

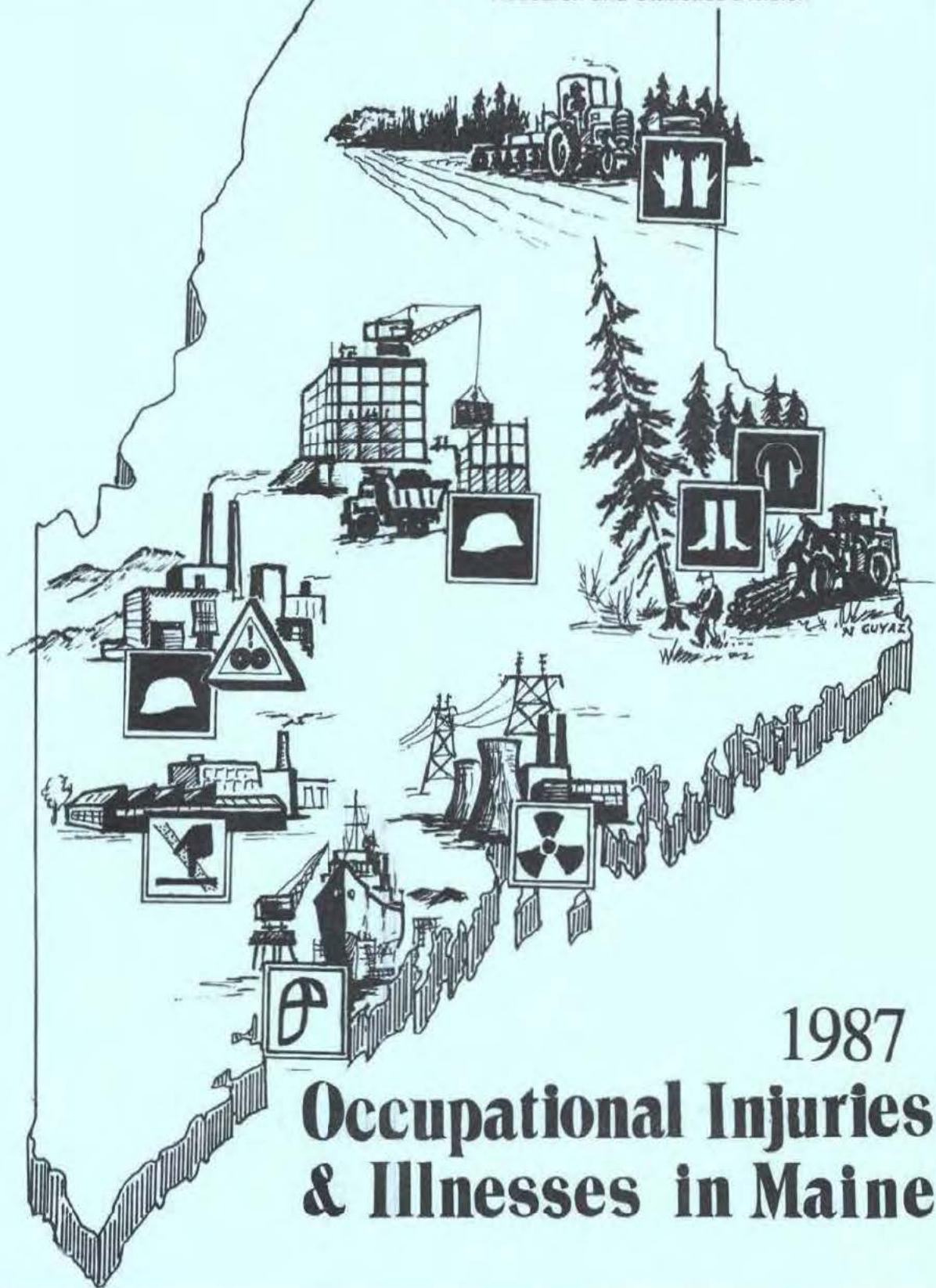
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Research and Statistics Division



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**DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Labor Standards
Research & Statistics Division**

**OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES
AND
ILLNESSES IN MAINE
1987**

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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 (see Appendix C for the distinction between medical treatment and first aid). It is hoped that keeping these records will encourage both employers and workers to be more aware of maintaining safe and healthful working conditions.

The United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics is the federal agency authorized under the Act to develop and maintain the annual occupational injury and illness survey program. BLS created a federal/state cooperative system to fulfill this function. The recordkeeping system is designed to assist the Occupational Safety and Health Administration in establishing standards and identifying hazardous industries. The survey is intended to provide the Bureau of Labor Statistics and cooperating state agencies with a statistical base. 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. 1987 SURVEY HIGHLIGHTS

-Recordable occupational injuries and illnesses occurred at an estimated rate of 13.7 cases for every 100 full-time workers in 1987. This statistic represents an increase of about 6.2 percent, compared to the 1986 total case incidence rate of 12.9 injuries and illnesses per 100 workers.

-On the average, in the private sector in Maine, about 1 in 9 workers suffered a recordable occupational injury or illness during 1987.

-There were approximately 47,300 occupational injuries and illnesses during 1987, of which slightly more than half, about 23,800, involved one or more lost workdays (includes both lost days and restricted workdays). This statistic represents an increase in total cases of about 6,200, or 15 percent, from 1986 to 1987.

-About 93 percent of all job-related injuries and illnesses in Maine during 1987 were injuries; only 7 percent were illnesses.

-There were approximately 44,000 injuries recorded in Maine in 1987, an increase of 12.6 percent, or about 4,900 more cases than 1986. The number injuries at the national level rose by 6.4 percent from 1986 to 1987.

-The number of lost workdays due to occupational injuries increased in 1987 by about 95,000 to 474,000 days lost. This figure was an increase of 25 percent. Comparably, there was an 8.1 percent increase in the number of lost workdays due to injuries at the national level.

-The estimated number of occupational illnesses increased by 60 percent to over 3,250 cases. The number of workdays lost due to illnesses increased by 94 percent, to approximately 61,000 days in 1987. The number of illnesses associated with repeated trauma increased by 76 percent. Four other illness categories increased in 1987, while two categories decreased.

-In 1987 there were 535,000 lost workdays recorded, of which approximately 419,000 were days away from work and 116,000 were days of restricted work activity. These statistics mean that as a result of occupational injuries and illnesses in Maine in 1987, there was a loss to Maine's private sector economy of 2,140 worker years of labor. This figure represents a large increase from 1986 when nearly 1,642 worker years were lost.

-On the average, each lost workday case in 1987 resulted in 22 workdays lost, up from last year's figure of 21 lost workdays per lost workday case. Each lost workday injury in 1987 involved an average of 21 lost workdays, while occupational illnesses accounted for 37 lost workdays per lost workday illness case.

-From 1986 to 1987, total case incidence rates increased for three industry divisions and decreased for four industry divisions. Finance (+32 percent) and Manufacturing (+24 percent) increased the most dramatically while Agriculture (-22 percent) Construction (-6 percent), and Retail (-6) experienced the largest decreases in their total case rates.

II. WHAT IS AN INCIDENCE RATE?

In the annual Occupational Safety & Health Survey, data is collected from a selected sample of Maine's private sector employers regarding their safety and health experience during the previous year. By simply examining the number of injuries and illnesses for different industries, meaningful comparisons would be difficult because of the various size workforces 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 of 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 (200,000 exposure hours). The result, known as an incidence rate, permits year-to-year and industry-to-industry comparisons. The formula by which incidence rates are computed is as follows (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):

$$\text{INCIDENCE RATE} = (N \times 200,000) / \text{EH}$$

N= NUMBER OF INCIDENTS

EH= TOTAL HOURS WORKED BY EMPLOYEES IN ONE YEAR,
EXCLUDING VACATION & SICK TIME.

An example of the calculation of incidence rate follows:

<u>FIRM X</u>	<u>FIRM Y</u>
Number of cases=5	Number of cases=15
Number of employees=15	Number of employees=50
Hours worked per week=30	Hours worked per week=40
Weeks worked per year=50	Weeks worked per year=50
EH=15x30x50=22,500	EH=50x40x50=100,000
IR=5x200,000/22,500=44.4	IR=15x200,000/100,000=30.0

This example exhibits the usefulness of incidence rates. By just comparing the number of cases, it appears that Firm Y had a poorer safety record than Firm X. However by comparing incidence rates, which compares both firms at a common base, Firm Y actually has a better safety record.

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. (For additional information regarding incidence rates, see Appendix E.)

Survey year 1987 represents the sixteenth full year of data collection for the OSH survey. This report examines trends and patterns in the information collected over the past 12 years in an effort to better analyze and interpret this year's results.

III. OCCUPATIONAL INJURY AND ILLNESS INCIDENCE RATES.

Recordable occupational injuries and illnesses occurred at a rate of 13.7 cases for every 100 full-time workers in Maine in 1987. This all-industry total case incidence rate represents the experience of approximately 411,000 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 6.9 cases per 100 workers. The incidence rate for injuries and illnesses without lost workdays was 6.8.

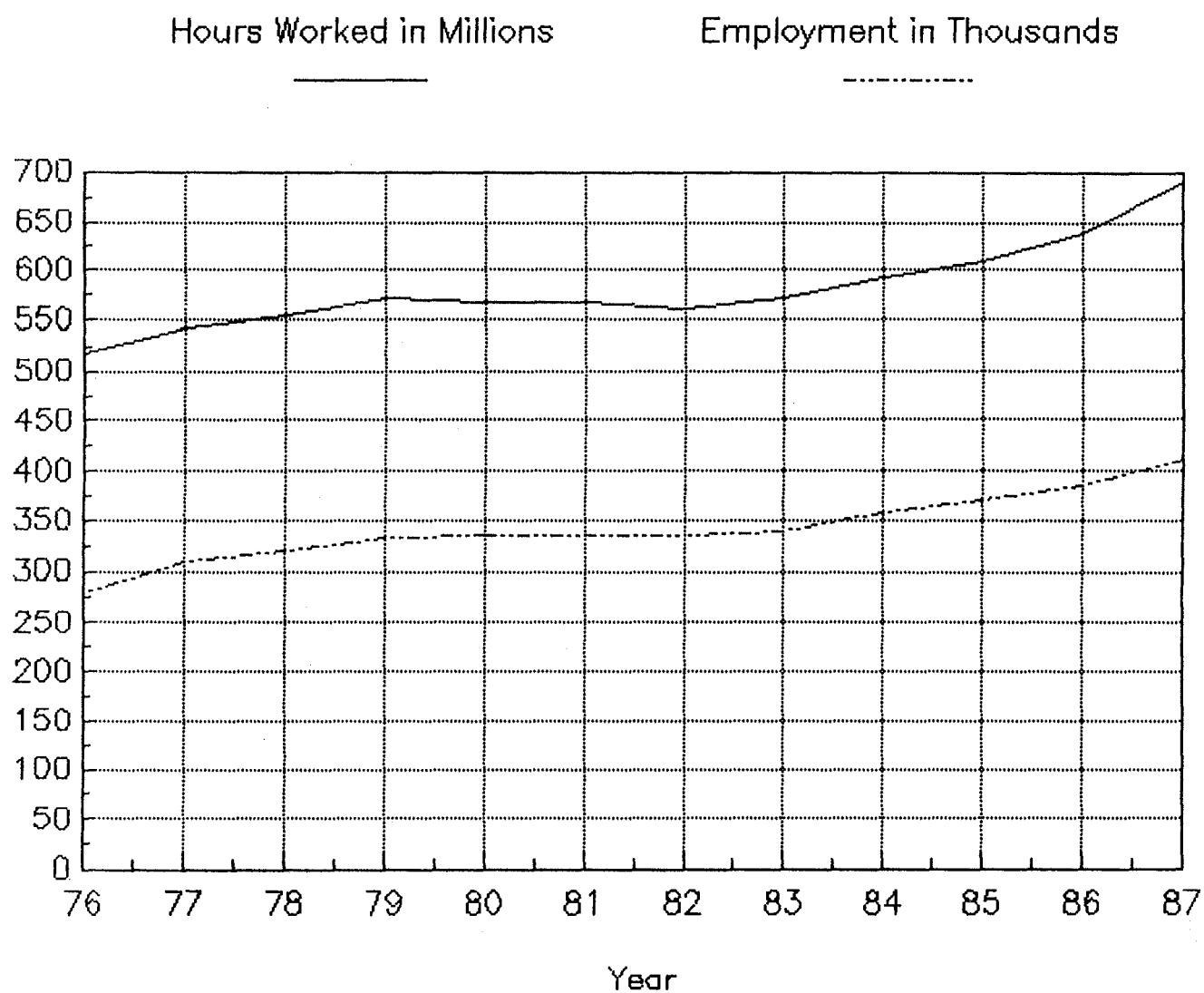
In 1987 the total case incidence rate increased by 6.2 percent over 1986. The 1987 lost workday case rate increased by 15 percent over 1986. Both of these rates represent the highest ever recorded in those categories. The incidence rate for cases without lost workdays remained the same as in 1986.

Chart 1: Total Case Incidence Rates by Case Type, Maine, 1976-1987



As illustrated in Chart 2, the total hours worked and the annual average employment have increased steadily each year since 1982. From 1986 to 1987, increases of about 8 percent in hours worked and 6 percent in employment were recorded in the private sector.

Chart 2: Total Hours Worked and Annual Average Employment, Maine, 1976-1987



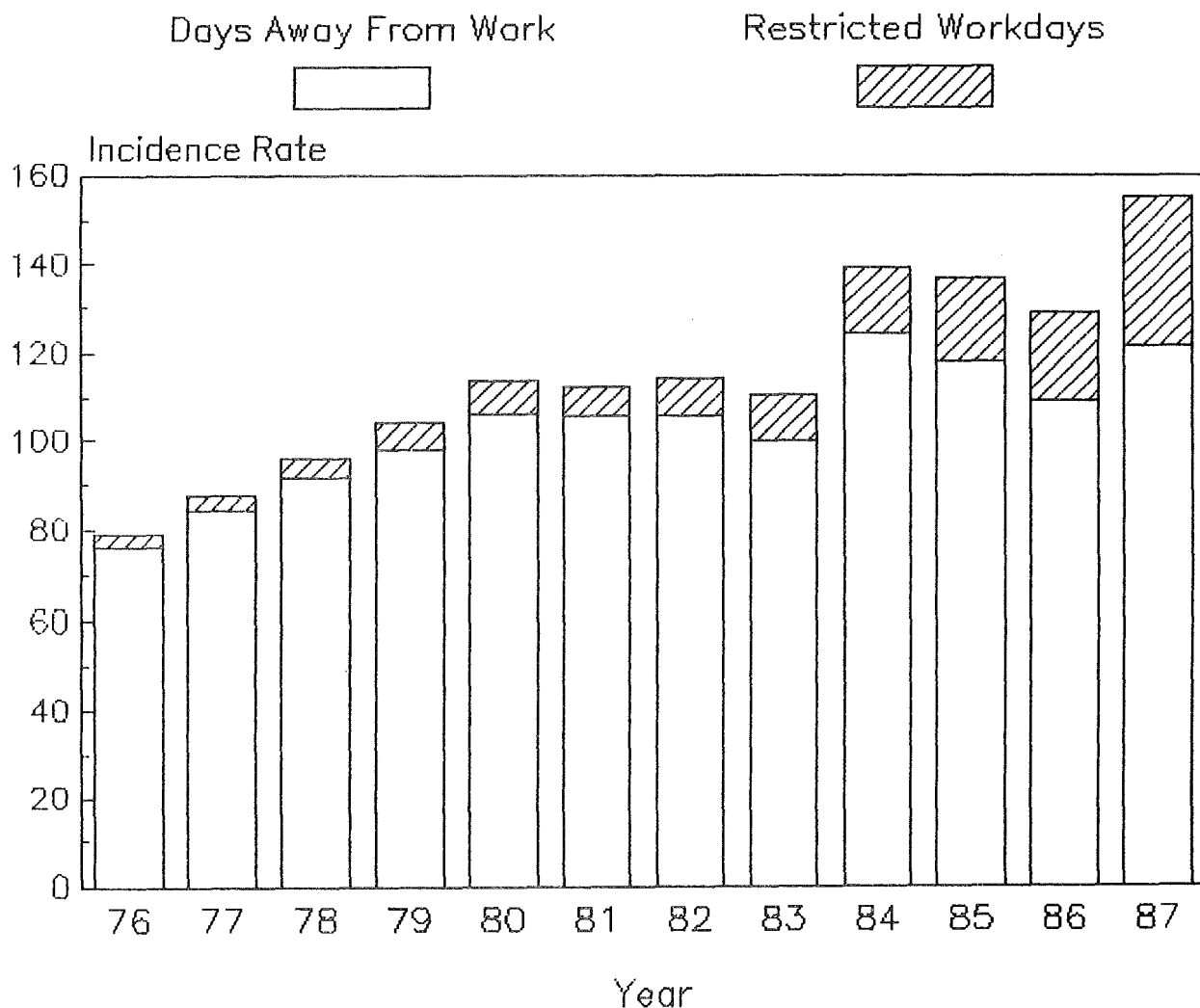
IV. LOST WORKDAYS AND LOST WORKDAY INCIDENCE RATES.

