

# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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**Characteristics of Work-Related  
Injuries and Illnesses in Maine  
1994**

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September 1995

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**1994**

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

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

September 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 1994. 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 State 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 previous to 1993, it is impossible to compare the injuries from these two different systems. We are in the process of developing a cross-walk to match the old coding system with the new, so we will be able to compare injuries from all years.

The information in this publication is gathered from reports received by the Workers' Compensation Board through June 15, 1995, for incidents occurring during calendar year 1994. In order to be consistent, data for 1993 contains lost-time injuries received thru June 15, 1994 and for 1992, only injuries received through July 15, 1993 are used. 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 16,016 disabling cases reported for 1994. Fatality cases are listed in Appendix B only. A separate publication, **The Report on Fatal Occupational Injuries**, will be released in the fall of 1995 detailing the fatalities for 1994. To order it, complete Appendix E.

Tables 9 through 17 highlight all lost-time injuries in Maine for 1994. These same tables are available for the following major industry divisions:

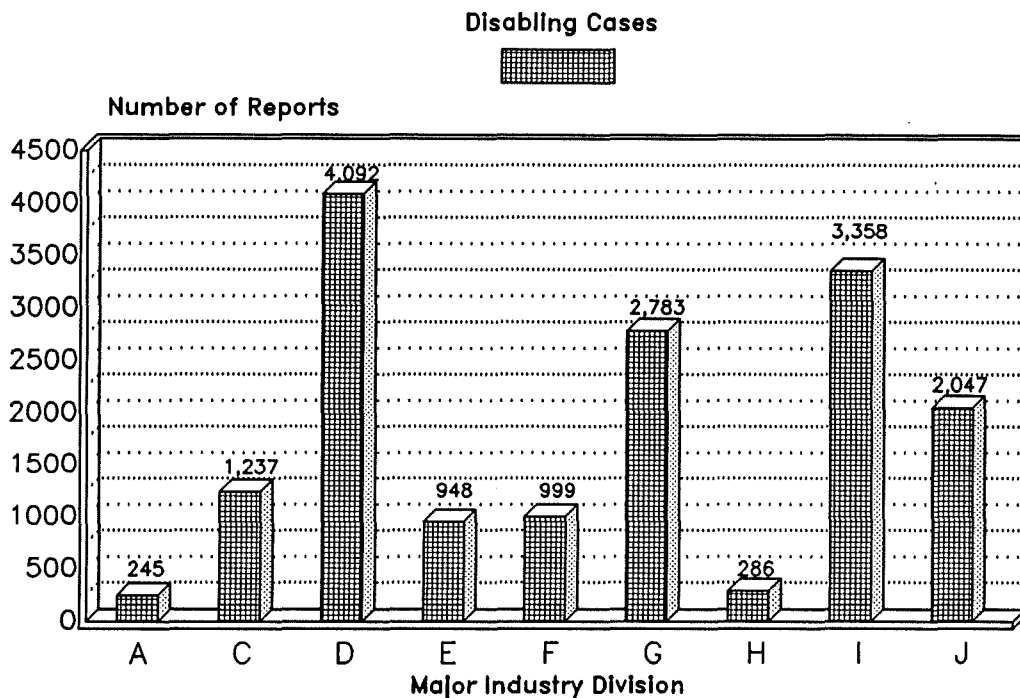
- Division A: Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, SIC 01-09
- Division B: Mining, SIC 10-14
- Division C: Construction, SIC 15-17
- Division D: Manufacturing, SIC 20-39
- Division E: Transportation, Communications, Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services, SIC 40-49
- Division F: Wholesale Trade, SIC 50-51
- 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).

Figure 1.

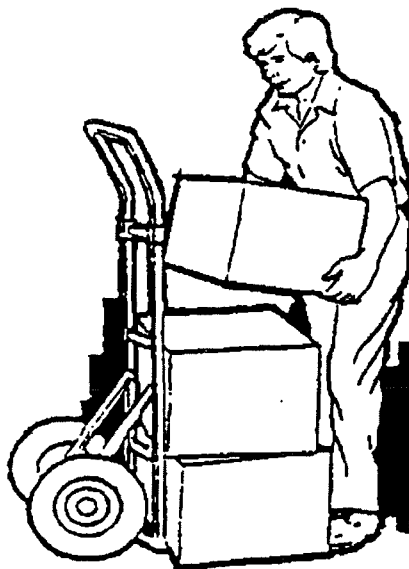
### Major Industry Division Disabling Cases Maine, 1994



## 1994 Highlights

Of the 16,016 disabling First Reports of Injury or Illness filed with the Workers' Compensation Board through June 15, 1995:

- \* 82.7% were traumatic injuries and disorders
- \* 38.4% affected the trunk
- \* 31.2% were from a person, plant, animal or mineral
- \* 53.1% were from bodily reaction or exertion
- \* 63.0% were male workers
- \* 30.5% were in the 25-34 year old age group
- \* 19.2% were in the occupational group of Service Workers such as nurses aides, kitchen workers, cooks, janitors etc.
- \* 46.5% were in the Services and Manufacturing Industry divisions
- \* 42.2% 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
- \* 3,149 injuries were reported on Monday, more than on any other day of the week

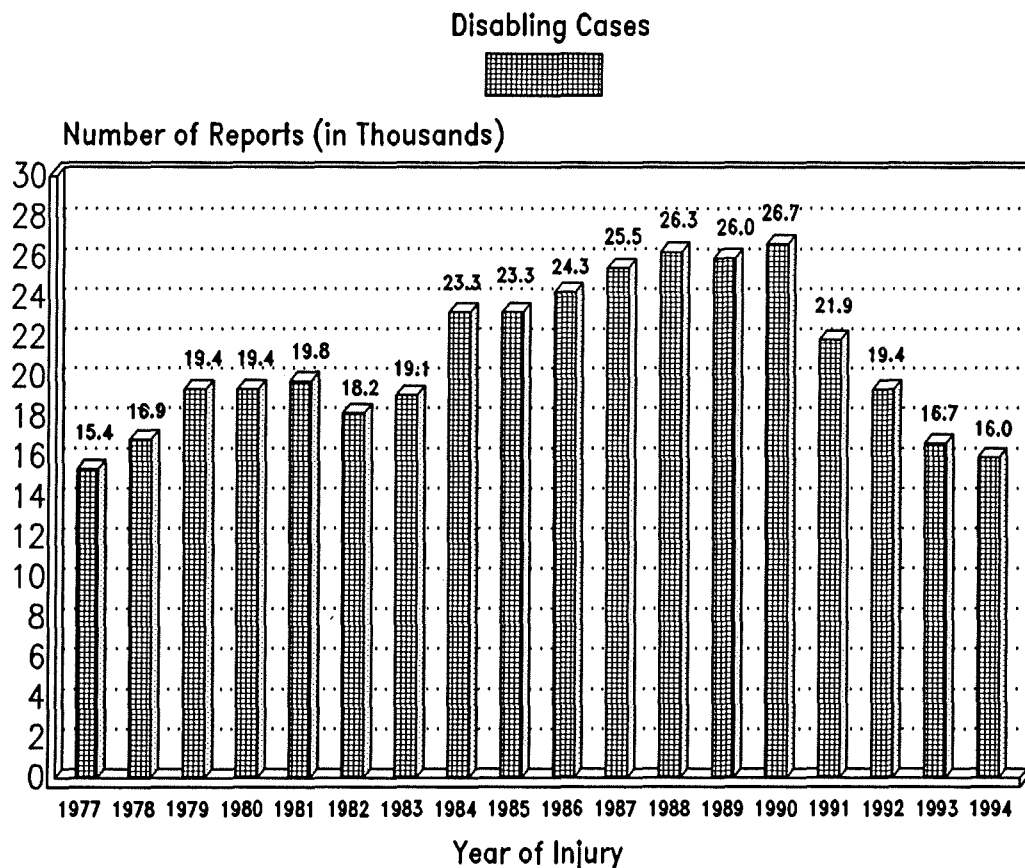


## **Eighteen-Year Comparison**

Figure 2 shows the number of disabling cases reported to the Workers' Compensation Board since 1977. Businesses, insurance companies, and State and Federal regulators have formed effective partnerships in the past few years which has led to the downward trend in lost-time injuries and illnesses in Maine. Also, 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 falling as a result of new Workers' Compensation laws. One major law change occurred in October of 1991 (described in the Introduction).

