

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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MAINE DEPARTMENT OF
LABOR



Characteristics
of
Work-Related
Injuries and
Illnesses
in Maine
1995



Bureau of Labor Standards

1995 Highlights

Of the 13,817 disabling First Reports of Occupational Injury or Disease filed with the Workers' Compensation Board through June 1, 1996:

- ✓ 84.2% were traumatic injuries and disorders (e.g., sprains, cuts, bruises, fractures)
- ✓ 39.5% affected the trunk (e.g., back, shoulder, abdomen)
- ✓ 32.4% were due to a person, plant, animal or mineral (e.g., the person injured is coded as the source of the injury for repetitive injuries)
- ✓ 54.7% were from bodily reaction (sitting, stretching, etc.) or exertion
- ✓ 64.0% were male workers
- ✓ 31.4% were in the 30-39 year-old age group
- ✓ 19.5% were in the occupational group of Service Workers such as nurses aides, kitchen workers, cooks, janitors, etc.
- ✓ 44.7% were in the Services and Manufacturing Industry divisions
- ✓ 45.2% had less than two years of employment with their current employer
- ✓ February, April, and July were the months with the highest incidence of injuries and illnesses
- ✓ 2,683 injuries were reported on Monday more than on any other day of the week



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Characteristics of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses in Maine 1995

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Credits

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We would also like to recognize Ann Beaulieu for her efforts in coding all Workers' Compensation First Reports during 1995.

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Contents

	Introduction	1
Part I	Characteristics of the Injured or Ill Worker	3
Part II	Characteristics of the Employer	9
Part III	Characteristics of the Incident	17
Tables	1. Gender of Injured Worker, Disabling Cases, Number and Percent, Maine, 1993-1995	5
	2. Occupational Groups, Disabling Cases, Number and Percent, Maine, 1993-1995	6
	3. Age of Injured Worker, Disabling Cases, Number and Percent, Maine, 1993-1995	7
	4. Length of Service of Injured Worker, Disabling Cases, Number and Percent, Maine, 1993-1995	8
	5. Ownership of Employers, Disabling Cases, Number and Percent, Employment, Percent, Maine, 1993-1995	11
	6. Major Industrial Division, Disabling Cases, Number and Percent, Employment, Percent, Maine, 1993-1995	12
	7. Insurer Type, Disabling Cases and Active Employers, Number and Percent, Maine, 1993-1995	14
	8. County of Occurrence, Employment and Disabling Cases, Percent and Ratio, Maine, 1993-1995	15
	9. Nature of Injury or Illness, Disabling Cases, Number and Percent, Maine, 1993-1995	21
	10. Part of Body Affected, Disabling Cases, Number and Percent Maine, 1993-1995	23
	11. Source of Injury or Illness, Disabling Cases, Number and Percent, Maine, 1993-1995	24
	12. Event or Exposure, Disabling Cases, Number and Percent, Maine, 1993-1995	27
	13. Occupation of Injured or Ill Worker, Disabling Cases, Number and Percent, Maine, 1993-1995	30
	14. Nature of Injury or Illness, Disabling Cases, Number by Part of Body Affected, Maine, 1993-1995	33
	15. Nature of Injury or Illness, Disabling Cases, Number by Event or Exposure, Maine, 1993-1995	34
	16. Nature of Injury or Illness, Disabling Cases, Number by Source of Injury or Illness, Maine, 1993-1995	35
	17. Source of Injury or Illness, Disabling Cases, Number by Event or Exposure, Maine, 1993-1995	36

Figures	1. Major Industry Division	1
	2. Nineteen-Year Comparison	2
	3. Age of Injured Worker	7
	4. Selected Manufacturing Groups	13
	5. Day of Week of Injury	19
	6. Claims Per Month	20
Appendixes	Coding Summary	39
	A. Technical Notes	41
	B. Fatality Reports, 1995	43
	Publication/Special Report Order Form	45

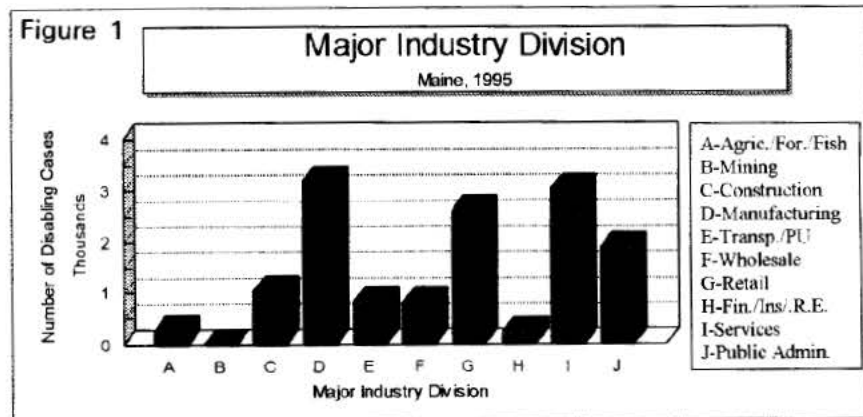
Introduction

This publication has been modified from previous years. In October of 1991, there was a change in the State law for reporting an injury or illness to the Maine 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 Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) guidelines, a disabling case is one in which an employee loses one or more days of work beyond the day of the injury.

The information in this publication is gathered from reports received by the Workers' Compensation Board through June 1, 1996, for incidents that occurred during the calendar year 1995. The 1993 data contain only those disabling *First Reports* received through June 1, 1994; 1994 data contain only disabling *First Reports* received through June 1, 1995. Caution should be taken when comparing data in this publication with past publications, due to the change in reporting criteria and the coding structure.

There were 13,817 disabling cases reported for 1995. Fatality cases are listed in Appendix B only. A separate publication, *The Report on Fatal Occupational Injuries*, will be released in the spring of 1997 detailing the fatalities for 1995. To order it, complete the order form in the back of this publication.

Figure 1 shown below shows the distribution of the 1995 disabling cases by the major industry division in which the injury occurred. The manufacturing industry had the highest number of disabling cases with 3,159 (22.9%) of the 13,817 cases reported. See Table 6 in this publication for related information.

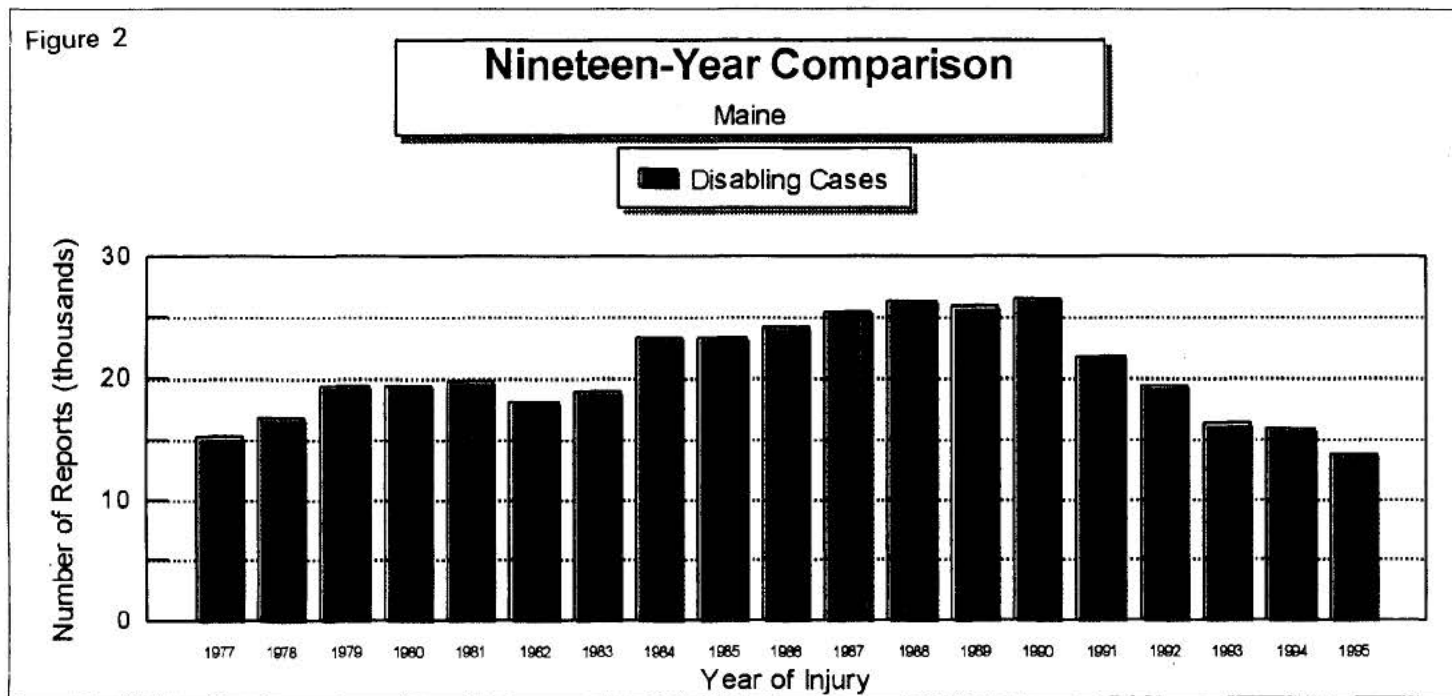


The goal of this publication is simplicity. It is our hope that everyone reading this publication will be able to understand the data by following the charts and graphs and by reading the short narratives which accompany them. If you have any comments or suggestions that might improve the usefulness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

The data in this publication is the result of work performed by the Maine Department of Labor, in cooperation with the Maine Workers' Compensation Board. Published data on work-related injuries and illnesses is available for years 1985-1995. See the order form at the back of this publication for ordering information.

Figure 2 shows the number of disabling cases reported to the Workers' Compensation Board since 1977 on a *First Report of Occupational Injury or Disease*. Businesses, insurance companies, and State and Federal regulators have formed effective partnerships in the past few years which have reduced 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. These programs may keep workers on the job site on light-duty or in another occupation. 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).



Part I**CHARACTERISTICS
OF THE INJURED
OR ILL WORKER**

<i>Gender</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>Occupation</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>Age</i>	<i>7</i>
<i>Length of Service</i>	<i>8</i>

Gender

The ratio of disabling work-related injuries and illnesses for men and women has changed very little over the last three years, with women comprising an average of 36.5% of work-related injuries and illnesses over this three-year period and men the remaining 63.5%. The employment ratio has been very consistent as well, with women around 48% of total employment and men around 52%.

Table 1. Gender of Injured Worker, Disabling Cases, Number and Percent, Maine, 1993-1995

Gender of Injured Worker	Disabling Cases								
	1993			1994			1995		
	Percent Emplmt	Number Reports	Percent Reports	Percent Emplmt	Number Reports	Percent Reports	Percent Emplmt	Number Reports	Percent Reports
Total	100.0	16,473	100.0	100.0	15,966	100.0	100.0	13,817	100.0
Female	47.3	6,029	36.6	47.9	5,887	36.9	47.9	4,977	36.0
Male	52.7	10,444	63.4	52.1	10,079	63.1	52.1	8,840	64.0

Occupation

A person's occupation is one of the best indicators of whether or not he or she will have a work-related injury or illness. Over 62% 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. A more detailed list of specific occupations can be found in Table 13 of this publication.

Table 2. Occupational Groups, Disabling Cases, Number and Percent, Maine, 1993-1995

Occupation of Injured Worker	Disabling Cases					
	1993		1994		1995	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	16,473	100.0	15,966	100.0	13,817	100.0
Service Worker	3,169	19.2	3,043	19.1	2,690	19.5
Precision Production, Craft or Repair	2,739	16.6	2,558	16.0	2,318	16.8
Handler, Equipment Cleaner, or Laborer	2,542	15.4	2,396	15.0	2,118	15.3
Machine Operator, Assembler or Inspector	2,181	13.2	2,236	14.0	1,591	11.5
Transportation or Material Handler	1,514	9.2	1,435	9.0	1,213	8.8
Administration Support-Clerical	1,069	6.5	1,028	6.4	888	6.4
Sales Occupation	841	5.1	874	5.5	790	5.7
Professional Specialty	687	4.2	652	4.1	672	4.9
Farming, Fishing, or Forestry Occup.	482	2.9	478	3.0	411	3.0
Protective Service	462	2.8	476	3.0	411	3.0
Executive Administrative or Managerial	386	2.3	389	2.4	365	2.6
Technician/Support Occupation	279	1.7	264	1.7	243	1.8
Private Household	1	0.0	7	0.0	7	0.1
Military Occupation	1	0.0	0	0	2	0.0
Unknown Occupation	120	0.7	130	0.8	98	0.7

Age

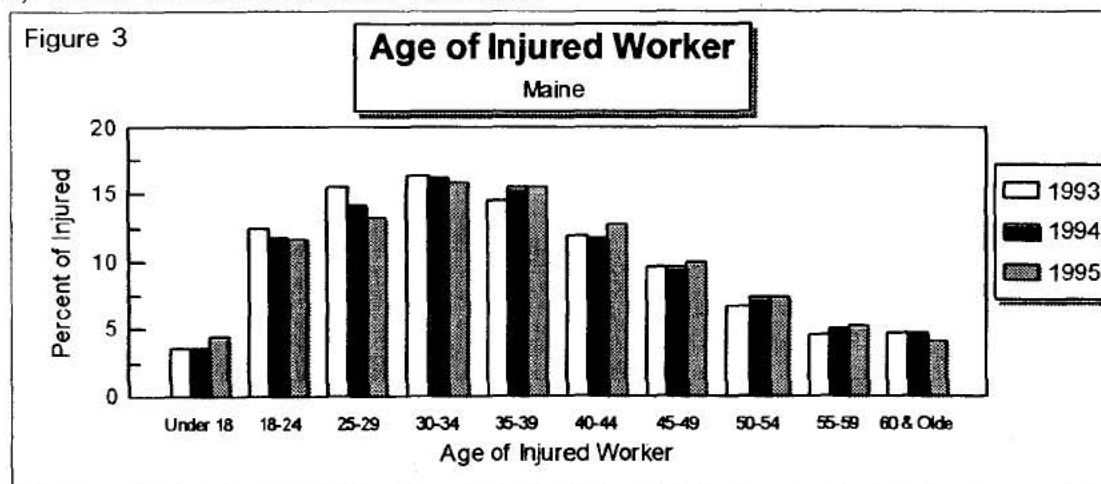
The percent of cases in each age category has been fairly consistent over the past three years with injuries and illnesses occurring most often among workers aged 25-39. There has been a gradual but

steady decline in lost-time injuries in workers under the age of 40 from 62.6% in 1993 to 60.7% in 1995. Lost-time injuries and illnesses to workers 40 and older gradually increased from 38.4% to 39.3% in the same time period.

Table 3. Age of Injured Worker, Disabling Cases, Number and Percent, Maine, 1993-1995

Age of Injured Worker	Total		Disabling Cases					
			1993		1994		1995	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	46,256	100.0	16,473	100.0	15,966	100.0	13,817	100.0
Under 18 Years	383	0.8	111	0.7	124	0.8	148	1.1
18-24 Years	6,935	15.0	2,530	15.4	2,342	14.7	2,063	14.9
25-29 Years	6,679	14.5	2,549	15.5	2,290	14.3	1,840	13.3
30-39 Years	14,501	31.3	5,101	31.0	5,064	31.7	4,336	31.4
40-49 Years	10,130	21.9	3,558	21.6	3,436	21.5	3,136	22.7
50-59 Years	5,549	12.0	1,853	11.2	1,966	12.3	1,730	12.5
60 Years and Above	2,076	4.5	769	4.7	743	4.7	564	4.1
Unknown	3	0.0	2	0.0	1	0.0	0	0

The chart below shows injuries occur most often to workers between the ages of 25 and 39, averaging nearly 45% of all lost-time cases for 1993-1995.



Length of Service

Table 4 shows how long an employee had been working for his or her current employer when injured. One-third of all employees who lost time in 1995 were injured within the first year of being

hired. Another 11.8% were injured between the first and second year of being hired. Over 56% of all lost-time injuries in 1993-1995 occurred before an employee had been working five years in his current employment.

Table 4. Length of Service of Injured Worker, Disabling Cases, Number and Percent, Maine, 1993-1995

Length of Service of Injured Worker	Disabling Cases					
	1993		1994		1995	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	16,473	100.0	15,966	100.0	13,817	100.0
Less than 1 Year	5,115	31.1	5,042	31.6	4,620	33.4
1st Year up to 2nd Year	1,709	10.4	1,835	11.5	1,625	11.8
2nd Year up 3rd Year	1,144	6.9	1,074	6.7	997	7.2
3rd Year up 4th Year	1,172	7.1	878	5.5	651	4.7
4th Year up 5th Year	1,222	7.4	912	5.7	560	4.1
5th Year up 6th Year	931	5.7	929	5.8	601	4.3
6th Year up 7th Year	659	4.0	778	4.9	652	4.7
7th Year up 8th Year	474	2.9	565	3.5	594	4.3
8th Year up 9th Year	374	2.3	429	2.7	461	3.3
9th Year up 10th Year	251	1.5	300	1.9	299	2.2
10th Year up 15th Year	1,213	7.4	1,092	6.8	932	6.7
15th Year up 20th Year	732	4.4	759	4.8	700	5.1
20th Year up 25th Year	408	2.5	416	2.6	377	2.7
25th Year up 30th Year	183	1.1	201	1.3	182	1.3
30th Year up 35th Year	58	0.4	77	0.5	73	0.5
35th Year up 40th Year	34	0.2	42	0.3	36	0.3
40th Year up to 60th Year	20	0.1	17	0.1	24	0.2
60 Years and Over	7	0.0	24	0.2	165	1.2
Missing Length of Service	767	4.7	596	3.7	268	1.9

Part II

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE EMPLOYER

<i>Ownership</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>Industry</i>	<i>12</i>
<i>Insurance Type</i>	<i>14</i>
<i>County of Occurrence</i>	<i>15</i>

Ownership

Employees working for private employers filed 86.5% of all disabling *First Reports* in 1995, while employees working for public employers filed 13.5%. Disabling injuries to local government employees increased from 8.8% of all lost-time cases in 1993 to 9.4% in 1995, while employment has remained very consistent at just over 10% of all workers.

Table 5. Ownership of Employers, Disabling Cases, Number and Percent, Employment, Percent, Maine, 1993-1995

All Employers	Disabling Cases								
	1993			1994			1995		
	Number Reports	Percent Reports	Percent Emplmt	Number Reports	Percent Reports	Percent Emplmt	Number Reports	Percent Reports	Percent Emplmt
Total	16,473	100.0	100.0	15,966	100.0	100.0	13,817	100.0	100.0
Private Employers	14,370	87.2	85.2	13,963	87.5	85.2	11,956	86.5	85.4
Public Employers	2,103	12.8	14.8	2,003	12.6	14.8	1,861	13.5	14.6
Local Government	1,448	8.8	10.3	1,352	8.5	10.3	1,294	9.4	10.2
State Government	663	4.0	4.5	651	4.1	4.5	567	4.1	4.4

Industry

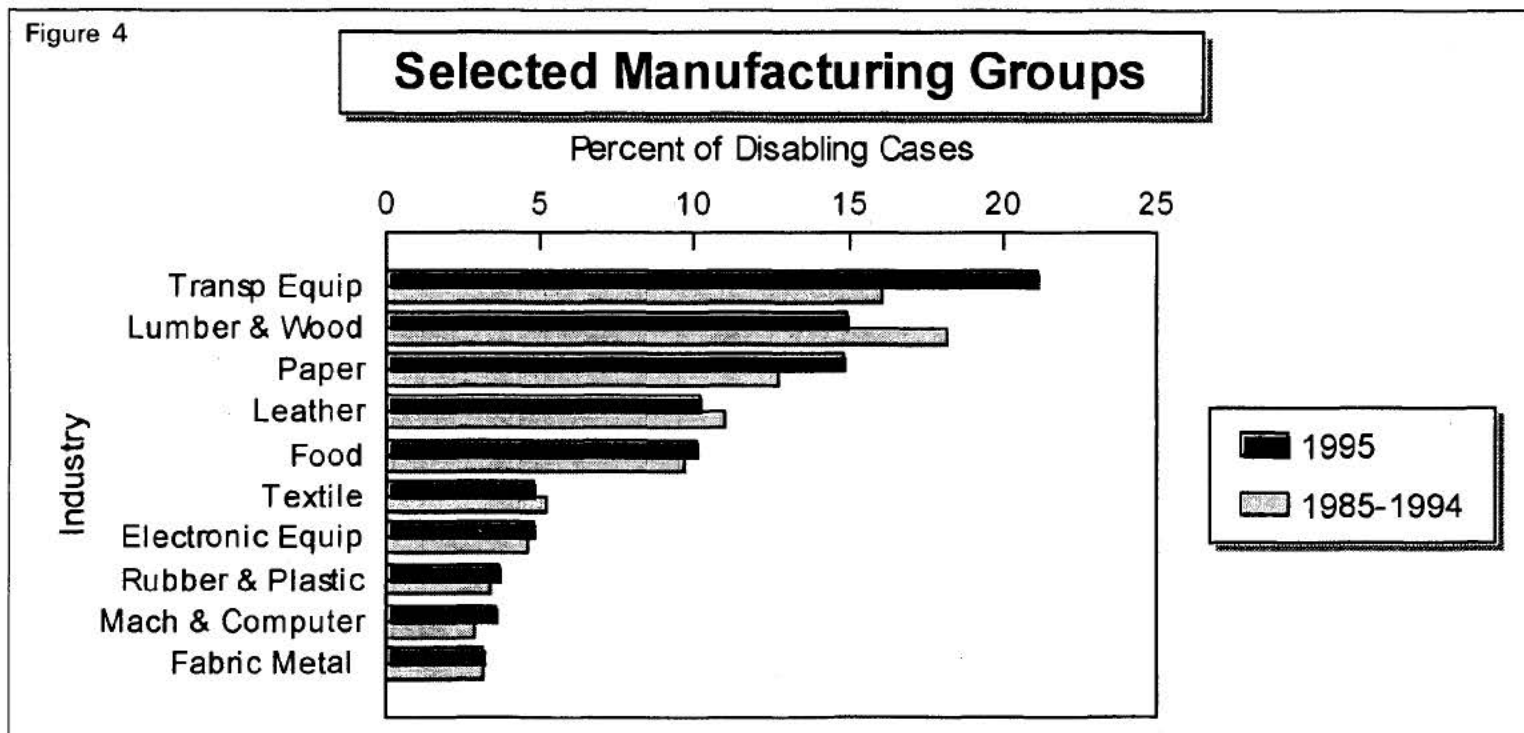
In 1995, the Manufacturing Industry accounted for 17.7% of the employment in the State of Maine, but 22.9% of the disabling cases. On the other hand, the Services Industry accounts for 26.7% of the employment, but had only 21.8% of the disabling cases. Table 6 shows the number and percentage of disabling cases as well as the percentage of total employment from 1993 through 1995.