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 1987 was 154.8 days for every 100 workers. This figure can be broken down as follows: 121.3 days away from work and 33.6 days of restricted work activity.

The lost workday incidence rate nearly doubled between 1972 and 1980. The average yearly change was about 9 percent. After rising to an all-time high in 1984 (139.4), the lost workday incidence rate has declined in 1985 and 1986. The 1987 rate of 154.8 represents an 11 percent increase over the 1984 figure.

Days away from work made up 78 percent of all lost workdays in 1987. In 1987 the incidence rate for days of restricted work activity rose by 71 percent over the 1986 rate. This rate has increased for nine of the last eleven years.

Chart 3: Lost Workday Incidence Rates, by Category, Maine, 1976-1987.



V. OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESSES

In 1987, Maine's private sector recorded 0.9 occupational illnesses per 100 full-time workers. This figure represents an increase of 50 percent over 1986. The incidence rate of illnesses with lost workdays increased by 67 percent to 0.5 cases per 100 full-time workers. The lost workday rate due to illnesses increased from 9.8 days per 100 full-time workers in 1986 to 17.7 days in 1987, an increase of over 80 percent. In 1987, 6.9 percent of all recordable cases were classified as illnesses.

Text Table A: Illness Incidence Rates by Type and Incidence Rates of Lost Workdays due to Illness, Maine, 1976-1987

Survey Year	Incidence Rates			Percent of All Cases That were Illnesses
	Total Illnesses	Lost Workday Illnesses	Lost Workdays due to Illness	
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
1986	0.6	0.3	9.8	5.0
1987	0.9	0.5	17.7	6.9

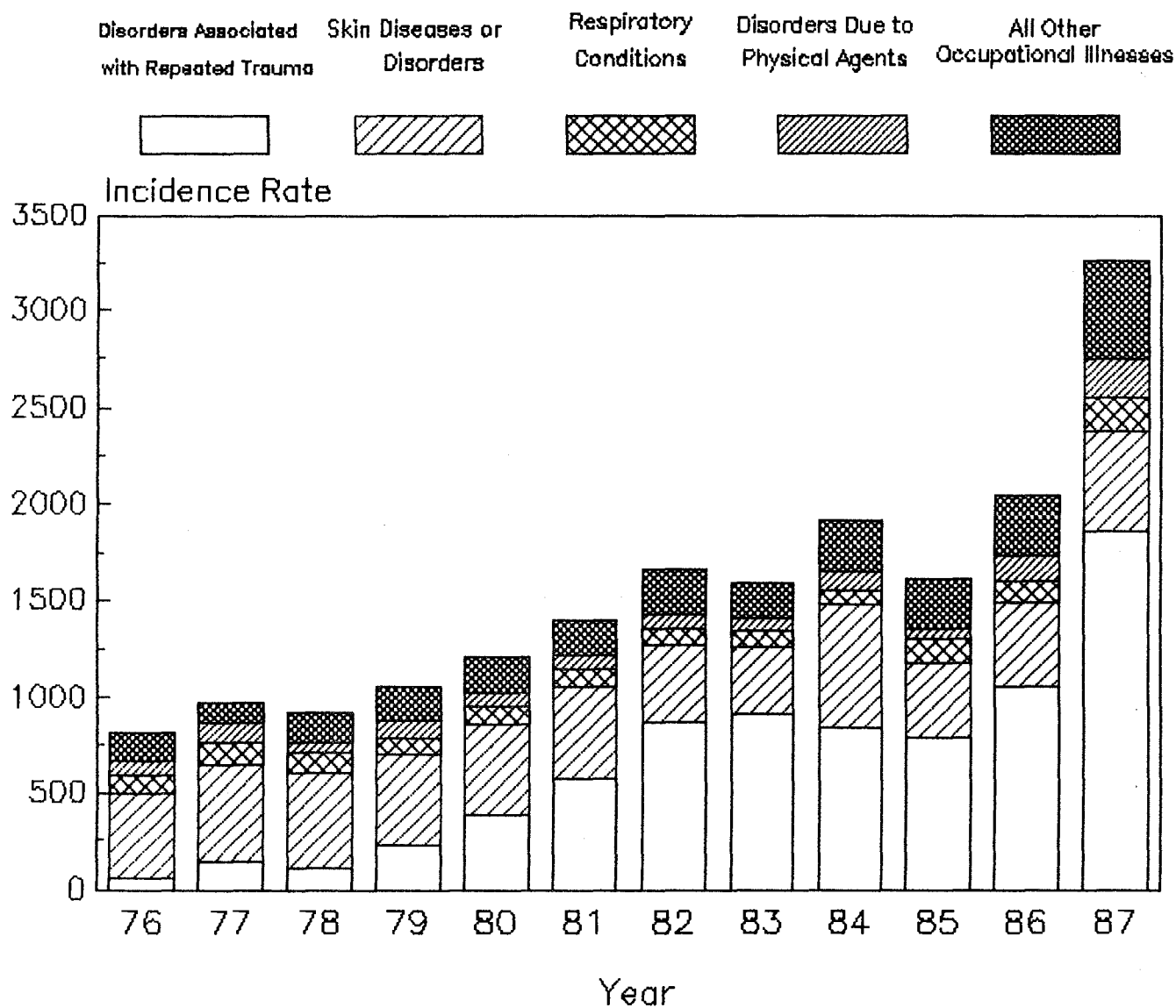
As shown in Text Table B, the estimated number of occupational illnesses increased by 60 percent from 1986 to 1987. Of the seven illness categories (see Appendix H for descriptions), five reported increases: disorders associated with repeated trauma, including tendonitis, increased by over 76 percent and accounted for approximately 57 percent of all occupational illnesses in 1987; respiratory diseases due to toxic agents increased by more than 54 percent; disorders due to physical agents rose by over 29 percent; Occupational skin diseases and disorders increased by better than 19 percent; and the "all other" occupational illnesses category rose by approximately 112 percent. Each of these categories, with the exception of respiratory diseases due to toxic agents has increased each of the past two years. The only illness categories to decline in the number of reported incidences were poisoning and dust diseases of the lungs.

Text Table B: Number of Occupational Illnesses by Category, Maine, 1986-1987.

Category of Illness	Number of Illnesses		
	1986	1987	%Chg
Total all Categories	2041	3266	60.0
Disorders associated with repeated trauma	1057	1863	76.3
Occupational skin diseases and disorders	433	517	19.4
Disorders due to physical agents	143	185	29.4
Respiratory diseases due to toxic agents	110	170	54.5
Poisoning (systemic effects of toxic material)	55	38	-30.9
Dust diseases of the lung	18	11	-38.9
All other occupational illnesses	225	477	112.0

Chart 4 illustrates the number of occupational illnesses for each of the past 12 years. Each design represents a specific category of illnesses. The designs are stacked to illustrate the portion of that illness to the total illnesses during a particular year.

Chart 4: Number of Occupational Illnesses by Type, Maine, 1976-1987.



VI. INDUSTRY DIVISION ANALYSIS

Industry divisions are defined using the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. (See the Glossary.) Data are provided for eight industry divisions: Agriculture, Construction, Manufacturing, Transportation, Wholesale Trade, Retail Trade, Finance and Services.

From 1986 to 1987, total case incidence rates increased in four industry divisions and decreased in four divisions. The largest increases for both total case incidence rates and for lost workday case incidence rates were in Finance, Real Estate and Insurance (60-67) and in Manufacturing (20-39). The only grouping in which both of the above-mentioned rates declined was Agriculture.

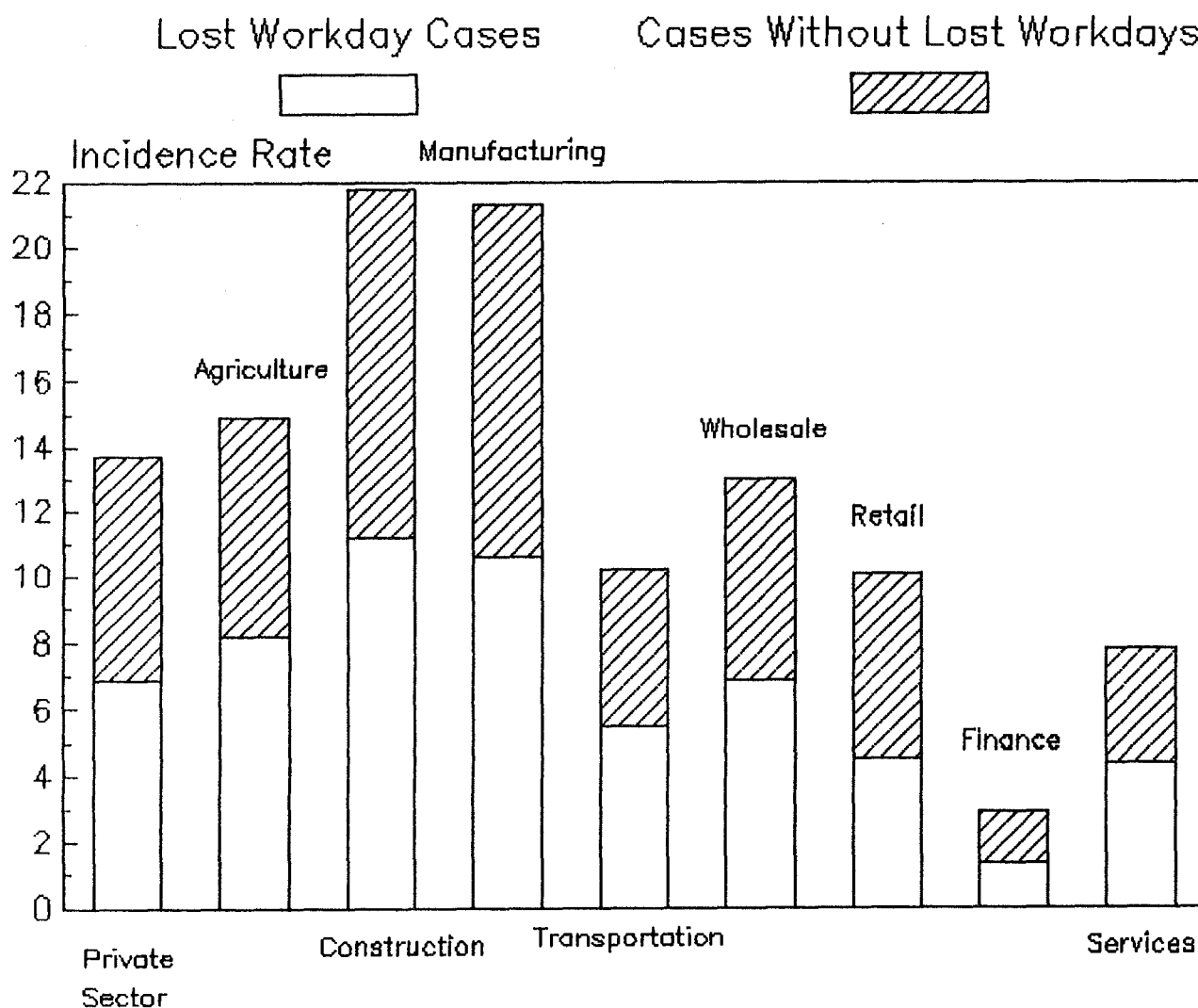
Text Table C: Total Case Incidence Rates by Case Type, by Industry Division, Maine, 1986-1987.

Industry (SIC)	Incidence Rates								
	Total Cases			Lost Workday Cases			Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays		
	1986	1987	%Chg	1986	1987	%Chg	1986	1987	%Chg
PRIVATE SECTOR	12.9	13.7	6.2	6.0	6.9	15.0	6.8	6.8	0.0
Agriculture (01-09)	19.0	14.9	-21.6	9.3	8.2	-11.8	9.5	6.7	-29.5
Construction (15-17)	23.3	21.9	-6.0	11.1	11.2	0.1	12.2	10.6	-13.1
Manufacturing (20-39)	17.2	21.3	23.8	8.3	10.6	27.7	9.0	10.7	18.9
Transportation (40-49)	9.8	10.2	4.1	4.8	5.5	14.6	5.0	4.7	-6.0
Wholesale Trade (50-51)	12.9	13.0	0.1	6.1	6.9	13.1	6.8	6.1	-10.3
Retail Trade (52-59)	10.8	10.1	-6.5	4.4	4.5	2.3	6.4	5.6	-12.5
Finance (60-67)	2.2	2.9	31.8	1.0	1.3	30.0	1.2	1.6	33.3
Services (70-89)	8.2	7.8	-4.9	4.2	4.4	4.8	4.1	3.4	-17.1

Of the 8 industry divisions, only 1 recorded a decrease in the lost workday case rate. In each of the other industry divisions, the lost workday case rate increased, with the largest increases occurring in Finance (30.0 percent) and Manufacturing (27.7 percent).

The all-industry incidence rate for cases without lost workdays remained at 6.8 cases per 100 workers. Rates decreased for 6 divisions, by amounts ranging from 6 percent (Transportation) to 29.5 percent (Agriculture).

Chart 5: Total Case Incidence Rates by Case Type, by Division, Maine, 1987.



The total lost workday incidence rate increased by over 20 percent from 1986 to 1987, due to an increase of greater than 70 percent in the incidence rate for days of restricted activity combined with an increase of nearly 12 percent in the rate of days away from work. The largest increases in total lost workday rates were in Manufacturing (33 percent), Services (23 percent), and Transportation (17 percent).

Text Table D: Lost Workday Incidence Rates by Category, by Industry Division, Maine, 1986-1987.

Industry (SIC)	Incidence Rates								
	Lost Workdays			= Days Away From Work			+ Days of Restricted Work Activity		
	1986	1987	%Chg	1986	1987	%Chg	1986	1987	%Chg
PRIVATE SECTOR	128.2	154.8	20.7	108.5	121.3	11.7	19.7	33.6	70.5
Agriculture (01-09)	213.4	191.1	-10.4	205.8	173.3	-15.8	7.6	17.8	134.2
Construction (15-17)	217.9	231.8	6.4	202.9	220.0	8.4	14.9	11.7	-21.4
Manufacturing (20-39)	198.2	263.2	32.8	150.6	175.9	16.8	47.6	87.3	83.4
Transportation (40-49)	137.3	160.8	17.1	131.4	150.6	14.6	5.9	10.2	72.9
Wholesale Trade (50-51)	112.1	127.0	13.3	107.3	113.3	5.6	4.8	13.6	183.3
Retail Trade (52-59)	78.4	84.0	7.1	70.7	71.2	0.1	7.7	12.7	64.9
Finance (60-67)	20.8	23.9	14.9	18.3	20.7	13.1	2.4	3.2	33.3
Services (70-89)	72.6	88.9	22.5	66.0	78.4	18.8	6.6	10.5	59.0

Text Table E: Published Employment and Total Hours Worked by Industry Division, Maine, 1986-1987.

Industry (SIC)	Published Employment (in thousands)			Total Hours Worked (in millions)		
	1986	1987	%Chg	1986	1987	%Chg
PRIVATE SECTOR	386.5	411.1	6.4	640.5	691.5	8.0
Agriculture (01-09)	3.7	4.3	16.2	6.2	7.1	14.5
Construction (15-17)	26.9	31.6	17.5	49.5	58.4	18.0
Manufacturing (20-39)	103.8	106.5	2.6	197.0	204.3	3.7
Transportation (40-49)	19.4	20.5	5.7	35.3	38.5	9.1
Wholesale Trade (50-51)	22.9	23.8	3.9	44.1	45.0	2.0
Retail Trade (52-59)	92.9	100.0	7.6	132.7	143.9	8.4
Finance (60-67)	22.4	24.4	8.9	38.5	43.1	11.9
Services (70-89)	94.5	99.6	5.4	137.0	150.5	9.9

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 26 percent, while recording about 46 percent of all cases and over three-quarters of all illnesses. The Retail Trade and Services industries each contained nearly 25 percent of the total employment, yet together they accounted for less than 28 percent of the total cases and less than 14 percent of the illnesses.

Text Table F: Distribution of Employment, Total Cases, Injuries and Illnesses, by Industry Division, Maine, 1987.

Industry (SIC)	Percent Distribution			
	Published Employment	Total Cases	Total Injuries	Total Illnesses
PRIVATE SECTOR (01-89)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture (01-02)	1.0	1.1	1.2	0.7
Construction (15-17)	7.7	13.5	14.3	2.7
Manufacturing (20-39)	25.9	46.0	43.7	77.3
Transportation (40-49)	5.0	4.2	4.4	0.2
Wholesale Trade (50-51)	5.8	6.2	6.4	3.0
Retail Trade (52-59)	24.3	15.3	15.8	9.2
Finance (60-67)	5.9	1.3	1.3	2.2
Services (70-89)	24.2	12.3	12.9	4.6

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

Chart 6 illustrates the percentage of the private sector employment, total cases, and injuries in specific Major Industry Groupings during 1987. Manufacturing and Construction, two inherently hazardous industries, have higher percentages of total cases and injuries than they do employment.

Chart 6: Percent Distribution by Division, of Employment,
Total Cases and Injuries, Maine, 1987.

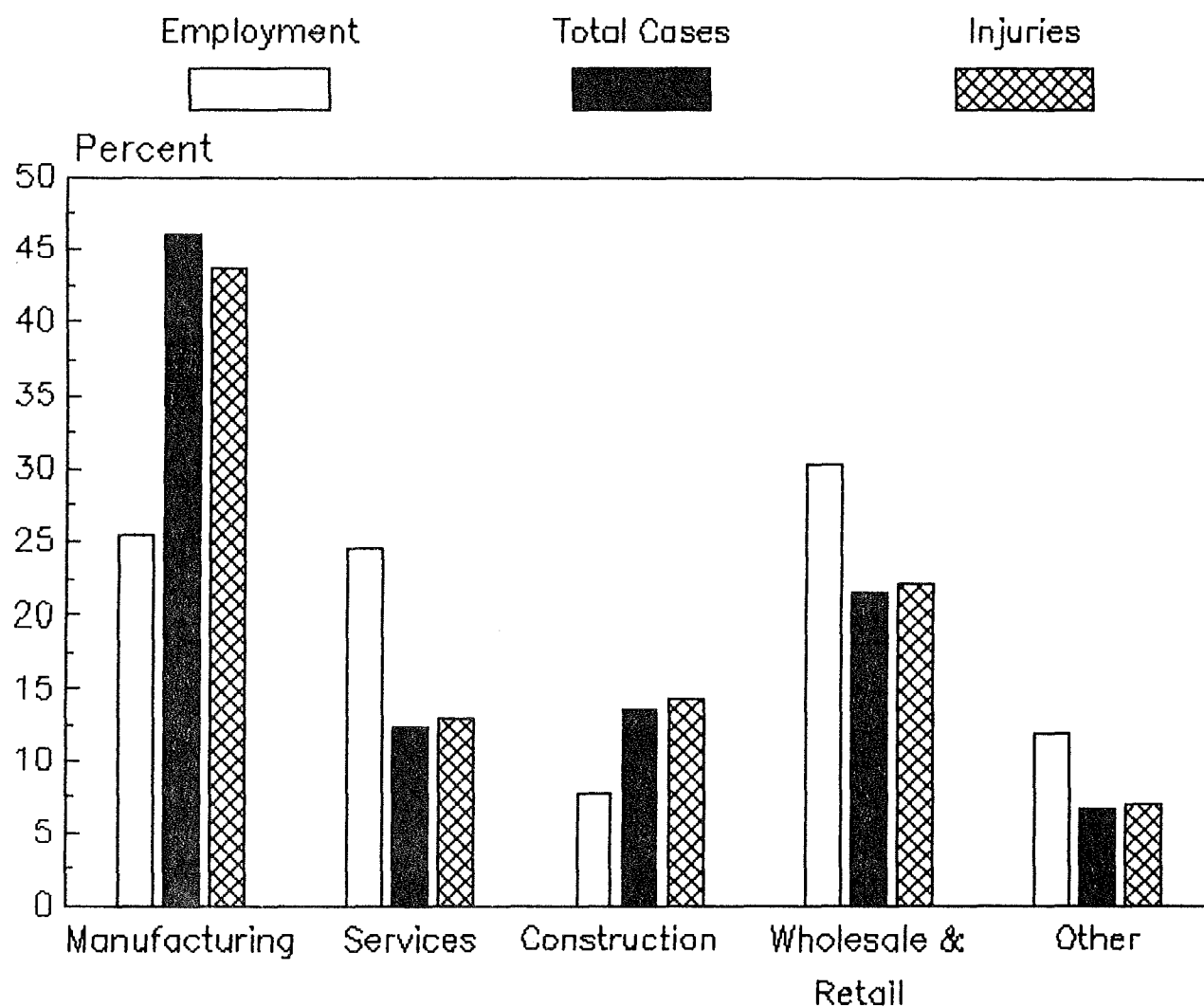


Chart 7: Total Case Incidence Rates, by Industry, Maine, 1982-1987

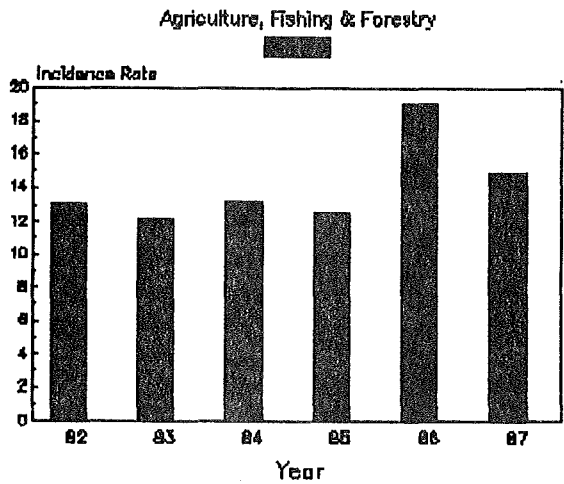
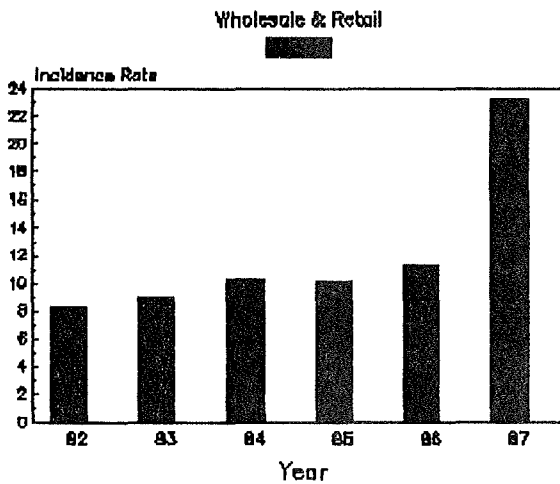
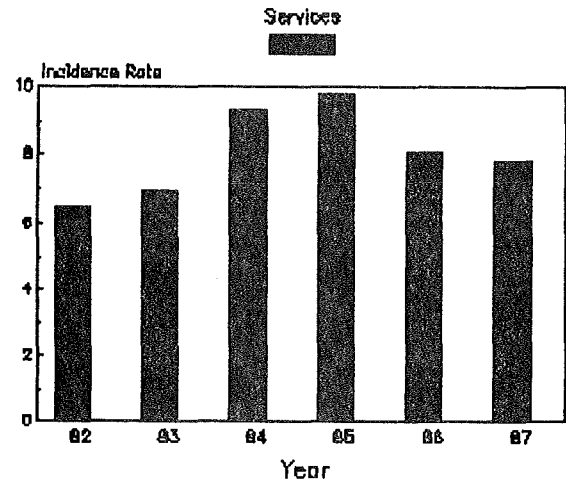
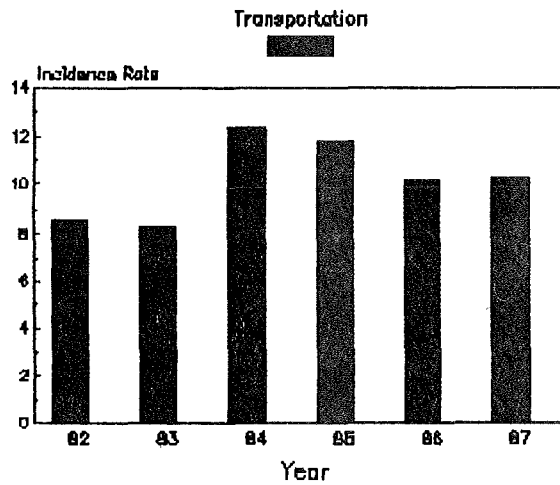
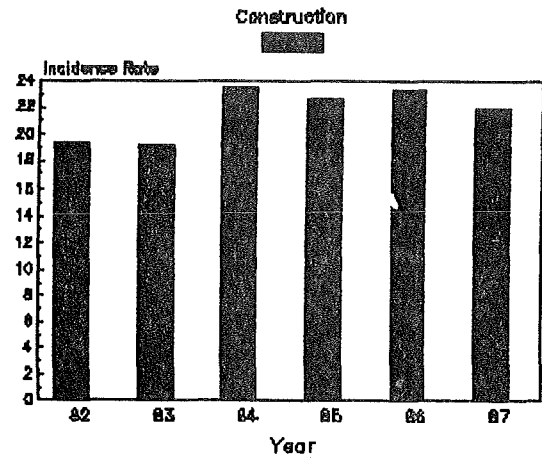
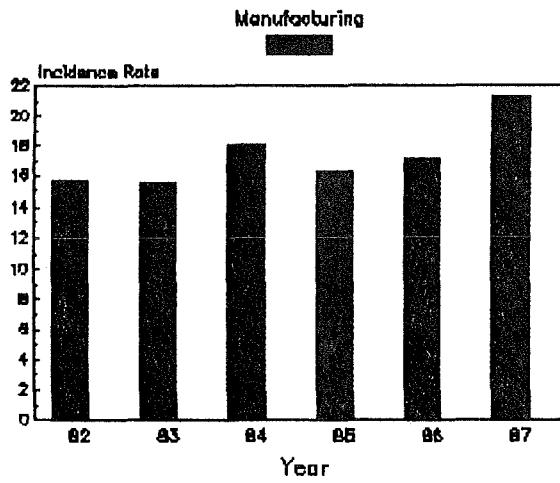


Chart 8: Lost Workday Case Incidence Rates, by Industry, Maine, 1982-1987

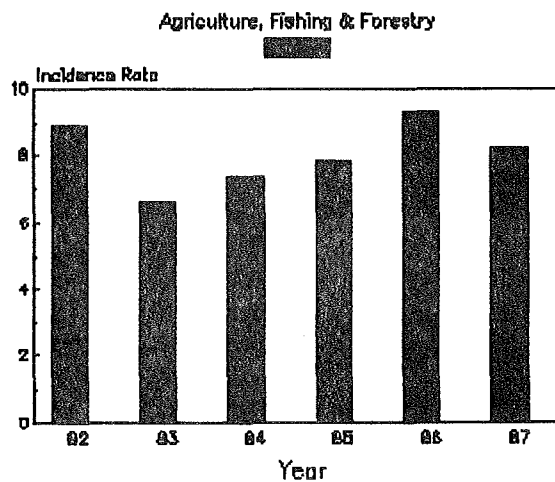
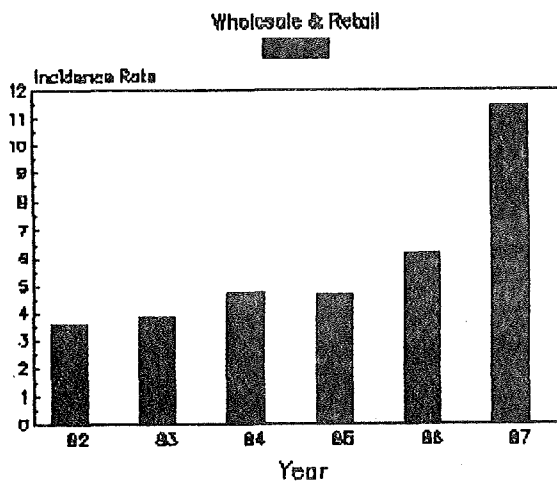
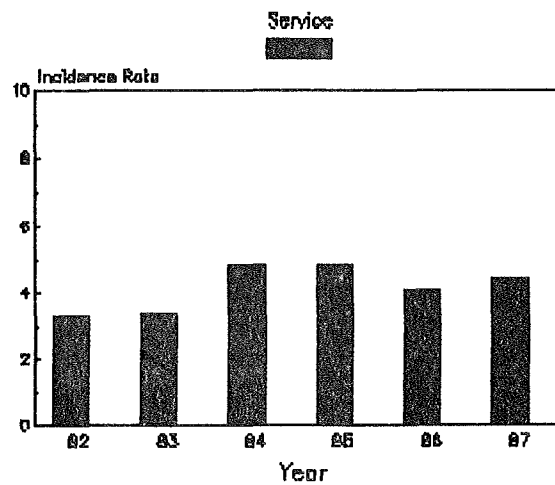
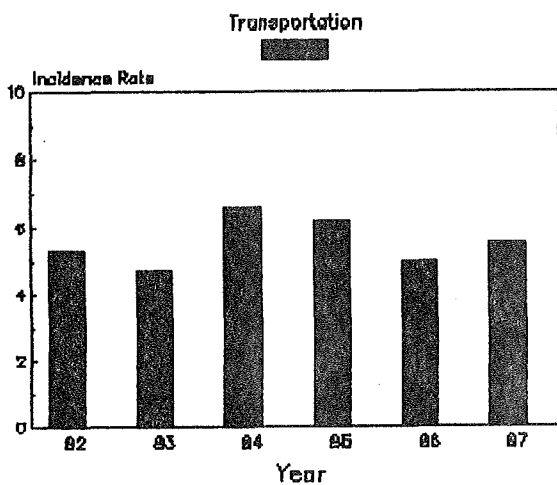
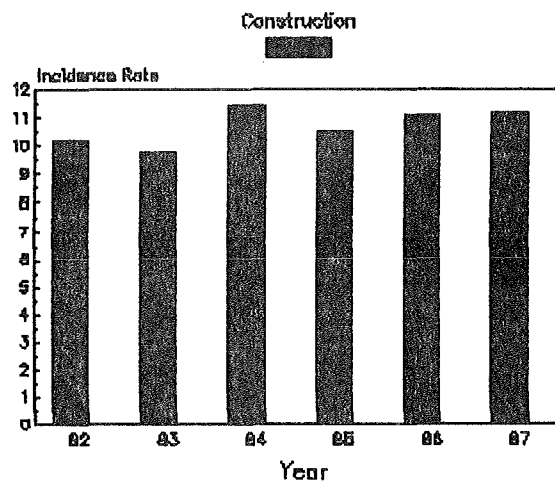
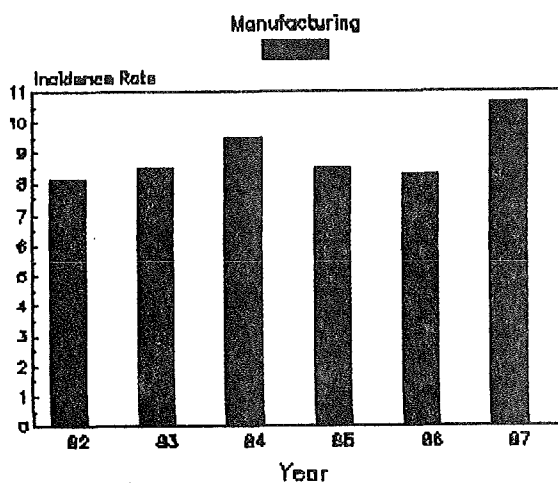
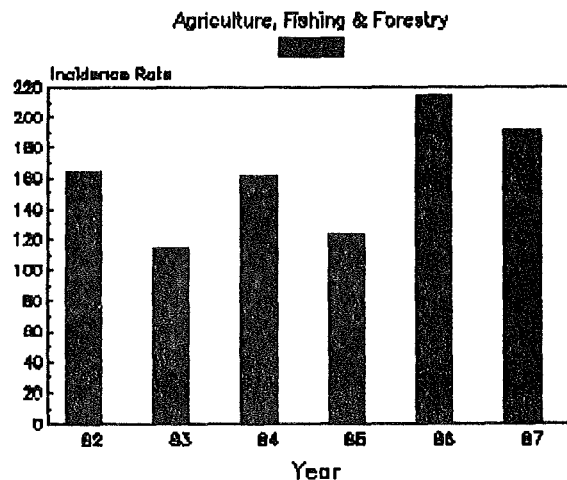
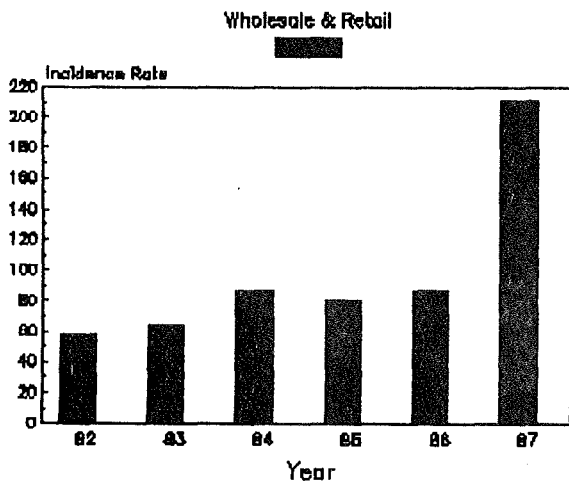
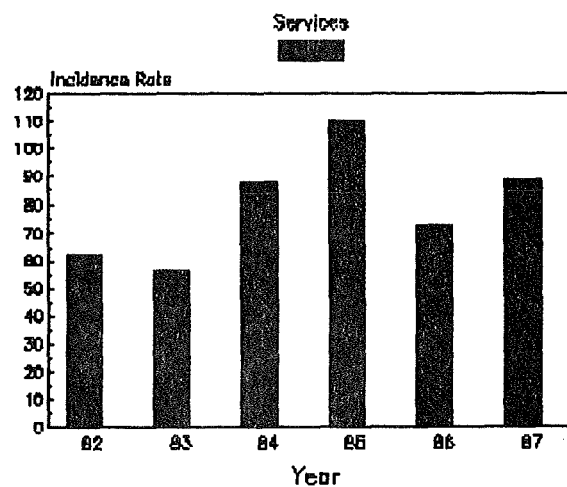
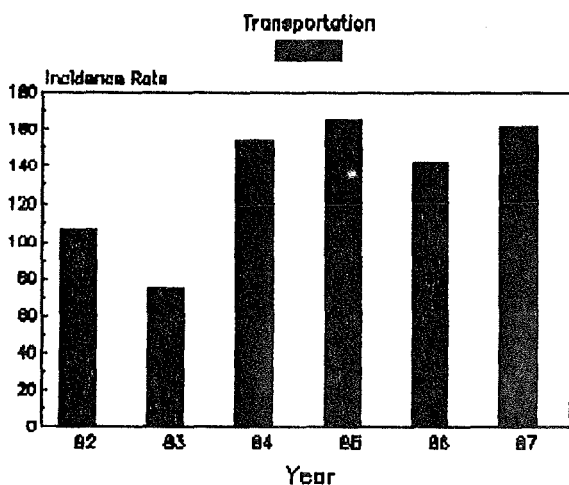
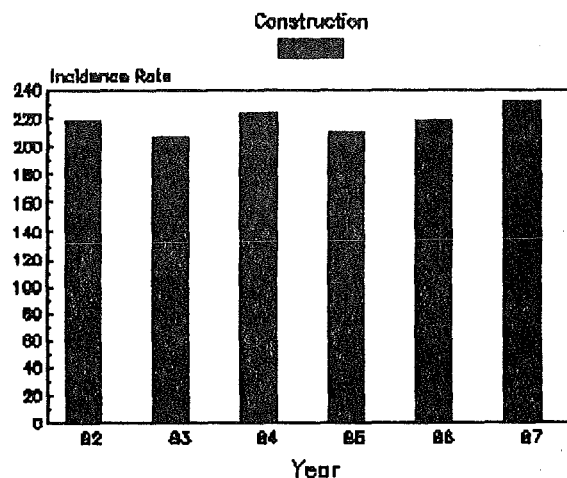
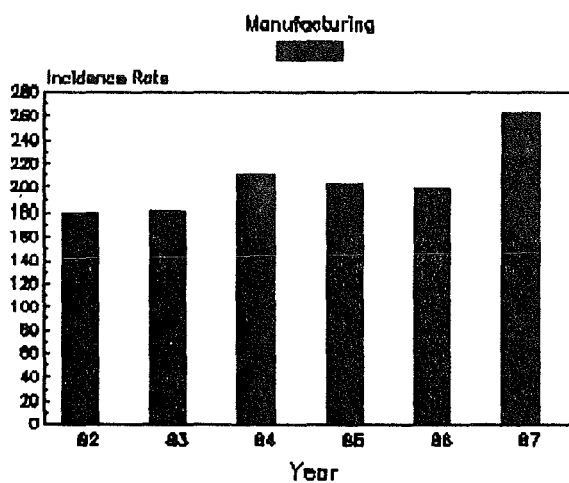


Chart 9: Lost Workday Incidence Rates, by Industry, Maine, 1982-1987



AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHING INDUSTRY

.....experienced a 21 percent decrease in the total case incidence rate from 1986 to 1987; the rate for lost workdays decreased by 10 percent.

As noted in the Technical Notes in Appendix A, the OSH Survey does not include agricultural employers with fewer than 11 workers.

CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

.....experienced a 6 percent decrease in the total case incidence rate.

.....remained the division with the highest total case incidence rate, nearly 60 percent higher than that of the total case incidence rate for the entire private sector.

.....had little change in the lost workday case incidence rate but had a 6 percent rise in the incidence rate for total lost workdays.

.....represented about 7 percent of the private sector employment, yet recorded about 14 percent of all injuries in 1987.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

.....remained the largest division, with about 26 percent of the private sector's employment.

.....again experienced a disproportionate share of cases by recording about 44 percent of all injuries and about 77 percent of all illnesses.

TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES

.....posted an increase of about 4 percent in the total case rate, about 15 percent in the lost workday case incidence rate, and about 17 percent in the incidence rate for total lost workdays.

WHOLESALE TRADE INDUSTRY

.....though the total case incidence rate had only a slight change, the lost workday case incidence rate rose by 13 percent and the rate for total lost workdays rose by 13 percent.

RETAIL TRADE INDUSTRY

.....experienced a decrease in the total case rate of about 7 percent even though lost workday cases increased by about 2 percent.

FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE INDUSTRY

.....was the "safest" division in 1987, with the lowest incidence rates of any division. However, the division posted the largest proportional increase of the 8 divisions in the total case rate, the lost workday case rate, and the rate for nonfatal cases without lost workdays in 1986 and also had increases in these three categories in 1987.

SERVICES INDUSTRY

.....experienced a 5 percent decrease in the total case rate, but had a 5 percent increase in the lost workday case incidence rate and a 22 percent increase in the total lost days.

VII. ANALYSIS OF MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPS

In 1987, there were 42 Major Industry Groups (identified by 2-digit SIC codes; see Glossary) for which incidence rates are published. Of these, 18 groups recorded greater total case incidence rates in 1987 than in 1986, while 21 groups experienced declining rates. One group was unchanged and 2 groups' incidence rates were not publishable in 1986.

Of these 42 publishable industry groups, Lumber & Wood Products (SIC 24) experienced the private sector's greatest total case incidence rate, 27.4 injuries and illnesses per 100 workers, or about 1 case for every 3-4 workers. The lowest total case rate was Legal Services (SIC 81), with 0.4 cases per 100 workers, or less than 1 case per 100 workers. Expressed differently, the total case incidence rate of the most hazardous industry group was about 68 times greater than that of the least hazardous group. Clearly, a difference exists in the safety experience among various groups, a difference often affected by the hazards encountered in different industries.

In 1987, there were 14 publishable industry groups which had total case incidence rates greater than the all-industry average (in 1986 there were 16 above-average groups out of the 45 publishable groups). The Paper & Allied Products industry (SIC 26), which was well below the private sector total case incidence rate in 1986, was well above the 1987 private sector total case incidence rate.

The 14 groups with above average total case rates include some from every division except Mining, Finance, and Services. Together, these 14 groups accounted for nearly 35 percent of 1987's total private sector employment, but they experienced about 61 percent of all recordable cases.

Text Table G: Total Case Incidence Rates for Industry Groups that Exceed the All-Industry Rate, Maine, 1987.

INDUSTRY	SIC	Rank		Total Cases		Total Lost Workday Cases		Total Lost Workdays	
		1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987
PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES	01-89	-	-	12.9	13.7	6.0	6.9	128.2	154.8
Lumber & Wood Products	24	2	1	26.7	28.1	15.4	15.5	345.6	323.4
General Building Contractors	15	1	2	29.3	25.0	14.2	13.5	250.9	214.9
Food & Kindred Products	20	4	3	25.6	24.7	11.1	13.8	228.3	283.3
Leather & Leather Products	31	5	4	21.8	23.4	10.2	10.5	189.6	279.2
Heavy Construction Contractors	16	7	5	20.5	21.7	10.6	10.9	202.2	226.0
Fabricated Metal Products	34	9	6	19.8	21.4	8.3	9.2	217.0	167.3
Rubber & Plastic Products	30	15	7	14.5	19.7	7.0	10.3	198.9	213.3
Special Trade Contractors	17	8	8	20.2	19.4	9.2	9.5	200.4	247.9
Paper & Allied Products	26	*	9	*	19.3	*	8.7	*	264.0
Trucking & Warehousing	42	10	10	17.7	17.0	9.4	9.6	342.5	332.5
Textile Mill Products	22	12	11	15.5	16.3	6.9	7.9	200.5	221.1
Food Stores	54	11	12	15.9	15.3	6.6	8.0	169.1	139.0
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	51	16	13	14.4	14.6	7.3	7.8	128.7	152.9
Agricultural Production	01-02	6	14	21.7	14.3	12.8	8.3	141.6	317.1
Transportation Equipment	37	3	**	25.9	**	11.1	**	258.5	**

Note: * represents those Industry Groups whose 1986 total case incidence rate did not exceed the all-industry rate.

Note: ** represents Industry Groups whose rates were not publishable in 1987.

Text Table H is a similar ranking of the 14 above-average industry groups in terms of lost workday incidence rates. Trucking & Warehousing (SIC 42) had the highest rate with a lost workday rate of 332.5 per 100 workers, which is over two times the private sector average of 154.8 per 100 workers. Lumber & Wood Products (SIC 24) and Agricultural Production (SIC 01-02) also had lost workday rates that were more than double the total private sector rate for lost workdays.

Text Table H: Lost Workday Incidence Rates for Industry Groups that Exceed the All-Industry Rate, Maine, 1987.

<u>Industry (SIC)</u>	<u>SIC</u>	<u>Total Lost Workdays</u>
PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES	01-89	154.8
Trucking & Warehousing	42	332.5
Lumber & Wood Products	24	323.4
Agricultural Production	01-02	317.1
Food & Kindred Products	20	283.3
Leather & Leather Products	31	279.2
Paper & Allied Products	26	264.0
Special Trade Contractors	17	247.9
Heavy Construction Contractors	16	226.0
Textile Mill Products	22	221.1
Stone, Clay, Glass & Concrete Products	32	216.2
General Building Contractors	15	214.9
Rubber & Plastic Products	30	213.3
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	36	207.6
Fabricated Metal Products	34	167.3

If injuries alone are considered, there are 16 groups whose 1987 total case rates exceeded the private sector rate. Of these, two groups, Lumber & Wood Products and General Building Contractors experienced injury rates more than double the all-industry average rate. All 3 construction groups and 8 of the manufacturing groups are a part of the list.

Text Table I: Injury Incidence Rates for Industry Groups that Exceed the All-Industry Rate, Maine, 1987.

Industry (SIC)	SIC	Total Cases
PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES	01-89	12.7
Lumber & Wood Products	24	27.4
General Building Contractors	15	24.5
Food & Kindred Products	20	22.9
Heavy Construction Contractors	16	21.4
Fabricated Metal Products	34	19.8
Special Trade Contractors	17	19.2
Rubber & Plastic Products	30	18.6
Leather & Leather Products	31	18.0
Paper & Allied Products	26	17.5
Trucking & Warehousing	42	16.5
Textile Mill Products	22	15.3
Food Stores	54	14.2
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	51	14.1
Agricultural Production	01-02	13.8
Building Hardware & Garden Supply	52	13.1
Machinery Except Electrical	35	13.1

As shown in Text Table J, 10 groups recorded total case incidence rates for occupational illnesses that exceeded the all-industry rate. The most hazardous group in terms of illnesses is the manufacture of Leather and Leather Products.

Text Table J: Illness Incidence Rates for Industry Groups that Exceed the All-Industry Rate, Maine, 1987.

Industry (SIC)	SIC	Total Cases
PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES	01-89	0.9
Leather & Leather Products	31	5.4
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	36	2.4
Food & Kindred Products	20	1.8
Paper & Allied Products	26	1.7
Insurance Agents & Brokers	64	1.7
Apparel & Other Textile Products	23	1.6
Fabricated Metal Products	34	1.6
Rubber & Plastic Products	30	1.1
Food Stores	54	1.1
Textile Mill Products	22	1.0

VIII. INCIDENCE RATES BY COMPANY SIZE.

The incidence rates for different-sized firms vary. Generally, small firms with 1 to 10 employees have a low total case incidence rate, while medium-sized firms, with 50 to 249 employees, have the highest incidence rates. In 1987 firms with 500-999 employees had the greatest percentage increase in their incidence rates.

Text Table K: Total Case Incidence Rate by Size Class, Maine, 1986-1987.

Number of Employees	Incidence Rate		
	1986	1987	%Chg
All Sizes	12.9	13.7	6.2
1-3	5.5	3.8	-30.9
4-10	5.7	5.2	-8.8
11-19	9.6	7.7	-19.8
20-49	13.0	13.0	0.0
50-99	17.0	16.2	-4.7
100-249	18.5	18.5	0.0
250-499	14.0	14.2	1.4
500-999	10.4	15.1	45.1
1000+	13.3	14.7	10.5

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

In 1987, the total case incidence rate in Maine was about 65 percent greater than in the United States as a whole (13.7 versus 8.3), likewise the lost workday case rate was higher by about 82 percent, and the incidence rate for lost workdays by 121 percent. For every year since the survey began, Maine's rates have exceeded the comparable national rates.

Text Table L: Total Case Incidence Rates by Case Type, Maine and the United States, 1972-1987.

Survey Year	Total Cases				Lost Workday Cases				Lost Workdays			
	Maine		United States		Maine		United States		Maine		United States	
	Incidence Rate	Percent Change	Incidence Rate	Percent Change	Incidence Rate	Percent Change	Incidence Rate	Percent Change	Incidence Rate	Percent Change	Incidence Rate	Percent Change
1972	11.3		10.9		3.9		3.3		57.6		47.9	
1973	11.4	0.9%	11.0	0.9%	4.1	5.1%	3.4	3.0%	71.8	24.7%	53.3	11.3%
1974	10.9	-4.4%	10.4	-5.5%	4.1	0.0%	3.5	2.9%	70.1	-2.4%	54.6	2.4%
1975	10.3	-5.5%	9.1	-12.5%	4.2	2.4%	3.3	-5.7%	77.6	10.7%	56.1	2.7%
1976	10.4	1.0%	9.2	1.1%	4.5	7.1%	3.5	6.1%	79.2	2.1%	60.5	7.8%
1977	10.4	0.0%	9.3	1.1%	4.8	6.7%	3.8	8.6%	87.7	10.7%	61.6	1.8%
1978	11.7	12.5%	9.4	1.1%	5.5	14.6%	4.1	7.9%	96.0	9.5%	63.5	3.1%
1979	12.1	3.4%	9.5	1.1%	6.2	12.7%	4.3	4.9%	104.2	8.5%	67.7	6.6%
1980	12.0	-0.8%	8.7	-8.4%	6.1	-1.6%	4.0	-7.0%	113.7	9.1%	65.2	-3.7%
1981	11.9	-0.8%	8.3	-4.6%	6.0	-1.6%	3.8	-5.0%	112.5	-1.1%	61.7	-5.4%
1982	10.9	-8.4%	7.7	-7.2%	5.5	-8.3%	3.5	-7.9%	114.0	1.3%	58.7	-4.9%
1983	11.0	0.9%	7.6	-1.3%	5.6	1.8%	3.4	-2.9%	110.1	-3.4%	58.5	0.3%
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%
1986	12.9	3.2%	7.9	unch.	6.0	-3.2%	3.6	unch.	128.2	-6.1%	65.8	1.4%
1987	13.7	6.2%	8.3	5.0%	6.9	15.0%	3.8	5.5%	154.8	20.7%	69.9	6.2%

The disparity between Maine's rates and national rates also exists at the Industry Division level. In 1987, all of the Industry Divisions experienced higher rates in Maine than in the nation as a whole. The discrepancy was highest in Manufacturing and in Wholesale Trade where Maine's total case rates exceeded the national rates by about 80 percent and 76 percent respectively.

Why are Maine's incidence rates so much higher? One possible reason that can be quantitatively examined is the industry mix, i.e., 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 comparison between states or between a state and the nation. Briefly, the SIM bases the injury and illness experience of one area (Maine, in this case) on the industry mix of the area to which it is being compared (the United States). A more complete explanation can be found in Appendix A.

This adjustment has the effect of reducing Maine's total case rate and the lost workday case rate by about 9 percent. The rate for lost workdays decreases by about 10 percent. These adjusted rates still exceed the equivalent national rates. Adjusting Maine's division level rates acts to bring them closer to the national rates. On the other hand, the adjusted rates are still generally higher than the equivalent national rates.

Text Table M: Total Case Incidence Rates for Maine adjusted to the U.S. Industry Mix, and for the United States, by Industry Division, 1987.

Industry (SIC)	Injuries and Illnesses per 100 Workers						Lost Workdays		
	Total Cases			Lost Workday Cases					
	Maine Unadj.	Maine Adjusted	U.S.	Maine Unadj.	Maine Adjusted	U.S.	Maine Unadj.	Maine Adjusted	U.S.
PRIVATE SECTOR (01-89)	13.7	12.4	8.3	6.9	6.3	3.8	154.8	138.5	69.9
Construction (15-17)	21.9	21.2	14.7	11.2	10.8	6.8	231.8	235.8	135.8
Manufacturing (20-39)	21.3	18.8	11.9	10.6	9.3	5.3	263.2	218.2	95.5
Transportation (40-49)	10.2	9.6	8.4	5.5	5.1	4.9	160.8	143.1	108.1
Wholesale Trade (50-51)	13.0	12.8	7.4	6.9	6.8	3.7	127.0	124.5	64.0
Retail Trade (52-59)	10.1	9.9	7.8	4.5	4.4	3.3	84.0	69.0	52.9
Finance (60-67)	2.9	2.9	2.0	1.3	1.4	0.9	23.9	23.4	14.3
Services (70-89)	7.8	6.8	5.5	4.4	3.8	2.7	88.9	74.8	45.8

TABLE 1

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1987

INDUSTRY ¹	SIC ²	INCIDENCE RATES ³					Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
		Total ⁴ Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Total Lost Workdays	
<u>PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES</u>	<u>01-89</u>	13.7	6.9	5.7	121.3	154.8	6.8
<u>AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, & FISHING</u>	<u>01-09</u>	14.9	8.2	7.8	173.3	191.1	6.7
AGRICULTURAL SERVICES	07	17.3	9.4	9.2	127.1	138.1	7.9
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	01-02	14.3	8.3	7.4	283.7	317.1	6.0
<u>CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION</u>	<u>15-17</u>	21.9	11.2	10.6	220.0	231.8	10.6
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	15	25.0	13.5	12.4	205.2	214.9	11.5
General Contractors - Residential	152	21.4	12.8	11.4	216.6	225.4	8.6
General Contractors - Nonresidential	154	30.4	14.7	13.9	197.7	208.7	15.7
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	16	21.7	10.9	10.2	214.9	226.0	10.7
Highway & Street Construction	161	19.9	8.6	8.3	158.1	168.3	11.3
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	17	19.4	9.5	9.2	234.2	247.9	9.9
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning	171	19.9	8.7	8.6	150.1	161.6	11.3
Electrical Work	173	13.5	5.4	4.3	166.0	172.6	8.1
Masonry, Stonework, Tile Setting	174	28.2	14.5	14.5	336.8	374.0	13.7
Miscellaneous Special Trade Contractors	179	20.8	11.3	11.0	370.1	379.3	9.5
<u>MANUFACTURING</u>	<u>20-39</u>	21.3	10.6	7.6	175.9	263.2	10.7
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	20	24.7	13.8	11.2	224.7	283.3	10.8
Canned & Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	203	21.5	13.2	8.4	109.4	146.9	8.3
Miscellaneous Food & Kindred Products	209	29.6	12.6	9.0	152.9	238.8	17.0

TABLE 1 (continued)

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1987

INDUSTRY ¹	SIC ²	INCIDENCE RATES ³					Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
		Total ⁴ Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Total Lost Workdays	
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	22	16.3	7.9	6.6	186.3	221.1	8.4
Broad Woven Fabric Mills	223	15.2	7.8	6.8	202.8	244.1	7.3
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	23	8.9	4.4	3.4	63.1	117.8	4.5
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	24	28.1	15.5	13.9	285.6	323.4	12.7
Logging Camps & Contractors	241	24.9	16.6	15.6	391.2	405.4	8.3
Sawmills & Planing Mills	242	29.1	15.5	14.2	195.1	227.2	13.5
Miscellaneous Wood Products	249	30.0	14.4	12.0	293.0	353.7	15.6
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	26	19.3	8.7	5.2	163.7	264.0	10.6
Paper Mills, Except Building Paper	262	19.4	8.8	5.1	167.0	272.0	10.7
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	27	10.1	4.4	4.3	62.0	66.9	5.7
Newspapers	271	6.5	3.2	3.1	70.5	71.6	3.3
Commercial Printing	275	16.9	6.9	6.6	66.9	77.2	10.0
RUBBER & PLASTIC PRODUCTS	30	19.7	10.3	8.1	177.9	213.3	9.4
Miscellaneous Plastic Products	307	13.2	7.3	6.3	118.1	139.0	6.0
LEATHER & LEATHER PRODUCTS	31	23.4	10.5	8.9	208.2	279.2	12.8
Footwear, Except Rubber	314	22.1	9.9	8.4	204.0	279.3	12.3
STONE, GLASS, CLAY, CONCRETE PRODUCTS	32	25.2	10.5	9.3	202.7	216.2	14.7
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	34	21.4	9.2	7.6	145.9	167.3	12.2
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	35	13.4	7.0	5.8	126.7	149.0	6.4

TABLE 1 (continued)

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1987

INDUSTRY ¹	SIC ²	INCIDENCE RATES ³					Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
		Total ⁴ Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Total Lost Workdays	
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES	36	9.5	6.0	4.5	131.3	207.6	3.5
Electronic Components & Accessories	367	7.0	4.7	3.9	125.0	173.8	2.3
<u>TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES</u>	<u>40-49</u>	10.2	5.5	5.1	150.6	160.8	4.7
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING	42	17.0	9.6	9.5	322.0	332.5	7.3
Trucking, Local & Long Distance	421	17.2	9.9	9.8	337.0	348.1	7.3
COMMUNICATIONS	48	2.5	1.6	0.8	9.7	13.7	0.9
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY SERVICES	49	9.5	3.7	3.3	85.3	103.7	5.8
Electric Services	491	9.1	3.4	3.1	66.9	86.1	5.7
<u>WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE</u>	<u>50-59</u>	10.8	5.1	4.6	81.3	94.2	5.7
<u>WHOLESALE TRADE</u>	<u>50-51</u>	13.0	6.9	6.2	113.3	127.0	6.1
WHOLESALE TRADE - DURABLE GOODS	50	11.6	6.1	5.3	91.5	104.5	5.5
Motor Vehicles & Automotive Parts	501	13.5	6.1	5.3	63.3	70.7	7.4
Hardware, Plumbing, Heating Equipment	507	11.7	4.4	3.7	56.2	66.7	7.4
Machinery, Equipment, & Supplies	508	6.4	3.5	3.4	72.4	77.4	2.9
WHOLESALE TRADE - NONDURABLE GOODS	51	14.6	7.8	7.2	138.5	152.9	6.8
Groceries & Related Products	514	19.6	10.1	9.3	210.3	224.2	9.6
<u>RETAIL TRADE</u>	<u>52-59</u>	10.1	4.5	4.1	71.2	84.0	5.6
BUILDING HARDWARE & GARDEN SUPPLIES	52	13.1	6.6	6.4	85.5	93.3	6.5
Lumber & Other Building Material Dealers	521	14.7	7.8	7.5	115.2	127.5	6.9

TABLE 1 (continued)

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1987

INDUSTRY ¹	SIC ²	INCIDENCE RATES ³					Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
		Total ⁴ Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Total Lost Workdays	
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	53	11.9	4.2	4.0	82.1	90.1	7.7
Department Stores	531	14.4	5.7	5.4	124.0	135.1	8.7
FOOD STORES	54	15.3	8.0	7.1	115.8	139.0	7.3
Grocery Stores	541	15.8	8.3	7.3	117.7	143.2	7.4
AUTO DEALERS & SERVICE STATIONS	55	8.8	3.4	3.2	67.5	74.1	5.3
New & Used Car Dealers	551	11.4	4.8	4.6	61.5	72.5	6.7
Gasoline Service Stations	554	6.2	1.8	1.5	101.7	102.0	4.4
APPAREL & ACCESSORY STORES	56	2.5	1.5	1.2	11.9	39.2	1.0
Family Clothing Stores	565	2.6	2.3	2.3	9.7	51.3	0.3
FURNITURE & HOME FURNISHING STORES	57	7.0	4.6	3.7	41.1	45.7	2.4
Furniture, Home Furnishings	571	10.9	7.3	5.7	73.6	81.3	3.6
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	58	8.8	3.8	3.5	48.0	50.4	5.0
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	59	8.6	3.1	3.0	76.0	101.5	5.4
Drug Stores	591	5.3	1.4	1.4	17.6	18.3	3.8
Miscellaneous Shopping Goods	594	11.3	3.3	3.2	46.6	75.8	8.0
Fuel & Ice Dealers	598	7.9	3.8	3.8	108.3	109.8	4.1
<u>FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE</u>	<u>60-67</u>	2.9	1.3	1.2	20.7	23.9	1.6
BANKING	60	2.8	1.0	1.0	7.2	8.4	1.8
Commercial & Stock Savings Banks	602	3.2	1.2	1.2	5.6	5.8	2.0

TABLE 1 (continued)

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1987

INDUSTRY ¹	SIC ²	INCIDENCE RATES ³					Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
		Total ⁴ Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Total Lost Workdays	
INSURANCE AGENTS BROKERS & SERVICE	64	3.9	1.4	1.4	6.5	11.0	2.5
<u>SERVICES</u>	<u>70-89</u>	7.8	4.4	4.1	78.4	88.9	3.4
HOTELS & OTHER LODGING PLACES	70	10.7	7.2	6.4	83.2	100.8	3.5
Hotels, Tourist Courts & Motels	701	10.5	5.5	5.1	90.6	94.0	4.9
PERSONAL SERVICES	72	3.7	2.2	2.1	60.1	63.8	1.5
BUSINESS SERVICES	73	5.4	3.1	3.0	47.7	48.3	2.3
Miscellaneous Business Services	739	6.3	3.0	3.0	42.0	43.0	3.3
AUTO REPAIR SERVICES & GARAGES	75	10.5	3.8	3.7	64.5	67.2	6.6
AMUSEMENT & RECREATION SERVICES	79	8.6	3.0	2.5	22.9	26.4	5.6
Miscellaneous Amusement & Recreation Svcs.	799	8.5	3.1	2.8	24.8	26.3	5.4
MEDICAL & HEALTH SERVICES	80	9.2	5.8	5.6	119.4	135.5	3.4
Nursing & Personal Care Facilities	805	15.1	9.3	9.3	285.6	287.8	5.9
Hospitals	806	8.9	4.9	4.5	68.6	76.8	4.0
LEGAL SERVICES	81	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.0	0.3
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	82	8.5	2.8	2.6	53.9	63.0	5.7
SOCIAL SERVICES	83	7.6	3.4	3.1	81.0	83.8	4.2
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS	86	2.7	0.6	0.6	6.9	6.9	2.1
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	89	4.1	2.1	2.1	24.1	35.6	2.0
Engineering, Architectural, Surveying	891	3.5	1.0	1.0	2.5	4.5	2.5

TABLE 2

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1987

INDUSTRY ¹	SIC ²	INCIDENCE RATES ³					Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
		Total ⁴ Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Total Lost Workdays	
<u>PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES</u>	<u>01-89</u>	12.7	6.4	5.4	111.4	137.2	6.3
<u>AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, & FISHING</u>	<u>01-09</u>	14.3	7.8	7.4	166.1	183.9	6.5
AGRICULTURAL SERVICES	07	16.5	8.8	8.7	119.6	130.5	7.6
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	01-02	13.8	8.1	7.1	274.9	308.3	5.7
<u>CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION</u>	<u>15-17</u>	21.6	11.0	10.4	216.5	228.2	10.5
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	15	24.5	13.2	12.1	199.1	208.7	11.3
General Contractors - Residential	152	20.9	12.3	11.0	205.8	214.4	8.5
General Contractors - Nonresidential	154	30.1	14.6	13.8	197.6	208.5	15.4
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	16	21.4	10.8	10.1	214.5	225.6	10.6
Highway & Street Construction	161	19.6	8.5	8.2	157.7	168.0	11.1
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	17	19.2	9.4	9.1	231.4	245.1	9.8
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning	171	19.9	8.7	8.6	150.1	161.6	11.3
Electrical Work	173	13.4	5.3	4.1	154.2	160.7	8.1
Masonry, Stonework, Tile Setting	174	27.7	14.4	14.4	336.5	373.7	13.3
Miscellaneous Special Trade Contractors	179	20.3	11.0	10.7	366.2	375.5	9.3
<u>MANUFACTURING</u>	<u>20-39</u>	18.8	9.3	6.9	151.5	215.6	9.5
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	20	22.9	12.8	10.6	213.3	262.9	10.1
Canned & Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	203	20.4	12.6	7.9	102.3	135.5	7.8
Miscellaneous Food & Kindred Products	209	25.0	10.2	8.0	144.7	207.8	14.8

TABLE 2 (continued)

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1987

INDUSTRY ¹	SIC ²	INCIDENCE RATES ³					Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
		Total ⁴ Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Total Lost Workdays	
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	22	15.3	7.2	6.0	165.6	195.4	8.1
Broad Woven Fabric Mills	223	14.0	7.0	6.0	177.9	215.0	7.0
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	23	7.3	3.1	2.4	49.8	70.7	4.2
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	24	27.4	15.1	13.7	279.2	308.7	12.3
Logging Camps & Contractors	241	24.8	16.6	15.6	391.2	405.3	8.2
Sawmills & Planing Mills	242	28.5	15.2	14.0	190.6	213.2	13.3
Miscellaneous Wood Products	249	28.4	13.6	11.6	283.3	325.9	14.8
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	26	17.5	8.1	4.8	148.7	244.5	9.4
Paper Mills, Except Building Paper	262	17.5	8.1	4.7	150.4	252.4	9.3
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	27	9.8	4.4	4.2	51.6	56.5	5.5
Newspapers	271	6.1	3.1	3.0	49.4	50.4	3.0
Commercial Printing	275	16.7	6.9	6.6	66.9	77.2	9.9
RUBBER & PLASTIC PRODUCTS	30	18.6	9.8	7.7	170.9	199.7	8.9
Miscellaneous Plastic Products	307	11.9	6.6	5.8	109.2	121.7	5.2
LEATHER & LEATHER PRODUCTS	31	18.0	7.6	6.5	141.6	173.2	10.4
Footwear, Except Rubber	314	17.0	6.9	5.9	127.7	158.9	10.1
STONE, GLASS, CLAY, CONCRETE PRODUCTS	32	24.8	10.3	9.2	201.8	211.8	14.5
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	34	19.8	8.3	7.2	135.3	147.6	11.5
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	35	13.1	6.8	5.5	125.5	143.5	6.3

TABLE 2 (continued)

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1987

INDUSTRY ¹	SIC ²	INCIDENCE RATES ³					Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
		Total ⁴ Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Total Lost Workdays	
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES	36	7.1	4.3	3.5	71.7	108.0	2.8
Electronic Components & Accessories	367	4.7	3.2	2.8	53.9	70.1	1.5
<u>TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES</u>	<u>40-49</u>	10.2	5.5	5.1	150.1	160.3	4.7
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING	42	16.9	9.6	9.5	322.0	332.5	7.3
Trucking, Local & Long Distance	421	17.2	9.9	9.8	337.0	348.1	7.3
COMMUNICATIONS	48	2.5	1.6	0.8	9.7	13.7	0.9
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY SERVICES	49	9.4	3.6	3.3	84.4	102.8	5.8
Electric Services	491	9.0	3.3	3.1	65.6	85.1	5.7
<u>WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE</u>	<u>50-59</u>	10.4	4.9	4.5	76.2	86.2	5.5
<u>WHOLESALE TRADE</u>	<u>50-51</u>	12.6	6.7	6.0	110.6	122.4	5.9
WHOLESALE TRADE - DURABLE GOODS	50	11.2	5.8	5.1	87.9	97.5	5.4
Motor Vehicles & Automotive Parts	501	13.5	6.1	5.3	63.3	70.7	7.4
Hardware, Plumbing, Heating Equipment	507	10.6	4.0	3.6	54.6	62.4	6.6
Machinery, Equipment, & Supplies	508	6.4	3.5	3.4	72.4	77.3	2.9
WHOLESALE TRADE - NONDURABLE GOODS	51	14.1	7.7	7.1	136.8	151.1	6.4
Groceries & Related Products	514	18.9	9.9	9.1	207.3	221.2	8.9
<u>RETAIL TRADE</u>	<u>52-59</u>	9.7	4.3	4.0	65.4	74.9	5.4
BUILDING HARDWARE & GARDEN SUPPLIES	52	13.1	6.6	6.4	85.5	93.3	6.5
Lumber & Other Building Material Dealers	521	14.7	7.8	7.5	115.2	127.5	6.9

TABLE 2 (continued)

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1987

<u>INDUSTRY</u> ¹	<u>SIC</u> ²	<u>INCIDENCE RATES</u> ³					Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
		<u>Total</u> ⁴ <u>Cases</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Lost</u> <u>Workday</u> <u>Cases</u>	<u>Cases With</u> <u>Days Away</u> <u>From Work</u>	<u>Days Away</u> <u>From Work</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Lost</u> <u>Workdays</u>	
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	53	11.9	4.2	4.0	82.1	90.1	7.7
Department Stores	531	14.4	5.7	5.4	124.0	135.1	8.7
FOOD STORES	54	14.2	7.4	6.6	98.2	113.4	6.8
Grocery Stores	541	14.8	7.7	6.8	98.3	114.9	7.1
AUTO DEALERS & SERVICE STATIONS	55	8.7	3.4	3.2	64.9	69.3	5.3
New & Used Car Dealers	551	11.3	4.7	4.5	56.6	63.4	6.7
Gasoline Service Stations	554	6.2	1.8	1.5	101.7	102.0	4.4
APPAREL & ACCESSORY STORES	56	2.0	1.3	1.1	11.2	28.2	0.7
Family Clothing Stores	565	2.6	2.3	2.3	9.7	51.3	0.3
FURNITURE & HOME FURNISHING STORES	57	6.8	4.6	3.7	41.1	45.7	2.2
Furniture, Home Furnishings	571	10.7	7.3	5.7	73.6	81.3	3.4
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	58	8.6	3.6	3.4	43.0	45.3	5.0
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	59	7.7	2.8	2.7	69.5	88.6	4.9
Drug Stores	591	5.3	1.4	1.4	17.6	18.3	3.8
Miscellaneous Shopping Goods	594	9.4	2.6	2.5	32.1	47.0	6.8
Fuel & Ice Dealers	598	7.9	3.8	3.8	108.3	109.8	4.1
<u>FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE</u>	<u>60-67</u>	2.6	1.2	1.2	19.8	22.6	1.3
BANKING	60	2.8	1.0	1.0	7.2	8.4	1.8
Commercial & Stock Savings Banks	602	3.2	1.2	1.2	5.6	5.8	2.0

TABLE 2 (continued)

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1987

INDUSTRY ¹	SIC ²	INCIDENCE RATES ³					Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
		Total ⁴ Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Total Lost Workdays	
INSURANCE AGENTS BROKERS & SERVICE	64	2.2	1.4	1.4	6.5	11.0	0.9
<u>SERVICES</u>	<u>70-89</u>	7.6	4.2	4.0	74.4	84.6	3.3
HOTELS & OTHER LODGING PLACES	70	10.5	7.0	6.4	82.2	99.6	3.4
Hotels, Tourist Courts & Motels	701	10.2	5.3	5.0	89.1	92.2	4.9
PERSONAL SERVICES	72	3.3	1.9	1.7	56.6	60.3	1.4
BUSINESS SERVICES	73	5.2	3.0	2.9	40.4	41.0	2.3
Miscellaneous Business Services	739	6.1	2.9	2.9	41.1	42.1	3.2
AUTO REPAIR SERVICES & GARAGES	75	10.4	3.8	3.7	64.5	67.2	6.6
AMUSEMENT & RECREATION SERVICES	79	8.6	3.0	2.5	22.9	26.4	5.6
Miscellaneous Amusement & Recreation Svcs.	799	8.5	3.1	2.8	24.8	26.3	5.4
MEDICAL & HEALTH SERVICES	80	9.0	5.7	5.5	112.4	128.3	3.3
Nursing & Personal Care Facilities	805	15.0	9.1	9.1	259.7	261.8	5.9
Hospitals	806	8.5	4.6	4.3	67.4	75.1	3.8
LEGAL SERVICES	81	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.0	0.3
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	82	8.4	2.8	2.6	53.8	61.8	5.6
SOCIAL SERVICES	83	7.5	3.4	3.1	80.9	83.2	4.1
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS	86	2.7	0.6	0.6	6.9	6.9	2.1
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	89	3.8	1.9	1.9	21.3	31.8	1.9
Engineering, Architectural, Surveying	891	3.5	1.0	1.0	2.5	4.5	2.5

TABLE 3

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1987

<u>INDUSTRY</u> ¹	<u>SIC</u> ²	<u>INCIDENCE RATES</u> ³					Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
		<u>Total</u> ⁴ <u>Cases</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Lost</u> <u>Workday</u> <u>Cases</u>	<u>Cases With</u> <u>Days Away</u> <u>From Work</u>	<u>Days Away</u> <u>From Work</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Lost</u> <u>Workdays</u>	
<u>PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES</u>	<u>01-89</u>	0.9	0.5	0.3	9.9	17.7	0.5
<u>AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, & FISHING</u>	<u>01-09</u>	0.6	0.4	0.4	7.2	7.2	0.3
AGRICULTURAL SERVICES	07	0.8	0.5	0.5	7.5	7.5	0.3
<u>CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION</u>	<u>15-17</u>	0.3	0.2	0.2	3.6	3.6	0.1
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	15	0.4	0.3	0.3	6.1	6.2	0.1
General Contractors - Residential	152	0.5	0.5	0.4	10.8	11.0	0.0
General Contractors - Nonresidential	154	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	16	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.1
Highway & Street Construction	161	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	17	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.8	2.8	0.1
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning	171	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical Work	173	0.1	0.1	0.1	11.9	11.9	-
Masonry, Stonework, Tile Setting	174	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.5
Miscellaneous Special Trade Contractors	179	0.4	0.3	0.3	3.9	3.9	0.2
<u>MANUFACTURING</u>	<u>20-39</u>	2.5	1.3	0.8	24.4	47.6	1.2
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	20	1.8	1.0	0.6	11.4	20.4	0.8
Canned & Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	203	1.1	0.6	0.5	7.1	11.4	0.5
Miscellaneous Food & Kindred Products	209	4.6	2.4	1.0	8.1	31.0	2.2

TABLE 3 (continued)

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1987

INDUSTRY ¹	SIC ²	INCIDENCE RATES ³					Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
		Total ⁴ Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Total Lost Workdays	
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	22	1.0	0.6	0.6	20.7	25.7	0.4
Broad Woven Fabric Mills	223	1.2	0.8	0.8	24.9	29.1	0.4
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	23	1.6	1.3	1.0	13.3	47.0	0.3
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	24	0.7	0.4	0.2	6.4	14.7	0.4
Logging Camps & Contractors	241	0.1	*	*	*	0.1	*
Sawmills & Planing Mills	242	0.5	0.3	0.2	4.5	13.9	0.2
Miscellaneous Wood Products	249	1.6	0.7	0.4	9.7	27.8	0.9
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	26	1.8	0.6	0.4	15.1	19.4	1.2
Paper Mills, Except Building Paper	262	2.0	0.6	0.4	16.6	19.5	1.3
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	27	0.3	0.1	0.1	10.4	10.4	0.2
Newspapers	271	0.5	0.2	0.2	21.1	21.1	0.3
Commercial Printing	275	0.2	-	-	-	-	0.2
RUBBER & PLASTIC PRODUCTS	30	1.1	0.5	0.4	7.0	13.6	0.6
Miscellaneous Plastic Products	307	1.4	0.6	0.5	8.9	17.3	0.7
LEATHER & LEATHER PRODUCTS	31	5.4	3.0	2.4	66.6	105.9	2.4
Footwear, Except Rubber	314	5.2	3.0	2.5	76.4	120.4	2.2
STONE, GLASS, CLAY, CONCRETE PRODUCTS	32	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.8	4.4	0.2
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	34	1.6	0.9	0.4	10.6	19.7	0.7
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	35	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.2	5.5	0.0

TABLE 3 (continued)

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1987

INDUSTRY ¹	SIC ²	INCIDENCE RATES ³					Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
		Total ⁴ Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Total Lost Workdays	
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES	36	2.4	1.7	1.1	59.6	99.5	0.7
Electronic Components & Accessories	367	2.3	1.5	1.1	71.1	103.7	0.8
<u>TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES</u>	<u>40-49</u>	*	*	*	0.5	0.5	-
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING	42	*	-	-	-	-	-
Trucking, Local & Long Distance	421	*	-	-	-	-	-
COMMUNICATIONS	48	-	-	-	-	-	-
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY SERVICES	49	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.9	-
Electric Services	491	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.0	1.0	-3
<u>WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE</u>	<u>50-59</u>	0.4	0.2	0.2	5.1	8.0	0.2
<u>WHOLESALE TRADE</u>	<u>50-51</u>	0.4	0.2	0.2	2.8	4.6	0.2
WHOLESALE TRADE - DURABLE GOODS	50	0.4	0.2	0.2	3.7	7.0	0.1
Motor Vehicles & Automotive Parts	501	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hardware, Plumbing, Heating Equipment	507	1.1	0.1	0.1	1.6	4.3	0.8
Machinery, Equipment, & Supplies	508	*	*	*	0.1	0.1	*
WHOLESALE TRADE - NONDURABLE GOODS	51	0.5	0.2	0.2	1.8	1.8	0.3
Groceries & Related Products	514	0.8	0.2	0.2	3.0	3.0	0.6
<u>RETAIL TRADE</u>	<u>52-59</u>	0.4	0.2	0.2	5.8	9.1	0.2
BUILDING HARDWARE & GARDEN SUPPLIES	52	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lumber & Other Building Materials Dealers	521	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 3 (continued)

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1987

INDUSTRY ¹	SIC ²	INCIDENCE RATES ³					Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
		Total ⁴ Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Total Lost Workdays	
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	53	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Department Stores	531	-	-	-	-	-	-
FOOD STORES	54	1.1	0.6	0.5	17.6	25.6	0.5
Grocery Stores	541	1.0	0.7	0.5	19.4	28.3	0.3
AUTO DEALERS & SERVICE STATIONS	55	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	4.7	0.0
New & Used Car Dealers	551	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.9	9.1	0.0
Gasoline Service Stations	554	-	-	-	-	-	-
APPAREL & ACCESSORY STORES	56	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.7	11.0	0.3
Family Clothing Stores	565	-	-	-	-	-	-
FURNITURE & HOME FURNISHING STORES	57	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Furniture, Home Furnishings	571	0.2	-	-	-	-	0.2
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	58	0.2	0.1	0.1	5.1	5.1	0.1
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	59	0.8	0.3	0.3	6.5	12.9	0.5
Drug Stores	591	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Shopping Goods	594	1.9	0.8	0.7	14.5	28.8	1.1
Fuel & Ice Dealers	598	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE</u>	<u>60-67</u>	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.2	0.3
BANKING	60	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Commercial & Stock Savings Banks	602	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 3 (continued)

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1987

INDUSTRY ¹	SIC ²	INCIDENCE RATES ³					Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
		Total ⁴ Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Total Lost Workdays	
INSURANCE AGENTS BROKERS & SERVICE	64	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7
<u>SERVICES</u>	<u>70-89</u>	0.2	0.1	0.1	4.0	4.3	0.1
HOTELS & OTHER LODGING PLACES	70	0.2	0.2	*	1.0	1.2	0.1
Hotels, Tourist Courts & Motels	701	0.3	0.2	*	1.4	1.8	0.1
PERSONAL SERVICES	72	0.4	0.3	0.3	3.5	3.5	0.1
BUSINESS SERVICES	73	0.2	0.1	0.1	7.3	7.3	0.1
Miscellaneous Business Services	739	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.9	0.1
AUTO REPAIR SERVICES & GARAGES	75	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.1
AMUSEMENT & RECREATION SERVICES	79	-	-	-	-	-	-
Misc. Amusement & Recreation Services	799	-	-	-	-	-	-
MEDICAL & HEALTH SERVICES	80	0.2	0.1	0.1	7.0	7.2	0.1
Nursing & Personal Care Facilities	805	0.1	0.1	0.1	25.9	25.9	0.0
Hospitals	806	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.2	1.7	0.2
LEGAL SERVICES	81	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOCIAL SERVICES	83	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	0.6	0.1
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS	86	-	-	-	-	-	-
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	89	0.4	0.2	0.2	2.8	3.8	0.1
Engineering, Architectural, & Surveying	891	-	-	-	-	-	-

See Footnotes at end of Table 7.

TABLE 4

Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1987

INDUSTRY ¹	SIC ²	INCIDENCE RATES ³					Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays	Average Lost Work- days/Lost Workday Cases
		Total ⁴ Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity			
<u>PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES</u>	<u>01-89</u>	47,295	23,802	19,859	419,301	116,010	535,311	23,486	22
<u>AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, & FISHING</u>	<u>01-09</u>	532	292	277	6,186	636	6,822	240	23
AGRICULTURAL SERVICES	07	330	179	176	2,429	209	2,638	151	15
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	01-02	183	106	94	3,628	427	4,055	77	38
<u>CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION</u>	<u>15-17</u>	6,381	3,279	3,082	64,237	3,425	67,662	3,098	21
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	15	2,682	1,447	1,328	22,043	1,039	23,082	1,231	16
General Contractors - Residential	152	1,291	771	688	13,045	530	13,575	517	18
General Contractors - Nonresidential	154	1,372	663	629	8,924	498	9,422	708	14
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	16	1,150	580	541	11,410	589	11,999	570	21
Highway & Street Construction	161	460	199	192	3,660	237	3,897	261	20
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	17	2,549	1,252	1,213	30,784	1,797	32,581	1,297	26
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning	171	494	215	212	3,721	285	4,006	279	19
Electrical Work	173	241	96	76	2,967	117	3,084	145	32
Masonry, Stonework, Tile Setting	174	555	285	285	6,626	731	7,357	270	26
Miscellaneous Special Trade Contractors	179	793	432	419	14,133	352	14,485	361	34
<u>MANUFACTURING</u>	<u>20-39</u>	21,572	10,816	7,783	179,654	89,158	268,812	10,934	25
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	20	1,821	1,020	826	16,587	4,325	20,912	801	21
Canned & Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	203	341	209	134	1,735	596	2,331	132	11
Miscellaneous Food & Kindred Products	209	491	209	149	2,536	1,426	3,962	282	19

TABLE 4 (continued)

Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1987

INDUSTRY ¹	SIC ²	INCIDENCE RATES ³					Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays	Average Lost Work- days/Lost Workday Cases
		Total ⁴ Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity			
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	22	1,071	517	433	12,255	2,289	14,544	554	28
Broad Woven Fabric Mills	223	506	262	226	6,769	1,380	8,149	244	31
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	23	265	131	101	1,869	1,621	3,490	134	27
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	24	3,554	1,954	1,761	36,081	4,776	40,857	1,599	21
Logging Camps & Contractors	241	783	523	491	12,318	446	12,764	260	24
Sawmills & Planing Mills	242	1,039	555	508	6,973	1,144	8,117	483	15
Miscellaneous Wood Products	249	1,182	566	473	11,542	2,389	13,931	616	25
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	26	3,733	1,677	1,009	31,687	19,392	51,079	2,055	30
Paper Mills, Except Building Paper	262	3,201	1,443	841	27,524	17,295	44,819	1,757	31
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	27	491	215	208	3,005	237	3,242	276	15
Newspapers	271	156	77	75	1,688	25	1,713	79	22
Commercial Printing	275	315	128	123	1,247	191	1,438	187	11
RUBBER & PLASTIC PRODUCTS	30	685	357	282	6,182	1,231	7,413	328	21
Miscellaneous Plastic Products	307	361	198	171	3,221	570	3,791	163	19
LEATHER & LEATHER PRODUCTS	31	2,605	1,175	996	23,232	7,912	31,144	1,430	27
Footwear, Except Rubber	314	2,055	918	781	18,930	6,981	25,911	1,137	28
STONE, GLASS, CLAY, CONCRETE PRODUCTS	32	426	177	157	3,427	229	3,656	249	21
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	34	559	240	199	3,819	558	4,377	319	18
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	35	577	303	249	5,461	962	6,423	274	21

TABLE 4 (continued)

Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1987

INDUSTRY ¹	SIC ²	INCIDENCE RATES ³					Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays	Average Lost Work- days/Lost Workday Cases
		Total ⁴ Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity			
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES	36	957	604	455	13,235	7,679	20,914	353	35
Electronic Components & Accessories	367	449	301	249	8,021	3,137	11,158	148	37
<u>TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES</u>	<u>40-49</u>	1,966	1,063	987	28,960	1,956	30,916	902	29
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING	42	1,071	608	598	20,340	644	21,004	462	35
Trucking, Local & Long Distance	421	1,025	590	581	20,063	663	20,726	434	35
COMMUNICATIONS	48	114	71	38	441	182	623	43	9
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY SERVICES	49	361	141	127	3,239	701	3,940	220	28
Electric Services	491	290	108	100	2,117	618	2,735	182	25
<u>WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE</u>	<u>50-59</u>	10,185	4,784	4,377	76,729	12,226	88,955	5,401	19
<u>WHOLESALE TRADE</u>	<u>50-51</u>	2,926	1,550	1,395	25,492	3,064	28,556	1,376	18
WHOLESALE TRADE - DURABLE GOODS	50	1,399	732	639	11,030	1,562	12,592	667	17
Motor Vehicles & Automotive Parts	501	293	132	115	1,371	160	1,531	161	12
Hardware, Plumbing, Heating Equipment	507	166	62	52	795	149	944	104	15
Machinery, Equipment, & Supplies	508	290	158	155	3,285	226	3,511	132	22
WHOLESALE TRADE - NONDURABLE GOODS	51	1,527	818	756	14,462	1,502	15,964	709	20
Groceries & Related Products	514	1,013	520	479	10,842	719	11,561	493	22
<u>RETAIL TRADE</u>	<u>52-59</u>	7,259	3,234	2,982	51,237	9,162	60,399	4,025	19
BUILDING HARDWARE & GARDEN SUPPLIES	52	652	328	317	4,260	388	4,648	324	14
Lumber & Other Building Material Dealers	521	465	248	237	3,643	388	4,031	217	16

TABLE 4 (continued)

Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1987

INDUSTRY ¹	SIC ²	INCIDENCE RATES ³					Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays	Average Lost Work- days/Lost Workday Cases
		Total ⁴ Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity			
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	53	862	303	287	5,925	576	6,501	559	21
Department Stores	531	673	265	253	5,809	522	6,331	408	24
FOOD STORES	54	1,874	983	870	14,219	2,848	17,067	891	17
Grocery Stores	541	1,755	929	816	13,099	2,836	15,935	826	17
AUTO DEALERS & SERVICE STATIONS	55	916	360	340	7,066	685	7,751	556	22
New & Used Car Dealers	551	622	260	252	3,348	597	3,945	362	15
Gasoline Service Stations	554	171	50	42	2,824	8	2,832	121	57
APPAREL & ACCESSORY STORES	56	88	53	43	415	950	1,365	35	26
Family Clothing Stores	565	31	27	27	113	487	600	*	22
FURNITURE & HOME FURNISHING STORES	57	208	137	111	1,218	137	1,355	71	10
Furniture, Home Furnishings	571	171	115	89	1,154	121	1,275	56	11
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	58	1,602	684	639	8,741	422	9,163	918	13
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	59	1,057	386	375	9,393	3,156	12,549	671	33
Drug Stores	591	117	32	30	391	16	407	85	13
Miscellaneous Shopping Goods	594	623	184	175	2,574	1,610	4,184	439	23
Fuel & Ice Dealers	598	161	78	78	2,218	31	2,249	83	29
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	60-67	627	277	257	4,450	690	5,140	350	19
BANKING	60	213	76	76	550	92	642	137	8
Commercial & Stock Savings Banks	602	188	70	70	331	7	338	118	5

TABLE 4 (continued)

Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1987

INDUSTRY ¹	SIC ²	INCIDENCE RATES ³					Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays	Average Lost Work- days/Lost Workday Cases
		Total ⁴ Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity			
INSURANCE AGENTS BROKERS & SERVICE	64	94	33	33	158	109	267	61	8
SERVICES	70-89	5,840	3,282	3,087	58,997	7,919	66,916	2,558	20
HOTELS & OTHER LODGING PLACES	70	751	506	453	5,852	1,243	7,095	245	14
Hotels, Tourist Courts & Motels	701	520	275	251	4,498	169	4,667	245	17
PERSONAL SERVICES	72	112	68	63	1,820	112	1,932	44	28
BUSINESS SERVICES	73	461	264	258	4,046	48	4,094	197	16
Miscellaneous Business Services	739	247	117	117	1,652	40	1,692	130	14
AUTO REPAIR SERVICES & GARAGES	75	306	112	107	1,883	79	1,962	194	18
AMUSEMENT & RECREATION SERVICES	79	190	67	54	504	78	582	123	9
Miscellaneous Amusement & Recreation Svcs.	799	128	47	42	372	22	394	81	8
MEDICAL & HEALTH SERVICES	80	2,774	1,745	1,676	35,826	4,844	40,674	1,029	23
Nursing & Personal Care Facilities	805	1,114	683	683	21,021	158	21,179	431	31
Hospitals	806	1,323	725	664	10,227	1,227	11,454	598	16
LEGAL SERVICES	81	11	*	*	9	22	31	9	16
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	82	405	134	125	2,577	434	3,011	271	22
SOCIAL SERVICES	83	446	202	182	4,759	166	4,925	244	24
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS	86	42	9	9	109	-	109	33	12
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	89	199	102	102	1,157	553	1,710	97	17
Engineering, Architectural, Surveying	891	91	26	26	66	53	119	65	5

See Footnotes at end of Table 7.

TABLE 5

Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1987

INDUSTRY ¹	SIC ²	INCIDENCE RATES ³						Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays	Average Lost Work- days/Lost Workday Cases
		Total ⁴ Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity	Total Lost Workdays		
<u>PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES</u>	<u>01-89</u>	44,029	22,150	18,755	384,981	89,221	474,202	21,874	21
<u>AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, & FISHING</u>	<u>01-09</u>	510	279	264	5,930	636	6,566	231	24
AGRICULTURAL SERVICES	07	315	169	166	2,285	209	2,494	146	15
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	01-02	176	103	91	3,516	427	3,943	73	38
<u>CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION</u>	<u>15-17</u>	6,292	3,225	3,030	63,193	3,413	66,606	3,063	21
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	15	2,636	1,415	1,298	21,387	1,027	22,414	1,217	16
General Contractors - Residential	152	1,260	743	662	12,393	521	12,914	514	17
General Contractors - Nonresidential	154	1,357	659	625	8,920	495	9,415	697	14
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	16	1,137	573	534	11,388	589	11,977	564	21
Highway & Street Construction	161	453	196	189	3,652	237	3,889	257	20
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	17	2,519	1,237	1,198	30,418	1,797	32,215	1,282	26
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning	171	494	215	212	3,721	285	4,006	279	19
Electrical Work	173	239	94	74	2,755	117	2,872	145	31
Masonry, Stonework, Tile Setting	174	544	283	283	6,620	731	7,351	261	26
Miscellaneous Special Trade Contractors	179	776	421	408	13,985	352	14,337	355	34
<u>MANUFACTURING</u>	<u>20-39</u>	19,226	9,537	7,008	154,753	65,464	220,217	9,688	23
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	20	1,690	945	780	15,744	3,663	19,407	745	21
Canned & Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	203	324	200	126	1,623	527	2,150	124	11
Miscellaneous Food & Kindred Products	209	415	169	132	2,401	1,046	3,447	246	20

TABLE 5 (continued)

Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1987

INDUSTRY ¹	SIC ²	INCIDENCE RATES ³					Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays	Average Lost Work- days/Lost Workday Cases
		Total ³ Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity			
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	22	1,005	475	396	10,891	1,962	12,853	530	27
Broad Woven Fabric Mills	223	467	235	199	5,938	1,240	7,178	232	31
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	23	217	92	70	1,476	620	2,096	125	23
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	24	3,463	1,909	1,732	35,272	3,723	38,995	1,553	20
Logging Camps & Contractors	241	781	522	490	12,316	446	12,762	259	24
Sawmills & Planing Mills	242	1,020	544	500	6,811	809	7,620	475	14
Miscellaneous Wood Products	249	1,118	537	456	11,159	1,677	12,836	581	24
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	26	3,391	1,563	931	28,769	18,552	47,321	1,828	30
Paper Mills, Except Building Paper	262	2,877	1,342	771	24,794	16,808	41,602	1,535	31
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	27	477	211	204	2,499	237	2,736	266	13
Newspapers	271	145	73	71	1,182	25	1,207	72	17
Commercial Printing	275	312	128	123	1,247	191	1,438	184	11
RUBBER & PLASTIC PRODUCTS	30	648	340	269	5,939	1,003	6,942	308	20
Miscellaneous Plastic Products	307	324	181	158	2,978	342	3,320	143	18
LEATHER & LEATHER PRODUCTS	31	2,008	844	730	15,801	3,525	19,326	1,164	23
Footwear, Except Rubber	314	1,575	642	549	11,843	2,900	14,743	933	23
STONE, GLASS, CLAY, CONCRETE PRODUCTS	32	420	174	155	3,413	168	3,581	246	21
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	34	517	217	188	3,541	321	3,862	300	18
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	35	565	293	239	5,409	778	6,187	272	21

TABLE 5 (continued)

Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1987

INDUSTRY ¹	SIC ²	INCIDENCE RATES ³						Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays	Average Lost Work- days/Lost Workday Cases
		Total ⁴ Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity	Total Lost Workdays		
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES	36	711	432	348	7,225	3,660	10,885	279	25
Electronic Components & Accessories	367	300	203	177	3,458	1,042	4,500	97	22
<u>TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES</u>	<u>40-49</u>	1,958	1,056	980	28,870	1,956	30,826	902	29
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING	42	1,070	608	598	20,340	664	21,004	462	35
Trucking, Local & Long Distance	421	1,024	590	581	20,063	663	20,726	434	35
COMMUNICATIONS	48	114	71	38	441	182	623	43	9
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY SERVICES	49	358	138	124	3,206	701	3,907	220	28
Electric Services	491	287	105	97	2,084	618	2,702	182	26
<u>WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE</u>	<u>50-59</u>	9,784	4,588	4,205	71,922	9,460	81,382	5,196	18
<u>WHOLESALE TRADE</u>	<u>50-51</u>	2,825	1,503	1,352	24,863	2,660	27,523	1,322	18
WHOLESALE TRADE - DURABLE GOODS	50	1,351	702	613	10,587	1,158	11,745	649	17
Motor Vehicles & Automotive Parts	501	293	132	115	1,371	160	1,531	161	12
Hardware, Plumbing, Heating Equipment	507	150	57	51	773	110	883	93	15
Machinery, Equipment, & Supplies	508	288	157	154	3,281	226	3,507	131	22
WHOLESALE TRADE - NONDURABLE GOODS	51	1,474	801	739	14,276	1,502	15,778	673	20
Groceries & Related Products	514	972	511	470	10,685	719	11,404	461	22
<u>RETAIL TRADE</u>	<u>52-59</u>	6,959	3,085	2,853	47,059	6,800	53,859	3,874	17
BUILDING HARDWARE & GARDEN SUPPLIES	52	652	328	317	4,260	388	4,648	324	14
Lumber & Other Building Material Dealers	521	465	248	237	3,643	388	4,031	217	16

TABLE 5 (continued)

Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1987

INDUSTRY ¹	SIC ²	INCIDENCE RATES ³					Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays	Average Lost Work- days/Lost Workday Cases
		Total ⁴ Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity			
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	53	862	303	287	5,925	576	6,501	559	21
Department Stores	531	673	265	253	5,809	522	6,331	408	24
FOOD STORES	54	1,743	910	809	12,060	1,862	13,922	833	15
Grocery Stores	541	1,647	856	755	10,940	1,850	12,790	791	15
AUTO DEALERS & SERVICE STATIONS	55	911	355	335	6,798	459	7,257	556	20
New & Used Car Dealers	551	617	255	247	3,080	371	3,451	362	14
Gasoline Service Stations	554	171	50	42	2,824	8	2,832	121	57
APPAREL & ACCESSORY STORES	56	70	44	39	391	590	981	26	22
Family Clothing Stores	565	31	27	27	113	487	600	*	22
FURNITURE & HOME FURNISHING STORES	57	201	137	111	1,218	137	1,355	64	10
Furniture, Home Furnishings	571	168	115	89	1,154	121	1,275	53	11
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	58	1,566	664	619	7,815	422	8,237	902	12
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	59	954	344	336	8,592	2,366	10,958	610	32
Drug Stores	591	117	32	30	391	16	407	85	13
Miscellaneous Shopping Goods	594	520	142	136	1,773	820	2,593	378	18
Fuel & Ice Dealers	598	161	78	78	2,218	31	2,249	83	29
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	60-67	556	268	248	4,261	612	4,873	288	18
BANKING	60	213	76	76	550	92	642	137	8
Commercial & Stock Savings Banks	602	188	70	70	331	7	338	118	5

TABLE 5 (continued)

Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1987

INDUSTRY ¹	SIC ²	INCIDENCE RATES ³					Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays	Average Lost Work- days/Lost Workday Cases
		Total ⁴ Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity			
INSURANCE AGENTS BROKERS & SERVICE	64	54	33	33	158	109	267	21	8
<u>SERVICES</u>	<u>70-89</u>	5,691	3,188	3,011	55,964	7,680	63,644	2,503	20
HOTELS & OTHER LODGING PLACES	70	736	495	451	5,780	1,228	7,008	241	14
Hotels, Tourist Courts & Motels	701	505	264	249	4,426	154	4,580	241	17
PERSONAL SERVICES	72	99	58	53	1,714	112	1,826	41	31
BUSINESS SERVICES	73	444	252	246	3,427	48	3,475	192	14
Miscellaneous Business Services	739	239	114	114	1,617	40	1,657	125	15
AUTO REPAIR SERVICES & GARAGES	75	304	112	107	1,883	79	1,962	192	18
AMUSEMENT & RECREATION SERVICES	79	190	67	54	504	78	582	123	9
Miscellaneous Amusement & Recreation Svcs.	799	128	47	42	372	22	394	81	8
MEDICAL & HEALTH SERVICES	80	2,704	1,703	1,639	33,732	4,772	38,504	1,001	23
Nursing & Personal Care Facilities	805	1,104	673	673	19,112	158	19,270	431	29
Hospitals	806	1,263	693	637	10,042	1,155	11,197	570	16
LEGAL SERVICES	81	11	*	*	9	22	31	9	16
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	82	400	132	124	2,575	382	2,957	268	22
SOCIAL SERVICES	83	438	198	180	4,753	139	4,892	240	25
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS	86	42	9	9	109	-	109	33	12
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	89	182	90	90	1,023	504	1,527	92	17
Engineering, Architectural, Surveying	891	91	26	26	66	53	119	65	5

See Footnotes at end of Table 7.

TABLE 6

Number of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1987

INDUSTRY ¹	SIC ²	INCIDENCE RATES ³					Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays	Average Lost Work- days/Lost Workday Cases
		Total ⁴ Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity			
<u>PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES</u>	<u>01-89</u>	3,266	1,652	1,104	34,320	26,789	61,109	1,612	37
<u>AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, & FISHING</u>	<u>01-09</u>	22	13	13	256	-	256	9	20
AGRICULTURAL SERVICES	07	15	10	10	144	-	144	5	14
<u>CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION</u>	<u>15-17</u>	89	54	52	1,044	12	1,056	35	20
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	15	46	32	60	656	12	668	14	21
General Contractors - Residential	152	31	28	26	652	9	661	*	24
General Contractors - Nonresidential	154	15	*	*	*	*	7	11	*
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	16	13	7	7	22	-	22	6	*
Highway & Street Construction	161	7	*	*	8	-	8	*	*
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	17	30	15	15	366	-	366	15	24
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning	171	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical Work	173	*	*	*	212	-	212	-	106
Masonry, Stonework, Tile Setting	174	11	*	*	6	-	6	9	*
Miscellaneous Special Trade Contractors	179	17	11	11	148	-	148	6	13
<u>MANUFACTURING</u>	<u>20-39</u>	2,526	1,279	775	24,901	23,694	48,595	1,246	38
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	20	131	75	46	843	662	1,505	56	20
Canned & Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	203	17	9	8	112	69	181	8	20
Miscellaneous Food & Kindred Products	209	76	40	17	135	380	515	36	13

TABLE 6 (continued)

Number of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1987

INDUSTRY ¹	SIC ²	INCIDENCE RATES ³					Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays	Average Lost Work- days/Lost Workday Cases
		Total ⁴ Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity			
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	22	66	42	37	1,364	327	1,691	24	40
Broad Woven Fabric Mills	223	39	27	27	831	140	971	12	36
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	23	48	39	31	393	1,001	1,394	9	36
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	24	91	45	29	809	1,053	1,862	46	41
Logging Camps & Contractors	241	*	*	*	*	-	*	*	*
Sawmills & Planing Mills	242	19	11	8	162	335	497	8	45
Miscellaneous Wood Products	249	64	29	17	383	712	1,095	35	38
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	26	342	114	78	2,918	840	3,758	227	33
Paper Mills, Except Building Paper	262	324	101	70	2,730	487	3,217	222	32
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	27	14	*	*	506	-	506	10	127
Newspapers	271	11	*	*	506	-	506	7	127
Commercial Printing	275	*	-	-	-	-	-	*	-
RUBBER & PLASTIC PRODUCTS	30	37	17	13	243	228	471	20	28
Miscellaneous Plastic Products	307	37	17	13	243	228	471	20	28
LEATHER & LEATHER PRODUCTS	31	597	331	266	7,431	4,387	11,818	266	36
Footwear, Except Rubber	314	480	276	232	7,087	4,081	11,168	204	40
STONE, GLASS, CLAY, CONCRETE PRODUCTS	32	6	*	*	14	61	75	*	25
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	34	42	23	11	278	237	515	19	22
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	35	12	10	10	52	184	236	*	24

TABLE 6 (continued)

Number of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1987

INDUSTRY ¹	SIC ²	INCIDENCE RATES ³					Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays	Average Lost Work- days/Lost Workday Cases
		Total ⁴ Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity	Total Lost Workdays	
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES	36	246	172	107	6,010	4,019	10,029	58
Electronic Components & Accessories	367	149	98	72	4,563	2,095	6,658	68
<u>TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES</u>	<u>40-49</u>	8	7	7	90	-	90	13
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING	42	*	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trucking, Local & Long Distance	421	*	-	-	-	-	-	-
COMMUNICATIONS	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY SERVICES	49	*	*	*	33	-	33	11
Electric Services	491	*	*	*	33	-	33	11
<u>WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE</u>	<u>50-59</u>	401	196	172	4,807	2,766	7,573	39
<u>WHOLESALE TRADE</u>	<u>50-51</u>	101	47	43	629	404	1,033	22
WHOLESALE TRADE - DURABLE GOODS	50	48	30	26	443	404	847	28
Motor Vehicles and Automotive Parts	501	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hardware, Plumbing, Heating Equipment	507	16	5	*	22	39	61	12
Machinery, Equipment, & Supplies	508	*	*	*	*	-	*	*
WHOLESALE TRADE - NONDURABLE GOODS	51	53	17	17	186	-	186	11
Groceries & Related Products	514	41	9	9	157	-	157	17
<u>RETAIL TRADE</u>	<u>52-59</u>	300	149	129	4,178	2,362	6,540	44
BUILDING HARDWARE & GARDEN SUPPLIES	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lumber & Other Building Material Dealers	521	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 6 (continued)

Number of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1987

INDUSTRY ¹	SIC ²	INCIDENCE RATES ³					Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays	Average Lost Work- days/Lost Workday Cases
		Total ⁴ Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity	Total Lost Workdays	
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Department Stores	531	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FOOD STORES	54	131	73	61	2,159	986	3,145	58
Grocery Stores	541	108	73	61	2,159	986	3,145	35
AUTO DEALERS & SERVICE STATIONS	55	5	5	5	268	226	494	-
New & Used Car Dealers	551	5	5	5	268	226	494	-
Gasoline Service Stations	554	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
APPAREL & ACCESSORY STORES	56	18	9	*	24	360	384	9
Family Clothing Stores	565	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FURNITURE & HOME FURNISHING STORES	57	7	-	-	-	-	-	7
Furniture, Home Furnishings	571	*	-	-	-	-	-	*
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	58	36	20	20	926	-	926	16
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	59	103	42	39	801	790	1,591	61
Drug Stores	591	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Shopping Goods	594	103	42	39	801	790	1,591	61
Fuel & Ice Dealers	598	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	60-67	71	9	9	189	78	267	62
BANKING	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial & Stock Savings Banks	602	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 6 (continued)

Number of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1987

INDUSTRY ¹	SIC ²	INCIDENCE RATES ³						Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays	Average Lost Work- days/Lost Workday Cases
		Total ⁴ Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity	Total Lost Workdays		
INSURANCE AGENTS BROKERS & SERVICE	64	40	-	-	-	-	-	40	-
<u>SERVICES</u>	<u>70-89</u>	149	94	76	3,033	239	3,272	55	35
HOTELS & OTHER LODGING PLACES	70	15	11	*	72	15	87	*	8
Hotels, Tourist Courts & Motels	701	15	11	*	72	15	87	*	8
PERSONAL SERVICES	72	13	10	10	106	-	106	*	11
BUSINESS SERVICES	73	17	12	12	619	-	619	5	52
Miscellaneous Business Services	739	8	*	*	35	-	35	5	12
AUTO REPAIR SERVICES & GARAGES	75	*	-	-	-	-	-	*	-
AMUSEMENT & RECREATION SERVICES	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Misc. Amusement & Recreation Services	799	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MEDICAL & HEALTH SERVICES	80	70	42	37	2,094	72	2,166	28	52
Nursing & Personal Care Facilities	805	10	10	10	1,909	-	1,909	-	191
Hospitals	806	60	32	27	185	72	257	28	8
LEGAL SERVICES	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	82	5	*	*	*	52	54	*	27
SOCIAL SERVICES	83	8	*	*	6	27	33	*	8
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	89	17	12	12	134	49	183	5	15
Engineering, Architectural, & Surveying	891	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See Footnotes at end of Table 7.

Table 7 shows the number of recordable illnesses in 1987 by the illness category. The number of illnesses increased by 60 percent from 1986 to 1987. Many of the illnesses are due to diseases associated with repeated trauma (e.g., tendonitis) or due to occupational skin diseases and disorders (e.g., dermatitis).

TABLE 7
Number of Recordable Occupational Illnesses, by Category of Illness, Maine, 1986-87

Category of Illness	Recordable Illnesses	
	1986	1987
Disorders associated with repeated trauma	1057	1863
Occupational skin diseases & disorders	433	517
Disorders due to physical agents	143	185
Respiratory diseases due to toxic agents	110	170
Poisoning (systemic affects of toxic material)	55	38
Dust diseases of the lung	18	11
All other occupational illnesses	225	477
TOTAL ALL ILLNESSES	2041	3266

FOOTNOTES FOR TABLES 1-7;

1. Industry Division and group totals include data for industries not shown separately.

2. Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972 Edition.

3. The incidence rates represent the number of illnesses or lost workdays per 100 full-time employees and were calculated using the following formula:

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

Where N = number of injuries, illnesses, total cases, or lost workdays. 200,000 = base for 100 full-time equivalent workers, working 40 hours per week and 50 weeks per year; EH = number of exposure hours, total hours worked by all employees during the survey year.

4. Incidence rates of total cases and numbers of total cases 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.

Note: DASHES indicate no data reported. ASTERISKS (*) in Tables 1, 2, and 3 indicate incidence rates of cases/workdays less than 0.05 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 10) and for railroad transportation (SIC 40) were provided by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, and by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Data for independent contractors who perform services for construction on mining sites are also included.

APPENDIX A: SCOPE OF THE SURVEY & TECHNICAL NOTES

SCOPE OF THE 1987 OSH SURVEY

The 1987 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 105 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 from the 1987 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 3,680 sample units. A relatively small proportion (364 or 10 percent) 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 3,123 usable questionnaires out of a possible 3,316 for a 94.2 percent 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 III (Nature of Business) of the survey questionnaire. For a reporting unit making more than one product

or engaging in more than one activity, data for the unit are included in the industry indicated by the respondent as the most important product or activity.

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

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

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

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

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

1987 OSHA No. 200-S
ANNUAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES SURVEY
(Covering Calendar Year 1987)

THIS REPORT IS MANDATORY UNDER PUBLIC LAW 94-596. FAILURE TO REPORT
CAN RESULT IN THE ISSUANCE OF CITATIONS AND ASSESSMENT OF PENALTIES.

OMB NO. 1220-0045
Approval expires 9/30/89

I. ANNUAL AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT IN 1987 Enter the average number of employees who worked during calendar year 1987 in the establishment(s) covered by this report. Include all classes of employees: full-time, part-time, seasonal, temporary, etc. See the instructions for an example of an annual average employment calculation. (Round to the nearest whole number.) <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>	II. TOTAL HOURS WORKED IN 1987 Enter the total number of hours actually worked during 1987 by all employees covered by this report. DO NOT include any non-worktime even though paid sick leave, etc. If employees worked low hours in 1987 due to layoffs, strikes, fires, etc., explain under comments (Section VII). (Round to the nearest whole number.) <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>	III. NATURE OF BUSINESS IN 1987 A. Check the box which best describes the general type of activity performed by the establishment(s) included in this report: <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> Forestry <input type="checkbox"/> Fishing <input type="checkbox"/> Mining <input type="checkbox"/> Construction <input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Communication <input type="checkbox"/> Public Utilities <input type="checkbox"/> Wholesale Trade <input type="checkbox"/> Retail Trade <input type="checkbox"/> Finance <input type="checkbox"/> Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Real Estate <input type="checkbox"/> Services	B. Enter in order of importance the principal products, lines of trade, services or other activities. For each entry also include the approximate percent of total 1987 annual value of production, sales or receipts. <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> % <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> % <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> %	C. If this report includes any establishment(s) which perform services for other units of your company, indicate the primary type of service or support provided. (Check as many as apply.) <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Central administration <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Research, development and testing <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Storage (warehouse) <input type="checkbox"/> 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 1987, please enter the name of the month in which the first inspection occurred. (Leave this box blank.) <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>	V. RECORDABLE INJURIES AND ILLNESSES Did this establishment have any recordable injuries or illnesses during calendar year 1987? 1. <input type="checkbox"/> No (Please complete section VIII) 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Please complete sections VI and VII.)	<p>Complete this report whether or not there were recordable occupational injuries or illnesses.</p> <p>PLEASE READ THE ENCLOSED INSTRUCTIONS</p> <p>The information collected on this form will be used for statistical purposes only by the BLS, OSHA, and the cooperating State Agencies.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> Complete and return ONLY THIS FORM within 3 weeks </div>
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VI. OCCUPATIONAL INJURY AND ILLNESS SUMMARY (Covering Calendar Year 1987)

- Complete this section by copying the totals from the annual summary of your 1987 OSHA No. 200.
- Leave Section VI blank if there were no OSHA recordable injuries or illnesses during 1987.
- 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.

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EDIT

OCCUPATIONAL INJURY CASES

OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESS CASES

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

* 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 207-289-4315

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THE OSHA NO. 200-S FORM 1987 OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES SURVEY

(Covering Calendar Year 1987)

(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.

SECTION I. ANNUAL AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT IN 1987

Enter in Section I the average (not the total) number of full and part-time employees who worked during calendar year 1987 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.

SECTION II. TOTAL HOURS WORKED IN 1987

Enter in Section II the total number of hours actually worked by all classes of employees during 1987. Be sure to include O.N.T.V. 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 records whenever possible; if hours worked are not maintained separately from hours paid, please enter your best estimate. If actual hours worked are not available for employees paid on commission, salary, by mile, etc., hours worked may be estimated on the basis of scheduled hours or 8 hours per workday. For example, if a group of 10 salaried employees worked an average of 8 hours per day, 5 days a week, for 50 weeks of the report period, the total hours worked for this group would be $10 \times 8 \times 5 \times 50 = 20,000$ hours for the report period.

SECTION III. NATURE OF BUSINESS IN 1987

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 1987.

(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.

SECTION IV. MONTH OF OSHA INSPECTION

Enter the name of the first month in 1987 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 elevator, 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 1987 OSHA No. 200 form (Log and Summary of Occupational Injury and Illness). 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.

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. ILLNESSES-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 7-7g) is checked. After completing your review of the individual entries on the "Log", please make sure that the "Totals" line has been completed by summarizing Columns 1 through 13 according to the instructions on the back of the "Log" form. Then, copy these "Totals" onto Section VI of the OSHA No. 200-S form. If you entered fatalities in columns (1) and/or (8), please include in the "Comments" section a brief description of the object or event which caused each fatality.

FIRST AID

Finally, please remember that all injuries which, in your judgment, 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.

Recordkeeping Summary

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 results from an event of exposure in the work environment. The work environment is primarily composed of: (1) The employer's premises, and (2) other locations where employees are engaged in work-related activities or are present as a condition of their employment. *When an employee is off the employer's premises, work relationship must be established; when on the premises, this relationship is presumed.* The employer's premises encompass the total establishment. This includes not only the primary facility, but also such areas as company storage facilities, cafeterias, and restrooms. In addition to physical locations, equipment or materials used in the course of an employee's work are also considered part of the employee's work environment.

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, or transfer to another job are recordable.

Analysis of injuries

Recordable and nonrecordable injuries. Each case is distinguished by the treatment provided; i.e., if the injury was such that *medical treatment* was provided or should have been provided, 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, or transfer to another job, the injury is recordable.

Medical treatment. The following procedures are generally considered medical treatment. Injuries for which this type of treatment was provided or should have been provided 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 **SUTURES** (stitches)
- Application of **BUTTERFLY ADHESIVE DRESSING(S)** or **STERI STRIP(S)** in lieu of sutures
- Removal of **FOREIGN BODIES EMBEDDED IN EYE**
- Removal of **FOREIGN BODIES FROM WOUND**; if pro-

cedure is **COMPLICATED** because of depth of embedment, size, or location

- Use of **PRESCRIPTION MEDICATIONS** (except a single dose administered on first visit for minor injury or discomfort)
- 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** during second or subsequent visit to medical personnel
- Use of **WHIRLPOOL BATH THERAPY** during second or subsequent visit to medical personnel
- **POSITIVE X-RAY DIAGNOSIS** (fractures, broken bones, etc.)
- **ADMISSION TO A HOSPITAL** or equivalent medical facility **FOR TREATMENT.**

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

- 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 is **UNCOMPLICATED**, and is, for example, by tweezers or other simple technique
- Use of **NONPRESCRIPTION MEDICATIONS** AND administration of single dose of **PRESCRIPTION MEDICATION** on first visit for minor injury or discomfort
- **SOAKING THERAPY** on initial visit to medical personnel or removal of bandages by **SOAKING**
- Application of hot or cold **COMPRESS(ES)** during first visit to medical personnel
- Application of **OINTMENTS** to abrasions to prevent drying or cracking
- Application of **HEAT THERAPY** during first visit to medical personnel
- Use of **WHIRLPOOL BATH THERAPY** during first visit to medical personnel
- **NEGATIVE X-RAY DIAGNOSIS**
- **OBSERVATION** of injury during visit to medical personnel.

The following procedure, by itself, is not considered medical treatment:

- Administration of **TETANUS SHOT(S)** or **BOOSTER(S)**. However, these shots are often given in conjunction with more serious injuries; consequently, injuries requiring these shots may be recordable for other reasons.

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, 1986, Sequenced Alphabetically by Name.

STATE	Total Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Total Lost Workdays
Alabama	8.7	3.9	67.3
Alaska	10.2	4.6	79.9
American Soma	3.2	1.8	33.8
Arizona	8.9	4.0	68.3
Arkansas	8.4	3.7	61.0
California	8.9	4.3	67.2
Connecticut	8.2	3.9	70.5
Delaware	6.0	3.1	51.9
Florida	8.8	4.0	64.1
Guam	3.7	2.7	32.3
Hawaii	9.5	5.0	79.5
Indiana	8.2	3.6	51.1
Iowa	8.4	3.6	60.8
Kansas	7.6	3.3	59.5
Kentucky	8.4	4.3	73.8
Louisiana	7.0	3.4	87.2
MAINE	12.9	6.0	128.2
Maryland	7.8	3.9	62.2
Michigan	8.2	4.0	74.7
Minnesota	7.3	3.3	59.0
Mississippi	8.0	3.6	59.7
Missouri	8.5	3.6	63.2
Montana	8.2	3.4	67.6
Nebraska	8.1	3.3	58.3
Nevada	8.4	4.6	73.6
New Mexico	7.7	3.8	84.4
North Carolina	7.2	2.9	42.1
Oklahoma	8.1	3.6	68.6
Oregon	10.7	5.7	116.3
Puerto Rico	3.9	3.3	80.3
Rhode Island	8.8	4.8	109.4
South Carolina	6.9	2.7	47.1
Tennessee	8.7	3.8	60.6
UNITED STATES	7.9	3.6	65.8
Utah	9.1	3.4	49.7
Vermont	8.9	4.2	67.3
Virgin Islands	2.4	1.9	31.0
Virginia	7.6	3.5	54.8
Washington	9.8	4.7	73.8
West Virginia	7.7	4.0	91.8
Wyoming	7.6	3.2	81.5

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 1987, 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 2 out of 3 that the estimates produced would have been in the range of 1 standard error below to 1 standard error above the estimated value; the chances are 19 out of 20 that the estimate would have been in the range of 2 standard errors above and below the estimated value. The chances are 997 out of 1,000 (99.7 percent) that a complete census would produce a value in the range of 3 standard errors above and below the estimated value.

The relative standard error for Maine's private sector are shown in Text Table F1. The total case incidence rate of 13.7 cases per 100 full-time workers has a relative standard error of 1.1 percent. This information means that the chances are 2 out of 3 that a complete census would produce a total case incidence rate in the range of 13.5 to 13.9. The chances are 19 out of 20 that a complete census would produce a total case rate of between 13.4 and 14.0, and the chances are 997 out of 1,000 that a complete census would produce a rate between 13.2 and 14.2. These confidence intervals can be calculated for other estimated values by using the above-mentioned methodology.

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.

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 Standards' Safety Division at 289-6460, or write to Station 82, Augusta ME 04333.

APPENDIX H: 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; (2) the employee worked at a permanent job less than full time; or (3) the employee worked at a permanently assigned job but could not perform all duties normally connected with it.

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

Establishment: A single physical location where business is conducted or where services or industrial operations are performed. Distinctly separate activities are performed at a single physical location, such as construction activities operated from a separate establishment.

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

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

Industry Division - see Standard Industrial Classification

Industry Group - see Standard Industrial Classification

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

Medical treatment: Includes treatment administered by a physician or by registered professional personnel under the standing orders of a physician. However, medical treatment does NOT include first-aid treatment (one-time treatment and subsequent observation of minor scratches, cuts, burns, splinters and so forth) which does not ordinarily require medical care even though provided by a physician or registered professional personnel. (See Appendix C.)

APPENDIX H (Continued)

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, rhinitis 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, xrays, 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; coccidioidomycosis; etc.

APPENDIX H (Continued)

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.

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; (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, require medical treatment, or involve loss of consciousness or restriction of work or motion. This third category also includes any diagnosed occupational illnesses which are reported to the employer but are not classified as fatalities or lost workday cases.

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

SIC - see Standard Industrial Classification

Standard Industrial Classification: A classification system developed by the Office of Statistical Standards, Executive Office of the President/Office of Management and Budget for use in the classification of establishments by type of activity in which they are engaged. Each establishment is assigned an industry code for its major activity which is determined by the product, group of products, or services rendered. Establishments may be classified in 2-digit, 3-digit, or 4-digit industries, according to the degree of information available. An industry division is the broadest level (other than the total private sector) at which estimation is performed in the OSH Survey in Maine, and is identified by a range of SIC codes. (For example, SIC's 20 through 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 J.) 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 Div.
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 available):

- ☐ 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. Note: You may use copies of your Workers' Compensation reports in place of the OSHA No. 101 for those cases that are OSHA recordable.
- ☐ 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: