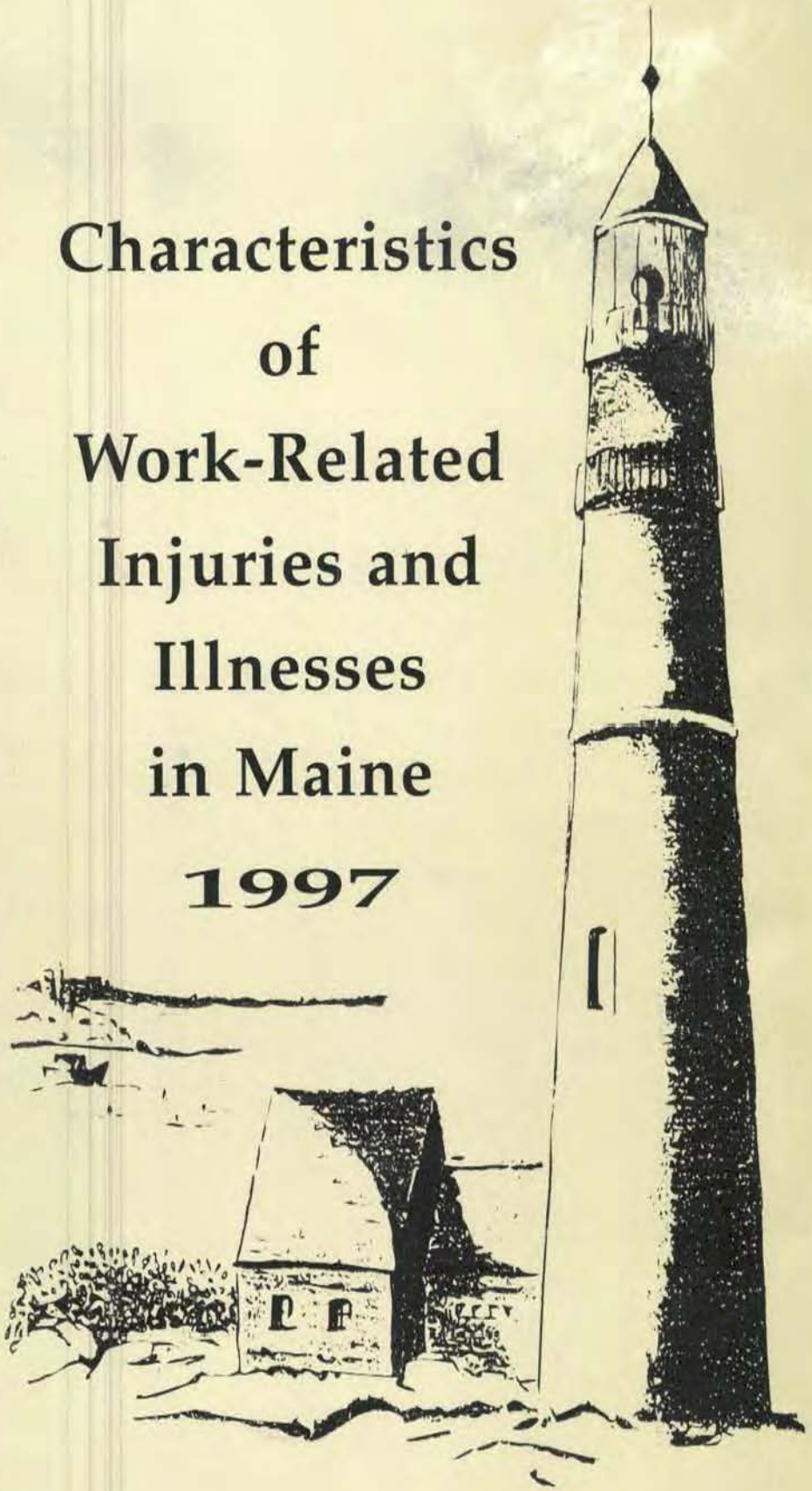
MAINE
DEPARTMENT OF
LABOR
Labor Standards

Characteristics of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses in Maine 1997



1997 Highlights

Of the 12,601 disabling *First Reports of Occupational Injury or Disease* filed with the Workers' Compensation Board through June 1, 1998:

- 78% were traumatic injuries and disorders (e.g., sprains, cuts, bruises, fractures)
- 53% were from bodily reaction (sitting, stretching, etc.) or exertion
- 46% had less than two years of employment with their current employer
- 45% were in the Services and Manufacturing Industry division
- 39% affected the trunk (e.g., back, shoulder, abdomen, hip)
- 30% were due to a person, plant, animal or mineral (e.g., the person injured was coded as the source of the injury for repetitive injuries)
- 17% were in the occupational group of Service workers, such as nursing aides, kitchen workers, cooks, janitors, etc.
- January, September and October were the months with the highest incidence of injuries and illnesses
- 20% were reported on Monday, more than on any other day of the week

Angus S. King, Jr.
Governor

MAINE
DEPARTMENT OF
LABOR
Labor Standards

Valerie R. Landry
Commissioner

Characteristics of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses in Maine 1997

A statistical data series publication
of the Technical Services Division

Janet M. Austin, Statistician

January 1999

Augusta, Maine

45 State House Station, Augusta, Maine 04333-0045
e-mail: webmaster_bls@state.me.us

Telephone: (207) 624-6400. TTY: 1-800-794-1100. Fax: (207) 624-6449.

Contents

Figures (continued): ..... **Page**

Introduction

The data in this publication is based on injuries and illnesses reported to Maine's Workers' Compensation Board on *First Report of Occupational Injury or Disease*. This publication is limited to claims resulting in a day or more of lost time beyond the day of the injury. These claims are referred to as disabling or lost-time cases.

This year's publication is divided into two major sections. The first section (pages 1-34) shows all disabling injuries and illnesses in Maine by category. The second section (pages 36-77) will focus on specific areas of disabling work-related injuries to give a better picture of where and how injuries are occurring.

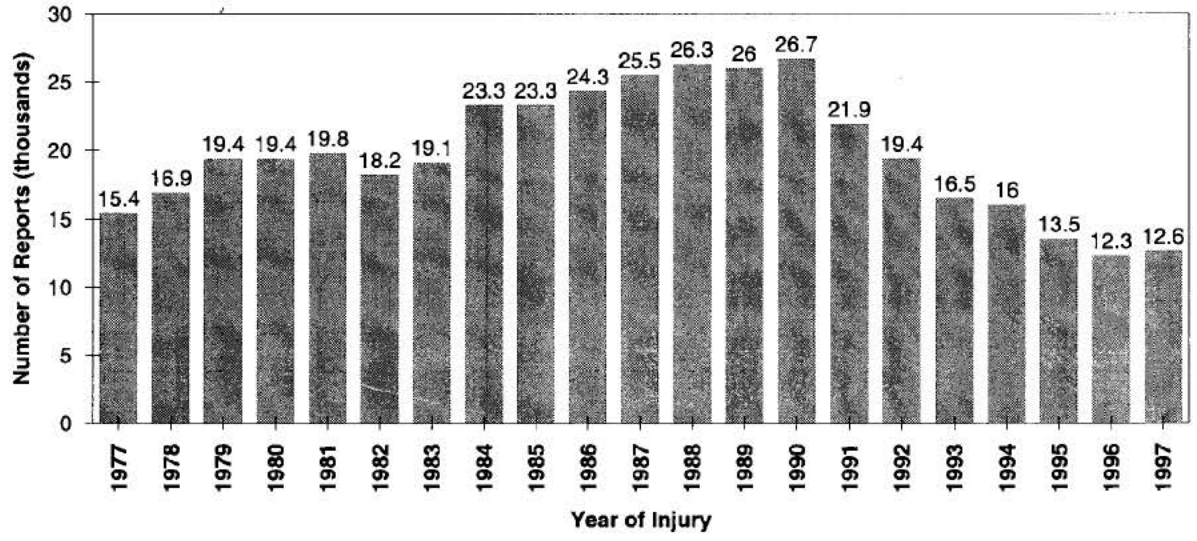
Where three years of data appear, they are based on equal data collection periods:

- 1995-collected January 1, 1995 - June 1, 1996
- 1996-collected January 1, 1996 - June 1, 1997
- 1997-collected January 1, 1997 - June 1, 1998

There were 12,601 disabling cases in 1997, a 2.5% increase from the 12,289 lost-time cases in 1996 as shown in Figure 1. 1997 had the first increase in the number of disabling cases since 1990.

Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in Maine, published yearly by this office, provides additional insight into trends in injury and illness data.

Figure 1. **Twenty-one-year Comparison**
Percent of Total Disabling Cases, Maine, 1977-1997



The data in this publication was compiled 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 1985-1997 See the order form at the end of the appendices for ordering information.

Disabling case: A work-related injury or illness that causes the employee to lose at least one day of work beyond the day of the injury.

Part I

Characteristics of the Injured or Ill Worker

Occupational Groups

A person's occupation is one of the best indicators of the likelihood that he or she will have a disabling work-related injury or illness. In 1997, over 61% of all disabling cases happened in four occupational groups: (1) Service occupations; (2) Precision Production, Craft, and Repair occupations (including all mechanics, construction trades workers, precision metal workers, and plant and system operators); (3) Handlers, Equipment Cleaners, and Laborers (including trades helpers, machine feeders, offbearers, stock clerks, and packers); and (4) Machine Operators, Assemblers, and Inspectors as shown in Figure 2. See Table 1 on page 4 for data on occupational groups and Table 13 on page 28 for a more detailed list of specific occupations.

Figure 2. **Occupational Groups**
Percent of Total Disabling Cases, Maine, 1990-1996, 1997

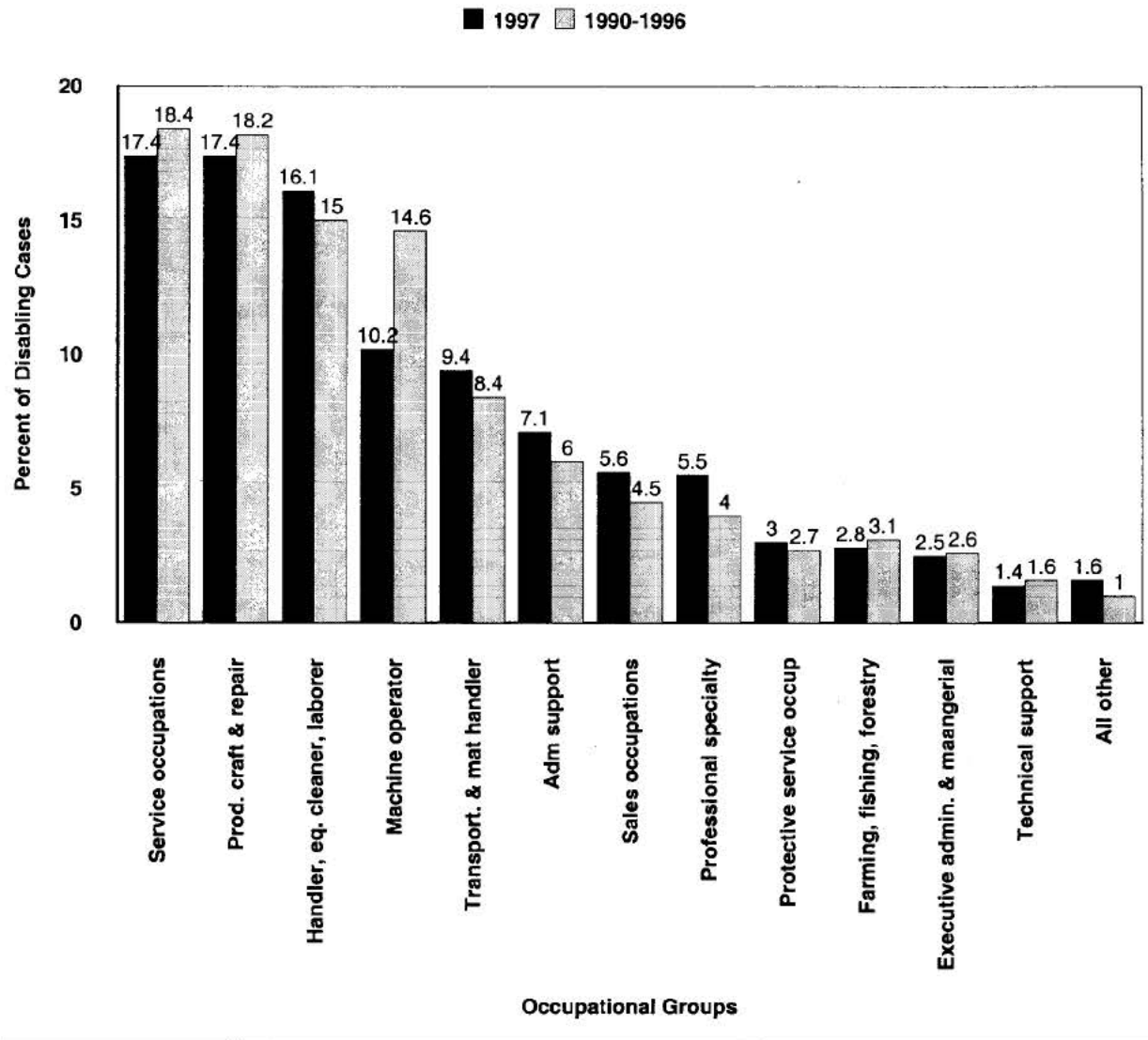


Table 1. Occupational Groups, Disabling Cases, Number and Percent, Maine, 1995-1997

Occupation of Injured Worker	Disabling Cases					
	1995		1996		1997	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	**13,463**	**100.0**	**12,289**	**100.0**	**12,601**	**100.0**
Service Worker Occupations	2,584	19.2	2,228	18.1	2,193	17.4
Precision Production, Craft & Repair Occup.	2,294	17.0	2,247	18.3	2,189	17.4
Handlers, Equipment Cleaners, & Laborers	2,052	15.2	1,934	15.7	2,031	16.1
Machine Operators, Assemblers & Inspectors	1,554	11.5	1,269	10.3	1,284	10.2
Transportation & Material Handler Occup.	1,189	8.8	1,103	9.0	1,185	9.4
Administration Support-Clerical Occupations	875	6.5	757	6.2	893	7.1
Sales Occupations	770	5.7	665	5.4	704	5.6
Professional Speciality Occupations	655	4.9	679	5.5	694	5.5
Protective Service Occupations	396	2.9	346	2.8	383	3.0
Farming, Fishing, & Forestry Occupations	399	3.0	332	2.7	354	2.8
Executive Administrative & Managerial	352	2.6	342	2.8	309	2.5
Technician/Support Occupations	236	1.8	188	1.5	178	1.4
Private Household Occupations	7	0.1	13	0.1	11	0.1
Military Occupations	2	0.0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	98	0.7	186	1.5	193	1.5

Length of Service

Table 2 depicts the length of employment at the time of work-related injuries and illnesses. The number of workers getting injured within the first year of employment, with their current employer, has risen from the 7-year average of 31.5% to 35.3% in 1997. This information clearly shows the need to have new workers properly trained on workplace safety and health.

Figure 3. Length of Service Percent of Disabling Cases Maine, 1990-1996

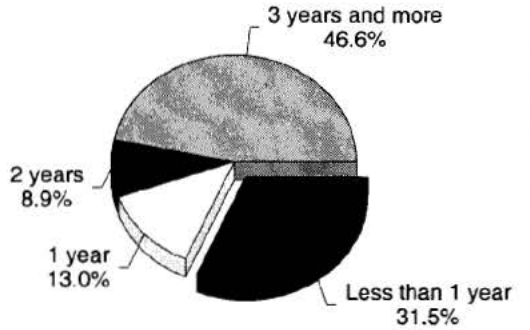


Figure 4. Length of Service Percent of Disabling Cases Maine, 1997

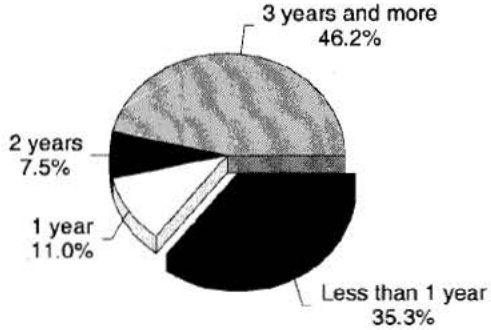


Table 2. Length of Service of Injured Worker, Disabling Cases Number and Percent, Maine, 1995-1997

Length of Service of Injured Worker	Disabling Cases					
	1995		1996		1997	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	**13,463**	**100.0**	**12,289**	**100.0**	**12,601**	**100.0**
Under 1 Year	4,447	33.0	3,974	32.3	4,449	35.3
> 1 but < 2 Years	1,564	11.6	1,431	11.6	1,385	11.0
> 2 but < 3 Years	967	7.2	916	7.5	940	7.5
3-4 Years	1,174	8.7	1,111	9.0	1,160	9.2
5-9 Years	2,731	20.3	2,299	18.7	2,085	16.5
10-14 Years	929	6.9	934	7.6	971	7.7
15-19 Years	698	5.2	615	5.0	656	5.2
20 Years and Above	690	5.1	590	4.8	658	5.2
Unknown	263	2.0	419	3.4	297	2.4

Key point: The number of new hires getting injured on the job is on the rise. In 1997, nearly 4,500 workers, who had been with their current employer less than one year, lost time due to a work-related injury or illness, a 12% increase from the previous year. Over half of all injured workers losing time in 1997 had been with their current employer less than 3 years.

Part II

Characteristics of the Employer

Ownership

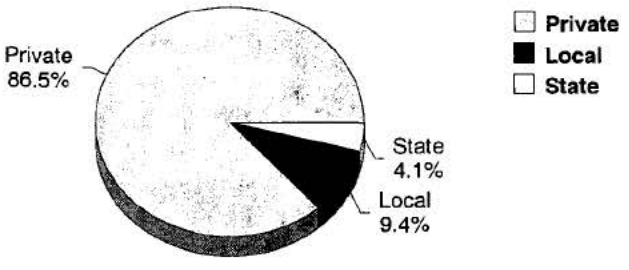
In 1997, employees working for private employers accounted for 86.5% of all disabling *First Reports*, and 85.7% of Maine's total employment. Disabling work-related injuries and illnesses remained constant for this group from 1995-1997, but employment dropped nearly 2 percent. Disabling work-related injuries and illnesses to public sector employees has also remained consistent with 13.5% of all workers losing time while their employment rose from 12.6% in 1995 to 14.3% in 1997.

Table 3. Ownership of Employers, Disabling Cases, Number and Percent, Employment, Percent, Maine, 1995-1997

Ownership of Employers	Disabling Case								
	1995			1996			1997		
	Number Reports	Percent Reports	Percent Emplmt	Number Reports	Percent Reports	Percent Emplmt	Number Reports	Percent Reports	Percent Emplmt
Total	**13,463**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**12,289**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**12,601**	**100.0**	**100.0**
*** Private Sector**	**11,640**	**86.5**	**87.4**	**10,619**	**86.4**	**86.5**	**10,894**	**86.5**	**85.7**
*** Public Sector**	**1,821**	**13.5**	**12.6**	**1,668**	**13.6**	**13.5**	**1,704**	**13.5**	**14.3**
Local Gov't	1,260	9.4	8.5	1,151	9.4	9.4	1,187	9.4	10.2
State Gov't	561	4.2	4.1	517	4.2	4.1	517	4.1	4.1
*** Unknown**	**2**	**0.0**	**---**	**2**	**0.0**	**---**	**3**	**0.0**	**---**

*Lines add up to total. Local and State Government add up to the Public Sector.
Source: Employment from Department of Labor, Labor Market Information Services.

Figure 5. Ownership of Employers Percent of Disabling Cases Maine, 1997



Key Point: The percentage of injuries and illnesses in the public and private sectors is constant with the total employment in those sectors.

Industry

In 1997, the Manufacturing Industry accounted for 16.6% of Maine's employment, but 21.4% of disabling work-related injuries and illnesses. On the other hand, the Services Industry accounted for 28.0% of Maine's employment, but only 22.2% of the disabling cases. Table 4 shows the number and percentage of disabling work-related injuries and illnesses as well as the percentage of Maine's total employment from 1995 to 1997.

Table 4. Major Industrial Division, Disabling Cases, Number and Percent, Employment, Percent, Maine, 1995-1997

Industry	Disabling Cases								
	1995			1996			1997		
	Number Reports	Percent Reports	Percent Emplmt	Number Reports	Percent Reports	Percent Emplmt	Number Reports	Percent Reports	Percent Emplmt
Total	**13,463**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**12,289**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**12,601**	**100.0**	**100.0**
*** Total Public Sector**	**1,816**	**13.5**	**14.6**	**1,668**	**13.6**	**14.5**	**1,704**	**13.5**	**14.3**
*** Total Private Sector**	**11,636**	**86.5**	**85.4**	**10,621**	**86.4**	**85.5**	**10,894**	**86.5**	**85.7**
70-89 Services	**2,900**	**21.5**	**26.7**	**2,679**	**21.8**	**27.2**	**2,792**	**22.2**	**28.0**
80 Health Services	1,227	10.5	---	1,065	10.0	---	1,095	10.1	---
20-39 Manufacturing	**3,110**	**23.1**	**17.7**	**2,722**	**22.2**	**17.0**	**2,695**	**21.4**	**16.6**
37 Transportation	676	5.8	2.3	612	538.0	2.2	627	5.8	2.1
24 Lumber & Wood	464	4.0	2.1	443	4.2	2.0	447	4.1	2.0
20 Food	303	2.6	1.3	282	2.7	1.3	336	3.1	1.2
26 Paper	471	4.0	2.9	325	3.1	2.8	278	2.6	2.8
31 Leather	314	2.7	1.9	216	2.0	1.5	179	1.6	1.5
52-59 Retail Trade	**2,488**	**18.5**	**21.8**	**2,133**	**17.4**	**21.4**	**2,227**	**17.7**	**21.3**
54 Food Stores	696	6.0	----	471	4.4	---	514	4.7	---
58 Eating & Drink	580	5.0	---	538	5.1	---	540	5.0	---
15-17 Construction	**1,015**	**7.5**	**4.2**	**1,038**	**8.4**	**4.5**	**1,004**	**8.0**	**4.4**
17 Specialty Trades	599	5.1	---	578	5.4	---	6	5.5	---
50-51 Wholesale Trade	**778**	**5.8**	**4.8**	**762**	**6.2**	**5.0**	**831**	**6.6**	**4.9**
51 Nondurable Goods	465	4.0	---	478	4.5	---	525	4.8	---
50 Durable Goods	313	2.7	---	287	2.7	---	306	2.8	---
40-49 Transport/P. Util.	**789**	**5.9**	**4.2**	**781**	**6.4**	**4.2**	**821**	**6.5**	**4.2**
42 Trucking/W'house	482	4.1	---	482	4.5	---	423	3.9	---
01-09 Agr/Fish/Forest	**290**	**2.2**	**1.1**	**278**	**2.3**	**1.2**	**271**	**2.2**	**1.2**
60-67 Fin/Ins/R.Estate	**227**	**1.7**	**4.9**	**217**	**1.8**	**5.0**	**248**	**2.0**	**5.1**
Unknown Private Industry	**39**	**0.2**	**0**	**9**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**5**	**0.0**	**0.0**
***Unknown Industry**	**11**	**0.2**	**0**	**11**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**5**	**0.0**	**0.0**

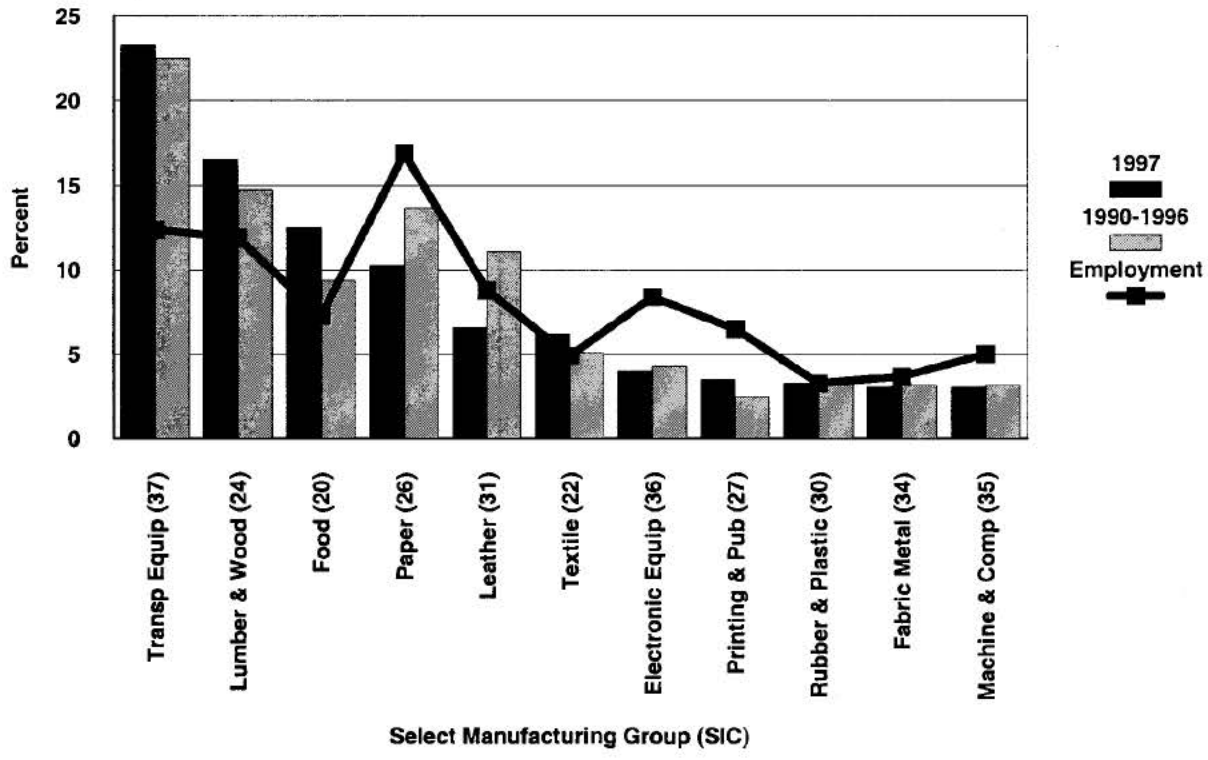
* Lines add up to total. Groups in bold add up to Total Private Sector. Subgroups listed are those with highest disabling injuries; they are not all-inclusive and do not add up to the group total.
Source: Employment from Department of Labor, Labor Market Information Services.

The Manufacturing Industry is divided into twenty major groups. Figure 6 shows the ten major groups in manufacturing with the highest percentages of disabling work-related injuries and illnesses for 1997. Also shown are their average percentages of total manufacturing disabling cases from 1990-1996. By comparing the 1997 percentages with the 1990-1996 average percentages, we are able to see if the current year's injuries are consistent with the 7-year average. The 1997 average employment for these same manufacturing groups is also depicted by the black line.

Employees in the manufacturing of Transportation Equipment suffered 23.3% of all disabling manufacturing injuries and illnesses in 1997, but accounted for only 12.4% of all Maine manufacturing employment. This reflects an increase of less than 1 percentage point from the 1990-1996 trend but a 3 percentage point drop in employment.

Employees in the Paper Industry ranked fourth in disabling cases in the manufacturing industry with 10.3%, but 16.9% of all Maine's manufacturing employment. This reflects a drop of 3.4 percentage points from the 7-year trend of disabling injuries and illnesses. Employment in the Paper industry decreased less than 1 percentage point from 1996 to 1997.

Figure 6. **Selected Manufacturing Groups**
Percent of Total Manufacturing Disabling Cases and Employment
Maine, 1990-1996, 1997



Insurance Type

In 1997, the majority of active companies (77.5%) in the Maine Workers' Compensation Board database were insured through private insurance companies, yet employees working in these privately insured companies accounted for only 58.6% of all disabling work-related injuries and illnesses. On the other hand, only 8.2% of all active companies on this same database were self-insured, but employees working in these self-insured companies accounted for 40.4% of all disabling cases. This difference may be due, in part, to the fact that the self-insured employers are usually the larger companies. See Figure 7.

Table 5. Insurer Type, Disabling Cases, Number and Percent, Employers Number and Percent, Maine, 1995-1997

	Disabling Cases						Total Employers on WC System	
	1995		1996		1997			
Insurer Type	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	**13,463**	**100.0**	**12,289**	**100.0**	**12,601**	**100.0**	**52,777**	**100.0**
Private	7,672	57.0	6,897	56.1	7,380	58.6	40,891	77.5
Self-Insured	5,614	41.8	5,264	42.9	5,091	40.4	4,344	8.2
Not Insured	168	1.3	128	1.0	130	1.0	7,542	14.3

Figure 7. Insurer Type
Percent of Disabling Cases and Total Employers
Maine, 1997

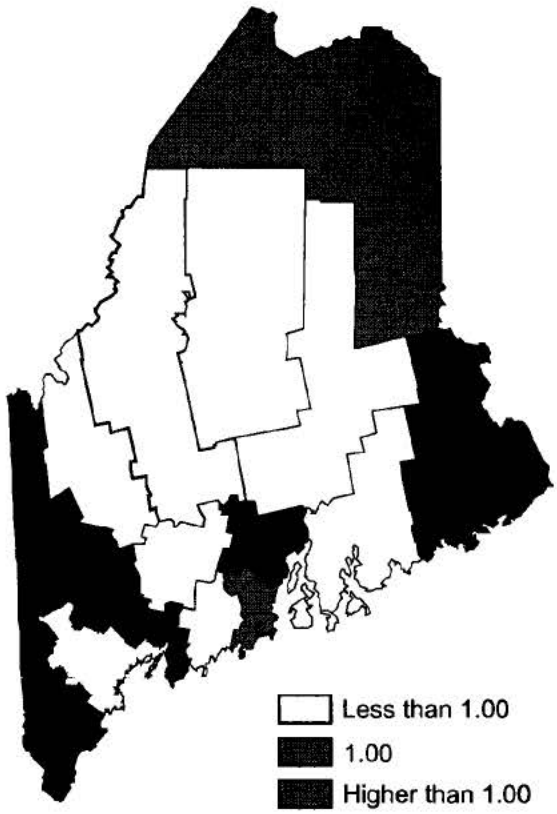
Key Point: Although employers privately insured accounted for 77.5% of all active companies on the Workers Compensation database in 1997, just 58.6% of all those employees getting injured in 1997 worked in the private sector.

