Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2002

Massachusetts

(In thousands)

* 108.9 108.9 1.5 *) 8.7 1.4 0.6 1.4 5.9 1.6 1.1	0.8 (*) (*) 5.2 0.8 0.3 1.2	(8) (8) (8) 4.1 0.7 0.2 0.6	0.2 (*) (*) 1.1 0.1 0.1	Other recordable cases 45.6 0.8 (*) (*) 3.4 0.6 0.3
1.5 8) 8.7 1.4 0.6 1.4 5.9 1.6 1.1 0.9	0.8 (*) (*) 5.2 0.8 0.3 1.2	(8) (8) (8) 4.1 0.7 0.2 0.6	0.2 (*) (*) 1.1 0.1 0.1	0.8 (*) (*) 3.4 0.6
8) 8.7 1.4 0.6 1.4 5.9 1.6 1.1	(*) (*) 5.2 0.8 0.3 1.2	(8) (8) 4.1 0.7 0.2 0.6	(⁸) (⁸) 1.1 0.1 0.1	(*) (*) 3.4 0.6
8.7 1.4 0.6 1.4 5.9 1.6 1.1	(⁸) 5.2 0.8 0.3 1.2	(⁸) 4.1 0.7 0.2 0.6	(⁸) 1.1 0.1 0.1	(*) 3.4 0.6
8.7 1.4 0.6 1.4 5.9 1.6 1.1	5.2 0.8 0.3 1.2	4.1 0.7 0.2 0.6	1.1 0.1 0.1	3.4 0.6
1.4 0.6 1.4 5.9 1.6 1.1	0.8 0.3 1.2	0.7 0.2 0.6	0.1 0.1	0.6
0.6 1.4 5.9 1.6 1.1 0.9	0.3 1.2	0.2 0.6	0.1	
1.0	0.7 0.5 0.8	0.6 0.4 0.7	0.4 0.1 0.1 0.1	0.3 2.6 1.0 0.6 0.1 0.5
19.3	11.8	7.3	4.5	7.5
11.6	6.9	4.3	2.6	4.7
0.2 0.4 1.6 0.2 0.3 0.6 0.3 0.2 0.4 1.2 0.5 0.3 0.5	0.3 0.9 0.4 1.9 0.2 0.6 1.0 0.3 0.1 0.1 0.2 0.9 0.1 0.2 0.8 0.3 0.2 0.1 0.2 0.8 0.3 0.2 0.4 0.2 0.4	0.1 0.6 0.2 1.1 0.2 0.4 0.7 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.2 0.5 0.1 0.1 0.2 0.5 0.2 0.1 0.2 0.1 0.2 0.5 0.2 0.1 0.1 0.2 0.1 0.2 0.1 0.2 0.1 0.1 0.2 0.1 0.2 0.1 0.1 0.2 0.1	0.3 0.2 0.7 0.1 0.2 0.4 0.2 (\$)	0.1 0.1 0.4 0.3 1.4 0.1 0.6 0.8 0.2 0.1 0.1 0.2 0.7 0.1 0.3 0.1 0.1 0.2 0.4 0.2 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.3 0.1 0.1 0.3 0.1 0.1 0.3 0.1 0.1 0.3 0.1 0.3 0.1 0.1 0.3 0.1 0.3 0.1 0.3 0.1 0.3 0.1 0.3 0.1 0.3 0.3 0.1 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3
	0.2 0.4 1.6 0.2 0.3 0.6 0.3 0.2 0.4 1.2 0.5 0.5 0.5	0.2 0.1 0.4 0.2 1.6 0.9 0.2 0.1 0.3 0.2 0.6 0.3 0.2 0.1 0.4 0.2 1.2 0.8 0.5 0.3 0.5 0.4 0.3 0.2 0.5 0.4 0.3 0.2 0.7 0.4 0.3 0.2 0.7 0.4 0.3 0.2	0.2 0.1 0.1 0.4 0.2 0.2 1.6 0.9 0.5 0.2 0.1 0.1 0.3 0.2 0.1 0.6 0.3 0.2 0.2 0.1 0.1 0.4 0.2 0.2 1.2 0.8 0.5 0.5 0.3 0.2 0.5 0.4 0.2 0.5 0.4 0.2 0.3 0.2 0.1 0.7 0.4 0.2 0.3 0.2 0.1 0.3 0.2 0.1 0.7 0.4 0.2 0.3 0.2 0.1 0.3 0.2 0.1 0.3 0.2 0.1 0.3 0.2 0.1 0.3 0.2 0.1 0.3 0.2 0.1 0.3 0.2 0.1 0.3 0.2 0.1	0.2 0.1 0.1 (*) 0.4 0.2 0.2 0.1 1.6 0.9 0.5 0.3 0.2 0.1 0.1 (*) 0.3 0.2 0.1 0.6 0.3 0.2 0.1 0.3 0.2 0.1 0.1 0.2 0.1 0.1 (*) 0.4 0.2 0.2 0.1 1.2 0.8 0.5 0.5 0.3 0.2 0.1 (*) 0.5 0.4 0.2 0.2 0.3 0.2 0.1 (*) 0.5 0.4 0.2 0.2 0.3 0.2 0.1 (*) 0.7 0.4 0.2 0.2 0.3 0.2 0.1 0.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2002 -- Continued

Massachusetts

(In thousands)

(in thousands) Industry ¹	SIC code ²	Total recordable cases	Cases with tran			
			Total	Cases with days away from work ³	Cases with job transfer or restriction	Other recordable cases
Food and kindred products Textile mill products Apparel and other textile products Paper and allied products Miscellaneous converted paper products Printing and publishing Newspapers Commercial printing Commercial printing, lithographic Chemicals and allied products Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products Miscellaneous plastics products, n.e.c.	20 22 23 26 267 271 275 2752 28 30 308		0.5 0.2 1.0 0.6 0.9 0.3 0.5 0.3 0.4 0.9	0.6 0.2 0.1 0.6 0.3 0.6 0.2 0.3 0.2 0.3 0.5	0.3 0.1 0.4 0.3 0.3 (*) 0.2 0.1 0.1 0.4 0.3	0.1 0.6 0.3 0.4 0.2 0.2 0.1 0.2 0.6 0.5
Plastics products, n.e.c. Leather and leather products	3089 31	0.8 (⁸)	(8)	0.3 (⁸)	(8)	(8)
Transportation and public utilities ⁷	40	9.2		4.6	1.9 (⁸)	2.7 (*)
Railroad transportation ⁷ Local and interurban passenger transit Trucking and warehousing Trucking and courier services, except air Transportation services Communications Electric, gas, and sanitary services	40 41 42 421 47 48 49	0.2 1.7 1.8 1.4 0.2 0.9 1.3	0.9 1.2 1.0 0.1 0.7	0.1 0.6 1.1 0.9 0.1 0.6 0.4	0.2 0.1 0.1 	0.8 0.6 0.4 0.1 0.2
Wholesale and retail trade		32.0	17.0	12.4	4.6	15.0
Wholesale trade		8.3	5.9	4.0	1.9	2.3
Wholesale tradedurable goods	50	3.3	2.4	1.8	0.6	1.0
Wholesale tradenondurable goods Groceries and related products	51 514	4.9 1.7		2.2 0.8		
Retail trade		23.7	11.1	8.4	2.6	12.6
Building materials and garden supplies General merchandise stores Food stores Automotive dealers and service stations Apparel and accessory stores Furniture and homefurnishings stores Eating and drinking places Miscellaneous retail	52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59	1.4 6.8	2.0 2.7 1.2 0.3 0.9 1.5	0.7 1.2 2.2 1.1 0.2 0.6 1.3 1.3	0.6 0.1 0.1 0.4 0.2	2.6 1.3 0.3 0.4 5.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate		2.3	1.1	1.0	0.1	1.1
Depository institutions Security and commodity brokers Insurance carriers Real estate	60 62 63 65		0.1 0.2	0.2 0.1 0.2 0.5	(8)	0.3 0.1 0.3 0.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2002 -- Continued

Massachusetts

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	SIC code ²	Total recordable cases	Cases with tran			
			Total	Cases with days away from work ³	Cases with job transfer or restriction	Other recordable cases
Services		35.9	20.8	14.2	6.6	15.1
Hotels and other lodging places Personal services Business services Auto repair, services, and parking Miscellaneous repair services Motion pictures Amusement and recreation services Health services Nursing and personal care facilities Hospitals Home health care services Legal services Educational services Social services Engineering and management services	70 72 73 75 76 78 79 80 805 806 808 81 82 83	1.0 0.4 0.1 1.2 19.0 5.9 9.8	0.3 1.2 0.6 0.3 (*) 0.5 12.3 5.1 5.8 0.5 0.1 1.8 2.0	0.2 (*) 0.4 8.0 3.3 3.7 0.4 0.1 0.9 1.4	0.1 (⁸) (⁸) 0.1 4.2 2.1 0.1 (⁸)	1.1 0.2 1.0 0.5 0.1 0.7 6.8 4.0 0.4 (*)

¹ Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

-- Indicates data not available.

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

² Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition.

³ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

⁴ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁶ Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes

Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁸ Fewer than 50 cases.