

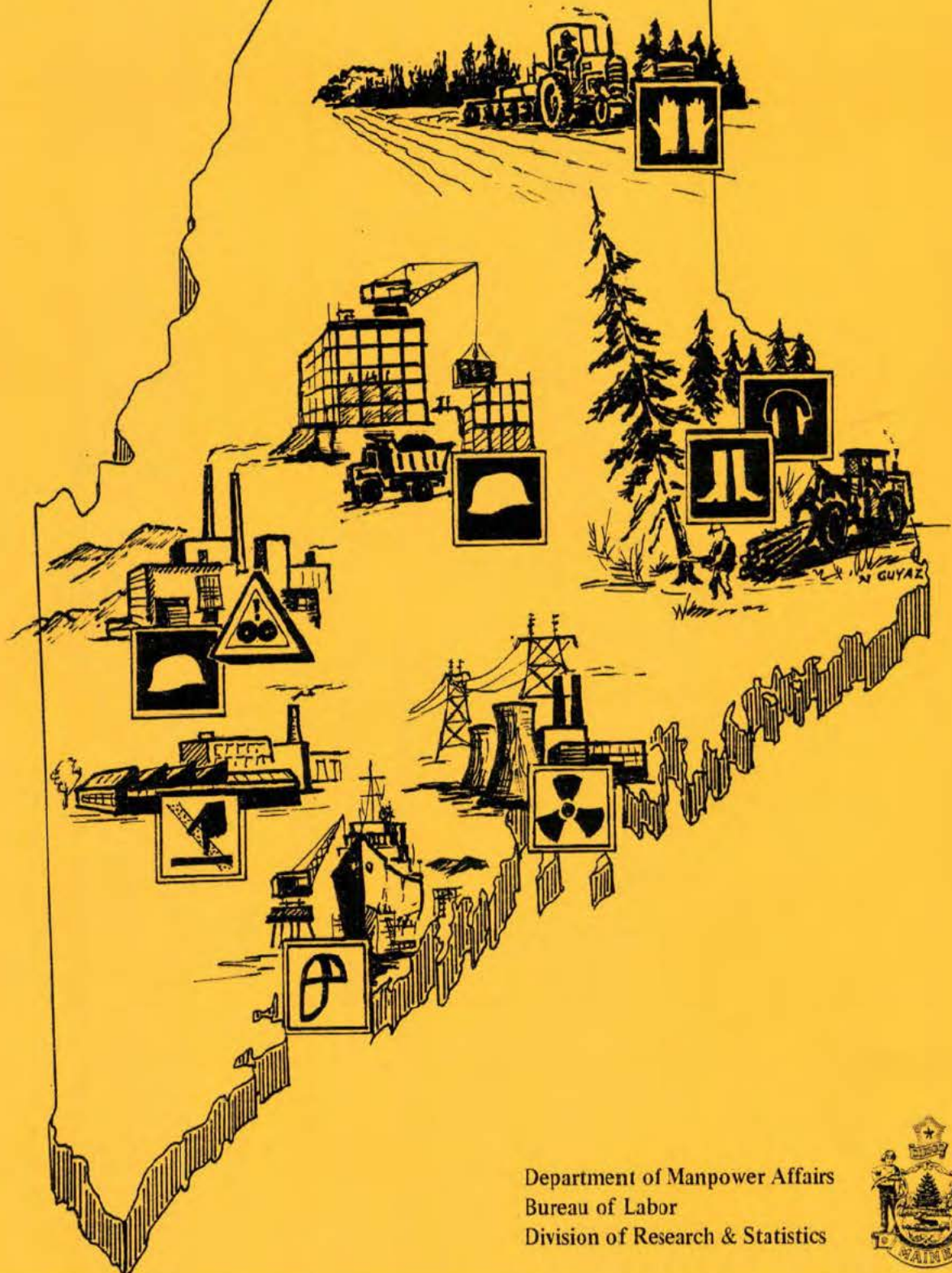
MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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Occupational Injuries & Illnesses in Maine 1979



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



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OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES
AND
ILLNESSES IN MAINE
1979

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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.

1979 SURVEY HIGHLIGHTS

In 1979, occupational injuries and illnesses in the private sector occurred at a rate of 12.1 per 100 full-time workers in Maine compared with a rate of 11.7 in 1978, an increase of 3.4 percent. During this same period, Maine continued to experience steady employment gains as approximately 11,000 new jobs were created. Further economic expansion, although slower than last year, accompanied by a somewhat lessened 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. This year it should be noted that virtually parallel increases took place in Maine in the rate of occupational injuries and illnesses and the total number of workers employed between 1978 and 1979. Rates increased by 3.4 percent while employment increased by 3.3 percent.

Other highlights include:

- On the average, about one in every eight workers in the private sector experienced a job-related injury or illness during 1979.
- Occupational injury and illness rates increased for three Industry Divisions and decreased for three Industry Divisions from 1978 to 1979, as the total private sector rate rose gradually.
- The private sector rate for lost workday cases rose from 5.5 in 1978 to 6.2 in 1979, an increase of nearly 13 percent.
- Cases involving no loss of work time, but requiring medical treatment beyond first aid, decreased from a rate of 6.1 in 1978 to 5.9 in 1979.
- 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 104.2 per 100 full-time workers in 1979, up 8½ percent from the 1978 rate of 96.0.
- The average of 17 lost workdays per lost workday case recorded in 1978 remained the same for 1979.
- Occupational illnesses for the private sector occurred at a rate of 0.4 for the third consecutive year.
- The 1979 incidence rate of 12.1 for all of Maine's private sector recordable injuries and illnesses was higher than the U. S. rate of 9.5 by 27 percent.

OCCUPATIONAL INJURY AND ILLNESS INCIDENCE RATES

In 1979, recordable occupational injuries and illnesses - the sum of fatalities, lost workday cases, and cases without lost workdays - occurred at a rate of 12.1 for every 100 full-time employees in Maine. This all-industry injury and illness rate represents the experience of approximately 344,000 workers in Maine's private sector.

Lost workday cases - those involving either actual days away from work or days of restricted work activity - occurred at a rate of 6.2. The incidence rate for injuries and illnesses resulting in no lost work time was 5.9, slightly less than half of the total occupational injuries and illnesses recorded in 1979.

The 1979 private sector all-industry rate for total cases rose by only 3.4 percent from 1978. This was the second consecutive notable increase in the incidence rate for total cases in 6 years, although much smaller than last year's 12 percent increase (see Chart 2). Increases from 1978 to 1979 resulted from a significant rate gain in lost workday cases (+12.7%), but were offset by a slight increase in cases without lost workdays (-3.3%). See Table A which compares the 1978 and 1979 incidence rates by Industry Division.

Maine's Construction Division's total case rate rose by 14.4 percent over last year, giving it for the second straight year, the highest incidence rate of injury and illness at 19.9. Manufacturing rose only 5.4 percent, giving it the second highest rate again at 17.7. As has historically been the case, the Finance, Insurance and Real Estate Division maintained the lowest rate, and even declined slightly from the 1978 rate of 1.6 to 1.2. After large rate increases last year, both the Services, and the Transportation and Public Utilities Divisions experienced rate decreases this year.

TABLE A. Occupational Injuries and Illnesses per 100 Full-Time Workers,
by Industry Division, Maine, 1978 and 1979

INDUSTRY DIVISION	Total Cases			Incidence Rates Lost Workday Cases			Cases w/o Lost Workdays		
	1978	1979	Percent Change	1978	1979	Percent Change	1978	1979	Percent Change
PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES	11.7	12.1	+ 3.4%	5.5	6.2	+12.7%	6.1	5.9	- 3.3%
Construction	17.4	19.9	+14.4%	8.5	8.9	+ 4.7%	8.8	11.0	+25.0%
Manufacturing	15.8	17.7	+ 5.4%	8.1	9.4	+16.0%	8.7	8.3	- 4.6%
Transportation & Public Util.	10.2	10.1	- 1.0%	5.9	6.0	+ 1.7%	4.3	4.1	- 4.7%
Wholesale & Retail Trade	8.5	8.7	+ 2.4%	3.6	3.8	+ 5.6%	4.9	4.8	- 2.0%
Wholesale Trade	9.4	9.4	0.0%	4.2	4.7	+11.9%	5.2	4.7	- 9.6%
Retail Trade	8.2	8.4	+ 2.4%	3.4	3.5	+ 2.9%	4.8	4.9	+ 2.1%
Fin., Ins., Real Estate	1.6	1.2	-25.0%	0.8	0.6	-25.0%	0.8	0.6	-25.0%
Services	6.6	6.2	- 6.1%	3.0	3.3	+10.0%	3.6	2.9	-19.4%

Between 1978 and 1979, the State's total private sector employment increased as did the employment in most Industry Divisions (see Table B). For the second consecutive year, however, employment in Construction fell off. It is generally assumed that incidence rates rise during periods when employment increases, due primarily to the influx of inexperienced employees. Therefore, the percentage change in the incidence rates is generally several times the percentage change in employment. This year the percent gain in private sector employment was not large (+3.3%), and the total case incidence rate percent change was only slightly larger (+3.4%). Interestingly, rates for non-fatal cases without lost workdays, those injuries of a less serious nature, declined in most Industry Divisions, while it appears that rates for more serious injuries that involved days away from work increased; i.e., the number of cases increased at a faster rate than employment. As an illustration that an increase in employment may not be the only contributing factor, employment declined one percent in Construction, yet the total case incidence rate still increased by 14.4 percent.

TABLE B. Published Employment, by Selected Industry Division, Maine, 1978 and 1979



<u>INDUSTRY DIVISION</u>	<u>1978</u> <u>(thousands)</u>	<u>1979</u> <u>(thousands)</u>	<u>%</u> <u>Change</u>
<u>Total, Private Sector</u>	<u>333.2</u>	<u>344.3</u>	<u>+3.3%</u>
Construction	19.1	18.9	-1.0%
Manufacturing	110.7	114.0	+3.0%
Transportation & Public Utilities	18.1	18.8	+3.9%
Wholesale & Retail Trade	89.3	90.5	+1.3%
Wholesale Trade	19.2	19.6	+2.1%
Retail Trade	70.1	70.9	+1.1%
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	15.8	16.3	+3.2%
Services	69.4	74.5	+7.3%











































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

Construction was the only Division in which all incidence rates increased over last year, while the only Division in which all incidence rates decreased was Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (see Table C).

TABLE C. SAFETY SCOREBOARD
1979 RESULTS

A brief summary of relationships and changes over the past year

 or + = represents an increase over 1978
 or - = represents a decrease from 1978

	Total Cases	Lost Workday Cases	Cases w/o Lost Workdays	Total Lost Workdays	Days Away From Work	Days of Res. Work	Employ- ment
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR							+
Construction							-
Manufacturing							+
Trans. & Pub. Util.							+
Wholesale & Ret. Tr.							+
Fin., Ins. & Real Est.							+
Services							+

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. Total lost workdays include both the days when an employee was absent from work due to a work-related injury or illness and the days an employee's work was restricted in scope because of injury or illness.

The private sector incidence rate for lost workdays continued to rise in 1979 for the fifth consecutive year (see Table D). The 1979 rate of 104.2 was 8½ percent higher than the 1978 rate of 96.0. All Industry Divisions, except Services, and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate, recorded higher total lost workday rates in 1979 than the previous year. There was a significant decline in the rate for Services to 44.5 in 1979 from 63.1 in 1978, while Wholesale Trade and Retail Trade both registered higher rates this year (56.0 and 54.5 respectively). The Construction Division still recorded the highest rate of 179.9, increasing 11.3 percent from the 1978 rate of 161.3.

TABLE D. Lost Workdays per 100 Full-Time Workers and Average Lost Workdays per Lost Workday Case, by Industry Division, Maine, 1978 and 1979

	Incidence Rates							
	Total		Days Away		Days of		Average	
	Lost Workdays		From Work		Restricted		Workdays per	
	1978	1979	1978	1979	Work Activity		Lost Workday Cases	
					1978	1979	1978	1979
<u>PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES</u>	<u>96.0</u>	<u>104.2</u>	<u>91.7</u>	<u>97.8</u>	<u>4.3</u>	<u>6.4</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>17</u>
Construction	161.3	179.9	159.1	175.1	2.2	4.8	19	20
Manufacturing	144.3	165.4	135.6	153.3	8.7	12.1	18	17
Transportation & Public								
Utilities	99.9	109.2	97.8	102.9	2.1	6.3	17	18
Wholesale & Retail Trade	46.5	54.8	45.0	51.7	1.5	3.2	13	14
Wholesale Trade	54.5	56.0	54.0	54.0	.5	2.0	13	12
Retail Trade	43.6	54.5	41.8	50.9	1.8	3.6	13	15
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	8.2	4.4	7.1	4.1	1.1	.3	10	8
Services	63.1	44.5	60.9	43.3	2.2	1.2	21	13

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 1979 was the same as in 1978, 17 lost workdays per case. Construction had the highest average this year of 20 lost workdays per case, followed by Transportation and Public Utilities with 18 lost workdays per case. Finance, Insurance and Real Estate had the lowest average of 8 days.

INDUSTRY DIVISION ANALYSIS

Construction

- * In the Construction Division, occupational injury and illness rates for lost workday cases rose from 8.5 in 1978 to 8.9 in 1979. Construction remained one of Maine's two most hazardous Industry Divisions, based on the lost workday case rate; only Manufacturing eclipsed Construction as being more hazardous.
- * A 25 percent increase in the rates for Cases Without Lost Workdays also contributed to an overall climb in the total case rate from 17.4 to 19.9, an increase of 14.4 percent, the greatest increase for any Industry Division.
- * While employment in Construction decreased, as did its share of the total private sector, to only 5.5 percent in 1979, it did account for 9.5 percent of the total recorded cases and 10 percent of the lost workdays in the State (see Chart 1).
- * As last year, only about one percent of total cases were occupational illnesses.

Manufacturing

- * Approximately one in every three workers was employed in Manufacturing during 1979.
- * The Manufacturing Division's incidence rates for lost workday cases increased by 16 percent to 9.4, the greatest of any 1979 Division increase, and moved this Division into the "most hazardous" spot past Construction, based on the lost workday case rate (see Chart 3).
- * Workers in this Division sustained a disproportionate 56.1 percent of the total cases and almost 61 percent of the lost workday cases, both numbers up from last year.
- * Total lost workday cases accounted for slightly more than half of the total recorded cases; cases without lost workdays resulted in 46.7 percent of the total cases.
- * Approximately 96 percent of all cases were injuries, and only 4 percent were occupational illnesses in this Division, no change from last year.

Transportation and Public Utilities

- * The Transportation and Public Utilities Division again exhibited a situation where the percentage of the total lost workdays (6.5%) exceeded the percentage of total employment (5.6%).
- * While incidence rates for lost workday cases increased slightly, rates for cases without lost workdays reversed last year's gain of some 30 percent to a nearly 5 percent decrease in 1979.
- * And each lost workday case in this industry resulted in an average of 18 lost workdays in 1979, up from 1978, and was exceeded only by Construction's 20 lost workday average.

Wholesale & Retail Trade (combines Wholesale Trade Division with Retail Trade Division)

- * While employing about one-quarter of all Maine workers, Wholesale and Retail Trade contributed to slightly less than one out of five recorded cases and only about one out of eight lost workdays.
- * This Industry category also had the smallest percentage employment gain in 1979 (+1.3%).
- * The injury and illness rate for total cases rose only 2.4 percent in 1979 to 8.7, nearly matching the private sector all industry rate increase of 3.4 percent (see Chart 2).

Finance, Insurance and Real Estate

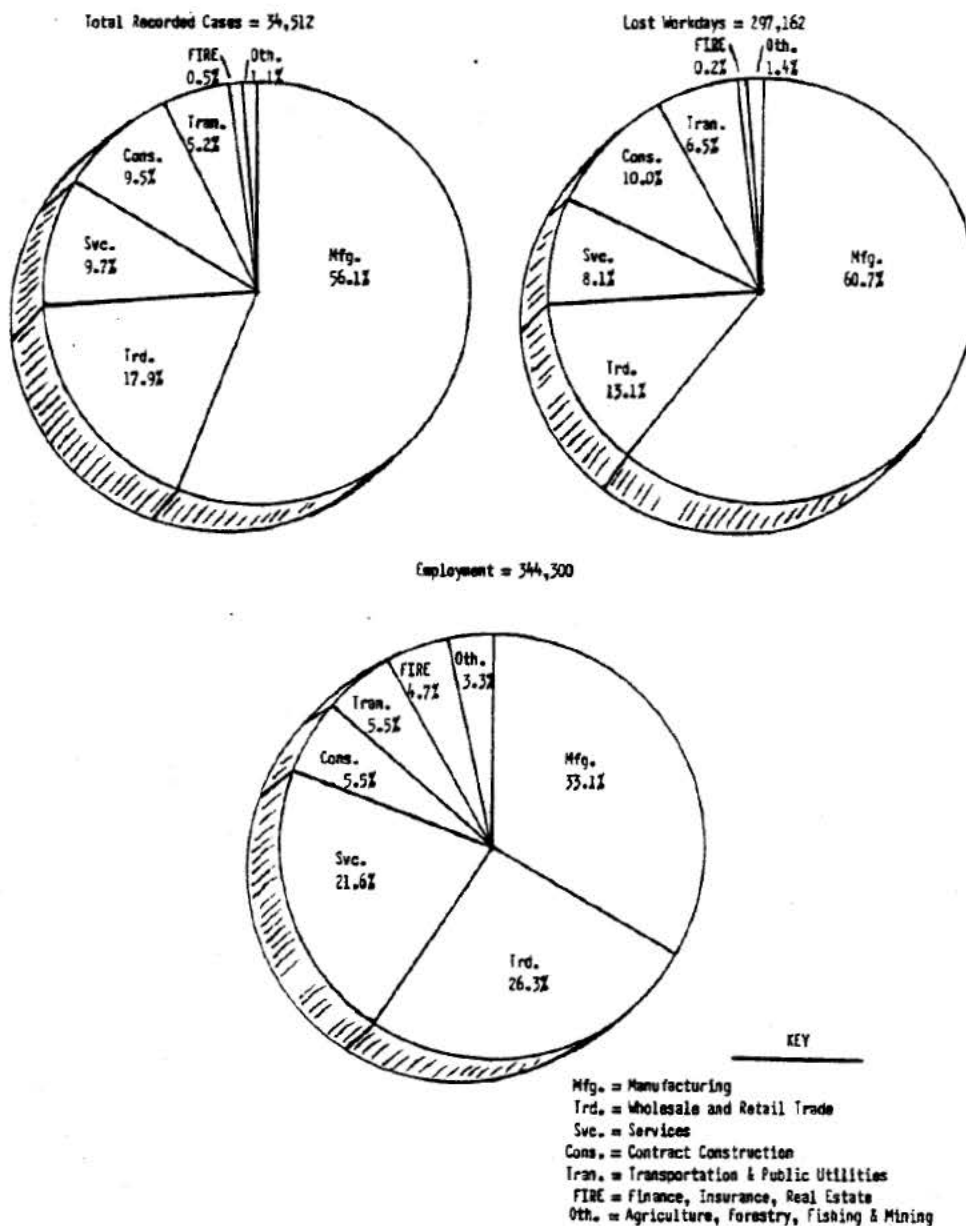
- * Finance, Insurance and Real Estate is Maine's least hazardous industry, and in 1979 recorded the lowest injury and illness incidence rates for total cases (1.2), lost workday cases (0.6) and cases without lost workdays (0.6).
- * All incidence rates in this division declined in 1979 by at least 25 percent.

Services

- * The Services Division remains Maine's third largest employer in 1979 behind Manufacturing and Wholesale and Retail Trade.
- * As a percentage of total employment, Services made the greatest gain last year and now amounts to more than one of every five workers in the private sector.
- * In 1979, the Services Industry accounted for slightly less than 10 percent of all recorded cases and lost workdays.

* It also retained the second lowest total case incidence rate of 6.2

Chart 1-Percent Distribution of Employment, Total Recorded Cases and Lost Workdays, Private Sector
By Industry Division. Maine, 1979



INDUSTRY DIVISION TRENDS, 1974-1979

The OSHA survey has been conducted in Maine on an annual basis since 1972. Over the last six years, notable changes have occurred in the Major Industry Divisions as shown in Charts 2 and 3, which trace survey trends from 1974 to 1979 for the private sector. Incidence rates for total recordable cases (the sum of deaths, lost workday cases, and cases without lost workdays) have increased from 1974 to 1979 in all Maine industries except Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (see Chart 2). Manufacturing and Construction gained most dramatically in the last two years, increasing by 16 and 33 percent respectively. These increases were mostly responsible for the gradual climb of the all-industry private sector rate from 10.4 to 12.1 in the same period. Over the six-year period, 1979 rates exceeded their 1974 levels in all industries except Finance, Insurance and Real Estate, which dropped from 1.7 in 1974 to 1.2 in 1979. From 1974 to 1979, rates for the private sector increased from 10.9 to 12.1, a gain of 11 percent, an average of +2.2% per year.

Chart 2-Total Cases Injury & Illness Incidence Rates, Private Sector
Maine 1974 - 1979

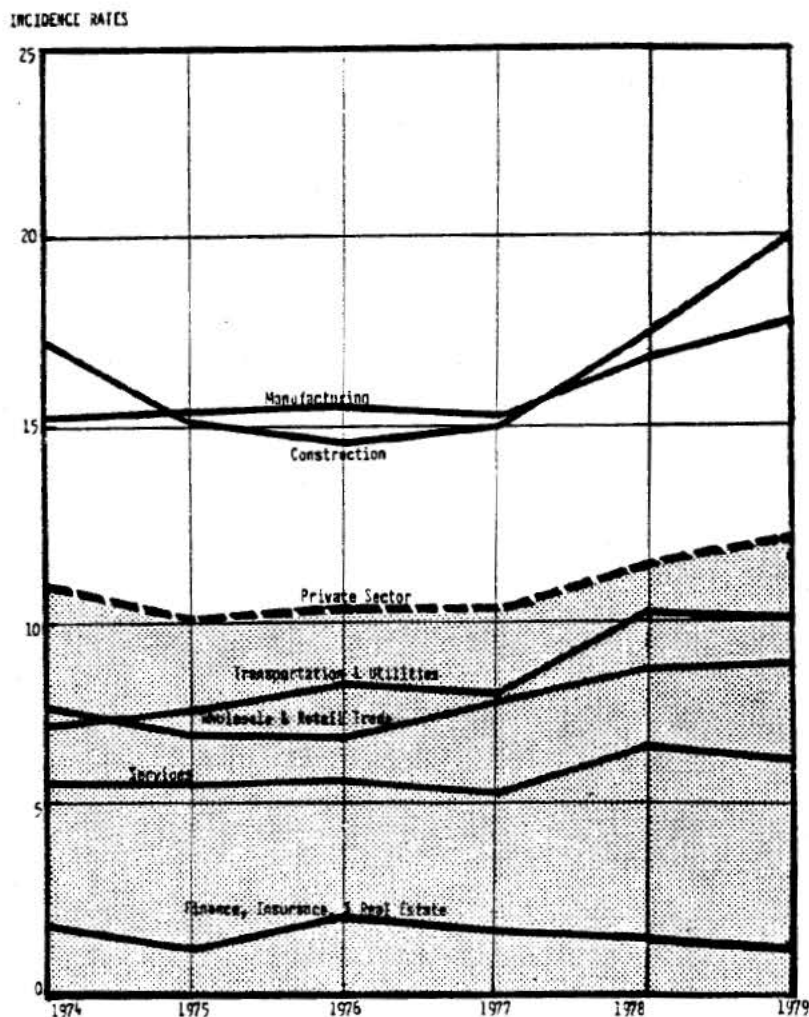
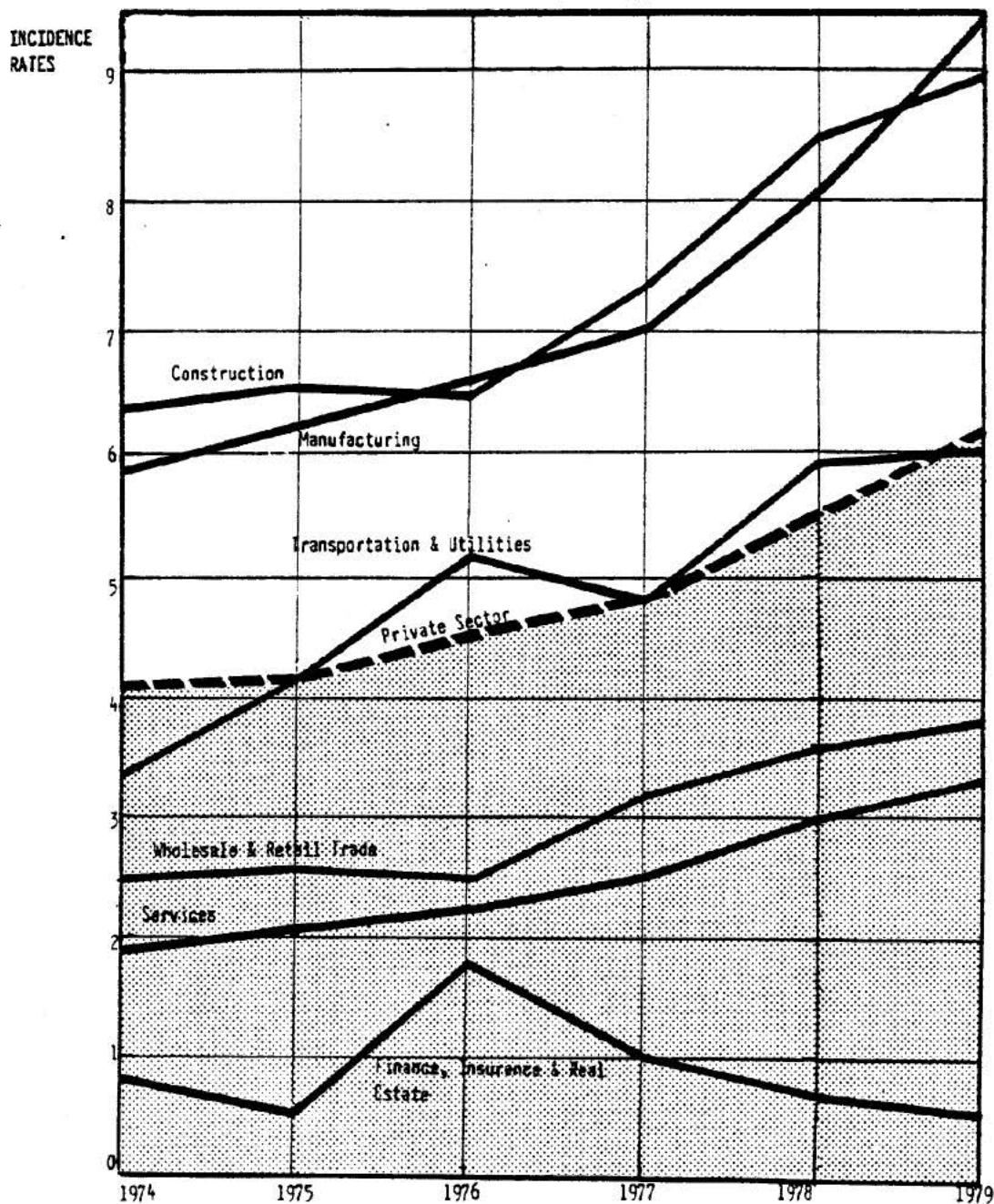


Chart 3 shows the six-year trend of rates for lost workday cases. Sharp increases occurred in most industry divisions the past two years; only Finance, Insurance and Real Estate decreased. Manufacturing has shown a steady six-year increase from 5.9 in 1974 to 9.4 in 1979, a 59 percent increase; Construction from 1974 to 1979 showed a 39 percent increase. Other industry divisions have shown a gradual long-term upward trend as well. Rates for cases without lost workdays fell by 13 percent over this six-year period.

Chart 3-Lost Workday Cases Injury & Illness Incidence Rates, Private Sector
Maine 1974 - 1979



MAJOR INDUSTRY ANALYSIS

Three Divisions accounted for 14 of 18 major industries where total case incident rates were greater than the 1979 private sector average of 12.1. The three Divisions were Construction, Manufacturing, and Transportation and Public Utilities.

All three of the Construction Industries were above the private sector average. Special Trades Contractors increased the most by 29 percent to a rate of 16.9, pushed up by an increase in lost workday cases. General Building Contractors increased by 22 percent to a rate of 22.4, due to a strong increase in cases without lost workdays. While retaining a high total case incidence rate of 22.8. Heavy Construction Contractors actually lost ground somewhat since 1978 as a result of a significant decline in lost workday cases. None-the-less, these high rates kept this Division as one of Maine's two most hazardous, based on the lost workday case rate.

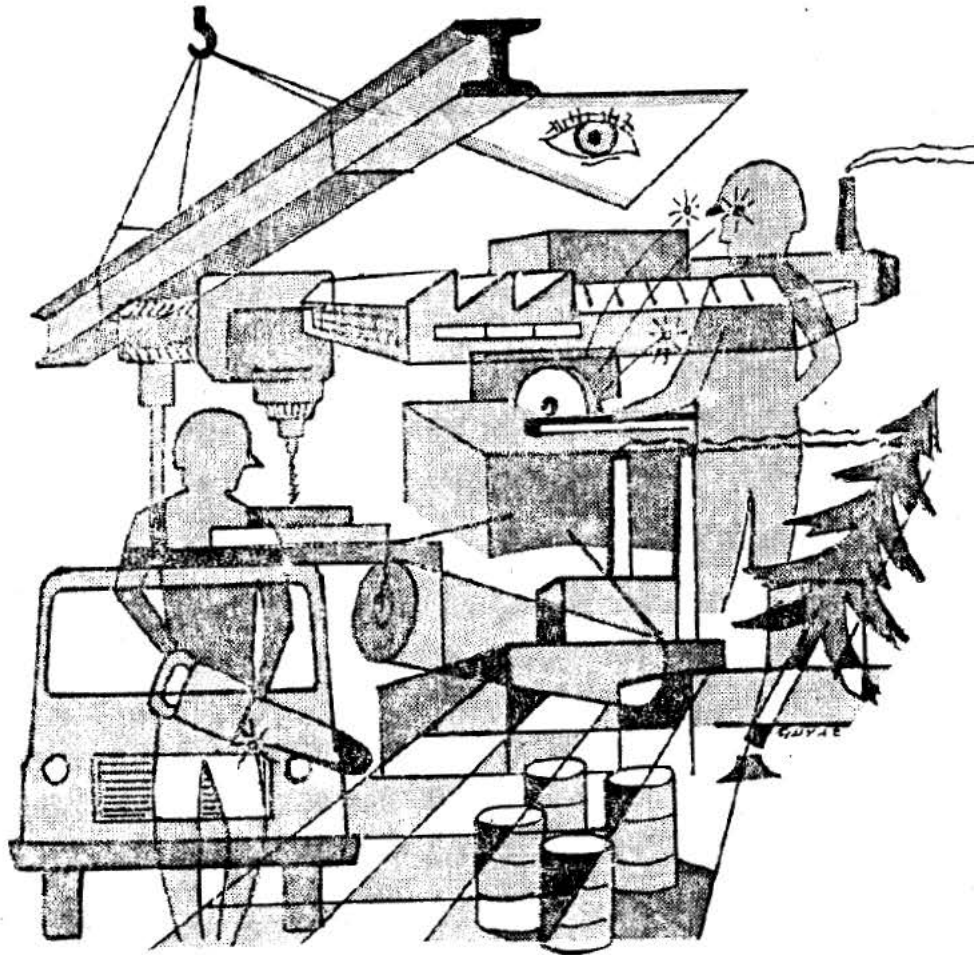
TABLE E. Occupational Injuries and Illnesses per 100 Full-Time Workers, Major Industries Ranked by Total Case Incidence Rates, Maine, 1978 and 1979

INDUSTRY (SIC)	Total Cases		Lost Workday Cases		Cases Without Lost Workdays	
	1978	1979	1978	1979	1978	1979
PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES	11.7	12.1	5.5	6.2	6.1	5.9
Lumber and Wood Products (24)	31.7	29.7	16.6	16.5	15.0	13.2
Food and Kindred Products (20)	23.0	29.4	11.0	14.3	12.0	15.1
Heavy Construction Contractors (16)	25.0	22.8	12.7	8.7	12.3	14.1
General Building Contractors (15)	18.3	22.4	8.9	9.1	9.3	13.2
Fabricated Metal Products (34)	21.6	21.6	11.4	10.4	10.1	11.2
Transportation Equipment (37)	11.4	19.6	5.9	13.6	5.5	6.0
Rubber and Miscellaneous Products (30)	16.5	17.6	7.7	7.1	8.8	10.5
Machinery, Except Electrical (35)	18.4	17.4	7.6	7.8	10.8	9.6
Textile Mill Products (22)	18.1	17.0	9.2	10.7	8.9	6.3
Special Trade Contractors (17)	13.1	16.9	6.3	8.9	6.7	8.0
Railroad Transportation (40)	12.8	15.7	9.3	11.6	3.4	4.1
Agricultural Production (01-02)	19.2	15.6	9.6	8.5	9.7	7.1
Trucking and Warehousing (42)	15.3	15.5	9.2	9.0	6.1	6.5
Leather and Leather Products (31)	14.5	14.2	6.1	7.4	8.4	6.8
Amusement and Recreation Services (79)	11.4	14.2	5.1	4.5	6.4	9.7
Building, Hardware and Garden Sups. (52)	11.0	13.3	6.3	5.6	4.7	7.7
Paper and Allied products (26)	11.1	12.7	6.0	7.4	5.1	5.3
Automotive Dealers & Service Stas. (55)	13.5	12.5	6.9	6.5	5.6	6.0

Manufacturing industries made up half of those with rates above the private sector average. Lumber and Wood Products retained the highest total case incident rate of any industry at 29.7, even though declining slightly from last year. Of the other eight manufacturing industries which had rates above the private sector average, four had rate increases and four had decreases. Of the increases, Transportation Equipment showed the greatest gain of 72 percent to 19.6, and Food and Kindred Products gained 28 percent to 29.4, the second highest industry rate.

The Transportation and Public Utilities Division had two industries of the eighteen listed as did the Retail Trade Division. Of these four industries, Railroad Transportation increased the most, 23 percent to a total case rate of 15.7; Building, Hardware and Garden Supplies increased 21 percent to 13.3. Little change occurred in the other two industries.

Agricultural Production and Amusement and Recreation Services were the two industries representing other Industry Divisions; both of these registered a substantial gain or loss. The Amusement and Recreation Services rate was up 25 percent to 14.2, while the Agricultural Production rate was down 19 percent to 15.6.



OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESSES

Incidence rates for occupational illness cases in 1979 were identical to those reported for the last two years - 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 1978 and 1979 in lost workday rates due to illness. The 1978 rate of 2.8 climbed to 3.0 in 1979, an increase of about 7 percent (see Table F).

TABLE F. Occupational Illnesses per 100 Full-Time Workers, By Industry Division, Maine, 1978 and 1979

INDUSTRY DIVISION	Incidence Rates							
	Total Cases		Lost		Lost		Cases Without	
	Illnesses		Workday Cases		Workdays		Lost Workdays	
	1978	1979	1978	1979	1978	1979	1978	1979
PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	2.8	3.0	0.2	0.2
Construction	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.2	1.7	0.1	0.2
Manufacturing	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	5.8	6.1	0.4	0.4
Transportation & Public Util.	0.3	0.1	0.2	*	1.9	0.5	0.1	0.1
Wholesale & Retail Trade	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	1.1	*	0.1
Wholesale Trade	*	0.3	*	0.2	0.5	3.8	*	0.1
Retail Trade	0.1	*	0.1	*	0.8	0.2	*	*
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	*	*	*	*	0.2	0.3	*	-
Services	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	1.1	*	*

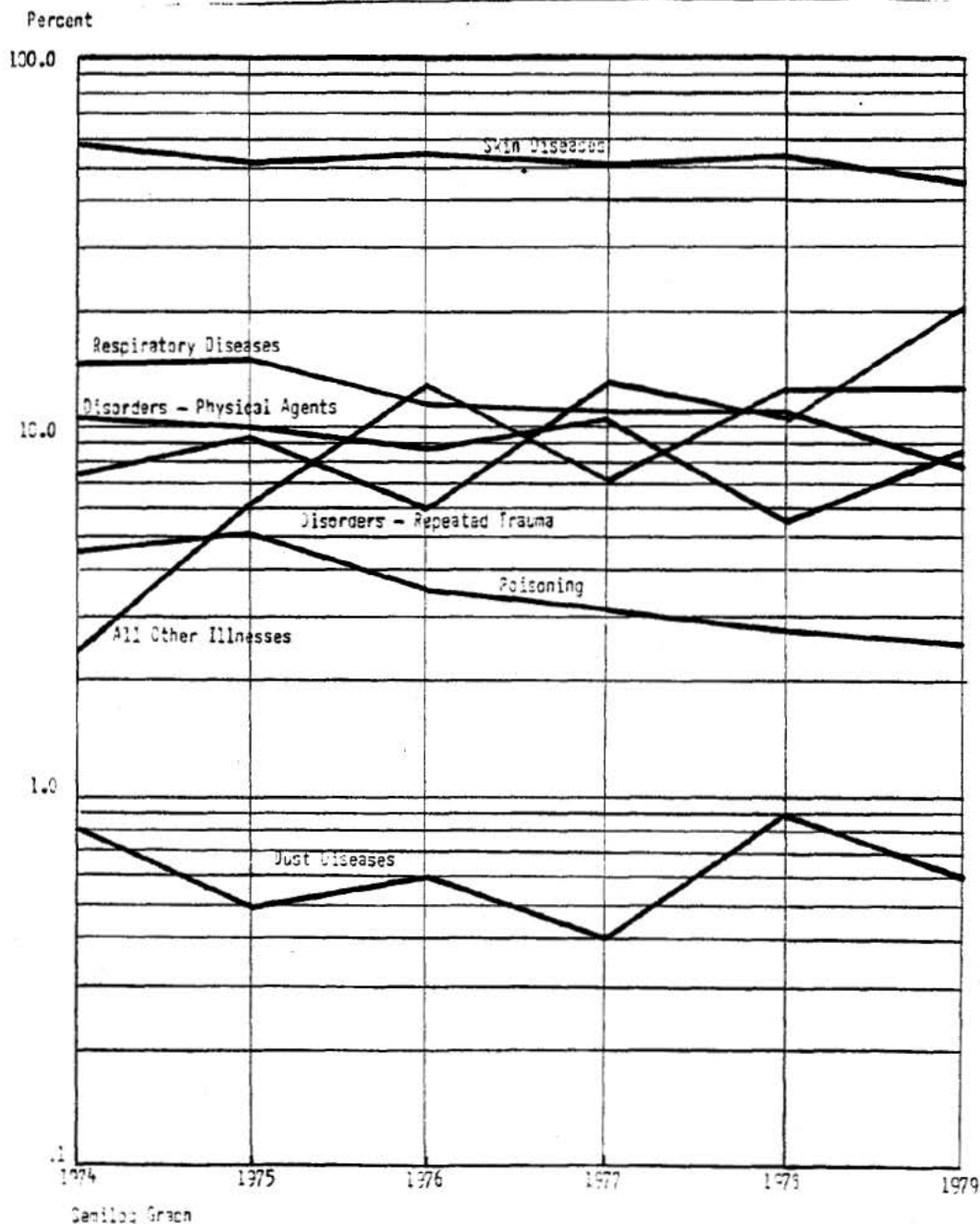
* = incidence rate less than 0.1

- = no cases recorded

Occupational skin diseases and disorders, historically the most prevalent remained so again in 1979. This category, which includes contact dermatitis, eczema, poison ivy, etc., accounted for about half of all illness cases. These diseases are relatively common, but are often less serious than other occupational illnesses. Disorders from repeated trauma (hearing loss, tenosynovitis, bursitis) have increased the most since 1974, from 4.3 to 20.8 in 1979, as a percentage of the total number of cases. Four types of illnesses have gradually decreased in frequency since 1974: skin diseases, respiratory diseases, disorders due to physical agents and poisonings. Table F gives a numerical breakdown of the various illnesses by industry division for 1978 and 1979. Illness statistics may be understated because of the difficulty of measuring the long-term effects of some work-related illnesses.

Chart 4 shows a six-year trend from 1974 to 1979 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.

Chart 4
Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Category as a Percentage of the Total
Number of Cases.- Maine 1974-1979



MAINE COMPARED WITH THE UNITED STATES

The 1979 survey results for Maine and the U. S. are compared in Table G. Rates for total cases, lost workday cases, and lost workdays are summarized by major industry division. Maine's rates were again higher in every instance than their U. S. counterparts, with the exception of all three rates in Finance, Insurance and Real Estate and the rate for lost workdays in Wholesale Trade. For all three types of cases, Construction and Manufacturing again had incidence rates higher than the overall private sector averages for both Maine and the U. S. Transportation and Public Utilities rates for the U. S. also were higher than the private sector average.

TABLE G. Occupational Injuries and Illnesses per 100 Full-Time Workers, by Industry Division, Maine and the United States, 1979

<u>INDUSTRY DIVISION</u>	<u>Total Cases</u>		<u>Incidence Rates</u>		<u>Lost Workdays</u>	
	<u>Maine</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	<u>Lost Workday Cases</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	<u>Maine</u>	<u>U.S.</u>
<u>PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL</u>						
<u>INDUSTRIES</u>	<u>12.1</u>	<u>9.5</u>	<u>6.2</u>	<u>4.3</u>	<u>104.2</u>	<u>67.7</u>
Construction	19.9	16.2	8.9	6.8	179.9	120.4
Manufacturing	17.7	13.3	9.4	5.9	165.4	90.2
Transportation & Pub. Util.	10.1	10.0	6.0	5.9	109.2	107.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	8.7	8.0	3.8	3.4	54.8	49.0
Wholesale Trade	9.4	8.8	4.7	4.1	56.0	59.1
Retail Trade	8.4	7.7	3.5	3.1	54.5	44.6
Finance, Ins., Real Estate	1.2	2.1	0.6	0.9	4.4	13.3
Services	6.2	5.5	3.3	2.5	44.5	38.1

Between 1978 and 1979, occupational injury and illness incidence rates for total cases in Maine's private sector moved up nearly 4 percent, considerably less of a gain than last year, while the U. S. total case rate increased only one percent. Rates for Maine lost workday cases increased nearly 13 percent while U. S. rates gained only 5 percent. Maine lost workday rates increased by 8½ percent while comparable U. S. rates gained by 6½ percent. Clearly, it appears Maine's greater rate of increase has caused the State's 1979 rate for total cases to be 27 percent higher than the equivalent U. S. rate, up 8 percent from last year's 25 percent spread.

Caution is necessary in comparing Maine rates with corresponding U. S. rates or with 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 H shows the total case, lost workday case, and lost workday incidence rates adjusted using the Standard Industrial Mix (SIM) formula. The SIM formula can be found in Appendix A.

TABLE H. Selected Incidence Rates for the United States, Maine and Maine Adjusted by the Standardized Industrial Mix, 1979

	Total Cases			Incidence Rates Lost Workday Cases			Lost Workdays		
	Maine	Maine (Adj.)	U.S.	Maine	Maine (Adj.)	U.S.	Maine	Maine (Adj.)	U.S.
PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES	12.1	11.5	9.5	6.2	5.8	4.3	104.2	101.1	67.7
Construction	19.9	19.6	16.2	8.9	8.9	6.8	179.9	180.8	120.4
Manufacturing	17.7	16.5	13.3	9.4	8.3	5.9	165.4	129.5	90.2

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 U. S. 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 only, nor necessarily the most important factor.

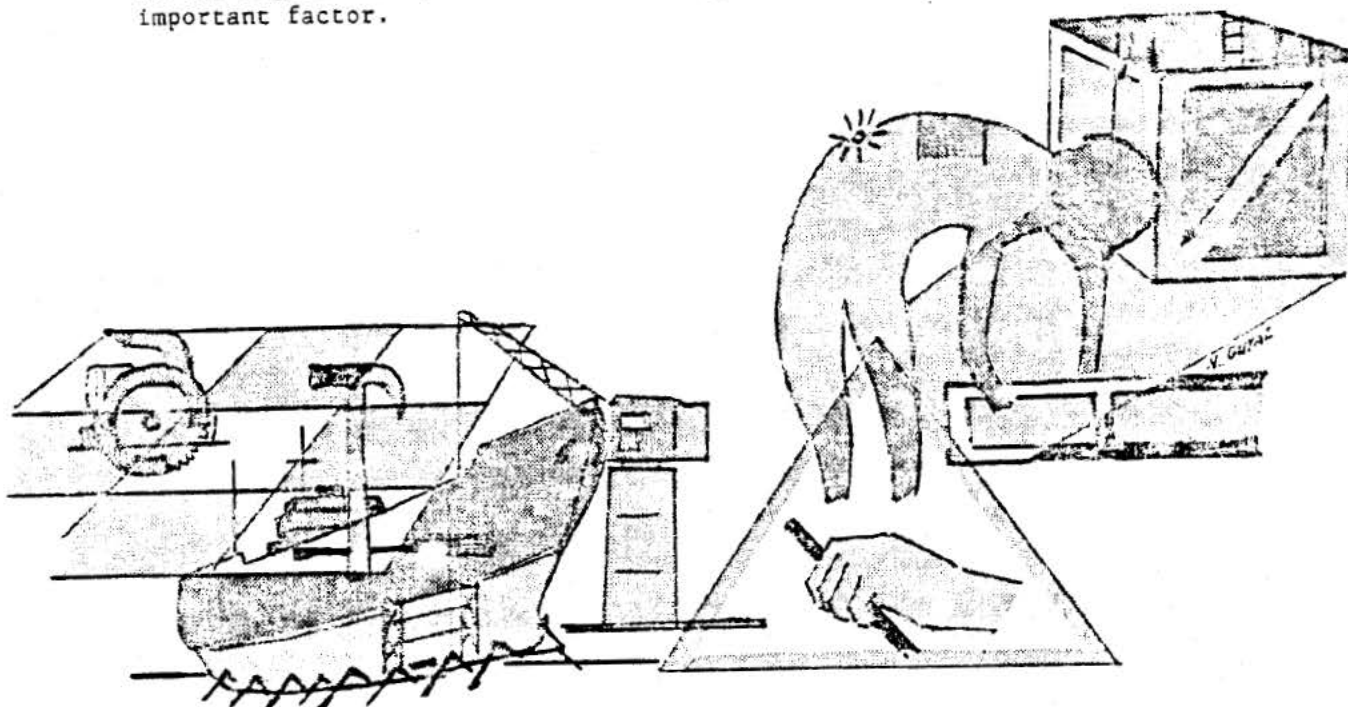


TABLE 1

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1979

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 w/o Lost Workdays
<u>PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES</u>		<u>12.1</u>	<u>6.2</u>	<u>5.8</u>	<u>97.8</u>	<u>104.2</u>	<u>5.9</u>
<u>AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING</u>	01-09	14.6	7.5	7.5	142.9	145.9	7.1
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	01-02	15.6	8.5	8.5	153.7	154.0	7.1
<u>CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION</u>	15-17	19.9	8.9	8.8	175.1	179.9	11.0
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	15	22.4	9.1	9.1	180.2	182.3	13.2
General Contractors - Res. Bldgs.	152	17.9	8.3	8.3	175.3	178.4	9.6
General Contractors - Nonres. Bldgs.	154	29.1	10.5	10.4	194.5	195.3	18.5
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	16	22.8	8.7	8.7	135.4	137.1	14.1
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	17	16.9	8.9	8.7	188.1	196.2	8.0
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning	171	13.6	6.5	6.4	163.5	166.7	7.1
Misc. Special Trade Contractors	179	17.9	9.7	9.3	168.8	195.9	8.1
<u>MANUFACTURING</u>	20-39	17.7	9.4	8.6	153.3	165.4	8.3
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	20	29.4	14.3	13.8	212.7	225.2	15.1
Meat Products	201	38.8	19.9	18.8	223.7	235.1	18.9
Canned & Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	203	24.8	9.7	9.4	147.2	172.6	15.1
Misc. Food & Kindred Products	209	28.2	15.2	14.3	201.5	218.9	12.9
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	22	17.0	10.7	10.6	214.3	216.3	6.3
Broad Woven Fabric Mills, Wool	223	17.3	10.3	10.3	184.7	185.2	7.0

TABLE 1

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1979

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 w/o. Lost Workdays
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	23	12.0	4.6	3.7	60.6	64.9	7.4
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	24	29.7	16.5	16.2	292.5	300.0	13.2
Logging Camps & Logging Contractors	241	33.4	20.8	20.7	473.8	477.8	12.6
Sawmills & Planing Mills	242	25.0	12.8	11.9	186.2	202.1	12.2
Misc. Wood Products	249	29.6	15.0	14.7	211.0	216.7	14.6
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	26	12.7	7.4	5.7	174.4	193.6	5.3
Paper Mills, Except Building Paper	262	10.8	7.0	5.0	156.0	179.0	3.8
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	27	8.0	2.8	2.8	50.9	53.1	5.2
Newspapers	271	6.4	2.0	2.0	13.9	13.9	4.4
RUBBER AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS	30	17.6	7.1	6.9	96.9	104.9	10.5
Misc. Plastic Products	307	20.8	8.0	7.8	118.1	125.9	12.8
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	31	14.2	7.4	7.2	108.4	110.8	6.8
Leather Tanning and Finishing	311	19.1	11.3	10.6	155.6	160.8	7.8
Footwear, except Rubber	314	13.0	6.6	6.5	96.2	98.5	6.4
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	34	21.6	10.4	10.2	147.8	150.9	11.2
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	344	23.2	11.1	11.1	163.7	166.6	12.1
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	35	17.4	7.8	7.7	104.0	112.8	9.6
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES	36	8.7	4.1	4.1	52.8	55.6	4.6
Electronic Components and Accessories	367	4.9	3.2	3.2	32.2	35.0	1.7
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	37	19.6	13.6	7.3	104.1	183.3	6.0

TABLE 1

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1979

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 w/o Lost Workdays
<u>TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES</u>	40-49	10.1	6.0	5.7	102.9	109.2	4.1
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	40	15.7	11.6	10.5	126.0	131.8	4.1
TRUCKING AND WAREHOUSING	42	15.5	9.0	8.8	216.7	220.5	6.5
Trucking, Local and Long Distance	421	15.0	8.9	8.7	220.8	224.8	6.1
COMMUNICATIONS	48	2.0	1.1	.9	21.0	22.8	.9
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	481	2.3	1.2	1.1	25.4	27.7	1.1
ELECTRIC, GAS AND SANITARY SERVICES	49	10.6	5.3	5.2	76.4	76.5	5.3
<u>WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE</u>	50-59	8.7	3.8	3.7	51.7	54.8	4.8
<u>WHOLESALE TRADE</u>	50-51	9.4	4.7	4.7	54.0	56.0	4.7
WHOLESALE TRADE-DURABLE GOODS	50	8.8	3.8	3.7	37.1	38.0	5.0
Machinery, Equipment and Supplies	508	9.1	3.0	3.0	26.1	26.1	6.0
WHOLESALE TRADE-NONDURABLE GOODS	51	10.1	5.6	5.5	70.2	73.3	4.5
Groceries and Related Products	514	11.1	6.6	6.5	103.5	105.1	4.5
<u>RETAIL TRADE</u>	52-59	8.4	3.5	3.4	50.9	54.5	4.9
BUILDING, HARDWARE & GARDEN SUPPLIES	52	13.3	5.6	4.7	146.7	154.4	7.7
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	53	9.3	4.3	4.0	45.7	47.8	5.0
Department Stores	531	11.3	5.5	5.1	57.6	60.0	5.8

TABLE 1

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1979

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 w/o Lost Workdays.
FOOD STORES	54	8.6	2.8	2.7	31.3	44.4	5.8
Grocery Stores	541	9.3	3.0	3.0	34.4	48.8	6.3
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS & SERVICE STATIONS	55	12.5	6.5	6.5	102.3	104.8	6.0
New and Used Car Dealers	551	10.2	3.8	3.7	55.4	56.2	5.4
Gasoline Service Stations	554	7.2	6.3	6.3	98.1	104.2	.9
APPAREL AND ACCESSORY STORES	56	.6	.2	.2	.8	2.0	.4
FURNITURE & HOME FURNISHING STORES	57	1.8	.7	.7	7.9	7.9	1.1
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	58	9.1	3.1	3.1	25.8	25.9	6.0
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	59	4.3	2.2	2.2	37.7	38.0	2.1
<u>FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE</u>	60-67	1.2	.6	.4	4.1	4.4	.6
BANKING	60	.9	.3	.3	5.6	5.5	.6
Commercial and Stock Savings Bank	602	1.1	.4	.4	7.5	7.5	.7
INSURANCE	63	1.3	.5	.5	5.1	5.1	.8
INSURANCE AGENTS, BROKERS, AND SERVICE	64	.7	.4	.4	1.0	1.0	.3
REAL ESTATE	65	4.1	3.0	1.0	4.0	6.0	1.1
<u>SERVICES</u>	70-89	6.2	3.3	3.3	43.3	44.5	2.9

TABLE 1

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1979

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 w/o Lost Workdays
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	70	7.5	3.1	2.9	37.5	40.3	4.4
Hotels, Tourist Courts and Motels	701	8.5	2.9	2.7	32.5	36.1	5.6
PERSONAL SERVICES	72	4.1	2.1	2.1	38.3	38.6	2.0
BUSINESS SERVICES	73	3.0	1.6	1.6	19.2	20.1	1.4
AUTO REPAIR, SERVICES AND GARAGES	75	10.5	6.2	6.1	45.9	52.9	4.3
AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES	79	14.2	4.5	4.2	49.7	50.6	9.7
MEDICAL AND OTHER HEALTH SERVICES	80	7.5	4.6	4.5	62.3	63.4	2.9
Hospitals	806	7.0	4.0	4.0	54.1	55.3	3.0
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	82	4.4	1.6	1.6	22.9	23.0	2.8
SOCIAL SERVICES	83	4.3	1.4	1.4	16.6	16.7	2.9
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS	86	1.2	.1	.1	.5	.5	1.1
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	89	5.9	3.1	3.0	52.5	53.5	2.8

TABLE 1

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1979

- 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 year

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

The 1979 annual survey involved the collection of data from employers in all private sector industries. However, in response to a Presidential directive to reduce the paperwork burden in survey operations, particularly in small businesses, employers with 10 or fewer employees in low-risk industries were not selected to participate in the 1979 survey. In order to maintain comparability with the data published in previous years, a statistical method based on the previous experience of these low-risk industries was used to represent them in the private sector.