County of Occurrence

Figure 8 shows the distribution of disabling work-related injuries by county in 1997. Penobscot, York, Cumberland, Kennebec and Androscoggin counties had the highest number of claims. Figure 9 shows the ratio of injuries to employment for 1997. Androscoggin, Oxford, Sagadahoc, Waldo, Washington and York counties had ratios above 1.00 indicating higher hazard areas. See Table 6 for detailed data.

Figure 8. Disabling Cases By Maine County, 1997

Figure 9. Ratio of Injuries to Employees By Maine County, 1997



Cumberland, Kennebec, Penobscot, and York counties had the highest percentages of disabling work-related injuries and illnesses in 1997. These same counties also had the highest average employment for that year. Dividing the percentage of reports by the percentage of employment gives a ratio of injury to employment and thus, provides a better perspective. A ratio of 1.00 shows the number of reports filed in a county is in line with the total employment in that county. Ratios above 1.00 show incidents of injuries are higher than the percentage of total employment. Aroostook and Knox counties had a ratio of 1.00. Franklin, Lincoln, Penobscot and Piscataquis counties had the lowest ratios, 0.81, 0.84, 0.85 and 0.82 respectively. Sagadahoc County had the highest ratio with 2.23. High ratios tend to show a concentration of hazardous industries.

Table 6. County of Occurrence, Employment and Disabling Cases Percent and Ratio, Maine, 1995-1997

	Disabling Cases								
	1995			1996			1997		
County of Injury	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	7.7	0.94	8.1	8.2	1.01	8.0	8.5	1.06
Aroostook	5.5	5.0	0.91	5.3	5.0	0.94	5.2	5.2	1.00
Cumberland	27.7	28.0	1.01	27.9	28.1	1.01	28.6	28.1	0.98
Franklin	2.3	1.8	0.78	2.2	1.8	0.82	2.1	1.7	0.81
Hancock	3.7	3.9	1.03	3.7	3.5	0.95	3.8	3.4	0.89
Kennebec	10.3	8.7	0.84	10.2	9.7	0.95	10.2	9.4	0.92
Knox	3.2	2.7	0.84	3.3	3.0	0.91	3.0	3.0	1.00
Lincoln	1.9	1.5	0.79	1.9	1.5	0.79	1.9	1.6	0.84
Oxford	3.2	3.1	0.97	3.2	3.1	0.97	3.2	3.4	1.06
Penobscot	12.0	11.0	0.92	11.9	10.6	0.89	11.8	10.0	0.85
Piscataquis	1.1	1.1	1.00	1.1	1.0	0.91	1.1	0.9	0.82
Sagadahoc	2.9	5.4	1.86	2.8	5.5	1.96	2.6	5.8	2.23
Somerset	3.3	3.5	1.03	3.4	3.4	1.00	3.4	3.1	0.91
Waldo	1.4	1.3	0.93	1.6	1.5	0.94	1.6	1.8	1.13
Washington	2.1	2.7	1.29	2.1	2.4	1.14	2.1	2.5	1.19
York	10.0	10.3	1.03	10.1	10.2	1.01	10.0	10.2	1.02
**Other	1.2	2.3	1.83	1.2	1.4	1.17	1.4	1.4	0.64

**Other includes Other State, Canada, and Unknown locations

Part III

Characteristics of the Incident

Month

The percent of disabling work-related injuries and illnesses per month ranged from 7.5% to 9.3%. January, September, and October had the greatest percent of disabling cases with 9.2%, 9.1% and 9.3%, respectively. Disabling injuries in August improved the most going from 1,183 cases in 1996 to 1,074 cases in 1997, a 9% improvement. September on the other hand, increased from 998 cases in 1996 to 1,146 cases in 1997, a 15% increase.

In January, Transportation Services/Public Utilities, Wholesale Trade, and Services all peaked with their lost-time injuries. Finance, Insurance and Real Estate peaked in February. Manufacturing peaked in August, and Construction peaked in both June and September.

Figure 10. **Month of Injury or Illness**
Percent of Disabling Cases and Employment, Maine, 1997

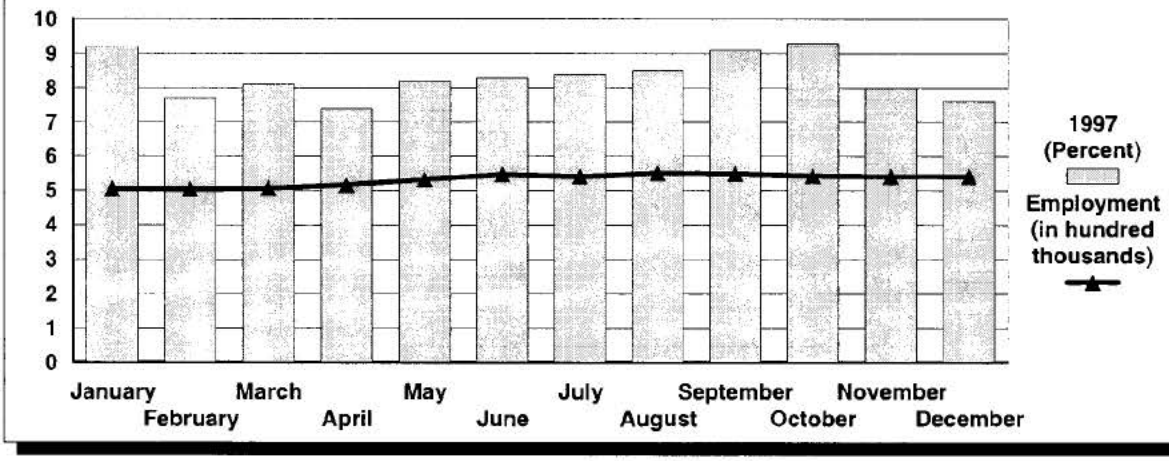


Table 7. Month of Injury or Illness, Disabling Cases, Number and Percent, Maine, 1995-1997

Month of Injury	Disabling Cases					
	1995		1996		1997	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	**13,463**	**100.0**	**12,289**	**100.0**	**12,601**	**100.0**
January	1,309	9.7	1,160	9.4	1,165	9.2
February	1,137	8.4	1,040	8.5	969	7.7
March	1,168	8.7	1,009	8.2	1,025	8.1
April	1,061	7.9	941	7.7	930	7.4
May	1,124	8.3	961	7.8	1,033	8.2
June	1,132	8.4	968	7.9	1,052	8.3
July	1,168	8.7	1,104	9.0	1,064	8.4
August	1,266	9.4	1,183	9.6	1,074	8.5
September	1,069	7.9	998	8.1	1,146	9.1
October	1,129	8.4	1,130	9.2	1,177	9.3
November	950	7.1	939	7.6	1,003	8.0
December	950	7.1	856	7.0	963	7.6

Day of the Week

In 1997, nearly 87.3% of all disabling injuries and illnesses occurred on weekdays, a decrease from the 1990-1996 trend of 88.2%.

In 1997, the highest number of lost-time injuries and illnesses occurred on Mondays with 2,500 (19.8%); half were because of sprains, strains, tears and nonspecified pain, sore, hurt. The back was injured in 637 (26.6%) of the cases on Monday. Of the weekdays, Friday had the lowest number of cases with 1,943 (15.4%). Injuries occurring on Saturday increased from the 1990-1996 average of 849 to 920 in 1997, over an 8% increase. See Table 8 for details.

Figure 11. **Day of the Injury or Illness**
Percent of Disabling Cases, Maine, 1990-1996, 1997

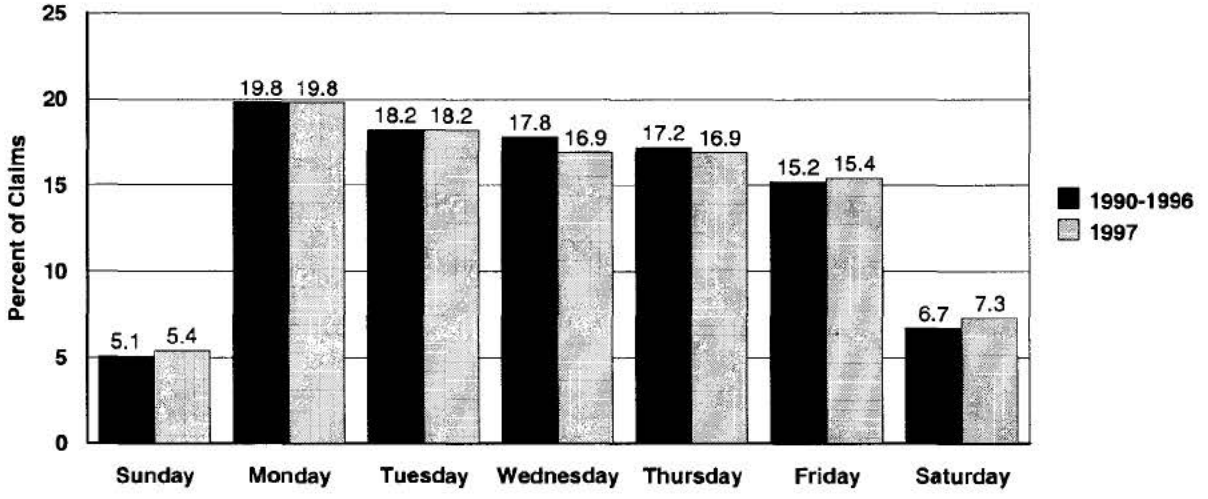


Table 8. Day of the Injury or Illness, Disabling Cases, Number and Percent, Maine, 1995-1997

Day of Injury or Illness	Disabling Cases					
	1995		1996		1997	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	**13,463**	**100.0**	**12,289**	**100.0**	**12,601**	**100.0**
Sunday	746	5.5	681	5.5	682	5.4
Monday	2,599	19.3	2,380	19.4	2,500	19.8
Tuesday	2,412	17.9	2,186	17.8	2,292	18.2
Wednesday	2,384	17.7	2,167	17.6	2,130	16.9
Thursday	2,259	16.8	2,102	17.1	2,134	16.9
Friday	2,131	15.8	1,924	15.7	1,943	15.4
Saturday	932	6.9	849	6.9	920	7.3

Nature of Injury or Illness

Over 78% (9,870) of all disabling work-related injuries and illnesses in 1997 resulted from traumatic injuries and disorders. Nearly 25% (3,112) of these were due to sprains, strains, and tears and another 24.5% (3,050) were due to nonspecified pain, sore hurt (used when *First Reports* are filed with vague descriptions of the injury). Generally, a **traumatic injury or disorder is the result of a single incident, event, or exposure**. Figure 12 shows the breakdown of all the disabling injuries and illnesses by the nature of the injury. Figure 13 shows the different kinds of traumatic injuries for 1997 accounting for 78.3% of all disabling cases. Sprains, strains, tears and pain, sore, hurt accounted for nearly half of all disabling traumatic injuries for 1997, a 5% increase from 1996. Figure 14 shows the top five codes used for the nature of the injuries and illnesses for 1993-1997. See Table 9 on page 17 for details.

Figure 12. Nature of Injury or Illness
Percent of Disabling Cases, Maine, 1997

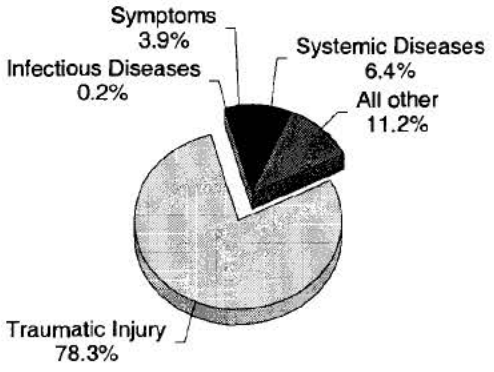


Figure 13. Traumatic Injuries
Percent of Disabling Cases, Maine, 1997

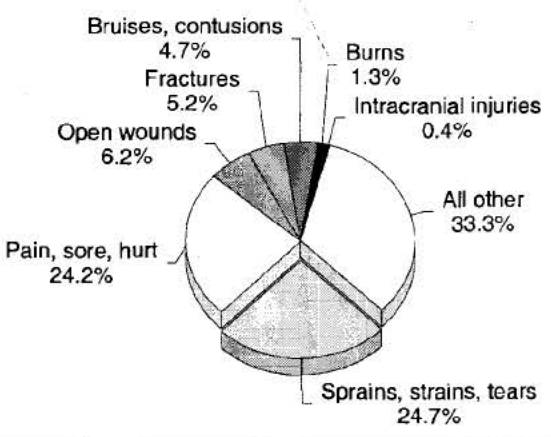


Figure 14. Top Five Nature of Injuries
Percent of Total Disabling Cases, Maine, 1993-1997

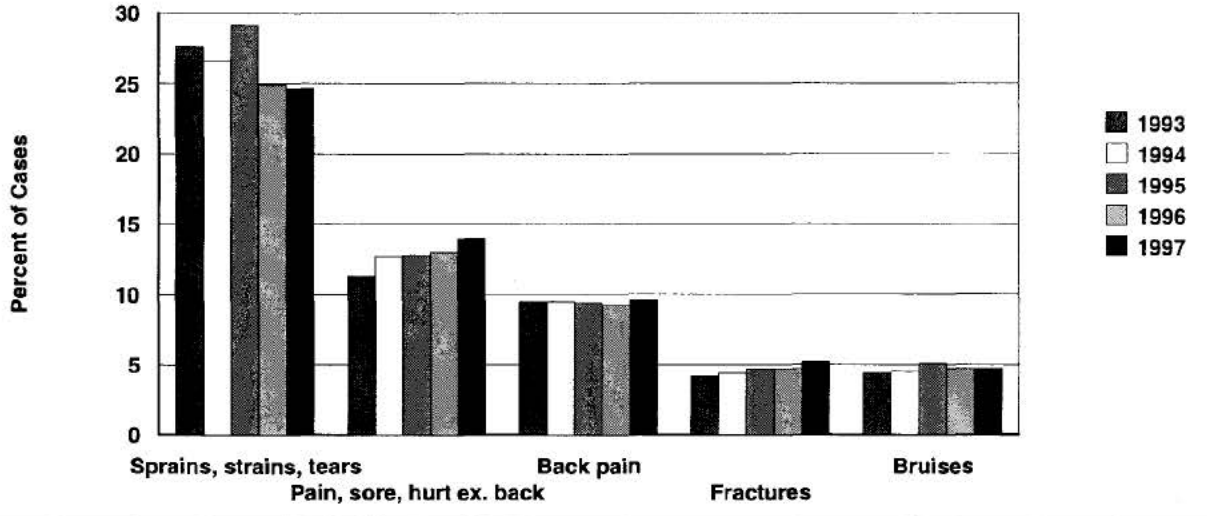


Table 9. Nature of Injury or Illness, Disabling Cases, Number and Percent, Maine, 1995-1997

Nature of Injury	Disabling Cases					
	1995		1996		1997	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	**13,463**	**100.0**	**12,289**	**100.0**	**12,601**	**100.0**
***Traumatic Injury & Disorders**	**11,268**	**83.7**	**9,699**	**78.9**	**9,870**	**78.3**
Traumatic injury-muscles/tendons/ligament/joint	3,940	29.3	3,064	24.9	3,112	24.7
Sprains, strains, tears	3,933	29.2	3,053	24.9	3,112	24.7
Other traumatic injuries & disorders	3,210	23.8	2,840	23.1	3,082	24.5
Nonspecified injuries & disorders	3,172	23.6	2,797	22.8	3,050	24.2
Back pain, hurt backs	1,263	9.4	1,127	9.2	1,213	9.6
Sore, pain, hurt except backs	1,722	12.8	1,601	13.0	1,768	14.0
Traumatic injury & disorders, UNS	1,035	7.7	1,108	9.0	1,004	8.0
Open wounds	847	6.3	731	6.0	781	6.2
Amputations	49	0.4	39	0.3	58	0.5
Amputations, fingertip	33	0.2	27	0.2	32	0.3
Amputations, except fingertip	16	0.1	12	0.1	26	0.2
Cuts, lacerations	638	4.7	547	4.5	578	4.6
Punctures, except bites	126	0.9	120	1.0	118	0.9
Surface wounds & bruises	907	6.7	778	6.3	759	6.0
Bruises, contusions	692	5.1	574	4.7	589	4.7
Traumatic injury to bones nerves spinal cord	769	5.7	706	5.7	758	6.0
Fractures	637	4.7	581	4.7	652	5.2
Dislocations	127	0.9	120	1.0	106	0.8
Burns	232	1.7	214	1.7	166	1.3
Heat burns, scalds	167	1.2	142	1.2	107	0.8
Multiple traumatic injuries & disorders	277	2.1	206	1.7	147	1.2
Cuts, abrasions, bruises	109	0.8	81	0.7	53	0.4
Intracranial injuries	33	0.2	44	0.4	52	0.4
***Unknown Nature**	**422**	**3.1**	**894**	**7.3**	**1,132**	**9.0**
***Systemic Diseases & Disorders**	**966**	**7.2**	**893**	**7.3**	**808**	**6.4**
Musculoskeletal system/connective tissue disease	380	2.8	360	2.9	336	2.7
Tendonitis	233	1.7	197	1.6	203	1.6
Nervous system & sense organs diseases	196	1.5	143	1.2	137	1.1
Carpal tunnel syndrome	144	1.1	106	0.9	105	0.8
Digestive system diseases & disorders	187	1.4	189	1.5	134	1.1
Hernia	186	1.4	188	1.5	133	1.1
Disorders of skin & subcutaneous tissue	80	0.6	78	0.6	83	0.7
Circulatory system diseases	72	0.5	68	0.6	62	0.5
Respiratory system diseases	47	0.3	51	0.4	55	0.4
***Symptoms, Signs, & ill-defined Conditions**	**453**	**3.4**	**489**	**4.0**	**484**	**3.9**
***Other Diseases, Conditions, & Disorders**	**296**	**2.2**	**266**	**2.2**	**272**	**2.2**
Mental disorders or syndromes	295	2.2	266	2.2	270	2.1
Anxiety, stress, neurotic disorders	288	2.1	264	2.2	270	2.1
Neurotic reaction to stress	266	2.0	235	1.9	244	1.9
***Infectious & Parasitic Diseases**	**41**	**0.3**	**28**	**0.2**	**27**	**0.2**
***No injury, lost time only**	**15**	**0.1**	**16**	**0.1**	**6**	**0.0**
***Multiple Disorders, Cancer & Nonclassifiable**	**2**	**0.0**	**4**	**0.0**	**2**	**0.0**

Part of Body Injured

Table 10 shows the part of the body affected by disabling work-related injuries and illnesses in Maine in 1997. There were 4,847 (38.5%) injuries to the trunk with 3,110 (24.7%) affected the back. Figure 15 shows the breakout of all major parts of the body injured. Figure 16 shows the parts of the trunk affected. Clearly, the back was injured the most, accounting for over 63% of all injuries to the trunk.

Figure 15. Part of Body Injured
Percent of Disabling Cases, Maine, 1997

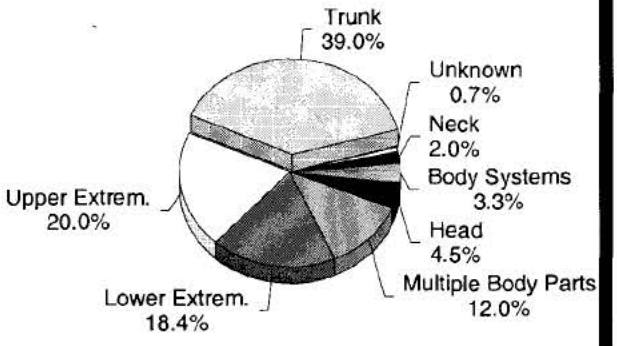
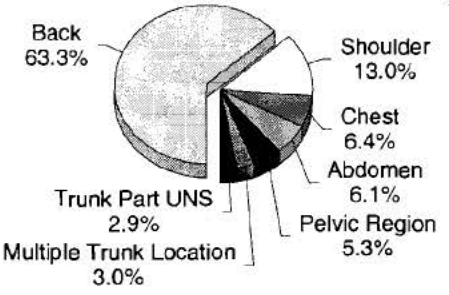


Figure 16. Part of Trunk Injured
Percent of Disabling Cases, Maine, 1997



UNS-unspecified

Table 10. Part of Body Affected, Disabling Cases, Number and Percent, Maine, 1995-1997

Part of Body	Disabling Cases					
	1995		1996		1997	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	**13,463**	**100.0**	**12,289**	**100.0**	**12,601**	**100.0**
***Trunk**	**5,366**	**39.8**	**4,791**	**39.0**	**4,847**	**38.5**
Back, including spine, spinal cord	3,551	26.4	3,089	25.2	3,110	24.7
Lumbar region	1,982	14.7	1,699	13.8	1,562	12.4
Back, including spine, spinal cord, UNS	1,172	8.7	1,076	8.8	1,216	9.6
Thoracic region	227	1.7	161	1.3	165	1.3
Multiple back regions	110	0.8	82	0.7	90	0.7
Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	707	5.3	647	5.2	665	5.3
Chest, including ribs, internal organs	360	2.7	321	2.6	332	2.6
Chest, except internal locations of disease	248	1.8	223	1.8	231	1.8
Heart	60	0.4	57	0.5	51	0.4
Lung(s), pleura	44	0.3	34	0.3	46	0.4
Pelvic region	312	2.3	264	2.1	303	2.4
Groin	168	1.2	152	1.2	171	1.4
Hip(s)	112	0.8	82	0.7	98	0.8
Abdomen	288	2.1	299	2.4	237	1.9
Internal abdominal location, UNS	78	0.6	110	0.9	92	0.7
Abdomen-except internal location of disease	93	0.7	93	0.8	91	0.7
Intestines, peritoneum	103	0.8	72	0.6	31	0.3
Multiple trunk locations	101	0.8	147	1.2	194	1.5

Continued on next page

Table 10. Part of Body Affected (Continued)

Part of Body	Disabling Cases					
	1995		1996		1997	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
***Upper extremities**	**2,752**	**20.5**	**2,473**	**20.1**	**2,596**	**20.6**
Finger(s), fingernail(s)	797	5.9	681	5.5	778	6.2
Arm(s)	581	4.3	535	4.3	567	4.5
Elbow(s)	210	1.6	212	1.7	223	1.8
Arm(s), UNS	169	1.3	150	1.2	172	1.4
Forearm(s)	110	0.8	93	0.8	91	0.7
Multiple arm(s) locations	61	0.5	43	0.4	46	0.4
Wrist(s)	594	4.4	528	4.3	522	4.1
Hand(s), except finger(s)	401	3.0	382	3.1	423	3.4
Multiple upper extremities locations	373	2.8	340	2.8	302	2.4
Multiple upper extremities locations NEC	192	1.4	188	1.5	181	1.4
Hand(s) and wrist(s)	83	0.6	75	0.6	46	0.4
Hand(s) and finger(s)	60	0.4	46	0.4	43	0.3
Hand(s) and arm(s)	37	0.3	31	0.3	32	0.3
***Lower extremities**	**2,389**	**17.7**	**2,258**	**18.4**	**2,388**	**18.9**
Leg(s)	1,276	9.5	1,207	9.8	1,257	10.0
Knee(s)	931	6.9	842	6.9	916	7.3
Leg(s), UNS	129	1.0	132	1.1	130	1.0
Lower leg(s)	111	0.8	128	1.0	101	0.8
Thigh(s)	51	0.4	59	0.5	74	0.6
Multiple leg(s) locations	48	0.4	41	0.3	35	0.3
Ankle(s)	546	4.1	474	3.9	506	4.0
Foot(feet), except toe(s)	385	2.9	391	3.2	370	2.9
Sole(s)	72	0.5	78	0.6	64	0.5
Multiple foot (feet) locations	36	0.3	51	0.4	40	0.3
Multiple lower extremities locations	76	0.6	82	0.7	132	1.0
Toe(s), toenail(s)	104	0.8	103	0.8	121	1.0
***Multiple Body Parts**	**1,615**	**12.0**	**1,466**	**11.9**	**1,420**	**11.3**
***Head**	**583**	**4.3**	**555**	**4.5**	**571**	**4.5**
Face	389	2.9	379	3.1	366	2.9
Eye(s)	289	2.1	269	2.2	258	2.0
Multiple face locations	34	0.3	47	0.4	41	0.3
Cranial region, including skull	117	0.9	91	0.7	94	0.7
Brain	41	0.3	50	0.4	58	0.5
Scalp	68	0.5	37	0.3	32	0.3
Head, UNS	56	0.4	68	0.6	91	0.7
Ear(s)	13	0.1	12	0.1	16	0.1
***Body Systems**	**409**	**3.0**	**413**	**3.4**	**423**	**3.4**
***Neck, Including Throat**	**264**	**2.0**	**240**	**2.0**	**239**	**1.9**
Neck, except internal location of disease	261	1.9	238	1.9	234	1.9
***Other Body Parts and Nonclassifiable**	**85**	**0.6**	**93**	**0.8**	**117**	**0.9**

*Lines add up to total. Subgroups listed are those with highest lost-time injuries; they are not all inclusive and do not add up to the group total.
UNS - Unspecified nature of injury
NEC - Not Elsewhere Classified-no specific code available for injury described

Source of Injury or Illness

The source of the injury or illness identifies the object, substance, bodily motion or exposure that directly produced or inflicted the injury or illness. In 1997, the category of Persons, Plants, Animals and Minerals was the source of injury in 3,802 (30.2%) cases. Figure 18 takes a closer look at the Persons, Plants, Animals and Minerals category, showing that 72.5% of those injured in this category were due to the person injured. This code is used when the injury occurred because of the worker's bodily motion, such as sitting, standing, reaching, or from a physical condition such as heart attack or stress. This code can only be used when no overexertion is involved. See Table 11 on page 21 for details.

