MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

The following document is provided by the
LAW AND LEGISLATIVE DIGITAL LIBRARY
at the Maine State Law and Legislative Reference Library
http://legislature.maine.gov/lawlib

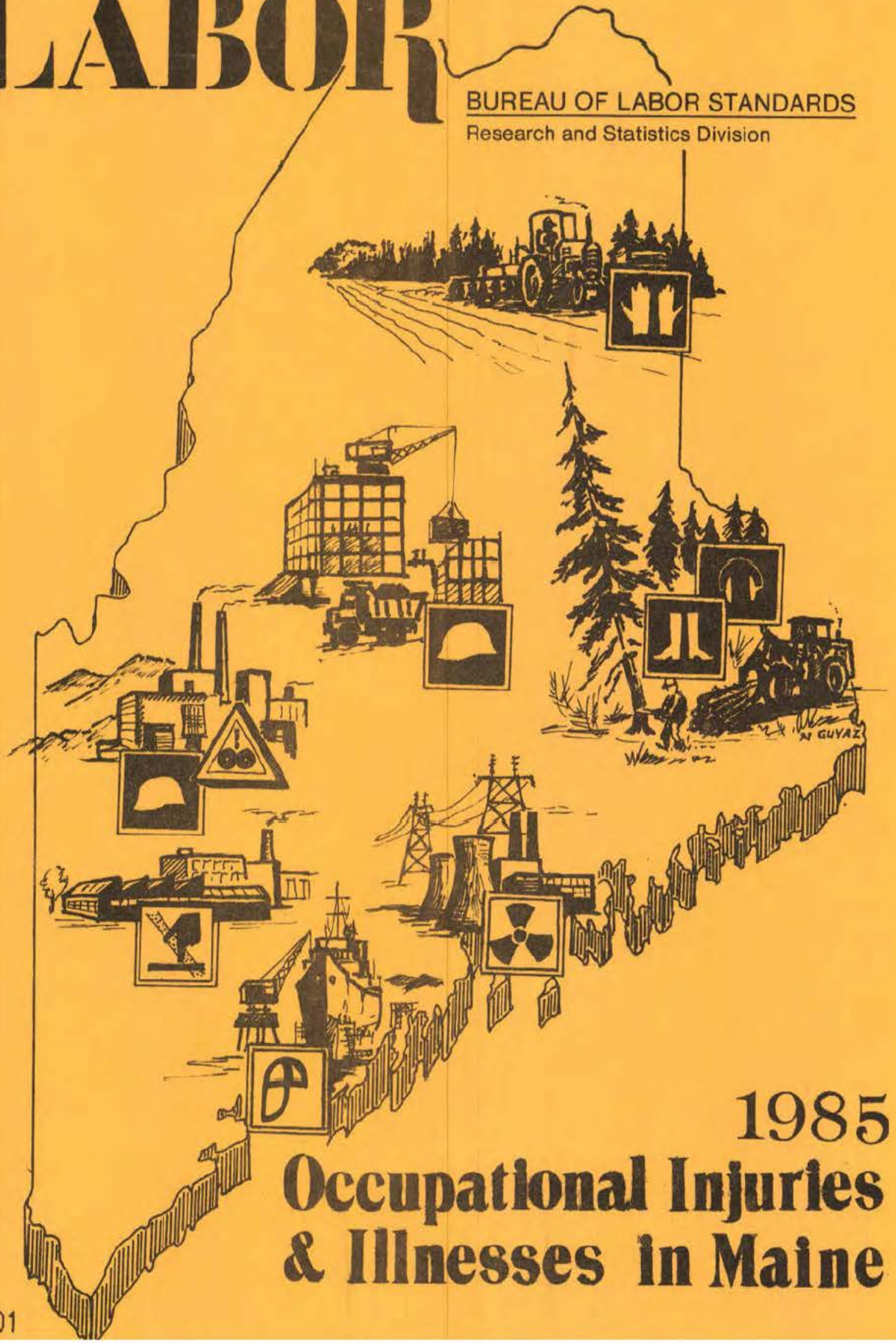
Reproduced from electronic originals
(may include minor formatting differences from printed original)

MAINE DEPARTMENT OF

LABOR

BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS

Research and Statistics Division



1985 Occupational Injuries & Illnesses in Maine

BLS 601

JOSEPH E. BRENNAN
GOVERNOR

STATE OF MAINE

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS

STATE HOUSE STATION 45
AUGUSTA, MAINE 04333

PATRICIA M. MCDONOUGH
Commissioner

P. DANIEL COYNE
Bureau Director

OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES IN MAINE 1985

Prepared By:

Research & Statistics Division

William A. Peabody, Director

John L. Rioux, Assistant Director

Eric A. Cioppa, Statistician

Terry M. Hathaway, Secretary

December 1986

In Cooperation With

U.S. Department of Labor

Bureau of Labor Statistics

Grant No. 40F70012

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Narrative		Page
Introduction		1
I.	1985 Survey Highlights	2
II.	What is an Incidence Rate?	4
III.	Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rates	5
IV.	Lost Workdays and Lost Workday Incidence Rates	7
V.	Occupational Illnesses	9
VI.	Industry Division Analysis	11
VII.	Analysis of Major Industry Groups	21
VIII.	Incidence Rates by Company Size	24
IX.	Maine Compared to Other States and to the United States	25

Text Tables		
A.	Illness Incidence Rates, Maine, 1974-1984	9
B.	Number of Occupational Illnesses, 1984-1985	10
C.	Total Case Incidence Rates, 1984-1985	11
D.	Lost Workday Incidence Rates, 1984-1985	13
E.	Published Employment and Hours Worked, 1984-1985	14
F.	Distribution of Employment, Total Cases, Injuries and Illnesses, 1985	14
G.	Total Case Incidence Rates for Industry Groups Which Exceed the All-Industry Average, 1985	21
H.	Lost Workday Incidence Rates for Industry Groups Which Exceed the All-Industry Average, 1985	22
I.	Injury Incidence Rates for Industry Groups Which Exceed the All-Industry Average, 1985	23
J.	Illness Incidence Rates for Industry Groups Which Exceed the All-Industry Average, 1985	23
K.	Total Case Incidence Rates, by Size, 1985	24
L.	Total Case Incidence Rates, by Case Type, Maine and United States, 1976-1985	25
M.	Total Case Incidence Rates, by Case Type for Maine Adjusted to U.S. Industry Mix, By Industry Division, 1985	25

Charts

		Page
1.	Total Case Incidence Rates, Maine, 1974-1985	5
2.	Total Hours Worked and Annual Average Employment, 1974-1985	6
3.	Lost Workday Incidence Rates, Maine, 1974-1985	7
4.	Number of Occupational Illnesses, 1974-1985	10
5.	Total Case Incidence Rates, Division, 1985	12
6.	Percent Distribution of Employment, Total Cases and Injuries, by Division, Maine, 1985	15
7.	Total Case Incidence Rates, by Industry Division, Maine, 1981-1985	16
8.	Lost Workday Case Incidence Rate, by Industry Division, Maine, 1981-1985	17
9.	Lost Workday Incidence Rates, by Industry Division, Maine, 1981-1985	18

Major Tables

Table 1:	Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1985	27
Table 2:	Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1985	31
Table 3:	Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1985	35
Table 4:	Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1985	38
Table 5:	Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1985	42
Table 6:	Number of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1985	46
Table 7:	Number of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Category of Illness, Maine, 1985	49

Appendix

A.	Scope of Survey and Technical Notes	51
B.	200-S	53
C.	Guidelines	55
D.	State Charts	56
E.	Computing Incidence Rates	58
F.	Reliability of Estimates	59
G.	Maine On-Site Job Safey and Health Consultation Program	60
H.	Glossary	61
I.	Comments Form	62
J.	Order Form	63

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 which involve restriction of work or motion, loss of consciousness, temporary transfer to another job, or medical treatment beyond first aid. It is hoped keeping these records will encourage both employers and workers to be more aware of unsafe and unhealthful working conditions.

The recordkeeping system is designed to assist the Occupational Safety and Health Administration in establishing standards and identifing hazardous industries, and to provide the Bureau of Labor Statistics and cooperating state agencies with a statistical base.

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 fullfill 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. 1985 SURVEY HIGHLIGHTS

-Recordable occupational injuries and illnesses occurred at an estimated rate of 12.5 cases for every 100 full time workers in 1985. This statistic represents a decrease of about 5%, compared to the 1984 total case incidence rate of 13.2 injuries and illnesses per 100 workers.

-On the average, in the private sector in Maine, about 1 in 8 suffered an occupational injury or illness during 1985. This is unchanged from last year.

-There were approximately 38,200 occupational injuries and illnesses during 1985 of which slightly less than half, about 18,000, involved one or more lost workdays. This statistic represents a decrease in total cases of 1,000 ,or 3%, from 1984 to 1985.

-About 96% of all job-related injuries and illnesses in Maine during 1985 were injuries; only 4% were illnesses.

-There were approximately 36,600 injuries recorded in Maine in 1985, a decrease of 2%, or about 700 fewer cases than 1984. The number of lost workdays due to occupational injuries increased in 1985 by about 6,000, to 388,200 days lost. This figure was an increase of 2%. On the National level, the number of injuries and illnesses decreased by about 1%; the number of lost workdays increased by 2%.

-The estimated number of occupational illnesses decreased by 16% to about 1,600 cases. The number of workdays lost due to illnesses dropped 8% to approximately 28,000 days in 1985. The number of illnesses associated with repeated trauma decreased from by 7%. Four other illness catergories decreased in 1985, while two catergories increased.

-In 1985 there were 416,200 lost workdays recorded, of which approximately 360,200 were days away from work and 56,000 were days of restricted work activity. These statistics mean that as a result of occupational injuries and illnesses in Maine in 1985, there was a loss to Maine's private sector economy of 1,665 worker years of labor. This figure represents a modest increase from 1984 when nearly 1,650 worker years were lost.

-On the average, each lost workday case in 1985 resulted in 22 workdays lost, up from last year's figure of 21 lost workdays per lost workday case. Each lost workday injury in 1985 involved an average of 22 lost workdays, while occupational illnesses accounted for 32 lost workdays per lost workday illness case.

-From 1984 to 1985, total case incidence rates decreased for five industry divisions and increased for three industry divisions. Manufacturing lead the decline with a reduction of about 10%. Construction and Transportation trades each decreased by about 4%. Retail Trade and Agriculture also experienced decreases in their total case rate. Wholesale Trade, Finance, Insurance and Real Estate, and Services experienced increases in their total case rate.

-Of the 48 Major Industry Groups for which rates were published in 1985, 26 groups experienced a lower total case incidence rate in 1985 than 1984, and 17 groups recorded increasing 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 comparisions would be impossible because of the various size work forces and different patterns of working hours. More information is needed than just the number of cases.

Therefore, in addition to the number 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, known as the number of 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 comparisions. The formula by which incidence rates are computed can be found in Appendix E.

An incidence rate can be calculated either for injuries or illnesses or for the sum of both. Within any of these categories rates can be identified for total cases, for lost workday cases, for nonfatal cases without lost workdays, for days away from work, for days of restricted work activity, or for total lost workdays.

In all cases, the figure given as the incidence rate should be understood to represent the number of cases or lost workdays per 100 full-time workers.

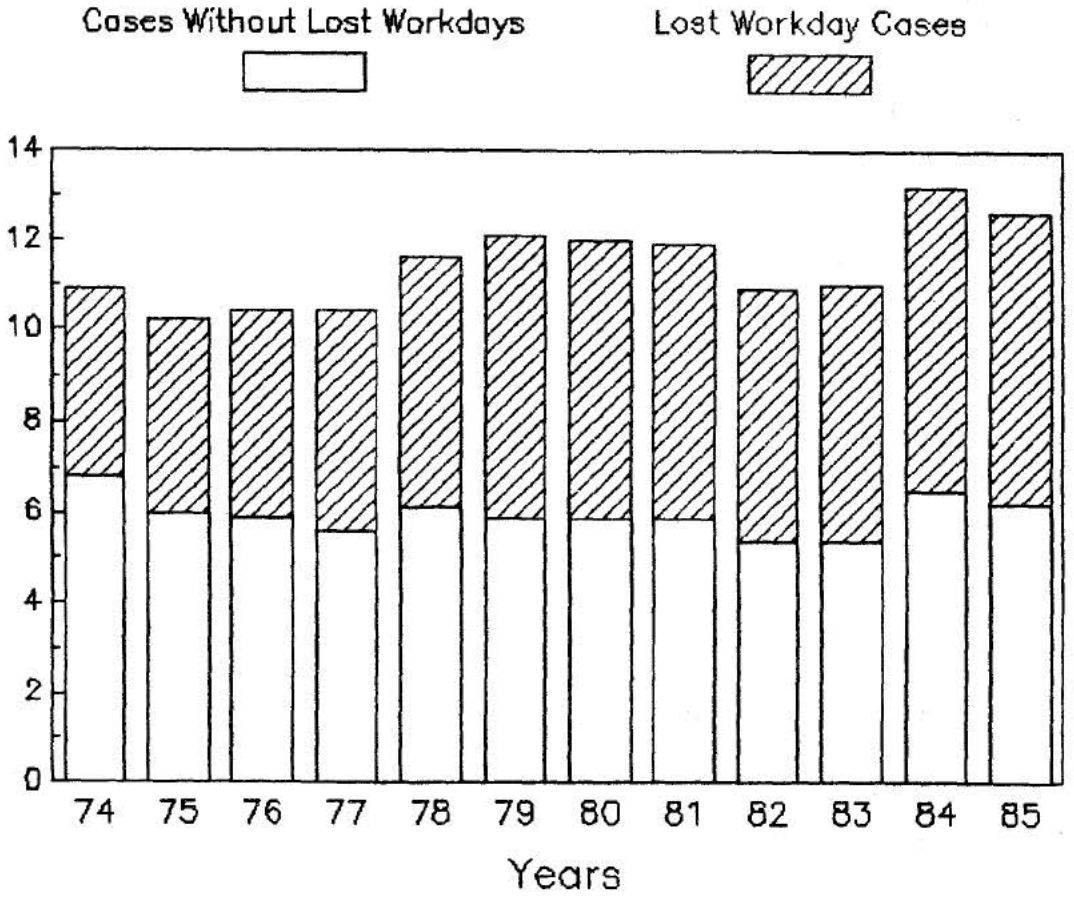
Survey year 1985 represents the fourteenth full year of data collection for the OSH survey. This report examines trends and patterns in the information collected since 1975 in an effort to better analyze and interpret this year's results.

III. OCCUPATIONAL INJURY AND ILLNESS INCIDENCE RATES.

In 1985, in Maine's private sector, recordable occupational injuries and illnesses occurred at a rate 12.5 cases for every 100 full-time workers. This all-industry total case incidence rate represents the experience of approximately 370,000 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 6.2 cases per 100 workers. The incidence rate for injuries and illnesses without lost workdays was 6.3. Both of these rates declined from the previous year.

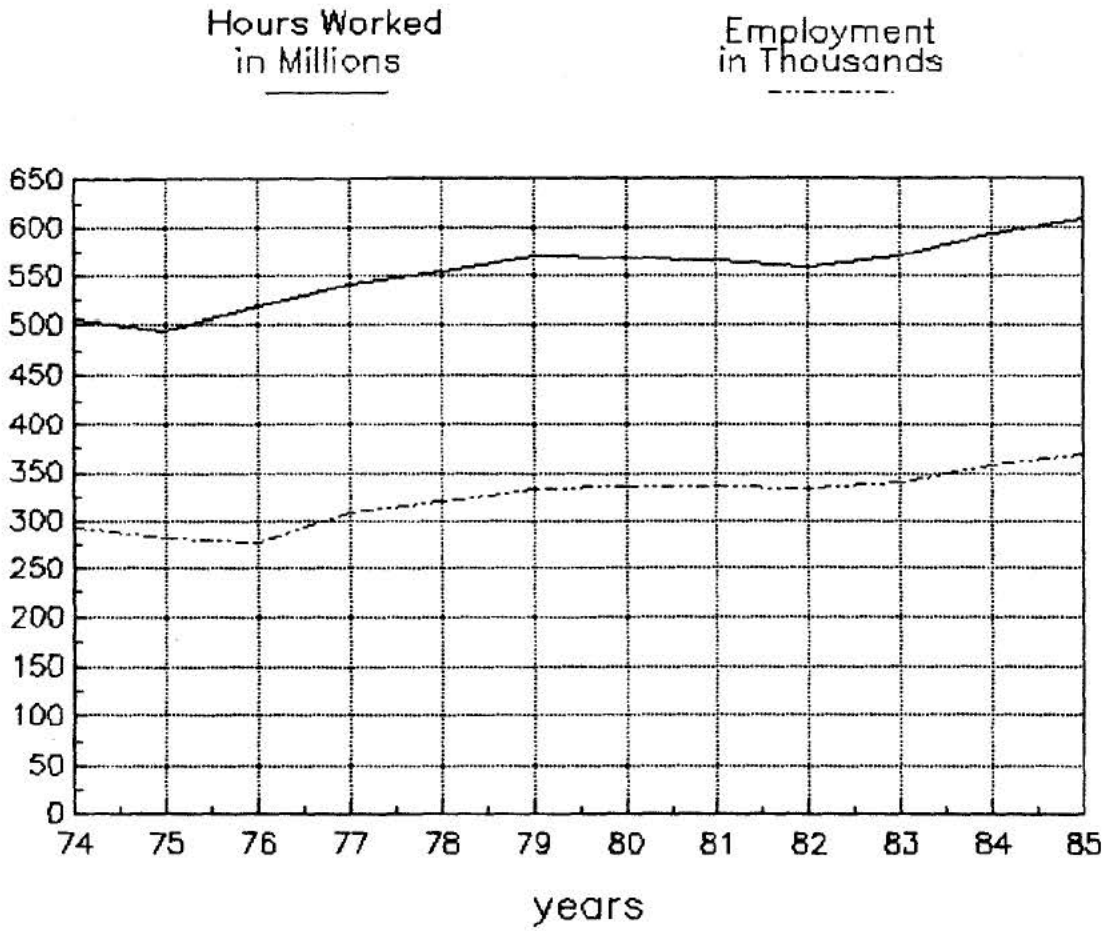
In 1984 the total case incidence rate soared to a new high of 13.2. This increase followed the national trend of rising incidence rates. Prior to 1984 the rate had remained within a relatively narrow range: between 10.3, which occurred in 1975, and 12.1, which occurred in 1979. The 1985 rate of 12.5 represents a significant decrease from 1984's rate of 13.2, but it is still the second highest rate on record. After rising to a historical high in 1984, the lost workday case rate declined by 7% to 6.2. The incidence rate for cases without lost workdays declined by 3% to 6.3. Both of these rates represent some of the highest rates in the fourteen years of the survey. (See Chart 1.)

Chart 1: Total Case Incidence Rates by Case Type, Maine, 1974–1985



Since 1979 the total hours worked and average annual employment have been relatively stable, as shown in Chart 2. From 1984 to 1985, increases of about 3% in hours worked and 3% in employment were recorded in the private sector.

Chart 2: Total Hours Worked and Annual Average Employment, Maine, 1974–1985

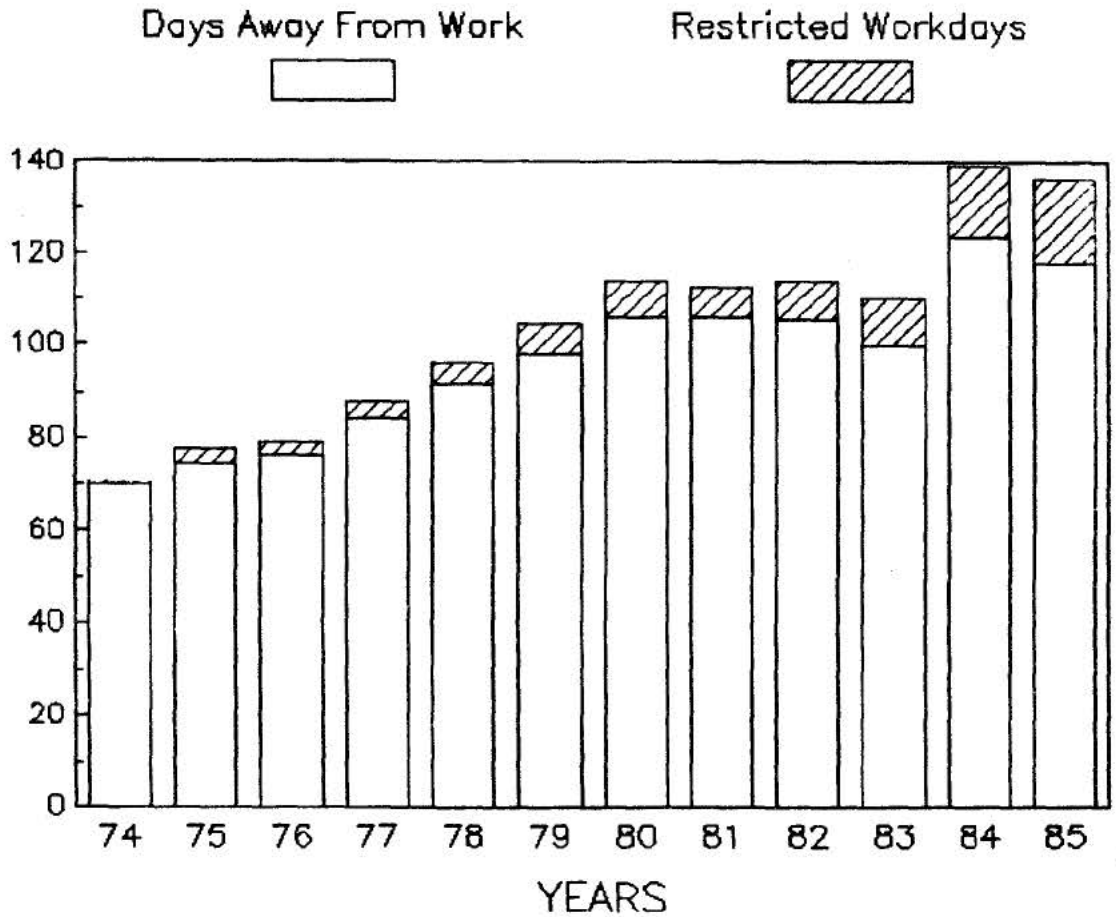


IV. LOST WORKDAYS AND LOST WORKDAY INCIDENCE RATES.

Lost workdays include days that an employee was totally absent from work, as well as days that an employee's work was restricted. Restrictions include a change to light duties, part time, a 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 1985 was 136.6 days for every 100 workers. This figure can be broken down to 118.2 days away from work, plus 18.4 days of restricted work activity.

The lost workday incidence rate nearly doubled between 1972 and 1980. The average yearly change was about 9%. From 1983 to 1984 the rate increased nearly 27%. The rate for 1985 was down slightly (2%) to 136.6, but this rate is still significantly higher than any year prior to 1984.

Chart 3: Lost Workday Incidence Rates, by Catergory, Maine, 1974–1985



Days away from work made up 87% of all lost workdays in 1985. This rate increased dramatically in 1984 (24%). In 1985 the rate decreased slightly. The incidence rate for days of restricted work activity has increased for seven of the last nine years. From 1983 to 1984 this rate rose by over 50%. In 1985 this rate rose by 17%. This statistic could indicate a greater acceptance of the use of restricted workdays as an alternative to sending the injured or ill employee home.

V. OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESSES

In 1985 Maine's private sector recorded 0.5 occupational illnesses per 100 workers. This was a decrease of 17%. The incidence rate of illnesses with lost workdays remained the same, 0.3 cases in 1985. The lost workday rate dropped from 10.4 days in 1984, due to illness, to 9.2 days in 1985, a decrease of (12%). In 1985 recordable occupational illnesses accounted for approximately 4% of all cases. This statistic represents a significant reduction from last year, when illnesses represented 5% 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, 1974-1985.

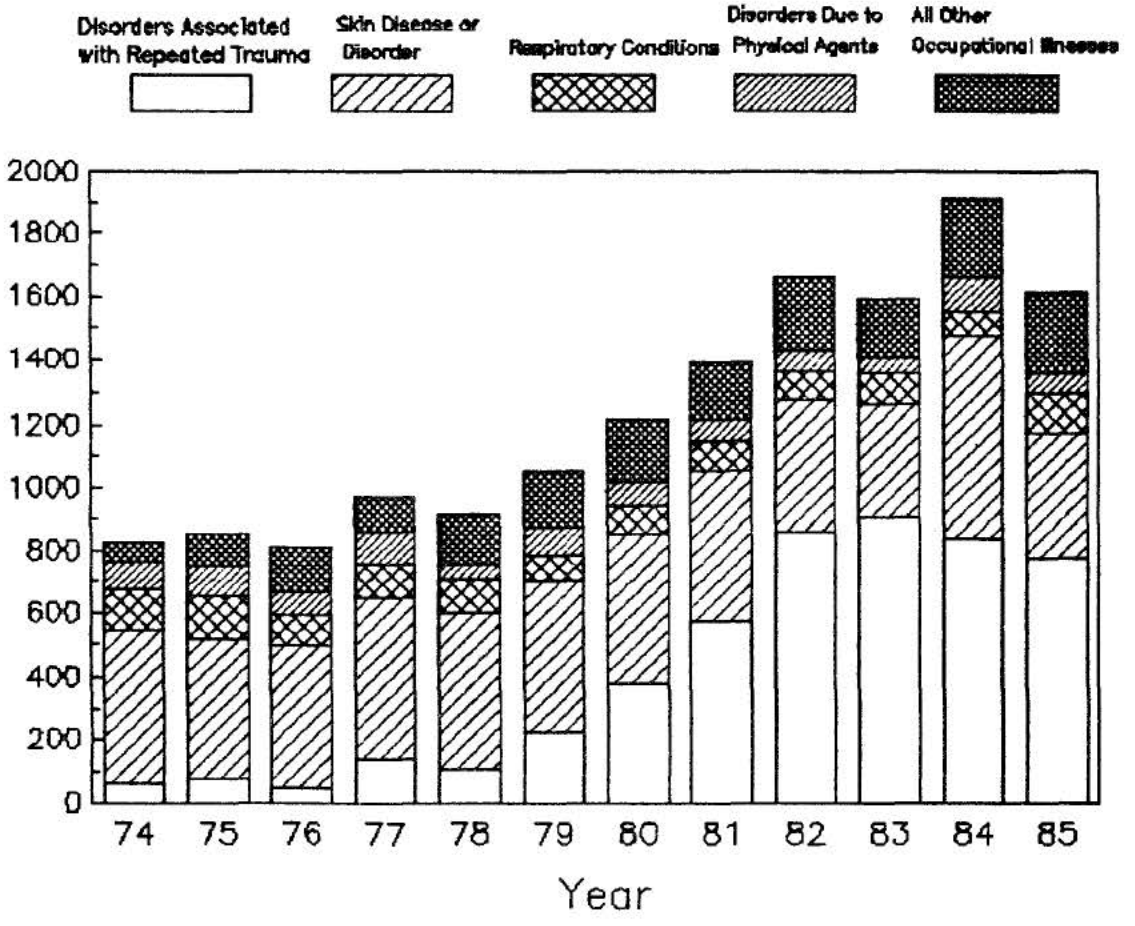
Survey Year	Incidence Rates: Total Illnesses	Incidence Rates: Lost Workday Illnesses	Lost Workdays due to Illness	Percentage of All Cases That were Illnesses
1974	0.3	0.1	1.5	3.0%
1975	0.3	0.1	2.5	3.4
1976	0.3	0.1	2.3	3.0
1977	0.4	0.2	3.2	3.4
1978	0.4	0.2	2.8	2.8
1979	0.4	0.2	3.0	3.1
1980	0.4	0.2	4.8	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
1984	0.6	0.3	10.4	4.9
1985	0.5	0.3	9.2	4.2

The estimated number of occupational illnesses decreased between 1984 to 1985 by almost 17%, from approximately 1900 cases to 1600 cases. (See Text Table B.) Of the seven illness catergories, there were two reported increases: Dust diseases of the Lung increased by 44% while Respiratory Conditions Due to Toxic Agents increased by 62%. The illness category of Occupational Skin Disease or Disorder decreased by 37%, while Disorders Due to Repeated Trauma decreased by 7%. This is the second year in a row that this category has shown a significant decline. Disorders Due to Repeated Trauma had risen by over 50% from 1978-1982. However, this category still represents 48% of all occupational illnesses.

Text Table B: Number of Occupational Illnesses by Category, Maine, 1984-85

Category of Illness	Number of Illnesses 1984	1985	% Change
Total all Categories	1914	1610	-15.9%
Disorders associated with repeated trauma	837	779	-6.9%
Occupational skin diseases & disorders	635	397	-37.5%
Respiratory diseases due to toxic agents	78	126	61.5%
Disorders due to physical agents	108	57	-47.2%
Poisoning (systemic effects of toxic material)	35	30	-14.3%
Dust diseases of the lung	9	13	44.4%
All other occupational illnesses	212	206	-2.8%

Chart 4: Number of Occupational Illnesses, by Type, Maine, 1974–1985



Note: "All Other Occupational Illnesses" includes Dust Diseases of the Lung, Systemic Poisoning, and other Occupational Illnesses (categories 7b, 7d, and 7g; see Glossary)

VI. INDUSTRY DIVISION ANALYSIS

Industry divisions are defined using the OMB system 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.

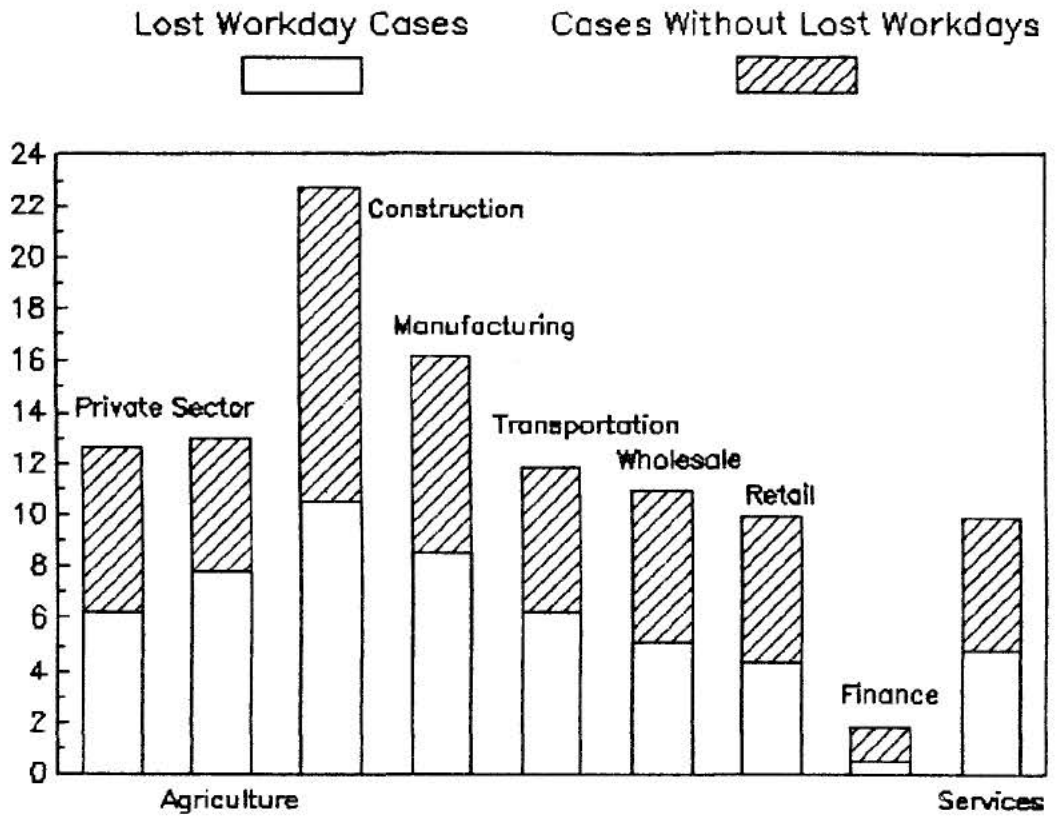
From 1984 to 1985, rates decreased for five industry groups and increased for three divisions, as shown in Text Table C. Finance increased by the largest amount, 6%, while Wholesale Trade and Services were up by 3% and 5% respectively. The total case rate for manufacturing decreased by 10%. The total case rate also decreased by varying amounts for Agriculture, Construction, Transportation, Wholesale Trade, and Retail Trade. (See Text Table C.)

Text Table C: Total Case Incidence Rates by Case Type, by Industry Division, Maine, 1984-1985.

	Incidence Rates								
	Total Cases			Lost Workday Cases			Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays		
Industry (SIC)	1984	1985	% Chg	1984	1985	% Chg	1984	1985	% Chg
PRIVATE SECTOR (01-89)	13.2	12.5	-5.3%	6.7	6.2	-7.5%	6.5	6.4	-1.5%
Agriculture (01-09)	13.2	13.0	-1.5%	7.3	7.8	6.8%	5.8	5.2	-10.3%
Construction (15-17)	23.5	22.6	-3.8%	11.4	10.5	-7.9%	12.1	12.2	0.8%
Manufacturing (20-39)	18.1	16.2	-10.8%	9.5	8.5	-10.5%	8.6	7.7	-10.5%
Transportation (40-49)	12.4	11.8	-4.8%	6.6	6.2	-6.1%	5.8	5.6	-3.4%
Wholesale Trade (50-51)	10.6	10.9	2.8%	5.4	5.1	-5.6%	5.2	5.8	11.5%
Retail Trade (52-59)	10.1	9.9	-2.0%	4.5	4.4	-2.2%	5.6	5.5	-1.8%
Finance (60-67)	1.7	1.8	5.9%	0.6	0.5	-16.7%	1.1	1.3	18.2%
Services (70-89)	9.3	9.8	5.4%	4.8	4.8	0.0%	4.5	5.0	11.1%

For three of these divisions (Agriculture, Manufacturing, and Transportation) there were slightly more lost workday cases than cases without lost workdays. In other words, of the eight divisions, three had a greater number of lost workday cases than non-lost workday cases while for five divisions the reverse is true. (See Chart 5.)

Chart 5: Total Case Incidence Rates by Case Type, by Division, Maine, 1985



Of the eight divisions, 6 recorded a decrease in the lost workday case rate, with Manufacturing and Finance recording the largest proportional decreases, each decreasing by approximately 10%. The lost workday case rate decreased 8% for the Construction Division, while Transportation, Wholesale and Retail Trades each decreased by about 2%. The Service Division was unchanged, while Agriculture's lost workday case rate increased by 7%.

The all-industry incidence rate for cases without lost workdays fell in 1985 to 6.3 cases per 100 workers. Rates decreased for four divisions, by amounts ranging from 2% to 10%. The incidence rate for the Agriculture division decreased by the greatest amount.

The private sector's incidence rate for lost workdays decreased slightly. Rates for three divisions increased by various amounts, with Wholesale Trade increasing by the greatest amount(12%). (See Text table D.)

Text Table D: Lost Workday Incidence Rates by Catergory, by Industry Division, Maine, 1984-1985.

	Incidence Rates								
	Lost Workdays			= Days Away From Work			+ Days of Restricted Work Activity		
Industry (SIC)	1984	1985	% Chg	1984	1985	% Chg	1984	1985	% Chg
PRIVATE SECTOR (01-89)	139.4	136.6	-2.0%	123.7	118.2	-4.4%	15.7	18.4	17.2%
Agriculture (01-09)	161.6	122.5	-24.2%	142.2	116.2	-18.3%	19.4	6.3	-67.5%
Construction (15-17)	223.4	210.5	-5.8%	213.9	197.6	-7.6%	9.5	13.0	36.8%
Manufacturing (20-39)	210.7	203.7	-3.3%	177.4	164.6	-7.2%	33.3	39.1	17.4%
Transportation (40-49)	153.6	165.5	7.7%	147.2	155.5	5.6%	6.4	10.1	57.8%
Wholesale Trade (50-51)	102.6	73.7	-28.2%	93.4	65.4	-30.0%	9.2	8.3	-9.8%
Retail Trade (52-59)	83.2	83.8	0.7%	76.7	70.3	-8.3%	6.5	13.4	106.2%
Finance (60-67)	10.4	5.9	-43.3%	9.9	5.5	-44.4%	0.5	0.5	0.0%
Services (70-89)	88.0	110.1	25.1%	83.1	105.1	26.5%	4.9	5.0	2.0%

For the private sector, the incidence rate for days of restricted work activity increased by approximately 17% . The Retail Trade Division recorded the largest proportional increase in this rate (106%). Only two divisions, Agriculture and Wholesale Trade,had reductions in this rate.

There is a continuing attempt to correlate changes in an industry's changes in 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. These newer workers are generally laid off first, leaving a more experienced, and supposedly safer, workforce behind. In this way, industries with declining employments tend to show a decrease in incidence rates while growing industries show an increase.

As shown in Text Table E, five divisions recorded increases in both employment and hours worked. Two divisions exhibit a decrease in both employment and incidence rate. Only Transportation had contrary movement of both measures.

Text Table E: Published Employment and Total Hours Worked by Industry Division, Maine, 1984-1985.

Industry (SIC)	Published Employment (in thousands)			Total Hours Worked (in millions)		
	1984	1985	% Chg	1984	1985	% Chg
PRIVATE SECTOR (01-89)	357.7	370.2	3.5%	592.6	609.3	2.8%
Agriculture (01-09)	3.9	3.4	-12.8%	6.8	5.7	-16.2%
Construction (15-17)	20.4	23.5	15.2%	35.9	42.0	17.0%
Manufacturing (20-39)	111.6	105.8	-5.2%	206.5	195.1	-5.5%
Transportation (40-49)	17.3	19.4	12.1%	35.4	35.3	-0.3%
Wholesale Trade (50-51)	20.2	21.8	7.9%	37.8	41.9	10.8%
Retail Trade (52-59)	81.0	86.2	6.4%	114.2	121.7	6.6%
Finance (60-67)	19.1	20.5	7.3%	32.8	34.5	5.2%
Services (70-89)	80.8	89.7	11.0%	122.5	133.2	8.7%

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

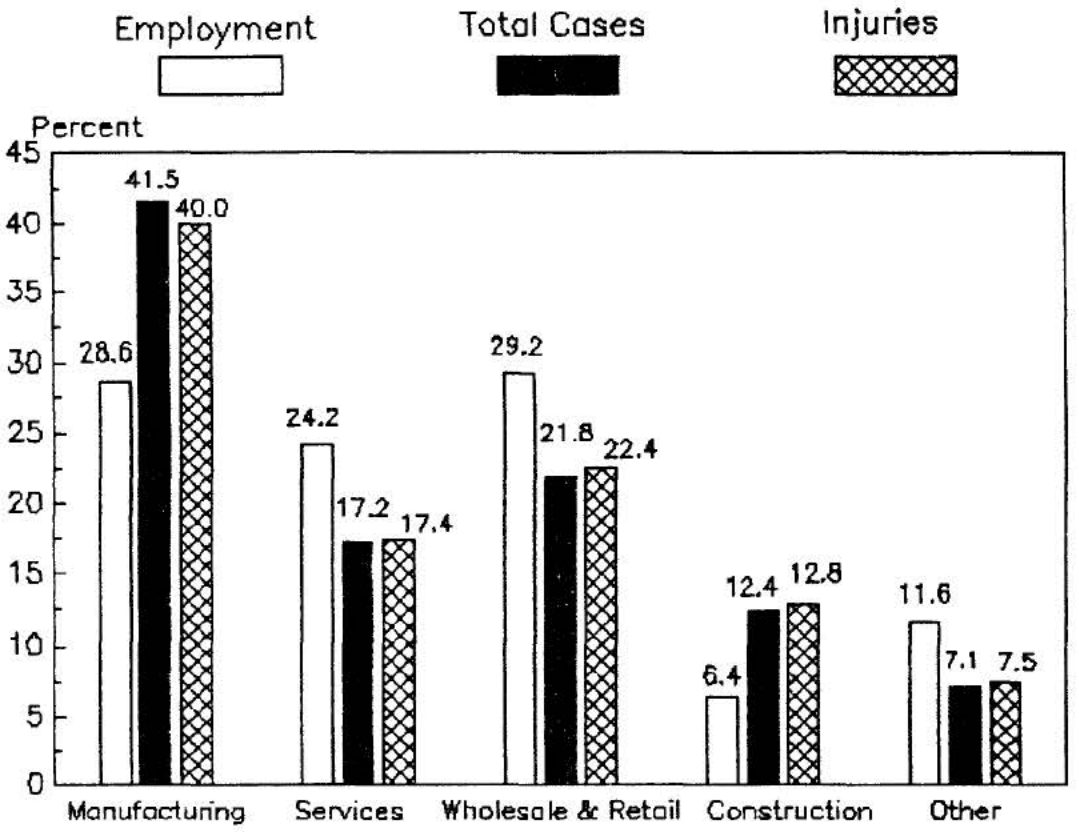
The Manufacturing Industry had the greatest share of total employment, about a third, while recording about 40% of all cases and over three quarters of all illnesses. Retail Trade and Services were just the opposite, with each containing over a fifth of total employment, yet each possessed about one seventh of the total cases. (See Text Table F and Chart 6.)

Text Table F: Distribution of Employment, Total Cases, Injuries, and Illnesses, by Industry Division, Maine, 1985.

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)	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.2
Construction (15-17)	6.4	12.4	12.8	4.0
Manufacturing (20-39)	28.6	41.5	40.0	75.4
Transportation (40-49)	5.2	5.4	5.6	2.2
Wholesale Trade (50-51)	5.9	6.0	6.2	0.6
Retail Trade (52-59)	23.3	15.8	16.2	5.9
Finance (60-67)	5.5	0.8	0.9	0.2
Services (70-89)	24.2	17.2	17.4	11.6

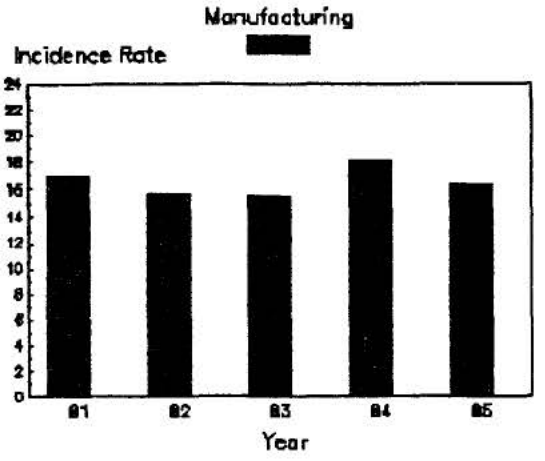
Source of Employment Data: Maine Department of Labor, Bureau Security, Division of Economic Analysis and Research

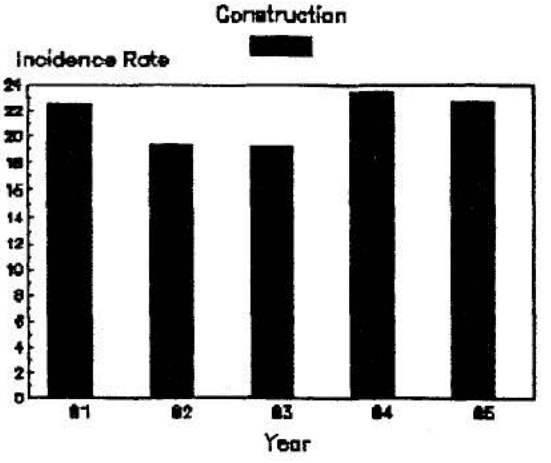
Chart 6: Percent Distribution of Employment, Total Cases, and Injuries, Maine, 1985.

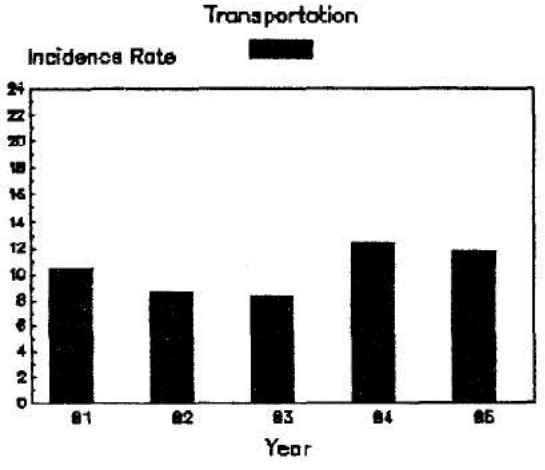


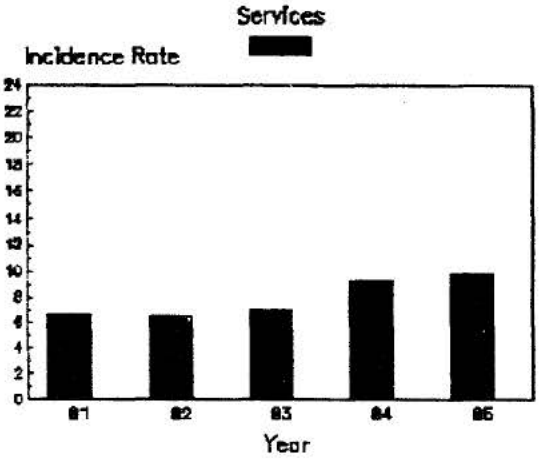
From 1981 to 1985, division-level incidence rates for total cases, lost workday cases, and lost workdays are shown on charts 7, 8, and 9. Clearly, Construction and Manufacturing are Maine's most hazardous industries, with rates consistently above all other divisions. Similarly, the Finance Industry has remained the least hazardous during the entire period. The other divisions generally experienced incidence rates in between that of the Finance Industry and the private sector.

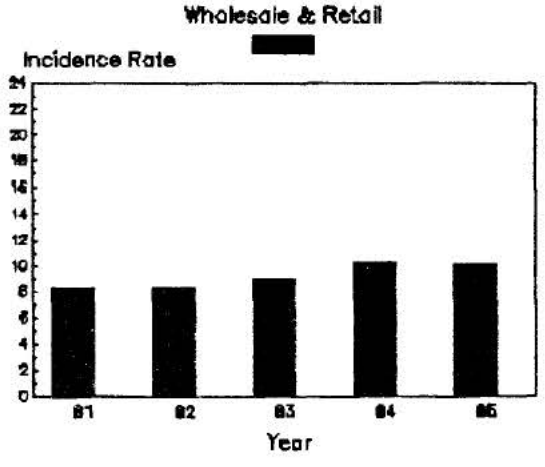
Chart 7: Total Case Incidence Rate, by Industry, Maine, 1981–1985











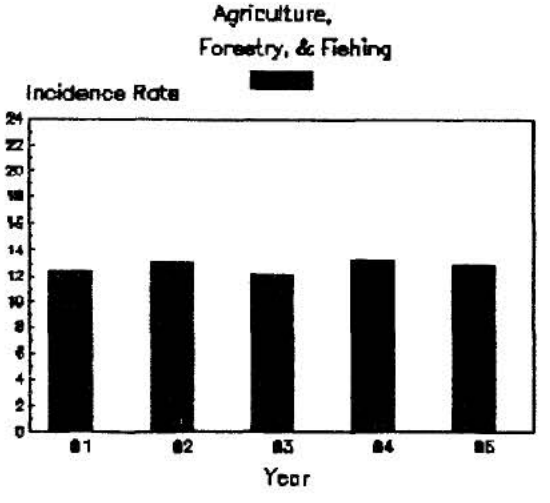
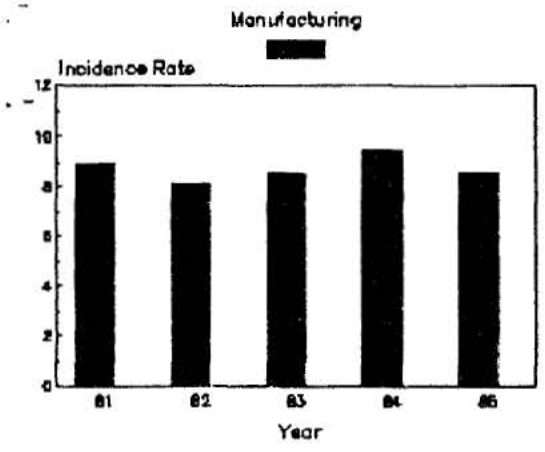
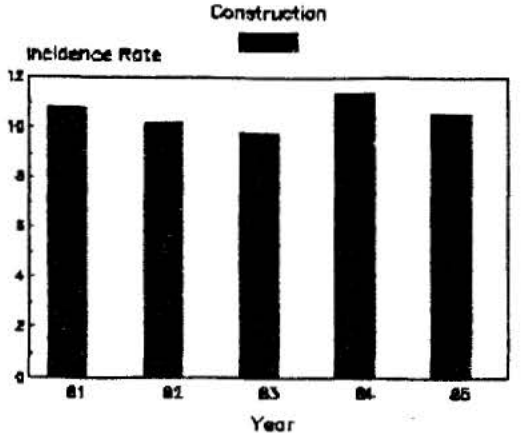
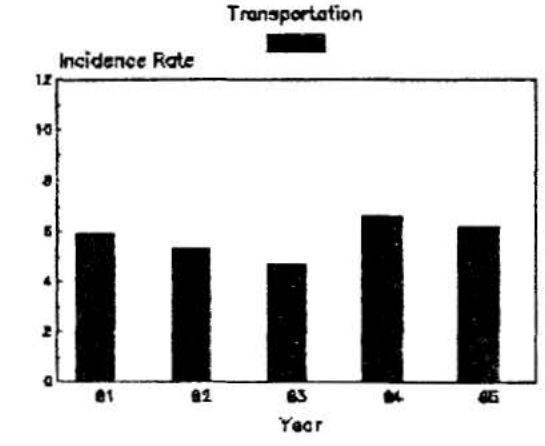
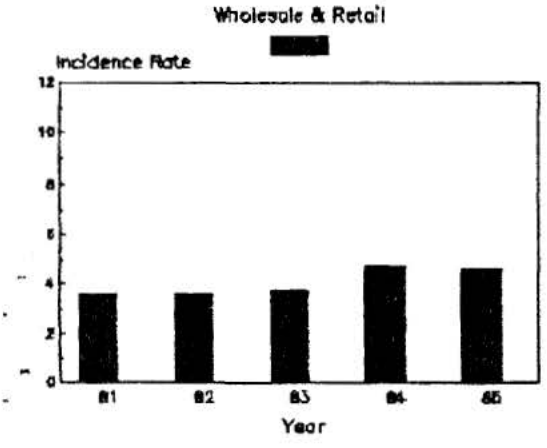


Chart 8: Lost Workday Case Incidence Rate, by Industry, Maine, 1981–1985









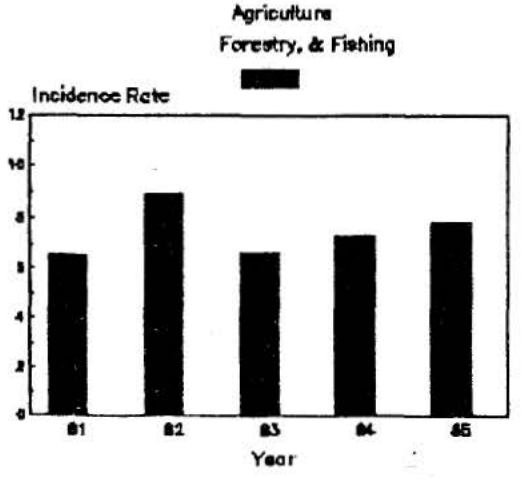
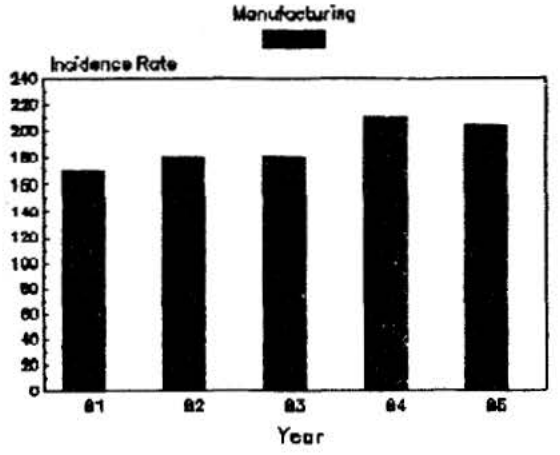
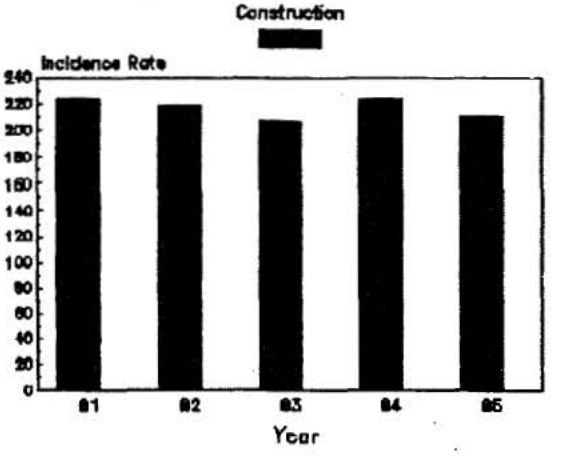
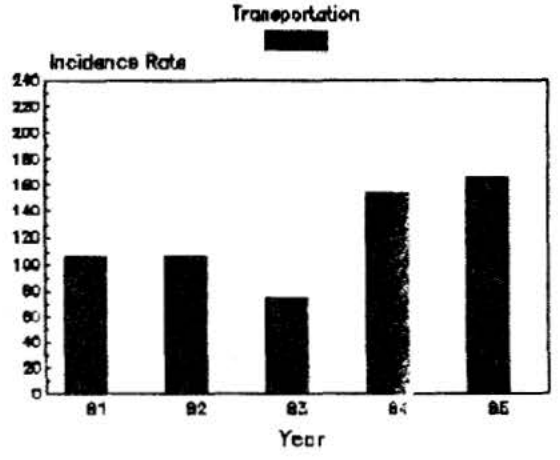
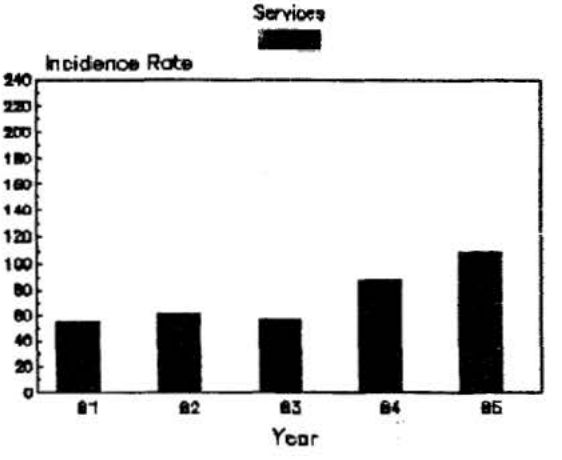


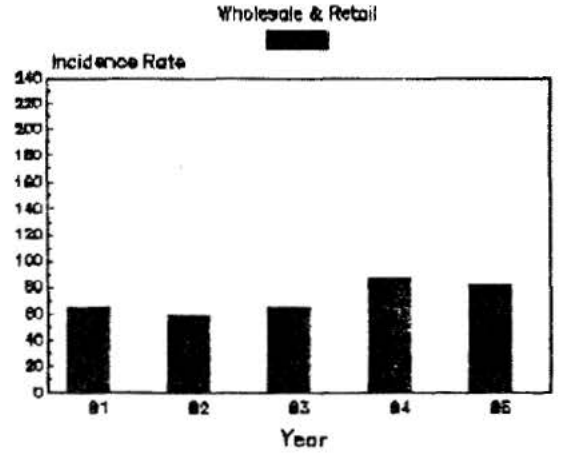
Chart 9: Lost Workdays Incidence Rate, by Industry, Maine, 1981–1985

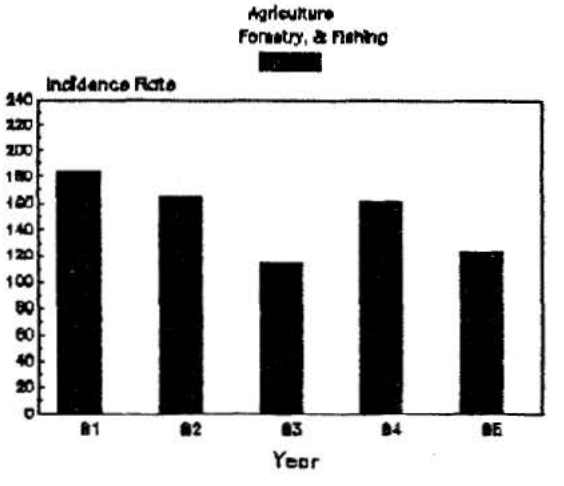












AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHING INDUSTRY

.....experienced a 7% increase in the rate for lost workdays from 1984 to 1985; the rate for days of restricted work activity decreased over 68%

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

CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

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

.....remained the division with the highest total case incidence rate, and possessed a lost workday incidence rate significantly higher than that of the private sector taken as a whole.

.....represented about 6% of the private sector employment, yet recorded about 12% of all injuries in 1985.

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 40% of all injuries and over three quarters of all illnesses.

TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES

.....exhibited a decrease of 5% in the total case rate. The lost workday rate rose by 8%.

WHOLESALE TRADE INDUSTRY

.....recorded an increase in the total case rate, up 3% from 1984 to 1985, with the cases without lost workdays increasing by nearly 12%.

RETAIL TRADE INDUSTRY

.....experienced a decrease in the total case rate of 2%, with lost workday cases rising 1%.

FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE INDUSTRY

.....again the "safest" division in 1985, with the lowest incidence rates of any division. However, the division experienced the largest proportional increase of the eight divisions in the total case rate, an increase of 6%. The lost workday case rate fell by 17%; the nonfatal cases without lost workdays increased 18%.

.....had the lowest proportion of injuries and illnesses, about 1% of all cases.

SERVICES INDUSTRY

.....experienced a rise in the total case rate and recorded the highest increase in the lost workday rate, rising nearly 25%.

VII. ANALYSIS OF MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPS

In 1985 there were 43 Major Industry Groups (identified by 2-digit SIC codes; see Glossary) for which incidence rates are published. Of these, 17 groups recorded greater total case incidence rates in 1985 than in 1984, while 26 groups experienced declining rates.

Of these 43 publishable industry groups, the Food and Kindred Products (SIC 20) experienced the private sector's greatest total case incidence rate, 29.7 injuries and illnesses per 100 workers, about one case for every three workers. The lowest total case rate was Legal Services (SIC 81), with 0.5 cases per 100 workers, or less than one case per 200 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 various groups.

In 1985 there were 14 publishable industry groups which had total case incidence rates greater than the all-industry average (in 1984 there were 14 above-average groups out of 43 publishable that year.). SIC 30, Rubber and Plastics Products, which had below-average rates in 1984, placed tenth among the 43 publishable groups in terms of its total case incidence rates in 1985. (See Text Table G.) No groups which recorded a higher than average total case rate in 1984 recorded a lower than average rate in 1985.

Text Table G: Total Case Incidence Rates for Industry Groups that Exceed the All-Industry Average, Maine, 1985.

		Rank		Total Cases		Lost Workday Cases		Lost Workdays	
INDUSTRY	SIC	1984	1985	1984	1985	1984	1985	1984	1985
PRIVATE SECTOR	01-89	-	-	13.2	12.5	6.7	6.2	139.4	136.6
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	20	1	1	29.7	30.2	13.8	14.0	315.1	246.6
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	24	2	2	28.8	28.2	15.4	16.1	319.2	390.5
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	15	3	3	27.1	25.1	13.9	11.0	231.2	213.9
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	16	5	4	23.5	24.3	11.0	10.7	249.3	203.4
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING	42	6	5	21.8	20.8	11.8	11.3	370.1	334.5
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	17	7	6	20.9	20.1	9.7	9.9	205.3	211.1
LEATHER & LEATHER PRODUCTS	31	8	7	19.9	19.1	9.6	9.4	253.6	271.0
AMUSEMENT & RECREATION SERVICE	79	14	8	13.4	18.4	7.3	6.9	79.5	101.6
MACHINERY EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	35	11	9	15.0	17.7	5.4	6.5	105.4	138.1
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	34	4	10	25.3	16.6	9.3	6.6	187.0	155.1
RUBBER & PLASTIC PRODUCTS	30	#	11	10.5	15.8	6.5	7.8	132.5	170.3
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	01-02	10	12	16.5	14.7	9.6	9.3	231.2	86.0
FOOD STORES	54	12	13	14.3	14.0	5.5	5.5	97.2	110.5
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	22	9	14	18.5	13.7	10.0	7.3	219.7	170.8

Industry Groups whose 1984 total case incidence rates did not exceed the all-industry rate.

Text Table H is a similar ranking of the 11 above-average industry groups in terms of lost workday incidence rates. Lumber & Wood Products had the highest rate with a lost workday rate of 390.5 per 100 workers, which is about three times the private sector average of 136.6 per 100 workers.

The 14 groups with above average total case rates include some from every division except Finance, which is not surprising, since this division traditionally has the private sector's lowest rate. Altogether, these 14 groups accounted for nearly 29% of 1985's total private sector employment but experienced about 49% of all recordable cases.

The "Worst of the Worst" deserve closer attention. Four groups (General Building Contractors SIC 15, Food & Kindred Products SIC 20, Lumber & Wood Products SIC 24, and Fabricated Metal Products SIC 34) recorded total case rates in 1985 that were more than twice the all-industry average. These four groups together represented only about 9% of private sector employment but recorded about 21% of all injuries and illnesses in 1985. In other words, these four hazardous groups have such a strong influence on these figures that an incidence rate computed for all industries except these four groups would be about 12% lower than if they were included.

Text Table H: Lost Workday Incidence Rates for Industry Groups that Exceed the All-Industry Average, Maine, 1985.

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Lost Workdays
PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES	01-89	136.6
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	24	390.5
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING	42	334.5
LEATHER & LEATHER PRODUCTS	31	271.0
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	20	246.6
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	15	213.9
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	17	211.1
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	16	203.4
MEDICAL & HEALTH SERVICES	80	181.2
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	26	174.6
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	22	170.8
RUBBER & PLASTIC PRODUCTS	30	170.3
ELECTRIC GAS & SANITARY SERVICES	49	162.9
AUTOMOBILE DEALERS & SERVICE STATIONS	55	162.1
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	34	155.1
MACHINERY EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	35	138.1

If only injuries are considered, there were 15 groups whose 1985 total case rates exceeded the private sector average. Of these, three groups (Food & Kindred Products, SIC 20; Lumber & Wood Products, SIC 24; and General Building Contractors, SIC 15) experienced injury rates more than double the all-industry average rate. The most hazardous group had an injury rate about two and one 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, 1985.

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases
PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES	01-89	12.0
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	20	28.2
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	24	28.1
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	15	24.7
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	16	23.7
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING	42	20.7
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	17	20.0
AMUSEMENT & RECREATION SERVICES	79	18.4
MACHINERY EXCEPT ELECTRICAL*	35	17.0
LEATHER & LEATHER PRODUCTS	31	15.0
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	34	14.9
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	01-02	14.4
FOOD STORES	54	14.0
RUBBER & PLASTIC PRODUCTS*	30	13.9
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	22	13.1
WHOLESALE TRADE- NONDURABLE GOODS*	51	12.3

* Industry groups whose 1984 injury incidence rates did not exceed the all-industry average.

Text Table J: Illness Incidence Rates for Industry Groups that Exceed the All-Industry Average, Maine, 1985.

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases
PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES	01-89	0.5
LEATHER & LEATHER PRODUCTS	31	4.0
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	20	2.0
RUBBER & PLASTIC PRODUCTS	30	1.9
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	34	1.7
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES	36	1.2
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	23	0.9
MACHINERY EXCEPT ELECTRICAL*	35	0.7
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS*	16	0.6
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	22	0.6
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES*	89	0.6

* Industry groups whose 1984 illness incidence rates did not exceed the all-industry average.

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

VIII. INCIDENCE RATES BY COMPANY SIZE.

The incidence rates for different size firms vary. Generally, small firms with 1 to 10 employees had a low total case incidence rate, while intermediate firms, with 50 to 249 employees, have the highest incidence rate. Since this is the first year this type of information has been available, it is not easy to predict if this pattern will repeat itself.

TEXT TABLE K: Total Case Incidence Rate by Size Class, Maine, 1985.

Number of Employees	Incidence Rate
All Sizes	12.5
1-3	1.9
4-10	6.1
11-19	10.3
20-49	12.8
50-99	17.2
100-249	18.7
250-499	13.9
500-999	10.8
1000+	9.8

IX. MAINE COMPARED TO OTHER STATES AND TO UNITED STATES

In 1985 the total case incidence rate in Maine was about 58% greater than in the United States as a whole, the lost workday case rate was greater by about 72%, and the incidence rate for lost workdays by nearly 110%. For every year since the survey began, Maine's rates have exceeded the equivalent national rates. See Text Table L.

Text Table L: Total Case Incidence Rates by Case Type, Maine and the Unites States, 1972-1985.

	Total Cases				Lost Workday Cases				Lost Workdays			
	Maine		United States		Maine		United States		Maine		United States	
Survey Year	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%
1984	13.2	20.0%	8.0	5.3%	6.7	19.6%	3.7	8.8%	139.4	26.6%	63.4	8.4%
1985	12.5	-5.3%	7.9	-1.3%	6.2	-7.5%	3.6	-2.7%	136.6	-2.0%	64.9	2.4%

This disparity applies also at the division level. In 1985, only the Finance Industry experienced lower rates in Maine than in the United States. For divisions at the other extreme, Manufacturing and Services, Maine's total case rates greatly exceeded the national rates by about 56% and 81% respectively. See Text Table M.

Text Table M: Total Case Incidence Rates for Maine adjusted to the U.S. Industry Mix, and for the United States, by Industry Division, 1985.

	Injuries and Illnesses per 100 Workers								
	Total Cases			Lost Workday Cases			Lost Workdays		
Industry (SIC)	Maine Unadj	Maine Adjusted	U.S.	Maine Unadj	Maine Adjusted	U.S.	Maine Unadj	Maine Adjusted	U.S.
PRIVATE SECTOR (01-89)	12.5	11.6	7.9	6.2	5.7	3.6	136.6	124.7	64.9
Construction (15-17)	22.6	22.1	15.2	10.5	10.3	6.8	210.5	210.6	128.9
Manufacturing (20-39)	16.2	15.1	10.4	8.5	7.3	4.6	203.7	154.7	80.2
Transportation (40-49)	11.8	11.6	8.6	6.2	6.1	5.0	165.5	158.8	107.1
Wholesale Trade (50-51)	10.9	10.6	7.2	5.1	4.9	3.5	73.7	69.2	59.8
Retail Trade (52-59)	9.9	9.8	7.5	4.4	4.3	3.1	83.8	76.2	47.0
Finance (60-67)	1.8	1.8	2.0	0.5	0.5	0.9	5.9	5.5	15.4
Services (70-89)	9.8	9.2	5.4	4.8	4.5	2.6	110.1	92.9	45.4

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 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, the all-industry rate for Maine would be correspondingly greater. One can investigate this possibility by using the Standard Industry Mix (SIM) which permits comparision 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 7%, the lost workday case rate by about 8%, and the rate for lost workdays by about 9%. 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 national rates. In most cases the adjusted rates remain greater than the equivalent national rates.

TABLE 1

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1985

INDUSTRY	SIC	INCIDENCE RATES					
		Total Cases	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	12.5	6.2	5.7	118.2	136.6	6.4
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, & FISHING	01-09	13.0	7.8	7.4	116.2	122.5	5.2
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	01-02	14.7	9.3	9.3	71.5	86.0	5.4
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	15-17	22.6	10.5	10.3	197.6	210.5	12.2
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	15	25.1	11.0	10.9	197.9	213.9	14.1
General Contractors-Residential	152	19.1	9.0	8.8	198.2	221.7	10.1
General Contractors-Nonresidential	154	33.5	14.3	14.2	210.9	217.8	19.2
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	16	24.3	10.7	10.6	195.9	203.4	13.6
Highway & Street Construction	161	24.9	8.8	8.8	164.2	164.4	16.1
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	17	20.1	9.9	9.6	198.0	211.1	10.1
Plumbing Heating Air Conditioning	171	20.1	8.0	7.9	198.6	231.3	12.1
Misc Special Trade Contractors	179	21.7	12.4	11.6	201.9	213.9	9.3
MANUFACTURING	20-39	16.2	8.5	7.3	164.6	203.7	7.7
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	20	30.2	14.0	13.3	229.2	246.6	16.2
Canned & Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	203	28.4	11.8	11.6	155.5	167.3	16.6
Misc Food & Kindred Products	209	33.3	14.1	12.0	186.0	204.6	19.2
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	22	13.7	7.3	6.6	136.4	170.8	6.4
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	23	6.5	3.5	2.7	55.8	81.3	3.1
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	24	28.2	16.1	14.8	336.0	390.5	12.1
Logging Camps & Logging Contractors	241	31.0	18.8	18.5	455.5	471.1	12.1
Sawmills & Planing Mills	242	24.8	13.3	12.3	241.3	272.7	11.5
Misc Wood Products	249	26.4	14.6	11.8	307.1	435.4	11.8
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	26	8.2	5.3	3.9	134.9	174.6	2.9
Paper Mills Except Building Paper	262	7.9	5.1	3.5	134.5	176.5	2.8

TABLE 1 (Continued)

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1985

INDUSTRY	SIC	INCIDENCE RATES					
		Total Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	27	7.5	3.3	3.2	36.7	41.3	4.3
Newspapers	271	6.3	2.4	2.4	22.3	24.1	3.9
Commercial Printing	275	12.4	5.9	5.6	73.2	84.0	6.5
RUBBER & PLASTIC PRODUCTS	30	15.8	7.8	7.4	144.4	170.3	8.0
Misc Plastic Products	307	15.6	7.2	6.8	135.7	157.4	8.5
LEATHER & LEATHER PRODUCTS	31	19.1	9.4	7.9	198.0	271.0	9.7
Footware Except Rubber	314	18.2	8.7	8.0	206.2	280.7	9.4
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	34	16.6	6.6	5.5	129.3	155.1	10.0
MACHINERY EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	35	17.7	6.5	6.4	130.0	138.1	11.2
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES	36	8.2	4.8	4.3	85.9	99.0	3.5
Electronic Components & Accessories	367	4.4	3.3	2.8	50.1	60.5	1.1
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	40-49	11.8	6.2	6.0	155.5	165.5	5.6
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	40	7.1	5.4	4.3	57.6	72.1	1.7
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING	42	20.8	11.3	11.3	326.6	334.5	9.5
Trucking Local & Long Distance	421	20.7	11.1	11.1	340.0	347.9	9.6
COMMUNICATIONS	48	2.7	1.5	1.5	28.3	28.7	1.2
ELECTRIC GAS & SANITARY SERVICES	49	12.2	5.0	4.9	157.0	162.9	7.2
Electric Services	491	11.0	3.6	3.5	44.0	50.9	7.4
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADES	50-59	10.1	4.6	4.4	69.1	81.2	5.6
WHOLESALE TRADE	50-51	10.9	5.1	5.0	65.4	79.7	5.8
WHOLESALE TRADE- DURABLE GOODS	50	9.5	4.0	3.9	43.7	47.2	5.5
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	508	7.3	2.5	2.4	31.5	37.6	4.8
WHOLESALE TRADE- NONDURABLE GOODS	51	12.3	6.2	6.1	88.1	101.4	6.1
Groceries and Related Products	514	12.5	6.6	6.5	101.4	121.0	5.9

TABLE 1 (Continued)

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1985

INDUSTRY	SIC	INCIDENCE RATES					
		Total Cases	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	9.9	4.4	4.2	70.3	83.8	5.5
BUILDING HARDWARE & GARDEN SUPPLIES	52	8.8	4.2	4.1	51.7	54.4	4.6
Lumber & Other Bldg Materials Dealers	521	11.9	5.3	5.0	76.9	81.5	6.6
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	53	10.0	4.3	4.1	96.4	101.1	5.7
Department Stores	531	12.7	5.5	5.3	100.3	107.0	7.2
FOOD STORES	54	14.0	5.5	5.5	102.7	110.5	8.5
Grocery Stores	541	15.3	6.0	5.9	114.9	124.1	9.3
AUTOMOBILE DEALERS & SERVICE STATIONS	55	11.0	5.3	5.3	139.8	162.1	5.7
New & Used Car Dealers	551	13.7	5.7	5.7	132.3	142.3	8.0
FURNITURE & HOME FURNISHING STORES	57	6.4	4.4	3.7	47.6	77.4	2.1
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	58	9.4	4.2	4.0	29.6	34.0	5.1
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	59	7.3	3.3	2.8	43.9	77.2	4.0
Drug Stores	591	8.8	3.3	3.3	12.1	12.1	5.5
Fuel & Ice Dealers	598	12.7	5.2	4.3	72.1	140.4	7.6
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	60-67	1.8	0.5	0.5	5.5	5.9	1.3
BANKING	60	1.5	0.5	0.5	5.3	5.4	1.0
Commercial & Stock Savings Banks	602	2.0	0.6	0.5	7.3	7.4	1.4
INSURANCE	63	2.6	0.5	0.5	8.7	10.0	2.1
INSURANCE AGENTS BROKERS & SERVICE	64	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.9	1.0
REAL ESTATE	65	3.6	1.2	1.2	8.6	9.2	2.4
SERVICES	70-89	9.8	4.8	4.6	105.1	110.1	5.0
HOTELS & OTHER LODGING PLACES	70	9.4	3.9	3.9	77.2	78.6	5.5
Hotels Tourist Courts & Motels	701	10.2	4.4	4.4	87.6	89.2	5.8

TABLE 1 (Continued)

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1985

INDUSTRY	SIC	INCIDENCE RATES					
		Total Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
PERSONAL SERVICES	72	5.6	3.7	3.7	41.1	47.6	1.9
BUSINESS SERVICES	73	6.2	3.5	3.5	42.9	43.6	2.7
Misc. Business Services	739	5.4	2.0	2.0	15.9	16.8	3.3
AUTO REPAIR SERVICES & GARAGES	75	9.0	4.3	3.8	51.7	54.7	4.7
AMUSEMENT & RECREATION SERVICES	79	18.4	6.9	5.5	87.9	101.6	11.5
MEDICAL & HEALTH SERVICES	80	12.1	6.5	6.3	173.9	181.2	5.6
Nursing & Personal Care Facilities	805	22.3	11.5	11.3	266.0	281.3	10.8
Hospitals	806	9.7	5.1	4.8	91.4	95.7	4.6
LEGAL SERVICES	81	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.3
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	82	10.6	3.4	3.1	82.2	87.0	7.3
SOCIAL SERVICES	83	7.4	2.7	2.6	48.9	50.5	4.7
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS	86	3.7	1.9	1.3	20.4	23.5	1.8
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	89	8.8	4.2	4.1	20.4	24.1	4.6

See Footnotes at the end of Table 7.

TABLE 2

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1985

INDUSTRY	SIC	INCIDENCE RATES					
		Total Cases	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	12.0	5.9	5.4	111.3	127.4	6.1
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, & FISHING	01-09	12.9	7.7	7.3	115.8	122.1	5.2
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	01-02	14.4	9.1	9.1	70.4	85.0	5.3
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	15-17	22.3	10.4	10.1	196.5	209.5	12.0
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	15	24.7	10.9	10.7	197.6	213.6	13.8
General Contractors-Residential	152	18.9	8.8	8.6	198.0	221.6	10.1
General Contractors-Nonresidential	154	32.9	14.2	14.1	210.4	217.3	18.7
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	16	23.7	10.4	10.3	191.0	198.6	13.3
Highway & Street Construction	161	24.9	8.8	8.8	164.2	164.4	16.1
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	17	20.0	9.9	9.6	198.0	211.0	10.1
Plumbing Heating Air Conditioning	171	20.1	8.0	7.9	198.6	231.3	12.1
Misc Special Trade Contractors	179	21.4	12.4	11.5	201.8	213.8	9.0
MANUFACTURING	20-39	15.0	7.8	6.8	148.1	180.6	7.2
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	20	28.2	13.0	12.3	211.5	227.2	15.2
Canned & Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	203	25.5	10.6	10.3	142.5	154.4	15.0
Misc Food & Kindred Products	209	28.0	11.1	9.3	142.8	152.7	16.9
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	22	13.1	7.1	6.5	134.8	169.1	6.0
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	23	5.6	2.7	2.1	20.0	41.9	3.0
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	24	28.1	16.0	14.7	334.5	388.8	12.0
Logging Camps & Logging Contractors	241	31.0	18.8	18.5	455.5	471.1	12.1
Sawmills & Planing Mills	242	24.7	13.3	12.3	241.3	272.7	11.4
Misc Wood Products	249	26.3	14.6	11.8	307.1	434.6	11.7
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	26	7.8	5.3	3.8	133.6	173.0	2.5
Paper Mills Except Building Paper	262	7.4	5.0	3.5	133.0	175.0	2.4

TABLE 2 (Continued)

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1985

INDUSTRY	SIC	INCIDENCE RATES					
		Total Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	27	7.4	3.2	3.1	36.4	41.1	4.2
Newspapers	271	6.1	2.3	2.3	22.1	23.9	3.8
Commercial Printing	275	12.2	5.8	5.5	72.8	83.6	6.4
RUBBER & PLASTIC PRODUCTS	30	13.9	6.9	6.4	123.1	145.4	7.1
Misc Plastic Products	307	13.7	6.3	6.0	114.9	133.3	7.5
LEATHER & LEATHER PRODUCTS	31	15.0	6.8	5.8	122.6	157.0	8.2
Footware Except Rubber	314	14.1	6.1	5.6	124.1	155.7	8.0
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	34	14.9	5.7	5.1	113.1	127.2	9.2
MACHINERY EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	35	17.0	6.3	6.3	124.5	128.8	10.6
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES	36	7.1	3.9	3.6	69.7	77.8	3.1
Electronic Components & Accessories	367	3.4	2.7	2.3	32.4	35.1	0.8
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	40-49	11.6	6.1	5.9	155.1	165.1	5.5
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	40	6.7	5.1	4.0	55.6	70.2	1.6
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING	42	20.7	11.2	11.2	326.4	334.3	9.5
Trucking Local & Long Distance	421	20.6	11.1	11.1	339.9	347.8	9.5
COMMUNICATIONS	48	2.7	1.5	1.5	28.3	28.7	1.1
ELECTRIC GAS & SANITARY SERVICES	49	11.8	4.9	4.7	156.6	162.1	7.0
Electric Services	491	10.5	3.4	3.3	43.5	50.0	7.1
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADES	50-59	10.0	4.5	4.3	67.6	79.1	5.5
WHOLESALE TRADE	50-51	10.8	5.1	4.9	63.4	71.7	5.8
WHOLESALE TRADE- DURABLE GOODS	50	9.5	4.0	3.9	42.3	45.8	5.5
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	508	7.2	2.4	2.3	28.2	34.3	4.8
WHOLESALE TRADE- NONDURABLE GOODS	51	12.3	6.2	6.0	85.4	98.7	6.1
Groceries and Related Products	514	12.4	6.5	6.4	100.0	119.5	5.9

TABLE 2 (Continued)

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1985

INDUSTRY	SIC	INCIDENCE RATES					
		Total Cases	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	9.7	4.3	4.1	69.0	81.7	5.4
BUILDING HARDWARE & GARDEN SUPPLIES	52	8.8	4.2	4.1	51.7	54.4	4.6
Lumber & Other Bldg Materials Dealers	521	11.9	5.3	5.0	76.9	81.5	6.6
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	53	9.8	4.2	4.0	96.2	101.0	5.7
Department Stores	531	12.5	5.3	5.1	100.1	106.9	7.2
FOOD STORES	54	14.0	5.5	5.4	102.6	110.3	8.5
Grocery Stores	541	15.3	6.0	5.9	114.9	124.1	9.3
AUTOMOBILE DEALERS & SERVICE STATIONS	55	10.9	5.3	5.2	137.6	159.5	5.7
New & Used Car Dealers	551	13.7	5.7	5.6	128.3	137.6	8.0
FURNITURE & HOME FURNISHING STORES	57	6.4	4.4	3.7	47.6	77.4	2.1
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	58	9.2	4.2	3.9	29.3	33.7	5.0
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	59	6.8	3.1	2.6	38.3	67.5	3.7
Drug Stores	591	8.8	3.3	3.3	12.1	12.1	5.5
Fuel & Ice Dealers	598	12.7	5.1	4.3	72.1	140.3	7.6
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	60-67	1.8	0.5	0.5	5.4	5.9	1.3
BANKING	60	1.5	0.5	0.5	5.3	5.3	1.0
Commercial & Stock Savings Banks	602	2.0	0.5	0.5	7.3	7.3	1.4
INSURANCE	63	2.6	0.5	0.5	8.7	10.0	2.1
INSURANCE AGENTS BROKERS & SERVICE	64	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.9	1.0
REAL ESTATE	65	3.6	1.2	1.2	8.6	9.2	2.4
SERVICES	70-89	9.6	4.6	4.5	99.9	104.8	4.9
HOTELS & OTHER LODGING PLACES	70	9.3	3.9	3.9	76.9	78.3	5.4
Hotels Tourist Courts & Motels	701	10.2	4.4	4.4	87.4	89.0	5.8
PERSONAL SERVICES	72	5.4	3.5	3.5	40.1	46.6	1.8

TABLE 2 (Continued)

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1985

INDUSTRY	SIC	INCIDENCE RATES					
		Total Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
BUSINESS SERVICES	73	6.2	3.5	3.5	42.9	43.6	2.7
Misc. Business Services	739	5.4	2.0	2.0	15.9	16.8	3.3
AUTO REPAIR SERVICES & GARAGES	75	8.9	4.3	3.8	51.7	54.7	4.6
AMUSEMENT & RECREATION SERVICES	79	18.4	6.9	5.5	87.9	101.6	11.5
MEDICAL & HEALTH SERVICES	80	11.7	6.3	6.1	168.7	176.1	5.4
Nursing & Personal Care Facilities	805	22.0	11.2	11.0	265.1	280.4	10.8
Hospitals	806	9.1	4.8	4.5	81.8	86.0	4.4
LEGAL SERVICES	81	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.3
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	82	10.5	3.2	2.9	49.7	54.5	7.3
SOCIAL SERVICES	83	7.1	2.6	2.5	48.8	50.4	4.5
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS	86	3.7	1.9	1.3	20.4	23.5	1.8
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	89	8.2	3.8	3.8	17.8	20.3	4.4

See Footnotes at the end of Table 7.

TABLE 3

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1985

INDUSTRY	SIC	INCIDENCE RATES					
		Total Cases	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	0.5	0.3	0.2	6.9	9.2	0.2
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, & FISHING	01-09	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	*
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	01-02	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.1	0.1
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	15-17	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.1	0.2
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	15	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3
General Contractors-Residential	152	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	-
General Contractors-Nonresidential	154	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	16	0.6	0.2	0.2	4.8	4.8	0.3
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	17	0.1	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.1
Misc Special Trade Contractors	179	0.3	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.2
MANUFACTURING	20-39	1.2	0.7	0.6	16.5	23.1	0.6
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	20	2.0	1.1	1.0	17.7	19.3	1.0
Canned & Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	203	2.9	1.3	1.3	12.9	12.9	1.6
Misc Food & Kindred Products	209	5.3	3.0	2.7	43.2	51.9	2.3
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	22	0.6	0.1	0.1	1.7	1.7	0.5
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	23	0.9	0.8	0.6	35.8	39.4	0.1
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	24	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.4	1.7	*
Sawmills & Planing Mills	242	0.1	*	*	*	*	0.1
Misc Wood Products	249	0.1	*	-	-	0.8	0.1
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	26	0.4	0.1	*	1.3	1.6	0.4
Paper Mills Except Building Paper	262	0.5	0.1	*	1.5	1.5	0.5
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	27	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Newspapers	271	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1
Commercial Publishing	275	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1

TABLE-3 (Continued)

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1985

INDUSTRY	SIC	INCIDENCE RATES					
		Total Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
RUBBER & PLASTIC PRODUCTS	30	1.9	1.0	0.9	21.3	24.9	0.9
Misc Plastic Products	307	1.9	0.9	0.8	20.8	24.1	1.0
LEATHER & LEATHER PRODUCTS	31	4.0	2.6	2.2	75.4	114.1	1.5
Footware Except Rubber	314	4.1	2.7	2.4	82.2	125.1	1.5
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	34	1.7	0.9	0.4	16.1	27.9	0.8
MACHINERY EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	35	0.7	0.2	0.1	5.5	9.3	0.6
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES	36	1.2	0.8	0.7	16.2	21.1	0.4
Electronic Components & Accessories	367	1.0	0.6	0.5	17.7	25.3	0.4
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	40-49	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	40	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.9	1.9	0.1
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING	42	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	*
Trucking Local & Long Distance	421	0.1	*	*	0.1	0.1	*
COMMUNICATIONS	48	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.1
ELECTRIC GAS & SANITARY SERVICES	49	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.8	0.3
Electric Services	491	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.9	0.3
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADES	50-59	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.5	2.1	0.1
WHOLESALE TRADE	50-51	*	*	*	2.0	2.0	*
WHOLESALE TRADE- DURABLE GOODS	50	*	*	*	1.3	1.3	*
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	508	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.3	3.3	-
WHOLESALE TRADE- NONDURABLE GOODS	51	*	*	*	2.7	2.7	*
Groceries and Related Products	514	*	*	*	1.4	1.4	-
RETAIL TRADE	52-59	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.3	2.1	0.1

TABLE-3 (Continued)
Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1985

INDUSTRY	SIC	INCIDENCE RATES					
		Total Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	53	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-
Department Stores	531	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	-
FOOD STORES	54	*	*	*	0.1	0.2	-
AUTOMOBILE DEALERS & SERVICE STATIONS	55	*	*	*	2.2	2.6	-
New & Used Car Dealers	551	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.0	4.7	-
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	58	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	59	0.5	0.2	0.2	5.6	9.7	0.3
Fuel & Ice Dealers	598	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	60-67	*	*	*	*	*	*
BANKING	60	*	*	*	*	*	-
Commercial & Stock Savings Banks	602	*	*	*	*	*	-
INSURANCE	63	*	-	-	-	-	*
SERVICES	70-89	0.3	0.2	0.2	5.2	5.3	0.1
HOTELS & OTHER LODGING PLACES	70	*	*	*	0.2	0.2	*
Hotels Tourist Courts & Motels	701	*	*	*	0.3	0.3	*
PERSONAL SERVICES	72	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.0	1.0	0.1
BUSINESS SERVICES	73	*	-	-	-	-	*
AUTO REPAIR SERVICES & GARAGES	75	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.1
MEDICAL & HEALTH SERVICES	80	0.4	0.2	0.2	5.1	5.1	0.2
Nursing & Personal Care Facilities	805	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.0	1.0	-
Hospitals	806	0.6	0.3	0.3	9.6	9.6	0.3
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	82	0.2	0.2	0.2	32.5	32.5	-
SOCIAL SERVICES	83	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	89	0.6	0.3	0.3	2.6	3.8	0.3

See Footnotes at the end of Table 7.

TABLE-4

Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1985

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Actv	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays	Average Lost Workdays/Lost Workday Cs
PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES	01-89	38,204	18,828	17,272	360,152	56,057	416,209	19,367	22
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, & FISHING	01-09	361	216	206	3,233	175	3,408	145	16
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	01-02	122	77	77	595	121	716	45	9
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	15-17	4,751	2,196	2,151	41,461	2,722	44,183	2,554	20
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	15	1,834	806	794	14,446	1,164	15,610	1,027	19
General Contractors-Residential	152	773	365	357	8,030	955	8,985	408	25
General Contractors-Nonresidential	154	1,015	434	430	6,387	209	6,596	580	15
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	16	988	434	430	7,977	307	8,284	554	19
Highway & Street Construction	161	515	182	182	3,403	4	3,407	333	19
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	17	1,929	956	927	19,038	1,251	20,289	973	21
Plumbing Heating Air Conditioning	171	393	156	155	3,875	639	4,514	237	29
Misc Special Trade Contractors	179	576	330	307	5,360	320	5,680	246	17
MANUFACTURING	20-39	15,849	8,310	7,140	160,588	38,113	198,701	7,535	24
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	20	2,161	1,005	951	16,398	1,242	17,640	1,156	18
Canned & Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	203	600	250	244	3,284	250	3,534	350	14
Misc Food & Kindred Products	209	449	190	162	2,510	251	2,761	259	15
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	22	894	474	431	8,892	2,238	11,130	420	23
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	23	195	104	81	1,664	759	2,423	91	23
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	24	3,493	1,992	1,833	41,647	6,764	48,411	1,497	24
Logging Camps & Logging Contractors	241	1,135	689	676	16,654	570	17,224	443	25
Sawmills & Planing Mills	242	790	424	392	7,694	1,001	8,695	366	21
Misc Wood Products	249	1,041	577	467	12,113	5,060	17,173	464	30
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	26	1,521	987	711	24,893	7,318	32,211	534	33
Paper Mills Except Building Paper	262	1,246	799	551	21,145	6,598	27,743	447	35

TABLE-4 (Continued)

Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1985

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Actv	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays	Average Lost Workdays/Lost Workday Cs
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	27	332	144	140	1,619	205	1,842	188	13
Newspapers	271	143	55	55	508	41	549	88	10
Commercial Printing	275	188	89	85	1,111	164	1,275	99	14
RUBBER & PLASTIC PRODUCTS	30	577	286	268	5,262	944	6,206	291	22
Misc Plastic Products	307	469	215	205	4,077	653	4,730	254	22
LEATHER & LEATHER PRODUCTS	31	2,410	1,185	1,005	25,048	9,239	34,287	1,225	29
Footware Except Rubber	314	1,846	887	808	20,931	7,565	28,496	959	32
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	34	520	207	173	4,039	807	4,846	313	23
MACHINERY EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	35	796	293	286	5,839	366	6,205	503	21
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES	36	756	436	394	7,883	1,196	9,079	320	21
Electronic Components & Accessories	367	253	189	159	2,872	591	3,463	64	18
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	40-49	2,076	1,086	1,051	27,399	1,774	29,173	986	27
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	40	119	90	71	960	243	1,203	29	13
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING	42	1,095	593	591	17,156	414	17,570	500	30
Trucking Local & Long Distance	421	1,024	550	548	16,786	390	17,176	472	31
COMMUNICATIONS	48	127	70	70	1,307	20	1,327	57	19
ELECTRIC GAS & SANITARY SERVICES	49	428	175	170	5,496	206	5,702	253	33
Electric Services	491	325	106	102	1,301	203	1,504	219	14
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADES	50-59	8,301	3,738	3,570	56,501	9,891	66,392	4,563	18
WHOLESALE TRADE	50-51	2,282	1,066	1,043	13,696	1,735	15,431	1,216	14
WHOLESALE TRADE- DURABLE GOODS	50	1,022	432	422	4,678	377	5,055	590	12
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	508	318	109	104	1,381	266	1,647	209	15
WHOLESALE TRADE- NONDURABLE GOODS	51	1,260	634	621	9,018	1,358	10,376	626	16
Groceries and Related Products	514	596	314	310	4,852	933	5,785	282	18

TABLE-4 (Continued)

Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1985

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Actv	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays	Average Lost Workdays/Lost Workday Cs
RETAIL TRADE	52-59	6,019	2,672	2,527	42,805	8,156	50,961	3,347	19
BUILDING HARDWARE & GARDEN SUPPLIES	52	354	170	164	2,077	110	2,187	184	13
Lumber & Other Bldg Materials Dealers	521	283	126	120	1,829	110	1,939	157	15
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	53	642	276	267	6,214	307	6,521	366	24
Department Stores	531	574	249	240	4,548	307	4,855	325	19
FOOD STORES	54	1,517	599	589	11,092	842	11,934	918	20
Grocery Stores	541	1,390	546	536	10,473	832	11,305	844	21
AUTOMOBILE DEALERS & SERVICE STATIONS	55	1,015	489	486	12,922	2,064	14,986	526	31
New & Used Car Dealers	551	685	286	283	6,602	500	7,102	399	25
FURNITURE & HOME FURNISHING STORES	57	168	114	96	1,241	776	2,017	54	18
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	58	1,400	633	596	4,418	654	5,072	767	8
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	59	738	338	279	4,437	3,362	7,799	400	23
Drug Stores	591	187	70	70	257	-	257	117	4
Fuel & Ice Dealers	598	247	100	84	1,399	1,324	2,723	147	27
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	60-67	313	82	81	940	78	1,018	231	12
BANKING	60	97	34	33	342	2	344	63	10
Commercial & Stock Savings Banks	602	88	25	24	325	2	327	63	13
INSURANCE	63	126	23	23	422	59	481	103	21
INSURANCE AGENTS BROKERS & SERVICE	64	22	2	2	12	6	18	20	9
REAL ESTATE	65	68	23	23	164	11	175	45	8
SERVICES	70-89	6,553	3,200	3,073	70,030	3,304	73,334	3,353	23
HOTELS & OTHER LODGING PLACES	70	440	183	183	3,626	66	3,692	257	20
Hotels Tourist Courts & Motels	701	424	183	183	3,626	66	3,692	241	20
PERSONAL SERVICES	72	141	93	92	1,028	163	1,191	48	13

TABLE-4 (Continued)

Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1985

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Actv	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays	Average Lost Workdays/Lost Workday Cs
BUSINESS SERVICES	73	409	232	232	2,818	45	2,863	177	12
Misc. Business Services	739	193	73	73	569	32	601	120	8
AUTO REPAIR SERVICES & GARAGES	75	216	103	91	1,246	72	1,318	113	13
AMUSEMENT & RECREATION SERVICES	79	338	127	101	1,612	252	1,864	211	15
MEDICAL & HEALTH SERVICES	80	3,553	1,909	1,849	51,056	2,169	53,225	1,644	28
Nursing & Personal Care Facilities	805	1,712	882	867	20,407	1,172	21,579	830	24
Hospitals	806	1,447	757	712	13,616	631	14,247	690	19
LEGAL SERVICES	81	11	5	5	13	-	13	6	3
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	82	599	189	175	4,624	270	4,894	410	26
SOCIAL SERVICES	83	387	140	136	2,574	84	2,658	247	19
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS	86	55	28	19	305	47	352	27	13
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	89	308	146	145	714	128	842	162	6

See Footnotes at the end of Table 7.

TABLE-5

Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1985

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Actv	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays	Average Lost Workdays/Lost Workday Cs
PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES	01-89	36,594	17,963	16,537	339,048	49,126	388,174	18,623	22
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, & FISHING	01-09	358	214	204	3,222	175	3,397	144	16
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	01-02	120	76	76	586	121	707	44	9
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	15-17	4,687	2,174	2,129	41,235	2,722	43,957	2,512	20
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	15	1,802	796	784	14,424	1,164	15,588	1,005	20
General Contractors-Residential	152	766	358	350	8,023	955	8,978	408	25
General Contractors-Nonresidential	154	997	431	427	6,372	209	6,581	565	15
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	16	964	424	420	7,780	307	8,087	540	19
Highway & Street Construction	161	515	182	182	3,403	4	3,407	333	19
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	17	1,921	954	925	19,031	1,251	20,282	967	21
Plumbing Heating Air Conditioning	171	393	156	155	3,875	639	4,514	237	29
Misc Special Trade Contractors	179	569	329	306	5,357	320	5,677	240	17
MANUFACTURING	20-39	14,635	7,641	6,595	144,491	31,964	176,185	6,990	23
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	20	2,015	927	877	15,133	1,125	16,258	1,088	18
Canned & Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	203	539	223	217	3,011	250	3,261	316	15
Misc Food & Kindred Products	209	378	150	126	1,927	134	2,061	228	14
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	22	853	465	422	8,784	2,238	11,022	388	24
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	23	168	80	62	596	652	1,248	88	16
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	24	3,480	1,984	1,826	41,471	6,732	48,203	1,492	24
Logging Camps & Logging Contractors	241	1,135	689	676	16,654	570	17,224	443	25
Sawmills & Planing Mills	242	787	423	391	7,693	1,001	8,694	364	21
Misc Wood Products	249	1,038	576	467	12,113	5,028	17,141	462	20
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	26	1,439	976	703	24,654	7,258	31,912	463	33
Paper Mills Except Building Paper	262	1,167	791	544	20,911	6,596	27,507	376	35

TABLE-5 (Continued)

Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1985

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Actv	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays	Average Lost Workdays/Lost Workday Cs
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	27	325	141	137	1,608	205	1,813	184	13
Newspapers	271	139	53	53	502	41	543	86	10
Commercial Printing	275	185	88	84	1,106	164	1,270	97	14
RUBBER & PLASTIC PRODUCTS	30	508	250	235	4,485	815	5,300	258	21
Misc Plastic Products	307	413	188	180	3,452	555	4,007	225	21
LEATHER & LEATHER PRODUCTS	31	1,901	861	728	15,507	4,348	19,855	1,040	23
Footware Except Rubber	314	1,427	616	567	12,592	3,211	15,803	811	26
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	34	466	178	160	3,535	439	3,974	288	22
MACHINERY EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	35	763	285	281	5,592	193	5,785	478	20
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES	36	649	362	330	6,393	746	7,139	287	20
Electronic Components & Accessories	367	195	152	132	1,858	155	2,013	43	13
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	40-49	2,041	1,071	1,037	27,343	1,763	29,106	967	27
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	40	112	85	66	928	243	1,171	27	14
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING	42	1,087	588	586	17,148	414	17,562	498	30
Trucking Local & Long Distance	421	1,019	548	546	16,781	390	17,171	470	31
COMMUNICATIONS	48	123	70	70	1,307	20	1,327	53	19
ELECTRIC GAS & SANITARY SERVICES	49	170	166	5,480	195	5,675	244	33	10
Electric Services	491	311	101	98	1,285	192	1,477	210	15
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADES	50-59	8,196	3,685	3,522	55,261	9,432	64,693	4,511	18
WHOLESALE TRADE	50-51	2,272	1,059	1,036	13,277	1,735	15,012	1,213	14
WHOLESALE TRADE- DURABLE GOODS	50	1,017	429	419	4,534	377	4,911	588	11
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	508	315	106	101	1,237	266	1,503	209	14
WHOLESALE TRADE- NONDURABLE GOODS	51	1,255	630	617	8,743	1,358	10,101	625	16
Groceries and Related Products	514	594	312	308	4,783	933	5,716	282	28

TABLE-5 (Continued)

Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1985

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Actv	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays	Average Lost Workdays/Lost Workday Cs
RETAIL TRADE	52-59	5,924	2,626	2,486	41,984	7,697	49,681	3,298	19
BUILDING HARDWARE & GARDEN SUPPLIES	52	354	170	164	2,077	110	2,187	184	13
Lumber & Other Bldg Materials Dealers	521	283	126	120	1,829	110	1,939	157	15
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	53	635	269	260	6,207	307	6,514	366	24
Department Stores	531	567	242	233	4,541	307	4,848	325	20
FOOD STORES	54	1,513	595	585	11,082	832	11,914	918	20
Grocery Stores	541	1,390	546	536	10,473	832	11,305	844	21
AUTOMOBILE DEALERS & SERVICE STATIONS	55	1,012	486	483	12,723	2,026	14,749	526	30
New & Used Car Dealers	551	682	283	280	6,403	462	6,865	399	24
FURNITURE & HOME FURNISHING STORES	57	168	114	96	1,241	776	2,017	54	18
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	58	1,372	623	586	4,379	654	5,033	749	8
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	59	685	316	262	3,871	2,951	6,822	369	22
Drug Stores	591	187	70	70	257	-	257	117	4
Fuel & Ice Dealers	598	246	99	83	1,398	1,324	2,722	147	27
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	60-67	310	81	80	938	78	1,016	229	13
BANKING	60	96	33	32	340	2	342	63	10
Commercial & Stock Savings Banks	602	87	24	23	323	2	325	63	14
INSURANCE	63	124	23	23	422	59	481	101	21
INSURANCE AGENTS BROKERS & SERVICE	64	22	2	2	12	6	18	20	9
REAL ESTATE	65	68	23	23	164	11	175	45	8
SERVICES	70-89	6,367	3,097	2,970	66,558	3,262	69,820	3,270	23
HOTELS & OTHER LODGING PLACES	70	438	182	182	3,615	66	3,681	256	20
Hotels Tourist Courts & Motels	701	422	182	182	3,615	66	3,681	240	20
PERSONAL SERVICES	72	134	88	87	1,003	163	1,166	46	13

TABLE-5 (Continued)

Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1985

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Actv	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays	Average Lost Workdays/Lost Workday Cs
BUSINESS SERVICES	73	406	232	232	2,818	45	2,863	174	12
Misc Business Services		193	73	73	569	32	601	120	8
AUTO REPAIR SERVICES & GARAGES	75	214	103	91	1,246	72	1,318	111	13
AMUSEMENT & RECREATION SERVICES	79	338	127	101	1,612	252	1,864	211	15
MEDICAL & HEALTH SERVICES	80	3,428	1,838	1,778	49,545	2,169	51,714	1,590	28
Nursing & Personal Care Facilities	805	1,690	860	845	20,333	1,172	21,505	830	25
Hospitals	806	1,358	708	663	12,179	631	12,810	650	18
LEGAL SERVICES	81	11	5	5	13	-	13	6	3
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	82	588	178	164	2,797	270	3,067	410	17
SOCIAL SERVICES	83	373	137	133	2,567	84	2,651	236	19
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS	86	55	28	19	305	47	352	27	13
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	89	287	134	133	623	86	709	153	5

See Footnotes at the end of Table 7.

TABLE-6

Number of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1985

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Actv	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays	Average Lost Workdays/Lost Workday Cs
PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES	01-89	1,610	865	735	21,104	6,931	28,035	744	32
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, & FISHING	01-09	3	2	2	11	-	11	1	6
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	01-02	2	1	1	9	-	9	1	9
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	15-17	64	22	22	226	-	226	42	10
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	15	32	10	10	22	-	22	22	2
General Contractors-Residential	152	7	7	7	7	-	7	-	1
General Contractors-Nonresidential	154	18	3	3	15	-	15	15	5
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	16	24	10	10	197	-	197	14	20
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	17	8	2	2	7	-	7	6	4
Misc Special Trade Contractors	179	7	1	1	3	-	3	6	3
MANUFACTURING	20-39	1,214	669	545	16,097	6,419	22,516	545	34
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	20	146	78	74	1,265	117	1,382	68	18
Canned & Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	203	61	27	27	273	-	273	34	10
Misc Food & Kindred Products	209	71	40	36	583	117	700	31	18
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	22	41	9	9	108	-	108	32	12
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	23	27	24	19	1,068	107	1,175	3	49
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	24	13	8	7	176	32	208	5	26
Sawmills & Planing Mills	242	3	1	1	1	-	1	2	1
Misc Wood Products	249	9	1	-	-	32	2	32	10
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	26	82	11	8	239	60	299	71	27
Paper Mills Except Building Paper	262	79	8	234	2	236	714	30	10
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	27	7	3	3	11	-	11	4	4
Newspapers	271	4	2	2	6	-	6	2	3
Commercial Printing	275	3	1	1	5	-	5	2	5

TABLE-6 (Continued)

Number of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1985

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Actv	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays	Average Lost Workdays/Lost Workday Cs
RUBBER & PLASTIC PRODUCTS	30	69	36	33	777	129	906	33	25
Misc Plastic Products	307	56	27	25	625	98	723	29	27
LEATHER & LEATHER PRODUCTS	31	509	324	277	9,541	4,891	14,432	185	45
Footware Except Rubber	314	419	271	241	8,339	4,354	12,693	148	47
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	34	54	29	13	504	368	872	25	30
MACHINERY EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	35	33	8	5	247	173	420	25	53
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES	36	107	74	64	1,490	450	1,940	33	26
Electronic Components & Accessories	367	58	37	27	1,014	436	1,450	21	39
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	40-49	35	15	14	56	11	67	19	4
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	40	7	5	5	32	-	32	2	6
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING	42	8	5	5	8	-	8	2	2
Trucking Local & Long Distance	421	5	2	2	5	-	5	2	3
COMMUNICATIONS	48	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
ELECTRIC GAS & SANITARY SERVICES	49	14	5	4	16	11	27	9	5
Electric Services	491	14	5	4	16	11	27	9	5
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADES	50-59	105	53	48	1,240	459	1,699	52	32
WHOLESALE TRADE	50-51	10	7	7	419	-	419	3	60
WHOLESALE TRADE- DURABLE GOODS	50	5	3	3	144	-	144	2	48
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	508	3	3	3	144	-	144	-	48
WHOLESALE TRADE- NONDURABLE GOODS	51	5	4	4	275	-	275	1	69
Groceries and Related Products	514	2	2	2	69	-	69	-	35
RETAIL TRADE	52-59	95	46	41	821	459	1,280	49	28

TABLE-6 (Continued)

Number of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1985

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Actv	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays	Average Lost Work-days/Lost Workday Cs
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	53	7	7	7	7	-	7	-	1
Department Stores	531	7	7	7	7	-	7	-	1
FOOD STORES	54	4	4	4	10	10	20	-	5
AUTOMOBILE DEALERS & SERVICE STATIONS	55	3	3	3	199	38	237	-	79
New & Used Car Dealers	551	3	3	3	199	38	237	-	79
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	58	28	10	10	39	-	39	18	4
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	59	53	22	17	566	411	977	31	44
Fuel & Ice Dealers	598	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	1
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	60-67	3	1	1	2	-	2	2	2
BANKING	60	1	1	1	2	-	2	-	2
Commercial & Stock Savings Banks	602	1	1	1	2	-	2	-	2
INSURANCE	63	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
SERVICES	70-89	186	103	103	3,472	42	3,514	83	34
HOTELS & OTHER LODGING PLACES	70	2	1	1	11	-	11	1	11
Hotels Tourist Courts & Motels	701	2	1	1	11	-	11	1	11
PERSONAL SERVICES	72	7	5	5	25	-	25	2	5
BUSINESS SERVICES	73	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
AUTO REPAIR SERVICES & GARAGES	75	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
MEDICAL & HEALTH SERVICES	80	125	71	71	1,511	-	1,511	54	21
Nursing & Personal Care Facilities	805	22	22	22	74	-	74	-	3
Hospitals	806	89	49	49	1,437	-	1,437	40	29
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	82	11	11	11	1,827	-	1,827	-	166
SOCIAL SERVICES	83	14	3	3	7	-	7	11	2
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	89	21	12	12	91	42	133	9	11

See footnotes at the end of Table-7

TABLE 7

Number of Recordable Occupational Illnesses, by Category of Illness, Maine, 1985

Catergory of Illness	Recordable Illnesses
Disorders associated with repeated trauma	779
Occupational skin diseases & disorders	397
Respiratory diseases due to toxic agents	126
Disorders due to physical agents	57
Poisoning (systemic effects of toxic material)	30
Dust diseases of the lung	13
All other occupational illnesses	206
TOTAL ALL ILLNESSES	1610

FOOTNOTES FOR TABLES 1-7;

1. ----------Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972 Edition.

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 the following formula:

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

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 include 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; in Tables 4, 5, and 6 asterisks (*) indicate numbers of cases/workdays less than 5.

Data conforming to OSHA definitions for coal and lignite mining (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 for construction on mining sites are also included.

APPENDIX A: SCOPE OF THE SURVEY & TECHNICAL NOTES

SCOPE OF THE 1985 OSH SURVEY

The 1985 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). 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.

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 1985 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 3,683 sample units. A relatively small proportion (344 or 9%) of these were later excluded because they were no longer in operation, were found not to be 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 3,171 usable questionaires out of a possible 3,339 for a 95% usable response rate.

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 111 (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.

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:

$$\frac{\Sigma(X_i * Y_i)}{(\Sigma X_i) - X_o}$$

X_i = national employment for the i^{th} industry

Y_i = unadjusted incidence rate for the i^{th} industry

X_o = 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, which at present are undetermined.

APPENDIX B

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

1985 OSHA No. 200-S
ANNUAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES SURVEY
(Covering Calendar Year 1985)

O.M.B. NO. 1220-0045
Approval expires 12/31/85

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 1985

Enter the average number of employees who worked during calendar year 1985 in the establishment(s) covered by this report. Include all classes of employees: full-time, part-time, seasonal, temporary, etc. See the instructions for an example of an annual average employment calculation. **(Round to the nearest whole number.)**

II. TOTAL HOURS WORKED IN 1985

Enter the total number of hours actually worked during 1985 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 few hours in 1985 due to layoffs, strikes, fires, etc., explain under comments (Section VII). **(Round to the nearest whole number.)**

III. NATURE OF BUSINESS IN 1985

A. Check the box which best describes the general type of activity performed by the establishment(s) included in this report.
- ☐ Agriculture
- ☐ Forestry
- ☐ Fishing
- ☐ Mining
- ☐ Construction
- ☐ Manufacturing
- ☐ Transportation
- ☐ Communication
- ☐ Public Utilities
- ☐ Wholesale Trade
- ☐ Retail Trade
- ☐ Finance
- ☐ Insurance
- ☐ Real Estate
- ☐ Services

B. Enter in order of importance the principal products, lines of trade, services or other activities. For each entry also include the approximate percent of total 1985 annual value of production, sales or receipts.

C. If this report includes any establishment(s) which perform services for other units of your company, indicate the primary type of service or support provided. **(Check as many as apply.)**
1. ☐ Central administration
2. ☐ Research, development and testing
3. ☐ Storage (warehouse)
4. ☐ Other (specify)

IV. MONTH OF OSHA INSPECTION

If the establishment(s) covered by this report had either a Federal or State OSHA compliance inspection during calendar year 1985, please enter the name of the month in which the first inspection occurred.

(Leave this box blank.)

V. RECORDABLE INJURIES AND ILLNESSES

Did this establishment have any recordable injuries or illnesses during calendar year 1985
1. ☐ No (Please complete section VIII)
2. ☐ Yes (Please complete sections VI and VII.)

SEE BELOW

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

SIC
EDIT
Sch. No. Ck Suf

VI. OCCUPATIONAL INJURY AND ILLNESS SUMMARY (Covering Calendar Year 1985)

- *Complete this section by copying the totals from the annual summary of your 1985 OSHA No. 200.*
- Leave Section VI blank if there were no OSHA recordable injuries or illnesses during 1985.
- Please check your figures to be certain that the sum of entries in columns (7a) + (7b) + (7c) + (7d) + (7e) + (7f) + (7g) = the sum of entries in columns (8) + (9) + (13).
- *Note: First aid even when administered by a doctor or nurse is* ***not recordable.***

OCCUPATIONAL INJURY CASES

Injury-related fatalities DEATHS**	Injuries with Lost Workdays: Injury cases with days away from work and/or restricted workdays	Injuries with Lost Workdays: Injury cases with days away from work	Injuries with Lost Workdays: Total Days away from work	Injuries with Lost Workdays: Total Days of restricted work activity	Injuries Without Lost Workdays*
Number of deaths in col. 1 of the log (OSHA No. 200) (1)	Number of checks in col. 2 of the log (OSHA No. 200) (2)	Number of checks in col. 3 of the log (OSHA No. 200) (3)	Sum of days in col. 4 of the log (OSHA No. 200) (4)	Sum of days in col. 5 of the log (OSHA No. 200) (5)	Number of checks in col. 6 of the log (OSHA No. 200) (6)
DEATHS					

OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESS CASES

Type of Illness: Enter the number of checks from the appropriate columns in the log. (OSHA No. 200)

Illness-related fatalities DEATHS**	Illnesses with Lost Workdays: Illness cases with days away from work and/or restricted workdays	Illnesses with Lost Workdays: Illness cases with days away from work	Illnesses with Lost Workdays: Days away from work	Illnesses with Lost Workdays: Days of restricted work activity	Illnesses Without Lost Workdays*
Number of deaths in col. 8 of the log (OSHA No. 200) (8)	Number of checks in col. 9 of the log (OSHA No. 200) (9)	Number of checks in col. 10 of the log (OSHA No. 200) (10)	Sum of days in col. 11 of the log (OSHA No. 200) (11)	Sum of days in col. 12 of the log (OSHA No. 200) (12)	Number of checks in col. 13 of the log (OSHA No. 200) (13)
DEATHS					

Occupational skin diseases or disorders (7a)	Dust diseases of the lungs (7b)	Respiratory conditions due to toxic agents (7c)	Poisoning (systemic effects of toxic materials) (7d)	Disorders due to physical agents (7e)	Disorders associated with repeated trauma (7f)	All other occupational illnesses (7g)

★ 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 207-289-3331

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

SURVEY REPORTING REGULATIONS

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THE OSHA NO. 200-S FORM
1985 OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES SURVEY
(Covering Calendar Year 1985)

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

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

ESTABLISHMENTS INCLUDED IN THE REPORT

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

DEFINITION OF ESTABLISHMENT

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

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

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

SECTION I. ANNUAL AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT IN 1985

Enter in Section I the **average** (not the total) number of full and part-time employees who worked during calendar year 1985 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 1985 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 1985

Enter in Section II the **total** number of hours actually **worked** by all classes of employees during 1985. 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 x 8 x 5 x 50 = 20,000 hours for the report period.

SECTION III. NATURE OF BUSINESS IN 1985

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 1985.

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

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

SECTION IV. MONTH OF OSHA INSPECTION

Enter the name of the first month in 1985 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 1985 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 1985.

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

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

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

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

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

FIRST AID

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

SECTION VII. COMMENTS AND IDENTIFICATION

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

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, 1984

Table D-1: Sequenced Alphabetically by Name

STATE	Total Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Total Lost Workdays
Alabama	8.3	3.7	60.1
Alaska	10.3	4.5	73.6
American Samoa	3.0	2.5	51.8
Arizona	9.5	4.2	66.7
Arkansas	8.0	3.6	62.6
California	9.3	4.4	65.7
Connecticut	8.3	3.9	62.2
Delaware	5.5	2.6	47.6
Florida	8.9	4.1	59.2
Guam	2.8	2.0	20.3
Hawaii	10.0	5.4	84.8
Indiana	7.7	3.3	47.5
Iowa	8.1	3.4	56.3
Kansas	7.7	3.4	61.5
Kentucky	8.3	4.1	70.2
Louisiana	7.9	3.6	87.4
MAINE	13.2	6.7	139.4
Maryland	7.8	4.1	61.8
Michigan	7.6	3.6	64.8
Minnesota	7.7	3.4	59.9
Mississippi	8.0	3.6	57.1
Missouri	8.0	3.5	53.1
Montana	8.5	3.6	69.8
Nebraska	8.8	3.8	54.7
Nevada	9.0	4.0	60.1
New Mexico	8.7	4.3	83.7
North Carolina	7.2	2.9	42.2
Oklahoma	9.8	4.2	75.7
Oregon	10.6	5.6	107.6
Puerto Rico	3.9	3.1	78.2
Rhode Island	8.4	4.5	96.8
South Carolina	6.9	2.7	43.5
Tennessee	8.6	3.6	55.5
UNITED STATES	8.0	3.7	63.4
Utah	9.2	3.7	50.0
Vermont	10.0	4.4	64.7
Virgin Islands	2.4	1.8	33.4
Virginia	7.6	3.5	53.0
Washington	9.9	4.7	70.8
West Virginia	7.2	3.9	91.2
Wyoming	8.6	4.0	111.9

Table D-2: Sequenced by Total Case Incidence Rates

STATE	Total Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Total Lost Workdays
MAINE	13.2	6.7	139.4
Oregon	10.6	5.6	107.6
Alaska	10.3	4.5	73.6
Hawaii	10.0	5.4	84.8
Vermont	10.0	4.4	64.7
Washington	9.9	4.7	70.8
Oklahoma	9.8	4.2	75.7
Arizona	9.5	4.2	66.7
California	9.3	4.4	65.7
Utah	9.2	3.7	50.0
Nevada	9.0	4.0	60.1
Florida	8.9	4.1	59.2
Nebraska	8.8	3.8	54.7
New Mexico	8.7	4.3	83.7
Tennessee	8.6	3.6	55.5
Wyoming	8.6	4.0	111.9
Montana	8.5	3.6	69.8
Rhode Island	8.4	4.5	96.8
Alabama	8.3	3.7	60.1
Connecticut	8.3	3.9	62.2
Kentucky	8.3	4.1	70.2
Iowa	8.1	3.4	56.3
Arkansas	8.0	3.6	62.6
Mississippi	8.0	3.6	57.1
Missouri	8.0	3.5	53.1
UNITED STATES	8.0	3.7	63.4
Louisiana	7.9	3.6	87.4
Maryland	7.8	4.1	61.8
Indiana	7.7	3.3	47.5
Kansas	7.7	3.4	61.5
Minnesota	7.7	3.4	59.9
Michigan	7.6	3.6	64.8
Virginia	7.6	3.5	53.0
North Carolina	7.2	2.9	42.2
West Virginia	7.2	3.9	91.2
South Carolina	6.9	2.7	43.5
Delaware	5.5	2.6	47.6
Puerto Rico	3.9	3.1	78.2
American Samoa	3.0	2.5	51.8
Guam	2.8	2.0	20.3
Virgin Islands	2.4	1.8	33.4

Source: 1984 OSH Survey

APPENDIX D: TOTAL CASE INCIDENCE RATES FOR SELECTED STATES AND FOR THE UNITED STATES, 1984

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

STATE	Total Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Total Lost Workdays
MAINE	13.2	6.7	139.4
Oregon	10.6	5.6	107.6
Hawaii	10.0	5.4	84.8
Washington	9.9	4.7	70.8
Alaska	10.3	4.5	73.6
Rhode Island	8.4	4.5	96.8
Vermont	10.0	4.4	64.7
California	9.3	4.4	65.7
New Mexico	8.7	4.3	83.7
Oklahoma	9.8	4.2	75.7
Arizona	9.5	4.2	66.7
Florida	8.9	4.1	59.2
Kentucky	8.3	4.1	70.2
Maryland	7.8	4.1	61.8
Nevada	9.0	4.0	60.1
Wyoming	8.6	4.0	111.9
Connecticut	8.3	3.9	62.2
West Virginia	7.2	3.9	91.2
Nebraska	8.8	3.8	54.7
Utah	9.2	3.7	50.0
Alabama	8.3	3.7	60.1
UNITED STATES	8.0	3.7	63.4
Tennessee	8.6	3.6	55.5
Montana	8.5	3.6	69.8
Arkansas	8.0	3.6	62.6
Mississippi	8.0	3.6	57.1
Louisiana	7.9	3.6	87.4
Michigan	7.6	3.6	64.8
Missouri	8.0	3.5	53.1
Virginia	7.6	3.5	53.0
Iowa	8.1	3.4	56.3
Kansas	7.7	3.4	61.5
Minnesota	7.7	3.4	59.9
Indiana	7.7	3.3	47.5
Puerto Rico	3.9	3.1	78.2
North Carolina	7.2	2.9	42.2
South Carolina	6.9	2.7	43.5
Delaware	5.5	2.6	47.6
American Samoa	3.0	2.5	51.8
Guam	2.8	2.0	20.3
Virgin Islands	2.4	1.8	33.4

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

STATE	Total Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Total Lost Workdays
MAINE	13.2	6.7	139.4
Wyoming	8.6	4.0	111.9
Oregon	10.6	5.6	107.6
Rhode Island	8.4	4.5	96.8
West Virginia	7.2	3.9	91.2
Louisiana	7.9	3.6	87.4
Hawaii	10.0	5.4	84.8
New Mexico	8.7	4.3	83.7
Puerto Rico	3.9	3.1	78.2
Oklahoma	9.8	4.2	75.7
Alaska	10.3	4.5	73.6
Washington	9.9	4.7	70.8
Kentucky	8.3	4.1	70.2
Montana	8.5	3.6	69.8
Arizona	9.5	4.2	66.7
California	9.3	4.4	65.7
Michigan	7.6	3.6	64.8
Vermont	10.0	4.4	64.7
UNITED STATES	8.0	3.7	63.4
Arkansas	8.0	3.6	62.6
Connecticut	8.3	3.9	62.2
Maryland	7.8	4.1	61.8
Kansas	7.7	3.4	61.5
Nevada	9.0	4.0	60.1
Alabama	8.3	3.7	60.1
Minnesota	7.7	3.4	59.9
Florida	8.9	4.1	59.2
Mississippi	8.0	3.6	57.1
Iowa	8.1	3.4	56.3
Tennessee	8.6	3.6	55.5
Nebraska	8.8	3.8	54.7
Missouri	8.0	3.5	53.1
Virginia	7.6	3.5	53.0
American Samoa	3.0	2.5	51.8
Utah	9.2	3.7	50.0
Delaware	5.5	2.6	47.6
Indiana	7.7	3.3	47.5
South Carolina	6.9	2.7	43.5
North Carolina	7.2	2.9	42.2
Virgin Islands	2.4	1.8	33.4
Guam	2.8	2.0	20.3

SOURCE: 1984 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:

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

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). If your company was not selected to be surveyed in 1984, refer to Log and Summary of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (OSHA No. 200).

For the NUMBER OF RECORDABLE INJURIES AND ILLNESSES, see Section VI of the OSHA No. 200-S.

For TOTAL EMPLOYEE HOURS WORKED, see Section II of the OSHA No. 200-S.

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: RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

All estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Errors of response and reporting are minimized through comprehensive edit procedures and follow up contact with employers. Errors of sampling variability are minimized through the use of randomized stratified sampling techniques. The relative standard error is a measure of the sampling variability.

When applied to the survey estimates, the sampling error serves to define the confidence intervals. The relative standard error, along with the characteristics estimated value, defines the confidence interval that would include complete coverage (census) value. The chances are two out of three that the estimates produced would have been in the range of one standard error below to one standard error above the estimated value, the chances are 19 out of 20 that the estimate would have been in the range of two standard errors above and below the estimated value. The chances are 997 out of 1,000 (99.7%) that a complete census would produce a value in the range of three standard errors above and below the estimated value.

The relative standard error for Maine's private sector a s shown in Text Table F1. The total case incidence rate of 12.5 cases per 100 full-time workers has a relative standard error of 1.5%. This information means that the chances are two out of three that a complete census would produce a total case incidence rate in the range of 12.3 to 12.7. The chances are 19 out of 20 that a complete census would produce a total case rate of between 12.1 and 12.9, and the chances are 997 out of 1,000 that a complete census would produce a rate between 11.9 and 13.1. These confidence intervals can be calculated for other estimated values by using the above mentioned methodology.

Text Table F1:Relative Standard Error, Total Injuries and Illnesses, by Case Type, by Industry Division, Maine, 1985.

	Relative Standard Error (Percentage)			
Industry (SIC)	Total Case Rate	Lost Workday Case Rate	Nonfatal Case w/o Lost Workday	Total Lost Workdays
PRIVATE SECTOR (01-89)	1.5	1.5	4.2	2.3
Agriculture (01-09)	5.8	7.2	6.6	12.2
Construction (15-17)	2.0	2.7	2.2	3.5
Manufacturing (20-39)	1.3	1.5	1.9	2.1
Transportation (40-49)	3.9	5.2	5.1	13.6
Wholesale Trade (50-51)	5.4	6.0	6.9	7.6
Retail Trade (52-59)	3.6	4.9	11.6	4.1
Finance (60-67)	14.0	15.2	17.3	13.7
Services (70-89)	7.2	5.9	11.5	20.7

APPENDIX G : 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 program is a cost-free and penalty-free one, 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 the consultant may 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 82, Augusta ME 04333.

APPENDIX B : 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 one or more of the following occurs: (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 buisness is conducted or where services or industrial operations are performed. Distinctly separate activities are performed at a single physical location, such as construction activities operated from 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 does 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.

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, for example: 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),for example: silicosis; asbestosis; coal worker's pneumoconiosis; byssinosis, siderosis; and other pneumoconioses.

(7c) Respiratory conditions due to toxic agents for example: pneumonitis, pharyngitis, rhinits or acute congestion due to chemicals, dusts, gases or fumes; farmer's lung; etc.

(7d) Poisoning (systemic effects of toxic materials), for example: 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), for example: heatstroke, sunstroke, heat exhaustion and other effects of environmental heat; freezing, frostbite and effects of exposure to low temperatures; caisson disease; effects of ionizing radiation (isotopes, x-rays, radium); effects of nonionizing radiation (welding flash, ultraviolet rays, microwaves, sunburn); etc.

(7f) Disorders associated with repeated trauma for example: 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 for example: anthrax; brucellosis; infectious hepatitis; malignant and benign tumors; food poisoning; histoplasmosis; coccidiodomycosis; 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 H: (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 questionaire 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. (For example SIC's 20 thru 39 represent the Manufacturing Division). An industry group is identified by one 2-digit code.

APPENDIX I: COMMENTS FORM

Your comments about this material will help us make improvements. 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 J: 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

ANNUAL PUBLICATIONS (contact this office for latest year availible):

__Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in Maine.
__Characteristics of Work-Related Injuries & Illnesses, Maine.
__Census of Maine Manufactures.
__Directory of Maine Labor Organizations.
__Maine Construction Wage Rates.
__Labor Relations in Maine.

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
__A Brief Guide to Recordkeeping Requirements

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: