

# PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES

## Massachusetts Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Report 2010

*The Professional and Business Services industry employed approximately 16.9% of the total private sector workforce in 2010 and 19.5% of all service providing industries. It had the third largest industry of all service providing industries in Massachusetts. It 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 2008 to 2010 although there was a small drop in TRC and a decrease in incidence of illness-only cases. It is important to note that, while data were collected in 2009, they were not statistically significant and key findings could not be produced. Therefore, the 2010 data will be compared to the 2008 collection figures. Common examples of occupations in this industry include: lawyers, accountants, architects, civil engineers, tour, 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 1.3 incidents per 100 full-time equivalent employees (FTEs); the days away from work, job transfer or restriction (DART) rate was 0.5; the days away from work (DAFW) only rate was 0.5; the days of job transfer or restriction (DJTR) only rate was 0.1 and the other recordable cases (ORC) rate was 0.8.
- Within the industry, professional, scientific and technical services had a TRC rate of 0.7 per 100 FTEs; management of companies and enterprises had a TRC rate of 1.6 incidents per 100 FTEs; administrative and support and waste management and remediation services had a TRC rate of 2.2 per 100 FTEs.
- The professional and business services industry employed approximately 460,900 employees, roughly 16.9% of the Massachusetts' private-sector workforce and approximately 19.5% of the total service-providing workforce.
- The professional, scientific and technical services subsector employed 54.4% (250,900 workers) of the industry's workforce; management of companies and enterprises accounted for 12.5% (57,400 workers); and administrative and support and waste management and remediation services accounted for 33.1% (152,600 workers).
- There were a total of 5,300 incidents reported in this industry; 1,700 cases were reported in the professional, scientific, and technical services sub-sector; management of companies and enterprises accounted for 800 cases; and administrative and support and waste management and remediation services accounted for 2,800 cases.
- Of the 5,300 recordable cases, 2,200 had days away from work, job transfer or restriction or a combination of both (DART); approximately 1,900 had days away from work only (DAFW); 300 cases had job transfer or restriction only (DJTR); and 3,100 were recordable (ORC) but did not require DAFW or DJTR.
- Of the 5,300 recordable cases, 98.1% (5,200) of the cases were injury-only; the remaining 1.9% (100 cases) of the total number of cases were illness-only.



#### Commonwealth of Massachusetts

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Timothy P. Murray, Lt. Governor  
Joanne F. Goldstein, Secretary  
Executive Office of Labor and  
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## Case and Demographic Findings Based on 1,860 cases with days away from work

**OCCUPATION:** The following occupations had the highest number of DAFW cases: Janitors and cleaners (except maids and housekeeping cleaners) accounted for 230 (12.4%) of the cases. Laborers and material handlers (hand) accounted for 190 (10.2%) cases. Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer, accounted for 170 cases (9.1%). Maintenance and repair workers (general) accounted for 90 cases or 4.8%. Landscaping and grounds keeping workers along with security guards both accounted for 80 cases each, which represents 4.3%.

**GENDER:** Males accounted for 65.1% (1,210 cases) of the professional and business services industry; females accounted for 34.9% or 650 cases.

**AGE:** The 25-34 and the 45-54 age groups each accounted for 470 DAFW cases, or 25.3% each. The 35-44 age group accounted for 380 cases, or 20.4% (a marked drop from the 25.4% this age group accounted for in 2008). The 55-64 age group accounted for 280 (15.1%) of the DAFW cases, and the 20-24 age group represented 210 cases, or 11.3% of the total.

**NATURE:** Sprains, strains and tears accounted for roughly 46.8% (870 cases) of the total number of DAFW cases. Bruises and contusions accounted for 9.1%, or 170 cases. 7.0%, or 130 of the injuries resulted in cuts and lacerations. Finally, 120 (6.5%) cases were fractures.

**EVENT:** The most prevalent injury or illness that resulted in DAFW was falls, slips and trips, of which there were 420 incidents, or 22.6% of DAFW cases. Contact with objects and equipment accounted for 360 cases or 19.4%. 170 cases (9.1%) were due to transportation accidents. Overexertion due to lifting accounted for 180 cases (9.7%). 80 incidents involved exposure to harmful substances or environments, making up 4.3% of cases.

**SOURCE:** The floor and other ground surfaces caused 360 of DAFW cases or 19.4% of the total. Containers also caused 360 (19.4%) of the cases. Worker position or motion and vehicles each caused 220 incidents or 11.8% respectively. Persons, other than the worker, caused 140 cases (7.5%). Machinery and parts/materials each were the source of 130 cases, or 7.0% of the total.

**PART OF BODY:** The trunk region (back, shoulders, chest) was the most affected part of body with 31.2% (580 cases) of all DAFW cases. The upper extremities (arms, wrists, hands, fingers) accounted for 22.0% (410 cases). The lower extremities (legs, ankles, feet, and toes) accounted for 21.5% (400 cases). The head region (including the face) accounted for 11.8% (220), and multiple parts were affected by 8.6% (160) of total DAFW cases.

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



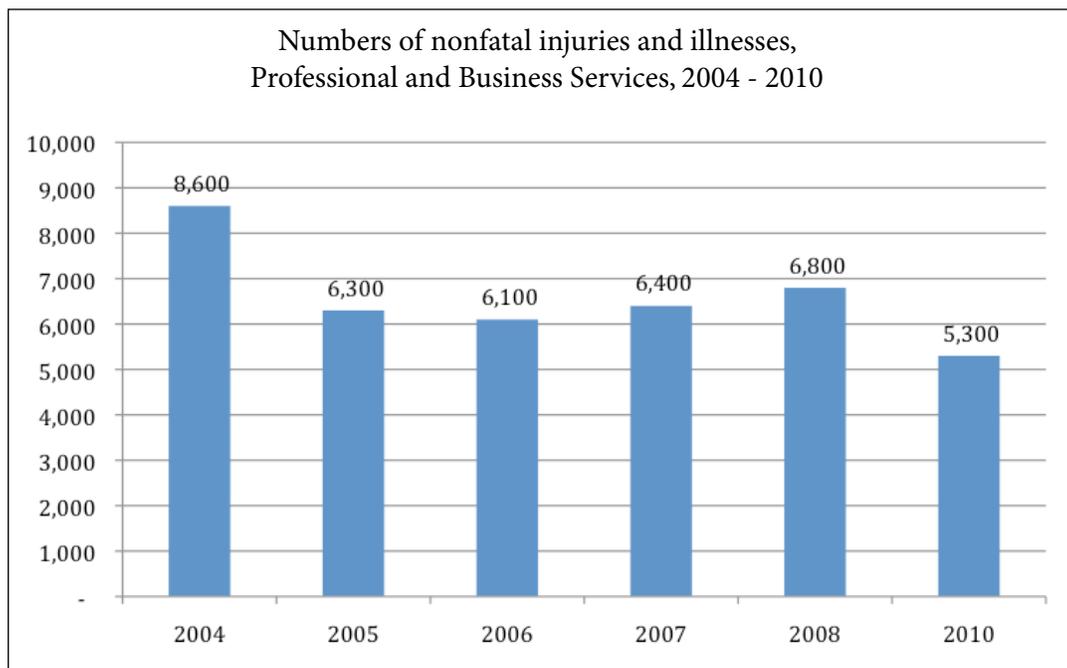
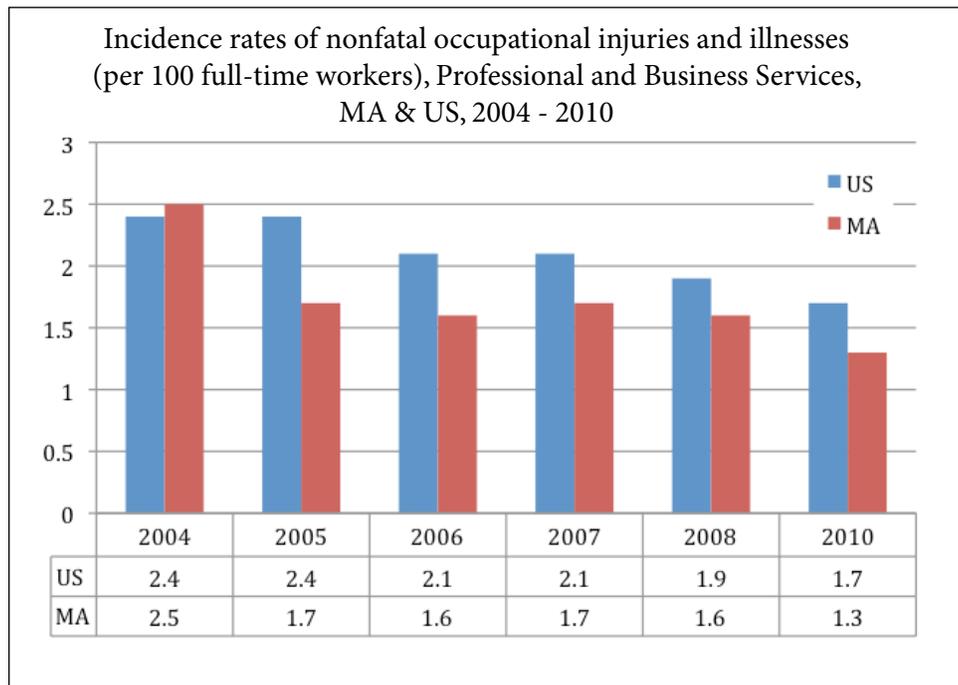
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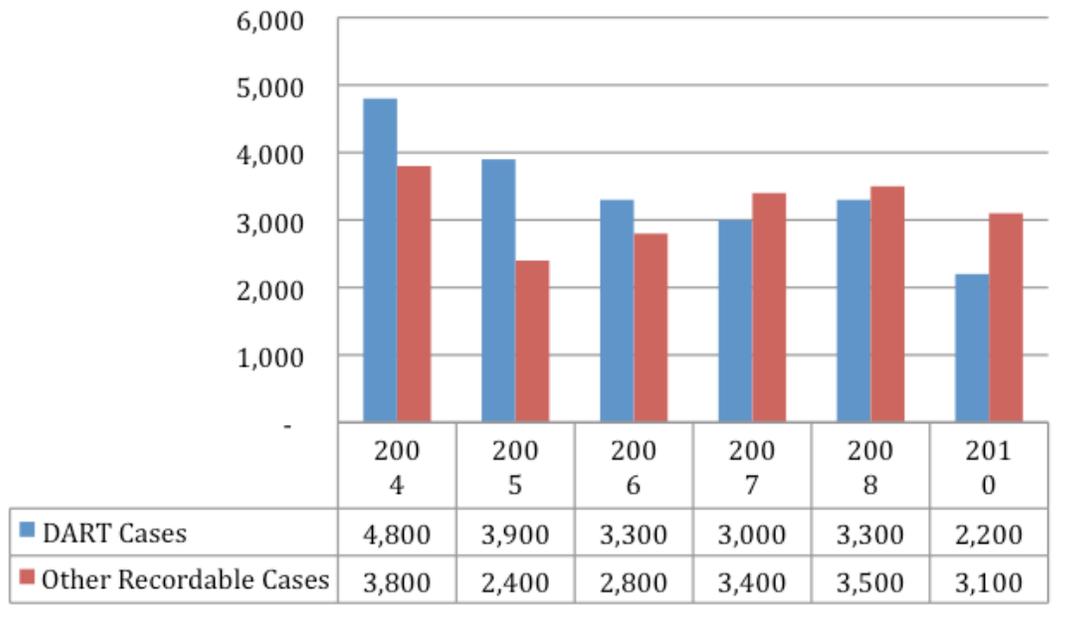
## Non-Fatal Occupational Injury and Illness Data Charts

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.

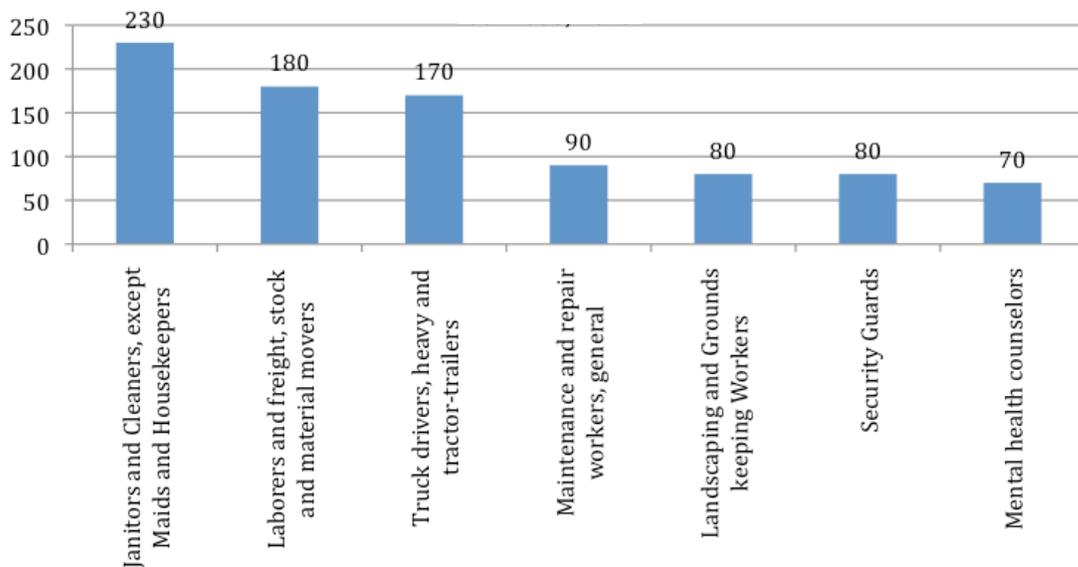


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Number of days away from work, restricted, and/or transferred duty cases vs. other recordable cases (ORC) of nonfatal injuries and illnesses, Professional and Business Services, 2004 - 2010

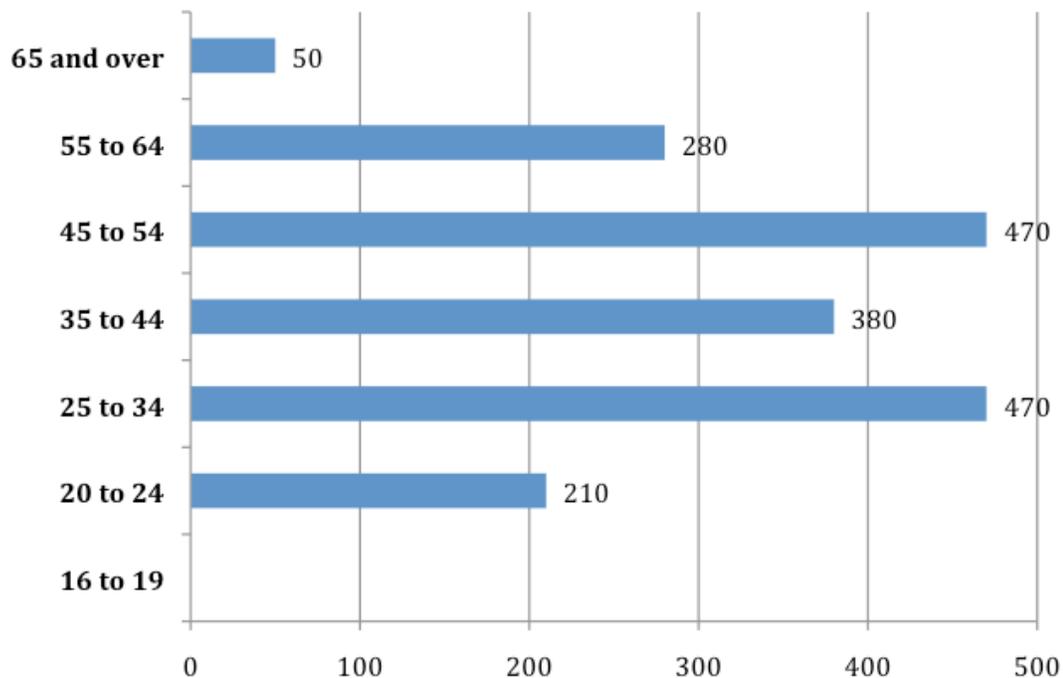


Selected occupations with the highest number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work, Professional and Business Services, 2010



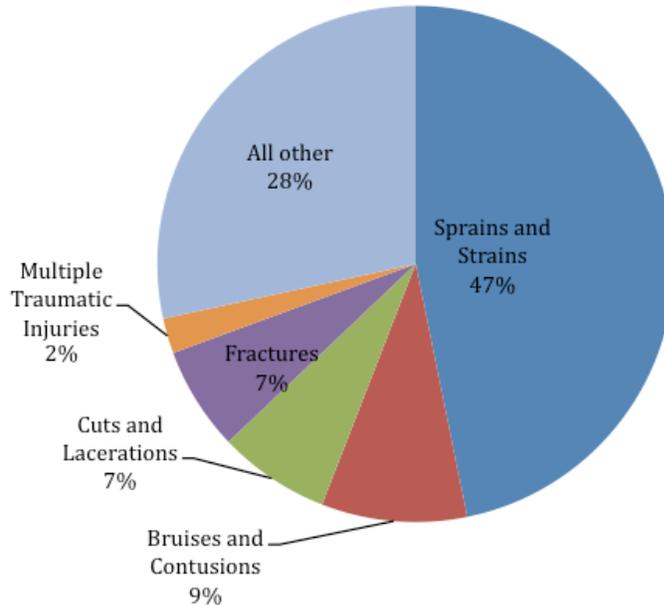
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Number of cases involving days away from work, by age of worker,  
Professional and Business Services, 2010

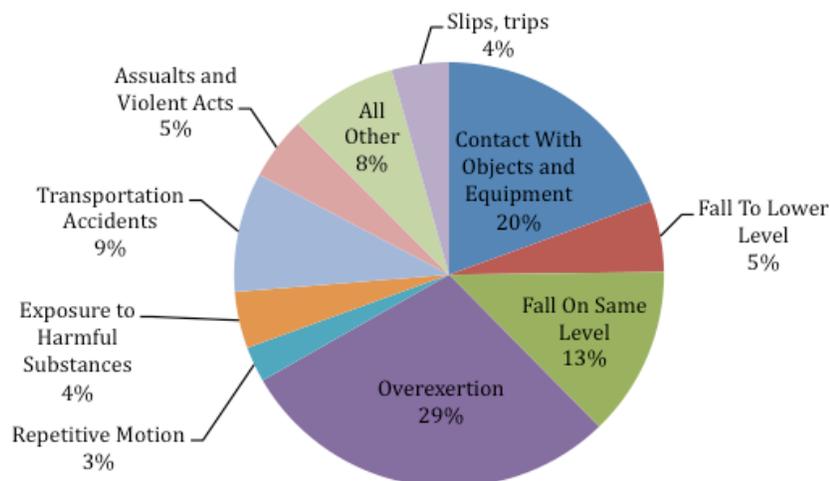


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Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by nature of injury or illness, Professional and Business Services, 2010

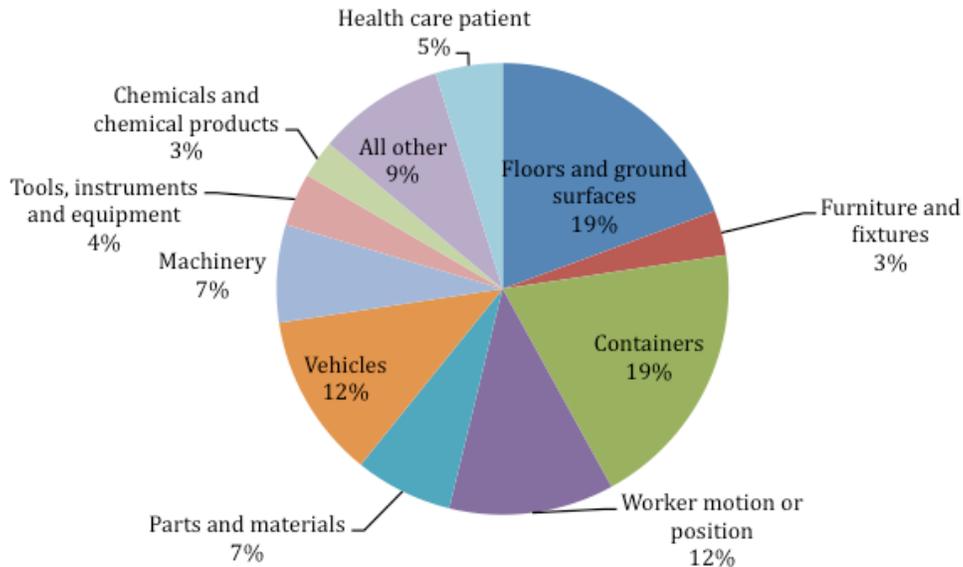


Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by event or exposure, all private industries, Professional and Business Services, 2010



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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, Professional and Business Services, 2010



Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by part of the body, all private industries, Professional and Business Services, 2008

