

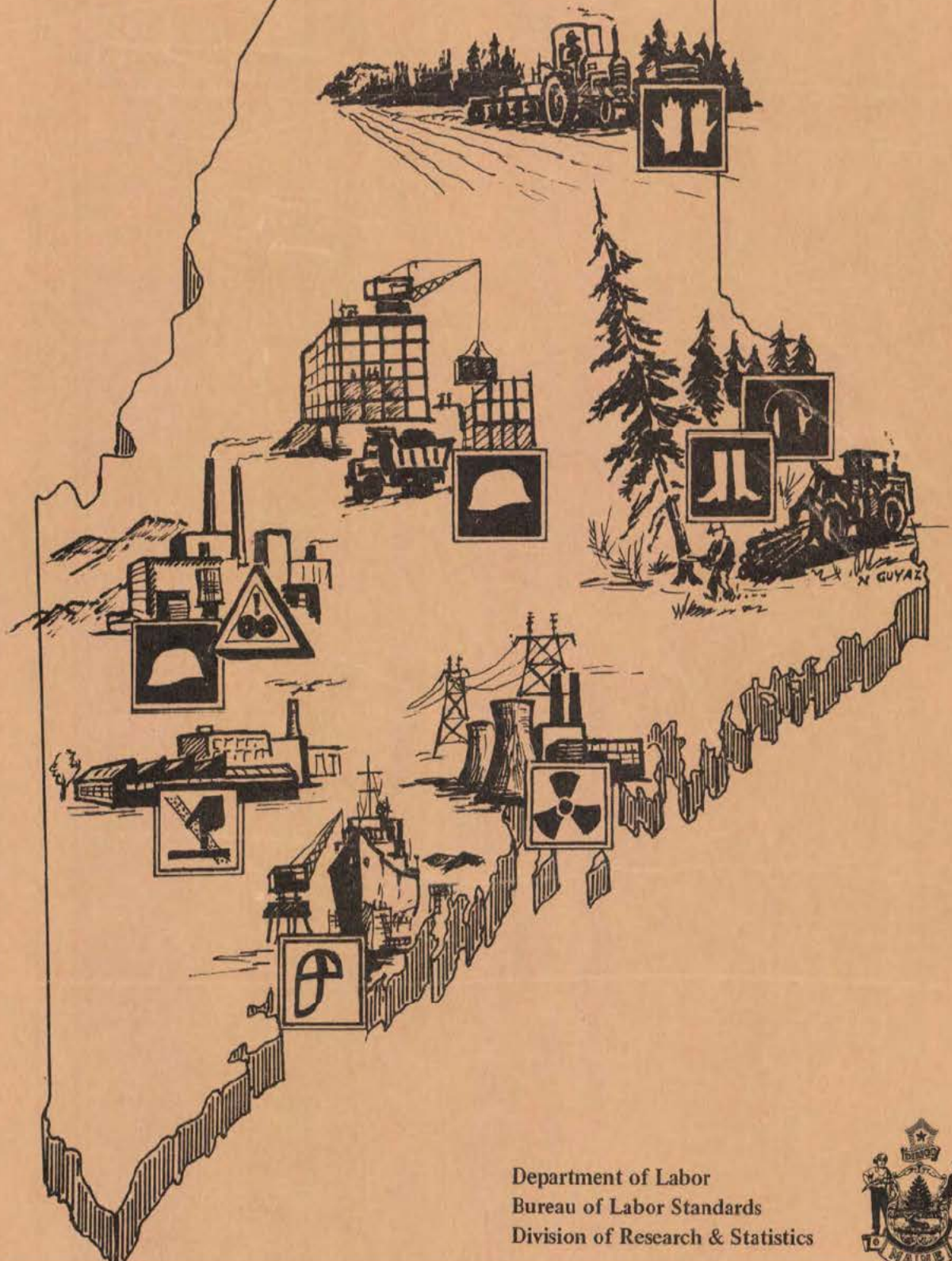
# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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# Occupational Injuries & Illnesses in Maine 1980



Department of Labor  
Bureau of Labor Standards  
Division of Research & Statistics



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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 Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards, 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.



## 1980 SURVEY HIGHLIGHTS

In 1980, occupational injuries and illnesses in the Maine private sector occurred at a rate of 12.0 per 100 full time workers compared with a rate of 12.1 in 1979, a minor decrease of 0.8 percent. During this same period, Maine continued to experience slight employment gains as approximately 4,500 new jobs were created, an increase of 1.3 percent.

Other highlights include:

- On the average, about one in nine workers in the private sector experienced a job-related injury or illness during 1980.
- Occupational injury and illness rates increased for three Industry Divisions and decreased for four Industry Divisions from 1979 to 1980.
- The private sector rate for lost workday cases fell marginally from 6.2 in 1979 to 6.1 in 1980, a decrease of 1.6 percent.
- Cases involving no loss of work time, but requiring medical treatment beyond first aid, held steady at a rate of 5.9 in 1980.
- Approximately 96 percent of all job-related injuries and illnesses in Maine's private sector, totaling about 32,900, were injuries; only about 4 percent were illnesses.
- Lost workdays resulting from occupational injury and illness used as a measure of severity, occurred at a rate of 113.7 per 100 full-time workers in 1980, up 9.1 percent from the 1979 rate of 104.2.
- The average of 19 lost workdays per lost workday case recorded in 1980 was up by two days from 1979.
- Occupational illnesses for the private sector occurred at a rate of 0.4 for the fourth consecutive year.
- Total cases also declined from 34,512 in 1979 to 34,100 in 1980.

#### OCCUPATIONAL INJURY AND ILLNESS INCIDENCE RATES

In 1980, recordable occupational injuries and illnesses--the sum of fatalities, lost workday cases, and cases without lost workdays--occurred at a rate of 12.0 for every 100 full-time employees in Maine. This all-industry injury and illness rate represents the experience of approximately 348,700 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 6.1 per 100. The incidence rate for injuries and illnesses resulting in no lost work time in 1980 was identical to the previous years rate of 5.9, slightly less than half of the total of occupational injuries and illnesses recorded in 1980.

The 1980 private sector all-industry rate for total cases was virtually unchanged, declining only 0.8% from 12.1 in 1979. The rate has leveled off after two consecutive yearly increases within a seven-year period (see Chart 2). The slight decrease in the total case rate was wholly the result of a slight decrease in the lost workday rate, as the case rate without lost workdays remained the same (see Table A).

Maine's Construction Division's total case rate rose by 8.0 percent over last year giving it, for the third straight year, the highest incidence rate of injury and illness at 21.5. Manufacturing, again had the second highest rate of 17.8, although increasing only 0.6% from 1979, while the greatest percent increase, 25.0%, took place in the Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate Division, the Division having the lowest employment and the lowest rate. All other industry divisions registered declines of varying degrees in their total case incidence rates.



TABLE A. Occupational Injuries and Illnesses per 100 Full-Time Workers,  
by Industry Division, Maine, 1979 and 1980

INDUSTRY DIVISION	Total Cases			Incidence Rates Lost Workday Cases			Cases w/o Lost Workdays		
	1979	1980	Percent Change	1979	1980	Percent Change	1979	1980	Percent Change
PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES	12.1	12.0	-0.8%	6.2	6.1	-1.6%	5.9	5.9	0.0%
Construction	19.9	21.5	+8.0%	8.9	10.5	+18.0%	11.0	11.0	0.0%
Manufacturing	17.7	17.8	+0.6%	9.4	9.5	+1.1%	8.3	8.3	0.0%
Transportation & Public Util.	10.1	9.2	-8.9%	6.0	5.4	-10.0%	4.1	3.8	-7.3%
Wholesale & Retail Trade	8.7	8.2	-5.7%	3.8	3.3	-13.2%	4.8	4.9	+2.1%
Wholesale Trade	9.4	9.3	-1.1%	4.7	4.3	-8.5%	4.7	5.0	+6.4%
Retail Trade	8.4	7.7	-8.3%	3.5	2.9	-17.1%	4.9	4.8	-2.0%
Fin., Ins., & Real Estate	1.2	1.5	+25.0%	0.6	0.4	-33.3%	0.6	1.1	+83.3%
Services	6.2	6.1	-1.6%	3.3	3.2	-3.0%	2.9	2.9	0.0%

Between 1979 and 1980, the State's total private sector employment registered only a small 1.3 percent gain compared to the previous year's gain of 3.3 percent. Employment gains and losses by industry divisions were divided about equally reflecting the small total private sector change (see Table B). Usually incidence rates rise during periods of employment increases. This is due primarily to the influx of inexperienced employees. It is especially prevalent in those more hazardous industries, such as Construction and Manufacturing, where job inexperience could lead to injuries. The percent change in incidence rates is often several times the percent change in employment. As an example, in the Construction Division, employment increased by 4.2% while the total case incidence rate increased by 8.0%; while in the much less hazardous Services Division, employment also increased by 4.2%. Yet, the total rate was down by -1.6%, reflecting the less hazardous nature of this industry division. Private sector rates for nonfatal cases without lost workdays remained the same as in 1979, 5.9 per 100 full-time workers.

TABLE B. Published Employment, by Selected Industry Division, Maine, 1979 and 1980

<u>INDUSTRY DIVISION</u>	<u>1979</u> <u>(thousands)</u>	<u>1980</u> <u>(thousands)</u>	<u>%</u> <u>Change</u>
<u>TOTAL, PRIVATE SECTOR</u>	<u>344.3</u>	<u>348.7</u>	<u>+1.3%</u>
Construction	18.9	19.7	+4.2%
Manufacturing	114.0	113.2	-0.7%
Transportation & Public Utilities	18.8	18.8	0.0%
Wholesale & Retail Trade	90.5	89.2	-1.4%
Wholesale Trade	19.6	18.6	-5.1%
Retail Trade	70.9	70.6	-0.4%
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	16.3	16.5	+1.2%
Services	74.5	77.6	+4.2%

SOURCE: Maine Department of Labor, Employment Security Commission, Division of Economic Analysis & Research

#### 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. X

The private sector incidence rate for lost workdays continued to rise in 1980 for the sixth consecutive year. The 1980 rate of 113.7 was 9.1% higher than the 1979 rate of 104.2 (see Table C). All industry divisions, except Transportation and Public Utilities and Wholesale and Retail Trade (along with its component, Retail Trade), recorded higher total lost workday rates in 1980 than in the previous year. Major increases took place in Construction (10.8%) and Manufacturing (14.7%). The Construction Division still recorded the highest rate of 199.3. A significant decline occurred in the rate for Transportation and Public Utilities from 109.2 in 1979 to 93.4 in 1980.

TABLE C. Lost Workdays per 100 Full-Time Workers and Average Lost Workdays per Lost Workday Case, by Industry Division, Maine, 1979 and 1980

	Incidence Rates							
	Total		Days Away		Days of		Average	
	Lost Workdays		From Work		Restricted		Workdays per	
	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980
PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES	104.2	113.7	97.8	106.0	6.4	7.7	17	19
Construction	179.9	199.3	175.1	194.8	4.8	4.5	20	19
Manufacturing	165.4	189.7	153.3	175.8	12.1	13.9	17	20
Transportation & Public Util.	109.2	93.4	102.9	91.6	6.3	1.8	18	17
Wholesale & Retail Trade	54.8	54.2	51.7	47.2	3.2	7.0	14	17
Wholesale Trade	56.0	68.3	54.0	62.3	2.0	6.0	12	16
Retail Trade	54.5	49.0	50.9	41.7	3.6	7.3	15	17
Finance, Insurance, & Real Est.	4.4	8.4	4.1	8.3	0.3	0.1	8	17
Services	44.5	46.2	43.3	44.6	1.2	1.6	13	15

Another measure of severity provided by the OSHA Survey is the average number of lost workdays per lost workday case. The overall average for 1980 was 19 lost workdays per lost workday case, an increase of two days over 1979. This year Manufacturing, with the highest average of 20 lost workdays per case, just edged out Construction (last year's highest) with 19.

## INDUSTRY DIVISION ANALYSIS

### Construction

- \* The Construction Division's incidence rates for lost workday cases increased by 18.0% to an all-time high of 10.5, the greatest of any 1980 divisional increase, and moved this Division back again into the "most hazardous" spot past Manufacturing, based on the lost workday case rate (see Chart 3).
- \* The rate for cases without lost workdays remained unchanged (11.0) after last year's big 25% gain, so the total case rate increase of 8.0% to 21.5 was due wholly to the increase in lost workday cases.
- \* While employment in Construction increased by only 0.1% to 5.6% of the total private sector in 1980, this division did increase its share of total recorded cases to 10.6% from 9.5% in 1979, and to 10.4% of lost workdays, up from 10.0% in 1979.
- \* The 19 average workdays lost for each lost workday case was second highest of all divisions, exceeded only by Manufacturing.
- \* As in previous years, about one percent of total cases were occupational illnesses.

### Manufacturing

- \* Approximately one in every three private sector workers was employed in Manufacturing during 1980.
- \* In the Manufacturing Division, occupational injury and illness rates for lost workday cases increased only by about one percent to 9.5 in 1980 after last year's large 16% gain. Manufacturing remained one of Maine's two most hazardous industry divisions, based on the lost workday case rate; only Construction was more hazardous.

- \* Each lost workday case resulted in an average of 20 lost workdays in 1980, up from 17 in 1979, the highest average of any division.
- \* Workers in this division sustained a disproportionate 56.3% of total cases and 63.5% of total lost workdays, both numbers up from last year, even though employment dropped slightly.
- \* Total lost workday cases again accounted for slightly more than half of the total recorded cases, 53.5%; cases without lost workdays resulted in 46.5% of the total cases.
- \* Approximately 95% of all cases were injuries, down slightly from last year, and only 5% were occupational illnesses.

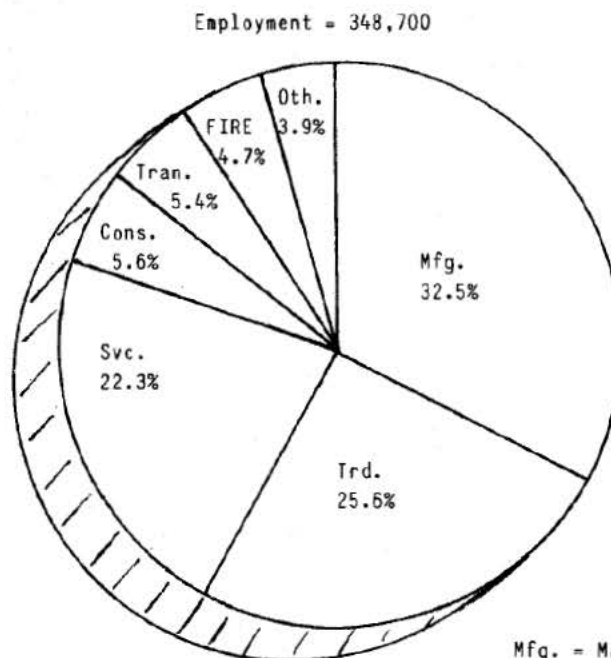
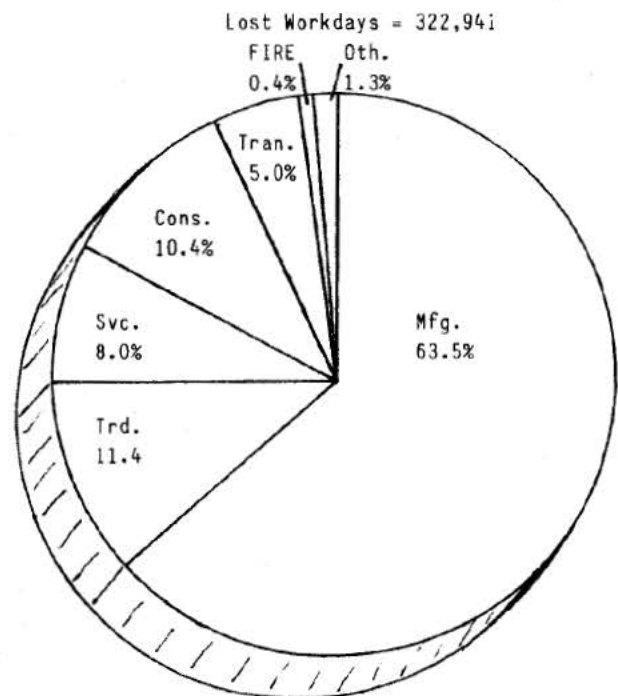
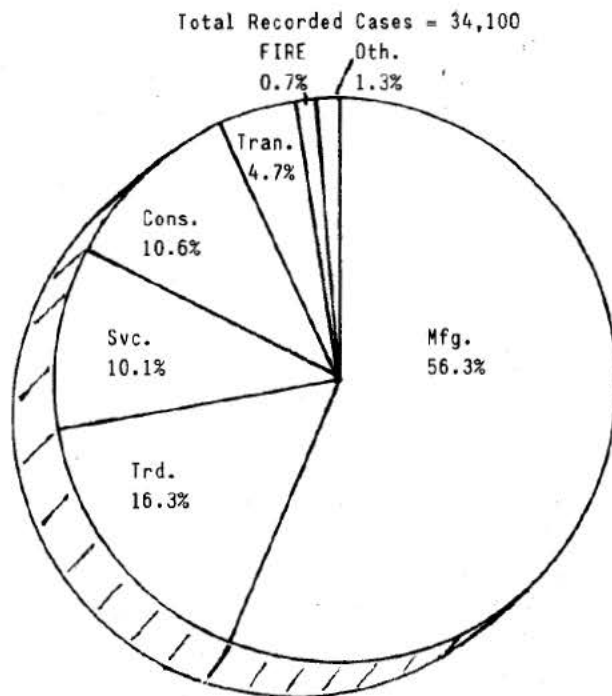
#### Transportation and Public Utilities

- \* This year's decrease of 8.9% was considerably larger than last year's 1.0% decrease for the total case incidence rate, and was the largest decline for any division.
- \* The lost workday case rate decreased this year by 10.0% to 5.4 after a slight increase the previous year of 1.7%.
- \* For Transportation and Public Utilities, all categories of incidence rates decreased in 1980, the only division in which this occurred.

#### Wholesale and Retail Trade (combines Wholesale Trade and Retail Trade Div.)

- \* Employing virtually one-quarter of all Maine private sector workers, this category had about one out of six total recorded cases and one out of nine lost workdays.
- \* The Wholesale Trade Division component had the largest employment decrease, 5.1%.

Chart 1  
Percent Distribution of Employment, Total Recorded Cases and Lost Workdays, Private Sector  
By Industry Division, Maine, 1980



KEY

Mfg. = Manufacturing  
Trd. = Wholesale and Retail Trade  
Svc. = Services  
Cons. = Construction  
Tran. = Transportation & Public Utilities  
FIRE = Finance, Insurance Real Estate  
Oth. = Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Mining

#### Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate

- \* This division is again Maine's least hazardous and in 1980 recorded the lowest injury and illness incidence rates for total cases (1.5), lost workday cases (0.4), and cases without lost workdays (1.1).
- \* Last year, although recording the smallest number of total cases of all divisions, Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate recorded the greatest incident rate percent increase, 25.0%, from 1.2 to 1.5.

#### Services

- \* The Services Division employing nearly one-quarter of all private sector workers is Maine's third largest industry division in 1980 behind Manufacturing and Wholesale and Retail Trade.
- \* In 1980, the Services industry accounted for slightly more than 10% of all recorded cases.



#### INDUSTRY DIVISION TRENDS, 1974-1980

The OSHA survey has been conducted in Maine on an annual basis since 1972. Over the last seven years, notable changes have occurred in the Major Industry Divisions as shown in Charts 2 and 3, which trace survey trends from 1974 to 1980 for the private sector. From 1974 to 1980, rates for the private sector rate increased from 10.9 to 12.0, a gain of 10.1%, an average of +1.7% per year. But after going up in most Maine industries from 1974 to 1979, the incidence rate for total recordable cases (the sum of deaths, lost workday cases, and cases without lost workdays) leveled off for the private sector from 12.1 in 1979 to 12.0 this year. This leveling off was brought about because of increases in Construction, Manufacturing, and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate being offset by decreases in the other industry divisions. The most significant increase was in Construction which since 1977 has gone from a rate of 15.0 to 21.5, a gain of 43.3%, an average of +14.4% per year. The 1980 rates still exceeded their 1974 levels in all industry divisions except Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate.

Chart 3 shows the seven-year trend of rates for lost workday cases. After sharp increases over the past few years, the 1980 private sector rate leveled off at 6.1, as increases in Construction and Manufacturing were counteracted by decreases in the other divisions. Manufacturing, after showing a steady six-year increase, also virtually leveled off in 1980 to 9.5. Construction, on the other hand, continued its steep climb upward showing a 64.1% increase since 1974. Rates for cases without lost workdays leveled off in 1980 at 5.9 after falling for six years.