In 1994, there were 16,016 disabling First Reports submitted to the Workers' Compensation Board, a 3.8% decrease from 1993.

Figure 2. **Eighteen-Year Comparison**  
**Number of Disabling Cases**  
**Maine 1977-1994**



## PART I

### Characteristics of the Injured or Ill Worker

#### Sex

The ratio of disabling work-related injuries and illnesses for men and women has changed very little over the last three years, with women having around 37% and men around 63%. Employment data was not available for 1994, but in past years, the employment ratio has been very consistent as well, with women around 48% of total employment and men around 52%.

Table 1.

**Sex of Employees  
Disabling Cases, Number and Percent  
Maine, 1992-1994**

Sex	Disabling Cases					
	1992		1993		1994	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	19,420	100.0	16,652	100.0	16,016	100.0
Male	12,297	63.3	10,546	63.3	10,097	63.0
Female	7,123	36.7	6,106	36.7	5,919	37.0

## 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 64% 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, 1992-1994**

Occupational Group	Disabling Cases					
	1992		1993		1994	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	19,420	100.0	16,652	100.0	16,016	100.0
Service Worker	3,870	19.9	3,191	19.2	3,067	19.2
Precision Production, Craft or Repair	3,351	17.3	2,765	16.6	2,565	16.0
Handler, Equipment Cleaner, or Laborer	2,845	14.6	2,560	15.4	2,398	15.0
Machine Operator, Assembler, Inspector	2,913	15.0	2,217	13.3	2,229	13.9
Transportation or Material Handler	1,504	7.7	1,522	9.1	1,434	9.0
Administration Support-Clerical	1,101	5.7	1,090	6.5	1,041	6.5
Sales Occupation	889	4.6	836	5.0	873	5.5
Professional Speciality	709	3.7	689	4.1	657	4.1
Farming, Fishing, Forestry	684	3.5	488	2.9	482	3.0
Protective Service	550	2.8	463	2.8	475	3.0
Executive Administrative or Managerial	583	3.0	420	2.5	390	2.4
Technician/Support Occupation	311	1.6	285	1.7	267	1.7
Private Household	0	0	1	0.0	6	0.0
Unknown	110	0.6	125	0.8	132	0.8

# Age

The percent of cases in each age category has been fairly consistent over the past three years. There has been a gradual but steady decline in lost-time injuries in workers under the age of 35 from 50.7% in 1992 to 45.9% in 1994; while workers 35 through 64 years old gradually increased, from 47% in 1992 to 51.9% in 1994.

Table 3.

## Age of Injured Worker Disabling Cases, Number and Percent Maine, 1992-1994

Age Group	Disabling Cases					
	1992		1993		1994	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	19,420	100.0	16,652	100.0	16,016	100.0
15 Years or Less	24	0.1	8	0.0	12	0.1
16-19 Years	799	4.1	580	3.5	566	3.5
20-24 Years	2,733	14.1	2,068	12.4	1,894	11.8
25-34 Years	6,298	32.4	5,303	31.8	4,890	30.5
35-44 Years	4,790	24.7	4,411	26.5	4,361	27.2
45-54 Years	2,960	15.2	2,730	16.4	2,720	17.0
55-64 Years	1,388	7.1	1,162	7.0	1,234	7.7
65 Years or More	196	1.0	152	0.9	134	0.8
Age Unknown	232	1.2	238	1.4	205	1.3



### Length of Service

Table 4 shows how long an employee had been working for an employer when first injured. Nearly 31% of all workers who lost time in 1994 were injured within the first year of being hired; another 11.5% were injured between the first and second year of being hired. Over 60% of all lost-time injuries in 1994 occurred before an employee had been working five years in his current employment; in 1992 this total was 62.6% of all lost-time injuries.

**Table 4.**                      **Length of Service of Injured or Ill Worker**  
**Disabling Cases, Number, and Percent**  
**Maine 1992-1994**

Length of Service	Disabling Cases					
	1992		1993		1994	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	19,420	100.0	16,652	100.0	16,016	100.0
Less than 1 Year	5,175	26.6	4,987	29.9	4,916	30.7
1st Year up to 2nd Year	2,202	11.3	1,776	10.7	1,837	11.5
2nd Year up to 3rd Year	1,836	9.5	1,147	6.9	1,121	7.0
3rd Year up to 4th Year	1,674	8.6	1,141	6.9	873	5.5
4th Year up to 5th Year	1,285	6.6	1,202	7.2	875	5.5
5th Year up to 6th Year	896	4.6	941	5.7	906	5.7
6th Year up to 7th Year	682	3.5	686	4.1	802	5.0
7th Year up to 8th Year	428	2.2	497	3.0	578	3.6
8th Year up to 9th Year	374	1.9	381	2.3	442	2.8
9th Year up to 10th Year	289	1.5	251	1.5	314	2.0
10th Year up to 15th Year	1,384	7.1	1,199	7.2	1,079	6.7
15th Year up to 20th Year	671	3.5	747	4.5	795	5.0
20th Year up to 25th Year	448	2.3	431	2.6	420	2.6
25th Year up to 30th Year	211	1.1	197	1.2	223	1.4
30th Year up to 35th Year	86	0.4	62	0.4	78	0.5
35th Year up to 40th Year	41	0.2	33	0.2	42	0.3
40th Year up to 60th Year	22	0.1	26	0.2	20	0.1
60 Years and Over	0	0.0	7	0.0	23	0.1
Missing Length of Service	1,716	8.8	941	5.7	672	4.2

## PART II

### Characteristics of the Employer

#### Ownership

Employees working for private employers filed 87.2% of all disabling First Reports in 1994, while employees working for public employers filed 12.8%. This has been very consistent over the past three years. The percent of employment in the public versus private sector has also been very consistent.

Table 5.

#### Ownership of Employers Disabling Cases, Number and Percent Employment, Percent Maine, 1992-1994

All Employers	Disabling Cases								
	1992			1993			1994		
	Number Reprts	Percent Reports	Percent Emplymt	Number Reprts	Percent Reports	Percent Emplymt	Number Reprts	Percent Reports	Percent Emplymt
Total	19,420	100.0	100.0	16,652	100.0	100.0	16,016	100.0	100.0
Private Employers	16,979	87.4	85.2	14,530	87.3	85.2	13,969	87.2	85.2
Public Employers	2,441	12.6	14.8	2,122	12.7	14.8	2,047	12.8	14.8
Local Government	1,660	8.5	10.2	1,459	8.8	10.3	1,357	8.5	10.3
State Government	781	4.0	4.6	663	4.0	4.5	690	4.3	4.5

# Industry

Table 6 shows the number and percent of disabling cases as well as the percent of employment from 1992 through 1994. In 1994, the Manufacturing Industry accounted for 19% of the employment in the State of Maine, but 25.5% of all disabling cases. On the other hand, the Services Industry has 26% of the employment, but had only 21% of the disabling cases.

