

Massachusetts Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Report, 2007



**As compiled by
The Massachusetts Division of
Occupational Safety
and The U.S. Department of Labor**

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Table of Contents

Foreword.....	5
All Private Industries Highlights.....	7
All Private Industries Charts.....	9
Natural Resources and Mining Highlights.....	15
Natural Resources and Mining Charts.....	16
Construction Highlights.....	19
Construction Charts.....	20
Manufacturing Highlights.....	24
Manufacturing Charts.....	25
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities Highlights.....	29
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities Charts.....	30
Information Highlights.....	34
Information Charts.....	35
Financial Activities Highlights.....	39
Financial Activities Charts.....	40
Professional and Business Services Highlights.....	44
Professional and Business Services Charts.....	45
Education and Health Services Highlights.....	49
Education and Health Services Charts.....	50
Leisure and Hospitality Services Highlights.....	54
Leisure and Hospitality Services Charts.....	55
Other Services Highlights.....	59
Other Services Charts.....	60
Notes.....	64
Tables.....	65

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FOREWORD:

Section 24(a) of the Occupational Safety & Health Act mandates that the U.S. Secretary of Labor collect, compile, analyze, and publish occupational safety and health statistics. In 1972, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) and many state governments designed an annual survey to estimate the number and frequency of non-fatal work-related injuries and illnesses by detailed industry. The data contained within this report are derived from the results of the annual Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII), which provides national and state incidence rates and counts of non-fatal occupational injuries and illnesses among the following major industrial categories: (1) Natural Resources and Mining; (2) Construction; (3) Manufacturing; (4) Trade, Transportation, and Utilities; (5) Information; (6) Financial Activities; (7) Professional and Business Services; (8) Education and Health Services; (9) Leisure and Hospitality, and (10) Other Services. SOII data is collected by the Division of Occupational Safety (DOS), within the Executive Office of Labor and Workforce Development (EOLWD)'s Department of Labor (DOL).

In 1992, the SOII was expanded to include case and demographic data on the injuries and illnesses reported in the survey that involve one or more day away from work. Prior to that year, only summary data was available, such as industry rates and counts. The availability of case and demographic data has been very useful in learning more about occupational hazards faced by workers in all industries, allowing the American public to use the data provided to design more effective safety and health procedures and programs. Readers are advised that not all results for 2007 are comparable to those from years prior to 2004, because of recordkeeping changes that occurred in 2002 and a new occupational classification system that was implemented for the 2003 survey year. The nationwide SOII stopped using the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system in 2002, and began using the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) in 2003. Since Massachusetts did not publish state-specific reports for 2003, this is the fourth year that survey results are being presented using the new classification system. The substantial differences between these two systems result in breaks in series for industry data, thereby minimizing the ability to make true and accurate time-series comparisons among the major industrial categories.

The sample for the SOII is drawn from the BLS Longitudinal Database (LDB) derived from State Unemployment Insurance tax filings, the Mine Safety and Health Administration, and the Federal Railroad Administration. Survey data is derived from mandatory logs kept by private industry employers during the calendar year. Massachusetts only collects data on private sector employers; self-employed workers are not included in the survey. Beginning in survey year 2008, public sector entities will be sampled in hopes of publishing Massachusetts public sector injury and illness rates and counts. Survey participants' identities and responses are not revealed without the express informed consent of the participant, under the Confidential Information Protection and Statistical Efficient Act (CIPSEA).

It is our hope that you will find the data contained within these reports useful in assessing the health and safety of workers in your business, industry, or trade, and to identify ways to reduce injuries and illnesses at your own workplace. Additional data is available that details worker case and demographics such as age, gender, occupation, length of service, and race of injured workers, as well as specific aspects of the injuries and illnesses that occurred. Interested persons can generate their own data tables based on self-selected criteria by using the "Profiles" system on the BLS website at www.bls.gov. On the homepage under the "Safety and Health" category, click on "Profiles." Annual reports published by DOS are available online at www.mass.gov/dos. For more information, please contact DOS at 617-626-6945 x 2.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF LABOR AND WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
MASSACHUSETTS DIVISION OF OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY
Suzanne M. Bump, Secretary
George Noel, Director
Laura M. Marlin, Commissioner

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2007 ALL PRIVATE INDUSTRY HIGHLIGHTS

SUMMARY DATA:

- A total of 89,600 nonfatal injuries and illnesses were reported among the more than 2.8 million private sector workers in Massachusetts. This equates to an incidence rate of 4.0 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time equivalent workers (FTEs).
- Massachusetts' rate compares favorably to the national incidence rate of 4.2 cases per 100 FTEs in private industry for 2007.
- Of the major industries within the private sector in Massachusetts, education and health services had the highest number of injuries and illnesses, representing roughly 29% of all cases and had an incidence rate of 5.9 per 100 FTEs.
- The construction industry had the highest incidence rate at 6.1 cases per 100 FTEs, and 6,100 total cases.
- Of the 89,600 workplace injuries and illnesses in Massachusetts during 2007, roughly 42,400 (47%) did not result in lost workdays, while approximately 47,200 (53%) of cases involved days away from work, job transfer, restriction, or any combination of these actions.
- Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction can be broken into two types: those requiring at least one full day away from work, with or without job transfer or restriction, and those requiring only job transfer or restriction. Approximately 36,650 (41%) of workplace injuries and illnesses required days away from work, while 10,500 (12%) required only job transfer or restricted duty.
- The incidence rate for cases with days away from work was 1.6 cases per 100 FTEs, while job transfer or restriction had an incidence rate of 0.5, and the rate for other recordable cases was 1.9.
- According to preliminary counts, there were 74 workplace fatalities including both the private and public sectors in Massachusetts.
- Preliminary data indicate that transportation incidents accounted for approximately 37% of all workplace fatalities.

CASE AND DEMOGRAPHICS CHARACTERISTICS:

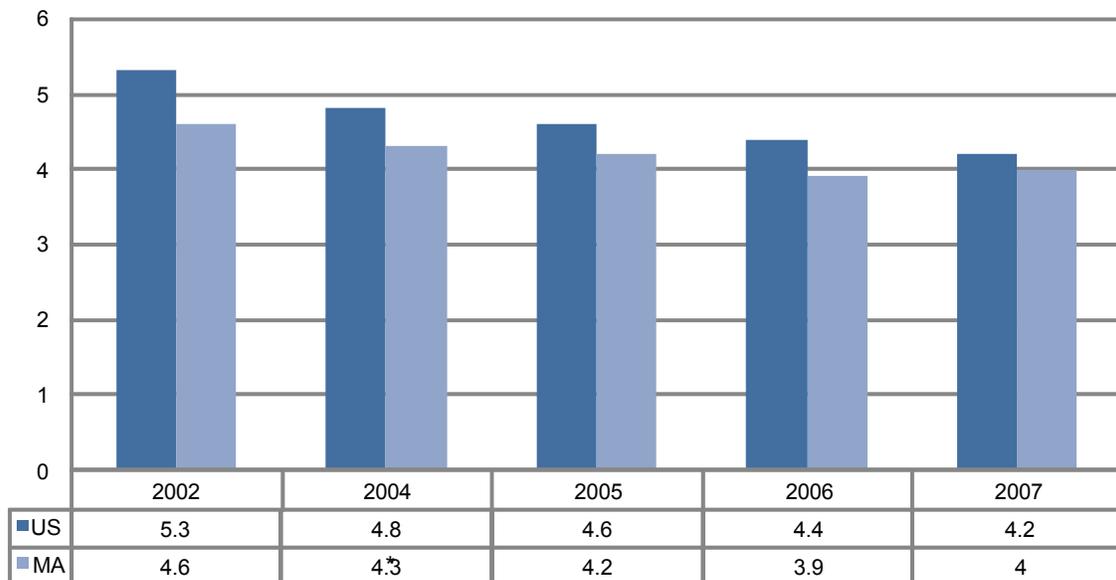
- Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers (hand), experienced the highest number of cases involving days away from work, with 2,470 injuries and illnesses. Workers in these occupations represented roughly 7% of all day away from work injury and illness cases.
- Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants had about 6%, or 2,130 injuries and illnesses.

All Private Industries, 2007

- Truck drivers (heavy and tractor-trailer) had the third highest number of injury and illness cases. Incidents among truck drivers remained relatively unchanged from 2006 with 1,570 incidents accounting for 4.3% of all cases with days away from work.
- Roughly 27% of all injury and illness cases with days away from work, occurred among workers aged 35 to 44, while workers aged 45 to 54 represented 24% and 25 to 34 represented 21%.
- Workers employed from 1 to 5 years and more than 5 years, each accounted for about 37% of all injuries and illnesses.
- The part of body most affected by work incidents was the trunk, including the back and shoulder, which accounted for 37% of the injuries and illnesses. Of the injuries and illnesses to the trunk, approximately 63% affected the back.
- Sprains and strains were the leading nature of injury and illness in every major industrial category in the private sector during 2007, representing roughly 45% of all cases.
- Overexertion represented about 29% of all events and exposures of injuries and illnesses, while contact with objects and equipment accounted for approximately 25% of cases, and approximately 15% were the result of falls on the same level.
- Men experienced 65% of all injuries and illnesses involving days away from work during 2007.

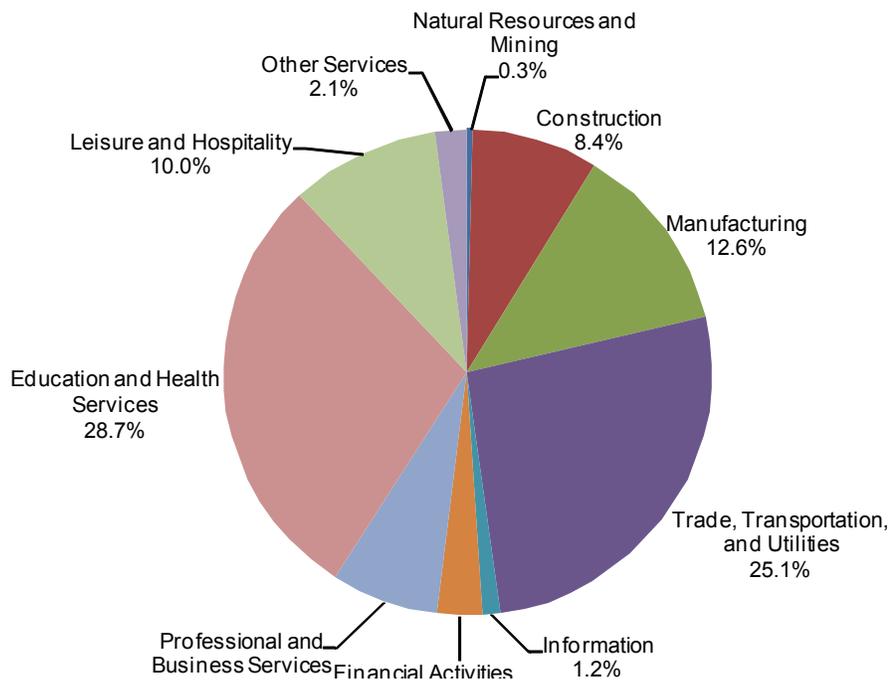
All Private Industries, 2007

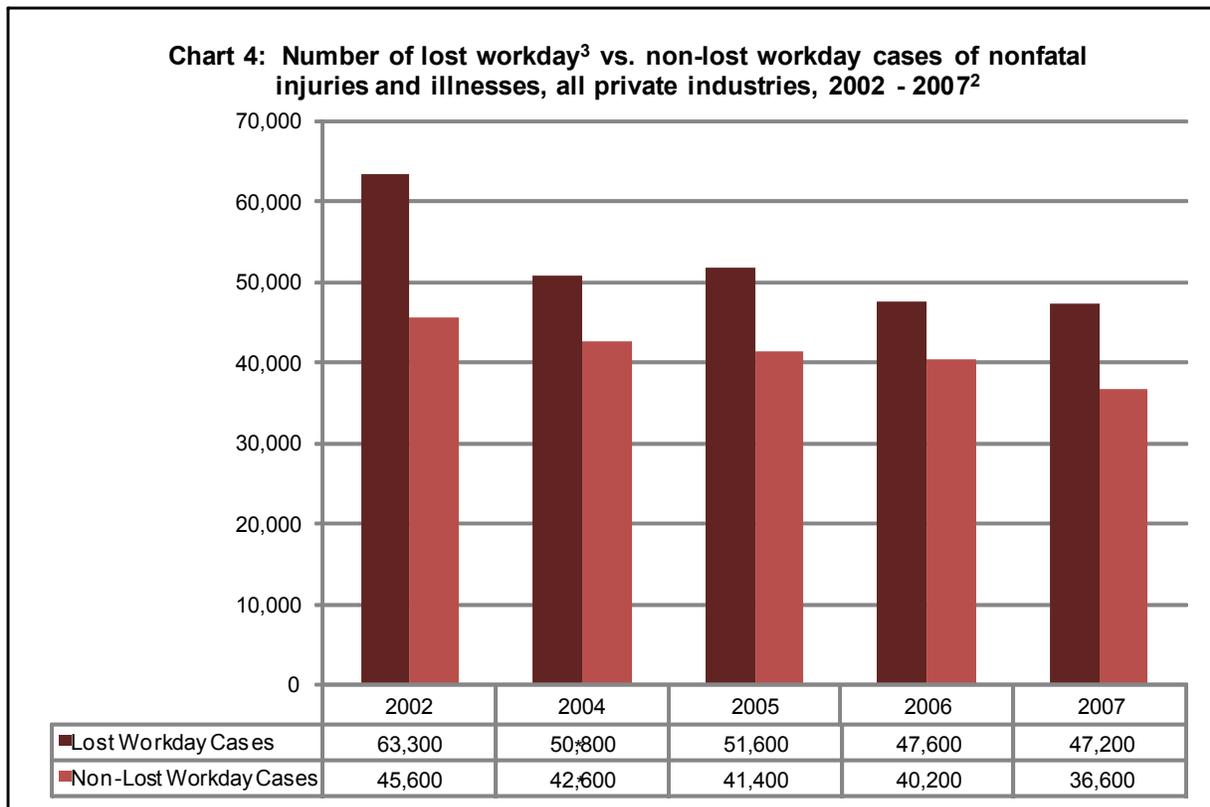
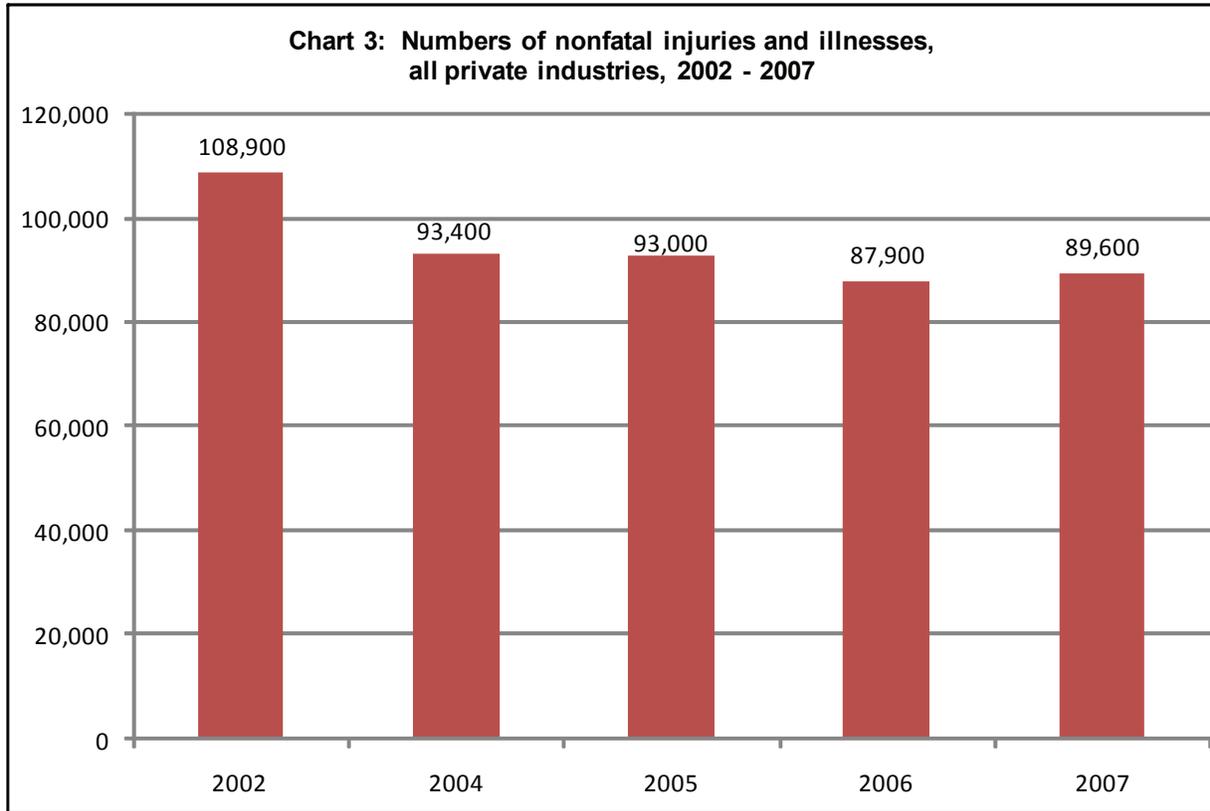
Chart 1: Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal injuries and illnesses (per 100 full time workers), all private industries, MA & US, 2002 - 2007²



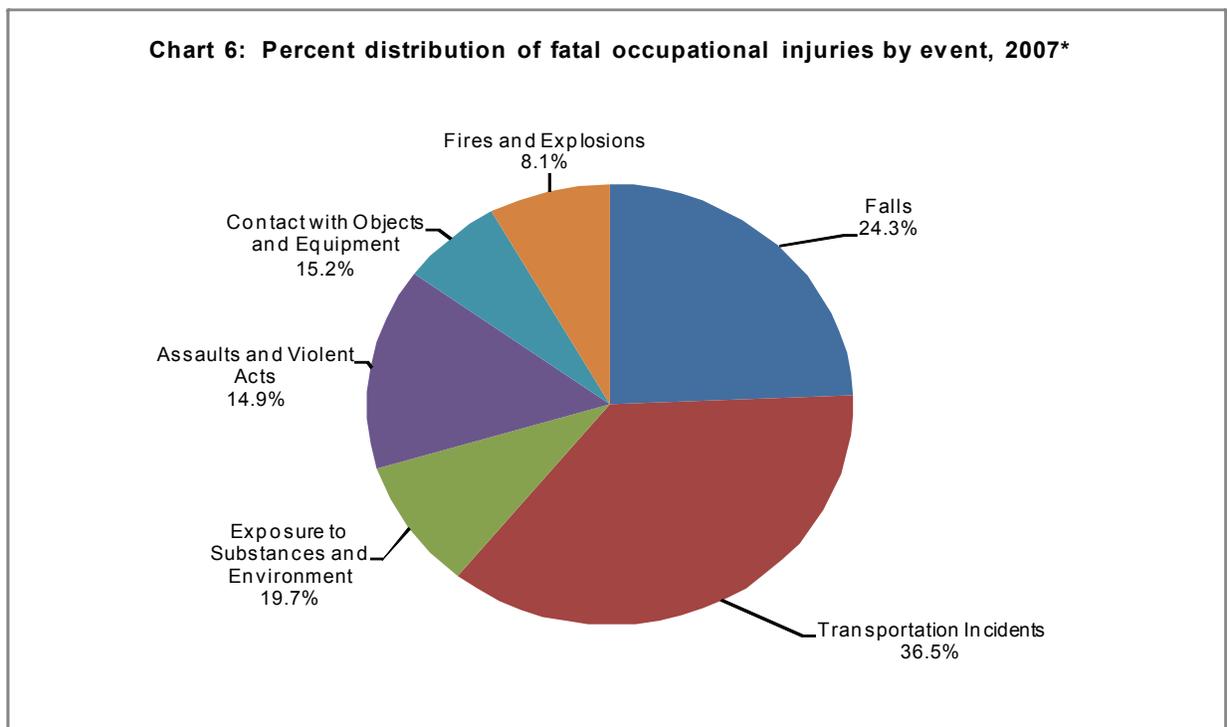
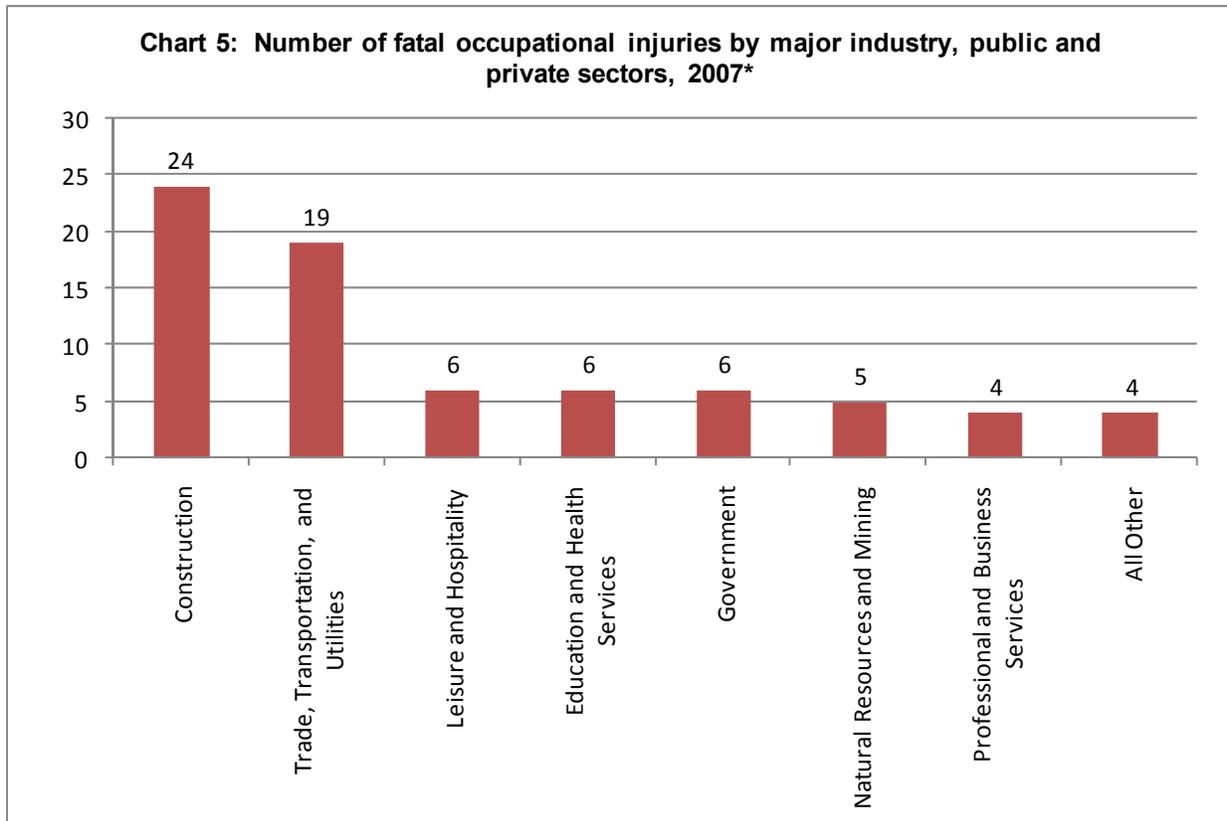
* No data collected in 2003

Chart 2: Percent of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry, private sector, 2007





* No data collected in 2003



* Fatality charts are based on preliminary counts

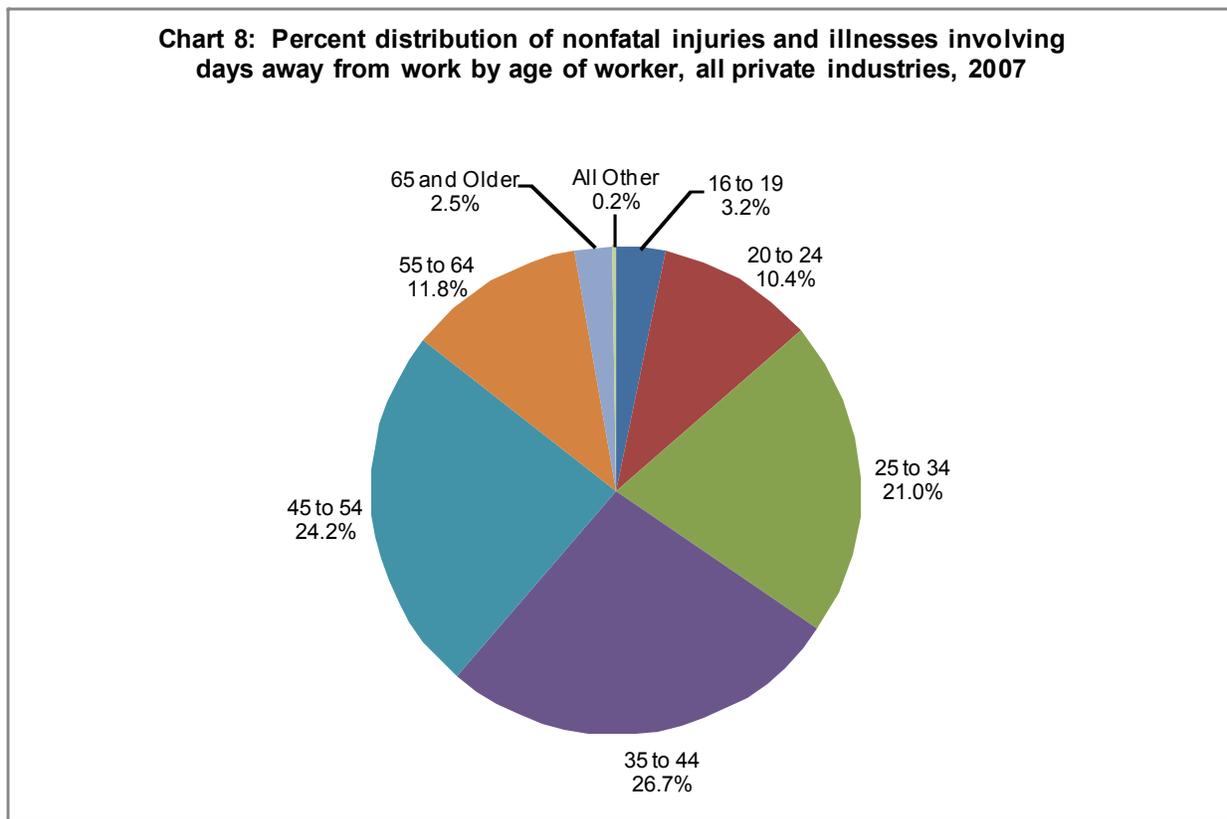
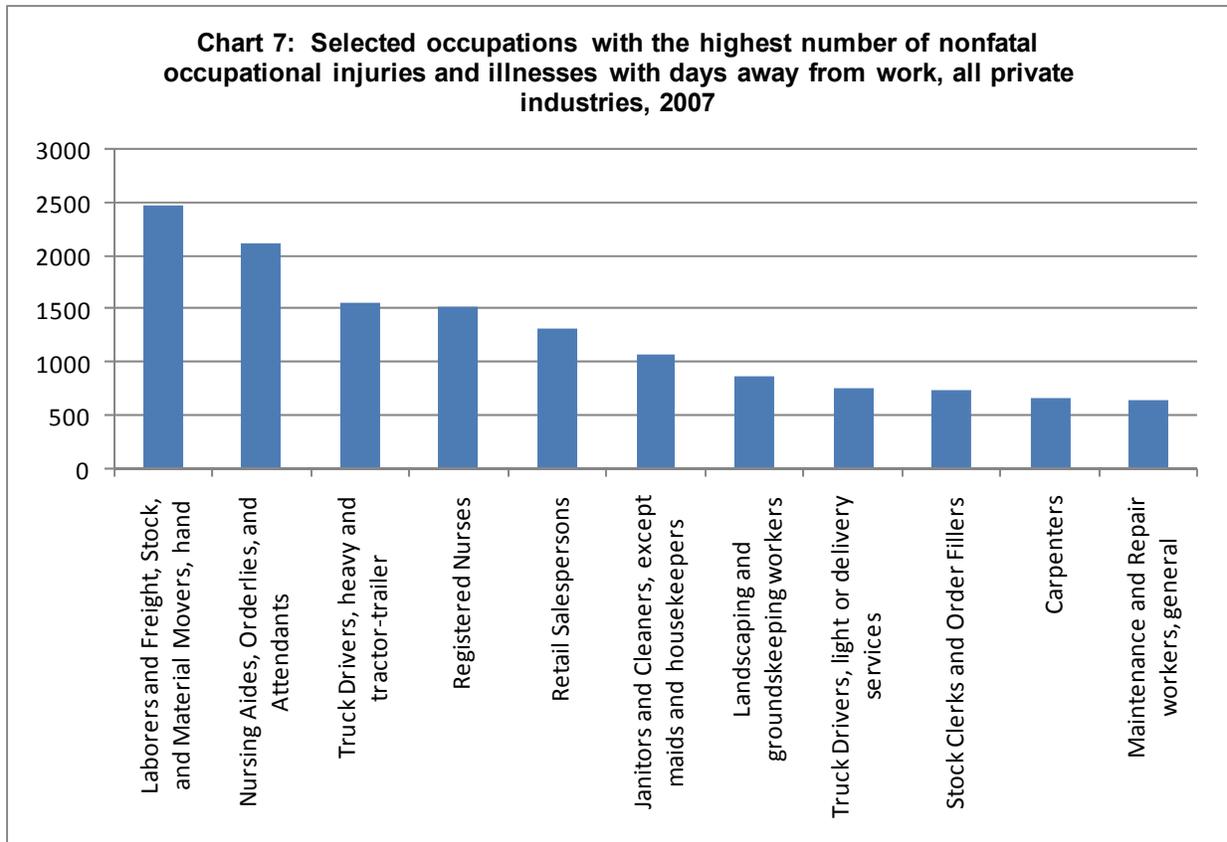


Chart 9: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by length of service of worker, all private industries, 2007

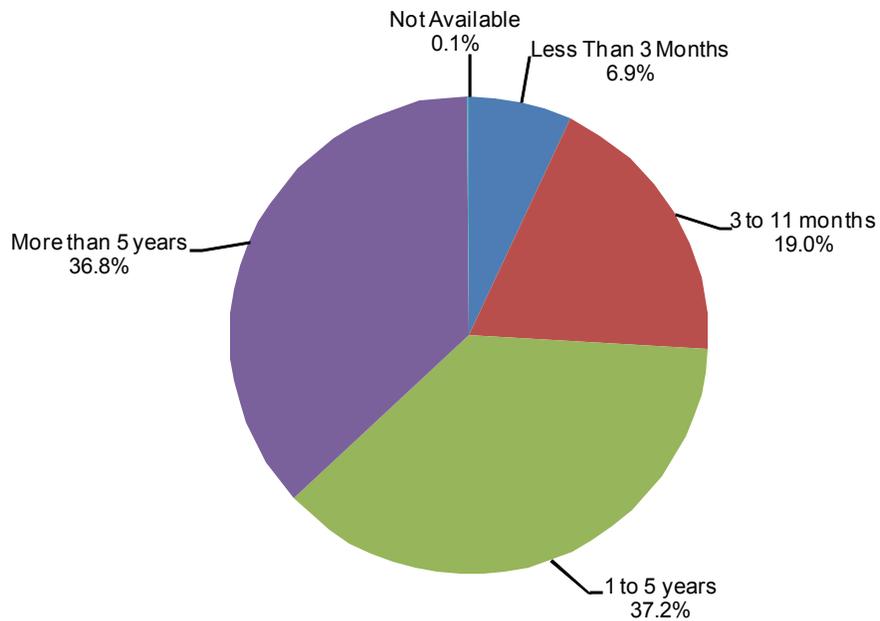


Chart 10: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by part of body, all private industries, 2007

