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

Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing Industry
2001 Report

Select Occupations in the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing Industry
- Farm workers
- Horticultural workers
- Nursery workers
- Groundskeepers & gardeners
- Livestock workers
- Dairy farmers
- Animal specialists
- Livestock veterinarians
- Agricultural services
- Landscapers
- Forestry workers
- Commercial fishers

Includes Standard Industrial Classification codes 01-09

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

MA 2001 Population: 6,379,304
MA 2001 Employment: 3,276,105
Source: MA Division of Employment and Training; U.S. Census

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

Injury and Illness Numbers
- The Agriculture, forestry, fishing 1%
- Construction 9%
- Manufacturing 18%
- Transportation, Public Utilities 9%
- Wholesale, Retail Trade 26%
- Finance, Insurance, Real Estate 2%
- Services 35%

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

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

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

**Injury and Illness Data**

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

**Occupation Data**

- Groundskeepers and gardeners had the highest numbers of injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in MA in 2001, followed by Supervisors and Agricultural and food scientists.
1 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.

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.


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

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Construction Industry
2001 Report

Select Occupations in the Construction Industry

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

Includes Standard Industrial Classification codes 15-17

Incidence Rates

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

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

Injury and Illness Numbers

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

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

MA 2001 Population: 6,379,304
MA 2001 Employment: 3,276,105
MA 2001 Construction Employment: 136,700\(^2\)
Fatality Data

- The number of fatalities remained constant at 14 in the Construction industry from 2000 to 2001.

Injury and Illness Data

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

Occupation Data

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

**Age**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Range</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25 to 34</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 to 44</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 54</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 to 64</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and over</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 to 24</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 to 19</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 to 24</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 to 34</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 to 44</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Event or Exposure**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event or Exposure</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contact with object, equipment</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overexertion</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall to lower level</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation accidents</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All other</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Nature of Injury**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nature of Injury</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sprains, strains</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuts, lacerations, punctures</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bruises, contusions</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soreness, pain</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All other</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple injuries</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fractures</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Part of Body**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part of Body</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Upper extremities</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Back</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shoulder</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower extremities</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple body parts</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All other</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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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.

Massachusetts Occupational Injuries and Illnesses
2001 Report: Construction Industry

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

Chart 1: Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses (per 100 full time workers), Finance, Insurance & Real Estate, MA & US 1997-2001

Injury and Illness Numbers

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

MA 2001 Population: 6,379,304
MA 2001 Employment: 3,276,105
MA 2001 Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate Employment: 232,600²
**Fatality Data**

- There were 53 workplace fatalities in Massachusetts in 2001; there were none in the Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate industry.
- Assaults or violent acts represented almost 25% of all workplace fatalities in 2001.

**Injury and Illness Data**

- The total number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses in MA stayed constant at about 2,800 in the Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate industry from 2000 to 2001.
- There were about 200 fewer lost workday cases in 2001 than in 2000 and 300 more non-lost workday cases.

**Occupation Data**

- Janitors and cleaners and Operating engineers had the highest numbers of injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in the Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate industry in 2001, followed by Security guards.
Workers ages 35 to 44 and ages 45 to 54 were the most commonly injured workers in the Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate industry in 2001.

Contact with objects or equipment and falls were the highest cause of nonfatal injury and illness in 2001.

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

Injuries and illnesses to the upper and lower extremities were the most common part of the body injured in the Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate industry, followed by injuries and illnesses to the back.

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

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

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

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

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

Massachusetts Occupational Injuries and Illnesses
2001 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.

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Wholesale and Retail Trade
Mining (see: www.msha.gov)
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 1997 to 2001
- MA rates are consistently lower than National rates

Injury and Illness Numbers

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

MA 2001 Population: 6,379,304
MA 2001 Employment: 3,276,105
MA 2001 Manufacturing Employment: 423,500

MA 2001 Population: 6,379,304
MA 2001 Employment: 3,276,105
MA 2001 Manufacturing Employment: 423,500
Fatality Data

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

Injury and Illness Data

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

Occupation Data

- Miscellaneous machine operators and assemblers had the highest numbers of injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in the Manufacturing industry in 2001, followed by Truck drivers.
Workers aged 35 to 44 were the most commonly injured workers in the Manufacturing industry in MA.

Most injuries and illnesses in 2001 were caused by contact with objects or equipment or overexertion.

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

The back and the upper extremities (arm, wrist, hand, finger, and/or elbow) made up over half of all total injuries and illnesses in 2001.

Nature of Injury

Part of Body

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)


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
2001 Report: Manufacturing Industry

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Mining (see: www.msha.gov)
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2001 Report – All Industries

Major Industries in Massachusetts

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

Injury and Illness Numbers

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

Incidence Rates

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

MA 2001 Population: 6,379,304
MA 2001 Employment: 3,276,105

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

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

Injury and Illness Data

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

Occupation Data

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

Workers aged 35 to 44 had the highest numbers of occupational injuries and illnesses in Massachusetts in 2001.

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

Sprains and strains were the most common nature of injury and illness in 2001.

The back and the upper extremities (arm, wrist, hand, elbow, and/or finger) made up almost half of all total injuries and illnesses in 2001.

Nature of Injury

Part of Body

1 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.

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.

Massachusetts Occupational Injuries and Illnesses
2001 Report – All Industries

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Services Industry
2001 Report

Select Occupations in the Services Industry

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

Includes Standard Industrial Classification codes 70-89

Incidence Rates

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

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

Injury and Illness Numbers

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

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

MA 2001 Population: 6,379,304
MA 2001 Employment: 3,276,105
MA 2001 Services Employment: 1,227,500²
Fatality Data

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

Injury and Illness Data

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

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 2001, followed by 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.
- 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
2001 Report: Services Industry

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Mining (see: www.msha.gov)

Governor Mitt Romney

Massachusetts Division of Occupational Safety
399 Washington Street, 5th Floor
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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 2001 was 122,900 (all industries)
- The Wholesale and Retail Trade industry made up 26% of the total injuries and illnesses in MA, or 32,200

Incidence Rates

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

MA 2001 Population: 6,379,304
MA 2001 Employment: 3,276,105
MA 2001 Wholesale and Retail Trade Employment: 739,700²
Fatality Data

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

Injury and Illness Data

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

Occupation Data

- Truck drivers and Sales supervisors had the highest numbers of injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in the Wholesale and Retail Trade industry in 2001, followed by Sales representatives and Laborers.
Workers ages 35 to 44 and ages 25 to 34 were the most commonly injured workers in the Wholesale and Retail Trade industry in 2001.

Overexertion was the highest cause of nonfatal injury and illness in 2001.

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

Injuries and illnesses to the back were the most common part of the body injured in the Wholesale and Retail Trade industry, followed by injuries and illnesses to the upper and lower extremities.

1 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)


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.

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Transportation and Public Utilities Industry
2001 Report

Select Occupations in the Transportation and Public Utilities Industry
♦ Telephone installers & repairers
♦ Electrical power installers & repairers
♦ Meter readers
♦ Transportation ticket & reservation agents
♦ Baggage porters & bellhops
♦ Aircraft mechanics
♦ Bus drivers
♦ Railroad conductors & yardmasters
♦ Ship captains
♦ Garbage collectors
♦ Freight, stock & material handlers
♦ Health technologists & technicians

Includes Standard Industrial Classification codes 40-49

Incidence Rates

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>US</th>
<th>MA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>8.9</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>8.2</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Injury and Illness Numbers

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

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

MA 2001 Population: 6,379,304
MA 2001 Employment: 3,276,105
MA 2001 Transportation and Public Utilities Employment: 144,700
Fatality Data

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

Injury and Illness Data

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

Occupation Data

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


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
2001 Report: Transportation and Public Utilities Industry

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

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