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

All Private Industries: 2005 Report

Major Industry Sectors

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

Injury and Illness Numbers

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

- In 2005, the total number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in MA was 93,000

- Trade, transportation, and utilities had the highest number of injuries with 25,200

Injury and Illness Numbers

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

- The incidence rate in MA at 4.2 was lower than the national rate at 4.6 in 2005

- Incidence rates nationally have decreased steadily over the past several years

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

- No data collected in 2003

MASSACHUSETTS, 2005
Population.......................6,398,743
Private Sector Employment..............2,729,500
Injury and Illness Data

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

Occupation Data

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

Summary Fatality Data: All Private Industries

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

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

Most injuries in 2005 were caused by overexertion or contact with objects or equipment.

Sprains and strains made up nearly half of all nonfatal injuries and illnesses in 2005.

The back and upper extremities (arm, wrist, hand, finger, and/or elbow) were the parts of body most commonly affected by injuries and illnesses.

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

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

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

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

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.
Construction Industry: 2005 Report

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

Includes NAICS codes 23

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

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

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

Construction
- 5.1% of private sector employees in MA worked in the construction industry
- 8.8% of the total injuries and illnesses in MA occurred in the construction industry
Injury and Illness Data

• The total number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses in MA decreased in the construction industry from 2004 to 2005.

• Lost workday cases exceeded non-lost workday cases by roughly 16% in 2005.


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

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

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

Occupation Data

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

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

Summary Fatality Data: All Private Industries

• 16 of the 70 total workplace fatalities in the private sector occurred within the construction industry.

• About 29% of all workplace fatalities were caused by transportation incidents.

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

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


NOTE: Some data do not meet publication criteria and will not add to the total.
Workers aged 25 to 34 were the most commonly injured workers in the construction industry
Most injuries in 2005 were caused by contact with objects or equipment, followed by overexertion
Sprains and strains were the most common nature of injury or illness in MA
The back and upper extremities (arm, wrist, hand, finger, and/or elbow) were the parts of body most commonly affected by injuries and illnesses in 2005

Nature of Injury

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

Part of Body

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

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

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- Education and Health Services
- Leisure and Hospitality Services
- Other Services
Education and Health Services Industries: 2005 Report

Education and Health Services Industries Category Occupational Examples:

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

Includes NAICS codes 61-62

Incidence Rates

Chart 1: Incidence rates\(^3\) of nonfatal injuries and illnesses (per 100 full time workers), education and health services, MA & US, 2004 & 2005\(^5\)

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>US</td>
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<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MA</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Injury and Illness Numbers

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

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

Massachusetts, 2005
Population……………………..6,398,743\(^1\)
Private Sector Employment……………………2,729,500\(^2\)
Education and Health Services Employment………………….553,100\(^2\)
Injury and Illness Data

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

Occupation Data

- Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants had the highest number of injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in the education and health services industries in MA during 2005, followed by registered nurses.

Summary Fatality Data: All Private Industries

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

Chart 1: Number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses, education and health services, 2004 & 2005

Chart 2: Number of lost workday cases vs. non-lost workday cases of nonfatal injuries and illnesses, education and health services, 2004 & 2005

Chart 3: Occupations with the highest numbers of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in the education and health services industries in MA during 2005, followed by registered nurses

Chart 4: Number of fatal occupational injuries by major private industry, 2005

Chart 5: Percent distribution of fatal occupational injuries by event, 2005


NOTE: Some data do not meet publication criteria and will not add to the total.
Education and Health Services Industries
Case & Demographic Data

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

Nature of Injury

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nature of Injury</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fractures</td>
<td>6.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burns</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tendonitis</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuts, Lacerations</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bruises, Contusions</td>
<td>10.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sprains, Strains</td>
<td>59.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpal Tunnel Syndrome</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Other</td>
<td>16.7%</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, education and health services, 2005

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event or Exposure</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overexertion</td>
<td>37.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Other</td>
<td>15.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact with Objects, Equipment</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall to Lower Level</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall on Same Level</td>
<td>21.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation Accidents</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exposure to Harmful Substances</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repetitive Motion</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Other</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Other</td>
<td>6.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple Body Parts</td>
<td>9.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Extremities</td>
<td>21.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neck</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shoulder</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Extremities</td>
<td>15.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Back</td>
<td>32.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Source: United States Census Bureau
2 Source: Summary estimates based on Bureau of Labor Statistics Survey
3 Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000 where N = number of injuries and illnesses, EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year.
200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)
4 Massachusetts did not publish estimates for calendar year 2003. Prior to 2003 all state and national estimates were based on the SIC system. Because of substantial differences between the SIC system and NAICS, users are advised against making comparisons between the 2005 industrial categories and the results for years prior to 2003.
5 Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, days of restricted work activity, or both.

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

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- Financial Activities
- Professional and Business Services
- Education and Health Services
- Leisure and Hospitality Services
- Other Services
Financial Activities Industry:
2005 Report

Financial Activities Industry Category

Occupational Examples:

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

Includes NAICS codes 52-53

Incidence Rates

Chart 1: Incidence rates³ of nonfatal injuries and illnesses (per 100 full time workers), financial activities, MA & US, 2004 & 2005⁴

- The incidence rate for Massachusetts remained unchanged from 2004 to 2005 in the financial activities industry
- Massachusetts’ incidence rate was lower than the national rate during 2005

Injury and Illness Numbers

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

Financial Activities

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

Massachusetts, 2005

Population...........................................6,398,743¹
Private Sector Employment.......................... 2,729,500²
Financial Activities Employment.................... 219,400²

³ Includes NAICS codes 52-53
Injury and Illness Data

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

Occupation Data

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

Summary Fatality Data: All Private Industries

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


NOTE: Some data do not meet publication criteria and will not add to the total.
Workers aged 35 to 44 had the highest number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in the financial activities industry.

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

Sprains and strains, along with cuts and lacerations, made up nearly half of all nonfatal injuries or illnesses in 2005.

Upper extremities (arm, wrist, hand, finger and/or elbow) and the back were the parts of body most commonly affected by injuries and illnesses.
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Information Industry: 2005 Report

Information Industry Category
Occupational Examples:

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

Includes NAICS codes 51

Incidence Rates

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>US</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MA</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Injury and Illness Numbers

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

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

Massachusetts, 2005

Population………………………………..6,398,743\(^1\)

Private Sector Employment…………………………….. 2,729,500\(^2\)

Information Employment………………………………... 87,000\(^3\)
Injury and Illness Data

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

Printing machine operators had the highest number of injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in MA in the Information industry during 2005, followed by telecommunication line installers and repairers.

In MA there were 70 workplace fatalities in the private sector during 2005.

About 29% of all workplace fatalities were caused by transportation incidents.

Summary Fatality Data: All Private Industries

In MA there were 70 workplace fatalities in the private sector during 2005.

About 29% of all workplace fatalities were caused by transportation incidents.


NOTE: Some data do not meet publication criteria and will not add to the total.
Workers aged 35 to 44 and 45 to 54 had the highest number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in the information industry.

Most injuries in 2005 were caused by overexertion or contact with objects or equipment, followed by fall on same level.

Sprains and strains made up nearly half of all nonfatal injuries or illnesses.

Upper extremities (arm, wrist, hand, finger, and/or elbow) and the back were the parts of body most commonly affected by injuries and illnesses.
MASSACHUSETTS OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES
2005 Report: Information

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- Leisure and Hospitality Services
- Other Services

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Leisure and Hospitality Services Industries: 2005 Report

Incidence Rates

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

Injury and Illness Numbers

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

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

**Occupation Data**

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

**Summary Fatality Data: All Private Industries**

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


NOTE: Some data do not meet publication criteria and will not add to the total.
Leisure and Hospitality Services Industries
Case & Demographic Data

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nature of Injury</th>
<th>Percent Distribution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Burns</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fractures</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuts, Lacerations</td>
<td>22.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bruises, Contusions</td>
<td>11.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sprains, Strains</td>
<td>37.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Other</td>
<td>15.9%</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, leisure and hospitality, 2005

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part of Body</th>
<th>Percent Distribution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Other</td>
<td>8.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Back</td>
<td>13.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Extremities</td>
<td>45.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Extremities</td>
<td>18.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shoulder</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Other</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple Body Parts</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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• Other Services
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 rates of nonfatal injuries and illnesses (per 100 full time workers), manufacturing, MA & US, 2004 & 2005

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
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<td>US</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>6.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MA</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Injury and Illness Numbers

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

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

MASSACHUSETTS, 2005

Population: 6,398,743
Private Sector Employment: 2,729,500
Manufacturing Employment: 307,500

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

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

Occupational Data

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

Summary Fatality Data: All Private Industries

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


NOTE: Some data do not meet publication criteria and will not add to the total.
Workers aged 35 to 44 and 45 to 54 had the highest number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in the manufacturing industry.

Most injuries in 2005 were caused by contact with objects or equipment or overexertion.

Sprains and strains, along with cuts and lacerations, made up nearly half of all nonfatal injuries or illnesses.

Upper extremities (arm, wrist, hand, finger, and/or elbow) and the back were the parts of body most commonly affected by injuries and illnesses.

### Nature of Injury

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nature of Injury</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sprains, Strains</td>
<td>37.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bruises, Contusions</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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### Part of Body

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<td>6.0</td>
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<td>Back</td>
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### Sources

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: \( \frac{N}{EH} \times \frac{200,000}{100} \) 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 2005 industrial categories and the results for years prior to 2003.
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NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

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- Construction
- Manufacturing
- Trade, Transportation, and Utilities
- Information
- Financial Activities
- Professional and Business Services
- Education and Health Services
- Leisure and Hospitality Services
- Other Services
Natural Resources and Mining Industries: 2005 Report

Natural Resources and Mining Industries
Category
Occupational Examples:

♦ Forestry Workers
♦ Agricultural Workers
♦ Horticultural Workers
♦ Farm Workers
♦ Nursery and Greenhouse Workers
♦ Loggers
♦ Dairy Farmers
♦ Egg and Poultry Producers
♦ Animal Specialists
♦ Commercial Hunters and Trappers
♦ Animal Breeders
♦ Commercial Fishers
♦ Miners and Quarry Workers

Includes NAICS codes 11 and 21

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

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

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

Natural Resources and Mining
- 0.3% of private sector employees in MA worked in the natural resources and mining industries
- 0.3% of the total injuries and illnesses in MA occurred in the natural resources and mining industries

MASSACHUSETTS, 2005
Population: 6,398,743
Private Sector Employment: 2,729,500
Natural Resources and Mining Employment: 7,600

Includes NAICS codes 11 and 21
Injury and Illness Data

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

Summary of Fatality Data: All Private Industries

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


NOTE: Some data do not meet publication criteria and will not add to the total.
Natural Resources and Mining Industries
Case & Demographic Data

Age

workers aged 25 to 34 made up more than a third of all injured workers in the natural resources and mining industry

Most injuries in 2005 were caused by contact with objects and equipment and overexertion

Traumatic injuries and disorders made up a majority of all injuries and illnesses

The back and upper extremities (arm, wrist, hand, finger, and/or elbow) were the parts of body most commonly affected by injuries and illnesses

Nature of Injury

Traumatic Injuries and Disorders 87.5%

Part of Body

Upper Extremities 25.0%

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

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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

Injury and Illness Numbers

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

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

Massachusetts, 2005

Population.................................6,398,743
Private Sector Employment..................2,729,500
Other Services Employment.................97,600

Incidence Rates

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

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

MASSACHUSETTS, 2005

Population.................................6,398,743
Private Sector Employment..................2,729,500
Other Services Employment.................97,600
Injury and Illness Data

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

Occupational Data

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

Summary Fatality Data: All Private Industries

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


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

Most injuries and illnesses in 2005 were caused by contact with objects or equipment, followed by overexertion and fall on same level.

Sprains and strains, along with cuts and lacerations, made more than half of all nonfatal injuries and illnesses.

Lower extremities (leg, ankle, foot and/or toe) and upper extremities (arm, wrist, hand, finger, and/or elbow) were the parts of body most commonly affected by injuries and illnesses.

### Nature of Injury

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

- Sprains, Strains: 40.0%
- Cuts, Lacerations: 16.2%
- Bruises, Contusions: 1.9%
- Burns: 1.9%
- All Other: 36.2%

### Part of Body

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

- Head: 13.3%
- Upper Extremities: 24.8%
- Shoulder: 3.8%
- Lower Extremities: 27.8%
- Multiple Body Parts: 5.7%
- All Other: 7.6%
- Back: 17.1%

### Event or Exposure

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

- Overexertion: 15.2%
- Contact with Objects, Equipment: 34.3%
- Fall to Lower Level: 5.7%
- Fall on Same Level: 14.3%
- Exposure to Harmful Substances: 9.5%
- Transportation Accidents: 6.7%
- All Other: 14.3%

### Age

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

- 16 to 19: 15.2%
- 20 to 24: 26.7%
- 25 to 34: 18.1%
- 35 to 44: 24.8%
- 45 to 54: 24.8%
- 55 to 64: 3.8%
- All Other: 3.8%
- 16 to 19: 3.8%
- 20 to 24: 7.6%
- 25 to 34: 8.0%
- 35 to 44: 8.0%
- 45 to 54: 8.0%
- 55 to 64: 8.0%
- All Other: 8.0%

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1. Source: United States Census Bureau
2. Source: Summary estimates based on Bureau of Labor Statistics Survey
3. Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: \((N/EH) \times 200,000\) 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 2005 industrial categories and the results for years prior to 2003.
5. Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, days of restricted work activity, or both.

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

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

Professional and Business Services Industries: 2005 Report

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

Includes NAICS codes 54-56

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

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

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

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

MASSACHUSETTS, 2005
Population..........................6,398,743\(^1\)
Private Sector Employment................................... 2,729,500\(^2\)
Professional and Business Services Employment............... 457,900\(^2\)
Injury and Illness Data

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

Occupation Data

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

Summary Fatality Data: All Private Industries

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


NOTE: Some data do not meet publication criteria and will not add to the total.
Workers aged 45 to 54 had the highest number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in the professional and business services industries.

Most injuries in 2005 were caused by a fall on the same level, followed by overexertion and contact with objects or equipment.

Sprains and strains made up more than half of all nonfatal injuries and illnesses.

The back was the part of body most commonly affected by injury or illness.

chart10:

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

chart11:

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

1 Source: United States Census Bureau
2 Source: Summary estimates based on Bureau of Labor Statistics Survey
3 Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: \( \frac{N \times EH}{200,000} \) 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 2005 industrial categories and the results for years prior to 2003.
5 Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, days of restricted work activity, or both.

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

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Trade, Transportation, and Utilities Industries: 2005 Report

Trade, Transportation, and Utilities Industries Category
Occupational Examples:
- Merchant Wholesalers
- Automobile Dealers
- Couriers and Messengers
- Bus and Taxi Drivers
- Truck Drivers
- Cashiers
- Retail Sales Associates
- Warehouse Workers
- Gas Station Attendants
- Air Traffic Controllers
- Flight Attendants
- Ticket and Reservation Agents
- Baggage Handlers
- Oil and Gas Distributors
- Electrical Power Installers and Repairers
- Water and Sewage Workers

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

Incidence Rates
Chart 1: Incidence rates of nonfatal injuries and illnesses (per 100 full time workers), trade, transportation, and utilities, MA & US, 2004 & 2005
- The incidence rate for Massachusetts increased from 2004 to 2005 in the trade, transportation, and utilities industries
- Massachusetts’ incidence rate was slightly higher than the national rate during 2005

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

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

MASSACHUSETTS, 2005
Population………………………………6,398,743
Private Sector Employment………………………2,729,500
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities Employment………..658,600
Injury & Illness Data

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

Occupational Data

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

Summary Fatality Data: All Private Industries

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


NOTE: Some data do not meet publication criteria and will not add to the total.
Workers aged 35 to 44 were the most commonly injured workers in the trade, transportation, and utilities industries in 2005.

Most injuries and illnesses with days away from work in 2005 were caused by overexertion, followed by contact with objects or equipment.

Sprains and strains made up nearly half of all nonfatal injuries or illnesses.

The back and lower extremities (leg, ankle, foot, and/or toe) were the parts of body most commonly affected by injuries and illnesses.

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1 Source: United States Census Bureau
2 Source: Summary estimates based on Bureau of Labor Statistics Survey
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