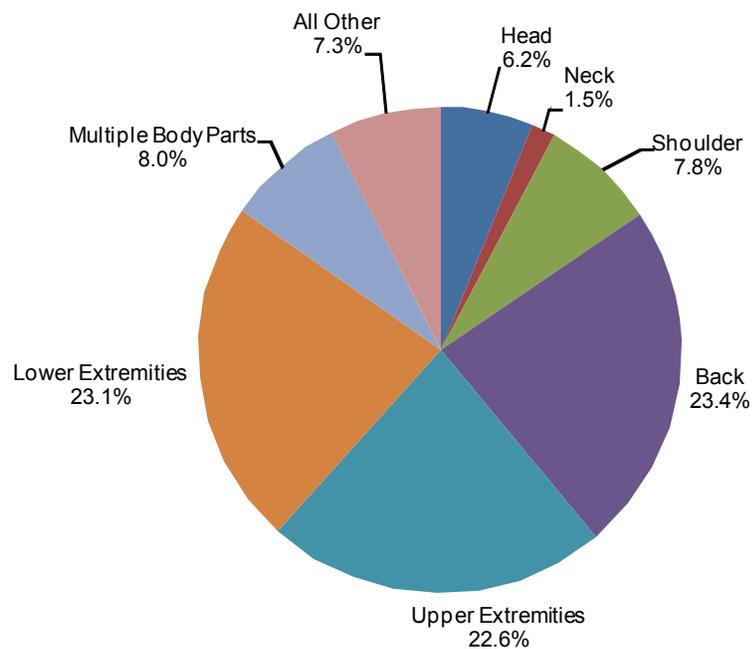


Chart 11: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by nature of injury or illness, all private industries, 2007

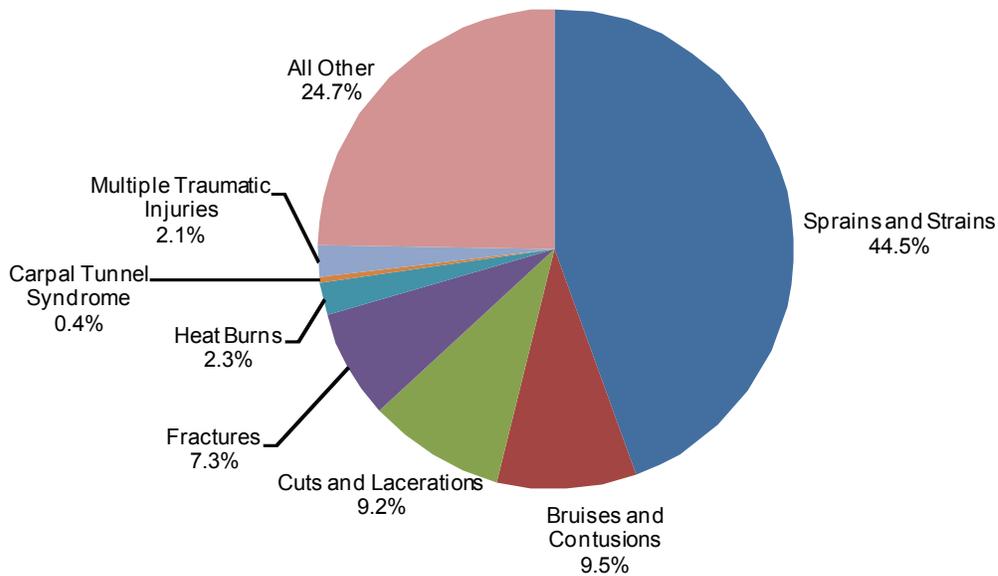
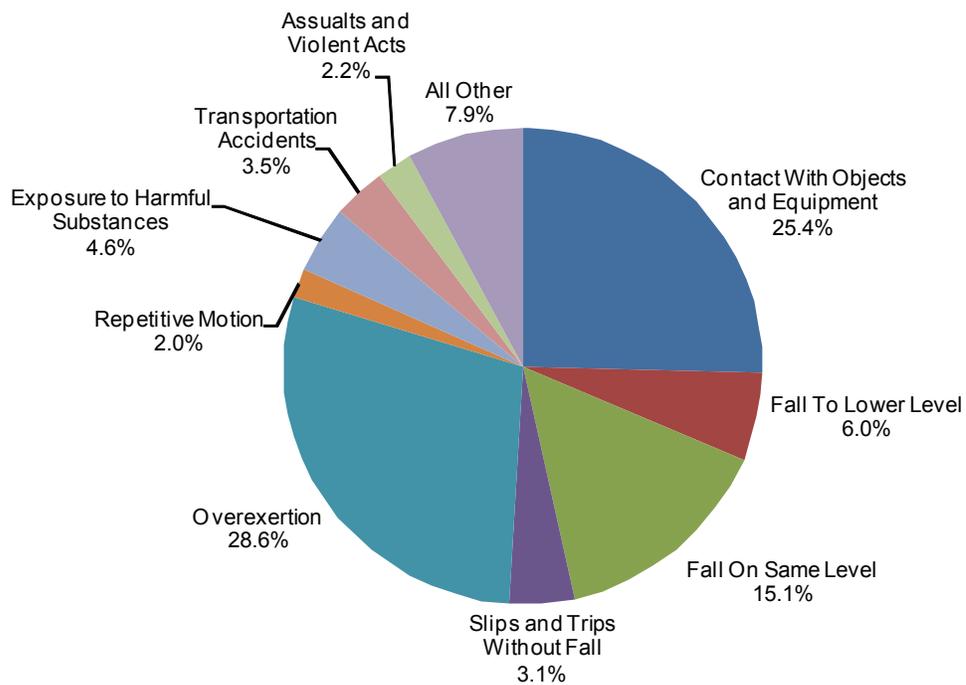


Chart 12: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by event or exposure, all private industries, 2007



NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING HIGHLIGHTS

Occupational Examples:

Forestry Workers, Agricultural Workers, Horticultural Workers, Loggers, Dairy Farmers, Commercial Hunters and Trappers, Animal Breeders, Commercial Fishers, Miners, and Quarry Workers

SUMMARY DATA:

- Only 0.3% of private sector workers in Massachusetts were employed in natural resources and mining in 2007, but the total case incidence rate for this industry was 4.9 injuries and illnesses per 100 FTEs and 2.2 for cases involving days away from work.
- Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting, had a total case incidence rate of 5.4 cases per 100 FTEs.
- The total case incidence rate for mining alone was 2.7 injuries and illnesses per 100 FTEs.

CASE AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS:

- The occupation with the highest number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work in the natural resources and mining industry was farm workers and laborers, crop, nursery and greenhouse.
- 33% of the injury and illness cases occurred among the 25 to 34 age group, 45 to 54 age group had 25% of the injuries, while 17% occurred among the 35 to 44 age group.
- The part of body most affected by work incidents was the trunk, including the back and shoulder, which accounted for 33% of the injuries and illnesses. The upper and lower extremities each accounted for 25%.
- Sprains and strains were the leading nature of injury and illness in natural resources and mining during 2007, representing roughly 25% of all cases.
- Overexertion accounted for approximately 33% of all events and exposures of injuries and illnesses. Contact with objects and equipment represented about 25%.
- Men experienced 75% of the injuries and illnesses involving days away from work during 2007.

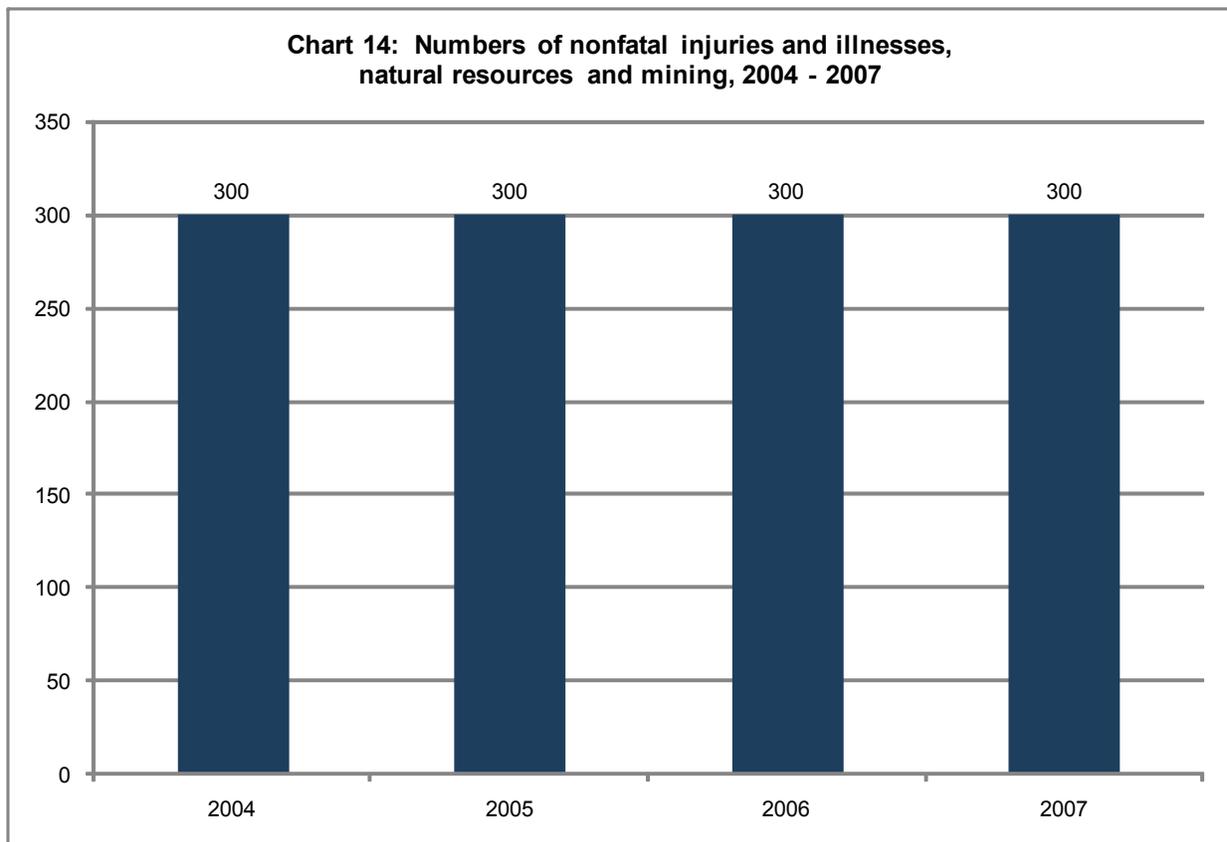
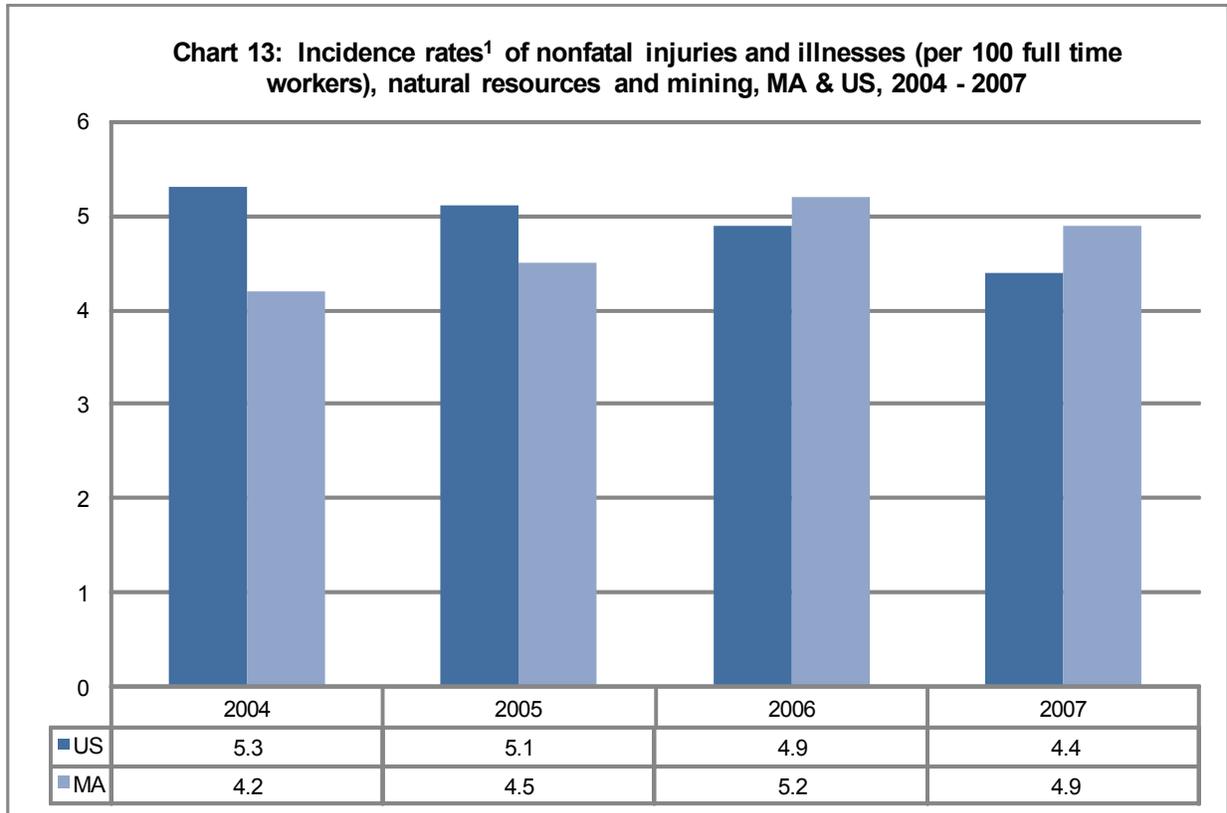


Chart 15: Number of lost workday³ vs. non-lost workday cases of nonfatal injuries and illnesses, natural resources and mining, 2004 - 2007

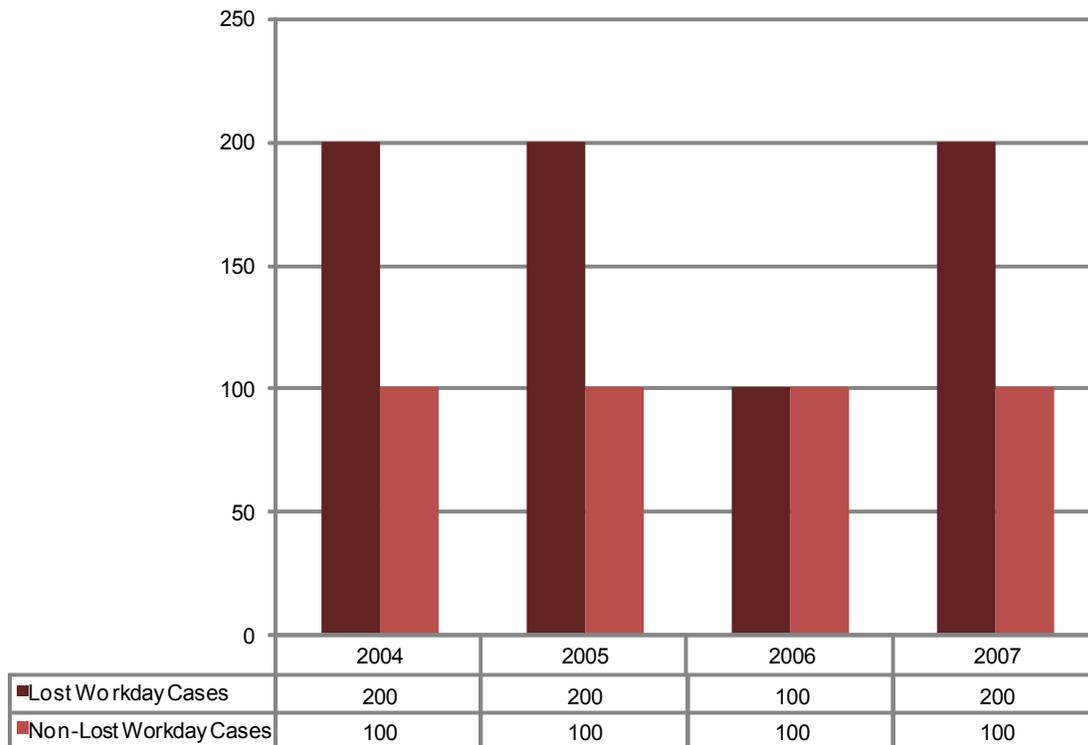


Chart 16: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by age of worker, natural resources and mining, 2007

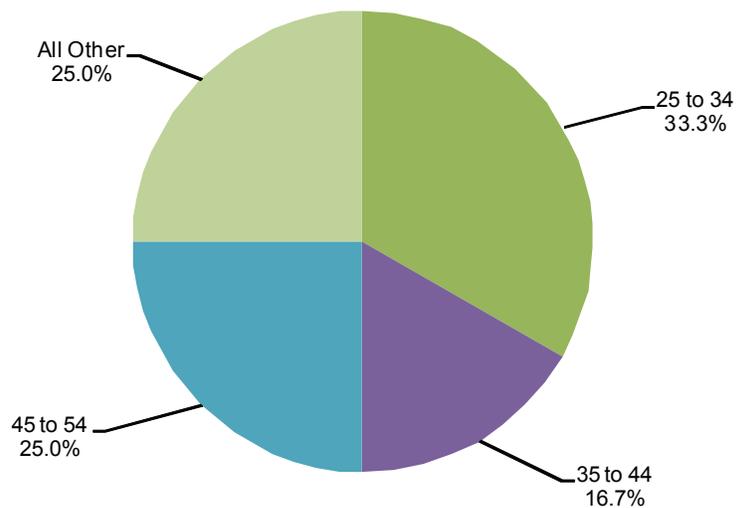


Chart 17: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by part of body, natural resources and mining, 2007

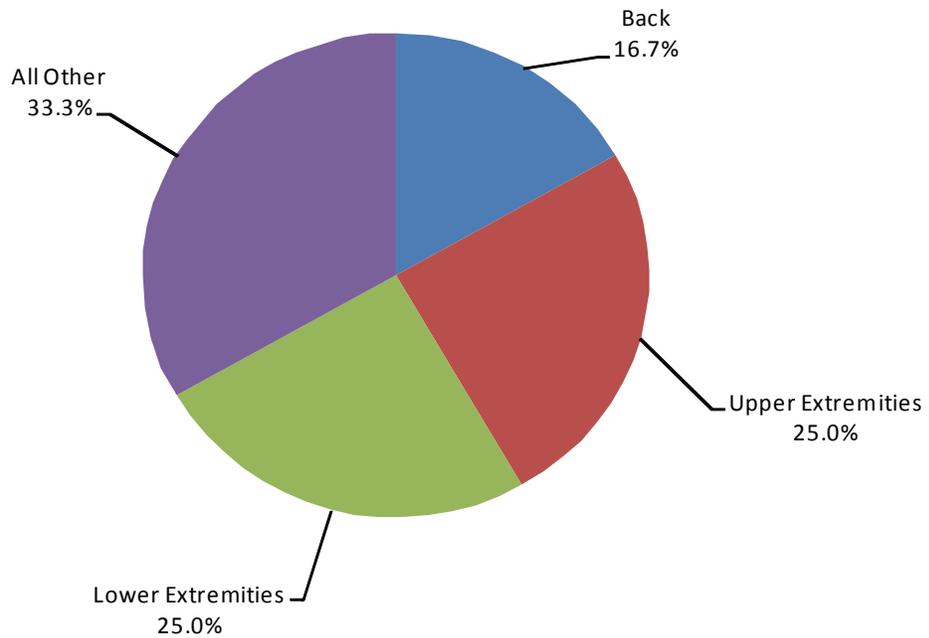
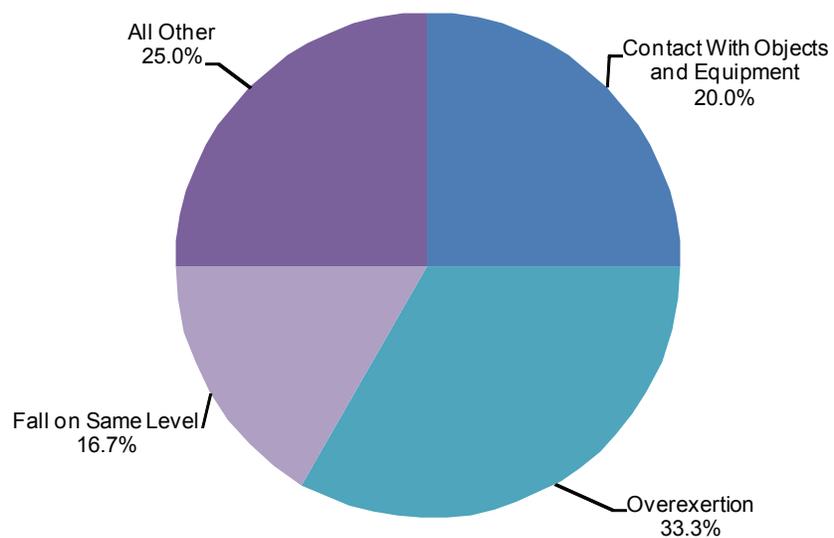


Chart 18: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by event or exposure, natural resources and mining, 2007



Construction Highlights

Occupational Examples:

Construction Laborers, Carpenters, Brick Masons and Stonemasons, Roofers, House Painters, Electricians, Highway, Street and Bridge Workers, Welders and Cutters, Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters

SUMMARY DATA:

- Among the ten major industry sectors, the highest occupational injury and illness incidence rate occurred in construction. Construction had a total incidence rate of 6.1 cases per 100 FTEs, while employing 5.0% of MA private sector employees. The rate for cases with days away from work was 2.9 per 100 FTEs.

CASE AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS:

- The four occupations in the construction industry with the highest number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work were: carpenters; construction laborers; electricians; and plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters.
- 29% of the injury and illness cases occurred among workers aged 35 to 44, while the 25 to 34 age group represented 28%, and 23% of cases took place among 45 to 54 year old workers.
- The part of body most affected by work incidents was the trunk, including the back and shoulder which accounted for 34% of the injuries and illnesses. Of the injuries and illnesses to the trunk, approximately 53% affected the back.
- Sprains and strains were the leading nature of injury and illness construction during 2007, representing roughly 38% of all cases.
- Contact with objects and equipment represented about 32% of all events and exposures of injuries and illnesses, while overexertion accounted for approximately 23% of cases, and approximately 18% were the result of falls to lower level.
- Men experienced roughly 99% of the injuries and illnesses involving days away from work during 2007.

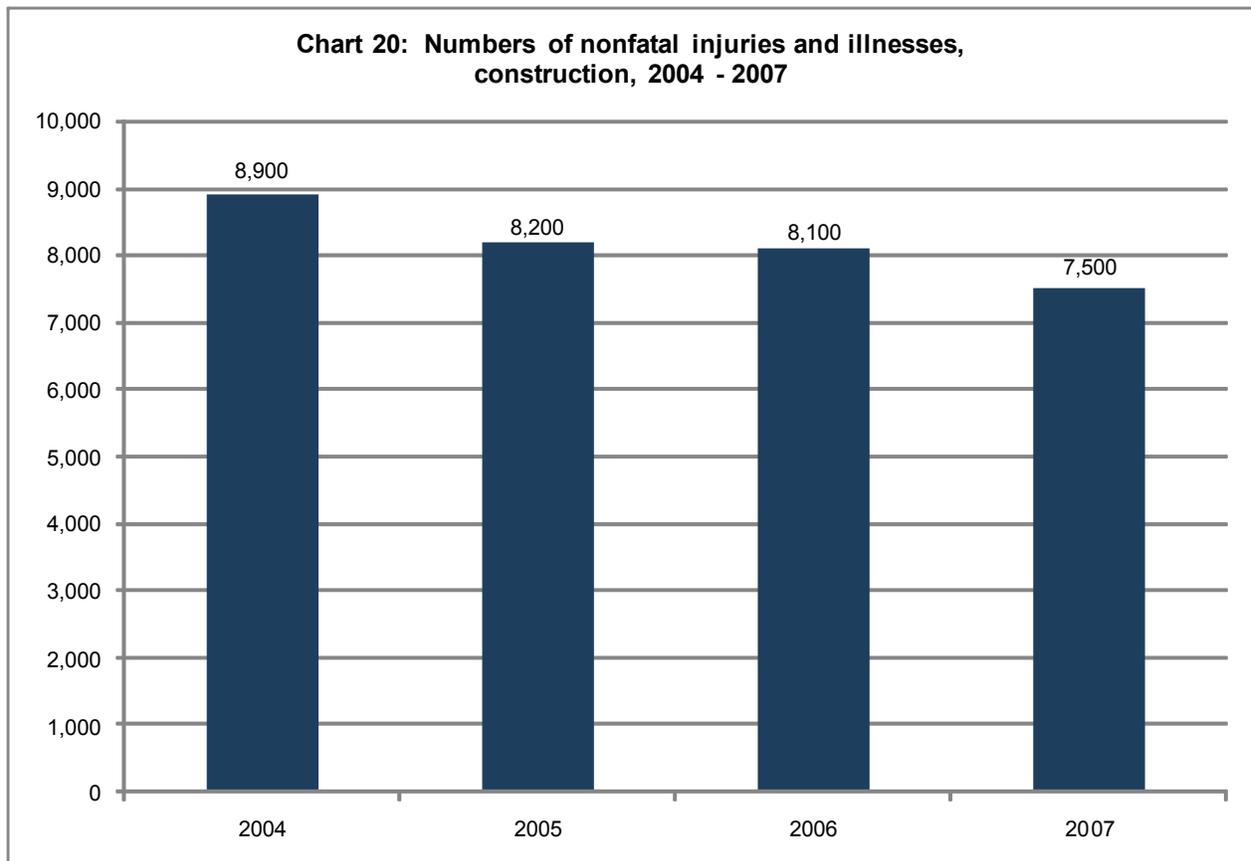
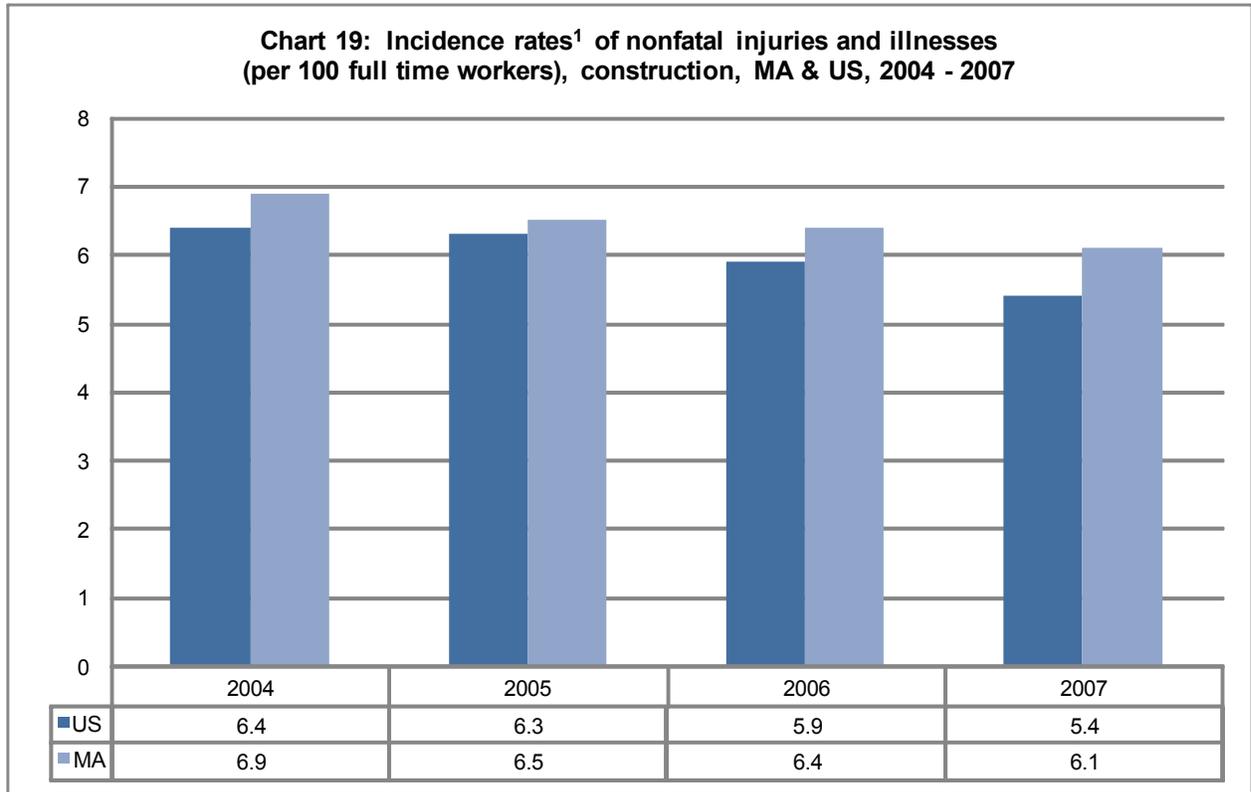


Chart 21: Number of lost workday³ vs. non-lost workday cases of nonfatal injuries and illnesses, construction, 2004 - 2007

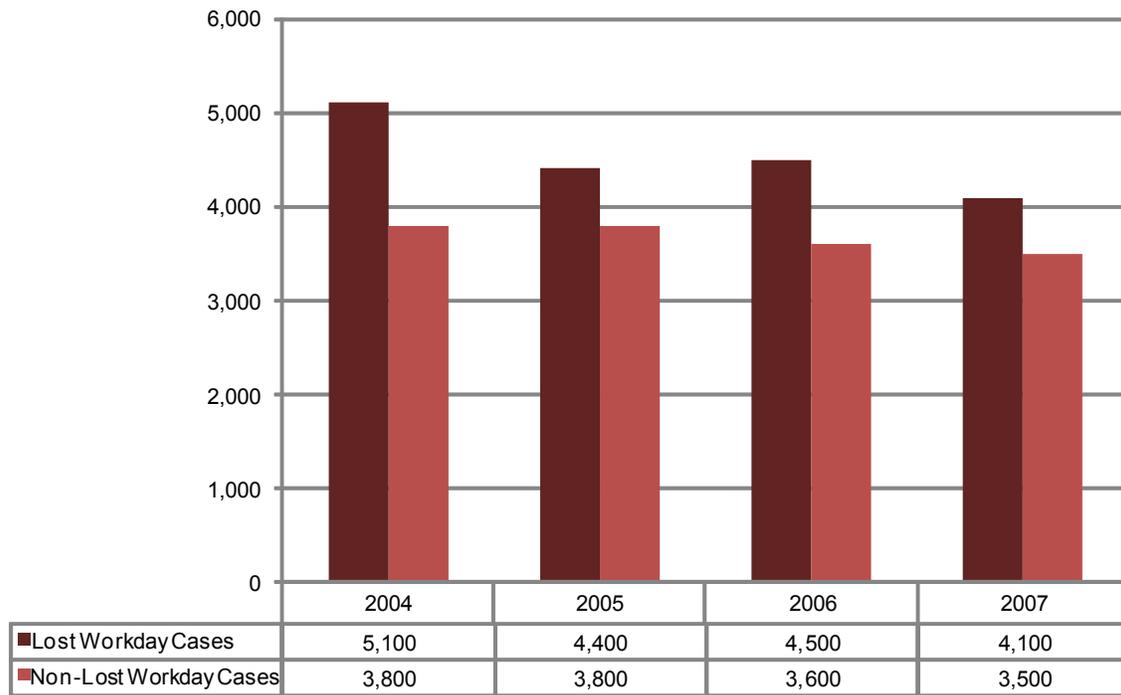


Chart 22: Selected occupations with the highest number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work, construction, 2007

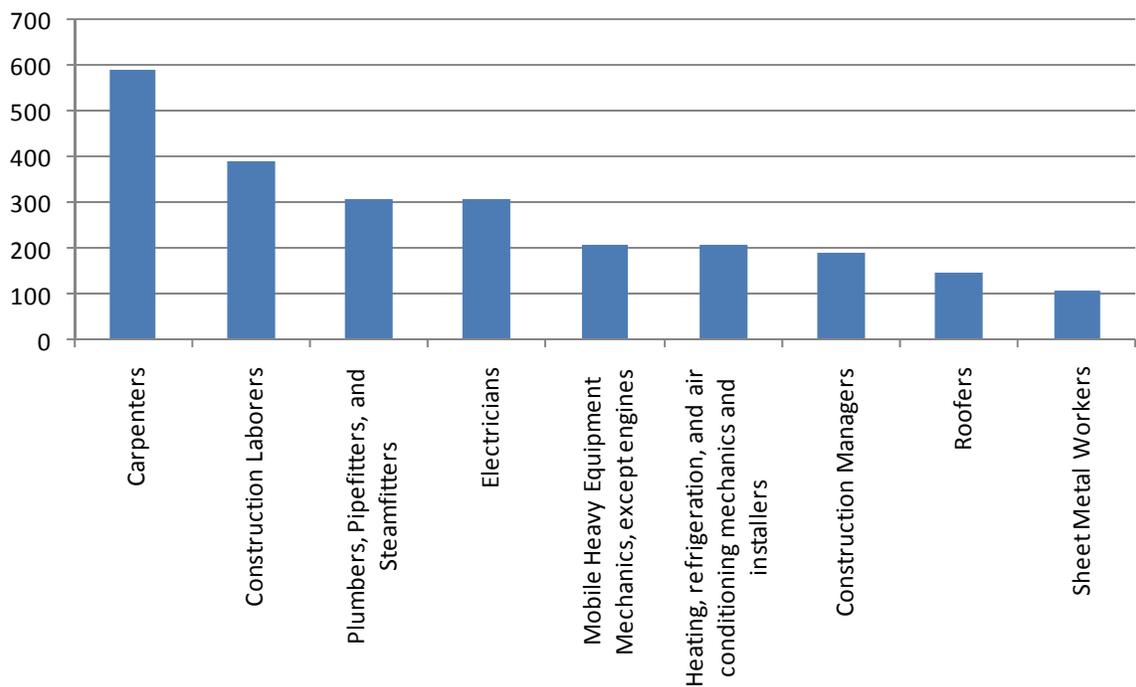


Chart 23: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by age of worker, construction, 2007

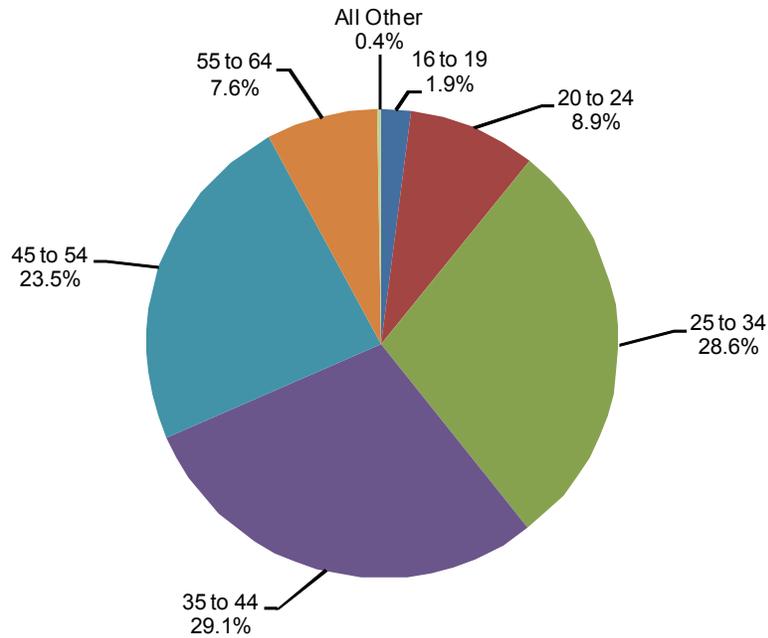


Chart 24: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by part of body, construction, 2007

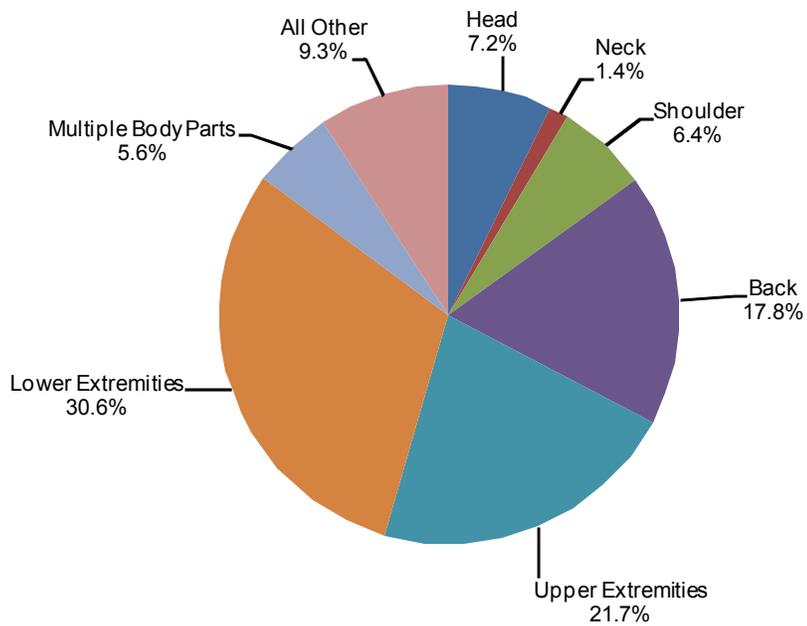


Chart 25: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by nature of injury or illness, construction, 2007

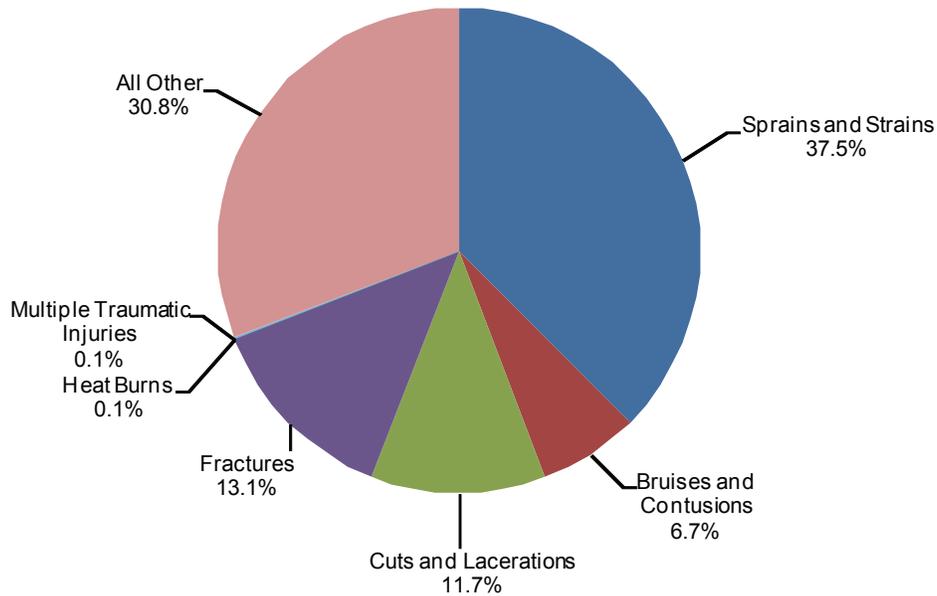
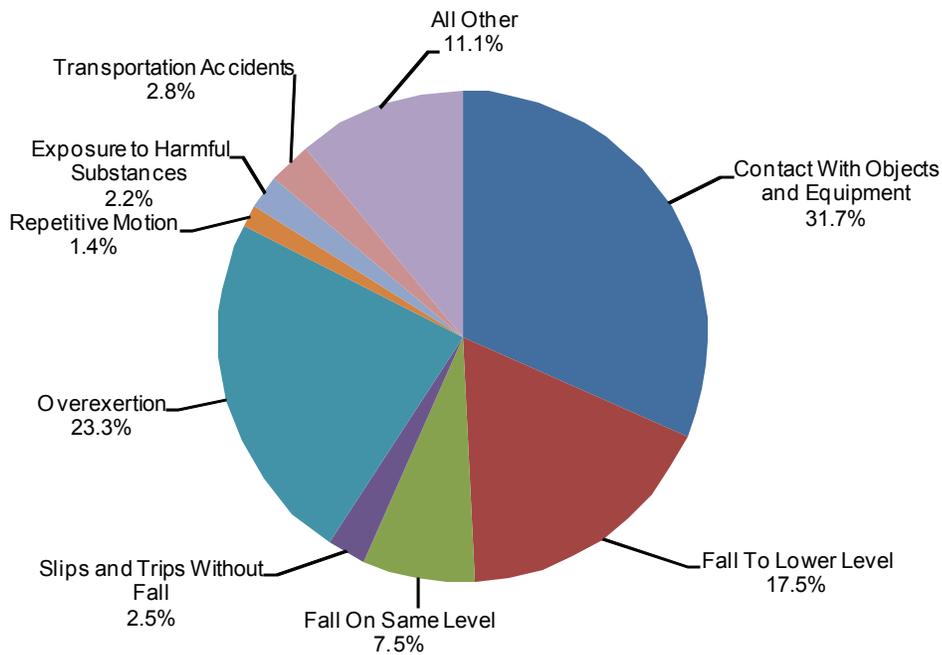


Chart 26: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by event or exposure, construction, 2007



Manufacturing Highlights

Occupational Examples:

Machine Operators, Assemblers, Lithographers, Printing Press Operators, Chemical Technicians, Laborers and Material Handlers, Millwrights, Machinists, Sewing Machine Operators, and Shipping and Receiving Clerks

SUMMARY DATA:

- During 2007, manufacturing employed 10.5% of MA private sector workforce and had a total case incidence rate of 3.8 cases per 100 FTEs, and 1.5 per 100 FTE's for cases involving days away from work.

CASE AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS:

- The three occupations with the highest number of non-fatal occupational injuries and illnesses were: production workers (all other), laborers and freight, stock, and material movers (hand), and metal workers and plastic workers (All other).
- Workers aged 35 to 44 and 45 to 54 both bore 26% of the injuries in this industry while 21% of cases took place among 25 to 34 year old workers.
- The parts of body most affected by work incidents were the trunk (including the back and shoulder) and upper extremities including arms and hands. Both accounted for roughly 33% of all cases with days away from work.
- Sprains and strains were the leading nature of injury and illness in manufacturing during 2007, representing roughly 33% of all cases.
- Contact with objects and equipment represented about 38% of all events and exposures of injuries and illnesses, while overexertion accounted for approximately 27% of cases, and approximately 11% were the result of falls on same level.
- Men experienced 83% of the injuries and illnesses involving days away from work during 2007.

Manufacturing, 2007

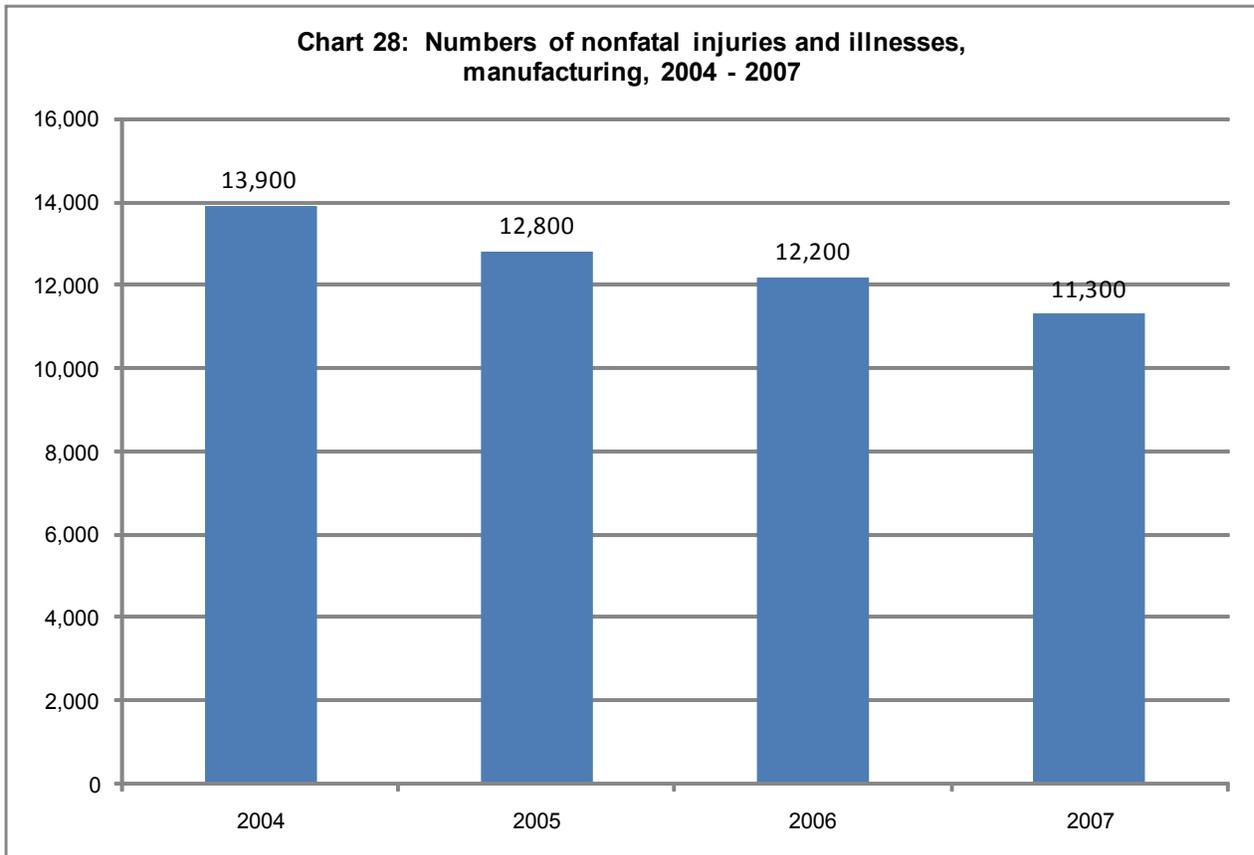
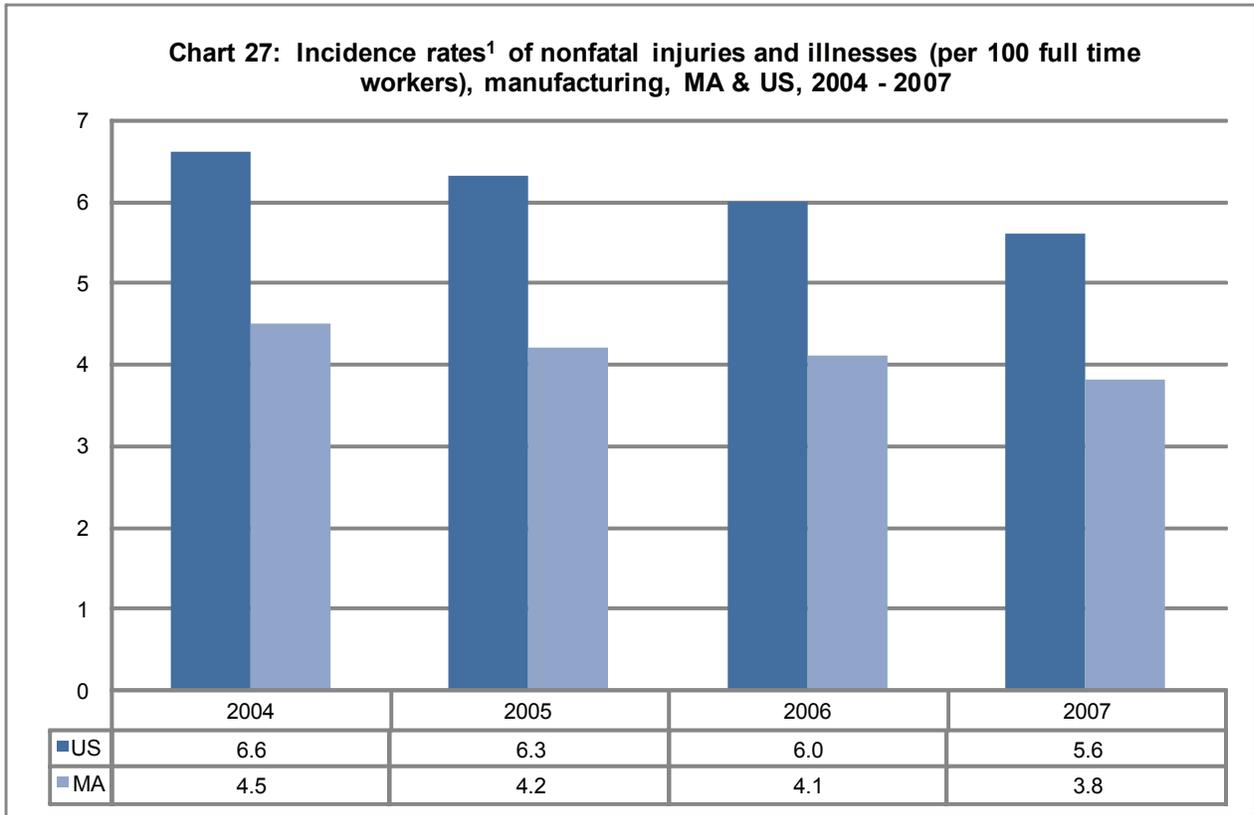


Chart 29: Number of lost workday³ vs. non-lost workday cases of nonfatal injuries and illnesses, manufacturing, 2004 - 2007

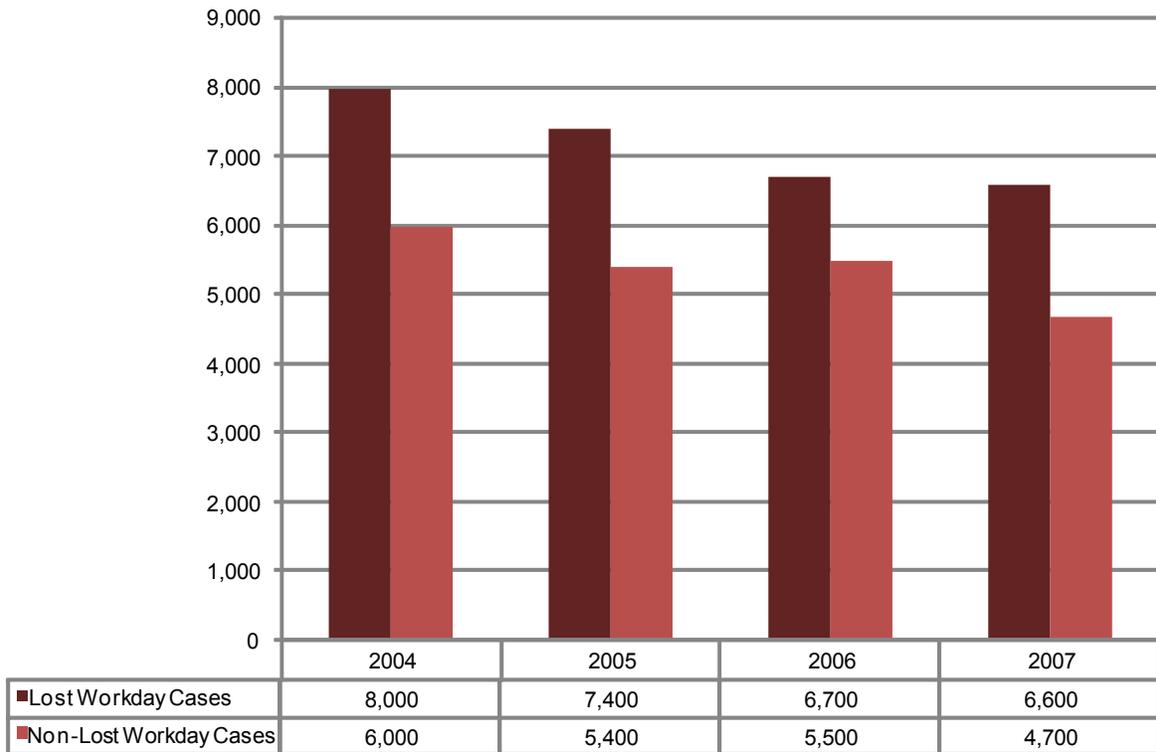


Chart 30: Selected occupations with the highest number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work, manufacturing, 2007

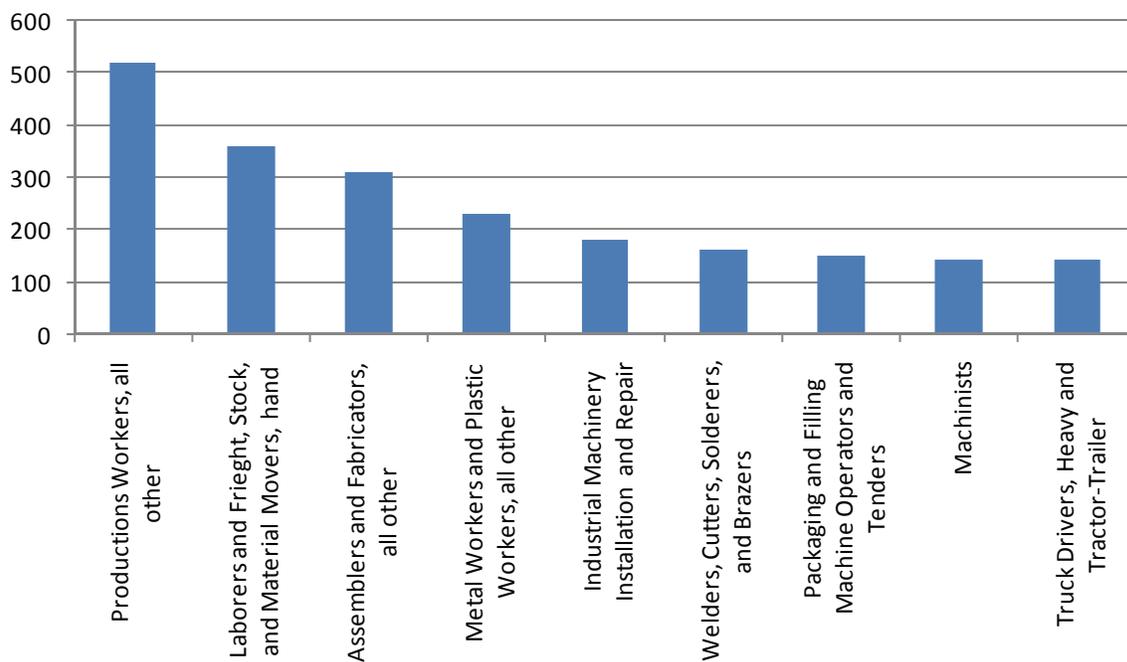


Chart 31: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by age of worker, manufacturing, 2007

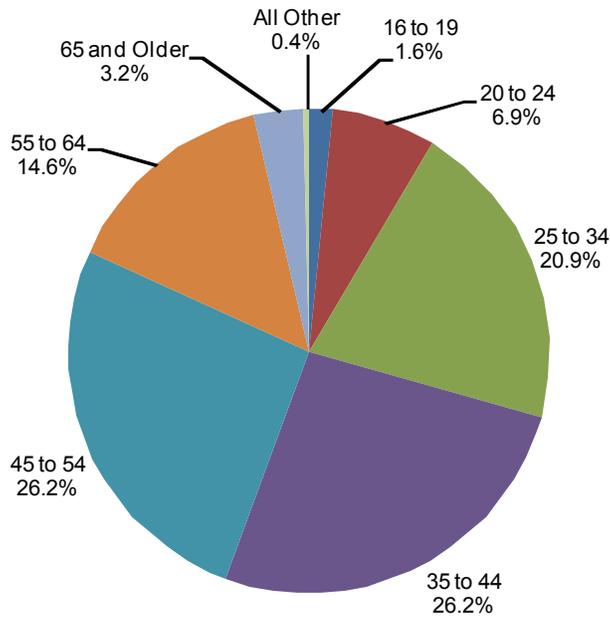


Chart 32: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by part of body, manufacturing, 2007

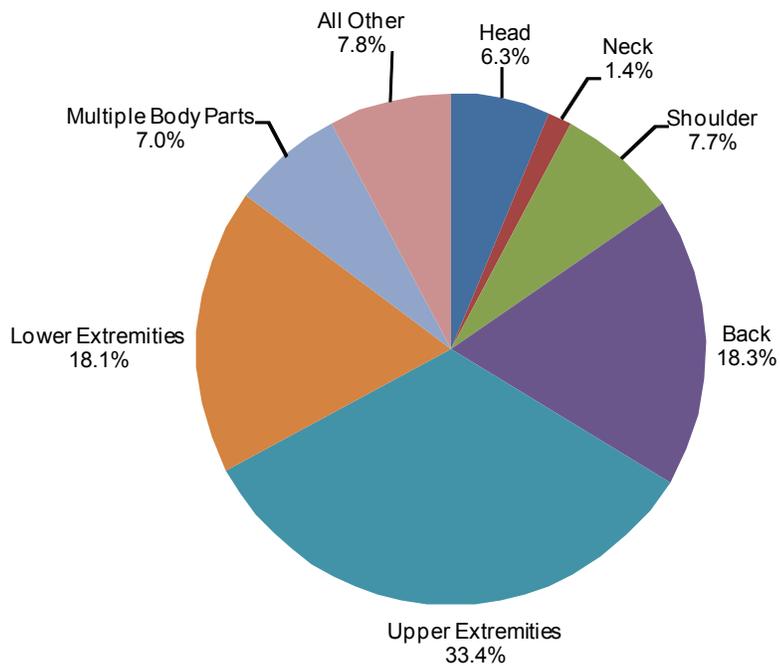


Chart 33: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by nature of injury or illness, manufacturing, 2007

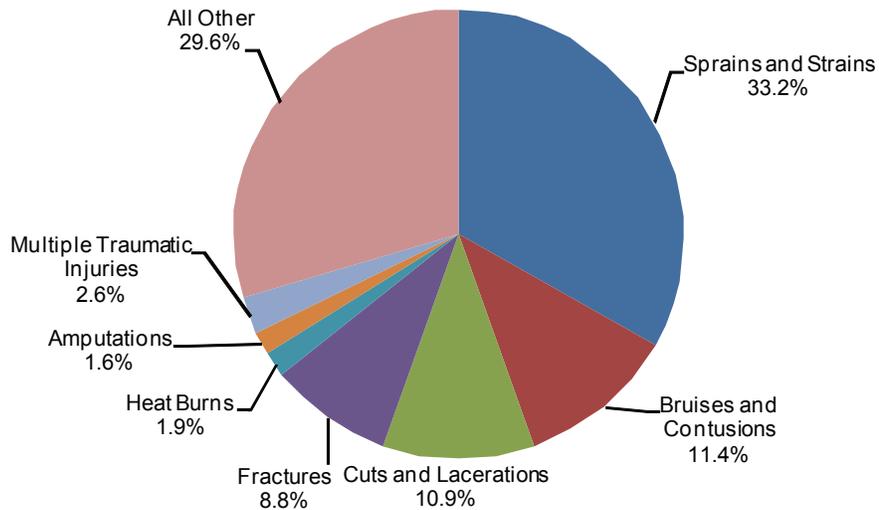
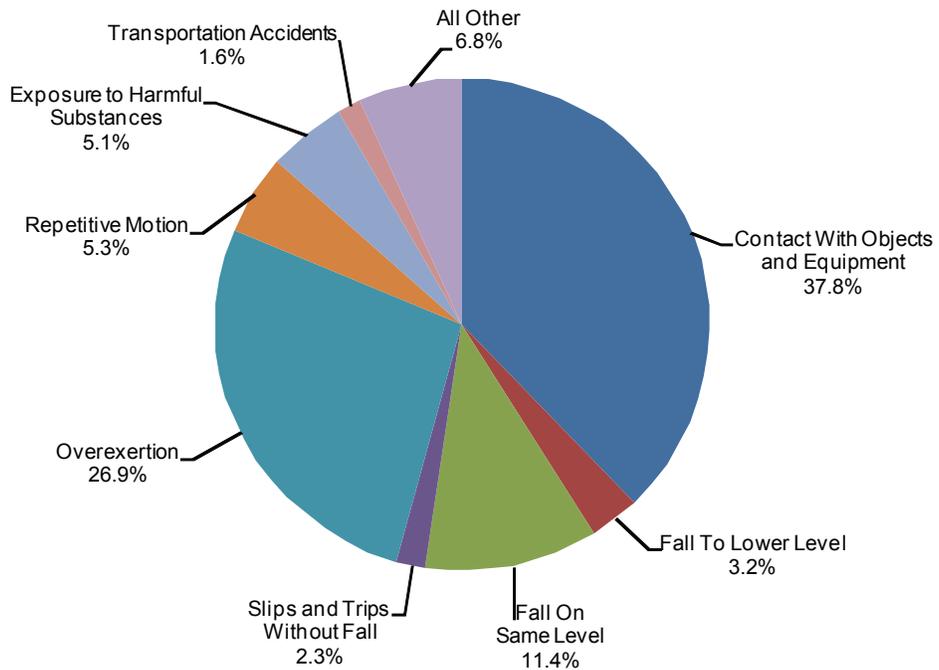


Chart 34: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by event or exposure, manufacturing, 2007



TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, AND UTILITIES HIGHLIGHTS

Occupational Examples:

Merchant Wholesalers, Automotive Dealers, Couriers, Bus and Taxi Drivers, Truck Drivers, Cashiers, Retail Salespersons, Warehouse Workers, Air Traffic Controllers, Baggage Handlers, Flight Attendants, Water and Sewage Workers, Oil and Gas Distributors, and Electrical Power Installers and Repairers.

SUMMARY DATA:

- Trade, transportation, and utilities had a total case incidence rate of 5.1 cases per 100 FTEs, and 2.3 for cases with days away from work. This industry employed 20.2% of MA private sector workers.
- Among the trade, transportation, and utilities industry, retail trade had the highest number of total recordable cases with approximately 14,200 of the 23,700 cases, or roughly 60% of the incidents in this industry sector.

CASE AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS:

- The three occupations with the highest number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work were: laborers and freight, stock and material movers (hand), truck drivers (heavy and tractor-trailer), and retail salespersons (see chart 38).
- Workers in the 35 to 44 and 45 to 54 age groups each accounted for 24% of the injury and illness cases involving days away from work. Approximately 18% of cases took place among 25 to 34 year old workers.
- The part of body most affected by work incidents was the trunk which accounted for 38% of the injuries and illnesses. Of the injuries and illnesses to the trunk, approximately 63% affected the back.
- Sprains and strains were the leading nature of injury and illness in trade, transportation, and utilities during 2007, representing roughly 50% of all cases.
- Overexertion represented about 31% of all events and exposures of injuries and illnesses, while contact with objects and equipment accounted for approximately 22% of cases, and approximately 19% were the result of falls on the same level.
- Men experienced 74% of the incidents involving days away from work.

