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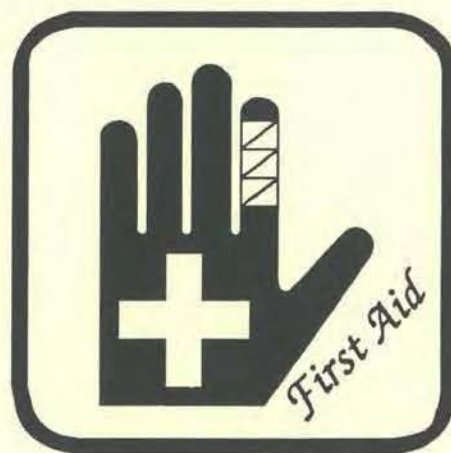
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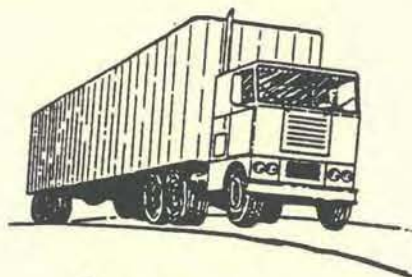


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**Characteristics of Work-Related
Injuries and Illnesses in Maine
1993**

BLS 675
April 1995

1993
Characteristics of Work-Related
Injuries and Illnesses in Maine

Prepared by:

Janet A. Callahan, Statistician III

Maine Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Standards
Research and Statistics Division

April 1995

In cooperation with

Maine Workers' Compensation Board

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Introduction

The goal of this publication is simplicity. It is our hope that everyone will be able to understand the data by following the charts and graphs and by reading the short narratives which accompany them. If you have any comments or suggestions that might improve the usefulness or readability of the data, please use the comment form in Appendix D.

Maine's participation in the Supplementary Data System (SDS) program began in 1977. Published data on work-related injuries and illnesses is still available for years 1985 through 1993. Additionally, we can gather information for people with specific requests for data back to 1977. See Appendix E for ordering information. The Federal SDS program ended in December 1991. The State is continuing it without Federal assistance under the Census of Case Characteristics (CCC) program.

The data in this publication is the result of work performed by CCC workers (formerly SDS), of the Maine Department of Labor, in cooperation with the Maine Workers' Compensation Board.

This publication has changed from previous years. In October of 1991, there was a change in the law for reporting an injury or illness to the Workers' Compensation Board. A **First Report of Occupational Injury or Disease** should be submitted only when the employee lost time from work, died, or a medical bill is being denied. In the past, most of the tables included All Cases, Disabling Cases, as well as Fatal Cases. Since most non-disabling cases are no longer received, this publication will contain only the disabling cases. As defined by the OSHA guidelines, a disabling case is when an employee loses one or more days of work beyond the day of the injury.

In January 1993, a new system was adopted for coding the injury described on the **First Report of Occupational Injury or Disease**. Since this new coding structure is so different from the coding structure used in previous years, it is impossible to compare the current year data with previous years. Therefore, some of the tables will show data for 1993 only. A cross-walk has not yet been developed for us to match the old coding system with the new, so we are unable to do comparisons between these two coding systems at this time.

The information in this publication is gathered from reports received by the Workers' Compensation Board through June 10, 1994, for incidents occurring during calendar year 1993. Caution should be taken when comparing data in this publication with past publications, due to the change in the reporting criteria and the coding structure.

Introduction (continued)

There were 16,831 disabling cases reported for 1993, the lowest total since 1983. There were 31 fatalities reported to the Workers' Compensation Board during this period. Fatality cases are listed in Appendix B only. A separate publication, **The Report on Fatal Occupational Injuries**, has been released detailing the fatalities for 1993. To order it, complete Appendix E.

Tables 9 through 17 highlight all lost-time injuries in Maine for 1993. These same tables are available for the following major industry divisions:

- Division A: Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, SIC 01-09
- Division B: Mining, SIC 10-14
- Division C: Construction, SIC 15-17
- Division D: Manufacturing, SIC 20-39
- Division E: Transportation, Communications, Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services, SIC 40-49
- Division F: Wholesale Trade, SIC 50-51
- Division G: Retail Trade, SIC 52-59
- Division H: Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate, SIC 60-67
- Division I: Services, SIC 70-89
- Division J: Public Administration, SIC 91-97

Also included in these major industry highlights are tables by sex, age group, length of service, and county of occurrence.

These tables are available upon request (see Appendix E).

1993 Highlights

Of the 16,831 disabling First Reports of Injury or Illness filed with the Workers' Compensation Board through June 10, 1994:

- * 31 reported fatalities
- * 84.7% were traumatic injuries and disorders
- * 40.1% affected the back
- * 30.5% were from a person, plant, animal or mineral
- * 53.9% were from bodily reaction or exertion
- * 63.3% were male workers
- * 31.9% were in the 25-34 year old age group
- * 19.2% were in the occupational group of Service Workers
- * 26.1% were in the Manufacturing Industry division
- * 39.8% had less than two years of employment with their current employer
- * January, March, and August were the months with the highest incidence of injuries and illnesses
- * 3,349 injuries were reported on Monday, more than on any other day of the week

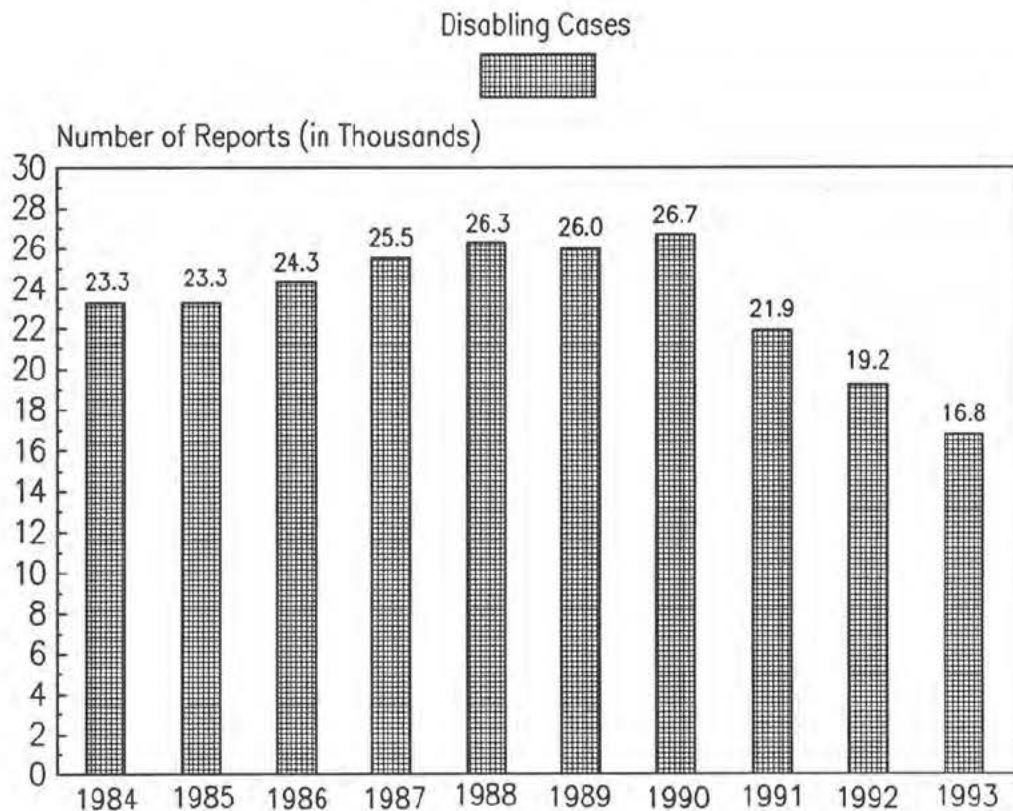


Ten-Year Comparison

In recent years, some employers have started return-to-work programs to try to lower their Workers' Compensation costs. As a result, some of the cases that previously would have been included in this publication now result in restricted work activity only. The numbers may also be coming down as a result of new Workers' Compensation laws. One major law change occurred in October of 1991 (described in the Introduction).

In 1993 there were 16,831 disabling First Reports submitted to the Workers' Compensation Board, a 12.1% decrease from 1992.