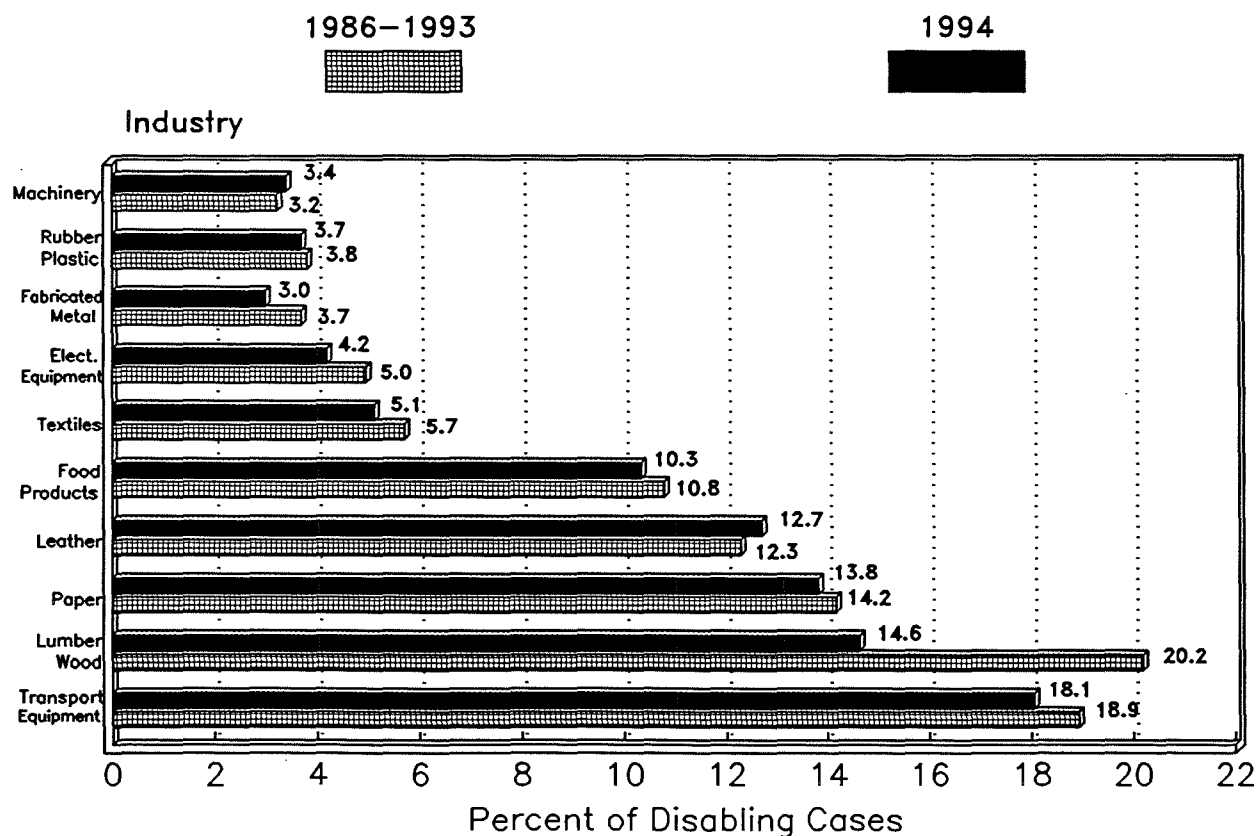
Table 6.

## Major Industrial Division Disabling Cases, Number and Percent Employment, Percent Maine, 1992-1994

Industry Division	Disabling Cases								
	1992			1993			1994		
	Number Reprts	Percent Reports	Percent Emplymt	Number Reprts	Percent Reports	Percent Emplymt	Number Reprts	Percent Reports	Percent Emplymt
Total	19,420	100.0	100.0	16,652	100.0	100.0	16,016	100.0	100.0
Total Public Employers	2,441	12.6	15.2	2,122	12.7	15.1	2,047	12.8	14.8
Total Private Sector	16,979	87.4	84.8	14,530	87.3	84.9	13,969	87.2	85.2
01-09 Agric./Fish./Forestry	322	1.7	1.2	274	1.6	1.2	245	1.5	1.1
15-17 Construction	1,489	7.7	4.3	1,227	7.4	4.2	1,237	7.7	4.1
17 Special trade Contrac	800	4.1	---	685	4.1	---	726	4.5	---
20-39 Manufacturing	5,245	27.0	19.1	4,356	26.2	18.4	4,092	25.5	19.0
37 Transportation Equipt	1,084	5.6	2.7	933	5.6	2.5	739	4.6	2.4
24 Lumber & Wood	842	4.3	2.2	662	4.0	2.1	599	3.7	2.1
26 Paper	710	3.7	3.4	528	3.2	3.3	566	3.5	3.1
31 Leather	573	3.0	2.0	481	2.9	2.0	520	3.2	1.9
20 Food	544	2.8	1.4	466	2.8	1.3	423	2.6	1.3
40-49 Trans. & Public Util.	976	5.0	4.3	1,002	6.0	4.4	948	5.9	4.3
42 Trucking & Warehousng	595	3.1	---	609	3.7	---	567	3.5	---
50-51 Wholesale Trade	1,209	6.2	4.7	1,097	6.6	4.7	999	6.2	4.7
51 Nondurable Goods	783	4.0	---	706	4.2	---	626	3.9	---
50 Durable Goods	426	2.2	---	391	2.3	---	373	2.3	---
52-59 Retail Trade	3,332	17.2	21.5	2,833	17.0	21.6	2,783	17.4	26.7
54 Food Stores	947	4.9	---	839	5.0	---	729	4.6	---
58 Eating/Drinking Place	739	3.8	---	646	3.9	---	665	4.2	---
60-67 Finan/Insur/Real Est	293	1.5	4.9	285	1.7	5.0	286	1.8	5.0
70-89 Services	4,071	21.0	24.7	3,447	20.7	25.3	3,358	21.0	26.0
80 Health Services	2,062	10.6	---	1,682	10.1	---	1,488	9.3	---
Unknown	42	0.2	0.0	9	0.1	0.0	21	0.1	0.0

The Manufacturing Industry is broken down into twenty major groups. Figure 3 shows the ten major groups in manufacturing with the highest percentages of disabling cases. Also shown are these same groups with their average percentages from 1986 through 1993. By comparing the 1994 percentages with the 1986-1993 average percentages, we are able to see if the current years' injuries are consistent with the 8-year trend. Employees in the manufacturing of Transportation Equipment suffered 18.1% of all lost-time injuries in 1994, a decrease of less than one percentage point from the 8-year trend. Employees in the Lumber & Wood division in 1994 were 5.6 percentage points below their 8-year trend.

Figure 3. Selected Manufacturing Groups  
Disabling Cases, Percent  
Maine, 1986-1993, 1994



### Insurer Type

The majority of employers (84.8%) who are in the Maine Workers' Compensation Board database are insured through a private insurance company, yet they account for only 58.3% of all lost-time cases in 1994. Active employers in the Maine Workers' Compensation Board database that are self-insured, account for 8.3% of the total employers, yet they reported 16.8% of all lost-time cases in 1994. This difference may be due, in part, to the fact that the self-insured employers are usually the larger companies.

Table 7.

### Insurer Type Disabling Cases, Number and Percent Active Employers, Percent Maine, 1992-1994

Insurer Type	Disabling Cases							
	1992		1993		1994			
	Number Reprts	Percent Reports	Number Reprts	Percent Reports	Number Reprts	Percent Reports	Percent Emplyrs	
Total	19,420	100.0	16,652	100.0	16,016	100.0	100.0	
Private	11,758	60.5	9,393	56.4	9,338	58.3	84.8	
Self-Insured	7,142	36.8	6,764	40.6	6,382	39.8	6.9	
Not Insured	520	2.7	495	3.0	296	1.8	8.3	

### County of Occurrence

The four counties with the greatest percentage of reports filed in 1994 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 1.59. High ratios tend to show a concentration of hazardous industries.

Table 8.