Figure 17. **Source of Injury or Illness**
Disabling Cases, Maine, 1997

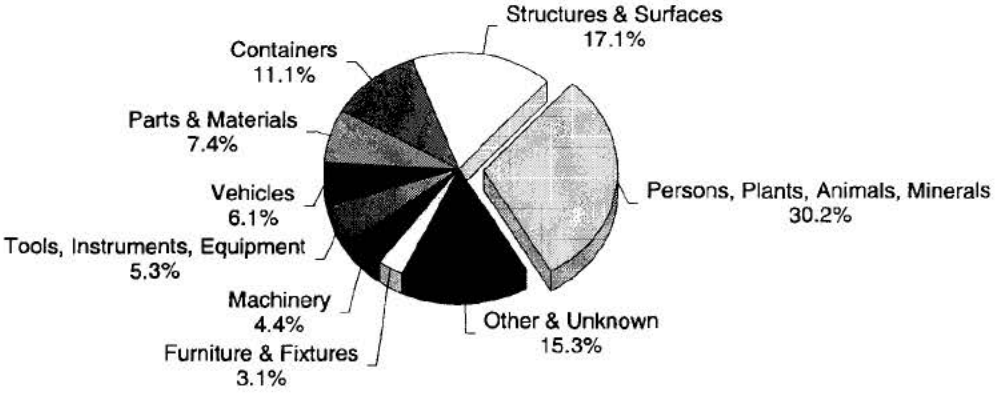


Figure 18. **Persons, Plants, Animals, Minerals**
Disabling Cases, Maine, 1997

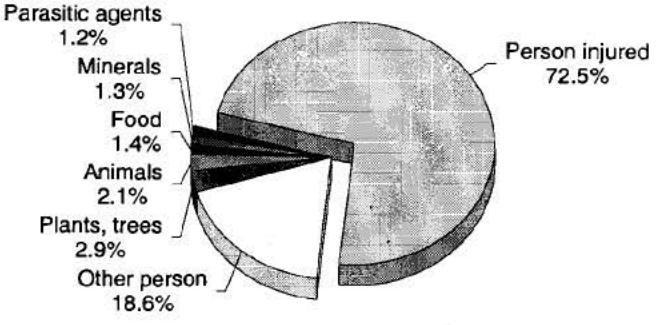


Table 11. Source of Injury or Illness, Disabling Cases, Number and Percent, Maine, 1995-1997

Source of Injury	Disabling Cases					
	1995		1996		1997	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	**13,463**	**100.0**	**12,289**	**100.0**	**12,601**	**100.0**
***Persons, Plants, Animals, and Minerals**	**4,417**	**32.8**	**3,841**	**31.2**	**3,802**	**30.2**
Person--injured & ill workers	3,220	23.9	2,793	22.7	2,786	22.1
Bodily motions & positions of injured workers	2,805	20.8	2,398	19.5	2,381	18.9
Bodily conditions of injured & ill workers	414	3.1	395	3.2	405	3.2
Person--other than injured & ill workers	792	5.9	709	5.8	687	5.4
Health care patient/resident health care facility	589	4.4	531	4.3	527	4.2
Person--other than injured & ill workers, NEC	175	1.3	150	1.2	138	1.1
Plants, trees, vegetation--not processd	161	1.2	113	0.9	120	1.0
Trees, logs	134	1.0	82	0.7	87	0.7
Animals and animal products	76	0.6	80	0.6	64	0.5
Animal products--nonfood	21	0.2	20	0.2	16	0.1
Hides--leather	17	0.1	16	0.1	16	0.1
Mammals, except humans	23	0.2	31	0.3	31	0.2
Food products--fresh or processed	54	0.4	55	0.4	60	0.5
Other food products--fresh or processed	36	0.3	41	0.3	34	0.3
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuel	56	0.4	46	0.4	51	0.4
Rocks, crushed stone	47	0.3	37	0.3	48	0.4
Infectious and parasitic agents	57	0.4	44	0.4	34	0.3
***Structures and Surfaces**	**2,022**	**15.0**	**1,991**	**16.2**	**2,148**	**17.1**
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	1,695	12.6	1,667	13.6	1,835	14.6
Floors	710	5.3	575	4.7	665	5.3
Ground	463	3.4	539	4.4	567	4.5
Stairs, steps	181	1.3	164	1.3	167	1.3
Stairs, steps--indoors	73	0.5	59	0.5	65	0.5
Stairs, steps--outdoors	45	0.3	42	0.3	37	0.3
Parking lots	130	1.0	135	1.1	154	1.2
Other floors, walkways, ground surfaces	45	0.3	68	0.6	74	0.6
Ramps, runways, loading docks	37	0.3	60	0.5	66	0.5
Other structural elements	284	2.1	267	2.2	256	2.0
Doors	150	1.1	149	1.2	136	1.1
Structural elements, NEC	36	0.3	53	0.4	46	0.4
Sidewalks, paths, outdoor walkways	59	0.4	66	0.5	68	0.5
Structures	42	0.3	55	0.4	56	0.4
***Other Sources and Nonclassifiable**	**1,560**	**11.6**	**1,562**	**12.7**	**1,794**	**14.2**
Nonclassifiable	954	7.1	952	7.7	1,127	9.0
Other sources, NEC	217	1.6	272	2.2	334	2.6
Scrap, waste, debris	199	1.5	176	1.4	166	1.3
Chips, particles, splinters	171	1.3	157	1.3	149	1.2
Atmospheric and environmental conditions	55	0.4	51	0.4	47	0.4
Steam, vapors, liquids, NEC	61	0.5	48	0.4	46	0.4
Liquids	55	0.4	33	0.3	39	0.3
Water	45	0.3	33	0.3	37	0.3
Apparel and textiles	38	0.3	30	0.2	40	0.3
Clothing and shoes	15	0.1	22	0.2	28	0.2
Paper, books, magazines	34	0.3	32	0.3	33	0.3

Continued on next page

Table 11. Source of Injury or Illness (Continued)

Source of Injury	Disabling Cases					
	1995		1996		1997	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
***Containers**	**1,706**	**12.7**	**1,411**	**11.5**	**1,400**	**11.1**
Containers--nonpressurized	1,204	9.0	1,011	8.2	990	7.9
Boxes, crates, cartons	656	4.9	520	4.2	551	4.4
Bags, sacks, totes	172	1.3	148	1.2	122	1.0
Pots, pans, trays	102	0.8	91	0.7	77	0.6
Buckets, baskets, pails	80	0.6	88	0.7	71	0.6
Barrels, kegs, drums	59	0.4	41	0.3	55	0.4
Containers--nonpressurized, NEC	17	0.1	33	0.3	46	0.4
Tanks, bins, vats	51	0.4	33	0.3	32	0.3
Cans	29	0.2	36	0.3	16	0.1
Containers--variable restraint	203	1.5	184	1.5	178	1.4
Reels, rolls	116	0.9	90	0.7	91	0.7
Packages, parcels	41	0.3	50	0.4	53	0.4
Bundles, bales	46	0.3	39	0.3	32	0.3
Skids, pallets	86	0.6	80	0.7	93	0.7
Containers--pressurized	99	0.7	69	0.6	70	0.6
Hoses	48	0.4	45	0.4	40	0.3
Dishes, drinking cups, beverage glasses	37	0.3	20	0.2	27	0.2
***Parts and Materials**	**969**	**7.2**	**992**	**8.1**	**930**	**7.4**
Building materials--solid elements	536	4.0	547	4.5	515	4.1
Pipes, ducts, tubing	89	0.7	87	0.7	81	0.7
Metal pipe, tubing	71	0.5	67	0.5	65	0.5
Structural metal materials	180	1.3	195	1.6	185	1.5
Bars, rods, reinforcing bar (rebar)	23	0.2	30	0.2	32	0.3
Beams	12	0.1	23	0.2	20	0.2
Wood, lumber	182	1.4	189	1.5	182	1.4
Wood, lumber, UNS	28	0.2	34	0.3	39	0.3
Dimensional lumber: 2x4, 2x3, etc.	100	0.7	103	0.8	85	0.7
Plywood, wood panel, particle board, flakeboard	2	0.0	17	0.1	31	0.2
Wood, lumber, NEC	51	0.4	35	0.3	27	0.2
Fasteners, connectors, ropes, ties	115	0.9	121	1.0	131	1.0
Fasteners	69	0.5	69	0.6	72	0.6
Nails, brads, tacks	48	0.4	52	0.4	52	0.4
Ropes, ties	38	0.3	36	0.3	47	0.4
Machine, tool, and electric parts	126	0.9	172	1.4	129	1.0
Machine and appliance parts	70	0.5	102	0.8	62	0.5
Machine and appliance parts, NEC	28	0.2	71	0.6	37	0.3
Electric parts	27	0.2	39	0.3	39	0.3
Vehicle and mobile equipment parts	146	1.1	117	1.0	108	0.9
Tires, inner tubes, wheels	65	0.5	57	0.5	50	0.4
Tires, except bike	61	0.5	51	0.4	44	0.3
***Vehicles**	**832**	**6.2**	**751**	**6.1**	**768**	**6.1**
Highway vehicles, motorized	490	3.6	462	3.8	487	3.9
Automobiles	133	1.0	154	1.2	168	1.3
Trucks	191	1.4	174	1.4	163	1.3
Trucks, UNS	78	0.6	78	0.6	60	0.5
Trucks, NEC	19	0.1	33	0.3	43	0.3
Semitrailers, tractor trailers, trailer trucks	57	0.4	45	0.4	37	0.3

Continued on next page

Table 11. Source of Injury or Illness (Continued)

Source of Injury	Disabling Cases					
	1995		1996		1997	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Plant & industrial vehicles--nonpowered	228	1.7	198	1.6	182	1.5
Carts, dollies, handtrucks	150	1.1	119	1.0	103	0.8
Plant & industrial vehicles--nonpowered, NEC	63	0.5	68	0.6	68	0.5
Highway vehicles, UNS	117	0.9	87	0.7	108	0.9
Plant & industrial powered vehicles, tractors	65	0.5	51	0.4	55	0.4
Forklifts	45	0.3	39	0.3	47	0.4
Buses	24	0.2	24	0.2	29	0.2
Offroad vehicles, nonindustrial	22	0.2	10	0.1	21	0.2
Water vehicles	19	0.1	18	0.1	15	0.1
***Tools, Instruments, and Equipment**	**755**	**5.6**	**651**	**5.3**	**672**	**5.3**
Handtools--nonpowered	374	2.8	323	2.6	374	3.0
Cutting handtools--nonpowered	150	1.1	133	1.1	151	1.2
Knives	104	0.8	77	0.6	84	0.7
Other handtools--nonpowered	76	0.6	62	0.5	78	0.6
Digging handtools--nonpowered	74	0.5	62	0.5	66	0.5
Shovels	68	0.5	55	0.4	59	0.5
Striking & nailing handtools--nonpowered	18	0.1	25	0.2	37	0.3
Hammers	9	0.1	16	0.1	28	0.2
Turning handtools--nonpowered	32	0.2	15	0.1	26	0.2
Handtools--powered	164	1.2	147	1.2	130	1.0
Cutting handtools--powered	45	0.3	32	0.3	30	0.2
Welding torches--powered	20	0.1	24	0.2	25	0.2
Boring handtools--powered	23	0.2	24	0.2	23	0.2
Other tools, instruments, and equipment	87	0.6	51	0.4	55	0.4
Health care and orthopedic equipment, NEC	26	0.2	20	0.2	33	0.3
Ladders	45	0.3	40	0.3	32	0.3
***Machinery**	**621**	**4.6**	**573**	**4.7**	**560**	**4.4**
Special process machinery	117	0.9	97	0.8	119	0.9
Food & beverage process machines-specialized	48	0.4	56	0.5	65	0.5
Food slicers	38	0.3	42	0.3	41	0.3
Heating, cooling, cleaning machines & appliances	97	0.7	79	0.6	94	0.7
Heating and cooking machines & appliances	41	0.3	33	0.3	34	0.3
Washers, dryers, cleaning machines & appliances	31	0.2	23	0.2	32	0.3
Cooling and humidifying machines & appliances	24	0.2	22	0.2	27	0.2
Material handling machinery	63	0.5	80	0.6	70	0.6
Metal, woodworking, special material machinery	91	0.7	81	0.7	69	0.5
Sawing machinery--stationary	48	0.4	47	0.4	36	0.3
Machinery, UNS	107	0.8	75	0.6	62	0.5
Miscellaneous machinery	58	0.4	56	0.5	56	0.4
Construction, logging, and mining machinery	43	0.3	50	0.4	47	0.4
Agricultural and garden machinery	31	0.2	28	0.2	22	0.2
***Furniture and Fixtures**	**409**	**3.0**	**337**	**2.7**	**385**	**3.1**
Furniture	217	1.6	196	1.6	218	1.7
Tables, worktables	73	0.5	52	0.4	57	0.5
Cases, cabinets, racks, shelves	137	1.0	90	0.7	115	0.9
***Chemicals and Chemical Products**	**172**	**1.3**	**180**	**1.5**	**142**	**1.1**

*Lines add up to total. Subgroups listed are those with highest lost-time injuries; they are not all-inclusive and do not add up to the group total.

UNS - Unspecified source of injury

NEC - Not Elsewhere Classified-no specific code available for source of injury described

Event or Exposure

The event or exposure describes how the source caused the injury or illness. Bodily reaction and exertion were coded as the event in nearly 53% (6,641) of all disabling work-related injuries and illnesses in 1997; 3,754 (29.8%) of these were due to overexertion.

Bodily reaction is used as the event of the injury for bending, climbing, crawling, reaching, running, sitting, standing, walking, and slipping without falling where there is no overexertion involved. **Overexertion** is used as the event when an excessive physical effort is placed upon the body due to an outside source such as lifting, pushing, pulling, holding, carrying, throwing objects. Figure 19 shows the major categories of the events leading up to the injury. Figure 20 shows the breakout of bodily reaction and exertion. See Table 12 on page 25 for details.

Figure 19. **Event or Exposure**
Percent of Disabling Cases, Maine, 1997

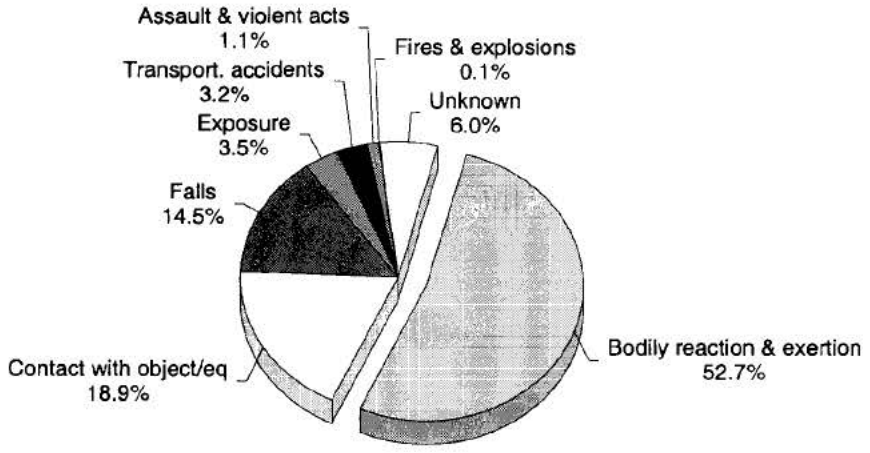


Figure 20. **Bodily Reaction and Exertion**
Disabling Cases, Maine, 1997

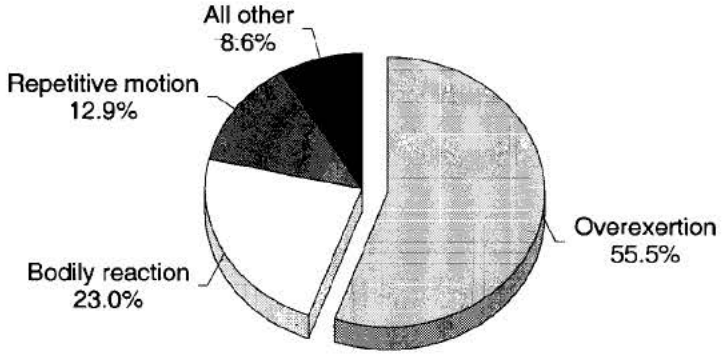


Table 12. Event or Exposure, Disabling Cases, Number and Percent, Maine, 1995-1997

Event or Exposure	Disabling Cases					
	1995		1996		1997	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	**13,463**	**100.0**	**12,289**	**100.0**	**12,601**	**100.0**
***Bodily reaction and exertion**	**7,462**	**55.4**	**6,668**	**54.3**	**6,641**	**52.7**
Overexertion	4,076	30.3	3,687	30.0	3,754	29.8
Overexertion in lifting	2,249	16.7	1,800	14.7	1,738	13.8
Overexertion, NEC	518	3.8	452	3.7	608	4.8
Overexertion, UNS	299	2.2	511	4.2	568	4.5
Overexertion in pulling & pushing objects	584	4.3	492	4.0	481	3.8
Overexertion holding/carryg/turng/wielding obj	391	2.9	394	3.2	317	2.5
Overexertion in throwing objects	31	0.2	36	0.3	43	0.3
Bodily reaction	1,783	13.2	1,530	12.5	1,594	12.6
Slip, trip,loss of balance-without falling	628	4.7	488	4.0	539	4.3
Bending/climbing/crawling/reaching/twisting	588	4.4	489	4.0	503	4.0
Bodily reaction, NEC	340	2.5	325	2.6	312	2.5
Walking--without other incident	108	0.8	93	0.8	106	0.8
Bodily reaction, UNS	44	0.3	64	0.5	53	0.4
Standing	38	0.3	30	0.2	34	0.3
Sitting	22	0.2	24	0.2	21	0.2
Running without other incident	10	0.1	14	0.1	19	0.2
Repetitive motion	1,035	7.7	878	7.1	795	6.3
Repetitive motion, UNS	472	3.5	473	3.9	421	3.3
Repetitive placing/grasping/moving obj ex tool	203	1.5	152	1.2	133	1.1
Typing or keyentry	124	0.9	113	0.9	103	0.8
Repetitive use of tools	105	0.8	82	0.7	81	0.6
Repetitive motion, NEC	131	1.0	58	0.5	57	0.5
Bodily conditions, NEC	405	3.0	378	3.1	397	3.2
Bodily reaction and exertion, UNS	163	1.2	195	1.6	102	0.8
***Contact with objects and equipment**	**2,486**	**18.5**	**2,299**	**18.7**	**2,381**	**18.9**
Struck by object	1,206	9.0	1,109	9.0	1,146	9.1
Struck by swinging or slipping object	391	2.9	415	3.4	365	2.9
Struck by slammed or swinging door or gate	81	0.6	66	0.5	51	0.4
Struck by slipping handheld object	249	1.9	266	2.2	264	2.1
Struck by swinging or slipping object, NEC	60	0.4	78	0.6	50	0.4
Struck by falling object	486	3.6	352	2.9	340	2.7
Struck by object, NEC	158	1.2	170	1.4	268	2.1
Struck by flying object	89	0.7	77	0.6	90	0.7
Struck by rolling/sliding object on floor/ground	65	0.5	72	0.6	59	0.5
Struck against object	739	5.5	701	5.7	743	5.9
Struck against object, NEC	125	0.9	197	1.6	349	2.8
Struck against stationary object	444	3.3	317	2.6	221	1.8
Stepped on object	77	0.6	81	0.7	80	0.6
Struck against moving object	60	0.4	67	0.5	66	0.5
Caught in or compressed by equipment or object	308	2.3	213	1.7	206	1.6
Caught in running equipment or machnery	154	1.1	124	1.0	121	1.0
Caught in or compressed by equipment/object, NEC	94	0.7	63	0.5	58	0.5
Caught in or compressed by equipment/object, UNS	25	0.2	26	0.2	27	0.2
Rubbed or abraded by friction or pressure	183	1.4	194	1.6	203	1.6
Rubbed or abraded by foreign matter in eye	142	1.1	141	1.2	129	1.0

Continued on next page

Table 12. Event or Exposure (Continued)

Event or Exposure	Disabling Cases					
	1995		1996		1997	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
***Falls**	**1,790**	**13.3**	**1,723**	**14.0**	**1,826**	**14.5**
Fall on same level	1,113	8.3	1,046	8.5	1,170	9.3
Fall to floor, walkway, or other surface	969	7.2	914	7.4	1,070	8.5
Fall onto or against objects	135	1.0	129	1.0	100	0.8
Fall to lower level	609	4.5	591	4.8	563	4.5
Fall down stairs or steps	174	1.3	156	1.3	151	1.2
Fall to lower level, NEC	144	1.1	155	1.2	140	1.1
Fall from ladder	109	0.8	123	1.0	129	1.0
Fall from nonmoving vehicle	78	0.6	73	0.6	71	0.6
Fall from floor, dock, or ground level	34	0.3	27	0.2	30	0.2
Fall from scaffold, staging	40	0.3	23	0.2	17	0.1
Fall from roof	22	0.2	18	0.1	14	0.1
Jump to lower level	61	0.5	32	0.3	40	0.3
***Exposure to harmful substances/environment**	**540**	**4.0**	**517**	**4.2**	**436**	**3.5**
Exposure to caustic, noxious, allergic substance	320	2.4	320	2.6	281	2.2
Contact with skin or other exposed tissue	120	0.9	131	1.1	122	1.0
Inhalation of substance	94	0.7	102	0.8	103	0.8
Inhalation in enclosed/restrict/confined space	45	0.3	57	0.5	60	0.5
Injections, stings, venomous bites	24	0.2	22	0.2	11	0.1
Contact with temperature extremes	180	1.3	148	1.2	106	0.8
Contact with hot objects or substances	154	1.1	132	1.1	101	0.8
Contact with electric current	12	0.1	16	0.1	20	0.2
Exposure to radiation	17	0.1	22	0.2	19	0.2
***Transportation accidents**	**371**	**2.8**	**359**	**2.9**	**406**	**3.2**
Highway accident	249	1.9	238	1.9	241	1.9
Collision between vehicle, mobile equipment	155	1.2	158	1.3	193	1.5
Collision-moving opposite direction-oncoming	29	0.2	20	0.2	17	0.1
Collision-moving in intersection	18	0.1	16	0.1	22	0.2
Collision-moving & standing vehicle in roadway	46	0.3	66	0.5	56	0.4
Noncollision accident	52	0.4	47	0.4	23	0.2
Ran off highway--no collision	17	0.1	20	0.2	15	0.1
Vehicle struck stationary object on side of road	25	0.2	14	0.1	17	0.1
Nonhighway accident, except rail, air, water	54	0.4	43	0.4	66	0.5
Noncollision accident	45	0.3	37	0.3	62	0.5
Overturned	20	0.1	16	0.1	30	0.2
Pedestrian or nonpassenger struck by vehicle	43	0.3	41	0.3	52	0.4
Pedestrian struck by vehicle/eq in parking lot	26	0.2	22	0.2	24	0.2
Pedestrian struck by vehicle/equipment in road	9	0.1	11	0.1	19	0.2
***Assaults and violent acts**	**170**	**1.3**	**159**	**1.3**	**140**	**1.1**
Assaults and violent acts by person(s)	139	1.0	136	1.1	114	0.9
Hitting, kicking, beating	48	0.4	44	0.4	41	0.3
Assaults by animals	29	0.2	23	0.2	26	0.2
***Fires and explosions**	**24**	**0.2**	**17**	**0.1**	**18**	**0.1**
Fire--unintended or uncontrolled	13	0.1	8	0.1	9	0.1
Explosion	11	0.1	9	0.1	9	0.1
***Nonclassifiable**	**620**	**4.6**	**547**	**4.4**	**753**	**6.0**

*Lines add up to total. Subgroups listed are those with highest lost-time injuries; they are not all inclusive and do not add up to the group total.

UNS - Unspecified event or exposure

NEC - Not Elsewhere Classified-no specific code available for event or exposure described

Occupation of Injured or Ill Worker

Figure 21 shows the top four occupations of the employees who lost time due to work-related injuries and illnesses from 1990-1997.

Laborers, except construction laborers, ranked number one occupation for losing time due to work-related injuries and illnesses except for during 1991 and 1992 when nursing aides ranked first. Laborers have gone from 6.7% of all disabling cases in 1990 to 7.5% in 1997, but have decreased in number of injuries by nearly half, going from 1,843 in 1990 to 945 cases in 1997.

Nursing aides ranked the number one occupation for 1991 and 1992 with 1,462 and 1,344 cases, respectively. In 1997, this group had only 677 disabling cases. Much education and training have helped the nursing aides reduce their injuries over the past few years.

Truck drivers went from 5.2% of all lost-time injuries in 1990 to 6.4% in 1997. Currently, it is the second most hazardous occupation in Maine.

Injuries to **janitors and cleaners** have also increased, going from 2.7% of all 1990 disabling work-related injuries and illnesses to 3.4% in 1997.

These four occupational groups account for nearly 23% of all lost-time injuries and illnesses in Maine in 1997. See Table 13 on page 28 for details.

Figure 21. **Top Four Occupations**
Percent of Disabling Cases, Maine, 1990-1997

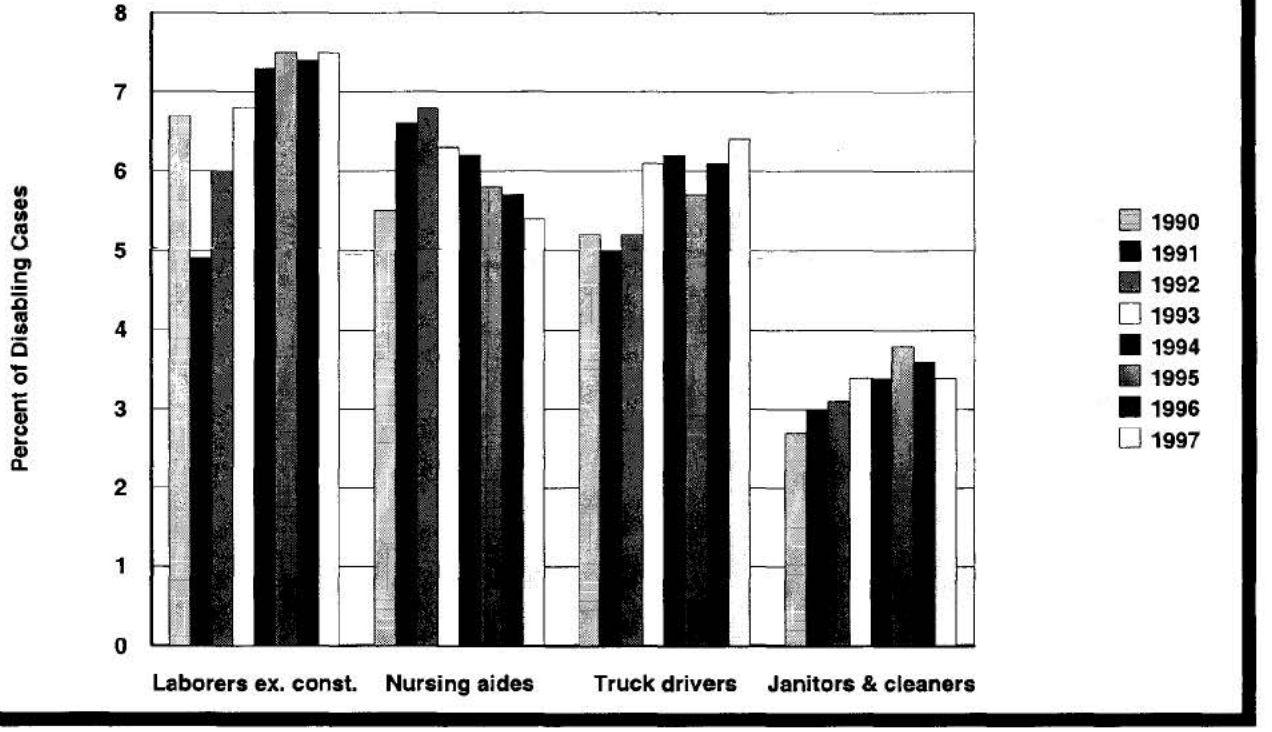


Table 13. Occupation of Injured or Ill Worker, Disabling Cases Number and Percent, Maine, 1995-1997

Occupation of Injured Worker	Disabling Cases					
	1995		1996		1997	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	**13,463**	**100.0**	**12,289**	**100.0**	**12,601**	**100.0**
***Service Workers**	**2,584**	**19.2**	**2,228**	**18.1**	**2,193**	**17.4**
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	776	5.8	706	5.7	677	5.4
Janitors and cleaners	511	3.8	440	3.6	432	3.4
Cooks	254	1.9	209	1.7	221	1.8
Kitchen workers, food preparation	323	2.4	250	2.0	220	1.7
Maids and housemen	200	1.5	158	1.3	168	1.3
Miscellaneous food preparation occupations	93	0.7	77	0.6	113	0.9
Waiters and waitresses	123	0.9	81	0.7	90	0.7
Health aides, except nursing	59	0.4	44	0.4	46	0.4
Child care workers, NEC	28	0.2	44	0.4	41	0.3
Waiter & waitress assistants	52	0.4	70	0.6	35	0.3
Attendants, amusement & recreational facilities	38	0.3	34	0.3	34	0.3
Supervisors-food preparation & service occup.	18	0.1	21	0.2	25	0.2
Supervisors-cleaning & building service workers	29	0.2	22	0.2	23	0.2
***Precision Production, Craft & Repair Occupations**	**2,294**	**17.0**	**2,247**	**18.3**	**2,189**	**17.4**
Carpenters	301	2.2	321	2.6	325	2.6
Specified mechanics and repairers, NEC	120	0.9	173	1.4	193	1.5
Plumber, pipefitter, and steamfitter	154	1.1	153	1.2	153	1.2
Electricians	132	1.0	103	0.8	131	1.0
Automobile mechanics	188	1.4	152	1.2	119	0.9
Structural metal workers	31	0.2	55	0.4	91	0.7
Industrial machinery repairers	121	0.9	72	0.6	74	0.6
Miscellaneous precision metal workers	37	0.3	62	0.5	72	0.6
Machinists	37	0.3	52	0.4	71	0.6
Construction trades, NEC	83	0.6	75	0.6	65	0.5
Heating, air condition, refrigeration mechanics	86	0.6	54	0.4	62	0.5
Sheet metal workers	48	0.4	54	0.4	58	0.5
Supervisors, production occupations	57	0.4	56	0.5	52	0.4
Bus, truck & stationary engine mechanics	48	0.4	54	0.4	49	0.4
Painters, construction and maintenance	39	0.3	54	0.4	44	0.3
Food batchmakers	16	0.1	30	0.2	42	0.3
Supervisor-NEC	47	0.3	51	0.4	41	0.3
Electrical & electronic equipment assemblers	38	0.3	54	0.4	37	0.3
Insulation workers	36	0.3	36	0.3	33	0.3
Butchers and meat cutters	33	0.2	30	0.2	28	0.2
Millwrights	52	0.4	35	0.3	27	0.2
Heavy equipment mechanics	29	0.2	23	0.2	26	0.2
Electrical power installers & repairers	40	0.3	34	0.3	25	0.2

Continued on next page

Table 13. Occupation of Injured Worker (Continued)

