Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing Industry 2002 Report

Select Occupations in the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing Industry

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

Includes Standard Industrial Classification codes 01-09

MA 2002 Population: 6,427,801
MA 2002 Employment: 3,202,327
MA 2002 Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing Employment: 26,722

Incidence Rates

- The incidence rate in MA in 2002 was 7.8, a decrease from 8.1 in 2001
- MA rates were slightly higher than National rates from 1998 to 2002

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>US</th>
<th>MA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>10.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>11.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>7.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>8.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>7.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Injury and Illness Numbers

- The total number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in MA in 2002 was 108,900 (all industries)
- The Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing industry made up 1% of the total injuries and illnesses in MA, or 1,500

Chart 2: Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry, 2002

- Services: 34%
- Wholesale, Retail Trade: 29%
- Transportation, Public Utilities: 8%
- Finance, Insurance, Real Estate: 2%
- Manufacturing: 18%
- Construction: 8%
### Fatality Data

- The Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing industry represents 6 of the 46 total workplace fatalities in MA in 2002.
- There were six fatal injuries in 2001 & again in 2002 in the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing industry.

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

### Injury and Illness Data

- The total number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses in MA decreased by about 100 in the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing industry from 2001 to 2002.
- There were about 100 more lost workday cases in 2002 than in 2001 and 100 fewer non-lost workday cases.

### Occupation Data

- Groundskeepers and gardeners had the highest numbers of injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in MA in 2002, followed by Operators, fabricators and laborers.
Workers ages 25 to 34 were the most commonly injured in the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing industry.

Being struck by an object and overexertion were the highest causes of injury and illness in 2002.

Sprains and strains were most common nature of injury and illness, followed by cuts, lacerations, and punctures.

Injuries and illnesses to the lower extremities and the back made up almost 50% of the total injuries and illnesses in the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing industry in 2002.
Massachusetts Occupational Injuries and Illnesses
2002 Report: Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing Industry

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

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

Safety and Health reports for other states and the U.S. available at:
www.bls.gov/IIF

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

View/Print this and other reports at:
www.mass.gov/dos/stats

All Industries
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing
Construction
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate
Manufacturing
Services
Transportation and Public Utilities
Wholesale and Retail Trade
Mining (see: www.msha.gov)
Massachusetts
Occupational Injuries and Illnesses
As Compiled by
The Massachusetts Division of Occupational Safety
and the U.S. Department of Labor

Construction Industry
2002 Report

Select Occupations in the Construction Industry

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

Includes Standard Industrial Classification codes 15-17

Incidence Rates

![Chart 1: Incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses (per 100 full time workers), Construction, MA & US 1998-2002]

- The incidence rate in MA decreased from 9.0 to 6.8 from 2001 to 2002
- The 2002 MA rate was slightly lower than the National rate

Injury and Illness Numbers

![Chart 2: Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry, 2002]

- The total number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in MA in 2002 was 108,900 (all industries)
- The Construction industry made up 8% of the total injuries and illnesses in MA, or 8,700

MA 2002 Population: 6,427,801
MA 2002 Employment: 3,202,327
MA 2002 Construction Employment: 138,232²
Fatality Data

- The Construction Industry represented 16 of the 46 total workplace fatalities in MA in 2002
- The number of fatalities increased from 14 to 16 in the Construction industry from 2001 to 2002

NOTE: Some data do not meet publication criteria and will not add to the total.

Injury and Illness Data

- The total number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses in MA decreased by about 2,500 in the Construction industry from 2001 to 2002
- There were about 800 fewer lost workday cases in 2002 than in 2001 and about 1,800 fewer non-lost workday cases

Occupation Data

- Laborers and Carpenters had the highest numbers of injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in the Construction industry in 2002, followed by Plumbers, pipefitters and steamfitters
• Workers ages 25 to 34 and ages 35 to 44 were the most commonly injured workers in the Construction industry in 2002
• Contact with objects or equipment and overexertion were the highest causes of nonfatal injury and illness in 2002
• Sprains and strains were the most common nature of injury and illness, followed by cuts, lacerations, and punctures
• Injuries and illnesses to the back and the upper extremities made up over half of the total injuries and illnesses in the Construction industry in 2002

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

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

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

Massachusetts Occupational Injuries and Illnesses
2002 Report: Construction Industry

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

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

Safety and Health reports for other states and the U.S. available at:
www.bls.gov/IIF

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

View/Print this and other reports at:
www.mass.gov/dos/stats

All Industries
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing
Construction
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate
Manufacturing
Services
Transportation and Public Utilities
Wholesale and Retail Trade
Mining (see: www.msha.gov)
Select Occupations in the Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate Industry

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

Includes Standard Industrial Classification codes 60-69

Incidence Rates

- The incidence rate in MA in 2002 was 1.1, a decrease from 1.4 in 2001
- MA rates were lower than National rates from 1999 to 2002

Injury and Illness Numbers

- The total number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in MA in 2002 was 108,900 (all industries)
- The Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate industry made up 2% of the total injuries and illnesses in MA, or 2,300

MA 2002 Population: 6,427,801
MA 2002 Employment: 3,202,327
MA 2002 Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate Employment: 227,471

Chart 1: Incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses (per 100 full time workers), Finance, Insurance & Real Estate, MA & US 1998-2002

Chart 2: Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry, 2002

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

MA 2002 Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate Employment: 227,471

Fatality Data

- There were 46 workplace fatalities in Massachusetts in 2002; there were none in the Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate industry.
- Assaults or violent acts represented about 30% of all workplace fatalities in 2002.

Injury and Illness Data

- The total number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses in MA decreased by about 500 in the Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate industry from 2001 to 2002.
- There were about the same number of lost workday cases in 2002 as in 2001 and 600 fewer non-lost workday cases.

Occupation Data

- Janitors and cleaners and Insurance adjusters had the highest numbers of injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in the Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate industry in 2002, followed by Industrial machinery repairers.
Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: \[(N/EH) \times 200,000\] where:

- \(N\) = number of injuries and illnesses
- \(EH\) = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year.

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


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 the calendar year.

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


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

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


Workers ages 35 to 44 and ages 45 to 54 were the most commonly injured workers in the Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate industry in 2002.

Contact with objects or equipment and falls on the same level were the highest cause of nonfatal injury and illness.

Sprains and strains were the most common nature of injury and illness in 2002.

Injuries and illnesses to the upper extremities were the most common part of the body injured in the Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate industry.
Massachusetts Occupational Injuries and Illnesses
2002 Report: Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate Industry

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

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

Safety and Health reports for other states and the U.S. available at:
www.bls.gov/IIF

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

View/Print this and other reports at:
www.mass.gov/dos/stats

All Industries
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing
Construction
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate
Manufacturing
Services
Transportation and Public Utilities
Wholesale and Retail Trade
Mining (see: www.msha.gov)
Massachusetts Occupational Injuries and Illnesses
As Compiled by
The Massachusetts Division of Occupational Safety
and the U.S. Department of Labor

Manufacturing Industry
2002 Report

Select Occupations in the Manufacturing Industry
- Machine operators
- Assemblers
- Engineers
- Printing press operators
- Chemical technicians
- Industrial machinery repairers
- Laborers and material handlers
- Millwrights
- Machinists
- Sewing machine operators
- Welders and cutters
- Inspectors

Includes Standard Industrial Classification codes 20-39

Incidence Rates

- The incidence rates in MA steadily declined from 1998 to 2002
- MA rates were consistently lower than National rates

[Chart 1: Incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses (per 100 full time workers), Manufacturing, MA & US 1998-2002]

Injury and Illness Numbers

- The total number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in MA in 2002 was 108,900 (all industries)
- Manufacturing industry made up 18% of the total injuries and illnesses in MA, or 19,300

[Chart 2: Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry, 2002]

MA 2002 Population: 6,427,801
MA 2002 Employment: 3,202,327

MA Population: 377,237
Fatality Data

- The Manufacturing industry represented 4 of the 46 fatal injuries in Massachusetts in 2002.
- Fatal injuries increased by four from 2001 to 2002 in the Manufacturing industry.

NOTE: Some data do not meet publication criteria and will not add to the total.

Injury and Illness Data

- The total number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses in the Manufacturing industry in MA has steadily decreased from 1998 to 2002.
- There were about 600 fewer lost workday cases in 2002 than in 2001 and 2,300 fewer non-lost workday cases.

Chart 6: Numbers of Lost workday cases v. Non-lost workday cases of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, Manufacturing, 1998-2002

Occupation Data

- Machine operators and tenders and Assemblers had the highest numbers of injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in the Manufacturing industry in 2002, followed by Truck drivers.
Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: 
\[ \frac{N}{EH} \times 200,000 \]
where
- \( N \) = number of injuries and illnesses
- \( EH \) = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year.

\[ 200,000 = \text{base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)} \]

\[ 2 \text{ Source: MA Division of Employment and Training 790 Current Employment Statistics Program, and U.S. Census Bureau. Figures are not benchmarked for 2002.} \]

\[ 3 \text{ Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, days of restricted work activity, or both.} \]

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

Massachusetts Occupational Injuries and Illnesses
2002 Report: Manufacturing Industry

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

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

Safety and Health reports for other states and the U.S. available at:
www.bls.gov/IIF

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

View/Print this and other reports at:
www.mass.gov/dos/stats

All Industries
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing
Construction
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate
Manufacturing
Services
Transportation and Public Utilities
Wholesale and Retail Trade
Mining (see: www.msha.gov)

Massachusetts Division of Occupational Safety
399 Washington Street, 5th Floor
Boston, MA 02108
Massachusetts
Occupational Injuries and Illnesses
As Compiled by
The Massachusetts Division of Occupational Safety
and the U.S. Department of Labor

2002 Report – All Industries

Major Industries in Massachusetts

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

Injury and Illness Numbers

- The total number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in 2002 was 108,900
- Services had the highest number of injuries and illnesses with 35,900

Incidence Rates

- Occupational injury and illness rates in MA have declined steadily from 1998 to 2002
- MA rates consistently lower than National rates

MA 2002 Population: 6,427,801
MA 2002 Employment: 3,202,327

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

- Number of fatalities in MA fell from 53 in 2001 to 46 in 2002
- Transportation incidents represented about 30% of all workplace fatalities in Massachusetts in 2002

NOTE: Some data do not meet publication criteria and will not add to the total.

Injury and Illness Data

- Total number of total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses dropped by about 14,000 from 2001 to 2002
- There were about 16,000 fewer cases without lost workdays in 2002 than in 2001 and about 2,000 more lost workday cases

Occupation Data

- Truck drivers and Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants had the highest numbers of injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in MA Private Industry in 2002, followed by Non-construction laborers and Janitors and cleaners
Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: \( \frac{N}{EH} \times 200,000 \) where

- N = number of injuries and illnesses
- EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year.

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

Workers aged 35 to 44 had the highest numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in Massachusetts in 2002.

Most injuries and illnesses were caused by overexertion or contact with objects or equipment.

Sprains and strains made up over half of all nonfatal injuries and illnesses in 2002.

The back and the upper extremities (arm, wrist, hand, elbow, and/or finger) made up over half of all total injuries and illnesses in 2002.

Nature of Injury

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nature of Injury</th>
<th>Chart 10: Percent of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by nature of injury or illness, Private Industry, 2002</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sprains, strains</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuts, lacerations, punctures</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soreness, pain</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fractures</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpal Tunnel Syndrome</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Part of Body

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part of Body</th>
<th>Chart 11: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by part of body, Private Industry, 2002</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Upper extremities</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower extremities</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shoulder</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neck</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Back</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All other</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple body parts</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All other</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

Contact us at:

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

Safety and Health reports for other states and the U.S. available at:

www.bls.gov/IIF

Safety and Health resources available at:

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

View/Print this and other reports at:

www.mass.gov/dos/stats

All Industries  
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing  
Construction  
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate  
Manufacturing  
Services  
Transportation and Public Utilities  
Wholesale and Retail Trade  
Mining (see: www.msha.gov)
Select Occupations in the Services Industry

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

Includes Standard Industrial Classification codes 70-89

Incidence Rates

- The incidence rate in MA in 2002 was 3.9, a decrease from 4.4 in 2001
- MA rates were lower than National rates from 2000 to 2002

Injury and Illness Numbers

- The total number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in MA in 2002 was 108,900 (all industries)
- The Services industry made up 34% of the total injuries and illnesses in MA, or 35,900

MA 2002 Population: 6,427,801
MA 2002 Employment: 3,202,327
MA 2002 Services Employment: 1,151,307²
Fatality Data

- Services industry represented 5 of the 46 total workplace fatalities in MA in 2002
- The number of fatalities decreased from 14 to 5 in the Services industry from 2001 to 2002

NOTE: Some data do not meet publication criteria and will not add to the total.

Injury and Illness Data

- The total number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses in MA in the Services industry decreased by about 6,400 from 2001 to 2002
- There were about 2,100 more lost workday cases in 2002 than in 2001 and about 8,500 fewer non-lost workday cases

Occupation Data

- Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants and Registered nurses had the highest numbers of injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in the Services industry in 2002, followed by Health Aides
Case & Demographic Data

Worker aged 35 to 44 were the most commonly injured in the Services industry in 2002 in MA
Most injuries or illnesses with days away from work were caused by overexertion
Sprains and strains were the most common nature of injury and illness in the Services industry in 2002
The back and the lower extremities (leg, ankle, foot, toe, and/or knee) made up about half of all total injuries and illnesses in 2002

Note: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.
This report was compiled from data collected by the Massachusetts Division of Occupational Safety under a cooperative agreement with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data has also been included from the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries and the Massachusetts Division of Employment and Training.

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

Safety and Health reports for other states and the U.S. available at:
www.bls.gov/IIF

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

View/Print this and other reports at:
www.mass.gov/dos/stats

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

Mining (see: www.msha.gov)
Select Occupations in the Wholesale and Retail Trade Industry

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

Includes Standard Industrial Classification codes 50-59

Injury and Illness Numbers

- The total number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in MA in 2002 was 108,900 (all industries)

- The Wholesale and Retail Trade industry made up 29% of the total injuries and illnesses in MA, or 32,000
**Fatality Data**

- The Wholesale and Retail Trade Industry represented 5 of the 46 total workplace fatalities in MA in 2002.
- The number of fatalities increased from 4 to 5 in the Wholesale and Retail Trade industry from 2001 to 2002.

**Injury and Illness Data**

- The total number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses in MA decreased by about 200 in the Wholesale and Retail Trade industry from 2001 to 2002.
- There were about 1,600 more lost workday cases in 2002 than in 2001 and about 1,800 fewer non-lost workday cases.

**Occupation Data**

- Non-construction Laborers and Truck Drivers had the highest numbers of injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in the Wholesale and Retail Trade industry in 2002, followed by Stock handlers and baggers.


**NOTE:** Some data do not meet publication criteria and will not add to the total.
Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: \( \frac{N}{EH} \times 200,000 \) where

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


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

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


### Case & Demographic Data

#### Age

- Workers ages 35 to 44 and ages 25 to 34 were the most commonly injured workers in the Wholesale and Retail Trade industry in 2002
- Overexertion was the highest cause of nonfatal injury and illness in 2002
- Sprains and strains were the most common nature of injury and illness, followed by cuts, lacerations, and punctures
- Injuries and illnesses to the back were the most common part of the body injured in the Wholesale and Retail Trade industry, followed by injuries and illnesses to the upper and lower extremities

#### Event or Exposure

1. **Nature of Injury**
   - Sprains, strains: 49%
   - Cuts, lacerations, punctures: 14%
   - Soreness, pain: 8%
   - Bruises, contusions: 9%
   - Heat burns: 2%
   - All other: 12%
   - Tendonitis: 1%
   - Fractures: 5%

2. **Part of Body**
   - Back: 28%
   - Upper extremities: 25%
   - Lower extremities: 19%
   - Multiple body parts: 6%
   - All other: 9%
   - Head: 6%
   - Shoulder: 7%
   - All other: 6%
   - Fall to lower level: 6%
   - Contact with object, equipment: 29%
   - Repetitive motion: 3%
   - Transportation accidents: 3%
   - Exposed to harmful substances: 3%

#### Chart 8: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by age of worker, Wholesale & Retail Trade, 2002

#### Chart 9: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by event or exposure, Wholesale & Retail Trade, 2002

#### Chart 10: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by nature of injury, Wholesale & Retail Trade, 2002

#### Chart 11: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by part of body, Wholesale & Retail Trade, 2002
This report was compiled from data collected by the Massachusetts Division of Occupational Safety under a cooperative agreement with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data has also been included from the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries and the Massachusetts Division of Employment and Training.

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

Safety and Health reports for other states and the U.S. available at:
www.bls.gov/IIF

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

View/Print this and other reports at:
www.mass.gov/dos/stats

All Industries
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing
Construction
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate
Manufacturing
Services
Transportation and Public Utilities
Wholesale and Retail Trade
Mining (see: www.msha.gov)
Massachusetts
Occupational Injuries and Illnesses
As Compiled by
The Massachusetts Division of Occupational Safety
and the U.S. Department of Labor

Transportation and Public Utilities Industry
2002 Report

Select Occupations in the Transportation and Public Utilities Industry

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

Includes Standard Industrial Classification codes 40-49

Incidence Rates

- The incidence rate in MA dropped from 8.2 to 7.4 from 2001 to 2002
- MA rates were slightly higher than National rates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>US</th>
<th>MA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>9.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>8.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>8.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>8.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>7.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Injury and Illness Numbers

- The total number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in MA in 2002 was 108,900 (all industries)
- Transportation and Public Utilities industry made up 8% of the total injuries and illnesses in MA, or 9,200

MA 2002 Population: 6,427,801
MA 2002 Employment: 3,202,327
MA 2002 Transportation and Public Utilities Employment: 133,566
Fatality Data

- The Transportation and Public Utilities Industry represented 6 of the 46 total workplace fatalities in MA in 2002.
- The number of fatalities remained constant at 6 for the Transportation and Public Utilities industry from 2000 to 2002.

Injury and Illness Data

- The total number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses in MA decreased by about 1,300 in the Transportation and Public Utilities industry from 2001 to 2002.
- There were about 400 fewer lost workday cases in 2002 than in 2001 and 900 fewer non-lost workday cases.

Occupation Data

- Truck drivers and Telephone installers and repairers had the highest numbers of injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in the Transportation and Public Utilities industry in 2002, followed by Freight, stock and material handlers.
Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: \( \frac{N}{EH} \times 200,000 \) where

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


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

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

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

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

Safety and Health reports for other states and the U.S. available at:
www.bls.gov/IIF

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

View/Print this and other reports at:
www.mass.gov/dos/stats

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

Mining (see: www.msha.gov)