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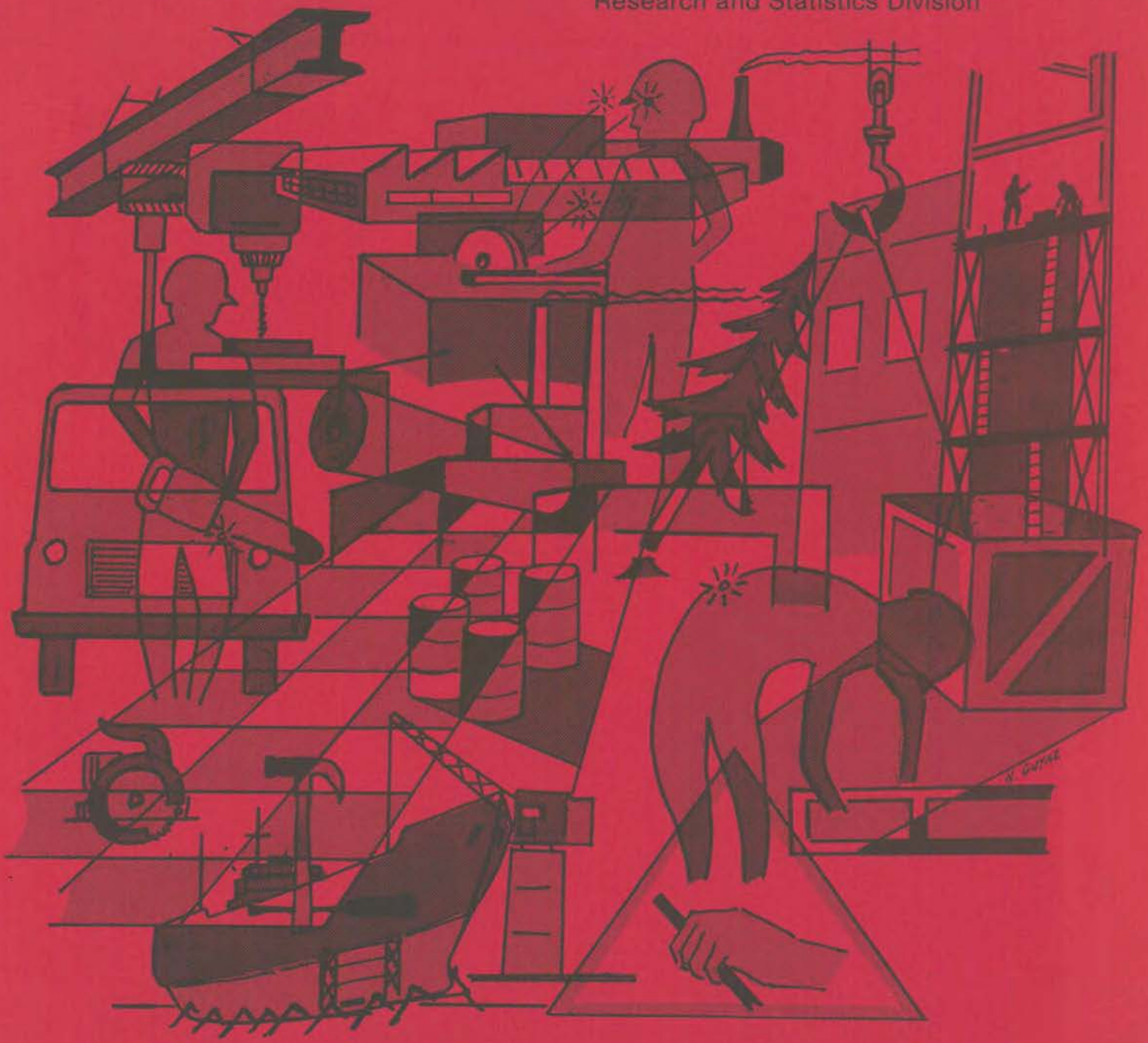

CHARACTERISTICS OF WORK-RELATED INJURIES AND ILLNESSES IN MAINE

1981

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C H A R A C T E R I S T I C S O F W O R K - R E L A T E D I N J U R I E S A N D I L L N E S S E S I N M A I N E

1981

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PREFACE

The statistics in this publication are the results of the Supplementary Data System (SDS), a cooperative program involving the Maine Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards, Division of Research and Statistics, the Maine Workers' Compensation Commission, and the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Office of Safety and Health Statistics.

Maine's participation in the SDS program began in 1977. Published data on work-related injuries and illnesses extends back through that year. More detailed tables and special studies are also available. See Appendix B for ordering information.

The narrative text is divided into four parts. Each discusses the characteristics of a specific area. The first shows those characteristics that directly related to the injured or ill person. The second describes those that are associated with the employer or work environment, and the third deals with the incident itself, the what, how, and why of the occurrence. The last section details the characteristics of fatalities.

Wherever possible, the text tables and charts show two series of numbers, those for All cases and those for Disabling cases. When First Reports are coded, they are assigned one of three severity codes: 1) Fatality; 2) Disabling (one or more lost workdays beyond the date of injury or onset of illness; and 3) Nondisabling. Of course, in a small number of cases the severity is unknown. Since the nondisabling and unknown categories include a large number of voluntary cases, those which may not be severe enough to be covered under the law, but are submitted "just in case", any analysis of all cases might be influenced by the minor cases. Therefore, the use of only the disabling cases may provide a better focus.

The information shown, except for Fatalities, is for reports received by the Maine Workers' Compensation Commission through June 1, 1982 for injuries and illnesses occurring in 1981. Fatalities are updated through December 31, 1982.

Each year the Bureau will attempt to expand on a specific area of interest. The 1980 publication developed a comparison of the safety records of men and women. This year's will look at a new measure of job risk by occupation and how Maine data compares with the national data. In addition, a five-year

summary and analysis of fatalities is included. If you have comments on the material in this publication or have suggestions for future topics to be presented, please feel free to write the Bureau of Labor Standards, Department of Labor, State House Station #45, Augusta, Maine 04333.

Thanks go to a number of people who made this publication a reality. Like Wendy Nelson and Dana Evans of the Bureau of Employment Security, Division of Economic Analysis and Research; the staff of the Workers' Compensation Commission, especially Pauline Morin and Bill Johnson; and to Frances Tully and Terry Hathaway for typing mutliple drafts and the finished product. Most of all, thanks to Sharon Parlin who coded . . . and coded . . . and coded.

SUMMARY

	All	Disabling[1/]	Fatal
TOTAL REPORTED CASES	50,712	19,810	50
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INJURED PERSON			
Sex: Male	37,809 (74.6%)	14,959 (75.5%)	50 (100.0%)
Female	12,903 (25.4%)	4,851 (24.5%)	0 (0%)
Age: Median Age	31 Years	30 Years	37 Years
Occupation: Largest Group	Operatives 14,894 (29.4%)	Operatives 5,949 (30.0%)	Craftsmen 16 (32.0%)
Length of Service: (Median)	2 Years	2 Years	3 Years
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE FIRM			
Ownership: State Government	2,014 (4.0%)	715 (3.6%)	5 (10.0%)
Local Government	3,218 (6.3%)	1,283 (6.5%)	9 (18.0%)
Private Sector	45,480 (89.7%)	17,812 (89.9%)	36 (72.0%)
Standard Industrial Classification			
Largest Industry Division:	Manufacturing 22,974 (45.3%)	Manufacturing 9,119 (46.0%)	Services 11 (22.0%)
Largest Manufacturing Major Industry:	Lumber and Wood (SIC 24) 4,499 (8.9%)	2,009 (10.1%)	Leather (SIC 31) 2 (4.0%)
Insurance Type: Private	39,068 (77.0%)	15,313 (77.3%)	37 (72.0%)
Self	10,823 (21.3%)	4,089 (20.6%)	9 (18.0%)
Uninsured	821 (1.6%)	408 (2.1%)	4 (8.0%)
County:			
Largest No.	Cumberland 11,654 (23.0%)	Cumberland 4,524 (22.8%)	Penobscot 14 (28.0%)
Smallest No.	Lincoln 538 (1.1%)	Lincoln 193 (1.0%)	2 (2%)
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INCIDENT			
Month:			
Largest No.	August 4,742 (9.4%)	July 1,892 (9.6%)	December 7 (14.0%)
Smallest No.	November 3,710 (7.3%)	December 1,461 (7.4%)	June 1 (2.0%)
Day of the Week			
Largest No.	Monday 9,757 (19.2)	-	Tuesday 11 (22.0%)
Smallest No.	Sunday 1,901 (3.7%)	-	Sunday 2 (4.0%)

All		Disabling		Fatal	
Nature of Injury or Illness					
Sprain, Strain	(28.4%)	Sprain, Strain	(39.3%)	Heart Attack	(42.0%)
Cut, Laceration, Puncture	(21.6%)	Cut, Lac., Puncture	(14.1%)	Fractures	(10.0%)
Bruise, Contusion	(16.9%)	Bruise, Contusion	(13.8%)	Multiple	(10.0%)
	(66.9%)		(67.2%)	Crushing	(8.0%)
					(70.0%)
Part of Body					
Fingers	(18.8%)	Back	(23.9%)	Body System	(52.0%)
Back	(15.6%)	Fingers	(12.9%)	Multiple Parts	(14.0%)
Eyes	(9.7%)	Legs	(9.0%)	Skull	(8.0%)
Legs	(8.0%)	Hands, Ex. Fingers	(5.3%)	Chest	(8.0%)
Hands, Ex. Fingers	(6.5%)	Eyes	(5.3%)	Brain	(6.0%)
Arms	(6.0%)	Arms	(4.7%)		(88.0%)
	(64.6%)		(61.1%)		
Source of Injury or Illness					
Metal Items	(11.5%)	Containers	(12.2%)	Person, Self	(46.0%)
Containers	(9.9%)	Working Surfaces	(11.9%)	Vehicles	(20.0%)
Working Surfaces	(9.4%)	Metal Items	(8.3%)	Working Surfaces	(10.0%)
Unpowered Hand Tools	(8.2%)	Machines	(7.0%)	Water	(6.0%)
Machines	(7.0%)	Vehicles	(6.8%)		(82.0%)
Vehicles	(6.1%)	Unpowered Hand Tools	(6.2%)		
Wood Items	(5.4%)	Body Motion	(5.5%)		
	(57.6%)	Wood Items	(5.2%)		
			(63.1%)		
Type of Injury or Illness					
Struck By	(22.7%)	Overexertion	(31.9%)	Heart Attack	(42.0%)
Overexertion	(22.1%)	Struck By	(18.4%)	Auto Accident	(18.0%)
Struck Against	(13.7%)	Struck Against	(10.2%)	Fall, From Height	(10.0%)
Rubbed or Abraded	(7.8%)	Fall, Same Level	(7.3%)	Explosions	(10.0%)
Fall, Same Level	(6.7%)	Caught In, Under,		Inhalation	(6.0%)
Caught In, Under, Between	(6.6%)	Between	(6.2%)	Caught In, Under,	
Exposure to Caustics, Etc.	(5.2%)	Fall, From Height	(6.0%)	Between	(4.0%)
	(84.8%)	Body React. Movement	(5.5%)		(90.0%)
			(85.6%)		
Associated Object or Subject (AOS)					
Containers	(10.7%)	Containers	(12.4%)	Self	(46.0%)
Machines	(10.3%)	Working Surfaces	(11.0%)	Vehicles	(22.0%)
Unpowered Hand Tools	(9.9%)	Machines	(9.7%)	Buildings	(6.0%)
Working Surfaces	(9.2%)	Vehicles	(8.9%)	Containers	(4.0%)
Vehicles	(8.0%)	Unpowered Hand Tools	(7.1%)	Chemicals	(4.0%)
Metal Items	(5.4%)	Persons	(4.8%)	Pwrd. Hand Tools	(4.0%)
	(53.5%)	Metal Items	(4.8%)		(86.0%)
			(58.8%)		

1. Reports in which the injured or ill person lost at least one working day beyond the day of injury or onset of the illness.
2. Two counties had no fatalities: Knox and Sagadahoc.

\- Data not available.

Characteristics of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses in Maine 1981

INTRODUCTION

The Workers' Compensation Commission processed 50,712 First Reports of work-related injuries and illnesses occurring in calendar year 1981 as of June 1, 1982. This is down 1.6% from the comparable figure for 1980 of 51,531. This downward trend was foreseen in our 1980 publication. Additionally, it appears the trend is continuing downward in conjunction with the level of business activity and that 1982 will have an even lower total.

Disabling injuries and illnesses (those resulting in one or more lost workdays beyond the date of the accident or onset of illness) accounted for 19,810 or 39.1% of the reports in 1981. In 1980, the proportion of Disabling injuries was lower at 38.5% of All cases. While the number of All reports went down 1.6% in 1981, the number of Disabling injuries and illnesses reported went down only .2% from 19,846 in 1980.

Fatalities for 1981, updated through August 31st of 1982, numbered 50 or .1% of All cases. In 1980, there were 44 fatalities. This incerase is in large part due to the greater number of fatal heart attacks, 22 in 1982, compared to only 13 for 1980. Heart attacks tend to be very highly contested for Workers' Compensation claims because of the difficulty in determining their causes and tend to fluctuate greatly in the number reported from year to year. (See Part IV, Characteristics of Fatalities).

FIVE YEAR COMPARISON OF CASELOAD

FIGURE 1. -- NUMBER AND PERCENT OF FIRST REPORTS
MAINE, 1977-1982

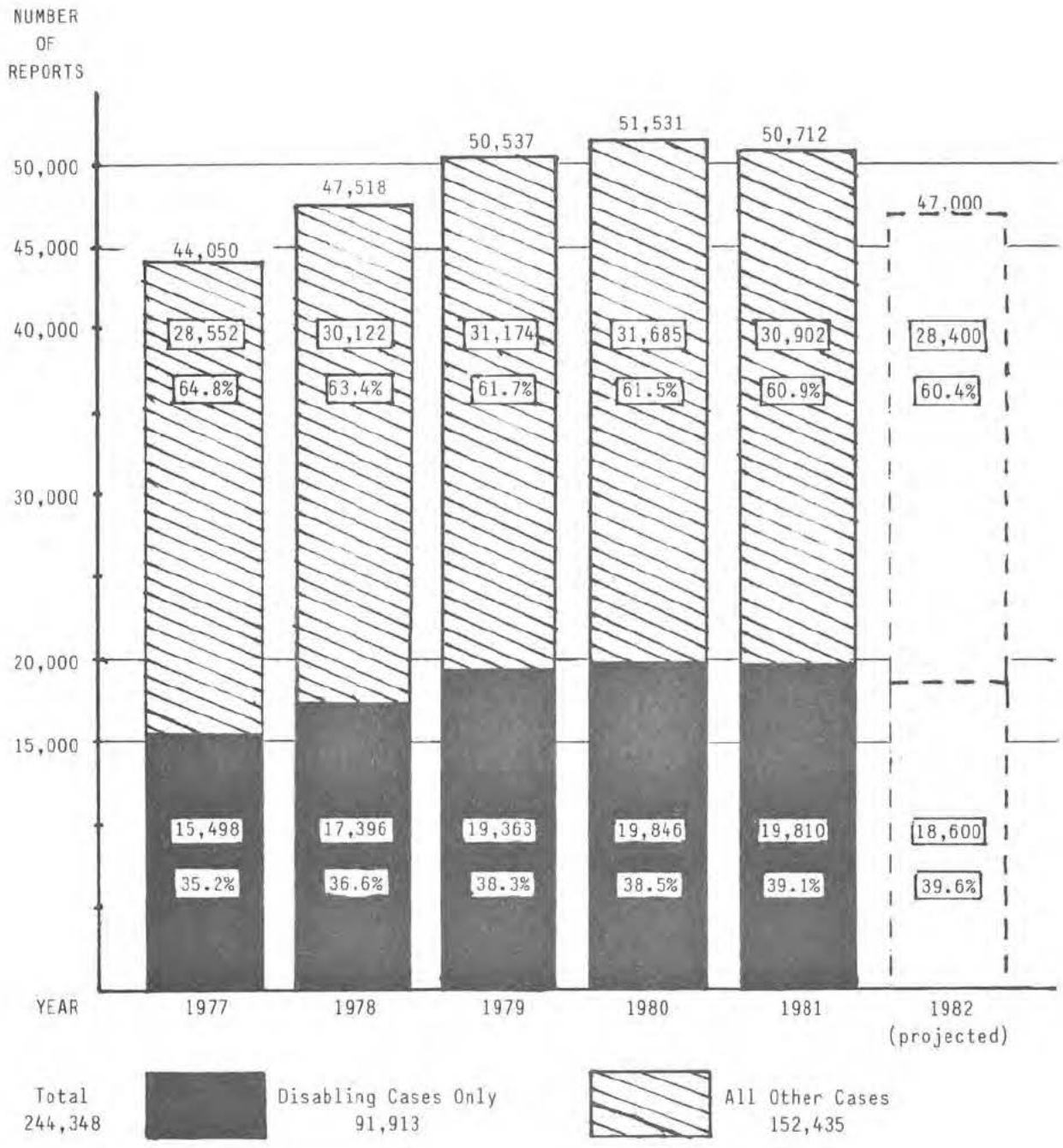


Figure 1 represents the number of First Reports for the past five years and a projection for 1982 using current data. The blackened portion represents only cases involving Disabling injuries (those leading to one or more days of work lost beyond the date of injury or diagnosis). The striped portion represents both mandatory, nondisabling cases and what are known as voluntary cases. (The voluntary cases are those that neither resulted in lost work time nor involved medical expense). Fatalities are included in the striped portion because of the presence of a significant number of highly contested heart attack fatality cases.

Of principle interest is the fact that the total number of cases has varied over the last three years, but the number of Disabling reports has remained quite stable. This results in a progressively higher percentage of Disabling reports over the five-year period. This may reflect one or a combination of two things: (1) employers are filing a smaller proportion of voluntary reports which are classified Nondisabling and/or (2) injuries and illnesses that occur are more likely to cause lost time. If the first theory alone is true, then there is no problem because the number of superfluous reports is being reduced. If the latter is true, however, then the entire makeup of the Workers' Compensation Commission's caseload is progressing towards more serious cases, likely leading to a greater number of contested claims. The bottom line is that any rise in business activity could accelerate the increase in disabling cases. The effect on Commission caseloads and on already high workers' compensation insurance rates would be significant.

PART I

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INJURED OR ILL WORKER

SEX

As shown in Table 1, males account for a little over three-fourths of All work-related injuries and illnesses reported to the Maine Workers' Compensation Commission. They also account for a similar percentage of the Disabling injuries and illnesses and 100% of Fatalities reports for 1981. However, men make up only 57.8% of the work force. In our 1980 publication, the conclusion was drawn that the great disparity between the percent of workers and the percent of cases for each sex was most likely due to the job categories they generally fill. In focusing on areas where men and women work in the same environment doing the same work activities, the statistics between the two sexes tend to be similar.

TABLE 1. -- AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT & NUMBER OF REPORTS BY SEX
MAINE, 1981

Sex	Total Employment*		Reports of Injury or Illness					
			All		Disabling**		Fatal	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Workers	472,000	100.0%	50,712	100.0%	19,810	100.0%	51	100.0%
Male	273,000	57.8	37,809	74.6	14,959	75.5	51	100.0
Female	200,000	42.4	12,903	25.4	4,851	24.5	0	0.0

*SOURCE: Division of Economic Analysis and Research, Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Labor. These employment statistics include Federal workers that make up about 2% of Maine's work force.

**Injuries or illnesses resulting in one or more lost workdays.

OCCUPATION

Occupation relates most closely to the activity an employee performs, and secondarily, to the environment in which it is performed. Along with length of service, it is probably one of the greatest determinants of an employee's likelihood for injury or illness. Of course, occupation is somewhat correlated with length of service since in many firms the occupational level is determined by how long the worker has been working there.

TABLE 2. -- OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS, NUMBER & PERCENT OF REPORTS ALL & DISABLING, MAINE, 1981

Occupational Group	Reports			
	All		Disabling	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
ALL OCCUPATIONS	50,712	100.0%	19,810	100.0%
Operatives, except Transport	14,894	29.4	5,949	30.0
Craft & Kindred Workers	10,792	21.3	3,792	19.1
Laborers, except Farm	8,533	16.8	3,992	19.8
Service Workers	7,029	13.9	2,591	13.1
Clerical Workers	2,772	5.5	989	5.0
Transport Operatives	2,561	5.1	1,266	6.4
Professional/Technical	2,070	4.1	538	2.7
Managers and Administrators	1,173	2.3	364	1.8
Sales Workers	404	.8	146	.7
Farm Workers	349	.7	203	1.0
Private Household Workers	18	.0	9	.0
Unknown Occupations	117	.2	41	.2

Table 2 shows a ranking of Occupational Groups by the number of All reports submitted. Operatives, except Transport and Craft Workers alone make up about one-half of All reports. Laborers, except Farm, while third in the list for All injuries and illnesses, moves up to replace Craft Workers in the Disabling ranking.

Occupational Rates, 1980

In the October, 1981 edition of the Monthly Labor Review[1], Norman Root and Deborah Sebastian of the Office of Occupational Safety & Health Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor developed a methodology for comparing relative risk among occupations. They noted marked differences between occupational categories and even occupations within categories. Using 1980 data, Table 3 utilizes their methodology for the State of Maine. The occupational groups are ranked by the ratio that results from dividing the percent of reports for All cases by the percent of employment. A ratio of 1.00 would mean

[1] Norman Root & Deborah Sebastian. "BLS Develops Measure of Job Risk by Occupation:, Monthly Labor Review, (October 1981), pp. 26-30.

the percentage of employment is equal to the percentage of reports for the group, while a ratio greater than 1.00 means the occupation is more hazardous and less than 1.00, less hazardous. As you can see, none of the nine groups is very close to the 1.00 figure.

TABLE 3. — PERCENT OF AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT & REPORTS & COMPUTED RATIOS ALL & DISABLING, MAINE. 1980

Occupational Groups	Percent of Average* Employment	All Cases Percent of Total	All Cases Ratio	Disabling Cases Percent of Total	Disabling Cases Ratio
ALL OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS	100.0%	100.0%	1.0	100.0%	1.0
Laborers, except Farm	8.0	19.4	2.43	22.8	2.85
Operatives, except Transport	13.5	28.2	2.09	29.4	2.18
Craft & Kindred Workers	13.0	22.2	1.71	19.0	1.46
Transport Operatives	3.9	5.0	1.28	6.6	1.69
Service Workers	17.0	13.3	.78	12.3	.72
Clerical Workers	16.5	5.3	.32	4.8	.29
Managers & Administrators	8.4	2.2	.26	1.7	.20
Professional & Technical	14.6	3.6	.25	2.4	.16
Sales Workers	5.3	1.0	.19	.9	.17

NOTE: All data excludes self-employed and family members and Federal workers, all of whom are exempt from Maine Workers' Compensation law, and farm and domestic workers who are only partially covered.

*Computed from figures provided by the Division of Economic Analysis & Research, Maine Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Labor.

The greatest rate, that for the Laborers, except Farm category, is about 17 times greater than that of the smallest, Sales Workers. The dividing characteristic for those above and below the ratio of 1.00 seems to be the activity and environmental distinction. Those groups who ratio is above 1.00 work in changing environments with larger and more powerful machines or faster and stronger physical activity. Those in the group below 1.00 have stable environments and work with smaller, less powerful machines, and perform less, or slower and weaker, physical activity. In sum, the environment seems to be the key to occupational hazardousness. This becomes evident when looking at occupations within the groups.

When compared to national data, all categories are on the same side of the 1.00 benchmark. The actual ratios differed, however. This is perhaps due to the variation in Maine's industrial mix as compared to the national average.

TABLE 4. -- PERCENT OF AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT AND FIRST REPORTS AND COMPUTED RATIOS, ALL AND DISABLING, MAINE, 1980

Occupation	Employment*	Reports			
		All		Disabling	
	401,463	51,803		19,991	
	Percent	Percent	Ratio	Percent	Ratio
All Occupations	100.0 %	100.0 %	1.0	100.0 %	1.0
Professional/Technical	14.58	3.63	.25	2.51	.17
Registered Nurses	1.53	.80	.52	.48	.31
Engineering & Science Technicians	.89	.42	.47	.30	.34
Managers & Administrators	8.43	2.16	.26	1.71	.20
Restaurant & Bar Managers	.36	.29	.81	.23	.64
Sales Managers & Department Heads, Retail	.27	.68	2.52	.55	2.04
Sales Workers	5.33	.96	.18	.88	.17
Clerical & Kindred	16.46	5.30	.32	4.84	.29
Shipping & Receiving Clerks	.39	.47	1.21	.48	1.23
Stock Clerks, Storekeepers	.76	2.00	2.63	1.89	2.49
Craft & Kindred	12.98	22.20	1.71	19.02	1.47
Carpenters & Apprentices	1.10	2.54	2.31	2.49	2.26
Blue Collar Supervisors	1.63	3.03	1.86	2.01	1.23
Mechanics & Repairmen	2.73	5.48	2.01	4.80	1.76
Plumbers, Pipefitters, & Apprentices	.55	1.45	2.64	1.07	1.95
Operatives, Except Transport	13.47	28.11	2.09	29.33	2.18
Assemblers	1.44	1.26	.88	1.13	.78
Packers & Wrappers, Except Retail	1.38	1.93	1.40	2.45	1.78
Sawyers	.26	.94	3.62	1.05	4.04
Welders & Flame Cutters	.46	1.71	3.72	1.36	2.95
Sewers & Stitchers	2.21	1.95	.88	2.23	1.01
Shoemaking Machine Operatives	.68	1.55	2.28	1.89	2.78
Transport Equipment Operatives	3.86	5.03	1.30	6.60	1.71
Delivery & Route Drivers	.91	1.62	1.78	2.24	2.46
Forklift & Tow Motor Operators	.45	.54	1.20	.59	1.31
Truck Drivers	1.82	2.62	1.44	3.40	1.87
Laborers, Except Farm	8.03	19.34	2.41	22.74	2.83
Construction Laborers	.79	2.98	3.77	3.16	4.00
Woodsmen	.42	2.69	6.40	4.34	10.33
Freight Material Handlers, Stock Handlers, Warehouse Laborers	1.03	4.20	4.08	4.98	4.83
Service Workers, Except Household	16.98	13.27	.78	12.36	.73
Nursing Aides, Orderlies, CNA's	2.08	2.25	1.08	2.11	1.01
Practical Nurses, LPN's	.67	.45	.67	.39	.58
Guards & Watchmen	.65	.50	.77	.45	.69
Firemen**	.32	1.01	3.16	.89	2.78
Policemen	.61	1.19	1.95	1.16	1.90

NOTE: All data excludes Federal employees, farm, and domestic workers.