Chart 35: Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal injuries and illnesses (per 100 full time workers), trade, transportation, and utilities, MA & US, 2004 - 2007

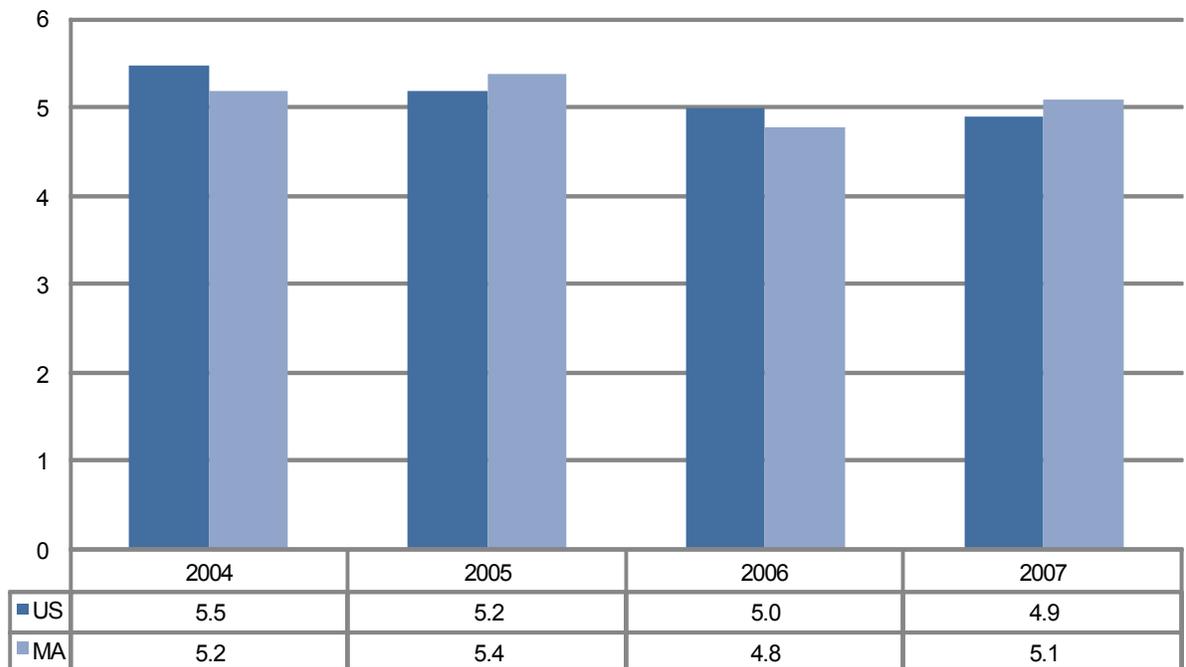


Chart 36: Numbers of nonfatal injuries and illnesses, trade, transportation, and utilities, 2004 - 2007

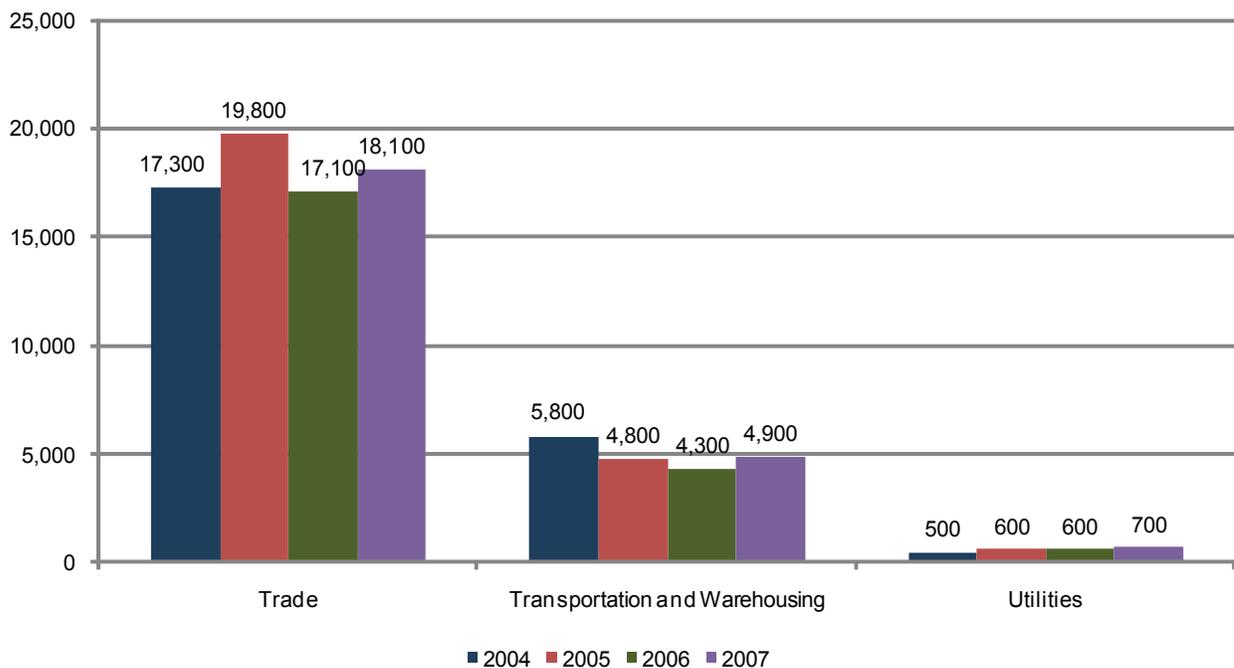


Chart 37: Number of lost workday³ vs. non-lost workday cases of nonfatal injuries and illnesses, trade, transportation, and utilities, 2004 - 2007

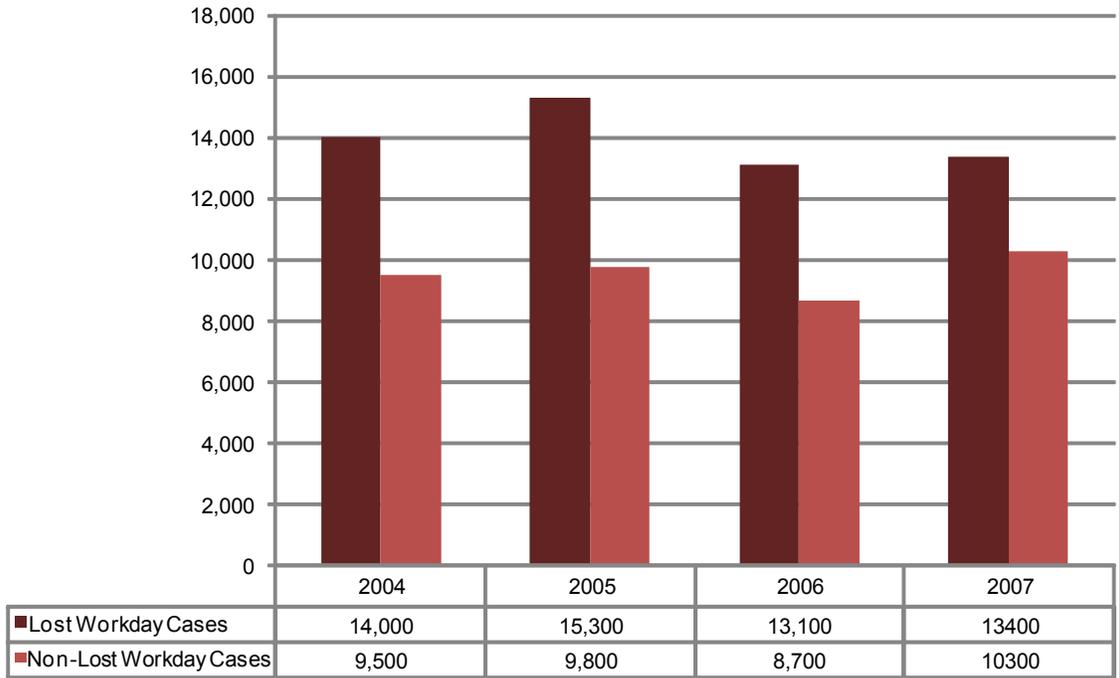


Chart 38: Selected occupations with the highest number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work, trade, transportation, and utilities, 2007

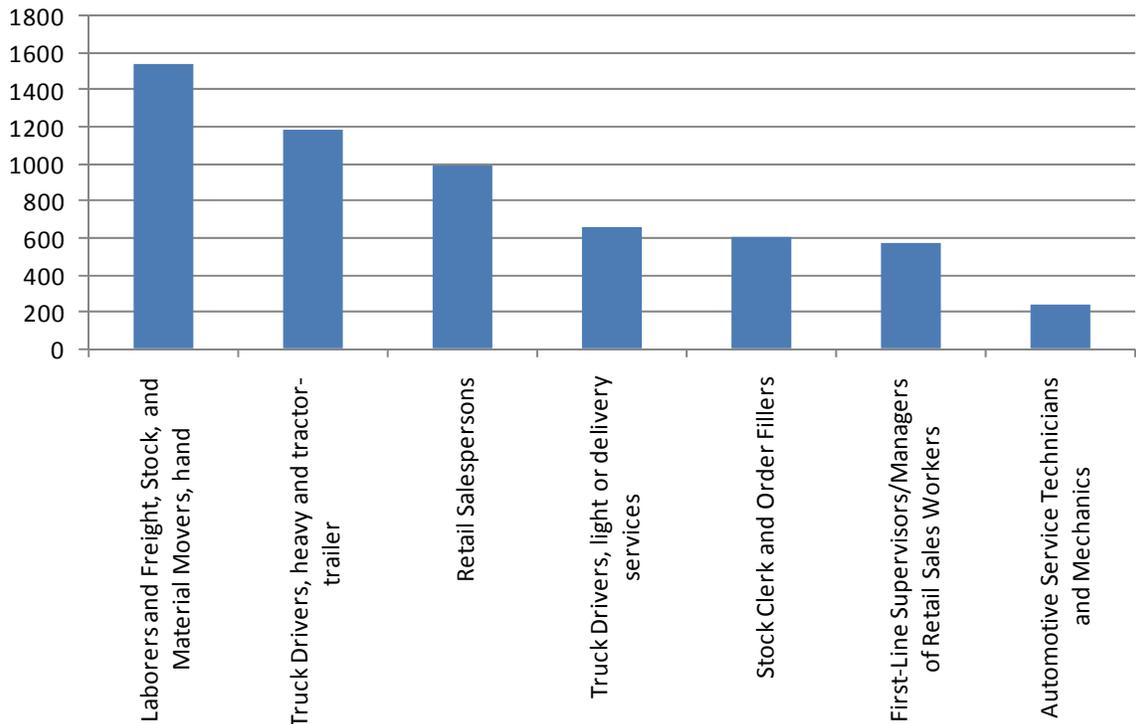


Chart 39: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by age of worker, trade, transportation, and utilities, 2007

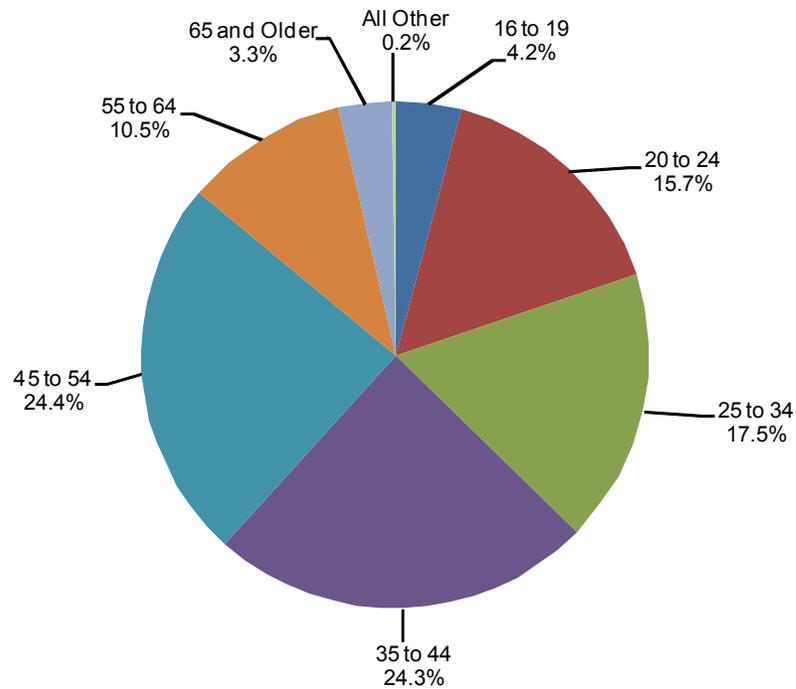


Chart 40: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by part of body, trade, transportation, and utilities, 2007

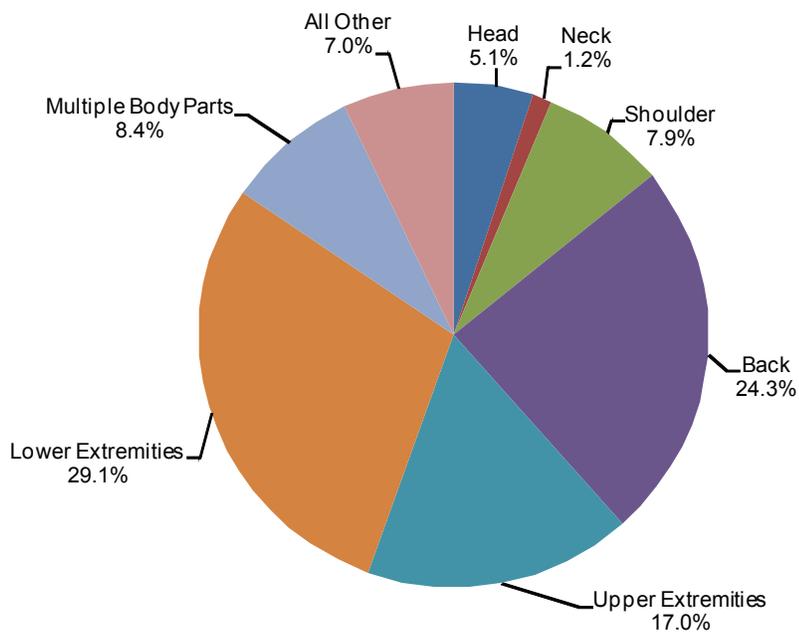


Chart 41: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by nature of injury or illness, trade, transportation, and utilities, 2007

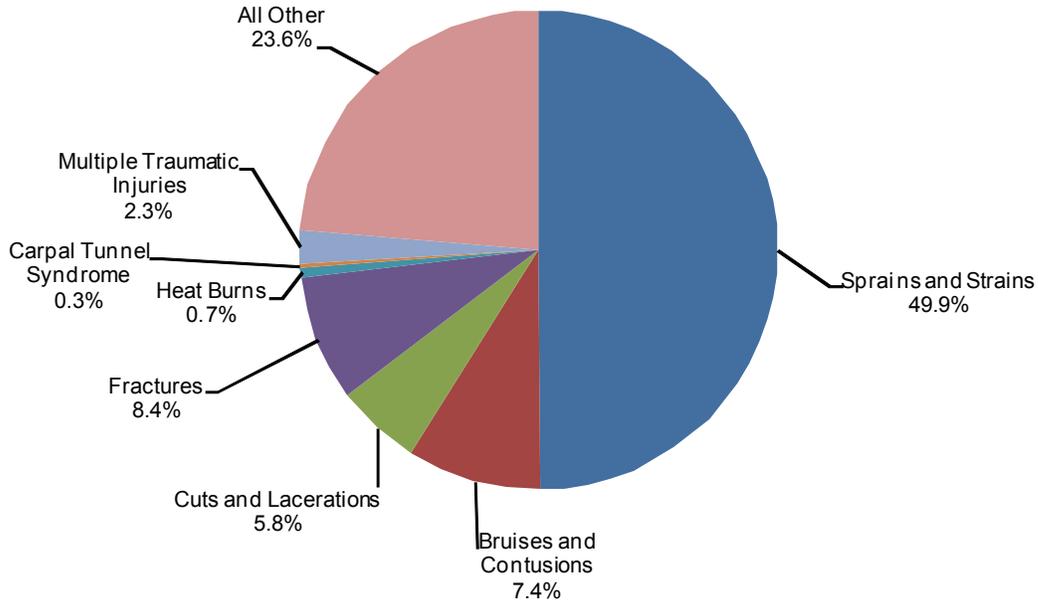
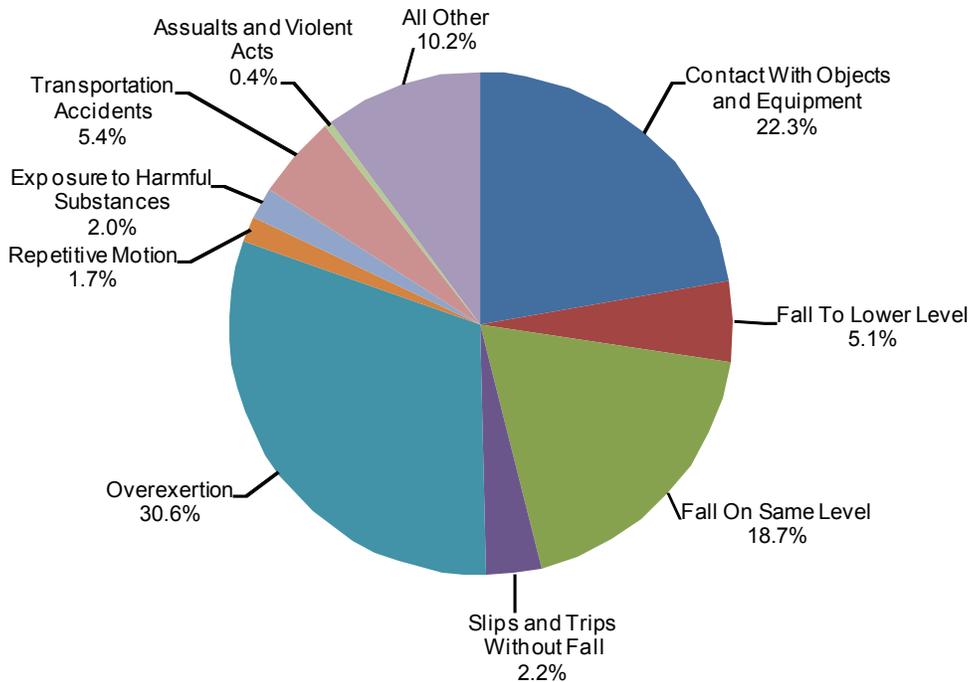


Chart 42: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by event or exposure, trade, transportation, and utilities, 2007



Information Highlights

Occupational Examples:

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

SUMMARY DATA:

- Approximately 3.1% of MA private sector employees worked in the information industry, which had a total case incidence rate of 1.4 injuries and illnesses per 100 FTEs, and a rate of 0.9 per 100 FTE involving cases with days away from work.

CASE AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS:

- The four occupations with the highest number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work were: telecommunication line installers and repairers, drivers and sales workers, telecommunication equipment installers and repairers (except line), and first-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers.
- 26% of the injury and illness cases occurred among workers aged 35 to 44, while the 45 to 54 age group represented 25%, and 17% of cases took place among 55 to 64 year old workers.
- The part of body most affected by work incidents was the trunk, including the back and shoulder, which accounted for 32% of the injuries and illnesses.
- Sprains and strains had 26% of the injuries in this industry.
- Overexertion represented about 19% of all events and exposures of injuries and illnesses while fall to lower level accounted for approximately 17% of cases, and approximately 15% were contact with other objects and equipment.
- Men experienced 73% of the injuries and illnesses involving days away during 2007.

Chart 43: Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal injuries and illnesses (per 100 full time workers), information, MA & US, 2004 - 2007

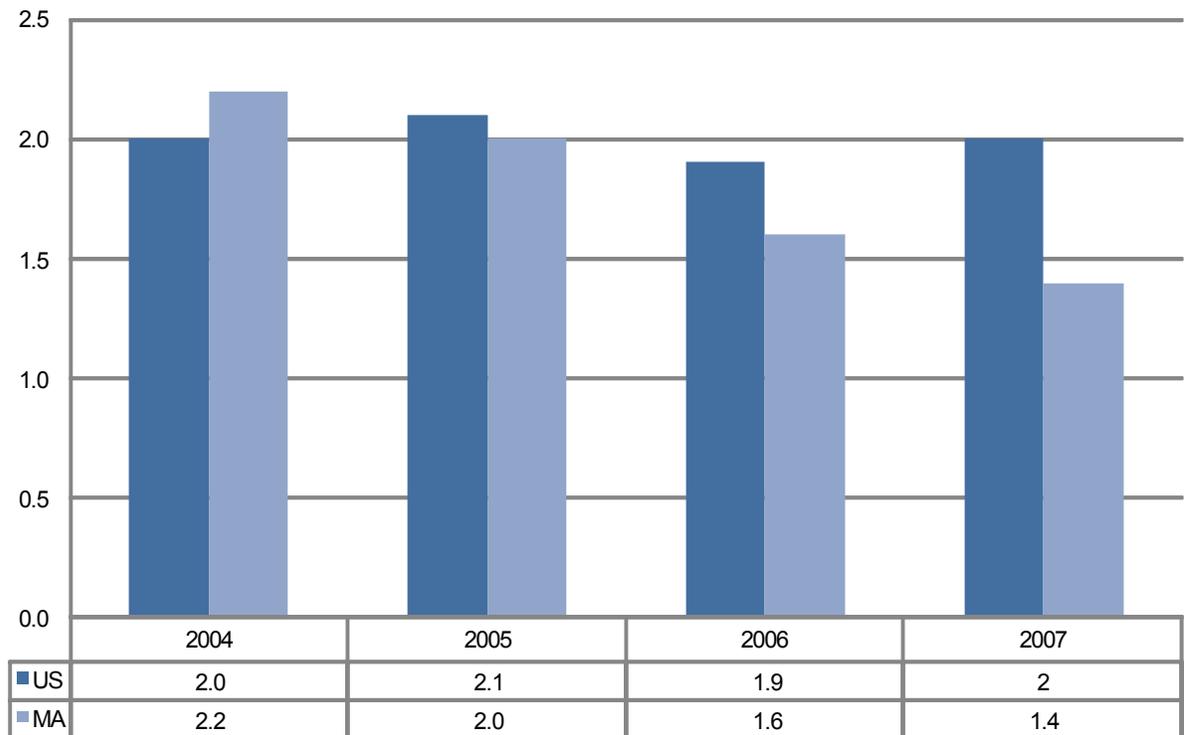


Chart 44: Numbers of nonfatal injuries and illnesses, information, 2004 - 2007

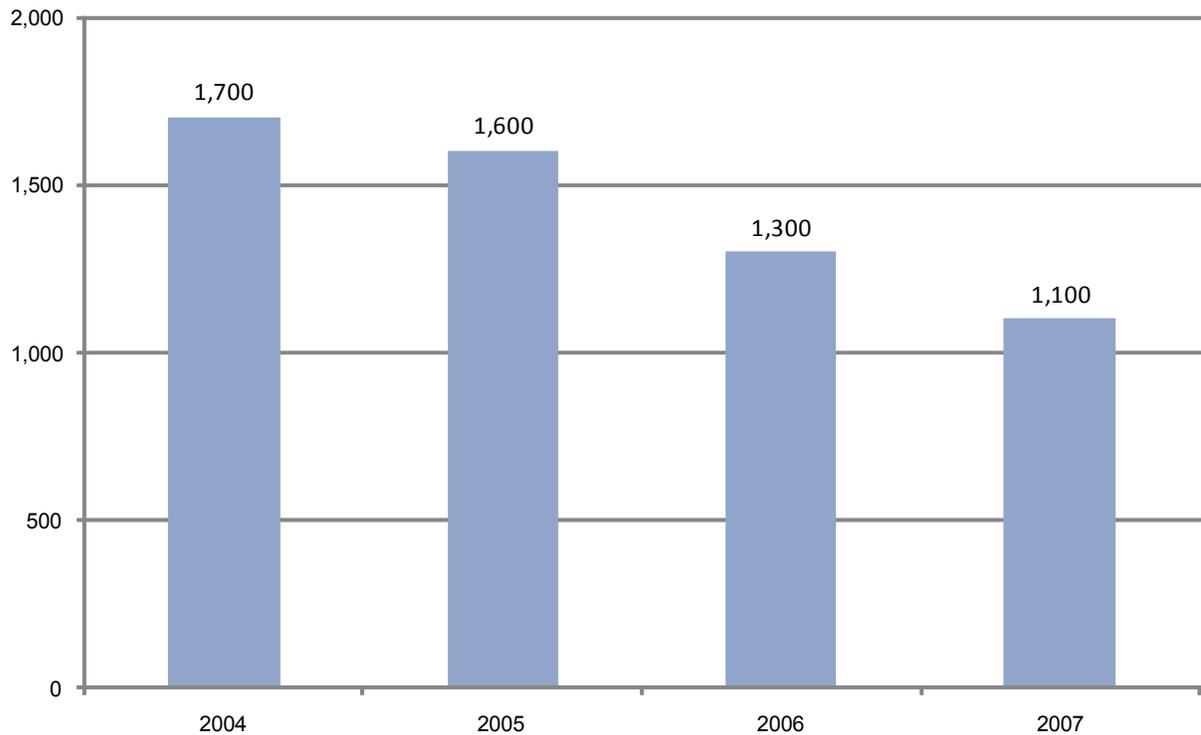
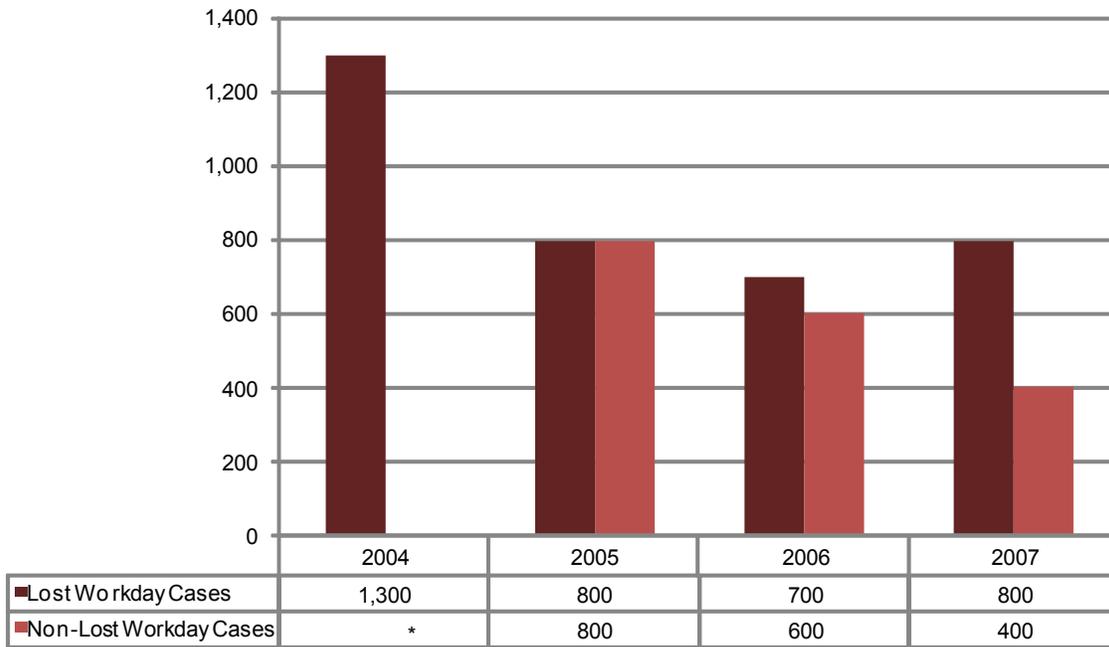


Chart 45: Number of lost workday³ vs. non-lost workday cases of nonfatal injuries and illnesses, information, 2004 - 2007



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

Chart 46: Selected occupations with the highest number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work, information, 2007

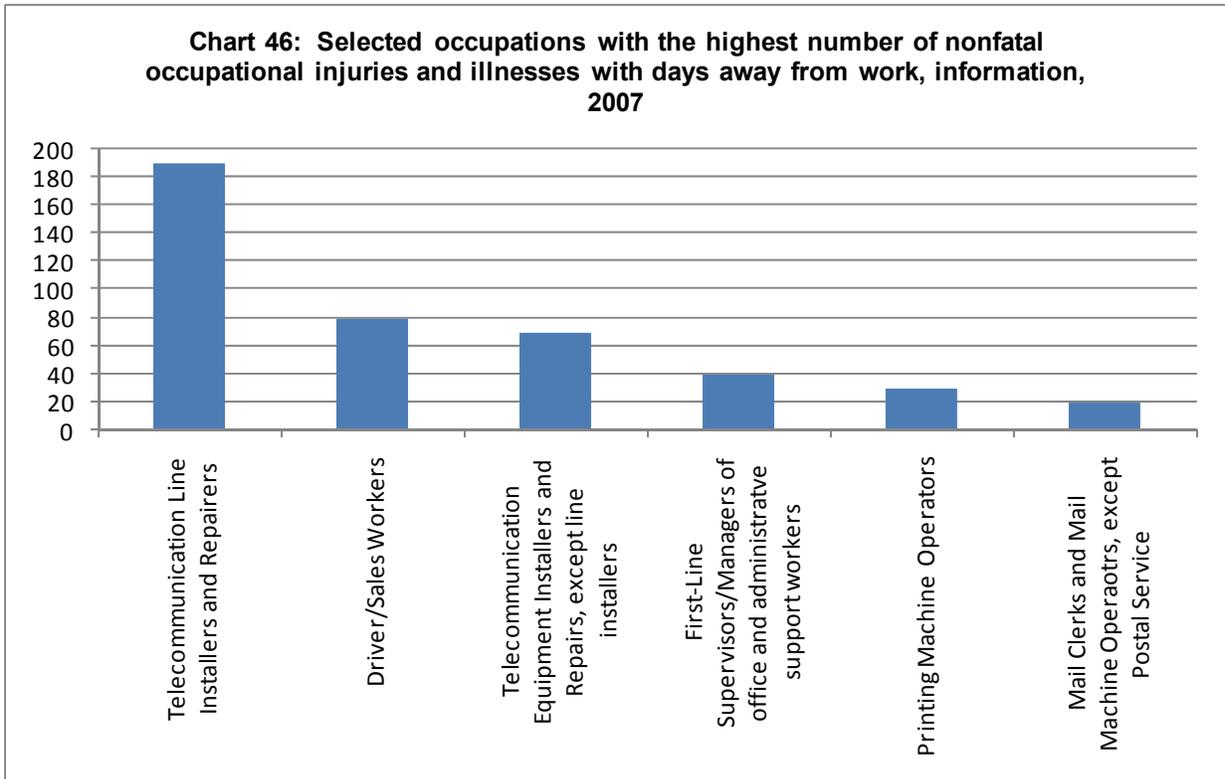


Chart 47: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by age of worker, information, 2007

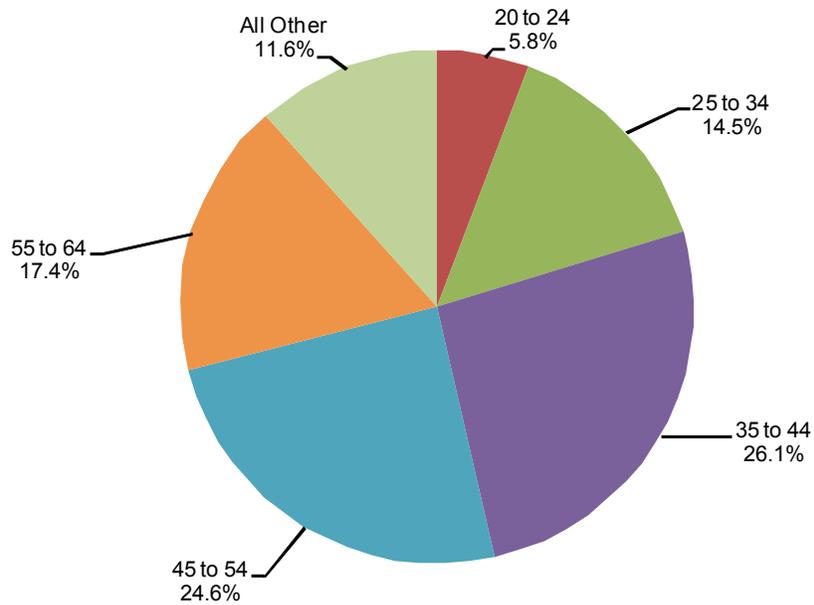


Chart 48: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by part of body, information, 2007

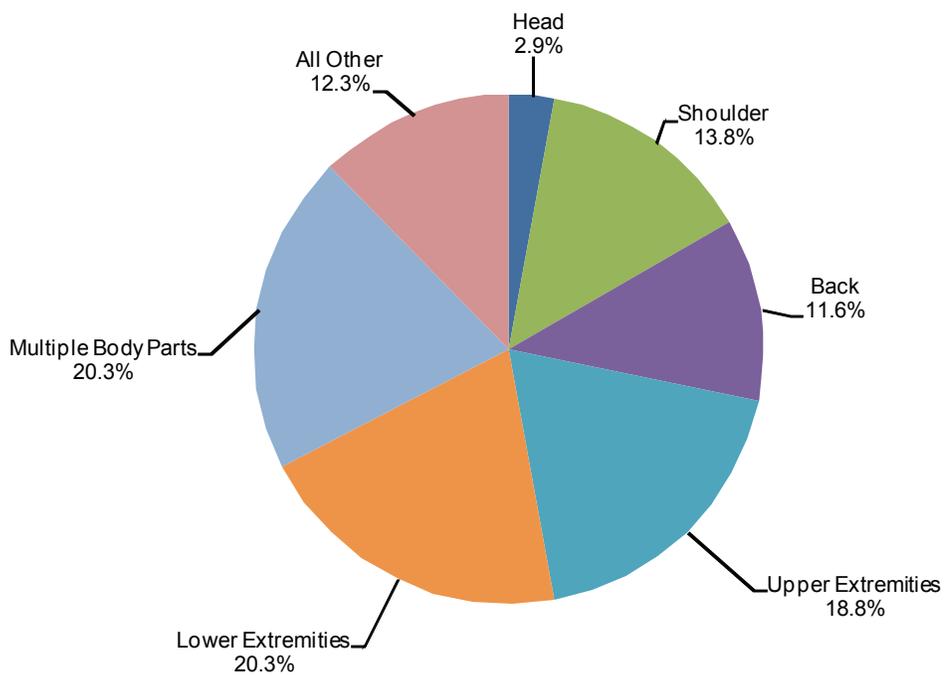


Chart 49: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by nature of injury or illness, information, 2007

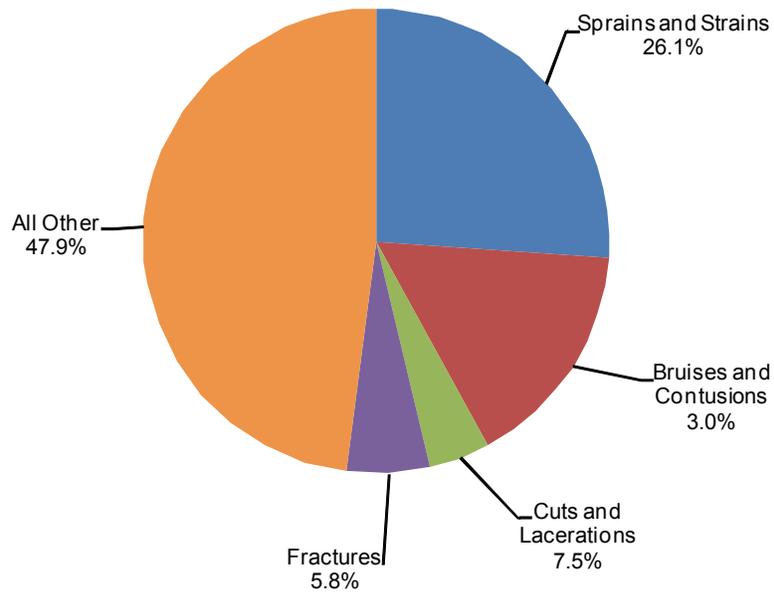
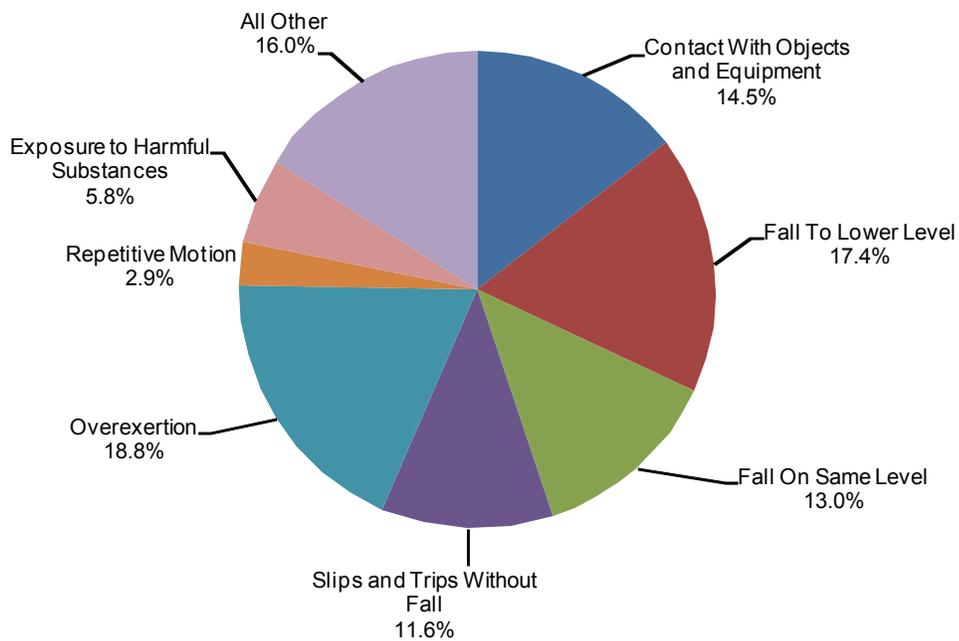


Chart 50: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by event or exposure, information, 2007



Financial Activities Highlights

Occupational Examples:

Bank Tellers, Credit Analysts, Loan Brokers, Stock Brokers, Investment Advisors, Portfolio Managers, Insurance Carriers, Claims Adjusters, Realtors, Property Managers, Car Rental Clerks, and Video Rental Attendants

SUMMARY DATA:

- The Financial Activities industry sector had the lowest total case injury and illness incidence rate at 1.3 injuries and illnesses per 100 FTEs and 0.9 day away from work cases per 100 FTEs. This sector employed 8.0% of the MA private sector workforce.

