

Masachusetts Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Report 2008

PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES

The professional and business services industry employed approximately 17.3% of the total private sector workforce in 2008. It is the second third largest industry within the goods-producing industries; it also has the second-lowest total recordable case (TRC) incidence rate of all private sector industries. This industry did not see any significant changes in the summary data from 2007 to 2008. Common examples of occupations in this industry include: lawyers, accountants, architects, civil engineers, tour guides, computer programmers, photographers, veterinarians, telemarketers, pest control workers, security guards, landscapers, garbage collectors and building cleaning workers.

Key Professional and Business Services Industry Findings

- The total recordable case incidence rate was 1.6 incidents per 100 full-time equivalent employees (FTEs); the DART rate was 0.8; the DAFW-only rate was 0.7; the DJTR-only rate was 0.1 and the ORC rate was 0.8.
- Within the industry, professional, scientific and technical services had a TRC rate of 0.6 per 100 FTEs; management of companies and enterprises had a TRC rate of 1.6 incidents per 100 FTE's; and administrative and support and waste management and remediation services had a TRC rate of 3.4 per 100 FTEs.
- The professional and business services industry employed approximately 494,000 employees, roughly 17.3% of the Massachusetts' private-sector workforce and approximately 20.5% of the total service-providing workforce.
- The professional, scientific and technical services subsector employed 52.7% (260,100 workers) of the industry's workforce; management of companies and enterprises accounted for 12.5% (61,800 workers); and administrative and support and waste management and remediation services accounted for 34.8% (172,100 workers).
- There were a total of 6,800 incidents reported in this industry; 1,300 cases were reported in the professional, scientific, and technical services sub-sector; management of companies and enterprises accounted for 900 cases; and administrative and support and waste management and remediation services accounted for 4,500 cases.
- Of the 6,800 recordable cases, 3,300 had days away from work, job transfer or restriction or a combination of both; approximately 2,800 had days away from work only (DAFW); 500 cases had job transfer or restriction only (DJTR); and 3,500 were recordable (ORC) but did not require DAFW or DJTR.
- Of the 6,800 recordable cases, 95.6% (6,500) of the cases were injury-only; the remaining 4.4% (300 cases) of the total number of cases were illness-only.



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Case and Demographic Findings

OCCUPATION: The following occupations had the highest number of DAFW cases: truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer accounted for 370 cases (13.3%); landscaping and grounds keeping workers accounted for 350 cases (12.5% of the total); office and administrative support occupations accounted for 300 cases (10.8%); material moving workers accounted for 220 cases (7.9%); and janitors and cleaners (except maids and housekeeping workers) accounted for 190 cases (6.8%).

GENDER: Males accounted for 68.8% (1,920 cases) of the professional and business services industry; females accounted for 31.2% or 870 cases.

AGE: The 35-44 age group accounted for the most DAFW cases with 710 cases or 25.4%; the 25 to 34 age group accounted for 23.3% (650 cases); the 45 to 54 age group accounted for 22.6% of the total or 630 cases; the 55 to 64 age group accounted for 360 cases or 12.9% of the total; the 20 to 24 age group accounted for 11.8% (330 cases) of the total; and the 65 and over and 16 to 19 age groups accounted for 60 cases (2.2%) and 30 cases (1.1%) respectively.

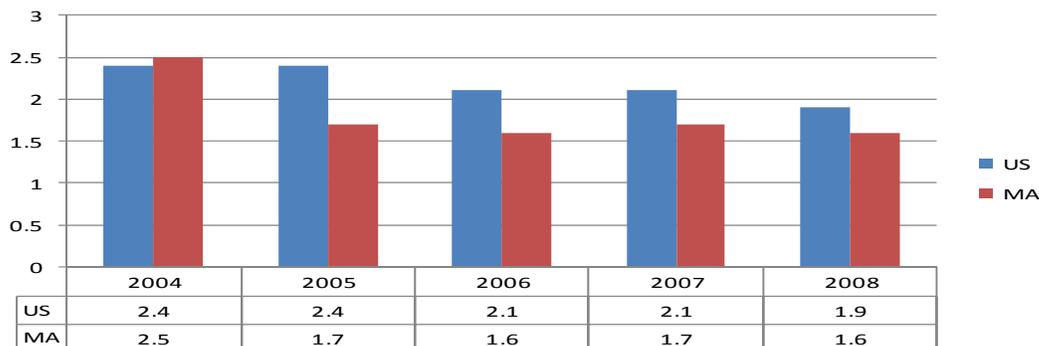
NATURE: Sprains, strains and tears accounted for roughly 47% (1,310 cases) of the total number of DAFW cases; fractures accounted for 12.2% (340 cases) of the total; soreness, pain, hurt (except the back) accounted for 9.3% (260 cases) of the total; cuts and lacerations accounted for 8.2% (230 cases) of the total; and bruises and contusions accounted for 7.2% or 200 cases.

EVENT: Bodily reaction and exertion accounted for 1,100 (39.4%) of the total number of DAFW cases; falls accounted for 770 DAFW cases (27.6%); contact with objects and equipment accounted for 590 cases or 21.1%; transportation accidents accounted for 140 cases or 5.0% of the total; and 120 cases or 4.3% of all DAFW cases involved exposure to harmful substances or environments.

SOURCE: Structures and surfaces were the source of approximately 740 DAFW cases or 26.5% of the total; persons, plants, animals, and minerals were responsible for approximately 670 incidents or 24.0%; containers were responsible for 340 cases or 12.2%; vehicles accounted for approximately 320 cases or 11.5%; the remainder of source groups accounted for less than 200 cases.

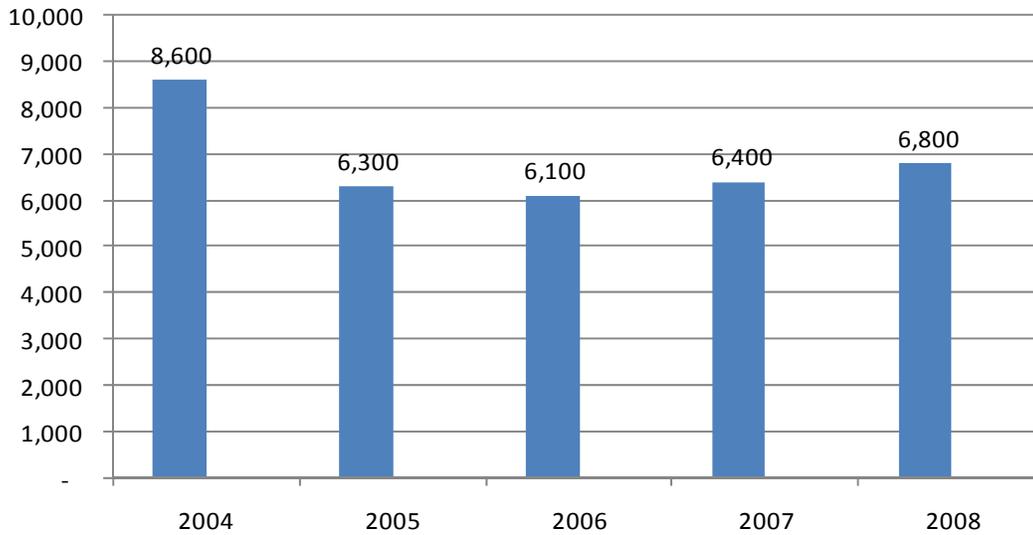
PART OF BODY: The trunk region (back, shoulders, chest) was the most affected part of body with 30.8% (860 cases) of all DAFW cases; the lower extremities (legs, ankles, feet, and toes) accounted for 25.8% (720 cases); the upper extremities (arms, wrists, hands, fingers) accounted for 22.2% (620 cases); multiple body parts accounted for 8.2% (230 cases); and the head region (including the face) accounted for 6.1% (170 cases).

Incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses (per 100 full time workers), professional and business services, MA & US, 2004 - 2008

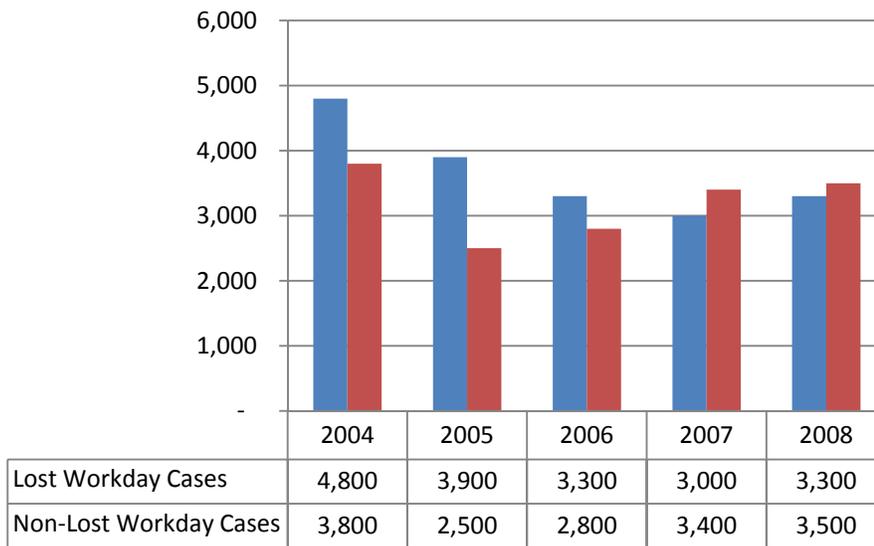


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Numbers of nonfatal injuries and illnesses, professional and business services, 2004 - 2008

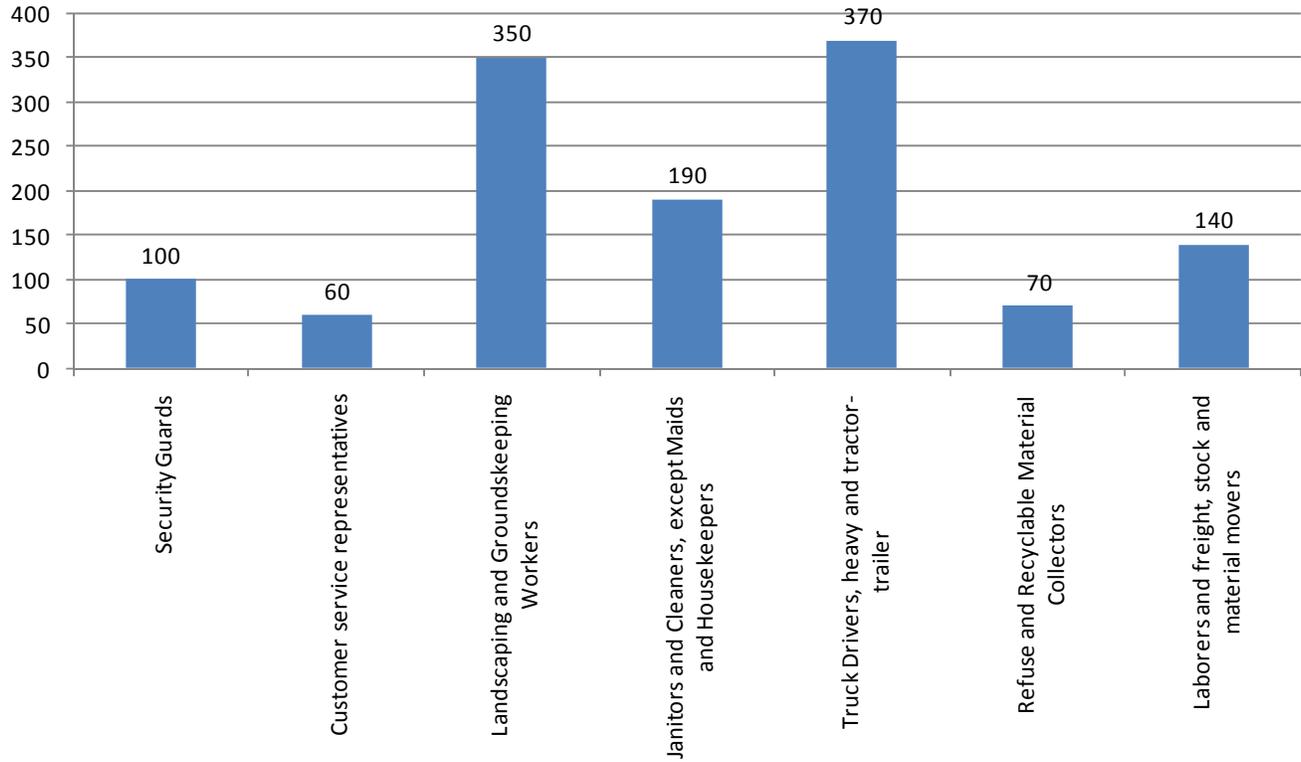


Number of lost workday¹ vs. non-lost workday cases of nonfatal injuries and illnesses, professional and business services, 2004 - 2008

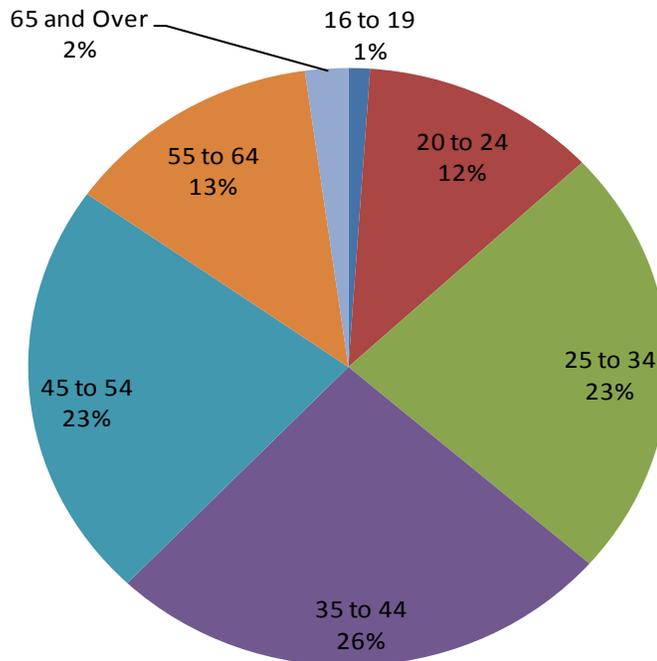


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Selected occupations with the highest number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work, professional and business services, 2008

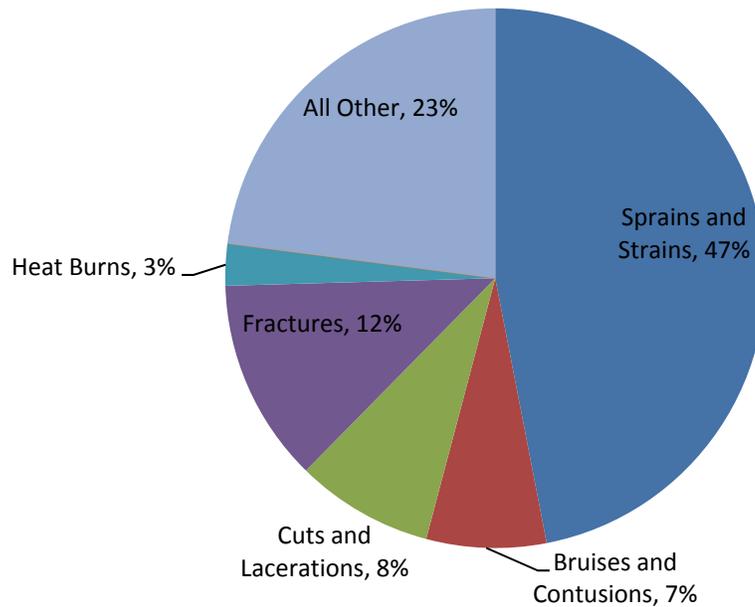


Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by age of worker, professional and business services, 2008

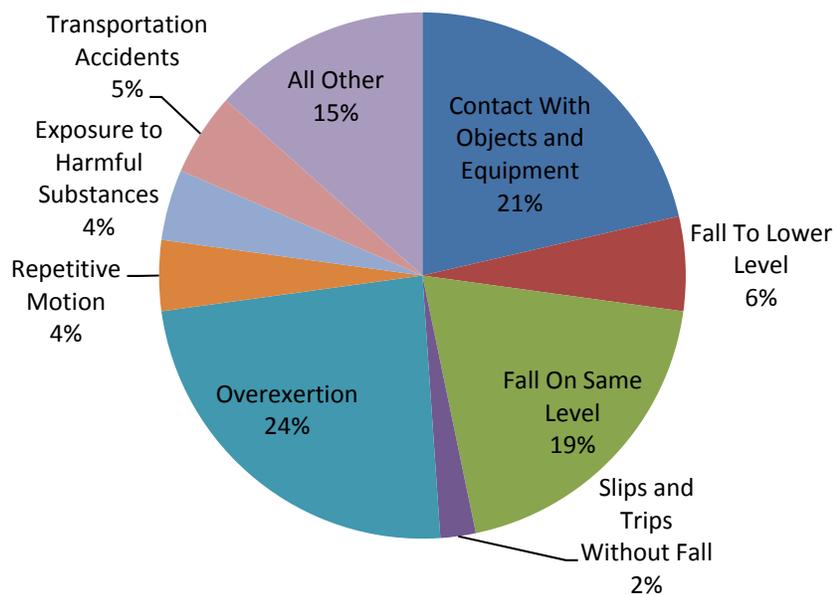


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Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by nature of injury or illness, professional and business services, 2008

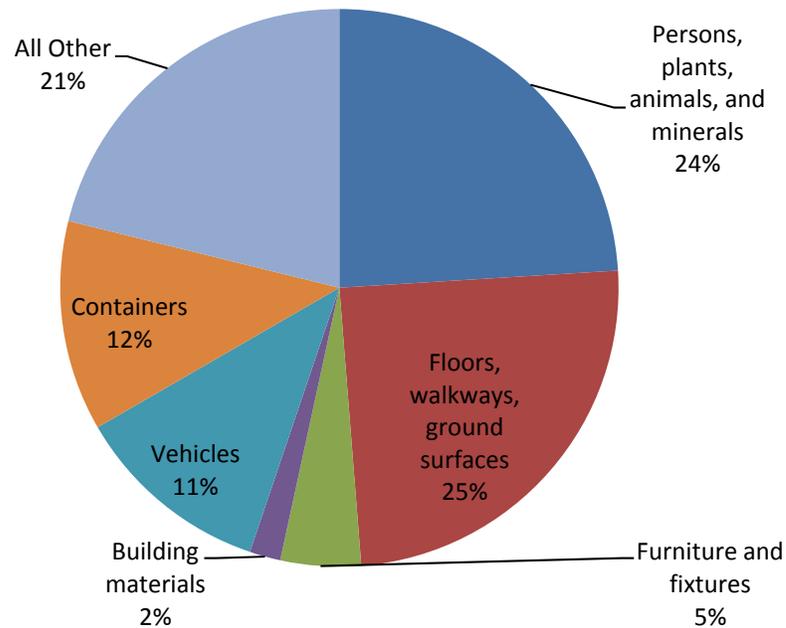


Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by event or exposure, professional and business services, 2008



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Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by source, all private industries, professional and business services, 2008



Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by part of body, all private industries, professional and business services, 2008