### County of Occurrence Employment and Disabling Cases, Percent and Ratio Maine, 1992-1994

County	Disabling Cases								
	1992			1993			1994		
	Percent	Percent	Ratio	Percent	Percent	Ratio	Percent	Percent	Ratio
	Emplymt	Reports		Emplymt	Reports		Emplymt	Reports	
Total	100.0	100.0	1.00	100.0	100.0	1.00	100.0	100.0	1.00
Androscoggin	8.1	8.5	1.05	8.2	8.4	1.03	8.3	7.7	0.93
Aroostook	5.8	5.8	1.00	5.7	6.1	1.08	5.6	5.8	1.04
Cumberland	27.1	26.1	0.96	27.1	25.9	0.96	27.4	27.6	1.01
Franklin	2.3	1.8	0.78	2.4	2.0	0.84	2.3	2.0	0.87
Hancock	3.7	3.5	0.95	3.7	3.5	0.95	3.7	3.4	0.92
Kennebec	10.6	9.6	0.91	10.5	9.5	0.91	10.4	9.1	0.88
Knox	2.8	2.4	0.86	2.9	2.9	1.00	3.0	2.8	0.94
Lincoln	1.8	1.4	0.78	1.9	1.5	0.79	1.8	1.4	0.78
Oxford	3.3	3.2	0.97	3.3	3.3	1.00	3.2	3.0	0.94
Penobscot	12.2	11.9	0.98	12.4	11.2	0.91	12.1	11.6	0.96
Piscataquis	1.2	1.3	1.09	1.1	1.3	1.19	1.1	1.2	1.10
Sagadahoc	3.2	5.4	1.69	3.1	6.0	1.94	3.1	4.9	1.59
Somerset	3.4	4.0	1.18	3.3	3.6	1.10	3.4	3.7	1.09
Waldo	1.3	1.0	0.77	1.3	1.1	0.85	1.4	1.0	0.72
Washington	2.2	2.6	1.19	2.2	2.4	1.10	2.1	2.4	1.15
York	9.9	9.5	0.96	9.8	9.6	0.98	9.9	10.4	1.06
Other*	1.1	2.1	1.91	1.1	1.7	1.55	1.2	1.8	1.56

\*Other includes Other States, Canada, and Unknown.



## PART III

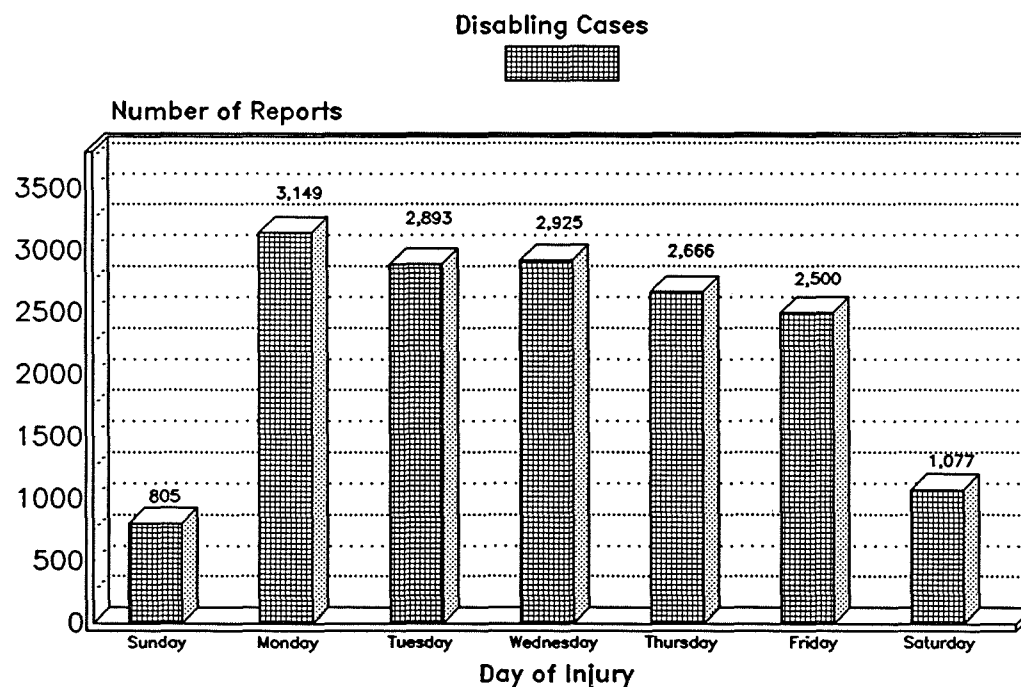
### Characteristics of the Incident

#### Day of the Week

As expected, 88.2% of all disabling injuries and illnesses occurred on weekdays. The highest number of reported cases occurred on Mondays with 3,149. Of the weekdays, Friday had the lowest weekday number of reported cases with 2,500. The Construction Industry and the Public Sector had the most lost-time injuries occur on a Tuesday. The Retail Trades Industry reported Friday as the highest day of the week for lost-time injuries. All other industries reported Monday with the most lost-time injuries. Of the Monday injuries, 48.5% were coded as sprain or strain; nonspecific pain, sore or hurt; and pain to back area.

Figure 4.

Day of the Week  
Disabling Cases, Number  
Maine, 1994



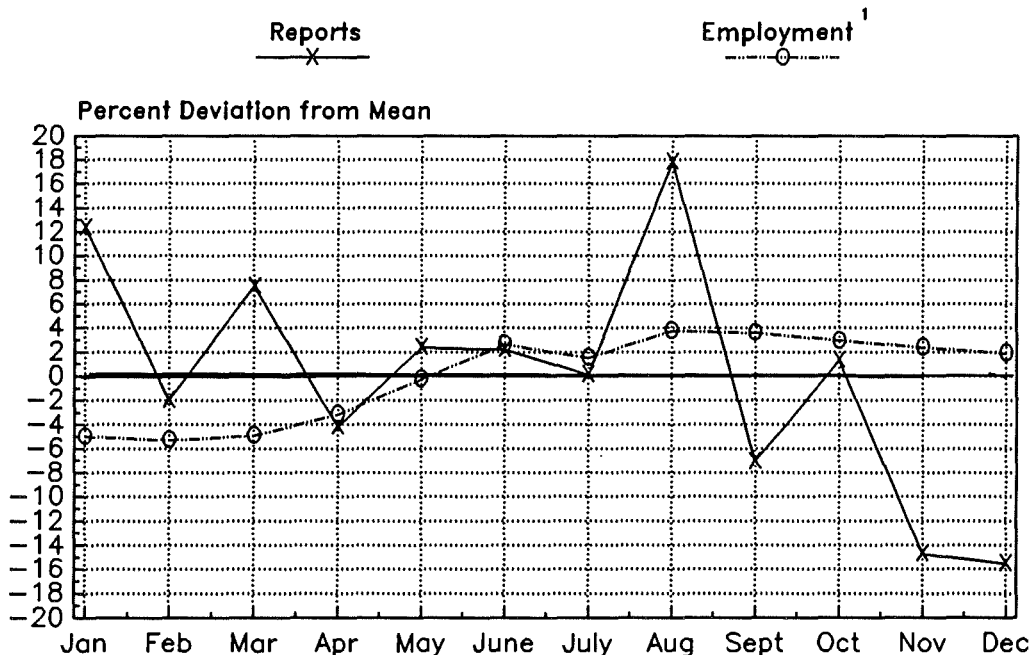
### Month

Figure 5 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 1994 until November and December when it decreased slightly. Lost-time injuries fluctuated greatly throughout the year. January, August, November and December 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 had their lowest month of lost-time injuries in December.

Figure 5.

#### Percent Deviation from Mean Disabling Cases and Employment by Month Maine, 1994



1. Source: Percentages were calculated from data provided by the Division of Economic Analysis and Research, Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Labor

Nearly 83% (13,239) of all lost-time injuries in 1994 were because of a traumatic injury or disorder; 26.5% (4,250) were because of an injury to the muscle which includes sprains and strains, and 23.7% (3,790) were other traumatic injuries (nonspecific pain, sore, hurt).

