

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

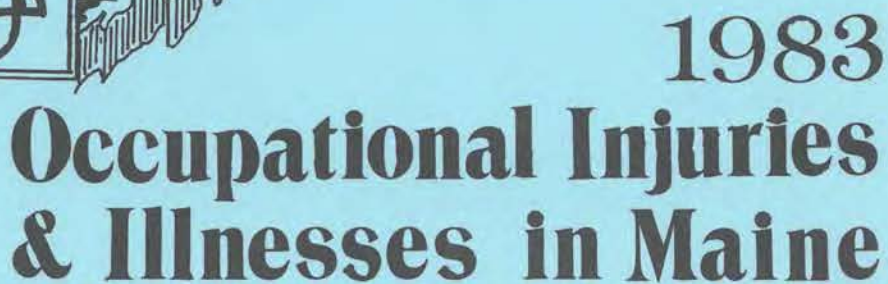
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

- NARRATIVE -

Introduction	1
I. 1983 Survey Highlights	2
II. What Is An Incidence Rate?	3
III. Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rates	4
IV. Lost Workdays and Lost Workday Incidence Rates	6
V. Occupational Illnesses	7
VI. Industry Division Analysis	9
VII. Analysis of Major Industry Groups	17
VIII. Maine Compared to Other States and the United States	21

- MAJOR TABLES -

Table 1. Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1983	23
Table 2. Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1983	27
Table 3. Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1983	31
Table 4. Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1983	34
Table 5. Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, Maine, 1983	39
Table 6. Number of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1983	45
Table 7. Number of Recordable Occupational Illnesses, by Category of Illness, Maine, 1983	49

- APPENDICES -

Appendix A: Scope of the Survey & Technical Notes	51
Scope of the 1983 OSH Survey	51
Estimating Procedure	51
Industrial Classification	51
Standard Industry Mix	52
APPENDIX B: 1983 OSHA No. 200-S Survey Form	53
APPENDIX C: OSHA Recordkeeping Guidelines for Occupational Injuries and Illnesses	55
APPENDIX D: Total Case Incidence Rates for Selected States and for the United States, 1982	56
APPENDIX E: Computing Incidence Rates for an Individual Establishment	58

TABLE OF CONTENTS

(continued)

Page

- APPENDICES - (continued)

APPENDIX F: Maine's On-Site Job Safety & Health Consultation Program	59
APPENDIX G: Glossary	60
APPENDIX H: Comments Form	61
APPENDIX I: Order Form	62

- TEXT TABLES -

Text Table A: Illness Incidence Rates by Type and Incidence Rates of Lost Workdays due to Illness, Maine, 1974-1983	7
Text Table B: Number of Occupational Illnesses by Category, Maine, 1982-1983	8
Text Table C: Total Case Incidence Rates by Case Type, by Industry Division, Maine, 1982-1983	10
Text Table D: Lost Workday Incidence Rates by Category, by Industry Division, Maine, 1982-1983	11
Text Table E: Published Employment and Total Hours Worked by Industry Division, Maine, 1982-1983	11
Text Table F: Distribution of Employment, Total Cases, Injuries, and Illnesses by Industry Division, Maine, 1983	12
Text Table G: Total Case Incidence Rates for Industry Groups that Exceed the All-Industry Average, Maine, 1983	18
Text Table H: Lost Workday Incidence Rates for Industry Groups that Exceed the All-Industry Average, Maine, 1983	19
Text Table I: Injury Incidence Rates for Industry Groups that Exceed the All-Industry Average, Maine, 1983	20
Text Table J: Illness Incidence Rates for Industry Groups that Exceed the All-Industry Average, Maine, 1983	20
Text Table K: Total Case Incidence Rates by Case Type, Maine and the United States, 1972-1983	21
Text Table L: Total Case Incidence Rates for Maine, for Maine Adjusted to the U.S. Industry Mix, and for the United States, by Industry Division, 1983	22

- CHARTS -

Chart 1: Total Case Incidence Rates by Case Type, Maine, 1972-1983	4
Chart 2: Total Hours Worked and Annual Average Employment, Maine, 1972-1983	5
Chart 3: Lost Workday Incidence Rates, by Category, Maine, 1972-1983	6

T A B L E O F C O N T E N T S
(continued)

	<u>Page</u>
- CHARTS - (continued)	
Chart 4: Number of Occupational Illnesses, by Type, Maine, 1972-1983	8
Chart 5: Total Case Incidence Rates by Case Type, by Industry Division, Maine, 1983	9
Chart 6: Total Case Incidence Rates, by Industry Division, Maine, 1972-1983	13
Chart 7: Lost Workday Case Incidence Rates, by Industry Division, Maine, 1972-1983	13
Chart 8: Lost Workday Incidence Rates, by Division, Maine, 1972-1983	14
Chart 9: Total Case Incidence Rates, by Industry, Maine, 1983	17

INTRODUCTION

The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 created an extensive and detailed set of regulations that applied to most private employers in the United States who had not been covered by previous safety legislation. Under the OSH 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. It is hoped that keeping these records 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 occupational 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.

I. 1983 SURVEY HIGHLIGHTS

Recordable occupational injuries and illnesses occurred at an estimated rate of 11.0 cases for every 100 full-time workers during 1983. This was an increase of only about one case per thousand workers, within 1% of the 1982 total case incidence rate of 10.9 injuries and illnesses per 100 workers.

On the average, in the private sector in Maine, about one worker in 10 suffered an occupational injury or illness during 1983. This represents no significant change from last year's survey results.

There were about 31,400 occupational injuries and illnesses during 1983, of which slightly more than half, or about 16,100, involved one or more lost workdays. From 1982 to 1983, the number of recordable injuries and illnesses rose by about 800 cases or by just under 3%. About 56% of this increase in the number of reported cases can be attributed to changes in employment, which itself increased during the same period by about 2%. This rise both in employment and in the number of cases resulted in the total case incidence rate being nearly unchanged.

About 95% of all job-related injuries and illnesses in Maine's private sector during 1983 were injuries; only about 5% were illnesses.

There were about 29,800 injuries recorded in Maine in 1983, an increase of about 3%, or about 900 cases more than in 1982. Since private sector hours of work increased also but by less than that amount, the incidence rate of injuries rose only minimally, from 10.3 in 1982 to 10.4 in 1983. The number of lost workdays due to injury declined slightly in 1983 to about 282,700 days.

The estimated number of occupational illnesses decreased from 1982 to 1983 by about 4% to about 1,600 cases, the first decline since 1978. The number of workdays lost due to illness also dropped about 4% to about 32,000 days in 1983. The number of illnesses associated with repeated trauma again increased from 1982 to 1983, but by only about 5% which was the smallest annual increase in that category since 1978. All other categories of illness decreased in number from 1982 to 1983 except respiratory diseases due to toxic agents and dust diseases of the lungs, which reported about the same number of cases both years.

Altogether, about 314,600 lost workdays were recorded in 1983, about 284,800 days away from work plus about 29,800 days of restricted work activity. This means that recordable occupational injuries and illnesses during 1983 resulted in the loss to Maine's private sector economy of over 1,250 worker-years of labor. This represents a slight improvement from 1982 when nearly 5,000 more lost workdays were recorded. This, along with the slight increase in private sector hours of work, resulted in the incidence rate for lost workdays dropping by about 3%.

On the average, each lost workday case in 1983 resulted in 20 workdays lost, down from last year's figure of 21 lost workdays per lost workday case. Each lost workday injury in 1983 involved an average of 19 lost workdays, while for illnesses the figure was almost double, 37 lost workdays per lost workday illness.

From 1982 to 1983, total case incidence rates declined for five industry divisions and rose for three. The Wholesale Trade Industry experienced the greatest rise, with lesser increases in the Retail Trade and Services Industries. The divisions experiencing incidence rate reductions were Agriculture, Construction, Manufacturing, Transportation, and Finance.

Of the 43 Major Industry Groups for which rates were published in 1983, 22 groups experienced greater total case incidence rates in 1983 than in 1982 and the other 21 groups recorded declining rates.

II. 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 examining the number of injuries and illnesses for different industries, meaningful comparisons would be impossible because of different size work forces and different patterns of working hours. More information is needed than just the number of cases.

Therefore, in addition to the numbers of injuries, illnesses, and associated lost workdays, the survey asks for the total number of hours actually worked by all the company's employees during the survey year. This figure, called the exposure hours, allows the computation of the number of cases or lost workdays for every 100 full-time-equivalent workers. The result, known as an incidence rate, permits year-to-year and industry-to-industry comparisons. The formula by which incidence rates are computed can be found in Appendix E.

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

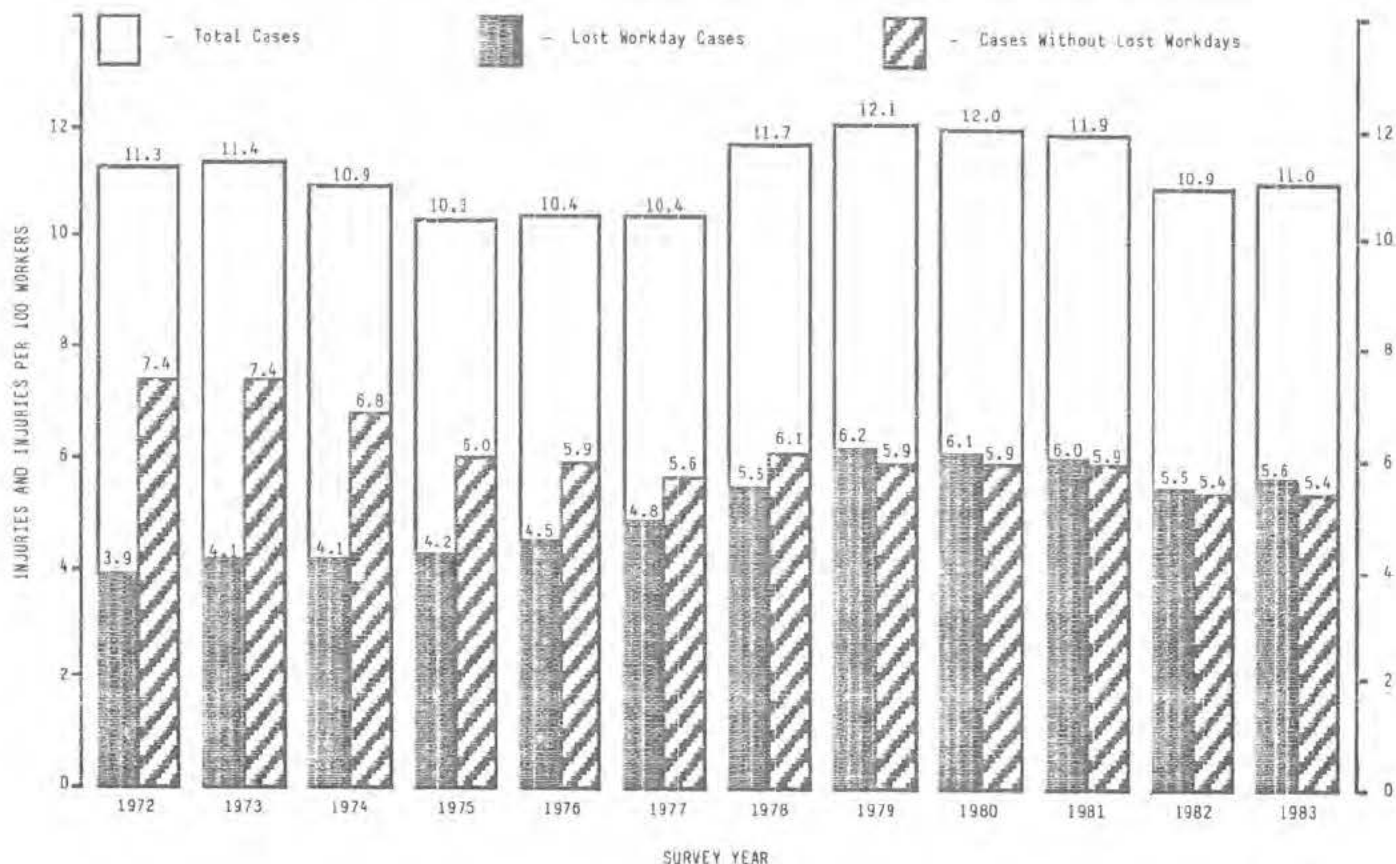
Survey year 1983 marked the twelfth full year of data collection for the OSH survey. This report examines trends and patterns in the information collected since 1972 in an effort to better analyze and interpret this year's results.

III. OCCUPATIONAL INJURY AND ILLNESS INCIDENCE RATES

In 1983 in Maine's private sector, recordable occupational injuries and illnesses occurred at the rate of 11.0 cases for every 100 full-time workers. This all-industry total case incidence rate represents the experience of approximately 339,200 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 5.6 cases per 100 workers. The incidence rate for injuries and illnesses without lost workdays was slightly less at 5.4 cases. The rates for total cases and for lost workday cases were up slightly from last year; the rate for cases without lost workdays was unchanged.

In the 12 years since 1972, the total case incidence rate has remained within a relatively narrow range: between 10.3, the lowest incidence rate recorded in 1975; and 12.1, the highest rate in 1979. The 1983 total case rate of 11.0 falls just below the midpoint of this range. See Chart 1.

CHART 1: TOTAL CASE INCIDENCE RATES
BY CASE TYPE, MAINE, 1972-1983

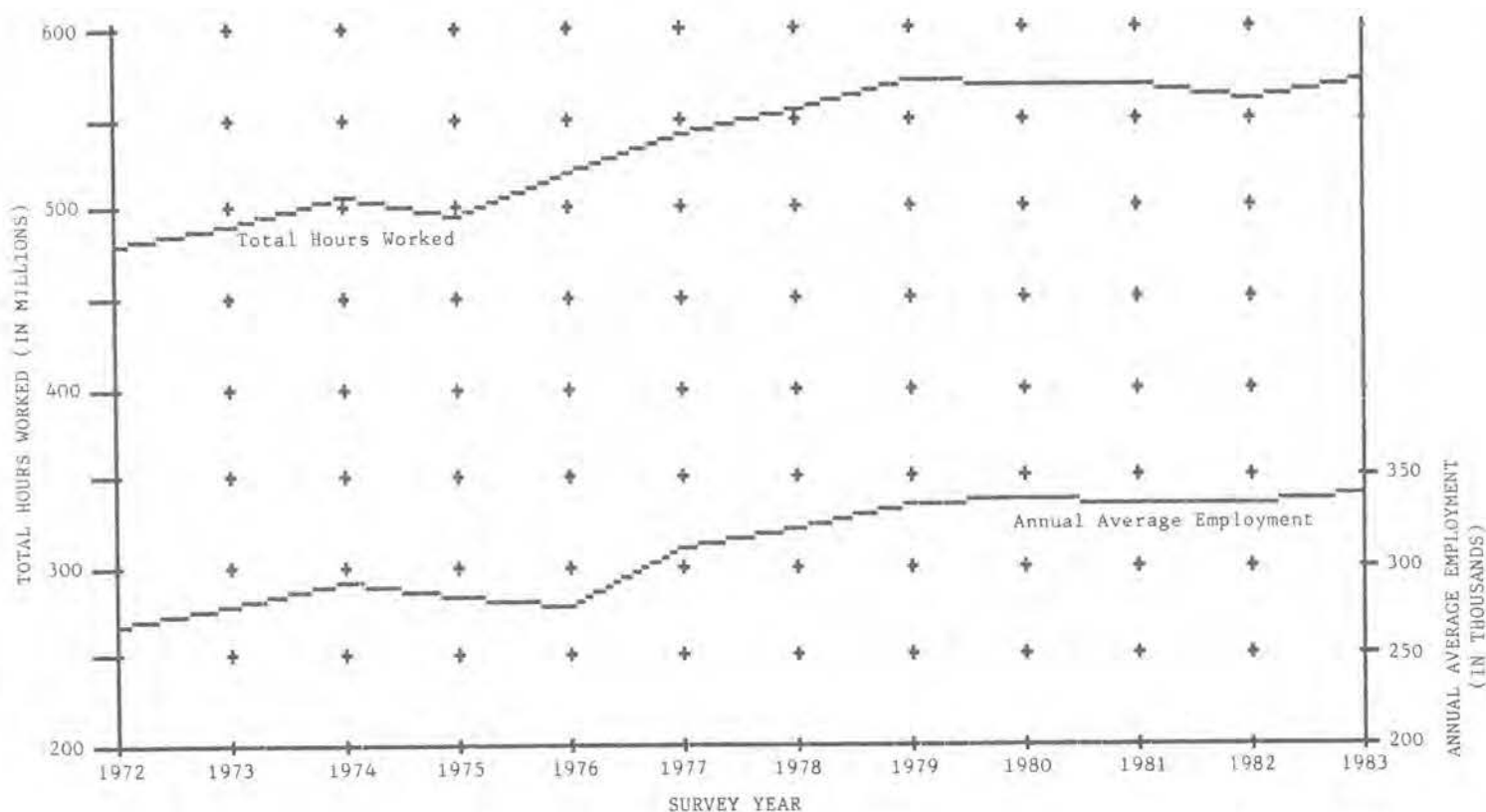


On the other hand, during the 12 years of the OSH Survey, the lost workday case rate seems to have gradually risen overall while the rate for cases without lost workdays has declined. The 1983 Survey data appears to maintain this trend. After three years of decline, the lost workday case rate rose slightly from 1982 to 1983, as it had every year from 1972 to 1979 except one year when it was unchanged. The rate for cases without lost workdays has declined six times and increased only once since 1972, and 1983 was the fourth time it was unchanged from the previous year.

These concurrent trends of generally increasing lost workday case rates and slowly falling rates for cases without lost workdays have resulted in lost workday cases growing from about a third of all cases when the survey began to just over half of all cases since 1979. The situation appears to have stabilized at that point, but whether the current ratio will continue is unknown.

Curiously, 1979 also marked a beginning of relative stability in total hours worked and in annual average employment, as shown in Chart 2. Prior to then, year-to-year changes had generally been more extreme. From 1982 to 1983, increases of about 2% were recorded both in private sector employment and in total hours worked.

CHART 2: TOTAL HOURS WORKED AND ANNUAL AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT
MAINE, 1972-1983

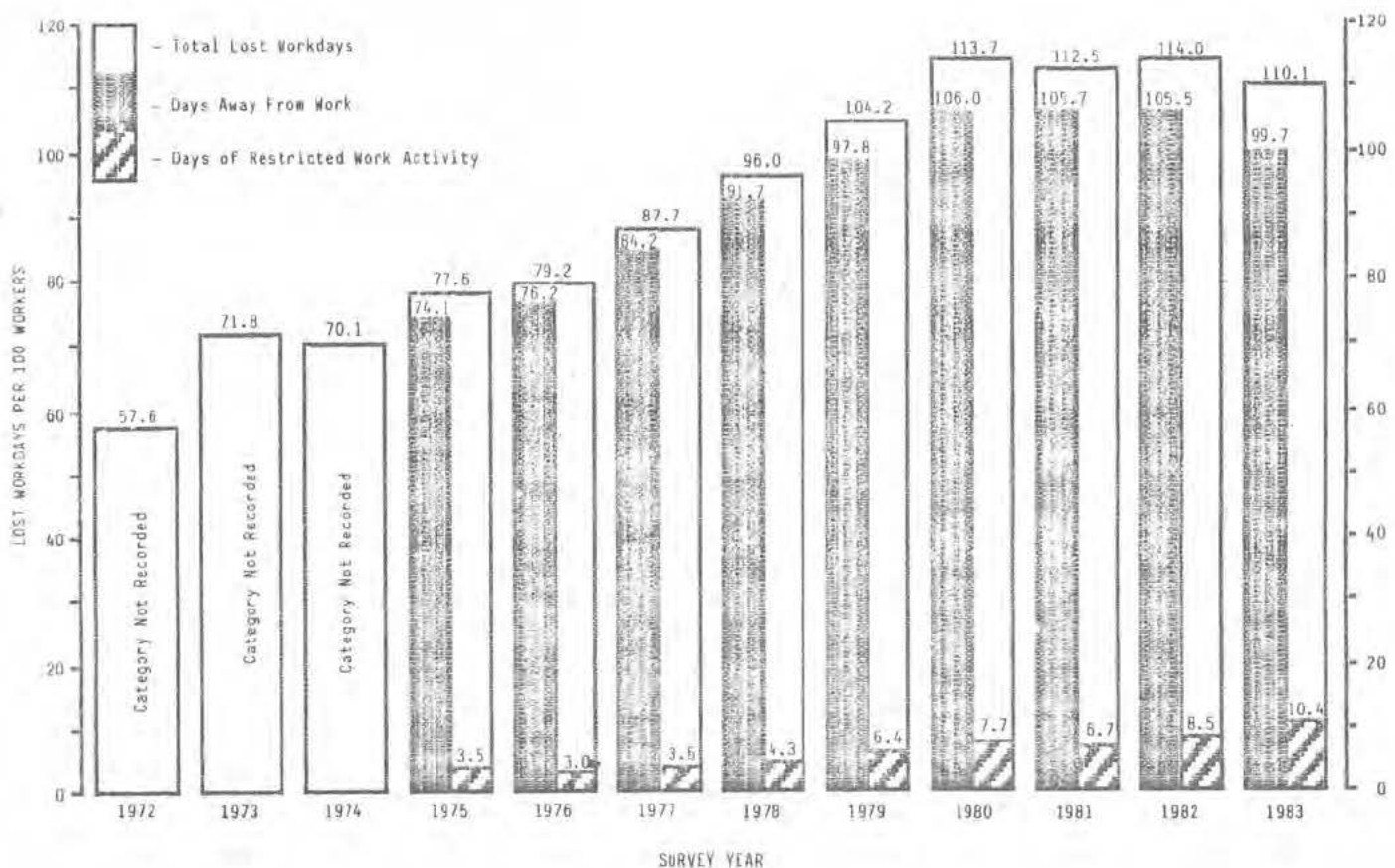


IV. LOST WORKDAYS AND LOST WORKDAY INCIDENCE RATES

Lost workdays include days that an employee was totally absent from work, as well as days that an employee's work was restricted (to light duties, part time, temporary transfer to another job, etc.). Lost workdays do not include the day the injury occurred or the day the illness was discovered. The incidence rate for total lost workdays in 1983 was 110.1 days for every 100 workers; this can be broken down to 99.7 days away from work plus 10.4 days of restricted work ability.

The lost workday incidence rate nearly doubled between 1972 and 1980; during that period the average yearly change was an increase of over 9%. In 1981 and in 1982, the rate moved first down about 1% and then up about the same amount. From 1982 to 1983 the lost workday rate declined about 3%, the largest drop ever recorded. See Chart 3.

CHART 3: LOST WORKDAY INCIDENCE RATES,
BY CATEGORY, MAINE, 1972-1983



Days away from work made up over 90% of all lost workdays in 1983. The incidence rate for days away from work has declined every year for the past three surveys and is now the lowest it's been since 1979. The incidence rate for days of restricted work activity, on the other hand, has increased for six of the last eight years and is now the nearly three times greater than when tabulations began in 1975. Just from 1982 to 1983 it rose by 22%, over a fifth. This may indicate an increasing acceptance of a restricted work assignment as an alternative to sending an injured worker home. It could also indicate greater employer awareness of restricted work activity, resulting in increased recording.

V. OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESSES

In 1983 as in 1982, Maine's private sector recorded 0.6 occupational illnesses per 100 workers. For the first time since the OSH Survey began, however, the incidence rate of illnesses with lost workdays declined, from 0.4 cases in 1982 to 0.3 cases in 1983. Since the total illness rate was unchanged, it follows that this decline in the lost workday illness rate was accompanied by an increase in the incidence rate of nonfatal illnesses without lost workdays, which rose from 0.2 to 0.3 cases. As expected with a declining lost workday illness case rate, the lost workday rate dropped slightly from 11.9 lost workdays due to illness in 1982 to 11.2 days in 1983. As in 1982, recordable occupational illnesses in 1983 accounted for slightly more than 5% of all cases. This is notable because before 1981, illnesses every year had represented fewer than 4% of all injury and illness cases. See Text Table A.

Text Table A: Illness Incidence Rates by Type and Incidence Rates of Lost Workdays due to Illness, Maine, 1974-1983.

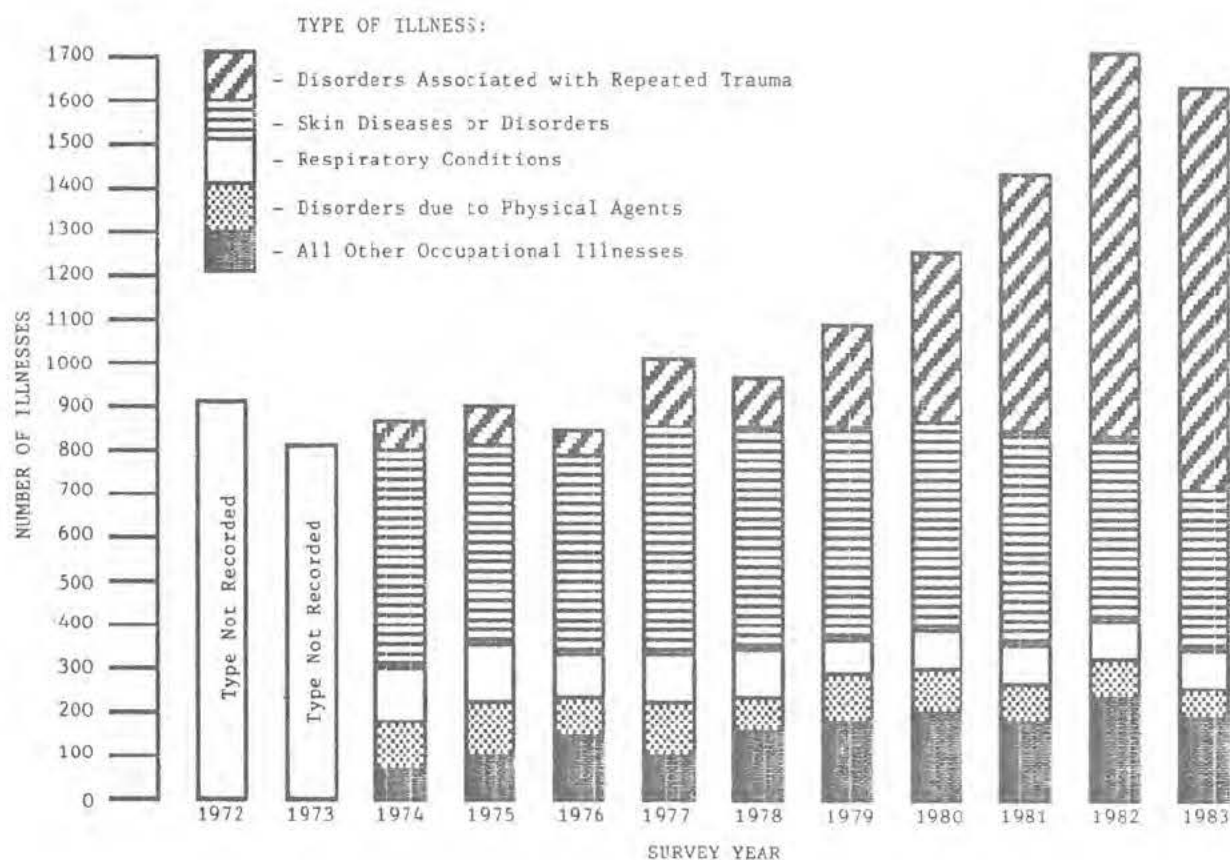
Survey Year	Incidence Rates			Percentage of All Cases That were Illnesses
	Total Illnesses	Lost Workday Illnesses	Lost Workdays due to Illness	
1974	0.3	0.1	1.5	3.0%
1975	0.3	0.1	2.5	3.4
1976	0.3	0.1	2.3	3.0
1977	0.4	0.2	3.2	3.4
1978	0.4	0.2	2.8	2.8
1979	0.4	0.2	3.0	3.1
1980	0.4	0.2	4.8	3.6
1981	0.5	0.3	5.9	4.1
1982	0.6	0.4	11.9	5.4
1983	0.6	0.3	11.2	5.1

The estimated number of occupational illnesses decreased between 1982 and 1983 by about 4%. See Text Table B. Of the seven illness categories, two recorded about the same number of cases in 1982 and 1983 and four other categories declined by amounts from 13% to 41%. The remaining illness category of disorders associated with repeated trauma increased in number from about 860 cases in 1982 to about 910 in 1983, or by about 5%. This is a significantly smaller increase in this category than seen since 1978, since the estimated number of repeated trauma illnesses steadily climbed from 1978 to 1982 by over 50% every year. The share of all occupational illnesses represented by this category is now about 57%, up from 52% in 1982. The total number of illnesses represented by the other six categories declined again in 1983, to lower than any other year since 1974. See Chart 4.

Text Table B: Number of Occupational Illnesses by Category, Maine, 1982-1983

Category of Illness	Number of Illnesses		
	1982	1983	% Change
Total all categories	1661	1593	- 4.1
Disorders associated with repeated trauma	864	908	+ 5.1
Occupational skin diseases & disorders	414	359	-13.3
Respiratory diseases due to toxic agents	84	86	+ 2.4
Disorders due to physical agents	63	49	-22.2
Poisoning (systemic effects of toxic material)	46	27	-41.3
Dust Diseases of the Lung	9	9	0.0
All other occupational illnesses	181	155	-14.4

CHART 4: NUMBER OF OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESSES, BY TYPE,
MAINE, 1972-1983

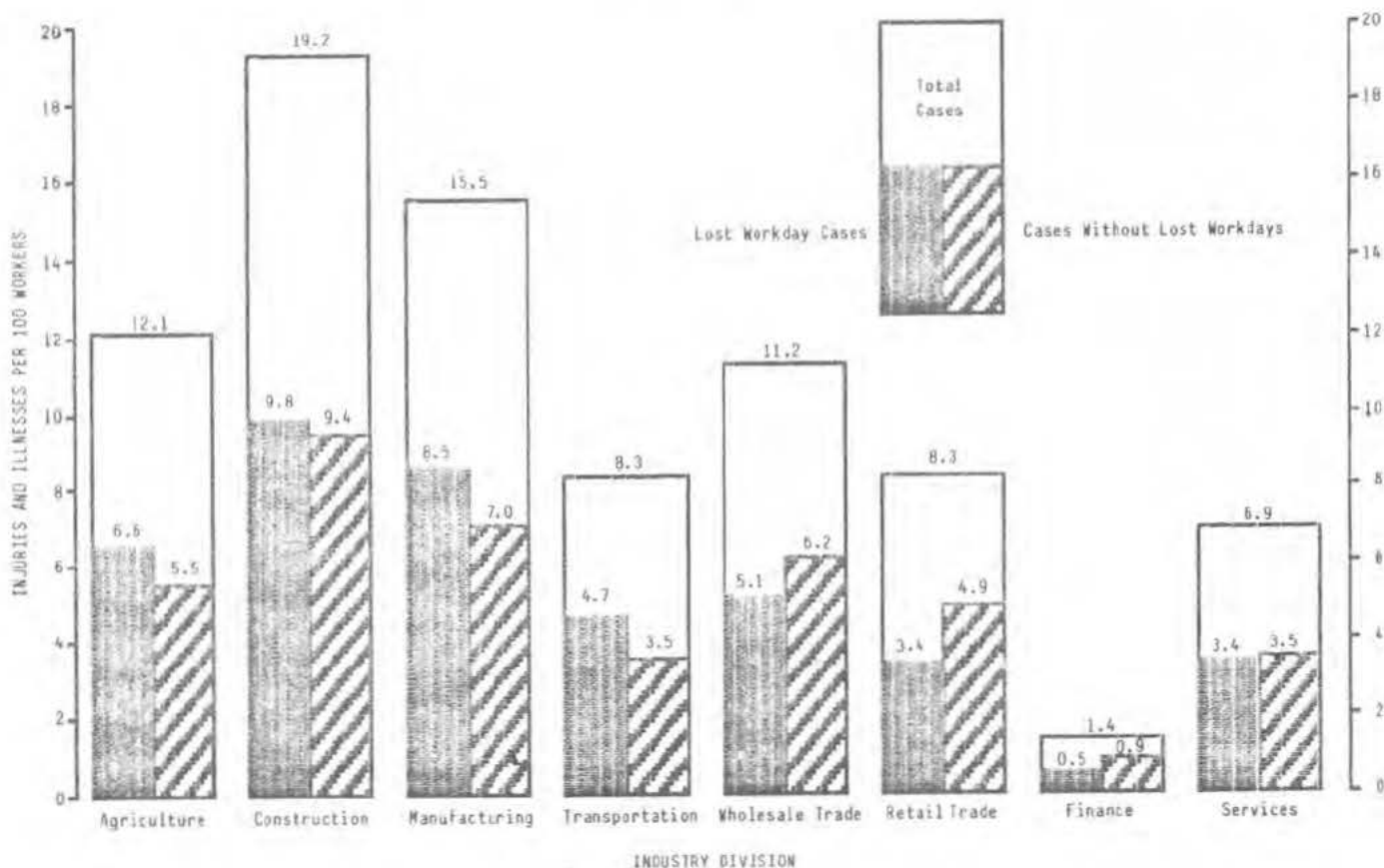


VI. INDUSTRY DIVISION ANALYSIS

Industry divisions are defined in terms of ranges of Standard Industrial Classification codes. (See the Glossary.) Data is provided for eight industry divisions: Agriculture, Construction, Manufacturing, Transportation, Wholesale Trade, Retail Trade, Finance, and Services.

For four divisions (Agriculture, Construction, Manufacturing, and Transportation), there were slightly more lost workday cases than cases without lost workdays. This matches the experience of the private sector taken as a whole. For the other four divisions (Wholesale Trade, Retail Trade, Finance, and Services) the rate of cases without lost workdays exceeded the rate of lost workday cases. Curiously, the divisions with the three highest total case incidence rates (Construction, Manufacturing, and Agriculture) experienced more lost workday cases than cases without lost workdays; while for four of the five divisions with the lowest total case incidence rates the opposite was true: cases without lost workdays outnumbered lost workday cases. See Chart 5.

CHART 5: TOTAL CASE INCIDENCE RATES BY CASE TYPE,
BY INDUSTRY DIVISION, MAINE, 1983



From 1982 to 1983, while the total case incidence rate for the entire private sector remained nearly unchanged, rates declined for five Industry Divisions and increased for the other three, as shown in Text Table C. Finance, with already the lowest rate of any division, dropped proportionally the most by about 12%. The total case rates for Agriculture, Construction, Manufacturing, and Transportation declined by smaller amounts. Three divisions recorded increases in their total case rates ranging from 22% for the Wholesale Trade Industry to 4% for Retail Trade.

Text Table C: Total Case Incidence Rates by Case Type, by Industry Division, Maine, 1982-1983.

Industry (SIC)	Incidence Rates								
	Total Cases			Lost Workday Cases			Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays		
	1982	1983	% Chg	1982	1983	% Chg	1982	1983	% Chg
PRIVATE SECTOR (01-89)	10.9	11.0	+ 0.9	5.5	5.6	+ 1.8	5.4	5.4	0.0
Agriculture (01-09)	13.1	12.1	- 7.6	8.9	6.6	-25.8	4.2	5.5	+31.0
Construction(15-17)	19.4	19.2	- 1.0	10.2	9.8	- 3.9	9.2	9.4	+ 2.2
Manufacturing(20-39)	15.7	15.5	- 1.3	8.1	8.5	+ 4.9	7.6	7.0	- 7.9
Transportation(40-49)	8.6	8.3	- 3.5	5.3	4.7	-11.3	3.3	3.5	+ 6.1
Wholesale Trade(50-51)	9.2	11.2	+21.7	4.5	5.1	+13.3	4.7	6.2	+31.9
Retail Trade(52-59)	8.0	8.3	+ 3.8	3.3	3.4	+ 3.0	4.7	4.9	+ 4.3
Finance(60-67)	1.6	1.4	-12.5	0.7	0.5	-28.6	0.9	0.9	0.0
Services(70-89)	6.5	6.9	+ 6.2	3.3	3.4	+ 3.0	3.2	3.5	+ 9.4

Wholesale Trade also recorded the largest proportional increase in the lost workday case rate, from 4.5 to 5.1 or about 13% greater in 1983 than in 1982. Manufacturing, Retail Trade, and Services increased also but each by less than 5%. These four divisions which experienced increases in the lost workday case rate, represent altogether about 84% of total employment. Therefore, even though rates for each of the other four smaller divisions declined by up to 29%, the all-industry lost workday case rate recorded a slight increase of about 2%.

The all-industry incidence rate for cases without lost workdays was the same in 1983 as in 1982, 5.4 cases per 100 workers. Rates for Agriculture and for Wholesale Trade each increased by over 30%, and rates for four other divisions increased by smaller amounts. However, the incidence rate for the Manufacturing Industry, the private sector's largest division in terms of employment, declined by about 8%. This drop counterbalanced increases in every other division, allowing the all-industry average to remain unchanged.

While the private sector's incidence rate for lost workdays declined slightly from 1982 to 1983, the rates for Wholesale Trade increased by about 16% and for Retail Trade by about 10%. Rates for all other divisions declined, except for Manufacturing, which was essentially unchanged. See Text Table D.

Text Table D: Lost Workday Incidence Rates by Category, by Industry Division, Maine, 1982-1983

Industry (SIC)	Lost Workdays			= Days Away From Work +			Days of Restricted Work Activity		
	1982	1983	% Chg	1982	1983	% Chg	1982	1983	% Chg
PRIVATE SECTOR (01-89)	114.0	110.1	- 3.4	105.5	99.7	- 5.5	8.5	10.4	+22.4
Agriculture (01-09)	163.8	114.3	-30.2	160.7	111.2	-30.8	3.1	3.1	0.0
Construction(15-17)	218.5	206.5	- 5.5	215.9	191.6	-11.3	2.6	14.9	+473.1
Manufacturing(20-39)	180.3	181.1	+ 0.4	163.1	159.7	- 2.1	17.2	21.4	+24.4
Transportation(40-49)	106.7	74.8	-29.9	100.1	72.3	-27.8	6.7	2.5	-62.7
Wholesale Trade(50-51)	53.2	61.8	+16.2	47.8	56.2	+17.6	5.4	5.6	+ 3.7
Retail Trade(52-59)	59.0	64.8	+ 9.8	54.4	61.8	+13.6	4.6	3.0	-34.8
Finance(60-67)	19.0	7.3	-61.6	18.9	6.2	-67.2	0.1	1.1	+1000.0
Services(70-89)	62.1	56.0	- 9.8	60.1	52.2	-13.1	2.0	3.8	+90.0

As mentioned earlier, the incidence rate for days of restricted work activity increased by about a fifth for the private sector. The rate increased by varying amounts for five of the eight industry divisions. Only two divisions, Transportation and Retail Trade, recorded reductions in this rate, while the Agriculture Industry's rate was unchanged.

There is a continuing attempt to correlate changes in an industry's employment with its safety experience as measured by the various incidence rates. The intuitive assumption is that a company's least safe workers are those with the least experience who are generally laid off first leaving a more experienced workforce behind, which should then be more safe. In this way, industries with declining employments should tend to have lower incidence rates than growing industries.

As shown in Text Table E, the Services Industry was the only division that recorded decreases in both employment and hours worked. Where accompanying rate reductions would be expected by the theory, the Services Industry recorded increases in the total case rate and in the lost workday case rate. The rate for lost workdays did decline for the Services Industry by about 10%.

Text Table E: Published Employment and Total Hours Worked by Industry Division, Maine, 1982-1983.

Industry (SIC)	Published Employment (in thousands)			Total Hours Worked (in millions)		
	1982	1983	% Chg	1982	1983	% Chg
PRIVATE SECTOR (01-89)	332.6	339.2	+ 2.0	560.3	571.4	+ 2.0
Agriculture (01-09)	3.9	3.6	- 7.7	6.3	6.4	+ 1.8
Construction(15-17)	16.5	16.9	+ 2.4	29.1	30.1	+ 3.4
Manufacturing(20-39)	107.4	109.5	+ 2.0	205.8	206.2	+ 0.2
Transportation(40-49)	18.4	16.4	-10.9	34.5	34.6	+ 0.2
Wholesale Trade(50-51)	18.5	19.2	+ 3.8	35.7	36.4	+ 1.9
Retail Trade(52-59)	69.3	75.4	+ 8.8	100.1	108.4	+ 7.7
Finance(60-67)	17.6	18.0	+ 2.3	29.8	31.5	+ 5.5
Services(70-89)	80.4	79.7	- 0.9	118.5	117.3	- 1.0

Source of Employment Data: Maine Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, Division of Economic Analysis and Research

The fastest growing division, Retail Trade, and Wholesale Trade, another growing division, each recorded increases in all three major incidence rates, thus following the theory. But Construction and Finance also grew and yet experienced reductions in their rates. The Manufacturing Industry, which grew slightly from 1982 to 1983, experienced a decline in the total case rate but increases in the lost workday case rate and the lost workday rate. Our theory is apparently not enough; other influences beside employment change in an industry affect the industry's incidence rates.

Just as the private sector's employment is divided among the industry divisions, so also are occupational injuries and illnesses, although not necessarily in the same proportions. The Manufacturing Industry had the greatest share of total employment, about a third, while it recorded more than half of all cases and over four fifths of all illnesses. Retail Trade was the opposite, with over a fifth of total employment yet only about a seventh of total cases and less than a twentieth of total illnesses. See Text Table F.

Text Table F: Distribution of Employment, Total Cases, Injuries, and Illnesses by Industry Division, Maine, 1983.

Industry (SIC)	Percent Distribution of			
	Published Employment	Total Cases	Total Injuries	Total Illnesses
PRIVATE SECTOR (01-89)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture (01-09)	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.8
Construction(15-17)	5.0	9.2	9.6	1.6
Manufacturing(20-39)	32.3	50.8	49.2	81.6
Transportation(40-49)	4.8	4.5	4.7	0.8
Wholesale Trade(50-51)	5.7	6.5	6.8	1.7
Retail Trade(52-59)	22.2	14.2	14.7	4.5
Finance(60-67)	5.3	0.7	0.7	0.4
Services(70-89)	23.5	12.7	13.0	7.6

Source of Employment Data: Maine Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment
Security, Division of Economic Analysis and Research

For the twelve survey years 1972 to 1983, division-level incidence rates for total cases, lost workday cases, and lost workdays are shown by Charts 6, 7, and 8. Clearly, Construction and Manufacturing are and always have been Maine's most hazardous industries with rates consistently above all other divisions. Similarly, the Finance Industry has remained the least hazardous during the entire period. The other divisions generally experienced incidence rates between that of the Finance Industry and the private sector average.

CHART 6: TOTAL CASE INCIDENCE RATES, BY INDUSTRY DIVISION,
MAINE, 1972-1983

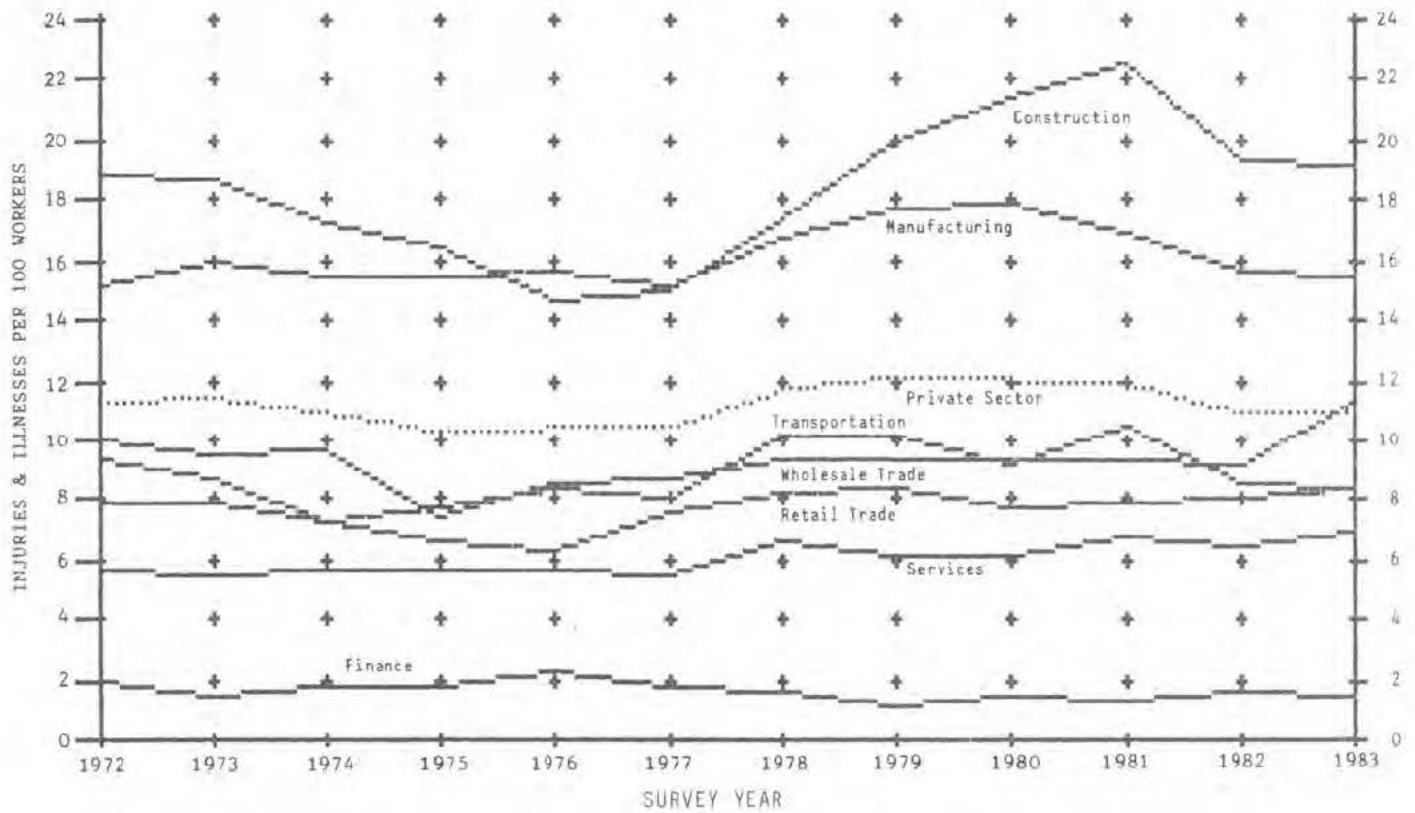


CHART 7: LOST WORKDAY CASE INCIDENCE RATES, BY INDUSTRY DIVISION,
MAINE, 1972-1983

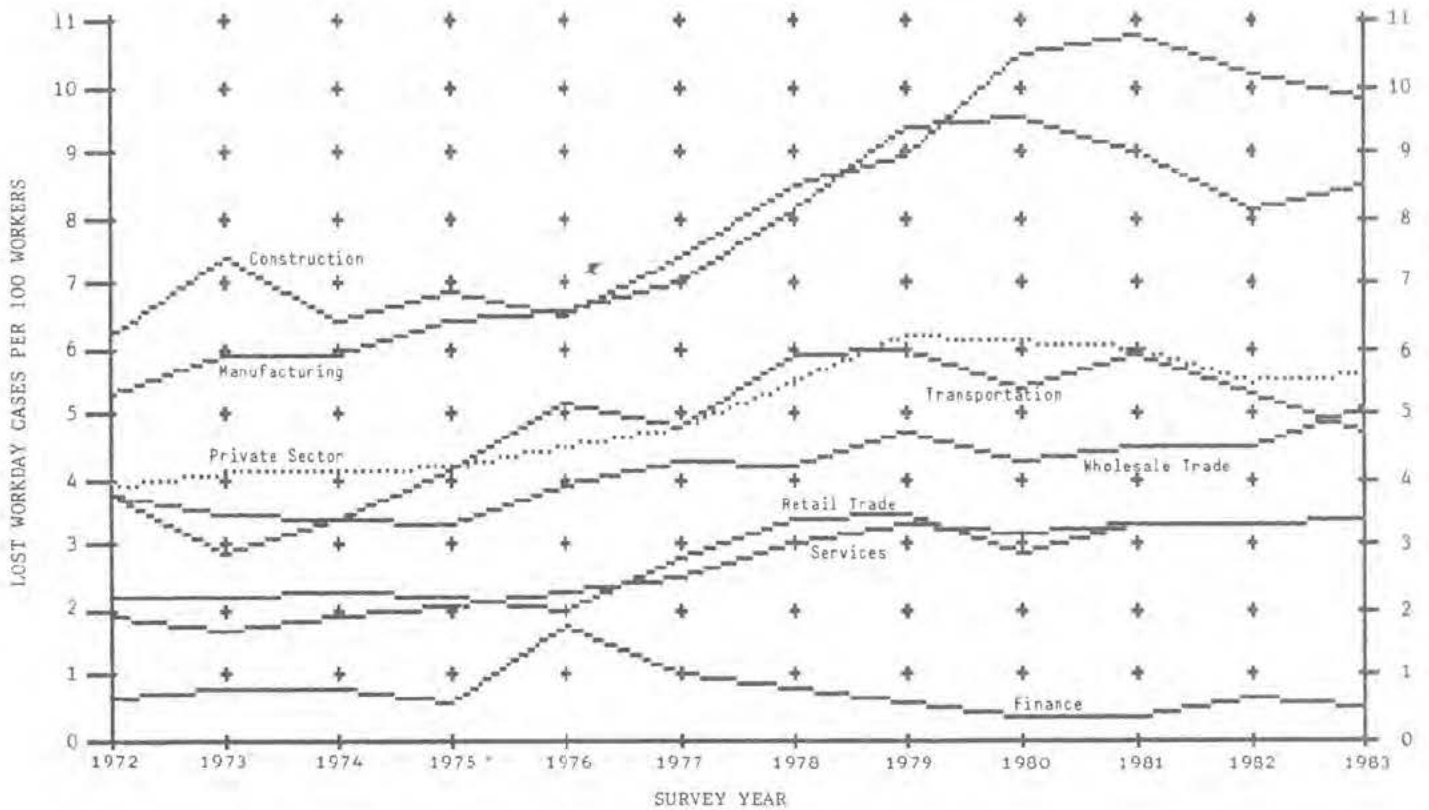
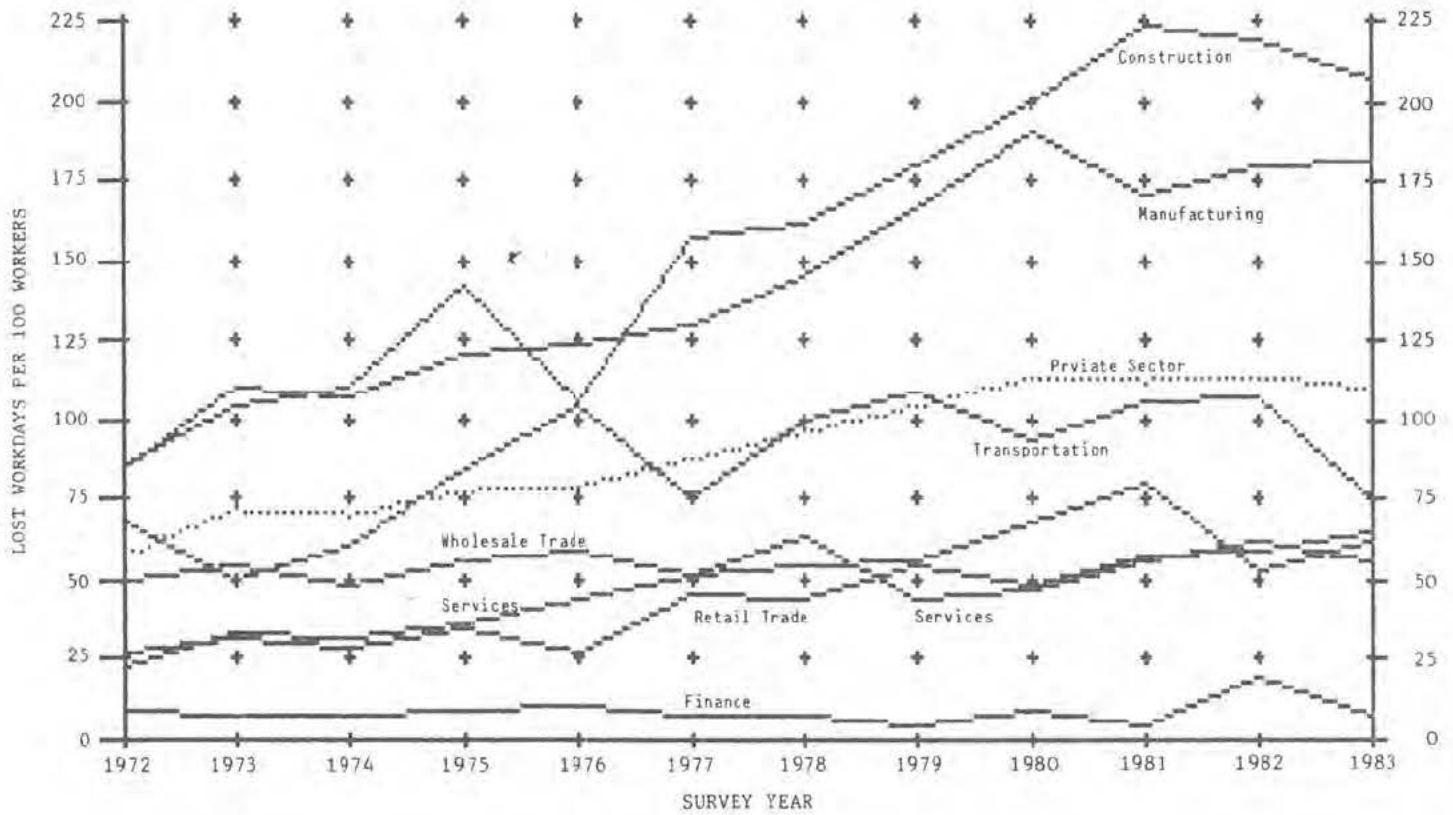


CHART 8: LOST WORKDAY INCIDENCE RATES, BY DIVISION,
MAINE, 1972-1983



AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHING INDUSTRY

...experienced a 30% drop in the rate for lost workdays from 1982 to 1983, while the rate for days of restricted work activity was unchanged.

As mentioned in the Technical Notes in Appendix A, the OSH Survey does not include agricultural employers with fewer than eleven workers.

CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

...experienced reductions in all three incidence rates: total cases, lost workday cases, and lost workdays.

...remained the division with the highest total case incidence rate, and a lost workday incidence rate nearly twice as great as the private sector taken as a whole.

...represented about 5% of private sector employment yet recorded about 10% of all injuries in 1983.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

...remained the largest division, with nearly a third of the private sector's employment.

...again experienced a disproportionate share of cases by recording about half of all injuries and over four fifths of all illnesses.

...recorded the largest drop of any division in the incidence rate for cases without lost workdays, about 8% from 7.6 to 7.0 cases per 100 workers.

TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES INDUSTRY

...was the only division to record a decrease in the lost workday rate as well as decreases in the rates for both categories of lost workdays, days away from work and days of restricted work activity.

...had the highest proportion of injuries and illnesses with lost workdays, about 57% of all cases compared to the private sector's 51%.

WHOLESALE TRADE INDUSTRY

...recorded largest proportional increase in the total case incidence rate, up over 20%, from 9.2 in 1982 to 11.2 in 1983. The lost workday case rate rose about 13%, and there was an even greater increase in the incidence rate for cases without lost workdays, nearly 32% higher in 1983.

...recorded a total case incidence rate greater than the private sector average for the first time since the survey began.

RETAIL TRADE INDUSTRY

...experienced the largest proportional increase in employment in 1983, nearly 9% more than in 1982.

FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE INDUSTRY

...again the "safest" division in 1983, with lowest incidence rates of any division. In addition, the division experienced the largest proportional drops of any division in the total case, lost workday case, and lost workday incidence rates.

...had the lowest proportion of injuries and illnesses with lost workdays, only about 36% of all cases.

SERVICES INDUSTRY

...was the only division that experienced a rise in the lost workday case rate at the same time as a drop in the lost workday rate. This means that, for every 100 workers, there were more injuries and illnesses resulting in lost workdays but fewer lost workdays. Not surprisingly, the average number of lost workdays per lost workday case decreased from 19 in 1982 to 17 in 1983.

1983 Safety Scoreboard

A brief summary of changes in employment and incidence rates over the past year.

- ↑ Represents an increase from 1982 to 1983
- Represents no change from 1982 to 1983
- ↓ Represents a decrease from 1982 to 1983

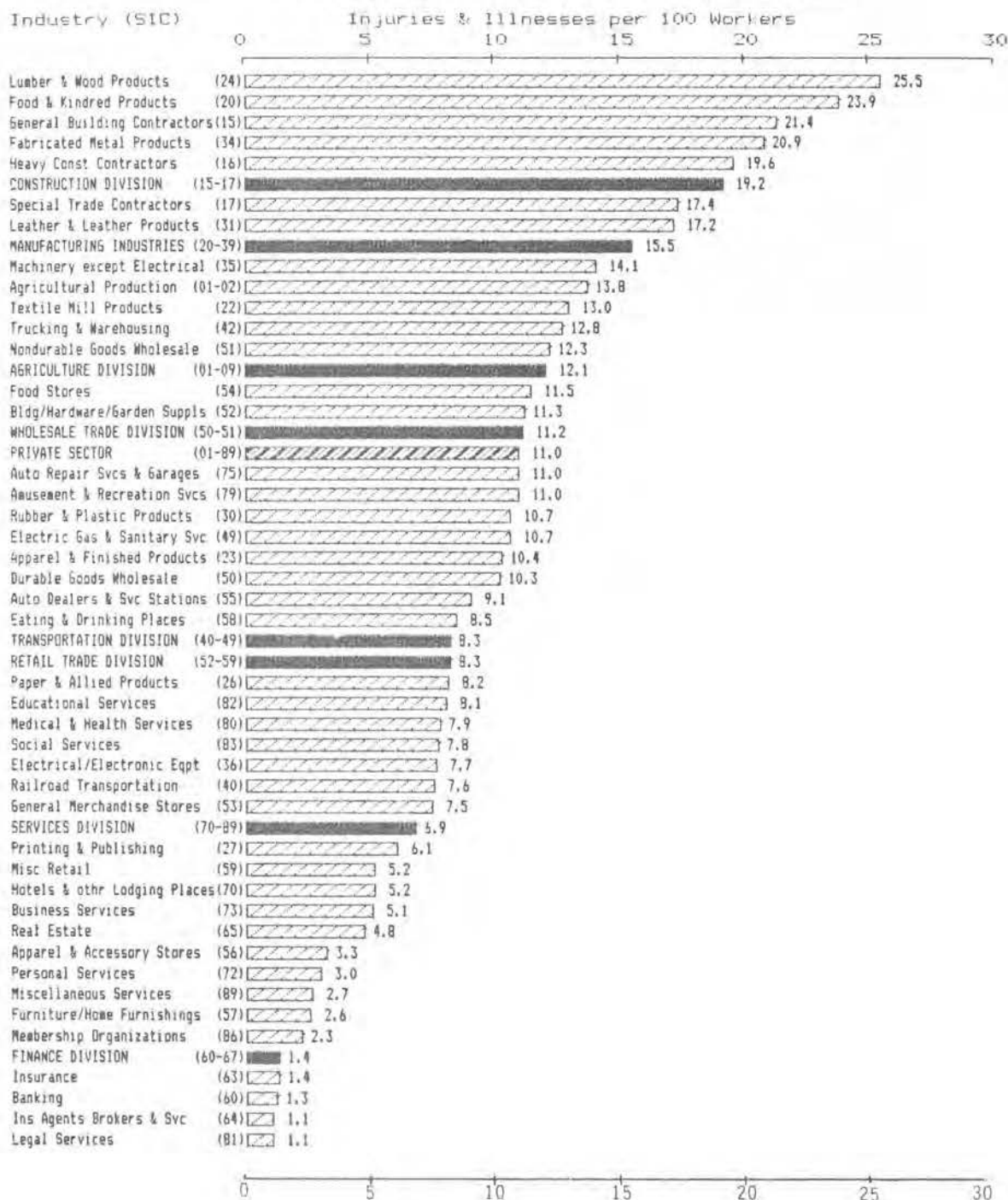
	Employment	Total Cases	= Lost Workday Cases	+ Cases w/o Lost Workdays	Total Lost Workdays	= Days Away From Work	+ Days of Restricted Work Activity
Private Sector (01-99)	↑	↑	↑	□	↓	↓	↑
Agriculture (01-09)	↓	↓	↓	↑	↓	↓	□
Construction (10-17)	↑	↓	↓	↑	↓	↓	↑
Manufacturing (20-39)	↑	↓	↑	↓	↑	↓	↑
Transportation (40-49)	↓	↓	↓	↑	↓	↓	↓
Wholesale Trade (50-59)	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
Retail Trade (50-59)	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↓
Finance (60-67)	↑	↓	↓	□	↓	↓	↑
Services (70-89)	↓	↑	↑	↑	↓	↓	↑

VII. ANALYSIS OF MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPS

In 1983 there were 43 Major Industry Groups (identified by 2-digit SIC codes, see Glossary) for which incidence rates are published. Of these, 22 groups recorded greater total case incidence rates in 1983 than in 1982 while the other 21 groups experienced declining rates. For no group was the total case rate unchanged.

Of these 43 publishable industry groups, the Lumber & Wood Products Industry (logging, sawmills, etc.) experienced the private sector's greatest total case incidence rate with 25.5 injuries and illnesses per 100 workers, about one case for every four workers. Two groups tied for the lowest total case rates (Insurance Agents, Brokers, & Service, SIC 64; and Legal Services, SIC 81) with 1.1 cases per 100 workers or about one case for every 90 workers. Expressed differently, the total case incidence rate of the most hazardous industry group was about 23 times greater than that of the least hazardous group. Clearly a difference exists in the safety experience among the various groups. See Chart 9.

CHART 9: TOTAL CASE INCIDENCE RATES, BY INDUSTRY, MAINE, 1983



In 1983 there were 14 publishable industry groups which had total case incidence rates greater than the all-industry average (in 1982 there were 16 above-average groups of 44 publishable that year). Two groups (Wholesale Trade in Nondurable Goods, SIC 51; and Retail Trade of Building, Hardware, & Garden Supplies, SIC 52) which had below-average rates last year, in 1983 placed 12th and 14th among the 43 publishable groups in terms of their total case incidence rates. See Text Table G. Three other industry groups (Rubber & Plastic Products, SIC 30; Railroad Transportation, SIC 40; and Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services, SIC 49) which were above-average in 1982, recorded total case rates in 1983 less than the all-industry rate of 11.0 cases per 100 workers.

Text Table G: Total Case Incidence Rates for Industry Groups that Exceed the All-Industry Average, Maine, 1983.

INDUSTRY (SIC)	Incidence Rates							
	Rank		Total Cases		Lost Workday Cases		Lost Workdays	
	1982	1983	1982	1983	1982	1983	1982	1983
Private Sector (01-89)	-	-	10.9	11.0	5.5	5.6	114.0	110.1
Lumber & Wood Products (24)	3	1	24.2	25.5	13.4	14.1	333.8	292.4
Food & Kindred Products (20)	2	2	25.5	23.9	12.3	14.1	203.6	188.7
General Bldg Contractors (15)	4	3	23.7	21.4	13.0	11.1	306.8	194.5
Fabricated Metal Products (34)	1	4	26.0	20.9	11.7	6.6	225.8	140.1
Heavy Const Contractors (16)	5	5	19.9	19.6	9.3	9.0	171.2	174.7
Special Trade Contractors (17)	8	6	16.4	17.4	9.0	9.2	184.5	230.0
Leather & Leather Products (31)	7	7	16.5	17.2	9.0	8.8	218.5	213.4
Machinery except Electrical (35)	10	8	13.5	14.1	5.2	6.2	84.7	90.6
Agricultural Production (01-02)	15	9	11.3	13.8	6.7	9.0	97.9	183.6
Textile Mill Products (22)	9	10	15.1	13.0	7.8	7.9	192.2	156.7
Trucking & Warehousing (42)	12	11	12.4	12.8	8.2	7.5	208.6	150.0
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods (51) *	12	10.4	12.3	5.1	6.1	65.2	91.1	
Food Stores (54)	14	13	11.7	11.5	5.3	3.7	89.7	92.4
Bldg, Hardware & Garden Supplies (52) *	14	8.6	11.3	3.6	6.7	50.0	146.4	

* Industry groups whose 1982 total case incidence rates did not exceed the all-industry rate.

The 14 groups with above-average total case rates include some from every division except Finance and Services, not surprisingly the two divisions with the private sector's lowest rates. Altogether, these 14 groups accounted for nearly 32% of 1983's total private sector employment but experienced about 52% of all recordable injuries and illnesses.

The "worst of the worst" deserve closer attention. Two groups (Lumber & Wood Products, SIC 24; and Food & Kindred Products, SIC 20) recorded total case rates in 1983 that were more than twice the all-industry average. These two groups together represented only about 6% of private sector employment but recorded about 16% of all injuries and illnesses in 1983. To put it another way, these two very hazardous groups have such an influence, that an incidence rate computed for all industries except these two groups would be about 9% lower than if they were included.

Text Table H is a similar ranking of the 13 above-average industry groups in terms of lost workday incidence rates. Two of these groups (Lumber & Wood Products, SIC 24; and Special Trade Contractors, SIC 17) each recorded lost workday incidence rates more than double the private sector average rate of 110.1 days, with 292.4 lost workdays and 230.0 lost workdays respectively.

Text Table H: Lost Workday Incidence Rates for Industry Groups that Exceed the All-industry Average, Maine, 1983.

Industry (SIC)	Lost Workday Incidence Rate
Private Sector (01-89)	110.1
Lumber & Wood Products (24)	292.4
Special Trade Contractors (17)	230.0
Leather & Leather Products (31)	213.4
General Bldg Contractors (15)	194.5
Food & Kindred Products (20)	188.7
Agricultural Production (01-02)	183.6
Heavy Const Contractors (16)	174.7
Textile Mill Products (22)	156.7
Trucking & Warehousing (42)	150.0
Paper & Allied Products (26)*	149.6
Bldg/Hardware/Garden Supplies (52)	146.4
Fabricated Metal Products (34)	140.1
Apparel & Other Textile Prod (23)*	137.6

* Industry groups whose 1982 lost workday incidence rates did not exceed the all-industry average.

If only injuries are considered, there were 17 groups whose 1983 total case rates exceeded the private sector average. Of these, three groups (Lumber & Wood Products, SIC 24; Food & Kindred Products, SIC 20; and General Building Contractors, SIC 15) experienced injury rates more than double the all-industry average rate. The most hazardous group had an injury incidence rate about two and a half times the all-industry average. See Text Table I.

Text Table I: Injury Incidence Rates for Industry Groups that Exceed the All-Industry Average, Maine, 1983.

Industry (SIC)	Injury Incidence Rate
Private Sector (01-89)	10.4
Lumber & Wood Products (24)	25.0
Food & Kindred Products (20)	21.8
General Bldg Contractors (15)	21.3
Heavy Const Contractors (16)	19.2
Fabricated Metal Products (34)	19.1
Special Trade Contractors (17)	17.4
Agricultural Production (01-02)	13.7
Machinery except Electrical (35)	13.7
Leather & Leather Products (31)	13.3
Trucking & Warehousing (42)	12.8
Textile Mill Products (22)	12.4
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods (51)	12.0
Food Stores (54)	11.5
Bldg, Hardware & Garden Supplies (52)	11.2
Amusement & Recreation Services (79)*	11.0
Auto Repair Services & Garages (75)*	10.9
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Svc (49)*	10.7
* Industry groups whose 1982 injury incidence rates did not exceed the all-industry average.	

The situation is different for illnesses. As shown in Text Table J, only six groups recorded total case illness rates that exceeded the average. The most hazardous group in terms of illnesses (Leather & Leather Products, SIC 31) experienced illnesses more than six times the average. By this, illnesses appear to be more concentrated within the private sector, while injuries are recorded more generally.

Text Table J: Illness Incidence Rates for Industry Groups that Exceed the All-Industry Average, Maine, 1983.

Industry (SIC)	Illness Incidence Rate
Private Sector (01-89)	0.6
Leather & Leather Products (31)	3.9
Food & Kindred Products (20)	2.1
Fabricated Metal Products (34)	1.8
Electrical Equipment & Supplies (36)*	1.1
Apparel & other Textile Products (23)*	0.7
Railroad Transportation (40)*	0.7
* Industry groups whose 1982 illness incidence rates did not exceed the all-industry average.	

VIII. MAINE COMPARED TO OTHER STATES AND TO THE UNITED STATES

In 1983, the total case incidence rate in Maine was about 45% greater than in the United States as a whole, the lost workday case rate was greater by about 60%, and the incidence rate for lost workdays by nearly 90%. For every year since the survey began, Maine's rates have exceeded the equivalent national rates. See Text Table K.

Text Table K: Total Case Incidence Rates by Case Type, Maine and the United States, 1972-1983.

Survey Year	Total Cases				Lost Workday Cases				Lost Workdays			
	Maine		United States		Maine		United States		Maine		United States	
	Incidence Rate	Percent Change	Incidence Rate	Percent Change	Incidence Rate	Percent Change	Incidence Rate	Percent Change	Incidence Rate	Percent Change	Incidence Rate	Percent Change
1972	11.3		10.9		3.9		3.3		57.6		47.9	
1973	11.4	+0.9	11.0	+0.9	4.1	+5.1	3.4	+3.0	71.8	+24.7	53.3	+11.3
1974	10.9	-4.4	10.4	-5.5	4.1	0.0	3.5	+2.9	70.1	-2.4	54.6	+2.4
1975	10.3	-5.5	9.1	-12.5	4.2	+2.4	3.3	-5.7	77.6	+10.7	56.1	+2.7
1976	10.4	+1.0	9.2	+1.1	4.5	+7.1	3.5	+6.1	79.2	+2.1	60.5	+7.8
1977	10.4	0.0	9.3	+1.1	4.8	+6.7	3.8	+8.6	87.7	+10.7	61.6	+1.8
1978	11.7	+12.5	9.4	+1.1	5.5	+14.6	4.1	+7.9	96.0	+9.5	63.5	+3.1
1979	12.1	+3.4	9.5	+1.1	6.2	+12.7	4.3	+4.9	104.2	+8.5	67.7	+6.6
1980	12.0	-0.8	8.7	-8.4	6.1	-1.6	4.0	-7.0	113.7	+9.1	65.2	-3.7
1981	11.9	-0.8	8.3	-4.6	6.0	-1.6	3.8	-5.0	112.5	-1.1	61.7	-5.4
1982	10.9	-8.4	7.7	-7.2	5.5	-8.3	3.5	-7.9	114.0	+1.3	58.7	-4.9
1983	11.0	+0.9	7.6	-1.3	5.6	+1.8	3.4	-2.9	110.1	-3.4	58.5	-0.3

This disparity applies also at the division level. In 1983, only the Finance Industry experienced lower rates in Maine than in the United States; rates for the Transportation Industry were slightly greater in Maine by about 4%. For the two Divisions at the other extreme, Manufacturing and Wholesale Trade, Maine's total case rates greatly exceeded the national rates, by about 55% and 60% respectively. See Text Table L.

Text Table L: Total Case Incidence Rates for Maine, for Maine adjusted to the U.S. Industry Mix, and for the United States, by Industry Division, 1983.

Industry (SIC)	Injuries and Illnesses per 100 Workers								
	Total Cases			Lost Workday Cases			Lost Workdays		
	Maine Unadj	Maine Adjusted	U.S.	Maine Unadj	Maine Adjusted	U.S.	Maine Unadj	Maine Adjusted	U.S.
PRIVATE SECTOR (01-89)	11.0	10.0	7.6	5.6	5.0	3.4	110.1	95.0	58.5
Construction (15-17)	19.2	18.9	14.8	9.8	9.6	6.3	206.5	209.8	118.2
Manufacturing (20-39)	15.5	15.0	10.0	8.5	7.6	4.3	181.0	144.9	73.5
Transportation (40-49)	8.3	8.0	8.2	4.7	4.5	4.7	74.8	69.3	94.9
Wholesale Trade (50-51)	11.2	11.1	7.0	5.1	5.0	3.2	61.8	57.8	50.6
Retail Trade (52-59)	8.3	8.1	7.3	3.4	3.2	3.0	64.8	61.2	46.7
Finance (60-67)	1.4	1.7	2.0	0.5	0.7	0.9	7.3	7.9	12.8
Services (70-89)	6.9	6.6	5.1	3.4	3.2	2.4	56.0	53.1	37.0

Why are Maine's incidence rates so much higher? One possible reason that can be quantitatively examined is the industry mix, the distribution of total employment into the various industries. Obviously, if Maine's private sector had a higher proportion of employment in more hazardous industries than did the nation as a whole, then the all-industry rate for Maine would be correspondingly greater. One can investigate this possibility by using the Standard Industry Mix (SIM) which permits comparison between states or between a state and the nation. Briefly, the SIM bases the injury and illness experience of one area (Maine, in this case) on the industry mix of the area to which it is being compared (the United States). A more complete explanation can be found in Appendix A.

This adjustment has the effect of reducing Maine's total case rate by about 9%, the lost workday case rate by about 11%, and the rate for lost workdays by about 14%. These adjusted rates still exceed the equivalent national rates, but by less than the unadjusted rates. In most cases, SIM adjusting Maine's division-level rates acts to bring them closer to the equivalent national rates, by varying amounts. Again in most cases, the adjusted Maine rates remain greater than the equivalent national rates. From this, one can conclude that other factors come into play. Differences in the industry mix are not the only reason that Maine's incidence rates are higher than those for the nation as a whole.

Incidence rates for 1983 are not yet available for many other states. For a comparison of Maine's rates with other states we therefore use results of the 1982 OSH Survey. Appendix D contains total case, lost workday case, and lost workday rates for 39 areas: states, territories, the District of Columbia, and the United States. Among them, Maine ranked second in terms of both total case incidence rate and lost workday case rate; Hawaii was first each time.

With 114.0 lost workdays due to occupational injuries and illnesses per 100 workers, Maine ranked first among the 39 areas for which 1982 incidence rates are available. Oregon ranked second, with 97.8 lost workdays. Compared to the United States in 1982, the incidence rate for lost workdays in Maine was 94% greater, nearly double.

TABLE 1

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1983

INDUSTRY ^{1/}	SIC ^{2/}	INCIDENCE RATES ^{3/}					
		Total Cases ^{4/}	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES	01-89	11.0	5.6	5.3	99.7	110.1	5.4
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, & FISHING	01-09	12.1	6.8	6.4	111.2	114.3	5.5
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	01-02	13.8	9.0	8.8	178.5	183.6	4.8
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	15-17	19.2	9.8	9.7	191.6	206.5	9.4
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	15	21.4	11.1	11.0	183.1	194.5	10.3
General Contractors - Residential	152	13.9	7.6	7.6	102.8	123.0	6.1
General Contractors - Nonresidential	154	30.3	15.3	15.0	272.1	274.3	15.0
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	16	19.6	9.0	9.0	169.9	174.7	10.6
Highway & Street Construction	161	22.2	9.2	9.1	140.1	144.5	13.0
Heavy Construction except Highway	162	17.2	8.8	8.8	196.6	201.6	8.5
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	17	17.4	9.2	9.0	207.9	230.0	8.2
Plumbing Heating Air Conditioning	171	13.4	5.8	5.6	97.8	100.6	7.5
Misc Special Trade Contractors	179	15.3	8.6	8.5	242.3	252.3	6.6
MANUFACTURING	20-39	15.5	8.5	7.8	159.7	181.1	7.0
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	20	23.9	14.1	13.0	176.0	188.7	9.8
Canned & Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	203	24.1	14.8	14.3	118.3	127.0	9.2
Misc Food & Kindred Products	209	29.2	15.2	13.2	165.4	185.8	13.8
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	22	13.0	7.9	7.6	144.0	156.7	5.1
Broad Woven Fabric Mills Wool	221	13.0	7.6	7.5	171.9	182.2	5.4
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	23	10.4	5.9	4.5	125.5	137.6	8.5
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	24	25.5	14.1	13.7	284.4	292.4	11.4
Logging Camps & Logging Contractors	241	30.1	18.6	18.5	444.5	445.8	11.5
Sawmills & Planing Mills	242	22.0	13.6	13.1	301.4	314.7	8.3
Misc Wood Products	249	23.3	10.3	9.8	172.4	182.1	13.6
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	26	8.2	5.1	3.6	116.7	149.6	3.1
Paper Mills Except Building Paper	261	7.9	5.2	3.5	114.3	149.1	2.7

TABLE 1 (Continued)

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1983

INDUSTRY ^{1/}	SIC ^{2/}	INCIDENCE RATES ^{3/}					
		Total Cases ^{4/}	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	27	6.1	3.1	2.8	48.1	50.8	3.0
Newspapers	271	5.1	1.8	1.8	40.0	40.6	3.2
RUBBER & PLASTIC PRODUCTS	30	10.7	5.4	5.3	70.6	73.9	5.3
Misc Plastic Products	307	8.2	4.9	4.8	63.6	65.9	3.3
LEATHER & LEATHER PRODUCTS	31	17.2	8.8	7.8	162.0	213.4	8.4
Leather Tanning & Finishing	311	25.6	15.2	10.5	173.1	228.6	10.4
Footwear Except Rubber	314	16.5	8.2	7.5	157.9	214.1	8.3
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	34	20.9	6.6	5.9	98.2	140.1	14.3
MACHINERY EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	35	14.1	6.2	5.5	66.5	90.6	7.2
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES	36	7.7	3.4	3.6	65.5	70.1	3.9
Electronic Components & Accessories	367	4.0	2.5	2.3	38.0	41.6	1.5
<u>TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES</u>	40-49	8.3	4.7	4.6	72.3	74.8	3.5
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	40	7.6	5.9	5.5	68.0	73.8	1.7
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING	42	12.8	7.5	7.5	148.3	150.0	5.3
Trucking Local & Long Distance	421	12.6	7.5	7.5	152.6	154.4	5.1
ELECTRIC GAS & SANITARY SERVICES	49	10.7	5.2	5.2	70.5	72.7	5.5
Electric Services	491	10.9	5.2	5.2	75.6	78.2	5.7
<u>WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADES</u>	50-59	9.0	3.8	3.6	60.4	64.1	5.2
<u>WHOLESALE TRADE</u>	50-51	11.2	5.1	5.0	56.2	61.3	6.2
WHOLESALE TRADE - DURABLE GOODS	50	10.3	4.2	4.0	29.2	33.9	6.1
WHOLESALE TRADE - NONDURABLE GOODS	51	12.3	6.1	6.0	84.6	91.1	6.2

TABLE 1 (Continued)

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

INDUSTRY ^{1/}	SIC ^{2/}	INCIDENCE RATES ^{3/}					
		Total Cases ^{4/}	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
RETAIL TRADE	52-59	8.3	3.4	3.2	81.8	64.8	4.9
BUILDING HARDWARE & GARDEN SUPPLIES	52	11.3	6.7	6.3	141.9	146.4	4.6
Lumber & Other Bldg Materials Dealers	521	9.5	4.9	4.8	161.3	162.2	4.6
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	53	7.5	3.2	3.2	29.8	32.4	4.3
Department Stores	531	9.6	3.9	3.9	38.9	40.9	5.7
FOOD STORES	54	11.5	3.7	3.7	91.7	92.4	7.9
Grocery Stores	541	12.9	4.2	4.2	84.5	85.3	8.8
AUTOMOBILE DEALERS & SERVICE STATIONS	55	9.1	3.6	3.3	62.2	69.7	5.5
New & Used Car Dealers	551	9.8	3.2	3.1	53.3	57.1	6.6
Gasoline Service Stations	554	3.5	2.6	2.6	29.3	33.4	0.9
APPAREL & ACCESSORY STORES	56	3.3	1.7	1.7	37.3	37.2	1.6
FURNITURE & HOME FURNISHING STORES	57	2.8	1.0	1.0	20.1	20.4	1.8
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	58	8.5	3.2	2.9	55.1	58.3	5.3
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	59	5.2	2.6	2.5	47.5	50.0	2.6
Fuel & Ice Dealers	598	10.4	4.8	4.4	39.9	47.4	5.6
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	60-67	1.4	0.5	0.5	6.2	7.3	0.9
BANKING	60	1.3	0.4	0.4	3.8	4.0	0.9
Commercial & Stock Savings Banks	602	1.5	0.5	0.5	5.3	5.5	1.0
INSURANCE	63	1.4	0.5	0.5	12.0	14.5	0.9
INSURANCE AGENTS, BROKERS & SERVICE	64	1.1	0.5	0.5	1.4	1.5	0.6
REAL ESTATE	65	4.8	2.2	1.9	14.0	16.2	2.6

TABLE 1 (continued)

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1983

INDUSTRY ^{1/}	SIC ^{2/}	INCIDENCE RATES ^{3/}					
		Total Cases ^{4/}	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
SERVICES	70-89	6.9	3.4	3.3	52.2	56.0	3.5
HOTELS & OTHER LODGING PLACES	70	5.2	2.2	2.2	54.8	55.3	3.0
Hotels Tourist Courts & Motels	701	5.7	2.2	2.2	63.4	63.7	3.5
PERSONAL SERVICES	72	3.0	1.9	1.9	23.3	24.0	1.1
BUSINESS SERVICES	73	5.1	2.5	2.5	56.0	56.3	2.6
AUTO REPAIR SERVICES & GARAGES	75	11.0	3.4	3.4	106.4	107.7	7.5
AMUSEMENT & RECREATION SERVICES	79	11.0	5.9	5.7	50.8	52.6	5.1
MEDICAL & HEALTH SERVICES	80	7.9	4.3	4.1	60.5	67.5	3.6
Nursing & Personal Care Facilities	805	10.5	6.2	6.1	59.3	60.1	4.3
Hospitals	806	8.9	4.7	4.4	80.1	92.2	4.2
LEGAL SERVICES	81	1.1	0.7	0.7	16.4	16.8	0.5
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	82	8.1	2.7	2.7	29.0	29.4	5.3
SOCIAL SERVICES	83	7.8	3.2	3.2	42.2	42.2	4.7
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS	86	2.3	1.1	1.1	56.5	58.9	1.2
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	89	2.7	1.7	1.7	22.8	23.7	1.0

See Footnotes at the end of Table 7.

TABLE 2

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1983

INDUSTRY ^{1/}	SIC ^{2/}	INCIDENCE RATES ^{3/}					
		Total Cases ^{4/}	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES	01-29	10.4	5.3	5.0	91.4	98.9	5.1
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, & FISHING	01-09	11.2	6.3	6.1	109.8	112.5	4.9
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	01-02	13.7	9.0	8.8	178.6	183.6	4.7
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	15-17	19.0	9.7	9.6	189.2	204.1	9.3
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	15	21.3	11.1	11.0	182.4	193.8	10.2
General Contractors - Residential	152	13.8	7.6	7.6	102.8	123.0	6.1
General Contractors - Nonresidential	154	20.0	15.2	14.9	270.6	273.3	14.8
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	16	19.2	8.8	8.8	160.9	163.7	10.4
Highway & Street Construction	161	21.2	9.2	9.1	140.1	144.5	13.0
Heavy Construction except Highway	162	16.6	8.5	8.5	179.5	184.5	6.1
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	17	17.4	9.2	9.0	207.4	229.5	8.2
Plumbing Heating Air Conditioning	171	13.2	5.7	5.5	95.6	98.4	7.3
Misc. Special Trade Contractors	179	15.1	8.6	8.5	242.3	252.3	6.5
MANUFACTURING	20-29	14.2	7.8	7.2	143.0	154.5	6.4
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	20	21.8	13.0	12.2	169.5	180.0	8.8
Canned & Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	203	23.2	14.6	14.1	116.7	125.4	8.6
Misc. Food & Kindred Products	209	24.1	12.3	11.3	151.7	163.8	11.9
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	22	12.4	7.6	7.3	141.1	153.8	4.8
Broad Woven Fabric Mills Wool	223	12.2	7.3	7.2	163.7	180.0	4.9
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	23	9.7	5.3	3.9	82.2	91.1	4.4
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	24	25.0	14.0	13.6	291.3	289.3	11.0
Logging Camps & Logging Contractors	241	30.0	18.5	18.4	440.5	441.8	11.5
Sawmills & Planing Mills	242	21.8	13.5	13.0	300.5	313.8	8.2
Misc. Wood Products	249	22.0	10.0	9.5	167.3	177.0	12.0
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	26	6.0	5.0	3.5	116.0	148.8	3.0
Paper Mills Except Building Paper	262	7.7	5.1	3.4	113.7	148.4	2.6

TABLE 2 (Continued)

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1983

INDUSTRY ^{1/}	SIC ^{2/}	INCIDENCE RATES ^{3/}					
		Total Cases ^{4/}	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	27	5.6	2.7	2.4	34.9	37.6	2.9
Newspapers	271	5.0	1.8	1.8	40.0	40.6	3.2
RUBBER & PLASTIC PRODUCTS	30	10.2	5.2	5.1	65.4	67.2	5.0
Misc Plastic Products	307	8.0	4.8	4.7	62.9	64.7	3.2
LEATHER & LEATHER PRODUCTS	31	13.3	6.4	5.9	102.1	116.2	6.7
Leather Tanning & Finishing	311	23.6	14.6	10.1	169.0	223.9	9.0
Footwear Except Rubber	314	12.3	5.6	5.4	92.9	104.7	6.7
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	34	19.1	6.0	5.5	89.1	126.0	13.1
MACHINERY EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	35	13.7	6.0	5.7	66.1	77.7	7.7
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES	36	6.6	3.3	3.0	43.9	45.9	3.3
Electronic Components & Accessories	367	3.1	1.9	1.7	11.5	12.5	1.2
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	40-49	8.2	4.6	4.5	71.9	74.4	3.5
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	40	6.9	5.4	5.0	64.7	70.5	1.3
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING	42	12.8	7.5	7.5	148.3	150.0	5.3
Trucking Local & Long Distance	421	12.6	7.5	7.5	152.6	154.4	5.1
ELECTRIC GAS & SANITARY SERVICES	49	10.7	5.2	5.2	70.5	72.7	5.5
Electric Services	491	10.9	5.2	5.2	75.6	78.2	5.7
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADES	50-59	8.9	5.7	3.5	54.9	56.5	5.1
WHOLESALE TRADE	50-51	11.1	5.0	4.9	54.7	60.2	6.1
WHOLESALE TRADE - DURABLE GOODS	50	10.3	4.2	4.0	28.9	33.6	6.1
WHOLESALE TRADE - NONDURABLE GOODS	51	12.0	5.9	5.8	55.8	88.1	6.1

TABLE 2 (Continued)

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1990

INDUSTRY ¹	SIC ²	INCIDENCE RATES ³					Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
		Total Cases ⁴	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Total Lost Workdays	
RETAIL TRADE	52-59	8.1	3.3	3.1	55.0	58.0	4.6
BUILDING HARDWARE & GARDEN SUPPLIES	52	11.2	6.6	6.2	132.9	137.4	4.6
Lumber & Other Bldg Materials Dealers	521	9.2	4.6	4.5	145.7	146.6	4.6
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	53	7.5	3.2	3.2	29.8	32.4	4.3
Department Stores	531	9.6	3.9	3.9	38.9	40.9	5.7
FOOD STORES	54	11.5	3.7	3.7	91.7	92.4	7.8
Grocery Stores	541	12.9	4.2	4.2	84.5	85.3	2.7
AUTOMOBILE DEALERS & SERVICE STATIONS	55	9.0	3.5	3.2	61.0	68.5	5.5
New & Used Car Dealers	551	9.8	3.2	3.1	53.3	57.1	6.6
Gasoline Service Stations	554	3.1	2.2	2.2	24.4	28.5	0.9
APPAREL & ACCESSORY STORES	56	3.3	1.7	1.7	37.2	37.2	1.6
FURNITURE & HOME FURNISHING STORES	57	2.6	1.0	1.0	20.1	20.4	1.6
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	58	6.2	3.0	2.7	31.4	34.6	5.2
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	59	5.0	2.6	2.5	47.4	49.9	2.4
Fuel & Ice Dealers	598	10.4	4.8	4.4	39.9	47.4	5.6
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	60-67	1.4	0.5	0.5	4.8	5.3	0.9
BANKING	60	1.3	0.4	0.4	3.8	4.0	0.9
Commercial & Stock Savings Banks	602	1.5	0.5	0.5	5.2	5.5	1.0
INSURANCE	63	1.3	0.4	0.4	3.0	8.3	0.9
INSURANCE AGENTS BROKERS & SERVICE	64	1.1	0.5	0.5	1.4	1.5	0.6
REAL ESTATE	65	4.6	2.0	1.7	10.6	14.8	2.6

TABLE 2 (Continued)

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1983

INDUSTRY ^{1/}	SIC ^{2/}	INCIDENCE RATES ^{3/}					
		Total Cases ^{4/}	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
SERVICES	70-89	6.7	3.3	3.2	49.1	52.7	3.4
HOTELS & OTHER LODGING PLACES	70	5.1	2.2	2.2	54.2	55.3	2.9
Hotels Tourist Courts & Motels	703	5.5	2.2	2.2	63.4	63.7	3.3
PERSONAL SERVICES	72	3.0	1.9	1.9	23.3	24.0	1.1
BUSINESS SERVICES	73	5.1	2.5	2.5	56.0	56.3	2.6
AUTO REPAIR SERVICES & GARAGES	75	10.9	3.4	3.4	106.4	107.7	7.5
AMUSEMENT & RECREATION SERVICES	79	11.0	5.9	5.7	50.8	52.6	5.1
MEDICAL & HEALTH SERVICES	80	7.6	4.1	3.9	54.3	60.9	3.5
Nursing & Personal Care Facilities	805	10.2	5.9	5.8	58.1	58.9	4.3
Hospitals	806	8.4	4.5	4.2	69.5	90.9	3.9
LEGAL SERVICES	81	1.1	0.7	0.7	16.4	19.8	0.4
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	82	8.0	2.7	2.7	27.6	28.0	5.3
SOCIAL SERVICES	83	7.5	3.2	3.2	42.2	43.2	4.3
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS	86	2.3	1.1	1.1	56.5	58.9	1.2
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	89	2.7	1.7	1.7	22.8	23.7	1.0

See Footnotes at the end of Table 1.

TABLE 3

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1993

INDUSTRY ^{1/}	SIC ^{2/}	INCIDENCE RATES ^{3/}					
		Total Cases ^{4/}	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES	01-89	0.6	0.3	0.3	8.3	11.2	0.3
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, & FISHING	01-09	0.9	0.3	0.3	1.4	1.6	0.6
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	01-02	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	15-17	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.4	2.4	0.1
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	15	0.1	*	*	0.7	0.7	0.1
General Contractors - Residential	152	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.1
General Contractors - Nonresidential	154	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.5	1.5	0.2
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	16	0.4	0.2	0.2	9.0	9.0	0.2
Heavy Construction except Highway	162	0.6	0.3	0.3	17.1	17.1	0.3
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	17	*	*	*	0.5	0.5	*
Fluebing Heating Air Conditioning	171	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.2	2.2	-
Misc Special Trade Contractors	179	0.2	-	-	-	-	0.2
MANUFACTURING	20-29	1.3	0.7	0.6	16.7	24.6	0.6
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	20	2.1	1.1	0.8	6.5	8.7	1.0
Canned & Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	203	0.9	0.2	0.2	1.6	1.6	0.7
Misc Food & Kindred Products	209	5.1	3.0	1.9	13.7	23.0	2.1
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	22	0.6	0.3	0.3	2.9	2.9	0.3
Broad Woven Fabric Mills Wool	223	0.6	0.3	0.3	2.2	2.2	0.5
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	23	0.7	0.6	0.6	43.3	46.5	0.1
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	24	0.5	0.1	0.1	3.1	3.1	0.4
Logging Camps & Logging Contractors	241	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.0	4.0	-
Sawmills & Planing Mills	242	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.9	0.1
Misc Wood Products	249	1.3	0.3	0.3	5.1	5.1	1.0
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	26	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.8	0.1
Paper Mills Except Building Paper	262	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.1

TABLE 2 (Continued)

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1983

INDUSTRY ^{1/}	SIC ^{2/}	INCIDENCE RATES ^{3/}					
		Total Cases ^{4/}	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	27	0.5	0.4	0.4	13.2	13.2	0.1
Newspapers	271	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.1
RUBBER & PLASTIC PRODUCTS	30	0.5	0.2	0.2	5.2	6.7	0.3
Misc. Plastic Products	307	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.7	1.2	0.1
LEATHER & LEATHER PRODUCTS	31	3.9	2.4	1.9	59.9	97.2	1.5
Leather Tanning & Finishing	311	2.0	0.6	0.4	4.1	4.7	1.4
Footwear Except Rubber	314	4.2	2.6	2.1	65.0	109.4	1.6
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	34	1.8	0.6	0.4	9.1	14.1	1.2
MACHINERY EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	35	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.4	12.9	0.2
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES	36	1.1	0.3	0.6	22.6	24.2	0.5
Electronic Components & Accessories	367	0.9	0.6	0.6	26.5	29.1	0.3
<u>TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES</u>	40-49	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	*
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	40	0.7	0.5	0.5	3.3	3.3	0.2
<u>WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADES</u>	50-59	0.1	0.1	0.1	5.5	5.5	0.1
<u>WHOLESALE TRADE</u>	50-51	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.5	1.5	*
WHOLESALE TRADE - DURABLE GOODS	50	*	*	*	0.3	0.3	*
WHOLESALE TRADE - NONDURABLE GOODS	51	0.3	0.2	0.2	2.8	3.0	0.1
<u>RETAIL TRADE</u>	52-59	0.2	0.1	0.1	6.8	6.8	0.1
BUILDING HARDWARE & GARDEN SUPPLIES	52	0.1	0.1	0.1	9.0	9.0	-
Lumber & Other Bldg Materials Dealers	521	0.3	0.3	0.3	15.6	15.6	-

TABLE 3 (Continued)

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1989

INDUSTRY ^{1/}	SIC ^{2/}	INCIDENCE RATES ^{3/}					
		Total Cases ^{4/}	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
FOOD STORES	54	*	-	-	-	-	*
Grocery Stores	541	*	-	-	-	-	*
AUTOMOBILE DEALERS & SERVICE STATIONS	55	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.2	1.2	-
New & Used Car Dealers	551	*	*	*	*	*	-
Gasoline Service Stations	554	0.4	0.4	0.4	4.9	4.9	-
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	58	0.3	0.2	0.2	23.7	23.7	0.1
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	59	0.2	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.2
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	60-67	*	*	*	1.4	2.0	-
INSURANCE	63	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.0	4.2	-
REAL ESTATE	65	0.2	0.2	0.2	3.4	3.4	-
SERVICES	70-89	0.2	0.1	0.1	3.1	3.3	0.1
HOTELS & OTHER LODGING PLACES	70	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.1
Hotels, Tourist Courts & Motels	701	0.2	-	-	-	-	0.2
AUTO REPAIR SERVICES & GARAGES	75	0.1	-	-	-	-	-
MEDICAL & HEALTH SERVICES	80	0.3	0.2	0.2	6.2	6.6	0.1
Nursing & Personal Care Facilities	805	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.2	1.2	*
Hospitals	806	0.5	0.2	0.2	10.6	11.3	0.3
LEGAL SERVICES	81	*	-	-	-	-	*
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	82	0.1	*	*	1.4	1.4	0.1
SOCIAL SERVICES	83	0.3	-	-	-	-	0.3

See Footnotes at the end of Table 1.

TABLE 4

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

INDUSTRY ^{1/}	SIC ^{2/}	Total Cases ^{4/}	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 Case
PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES	01-89	31,430	16,080	15,080	284,800	29,850	314,650	15,330	20
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, & FISHING	01-09	360	210	200	3,560	100	3,650	180	17
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	01-02	190	130	120	2,470	70	2,540	70	20
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	15-17	2,890	1,470	1,450	28,900	2,240	31,030	1,420	21
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	15	1,030	540	530	8,760	550	9,300	490	17
General Contractors - Residential	152	330	180	180	2,460	480	2,940	150	16
General Contractors - Nonresidential	154	700	350	350	6,300	60	6,360	350	18
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	16	650	300	300	5,650	160	5,810	250	20
Highway & Street Construction	161	350	140	140	2,200	70	2,270	210	16
Heavy Construction except Highway	162	300	150	150	3,440	90	3,530	150	23
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	17	1,210	640	620	14,390	1,530	15,930	570	25
Plumbing Heating Air Conditioning	171	190	80	80	1,430	40	1,470	110	17
Misc Special Trade Contractors	179	300	170	170	4,780	200	4,980	130	29
MANUFACTURING	20-39	15,980	8,770	8,030	164,590	22,040	186,630	7,180	21
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	20	1,870	1,100	1,020	13,760	990	14,750	770	13
Canned & Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	202	540	340	320	2,670	200	2,860	210	9
Misc Food & Kindred Products	209	420	320	190	3,410	300	3,740	200	12

TABLE 4 (Continued)

Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1983

INDUSTRY ^{1/}	SIC ^{2/}	Total Cases ^{4/}	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 Case
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	22	850	510	500	9,390	830	10,220	330	20
Broad Woven Fabric Mills Wool	223	410	240	240	5,460	230	5,790	170	24
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	23	420	240	180	5,100	490	5,590	180	24
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	24	3,020	1,670	1,630	33,680	950	34,630	1,350	21
Logging Camps & Logging Contractors	241	1,040	640	640	15,320	50	15,370	400	24
Sawmills & Planing Mills	242	710	440	430	9,770	430	10,200	270	23
Misc Wood Products	249	910	400	380	6,700	380	7,080	510	18
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	26	1,520	940	660	21,550	6,080	27,640	580	29
Paper Mills Except Building Paper	262	1,190	760	520	17,150	5,230	22,380	410	29
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	27	240	120	110	1,850	100	1,960	120	18
Newspapers	271	100	40	40	790	10	800	60	22
RUBBER & PLASTIC PRODUCTS	30	440	220	230	2,900	130	3,040	220	14
Misc Plastic Products	307	270	160	160	2,080	80	2,150	110	13
LEATHER & LEATHER PRODUCTS	31	3,210	1,640	1,460	30,190	9,580	39,770	1,570	24
Leather Tanning & Finishing	311	360	220	150	2,460	790	3,250	150	15
Footwear Except Rubber	314	2,590	1,290	1,170	24,690	8,790	33,480	1,300	26
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	34	620	200	180	2,920	1,240	4,160	430	21
MACHINERY EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	35	490	220	200	2,310	940	3,140	270	14
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES	36	590	300	270	5,050	270	5,320	290	18
Electronic Components & Accessories	367	180	110	100	1,710	160	1,870	70	16

TABLE 4 (Continued)

Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1988

INDUSTRY ^{1/}	SIC ^{2/}	Total Cases ^{3/}	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays	Average Lost Workdays/Lost Workday Case
<u>TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES</u>	40-49	1,420	800	780	12,490	430	12,930	610	16
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	40	150	110	100	1,290	110	1,400	90	12
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING	42	640	370	370	7,420	90	7,510	260	20
Trucking Local & Long Distance	421	600	360	360	7,270	80	7,350	240	20
ELECTRIC GAS & SANITARY SERVICES	49	330	160	160	2,210	70	2,270	170	14
Electric Services	491	290	140	140	1,970	70	2,040	150	15
<u>WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADES</u>	50-59	4,510	2,750	2,620	43,740	2,660	46,390	3,760	17
<u>WHOLESALE TRADE</u>	50-51	2,060	940	910	10,220	1,010	11,240	1,120	12
WHOLESALE TRADE - DURABLE GOODS	50	970	406	380	2,720	440	3,150	570	8
WHOLESALE TRADE - NONDURABLE GOODS	51	1,090	540	530	7,510	580	8,080	550	15
<u>RETAIL TRADE</u>	52-59	4,450	1,810	1,710	33,510	1,640	35,160	2,640	19
BUILDING HARDWARE & GARDEN SUPPLIES	52	390	230	220	4,790	150	4,940	160	22
Lumber & Other Bldg Materials Dealers	521	180	100	90	3,140	20	3,160	90	33

TABLE 4 (Continued)

Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1983

INDUSTRY ^{1/}	SIC ^{2/}	Total Cases ^{4/}	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 Case
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	53	460	200	190	1,820	160	1,980	260	10
Department Stores	531	410	170	170	1,670	90	1,760	250	10
FOOD STORES	54	1,120	360	360	8,860	70	8,930	760	25
Grocery Stores	541	1,090	350	350	7,130	70	7,200	740	21
AUTOMOBILE DEALERS & SERVICE STATIONS	55	710	290	260	4,860	590	5,450	430	19
New & Used Car Dealers	551	410	130	130	2,220	160	2,380	280	18
Gasoline Service Stations	554	60	50	50	510	70	580	20	13
APPAREL & ACCESSORY STORES	56	80	40	40	900	-	900	40	22
FURNITURE & HOME FURNISHING STORES	57	50	20	20	420	10	430	30	21
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	58	1,190	450	390	7,680	450	8,130	740	18
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	59	460	230	230	4,190	220	4,410	230	19
Fuel & Ice Dealers	598	190	90	80	730	140	860	100	10
<u>FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE</u>	<u>60-67</u>	<u>230</u>	<u>90</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>980</u>	<u>180</u>	<u>1,160</u>	<u>140</u>	<u>14</u>
BANKING	60	80	30	30	250	10	260	60	10
Commercial & Stock Savings Banks	602	70	30	20	250	10	260	50	10
INSURANCE	63	60	20	20	520	110	630	40	26
INSURANCE AGENTS BROKERS & SERVICE	64	20	10	10	30	*	30	10	3
REAL ESTATE	65	30	30	20	180	50	240	30	8

TABLE 4 (Continued)

Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1983

INDUSTRY ^{1/}	SIC ^{2/}	Total Cases ^{3/}	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays	Average Lost Workdays/Lost Workday Case
SERVICES	70-89	4,010	1,970	1,900	30,600	2,210	32,810	2,040	17
HOTELS & OTHER LODGING PLACES	70	250	110	110	2,640	20	2,660	150	25
Hotels Tourist Courts & Motels	701	230	90	90	2,590	10	2,590	140	29
PERSONAL SERVICES	72	70	40	40	520	20	530	20	12
BUSINESS SERVICES	73	240	120	120	2,600	10	2,610	120	22
AUTO REPAIR SERVICES & GARAGES	75	220	70	70	2,130	30	2,150	150	32
AMUSEMENT & RECREATION SERVICES	79	150	80	80	690	20	710	70	9
MEDICAL & HEALTH SERVICES	80	2,210	1,200	1,140	16,970	1,940	19,920	1,010	16
Nursing & Personal Care Facilities	805	750	440	440	4,230	60	4,290	310	10
Hospitals	806	1,390	730	680	12,560	1,880	14,450	660	20
LEGAL SERVICES	81	20	10	10	340	50	390	10	28
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	82	330	110	110	1,190	20	1,210	220	11
SOCIAL SERVICES	83	320	130	130	1,720	-	1,720	190	13
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS	86	40	20	20	860	40	890	20	53
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	89	20	50	10	660	30	690	30	14

See footnotes at the end of Table 7.

TABLE 5

Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, Maine, 1983

INDUSTRY ^{1/}	SIC ^{2/}	Total Cases ^{4/}	Total Lost Work Day 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 Case
PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES	01-89	29,840	15,220	14,350	261,140	21,530	282,670	14,600	19
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, & FISHING	01-09	360	200	200	3,510	100	3,610	160	18
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	01-02	190	120	120	2,470	70	2,540	70	20
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	15-17	2,860	1,460	1,440	28,430	2,240	30,670	1,400	21
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	15	1,020	530	530	8,720	550	9,270	490	17
General Contractors - Residential	152	330	180	180	2,460	480	2,940	150	16
General Contractors - Nonresidential	154	490	350	350	6,260	60	6,330	340	18
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	16	640	290	290	5,350	160	5,510	350	19
Highway & Street Construction	161	350	140	140	2,200	70	2,270	210	16
Heavy Construction except Highway	162	290	150	150	3,140	90	3,230	140	22
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	17	1,200	630	620	14,360	1,530	15,900	570	25
Plumbing Heating Air Conditioning	171	190	80	80	1,400	40	1,440	110	17
Misc Special Trade Contractors	179	300	170	170	4,780	200	4,980	130	29
MANUFACTURING	20-39	14,680	8,080	7,440	147,410	13,950	161,350	6,600	20
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	20	1,700	1,010	960	13,250	820	14,070	890	14
Canned & Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	202	520	330	330	2,630	200	2,830	190	9
Misc Food & Kindred Products	209	350	180	170	2,210	180	2,380	170	13

TABLE 5 (Continued)

Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, Hainer, 1992

INDUSTRY ^{1/}	SIC ^{2/}	Total Cases ^{4/}	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 Case
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	22	810	500	480	9,200	830	10,030	320	20
Broad Woven Fabric Mills Wool	223	390	230	230	5,400	330	5,720	160	25
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	23	390	210	160	3,340	360	3,700	180	17
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	24	1,960	1,660	1,610	33,320	950	34,170	1,300	21
Logging Camps & Logging Contractors	241	1,040	640	630	15,190	50	15,230	400	24
Sawmills & Planing Mills	242	710	440	420	9,740	430	10,170	270	23
Misc Wood Products	249	850	390	370	6,500	380	6,880	470	18
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	26	1,480	930	650	21,410	6,060	27,480	560	30
Paper Mills Except Building Paper	262	1,150	770	510	17,060	5,210	22,270	390	29
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	27	220	100	90	1,350	100	1,450	110	14
Newspapers	271	100	40	40	790	10	800	60	22
RUBBER & PLASTIC PRODUCTS	30	420	210	210	2,690	70	2,760	210	13
Misc Plastic Products	307	260	160	150	2,060	60	2,110	110	14
LEATHER & LEATHER PRODUCTS	31	2,490	1,200	1,100	19,030	3,420	21,650	1,290	18
Leather Tanning & Finishing	311	340	210	140	2,400	780	3,180	130	15
Footwear Except Rubber	314	1,930	880	850	14,520	1,840	16,370	1,050	19
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	34	570	180	160	2,650	1,100	3,740	390	21
MACHINERY EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	35	480	210	200	2,290	400	2,690	270	13
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES	36	560	250	230	3,330	160	3,490	250	14
Electronic Components & Accessories	367	140	90	80	520	40	560	60	7

TABLE 5 (Continued)

Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, Maine, 1983

INDUSTRY ^{1/}	SIC ^{2/}	Total Cases ^{3/}	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays	Average Lost Workdays/Lost Workday Case
<u>TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES</u>	40-49	1,410	790	770	12,430	430	12,870	610	16
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	40	130	100	90	1,220	110	1,330	30	13
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING	42	640	370	370	7,420	90	7,510	260	20
Trucking Local & Long Distance	421	600	360	360	7,270	80	7,350	240	20
ELECTRIC GAS & SANITARY SERVICES	49	330	160	160	2,210	70	2,270	170	14
Electric Services	491	290	140	140	1,970	70	2,040	150	15
<u>WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADES</u>	50-59	6,410	2,690	2,560	39,760	2,640	42,400	3,720	16
<u>WHOLESALE TRADE</u>	50-51	2,030	820	890	9,950	990	10,940	1,110	12
WHOLESALE TRADE - DURABLE GOODS	50	960	400	370	2,690	440	3,130	570	8
WHOLESALE TRADE - NONDURABLE GOODS	51	1,070	520	520	7,260	560	7,810	540	15
<u>RETAIL TRADE</u>	52-59	4,380	1,770	1,670	29,810	1,640	31,460	2,610	18
BUILDING HARDWARE & GARDEN SUPPLIES	52	390	220	210	4,490	150	4,640	160	21
Lumber & Other Bldg Materials Dealers	521	180	90	90	2,840	20	2,860	90	32

TABLE 5 (Continued)

Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, Maine, 1993

INDUSTRY ^{1/}	SIC ^{2/}	Total Cases ^{4/}	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 Case
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	53	460	200	190	1,820	160	1,980	260	10
Department Stores	531	410	170	170	1,670	90	1,760	250	10
FOOD STORES	54	1,120	360	360	8,860	70	8,930	760	25
Grocery Stores	541	1,090	350	350	7,130	70	7,200	740	21
AUTOMOBILE DEALERS & SERVICE STATIONS	55	700	280	250	4,770	550	5,360	430	19
New & Used Car Dealers	551	410	130	130	2,220	160	2,380	280	18
Gasoline Service Stations	559	50	40	40	430	70	500	20	13
APPAREL & ACCESSORY STORES	56	80	40	40	900	-	900	40	22
FURNITURE & HOME FURNISHING STORES	57	50	20	20	420	10	430	30	21
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	58	1,150	420	370	4,370	450	4,830	720	11
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	59	440	230	220	4,180	220	4,400	210	19
Fuel & Ice Dealers	599	190	90	80	730	140	860	100	10
<u>FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE</u>	60-67	220	80	70	760	80	840	140	11
BANKING	60	80	30	30	250	10	260	60	10
Commercial & Stock Savings Banks	602	70	30	30	250	10	260	50	10
INSURANCE	63	60	20	20	350	20	360	40	20
INSURANCE AGENTS BROKERS & SERVICE	64	20	10	10	30	*	30	10	3
REAL ESTATE	65	60	30	20	140	50	190	30	7

TABLE 5 (Continued)

Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, Maine, 1993

INDUSTRY ^{1/}	SIC ^{2/}	Total Cases ^{3/}	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays	Average Lost Workdays/Lost Workday Case
SERVICES	70-89	3,890	1,920	1,850	28,800	2,100	30,900	1,970	16
HOTELS & OTHER LODGING PLACES	70	250	110	110	2,640	20	2,660	140	25
Hotels Tourist Courts & Motels	701	220	90	90	2,580	10	2,590	140	29
PERSONAL SERVICES	72	70	40	40	520	20	530	20	12
BUSINESS SERVICES	73	240	120	120	2,600	10	2,610	120	22
AUTO REPAIR SERVICES & GARAGES	75	220	70	70	2,130	30	2,150	150	32
AMUSEMENT & RECREATION SERVICES	79	150	80	80	690	20	710	70	9
MEDICAL & HEALTH SERVICES	80	2,120	1,150	1,090	15,230	1,840	17,070	970	15
Nursing & Personal Care Facilities	805	730	420	420	9,150	60	9,200	300	10
Hospitals	806	1,330	710	650	10,910	1,780	12,690	620	18
LEGAL SERVICES	81	20	10	10	340	50	390	10	38
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	82	330	110	110	1,140	30	1,150	220	11
SOCIAL SERVICES	83	310	130	130	1,720	-	1,720	180	13
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS	85	40	20	20	860	40	890	20	53
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	89	80	50	50	660	30	690	30	14

See footnotes at the end of Table 7.

TABLE 6

Number of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1983

INDUSTRY ^{1/}	SIC ^{2/}	Total Cases ^{3/}	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays	Average Lost Workdays/Lost Workday Case
PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES	01-89	1,590	860	730	23,660	8,320	31,980	730	37
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, & FISHING	01-09	30	10	10	50	*	50	20	5
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	01-02	*	*	-	-	*	*	*	1
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	15-17	30	10	10	370	-	370	20	46
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	15	10	*	*	40	-	40	10	18
General Contractors - Residential	152	*	-	-	-	-	-	*	-
General Contractors - Nonresidential	154	10	*	*	40	-	40	10	18
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	16	10	10	10	300	-	300	10	60
Heavy Construction except Highway	162	10	10	10	300	-	300	10	60
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	17	10	*	*	30	-	30	*	32
Plumbing Heating Air Conditioning	171	*	*	*	20	-	30	-	32
Misc Special Trade Contractors	179	*	-	-	-	-	-	*	-
MANUFACTURING	20-39	1,300	720	560	17,190	8,090	25,280	580	35
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	20	170	90	70	510	170	680	80	8
Canned & Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	203	20	10	10	40	-	40	20	7
Misc Food & Kindred Products	209	70	40	30	200	120	320	30	7
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	22	30	20	20	190	-	190	20	11
Broad Woven Fabric Mills Wool	223	30	10	10	70	-	70	20	8

TABLE 6 (Continued)

Number of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1983

INDUSTRY ^{1/}	SIC ^{2/}	Total Cases ^{4/}	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 Case
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	23	30	20	20	1,760	130	1,890	*	82
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	24	60	20	20	370	-	370	40	21
Logging Camps & Logging Contractors	241	*	*	*	140	-	140	-	46
Sawmills & Planing Mills	242	10	*	*	30	-	30	*	10
Misc Wood Products	249	50	10	10	200	-	200	40	18
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	26	40	10	10	130	20	160	20	11
Paper Mills Except Building Paper	262	30	10	10	90	20	110	20	9
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	27	20	20	20	510	-	510	*	32
Newspapers	271	*	-	-	-	-	-	*	-
RUBBER & PLASTIC PRODUCTS	30	20	10	10	210	60	270	10	30
Misc Plastic Products	307	10	*	*	20	20	40	*	10
LEATHER & LEATHER PRODUCTS	31	730	440	360	11,160	6,960	18,120	280	41
Leather Tanning & Finishing	311	30	10	10	60	10	70	20	7
Footwear Except Rubber	314	650	410	330	10,170	6,950	17,110	240	42
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	34	50	20	10	270	150	420	40	23
MACHINERY EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	35	20	10	*	10	430	450	10	56
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES	36	90	50	50	1,720	120	1,830	40	37
Electronic Components & Accessories	367	40	30	30	1,200	120	1,310	10	47

TABLE 6 (Continued)

Number of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1993

INDUSTRY ^{1/}	SIC ^{2/}	Total Cases ^{4/}	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 Case
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	40-49	10	10	10	60	-	60	*	6
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	40	10	10	10	60	-	60	*	6
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADES	50-59	100	60	60	3,980	20	4,000	40	69
WHOLESALE TRADE	50-51	30	20	20	270	20	290	10	15
WHOLESALE TRADE - DURABLE GOODS	50	*	*	*	20	-	20	*	12
WHOLESALE TRADE - NONDURABLE GOODS	51	20	20	20	250	20	270	10	15
RETAIL TRADE	52-59	70	40	40	3,700	-	3,700	30	97
BUILDING HARDWARE & GARDEN SUPPLIES	52	10	10	10	300	-	300	-	31
Lumber & Other Bldg Materials Dealers	521	10	10	10	300	-	300	-	61
FOOD STORES	54	*	-	-	-	-	-	*	-
Grocery Stores	541	*	-	-	-	-	-	*	-
AUTOMOBILE DEALERS & SERVICE STATIONS	55	10	10	10	90	-	90	-	10
New & Used Car Dealers	551	*	*	*	*	-	*	-	1
Gasoline Service Stations	554	10	10	10	90	-	90	-	12
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	58	40	20	20	3,300	-	3,300	20	150
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	59	20	*	*	10	-	10	20	3

TABLE 6 (Continued)

Number of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1993

INDUSTRY ^{1/}	SIC ^{2/}	Total Cases ^{4/}	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 Case
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	60-67	10	10	10	220	100	320	-	45
INSURANCE	63	10	10	10	180	100	270	-	54
REAL ESTATE	65	*	*	*	40	-	40	-	22
SERVICES	70-89	120	50	50	1,800	110	1,910	70	36
HOTELS & OTHER LODGING PLACES	70	10	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
Hotels Tourist Courts & Motels	701	10	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
AUTO REPAIR SERVICES & GARAGES	75	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MEDICAL & HEALTH SERVICES	80	90	50	50	1,750	100	1,850	40	39
Nursing & Personal Care Facilities	803	20	20	20	90	-	90	*	4
Hospitals	806	70	30	30	1,660	100	1,760	40	65
LEGAL SERVICES	81	*	-	-	-	-	-	*	-
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	82	10	*	*	60	-	60	*	29
SOCIAL SERVICES	83	10	-	-	-	-	-	10	-

See footnotes at the end of Table 7.

TABLE 7

Number of Recordable Occupational Illnesses, by Category of Illness, Maine, 1983

Category of Illness	Recordable Illnesses
Occupational skin diseases and disorders	359
Dust diseases of the lung	9
Respiratory diseases due to toxic agents	86
Poisoning (Systemic effects of toxic materials)	27
Disorders due to physical agents	49
Disorders associated with repeated trauma	908
All other occupational illnesses	155
TOTAL ALL ILLNESSES ^{5/}	1,593

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 using

$$\text{Rate} = N \times 200,000 / \text{EH}$$

Where N = number of injuries, illnesses, total cases, or lost workdays.

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

EH = number of exposure hours, total hours worked by all employees during the survey year.

4. Incidence rates of total cases and numbers of total cases includes fatalities, in addition to lost workday cases and nonfatal cases without lost workdays. However, because of rounding, the sum of the rates (and the sum of the numbers) for lost workday cases and nonfatal cases without lost workdays may not equal the total. Similarly, the difference between the total and the sum of the components shown may not reflect the fatality rate.
5. Because of rounding, the figures given for total number of illnesses in Table 6 and in Table 7 disagree.

NOTE: DASHES indicate no data reported.

ASTERISKS (*) in Tables 1, 2, and 3 indicate incidence rates of cases/workdays less than 0.5 per 100 workers; and in Tables 4, 5, and 6 indicate numbers of cases/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 on construction on mining sites are also included.

APPENDIX A: SCOPE OF THE SURVEY & TECHNICAL NOTES

SCOPE OF THE 1983 OSH SURVEY

The 1983 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); Contract 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 Private Households SIC 88).

All employees (part-time, temporary, etc.) in these industries are covered. Excluded are self-employed individuals, agricultural employers with fewer than eleven workers, domestic employers, and Federal/State/Local government units. Also excluded for the 1983 OSH Survey were small employers in certain low-hazard industries, in an attempt to reduce the reporting burden for those employers.

Survey questionnaires were initially mailed to 3,565 sample units. A relatively small proportion (403 or 11%) of these were later excluded because they were no longer in operation, were found to be not within the scope of the survey, were included in the report that was completed for another location, received duplicate survey forms for the same establishment, or were not deliverable by the Postal Service because of an inadequate address. Original and follow-up mailings and/or telephone calls resulted in 3,004 usable questionnaires out of a possible 3,162 for a 95% usable response rate.

To maintain comparability with prior years' OSH Surveys, a statistical method was used for generating the estimates to represent the small nonfarm employers in low-risk industries who were not surveyed for 1983. The estimating procedure involved averaging the data reported by small employers for the 1980, 1981, and 1982 surveys. In addition, information was received from Federal sources on the injuries and illnesses at Maine's 102 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 for each reporting unit by the reciprocal of the sampling ratio for each industry and employment size group. Each of the 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 respondent as the most important product or activity.

APPENDIX A (Continued)

STANDARD INDUSTRY MIX

Because rates among industries vary greatly, caution is necessary when making comparisons between incidence rates produced for different jurisdictions. In making such comparisons, one could derive the wrong impression that a state with a concentration of employment in industries with high incidence rates (such as Maine) has a poor overall safety record when compared with the national rate or with rates from other states.

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 desired result were an All-Industry state rate adjusted to the national mix of industries, data from the Industry Division level would be used. This process is called the Standard Industry Mix (SIM), and the formula is shown below:

$$\frac{\sum (X_i * Y_i)}{(\sum X_i) - X_0}$$

X_i = national employment for the i^{th} industry
 Y_i = unadjusted incidence rate for the i^{th} industry
 X_0 = employment for industries absent from the state

By this method, a state's rates can be adjusted to the U.S. economy's mix of industries, as was done for Maine in Section VIII. Remaining differences are then clearly due to other factors, at present undetermined.

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

I. ANNUAL AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT IN 1983 Enter the average number of employees who worked during calendar year 1983 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.) <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div>	II. TOTAL HOURS WORKED IN 1983 Enter the total number of hours actually worked during 1983 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 less than 1983 due to layoffs, strikes, fires, etc., explain under comments (Section VII). (Round to the nearest whole number.) <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div>	III. NATURE OF BUSINESS IN 1983 A. Check the box which best describes the general type of activity performed by the establishment(s) included in this report. <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> Forestry <input type="checkbox"/> Fishing <input type="checkbox"/> Mining <input type="checkbox"/> Construction <input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Communication <input type="checkbox"/> Public Utilities <input type="checkbox"/> Wholesale Trade <input type="checkbox"/> Retail Trade <input type="checkbox"/> Finance <input type="checkbox"/> Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Real Estate <input type="checkbox"/> Services B. Enter in order of importance the principal products, lines of trade, services or other activities. For each entry also include the approximate percent of total 1983 annual value of production, sales or receipts. <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; display: flex; justify-content: space-between; width: 100%;">%</div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; display: flex; justify-content: space-between; width: 100%;">%</div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; display: flex; justify-content: space-between; width: 100%;">%</div>	IV. MONTH OF OSHA INSPECTION If the establishment(s) covered by this report had either a Federal or State OSHA compliance inspection during calendar year 1983, please enter the name of the month in which the first inspection occurred. <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 100%;"></div>
		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.) <input type="checkbox"/> Central administration <input type="checkbox"/> Research, development and testing <input type="checkbox"/> Storage (warehouse) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) _____	V. RECORDABLE INJURIES AND ILLNESSES Did this establishment have any recordable injuries or illnesses during calendar year 1983? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No (Please complete section VIII) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Please complete sections VI and VII)

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

SEE BELOW

VI. OCCUPATIONAL INJURY AND ILLNESS SUMMARY (Covering Calendar Year 1983)

- * Complete this section by copying the totals from the annual summary of your 1983 OSHA No. 200.
- * Leave Section VI blank if there were no OSHA recordable injuries or illnesses during 1983.
- * Please check your figures to be certain that the sum of entries in columns (7a) + (7b) + (7c) + (7d) + (7e) + (7f) + (7g) = the sum of entries in columns (8) + (9) + (13).
- * Note: First aid given when administered by a doctor or nurse is not recordable.

SIC		Sch No	CA	Sub
EDIT				

OCCUPATIONAL INJURY CASES

OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESS CASES

Injury-Related Fatalities DEATHS**	Injuries with Lost Workdays				Injuries Without Lost Workdays*	Type of Illness: Enter the number of checks from the appropriate OSHA No. 200 columns in the log							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/toxic 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	
DEATHS						(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	

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

IF YOU LISTED FATALITIES IN COLUMNS (1) AND/OR (8), PLEASE GIVE A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE OBJECT OR EVENT WHICH CAUSED EACH FATALITY IN THE "COMMENTS" SECTION BELOW.

VII. 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 45
Augusta, Maine 04333
Telephone Number 207-289-

Complete this report for the windblowments 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
1983 OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES SURVEY
(Covering Calendar Year 1983)**

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 county or city, or it could be a brief description of your operation within a geographical area. If you have any question 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 1983

Enter in Section I the average (not the total) number of full and part-time employees who worked during calendar year 1983 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 1983 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 1983

Enter in Section II the total number of hours actually worked by all classes of employees during 1983. Be sure to include ONLY time on duty. DO NOT include any non-work time even though paid, such as vacations, sick leave, holidays, etc. The hours worked figure should be obtained from payroll or other time records wherever possible; if hours worked are not maintained separately from hours paid, please enter your best estimate. If actual hours worked are not available for employees paid on commission, salary, by mile, etc., hours worked may be estimated on the basis of scheduled hours or 8 hours per workday. For example, if a group of 10 salaried employees worked an average of 8 hours per day, 5 days a week, for 50 weeks of the report period, the total hours worked for this group would be $10 \times 8 \times 5 \times 50 = 20,000$ hours for the report period.

SECTION III. NATURE OF BUSINESS IN 1983

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 1983.

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

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

SECTION IV. MONTH OF OSHA INSPECTION

Enter the name of the first month in 1983 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 1983 OSHA No. 200 form (Log and Summary of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses). Please note that if this report covers more than one establishment, the final totals on the "Log" for each must be added and the sums entered in Section VI.

Leave Section VI blank if the employees covered in this report experienced no recordable injuries or illnesses during 1983.

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

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

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

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

After completing your review of the individual entries on the "Log", please make sure that the "Totals" line has been completed by summarizing Columns 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 (8), please include in the "comments" section a brief description of the object or event which caused each fatality.

FIRST AID

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

SECTION VII. COMMENTS AND IDENTIFICATION

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

OSHA Recordkeeping Guidelines for Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

Basic recordkeeping concepts and guidelines are included with instructions on the back of form OSHA No. 200. The following summarizes the major recordkeeping concepts and provides additional information to aid in keeping records accurately.

General Concepts of Recordability

1. An injury or illness is considered work related if it occurs in the work environment (defined as any area on the employer's premises, e.g., worksite, company cafeteria, or company parking lot). The work environment surrounds the workers wherever they are—on official travel, in dispersed operations, or along regular routes (e.g., sales representative, pipeline worker, vending machine repairer, or telephone line worker).

2. All work-related fatalities are recordable.
3. All recognized or diagnosed work-related illnesses are recordable.
4. All work-related injuries requiring medical treatment or involving loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, transfer to another job, or termination of employment are recordable.

Analysis of Injuries

Recordable and nonrecordable injuries. Each case is distinguished by the treatment provided; i.e., if the injury ordinarily requires *medical treatment*, it is recordable; if only *first aid* was required, it is not recordable. However, *medical treatment is only one of several criteria for determining recordability*. Regardless of treatment, if the injury involved loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, transfer to another job, or termination of employment, the injury is recordable.

Medical treatment. The following procedures are generally considered medical treatment. Injuries requiring this type of treatment are almost always recordable if the injury is work related.

- Treatment of infection.
- Application of antiseptics during second or subsequent visit to medical personnel.
- Treatment of second or third degree burn(s).
- Application of butterfly adhesive dressing(s).
- Application of sutures (stitches).
- Removal of foreign bodies embedded in eye.
- Removal of foreign bodies from wound if procedure requires a physician because of depth of embedment, size, or location.
- Use of prescription medications.
- Use of hot or cold soaking therapy during second or subsequent visit to medical personnel.
- Application of hot or cold compress(es) during second or subsequent visit to medical personnel.
- Cutting away dead skin (surgical debridement).
- Application of heat therapy.
- Use of whirlpool bath therapy.
- Positive X-ray diagnosis.

First-aid treatment. The following procedures are generally considered first-aid treatment (e.g., one-time treatment and subsequent observation of minor injuries) and need not be recorded if the work-related injury does not involve loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, transfer to another job, or termination of employment.

- Application of antiseptics during first visit to medical personnel.
- Treatment of first degree burn(s).
- Application of bandage(s) during any visit to medical personnel.
- Use of elastic bandage(s) during first visit to medical personnel.
- Removal of foreign bodies not embedded in eye if only irrigation is required.
- Removal of foreign bodies from wound if procedure does not require a physician and is by tweezers or other simple technique.
- Use of nonprescription medications.
- Removal of bandages by soaking.
- Application of ointments to abrasions to prevent drying or cracking.
- Observation of injury during second or subsequent visit to medical personnel.

Other procedures not elsewhere classified. The following procedures, in themselves, are not considered medical treatment.

- Administration of tetanus shot(s) or booster(s).
- Hospitalization for observation (no treatment other than first aid).
- Negative X-ray diagnosis.

Reminder: Work-related injuries requiring only first-aid treatment and that do not involve any of the conditions in item 4 above are not recordable.

APPENDIX D: TOTAL CASE INCIDENCE RATES FOR SELECTED STATES AND FOR THE UNITED STATES, 1982

Table D-1: Sequenced Alphabetically by Name.

<u>State</u>	<u>Total Cases</u>	<u>Total Lost Workday Cases</u>	<u>Total Lost Workdays</u>
Alabama	7.9	3.4	56.9
Alaska	10.3	4.9	75.4
Arkansas	8.2	3.5	60.5
Arizona	8.8	3.6	57.4
California	9.1	4.2	61.3
Connecticut	8.1	3.8	58.1
Delaware	5.4	2.5	42.6
Florida	8.8	3.9	59.4
Hawaii	11.4	6.2	86.5
Indiana	7.0	3.1	46.3
Iowa	7.8	3.3	52.0
Kansas	7.5	3.1	53.9
Kentucky	8.1	4.1	71.9
Louisiana	8.1	3.8	82.5
Maine	10.9	5.5	114.0
Maryland	7.3	3.7	57.2
Michigan	6.7	3.2	59.0
Minnesota	7.7	3.4	58.4
Missouri	7.4	3.1	45.1
Montana	8.8	3.9	83.3
Nebraska	8.1	3.6	52.6
Nevada	8.7	3.6	57.6
New Mexico	8.1	3.8	76.6
North Carolina	6.8	2.5	37.8
Oregon	9.5	5.1	97.8
Puerto Rico	4.1	3.2	77.1
Rhode Island	8.3	4.2	83.9
South Carolina	6.4	2.3	41.8
Tennessee	7.9	3.2	52.2
United States	7.7	3.5	58.7
Utah	8.9	3.4	51.1
Vermont	9.3	3.9	64.1
Virginia	6.8	3.2	50.9
Washington	9.6	4.3	69.1
West Virginia	7.5	4.2	92.1
Wyoming	7.6	3.6	88.7
American Samoa	2.7	2.1	39.9
Guam	3.0	2.0	29.6
Virgin Islands	3.2	2.1	28.9

Table D-2: Sequenced by Total Case Incidence Rates.

<u>State</u>	<u>Total Cases</u>	<u>Total Lost Workday Cases</u>	<u>Total Lost Workdays</u>
Hawaii	11.4	6.2	86.5
Maine	10.9	5.5	114.0
Alaska	10.3	4.9	75.4
Washington	9.6	4.3	69.1
Oregon	9.5	5.1	97.8
Vermont	9.3	3.9	64.1
California	9.1	4.2	61.3
Utah	8.9	3.4	51.1
Arizona	8.8	3.6	57.4
Florida	8.8	3.9	59.4
Montana	8.8	3.9	83.3
Nevada	8.7	3.6	57.6
Rhode Island	8.3	4.2	83.9
Arkansas	8.2	3.5	60.5
Connecticut	8.1	3.8	58.1
Louisiana	8.1	3.8	82.5
Kentucky	8.1	4.1	71.9
Nebraska	8.1	3.6	52.6
New Mexico	8.1	3.8	76.6
Alabama	7.9	3.4	56.9
Tennessee	7.9	3.2	52.2
Iowa	7.8	3.3	52.0
United States	7.7	3.5	58.7
Minnesota	7.7	3.4	58.4
Wyoming	7.6	3.6	88.7
Kansas	7.5	3.1	53.9
West Virginia	7.5	4.2	92.1
Missouri	7.4	3.1	45.1
Maryland	7.3	3.7	57.2
Indiana	7.0	3.1	46.3
North Carolina	6.8	2.5	37.8
Virginia	6.8	3.2	50.9
Michigan	6.7	3.2	59.0
South Carolina	6.4	2.3	41.8
Delaware	5.4	2.5	42.6
Puerto Rico	4.1	3.2	77.1
Virgin Islands	3.2	2.1	28.9
Guam	3.0	2.0	29.6
American Samoa	2.7	2.1	39.9

Source: 1982 OSH Survey

APPENDIX D (Continued)

Table D-3: Sequenced by Lost Workday Case Incidence Rate

State	Total Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Total Lost Workdays
Hawaii	11.4	6.2	86.5
Maine	10.9	5.5	114.0
Oregon	9.5	5.1	97.8
Alaska	10.3	4.9	75.4
Washington	9.6	4.3	69.1
California	9.1	4.2	61.3
Rhode Island	8.3	4.2	83.9
West Virginia	7.5	4.2	92.1
Kentucky	8.1	4.1	71.9
Florida	8.8	3.9	59.4
Montana	8.8	3.9	83.3
Vermont	9.3	3.9	64.1
Connecticut	8.1	3.8	58.1
Louisiana	8.1	3.8	82.5
New Mexico	8.1	3.8	76.6
Maryland	7.3	3.7	57.2
Arizona	8.8	3.6	57.4
Nebraska	8.1	3.6	52.6
Nevada	8.7	3.6	57.6
Wyoming	7.6	3.6	88.7
United States	7.7	3.5	58.7
Arkansas	8.2	3.5	60.5
Alabama	7.9	3.4	56.9
Minnesota	7.7	3.4	58.4
Utah	8.9	3.4	51.1
Iowa	7.8	3.3	52.0
Michigan	6.7	3.2	59.0
Puerto Rico	4.1	3.2	77.1
Tennessee	7.9	3.2	52.2
Virginia	6.8	3.2	50.9
Indiana	7.0	3.1	46.3
Kansas	7.5	3.1	53.9
Missouri	7.4	3.1	45.1
Delaware	5.4	2.5	42.6
North Carolina	6.8	2.5	37.8
South Carolina	6.4	2.3	41.8
American Samoa	2.7	2.1	39.9
Virgin Islands	3.2	2.1	28.9
Guam	3.0	2.0	29.6

Table D-4: Sequenced by Incidence Rates of Lost Workdays

State	Total Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Total Lost Workdays
Maine	10.9	5.5	114.0
Oregon	9.5	5.1	97.8
West Virginia	7.5	4.2	92.1
Wyoming	7.6	3.6	88.7
Hawaii	11.4	6.2	86.5
Rhode Island	8.3	4.2	83.9
Montana	8.8	3.9	83.3
Louisiana	8.1	3.8	82.5
Puerto Rico	4.1	3.2	77.1
New Mexico	8.1	3.8	76.6
Alaska	10.3	4.9	75.4
Kentucky	8.1	4.1	71.9
Washington	9.6	4.3	69.1
California	9.1	4.2	61.3
Vermont	9.3	3.9	64.1
Arkansas	8.2	3.5	60.5
Florida	8.8	3.9	59.4
Michigan	6.7	3.2	59.0
United States	7.7	3.5	58.7
Minnesota	7.7	3.4	58.4
Connecticut	8.1	3.8	58.1
Nevada	8.7	3.6	57.6
Arizona	8.8	3.6	57.4
Maryland	7.3	3.7	57.2
Alabama	7.9	3.4	56.9
Kansas	7.5	3.1	53.9
Nebraska	8.1	3.6	52.6
Tennessee	7.9	3.2	52.2
Iowa	7.8	3.3	52.0
Utah	8.9	3.4	51.1
Virginia	6.8	3.2	50.9
Indiana	7.0	3.1	46.3
Missouri	7.4	3.1	45.1
Delaware	5.4	2.5	42.6
South Carolina	6.4	2.3	41.8
American Samoa	2.7	2.1	39.9
North Carolina	6.8	2.5	37.8
Guam	3.0	2.0	29.6
Virgin Islands	3.2	2.1	28.9

Source: 1982 OSH Survey

APPENDIX E: 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 Annual Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Survey. The establishment's experience may then be compared with the overall rates for other units in the same industry in Maine or elsewhere in the United States.

The formula for computing a total case incidence rate is:

$$\frac{\text{NUMBER OF INJURIES AND ILLNESSES} \times 200,000}{\text{TOTAL EMPLOYEE HOURS WORKED}} = \text{INCIDENCE RATE}$$

This incidence 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 (the equivalent of 100 employees working an average of 2,000 hours per year, 40 hours weekly for 50 weeks annually).

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 the NUMBER OF RECORDABLE INJURIES AND ILLNESSES, see Section VI of the OSHA No. 200-S; and for TOTAL EMPLOYEE HOURS WORKED, see Section II of the OSHA No. 200-S. If your company was not selected to be surveyed in 1983, refer to Log and Summary of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (OSHA No. 200).

Incidence rates may 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 in the formula given above with the appropriate total from the OSHA No. 200-S for the measure for which the rate is being computed.

APPENDIX F: MAINE'S ON-SITE JOB SAFETY & HEALTH CONSULTATION PROGRAM

...provides you with a cost-free safety and health inspection without penalty provisions, and a confidential written report.

...provides a pre-construction review of plans or specifications for potential safety and health problems.

...provides you with equipment and laboratory assistance to measure potential safety and health problems.

...provides safety and health alternative correction action to assist in complying with OSHA citations.

...provides safety and health inspections of only those areas in your establishment specified by you.

The Maine job safety and health consultation program began in 1978 to help employers, primarily small employers, maintain a safe workplace by understanding and complying with OSHA regulations. This is a cost-free and penalty-free program conducted under a contract between the Maine and the U.S. Departments of Labor.

The consultant will first meet with you to explain the procedures and to update you on OSHA activities. Then, the consultant will inspect your workplace and will note any violations of rules and potential hazards. You are encouraged, but not required, to have worker representatives participate.

When the inspection is completed, the consultant will review the findings with you, including how the standards apply to the workplace, which OSHA rules you may be violating, and ways to correct the deficiencies. The consultant also can help you interpret the standards and inform you of other available resources, or to aid you in correcting safety and health problems.

Later, you will receive a written technical report covering the information given you during the visit, including the specific rules which apply and ways to correct violations.

If you would like more information on this program or would like to request a consultation, call the Bureau of Labor Standard's Safety Division at 289-2591 or write to them at Station 45, Augusta ME 04333.

APPENDIX G: GLOSSARY

Average lost workdays per lost workday case: The number of lost workdays divided by the number of lost workday cases.

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.

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 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.

Employment-size Group: Establishments with a specified range of average employment.

Establishment: A single physical location where business is conducted or where services or industrial operations are performed. Where distinctly separate activities are performed at a single physical location, such as construction activities operated from the same physical location as a lumber yard, each activity shall be treated as a separate establishment.

First Aid Treatment: A one-time treatment and subsequent observation of minor scratches, cuts, burns, splinters, etc., which do not ordinarily require medical care. See Appendix C.

Incidence rate: The number of injuries and illnesses, or lost workdays experienced by 100 full-time workers. See Section II and Appendix E.

Industry Division – see Standard Industrial Classification

Industry Group – see Standard Industrial Classification

Lost workdays: The sum of days away from work and days of restricted work activity, see above. The number of lost workdays does not include the day the injury occurred or the day the illness was discovered.

Medical treatment: Includes treatment administered by a physician or by registered professional personnel under the standing orders of a physician. However, 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. See Appendix C.

Occupational fatality: Death resulting from a traumatic accident or an exposure in the work environment.

APPENDIX G (Continued)

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 are 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, siderosis, and other pneumoconioses.

(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 benzol, carbon tetrachloride, or other organic solvents; 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, micro-waves, sunburn); etc.

(7f) Disorders associated with 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 involving a single incident in the work environment.

Publishable industry level: An industry level (Division, Group, etc.) for which (1) average employment exceeded 1,500 during the survey year, and (2) no one firm or small number of firms so dominated the industry so as to hazard the guaranteed confidentiality of OSH Survey data.

APPENDIX G (Continued)

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 third 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: The OSHA No. 200-S survey questionnaire used as the data collection vehicle for the OSH Survey. See Appendix B.

SIC - see Standard Industrial Classification

Standard Industrial Classification: 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 they are engaged. Each establishment is assigned an industry code for its major activity which is determined by the product, 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. An industry division is the broadest level (other than the total private sector) at which estimation is performed in the OSH Survey in Maine, and is identified by a range of SIC codes. (SIC's 20 thru 39 represent the manufacturing Division, for example) An industry group is identified by one 2-digit code.

APPENDIX H: 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. See Appendix I. 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:

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

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

APPENDIX I: ORDER FORM

The following items are available without charge from:

Maine Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Standards
Research & Statistics Division
State House - Station 45
Augusta, ME 04333

PUBLICATIONS:

- ☐ Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in Maine, 1983
- ☐ Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in Maine, 1982
- ☐ Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in Maine, 1981
- ☐ Characteristics of Work-Related Injuries & Illnesses, Maine, 1983
- ☐ Census of Maine Manufactures, 1983
- ☐ Directory of Maine Labor Organizations, 1983
- ☐ Maine Construction Wage Rates, 1984
- ☐ Labor Relations in Maine, 1983

Booklet: Evaluating Your Firm's Injury & Illness Record

- ☐ Construction Industries
- ☐ Manufacturing Industries
- ☐ Wholesale & Retail Trade Industries
- ☐ Transportation & Public Utilities Industries
- ☐ Services Industries

OSHA RECORDKEEPING MATERIALS:

- ☐ Supplementary Record of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses, OSHA No. 101
- ☐ Log & Summary of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses, OSHA No. 200
- ☐ Poster: Safety and Health Protection on the Job
- ☐ Recordkeeping Requirements Guidelines

CONSULTATION PROGRAM:

- ☐ Booklet: Maine's On-Site Safety & Health Consultation Program
 - ☐ Please contact me concerning an on-site safety & health consultation.
- My phone number is _____

MAILING LABEL:
