

# ALL INDUSTRIES

## Massachusetts Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Report 2010

### Key Private Sector Data Findings

- In 2010, there were 69,700 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses; a significant decrease compared to the 82,600 in 2008 (2009 data was not publishable due to small sample size).
  - Of the 69,700 recordable private sector cases, approximately 96% or 66,900 were nonfatal occupational injuries.
  - Nonfatal occupational illnesses accounted for 2,800 recordable incidents or 4.0% of the total. This is a reduction of approximately 2,000 cases from 2008's total of 4,800 illnesses.
- The private sector total recordable case (TRC) incidence rate decreased in 2010, from 3.6 in 2008, to 3.2 cases per 100 full-time equivalent employees (FTEs). This rate also falls below the National TRC rate of 3.5 cases per 100 FTEs.
  - The goods-producing industries, which include: natural resources and mining, construction, and manufacturing employed roughly 13.6% (371,000) of the total private-sector workforce; they reported approximately 18.1% (12,600) of the total incidents.
  - The service-providing industries made up 86.4% (2,362,700) of the private sector workforce. The service-providing sector includes: trade, transportation and utilities; information; financial activities; professional and business services; education and health services; leisure and hospitality and other services. This sector accounted for approximately 57,100 recordable cases or 81.9% of the total.
  - Roughly 41.9% (29,200) of all of the private sector's recordable cases required days away from work; 12.8% (8,900) resulted in job transfer or restriction; and 45.2% (31,500) were recordable but did not require days away from work, or job transfer/restriction.
  - Of all of the industries, the Natural Resources and Mining industry employed the fewest number of employees (6,700) and yet had the highest TRC incidence rate of 6.1 incidents per 100 FTEs. However, this industry's incidence rate decreased from 8.1 cases per 100 FTEs experienced in 2008.
  - The Financial Activities industry continued to have the lowest TRC incidence rate with 1.1 cases per 100 FTEs.
  - The incidence rate for combined days away from work cases and job transfer or restriction cases (DART) was 1.8 incidents per 100 FTEs; the days away from work only incidence rate (DAFW) was 1.3 cases per 100 FTEs; the cases with job transfer or restricted duty (DJTR) rate was 0.4; and the other recordable case rate (ORC) was 1.5 incidents per 100 FTE. These rates remain relatively unchanged from the 2008 rates.
  - The sub-industries with the highest incidence rates were as follows: wood product manufacturing with 13.0 cases per 100 FTEs, beverage and tobacco product manufacturing with 10.5; air transportation with 10.1; state government hospitals with 7.8; nursing and residential care facilities with 7.8; warehousing and storage with 7.6; and couriers and messengers with 7.0.



#### Commonwealth of Massachusetts

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## Case and Demographic Findings (Based on cases with days away from work)

**GENDER:** Male workers in the private sector reported a total of 16,860 (57.7%) cases in 2010. Women workers reported a total of 12,280 (42.0%). For the remaining 0.3% of the cases the gender of the worker was not reported or undetermined.

**AGE:** The age group of workers that reported the most cases with days away from work was the 45 to 54 age group with 7,530 cases (25.8% of the total). Workers aged 25 to 34 reported a total of 6,780 cases (23.2%). Workers aged 20 to 24 reported a total of 6,220 cases (21.3%). Workers aged 55 to 64 reported a total of 4,610 cases (15.8%). Workers aged 16 to 19 reported 2,520 cases (8.6%). Lastly, workers aged 65 and over reported a total of 650 cases (2.2%).

**NATURE OF INJURY OR ILLNESS:** Sprains and strains were the most common nature of injury reported in 2010. There were a total of 12,980 cases reported which represents 44.4% of the total cases. Soreness and pain accounted for 3,550 cases or 12.1% of the total. Bruises and contusions accounted for 2,980 cases or 10.2% of the total. Cuts, lacerations, and punctures accounted for 2,570 cases or 8.8% of the total. Fractures accounted for 1,950 cases or 6.7% of all cases. Multiple traumatic injuries accounted for 770 cases or 2.6%. Lastly, heat burns accounted for 440 cases or 1.5% of the total. The remaining cases were spread out amongst other nature of injury categories.

**EVENT CAUSING INJURY OR ILLNESS:** Overexertion, specifically overexertion in lifting which caused 4,350 cases, was the leading event named in cases with days away from work. There were a total of 8,560 cases reported, which is 29.3% of the total. Contact with object or equipment was reported in 7,240 cases, which represents 24.8% of the total. Falls on the same level were reported in 4,050 cases which represents 13.9% of the total. Slips and trips were reported in a total of 1,520 cases, which is approximately 5.2%. Transportation accidents were the event reported in 1,510 cases or 5.2% of the total. Falls to lower level was the event in 1,190 cases or 4.1% of cases. Exposure to harmful substance was the event reported in 1,170 cases, or 4% of the total. Assaults and violent acts accounted for 1,040 cases or 3.6% of the total. Repetitive motion was reported in 940 cases or 3.2%. Fires or explosions were the event in 40 cases or 0.14%. Lastly, all other event categories were responsible for 1,970 cases or 6.7% of the total.

**SOURCE OF INJURY OR ILLNESS (LISTED IN DESCENDING ORDER SHOWING NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL):** Floor or ground surface, 5,120 (17.5%); containers, 4,350 (14.9%); worker motion or position 3,730 (12.8%); person other than injured or ill worker, 3,530 (12.1%); vehicles, 2,680 (9.2%); parts and materials, 2,430 (8.3%); machinery, 1,500 (5.1%); hand tools, 1,260 (4.3%); furniture or fixtures, 1,200 (4.1%); chemical or chemical products, 330 (1.1%); All other sources accounted for 3,000 cases or 10.3%.

**PART OF BODY (LISTED IN DESCENDING ORDER SHOWING NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL):** Trunk {back (7,350) and shoulder (2,090)}, 10,990 (37.6%); upper extremities (i.e. arm, fingers, hand, wrist etc.), 6,750 (23.1%); lower extremities (i.e. knee, ankle, foot, toes etc.), 5,940 (20.3%); multiple body parts, 2,520 (8.6%); head region, 1,970 (6.7%); neck, 540 (1.9%); body systems, 530 (1.8%).

Including the private and public sector, a total of 79,700 recordable nonfatal injuries and illnesses were reported.

**Data source:** Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies, 2011.



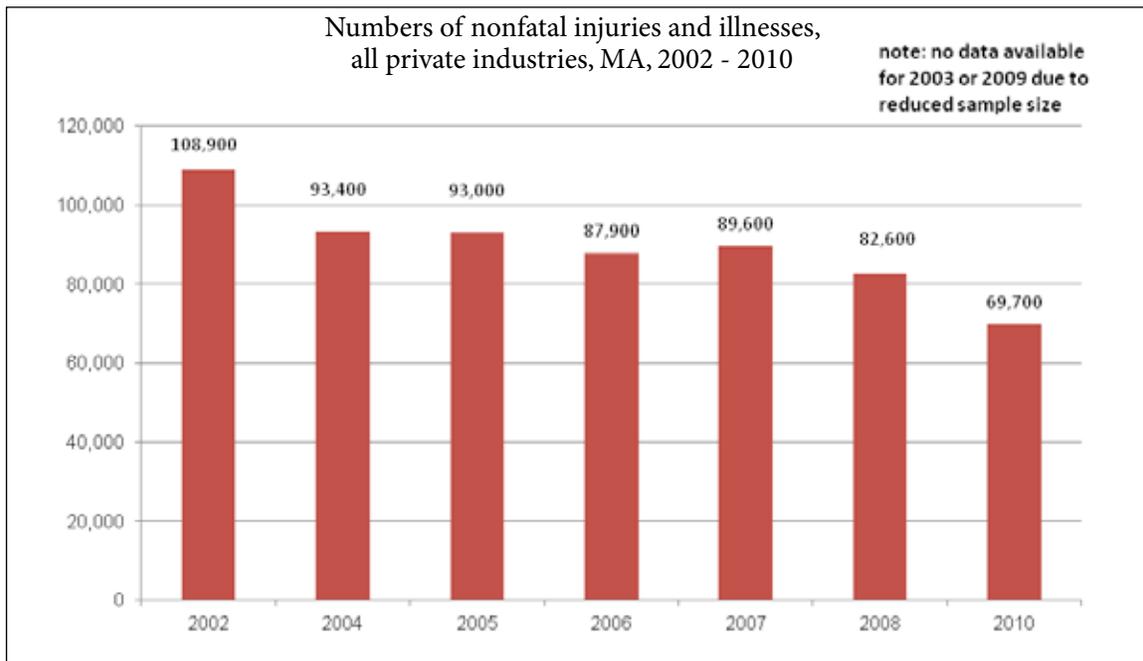
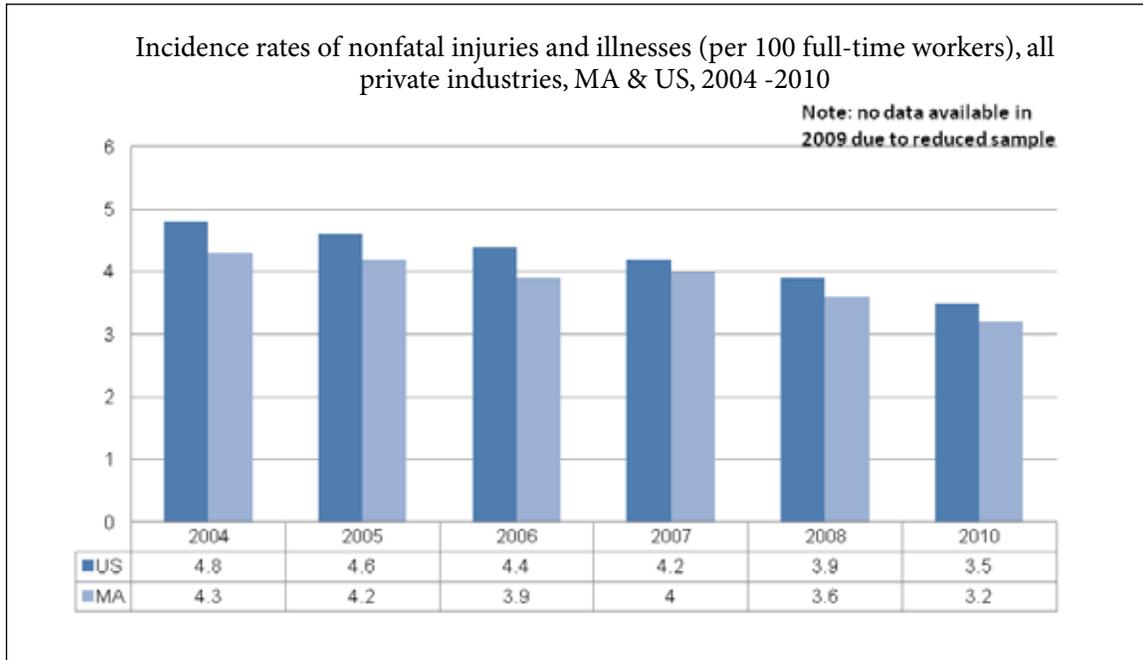
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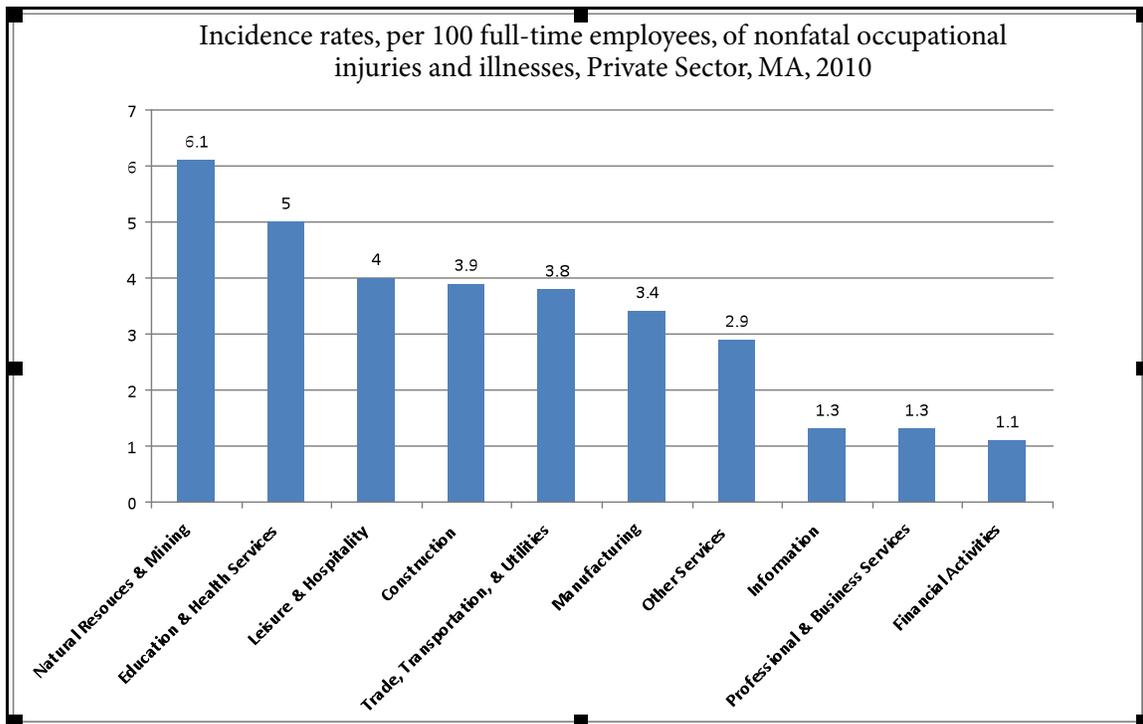
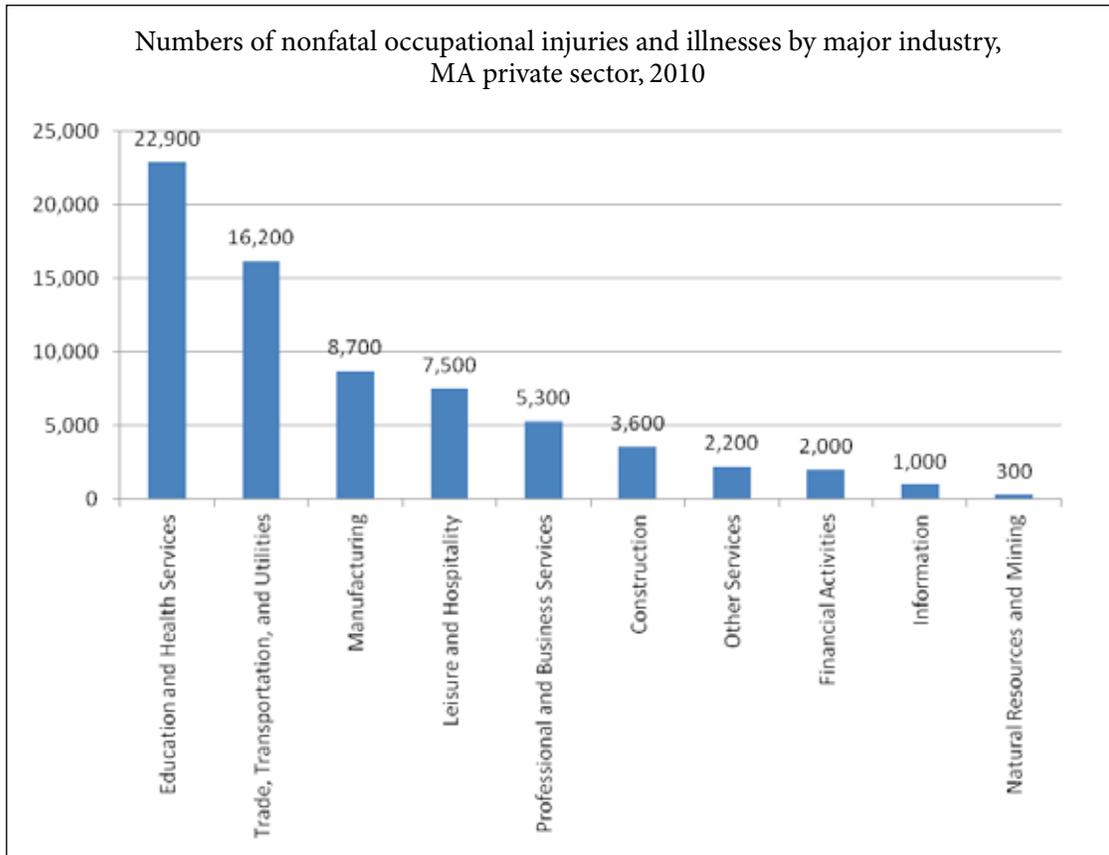
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## Non-Fatal Occupational Injury and Illness Data Charts

While data were collected in 2009, they were not statistically significant and therefore not publishable. These graphs represent data from 2004 to 2010, excluding 2009.

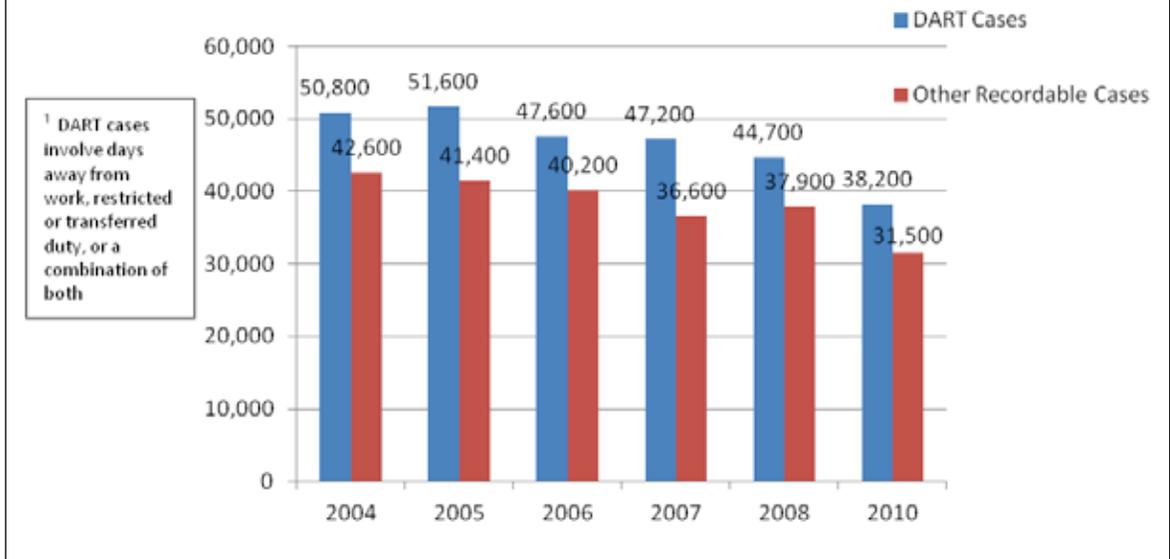


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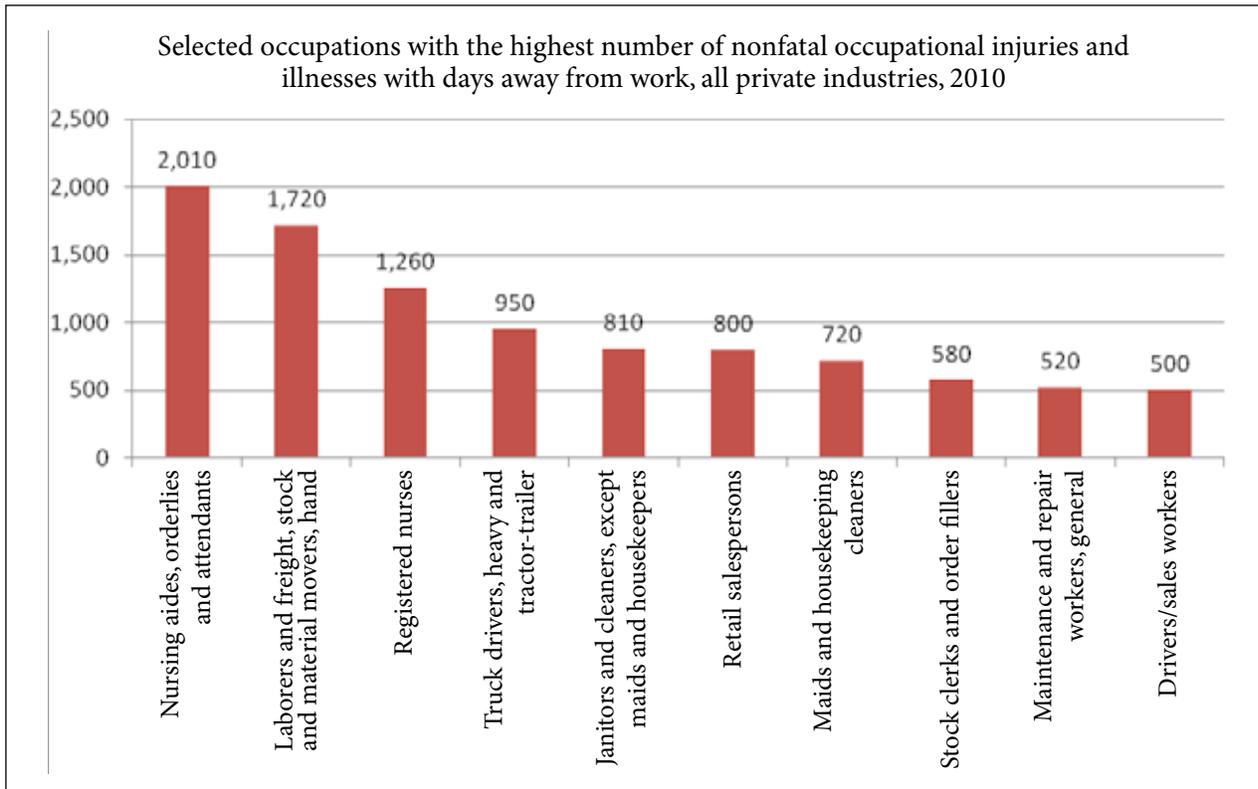


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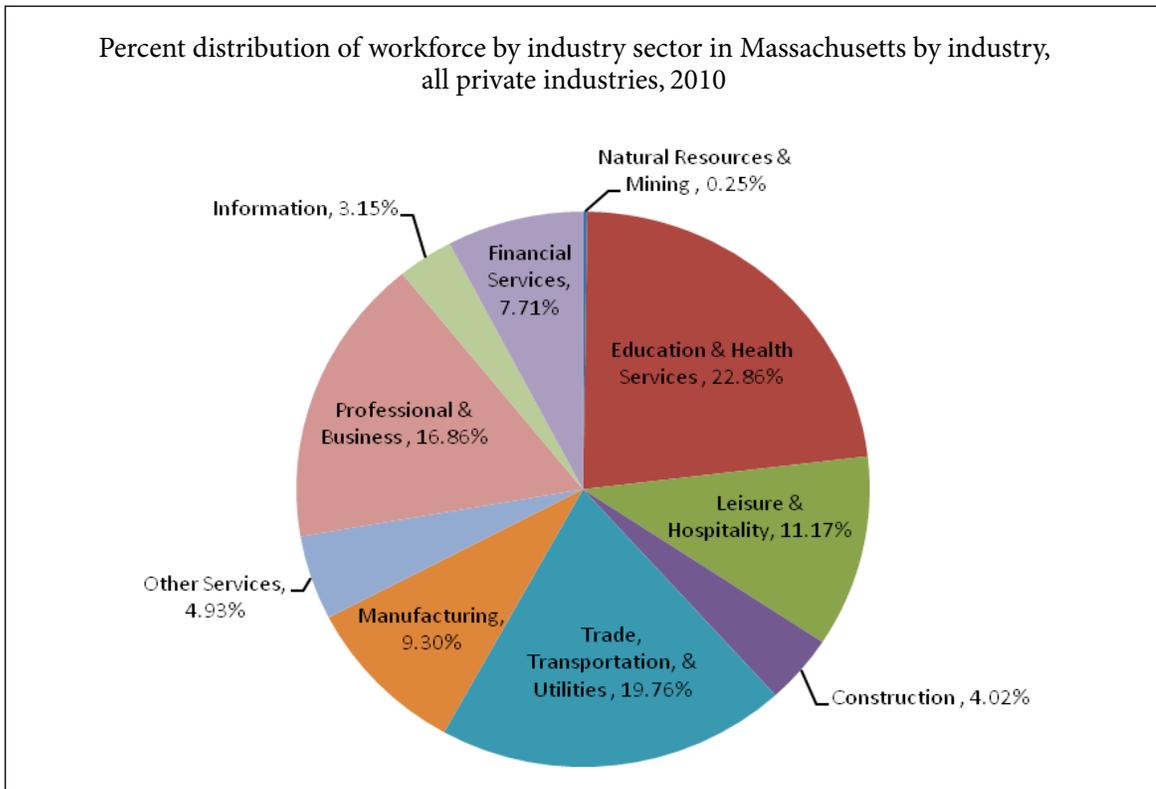
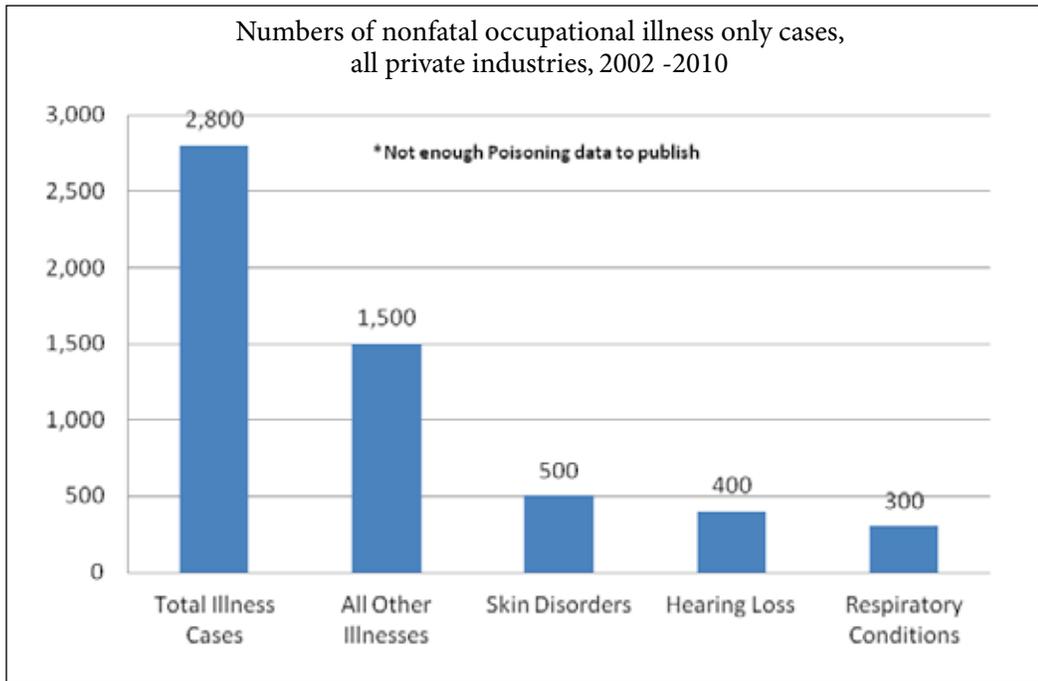
Numbers of DART<sup>1</sup> cases vs. other recordable cases (ORC) nonfatal injuries and illnesses, all private industries, MA, 2004 - 2010



Selected occupations with the highest number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work, all private industries, 2010

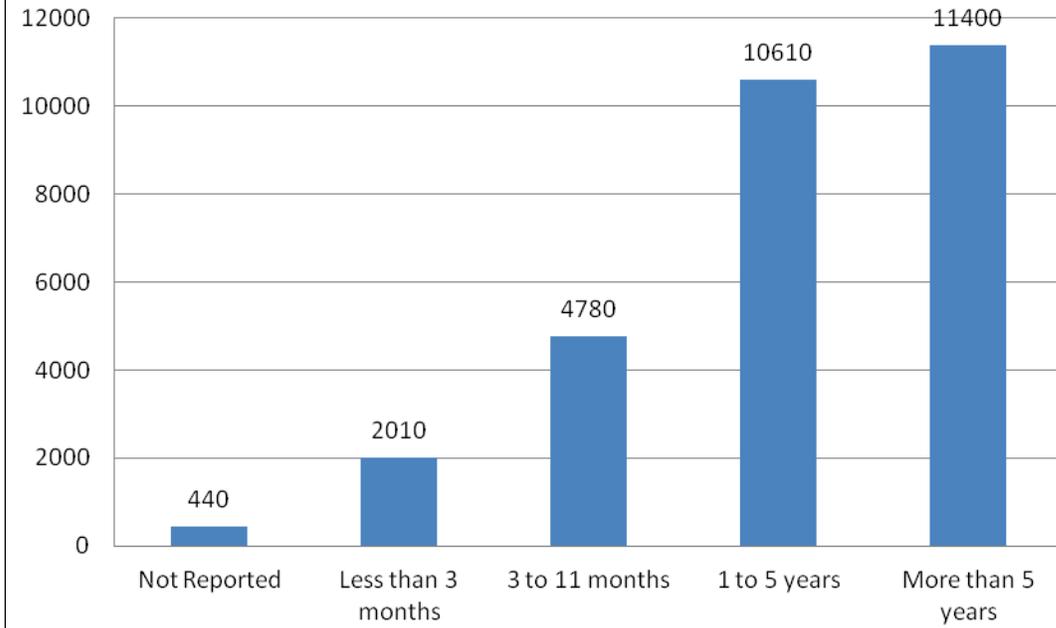


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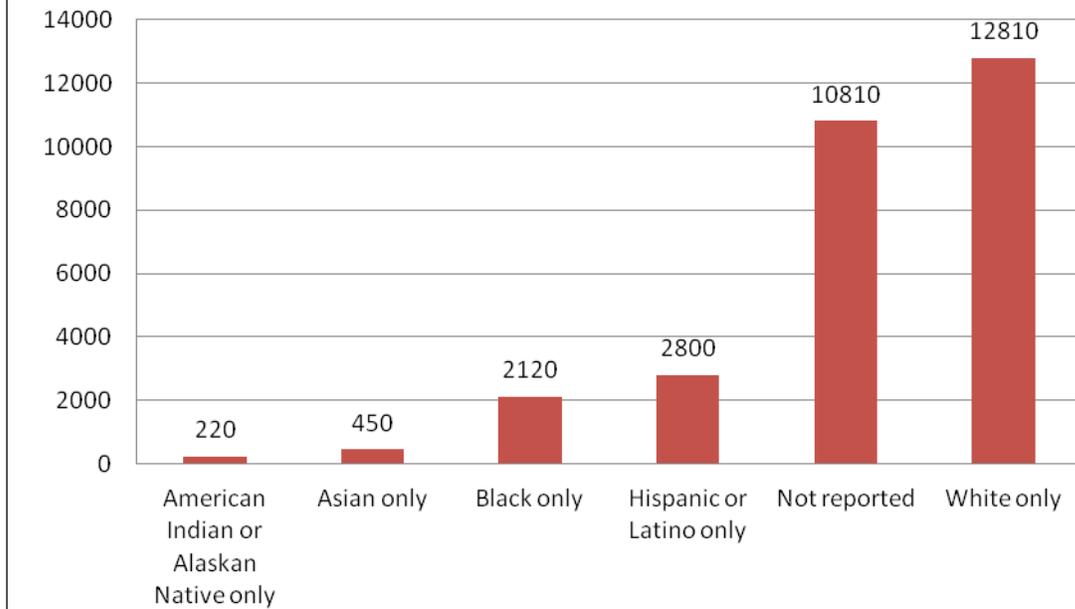


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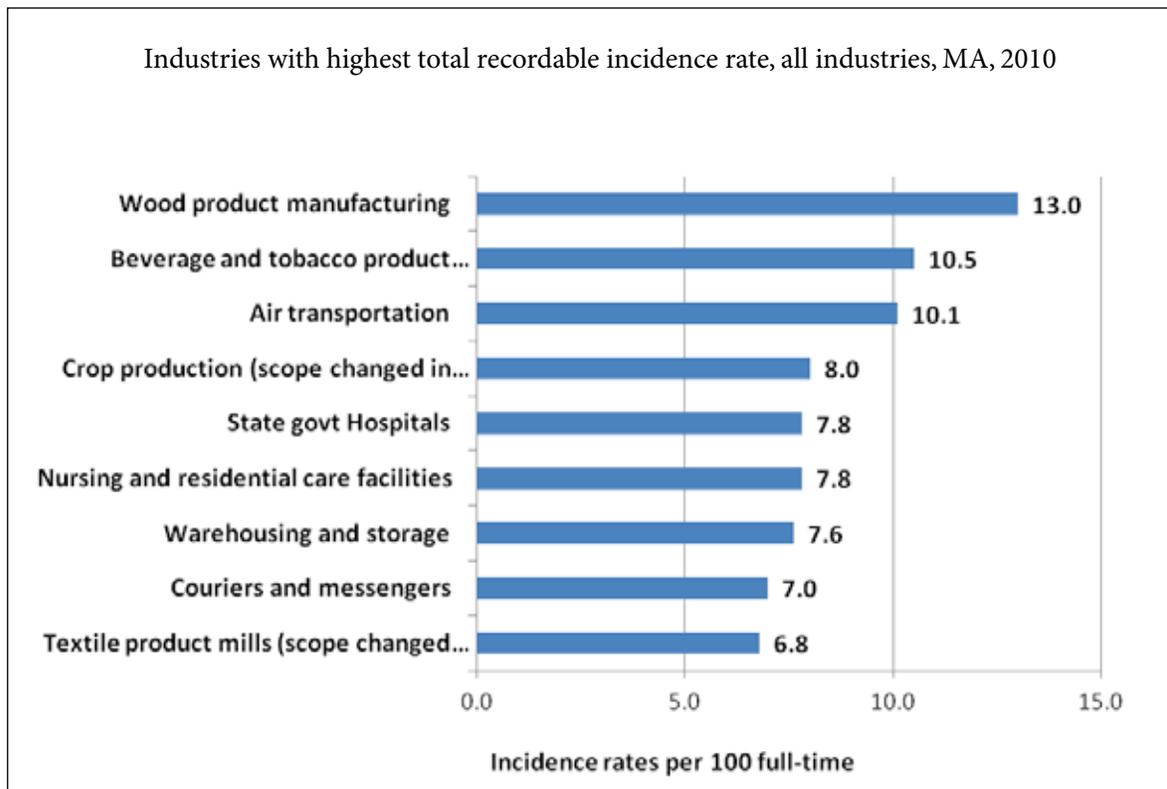
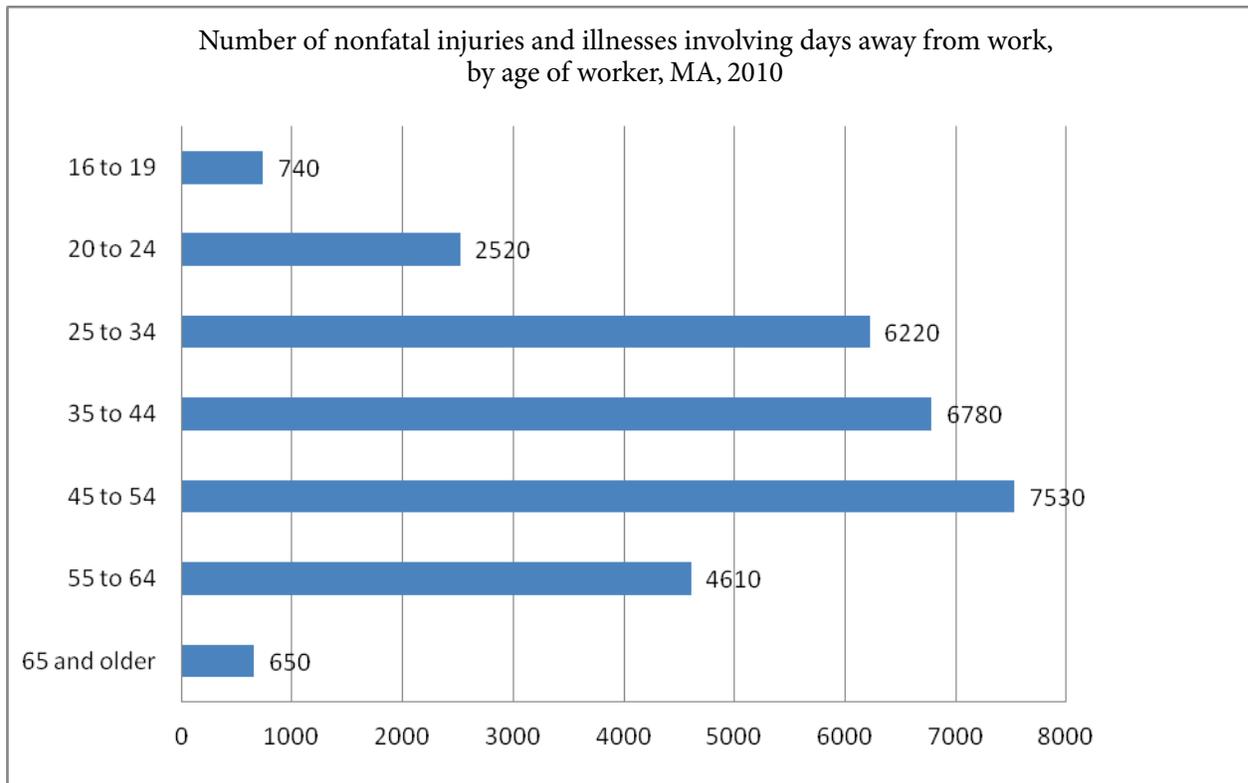
Number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by length of service of worker, MA, 2010



Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, involving days away from work, by race or ethnic origin, MA, 2010

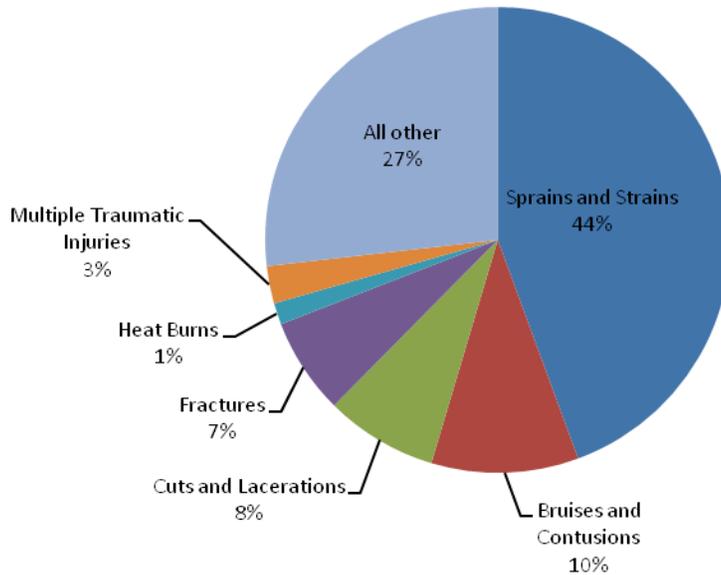


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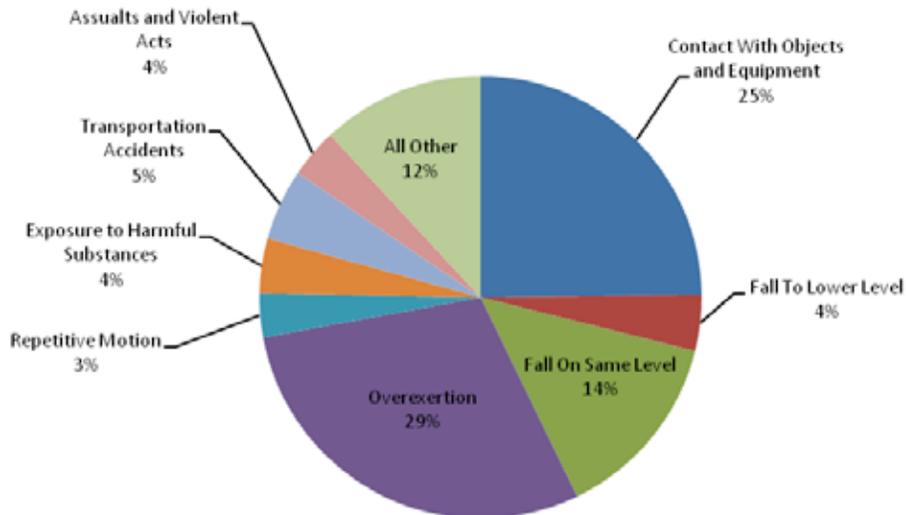


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Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by nature of injury or illness, all private industries, 2010

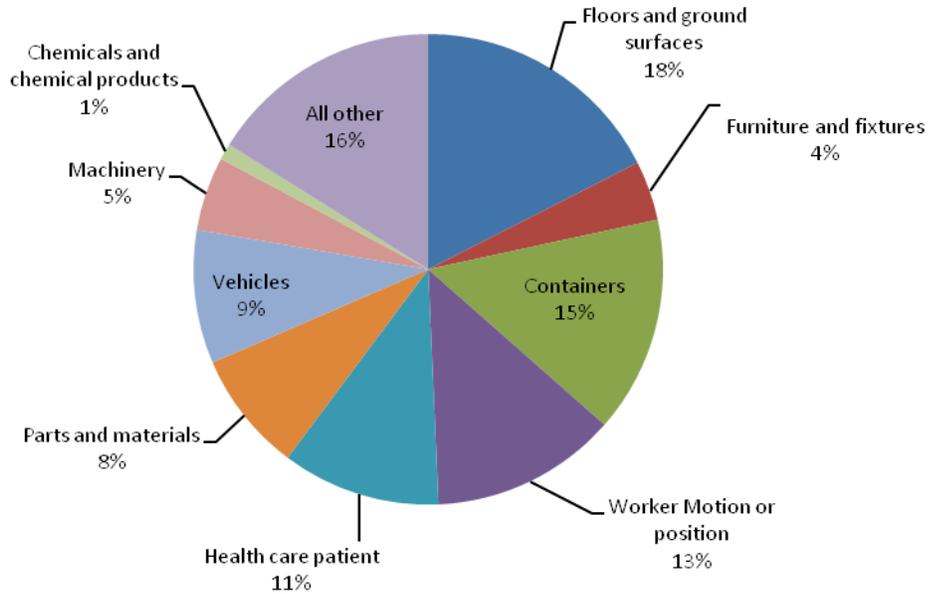


Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by event or exposure, all private industries, 2010



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Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by source of injury or illness, all private industries, 2010



Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by part of body, all private industries, 2010