Figure 1. Ten-Year Comparison
Number of Disabling Cases
Maine, 1984-1993



PART I

Characteristics of the Injured or Ill Worker

Sex

The percentage of disabling work-related injuries and illnesses for women has changed very little over the last three years. The percentage of female employment has also changed very little over this time period.

Table 1.

Sex of Employees
Employment and Disabling Cases, Percent
Maine, 1991-1993

Sex	Disabling Cases					
	1991		1992		1993	
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
	Emplymt	Reports	Emplymt	Reports	Emplymt	Reports
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Female	48.4	35.8	47.8	36.7	48.3	36.7
Male	51.6	64.2	52.2	63.3	51.7	63.3

Occupation

A worker's occupation is one of the best indicators of whether or not he or she will have a work-related injury or illness. Over two-thirds of all disabling cases happened in four occupational groups: (1) Service occupations; (2) Precision Production, Craft, or Repair occupations (including all mechanics, construction trades workers, precision metal workers, and plant and system operators); (3) Handlers, Equipment Cleaners, or Laborers (including trades helpers, machine feeders or offbearers, stock clerks, and packers); and (4) Machine Operators, Assemblers, or Inspectors.

Table 2. **Occupational Group**
Disabling Cases, Number and Percent
Maine, 1991-1993

Occupational Group	Disabling Cases					
	1991		1992		1993	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	21,984	100.0	19,418	100.0	16,831	100.0
Service Worker	4,112	18.7	3,871	19.9	3,229	19.2
Precision Production, Craft or Repair Occupation	4,243	19.3	3,347	17.2	2,795	16.6
Handler, Equipment Cleaner or Laborer	3,013	13.7	2,843	14.6	2,576	15.3
Machine Operator, Assembler or Inspector	3,548	16.1	2,912	15.0	2,237	13.3
Transportation or Material Moving Occupations	1,719	7.8	1,506	7.8	1,534	9.1
Administration Support-Clerical	1,291	5.9	1,101	5.7	1,102	6.5
Sales Occupation	798	3.6	890	4.6	861	5.1
Professional Speciality	776	3.5	709	3.7	695	4.1
Farming, Fishing, or Forestry Occupations	759	3.5	685	3.5	491	2.9
Protective Service	605	2.8	549	2.8	466	2.8
Executive Administrative or Managerial Occup.	624	2.8	583	3.0	425	2.5
Technician/Support Occupations	386	1.8	312	1.6	290	1.7
Private Household	0	0	0	0	1	0.0
Unknown	110	0.5	110	0.6	129	0.8

Age

The percent of cases in each age category has been very consistent over the past three years. Workers in the 25-35 age group have the highest percentage of disabling injuries, nearly one-third of the total. Nearly 71% of all injured workers are between the ages of 20 and 44. The percentage of disabling cases for the 16-19 age group has steadily decreased over the past three years. The percentage of injuries in the 20-24 age group is starting to decline as well, from 14.1% in 1991 to 12.4% in 1993. This may be at least partly due to the effects of safety education and training.

Table 3.

Age of Injured Worker Disabling Cases, Number and Percent Maine, 1993

Age	Disabling Cases					
	1991		1992		1993	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	21,984	100.0	19,418	100.0	16,831	100.0
15 Years Old or Less	18	0.1	24	0.1	9	0.1
16-19 Years Old	932	4.2	798	4.1	589	3.5
20-24 Years Old	3,110	14.1	2,732	14.1	2,091	12.4
25-34 Years Old	7,367	33.5	6,296	32.4	5,364	31.9
35-44 Years Old	5,457	24.8	4,790	24.7	4,452	26.5
45-54 Years Old	3,075	14.0	2,960	15.2	2,761	16.4
55-64 Years Old	1,585	7.2	1,388	7.1	1,166	6.9
65 Years Old or More	435	2.0	196	1.0	155	0.9
Age Unknown	5	0.0	234	1.2	244	1.4

Length of Service

Table 4 shows how long an employee had been working for an employer when first injured. Nearly 29% of all workers who lost time in 1993 were injured within the first year of being hired; another 10.9% were injured between the first and second year of being hired. Nearly 47% of all lost-time injuries in 1993 occurred within an employee's first three years of employment.

Table 4. **Length of Service of Injured or Ill Worker**
Disabling Cases, Number, and Percent
Maine 1991-1993

Length of Service	Disabling Cases					
	1991		1992		1993	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	21,984	100.0	19,418	100.0	16,831	100.0
Less than 1 Year	5,266	24.0	5,085	26.2	4,858	28.9
1st Year up to 2nd Year	3,120	14.2	2,230	11.5	1,832	10.9
2nd Year up to 3rd Year	2,389	10.9	1,856	9.6	1,134	6.7
3rd Year up to 4th Year	1,692	7.7	1,691	8.7	1,151	6.8
4th Year up to 5th Year	1,194	5.4	1,299	6.7	1,226	7.3
5th Year up to 6th Year	800	3.6	930	4.8	960	5.7
6th Year up to 7th Year	543	2.5	666	3.4	686	4.1
7th Year up to 8th Year	490	2.2	438	2.3	491	2.9
8th Year up to 9th Year	349	1.6	368	1.9	378	2.2
9th Year up to 10th Year	364	1.7	291	1.5	260	1.5
10th Year up to 15th Year	1,450	6.6	1,382	7.1	1,209	7.2
15th Year up to 20th Year	776	3.5	677	3.5	741	4.4
20th Year up to 25th Year	460	2.1	427	2.2	411	2.4
25th Year up to 30th Year	196	0.9	199	1.0	187	1.1
30th Year up to 35th Year	84	0.4	85	0.4	57	0.3
35th Year up to 40th Year	53	0.2	40	0.2	35	0.2
40th Year up to 60th Year	22	0.1	20	0.1	20	0.1
60 Years and Over	0	0	0	0	1	0.0
Missing Length of Service	2,736	12.4	1,734	8.9	1,194	7.1

PART II

Characteristics of the Employer

Ownership

Employees working for private employers filed 87.3% of all disabling First Reports in 1993, while employees working for public employers filed 12.7%. This has been very consistent over the past three years. The percent of employment in each ownership has been very consistent also.

Table 5.

Ownership of Employers
Employment and Disabling Cases, Percent
Maine, 1991-1993

Ownership of Employers	1991		1992		1993	
	Percent Emplymt	Percent Reports	Percent Emplymt	Percent Reports	Percent Emplymt	Percent Reports
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Private Employees	85.1	87.8	85.2	87.5	85.2	87.3
Public Employees	14.9	12.2	14.8	12.5	14.8	12.7
Local Government Employees	10.2	7.9	10.2	8.5	10.3	8.7
State Government Employees	4.7	4.3	4.6	4.0	4.5	4.0

Industry

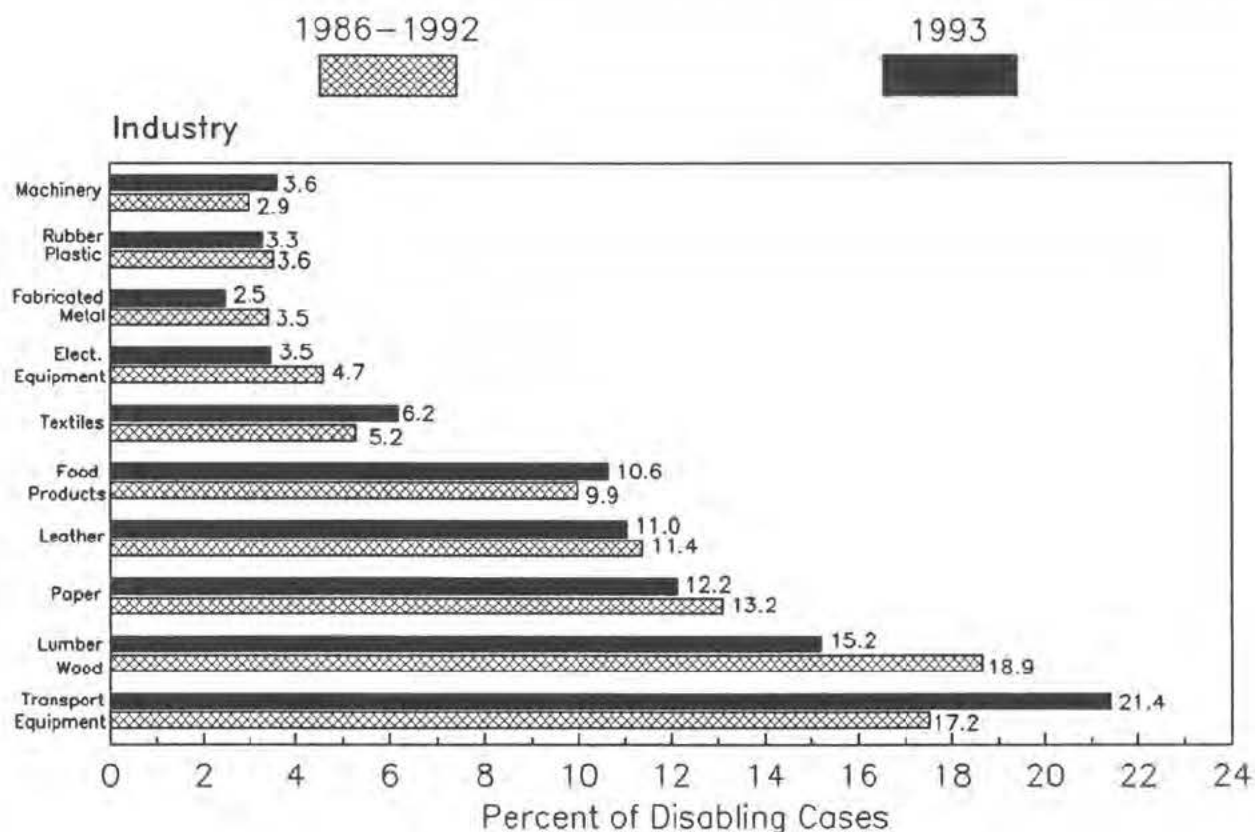
There were over 5,000 fewer lost-time cases reported to the Workers' Compensation Board in 1993 than in 1991. The largest decreases were in the Manufacturing Industry (2,314 fewer cases) and in the Services Industry (758 fewer cases). The percent of all lost-time cases reported by manufacturers has dropped by over four percentage points during this time.

**Table 6. Major Industrial Division
Disabling Cases
Maine, 1991-1993**

Industry Division	Disabling Cases					
	1991		1992		1993	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	21,984	100.0	19,418	100.0	16,831	100.0
Total Private Sector	19,301	87.8	16,982	87.5	14,699	87.3
--Manufacturing	6,699	30.5	5,240	27.0	4,385	26.1
37 Transportation Equipment	1,595	7.3	1,083	5.6	939	21.4
24 Lumber & Wood	1,039	4.7	843	4.3	667	15.2
26 Paper	906	4.1	712	3.6	533	12.2
31 Leather	789	3.6	576	1.0	484	11.0
20 Food	591	2.7	539	0.3	466	10.6
--Services	4,258	19.4	4,068	20.9	3,500	20.8
80 Health Services	2,155	9.8	2,060	10.6	1,694	10.1
--Retail Trade	3,526	16.0	3,336	17.2	2,878	17.1
54 Food Stores	979	4.5	947	4.9	841	5.0
58 Eating & Drinking Places	848	3.9	741	3.8	660	3.9
--Construction	1,615	7.3	1,487	7.7	1,244	7.4
17 Special Trade Contractrs	852	3.9	799	4.1	695	4.1
--Wholesale Trade	1,345	6.1	1,207	6.2	1,100	6.5
50 Durable Goods	510	2.3	424	2.2	390	2.3
51 Nondurable Goods	835	3.8	783	4.0	710	4.2
--Trans. & Public Utilities	1,057	4.8	978	5.0	1,015	6.0
42 Trucking & Warehousing	614	2.8	597	3.1	617	3.7
--Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	371	1.7	293	1.5	286	1.7
--Agriculture/Fishing/Forestry	339	1.5	323	1.7	276	1.6
Total Public Sector	2,683	12.2	2,438	12.6	2,137	12.7
Unknown	91	0.4	48	0.2	10	0.1

The Manufacturing Industry is broken down into twenty major groups. Figure 2 shows the ten major groups in manufacturing with the highest percentages of disabling cases. Also shown are these same groups with their cumulative averages from 1986 through 1992. By comparing the 1993 percentages with the 1986-1992 average percentages, we are able to see if the current years' injuries are consistent with the 7-year trend. Employees in the manufacturing of Transportation Equipment suffered 17.2 % of all lost-time injuries, a decrease in 1993 of over four percentage points from the 7-year trend. Employees in the Lumber & Wood division were 3.7 percentage points above their 7-year trend.

Figure 2. Selected Manufacturing Groups
Disabling Cases, Percent
Maine 1986-1992, 1993



Insurer Type

The majority of employers (88.8%) who are in the Maine Workers' Compensation Board database are insured through a private insurance company, yet they account for only 56.5% of all lost-time cases in 1993. This difference may be due, in part, because the self-insured employers are usually the larger companies.

Table 7.

Insurer Type
Active Employers and Disabling Cases, Number and Percent
Maine 1993

Insurer Type	Employers		Disabling Cases	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	48,292	100.0	16,831	100.0
Private	42,866	88.8	9,502	56.5
Self-Insured	3,424	7.1	6,806	40.4
Not Insured	2,002	4.1	523	3.1

County of Occurrence

The four counties with the greatest percentage of reports filed in 1993 were Cumberland, Kennebec, Penobscot, and York. These same counties had the highest average employment. Dividing the percentage of reports by the percentage of employment provides a better perspective. A ratio of 1.00 shows that the number of reports filed in each county are in line with the employment; these four counties had just under 1.00 ratio. Sagadahoc shows a ratio of 1.90. High ratios tend to show a concentration of hazardous industries.

Table 8.

County of Occurrence Employment and Disabling Cases, Percent Maine, 1991-1993

County	Disabling Cases								
	1991			1992			1993		
	Percent Emplymt	Percent Reports	Ratio	Percent Emplymt	Percent Reports	Ratio	Percent Emplymt	Percent Reports	Ratio
Total	100.0	100.0	1.00	100.0	100.0	1.00	100.0	100.0	1.00
Androscoggin	8.1	7.9	0.97	8.1	8.5	1.06	8.2	8.4	1.04
Aroostook	5.8	5.9	1.00	5.8	5.8	1.01	5.7	6.1	1.07
Cumberland	26.7	25.6	0.96	27.1	26.1	0.96	27.1	26.0	0.96
Franklin	2.3	2.0	0.87	2.3	1.8	0.78	2.4	2.0	0.83
Hancock	3.6	3.4	0.94	3.7	3.5	0.94	3.7	3.5	0.95
Kennebec	10.8	9.4	0.87	10.6	9.6	0.91	10.5	9.5	0.90
Knox	2.8	2.5	0.92	2.8	2.4	0.84	2.9	2.9	1.00
Lincoln	1.7	1.3	0.73	1.8	1.4	0.76	1.9	1.5	0.79
Oxford	3.2	3.6	1.11	3.3	3.2	0.99	3.3	3.3	1.00
Penobscot	12.3	12.0	0.98	12.2	11.9	0.97	12.4	11.2	0.90
Piscataquis	1.2	1.1	0.90	1.2	1.3	1.12	1.1	1.4	1.27
Sagadahoc	3.5	6.8	1.90	3.2	5.4	1.67	3.1	5.9	1.90
Somerset	3.3	3.8	1.16	3.4	4.0	1.16	3.3	3.6	1.09
Waldo	1.3	1.0	0.79	1.3	1.0	0.75	1.3	1.1	0.85
Washington	2.2	2.5	1.15	2.2	2.6	1.17	2.2	2.4	1.09
York	10.0	8.5	0.85	9.9	9.5	0.96	9.8	9.6	0.98
Out-of-State, UNK	1.2	2.8	2.33	1.1	2.1	1.81	1.1	1.7	1.55

PART III

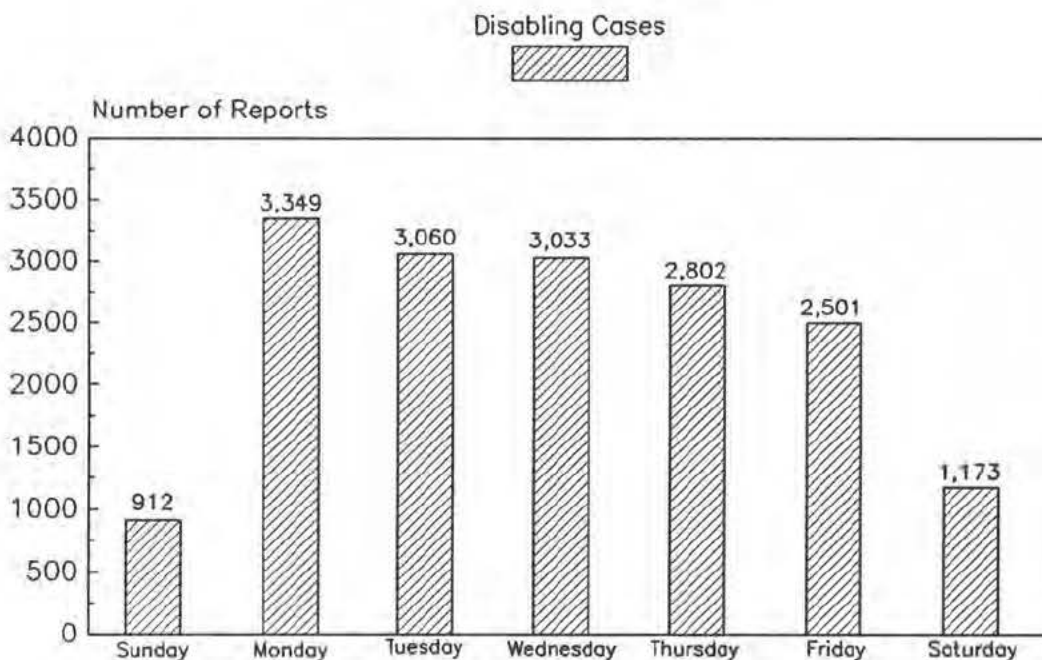
Characteristics of the Incident

Day of the Week

As expected, 87.8% of all disabling injuries and illnesses occurred on weekdays. The highest number of reported cases occurred on Mondays with 3,349. Of the weekdays, Friday had the lowest weekday number of reported cases with 2,501. The Services Industry had the most lost-time injuries occur on a Wednesday. The Public Sector reported the most lost-time injuries on a Tuesday. All other industries reported Monday as their highest day of the week for lost-time injuries.

Figure 3.

Day of the Week
Disabling Cases, Number of Cases
Maine, 1993



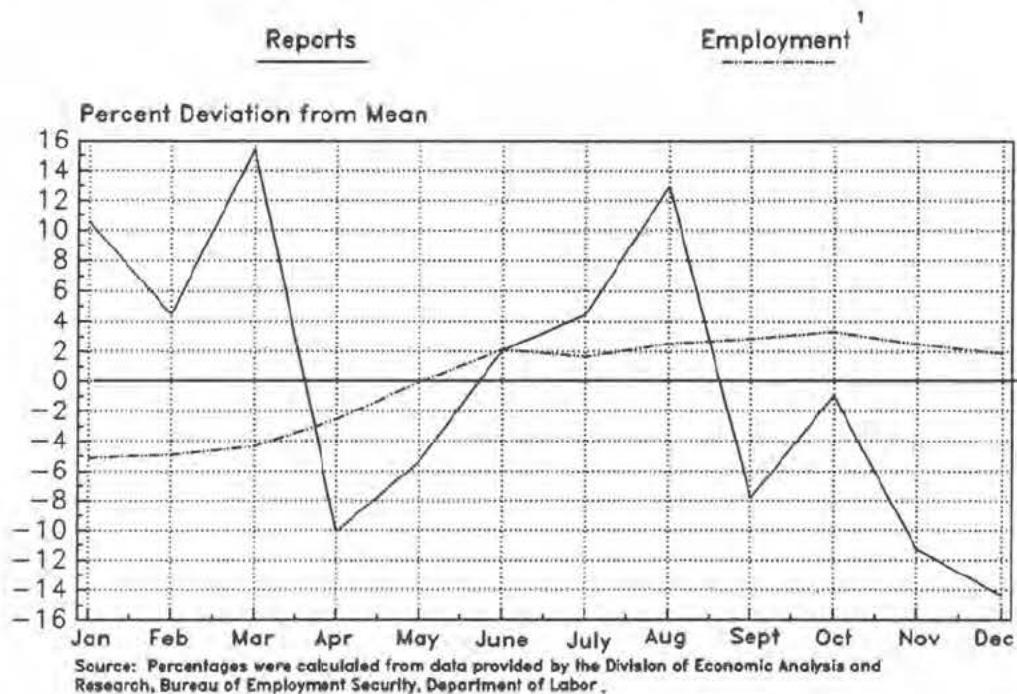
Month

Figure 4 illustrates the relationship between the number of cases reported per month and the employment per month. Because the number of workdays in each month differs, the number of occurrences were adjusted to reflect what the number of cases would be based upon the average number of workdays in a month (total workdays per year divided by 12). Weekends and holidays were not included. Employment figures were not adjusted because they reflect actual employment in a month and are not subject to change due to the differing number of workdays.

Generally, the deviation in the number of cases occurring in a month from the mean cases occurring per month over the year was greater than the deviation in monthly employment from the mean annual employment. Overall employment slowly, but steadily, increased during 1993 until November and December where it decreased slightly. Lost-time injuries fluctuated greatly throughout the year. March and August had the greatest deviations. Manufacturing, Retail Trade, and Services industries all had their two highest months for injuries in March and August. Agriculture, Fishing and Forestry Industry had their lowest months for lost-time injuries in April and December. Construction and Services Industries also had their lowest injury month in April; Manufacturing in December.

Figure 4.

Percent Deviation from Mean
Disabling Cases and Employment by Month
Maine, 1993



Nearly 85% (14,263) of all lost-time injuries in 1993 were because of a traumatic injury or disorder, 27.5% (4,628) were because of an injury to the muscle which includes sprains and strains, and 22.3% (3,747) were other traumatic injuries (nonspecific pain, sore, hurt).

**Table 9. Nature of Injury or Illness
Disabling Cases, Number and Percent
Maine, 1993**

Nature of Injury or Illness	Disabling Cases	
	1993	
	Number	Percent
Total	16,831	100.0
0 Traumatic Injuries & Disorders	14,263	84.7
00 Traumatic injuries & disorders UNS	2,099	12.5
01 Traumatic inj-bones nerves spinal crd	904	5.4
02 Traumatic inj-muscles/tendons/ligamt.	4,628	27.5
03 Open wounds	1,044	6.2
05 Burns	276	1.6
04 Surface wounds & bruises	1,059	6.3
06 Intracranial injuries	33	0.2
07 Effects of environmental conditions	23	0.1
08 Multiple traumatic injuries/disorders	450	2.7
09 Other traumatic injuries & disorders	3,747	22.3
1 Systemic Diseases & Disorders	1,358	8.1
12 Nervous system & sense organs disease	277	1.6
13 Circulatory system diseases	55	0.3
14 Respiratory system diseases	84	0.5
15 Digestive system diseases & disorder	219	1.3
17 Musculoskel sys/conn tis dis & disor.	639	3.8
18 Disorders of skin & subcutaneous tis.	78	0.5
2 Infectious & Parasitic Diseases	48	0.3
20 Infectious & parasitic diseases UNS	14	0.1
22 Viral diseases	10	0.1
3 Neoplasms, Tumors, & Cancer	4	0.0
4 Symptoms, Signs, & Ill-Defined Cond	414	2.5
40 Symptoms, signs, & ill-def cond UNS	23	0.1
41 Symptoms	386	2.3
5 Other Diseases, Conditions, & Disorders	298	1.8
52 Mental disorders or syndromes	297	1.8
7 No injury-exposure only*	7	0.0
8 Multiple diseases and disorders	3	0.0
9 Nonclassifiable	436	2.6

*Employee was exposed to disease, lost time, but did not come down with the disease.
See explanation Footnote 1.

Table 10 shows the part of the body affected by lost-time injuries in Maine in 1993. There were 6,756 (40.1%) injuries to the trunk, 4,531 (26.9%) just to the back.

**Table 10. Part of Body Affected
Disabling Cases, Number and Percent
Maine, 1993**

Part of Body Affected	Disabling Cases	
	1993	
	Number	Percent
Total	16,831	100.0
0 Head	737	4.4
00 Head UNS	73	0.4
01 Cranial region, including skull	104	0.6
02 Ear(s)	19	0.1
03 Face	528	3.1
08 Multiple head locations	10	0.1
1 Neck, Including Throat	345	2.0
10 Neck, ex. internal loc of dis/disord.	339	2.0
2 Trunk	6,756	40.1
20 Trunk UNS	166	1.0
21 Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	911	5.4
22 Chest, including ribs, internal organ	370	2.2
23 Back, including spine, spinal cord	4,531	26.9
24 Abdomen	141	0.8
25 Pelvic region	452	2.7
28 Multiple trunk locations	181	1.1
3 Upper extremities	3,678	21.9
31 Arm(s)	773	4.6
32 Wrist(s)	899	5.3
33 Hand(s), except finger(s)	517	3.1
34 Finger(s), fingernail(s)	1,045	6.2
38 Multiple upper extremities locations	435	2.6
4 Lower extremities	2,870	17.1
41 Leg(s)	1,467	8.7
42 Ankle(s)	650	3.9
43 Foot(feet), except toe(s)	477	2.8
44 Toe(s), toenail(s)	150	0.9
48 Multiple lower extremities locations	120	0.7
5 Body Systems	525	3.1
8 Multiple Body Parts	1,759	10.5
9 Other Body Parts & Nonclassifiable	161	1.0

See explanation Footnote 1.

The source of injury or illness identifies the object, substance, bodily motion or exposure which directly produced or inflicted the injury or illness. In 1993, the category of persons, plants, animals, and minerals was the source of injury in 5,137 (30.5%) lost-time cases.

**Table 11. Source of Injury or Illness
Disabling Cases, Number and Percent
Maine, 1993**

Source of Injury or Illness	Disabling Cases	
	1993	
	Number	Percent
Total	16,831	100.0
0 Chemicals & Chemical Products	254	1.5
00 Chemicals & chemical products UNS	42	0.2
02 Alkalies	14	0.1
04 Halogens & halogen compounds	12	0.1
05 Metallic part/trace elements/dust/fum	24	0.1
07 Chemical products--general	84	0.5
08 Coal/natl gas, petroleum fuel/prd NEC	13	0.1
09 Other chemicals	50	0.3
1 Containers	2,172	12.9
10 Containers UNS	52	0.3
11 Containers--nonpressurized	1,584	9.4
12 Containers--pressurized	115	0.7
13 Containers--variable restraint	262	1.6
14 Dishes, drinking cups, beverage glass	24	0.1
16 Skids, pallets	120	0.7
2 Furniture & Fixtures	448	2.7
20 Furniture & fixtures UNS	19	0.1
21 Cases, cabinets, racks, & shelves	163	1.0
23 Furniture	218	1.3
24 Other fixtures	38	0.2
3 Machinery	882	5.2
30 Machinery UNS	72	0.4
31 Agricultural & garden machinery	32	0.2
32 Construction, logging, & mining mach	77	0.5
33 Heating, cooling, cleaning mach/appln	128	0.8
34 Material handling machinery	94	0.6
35 Metal, woodworking, special matl mach	117	0.7
36 Office & business machinery	26	0.2
37 Special process machinery	182	1.1
39 Miscellaneous machinery	154	0.9

Table 11. (continued)

Source of Injury or Illness	Disabling Cases	
	1993	
	Number	Percent
4 Parts & Materials	1,200	7.1
40 Parts & materials UNS	32	0.2
41 Building materials--solid elements	643	3.8
42 Fasteners, connectors, ropes, & ties	147	0.9
44 Machine, tool, & electric parts	150	0.9
48 Vehicle & mobile equipment parts	191	1.1
49 Parts & materials NEC	24	0.1
5 Persons, Plants, Animals, & Minerals	5,137	30.5
51 Animals & animal products	71	0.4
52 Food products--fresh or processed	73	0.4
53 Infectious & parasitic agents	66	0.4
55 Nonmetallic minerals, except fuel	62	0.4
56 Person--injured or ill worker	3,616	21.5
57 Person--other than injured/ill worker	1,046	6.2
58 Plants, trees, vegetation--not proces	203	1.2
6 Structures & Surfaces	2,580	15.3
62 Floors, walkways, & ground surfaces	2,185	13.0
63 Other structural elements	321	1.9
64 Structures	64	0.4
7 Tools, Instruments, & Equipment	1,025	6.1
70 Tools, instruments, & equipment UNS	38	0.2
71 Handtools--nonpowered	530	3.1
72 Handtools--powered	194	1.2
73 Handtools--power not determined	36	0.2
74 Ladders	49	0.3
78 Recreation & athletic equipment	41	0.2
79 Other tools, instruments, & equipment	120	0.7
8 Vehicles	956	5.7
82 Highway vehicle, motorized	561	3.3
84 Offroad vehicle, nonindustrial	17	0.1
85 Plant/industrial powered veh, tractor	85	0.5
86 Plant/industrial vehicle-nonpowered	277	1.6
9 Other Sources & Nonclassifiable	2,177	12.9
92 Apparel & textiles	73	0.4
93 Atmospheric & environmental condition	108	0.6
94 Paper, books, & magazines	34	0.2
95 Scrap, waste, & debris	301	1.8
96 Steam, vapors, & liquids NEC	67	0.4
98 Other sources NEC	341	2.0
99 Nonclassifiable	1,249	7.4

The event or exposure (formerly type of injury) describes how the source caused the injury or illness. Bodily reaction and exertion was coded as the event in nearly 54% (9,067) lost-time injuries for 1993.

**Table 12. Event or Exposure
Disabling Cases, Number and Percent
Maine, 1993**

Event or Exposure	Disabling Cases	
	1993	
	Number	Percent
Total	16,831	100.0
0 Contact with objects & equipment	3,170	18.8
01 Struck against object	879	5.2
02 Struck by object	1,551	9.2
03 Caught in or compressed by equip/obj.	381	2.3
05 Rubbed/abraded by friction/pressure	284	1.7
06 Rubbed/abraded/jarred by vibration	52	0.3
1 Falls	2,326	13.8
11 Fall to lower level	806	4.8
12 Jump to lower level	78	0.5
13 Fall on same level	1,440	8.6
2 Bodily reaction & exertion	9,067	53.9
21 Bodily reaction	1,873	11.1
22 Overexertion	5,448	32.4
23 Repetitive motion	1,319	7.8
25 Bodily conditions NEC	410	2.4
3 Exposure to harmful substances/environmt	677	4.0
31 Contact with electric current	17	0.1
32 Contact with temperature extremes	188	1.1
34 Exposure to caustic/noxious/allrg sub	433	2.6
36 Exposure to radiation	28	0.2
4 Transportation accidents	392	2.3
40 Transportation accident UNS	20	0.1
41 Highway accident	274	1.6
42 Nonhighway accident, ex rail/air/water	57	0.3
43 Pedestrian/nonpassenger struck by veh	40	0.2
5 Fires & explosions	49	0.3
51 Fire--unintended or uncontrolled	26	0.2
52 Explosion	23	0.1
6 Assaults & violent acts	197	1.2
61 Assaults & violent acts by person(s)	173	1.0
63 Assaults by animals	23	0.1
9 Nonclassifiable	953	5.7

See explanation Footnote 1.

Table 13 shows the occupation of the injured worker. For 1993, service workers accounted for 3,229 (19.2%) of all lost-time cases. 1,067 (6.3%) of these were nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants. Laborers, except construction had the highest number of injuries with 1,162 (6.9%), truck drivers had 1,022 (6.1%) lost-time injuries.

**Table 13. Occupation of Injured Worker
Disabling Cases, Number and Percent
Maine, 1993**

Occupation of Injured Worker	Disabling Cases	
	1993	
	Number	Percent
Total	16,831	100.0
Service Workers	3,229	19.2
Nursing aides, orderlies, & attendants	1,067	6.3
Kitchen workers, food preparation	373	2.2
Cooks	305	1.8
Maids & housemen	270	1.6
Waiters & waitresses	148	0.9
Groundskeepers & gardeners, ex. farming	132	0.8
Health aides, except nursing	112	0.7
Health technologists/technicians NEC	111	0.7
Miscellaneous food preparation occup.	100	0.6
Teachers NEC	87	0.5
Social workers	79	0.5
Waiters/waitresses assistants	58	0.3
Attendants/amusement/rec facilities	48	0.3
Elementary school teachers	45	0.3
Precision Production, Craft or Repair Occ.	2,795	16.6
Carpenters	366	2.2
Plumbers, pipefitters, & steamfitters	192	1.1
Electricians	159	0.9
Specified mechanics & repairers NEC	145	0.9
Industrial machinery repairers	104	0.6
Supervisors, production occupations	100	0.6
Painting & paint spraying machine oper.	91	0.5
Heating/air condition/refrigeration mech	83	0.5
Lay-out workers	83	0.5
Bus/truck/stationary engine mechanics	79	0.5
Machinery maintenance occupations	73	0.4
Supervisor, construction occupations	69	0.4
Painters, construction & maintenance	69	0.4
Sheet metal workers	63	0.4

Table 13 (continued)

Occupation of Injured Worker	Disabling Cases	
	1993	
	Number	Percent
Millwrights	63	0.4
Butchers & meat cutters	60	0.4
Brickmasons & stonemasons	57	0.3
Machinists	56	0.3
Food batchmakers	49	0.3
Insulation workers	45	0.3
Handler, Equipment Cleaner, or Laborer	2,576	15.3
Laborers-except construction	1,162	6.9
Janitors & cleaners	566	3.4
Construction laborers	452	2.7
Stock handlers & baggers	332	2.0
Freight/stock/material handlers NEC	212	1.3
Hand packers & packagers	124	0.7
Garage/service station related occup.	86	0.5
Machine feeders & offbearers	51	0.3
Helpers-construction trades	48	0.3
Machine Operator, Assembler or Fabricators	2,237	13.3
Miscellaneous machine operators NEC	475	2.8
Shoe machine operators	318	1.9
Machine operators, not specified	260	1.5
Automobile mechanics	203	1.2
Welders & cutters	164	1.0
Assemblers	136	0.8
Miscellaneous textile machine operators	73	0.4
Production inspectors/checkers/examiners	64	0.4
Laundrying/dry cleaning machine operator	50	0.3
Sawing machine operators	47	0.3
Textile sewing machine operators	46	0.3
Transportation or Material Moving Occup.	1,534	9.1
Truck drivers	1,022	6.1
Driver-sales workers	157	0.9
Bus drivers	97	0.6
Industrial truck/tractor equip operators	95	0.6
Operating engineers	76	0.5
Administration Support-Clerical	1,102	6.5
Traffic, shipping, & receiving clerks	171	1.0
Secretaries	130	0.8
Bookkeepers/accounting/auditing clerks	75	0.4
Administrative support occupations NEC	66	0.4
General office clerks	57	0.3
Insurance adjusters/examiners/investgrs	55	0.3
Typists	54	0.3

Table 13 (continued)

Occupation of Injured Worker	Disabling Cases	
	1993	
	Number	Percent
Sales Occupation	861	5.1
Sales workers	634	3.8
Supervisors/proprietors-sales occupation	160	1.0
Professional Speciality	695	4.1
Registered nurses	223	1.3
Farming, Fishing, or Forestry Occupations	491	2.9
Timber cutting & logging occupations	203	1.2
Farm workers	81	0.5
Protective Service	466	2.8
Firefighting occupations	157	0.9
Police & detectives, public service	139	0.8
Guards & police, except public service	56	0.3
Correctional institution officers	48	0.3
Executive Administrative or Managerial Occ	425	2.5
Managers & administrators NEC	291	1.7
Technician/Support Occupation	290	1.7
Licensed practical nurses	69	0.4
Private Household	1	0.0
Unknown	129	0.8

The most common nature/part combination for lost-time injuries in 1993, was traumatic muscle injury to the back (includes sprains and strains) with 2,016 cases. Other traumatic injury to the back (nonspecific pain, sore, hurt) accounted for another 1,594 lost time injuries.

Table 14.

Nature of Injury
Disabling Cases, Number by Part of Body Affected
Maine, 1993

Nature of Injury or Illness	Total	Part by Major Groups									
		Back	Upper Extre-mities	Lower Extre-mities	Mtpl Body Parts	Trunk except Back	Body React-ion	Head	Body Syste-ms	Neck Throat	Other Unknwn
Total	16,831	4,531	3,678	2,870	1,759	1,447	778	737	525	345	161
Traumatic Injury Muscle	4,628	2,016	411	1,042	260	436	261	1	0	189	12
Other Traumatic Injury	3,747	1,594	708	329	515	294	186	6	37	73	5
Traumatic Injury UNS	2,099	501	397	420	354	163	86	120	2	40	16
Systemic Disease Disord.	1,358	126	578	48	65	241	149	66	61	8	16
Surface Wound, Bruise	1,059	64	221	293	81	63	33	295	0	5	4
Open Wound	1,044	3	775	167	13	1	7	76	0	1	1
Traumatic Injury to Bone	904	112	249	357	16	106	18	26	0	18	2
All Other Natures	741	84	72	61	62	31	10	6	308	6	101
Multiple Traumatic Inj.	450	10	64	71	263	9	9	20	0	1	3
Ill-Defined Symptom	414	19	97	24	62	98	5	19	86	3	1
Burns	276	2	96	52	56	0	6	64	0	0	0
Infective, Parasitic Dis.	48	0	8	2	8	3	7	3	16	1	0
Intracranial Injury	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	0	0	0
Effects Environmt Cond.	23	0	2	3	2	0	0	2	14	0	0
Tumor, Cancer	4	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
Multiple Diseases	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0

Table 15 shows 2,609 lost-time injuries were traumatic muscle injuries (sprain or strain) caused by overexertion; another 1,782 lost-time cases caused by other traumatic injuries (nonspecific hurt, sore, pain) also by overexertion.

Table 15.

Nature of Injury
Disabling Cases, Number by Event or Exposure
Maine, 1993

Nature of Injury or Illness	Total	Event by Major Groups									
		Overexertion	Contact w/Object Equipment	Fall	Repetitive Bodily React	Bodily Reaction	Other Unknown	Exposure Harmful Subs	Transportation Accid	Asslt Violnt Act	Fire Explosion
Total	16,831	5,448	3,170	2,326	1,889	1,730	953	677	392	197	49
Traumatic Injury Muscle	4,628	2,609	202	433	1,064	97	104	0	80	39	0
Other Traumatic Injury	3,747	1,782	244	313	467	415	390	54	57	24	1
Traumatic Injury UNS	2,099	500	523	554	184	83	103	6	96	47	3
Systemic Disease Disord.	1,358	320	21	9	45	717	54	190	0	0	2
Surface Wound Bruise	1,059	6	726	275	0	0	7	0	26	18	1
Open Wound	1,044	0	934	60	0	0	7	0	8	32	3
Traumatic Injury Bone	904	98	287	392	69	7	16	0	27	7	1
All Other Natures	741	83	57	72	40	311	129	23	17	9	0
Multiple Traumatic Inj.	450	2	143	196	0	3	4	0	77	18	7
Ill-Defined Symptom	414	46	16	7	20	96	138	86	3	2	0
Burns	276	0	0	0	0	0	0	245	0	0	31
Infective, Parasitic Dis.	48	0	0	0	0	1	0	47	0	0	0
Intracranial Injury	33	0	16	15	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Effects Environmt Cond.	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	0	0
Tumor, Cancer	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Multiple Diseases	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0

Table 16 shows a cross tabulation of the nature of the injury by the source of the injury. Person, plants, animals, or minerals caused 1,704 traumatic muscle injuries (sprain or strain) and another 1,248 caused other traumatic injuries (nonspecific pain, sore, hurt).

Table 16.

Nature of Injury or Illness
Disabling Cases, Number Source of Injury
Maine, 1993

Nature of Injury or Illness	Total	Source by Major Groups									
		Person Plant Animal Miner- al	Struc- ture Surfa- ce	Other Unknwn	Conta- iners	Parts Matl	Tool Equip Instr- ument	Vehic- le	Machi- nery	Furni- ture Fixtu- re	Chemi- cal
Total	16,831	5,137	2,580	2,177	2,172	1,200	1,025	956	882	448	254
Traumatic Injury Muscle	4,628	1,704	517	357	933	327	257	238	154	141	0
Other Traumatic Injury	3,747	1,248	366	642	610	199	184	188	175	117	18
Traumatic Injury UNS	2,099	440	605	179	245	143	99	196	125	62	5
Systemic Disease Disord.	1,358	830	18	191	107	59	40	15	20	10	68
Surface Wound Bruise	1,059	78	284	260	82	101	53	80	72	48	1
Open Wound	1,044	45	71	58	66	199	318	45	213	28	1
Traumatic Injury Bone	904	134	400	33	65	92	37	60	60	23	0
All Other Natures	741	387	89	143	31	15	13	35	10	6	12
Multiple Traumatic Inj.	450	38	199	11	15	44	10	87	37	8	1
Ill-Defined Symptom	414	133	12	177	6	5	10	9	3	3	56
Burns	276	51	0	101	8	12	3	1	11	0	89
Infective, Parasitic Dis.	48	47	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intracranial Injury	33	1	19	1	2	3	1	2	2	2	0
Effects Environmt Cond.	23	0	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tumor, Cancer	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Multiple Diseases	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1

Falls, both to the same level and to lower levels, caused by a structure or working surface happened in 2,136 lost-time injuries in 1993.

Table 17.

Source of Injury or Illness
Disabling Cases, Number by Event or Exposure
Maine, 1993

Source of Injury or Illness	Event by Major Groups										
	Total	Overexertion	Contact w/Object Equipment	Fall	Repetitive Bodily Reaction	Bodily Reaction	Other Unknown	Exposure Harmful Sub	Transportation Accid	Asslt Violnt Act	Fire Explosion
Total	16,831	5,448	3,170	2,326	1,889	1,730	953	677	392	197	49
Person, Plant, Animal, Min.	5,137	954	235	15	1,867	1,717	3	159	0	187	0
Structure, Surface	2,580	139	286	2,136	6	1	2	0	5	3	2
All Other Natures	2,177	609	377	3	14	5	937	201	0	3	28
Containers	2,172	1,794	346	23	0	0	1	8	0	0	0
Parts, Materials	1,200	596	545	28	0	3	3	15	1	0	9
Tool, Equip., Instrument	1,025	511	460	15	0	3	3	31	0	2	0
Vehicle	956	285	264	35	0	0	1	0	370	0	1
Machinery	882	298	515	33	1	0	3	13	16	1	2
Furniture, Fixture	448	262	141	38	1	1	0	3	0	1	1
Chemical	254	0	1	0	0	0	0	247	0	0	6

Footnote 1

Each First Report of Occupational Injury or Disease is read and codes are assigned to the occupation, nature (kind) of injury, part of body affected, source of injury, and event leading up to the injury. In 1993, we started using a different coding system, which allows us to identify things more precisely. Coders may now select codes from one to four digits in length. A 4-digit code is the most detailed description and a 1-digit code is the least descriptive. For this publication, the total of lost time injuries is the sum of all the 1-digit codes, which includes all 2, 3 and 4-digit codes. The 1-digit codes are not valid for coding, but are used as category titles for statistical use and are in bold print. However, due to space available, not all 2-digit codes are listed and may not add up to the 1-digit total.

Occupation codes are all 4-digit codes, but for this publication have been put into occupational groups, with some of the most common occupations listed. All bold occupational groups will add up to the total lost time injuries, but because of space not all occupations are listed and those indented underneath may not add up the group total.

The next page shows a small sample of the nature codes to help explain this coding structure. When an injury is described on a report the coders go through the following process:

- *try to code 4-digit level
- *if not enough detail they try a 3-digit or 2-digit code

For example, if the injury says the fingertip was amputated,

***0311-amputations, fingertip** is coded

If the injury said an amputation but no body part,

***031-amputation** would have to be used, since there is not enough information to code 0311 or 0319

If the injury was described as bleeding, with no other detail,

***03-open wound** would be used because the coder wouldn't know whether it was an amputation, animal bite, cut, or puncture

The tables in this publication only display 1- and 2-digit level codes because of space available. You may request from this office a complete list of all codes for any of the tables in this publication.

UNS is unspecified

NEC is not elsewhere classified

Footnote (continued)

Sample of Nature Codes

0 Traumatic Injuries & Disorders	14,263
00 Traumatic injuries & disorders UNS	2,099
01 Traumatic inj-bones nerves spinal cord	904
010 Trauma inj-bones nerves spin cord UNS	1
011 Dislocations	181
012 Fractures	719
013 Traumatic injuries to spinal cord	1
014 Traumatic inj-nerves, except spinal cord	2
02 Traumatic inj-muscles/tendons/lig/joint	4,628
020 Trauma inj-muscles/tendons/lig/jnts, UNS	1
021 Sprains, strains, tears	4,627
03 Open wounds	1,044
030 Open wounds UNS	1
031 Amputations	40
0311 Amputations, fingertip	28
0319 Amputations, except fingertip	12
032 Animal or insect bites	24
033 Avulsions	9
034 Cuts, lacerations	800
036 Gunshot wounds	3
037 Punctures, except bites	167
04 Surface wounds & bruises	1,059
05 Burns	276
06 Intracranial injuries	33
07 Effects of environmental conditions	23
08 Multiple traumatic injuries & disorders	450
09 Other traumatic injuries & disorders	3,747

Appendix A

Technical Notes

Under the Maine Workers' Compensation Act and the Occupational Disease Law, employers must file a First Report of Occupational Injury or Disease or its equivalent to the Workers' Compensation Board. This report must be filed within seven days of notice or knowledge of each incident which resulted in the loss of at least one day's work. 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 data elements shown below:

<u>Data Element</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Case Number	Maine Workers' Compensation Board (WCB)	Unique number assigned sequentially by the WCB.
Employer Number	Bureau of Employment Security (BES)	Unemployment Insurance number assigned by BES.
Industry/Ownership	U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Standard Industrial Classification Manual	A four-digit code assigned to each employer to classify the establishment by type of activity in which they are engaged. An ownership code is also assigned to show whether the employer is in private industry, state government, or local government.
County	State Planning Office, Geographic Coding System	A code is assigned based on the county in which the incident occurred.
Insurance Carrier	National Council of Compensation Insurance (NCCI)	The NCCI number of the employer's insurance carrier is assigned.
Sex	--	From First Report
Age	--	From First Report
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)

Appendix A (continued)

<u>Data Element</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Length of Service	—	Calculated time between date of hire and date of injury. (Optional)
Occupation	1993 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	Occupational Injury & Illness Classification Manual	Used for first time for 1993 injuries and illnesses. Coding is done on 1-digit, 2-digit, 3-digit, or 4-digit level depending on the detail of the description of the injury or illness. Identifies the most serious injury or illness in terms of its principal characteristics.
Part of Body Affected	As Above	Coding is done on 1-digit, 2-digit, 3-digit, or 4-digit level depending on the detail of the description. Indicates part of body or the body system associated with the nature of injury or illness.
Source of Injury or Illness	As Above	Coding is done on 1-digit, 2-digit, 3-digit, or 4-digit level depending on the detail of the description. Identifies the object, substance, or motion which directly produced or inflicted the previously identified injury or illness.
Event or Exposure	As Above	Coding is done on 1-digit, 2-digit, 3-digit, or 4-digit level depending on the detail of the description. Identifies the event which directly led to the injury or illness.
Secondary Source	As Above	Coding is done on 1-digit, 2-digit, 3-digit, or 4-digit level depending on the detail of the description. Identifies the object, substance, or person that generated the source of injury or illness that contributed to the event or exposure.
Severity	—	Four levels of severity are coded: 1) Fatal 2) Disabling (one or more lost workdays beyond the date of injury). 3) Nondisabling (no lost work time beyond the date of injury). 9) Unknown (not reported)

Appendix B

In 1991 the State of Maine started participating in the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI). CFOI is a Federal/State cooperative program developed by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) to provide a comprehensive, accurate, descriptive, timely, and accessible census of work-related fatalities. Nationwide, annual estimates of work-related deaths vary widely, from 3,500 to nearly 12,000 depending on the source used. With CFOI, two source documents are needed to verify the work-relatedness of the fatality. Documents such as Workers' Compensation First Reports, Death Certificates, Medical Examiners Reports, Autopsies, Motor Vehicle Accident Reports, Marine Resources Accident Reports all give information to verify each fatality. In the past, this publication has simply counted the number of First Reports submitted to the Workers' Compensation Board and used that number as a count of work-related fatalities in the State of Maine for that particular year. For instance, in 1993, 31 First Reports were submitted reporting a fatality. By incorporating other source documents, a total of 45 fatalities were reported. Listed below are just a few of the statistics from the CFOI Program. You may contact this office in the fall of 1994 when the complete data should be published.