Table 6. Major Industrial Division, Disabling Cases, Reports, Number and Percent, Employment, Percent, Maine, 1993-1995

All Employers	Disabling Cases								
	1993			1994			1995		
	Number Reports	Percent Reports	Percent Emplmt	Number Reports	Percent Reports	Percent Emplmt	Number Reports	Percent Reports	Percent Emplmt
Total	16,473	100.0	100.0	15,966	100.0	100.0	13,817	100.0	100.0
Total Public Employers	2,103	12.8	15.1	2,004	12.6	14.8	1,861	13.5	14.6
Total Private Sector	14,370	87.2	84.9	13,962	87.4	85.2	11,956	86.5	85.4
01-09 Agric/Fish/Forest	262	1.6	1.2	232	1.5	1.1	274	2.0	1.1
15-17 Construction	1,220	7.4	4.2	1,235	7.7	4.1	1,033	7.5	4.2
17 Spec.Trades Const	678	8.0	---	725	9.1	---	616	9.1	---
20-39 Manufacturing	4,303	26.1	18.4	4,113	25.8	19.0	3,159	22.9	17.7
20 Food	460	5.4	2.5	427	5.3	2.4	317	4.7	1.3
24 Lumber & Wood	653	7.7	2.1	597	7.5	2.1	473	7.0	2.1
26 Paper	522	6.1	3.3	566	7.1	3.1	467	6.9	2.9
31 Leather	475	5.6	2.0	524	6.5	1.9	320	4.7	1.9
37 Transp. Equipment	913	10.7	1.3	738	9.2	1.3	666	9.9	2.3
40-49 Transprt/Pub. Utl	987	6.0	4.4	946	5.9	4.3	820	5.9	4.2
42 Trucking/Warehsg	599	7.0	---	570	7.1	---	499	7.4	---
50-51 Wholesale Trade	1,079	6.6	4.7	992	6.2	4.7	801	5.8	4.8
50 Durable Goods	376	4.4	---	367	4.6	---	322	4.8	---
51 Nondurable Goods	703	8.3	---	625	7.8	---	481	7.1	---
52-59 Retail Trade	2,802	17.0	21.6	2,781	17.4	26.7	2,581	18.7	21.8
54 Food Stores	835	9.8	---	722	9.0	---	713	10.6	---
58 Eating/Drinkg Pl	641	7.5	---	665	8.3	---	610	9.1	---
60-67 Fin/Ins/Real Est	281	1.7	5.0	285	1.8	5.0	230	1.7	4.9
70-89 Services	3,415	20.7	25.3	3,347	21.0	26.0	3,007	21.8	26.7
80 Health Services	1,665	19.5	---	1,481	18.5	---	1,253	18.6	---
Unknown	9	0.1	0.0	20	0.1	0.0	32	0.2	0.0

The Manufacturing Industry is broken down into twenty major groups. Figure 4 shows the ten major groups in manufacturing with the highest percentages of disabling cases. Also shown are these same groups with their average percentages of disabling cases from 1985 through 1994. By comparing the 1995 percentages with the 1985-1994 average percentages, we are able to see if the current years' injuries are consistent with the 10-year trend. Employees in the manufacturing of Transpor-

tation Equipment suffered 21.1% of all lost-time manufacturing injuries in 1995, an increase of 5.1 percentage points from the 10-year trend of 16.0%. Employees in the Lumber & Wood division had 15.0% of all lost-time injuries in 1995, 3.1 percentage points below their 10-year trend of 18.1%. The paper industry accounted for 14.8% of all manufacturing lost-time injuries, 2.1 percentage points more than the 10-year trend of 12.7%.



Insurance Type

The majority of employers (80.3%) who are in the Maine Workers' Compensation Board database are insured through private insurance companies, yet they account for only 58.3% of all lost-time cases in 1995. Active employers in the Maine Work-

ers' Compensation Board database that are self-insured account for 7.3% of the total employers, yet they reported 40.7% of all lost-time cases in 1995. 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 & Active Employers, Number and Percent, Maine, 1993-1995

Insurer Type	Disabling Cases						Active Employers on WC*	
	1993		1994		1995			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	16,473	100.0	15,966	100.0	13,817	100.0	47,884	100.0
Private	9,336	56.7	9,347	58.5	8,052	58.3	38,437	80.3
Not Insured	429	2.6	245	1.5	144	1.0	5,960	12.4
Self-Insured	6,708	40.7	6,374	39.9	5,621	40.7	3,487	7.3

*Number of employers having workers' compensation insurance policy as reported to the Workers' Compensation Board.

County of Occurrence

The four counties with the greatest percentage of reports filed in 1995 were Cumberland, Kennebec, Penobscot, and York. These same counties also had the highest average employment for that year. 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 total em-

ployment in that county while ratios above 1.00 show incidents of injuries that are higher than the percentage of total employment. Cumberland and York counties had a ratio of just over 1.00, while Kennebec and Penobscot counties were 0.86 and 0.92, respectively. Sagadahoc County's ratio for 1995 was 1.80; Washington County's ratio was 1.29. High ratios tend to show a concentration of hazardous industries.

Table 8. County of Occurrence, Employment and Disabling Cases, Percent and Ratio, Maine, 1993-1995

County of Injury	Disabling Cases								
	1993			1994			1995		
	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	8.2	8.4	1.03	8.3	7.8	0.93	8.2	7.5	0.92
Aroostook	5.7	6.1	1.08	5.6	5.8	1.04	5.5	5.1	0.93
Cumberland	27.1	25.9	0.96	27.4	27.6	1.01	27.7	28.0	1.02
Franklin	2.4	2.0	0.84	2.3	2.0	0.87	2.3	1.8	0.79
Hancock	3.7	3.5	0.95	3.7	3.5	0.92	3.7	3.9	1.06
Kennebec	10.5	9.6	0.91	10.4	9.1	0.88	10.3	8.8	0.86
Knox	2.9	2.9	1.00	3.0	2.8	0.94	3.2	2.7	0.85
Lincoln	1.9	1.5	0.79	1.8	1.4	0.78	1.9	1.6	0.85
Oxford	3.3	3.3	1.00	3.2	3.0	0.94	3.2	3.1	0.97
Penobscot	12.4	11.2	0.91	12.1	11.4	0.96	12.0	11.0	0.92
Piscataquis	1.1	1.3	1.19	1.1	1.1	1.10	1.1	1.1	1.00
Sagadahoc	3.1	5.9	1.94	3.1	4.9	1.59	2.9	5.2	1.80
Somerset	3.3	3.6	1.10	3.4	3.7	1.09	3.3	3.4	1.04
Waldo	1.3	1.1	0.85	1.4	1.0	0.72	1.4	1.3	0.93
Washington	2.2	2.4	1.10	2.1	2.4	1.15	2.1	2.7	1.29
York	9.8	9.7	0.98	9.9	10.5	1.06	10.0	10.5	1.05
Other*	1.1	1.7	1.55	1.2	1.8	1.56	1.2	2.2	1.84

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

Part III**CHARACTERISTICS
OF THE INCIDENT**

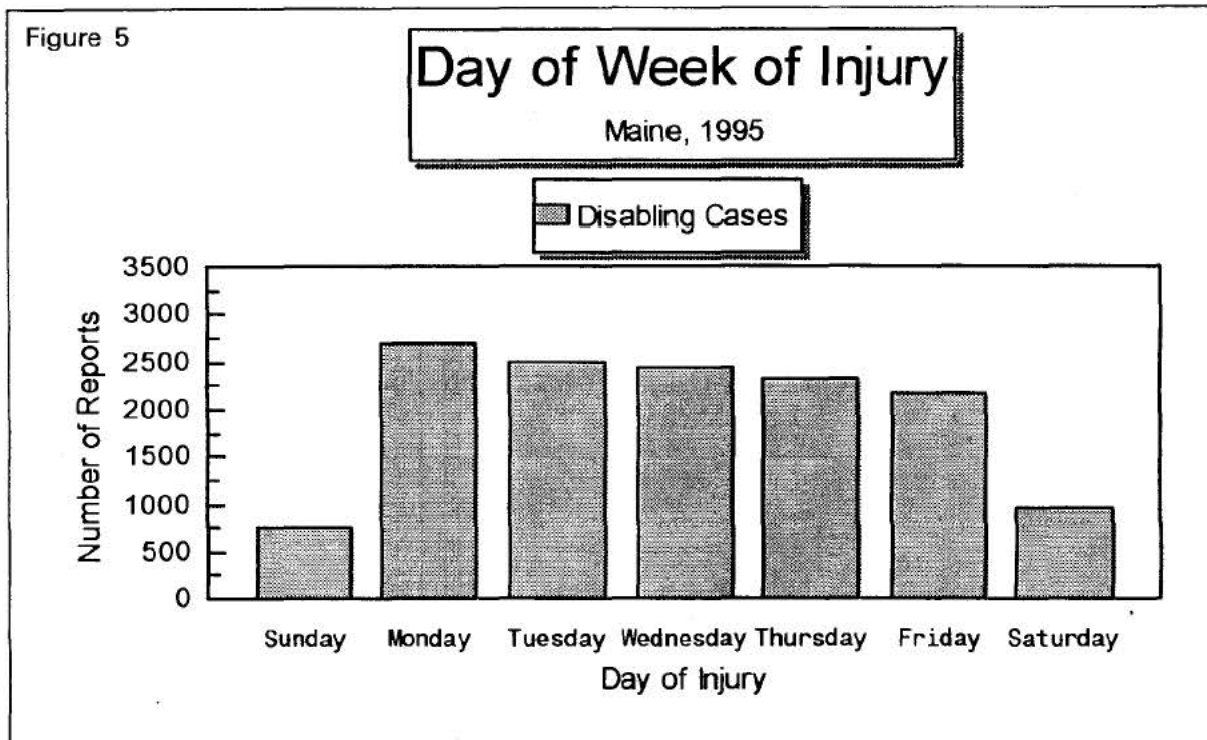
<i>Day of the Week</i>	<i>19</i>
<i>Month</i>	<i>20</i>
<i>Nature of Injury or Illness</i>	<i>21</i>
<i>Part of Body</i>	<i>23</i>
<i>Source of Injury or Illness</i>	<i>24</i>
<i>Event or Exposure</i>	<i>27</i>
<i>Occupation of Injured or Ill Worker</i>	<i>30</i>
<i>Nature x Part Combination</i>	<i>33</i>
<i>Nature x Event or Exposure</i>	<i>34</i>
<i>Nature x Source</i>	<i>35</i>
<i>Source x Event or Exposure</i>	<i>36</i>

Day of the Week

As expected, nearly 88% of all disabling injuries and illnesses occurred on weekdays. The highest number of reported cases occurred on Mondays with 2,683 or 19.4% of all disabling cases. Of the weekdays, Friday had the lowest number of reported cases with 2,175. Rates by day varied among industries. The Construction Industry and the Public Sector had the most lost-time injuries

occur on Tuesdays. 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 and illnesses. Of the Monday injuries, 51.9% were coded as sprain or strain, nonspecific pain, sore or hurt. The back was injured in 27.7% of the cases reported on Monday.

Figure 5



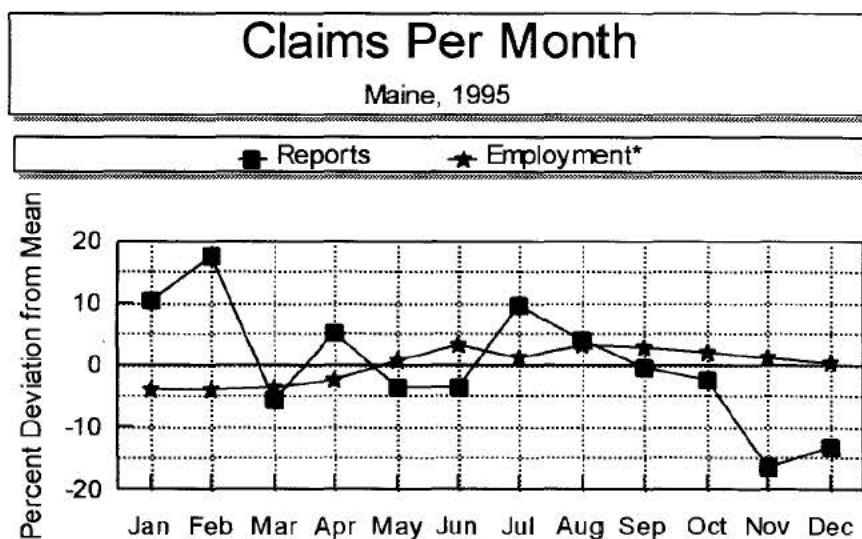
Month

Figure 6 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 any 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 years was greater than the deviation in monthly employment from the

mean annual employment. Overall employment slowly, but steadily, increased during 1995 until October when it decreased slightly through the rest of the year. Lost-time injuries fluctuated greatly throughout the year. February, July, and November had the greatest deviations. Manufacturing and Services industries had their two highest months for injuries in January and August. Manufacturing (which includes logging) had their lowest month of lost-time injuries and illnesses in November and December. Agriculture, Fishing and Forestry Industry Divisions had their highest months for lost-time injuries and illnesses in July and August; their lowest months were in November and December. Construction Industries had their highest months of injuries and illnesses in August; their lowest month was in February.

Figure 6



*Source: Percentages were calculated from data provided by the Department of Labor's Labor Market Information Services.

Nature of Injury or Illness

Over 84% (11,629) of all lost-time injuries and illness in 1995 were because of traumatic injuries and disorders; 29.0% (4,009) were because of

sprains and strains, and 23.3% (3,223) were because of nonspecific pain, sore, hurt (used when *First Reports* are filed with vague descriptions of the injury).

Table 9. Nature of Injury or Illness, Disabling Cases, Number and Percent, Maine, 1993-1995

Nature of Injury	Disabling Cases					
	1993		1994		1995	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	16,473	100.0	15,966	100.0	13,817	100.0
0 Traumatic Inj & Disorders	13,983	84.9	13,183	82.6	11,629	84.2
00 Traumatic injury & disorders, UNS	2,071	12.6	1,513	9.5	1,065	7.7
01 Traumatic injury-bones nerves spinal cord	881	5.3	908	5.7	775	5.6
02 Traumatic injury-muscles/tendons/lig/joint	4,553	27.6	4,244	26.6	4,012	29.0
021 Sprains, strains, tears	4,552	27.6	4,242	26.6	4,009	29.0
03 Open wounds	1,016	6.2	992	6.2	937	6.8
034 Cuts, lacerations	775	4.7	742	4.6	701	5.1
37 Punctures, except bites	164	1.0	170	1.1	140	1.0
04 Surface wounds & bruises	1,034	6.3	1,027	6.4	978	7.1
041 Abrasions, scratches	145	0.9	106	0.7	80	0.6
043 Bruises, contusions	730	4.4	718	4.5	739	5.3
044 Foreign bodies-superficial splinter/chip	155	0.9	197	1.2	149	1.1
05 Burns	265	1.6	273	1.7	245	1.8
053 Heat burns, scalds	180	1.1	195	1.2	178	1.3
06 Intracranial injuries	33	0.2	27	0.2	37	0.3
07 Effects of environmental conditions	21	0.1	23	0.1	18	0.1
08 Multiple traumatic injuries & disorders	440	2.7	407	2.5	298	2.2
09 Other traumatic injuries & disorders	3,669	22.3	3,769	23.6	3,264	23.6
097 Non specified injuries & disorders	3,617	22.0	3,716	23.3	3,223	23.3
0972 Back pain, hurt back	1,566	9.5	1,487	9.3	1,289	9.3
0973 Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	1,827	11.1	1,962	12.3	1,741	12.6
1 Systemic Diseases & Disorders	1,316	8.0	1,200	7.5	968	7.0
12 Nervous system & sense organs diseases	264	1.6	241	1.5	194	1.4
124 Disorders of peripheral nervous system	209	1.3	194	1.2	160	1.2
1241 Carpal tunnel syndrome	190	1.2	166	1.0	138	1.0
13 Circulatory system diseases	54	0.3	42	0.3	74	0.5
14 Respiratory system diseases	81	0.5	72	0.5	49	0.4
15 Digestive system diseases & disorders	215	1.3	233	1.5	186	1.3
153 Hernia	214	1.3	232	1.5	185	1.3
1531 Inguinal hernia	104	0.6	115	0.7	94	0.7
17 Musculoskel sys/connect tis disease/disorder	624	3.8	520	3.3	380	2.8
172 Dorsopathies	117	0.7	60	0.4	50	0.4
173 Rheumatism, except the back	496	3.0	453	2.8	316	2.3
1733 Tendonitis	409	2.5	330	2.1	234	1.7
18 Disorders of skin & subcutaneous tissue	72	0.4	89	0.6	81	0.6
19 Other systemic diseases & disorders	2	0.0	2	0.0	1	0.0

Table 9. Nature of Injury or Illness, Disabling Cases, Number and Percent, Maine, 1993-1995 (cont.)

Nature of Injury	Disabling Cases					
	1993		1994		1995	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
2 Infectious & Parasitic Diseases	48	0.3	35	0.2	42	0.3
20 Infectious & parasitic diseases, UNS	14	0.1	13	0.1	9	0.1
21 Bacterial diseases	9	0.1	7	0.0	4	0.0
22 Viral diseases	10	0.1	5	0.0	8	0.1
26 Infectious disease peculiar to intestines	7	0.0	2	0.0	3	0.0
29 Other infectious & parasitic diseases	8	0.0	8	0.1	18	0.1
3 Neoplasms, Tumors, & Cancer	3	0.0	2	0.0	0	0
31 Malig neopl/tumor-cancer/carcinoma/sarcoma	2	0.0	2	0.0	0	0
33 Neoplasms & tumors of unknown properties	1	0.0	0	0	0	0
4 Symptoms, Signs, & Ill-Defined Conditions	409	2.5	544	3.4	450	3.3
40 Symptoms, Signs & ill-defined Conditions, UNS	24	0.1	25	0.2	33	0.2
41 Symptoms	380	2.3	509	3.2	417	3.0
42 Abnormal findings	4	0.0	0	0	0	0
48 Multiple symp/signs/ill-defined conditions	1	0.0	10	0.1	0	0
5 Other Diseases, Conditions, & Disorders	282	1.7	316	2.0	301	2.2
52 Mental disorders or syndromes	281	1.7	313	2.0	301	2.2
521 Anxiety, stress, neurotic disorders	271	1.6	311	1.9	295	2.1
7 No injury, lost time only	9	0.1	15	0.1	14	0.1
8 Multiple diseases & disorders	3	0.0	8	0.1	2	0.0
9 Nonclassifiable	420	2.5	663	4.2	411	3.0

Part of Body

Table 10 shows the part of the body affected by There were 5,464 (39.5%) injuries to the trunk, lost-time injuries and illnesses in Maine in 1995. 3,629 (26.3%) of these to the back.

Table 10. Part of Body Affected, Disabling Cases, Number and Percent, Maine, 1993-1995

Part of Body	Disabling Cases					
	1993		1994		1995	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	16,473	100.0	15,966	100.0	13,817	100.0
0 Head	711	4.3	727	4.6	641	4.6
00 Head, UNS	73	0.4	64	0.4	57	0.4
01 Cranial region, including skull	100	0.6	92	0.6	133	1.0
02 Ear(s)	16	0.1	10	0.1	14	0.1
03 Face	509	3.1	552	3.5	426	3.1
032 Eye(s)	389	2.4	406	2.5	318	2.3
08 Multiple head locations	10	0.1	7	0.0	10	0.1
1 Neck, Including Throat	337	2.0	323	2.0	266	1.9
2 Trunk	6,648	40.4	6,133	38.4	5,464	39.5
20 Trunk, UNS	161	1.0	105	0.7	59	0.4
21 Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	897	5.4	852	5.3	711	5.1
22 Chest, including ribs, internal organs	367	2.2	374	2.3	370	2.7
23 Back, including spine, spinal cord	4,455	27.0	4,063	25.4	3,629	26.3
231 Lumbar region	2,305	14.0	2,173	13.6	2,023	14.6
24 Abdomen	142	0.9	143	0.9	139	1.0
25 Pelvic region	446	2.7	437	2.7	420	3.0
28 Multiple trunk locations	176	1.1	133	0.8	105	0.8
29 Trunk, NEC	4	0.0	26	0.2	31	0.2
3 Upper extremities	3,584	21.8	3,416	21.4	2,840	20.6
31 Arm(s)	754	4.6	693	4.3	598	4.3
312 Elbow(s)	322	2.0	305	1.9	211	1.5
313 Forearm(s)	128	0.8	118	0.7	116	0.8
318 Multiple arm(s) locations	36	0.2	43	0.3	61	0.4
32 Wrist(s)	882	5.4	784	4.9	589	4.3
33 Hand(s), except finger(s)	506	3.1	501	3.1	424	3.1
34 Finger(s), fingernail(s)	1,015	6.2	972	6.1	861	6.2
38 Multiple upper extremities locations	419	2.5	458	2.9	361	2.6
4 Lower extremities	2,807	17.0	2,826	17.7	2,454	17.8
41 Leg(s)	1,436	8.7	1,505	9.4	1,299	9.4
412 Knee(s)	1,020	6.2	1,104	6.9	939	6.8
42 Ankle(s)	639	3.9	659	4.1	561	4.1
43 Foot(feet), except toe(s)	460	2.8	436	2.7	402	2.9
430 Foot(feet), except toe(s), UNS	324	2.0	290	1.8	248	1.8
432 Sole(s)	86	0.5	95	0.6	75	0.5
44 Toe(s), toenail(s)	147	0.9	140	0.9	107	0.8
48 Multiple lower extremities locations	119	0.7	86	0.5	83	0.6
5 Body Systems	507	3.1	492	3.1	411	3.0
8 Multiple Body Parts	1,722	10.5	1,902	11.9	1,653	12.0
9 Other Body Parts and Nonclassifiable	157	1.0	147	0.9	88	0.6

Source of Injury or Illness

The source of the injury or illness identifies the object, substance, bodily motion or exposure which directly produced or inflicted the injury or illness. In 1995, the category of Persons, Plants, Animals and Minerals was the source of injury or illness in

4,482 (32.4%) lost-time cases. Of these 4,482 cases, 2,816 were because of bodily motion or position of injured or ill work (coded when stress or strains are induced by a free movement of the body or its parts, with no impact involved).

Table 11. Source of Injury or Illness, Disabling Cases, Number and Percent, Maine, 1993-1995

Source of Injury	Disabling Cases					
	1993		1994		1995	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	16,473	100.0	15,966	100.0	13,817	100.0
0 Chemicals and Chemical Products	249	1.5	258	1.6	176	1.3
1 Containers	2,138	13.0	1,973	12.4	1,742	12.6
10 Containers, UNS	52	0.3	40	0.3	45	0.3
11 Containers--nonpressurized	1,558	9.5	1,441	9.0	1,224	8.9
110 Containers--nonpressurized, UNS	21	0.1	35	0.2	19	0.1
111 Bags, sacks, totes	225	1.4	190	1.2	172	1.2
112 Barrels, kegs, drums	74	0.4	91	0.6	62	0.4
113 Bottles, jugs, flasks	38	0.2	28	0.2	22	0.2
114 Boxes, crates, cartons	831	5.0	763	4.8	665	4.8
115 Buckets, baskets, pails	129	0.8	118	0.7	78	0.6
116 Cans	31	0.2	38	0.2	31	0.2
117 Pots, pans, trays	132	0.8	109	0.7	104	0.8
118 Tanks, bins, vats	67	0.4	63	0.4	53	0.4
12 Containers--pressurized	114	0.7	97	0.6	103	0.7
13 Containers--variable restraint	257	1.6	240	1.5	207	1.5
133 Reels, rolls	159	1.0	143	0.9	120	0.9
14 Dishes, drinking cups, beverage glasses	23	0.1	26	0.2	38	0.3
15 Luggage, handbags	8	0.0	10	0.1	13	0.1
16 Skids, pallets	119	0.7	94	0.6	91	0.7
19 Containers, NEC	7	0.0	25	0.2	21	0.2
2 Furniture and Fixtures	438	2.7	476	3.0	418	3.0
20 Furniture and fixtures, UNS	19	0.1	17	0.1	10	0.1
21 Cases, cabinets, racks, shelves	157	1.0	169	1.1	143	1.0
22 Floor, wall, window coverings	6	0.0	14	0.1	11	0.1
23 Furniture	217	1.3	233	1.5	221	1.6
24 Other fixtures	36	0.2	32	0.2	25	0.2
29 Furniture and fixtures, NEC	3	0.0	11	0.1	8	0.1
3 Machinery	866	5.3	760	4.8	656	4.7
30 Machinery, UNS	70	0.4	82	0.5	108	0.8
31 Agricultural and garden machinery	33	0.2	30	0.2	34	0.2
32 Construction, logging, and mining machinery	77	0.5	55	0.3	44	0.3
33 Heating, cooling, cleaning mach/appliances	124	0.8	114	0.7	104	0.8
34 Material handling machinery	93	0.6	106	0.7	68	0.5
35 Metal, woodworking, special material mach	115	0.7	92	0.6	93	0.7
36 Office and business machinery	26	0.2	25	0.2	16	0.1
37 Special process machinery	179	1.1	160	1.0	124	0.9
39 Miscellaneous machinery	149	0.9	96	0.6	65	0.5

Table 11. Source of Injury or Illness, Disabling Cases, Number and Percent, Maine, 1993-1995 (cont.)

Source of Injury	Disabling Cases					
	1993		1994		1995	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
4 Parts and Materials	1,174	7.1	1,214	7.6	1,004	7.3
40 Parts and materials, UNS	31	0.2	17	0.1	15	0.1
41 Building materials--solid elements	629	3.8	611	3.8	554	4.0
42 Fasteners, connectors, ropes, ties	142	0.9	151	0.9	124	0.9
43 Hoisting accessories	1	0.0	2	0.0	5	0.0
44 Machine, tool, and electric parts	146	0.9	202	1.3	129	0.9
45 Metal materials--nonstructural	4	0.0	17	0.1	7	0.1
46 Tars, sealants, caulking,insulating material	4	0.0	6	0.0	6	0.0
47 Tarps and sheeting--nonmetal	3	0.0	3	0.0	5	0.0
48 Vehicle and mobile equipment parts	189	1.1	196	1.2	148	1.1
49 Parts and materials, NEC	25	0.2	9	0.1	11	0.1
5 Persons, Plants, Animals, and Minerals	5,012	30.4	4,992	31.3	4,482	32.4
51 Animals and animal products	70	0.4	78	0.5	85	0.6
52 Food products--fresh or processed	68	0.4	76	0.5	59	0.4
53 Infectious and parasitic agents	63	0.4	58	0.4	60	0.4
55 Nonmetallic minerals, except fuel	59	0.4	57	0.4	60	0.4
56 Person--injured or ill worker	3,529	21.4	3,620	22.7	3,234	23.4
561 Bodily conditions of injured, ill worker	387	2.3	414	2.6	417	3.0
562 Bodily motion/position of inj worker	3,140	19.1	3,206	20.1	2,816	20.4
57 Person--other than injured/ill worker	1,028	6.2	914	5.7	819	5.9
573 Health care patient/resdt health care fac	845	5.1	723	4.5	609	4.4
58 Plants, trees, vegetation--not processd	195	1.2	189	1.2	165	1.2
6 Structures and Surfaces	2,540	15.4	2,497	15.6	2,083	15.1
62 Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	2,150	13.1	2,111	13.2	1,750	12.7
622 Floors	812	4.9	876	5.5	730	5.3
623 Ground	639	3.9	510	3.2	483	3.5
624 Sidewalks, paths, outdoor walkways	83	0.5	107	0.7	61	0.4
625 Stairs, steps	226	1.4	249	1.6	191	1.4
63 Other structural elements	316	1.9	314	2.0	288	2.1
631 Doors	168	1.0	160	1.0	155	1.1
64 Structures	64	0.4	69	0.4	44	0.3
7 Tools, Instruments, and Equipment	999	6.1	915	5.7	816	5.9
70 Tools, instruments, and equipment, UNS	37	0.2	34	0.2	15	0.1
71 Handtools--nonpowered	518	3.1	436	2.7	413	3.0
712 Cutting handtools--nonpowered	202	1.2	178	1.1	174	1.3
713 Digging handtools--nonpowered	121	0.7	90	0.6	76	0.6
72 Handtools--powered	191	1.2	218	1.4	179	1.3
73 Handtools--power not determined	35	0.2	24	0.2	19	0.1
74 Ladders	47	0.3	42	0.3	45	0.3
75 Medical and surgical instruments	5	0.0	8	0.1	8	0.1
76 Photographic equipment	6	0.0	4	0.0	1	0.0
77 Protective equipment, except clothing	5	0.0	5	0.0	10	0.1
78 Recreation and athletic equipment	38	0.2	33	0.2	36	0.3
79 Other tools, instruments, and equipment	117	0.7	111	0.7	90	0.7

Table 11. Source of Injury or Illness, Disabling Cases, Number and Percent, Maine, 1993-1995 (cont.)

Source of Injury	Disabling Cases					
	1993		1994		1995	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
8 Vehicles	941	5.7	865	5.4	857	6.2
81 Air vehicle	1	0.0	0	0	3	0.0
82 Highway vehicle, motorized	557	3.4	494	3.1	502	3.6
821 Automobile	193	1.2	119	0.7	134	1.0
825 Truck	249	1.5	207	1.3	197	1.4
861 Cart, dolly, handtruck	227	1.4	207	1.3	159	1.2
83 Highway vehicle, nonmotorized	5	0.0	3	0.0	3	0.0
84 Offroad vehicle, nonindustrial	17	0.1	12	0.1	23	0.2
85 Plant/industrial powered vehicle, tractors	84	0.5	84	0.5	66	0.5
86 Plant/industrial vehicle-nonpowered	269	1.6	258	1.6	237	1.7
87 Rail vehicle	0	0	3	0.0	1	0.0
88 Water vehicle	7	0.0	9	0.1	21	0.2
89 Vehicles, NEC	0	0	1	0.0	0	0
9 Other Sources and Nonclassifiable	2,116	12.8	2,016	12.6	1,583	11.5
91 Ammunition	4	0.0	1	0.0	2	0.0
92 Apparel and textiles	69	0.4	70	0.4	40	0.3
93 Atmospheric and environmental conditions	95	0.6	87	0.5	60	0.4
94 Paper, books, magazines	33	0.2	38	0.2	35	0.3
95 Scrap, waste, debris	290	1.8	293	1.8	222	1.6
96 Steam, vapors, liquids, NEC	64	0.4	52	0.3	64	0.5
98 Other sources, NEC	334	2.0	264	1.7	215	1.6
99 Nonclassifiable	1,227	7.4	1,211	7.6	945	6.8

Event or Exposure

The event or exposure describes how the source exertion was coded as the event in over 54% (7,553) caused the injury or illness. Bodily reaction and of lost-time injuries and illnesses in 1995.

Table 12. Event or Exposure, Disabling Cases, Number and Percent, Maine, 1993-1995

Event or Exposure	Disabling Cases					
	1993		1994		1995	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	16,473	100.0	15,966	100.0	13,817	100.0
0 Contact with objects and equipment	3,093	18.8	2,978	18.7	2,655	19.2
00 Contact with objects and equipment, UNS	15	0.1	7	0.0	7	0.1
01 Struck against object	858	5.2	848	5.3	777	5.6
010 Struck against object, UNS	33	0.2	21	0.1	32	0.2
011 Stepped on object	99	0.6	95	0.6	83	0.6
012 Struck against stationary object	459	2.8	544	3.4	472	3.4
013 Struck against moving object	60	0.4	37	0.2	63	0.5
019 Struck against object, NEC	207	1.3	151	0.9	127	0.9
02 Struck by object	1,512	9.2	1,487	9.3	1,302	9.4
020 Struck by object, UNS	27	0.2	19	0.1	18	0.1
021 Struck by falling object	590	3.6	576	3.6	508	3.7
022 Struck by flying object	80	0.5	96	0.6	96	0.7
023 Struck by swinging or slipping object	451	2.7	485	3.0	445	3.2
024 Struck by rollg/sliddg object on floor/gnd	83	0.5	61	0.4	66	0.5
029 Struck by object, NEC	281	1.7	250	1.6	169	1.2
03 Caught in or compressed by equip/object	374	2.3	352	2.2	325	2.4
030 Caught in or compressed by eq/ obj, UNS	14	0.1	12	0.1	28	0.2
031 Caught in running equipment or machinery	183	1.1	195	1.2	162	1.2
032 Compress/pinch by rollg/sliddg/shift object	77	0.5	64	0.4	37	0.3
039 Caught in or compressed by equip/ob NEC	100	0.6	81	0.5	98	0.7
04 Caught in/crushed in collapsing material	4	0.0	1	0.0	3	0.0
05 Rubbed/abraded by friction or pressure	274	1.7	258	1.6	201	1.5
051 Rubbed/abraded by kneeling on surface	23	0.1	23	0.1	31	0.2
052 Rubbed/abraded by objects being handled	16	0.1	2	0.0	3	0.0
053 Rubbed/abraded by foreign matter in eye	223	1.4	229	1.4	160	1.2
06 Rubbed/abraded/jarred by vibration	52	0.3	19	0.1	37	0.3
061 Rubbed/abraded/jarred veh/mobl eq vibrn	50	0.3	14	0.1	36	0.3
09 Contact with objects and equipment, NEC	4	0.0	6	0.0	3	0.0
1 Falls	2,295	13.9	2,245	14.1	1,848	13.4
10 Fall, UNS	2	0.0	9	0.1	7	0.1
11 Fall to lower level	792	4.8	767	4.8	631	4.6
111 Fall down stairs or steps	223	1.4	240	1.5	183	1.3
112 Fall from floor, dock, or ground level	46	0.3	29	0.2	34	0.2
113 Fall from ladder	169	1.0	146	0.9	111	0.8
115 Fall from roof	26	0.2	30	0.2	23	0.2
116 Fall from scaffold, staging	37	0.2	38	0.2	42	0.3
118 Fall from nonmoving vehicle	126	0.8	97	0.6	82	0.6
119 Fall to lower level, NEC	145	0.9	171	1.1	148	1.1

Table 12. Event or Exposure, Disabling Cases, Number and Percent, Maine, 1993-1995 (cont.)

Event or Exposure	Disabling Cases					
	1993		1994		1995	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
12 Jump to lower level	75	0.5	51	0.3	61	0.4
123 Jump from nonmoving vehicle	32	0.2	17	0.1	18	0.1
129 Jump to lower level, NEC	28	0.2	24	0.2	37	0.3
13 Fall on same level	1,426	8.7	1,418	8.9	1,149	8.3
131 Fall to floor, walkway, or othr surface	1,230	7.5	1,256	7.9	1,000	7.2
132 Fall onto or against objects	195	1.2	157	1.0	140	1.0
2 Bodily reaction and exertion	8,880	53.9	8,504	53.3	7,553	54.7
20 Bodily reaction and exertion, UNS	20	0.1	27	0.2	163	1.2
21 Bodily reaction	1,846	11.2	1,952	12.2	1,811	13.1
210 Bodily reaction, UNS	15	0.1	20	0.1	43	0.3
211 Bending/climbing/crawling/reachg/twistg	614	3.7	643	4.0	598	4.3
213 Running without other incident	15	0.1	21	0.1	11	0.1
214 Sitting	12	0.1	19	0.1	22	0.2
215 Slip, trip, loss of balance-without fall	733	4.4	627	3.9	641	4.6
216 Standing	28	0.2	38	0.2	39	0.3
217 Walking--without other incident	156	0.9	98	0.6	111	0.8
219 Bodily reaction, NEC	268	1.6	484	3.0	343	2.5
22 Overexertion	5,344	32.4	4,849	30.4	4,152	30.0
220 Overexertion, UNS	566	3.4	219	1.4	306	2.2
221 Overexertion in lifting	2,790	16.9	2,719	17.0	2,282	16.5
222 Overexertion in pulling/pushing objects	714	4.3	722	4.5	610	4.4
223 Overexertion holdg/carryg/turng/wieldg ob	422	2.6	425	2.7	393	2.8
224 Overexertion in throwing objects	17	0.1	9	0.1	31	0.2
229 Overexertion, NEC	835	5.1	755	4.7	530	3.8
23 Repetitive motion	1,276	7.7	1,272	8.0	1,014	7.3
230 Repetitive motion, UNS	257	1.6	391	2.4	459	3.3
231 Typing or keyentry	172	1.0	155	1.0	120	0.9
232 Repetitive use of tools	106	0.6	106	0.7	100	0.7
233 Repetitive placg/graspg/movg ob ex tool	211	1.3	305	1.9	206	1.5
239 Repetitive motion, NEC	530	3.2	315	2.0	129	0.9
24 Sustained viewing	0	0	3	0.0	0	0
25 Bodily conditions, NEC	393	2.4	399	2.5	413	3.0
29 Bodily reaction and exertion, NEC	1	0.0	2	0.0	0	0
3 Exposure to harmful substances/environ	650	3.9	661	4.1	572	4.1
30 Exposure to harmful substances/envir UN	0	0	0	0	2	0.0
31 Contact with electric current	16	0.1	25	0.2	13	0.1
32 Contact with temperature extremes	178	1.1	196	1.2	189	1.4
323 Contact with hot objects or substances	148	0.9	170	1.1	165	1.2
33 Exposure to air pressure changes	2	0.0	0	0	0	0
34 Exposure to caustic/noxious/allerg subs	420	2.5	401	2.5	338	2.4
340 Exposure to caustic/nox/allerg subst UN	18	0.1	17	0.1	27	0.2
341 Inhalation of substance	160	1.0	154	1.0	102	0.7
342 Contact with skin or other exposed tissue	151	0.9	148	0.9	123	0.9
343 Injections, stings, venomous bites	26	0.2	22	0.1	27	0.2
349 Exposure to caustic/nox/allerg subs NEC	59	0.4	56	0.4	54	0.4
35 Exposure to noise	5	0.0	1	0.0	2	0.0

Table 12. Event or Exposure, Disabling Cases, Number and Percent, Maine, 1993-1995 (cont.)

Event or Exposure	Disabling Cases					
	1993		1994		1995	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
36 Exposure to radiation	27	0.2	34	0.2	21	0.2
362 Exposure to welding light	25	0.2	31	0.2	19	0.1
37 Exposure to traumatic/stressful event NEC	2	0.0	2	0.0	5	0.0
38 Oxygen deficiency, NEC	0	0	0	0	2	0.0
39 Exposure to harmful substance/envir NEC	0	0	2	0.0	0	0
4 Transportation accidents	385	2.3	389	2.4	376	2.7
40 Transportation accident, UNS	20	0.1	31	0.2	23	0.2
41 Highway accident	271	1.6	275	1.7	252	1.8
410 Highway accident, UNS	25	0.2	23	0.1	8	0.1
411 Collision between veh, mobile equipment	157	1.0	144	0.9	156	1.1
413 Veh struck stationary object/eq side road	24	0.1	31	0.2	27	0.2
414 Noncollision accident	57	0.3	70	0.4	52	0.4
42 Nonhighway accident, except rail, air, water	55	0.3	43	0.3	56	0.4
422 Vehicle/mob equip struck stationary objct	11	0.1	9	0.1	6	0.0
423 Noncollision accident	41	0.2	29	0.2	47	0.3
43 Pedestrian/nonpassenger struck by vehicle	39	0.2	39	0.2	44	0.3
433 Pedstrn struck by veh/mob eq in park'g lot	26	0.2	21	0.1	26	0.2
45 Water vehicle accident	0	0	1	0.0	0	0
46 Aircraft accident	0	0	0	0	1	0.0
5 Fires and explosions	49	0.3	45	0.3	25	0.2
51 Fire--unintended or uncontrolled	26	0.2	30	0.2	15	0.1
511 Fire in residence/bldg/other structure	19	0.1	11	0.1	7	0.1
52 Explosion	23	0.1	15	0.1	10	0.1
6 Assaults and violent acts	194	1.2	160	1.0	183	1.3
60 Assaults and violent acts, UNS	0	0	0	0	2	0.0
61 Assaults and violent acts by person(s)	171	1.0	138	0.9	146	1.1
612 Hitting, kicking, beating	81	0.5	66	0.4	49	0.4
614 Squeezing/pinching/scratching/twisting	23	0.1	11	0.1	3	0.0
619 Assaults/violent acts by person(s), NEC	36	0.2	37	0.2	48	0.3
62 Self-inflicted injury	1	0.0	0	0	1	0.0
63 Assaults by animals	22	0.1	22	0.1	34	0.2
631 Nonvenomous bites	20	0.1	19	0.1	28	0.2
9 Nonclassifiable	927	5.6	984	6.2	605	4.4

Occupation of Injured Ill Worker

Table 13 shows the occupation of the injured or ill worker. For 1995, service workers accounted for 2,690 (19.5%) of all lost-time cases. Of these, 809 (5.9%) of all lost-time cases were nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants. The group of occupations with the second largest number of injuries

was the Handler, Equipment Cleaner, or Laborer group, accounting for 2,118 (15.3%) of all lost-time cases. Nearly half of these were laborers, (except construction laborers) with 1,046 (7.6%). Truck drivers also had a high number of lost-time injuries and illnesses with 793 (5.7%).

Table 13. Occupation of Injured or Ill Worker, Disabling Cases, Number and Percent, Maine, 1993-1995

Occupation of Injured Worker	Disabling Cases					
	1993		1994		1995	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	16,473	100.0	15,966	100.0	13,817	100.0
Executive Administrative or Managerial	386	2.3	389	2.4	365	2.6
Administrators/officials, public admin	28	0.2	27	0.2	19	0.1
Administrators, protective services	17	0.1	12	0.1	10	0.1
Financial managers	23	0.1	14	0.1	13	0.1
Managers, food serving/lodging establish	34	0.2	36	0.2	42	0.3
Managers/service organizations NEC	28	0.2	25	0.2	38	0.3
Managers and administrators, NEC	205	1.2	153	1.0	132	1.0
Professional Speciality	687	4.2	652	4.1	672	4.9
Registered nurses	223	1.4	190	1.2	188	1.4
Elementary school	47	0.3	56	0.4	66	0.5
Secondary school	39	0.2	34	0.2	21	0.2
Special education	13	0.1	27	0.2	37	0.3
Teachers, NEC	84	0.5	63	0.4	78	0.6
Counselors, educational and vocational	13	0.1	20	0.1	30	0.2
Social workers	79	0.5	61	0.4	50	0.4
Recreation workers	26	0.2	44	0.3	24	0.2
Technician/Support Occupation	279	1.7	264	1.7	243	1.8
Clinical lab technologists/technicians	22	0.1	20	0.1	20	0.1
Licensed practical nurses	67	0.4	75	0.5	62	0.4
Health technologists/technicians, NEC	105	0.6	89	0.6	94	0.7
Technicians, NEC	26	0.2	20	0.1	18	0.1
Sales Occupation	841	5.1	874	5.5	790	5.7
Supervisors/proprietors-sales occupation	183	1.1	156	1.0	149	1.1
Sales workers, apparel	20	0.1	42	0.3	16	0.1
Sales workers, hardware/build'g supplies	33	0.2	32	0.2	38	0.3
Sales workers, other commodities	156	0.9	100	0.6	198	1.4
Cashiers	347	2.1	294	1.8	246	1.8
Computer operators	10	0.1	11	0.1	17	0.1

Table 13. Occupation of Injured or Ill Worker, Disabling Cases, Number and Percent, Maine, 1993-1995 (cont.)

Occupation of Injured Worker	Disabling Cases					
	1993		1994		1995	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Administration Support-Clerical	1,069	6.5	1,028	6.4	888	6.4
Secretaries	123	0.7	122	0.8	103	0.7
Typists	52	0.3	42	0.3	45	0.3
Receptionists	26	0.2	27	0.2	26	0.2
Order clerks	44	0.3	26	0.2	24	0.2
Bookkeepers/accounting/auditing clerks	75	0.5	51	0.3	36	0.3
Dispatchers	22	0.1	14	0.1	16	0.1
Traffic, shipping, and receiving clerks	166	1.0	168	1.1	141	1.0
Stock and inventory clerks	42	0.3	35	0.2	45	0.3
Insurance adjusters/examiners/investgrs	54	0.3	43	0.3	46	0.3
Investigators /adjusters, ex insurance	32	0.2	32	0.2	20	0.1
General office clerks	55	0.3	83	0.5	55	0.4
Bank tellers	42	0.3	40	0.3	25	0.2
Data-entry keyers	37	0.2	32	0.2	16	0.1
Teacher's aides	39	0.2	33	0.2	15	0.1
Administrative support occupations, NEC	63	0.4	70	0.4	87	0.6
Private Household	1	0.0	7	0.0	7	0.1
Protective Service	462	2.8	476	3.0	411	3.0
Supervisors-firefighting/prevention	12	0.1	11	0.1	10	0.1
Firefighting occupations	156	0.9	154	1.0	141	1.0
Police and detectives, public service	139	0.8	133	0.8	121	0.9
Sheriffs/bailiffs/law enforcement officers	14	0.1	12	0.1	8	0.1
Correctional institution officers	47	0.3	58	0.4	45	0.3
Guards and police, except public service	56	0.3	72	0.5	49	0.4
Protective service occupations, NEC	17	0.1	20	0.1	29	0.2
Service Worker	3,169	19.2	3,043	19.1	2,690	19.5
Supervisors-food prep & service occup	35	0.2	39	0.2	17	0.1
Bartenders	13	0.1	24	0.2	23	0.2
Waiters and waitresses	140	0.8	152	1.0	129	0.9
Cooks	301	1.8	316	2.0	278	2.0
Kitchen workers, food preparation	368	2.2	345	2.2	334	2.4
Waiters & waitresses assistants	59	0.4	76	0.5	53	0.4
Miscellaneous food preparation occup	96	0.6	82	0.5	100	0.7
Health aides, except nursing	109	0.7	54	0.3	57	0.4
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	1,055	6.4	981	6.1	809	5.9
Supervisors-cleaning/bldg service worker	27	0.2	32	0.2	31	0.2
Maids and housemen	263	1.6	258	1.6	207	1.5
Janitors and cleaners	560	3.4	535	3.4	516	3.7
Hairdressers and cosmetologists	22	0.1	29	0.2	10	0.1
Attendant/amusement/recreat'n facilities	46	0.3	32	0.2	44	0.3
Child care workers, NEC	47	0.3	32	0.2	31	0.2
Farming, Fishing, or Forestry Occupations	482	2.9	478	3.0	411	3.0
Farm workers	79	0.5	96	0.6	82	0.6
Groundskeepers & gardeners, except farm	129	0.8	135	0.8	127	0.9
Animal caretakers, except farm	21	0.1	19	0.1	26	0.2
Timber cutting and logging occupations	199	1.2	170	1.1	110	0.8
Precision Production, Craft or Repair	2,739	16.6	2,558	16.0	2,318	16.8

Table 13. Occupation of Injured or Ill Worker, Disabling Cases, Number and Percent, Maine, 1993-1995 (cont.)

Occupation of Injured Worker	Disabling Cases					
	1993		1994		1995	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Transportation or Material Handler	1,514	9.2	1,435	9.0	1,213	8.8
Supervisors, production occupations	97	0.6	60	0.4	59	0.4
Machinists	54	0.3	48	0.3	36	0.3
Truck drivers	1,003	6.1	980	6.1	793	5.7
Driver-sales workers	159	1.0	123	0.8	110	0.8
Bus drivers	96	0.6	90	0.6	88	0.6
Operating engineers	75	0.5	69	0.4	56	0.4
Industrial truck/tractor equip operators	94	0.6	73	0.5	72	0.5
Misc material moving equipment operators	34	0.2	40	0.3	35	0.3
Handler, Equipment Cleaner, or Laborer	2,542	15.4	2,396	15.0	2,118	15.3
Supervisor-handler/eq clean/laborer NEC	22	0.1	15	0.1	18	0.1
Helpers-construction trades	45	0.3	27	0.2	63	0.5
Construction laborers	451	2.7	397	2.5	337	2.4
Garbage collectors	34	0.2	45	0.3	21	0.2
Stock handlers and baggers	327	2.0	258	1.6	244	1.8
Machine feeders and offbearers	47	0.3	33	0.2	34	0.2
Freight/stock/material handlers, NEC	213	1.3	216	1.4	175	1.3
Garage/service station related occup	87	0.5	72	0.5	63	0.5
Vehicle washers and equipment cleaners	41	0.2	38	0.2	26	0.2
Hand packers and packagers	125	0.8	108	0.7	73	0.5
Laborers-exc. construction	1,137	6.9	1,178	7.4	1,046	7.6
Military Occupation	1	0.0	0	0	2	0.0
Unknown	120	0.7	130	0.8	98	0.7

Nature x Part Combination

The most common nature/part combination for lost-time injuries and illnesses for the three-year period from 1993 to 1995 was sprains, strains

and tears to the back, with 5,556 cases. Nonspecific pain, sore and hurt to the back accounted for another 4,342 lost-time injuries.

Table 14. Nature of Injury or Illness, Disabling Cases, Number by Part of Body Affected, Maine, 1993-1995

Nature of Injury or Illness	Total	Part by Major Groups								
		Back	Upper Extremities	Lower Extremities	Trunk except Back	Multiple Body Parts	Head	Body System	Neck Throat	Other
Total	46,256	12,148	9,837	8,087	6,098	5,278	2,079	1,410	926	395
Sprains, strains, tears	12,803	5,556	1,004	3,065	1,873	783	2	0	494	26
Sore, pain, hurt, ex back	5,530	0	1,694	913	1,310	1,382	16	0	207	8
Traumatic inj/disord, UNS	4,649	1,063	826	980	543	829	296	2	76	34
Back pain, hurt back	4,342	4,342	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cuts, lacerations	2,218	3	1,703	255	8	28	217	0	2	2
Bruises, contusions	2,187	184	429	804	308	309	136	0	9	8
Fractures	2,043	59	729	873	272	45	48	0	13	4
Tendonitis	973	6	689	49	151	57	0	0	0	21
Neurotic reac. to stress	836	0	0	0	0	0	0	836	0	0
Heat burns, scalds	553	4	245	135	18	103	45	0	2	1
Dislocations	510	251	38	52	106	5	27	0	29	2
Foreign bodies-splinter	501	0	29	1	2	0	469	0	0	0
Carpal tunnel syndrome	494	0	492	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Punctures, except bites	474	0	273	178	8	2	10	0	2	1
Cuts, abrasions, bruises	395	15	64	94	12	180	27	0	1	2
Mtpl nonspec inj/disord	376	1	4	0	85	281	0	0	1	4
General symptoms, NEC	376	8	214	20	11	81	4	38	0	0
Abrasions, scratches	331	2	59	26	1	6	236	0	0	1
Inguinal hernia	313	0	0	0	313	0	0	0	0	0
All other Natures	6,352	651	1,348	642	1,075	1,185	546	534	90	281

Nature x Event or Exposure

Table 15 shows that of the 46,256 lost-time injuries that occurred from 1993 to 1995, 6,955 (50.3%) were sprains, strains, or tears caused by

overexertion; and another 3,196 (23.1%) lost-time cases were bodily reaction (which includes all repetitive motions and body movements such as running, sitting, walking, standing, etc.) caused by overexertion.

Table 15. Nature of Injury or Illness, Disabling Cases, Number by Event or Exposure, Maine, 1993-1995

Nature of Injury or Illness	Total	Event by Major Groups									
		Overe- xerti- on	Contct with Object Equip	Fall	Bodily React- ion	Bodily Motion	Other Unknwn	Exposd Harm- ful Subst	Trans- porta- tion Accid	Asslt Violnt Act	Fire Explo- sion
Total	46,256	14,345	8,726	6,388	5,822	4,770	2,516	1,883	1,150	537	119
Sprains, strains, tears	12,803	6,955	545	1,266	3,196	265	275	0	219	82	0
Sore, pain, hurt,ex back	5,530	1,942	364	487	748	1,161	685	12	93	38	0
Traumatic inj disord,UNS	4,649	1,033	1,200	1,287	437	155	196	12	222	103	4
Back pain, hurt back	4,342	2,713	82	316	771	83	326	3	35	13	0
Cuts, lacerations	2,218	0	2,036	136	0	0	14	0	21	8	3
Bruises, contusions	2,187	8	1,195	805	7	0	15	0	102	52	3
Fractures	2,043	24	767	998	110	0	19	0	95	27	3
Tendonitis	973	93	16	2	32	784	45	0	0	1	0
Neurotic react to stress	836	0	0	0	0	822	0	3	0	11	0
Heat burns, scalds	553	0	0	0	0	0	1	482	1	0	69
Dislocations	510	201	58	87	86	19	40	0	13	6	0
Foreign bodies-splinters	501	0	495	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	2
Carpal tunnel syndrome	494	10	0	1	1	462	20	0	0	0	0
Punctures, except bites	474	0	456	9	0	0	3	2	0	3	1
Cuts, abrasions, bruises	395	0	162	177	0	0	2	0	44	9	1
Mtpl nonspec. inj/disord	376	153	18	70	36	33	35	0	29	2	0
General symptoms, NEC	376	60	8	6	31	165	67	36	2	1	0
Abrasions, scratches	331	2	296	19	1	0	0	0	4	8	1
Inguinal hernia	313	267	0	3	14	11	18	0	0	0	0
All Other Natures	6,352	884	1,028	719	352	810	753	1,332	269	173	32

Nature x Source

Table 16 shows a cross tabulation of the nature of the injury or illness by the source of the injury or illness. Person, plants, animals, or miner-

als caused 14,486 (31.3%) lost-time injuries and illnesses from 1993-1995; within that category, 4,844 were sprains, strains, or tears and 2,247 were nonspecific pain, sore, hurt.

Table 16. Nature of Injury or Illness, Disabling Cases, Number by Source of Injury or Illness, Maine, 1993-1995

Nature of Injury or Illness	Total	Source by Major Groups									
		Person Plant Animl Min	Struc- ture Surfa- ce	Conta- iners	Other	Parts- /Mate- rial	Tool Equip Instru- ment	Vehic- le	Machi- nery	Furni- ture Fixtu- re	Chemi- cal
Total	46,256	14,486	7,120	5,853	5,715	3,392	2,730	2,663	2,282	1,332	683
Sprains, strains, tears	12,803	4,844	1,493	2,506	930	954	620	649	386	420	1
Sore, pain, hurt, ex back	5,530	2,247	575	637	1,054	209	245	273	158	130	2
Traumatic inj/disord, UNS	4,649	983	1,395	507	341	324	217	455	244	174	9
Back pain, hurt back	4,342	1,346	367	979	595	319	223	188	150	175	0
Cuts, lacerations	2,218	36	166	197	89	300	751	123	479	76	1
Bruises, contusions	2,187	167	838	207	57	228	133	241	175	141	0
Fractures	2,043	242	1,032	91	39	200	76	164	154	45	0
Tendonitis	973	813	9	31	74	10	15	7	8	6	0
Neurotic react. to stress	836	836	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heat burns, scalds	553	138	2	20	276	32	14	3	42	1	25
Dislocations	510	125	101	72	65	33	33	29	30	22	0
Foreign bodies-splinters	501	8	0	1	475	9	2	1	0	1	4
Carpal tunnel syndrome	494	462	1	2	24	2	1	0	2	0	0
Punctures, except bites	474	15	11	9	45	272	93	1	26	2	0
Cuts, abrasions, bruises	395	18	179	24	7	43	16	62	32	14	0
Mt pl nonspec. inj/disord.	376	119	70	44	57	19	14	36	11	6	0
General symptoms, NEC	376	201	12	17	97	4	9	5	4	2	25
Abrasions, scratches	331	59	19	19	155	31	16	13	14	5	0
Inguinal hernia	313	28	10	100	75	52	13	11	15	9	0
All other Natures	6,352	1,799	840	390	1,260	351	239	402	352	103	616

Source x Event or Exposure

Falls, both to the same level and to a lower level, caused by a structure or working surface, caused 5,942 lost-time injuries during the 1993-1995 period. There were 5,596 lost-time cases caused by a bodily re-

action where the source was a plant; animal or mineral. Another 4,764 lost-time overexertion injuries involved 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, 1993-1995

Source of Injury	Total	Event by Major Groups									
		Over-exer-tion	Contct with Object Equip	Fall	Bodily React-ion	Bodily Motion	Other Unknwn	Exposd Harm-ful Subst	Trans-porta-tion Accid	Asslt Violnt Act	Fire Explo-sion
Total	46,256	14,345	8,726	6,388	5,822	4,770	2,516	1,883	1,150	537	119
Person/Plant/Animl/Min'l	14,486	2,507	633	36	5,596	4,740	6	454	0	514	0
Structure or Surface	7,120	366	776	5,942	15	1	3	1	0	12	4
Container	5,853	4,764	981	71	6	2	4	19	0	3	3
Other	5,715	1,471	946	11	192	10	2,484	519	0	4	78
Parts or Material	3,392	1,716	1,527	61	3	4	6	58	0	0	17
Tool Equip Instrument	2,730	1,293	1,296	31	0	7	5	95	0	2	1
Vehicle	2,663	765	692	90	4	0	2	2	1,107	0	1
Machinery	2,282	715	1,386	60	4	4	5	61	43	1	3
Furniture or Fixture	1,332	747	485	86	2	2	1	7	0	1	1
Chemical	683	1	4	0	0	0	0	667	0	0	11

APPENDIXES

Coding Summary

Each *First Report of Occupational Injury or Disease* is read and codes assigned to the occupation, nature (kind) of injury, part of body affected, source of injury, and event leading up to the injury. In 1993, the Department started using a different coding system, which allows us to identify things more precisely. Coders may now select codes from one of four digits in length. A 4-digit code is the most detailed description and a 1-digit code 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 than 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. 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 Labor Statistical Technician goes through the following process:

- code 4-digit level for nature, part of body, source of injury, event
- if not enough detail, uses a 3-digit or 2-digit code

For example, if the report indicates that the fingertip was amputated,

- 0311-amputations, fingertip is coded

If the report indicates an amputation but no body part,

- 031-amputation would have to be used, since there is not enough information to code 0311 (Amputations, fingertip) or 0319 (Amputations, except fingertip)

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

- 03-open would be used because the coder would not 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 limitations. You may use to order form at the back of this publication to request a complete list of all codes for any of the tables in this publication.

Sample of Nature Codes

0 Traumatic Injuries & Disorders	14,263
00 Traumatic injuries & disorders UNS	2,099
01 Traumatic injury-bones nerves spinal cord	904
010 Trauma injury-bones nerves spin cord UNS	1
011 Dislocations	181
012 Fractures	719
013 Traumatic injuries to spinal cord	1
014 Traumatic injury-nerves,except spinal cord	2
02 Traumatic injury-muscles/tendons/lig/joint	4,62
020 Trauma injury-muscles/tendons/lig/jnts,UNS	1
021 Sprains, strains, tears	1,627
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 Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Standards for the data elements shown below:

Data Element	Source	Definitions
Case Number	Maine Workers' Compensation Board (WCB)	Unique number assigned sequentially by the WCB
Employer Number	Bureau of Unemployment Compensation (BUC)	Unemployment Insurance number assigned by BUC.
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.
Gender	--	From <i>First Report</i>
Age	--	From <i>First Report</i>
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)
Occupation	1993 U.S. Bureau of Census Occupational Classification System	Codes assigned based on occupation listed or determined from the <i>First Report</i> , coded to the 3-digit level.

Data Element	Source	Definitions
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.
Part of Body Affected	Occupational Injury & Illnesses Classification Manual	Indicates part of body or the body system associated with the nature of injury or illness.
Source of Injury	Occupational Injury & Illness Classification Manual	Identifies the object, substance, or motion which directly produced or inflicted the injury or illness.
Event or Exposure	Occupational Injury & Illness Classification Manual	Identifies the event which directly led to the injury or illness.
Secondary Source	Occupational Injury & Illness Classification Manual	Identifies the object, substance, or person that generated the source of injury or illness that contributed to the event or exposure.
Severity	--	<p>The severity code is one of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Fatal 2) Disabling (one or more lost work-days beyond the date of injury). 3) Nondisabling (no lost work time beyond the date of injury). 9) Unknown (not reported).

Appendix B

Fatality Reports for 1995

In 1991 the State of Maine started participating in the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI), a Federal/State cooperative program developed by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics 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 par-

ticular year. For 1995, 34 *First Reports* were submitted claiming a fatality. By incorporating other source documents (such as newspaper articles, autopsies, motor vehicle accident reports, death certificates, etc.), a total of 46 fatalities were identified. However, only 19 of these reported fatalities were work-related fatal injuries. Listed below are just a few of the statistics from the CFOI Program. Please complete the form at the back of this publication if you are interested in receiving our *Fatality Report*.

- 46 fatalities reported in 1995 as possibly work-related
- 38 work-related fatalities
- 19 work-related fatalities from injuries
- 19 work-related fatalities from illnesses
- 8 out-of-scope (not work-related) or left pending due to lack of information
- 13 of the 46 submitted were due to a transportation accident

Listing of Individual Fatality Reports for 1995

The following is a listing of the 34 fatalities received by the Workers' Compensation Commission for the year 1995. These fatalities are not necessary work-related.

Industry	SIC	Date of Injury	Occupation	Age	Sex	Event
Construction	1522	11-28-95	Carpenter	49	M	Heart Attack
	1542	10-09-95	Construction Laborer	44	M	Heart Attack
	1611	10-11-95	Crane Operator	48	M	Heart Attack
	1611	10-22-95	Highway Worker	55	M	Heart Attack
	1611	12-18-95	Equipment Operator	48	M	Heart Attack
Manufacturing	2411	07-31-95	Logger	59	M	Heart Attack
	2411	10-22-95	Feller buncher driver	54	M	Brain aneurysm
	2411	10-23-95	Logger	41	M	Run over by skidder
	2679	04-23-95	Warehouser	52	M	Heart Attack
	2711	09-12-95	Circulation distributor	63	M	Motor vehicle accident
	3111	04-11-95	Stuffing mill operator	60	M	Heart Attack
	3731	01-11-95	Welder	71	M	Asbestosis
	3731	12-08-95	Pipefitter	61	M	Asbestosis
Transportation and Public Utilities	4212	02-24-95	Truck Driver	57	M	Heart Attack
	4212	04-09-95	Truck Driver	58	M	Heart Attack
	4212	10-04-95	Truck Driver	45	M	Motor vehicle accident
	4213	05-25-95	Truck Driver	43	M	Motor vehicle accident

Industry	SIC	Date of Injury	Occupation	Age	Sex	Event
	4813	01-17-95	Telephone lineman	47	M	Contact-high voltage line
	4911	06-13-95	Maintenance worker	26	M	Pulled into roller
	4952	08-14-95	Sewage operator	22	M	Suicide by hanging
	4959	10-01-95	Sanitary services owner	55	M	Motor vehicle accident
Wholesale Trade	5023	05-19-95	Truck Driver	40	M	Motor vehicle accident
Retail Trade	5541	02-18-95	Service station attendant	53	M	Heart Attack
	5812	12-29-95	Counter person	57	F	Heart Attack
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate Services	6531	10-31-95	Carpenter's helper	49	M	Heart Attack
	7349	05-01-95	Cleaner	56	M	Heart Attack
	7539	08-07-95	Auto repair shop manager	49	M	Heart Attack
	8111	06-07-95	Lawyer	54	M	Motor vehicle accident
	8322	06-07-95	Rehabilitation worker	20	M	Motor vehicle accident
	8477	06-05-95	Receptionist	72	M	Heart Attack
Government	9222	01-04-95	Medical Examiner Assistant	41	M	Suicide by gunshot
	9224	02-22-95	Fire fighter	45	M	Heart Attack
	9224	03-29-95	Volunteer fire fighter	67	M	Heart Attack
	9612	05-08-95	Maintenance painter	52	M	Heart Attack

Order Form for Special Reports

The Department of Labor can produce special reports using the data elements listed in Appendix A. The ability to fill such requests is limited, however. There may be charges for reimbursements of costs.

Tables 1, 3, 4, and 8 through 17 are available for 1995 for any of the following major industrial classifications:

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

You may also request a special report that is customized to fit your data needs. You may request data for any specific SIC, occupation, nature, part of body, etc. Simply fill out this request or call 624-6447 for help in requesting the data you need.

I would like data on: _____ for the years: _____

Additional information that will help with the data selection: _____

Order Form for Publications

- ☐ Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in Maine
- ☐ Characteristics of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses in Maine
- ☐ Census of Maine Manufactures
- ☐ Directory of Maine Labor Organizations
- ☐ Maine Construction Wage Rates
- ☐ Labor Relations in Maine
- ☐ Report of Fatal Occupational Injuries
- ☐ Cumulative Trauma Disorders in Maine 1993-1994

Occupational Safety and Health Newsletter and Classes

- ☐ *Safety and Health Monitor*- contains articles on Occupational Safety and Health topics, safety and health tips, statistics, and information on upcoming training. Published quarterly.
- ☐ Schedule of occupational safety and health training classes

Consultation Program

- ☐ Please contact me concerning a free on-site safety and health consultation.

Complete, fold and tape this form to mail. Addressee on back.

Name _____

Organization _____

Address _____ Tel. No. _____

City, State, Zip Code _____