*Calculated from data provided by the Division of Economic Analysis & Research, Maine Bureau of Employment Security.

**Volunteer firemen would not be reflected in employment figure, thereby making the ratio artificially high.

A look at Sales Managers and Department Heads shows a ratio of 2.52 while the average ratio for its occupational group is only .26. Similarly, Stock Clerks and Storekeepers, Nurses Aides, Orderlies, and CNA's, Firemen and Policemen are all occupations with a ratio of over 1.00 in occupational groups under 1.00. These also are in relatively unstable and/or active work environments.

On the other hand, there also are some safer occupations in relatively dangerous occupation groups. For instance, Assemblers and Sewers and Stitchers in the Operatives group were relatively safe. These are more stable work environments and the movements in the work place tend to be more consistent and less strenuous.

A comparison of national and Maine data for the individual occupations showed some occupation ratios matched exactly, while others actually had opposite relationships. All but a few, however, had a relationship to the group ratios that was similar for both the State and national data.

AGE

FIGURE 2. -- AGE OF INJURED & ILL WORKERS, NUMBER OF REPORTS, ALL & DISABLING, MAINE, 1981

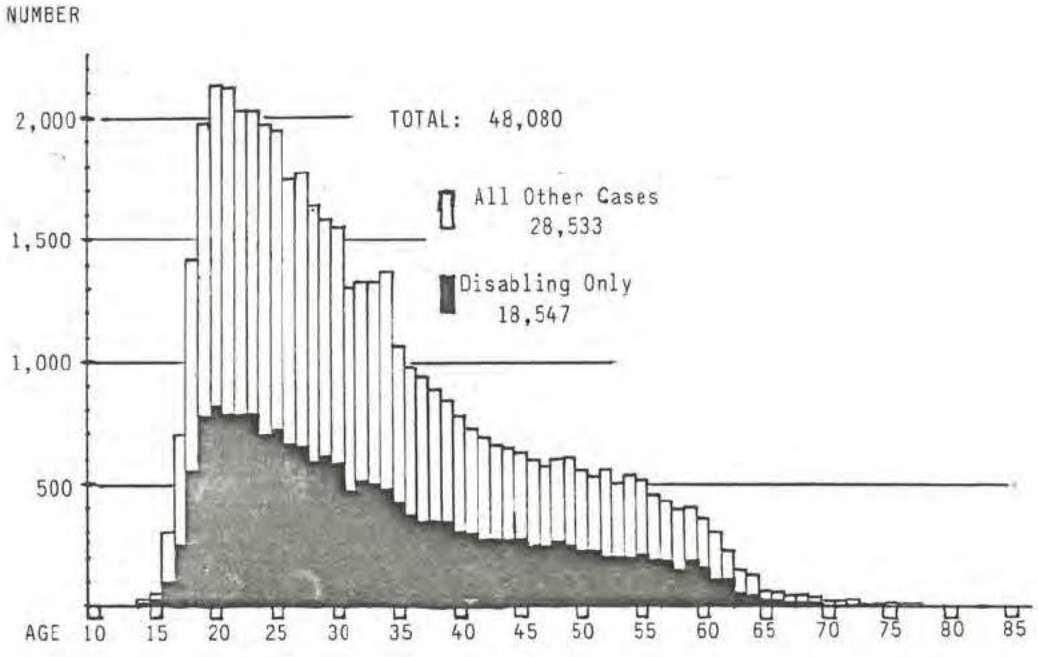


Figure 2 depicts the number of All and Disabling cases for each age (at last birthday) at the time of the incident. The relationship of injuries and illnesses to age appears to follow employment and experience patterns. The employment patterns are reflected in the great increase in the number of reports from age 15 to 20 as teenagers come of age for work, and again at the other end of the age spectrum where a great decrease takes place from age 55 to 65 -- retirement age. The curve in between those points is more interesting. Of course, it too would be affected by employment. For instance, the bulge between ages 30 and 35 correspond to the post-war baby boom and is likely to be due to a larger number of people employed in that age group simply because the age group is larger. Except for that, there is a progressively decreasing slope -- a quite smooth backwards "J" curve. This slope is most likely due to the experience factor, the fact that a younger worker is likely to: (1) have had less experience on that particular job, (2) have had less experience on any job, and (3) have an occupation that exposes him or her to a more hazardous work environment.

The latter is illustrated by the following table where, for different occupational categories, there are different average ages of those injured.

TABLE 5. -- AVERAGE AGE OF INJURED & ILL WORKERS BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY ALL & DISABLING CASES, MAINE, 1981

Occupational Group	Average Age of Worker	
	All Cases	Disabling Cases
Laborers, Except Farm	31.0	31.3
Farm Workers	32.1	33.2
Operatives, Except Transport	32.3	32.9
Clerical	32.9	33.8
Service Workers	33.2	34.2
ALL WORKERS	33.5	33.9
Professional/Technical	34.7	36.9
Transport Operatives	36.0	36.8
Sales Workers	36.0	38.2
Craft & Kindred Workers	36.1	36.1
Managers/Administrators	37.7	37.9
Private Household Workers	47.7	51.6

Of interest is that the average age of the Disabling worker is higher than that of All workers for all but one of the occupational categories indicating that, though younger workers tend to get injured or ill more often, older workers may be injured or ill more seriously or may be more incapacitated

by an injury or illness. This would be in accord with a study done using national SDS data by Norman Root[1].

LENGTH OF SERVICE

FIGURE 3. -- LENGTH OF SERVICE, NUMBER IN MONTHS & YEARS
FOR ALL & DISABLING CASES, MAINE, 1981

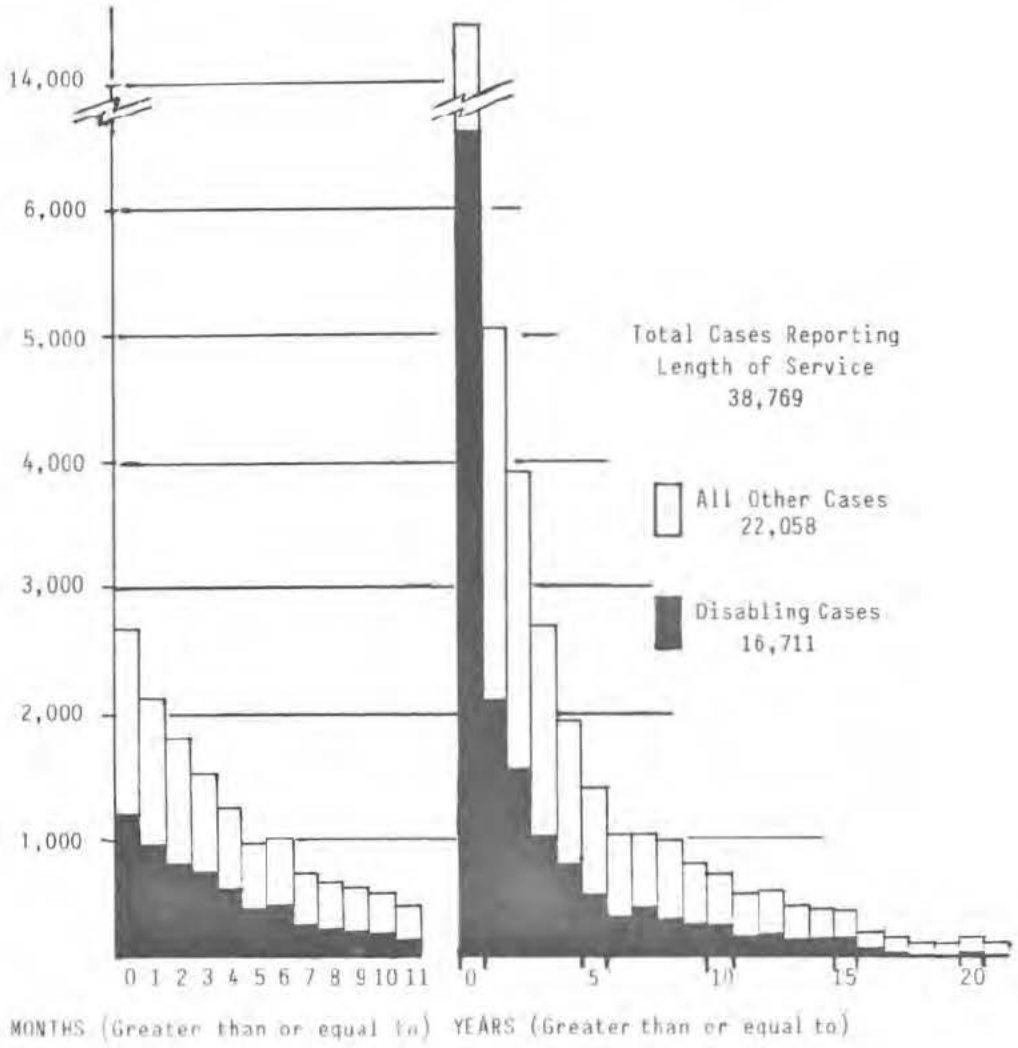


Figure 3 portrays how long injured and ill workers had been working for their employers when the incidents occurred. The left-hand portion of the figure is depicted in months, the right half in years. More than one-half of All and Disabling Cases whose reports listed any length-of-service information

[1]Norman Root, "Injuries at Work are Fewer Among Older Employees", Monthly Labor Review, (March 1981), pp. 30-34.

showed less than two years. This means 50 percent of those injured or ill had yet to complete the second year on the job when the report was filed[1]. This figure strongly stresses the need for closer supervision and as much training as possible for the new worker.

Table 6 offers some ideas of the differences in median lengths of service of injured workers to all workers for occupational groups.

TABLE 6. -- MEDIAN LENGTHS OF SERVICE, INJURED & ILL WORKERS, MAINE, 1981: AND ALL WORKERS, UNITED STATES, 1978

	Median Length of Service			
	Male		Female	
Occupational Group	Maine Inj. & Ill	U.S. All Workers*	Maine Inj. & Ill	U.S. All Workers*
All Groups	2.1	4.5	1.7	2.6
Professional/Technical	4.0	4.8	2.3	3.6
Managers/Administrators	5.1	5.9	4.2	3.6
Sales Workers	3.1	3.6	2.0**	1.6
Clerical & Kindred	2.2	4.7	2.3	2.6
Craft & Kindred Workers	3.0	4.9	2.5	2.7
Operatives, except Transport	1.9	3.6	1.7	3.5
Transport Equipment Operatives	2.9	3.7	3.3**	1.6
Laborers, except Farm	.9	1.6	1.1	1.6
Service Workers	2.1	2.5	1.2	1.6
Farm Laborers & Supervisors	1.1	2.7	.1**	3.6

*From: Sekscenski, Edward S., Op. Cit.

**Under 100 cases and therefore subject to larger fluctuations from year to year.

For all but the female Sales Workers and Transport Equipment Operatives, the median for the injured Maine workers is less than the median for All U. S. Workers. Maine medians for those two exceptions are both calculated from fewer than 100 cases and are likely to have large fluctuations from year to year, making generalizations less accurate. Also, the female employment of those occupational categories is smaller than in the others.

[1] In January, 1978 the Current Population Survey asked its respondents how long they'd been at their current job or business. The median (50% over, 50% under) for all workers was 3.6 years. See Edward S. Sekscenski, "Job Tenure Declines as Work Force Changes", Monthly Labor Review (Bureau of Labor Statistics, December, 1979) and Job Tenure Declines as Work Force Changes, Special Labor Force Report 235, Ibid.

The table may also indicate that those employees with shorter lengths of service tend to have more dangerous jobs, since promotion into a less dangerous position is usually linked to company longevity. A look at average lengths of service of each occupational category for injured and ill workers in Maine is in Table 7.

TABLE 7. -- AVERAGE LENGTH OF SERVICE, ALL CASES, MAINE, 1981

Occupational Category	Average Length of Service (Years)
Managers/Administrators	7.6
Craft & Kindred Workers	6.1
Sales Workers	5.7
Transport Operatives	5.6
Professional/Technical	5.4
All Occupations	4.6
Clerical Workers	4.4
Operatives, Except Transport	4.2
Unknown Occupations	3.9
Private Household Workers	3.7
Service Workers	3.6
Farm Workers	3.3
Laborers, except Farm	3.1

Notice that those occupational groups above the mean average of 4.6 years tend to be those for which skill or experience is more important. Those below the mean, with the exception of the Clerical group, tend to be entry-level groups.

PART II

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE FIRM

OWNERSHIP

The importance of a breakdown of cases by ownership is that there are different jurisdictions for compliance and inspections. In Maine, private industry falls under the jurisdiction of the U. S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), while employers in the public domain (state and local governments) are under the jurisdiction of the Safety Division of the Maine Bureau of Labor Standards and of the Division of Health Engineering of the Bureau of Health. There is, therefore, an administrative interest in keeping the public and private sectors separate.

The activities of each sector are widely divergent. For instance, the private sector has a great deal of manufacturing while the public sector has virtually none. For this reason, a comparison of employment to report percentages may lead to false judgment as to the performance of the enforcing agencies. The figures do, however, show the relative workloads of the respective health and safety authorities.

TABLE 8. — PERCENT AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT & PERCENT REPORTS BY OWNERSHIP, MAINE, 1981

Ownership Reports Listing:	Average Nonfarm Employment*		Reports of Injuries and Illnesses**			
			All		Disabling	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
ALL EMPLOYERS	399,300	100.0%	50,118	100.0%	19,508	100.0%
Private Employers	334,500	83.8	44,886	89.6	17,510	89.8
Public Employers	64,800	16.2	5,232	10.4	1,998	10.2
Local Government	(42,800)	(10.6)	(3,218)	(6.4)	(1,283)	(6.6)
State Government	(22,500)	(5.6)	(2,014)	(4.0)	(715)	(3.7)

*SOURCE: Division of Economic Analysis and Research, Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Labor.

**Excludes private agriculture.

INDUSTRY

The Industry Classification relates to the activity of the firm and offers a key to the general work environment to which the worker was exposed. Table 9 compares percent average employment to percent of reports for major industrial divisions.

TABLE 9. -- AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT & REPORTS, NUMBER & PERCENT
BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL DIVISIONS, MAINE, 1981

Industry Division	Average Employment*		Reports of Injuries and Illnesses					
			All			Disabling		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Ratio	Number	Percent	Ratio
ALL DIVISIONS	399,300	100.0%	50,118	100.0%	1.0	19,508	100.0%	1.0
Manufacturing	112,800	28.2	22,967	45.6	1.6	9,109	46.7	1.7
Services	79,100	19.8	6,695	13.4	.7	2,192	11.2	.6
Retail Trade	69,900	17.5	5,441	10.9	.6	2,172	11.1	.6
Construction	17,300	4.3	5,212	10.4	2.4	1,984	10.2	2.4
Wholesale Trade	18,800	4.7	2,399	4.8	1.0	1,041	5.3	1.1
Trans. & Pub. Utilities	18,500	4.6	1,737	3.5	.8	829	4.2	.9
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	17,000	4.3	396	.8	.2	160	.8	.2
Mining & Other	1,100	.3	39	.1	.3	23	.1	.3
State & Local Gov't.	64,800	16.2	5,232	10.4	.6	1,998	10.2	.6

NOTE: All figures exclude Agriculture and Federal workers.

*SOURCE: Division of Economic Analysis and Research, Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Labor.

The ratio calculated by dividing the percent of reports by the percent of employment is not meant to be a rate. It is not as precise as rates calculated in the Occupational Safety and Health program which takes into account hours worked (exposure time) and is better suited for inter-industry and inter-firm comparisons[1]. What the ratios here indicate is that, taking into account their average employment, there are industries that generate more than or less than their share of first reports. If all Industry Divisions were equally safe, one that had 10 percent of average employment would have 10 percent of the injuries and illnesses. As shown in Figure 9, only the Wholesale Trade Division is close to the 1.0 figure. Manufacturing and Construction are relatively more hazardous, both having high ratios of reports to employment. Conversely, the Services, Retail Trade, and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate Divisions appear relatively safe. State and Local Government figures are deceptive because of the wide range of work environments included, ranging from highway repairs to office work. Table 10 provides a closer look at the Manufacturing Division's ten largest Industry Groups arranged in order of number of All reports.

[1]Publication entitled Occupational Injuries & Illnesses in Maine, 1981 is available free of charge from the Division of Research & Statistics, Maine Bureau of Labor Standards, State House Station #45, Augusta, ME 04333.

TABLE 10. -- AVERAGE EMLOYMENT & REPORTS, NUMBER & PERCENT
BY SELECTED MANUFACTURING GROUPS, MAINE, 1981

Manufacturer	Average Employment*		Reports of Injuries and Illnesses					
			All			Disabling		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Ratio	Number	Percent	Ratio
ALL MANUFACTURING	112,800	28.2%	22,979	45.5%	1.6	9,114	46.3%	1.6
Lumber & Wood	13,300	3.3	4,499	8.9	2.7	1,009	10.2	3.1
Leather	21,100	5.3	4,151	8.2	1.5	1,754	8.9	1.7
Paper	18,400	4.6	3,981	7.9	1.7	1,511	7.7	1.7
Food	9,200	2.3	2,421	4.8	2.1	1,102	5.6	2.4
Textiles	8,100	2.0	1,737	3.4	1.7	603	3.1	1.6
Transportation Equipment	8,900	2.2	1,160	2.3	1.0	333	1.7	.8
Fabricated Metals	4,100	1.0	1,158	2.3	2.3	448	2.3	2.3
Machinery	4,100	1.0	928	1.8	1.8	303	1.5	1.5
Electric & Electronic Equipment	7,800	2.0	828	1.6	.8	268	1.4	.7
Rubber & Plastics	3,800	1.0	551	1.1	1.1	192	1.0	1.0
ALL OTHER MANUFACTURING	14,100	3.5	1,565	3.1	.9	588	3.0	.9

*Division of Economic Analysis and Research, Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Labor.

Of the ten, only one, Electric & Electronic Equipment, has a smaller share of injuries and illnesses than its average employment. All other selected groups had higher or equal percents of All reports than the percentage of average employment.

INSURANCE TYPE

The Insurance Type indicates how an injured or ill worker's firm was covered under the Workers' Compensation Act. Under the Act, a firm must provide insurance coverage to its workers either by purchasing it from a private insurance firm or by "self-insuring". The self-insured firms may be bonded individually or through a group. Each method requires separate and rigid assurance by the firms of their ability to assume financial responsibilities. Self-insured firms, therefore, tend to be large if individual or many if in a group.

Because there are vast differences in size and activities among the firms in the insurance categories, any attempt to correlate Insurance Type to the incidence of injuries and illnesses would be misleading. What Insurance Type can tell us, however, is that most firms' cases were covered by private insurers, and that all but a few cases were covered by some type of insurance.

TABLE 11. -- REPORTS, NUMBER & PERCENT BY INSURANCE TYPE, MAINE, 1981

Insurance Method	All Reports		Disabling Reports	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
ALL	50,712	100.0%	19,810	100.0%
Private	39,068	77.0	15,313	77.3
Self-Insured	10,823	21.3	4,089	20.6
Not Insured	821	1.6	408	2.1

LOCATION

Location is broken down into 18 categories: the 16 counties and an "Out-of-Country" and an "Other State" code. Statistics utilizing county codes are best for showing where work injuries and illnesses are likely to occur, all information of interest to hospitals and health clinics.

Differences in percentages of reports of injuries and illnesses and average employment are most likely due to counties' industrial mixes. In addition, there may be a few cases where individual firms that have unusual safety and health environments and/or activities within a county produce this effect.

TABLE 12. -- PERCENT EMPLOYMENT AND REPORTS AND RATIOS, BY COUNTY, ALL & DISABLING, MAINE, 1981

COUNTY	Average Employment* (Percent)	Reports**			
		All		Disabling	
		Percent	Ratio	Percent	Ratio
ALL COUNTIES	100.0%	100.0%	1.0	100.0%	1.0
Androscoggin	10.6	9.3	.9	8.4	.8
Aroostook	6.0	6.3	1.1	7.1	1.2
Cumberland	25.9	23.0	.9	22.8	.9
Franklin	2.7	3.5	1.3	4.1	1.5
Hancock	3.0	2.8	.9	2.8	.9
Kennebec	10.4	8.3	.8	8.4	.8
Knox	2.7	2.6	1.0	2.2	.8
Lincoln	1.2	1.1	.9	1.0	.8
Oxford	3.8	5.4	1.4	5.6	1.5
Penobscot	13.2	13.5	1.0	14.7	1.1
Piscataquis	1.2	2.1	1.8	2.3	1.9
Sagadahoc	3.3	1.7	.5	1.6	.5
Somerset	3.2	5.9	1.8	5.7	1.8
Waldo	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.5	1.1
Washington	1.8	2.5	1.4	2.3	1.3
York	9.6	9.6	1.0	8.2	.9
Other States		1.1		1.2	
Out of County		.0		.0	

*Figures are calculated from data from: County Business Patterns, 1980, Maine (Bureau of Census: 1981). Excludes government, railroads, self-employed, & family members and is classified by job location, not residence of worker.

**Location where incident occurred.

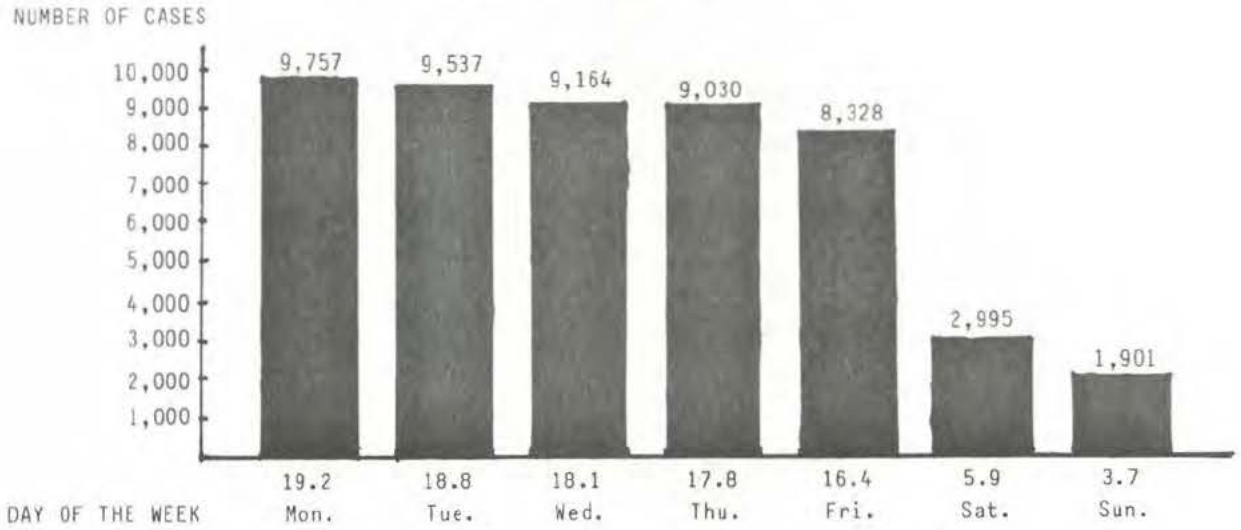
PART III

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INCIDENT

DAY OF THE WEEK

Much of the variation in number of injuries and illnesses reported from one day of the week to another is due to variations in the level of overall work activity, especially when comparing a weekday to a Saturday or a Sunday. Monday has the greatest number of injuries and illnesses with 10,071 or 19.5 percent of All reports. If Monday is listed as the first day of the week, there is a continuous decline in the number of reports.

FIGURE 4. -- DAY OF THE WEEK, NUMBER & PERCENT FOR ALL CASES, MAINE, 1981



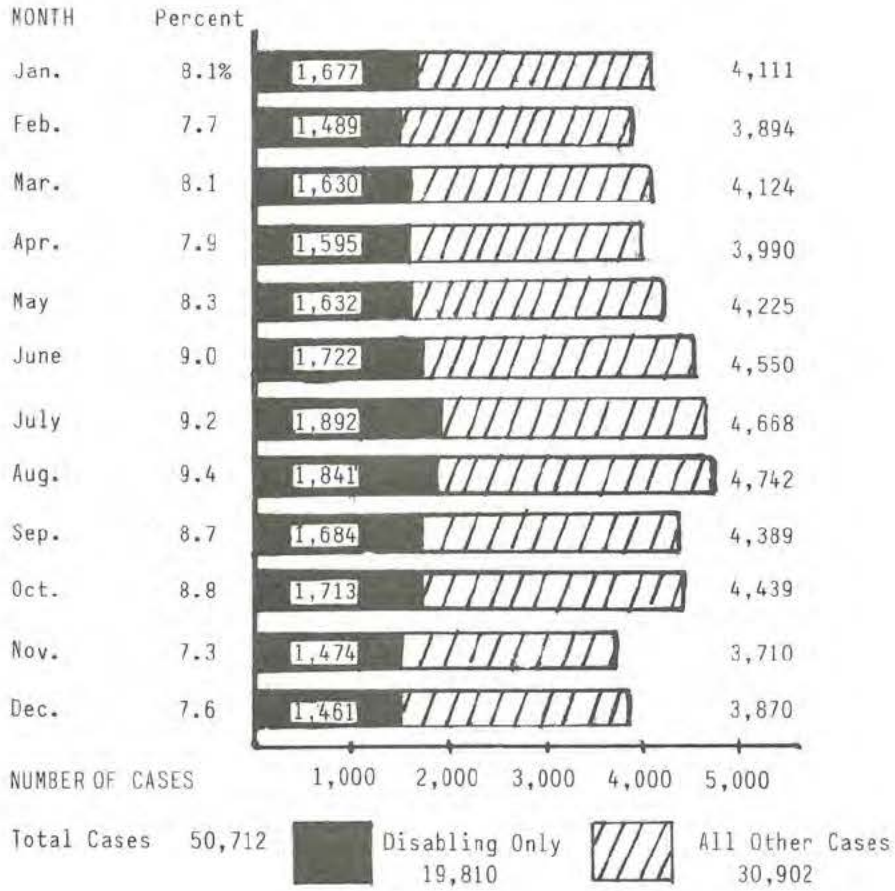
Obviously, there are fewer incidents reported on the weekends. Saturdays show comparatively little activity in the Construction, Manufacturing, and the Transportation and Public Utilities Divisions. (Less than five percent of those Industry Division injuries and illnesses occurred on that day of the week.) Sunday is even slower. Only the Retail Trade, Services, and the Public Sector (State and Local Government) reported over five percent of All their injuries and illnesses on that day.

MONTH

The number of reports by month shows relatively small variations that can be explained for the most part by the seasonal nature of some of the major industries in the State. Additionally, there are injuries and illnesses that

are seasonal; slips on ice in the winter are replaced by heat exhaustion in the summer, for example. The resulting pattern of these variations is bimodal with a summer and winter bulge.

FIGURE 5. -- MONTH IN WHICH INCIDENT OCCURRED, NUMBER & PERCENT OF ALL & DISABLING CASES, MAINE, 1981



TIME OF ACCIDENT

Time-of-day incident occurred is tabulated for injuries only; illnesses are omitted. For obvious reasons, the majority of the injuries are clustered between 6:30 A.M. and 4:30 P.M. Figure 6 shows a bimodal pattern, with a peak around 10:00 A.M. and a second high at about 2:00 P.M. Increments for Figure 6 are in half-hours since major breaks are usually at least that long and shifts tend to end on the half hour. The phenomenon of a lower second half-hour for each hour of the day may be due to the person reporting the incident rounding off the time of the accident to the hour. Reports listing a time on the hour are included in the first half-hour.

FIGURE 6. -- TIME OF DAY ACCIDENT OCCURRED, BY HALF HOURS
ALL & DISABLING CASES, MAINE, 1981

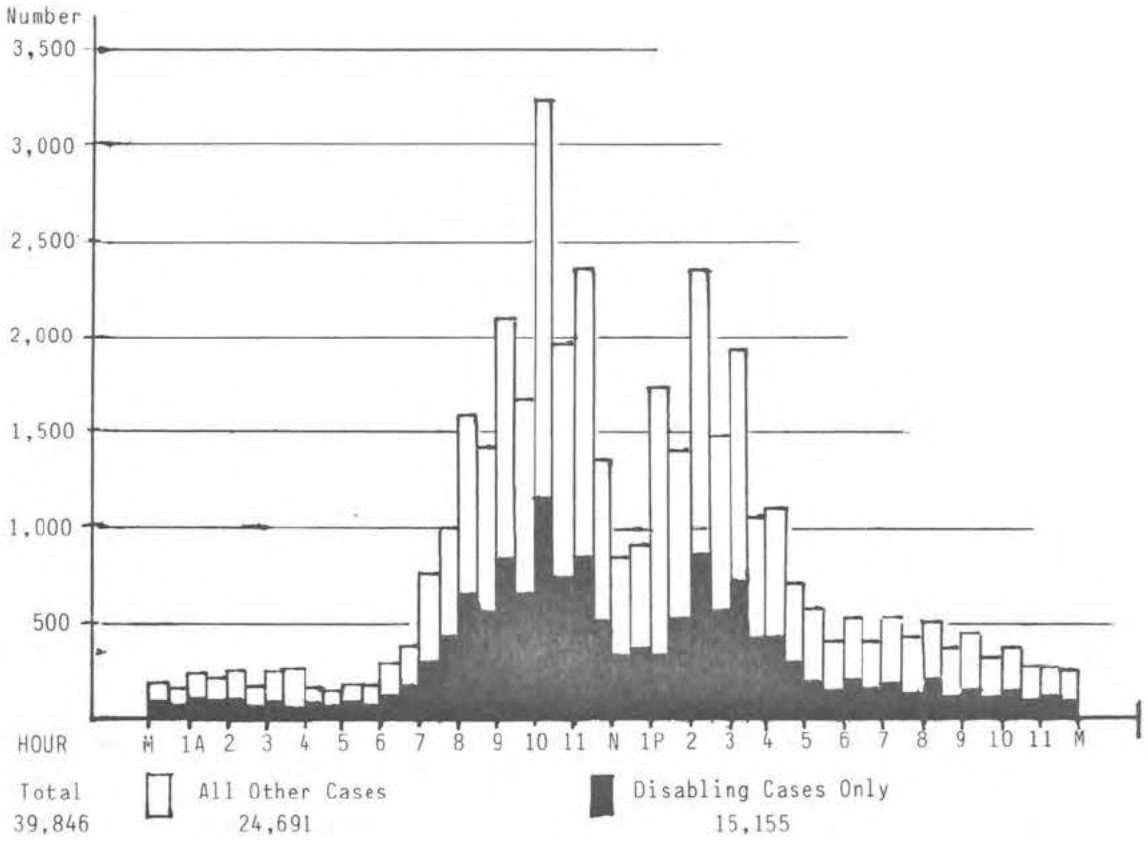
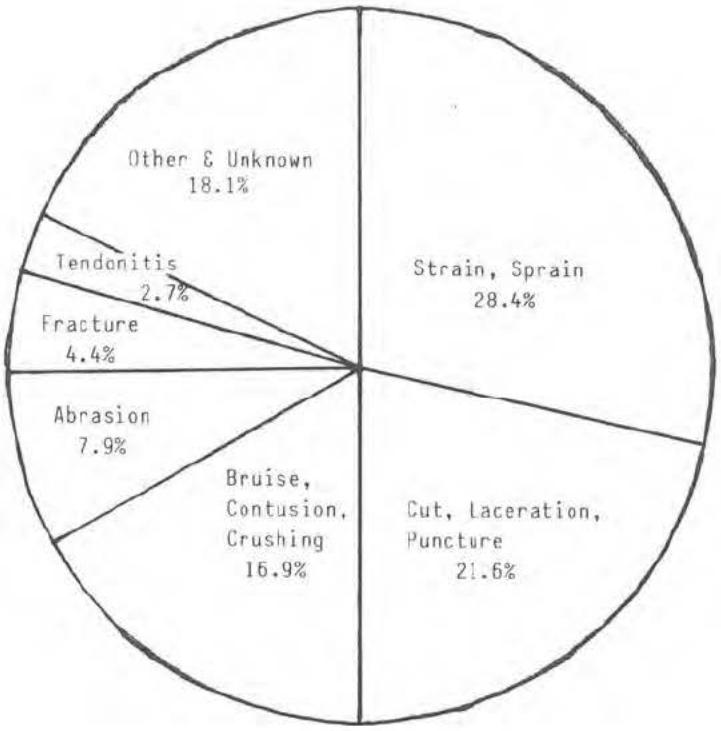


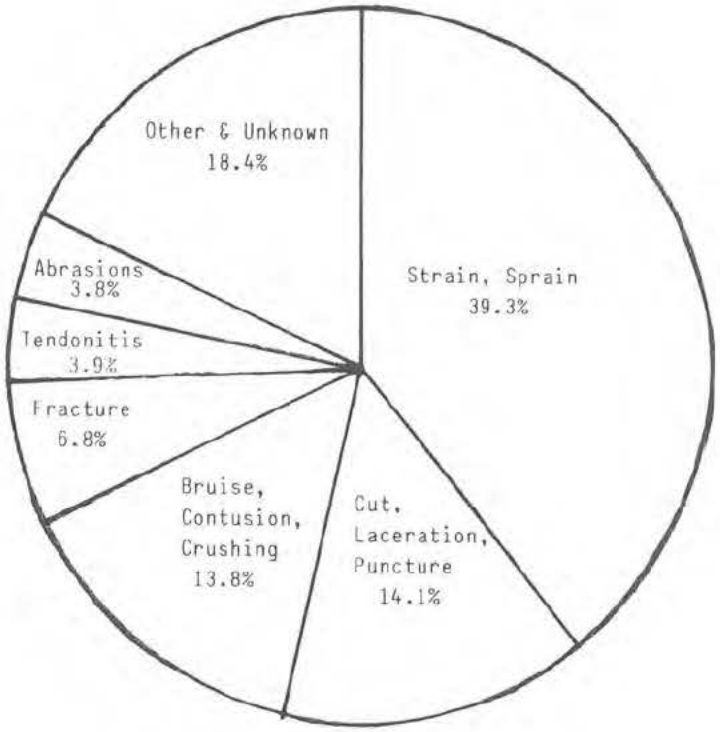
FIGURE 7. -- NATURE OF INJURY OR ILLNESS, PERCENT OF CASES
ALL & DISABLING, MAINE, 1981

ALL CASES
50,712



Injury or Illness	Number
ALL INJURIES & ILLNESSES	50,712
Strain, Sprain	14,380
Cut, Laceration, Puncture	10,966
Bruise, Contusion, Crushing	8,574
Abrasion	4,000
Fracture	2,213
Tendonitis	1,377
Heat Burn	1,253
Dermatitis	969
Chemical Burn	747
Multiple Injuries	671
All Other	5,562

DISABLING CASES
19,810



Injury or Illness	Number
DISABLING INJURIES & ILLNESSES	19,810
Strain, Sprain	7,789
Cut, Laceration, Puncture	2,796
Bruise, Contusion, Crushing	2,727
Fracture	1,345
Tendonitis	773
Abrasion	744
Heat Burn	430
Hernia	412
Multiple Injuries	298
Dermatitis	249
Dislocation	232
All Other	2,015

NATURE OF INJURY OR ILLNESS

Figure 7 shows the relative proportion of reports for All cases and Disabling cases by selected Natures. A full half of the reports cited a Nature of "Strains" or "Cuts, Lacerations". Among Disabling cases, these two Natures account for an even higher percentage. The dramatic increase in importance of Strains, Sprains (28.4 to 39.3%) stems from the fact that 54.2% of these incidents resulted in lost workdays, compared to the average of 39.1% for all Natures. On the other hand, the Cuts, Lacerations category shows a considerable decrease in relative importance. Only 25.5% of those cases resulted in a Disability.

The third largest category, Bruises, Contusions, Crushing shows only a minor change between the two displays. Thereafter, Fractures move up in frequency to replace Abrasions in the Disabling chart, most likely because included in the Abrasion category are a large number of eye abrasions that seldom result in lost time. Almost two-thirds of the Fractures resulted in disabling reports while only 18.6 percent of the Abrasions resulted in a day or more of lost work time.

Occupational Illnesses

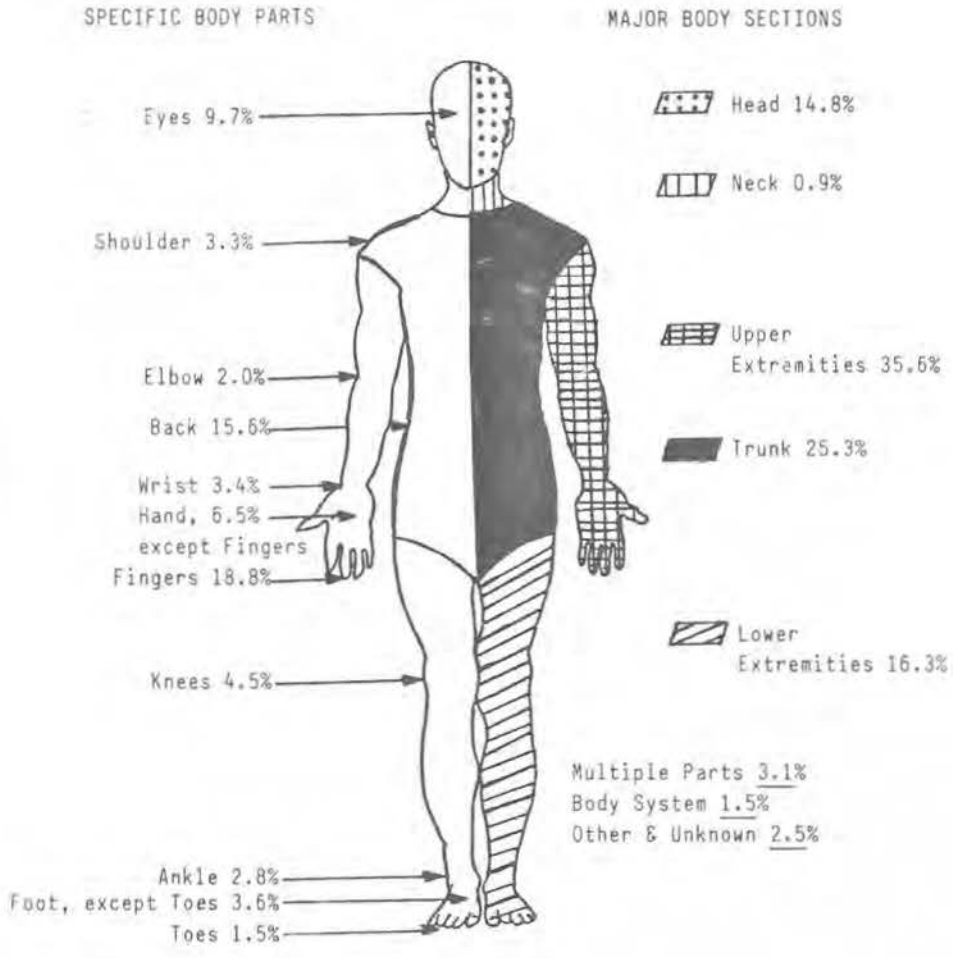
Natures that could be classified as Occupational Illnesses were listed in 3,544 cases or 7.0% of All cases. The most significant illnesses are "Inflammation of the Joints, Tendons, and Muscles" (injuries from overexertion over too long a period of time rather than because of too much at once) and Dermatitis (skin eruptions). Table 13 ranks the illnesses by number of reports.

TABLE 13. -- NUMBER OF ILLNESSES, NUMBER & PERCENT OF ALL & DISABLING CASES, MAINE, 1981

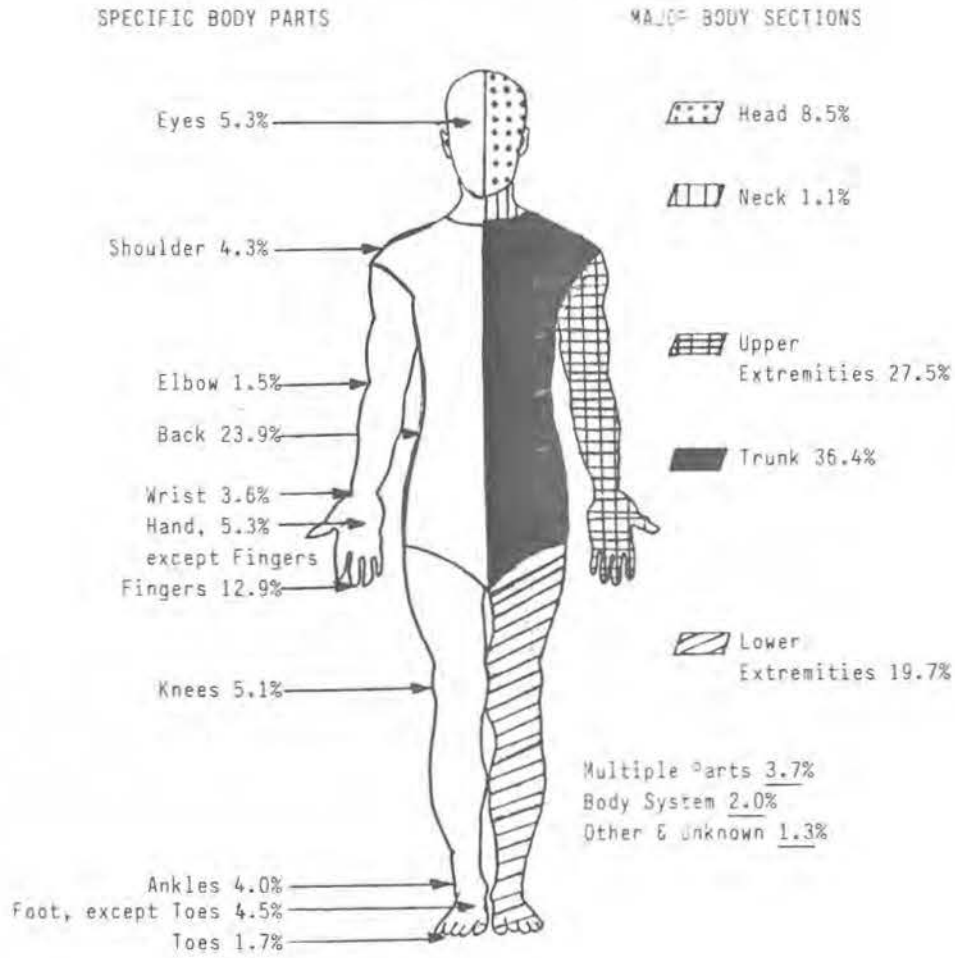
ALL			DISABLING		
ILLNESS	Number	Percent	ILLNESS	Number	Percent
TOTAL	3,544	100.0%	TOTAL	1,592	100.0%
Inflammation of Joints, Tendons, etc.	1,377	38.9	Inflammation of Joints, Tendons, etc.	773	48.6
Dermatitis	969	27.3	Dermatitis	249	15.6
Systemic Effects of Toxic Materials	374	10.6	Systemic Effects of Toxic Materials	138	8.7
Radiation Effects	231	6.5	Radiation Effects	90	5.7
Heart Attacks	100	2.8	Heart Attacks	79	5.0
Infection & Parasitic Disease	94	2.7	Infection & Parasitic Disease	41	2.6
Other Diseases of the Eye	72	2.0	Mental Disorders	37	2.3
Other Illnesses	329	8.6	Other Disabling Illnesses	271	17.0

FIGURE 8. -- PART OF BODY AFFECTED
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF CASES, MAINE, 1981

ALL REPORTED CASES (=50,712)



DISABLING CASES (=19,810)



PART OF BODY AFFECTED

Figure 8 shows which parts of the body were affected by work-related injuries and illnesses in 1981. About 60% of All and Disabling incidents affected either the Trunk or Upper Extremities (Hands, Wrists, Arms, etc.). The percentages are reversed for each when comparing All cases to Disabling portions of the two major body parts. This is because injuries and illnesses to the trunk tend to be more disabling than those to the upper extremities. Fifty-six percent of the incidences affecting the trunk disabled the worker, while only 43.2% of the upper extremity incidences led to disability. The high trunk disability ratio was due to back (59.7% of which were disabling) and abdomen (59.9% disabling) injuries.

SOURCE OF INJURY OR ILLNESS

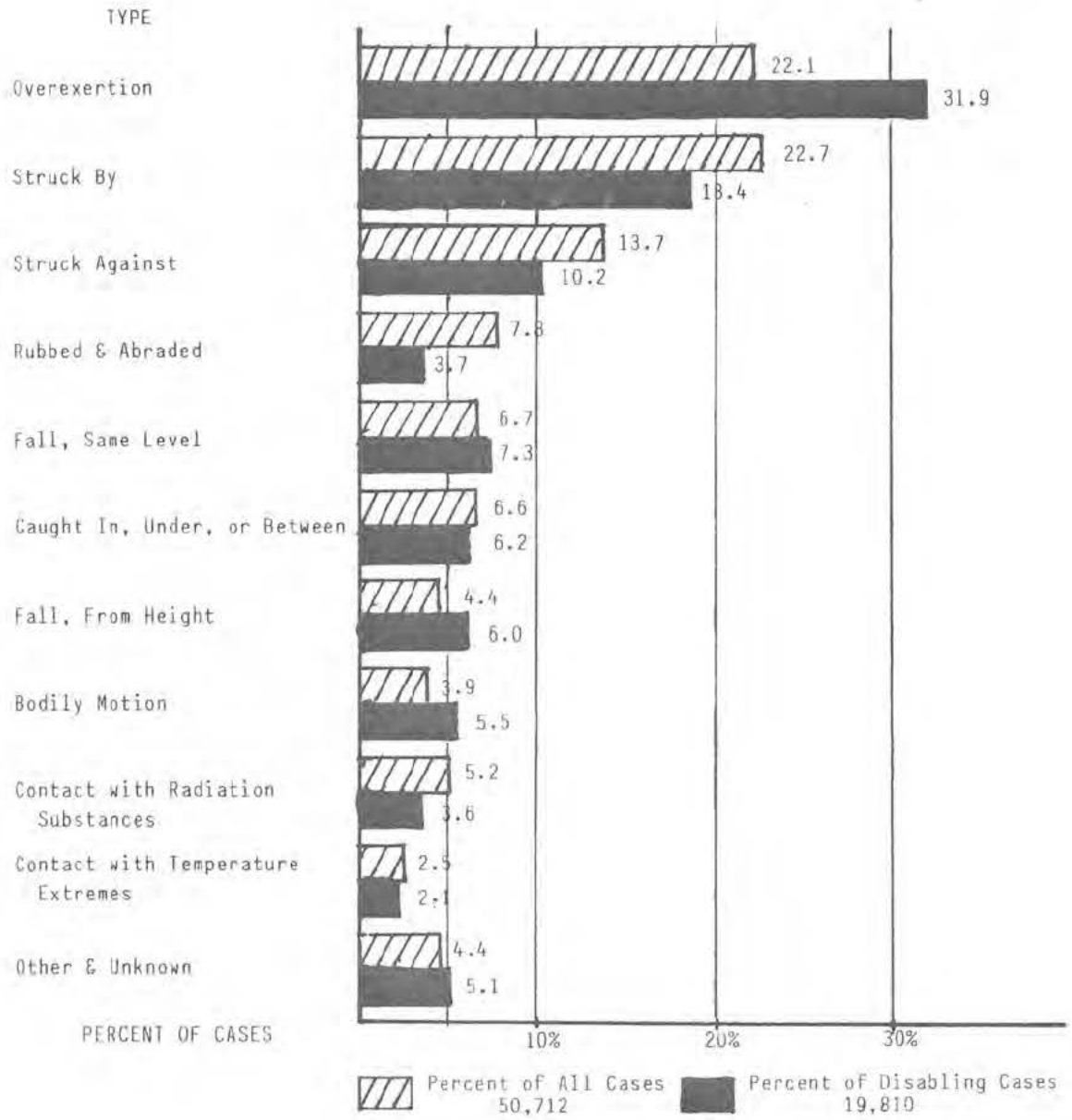
The Source of Injury or Illness is the object, substance, person, or bodily motion which directly resulted in the injury or illness. Metal Items, while the highest in number of All cases, only ranks third among Disabling reports; both Containers and Working Surfaces shows a substantially higher percentage rate for Disabling cases. Likewise, incidents with Bodily Motion as the Source are more likely to result in lost workdays and move up in importance.

TABLE 14. -- SOURCE OF INJURIES OR ILLNESSES, NUMBER & PERCENT OF ALL & DISABLING CASES, MAINE, 1981

ALL			DISABLING		
SOURCE	Number	Percent	SOURCE	Number	Percent
TOTAL	50,712	100.0%	TOTAL	19,810	100.0%
Metal Items	5,818	11.5	Containers	2,425	12.2
Containers	5,027	9.9	Working Surfaces	2,349	11.9
Working Surfaces	4,767	9.4	Metal Items	1,652	8.3
Hand Tools, Unpowered	4,175	8.2	Machines	1,384	7.0
Machines	3,571	7.0	Vehicles	1,352	6.8
Vehicles	3,073	6.1	Hand Tools, Unpowered	1,232	6.2
Wood Items	2,757	5.4	Bodily Motion	1,093	5.5
Person	2,165	4.3	Wood Items	1,023	5.2
Bodily Motion	1,994	3.9	Person	862	4.4
Furniture & Fixtures	1,703	3.4	Hand Tools, Powered	575	2.9
Building Structures	1,487	2.9	Furniture & Fixtures	519	2.6
Particles	1,469	2.9	Buildings & Structures	503	2.5
Hand Tools, Powered	1,068	2.2	Plants, Trees, Vegetables	441	2.2
Chemicals	1,068	2.1	All Other	4,400	22.2
All Other	10,540	20.8			

TYPE OF ACCIDENT OR EXPOSURE

FIGURE 9. — TYPE OF ACCIDENT OR EXPOSURE
PERCENT OF ALL & DISABLING, MAINE, 1981



The Type of Accident or Exposure indicates the immediate event leading to the injury or illness. Figure 9 illustrates the distribution of the ten major Types. The lighter bars represent All injuries and illnesses; the darker bars, the distribution for Disabling cases only.

The Struck By category, with 22.7%, ranks first in percent of All reports, while Overexertion (injuries due to lifting, pushing, wielding, holding, or throwing too much at one time or over a period of time) results in the greatest (31.9%) percentage of Disabling injuries and illnesses. Overexertion is one

of four Type categories that have a greater proportion of Disabling reports than All injuries and illnesses. Fall to the Same Level, Fall from Elevation and Bodily Reaction are the other three such categories. Overexertion and Struck By are followed in both the All and Disabling rankings by Struck Against (11.9% and 8.6%). The Rubbed or Abraded Type category is fourth for All reports with 9.6%, but eighth in the Disabling order with 4.3%. Many Rubbed or Abraded Types are injuries from particles in the eye, usually a minor occurrence with infrequent lost work time. Falls to the Same Level ranks fourth for Disabling injuries and illnesses.

ASSOCIATED OBJECT OR SUBSTANCE (AOS)

TABLE 15. -- ASSOCIATED OBJECTS OR SUBSTANCES, NUMBER & PERCENT FOR ALL & DISABLING CASES, MAINE, 1981

ALL			DISABLING		
AOS	Number	Percent	AOS	Number	Percent
TOTAL	50,712	100.0%	TOTAL	19,810	100.0%
Containers	5,401	10.7	Containers	2,450	12.4
Machines	5,231	10.3	Working Surface	2,187	11.0
Hand Tools, Unpowered	5,023	9.9	Machines	1,919	9.7
Working Surface	4,676	9.2	Vehicles	1,769	8.9
Vehicles	4,051	8.0	Hand Tools, Unpowered	1,415	8.1
Metal Items	2,755	5.4	Persons	952	4.8
Hand Tools, Powered	2,610	5.1	Metal Items	947	4.8
Persons	2,464	4.9	Hand Tools, Powered	907	4.6
Furniture & Fixutres	2,996	4.0	Wood Items	773	3.9
Buildings & Structures	1,780	3.5	Buildings & Structures	617	3.1
Wood Items	1,857	3.7	Plants, Vegetables, etc.	428	2.2
All Others	12,858	25.4	All Others	5,446	27.5

The Associated Object or Substance specifies the object, substance, bodily motion, or person to which action might have been taken to prevent the incident directly leading to the injury or illness. As such, the AOS directs the researcher to the items directly responsible for initiating the events or to the preventable conditions leading to the accident. AOS uses a coding system quite similar to that used for the Source Code.

For both All and Disabling case groups, Containers are listed as AOS the most often. Probably most of these cases are from handling them, but also injuries could be caused by dropping the container or having objects fall from them. The second and third most listed AOS categories for All cases, Machines and Hand Tools, Unpowered, are knocked down a spot by Working Surfaces on the

Disabling list. Almost one-half of the Working Surface cases are disabling, while only 36.7% of Machine and 28.2% of Unpowered Hand Tools cases result in lost work time. The Unpowered Hand Tools category was further displaced by the Vehicles category which had 43.7% of its cases listed as disabling.

NATURE-PART COMBINATIONS

Putting together the Nature of Injury or Illness and the Part of Body Affected shows several important concentrations.

TABLE 16. -- NATURE OF INJURY OR ILLNESS, BY PART OF BODY AFFECTED, MAINE, 1981

	PART						
NATURE	Total	Fingers	Lower Extremities	Upper Extremities	Back	Eyes	Other
TOTAL	50,712	9,528	8,514	8,270	7,925	4,913	11,562
Strains, Sprains	14,380	403	2,548	1,438	7,042	5	2,944
Cuts, Lac., Puncts.	10,966	5,766	1,215	2,389	28	382	1,186
Contusions, Bruises	8,574	1,741	2,723	1,744	261	126	1,979
Scratches, Abrasions	4,000	118	131	211	14	3,401	125
Fractures	2,213	642	642	342	25	-	562
Other	10,479	858	1,011	2,390	555	999	4,766

The five most prevalent Nature-Part combinations (with the percent of All cases) are: Sprains, Strains to the Back (13.9%); Cuts, Lacerations, Punctures to the Fingers (11.4%); Scratches, Abrasions to the Eyes (6.7%); Contusion, Crushing, Bruise to the Lower Extremities (5.4%); and Strains, Sprains to the Lower Extremities (5.0%). These five combinations total 42.5 percent of All injuries and illnesses.

NATURE-TYPE COMBINATIONS

The combining of Nature of Injury or Illness with Type of Accident or Exposure pairs up events with the resulting injuries or illnesses.

TABLE 17. -- NATURE OF INJURY OR ILLNESS, BY TYPE OF ACCIDENT OR EXPOSURE, MAINE, 1981

	TYPE						
NATURE	Total	Struck By or Against	Over-Exertion	Fall	Rubbed or Abraded	Caught In, Under, or Between	Other
TOTAL	50,712	18,426	11,226	5,635	3,980	3,334	8,111
Strains, Sprains	14,380	1,198	9,215	1,512	27	223	2,205
Cuts, Lcs., Puncts.	10,960	8,733	34	362	756	652	2,205
Contusions, Crushing, Bruise	8,574	4,996	66	1,428	65	1,652	152
Scratches, Abrasions	4,000	737	4	105	3,033	42	79
Fracture	2,213	1,095	42	584	7	384	101
Other	10,579	1,667	1,865	1,428	98	381	5,145

The five most frequent Nature-Type combinations (with the percentages for All reports) are: Strains from Overexertion (18.2%); Cuts, Lacerations, and Punctures from being Struck By or Striking Against (17.2%); Contusion, Crushing, Bruise from being Struck By or Striking Against (9.9%); Scratches, Abrasions from Rubbing and Abrading (6.0%); and Strain, Sprain from Bodily Reaction (3.6%). These five combinations comprise 54.8 percent of All cases.

SOURCE-NATURE COMBINATIONS

Source-Nature in combination tells us what object, substance, person, or bodily movement directly inflicted a specific injury.

TABLE 18. -- SOURCE OF INJURY OR ILLNESS, BY NATURE OF INJURY OR ILLNESS, MAINE, 1981

	NATURE						
SOURCE	TOTAL	Strains, Sprains	Cuts, Lacs., Puncts.	Contusions, Bruises	Scratches, Abrasions	Occ.* Ill.	Other Injuries
TOTAL	50,712	14,380	10,966	8,574	4,000	3,554	9,238
Metal Items	5,818	844	2,282	816	1,118	47	711
Containers	5,027	2,961	503	772	30	145	616
Working Surfaces	4,769	1,724	112	1,147	73	27	1,684
Hand Tools, Unpowered	4,175	617	2,549	479	48	216	267
Machines	3,571	395	1,545	930	62	67	572
Vehicles	3,073	862	391	1,050	36	42	692
Wood Items	2,757	760	621	600	356	85	335
Person	2,165	1,065	123	292	86	247	352
Other	19,359	5,152	2,840	2,489	2,191	2,678	4,009

*Occupational Illnesses.

The ten most frequent Source-Nature combinations (with the percent of All reports) are: Containers resulting in Strains, Sprains (5.8%); Unpowered Hand Tools resulting in Cuts, Lacerations, Punctures (5.0%); Metal Items resulting in Cuts, Lacerations, Punctures (4.5%); Bodily Motion (slips, unusual or exertive body movement, no object involved) resulting in Strains, Sprains (3.6%); Working Surfaces resulting in Strains, Sprains (3.4%); Unidentified Particles resulting in Scratches, Abrasions (2.6%); Working Surfaces resulting in Bruises, Contusions (2.3%); Metal Items resulting in Scratches, Abrasions (2.2%); Persons resulting in Strains and Sprains (e.g., health personnel moving people) (2.1%); and Vehicles resulting in Bruises, Contusions (2.1%). Together, these combinations make up 33.6 of All cases.

SOURCE-TYPE COMBINATIONS

The Source of Injury or Illness and Type of Accident or Exposure combination gives an idea of how the injury occurred by telling us how a particular Source inflicted or resulted in a specific injury or illness.

TABLE 19. -- SOURCE OF INJURY OR ILLNESS, BY TYPE OF ACCIDENT OR EXPOSURE, MAINE, 1981

	TYPE						
SOURCE	TOTAL	Struck By or Against	Over-Exertion	Fall	Rubbed or Abraded	Caught In, Under, or Between	Other
TOTAL	50,712	18,426	11,225	5,635	3,980	3,334	8,112
Metal Items	5,818	3,207	848	111	1,162	204	286
Working Surfaces	14,767	542	–	4,145	61	5	14
Hand Tools, Unpowered	4,175	3,190	841	13	32	79	6,541
Machines	3,571	2,025	373	111	11	960	91
Vehicles	3,073	1,077	612	243	24	622	495
Wood Items	2,757	1,252	701	94	450	205	55
Person	2,165	553	989	2	–	71	550
Other	19,359	5,306	3,665	784	2,150	913	6,541

The five most frequent Source-Type combinations (with the percent of All reports) are: Falls to Working Surfaces (8.2%); Struck By or Struck Against Metal Items (6.3%); Struck By or Against Machines (4.0%); Overexertion from Containers (6.3%); Struck By or Against Unpowered Hand Tools (6.3%). These five total 31.1 percent of All cases reported.

AOS-TYPE COMBINATIONS

The combination of Associated Object or Substance and the Type of Accident or Exposure correlates the object, substance, person, or bodily movement (to which measures may have been taken to prevent the accident sequence) to the event directly causing the injury or illness.

The link between AOS and the Type is varied, ranging from a direct relationship to a complete chain of events from the beginning to the end of the accident sequence. A direct relationship would be when a person gets a strain while lifting a container and there's no slipping involved. In such a case, both the AOS and the Source are the container and the event is Overexertion. However, in complex occurrences, AOS may be greatly detached from the event causing the injury or illness. For example, if a forklift struck a pile of boards and a board fell from the pile, bruising a worker's shoulder, AOS would go all the way back to the forklift. Type (event) would be "Struck By Falling Object" (referring to the immediate event of the board falling).

TABLE 20. -- ASSOCIATED OBJECT OR SUBSTANCE, BY TYPE OF ACCIDENT OR EXPOSURE, MAINE, 1981

	TYPE						
AOS	TOTAL	Struck By or Against	Over-exertion	Fall	Rubbed or Abraded	Caught In, Under, or Between	Other
TOTAL	50,712	18,426	11,226	5,635	3,980	3,334	8,111
Containers	5,401	1,286	3,077	172	176	246	432
Machines	5,231	2,605	569	139	562	994	362
Hand Tools, Unpowered	5,023	3,588	811	71	343	86	124
Working Surfaces	4,676	682	224	2,803	63	15	889
Vehicles	4,051	1,394	603	508	199	637	710
Metal Items	2,755	1,422	791	67	218	166	91
Hand Tools, Powered	2,610	1,035	272	19	732	41	511
Person	2,464	621	985	164	21	70	603
Furniture & Fixtures	2,006	1,085	400	231	70	136	84
Other	16,495	4,696	3,494	1,461	1,596	943	4,305

The top five AOS-Type combinations (with the percent frequency) are: Unpowered Hand Tools leading to being Struck By or Against something (7.1%); Containers leading to Overexertion (6.1%): Working Surfaces leading to Falls (5.5%); Machines leading to being Struck By or Against something (5.1%); and Metal Items leading to being Struck By or Against something (2.8%). These five combinations make up 26.6 percent of All reports.

PART IV

CHARACTERISTICS OF FATALITIES

The Five Years, Separately

In 1981 the Workers' Compensation Commission received 50 reports of fatal work-related injuries and illnesses, .1% of all reports received. In 1980 there were only 44 fatalities; however, in subtracting out the illness cases on each year, 1981 had only 26 injury fatalities compared to 1980's 32. This represents a decrease in injury fatalities of 18.7% -- good news indeed. All of this decline can be attributed to the Lumber and Wood Industry group which had 11 deaths due to injury last year. This year there were none[1].

Table 21 is a tabulation of selected characteristics of fatalities for the past five years.

TABLE 21. -- SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF FATALITIES, MAINE, 1977-1981

Description	YEAR 1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Total Fatalities	38	52	66	54	50
Fatalities due to Injuries	24	36	41	36	26
Fatalities due to Heart Attacks	13	14	22	13	22
Fatalities due to Illnesses (except Heart Attacks)	1	2	3	5	2
Occurring to Females	0	0	1	0	0
Multiple Death Incidents	0	2(=6)	2(=4)	0	3(=6)
Auto Occupant Fatalities	5	5	8	11	8
Assaults	0	1	3	3	0
Trees Falling	1	4	5	3	0

Heart Attacks more than made up for the decreased number of injury fatalities with a jump from 13 in 1980 to 22 in 1981. As mentioned before, heart attack claims are highly contested under Workers' Compensation Law and the First Reports that are sent in are the result of a very subjective evaluation of work-relatedness.

[1] Part of the reason for this is the slowing activity in the woods; another factor is that many wood operations are becoming more capital-intensive, replacing loggers with logging machines in an attempt to reduce labor costs. A major consideration may be to bring down the cost of workers' compensation insurance which, for loggers, is about $33 per $100 of payroll.

TABLE 22. -- NUMBER OF FATALITIES BY INDUSTRY, MAINE, 1977-1981

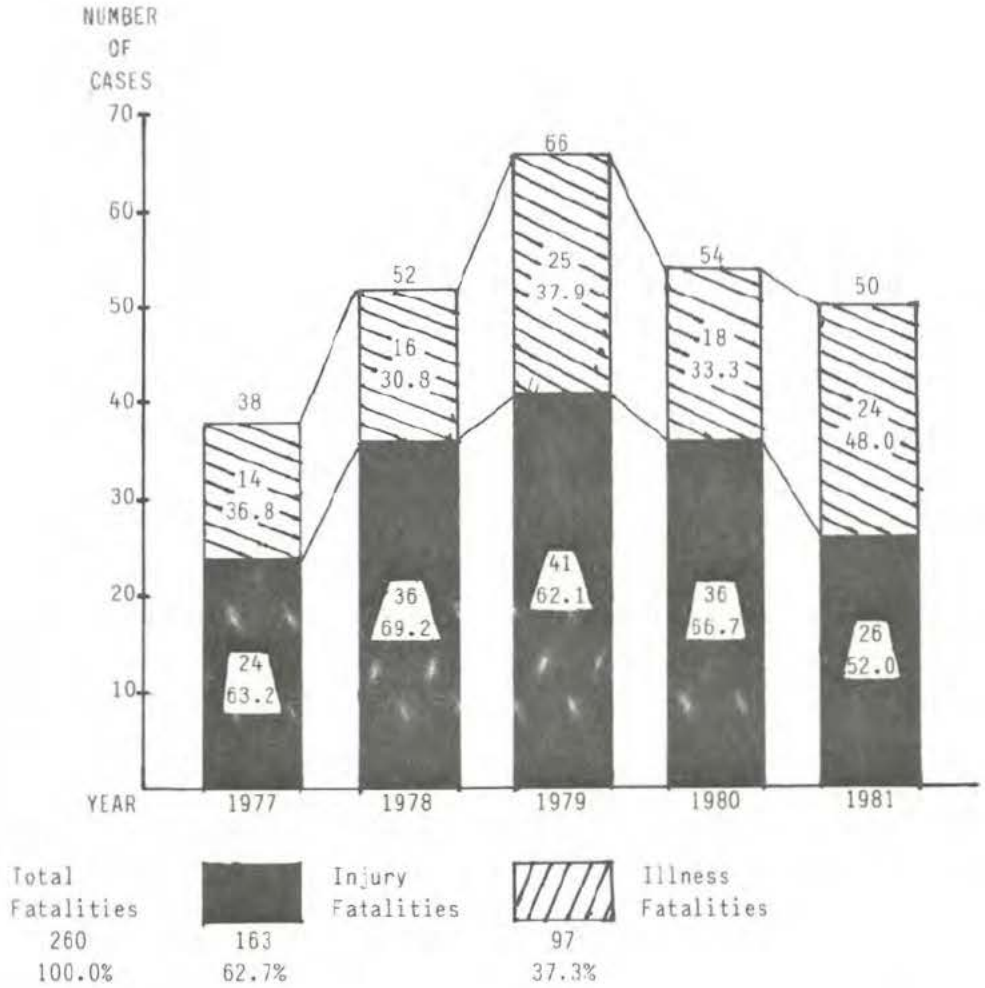
INDUSTRY (SIC)	YEAR 1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
All Industries	38	52	66	54	50
Private Sector	30	42	53	45	38
Agriculture, Forestry, & Fishing (01-09)	4	2	1	1	0
Mining (10-14)	0	0	0	0	1
Construction (15-17)	9	6	8	3	7
General Building (15)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(0)	(2)
Non Building (16)	(4)	(1)	(0)	(0)	(0)
Special Trade (17)	(3)	(2)	(4)	(3)	(5)
Manufacturing (20-39)	7	19	20	21	7
Food (20)	(0)	(2)	(0)	(0)	(0)
Textiles (22)	(1)	(1)	(0)	(2)	(1)
Lumber & Wood (24)	(3)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(0)
Paper (26)	(3)	(2)	(4)	(2)	(1)
Machinery, Except Electrical (35)	(0)	(0)	(2)	(0)	(0)
Electrical Machines (36)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(1)	(0)
Transportation & Utilities (40-49)	3	6	7	8	7
Trucking & Warehousing (42)	(2)	(1)	(3)	(5)	(2)
Air Transport (45)	(0)	(4)	(3)	(0)	(0)
Utilities & Sanitary Services (49)	(1)	(0)	(1)	(1)	(3)
Wholesale Trade (50-510	2	4	4	5	5
Retail Trade (52-59)	2	4	4	5	5
Automotive Dealers & Gas Service Stations (55)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(3)	(3)
Eating & Drinking Places (58)	(0)	(0)	(2)	(0)	(2)
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate (60-64)	0	2	2	1	2
Services (80-89)	0	2	5	5	6
Public Sector	8	10	13	9	12
State	2	4	8	2	5
Highways (16)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(0)	(2)
Public Safety (92)	(0)	(1)	(1)	(0)	(1)
Administration (91, 93-98)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Local	6	6	5	7	7
Highways (16)	(0)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(0)
Parks (79)	(0)	(0)	(1)	(0)	(0)
Water, Sewer, Dumps (49)	(0)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Schools (82)	(0)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(2)
Public Safety (92)	(5)	(2)	(2)	(3)	(3)
Administration (91, 93-98)	(1)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(1)

Table 22 shows fatalities by industry for the years from 1977 through 1981. One remarkable feature illustrated by this table is the sensitivity of the number of deaths to the economy. The Manufacturing Division seems especially sensitive, peaking in 1979 with the economy then descending rapidly. The Lumber and Wood Industry, as mentioned earlier, seems very responsive to these changes. The other private sector divisions and groups likewise follow this pattern. Two factors may account for this pattern: exposure time and job stress. The first factor is quite simply that the more workers and the more hours they are exposed to the work environment, the more work-related injuries and illnesses are likely to occur. The second and less obvious factor is that, in booming times, there may be a large push on for productivity that precludes normal safety precautions. Additionally, there may be other work incentives that have an unsafe side effect[1].

[1] For the most part, loggers are paid on a piece-work basis -- so many dollars per unit of wood. In a Work Injury Report Survey sent out to injured logging workers in 1982, there were several comments on having to work too fast in order to get a decent wage or having to work under pressure. A good many of the incidents appeared to have been influenced by speed and inattention. (And this was in 1982, a relatively slow year for the logging industry.

The Five Years Together

FIGURE 10. -- INJURY AND ILLNESS FATALITIES, NUMBER AND PERCENT, MAINE, 1977-1981



One of the major problems with a year-by-year look at Fatality data is its variability. As can be seen from Figure 10, there is a great deal of fluctuation. While few generalizations can be made from only a year's worth of fatality data for the State of Maine, looking at five years of data offers a better picture and we can draw more conclusions and be more certain of those conclusions.

In this section we will discuss injuries and illnesses separately. There are two related reasons for this: One is legal; the other is practical. The legal reason is that where work-related injuries and illnesses are concerned, if an incident occurs on the work site or while working there is, by law, a rebuttable presumption of work-relatedness. An injury, because its incident is usually directly observable, is either on the work site or on the job, or

it is not. An illness, on the other hand, is presumed work-related only if an attack occurs on the job; the reasoning for this perhaps being that something at the work site at the very least triggered the attack, if not the disease itself. That presumption is rebuttable, however. Should an illness attack occur off the work site, the burden of proof of work-relatedness shifts to the employee -- something quite difficult for the petitioners to prove unless the illness is substantially related to the trade or occupation of the worker (i.e., is an "occupational disease"). A major difficulty is that in all but a small number of illness natures there is a degree of predisposition to the illness. That is, there are personal genetic and/or nonwork environmental factors that contribute to the onset of the disease. This leads to our practical consideration. The distinguishing factor here is that, unlike an injury with a quick and direct link between the incident and the resulting injury, an illness requires judgment as to the relative importance of personal versus work factors. It is this feature that affects the number and types of reports received. Therefore, it is the characteristics of the worker that may give us a better idea of the factors leading to the fatal illness while characteristics of the incidents better describe why a fatal injury occurred. This will become more evident as you read on.

NATURE AND PART

The first characteristic we will look at is the Nature of Injury or Illness. Figure 10 (already cited) shows a year-by-year breakdown by injury and illness of the fatalities. There are wide variations from year to year. As noted, injury fatalities seem to be more affected by business activity than are illness fatalities. Illnesses appear to be quite haphazard by comparison and probably reflect relatively fewer work factors and more personal factors -- factors over which the employer (and possibly even the employee) may have little or no control.

Illness Natures

Of the 97 illnesses leading to death that were reported over the five years, 85 were the result of heart attacks. Additionally, four deaths were due to strokes, three to malignant (cancerous) tumors, two to the effects of a toxic substance, and one to pneumoconiosis (asbestosis). Two cases were suicides allegedly stemming from mental anxiety over disabilities due to work-related injuries. These were coded as illnesses since the same proof of work-relatedness criteria was likely to be applied.

Injury Natures

Of 163 fatal work injuries, all but 31 listed data on the specific injury leading to death. Thirty-five were fractured skulls and/or concussions; 21 were multiple injuries; 13 were asphyxiations or drownings; 12 were electrocutions; 8 were heat burns; 7 were fractured necks; 5 were crushed chests; and another 5 were crushed multiple body parts. These eight categories make up 64.6% of injury fatalities reported.

SOURCE AND TYPE

Also interesting is what led to the injuries. Looking at Source of Injury and Type of Accident or Exposure reveals what inflicted the injuries and gives more explanation of how they did so. Thirty-seven of the fatal injuries were as a result of vehicle accidents in which the worker was an occupant or driver; 14 were from being struck by trees; 13 were falls from heights to a working surface below; 6 were from plane accidents. There were 5 of each from the following: Caught in, under or between machines; caught in collapsing earth· caught in, under, or between vehicles; electrocution from live wiring and inhalation of water (drowning). There were 4 from being struck by bullets, 4 from struck by vehicles; 3 from caught in, under, or between hoisting devices, and 3 from fire in explosions. These cases represent a total of 109 cases or 66.9% of all fatal injuries over the five years.

MONTH

TABLE 23. -- FATAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES BY MONTH
MAINE, 1977-1981

MONTH	INJURIES		ILLNESSES		TOTAL	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
ALL MONTHS	163	100.0%	97	100.0%	260	100.0%
January	19	11.7	8	8.2	27	10.4
February	11	6.7	10	10.3	21	8.1
March	8	4.9	10	10.3	18	6.9
April	13	8.0	5	5.2	18	6.9
May	14	8.6	5	5.2	19	7.3
June	18	11.0	8	8.2	26	10.0
July	20	12.3	7	7.2	27	10.4
August	16	9.8	7	7.2	23	8.8
September	10	6.1	6	6.2	16	6.2
October	13	8.0	6	6.2	19	7.3
November	9	5.5	7	7.2	16	6.2
December	12	7.4	18	18.6	30	11.5

Table 23 shows the number of fatal injuries, illnesses, and totals for each Month for all five years. There are a few patterns discernible.

Injuries tend to follow the bimodal summer-winter peak pattern for All and Disabling injuries shown in Part III. Illnesses appear to be more random except that December takes a heavy toll, especially for heart attacks[1]. The net effect of adding the two together is to strengthen the bimodal pattern, with a peak in June-July and another in December-January.

DAY OF THE WEEK

TABLE 24. -- FATAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES BY DAY OF THE WEEK
MAINE, 1977-1981

DAY OF WEEK	INJURIES		ILLNESSES		TOTAL	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	163	100.0%	97	100.0%	260	100.0%
Monday	26	16.0	22	22.7	48	18.5
Tuesday	32	19.6	18	18.6	48	18.5
Wednesday	40	24.5	16	16.5	50	19.2
Thursday	26	16.0	15	15.5	41	15.8
Friday	21	12.9	13	13.4	34	13.1
Saturday	11	6.7	6	6.2	17	6.5
Sunday	7	4.3	7	7.2	14	5.4

Table 24 shows the day of the week the injury or onset of the illness occurred. For all fatalities and for injury fatalities, the pattern is different from that for All injuries and illnesses illustrated in Part III, which had a consistent downward-from-Monday configuration. Instead, injury fatalities rise to and fall from a peak on Wednesday. Fatal illnesses, however, follow the Monday-peak pattern. Mondays are evidently harder on people, especially those predisposed to illness. But why Wednesday for injuries? It could be that at midweek there is more pressure for production which may lead to more serious injuries. But were that true, we could expect more nonfatal injuries and illnesses on Wednesdays as well. This is not the case.

[1]This is probably because December is the winter transition month; over-exertions in performing "new" winter chores and the general strain on body functions due to the cold increases the heart attack death rate in the general population also.

TIME OF DAY

Time of Day the accident occurred was tabulated only for injury cases and followed the pattern as the nonfatal cases already set forth -- bimodal with peaks around 10:00 A.M. and 2:00 P.M.; busier during normal work hours and slower at night.

AGE

TABLE 25. -- FATAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES BY AGE GROUP, MAINE, 1977-1981

AGE SPAN	INJURIES		ILLNESSES		ALL	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	146	100.0%	73	100.0%	219	100.0%
16-20	13	8.9	0	0.0	13	5.9
21-25	26	17.8	0	0.0	26	11.9
26-30	22	15.1	2	2.7	24	11.0
31-35	14	9.6	2	2.7	16	7.3
36-40	16	11.0	8	11.0	24	11.0
41-45	9	6.2	4	5.5	13	5.9
46-50	8	5.5	12	16.4	20	9.1
51-55	14	9.6	20	27.1	34	15.5
56-60	7	4.8	14	19.2	21	9.6
61-65	9	6.2	8	11.0	17	7.8
66-70	4	2.7	3	4.1	7	3.2
71-75	2	1.4	0	0.0	2	.9
76-80	2	1.4	0	0.0	2	.9

Age plays two evident roles in fatal injuries and illnesses. Inexperience is very obvious in the clustering of injury cases on the low end of the age scale. Recall that inexperience means not only a lack of prior exposure to the work environment but also a job that tends to be more dangerous. The second factor is apparent in both the injury and the illness categories. It can perhaps be described as "debilitation"[1]. In terms of injuries, it appears that even though older workers are likely to have safer jobs and more experience -- all factors that tend to lessen the incidence of job injuries -- there is a rise at pre-retirement age in the number of fatal injury cases that could be attributed either to the body's inability to recover from injury or to loss of faculties increasing the likelihood of an injury[2]. As for

[1] By this it is meant that when injured, the body is less able to cope or that predisposition to an illness is increased.

[2] Since such a rise is not evident in the non-fatal cases, it appears the recovery aspect is more important. This supports the conclusions on the age factor back in Part I: That younger people are injured more, but that older people are more severely affected.

illnesses, debilitation seems to be the sole factor. After age 45 especially, the number of fatal heart attacks increases greatly. Taking the debilitation and inexperience factors together for all fatalities, a bimodal curve results with peaks in the 20's and 50's age groups.

OCCUPATION

TABLE 26. -- NUMBER & PERCENT OF INJURY & ILLNESS FATALITIES BY OCCUPATION, MAINE, 1977-1981

CATEGORY	INJURIES		ILLNESSES		TOTAL	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Workers	163	100.0%	97	100.0%	260	100.0%
Professional/Technical	11	6.7	7	7.2	17	6.5
Managers/Administrators	15	9.2	7	7.2	22	8.5
Sales Workers	4	2.5	2	2.1	6	2.3
Clerical	3	1.8	2	2.1	5	1.9
Craft & Kindred Workers	44	27.0	27	27.8	72	27.7
Operatives, Ex. Transport	10	6.1	4	4.1	14	5.4
Transport Operatives	16	9.8	11	11.3	27	10.4
Laborers, Ex. Farm	43	26.4	10	10.3	53	20.4
Farm Workers	4	2.5	2	2.1	6	2.3
Service Workers	11	6.7	17	17.5	28	10.8
Unknown	2	1.2	8	8.2	10	3.8

Table 26 shows that the Craft and Kindred Workers and the Laborers, except Farm, categories bore the brunt of all fatalities in Maine for the five-year period, together accounting for almost one-half of all work-related fatalities.

Injuries

Looking only at injury fatalities, the two occupational categories added together did go over the half-way point. Laborers, except Farm, occupations tend to be entry-level positions and the workers in that category would therefore tend to have less experience. Additionally, there is a relatively large amount of movement in their workplaces. Woodsworkers and Construction Laborers are in the Laborers' category. While the Craft Worker is likely to have more experience than does the Laborer, he or she works in an environment with a great deal of movement; of the worker, of the materials, and of the machines. Additionally, the Craft Worker tends to do a variety of tasks in a variety of environments. In a sense, with each new task, he or she is starting from inexperience.

Individual occupations with large concentrations of injuries are: Woods-workers, 21; Truck Drivers, 12; managers & Administrators, other, 11; Foremen, 9; Construction Laborers, 8; Other Laborers, 7; Miscellaneous Mechanics and Repair-men, 5: and Policemen, 5. These occupations comprise 47.9% of all fatal injuries.

Illnesses

The Craft and Kindred occupation category is interesting when considering illnesses, having over one-quarter of the fatalities. No other category even approaches that. The fact that the Craft Workers tend to be older than blue collar workers, work in varying environments and tasks (perhaps increasing stress), and are usually more responsible for their work than are other blue collar workers (again, more stress) may increase risks. Blue collar foremen alone had nine heart attacks or one-tenth of all illness deaths.

Detailed occupations that had high illness fatalities were: Truckers, 10; Foremen, 10; Laborers, other, 6: Janitors and Custodians, 5; Firefighters, 5; Heavy Equipment Mechanics, 3; and Millwrights, 3.

Firefighters is one of the few occupations specifically singled out in Maine Workers' Compensation law concerning cardio-pulmonary incidents. If a firefighter had been employed for at least two full years, even if he or she had been inactive up to six months immediately prior to the incident, then there is a rebuttable presumption that the cardio-pulmonary incident is related to his or her work.

LENGTH OF SERVICE

TABLE 27. -- NUMBER & ANNUALIZED AVERAGE OF FATAL INJURIES & ILLNESSES
MAINE, 1977-1981

	INJURIES		ILLNESSES		TOTAL	
LENGTH OF SERVICE	Number	Annualized Average	Number	Annualized Average	Number	Annualized Average
Total	137	-	61	-	198	-
Under 1 Month	18	216	3	36	21	252
1 Month up to 6 Months	22	53	2	5	24	58
6 Months up to 12 Months	11	22	3	6	14	28
1 Year to Under 2 Years	23	23	3	3	26	26
2 Years to Under 3 Years	7	7	3	3	10	10
3 Years to Under 4 Years	9	9	3	3	12	12
4 Years to Under 5 Years	4	4	4	4	8	8
5 Years up to 10 Years	23	5	10	2	33	7
10 Years up to 15 Years	11	2	9	2	20	4
15 Years up to 35 Years	9	1	21	1	39	2

Length of service, or time spent with present employer, offers further contrast between fatal injuries and fatal illnesses. Table 27 illustrates this using the number of reports and an annualized average. The annualized average is the number of reports multiplied or divided by an appropriate number to account for the varying time classes illustrated.

One-half of the injury fatalities list a length of service less than two years, but for illness fatalities, the halfway mark is under 10 years. The reason for a higher median in the illness category is probably because Age is correlated to Length of Service; and Age is positively correlated with higher illness fatalities (more fatalities, the higher the age category). Number of fatalities should decline with higher Length of Service because fewer and fewer total workers would be in each Length of Service category. Fewer and fewer workers would have worked for a single employer long enough to be in the upper categories. Both the injury and illness fatalities follow this declining pattern, though for fatal illnesses it is much less smooth and evident. Work experience has a dramatic relationship to number of fatal injuries, just as it had to number of All and Disabling injuries and illnesses back in Part 1.

INDUSTRY

A breakdown of fatalities by industry shows a few trouble spots in the Construction, Manufacturing (especially the Lumber & Wood and the Paper Products industries), and Transportation, Communications, and Utilities and Industry Divisions.

Injuries

Employment affects the number of fatalities for each industry as it does nonfatal injuries and illnesses. Again, the environment and activities of the workplace seem to be the key to injury fatalities. Construction and Logging industries require frequent changes in work site and activities and there are large movements going on around the worker and of the worker.

Illnesses

Illness fatalities are hard to pin down. There are some industries, though, which have a much different share of illness fatalities and injury fatalities. The Manufacturing Division, especially the Lumber and Wood Products Industry and the Transportation, Communication, and Utility Division have much lower

shares of illnesses than injuries. However, this is probably because their injury fatalities are very high. More interesting are the Services and Public Administration Divisions which both take a greater share of the illness fatalities than of the injury fatalities. Six of the eleven fatalities in the Public Administration Division were in Fire Protection Services.

TABLE 28. -- INJURY & ILLNESS FATALITIES BY INDUSTRY
MAINE, 1977-1981

TOTAL	INJURIES		ILLNESSES		TOTAL	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	163	100.0%	97	100.0%	260	100.0%
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, & FISHING	7	4.3	2	2.1	9	3.5
MINING	0	0.0	1	1.0	1	.4
CONSTRUCTION	28	17.2	15	15.5	43	16.5
Building	(8)	(4.9)	(3)	(3.1)	(11)	(4.2)
Other than Building	(7)	(4.3)	(8)	(8.2)	(15)	(5.8)
Special Trades	(13)	(8.0)	(4)	(4.2)	(17)	(6.5)
MANUFACTURING	52	31.9	22	22.7	74	28.5
Textiles	(2)	(1.2)	(3)	(3.1)	(5)	(1.9)
Lumber & Wood	(32)	(19.6)	(5)	(5.2)	(37)	(14.2)
Paper & Paper Products	(5)	(3.1)	(7)	(7.2)	(12)	(4.6)
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION & UTILITIES	27	16.6	9	9.3	36	13.8
Motor Freight Transport	(8)	(4.9)	(5)	(5.2)	(13)	(5.0)
Air Transport	(7)	(4.3)	(0)	(0.0)	(7)	(2.7)
Electricity, Gas, Sanitary Services	(8)	(4.9)	(0)	(0.0)	(8)	(3.1)
WHOLESALE TRADE	6	3.7	8	8.2	14	5.4
Durable	(4)	(2.5)	(4)	(4.1)	(8)	(3.1)
Nondurable	(2)	(1.2)	(4)	(4.1)	(6)	(2.3)
RETAIL TRADE	15	9.2	5	5.2	20	7.7
Automotive Dealers & Gas Service Stations	(16)	(9.8)	(3)	(3.1)	(9)	(3.5)
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	4	2.5	3	3.1	7	2.7
SERVICES	16	9.8	14	14.4	31	11.9
Business Services	(1)	(.6)	(3)	(3.1)	(4)	(1.5)
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	8	4.9	18	18.6	26	10.0
Justice, Public Order, & Safety	(7)	(4.3)	(11)	(11.3)	(18)	(6.9)
Administration, Human Resource Divisions	(0)	(0.0)	(3)	(3.1)	(3)	(1.2)

TABLE 29. -- NUMBER OF OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES & ILLNESSES
INDUSTRY BY SEX
STATE OF MAINE, 1981

SIC[1/]	INDUSTRY	NUMBER OF CASES		
		TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
	TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES	50,712	37,807	12,905
	TOTAL, PRIVATE SECTOR	45,480	33,794	11,686
	AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHING	594	531	63
01	AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, CROP	198	165	33
02	AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, LIVESTOCK	107	97	10
07	AGRCIULTURAL SERVICES	213	200	13
08	FORESTRY	71	64	7
	MINING	33	31	2
	CONSTRUCTION	5,212	5,114	98
15	GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	2,198	2,148	50
152	Residential Building Construction	570	560	10
154	Nonresidential Building Construction	1,616	1,576	40
16	HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	967	939	28
161	Highway and Street Construction	478	462	16
162	Heavy Construction, Except Highway	489	477	12
17	SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	2,047	2,027	20
171	Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning	559	555	4
173	Electrical Work	326	323	3
174	Masonry, Stonework, and Plastering	260	255	5
176	Roofing and Sheet Metal Work	260	258	2
179	Miscellaneous Special Trade Contractors	426	421	5
	MANUFACTURING	22,967	17,504	5,463
20	FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	2,420	1,735	685
201	Meat Products	541	387	154
2016	Poultry Dressing Plants	408	275	133
203	Preserved Fruits and Vegetables	573	445	128
2037	Frozen Fruits and Vegetables	364	264	100
205	Bakery Products	342	305	37
2051	Bread, Cake, and Related Products	342	305	37
209	Miscellaneous Foods and Kindred Products	603	256	347
2091	Canned and Cured Seafoods	470	166	304
22	TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	1,737	1,270	467
222	Weaving Mills, Synthetics	351	243	108
223	Weaving and Finishing Mills, Wool	837	677	160
23	APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	416	116	300
24	LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	4,499	3,982	517
241	Logging Camps and Logging Contractors	1,595	1,564	31
242	Sawmills and Planing Mills	1,081	1,020	61
2421	Sawmills and Planing Mills, General	789	759	30
2426	Hardwood Dimension and Flooring	269	239	30
243	Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	172	148	24
245	Wood Buildings and Mobile Homes	167	165	2
249	Miscellaneous Wood Products	1,419	1,025	394
25	FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	209	164	45
251	Household Furniture	158	117	41

TABLE 29. -- Continued

SIC[1/]	INDUSTRY	NUMBER OF CASES		
		TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
26	PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	3,978	3,502	396
261	Pulp Mills	317	291	26
262	Paper Mills, Except Building Paper	3,230	2,946	284
2646	Pressed and Molded Pulp Goods	215	169	46
27	PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	290	215	75
28	CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	82	67	15
29	PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	14	14	0
30	RUBBER AND MISCELLANEOUS PLASTICS PRODUCTS	549	410	139
307	Miscellaneous Plastics Products	415	299	116
31	LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	4,151	2,177	1,974
311	Leather Tanning and Finishing	643	597	46
313	Boot and Shoe Cut Stock and Findings	331	191	140
314	Footwear, Except Rubber	3,176	1,389	1,787
3143	Men's Footwear, Except Athletic	1,983	860	1,123
3144	Women's Footwear, Except Athletic	589	268	321
3149	Footwear, Except Rubber, Other	462	196	266
32	STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	213	209	4
327	Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	165	165	0
33	PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	86	81	5
34	FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	1,158	1,078	80
344	Fabricated Structural Metal Products	588	578	10
3441	Fabricated Structural Metal	141	141	0
3443	Fabricated Plate Work, Boiler Shops	326	320	6
346	Metal Forgings and Stampings	302	273	29
35	MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	928	829	99
354	Metalworking Machinery	219	194	25
355	Special Industry Machinery	224	217	7
36	ELECTRIC AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	828	396	432
367	Electronic Components and Accessories	300	111	189
37	TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	1,160	1,011	149
372	Aircraft and Parts	311	268	43
373	Ship and Boat Building and Repairing	613	562	51
3731	Ship Building and Repairing	408	380	28
3732	Boat Building and Repairing	205	182	23
38	INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	88	58	30
39	MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	161	110	51
	TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,737	1,639	98
42	TRUCKING AND WAREHOUSING	778	757	21
44	WATER TRANSPORTATION	115	106	9
45	TRANSPORTATION BY AIR	82	76	6
48	COMMUNICATION	215	180	35
49	ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	449	437	12
491	Electric Services	328	316	12
	WHOLESALE TRADE	2,399	2,187	212
50	WHOLESALE TRADE, DURABLE GOODS	1,082	1,027	55
508	Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	286	276	10
51	WHOLESALE TRADE, NONDURABLE GOODS	1,317	1,160	157
514	Groceries and Related Products	701	641	60

TABLE 29. -- Continued

SIC[1]	INDUSTRY	NUMBER OF CASES		
		TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
	RETAIL TRADE	5,441	3,760	1,681
52	BUILDING MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES	374	358	16
521	Lumber and Other Building Materials	246	242	4
53	GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	736	343	393
531	Department Stores	650	293	357
54	FOOD STORES	1,139	750	389
541	Grocery Stores	1,045	690	355
55	AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS AND SERVICE STATIONS	1,077	1,026	51
551	New and Used Car Dealers	464	447	17
553	Auto and Home Supply Stores	322	314	8
57	FURNITURE AND HOME FURNISHINGS STORES	134	122	12
58	EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	1,359	716	643
59	MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL	544	414	130
598	Fuel and Ice Dealers	268	258	10
	FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	396	200	196
60	BANKING	122	27	95
63	INSURANCE CARRIERS	108	48	60
65	REAL ESTATE	103	91	12
70	HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	438	245	193
701	Hotels, Motels, and Tourist Courts	296	159	137
72	PERSONAL SERVICES	129	77	52
73	BUSINESS SERVICES	381	306	75
75	AUTO REPAIR, SERVICES, AND GARAGES	311	308	3
753	Automotive Repair Shops	261	258	3
76	MISCELLANEOUS REPAIR SERVICES	259	224	35
79	AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES	193	146	47
80	HEALTH SERVICES	3,534	628	2,906
805	Nursing and Personal Care Facilities	1,368	120	1,248
806	Hospitals	2,036	484	1,552
82	EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	458	265	193
822	Colleges and Universities	245	160	85
83	SOCIAL SERVICES	524	264	260
	TOTAL, PUBLIC SECTOR	5,232	4,013	1,219
	STATE GOVERNMENT	2,014	1,457	557
	Highway and Street Construction	344	339	5
	Hospitals	133	63	70
	Colleges and Universities	362	260	102
	Social Services	337	148	189
	Public Administration	527	401	126
	Police Protection	61	60	1
	Correctional Institutions	99	87	12
	LOCAL GOVERNMENT	3,218	2,556	662
	Highway and Street Construction	351	346	5
	Sanitary Services	238	233	5
	Amusement and Recreation Services	104	85	19
	Educational Services	867	439	428
	Public Administration	1,228	1,120	108
	Police Protection	545	509	36
	Fire Protection	569	542	27

1. Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972.

TABLE 30. -- OCCUPATION & AGE OF INJURED OR ILL WORKER
NUMBER OF CASES, ALL WORKERS, STATE OF MAINE, 1981

OCCUPATION[1/]	TOTAL ALL AGES	AGE OF WORKER IN YEARS: 15 YEARS OR LESS	16 - 19 YEARS	20 - 24 YEARS	25 - 34 YEARS	35 - 44 YEARS	45 - 54 YEARS	55 - 64 YEARS	65 YEARS OR MORE	AGE UNKNOWN
TOTAL, ALL OCCUPATIONS	50,712	86	4,405	10,306	15,617	8,210	5,699	3,399	359	2,631
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, & KINDRED WORKERS	2,071	-	43	345	837	375	225	138	12	96
Registered Nurses	(544)	-	(1)	(104)	(236)	(93)	(45)	(37)	(4)	(24)
Health Technologists, Other	(223)	-	(12)	(47)	(85)	(31)	(20)	(8)	(1)	(18)
Elementary School Teachers	(153)	-	-	(10)	(33)	(30)	(25)	(22)	-	(8)
MANAGERS & ADMINISTRATORS, EXCEPT FARM	1,173	-	27	151	388	261	170	115	20	41
Restaurant, Bar Managers	(159)	-	(11)	(41)	(49)	(22)	(14)	(13)	(2)	(7)
Sales Managers & Dept. Heads, Retail Trade	(317)	-	(7)	(63)	(118)	(63)	(36)	(17)	(2)	(11)
Managers & Administrators, Other	(579)	-	(8)	(42)	(188)	(151)	(94)	(66)	(12)	(18)
SALESWORKERS	404	-	28	59	131	70	54	40	3	19
Salespersons, Other	(366)	-	(28)	(57)	(120)	(59)	(45)	(35)	(3)	(19)
CLERICAL & KINDRED WORKERS	2,772	1	401	575	739	418	305	201	31	101
Cashiers	(163)	-	(41)	(40)	(21)	(27)	(17)	(7)	(4)	(6)
Secretaries, Other	(183)	-	(10)	(19)	(57)	(27)	(29)	(22)	(2)	(7)
Shipping, Receiving Clerks	(238)	-	(20)	(57)	(70)	(34)	(29)	(19)	-	(9)
Stock Clerks, Storekeepers	(1,164)	(1)	(264)	(268)	(270)	(153)	(90)	(65)	(10)	(43)
CRAFTSMEN & KINDRED WORKERS	10,792	1	303	1,557	3,867	2,068	1,534	877	59	526
Boilermakers	(259)	-	(2)	(27)	(93)	(74)	(24)	(18)	(1)	(20)
Carpenters	(1,176)	-	(37)	(226)	(434)	(149)	(155)	(90)	(9)	(76)
Cranemen, Derrickmen, Hoistmen	(192)	-	(5)	(24)	(64)	(38)	(32)	(8)	-	(21)
Electricians	(433)	-	(6)	(51)	(170)	(95)	(51)	(50)	-	(10)
Electric Power Linemen & Cablemen	(157)	-	-	(8)	(68)	(51)	(20)	(6)	-	(4)
Excavating, Grading, Road Machine Operators, Except Bulldozers	(208)	-	(1)	(23)	(64)	(48)	(39)	(24)	(2)	(7)
Foremen, Other	(1,587)	-	(12)	(114)	(492)	(347)	(353)	(197)	(13)	(59)
Machinists	(451)	(1)	(15)	(74)	(145)	(100)	(50)	(33)	(4)	(29)
Mechanics & Repairmen	(2,833)	-	(86)	(460)	(1,064)	(539)	(369)	(183)	(15)	(117)
Air Conditioning, Heating, & Refrigeration	(251)	-	(6)	(32)	(89)	(51)	(49)	(17)	-	(7)
Automobile Mechanics	(959)	-	(20)	(171)	(385)	(179)	(107)	(52)	(3)	(42)
Heavy Equipment Mechanics	(675)	-	(15)	(102)	(242)	(120)	(108)	(57)	(5)	(26)
Miscellaneous	(603)	-	(25)	(94)	(222)	(119)	(75)	(39)	(4)	(25)

TABLE 30. -- Continued

OCCUPATION[1/]	TOTAL ALL AGES	AGE OF WORKERS IN YEARS: 15 YEARS OR LESS	16 - 19 YEARS	20 - 24 YEARS	25 - 34 YEARS	35 - 44 YEARS	45 - 54 YEARS	55 - 64 YEARS	65 YEARS OR MORE	AGE UNKNOWN
Millwrights	(590)	-	(2)	(31)	(220)	(144)	(107)	(67)	(1)	(18)
Painters, Construction, Maintenance	(179)	-	(11)	(31)	(51)	(25)	(27)	(13)	(2)	(19)
Plumbers, Pipefitters	(541)	-	(9)	(63)	(183)	(121)	(77)	(57)	(1)	(30)
Sheetmetal Workers, Tinsmiths	(229)	-	(12)	(48)	(77)	(35)	(25)	(15)	(1)	(16)
Structural Metal Craftsmen	(396)	-	(17)	(70)	(143)	(75)	(39)	(25)	(2)	(25)
Craftsmen & Kindred Workers, Other	(181)	-	(13)	(39)	(87)	(22)	(13)	(1)	(1)	(5)
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT	14,893	1	1,474	3,592	4,433	2,186	1,491	899	72	745
Asbestos & Insulation Workers	(173)	-	(22)	(58)	(59)	(10)	(9)	(2)	-	(13)
Assemblers	(563)	-	(58)	(136)	(155)	(78)	(59)	(46)	(4)	(27)
Bottling & Canning Operatives	(325)	-	(44)	(88)	(82)	(55)	(24)	(17)	-	(15)
Checkers, Examiners, Inspectors, Mfg.	(341)	-	(25)	(60)	(80)	(74)	(50)	(39)	(2)	(11)
Cutting Operatives, Other	(655)	-	(57)	(151)	(226)	(86)	(73)	(34)	(2)	(26)
Filers, Polishers, Sanders, Buffers	(308)	-	(33)	(78)	(99)	(44)	(23)	(17)	-	(14)
Garage Workers, Gas Station Attendants	(315)	-	(65)	(102)	(77)	(21)	(21)	(9)	(1)	(19)
Meat Cutters, Butchers, Mfg.	(429)	-	(67)	(115)	(118)	(53)	(31)	(22)	(2)	(21)
Packers, Wrappers, Except Retail	(1,048)	(1)	(146)	(225)	(254)	(138)	(109)	(79)	(6)	(90)
Grinding Machine Operatives	(274)	-	(14)	(87)	(84)	(37)	(23)	(13)	(1)	(15)
Lathe, Milling Machine Operatives	(492)	-	(46)	(112)	(165)	(60)	(48)	(39)	(6)	(16)
Sawyers	(451)	-	(48)	(132)	(130)	(64)	(37)	(21)	(6)	(13)
Sewers & Stitchers	(1,007)	-	(89)	(202)	(296)	(199)	(109)	(65)	(7)	(40)
Shoemaking Machine Operatives	(1,073)	-	(146)	(263)	(315)	(155)	(110)	(36)	(2)	(46)
Carding, Lapping, Combing Operative	(232)	-	(21)	(54)	(69)	(42)	(23)	(23)	-	-
Spinners, Twisters, Winders	(244)	-	(20)	(61)	(65)	(34)	(37)	(17)	(1)	(9)
Textile Operatives, Other	(313)	-	(29)	(80)	(79)	(37)	(54)	(26)	(1)	(7)
Welders & Flame Cutters	(797)	-	(36)	(166)	(280)	(148)	(76)	(43)	(7)	(41)
Machine Operatives, Misc. Spec.	(1,802)	-	(109)	(409)	(603)	(309)	(184)	(109)	(4)	(75)
Machine Operatives, Not Spec.	(193)	-	(10)	(43)	(55)	(32)	(24)	(11)	-	(18)
Miscellaneous Operatives	(2,381)	-	(281)	(648)	(696)	(280)	(206)	(124)	(8)	(138)
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES	2,561	-	79	406	809	572	390	173	11	121
Deliverymen & Routemen	(800)	-	(32)	(162)	(225)	(180)	(103)	(51)	(3)	(44)
Forklift, Tow Motor Operatives	(268)	-	(14)	(66)	(89)	(40)	(30)	(13)	(1)	(15)
Truck Drivers	(1,383)	-	(32)	(170)	(468)	(313)	(237)	(102)	(6)	(55)

TABLE 30. -- Continued

OCCUPATION[1/]	TOTAL ALL AGES	AGE OF WORKER IN YEARS: 15 YEARS OR LESS	16 - 19 YEARS	20 - 24 YEARS	25 - 34 YEARS	35 - 44 YEARS	45 - 54 YEARS	55 - 64 YEARS	65 YEARS OR MORE	AGE UNKNOWN
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	8,533	43	995	2,195	2,479	1,084	716	410	63	548
Construction Laborers, Ex. Carpenters Helpers	(1,542)	(1)	(195)	(527)	(422)	(139)	(93)	(39)	(3)	(123)
Freight, Material Handlers	(1,017)	-	(138)	(292)	(290)	(137)	(71)	(48)	(7)	(34)
Gardeners, Groundskeepers, Except Farm	(251)	(3)	(35)	(81)	(50)	(24)	(24)	(17)	(4)	(11)
Lumbermen, Raftsmen, Woodchoppers	(1,357)	-	(65)	(250)	(439)	(266)	(140)	(50)	(2)	(145)
Vehicle & Equipment Cleaners	(247)	-	(23)	(67)	(73)	(28)	(22)	(22)	-	(12)
Warehousemen, Other	(589)	-	(85)	(175)	(187)	(61)	(35)	(20)	(3)	(23)
Miscellaneous Laborers	(3,025)	(33)	(332)	(707)	(871)	(383)	(306)	(189)	(37)	(170)
FARM LABORERS & FOREMEN	349	9	33	72	88	49	32	18	3	44
Farm Laborers, Wage Workers	(330)	(9)	(32)	(72)	(84)	(43)	(28)	(18)	(2)	(42)
SERVICE WORKERS, EXCEPT PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	7,029	30	1,014	1,330	1,817	1,108	772	515	81	362
Cleaners & Charwomen	(298)	(2)	(59)	(51)	(51)	(34)	(39)	(40)	(9)	(13)
Janitors & Sextons	(678)	(5)	(49)	(71)	(115)	(115)	(142)	(138)	(20)	(23)
Cooks	(585)	(1)	(97)	(137)	(124)	(78)	(52)	(44)	(9)	(43)
Dishwashers	(182)	(3)	(77)	(39)	(20)	(5)	(5)	(11)	(5)	(17)
Waiters	(327)	(4)	(53)	(87)	(85)	(27)	(25)	(13)	(1)	(32)
Food Service Workers, Other	(996)	(7)	(360)	(189)	(129)	(86)	(96)	(61)	(13)	(55)
Health Aides, Except Nursing	(432)	(1)	(16)	(98)	(156)	(74)	(46)	(26)	(4)	(11)
Nursing Aides, Orderlies, & Attendants	(1,207)	-	(149)	(249)	(296)	(200)	(135)	(69)	(5)	(104)
Practical Nurses	(269)	-	(1)	(48)	(114)	(63)	(24)	(11)	(2)	(6)
Attendants, Recreation	(200)	(3)	(42)	(85)	(37)	(13)	(1)	(4)	-	(15)
Firemen, Fire Protection	(521)	(1)	(28)	(50)	(214)	(149)	(56)	(15)	(2)	(6)
Guards & Watchmen	(245)	-	(8)	(36)	(64)	(53)	(51)	(24)	(4)	(5)
Policemen & Detectives	(564)	-	(4)	(96)	(279)	(138)	(31)	(10)	(3)	(3)
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	18	1	-	1	2	4	4	3	3	-
NONCLASSIFIABLE	117	-	8	23	27	15	5	10	1	28

1. Classified according to the Occupational Classification System, U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population.

TABLE 31. -- OCCUPATION OF INJURED OR ILL WORKER
NUMBER OF CASES, BY SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
STATE OF MAINE, 1981

OCCUPATION	TOTAL ALL MFG.	FOOD	TEXTILES	LUMBER & WOOD	PAPER	RUBBER & PLASTIC	LEATHER	FABRICATED METAL	MACHINERY EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	ELECTRIC & ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	TRANS. EQUIPMENT	OTHER MFG.
TOTAL, ALL OCCUPATIONS	22,967	2,420	1,737	4,499	3,978	549	4,151	1,158	928	828	1,160	1,559
PROFESSIONAL & TECHNICAL	193	17	10	25	48	8	6	8	13	29	9	20
MANAGERS & ADMINISTRATORS	136	26	7	29	4	9	12	10	10	3	4	22
SALESWORKERS	42	16	1	9	-	-	5	4	1	1	1	3
CLERICAL & KINDRED WORKERS	455	30	35	33	77	9	88	17	22	32	41	71
CRAFTSMEN	4,267	244	202	722	1,106	93	252	354	303	171	506	314
Foremen	(691)	(82)	(44)	(158)	(89)	(48)	(105)	(24)	(23)	(20)	(40)	(58)
Machinists	(413)	(10)	(11)	(26)	(67)	(4)	(52)	(40)	(153)	(20)	(18)	(12)
Mechanics & Repairmen	(862)	(96)	(105)	(133)	(200)	(20)	(42)	(16)	(32)	(80)	(97)	(41)
Heavy Equipment Mechanics	(350)	(42)	(47)	(53)	(101)	(9)	(13)	(5)	(11)	(23)	(30)	(16)
Millwrights	(473)	(7)	(17)	(77)	(355)	-	-	(6)	(2)	(3)	(2)	(4)
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT	12,910	1,227	1,319	1,727	1,822	357	3,440	646	530	525	520	797
Assemblers	(503)	-	(1)	(75)	(5)	(23)	(14)	(46)	(108)	(145)	(17)	(69)
Cutting Operatives	(625)	(27)	(11)	(117)	(67)	(22)	(291)	(18)	(10)	(11)	(4)	(47)
Packers, Wrappers, Except Retail	(933)	(340)	(59)	(109)	(154)	(19)	(188)	(3)	(7)	(11)	(4)	(39)
Lathe, Milling Machine Operatives	(481)	(1)	(3)	(276)	(7)	(11)	(36)	(10)	(50)	(20)	(42)	(25)
Sawyers	(428)	(8)	-	(328)	(12)	(3)	(39)	(2)	(1)	(6)	-	(29)
Sewers and Stitchers	(979)	(2)	(34)	-	(4)	(9)	(743)	-	-	-	(2)	(185)
Shoemaking Machine Operatives	(1,061)	-	(1)	(4)	(1)	(32)	(1,000)	(1)	(1)	(1)	-	(20)
Welders and Flame Cutters	(561)	(3)	(3)	(8)	(44)	(7)	-	(201)	(114)	(46)	(109)	(26)
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES	830	304	21	215	128	10	37	27	-	7	4	77
Truck Drivers	(404)	(104)	(18)	(129)	(57)	(7)	(21)	(13)	-	(2)	(2)	(51)
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	3,824	469	134	1,691	741	60	272	82	41	50	53	231
Freight, Material Handlers	(677)	(131)	(63)	(116)	(209)	(17)	(68)	(13)	(6)	(17)	(10)	(27)
Lumbermen, Raftsmen, Woodchoppers	(1,267)	(4)	-	(1,208)	(53)	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	(1)
FARM WORKERS AND MANAGERS	49	44	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	4
SERVICE WORKERS, EX. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	196	36	8	31	42	2	29	2	3	9	16	18
NONCLASSIFIABLE	65	7	-	17	9	-	-	8	5	1	6	12

TABLE 32. -- OCCUPATION OF INJURED OR ILL WORKER
NUMBER OF CASES, BY INDUSTRY DIVISION,
STATE OF MAINE, 1981

OCCUPATION	TOTAL ALL IND.[1]	AG., FOR. & FISH.	MINING	CONST.	MFG.	TRANS. & PUB. UTIL.	WHOLESALE TRADE	RETAIL TRADE	FIN., INS. & REAL EST.	SERVICES	PUBLIC SECTOR
TOTAL	50,712	594	33	5,212	22,967	1,737	2,399	5,441	396	6,695	5,232
PROFESSIONAL, TECH., & KINDRED WORKERS	2,071	15	6	21	193	58	15	19	12	1,179	553
MANAGERS & ADMINISTRATORS, EXCEPT FARM	1,173	9	1	42	136	31	90	565	30	157	112
SALESWORKERS	404	2	-	3	42	6	79	223	31	14	4
CLERICAL & KINDRED WORKERS	2,772	3	1	38	455	99	145	1,182	175	327	347
Stock Clerks, Storekeeper	(1,164)	(1)	-	(12)	(126)	(19)	(69)	(857)	(8)	(46)	(26)
CRAFTSMEN & KINDRED WORKERS	10,792	74	4	2,894	4,267	594	542	959	47	715	695
Carpenters	(1,176)	(3)	-	(784)	(189)	(12)	(7)	(30)	(10)	(102)	(39)
Foremen, Other	(1,587)	(48)	(3)	(341)	(691)	(52)	(77)	(72)	(12)	(108)	(183)
Mechanics & Repairmen	(2,833)	(14)	-	(168)	(862)	(174)	(332)	(738)	(14)	(314)	(217)
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT	14,893	47	10	457	12,910	71	394	517	6	385	95
Packers, Wrappers, Except Retail	(1,048)	(12)	(1)	(1)	(933)	(16)	(57)	(15)	-	(10)	(3)
Sewers and Stitchers	(1,007)	(1)	-	-	(979)	-	(4)	(2)	-	(18)	(3)
Shoemaking Machine Operatives	(1,073)	-	-	-	(1,061)	-	(9)	(2)	-	(1)	-
Other Machine Operatives	(1,802)	(8)	-	(30)	(1,677)	(5)	(30)	(15)	-	(22)	(15)
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES	2,561	19	1	187	830	524	468	234	3	97	197
Deliverymen & Routemen	(800)	(2)	-	(8)	(208)	(165)	(235)	(133)	-	(43)	(6)
Truck Drivers	(1,383)	(16)	(1)	(169)	(404)	(319)	(198)	(95)	(1)	(40)	(139)
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	8,533	193	10	1,549	3,824	324	601	460	55	579	937
Construction Laborers, Except Carpenters Helpers	(1,542)	(7)	(3)	(1,301)	(74)	(10)	(6)	(9)	(5)	(83)	(44)
Freight, Material Handlers	(1,017)	(13)	(1)	(15)	(677)	(101)	(110)	(41)	(3)	(35)	(21)
Lumbermen, Raftsmen, Woodchoppers	(1,357)	(30)	-	(11)	(1,267)	(15)	(10)	(16)	(2)	(4)	(2)
FARM OCCUPATIONS	349	231	-	2	49	5	34	10	1	7	10
SERVICE WORKERS, EXCEPT PRIVATE HOUSHOLD	7,029	1	-	9	196	24	21	1,261	35	3,209	2,273
Janitors & Sextons	(678)	-	-	(4)	(79)	(9)	(2)	(25)	(10)	(157)	(392)
Food Service Workers	(2,196)	(1)	(8)	-	(30)	(3)	(8)	(1,203)	(12)	(721)	(218)
Nursing Aides, Orderlies, & Attendants	(1,207)	-	-	-	-	(2)	-	-	(3)	(1,148)	(54)
Protection Service Workers, Inc. Fire & Police Personnel	(1,377)	-	-	(4)	(75)	(4)	(10)	(11)	(1)	(70)	(1,202)
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	17	-
NONCLASSIFIABLE	117	-	-	10	65	1	10	11	-	9	9

1. Columns will not add up to total column due to six unclassifiable establishments.

TABLE 33. -- DURATION OF EMPLOYMENT OF INJURED OR ILL WORKERS
NUMBER AND CUMULATIVE PERCENT: ALL, DISABLED, AND FATAL REPORTS
STATE OF MAINE, 1981

	ALL REPORTS		DISABLING REPORTS[1]		FATAL REPORTS	
	Number		Number		Number	
Total Reports	50,712		19,810		50	
Missing Length of Service	11,943		3,099		16	
Total with Length of Service	38,769	100.0%	16,711	100.0%	34	100.0%
Length of Service	Number	Cumulative Percent	Number	Cumulative Percent	Number	Cumulative Percent
Up to 1st Month	2,674	6.9	1,216	7.3	0	
1st Month up to 2nd Month	2,138	12.4	968	13.1	0	
2nd Month up to 3rd Month	1,802	17.1	827	18.0	0	
3rd Month up to 4th Month	1,522	21.0	739	22.4	0	
4th Month up to 5th Month	1,256	24.2	609	26.1	0	
5th Month up to 6th Month	976	26.7	453	28.8	2	5.9
6th Month up to 7th Month	1,021	29.4	474	31.6	0	
7th Month up to 8th Month	726	31.2	318	33.5	2	11.8
8th Month up to 9th Month	664	33.0	295	35.3	2	17.6
9th Month up to 10th Month	622	34.6	264	36.9	1	20.6
10th Month up to 11th Month	576	36.1	249	38.4	0	
11th Month up to 1 Year	473	37.3	209	39.6	0	
1 Year up to 2nd Year	5,041	50.3	2,111	52.3	6	38.2
2nd Year up to 3rd Year	3,912	60.4	1,658	62.2	3	47.1
3rd Year up to 4th Year	2,688	67.3	1,127	68.9	1	50.0
4th Year up to 5th Year	1,937	72.3	794	73.7	1	52.9
5th Year up to 6th Year	1,399	75.9	566	77.1	2	58.8
6th Year up to 7th Year	1,023	78.5	386	79.4	1	61.8
7th Year up to 8th Year	1,023	81.2	430	81.9	0	
8th Year up to 9th Year	978	83.7	365	84.1	1	64.7
9th Year up to 10th Year	798	85.8	319	86.0	2	70.6
10th Year up to 15th Year	2,724	92.8	1,128	92.8	4	82.4
15th Year up to 20th Year	1,144	95.7	485	95.7	3	91.2
20th Year up to 25th Year	691	97.5	303	97.5	2	97.1
25th Year up to 30th Year	447	98.7	192	98.6	1	100.0
30th Year up to 35th Year	305	99.5	126	99.4	0	
35th Year up to 40th Year	161	99.9	80	99.9	0	
40th Year up to 59th Year	13	100.0	20	100.0	0	

1. Only those cases where one or more days of work were lost beyond the date of injury or diagnosis of illness.

TABLE 34. — NATURE OF INJURY OR ILLNESS
NUMBER AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF CASES
ALL WORKERS, STATE OF MAINE, 1981

CODES[1]	NATURE OF INJURY OR ILLNESS	ALL REPORTS		DISABLING REPORTS[2]		FATAL REPORTS	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
	TOTAL	50,712	100.0%	19,810	100.0%	50	100.0%
100	AMPUTATION OR ENUCLEATION	96	.2	96	.5	0	.0
110	ASPHYXIA, STRANGULATION, DROWNING, SUFFOCATION	7	.0	1	.0	3	6.0
120	HEAT BURN	1,253	2.5	430	2.2	2	4.0
130	CHEMICAL BURN	747	1.5	174	.9	0	.0
140	CONCUSSION	103	.2	64	.3	2	4.0
15-	INFECTIVE OR PARASITIC DISEASE	94	.2	41	.2	0	.0
160	CONTUSION CRUSHING, BRUISE	8,574	16.9	2,727	13.8	4	8.0
170	CUT, LACERATION, PUNCTURE	10,966	21.6	2,796	14.1	0	.0
18-	DERMATITIS	969	1.9	249	1.3	0	.0
181	Contact Dermatitis	(701)	(1.4)	(172)	(.9)	(0)	(.0)
190	DISLOCATION	401	.8	232	1.2	0	.0
200	ELECTRIC, ELECTROCUTION	55	.1	18	.1	1	2.0
210	FRACTURE	2,213	4.4	1,345	6.8	5	10.0
220	EFFECTS OF EXPOSURE TO LOW TEMPERATURE	35	.1	14	.1	0	.0
230	HEARING LOSS, OR IMPAIRMENT	40	.1	8	.0	0	.0
240	EFFECTS OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEAT	19	.0	8	.0	0	.0
250	HERNIA, RUPTURE	412	.8	412	2.1	0	.0
260	INFLAMMATION OR IRRITATION OF JOINTS, TENDONS OR MUSCLES	1,377	2.7	773	3.9	0	.0
27-	SYSTEMIC POISONING	374	.7	138	.7	0	.0
28-	PNEUMOCONIOSIS	7	.0	3	.0	0	.0
29-	RADIATION EFFECTS	231	.5	90	.5	0	.0
295	Welders Flash	(228)	(.4)	(90)	(.5)	(0)	(.0)
300	SCRATCHES, ABRASIONS	4,000	7.9	744	3.8	0	.0
310	SPRAINS, STRAINS	14,380	28.4	7,789	39.3	0	.0
320	HEMORRHOIDS	3	.0	3	.0	0	.0
330	HEPATITIS, SERUM AND INFECTIVE	7	.0	5	.0	0	.0
400	MULTIPLE INJURIES	671	1.3	298	1.5	5	10.0
500	EFFECTS OF CHANGES IN ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE	5	.0	0	.0	0	.0
510	CEREBROVASCULAR AND OTHER CONDITIONS OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM	29	.1	25	.1	1	2.0
520	COMPLICATIONS PECULIAR TO MEDICAL CARE	38	1.1	16	.1	0	.0

TABLE 34. — Continued

CODES[1]	NATURE OF INJURY OR ILLNESS	ALL REPORTS		DISABLING REPORTS[2]		FATAL REPORTS	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
530	OTHER DISEASES OF THE EYE	72	.1	17	.1	0	.0
540	MENTAL DISORDERS	44	.1	37	.2	1	2.0
551	MALIGNANT NEOPLASM, TUMOR	1	.0	1	.0	0	.0
56-	CONDITIONS OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM	2	.0	2	.0	0	.0
57-	CONDITIONS OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM	4	.0	3	.0	0	.0
580	SYMPTOMS AND ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS	128	.3	86	.4	0	.0
900	NO INJURY OR ILLNESS	150	.3	7	.0	0	.0
950	DAMAGE TO PROSTHETIC DEVICES	601	1.2	10	.1	0	.0
990	OTHER OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES	5	.0	2	.0	0	.0
991	HEART CONDITIONS (INCLUDES HEART ATTACKS)	100	.2	79	.4	21	42.0
995	OTHER INJURIES	45	.1	19	.1	0	.0
999	NONCLASSIFIABLE	2,454	4.8	1,048	5.3	5	10.0

1. American National Standards Institute Z16.2, see Appendix C.
2. Only those cases where one or more days of work were lost beyond the date of injury or diagnosis of illness.

TABLE 35. -- OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESS: INDUSTRY BY NATURE OF ILLNESS, STATE OF MAINE, 1981

INDUSTRY	TOTAL	INFECTIVE OR PARASITIC DISEASES	DERMATITIS	INFLAMMATION OF JOINTS, ETC.	POISONING, SYSTEMIC	RADIATION EFFECTS	CONDITIONS OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM	CONDITIONS OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM PNEUMOCONIOSIS	HEART & CIRCULATORY CONDITIONS	ALL OTHER DISEASES
TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES	3,544	94	969	1,377	374	231	2	11	129	357
TOTAL, PRIVATE SECTOR	3,183	79	900	1,333	254	221	1	10	91	294
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, & FISHING	37	-	16	13	2	-	-	-	1	5
MINING	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
CONSTRUCTION	283	10	53	58	40	79	-	4	11	28
General Building Contractors	127	-	22	33	15	46	-	2	-	9
Heavy Construction Contractors	43	-	15	8	3	7	-	-	3	7
Special Trade Contractors	113	10	16	17	22	26	-	2	8	12
MANUFACTURING	2,166	24	673	1,040	138	104	-	4	31	152
Food & Kindred Products	265	9	97	132	11	5	-	-	1	10
Textile Mill Products	147	1	101	22	8	2	-	-	4	9
Apparel & Other Textile Products	60	1	11	42	2	1	-	-	1	2
Lumber & Wood Products	158	1	35	72	11	9	-	1	7	22
Paper & Allied Products	259	5	55	96	45	21	-	1	5	31
Rubber & Misc. Plastics Products	41	2	12	18	6	1	-	-	1	1
Leather & Leather Products	746	1	213	468	24	1	-	1	4	34
Fabricated Metal Products	92	-	17	42	5	21	-	-	1	6
Machinery, Except Electrical	87	2	20	43	3	13	-	-	-	6
Electric & Electronic Equipment	125	1	44	46	9	3	-	-	1	21
Transportation Equipment	114	1	50	26	8	19	-	-	5	5
TRANSPORATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	94	4	25	22	16	12	-	-	7	8
WHOLESALE TRADE	110	3	27	38	9	9	1	-	5	18
RETAIL TRADE	158	1	32	61	18	7	-	-	10	29
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	14	-	1	6	2	-	-	-	3	2
SERVICES	319	37	73	95	29	9	-	2	22	52
Health Services	142	21	34	47	8	1	-	-	5	26
STATE GOVERNMENT	121	6	35	20	14	5	1	-	14	26
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	240	9	34	24	106	5	-	1	24	37
Fire Protection	111	-	3	2	85	-	-	-	6	15

TABLE 36. — PART OF BODY AFFECTED
NUMBER AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF CASES
ALL WORKERS, STATE OF MAINE, 1981

CODES[1]	PART OF BODY AFFECTED	ALL REPORTS		DISABLING REPORTS[2]		FATAL REPORTS	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
	TOTAL	50,712	100.0%	19,810	100.0%	50	100.0%
1--	HEAD	7,516	14.7	1,674	8.5	9	18.0
100	Head, Unspecified	(335)	(.7)	(97)	(.5)	(1)	(2.0)
110	Brain	(109)	(.2)	(68)	(.3)	(3)	(6.0)
12-	Ear(s)	(189)	(.4)	(31)	(.2)	(0)	(.0)
120	Ear(s), Unspecified	(13)	(.0)	(3)	(.0)	-	-
121	Ear(s), External	(44)	(.1)	(9)	(.0)	-	-
124	Ear(s), Internal	(132)	(.3)	(19)	(.1)	-	-
130	Eye(s)	(4,913)	(9.7)	(1,051)	(5.3)	-	-
14-	Face	(1,406)	(2.8)	(282)	(1.4)	-	-
140	Face, Unspecified	(83)	(.2)	(30)	(.2)	-	-
141	Jaw	(117)	(.2)	(24)	(.1)	-	-
144	Mouth	(369)	(.7)	(44)	(.2)	-	-
146	Nose	(204)	(.4)	(41)	(.2)	-	-
148	Face, Multiple Parts	(75)	(.1)	(24)	(.1)	-	-
149	Face, Other	(558)	(1.1)	(119)	(.6)	-	-
150	Scalp	(274)	(.5)	(49)	(.2)	-	-
160	Skull	(37)	(.1)	(13)	(.1)	(4)	(8.0)
198	Head, Multiple Parts	(92)	(.2)	(36)	(.2)	-	-
199	Head, Other	(161)	(.3)	(47)	(.2)	-	-
200	NECK	450	.9	217	1.1	1	2.0
3--	UPPER EXTREMITIES	18,042	24.9	5,439	27.5	-	-
300	Upper Extremities, Unspecified	(24)	(.0)	(8)	(.0)	-	-
31-	Arm(s)	(3,054)	(6.0)	(929)	(4.7)	-	-
310	Arm(s), Unspecified	(1,089)	(2.1)	(341)	(1.7)	-	-
311	Upper Arm	(201)	(.4)	(59)	(.3)	-	-
313	Elbow	(998)	(2.0)	(304)	(1.5)	-	-
315	Forearm	(746)	(1.5)	(215)	(1.1)	-	-
318	Arm, Multiple	(20)	(.0)	(10)	(.1)	-	-
320	Wrist	(1,714)	(3.4)	(709)	(3.6)	-	-
330	Hand	(3,305)	(6.5)	(1,059)	(5.3)	-	-
340	Finger	(9,528)	(18.8)	(2,551)	(12.9)	-	-
398	Upper Extremities, Multiple	(417)	(.8)	(183)	(.9)	-	-
4--	TRUNK	12,814	25.3	7,204	36.4	4	8.0
400	Trunk, Unspecified	(20)	(.0)	(9)	(.0)	-	-
410	Abdomen	(1,153)	(2.3)	(691)	(3.5)	-	-
420	Back	(7,925)	(15.6)	(4,728)	(23.9)	-	-
430	Chest	(1,264)	(2.5)	(546)	(2.8)	(4)	(8.0)
440	Hips	(486)	(1.0)	(223)	(1.1)	-	-
450	Shoulder(s)	(1,688)	(3.3)	(857)	(4.3)	-	-
498	Trunk, Multiple	(278)	(.5)	(150)	(.8)	-	-
5--	LOWER EXTREMITIES	8,270	16.3	3,903	19.7	-	-
500	Lower Extremities, Unspecified	(4)	(.0)	(3)	(.0)	-	-
51-	Leg(s)	(4,036)	(8.0)	(1,786)	(9.0)	-	-
510	Leg(s), Unspecified	(784)	(1.5)	(362)	(1.8)	-	-
511	Thigh	(383)	(.8)	(143)	(.7)	-	-

TABLE 36. -- Continued

CODES[1]	PART OF BODY AFFECTED	ALL REPORTS Number	ALL REPORTS Percent	DISABLING REPORTS[2] Number	DISABLING REPORTS[2] Percent	FATAL REPORTS Number	FATAL REPORTS Percent
513	Knee	(2,260)	(4.5)	(1,018)	(5.1)	-	-
515	Lower Leg	(563)	(1.1)	(243)	(1.2)	-	-
518	Leg, Multiple	(46)	(.1)	(20)	(.1)	-	-
520	Ankle	(1,436)	(2.8)	(800)	(4.0)	-	-
530	Foot	(1,848)	(3.6)	(885)	(4.5)	-	-
540	Toes	(766)	(1.5)	(332)	(1.7)	-	-
598	Lower Extremities, Multiple	(180)	(.4)	(97)	(.5)	-	-
700	MULTIPLE PARTS	1,590	3.1	728	3.7	7	14.0
8--	BODY SYSTEM	752	1.5	389	2.0	26	52.0
800	Body System, Unspecified	(263)	(.5)	(107)	(.5)	-	-
801	Circulatory System	(125)	(.2)	(101)	(.5)	(21)	(42.0)
810	Digestive System	(33)	(.1)	(22)	(.1)	-	-
820	Excretory System	(2)	(.0)	(1)	(.0)	-	-
830	Musculo-Skeletal System	(2)	(.0)	(2)	(.0)	-	-
840	Nervous System	(105)	(.2)	(56)	(.3)	(2)	(4.0)
850	Respiratory System	(221)	(.4)	(99)	(.5)	(3)	(6.0)
880	Other Body Systems	(1)	(.0)	(1)	(.0)	-	-
999	NONCLASSIFIABLE	1,278	2.5	256	1.3	4	8.0

1. American National Standards Institute Z16.2, see Appendix C.
2. Only those cases where one or more days of work were lost beyond the date of injury or diagnosis of illness.

TABLE 37. -- SOURCE OF INJURY OR ILLNESS
NUMBER AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF CASES
ALL WORKERS, STATE OF MAINE, 1981

CODES[1]	SOURCE OF INJURY OR ILLNESS	ALL REPORTS		DISABLING REPORTS[2]		FATAL REPORTS	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
	TOTAL	50,712	100.0%	19,810	100.0%	50	100.0%
01--	AIR PRESSURE	5	.0	-	-	-	-
02--	ANIMALS, INSECTS, ETC.	279	.6	37	.2	-	-
03--	ANIMAL PRODUCTS	255	.5	118	.6	-	-
0330	Hides, Leather	(211)	(.4)	(99)	(.5)	-	-
0400	BODILY MOTION	1,994	3.9	1,093	5.5	-	-
05--	BOILERS, PRESSURE VESSELS	374	.7	126	.6	-	-
0530	Pressure Lines	(213)	(.4)	(65)	(.3)	-	-
06--	BOXES, BARRELS, CONTAINERS	5,027	9.9	2,425	12.2	1	2.0
0601	Barrels, Kegs, Drums	(471)	(.9)	(222)	(1.1)	(1)	(2.0)
0630	Boxes, Crates, Cartons	(1,951)	(3.8)	(988)	(5.0)	-	-
0660	Bundles, Barrels	(514)	(1.0)	(293)	(1.5)	-	-
0665	Reels, Rolls	(740)	(1.5)	(340)	(1.7)	-	-
0670	Tanks, Bins, Etc.	(505)	(1.0)	(241)	(1.2)	-	-
07--	BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES	1,487	2.9	503	2.5	-	-
0705	Doors, Gates	(587)	(1.2)	(165)	(.8)	-	-
0755	Walls, Fences	(371)	(.7)	(132)	(.7)	-	-
08--	CERAMIC ITEMS	65	.1	25	.1	-	-
09--	CHEMICALS, CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS	1,068	2.1	289	1.5	-	-
10--	CLOTHING	372	.7	182	.9	-	-
1001	Boots, Shoes	(235)	(.5)	(130)	(.7)	-	-
11--	COAL AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	190	.4	44	.2	-	-
1200	COLD, ATMOSPHERIC, ENVIRONMENTAL	24	.0	15	.1	-	-
13--	CONVEYORS	263	.5	113	.6	-	-
1350	Powered	(216)	(.4)	(95)	(.5)	-	-
14--	DRUGS AND MEDICINES	27	.1	-	-	-	-
15--	ELECTRIC APPARATUS	337	.7	126	.6	-	-
1700	FLAME, FIRE, SMOKE	306	.6	128	.6	1	2.0
1800	FOOD PRODUCTS	456	.9	176	.9	-	-
1840	Meat and Fish Products	(280)	(.6)	(96)	(.5)		
19--	FURNITURE, FIXTURES, ETC.	1,703	3.4	519	2.6	-	-
1901	Cabinets, Etc.	(359)	(.7)	(91)	(.5)	-	-
1910	Chairs, Benches, Couches, Etc.	(172)	(.3)	(55)	(.3)	-	-
1970	Tables	(233)	(.5)	(65)	(.3)	-	-
2000	GLASS ITEMS, OTHER	666	1.3	170	.9	-	-
22--	HAND TOOLS, NOT POWERED	4,175	8.2	1,232	6.2	-	-
2230	Hammer	(378)	(.7)	(113)	(.6)	-	-
2245	Knife	(1,419)	(2.8)	(375)	(1.9)	-	-
2250	Pick, Pick Poles, Hooks	(223)	(.4)	(82)	(.4)	-	-
2280	Scissors	(290)	(.6)	(107)	(.5)	-	-
2290	Shovels, Spades	(128)	(.3)	(64)	(.3)	-	-
2295	Wrench	(314)	(.6)	(100)	(.5)	-	-

TABLE 37. -- Continued

CODES[1]	SOURCE OF INJURY OR ILLNESS	ALL REPORTS		DISABLING REPORTS[2]		FATAL REPORTS	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
23--	HAND TOOLS, POWERED	1,098	2.2	575	2.9	-	-
2355	Saw	(485)	(1.0)	(313)	(1.6)	-	-
(2357)	(Chainsaws)	(421)	(.8)	(289)	(1.5)	-	-
2400	HEAT, ATMOSPHERIC, ENVIRONMENTAL	29	.1	10	.1	-	-
2500	HEATING EQUIPMENT, OTHER	260	.5	97	.5	-	-
26--	HOISTING APPARATUS	359	.7	147	.7	-	-
2700	INFECTIOUS, PARASTIC AGENTS, OTHER	17	.0	8	.0	-	-
28--	LADDERS	156	.3	64	.3	-	-
29--	LIQUIDS, OTHER	277	.5	104	.5	3	6.0
3---	MACHINES	3,571	7.0	1,384	7.0	1	2.0
3001	Agitators, Mixers, Tumblers	(179)	(.4)	(71)	(.4)	-	-
3100	Buffers, Polishers, Sanders, Grinders	(162)	(.3)	(47)	(.2)	-	-
3250	Drilling, Boring	(246)	(.5)	(89)	(.4)	-	-
3450	Packaging and Wrapping Machines	(178)	(.40	(62)	(.3)	-	-
3600	Presses (Not Printing)	(116)	(.2)	(60)	(.3)	-	-
3750	Saws	(291)	(.6)	(141)	(.7)	-	-
3850	Shears, Slitters, Slicers	(538)	(1.1)	(196)	(1.0)	-	-
3900	Stitching and Sewing Machines	(170)	(.3)	(60)	(.3)	-	-
40--	MECHANICAL POWER TRANSMISSION APPARATUS	146	.3	64	.3	-	-
41--	METAL ITEMS	5,818	11.5	1,652	8.3	-	-
4110	Automobile Parts	(212)	(.4)	(91)	(.5)	-	-
4115	Beams, Bars	(733)	(1.4)	(300)	(1.5)	-	-
4135	Nails, Spikes, Etc.	(660)	(1.3)	(141)	(.7)	-	-
4140	Pipe	(464)	(.9)	(177)	(.9)	-	-
4300	MINERAL ITEMS, NONMETALLIC, OTHER	598	1.2	213	1.1	1	2.0
4400	NOISE	36	.1	7	.0	-	-
4500	PAPER AND PULP	159	.3	71	.4	-	-
4600	UNIDENTIFIED PARTICLES	1,469	2.9	242	1.2	-	-
4700	PLANTS, TREES, VEGETATION	810	1.6	441	2.2	-	-
4800	PLASTIC ITEMS, OTHER	146	.3	48	.2	-	-
49--	PUMPS AND PRIME MOVERS	135	.3	68	.3	-	-
50--	RADIATING SUBSTANCES AND EQUIPMENT	242	.5	95	.5	-	-
5070	Welding Equipment	(233)	(.5)	(92)	(.5)	-	-
5100	SOAPS, DETERGENTS, ETC., OTHER	171	.3	40	.2	-	-
5300	SCRAP, DEBRIS, WASTE MATERIALS, OTHER	82	.2	26	.1	-	-
5400	STEAM	82	.2	20	.1	-	-
5500	TEXTILE ITEMS, OTHER	159	.3	56	.3	-	-

TABLE 37. — Continued

CODES[1]	SOURCE OF INJURY OR ILLNESS	ALL REPORTS Number	ALL REPORTS Percent	DISABLING REPORTS[2] Number	DISABLING REPORTS[2] Percent	FATAL REPORTS Number	FATAL REPORTS Percent
56--	VEHICLES	3,073	6.1	1,352	6.8	10	20.0
5620	Highway Vehicles, Powered	(1,302)	(2.6)	(600)	(3.0)	(9)	(18.0)
563-	Plant or Industrial Vehicles	(1,553)	(3.1)	(666)	(3.4)	-	-
5631	Nonpowered Vehicles	(1,239)	(2.4)	(512)	(2.6)	-	-
5635	Powered Carriers	(231)	(.5)	(108)	(.5)		
57--	WOOD ITEMS	2,757	5.4	1,023	5.2	-	-
5710	Logs	(278)	(.5)	(149)	(.8)	-	-
5720	Lumber	(807)	(1.6)	(331)	(1.7)	-	-
5730	Skids, Pallets	(299)	(.6)	(147)	(.7)	-	-
58--	WORKING SURFACES	4,767	9.4	2,349	11.9	5	10.0
5801	Floor	(2,212)	(4.4)	(1,014)	(5.1)	-	-
5810	Ground	(1,637)	(3.2)	(897)	(4.5)	(4)	(8.0)
5840	Stairs, Steps	(622)	(1.2)	(292)	(1.5)	(1)	(2.0)
60--	PERSON	2,165	4.3	862	4.4	23	46.0
6010	Person, Injured (Heart Failure or No Cause Indicated)	(231)	(.5)	(175)	(.9)	(23)	(46.0)
6020	Person, Other Than Injured	(1,932)	(3.8)	(686)	(3.5)	-	-
6100	RECREATION AND ATHLETIC EQUIPMENT	108	.2	32	.2	-	-
62--	RUBBER PRODUCTS	196	.4	92	.5	-	-
6210	Tires	(154)	(.3)	(79)	(.4)	-	-
6500	ICE, SNOW	20	.0	7	.0	-	-
8800	MISCELLANEOUS, OTHER	151	.3	55	.3	1	2.0
9800	NONCLASSIFIABLE	2,581	5.1	1,285	6.5	4	8.0

1. American National Standards Institute Z16.2, see Appendix C.
2. Only those cases where one or more days of work were lost beyond the date of injury or diagnosis of illness.

TABLE 38. -- TYPE OF ACCIDENT OR EXPOSURE
NUMBER AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF CASES
ALL WORKERS, STATE OF MAINE, 1981

CODES[1]	TYPE OF ACCIDENT OR EXPOSURE	ALL REPORTS		DISABLING REPORTS[2]		FATAL REPORTS	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
	TOTAL	50,712	100.0%	19,810	100.0%	50	100.0%
01-	STRUCK AGAINST	6,925	13.7	2,016	10.2	-	-
011	Stationary Object	(5,889)	(11.6)	(1,638)	(8.3)	-	-
012	Moving Object	(820)	(1.6)	(312)	(1.6)	-	-
02-	STRUCK BY	11,501	22.7	3,653	18.4	1	2.0
021	Falling Object	(3,409)	(6.7)	(1,317)	(6.6)	(1)	(2.0)
022	Flying Object	(957)	(1.9)	(244)	(1.2)	-	-
03-	FALL FROM ELEVATION	2,225	4.4	1,188	6.0	5	10.0
032	From Ladders	(264)	(0.5)	(160)	(.8)	-	-
034	From Vehicle	(496)	(1.0)	(270)	(1.4)	(1)	(2.0)
035	On Stairs	(533)	(1.1)	(249)	(1.3)	(1)	(2.0)
05-	FALL ON SAME LEVEL	3,410	6.7	1,445	7.3	-	-
051	Fall to the Working Surface	(2,316)	(4.6)	(999)	(5.0)	-	-
052	Fall Onto or Against Objects	(1,003)	(2.0)	(405)	(2.0)	-	-
06-	CAUGHT IN, UNDER, OR BETWEEN	3,334	6.6	1,238	6.2	2	4.0
062	Moving and Stationary Object	(2,039)	(4.0)	(718)	(3.6)	(1)	(2.0)
08-	RUBBED OR ABRADED	3,980	7.8	727	3.7	-	-
082	Objects Handled	(601)	(1.2)	(110)	(.6)	-	-
084	Foreign Matter in Eyes	(3,124)	(6.2)	(530)	(2.7)	-	-
100	BODILY REACTION	1,996	3.9	1,093	5.5	-	-
12-	OVEREXERTION	11,226	22.1	6,313	31.9	-	-
121	Lifting Objects	(5,343)	(10.5)	(3,060)	(15.4)	-	-
122	Pulling or Pushing Objects	(1,981)	(3.9)	(1,093)	(5.5)	-	-
123	Wielding, Throwing, Holding, or Carrying Objects	(1,518)	(3.0)	(801)	(4.0)	-	-
130	CONTACT WITH ELECTRIC CURRENT	61	.1	22	.1	1	2.0
15-	CONTACT WITH TEMPERATURE EXTREMES	1,260	2.5	411	2.1	1	2.0
153	Hot Objects	(1,193)	(2.4)	(385)	(1.9)	1	(2.0)
18-	CONTACT WITH RADIATIONS, CAUSTICS, ETC.	2,614	5.2	712	3.6	3	6.0
181	By Inhalation	(399)	(.8)	(147)	(.7)	(3)	(6.0)
183	By Absorption	(1,855)	(3.7)	(485)	(2.4)	-	-
2--	TRANSPORTATION ACCIDENTS, OTHER THAN MOTOR VEHICLE	3	.0	1	.0	-	-
3--	MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS	446	.9	259	1.3	8	16.0
31-	Both Vehicles in Motion	(110)	(.2)	(60)	(.3)	(5)	(10.0)
32-	Standing Vehicle or Stationary Object	(70)	(.1)	(45)	(.2)	-	-
33-	Noncollision Accidents	(210)	(.4)	(117)	(.6)	(2)	(4.0)
40-	EXPOSURE TO NOISE	34	.1	8	.0	-	-
500	EXPLOSIONS	159	.3	67	.3	5	10.0
899	ACCIDENT TYPE, OTHER	616	1.2	232	1.2	22	44.0
999	NONCLASSIFIABLE	922	1.8	425	2.1	1	2.0

1. American National Standards Institute Z16.2, see Appendix C.
2. Only those cases where one or more days of work were lost beyond the date of injury or diagnosis of illness.

TABLE 39. -- ASSOCIATED OBJECT OR SUBSTANCE
NUMBER AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF CASES
ALL WORKERS, STATE OF MAINE, 1981

CODES[1]	ASSOCIATED OBJECT OR SUBSTANCE	ALL REPORTS		DISABLING REPORTS[2]		FATAL REPORTS	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
	TOTAL	50,712	100.0%	19,810	100.0%	50	100.0%
01--	AIR PRESSURE, ENVIRONMENTAL	1	.0	-	-	-	-
02--	ANIMALS, INSECTS, ETC.	293	.6	47	.2	-	-
03--	ANIMAL PRODUCTS	221	.4	94	.5	-	-
0330	Hides, Leather	(203)	(.4)	(87)	(.4)	-	-
0400	BODILY MOTION	649	1.3	348	1.8	-	-
05--	BOILER, PRESSURE VESSELS	761	1.5	236	1.2	1	2.0
0510	Pressurized Containers	(141)	(.3)	(52)	(.3)	-	-
0530	Pressure Lines	(523)	(1.0)	(154)	(.8)	(1)	(2.0)
06--	BOXES, BARRELS, CONTAINERS	5,401	10.7	2,450	12.4	2	4.0
0601	Barrels, Kegs, Drums	(465)	(.9)	(207)	(1.0)	(1)	(2.0)
0630	Boxes, Crates, Cartons	(2,028)	(4.0)	(970)	(4.9)	-	-
0650	Bottles, Jugs, Flasks, Etc.	(191)	(.4)	(48)	(.2)	-	-
0660	Bundles, Bales	(616)	(1.2)	(309)	(1.6)	-	-
0665	Reels, Rolls	(682)	(1.3)	(310)	(1.6)	-	-
0670	Tanks, Bins, Etc. (Not Pressurized)	(528)	(1.0)	(246)	(1.2)	(1)	(2.0)
07--	BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES	1,780	3.5	617	3.1	3	6.0
0701	Bldgs., Office, Plant, Residential, Etc.	(146)	(.3)	(56)	(.3)	-	-
0705	Doors, Gates	(601)	(1.2)	(157)	(.8)	-	-
0708	Windows, Window Frames	(152)	(.3)	(43)	(.2)	-	-
0740	Scaffolds, Staging	(218)	(.4)	(113)	(.6)	-	-
0755	Walls, Fences	(326)	(.6)	(104)	(.5)	(3)	(6.0)
08--	CERAMIC ITEMS	31	.1	11	.1	-	-
09--	CHEMICALS, CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS	322	.6	101	.5	2	4.0
10--	CLOTHING	385	.8	182	.9	-	-
1001	Boots, Shoes, Etc.	(196)	(.4)	(103)	(.5)	-	-
11--	COAL AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	56	.1	22	.1	-	-
1200	COLD, ATMOSPHERIC, ENVIRONMENTAL	24	.0	15	.1	-	-
13--	CONVEYORS	423	.8	166	.8	-	-
1350	Powered	(335)	(.7)	(137)	(.7)	-	-
14--	DRUGS AND MEDICINES	4	.0	-	-	-	-
15--	ELECTRIC APPARATUS	454	.9	177	.3	-	-
1515	Conductors (Cords, Wires)	(152)	(.3)	(63)	(.3)	-	-
16--	EXCAVATIONS, TRENCHES, TUNNELS, ETC.	41	.1	18	.1	1	2.0
1700	FLAME, FIRE, SMOKE	167	.3	55	.3	-	-
1800	FOOD PRODUCTS	334	.7	123	.6	-	-
1840	Meat, Fish, and Their Products	(260)	(.5)	(90)	(.5)	-	-

TABLE 39. -- Continued

CODES[1]	ASSOCIATED OBJECT OR SUBSTANCE	ALL REPORTS Number	ALL REPORTS Percent	DISABLING REPORTS[2] Number	DISABLING REPORTS[2] Percent	FATAL REPORTS Number	FATAL REPORTS Percent
19--	FURNITURE, FIXTURES, ETC.	2,006	4.0	630	3.2	-	-
1901	Cabinets, File Cases, Bookcases, Shelves, Etc.	(436)	(.9)	(118)	(.6)	-	-
1910	Chairs, Benches, Couches, Etc.	(286)	(.6)	(111)	(.6)	-	-
1970	Tables	(221)	(.4)	(60)	(.3)	-	-
2000	GLASS ITEMS	256	.5	64	.3	-	-
22--	HAND TOOLS, NOT POWERED	5,023	9.9	1,415	7.1	-	-
2215	Crowbars, Pry Bars	(166)	(.3)	(57)	(.3)	-	-
2230	Hammer	(543)	(1.1)	(147)	(.7)	-	-
2245	Knife	(1,403)	(2.8)	(368)	(1.9)	-	-
2250	Pick	(253)	(.5)	(89)	(.4)	-	-
2280	Scissors	(298)	(.6)	(109)	(.6)	-	-
2290	Shovels, Spades	(146)	(.3)	(68)	(.3)	-	-
2295	Wrench	(548)	(1.1)	(144)	(.7)	-	-
23--	HAND TOOLS, POWERED	2,610	5.1	907	4.6	2	4.0
2301	Grinder	(509)	(1.0)	(95)	(.5)	-	-
2315	Drill	(274)	(.5)	(87)	(.4)	-	-
2355	Saw	(621)	(1.2)	(330)	(1.7)	-	-
(2357)	(Chainsaw)	(467)	(.9)	(291)	(1.5)	-	-
2370	Welding Tools	(592)	(1.2)	(169)	(.9)	(2)	(4.0)
2400	HEAT, ATMOSPHERIC, ENVIRONMENTAL	21	.0	10	.1	-	-
2500	HEATING EQUIPMENT, OTHER	391	.8	146	.7	-	-
26--	HOISTING APPARATUS	603	1.2	267	1.3	1	2.0
2610	Cranes, Derricks	(240)	(.5)	(129)	(.7)	-	-
28--	LADDERS	552	1.1	281	1.4	-	-
283-	Movable	(412)	(.8)	(213)	(1.1)	-	-
29--	LIQUIDS, OTHER	49	.1	12	.1	1	2.0
3---	MACHINES	5,231	10.3	1,919	9.7	-	-
3001	Agitators, Mixers, Tumblers, Etc.	(235)	(.5)	(91)	(.5)	-	-
3100	Buffers, Polishers, Etc.	(426)	(.8)	(109)	(.6)	-	-
3250	Drilling, Boring	(439)	(.9)	(139)	(.7)	-	-
3300	Highway Construction	(206)	(.4)	(92)	(.5)	-	-
3450	Packaging and Wrapping Machines	(207)	(.4)	(68)	(.3)	-	-
3550	Planers, Shapers, Molders	(133)	(.3)	(37)	(.2)	-	-
3600	Presses, Not Printing	(137)	(.3)	(70)	(.4)	-	-
3700	Rolls	(152)	(.3)	(60)	(.3)	-	-
3750	Saws	(467)	(.9)	(199)	(1.0)	-	-
3850	Shears, Slitters, Slicers	(607)	(1.2)	(230)	(1.2)	-	-
3900	Stitching, Sewing	(295)	(.6)	(111)	(.6)	-	-
3950	Weaving, Knitting, Spinning Machines	(198)	(.4)	(76)	(.4)	-	-
40--	MECHANICAL POWER TRANSMISSION APPARATUS	162	.3	67	.3	-	-
41--	METAL ITEMS	2,755	5.4	947	4.8	-	-
4110	Automobile Parts	(163)	(.3)	(75)	(.4)	-	-
4115	Beams, Bars	(573)	(1.1)	(237)	(1.2)	-	-
4140	Pipe	(397)	(.8)	(146)	(.7)	-	-

TABLE 39. -- Continued

CODES[1]	ASSOCIATED OBJECT OR SUBSTANCE	ALL REPORTS Number	ALL REPORTS Percent	DISABLING REPORTS[2] Number	DISABLING REPORTS[2] Percent	FATAL REPORTS Number	FATAL REPORTS Percent
4300	MINERAL ITEMS, NONMETALLIC, OTHER	195	.4	105	.5	-	-
4400	NOISE	11	.9	8	.9	-	-
4500	PAPER AND PULP	129	.3	66	.3	-	-
4600	UNIDENTIFIED PARTICLES	49	.1	13	.1	-	-
4700	PLANTS, TREES, VEGETATION	758	1.5	428	2.2	-	-
4800	PLASTIC ITEMS, OTHER	80	.2	31	.2	-	-
49--	PUMPS AND PRIME MOVERS	160	.3	71	.4	-	-
50--	RADIATING SUBSTANCES AND EQUIPMENT	34	.1	8	.0	-	-
5100	SOAPS, DETERGENTS, ETC., OTHER	92	.2	26	.1	-	-
5300	SCRAPS, DEBRIS, WASTE MATERIALS, OTHER	148	.3	44	.2	-	-
5400	STEAM	5	.0	2	.0	-	-
5500	TEXTILE ITEMS, OTHER	150	.3	45	.2	-	-
56--	VEHICLES	4,051	8.0	1,769	8.9	10	20.0
5620	Highway Vehicles, Powered	(1,938)	(3.8)	(911)	(4.6)	(10)	(20.0)
5631	Nonpowered Plant or Industrial Vehicles	(1,337)	(2.6)	(513)	(2.6)	-	-
5635	Powered Plant or Industrial Vehicles	(353)	(.7)	(164)	(.8)	-	-
5638	Tractors, Mules, & Other Powered Towing Devices	(104)	(.2)	(58)	(.3)	-	-
57--	WOOD ITEMS	1,857	3.7	773	3.9	-	-
5710	Logs	(195)	(.4)	(113)	(.6)	-	-
5720	Lumber	(780)	(1.5)	(292)	(1.5)	-	-
5730	Skids, Pallets	(335)	(.7)	(157)	(.8)	-	-
60--	PERSON	2,464	4.9	952	4.8	23	46.0
6010	Person, Injured	(300)	(.6)	(204)	(1.0)	(23)	(46.0)
6020	Person, Other Than Injured	(2,163)	(4.3)	(747)	(3.8)	-	-
6100	RECREATION AND ATHLETIC EQUIPMENT	132	.3	41	.2	-	-
62--	RUBBER PRODUCTS	191	.4	91	.5	-	-
6210	Tires	(162)	(.3)	(82)	(.4)	-	-
6300	PILES, STACKS	348	.7	134	.7	-	-
64--	WORKING SURFACES	4,676	9.2	2,187	11.0	1	2.0
641-	Floor	(1,977)	(3.9)	(889)	(4.5)	-	-
6411	Oily	(169)	(.3)	(83)	(.4)	-	-
6412	Wet, Icy	(666)	(1.3)	(284)	(1.4)	-	-
6413	Slippery, other	(409)	(.8)	(194)	(1.0)	-	-
6416	Hole In	(140)	(.3)	(69)	(.3)	-	-
6418	Scrap, Debris	(320)	(.6)	(140)	(.7)	-	-
642-	Ground	(1,217)	(2.4)	(585)	(3.0)	-	-
6422	Wet, Icy	(677)	(1.3)	(308)	(1.6)	-	-
6425	Rough, Uneven	(240)	(.5)	(122)	(.6)	-	-
647-	Stairs, Steps	(934)	(1.8)	(449)	(2.3)	-	-
6473	Slippery, Wet	(230)	(.5)	(112)	(.6)	-	-

TABLE 39. -- Continued

CODES[1]	ASSOCIATED OBJECT OR SUBSTANCE	ALL REPORTS		DISABLING REPORTS[2]		FATAL REPORTS	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
6500	ICE, SNOW, NOT WORKING SURFACE	12	.0	6	.0	-	-
8800	MISCELLANEOUS, OTHER	187	.4	66	.3	-	-
9800	NONCLASSIFIABLE	3,977	7.8	1,617	8.2	3	6.0

1. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Supplementary Data System.
2. Only those cases where one or more days of work were lost beyond the date of injury or diagnosis of illness.

TABLE 40. — NATURE OF INJURY OR ILLNESS BY PART OF BODY AFFECTED
ALL WORKERS, STATE OF MAINE, 1981

NATURE OF INJURY OR ILLNESS	TOTAL	PART OF BODY AFFECTED									
		EYES	HEAD, NECK[1]	FINGERS	UPPER EXTREMITIES[2]	BACK	TRUNK[3]	LOWER EXTREMITIES	MULTIPLE BODY PARTS	BODY SYSTEM	OTHER & NONCLASS.
TOTAL	50,712	4,913	3,053	9,528	8,514	7,925	4,889	8,270	1,590	752	1,278
AMPUTATION OR ENCULEATION	96	-	-	89	2	-	-	5	-	-	-
HEAT BURN	1,253	107	101	159	542	9	47	148	130	-	10
CHEMICAL BURN	747	500	61	19	59	1	10	48	37	9	3
CONCUSSION	103	-	103	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INFECTIVE OR PARASITIC DISEASES	94	13	18	13	7	-	5	6	9	20	3
CONTUSION, CRUSHING, BRUISE	8,574	126	579	1,741	1,744	261	1,011	2,723	351	-	38
CUT, LACERATION, PUNCTURE	10,966	382	992	5,766	2,389	28	95	1,215	52	-	47
DERMATITIS	969	15	58	95	429	2	16	63	219	-	72
DISLOCATION	401	-	2	64	27	142	125	40	1	-	-
FRACTURE	2,213	-	285	642	342	25	253	642	24	-	-
HERNIA, RUPTURE	412	-	-	-	-	-	412	-	-	-	-
INFLAMMATION OF JOINTS, ETC.	1,377	-	14	83	814	131	215	88	20	-	12
SYSTEMIC POISONING	374	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	374	-
RADIATION EFFECTS	231	215	-	3	4	-	2	-	5	-	2
SCRATCHES, ABRASIONS	4,000	3,401	74	118	211	14	20	131	27	-	4
SPRAINS, STRAINS	14,380	5	357	403	1,438	7,042	2,367	2,548	152	-	68
MULTIPLE INJURIES	671	11	54	79	104	15	32	133	238	-	5
SYMPTOMS AND ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS	128	2	17	3	6	7	10	11	2	59	11
DAMAGE TO PROSTHETIC DEVICES	601	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	601
HEART CONDITIONS (HEART ATTACKS)	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-
OTHER & NONCLASSIFIABLE	3,022	136	338	251	396	248	269	469	323	190	402

1. Excluding Eyes.
2. Excluding Fingers.
3. Excluding Back.

TABLE 41. -- NATURE OF INJURY OR ILLNESS BY TYPE OF ACCIDENT OR EXPOSURE
ALL WORKERS, STATE OF MAINE, 1980

NATURE OF INJURY OR ILLNESS	TOTAL	TYPE OF ACCIDENT OR EXPOSURE									
		STRUCK BY OR AGAINST	FALL	CAUGHT IN OR BETWEEN	RUBBED OR ABRADED	BODILY REACTION	OVER-EXERTION	CONTACT W/ TEMP. EXT.	CONTACT W/ RAD., ETC.	MOTOR VEH. ACCIDENTS	OTHER & NONCLASS.
TOTAL	50,712	18,426	5,635	3,334	3,980	1,996	11,226	1,260	2,614	446	1,795
AMPUTATION OR ENUCLEATION	96	40	2	52	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
HEAT BURN	1,253	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,175	-	-	78
CHEMICAL BURN	747	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	733	-	14
CONCUSSION	103	60	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2
INFECTIVE OR PARASITIC DISEASES	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	87	-	6
CONTUSION, CRUSHING, BRUISE	8,574	4,996	1,643	1,652	65	-	66	-	-	78	74
CUT, LACERATION, PUNCTURE	10,966	8,733	362	652	756	-	34	-	-	37	392
DERMATITIS	969	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	953	-	12
DISLOCATION	401	52	88	15	4	35	192	-	-	5	10
FRACTURE	2,213	1,095	584	384	7	13	42	-	-	47	41
HERNIA, RUPTURE	412	6	5	-	-	15	377	-	-	-	9
INFLAMMATION OF JOINTS, ETC.	1,377	32	10	7	29	62	1,199	1	-	-	37
SYSTEMIC POISONING	374	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	373	-	1
RADIATION EFFECTS	231	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	229	-	2
SCRATCHES, ABRASIONS	4,000	737	105	42	3,033	-	4	-	-	3	76
SPRAINS, STRAINS	14,380	1,198	1,513	223	27	1,835	9,215	-	-	151	218
MULTIPLE INJURIES	671	238	236	97	-	2	10	-	-	50	38
SYMPTOMS & ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS	128	3	-	-	3	2	7	-	9	1	103
DAMAGE TO PROSTHETIC DEVICES	601	294	179	55	3	1	5	25	5	2	32
HEART CONDITIONS (HEART ATTACKS)	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
OTHER & NONCLASSIFIABLE	3,022	942	873	155	53	31	75	54	225	65	549

TABLE 42. — SOURCE OF INJURY OR ILLNESS BY NATURE OF INJURY OR ILLNESS
ALL WORKERS, STATE OF MAINE, 1982

SOURCE OF INJURY OR ILLNESS	TOTAL	NATURE OF INJURY OR ILLNESS									
		AMPUTATIONS	HEAT BURNS	CHEM. BURNS	CONTUSIONS, BRUISES	CUTS, LACERATIONS	FRACTURES	SCRATCHES, ABRASIONS	SPRAINS, STRAINS	ALL OCC. DISEASES	OTHER & NONCLASS.
TOTAL	50,712	96	1,253	747	8,574	10,966	2,213	4,000	14,380	3,544	4,939
BODILY MOTION	1,994	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	1,834	72	75
BOILERS, PRESSURE VESSELS	374	–	23	–	80	40	22	10	166	3	30
BOXES, BARRELS, CONTAINERS	5,027	4	34	1	772	503	161	30	2,961	145	416
BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES	1,487	–	1	–	584	229	98	27	352	6	190
CHEMICALS, CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS	1,068	–	50	524	1	9	–	60	–	388	36
CLOTHING	372	–	5	1	25	23	5	28	132	139	14
FOOD PRODUCTS	456	–	155	11	7	60	10	17	48	135	13
FURNITURE, FIXTURES, ETC.	1,703	1	6	–	592	350	76	35	432	26	185
GLASS ITEMS, OTHER	666	–	1	–	5	518	3	104	19	7	9
HAND TOOLS, NOT POWERED	4,175	–	8	–	478	2,549	129	48	617	216	130
HAND TOOLS, POWERED	1,098	6	16	–	99	588	43	20	225	33	68
HOISTING APPARATUS	359	4	–	1	126	56	32	8	77	3	52
MACHINES	3,571	59	29	–	930	1,545	205	62	395	67	279
METAL ITEMS	5,818	6	205	–	816	2,282	230	1,118	844	47	270
MINERAL ITEMS, NONMETALLIC, OTHER	598	–	1	1	97	69	27	230	112	9	52
UNIDENTIFIED PARTICLES	1,469	–	11	2	1	69	–	1,320	2	59	5
PLANTS, TREES, VEGETATION	810	–	1	–	198	99	75	75	149	85	128
VEHICLES	3,073	7	17	–	1,050	391	232	36	862	42	436
WOOD ITEMS	2,757	3	2	–	600	621	133	356	760	85	197
WORKING SURFACES	4,767	–	1	–	1,147	112	508	73	1,724	27	1,175
PERSON	2,165	–	–	1	292	123	54	86	1,065	247	297
OTHER & NONCLASSIFIABLE	6,905	6	687	205	674	730	157	257	1,604	1,703	882

TABLE 43. -- SOURCE OF INJURY OR ILLNESS BY TYPE OF ACCIDENT OR EXPOSURE
ALL WORKERS, STATE OF MAINE, 1981

SOURCE OF INJURY OR ILLNESS	TOTAL	TYPE OF ACCIDENT OR EXPOSURE									
		STRUCK BY OR AGAINST	FALL	CAUGHT IN OR BETWEEN	RUBBED OR ABRADED	BODILY REACTION	OVER-EXERTION	CONTACT W/ TEMP. EXT.	CONTACT W/ RAD., ETC.	MOTOR VEH. ACCIDENTS	OTHER & NONCLASS.
TOTAL	50,712	18,426	5,635	3,334	3,980	1,997	11,225	1,260	2,614	446	1,795
BODILY MOTION	1,997	-	-	-	-	1,997	-	-	-	-	-
BOILERS, PRESSURE VESSELS	374	150	25	21	4	-	148	21	-	-	5
BOXES, BARRELS, CONTAINERS	5,027	1,274	132	275	90	-	3,196	35	6	-	19
BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES	1,487	774	204	238	8	-	254	1	-	-	8
CHEMICALS, CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS	1,068	11	-	-	60	-	-	49	923	-	25
CLOTHING	372	43	2	37	24	-	220	5	36	-	5
FOOD PRODUCTS	456	49	1	2	44	-	70	156	126	-	8
FURNITURE, FIXTURES, ETC.	1,703	973	154	133	36	-	387	6	4	-	10
GLASS ITEMS, OTHER	666	395	21	1	177	-	21	1	5	-	45
HAND TOOLS, NOT POWERED	4,175	3,190	13	79	32	-	841	8	5	-	7
HAND TOOLS, POWERED	1,098	709	30	37	8	-	285	16	1	-	12
HOISTING APPARATUS	359	173	17	88	2	-	71	-	-	-	8
MACHINES	3,571	2,025	111	960	11	-	373	30	2	-	59
METAL ITEMS	5,818	3,207	111	204	1,162	-	848	222	8	-	56
MINERAL ITEMS, NONMETALLIC, OTHER	598	222	36	30	209	-	84	1	8	-	8
UNIDENTIFIED PARTICLES	1,469	60	-	1	1,345	-	-	11	42	-	10
PLANTS, TREES, VEGETATION	810	541	44	25	23	-	93	1	81	-	2
VEHICLES	3,073	1,077	243	622	24	-	612	17	-	446	32
WOOD ITEMS	2,757	1,253	94	205	450	-	701	1	36	-	17
WORKING SURFACES	4,767	542	4,145	5	61	-	1	1	1	-	11
PERSON	2,165	553	2	71	-	-	989	-	102	-	448
OTHER & NONCLASSIFIABLE	6,902	1,205	250	300	210	-	2,031	678	1,228	-	1,000

TABLE 44. -- ASSOCIATED OBJECT OR SUBSTANCE BY TYPE OF ACCIDENT OR EXPOSURE
ALL WORKERS, STATE OF MAINE, 1981

ASSOCIATED OBJECT OR SUBSTANCE	TOTAL	TYPE OF ACCIDENT OR EXPOSURE									
		STRUCK BY OR AGAINST	FALL	CAUGHT IN OR BETWEEN	RUBBED OR ABRADED	BODILY REACTION	OVER-EXERTION	CONTACT W/ TEMP. EXT.	CONTACT W/ RAD., ETC.	MOTOR VEH. ACCIDENTS	OTHER & NONCLASS.
TOTAL	50,712	18,426	5,635	3,334	3,980	1,996	11,226	1,260	2,614	446	1,795
BODILY MOTION	649	31	55	12	3	537	4	-	-	-	7
BOILERS, PRESSURE VESSELS	761	179	54	21	104	16	138	124	104	-	21
BOXES, BARRELS, CONTAINER	5,401	1,298	172	246	176	37	3,077	188	162	-	45
BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES	1,780	857	256	253	83	51	257	2	10	-	11
CHEMICALS, CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS	322	3	2	-	7	-	-	3	303	-	4
CLOTHING	385	55	22	26	54	5	139	12	66	-	6
CONVEYORS	423	200	31	124	10	11	40	2	2	-	3
ELECTRIC APPARATUS	454	117	54	18	17	12	129	17	25	-	65
FOOD PRODUCTS	334	51	1	2	53	1	63	36	117	-	10
FURNITURE, FIXTURES, ETC.	2,006	1,085	231	136	70	42	400	11	18	-	13
HAND TOOLS, NOT POWERED	5,023	3,588	71	86	343	14	811	35	55	-	20
HAND TOOLS, POWERED	2,610	1,035	19	41	732	2	272	230	239	-	40
HOISTING APPRATUS	603	304	67	98	12	25	84	1	2	-	10
LADDERS	552	130	275	24	11	69	37	2	-	-	4
MACHINES	5,231	2,605	139	994	562	70	569	84	122	-	86
METAL ITEMS	2,755	1,422	67	166	218	14	791	41	18	-	18
UNIDENTIFIED PARTICLES	49	1	-	-	39	-	-	-	9	-	-
PLANTS, TREES, VEGETATION	758	460	65	25	19	9	91	1	83	-	5
VEHICLES	4,051	1,394	508	637	199	142	603	43	33	446	46
WOOD ITEMS	1,857	748	99	146	159	21	652	-	23	-	9
PERSON	2,464	621	164	70	21	6	985	8	125	-	464
PILES, STACKS	348	224	79	14	3	7	19	1	-	-	1
WORKING SURFACES	4,676	682	2,802	15	63	826	224	22	11	-	31
OTHER & NONCLASSIFIABLE	7,220	1,336	402	180	1,022	79	1,841	397	1,087	-	876

APPENDIX A -
TECHNICAL NOTES

Under the Maine Workers' Compensation Act[1] and the Occupational Disease Law[2] employers[3] must file a First report of Occupational Injury or Occupational Illness (ME Form 21) or its equivalent within seven days of notice or knowledge of each incident which resulted in the loss of at least one day's work or which required the services of a physician[4] Also, a significant number of voluntary reports are filed that do not meet these conditions, but are submitted to protect the rights of both parties in case of later complications. As the reports are received, they are assigned a number which serves as a unique identifier of that particular case. The First Reports are then coded by the staff of the Research and Statistics Division, Bureau of Labor Standards for the seventeen data elements shown in the table below:

DATA ELEMENT	SOURCE	DEFINITION
Case Number	Maine Workers' Compensation Commission	Unique number assigned sequentially by the W.C.C.
Employer Number	Bureau of Employment Security	Unemployment Insurance account number as assigned by the B.E.S.
Industry/Ownership	U.S. Office of Management & Budget, Standard Industrial Classification Manual	In most cases, the SIC assigned by B.E.S. is used. In cases where the employer is not covered by Unemployment Insurance an SIC is assigned by the R & S Division based on information on the First Report. An ownership code is also assigned to show whether the employer is in private industry or state or local government.
County	State Planning Office, Geographic Coding System	Code is assigned based on the county in which the incident occurred.
Insurance Carrier	Maine Bureau of Insurance	The Bureau of Insurance identification number of the employer's insurance carrier is assigned. Special codes are used for self-insured and uninsured employers.
Sex	—	From First Report.
Age	—	Age from First Report information. (Optional).
Date	—	The date of occurrence is used if applicable. For illnesses, the date of diagnosis is used.
Time of Accident	—	Time listed is converted to the 4-digit, 24-hour system. (Optional).
Length of Service	—	Months coded if less than one year's service. Years used otherwise. All fractions rounded downward. (Optional).

1. Title 39 MRSA §1-180.
2. Title 39 MRSA §181-195.
3. Exempted are employers hiring four or less farm laborers provided they have liability insurance. Also, employees engaged in domestic service or as casual or seasonal labor in agriculture are exempted (§§4, 21).
4. §106.

DATA ELEMENT	SOURCE	DEFINITION
Occupation	U.S. Bureau of Census Occupational Classification System	Codes assigned based on occupation listed or determined from the First Report, coded to the 3-digit level.
Nature of Injury or Illness	American National Standards Institute Z16.2 System	ANSI Z16.2 as modified is used. All coding done to the 3-digit level. Identifies the most serious injury or illness in terms of its principal physical characteristics.
Part of Body Affected	As above	As above, coding done to the 3-digit level. Indicates part of body associated with the nature of injury.
Source of Injury or Illness	As above	As above, coding done to the 4-digit level. Identifies the object, substance, or bodily motion which directly produced or inflicted the previously identified injury or illness.
Type of Accident or Exposure	As above	As above, coding done to the 3-digit level. Identifies the event which directly led to the injury or illness.
Associated Object or Substance (AOS)	Developed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor	Using a code listing similar to that for Source, AOS identifies the object, substance, person, or bodily motion with respect to which measures could have been taken to prevent the accident or exposure or mitigate the injury or illness.
Severity Code	--	Three levels of severity are coded: 1. Fatal. 2. Disabling (time lost beyond day of injury). 3. Nondisabling (no time lost beyond day of injury).

APPENDIX B -
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION AVAILABLE FROM THE SUPPLEMENTARY DATA SYSTEM

DETAIL TABLES

The data in this publication was compiled from a series of detail tables produced for the Research and Statistics Division, Bureau of Labor Standards, Department of Labor, by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. A complete list of these tables follows. For each title listed a table is available for all workers and for women workers only. Please specify if the tables you want are for women only. Copies of these tables are available upon written request to Marvin W. Ewing, Bureau Director, Bureau of Labor Standards, State House Station #45, Augusta, Maine 04333. Please specify table number and title.

SPECIAL STUDIES

The Research and Statistics Division of the Bureau of Labor Standards has the ability to produce special tabulations and studies of the data elements listed in Appendix A. Requests for special studies should be made in writing to the Bureau Director at the above address. The ability to fill such requests is limited by the availability of computer and staff resources. In addition, there may be charges for reimbursement of costs.

WORK INJURY REPORT (WIR) SURVEYS

The Office of Occupational Safety and Health Statistics of the Bureau of Labor Statistics has conducted twelve surveys focusing on specific characteristics of accidents. Each survey was conducted in a number of SDS-participating states. The latest seven surveys include respondents from the State of Maine. The survey respondents were the injured workers who were chosen from First Reports according to survey criteria. No names (firm or injured party) were disclosed and responses were voluntary.

The responses to these surveys are tabulated and summarized in WIR publications, the second list that follows. The title describes the survey-selection criteria.

Requests may be made to the above address specifying "Work Injury Report Survey" and the title. Supplies of these are somewhat limited.

LIST OF DETAIL TABLES

Table Numbers	Title	Number of Pages: All Workers	Number of Pages: Women Only
301 301W	Nature of Injury or Illness: Number and Percent Distribution of Cases, by Occupation	32	25
302 302W	Part of Body Affected: Number and Percent Distribution of Cases, by Occupation	31	24
303 303W	Source of Injury or Illness: Number and Percent Distribution of Cases, by Occupation	29	23
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305 305W	Associated Object or Substance: Number and Percent Distribution of Cases, by Occupation	29	23
310 310W	Occupation of Injured or Ill Workers: Number and Percent Distribution of Cases, by Industry Division	41	32
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330 330W	Occupational Illnesses: Number of Cases and Percent Distribution, by Occupation	24	16
340 340W	Age of Injured or Ill Workers: Number and Percent Distribution of Cases, by Occupation	28	21
511 511W	Nature of Injury or Illness by Part of Body Affected: Number and Percent Distribution of Cases	5	4
512 512W	Source of Injury or Illness by Nature of Injury or Illness: Number and Percent Distribution of Cases	6	6
513 513W	Nature of Injury or Illness by Type of Accident or Exposure: Number and Percent Distribution of Cases	5	5
514 514W	Source of Injury or Illness by Type of Accident or Exposure: Number and Percent Distribution of Cases	6	6
515 515W	Associated Object or Substance by Type of Accident or Exposure: Number and Percent Distribution of Cases	6	6

LIST OF WORK INJURY REPORT (WIR) SURVEYS

Title

Accidents Involving Eye Injuries

Accidents Involving Face Injuries

Accidents Involving Foot Injuries

Accidents Involving Head Injuries

Accidents Involving Ladders

Accidents Involving Power Saws

Accidents Involving Scaffolds

Welding and Cutting Accidents

*Injuries Related to Servicing Equipment (Lockout/Tagout)

*Back Injuries Associated with Lifting

*Hand and Finger Injuries, Excluding Amputations

*Amputations of the Upper Extremities

*Accidents Involving Falls from Elevations

*Injuries Related to Falls on Stairs

*Accidents in the Logging Industry

*Reports include Maine respondents.

APPENDIX C -
LISTING OF INDIVIDUAL FATALITY REPORTS FOR 1981

Starting on the following page is a listing of the 50 fatality reports received by the Workers' Compensation Commission by December 31, 1982. They are arranged by ownership and industry group.

LISTING OF INDIVIDUAL FATALITY REPORTS

	Date	Time	Occupation	Age	Injury, Causes
Private Sector					
Mining	6/9	?	Ironworker	?	Heart attack.
Construction					
Building Construction	8/31	1740	Construction Worker	20	Multiple internal injuries: Steel structure collapsed and he fell to ground.
	8/31	1740	Rigger	33	Multiple injuries: Steel structure collapsed and he fell to ground.
Special Trade Contractor	4/9	1330	Sheetmetal Worker	29	Skull fracture. He collapsed and fell out of basket.
	8/24	?	Master Mechanic	?	Heart attack.
	3/26	1700	Truck Driver	37	Broken back and neck -- Loader rolled over, cab collapsed, crushing employee inside.
	10/21	1515	Machine Operator	25	Crushed chest -- Side of excavation caved in, crushing him against tank.
	12/21	1015	Service Station Attendant	52	Heart attack at work after shoveling snow.
Manufacturing					
Textile Products	11/10	1320	Machinist	54	Heart attack while working.
Lumber and Wood Products	1/24	?	Janitor	60	Heart attack.
Paper Products	3/27	?	Millwright	?	Unknown.
Leather and Leather Products	2/14	?	Maintenance	61	Heart attack.
	5/14	?	Maintenance	?	Heart attack.
Stone and Concrete Products	1/19	1530	Driver	33	Accidental electrocution. Boom cable on truck hit power lines.
Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery & Transport Equipment	2/7	1042	App. Maint. Machinist	33	Burns over most of body.

	Date	Time	Occupation	Age	Injury, Causes
Transportation, Communications, Utilities					
Motor Freight Transportation & Warehousing	12/16	1330	Mechanic Driver	50	Heart attack while driving; left road and hit tree - Death attributed to heart attack.
	7/17	0715	Truck Driver	18	Skull fracture -- Tractor trailer left road and rolled over.
Water Transportation	4/29	1103	Laborer	28	Fatal injuries -- Tank exploded.
Communications	9/30	?	Radio Announcer	51	Stroke.
Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Service	3/1	1430	Hydro Repairer	30	Head injuries -- 15 to 20-foot fall onto concrete stairway.
Wholesale Trade	7/15	0830	Welder	45	Skull fracture -- Tank trailer explosion.
	7/15	0830	Welder	20	Skull fracture -- Tank trailer explosion.
	1/19	0630	Salesman	46	Heart attack while enroute to meeting.
Retail Trade					
Automotive Dealers & Gasoline Service Stations	1/13	1115	Mechanic	26	Head-on vehicle collison.
	12/23	1954	Salesman	21	Brain concussion from exploding barrel.
	7/22	1430	Service Station Attendant	24	Severe burns, entire body -- Explosion and fire.
Eating & Drinking Establishments	4/8	1800	Restaurant Owner & Manager	53	Head injury; fell, hit fireplace; never regained consciousness.
	5/19	0130	Bartender	33	Massive internal injuries when vehicle he was driving failed to negotiate a curve and ran into a tree.
	10/29	1415	Parking Lot Attendant	80	Skull fracture; attempting to stop rolling car; car struck curb, throwing employee to the brick sidewalk.
Services					
Hotels, Motels, & Other Lodging	12/26	1600	Tennis Pro	67	Heart attack while playing tennis.
Personal Services	12/23	1345	Route Supervisor	39	Heart attack induced by trauma due to a head-on vehicle collision.

	Date	Time	Occupation	Age	Injury, Cause
Business Services	4/7	0915	Security Guard	26	Multiple internal injuries; fell asleep driving and hit tractor trailer.
Automotive Repair Services & Garages	8/20	1207	2nd Class Mechanic	24	Crushed chest -- Was pinned beneath tractor he was working on.
Social Services	9/25	1700	Maintenance	67	Heart attack while mowing lawn.
Membership organizations	3/14	?	Manager	?	Massive head injuries -- Car accident, thrown from vehicle.
Miscellaneous Services	12/3	0044	Assoc. F.S. Engineer	53	Fatal injuries in head-on collision.
Local Government					
Water, Sewer, and Sanitary Service	3/23	0830	Water Dept. Supervisor	59	Heart attack after shoveling snow.
	2/16	1600	Chief Operator	48	Drowned in sewer line after inhaling hydrogen sulfide gas and collapsing.
	2/16	?	Operator	19	Drowned in sewer line after inhaling hydrogen sulfide gas and collpasing.
Schools	1/3	1400	Teacher, Coach	37	Ruptured aorta chest trauma; car went out of control and struck on-coming traffic.
	3/16	1530	Custodian	62	Heart attack after pushing cars and shoveling.
Police and Firefighters	3/26	?	Firefighter	52	Heart attack while at home.
	4/6	2130	Patrolman	32	Drowned trying to save a 15-year old boy.
	8/28	A.M.	Fire Lieutenant	52	Heart attack loading a boat on roof.
Recreation Department	1/11	P.M.	Recreation Director	37	Heart attack at home.
State Government					
Highway Construction and Maintenance	3/16	1600	Foreman	51	Heart attack.
	9/16	?	Sub-Foreman	?	Heart attack.
Pineland Center	2/3	?	?	?	Heart attack.

	Date	Time	Occupation	Age	Injury, Cause
Maine Youth Center	10/8	?	Assistant Superintendent	?	Heart attack.
Maine State Prison	12/11	?	Captain	?	Heart attack.