Massachusetts Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

as compiled by

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

All Private Industries: 2005 Report

Major Industry Sectors

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

MASSACHUSETTS, 2005

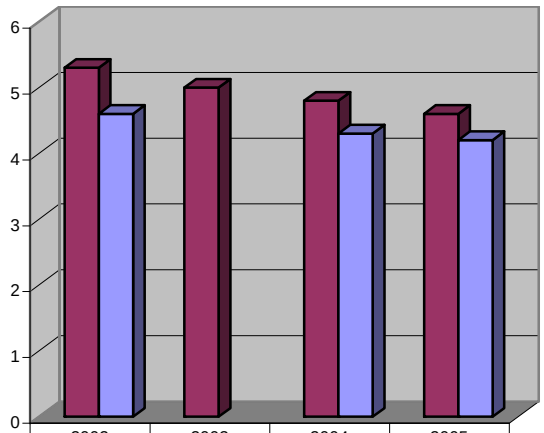
Population……6,398,743 [1]

Private Sector Employment……2,729,500 [2]

Incidence Rates

Chart 1: Incidence rates[3] of nonfatal injuries and illnesses (per 100 full time workers), all private industries, MA & US, 2002 & 2005[4]

- **The incidence rate in MA at 4.2 was lower than the national rate at 4.6 in 2005**
- **Incidence rates nationally have decreased steadily over the past several years**



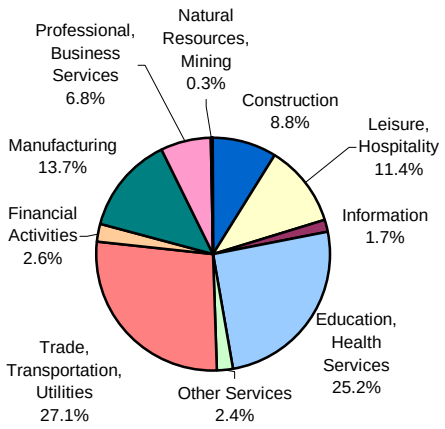
	2002	2003	2004	2005
US	5.3	5.0	4.8	4.6
MA	4.6	*	4.3	4.2

* No data collected in 2003

Injury and Illness Numbers

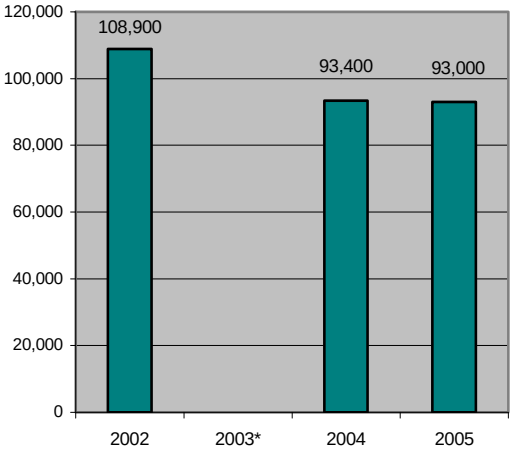
Chart 2: Percent of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry, private sector, 2005

- **In 2005, the total number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in MA was 93,000**
- **Trade, transportation, and utilities had the highest number of injuries with 25,200**



Injury and Illness Data

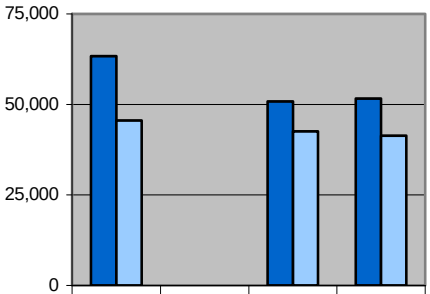
Chart 3: Numbers of nonfatal injuries and illnesses, all private industries, 2002-2005[4]



- **In 2005, the total number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in MA was 93,000**
- **Lost workday cases exceeded non-lost workday cases by roughly 25% in 2005**

* No Data Collected in 2003

Chart 4: Number of lost workday[5] vs. non-lost workday cases of nonfatal injuries and illnesses, all private industries, 2002-2005[4]

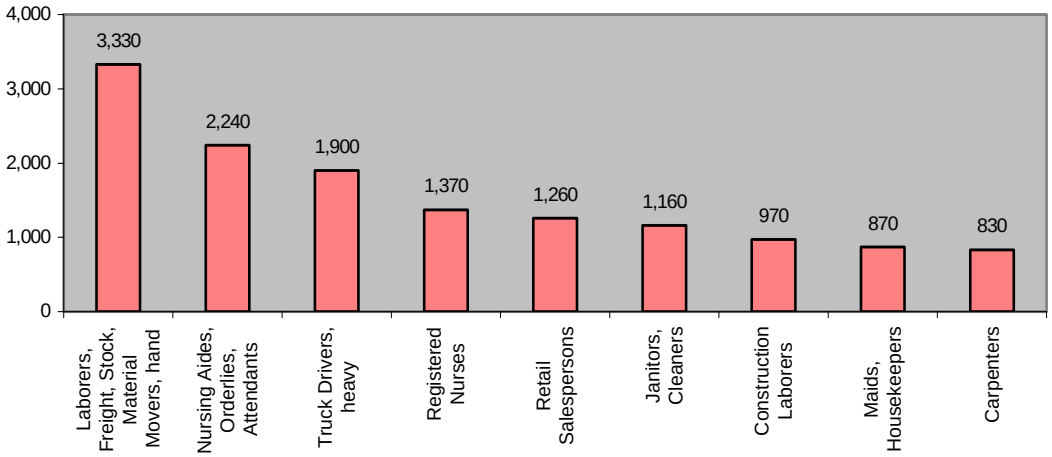


	2002	2003	2004	2005
Lost Workday Cases	63,300	*	50,800	51,600
Non-Lost Workday Cases	45,600	*	42,600	41,400

Occupation Data

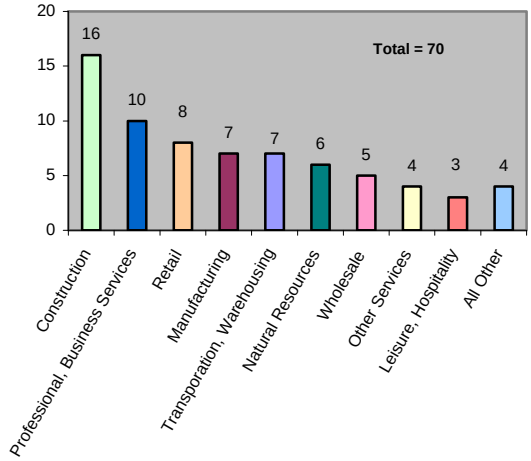
- **Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand had the highest number of injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in all private industries during 2005, followed by nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants**

Chart 5: Selected occupations with the highest number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work, all private industries, 2005



Summary Fatality Data: All Private Industries

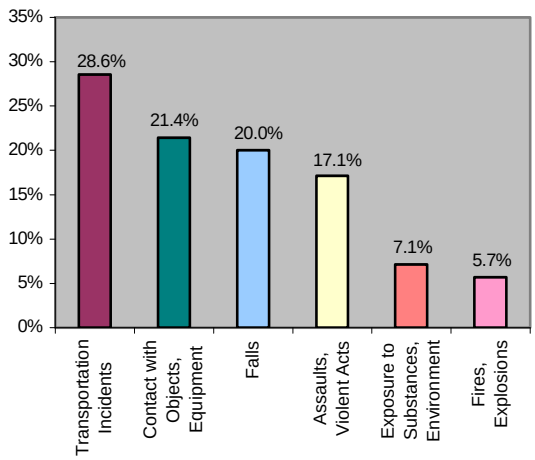
Chart 6: Number of fatal occupational injuries by major private industry, 2005



- **In MA there were 70 workplace fatalities in the private sector during 2005**
- **About 29% of all workplace fatalities were caused by transportation incidents**

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.

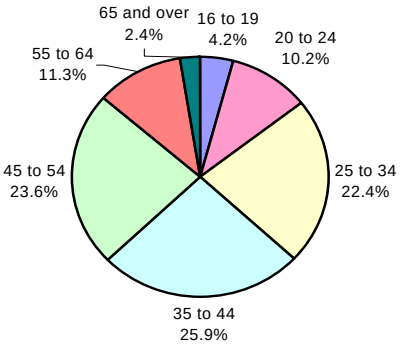
Chart 7: Percent distribution of fatal occupational injuries by event, 2005



All Private Industries
Case & Demographic Data

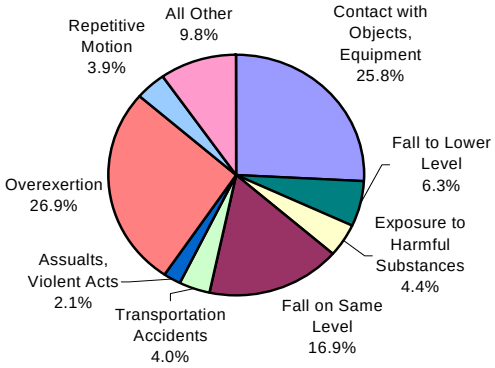
Age

Chart 8: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by age of worker, all private industries, 2005



Event or Exposure

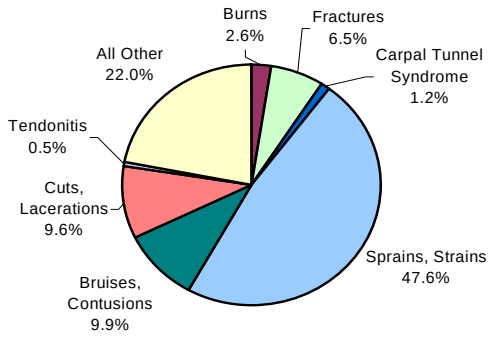
Chart 9: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by event or exposure, all private industries, 2005



- **Workers aged 35 to 44 had the highest number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in Massachusetts**
- **Most injuries in 2005 were caused by overexertion or contact with objects or equipment**
- **Sprains and strains made up nearly half of all nonfatal injuries and illnesses in 2005**
- **The back and upper extremities (arm, wrist, hand, finger, and/or elbow) were the parts of body most commonly affected by injuries and illnesses**

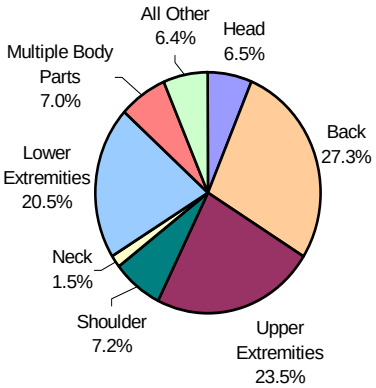
Nature of Injury

Chart 10: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by nature of injury or illness, all private industries, 2005



Part of Body

Chart 11: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by part of body, all private industries, 2005



[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) x 200,000 where
N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year.
200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)
[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 2005 industrial categories and the results for years prior to 2003.
[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, 2006.

MASSACHUSETTS OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES

2005 Report: All Private 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.

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Construction Industry: 2005 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, 2005

Population.....**6,398,743**[1]

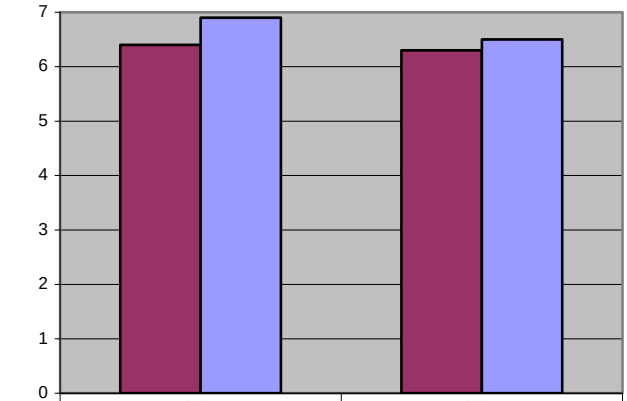
Private Sector Employment.....**2,729,500**[2]

Construction Employment.....**138,800**[2]

Incidence Rates

Chart 1: Incidence rates[3] of nonfatal injuries and illnesses (per 100 full time workers), construction, MA & US, 2004 & 2005[4]

- **The incidence rate for Massachusetts decreased from 2004 to 2005 in the construction industry**
- **Massachusetts' incidence rate was slightly higher than the national rate during 2005**



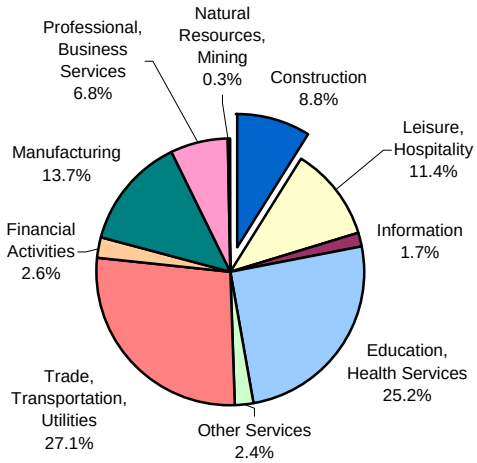
	2004	2005
US	6.4	6.3
MA	6.9	6.5

Injury and Illness Numbers

Chart 2: Percent of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry, private sector, 2005

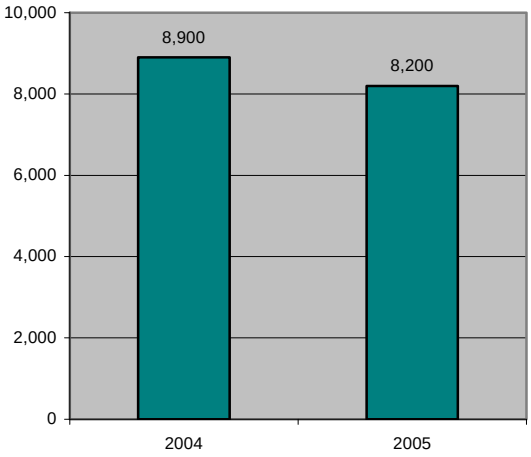
Construction

- **5.1% of private sector employees in MA worked in the construction industry**
- **8.8% of the total injuries and illnesses in MA occurred in the construction industry**



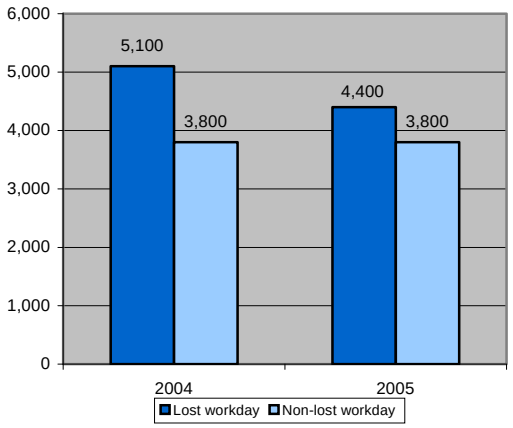
Injury and Illness Data

Chart 3: Number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses, construction, 2004 and 2005



- **The total number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses in MA decreased in the construction industry from 2004 to 2005**
- **Lost workday cases exceeded non-lost workday cases by roughly 16% in 2005**

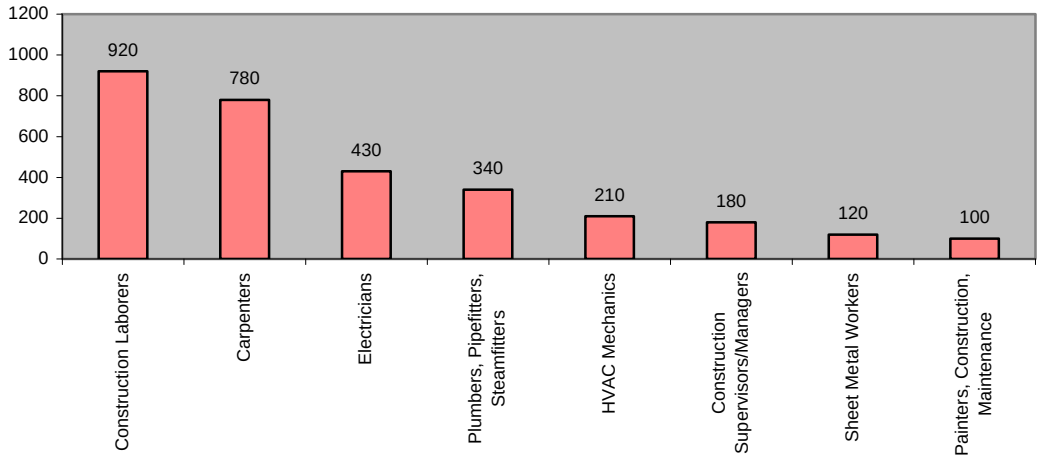
Chart 4: Number of lost workday[5] cases vs. non-lost workday cases of nonfatal injuries and illnesses, construction, 2004 & 2005



Occupation Data

Chart 5: Occupation with the highest number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work, construction, 2005

- **Construction Laborers had the highest number of injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in the construction industry during 2005 in MA, followed by carpenters.**



Summary Fatality Data: All Private Industries

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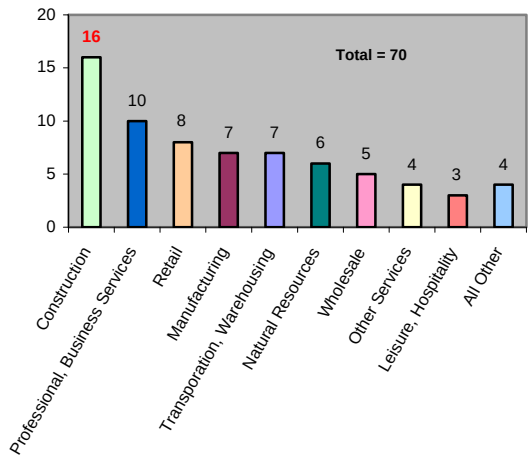

- **16 of the 70 total workplace fatalities in the private sector occurred within the construction industry**
- **About 29% of all workplace fatalities were caused by transportation incidents**

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.

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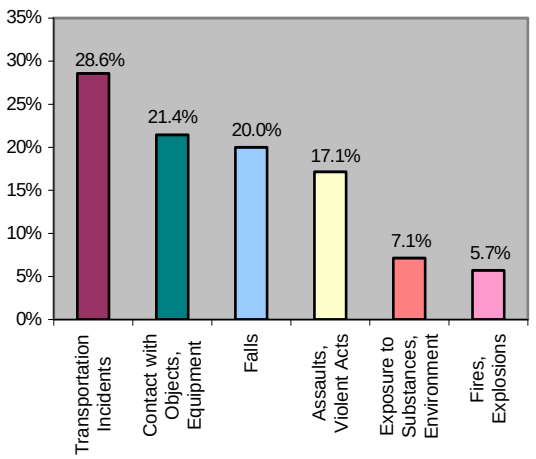
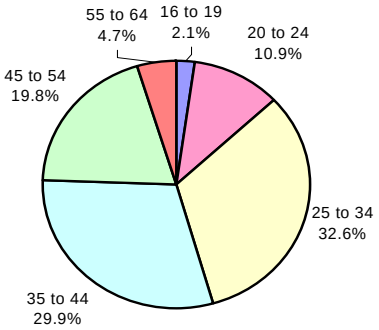


Construction Industry
Case & Demographic Data

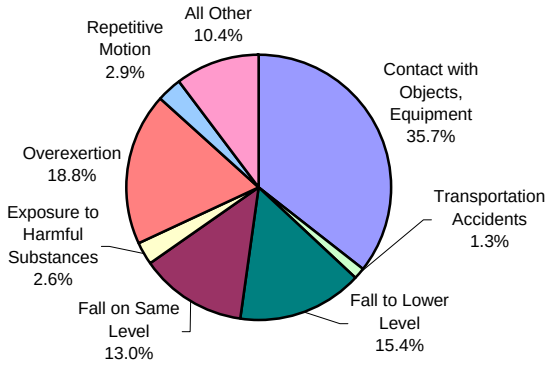
Age

Chart 8: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by age of worker, construction, 2005



Event or Exposure

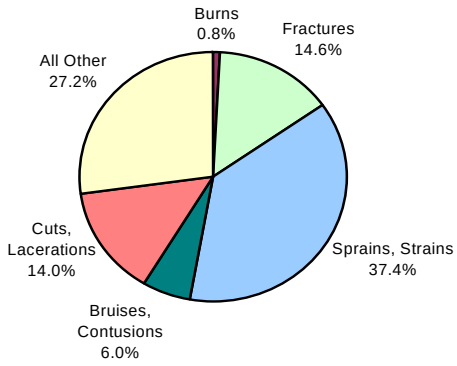
Chart 9: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by event or exposure, construction, 2005



- **Workers aged 25 to 34 were the most commonly injured workers in the construction industry**
- **Most injuries in 2005 were caused by contact with objects or equipment, followed by overexertion**
- **Sprains and strains were the most common nature of injury or illness in MA**
- **The back and upper extremities (arm, wrist, hand, finger, and/or elbow) were the parts of body most commonly affected by injuries and illnesses in 2005**

Nature of Injury

Chart 10: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by nature of injury or illness, construction, 2005



Part of Body

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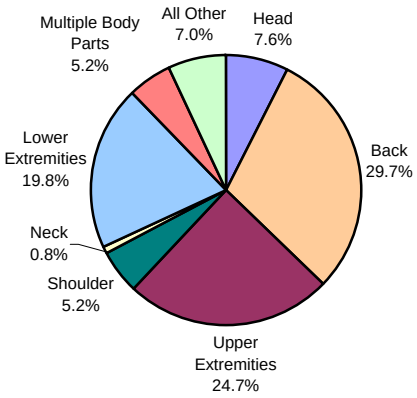

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Education and Health Services Industries: 2005 Report

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

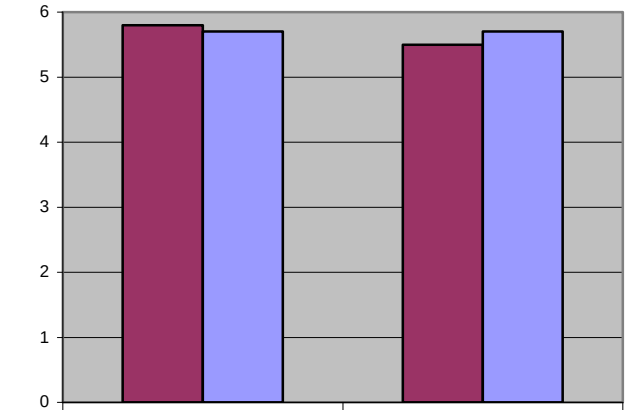
MASSACHUSETTS, 2005

Population……..……..6,398,743[1]
Private Sector Employment……..2,729,500[2]
Education and Health Services Employment……..……553,100[2]

Incidence Rates

Chart 1: Incidence rates[3] of nonfatal injuries and illnesses (per 100 full time workers), education and health services, MA & US, 2004 & 2005[4]

- **The incidence rate for Massachusetts remained unchanged from 2004 to 2005 in the education and health services industries**
- **Massachusetts' incidence rate was slightly higher than the national rate during 2005**



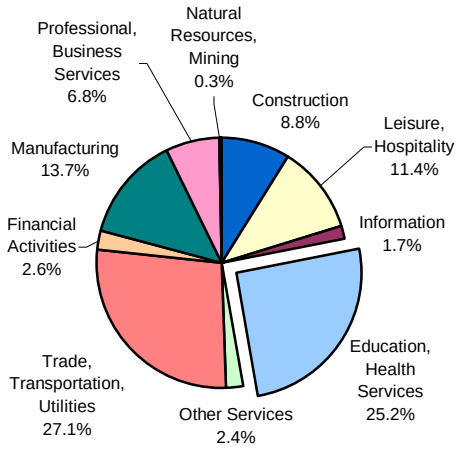
	2004	2005
US	5.8	5.5
MA	5.7	5.7

Injury and Illness Numbers

Chart 2: Percent of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry, private sector, 2005

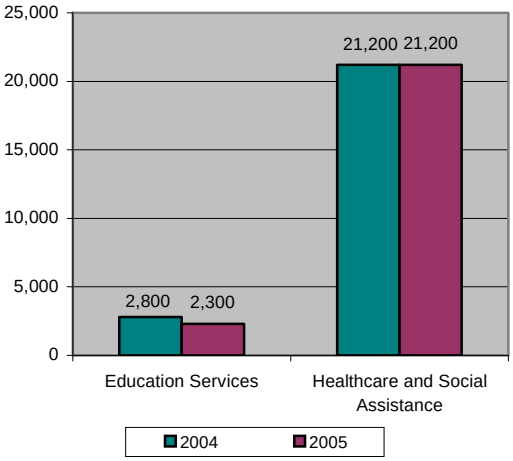
Education and Health Services

- **20.3% of private sector employees in MA worked in the education and health services industries**
- **25.2% of the total injuries and illnesses in MA occurred in the education and health services industry**



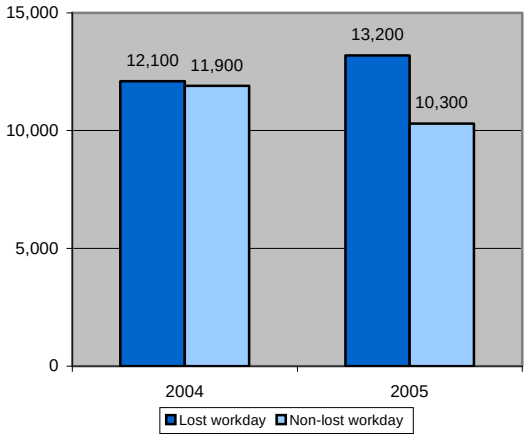
Injury and Illness Data

Chart 3: Number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses, education and health services, 2004 & 2005



- **The majority of the injuries and illnesses occurred within the healthcare and social assistance sector**
- **Lost workday cases exceeded non-lost workday cases by roughly 28% in 2005**

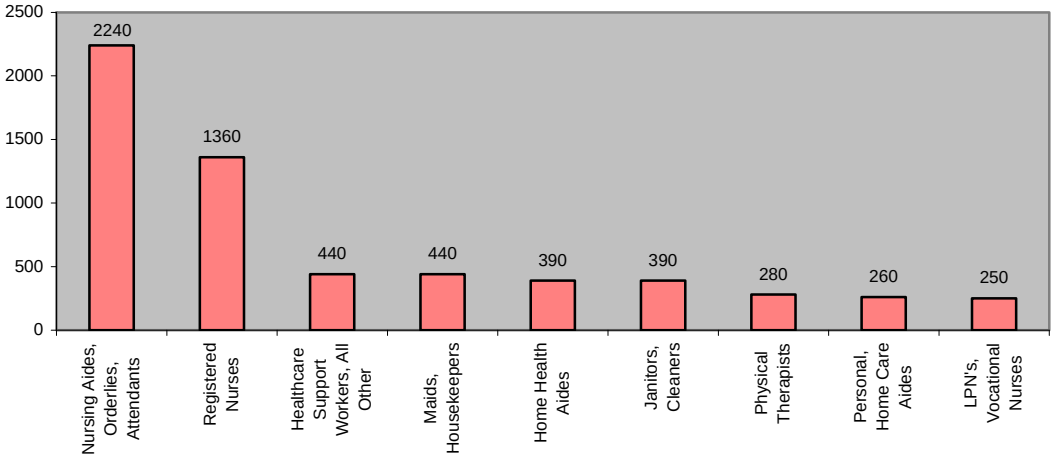
Chart 4: Number of lost workday[5] cases vs. non-lost workday cases of nonfatal injuries and illnesses, education and health services, 2004 & 2005



Occupation Data

- **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 2005, followed by registered nurses**

Chart 5: Occupations with the highest numbers of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from



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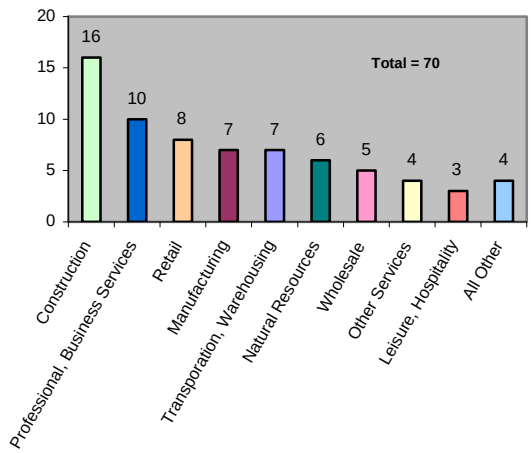

- **In MA there were 70 workplace fatalities in the private sector during 2005**
- **About 29% of all workplace fatalities were caused by transportation incidents**

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries
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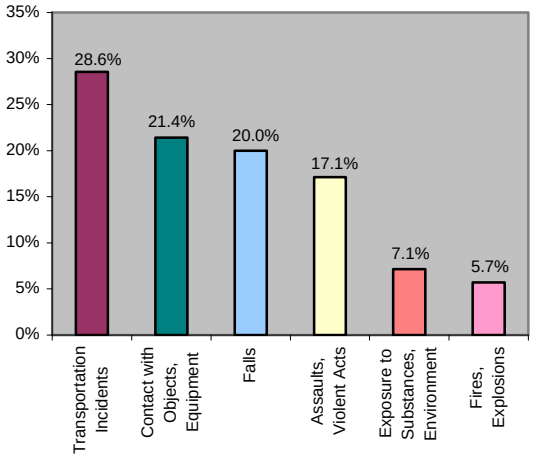
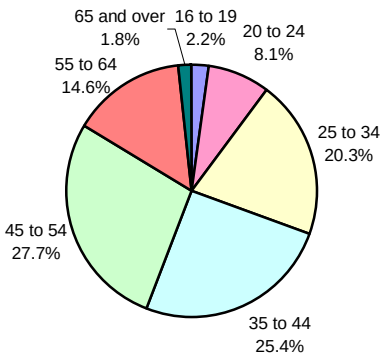
Chart 7: Percent distribution of fatal occupational injuries by event, 2005



Education and Health Services Industries
Case & Demographic Data

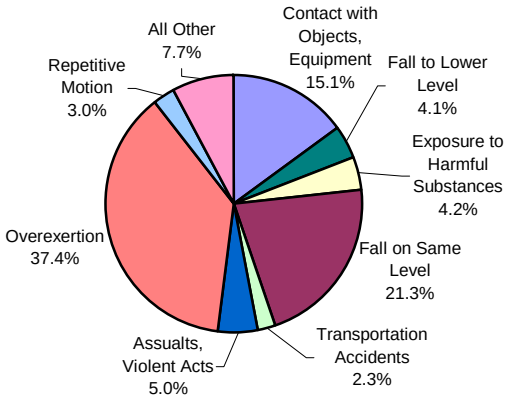
Age

Chart 8: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by age of worker, education and health services, 2005



Event or Exposure

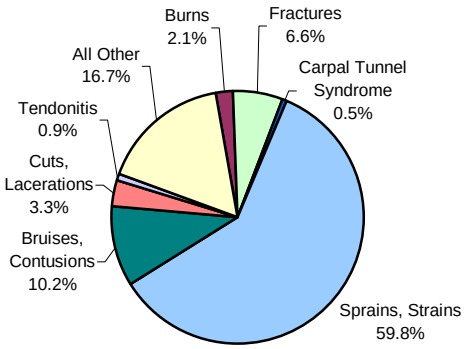
Chart 9: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by event or exposure, education and health services, 2005



- **Workers aged 45 to 54 had the highest number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in the education and health services industries**
- **Most injuries and illnesses in 2005 were caused by overexertion, followed by fall on same level**
- **Sprains and strains made up more than half of all nonfatal injuries and illnesses**
- **The back and lower extremities (leg, ankle, foot and/or toe) were the parts of body most commonly affected by injuries and illnesses**

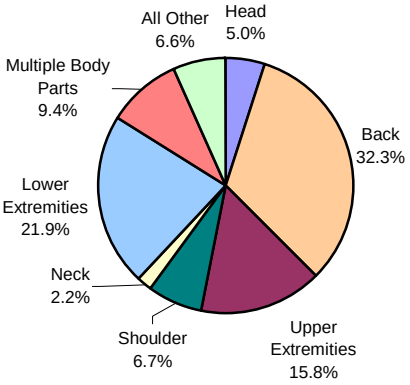
Nature of Injury

Chart 10: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by nature of injury or illness, education and health services, 2005



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, 2005



[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) x 200,000 where
N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year.
200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)
[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 2005 industrial categories and the results for years prior to 2003.
[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, 2006.

MASSACHUSETTS OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES

2005 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.

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- Information
- Financial Activities
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- 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

Financial Activities Industry: 2005 Report

Financial Activities Industry Category Occupational Examples:

- Bank Tellers
- Credit Analysts
- Mortgage Loan Brokers
- Stock Brokers
- Investment Advisors
- Portfolio Managers
- Insurance Carriers
- Claims Adjusters
- Realtors
- Property Managers
- Real Estate Appraisers
- Car Rental Clerks
- Video Rental Attendants
- Loan Consultants

Includes NAICS codes 52-53

MASSACHUSETTS, 2005

Population……6,398,743[1]

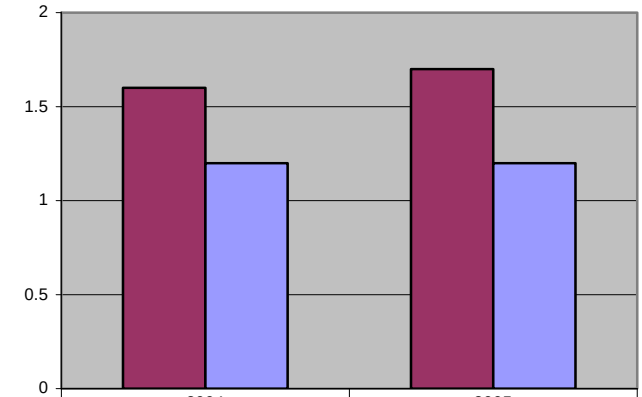
Private Sector Employment…… 2,729,500[2]

Financial Activities Employment…… ……219,400[2]

Incidence Rates

Chart 1: Incidence rates[3] of nonfatal injuries and illnesses (per 100 full time workers), financial activities, MA & US, 2004 & 2005[4]

- **The incidence rate for Massachusetts remained un-changed from 2004 to 2005 in the financial activities industry**
- **Massachusetts' incidence rate was lower than the national rate during 2005**



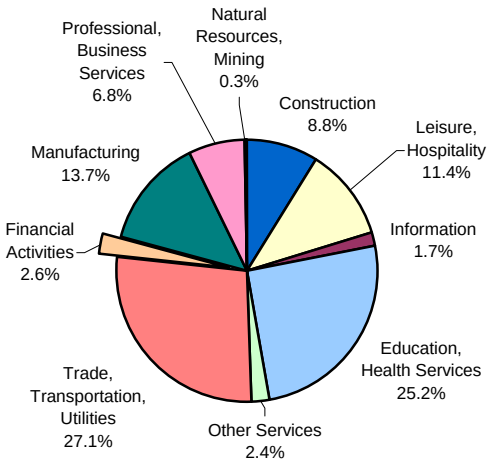
	2004	2005
US	1.6	1.7
MA	1.2	1.2

Injury and Illness Numbers

Chart 2: Percent of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry, private sector, 2005

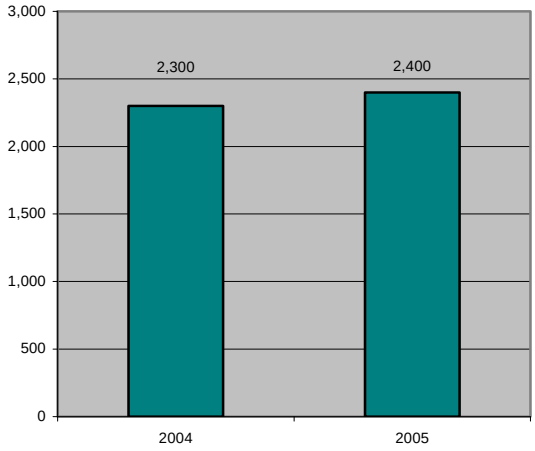
Financial Activities

- **8.0% of private sector employees in MA worked in the financial activities industry**
- **2.6% of the total injuries and illnesses in MA occurred in the financial activities industry**



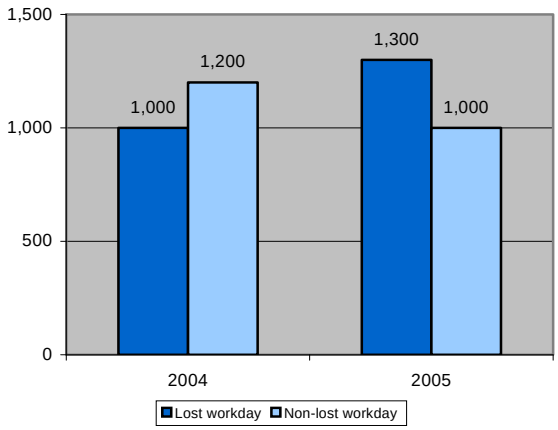
Injury and Illness Data

Chart 3: Number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses, financial activities, 2004 and 2005



- **The total number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses in MA was relatively unchanged in the financial activities industry from 2004 to 2005**
- **Lost workday cases exceeded non-lost workday cases by roughly 30% in 2005**

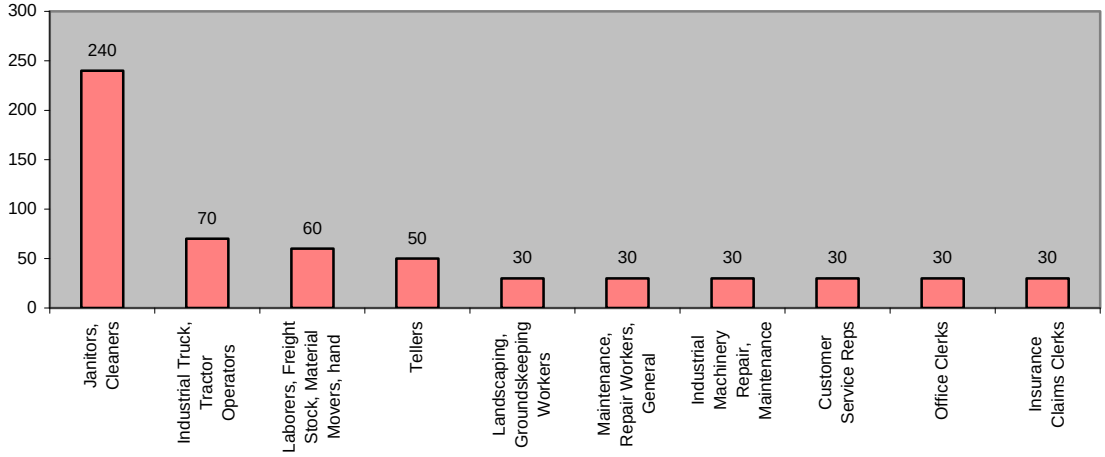
Chart 4: Number of lost workday[5] cases vs. non-lost work-day cases of nonfatal injuries and illnesses, financial activities, 2004 & 2005



Occupation Data

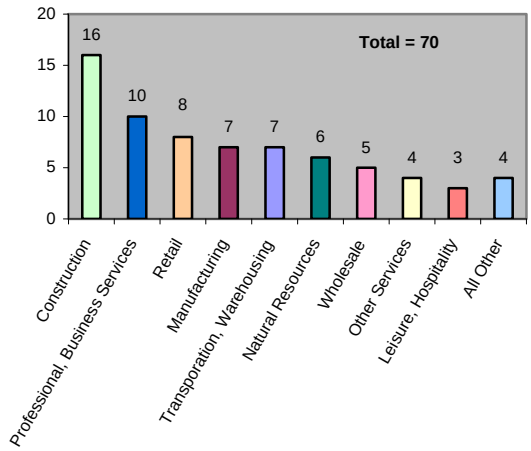
- **Janitors and cleaners had the highest number of injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in MA in the financial activities industry during 2005, followed by industrial truck and tractor operators**

Chart 5: Occupations with the highest number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work, financial activities, 2005



Summary Fatality Data: All Private Industries

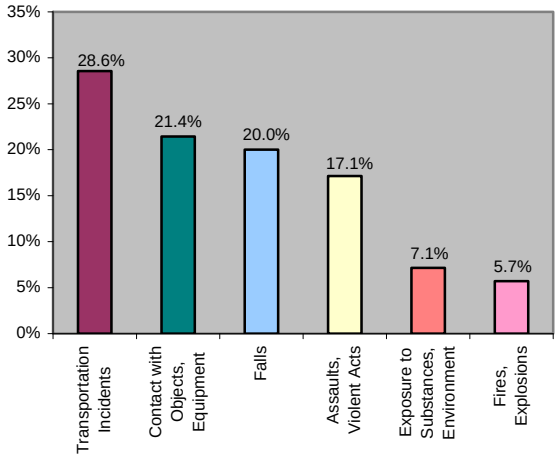
Chart 6: Number of fatal occupational injuries by major private industry, 2005



- **In MA there were 70 workplace fatalities in the private sector during 2005**
- **About 29% of all workplace fatalities were caused by transportation incidents**

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.

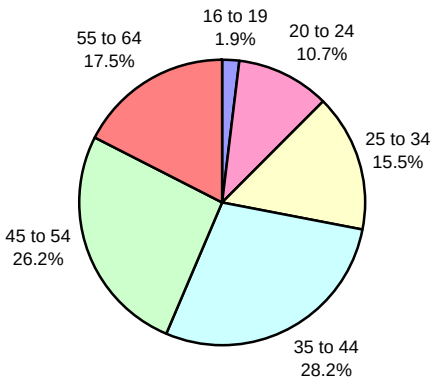
Chart 7: Percent distribution of fatal occupational injuries by event, 2005



Financial Activities Industry
Case & Demographic Data

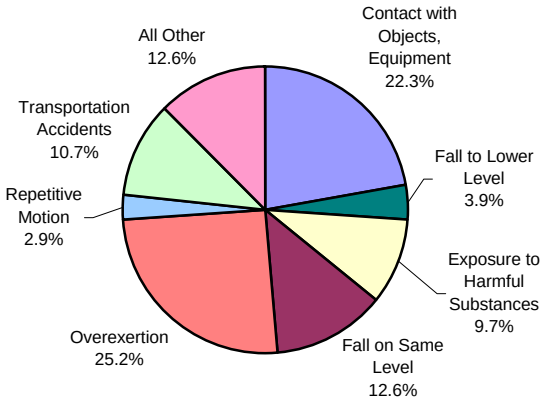
Age

Chart 8: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by age of worker, financial activities, 2005



Event or Exposure

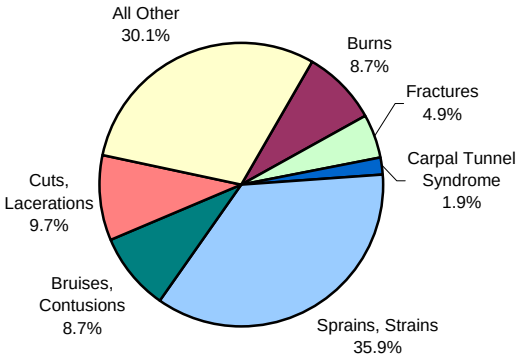
Chart 9: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by event or exposure, financial activities, 2005



- **Workers aged 35 to 44 had the highest number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in the financial activities industry**
- **Most injuries were caused by overexertion or contact with objects or equipment**
- **Sprains and strains, along with cuts and lacerations, made up nearly half of all nonfatal injuries or illnesses in 2005**
- **Upper extremities (arm, wrist, hand, finger and/or elbow) and the back were the parts of body most commonly affected by injuries and illnesses**

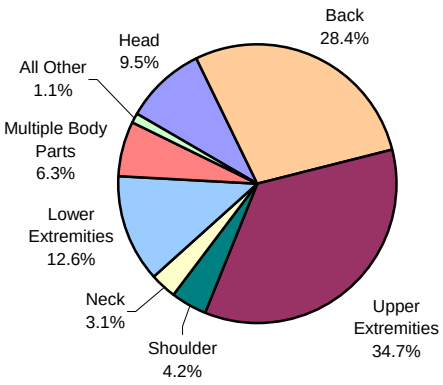
Nature of Injury

Chart 10: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by nature of injury or illness, financial activities, 2005



Part of Body

Chart 11: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by part of body, financial activities, 2005



[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) x 200,000 where
N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year.
200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)
[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 2005 industrial categories and the results for years prior to 2003.
[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, 2006.

MASSACHUSETTS OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES

2005 Report: Financial Activities

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Massachusetts Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

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Information Industry: 2005 Report

Information Industry Category Occupational Examples:

- Newspaper Publishers
- Radio Broadcasters
- TV Anchors
- Journalists
- Librarians
- Printers
- Motion Picture Editors
- Movie Theatre Attendants
- Record Producers
- Sound Engineers
- Webpage Designers
- Software Publishers
- Telephone Repair Workers
- Cable and Internet Providers and Technicians

Includes NAICS codes 51

MASSACHUSETTS, 2005

Population.....6,398,743[1]

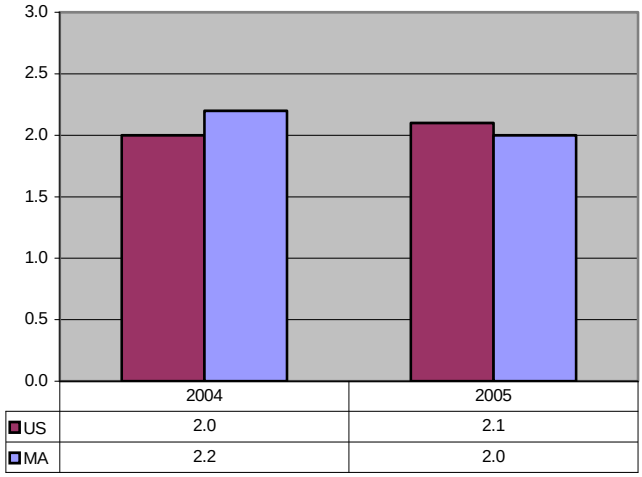
Private Sector Employment..... 2,729,500[2]

Information Employment.....87,000[2]

Incidence Rates

Chart 1: Incidence rates[3] of nonfatal injuries and illnesses (per 100 full time workers), information, MA & US, 2004 & 2005[4]

- **The incidence rate for Massachusetts decreased from 2004 to 2005 in the information industry**
- **Massachusetts' incidence rate was slightly lower than the national rate during 2005**



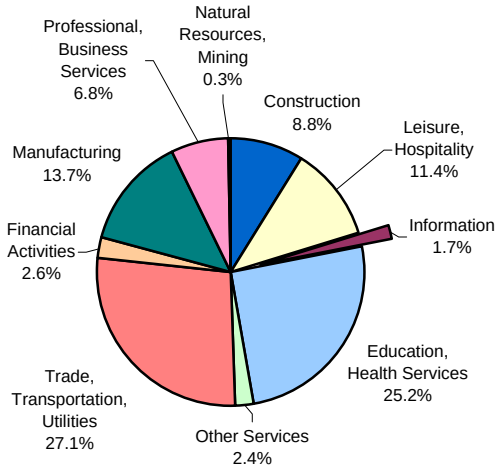
	2004	2005
US	2.0	2.1
MA	2.2	2.0

Injury and Illness Numbers

Chart 2: Percent of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry, private sector, 2005

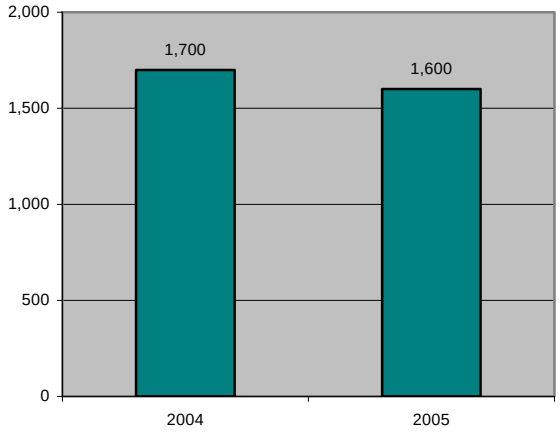
Information

- **3.2% of private sector employees in MA worked in the information industry**
- **1.7% of the total injuries and illnesses in MA occurred in the information industry**



Injury and Illness Data

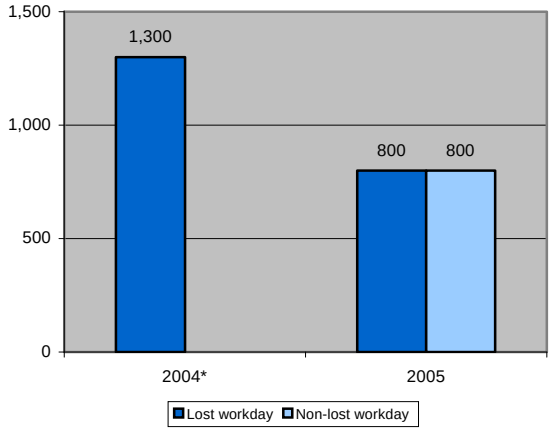
Chart 3: Number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses, information, 2004 & 2005



- **The total number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses was relatively unchanged in the Information industry from 2004 to 2005**

*** No information was publishable in 2004 for non-lost workday cases in the**

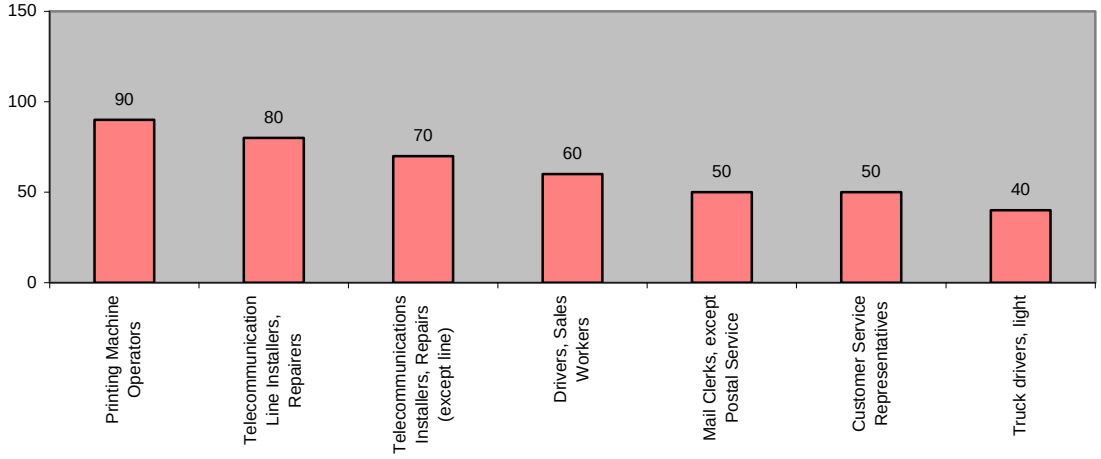
Chart 4: Number of lost workday[5] cases vs. non-lost workday cases of nonfatal injuries and illnesses, information, 2004 & 2005



Occupation Data

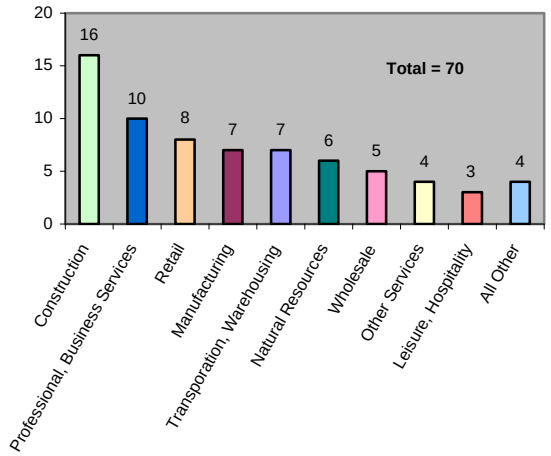
- **Printing machine operators had the highest number of injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in MA in the information industry during 2005, followed by tele-communication line installers and repairers**

Chart 5: Occupations with the highest number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work, information, 2005



Summary Fatality Data: All Private Industries

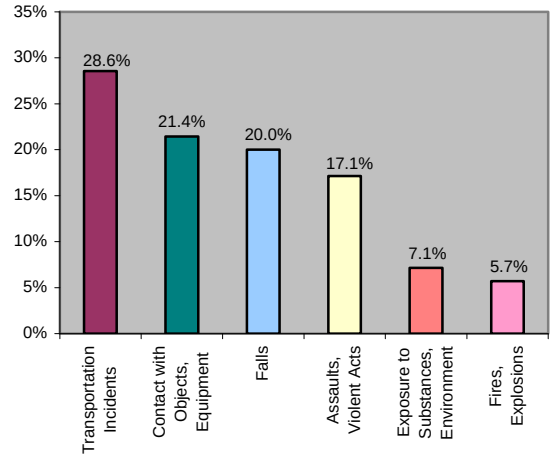
Chart 6: Number of fatal occupational injuries by major private industry, 2005



- **In MA there were 70 workplace fatalitites in the private sector during 2005**
- **About 29% of all workplace fatalities were caused by transportation incidents**

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.

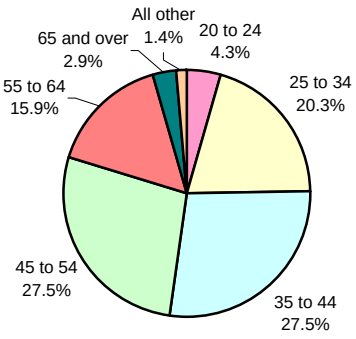
Chart 7: Percent distribution of fatal occupational injuries by event, 2005



Information Industry
Case & Demographic Data

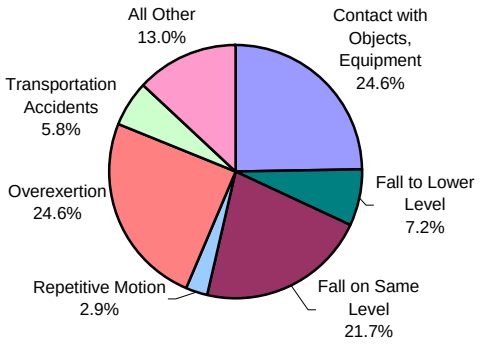
Age

Chart 8: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by age of worker, information, 2005



Event or Exposure

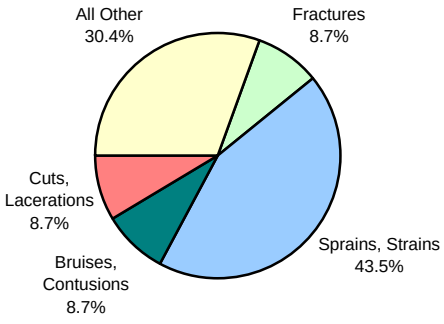
Chart 9: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by event or exposure, information, 2005



- **Workers aged 35 to 44 and 45 to 54 had the highest number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in the information industry**
- **Most injuries in 2005 were caused by overexertion or contact with objects or equipment, followed by fall on same level**
- **Sprains and strains made up nearly half of all nonfatal injuries or illnesses**
- **Upper extremities (arm, wrist, hand, finger, and/or elbow) and the back were the parts of body most commonly affected by injuries and illnesses**

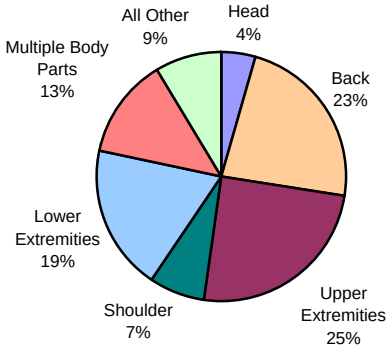
Nature of Injury

Chart 10: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by nature of injury and illness, information, 2005



Part of Body

Chart 11: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by part of body, information, 2005



[1] Source: United States Census Bureau
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[3] Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000 where
N = number of injuries and illnesses
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200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)
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[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, 2006.

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Massachusetts Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

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Leisure and Hospitality Services Industries: 2005 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

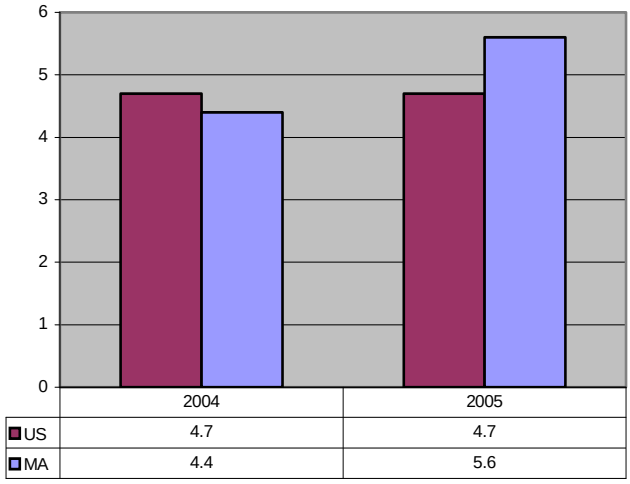
MASSACHUSETTS, 2005

Population……6,398,743[1]
Private Sector Employment……2,729,500[2]
Leisure and Hospitality Services Employment……292,000[2]

Incidence Rates

Chart 1: Incidence rates[3] of nonfatal injuries and illnesses (per 100 full time workers), leisure & hospitality services, MA & US, 2004 & 2005[4]

- **The incidence rate for Massachusetts increased from 2004 to 2005 in the leisure and hospitality industries**
- **Massachusetts' incidence rate was higher than the national rate during 2005**



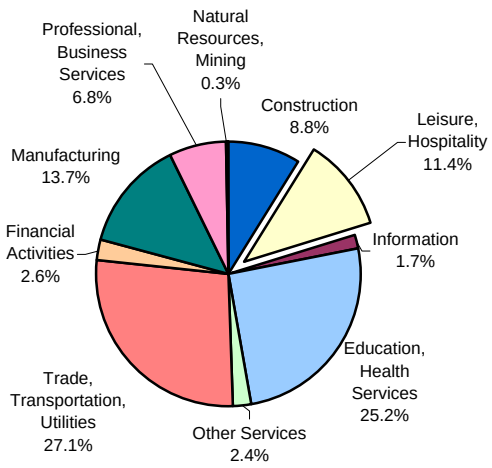
	2004	2005
US	4.7	4.7
MA	4.4	5.6

Injury and Illness Numbers

Chart 2: Percent of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry, private sector, 2005

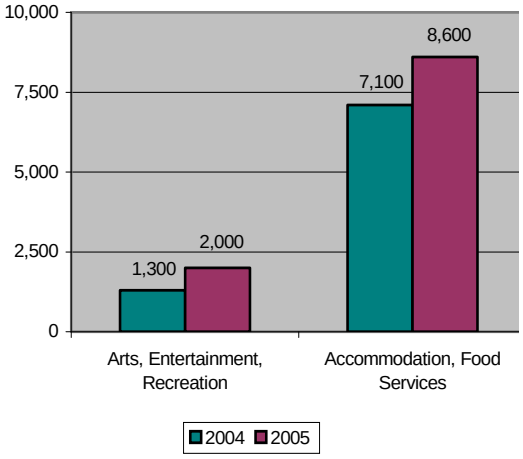
Leisure and Hospitality Services

- **10.7% of private sector employees in MA worked in the leisure and hospitality services industries**
- **11.4% of the total injuries and illnesses in MA occurred in the leisure and hospitality industries**



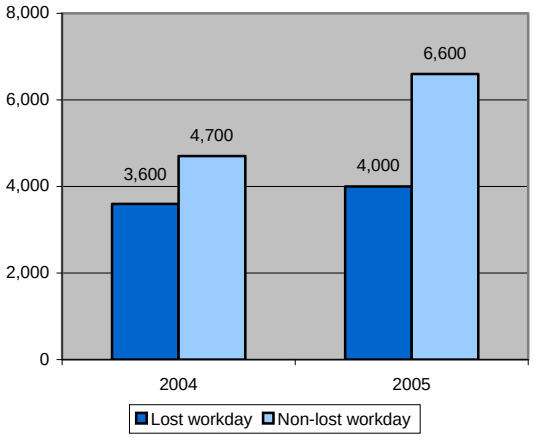
Injury and Illness Data

Chart 3: Number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses, leisure and hospitality, 2004 & 2005



- **The majority of injuries and illnesses in the leisure and hospitality industries occurred within the accommodation and food services sector**
- **Non-lost workday cases exceeded lost workday cases by roughly 65% in 2005**

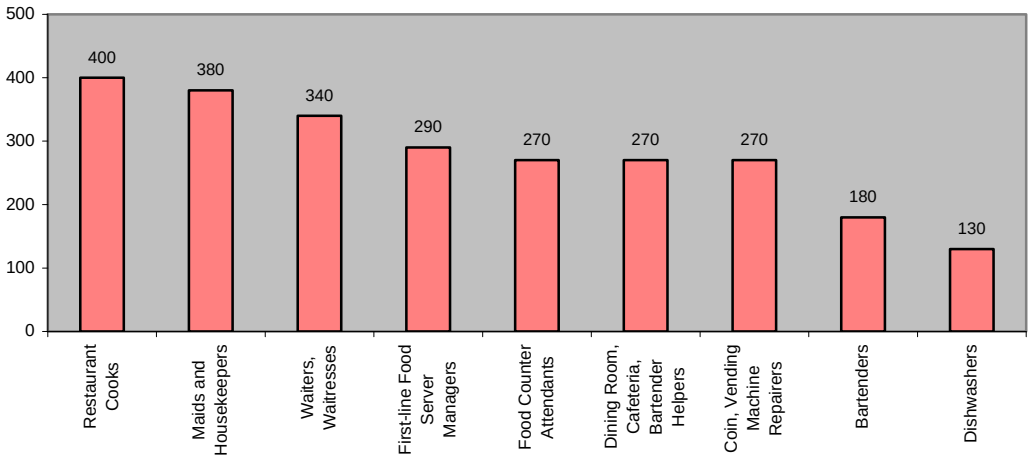
Chart 4: Number of lost workday[5] cases vs. non-lost workday cases of nonfatal injuries and illnesses, leisure and hospitality, 2004 & 2005



Occupation Data

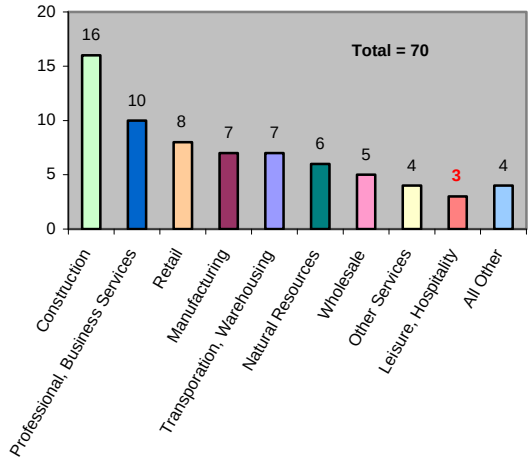
- **Restaurant cooks had the highest number of injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in MA in the leisure and hospitality industry, followed by maids and housekeepers**

Chart 5: Occupations with the highest number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work, leisure and hospitality, 2005



Summary Fatality Data: All Private Industries

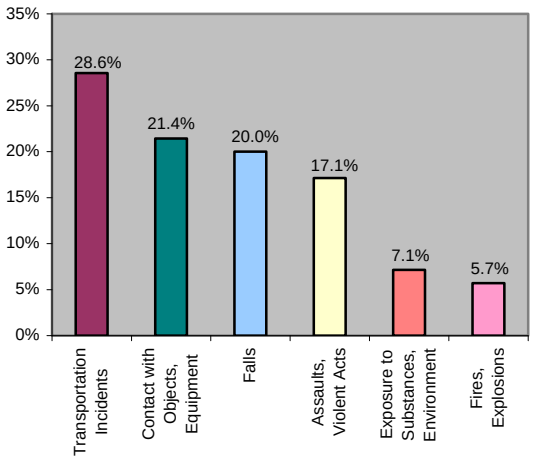
Chart 6: Number of fatal occupational injuries by major private industry, 2005



- **3 of the 70 total workplace fatalities in the private sector occurred within the leisure and hospitality industries**
- **About 29% of all workplace fatalities were caused by transportation incidents**

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.

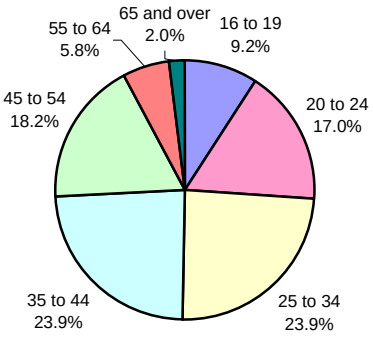
Chart 7: Percent distribution of fatal occupational injuries by event, 2005



Leisure and Hospitality Services Industries
Case & Demographic Data

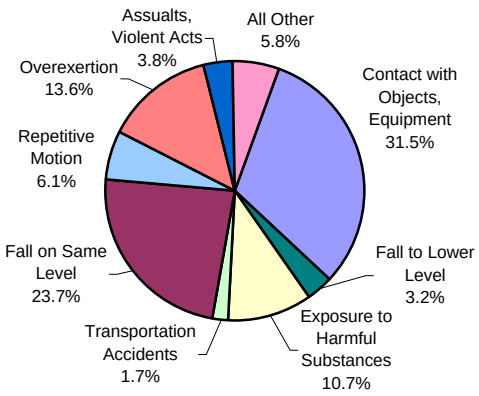
Age

Chart 8: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by age of worker, leisure and hospitality, 2005



Event or Exposure

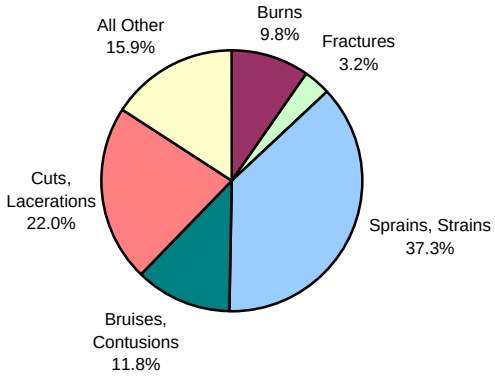
Chart 9: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by event or exposure, leisure and hospitality, 2005



- **Workers aged 25 to 34 and 35 to 44 had the highest number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in the leisure and health service industries**
- **Most injuries in 2005 were caused by contact with objects or equipment or falls on same level**
- **Sprains and strains, along with cuts and lacerations, made up more than half of all nonfatal injuries or illnesses in 2005**
- **Upper extremities (arm, wrist, hand, finger, and/or elbow) were the most commonly injured parts of body**

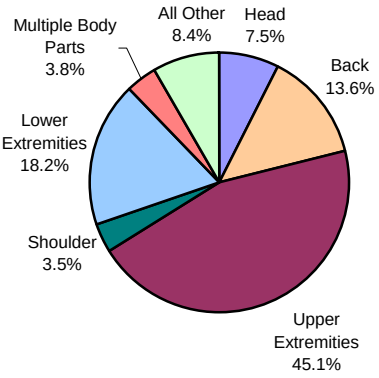
Nature of Injury

Chart 10: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by nature of injury or illness, leisure and hospitality, 2005



Part of Body

Chart 11: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by part of body, leisure and hospitality, 2005



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[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) x 200,000 where
N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year.
200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)
[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 2005 industrial categories and the results for years prior to 2003.
[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, 2006.

MASSACHUSETTS OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES

2005 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.

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- Other Services

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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

Manufacturing Industry: 2005 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, 2005

Population……6,398,743[1]

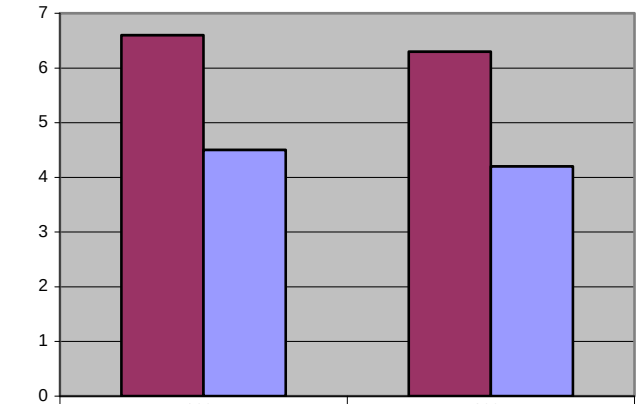
Private Sector Employment……2,729,500[2]

Manufacturing Employment……307,500[2]

Incidence Rates

Chart 1: Incidence rates[3] of nonfatal injuries and illnesses (per 100 full time workers), manufacturing, MA & US, 2004 & 2005[4]

- **The incidence rate for Massachusetts decreased from 2004 to 2005 in the manufacturing industry**
- **Massachusetts' incidence rate was lower than the national rate during 2005**



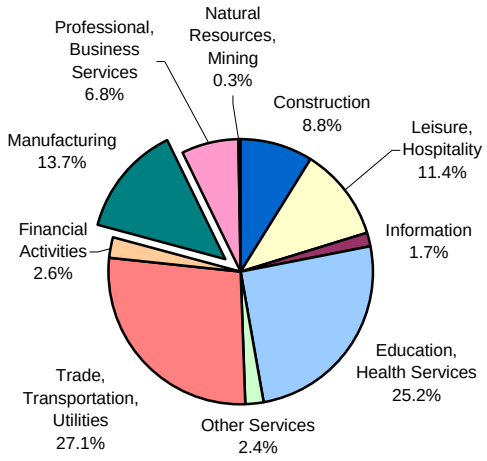
	2004	2005
US	6.6	6.3
MA	4.5	4.2

Injury and Illness Numbers

Chart 2: Percent of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry, private sector, 2005

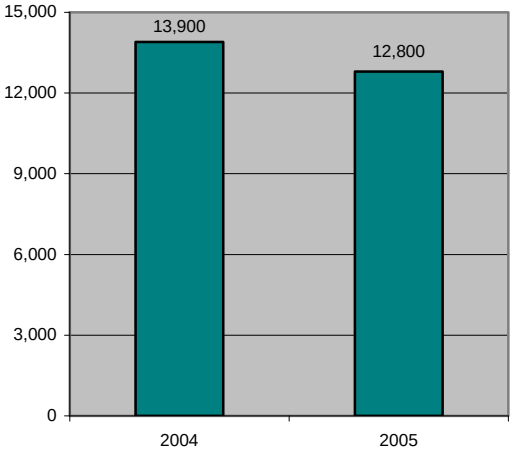
Manufacturing

- **11.3% of private sector employees in MA worked in the manufacturing industry**
- **13.7% of the total injuries and illnesses in MA occurred in the manufacturing industry**



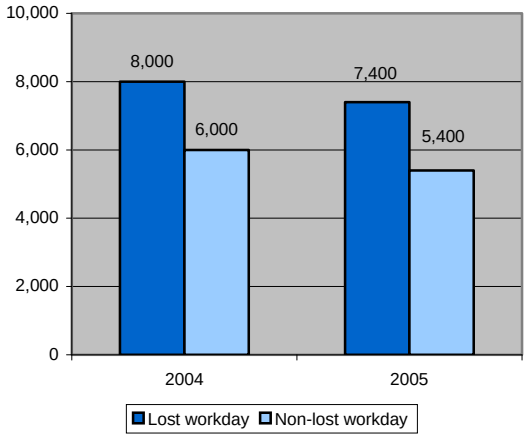
Injury and Illness Data

Chart 3: Number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses, manufacturing, 2004 & 2005



- **The total number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses in MA decreased in the manufacturing industry from 2004 to 2005**
- **Lost workday cases exceeded non-lost workday cases by roughly 37% in 2005**

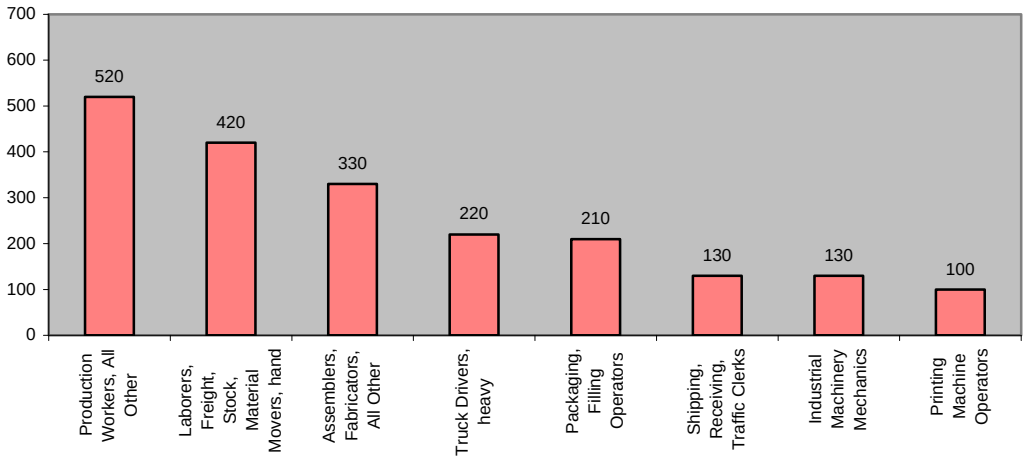
Chart 4: Number of lost workday[5] cases vs. non-lost workday cases of nonfatal injuries and illnesses, manufacturing, 2004 & 2005



Occupational Data

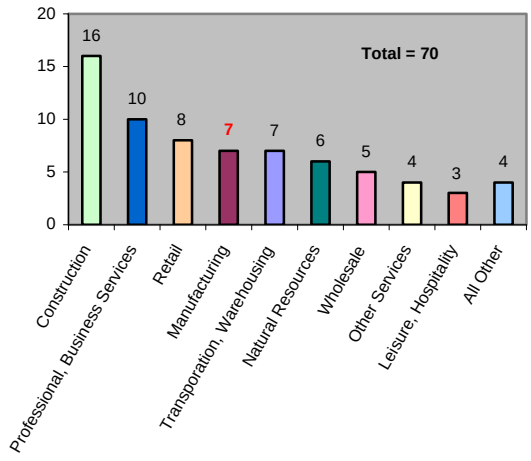
- **Production workers, all other had the highest number of injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in the manufacturing industry in MA during 2005, followed by laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand**

Chart 5: Occupations with highest number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work, manufacturing, 2005



Summary Fatality Data: All Private Industries

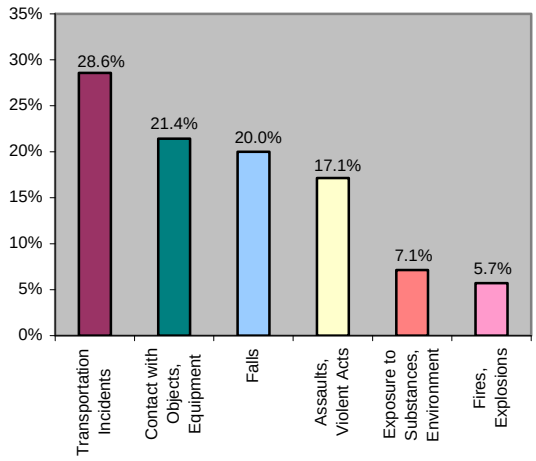
Chart 6: Number of fatal occupational injuries by major private industry, 2005



- **7 of the 70 total workplace fatalities in the private sector occurred within the manufacturing industry**
- **About 29% of all workplace fatalities were caused by transportation incidents**

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.

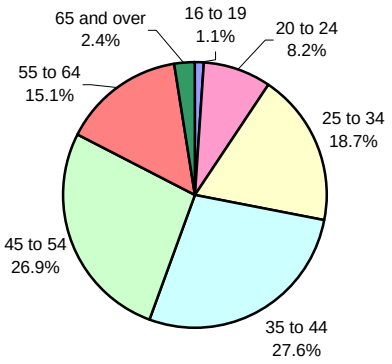
Chart 7: Percent distribution of fatal occupational injuries by event, 2005



Manufacturing Industry
Case & Demographic Data

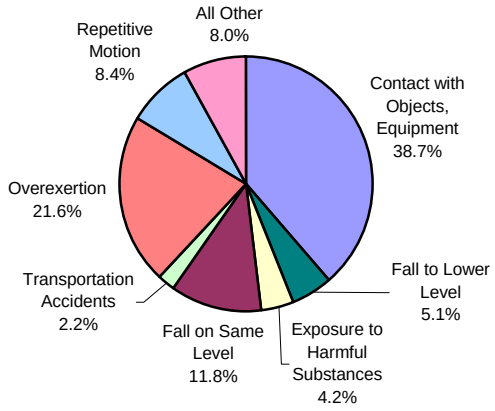
Age

Chart 8: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by age of worker, manufacturing, 2005



Event or Exposure

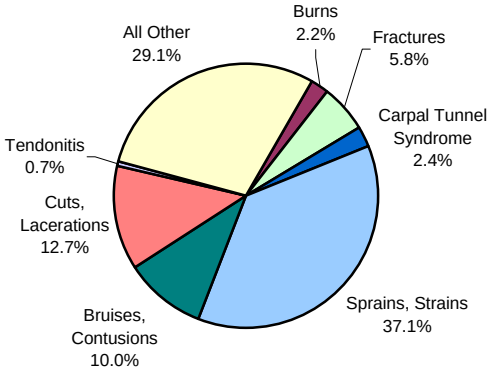
Chart 9: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by event or exposure, manufacturing, 2005



- **Workers aged 35 to 44 and 45 to 54 had the highest number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in the manufacturing industry**
- **Most injuries in 2005 were caused by contact with objects or equipment or overexertion**
- **Sprains and strains, along with cuts and lacerations, made up nearly half of all nonfatal injuries or illnesses**
- **Upper extremities (arm, wrist, hand, finger, and/or elbow) and the back were the parts of body most commonly affected by injuries and illnesses**

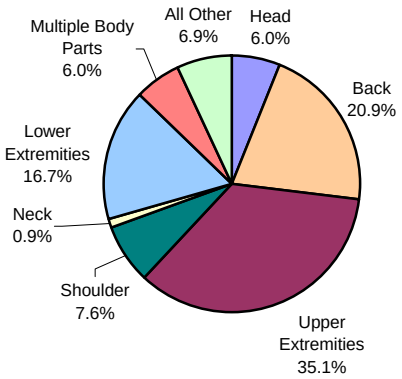
Nature of Injury

Chart 10: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by nature of injury or illness, manufacturing, 2005



Part of Body

Chart 11: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by part body, manufacturing, 2005



[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) x 200,000 where
N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year.
200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)
[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 2005 industrial categories and the results for years prior to 2003.
[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, 2006.

MASSACHUSETTS OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES

2005 Report: Manufacturing

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Massachusetts Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

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Natural Resources and Mining Industries: 2005 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

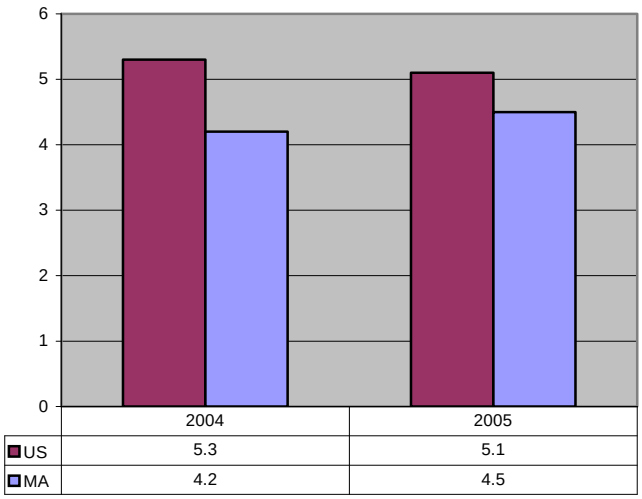
MASSACHUSETTS, 2005

Population……6,398,743[1]
Private Sector Employment……2,729,500[2]
Natural Resources and Mining Employment……7,600[2]

Incidence Rates

Chart 1: Incidence rates[3] of nonfatal injuries and illnesses (per 100 full time workers), natural resources and mining, MA & US, 2004 & 2005[4]

- **The incidence rate for Massachusetts increased slightly from 2004 to 2005 in the natural resources and mining industries**
- **Massachusetts' incidence rate was lower than the national rate during 2005**



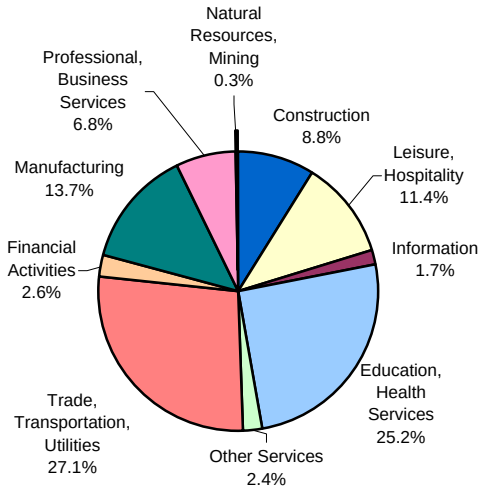
	2004	2005
US	5.3	5.1
MA	4.2	4.5

Injury and Illness Numbers

Chart 2: Percent of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry, private sector, 2005

Natural Resources and Mining

- **0.3% of private sector employees in MA 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, natural resources and mining, 2004 & 2005

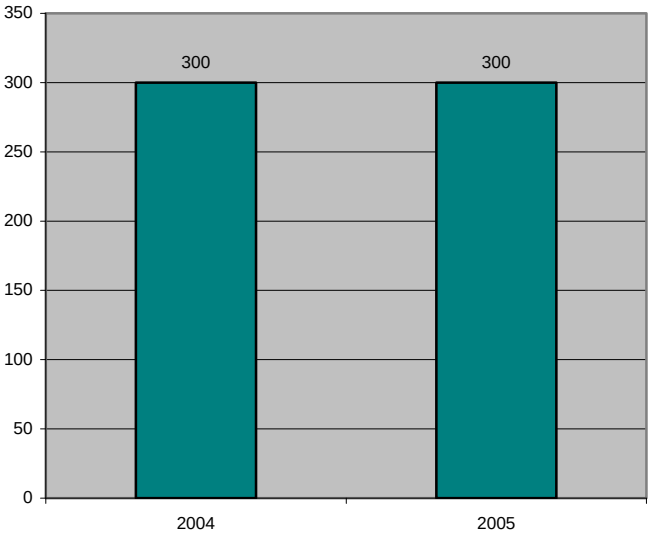
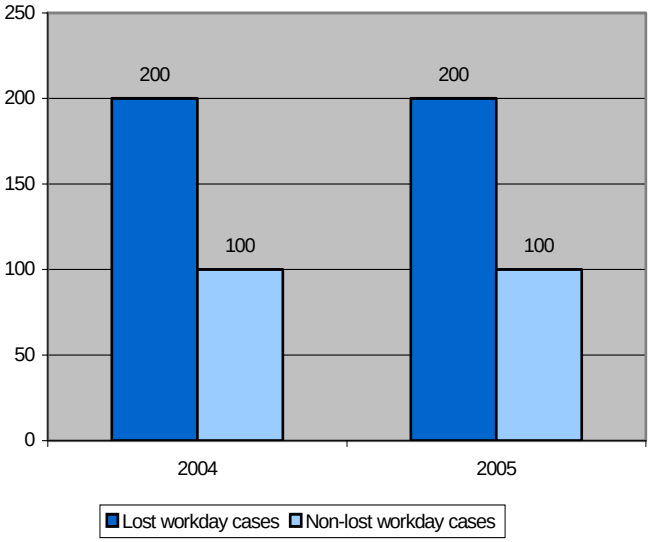


Chart 4: Number of lost workday[5] cases vs. non-lost workday cases of nonfatal injuries and illnesses, natural resources and mining, 2004 & 2005



- **The number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses did not change in 2005 in the natural resources and mining industries**
- **Lost workday cases exceeded non-lost workday cases by 100**

Summary of Fatality Data: All Private Industries

Chart 6: Number of fatal occupational injuries by major private industry, 2005

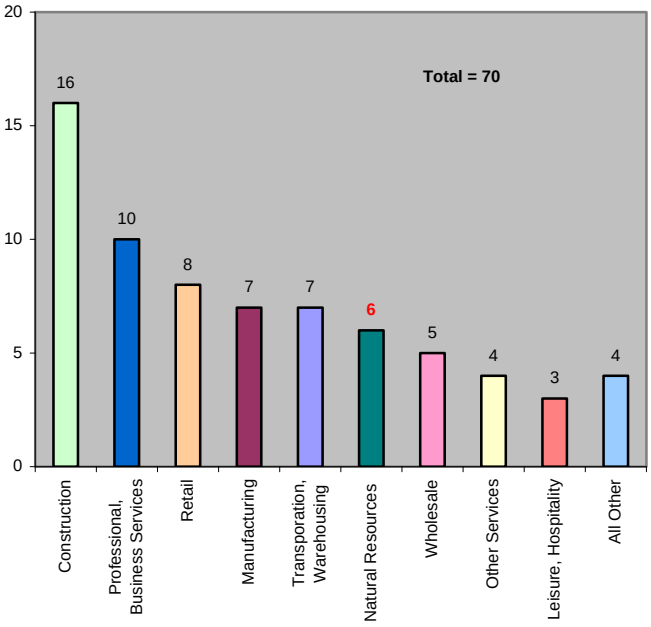
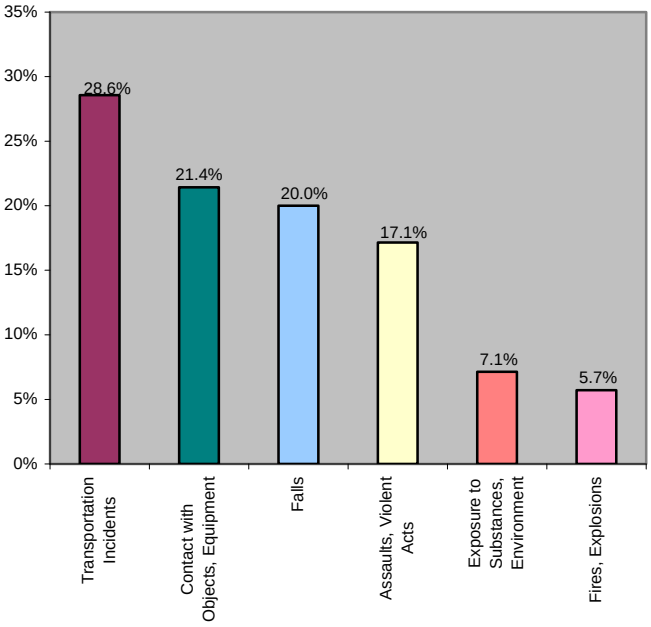


Chart 7: Percent distribution of fatal occupational injuries by event, 2005



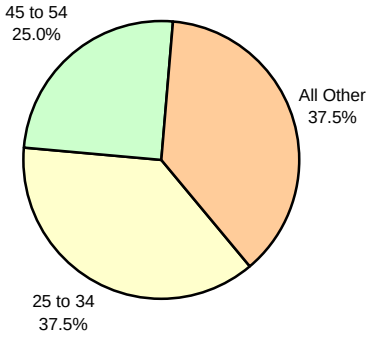
- **6 of the 70 total workplace fatalities in the private sector occurred within the natural resources and mining industries**
- **About 29% of all workplace fatalities were caused by transportation incidents**

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

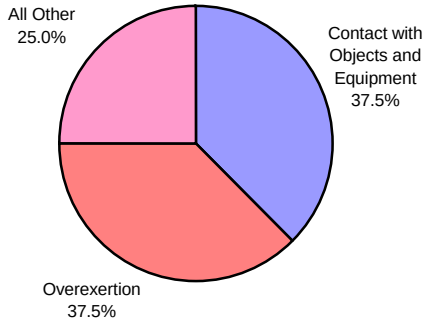
Age

Chart 8: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by age of worker, natural resources and mining, 2005



Event or Exposure

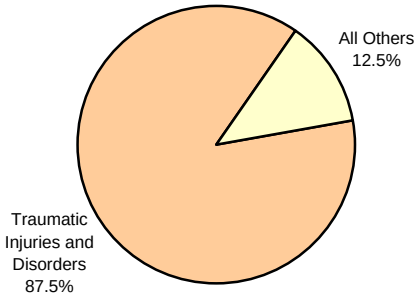
Chart 9: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by event or exposure, natural resources and mining, 2005



- **Workers aged 25 to 34 made up more than a third of all injured workers in the natural resources and mining industry**
- **Most injuries in 2005 were caused by contact with objects and equipment and overexertion**
- **Traumatic injuries and disorders made up a majority of all injuries and illnesses**
- **The back and upper extremities (arm, wrist, hand, finger, and/or elbow) were the parts of body most commonly affected by injuries and illnesses**

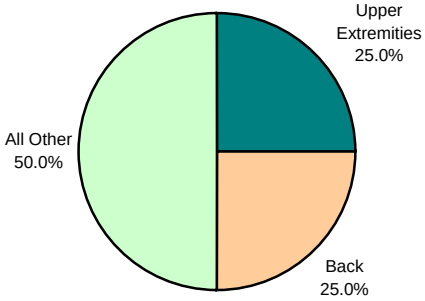
Nature of Injury

Chart 10: Percent distribution of nonfatal injured and illnesses involving days away from work by nature of injury or illness, natural resources and mining, 2005



Part of Body

Chart 11: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by part of body, natural resources and mining, 2005



[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) x 200,000 where
N = number of injuries and illnesses
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[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 2005 industrial categories and the results for years prior to 2003.
[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

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Massachusetts Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

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Other Services Industries: 2005 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, 2005

Population……..6,398,743[1]

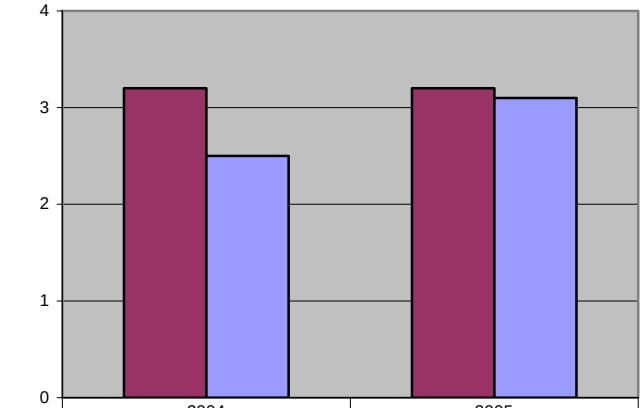
Private Sector Employment……2,729,500[2]

Other Services Employment……97,600[2]

Incidence Rates

Chart 1: Incidence rates[3] of nonfatal injuries and illnesses (per 100 full time workers), other services, MA & US, 2004 & 2005[4]

- **The incidence rate for Massachusetts increased from 2004 to 2005 in the other services industries**
- **Massachusetts' incidence rate was slightly lower than the national rate during 2005**



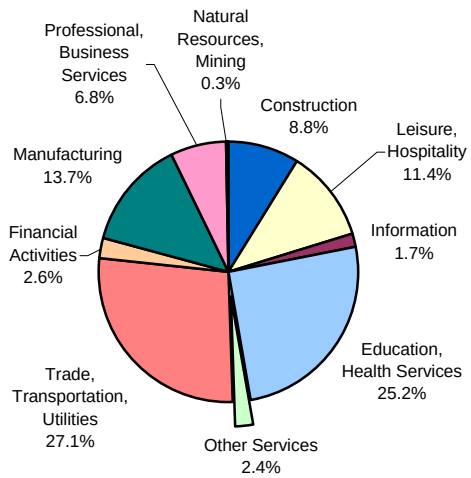
	2004	2005
US	3.2	3.2
MA	2.5	3.1

Injury and Illness Numbers

Chart 2: Percent of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry, private sector, 2005

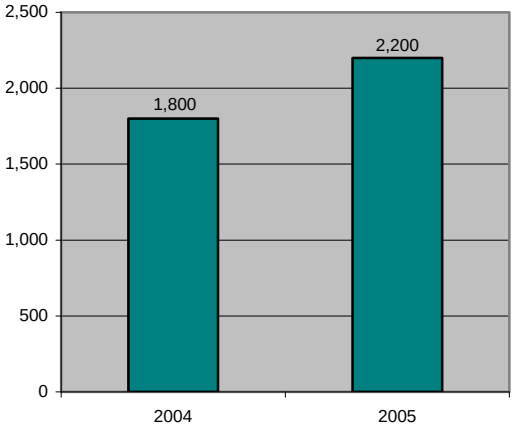
Other Services

- **3.6% of private sector employees in MA worked in the other services industries**
- **2.4% of the total injuries and illnesses in MA occurred in the other services industries**



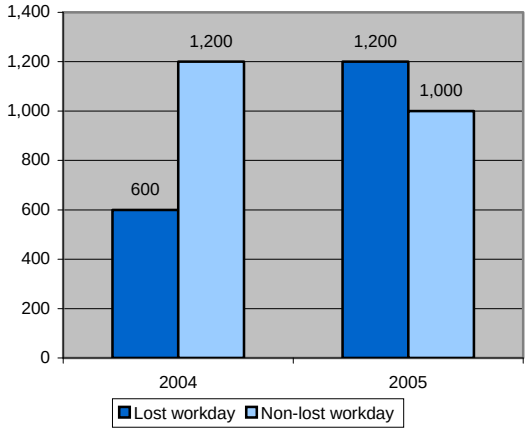
Injury and Illness Data

Chart 3: Number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses, other services, 2004 & 2005



- **The total number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses in MA increased in the other services industries from 2004 to 2005**
- **Lost workday cases exceeded non-lost workday cases by roughly 20% in 2005**

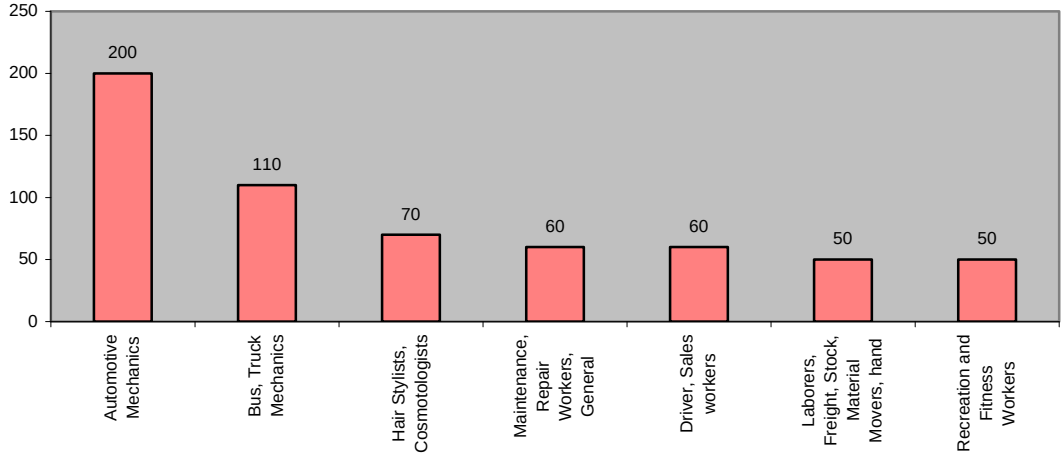
Chart 4: Number of lost workday[5] cases vs. non-lost workday cases of nonfatal injuries and illnesses, other services, 2004 & 2005



Occupational Data

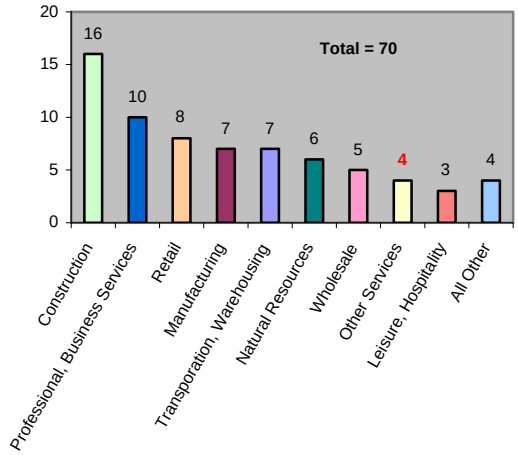
- **Automotive mechanics had the highest number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in the other services industries in MA, followed by bus and truck mechanics**

Chart 5: Occupations with the highest numbers of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work, other services, 2005



Summary Fatality Data: All Private Industries

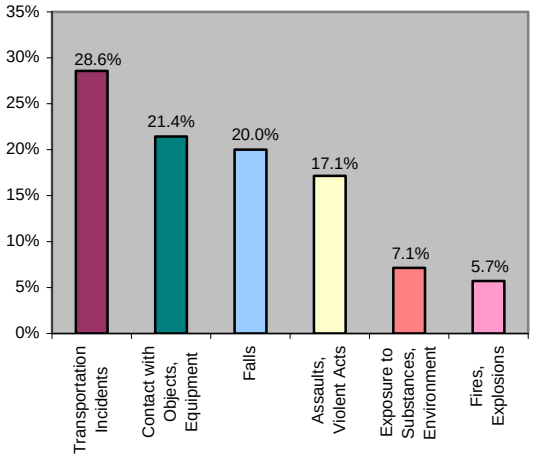
Chart 6: Number of fatal occupational injuries by major private industry, 2005



- **4 of the 70 total workplace fatalities in the private sector occurred within the other services industries**
- **About 29% of all workplace fatalities were caused by transportation incidents**

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.

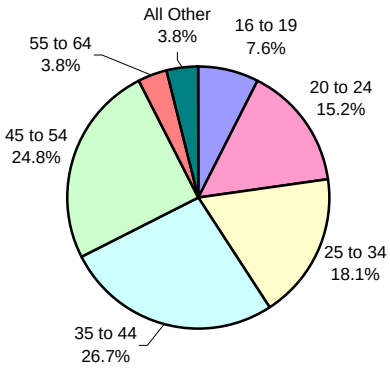
Chart 7: Percent distribution of fatal occupational injuries by event, 2005



Other Services Industries
Case & Demographic Data

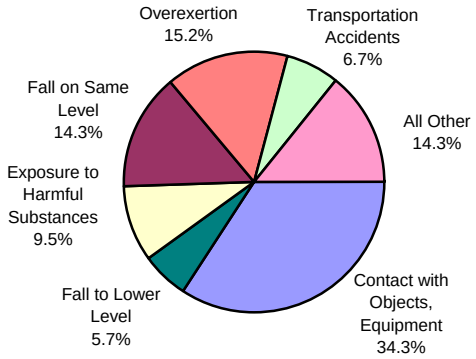
Age

Chart 8: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by age of worker, other services, 2005



Event or Exposure

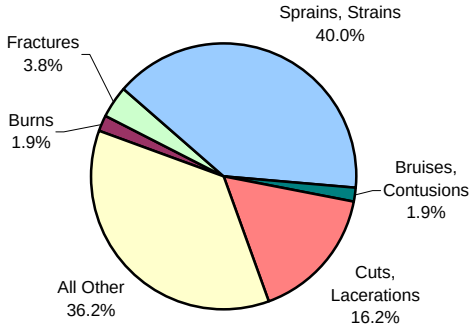
Chart 9: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by event or exposure, other services, 2005



- **Workers aged 35 to 44 had the highest number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in the other services industries**
- **Most injuries and illnesses in 2005 were caused by contact with objects or equipment, followed by overexertion and fall on same level**
- **Sprains and strains, along with cuts and lacerations, made more than half of all nonfatal injuries and illnesses**
- **Lower extremities (leg, ankle, foot and/or toe) and upper extremities (arm, wrist, hand, finger, and/or elbow) were the parts of body most commonly affected by injuries and illnesses**

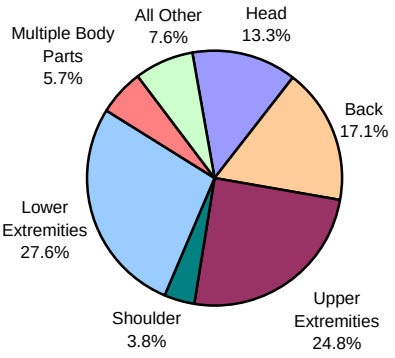
Nature of Injury

Chart 10: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by nature of injury or illness, other services, 2005



Part of Body

Chart 11: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by part of body, other services, 2005



[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) x 200,000 where
N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year.
200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)
[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 2005 industrial categories and the results for years prior to 2003.
[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, 2006.

MASSACHUSETTS OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES

2005 Report: Other Services

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Massachusetts Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

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Professional and Business Services Industries: 2005 Report

Professional and Business Industries Category Occupational Examples:

- Lawyers
- Accountants
- Architects
- Civil Engineers
- Graphic Designers
- Computer Programmers
- Photographers
- Veterinarians
- Telemarketers
- Tour Guides
- Security Guards
- Pest Control Workers
- Landscapers
- Garbage Collectors
- Janitors and Cleaners
- Maids and Housekeepers

Includes NAICS codes 54-56

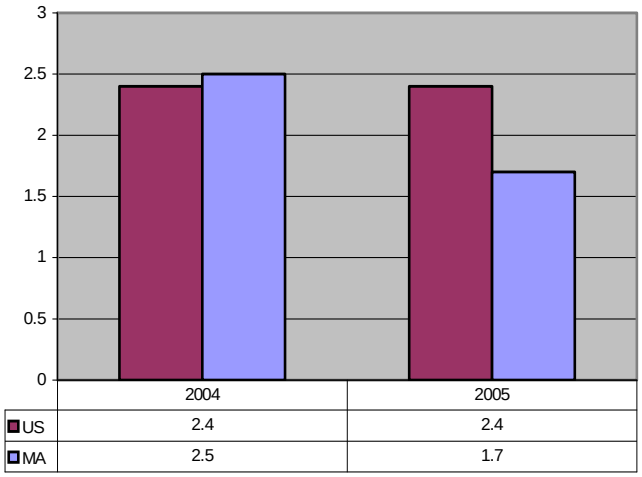
MASSACHUSETTS, 2005

Population……6,398,743[1]
Private Sector Employment…… 2,729,500[2]
Professional and Business Services Employment…… 457,900[2]

Incidence Rates

Chart 1: Incidence rates[3] of nonfatal injuries and illnesses (per 100 full time workers), professional and business services, MA & US, 2004 & 2005[4]

- **The incidence rate for Massachusetts decreased from 2004 to 2005 in the professional and business services industries**
- **Massachusetts' incidence rate was lower than the national rate during 2005**

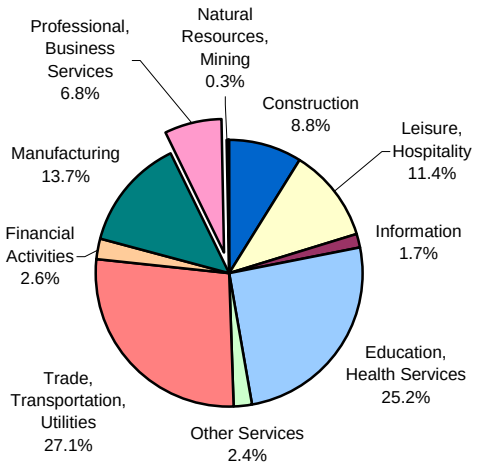


Injury and Illness Numbers

Chart 2: Percent of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry, private sector, 2005

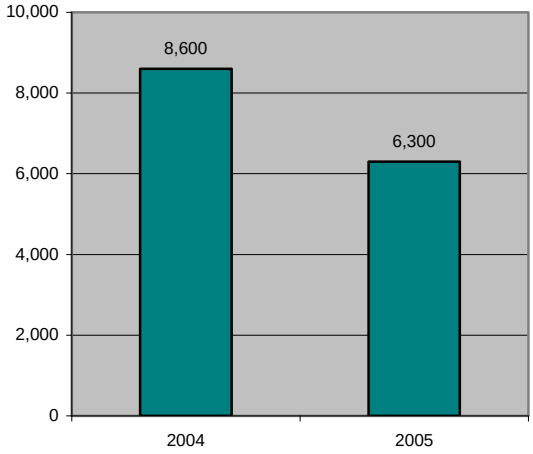
Professional and Business Services

- **16.8% of private sector employees in MA worked in the professional and business services industries**
- **6.8% of the total injuries and illnesses in MA occurred in these industries**



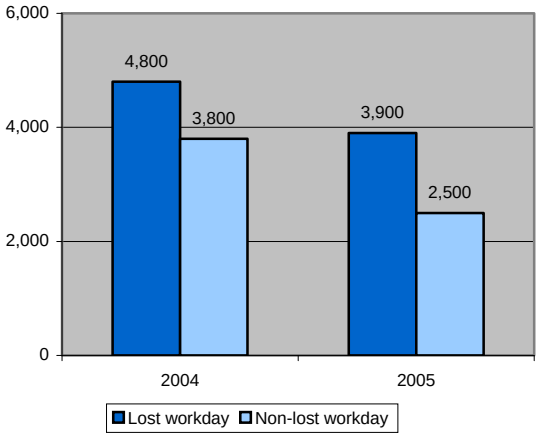
Injury and Illness Data

Chart 3: Number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses, professional and business services, 2004 & 2005



- **The total number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses in MA decreased in the professional and business services industries from 2004 to 2005**
- **Lost workday cases exceeded non-lost workday cases by roughly 56% in 2005**

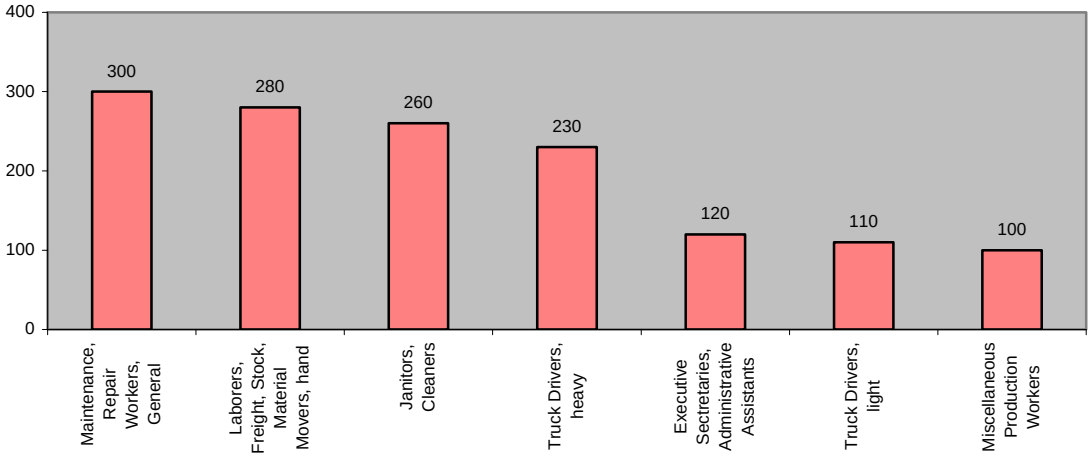
Chart 4: Number of lost workday[5] cases vs. non-lost workday cases of nonfatal injuries and illnesses, professional and business services, 2004 & 2005



Occupation Data

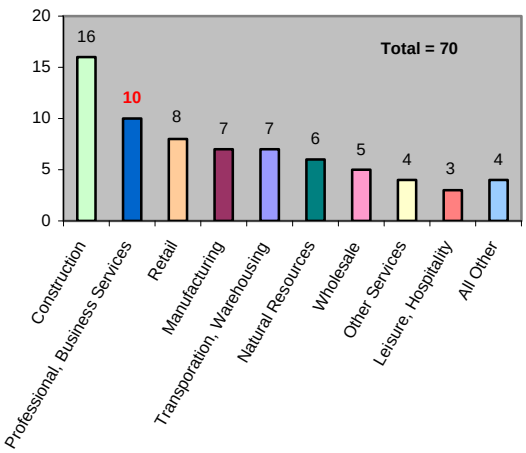
- **Maintenance and repair workers, general had the highest number of injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in MA in the professional and business services industry, followed by laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand**

Chart 5: Selected Occupations with the highest number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work, professional and business services, 2005



Summary Fatality Data: All Private Industries

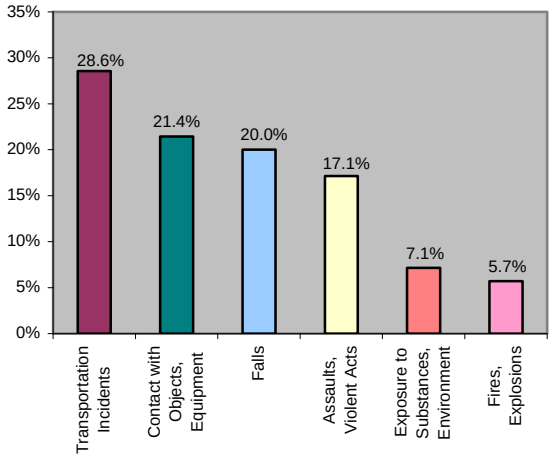
Chart 6: Number of fatal occupational injuries by major private industry, 2005



- **10 of the 70 total workplace fatalities in the private sector occurred within the professional and business services industries**
- **About 29% of all workplace fatalities were caused by transportation incidents**

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.

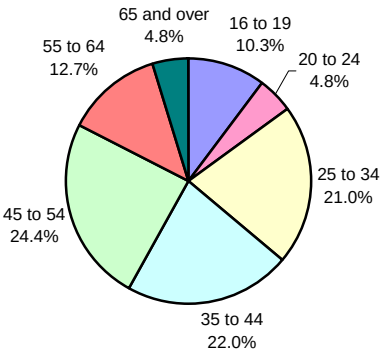
Chart 7: Percent distribution of fatal occupational injuries by event, 2005



Professional and Business Services Industries
Case & Demographic Data

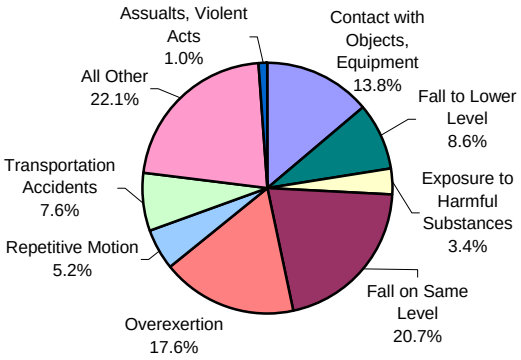
Age

Chart 8: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by age of worker, professional and business services, 2005



Event or Exposure

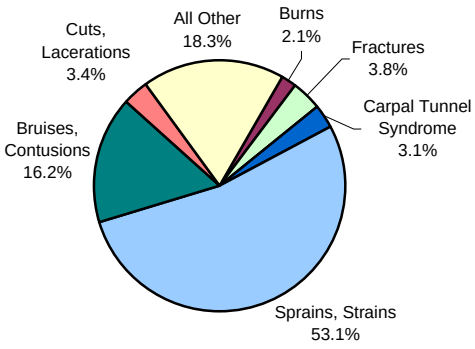
Chart 9: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by event or exposure, professional and business services, 2005



- **Workers aged 45 to 54 had the highest number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in the professional and business services industries**
- **Most injuries in 2005 were caused by a fall on the same level, followed by overexertion and contact with objects or equipment**
- **Sprains and strains made up more than half of all nonfatal injuries and illnesses**
- **The back was the part of body most commonly affected by injury or illness**

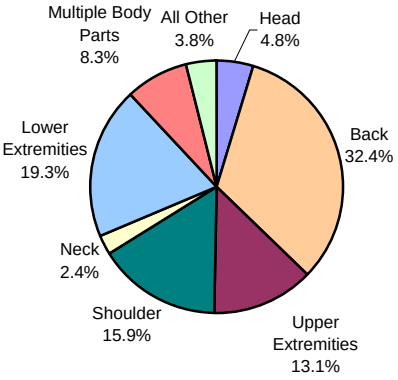
Nature of Injury

Chart 10: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by nature of injury or illness, professional and business services, 2005



Part of Body

Chart 11: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by part of body, professional and business services, 2005



[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) x 200,000 where
N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year.
200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)
[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 2005 industrial categories and the results for years prior to 2003.
[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, 2006.

MASSACHUSETTS OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES

2005 Report: Professional and Business Service

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Trade, Transportation, and Utilities Industries: 2005 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

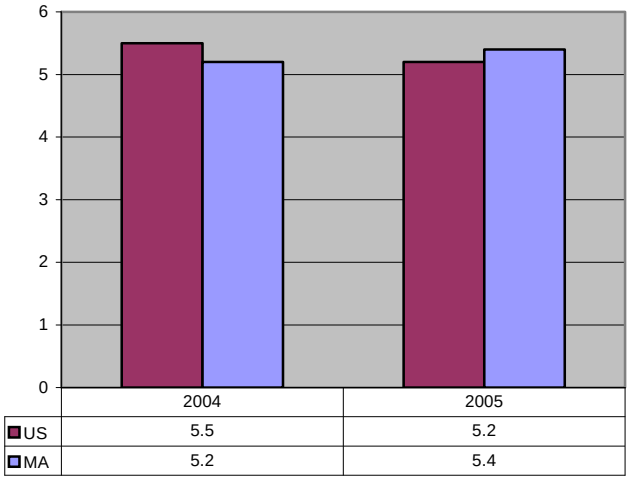
MASSACHUSETTS, 2005

Population……..6,398,743[1]
Private Sector Employment……2,729,500[2]
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities Employment…… 568,600[2]

Incidence Rates

Chart 1: Incidence rates[3] of nonfatal injuries and illnesses (per 100 full time workers), trade, transportation, and utilities, MA & US, 2004 & 2005[4]

- **The incidence rate for Massachusetts increased from 2004 to 2005 in the trade, transportation, and utilities industries**
- **Massachusetts' incidence rate was slightly higher than the national rate during 2005**



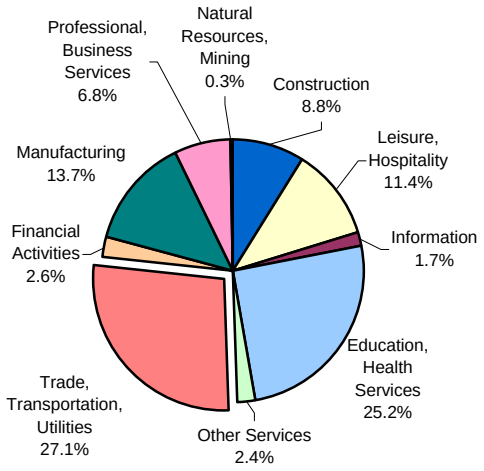
	2004	2005
US	5.5	5.2
MA	5.2	5.4

Injury and Illness Numbers

Chart 2: Percent of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry, private sector, 2005

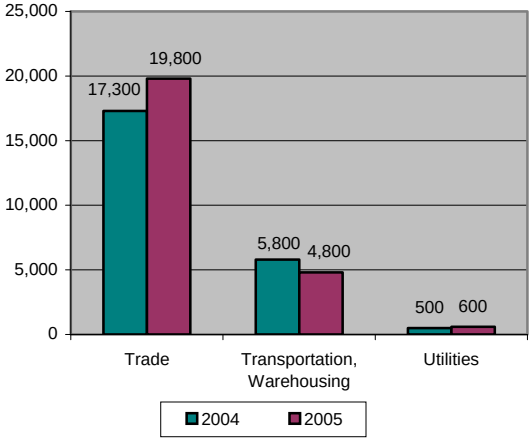
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities

- **20.8% of private sector employees in MA worked in the trade, transportation, and utilities industries**
- **27.1% of the total injuries and illnesses in MA occurred in these industries**



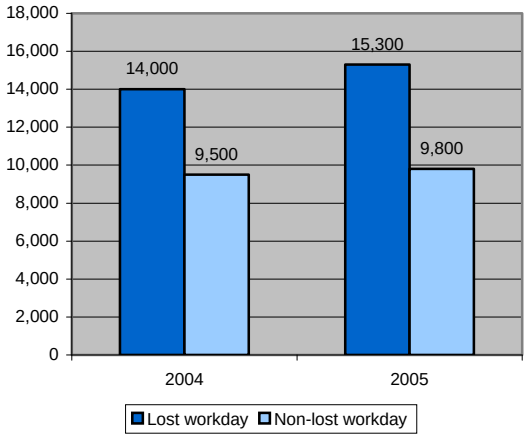
Injury & Illness Data

Chart 3: Number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses, trade, transportation, and utilities, 2004 & 2005



- **The majority of injuries and illnesses in the trade, transportation and utilities industries occurred within the wholesale and retail trade sectors**
- **Lost workday cases exceeded non-lost workday cases in 2005**

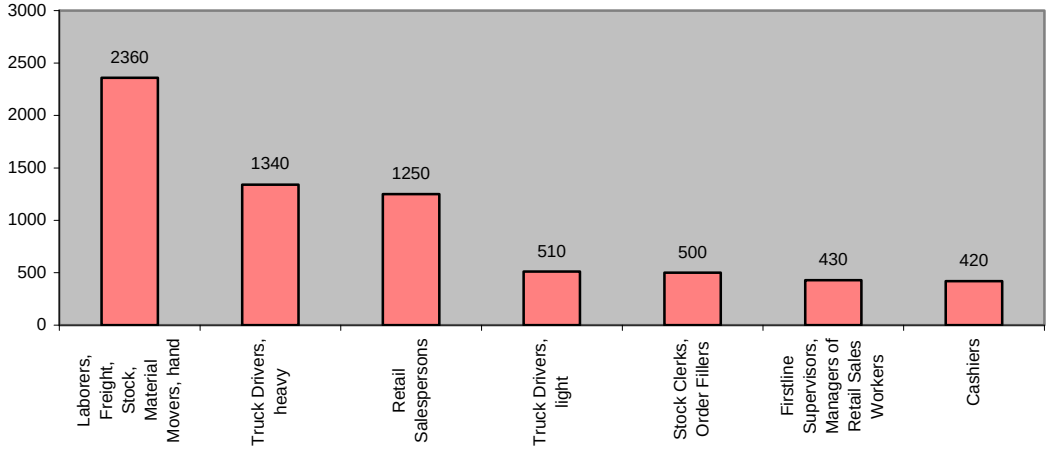
Chart 4: Number of lost workday[5] cases vs. non-lost workday cases of nonfatal injuries and illnesses, trade, transportation, and utilities, 2004 & 2005



Occupational Data

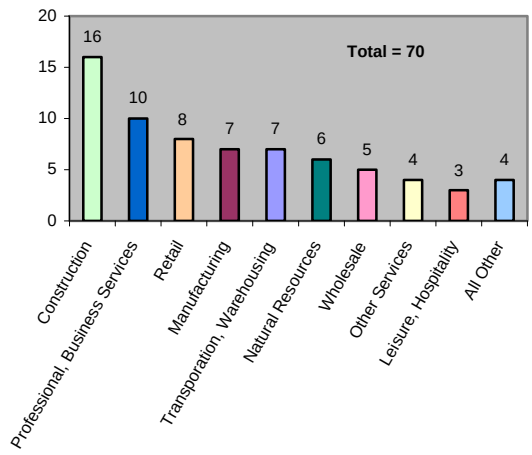
- **Laborers, freight, stock, and material movers, hand had the highest number of injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in the trade, transportation, and utilities industries in MA, followed by truck drivers, heavy**

Chart 5: Occupations with the highest number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work, trade, transportation, and utilities, 2005



Summary Fatality Data: All Private Industries

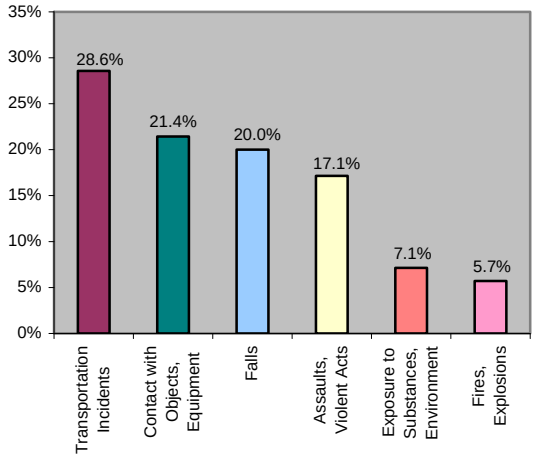
Chart 6: Number of fatal occupational injuries by major private industry, 2005



- **The majority of fatalities within the trade, transportation, and utilities industries occurred in the retail sector**
- **About 29% of all workplace fatalities were caused by transportation incidents**

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.

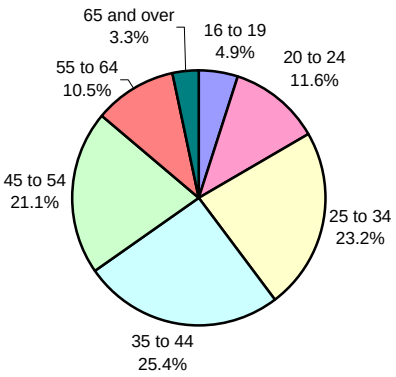
Chart 7: Percent distribution of fatal occupational injuries by event, 2005



Trade, Transportation, and Utilities Industries Case & Demographic Data

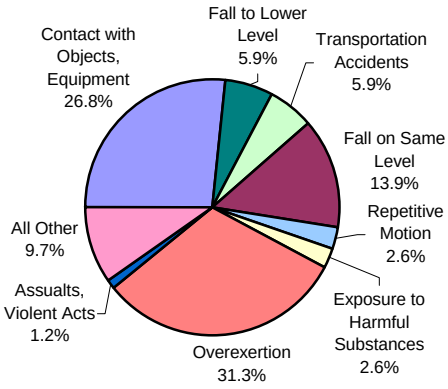
Age

Chart 8: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by age of worker, trade, transportation and utilities, 2005



Event or Exposure

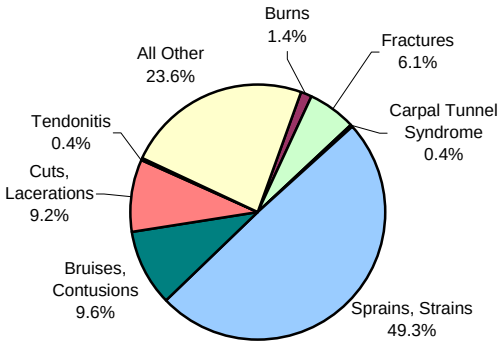
Chart 9: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by event or exposure, trade, transportation, and utilities, 2005



- **Workers aged 35 to 44 were the most commonly injured workers in the trade, transportation, and utilities industries in 2005**
- **Most injuries and illnesses with days away from work in 2005 were caused by overexertion, followed by contact with objects or equipment**
- **Sprains and strains made up nearly half of all nonfatal injuries or illnesses**
- **The back and lower extremities (leg, ankle, foot, and/or toe) were the parts of body most commonly affected by injuries and illnesses**

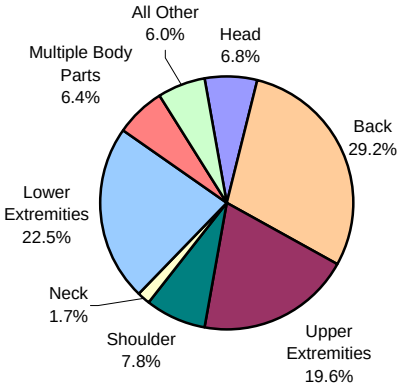
Nature of Injury

Chart 10: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by nature of injury or illness , trade, transportation, and utilities, 2005



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, 2005



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[1] Source: United States Census Bureau
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[3] Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000 where
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MASSACHUSETTS OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES

2005 Report: Trade, Transportation and Utilities

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