TABLE 2

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1979

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 w/o Lost Workdays
<u>PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES</u>		<u>11.7</u>	<u>6.0</u>	<u>5.6</u>	<u>95.0</u>	<u>101.2</u>	<u>5.7</u>
<u>AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING</u>	01-09	14.1	7.2	7.2	142.1	145.1	6.9
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	01-02	15.0	8.4	8.4	153.4	153.7	6.6
<u>CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION</u>	15-17	19.6	8.8	8.7	173.5	178.2	10.8
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	15	22.2	8.9	8.9	176.6	178.7	13.2
General Contractors-Res. Bldgs.	152	17.7	8.1	8.1	169.2	172.3	9.6
General Contractors-Nonres. Bldgs.	154	29.0	10.4	10.3	194.1	194.9	18.5
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	16	22.6	8.6	8.6	134.6	136.3	14.0
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	17	16.5	8.8	8.6	187.6	195.6	7.7
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning	171	13.6	6.5	6.4	163.5	166.7	7.1
Misc. Special Trade Contractors	179	17.4	9.3	8.9	166.8	193.3	8.0
<u>MANUFACTURING</u>	20-39	17.0	9.1	8.3	147.6	159.3	7.9
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	20	27.9	13.5	13.1	203.8	215.6	14.4
Meat Products	201	35.8	18.3	17.4	205.6	215.8	17.5
Canned & Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	203	23.5	9.1	9.0	144.5	169.6	14.4
Misc. Food and Kindred Products	209	25.8	13.9	13.2	182.3	197.8	11.9
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	22	16.3	10.5	10.4	213.2	215.1	5.8
Broad Woven Fabric Mills, Wool	223	16.3	10.0	10.0	182.8	183.3	6.3

TABLE 2

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1979

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 w/o Lost Workdays
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	23	11.6	4.4	3.5	58.4	62.7	7.2
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	24	29.3	16.3	16.0	290.5	297.8	13.0
Logging Camps and Logging Contractors	241	33.4	20.8	20.7	473.3	477.3	12.6
Sawmills and Planing Mills	242	24.8	12.7	11.8	185.2	200.8	12.1
Misc. Wood Products	249	28.8	14.5	14.3	207.1	212.5	14.2
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	26	12.4	7.3	5.6	173.6	192.7	5.1
Paper Mills, Except Building Paper	262	10.6	6.9	4.9	155.3	178.2	3.7
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	27	8.0	2.8	2.8	50.9	53.1	5.2
Newspapers	271	6.4	2.0	2.0	13.9	13.9	4.4
RUBBER AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS	30	16.7	6.7	6.5	92.5	100.5	10.0
Misc. Plastic Products	307	19.8	7.6	7.4	112.9	120.7	12.2
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	31	12.7	6.6	6.4	87.8	90.0	6.1
Leather Tanning and Finishing	311	16.5	10.4	9.8	150.8	155.1	6.1
Footwear, Except Rubber	314	11.6	5.8	5.7	72.7	74.8	5.8
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	34	20.7	10.2	10.0	142.8	145.5	10.5
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	344	22.8	11.0	11.0	163.0	165.9	11.8
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	35	16.8	7.7	7.6	99.7	107.8	9.1
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES	36	7.9	3.7	3.7	49.8	52.5	4.2
Electronic Components and Accessories	367	3.7	2.6	2.6	29.8	32.6	1.1
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	37	19.2	13.3	7.2	104.0	179.3	5.9

TABLE 2

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1979

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 w/o Lost Workdays
<u>TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES</u>	40-49	10.0	6.0	5.7	102.4	108.7	4.0
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	40	15.3	11.4	10.3	125.2	131.0	3.9
TRUCKING AND WAREHOUSING	42	15.5	9.0	8.8	215.2	219.0	6.5
Trucking, Local and Long Distance	421	15.0	8.9	8.7	219.2	223.2	6.1
COMMUNICATIONS	48	2.0	1.1	.9	21.0	22.8	.9
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	481	2.2	1.2	1.1	25.4	27.7	1.0
ELECTRIC, GAS AND SANITARY SERVICES	49	10.3	5.3	5.2	76.4	76.5	5.0
<u>WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE</u>	50-59	8.6	3.8	3.7	50.7	53.7	4.8
<u>WHOLESALE TRADE</u>	50-51	9.1	4.5	4.5	50.7	52.2	4.6
WHOLESALE TRADE-DURABLE GOODS	50	8.7	3.8	3.7	37.1	38.0	4.9
Machinery, Equipment and Supplies	508	9.0	3.0	3.0	26.1	26.1	6.0
WHOLESALE TRADE-NONDURABLE GOODS	51	9.6	5.3	5.2	63.7	65.8	4.3
Groceries and Related Products	514	10.4	6.2	6.1	93.4	95.0	4.2
<u>RETAIL TRADE</u>	52-59	8.4	3.5	3.4	50.7	54.3	4.9
BUILDING, HARDWARE AND GARDEN SUPPLIES	52	13.3	5.6	4.7	146.7	154.4	7.7
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	53	9.2	4.2	3.9	45.3	47.4	5.0
Department Stores	531	11.2	5.4	5.0	57.0	59.4	5.8

TABLE 2

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1979

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 w/o Lost Workdays
FOOD STORES	54	8.4	2.7	2.6	31.0	44.1	5.7
Grocery Stores	541	9.1	2.9	2.9	34.1	48.5	6.2
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS & SERVICE STATIONS	55	12.5	6.5	6.5	102.1	104.6	6.0
New & Used Car Dealers	551	10.2	3.8	3.7	55.1	55.9	6.4
Gasoline Service Stations	554	7.2	6.3	6.3	98.1	104.2	.9
APPAREL AND ACCESSORY STORES	56	.6	.2	.2	.8	2.0	.4
FURNITURE & HOME FURNISHING STORES	57	1.8	.7	.7	7.9	7.9	1.1
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	58	8.9	3.0	3.0	25.7	25.8	5.9
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	59	4.3	2.2	2.2	37.7	38.0	2.1
<u>FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE</u>	60-67	1.2	.6	.4	3.8	4.1	.6
BANKING	60	.9	.3	.3	5.6	5.6	.6
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	602	1.1	.4	.4	7.5	7.5	.7
INSURANCE	63	1.2	.4	.4	3.9	3.9	.8
INSURANCE AGENTS, BROKERS & SERVICE	64	.7	.4	.4	1.0	1.0	.3
REAL ESTATE	65	4.1	3.0	1.0	4.0	6.0	1.1
<u>SERVICES</u>	70-89	6.1	3.2	3.2	42.2	43.4	2.9

TABLE 2

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1979

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 w/o Lost Workdays
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	70	7.5	3.1	2.9	37.5	40.3	4.4
Hotels, Tourist Courts and Motels	701	8.5	2.9	2.7	32.5	36.1	5.6
PERSONAL SERVICES	72	4.1	2.1	2.1	38.3	38.6	2.0
BUSINESS SERVICES	73	3.0	1.6	1.6	19.2	20.1	1.4
AUTO REPAIR, SERVICES AND GARAGES	75	10.5	6.2	6.1	45.9	52.9	4.3
AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES	79	14.2	4.5	4.2	49.7	50.6	9.7
MEDICAL AND OTHER HEALTH SERVICES	80	7.4	4.5	4.4	61.1	62.2	2.9
Hospitals	806	6.7	3.8	3.8	52.3	53.5	2.9
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	82	4.4	1.6	1.6	21.7	21.8	2.3
SOCIAL SERVICES	83	4.3	1.4	1.4	16.6	16.7	2.9
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS	86	1.2	.1	.1	.5	.5	1.1
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	89	5.7	2.9	2.8	44.3	45.3	2.8

TABLE 2

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1979

- 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 year

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 nonfatal 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

NEC = not elsewhere classified

The 1979 annual survey involved the collection of data from employers in all private sector industries. However, in response to a Presidential directive to reduce the paperwork burden in survey operations, particularly in small businesses, employers with 10 or fewer employees in low-risk industries were not selected to participate in the 1979 survey. In order to maintain comparability with the data published in previous years, a statistical method based on the previous experience of these low-risk industries was used to represent them in the private sector.

TABLE 3

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1979

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 w/o Lost Workdays
<u>PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES</u>		<u>.4</u>	<u>.2</u>	<u>.2</u>	<u>2.8</u>	<u>3.0</u>	<u>.2</u>
<u>AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING</u>	01-09	.5	.3	.3	.8	.8	.2
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	01-02	.6	.1	.1	.3	.3	.5
<u>CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION</u>	15-17	.3	.1	.1	1.6	1.7	.2
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	15	.2	.2	.2	3.6	3.6	*
General Contractors-Res. Bldgs.	152	.2	.2	.2	6.1	6.1	*
General Contractors-Nonres. Bldgs.	154	.1	.1	.1	.4	.4	-
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	16	.2	.1	.1	.8	.8	.1
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	17	.4	.1	.1	.5	.6	.3
Misc. Special Trade Contractors	179	.5	.4	.4	2.0	2.6	.1
<u>MANUFACTURING</u>	20-39	.7	.3	.3	5.7	6.1	.4
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	20	1.5	.8	.7	8.9	9.6	.7
Meat Products	201	3.0	1.6	1.4	18.1	19.3	1.4
Canned & Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	203	1.3	.6	.4	2.7	3.0	.7
Misc. Food and Kindred Products	209	2.4	1.3	1.1	19.2	21.1	1.0
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	22	.7	.2	.2	1.1	1.2	.5
Broad Woven Fabric Mills, Wool	223	1.0	.3	.3	1.9	1.9	.7

TABLE 3

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1979

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 w/o Lost Workdays
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	23	.4	.2	.2	2.2	2.2	.2
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	24	.4	.2	.2	2.0	2.2	.2
Logging Camps and Logging Contractors	241	*	*	*	.5	.5	*
Sawmills and Planing Mills	242	.2	.1	.1	1.0	1.3	.1
Misc. Wood Products	249	.8	.4	.4	3.9	4.2	.4
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	26	.3	.1	.1	.8	.9	.2
Paper Mills, Except Building Paper	262	.2	.1	.1	.7	.8	.1
RUBBER AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS	30	.9	.4	.4	4.4	4.4	.5
Misc. Plastic products	307	1.0	.4	.4	5.2	5.2	.6
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	31	1.5	.8	.8	20.6	20.8	.7
Leather Tanning and Finishing	311	2.6	.9	.8	4.8	5.7	1.7
Footwear, Except Rubber	314	1.4	.8	.8	23.5	23.7	.6
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	34	.9	.2	.2	5.0	5.4	.7
Fabricated Structural Metal products	344	.4	.1	.1	.7	.7	.3
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	35	.6	.1	.1	4.3	5.0	.5
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES	36	.8	.4	.4	3.0	3.1	.4
Electronic Components and Accessories	367	1.2	.6	.6	2.4	2.4	.6
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	37	.4	.3	.1	.1	4.0	.1

TABLE 3

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1979

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 w/o Lost Workdays
<u>TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES</u>	40-49	.1	*	*	.5	.5	.1
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	40	.4	.2	.2	.8	.8	.2
TRUCKING AND WAREHOUSING	42	*	*	*	1.5	1.5	-
Trucking, Local and Long Distance	421	*	*	*	1.6	1.6	-
COMMUNICATIONS	48	*	-	-	-	-	*
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	481	.1	-	-	-	-	.1
ELECTRIC, GAS AND SANITARY SERVICES	49	.3	-	-	-	-	.3
<u>WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE</u>	50-59	.1	.1	.1	1.0	1.1	.1
<u>WHOLESALE TRADE</u>	50-51	.3	.2	.2	3.3	3.8	.1
WHOLESALE TRADE-DURABLE GOODS	50	.1	-	-	-	-	.1
WHOLESALE TRADE-NONDURABLE GOODS	51	.5	.3	.3	6.5	7.5	.2
Groceries and Related Products	514	.7	.4	.4	10.1	10.1	.3
<u>RETAIL TRADE</u>	52-59	*	*	*	.2	.2	*
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	53	.1	.1	.1	.4	.4	-
Department Stores	531	.1	.1	.1	.6	.6	-
FOOD STORES	54	.2	.1	.1	.3	.3	.1

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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 w/o Lost Workdays.
Grocery Stores	541	.2	.1	.1	.3	.3	.1
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS AND SERVICE STATIONS	55	*	*	*	.2	.2	*
New and Used Car Dealers	551	*	*	*	.3	.3	*
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	58	.2	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	59	*	*	*	*	*	-
<u>FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE</u>	60-67	*	*	*	.3	.3	-
INSURANCE	63	.1	.1	.1	1.2	1.2	-
<u>SERVICES</u>	70-89	.1	.1	.1	1.1	1.1	*
MEDICAL AND OTHER HEALTH SERVICES	80	.1	.1	.1	1.2	1.2	*
Hospitals	806	.3	.2	.2	1.8	1.8	.1
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	82	*	*	*	1.2	1.2	-
SOCIAL SERVICES	83	*	-	-	-	-	*
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	89	.2	.2	.2	8.2	8.2	-

TABLE 3

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

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TABLE 4

Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1979

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>PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES</u>		<u>34512</u>	<u>17645</u>	<u>16506</u>	<u>279012</u>	<u>18150</u>	<u>297162</u>	<u>16850</u>	<u>17</u>
<u>AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING</u>	01-09	378	193	193	3704	77	3781	185	20
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	01-02	184	100	100	1805	4	1809	84	18
<u>CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION</u>	15-17	3292	1471	1457	28917	788	29705	1816	20
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	15	1282	521	518	10345	120	10465	758	20
General Contractors-Res. Bldgs.	152	583	270	268	5673	100	5773	313	21
General Contractors-Nonres. Bldgs.	154	699	251	250	4672	20	4692	445	19
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	16	729	277	277	4334	54	4388	452	16
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	17	1281	673	662	14238	614	14852	606	22
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning	171	236	113	111	2841	55	2896	123	26
Misc. Special Trade Contractors	179	339	185	178	3227	517	3744	153	20
<u>MANUFACTURING</u>	20-39	19349	10309	9354	167064	13262	180326	9035	17

TABLE 4

Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1979

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
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	20	2773	1347	1295	20073	1186	21259	1425	16
Meat products	201	901	462	437	5190	264	5454	439	12
Canned & Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	203	558	218	212	3308	571	3879	340	18
Misc. Food and Kindred Products	209	506	273	258	3634	314	3948	232	14
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	22	1436	899	897	18042	166	18208	537	20
Broad Woven Fabric Mills, Wool	223	634	377	377	6771	17	6788	257	18
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	23	452	173	140	2295	162	2457	279	14
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	24	4112	2290	2237	40568	1044	41612	1820	18
Logging Camps and Logging Contractors	241	1617	1006	1001	22852	191	23043	610	23
Sawmills and Planing Mills	242	785	402	376	5862	500	6362	382	16
Misc. Wood Products	249	1422	720	706	10146	278	10424	702	14
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	26	2453	1419	1100	33565	3706	37271	1034	26
Paper Mills, Except Building Paper	262	1692	1093	780	24539	3621	28160	599	26
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	27	239	84	83	1521	66	1587	155	19
Newspapers	271	117	36	36	255	-	255	81	7

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RUBBER AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS	30	692	280	272	3827	315	4142	412	15
Misc. Plastic Products	307	641	245	239	3646	242	3888	396	16
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	31	2693	1395	1358	20474	457	20931	1298	15
Leather Tanning and Finishing	311	376	222	208	3057	102	3159	154	14
Footwear, except Rubber	314	2007	1021	998	14836	355	15191	986	15
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	34	883	425	417	6042	127	6169	458	15
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	344	405	193	193	2864	50	2914	212	15
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	35	755	338	332	4486	379	4865	415	14
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES	36	638	297	295	3848	204	4052	341	14
Electronic Components and Accessories	367	185	118	118	1225	106	1331	67	11
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	37	1294	900	477	6880	5236	12116	394	13
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	40-49	1783	1058	1008	18124	1117	19241	723	18
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	40	409	302	274	3303	151	3454	107	11

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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
TRUCKING AND WAREHOUSING	42	741	428	420	10331	180	10511	311	25
Trucking, Local and Long Distance	421	680	402	394	9953	180	10133	276	25
COMMUNICATIONS	48	99	52	45	1023	88	1111	47	21
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	481	81	43	39	907	81	988	38	23
ELECTRIC, GAS AND SANITARY SERVICES	49	321	161	158	2313	4	2317	160	14
<u>WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE</u>	50-59	6188	2737	2667	36777	2247	39024	3447	14
<u>WHOLESALE TRADE</u>	50-51	1762	878	869	10097	378	10475	880	12
WHOLESALE TRADE-DURABLE GOODS	50	799	346	340	3376	83	3459	450	10
Machinery, Equipment and Supplies	508	311	103	103	895	-	895	205	9
WHOLESALE TRADE-NONDURABLE GOODS	51	963	532	529	6721	295	7016	430	13
Groceries and Related Products	514	503	297	294	4681	74	4755	205	16
<u>RETAIL TRADE</u>	52-59	4426	1859	1798	26680	1869	28549	2567	15

TABLE 4

Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1979

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
BUILDING, HARDWARE AND GARDEN SUPPLIES	52	512	215	181	5647	297	5944	297	28
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	53	584	268	249	2863	129	2992	316	11
Department Stores	531	466	227	212	2379	100	2479	239	11
FOOD STORES	54	747	240	234	2759	1154	3913	507	16
Grocery Stores	541	747	240	234	2759	1154	3913	507	16
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS AND SERVICE STATIONS	55	1101	573	571	9032	219	9251	528	16
New and Used Car Dealers	551	467	173	171	2529	38	2567	294	15
Gasoline Service Stations	554	142	124	124	1928	120	2048	18	17
APPAREL AND ACCESSORY STORES	56	17	5	5	21	31	52	12	10
FURNITURE AND HOME FURNISHING STORES	57	34	13	13	150	-	150	21	12
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	58	1070	362	362	3058	17	3075	708	8
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	59	361	183	183	3150	22	3172	178	17
<u>FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE</u>	60-67	171	82	58	579	39	618	89	8

TABLE 4

Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1979

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
BANKING	60	55	19	19	323	-	323	36	17
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	602	49	18	18	322	-	322	31	18
INSURANCE	63	45	17	17	184	-	184	28	11
INSURANCE AGENTS, BROKERS, AND SERVICE	64	13	8	8	18	-	18	5	2
REAL ESTATE	65	49	36	12	48	24	72	13	2
<u>SERVICES</u>	70-89	3334	1781	1755	23322	620	23942	1553	13
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	70	295	121	116	1488	111	1599	174	13
Hotels, Tourist Courts and Motels	701	263	89	84	1011	111	1122	174	13
PERSONAL SERVICES	72	79	40	40	740	5	745	39	19
BUSINESS SERVICES	73	121	63	63	776	36	812	58	13
AUTO REPAIR, SERVICES AND GARAGES	75	220	130	129	968	147	1115	90	9
AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES	79	157	50	46	548	10	558	107	11

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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
MEDICAL AND OTHER HEALTH SERVICES	80	1867	1140	1130	15489	274	15763	727	14
Hospitals	806	1006	580	570	7902	171	8073	426	14
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	82	190	71	68	984	3	987	119	14
SOCIAL SERVICES	83	191	63	61	723	5	728	128	12
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS	86	19	2	2	7	-	7	17	4
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	89	174	91	90	1542	29	1571	83	17

TABLE 4

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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 nonfatal cases without lost workdays

NOTES: DASHES indicate no data reported.
NEC = not elsewhere classified.

The 1979 annual survey involved the collection of data from employers in all private sector industries. However, in response to a Presidential directive to reduce the paperwork burden in survey operations, particularly in small businesses, employers with 10 or fewer employees in low-risk industries were not selected to participate in the 1979 survey. In order to maintain comparability with the data published in previous years, a statistical method based on the previous experience of these low-risk industries was used to represent them in the private sector.

TABLE 5

Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1979

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>PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES</u>		<u>33457</u>	<u>17147</u>	<u>16047</u>	<u>271131</u>	<u>17566</u>	<u>288697</u>	<u>16300</u>	<u>17</u>
<u>AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING</u>	01-09	366	186	186	3682	77	3759	180	20
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	01-02	177	99	99	1802	4	1806	78	18
<u>CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION</u>	15-17	3245	1451	1437	28647	777	29424	1789	20
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	15	1272	512	509	10138	120	10258	757	20
General Contractors-Res. Bldgs.	152	575	263	261	5476	100	5576	312	21
General Contractors-Nonres. Bldgs.	154	697	249	248	4662	20	4682	445	19
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	16	723	274	274	4309	54	4363	449	16
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	17	1250	665	654	14200	603	14803	583	22
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning	171	236	113	111	2841	55	2896	123	26
Misc. Special Trade Contractors	179	330	177	170	3189	506	3695	152	21
<u>MANUFACTURING</u>	20-39	18523	9931	9015	160893	12783	173676	8588	17

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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
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	20	2631	1273	1232	19230	1118	20348	1358	16
Meat Products	201	832	425	404	4770	237	5007	407	12
Canned & Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	203	529	205	203	3247	564	3811	324	19
Misc. Food and Kindred Products	209	464	250	238	3288	280	3568	214	14
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	22	1371	880	878	17947	159	18106	491	21
Broad Woven Fabric Mills, Wool	223	597	365	365	6702	17	6719	232	18
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	23	438	165	132	2210	162	2372	273	14
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	24	4063	2265	2213	40287	1018	41305	1796	18
Logging Camps and Logging Contractors	241	1614	1004	999	22830	191	23021	609	23
Sawmills and Planing Mills	242	780	399	373	5830	490	6320	380	16
Misc. Wood Products	249	1384	702	689	9958	262	10220	682	15
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	26	2393	1402	1084	33414	3685	37099	991	26
Paper Mills, Except Building Paper	262	1657	1078	766	24430	3600	28030	579	26
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	27	239	84	83	1521	66	1587	155	19
Newspapers	271	117	36	36	255	-	255	81	7

TABLE 5

Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1979

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
RUBBER AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS	30	660	266	258	3655	315	3970	394	15
Misc. Plastic Products	307	612	234	228	3484	242	3726	378	16
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	31	2411	1250	1215	16574	414	16988	1161	14
Leather Tanning and Finishing	311	325	205	193	2962	85	3047	120	15
Footwear, except Rubber	314	1787	898	875	11209	329	11538	889	13
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	34	845	417	410	5836	111	5947	428	14
Fabricated Structural Metal products	344	398	192	192	2851	50	2901	206	15
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	35	726	332	326	4299	350	4649	392	14
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES	36	576	267	267	3632	199	3831	309	14
Electronic Components and Accessories	367	140	97	97	1132	106	1238	43	13
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	37	1264	877	473	6876	4976	11852	387	14
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	40-49	1758	1053	1003	18033	1117	19150	705	18
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	40	401	298	270	3282	151	3433	103	12

TABLE 5

Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1979

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
TRUCKING AND WAREHOUSING	42	738	427	419	10261	180	10441	311	24
Trucking, Local and Long Distance	421	677	401	393	9883	180	10063	276	25
COMMUNICATIONS	48	97	52	45	1023	88	1111	45	21
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	481	79	43	39	907	81	988	36	23
ELECTRIC, GAS AND SANITARY SERVICES	49	311	161	158	2313	4	2317	150	14
<u>WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE</u>	50-59	6094	2687	2617	36077	2153	38230	3407	13
<u>WHOLESALE TRADE</u>	50-51	1707	849	840	9478	285	9763	858	11
WHOLESALE TRADE-DURABLE GOODS	50	790	346	340	3376	83	3459	444	10
Machinery, Equipment and Supplies	508	308	103	103	895	-	895	205	9
WHOLESALE TRADE-NONDURABLE GOODS	51	917	503	500	6102	202	6304	414	13
Groceries and Related Products	514	472	280	277	4226	74	4300	192	15
<u>RETAIL TRADE</u>	52-59	4387	1838	1777	26599	1868	28467	2549	15

TABLE 5

Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1979

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
BUILDING, HARDWARE AND GARDEN SUPPLIES	52	512	215	161	5647	297	5944	297	28
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	53	578	262	243	2839	129	2968	316	11
Department Stores	531	460	221	206	2355	100	2455	239	11
FOOD STORES	54	736	235	229	2735	1154	3889	501	17
Grocery Stores	541	736	235	229	2735	1154	3889	501	17
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS AND SERVICE STATIONS	55	1098	572	570	9017	218	9235	526	16
New and Used Car Dealers	551	464	172	170	2514	37	2551	292	15
Gasoline Service Stations	554	142	124	124	1928	120	2048	18	17
APPAREL AND ACCESSORY STORES	56	17	5	5	21	31	52	12	10
FURNITURE AND HOME FURNISHING STORES	57	34	13	13	150	-	150	21	12
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	58	1052	354	354	3041	17	3058	698	9
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	59	360	182	182	3149	22	3171	178	17
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	60-67	169	80	56	536	39	575	89	7

TABLE 5

Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1979

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
BANKING	60	55	19	19	323	-	323	36	17
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	602	49	18	18	322	-	322	31	18
INSURANCE	63	43	15	15	141	-	141	28	9
INSURANCE AGENTS, BROKERS AND SERVICE	64	13	8	8	18	-	18	5	2
REAL ESTATE	65	49	36	12	48	24	72	13	2
<u>SERVICES</u>	70-89	3285	1745	1719	22738	620	23358	1540	13
<u>HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES</u>	70	295	121	116	1488	111	1599	174	13
Hotels, Tourist Courts and Motels	701	263	89	84	1011	111	1122	174	13
PERSONAL SERVICES	72	79	40	40	740	5	745	39	19
BUSINESS SERVICES	73	121	63	63	776	36	812	58	13
AUTO REPAIR, SERVICES AND GARAGES	75	220	130	129	968	147	1115	90	9
AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES	79	157	50	46	548	10	558	107	11

TABLE 5

Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1979

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
MEDICAL AND OTHER HEALTH SERVICES	80	1828	1112	1102	15199	274	15473	716	14
Hospitals	806	976	558	548	7642	171	7813	418	14
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	82	189	70	67	931	3	934	119	13
SOCIAL SERVICES	83	189	63	61	723	5	728	126	12
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS	86	19	2	2	7	-	7	17	4
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	89	167	84	83	1301	29	1330	83	16

TABLE 5

Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1979

- 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 nonfatal cases without lost workdays.

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

The 1979 annual survey involved the collection of data from employers in all private sector industries. However, in response to a Presidential directive to reduce the paperwork burden in survey operations, particularly in small businesses, employers with 10 or fewer employees in low-risk industries were not selected to participate in the 1979 survey. In order to maintain comparability with the data published in previous experience of these low-risk industries was used to represent them in the private sector.

TABLE 6

Number of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1979

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>PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES</u>		<u>1055</u>	<u>498</u>	<u>459</u>	<u>7881</u>	<u>584</u>	<u>8465</u>	<u>550</u>	<u>17</u>
<u>AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING</u>	01-09	12	7	7	22	-	22	5	3
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	01-02	7	1	1	3	-	3	6	3
<u>CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION</u>	15-17	47	20	20	270	11	281	27	14
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	15	10	9	9	207	-	207	1	23
General Contractors-Res. Bldgs.	152	8	7	7	197	-	197	1	28
General Contractors-Nonres. Bldgs.	154	2	2	2	10	-	10	-	5
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	16	6	3	3	25	-	25	3	8
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	17	31	8	8	38	11	49	23	6
Misc. Special Trade Contractors	179	9	8	8	38	11	49	1	6
<u>MANUFACTURING</u>	20-39	826	378	339	6171	479	6650	447	18
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	20	142	74	63	843	68	911	67	12

TABLE 6

Number of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1979

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
Meat Products	201	69	37	33	420	27	447	32	12
Canned & Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	203	29	13	9	61	7	68	16	5
Misc. Food and Kindred Products	209	42	23	20	346	34	380	18	17
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	22	65	19	19	95	7	102	46	5
Broad Woven Fabric Mills, Wool	223	37	12	12	69	-	69	25	6
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	23	14	8	8	85	-	85	6	11
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	24	49	25	24	281	26	307	24	12
Logging Camps and Logging Contractors	241	3	2	2	22	-	22	1	11
Sawmills and Planing Mills	242	5	3	3	32	10	42	2	14
Misc. Wood Products	249	38	18	17	188	16	204	20	11
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	26	60	17	16	151	21	172	43	10
Paper Mills, Except Building Paper	262	35	15	14	109	21	130	20	9
RUBBER AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS	30	32	14	14	172	-	172	18	12
Misc. Plastic Products	307	29	11	11	162	-	162	18	15

TABLE 6

Number of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1979

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
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	31	282	145	143	3900	43	3943	137	27
Leather Tanning and Finishing	311	51	17	15	95	17	112	34	7
Footwear, Except Rubber	314	220	123	123	3627	26	3653	97	30
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	34	38	8	7	206	16	222	30	28
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	344	7	1	1	13	-	13	6	13
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	35	29	6	6	187	29	216	23	36
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES	36	62	30	28	216	5	221	32	7
Electronic Components and Accessories	367	45	21	21	93	-	93	24	4
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	37	30	23	4	4	260	264	7	11
<u>TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES</u>	40-49	25	5	5	91	-	91	18	18
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	40	8	4	4	21	-	21	4	5
TRUCKING AND WAREHOUSING	42	3	1	1	70	-	70	-	70
Trucking, Local and Long Distance	421	3	1	1	70	-	70	-	70

TABLE 6

Number of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1979

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
COMMUNICATIONS	48	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	481	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
ELECTRIC, GAS AND SANITARY SERVICES	49	10	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
<u>WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE</u>	50-59	94	50	50	700	94	794	40	15
<u>WHOLESALE TRADE</u>	50-51	55	29	29	619	93	712	22	25
WHOLESALE TRADE-DURABLE GOODS	50	9	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
WHOLESALE TRADE-NONDURABLE GOODS	51	46	29	29	619	93	712	16	25
Groceries and Related Products	514	31	17	17	455	-	455	13	27
<u>RETAIL TRADE</u>	52-59	39	21	21	81	1	82	18	4
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	53	6	6	6	24	-	24	-	4
Department Stores	531	6	6	6	24	-	24	-	4
FOOD STORES	54	11	5	5	24	-	24	6	5
Grocery Stores	541	11	5	5	24	-	24	6	5

TABLE 6

Number of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1979

<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>
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS AND SERVICE STATIONS	55	3	1	1	15	1	16	2	16
New and Used Car Dealers	551	3	1	1	15	1	16	2	16
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	58	18	8	8	17	-	17	10	2
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	59	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	1
<u>FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE</u>	60-67	2	2	2	43	-	43	-	22
INSURANCE	63	2	2	2	43	-	43	-	22
<u>SERVICES</u>	70-89	49	36	36	584	-	584	13	16
MEDICAL AND OTHER HEALTH SERVICES	80	39	28	28	290	-	290	11	10
Hospitals	806	30	22	22	260	-	260	8	12
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	82	1	1	1	53	-	53	-	53
SOCIAL SERVICES	83	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	89	7	7	7	241	-	241	-	34

TABLE 6

Number of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1979

- 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 nonfatal cases without lost workdays.

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

The 1979 survey involved the collection of data from employers in all private sector industries. However, in response to a Presidential directive to reduce the paperwork burden in survey operations, particularly in small businesses, employers with 10 or fewer employees in low-risk industries were not selected to participate in the 1979 survey. In order to maintain comparability with the data published in previous years, a statistical method based on the previous experience of these low-risk industries was used to represent them in the private sector.

TABLE 7

Number of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Category of Illness, State of Maine, 1979

<u>Category of Illness</u>	<u>All Recordable Illness</u>
Occupational skin diseases and disorders	480
Dust diseases of the lungs	7
Respiratory diseases due to toxic agents	83
Poisoning (Systemic effects of toxic agents)	29
Disorders due to physical agents	89
Disorders associated with repeated trauma	220
All other occupational illnesses	145
TOTAL ALL ILLNESSES	1,053

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 employing less than eleven workers; domestic employers; and Federal, State, and Local government units.

Questionnaires were mailed to 3,306 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 2,794 usable questionnaires of a possible 3,098 for 90.2% 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. To account for small non-farm employers in low-risk industries who were not surveyed, and to maintain comparability of 1979 data with prior years' data, the 1979 estimating procedure involved averaging small employer data from the 1975, 1976 and 1977 annual surveys.

Industrial Classification

Reporting units are classified into industries on the basis of their principal product or activity determined by information entered in Section III (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 Standard 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.

U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics for the Occupational
Safety and Health Administration

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.

I. ANNUAL AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT IN 1979 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.) 	II. TOTAL HOURS WORKED IN 1979 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.) 	III. NATURE OF BUSINESS IN 1979 A. Check the box which best describes the general type of activity performed by the establishment(s) included in this report: <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> Forestry <input type="checkbox"/> Fishing <input type="checkbox"/> Mining <input type="checkbox"/> Construction <input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Communication <input type="checkbox"/> Public Utilities <input type="checkbox"/> Wholesale Trade <input type="checkbox"/> Retail Trade <input type="checkbox"/> Finance <input type="checkbox"/> Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Real Estate <input type="checkbox"/> 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. <input type="checkbox"/> Central administration 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Research, development and testing 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Storage (warehouse) 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) _____ (Leave this box blank.)	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. 	V. RECORDABLE INJURIES AND ILLNESSES Did this establishment have any recordable injuries or illnesses during calendar year 1979? 1. <input type="checkbox"/> No (Please complete section VII) 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Please complete sections VI and VII) SEE BELOW
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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 given when administered by a doctor or nurse is not recordable.

SIC _____ Sch. No. _____ CA _____ Sub. _____
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	Number of checks in col. 6 of the log (OSHA No. 200)	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)	Number of checks in col. 2 of the log (OSHA No. 200)	Number of checks in col. 3 of the log (OSHA No. 200)	Sum of days in col. 4 of the log (OSHA No. 200)	Sum of days in col. 5 of the log (OSHA No. 200)	Number of checks in col. 6 of the log (OSHA No. 200)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	Number of entries in col. 8 of the log (OSHA No. 200)	Number of checks in col. 9 of the log (OSHA No. 200)	Number of checks in col. 10 of the log (OSHA No. 200)	Sum of days in col. 11 of the log (OSHA No. 200)	Sum of days in col. 12 of the log (OSHA No. 200)	Number of checks in col. 13 of the log (OSHA No. 200)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)								(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)

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 supporting services are not the primary function of any establishment(s) included in this report or if 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 6) | 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 1 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.