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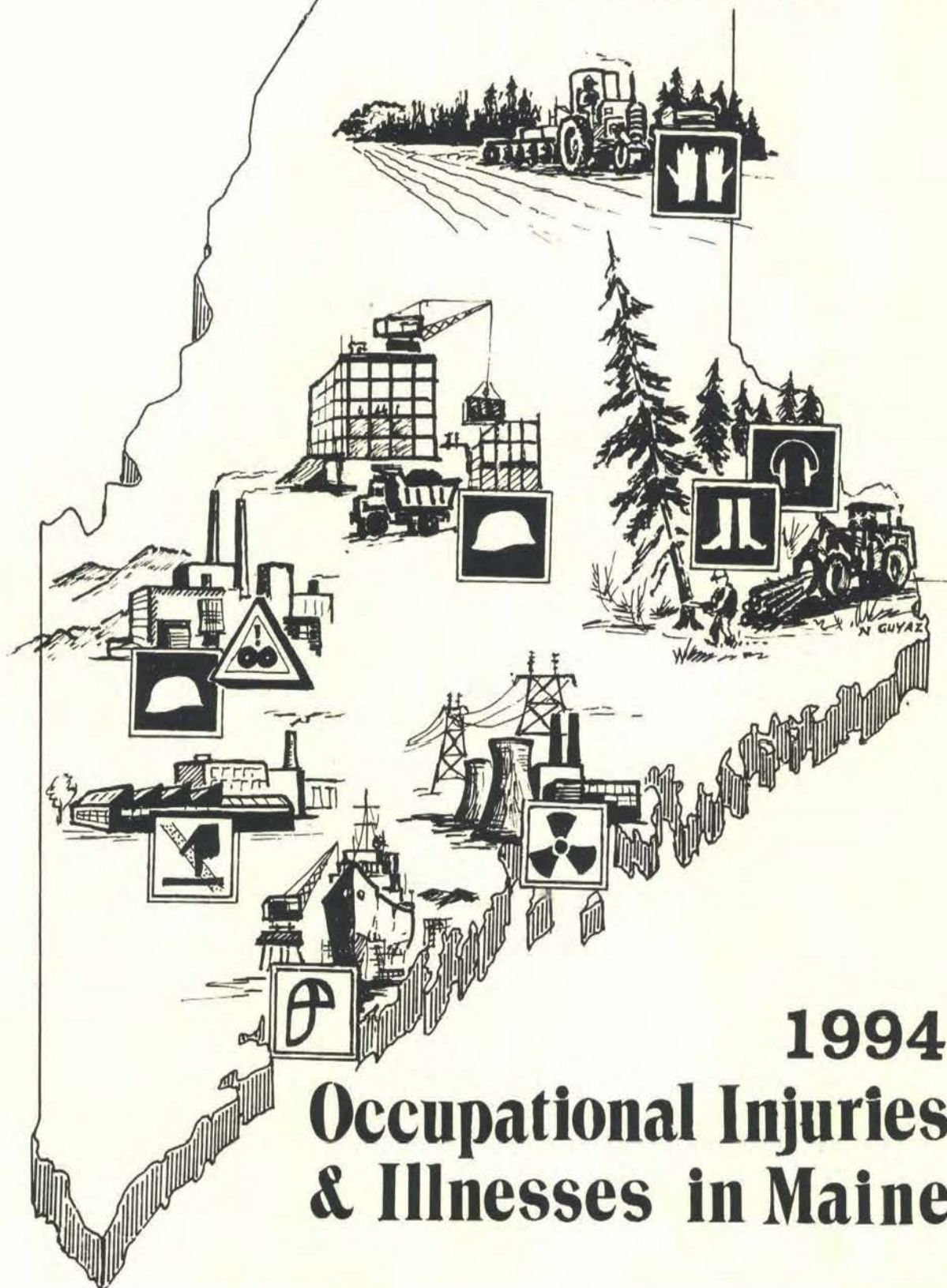
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MAINE DEPARTMENT OF

LABOR

BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS

Research and Statistics Division



1994 Occupational Injuries & Illnesses in Maine



**OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES
AND
ILLNESSES IN MAINE
1994**

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Foreward

This publication represents the twenty-third year of data collection from the survey of occupational injuries and illnesses. The data in this publication represents the most accurate yearly measure of the rate at which workplace injuries and illnesses occur.

