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

All Private Industries: 2004 Report

Major Private Industries in Massachusetts

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

Incidence Rates

Chart 1: Incidence rates\(^3\) of nonfatal injuries and illnesses (per 100 full time workers), all private industries, MA & US, 2000-2004\(^4\)

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>US</th>
<th>MA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* No data collected in 2003

Injury and Illness Numbers

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Natural Resources, Mining</td>
<td>9.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>14.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information, Financial Activities, Professional and Business Services</td>
<td>13.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education, Health Services</td>
<td>25.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade, Transportation, Utilities</td>
<td>25.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Services</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MASSACHUSETTS, 2004
Population………………..6,416,505\(^1\)
Private Sector Employment…………….. 2,718,600\(^2\)
Injury and Illness Data

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

Occupation Data

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

Summary Fatality Data: All Private Industries

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


NOTE: Some data do not meet publication criteria and will not add to the total.
• Workers aged 35 to 44 had the highest numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses
• Most injuries in 2004 were caused by overexertion or contact with objects or equipment
• Sprains and strains made up just over half of all nonfatal injuries and illnesses in 2004
• The back and upper extremities (arm, wrist, hand, finger and/or elbow) made up over half of all total injuries and illnesses in 2004

Nature of Injury

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

- Sprains, Strains: 50.9%
- Fractures: 8.1%
- Cuts, Lacerations: 7.3%
- Bruises, Contusions: 6.8%
- Carpal Tunnel Syndrome: 0.8%
- Tendinitis: 1.1%
- All Other: 22.9%

Part of Body

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

- Upper Extremities: 22.7%
- Back: 28.0%
- Upper Extremities: 20.5%
- Lower Extremities: 7.0%
- Neck: 6.9%
- Shoulder: 1.6%
- All Other: 4.6%
- All Other: 3.2%
- All Other: 2.7%
- All Other: 2.2%
- All Other: 2.1%
- All Other: 2.1%
- All Other: 2.1%

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

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

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

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

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

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

VIEW AND PRINT ALL AVAILABLE REPORTS AT:
www.mass.gov/dos/stats

- All Industries
- Natural Resources and Mining
- Construction
- Manufacturing
- Trade, Transportation, and Utilities
- Information, Financial Activities, and Professional and Business Services
- Education and Health Services
- Leisure and Hospitality Services
- Other Services
Construction Industry:
2004 Report

Construction Industry
Category
Occupational
Examples:

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

Includes NAICS codes 23

Incidence Rates

Chart 1: Incidence rates of nonfatal injuries and illnesses (per 100 full time workers), all private industries vs. construction, MA & US, 2004

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

Injury and Illness Numbers

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

Construction

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

Massachusetts, 2004
Population………………………………..6,416,505
Private Sector Employment……………………2,718,600
Construction Employment……………………138,300
Injury and Illness Data

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

Occupation Data

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

Summary Fatality Data: All Private Industries

- Fatalities in the private sector fell from 77 in 2003 to 67 in 2004.
- 30% of the fatalities occurred in the construction industry in MA.
- Transportation incidents represented about 37% of all workplace fatalities.
Workers aged 35 to 44 were the most commonly injured workers in the construction industry.

Most injuries in 2004 were caused by contact with objects or equipment, followed by overexertion.

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

The back and upper extremities (arm, wrist, hand, finger and/or elbow) made up more than half of all total injuries and illnesses in 2004.

---

**Nature of Injury**

- Sprains and Strains: 45.5%
- Cuts and Lacerations: 10.2%
- Fractures: 12.8%
- Bruises and Contusions: 5.1%
- All Other: 26.5%

**Part of Body**

- Lower Extremities: 13.7%
- Upper Extremities: 24.7%
- All Other: 6.8%
- Multiple Body Parts: 7.1%
- Back: 32.9%
- Head: 7.9%
- Shoulder: 6.8%

