

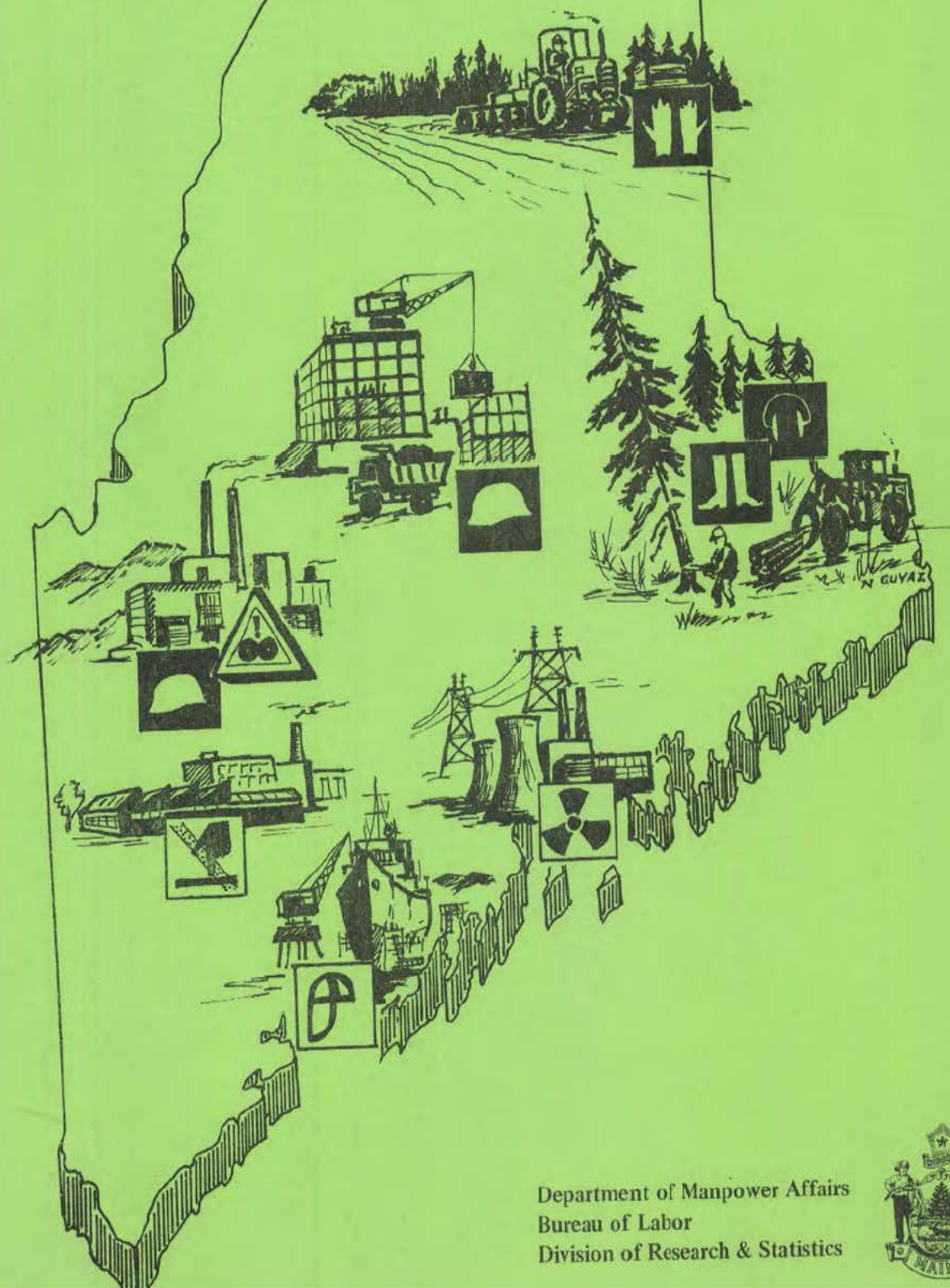
# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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# Occupational Injuries & Illnesses in Maine 1978



Department of Manpower Affairs  
Bureau of Labor  
Division of Research & Statistics





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OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES  
AND  
ILLNESSES IN MAINE  
1978

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## INTRODUCTION

A Federal/State cooperative statistical program covering private employers was instituted in Maine in 1971 in response to the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970. The Act created an extensive and detailed set of regulations applying to all private employers in the United States who were not covered by previous safety legislation. Under these laws, employers, with some exceptions, are required to keep records of all work-related deaths, all occupational illnesses, and work-related injuries involving restriction of work, loss of consciousness, transfer to another job, termination of work or medical treatment beyond first aid. By keeping these records, it is hoped that a greater awareness of the seriousness and the nature of unsafe and unhealthful working conditions by employers and workers has been created.

The United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics is the federal agency authorized to develop and maintain the ongoing survey program. The Maine Department of Manpower Affairs, Bureau of Labor, Research and Statistics Division is the state agency designated to collect, compile and analyze the injury and illness data for the State of Maine. It is the results of this cooperative program that are presented in this report.

## 1978 SURVEY HIGHLIGHTS

In 1978, occupational injuries and illnesses in the private sector occurred at a rate of 11.7 per 100 full-time workers in Maine compared with a rate of 10.4 in 1977. During this same period, Maine continued to experience steady employment gains as close to 16,000 new jobs were created. Economic expansion, accompanied by steady growth in the number of new jobs, may have resulted in a higher incidence of work-related injury because new, less experienced workers entering the labor market tend to be more susceptible to on-the-job accidents. It is interesting to note that while parallel increases took place in Maine in the rate of occupational injuries and illnesses and the total number of workers employed between 1977 and 1978, rates advanced at a much greater pace - up 12.5 percent - than did overall employment which posted only a 5 percent increase.

### Other highlights include:

- On the average, about one in every nine workers in the private sector experienced a job-related injury or illness during 1978.
- Occupational injury and illness rates for all but one Industry Division increased from 1977 to 1978; the industry showing a decrease was Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (-11 percent).
- The private sector rate for lost workday cases rose from 4.8 in 1977 to 5.5 in 1978, an increase of nearly 15 percent.
- Cases involving no loss of work time but requiring medical treatment beyond first aid increased from a rate of 5.6 in 1977 to 6.1 in 1978.
- 97 percent of all job-related injuries and illnesses in Maine's private sector, totaling about 32,000, were injuries; only about 3 percent were illnesses.
- Lost workdays resulting from occupational injury and illness occurred at a rate of 96.0 in 1978, up nearly 10 percent from the 1977 rate of 87.7.
- The average of 18 lost workdays per lost workday case recorded in 1977 declined to 17 in 1978.
- Occupational illnesses for the private sector occurred at a rate of 0.4.
- The 1978 incidence rate of 11.7 for all of Maine's private sector recordable injuries and illnesses was higher than the U.S. rate of 9.4.



## OCCUPATIONAL INJURY AND ILLNESS INCIDENCE RATES

In 1978, recordable occupational injuries and illnesses--the sum of fatalities, lost workday cases, and cases without lost workdays--occurred at a rate of 11.7 for each 100 full-time employees in Maine. This all-industry injury and illness rate includes the experience of approximately 334,000 workers in Maine's private sector.

Lost workday cases--those involving either actual days away from work or days an employee was working but could not perform regularly assigned duties--occurred at a rate of 5.5. The incidence rate for injuries and illnesses resulting in no lost work time was 6.1, slightly more than half of the total occupational injuries and illnesses recorded in 1978.

The 1978 private sector all-industry rate for total cases rose by 12.5 percent from 1977. This was the first significant increase in the total cases incidence rate in 5 years (see Chart 2). Increases from 1977 to 1978 resulted from significant rate gains in both lost workday cases (+14.6%) and cases without lost workdays (+8.9%).

Table A compares the 1977 and 1978 incidence rates by Industry Division. Maine's Construction Division's total case rate rose by 16 percent over last year, giving it the highest incidence of injury and illness at 17.4, while Manufacturing, which had the highest rate in 1977, rose only 10 percent, giving it the second highest rate at 16.8. The Finance Insurance, and Real Estate Division maintained the lowest rate. All Industry Division incidence rates increased in 1978 except Finance, Insurance and Real Estate.

TABLE A. Occupational Injuries and Illnesses per 100 Full-Time Workers, by Industry Division, Maine, 1977 and 1978

INDUSTRY	Incidence Rates								
	Total Cases			Lost Workday Cases			Cases Without Lost Workdays		
	1977	1978	Percent Change	1977	1978	Percent Change	1977	1978	Percent Change
PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES	10.4	11.7	+12.5%	4.8	5.5	+14.6%	5.6	6.1	+8.9%
Construction	15.0	17.4	+16.0%	7.4	8.5	+14.9%	7.5	8.8	+17.3%
Manufacturing	15.2	16.8	+10.5%	7.0	8.1	+15.7%	8.2	8.7	+6.1%
Transportation & Public Utilities	8.1	10.2	+25.9%	4.8	5.9	+22.9%	3.3	4.3	+30.3%
Wholesale & Retail Trade	7.8	8.5	+9.0%	3.2	3.6	+12.5%	4.6	4.9	+6.5%
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	1.8	1.6	-11.1%	1.0	0.8	-20.0%	0.8	0.8	0.0%
Services	5.4	6.6	+22.2%	2.5	3.0	+20.0%	2.9	3.6	+24.1%

Between 1977 and 1978 the State's total employment increased as did the employment in most Industry Divisions. It is generally assumed that rates increase during periods of employment increases due primarily to the influx of inexperienced employees. But the change in the incidence rates is generally several times the change in employment. While the total employment was up only five percent, the incidence rate was up almost thirteen percent. Likewise, the comparable Manufacturing figures were +4.5 percent (employment) vs. +10.5 percent (incidence rate). As a further illustration that the increase in employment may not be the only contributing factor, employment in Transportation and Public Utilities shows little change, but the incidence rate was up over 25 percent. Also, Construction declined in employment and still had an incidence rate increase of sixteen percent.

TABLE B. Published Employment, by Selected Industry Division, Maine, 1977 and 1978

<u>INDUSTRY</u>	<u>1977</u> <u>(thousands)</u>	<u>1978</u> <u>(thousands)</u>	<u>%</u> <u>Change</u>
Total, Private Sector	<u>317.3</u>	<u>333.2</u>	<u>+5.0%</u>
Construction	20.5	19.1	-6.8%
Manufacturing	105.9	110.7	+4.5%
Transportation & Public Utilities	18.0	18.1	+0.6%
Wholesale & Retail Trade	83.8	89.3	+6.6%
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	15.1	15.8	+4.6%
Services	65.7	69.4	+5.6%

SOURCE: MAINE DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER AFFAIRS, EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION, MANPOWER RESEARCH DIVISION

## LOST WORKDAY INCIDENCE RATES AND AVERAGE LOST WORKDAYS

While incidence rates for the different case types measure the frequency of occupational injuries and illnesses, incidence rates for lost workdays measure the severity. Lost workdays include days an employee was absent from work due to a work-related injury or illness, and days an employee worked on an alternate job rather than his regular job because of injury or illness. Tables 4-6 include data for these two types of lost workdays.

The private sector incidence rate for lost workdays continued to rise in 1978; the 1978 rate of 96.0 was nearly ten percent higher than the 1977 rate of 87.7. All Industry Divisions, except Wholesale and Retail Trade, recorded higher total lost workday rates in 1978 than the previous year. The relative position of the Divisions did not change; Construction leads with a rate of 161.3, nearly twice the All Industry rate.

TABLE C. Lost Workdays per 100 Full-Time Workers and Average Lost Workdays per Lost Workday Case, by Industry Division, Maine, 1977 and 1978

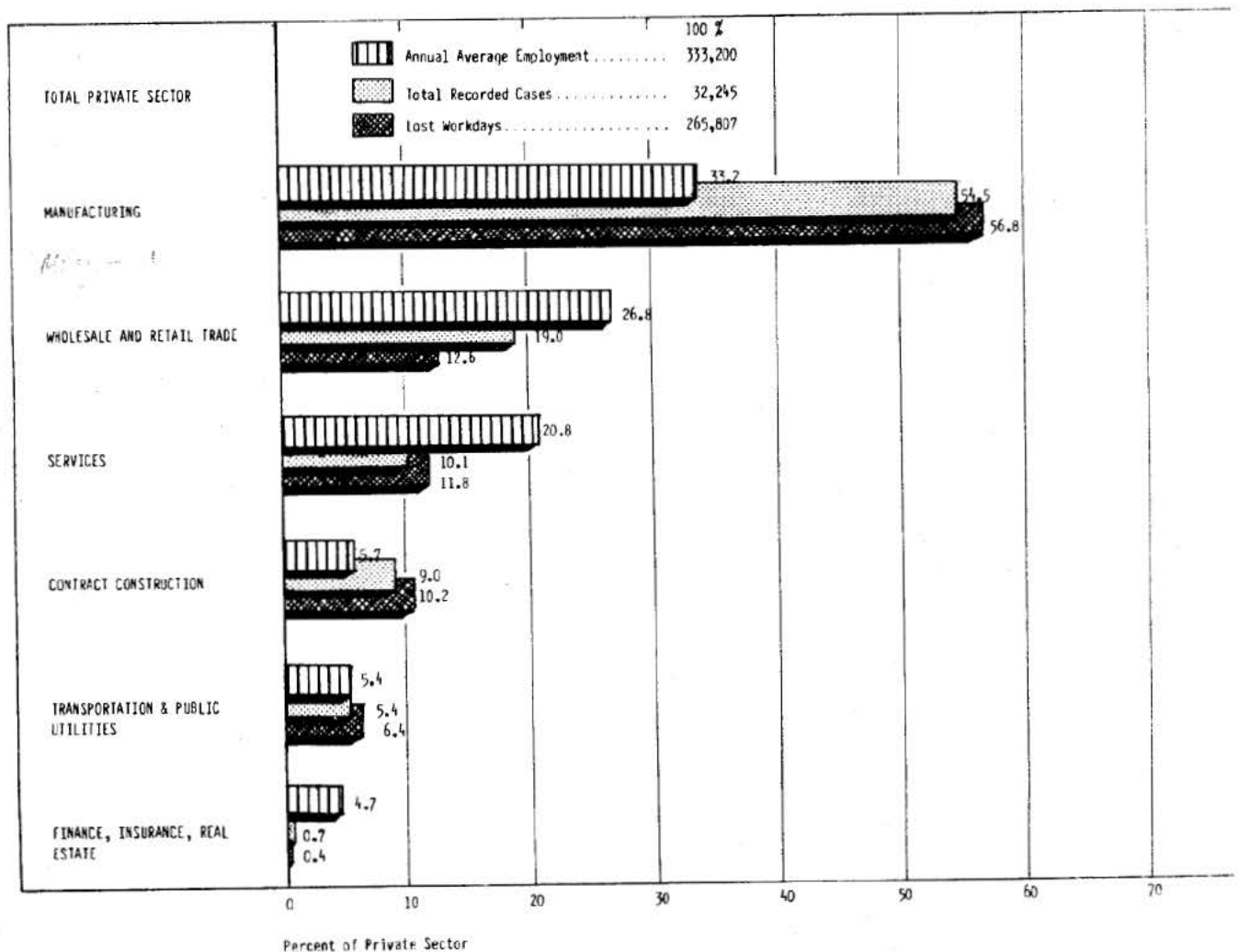
INDUSTRY	Incidence Rates per 100 Full-Time Workers							
	Total Lost Workdays		Days Away From Work		Days of Restricted Work Activity		Average Lost Workdays per Lost Workday Case	
	1978	1977	1978	1977	1978	1977	1978	1977
PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES	96.0	87.7	91.7	84.2	4.3	3.5	17	18
Construction	161.3	157.4	159.1	155.5	2.2	1.9	19	21
Manufacturing	144.3	129.9	135.6	123.2	8.7	6.7	18	18
Transportation & Public Utilities	99.9	75.7	97.8	73.7	2.1	2.0	17	16
Wholesale & Retail Trade	46.5	47.2	45.0	45.8	1.5	1.4	13	15
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	8.2	6.9	7.1	5.7	1.1	1.2	10	7
Services	63.1	51.7	60.9	50.0	2.2	1.7	21	21

In addition to incidence rates for lost workdays, another measure of severity provided by the OSHA survey is the average number of lost workdays per lost workday case. The overall average for 1978 was 17 lost workdays per case, down slightly from 18 in 1977. Services had the highest average of lost workdays per case with 21 days, followed by Construction with 19 days. Finance, Insurance and Real Estate had the lowest with 10 days.

## INDUSTRY DIVISION ANALYSIS

Occupational injury and illness rates for lost workday cases in the Construction Division went from 7.4 in 1977 to 8.5 in 1978. An increase in the rates for cases without lost workdays also contributed to an overall climb in the total case rate from 15.0 to 17.4, an increase of 16 percent. This industry remained in 1978 as Maine's most hazardous based on the lost workday case rate; its total case rate increased over the Manufacturing Division rate since last year when both industries were virtually tied for the highest total case rates. The Construction Division accounted for nine percent of the total recorded cases in Maine and ten percent of the lost workdays. This, despite the fact that this Division had less than six percent of the employment during 1978. It should also be noted that only about one percent of the cases were for occupational diseases.

Chart 1 Percent Distribution of Employment, Total Recorded Cases and Lost Workdays, Private Sector  
By Industry Division, Maine 1978



As shown in Chart 1, approximately one in three workers was employed in Manufacturing during 1978. However, workers in this Division sustained a disproportionate 54.5 percent of the total cases and almost 57 percent of the lost workday cases. Lost workday cases amounted to almost half of the total cases. Ninety-six percent of all cases were injuries, and only four percent were occupational diseases in this Division.

The Transportation and Public Utilities Division is another where the reported cases, particularly lost workday cases were out of line with employment. Of the Industry Division's recording increases in total cases from 1977 to 1978, Transportation and Public Utilities recorded the largest change in injury and illness rates, with a 25 percent increase from 8.1 to 10.2. Each lost workday case in this industry resulted in an average of 17 lost workdays in 1978.

While employing about one quarter of all Maine workers, Wholesale and Retail Trade contributed to only one out of five recorded cases, and only one out of eight lost workdays. The injury and illness rates for total cases rose by nearly 10 percent to 8.5 in 1978, below the 12.5 percent recorded by all industries in the private sector.

Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate is Maine's least hazardous industry, and in 1978 recorded the lowest injury and illness incidence rates for total cases (1.6), lost workday cases (0.8), and cases without lost workdays (0.8).

Next to Manufacturing and Wholesale and Retail Trade, the Services industry is Maine's third largest employer (1978); one out of every five workers is employed in this industry. In 1978, the Services industry accounted for only 10 percent of all recorded cases and lost workdays; and it had the second lowest overall incidence rate of 6.6.

## INDUSTRY DIVISION TRENDS, 1974-1978

The OSHA Survey has been conducted in Maine on an annual basis since 1972. Over the last five years, notable changes have occurred in the major industry divisions as shown in Charts 2 and 3, which trace survey trends from 1974 to 1978 for the private sector. Incidence rates for total recordable cases (the sum of deaths, lost workday cases, and cases without lost workdays) increased from 1977 to 1978 in most Maine industries, and 1978 rates exceeded their 1974 level in all industries except Finance, Insurance and Real Estate, which dropped only slightly from 1.7 in 1974 to 1.6 in 1978 (see Chart 2). Rates for the private sector increased from 10.9 in 1974 to 11.7 in 1978, a gain of 7 percent. Until the sharp increases in 1978 there had been a gradual long term downward trend or unchanging trend for most industries.

Chart 3 shows the five-year trend of rates for lost workday cases. Even sharper increases for most industry divisions were apparent from 1977 to 1978 for rates of lost workday cases. Only Finance, Insurance and Real Estate decreased. Manufacturing had shown a steady five-year increase from 5.9 in 1974 to 8.1 in 1978, a 37 percent increase. Other industry divisions have shown a gradual, if not consistent, long term upward trend as well. On the other hand, rates for cases without lost workdays fell by 10 percent over this period.

Chart 2-Total Cases Injury & Illness Incidence Rates, Private Sector  
Maine 1974 - 1978

INCIDENCE RATES

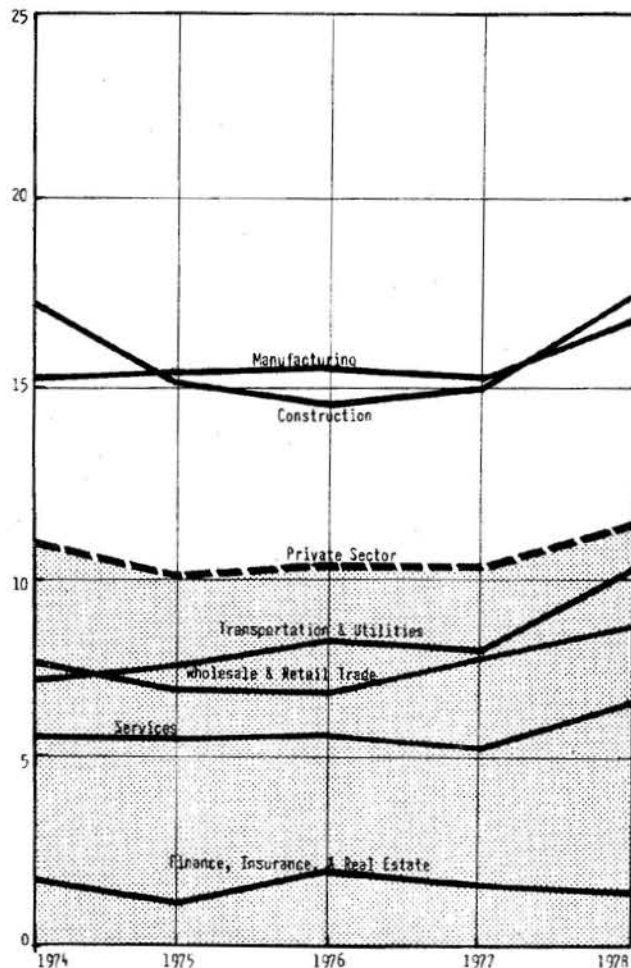
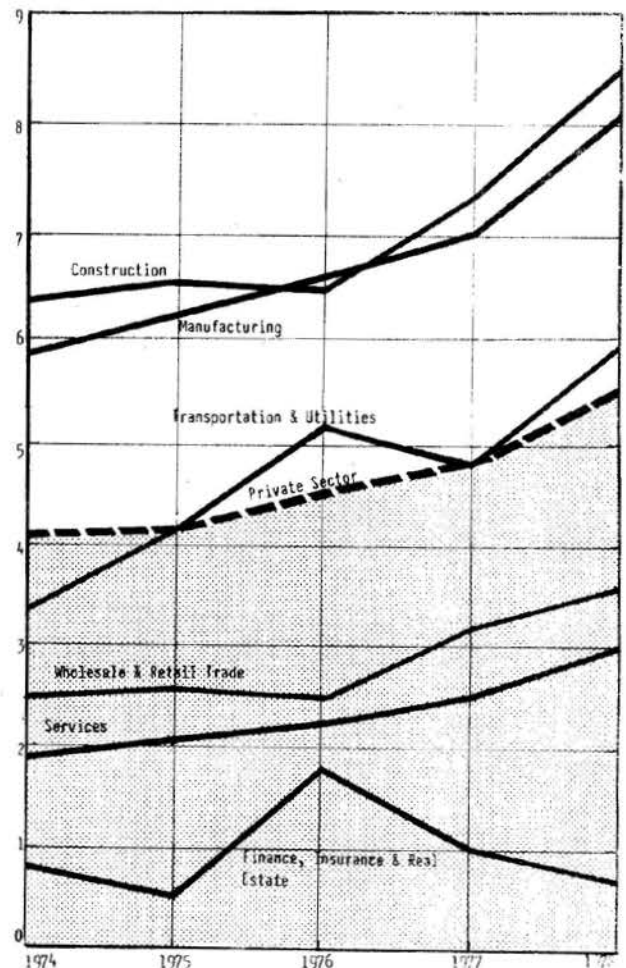


Chart 3-Lost Workday Cases Injury & Illness Incidence Rates, Private Sector  
Maine 1974 - 1978

INCIDENCE RATES



## MAJOR INDUSTRY ANALYSIS

Three Divisions accounted for 13 of 15 Major Industries where total case incident rates were greater than the 1978 private sector average of 11.7. The three Divisions were Construction, Manufacturing, and Transportation and Public Utilities.

All three of the Construction industries were above average. Heavy Construction Contractors increased 50 percent to a rate of 25.0 in 1978, and General Building Contractors increased 32 percent to a rate of 18.3. Sharp increases in lost workday case rates for these industries were responsible for the higher rates in Construction which kept this Division as Maine's most hazardous, based on the lost workday case rate. Only Special Trades Contractors declined slightly in 1978 to a rate of 3.1, but this was still higher than the private sector average.

TABLE D. Occupational Injuries and Illnesses per 100 Full-Time Workers, Major Industries Ranked by Total Case Incidence Rates, Maine, 1977 and 1978

INDUSTRY (SIC)	Total Cases		Lost Workday Cases		Cases Without Lost Workdays	
	1977	1978	1977	1978	1977	1978
PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES	<u>10.4</u>	<u>11.7</u>	<u>4.8</u>	<u>5.5</u>	<u>5.6</u>	<u>6.1</u>
Lumber and Wood Products (24)	26.6	31.7	14.6	16.6	12.0	15.0
Heavy Construction Contractors (16)	16.7	25.0	9.0	12.7	7.7	12.3
Food & Kindred Products (2)	27.1	23.0	11.3	11.0	15.8	12.0
Fabricated Metal Products (34)	17.8	21.6	8.7	11.4	8.9	10.1
Agricultural Production (01-02)	17.8	19.2	8.4	9.6	9.4	9.7
Machinery, except Electrical (35)	18.7	18.4	6.6	7.6	12.1	10.8
General Building Contractors (15)	13.9	18.3	7.0	8.9	6.9	9.3
Textile Mill Products (22)	14.2	18.1	7.7	9.2	6.4	8.9
Rubber and Miscellaneous Products (30)	14.8	16.5	6.7	7.7	8.0	8.8
Trucking and Warehousing (42)	11.3	15.3	7.0	9.2	4.3	6.1
Leather and Leather Products (31)	12.6	14.5	5.4	6.1	7.3	8.4
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations (55)	10.6	13.5	4.5	6.9	6.1	6.6
Special Trades Contractors (17)	15.1	13.1	7.1	6.3	8.0	6.7
Railroad Transportation (40)	14.6	12.8	10.4	9.3	4.2	3.4
Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services (49)	9.3	12.6	3.3	6.4	5.7	6.2

Manufacturing industries made up half of those above the private sector average. Lumber and Wood Products had the highest total case incident rate of any industry at 31.7, an increase of nearly 20 percent since last year. Of the five industries where rates increased in 1978, the greatest increases were in Textile Mill Products (+28 percent) and Fabricated Metal Products (+21%). Only Food and Kindred Products and Machinery, except Electrical industries, decreased.

The Transportation and Public Utilities Division had three industries of the fifteen listed. Two of these industries showed gains of greater than 35 percent: Trucking and Warehousing and Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services. The other, Railroad Transportation, decreased by 12 percent.

Agricultural production and Automotive Dealers and Service Stations were the only two industries representing other Industry Divisions; both of these registered increases in 1978.



## OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESSES

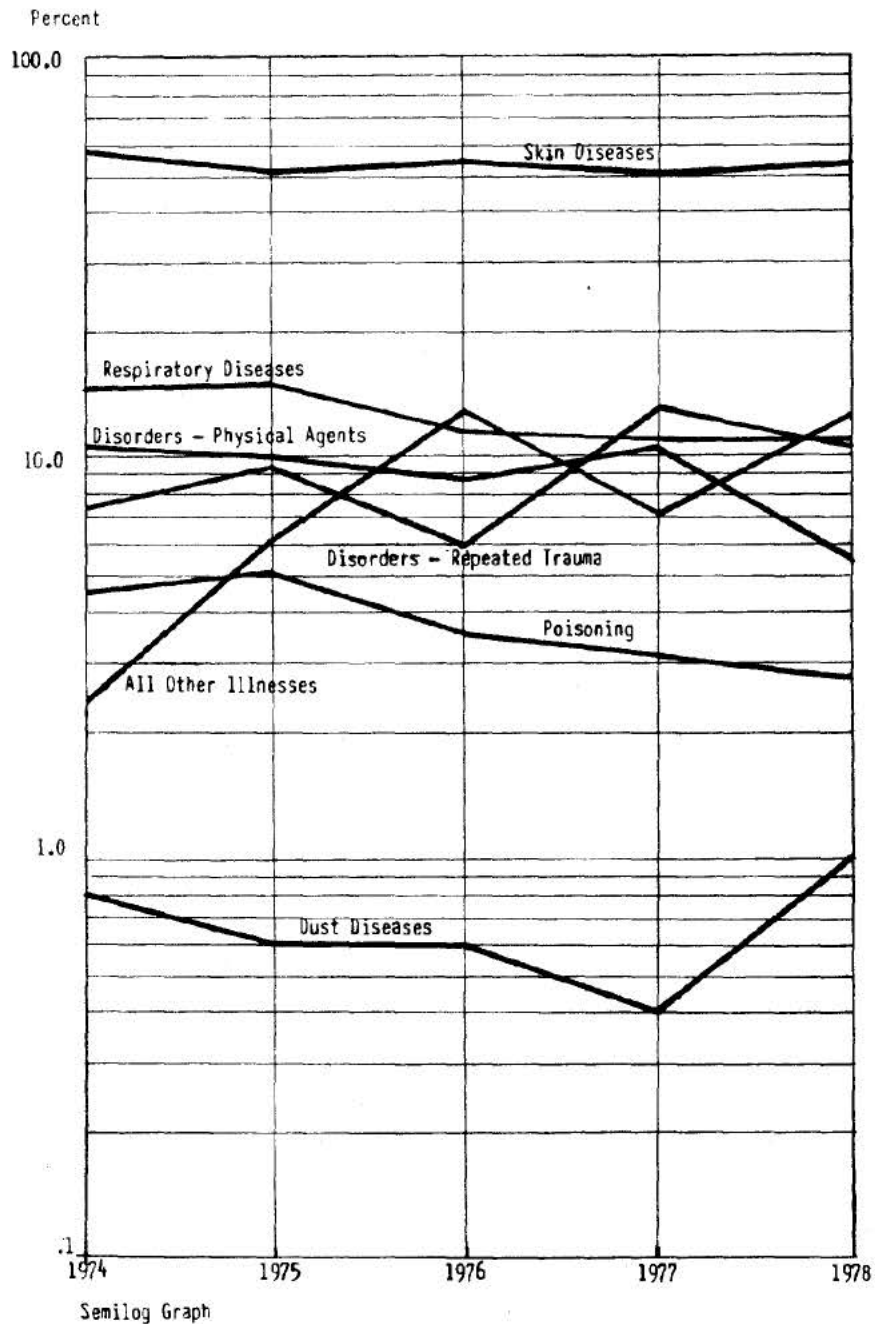
Incidence rates for occupational illness cases in 1978 were identical to those reported in 1977 - 0.4 for total cases, 0.2 for lost workday cases, and 0.2 for cases without lost workdays. Work-related illnesses continued to account for about 3 percent of all injury and illness cases. Some change did occur between 1977 and 1978 in rates for lost workdays due to illness. The 1977 rate of 3.2 dropped to 2.8 in 1978, a decrease of about 13 percent. This overall decrease was influenced mostly by declines in rates in Services and Agriculture.

Chart 4 shows a five-year trend from 1974 to 1978 for a breakdown of illnesses by category of illness on a semilog graph. This graph is used to better portray illnesses with such a wide range of data and illustrates percent changes more clearly. Occupational skin diseases and disorders were the most prevalent illnesses occurring in 1978. This category, which includes contact dermatitis, eczema, poison ivy, poison oak, etc., accounted for somewhat over half of all illness cases. These diseases are relatively common but are often less serious than other occupational illnesses. Since 1974, skin diseases have remained the most prevalent of all categories. Four types of illnesses have gradually decreased in frequency since 1974: skin diseases, respiratory diseases, disorders due to physical agents and poisonings. Table E gives a numerical breakdown of the various illnesses by category for 1978. Illness statistics may be understated because of the difficulty of measuring the long term effects of some work-related illnesses.

TABLE E: Occupational Illnesses per 100 Full-Time Workers, By Industry Division, Maine, 1977 and 1978

INDUSTRY	Total Illnesses		Lost Workday Cases		Lost Workdays		Cases Without Lost Workdays	
	1978	1977	1978	1977	1978	1977	1978	1977
PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	2.8	3.2	0.2	0.2
Construction	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.8	0.1	0.1
Manufacturing	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	5.8	6.4	0.4	0.4
Transportation & Public Utilities	0.3	0.1	0.2	*	1.9	*	0.1	0.1
Wholesale & Retail Trade	0.1	*	0.1	*	0.7	0.2	*	*
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	*	*	*	*	0.2	0.3	*	*
Services	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.7	2.9	*	0.1

Chart 4  
Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Category as a Percentage of the Total  
Number of Cases. Maine 1974-1978



## MAINE COMPARED WITH THE UNITED STATES

The 1978 survey results for Maine and the U.S. are compared in Table F. Rates for total cases, lost workday cases, and lost workdays are summarized by major industry division. Maine's rates were higher in every instance than their U.S. counterparts, with the exception of the rate for total cases in Finance, Insurance and Real Estate and rates for lost workdays in Finance, Insurance and Real Estate and in Transportation and Public Utilities. For all three kinds of cases, two major industry divisions had incidence rates higher than the overall private sector averages for both Maine and the U.S. -- they were Construction and Manufacturing.

TABLE F: Occupational Injuries and Illnesses per 100 Full-time Workers, by Industry Division, Maine and the United States, 1978

INDUSTRY	Total Cases		Incidence Rates Lost Workday Cases		Lost Workdays	
	Maine	U.S.	Maine	U.S.	Maine	U.S.
PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES	<u>11.7</u>	<u>9.4</u>	<u>5.5</u>	<u>4.1</u>	<u>96.0</u>	<u>63.5</u>
Construction	17.4	16.0	8.5	6.4	161.3	109.4
Manufacturing	16.8	13.2	8.1	5.6	144.3	84.9
Transportation & Public Utilities	10.2	10.1	5.9	5.7	99.9	102.3
Wholesale & Retail Trade	3.5	7.9	3.6	3.2	46.5	44.9
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	1.6	2.1	0.8	0.8	8.2	12.5
Services	6.6	5.5	3.0	2.4	63.1	36.2

Between 1977 and 1978, occupational injury and illness incidence rates in Maine's private sector moved up by nearly 13 percent; rates for lost workday cases gained by nearly 15 percent and those for lost workdays, nearly 10 percent. Comparable rate changes at the national level included a one percent increase in total cases, an 8 percent increase in lost workday cases and a 3 percent rise in rates for lost workdays. This greater rate of increase has caused Maine's 1978 rate for total cases to be 25 percent higher than the equivalent U.S. rate, much greater than the spread of 12 percent in 1977.

At the national level, all Industry Divisions recorded higher rates in 1978 than in 1977; while in Maine, Finance, Insurance and Real Estate decreased.

Caution is necessary in comparing rates for Maine with corresponding rates for the U.S. or other states because of variations in the industrial composition. The proportion of the work force in hazardous industries has a direct effect upon the overall rates. In making comparisons of aggregated data, these differences must be considered. By eliminating the variations in industry makeup, a direct comparison of incidence rates may be made. Table G shows the total case incidence rates adjusted using the Standardized Industrial Mix (SIM).

TABLE G. Selected Incidence Rates for the United States, Maine and Maine Adjusted by the Standardized Industrial Mix, 1978

	<u>Total Cases</u>			<u>Lost Workday Cases</u>			<u>Lost Workdays</u>		
	<u>Maine</u>	<u>Maine (Adj.)</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	<u>Maine</u>	<u>Maine (Adj.)</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	<u>Maine</u>	<u>Maine (Adj.)</u>	<u>U.S.</u>
PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES	<u>11.7</u>	<u>10.7</u>	<u>9.4</u>	<u>5.5</u>	<u>5.1</u>	<u>4.1</u>	<u>96.0</u>	<u>88.1</u>	<u>63.5</u>
Construction	17.4	17.0	16.0	8.5	8.3	6.4	161.3	159.1	109.4
Manufacturing	16.8	16.1	13.2	8.1	7.3	5.6	144.3	115.0	94.9

Although there are some significant changes in the incidence rates that were adjusted, none of the changes bring the Maine rates in range of the national figures. This would indicate that while the difference in the employment pattern at the State level is a contributing factor in the higher rates, it is not the sole or even the most important factor.

## ECONOMIC IMPACT

Even though the actual pain and suffering from industrial injury and illness can never be measured, economic conditions which also show an effect on the employer and employee should not be overlooked. Job time which is lost may never be regained by the employer; if the time is made up, it could result in increased overtime or be made up by less efficient new workers, whose unit costs would be higher.

In addition to higher direct costs mentioned above, further employer costs include workers' compensation payments, medical expenses, and damage to the employer's property, in addition to millions of dollars of lost wages to employees. Some of these costs are measurable. Between 1974 (when "universal coverage" began) and 1978, the total premiums for workers' compensation insurance in Maine rose from \$30.2 million to \$66.2 million. During this same period, the direct losses paid went from \$14.3 million to \$38.7 million.

Although the OSHA program has existed for nearly a decade, its effects in helping reduce the incidence of injury and illness to date has been inconclusive. In Maine, incidence rates in most cases are nearly the same as they were five years ago. Through its data collection, the survey has helped pinpoint areas in which safety practices must be improved, but the major thrust toward reduction of human suffering and economic costs from job-related injury and illness must come from a joint cooperative effort by both the employer and employee.

TABLE 1

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine 1978

INDUSTRY 1/	SIC 2/	INCIDENCE RATES 3/					
		Total Cases 4/	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
PRIVATE SECTOR - ALL INDUSTRIES		11.7	5.5	5.3	91.7	96.0	6.1
<u>AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING</u>	01-09	15.9	9.0	8.9	174.3	177.6	6.9
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	01-02	19.2	9.6	9.4	162.0	167.2	9.7
<u>CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION</u>	15-17	17.4	8.5	8.3	159.1	161.3	8.8
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	15	18.3	8.9	8.7	176.8	179.4	9.3
General Contractors - Res. Bldgs.	152	14.2	8.6	8.3	210.5	214.4	5.6
General Contractors - Nonres. Bldgs.	154	25.8	9.7	9.7	123.7	124.0	16.1
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	16	25.0	12.7	12.3	194.6	195.8	12.3
Highway and Street Construction	161	20.6	11.2	10.4	128.7	130.2	9.4
Heavy Construction, nec	162	30.1	14.3	14.3	267.3	268.1	15.7
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	17	13.1	6.3	6.3	130.6	133.2	6.7
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning	171	19.3	9.0	9.0	280.6	281.0	10.2
Misc. Special Trade Contractors	179	10.0	5.4	5.3	108.3	112.8	4.6
<u>MANUFACTURING</u>	20-39	16.8	8.1	7.8	135.6	144.3	8.7
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	20	23.0	11.0	10.7	158.0	162.6	12.0
Meat Products	201	31.1	14.6	14.3	189.8	194.2	16.5
Canned and Preserved Fruits and Vegetables	203	23.2	9.7	9.5	171.3	176.3	13.5

TABLE 1

## Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine 1978

INDUSTRY 1/	SIC 2/	INCIDENCE RATES 3/					
		Total Cases 4/	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
Misc. Food and Kindred Products	209	18.2	8.6	8.3	156.8	165.1	9.4
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	22	18.1	9.2	9.1	160.5	166.8	8.9
Broad Woven Fabric Mills, Wool	223	21.1	9.7	9.7	177.5	178.2	11.4
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	23	11.1	3.2	3.2	52.0	52.0	7.9
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	24	31.7	16.6	16.5	300.6	304.0	15.0
Logging Camps and Logging Contractors	241	30.9	20.0	19.8	432.1	441.1	10.8
Sawmills and Planing Mills	242	29.5	14.5	14.5	203.7	204.6	15.1
Misc. Wood Products	249	33.6	15.8	15.7	264.9	265.2	17.8
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	26	11.1	6.0	4.9	138.9	155.1	5.1
Paper Mills, Except Building Paper	262	10.0	6.0	4.7	128.6	148.2	4.0
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	27	5.6	1.9	1.7	21.6	24.2	3.7
Newspapers	271	5.5	1.3	1.3	7.4	7.7	4.2
RUBBER AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS	30	16.5	7.7	7.1	124.6	134.0	8.8
Misc. Plastic Products	307	17.8	8.1	7.5	123.3	135.0	9.7
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	31	14.5	6.1	6.0	93.5	95.0	8.4
Leather Tanning and Finishing	311	20.1	10.3	9.6	200.1	207.5	9.8
Footwear, except Rubber	314	13.3	5.3	5.3	77.7	78.6	8.0
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	34	21.6	11.4	11.1	140.3	146.4	10.1
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	344	23.2	10.6	10.6	128.1	132.0	12.6

TABLE 1

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine 1978

INDUSTRY 1/	SIC 2/	INCIDENCE RATES 3/					
		Total Cases 4/	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	35	18.4	7.6	7.4	93.6	108.4	10.8
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES	36	7.1	3.0	2.9	33.3	37.3	4.1
Electronic Components and Accessories	367	3.9	2.6	2.5	17.8	19.4	1.3
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	37	11.4	5.9	5.1	79.6	125.8	5.5
<u>TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES</u>	40-49	10.2	5.9	5.8	97.8	99.9	4.3
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	40	12.8	9.3	8.9	119.3	121.5	3.5
TRUCKING AND WAREHOUSING	42	15.3	9.2	9.2	186.6	189.9	6.1
Trucking, Local and Long Distance	421	15.5	9.4	9.4	195.4	198.9	6.1
COMMUNICATIONS	48	3.0	.8	.8	16.0	18.7	2.2
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	481	2.2	.9	.9	18.3	18.9	1.3
ELECTRIC, GAS AND SANITARY SERVICES	49	12.6	6.4	6.4	94.5	94.5	6.2
<u>WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE</u>	50-59	8.5	3.6	3.5	45.0	46.5	4.9
<u>WHOLESALE TRADE</u>	50-51	9.4	4.2	4.2	54.0	54.5	5.2
WHOLESALE TRADE-DURABLE GOODS	50	8.7	3.3	3.2	39.5	40.4	5.4
Machinery, Equipment and Supplies	508	9.9	3.0	3.0	15.8	17.4	6.9
WHOLESALE TRADE - NONDURABLE GOODS	51	10.1	5.1	5.0	67.7	67.8	5.0
Groceries and Related Products	514	9.5	5.4	5.4	94.5	94.5	4.1



TABLE 1

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine 1978

		INCIDENCE RATES 3/						
	INDUSTRY 1/	SIC 2/	Total Cases 4/	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
<u>RETAIL TRADE</u>		52-59	8.2	3.4	3.3	41.8	43.6	4.8
BUILDING, HARDWARE AND GARDEN SUPPLIES		52	11.0	6.3	6.2	63.7	63.9	4.7
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES		53	9.2	2.5	2.5	37.7	40.7	6.7
Department Stores		531	10.1	2.6	2.5	33.9	37.4	7.5
FOOD STORES		54	8.4	2.3	2.1	22.8	24.5	6.1
Grocery Stores		541	9.3	2.5	2.4	25.7	27.6	6.8
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS AND SERVICE STATIONS		55	13.5	6.9	6.8	95.7	99.0	6.6
New and Used Car Dealers		551	10.4	3.7	3.6	53.5	54.6	6.7
Gasoline Service Stations		554	7.6	5.9	5.9	104.9	110.8	1.7
APPAREL AND ACCESSORY STORES		56	1.0	.3	.3	1.8	1.9	.7
FURNITURE AND HOME FURNISHING STORES		57	1.7	.3	.3	2.3	2.3	1.4
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES		58	8.0	2.9	2.8	30.8	31.8	5.1
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES		59	4.2	2.4	2.4	33.0	35.3	1.8
<u>FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE</u>		60-67	1.6	.8	.6	7.1	8.2	.8
BANKING		60	1.1	.5	.5	5.0	5.2	.6
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks		602	1.3	.6	.6	5.3	5.3	.7
INSURANCE		63	2.0	.8	.8	7.3	7.3	1.2

TABLE 1

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine 1978

INDUSTRY 1/	SIC 2/	INCIDENCE RATES 3/					
		Total Cases 4/	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
INSURANCE AGENTS, BROKERS, AND SERVICE	64	1.4	.5	.5	6.4	7.4	.9
REAL ESTATE	65	4.6	3.5	1.3	19.9	29.9	1.1
<u>SERVICES</u>	70-89	6.6	3.0	2.9	60.9	63.1	3.6
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	70	6.8	1.8	1.7	23.3	23.7	5.0
Hotels, Tourist Courts and Motels	701	8.7	2.3	2.2	29.6	30.1	6.4
PERSONAL SERVICES	72	3.2	2.2	1.7	12.9	14.4	1.0
BUSINESS SERVICES	73	2.8	1.9	1.9	21.6	27.9	.9
AUTO REPAIR, SERVICES AND GARAGES	75	4.9	2.7	2.7	21.4	23.7	2.2
AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES	79	11.4	5.1	5.1	82.7	82.7	6.4
MEDICAL AND OTHER HEALTH SERVICES	80	8.6	3.7	3.6	99.7	102.8	4.9
Hospitals	806	7.6	3.6	3.6	59.3	63.9	4.0
LEGAL SERVICES	81	.2	.2	.2	5.4	5.4	--
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	82	4.3	1.8	1.8	25.5	25.6	2.5
SOCIAL SERVICES	83	6.5	4.6	4.6	32.6	32.7	1.9
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	89	3.3	1.1	1.1	15.2	15.2	2.2

TABLE 1

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine 1978

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- 1/ Industry division and group totals include data for industries not shown separately.
- 2/ Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972 Edition
- 3/ The incidence rates represent the number of illnesses or lost workdays per 100 full-time employees and were calculated

$$N/EH \times 200,000$$

Where: N = number of injuries or lost workdays

EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar 1978

200,000 = base for 100 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

- 4/ Because of rounding, the sum of the rates for lost workday cases and non-fatal cases without lost workdays may not equal the total. In addition, the difference between the total and the sum of the components shown may not reflect the fatality rate.

NOTES: DASHES indicate no data reported

ASTERISKS indicate incidence rates less than .05 per 100 full-time workers

N.E.C. = not elsewhere classified

TABLE 2

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine 1978

INDUSTRY 1/	SIC 2/	INCIDENCE RATES 3/					
		Total Cases 4/	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
PRIVATE SECTOR - ALL INDUSTRIES		11.3	5.4	5.2	89.3	93.2	5.9
<u>AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING</u>	01-09	14.7	8.5	8.4	165.4	168.7	6.2
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	01-02	17.7	9.3	9.1	155.6	160.7	8.4
<u>CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION</u>	15-17	17.2	8.4	8.2	157.9	160.1	8.7
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	15	18.2	8.9	8.7	176.8	179.4	9.3
General Contractors - Res. Bldgs.	152	14.2	8.6	8.3	210.5	214.4	5.6
General Contractors - Nonres. Bldgs.	154	25.6	9.7	9.7	123.7	124.0	15.9
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	16	24.7	12.6	12.2	193.3	194.5	12.1
Highway and Street Construction	161	20.4	11.1	10.3	126.6	128.1	9.3
Heavy Construction, nec	162	29.6	14.2	14.2	266.9	267.7	15.3
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	17	12.8	6.1	6.1	128.5	131.0	6.6
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning	171	19.2	9.0	9.0	280.6	281.0	10.1
Misc. Special Trade Contractors	179	9.8	5.3	5.2	105.9	110.4	4.5
<u>MANUFACTURING</u>	20-39	16.1	7.8	7.5	131.2	138.5	8.3
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	20	22.2	10.6	10.4	154.3	158.7	11.6
Meat Products	201	30.1	14.3	14.0	188.1	192.3	15.8
Canned and Preserved fruits and Vegetables	203	22.3	9.2	9.1	167.5	172.3	13.1
Misc. Food and Kindred Products	209	16.8	7.9	7.6	149.2	157.0	8.7

TABLE 2

## Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine 1978

INDUSTRY 1/	SIC 2/	INCIDENCE RATES 3/					
		Total Cases 4/	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	22	16.8	8.7	8.6	145.3	151.4	8.1
Broad Woven Fabric Mills, Wool	223	19.3	9.1	9.1	151.8	152.5	10.2
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	23	10.8	3.0	3.0	48.8	48.8	7.8
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	24	31.3	16.4	16.3	297.9	301.3	14.9
Logging Camps and Logging Contractors	241	30.9	20.0	19.8	432.1	441.1	10.8
Sawmills and Planing Mills	242	29.1	14.3	14.3	197.9	198.8	14.8
Misc. Wood Products	249	33.0	15.5	15.5	261.2	261.4	17.5
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	26	10.7	5.8	4.7	136.2	152.1	4.9
Paper Mills, Except Building Paper	262	9.6	5.7	4.5	125.3	144.5	3.9
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	27	5.6	1.9	1.7	21.1	23.7	3.7
Newspapers	271	5.4	1.2	1.2	6.6	6.9	4.2
RUBBER AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS	30	15.6	7.3	6.8	117.8	126.5	8.3
Misc. Plastic Products	307	16.8	7.7	7.2	117.4	128.3	9.1
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	31	13.5	5.6	5.5	86.9	88.3	7.9
Leather Tanning and Finishing	311	18.8	10.1	9.4	198.6	206.0	8.7
Footwear, Except Rubber	314	12.3	4.8	4.8	70.5	71.2	7.5
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	34	20.5	11.0	10.7	136.2	142.1	9.5
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	344	22.0	10.2	10.2	124.3	128.1	11.8
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	35	17.8	7.5	7.3	92.6	106.4	10.3

TABLE 2

## Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine 1978

INDUSTRY 1/	SIC 2/	INCIDENCE RATES 3/					
		Total Cases 4/	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES	36	6.2	2.7	2.6	31.1	34.8	3.5
Electronic Components and Accessories	367	2.9	2.1	2.0	14.6	15.7	0.8
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	37	11.2	5.7	5.0	79.3	104.3	5.5
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	40-49	9.9	5.7	5.6	96.0	98.0	4.2
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	40	12.4	9.0	8.6	117.5	119.7	3.4
TRUCKING AND WAREHOUSING	42	15.3	9.2	9.2	186.6	189.9	6.1
Trucking, Local and Long Distance	421	15.5	9.4	9.4	195.4	198.9	6.1
COMMUNICATIONS	48	2.8	0.7	0.7	13.3	15.6	2.1
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	481	2.1	0.8	0.8	16.2	16.8	1.3
ELECTRIC, GAS AND SANITARY SERVICES	49	12.2	6.2	6.2	90.8	90.8	6.0
<u>WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE</u>	50-59	8.4	3.5	3.5	44.3	45.8	4.9
<u>WHOLESALE TRADE</u>	50-51	9.3	4.2	4.1	53.5	54.0	5.1
WHOLESALE TRADE - DURABLE GOODS	50	8.7	3.3	3.2	38.8	39.7	5.4
Machinery, Equipment and Supplies	508	9.9	3.0	3.0	15.8	17.4	6.9
WHOLESALE TRADE - NONDURABLE GOODS	51	10.0	5.0	5.0	67.4	67.5	5.0
Groceries and Related Products	514	9.4	5.3	5.3	93.8	93.8	4.1

TABLE 2

## Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine 1978

INDUSTRY 1/	SIC 2/	INCIDENCE RATES 3/					
		Total Cases 4/	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
<u>RETAIL TRADE</u>	52-59	8.1	3.3	3.2	41.0	42.8	4.8
BUILDING, HARDWARE AND GARDEN SUPPLIES	52	11.0	6.3	6.2	63.7	63.9	4.7
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	53	9.2	2.5	2.5	37.7	40.7	6.7
Department Stores	531	10.1	2.6	2.5	33.9	37.4	7.5
FOOD STORES	54	8.2	2.1	1.9	22.4	24.1	6.1
Grocery Stores	541	9.1	2.3	2.2	25.3	27.2	6.8
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS AND SERVICE STATIONS	55	13.3	6.8	6.7	95.5	98.8	6.5
New and Used Car Dealers	551	10.2	3.7	3.6	53.5	54.6	6.5
Gasoline Service Stations	554	7.6	5.9	5.9	104.9	110.8	1.7
APPAREL AND ACCESSORY STORES	56	1.0	0.3	0.3	1.8	1.9	0.7
FURNITURE AND HOME FURNISHING STORES	57	1.7	0.3	0.3	2.3	2.3	1.4
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	58	7.9	2.8	2.7	27.7	28.7	5.1
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	59	4.2	2.4	2.4	33.0	35.3	1.8
<u>FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE</u>	60-67	1.6	0.8	0.6	6.9	8.0	0.8
BANKING	60	1.1	0.5	0.5	4.8	5.0	0.6
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	602	1.3	0.6	0.6	5.0	5.0	0.7
INSURANCE	63	1.9	0.8	0.8	7.0	7.0	1.1

TABLE 2

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine 1978

INDUSTRY 1/	SIC 2/	INCIDENCE RATES 3/					
		Total Cases 4/	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
INSURANCE AGENTS, BROKERS, AND SERVICE	64	1.4	0.5	0.5	6.4	7.4	0.9
REAL ESTATE	65	4.6	3.5	1.3	19.9	29.9	1.1
<u>SERVICES</u>	70-89	6.4	2.9	2.8	60.2	62.4	3.6
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	70	6.8	1.8	1.7	23.3	23.7	5.0
Hotels, Tourist Courts and Motels	701	8.7	2.3	2.2	29.6	30.1	6.4
PERSONAL SERVICES	72	3.2	2.2	1.7	12.9	14.4	1.0
BUSINESS SERVICES	73	2.7	1.8	1.8	19.5	25.8	0.9
AUTO REPAIR, SERVICES AND GARAGES	75	4.7	2.7	2.7	21.4	23.7	2.0
AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES	79	11.4	5.1	5.1	82.7	82.7	6.4
MEDICAL AND OTHER HEALTH SERVICES	80	8.4	3.6	3.5	98.5	101.6	4.8
Hospitals	806	7.3	3.4	3.4	57.3	61.9	3.9
LEGAL SERVICES	81	0.2	0.2	0.2	5.4	5.4	--
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	82	4.3	1.8	1.8	25.5	25.6	2.5
SOCIAL SERVICES	83	6.5	4.6	4.6	32.6	32.7	1.9
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	89	3.3	1.1	1.1	15.2	15.2	2.2



TABLE 2

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine 1978

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- 1/ Industry division and group totals include data for industries not shown separately.
- 2/ Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972 Edition
- 3/ The incidence rates represent the number of illnesses or lost workdays per 100 full-time employees and were calculated

$$N/EH \times 200,000$$

where: N = number of injuries or lost workdays

EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar 1978

200,000 = base for 100 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

- 4/ Because of rounding, the sum of the rates for lost workday cases and non-fatal cases without lost workdays may not equal the total. In addition, the difference between the total and the sum of the components shown may not reflect the fatality rate.

NOTES: DASHES indicate no data reported

ASTERISKS indicate incidence rates less than .05 per 100 full-time workers

N.E.C. = not elsewhere classified

TABLE 3

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine 1978

INDUSTRY <u>1/</u>	SIC <u>2/</u>	INCIDENCE RATES <u>3/</u>					
		Total Cases <u>4/</u>	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
PRIVATE SECTOR - ALL INDUSTRIES		0.4	0.2	0.2	2.3	2.8	0.2
<u>AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING</u>	01-09	1.2	0.5	0.5	8.9	8.9	0.7
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	01-02	1.6	0.3	0.3	6.5	6.5	1.3
<u>CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION</u>	15-17	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.2	1.2	0.1
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	15	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.1
General Contractors - Nonres. Bldgs.	154	0.2	-	-	-	-	0.2
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	16	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.3	1.3	0.2
Highway and Street Construction	161	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.1	2.1	0.1
Heavy Construction, nec	162	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	17	0.3	0.2	0.2	2.1	2.2	0.1
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning	171	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.1
Misc. Special Trade Contractors	179	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.4	2.4	0.1
<u>MANUFACTURING</u>	20-39	0.7	0.3	0.3	4.4	5.8	0.4
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	20	0.8	0.4	0.3	3.7	3.9	0.4
Meat Products	201	1.0	0.3	0.3	1.7	1.9	0.7
Canned and Preserved Fruits and Vegetables	203	0.9	0.5	0.4	3.8	4.0	0.4
Misc. Food and Kindred Products	209	1.4	0.7	0.7	7.6	8.1	0.7

TABLE 3

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine 1978

INDUSTRY 1/	SIC 2/	INCIDENCE RATES 3/					
		Total Cases 4/	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	22	1.3	0.5	0.5	15.2	15.4	0.8
Broad Woven Fabric Mills, Wool	223	1.8	0.6	0.6	25.7	25.7	1.2
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	23	0.3	0.2	0.2	3.2	3.2	0.1
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	24	0.4	0.2	0.2	2.8	2.8	0.2
Logging Camps and Logging Contractors	241	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.1
Sawmills and Planing Mills	242	0.4	0.2	0.2	5.8	5.8	0.2
Misc. Wood Products	249	0.6	0.3	0.2	3.7	3.8	0.3
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	26	0.4	0.2	0.2	2.7	3.0	0.2
Paper Mills, Except Building Paper	262	0.4	0.3	0.3	3.3	3.7	0.1
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	27	*	*	*	0.5	0.5	-
Newspapers	271	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.8	-
RUBBER AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS	30	0.9	0.4	0.3	6.8	7.5	0.5
Misc. Plastic Products	307	1.0	0.4	0.3	5.9	6.7	0.6
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	31	1.0	0.5	0.5	6.6	6.7	0.5
Leather Tanning and Finishing	311	1.3	0.2	0.2	1.5	1.5	1.1
Footwear, Except Rubber	314	1.0	0.5	0.5	7.2	7.4	0.5
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	34	1.1	0.4	0.4	4.1	4.2	0.7
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	344	1.1	0.4	0.4	3.8	3.8	0.8
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	35	0.6	0.1	0.1	1.0	2.0	0.5

TABLE 3

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine 1978

INDUSTRY 1/	SIC 2/	INCIDENCE RATES 3/					
		Total Cases 4/	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES	36	0.9	0.3	0.3	2.2	2.5	0.6
Electronic Components and Accessories	367	1.0	0.5	0.5	3.2	3.7	0.5
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	37	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	21.5	-
<u>TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES</u>	40-49	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.8	1.9	0.1
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	40	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.8	1.8	0.1
COMMUNICATIONS	48	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.7	3.1	0.1
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	481	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.1	2.1	-
ELECTRIC, GAS AND SANITARY SERVICES	49	0.4	0.2	0.2	3.7	3.7	0.2
<u>WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE</u>	50-59	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.7	*
<u>WHOLESALE TRADE</u>	50-51	*	*	*	0.5	0.5	*
WHOLESALE TRADE - DURABLE GOODS	50	*	*	*	0.7	0.7	-
WHOLESALE TRADE - NONDURABLE GOODS	51	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	*
Groceries and Related Products	514	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.7	-
<u>RETAIL TRADE</u>	52-59	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.8	*
FOOD STORES	54	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	-

TABLE 3

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine 1978

INDUSTRY 1/	SIC 2/	INCIDENCE RATES 3/					
		Total Cases 4/	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
Grocery Stores	541	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	-
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS AND SERVICE STATIONS	55	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
New and Used Car Dealers	551	0.2	-	-	-	-	0.2
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	58	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.1	3.1	-
<u>FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE</u>	60-67	*	*	*	0.2	0.2	*
BANKING	60	*	*	*	0.2	0.2	*
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	602	*	*	*	0.3	0.3	*
INSURANCE	63	0.1	*	*	0.3	0.3	0.1
<u>SERVICES</u>	70-89	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.7	*
BUSINESS SERVICES	73	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.1	2.1	-
AUTO REPAIR, SERVICES AND GARAGES	75	0.2	-	-	-	-	0.2
MEDICAL AND OTHER HEALTH SERVICES	80	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.2	1.2	0.1
Hospitals	806	0.3	0.2	0.2	2.0	2.0	0.1

TABLE 3

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine 1978

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- 1/ Industry division and group totals include data for industries not shown separately.
- 2/ Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972 Edition
- 3/ The incidence rates represent the number of illnesses or lost workdays per 100 full-time employees and were calculated

$$N/EH \times 200,000$$

Where: N = number of injuries or lost workdays

EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar 1978

200,000 = base for 100 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

- 4/ Because of rounding, the sum of the rates for lost workday cases and non-fatal cases without lost workdays may not equal the total. In addition, the difference between the total and the sum of the components shown may not reflect the fatality rate.

NOTES: DASHES indicate no data reported

ASTERISKS indicate incidence rates less than .05 per 100 full-time workers

N.E.C. = not elsewhere classified.

TABLE 4

Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine 1978

INDUSTRY 1/	SIC 2/	Total Cases 3/	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays	Average Lost Workdays/Lost Workday Cases
PRIVATE SECTOR - ALL INDUSTRIES		32245	15302	14770	253598	12209	265807	16902	17
<u>AGRICULTURAL, FORESTRY AND FISHING</u>	01-09	383	215	212	4187	80	4267	168	20
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	01-02	243	121	119	2047	65	2112	122	17
<u>CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION</u>	15-17	2901	1422	1397	26662	380	27042	1465	19
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	15	987	479	470	9558	138	9696	505	20
General Contractors - Res. Bldgs.	152	485	294	285	7193	132	7325	191	25
General Contractors - Nonres. Bldgs.	154	492	185	185	2365	6	2371	304	13
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	16	898	454	440	6966	42	7008	443	15
Highway and Street Construction	161	387	210	196	2416	29	2445	177	12
Heavy Construction, nec	162	511	244	244	4550	13	4563	266	19
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	17	1016	489	487	10138	200	10338	517	21
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning	171	321	150	150	4693	7	4700	170	31
Misc. Special Trade Contractors	179	194	100	98	2009	84	2093	85	21

TABLE 4

Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine 1978

INDUSTRY 1/	SIC 2/	Total Cases 3/	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays	Average Lost Workdays/Lost Workday Cases
<u>MANUFACTURING</u>	20-39	17575	8482	8101	141865	9088	150953	9074	18
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	20	2226	1061	1036	15315	447	15762	1161	15
Meat Products	201	701	330	322	4281	99	4380	371	13
Canned and Preserved Fruits and Vegetables	203	534	222	220	3944	115	4059	311	18
Misc. Food and Kindred Products	209	332	157	150	2853	152	3005	172	19
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	22	1632	826	816	14431	568	14999	806	18
Broad Woven Fabric Mills, Wool	223	841	387	385	7056	28	7084	454	18
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	23	413	117	117	1944	-	1944	296	17
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	24	4178	2190	2173	29630	451	40081	1978	18
Logging Camps and Logging Contractors	241	1353	873	864	18894	395	19289	474	22
Sawmills and Planing Mills	242	891	437	437	6142	28	6170	453	14
Misc. Wood Products	249	1593	748	745	12566	15	12581	843	17
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	26	2061	1112	909	25870	3015	28885	948	26
Paper Mills, Except Building Paper	262	1495	900	703	19242	2936	22178	594	25



TABLE 4

Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine 1978

INDUSTRY 1/	SIC 2/	Total Cases 3/	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays	Average Lost Workdays/Lost Workday Cases
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	27	180	62	56	680	81	761	118	12
Newspapers	271	108	25	25	147	5	152	83	6
RUBBER AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS	30	628	293	271	4752	358	5110	334	17
Misc. Plastic Products	307	476	216	202	3296	314	3610	259	17
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	31	2691	1132	1111	17308	280	17588	1559	16
Leather Tanning and finishing	311	415	213	198	4104	151	4255	202	20
Footwear, except Rubber	314	2015	806	800	11723	129	11852	1209	15
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	34	727	385	376	4733	204	4937	342	13
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	344	387	177	177	2141	66	2207	210	13
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	35	654	269	262	3311	527	3838	385	14
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES	36	426	182	173	1999	242	2241	244	12
Electronic Components and Accessories	367	111	74	70	499	45	544	37	7
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	37	658	341	293	4621	2679	7300	317	21

TABLE 4

Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine 1978

INDUSTRY 1/	SIC 2/	Total Cases 3/	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays	Average Lost Workdays/Lost Workday Cases
<u>TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES</u>	40-49	1736	997	987	16719	357	17076	732	17
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	40	334	242	232	3096	56	3152	91	13
TRUCKING AND WAREHOUSING	42	718	430	430	8768	154	8922	288	21
Trucking, Local and Long Distance	421	691	419	419	8703	154	8857	272	21
COMMUNICATIONS	48	145	38	38	762	128	890	105	23
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	481	77	30	30	649	21	670	47	22
ELECTRIC, GAS AND SANITARY SERVICES	49	373	190	190	2787	1	2788	183	15
<u>WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE</u>	50-59	6135	2587	2534	32381	1057	33438	3548	13
<u>WHOLESALE TRADE</u>	50-51	1759	789	778	10114	93	10207	970	13
WHOLESALE TRADE - DURABLE GOODS	50	786	298	293	3598	84	3682	488	12
Machinery, Equipment and Supplies	508	337	101	101	540	54	594	236	6
WHOLESALE TRADE - NONDURABLE GOODS	51	973	491	485	6516	9	6525	482	13

TABLE 4

Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine 1978

<u>INDUSTRY 1/</u>	<u>SIC 2/</u>	<u>Total Cases 3/</u>	<u>Total Lost Workday Cases</u>	<u>Cases With Days Away From Work</u>	<u>Days Away From Work</u>	<u>Days of Restricted Work Activity</u>	<u>Total Lost Workdays</u>	<u>Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays</u>	<u>Average Lost Workdays/Lost Workday Cases</u>
Groceries and Related Products	514	390	223	223	3868	-	3868	167	17
<u>RETAIL TRADE</u>	52-59	4376	1798	1756	22267	964	23231	2578	13
BUILDING, HARDWARE AND GARDEN SUPPLIES	52	415	236	232	2401	9	2410	179	10
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	53	576	159	155	2360	187	2547	417	16
Department Stores	531	434	110	109	1458	152	1610	324	15
FOOD STORES	54	755	203	189	2069	152	2221	552	11
Grocery Stores	541	745	201	187	2059	152	2211	544	11
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS AND SERVICE STATIONS	55	1257	639	632	8868	307	9175	618	14
New and Used Car Dealers	551	496	177	172	2541	51	2592	319	15
Gasoline Service Stations	554	173	135	135	2382	134	2516	38	19
APPAREL AND ACCESSORY STORES	56	25	7	7	46	3	49	18	7
FURNITURE AND HOME FURNISHING STORES	57	32	5	5	44	-	44	27	9
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	58	966	348	335	3756	119	3875	618	11

TABLE 4

Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine 1978

<u>INDUSTRY 1/</u>	<u>SIC 2/</u>	<u>Total Cases 3/</u>	<u>Total Lost Workday Cases</u>	<u>Cases With Days Away From Work</u>	<u>Days Away From Work</u>	<u>Days of Restricted Work Activity</u>	<u>Total Lost Workdays</u>	<u>Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays</u>	<u>Average Lost Workdays/Lost Workday Cases</u>
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	59	350	201	201	2723	187	2910	149	14
<u>FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE</u>	60-67	219	111	86	953	148	1101	108	10
BANKING	60	66	31	31	274	12	286	35	9
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	602	55	25	25	220	-	220	30	9
INSURANCE	63	68	28	28	243	-	243	40	9
INSURANCE AGENTS, BROKERS, AND SERVICE	64	24	8	8	110	17	127	16	16
REAL ESTATE	65	54	41	16	236	119	355	13	9
<u>SERVICES</u>	70-89	3271	1472	1437	30392	1099	31491	1798	21
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	70	268	72	67	914	16	930	196	13
Hotels, Tourist Courts and Motels	701	268	72	67	914	16	930	196	13
PERSONAL SERVICES	72	60	42	32	243	28	271	18	6
BUSINESS SERVICES	73	88	59	59	687	202	889	29	15

TABLE 4

Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine 1978

<u>INDUSTRY 1/</u>	<u>SIC 2/</u>	<u>Total Cases 3/</u>	<u>Total Lost Workday Cases</u>	<u>Cases With Days Away From Work</u>	<u>Days Away From Work</u>	<u>Days of Restricted Work Activity</u>	<u>Total Lost Workdays</u>	<u>Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays</u>	<u>Average Lost Workdays/Lost Workday Cases</u>
AUTO REPAIR, SERVICES AND GARAGES	75	89	50	50	392	42	434	39	9
AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES	79	79	35	35	571	-	571	44	16
MEDICAL AND OTHER HEALTH SERVICES	80	2112	920	900	24474	753	25227	1191	27
Hospitals	806	1089	524	524	8477	655	9132	564	17
LEGAL SERVICES	81	3	3	3	87	-	87	-	29
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	82	152	63	63	896	2	898	89	14
SOCIAL SERVICES	83	229	161	161	1145	5	1150	68	7
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	89	92	30	30	426	-	426	62	14

TABLE 4

Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine 1978

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1/ Industry division and group totals include data for industries not shown separately.

2/ Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972 Edition.

3/ Includes fatalities, in addition to lost workday cases and non fatal cases without lost workdays.

NOTES: DASHES indicate no data reported.

N.E.C. = not elsewhere classified.

TABLE 5

## Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine 1978

<u>INDUSTRY 1/</u>	<u>SIC 2/</u>	<u>Total Cases 3/</u>	<u>Total Lost Workday Cases</u>	<u>Cases With Days Away From Work</u>	<u>Days Away From Work</u>	<u>Days of Restricted Work Activity</u>	<u>Total Lost Workdays</u>	<u>Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays</u>	<u>Average Lost Workdays/Lost Workday Cases</u>
PRIVATE SECTOR - ALL INDUSTRIES		31331	14862	14353	247395	10741	258136	16433	17
<u>AGRICULTURAL, FORESTRY AND FISHING</u>	01-09	354	204	201	3974	80	4054	150	20
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	01-02	223	117	115	1965	65	2030	106	17
<u>CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION</u>	15-17	2869	1406	1381	26455	373	26828	1452	19
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	15	983	479	470	9558	138	9696	504	20
General Contractors - Res. Bldgs.	152	484	294	285	7193	132	7325	190	25
General Contractors - Nonres. Bldgs.	154	489	185	185	2365	6	2371	304	13
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	16	886	450	436	6921	42	6963	435	15
Highway and Street Construction	161	383	208	194	2377	29	2406	175	12
Heavy Construction, nec	162	503	242	242	4544	13	4557	260	19
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	17	1000	477	475	9976	193	10169	513	21
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning	171	320	150	150	4693	7	4700	169	31
Misc. Special Trade Contractors	179	190	98	96	1965	84	2049	83	21

TABLE 5

Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine 1978

INDUSTRY 1/	SIC 2/	Total Cases 3/	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays	Average Lost Workdays/Lost Workday Cases
<u>MANUFACTURING</u>	20-39	16881	8170	7811	137287	7649	144936	8693	18
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	20	2155	1027	1004	14953	428	15381	1124	15
Meat Products	201	679	323	315	4243	95	4338	356	13
Canned and Preserved Fruits and Vegetables	203	514	211	210	3856	110	3966	302	19
Misc. Food and Kindred Products	209	306	144	138	2714	142	2856	159	20
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	22	1513	781	771	13067	550	13617	732	17
Broad Woven Fabric Mills, Wool	223	770	363	361	6036	28	6064	407	17
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	23	402	111	111	1823	-	1823	291	16
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	24	4127	2168	2152	39266	445	39711	1949	18
Logging Camps and Logging Contractors	241	1350	873	864	18894	395	19289	471	22
Sawmills and Planing Mills	242	879	431	431	5968	28	5996	447	14
Misc. Wood Products	249	1566	736	734	12392	9	12401	828	17
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	26	1987	1072	874	25373	2957	28330	914	26
Paper Mills, Except Building Paper	262	1441	860	668	18745	2878	21623	580	25



TABLE 5

Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine 1978

INDUSTRY 1/	SIC 2/	Total Cases 3/	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays	Average Lost Workdays/Lost Workday Cases
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	27	179	61	55	664	81	745	118	12
Newspapers	271	107	24	24	131	5	136	83	6
RUBBER AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS	30	595	279	259	4494	331	4825	315	17
Misc. Plastic Products	307	448	205	193	3139	292	3431	242	17
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	31	2503	1042	1022	16094	256	16350	1461	16
Leather Tanning and Finishing	311	387	208	193	4074	151	4225	179	20
Footwear, except Rubber	314	1859	724	719	10630	105	10735	1135	15
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	34	691	371	362	4596	201	4797	320	13
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	344	368	171	171	2078	65	2143	197	13
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	35	630	264	258	3275	490	3765	366	14
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES	36	373	163	156	1865	224	2089	210	13
Electronic Components and Accessories	367	82	59	57	409	30	439	23	7
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	37	646	329	289	4605	1450	6055	317	18

TABLE 5

Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine 1978

<u>INDUSTRY 1/</u>	<u>SIC 2/</u>	<u>Total Cases 3/</u>	<u>Total Lost Workday Cases</u>	<u>Cases With Days Away From Work</u>	<u>Days Away From Work</u>	<u>Days of Restricted Work Activity</u>	<u>Total Lost Workdays</u>	<u>Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays</u>	<u>Average Lost Workdays/Lost Workday Cases</u>
<u>TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES</u>	40-49	1695	971	961	16407	340	16747	717	17
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	40	322	233	223	3049	56	3105	88	13
TRUCKING AND WAREHOUSING	42	718	430	430	8768	154	8922	288	21
Trucking, Local and Long Distance	421	691	419	419	8703	154	8857	272	21
COMMUNICATIONS	48	134	33	33	633	111	744	99	23
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	481	74	27	27	573	21	594	47	22
ELECTRIC, GAS AND SANITARY SERVICES	49	361	183	183	2677	1	2678	178	15
<u>WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE</u>	50-59	6080	2548	2496	31861	1052	32913	3532	13
<u>WHOLESALE TRADE</u>	50-51	1747	781	771	10020	88	10108	966	13
WHOLESALE TRADE - DURABLE GOODS	50	785	297	292	3532	84	3616	488	12
Machinery, Equipment and Supplies	508	337	101	101	540	54	594	236	6
WHOLESALE TRADE - NONDURABLE GOODS	51	962	484	479	6488	4	6492	478	13
Groceries and Related Products	514	384	217	217	3840	-	3840	167	18

TABLE 5

Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine 1978

INDUSTRY 1/	SIC 2/	Total Cases 3/	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays	Average Lost Workdays/Lost Workday Cases
<u>RETAIL TRADE</u>	52-59	4333	1767	1725	21841	964	22805	2566	13
BUILDING, HARDWARE AND GARDEN SUPPLIES	52	415	236	232	2401	9	2410	179	10
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	53	575	159	155	2360	187	2547	416	16
Department Stores	531	433	110	109	1458	152	1610	323	15
FOOD STORES	54	740	188	174	2035	152	2187	552	12
Grocery Stores	541	730	186	172	2025	152	2177	544	12
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS AND SERVICE STATIONS	55	1237	630	623	8851	307	9158	607	15
New and Used Car Dealers	551	485	177	172	2541	51	2592	308	15
Gasoline Service Stations	554	173	135	135	2382	134	2516	38	19
APPAREL AND ACCESSORY STORES	56	25	7	7	46	3	49	18	7
FURNITURE AND HOME FURNISHING STORES	57	32	5	5	44	-	44	27	9
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	58	959	341	328	3381	119	3500	618	10
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	59	350	201	201	2723	187	2910	149	14

TABLE 5

Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine 1978

<u>INDUSTRY 1/</u>	<u>SIC 2/</u>	<u>Total Cases 3/</u>	<u>Total Lost Workday Cases</u>	<u>Cases With Days Away From Work</u>	<u>Days Away From Work</u>	<u>Days of Restricted Work Activity</u>	<u>Total Lost Workdays</u>	<u>Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays</u>	<u>Average Lost Workdays/Lost Workday Cases</u>
<u>FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE</u>	60-67	212	108	83	932	148	1080	104	10
BANKING	60	62	29	29	262	12	274	33	9
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	602	51	23	23	208	-	208	28	9
INSURANCE	63	65	27	27	234	-	234	38	9
INSURANCE AGENTS, BROKERS, AND SERVICE	64	24	8	8	110	17	127	16	16
REAL ESTATE	65	54	41	16	236	119	355	13	9
<u>SERVICES</u>	70-89	3216	1439	1404	30040	1099	31139	1777	22
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	70	268	72	67	914	16	930	196	13
Hotels, Tourist Courts and Motels	701	268	72	67	914	16	930	196	13
PERSONAL SERVICES	72	60	42	32	243	28	271	18	6
BUSINESS SERVICES	73	86	57	57	620	202	822	29	14
AUTO REPAIR, SERVICES AND GARAGES	75	86	50	50	392	42	434	36	9

TABLE 5

Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine 1978

INDUSTRY 1/	SIC 2/	Total Cases 3/	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays	Average Lost Workdays/Lost Workday Cases
AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES	79	79	35	35	571	-	571	44	16
MEDICAL AND OTHER HEALTH SERVICES	80	2062	889	869	24189	753	24942	1173	28
Hospitals	806	1048	493	493	8192	655	8847	555	18
LEGAL SERVICES	81	3	3	3	87	-	87	-	29
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	82	152	63	63	896	2	898	89	14
SOCIAL SERVICES	83	229	161	161	1145	5	1150	68	7
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	89	92	30	30	426	-	426	62	14

TABLE 5

Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine 1978

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1/ Industry division and group totals include data for industries not shown separately.

2/ Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972 Edition.

3/ Includes fatalities, in addition to lost workday cases and non fatal cases without lost workdays.

NOTES: DASHES indicate no data reported.  
N.E.C. = not elsewhere classified.