CASE AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS:

- The four occupations with the highest number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work were: janitors and cleaners (except maids and housekeepers) laborers and freight, stock, and material movers (hand), , electricians and first line supervisors/managers of mechanics, installers and repairers.
- 33% of the injury and illness cases occurred among workers aged 35 to 44, while the 45 to 54 age group represented 28%, and 14% of cases took place among 55 to 64 year old workers.
- The part of body most affected by work incidents was the trunk, including the back and shoulder, which accounted for 31% of the injuries and illnesses. Of the injuries and illnesses to the trunk, approximately 35% affected the back.
- Sprains and strains were the leading nature of injury and illness in financial activities during 2007, representing roughly 36% of all cases.
- Falls on the same level accounted for approximately 30% of all events and exposures of injuries and illnesses, while contact with objects made up 19% and fall to lower level accounted for 17% of cases.
- Men accounted for 72% of the injury or illness resulting in days away from work during 2007.

Chart 51: Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal injuries and illnesses (per 100 full time workers), financial activities, MA & US, 2004 - 2007

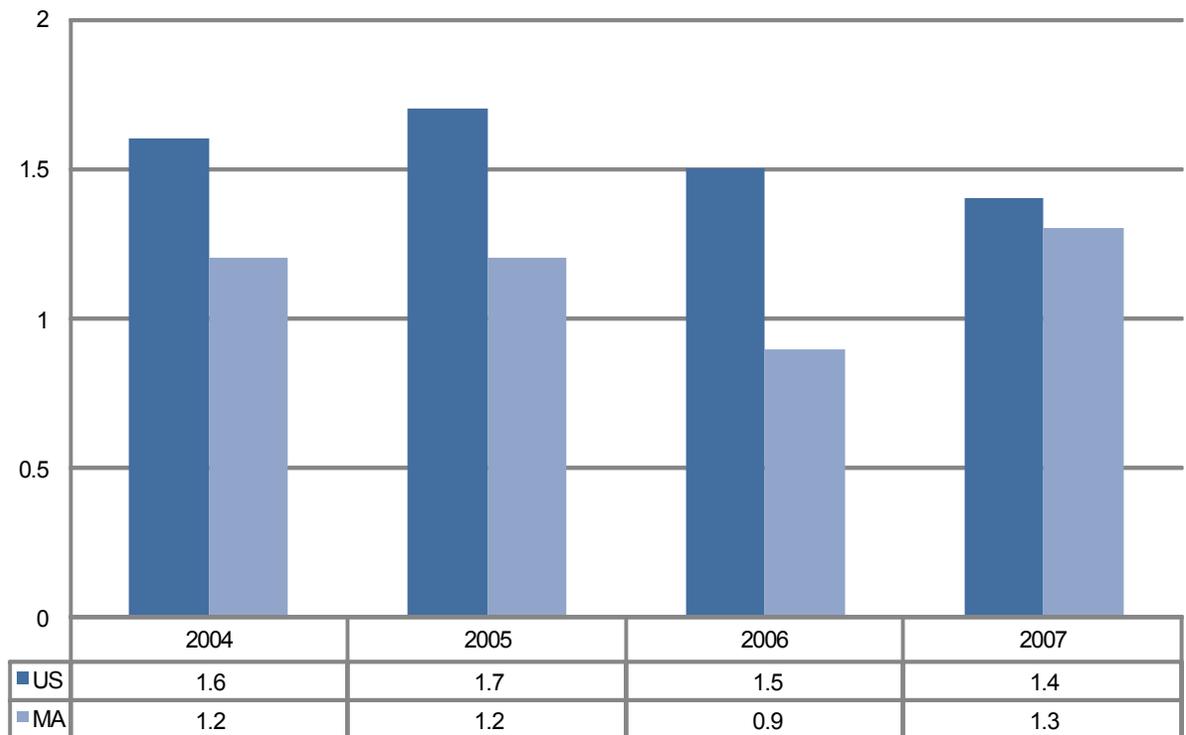


Chart 52: Numbers of nonfatal injuries and illnesses, financial activities, MA, 2004 - 2007

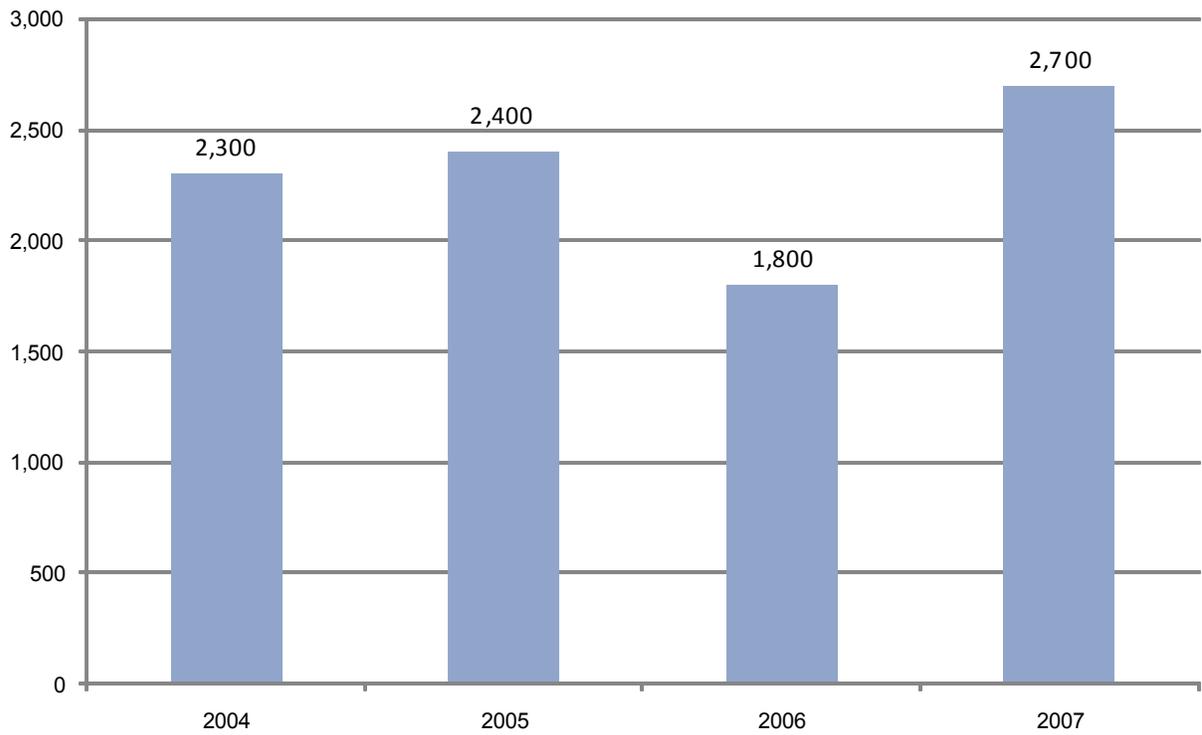


Chart 53: Number of lost workday³ vs. non-lost workday cases of nonfatal injuries and illnesses, financial activities, 2004 - 2007

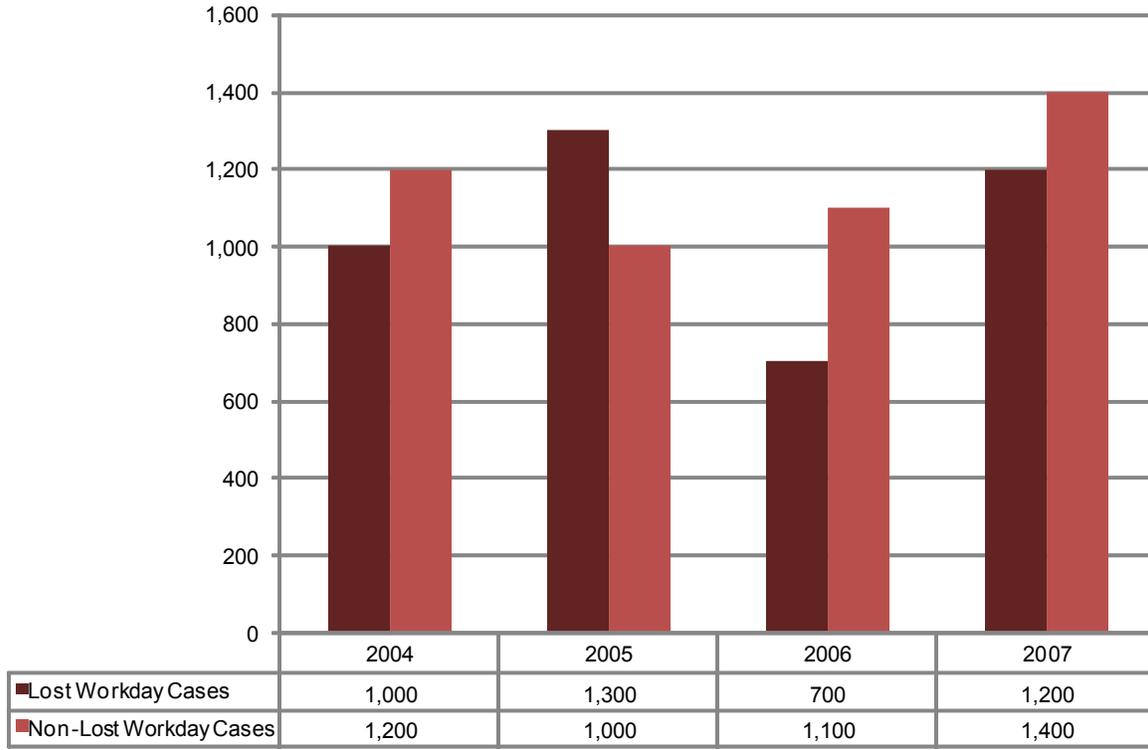


Chart 54: Selected occupations with the highest number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work, financial activities, 2007

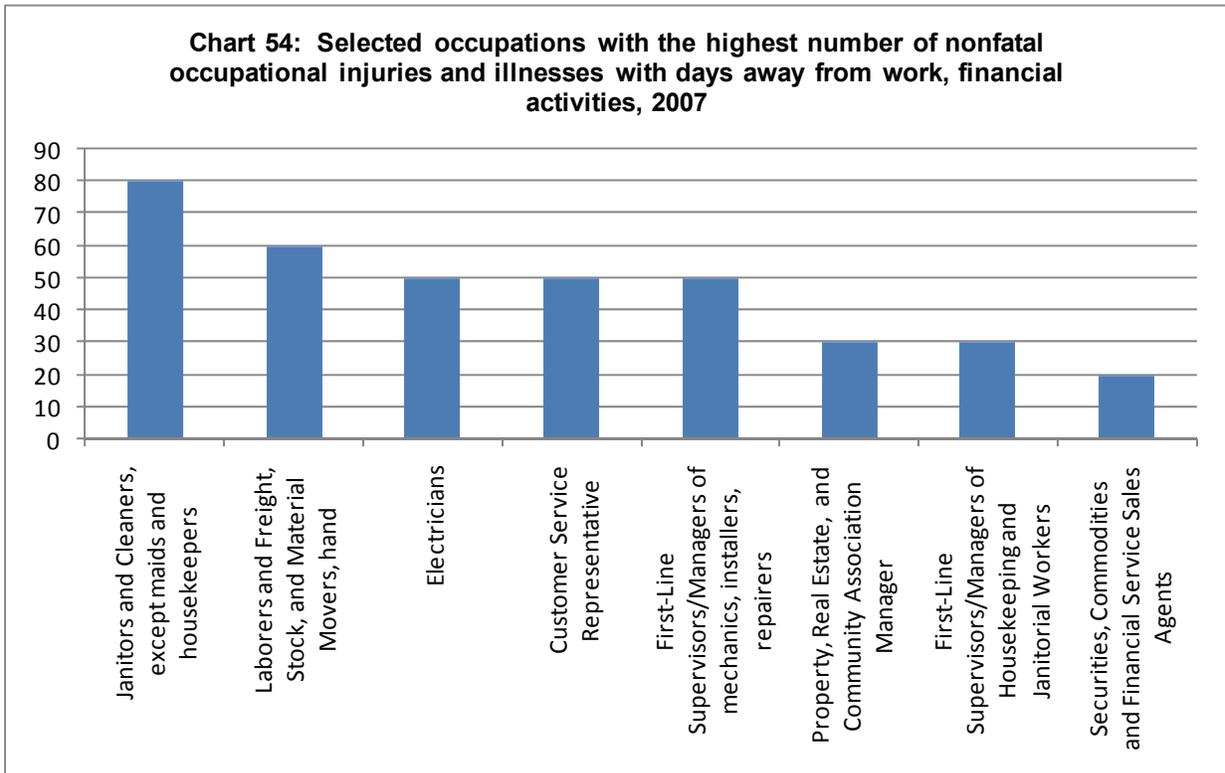


Chart 55: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by age of worker, financial activities, 2007

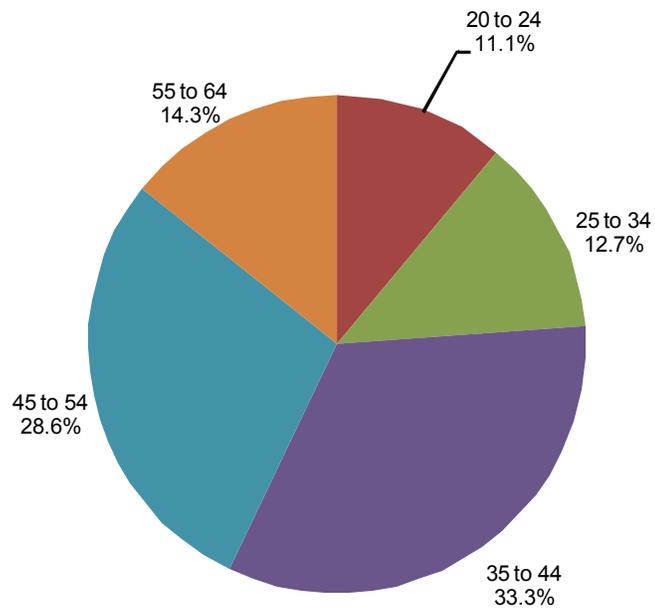


Chart 56: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by part of body, financial activities, 2007

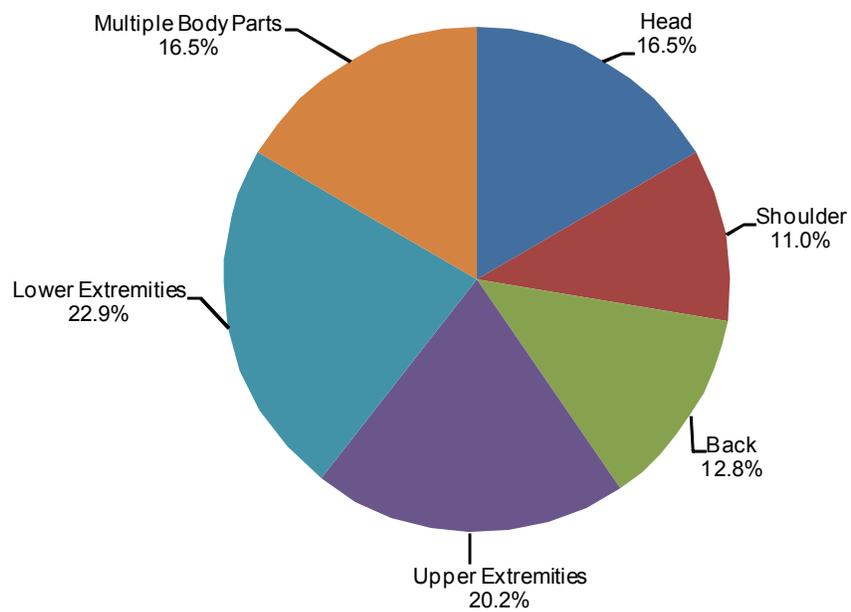


Chart 57: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by nature of injury or illness, financial activities, 2007

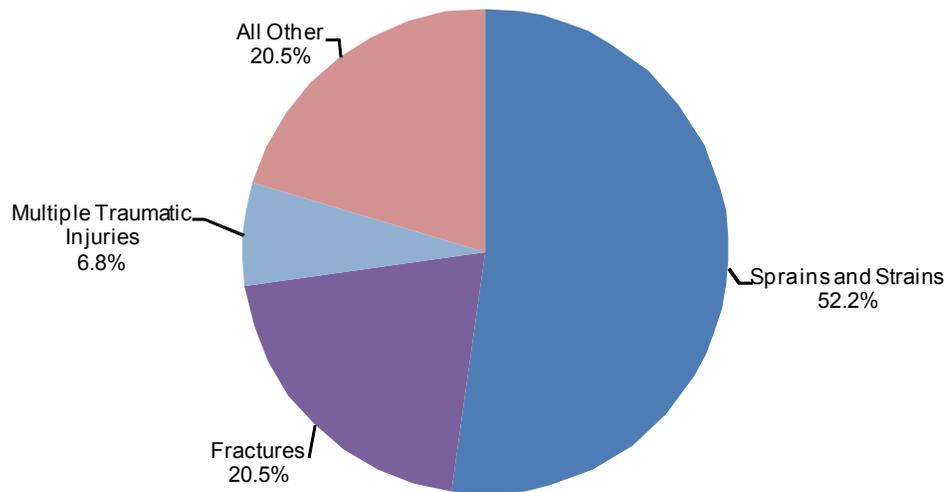
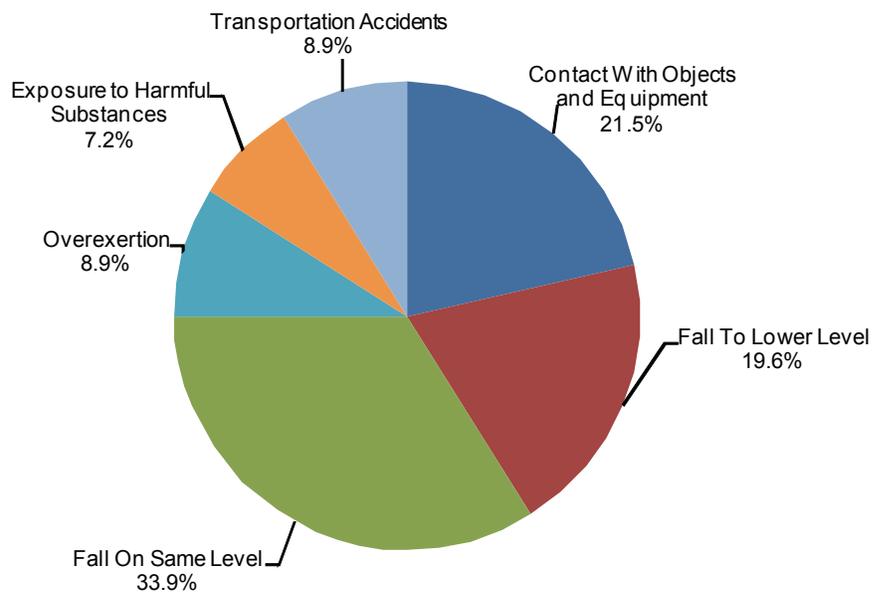


Chart 58: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by event or exposure, financial activities, 2007



PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES HIGHLIGHTS

Occupational Examples:

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

SUMMARY DATA:

- Professional and business services had a total case incidence rate of 1.7 cases per 100 FTEs, and a day away from work incidence rate of 0.7 per 100 FTE.
- This industry employed 17.1% of MA private sector workers within the state.

CASE AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS:

- The five occupations with the highest number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work were: laborers and freight, stock, and material movers (hand),; janitors and cleaners (except maids and housekeepers); landscaping and grounds keeping workers; first-line supervisors or managers of landscaping, lawn service, and grounds keeping; and truck drivers (heavy and tractor-trailers).
- 45% of the injury and illness cases occurred among workers aged 35 to 44, while the 25 to 34 age group represented 28%, and 13% of cases took place among 45 to 54 year old workers.
- The part of body most affected by work incidents was the trunk, including the shoulders and back, which accounted for 50% of the injuries and illnesses.
- Sprains and strains were the leading nature of injury and illness professional and business services during 2007, representing roughly 51% of all cases.
- Contact with objects and equipment represented about 29% of all events and exposures of injuries and illnesses, while overexertion accounted for approximately 35% of cases, and approximately 9% were the result falls on the same level.
- Men experienced 80% of the injuries and illnesses involving days away from work during 2007.

Chart 59: Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal injuries and illnesses (per 100 full time workers), professional and business services, MA & US, 2004 - 2007

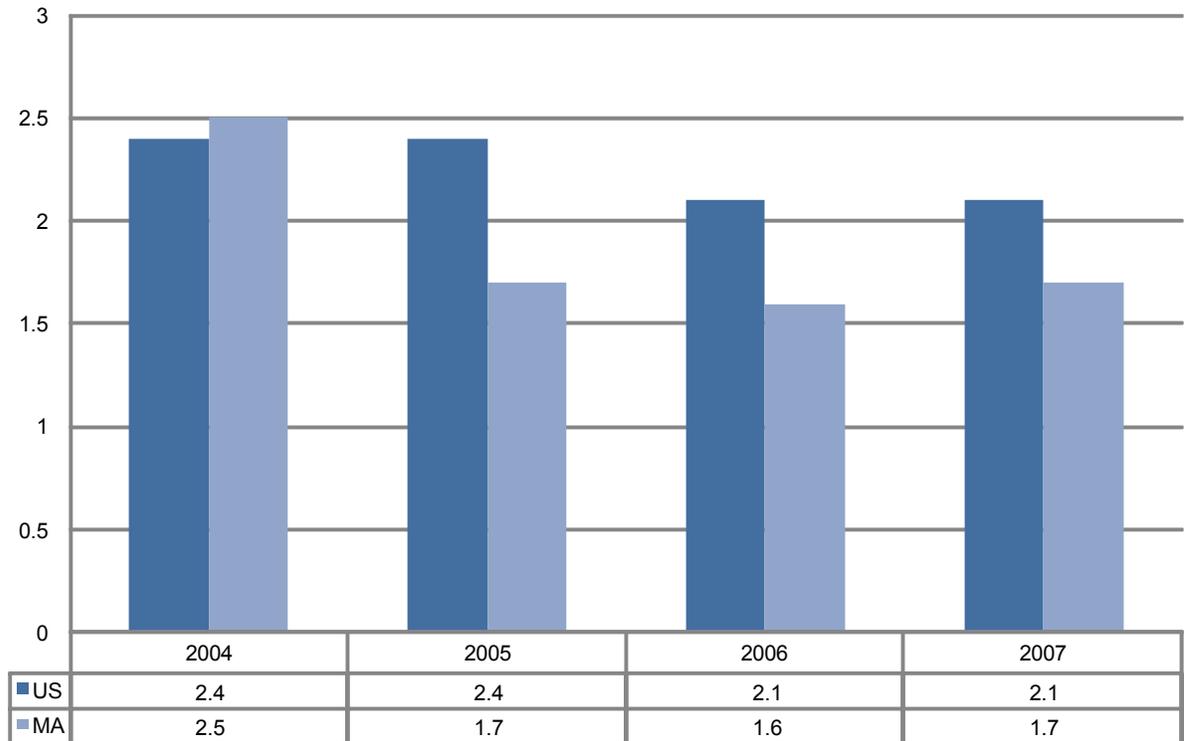


Chart 60: Numbers of nonfatal injuries and illnesses, professional and business services, 2004 - 2007

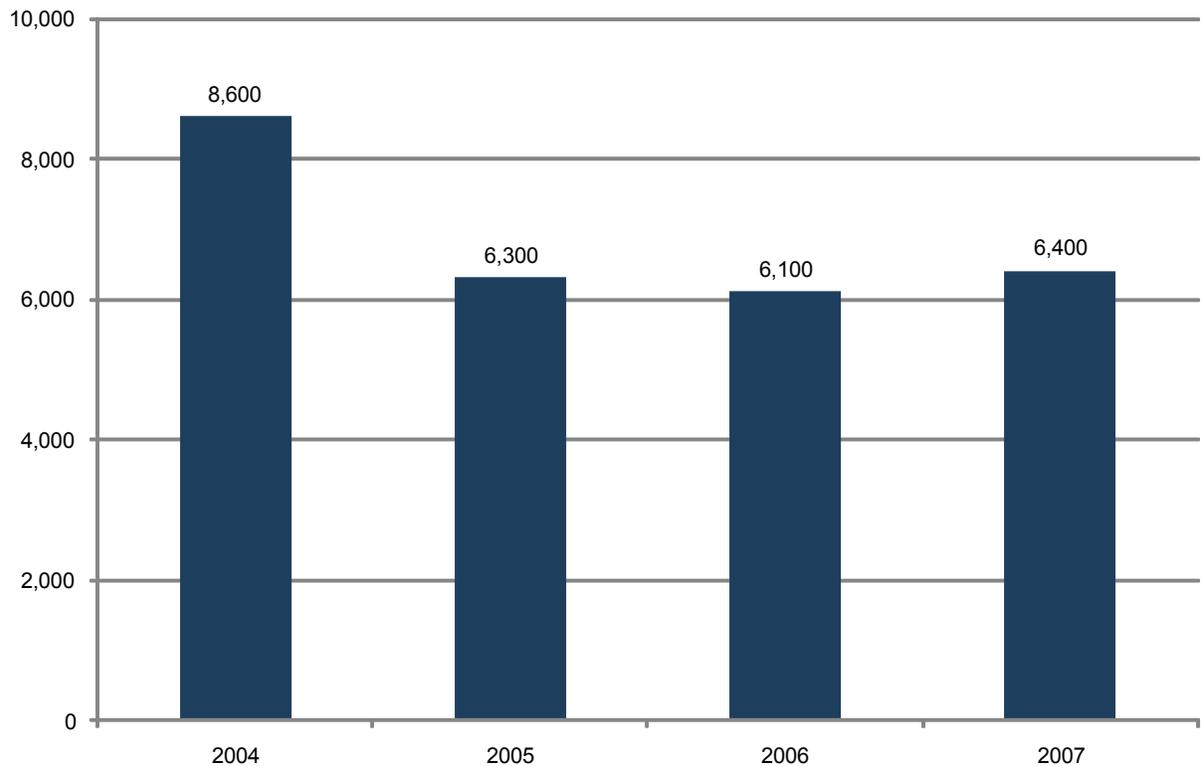


Chart 61: Number of lost workday³ vs. non-lost workday cases of nonfatal injuries and illnesses, professional and business services, 2004 - 2007

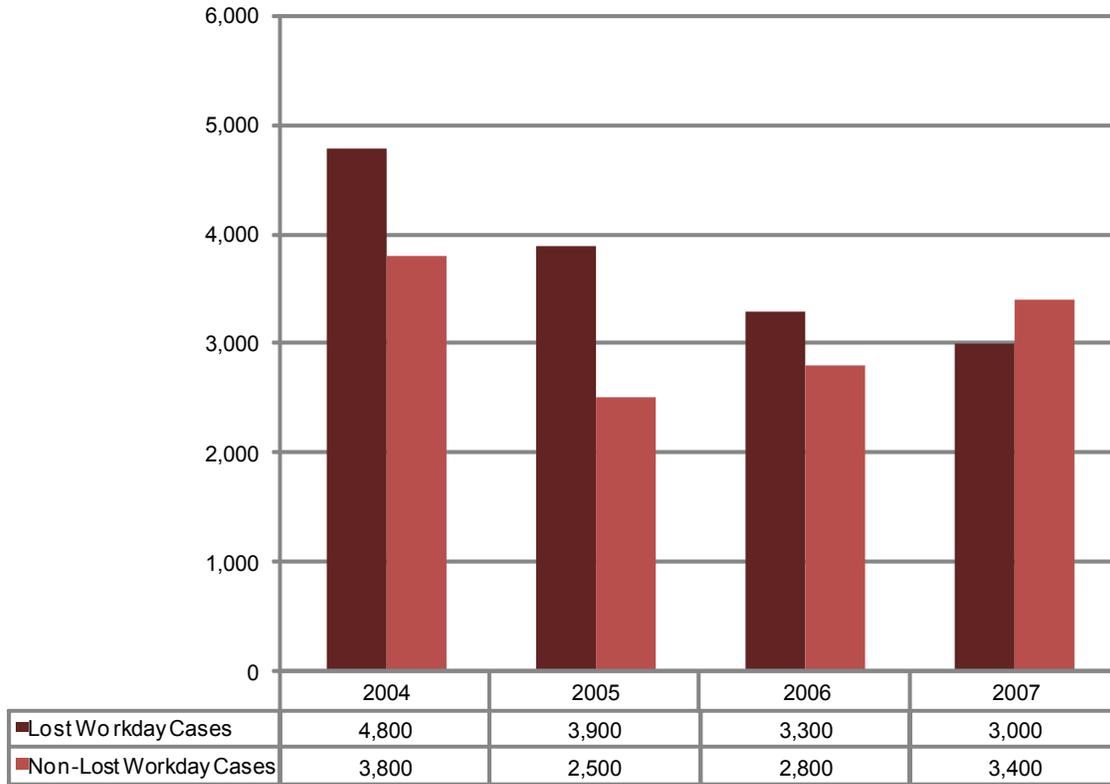


Chart 62: Selected occupations with the highest number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work, professional and business services, 2007