Chart 2  
Total Cases Injury & Illness Incidence Rates, Private Sector  
Maine 1974 - 1980

INCIDENCE RATES

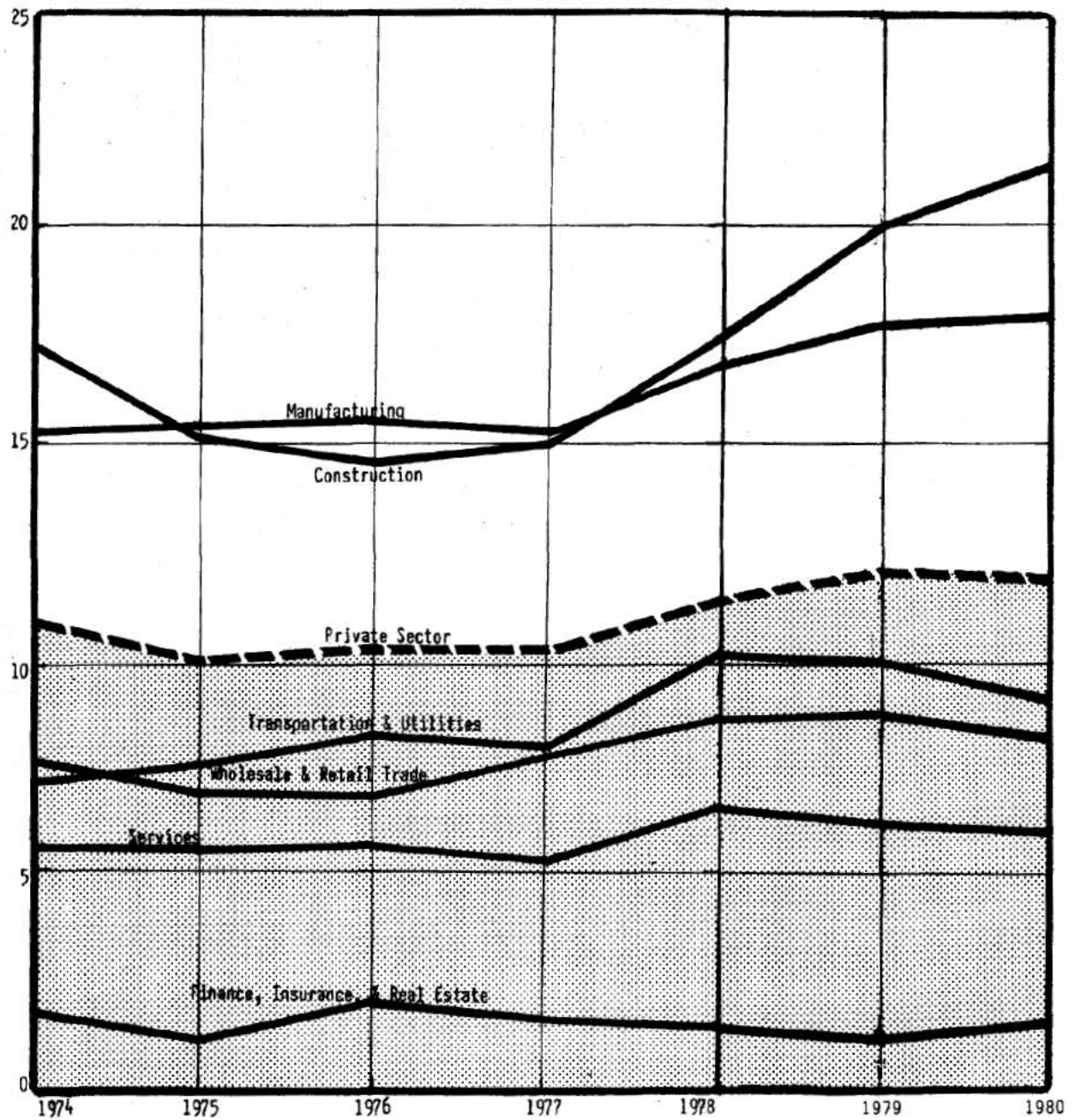
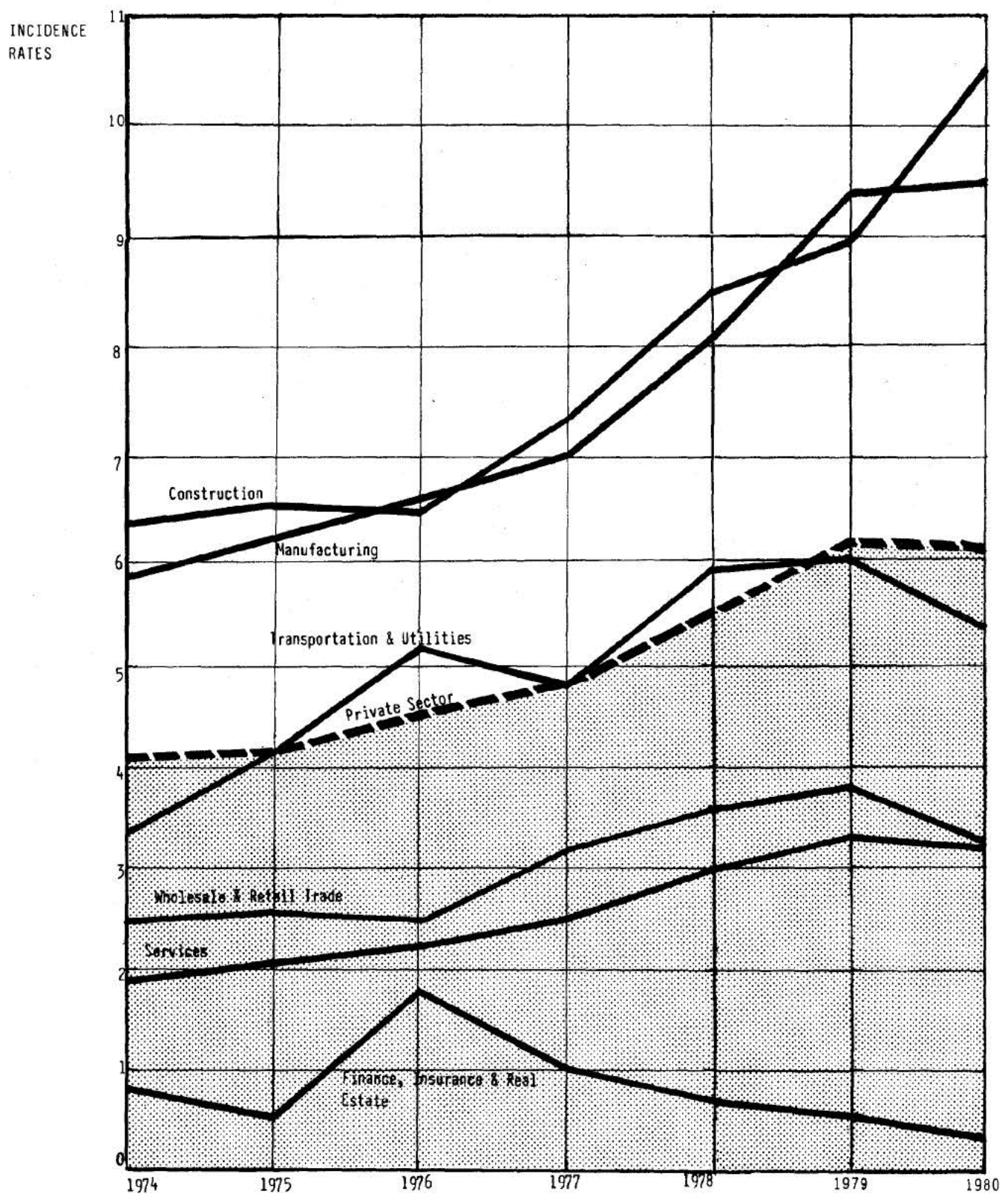


Chart 3  
Lost Workday Cases Injury & Illness Incidence Rates, Private Sector  
Maine 1974 - 1980



## MAJOR INDUSTRY ANALYSIS

Three Divisions accounted for 15 of 16 major industries where the total case incident rates was greater than the 1980 private sector average of 12.0. The three divisions were Manufacturing, Construction, and Transportation and Public Utilities (see Table D).

All three Construction Industries were again far above the private sector averages in all categories. While total case incidence rates gained again in 1980 for General Building Contractors to 25.3, and Heavy Construction Contractors to 25.1 (this last industry increase being caused by a large jump in lost workday cases), Special Trade Contractors took a slight dip to 16.6 in 1980 after recording a large increase in 1979.

In Manufacturing, which accounted for nearly two-thirds of all 1980 industries above the private sector average, Food and Kindred Products with a total case incidence rate of 28.6 took over first place from Lumber and Wood Products, which had a sizable drop from 29.7 to 26.6. The Fabricated Metal Products rate increased the most in 1980 with a 26% gain to 27.3, being pushed up mostly by a gain in cases without lost workdays. Rubber and Miscellaneous Products took the largest decrease from 17.6 to 12.4, nearly 30%. Of the ten manufacturing industries, five had rate increases and five had decreases.

The Transportation and Public Utilities Division again had the same two industries listed above the total rate average. In 1980, rates for both Railroad Transportation and Trucking and Warehousing declined, after increases in 1979. Agricultural Production rates further declined slightly in 1980 after a substantial decline in 1979.

TABLE D. Occupational Injuries and Illnesses per 100 Full-Time Workers, Major Industries Ranked by Total Case Incidence Rates, Maine, 1979 and 1980

INDUSTRY (SIC)	Total Cases		Lost Workday Cases		Cases Without Lost Workdays	
	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980
PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES	12.1	12.0	6.2	6.1	5.9	5.9
Food and Kindred Products (20)	29.4	28.6	14.3	14.2	15.1	14.4
Fabricated Metal Products (34)	21.6	27.3	10.4	11.9	11.2	15.4
Lumber and Wood products (24)	29.7	26.6	16.5	15.2	13.2	11.4
General Building Contractors (15)	22.4	25.3	9.1	11.3	13.2	14.0
Heavy Construction Contractors (16)	22.8	25.1	8.7	14.0	14.1	11.1
Transportation Equipment (37)	19.6	18.3	13.6	10.9	6.0	7.4
Machinery, Except Electrical (35)	17.4	18.1	7.8	8.3	9.6	9.8
Special Trade Contractors (17)	16.9	16.6	8.9	8.1	8.0	8.5
Textile Mill Products (22)	17.0	15.9	10.7	9.5	6.3	6.4
Leather and Leather Products (31)	14.2	15.9	7.4	8.6	6.8	7.3
Agricultural Production (01-02)	15.6	15.0	8.5	9.5	7.1	5.5
Paper and Allied Products (26)	12.7	14.8	7.4	8.4	5.3	6.4
Railroad Transportation (40)	15.7	13.9	11.6	10.9	4.1	3.0
Trucking and Warehousing (42)	15.5	13.5	9.0	7.6	6.5	5.9
Apparel and Other Textile Products (23)	12.0	13.4	4.6	6.9	7.4	6.5
Rubber and Miscellaneous Products (30)	17.6	12.4	7.1	7.2	10.5	5.2

#### OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESSES

Work-related illnesses continued to account for only about 4 percent of all injury and illness cases. Incidence rates for occupational illness cases in 1980 were identical to those reported for the last three years: 0.4 for total cases, 0.2 for lost workday cases, and 0.2 for cases without lost workdays. Further change occurred between 1979 and 1980 in the rate for lost workdays due to illness. The 1979 rate of 3.0 climbed to 4.8 in 1980, an increase of 60% compared to only a 7% rise the previous year. Much of the cause for so large a rise appears to be attributable to a substantial rise in severity of illnesses in Manufacturing and Construction. Illness statistics may be understated because of the difficulty of measuring the long-term effects of some work-related illnesses.

TABLE E. Occupational Illnesses per 100 Full-Time Workers, By Industry Division, Maine, 1979 and 1980

INDUSTRY DIVISION	Total Cases		Incidence Rates				Cases Without	
	Illnesses		Lost		Lost		Lost Workdays	
	1979	1980	Workday Cases	1980	Workdays	1980	1979	1980
PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	3.0	4.8	0.2	0.2
Construction	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.7	5.5	0.2	0.1
Manufacturing	0.7	1.0	0.3	0.5	6.1	10.3	0.4	0.5
Transportation & Public Utilities	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	*
Wholesale & Retail Trade	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.0	0.1	0.1
Wholesale Trade	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	3.8	3.0	0.1	*
Retail Trade	*	*	*	*	0.2	0.3	*	*
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	*	0.1	*	*	0.3	1.0	-	0.1
Services	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.4	*	*

\* = incidence rate less than 0.1

- = no cases recorded

Occupational skin diseases and disorders, historically the most prevalent of illnesses, remained so again in 1980, accounting for about 39% of total cases. This is a decrease in proportion from around 55% two years ago (see Chart 4). This category includes contact dermatitis, eczema, etc., which are relatively common, but usually less serious than other occupational illnesses. Disorders from repeated trauma (hearing loss, tenosynovitis, bursitis) have increased the most since 1974, from 4.3% to 31.2%. Four types of illnesses have continued to gradually decrease in frequency since 1974: skin diseases, respiratory diseases, disorders due to physical agents, and poisonings.

## MAINE COMPARED TO THE UNITED STATES

The 1980 survey results for Maine and the United States are compared in Table F. This straight-forward comparison of rates shows little change in the pattern set in previous years. The Maine figures are higher in every category at the All Industry level. These differences are not small, ranging from over a third (37.9% for Total Cases) to nearly three-quarters (74.4% for Lost Workdays). The same pattern holds true for nearly every Industry Division, even if the range of difference is not as great. The exceptions are the Transportation and Public Utilities Division and the Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate Division. The reverse is true this survey year as the State rates for Total Cases and Lost Workday Cases are higher but not significantly. On the other hand, the difference in the Lost Workday Cases is meaningful. This difference is caused by a large drop in the Maine figure.

TABLE F. Occupational Injuries and Illnesses per 100 Full-Time Workers, by Industry Division, Maine and the United States, 1980

INDUSTRY DIVISION	Incidence Rates					
	Total Cases		Lost Workday Cases		Lost Workdays	
	Maine	U.S.	Maine	U.S.	Maine	U.S.
PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES	12.0 <sup>11.9</sup>	8.7	6.1 <sup>5.0</sup>	4.0	113.7 <sup>112.8</sup>	65.2
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	14.7	11.9	7.4	5.8	135.4	82.7
Construction	21.5 <sup>20.1</sup>	15.7	10.5 <sup>10.6</sup>	6.5	199.3 <sup>117.0</sup>	117.0
Manufacturing	17.8 <sup>15.9</sup>	12.2	9.5 <sup>8.9</sup>	5.4	189.7 <sup>168.6</sup>	86.7
Transportation & Public Utilities	9.2	9.4	5.4	5.5	93.4	104.5
Wholesale & Retail Trade	8.2	7.4	3.3	3.2	54.2	48.7
Wholesale Trade	9.3	8.2	4.3	3.9	68.3	58.2
Retail Trade	7.7	7.1	2.9	2.9	49.0	44.5
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	1.5	2.0	0.4	0.8	8.4	12.2
Services	6.1	5.2	3.2	2.3	46.2	35.8

As stated previously, the Total Case rate for Maine stayed virtually the same as the previous year, but the national rate dropped by over eight percent (from 9.5 to 8.7). Likewise, the Lost Workday Case rate shows little change at the State level, but had a seven percent decrease in the country-wide figure. The U. S. rate for Lost Workdays shows a slight drop between 1979 (67.7) and



1980 (65.2) while the rate in Maine jumped from 104.2 to 113.7, a nine percent increase. At the Industry Division levels, the U. S. figures are uniformly down while the State shows mixed results.

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 G shows selected total cases, lost workday case, and lost workday incidence rates adjusted using the Standard Industrial Mix (SIM) formula (Appendix A).

TABLE G. Selected Incidence Rates for the United States, Maine and Maine Adjusted by the Standardized Industrial Mix, 1980

	Incidence Rates								
	Total Cases			Lost Workday Cases			Lost Workdays		
	Maine	Maine (Adj.)	U.S.	Maine	Maine (Adj.)	U.S.	Maine	Maine (Adj.)	U.S.
<u>PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES</u>	<u>12.0</u>	<u>10.7</u>	<u>8.7</u>	<u>6.2</u>	<u>5.4</u>	<u>4.0</u>	<u>113.7</u>	<u>103.5</u>	<u>65.2</u>
Construction	21.5	20.8	15.7	10.5	10.1	6.5	199.3	195.4	117.0
Manufacturing	17.8	17.0	12.2	9.5	8.3	5.4	189.7	145.6	86.7

The adjusted Maine rates for All Industries exhibit a noticeable drop but are still significantly higher than the national rates. At this level the decrease is about ten percent, but this represents only about one-third or less of the original difference. Obviously, the State's industrial mix contributes to the higher rates in Maine, but there are other factors at work here. It is also interesting to note that the change in Construction rates is minimal. This indicates that there are major problems in these industries in Maine that are not as prevalent nationwide.

TABLE 1

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1980

INDUSTRY <sup>1/</sup>	SIC <sup>2/</sup>	INCIDENCE RATES <sup>3/</sup>					Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
		Total Cases <sup>4/</sup>	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Total Lost Workdays	
<u>PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES</u>		<u>12.0</u>	<u>6.1</u>	<u>5.7</u>	<u>106.0</u>	<u>113.7</u>	<u>5.9</u>
<u>AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING</u>	01-09	14.7	7.4	7.4	130.6	135.4	7.3
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	01-02	15.0	9.5	9.5	127.1	140.9	5.5
<u>CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION</u>	15-17	21.5	10.5	10.5	194.8	199.3	11.0
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	15	25.3	11.3	11.3	239.5	243.6	14.0
General Contractors - Res. Bldgs.	152	15.2	8.0	7.9	132.3	133.8	7.2
General Contractors - Nonres. Bldgs.	154	31.9	13.5	13.5	308.6	314.4	18.4
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	16	25.1	14.0	14.0	167.5	168.5	11.1
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	17	16.6	8.1	8.0	173.8	180.5	8.5
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning	171	20.5	10.1	10.0	234.9	236.4	10.4
Misc. Special Trade Contractors	179	15.4	9.5	9.3	169.3	188.8	5.8
<u>MANUFACTURING</u>	20-39	17.8	9.5	8.7	175.8	189.7	8.3
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	20	28.6	14.2	13.6	235.0	242.7	14.4
Meat Products	201	32.8	18.1	17.4	212.5	222.4	14.7
Canned & Preserved Fruits & Veggies.	203	28.2	12.3	12.0	249.8	258.4	15.9
Misc. Food & Kindred Products	209	24.9	13.4	11.8	146.2	162.5	11.5
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	22	15.9	9.5	8.4	144.6	152.9	6.4
Broad Woven Fabric Mills, Wool	223	16.3	8.1	8.0	139.8	142.2	8.2
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	23	13.4	6.9	6.1	112.1	118.3	6.5
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	24	26.6	15.2	15.0	294.5	303.5	11.4
Logging Camps & Logging Contractors	241	31.5	18.9	18.5	407.9	412.2	12.5
Sawmills & Planing Mills	242	25.0	14.7	14.6	297.6	319.1	10.3
Misc. Wood Products	249	25.0	13.2	13.1	229.6	233.6	11.8
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	26	14.8	8.4	7.0	253.9	281.1	6.4
Paper Mills, Except Building Paper	262	13.8	8.1	6.4	223.8	252.8	5.7

TABLE 1

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1980

INDUSTRY <sup>1/</sup>	SIC <sup>2/</sup>	INCIDENCE RATES <sup>3/</sup>					
		Total Cases <sup>4/</sup>	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	27	6.4	2.6	2.5	41.3	42.1	3.8
Newspapers	271	5.9	2.7	2.7	44.2	44.2	3.2
RUBBER AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS	30	12.4	7.2	6.9	113.8	119.2	5.2
Misc. Plastic Products	307	12.1	6.6	6.3	91.2	97.2	5.5
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	31	15.9	8.6	8.4	142.2	147.5	7.3
Leather Tanning and Finishing	311	26.5	15.6	14.9	308.6	321.2	10.9
Footwear, Except Rubber	314	14.4	7.8	7.6	119.0	123.5	6.6
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	34	27.3	11.9	11.2	201.9	205.6	15.4
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	344	25.6	11.0	9.7	176.2	182.5	14.6
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	35	18.1	8.3	8.1	126.0	145.5	9.8
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES	36	10.0	5.0	4.9	91.7	96.5	5.0
Electronic Components and Accessories	367	4.9	3.2	3.1	48.2	52.6	1.7
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	37	18.3	10.9	6.9	93.5	148.8	7.4
<u>TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES</u>	40-49	9.2	5.4	5.2	91.6	93.4	3.8
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	40	13.9	10.9	10.3	102.0	105.5	3.0
TRUCKING AND WAREHOUSING	42	13.5	7.6	7.5	190.8	191.3	5.9
Trucking, Local and Long Distance	421	12.9	7.5	7.5	195.0	195.4	5.4
COMMUNICATIONS	48	2.5	1.4	1.2	31.2	33.9	1.1
ELECTRIC, GAS AND SANITARY SERVICES	49	11.4	4.8	4.8	59.9	60.7	6.6
Electric Services	491	11.7	4.9	4.8	62.8	62.9	6.8
<u>WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE</u>	50-59	8.2	3.3	3.2	47.2	54.2	4.9
<u>WHOLESALE TRADE</u>	50-51	9.3	4.3	4.1	62.3	68.3	5.0
WHOLESALE TRADE-DURABLE GOODS	50	8.3	3.8	3.5	36.3	44.5	4.5
WHOLESALE TRADE-NONDURABLE GOODS	51	10.5	4.8	4.7	90.5	94.3	5.7

TABLE 1

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1980

INDUSTRY <sup>1/</sup>	SIC <sup>2/</sup>	INCIDENCE RATES <sup>3/</sup>					
		Total <sup>4/</sup> Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
<u>RETAIL TRADE</u>	52-59	7.7	2.9	2.8	41.7	49.0	4.8
BUILDING, HARDWARE & GARDEN SUPPLIES	52	10.3	5.4	5.4	135.2	216.3	4.9
Lumber & Other Bldg. Materials Dlr.s.	521	11.4	5.0	5.0	97.2	98.3	6.4
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	53	10.4	3.6	3.6	30.7	34.7	6.8
Department Stores	531	13.5	4.6	4.6	40.7	46.2	8.9
FOOD STORES	54	10.2	3.5	3.3	49.5	52.5	6.7
Grocery Stores	541	11.0	3.7	3.5	53.9	57.3	7.3
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS & SERVICE STATIONS	55	9.2	3.4	3.3	50.0	50.6	5.8
New and Used Car Dealers	551	10.9	3.8	3.7	75.5	75.9	7.1
Gasoline Service Stations	554	4.9	1.6	1.6	20.9	20.9	3.3
APPAREL AND ACCESSORY STORES	56	1.2	0.6	0.6	25.9	27.3	0.6
FURNITURE & HOME FURNISHING STORES	57	2.9	1.9	1.9	25.0	26.7	1.0
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	58	6.3	2.2	2.1	14.6	15.6	4.1
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	59	5.4	2.2	2.2	41.1	41.4	3.2
<u>FINANCE, INSURANCE &amp; REAL ESTATE</u>	60-67	1.5	0.4	0.4	8.3	8.4	1.1
BANKING	60	1.2	0.3	0.3	8.3	8.3	0.9
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	602	1.3	0.4	0.4	10.0	10.0	0.9
INSURANCE	63	1.5	0.6	0.6	8.1	8.1	0.9
INSURANCE AGENTS, BROKERS, & SERVICE	64	1.0	0.1	0.1	3.5	3.6	0.9
REAL ESTATE	65	6.3	2.4	2.3	24.9	25.5	3.9
<u>SERVICES</u>	70-89	6.1	3.2	3.2	44.6	46.2	2.9
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	70	7.0	3.4	3.4	43.0	43.6	3.6
Hotels, Tourist Courts, and Motels	701	8.1	3.9	3.9	49.2	49.9	4.2

TABLE 1

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1980

INDUSTRY <sup>1/</sup>	SIC <sup>2/</sup>	INCIDENCE RATES <sup>3/</sup>					
		Total Cases <sup>4/</sup>	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
PERSONAL SERVICES	72	2.9	1.9	1.9	32.8	32.8	1.0
BUSINESS SERVICES	73	4.6	2.4	2.0	21.0	21.7	2.2
AUTO REPAIR, SERVICES, & GARAGES	75	8.4	5.0	5.0	48.9	54.5	3.4
AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES	79	6.2	2.8	2.7	40.4	41.3	3.4
MEDICAL AND OTHER HEALTH SERVICES	80	6.8	3.7	3.7	59.0	59.8	3.1
Hospitals	806	7.3	3.6	3.6	60.4	61.3	3.7
LEGAL SERVICES	81	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	82	7.8	2.1	2.1	35.3	35.5	5.7
SOCIAL SERVICES	83	6.3	3.5	3.5	28.7	34.9	2.8
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS	86	0.9	0.4	0.4	5.6	5.6	0.5
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	89	5.8	4.0	3.9	31.1	38.8	1.8

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.

N.E.C. = not elsewhere classified.

Data conforming to OSHA definitions for coal and lignite mining (SIC 11 and 12) and metal and nonmetal mining (SIC 10 and 14), and for railroad transportation (SIC 40) were provided by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U. S. Department of Labor, and by the Federal Railroad Administration, U. S. Department of Transportation. Data for independent contractors who perform services or construction on mining sites are also included.

TABLE 2

## Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1980

INDUSTRY <sup>1/</sup>	SIC <sup>2/</sup>	INCIDENCE RATES <sup>3/</sup>					
		Total <sup>4/</sup> Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/ Lost Workday
<u>PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES</u>		<u>11.6</u>	<u>5.9</u>	<u>5.5</u>	<u>101.4</u>	<u>108.9</u>	<u>5.7</u>
<u>AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHING</u>	01-09	13.7	7.2	7.2	130.2	135.0	6.5
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	01-02	14.6	9.3	9.3	126.8	136.2	5.3
<u>CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION</u>	15-17	21.3	10.4	10.4	189.3	193.8	10.9
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	15	24.9	11.1	11.1	224.4	228.5	13.8
General Contractors - Res. Bldgs.	152	14.8	7.9	7.8	121.5	123.0	6.9
General Contractors - Nonres. Bldgs.	154	31.5	13.2	13.2	290.6	296.4	18.3
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	16	24.9	13.9	13.9	166.6	167.6	11.0
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	17	16.5	8.0	7.9	173.5	180.2	8.5
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning	171	20.3	10.0	9.9	234.8	236.3	10.3
Misc. Special Trade Contractors	179	15.2	9.5	9.3	169.3	188.8	5.7
<u>MANUFACTURING</u>	20-39	16.8	9.0	8.3	166.0	179.4	7.8
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	20	27.1	13.4	12.9	223.0	229.6	13.7
Meat Products	201	29.1	15.9	15.2	176.0	182.8	13.2
Canned & Preserved Fruits & Veggies.	203	27.3	12.0	11.7	247.3	255.9	15.3
Misc. Food and Kindred Products	209	23.0	12.5	11.1	131.5	145.6	10.5
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	22	15.4	9.3	8.3	142.5	150.4	6.1
Broad Woven Fabric Mills, Wool	223	15.8	7.9	7.8	138.0	139.4	7.9
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	23	13.2	6.8	6.0	111.2	117.4	6.4
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	24	26.3	15.1	14.9	288.8	297.8	11.2
Logging Camps and Logging Contractors	241	31.5	18.9	18.5	407.8	412.1	12.5
Sawmills and Planing Mills	242	24.9	14.7	14.6	297.6	319.1	10.2
Misc. Wood Products	249	24.2	12.9	12.8	213.9	217.9	11.3
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	26	14.4	8.3	6.9	252.4	279.6	6.1
Paper Mills, Except Building Paper	262	13.4	8.0	6.3	222.2	251.2	5.4

TABLE 2

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1980

INDUSTRY <sup>1/</sup>	SIC <sup>2/</sup>	INCIDENCE RATES <sup>3/</sup>					
		Total Cases <sup>4/</sup>	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	27	6.3	2.6	2.5	41.2	42.0	3.7
Newspapers	271	5.8	2.7	2.7	44.2	44.2	3.1
RUBBER AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS	30	12.0	7.1	6.8	112.0	117.4	4.9
Misc. Plastic Products	307	11.6	6.5	6.2	88.7	94.7	5.1
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	31	13.6	7.4	7.3	119.3	124.2	6.2
Leather Tanning and Finishing	311	23.1	14.5	13.9	287.6	299.8	8.6
Footwear, Except Rubber	314	12.0	6.5	6.4	94.6	98.7	5.5
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	34	26.1	11.2	10.7	187.3	190.7	14.9
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	344	25.1	10.5	9.7	176.2	182.0	14.6
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	35	17.3	7.8	7.6	112.4	127.4	9.5
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES	36	8.5	4.0	3.9	61.9	65.2	4.5
Electronic Components and Accessories	367	4.0	2.4	2.4	29.1	32.1	1.6
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	37	17.9	10.7	6.8	93.1	147.8	7.2
<u>TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES</u> 40-49		9.1	5.3	5.1	91.4	93.2	3.8
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	40	13.4	10.6	10.0	101.2	104.7	2.8
TRUCKING AND WAREHOUSING	42	13.5	7.6	7.5	190.8	191.3	5.9
Trucking, Local and Long Distance	421	12.9	7.5	7.5	195.0	195.4	5.4
COMMUNICATIONS	48	2.5	1.4	1.2	31.2	33.9	1.1
ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	49	11.3	4.7	4.7	59.3	60.1	6.6
Electric Services	491	11.6	4.8	4.7	62.1	62.2	6.8
<u>WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE</u>	50-59	8.1	3.2	3.1	46.2	53.2	4.8
<u>WHOLESALE TRADE</u>	50-51	9.2	4.2	4.0	59.3	65.3	5.0
WHOLESALE TRADE - DURABLE GOODS	50	8.3	3.8	3.5	36.3	44.5	4.5
WHOLESALE TRADE - NONDURABLE GOODS	51	10.4	4.7	4.6	84.2	88.0	5.7



TABLE 2

## Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1980

INDUSTRY <sup>1/</sup>	SIC <sup>2/</sup>	INCIDENCE RATES <sup>4/</sup>					
		Total Cases <sup>4/</sup>	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
<u>RETAIL TRADE</u>	52-59	7.7	2.9	2.8	41.4	48.7	4.8
BUILDING, HARDWARE, & GARDEN SUPPLIES	52	10.3	5.4	5.4	135.2	216.3	4.9
Lumber & Other Bldg. Materials Dlrs.	521	11.4	5.0	5.0	97.2	98.3	6.0
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	53	10.3	3.5	3.5	30.5	34.5	6.8
Department Stores	531	13.4	4.5	4.5	40.3	45.8	8.9
FOOD STORES	54	10.2	3.5	3.3	49.5	52.5	6.7
Grocery Stores	541	10.9	3.7	3.5	53.9	57.3	7.2
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS & SERVICE STATIONS	55	9.2	3.4	3.3	48.9	49.5	5.8
New & Used Car Dealers	551	10.9	3.8	3.7	75.5	75.9	7.1
Gasoline Service Stations	554	4.9	1.6	1.6	20.9	20.9	3.3
APPAREL AND ACCESSORY STORES	56	1.2	0.6	0.6	25.9	27.3	0.6
FURNITURE & HOME FURNISHING STORES	57	2.9	1.9	1.9	25.0	26.7	1.0
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	58	6.3	2.2	2.1	14.6	15.6	4.1
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	59	5.2	2.1	2.1	40.6	40.9	3.1
<u>FINANCE, INSURANCE &amp; REAL ESTATE</u>	60-67	1.4	0.4	0.4	7.3	7.4	1.0
BANKING	60	1.1	0.3	0.3	8.3	8.3	0.8
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	602	1.3	0.4	0.4	10.0	10.0	0.9
INSURANCE	63	1.4	0.5	0.5	7.2	7.2	0.9
INSURANCE AGENTS, BROKERS, & SERVICE	64	0.9	0.1	0.1	3.5	3.6	0.8
REAL ESTATE	65	6.0	2.1	2.0	15.7	16.3	3.9
<u>SERVICES</u>	70-89	6.0	3.1	3.1	43.2	44.8	2.9
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	70	6.9	3.3	3.3	42.7	43.3	3.6
Hotels, Tourist Courts and Motels	701	8.0	3.8	3.8	48.9	49.6	4.2
PERSONAL SERVICES	72	2.9	1.9	1.9	32.8	32.8	1.0
BUSINESS SERVICES	73	4.4	2.3	1.9	20.8	21.5	2.1

TABLE 2

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1980

INDUSTRY <sup>1/</sup>	SIC <sup>2/</sup>	INCIDENCE RATES <sup>3/</sup>					
		Total <sup>4/</sup> Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
AUTO REPAIR, SERVICES, AND GARAGES	75	8.4	5.0	5.0	48.9	54.5	3.4
AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES	79	6.2	2.8	2.7	40.4	41.3	3.4
MEDICAL AND OTHER HEALTH SERVICES	80	6.7	3.6	3.6	56.3	57.1	3.1
Hospitals	806	7.1	3.5	3.5	56.0	56.9	3.6
LEGAL SERVICES	81	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	82	7.8	2.1	2.1	35.3	35.5	5.7
SOCIAL SERVICES	83	6.3	3.5	3.5	28.7	34.9	2.8
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS	86	0.6	0.2	0.2	1.9	1.9	0.4
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	89	5.8	4.0	3.9	31.1	38.2	1.8

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.

Data conforming to OSHA definitions for coal and lignite mining (SIC 11 and 12), and metal and nonmetal mining (SIC 10 and 14), and for railroad transportation (SIC 40) were provided by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U. S. Department of Labor, and by the Federal Railroad Administration, U. S. Department of Transportation. Data for independent contractors who perform services or construction on mining sites are also included.

TABLE 3

## Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1980

INDUSTRY <sup>1/</sup>	SIC <sup>2/</sup>	INCIDENCE RATES <sup>3/</sup>					
		Total Cases <sup>4/</sup>	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>0.4</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>4.6</u>	<u>4.8</u>	<u>0.2</u>
<u>AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHING</u>	01-09	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.8
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	01-02	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	4.7	0.2
<u>CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION</u>	15-17	0.2	0.1	0.1	5.5	5.5	0.1
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	15	0.4	0.2	0.2	15.1	15.1	0.2
General Contractors - Res. Bldgs.	152	0.4	0.1	0.1	10.8	10.8	0.3
General Contractors - Nonres. Bldgs.	154	0.4	0.3	0.3	18.0	18.0	0.1
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	16	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.9	0.1
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	17	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	*
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning	171	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Misc. Special Trade Contractors	179	0.2	-	-	-	-	0.1
<u>MANUFACTURING</u>	20-39	1.0	0.5	0.4	9.8	10.3	0.5
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	20	1.5	0.8	0.7	12.0	13.1	0.7
Meat Products	201	3.7	2.2	2.2	36.5	39.6	1.5
Canned & Preserved Fruits & Veggies.	203	0.9	0.3	0.3	2.5	2.5	0.6
Misc. Food and Kindred Products	209	1.9	0.9	0.7	14.7	16.9	1.0
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	22	0.5	0.2	0.1	2.1	2.5	0.3
Broad Woven Fabric Mills, Wool	223	0.5	0.2	0.2	1.8	2.8	0.3
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	23	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.9	0.1
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	24	0.3	0.1	0.1	5.7	5.7	0.2
Logging Camps and Logging Contractors	241	*	*	*	0.1	0.1	*
Sawmills and Planing Mills	242	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.1
Misc. Wood Products	249	0.8	0.3	0.3	15.7	15.7	0.5
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	26	0.4	0.1	0.1	1.5	1.5	0.3
Paper Mills, Except Building Paper	262	0.4	0.1	0.1	1.6	1.6	0.3

TABLE 3

## Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1980

INDUSTRY <sup>1/</sup>	SIC <sup>2/</sup>	INCIDENCE RATES <sup>3/</sup>					
		Total <sub>4/</sub> Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	27	0.1	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.1
Newspapers	271	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.1
RUBBER AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS	30	0.4	0.1	0.1	1.8	1.8	0.3
Misc. Plastic Products	307	0.5	0.1	0.1	2.5	2.5	0.4
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	31	2.3	1.2	1.1	22.9	23.3	1.1
Leather Tanning and Finishing	311	3.4	1.1	1.0	21.0	21.4	2.3
Footwear, Except Rubber	314	2.4	1.3	1.2	24.4	24.8	1.1
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	34	1.2	0.7	0.5	14.6	14.9	0.5
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	344	0.5	0.5	-	-	0.5	-
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	35	0.8	0.5	0.5	13.6	18.1	0.3
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES	36	1.5	1.0	1.0	29.8	31.3	0.5
Electronic Components & Accessories	367	0.9	0.8	0.7	19.1	20.5	0.1
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	37	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.4	1.0	0.2
<u>TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES</u>	40-49	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	*
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	40	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.2
ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	49	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.6	*
Electric Services	491	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.7	-
<u>WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE</u>	50-59	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.0	1.0	0.1
<u>WHOLESALE TRADE</u>	50-51	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.0	3.0	*
WHOLESALE TRADE - NONDURABLE GOODS	51	0.1	0.1	0.1	6.3	6.3	*
<u>RETAIL TRADE</u>	52-59	*	*	*	0.3	0.3	*
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	53	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	-
Department Stores	531	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	-
FOOD STORES	54	*	-	-	-	-	*
Grocery Stores	541	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.1

TABLE 3

## Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1980

INDUSTRY <sup>1/</sup>	SIC <sup>2/</sup>	INCIDENCE RATES <sup>3/</sup>					
		Total <sup>4/</sup> Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS & SERVICE STATIONS	55	*	*	*	1.1	1.1	*
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	59	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.1
<u>FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE</u>	60-67	0.1	*	*	1.0	1.0	0.1
BANKING	60	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.1
INSURANCE	63	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.9	-
INSURANCE AGENTS, BROKERS, & SERVICE	64	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.1
REAL ESTATE	65	0.3	0.3	0.3	9.2	9.2	-
<u>SERVICES</u>	70-89	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.4	1.4	*
HOTELS & OTHER LODGING PLACES	70	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	*
BUSINESS SERVICES	73	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
MEDICAL AND OTHER HEALTH SERVICES	80	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.7	2.7	*
Hospitals	806	0.2	0.1	0.1	4.4	4.4	0.1
LEGAL SERVICES	81	0.2	-	-	-	-	0.2
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS	86	0.3	0.2	0.2	3.7	3.7	0.1
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	89	*	*	-	-	0.6	-

TABLE 3

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1980

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

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

Where: N = number of injuries or lost workdays.

EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar 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.

Data conforming to OSHA definitions for coal and lignite mining (SIC 11 and 12) and metal and nonmetal mining (SIC 10 and 14), and for railroad transportation (SIC 40) were provided by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U. S. Department of Labor, and by the Federal Railroad Administration, U. S. Department of Transportation. Data for independent contractors who perform services or construction on mining sites are also included.

TABLE 4

## Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1980

<u>INDUSTRY</u> <sup>1/</sup>	<u>SIC</u> <sup>2/</sup>	<u>Total Cases</u> <sup>3/</sup>	<u>Total Lost Workday Cases</u>	<u>Cases With Days Away From Work</u>	<u>Days Away From Work</u>	<u>Days of Restricted Work Activity</u>	<u>Total Lost Workdays</u>	<u>Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays</u>	<u>Average Lost Workdays/Lost Workday Cases</u>
<u>PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES</u>		<u>34100</u>	<u>17264</u>	<u>16259</u>	<u>301011</u>	<u>21930</u>	<u>322941</u>	<u>16823</u>	<u>19</u>
<u>AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHING</u>	01-09	473	237	237	4209	153	4362	236	18
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	01-02	210	133	133	1778	132	1910	77	14
<u>CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION</u>	15-17	3620	1773	1764	32746	751	33497	1846	19
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	15	1459	653	651	13828	237	14065	806	22
General Contractors - Res. Bldgs.	152	333	175	173	2909	33	2942	158	17
General Contractors - Nonres. Bldgs.	154	1124	476	476	10876	204	11080	648	23
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	16	986	549	549	6607	41	6648	437	12
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	17	1175	571	564	12311	473	12784	603	22
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning	171	349	172	170	4016	26	4042	177	24
Misc. Special Trade Contractors	179	267	165	163	2955	340	3295	101	20
<u>MANUFACTURING</u>	20-39	19194	10262	9399	189950	15074	205024	8925	20
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	20	2665	1319	1269	21909	723	22632	1346	17
Meat Products	201	706	390	375	4572	213	4785	316	12
Canned & Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	203	663	288	282	5859	202	6061	375	21
Misc. Food and Kindred Products	209	432	233	205	2531	282	2813	199	12
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	22	1205	718	639	10976	628	11604	485	16
Broad Woven Fabric Mills, Wool	223	522	258	253	4469	77	4546	263	18
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	23	554	285	253	4662	256	4918	269	17



TABLE 4

## Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1980

INDUSTRY <sup>1/</sup>	SIC <sup>2/</sup>	Total <sup>3/</sup> Cases	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
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	24	3286	1878	1849	36338	1105	37443	1405	20
Logging Camps and Logging Contractors	241	1211	727	712	15654	166	15820	481	22
Sawmills and Planing Mills	242	785	461	458	9330	675	10005	324	22
Misc. Wood Products	249	1111	585	583	10200	178	10378	526	18
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	26	2836	1608	1348	48564	5207	53771	1228	33
Paper Mills, Except Building Paper	262	2126	1250	996	34529	4479	39008	876	31
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	27	201	83	80	1309	25	1334	118	16
Newspapers	271	111	51	51	846	-	846	60	17
RUBBER AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS	30	440	255	245	4019	191	4210	185	17
Misc. Plastic Products	307	288	158	149	2162	142	2304	130	15
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	31	3097	1668	1647	27749	1041	28790	1428	17
Leather Tanning and Finishing	311	474	278	267	5522	225	5747	196	21
Footwear, Except Rubber	314	2321	1248	1239	19276	721	19997	1072	16
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	34	1112	485	455	8207	152	8359	627	17
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	344	423	182	160	2903	104	3007	241	17
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	35	780	358	347	5393	836	6229	422	17
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES	36	715	359	353	6622	348	6970	355	19
Electronic Components and Accessories	367	193	126	122	1904	175	2079	66	17
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	37	1457	869	551	7411	4387	11798	588	14
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	40-49	1589	920	891	15696	302	15998	666	17
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	40	356	280	265	2626	89	2715	76	10

TABLE 4

Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1980

INDUSTRY <sup>1/</sup>	SIC <sup>2/</sup>	Total Cases <sup>3/</sup>	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	606	340	336	8566	22	8588	264	25
Trucking, Local and Long Distance	421	560	324	320	8372	18	8390	234	26
COMMUNICATIONS	48	126	68	59	1557	136	1693	58	25
ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	49	350	148	147	1827	23	1850	201	13
Electric Services	491	306	128	127	1644	3	1647	177	13
<u>WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE</u>	50-59	5554	2227	2146	32127	4737	36864	3326	17
<u>WHOLESALE TRADE</u>	50-51	1712	784	744	11419	1106	12525	928	16
WHOLESALE TRADE - DURABLE GOODS	50	790	364	330	3449	774	4223	426	12
WHOLESALE TRADE - NONDURABLE GOODS	51	922	420	414	7970	332	8302	502	20
<u>RETAIL TRADE</u>	52-59	3842	1443	1402	20708	3631	24339	2398	17
BUILDING, HARDWARE, AND GARDEN SUPPLIES	52	368	193	193	4795	2876	7671	175	40
Lumber & Other Bldg. Materials Dealers	521	220	97	97	1873	22	1895	123	20
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	53	624	214	212	1845	243	2088	410	10
Department Stores	531	536	182	180	1616	217	1833	354	10
FOOD STORES	54	904	305	287	4367	268	4635	599	15
Grocery Stores	541	879	298	280	4310	268	4578	581	15
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS AND SERVICE STATIONS	55	683	254	242	3690	42	3732	428	15
New and Used Car Dealers	551	418	146	143	2886	17	2903	272	20
Gasoline Service Stations	554	77	25	25	333	-	333	52	13

TABLE 4

## Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1980

INDUSTRY <sup>1/</sup>	SIC <sup>2/</sup>	Total <sup>3/</sup> Cases	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
APPAREL AND ACCESSORY STORES	56	26	13	12	558	30	588	13	45
FURNITURE AND HOME FURNISHING STORES	57	50	33	33	440	30	470	17	14
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	58	771	264	257	1783	116	1899	507	7
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	59	416	167	166	3230	26	3256	249	19
<u>FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE</u>	60-67	223	71	70	1197	8	1205	152	17
BANKING	60	79	21	21	520	-	520	58	25
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	602	59	18	18	467	-	467	41	26
INSURANCE	63	52	19	19	305	-	305	33	16
INSURANCE AGENTS, BROKERS, AND SERVICE	64	17	2	2	61	1	62	15	31
REAL ESTATE	65	73	28	27	289	7	296	45	11
<u>SERVICES</u>	70-89	3430	1763	1741	24878	902	25780	1666	15
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	70	256	122	122	1575	23	1598	134	13
Hotels, Tourist Courts, and Motels	701	256	122	122	1575	23	1598	134	13
PERSONAL SERVICES	72	75	48	48	844	-	844	27	18
BUSINESS SERVICES	73	196	101	85	900	32	932	95	9
AUTO REPAIR, SERVICES, AND GARAGES	75	167	99	99	967	111	1078	68	11
AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES	79	69	31	30	453	10	463	38	15
MEDICAL AND OTHER HEALTH SERVICES	80	1781	956	956	15381	208	15589	824	16
Hospitals	806	1121	554	554	9378	141	9519	566	17

TABLE 4

Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1980

INDUSTRY <sup>1/</sup>	SIC <sup>2/</sup>	Total Cases <sup>3/</sup>	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
LEGAL SERVICES	81	5	1	1	2	-	2	4	2
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	82	305	82	82	1391	8	1399	223	17
SOCIAL SERVICES	83	280	155	153	1253	269	1522	125	10
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS	86	17	7	7	102	-	102	10	15
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	89	180	125	122	963	241	1204	55	10

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.

Data conforming to OSHA definitions for coal and lignite mining (SIC 11 and 12) and metal and nonmetal mining (SIC 10 and 14), and for railroad transportation (SIC 40) were provided by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U. S. Department of Labor, and by the Federal Railroad Administration, U. S. Department of Transportation. Data for independent contractors who perform services or construction on mining sites are also included.

TABLE 5

## Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1980

<u>INDUSTRY</u> <sup>1/</sup>	<u>SIC</u> <sup>2/</sup>	<u>Total</u> <sup>3/</sup> <u>Cases</u>	<u>Total Lost</u> <u>Workday</u> <u>Cases</u>	<u>Cases With</u> <u>Days Away</u> <u>From Work</u>	<u>Days Away</u> <u>From Work</u>	<u>Days of</u> <u>Restricted</u> <u>Work Activity</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Lost</u> <u>Workdays</u>	<u>Nonfatal Cases</u> <u>Without Lost</u> <u>Workdays</u>	<u>Average Lost</u> <u>Workdays/Lost</u> <u>Workday Cases</u>
<u>PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES</u>		<u>32883</u>	<u>16665</u>	<u>15694</u>	<u>287865</u>	<u>21324</u>	<u>309189</u>	<u>16210</u>	<u>19</u>
<u>AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHING</u>	01-09	442	232	232	4195	153	4348	210	19
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	01-02	204	130	130	1773	132	1905	74	15
<u>CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION</u>	15-17	3586	1756	1747	31823	751	32574	1830	19
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	15	1437	642	640	12957	237	13194	795	21
General Contractors - Res. Bldgs.	152	324	173	171	2672	33	2705	151	16
General Contractors - Nonres. Bldgs.	154	1111	467	467	10242	204	10446	644	22
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	16	982	547	547	6573	41	6614	435	12
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	17	1167	567	560	12293	473	12766	600	23
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning	171	347	171	169	4014	26	4040	176	24
Misc. Special Trade Contractors	179	265	165	163	2955	340	3295	100	20
<u>MANUFACTURING</u>	20-39	18176	9751	8921	179395	14488	193883	8420	20
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	20	2527	1248	1202	20791	619	21410	1279	17
Meat Products	201	626	343	328	3787	147	3934	283	11
Canned & Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	203	641	281	275	5801	202	6003	360	21
Misc. Food and Kindred Products	209	398	217	193	2277	244	2521	181	12
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	22	1170	705	629	10814	596	11410	464	16
Broad Woven Fabric Mills, Wool	223	505	251	248	4413	46	4459	253	18
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	23	548	282	250	4624	256	4880	266	17

TABLE 5

## Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1980

INDUSTRY <sup>1/</sup>	SIC <sup>2/</sup>	Total <sup>3/</sup> Cases	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
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	24	3244	1863	1834	35636	1105	36741	1378	20
Logging Camps and Logging Contractors	241	1209	726	711	15650	166	15816	480	22
Sawmills and Planing Mills	242	781	461	458	9330	675	10005	320	22
Misc. Wood Products	249	1075	571	569	9502	178	9680	504	17
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	26	2752	1581	1323	48270	5200	53470	1171	34
Paper Mills, Except Building Paper	262	2062	1227	974	34275	4474	38749	835	32
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	27	198	82	79	1307	25	1332	116	16
Newspapers	271	110	51	51	846	-	846	59	17
RUBBER AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS	30	425	251	241	3955	191	4146	174	17
Misc. Plastic Products	307	275	155	146	2102	142	2244	120	14
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	31	2647	1442	1423	23279	958	24237	1205	17
Leather Tanning and Finishing	311	413	259	249	5147	218	5365	154	21
Footwear, Except Rubber	314	1940	1045	1037	15326	660	15986	895	15
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	34	1061	456	436	7612	138	7750	605	17
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	344	414	173	160	2903	95	2998	241	17
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	35	743	335	324	4809	644	5453	408	16
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES	36	609	286	283	4469	242	4711	322	16
Electronic Components and Accessories	367	159	96	95	1149	118	1267	62	13
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	37	1423	850	541	7383	4339	11722	573	14
<u>TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES</u>	40-49	1569	908	879	15656	302	15958	659	18
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	40	343	272	257	2605	89	2694	71	10

TABLE 5

## Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1980

INDUSTRY <sup>1/</sup>	SIC <sup>2/</sup>	Total <sup>3/</sup> Cases	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	605	340	336	8566	22	8588	264	25
Trucking, Local and Long Distance	421	559	324	320	8372	18	8390	234	26
COMMUNICATIONS	48	125	68	59	1557	136	1693	57	25
ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	49	346	145	144	1809	23	1832	200	13
Electric Services	491	303	125	124	1626	3	1629	177	13
<u>WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE</u>	50-59	5510	2209	2128	31434	4737	36171	3300	16
<u>WHOLESALE TRADE</u>	50-51	1696	774	734	10861	1106	11967	922	15
WHOLESALE TRADE - DURABLE GOODS	50	788	364	330	3449	774	4223	424	12
WHOLESALE TRADE - NONDURABLE GOODS	51	908	410	404	7412	332	7744	498	19
<u>RETAIL TRADE</u>	52-59	3814	1435	1394	20573	3631	24204	2378	17
BUILDING, HARDWARE, AND GARDEN SUPPLIES	52	368	193	193	4795	2876	7671	175	40
Lumber & Other Bldg. Materials Dealers	521	220	97	97	1873	22	1895	123	20
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	53	621	211	209	1831	243	2074	410	10
Department Stores	531	533	179	177	1602	217	1819	354	10
FOOD STORES	54	900	305	287	4367	268	4635	595	15
Grocery Stores	541	875	298	280	4310	268	4578	577	15
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS AND SERVICE STATIONS	55	681	253	241	3608	42	3650	427	14
New and Used Car Dealers	551	417	146	143	2886	17	2903	271	20
Gasoline Service Stations	554	77	25	25	333	-	333	52	13

TABLE 5

## Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1980

INDUSTRY <sup>1/</sup>	SIC <sup>2/</sup>	Total <sup>3/</sup> Cases	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
APPAREL AND ACCESSORY STORES	56	26	13	12	558	30	588	13	45
FURNITURE AND HOME FURNISHING STORES	57	50	33	33	440	30	470	17	14
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	58	765	264	257	1783	116	1899	501	7
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	59	403	163	162	3191	26	3217	240	20
<u>FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE</u>	60-67	208	65	64	1057	8	1065	143	16
BANKING	60	71	21	21	520	-	520	50	25
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	602	59	18	18	467	-	467	41	26
INSURANCE	63	50	17	17	272	-	272	33	16
INSURANCE AGENTS, BROKERS, AND SERVICE	64	16	2	2	61	1	62	14	31
REAL ESTATE	65	69	24	23	182	7	189	45	8
<u>SERVICES</u>	70-89	3376	1733	1712	24097	882	24979	1643	14
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	70	253	120	120	1564	23	1587	133	13
Hotels, Tourist Courts, and Motels	701	253	120	120	1564	23	1587	133	13
PERSONAL SERVICES	72	75	48	48	844	-	844	27	18
BUSINESS SERVICES	73	188	98	82	891	32	923	90	9
AUTO REPAIR, SERVICES, AND GARAGES	75	167	99	99	967	111	1078	68	11
AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES	79	69	31	30	453	10	463	38	15
MEDICAL AND OTHER HEALTH SERVICES	80	1751	936	936	14688	208	14896	815	16
Hospitals	806	1093	536	536	8690	141	8831	557	16



TABLE 5

## Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1980

INDUSTRY <sup>1/</sup>	SIC <sup>2/</sup>	Total <sup>3/</sup> Cases	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
LEGAL SERVICES	81	1	1	1	2	-	2	-	2
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	82	305	82	82	1391	8	1399	223	17
SOCIAL SERVICES	83	279	155	153	1253	269	1522	124	10
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS	86	11	3	3	34	-	34	8	11
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	89	179	124	122	963	221	1184	55	10

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.

Data conforming to OSHA definitions for coal and lignite mining (SIC 11 and 12) and metal and nonmetal mining (SIC 10 and 14), and for railroad transportation (SIC 40) were provided by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U. S. Department of Labor, and by the Federal Railroad Administration, U. S. Department of Transportation. Data for independent contractors who perform services or construction on mining sites are also included.

TABLE 6

## Number of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1980

INDUSTRY <sup>1/</sup>	SIC <sup>2/</sup>	Total Cases <sup>3/</sup>	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>1217</u>	<u>599</u>	<u>565</u>	<u>13146</u>	<u>606</u>	<u>13752</u>	<u>613</u>	<u>23</u>
<u>AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHING</u>	01-09	31	5	5	14	-	14	26	3
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	01-02	6	3	3	5	-	5	3	2
<u>CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION</u>	15-17	34	17	17	923	-	923	16	54
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	15	22	11	11	871	-	871	11	79
General Contractors - Res. Bldgs.	152	9	2	2	237	-	237	7	119
General Contractors - Nonres. Bldgs.	154	13	9	9	634	-	634	4	70
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	16	4	2	2	34	-	34	2	17
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	17	8	4	4	18	-	18	3	5
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning	171	2	1	1	2	-	2	1	2
Misc. Special Trade Contractors	179	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
<u>MANUFACTURING</u>	20-39	1018	511	478	10555	586	11141	505	22
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	20	138	71	67	1118	104	1222	67	17
Meat Products	201	80	47	47	785	66	851	33	18
Canned & Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	203	22	7	7	58	-	58	15	8
Misc. Food and Kindred Products	209	34	16	12	254	38	292	18	18
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	22	35	13	10	162	32	194	21	15
Broad Woven Fabric Mills, Wool	223	17	7	5	56	31	87	10	12
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	23	6	3	3	38	-	38	3	13

TABLE 6

## Number of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1980

INDUSTRY <sup>1/</sup>	SIC <sup>2/</sup>	Total <sup>3/</sup> Cases	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
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	24	42	15	15	702	-	702	27	47
Logging Camps and Logging Contractors	241	2	1	1	4	-	4	1	4
Sawmills and Planing Mills	242	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Misc. Wood Products	249	36	14	14	698	-	698	22	50
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	26	84	27	25	294	7	301	57	11
Paper Mills, Except Building Paper	262	64	23	22	254	5	259	41	11
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	27	3	1	1	2	-	2	2	2
Newspapers	271	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
RUBBER AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS	30	15	4	4	64	-	64	11	16
Misc. Plastic Products	307	13	3	3	60	-	60	10	20
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	31	450	226	224	4470	83	4553	223	20
Leather Tanning and Finishing	311	61	19	18	375	7	382	42	20
Footwear, Except Rubber	314	381	203	202	3950	61	4011	177	20
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	34	51	29	19	595	14	609	22	21
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	344	9	9	-	-	9	9	-	1
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	35	37	23	23	584	192	776	14	34
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES	36	106	73	70	2153	106	2259	33	31
Electronic Components and Accessories	367	34	30	27	755	57	812	4	27
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	37	34	19	10	28	48	76	15	4
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	40-49	20	12	12	40	0	40	7	3
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	40	13	8	8	21	-	21	5	3

TABLE 6

## Number of Recordable Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1980

<u>INDUSTRY</u> <sup>1/</sup>	<u>SIC</u> <sup>2/</sup>	<u>Total Cases</u> <sup>3/</sup>	<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>
ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	49	4	3	3	18	-	18	1	6
Electric Services	491	3	3	3	18	-	18	-	6
<u>WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE</u>	50-59	44	18	18	693	-	693	26	39
<u>WHOLESALE TRADE</u>	50-51	16	10	10	558	-	558	6	56
WHOLESALE TRADE - NONDURABLE GOODS	51	14	10	10	558	-	558	4	56
<u>RETAIL TRADE</u>	52-59	28	8	8	135	-	135	20	17
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	53	3	3	3	14	-	14	-	5
Department Stores	531	3	3	3	14	-	14	-	5
FOOD STORES	54	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Grocery Stores	541	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS AND SERVICE STATIONS	55	2	1	1	82	-	82	1	82
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	59	13	4	4	39	-	39	9	10
<u>FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE</u>	60-67	15	6	6	140	-	140	9	23
BANKING	60	8	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
INSURANCE	63	2	2	2	33	-	33	-	17
INSURANCE AGENTS, BROKERS, AND SERVICE	64	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
REAL ESTATE	65	4	4	4	107	-	107	-	27

TABLE 6

## Number of Recordable Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1980

INDUSTRY <sup>1/</sup>	SIC <sup>2/</sup>	Total <sup>3/</sup> Cases	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
SERVICES	70-89	54	30	29	781	20	801	23	27
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	70	3	2	2	11	-	11	1	6
BUSINESS SERVICES	73	8	3	3	9	-	9	5	3
MEDICAL AND OTHER HEALTH SERVICES	80	30	20	20	693	-	693	9	35
Hospitals	806	28	18	18	688	-	688	9	38
LEGAL SERVICES	81	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS	86	6	4	4	68	-	68	2	17
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	89	1	1	-	-	20	20	-	20

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.

Data conforming to OSHA definitions for coal and lignite mining (SIC 11 and 12) and metal and nonmetal mining (SIC 10 and 14), and for railroad transportation (SIC 40) were provided by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U. S. Department of Labor, and by the Federal Railroad Administration, U. S. Department of Transportation. Data for independent contractors who perform services or construction on mining sites are also included.

TABLE 7

Number of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Category of Illness, State of Maine, 1980

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<u>Category of Illness</u>	<u>All Recordable Illness</u>
Occupational skin diseases and disorders	472
Dust diseases of the lungs	14
Respiratory diseases due to toxic agents	92
Poisoning (Systemic effects of toxic agents)	27
Disorders due to physical agents	76
Disorders associated with repeated trauma	380
All other occupational illnesses	156
 TOTAL ALL ILLNESSES	 1,217

## 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 3,803 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 3,299 usable questionnaires of a possible 3,620 for 91.1% 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.

### 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.



1980 OSHA No. 200-S  
ANNUAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES SURVEY  
(Covering Calendar Year 1980)

Form Approved  
OMB NO. 44-R 1652

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

<b>I. ANNUAL AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT IN 1980</b>  Enter the average number of employees who worked during calendar year 1980 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.)  	<b>II. TOTAL HOURS WORKED IN 1980</b>  Enter the total number of hours actually worked during 1980 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 1980 due to layoffs, strikes, fires, etc., explain under comments (Section VII). (Round to the nearest whole number.)  	<b>III. NATURE OF BUSINESS IN 1980</b>  A. Check the box which best describes the general type of activity performed by the establishment(s) included in this report. Agriculture Forestry Fishing Mining Construction Manufacturing Transportation Communication Public Utilities Wholesale Trade Retail Trade Finance Insurance Real Estate Services 	<b>B. Enter in order of importance the principal products, lines of trade, services or other activities.</b> For each entry also include the approximate percent of total 1980 annual value of production, sales or receipts.  	<b>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.)</b> 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)  	<b>IV. MONTH OF OSHA INSPECTION</b>  If the establishment(s) covered by this report had either a Federal or State OSHA compliance inspection during calendar year 1980, please enter the name of the month in which the first inspection occurred.  (Leave this box blank.)	<b>V. RECORDABLE INJURIES AND ILLNESSES</b>  Did this establishment have any recordable injuries or illnesses during calendar year 1980? 1. <input type="checkbox"/> No (Please complete section VII) 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Please complete sections VI and VII.)  SEE BELOW	Complete this report whether or not there were recordable occupational injuries or illnesses.  <b>PLEASE READ THE ENCLOSED INSTRUCTIONS</b>  The information collected on this form will be used for statistical purposes only by the BLS, OSHA, and the cooperating State Agencies.  <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> <b>Complete and return ONLY THIS FORM within 3 weeks</b> </div>
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**VI. OCCUPATIONAL INJURY AND ILLNESS SUMMARY (Covering Calendar Year 1980)**

- Complete this section by copying the totals from the annual summary of your 1980 OSHA No. 200.
- Leave Section VI blank if there were no OSHA recordable injuries or illnesses during 1980.
- Please check your figures to be certain that the sum of entries in columns (7a) + (7b) + (7c) + (7d) + (7e) + (7f) + (7g) = the sum of entries in columns (8) + (9) + (13).
- Note: First aid even when administered by a doctor or nurse is not recordable.

SIC  Sch. No.  Cl.  Sub.   
EDIT

**OCCUPATIONAL INJURY CASES**

**OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESS CASES**

Injury-Related Fatalities DEATHS**					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 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 deaths in col. 1 of the log (OSHA No. 200)	Injury cases with days away from work and/or restricted workdays	Days away from work	Days of restricted work activity	Number of checks in col. 2 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)	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	Number of deaths in col. 8 of the log (OSHA No. 200)	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 deaths in col. 13 of the log (OSHA No. 200)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7a)	(7b)	(7c)	(7d)	(7e)	(7f)	(7g)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)		

\* WITHOUT LOST WORKDAYS—CASES WITH NO DAYS LOST RESULTING IN EITHER DIAGNOSIS OF OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESS, LOSS OF CONSCIOUSNESS, RESTRICTION OF WORK OR MOTION, TRANSFER TO ANOTHER JOB OR MEDICAL TREATMENT BEYOND FIRST AID.

**VII. REPORT PREPARED BY (please print or type)**

NAME   
 TITLE   
 SIGNATURE   
 AREA CODE AND PHONE   
 DATE

**COMMENTS**

**RETURN TO:**

State of Maine  
 Department of Manpower Affairs  
 Bureau of Labor  
 State Office Building  
 Augusta, Maine 04333  
 Telephone Number 207-288-3331

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

**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.

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THE OSHA NO. 200-S FORM  
1980 OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES SURVEY  
(Covering Calendar Year 1980)**

**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), and include the date of the ownership change and the time period this report covers.

**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), including the time period this report covers.

**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 1980**

Enter in Section I the **average** (not the total) number of full and part-time employees who worked during calendar year 1980 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 1980 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 1980**

Enter in Section II the **total** number of hours actually worked by all classes of employees during 1980. 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 1980**

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 1980.

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

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

**SECTION IV. MONTH OF OSHA INSPECTION**

Enter the name of the first month in 1980 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 1980 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 1980.

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 I through 13 according to the instructions on the back of the "Log" form. Then, copy these "Totals" onto Section VI of the OSHA No. 200-S form.

If you entered fatalities in columns (1) and/or (8), please include in the "comments" section a brief description of the object or event which caused each fatality.

**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:

$$(a) \quad \frac{\text{Number of injuries and illnesses} \times 200,00}{\text{Employee hours worked}} = \text{Incidence Rate}$$

This rate represents the number of total recordable cases -- the sum of fatalities, lost workday 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 1980 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.