**Table 9.** **Nature of Injury or Illness**  
**Disabling Cases, Number and Percent**  
**Maine, 1993-1994**

Nature of Injury	Disabling Cases			
	1993		1994	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,652</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>16,016</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>0 Traumatic Injuries &amp; Disorders</b>	<b>14,106</b>	<b>84.7</b>	<b>13,239</b>	<b>82.7</b>
00 Traumatic injuries & disorders UNS	2,083	12.5	1,516	9.5
01 Traumatic inj-bones nerves spinal cord	892	5.4	913	5.7
02 Traumatic inj-muscles/tendons/lig/jnt	4,582	27.5	4,250	26.5
03 Open wounds	1,020	6.1	1,000	6.2
04 Surface wounds & bruises	1,042	6.3	1,035	6.5
05 Burns	268	1.6	275	1.7
06 Intracranial injuries	33	0.2	27	0.2
07 Effects of environmental conditions	22	0.1	23	0.1
08 Multiple traumatic injuries & disorder	443	2.7	410	2.6
09 Other traumatic injuries & disorders	3,721	22.3	3,790	23.7
<b>1 Systemic Diseases &amp; Disorders</b>	<b>1,344</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>1,192</b>	<b>7.4</b>
12 Nervous system & sense organs diseases	272	1.6	237	1.5
13 Circulatory system diseases	55	0.3	43	0.3
14 Respiratory system diseases	81	0.5	74	0.5
15 Digestive system diseases & disorders	218	1.3	232	1.4
17 Musculoskel sys/conn tis dis & disorder	635	3.8	513	3.2
18 Disorders of skin & subcutaneous tiss	77	0.5	90	0.6
<b>2 Infectious &amp; Parasitic Diseases</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>0.2</b>
20 Infectious & parasitic diseases UNS	14	0.1	12	0.1
21 Bacterial diseases	9	0.1	7	0.0
22 Viral diseases	10	0.1	5	0.0
26 Infectious dis peculiar to intestines	7	0.0	2	0.0
29 Other infectious & parasitic diseases	8	0.0	8	0.0
<b>3 Neoplasms, Tumors, &amp; Cancer</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>4 Symptoms, Signs, &amp; Ill-Defined Condition</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>3.4</b>
40 Symptoms, Signs, & ill-defined Cond, UNS	23	0.1	26	0.2
41 Symptoms	388	2.3	506	3.2
<b>5 Other Diseases, Conditions, &amp; Disorders</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>2.0</b>
51 Damage to prosthetic devices	1	0.0	2	0.0
52 Mental disorders or syndromes	296	1.8	314	2.0
<b>7 No injury-exposure only</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>8 Multiple diseases and disorders</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>9 Nonclassifiable</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>666</b>	<b>4.2</b>

\*Employee was exposed to disease and 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 1994. There were 6,144 (38.4%) injuries to the trunk, 4,066 (25.4%) just to the back.

**Table 10.** **Part of Body Affected**  
**Disabling Cases, Number and Percent**  
**Maine, 1993-1994**

Part of Body	Disabling Cases			
	1993		1994	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,652</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>16,016</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>0 Head</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>4.6</b>
00 Head UNS	72	0.4	64	0.4
01 Cranial region, including skull	100	0.6	92	0.6
02 Ear(s)	19	0.1	11	0.1
03 Face	511	3.1	560	3.5
08 Multiple head locations	10	0.1	7	0.0
<b>1 Neck, Including Throat</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>2.0</b>
10 Neck, exc internal loc of dis/disorder	333	2.0	319	2.0
<b>2 Trunk</b>	<b>6,710</b>	<b>40.3</b>	<b>6,144</b>	<b>38.4</b>
20 Trunk UNS	166	1.0	103	0.6
21 Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	905	5.4	858	5.4
22 Chest, including ribs, internal organs	370	2.2	379	2.4
23 Back, including spine, spinal cord	4,496	27.0	4,066	25.4
24 Abdomen	141	0.8	143	0.9
25 Pelvic region	448	2.7	438	2.7
28 Multiple trunk locations	180	1.1	131	0.8
29 Trunk NEC	4	0.0	26	0.2
<b>3 Upper extremities</b>	<b>3,626</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>3,417</b>	<b>21.3</b>
31 Arm(s)	763	4.6	695	4.3
32 Wrist(s)	889	5.3	775	4.8
33 Hand(s), except finger(s)	510	3.1	508	3.2
34 Finger(s), fingernail(s)	1,025	6.2	973	6.1
38 Multiple upper extremities locations	430	2.6	460	2.9
<b>4 Lower extremities</b>	<b>2,837</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>2,846</b>	<b>17.8</b>
41 Leg(s)	1,452	8.7	1,516	9.5
42 Ankle(s)	644	3.9	665	4.2
43 Foot(feet), except toe(s)	468	2.8	437	2.7
44 Toe(s), toenail(s)	147	0.9	141	0.9
48 Multiple lower extremities locations	120	0.7	87	0.5
<b>5 Body Systems</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>3.1</b>
<b>8 Multiple Body Parts</b>	<b>1,745</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>1,907</b>	<b>11.9</b>
<b>9 Other Body Parts &amp; Nonclassifiable</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>0.9</b>

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 1994, the category of persons, plants, animals, and minerals was the source of injury in 5,004 (31.2%) lost-time cases.

**Table 11.** **Source of Injury or Illness**  
**Disabling Cases, Number and Percent**  
**Maine, 1993-1994**

Source of Injury	Disabling Cases			
	1993		1994	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,652</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>16,016</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>0 Chemicals &amp; Chemical Products</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>1.6</b>
00 Chemicals & chemical products UNS	43	0.3	57	0.4
01 Acids	9	0.1	7	0.0
02 Alkalies	14	0.1	8	0.0
04 Halogens & halogen compounds	12	0.1	6	0.0
05 Metallic part/trace elements/dust/fume	24	0.1	14	0.1
07 Chemical products--general	84	0.5	93	0.6
08 Coal/natl gas, petroleum fuel/prod NEC	12	0.1	17	0.1
09 Other chemicals	49	0.3	52	0.3
<b>1 Containers</b>	<b>2,151</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>1,970</b>	<b>12.3</b>
10 Containers UNS	52	0.3	39	0.2
11 Containers--nonpressurized	1,571	9.4	1,438	9.0
12 Containers--pressurized	114	0.7	98	0.6
13 Containers--variable restraint	257	1.5	238	1.5
14 Dishes, drinking cups, beverage glass	23	0.1	26	0.2
16 Skids, pallets	119	0.7	96	0.6
<b>2 Furniture &amp; Fixtures</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>3.0</b>
20 Furniture & fixtures UNS	19	0.1	17	0.1
21 Cases, cabinets, racks, shelves	161	1.0	172	1.1
23 Furniture	216	1.3	234	1.5
24 Other fixtures	36	0.2	32	0.2
<b>3 Machinery</b>	<b>873</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>763</b>	<b>4.8</b>
30 Machinery UNS	70	0.4	81	0.5
31 Agricultural & garden machinery	32	0.2	30	0.2
32 Construction, logging, & mining mach	78	0.5	55	0.3
33 Heating, cooling, cleaning mach/applnc	126	0.8	117	0.7
34 Material handling machinery	93	0.6	106	0.7
35 Metal, woodworking, special matl mach	115	0.7	94	0.6
36 Office & business machinery	26	0.2	25	0.2
37 Special process machinery	180	1.1	158	1.0
39 Miscellaneous machinery	153	0.9	97	0.6

Table 11. (continued)

Source of Injury	Disabling Cases			
	1993		1994	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>4 Parts &amp; Materials</b>	<b>1,181</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>1,215</b>	<b>7.6</b>
40 Parts & materials UNS	31	0.2	17	0.1
41 Building materials--solid elements	634	3.8	610	3.8
42 Fasteners, connectors, ropes, ties	142	0.9	154	1.0
44 Machine, tool, & electric parts	148	0.9	200	1.2
48 Vehicle & mobile equipment parts	189	1.1	197	1.2
49 Parts & materials NEC	25	0.2	9	0.1
<b>5 Persons, Plants, Animals, &amp; Minerals</b>	<b>5,088</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>5,004</b>	<b>31.2</b>
51 Animals & animal products	70	0.4	81	0.5
52 Food products--fresh or processed	70	0.4	76	0.5
53 Infectious & parasitic agents	67	0.4	59	0.4
55 Nonmetallic minerals, except fuel	61	0.4	57	0.4
56 Person--injured or ill worker	3,588	21.5	3,628	22.7
57 Person--othr than injured/ill worker	1,034	6.2	915	5.7
58 Plants, trees, vegetation--not process	198	1.2	188	1.2
<b>6 Structures &amp; Surfaces</b>	<b>2,554</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>2,507</b>	<b>15.7</b>
62 Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	2,163	13.0	2,118	13.2
63 Othr structural elements	317	1.9	317	2.0
64 Structures	64	0.4	69	0.4
<b>7 Tools, Instruments, &amp; Equipment</b>	<b>1,011</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>917</b>	<b>5.7</b>
70 Tools, instruments, & equipment UNS	38	0.2	35	0.2
71 Handtools--nonpowered	523	3.1	436	2.7
72 Handtools--powered	191	1.1	218	1.4
73 Handtools--power not determined	35	0.2	23	0.1
74 Ladders	47	0.3	42	0.3
78 Recreation & athletic equipment	41	0.2	33	0.2
79 Other tools, instruments, & equipment	119	0.7	110	0.7
<b>8 Vehicles</b>	<b>947</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>869</b>	<b>5.4</b>
82 Highway vehicle, motorized	561	3.4	496	3.1
84 Offroad vehicle, nonindustrial	16	0.1	12	0.1
85 Plant/industrial powered veh, tractors	85	0.5	85	0.5
86 Plant/industrial vehicle-nonpowered	271	1.6	259	1.6
<b>9 Other Sources &amp; Nonclassifiable</b>	<b>2,153</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>2,032</b>	<b>12.7</b>
92 Apparel & textiles	72	0.4	70	0.4
93 Atmospheric & environmentl conditions	99	0.6	89	0.6
94 Paper, books, magazines	33	0.2	41	0.3
95 Scrap, waste, debris	292	1.8	292	1.8
96 Steam, vapors, liquids NEC	65	0.4	52	0.3
98 Other sources NEC	340	2.0	263	1.6
99 Nonclassifiable	1,248	7.5	1,223	7.6

See explanation Footnote 1.



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 over 53% (8,509) lost-time injuries for 1994.

**Table 12.** **Event or Exposure**  
**Disabling Cases, Number and Percent**  
**Maine, 1993-1994**

Event or Exposure	Disabling Cases			
	1993		1994	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,652</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>16,016</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>0 Contact with objects &amp; equipment</b>	<b>3,108</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>2,989</b>	<b>18.7</b>
00 Contact with objects & equipment UNS	15	0.1	7	0.0
01 Struck against object	863	5.2	856	5.3
02 Struck by object	1,517	9.1	1,486	9.3
03 Caught in or compressed by equip/object	377	2.3	354	2.2
05 Rubbed/abraded by friction/pressure	276	1.7	261	1.6
06 Rubbed/abraded/jarred by vibration	52	0.3	18	0.1
09 Contact with objects & equipment NEC	4	0.0	6	0.0
<b>1 Falls</b>	<b>2,308</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>2,255</b>	<b>14.1</b>
10 Fall UNS	2	0.0	8	0.0
11 Fall to lower level	799	4.8	770	4.8
12 Jump to lower level	76	0.5	51	0.3
13 Fall on same level	1,431	8.6	1,426	8.9
<b>2 Bodily reaction &amp; exertion</b>	<b>8,994</b>	<b>54.0</b>	<b>8,509</b>	<b>53.1</b>
20 Bodily reaction & exertion UNS	16	0.1	17	0.1
21 Bodily reaction	1,861	11.2	1,968	12.3
22 Overexertion	5,403	32.4	4,855	30.3
23 Repetitive motion	1,303	7.8	1,262	7.9
25 Bodily conditions NEC	410	2.5	402	2.5
<b>3 Exposure to harmful substances/enviromnt</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>4.2</b>
31 Contact w/electric current	16	0.1	25	0.2
32 Contact with temperature extremes	182	1.1	197	1.2
34 Exposure to caustic/noxious/allerg sub	426	2.6	407	2.5
36 Exposure to radiation	27	0.2	34	0.2
<b>4 Transportation accidents</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>2.4</b>
40 Transportation accident UNS	20	0.1	31	0.2
41 Highway accident	273	1.6	278	1.7
42 Nonhighway accident, ex rail,air,water	54	0.3	44	0.3
43 Pedestrian/nonpassenger struck by vehi	39	0.2	38	0.2
<b>5 Fires &amp; explosions</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>0.3</b>
51 Fire--unintended or uncontrolled	26	0.2	29	0.2
52 Explosion	23	0.1	16	0.1
<b>6 Assaults &amp; violent acts</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>1.0</b>
61 Assaults & violent acts by person(s)	170	1.0	137	0.9
63 Assaults by animals	22	0.1	24	0.1
<b>9 Nonclassifiable</b>	<b>952</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>995</b>	<b>6.2</b>

See explanation Footnote 1.

Table 13 shows the occupation of the injured worker. For 1994, service workers accounted for 3,067 (19.2%) of all lost-time cases. Of these, 986 (6.2%) were nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants. Laborers, except construction, had the highest number of injuries with 1,186 (7.4%), truck drivers had 976 (6.1%) lost-time injuries.

**Table 13.**                      **Occupation of Injured Worker**  
**Disabling Cases, Number and Percent**  
**Maine, 1994**

Occupational Group	Disabling Cases			
	1993		1994	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,652</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>16,016</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Executive Administrative or Managerial</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Administrators/officials, public adm	15	0.1	28	0.2
Managers, food serving/lodging estab	35	0.2	35	0.2
Managers & administrators NEC	188	1.1	154	1.0
<b>Professional Speciality</b>	<b>689</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>4.1</b>
Registered nurses	224	1.3	188	1.2
Elementary school	47	0.3	57	0.4
Secondary school	39	0.2	34	0.2
Special education	13	0.1	27	0.2
Teachers NEC	86	0.5	63	0.4
<b>Technician/Support Occupation</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Social workers	79	0.5	61	0.4
Recreation workers	25	0.2	44	0.3
Licensed practical nurses	66	0.4	77	0.5
Health technologists/technicians NEC	109	0.7	89	0.6
Technicians NEC	26	0.2	21	0.1
<b>Sales Occupation</b>	<b>836</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>873</b>	<b>5.5</b>
Supervisors/proprietors-sales occup.	165	1.0	155	1.0
Sales workers, other commodities	150	0.9	99	0.6
Cashiers	334	2.0	295	1.8
<b>Administration Support-Clerical</b>	<b>1,090</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>1,041</b>	<b>6.5</b>
Secretaries	125	0.8	128	0.8
Typists	54	0.3	43	0.3
Bookkeepers/accounting/auditing clerks	75	0.5	51	0.3
Traffic, shipping, & receiving clerks	171	1.0	169	1.1
Stock & inventory clerks	40	0.2	35	0.2
Insurance adjusters/examiners/investgr	55	0.3	43	0.3
Investigators /adjusters, ex insurance	33	0.2	32	0.2
Eligibility clerks, social welfare	10	0.1	20	0.1
General office clerks	56	0.3	82	0.5
Bank tellers	43	0.3	40	0.2
Data-entry keyers	39	0.2	33	0.2
Teachers aides	39	0.2	33	0.2
Administrative support occupations NEC	65	0.4	73	0.5
<b>Private Household</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0.0</b>

Table 13 (continued)

Occupational Group	Disabling Cases			
	1993		1994	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Protective Service</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Supervisors-firefighting/prevention	12	0.1	11	0.1
Supervisors-police & detectives	13	0.1	11	0.1
Firefighting occupations	156	0.9	153	1.0
Police & detectives, public service	137	0.8	131	0.8
Sheriffs/bailiffs/law enforcemt officer	15	0.1	12	0.1
Correctional institution officers	48	0.3	58	0.4
Guards & police, exc. public service	57	0.3	74	0.5
<b>Service Worker</b>	<b>3,191</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>3,067</b>	<b>19.2</b>
Supervisors-food prep/service occup	35	0.2	39	0.2
Waiters & waitresses	143	0.9	153	1.0
Cooks	301	1.8	317	2.0
Kitchen workers, food preparation	372	2.2	347	2.2
Waiters/waitresses assistants	58	0.3	76	0.5
Miscellaneous food preparation occup	97	0.6	86	0.5
Health aides, exc. nursing	109	0.7	54	0.3
Nursing aides, orderlies, & attendants	1,062	6.4	986	6.2
Supervisors-cleaning/bldg service wrkr	28	0.2	33	0.2
Maids & housemen	266	1.6	260	1.6
Janitors & cleaners	562	3.4	541	3.4
Attendants/amusement/rec facilities	47	0.3	32	0.2
Child care workers NEC	47	0.3	31	0.2
<b>Farming, Fishing, Forestry</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Farm workers	81	0.5	98	0.6
Groundskeepers & gardenrs, exc. farm	131	0.8	135	0.8
Timber cutting & logging occupations	201	1.2	171	1.1
<b>Precision Production, Craft or Repair</b>	<b>2,765</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>2,565</b>	<b>16.0</b>
Supervisors-mechanics & repairers	37	0.2	22	0.1
Automobile mechanics	196	1.2	212	1.3
Bus/truck/stationary engine mechanics	79	0.5	60	0.4
Automobile body & related repairers	35	0.2	29	0.2
Heavy equipment mechanics	36	0.2	29	0.2
Industrial machinery repairers	103	0.6	98	0.6
Machinery maintenance occupations	72	0.4	71	0.4
Electronic repairer communic/indstl eq	26	0.2	50	0.3
Heating/air condition/refriger. mech	83	0.5	79	0.5
Millwrights	63	0.4	58	0.4
Specified mechanics & repairers NEC	142	0.9	123	0.8
Supervisor-NEC	52	0.3	68	0.4
Brickmasons & stonemasons	57	0.3	57	0.4
Carpenters	359	2.2	359	2.2
Electricians	157	0.9	142	0.9
Electrical power installers/repairers	41	0.2	23	0.1
Painters, construction & maintenance	67	0.4	65	0.4
Plumber, pipefitter, & steamfitter	193	1.2	183	1.1
Insulation workers	45	0.3	35	0.2

Table 13 (continued)

Occupational Group	Disabling Cases			
	1993		1994	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Machine Operator, Assembler, Inspector</b>	<b>2,217</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>2,229</b>	<b>13.9</b>
Supervisors, production occupations	99	0.6	58	0.4
Machinists	56	0.3	48	0.3
Lay-out workers	82	0.5	35	0.2
Sheet metal workers	63	0.4	61	0.4
Electrical/electronic equip assemblers	40	0.2	46	0.3
Butchers & meat cutters	60	0.4	42	0.3
Bakers	32	0.2	20	0.1
Food batchmakers	48	0.3	50	0.3
Water/sewage treatment plant operators	38	0.2	24	0.1
Molding & casting machine operators	21	0.1	42	0.3
Sawing machine operators	47	0.3	53	0.3
Miscellaneous woodworking mach operatr	39	0.2	74	0.5
Printing press operators	18	0.1	35	0.2
Winding & twisting machine operators	41	0.2	22	0.1
Knitting/loopg/tagg/weavg mach operatr	45	0.3	36	0.2
Textile sewing machine operators	45	0.3	54	0.3
Shoe machine operators	315	1.9	337	2.1
Laundering/dry cleaning machine opertr	50	0.3	61	0.4
Miscellaneous textile machine operator	73	0.4	85	0.5
Packaging & filling machine operators	28	0.2	18	0.1
Painting & paint spraying machine oper	90	0.5	46	0.3
Slicing & cutting machine opeators	32	0.2	12	0.1
Miscellaneous machine operators NEC	472	2.8	525	3.3
Machine operators, not specified	259	1.6	214	1.3
Welders & cutters	162	1.0	178	1.1
Assemblers	134	0.8	137	0.9
Production inspector/checker/examiner	64	0.4	59	0.4
<b>Transportation or Material Handler</b>	<b>1,522</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>1,434</b>	<b>9.0</b>
Truck drivers	1,013	6.1	976	6.1
Driver-sales workers	157	0.9	124	0.8
Bus drivers	96	0.6	90	0.6
Operating engineers	75	0.5	71	0.4
Industrial truck/tractor equip operatr	94	0.6	74	0.5
<b>Handler, Equipment Cleaner, or Laborer</b>	<b>2,560</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>2,398</b>	<b>15.0</b>
Supervisor-handler/eq clean/labor NEC	22	0.1	16	0.1
Helpers-construction trades	46	0.3	27	0.2
Construction laborers	454	2.7	396	2.5
Garbage collectors	34	0.2	46	0.3
Stock handlers & baggers	330	2.0	258	1.6
Machine feeders & offbearers	48	0.3	32	0.2
Freight/stock/material handlers NEC	212	1.3	213	1.3
Garage/service station related occup	88	0.5	70	0.4
Hand packers & packagers	124	0.7	108	0.7
Laborers-exc. construction	1,148	6.9	1,186	7.4
<b>Unknown</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>0.8</b>

See explanation Footnote 1.

The most common nature/part combination for lost-time injuries in 1994, was traumatic muscle injury to the back (includes sprains and strains) with 1,807 cases. Other traumatic injury to the back (nonspecific pain, sore, hurt) accounted for another 1,487 lost time injuries.

Table 14.

**Nature of Injury**  
**Disabling Cases, Number by Part of Body Affected**  
**Maine, 1994**

Nature of Injury or Illness	Total	Part by Major Groups								
		Back	Upper Extremities	Lower Extremities	Trunk except Back	Multiple Body Parts	Head	Body Systems	Neck Throat	Unknown Body Part
Total	16,016	4,066	3,417	2,846	2,078	1,907	736	496	323	147
Traumatic Injury Muscle	4,250	1,807	335	1,086	584	271	1	0	159	7
Other Traumatic Injury	3,790	1,487	658	356	520	647	6	29	80	7
Traumatic Injury UNS	1,516	342	274	310	181	275	94	0	30	10
Systemic Disease/Disor	1,192	68	493	42	399	64	53	47	16	10
Surface Wound Bruise	1,035	58	157	286	110	106	312	0	2	4
Open Wound	1,000	1	745	166	3	11	72	0	1	1
Unknown Nature	998	124	134	101	67	104	28	328	11	101
Traumatic Injury Bone	913	136	266	308	139	17	29	0	16	2
Ill-Defined Symptom	542	28	196	67	49	99	21	75	5	2
Multiple Traumatic Inj	410	13	54	56	12	250	23	0	0	2
Burns	275	2	98	57	9	40	67	0	2	0
Infective/Parasitic Dis	34	0	4	7	2	7	2	11	1	0
Intracranial Injury	27	0	0	0	0	0	27	0	0	0
Effect Environmt Cond	23	0	3	4	0	10	1	5	0	0
Multiple Diseases	8	0	0	0	0	6	0	1	0	1
Tumor Cancer	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0

Table 15 shows 2,247 lost-time injuries were traumatic muscle injuries (sprain or strain) caused by overexertion; another 1,695 lost-time cases were 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, 1994

Nature of Injury or Illness	Event by Major Groups										
	Total	Overexertion	Contact with Object Eq	Fall	Bodily Reaction	Bodily Motion	Unknown Event	Exposure Harmful Subst	Transportation Accid	Asslt Violnt Act	Fire Explosion
Total	16,016	4,855	2,989	2,255	1,987	1,667	995	670	392	161	45
Traumatic Injury Muscl	4,250	2,247	179	438	1,104	90	103	0	68	21	0
Other Traumatic Injury	3,790	1,695	213	292	565	481	406	50	66	17	5
Traumatic Injury UNS	1,516	329	395	458	124	39	66	3	72	29	1
Systemic Disease/Disor	1,192	302	22	10	49	527	105	174	1	1	1
Surface Wound Bruise	1,035	1	685	291	1	0	9	0	30	17	1
Open Wound	1,000	1	916	43	0	0	4	0	6	28	2
Unknown Nature	998	132	132	120	42	350	143	36	29	12	2
Traumatic Injury Bone	913	89	271	396	63	10	26	1	41	15	1
Ill-Defined Symptom	542	59	30	18	39	169	122	99	3	3	0
Multiple Traumatic Inj	410	0	131	178	0	0	9	1	69	18	4
Burns	275	0	0	0	0	0	1	249	0	0	25
Infective/Parasitic Dis	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	0	0	0
Intracranial Injury	27	0	15	10	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Effect Environmt Cond	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	3
Multiple Diseases	8	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	5	0	0
Tumor Cancer	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	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 5,004 lost-time injuries in 1994; within that category, 1,643 were traumatic muscle injuries (sprain or strain) and 1,395 were other traumatic injuries (nonspecific pain, sore, hurt).

Table 16.

**Nature of Injury or Illness  
Disabling Cases, Number Source of Injury  
Maine, 1994**

Nature of Injury or Illness	Total	Source by Major Groups									
		Person Plant Animl Min	Struc- ture Surfa- ce	Other & Unkno- wn Source	Conta- iner	Parts- Mater- ial	Tool Equip Instr- ument	Vehic- le	Machi- nery	Furni- ture Fixtu- re	Chemi- cal
Total	16,016	5,004	2,507	2,031	1,970	1,215	917	869	763	479	260
Traumatic Injury Muscl	4,250	1,643	506	293	839	318	185	209	118	139	0
Other Traumatic Injury	3,790	1,395	342	630	595	229	167	181	125	112	14
Traumatic Injury UNS	1,516	304	485	101	145	119	76	144	73	66	3
Systemic Disease/Disor	1,192	620	26	209	111	46	59	13	25	14	68
Surface Wound Bruise	1,035	75	308	269	60	92	54	74	57	46	0
Open Wound	1,000	41	59	44	71	224	288	35	205	32	1
Unknown Nature	998	463	138	165	48	44	23	47	31	26	13
Traumatic Injury Bone	913	126	417	41	58	79	35	67	66	24	0
Ill-Defined Symptom	542	223	27	155	21	13	6	9	5	8	75
Multiple Traumatic Inj	410	22	183	12	16	33	16	84	33	11	0
Burns	275	51	1	89	5	18	6	0	21	0	84
Infective/Parasitic Dis	34	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intracranial Injury	27	4	14	0	1	0	2	2	3	1	0
Effect Environmt Cond	23	1	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Multiple Diseases	8	1	1	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	1
Tumor Cancer	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Falls, both to the same level and to lower levels, caused by a structure or working surface happened in 2,116 lost-time injuries in 1994. There were 1,968 lost-time events caused by a bodily reaction where the source was a plant, animal or mineral, and another 1,627 lost-time over-exertion injuries because of a container, such as a box, carton, can, tote, etc.

Table 17.

**Source of Injury or Illness  
Disabling Cases, Number by Event or Exposure  
Maine, 1994**

Source of Injury	Event by Major Groups										
	Total	Overe- xerti- on	Contct with Object Eq	Fall	Bodily React- ion	Bodily Motion	Unkno- wn Event	Expos- ure Harmf- ul Subst	Trans- porta- tion Accid	Asslt Violnt Act	Fire Explo- sion
Total	16,016	4,855	2,989	2,255	1,987	1,667	995	670	392	161	45
Person Plant Animl Min	5,004	848	222	12	1,968	1,653	1	148	0	152	0
Structure Surface	2,507	125	253	2,116	3	0	0	1	0	8	1
Other & Unknown Source	2,031	482	345	4	13	3	988	164	0	0	32
Container	1,970	1,627	309	22	1	2	1	4	0	1	3
Parts/Material	1,215	599	564	17	1	0	2	28	0	0	4
Tool Equip Instrument	917	424	442	9	0	4	0	37	0	0	1
Vehicle	869	258	197	36	0	0	1	0	377	0	0
Machinery	763	238	464	10	1	4	1	28	15	0	2
Furniture Fixture	479	254	191	29	0	1	1	3	0	0	0
Chemical	260	0	1	0	0	0	0	257	0	0	2

## 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. To give you more information that just the 1-digit level codes, many of the more commonly used 2-digit codes are listed below each 1-digit code. However, due to space constraints, 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 to 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

<b>0 Traumatic Injuries &amp; Disorders</b>	<b>14,263</b>
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)
Length of Service	--	Calculated time between date of hire and date of injury. (Optional)

## Appendix A (continued)

<u>Data Element</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Definition</u>
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 1994 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, which was 29 in 1994. By incorporating other source documents (such as newspaper articles, autopsies, motor vehicle accident reports, death certificates, etc.), a total of 43 fatalities were reported. However, only **20 of these reported fatalities were work-related**. Listed below are just a few of the statistics from the CFOI Program. You may contact this office in the fall of 1995 when the complete data should be published.

- \* 43 Fatalities reported in 1994 as possibly work-related
- \* 34 work-related fatalities
- \* **20 work-related fatalities from injuries**
- \* 14 work-related fatalities from illnesses
- \* 9 out-of scope (not work-related) or left pending due to lack of information
- \* 5 of the 43 submitted were due to a transportation accident
- \* 5 of the 43 submitted were due to a falling tree

### Listing of Individual Fatality Reports for 1993

The following is a listing of the 29 fatalities received by the Workers' Compensation Commission for the year 1994. They are arranged by the date of the injury within each industry group and ownership. These fatalities are not necessarily work-related.

#### Industry

#### Date of Injury Occupation

#### Age Sex Event

#### Construction

02-09-94	Plumber Trainee	25	M	Explosion
08-30-94	Carpenter	33	M	Heart Attack
10-22-94	Crane Operator	62	M	Cancer
11-08-94	Carpenter	55	M	Heart Attack
12-16-94	Truck Driver	52	M	Heart Attack

## Appendix B (continued)

Industry	Date of Injury	Occupation	Age	Sex	Event
<u>Manufacturing</u>					
	03-14-94	Wood Room Operator	56	M	Heart Attack
	05-28-94	Administrator	49	M	Fell from Ladder
	06-28-94	Paper Machine Operator	27	M	Crushed by Paper Mach.
	07-16-94	Trades Inspector	39	M	Cancer
	08-02-94	Logger	38	M	Struck by Tree
	09-01-87	Maintenance	69	M	Asbestosis
	09-05-94	Skidder Operator	43	M	Struck by Tree
	11-15-94	Color Plant Operator	58	M	Heart Attack
	12-02-94	Coater Operator	37	M	Cerebral Aneurysm
	12-09-94	Welder	61	M	Heart Attack
<u>Transportation and Public Utilities</u>					
	03-21-94	Truck Driver	51	M	Auto Accident
	12-05-94	Truck Driver	42	M	Heart Attack
<u>Wholesale Trade</u>					
	08-18-94	Delivery Driver	49	M	Auto Accident
<u>Retail Trade</u>					
	11-30-94	Unknown	42	M	Crushed-between 2 trucks
<u>Services</u>					
	06-10-94	Secretary-Treasurer	47	F	Suicide by Gunshot
	06-28-94	Security Guard	51	M	Heart Attack
	07-31-94	Guide	19	M	Asthma Attack
	11-03-94	Funeral Director	51	M	Auto Accident
<u>Government</u>					
	01-27-94	Bus Driver	68	M	Heart Attack
	02-03-94	Equipment Operator	59	M	Struck by Truck
	05-10-94	Highway Worker	38	M	Struck by Truck
	06-15-94	Toll Collector	64	M	Heart Attack
	07-06-94	Accountant	43	M	Cancer
	11-13-94	State Trooper	27	M	Auto 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 OSHA 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 82 State House Station, 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, 1994

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  
45 State House Station  
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  
45 State House Station  
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)
- ☐ Cumulative Trauma Disorders in Maine 1993-1994

#### **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 is published quarterly.

#### **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:**

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#### **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)

Tables 1, 3, 4, and 8 through 17 are available for 1994 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:

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