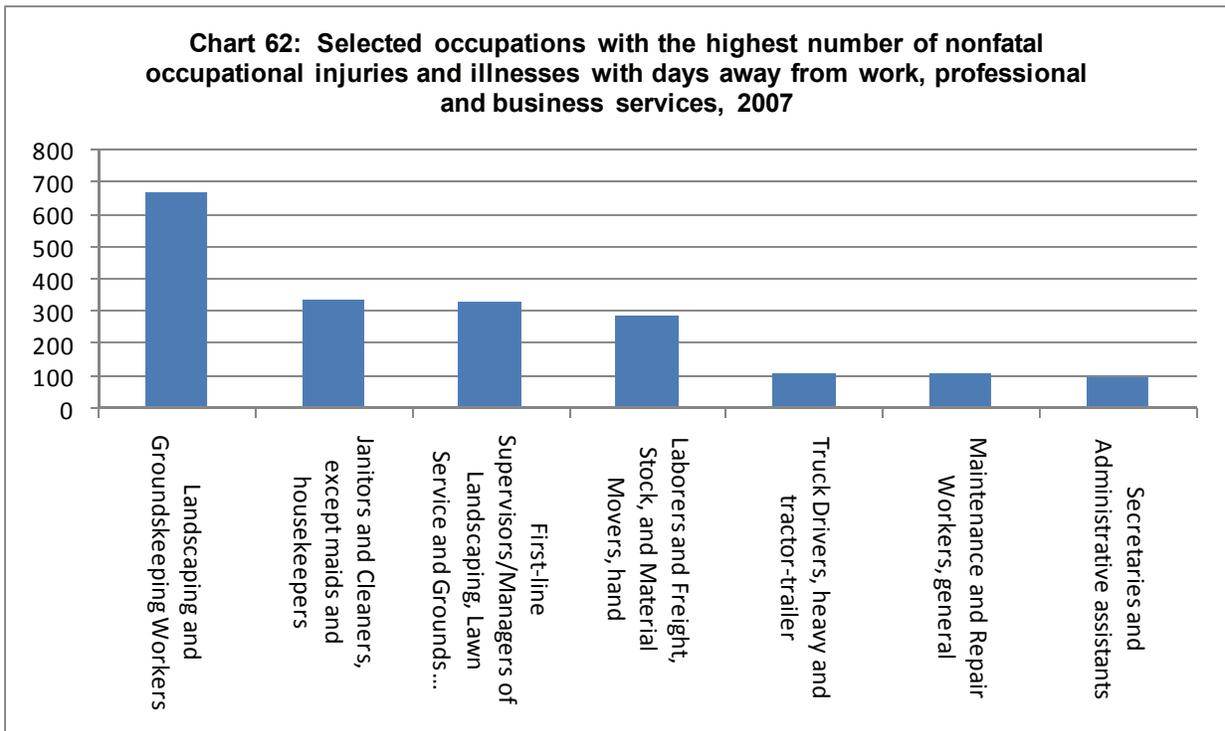


Chart 63: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by age of worker, professional and business services, 2007

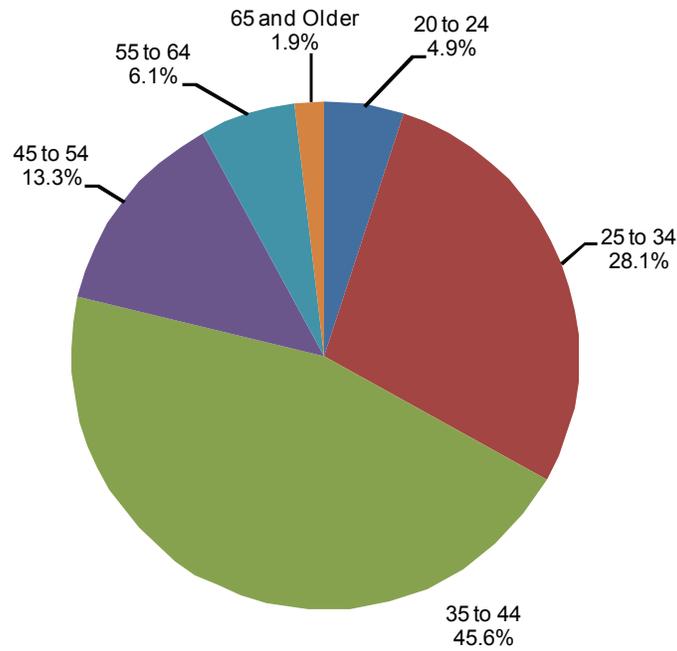


Chart 64: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by part of body, professional and business services, 2007

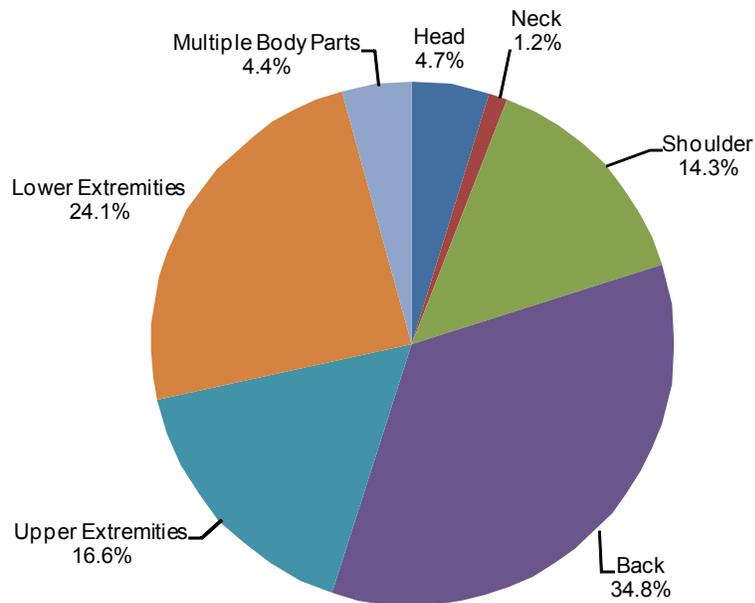


Chart 65: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by nature of injury or illness, professional and business services, 2007

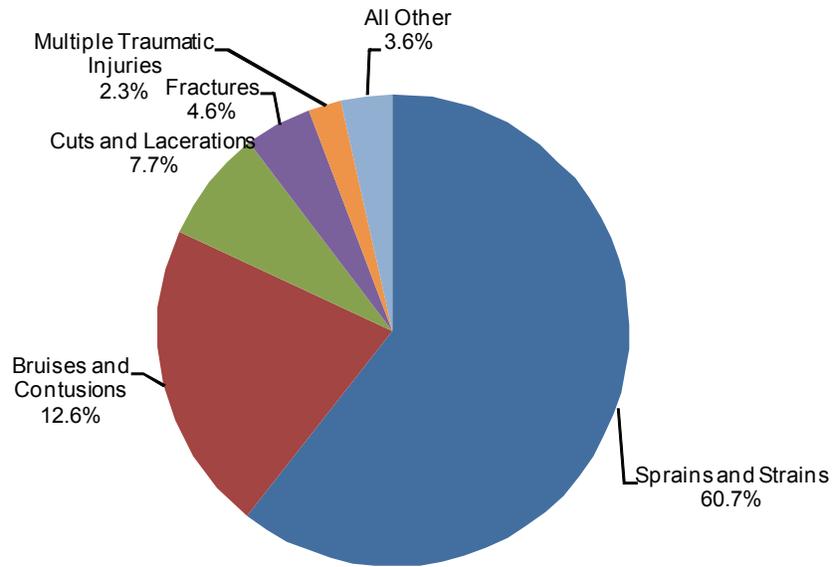
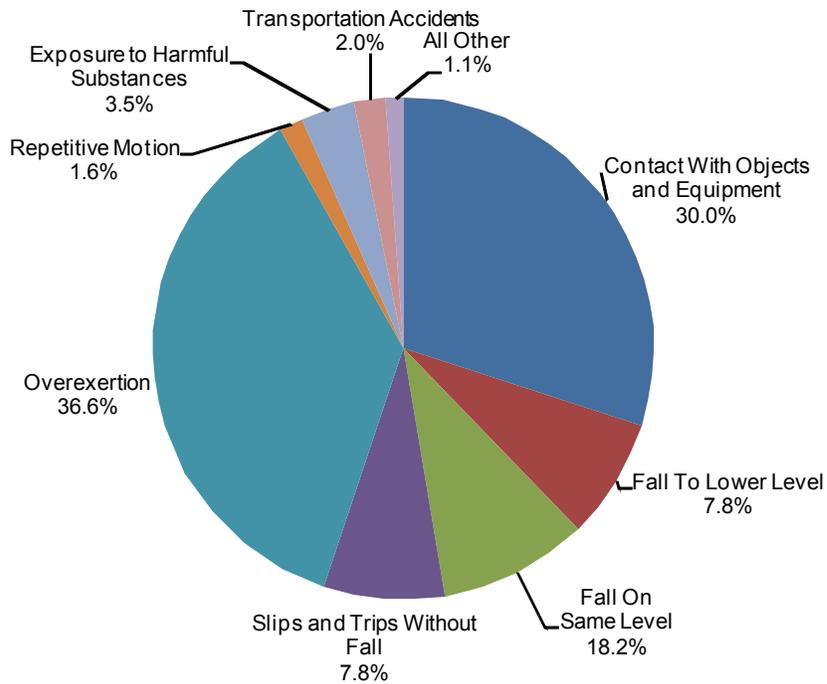


Chart 66: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by event or exposure, professional and business services, 2007



Education and Health Services Highlights

Occupational Examples:

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

SUMMARY DATA:

- Education and health services had a total case incidence rate of 5.9 cases per 100 FTEs and 2.2 per 100 FTE for cases involving days away from work.
- This industry employed 28.7% of MA private sector workforce. The incidence rate was virtually unchanged from 2006 to 2007.
- Within the education and health services industry sector, health services and social assistance accounted for roughly 25,700 of the 22,900 cases, or about 89%.

CASE AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS:

- The three occupations with the highest number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work were: nursing aides, orderlies and attendants; registered nurses; and personal and home care aides.
- Workers in the 45 to 54 year old age group suffered 28% of all cases with days away from work while 24% of cases occurred within the 35 to 44 age group, the 25 to 34 age group represented 20%.
- The part of body most affected by work incidents was the trunk, including the back and shoulder, which accounted for 45% of the injuries and illnesses. Of the injuries and illnesses to the trunk, approximately 68% affected the back.
- Sprains and strains were the leading nature of injury and illness in education and health services during 2007, representing roughly 54% of all cases.
- Overexertion represented about 37% of all events and exposures of injuries and illnesses, while falls on the same level accounted for approximately 17% of cases, and approximately 12% were the result of contact with objects and equipment.
- Women experienced 76% of the cases involving days away during 2007.

Chart 67: Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal injuries and illnesses (per 100 full time workers), education and health services, MA & US, 2004 - 2007

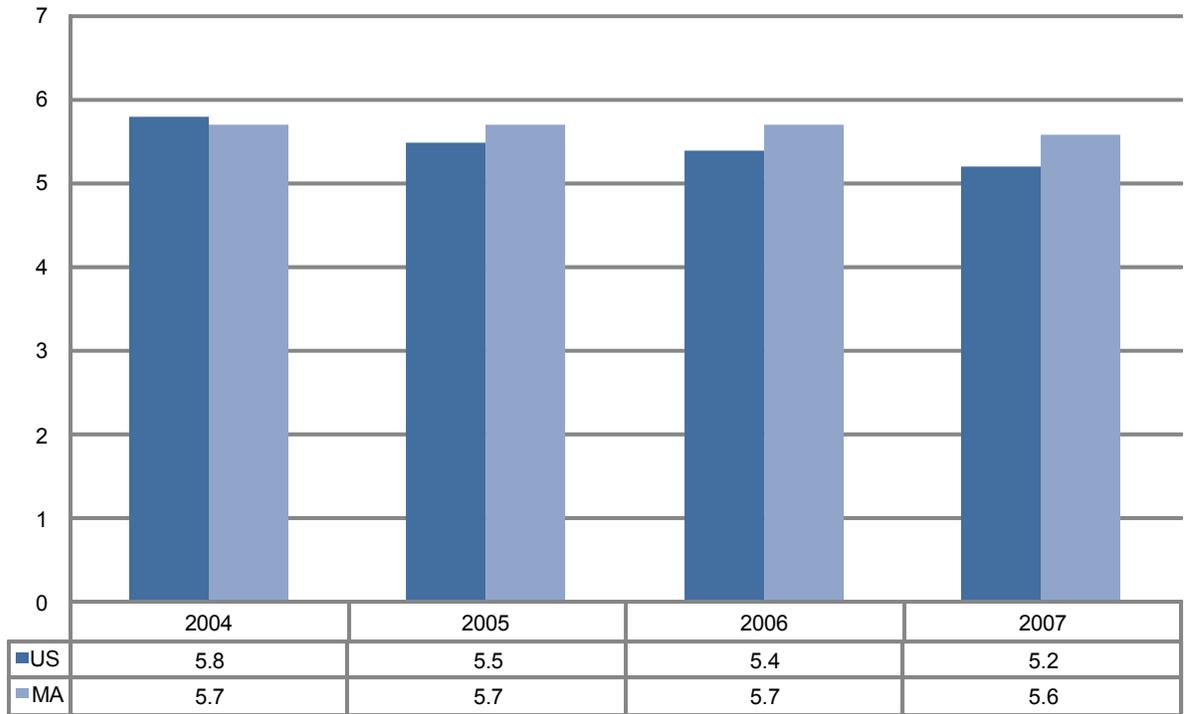


Chart 68: Numbers of nonfatal injuries and illnesses, education and health services, 2004 - 2007

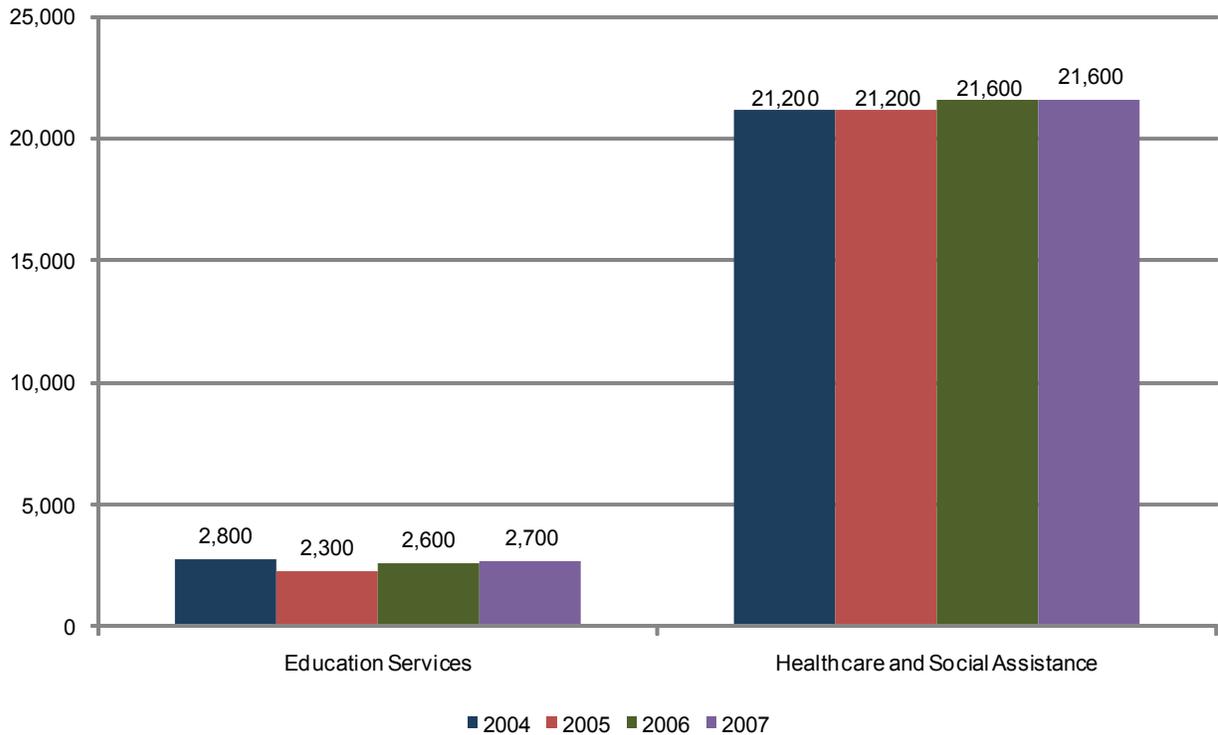


Chart 73: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by nature of injury or illness, education and health services, 2007

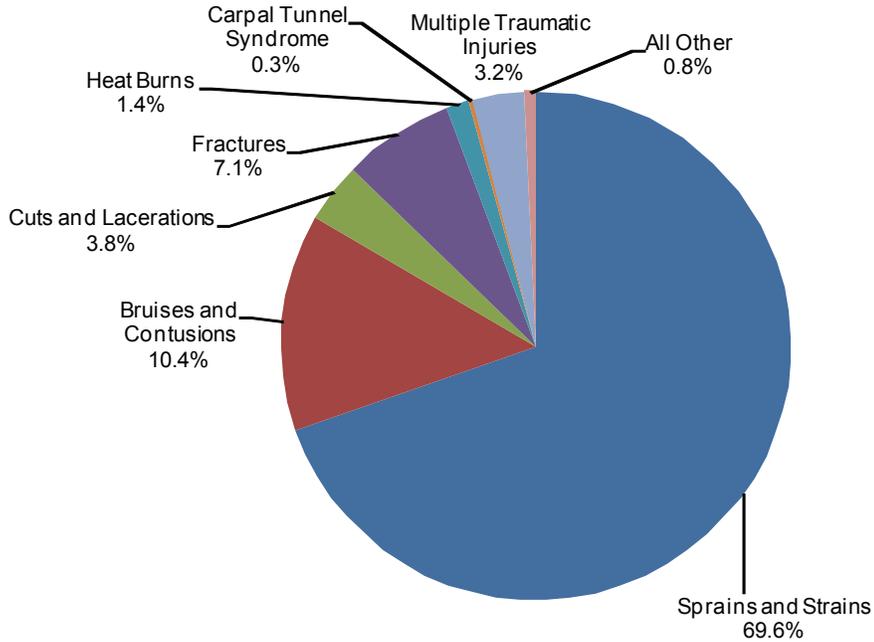


Chart 74: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by event or exposure, education and health services, 2007

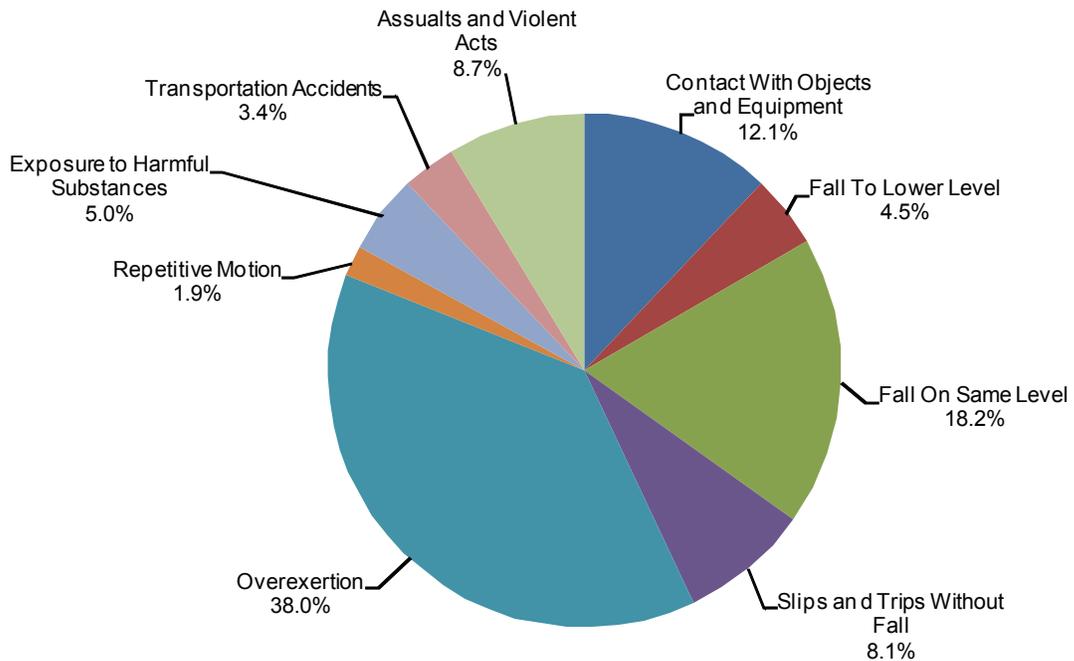


Chart 69: Number of lost workday³ vs. non-lost workday cases of nonfatal injuries and illnesses, education and health services, 2004 - 2007

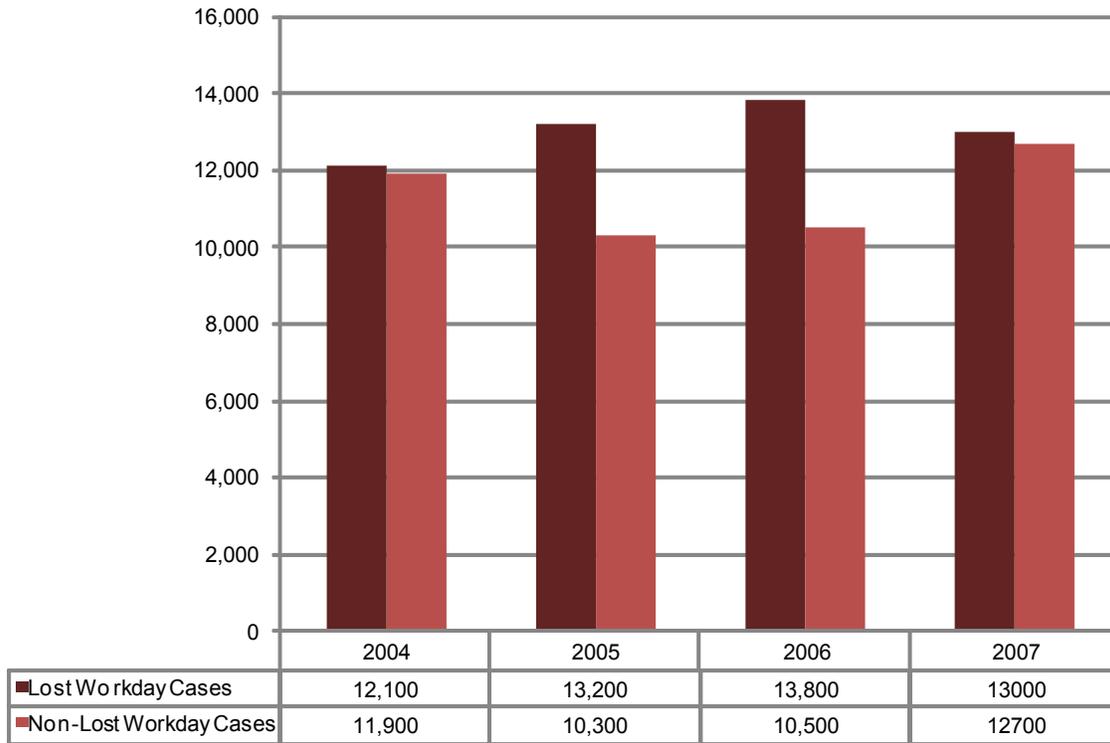


Chart 70: Selected occupations with the highest number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work, education and health services, 2007

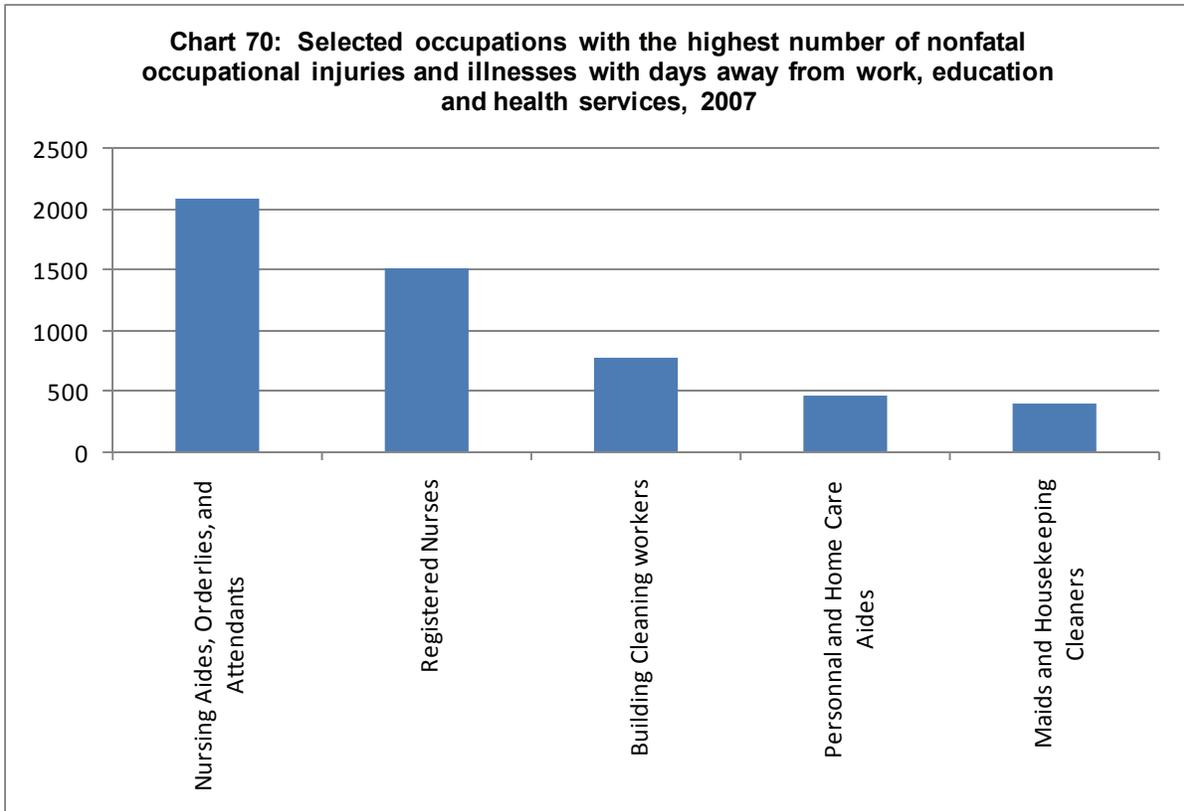


Chart 71: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by age of worker, education and health services, 2007

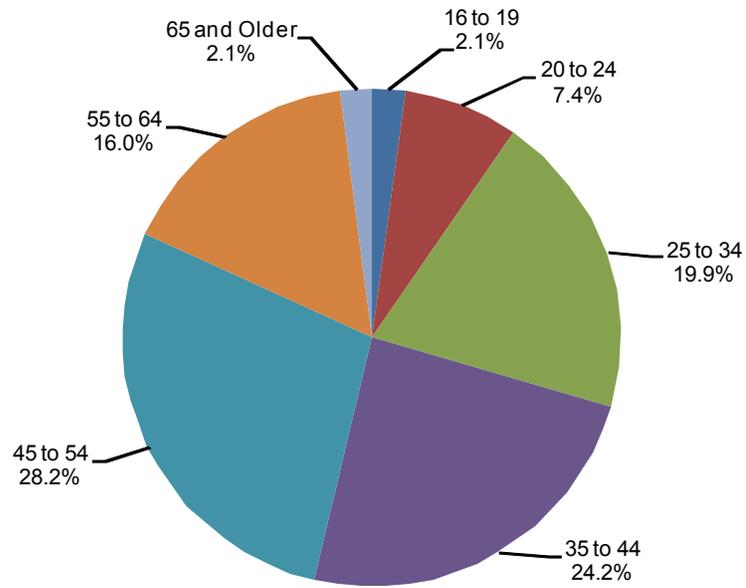
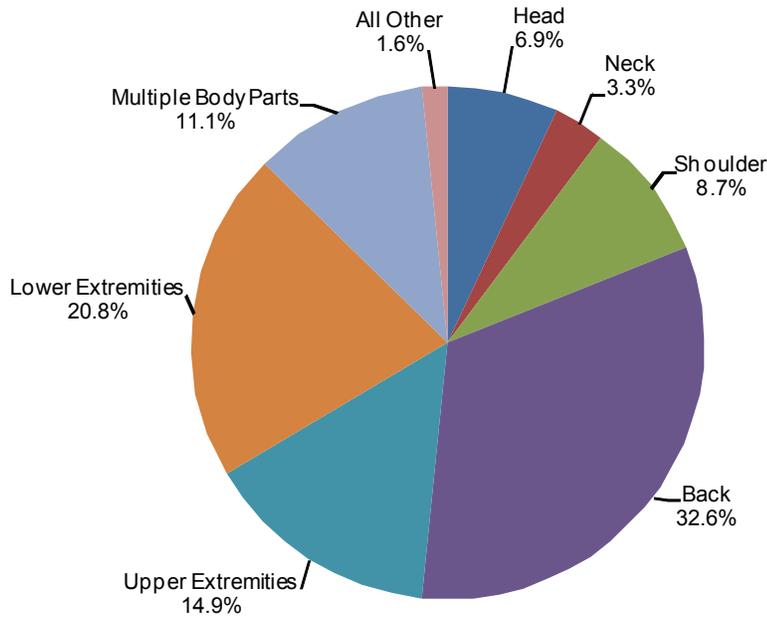


Chart 72: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by part of body, education and health services, 2007



Leisure and Hospitality Highlights

Occupational Examples:

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

SUMMARY DATA:

- Leisure and hospitality employed 10.7% of MA private sector employees.
- This industry sector had a total case incidence rate of 4.9 injuries and illnesses per 100 FTEs and a day away from work incidence rate of 1.8 cases per 100 FTEs.
- Within the leisure and hospitality industry sector, accommodations and food services had roughly 7,500 of the 9,000 cases, or about 83%.

CASE AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS:

- The five occupations with the highest number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work were: dishwashers, athletes and sport competitors, restaurant cooks, retail salespersons, and waiters and waitresses.
- 27% of the injury and illness cases occurred among workers aged 25 to 34, while the 45 to 54 age group represented 22%, and 35 to 44 year old workers represented 18% of the cases that took place.
- The part of body most affected by work incidents were the upper extremities, including the arm, wrist, hand, finger, and/or elbow, which accounted for 50% of the injuries and illnesses. Of the injuries and illnesses to the upper extremities, approximately 61% affected the finger.
- Sprains and strains were the leading nature of injury and illness in leisure and hospitality during 2007, representing roughly 28% of all cases.
- Contact with objects and equipment represented about 41% of all events and exposures of injuries and illnesses, exposure to harmful substances represented about 18%, while overexertion accounted for approximately 13% of cases, and approximately 14% were the result falls on the same level.
- Men experienced 71% of the injuries and illnesses involving days away from work during 2007.

Chart 75: Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal injuries and illnesses (per 100 full time workers), leisure and hospitality services, MA & US, 2004 - 2007

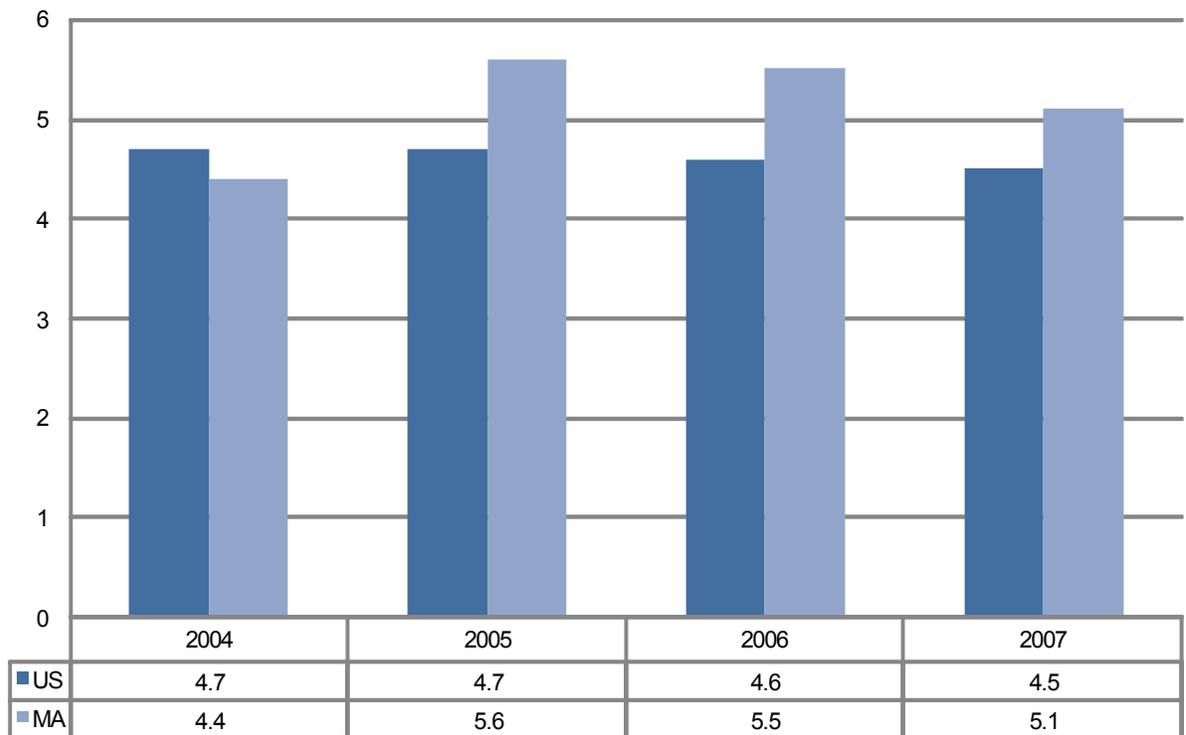


Chart 76: Numbers of nonfatal injuries and illnesses, leisure and hospitality services, 2004 - 2007

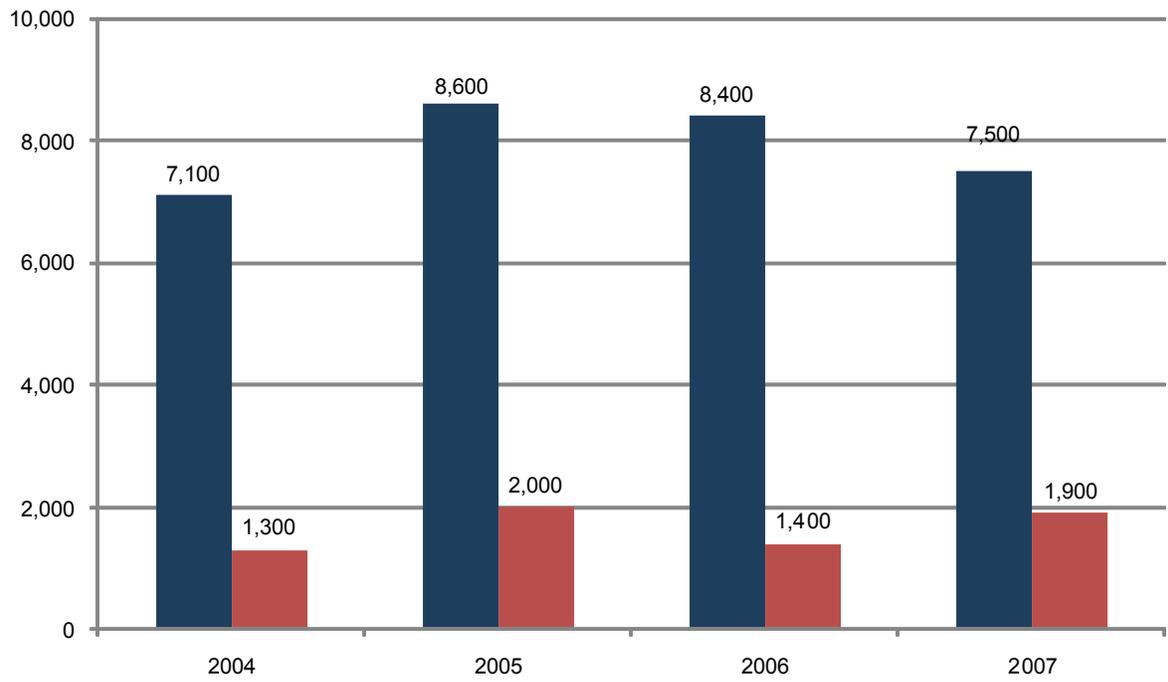


Chart 77: Number of lost workday³ vs. non-lost workday cases of nonfatal injuries and illnesses, leisure and hospitality services, 2004 - 2007

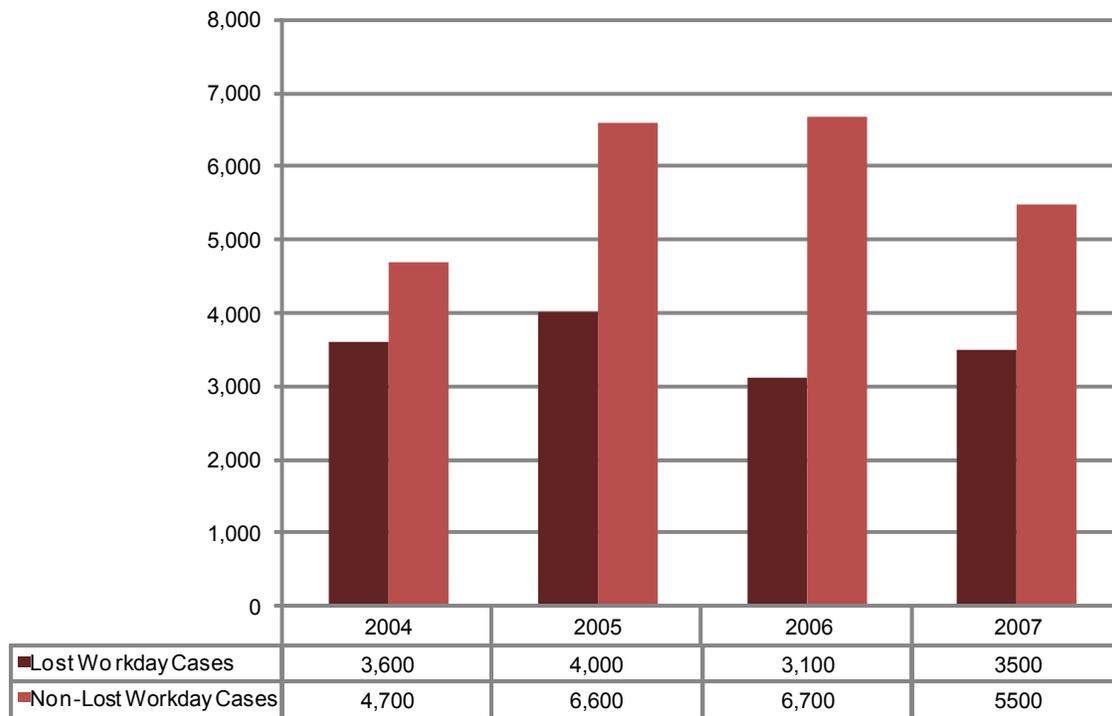


Chart 78: Selected occupations with the highest number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work, leisure and hospitality services, 2007

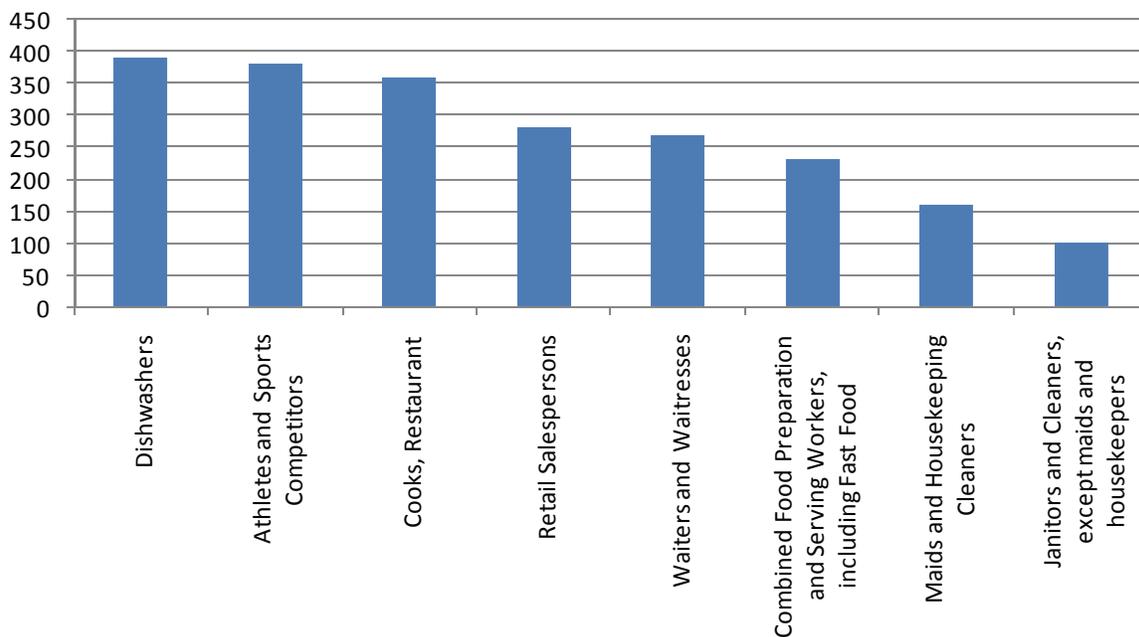


Chart 79: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by age of worker, leisure and hospitality services, 2007

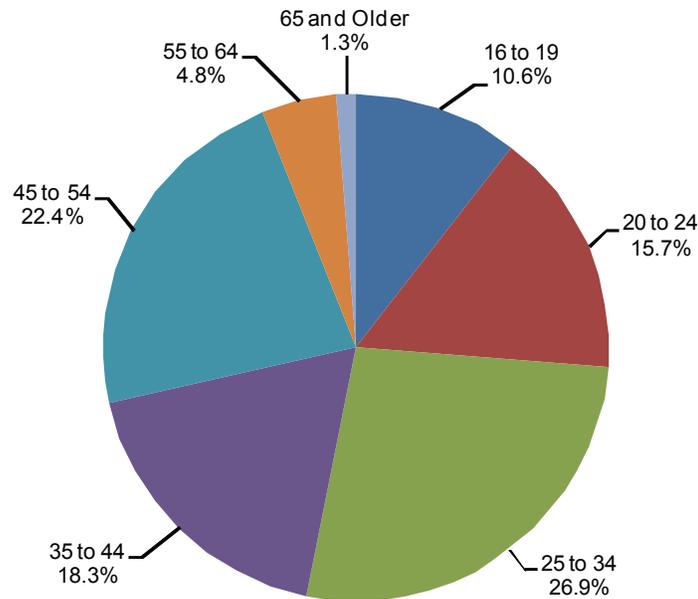


Chart 80: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by part of body, leisure and hospitality services, 2007

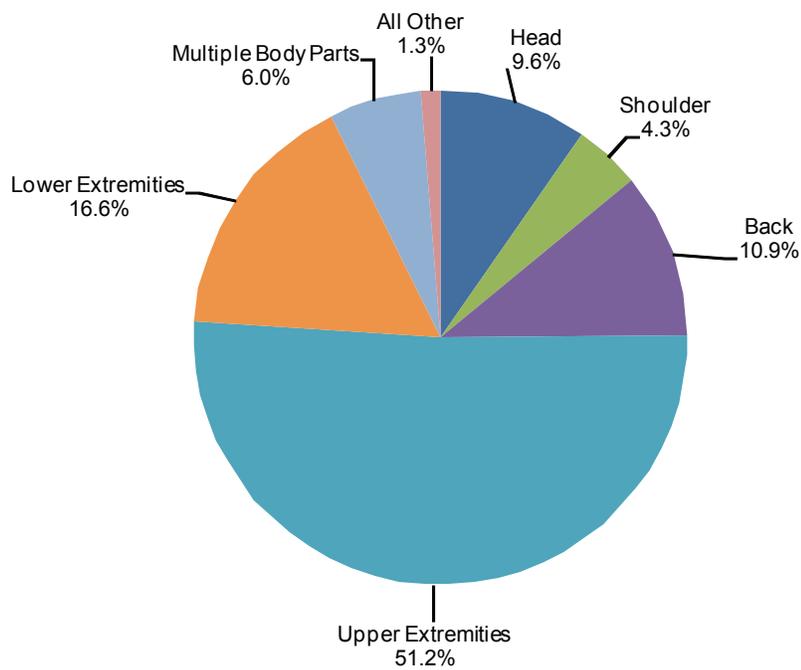


Chart 81: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by nature of injury or illness, leisure and hospitality services, 2007

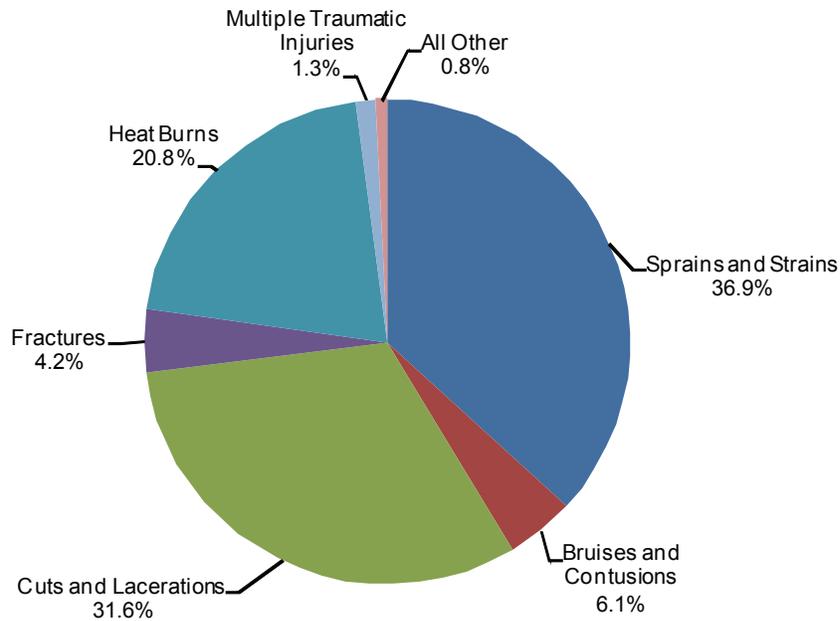
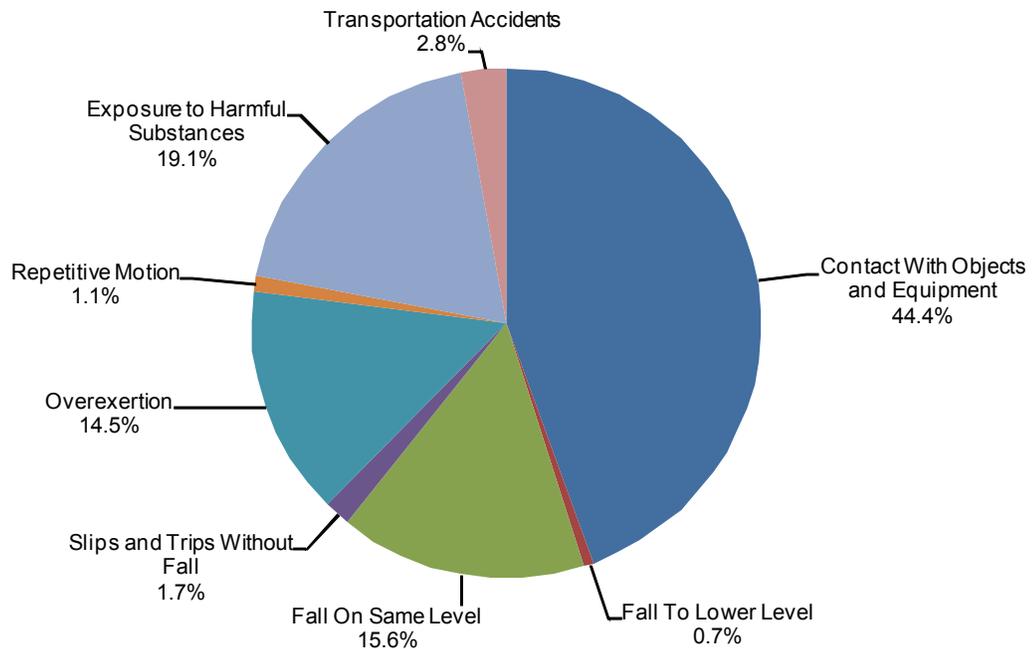


Chart 82: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by event or exposure, leisure and hospitality services, 2007



Other Services Highlights

Occupational Examples:

Auto Mechanics, Car Wash Attendants, Hair Stylists and Barbers, Funeral Home Directors, Parking Lot Attendants, Dry Cleaners, Human Rights Advocates, Conservationists, Pet Groomers, Clergymen and Women, Electronic and Household Repairers

SUMMARY DATA:

- Other services industries employed 4.5% of the MA private sector workforce, and had a total case incidence rate of 2.4 cases per 100 FTEs.
- The incidence rate for cases with days away from work was 1.7 per 100 FTEs.

CASE AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS:

- The occupations with the highest number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses were: automotive glass installers and repairers; industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers; and welders, cutters, solderers and brazers.
- 40% of the injury and illness cases occurred among workers aged 35 to 44, while the 55 to 64 age group represented 20%, and 17% of cases took place among 25 to 34 year old workers.
- The part of body most affected by work incidents were the upper extremities, including the arms, wrist, hands and fingers, which accounted for 50% of the injuries and illnesses. Of the injuries and illnesses to the upper extremities, approximately 85% affected the fingers.
- Cuts and lacerations were the leading nature of injury and illness in other services during 2007, representing roughly 43% of all cases.
- Contact with objects and equipment represented about 59% of all events and exposures of injuries and illnesses, while overexertion accounted for approximately 16% of cases.
- Men experienced 84% of the injuries and illnesses involving days away from work during 2007.

Chart 83: Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses (per 100 full time workers), other services, MA & US, 2004 - 2007

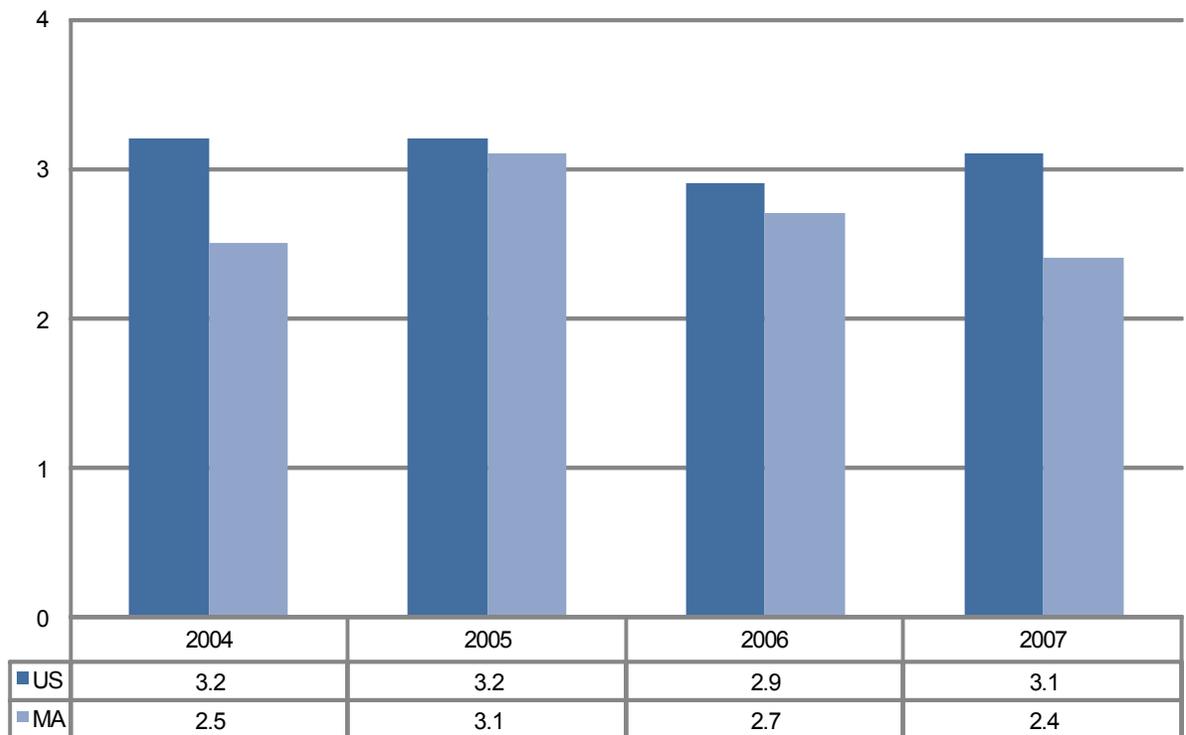


Chart 84: Numbers of nonfatal injuries and illnesses, other services, 2004 - 2007

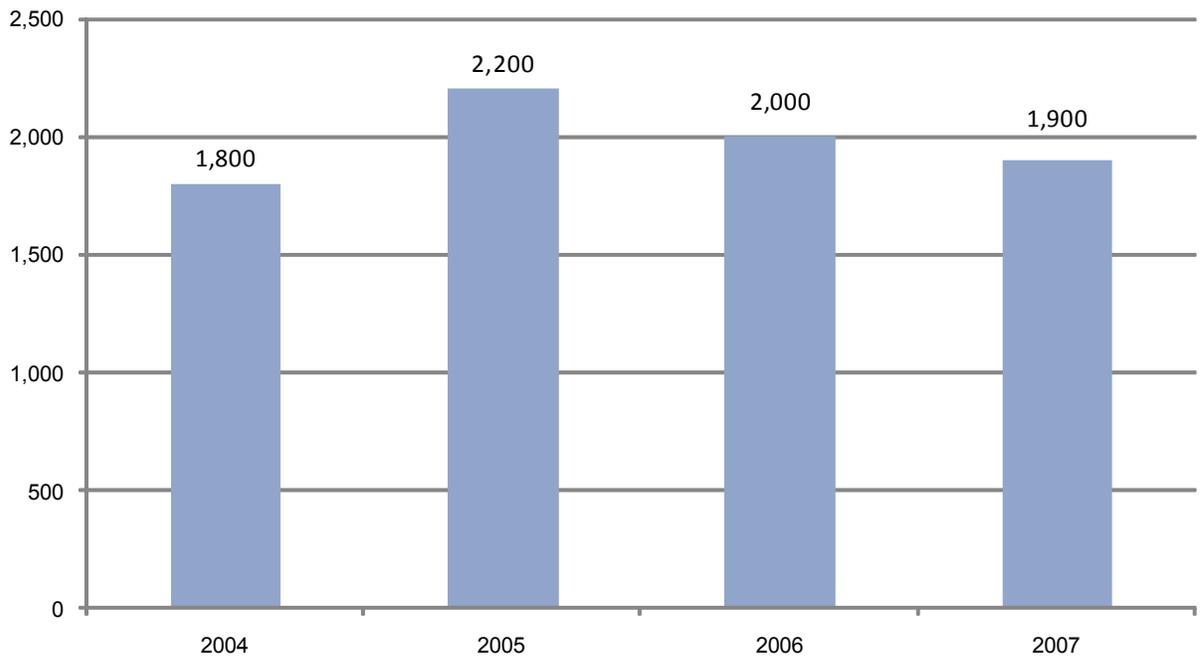


Chart 85: Number of lost workday³ vs. non-lost workday cases of nonfatal injuries and illnesses, other services, 2004 - 2007

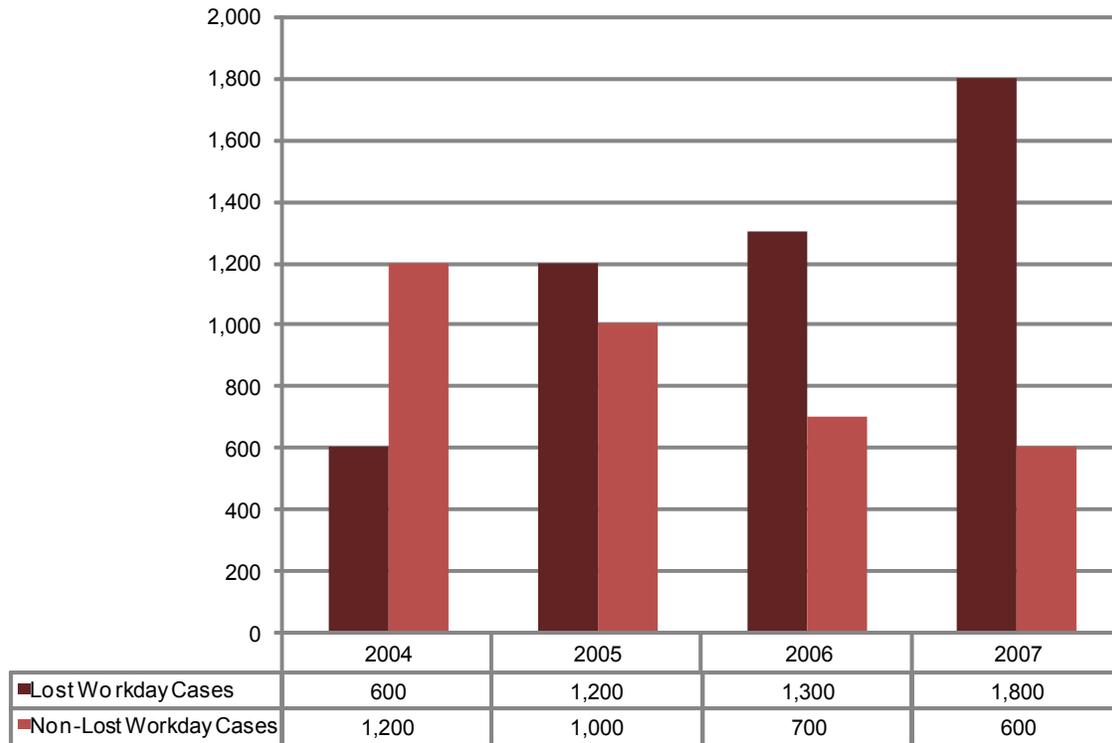


Chart 86: Selected occupations with the highest number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work, other services, 2007

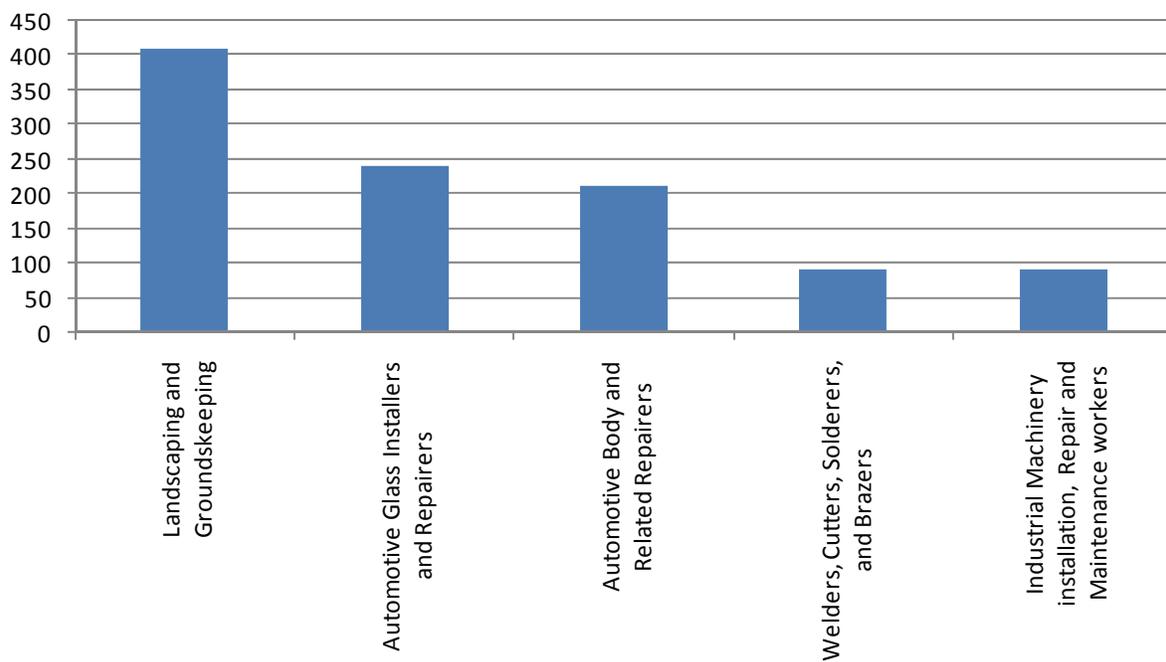


Chart 87: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by age of worker, other services, 2007

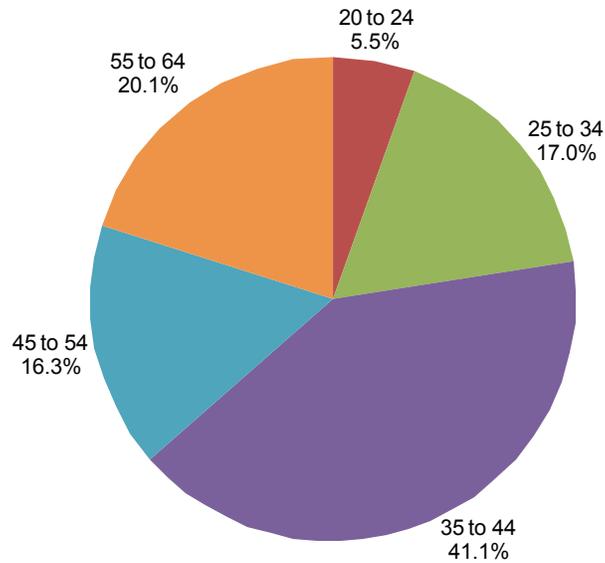


Chart 88: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by part of body, other services, 2007

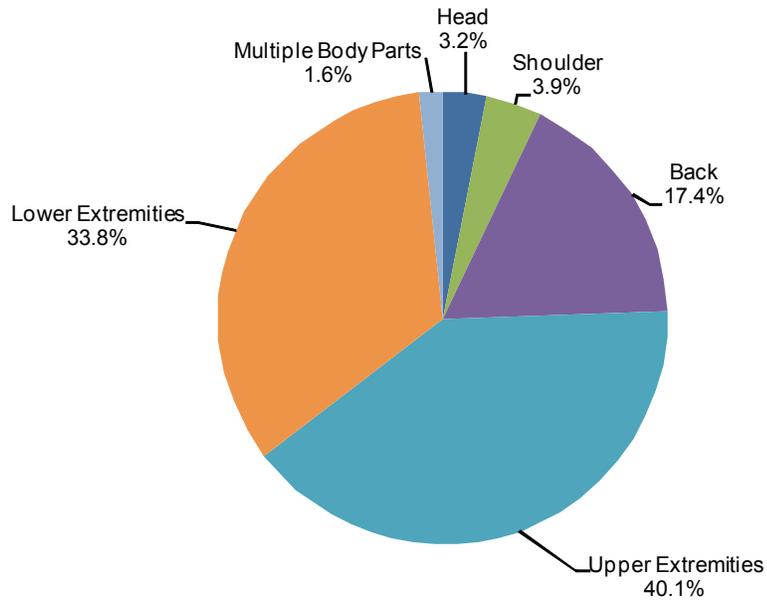


Chart 89: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by nature of injury or illness, other services, 2007

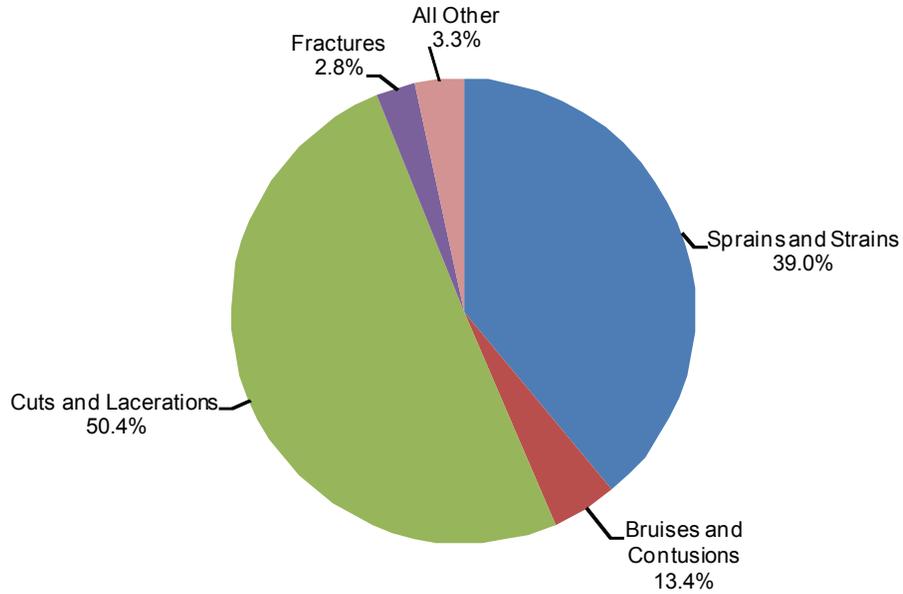
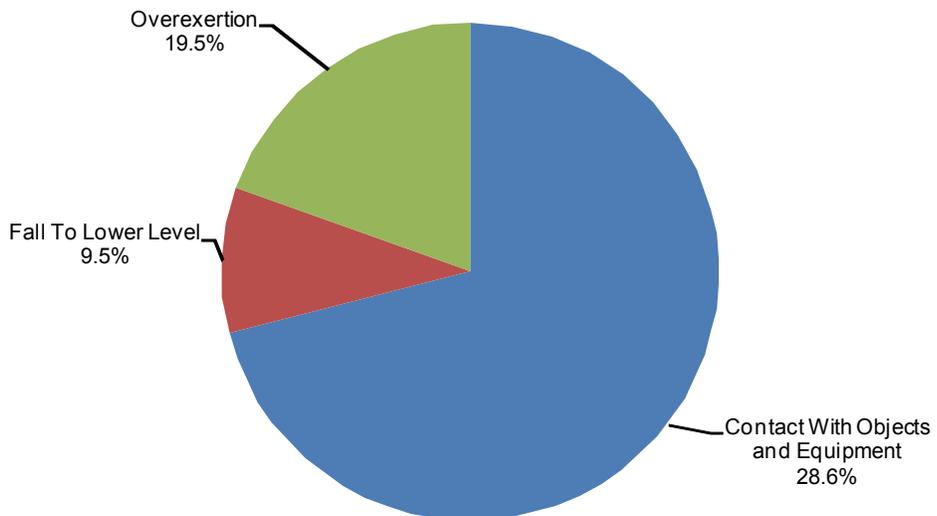


Chart 90: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by event or exposure, other services, 2007



Notes

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, 2007

¹ 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 calendar year.

200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

² 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 2007 industrial categories and the results from years prior to 2003.

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

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2007

Massachusetts

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2007 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Private industry⁶		2,824.3	4.0	2.1	1.6	0.5	1.9
Goods producing⁶		445.6	4.5	2.6	1.9	0.7	1.9
Natural resources and mining^{6,7}		7.2	4.9	3.5	2.2	1.3	1.4
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting⁶	11	5.6	5.4	3.9	2.4	1.5	1.6
Crop production ⁶	111	2.2	7.9	5.5	3.8	1.7	2.4
Mining⁷	21	1.6	2.7	1.9	1.4	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Mining (except oil and gas) ⁸	212	1.5	2.8	2.0	1.4	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Construction		140.9	6.1	3.3	2.9	0.4	2.8
Construction	23	140.9	6.1	3.3	2.9	0.4	2.8
Construction of buildings	236	32.7	6.1	2.9	2.6	0.3	3.2
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	12.4	5.0	3.0	2.5	0.5	2.0
Specialty trade contractors	238	95.7	6.3	3.5	3.1	0.4	2.8
Manufacturing		297.6	3.8	2.2	1.5	0.8	1.6
Manufacturing	31-33	297.6	3.8	2.2	1.5	0.8	1.6
Food manufacturing	311	22.5	5.1	3.3	2.0	1.3	1.8
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	312	2.6	13.0	9.6	7.0	2.6	3.3
Textile mills	313	5.7	8.6	4.8	3.3	1.5	3.7
Textile product mills	314	3.0	5.7	3.8	1.3	2.4	1.9
Apparel manufacturing	315	3.5	1.3	0.8	(¹⁰)	0.5	0.4
Leather and allied product manufacturing	316	1.7	3.9	2.4	1.5	(¹⁰)	1.5
Wood product manufacturing	321	3.2	7.5	5.4	4.1	1.3	2.1
Paper manufacturing	322	12.7	5.0	3.4	2.0	1.3	1.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2007 -- Continued

Massachusetts

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2007 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Printing and related support activities	323	16.1	3.0	1.5	1.1	0.4	1.5
Chemical manufacturing	325	18.1	2.9	1.9	1.4	0.5	1.0
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	14.0	4.5	2.6	1.8	0.8	--
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	6.8	7.1	4.6	2.5	2.1	2.5
Primary metal manufacturing	331	5.0	5.9	3.5	2.2	1.4	2.4
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	34.9	5.9	2.9	1.8	1.0	3.0
Machinery manufacturing	333	20.6	4.7	2.8	1.7	1.0	1.9
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	71.4	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.6
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	11.7	3.3	2.0	1.3	0.7	1.3
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	14.3	3.1	1.6	1.3	0.3	1.5
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	5.6	6.0	2.7	1.9	0.8	3.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	23.0	3.4	2.2	1.3	0.9	1.2
Service providing		2,378.7	3.9	2.0	1.6	0.4	1.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁹		571.3	5.1	2.9	2.3	0.6	2.2
Wholesale trade	42	139.2	2.9	2.1	1.7	0.4	0.9
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	62.8	1.9	1.1	1.1	0.1	0.8
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	49.3	4.7	3.4	2.5	0.9	1.4
Retail trade	44-45	350.9	5.5	2.5	2.1	0.4	3.0
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	36.5	5.3	2.7	2.6	0.1	2.7
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	13.2	3.2	1.7	1.4	0.3	1.5
Electronics and appliance stores	443	12.9	1.4	0.6	0.4	(¹⁰)	0.8
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	27.9	4.9	2.9	1.7	1.2	2.0
Food and beverage stores	445	88.9	7.6	3.6	3.4	--	4.0
Health and personal care stores	446	27.1	2.1	0.6	0.4	--	1.5
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	40.5	3.2	0.8	0.8	0.1	2.4
General merchandise stores	452	42.3	6.8	4.1	3.0	1.1	2.7
Nonstore retailers	454	11.9	14.2	5.3	4.8	0.5	9.0
Transportation and warehousing⁹	48-49	71.4	7.8	5.7	4.4	1.3	2.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2007 -- Continued

Massachusetts

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2007 Average annual employment (000's) ⁴	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Air transportation	481	7.8	11.4	9.6	7.5	2.1	1.8
Rail transportation ⁹	482	--	3.1	2.1	2.0	(¹⁰)	1.0
Truck transportation	484	16.0	6.5	4.3	3.7	0.6	2.2
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	18.3	6.3	4.4	4.1	0.3	1.9
Support activities for transportation	488	6.5	5.7	3.0	2.0	1.0	2.7
Couriers and messengers	492	11.5	13.0	10.4	7.4	3.0	2.7
Warehousing and storage	493	9.2	8.7	7.1	4.1	3.0	1.6
Utilities	22	9.8	6.6	5.5	1.8	3.7	1.1
Utilities	221	9.8	6.6	5.5	1.8	3.7	1.1
Information		86.7	1.4	1.0	0.9	0.1	0.5
Information	51	86.7	1.4	1.0	0.9	0.1	0.5
Publishing industries (except Internet)	511	42.3	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.5
Motion picture and sound recording industries	512	4.8	1.1	1.1	0.9	--	(¹⁰)
Internet publishing and broadcasting	516	--	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Telecommunications	517	20.3	2.3	1.8	1.7	(¹⁰)	0.5
Financial activities		226.3	1.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.7
Finance and insurance	52	182.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	--	0.4
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	63.7	--	0.1	0.1	(¹⁰)	--
Securities, commodity contracts, and other financial investments and related activities	523	50.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	(¹⁰)	0.1
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	65.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	(¹⁰)	0.2
Real estate and rental and leasing	53	43.9	4.8	2.7	1.2	1.5	2.1
Professional and business services		482.7	1.7	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.9
Professional, scientific, and technical services	54	247.1	0.7	0.2	0.2	(¹⁰)	0.5
Management of companies and enterprises	55	62.2	1.3	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2007 -- Continued

Massachusetts

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2007 Average annual employment (000's) ⁴	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	56	173.4	4.4	2.4	2.2	0.2	2.1
Administrative and support services	561	163.4	3.7	1.9	--	--	--
Waste management and remediation services	562	10.0	10.3	5.7	4.8	1.0	--
Education and health services		581.7	5.9	3.0	2.2	0.8	2.9
Educational services	61	123.0	3.1	1.8	1.2	0.6	1.3
Health care and social assistance	62	458.7	6.7	3.3	2.4	0.9	3.4
Ambulatory health care services	621	132.6	4.2	1.0	0.9	0.1	3.1
Hospitals	622	168.0	8.0	4.0	3.0	1.0	4.0
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	93.4	9.0	6.0	3.9	2.1	3.1
Social assistance	624	64.8	4.6	2.0	1.7	0.3	2.6
Leisure and hospitality		302.8	5.1	1.9	1.8	0.2	3.1
Accommodation and food services	72	254.7	4.9	1.8	1.7	0.1	3.1
Accommodation	721	33.8	5.7	2.9	2.4	0.6	2.8
Food services and drinking places	722	220.9	4.8	1.6	1.5	(¹⁰)	3.2
Other services		127.2	2.4	1.8	1.7	0.1	0.6
Other services, except public administration	81	127.2	2.4	1.8	1.7	0.1	0.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2007 -- Continued

Massachusetts

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2007 Average annual employment (000's) ⁴	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Repair and maintenance	811	26.8	4.2	3.7	3.5	--	0.5
Personal and laundry services	812	37.0	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.1	0.4
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	37.0	1.8	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.9

¹ 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).

² Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

³ *North American Industry Classification System* 2002 Edition

⁴ Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

⁵ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

⁶ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁷ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and

Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁸ Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁹ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

¹⁰ Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

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

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2007

Massachusetts

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2007 Average annual employment ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Private industry⁵		2,824.3	89.6	47.2	36.6	10.5	42.4
Goods producing⁵		445.6	19.1	10.9	8.0	2.9	8.2
Natural resources and mining^{5,6}		7.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting⁵	11	5.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Crop production ⁵	111	2.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)
Mining⁶	21	1.6	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Mining (except oil and gas) ⁷	212	1.5	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Construction		140.9	7.5	4.1	3.6	0.5	3.5
Construction	23	140.9	7.5	4.1	3.6	0.5	3.5
Construction of buildings	236	32.7	1.7	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.9
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	12.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2
Specialty trade contractors	238	95.7	5.3	2.9	2.6	0.3	2.4
Manufacturing		297.6	11.3	6.6	4.3	2.3	4.7
Manufacturing	31-33	297.6	11.3	6.6	4.3	2.3	4.7
Food manufacturing	311	22.5	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.4
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	312	2.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Textile mills	313	5.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Textile product mills	314	3.0	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	0.1	0.1
Apparel manufacturing	315	3.5	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Leather and allied product manufacturing	316	1.7	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Wood product manufacturing	321	3.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	0.1
Paper manufacturing	322	12.7	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2007 -- Continued

Massachusetts

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2007 Average annual employment ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Printing and related support activities	323	16.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Chemical manufacturing	325	18.1	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	14.0	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.1	--
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	6.8	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Primary metal manufacturing	331	5.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	34.9	2.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	1.1
Machinery manufacturing	333	20.6	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.4
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	71.4	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.4
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	11.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	14.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	(⁹)	0.2
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	5.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	23.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3
Service providing		2,378.7	70.4	36.3	28.6	7.7	34.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁸		571.3	23.7	13.4	10.8	2.6	10.3
Wholesale trade	42	139.2	3.9	2.8	2.3	0.5	1.1
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	62.8	1.1	0.7	0.6	(⁹)	0.5
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	49.3	2.3	1.6	1.2	0.4	0.6
Retail trade	44-45	350.9	14.2	6.4	5.5	0.9	7.8
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	36.5	1.8	0.9	0.9	(⁹)	0.9
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	13.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	0.1
Electronics and appliance stores	443	12.9	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	27.9	1.3	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.5
Food and beverage stores	445	88.9	4.4	2.1	2.0	--	2.3
Health and personal care stores	446	27.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	--	0.3
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	40.5	0.8	0.2	0.2	(⁹)	0.6
General merchandise stores	452	42.3	1.9	1.2	0.8	0.3	0.8
Nonstore retailers	454	11.9	1.5	0.5	0.5	(⁹)	0.9
Transportation and warehousing⁸	48-49	71.4	4.9	3.6	2.8	0.8	1.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2007 -- Continued

Massachusetts

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2007 Average annual employment ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Air transportation	481	7.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.1
Rail transportation ⁸	482	--	0.1	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)
Truck transportation	484	16.0	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.3
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	18.3	0.8	0.6	0.6	(⁹)	0.3
Support activities for transportation	488	6.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Couriers and messengers	492	11.5	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.2
Warehousing and storage	493	9.2	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1
Utilities	22	9.8	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.1
Utilities	221	9.8	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.1
Information		86.7	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.4
Information	51	86.7	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.4
Publishing industries (except Internet)	511	42.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	(⁹)	0.2
Motion picture and sound recording industries	512	4.8	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	--	(⁹)
Internet publishing and broadcasting	516	--	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Telecommunications	517	20.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	(⁹)	0.1
Financial activities		226.3	2.7	1.2	0.6	0.6	1.4
Finance and insurance	52	182.4	0.8	0.2	0.2	--	0.6
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	63.7	--	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	--
Securities, commodity contracts, and other financial investments and related activities	523	50.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	65.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.1
Real estate and rental and leasing	53	43.9	1.9	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.8
Professional and business services		482.7	6.4	3.0	2.6	0.4	3.4
Professional, scientific, and technical services	54	247.1	1.6	0.5	0.4	0.1	1.1
Management of companies and enterprises	55	62.2	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2007 -- Continued

Massachusetts

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2007 Average annual employment ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	56	173.4	4.0	2.2	2.0	0.2	1.9
Administrative and support services	561	163.4	3.0	1.6	--	--	--
Waste management and remediation services	562	10.0	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.1	--
Education and health services		581.7	25.7	13.0	9.4	3.6	12.7
Educational services	61	123.0	2.8	1.6	1.1	0.5	1.2
Health care and social assistance	62	458.7	22.9	11.4	8.3	3.0	11.5
Ambulatory health care services	621	132.6	4.0	1.0	0.9	0.1	3.0
Hospitals	622	168.0	10.0	5.0	3.8	1.3	5.0
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	93.4	6.6	4.4	2.8	1.5	2.2
Social assistance	624	64.8	2.2	1.0	0.8	0.1	1.3
Leisure and hospitality		302.8	9.0	3.5	3.1	0.3	5.5
Accommodation and food services	72	254.7	7.5	2.7	2.5	0.2	4.8
Accommodation	721	33.8	1.5	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.8
Food services and drinking places	722	220.9	6.0	1.9	1.9	0.1	4.0
Other services		127.2	1.9	1.4	1.3	0.1	0.5
Other services, except public administration	81	127.2	1.9	1.4	1.3	0.1	0.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2007 -- Continued

Massachusetts

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2007 Average annual employment ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Repair and maintenance	811	26.8	1.1	0.9	0.9	--	0.1
Personal and laundry services	812	37.0	0.4	0.3	0.2	(⁹)	0.1
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	37.0	0.5	0.2	0.2	(⁹)	0.2

¹ Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

² *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2002 Edition

³ Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

⁴ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

⁵ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁶ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁷ Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁸ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

⁹ Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

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

Table 3. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, 2007

Massachusetts--private industry

Characteristic	Private industry 2, 3, 4	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining 2,3	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total.....	36,650	8,030	120	3,600	4,310	28,620	10,800	690	640	2,650	9,380	3,130	1,330
Gender:													
Male.....	23,900	7,230	90	3,560	3,570	16,670	7,980	500	460	2,130	2,260	2,230	1,110
Female.....	12,680	800	30	40	730	11,880	2,750	200	190	510	7,120	900	220
Age:													
14 to 15.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19.....	1,180	150	--	70	70	1,030	450	20	--	--	200	330	--
20 to 24.....	3,810	630	--	320	300	3,180	1,690	40	70	130	690	490	70
25 to 34.....	7,710	1,960	40	1,020	900	5,760	1,890	100	80	740	1,870	840	220
35 to 44.....	9,770	2,190	20	1,040	1,130	7,580	2,620	180	210	1,200	2,270	570	530
45 to 54.....	8,880	2,000	30	840	1,130	6,880	2,630	170	180	350	2,640	700	210
55 to 64.....	4,330	910	--	270	630	3,410	1,130	120	90	160	1,500	150	260
65 and over.....	920	190	--	40	140	730	360	50	--	50	200	40	--
Length of service with employer:													
Less than 3 months.....	2,520	750	20	460	270	1,770	720	20	40	170	540	240	40
3 to 11 months.....	6,970	1,450	30	710	710	5,510	1,820	40	100	330	1,480	1,640	100
1 to 5 years.....	13,620	2,720	50	1,270	1,410	10,900	4,400	190	230	670	3,580	840	990
More than 5 years.....	13,470	3,110	30	1,160	1,920	10,360	3,790	450	270	1,470	3,780	410	190
Race or ethnic origin:													
White only.....	18,230	4,740	50	2,620	2,070	13,490	4,720	150	450	1,700	3,950	1,710	820
Black only.....	1,710	230	--	70	150	1,480	420	40	30	60	790	140	--
Hispanic or Latino only.....	3,540	1,130	30	320	780	2,410	730	20	20	310	760	330	250
Asian only.....	210	110	--	--	100	90	20	--	--	20	30	20	--
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only.....	40	20	--	20	--	20	--	--	--	--	20	--	--
American Indian or Alaskan Native only.....	60	--	--	--	--	50	20	--	--	--	20	--	--
Hispanic or Latino and other race.....	30	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	20	--	--
Multi-race.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported.....	12,830	1,790	20	580	1,190	11,030	4,900	490	150	550	3,790	910	250

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping

requirements effective January 1, 2002: therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

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

Table 4. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, 2007

Massachusetts--private industry

Characteristic	Private industry 2, 3, 4	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining 2,3	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total.....	36,650	8,030	120	3,600	4,310	28,620	10,800	690	640	2,650	9,380	3,130	1,330
Nature of injury, illness:													
Sprains, strains.....	16,320	2,810	30	1,350	1,430	13,510	5,390	180	230	1,340	5,040	890	440
Bruises, contusions.....	3,470	750	20	240	490	2,720	970	110	30	470	990	110	50
Cuts, lacerations.....	3,390	900	--	420	470	2,490	630	30	60	170	270	760	570
Punctures.....	330	180	--	100	70	160	70	--	--	--	60	20	--
Fractures.....	2,660	870	--	470	380	1,790	910	40	90	100	520	100	30
Heat burns.....	850	110	--	30	80	740	80	--	--	20	100	500	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome.....	140	60	--	--	50	90	30	--	--	--	20	20	--
Tendonitis.....	190	80	--	20	60	110	--	--	--	30	60	--	--
Chemical burns.....	230	80	--	20	60	150	40	--	--	30	70	--	--
Amputations.....	110	90	--	30	70	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple traumatic injuries.....	780	140	--	30	110	640	250	--	30	50	230	30	40
Part of body affected:													
Head.....	2,280	550	--	260	270	1,730	550	20	90	120	610	290	50
Eye.....	810	300	--	140	150	510	160	--	--	30	250	60	--
Neck.....	570	110	--	50	60	460	130	--	--	30	290	--	--
Trunk.....	13,670	2,650	40	1,210	1,400	11,010	4,130	220	200	1,330	4,190	560	380
Shoulder.....	2,850	570	--	230	330	2,280	850	40	60	360	770	130	70
Back.....	8,580	1,440	20	640	790	7,140	2,620	80	70	880	2,870	330	290
Upper extremities.....	8,300	2,250	30	780	1,440	6,040	1,840	130	110	420	1,310	1,550	670
Arm.....	1,340	310	--	70	230	1,030	420	40	--	90	280	130	70
Wrist.....	1,410	240	--	40	200	1,170	450	--	--	100	350	230	--
Hand, except finger.....	1,230	360	--	110	240	870	310	30	--	50	240	210	--
Finger.....	3,910	1,200	--	490	700	2,710	540	40	70	180	360	950	570
Lower extremities.....	8,480	1,910	30	1,100	780	6,570	3,140	140	150	610	1,830	500	190
Knee.....	2,650	660	30	380	250	1,990	680	90	50	120	730	290	30
Ankle.....	2,690	550	--	410	140	2,140	1,320	20	60	50	570	90	--
Foot, except toe.....	1,070	260	--	120	140	810	450	--	--	70	220	50	--
Toe.....	350	80	--	30	50	270	150	--	--	--	80	--	--
Body systems.....	360	50	--	--	30	310	90	20	--	20	140	40	--
Multiple parts.....	2,940	500	--	200	300	2,430	910	140	90	110	980	180	30

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, 07 -- Continued

Massachusetts--private industry

Characteristic	Private industry 2, 3, 4	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining 2,3	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities 4	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Source of injury, illness:													
Chemicals, chemical products.....	470	170	--	60	100	310	90	--	--	40	160	20	--
Containers.....	5,400	1,280	20	490	780	4,130	2,590	70	20	170	480	770	--
Furniture, fixtures.....	1,580	240	--	60	170	1,340	380	--	70	80	630	130	40
Machinery.....	1,640	690	--	140	550	940	440	30	--	70	200	90	110
Parts and materials.....	2,850	1,420	20	700	710	1,430	740	20	50	130	110	40	330
Person, injured or ill worker.....	4,770	1,010	--	450	550	3,760	1,450	170	80	320	1,290	320	130
Worker motion or position.....	4,690	990	--	440	540	3,700	1,420	170	70	320	1,280	310	130
Floor, ground surfaces.....	5,530	730	20	270	440	4,800	1,990	140	190	290	1,660	380	160
Tools, instruments, and equipment.....	3,990	1,180	--	730	440	2,810	660	120	90	580	530	750	80
Vehicles.....	3,040	370	--	120	240	2,670	1,520	60	60	100	490	110	330
Person, other than worker.....	3,420	--	--	--	--	3,410	60	--	--	20	3,110	180	30
Health care patient.....	2,940	--	--	--	--	2,940	--	--	--	20	2,890	--	--
Event or exposure:													
Contact with object, equipment.....	9,320	2,790	30	1,140	1,630	6,520	2,410	100	120	760	1,080	1,280	780
Struck by object.....	5,490	1,520	20	700	800	3,980	1,500	50	80	550	630	1,000	170
Struck against object.....	2,100	500	--	230	260	1,600	450	30	40	80	340	240	420
Caught in object, equipment, material.....	1,210	590	--	130	460	610	240	20	--	100	60	20	180
Fall to lower level.....	2,200	780	--	630	140	1,430	550	120	110	200	400	20	--
Fall on same level.....	5,540	780	20	270	490	4,760	2,020	90	190	240	1,620	450	150
Slips, trips.....	1,640	180	--	90	80	1,470	390	80	--	200	720	50	--
Overexertion.....	10,490	2,040	40	840	1,160	8,450	3,310	130	50	930	3,390	420	210
Overexertion in lifting.....	4,800	1,020	--	550	460	3,780	1,840	50	20	760	760	250	100
Repetitive motion.....	730	280	--	50	230	450	180	20	--	40	170	30	--
Exposed to harmful substance.....	1,690	320	--	80	220	1,380	220	40	40	90	440	550	--
Transportation accidents.....	1,290	180	--	100	70	1,110	580	30	50	50	300	80	--
Highway accident.....	860	70	--	40	40	780	320	30	50	30	260	80	--
Fires, explosions.....	30	30	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assault, violent act.....	890	30	--	20	--	860	40	--	--	30	780	--	--
by person.....	770	--	--	--	--	760	30	--	--	--	720	--	--
by animal.....	120	20	--	--	--	90	--	--	--	20	50	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements

effective January 1, 2002: therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

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

Table 5. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, 2007

Massachusetts--private industry

Characteristic	Private industry 2, 3, 4	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining 2,3	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total.....	36,650	8,030	120	3,600	4,310	28,620	10,800	690	640	2,650	9,380	3,130	1,330
Gender:													
Male.....	23,900	7,230	90	3,560	3,570	16,670	7,980	500	460	2,130	2,260	2,230	1,110
Female.....	12,680	800	30	40	730	11,880	2,750	200	190	510	7,120	900	220
Age:													
14 to 15.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19.....	1,180	150	--	70	70	1,030	450	20	--	--	200	330	--
20 to 24.....	3,810	630	--	320	300	3,180	1,690	40	70	130	690	490	70
25 to 34.....	7,710	1,960	40	1,020	900	5,760	1,890	100	80	740	1,870	840	220
35 to 44.....	9,770	2,190	20	1,040	1,130	7,580	2,620	180	210	1,200	2,270	570	530
45 to 54.....	8,880	2,000	30	840	1,130	6,880	2,630	170	180	350	2,640	700	210
55 to 64.....	4,330	910	--	270	630	3,410	1,130	120	90	160	1,500	150	260
65 and over.....	920	190	--	40	140	730	360	50	--	50	200	40	--
Length of service with employer:													
Less than 3 months.....	2,520	750	20	460	270	1,770	720	20	40	170	540	240	40
3 to 11 months.....	6,970	1,450	30	710	710	5,510	1,820	40	100	330	1,480	1,640	100
1 to 5 years.....	13,620	2,720	50	1,270	1,410	10,900	4,400	190	230	670	3,580	840	990
More than 5 years.....	13,470	3,110	30	1,160	1,920	10,360	3,790	450	270	1,470	3,780	410	190
Race or ethnic origin:													
White only.....	18,230	4,740	50	2,620	2,070	13,490	4,720	150	450	1,700	3,950	1,710	820
Black only.....	1,710	230	--	70	150	1,480	420	40	30	60	790	140	--
Hispanic or Latino only.....	3,540	1,130	30	320	780	2,410	730	20	20	310	760	330	250
Asian only.....	210	110	--	--	100	90	20	--	--	20	30	20	--
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only.....	40	20	--	20	--	20	--	--	--	--	20	--	--
American Indian or Alaskan Native only.....	60	--	--	--	--	50	20	--	--	--	20	--	--
Hispanic or Latino and other race.....	30	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	20	--	--
Multi-race.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported.....	12,830	1,790	20	580	1,190	11,030	4,900	490	150	550	3,790	910	250

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping

requirements effective January 1, 2002: therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

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

Table 6. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, 2007

Massachusetts--private industry

Characteristic	Private industry 2, 3, 4	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining 2,3	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities 4	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total.....	36,650	8,030	120	3,600	4,310	28,620	10,800	690	640	2,650	9,380	3,130	1,330
Nature of injury, illness:													
Sprains, strains.....	16,320	2,810	30	1,350	1,430	13,510	5,390	180	230	1,340	5,040	890	440
Bruises, contusions.....	3,470	750	20	240	490	2,720	970	110	30	470	990	110	50
Cuts, lacerations.....	3,390	900	--	420	470	2,490	630	30	60	170	270	760	570
Punctures.....	330	180	--	100	70	160	70	--	--	--	60	20	--
Fractures.....	2,660	870	--	470	380	1,790	910	40	90	100	520	100	30
Heat burns.....	850	110	--	30	80	740	80	--	--	20	100	500	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome.....	140	60	--	--	50	90	30	--	--	--	20	20	--
Tendonitis.....	190	80	--	20	60	110	--	--	--	30	60	--	--
Chemical burns.....	230	80	--	20	60	150	40	--	--	30	70	--	--
Amputations.....	110	90	--	30	70	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple traumatic injuries.....	780	140	--	30	110	640	250	--	30	50	230	30	40
Part of body affected:													
Head.....	2,280	550	--	260	270	1,730	550	20	90	120	610	290	50
Eye.....	810	300	--	140	150	510	160	--	--	30	250	60	--
Neck.....	570	110	--	50	60	460	130	--	--	30	290	--	--
Trunk.....	13,670	2,650	40	1,210	1,400	11,010	4,130	220	200	1,330	4,190	560	380
Shoulder.....	2,850	570	--	230	330	2,280	850	40	60	360	770	130	70
Back.....	8,580	1,440	20	640	790	7,140	2,620	80	70	880	2,870	330	290
Upper extremities.....	8,300	2,250	30	780	1,440	6,040	1,840	130	110	420	1,310	1,550	670
Arm.....	1,340	310	--	70	230	1,030	420	40	--	90	280	130	70
Wrist.....	1,410	240	--	40	200	1,170	450	--	--	100	350	230	--
Hand, except finger.....	1,230	360	--	110	240	870	310	30	--	50	240	210	--
Finger.....	3,910	1,200	--	490	700	2,710	540	40	70	180	360	950	570
Lower extremities.....	8,480	1,910	30	1,100	780	6,570	3,140	140	150	610	1,830	500	190
Knee.....	2,650	660	30	380	250	1,990	680	90	50	120	730	290	30
Ankle.....	2,690	550	--	410	140	2,140	1,320	20	60	50	570	90	--
Foot, except toe.....	1,070	260	--	120	140	810	450	--	--	70	220	50	--
Toe.....	350	80	--	30	50	270	150	--	--	--	80	--	--
Body systems.....	360	50	--	--	30	310	90	20	--	20	140	40	--
Multiple parts.....	2,940	500	--	200	300	2,430	910	140	90	110	980	180	30

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, 2007 -- Continued

Massachusetts--private industry

Characteristic	Private industry 2, 3, 4	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining 2,3	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Source of injury, illness:													
Chemicals, chemical products.....	470	170	--	60	100	310	90	--	--	40	160	20	--
Containers.....	5,400	1,280	20	490	780	4,130	2,590	70	20	170	480	770	--
Furniture, fixtures.....	1,580	240	--	60	170	1,340	380	--	70	80	630	130	40
Machinery.....	1,640	690	--	140	550	940	440	30	--	70	200	90	110
Parts and materials.....	2,850	1,420	20	700	710	1,430	740	20	50	130	110	40	330
Person, injured or ill worker.....	4,770	1,010	--	450	550	3,760	1,450	170	80	320	1,290	320	130
Worker motion or position.....	4,690	990	--	440	540	3,700	1,420	170	70	320	1,280	310	130
Floor, ground surfaces.....	5,530	730	20	270	440	4,800	1,990	140	190	290	1,660	380	160
Tools, instruments, and equipment.....	3,990	1,180	--	730	440	2,810	660	120	90	580	530	750	80
Vehicles.....	3,040	370	--	120	240	2,670	1,520	60	60	100	490	110	330
Person, other than worker.....	3,420	--	--	--	--	3,410	60	--	--	20	3,110	180	30
Health care patient.....	2,940	--	--	--	--	2,940	--	--	--	20	2,890	--	--
Event or exposure:													
Contact with object, equipment.....	9,320	2,790	30	1,140	1,630	6,520	2,410	100	120	760	1,080	1,280	780
Struck by object.....	5,490	1,520	20	700	800	3,980	1,500	50	80	550	630	1,000	170
Struck against object.....	2,100	500	--	230	260	1,600	450	30	40	80	340	240	420
Caught in object, equipment, material.....	1,210	590	--	130	460	610	240	20	--	100	60	20	180
Fall to lower level.....	2,200	780	--	630	140	1,430	550	120	110	200	400	20	--
Fall on same level.....	5,540	780	20	270	490	4,760	2,020	90	190	240	1,620	450	150
Slips, trips.....	1,640	180	--	90	80	1,470	390	80	--	200	720	50	--
Overexertion.....	10,490	2,040	40	840	1,160	8,450	3,310	130	50	930	3,390	420	210
Overexertion in lifting.....	4,800	1,020	--	550	460	3,780	1,840	50	20	760	760	250	100
Repetitive motion.....	730	280	--	50	230	450	180	20	--	40	170	30	--
Exposed to harmful substance.....	1,690	320	--	80	220	1,380	220	40	40	90	440	550	--
Transportation accidents.....	1,290	180	--	100	70	1,110	580	30	50	50	300	80	--
Highway accident.....	860	70	--	40	40	780	320	30	50	30	260	80	--
Fires, explosions.....	30	30	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assault, violent act.....	890	30	--	20	--	860	40	--	--	30	780	--	--
by person.....	770	--	--	--	--	760	30	--	--	--	720	--	--
by animal.....	120	20	--	--	--	90	--	--	--	20	50	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements

effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

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