---

1. **Source:** United States Census Bureau
2. **Source:** Summary estimates based on Bureau of Labor Statistics Survey
3. **Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as:** 
   \[(N/EH) \times 200,000\] 
   \[N = \text{number of injuries and illnesses}\]
   \[EH = \text{total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year}\]
   \[200,000 = \text{base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)}\]
4. **Massachusetts did not publish estimates for calendar year 2003. Prior to 2003 all state and national estimates were based on the SIC system. Because of substantial differences between the SIC system and NAICS, users are advised against making comparisons between the 2004 industrial categories and the results for previous years.**
5. **Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, days of restricted work activity, or both.**

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

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

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

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

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

VIEW AND PRINT ALL AVAILABLE REPORTS AT:
www.mass.gov/dos/stats

- All Industries
- Natural Resources and Mining
- Construction
- Manufacturing
- Trade, Transportation, and Utilities
- Information, Financial Activities, and Professional and Business Services
- Education and Health Services
- Leisure and Hospitality Services
- Other Services
Massachusetts
Occupational Injuries and Illnesses
as compiled by
The Massachusetts Division of Occupational Safety
and the U.S. Department of Labor

Education and Health Services Industries: 2004 Report

Education and Health Services Industries Category
Occupational Examples:

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

Includes NAICS codes 61-62

Incidence Rates
Chart 1: Incidence rates of nonfatal injuries and illnesses (per 100 full time workers), all private industries vs. education and health services, MA & US, 2004

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

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

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

Massachusetts, 2004
Population ........................................... 6,416,505
Private Sector Employment .................................... 2,718,600
Education and Health Services Employment ............... 548,100

Includes NAICS codes 61-62
Injury and Illness Data

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

- In health services, 21,200 occupational injuries and illnesses occurred; 2,800 occurred in education services.

- Lost workday cases exceeded non-lost workday cases in health services.

- Non-lost workday cases exceeded lost workday cases in education services.

Occupation Data

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

Summary Fatality Data: All Private Industries

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

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


NOTE: Some data do not meet publication criteria and will not add to the total.
Workers aged 35 to 44 had the highest numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in the education and health services industries.

Most injuries and illnesses in 2004 were caused by overexertion.

Sprains and strains made up over half of all nonfatal injuries and illnesses in 2004.

The back and lower extremities (leg, ankle, foot and/or toe) made up over half of the total injuries and illnesses in the education and health services industries.

### Nature of Injury

- **Sprains and Strains**: 59.1%
- **Fractures**: 5.3%
- **Cuts and Lacerations**: 0.9%
- **All Other**: 24.2%
- **Tendonitis**: 1.1%
- **Bruises and Contusions**: 9.4%

### Part of Body

- **Back**: 31.5%
- **Upper Extremities**: 14.5%
- **Lower Extremities**: 20.3%
- **Multiple Parts**: 10.7%
- **All Other**: 5.2%
- **Head**: 8.2%
- **Neck**: 3.2%
- **Shoulder**: 6.4%
This report was compiled from data collected by the Massachusetts Division of Occupational Safety under a cooperative agreement with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data has also been included from the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

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

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

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

VIEW AND PRINT ALL AVAILABLE REPORTS AT:
www.mass.gov/dos/stats
- All Industries
- Natural Resources and Mining
- Construction
- Manufacturing
- Trade, Transportation, and Utilities
- Information, Financial Activities, and Professional and Business Services
- Education and Health Services
- Leisure and Hospitality Services
- Other Services

Chart 1: Incidence rates of nonfatal injuries and illnesses (per 100 full time workers), all private industries vs. information, financial activities, and professional and business services, MA & US, 2004

- Incidence rates for these industries were, collectively, in-line with federal rates and far below the rates for all private industries

Injury and Illness Numbers

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

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

Includes NAICS codes 51-56
Injury and Illness Data

- Truck drivers had the highest number of injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in MA in 2004.

- Of the 93,400 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in MA, 12,600 occurred in these industries.

- Professional and business services had more recordable cases than information and financial activities.

Occupation Data

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

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

- Professional and business services had more recordable cases than information and financial activities.