Occupation of Injured Worker	Disabling Cases					
	1995		1996		1997	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
***Handlers, Equipment Cleaners & Laborers**	**2,052**	**15.2**	**1,934**	**15.7**	**2,031**	**16.1**
Laborers-except construction	1,005	7.5	913	7.4	945	7.5
Construction laborers	323	2.4	327	2.7	306	2.4
Freight, stock, material handlers, NEC	172	1.3	223	1.8	227	1.8
Stock handlers and baggers	242	1.8	180	1.5	215	1.7
Hand packers and packagers	72	0.5	87	0.7	107	0.8
Garage & service station related occupations	62	0.5	55	0.4	72	0.6
Helpers-construction trades	58	0.4	42	0.3	43	0.3
Machine feeders and offbearers	35	0.3	29	0.2	36	0.3
Vehicle washers and equipment cleaners	28	0.2	23	0.2	29	0.2
Garbage collectors	19	0.1	19	0.2	23	0.2
Supervisors-handler, equip cleaner, laborer NEC	18	0.1	20	0.2	20	0.2
***Machine Operators, Assemblers & Inspectors**	**1,554**	**11.5**	**1,269**	**10.3**	**1,284**	**10.2**
Machine operators, not specified	178	1.3	180	1.5	230	1.8
Miscellaneous machine operators, NEC	358	2.7	207	1.7	195	1.5
Shoe machine operators	182	1.4	138	1.1	126	1.0
Welders and cutters	121	0.9	135	1.1	111	0.9
Miscellaneous textile machine operators	72	0.5	84	0.7	81	0.6
Assemblers	96	0.7	70	0.6	68	0.5
Laundering & dry cleaning machine operators	46	0.3	31	0.3	55	0.4
Production inspectors, checkers, examiners	42	0.3	39	0.3	54	0.4
Miscellaneous woodworking machine operators	63	0.5	56	0.5	51	0.4
Sawing machine operators	47	0.3	29	0.2	31	0.2
Miscellaneous printing machine operators	11	0.1	10	0.1	29	0.2
Textile sewing machine operators	36	0.3	34	0.3	27	0.2
Molding and casting machine operators	29	0.2	19	0.2	26	0.2
Winding and twisting machine operators	25	0.2	32	0.3	23	0.2
Printing press operators	24	0.2	23	0.2	22	0.2
***Transportation & Material Handlers**	**1,189**	**8.8**	**1,103**	**9.0**	**1,185**	**9.4**
Truck drivers	770	5.7	750	6.1	806	6.4
Bus drivers	89	0.7	68	0.6	99	0.8
Driver-sales workers	110	0.8	92	0.7	86	0.7
Operating engineers	57	0.4	64	0.5	57	0.5
Industrial truck & tractor equipment operators	68	0.5	51	0.4	47	0.4
Misc material moving equipment operators	35	0.3	31	0.3	46	0.4
***Administration Support-Clerical**	**875**	**6.5**	**757**	**6.2**	**893**	**7.1**
Traffic, shipping, and receiving clerks	135	1.0	119	1.0	159	1.3
Administrative support occupations, NEC	84	0.6	69	0.6	87	0.7
Order clerks	23	0.2	63	0.5	78	0.6
General office clerks	55	0.4	57	0.5	65	0.5
Secretaries	102	0.8	72	0.6	49	0.4
Typists	46	0.3	50	0.4	47	0.4
Eligibility clerks, social welfare	11	0.1	14	0.1	40	0.3
Bookkeepers, accounting & auditing clerks	37	0.3	32	0.3	34	0.3
Investigators & adjusters, except insurance	18	0.1	23	0.2	33	0.3
Insurance adjusters, examiners, investigators	48	0.4	25	0.2	26	0.2
Bank tellers	24	0.2	24	0.2	23	0.2
Receptionists	25	0.2	20	0.2	23	0.2
Stock and inventory clerks	44	0.3	15	0.1	16	0.1

Continued on next page

Table 13. Occupation of Injured Worker (Continued)

Occupation of Injured Worker	Disabling Cases					
	1995		1996		1997	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
***Sales Occupation**	**770**	**5.7**	**665**	**5.4**	**704**	**5.6**
Cashiers	236	1.8	155	1.3	158	1.3
Sales workers, other commodities	195	1.4	241	2.0	156	1.2
Supervisors & proprietors-sales occupation	149	1.1	118	1.0	137	1.1
Sales counter clerks	43	0.3	30	0.2	125	1.0
Sales occupations, other business services	16	0.1	10	0.1	26	0.2
Sales workers, furniture & home furnishing	17	0.1	9	0.1	19	0.2
Sales workers, apparel	15	0.1	10	0.1	17	0.1
Sales workers, hardware & building supplies	32	0.2	28	0.2	13	0.1
***Professional Speciality**	**655**	**4.9**	**679**	**5.5**	**694**	**5.5**
Registered nurses	181	1.3	215	1.7	234	1.9
Teachers, NEC	74	0.5	82	0.7	88	0.7
Elementary school teachers	64	0.5	45	0.4	76	0.6
Counselors, educational and vocational	30	0.2	21	0.2	23	0.2
Physicians assistants	16	0.1	12	0.1	23	0.2
Postsecondary teachers-subj not specified	14	0.1	39	0.3	21	0.2
Special education teachers	36	0.3	17	0.1	12	0.1
***Protective Service**	**396**	**2.9**	**346**	**2.8**	**383**	**3.0**
Police and detectives, public service	117	0.9	127	1.0	126	1.0
Firefighting occupations	131	1.0	89	0.7	102	0.8
Correctional institution officers	45	0.3	54	0.4	50	0.4
Guards and police, except public service	47	0.3	40	0.3	44	0.3
Protective service occupations, NEC	29	0.2	23	0.2	26	0.2
Supervisors-firefighting & fire prevention	10	0.1	3	0.0	13	0.1
Supervisors-police and detectives	6	0.0	6	0.0	13	0.1
***Farming, Fishing, or Forestry Occupations**	**399**	**3.0**	**332**	**2.7**	**354**	**2.8**
Groundskeepers and gardeners, except farming	119	0.9	115	0.9	111	0.9
Timber cutting and logging occupations	109	0.8	83	0.7	86	0.7
Animal caretakers, except farming	26	0.2	25	0.2	29	0.2
Farm workers	83	0.6	64	0.5	62	0.5
Marine life cultivation workers	21	0.2	13	0.1	23	0.2
***Executive Administrative or Managerial**	**352**	**2.6**	**342**	**2.8**	**309**	**2.5**
Managers and administrators, NEC	124	0.9	100	0.8	100	0.8
Managers, food serving, lodging establishments	41	0.3	39	0.3	36	0.3
Managers of service organizations NEC	37	0.3	65	0.5	31	0.2
***Unknown**	**98**	**0.7**	**186**	**1.5**	**193**	**1.5**
***Technician & Support Occupations**	**236**	**1.8**	**188**	**1.5**	**178**	**1.4**
Health technologists & technicians, NEC	91	0.7	60	0.5	73	0.6
Social workers	52	0.4	61	0.5	48	0.4
Licensed practical nurses	61	0.5	42	0.3	46	0.4
Recreation workers	22	0.2	28	0.2	28	0.2
Athletes	18	0.1	16	0.1	18	0.1
Designers	20	0.1	21	0.2	12	0.1
***Private Households**	**7**	**0.1**	**13**	**0.1**	**11**	**0.1**
***Military Occupations**	**2**	**0.0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

*Lines add up to total. Subgroups listed are those with highest lost-time injuries; they are not all inclusive and do not add up to the group total.

UNS - Unspecified occupation of injury

NEC - Not Elsewhere Classified-no specific code available for occupation of injured worker described

Nature & Part Combination

The most common nature/part combination for lost-time injuries and illnesses for the three-year period 1995 to 1997 was sprains, strains and tears to the back, with 4,385 cases (11.4%). Nonspecific pain, sore and hurt to the back accounted for 3,606 (9.4%) lost-time injuries.

Table 14. Nature of Injury or Illness by Part of Body Affected, Disabling Cases, Maine, 1995-1997

Nature of Injury or Illness	Total	Part of Body Affected								
		Back	Upper Extremities	Lower Extremities	Trunk except Back	Multiple Body Parts	Head	Body Systems	Neck Throat	Other
Total	**38,353**	**9,758**	**7,821**	**7,035**	**5,246**	**4,501**	**1,709**	**1,245**	**743**	**295**
Sprains, strains, tears	10,112	4,385	691	2,491	1,514	631	0	0	374	26
Nonspecified pain, sore, hurt	9,019	3,606	1,477	959	1,263	1,509	24	0	178	3
Traumatic injury & disorders, UNS	3,147	621	496	762	360	574	259	0	54	21
Nonclassifiable	2,448	481	398	443	303	460	106	10	56	191
Fractures	1,872	55	680	785	237	59	46	0	7	3
Bruises, contusions	1,855	161	334	639	280	326	105	0	4	6
Cuts, lacerations	1,763	1	1,368	179	6	27	176	0	3	3
Rheumatism, except the back	914	2	585	76	163	52	0	0	21	15
Anxiety, stress, neurotic disorders	824	0	0	0	0	0	0	824	0	0
General symptoms	537	8	273	21	13	101	3	117	1	0
Hernia	507	0	0	0	507	0	0	0	0	0
Symptoms involving nervous, musculoskeletal sys	425	30	190	136	42	15	3	3	5	1
Heat burns, scalds	416	3	198	97	14	74	28	0	1	1
Disorders of peripheral nervous system	392	5	362	1	5	0	1	3	13	2
Punctures, except bites	364	1	211	135	7	3	7	0	0	0
Dislocations	354	151	23	52	84	4	29	0	10	1
Foreign bodies-superficial splinters, chips	334	0	8	1	1	0	324	0	0	0
Cuts, abrasions, bruises	243	8	36	46	4	125	21	0	2	1
Abrasions, scratches	237	4	34	30	3	15	151	0	0	0
Multiple symptoms	200	1	3	0	5	119	6	66	0	0
Dermatitis	194	0	76	12	1	83	15	0	0	7
Chemical burns	167	1	22	30	3	14	95	0	1	1
Sprains & bruises	160	16	10	25	10	94	0	0	3	2
Ischemic heart disease-including heart attack	147	0	0	0	147	0	0	0	0	0
Amputations	146	0	141	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dorsopathies	140	140	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Concussions	126	0	0	0	0	0	126	0	0	0
All other natures	1,310	78	205	110	274	216	184	222	10	11

Nature & Event or Exposure Combination

Table 15 shows that of the 38,353 lost-time injuries occurring between 1995 and 1997, 5,350 (14.0%) were sprains, strains, and tears due to overexertion. Another 4,025 (10.5%) lost-time overexertion cases were due to nonspecified pain, sore, and hurt.

Table 15. Nature of Injury or Illness by Event or Exposure, Disabling Cases, Maine, 1995-1997

Nature of Injury or Illness	Total	Event or Exposure									
		Overexertion	Contact w/Object equipmnt	Bodily Reaction	Falls	Bodily Motion	Other & Unknown	Exposure Harmful Subst	Transportation Accident	Assaults Violent Acts	Fires Explosions
Total	**38,353**	**11,517**	**7,166**	**5,366**	**5,339**	**3,888**	**1,920**	**1,493**	**1,136**	**469**	**59**
Sprains, strains, tears	10,112	5,350	468	2,626	1,033	192	216	0	184	43	0
Nonspecified pain, sore, hurt	9,019	4,025	656	1,511	805	990	772	4	214	41	1
Traumatic injuries & disorders, UNS	3,147	660	857	385	749	110	122	8	166	85	5
Nonclassifiable	2,448	450	448	309	554	155	275	63	157	35	2
Fractures	1,872	35	673	121	887	1	25	0	104	24	2
Bruises, contusions	1,855	9	953	17	676	1	11	0	134	50	4
Cuts, lacerations	1,763	3	1,621	0	94	0	16	1	21	6	1
Rheumatism, except the back	914	131	40	73	7	581	78	1	1	2	0
Anxiety, stress, neurotic disorders	824	0	0	0	0	771	0	17	3	33	0
General symptoms	537	78	22	39	12	275	74	31	5	1	0
Hernia	507	421	2	30	6	9	38	0	0	1	0
Symptoms inv nervous, musculoskeletal sys	425	75	72	64	30	107	73	3	0	1	0
Heat burns, scalds	416	0	0	0	0	0	0	383	1	0	32
Disorders of peripheral nervous system	392	11	1	10	0	358	11	1	0	0	0
Punctures, except bites	364	0	348	0	6	0	4	3	1	2	0
Dislocations	354	120	44	81	63	8	22	0	9	7	0
Foreign bodies-superficial splinter, chip	334	0	331	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Cuts, abrasions, bruises	243	0	81	0	106	0	2	0	43	11	0
Abrasions, scratches	237	0	190	3	27	0	2	0	5	9	1
Multiple symptoms	200	11	9	5	3	29	45	85	9	4	0
Dermatitis	194	0	1	0	0	0	2	191	0	0	0
Chemical burns	167	0	0	0	0	0	0	162	0	0	5
Sprains & bruises	160	0	27	0	103	0	2	0	14	14	0
Ischemic heart disease-inc heart attack	147	2	0	1	0	144	0	0	0	0	0
Amputations	146	0	143	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
Dorsopathies	140	71	4	42	7	5	10	0	1	0	0
Concussions	126	0	52	0	49	0	0	0	20	5	0
All other natures	1,310	65	123	49	120	152	119	540	42	95	5

Nature & Source Combination

Table 16 shows a cross tabulation of the nature of the injury or illness by the source of the injury or illness. Persons, plants, animals, or minerals caused 12,060 (31.4%) lost-time injury and illness claims from 1995-1997 resulting in 3,757 (9.8%) sprains, strains, and tears; 3,098 (8.1%) nonspecific pain, sore and hurt.

Table 16. Nature of Injury or Illness by Source of Injury or Illness, Disabling Cases, Maine, 1995-1997

Nature of Injury or Illness		Source of Injury or Illness									
	Total	Persons Plants Animals Minerals	Strcture and Surfaces	Other	Contain-ers	Parts & Material	Vehicles	Tools Equip Instru-ments	Mach-inery	Furnit. and Fixtures	Chemical
Total	**38,353**	**12,060**	**6,161**	**4,916**	**4,517**	**2,891**	**2,351**	**2,078**	**1,754**	**1,131**	**494**
Sprains, strains, tears	10,112	3,757	1,283	838	1,806	815	500	470	282	360	1
Nonspecified pain, sore, hurt	9,019	3,098	983	1,553	1,357	547	502	397	318	262	2
Traumatic injury & disorders, UNS	3,147	739	849	274	327	227	322	141	140	124	4
Nonclassifiable	2,448	590	607	397	210	142	232	75	87	70	38
Fractures	1,872	232	922	40	89	182	163	72	133	39	0
Bruises, contusions	1,855	135	715	39	175	190	271	80	133	117	0
Cuts, lacerations	1,763	28	149	74	168	256	100	556	373	59	0
Rheumatism, except the back	914	653	30	130	37	16	16	21	6	5	0
Anxiety, stress, neurotic disorders	824	821	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
General symptoms	537	315	18	122	21	5	9	14	8	5	20
Hernia	507	43	18	152	125	90	11	24	27	17	0
Symptoms inv nervous, musculoskeletal sys	425	167	60	110	19	19	14	19	8	7	2
Heat burns, scalds	416	109	5	208	16	24	3	7	33	1	10
Disorders of peripheral nervous system	392	369	1	15	2	2	0	0	2	1	0
Punctures, except bites	364	15	10	33	10	209	1	65	17	4	0
Dislocations	354	101	74	57	42	23	18	23	7	9	0
Foreign bodies-superficial splinter, chip	334	8	1	315	0	6	1	0	0	0	3
Cuts, abrasions, bruises	243	15	105	5	16	17	52	5	19	9	0
Abrasions, scratches	237	41	33	88	17	23	12	10	8	5	0
Multiple symptoms	200	38	6	66	7	4	11	0	1	2	65
Dermatitis	194	64	0	76	0	1	0	1	0	0	52
Chemical burns	167	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	166
Sprains & bruises	160	15	100	1	9	4	20	3	5	3	0
Ischemic heart disease-inc heart attack	147	145	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Amputations	146	1	3	2	4	19	6	18	92	1	0
Dorsopathies	140	63	8	26	21	9	5	5	1	2	0
Concussions	126	8	56	1	14	8	25	4	1	9	0
All other natures	1,310	490	125	293	25	52	54	67	53	20	131

Source & Event or Exposure Combination

As shown in Table 17, falls to structures and surfaces led to 5,030 workers (13.1%) losing time during the 1995-1997 period, the highest source/event combination. The second highest combination was bodily reaction due to persons, plants, animals and minerals with 4,903 cases (12.8%). Bodily reaction includes bending, climbing, sitting, slipping without falling where no overexertion occurred. Another 3,586 workers (9.3%) lost time by overexerting with containers, such as boxes, cartons, cans, totes, etc. The person injured is used as the source for such events as free bodily motion (walking, sitting, reaching), repetitive motion (typing, prolonged use of handtools), bodily conditions (heart attacks, strokes).

Table 17. Source of Injury or Illness by Event or Exposure, Disabling Cases, Maine, 1995-1997

Source of Injury	Total	Event or Exposure									
		Overexertion	Contact w/Object Equipmnt	Bodily* Reaction	Fall	Bodily** Motion	Other & Unknown	Exposure Harmful Subst	Transportation Accident	Assault Violent Act	Fire Explosion
Total	**38,353**	**11,517**	**7,166**	**5,366**	**5,339**	**3,888**	**1,920**	**1,493**	**1,136**	**469**	**59**
Persons, Plants, Animals, and Minerals	12,060	1,942	459	4,903	17	3,888	2	385	0	463	1
Structures and Surfaces	6,161	347	756	20	5,030	0	2	0	0	1	5
Other Sources and Nonclassifiable	4,916	1,467	662	414	9	0	1,894	436	0	2	32
Containers	4,517	3,586	842	8	55	0	5	17	0	2	2
Parts and Materials	2,891	1,454	1,327	6	42	0	4	49	1	0	8
Vehicles	2,351	543	626	7	62	0	3	3	1,105	0	2
Tools, Instruments, and Equipment	2,078	1,003	981	3	21	0	4	64	0	1	1
Machinery	1,754	534	1,084	3	47	0	3	51	30	0	2
Furniture and Fixtures	1,131	639	424	2	56	0	2	8	0	0	0
Chemicals and Chemical Products	494	2	5	0	0	0	1	480	0	0	6

***Bodily reaction** includes bending, climbing, crawling, reaching, twisting, running, sitting, slips, trips, standing, walking where no exertion is involved.
****Bodily motion** includes, repetitive typing, data key entry, use of tools, placing, grasping or moving objects, and sustained viewing of terminal screens. Heart attacks and stress also are in this group when no outside force is the cause.

Part IV

An In-depth Study

Introduction

This year's in-depth study focuses on the events leading up the disabling injuries and illnesses. By showing the who, what, and how, employers and workers can be trained and educated on workplace safety and health to reduce workplace injuries and illnesses. In 1993, the Department of Labor adopted a new coding structure which may have caused some of the numbers for the events to drastically change beginning that year. Most noticeably are the criteria changes for coding overexertion and bodily reaction cases.

Injuries can be broken into six major events:

- overexertion
- bodily reaction
- falls
- struck by object
- struck against object
- caught in equipment

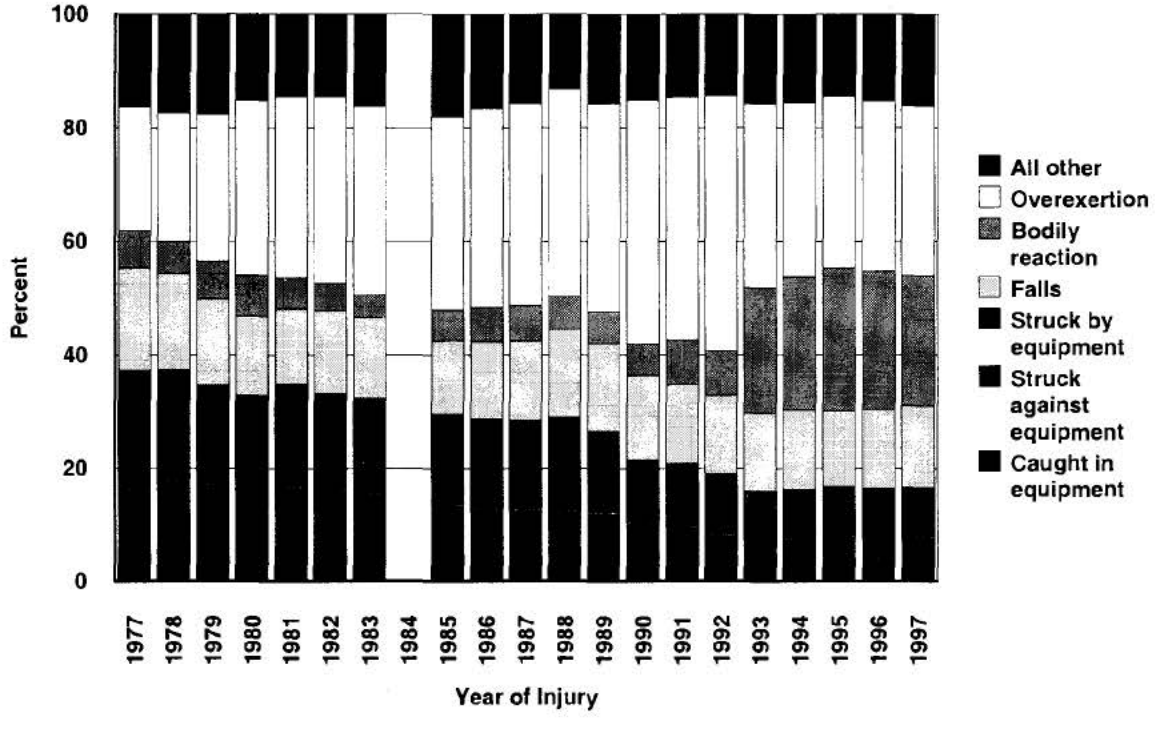
Figure 22 shows these six categories as a percentage of total disabling injuries and illnesses for each year from 1977 to 1997. Data for 1984 is not available.

More workers lose time by overexertion than by any other event. In 1997, overexertion caused 21.8% of all disabling work-related injuries and illnesses.

The following pages show the occupations, the industries, and the parts of body injured that make up the major events causing employees to lose time from work.

Figure 22.

Event of Injury or Illness
Percent of Disabling Cases, Maine, 1977-1997



Data for 1984 not available

Overexertion

The event with the largest number of disabling work-related injuries and illnesses where the employee lost time in 1997 was overexertion.

Overexertion cases are defined as:

cases, usually non-impact, in which the injury or illness resulted from excessive physical effort directed at an outside source of injury or illness. The physical effort may involve lifting, pulling, pushing, turning, wielding, holding, carrying or throwing the source of the injury or illness. Free bodily motions that do not involve an outside source of injury or illness, are classified as bodily reaction or repetitive motion.

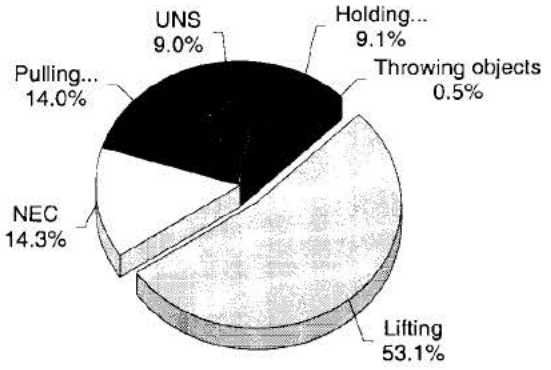
Overexertion is divided into six subdivisions:

- **unspecified** (UNS) used when no specific overexertion is mentioned
- **lifting**
- **pulling or pushing objects**
- **holding, carrying, turning or wielding objects**
- **throwing objects**
- **not elsewhere classified** (NEC) used when a detailed description is given, but doesn't fit into any of the above categories

Figure 23 shows that overexertion lifting accounted for 53.1% of all overexertion disabling work-related injuries and injuries for 1993-1996. In 1997, lifting accounted for 46.3% of all overexertion cases as shown in Figure 24.

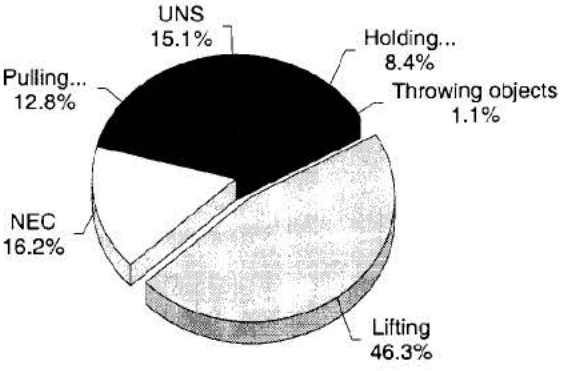
Table 18 on page 39 shows key facts for each of these types of disabling overexertion cases. This information can help employers and employees to take appropriate measures to reduce overexertion injuries.

Figure 23. Overexertion
Percent of Disabling Cases, Maine, 1993-1996



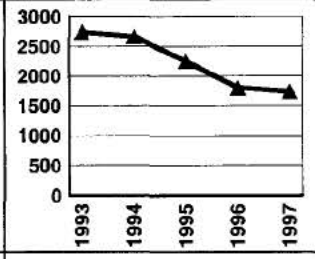
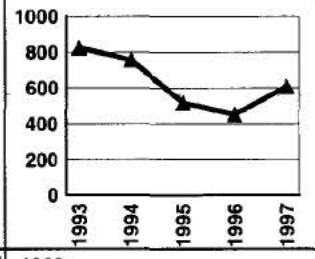
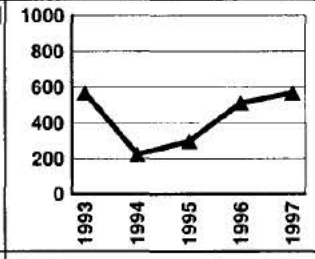
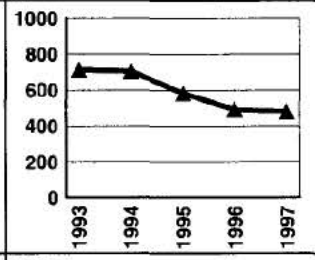
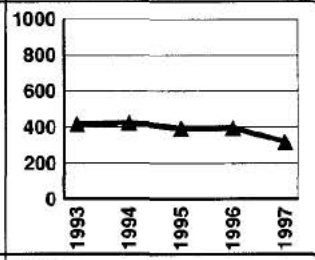
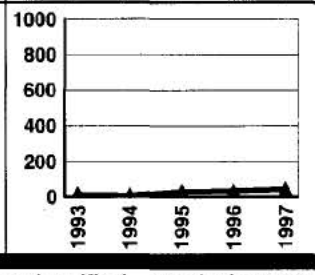
UNS-unspecified
NEC-not elsewhere classified

Figure 24. Overexertion
Percent of Disabling Cases, Maine, 1997



UNS-unspecified
NEC-not elsewhere classified

Table 18. Overexertion, Disabling Cases, Maine, 1997

Overexertion	Overexertion Numbers 1993-1997	3,754 total 1997 overexertion cases	1997 Key Facts
Lifting		1,737 cases down 65 cases from 1996 (4% decrease)	➢46% were sprains, strains, tears ➢23% were back pain, sore back ➢59% affected the back ➢43% were because of containers ➢50% had been with current employer <2 years ➢11% were laborers (except construction) ➢30% were in the services industry division
Not elsewhere classified		608 cases up 156 cases from 1996 (35% increase)	➢45% were sprains, strains, tears ➢23% pain, sore, hurt, except to the back ➢40% affected the back ➢13% were caused by patient handling ➢45% had been with current employer <2 years ➢10% were nursing aides ➢34% were in the services industry division
Unspecified		568 cases up 57 cases from 1996 (11% increase)	➢32% were sprains, strains, tears ➢46% affected the back ➢25% were caused by multiple sources ➢44% had been with current employer <2 years ➢18% had been with current employer 5-9 years ➢14% were nursing aides ➢35% were in the services industry division
Pulling, pushing		481 cases up 11 cases from 1996 (2% increase)	➢46% were sprains, strains, tears ➢39% affected the back ➢20% were caused by containers ➢43% had been with current employer <2 years ➢19% had been with current employer 5-9 years ➢10% were truck drivers ➢31% were in the manufacturing industry division
Holding, carrying, turning, wielding		317 cases down 77 cases from 1997 (20% decrease)	➢47% were sprains, strains, tears ➢54% affected the back ➢22% were during patient handling ➢48% had been with current employer <2 years ➢21% had been with current employer 5-9 years ➢16% were nursing aides ➢42% were in the services industry division
Throwing objects		43 cases up 7 cases from 1996 (19% increase)	➢42% were sprains, strains, tears ➢33% affected the back ➢42% were caused by containers ➢58% had been with current employer <2 years ➢14% were laborers (except construction) ➢28% were in the services industry division ➢23% were in the manufacturing industry division

Not elsewhere classified - used when specific details are given but no specific code is available
Unspecified - used when vague description is given

Overexertion by Nature of Injury

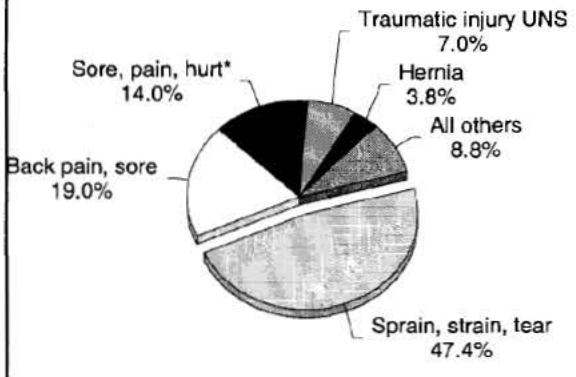
The top five kinds of injuries causing lost time due to overexertion for 1997 were:

- sprains, strains, tears
- back pain, sore back
- sore, hurt, pain except the back
- traumatic injury, UNS
- hernias

Figure 25 shows that sprains, strains, tears accounted for 47.4% of all overexertion cases for 1993-1996. In 1997 sprains, strains, and tears accounted for 43.7% a reduction of nearly 4 percent as shown in Figure 26.

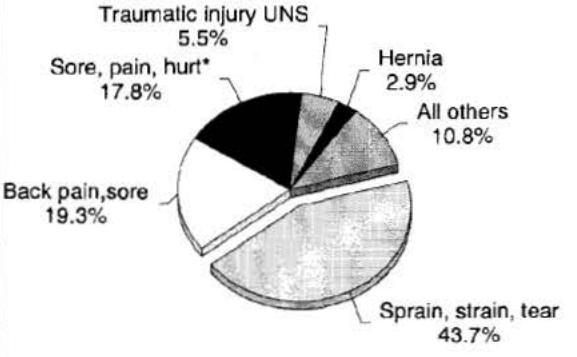
Table 19 on page 41 shows a few key facts for each of these kinds of injuries.

Figure 25. Overexertion by Nature of Injury Percent of Disabling Cases, Maine, 1993-1996



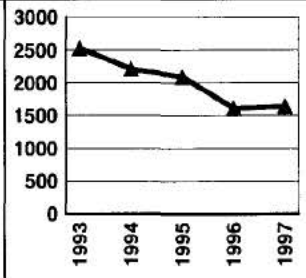
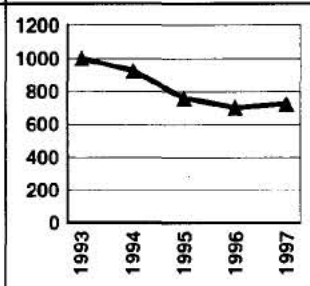
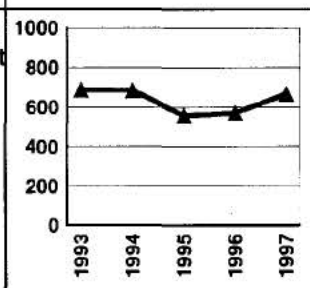
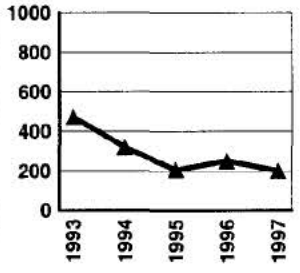
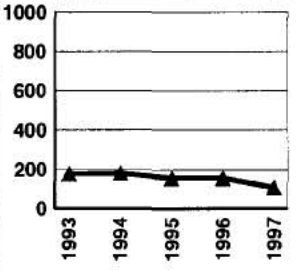
*Excludes pain, sore hurt to back
UNS-unspecified

Figure 26. Overexertion by Nature of Injury Percent of Disabling Cases, Maine, 1997



*Excludes pain, sore hurt to back
UNS-unspecified

Table 19. Overexertion by Nature of Injury, Disabling Cases, Maine, 1997

Nature of Injury	Overexertion Numbers 1993-1997	3,754 total 1997 overexertion cases	1997 Key Facts
Sprain, strain, tear		1,640 cases up 25 cases from 1996 (2% increase)	➢57% affected the back ➢31% were caused by containers ➢14% were caused by patient handling ➢49% were caused by lifting ➢46% had been with current employer < 2 years ➢30% were in the services industry division ➢6% were in SIC 8051-Skilled nursing care facilities ➢6% were in SIC 8062-Gen. medical surgical hosp.
Back pain, hurt back		724 cases up 22 cases from 1996 (3% increase)	➢30% were caused by containers ➢55% were caused by lifting ➢51% had been with current employer < 2 years ➢14% had been with current employer 5-9 years ➢12% were laborers (except construction) ➢11% were nursing aides ➢36% were in the services industry division ➢7% were in SIC 5411-Grocery stores
Sore, pain, hurt except to back		667 cases up 95 cases from 1996 (17% increase)	➢27% affected multiple body parts ➢19% affected the shoulder ➢25% were caused by containers ➢35% were caused by lifting ➢48% had been with current employer < 2 years ➢11% were laborers (except construction) ➢9% were nursing aides ➢34% were in the services industry division
Traumatic injury UNS		202 cases down 49 cases from 1996 (20% decrease)	➢45% affected the back ➢34% were caused by containers ➢40% were caused by lifting ➢50% had been with current employer <2 years ➢15% had been with current employer 5-9 years ➢9% were nursing aides ➢30% were in the services industry division
Hernia		109 cases down 47 cases from 1996 (30% decrease)	➢28% were caused by containers ➢20% were caused by multiple sources ➢53% were caused by lifting ➢37% had been with current employer <2 years ➢30% had been with current employer 5-14 years ➢10% were janitors and cleaners ➢8% were truck drivers ➢35% were in the manufacturing industry division

Unspecified - used when vague description is given

Overexertion by Occupations

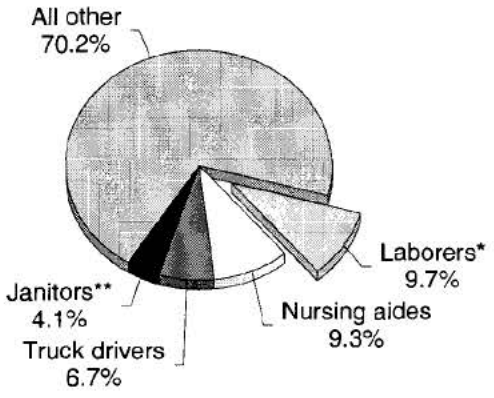
The top occupational groups with lost time caused by overexertion in 1997 were:

- laborers (except construction)
- nursing aides
- truck drivers
- janitors & cleaners

These four occupations accounted for just under 30% of all overexertion disabling injuries and illnesses for 1993-1996 (see Figure 27) and just over 30% for 1997 (see Figure 28). Laborers (except construction), accounted for the most disabling cases due to overexertion at work with nearly 10%. In previous years, this occupation ranked number two but took over the top spot from nursing aides.

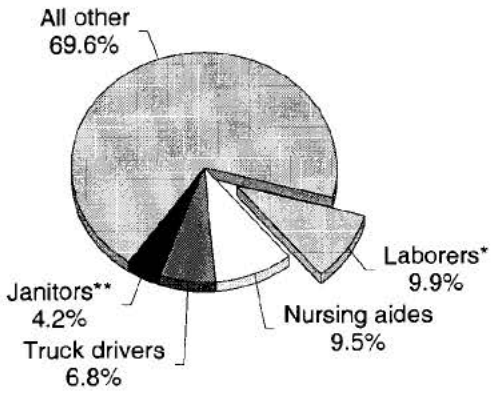
Table 20 on page 43 shows key facts for each of these four occupational groups for 1997.

Figure 27. Overexertion by Occupation
Percent of Disabling Cases, Maine, 1993-1996



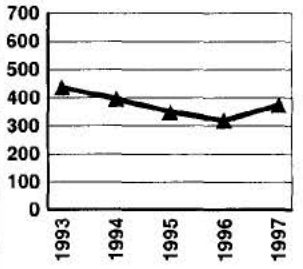
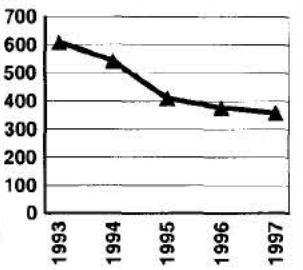
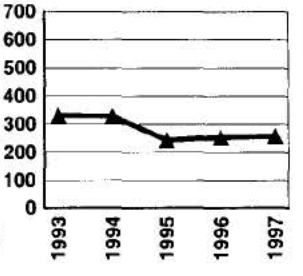
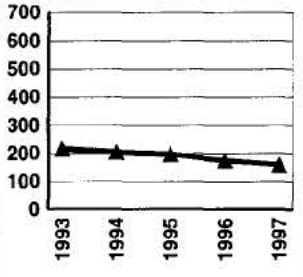
*Excluded construction laborers
**Includes cleaners

Figure 28. Overexertion by Occupation
Percent of Disabling Cases, Maine, 1997



*Excluded construction laborers
**Includes cleaners

Table 20. Overexertion by Occupation, Disabling Cases, Maine, 1997

Occupation	Overexertion Numbers 1993-1997	3,754 total 1997 overexertion cases	1997 Key Facts
Laborers except construction		373 cases up 54 cases from 1996 (17% increase)	➢50% affected the back ➢48% were caused by containers ➢41% were sprains, strains, tears ➢38% were nonspecified pain, sore, hurt ➢52% were caused by lifting ➢66% had been with current employer < 2 years ➢14% occurred in October ➢31% were in retail trades industry division ➢19% were in SIC 5411-Grocery stores
Nursing aides		358 cases down 19 cases from 1996 (5% decrease)	➢52% affected the back ➢86% were caused by patient handling ➢44% were sprains, strains, tears ➢41% were nonspecified pain, sore, hurt ➢42% were caused by lifting ➢58% had been with current employer < 2 years ➢50% were in SIC 8051-Skilled nursing care facilities
Truck drivers		257 cases up 4 cases from 1996 (2% increase)	➢53% affected the back ➢46% were sprains, strains, tears ➢34% were nonspecified pain, sore, hurt ➢39% were caused by containers ➢44% were caused by lifting ➢44% had been with current employer < 2 years ➢49% were in the transportation & public utilities industry division ➢27% occurred on Monday ➢13% occurred in August ➢18% were in SIC 4213-Trucking, except local
Janitors & cleaners		159 cases down 15 cases from 1996 (9% decrease)	➢28% were sprains, strains, tears ➢46% were nonspecified pain, sore, hurt ➢46% affected the back ➢25% were caused by containers ➢20% were caused by furniture ➢44% were caused by lifting ➢39% had been with current employer <2 years ➢18% had been with current employer 5-9 years ➢78% were in the services industry division ➢39% were in SIC 8211-Elementary & secondary schools

Overexertion by Industry (SIC)

The Department of Labor assigns a Standard Industrial Classification code (SIC) to every business based on the type of activities performed. SIC codes compare companies doing similar activities. Twenty-three percent of all disabling work-related cases caused by overexertion were in five industries:

- ➢8051- Skilled nursing care facilities
- ➢8062-General medical & surgical hospitals
- ➢5411-Grocery stores
- ➢8211-Elementary & secondary schools
- ➢3731-Ship building and repairing

Although skilled nursing care facilities have decreased their lost-time overexertion cases from 401 in 1993 to 220 in 1997 (45% decrease) they still rank number one for overexertion cases. General and surgical hospitals ranked number two going from 335 cases in 1993 to 190 cases in 1997 (43% decrease). See Figures 29 and 30 for comparison.

Table 21 on page 45 shows some key facts for disabling overexertion injuries for each of these five industries.

Figure 29. Overexertion by SIC
Percent of Disabling Cases, Maine, 1993-1996

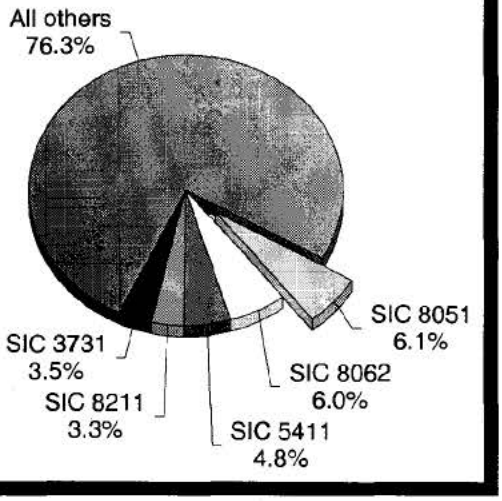


Figure 30. Overexertion by SIC
Percent of Disabling Cases, Maine, 1997

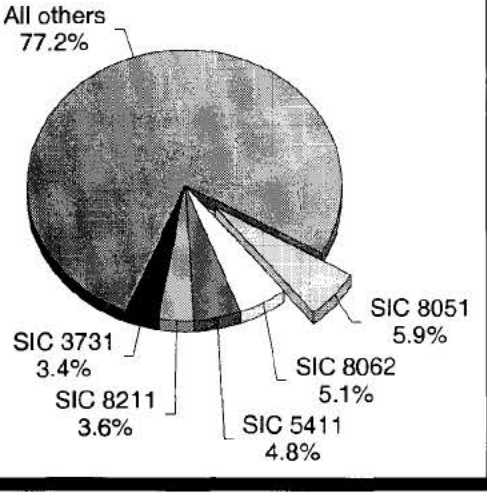
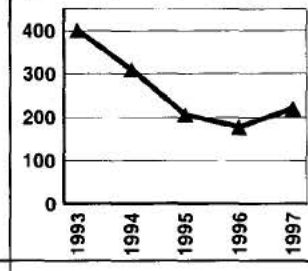
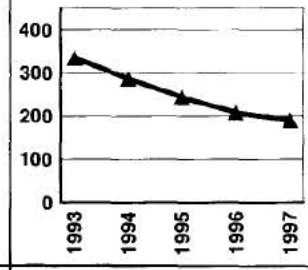
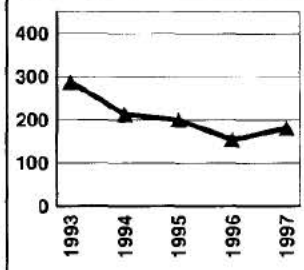
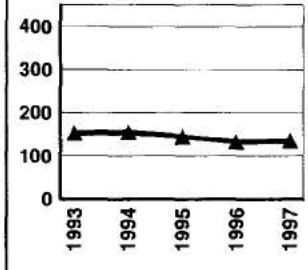
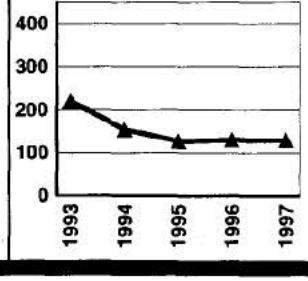


Table 21. Overexertion by SIC, Disabling Cases, Maine, 1997

SIC	Overexertion Numbers 1993-1997	3,754 total 1997 overexertion cases	1997 Key Facts
8051 Skilled nursing care facilities		220 cases up 43 cases from 1996 (24% increase)	➢44% were sprains, strains, tears ➢37% were nonspecified pain, sore, hurt ➢52% affected the back ➢81% were caused by patient handling ➢41% were caused by lifting ➢59% had been with current employer < 2 years ➢15% had been with current employer 5-9 years ➢81% were nursing aides
8062 General medical and surgical hospitals		190 cases down 18 cases from 1996 (9% decrease)	➢47% were sprains, strains, tears ➢43% were nonspecified pain, sore, hurt ➢60% affected the back ➢60% were caused by patient handling ➢46% were caused by lifting ➢30% had been with current employer < 2 years ➢24% had been with current employer 5-9 years ➢44% were registered nurses
5411 Grocery stores		181 cases up 26 cases from 1996 (17% increase)	➢59% were nonspecified pain, sore, hurt ➢27% were sprains, strains, tears ➢48% affected the back ➢48% were caused by containers ➢43% were caused by lifting ➢53% had been with current employer < 2 years ➢18% had been with current employer 5-9 years ➢22% occurred on Saturdays ➢40% occurred in York County ➢39% were laborers (except construction) ➢31% were stock handlers & baggers
8211 Elementary and secondary schools		135 cases up 2 cases from 1996 (2% increase)	➢43% were nonspecified pain, sore, hurt ➢27% were sprains, strains, tears ➢41% affected the back ➢20% were caused by furniture ➢19% were caused by containers ➢39% were caused by lifting ➢25% had been with current employer <2 years ➢52% had been with current employer 5+ years ➢46% were janitors & cleaners
3731 Ship building and repairing		129 cases down 1 case from 1996 (1% decrease)	➢54% were sprains, strains, tears ➢26% were nonspecified pain, sore, hurt ➢51% affected the back ➢36% were because of parts & materials ➢39% were caused by lifting ➢4% had been with current employer <2 years ➢88% had been with current employer 5+ years ➢15% were structural metal workers

Bodily Reaction

Bodily reaction was the second largest group of work-related injuries in 1997 causing the employee lost time.

Bodily reaction is defined as:

free bodily motion that does not involve an outside source. Included are bending, climbing, crawling, reaching, twisting, running, sitting, standing, and walking. Also included are slips and trips not resulting in falls. Repetitive motion is also included in this major category as well as sustained viewing. Heart attacks, strokes, and stress not caused by an outside source are classified here.

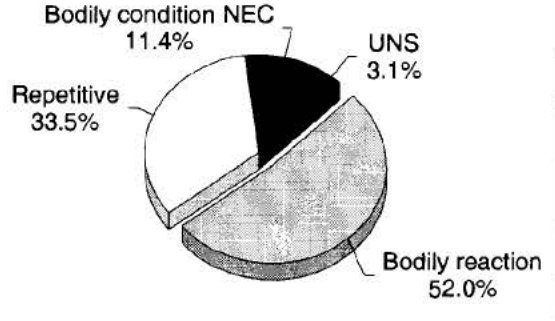
Bodily reaction can be coded in one of six possible codes:

- **bodily reaction & exertion UNS**, used when not enough data is provided to determine whether the event is from overexertion, bodily reaction or repetitive motion
- **bodily reaction** includes those free bodily cases resulting from a single incident which imposed stress or strain upon some part of the body, such as standing, walking, sitting, slips, trips bending, crawling, twisting, reaching, crawling
- **repetitive motion** includes, typing or key entry, repetitive placing, grasping tools, or moving objects
- **sustained viewing,** used for eyestrain resulting from sustained focus on terminal screens
- **bodily conditions NEC,** coded for heart attack, stroke, and stress cases which are not attributed to a specific event
- **bodily reaction NEC** used when a detailed description is given, but doesn't fit into any of the above categories

Figure 31 on page 47 shows that bodily reaction, such as bending, climbing, crawling, slips, etc. accounted for 52% of all disabling bodily reaction injuries for 1993-1996. Figure 32 shows bodily reaction cases have increased to 55.2% of all disabling bodily reaction injuries for 1997.

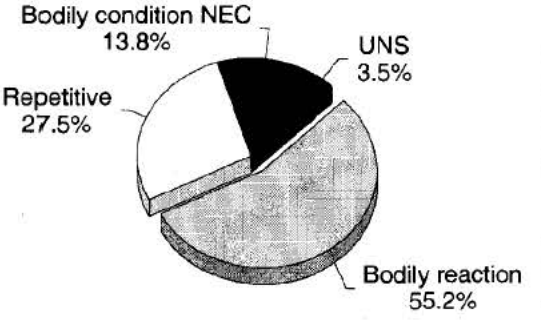
Table 22 shows key facts for each of these bodily reaction events for 1997.

Figure 31. Bodily Reaction
Percent of Disabling Cases, Maine, 1993-1996



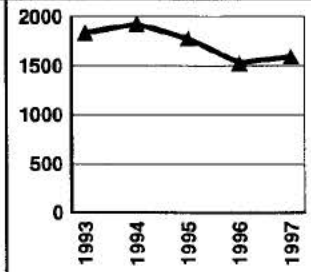
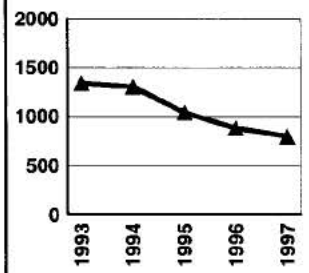
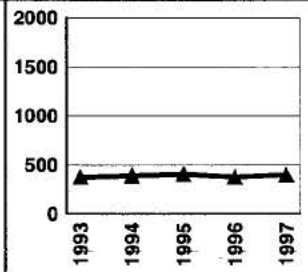
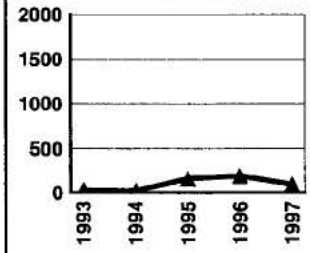
UNS-unspecified
NEC-not elsewhere classified

Figure 32. Bodily Reaction
Percent of Disabling Cases, Maine, 1997



UNS-unspecified
NEC-not elsewhere classified

Table 22. Bodily Reaction, Disabling Cases, Maine, 1997

Bodily reaction	Bodily reaction Numbers 1993-1997	2,887 total 1997 bodily reaction cases	1997 Key Facts
Bodily reaction		1,594 cases up 64 cases from 1996 (4% increase)	➢47% were sprains, strains, tears ➢29% were nonspecified pain, sore back ➢33% affected the back ➢20% affected the knees ➢34% were slips, trips without falling ➢32% were bending, climbing, crawling, reaching twisting ➢40% had been with current employer <2 years ➢19% had been with current employer 5-9 years ➢8% were truck drivers ➢29% were in the services industry division ➢6% were in SIC 3731-Ship building & repairing
Repetitive motion		795 cases down 83 cases from 1996 (9% decrease)	➢33% were nonspecified pain, sore, hurt ➢18% were tendonitis ➢70% affected upper extremities (arms, hands) ➢39% had been with current employer <2 years ➢30% had bee with current employer 3-9 years ➢6% were laborers (except construction) ➢34% were in the manufacturing industry division ➢7% were in SIC 5411-Grocery stores ➢7% were in SIC 3731-Ship building & repairing
Bodily condition NEC		397 cases up 19 cases from 1996 (5% increase)	➢61% were neurotic reaction to stress ➢11% were heart attacks ➢27% had been with current employer <2 years ➢26% had been with current employer 5-9 years ➢5% were nursing aides ➢32% were in the services industry division ➢7% were in SIC 8211-Elementary & secondary schools
Bodily reaction & exertion UNS		100 cases down 95 cases from 1996 (49% decrease)	➢40% were nonspecified pain, sore, hurt ➢25% were sprains, strains, tears ➢34% affected the back ➢46% had been with current employer <2 years ➢8% were laborers (except construction) ➢6% were truck drivers

Bodily Reaction by Nature of Injury or Illness

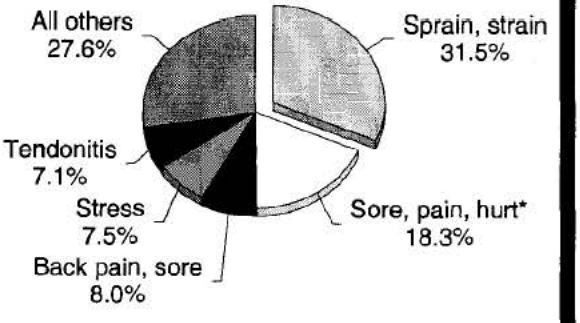
The five top disabling injuries caused by bodily reaction for 1997 were:

- sprains, strains, tears
- pain, sore, hurt except to the back
- back pain, sore back
- anxiety, stress
- tendonitis

As shown in Figure 33, sprains, strains, and tears accounted for 31.5% of all bodily reaction disabling cases for 1993-1996. Figure 34 shows these have decreased by 2.5% to 29.1% for 1997.

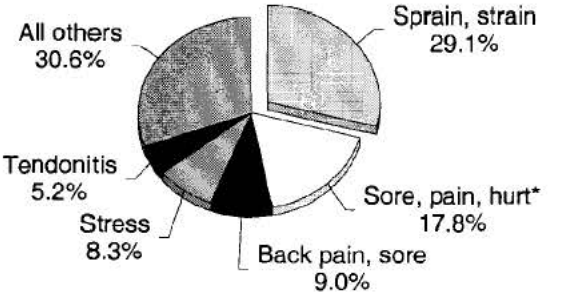
See Table 23 on page 49 for key facts for these five kinds of disabling injuries for 1997.

Figure 33. Bodily Reaction by Nature of Injury Percent of Disabling Cases, Maine,1993-1996



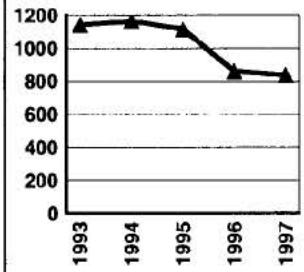
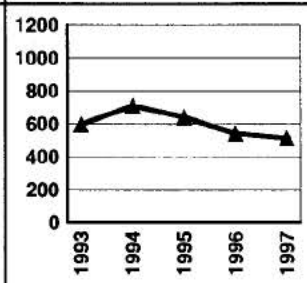
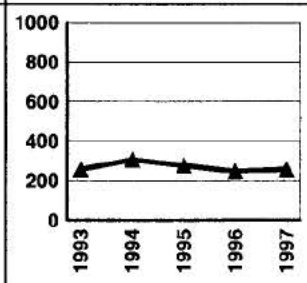
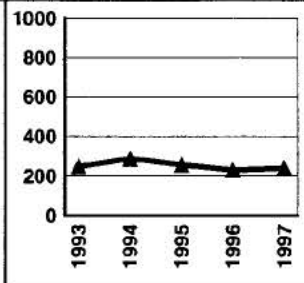
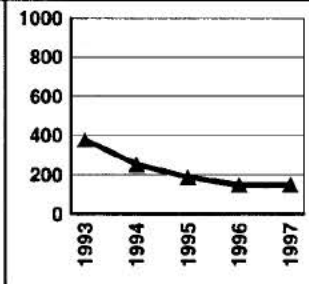
*Excludes pain, sore hurt to back

Figure 34. Bodily Reaction by Nature of Injury Percent of Disabling Cases, Maine, 1997



*Excludes pain, sore hurt to back

Table 23. Bodily Reaction by Nature of Injury or Illness, Disabling Cases, Maine, 1997

Nature of Injury	Bodily reaction Numbers 1993-1997	2,887 total 1997 bodily reaction cases	1997 Key Facts
Sprain, strain, tear		839 cases down 3 cases from 1996 (0.5% decrease)	➢51% affected lower extremities (legs, knees) ➢28% affected the back ➢34% were due slips, trips without falling ➢41% had been with current employer < 2 years ➢19% had been with current employer 5-9 years ➢27% were in the services industry division ➢9% were truck drivers ➢22% were in the manufacturing industry division
Pain, sore, hurt, except to back		515 cases down 21 cases from 1996 (5% decrease)	➢34% affected upper extremities (arms, hands) ➢28% affected lower extremities (legs, knees) ➢49% were caused by repetitive motion ➢39% had been with current employer < 2 years ➢21% had been with current employer 5-9 years ➢8% were laborers (except construction) ➢28% were in the manufacturing industry division
Back pain, sore back		259 cases up 11 cases from 1996 (4% increase)	➢49% were bending, twisting, reaching, etc. ➢43% had been with current employer < 2 years ➢16% had been with current employer 5-9 years ➢7% were laborers (except construction) ➢33% were in the services industry division
Anxiety, stress		241 cases up 10 cases from 1996 (4% increase)	➢22% had been with current employer <2 years ➢60% had been with current employer 5+ years ➢5% were nursing aides ➢31% were in the services industry division ➢7% were in SIC 2621-Paper mills
Tendonitis		150 cases up 2 cases from 1996 (1% increase)	➢77% affected upper extremities (arms, hands) ➢50% had been with current employer <2 years ➢7% were laborers (except construction) ➢25% were in the services industry division ➢23% were in the manufacturing industry division ➢23% were in the retail industry division ➢6% were in SIC 5812-Eating places

Bodily Reaction by Occupation

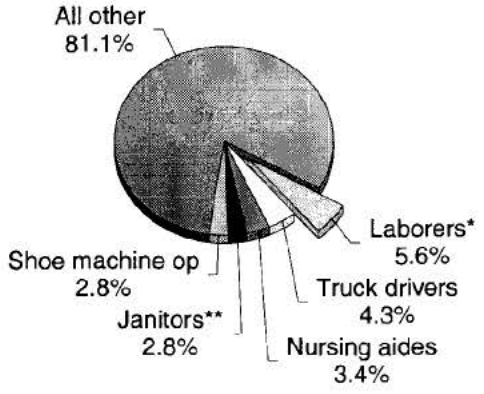
The top five occupations losing time in 1997 because of bodily reaction were:

- ➢laborers (except construction)
- ➢truck drivers
- ➢nursing aides
- ➢janitors & cleaners
- ➢shoe machine operators

Laborers (except construction) ranked number one for disabling bodily reaction injuries and illnesses in 1997. As shown in Figure 35 they had an average of 5.6% of all disabling bodily reaction cases for 1993-1996. This percentage decreased slightly to 5.5% of all disabling bodily reaction cases in 1997 (see Figure 36).

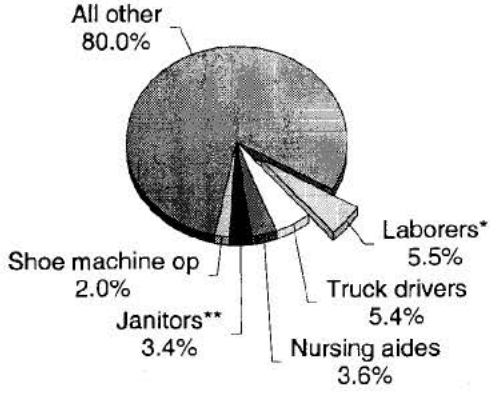
Table 24 on page 51 shows key facts for these five occupations losing time in 1997 caused by bodily reaction.

Figure 35. Bodily Reaction by Occupation
Percent of Disabling Cases, Maine, 1993-1996



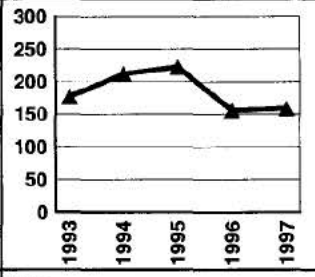
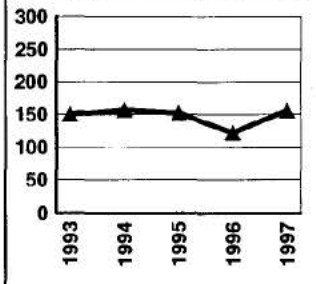
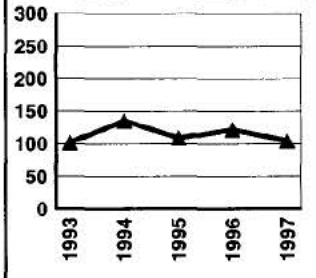
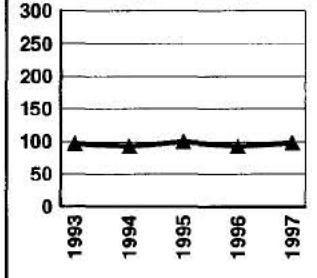
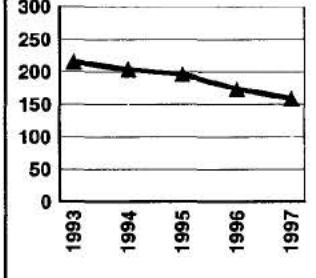
*Excluded construction laborers
**Includes cleaners

Figure 36. Bodily Reaction by Occupation
Percent of Disabling Cases, Maine, 1997



*Excluded construction laborers
**Includes cleaners

Table 24. Bodily Reaction by Occupation, Disabling Cases, Maine 1997

Occupation	Bodily reaction Numbers 1993-1997	2,887 total 1997 bodily reaction cases	1997 Key Facts
Laborers except construction		159 cases up 3 cases from 1996 (2% increase)	➢21% affected the back ➢23% were sprains, strains, tears ➢36% were nonspecific pain, sore, hurt ➢21% were caused by bending, climbing, crawling, etc. ➢55% had been with current employer < 2 years ➢14% had been with current employer 5-9 years ➢30% were in manufacturing industry division ➢14% occurred in SIC 5411-Grocery Stores
Truck drivers		156 cases up 34 cases from 1996 (28% increase)	➢49% were sprains, strains, tears ➢44% affected lower extremities (legs, knees) ➢24% affected the back ➢39% were slips, trips without falling ➢33% had been with current employer < 2 years ➢22% had been with current employer 5-9 years ➢17% occurred during the month of January ➢44% occurred in Transportation & Pub Utilities ➢14% occurred in SIC 4213-Trucking ex. local ➢13% occurred in SIC 4212-Local trucking
Nursing aides		105 cases down 17 cases from 1996 (14% decrease)	➢30% affected the back ➢27% were sprains, strains, tears ➢30% were nonspecified pain, sore, hurt ➢28% were caused by bending, climbing, crawling, etc. ➢20% were caused by slips, trips without falling ➢46% had been with current employer < 2 years ➢23% had been with current employer 5-9 years ➢25% occurred on Wednesdays ➢38% were in SIC-8051-Skilled nursing care fac.
Janitors and cleaners		98 cases up 5 cases from 1996 (5% increase)	➢26% were sprains, strains, tears ➢33% were nonspecified pain, sore, hurt ➢27% affected the back ➢19% affected the knees ➢27% were caused by slips, trips without falling ➢43% had been with current employer <2 years ➢30% had been with current employer 5-14 years ➢21% were in SIC 8211-Elementary & Secondary Schools
Shoe machine operators		58 cases down 4 cases from 1996 (6% decrease)	➢41% were nonspecified pain, sore, hurt ➢14% were tendonitis ➢48% affected upper extremities (arms, wrists) ➢78% were caused by repetitive motion ➢38% had been with current employer <2 years ➢35% had been with current employer 5-14 years ➢43% were in SIC 3143-Men's footwear, ex.athl. ➢38% were in SIC 3414-Womens' footwear, ex. athletic

Bodily Reaction by Industry (SIC)

The top four industries where employees lost time due to bodily reaction in 1997 were:

- SIC 3731-Shipbuilding & repairing
- SIC 5411-Grocery stores
- SIC 8211-Elementary & secondary schools
- SIC 5812-Eating places

These four industries accounted for 19.1% of all bodily reaction disabling injuries for 1993-1996 (see Figure 37). For 1997, these same four industries accounted for 17.5% of all disabling bodily reaction injuries (see Figure 38). Shipbuilding and repairing was the top industry, accounting for nearly 6% of all disabling bodily reaction injuries in 1997.

See Table 25 on page 53 for key facts on disabling bodily reaction injuries for 1997 for these top four industries.

Figure 37. Bodily Reaction by SIC
Percent of Disabling Cases, Maine, 1993-1996

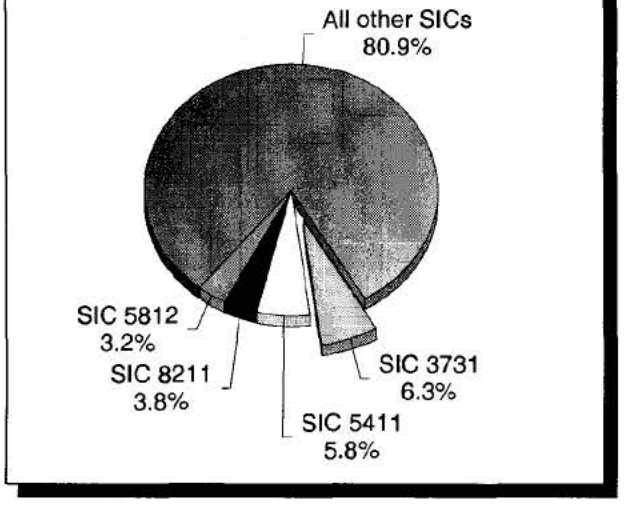


Figure 38. Bodily Reaction by SIC
Percent of Disabling Cases, Maine, 1997

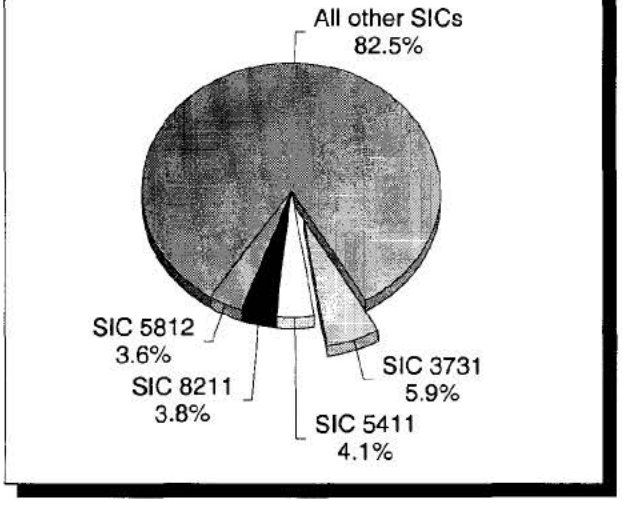
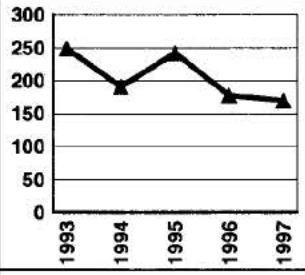
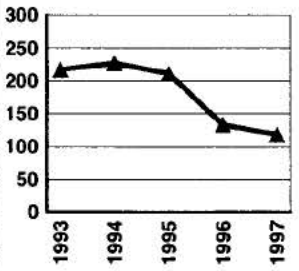
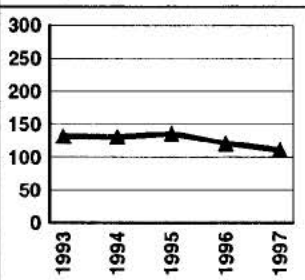
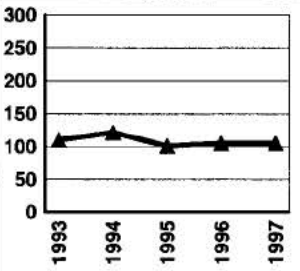


Table 25. Bodily Reaction by SIC, Disabling Cases, Maine, 1997

SIC	Bodily reaction Numbers 1993-1997	2,887 total 1997 bodily reaction cases	1997 Key Facts
3731 Ship building and repairing		170 cases down 8 cases from 1996 (5% decrease)	➢32% were sprains, strains, tears ➢28% were nonspecified pain, sore, hurt ➢21% affected the back ➢24% were caused by bending, climbing, crawling, etc. ➢4% had been with current employer < 2 years ➢88% had been with current employer 5+ years ➢14% were misc. precision metal workers ➢13% were plumbers, pipefitters, steamfitters
5411 Grocery stores		118 cases down 15 cases from 1996 (11% decrease)	➢23% were sprains, strains, tears ➢46% were nonspecified pain, sore, hurt ➢37% affected upper extremities (arms, wrists) ➢47% were caused by repetitive motion ➢36% had been with current employer < 2 years ➢39% had been with current employer 5-14 years ➢27% were stock handlers & baggers
8211 Elementary and secondary schools		111 cases down 10 cases from 1996 (8% decrease)	➢32% were sprains, strains, tears ➢16% were nonspecified pain, sore, hurt ➢14% were caused by anxiety & stress ➢37% affected lower extremities (legs, knees) ➢17% had been with current employer < 2 years ➢44% had been with current employer 5-14 years ➢20% were bus drivers ➢19% were janitors & cleaners ➢16% were elementary school teachers
5812 Eating places		105 cases same as 1996	➢30% were sprains, strains, tears ➢15% were nonspecified pain, sore, hurt ➢42% affected lower extremities (legs, knees) ➢30% were slips, trips without falling ➢25% were caused by repetitive motion ➢60% had been with current employer <2 years ➢31% were kitchen workers/counter persons

Falls

Falls ranked third for the event leading up to the injury where an employee lost time in 1997.

Falls are defined as:
impact between the injured person and the source of injury when the motion producing contact was generated by gravity.

Falls are divided into five subdivisions:
- **fall, unspecified (UNS)** coded when the worker fell, but no other information is given
- **fall to lower level**
- **jump to lower level**
- **fall on same level**
- **fall, not elsewhere classified (NEC)** coded when an explanation of how the worker fell but doesn't fit into any of the categories listed above

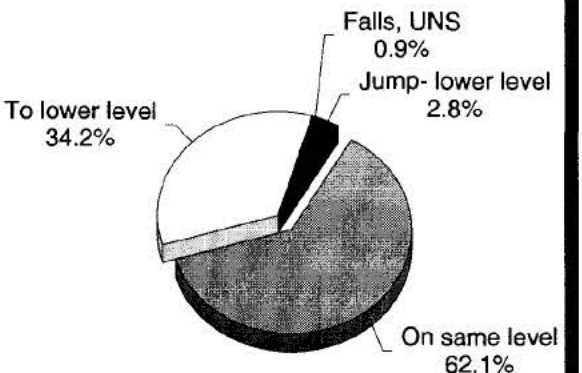
Falls at the workplace resulting in workers losing time increased from 1,723 cases in 1996 to 1,826 cases in 1997, a 6% increase.

Figure 39 shows that for 1993-1996, 62.1% of all falls were to the same level. Falls are coded in this category when:
- the motion of the person was generated by gravity following the employee's loss of equilibrium (the worker was unable to maintain an upright position) *and*
- the point of contact with the source of injury was at the same level or above the surface supporting the person at the inception of the fall

Figure 40 shows that in 1997 falls to the same level increased two percentage points from the 1993-1996 average, to 64.1% of all falls.

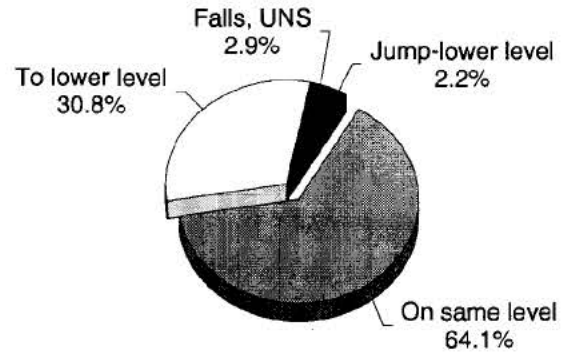
See Table 26 on page 55 for key facts of disabling work-related injuries caused by falls for 1997.

Figure 39. Falls
Percent of Disabing Cases, Maine, 1993-1996



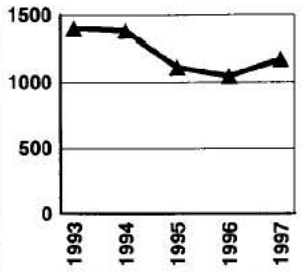
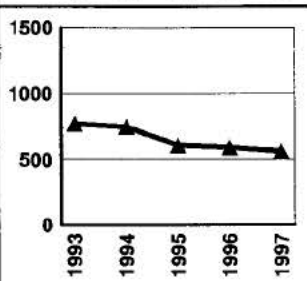
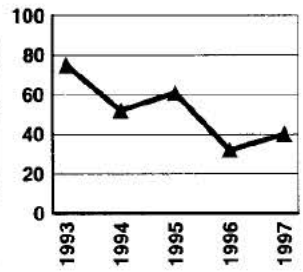
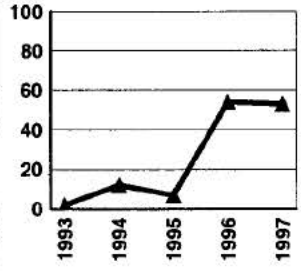
UNS-unspecified

Figure 40. Falls
Percent of Disabling Cases, Maine, 1997



UNS-unspecified

Table 26. Falls, Disabling Cases, Maine, 1997

Falls	Falls Numbers 1993-1997	1,826 total 1997 fall cases	1997 Key Facts
Falls to same level		1,170 cases up 124 cases from 1996 (12% increase)	➢18% were sprains, strains, tears ➢17% were fractures ➢23% affected multiple body parts ➢45% had been with current employer <2 years ➢16% had been with current employer 5-9 years ➢7% were truck drivers ➢8% were in SIC 5812-Eating places ➢8% were in SIC 8211-Elementary & sec. schools
Falls to lower level		563 cases down 28 cases from 1996 (5% decrease)	➢20% were fractures ➢17% were sprains, strains, tears ➢29% affected lower extremities (legs, knees) ➢16% affected the back ➢27% fell down stairs ➢23% fell from ladders ➢55% had been with current employer <2 years ➢10% were truck drivers ➢6% were in SIC 1521-Single dwelling construction
Jump to lower level		40 cases up 8 cases from 1996 (25% increase)	➢63% were sprains, strains, tears ➢75% affected lower extremities (legs, knees) ➢48% had been with current employer <2 years ➢30% had been with current employer 2-4 years ➢28% occurred on Tuesdays ➢20% were truck drivers ➢20% were laborers (except construction) ➢8% were in SIC 1611-Highway & street constr. ➢8% were in SIC 2421-Sawmills & planing mills
Falls UNS		53 cases down 1 case from 1996 (2% decrease)	➢21% were fractures ➢21% were unknown kinds of injuries ➢32% affected lower extremities (legs, knees) ➢45% had been with current employer <2 years ➢21% had been with current employer 5-9 years ➢21% occurred during February ➢13% were truck drivers ➢8% were in SIC 8211-Elementary & secondary schools

Falls by Nature of Injury

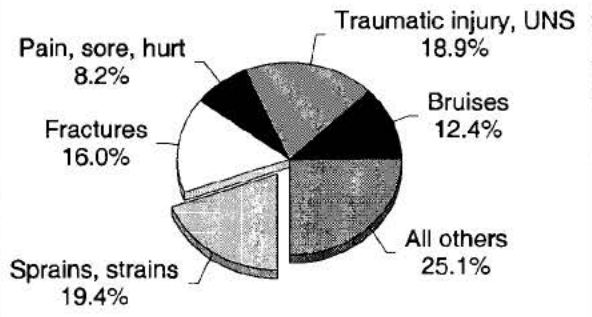
The top five nature of injuries caused by disabling work-related falls in 1997 were:

- sprains, strains, tear
- fractures
- nonspecified pain, sore, hurt
- traumatic injuries, unspecified
- bruises and contusions

These five injuries make up nearly 75% of all disabling work-related falls for 1993-1996 as shown in Figure 41. Sprains, strains, tears accounted for 18.3% of all disabling work-related falls in 1997, and fractures accounted for 17.4%. (See Figure 42).

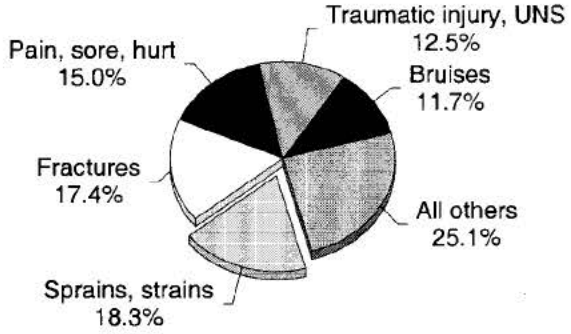
See table 27 on page 57 for key facts for each of the five kinds of injuries for disabling work-related falls in 1997.

Figure 41. Falls by Nature of Injury
Percent of Disabling Cases, Maine, 1993-1996



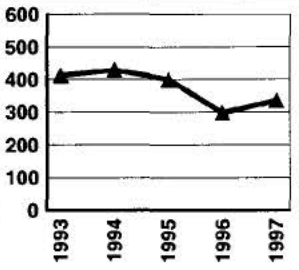
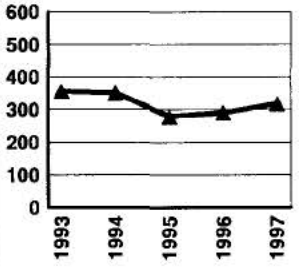
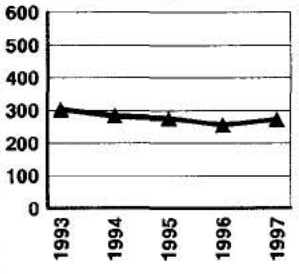
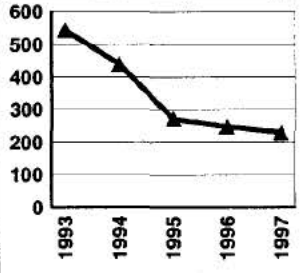
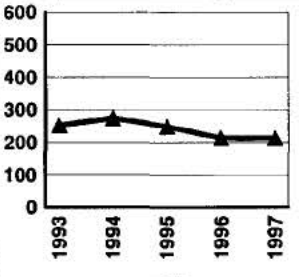
*Excludes pain, sore hurt to back
UNS-unspecified

Figure 42. Falls by Nature of Injury
Percent of Disabling Cases, Maine, 1997



*Excludes pain, sore hurt to back
UNS-unspecified

Table 27. Falls by Nature of Injury, Disabling Cases, Maine, 1997

Nature of Injury	Falls Numbers 1993-1997	1,826 total 1997 fall cases	Key Facts
Sprains, strains, tears		335 cases up 25 cases from 1996 (12% increase)	➢48% affected lower extremities (legs, knees) ➢49% had been with current employer < 2 years ➢14% had been with current employer 5-9 years ➢8% were truck drivers ➢6% were janitors & cleaners ➢7% were in SIC 5812-Eating places
Fractures		318 cases up 9 cases from 1996 (10% increase)	➢38% affected lower extremities (legs, knees) ➢34% affected upper extremities (arms, hands) ➢56% were falls to the floor ➢10% were falls from ladders ➢20% occurred on Wednesdays ➢47% had been with current employer < 2 years ➢8% were truck drivers ➢8% were in SIC 8211-Elementary & secondary schools
Pain sore hurt		273 cases up 17 cases from 1996 (7% increase)	➢32% affected multiple body parts ➢29% affected the back ➢46% had been with current employer < 2 years ➢27% had been with current employer 3-9 years ➢7% were truck drivers ➢7% were in SIC 8211-Elementary & secondary schools ➢7% were in SIC 5812-Eating places
Traumatic injury UNS		229 cases down 49 cases from 1996 (20% decrease)	➢38% affected multiple body parts ➢10% were falls down stairs ➢48% had been with current employer <2 years ➢15% had been with current employer 5-9 years ➢11% were truck drivers ➢7% were in SIC 8211-Elementary & secondary schools ➢6% were in SIC 5812-Eating places
Bruises contusions		213 cases down 1 case from 1996 (0.5% decrease)	➢27% affected multiple body parts ➢49% had been with current employer <2 years ➢23% had been with current employer 3-9 years ➢8% were laborers (except construction) ➢8% were truck drivers ➢7% were in SIC 5812-Eating places

UNS-unspecified

Falls by Occupations

The top four occupations losing time due to falls at work in 1997 were:

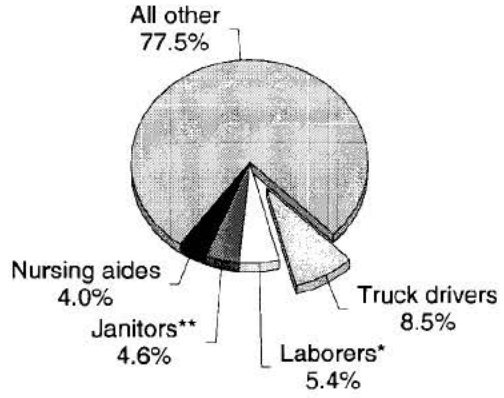
- truck drivers
- laborers (except construction)
- janitors & cleaners
- nursing aides

These four occupations accounted for 22.5% of all disabling falls during 1993-1996 (see Figure 43), with 8.5% by truck drivers.

Figure 44 shows these same occupations for disabling work-related falls in 1997. These four occupations accounted for 21.4% of all disabling work-related falls, with 8.1% by truck drivers.

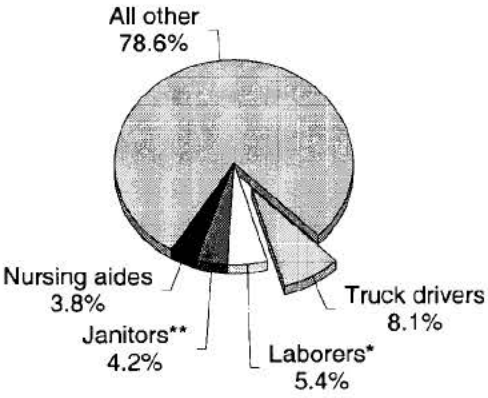
Table 28 on page 59 shows a few key facts for each of the four groups of occupations losing time in 1997 caused by falls. It is hoped that these occupational groups can be trained to reduce falls.

Figure 43. Falls by Occupation
Percent of Disabling Cases, Maine, 1993-1996



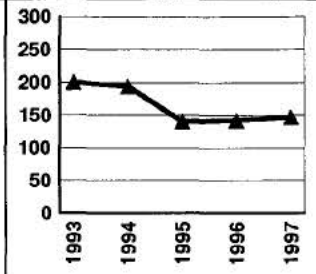
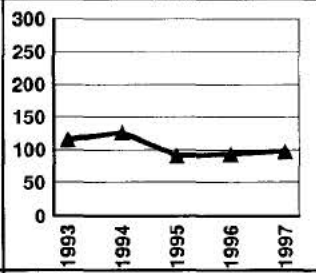
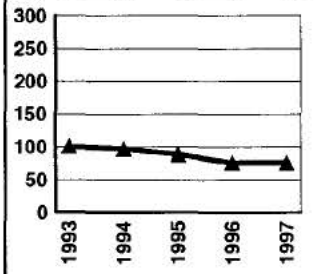
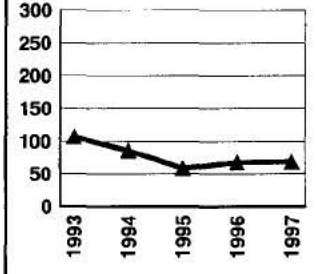
*Excluded construction laborers
**Includes cleaners

Figure 44. Falls by Occupation
Percent of Disabling Cases, Maine, 1997



*Excluded construction laborers
**Includes cleaners

Table 28. Falls by Occupation, Disabling Cases, Maine 1997

Occupation	Falls Numbers 1993-1997	1,826 total 1997 fall cases	1997 Key Facts
Truck drivers		147 cases up 5 cases from 1996 (4% increase)	➢29% affected multiple body parts ➢18% were sprains, strains, tears ➢16% were fractures ➢53% were falls to the same level ➢37% were falls to lower levels ➢69% had been with current employer < 2 years ➢17% had been with current employer 5-9 years ➢15% occurred in December ➢22% occurred in SIC 4213-Trucking except local
Laborers except construction		98 cases up 4 cases from 1996 (4% increase)	➢17% were sprains, strains, tears ➢16% were bruises and contusions ➢39% affected lower extremities (legs, knees) ➢69% had been with current employer < 2 years ➢9% occurred in SIC 5146-Wholesale fish & seafood
Janitors and cleaners		76 cases same as 1996	➢25% affected the back ➢28% were sprains, strains, tears ➢11% were bruises and contusions ➢17% were falls down stairs ➢15% were falls from ladders ➢40% had been with current employer < 2 years ➢17% had been with current employer 5-9 years ➢36% were in SIC 8211-Elementary & secondary schools
Nursing aides		69 cases up 1 case from 1996 (1% increase)	➢20% were sprains, strains, tears ➢13% were fractures ➢25% affected multiple body parts ➢10% were falls down stairs ➢58% had been with current employer <2 years ➢19% occurred on Saturdays ➢17% occurred in January ➢25% were in SIC 8051-Skilled nursing care fac. ➢19% were in SIC 8082- Home health care serv.

Falls by Industry (SIC)

The four industries with the most disabling work-related injuries due to falls in 1997 were:

- ➢8211-Elementary & secondary schools
- ➢5812-Eating places
- ➢8062-General medical & surgical hospitals
- ➢1611-Highway & street construction

Figure 45 shows that elementary and secondary schools accounted for 5.9% of all disabling work-related falls for 1993-1996. In 1997 disabling work-related falls in elementary and secondary schools rose to 6.6% of all disabling work-related falls as shown in Figure 46.

See Table 29 on page 61 for a few key facts about these four SICs.

Figure 45. Falls by SIC
Percent of Disabling Cases, Maine, 1993-1996

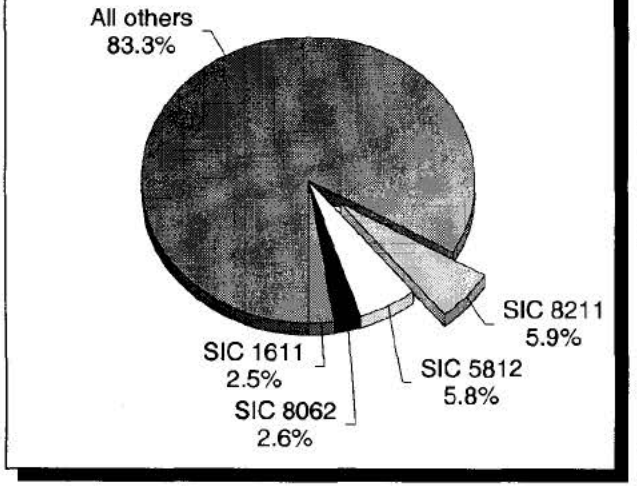


Figure 46. Falls by SIC
Percent of Disabing Cases, Maine, 1997

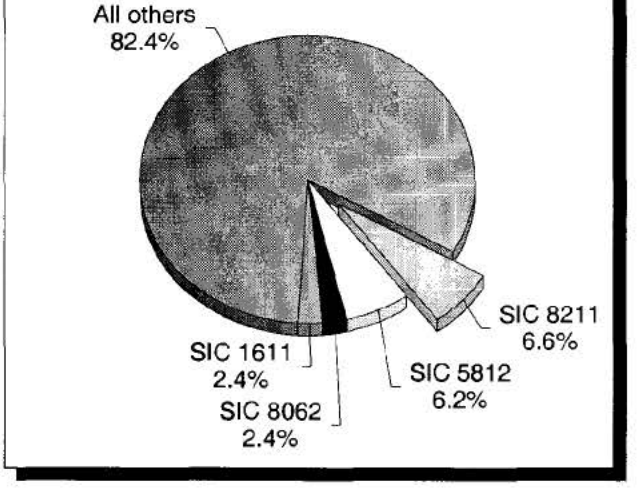
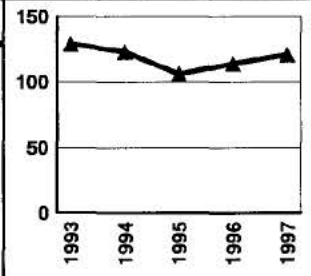
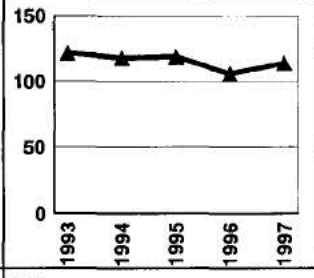
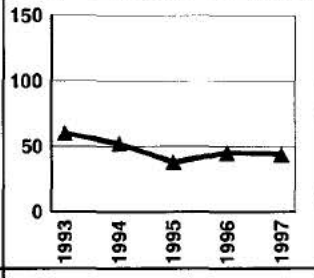
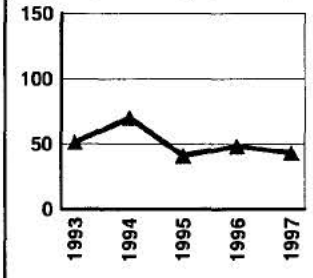


Table 29. Falls by SIC, Disabling Cases, Maine, 1997

SIC	Falls Numbers 1993-1997	1,826 total 1997 fall cases	1997 Key Facts
8211 Elementary and secondary schools		121 cases up 7 cases from 1996 (6% increase)	➢22% were fractures ➢33% affected lower extremities (legs, knees) ➢30% affected multiple body parts ➢10% were falls down stairs ➢17% had been with current employer < 2 years ➢65% had been with current employer 5+ years ➢24% occurred on Mondays ➢22% occurred in January ➢22% were janitors & cleaners ➢21% were to elementary school teachers
5812 Eating places		114 cases up 8 cases from 1996 (8% increase)	➢20% were sprains, strains, tears ➢16% were fractures ➢31% affected lower extremities (legs, knees) ➢81% had been with current employer < 2 years ➢19% occurred on Saturdays ➢16% occurred in September ➢29% were to kitchen workers & counter persons ➢17% were to waiters & waitresses
1611 Highway and street construc-tion		44 cases down 1 case from 1996 (2% decrease)	➢18% were fractures ➢30% affected multiple body parts ➢21% had been with current employer <2 years ➢45% had been with current employer 5-14 years ➢28% were to construction laborers ➢14% were to highway workers
8062 General medical and surgical hospital		43 cases down 5 cases from 1996 (10% decrease)	➢21% were fractures ➢28% affected lower extremities (legs, knees) ➢9% were falls down stairs ➢25% had been with current employer < 2 years ➢38% had been with current employer 3-9 years ➢19% had been with current employer 20+ years ➢26% occurred on Wednesdays ➢33% were registered nurses ➢14% were nursing aides

Struck by Object

Struck by object ranked as the fourth most common event involved in work-related accidents where the employee lost time in 1997.

Struck by object is defined as:

forcible contact or impact between the injured person and the source of the injury when the motion producing the contact is primarily that of the source of the injury rather than the person.

Struck by object is broken down into six categories:

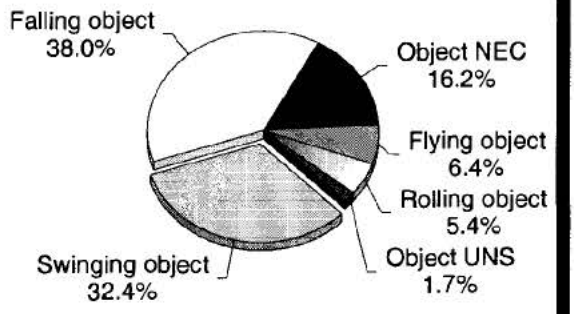
- **unspecified** (UNS)
- **falling object** used when the source of the injury is falling from an elevation to a lower level. This includes instances where the injured person is crushed, pinned or caught under a falling object, other than collapsing material or structures
- **flying object** used when the source of the injury is thrown, hurled, or is being propelled across space, when a piece of material separates from a tool, machine or other equipment or ejected under power by a tool or equipment
- **swinging or slipping object** used when an object which is not free standing, that is, they are attached at some point or is being held by the work. Struck by slipping object us used when the worker is holding a knife or other object that slips and injures the worker
- **rolling, sliding objects on floor or ground level** used when an object which is rolling, moving, or sliding on the same level at which the employee is located
- **not elsewhere classified** (NEC) used when a specific description is given but does not fit into any of the categories above

Figure 47 shows that during 1993-1996, 38% of all disabling work-related injuries where the worker was struck by an object were caused by objects falling onto the worker. This same category was reduced to just under 30% for 1997.

Although struck by a swinging object decreased in percent from the 1993-1996 time period, it caused the greatest number of injuries in 1997 with 365 disabling cases.

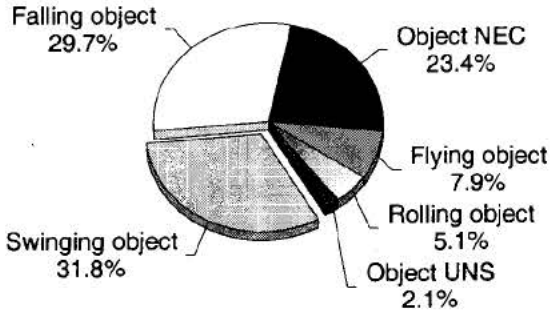
Table 30 on page 63 shows key points for each of these struck by events.

Figure 47. Struck by Object
Percent of Disabling Cases, Maine, 1993-1996



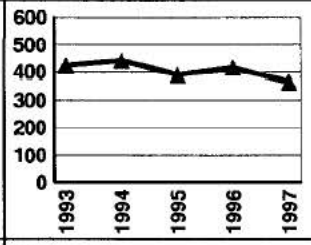
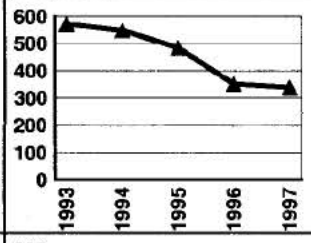
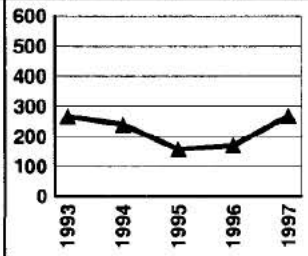
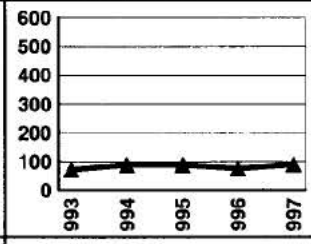
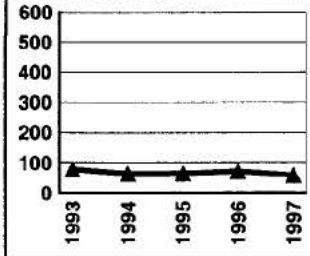
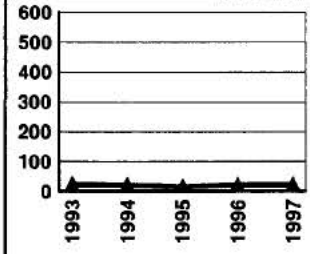
UNS-unspecified
NEC-not elsewhere classified

Figure 48. Struck by Object
Percent of Disabling Cases, Maine, 1997



UNS-unspecified
NEC-not elsewhere classified

Table 30. Struck by Object, Disabling Cases, Maine, 1997

Struck by Object	Struck by Object Numbers 1993-1997	1,146 total 1997 struck by cases	1997 Key Facts
Struck by swinging or slipping object		365 cases down 50 cases from 1996 (12% decrease)	➢49% were cuts and lacerations ➢10% were fractures ➢67% affected upper extremities (arms, hands) ➢49% were caused by nonpowered handtool (knives) ➢60% had been with current employer <2 years ➢8% were cooks
Struck by falling object		340 cases down 12 cases from 1996 (3% decrease)	➢22% were bruises and contusions ➢18% were fractures ➢40% affected lower extremities (legs, knees) ➢26% were caused by containers ➢51% had been with current employer <2 years ➢10% were truck drivers ➢8% were in SIC 5311-Department stores
Struck by object NEC		268 cases up 98 cases from 1996 (58% increase)	➢18% were bruises and contusions ➢15% were fractures ➢37% affected upper extremities (arms, hands) ➢37% affected lower extremities (legs, knees) ➢11% affected the eyes ➢55% had been with current employer <2 years ➢7% were laborers (except construction) ➢6% were in SIC 8211-Elementary & sec. schools
Struck by flying object		90 cases up 13 cases from 1996 (17% increase)	➢48% were open wounds (cuts, punctures) ➢39% affected upper extremities (arms, hands) ➢31% affected the head ➢28% were nails, brads and tacks ➢69% had been with current employer <2 years ➢16% were carpenters ➢20% were in SIC 1521-Single family house const.
Struck by rolling or sliding object on floor or ground		59 cases down 13 cases from 1996 (18% decrease)	➢39% were bruises and contusions ➢10% were fractures ➢83% affected lower extremities (legs, knees) ➢76% were because of nonpowered plant/industrial vehicle (dollies, carts etc.) ➢58% had been with current employer <2 years ➢29% were laborers (except construction) ➢19% were in SIC 5411-Grocery stores
Struck by object UNS		24 cases up 1 case from 1996 (4% increase)	➢50% were unknown kinds of injuries ➢42% affected the head ➢29% were caused by building materials ➢21% were caused by trees & logs ➢54% had been with current employer <2 years ➢21% were laborers (except construction) ➢13% were loggers ➢13% were in SIC 2411-Logging

UNS-unspecified
NEC-not elsewhere classified

Struck by Object by Nature of Injury

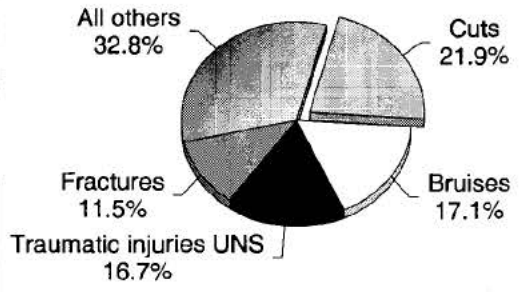
The top four disabling injuries received when a worker was struck by an object in 1997 were:

- ➢cuts and lacerations
- ➢bruises and contusions
- ➢traumatic injuries, unspecified (UNS)
- ➢fractures

During 1993-1996, 21.9% of all disabling injuries to workers caused by being struck by an object resulted in cuts and lacerations. Another 17.1% received bruises and contusions, while 11.5% received fractures. Figure 50 shows that cuts and lacerations resulted in 21.2% of all disabling injuries when workers were struck by objects in 1997, bruises and contusions accounted for 15.5% and fractures accounted for 13.2%.

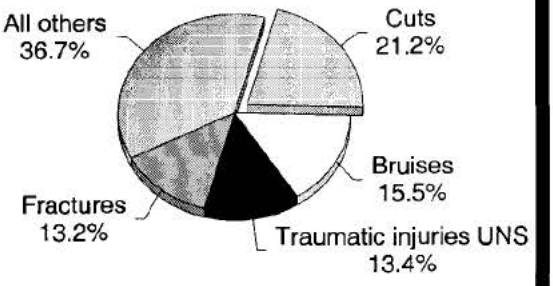
Table 31 on page 65 shows some key facts for each of these four kinds of injuries where workers were struck by objects in 1997 and lost time.

Figure 49. Struck by Object by Nature of Injury Percent of Disabling Cases, Maine, 1993-1996



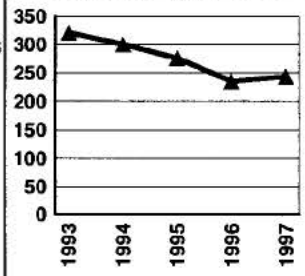
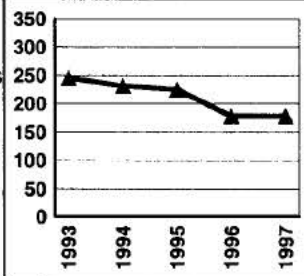
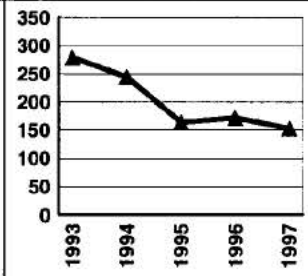
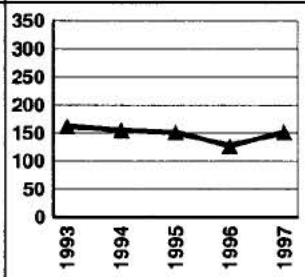
UNS-unspecified

Figure 50. Struck by Object by Nature of Injury Percent of Disabling Cases, Maine, 1997



UNS-unspecified

Table 31. Struck by Object by Nature of Injury, Disabling Cases, Maine, 1997

Nature of Injury	Struck by object Numbers 1993-1997	1,146 total 1997 struck by object cases	1997 Key Facts
Cuts and lacerations		243 cases up 8 cases from 1996 (3% increase)	➢58% affected fingers ➢31% were because of knives ➢69% were struck by slipping handheld objects ➢62% had been with current employer < 2 years ➢10% were cooks ➢16% were in SIC 5812-Eating places
Bruises and contusions		178 cases same as 1996	➢55% affected lower extremities (legs, knees) ➢28% were caused by parts and materials ➢25% were caused by containers ➢42% were struck by falling objects ➢59% had been with current employer < 2 years ➢12% were laborers (except construction) ➢10% were truck drivers ➢6% were in SIC 5411-Grocery stores
Traumatic injury UNS		153 cases down 19 cases from 1996 (11% decrease)	➢14% affected the eyes ➢13% affected the fingers ➢12% were caused by building materials ➢48% had been with current employer <2 years ➢13% were laborers (except construction) ➢8% were in SIC 2411-Logging
Fractures		151 cases up 24 cases from 1996 (19% increase)	➢29% affected the fingers ➢28% affected the toes ➢11% were caused by structural metal ➢10% were caused by trees and logs ➢41% were struck by falling objects ➢52% had been with current employer <2 years ➢18% had been with current employer 5-9 years ➢9% were laborers (except construction) ➢8% were truck drivers ➢9% were in SIC 3731-Ship building & repairing ➢8% were in SIC 2411-Logging

UNS-unspecified

Struck by Object by Occupation

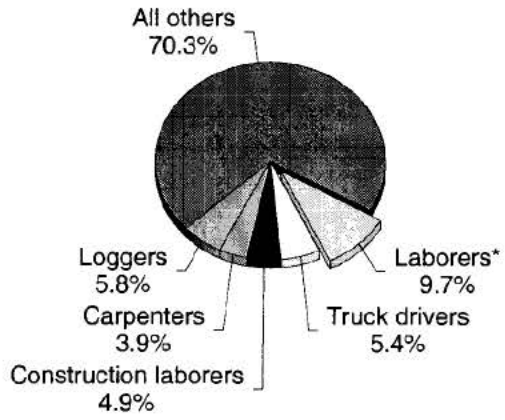
The top five occupations where the employee was injured and lost work by being struck by an object in 1997 were:

- laborers (except construction)
- truck drivers
- construction laborers
- carpenters
- loggers

These five occupations accounted for nearly 30% of all workers being struck by an object and losing time between 1993-1996 as shown in Figure 51. Loggers went from 5.8% of all disabling injuries in this category for 1993-1996 to only 3.2% as shown in Figure 52. Because logging is a high-hazard industry in Maine, much effort has been spent, helping them to be safe in the woods.

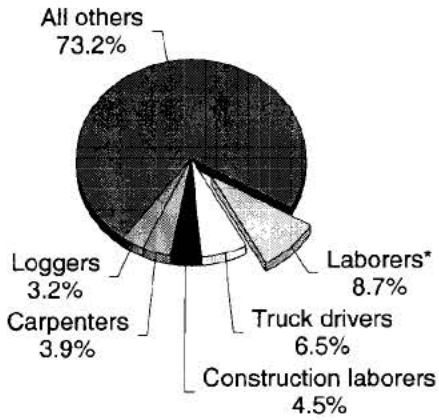
See Table 32 on page 67 for key facts of these five occupations losing time by being struck by objects in 1997.

Figure 51. Struck by Object by Occupation
Percent of Disabling Cases, Maine, 1993-1996



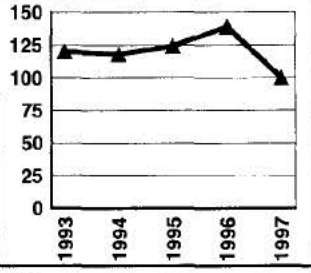
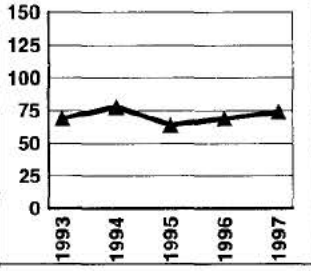
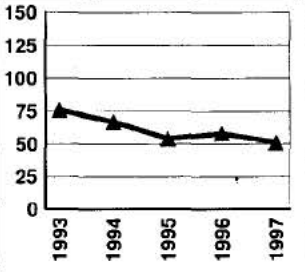
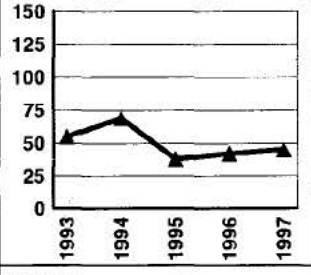
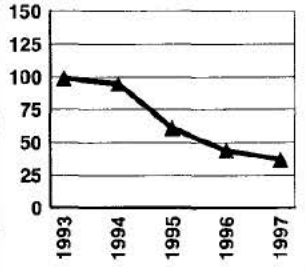
*Except construction

Figure 52. Struck by Object by Occupation
Percent of Disabling Cases, Maine, 1997



*Except construction

Table 32. Struck by Object by Occupation, Disabling Cases, Maine, 1997

Occupation	Struck by object Numbers 1993-1997	1,146 total 1997 struck by cases	1997 Key Facts
Laborers except construction		100 cases down 39 cases from 1996 (28% decrease)	➢42% affected lower extremities (legs, knees) ➢21% were bruises and contusions ➢16% were caused by plant/industrial nonpowered vehicle (dollies, carts, etc.) ➢26% were struck by falling objects ➢71% had been with current employer < 2 years ➢17% occurred in August ➢9% were in SIC 7363-Help supply services
Truck drivers		74 cases up 5 cases from 1996 (7% increase)	➢24% were bruises and contusions ➢16% were fractures ➢43% affected lower extremities (legs, knees) ➢23% were caused by building materials ➢51% had been with current employer < 2 years ➢30% occurred on Thursdays ➢22% were in SIC 4213-Trucking, except local ➢19% were in SIC 4212-Local trucking
Construction laborers		51 cases down 7 cases from 1996 (12% decrease)	➢20% were bruises and contusions ➢47% affected upper extremities (arms, hands) ➢18% were nonspecified pain, sore, hurt ➢20% were caused by building materials ➢20% were caused by nonpowered hand tools ➢26% were caused by falling objects ➢88% had been with current employer < 2 years ➢29% were in SIC 1794-Excavation work ➢26% were in SIC 1521-Single family house const.
Carpenters		45 cases up 3 cases from 1996 (7% increase)	➢36% were punctures, except bites ➢24% were cuts and lacerations ➢51% affected upper extremities (arms, hands) ➢31 were caused by nails, brads, tacks ➢33% were struck by slipping handheld objects ➢73% had been with current employer <2 years ➢29% occurred on Tuesdays ➢47% were in SIC 1521-Single family house const.
Loggers		37 cases down 7 cases from 1996 (16% decrease)	➢27% were fractures ➢22% were cuts and lacerations ➢30% affected lower extremities (legs, knees) ➢84% were caused by trees & logs ➢57% were struck by falling objects ➢57% had been with current employer <2 years ➢24% had been with current employer 3-9 years ➢35% occurred on Mondays ➢95% were in SIC 2411-Logging

Struck by Object by Industry (SIC)

The top five SICs where workers got injured and lost time from being struck by objects were:

- ➢5812-Eating places
- ➢5311-Department stores
- ➢2411-Logging
- ➢5411-Grocery stores
- ➢1521-Single family house construction

As shown in Figure 53, these five SICs accounted for nearly 23% of all disabling work-related injuries during 1993-1996 where the workers were struck by objects. Logging went from the top SIC in this category during 1993-1996 with 6.3% of the total to third place with 4.1% in 1997 (see Figure 54). On the other hand, Department stores went from 3.0% of the 1993-1996 trend to 4.6% of the 1997 total in this category.

See Table 33 on page 69 for key facts for each of these five SICs.

Figure 53. Struck by Object by SIC Percent of Disabling Cases, Maine, 1993-1996

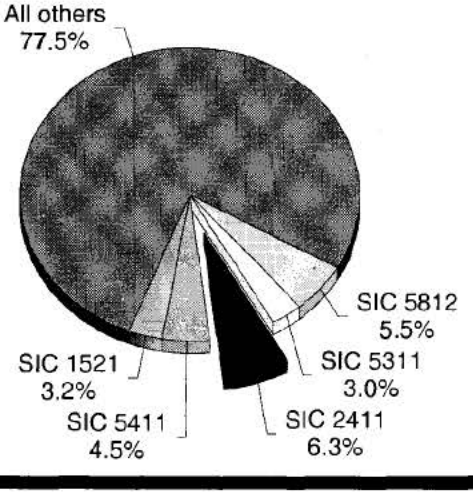


Figure 54. Struck by Object by SIC Percent of Disabling Cases, Maine, 1997

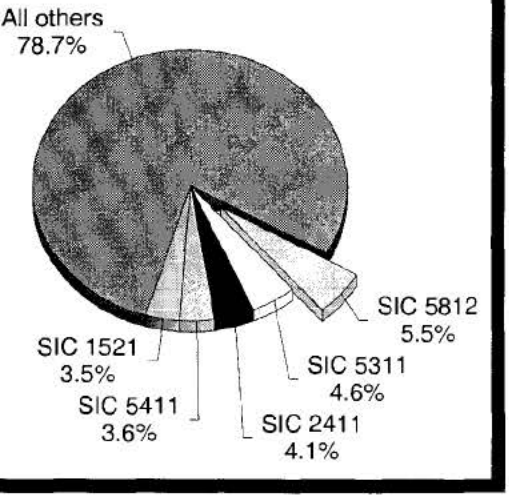
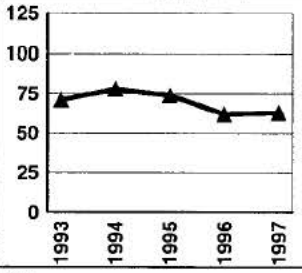
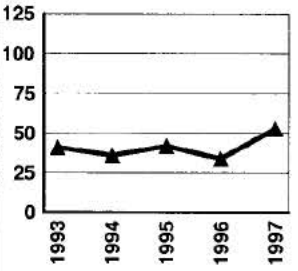
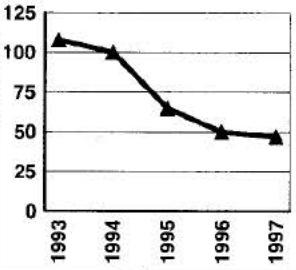
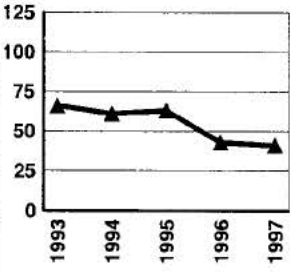
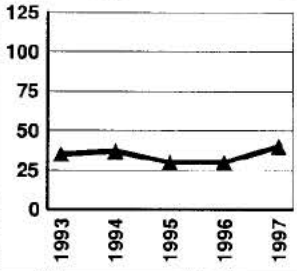


Table 33. Struck by Object by SIC, Disabling Cases, Maine, 1997

SIC	Struck by object Numbers 1993-1997	1,826 total 1997 struck by object cases	1997 Key Facts
5812 Eating places		63 cases up 1 case from 1996 (2% increase)	➢62% were cuts and lacerations ➢56% affected fingers ➢65% were caused by knives-nonpowered ➢73% had been with current employer < 2 years ➢37% were to cooks ➢35% were to kitchen workers & counter persons
5311 Depart-ment stores		53 cases up 19 cases from 1996 (56% increase)	➢32% were nonspecified pain, sore, hurt ➢34% affected lower extremities (legs, knees) ➢54% were caused by containers ➢51% were struck by falling objects ➢53% had been with current employer <2 years ➢20% had been with current employer 3-4 years ➢32% were shipping & receiving clerks ➢19% were sales clerks
2411 Logging		47 cases down 3 cases from 1996 (6% increase)	➢26% were fractures ➢21% were cuts and lacerations ➢19% affected the face ➢73% were struck by trees & logs ➢58% had been with current employer < 2 years ➢75% were to loggers
5411 Grocery stores		41 cases down 2 cases from 1996 (5% decrease)	➢27% were bruises and contusions ➢22% were cuts and lacerations ➢54% affected lower extremities (legs, knees) ➢22% were caused by nonpowered hand-cutting tools ➢51% had been with current employer < 2 years ➢20% had been with current employer 5-9 years ➢46% were stock handlers & baggers
1521 Single-family house construc-tion		40 cases up 10 cases from 1996 (33% decrease)	➢35% were punctures, except bites ➢50% affected upper extremities (arms, fingers) ➢38% were caused by nails, brads & tacks ➢83% had been with current employer < 2 years ➢53% were to carpenters ➢33% were to construction laborers

Struck Against Object

Struck against object ranked fifth in 1997 for the event category.

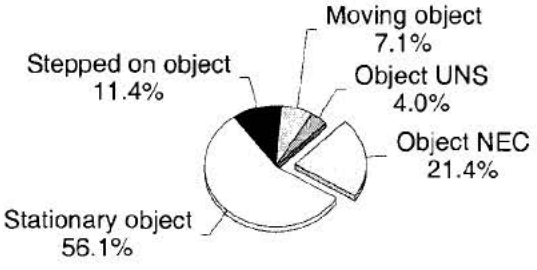
Struck against object is defined as:
forcible contact or impact between the injured person and the source of injury when the motion producing the contact is primarily that of the injured person.

Struck against object is divided into five codes:
- **struck against object, unspecified** (UNS) coded when the worker struck against an object but not enough information is given
- **stepped on object**
- **struck against stationary object**
- **struck against moving object**
- **struck against object, not elsewhere classified** (NEC) coded when an explanation of how the worker struck against an object was given, but doesn't fit into any of those listed above

See Figures 55 and 56 for the breakdown of these categories.

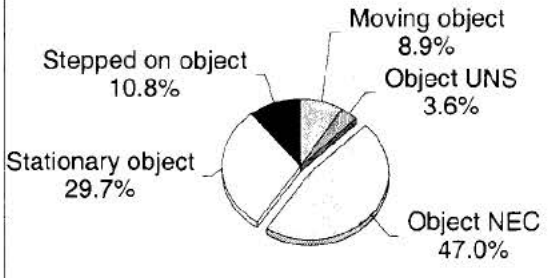
Table 34 shows key points for struck against stationary objects and struck against object, NEC for 1997.

Figure 55. Struck Against Object
Percent of Disabling Cases, Maine, 1993-1996



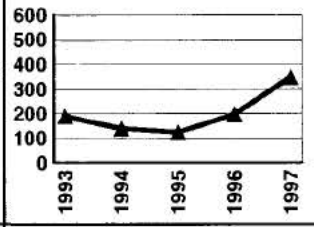
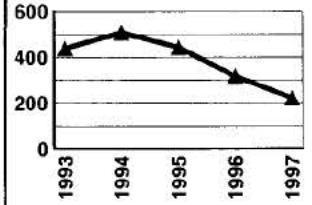
UNS-unspecified
NEC-not elsewhere classified

Figure 56. Struck Against Object
Percent of Disabling Cases, Maine, 1997



UNS-unspecified
NEC-not elsewhere classified

Table 34. Struck Against Object, Disabling Cases, Maine, 1997

Struck against object	Struck against object Numbers 1993-1997	743 total 1997 struck against object	1997 Key Facts
Struck against object NEC		349 cases up 152 cases from 1996 (77% increase)	➢37% were cuts and lacerations ➢34% affected the fingers ➢12% were caused by building materials ➢58% had been with current employer <2 years ➢11% were in SIC 5812-Eating places
Struck against stationary object		221 cases down 96 cases from 1996 (30% decrease)	➢23% were bruises and contusions ➢18% were cuts and lacerations ➢16% affected the knees ➢16% affected the fingers ➢15% were caused by highway vehicles ➢49% had been with current employer <2 years ➢9% were laborers (except construction)

NEC-not elsewhere classified

Struck Against Object by Nature of Injury or Illness

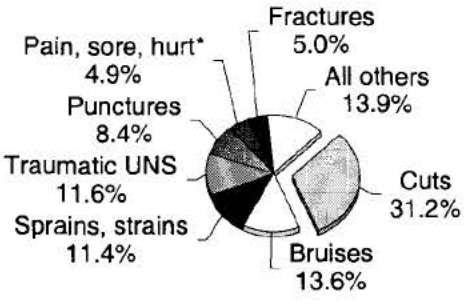
The top seven injuries for workers who struck against objects and lost time in 1997 were:

- ➢cuts and lacerations
- ➢bruises and contusions
- ➢sprains, strains, tears
- ➢traumatic injuries UNS
- ➢punctures, except bites
- ➢nonspecified pain, sore, hurt
- ➢fractures

These seven codes were used in 82% of all injuries in 1997 where the event was struck against objects as shown in Figure 58. Trends from 1993-1996 (see Figure 57) show that these seven injuries accounted for nearly 87% of all disabling injuries in this category.

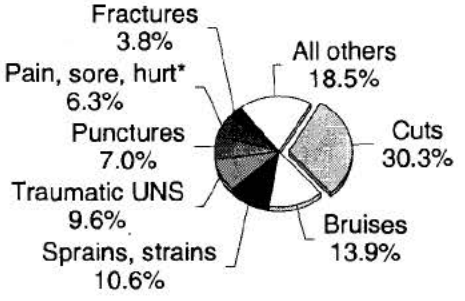
Table 35 shows a few key facts for cuts, lacerations, and bruises, contusions for 1997.

Figure 57. Struck against Object By Nature of Injury, Percent of Disabling Cases, Maine, 1993-1996



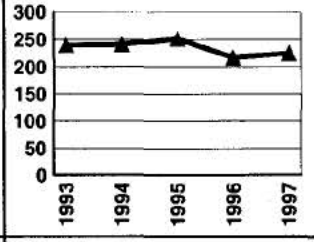
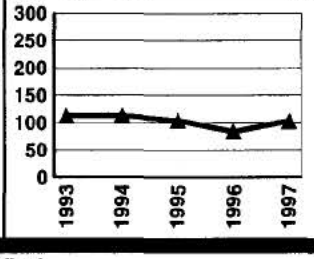
UNS-unspecified
*Excludes pain, sore, hurt to back

Figure 58. Struck against Object Percent of Disabling Cases Maine, 1997



UNS-unspecified
*Excludes pain, sore, hurt to back

Table 35. Struck Against Object by Nature of Injury, Disabling Cases, Maine, 1997

Nature of Injury	Struck against object Numbers 1993-1997	743 total 1997 struck against object	1997 Key Facts
Cuts and lacerations		225 cases up 8 cases from 1996 (6% increase)	➢61% affected the fingers ➢18% affected the hands (except fingers) ➢36% were caused by machinery ➢59% had been with current employer <2 years ➢20% occurred on Mondays ➢8% were kitchen workers & counter persons ➢17% were in SIC 5812-Eating places
Bruises and contusions		103 cases up 19 cases from 1996 (23% increase)	➢25% affected the knees ➢13% affected the elbows ➢23% were caused by structures & surfaces ➢19% were caused by furniture & fixtures ➢63% had been with current employer <2 years ➢8% were laborers (except construction) ➢15% were in SIC 3731-Ship building & repairing

UNS-unspecified

Struck Against Object by Occupations

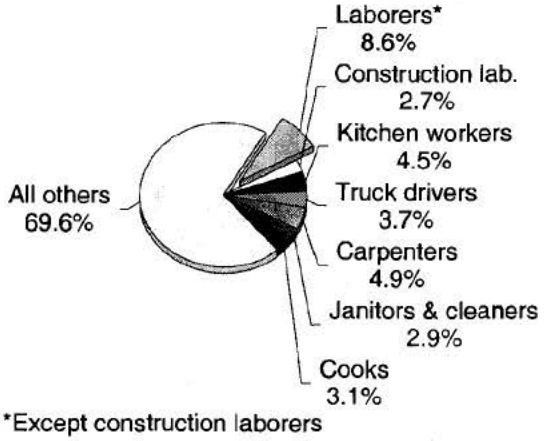
In 1997, the top seven occupations were employees who were injured and lost time because they struck against objects were:

- laborers (except construction)
- carpenters
- kitchen workers, counter persons
- truck drivers
- cooks
- janitors and cleaners
- construction laborers

These seven occupations accounted for just under 30% for 1993-1996 (see Figure 59) and just over 28% in 1997 for this category as shown in Figure 60.

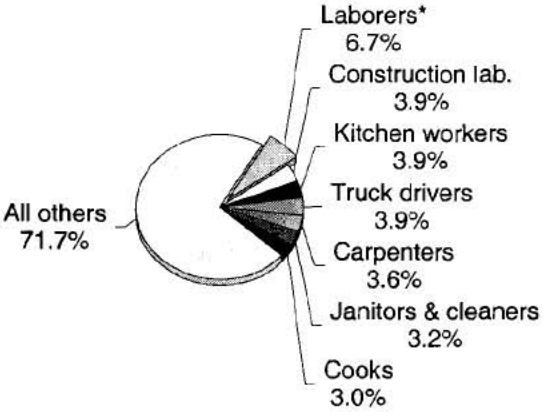
Table 36 shows key facts for laborers who struck against an object and lost time in 1997.

Figure 59. Struck Against Object by Occupation Percent of Disabling Cases, Maine, 1993-1996



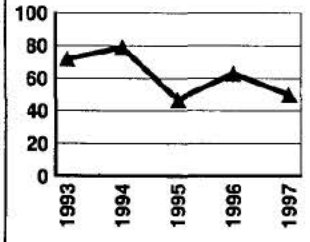
*Except construction laborers

Figure 60. Struck Against Object by Occupation Percent of Disabling Cases, Maine, 1997



*Except construction laborers

Table 36. Struck Against Object by Occupation, Disabling Cases Maine, 1997

Occupation	Struck against object Numbers 1993-1997	743 total 1997 struck against object cases	1997 Key Facts
Laborers except construction		50 cases down 13 cases from 1996 (21% decrease)	➢20% were cuts and lacerations ➢18% affected the knees ➢16% affected the fingers ➢16% were caused by building materials ➢12% were caused by skids & pallets ➢74% had been with current employer <2 years ➢26% occurred on Tuesdays ➢18% occurred in June ➢10% were in SIC 5411-Grocery stores

Struck Against Object by Industry (SIC)

The industries where with the most employees lost time because they struck against objects in the workplace in 1997 were:

- ➢5812-Eating places
- ➢3731-Ship building & repairing
- ➢5411-Grocery stores
- ➢8211-Elementary & secondary schools

These four industries accounted for nearly 23% of all lost time injuries for 1993-1996 in this category (as shown in Figure 61) and nearly 24% in 1997 (as shown in Figure 62).

Table 37 shows key facts for the top two industries where struck against objects were most prevalent.

Figure 61. Struck Against Object by SIC Percent of Disabling Cases, Maine, 1993-1996

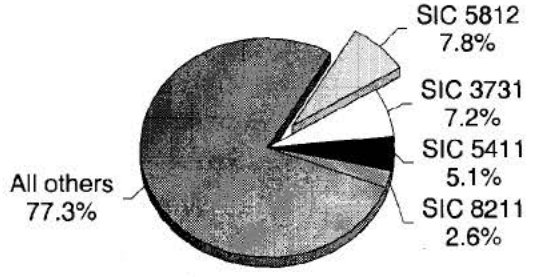


Figure 62. Struck Against Object by SIC Percent of Disabling Cases, Maine, 1997

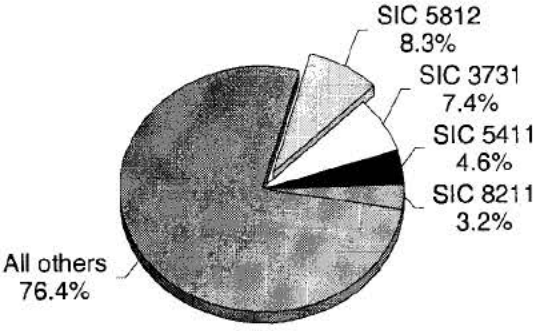
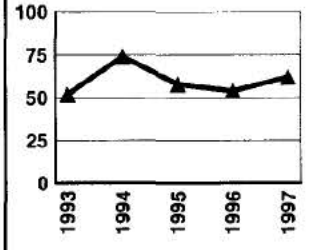
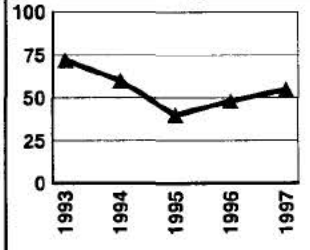


Table 37. Struck Against Object by SIC, Disabling Cases, Maine, 1997

SIC	Struck against object Numbers 1993-1997	743 total 1997 struck against object cases	1997 Key Facts
5812 Eating places		62 cases up 8 cases from 1996 (11% increase)	➢61% were cuts and lacerations ➢52% affected the fingers ➢21% affected the hands, except fingers ➢28% were due to dishes ➢21% struck against food slicers ➢73% had been with current employer < 2 years ➢29% were miscellaneous food preparers ➢26% were kitchen workers & counter persons
3731 Ship building and repairing		55 cases up 7 case from 1996 (15% increase)	➢27% were bruises and contusions ➢22% affected the neck ➢16% affected knees ➢24% were due to building materials ➢4% had been with current employer <2 years ➢87% had been with current employer 5+ years ➢31% occurred on Tuesdays ➢20% were plumbers, pipefitters, steamfitters ➢20% were structural metal workers

Caught in Equipment or Object

In 1997, caught in equipment or object ranked lowest for the event category for 1997 with 206 disabling cases.

Caught in equipment or object is defined as: cases in which the injury was produced when a person or part of a person was injured by being squeezed, crushed, pinched or compressed between two or more objects, between parts of an object, in operating equipment, between other meshing objects, between a moving and stationary object, or between two or more moving objects.

Caught in equipment or objects is divided into two major divisions:

- **caught in or compressed by equipment or objects**
  - caught in equipment or object UNS
  - caught in running equipment/machinery
  - compressed or pinched by rolling, sliding, or shifting objects
  - caught in equipment or object NEC
- **caught in or crushed in collapsing materials**
  - caught in collapsing material, UNS
  - excavation or trenching cave-in
  - other cave-in
  - landslide
  - caught in/crushed in collapsing structure
  - caught in collapsing material, NEC

Of the 206 workers losing time in 1997 because of being caught in equipment or objects, 121 (59%) were caused by being caught in running equipment or machinery as shown in Figure 64. These same event codes are shown in the pie chart in Figure 63 for 1993-1996.

Table 38 show a few 1997 key facts for caught in running equipment or machinery.

Figure 63. Caught in Equipment
Percent of Disabling Cases, Maine, 1993-1996

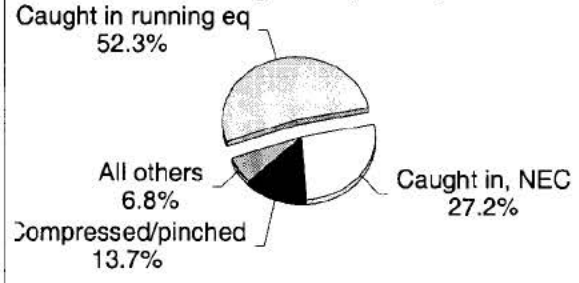


Figure 64. Caught in Equipment
Percent of Disabling Cases, Maine, 1997

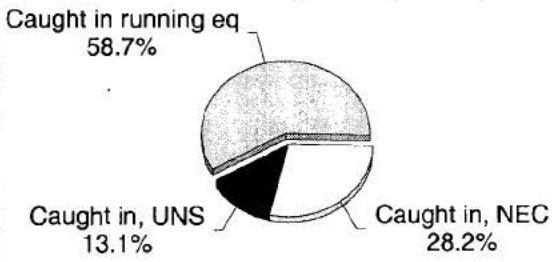
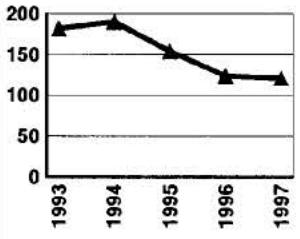


Table 38. Caught in Equipment or Objects, Disabling Cases, Maine, 1997

Caught in equipment	Caught in equipment or objects Numbers 1993-1997	206 total 1997 caught in equipment cases	1997 Key Facts
Caught in running equipment or machinery		121 cases down 3 cases from 1996 (2% decrease)	➢22% were amputations ➢21% were cuts and lacerations ➢16% were fractures ➢65% affected the fingers ➢17% were hands, except fingers ➢60% had been with current employer <2 years ➢12% had been with current employer 5-9 years ➢6% were in SIC 2421-Sawmills & planing mills ➢5% were in SIC 3143-Men's footwear, ex. athl.

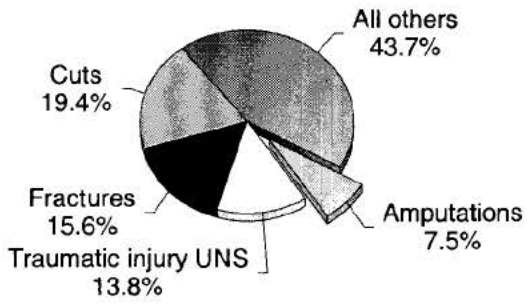
Caught in Equipment or Object by Nature of Injury

In 1997, the four most common injuries caused by being caught in equipment or objects for 1997 were:

- amputations
- traumatic injury, UNS
- fractures
- cuts and lacerations

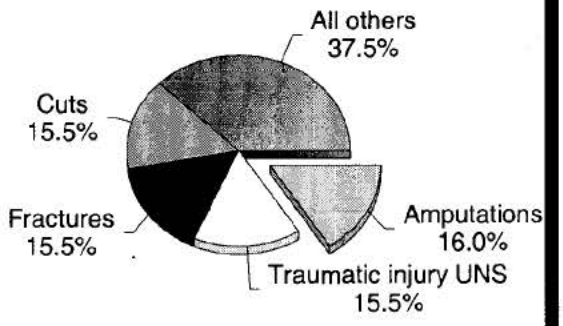
These four injuries accounted for over 56% of all disabling injuries in this category between 1993 and 1996 as shown in Figure 65. Figure 66 shows these same four injuries accounted for 62.3% of disabling injuries caused by being caught in equipment. Amputations increased from 19 disabling cases in 1996 to 33 in 1997. Table 39 shows a few key facts for these 1997 amputation injuries.

Figure 65. Caught in Equipment by Nature Of Injury, Percent of Disabling Cases Maine, 1993-1996



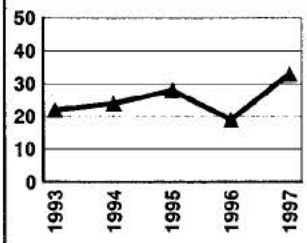
UNS-unspecified

Figure 66. Caught in Equipment by Nature Of Injury, Pecent of Disabling Cases Maine, 1997



UNS-unspecified

Table 39. Caught in Equipment or Object, Nature of Injury, Disabling Cases, Maine, 1997

Nature of Injury	Caught in equipment Numbers 1993-1997	206 total 1997 caught in equipment cases	1997 Key Facts
Amputations		33 cases up 14 cases from 1996 (74% increase)	➢18 workers lost fingertips (with bone loss) ➢13 workers lost fingers ➢1 worker lost toe(s) ➢1 worker lost an arm up to the elbow ➢91% were caused by machinery ➢52% had been with current employer <2 years ➢27% had been with current employer 5-14 years ➢30% occurred on Wednesdays ➢21% occurred in January ➢12% were laborers ➢58% were in the manufacturing industry division ➢6% were in SIC 2037-Frozen fruit & vegetables ➢6% were in SIC 0134-Irish potatoes ➢6% were in SIC 3142-Men's footwear, ex. athletic ➢6% were in SIC 5148-Fresh fruit & vegetables

Caught in Equipment or Object by Occupation

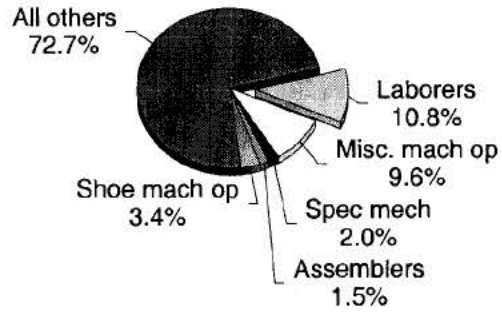
The five occupations losing the most time caused by being caught in equipment or object in 1997 were:

- laborer, except construction
- miscellaneous machine operator, NEC
- specified mechanics & repairers, NEC
- assemblers
- shoe machine operators

These five occupations accounted for nearly 34% of all disabling injuries when employees were caught in equipment or objects in 1997 as shown in Figure 68. Employees in these same occupations accounted for only 27.3% of all 1993-1996 disabling injuries in this same category as shown in Figure 67.

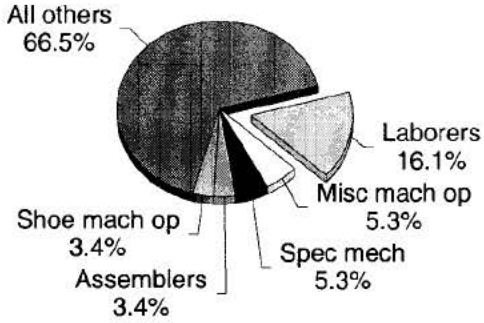
Table 40 shows key facts for laborers losing time in 1997 when caught in equipment or objects.

Figure 67. Caught in Equipment by Occupation Percent of Disabling Cases, Maine, 1993-1996



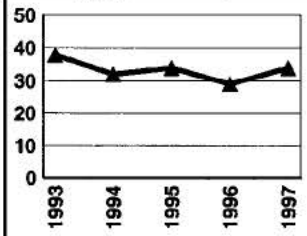
UNS-unspecified

Figure 68. Caught in Equipment by Occupation Percent of Disabling Cases, Maine, 1997



UNS-unspecified

Table 40. Caught in Equipment or Object by Occupation, Disabling Cases, Maine, 1997

Occupation	Caught in equipment Numbers 1993-1997	206 total 1997 caught in equipment cases	1997 Key Facts
Laborers except construction		34 cases up 5 cases from 1996 (17% increase)	➢15% were cuts and lacerations ➢12% were amputations ➢12% were fractures ➢47% affected the fingers ➢21% affected the hands, except fingers ➢15% affected feet, except toes ➢71% had been with current employer <2 years ➢18% had been with current employer 5-9 years ➢18% were in SIC 5411-Grocery stores ➢9% were in SIC 4953-Refuse systems

Caught in Equipment or Object by Industry (SIC)

In 1997, the top six industries where employees were caught in equipment or objects and lost time were:

- ➢2421-Sawmills
- ➢3731-Ship building & repairing
- ➢5411-Grocery stores
- ➢2621-Paper mills
- ➢3143-Men's footwear, except athletic
- ➢5813-Eating places

These six industries accounted for nearly 21% of all disabling injuries in this category in 1997 as shown in Figure 70 but only 17.2% for 1993-1996 as shown in Figure 69.

See Table 41 for key facts about workers in SIC 2421-Sawmills losing time in 1997 due to being caught in equipment or objects.

Figure 69. Caught in Equipment by SIC Percent of Disabling Cases, Maine, 1993-1996

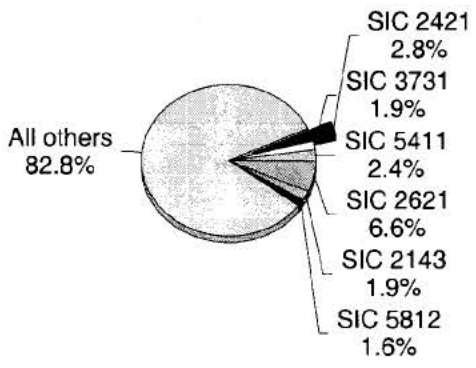


Figure 69. Caught in Equipment by SIC Percent of Disabling Cases, Maine, 1997

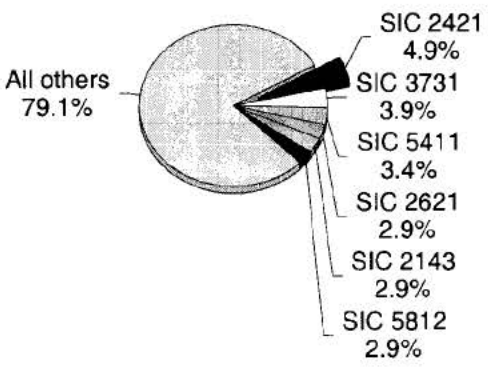
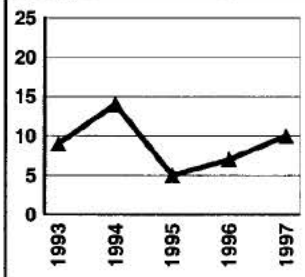


Table 41. Caught in Equipment or Object by SIC, Disabling Cases, Maine, 1997

SIC	Caught in equipment Numbers 1993-1997	206 total 1997 caught in equipment cases	1997 Key Facts
2421 Sawmills		10 cases up 3 cases from 1996 (43% increase)	➢30% were fractures ➢60% affected the fingers ➢205 affected the feet ➢50% were caused by logging & wood processing machinery ➢40% had been with current employer < 2 years ➢30% had been with current employer 10-14 years ➢40% occurred on Mondays ➢30% were miscellaneous woodworking machine operators

Appendix

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 with the Workers' Compensation Board 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 unique identifier of that particular case. The *First Reports* are then coded by the Department of Labor for the data elements shown below:

Data Element	Source	Definition
Case Number	Maine Workers' Compensation Board (WCB)	Unique number assigned sequentially by the WCB
Employer Number (UIAN)	Bureau of Unemployment Compensation (BUC)	Unemployment Insurance number assigned by BUC
Industry (SIC)/ Ownership	U.S. Office of Management & Budget, Standard Industrial Classification Manual	A 4-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	Not available for 1997	
Age	Not available for 1997	
Date of Injury or Illness	From *First Report*	The date of occurrence is used if applicable. For illnesses, the date of diagnosis is used.
Time of Accident	From *First Report*	Time listed is converted to the 4-digit 24-hour system (optional)
Length of Service	From *First Report*	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 information listed on *First Report*

Data Element	Source	Definition
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 details of the description of the injury or illness
Part of Body Affected	Occupational Injury & Illness 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 or exposure 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	From *First Report*	Severity code is one of the following: **1). Fatality** **2). Disabling** (one or more lost work- days beyond the date of the injury) **3). Nondisabling** (no lost work time beyond the date of the injury) **9). Unknown** (not reported)

Coding Summary

A Labor Statistical Technician reads the *First Reports of Occupational Injury or Disease* and assigns codes to the occupation, nature (kind) of injury, part of body affected, source of injury, and the event leading up to the injury. The coder selects codes from one to four digits in length. A 4-digit code is the most detailed description and a 1-digit code is the most general category.

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.

When an injury is described on a *First Report of Occupational Injury or Disease*, the coder goes through the following process:

- codes 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-amputation, fingertip** is coded

If the report indicates an amputation but no body part is mentioned:

- **031-amputation** would be used since there is not enough information to use:
  0311 - (amputation, fingertip) or
  0319 - (amputation, except fingertip)

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

- **03-open wound** would be used because the coded would not know whether it was an amputation, animal bite, cut or puncture

Due to space limitations, the tables in this publication only display 1- and 2-digit levels, with a few of the more common 3-digit and 4-digit levels.

The next page shows a small sample of the nature codes to help explain this coding structure.

Sample of Nature Codes

One digit-most general

Two digit-more detail

Three digit-even more detail

Four digit-most detail

Nature of Injury	Disabling	
	1997	
	Number	Percent
Total	12,601	100.0
0 Traumatic Injuries & Disorders	9,870	78.3
00 Traumatic injuries & disorders, UNS	1,004	8.0
01 Traumatic injuries-bones nerves spinal cord	758	6.0
011 Dislocations	106	0.8
012 Fractures	652	5.2
02 Traumatic injuries-muscles/tendons/lig/joint	3,112	24.7
021 Sprains, strains, tears	3,112	24.7
03 Open wounds	781	6.2
031 Amputations	58	0.5
0311 Amputations, fingertip	32	0.3
0319 Amputations, except fingertip	26	0.2
032 Animal or insect bites	25	0.2
034 Cuts, lacerations	578	4.6
036 Gunshot wounds	1	0.0
037 Punctures, except bites	118	0.9
039 Open wounds, NEC	1	0.0
04 Surface wounds & bruises	759	6.0
041 Abrasions, scratches	71	0.6
042 Blisters	1	0.0
043 Bruises, contusions	589	4.7
044 Foreign bodies-superficial splinter/chips	97	0.8
045 Friction burns	1	0.0
05 Burns	166	1.3
050 Burns, UNS	1	0.0
051 chemical burns	45	0.4
052 Electrical burns	8	0.1
053 Heat burns, scalds	107	0.8
059 Burns, NEC	5	0.0
06 Intracranial injuries	52	0.4
062 Concussions	52	0.4
07 Effects of environmental conditions	9	0.1
072 Effects of heat & light	7	0.1
073 Effects of air pressure	2	0.0
08 Multiple traumatic injuries & disorders	147	1.2
081 Cuts, abrasions, bruises	53	0.4
082 Sprains & bruises	51	0.4
084 Fractures & other injuries	31	0.2
089 Other combinations-traumatic injuries NEC	12	0.1
09 Other traumatic injuries & disorders	3,082	24.5
093 Electrocutions, electric shocks	12	0.1
095 Other poisonings & toxic effects	19	0.2
097 Nonspecified injuries & disorders	3,050	24.2
0971 Crushing injuries	69	0.5
0972 Back pain, hurt back	1,213	9.6
0973 Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	1,768	14.0
099 Other traumatic injuries & disorders, NEC	1	0.0

UNS-unspecified
NEC-not elsewhere classified

Appendix B

Fatality Reports for 1997

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 3,599 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' Compensations *First Reports*, Death Certificates, Medical Examiners Reports, Autopsies, Motor Vehicle Accident Reports, Marine Resources Accident Reports all give information to verify each fatality. In the past, this publication has simply counted the number of *First Reports* submitted to the Workers' Compensation Board and used that number as a count of work-related fatalities in the State of Maine for that particular year. For 1997, 40 *First Reports* were submitted claiming a fatality, listed on page 85. However, by incorporating other source documents (such as newspaper articles, autopsies, motor vehicle accident reports, death certificates, etc.), 19 were identified as work-related fatal injuries.

Listed below are just a few of the statistics from the CFOI program:

- 19 work-related fatalities from injuries
  - 19 in private sector
  - 18 were male workers
  - 1 was a female worker
  - 2 injuries involved falls
  - 9 involved transportation accidents
  - 3 were exposed to harmful substances
  - 5 came in contact with objects and equipment

Complete the form at the back of this publication if you are interested in receiving a copy of ***Fatal Occupational Injuries in Maine, 1997.***

Listing of Individual Fatality Reports for 1997

The following is a listing of the 40 fatalities received by the Workers' Compensation Board for the year 1997. These fatalities are not necessarily work-related. You may request a copy of the annual report *Fatal Occupational Injuries in Maine, 1997* which describes the fatal injuries in more detail.

Listing of Fatal Injuries and Illnesses

Industry SIC	Date of Injury	Occupation	Age	Sex	Event
Construction					
1761	03-27-97	Construction laborer	26	M	Fell off ladder
1761	06-26-97	Roofer	36	M	Fell off ladder
Manufacturing					
2411	08-05-97	Forester	30	M	Auto accident
2411	08-27-97	Logger	38	M	Heart attack
2421	03-01-97	Sawmill laborer	36	M	Struck by saw carriage
2426	01-31-97	Mechanic foreman	41	M	Struck by front-end loader
2621	02-26-97	Utility	35	F	Heart attack
2621	10-21-97	Crew chief	55	M	Heart attack
2951	06-05-97	Freight handler	60	M	Heart attack
3444	05-27-97	Truck driver	61	M	Struck by tractor trailer
3731	03-10-97	Leadman	79	M	Asbestosis
3731	04-05-97	---	74	M	Asbestosis
3731	04-13-97	Assistant foreman	65	M	Asbestosis
3731	05-06-97	Preservation tech	54	M	Heart attack
3731	09-02-97	Structure fitter	40	M	Heart attack
Transportation & Public Utilities					
4212	02-10-97	Truck driver	30	M	Tractor trailer accident
4212	02-28-97	Truck driver	42	M	Heart attack
4212	09-03-97	Truck driver	53	M	Heart attack
4212	11-25-97	Truck driver	64	M	Heart attack
4213	06-03-97	Truck driver	55	M	Heart attack
4911	09-11-97	Line worker	42	M	Electrocution
4922	07-27-97	Senior specialist	39	M	Auto accident
Wholesale Trade					
5031	08-19-97	Truck driver	53	M	Heart attack
5141	02-25-97	Warehouse maint.	48	M	Electrocution
5181	01-13-97	Truck driver	31	M	Tractor trailer accident
5181	12-18-97	Driver sales	49	M	Heart attack
Retail Trade					
5211	02-21-97	Garage mechanic	63	M	Heart attack
5311	12-05-97	Replenishment	63	F	Heart attack
5541	03-05-97	Store manager	50	M	Heart attack

Listing of Individual Fatality Reports for 1997 (Continued)

Industry SIC	Date of Injury	Occupation	Age	Sex	Event
Services					
7011	10-04-97	Housekeeping	58	F	Heart attack
7359	10-07-97	Repairman	54	M	Heart attack
7361	06-24-97	Laborer	49	M	Heart attack
7532	04-01-97	Volunteer	71	M	Auto accident
8062	06-07-97	LPN	57	F	Heart attack
Government					
8211	04-11-97	Phys. ed instructor	53	M	Heart attack
8211	08-25-97	Custodian	62	M	Stroke
8221	09-29-97	Custodian	54	M	Heart attack
8361	05-30-97	MH rehab tech	46	F	Auto accident
9221	10-11-97	State police detective	46	M	Heart attack
9221	11-07-97	Deputy sheriff	49	M	Heart attack

Order Form for Special Reports

The **Department of Labor** can produce special reports using the data elements listed in Appendix A.
Many tables shown in this publication are available for 1997 for any of the following major industrial classifications:

___Division A: Agriculture, Forestry & 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, & Sanitary Serv. SIC 40-49
___Division F: Wholesale Trade, SIC 50-51
___Division G: Retail Trade, SIC 52-59
___Division H: Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate, SIC 60-67
___Division I: Services, SIC 70-89
___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**
_____ **Maine Construction Wage Rates**
_____ **Report of Fatal Occupational Injuries**
_____ **Cumulative Trauma Disorders in Maine**

Occupational Safety and Health Newsletter and Classes

_____ ***SafetyWorks!***- contains articles on occupational safety and health topics, safety and health tips, statistics, and information on upcoming training. This newsletter is published quarterly.
_____ Schedule of occupational safety and health training classes

Consultation Program

_____ Please contact me concerning an 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:_____

Postage Required
Post Office will not deliver without proper postage.

Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Standards
Technical Services Division
45 State House Station
Augusta, ME 04333-0045

_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ fold and tape _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ fold and tape _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _