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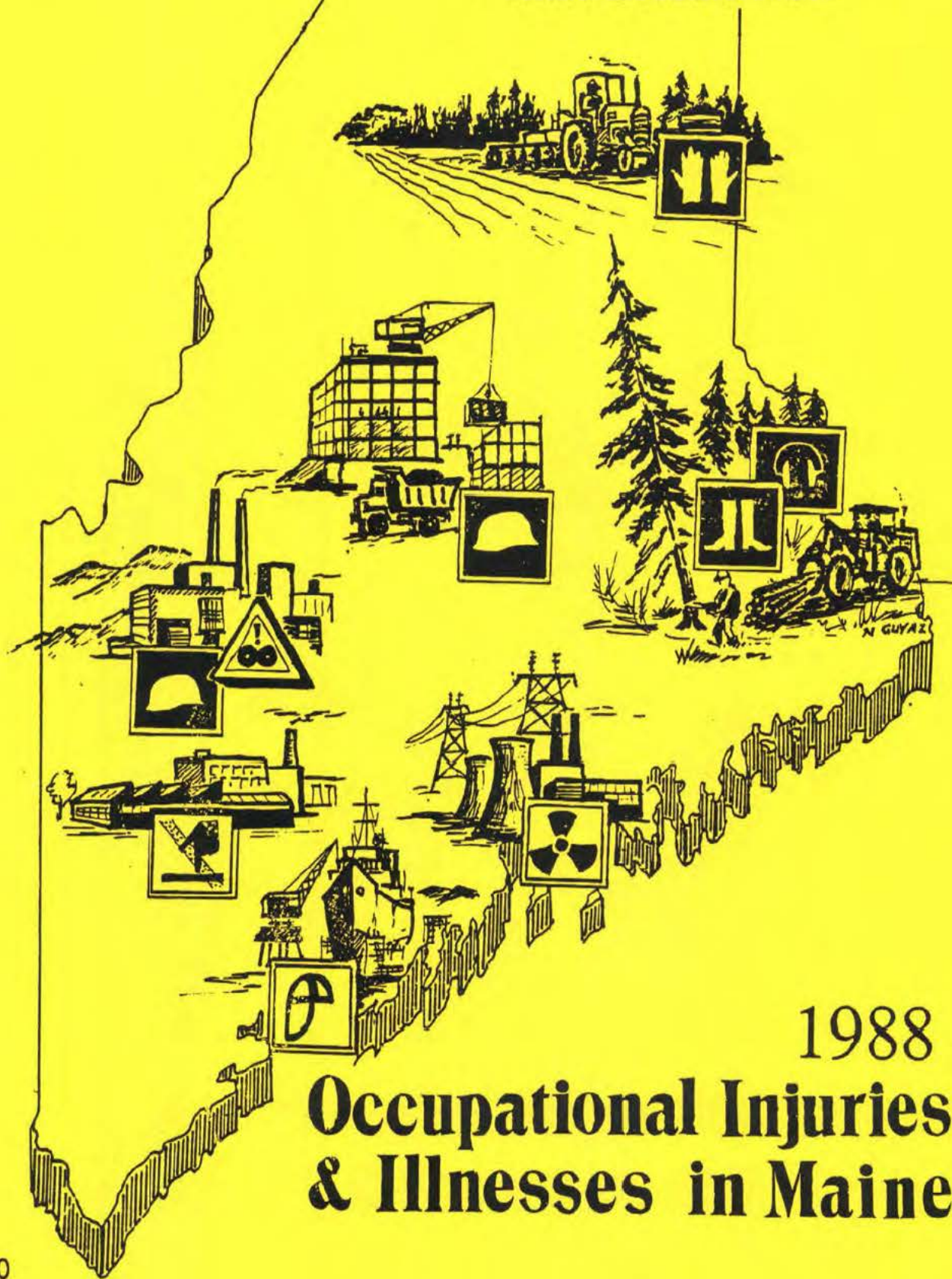
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MAINE DEPARTMENT OF

LABOR

BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS

Research and Statistics Division



1988 Occupational Injuries & Illnesses in Maine

OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES

AND

ILLNESSES IN MAINE

1988

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January, 1990

In Cooperation With
U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Grant No. 40F90012

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INTRODUCTION

2 more pages

The Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) 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.

Survey year 1988 represents the seventeenth full year of data collection for the OSH survey. This publication 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.

I. 1988 SURVEY HIGHLIGHTS

* Recordable occupational injuries and illnesses occurred at an estimated rate of 14.4 cases for every 100 full-time workers in 1988. This statistic represents an increase of about 5.1 percent, compared to the 1987 total case incidence rate of 13.7 injuries and illnesses per 100 workers.

* In the private sector in Maine, an average of 1 in 8 workers suffered a recordable occupational injury or illness during 1988.

* There were approximately 51,750 OSHA recordable occupational injuries and illnesses during 1988. Of which, slightly more than half, about 26,500, ^{were} involved one or more lost workdays (including both days away from work and restricted workdays). This statistic represents an increase in total cases of about 4,450, ^{actual} or 9.4 percent, from 1987 to 1988.

* ~~About~~ ^{damaging} 93.7 percent of all job-related injuries and illnesses in Maine during 1988 were injuries; ~~only~~ 7 percent were illnesses.

* There were approximately 48,100 injuries recorded in Maine in 1988, an increase of 9.3 percent, or about 4,100 more cases than 1987.

* The number of lost workdays due to occupational injuries increased in 1988 by ~~about~~ ^{Actual} 59,000 to over 533,000 days lost. This figure was an increase of 12.4 percent over 1987 figures.

* The estimated number of occupational illnesses increased by 11.3 percent to over 3,600 cases. The number of workdays lost due to illnesses increased by 18 percent, to approximately 71,950 days in 1988. The number of illnesses associated with repeated trauma increased by 6.7 percent. Five other illness categories increased in 1988, while one category decreased.

* In 1988 there were 605,100 lost workdays recorded, of which approximately 446,800 were days away from work and 158,300 were days of restricted work activity. These statistics mean that as a result of occupational injuries and illnesses in Maine in 1988, there was a loss to Maine's private sector economy of 2,420 worker years of labor. This figure represents a large increase from 1987 when nearly 2,140 worker years were lost.

* On the average, each lost workday case in 1988 resulted in 23 workdays lost, up from last year's figure of 22 lost workdays per lost workday case. Each lost workday injury in 1988 involved an average of 22 lost workdays, while occupational illnesses accounted for 40 lost workdays per lost workday illness case.

* From 1987 to 1988, total case incidence rates increased for three industry divisions and decreased for five industry divisions. Transportation (+25 percent) and Services (+17 percent) increased the most dramatically, while Finance (-14) and Agriculture (-11 percent) experienced the largest decreases in their total case rates.

85.1

14.1 etc

II. WHAT IS AN INCIDENCE RATE?

In the annual Occupational Injuries & Illnesses 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):

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

N= NUMBER OF INCIDENTS

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

An example of the calculation of incidence rate follows:

FIRM X

Number of cases=5
Number of employees=15
Hours worked per week=30
Weeks worked per year=50

$$EH=15 \times 30 \times 50=22,500$$

$$IR=5 \times 200,000 / 22,500=44.4$$

FIRM Y

Number of cases=15
Number of employees=50
Hours worked per week=40
Weeks worked per year=50

$$EH=50 \times 40 \times 50=100,000$$

$$IR=15 \times 200,000 / 100,000=30.0$$

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 for injuries, for illnesses, or for the sum of both. Within any of these categories, rates can be identified for total cases, for lost workday cases, for nonfatal cases without lost workdays, for days away from work, for days of restricted work activity, or for total lost workdays. In bold print below, you will find a list of various incidence rates that you can compute. Use the numbers on your OSHA 200 log form for the columns specified and plug the figure into the formula in place of N.

Total Case Incidence Rate = Columns 1+2+6+8+9+13

Lost Workday Case Incidence Rate = Columns 2+9

Incidence Rate for Nonfatal Cases without Lost Workdays = Columns 6+13

Total Lost Workdays Incidence Rate = Columns 4+5+11+12

Incidence Rate for Days Away from Work = Columns 4+11

Incidence Rate for Restricted Workdays = Columns 5+12

Total Case Incidence Rate for Injuries = Columns 1+2+6

Lost Workday Case Incidence Rate for Injuries = Column 2

Injury Incidence Rate for Nonfatal Cases without Lost Workdays = Column 6

Total Lost Workdays Incidence Rate for Injuries = Columns 4+5

Injury Incidence Rate for Days Away from Work = Column 4

Injury Incidence Rate for Restricted Workdays = Column 5

Total Case Incidence Rate for Illnesses = Columns 8+9+13

Lost Workday Case Incidence Rate for Illnesses = Column 9

Illness Incidence Rate for Nonfatal Cases without Lost Workdays = Column 13

Total Lost Workdays Incidence Rate for Illnesses = Columns 11+12

Illness Incidence Rate for Days Away from Work = Column 11

Illness Incidence Rate for Restricted Workdays = Column 12

III. MAINE'S CONSULTATION AND TRAINING PROGRAMS

The Maine Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards offers safety consultation and training programs to businesses in the state. These services are provided free of charge. Since Maine is a Federal OSHA state, the Bureau of Labor Standards operates in a non-enforcement manner in an attempt to foster safety awareness and voluntary compliance. Through these programs, the staff of the bureau:

.....assist^{singular (see dictionary)} Maine employers in developing and maintaining healthful and safe workplaces.

.....offer^s penalty-free and cost-free safety and health inspections.

.....discuss^s the problems found during inspection and suggest ways to correct them.

.....provide^s a written report covering the problems discovered during the inspection, including suggestions for correcting them.

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

.....offer^s assistance in measuring potential safety and health problems.

.....offer^s assistance in correcting violations uncovered during an OSHA inspection.

.....offer^s training in many occupational safety and health topics.

If you would like more information about this program or would like to request a consultation, call the Bureau of Labor Standards' Safety Division at 289-6460, or write to State House Station #82, Augusta, Maine 04333.

MAINE'S LOW INTEREST LOAN PROGRAM

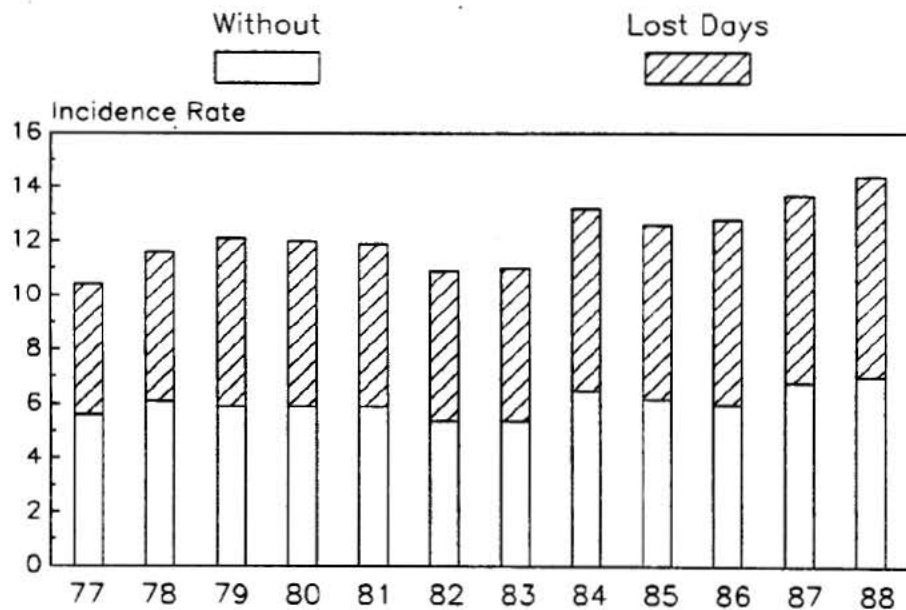
The State of Maine has a low interest loan program for Maine employers who wish to purchase equipment which will improve the healthfulness and safety of their workplaces. Loans of up to \$50,000 are provided at 3 percent interest for a maximum repayment period of 10 years. For further information about this program call the Bureau of Labor Standards at 289-6460 or call the Finance Authority of Maine at 289-FAME.

IV. OCCUPATIONAL INJURY AND ILLNESS INCIDENCE RATES

Recordable occupational injuries and illnesses occurred at a rate of 14.4 cases for every 100 full-time workers in Maine in 1988. This all-industry total case incidence rate represents the experience of approximately 429,000 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 7.4 cases per 100 workers. The incidence rate for injuries and illnesses without lost workdays was 7.0.

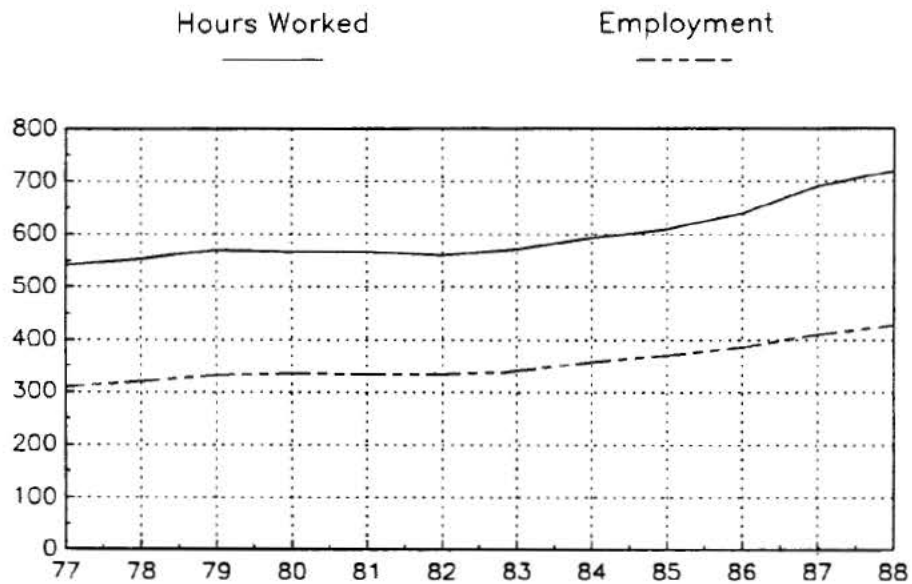
In 1988 the total case incidence rate increased by 5.1 percent over 1987. The 1988 lost workday case rate increased by 7.2 percent over 1987. Both of these rates represent the highest ever recorded in those categories. The incidence rate for cases without lost workdays was 2.9 percent higher than in 1987.

Figure 1. Total Case Incidence Rates by Case Type
Maine 1977-1988



As illustrated in Figure 2, the total hours worked and the annual average employment have increased steadily each year since 1982. From 1987 to 1988, increases of about 4 percent in hours worked and 4 percent in employment were recorded in the private sector.

Figure 2. Total Hours Worked and Annual Average Employment
Maine 1977-1988



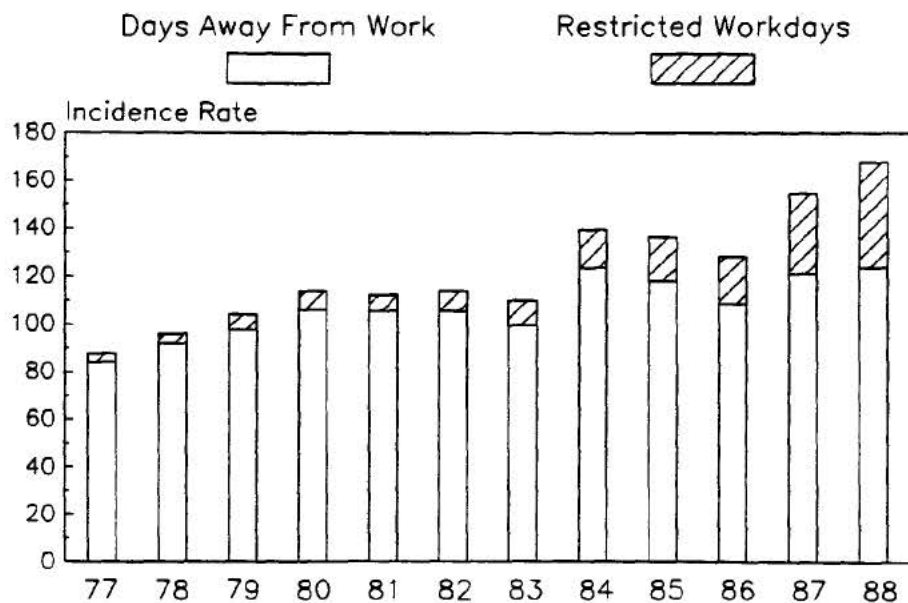
V. LOST WORKDAYS AND LOST WORKDAY INCIDENCE RATES

Lost workdays include days that an employee was totally absent from work, as well as days that an employee's work activity was restricted. Restrictions occur when an employee was transferred to another job temporarily, the employee was only able to work part time on his/her normal job because of the injury or illness, or the employee worked full time on his/her regular job but couldn't do all activities normally associated with the job (e.g., a lifting restriction of 30 pounds). The day the injury occurred or the day the illness was recognized are not counted. The incidence rate for total lost workdays in 1988 was 167.9 days for every 100 workers. This figure can be broken down as follows: 124.0 days away from work and 43.9 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 declined in 1985 and 1986. The 1987 rate of 154.8 represented an 11 percent increase over the 1984 figure. In 1988, the rate rose by 8.5 percent over the 1987 rate.

Days away from work made up 74 percent of all lost workdays in 1988. In 1988, the incidence rate for days of restricted work activity rose by 30 percent over the 1987 rate. This rate has increased for ten of the last twelve years.

Figure 3. Lost Workday Incidence Rates by Category
Maine 1977-1988



VI. OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESSES

In 1988, Maine's private sector recorded 1.0 occupational illness per 100 full-time workers. This figure represents an increase of 11.1 percent over 1987. The incidence rate of illnesses with lost workdays remained at 0.5 cases per 100 full-time workers. The lost workday rate due to illnesses increased from 17.7 days per 100 full-time workers in 1987 to 20.0 days in 1988, an increase of 13 percent. In 1988, 7.0 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, 1977-1988

Survey Year	Incidence Rates			Percent of All Cases That were Illnesses
	Total Illnesses	Lost Workday Illnesses	Lost Workdays due to Illness	
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
1988	1.0	0.5	20.0	7.0

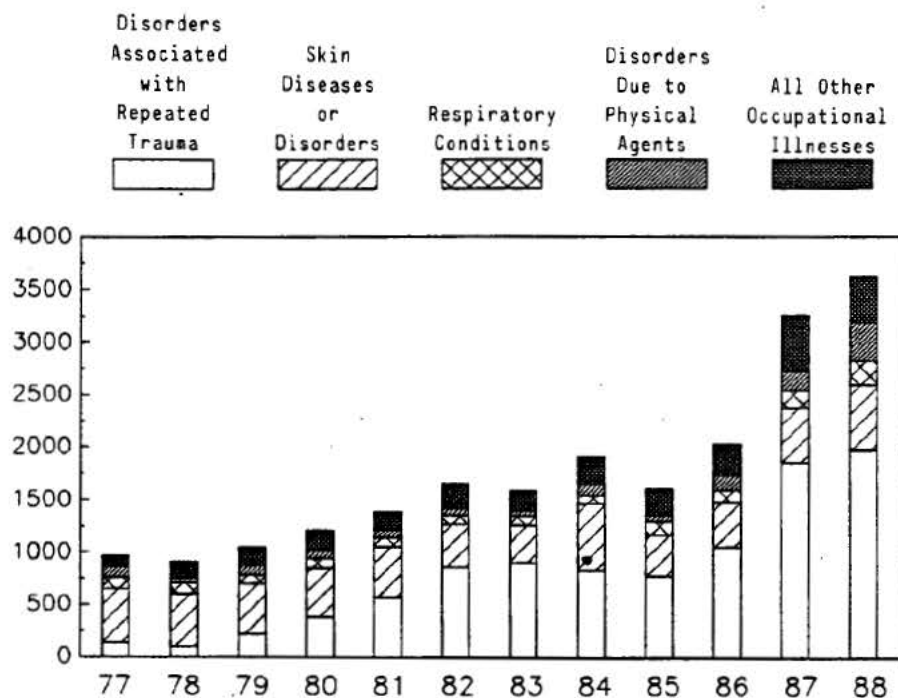
As shown in Text Table B, the estimated number of occupational illnesses increased by 11.3 percent from 1987 to 1988. Of the seven illness categories (see Appendix F for descriptions), six reported increases: disorders associated with repeated trauma, including tendonitis, increased by nearly 7 percent and accounted for approximately 55 percent of all occupational illnesses in 1988; dust diseases of the lungs increased by more than 354 percent, from an estimated 11 cases to 50 cases; Poisoning (systemic effects of toxic materials) rose by over 97 percent; disorders due to physical agents rose by over 94 percent; respiratory disease due to toxic materials rose by over 36 percent; and occupational skin diseases increased by 19 percent. Only the "all other" category of occupational illnesses had a decline in the number of reported incidences.

Text Table B: Number of Occupational Illnesses by Category, Maine, 1987-1988.

Category of Illness	Number of Illnesses		
	1987	1988	%Chg
Total all Categories	3266	3634	11.3
Disorders associated with repeated trauma	1863	1988	6.7
Occupational skin diseases and disorders	517	616	19.1
Disorders due to physical agents	185	360	94.6
Respiratory diseases due to toxic agents	170	232	36.5
Poisoning (systemic effects of toxic material)	38	75	97.4
Dust diseases of the lung	11	50	354.5
All other occupational illnesses	477	308	-35.4

Figure 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.

Figure 4. Number of Occupational Illnesses by Type
Maine 1977-1988



VII. INDUSTRY DIVISION ANALYSIS

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

From 1987 to 1988, total case incidence rates increased in three industry divisions and decreased in five divisions. Increases for both total case incidence rates and for lost workday case incidence rates occurred in Transportation and Utilities (40-49), in Manufacturing (20-39), and in Services (70-89).

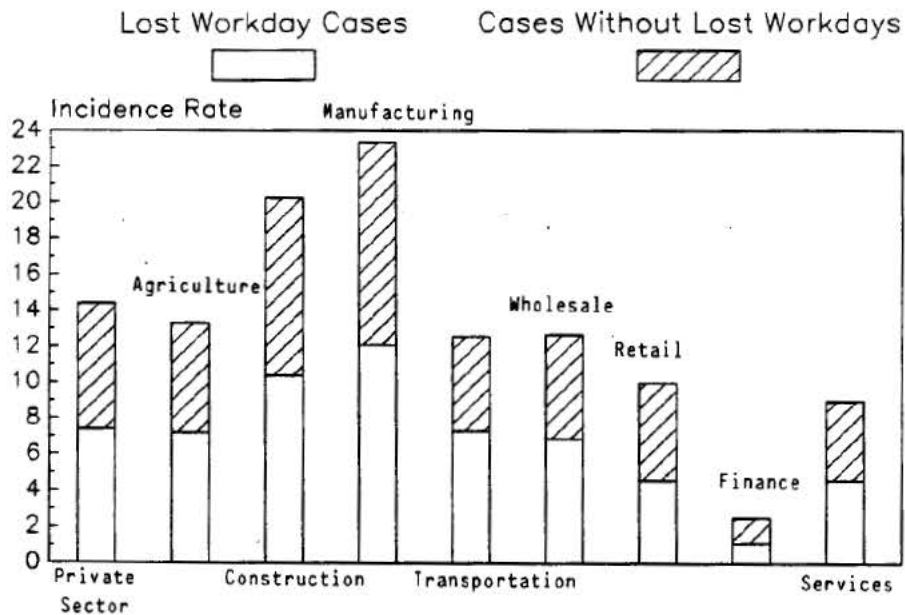
Text Table C: Total Case Incidence Rates by Case Type, by Industry Division, Maine, 1987-1988.

Industry (SIC)	Incidence Rates								
	Total Cases			Lost Workday Cases			Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays		
	1987	1988	%Chg	1987	1988	%Chg	1987	1988	%Chg
PRIVATE SECTOR	13.7	14.4	5.1	6.9	7.4	7.2	6.8	7.0	2.9
Agriculture (01-09)	14.9	13.3	-10.7	8.2	7.2	-12.2	6.7	6.1	-9.0
Construction (15-17)	21.9	20.2	-7.8	11.2	10.4	-7.1	10.6	9.8	-7.5
Manufacturing (20-39)	21.3	23.3	9.4	10.6	12.1	14.2	10.7	11.2	4.7
Transportation (40-49)	10.2	12.7	24.5	5.5	7.3	32.7	4.7	5.3	12.8
Wholesale Trade (50-51)	13.0	12.7	-2.3	6.9	6.9	0.0	6.1	5.8	-4.9
Retail Trade (52-59)	10.1	10.0	-1.0	4.5	4.6	2.2	5.6	5.4	-3.6
Finance (60-67)	2.9	2.5	-13.8	1.3	1.1	-15.4	1.6	1.4	-12.5
Services (70-89)	7.8	9.1	16.7	4.4	4.6	4.5	3.4	4.4	29.4

Four of the eight industry divisions recorded increases in their lost workday case incidence rates, with the largest increases occurring in Transportation (32.7 percent) and Manufacturing (14.2 percent).

The all-industry incidence rate for cases without lost workdays rose to 7.0 cases per 100 workers. Rates decreased for 5 divisions, but increases in Services, Transportation, and Manufacturing led to an overall increase in the incidence rate for cases without lost workdays.

Figure 5. Total Case Incidence Rates by Case Type by Division
Maine 1988



The total lost workday incidence rate increased by 8.5 percent from 1987 to 1988, due to an increase of greater than 30 percent in the incidence rate for days of restricted activity combined with an increase of over 2 percent in the rate of days away from work. The largest increases in total lost workday rates were in Wholesale (27 percent), Finance (27 percent), and Manufacturing (18 percent). All divisions had increases in incidence rates for days of restricted activity.

Text Table D: Lost Workday Incidence Rates by Category, by Industry Division, Maine, 1987-1988.

Industry (SIC)	Incidence Rates								
	Lost Workdays			= Days Away From Work			+ Days of Restricted Work Activity		
	1987	1988	%Chg	1987	1988	%Chg	1987	1988	%Chg
PRIVATE SECTOR	154.8	167.9	8.5	121.3	124.0	2.2	33.6	43.9	30.7
Agriculture (01-09)	191.1	179.1	-6.3	173.3	157.1	-9.3	17.8	22.0	23.6
Construction (15-17)	231.8	193.7	-16.4	220.0	180.4	-18.0	11.7	13.3	13.7
Manufacturing (20-39)	263.2	309.5	17.6	175.9	197.7	12.4	87.3	111.8	28.1
Transportation (40-49)	160.8	183.3	14.0	150.6	163.9	8.8	10.2	19.4	90.2
Wholesale Trade (50-51)	127.0	162.1	27.6	113.3	124.4	9.8	13.6	37.7	177.2
Retail Trade (52-59)	84.0	79.1	-5.8	71.2	63.6	-10.7	12.7	15.5	22.0
Finance (60-67)	23.9	30.4	27.2	20.7	19.9	-3.9	3.2	10.5	228.1
Services (70-89)	88.9	96.2	8.2	78.4	82.8	5.6	10.5	13.4	27.6

Text Table E: Published Employment and Total Hours Worked by
Industry Division, Maine, 1987-1988.

Industry (SIC)	Published Employment (in thousands)			Total Hours Worked (in millions)		
	1987	1988	%Chg	1987	1988	%Chg
PRIVATE SECTOR	409.4	432.4	5.6	691.5	720.6	4.2
Agriculture (01-09)	5.1	5.4	5.9	7.1	7.5	5.6
Construction (15-17)	31.6	33.4	5.7	58.4	62.7	7.4
Manufacturing (20-39)	104.3	108.0	3.5	204.3	206.8	1.2
Transportation (40-49)	19.4	20.4	5.2	38.5	38.9	1.0
Wholesale Trade (50-51)	23.8	25.3	6.3	45.0	48.8	8.4
Retail Trade (52-59)	99.9	106.5	6.6	143.9	150.2	4.4
Finance (60-67)	24.4	25.1	2.9	43.1	48.6	12.8
Services (70-89)	100.8	108.1	7.2	150.5	156.4	3.9

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

The Manufacturing industry, along with the Services industry, had the greatest share of total employment, about 25 percent, while recording about 47 percent of all cases and over three-quarters of all illnesses. The Retail Trade and Services industries together accounted for nearly 50 percent of the total employment, yet together they accounted for only 28 percent of the total cases and 14 percent of the illnesses.

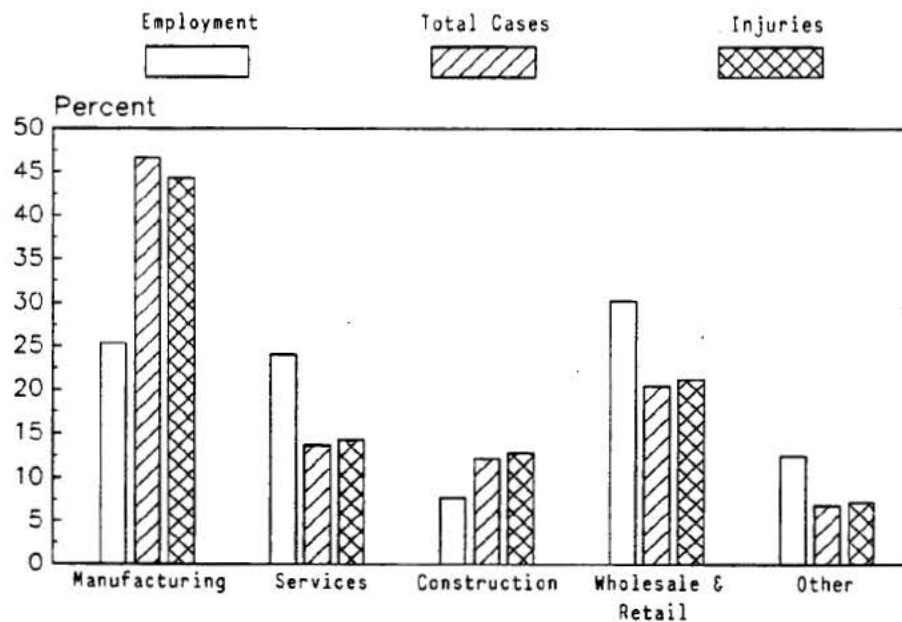
Text Table F: Distribution of Employment, Total Cases, Injuries and Illnesses,
by Industry Division, Maine, 1988.

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)	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.7
Construction (15-17)	7.7	12.2	12.9	3.1
Manufacturing (20-39)	25.0	46.6	44.3	77.5
Transportation (40-49)	4.7	4.8	5.1	0.8
Wholesale Trade (50-51)	5.9	6.0	6.3	2.6
Retail Trade (52-59)	24.6	14.5	15.0	7.8
Finance (60-67)	5.8	1.2	1.2	1.1
Services (70-89)	25.0	13.7	14.3	6.4

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

Figure 6 illustrates the percentage of the private sector employment, total cases, and injuries in specific Major Industry Groupings during 1988. Manufacturing and Construction, two inherently hazardous industries, have higher percentages of total cases and injuries than they do employment.

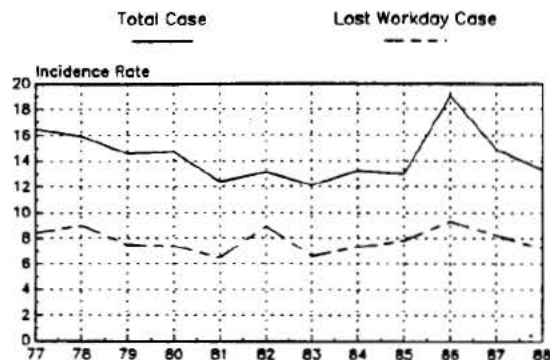
Figure 6. Percent Distribution by Division of Employment, Total Cases, and Injuries Maine 1988



Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing

The occupational injury and illness rate for the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing industry decreased by 10.7 percent, from 14.9 in 1987 to 13.3 in 1988. The industry experienced a lost workday case rate of 7.2 (a 12.2 percent drop from the 1987 rate), and a rate of 6.1 for cases without lost workdays (also lower than the 1987 rate of 6.7). The lost workday rate also dropped for the second straight year to 179.1, after reaching a twelve-year high of 213.4 lost workdays per 100 full-time workers in 1986. Because the survey does not include agricultural units with less than eleven employees, the statistics may not reflect the experience of the entire agricultural industry.

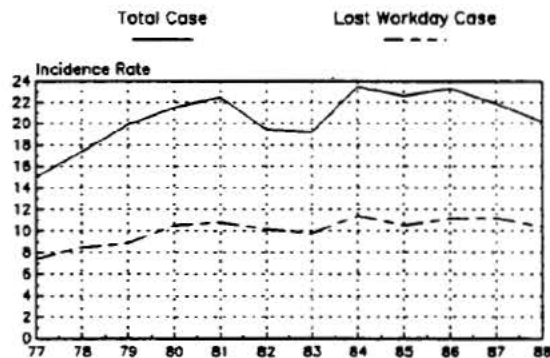
Figure 7. Twelve-year History of the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing Industry
Maine 1977-1988



Construction

Although the Construction industry has the second highest total case incidence rate of the major industry divisions, behind manufacturing, 20.2 per 100 full-time workers, it achieved its lowest rate since 1983. The 1988 rate was 7.8 percent lower than the 1987 rate of 21.9, and 14.0 percent less than the twelve year high of 23.5 in 1984. This industry, however, had over 12 percent of the total cases and just 7.7 percent of the employment. The lost workday incidence rate also dropped from 231.8 in 1987 to 193.7 in 1988, a decrease of 16.4 percent. This was the lowest rate since 1979.

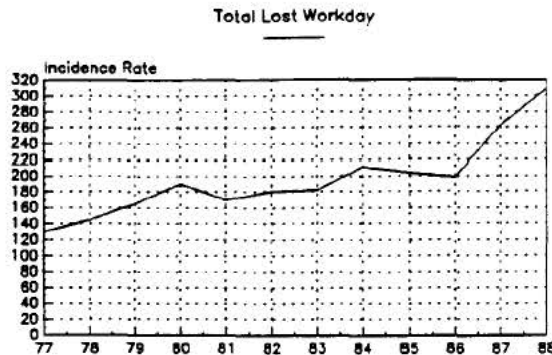
Figure 8. Twelve-year History of the Construction Industry
Maine 1977-1988



Manufacturing

Maine's Manufacturing industry posted its highest total case incidence rate in twelve years, 23.3 per 100 full-time workers, up 9.4 percent from the 1987 rate of 21.3. This industry accounted for 46.6 percent of the total cases in the survey but only 25 percent of the employment. The lost workday incidence rate rose by 17.6, percent from 263.2 lost workdays per 100 full-time workers in 1987 to 309.5 in 1988, the highest ever recorded. This rate is over 84 percent higher than the private sector lost workday incidence rate. Of the publishable private sector industries, five experienced total lost workday incidence rates higher than the manufacturing rate: Lumber & Wood Products, 435.8; Fabricated Metal Products, 402.4; Leather & Leather Products, 357.9; Agricultural Production, 337.1; and Food & Kindred Products, 328.1.

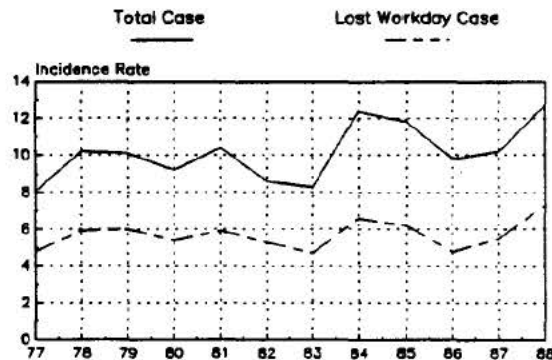
Figure 9. Twelve-year History of the Manufacturing Industry
Maine 1977-1988



Transportation & Public Utilities

The Transportation and Public Utilities industry experienced its highest rates in twelve years in the total case incidence rate, the total lost workday case incidence rate, the rate for cases without lost workdays and the rate for the total lost workdays. The total case incidence rate rose by 24.5 percent from 10.2 in 1987 to 12.7 in 1988. The Trucking & Warehousing industry had the highest total case incidence rate in this division, 17.5 per 100 full-time workers.

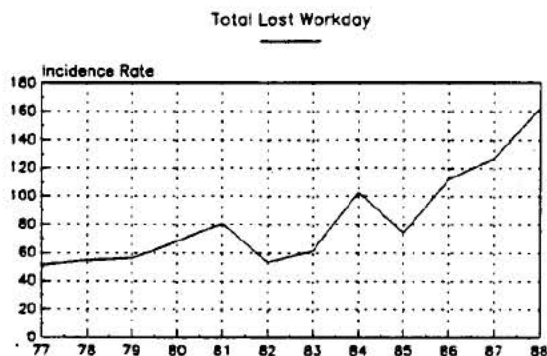
Figure 10. Twelve-Year History of the
Transportation & Public Utilities Industry
Maine 1977-1988



Wholesale Trade

The Wholesale Trade industry experienced a decline of 2.3 percent in the total case incidence rate, its first in three years. This occurred due to a drop in the incidence rate for cases without lost workdays, from 6.1 in 1987 to 5.8 in 1988. The incidence rate for total lost workday cases remained the same. The lost workday case rate has risen significantly over the last four years, from 73.7 per 100 full-time workers in 1985 to 162.1 in 1988. The lost workday rate for the Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods rose by 57.5 percent from 1987 to 1988.

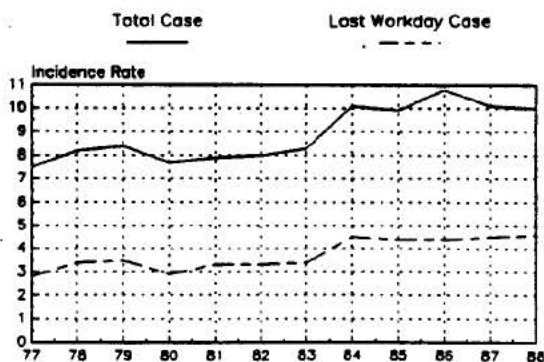
Figure 11. Twelve-year History of the Wholesale Industry
Maine 1977-1988



Retail Trade

The total case incidence rate for the Retail Trade industry was 10.0, the lowest since 1985. The rate for lost workday cases, however, rose from 4.5 in 1987 to 4.6 in 1988. Restaurants and Food Stores are the two industries with the greatest employment in the retail division. Food Stores had the highest total case incidence rate in this division, with 14.6 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers.

Figure 12. Twelve-year History of the Retail Industry
Maine 1977-1988

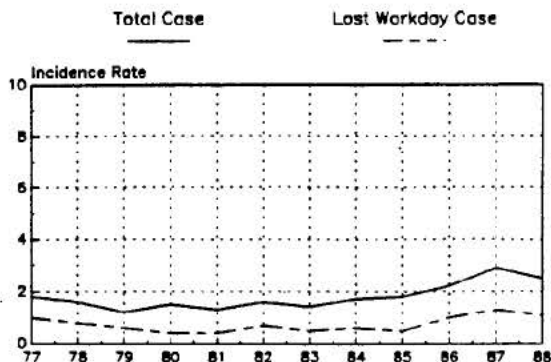


Finance, Insurance & Real Estate

This industry has always had the lowest incidence rates in the survey. This can be attributed to relatively fewer hazards being present in these industries than in others. The 1988 total case incidence rate dropped to 2.5 in 1988, a 13.8 percent decrease from the 1987 rate. The rates for lost workday cases and cases without lost workdays each dropped. However, the rate for lost workdays increased by 27.2 percent from 1987 to 1988, to a twelve-year high of 30.4.

Figure 13.

Twelve-year History of the Finance, Insurance & Real Estate Industry Maine 1977-1988

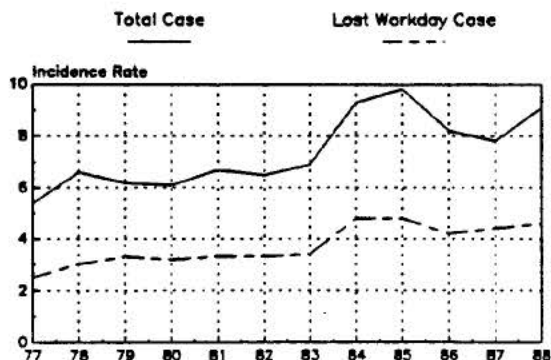


Services

After experiencing its lowest case rates in four years in 1987, the rates for total cases (16.7 percent), lost workday case (4.5 percent), and cases without lost workdays (29.4 percent), each increased in 1988. The lost workday case rate also increased from 88.9 in 1987 to 96.2 in 1988. The industries with the highest rates in services are Amusement & Recreation Services (including ski areas) and Miscellaneous Repair Services (excluding Automotive Repair).

Figure 14.

Twelve-year History of the Services Industry Maine 1977-1988



VIII. ANALYSIS OF MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPS

In 1988, there were 44 Major Industry Groups (identified by 2-digit SIC codes; see Glossary) for which incidence rates are published. Of these, 23 groups recorded greater total case incidence rates in 1988 than in 1987, while 18 groups experienced declining rates. Three groups' incidence rates were not publishable in 1987.

Of these 44 publishable industry groups, Food & Kindred Products (SIC 20) experienced the private sector's greatest total case incidence rate, 27.0 injuries and illnesses per 100 workers, or about 1 case for every 3-4 workers. The lowest total case rate was for Insurance Agents & Brokers (SIC 64), with 0.5 cases per 100 workers, or less than one case per 100 workers. Expressed differently, the total case incidence rate of the most hazardous industry group was about 54 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 1988, there were 16 publishable industry groups which had total case incidence rates greater than the all-industry average (in 1987 there were 18 above-average groups out of the 42 publishable groups). The Paper & Allied Products industry (SIC 26) moved up from the ninth highest ranking of the 42 publishable two-digit industries in 1987, in terms of the total case incidence rate, to the fourth highest of 44 publishable two-digit industries in 1988. Conversely, the General Building Contractors ranking dropped from second in 1987 to ninth in 1988.

The 16 groups with above average total case rates include some from every division except Mining and Finance, Insurance & Real Estate. Together, these 16 groups accounted for nearly 33 percent of 1987's total private sector employment, but they experienced about 51 percent of all recordable cases.

Text Table G: Total Case Incidence Rates for Industry Groups that Exceed the All-Industry Rate, Maine, 1988.

INDUSTRY	SIC	Rank		Total Cases		Total Lost Workday Cases		Total Lost Workdays	
		1987	1988	1987	1988	1987	1988	1987	1988
PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES	01-89	-	-	13.7	14.4	6.9	7.4	154.8	167.9
Food & Kindred Products	20	3	1	24.7	27.0	13.8	13.8	283.3	328.1
Lumber & Wood Products	24	1	2	28.1	26.3	15.5	15.8	323.4	435.8
Rubber & Plastic Products	30	7	3	19.7	24.0	10.3	12.1	213.3	209.3
Paper & Allied Products	26	9	4	19.3	23.5	8.7	10.4	264.0	278.3
Fabricated Metal Products	34	6	5	21.4	23.2	9.2	11.0	167.3	402.4
Leather & Leather Products	31	4	6	23.4	22.7	10.5	11.4	279.2	357.9
Heavy Construction Contractors	16	5	7	21.7	22.6	10.9	11.0	226.0	185.9
Stone, Clay, Glass, & Concrete Prods.	32	*	8	*	22.2	*	10.1	*	193.5
General Building Contractors	15	2	9	25.0	21.9	13.5	11.4	214.9	184.7
Special Trade Contractors	17	8	10	19.4	18.0	9.5	9.3	247.9	203.7
Trucking & Warehousing	42	10	11	17.0	17.5	9.6	10.6	332.5	279.6
Agricultural Production	01-02	14	12	14.3	16.4	8.3	8.5	317.1	337.1
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	51	13	13	14.6	15.4	7.8	8.9	152.9	240.8
Amusement & Recreation Services	79	*	13	*	15.4	*	10.6	*	87.8
Textile Mill Products	22	11	15	16.3	14.9	7.9	7.5	221.1	152.5
Food Stores	54	12	16	15.3	14.6	8.0	8.7	139.0	168.0

Note: * represents those Industry Groups whose 1987 total case incidence rate did not exceed the all-industry rate.

Note: ** represents Industry Groups whose rates were not publishable in 1988.

Text Table H is a ranking of the 17 above-average industry groups in terms of lost workday incidence rates. Lumber & Wood Products (SIC 24) had the highest rate with a lost workday rate of 435.8 per 100 workers, which is well over two times the private sector average of 167.9 per 100 workers. Fabricated Metal Products (SIC 34), Leather & Leather Products (SIC 31), and Agricultural Production (SIC 01-02) also had lost workday rates that were more than double the total private sector rate for lost workdays. The Fabricated Metal Products industry jumped up from fourteenth last year to second, in terms of total lost workdays, this year due to a 140 percent increase in total lost workdays from 1987 to 1988.

Text Table H: Lost Workday Incidence Rates for Industry
Groups that Exceed the All-Industry Rate, Maine, 1988.

Industry (SIC)	SIC	Total Lost Workdays
-----	----	-----
PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES	01-89	167.9
Lumber & Wood Products	24	435.8
Fabricated Metal Products	34	402.4
Leather & Leather Products	31	357.9
Agricultural Production	01-02	337.1
Food & Kindred Products	20	328.1
Trucking & Warehousing	42	279.6
Paper & Allied Products	26	278.3
Wholesale-Nondurable Goods	51	240.8
Rubber & Plastic Products	30	209.3
Special Trade Contractors	17	203.7
Stone, Clay, Glass & Concrete Products	32	193.5
Heavy Construction Contractors	16	185.9
General Building Contractors	15	184.7
Hotels, Rooming Houses, Lodging	70	181.2
Apparel & Other Fabric Products	23	179.2
Automotive Repair Services	75	170.3
Food Stores	54	168.0

If injuries alone are considered, there are 16 groups whose 1988 total case rates exceeded the private sector rate. Of these, two groups, Lumber & Wood Products and Food & Kindred Products experienced injury rates nearly double the all-industry average rate. All three construction groups and eight 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, 1988.

Industry (SIC)	SIC	Total Cases
-----	----	----
PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES	01-89	13.4
Lumber & Wood Products	24	25.0
Food & Kindred Products	20	24.9
Heavy Construction Contractors	16	22.0
Paper & Allied Products	26	21.9
Fabricated Metal Products	34	21.8
General Building Contractors	15	21.7
Stone, Clay, Glass, & Concrete Prod	32	21.4
Rubber & Plastic Products	30	21.2
Special Trade Contractors	17	17.6
Trucking & Warehousing	42	17.3
Leather & Leather Products	31	16.5
Agricultural Production	01-02	15.7
Amusement & Recreation Services	79	15.4
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	51	15.0
Building Hardware & Garden Supply	52	14.0
Textile Mill Products	22	13.9
-----	-----	-----

As shown in Text Table J, nine 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, with a rate more than six times higher than the private sector rate. Diseases due to repeated trauma (e.g., tendonitis, carpal tunnel syndrome) account for 81.9 percent of the illnesses in that industry.

Text Table J: Illness Incidence Rates for Industry Groups that
Exceed the All-Industry Rate, Maine, 1988.

Industry (SIC)	SIC	Total Cases

PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES	01-89	1.0
Leather & Leather Products	31	6.2
Rubber & Plastic Products	30	2.8
Apparel & Other Textile Products	23	2.3
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	36	2.3
Food & Kindred Products	20	2.1
Paper & Allied Products	26	1.6
Fabricated Metal Products	34	1.4
Lumber & Wood Prod., Exc. Furniture	24	1.4
Food Stores	54	1.2

IX. INCIDENCE RATES BY COMPANY SIZE

The incidence rates for different size firms vary. Generally, small firms with one to 10 employees have a low total case incidence rate, while firms with 50 or more employees had the highest incidence rates. The size group with the highest total case incidence rate, 18.2, was companies with 100-249 employees.

Text Table K: Total Case Incidence Rate by Size Class, Maine, 1987-1988.

Number of Employees -----	Incidence Rate -----		
	1987 ----	1988 ----	%Chg ----
ALL Sizes	13.7	14.4	5.1
1-3	3.8	3.0	-21.1
4-10	5.2	5.8	11.5
11-19	7.7	9.5	23.4
20-49	13.0	13.0	0.0
50-99	16.2	16.4	1.2
100-249	18.5	18.2	-1.6
250-499	14.2	15.6	9.9
500-999	15.1	15.0	-0.7
1000+	14.7	16.2	10.2

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

In 1988, the total case incidence rate in Maine was about 67 percent greater than in the United States as a whole (14.4 versus 8.6), likewise the lost workday case rate was higher by about 85 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, 1972-1988.

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%
1988	14.4	5.1%	8.6	3.6%	7.4	7.2%	4.0	5.3%	167.9	8.5%	76.1	8.9%

The disparity between Maine's rates and national rates also exists at the industry division level. In 1988, 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 Services where Maine's total case rates exceeded the national rates by about 78 percent and 67 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 in various industries. Obviously, if Maine's private sector has a higher proportion of employment in more hazardous industries than 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 comparisons 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 rate for lost workdays by about 11 percent. The rate for lost workday cases decreases by about 12 percent. Though adjusting Maine's division level rates acts to bring them closer to the national rates, the adjusted rates still exceed 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, 1988.

Industry (SIC)	Injuries and Illnesses per 100 Workers						Lost Workdays		
	Total Cases			Lost Workday Cases					
	Maine	Maine	U.S.	Maine	Maine	U.S.	Maine	Maine	U.S.
	Unadj.	Adjusted		Unadj.	Adjusted		Unadj.	Adjusted	
PRIVATE SECTOR (01-89)	14.4	13.0	8.6	7.4	6.6	4.0	167.9	151.0	76.1
Construction (15-17)	20.2	19.7	14.6	10.4	10.1	7.9	193.7	195.9	142.2
Manufacturing (20-39)	23.3	20.0	13.1	12.1	10.4	5.7	309.5	251.2	107.4
Transportation (40-49)	12.7	11.8	8.9	7.3	6.7	5.1	183.3	163.2	118.6
Wholesale Trade (50-51)	12.7	12.5	7.6	6.9	6.7	3.8	162.1	154.2	69.2
Retail Trade (52-59)	10.0	9.9	7.9	4.6	4.6	3.4	79.1	75.8	57.6
Finance (60-67)	2.5	2.8	2.0	1.1	1.3	0.9	30.4	40.0	17.2
Services (70-89)	9.1	8.3	5.4	4.6	4.2	2.6	96.2	84.5	47.7

TABLE 1

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1988

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>	14.4	7.4	6.0	124.0	167.9	7.0
<u>AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, & FISHING</u>	<u>01-09</u>	13.3	7.2	6.9	157.1	179.1	6.1
AGRICULTURAL SERVICES	07	12.8	7.2	6.9	89.5	104.4	5.6
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	01-02	16.4	8.5	8.1	306.0	337.1	7.9
<u>CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION</u>	<u>15-17</u>	20.2	10.4	9.7	180.4	193.7	9.8
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	15	21.9	11.4	10.7	171.8	184.7	10.5
General Contractors - Residential	152	20.4	11.2	10.5	181.4	196.1	9.2
General Contractors - Nonresidential	154	25.2	12.2	11.4	163.6	174.3	13.0
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	16	22.6	11.0	9.9	163.8	185.9	11.6
Highway & Street Construction	161	17.6	8.6	8.1	152.0	155.3	9.0
Heavy Construction, ex. Highway & Street	162	26.6	12.9	11.3	173.4	210.7	13.8
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	17	18.0	9.3	9.0	193.6	203.7	8.6
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning	171	16.7	8.1	7.9	100.0	104.0	8.6
Electrical Work	173	13.0	6.6	6.3	90.2	102.6	6.4
Masonry, Stonework, Tile Setting	174	23.0	14.2	13.8	411.5	416.5	8.9
Miscellaneous Special Trade Contractor	179	18.0	8.4	8.1	188.1	193.9	9.6

TABLE 1 (continued)

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1988

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	
MANUFACTURING	20-39	23.3	12.1	8.2	197.7	309.5	11.2
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	20	27.0	13.8	12.3	254.9	328.1	13.2
Canned & Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	203	25.4	11.4	10.2	128.3	219.8	14.1
Miscellaneous Food & Kindred Products	209	30.3	13.6	10.9	234.7	319.9	16.6
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	22	14.9	7.5	5.5	118.3	152.5	7.4
Broad Woven Fabric Mills	223	14.8	6.8	5.0	130.8	169.9	8.1
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	23	14.3	6.8	4.1	115.8	179.2	7.5
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	24	26.3	15.8	14.0	373.9	435.8	10.4
Logging Camps & Contractors	241	24.9	18.1	16.3	574.4	604.8	6.8
Sawmills & Planing Mills	242	29.5	16.2	14.6	313.4	380.9	12.8
Miscellaneous Wood Products	249	27.0	14.9	12.5	296.7	404.1	12.1
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	26	23.5	10.4	6.2	152.0	278.3	13.1
Paper Mills, Except Building Paper	262	24.8	10.6	6.3	157.9	291.7	14.2
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	27	9.1	5.9	4.6	77.7	97.3	3.2
Newspapers	271	5.7	2.8	2.7	43.6	50.8	2.9
Commercial Printing	275	14.3	10.3	7.1	130.4	170.1	4.0
RUBBER & PLASTIC PRODUCTS	30	24.0	12.1	9.3	164.6	209.3	11.8
Miscellaneous Plastic Products	307	16.8	7.9	6.7	119.2	165.9	8.9
LEATHER & LEATHER PRODUCTS	31	22.7	11.4	9.6	291.3	357.9	11.3
Footwear, Except Rubber	314	20.3	10.4	9.3	273.9	336.0	9.9

TABLE 1 (continued)

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1988

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	
STONE, GLASS, CLAY, CONCRETE PRODUCTS	32	22.2	10.1	8.9	180.5	193.5	12.1
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	34	23.2	11.0	9.6	319.6	402.4	12.2
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	35	13.3	6.8	5.6	75.6	113.8	6.5
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES	36	8.9	5.2	3.9	97.7	145.6	3.7
Electronic Components & Accessories	367	5.7	3.6	2.9	94.4	123.3	2.1
<u>TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES</u>	<u>40-49</u>	12.7	7.3	6.9	163.9	183.3	5.3
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING	42	17.5	10.6	10.4	274.4	279.6	6.9
Trucking, Local & Long Distance	421	17.4	10.6	10.4	284.1	289.5	6.8
COMMUNICATIONS	48	6.0	3.2	2.9	42.8	66.7	2.8
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY SERVICES	49	13.8	8.1	7.5	175.0	226.5	5.7
Electric Services	491	10.4	5.9	5.2	135.8	195.1	4.5
<u>WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE</u>	<u>50-59</u>	10.7	5.2	4.8	78.5	99.5	5.5
<u>WHOLESALE TRADE</u>	<u>50-51</u>	12.7	6.9	6.3	124.4	162.1	5.8
WHOLESALE TRADE - DURABLE GOODS	50	10.5	5.2	4.8	81.0	94.3	5.3
Motor Vehicles & Automotive Parts	501	18.1	7.4	7.2	96.0	115.3	10.7
Hardware, Plumbing, Heating Equipment	507	12.3	5.8	5.3	102.7	117.8	6.5
Machinery, Equipment, & Supplies	508	6.7	3.6	3.2	49.3	55.6	3.2

TABLE 1 (continued)

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1988

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	
WHOLESALE TRADE - NONDURABLE GOODS	51	15.4	8.9	8.0	174.9	240.8	6.5
Groceries & Related Products	514	17.5	10.2	9.1	246.7	313.2	7.4
<u>RETAIL TRADE</u>	<u>52-59</u>	10.0	4.6	4.3	63.6	79.1	5.4
BUILDING HARDWARE & GARDEN SUPPLIES	52	14.0	7.6	7.3	87.0	128.6	6.4
Lumber & Other Building Material Dealers	521	16.1	8.6	8.3	117.6	179.0	7.5
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	53	9.8	4.6	4.2	57.5	66.7	5.2
Department Stores	531	12.0	5.4	5.0	77.9	88.1	6.6
FOOD STORES	54	14.6	8.7	7.9	132.4	168.0	5.9
Grocery Stores	541	15.4	8.9	8.0	112.3	149.0	6.5
AUTO DEALERS & SERVICE STATIONS	55	9.0	3.4	3.3	83.6	87.3	5.6
New & Used Car Dealers	551	10.2	3.5	3.5	47.9	52.0	6.7
Gasoline Service Stations	554	7.8	2.6	2.6	167.4	172.0	5.2
APPAREL & ACCESSORY STORES	56	4.9	1.6	1.6	4.8	5.2	3.3
Family Clothing Stores	565	3.8	1.0	1.0	3.5	4.3	2.8
FURNITURE & HOME FURNISHING STORES	57	5.5	2.4	2.1	19.3	25.4	3.1
Furniture, Home Furnishings	571	8.9	3.8	3.4	33.0	43.4	5.0
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	58	9.6	4.1	3.8	42.8	51.3	5.6

TABLE 1 (continued)

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1988

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	
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	59	8.1	2.8	2.6	38.3	54.8	5.3
Drug Stores	591	8.1	2.1	2.1	13.7	13.7	6.0
Miscellaneous Shopping Goods	594	8.7	2.6	2.2	42.5	73.9	6.1
<u>FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE</u>	<u>60-67</u>	2.5	1.1	1.0	19.9	30.4	1.4
BANKING	60	1.6	0.7	0.7	13.2	13.6	0.9
Commercial & Stock Savings Banks	602	1.8	0.7	0.7	7.4	7.9	1.1
CREDIT AGENCIES, OTHER THAN BANKS	61	2.0	1.2	1.2	47.0	71.8	0.7
INSURANCE	63	3.6	1.1	1.1	19.7	29.2	2.5
INSURANCE AGENTS BROKERS & SERVICE	64	0.5	0.2	0.2	3.0	7.4	0.3
REAL ESTATE	65	6.8	3.5	3.5	54.6	102.2	3.2
<u>SERVICES</u>	<u>70-89</u>	9.1	4.6	4.3	82.8	96.2	4.4
HOTELS & OTHER LODGING PLACES	70	11.2	5.6	5.4	155.4	181.2	5.7
Hotels, Tourist Courts & Motels	701	11.3	6.2	6.0	83.2	115.2	5.1
AUTO REPAIR SERVICES & GARAGES	75	9.9	6.0	5.9	164.4	170.3	4.0
AMUSEMENT & RECREATION SERVICES	79	15.4	10.6	8.4	61.1	87.8	4.9
MEDICAL & HEALTH SERVICES	80	10.8	5.7	5.1	101.4	119.3	5.0
Nursing & Personal Care Facilities	805	22.0	11.0	10.0	216.9	241.4	10.9
Hospitals	806	9.0	5.4	4.7	75.6	94.5	3.5

TABLE 1 (continued)

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1988

<u>INDUSTRY</u> ¹	<u>SIC</u> ²	<u>INCIDENCE RATES</u> ³					<u>Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays</u>
		<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>	
LEGAL SERVICES	81	1.1	0.5	0.5	9.5	14.6	0.6
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	82	10.6	3.6	3.4	19.1	26.3	7.0
SOCIAL SERVICES	83	7.7	3.5	3.4	41.8	43.3	4.3
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS	86	2.9	1.5	1.3	22.1	23.6	1.4
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	89	4.0	1.4	1.2	24.4	37.5	2.6

See Footnotes at end of Table 6.

TABLE 2

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1988

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>	13.4	6.9	5.6	111.0	148.0	6.5
<u>AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, & FISHING</u>	<u>01-09</u>	12.6	6.9	6.6	130.8	151.7	5.8
AGRICULTURAL SERVICES	07	12.1	6.9	6.8	87.3	100.2	5.1
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	01-02	15.7	7.8	7.4	232.7	263.8	7.9
<u>CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION</u>	<u>15-17</u>	19.8	10.2	9.6	175.3	187.9	9.6
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	15	21.7	11.3	10.6	162.6	175.4	10.4
General Contractors - Residential	152	20.3	11.1	10.4	166.4	181.1	9.2
General Contractors - Nonresidential	154	24.9	12.1	11.4	163.6	173.9	12.8
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	16	22.0	10.7	9.6	161.8	180.2	11.3
Highway & Street Construction	161	17.0	8.5	8.0	149.9	153.2	8.6
Heavy Construction, ex. Highway & Street	162	26.0	12.5	10.9	171.4	202.0	13.5
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	17	17.6	9.2	8.9	190.3	200.4	8.4
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning	171	16.6	8.1	7.9	100.0	104.0	8.5
Electrical Work	173	12.6	6.4	6.2	87.7	100.1	6.2
Masonry, Stonework, Tile Setting	174	22.8	13.9	13.5	404.6	409.6	8.9
Miscellaneous Special Trade Contractors	179	17.6	8.2	7.9	181.0	186.8	9.4

TABLE 2 (continued)

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1988

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	
MANUFACTURING	20-39	20.6	10.7	7.4	161.9	252.3	9.8
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	20	24.9	12.8	11.6	238.8	291.8	12.1
Canned & Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	203	23.5	10.6	9.5	122.4	189.1	12.9
Miscellaneous Food & Kindred Products	209	25.1	11.3	10.0	213.8	243.2	13.9
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	22	13.9	6.8	4.9	95.2	123.8	7.1
Broad Woven Fabric Mills	223	13.4	5.8	4.3	104.1	131.9	7.6
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	23	11.9	5.9	3.6	108.2	143.7	6.0
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	24	25.0	14.9	13.3	330.0	375.2	9.9
Logging Camps & Contractors	241	24.8	18.0	16.2	572.0	602.4	6.8
Sawmills & Planing Mills	242	28.0	15.2	13.8	289.5	343.4	12.3
Miscellaneous Wood Products	249	24.4	12.9	10.9	176.5	241.4	11.5
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	26	21.9	9.8	5.9	139.9	255.1	12.1
Paper Mills, Except Building Paper	262	23.0	9.9	5.9	143.9	265.0	13.1
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	27	8.9	5.7	4.4	68.0	86.3	3.1
Newspapers	271	5.5	2.6	2.6	42.7	49.9	2.9
Commercial Printing	275	13.8	9.9	6.8	107.2	143.8	3.9
RUBBER & PLASTIC PRODUCTS	30	21.2	10.5	7.7	114.5	157.7	10.7
Miscellaneous Plastic Products	307	15.2	7.1	6.0	97.0	141.6	8.0
LEATHER & LEATHER PRODUCTS	31	16.5	7.7	6.7	148.4	176.0	8.8
Footwear, Except Rubber	314	14.4	6.7	6.2	120.7	144.1	7.7

TABLE 2 (continued)

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1988

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	
STONE, GLASS, CLAY, CONCRETE PRODUCTS	32	21.4	9.9	8.8	180.5	191.8	11.4
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	34	21.8	10.3	9.1	288.2	358.7	11.6
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	35	12.3	6.0	5.1	69.1	81.5	6.2
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES	36	6.6	3.6	2.9	50.0	72.1	3.0
Electronic Components & Accessories	367	3.6	2.2	1.8	33.4	43.5	1.4
<u>TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES</u>	<u>40-49</u>	12.5	7.2	6.8	160.6	179.9	5.3
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING	42	17.3	10.4	10.3	267.0	272.1	6.9
Trucking, Local & Long Distance	421	17.2	10.4	10.2	276.6	282.0	6.7
COMMUNICATIONS	48	6.0	3.2	2.9	42.8	66.7	2.8
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY SERVICES	49	13.6	7.9	7.4	172.0	223.0	5.6
Electric Services	491	10.1	5.6	5.0	132.3	191.1	4.5
<u>WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE</u>	<u>50-59</u>	10.3	5.0	4.6	74.1	93.0	5.3
<u>WHOLESALE TRADE</u>	<u>50-51</u>	12.4	6.7	6.1	118.9	155.2	5.6
WHOLESALE TRADE - DURABLE GOODS	50	10.5	5.2	4.8	81.0	94.3	5.3
Motor Vehicles & Automotive Parts	501	18.1	7.4	7.2	96.0	115.3	10.7
Hardware, Plumbing, Heating Equipment	507	10.5	5.2	4.7	75.2	86.1	5.3
Machinery, Equipment, & Supplies	508	6.6	3.5	3.2	45.6	50.8	3.0

TABLE 2 (continued)

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1988

<u>INDUSTRY</u> ¹	<u>SIC</u> ²	<u>INCIDENCE RATES</u> ³					<u>Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays</u>
		<u>Total Cases</u> ⁴	<u>Total Lost Workday Cases</u>	<u>Cases With Days Away From Work</u>	<u>Days Away From Work</u>	<u>Total Lost Workdays</u>	
WHOLESALE TRADE - NONDURABLE GOODS	51	15.0	8.7	7.8	171.2	235.7	6.3
Groceries & Related Products	514	17.1	9.9	18.9	245.6	310.3	7.2
<u>RETAIL TRADE</u>	<u>52-59</u>	9.6	4.4	4.1	59.5	72.8	5.2
BUILDING HARDWARE & GARDEN SUPPLIES	52	14.0	7.6	7.3	87.0	128.6	6.4
Lumber & Other Building Material Dealers	521	16.1	8.6	8.3	117.6	179.0	7.5
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	53	9.6	4.5	4.1	57.4	65.0	5.2
Department Stores	531	12.0	5.4	5.0	77.8	88.0	6.6
FOOD STORES	54	13.4	7.9	7.1	114.2	141.3	5.5
Grocery Stores	541	14.2	8.1	7.2	92.2	119.4	6.1
AUTO DEALERS & SERVICE STATIONS	55	8.9	3.3	3.3	83.6	87.2	5.6
New & Used Car Dealers	551	10.2	3.5	3.5	47.9	52.0	6.7
Gasoline Service Stations	554	7.8	2.6	2.6	167.4	172.0	5.2
APPAREL & ACCESSORY STORES	56	4.9	1.6	1.6	4.8	5.2	3.3
Family Clothing Stores	565	3.8	1.0	1.0	3.5	4.3	2.8
FURNITURE & HOME FURNISHING STORES	57	5.5	2.4	2.1	19.3	25.4	3.1
Furniture, Home Furnishings	571	8.9	3.8	3.4	33.0	43.4	5.0
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	58	9.6	4.0	3.7	42.2	50.7	5.6

TABLE 2 (continued)

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1988

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	
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	59	7.2	2.6	2.4	32.9	45.7	4.7
Drug Stores	591	8.1	2.1	2.1	13.7	13.7	6.0
Miscellaneous Shopping Goods	594	7.0	2.1	1.8	31.8	55.8	4.9
<u>FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE</u>	<u>60-67</u>	2.3	1.0	1.0	18.5	28.0	1.4
BANKING	60	1.6	0.7	0.7	13.2	13.5	0.9
Commercial & Stock Savings Banks	602	1.8	0.7	0.7	7.4	7.8	1.1
CREDIT AGENCIES, OTHER THAN BANKS	61	2.0	1.2	1.2	47.0	71.8	0.7
INSURANCE	63	3.0	0.8	0.8	14.7	20.2	2.2
INSURANCE AGENTS BROKERS & SERVICE	64	0.5	0.2	0.1	2.2	6.6	0.3
REAL ESTATE	65	6.8	3.5	3.5	54.6	102.2	3.2
<u>SERVICES</u>	<u>70-89</u>	8.8	4.5	4.2	80.3	93.3	4.3
HOTELS & OTHER LODGING PLACES	70	11.2	5.5	5.4	154.9	180.3	5.6
Hotels, Tourist Courts & Motels	701	11.3	6.2	6.0	82.5	113.9	5.1
AUTO REPAIR SERVICES & GARAGES	75	9.7	6.0	5.9	164.4	170.3	3.8
AMUSEMENT & RECREATION SERVICES	79	15.4	10.6	8.4	61.1	87.8	4.9
MEDICAL & HEALTH SERVICES	80	10.4	5.6	5.0	98.0	115.7	4.8
Nursing & Personal Care Facilities	805	21.7	10.8	9.8	210.8	235.2	10.9
Hospitals	806	8.4	5.2	4.5	71.7	90.1	3.2

TABLE 2 (continued)

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1988

<u>INDUSTRY¹</u>	<u>SIC²</u>	<u>INCIDENCE RATES³</u>					<u>Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays</u>
		<u>Total⁴ Cases</u>	<u>Total Lost Workday Cases</u>	<u>Cases With Days Away From Work</u>	<u>Days Away From Work</u>	<u>Total Lost Workdays</u>	
LEGAL SERVICES	81	1.1	0.5	0.5	9.5	14.6	0.6
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	82	10.5	3.6	3.4	18.7	25.9	6.9
SOCIAL SERVICES	83	7.5	3.4	3.4	40.7	42.2	4.1
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS	86	2.8	1.5	1.3	22.1	23.6	1.3
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	89.	3.8	1.4	1.2	24.4	37.0	2.4

See Footnotes at end of Table 6.

TABLE 3

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1988

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>	1.0	0.5	0.3	13.0	20.0	0.5
<u>AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, & FISHING</u>	<u>01-09</u>	0.7	0.3	0.3	26.4	27.4	0.3
AGRICULTURAL SERVICES	07	0.8	0.3	0.2	2.2	4.1	0.5
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	01-02	0.6	0.6	0.6	73.3	73.3	-
<u>CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION</u>	<u>15-17</u>	0.4	0.1	0.1	5.1	5.9	0.2
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	15	0.2	0.1	0.1	9.2	9.3	0.1
General Contractors - Residential	152	0.1	0.1	0.1	15.0	15.0	-
General Contractors - Nonresidential	154	0.2	0.1	-	-	0.3	0.1
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	16	0.6	0.3	0.3	2.0	5.7	0.3
Highway & Street Construction	161	0.6	0.1	0.1	2.1	2.1	0.5
Heavy Construction, ex. Highway & Street	162	0.6	0.4	0.4	2.0	8.7	0.2
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	17	0.4	0.1	0.1	3.4	3.4	0.3
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning	171	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.1
Electrical Work	173	0.4	0.2	0.2	2.4	2.4	0.2
Masonry, Stonework, Tile Setting	174	0.3	0.3	0.3	6.9	6.9	-
Miscellaneous Special Trade Contractors	179	0.4	0.2	0.2	7.0	7.0	0.2

TABLE 3 (continued)

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1988

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	
MANUFACTURING	20-39	2.7	1.4	0.9	35.7	57.2	1.3
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	20	2.1	1.0	0.7	16.1	36.3	1.1
Canned & Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	203	1.9	0.7	0.7	5.9	30.7	1.2
Miscellaneous Food & Kindred Products	209	5.1	2.3	0.9	20.8	76.7	2.7
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	22	1.0	0.7	0.6	23.1	28.7	0.4
Broad Woven Fabric Mills	223	1.4	0.9	0.7	26.6	38.0	0.5
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	23	2.3	0.9	0.5	7.7	35.6	1.5
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	24	1.4	1.0	0.8	43.9	60.6	0.4
Logging Camps & Contractors	241	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.4	2.4	*
Sawmills & Planing Mills	242	1.4	0.9	0.8	24.0	37.5	0.5
Miscellaneous Wood Products	249	2.6	2.0	1.6	120.2	162.7	0.6
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	26	1.6	0.6	0.4	12.2	23.1	1.0
Paper Mills, Except Building Paper	262	1.8	0.7	0.4	14.0	26.7	1.1
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	27	0.3	0.2	0.2	9.7	10.9	*
Newspapers	271	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.9	-
Commercial Printing	275	0.4	0.3	0.3	23.2	26.3	0.1
RUBBER & PLASTIC PRODUCTS	30	2.8	1.6	1.6	50.0	51.5	1.2
Miscellaneous Plastic Products	307	1.6	0.8	0.7	22.2	24.3	0.8
LEATHER & LEATHER PRODUCTS	31	6.2	3.7	2.9	142.9	181.9	2.5
Footwear, Except Rubber	314	6.0	3.7	3.0	153.2	192.0	2.3

TABLE 3 (continued)

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1988

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	
STONE, GLASS, CLAY, CONCRETE PRODUCTS	32	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.6	0.6
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	34	1.4	0.7	0.5	31.4	43.7	0.7
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	35	1.0	0.7	0.5	6.6	32.3	0.3
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES	36	2.3	1.6	1.1	47.6	73.5	0.7
Electronic Components & Accessories	367	2.0	1.3	1.1	61.0	79.8	0.7
<u>TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES</u>	<u>40-49</u>	0.2	0.1	0.1	3.3	3.4	*
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING	42	0.2	0.2	0.2	7.5	7.5	*
Trucking, Local & Long Distance	421	0.2	0.2	0.2	7.5	7.5	*
COMMUNICATIONS	48	-	-	-	-	-	-
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY SERVICES	49	0.3	0.2	0.2	3.1	3.5	*
Electric Services	491	0.3	0.3	0.2	3.6	4.1	*
<u>WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE</u>	<u>50-59</u>	0.4	0.2	0.2	4.4	6.5	0.2
<u>WHOLESALE TRADE</u>	<u>50-51</u>	0.4	0.2	0.2	5.5	6.9	0.2
WHOLESALE TRADE - DURABLE GOODS	50	0.4	0.2	0.2	7.1	8.4	0.2
Motor Vehicles & Automotive Parts	501	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hardware, Plumbing, Heating Equipment	507	1.8	0.6	0.6	27.5	31.8	1.1
Machinery, Equipment, & Supplies	508	0.2	*	*	3.7	4.8	0.1

TABLE 3 (continued)

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1988

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	
WHOLESALE TRADE - NONDURABLE GOODS	51	0.4	0.2	0.2	3.7	5.2	0.2
Groceries & Related Products	514	0.5	0.3	0.2	1.2	2.9	0.2
<u>RETAIL TRADE</u>	<u>52-59</u>	0.4	0.2	0.2	4.1	6.3	0.2
BUILDING HARDWARE & GARDEN SUPPLIES	52	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lumber & Other Building Materials Dealers	521	-	-	-	-	-	-
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	53	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	1.7	*
Department Stores	531	*	*	*	0.1	0.1	-
FOOD STORES	54	1.2	0.8	0.7	18.2	26.7	0.4
Grocery Stores	541	1.3	0.8	0.8	20.1	29.6	0.5
AUTO DEALERS & SERVICE STATIONS	55	*	*	-	-	0.2	-
New & Used Car Dealers	551	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gasoline Service Stations	554	-	-	-	-	-	-
APPAREL & ACCESSORY STORES	56	-	-	-	-	-	-
Family Clothing Stores	565	-	-	-	-	-	-
FURNITURE & HOME FURNISHING STORES	57	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture, Home Furnishings	571	-	-	-	-	-	-
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	58	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.6	*

TABLE 3 (continued)

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1988

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	
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	59	0.8	0.2	0.2	5.4	9.1	0.6
Drug Stores	591	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Shopping Goods	594	1.7	0.5	0.4	10.7	18.1	1.2
<u>FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE</u>	<u>60-67</u>	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.4	2.4	0.1
BANKING	60	*	*	*	*	*	-
Commercial & Stock Savings Banks	602	*	*	*	*	*	-
CREDIT AGENCIES, OTHER THAN BANKS	61	-	-	-	-	-	-
INSURANCE	63	0.6	0.3	0.3	5.0	9.0	0.3
INSURANCE AGENTS BROKERS & SERVICE	64	*	*	*	0.8	0.8	-
REAL ESTATE	65	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>SERVICES</u>	<u>70-89</u>	0.3	0.1	0.1	2.5	2.9	0.2
HOTELS & OTHER LODGING PLACES	70	*	*	*	0.6	1.0	*
Hotels, Tourist Courts & Motels	701	0.1	*	*	0.7	1.2	*
AUTO REPAIR SERVICES & GARAGES	75	0.2	-	-	-	-	0.2
AMUSEMENT & RECREATION SERVICES	79	-	-	-	-	-	-
MEDICAL & HEALTH SERVICES	80	0.3	0.2	0.1	3.4	3.7	0.2
Nursing & Personal Care Facilities	805	0.2	0.2	0.2	6.2	6.2	*
Hospitals	806	0.5	0.2	0.2	3.9	4.5	0.3

TABLE 3 (continued)

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1988

<u>INDUSTRY</u> ¹	<u>SIC</u> ²	<u>INCIDENCE RATES</u> ³					<u>Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays</u>
		<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>	
LEGAL SERVICES	81	-	-	-	-	-	-
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	82	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.1
SOCIAL SERVICES	83	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.1	0.2
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS	86	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.1
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	89	0.2	*	-	-	0.5	0.2

See Footnotes at end of Table 6.

TABLE 4

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

<u>INDUSTRY</u> ¹	<u>SIC</u> ²	<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>Days of</u> <u>Restricted</u> <u>Work Activity</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Lost</u> <u>Workdays</u>	<u>Nonfatal</u> <u>Cases</u> <u>w/o Lost</u> <u>Workdays</u>	<u>Average</u> <u>Lost Work-</u> <u>days/Lost</u> <u>Workday Cases</u>
<u>PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES</u>	<u>01-89</u>	51,750	26,511	21,519	446,818	158,325	605,143	25,202	23
<u>AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, & FISHING</u>	<u>01-09</u>	499	270	257	5,887	824	6,711	229	25
AGRICULTURAL SERVICES	07	252	141	136	1,760	292	2,052	111	15
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	01-02	211	109	104	3,945	401	4,346	102	40
<u>CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION</u>	<u>15-17</u>	6,337	3,252	3,057	56,595	4,181	60,776	3,083	19
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	15	2,397	1,251	1,168	18,833	1,414	20,247	1,146	16
General Contractors - Residential	152	1,372	754	704	12,175	986	13,161	618	17
General Contractors - Nonresidential	154	1,013	491	458	6,586	428	7,014	522	14
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	16	1,326	643	580	9,613	1,296	10,909	683	17
Highway & Street Construction	161	463	226	214	3,993	87	4,080	237	18
Heavy Construction, ex. Highway & Street	162	863	417	366	5,620	1,209	6,829	446	16
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	17	2,614	1,358	1,309	28,149	1,471	29,620	1,254	22
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning	171	455	220	214	2,721	108	2,829	235	13
Electrical Work	173	283	144	138	1,963	270	2,233	139	16
Masonry, Stonework, Tile Setting	174	449	276	268	8,019	97	8,116	173	29
Miscellaneous Special Trade Contractors	179	768	360	346	8,013	247	8,260	408	23

TABLE 4 (continued)

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

INDUSTRY ¹	SIC ²	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	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays	Average Lost Work- days/Lost Workday Cases
MANUFACTURING	20-39	24,110	12,533	8,513	204,380	115,613	319,993	11,552	26
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	20	1,787	913	812	16,860	4,844	21,704	872	24
Canned & Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	203	457	204	184	2,304	1,645	3,949	253	19
Miscellaneous Food & Kindred Products	209	465	209	168	3,604	1,308	4,912	255	24
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	22	934	469	345	7,424	2,149	9,573	465	20
Broad Woven Fabric Mills	223	443	202	148	3,904	1,169	5,073	241	25
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	23	379	180	108	3,078	1,684	4,762	199	26
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	24	3,326	1,998	1,773	47,202	7,816	55,018	1,311	28
Logging Camps & Contractors	241	915	665	598	21,090	1,115	22,205	250	33
Sawmills & Planing Mills	242	1,057	581	523	11,245	2,422	13,667	459	24
Miscellaneous Wood Products	249	1,023	565	474	11,241	4,067	15,308	458	27
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	26	4,349	1,922	1,154	28,116	23,342	51,458	2,422	27
Paper Mills, Except Building Paper	262	3,945	1,683	998	25,098	21,262	43,360	2,257	28
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	27	457	298	231	3,898	981	4,879	159	16
Newspapers	271	134	66	64	1,022	170	1,192	68	18
Commercial Printing	275	287	207	142	2,622	797	3,419	80	17
RUBBER & PLASTIC PRODUCTS	30	859	435	333	5,896	1,602	7,498	424	17
Miscellaneous Plastic Products	307	436	206	175	3,095	1,214	4,309	230	21
LEATHER & LEATHER PRODUCTS	31	2,478	1,248	1,050	31,779	7,258	39,037	1,230	31
Footwear, Except Rubber	314	1,863	952	847	25,076	5,692	30,768	911	32

TABLE 4 (continued)

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

INDUSTRY ¹	SIC ²	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	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays	Average Lost Work- days/Lost Workday Cases
STONE, GLASS, CLAY, CONCRETE PRODUCTS	32	381	173	152	3,094	222	3,316	207	19
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	34	697	330	289	9,590	2,483	12,073	367	37
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	35	670	341	282	3,810	1,922	5,732	329	17
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES	36	884	515	389	9,667	4,741	14,408	369	28
Electronic Components & Accessories	367	356	225	183	5,929	1,812	7,741	131	34
<u>TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES</u>	<u>40-49</u>	2,462	1,424	1,343	31,870	3,772	35,642	1,030	25
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING	42	1,227	742	731	19,217	362	19,579	482	26
Trucking, Local & Long Distance	421	1,165	708	697	19,040	362	19,402	454	27
COMMUNICATIONS	48	255	135	123	1,822	1,017	2,839	120	21
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY SERVICES	49	541	319	295	6,856	2,016	8,872	222	28
Electric Services	491	352	199	177	4,597	2,007	6,604	153	33
<u>WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE</u>	<u>50-59</u>	10,607	5,126	4,741	78,089	20,857	98,946	5,480	19
<u>WHOLESALE TRADE</u>	<u>50-51</u>	3,105	1,686	1,538	30,330	9,181	39,511	1,419	23
WHOLESALE TRADE - DURABLE GOODS	50	1,371	681	632	10,617	1,742	12,359	690	18
Motor Vehicles & Automotive Parts	501	372	152	148	1,968	396	2,364	220	16
Hardware, Plumbing, Heating Equipment	507	194	92	84	1,623	239	1,862	102	20
Machinery, Equipment, & Supplies	508	370	196	177	2,715	347	3,062	174	16

TABLE 4 (continued)

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

<u>INDUSTRY</u> ¹	<u>SIC</u> ²	<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>Days of</u> <u>Restricted</u> <u>Work Activity</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Lost</u> <u>Workdays</u>	<u>Nonfatal</u> <u>Cases</u> <u>w/o Lost</u> <u>Workdays</u>	<u>Average</u> <u>Lost Work-</u> <u>days/Lost</u> <u>Workday Cases</u>
WHOLESALE TRADE - NONDURABLE GOODS	51	1,734	1,005	906	19,713	7,439	27,152	729	27
Groceries & Related Products	514	991	574	515	13,937	3,755	17,692	417	31
<u>RETAIL TRADE</u>	<u>52-59</u>	7,502	3,440	3,203	47,759	11,676	59,435	4,061	17
BUILDING HARDWARE & GARDEN SUPPLIES	52	708	382	371	4,399	2,106	6,505	325	17
Lumber & Other Building Material Dealers	521	552	295	284	4,038	2,106	6,144	256	21
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	53	707	330	301	4,161	666	4,827	377	15
Department Stores	531	624	280	261	4,049	530	4,579	344	16
FOOD STORES	54	1,748	1,040	942	15,883	4,266	20,149	708	19
Grocery Stores	541	1,669	961	863	12,146	3,963	16,109	708	17
AUTO DEALERS & SERVICE STATIONS	55	901	338	334	8,400	373	8,773	563	26
New & Used Car Dealers	551	610	210	210	2,869	248	3,117	400	15
Gasoline Service Stations	554	137	45	45	2,938	82	3,020	92	67
APPAREL & ACCESSORY STORES	56	158	53	53	155	13	168	105	3
Family Clothing Stores	565	43	11	11	40	9	49	32	4
FURNITURE & HOME FURNISHING STORES	57	157	68	60	551	171	722	89	11
Furniture, Home Furnishings	571	139	60	53	517	163	680	79	11
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	58	1,972	831	775	8,761	1,728	10,489	1,141	13

TABLE 4 (continued)

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

<u>INDUSTRY</u> ¹	<u>SIC</u> ²	<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>Days of</u> <u>Restricted</u> <u>Work Activity</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Lost</u> <u>Workdays</u>	<u>Nonfatal</u> <u>Cases</u> <u>w/o Lost</u> <u>Workdays</u>	<u>Average</u> <u>Lost Work-</u> <u>days/Lost</u> <u>Workday Cases</u>
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	59	1,151	398	367	5,449	2,353	7,802	753	20
Drug Stores	591	182	47	47	309		309	135	7
Miscellaneous Shopping Goods	594	623	187	161	3,044	2,251	5,295	436	28
<u>FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE</u>	<u>60-67</u>	<u>609</u>	<u>259</u>	<u>255</u>	<u>4,835</u>	<u>2,552</u>	<u>7,387</u>	<u>350</u>	<u>29</u>
BANKING	60	145	62	62	1,173	28	1,201	83	19
Commercial & Stock Savings Banks	602	115	47	47	465	28	493	68	10
CREDIT AGENCIES, OTHER THAN BANKS	61	33	21	21	791	416	1,207	12	57
INSURANCE	63	217	65	64	1,185	566	1,751	152	27
INSURANCE AGENTS BROKERS & SERVICE	64	19	9	6	114	171	285	10	32
REAL ESTATE	65	195	102	102	1,572	1,371	2,943	93	29
<u>SERVICES</u>	<u>70-89</u>	<u>7,180</u>	<u>3,635</u>	<u>3,343</u>	<u>64,734</u>	<u>10,490</u>	<u>75,224</u>	<u>3,472</u>	<u>21</u>
HOTELS & OTHER LODGING PLACES	70	751	373	360	10,396	1,725	12,121	378	32
Hotels, Tourist Courts & Motels	701	613	337	324	4,500	1,725	6,225	276	18
AUTO REPAIR SERVICES & GARAGES	75	320	192	189	5,302	189	5,491	128	29
AMUSEMENT & RECREATION SERVICES	79	270	185	147	1,068	468	1,536	85	8
MEDICAL & HEALTH SERVICES	80	3,585	1,912	1,708	33,769	5,957	39,726	1,672	21
Nursing & Personal Care Facilities	805	1,806	907	825	17,831	2,010	19,841	899	22
Hospitals	806	1,451	877	755	12,213	3,058	15,271	573	17

TABLE 4 (continued)

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

<u>INDUSTRY</u> ¹	<u>SIC</u> ²	<u>Total</u> ⁴ <u>Cases</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Lost Workday</u> <u>Cases</u>	<u>Cases With</u> <u>Days Away</u> <u>From Work</u>	<u>Days Away</u> <u>From Work</u>	<u>Days of</u> <u>Restricted</u> <u>Work Activity</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Lost</u> <u>Workdays</u>	<u>Nonfatal</u> <u>Cases</u> <u>w/o Lost</u> <u>Workdays</u>	<u>Average</u> <u>Lost Work-</u> <u>days/Lost</u> <u>Workday Cases</u>
LEGAL SERVICES	81	40	19	19	342	181	523	21	28
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	82	453	155	147	813	307	1,120	298	7
SOCIAL SERVICES	83	475	213	211	2,568	90	2,658	262	12
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS	86	52	27	23	397	27	424	25	16
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	89	214	75	65	1,306	700	2,006	139	27

See Footnotes at end of Table 6.

TABLE 5

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

<u>INDUSTRY</u> ¹	<u>SIC</u> ²	<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>Days of</u> <u>Restricted</u> <u>Work Activity</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Lost</u> <u>Workdays</u>	<u>Nonfatal</u> <u>Cases</u> <u>w/o Lost</u> <u>Workdays</u>	<u>Average</u> <u>Lost Work-</u> <u>days/Lost</u> <u>Workday Cases</u>
<u>PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES</u>	<u>01-89</u>	48,116	24,691	20,271	399,952	133,242	533,194	23,395	22
<u>AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, & FISHING</u>	<u>01-09</u>	473	257	246	4,899	736	5,685	216	22
AGRICULTURAL SERVICES	07	237	136	133	1,717	254	1,971	101	14
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	01-02	203	101	96	3,000	401	3,401	102	34
<u>CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION</u>	<u>15-17</u>	6,226	3,207	3,015	54,982	3,948	58,930	3,017	18
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	15	2,379	1,239	1,159	17,826	1,400	19,226	1,140	16
General Contractors - Residential	152	1,363	745	695	11,168	986	12,154	618	16
General Contractors - Nonresidential	154	1,004	488	458	6,586	414	7,000	516	14
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	16	1,291	628	565	9,495	1,077	10,572	663	17
Highway & Street Construction	161	448	223	211	3,939	87	4,026	225	18
Heavy Construction, ex. Highway & Street	162	843	405	354	5,556	990	6,546	438	16
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	17	2,556	1,340	1,291	27,661	1,471	29,132	1,214	22
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning	171	452	220	214	2,721	108	2,829	232	13
Electrical Work	173	275	140	134	1,910	270	2,180	135	16
Masonry, Stonework, Tile Setting	174	444	271	263	7,884	97	7,981	173	29
Miscellaneous Special Trade Contractors	179	751	351	337	7,713	247	7,960	400	23

TABLE 5 (continued)

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

<u>INDUSTRY</u> ¹	<u>SIC</u> ²	<u>Total</u> ³ <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>Days of</u> <u>Restricted</u> <u>Work Activity</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Lost</u> <u>Workdays</u>	<u>Nonfatal</u> <u>Cases</u> <u>w/o Lost</u> <u>Workdays</u>	<u>Average</u> <u>Lost Work-</u> <u>days/Lost</u> <u>Workday Cases</u>
MANUFACTURING	20-39	21,293	11,095	7,609	167,455	93,403	260,858	10,179	24
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	20	1,645	846	768	15,797	3,504	19,301	799	23
Canned & Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	203	423	191	171	2,198	1,199	3,397	232	18
Miscellaneous Food & Kindred Products	209	386	173	154	3,284	450	3,734	213	22
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	22	870	427	310	5,977	1,795	7,772	443	18
Broad Woven Fabric Mills	223	401	174	127	3,109	830	3,939	227	23
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	23	317	157	95	2,874	943	3,817	160	24
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	24	3,151	1,878	1,677	41,664	5,704	47,368	1,256	25
Logging Camps & Contractors	241	911	662	595	21,001	1,115	22,116	249	33
Sawmills & Planing Mills	242	1,005	547	494	10,385	1,935	12,320	441	23
Miscellaneous Wood Products	249	923	488	412	6,688	2,457	9,145	435	19
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	26	4,051	1,813	1,084	25,864	21,313	47,177	2,237	26
Paper Mills, Except Building Paper	262	3,658	1,578	932	22,872	19,245	42,117	2,079	27
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	27	444	287	221	3,410	920	4,330	157	15
Newspapers	271	130	62	60	1,001	170	1,171	68	19
Commercial Printing	275	278	200	136	2,155	736	2,891	78	14
RUBBER & PLASTIC PRODUCTS	30	758	376	277	4,103	1,548	5,651	382	15
Miscellaneous Plastic Products	307	394	185	157	2,518	1,160	3,678	209	20
LEATHER & LEATHER PRODUCTS	31	1,799	839	732	16,188	3,006	19,194	960	23
Footwear, Except Rubber	314	1,316	615	569	11,051	2,138	13,189	701	21

TABLE 5 (continued)

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

<u>INDUSTRY</u> ¹	<u>SIC</u> ²	<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>Days of</u> <u>Restricted</u> <u>Work Activity</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Lost</u> <u>Workdays</u>	<u>Nonfatal</u> <u>Cases</u> <u>w/o Lost</u> <u>Workdays</u>	<u>Average</u> <u>Lost Work-</u> <u>days/Lost</u> <u>Workday Cases</u>
STONE, GLASS, CLAY, CONCRETE PRODUCTS	32	367	170	151	3,093	195	3,288	196	19
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	34	655	308	273	8,648	2,114	10,762	347	35
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	35	618	304	259	3,478	629	4,107	314	14
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES	36	654	358	283	4,952	2,181	7,133	296	20
Electronic Components & Accessories	367	229	141	114	2,097	632	2,729	88	19
<u>TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES</u>	<u>40-49</u>	2,432	1,402	1,323	31,227	3,755	34,982	1,022	25
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING	42	1,212	729	718	18,695	362	19,057	480	26
Trucking, Local & Long Distance	421	1,152	697	686	18,535	362	18,897	452	27
COMMUNICATIONS	48	255	135	123	1,822	1,017	2,839	120	21
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY SERVICES	49	531	310	288	6,735	1,999	8,734	221	28
Electric Services	491	342	190	170	4,476	1,990	6,466	152	34
<u>WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE</u>	<u>50-59</u>	10,228	4,935	4,570	73,675	18,831	92,506	5,292	19
<u>WHOLESALE TRADE</u>	<u>50-51</u>	3,011	1,641	1,496	28,989	8,837	37,826	1,370	23
WHOLESALE TRADE - DURABLE GOODS	50	1,324	659	612	9,688	1,568	11,256	665	17
Motor Vehicles & Automotive Parts	501	372	152	148	1,968	396	2,364	220	16
Hardware, Plumbing, Heating Equipment	507	166	82	75	1,188	172	1,360	84	17
Machinery, Equipment, & Supplies	508	361	194	175	2,513	286	2,799	167	14

TABLE 5 (continued)

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

<u>INDUSTRY</u> ¹	<u>SIC</u> ²	<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>Days of</u> <u>Restricted</u> <u>Work Activity</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Lost</u> <u>Workdays</u>	<u>Nonfatal</u> <u>Cases</u> <u>w/o Lost</u> <u>Workdays</u>	<u>Average</u> <u>Lost Work-</u> <u>days/Lost</u> <u>Workday Cases</u>
WHOLESALE TRADE - NONDURABLE GOODS	51	1,687	982	884	19,301	7,269	26,570	705	27
Groceries & Related Products	514	965	559	501	13,871	3,656	17,527	406	31
<u>RETAIL TRADE</u>	<u>52-59</u>	<u>7,217</u>	<u>3,294</u>	<u>3,074</u>	<u>44,686</u>	<u>9,994</u>	<u>54,680</u>	<u>3,922</u>	<u>17</u>
BUILDING HARDWARE & GARDEN SUPPLIES	52	708	382	371	4,399	2,106	6,505	325	17
Lumber & Other Building Material Dealers	521	552	295	284	4,038	2,106	6,144	256	21
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	53	697	323	300	4,155	552	4,707	374	15
Department Stores	531	623	279	260	4,043	530	4,573	344	16
FOOD STORES	54	1,609	950	857	13,705	3,243	16,948	659	18
Grocery Stores	541	1,530	871	778	9,968	2,940	12,908	659	15
AUTO DEALERS & SERVICE STATIONS	55	897	334	334	8,400	354	8,754	563	26
New & Used Car Dealers	551	610	210	210	2,869	248	3,117	400	15
Gasoline Service Stations	554	137	45	45	2,938	82	3,020	92	67
APPAREL & ACCESSORY STORES	56	158	53	53	155	13	168	105	3
Family Clothing Stores	565	43	11	11	40	9	49	32	4
FURNITURE & HOME FURNISHING STORES	57	157	68	60	551	171	722	89	11
Furniture, Home Furnishings	571	139	60	53	517	163	680	79	11
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	58	1,960	820	764	8,641	1,728	10,369	1,140	13

TABLE 5 (continued)

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

<u>INDUSTRY</u> ¹	<u>SIC</u> ²	<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>Days of</u> <u>Restricted</u> <u>Work Activity</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Lost</u> <u>Workdays</u>	<u>Nonfatal</u> <u>Cases</u> <u>w/o Lost</u> <u>Workdays</u>	<u>Average</u> <u>Lost Work-</u> <u>days/Lost</u> <u>Workday Cases</u>
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	59	1,031	364	335	4,680	1,827	6,507	667	18
Drug Stores	591	182	47	47	309	309	135	135	7
Miscellaneous Shopping Goods	594	503	153	129	2,275	1,725	4,000	350	26
<u>FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE</u>	<u>60-67</u>	570	238	235	4,498	2,314	6,812	332	29
BANKING	60	143	60	60	1,170	28	1,198	83	20
Commercial & Stock Savings Banks	602	113	45	45	462	28	490	68	11
CREDIT AGENCIES, OTHER THAN BANKS	61	33	21	21	791	416	1,207	12	57
INSURANCE	63	181	47	47	882	328	1,210	134	26
INSURANCE AGENTS BROKERS & SERVICE	64	18	8	5	83	171	285	10	32
REAL ESTATE	65	195	102	102	1,572	1,371	2,943	93	29
<u>SERVICES</u>	<u>70-89</u>	6,876	3,545	3,263	62,788	10,169	72,957	3,331	21
HOTELS & OTHER LODGING PLACES	70	748	371	358	10,358	1,698	12,056	377	32
Hotels, Tourist Courts & Motels	701	610	335	322	4,462	1,698	6,160	275	18
AUTO REPAIR SERVICES & GARAGES	75	314	192	189	5,302	189	5,491	122	29
AMUSEMENT & RECREATION SERVICES	79	270	185	147	1,068	468	1,536	85	8
MEDICAL & HEALTH SERVICES	80	3,474	1,862	1,665	32,628	5,871	38,499	1,612	21
Nursing & Personal Care Facilities	805	1,786	889	807	17,323	2,010	19,333	897	22
Hospitals	806	1,364	845	730	11,580	2,972	14,552	519	17

TABLE 5 (continued)

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

<u>INDUSTRY</u> ¹	<u>SIC</u> ²	<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>Days of</u> <u>Restricted</u> <u>Work Activity</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Lost</u> <u>Workdays</u>	<u>Nonfatal</u> <u>Cases</u> <u>w/o Lost</u> <u>Workdays</u>	<u>Average</u> <u>Lost Work-</u> <u>days/Lost</u> <u>Workday Cases</u>
LEGAL SERVICES	81	40	19	19	342	181	523	21	28
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	82	446	152	144	796	307	1,103	294	7
SOCIAL SERVICES	83	460	208	206	2,502	90	2,592	252	12
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS	86	51	27	23	397	27	424	24	16
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	89	202	74	65	1,306	672	1,978	128	27

See Footnotes at end of Table 6.

TABLE 6

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

<u>INDUSTRY</u> ¹	<u>SIC</u> ²	<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>Days of</u> <u>Restricted</u> <u>Work Activity</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Lost</u> <u>Workdays</u>	<u>Nonfatal</u> <u>Cases</u> <u>w/o Lost</u> <u>Workdays</u>	<u>Average</u> <u>Lost Work-</u> <u>days/Lost</u> <u>Workday Cases</u>
<u>PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES</u>	<u>01-89</u>	3,634	1,820	1,248	46,866	25,083	71,949	1,807	40
<u>AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, & FISHING</u>	<u>01-09</u>	26	13	11	988	38	1,026	13	79
AGRICULTURAL SERVICES	07	15	5	*	43	38	81	10	16
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	01-02	8	8	8	945	-	945	-	118
<u>CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION</u>	<u>15-17</u>	111	45	42	1,613	233	1,846	66	41
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	15	18	12	9	1,007	14	1,021	6	85
General Contractors - Residential	152	9	9	9	1,007	-	1,007	-	112
General Contractors - Nonresidential	154	9	*	-	-	14	14	6	5
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	16	35	15	15	118	219	337	20	22
Highway & Street Construction	161	15	*	*	54	-	54	12	18
Heavy Construction, ex. Highway & Street	162	20	12	12	64	219	283	8	24
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	17	58	18	18	488	-	488	40	27
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning	171	*	-	-	-	-	-	*	-
Electrical Work	173	8	*	*	53	-	53	*	13
Masonry, Stonework, Tile Setting	174	5	5	5	135	-	135	-	27
Miscellaneous Special Trade Contractors	179	17	9	9	300	-	300	8	33

TABLE 6 (continued)

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

<u>INDUSTRY</u> ¹	<u>SIC</u> ²	<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>Days of</u> <u>Restricted</u> <u>Work Activity</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Lost</u> <u>Workdays</u>	<u>Nonfatal</u> <u>Cases</u> <u>w/o Lost</u> <u>Workdays</u>	<u>Average</u> <u>Lost Work-</u> <u>days/Lost</u> <u>Workday Cases</u>
MANUFACTURING	20-39	2,817	1,438	904	36,925	22,210	59,135	1,373	41
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	20	142	67	44	1,063	1,340	2,403	73	36
Canned & Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	203	34	13	13	106	446	552	21	42
Miscellaneous Food & Kindred Products	209	79	36	14	320	858	1,178	42	33
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	22	64	42	35	1,447	354	1,801	22	43
Broad Woven Fabric Mills	223	42	28	21	795	339	1,134	14	41
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	23	62	23	13	204	741	945	39	41
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	24	175	120	96	5,538	2,112	7,650	55	64
Logging Camps & Contractors	241	*	*	*	89	-	89	*	30
Sawmills & Planing Mills	242	52	34	29	860	487	1,347	18	40
Miscellaneous Wood Products	249	100	77	62	4,553	1,610	6,163	23	80
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	26	298	109	70	2,252	2,029	4,281	185	39
Paper Mills, Except Building Paper	262	287	105	66	2,226	2,017	4,243	178	40
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	27	13	11	10	488	61	549	2	50
Newspapers	271	*	*	*	21	-	21	-	5
Commercial Printing	275	9	7	6	467	61	528	*	75
RUBBER & PLASTIC PRODUCTS	30	101	59	56	1,793	54	1,847	42	31
Miscellaneous Plastic Products	307	42	21	18	577	54	631	21	30
LEATHER & LEATHER PRODUCTS	31	679	409	318	15,591	4,252	19,843	270	49
Footwear, Except Rubber	314	547	337	278	14,025	3,554	17,579	210	52

TABLE 6 (continued)

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

INDUSTRY ¹	SIC ²	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	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays	Average Lost Work- days/Lost Workday Cases
STONE, GLASS, CLAY, CONCRETE PRODUCTS	32	14	*	*	*	27	28	11	9
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	34	42	22	16	942	369	1,311	20	60
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	35	52	37	23	332	1,293	1,625	15	44
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES	36	230	157	106	4,715	2,560	7,275	73	46
Electronic Components & Accessories	367	127	84	69	3,832	1,180	5,012	43	60
<u>TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES</u>	<u>40-49</u>	30	22	20	643	17	660	8	30
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING	42	15	13	13	522	-	522	*	40
Trucking, Local & Long Distance	421	13	11	11	505	-	505	*	46
COMMUNICATIONS	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY SERVICES	49	10	9	7	121	17	138	*	15
Electric Services	491	10	9	7	121	17	138	*	15
<u>WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE</u>	<u>50-59</u>	379	191	171	4,414	2,026	6,440	188	34
<u>WHOLESALE TRADE</u>	<u>50-51</u>	94	45	42	1,341	344	1,685	49	37
WHOLESALE TRADE - DURABLE GOODS	50	47	22	20	929	174	1,103	25	50
Motor Vehicles and Automotive Parts	501	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hardware, Plumbing, Heating Equipment	507	28	10	9	435	67	502	18	50
Machinery, Equipment, & Supplies	508	9	*	*	202	61	263	7	132

TABLE 6 (continued)

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

INDUSTRY ¹	SIC ²	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	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays	Average Lost Work- days/Lost Workday Cases
WHOLESALE TRADE - NONDURABLE GOODS	51	47	23	22	412	170	582	24	25
Groceries & Related Products	514	26	15	14	66	99	165	11	11
<u>RETAIL TRADE</u>	<u>52-59</u>	285	146	129	3,073	1,682	4,755	139	33
BUILDING HARDWARE & GARDEN SUPPLIES	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lumber & Other Building Material Dealers	521	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	53	10	7	*	6	114	120	*	17
Department Stores	531	*	*	*	6	-	6	-	6
FOOD STORES	54	139	90	85	2,178	1,023	3,201	49	36
Grocery Stores	541	139	90	85	2,178	1,023	3,201	49	36
AUTO DEALERS & SERVICE STATIONS	55	*	*	-	-	19	19	-	5
New & Used Car Dealers	551	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gasoline Service Stations	554	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
APPAREL & ACCESSORY STORES	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Family Clothing Stores	565	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FURNITURE & HOME FURNISHING STORES	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture, Home Furnishings	571	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	58	12	11	11	120	-	120	*	11

TABLE 6 (continued)

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

INDUSTRY ¹	SIC ²	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	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays	Average Lost Work- days/Lost Workday Cases
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	59	120	34	32	769	526	1,295	86	38
Drug Stores	591	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Shopping Goods	594	120	34	32	769	526	1,295	86	38
<u>FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE</u>	<u>60-67</u>	39	21	20	337	238	575	18	27
BANKING	60	*	*	*	*	-	*	-	*
Commercial & Stock Savings Banks	602	*	*	*	*	-	*	-	*
CREDIT AGENCIES, OTHER THAN BANKS	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INSURANCE	63	36	18	17	303	238	541	18	30
INSURANCE AGENTS BROKERS & SERVICE	64	*	*	*	31	-	31	-	31
REAL ESTATE	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>SERVICES</u>	<u>70-89</u>	232	90	80	1,946	321	2,267	141	25
HOTELS & OTHER LODGING PLACES	70	*	*	*	38	27	65	*	33
Hotels, Tourist Courts & Motels	701	*	*	*	38	27	65	*	-
AUTO REPAIR SERVICES & GARAGES	75	*	-	-	-	-	-	*	-
AMUSEMENT & RECREATION SERVICES	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MEDICAL & HEALTH SERVICES	80	111	50	43	1,141	86	1,227	60	25
Nursing & Personal Care Facilities	805	20	18	18	508	-	508	*	28
Hospitals	806	87	32	25	633	86	719	54	22

TABLE 6 (continued)

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

<u>INDUSTRY</u> ¹	<u>SIC</u> ²	<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>Days of</u> <u>Restricted</u> <u>Work Activity</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Lost</u> <u>Workdays</u>	<u>Nonfatal</u> <u>Cases</u> <u>w/o Lost</u> <u>Workdays</u>	<u>Average</u> <u>Lost Work-</u> <u>days/Lost</u> <u>Workday Cases</u>
LEGAL SERVICES	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	82	7	*	*	17	-	17	*	6
SOCIAL SERVICES	83	15	5	5	66	-	66	10	13
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS	86	*	-	-	-	-	-	*	-
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	89	12	*	-	-	28	28	11	28

See Footnotes at end of Table 6.

FOOTNOTES FOR TABLES 1-6;

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 1988 OSH SURVEY

The 1988 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 111 railroad and mining establishments, which are surveyed separately.

All employees (part-time, temporary, etc.) in industries listed above are covered. Excluded are self-employed individuals, agricultural employers with fewer than eleven workers, domestic employers, and federal/state/local government units.

Survey questionnaires were initially mailed to 3,677 sample units. A relatively small proportion (293 or eight 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 a 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 3,222 usable questionnaires out of a possible 3,389 for a 95.1 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 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.

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

1988 OSHA No. 200-S
ANNUAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES SURVEY
(Covering Calendar Year 1988)

THIS REPORT IS MANDATORY UNDER PUBLIC LAW 91-536. FAILURE TO REPORT
CAN RESULT IN THE ISSUANCE OF CITATIONS AND ASSESSMENT OF PENALTIES

O.M.B. NO. 1220-0045
Approval expires 9-30-89

I. ANNUAL AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT IN 1988 Enter the average number of employees who worked during calendar year 1988 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; width: 100px; height: 30px; margin-top: 10px;"></div>	II. TOTAL HOURS WORKED IN 1988 Enter the total number of hours actually worked during 1988 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 1988 due to layoffs, strikes, fires, etc., explain under comments (Section VII). (Round to the nearest whole number.) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 30px; margin-top: 10px;"></div>	III. NATURE OF BUSINESS IN 1988 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 1988 annual value of production, sales or receipts. <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 30px; margin-top: 10px;"></div> % <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 30px; margin-top: 10px;"></div> % <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 30px; margin-top: 10px;"></div> %	C. If this report includes any establishment(s) which perform services for other units of your company, indicate the primary type of service or support provided. (Check as many as apply.) <input type="checkbox"/> Central administration <input type="checkbox"/> Research, development and testing <input type="checkbox"/> Storage (warehouse) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify): _____	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 1988, please enter the name of the month in which the first inspection occurred. <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 30px; margin-top: 10px;"></div> (Leave this box blank)	V. RECORDABLE INJURIES AND ILLNESSES Did this establishment have any recordable injuries or illnesses during calendar year 1988? 1. <input type="checkbox"/> No (Please complete section VII) 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Please complete sections VI and VII)	Complete this report whether or not there were recordable occupational injuries or illnesses. PLEASE READ THE ENCLOSED INSTRUCTIONS The information collected on this form will be used for statistical purposes only by the U.S. OSHA, and the cooperating State Agencies. Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to vary from 10 minutes to 30 minutes per response, with an average of 16 minutes per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to the Office of Information Management, Department of Labor, Room N-1301, 200 Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20210, and to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, Washington, DC 20503.
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VI. OCCUPATIONAL INJURY AND ILLNESS SUMMARY (Covering Calendar Year 1988)

- Complete this section by copying the totals from the annual summary of your 1988 OSHA No. 200.
- Leave Section VI blank if there were no OSHA recordable injuries or illnesses during 1988.
- Please check your figures to be certain that the sum of entries in columns (7a) + (7b) + (7c) + (7d) + (7e) + (7f) + (7g) = the sum of entries in columns (8) + (9) + (13).
- Note: First aid even when administered by a doctor or nurse is not recordable.

SIC Sch No CA Suf
EDT

OCCUPATIONAL INJURY CASES

OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESS CASES

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							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 checks in col 2 of the log (OSHA No. 200, 1)	Number of checks in col 3 of the log (OSHA No. 200, 1)	Sum of days in col 4 of the log (OSHA No. 200, 1)	Sum of days in col 5 of the log (OSHA No. 200, 1)	Number of checks in col 6 of the log (OSHA No. 200, 1)			(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	Number of checks in col 9 of the log (OSHA No. 200, 1)	Number of checks in col 10 of the log (OSHA No. 200, 1)	Sum of days in col 11 of the log (OSHA No. 200, 1)	Sum of days in col 12 of the log (OSHA No. 200, 1)	Number of checks in col 13 of the log (OSHA No. 200, 1)

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

IF YOU LISTED FATALITIES IN COLUMNS (1) AND/OR (6), 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 207-289-6444

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

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THE OSHA NO. 200-S FORM
1988 OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES SURVEY
(Covering Calendar Year 1988)**

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

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

ESTABLISHMENTS INCLUDED IN THE REPORT

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

DEFINITION OF ESTABLISHMENT

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

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

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

SECTION I. ANNUAL AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT IN 1988

Enter in Section I the average (not the total) number of full and part-time employees who worked during calendar year 1988 in the establishment(s) included in this report. If more than one establishment is included in this report, add together the annual average employment for each establishment and enter the sum. Include all classes of employees — seasonal, temporary, administrative, supervisory, clerical, professional, technical, sales, delivery, installation, construction and service personnel, as well as operators and related workers.

Annual Average employment should be computed by summing the employment from all pay periods during 1988 and then dividing that sum by the total number of such pay periods throughout the entire year, including periods with no employment. For example, if you had the following monthly employment — Jan.-10; Feb.-10; Mar.-5; Apr.-5; May-5; June-5; July-5; Aug.-4; Sept.-4; Oct.-4; Nov.-5; Dec.-5 — you would sum the number of employees for each monthly pay period (in this case, 60) and then divide that total by 12 (the number of pay periods during the year) to derive an annual average employment of 5.

SECTION II. TOTAL HOURS WORKED IN 1988

Enter in Section II the total number of hours actually worked by all classes of employees during 1988. Be sure to include ONLY time on duty. DO NOT include any non-work time even though paid, such as vacations, sick leave, holidays, etc. The hours worked figure should be obtained from payroll or other time records wherever possible; if hours worked are not maintained separately from hours paid, please enter your best estimate. If actual hours worked are not available for employees paid on commission, salary, by mile, etc., hours worked may be estimated on the basis of scheduled hours or 8 hours per workday. For example, if a group of 10 salaried employees worked an average of 8 hours per day, 5 days a week, for 50 weeks of the report period, the total hours worked for this group would be $10 \times 8 \times 5 \times 50 = 20,000$ hours for the report period.

SECTION III. NATURE OF BUSINESS IN 1988

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 1988.

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

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

SECTION IV. MONTH OF OSHA INSPECTION

Enter the name of the first month in 1988 during which your establishment(s) had an OSHA compliance inspection. Include inspections under the Federal or State equivalents of the Occupational Safety and Health Act by Federal or State inspectors and other inspections which may result in penalties for violations of safety and health standards. Do not include inspections limited to elevators, boilers, fire safety or those which are consultative in nature.

SECTION V. RECORDABLE INJURIES OR ILLNESSES

Check the appropriate box. If you checked "Yes", complete Sections VI and VII. If you checked "No", complete only Section VII.

SECTION VI. OCCUPATIONAL INJURY AND ILLNESS SUMMARY

This section can be completed easily by copying the totals from the annual summary of your 1988 OSHA No. 200 form (Log and Summary of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses). Please note that if this report covers more than one establishment, the final totals on the "Log" for each must be added and the sums entered in Section VI.

Leave Section VI blank if the employees covered in this report experienced no recordable injuries or illnesses during 1988.

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

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

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

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

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

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

FIRST AID

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

SECTION VII. COMMENTS AND IDENTIFICATION

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

APPENDIX C: 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.

Determining recordability

1. An injury or illness is considered work-related if it results from an event or exposure in the work environment. The work environment is primarily composed of the following areas: 1) The employer's premises, and 2) any other locations where employees are engaged in work-related activities or are present as a condition of their employment. 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, involving loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, or transfer to another job are recordable.

Analysis of injuries

Each case is distinguished by the treatment provided for the injury, not where the treatment was provided. Those cases in which medical treatment was provided or should have been provided are recordable; if only first aid treatment 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 the second or subsequent visit to medical personnel
- *Treatment of second or third degree burns
- *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 procedure 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

Recordkeeping Summary (Continued)

- *Use of hot or cold compresses 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)
- *Admission to a hospital or equivalent medical facility for treatment

First Aid Treatment. First aid treatment is one-time treatment and subsequent observation of minor injuries. The following procedures are generally considered first aid treatment and should not be recorded if the 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 burns
- *Application of bandages during any visit to medical personnel
- *Use of elastic bandages 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 compresses 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 Shots or Boosters. However, these shots are often given in conjunction with more serious injuries; consequently, injuries requiring these shots may be recordable for other reasons.

APPENDIX D: TOTAL CASE INCIDENCE RATES
FOR SELECTED STATES AND FOR THE UNITED STATES, 1987
SEQUENCED ALPHABETICALLY BY NAME

(UNADJUSTED)

STATE	Total Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Total Lost Workdays
-----	-----	-----	-----
Alabama	8.9	4.0	67.7
Alaska	10.9	4.8	80.1
American Samoa	2.6	1.8	33.2
Arizona	9.0	3.8	65.6
Arkansas	9.0	4.0	71.7
California	8.8	4.4	68.2
Connecticut	9.4	4.4	76.5
Delaware	6.5	3.3	56.8
Florida	8.5	3.9	61.5
Guam	3.6	2.5	29.8
Hawaii	9.8	5.3	87.9
Indiana	9.0	3.9	56.8
Iowa	9.0	4.0	66.6
Kansas	8.6	3.8	72.5
Kentucky	9.1	4.5	79.3
Louisiana	6.8	3.2	90.6
MAINE	13.7	6.9	154.8
Maryland	7.4	3.7	57.5
Michigan	9.1	4.3	81.7
Minnesota	7.8	3.5	65.3
Mississippi	8.7	4.0	67.2
Missouri	9.0	3.9	67.3
Montana	9.0	3.6	80.2
Nebraska	9.1	3.8	63.1
Nevada	9.4	4.7	90.6
New Mexico	7.9	3.9	88.9
North Carolina	8.1	3.4	47.1
Oklahoma	8.3	3.7	73.2
Oregon	10.9	5.6	123.8
Puerto Rico	4.0	3.3	91.7
Rhode Island	10.8	5.9	137.3
South Carolina	7.5	3.0	50.8
Tennessee	8.6	3.8	61.9
UNITED STATES	8.3	3.8	69.9
Utah	9.0	3.4	45.8
Vermont	9.7	4.6	74.8
Virgin Islands	2.2	1.8	29.3
Virginia	8.0	3.7	58.2
Washington	10.6	4.8	74.5
West Virginia	8.9	4.9	104.3
Wyoming	6.9	2.8	63.5

APPENDIX E: 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 approximately two out of three that the estimates produced would have been in the range of one standard error below to one standard error above the estimated value, the chances are approximately 19 out of 20 that the estimate would have been in the range of two standard errors above and below the estimated value. The chances are approximately 997 out of 1,000 (99.7 percent) that a complete census would produce a value in the range of three standard errors above and below the estimated value.

The relative standard error for Maine's private sector are shown in Text Table N. The total case incidence rate of 14.4 cases per 100 full-time workers has a relative standard error of 1.5 percent. This information means that the chances are two out of three that a complete census would produce a total case incidence rate in the range of 14.2 to 14.6. The chances are 19 out of 20 that a complete census would produce a total case rate of between 14.0 and 14.8, and the chances are 997 out of 1,000 that a complete census would produce a rate between 13.8 and 15.0. These confidence intervals can be calculated for other estimated values by using the above-mentioned methodology.

Text Table N: Relative Standard Error, Total Injuries and Illnesses, by Case Type, by Industry Division, Maine, 1988

Industry (SIC)	Relative Standard Error (Percentage)			
	Total Case Rate	Lost Workday Case Rate	Nonfatal Case w/o Lost Workday	Total Lost Workdays
PRIVATE SECTOR	1.5	1.6	2.1	3.0
Agriculture (01-09)	14.6	15.5	14.4	12.8
Construction (15-17)	2.3	2.3	3.1	4.7
Manufacturing (20-39)	2.3	2.1	3.4	4.2
Transportation (40-49)	7.3	10.0	8.2	15.8
Wholesale Trade (50-51)	5.6	7.2	6.9	14.1
Retail Trade (52-59)	3.8	5.4	4.2	9.0
Finance (60-67)	12.5	13.4	16.0	27.8
Services (70-89)	5.3	5.6	8.1	8.7

APPENDIX F: 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.)

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 F (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 F (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 jeopardize 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 G: COMMENTS FORM

Your comments about this publication 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 H.) 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 H: 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