TABLE 6

Number of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine 1978

<u>INDUSTRY 1/</u>	<u>SIC 2/</u>	<u>Total Cases 3/</u>	<u>Total Lost Workday Cases</u>	<u>Cases With Days Away From Work</u>	<u>Days Away From Work</u>	<u>Days of Restricted Work Activity</u>	<u>Total Lost Workdays</u>	<u>Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays</u>	<u>Average Lost workdays/Lost workday Cases</u>
PRIVATE SECTOR - ALL INDUSTRIES		914	440	417	6203	1468	7671	469	17
<u>AGRICULTURAL, FORESTRY AND FISHING</u>	01-09	29	11	11	213	-	213	18	19
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	01-02	20	4	4	82	-	82	16	21
<u>CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION</u>	15-17	32	16	16	207	7	214	13	13
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	15	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
General Contractors - Nonres. Bldgs.	154	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	16	12	4	4	45	-	45	8	11
Highway and Street Construction	161	4	2	2	39	-	39	2	20
Heavy Construction, nec	162	8	2	2	6	-	6	6	3
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	17	16	12	12	162	7	169	4	14
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning	171	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Misc. Special Trade Contractors	179	4	2	2	44	-	44	2	22

TABLE 6

Number of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine 1978

INDUSTRY 1/	SIC 2/	Total Cases 3/	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays	Average Lost Workdays/Lost Workday Cases
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	20-39	694	312	290	4578	1439	6017	381	19
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	20	71	34	32	362	19	381	37	11
Meat Products	201	22	7	7	38	4	42	15	6
Canned and Preserved Fruits and Vegetables	203	20	11	10	88	5	93	9	8
Misc. Food and Kindred Products	209	26	13	12	139	10	149	13	11
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	22	119	45	45	1364	18	1382	74	31
Broad Woven Fabric Mills, Wool	223	71	24	24	1020	-	1020	47	43
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	23	11	6	6	121	-	121	5	20
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	24	51	22	21	364	6	370	29	17
Logging Camps and Logging Contractors	241	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Sawmills and Planing Mills	242	12	6	6	174	-	174	6	29
Misc. Wood Products	249	27	12	11	174	6	180	15	15
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	26	74	40	35	497	58	555	34	14
Paper Mills, Except Building Paper	262	54	40	35	497	58	555	14	14



TABLE 6

Number of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine 1978

INDUSTRY 1/	SIC 2/	Total Cases 3/	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays	Average Lost Workdays/Lost Workday Cases
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	27	1	1	1	16	-	16	-	16
Newspapers	271	1	1	1	16	-	16	-	16
RUBBER AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS	30	33	14	12	258	27	285	19	20
Misc. Plastic Products	307	28	11	9	157	22	179	17	16
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	31	188	90	89	1214	24	1238	98	14
Leather Tanning and Finishing	311	28	5	5	30	-	30	23	6
Footwear, Except Rubber	314	156	82	81	1093	24	1117	74	14
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	34	36	14	14	137	3	140	22	10
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	344	19	6	6	63	1	64	13	11
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	35	24	5	4	36	37	73	19	15
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES	36	53	19	17	134	18	152	34	8
Electronic Components and Accessories	367	29	15	13	90	15	105	14	7
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	37	12	12	4	16	1229	1245	-	104

TABLE 6

Number of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine 1978

<u>INDUSTRY 1/</u>	<u>SIC 2/</u>	<u>Total Cases 3/</u>	<u>Total Lost Workday Cases</u>	<u>Cases With Days Away From Work</u>	<u>Days Away From Work</u>	<u>Days of Restricted Work Activity</u>	<u>Total Lost Workdays</u>	<u>Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays</u>	<u>Average Lost Workdays/Lost Workday Cases</u>
<u>TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES</u>	40-49	41	26	26	312	17	329	15	13
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	40	12	9	9	47	-	47	3	5
COMMUNICATIONS	48	11	5	5	129	17	146	6	29
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	481	3	3	3	76	-	76	-	25
ELECTRIC, GAS AND SANITARY SERVICES	49	12	7	7	110	-	110	5	16
<u>WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE</u>	50-59	55	39	38	520	5	525	16	13
<u>WHOLESALE TRADE</u>	50-51	12	8	7	94	5	99	4	12
WHOLESALE TRADE - DURABLE GOODS	50	1	1	1	66	-	66	-	66
WHOLESALE TRADE - NONDURABLE GOODS	51	11	7	6	28	5	33	4	5
Groceries and Related Products	514	6	6	6	28	-	28	-	5
<u>RETAIL TRADE</u>	52-59	43	31	31	426	-	426	12	14

TABLE 6

Number of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine 1978

<u>INDUSTRY 1/</u>	<u>SIC 2/</u>	<u>Total Cases 3/</u>	<u>Total Lost Workday Cases</u>	<u>Cases With Days Away From Work</u>	<u>Days Away From Work</u>	<u>Days of Restricted Work Activity</u>	<u>Total Lost Workdays</u>	<u>Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays</u>	<u>Average Lost Workdays/Lost Workday Cases</u>
FOOD STORES	54	15	15	15	34	-	34	-	2
Grocery Stores	541	15	15	15	34	-	34	-	2
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS AND SERVICE STATIONS	55	20	9	9	17	-	17	11	2
New and Used Car Dealers	551	11	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	58	7	7	7	375	-	375	-	54
<u>FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE</u>	60-67	7	3	3	21	-	21	4	7
BANKING	60	4	2	2	12	-	12	2	6
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	602	4	2	2	12	-	12	2	6
INSURANCE	63	3	1	1	9	-	9	2	9
<u>SERVICES</u>	70-89	55	33	33	352	-	352	21	11
BUSINESS SERVICES	73	2	2	2	67	-	67	-	34
AUTO REPAIR, SERVICES AND GARAGES	75	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-

TABLE 6

Number of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine 1978

<u>INDUSTRY 1/</u>	<u>SIC 2/</u>	<u>Total Cases 3/</u>	<u>Total Lost Workday Cases</u>	<u>Cases With Days Away From Work</u>	<u>Days Away From Work</u>	<u>Days of Restricted Work Activity</u>	<u>Total Lost Workdays</u>	<u>Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays</u>	<u>Average Lost Workdays/Lost Workday Cases</u>
MEDICAL AND OTHER HEALTH SERVICES	80	50	31	31	285	-	285	18	9
Hospitals	806	41	31	31	285	-	285	9	9

1/ Industry division and group totals include data for industries not shown separately.

2/ Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972 Edition.

3/ Includes fatalities, in addition to lost workday cases and non fatal cases without lost workdays.

NOTES: DASHES indicate no data reported.  
N.E.C. = not elsewhere classified.

TABLE 7

Number of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Category of Illness, State of Maine 1978

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<u>Category of Illness</u>	<u>All Recordable Illness</u>
Occupational skin diseases and disorders	496
Dust diseases of the lungs	9
Respiratory diseases due to toxic agents	107
Poisoning (Systemic effects of toxic agents)	26
Disorders due to physical agents	51
Disorders associated with repeated trauma	104
All other occupational illnesses	121
TOTAL ALL ILLNESSES	914

## APPENDIX A

### SCOPE OF THE SURVEY & TECHNICAL NOTES

#### Scope of Survey

The survey relates to employers in the following industries in the State of Maine: Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing\*, SIC 01-09; Mining, SIC 10-14; Construction, SIC 15-17; Manufacturing, SIC 20-39; Transportation and Public Utilities, SIC 40-49; Wholesale Trade, SIC 50-51; Retail Trade, SIC 52-59; Finance, Insurance and Real Estate, SIC 60-67; and Services, SIC 70-89 (except SIC 88). All employees, e.g., part-time, full-time, casual, etc., in these industries are covered. Excluded were self-employed individuals; agricultural employers; domestic employers; and Federal, State, and Local government units.

Questionnaires were mailed to 3,337 sample units. A relatively small proportion of these were excluded because they were no longer in operation, were not within the scope of the survey, were included in the report for another location, received duplicate survey forms for the same location, or the survey form was not mailable because of an inadequate address. Original and follow-up mailings and telephone calls resulted in 2,801 usable questionnaires of a possible 2,993 for 93.6% usable response rate.

#### Estimating Procedures

Estimates of injury and illness data were obtained for each sampled industry by weighing the data of each reporting unit by the inverse of the sampling ratio for the cell in each industry employment size group (i.e., sampling cell). Each of these sampling cells was adjusted for nonresponse. The aggregate data for the industry were then adjusted for births in the industry by benchmarking, a form of ratio estimation.

\*Employers with less than eleven employees in Agricultural Production (SIC 01-02) were excluded.

### Industrial Classification

Reporting units are classified into industries on the basis of their principal product or activity determined by information entered in Section V (Nature of Business) of the survey questionnaire. For a reporting unit making more than one product or engaging in more than one activity, data for the unit are included in the industry indicated by the more important product or activity.

### Standardized Industrial Mix

Because rates among industries vary, caution is necessary when making comparisons between incidence rates produced for different jurisdictions. In making such comparisons, one could derive the impression that a state with a concentration of employment in industries with high incidence rates has a poor record when compared with the national rates or rates from another state if they have a lower concentration of these industries.

To overcome this bias, estimates for each state can be recalculated to a common employment base using data from the level lower than the level being compared. For example, if the target was an adjusted All Industry rate, data from the Industry Division level would be used. This process is called the Standardized Industrial Mix (SIM).

The formula is shown below:

$$\frac{\sum (X_i \times Y_i)}{\sum (X_i - X_o)} \quad \text{where}$$

$X_i$  = employment for i-th industry

$Y_i$  = unadjusted incidence rates for the i-th industry

$X_o$  = employment for industries absent from the State.

1979 OSHA No. 200-S  
ANNUAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES SURVEY  
(Covering Calendar Year 1979)

O.M.B. NO. 44-R 1652  
Approval Expires: December 1980

THIS REPORT IS MANDATORY UNDER PUBLIC LAW 91-596. FAILURE TO REPORT  
CAN RESULT IN THE ISSUANCE OF CITATIONS AND ASSESSMENT OF PENALTIES.

<b>I. ANNUAL AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT IN 1979</b> Enter the average number of employees who worked during calendar year 1979 in the establishment(s) covered by this report. Include all classes of employees: full-time, part-time, seasonal, temporary, etc. See the instructions for an example of an annual average employment calculation. (Round to the nearest whole number.)  <input type="text"/>	<b>II. TOTAL HOURS WORKED IN 1979</b> Enter the total number of hours actually worked during 1979 by all employees covered by this report. DO NOT include any non-worktime even though paid such as vacations, sick leave, etc. If employees worked low hours in 1979 due to lay-offs, strikes, fires, etc., explain under comments (Section VII). (Round to the nearest whole number.)  <input type="text"/>	<b>III. NATURE OF BUSINESS IN 1979</b> A. Check the box which best describes the general type of activity performed by the establishment(s) included in this report: Agriculture _____ Forestry _____ Fishing _____ Mining _____ Construction _____ Manufacturing _____ Transportation _____ Communication _____ Public Utilities _____ Wholesale Trade _____ Retail Trade _____ Finance _____ Insurance _____ Real Estate _____ Services _____ B. Enter in order of importance the principal products, lines of trade, services or other activities. For each entry also include the approximate percent of total 1979 annual value of production, sales or receipts. _____ _____ _____ C. If this report includes any establishment(s) which perform services for other units of your company, indicate the primary type of service or support provided. (Check as many as apply.) 1. Central administration _____ 2. Research, development and testing _____ 3. Storage (warehouse) _____ 4. Other (specify) _____ IV. MONTH OF OSHA INSPECTION If the establishment(s) covered by this report had either a Federal or State OSHA compliance inspection during calendar year 1979, please enter the name of the month in which the first inspection occurred.  <input type="text"/> (Leave this box blank.) SEE BELOW V. RECORDABLE INJURIES AND ILLNESSES Did this establishment have any recordable injuries or illnesses during calendar year 1979? 1. No (Please complete section VII) 2. Yes (Please complete sections VI and VII)
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Complete this report whether or not there were recordable occupational injuries or illnesses.

PLEASE READ THE ENCLOSED INSTRUCTIONS

The information collected on this form will be used for statistical purposes only by the BLS, OSHA, and the cooperating State Agencies.

Complete and return ONLY  
THIS FORM within 3 weeks

VI. OCCUPATIONAL INJURY AND ILLNESS SUMMARY (Covering Calendar Year 1979)

- Complete this section by copying the totals from the annual summary of your 1979 OSHA No. 200.
- Leave Section VI blank if there were no OSHA recordable injuries or illnesses during 1979.
- Please check your figures to be certain that the sum of entries in columns (7a) + (7b) + (7c) + (7d) + (7e) + (7f) + (7g) = the sum of entries in columns (8) + (9) + (13).
- Note: First aid even when administered by a doctor or nurse is not recordable.

SIC  Sch. No.  CA  Suf.   
EDIT

OCCUPATIONAL INJURY CASES

OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESS CASES

Injury-Related Fatalities DEATHS	Injuries with Lost Workdays				Injuries Without Lost Workdays	Type of Illness: Enter the number of checks from the appropriate OSHA No. 200 columns in the log.							Illness-Related Fatalities DEATHS	Illnesses with Lost Workdays				Illnesses Without Lost Workdays
	Injury cases with days away from work and/or restricted workdays	Injury cases with days away from work	Days away from work	Days of restricted work activity		Occupational skin diseases or disorders	Dust diseases of the lungs	Respiratory conditions due to toxic agents	Poisoning (systemic effects of toxic materials)	Disorders due to physical agents	Disorders associated with repeated trauma	All other occupational illnesses		Illness cases with days away from work and/or restricted workdays	Illness cases with days away from work	Days away from work	Days of restricted work activity	
	Number of entries in col. 1 of the log (OSHA No. 200) (1)	Number of checks in col. 2 of the log (OSHA No. 200) (2)	Number of checks in col. 3 of the log (OSHA No. 200) (3)	Sum of days in col. 4 of the log (OSHA No. 200) (4)		Sum of days in col. 5 of the log (OSHA No. 200) (5)	Number of checks in col. 6 of the log (OSHA No. 200) (6)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)		(13)	Number of entries in col. 8 of the log (OSHA No. 200) (8)	Number of checks in col. 9 of the log (OSHA No. 200) (9)	Number of checks in col. 10 of the log (OSHA No. 200) (10)	

WITHOUT LOST WORKDAYS — CASES RESULTING IN DIAGNOSIS OF OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESSES LOSS OF CONSCIOUSNESS RESTRICTION OF WORK OR MOTION  
TRANSFER TO ANOTHER JOB WITHOUT LOST WORKDAYS OR MEDICAL TREATMENT OF INJURIES BEYOND FIRST AID

VII. COMMENTS

REPORT PREPARED BY (please print or type)

TITLE

SIGNATURE

AREA CODE AND PHONE

DATE

RETURN TO:

State of Maine  
Department of Manpower Affairs  
Bureau of Labor  
State Office Building  
Augusta, Maine 04333  
Telephone Number 207-289-3331

Complete this report for the establishment(s) covered by the description below



INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THE OSHA NO. 200-S FORM  
1979 OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES SURVEY  
(Covering Calendar Year 1979)

SURVEY REPORTING REGULATIONS

Title 29, Part 1904, 20-22 of the Code of Federal Regulations requires that: each employer shall return the completed survey form, OSHA No. 200-S, within 3 weeks of receipt in accordance with the instructions shown below.

**Change of Ownership**—When there has been a change of ownership during the report period, only the records of the current owner are to be entered in the report. Explain fully under Comments (Section VII).

**Partial-Year Reporting**—For any establishment(s) which was not in existence for the entire report year, the report should cover the portion of the period during which the establishment(s) was in existence. Explain fully under Comments (Section VII).

ESTABLISHMENTS INCLUDED IN THE REPORT

This report should include only those establishments located in, or identified by, the Report Location and Identification designation which appears above your mailing address. This designation may be a geographical area, usually a country or city, or it could be a brief description of your operation within a geographical area. If you have any questions concerning the coverage of this report, please contact the agency identified on the OSHA No. 200-S report form.

DEFINITION OF ESTABLISHMENT

An **ESTABLISHMENT** is defined as a single physical location where business is conducted or where services or industrial operations are performed. (For example: a factory, mill, store, hotel, restaurant, movie theatre, farm, ranch, bank, sales office, warehouse, or central administrative office.)

For firms engaged in activities such as construction, transportation, communication, or electric, gas and sanitary services, which may be physically dispersed, reports should cover the place to which employees normally report each day.

Reports for personnel who do not primarily report or work at a single establishment, such as traveling salesmen, technicians, engineers, etc., should cover the location from which they are paid or the base from which personnel operate to carry out their activities.

SECTION I. ANNUAL AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT IN 1979

Enter in Section I the average number of full and part-time employees who worked during calendar year 1979 in the establishment(s) included in this report. If more than one establishment is included in this report, add together the annual average employment for each establishment and enter the sum. Include all classes of employees — seasonal, temporary, administrative, supervisory, clerical, professional, technical, sales, delivery, installation, construction and service personnel, as well as operators and related workers.

Annual Average employment should be computed by summing the employment from all pay periods during 1979 and then dividing that sum by the total number of such pay periods throughout the entire year, including periods with no employment. For example, if you had the following monthly employment — Jan.-10; Feb.-10; Mar.-10; Apr.-5; May-5; June-5; July-5; Aug.-0; Sept.-0; Oct.-0; Nov.-5; Dec.-5—you would sum the number of employees for each monthly pay period (in this case, 60) and then divide that total by 12 (the number of pay periods during the year) to derive an annual average employment of 5.

SECTION II. TOTAL HOURS WORKED IN 1979

Enter in Section II the total number of hours actually worked by all classes of employees during 1979. Be sure to include ONLY time on duty. DO NOT include any non-work time even though paid, such as vacations, sick leave, holidays, etc. The hours worked figure should be obtained from payroll or other time records wherever possible; if hours worked are not maintained separately from hours paid, please enter your best estimate. If actual hours worked are not available for employees paid on commission, salary, by mile, etc., hours worked may be estimated on the basis of scheduled hours or 8 hours per workday. For example, if a group of 10 salaried employees worked an average of 8 hours per day, 5 days a week, for 50 weeks of the report period, the total hours worked for this group would be  $10 \times 8 \times 5 \times 50 = 20,000$  hours for the report period.

SECTION III. NATURE OF BUSINESS IN 1979

In order to verify the nature of business code, we must have information about the specific economic activity carried on by the establishment(s) included in your report during calendar 1979.

Complete Parts A, B and C as indicated in Section III on the OSHA No. 200-S form. Complete Part C only if supporting services are provided to other establishments of your company. Leave Part C blank if a) supporting services are not the primary function of any establishment(s) included in this report or b) supporting services are provided but only on a contract or fee basis for the general public or for other business firms.

**NOTE:** If more than one establishment is included, information in Section III should reflect the combined activities of all such establishments. One code will be assigned which best indicates the nature of business of the group of establishments as a whole.

SECTION IV. MONTH OF OSHA INSPECTION

Enter the name of the first month in 1979 during which your establishment(s) had an OSHA compliance inspection. Include inspections under the Federal or State equivalents of the Occupational Safety and Health Act by Federal or State inspectors and other inspections which may result in penalties for violations of safety and health standards. Do not include inspections limited to elevators, boilers, fire safety or those which are consultative in nature.

SECTION V. RECORDABLE INJURIES OR ILLNESSES

Check the appropriate boxes in both Parts A and B. If you checked "Yes" in either A or B, complete Sections VI and VII. If you checked "No" in both A and B, complete only Section VII.

SECTION VI. OCCUPATIONAL INJURY AND ILLNESS SUMMARY

This section can be completed easily by copying the totals from the annual summary of your 1979 OSHA No. 200 form (Log and Summary of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses). Please note that if this report covers more than one establishment, the final totals on the "Log" for each must be added and the sums entered in Section VI.

Leave Section VI blank if the employees covered in this report experienced no recordable injuries or illnesses during 1979.

If there were recordable injuries or illnesses during the year, please review your OSHA No. 200 form for each establishment to be included in this report to make sure that all entries are correct and complete before completing Section VI. Each recordable case should be included on the "Log" in only one of the six main categories of injuries or illnesses:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. INJURY-related deaths (Log column 1)          | 4. ILLNESS-related deaths (Log column 8)           |
| 2. INJURIES with lost workdays (Log column 2)    | 5. ILLNESSES with lost workdays (Log column 9)     |
| 3. INJURIES without lost workdays (Log column 3) | 6. ILLNESSES without lost workdays (Log column 13) |

Also review each case to ensure that the appropriate entries have been made for the other columns if applicable. For example, if the case is an Injury with Lost Workdays, be sure that the check for an injury involving days away from work (Log column 3) is entered if necessary. Also verify that the correct number of days away from work (Log column 4) and/or days of restricted work activity (Log column 5) are recorded. A similar review should be made for a case which is an Illness with Lost Workdays (including Log columns 10, 11 and 12). Please remember that if your employees' loss of workdays is still continuing at the time the annual summary for the year is completed, you should estimate the number of future workdays they will lose and add this estimate to the actual workdays already lost. Each partial day away from work, other than the day of occurrence of the injury or onset of illness, should be entered as one full restricted work day.

Also, for each case which is an Illness, make sure that the appropriate column indicating Type of Illness (Log columns 7a-7g) is checked.

After completing your review of the individual entries on the "Log", please make sure that the "Totals" line has been completed by summarizing Columns I through 13 according to the instructions on the back of the "Log" form. Then, copy these "Totals" onto Section VI of the OSHA No. 200-S form.

FIRST AID

Finally, please remember that all injuries which, in your judgement, required only First Aid Treatment even when administered by a doctor or nurse, should not be included in this report. First Aid Treatment is defined as one-time treatment and subsequent observation of minor scratches, cuts, burns, splinters, etc., which do not ordinarily require medical care.

SECTION VII. COMMENTS AND IDENTIFICATION

Please complete all parts including your area code and telephone number. Then return the OSHA No. 200-S form in the pre-addressed envelope. KEEP your file copy.

## APPENDIX B

### GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Average lost workdays  
per lost workday case

The number of workdays lost divided by the number of lost workday cases.

Employment-size group

A grouping of establishments with a specified range of employment.

Incidence rate

Number of injuries and illnesses, or lost workdays experienced by 100 full-time workers. The rate is calculated as:

$$\frac{N \times 200,000}{EH} \quad \text{where}$$

N = number of occupational injuries and illnesses, injuries, illnesses, or lost workdays.

EH = total hours worked by all employees during reference year.

200,000 = base for 100 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

Lost workdays-Days away  
from work

The number of days (consecutive or not) the employee would have worked but was absent from work because of occupational injury or illness. The number of days away from work does not include the day of injury or the onset of illness.

Lost workdays-Days of  
restricted work activity

The number of workdays (consecutive or not) on which because of injury or illness:

- 1) the employee was assigned to another job on a temporary basis, or
- 2) the employee worked at a permanent job less than full time, or
- 3) the employee worked at a permanently assigned job but could not perform all duties normally connected with it.

The number of days of restricted work activity does not include the day of injury or illness.

Medical treatment

Includes treatment administered by a physician or by registered professional personnel under the standing orders of a physician. Medical treatment does NOT include first-aid treatment (one-time treatment and subsequent observation of minor scratches, cuts, burns, splinters, and so forth, which do not ordinarily require medical care) even though provided by a physician or registered professional personnel.

Occupational illness

Any abnormal condition or disorder, other than one resulting from an occupational injury, caused by exposure to environmental factors associated with employment. It includes acute and chronic illnesses

or diseases which may be caused by inhalation, absorption, ingestion, or direct contact, and which can be included in the categories listed below. The following categories were used by employers to classify recordable occupational illnesses:

- (21) Occupational skin diseases or disorders  
Examples: Contact dermatitis, eczema, or rash caused by primary irritants and sensitizers or poisonous plants; oil acne; chrome ulcers; chemical burns or inflammations; etc.
- (22) Dust diseases of the lungs (pneumoconioses)  
Examples: Silicosis, asbestosis, coal worker's pneumoconiosis, byssinosis, and other pneumoconiosis.
- (23) Respiratory conditions due to toxic agents  
Examples: Pneumonitis, pharyngitis, rhinitis or acute congestion due to chemicals, dusts, gases or fumes; farmer's lung; etc.
- (24) Poisoning (systemic effects of toxic materials)  
Examples: Poisoning by lead, mercury, cadmium, arsenic, or other metals; poisoning by carbon monoxide, hydrogen sulfide or other gases; poisoning by insecticide sprays such as parathion, lead arsenate; poisoning by other chemicals such as formaldehyde, plastics, and resins; etc.
- (25) Disorders due to physical agents (other than toxic materials)  
Examples: Heatstroke, sunstroke, heat exhaustion and other effects of environmental heat; freezing, frostbite and effects of exposure to low temperatures; caisson disease; effects of ionizing radiation (isotopes, X-rays, radium); effects of nonionizing radiation (welding flash, ultraviolet rays, microwaves, sunburn); etc.
- (26) Disorders due to repeated trauma  
Examples: Noise-induced hearing loss; synovitis, tenosynovitis, and bursitis. Raynaud's phenomena; and other conditions due to repeated motion, vibration, or pressure.
- (29) All other occupational illnesses  
Examples: Anthrax, brucellosis, infectious hepatitis, malignant and benign tumors, food poisoning, histoplasmosis, coccidioidomycosis, etc.

Occupational injury

Any injury such as a cut, fracture, sprain, amputation, etc., which results from a work accident or from exposure in the work environment.

Recordable occupational injuries and illnesses

Any occupational injuries or illnesses which result in:

- (1) FATALITIES, regardless of the time between the injury and death, or the length of the illness; or
- (2) LOST WORKDAY CASES, other than fatalities, that result in lost workdays; or
- (3) NONFATAL CASES WITHOUT LOST WORKDAYS, which result in transfer to another job or termination of employment, or require medical treatment, or involve loss of consciousness or restriction of work or motion. This category also includes any diagnosed occupational illnesses which are reported to the employer but are not classified as fatalities or lost workday cases.

Report form

Refers to survey form OSHA No. 200-S which is completed and returned by the selected sample unit.

Standard industrial classification (SIC)

A classification system developed by the Office of Statistical Standards, Executive Office of the President/Office of Management and Budget for use in the classification of establishments by type of activity in which engaged. Each establishment is assigned an industry code for its major activity which is determined by the product or group of products, or services rendered. Establishments may be classified in 2-digit, 3-digit, or 4-digit industries, according to the degree of information available.

## APPENDIX C

### COMPUTING INCIDENCE RATES FOR AN INDIVIDUAL ESTABLISHMENT

Occupational injury and illness incidence rates may be calculated for an individual establishment by using the same formula used to compute industry-wide incidence rates from the Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Survey, (200-S). The establishment's experience may then be compared with the overall rates for other units in the same industry in Maine or the U.S.

The formula for computing an overall incidence rate is:

$$(a) \frac{\text{Number of injuries and illnesses} \times 200,000}{\text{Employee hours worked}} = \text{Incidence Rate}$$

This rate represents the number of total recordable cases--the sum of fatalities, lost workday case cases, and nonfatal cases without lost workdays--occurring per 200,000 hours of work exposure (or the equivalent of 100 employees working an average of 2,000 hours per year).

The correct totals are most easily obtained by referring to the yellow file copy of the 1979 Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Survey form (OSHA NO. 200-S) for:

- (a) Number of recordable occupational injuries and illnesses. See Section VI.
- (b) Employee hours worked. This total should be the same as the number reported in item 11 of the OSHA No. 200-S.

Incidence rates may also be computed separately for injuries, illnesses, lost workday cases, nonfatal cases without lost workdays, or the number of lost workdays. Simply replace the number of injuries and illnesses, (a) in the formula, with the appropriate total from the OSHA No. 200-S for the measure for which the rate is being computed.