- * 48 Fatalities reported in 1993
- * 6 out-of scope (considered not work-related)
- * 41 work-related fatalities
- * 24 work-related fatalities from injuries
- * 17 work-related fatalities from illnesses
- * 10 of the 48 submitted were due to a transportation accident

Listing of Individual Fatality Reports for 1993

The following is a listing of the 31 fatalities received by the Workers' Compensation Commission for the year 1993. They are arranged by industry group and ownership.

Industry

Date of Injury Occupation

Age Sex Event

Construction

02-24-93	Mason	49	M	Heart Attack
03-18-93	Laborer	44	M	Heart Attack
06-21-93	Laborer	48	M	Heart Attack
09-29-93	Carpenter	31	M	Electrocution
11-06-93	Truck Driver	43	M	Heart Attack

Appendix B (continued)

Industry	Date of Injury	Occupation	Age	Sex	Event
<u>Manufacturing</u>					
	01-25-93	Welder-Fabricator	54	M	Heart Attack
	03-01-93	Supervisor	53	M	Heart Attack
	07-07-93	Brush Cutter	67	M	Heart Attack
	07-16-93	Supervisor	42	F	Heart Attack
	07-29-93	Service Technician	39	M	Auto Accident
	08-30-93	Maintenance Craftsman	47	M	Heart Attack
	09-10-93	Machine Operator	48	M	Heart Attack
	12-04-93	Chopper Operator	63	M	Heart Attack
	12-29-93	Machinist/Pipefitter	61	M	Asbestosis
<u>Transportation and Public Utilities</u>					
	08-13-93	Truck Driver	45	M	Auto Accident
	11-19-93	Flight Nurse	48	M	Helicopter Crash*
	11-19-93	Paramedic	25	M	Helicopter Crash*
<u>Wholesale Trade</u>					
	04-07-93	Manager	59	M	Heart Attack
	04-15-93	Sales Manager	30	M	Auto Accident
<u>Retail Trade</u>					
	02-16-93	Truck Driver	45	M	Heart Attack
	05-13-93	Delivery Driver	17	M	Auto Accident
	08-29-93	Custodian	49	M	Heart Attack
<u>Services</u>					
	01-03-93	Ski Patroller	46	M	Ski Accident
	01-16-93	Personal Care Assistant	39	F	Heart Attack
	06-05-93	Camp Counselor	23	M	Crushed by pole
	08-09-93	Systems Software Specialist	44	M	Heart Attack
<u>Government</u>					
	03-03-93	Highway Worker	38	M	Struck by Truck
	03-12-93	Deputy	61	M	Heart Attack
	06-12-93	Custodian	70	M	Heart Attack
	07-01-93	Correction Officer	43	M	Heart Attack
	12-13-93	Custodian	60	M	Heart Attack

* Indicates multiple fatalities from single accident.

Appendix C

Maine's On-Site Job Safety and Health Consultation Program

- ...provides the employer with a cost-free safety and health inspection without penalty provisions and a confidential written report.
- ...provides a pre-construction review of plans or specifications for potential safety and health problems.
- ...provides the employer with equipment and laboratory assistance to measure potential safety and health problems.
- ...provides safety and health alternative correction action to assist in complying with OSHA citations.
- ...provides safety and health inspections of only those areas in establishment specified by the employer.

The Maine job safety and health consultation program began in 1978 to help employers, primarily small employers, maintain a safe workplace by understanding and complying with OSHA regulations. This is a cost-free and penalty-free program conducted under a contract between the Maine Department of Labor and the U.S. Department of Labor.

The consultant will first meet with the employer to explain the procedures and to update them on OSHA activities. Next, the consultant will inspect the workplace and will note any violations of rules and potential hazards. The employer is encouraged, but not required, to have worker representatives participate.

When the inspection is completed, the consultant will review the findings with the employer, including how the standards apply to the workplace, which OSHA rules they may be violating, and the ways to correct the deficiencies. The consultant also can help them interpret the standards and inform them of other available resources, or aid the employer in correcting safety and health problems.

Later, the employer will receive a written technical report covering the information given them during the visit, including the specific rules which apply and ways to correct violations.

If you would like more information on this program or would like to request a consultation, call the Bureau of Labor Standards' Safety Division at 624-6460 or write to them at Station 82, Augusta, Maine 04333-0082.

Maine's Low-Interest Loan Program

The State of Maine has a low interest loan program for Maine employers who wish to purchase equipment which will improve the healthfulness and safety of their workplaces. Loans of up to \$50,000 are provided at three percent interest for a maximum repayment period of ten years. For further information about this program, call the Bureau of Labor Standards at 624-6460 or call the Finance Authority of Maine at 287-FAME.

Appendix D

Comments Form

Characteristics of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses in Maine, 1993

Your comments about this material will help us to improve our publications. We are interested in any feedback concerning its usefulness, accuracy, organization, and completeness. Requests for additional copies will be filled subject to availability (see Appendix E). Requests for further details on this subject should be sent to the Bureau Director at the address below. These requests may be denied due to confidentiality restrictions.

Please indicate your position or title: _____

How suitable is this material for your own requirements?

____ Very Suitable ____ Suitable ____ Not Suitable

What information not presently covered should be included? _____

What information presently covered should be excluded? _____

Additional comments: _____

Please return this page to:

Maine Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Standards
Research and Statistics Division
State House Station #45
Augusta, ME 04333-0045

If you wish a reply, please include your name and mailing address.

Appendix E

Order Form

The following items are available without charge from:

Maine Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Standards
Research and Statistics Division
State House Station #45
Augusta, ME 04333-0045

Simply tear out or reproduce this page and check the publications you are interested in:

Publications (some years may be out of print)

- ☐ Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in Maine (beginning 1975)
- ☐ Characteristics of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses in Maine (beginning 1977)
- ☐ Census of Maine Manufactures (beginning 1945)
- ☐ Directory of Maine Labor Organizations (latest year only is available)
- ☐ Maine Construction Wage Rates (beginning 1983)
- ☐ Labor Relations in Maine (beginning 1983)
- ☐ Report of Fatal Occupational Injuries (beginning 1991)

Occupational Safety and Health Newsletter:

- ☐ **Safety and Health Monitor.**—contains articles on Occupational Safety and Health topics, safety and health tips, statistics, and information on upcoming training. This newsletter comes out quarterly beginning October 1993.

Consultation Program

- ☐ Booklet: Maine's On-Site Safety and Health Consultation program
- ☐ Please contact me concerning an on-site safety and health consultation.
My phone number is _____

Mailing Label:

Special Reports

The Research and Statistics Division of the Bureau of Labor Standards has the ability to produce special reports using the data elements listed in Appendix A. Requests for special reports should be made in writing to the Bureau Director at the above address. The ability to fill such requests is limited, however. There may be charges for reimbursements of costs.

Appendix E (continued)

Periodic Profiles:

Upon request the Research & Statistics Division will develop short work injury and illness profiles for specific industries or occupations. Private Sector profiles available for 1992 include:

___	SIC 50	Wholesale Trade
___	SIC 23	Apparel and Other Finished Product
___	SIC 581	Eating and Drinking Places
___	SIC 531	Department Store
___	SIC 203	Canned, Frozen, Preserved Fruit & Vegetables & Food Spec.
___	SIC 82	Educational Services
___	SIC 2499	Wood Products, Not Elsewhere Classified
___	SIC 27	Printing, Publishing & Allied Product
___	SIC 22	Textile Mill Products
___	SIC 16	Heavy Construction other than Building

Tables 1, 3, 4, and 8 through 17 are available for 1993 for any of the following major industrial classifications:

___	Division A:	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, SIC 01-09
___	Division B:	Mining, SIC 10-14
___	Division C:	Construction, SIC 15-17
___	Division D:	Manufacturing, SIC 20-39
___	Division E:	Transportation, Communications, Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services, SIC 40-49
___	Division F:	Wholesale Trade, SIC 50-51
___	Division G:	Retail Trade, SIC 52-59
___	Division H:	Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate, SIC 60-67
___	Division I:	Services, SIC 70-89
___	Division J:	Public Administration, SIC 91-97

Mailing Label:
