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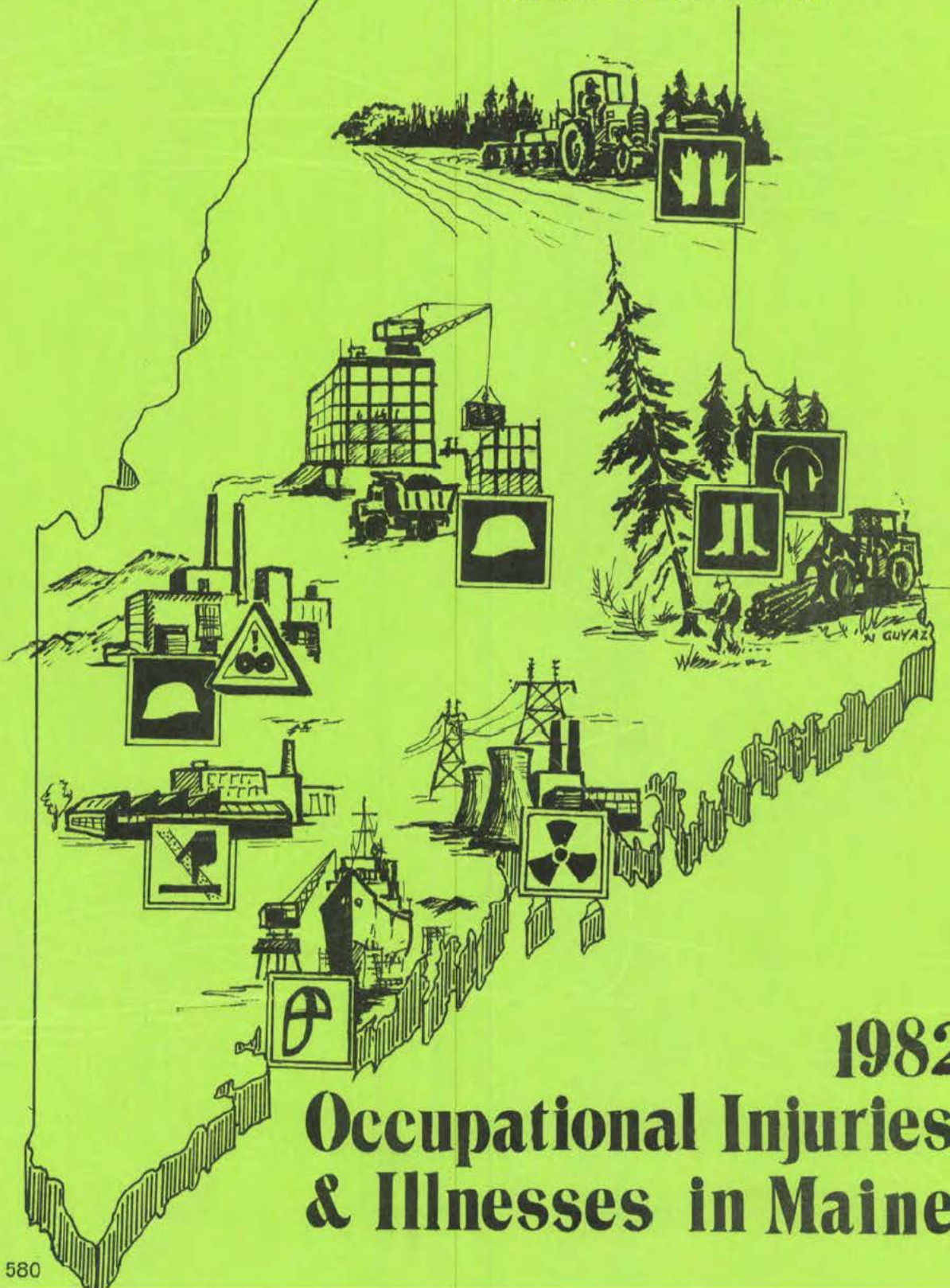


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MAINE DEPARTMENT OF  
**LABOR**

BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS

Research and Statistics Division



**1982**  
**Occupational Injuries**  
**& Illnesses in Maine**



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O C C U P A T I O N A L   I N J U R I E S

A N D

I L L N E S S E S   I N   M A I N E

1982

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## INTRODUCTION

The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 created an extensive and detailed set of regulations applying to most private employers in the United States who had not been covered by previous safety legislation. Under the Act, employers are required to keep records of all work-related deaths, all occupational illnesses, and those work-related injuries that result in at least one lost workday or that involve restriction of work, loss of consciousness, transfer to another job, termination of work, or medical treatment beyond first aid. Keeping these records, it is hoped, will encourage both employers and workers to be more aware of unsafe and unhealthful working conditions.

The United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics is the federal agency authorized under the Act to develop and maintain the annual injury and illness survey program and has created a federal/state cooperative system to fulfill this function. The Maine Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards, Research and Statistics Division is the agency designated to collect, compile, and analyze the injury and illness data for the State of Maine. The results of this cooperative program are presented in this report.

## 1982 SURVEY HIGHLIGHTS

On the average, in the private sector in Maine, about one worker in ten suffered an occupational injury or illness in 1982. This represents some improvement from last year's results, which showed an average of about one case per nine workers.

Recordable occupational injuries and illnesses occurred at the rate of 10.9 for every 100 full-time workers during 1982. This was a decrease of one case per 100 workers, or a drop of 8.4% from the 1981 rate of 11.9. About 30% of this decline may be attributed to a drop in hours worked in high-risk industries.

There were about 30,600 occupational injuries and illnesses recorded during 1982 of which about 15,500, slightly more than half, involved at least one lost workday.

There were about 28,900 injuries recorded in Maine in 1982, a drop of about 3,000 cases from 1981. On the other hand, the approximately 1,660 illness cases in 1982 represented an increase of about 270 illnesses over the 1981 results.

On the average, each lost workday case in 1982 resulted in 21 days lost, up from last year's figure of 19 lost workdays per lost workday case.

A total of about 319,500 lost workdays were recorded in 1982, about 295,700 days away from work plus about 23,800 days of restricted work activity. This means that occupational injuries and illnesses in 1982 resulted in a loss to Maine's private sector economy of over 1,200 worker-years of labor.

Occupational illnesses increased in 1982 for the sixth consecutive year. The approximately 1,660 illness cases recorded represented about 5.4% of all injuries and illnesses, the highest proportion since the survey began. Illnesses associated with repeated trauma continued to account for more than half (52%) of all occupational illnesses and continued to be concentrated in the Manufacturing Industry and in the Leather & Leather Products group in particular.

Occupational injury and illness incidence rates increased for two Industry Divisions and decreased for five. The increases were in the Retail Trade and the Finance Industries; the decreases, in the Construction, Manufacturing, Transportation, Wholesale Trade, and Services Industries.

Of the 44 Major Industry Groups for which rates were published for 1982: 28 had lower total case incidence rates in 1982 than in 1981, 15 had higher rates in 1982, and one group had the same incidence rate both years.



## WHAT IS AN INCIDENCE RATE?

The annual OSH Survey collects data from a selected sample of Maine's private sector employers regarding their safety and health experience during the previous year. By simply comparing the number of injuries or illnesses for different industries, one would be unable to make meaningful comparisons because of different size work forces and different patterns of working hours. More information than just the number of cases is needed.

Therefore, in addition to the numbers of injuries, illnesses, and associated lost workdays, the annual survey asks for the total number of hours actually worked by all the company's employees during the survey year. This figure, often called exposure hours, allows the computation of the number of cases or lost workdays for every 100 full-time workers. The result, known as the incidence rate, permits year-to-year and industry-to-industry comparisons. (See the Glossary for the formula.)

An incidence rate can be computed for either injuries or for illnesses or for the sum of both. Within any of these categories, rates can be identified for all cases, for lost workday cases, for nonfatal cases without lost workdays, and for lost workdays. In each case, the figure given as the incidence rate should be understood to represent that number per 100 full-time workers.

Survey year 1982 marked the eleventh full year of data collection for the OSH Survey. We are now able to look back to 1972 and examine data and trends since then in an effort to better interpret this year's results.

## OCCUPATIONAL INJURY AND ILLNESS INCIDENCE RATE

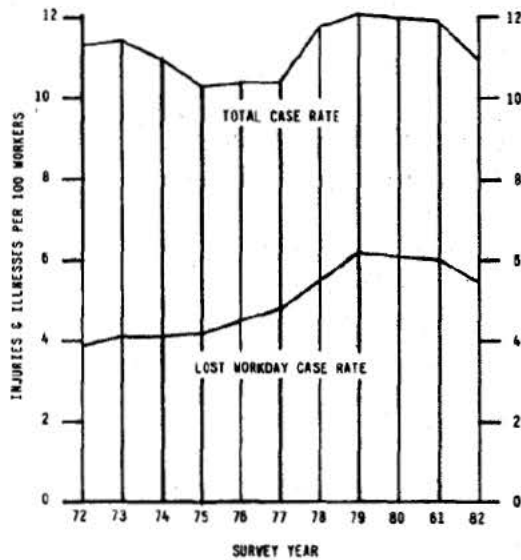
In 1982 in Maine, recordable occupational injuries and illnesses occurred at the rate of 10.9 cases for every 100 full-time workers. This all-industry total case incidence rate represents the experience of approximately 332,600 workers in Maine's private sector. Lost workday cases (those involving days away from work or days of restricted work activity or both) occurred at the rate of 5.5 per 100 workers. The incidence rate for injuries and illnesses without lost workdays was slightly less at 5.4 cases. Each of these rates declined by about 8% from 1981 to 1982.

In 1982, the total case incidence rate continued a decline begun in 1980, when the rate dropped slightly from the peak of 12.1 recorded in 1979 to 12.0. The decrease continued with a rate of 11.9 in 1981 and accelerated in 1982, with an 8% reduction to 10.9. This resulted in an overall drop in the total case rate of about 10% over three years. (See Chart 1.)

During the same period, the lost workday case rate has dropped similarly. It also peaked in 1979 and has since fallen about 11% from that year's rate of 6.2 lost workday cases per 100 workers. From 1981 to 1982 alone, the rate dropped from 6.0 to 5.5, an 8% reduction. It's interesting to note that, even though all rates were decreasing during the past few years, the proportion of cases that involved lost workdays has remained fairly constant at just over half. This recent stability follows a longer period from 1972 to 1979, during which the percent of lost workday cases to total cases was steadily increasing. (See Text Table A.)

A possible explanation for this recent decline in incidence rates is suggested by Charts 2 and 3. In addition to being the year for relative peaks in the rates, 1979 also represented a maximum in total hours worked in Maine's private sector. Lagging somewhat, the average employment figure reached its maximum the following year. This seems to encourage the theory that changes in incidence rates are influenced by changes in the size of the work force. More about this later.

CHART 1: TOTAL CASE INCIDENCE RATE AND  
LOST WORKDAY CASE RATE, MAINE,  
1972-1982



TEXT TABLE A: TOTAL CASE INCIDENCE  
RATES BY CASE TYPE, MAINE  
1972-1982

Survey Year	Total Cases	Lost Workday Cases	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays	Lost Workday Cases as Percent of Total
1972	11.3	3.9	7.4	34.5
1973	11.4	4.1	7.4	36.0
1974	10.9	4.1	6.8	37.6
1975	10.3	4.2	6.0	40.8
1976	10.4	4.5	5.9	43.3
1977	10.4	4.8	5.6	46.2
1978	11.7	5.5	6.1	47.0
1979	12.1	6.2	5.9	51.2
1980	12.0	6.1	5.9	50.8
1981	11.9	6.0	5.9	50.4
1982	10.9	5.5	5.4	50.5

CHART 2: TOTAL HOURS WORKED  
MAINE, 1972-1982

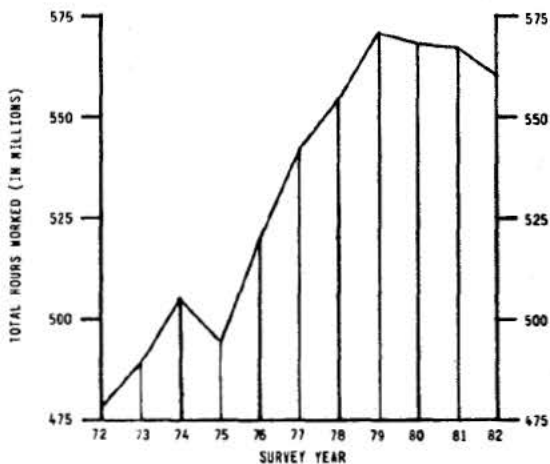
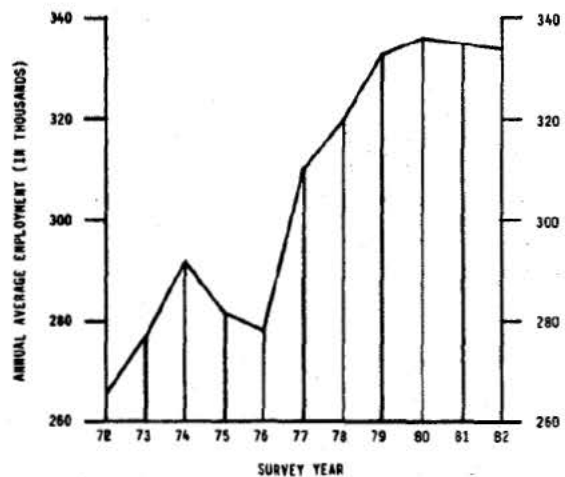


CHART 3: ANNUAL AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT  
MAINE, 1972-1982



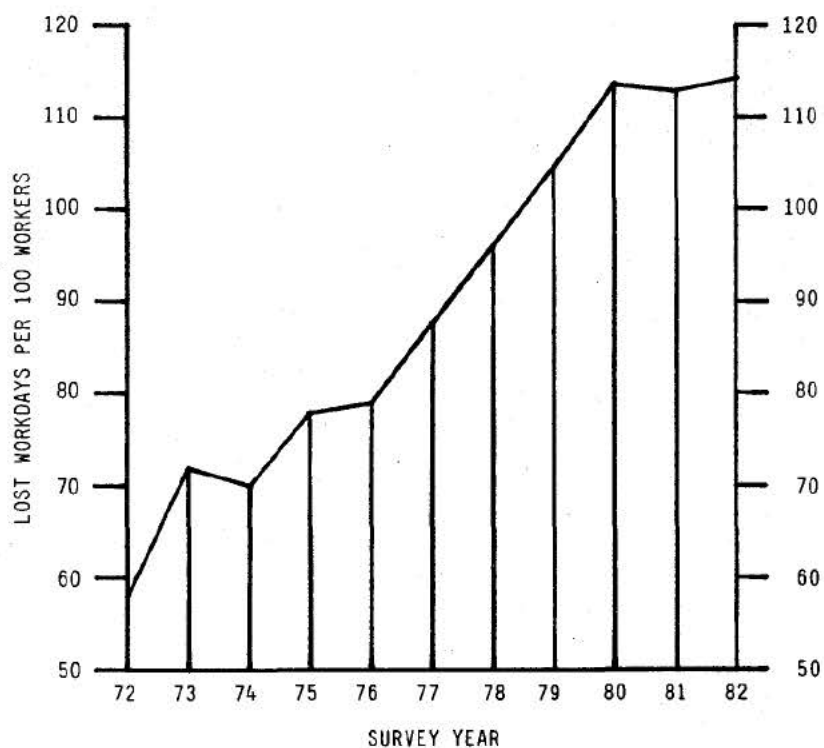
## LOST WORKDAYS AND LOST WORKDAY INCIDENCE RATES

The incidence rate for lost workdays in 1982 was 114.0 days for every 100 full-time workers. While incidence rates for the different case types measure the frequency of occupational injury and illness, the incidence rate for lost workdays measures the severity. Lost workdays include days that an employee's work is restricted in scope (light duties, part-time hours, etc.) as well as days when an employee is away from work.

As shown in Chart 4, the incidence rate for lost workdays has increased for eight of the past ten years. From 1972 to 1980, the lost workday rate almost doubled, from 57.6 to 113.7 days. Changes since 1980 have been more moderate, suggesting perhaps that a leveling-off has begun.

In 1982, the incidence rate for lost workdays rose only 1% from the 1981 rate of 112.5 to this year's figure of 114.0. For the second year in a row, the rate for days away from work was nearly unchanged. However, there was a 27% increase in the incidence rate for days of restricted work activity (see Text Table B). This could indicate expanded use of light-duty assignments as a loss-control technique.

CHART 4: LOST WORKDAY INCIDENCE RATES  
MAINE, 1972-1982



TEXT TABLE B: LOST WORKDAY INCIDENCE RATES, BY CATEGORY  
MAINE, 1972-1982

Survey Year	Lost Workdays		=	Days Away From Work		+	Days of Restricted Work Activity	
	Incidence Rate	Percent Change		Incidence Rate	Percent Change		Incidence Rate	Percent Change
1972	57.6			*			*	
1973	71.8	+24.7		*			*	
1974	70.1	- 2.4		*			*	
1975	77.6	+10.7		74.1			3.5	
1976	79.2	+ 2.1		76.2	+ 2.8		3.0	-14.3
1977	87.7	+10.7		84.2	+10.5		3.5	+16.7
1978	96.0	+ 9.5		91.7	+ 8.9		4.3	+22.9
1979	104.2	+ 8.5		97.8	+ 6.7		6.4	+48.8
1980	113.7	+ 9.1		106.0	+ 8.4		7.7	+20.3
1981	112.5	- 1.1		105.7	- 0.3		6.7	-13.0
1982	114.0	+1.3		105.5	- 0.2		8.5	+26.9

\*The subcategories of lost workdays (days away from work and days of restricted work activity) were not tabulated prior to 1975.

#### OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESSES

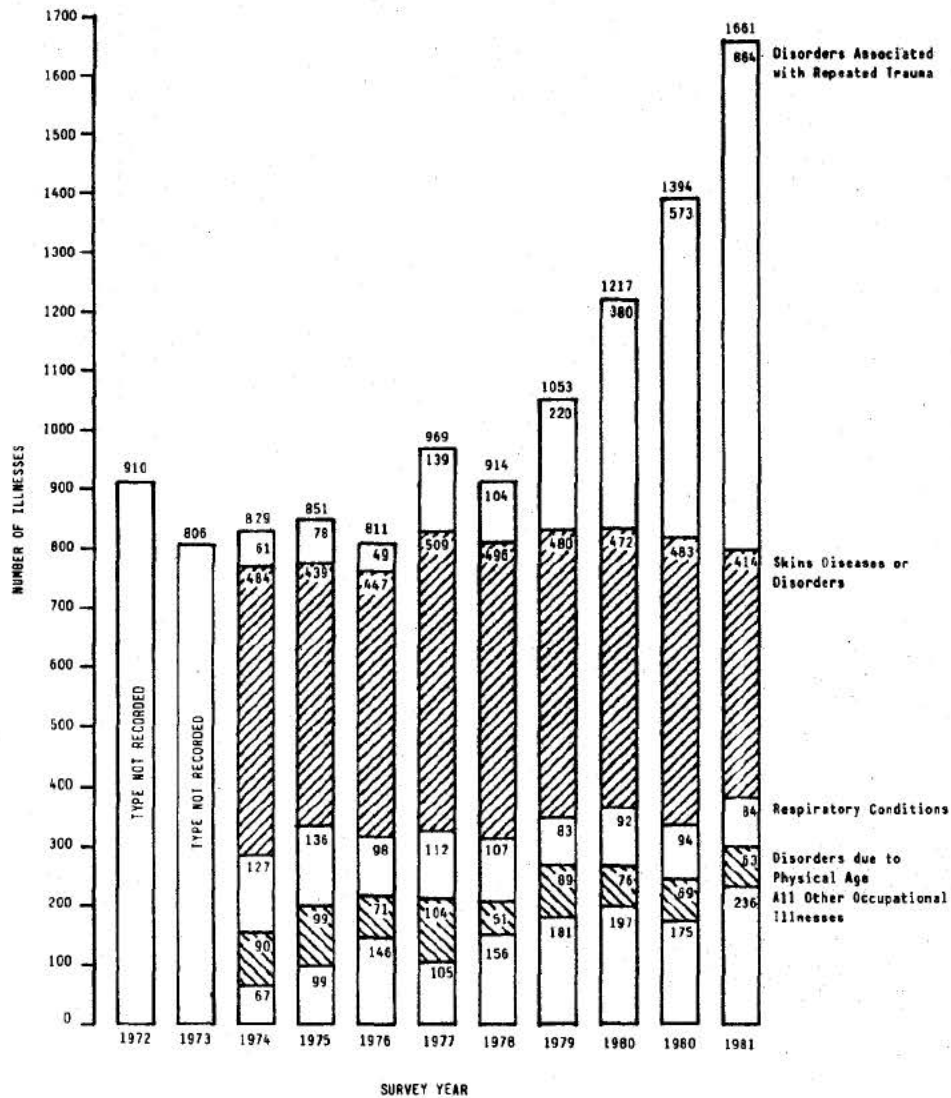
The incidence rate for occupational illnesses remained at 0.4 cases per 100 workers from 1977 to 1980, then rose to 0.5 in 1981, and rose again to 0.6 in 1982. The incidence rate for lost workdays due to illness doubled from 5.9 days in 1981 to 11.9 days in 1982. While the actual number of injuries dropped from 1981 to 1982, the number of illnesses rose. The result was that, for the first time since the OSH Survey began in 1972, occupational illnesses accounted for over 5% of all cases.

In last year's report, it was observed that a steadily increasing proportion of occupational illnesses was concentrated in one category: illnesses associated with repeated trauma. (For definition and examples, see the Glossary.) The 1982 survey data indicated a continuation of that trend.

In Chart 5, that one category of illness is arranged at the top of each year's bar. The relatively level border between that illness category and the others shows how the total of all other illness types has remained relatively stable in number, while repeated trauma cases have increased greatly. From 1981 to 1982, the number of repeated trauma cases increased from about 570 to 860, or over 50% in one year.

One further point of information concerning illnesses associated with repeated trauma: over 97% of all such cases were recorded in the Manufacturing Industry. More specifically, nearly two-thirds of those recorded in 1982 were suffered by workers in the Leather & Leather Products Manufacturing Industry.

CHART 5: NUMBER OF OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESSES  
BY TYPE, MAINE, 1972-1982



#### INDUSTRY DIVISION ANALYSIS

From 1981 to 1982, total case incidence rates for five of the seven Industry Divisions declined by amounts ranging from 2% (Wholesale Trade) to 17% (Transportation). Only two Divisions (Retail Trade and Finance) experienced greater total case rates in 1982 than in 1981. (See Text Table C.)

Changes in incidence rates seem to closely follow increases and decreases in employment, supporting the theory that a declining work force has a lower rate of injury because the less experienced and, therefore, more injury-prone employees are laid off first. In the private sector as a whole and in four Divisions (Construction, Manufacturing, Transportation, and Wholesale Trade),

both employment and total case incidence rates declined from 1981 to 1982. In one other Division (Finance) both measures increased. In only two Divisions (Retail Trade and Services) did the employment and rates move in opposite directions.

The 1982 relationship between the employment in each Division and the number of injuries and illnesses recorded by each is graphically expressed in Chart 6. The Manufacturing Industry employed just under a third of the private sector's work force, but experienced more than half of all cases. Contrast this with the Finance Industry, which employed about one-twentieth of the private sector, but which recorded fewer than 1/100 of all cases.

By expressing this distribution separately for injuries and for illnesses, as in Text Table D, the disparity is even more pronounced. The Manufacturing Industry was again the extreme example of this concentration of cases with over four-fifths of all illnesses recorded there.

The total case, lost workday case, and lost workday rates from 1972 to 1982 are recorded in Charts 7, 8, and 9. In each case, the general pattern is the same: the Construction and Manufacturing Industries have consistently recorded the highest rates; the Finance Industry has always had the lowest rates; and the other four Divisions (Transportation, Wholesale Trade, Retail Trade, and Services) have historically recorded rates below the all-industry average and above Finance.

Lost workday rates are broken down into the rate for days away from work plus the rate for days of restricted work activity, both shown in Text Table E. The 27% increase in the all-industry rate for days of restricted work activity was due to large increases in two Divisions (36% in Manufacturing and 84% in Retail Trade), which overwhelmed decreases in four other Divisions.

#### CONSTRUCTION

... remained the "most hazardous" Division for the fifth consecutive year, with a total case incidence rate in 1982 of 19.4, down 14% from last year's rate of 22.5, but still 78% greater than the 1982 all-industry total case rate.

... experienced reductions in both the lost workday case rate (10.2 in 1982, down from 10.8 in 1981) and the rate for cases without lost workdays (9.2 in 1982; 11.9 in 1981). The incidence rate for lost workdays was also slightly less in 1982 (218.5 days per 100 workers) than in 1981 (223.4), but was still nearly double the private sector lost workday rate of 114.0 days.

## MANUFACTURING

... recorded a total case rate of 16.9 in 1982, about 44% higher than the all-industry average of 10.9.

... experienced the greatest reduction in employment from 1981 to 1982, of any Division, of about 5%.

... was the largest Division with nearly a third of private sector employment, and experienced more than half of all work-related injuries and illnesses in 1982.

... recorded over 80% of all illnesses in 1982, and over 97% of all repeated trauma illnesses.

## TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES

... reported the greatest proportional decrease in total case incidence rates of any Division, down about 17% from 10.4 in 1981 to 8.6 in 1982.

... experienced a slightly greater incidence rate for lost workdays in 1982 (106.7 days per 100 workers) than in 1981 (106.3). The rate for days of restricted work activity was nearly unchanged (6.8 in 1981; 6.7 in 1982); but the rate for days away from work increased from 99.5 to 100.1 during the same period, resulting in the slight increase in the total rate for lost workdays.

## WHOLESALE TRADE

... recorded a slightly lower total case incidence rate in 1982 (9.2 cases per 100 workers) than in 1981 (9.4). Since the lost workday case rates for both years were the same (3.3), the entire decrease was a result of a reduction in incidence rates for cases without lost workdays (4.9 in 1981 to 4.7 in 1982).

... experienced a greatest proportional decrease (down 34%) in the rate for lost workdays from 80.4 in 1981 to 53.2 in 1982. Both categories of lost workdays declined; the rate for days away from work from 73.1 to 47.8 (down 35%), and the rate for days of restricted work activity from 7.3 to 5.4 (down 26%).



## RETAIL TRADE

... was one of only two Divisions (with Finance) to record a greater total case incidence rate in 1982 (8.0) than in 1981 (7.9). The lost workday case rate was 3.3 cases per 100 workers both years; therefore, this slight increase resulted entirely from a rise in the rate for cases without lost workdays from 4.6 in 1981 to 4.7 in 1982.

... had a higher lost workday rate in 1982 (59.0) than in 1981 (58.0). While the incidence rate for days away from work dropped from 55.6 to 54.4, the incidence rate for days of restricted work activity nearly doubled from 2.5 to 4.6 days.

## FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE

... experienced the greatest proportional increase in employment of any Division, about 4% from 1981 to 1982.

... recorded an increase in total case rate of over 20% from 1.3 in 1981 to 1.6 in 1982. This was completely due to a rise in the lost workday case rate (0.4 to 0.7) since the rate for cases without lost workdays was unchanged at 0.9 cases both years.

... continued to rank last or "least hazardous" in all three categories of incidence rates: total cases, lost workday cases, and lost workdays. Even so, all three rates increased from 1981 to 1982. The lost workday rate more than tripled, from 5.2 days in 1981 to 19.0 in 1982, while the lost workday case rose from 0.4 to 0.7 and the total case rate from 1.3 to 1.6 cases.

## SERVICES

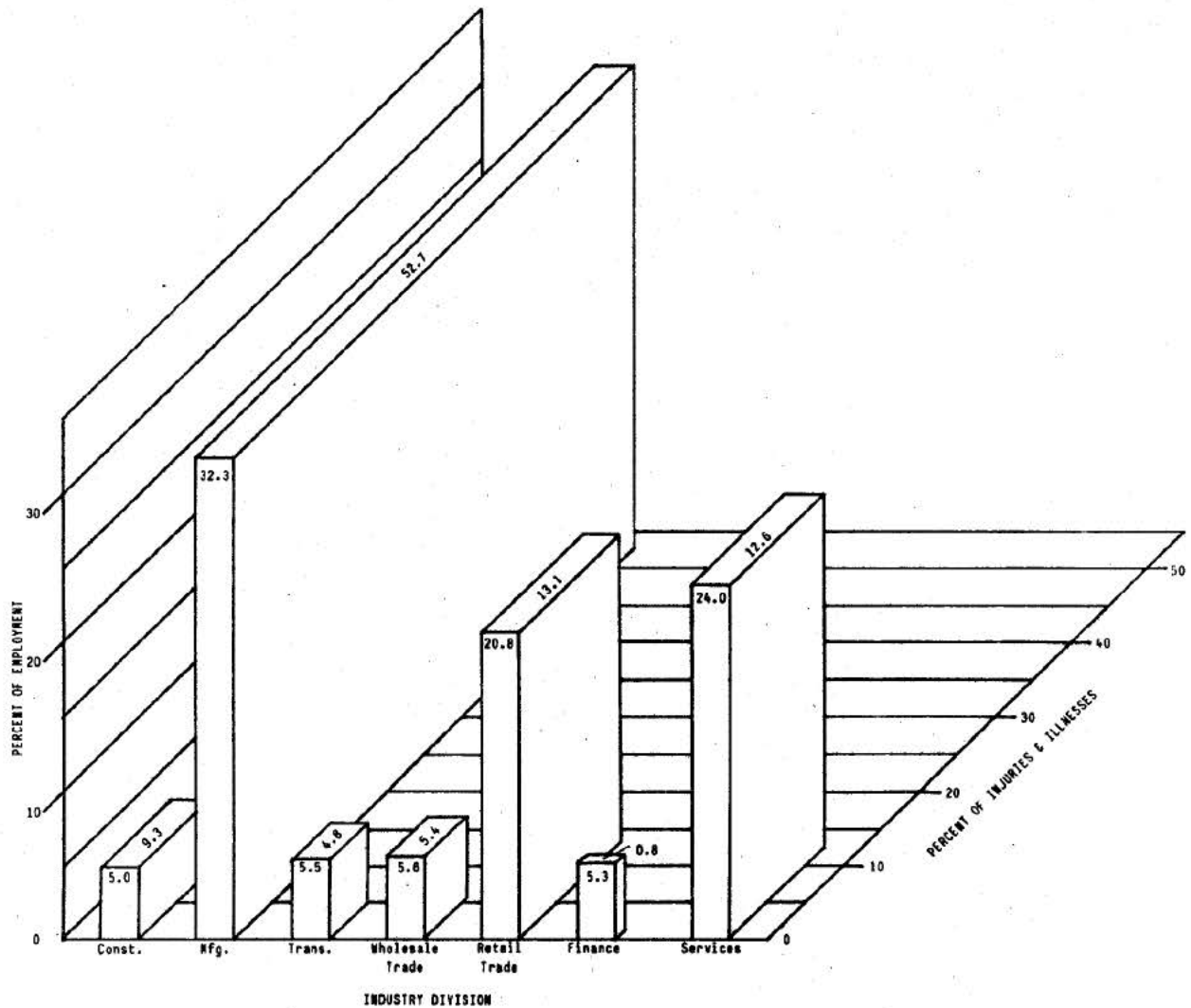
... was one of only two Divisions (with Finance) that experienced an increase in employment (about 1%) from 1981 to 1982.

... experienced same lost workday case rate in 1982 as in 1981 (3.3 both years), but a lower incidence rate for cases without lost workdays (3.2 in 1981 and 3.4 in 1981) and a corresponding lower total case rate.

TEXT TABLE C: PUBLISHED EMPLOYMENT & INJURY & ILLNESS  
INCIDENCE RATES, BY INDUSTRY DIVISION, MAINE, 1981-1982

INDUSTRY (SIC)	Published Employment (in Thousands)			Total Case Incidence Rates			Lost Workday Case Incidence Rates		
	1981	1982	% Change	1981	1982	% Change	1981	1982	% Change
TOTAL, PRIVATE SECTOR (01-89)	346.5	332.6	-4.0	11.9	10.9	- 8.4	6.0	5.5	- 8.3
Construction (15-17)	17.3	16.5	-4.6	22.5	19.4	-13.8	10.8	10.2	- 5.6
Manufacturing (20-39)	112.8	107.4	-4.8	16.9	15.7	- 7.1	9.0	8.1	-10.0
Trans. & Pub. Util. (40-49)	18.5	18.4	-0.5	10.4	8.6	-17.3	5.9	5.3	-10.2
Wholesale Trade (50-51)	18.8	18.5	-1.6	9.4	9.2	- 2.1	4.5	4.5	0.0
Retail Trade (52-59)	69.9	69.3	-0.9	7.9	8.0	+ 1.3	3.3	3.3	0.0
in., Ins., & Real Est. (60-67)	17.0	17.6	+3.5	1.3	1.6	+23.1	0.4	0.7	+75.0
Services (70-89)	79.6	80.4	+1.0	6.7	6.5	- 3.0	3.3	3.3	0.0

CHART 6: DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT & OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES  
& ILLNESSES, BY INDUSTRY DIVISION, MAINE, 1982



TEXT TABLE D: DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT, OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES, OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESSES, & TOTAL CASES, BY INDUSTRY DIVISION, MAINE, 1982

INDUSTRY (SIC)	Percent Distribution of			Total Cases
	Employment	Injuries	Illnesses	
ALL INDUSTRIES (01-89)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Construction (15-17)	5.0	9.6	2.8	9.3
Manufacturing (20-39)	32.3	51.0	82.5	52.7
Transportation & Public Utilities (40-49)	5.5	5.0	1.5	4.8
Wholesale Trade (50-51)	5.6	5.6	0.5	5.4
Retail Trade (52-59)	20.8	13.7	3.1	13.1
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate (60-67)	5.3	0.8	0.1	0.8
Services (70-89)	24.0	12.8	9.1	12.6

TEXT TABLE E: LOST WORKDAY INCIDENCE RATES, BY CATEGORY, BY INDUSTRY DIVISION, MAINE, 1981-1982

INDUSTRY (SIC)	Lost Workdays			=	Days Away From Work			+	Days of Restricted Work Activity		
	1981	1982	% Change		1981	1982	% Change		1981	1982	% Change
TOTAL, PRIVATE SECTOR (01-89)	112.5	114.0	+ 1.3		105.7	105.5	- 0.2		6.7	8.5	+26.9
Construction (15-17)	223.4	218.5	- 2.2		220.4	215.9	- 2.0		3.0	2.6	-13.3
Manufacturing (20-39)	170.0	180.3	+ 6.1		157.3	163.1	+ 3.7		12.6	17.2	+36.5
Trans. & Pub. Utilities (40-49)	106.3	106.7	+ 0.4		99.5	100.1	+ 0.6		6.8	6.7	- 1.5
Wholesale Trade (50-51)	80.4	53.2	- 33.8		73.1	47.8	- 34.6		7.3	5.4	-26.0
Retail Trade (52-59)	58.0	59.0	+ 1.7		55.6	54.4	- 2.2		2.5	4.6	+84.0
in., Ins., & Real Estate (60-67)	5.2	19.0	+265.4		4.8	18.9	+293.8		0.4	0.1	-75.0
Services (70-89)	55.2	62.1	+ 12.6		53.3	60.1	+ 12.8		1.9	2.0	+ 5.3

CHART 7: TOTAL CASE INCIDENCE RATES  
BY INDUSTRY DIVISION, MAINE, 1972-1982

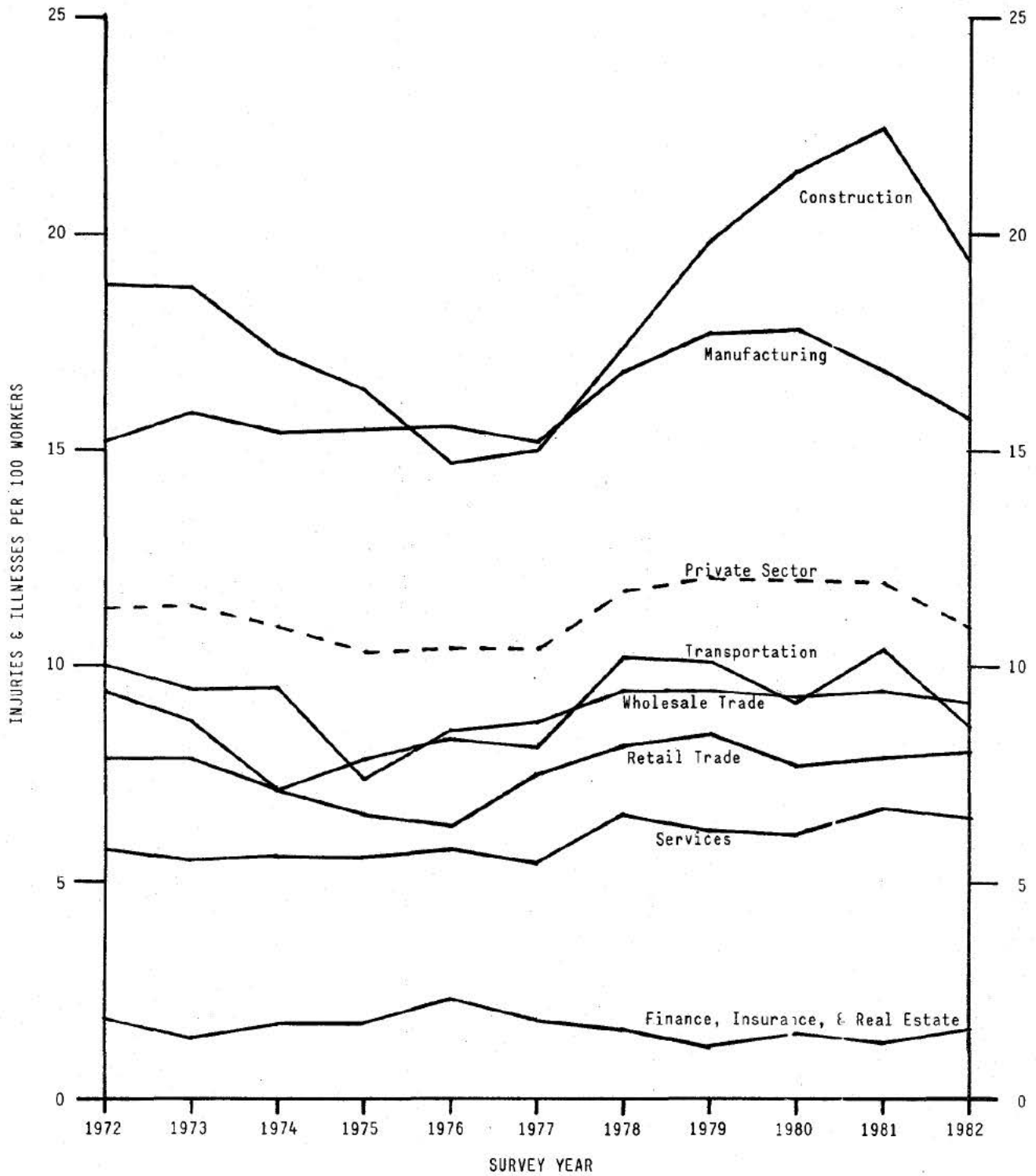


CHART 8: LOST WORKDAY CASE INCIDENCE RATES  
BY INDUSTRY DIVISION, MAINE, 1972-1982

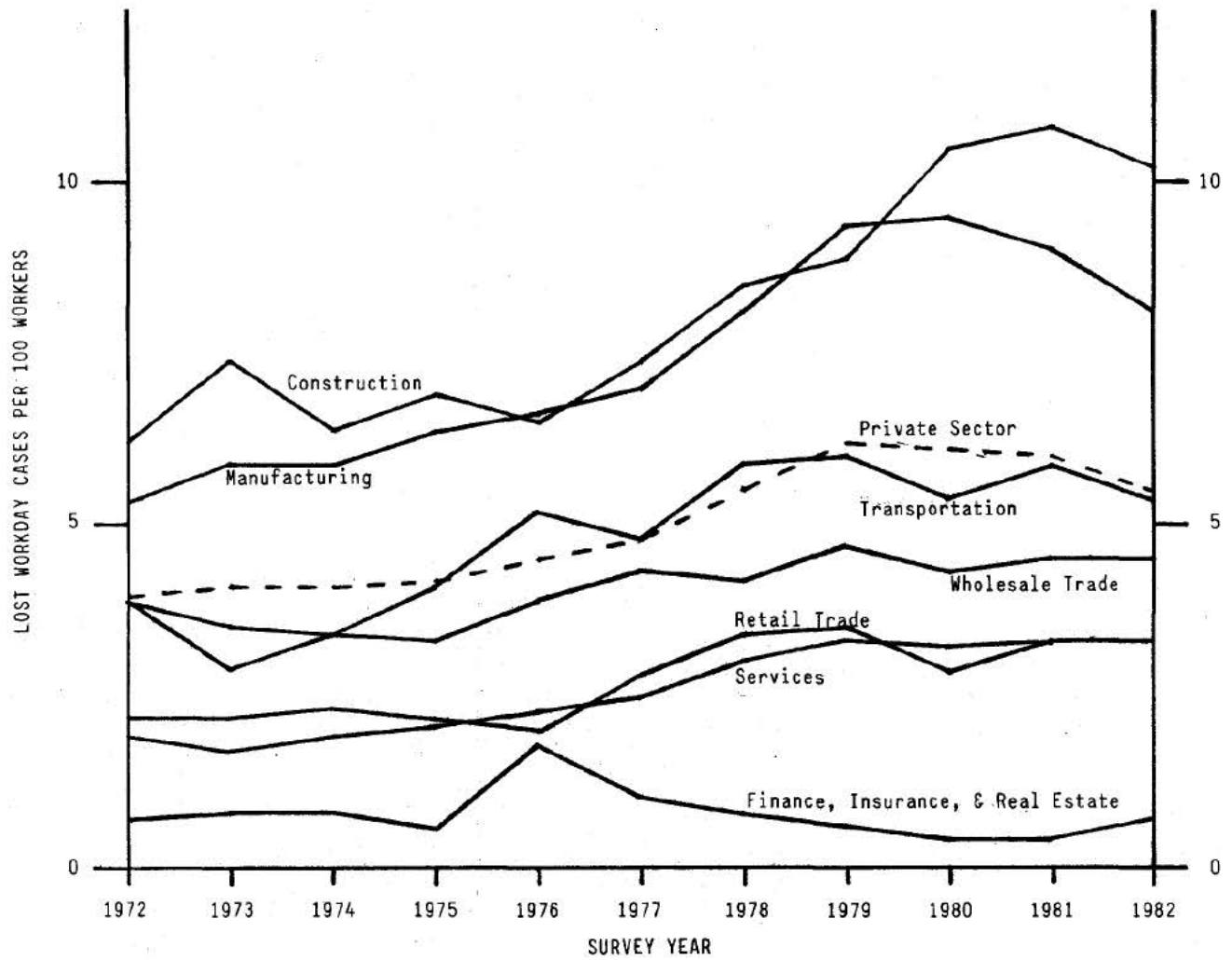
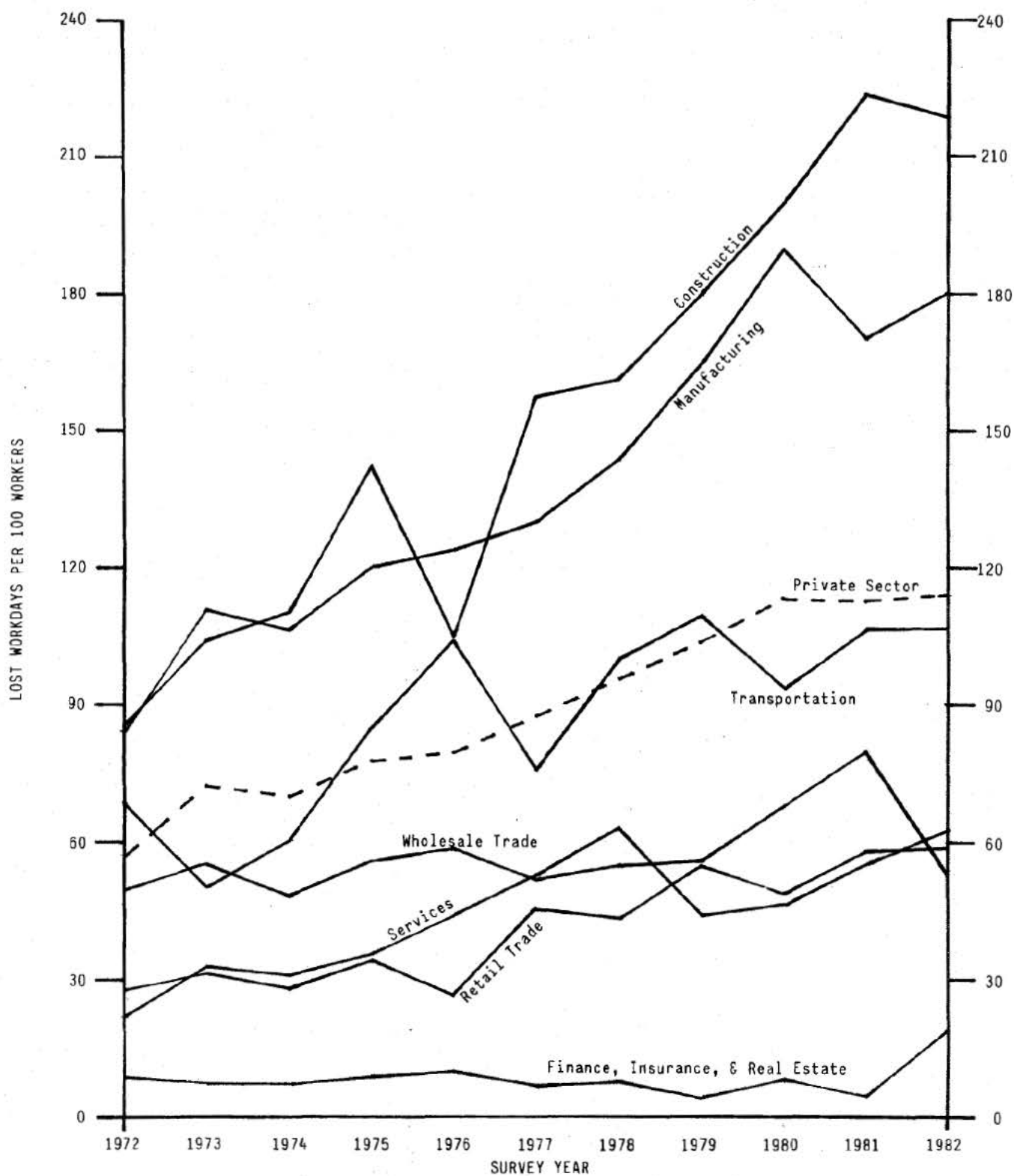


CHART 9: LOST WORKDAY INCIDENCE RATES  
BY INDUSTRY DIVISION, MAINE, 1972-1982



## ANALYSIS OF MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPS

In 1982, there were 44 Major Industry Groups (identified by 2-digit SIC; see Glossary) for which incidence rates were published. Of these, slightly more than a third (16) recorded total case incidence rates which were greater than that of the private sector as a whole. This meant that last year's list of 14 industry groups with above-average rates was increased by the addition of two: Food Stores (SIC 54) and Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services (SIC 49).

These 16 industry groups with above-average total case rates comprised about 34% of employment in Maine's private sector. The four most hazardous groups, those with rates more than double the average, make up about 9% of total employment but recorded over 22% of all occupational injuries and illnesses. These very hazardous industry groups greatly increase the average and result in Maine's total case all-industry rate being much higher than it otherwise would be. These four groups were Fabricated Metal Products (SIC 34), Food & Kindred Products (SIC 20), Lumber & Wood Products (SIC 24), and General Building Contractors (SIC 15). (See Text Table F.)

Similarly, we can examine the components of the total case incidence rate: the rates for injuries and for illnesses. The same 16 groups whose total case rates were above average also experienced work-related injuries at above-average rates. Of these, the same four groups ranked as most hazardous with injury rates more than double the all-industry injury rate, but in a slightly different order. (See Text Table G.)

The situation is very different in the case of illness rates, as shown by Text Table H. Only six groups recorded above-average rates for occupational illnesses; but of these, three had rates more than three times the average and two had rates more than five times the average. The most hazardous group in terms of illness (Leather & Leather Products, SIC 31) had an incidence rate for illnesses nearly seven times as great as the private sector as a whole. From this, it is clear that occupational illnesses are to be found in a much more limited part of the private sector than are injuries.

The Manufacturing Industry, the largest Division in terms of employment, had 12 industry groups with publishable rates. Five of the twelve recorded total case rates greater than the Division average and seven lower. Compared to the all-industry average, however, eight were greater and only four lower. A worker in the most hazardous manufacturing group (Fabricated Metal Products, SIC 34) had nearly  $3\frac{1}{2}$  times the risk of an occupational injury or illness than one in the least hazardous manufacturing group (Electrical & Electronic Equipment, SIC 36). (See Chart 10.)

For the last three years, three groups (Fabricated Metal Products, SIC 34; Food & Kindred Products, SIC 20; and Lumber & Wood Products, SIC 24) have recorded the highest incidence rates in the entire private sector. During this time, their total employment has declined about 12% from about 28,300 in 1980 to about 25,000 in 1982, seeming to refute the theory expressed earlier that relates changes in employment to changes in the incidence rates. No explanation is offered for this discrepancy.

TEXT TABLE F: TOTAL CASE INCIDENCE RATES, MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPS  
THAT EXCEED THE ALL-INDUSTRY AVERAGE, MAINE, 1982

INDUSTRY (SIC)	Rank		Incidence Rates					
			Total Cases		Lost Workday		Cases Without	
	1981	1982			Cases		Lost Workdays	
	1981	1982	1981	1982	1981	1982	1981	1982
Private Sector, All Industries (01-89)	-	-	11.7	10.9	6.0	5.5	5.9	5.4
Fabricated Metal Products (34)	3	1	26.1	26.0	13.5	11.7	12.6	14.3
Food & Kindred Products (20)	1	2	26.7	25.5	14.8	12.3	11.9	13.2
Lumber & Wood Products (24)	1	3	26.7	24.2	15.2	13.4	11.4	10.8
General Building Contractors (15)	3	4	26.1	23.7	11.6	13.0	14.5	10.7
Heavy Construction Contractors (16)	5	5	25.1	19.9	12.4	9.3	12.7	10.6
Transportation Equipment (37)	6	6	18.5	18.5	7.1	9.1	11.5	9.5
Leather & Leather Products (31)	9	7	17.2	16.5	9.5	9.0	7.7	7.5
Special Trade Contractors (17)	8	8	18.3	16.4	9.1	9.0	9.2	7.5
Textile Mill Products (22)	6	9	18.5	15.1	9.6	7.8	8.9	7.3
Machinery Mfr., except Electrical (35)	11	10	15.2	13.5	7.4	5.2	7.8	8.3
Rubber & Plastic Products (30)	13	11	12.4	12.6	6.1	6.8	6.3	5.8
Trucking & Warehousing (42)	10	12	16.2	12.4	9.0	8.2	7.2	4.2
Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services (49)	*	13	11.9	12.0	5.3	5.6	6.6	6.4
Food Stores (54)	*	14	9.7	11.7	3.8	5.3	5.9	6.4
Agricultural Production (01-02)	14	15	12.3	11.3	7.8	6.7	4.5	4.5
Railroad Transportation (40)	12	16	12.9	11.2	9.9	8.9	2.9	2.3

\*1981 Total Case Incidence Rate was not greater than the 1981 All-industry rate.



TEXT TABLE G: INJURY INCIDENCE RATES, MAJOR  
INDUSTRY GROUPS THAT EXCEED THE ALL-INDUSTRY AVERAGE  
MAINE, 1982

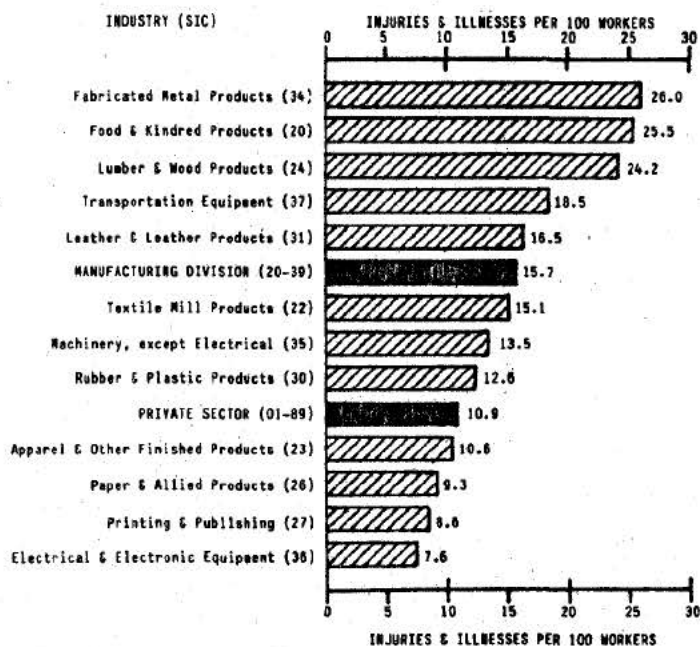
INDUSTRY (SIC)	Injury Incidence Rate
Private Sector, All Industries (01-89)	10.3
Lumber & Wood Products (24)	23.7
General Building Contractors (15)	23.6
Food & Kindred Products (20)	23.6
Fabricated Metal Products (34)	22.7
Heavy Construction Contractors (16)	19.5
Transportation Equipment (37)	18.2
Special Trade Contractors (17)	16.0
Textile Mill Products (22)	14.3
Machinery Mfr., except Electrical (35)	12.8
Leather & Leather Products (31)	12.5
Rubber & Plastic Products (30)	12.2
Trucking & Warehousing (42)	12.2
Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services (49)	11.7
Food Stores (54)	11.7
Agricultural Production (01-02)	11.0
Railroad Transportation (40)	11.0

TEXT TABLE H: ILLNESS INCIDENCE RATES, MAJOR  
INDUSTRY GROUPS THAT EXCEED THE ALL-INDUSTRY AVERAGE  
MAINE, 1982

INDUSTRY (SIC)	Illness Incidence Rate
Private Sector, All Industries (01-89)	0.6
Leather & Leather Products (31)	4.0
Fabricated Metal Products (34)	3.3
Food & Kindred Products (20)	1.9
Electrical Equipment & Supplies (36)*	1.1
Textile Mill Products (22)	0.8
Machinery Mfr., except Electrical (35)	0.8

\*Industry group whose 1982 total case  
incidence rate was not above average.

CHART 10: TOTAL CASE INCIDENCE RATES BY GROUP,  
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY, MAINE, 1982



## MAINE COMPARED TO THE UNITED STATES

In 1982, the total case incidence rate in Maine was about 42% greater than in the United States as a whole. As shown in Chart 11, the Maine rate has been greater than the national rate every year since 1972. Both rates declined from 1981 to 1982, with the state rate falling about 8% and the national rate down about 7%. Curiously, every year the national rate decreased, the state rate did likewise and vice versa.

The total case rate for almost every Industry Division was also greater in Maine than in the nation, the sole exception being the Finance Industry. That Division in Maine in 1982 recorded a rate of one-fifth smaller than in the United States. The rate for the Transportation Industry in Maine was only slightly greater; 8.6 in Maine and 8.5 in the nation. Except for the Retail Trade Industry, where the state rate exceeded the national rate by about 11%, all other Divisions recorded rates in Maine over 30% greater than the corresponding national rates. The extreme case was the Manufacturing Industry, where the 1982 Maine rate of 15.7 was over 50% greater than the national rate of 10.2. (See Text Table I.)

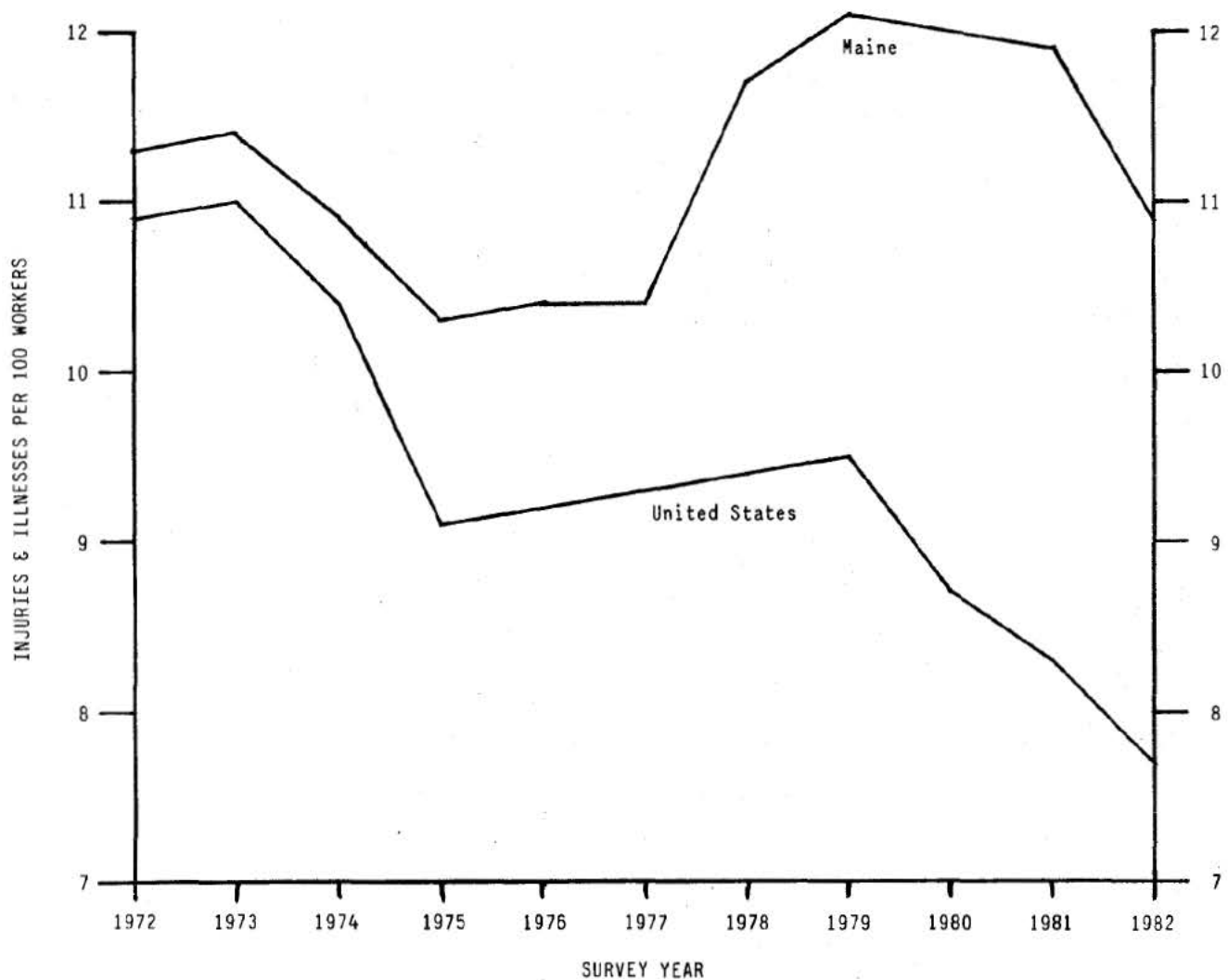
Similarly, in every Division except Finance, the Maine rate for lost workday cases exceeded the comparable national rate. The smallest difference was again observed in the Transportation Industry, with a state rate of 5.3 that was about 8% greater than the national rate of 4.9. Following the same pattern as the total case rate, the greatest difference appeared in the Manufacturing Industry, where the state rate of 8.1 was about 84% greater than the national rate of 4.4.

Without exception, every Division recorded lost workday rates greater in Maine than in the United States. The extreme example was again the Manufacturing Industry, where the state lost workday rate was nearly  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times the national figure.

The question is often asked as to why incidence rates are so much greater in Maine than in the nation. One possible reason that can be quantifiably examined is the industry mix, the proportional distribution of employment into the various Divisions. Obviously, if Maine's private sector had a greater production of employment in more hazardous industries than did the nation as a whole, then rates would be correspondingly greater. One can investigate this possibility by using the Standard Industrial Mix (SIM) which allows comparisons between states or between a state and the nation. (See Appendix X for explanation.) Briefly, the SIM bases the injury and illness experience of one area (Maine, in this case) on the industrial mix of the area to which one is comparing (the United States).

This SIM adjustment has the effect of reducing the Maine's total case rate by about 10%, the lost workday case rate by about 11%, and the lost workday rate by about 19%. (See Text Table I.) In each case, this creates an adjusted state rate closer to the national rate. Nevertheless, even after SIM adjustment, each rate still exceeds the corresponding national rate by a significant amount. From this, one can conclude that other factors come into play and that differences in the industrial mix are not the only reason that Maine's incidence rates are higher than those for the nation as a whole.

CHART 11: TOTAL CASE INCIDENCE RATES,  
MAINE & THE UNITED STATES, 1972-1982



TEXT TABLE I: INCIDENCE RATES FOR MAINE, FOR MAINE ADJUSTED BY THE  
STANDARD INDUSTRIAL MIX, AND FOR THE UNITED STATES, 1982

INDUSTRY (SIC)	INCIDENCE RATES								
	Total Cases			Lost Workday Cases			Lost Workdays		
	Maine	Maine	U.S.	Maine	Maine	U.S.	Maine	Maine	U.S.
	Unadj.	SIM Rate		Unadj.	SIM Rate		Unadj.	SIM Rate	
TOTAL, PRIVATE SECTOR (01-89)	10.9	9.8	7.7	5.5	4.9	3.5	114.0	92.5	58.7
Construction (15-17)	19.4	19.0	14.6	10.2	10.1	6.0	218.5	210.3	115.7
Manufacturing (20-39)	15.7	15.0	10.2	8.1	7.0	4.4	180.3	123.1	75.0
Trans. & Pub. Util. (40-49)	8.6	8.5	8.5	5.3	5.1	4.9	106.7	93.8	96.7
Wholesale Trade (50-51)	9.2	8.9	7.1	4.5	4.3	3.4	53.2	46.1	52.1
Retail Trade (52-59)	8.0	7.7	7.2	3.3	3.1	2.9	59.0	50.8	42.6
Fin., Ins., & Real Est. (60-67)	1.6	1.7	2.0	0.7	0.6	0.9	19.0	15.7	13.2
Services (70-89)	6.5	6.1	4.9	3.3	3.1	2.3	62.1	52.7	35.8

TABLE 1

## Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1982

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>10.9</u>	<u>5.5</u>	<u>5.2</u>	<u>105.5</u>	<u>114.0</u>	<u>5.4</u>
<u>AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, &amp; FISHING</u>	01-09	13.1	8.9	8.6	160.7	163.8	4.2
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	01-02	11.3	6.7	6.2	92.1	97.9	4.5
<u>CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION</u>	15-17	19.4	10.2	10.0	215.9	218.5	9.2
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	15	23.7	13.0	12.9	301.4	306.8	10.7
General Contractors - Res. Bldgs.	152	14.5	7.8	7.4	114.7	120.0	6.4
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	16	19.9	9.3	9.3	171.1	171.2	10.6
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	17	16.4	9.0	8.6	182.5	184.5	7.5
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning	171	11.7	6.2	6.2	126.2	129.0	5.5
Miscellaneous Special Trade Contractors	179	16.9	9.3	8.9	160.1	163.5	7.6
<u>MANUFACTURING</u>	20-39	15.7	8.1	7.4	163.1	180.3	7.6
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	20	25.5	12.3	11.6	184.6	203.6	13.2
Meat Products	201	45.7	21.0	20.5	216.3	221.9	24.7
Miscellaneous Food & Kindred Products	209	25.3	14.2	12.7	234.8	245.6	11.1
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	22	15.1	7.8	7.0	175.7	192.2	7.3
Broad Woven Fabric Mills, Wool	223	16.8	8.3	8.3	210.6	211.9	8.5
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	23	10.6	6.5	5.6	150.8	172.6	4.1
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	24	24.2	13.4	12.8	324.0	333.8	10.8
Logging Camps & Logging Contractors	241	29.9	19.1	18.8	561.3	566.5	10.7
Sawmills & Planing Mills	242	21.6	12.5	11.7	179.8	193.8	8.9
Miscellaneous Wood Products	249	22.7	10.6	10.0	257.9	270.6	12.1
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	26	9.3	5.3	4.1	128.0	156.8	4.0
Paper Mills, Except Building Paper	262	8.9	5.1	3.8	108.1	133.5	3.8
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	27	8.6	3.3	3.3	42.7	43.7	5.3
Newspapers	271	5.2	2.1	2.1	25.1	25.1	3.0

TABLE 1 (continued)

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1982

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
RUBBER & PLASTIC PRODUCTS	30	12.6	6.8	6.2	80.3	86.4	5.8
Miscellaneous Plastic Products	307	11.2	6.3	5.5	81.3	89.2	4.9
LEATHER & LEATHER PRODUCTS	31	16.5	9.0	8.4	193.2	218.3	7.5
Leather Tanning & Finishing	311	23.0	11.5	9.0	171.7	208.8	11.5
Footwear, Except Rubber	314	16.0	9.0	8.6	206.0	231.9	7.0
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	34	26.0	11.7	10.3	185.7	225.8	14.3
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	344	26.6	13.5	13.4	239.7	242.6	13.1
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	35	13.5	5.2	4.8	82.2	84.7	8.3
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES	36	7.6	3.3	3.1	58.1	60.2	4.3
Electronic Components & Accessories	367	4.6	2.8	2.6	53.4	55.9	1.8
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	37	18.5	9.1	9.0	159.8	166.8	9.5
<u>TRANSPORTATION &amp; PUBLIC UTILITIES</u>	40-49	8.6	5.3	5.1	100.1	106.7	3.3
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	40	11.2	8.9	8.3	102.5	107.0	2.3
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING	42	12.4	8.2	7.9	192.6	208.6	4.2
Trucking, Local & Long Distance	421	12.3	8.2	7.9	198.2	214.5	4.1
COMMUNICATIONS	48	1.5	1.1	1.1	7.6	12.6	0.4
ELECTRIC, GAS & SANITARY SERVICES	49	12.0	5.6	5.5	83.2	84.4	6.4
Electric Services	491	11.5	4.9	4.9	88.4	89.8	6.6
<u>WHOLESALE &amp; RETAIL TRADE</u>	50-59	8.3	3.6	3.5	52.7	57.5	4.7
<u>WHOLESALE TRADE</u>	50-51	9.2	4.5	4.4	47.8	53.2	4.7
WHOLESALE TRADE - DURABLE GOODS	50	7.9	3.7	3.7	38.6	40.8	4.2
WHOLESALE TRADE - NONDURABLE GOODS	51	10.4	5.1	5.1	56.7	65.2	5.3
<u>RETAIL TRADE</u>	52-59	8.0	3.3	3.3	54.4	59.0	4.7
BUILDING, HARDWARE & GARDEN SUPPLIES	52	8.6	3.6	3.6	48.9	50.0	5.0
Lumber & Other Bldg. Materials Dlrs.	521	9.2	4.1	4.0	74.9	76.1	5.1

TABLE 1 (continued)

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1982

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
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	53	7.4	3.4	3.3	78.7	86.0	4.0
Department Stores	531	9.4	3.6	3.6	106.7	114.5	5.8
FOOD STORES	54	11.7	5.3	5.2	78.8	89.7	6.4
Grocery Stores	541	12.7	5.5	5.4	82.8	85.8	7.2
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS & SERVICE STATIONS	55	9.5	3.8	3.4	76.8	79.3	5.7
New & Used Car Dealers	551	10.1	3.9	3.8	76.2	80.2	6.2
Gasoline Service Stations	554	5.5	2.6	2.6	82.3	82.4	2.9
APPAREL & ACCESSORY STORES	56	0.6	0.3	0.3	2.9	3.5	0.3
FURNITURE & HOME FURNISHING STORES	57	3.8	2.4	2.3	107.7	117.8	1.4
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	58	7.3	2.3	2.3	20.8	22.5	5.0
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	59	6.9	3.0	3.0	43.1	46.4	3.9
Fuel & Ice Dealers	598	13.3	6.4	6.4	106.7	110.8	6.9
<u>FINANCE, INSURANCE, &amp; REAL ESTATE</u>	60-67	1.6	0.7	0.7	18.9	19.0	0.9
BANKING	60	0.9	0.4	0.4	13.3	13.4	0.5
Commercial & Stock Savings Banks	602	0.9	0.4	0.4	17.1	17.1	0.5
INSURANCE	63	2.8	1.1	1.1	44.8	44.8	1.7
INSURANCE AGENTS, BROKERS, & SERVICE	64	1.2	1.1	1.1	4.4	4.4	0.1
REAL ESTATE	65	3.6	0.8	0.8	4.0	5.1	2.8
<u>SERVICES</u>	70-89	6.5	3.3	3.2	60.1	62.1	3.2
HOTELS & OTHER LODGING PLACES	70	7.3	2.1	2.1	42.0	42.3	5.2
Hotels, Tourist Courts, & Motels	701	8.6	2.2	2.2	16.6	16.9	6.4
PERSONAL SERVICES	72	2.3	1.4	1.4	44.2	44.2	0.9
BUSINESS SERVICES	73	4.3	2.4	2.3	38.7	39.1	1.9
AUTO REPAIR, SERVICES, & GARAGES	75	9.4	4.6	4.5	94.7	96.4	4.8
AMUSEMENT & RECREATION SERVICES	79	9.1	5.1	2.5	27.2	32.8	4.0

TABLE 1 (continued)

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1982

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
MEDICAL & OTHER HEALTH SERVICES	80	7.5	4.3	4.2	82.8	85.3	3.2
Nursing & Personal Care Facilities	805	9.6	7.2	7.2	177.3	180.0	2.3
Hospitals	806	9.2	4.4	4.2	65.6	68.8	4.8
LEGAL SERVICES	81	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	82	7.0	2.4	2.3	21.2	22.7	4.6
SOCIAL SERVICES	83	7.3	2.8	2.8	33.6	35.4	4.4
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS	86	2.8	1.8	1.4	92.9	94.4	1.0
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	89	3.4	2.4	2.1	31.8	36.7	1.0

See footnotes at end of Table 7.



TABLE 2

## Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1982

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>10.3</u>	<u>5.2</u>	<u>4.9</u>	<u>95.0</u>	<u>102.1</u>	<u>5.1</u>
<u>AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, &amp; FISHING</u>	01-09	12.9	8.8	8.5	150.4	163.5	4.1
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	01-02	11.0	6.7	6.1	91.8	97.5	4.3
<u>CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION</u>	15-17	19.1	10.0	9.8	206.0	208.6	9.1
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	15	23.6	12.9	12.8	301.0	306.4	10.6
General Contractors - Res. Bldgs.	152	14.3	7.6	7.2	113.9	119.2	6.4
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	16	19.5	9.2	9.2	170.6	170.7	10.3
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	17	16.0	8.6	8.2	161.3	163.3	7.4
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning	171	11.4	5.9	5.9	114.3	117.1	5.5
Miscellaneous Special Trade Contractors	179	16.8	9.3	8.9	160.1	163.5	7.5
<u>MANUFACTURING</u>	20-39	14.4	7.3	6.7	138.5	152.0	7.1
<u>FOOD &amp; KINDRED PRODUCTS</u>	20	23.6	11.2	10.6	172.7	190.3	12.4
Meat Products	201	38.0	16.6	16.2	164.1	169.0	21.4
Miscellaneous Food & Kindred Products	209	21.7	11.7	10.8	213.5	217.6	10.0
<u>TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS</u>	22	14.3	7.5	6.7	168.9	185.4	6.8
Broad Woven Fabric Mills, Wool	223	15.5	7.9	7.9	198.5	199.8	7.6
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	23	10.0	6.1	5.2	144.0	165.8	3.9
<u>LUMBER &amp; WOOD PRODUCTS</u>	24	23.7	13.2	12.7	319.0	328.5	10.5
Logging Camps & Logging Contractors	241	29.5	19.0	18.7	560.7	565.9	10.5
Sawmills & Planing Mills	242	21.2	12.4	11.6	178.7	191.7	8.7
Miscellaneous Wood Products	249	22.0	10.2	9.7	244.9	257.5	11.8
<u>PAPER &amp; ALLIED PRODUCTS</u>	26	9.0	5.2	4.0	126.6	155.4	3.8
Paper Mills, Except Building Paper	262	8.7	5.0	3.7	107.3	132.7	3.7
<u>PRINTING &amp; PUBLISHING</u>	27	8.5	3.2	3.2	42.6	43.6	5.3
Newspapers	271	5.1	2.1	2.1	25.1	25.1	3.0

TABLE 2 (continued)

## Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1982

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
RUBBER & PLASTIC PRODUCTS	30	12.2	6.6	6.0	79.9	86.0	5.6
Miscellaneous Plastic Products	307	10.8	6.1	5.3	80.8	88.7	4.7
LEATHER & LEATHER PRODUCTS	31	12.5	6.4	5.9	90.4	100.2	6.1
Leather Tanning & Finishing	311	21.3	10.8	8.3	165.9	202.9	10.5
Footwear, Except Rubber	314	11.4	6.0	5.7	84.0	91.6	5.4
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	34	22.7	9.7	8.8	150.8	172.0	13.0
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	344	26.3	13.2	13.1	230.0	232.9	13.1
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	35	12.8	4.9	4.6	67.4	69.6	7.9
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES	36	6.5	2.8	2.6	39.4	41.4	3.7
Electronic Components & Accessories	367	3.7	2.3	2.2	39.4	41.9	1.4
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	37	18.2	8.9	8.9	158.3	165.3	9.3
<u>TRANSPORTATION &amp; PUBLIC UTILITIES</u>	40-49	8.4	5.2	5.0	98.9	105.6	3.2
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	40	11.0	8.7	8.1	102.1	106.6	2.3
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING	42	12.2	8.0	7.7	189.0	205.0	4.2
Trucking, Local & Long Distance	421	12.1	8.0	7.7	194.6	210.9	4.1
COMMUNICATIONS	48	1.5	1.1	1.1	7.6	12.6	0.4
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY SERVICES	49	11.7	5.4	5.3	82.5	83.7	6.3
Electric Services	491	11.5	4.9	4.9	88.3	89.7	6.6
<u>WHOLESALE &amp; RETAIL TRADE</u>	50-59	8.2	3.6	3.5	51.8	56.6	4.7
<u>WHOLESALE TRADE</u>	50-51	9.2	4.5	4.4	47.6	53.0	4.7
WHOLESALE TRADE - DURABLE GOODS	50	7.9	3.7	3.7	38.6	40.8	4.2
WHOLESALE TRADE - NONDURABLE GOODS	51	10.3	5.1	5.1	56.2	64.7	5.2
<u>RETAIL TRADE</u>	52-59	7.9	3.2	3.2	53.3	57.9	4.7
BUILDING, HARDWARE, & GARDEN SUPPLIES	52	8.6	3.6	3.6	48.9	50.0	5.0
Lumber & Other Bldg. Materials Dlrs.	521	9.2	4.1	4.0	74.9	76.1	5.1

TABLE 2 (continued)

## Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1982

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
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	53	7.4	3.4	3.3	78.7	86.0	4.0
Department Stores	531	9.4	3.6	3.6	106.7	114.5	5.8
FOOD STORES	54	11.7	5.3	5.2	78.8	89.7	6.4
Grocery Stores	541	12.7	5.5	5.4	82.8	85.8	7.2
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS & SERVICE STATIONS	55	9.4	3.8	3.4	76.4	78.9	5.6
New & Used Car Dealers	551	9.9	3.8	3.7	75.5	79.5	6.1
Gasoline Service Stations	554	5.5	2.6	2.6	82.3	82.4	2.9
APPAREL & ACCESSORY STORES	56	0.6	0.3	0.3	2.9	3.5	0.3
FURNITURE & HOME FURNISHING STORES	57	3.8	2.4	2.3	107.7	117.8	1.4
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	58	7.0	2.1	2.1	16.6	18.4	4.9
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	59	6.8	3.0	3.0	42.9	46.2	3.8
Fuel & Ice Dealers	598	13.1	6.2	6.2	105.8	109.9	6.9
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	60-67	1.6	0.7	0.7	18.8	18.9	0.9
BANKING	60	0.9	0.4	0.4	13.3	13.4	0.5
Commercial & Stock Savings Banks	602	0.9	0.4	0.4	17.1	17.1	0.5
INSURANCE	63	2.8	1.1	1.1	44.4	44.4	1.7
INSURANCE AGENTS, BROKERS, & SERVICES	64	1.2	1.1	1.1	4.4	4.4	0.1
REAL ESTATE	65	3.6	0.8	0.8	4.0	5.1	2.8
SERVICES	70-89	6.2	3.2	3.0	56.6	58.6	3.1
HOTELS & OTHER LODGING PLACES	70	7.3	2.1	2.1	42.0	42.3	5.2
Hotels, Tourist Courts, & Motels	701	8.6	2.2	2.2	16.6	16.9	6.4
PERSONAL SERVICES	72	2.3	1.4	1.4	44.2	44.2	0.9
BUSINESS SERVICES	73	4.3	2.4	2.3	38.4	38.8	1.9
AUTO REPAIR, SERVICES, & GARAGES	75	9.2	4.4	4.3	93.3	94.3	4.8
AMUSEMENT & RECREATION SERVICES	79	9.1	5.1	2.5	27.2	32.8	4.0

TABLE 2 (continued)

## Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1982

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
MEDICAL & OTHER HEALTH SERVICES	80	7.1	4.1	4.0	77.6	80.1	3.0
Nursing & Personal Care Facilities	805	9.0	6.7	6.7	165.0	167.7	2.3
Hospitals	806	8.7	4.2	4.0	62.1	65.3	4.5
LEGAL SERVICES	81	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	82	6.9	2.3	2.2	14.7	16.2	4.6
SOCIAL SERVICES	83	6.8	2.5	2.5	27.8	29.7	4.3
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS	86	2.8	1.8	1.4	92.9	94.4	1.0
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	89	3.4	2.4	2.1	31.7	36.6	1.0

See footnotes at end of Table 7.

TABLE 3

## Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1982

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>		0.6	0.4	0.3	10.6	11.9	0.2
<u>AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, &amp; FISHING</u>	01-09	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	01-02	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2
<u>CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION</u>	15-17	0.3	0.2	0.2	9.9	9.9	0.1
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	15	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	*
General Contractors - Res. Bldgs.	152	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.8	-
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	16	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.3
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	17	0.4	0.4	0.4	21.3	21.3	*
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning	171	0.3	0.3	0.3	11.9	11.9	-
Miscellaneous Special Trade Contractors	179	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.1
<u>MANUFACTURING</u>	20-39	1.3	0.8	0.7	24.6	28.2	0.6
<u>FOOD &amp; KINDRED PRODUCTS</u>	20	1.9	1.1	1.0	11.9	13.3	0.8
Meat Products	201	7.7	4.4	4.3	52.2	52.9	3.3
Miscellaneous Food & Kindred Products	209	3.6	2.5	1.9	21.3	28.0	1.1
<u>TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS</u>	22	0.8	0.3	0.3	6.8	6.8	0.5
Broad Woven Fabric Mills, Wool	223	1.3	0.4	0.4	12.1	12.1	0.9
<u>APPAREL &amp; OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS</u>	23	0.6	0.4	0.4	6.8	6.8	0.2
<u>LUMBER &amp; WOOD PRODUCTS</u>	24	0.4	0.2	0.2	5.0	5.3	0.2
Logging Camps & Logging Contractors	241	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.2
Sawmills & Planing Mills	242	0.4	0.1	0.1	1.1	2.1	0.3
Miscellaneous Wood Products	249	0.7	0.4	0.3	13.0	13.1	0.3
<u>PAPER &amp; ALLIED PRODUCTS</u>	26	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.4	1.4	0.2
Paper Mills, Except Building Paper	262	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.1
<u>PRINTING &amp; PUBLISHING</u>	27	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-
Newspapers	271	0.1	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 3 (continued)

## Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1982

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
RUBBER & PLASTIC PRODUCTS	30	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2
Miscellaneous Plastic Products	307	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.2
LEATHER & LEATHER PRODUCTS	31	4.0	2.6	2.5	102.8	118.1	1.4
Leather Tanning & Finishing	311	1.7	0.7	0.7	5.8	5.9	1.0
Footwear, Except Rubber	314	4.6	3.0	2.9	22.0	140.3	1.6
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	34	3.3	2.0	1.5	34.9	53.8	1.3
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	344	0.3	0.3	0.3	9.7	9.7	-
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	35	0.8	0.3	0.2	14.8	15.1	0.5
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES	36	1.1	0.5	0.5	18.7	18.8	0.6
Electronic Components & Accessories	367	0.9	0.4	0.4	14.0	14.0	0.5
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	37	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.5	1.5	0.2
<u>TRANSPORTATION &amp; PUBLIC UTILITIES</u>	40-49	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.1	*
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	40	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	-
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING	42	0.2	0.2	0.2	3.6	3.6	-
Trucking, Local & Long Distance	421	0.2	0.2	0.2	3.6	3.6	-
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY SERVICES	49	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.1
Electric Services	491	*	*	*	0.1	0.1	-
<u>WHOLESALE &amp; RETAIL TRADE</u>	50-59	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.9	*
<u>WHOLESALE TRADE</u>	50-51	*	*	*	0.2	0.2	*
WHOLESALE TRADE - NONDURABLE GOODS	51	0.1	*	*	0.5	0.5	0.1
<u>RETAIL TRADE</u>	52-59	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.1	*
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS & SERVICE STATIONS	55	*	*	*	0.3	0.3	*
New & Used Car Dealers	551	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.7	*
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	58	0.3	0.3	0.3	4.2	4.2	*

TABLE 3 (continued)

## Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1982

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
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	59	0.1	*	*	0.2	0.2	0.1
Fuel & Ice Dealers	598	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.9	-
<u>FINANCE, INSURANCE, &amp; REAL ESTATE</u>	60-67	*	*	*	0.1	0.1	-
INSURANCE	63	*	*	*	0.4	0.4	-
<u>SERVICES</u>	70-89	0.3	0.2	0.2	3.4	3.5	0.1
BUSINESS SERVICES	73	*	*	*	0.3	0.3	-
AUTO REPAIR, SERVICES, & GARAGES	75	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.4	2.1	-
MEDICAL & OTHER HEALTH SERVICES	80	0.4	0.2	0.2	5.2	5.2	0.2
Nursing & Personal Care Facilities	805	0.6	0.5	0.5	12.3	12.3	0.1
Hospitals	806	0.5	0.2	0.2	3.5	3.5	0.3
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	82	0.1	0.1	0.1	6.5	6.5	*
SOCIAL SERVICES	83	0.5	0.3	0.3	5.8	5.8	0.2
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	89	*	*	*	0.1	0.1	-

See footnotes at end of Table 7.

## Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1982

<u>INDUSTRY<sup>1/</sup></u>	<u>SIC<sup>2/</sup></u>	<u>Total<sup>5/</sup> Cases</u>	<u>Total Lost Workday Cases</u>	<u>Cases With Days Away From Work</u>	<u>Days Away From Work</u>	<u>Days of Restricted Work Activity</u>	<u>Total Lost Workdays</u>	<u>Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays</u>	<u>Average Lost Workdays/Lost Workday Cases</u>
<u>PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL CASES</u>		<u>30,600</u>	<u>15,520</u>	<u>14,660</u>	<u>295,670</u>	<u>23,800</u>	<u>319,470</u>	<u>15,070</u>	<u>21</u>
<u>AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, &amp; FISHING</u>	01-09	410	280	270	5,040	100	5,140	130	18
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	01-02	170	100	90	1,370	90	1,450	70	14
<u>CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION</u>	15-17	2,840	1,500	1,460	31,400	380	31,780	1,340	21
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	15	1,050	580	570	13,340	240	13,580	470	24
General Contractors - Residential Bldgs.	152	280	150	140	2,230	100	2,330	120	15
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	16	690	320	320	5,960	10	5,960	370	18
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	17	1,090	600	570	12,100	130	12,230	490	21
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning	171	210	110	110	2,230	50	2,280	100	21
Miscellaneous Special Trade Contractors	179	290	160	150	2,740	60	2,800	130	18
<u>MANUFACTURING</u>	20-39	16,140	8,300	7,640	167,800	17,680	185,470	7,830	22
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	20	2,110	1,020	960	15,520	1,580	16,820	1,090	17
Meat Products	201	550	250	250	2,620	70	2,690	300	11
Miscellaneous Food & Kindred Products	209	410	230	210	3,850	180	4,030	180	17
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	22	960	490	440	11,200	1,050	12,250	470	25
Broad Woven Fabric Mills, Wool	223	540	270	270	6,750	40	6,790	270	25
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	23	410	250	210	5,810	840	6,650	160	27



TABLE 4 (continued)

## Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1982

INDUSTRY <sup>1/</sup>	SIC <sup>2/</sup>	Total Cases <sup>5/</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
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	24	2,730	1,510	1,450	36,550	1,100	37,660	1,220	25
Logging Camps & Logging Contractors	241	1,010	650	630	18,970	180	19,150	360	30
Sawmills & Planing Mills	242	600	350	330	5,010	390	5,400	250	15
Miscellaneous Wood Products	249	900	420	400	10,260	510	10,770	480	26
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	26	1,750	1,000	780	24,080	5,420	29,500	750	29
Paper Mills, Except Building Paper	262	1,330	760	560	16,110	3,800	19,900	570	26
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	27	300	110	110	1,470	30	1,500	180	13
Newspapers	271	90	40	40	440	-	440	50	12
RUBBER & PLASTIC PRODUCTS	30	500	160	240	3,160	240	3,400	230	13
Miscellaneous Plastic Products	307	330	190	260	2,410	230	2,650	140	14
LEATHER & LEATHER PRODUCTS	31	3,120	1,700	1,590	36,710	4,750	41,460	1,430	24
Leather Tanning & Finishing	311	400	200	160	3,030	650	3,680	200	18
Footwear, Except Rubber	314	2,520	1,420	1,350	32,660	4,100	36,760	1,100	26
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	34	900	400	360	6,420	1,390	7,810	490	19
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	344	320	160	160	2,840	30	2,880	160	18
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	35	500	190	180	3,020	90	3,110	300	16
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES	36	540	230	220	4,130	150	4,280	310	18
Electronic Components & Accessories	367	190	120	110	2,250	110	2,360	80	20
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	37	1,700	830	830	14,680	650	15,330	870	18

TABLE 4 (continued)

## Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1982

INDUSTRY <sup>1/</sup>	SIC <sup>2/</sup>	Total Cases <sup>5/</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
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	40-49	1,480	920	890	17,260	1,160	18,420	560	20
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	40	250	200	180	2,280	100	2,390	50	12
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING	42	570	380	360	8,850	740	9,590	190	25
Trucking, Local & Long Distance	421	540	360	340	8,650	710	9,360	180	26
COMMUNICATIONS	48	70	50	50	270	240	610	20	12
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY SERVICES	49	380	180	180	2,650	40	2,680	200	15
Electric Services	491	310	130	130	2,380	40	2,410	180	18
<u>WHOLESALE &amp; RETAIL TRADE</u>	50-59	5,660	2,460	2,410	35,770	3,280	39,050	3,190	16
<u>WHOLESALE TRADE</u>	50-51	1,640	800	790	8,540	970	9,510	840	12
WHOLESALE TRADE - DURABLE GOODS	50	690	330	320	3,380	190	3,580	360	11
WHOLESALE TRADE - NONDURABLE GOODS	51	950	470	470	5,160	780	5,940	480	13
<u>RETAIL TRADE</u>	52-59	4,020	1,660	1,620	27,220	2,320	29,540	2,350	18
BUILDING, HARDWARE, & GARDEN SUPPLIES	52	270	120	110	1,540	40	1,580	160	14
Lumber & Other Building Materials Dealers	521	160	70	70	1,330	20	1,350	90	19
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	53	390	180	180	4,180	390	4,570	210	26
Department Stores	531	340	130	130	3,810	280	4,090	210	32
FOOD STORES	54	1,070	480	470	7,190	990	8,180	590	17
Grocery Stores	541	1,000	430	420	6,500	240	6,730	570	16

TABLE 4 (continued)

## Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1982

INDUSTRY <sup>1/</sup>	SIC <sup>2/</sup>	Total Cases <sup>5/</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
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS & SERVICE STATIONS	55	740	300	270	6,010	190	6,200	440	21
New & Used Car Dealers	551	380	150	140	2,870	150	3,020	230	20
Gasoline Service Stations	554	110	50	50	1,680	0	1,690	60	31
APPAREL & ACCESSORY STORES	56	10	10	10	60	10	80	10	11
FURNITURE & HOME FURNISHING STORES	57	80	50	50	2,160	200	2,362	30	49
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	58	880	280	280	2,510	210	2,720	600	10
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	59	570	250	250	3,560	280	3,840	320	15
Fuel & Ice Dealers	598	250	120	120	1,980	80	2,060	130	17
<u>FINANCE, INSURANCE, &amp; REAL ESTATE</u>	60-67	230	100	100	2,830	20	2,850	140	29
BANKING	60	50	20	20	820	10	830	30	36
Comemrcial & Stock Savings Banks	602	40	20	20	780	-	780	20	41
INSURANCE	63	120	50	50	1,880	-	1,880	70	41
INSURANCE AGENTS, BROKERS, & SERVICE	64	20	20	20	80	-	80	*	4
REAL ESTATE	65	40	10	10	50	10	60	30	7
<u>SERVICES</u>	70-89	3,840	1,970	1,890	35,580	1,185	36,760	1,870	19
HOTELS & OTHER LODGING PLACES	70	320	90	90	1,840	10	1,860	230	20
Hotels, Tourist Courts, & Motels	701	310	80	80	600	10	610	230	8
PERSONAL SERVICES	72	50	30	30	890	-	890	20	32
BUSINESS SERVICES	73	210	120	120	1,930	20	1,950	90	16

TABLE 4 (continued)

## Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1982

<u>INDUSTRY</u> <sup>1/</sup>	<u>SIC</u> <sup>2/</sup>	<u>Total</u> <sup>5/</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>
AUTO REPAIR, SERVICES, & GARAGES	75	160	80	80	1,670	30	1,700	80	21
AMUSEMENT & RECREATION SERVICES	79	130	70	40	390	80	470	60	6
MEDICAL & HEALTH SERVICES	80	2,130	1,220	1,200	23,360	692	24,050	910	20
Nursing & Personal Care Facilities	805	720	540	540	13,360	200	13,560	180	25
Hospitals	806	1,400	660	640	9,920	490	10,420	730	16
LEGAL SERVICES	81	*	*	*	*	10	10	*	8
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	82	300	100	100	900	50	960	200	9
SOCIAL SERVICES	83	310	120	120	1,450	80	1,530	190	13
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS	86	40	30	20	1,350	20	1,380	20	53
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	89	120	80	80	1,130	170	1,300	40	15

See footnotes at end of Table 7.

TABLE 5

## Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1982

<u>INDUSTRY</u> <sup>1/</sup>	<u>SIC</u> <sup>2/</sup>	<u>Total</u> <sup>5/</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>28,940</u>	<u>14,540</u>	<u>13,720</u>	<u>266,080</u>	<u>20,030</u>	<u>286,100</u>	<u>14,400</u>	<u>20</u>
<u>AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, &amp; FISHING</u>	01-09	410	280	270	5,030	100	5,130	130	19
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	01-02	160	100	90	1,360	80	1,450	60	15
<u>CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION</u>	15-17	2,790	1,460	1,430	29,960	380	30,340	1,320	21
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	15	1,050	570	560	13,320	240	13,560	470	24
General Contractors - Residential Bldgs.	152	280	150	140	2,220	100	2,320	120	16
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	16	680	320	320	5,940	10	5,950	360	19
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	17	1,060	570	540	10,690	130	10,820	490	19
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning	171	200	100	100	2,020	50	2,070	100	20
Miscellaneous Special Trade Contractors	179	290	160	150	2,740	60	2,800	130	18
<u>MANUFACTURING</u>	20-39	14,770	7,500	6,890	142,480	13,920	156,400	7,270	21
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	20	1,950	920	870	14,260	1,460	15,720	1,030	17
Meat Products	201	460	200	200	1,990	60	2,050	260	10
Miscellaneous Food & Kindred Products	209	360	190	180	3,500	70	3,570	160	19
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	22	910	480	430	10,770	1,050	11,820	440	25
Brad Woven Fabric Mills, Wool	223	500	250	250	6,370	40	6,410	240	25
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	23	380	240	200	5,550	840	6,390	150	27

TABLE 5 (continued)

## Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1982

INDUSTRY <sup>1/</sup>	SIC <sup>2/</sup>	Total <sup>5/</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 & WOOD PRODUCTS	24	2,680	1,490	1,430	35,990	1,070	37,060	1,190	25
Logging Camps & Logging Contractors	241	1,000	640	630	18,950	180	19,130	360	30
Sawmills & Planing Mills	242	590	350	320	4,980	360	5,340	240	15
Miscellaneous Wood Products	249	880	410	390	9,740	500	10,250	470	25
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	26	1,700	980	750	23,810	5,420	29,230	720	30
Paper Mills, Except Building Paper	262	1,300	750	550	15,990	3,800	19,790	550	26
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	27	290	110	110	1,470	30	1,500	180	14
Newspapers	271	90	40	40	440	-	440	50	12
RUBBER & PLASTIC PRODUCTS	30	480	260	240	3,150	240	3,390	220	13
Miscellaneous Plastic Products	307	320	180	160	2,400	230	2,630	140	15
LEATHER & LEATHER PRODUCTS	31	2,370	1,210	1,120	17,180	1,850	19,030	1,160	16
Leather Tanning & Finishing	311	380	190	150	2,930	650	3,580	190	19
Footwear, Except Rubber	314	1,800	940	900	13,320	1,200	14,520	860	15
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	34	780	330	300	5,220	730	5,950	450	18
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	344	310	160	160	2,730	30	2,760	160	18
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	35	470	180	170	2,470	80	2,550	290	14
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES	36	460	200	180	2,800	140	2,940	260	15
Electric Components & Accessories	367	160	100	90	1,660	110	1,770	60	18
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	37	1,680	820	820	14,540	640	15,190	850	18
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	40-49	1,460	900	870	17,060	1,160	18,220	560	20
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	40	240	190	180	2,280	100	2,380	50	12

TABLE 5 (continued)

## Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1982

INDUSTRY <sup>1/</sup>	SIC <sup>2/</sup>	Total Cases <sup>5/</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 & WAREHOUSING	42	560	370	350	8,690	740	9,420	190	26
Trucking, Local & Long Distance	421	530	350	330	8,490	710	9,200	180	26
COMMUNICATIONS	48	70	50	50	370	240	610	20	12
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY SERVICES	49	370	170	170	2,620	40	2,660	200	16
Electric Services	491	310	130	130	2,370	40	2,410	180	18
<u>WHOLESALE &amp; RETAIL TRADE</u>	50-59	5,590	2,420	2,270	35,180	3,280	38,460	3,180	16
<u>WHOLESALE TRADE</u>	50-51	1,630	800	790	8,500	970	9,470	840	12
WHOLESALE TRADE - DURABLE GOODS	50	690	330	320	3,380	190	3,580	360	11
WHOLESALE TRADE - NONDURABLE GOODS	51	940	470	470	5,120	780	5,800	470	13
<u>RETAIL TRADE</u>	52-59	3,960	1,620	1,580	26,670	2,320	28,990	2,340	18
BUILDING, HARDWARE, & GARDEN SUPPLIES	52	270	120	110	1,540	40	1,580	160	14
Lumber & Other Bldg. Materials Dealers	521	160	70	70	1,330	20	1,350	90	19
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	53	390	180	180	4,180	390	4,570	210	26
Department Stores	531	340	130	130	3,810	280	4,090	210	32
FOOD STORES	54	1,070	480	470	7,190	990	8,180	590	17
Grocery Stores	541	1,000	430	420	6,500	240	6,730	570	16
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS & SERVICE STATIONS	55	740	300	270	5,980	190	6,180	440	21
New & Used Car Dealers	551	380	140	140	2,850	160	3,000	230	21
Gasoline Service Stations	554	110	50	50	1,680	*	1,690	60	31

TABLE 5 (continued)

## Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1982

<u>INDUSTRY</u> <sup>1/</sup>	<u>SIC</u> <sup>2/</sup>	<u>Total</u> <sup>5/</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>
APPAREL & ACCESSORY STORES	56	10	10	10	60	10	80	10	11
FURNITURE & HOME FURNISHING STORES	57	80	50	50	2,160	200	2,360	30	49
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	58	840	250	250	2,000	210	2,220	600	9
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	59	560	250	250	3,550	280	3,820	310	15
Fuel & Ice Dealers	598	240	120	120	1,970	80	2,050	130	18
<u>FINANCE, INSURANCE, &amp; REAL ESTATE</u>	60-67	230	100	100	2,810	20	2,830	140	29
BANKING	60	50	20	20	820	10	830	30	36
Commercial & Stock Savings Banks	602	40	20	20	780	-	780	20	41
INSURANCE	63	120	40	40	1,870	-	1,870	70	41
INSURANCE AGENTS, BROKERS, & SERVICE	64	20	20	20	80	-	80	*	4
REAL ESTATE	65	40	10	10	50	10	60	30	7
<u>SERVICES</u>	70-89	3,690	1,880	1,800	33,550	1,170	34,720	1,810	18
HOTELS & OTHER LODGING PLACES	70	320	90	90	1,840	10	1,860	230	20
Hotels, Tourist Courts, & Motels	701	310	80	80	600	10	610	230	8
PERSONAL SERVICES	72	50	30	30	890	-	890	20	32
BUSINESS SERVICES	73	210	120	120	1,910	20	1,940	90	16
AUTO REPAIR, SERVICES, & GARAGES	75	160	80	80	1,640	20	1,660	80	21
AMUSEMENT & RECREATION SERVICES	79	130	70	40	390	80	470	60	6



TABLE 5 (continued)

## Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1982

INDUSTRY <sup>1/</sup>	SIC <sup>2/</sup>	Total Cases <sup>5/</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
MEDICAL & OTHER HEALTH SERVICES	80	2,010	1,150	1,130	21,900	690	22,590	860	20
Nursing & Personal Care Facilities	805	680	500	500	12,430	200	12,630	170	25
Hospitals	806	1,320	630	610	9,390	490	9,880	690	16
LEGAL SERVICES	81	*	*	*	*	10	10	*	8
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	82	290	100	90	620	60	680	190	7
SOCIAL SERVICES	83	290	110	110	1,200	80	1,280	180	12
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS	86	40	30	20	1,350	20	1,380	20	53
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	89	120	80	80	1,120	170	1,300	40	15

See footnotes at end of Table 7.

TABLE 6

## Number of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1982

INDUSTRY <sup>1/</sup>	SIC <sup>2/</sup>	Total Cases <sup>5/</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
PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES		1,660	990	940	29,590	3,770	33,360	670	34
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, & FISHING	01-09	10	*	*	10	-	10	*	3
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	01-02	*	*	*	10	-	10	*	5
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	15-17	50	30	30	1,440	-	1,440	10	42
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	15	10	*	*	20	-	20	*	5
General Contractors - Res. Bldgs.	152	*	*	*	20	-	20	-	5
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	16	10	*	*	20	-	20	10	4
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	17	30	30	30	1,410	-	1,410	*	52
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning	171	10	10	10	210	-	210	-	35
Miscellaneous Special Trade Contractors	179	*	-	-	-	-	-	*	-
MANUFACTURING	20-39	1,370	800	750	25,300	3,760	29,060	570	36
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	20	160	90	80	980	120	1,100	60	12
Meat Products	201	90	50	50	630	10	640	40	12
Miscellaneous Food & Kindred Products	209	60	40	30	350	110	460	20	11
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	22	50	20	20	430	-	430	30	27
Broad Woven Fabric Mills, Wool	223	40	10	10	390	-	390	30	30
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	23	20	20	10	260	-	260	10	19

TABLE 6 (continued)

## Number of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1982

INDUSTRY <sup>1/</sup>	SIC <sup>2/</sup>	Total Cases <sup>5/</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
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	24	50	20	20	570	30	600	30	30
Logging Camps & Logging Contractors	241	10	*	*	20	-	20	10	10
Sawmills & Planing Mills	242	10	*	*	30	30	60	10	15
Miscellaneous Wood Products	249	30	10	10	520	*	520	10	37
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	26	60	20	20	270	-	270	30	12
Paper Mills, Except Building Paper	262	30	10	10	120	-	120	20	11
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	27	*	*	*	*	-	*	-	1
Newspapers	271	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RUBBER & PLASTIC PRODUCTS	30	20	10	10	20	-	20	10	2
Miscellaneous Plastic Products	307	10	10	10	20	-	20	10	2
LEATHER & LEATHER PRODUCTS	31	760	490	470	19,530	2,900	22,430	270	46
Leather Tanning & Finishing	311	30	10	10	100	*	100	20	9
Footwear, Except Rubber	314	720	470	460	19,340	2,900	22,240	250	47
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	34	110	70	50	1,210	650	1,860	40	27
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	344	*	*	*	120	-	120	-	38
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	35	30	10	10	540	10	560	20	51
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES	36	80	40	30	1,330	10	1,340	40	37
Electronic Components & Accessories	367	40	20	20	590	-	590	20	35
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	37	30	10	10	140	*	140	20	11
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	40-49	20	20	20	200	-	200	10	10
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	40	10	10	10	10	-	10	-	2

TABLE 6 (continued)

## Number of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1982

<u>INDUSTRY</u> <sup>1/</sup>	<u>SIC</u> <sup>2/</sup>	<u>Total Cases</u> <sup>5/</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>
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING	42	10	10	10	170	-	170	-	18
Trucking, Local & Long Distance	421	10	10	10	160	-	160	-	20
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY SERVICES	49	10	10	10	20	-	20	*	4
Electric Services	491	*	*	*	*	-	*	-	4
<u>WHOLESALE &amp; RETAIL TRADE</u>	50-59	60	40	40	590	-	590	20	14
<u>WHOLESALE TRADE</u>	50-51	10	*	*	40	-	40	10	11
WHOLESALE TRADE - NONDURABLE GOODS	51	10	*	*	40	-	40	10	11
<u>RETAIL TRADE</u>	52-59	50	40	40	550	-	550	10	14
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS & SERVICE STATIONS	55	10	*	*	30	-	30	*	9
New & Used Car Dealers	551	*	*	*	30	-	30	*	9
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	58	40	30	30	500	-	500	*	15
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	59	10	*	*	20	-	20	10	5
Fuel & Ice Dealers	598	*	*	*	20	-	20	-	5
<u>FINANCE, INSURANCE, &amp; REAL ESTATE</u>	60-67	*	*	*	20	-	20	-	16
INSURANCE	63	*	*	*	20	-	20	-	16
<u>SERVICES</u>	70-89	150	90	90	2,030	10	2,040	60	23
BUSINESS SERVICES	73	*	*	*	20	-	20	-	16

TABLE 6 (continued)

## Number of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1982

<u>INDUSTRY</u> <sup>1/</sup>	<u>SIC</u> <sup>2/</sup>	<u>Total</u> <sup>5/</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>
AUTO REPAIR, SERVICES, & GARAGES	75	*	*	*	20	10	40	-	12
MEDICAL & OTHER HEALTH SERVICES	80	120	70	70	1,460	-	1,460	50	21
Nursing & Other Personal Care Facilities	805	50	40	40	930	-	930	10	23
Hospitals	806	70	30	30	540	-	540	40	19
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	82	10	*	*	280	-	280	*	69
SOCIAL SERVICES	83	20	10	10	250	-	250	10	21
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	89	*	*	*	*	-	*	-	2

See footnotes at end of Table 7.

TABLE 7

Number of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Category of Illness  
State of Maine, 1982

<u>Category of Illness</u>	<u>Recordable Illnesses</u>
Occupational skin diseases and disorders	414
Dust diseases of the lung	9
Respiratory diseases due to toxic agents	84
Poisoning (Systemic effects of toxic materials)	46
Disorders due to physical agents	63
Disorders associated with repeated trauma	864
All other occupational illnesses	181
TOTAL ALL ILLNESSES <sup>6/</sup>	1,661

## FOOTNOTES FOR TABLES 1-7:

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

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

Where: N = number of injuries or lost workdays.  
 EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year.  
 200,000 = base for 100 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).
4. Because of rounding, the sum of the rates for lost workday cases and non-fatal cases without lost workdays may not equal the total. In addition, the difference between the total and the sum of the components shown may not reflect the fatality rate.
5. Includes fatalities, in addition to lost workday cases and nonfatal cases without lost workdays.
6. Because of rounding, this figure disagrees with that given in Table 6.

NOTES: DASHES indicate no data reported.

ASTERISKS in Tables 1, 2, and 3 indicate incidence rates less than 0.5 full-time workers; and in Tables 4, 5, and 6 indicate numbers of cases or workdays less than 5.

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.

## APPENDIX A

### SCOPE OF THE SURVEY & TECHNICAL NOTES

#### SCOPE OF THE SURVEY

The OSH injuries and illnesses survey relates to the following Industry Divisions in the State of Maine: Agriculture, Forestry, & Fishing (SIC 01-09); Mining (SIC 10-14); Construction (SIC 15-17); Manufacturing (SIC 20-39); Transportation & Public Utilities (SIC 40-49); Wholesale Trade (SIC 50-51); Retail Trade (SIC 52-59); Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate (SIC 60-67); and Services (SIC 70-89, except SIC 88, Private Households).

All employees (part-time, temporary, etc.) in these industries are covered. Excluded are self-employed individuals, agricultural employers with less than eleven workers, domestic employers, and Federal/State/Local government units.

Survey questionnaires were mailed to 3,723 sample units. A relatively small proportion (257 or 6.9%) of these were later 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 were not deliverable because of inadequate address. Original and follow-up mailings and/or telephone calls resulted in 3,322 usable questionnaires out of a possible 3,466 for a 95.8% usable response rate. In addition, information was received from Federal sources on the injuries and illnesses in Maine's 104 railroad and mining establishments, which are surveyed separately.

#### ESTIMATING PROCEDURE

Estimates of the numbers of injuries and illnesses in each sampled industry were obtained by first weighting the data from each reporting unit by the reciprocal of the sampling ratio for each industry and employment size group. Each of these sampling cell estimates was then adjusted for nonresponse. Finally, the aggregate data for each industry was adjusted for births by benchmarking, a form of ratio estimation using an independent determination of actual employment.

#### 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 most important product or activity.

#### STANDARD 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 the nation or the other state has 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:

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

$X_i$  = national employment for i-th industry

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

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



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

1982 OSHA No. 200-S  
**ANNUAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES SURVEY**  
(Covering Calendar Year 1982)

THIS REPORT IS MANDATORY UNDER PUBLIC LAW 91-506. FAILURE TO REPORT  
CAN RESULT IN THE ISSUANCE OF CITATIONS AND ASSESSMENT OF PENALTIES.

D.L.R. NO. 1230-0545  
Approval expires 12/31/83

<p><b>I. ANNUAL AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT IN 1982</b></p> <p>Enter the average number of employees who worked during calendar year 1982 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.)</p> <p>_____</p>	<p><b>II. TOTAL HOURS WORKED IN 1982</b></p> <p>Enter the total number of hours actually worked during 1982 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 1982 due to layoffs, strikes, riots, etc., explain under comments (Section VII). (Round to the nearest whole number.)</p> <p>_____</p>	<p><b>III. NATURE OF BUSINESS IN 1982</b></p> <p>A. Check the box which best describes the general type of activity performed by the establishment(s) included in this report.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> Forestry <input type="checkbox"/> Fishing <input type="checkbox"/> Mining <input type="checkbox"/> Construction <input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Communication <input type="checkbox"/> Public Utilities <input type="checkbox"/> Wholesale Trade <input type="checkbox"/> Retail Trade <input type="checkbox"/> Finance <input type="checkbox"/> Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Real Estate <input type="checkbox"/> Services</p>	<p>B. Enter in order of importance the principal products, lines of trade, services or other activities. For each entry also include the approximate percent of total 1982 annual value of production, sales or receipts.</p> <p>_____ % _____ % _____ %</p>	<p>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.)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1. Central administration <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Research, development and testing <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Storage (warehouse) <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Other (specify) _____</p>	<p><b>IV. WORTH OF OSHA INSPECTION</b></p> <p>If the establishment(s) covered by this report had either a Federal or State OSHA compliance inspection during calendar year 1982, please enter the name of the first inspection occurred.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Leave this box blank.)</p>	<p><b>V. RECORDABLE INJURIES AND ILLNESSES</b></p> <p>Did this establishment have any recordable injuries or illnesses during calendar year 1982?</p> <p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> No (Please complete section VI) 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Please complete sections VI and VII.)</p> <p>SEE BELOW</p>
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Complete this report whether or not there were recordable occupational injuries or illnesses.

PLEASE READ THE ENCLOSED INSTRUCTIONS

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

Complete and return ONLY  
THIS FORM within 3 weeks

**VI. OCCUPATIONAL INJURY AND ILLNESS SUMMARY (Covering Calendar Year 1982)**

- Complete this section by copying the totals from the annual summary of your 1982 OSHA No. 200.
- Leave Section VI blank if there were no OSHA recordable injuries or illnesses during 1982.
- Please check your figures to be certain that the sum of entries in columns (7a) + (7b) + (7c) + (7d) + (7e) + (7f) + (7g) = the sum of entries in columns (8) + (9) + (13).
- Note: First aid given when administered by a doctor or nurse is not recordable.

SEC  
EDIT

Sch. No. Cl. Sub.

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

\* WITHOUT LOST WORKDAYS - CASES WITH NO DAYS LOST RESULTING IN EITHER DIAGNOSIS OF OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESS, LOSS OF CONSCIOUSNESS, RESTRICTION, OR MEDICAL TREATMENT BEYOND FIRST AID.

**VI. REPORT PREPARED BY (Please print or type)**

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

TITLE \_\_\_\_\_

SIGNATURE \_\_\_\_\_

AREA CODE AND PHONE \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

COMMENTS \_\_\_\_\_

RETURN TO:

State of Maine  
Department of Labor  
Bureau of Labor Standards  
State House Station 46  
Augusta, Maine 04330  
Telephone Number 287-3353-3331

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 1982 OCCUPATIONAL INJURY AND ILLNESS SURVEY (Covering Calendar Year 1982)

**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 this 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 1982

Enter in Section I the average (not the total) number of full and part-time employees who worked during calendar year 1982 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 1982 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 1982

Enter in Section II the total number of hours actually worked by all classes of employees during 1982. 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 whenever 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 1982

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 1982.

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 should 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 1982 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 box. If you checked "Yes", complete Sections VI and VII. If you checked "No", 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 1982 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 reported in Section VI.

Leave Section VI blank if the employees covered in this report experienced no recordable injuries or illnesses during 1982.

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 and 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 main categories of injuries or illnesses:

1. INJURY-related deaths (Log column 1)
2. INJURIES with lost workdays (Log column 2)
3. INJURIES without lost workdays (Log column 6)

4. ILLNESS-related deaths (Log column 3)
5. ILLNESSES with lost workdays (Log column 4)
6. ILLNESSES without lost workdays (Log column 7)

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 corresponding 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 end of 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 representative day.

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

After completing your review of the individual entries on the "Log", please make sure that the "Totals" line has been completed by summarizing columns 1 through 13 according to the instructions on the back of the "Log" form. Then, copy these "Totals" onto Section VI of the OSHA No. 200-S form.

If you entered fatalities in columns (1) and/or (3), please include in the "Comments" section a brief description of the object or event which caused the 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, sprains, 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 a file copy.

## APPENDIX B

### GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Average lost workdays  
per lost workday cases

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:

$$\frac{N \times 200,000}{EH}$$

where

N = number of occupational injuries and ill-  
nesses, injuries, illnesses, or lost workdays.  
EH = exposure hours, the total hours worked by  
all employees during reference year.  
200,000 = number of hours worked by 100 full-  
time employees (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:

- (7a) 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.
- (7b) Dust diseases of the lungs (pneumoconioses)  
Examples: Silicosis, asbestosis, coal worker's pneumoconiosis, byssinosis, and other pneumoconiosis.
- (7c) Respiratory conditions due to toxic agents  
Examples: Pneumonitis, pharyngitis, rhinitis or acute congestion due to chemicals, dusts, gases or fumes; farmer's lung; etc.
- (7d) 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.
- (7e) 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.
- (7f) 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.
- (7g) 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:

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

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 your file copy\* of the 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 Section II 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.

\*If your company was not selected to be surveyed in 1982, refer to your OSHA No. 200 Log and Summary of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses.

21. COMMENTS FORM

Your comments about this material will help us to improve it. We are interested in any feedback concerning its usefulness, accuracy, organization, and completeness. Requests for additional copies will be filled subject to availability. Requests for further details on this subject should be sent to the Bureau Director at the address below. These requests may be denied due to confidentiality restrictions.

Please indicate your position or title: \_\_\_\_\_

How suitable is this material for your own requirements?

\_\_\_\_\_ Very Suitable                      \_\_\_\_\_ Suitable                      \_\_\_\_\_ Not Suitable

What information not presently covered should be included? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

What information presently covered should be excluded? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Additional comments: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Please return this page to:

Research and Statistics Division  
Bureau of Labor Standards  
State House Station #45  
Augusta, ME 04333

If you wish a reply, include your name and mailing address.