Summary Fatality Data: All Private Industries


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

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


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

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

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

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


Information, Financial Activities, and Professional and Business Services Industries
Case & Demographic Data

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

Nature of Injury

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

Part of Body

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

1 Source: United States Census Bureau
2 Source: Summary estimates based on Bureau of Labor Statistics Survey
3 Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000 where N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year.
200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)
4 Massachusetts did not publish estimates for calendar year 2003. Prior to 2003 all state and national estimates were based on the SIC system. Because of substantial differences between the SIC system and NAICS, users are advised against making comparisons between the 2004 industrial categories and the results for previous years.
5 Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, days of restricted work activity, or both.

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

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

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

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

VIEW AND PRINT ALL AVAILABLE REPORTS AT:
www.mass.gov/dos/stats

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

Massachusetts Division of Occupational Safety
399 Washington Street, 5th Floor
Boston, MA 02108
Leisure and Hospitality Services Industries: 2004 Report

Leisure and Hospitality Services Industries Category

Occupational Examples:

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

Includes NAICS codes 71-72

**Incidence Rates**

Chart 1: Incidence rates\(^3\) of nonfatal injuries and illnesses (per 100 full time workers), all private industries vs. leisure & hospitality services, MA & US, 2004\(^4\)

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

**Injury and Illness Numbers**

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

Leisure and Hospitality Services

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

**Massachusetts, 2004**

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

\(^1\) Population
\(^2\) Private Sector
\(^3\) Incidence rates
\(^4\) All Private Industries Leisure Services Hospitality Services

Chart 1: Incidence rates of nonfatal injuries and illnesses (per 100 full time workers), all private industries vs. leisure and hospitality services, MA & US, 2004.

Injury and Illness Data

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

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

Occupation Data

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

Summary Fatality Data: All Private Industries

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

Leisure and Hospitality Services Industries
Case & Demographic Data

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

### Nature of Injury

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nature of Injury</th>
<th>Percent Distribution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sprains and Strains</td>
<td>26.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fractures</td>
<td>11.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Other</td>
<td>61.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Part of Body

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part of Body</th>
<th>Percent Distribution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Back</td>
<td>19.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shoulder</td>
<td>9.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head</td>
<td>9.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Extremities</td>
<td>14.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Extremities</td>
<td>24.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Other</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple Parts</td>
<td>12.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Event or Exposure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event or Exposure</th>
<th>Percent Distribution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fall to Same Level</td>
<td>30.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exposure to Harmful Substances</td>
<td>10.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Other</td>
<td>27.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Notes

1. Source: United States Census Bureau
2. Source: Summary estimates based on Bureau of Labor Statistics Survey
3. Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: \( \frac{(N/EH)}{200,000} \) where
   - \( N \) = number of injuries and illnesses
   - \( EH \) = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year.
   - 200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)
4. Massachusetts did not publish estimates for calendar year 2003. Prior to 2003 all state and national estimates were based on the SIC system. Because of substantial differences between the SIC system and NAICS, users are advised against making comparisons between the 2004 industrial categories and the results for previous years.
5. Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, days of restricted work activity, or both.

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

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

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

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

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

VIEW AND PRINT ALL AVAILABLE REPORTS AT:
www.mass.gov/dos/stats

- All Industries
- Natural Resources and Mining
- Construction
- Manufacturing
- Trade, Transportation, and Utilities
- Information, Financial Activities, and Professional and Business Services
- Education and Health Services
- Leisure and Hospitality Services
- Other Services
Manufacturing Industry: 2004 Report

Manufacturing Industry Category
Occupational Examples:
♦ Machine Operators
♦ Assemblers
♦ Lithographers
♦ Printing Press Operators
♦ Chemical Technicians
♦ Laborers and Material Handlers
♦ Millwrights
♦ Machinists
♦ Sewing Machine Operators
♦ Welders and Cutters
♦ Truck Drivers
♦ Food and Beverage Packagers
♦ Shipping and Receiving Clerks

Includes NAICS codes 31-33

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

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

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

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

Massachusetts, 2004
Population…………………………..…..6,416,505¹
Private Sector Employment…………………………….2,718,600²
Manufacturing Employment…..313,400²

Education, Health Services 25.7%
Trade, Transportation, Utilities 25.2%
Information, Financial Activities, Professional and Business Services 13.5%
Manufacturing 14.9%
Natural Resources, Mining 0.3%
Construction 9.5%
Leisure, Hospitality 9.0%
Other Services 1.9%
**Injury and Illness Data**

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

**Occupational Data**

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

**Summary Fatality Data: All Private Industries**

- Number of fatalities in the private sector in MA fell from 77 in 2003 to 67 in 2004.
- Transportation incidents represented about 37% of all workplace fatalities in MA in 2004.
Manufacturing Industry
Case & Demographic Data

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

1 Source: United States Census Bureau
2 Source: Summary estimates based on Bureau of Labor Statistics Survey
3 Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: \( \frac{N}{EH} \times 200,000 \) where \( N \) = number of injuries and illnesses \( EH \) = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year.
4 Massachusetts did not publish estimates for calendar year 2003. Prior to 2003 all state and national estimates were based on the SIC system. Because of substantial differences between the SIC system and NAICS, users are advised against making comparisons between the 2004 industrial categories and the results for previous years.
5 Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, days of restricted work activity, or both.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.
MASSACHUSETTS OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES
2004 Report: Manufacturing

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

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

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

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

VIEW AND PRINT ALL AVAILABLE REPORTS AT:
www.mass.gov/dos/stats

- All Industries
- Natural Resources and Mining
- Construction
- Manufacturing
- Trade, Transportation, and Utilities
- Information, Financial Activities, and Professional and Business Services
- Education and Health Services
- Leisure and Hospitality Services
- Other Services
Massachusetts
Occupational Injuries and Illnesses
as compiled by
The Massachusetts Division of Occupational Safety
and the U.S. Department of Labor

Natural Resources and Mining Industries:
2004 Report

Natural Resources
and Mining Industries
Category
Occupational
Examples:
♦ Forestry Workers
♦ Agricultural Workers
♦ Horticultural Workers
♦ Farm Workers
♦ Nursery and
  Greenhouse Workers
♦ Loggers
♦ Dairy Farmers
♦ Egg and Poultry
  Producers
♦ Animal Specialists
♦ Commercial Hunters
  and Trappers
♦ Animal Breeders
♦ Commercial Fishers
♦ Miners and Quarry
  Workers

Includes NAICS codes 11 and 21

Injury and Illness Numbers

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

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

MASSACHUSETTS, 2004
Population……………………………..6,416,505
Private Sector
Employment…………………………….2,718,600
Natural Resources
and Mining Employment…………………7,500

Chart 1: Incidence rates of nonfatal injuries and illnesses (per 100 full time workers), all private industries vs. natural resources and mining, MA & US, 2004

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

US MA

Incidence Rates

4.8 4.3 4.5 3.8 2.8

0 2 4 6 8

All Private Industries Natural Resources Mining
Injury and Illness Data

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

Summary of Fatality Data: All Private Industries

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

NOTE: Some data do not meet publication criteria and will not add to the total.
Workers aged 25 to 34 were most commonly injured in the natural resources and mining industries.

Most injuries in 2004 were caused by contact with objects or equipment.

Fractures were the most common nature of injury or illness in the natural resources and mining industries.

Injuries or illnesses to the upper extremities (arm, wrist, hand, finger and/or elbow) made up 83.3% of the total injuries and illnesses in 2004.

1. Source: United States Census Bureau
2. Source: Summary estimates based on Bureau of Labor Statistics Survey
3. Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000 where N = number of injuries and illnesses, EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year, 200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).
4. Massachusetts did not publish estimates for calendar year 2003. Prior to 2003 all state and national estimates were based on the SIC system. Because of substantial differences between the SIC system and NAICS, users are advised against making comparisons between the 2004 industrial categories and the results for previous years.
5. Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, days of restricted work activity, or both.
This report was compiled from data collected by the Massachusetts Division of Occupational Safety under a cooperative agreement with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data has also been included from the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

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

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

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

VIEW AND PRINT ALL AVAILABLE REPORTS AT:
www.mass.gov/dos/stats

- All Industries
- Natural Resources and Mining
- Construction
- Manufacturing
- Trade, Transportation, and Utilities
- Information, Financial Activities, and Professional and Business Services
- Education and Health Services
- Leisure and Hospitality Services
- Other Services
Other Services Industries: 2004 Report

Other Services Industries Category

Occupational Examples:

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

Includes NAICS codes 81

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

Incidence Rates
Chart 1: Incidence rates\(^3\) of nonfatal injuries and illnesses (per 100 full time workers), all private industries vs. other services, MA & US, 2004\(^4\)

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

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

Other Services
- 3.6% of all MA employees worked in the other services industries in 2004
- 1.9% of the total injuries and illnesses in MA occurred in the other services industries

Massachusetts, 2004
Population………………………6,416,505\(^1\)
Private Sector Employment……………………2,718,600\(^2\)
Other Services Employment……………96,900\(^2\)
Injury and Illness Data

- Installation and repair workers had the highest number of injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in MA in the other services industries during 2004.
- Of the 93,400 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in MA, 1,800 occurred in the installation and repair industries.
- Non-lost workday cases exceeded lost workday cases.

Occupational Data

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

Summary Fatality Data: All Private Industries


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


NOTE: Some data do not meet publication criteria and will not add to the total.
Workers aged 45 to 54 were the most commonly injured.
Most injuries in 2004 with days away from work were caused by contact with objects or equipment, followed by overexertion.
Sprains and strains made up more than half of the nature of injury and illnesses in the other services industries.
The back and lower extremities (leg, ankle, foot and/or toe) made up nearly half of all injuries and illnesses in 2004.

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.

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

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

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

VIEW AND PRINT ALL AVAILABLE REPORTS AT:
www.mass.gov/dos/stats

• All Industries
• Natural Resources and Mining
• Construction
• Manufacturing
• Trade, Transportation, and Utilities
• Information, Financial Activities, and Professional and Business Services
• Education and Health Services
• Leisure and Hospitality Services
• Other Services
Massachusetts
Occupational Injuries and Illnesses
as compiled by
The Massachusetts Division of Occupational Safety
and the U.S. Department of Labor

Trade, Transportation, and Utilities Industries:
2004 Report

Trade, Transportation, and Utilities Industries Category
Occupational Examples:

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

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

Incidence Rates
Chart 1: Incidence rates\(^3\) of nonfatal injuries and illnesses (per 100 full time workers), all private industries vs. trade, transportation, and utilities, MA & US, 2004\(^4\)

- Massachusetts’ incidence rates in the trade and utilities industries were lower than the national rates
- Massachusetts’ incidence rate in the transportation industry was higher than the national rate

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

- 21.0% of all MA employees worked in the trade, transportation, and utilities industries
- 25.2% of the total injuries and illnesses in MA occurred in the trade, transportation, and utilities industries

Massachusetts, 2004
Population…………………..6,416,505\(^1\)
Private Sector Employment……………………2,718,600\(^2\)
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities Employment………………570,700\(^2\)
Injury & Illness Data

• Of the 93,400 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in MA, 23,600 occurred in these industries.
• Lost workday cases exceeded non-lost workday cases in 2004.

Occupational Data

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

Summary Fatality Data: All Private Industries

• Number of fatalities in the private sector in MA fell from 77 in 2003 to 67 in 2004.
• Transportation incidents represented about 37% of all workplace fatalities in MA in 2004.
Workers aged 25 to 34 and 35 to 44 made up more than half of all injuries and illnesses in the trade, transportation, and utilities industries in 2004.

Most injuries and illnesses with days away from work in 2004 were caused by contact with objects or equipment, followed closely by overexertion.

Sprains and strains were the most common nature of injury or illness in 2004.

The back and lower extremities (leg, ankle, foot, and/or toe) made up more than half of all injuries and illnesses in 2004 within the trade, transportation, and utilities industries.
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.