Although this publication does not provide a detailed analysis of the causes of work-related injuries and illnesses, it does provide measurable and comparable data for the Occupational Safety and Health Administration to use to target those industries which are considered the most hazardous based on the rates produced by the survey. It also provides data for researchers and educators to use to examine patterns and trends in the data collected over the past 23 years. The data is also of value to employers in evaluating their own injury and illness record by comparing their rates to the rates for their industry listed in this publication.

To increase the usefulness of the OSH survey, the Bureau of Labor Statistics began collecting demographic data (age, sex, occupation, etc.) and case characteristics data (nature of injury, part of body affected, etc.) on a sample of OSHA recordable cases. The inclusion

of this additional data was done, in part, to consolidate the data collecting activities of the annual OSH survey and the Supplementary Data System (SDS) which was a completely separate program. This combined effort creates a powerful tool which health officials can use to focus their training efforts. No longer is the focus strictly on rates of injuries and illnesses but also on what types of injuries and illnesses occur most, and, to what occupations. This additional information, is also collected while maintaining confidentiality of the data.

Thanks goes to the staff of the Division of Research and Statistics for their work which made this survey a success. Also, we would like to thank the nearly 6,000 employers in the state of Maine who responded to the survey for 1994.

For answers to questions concerning the data in this publication or for information on the various safety and health services offered by the Bureau of Labor Standards, please contact us. Written requests can be addressed to:

U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards, 45 State House Station, Augusta, Maine 04333.



Introduction

Survey Background

The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 created an extensive and detailed set of safety regulations that apply to most private sector employers in the United States who had not been covered by previous safety legislation. Under this Act, employers are required to maintain records of all work-related deaths, work-related illnesses, and work-related injuries that involve restriction of work or motion, loss of consciousness, temporary transfer to alternate work, or medical treatment beyond First Aid. The goal is to encourage both employers and employees to maintain safe and healthful working conditions.

The United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, is the federal agency authorized under the OSH Act (Public Law 91-596) to develop and maintain the annual occupational injury and illness survey program. The Bureau of Labor Statistics created a federal-state cooperative system to fulfill this function.

Scope of Survey

Industries that are included in the survey are: Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing, SIC 01-09; Oil and Gas Extraction, SIC 13; Sulfur Mining, part of SIC 14; Construction, SIC 15-17; Manufacturing, SIC 20-39; Transportation and Public Utilities, SIC 41-42 and 44-49; Wholesale and Retail Trade, SIC 50-59; Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate, SIC 60-67; and Services, SIC 70-87 and 89.

Excluded from the survey are self-employed individuals; farms with fewer than 11 employees; employees regulated by other federal safety and

health laws; and federal government agencies.

Note: State and Local government in Maine is covered under Maine Occupational Safety and Health rules.

Reporting units are classified into industries by their principal product or activity. The data are tabulated according to the 1987 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual.

Employers selected for the survey are required to complete a survey booklet. The required information includes the number of work-related injuries and illnesses that occur to a company's employees as well as the average employment and total hours worked in the reference year. Once this information is collected and compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, estimates of work-related injuries and illnesses in the population of employers are produced. These rates are used by compliance officers during their inspections of Maine's workplaces by comparing company specific rates to the state average for their industry. Employers may use this data to monitor their own safety record. The data is also used by policy makers to define the scope of safety and health problems and by researchers to study ways to solve these problems.

Survey Design

Sampling theory is applied in the OSH Survey to analyze statistical information about the incidence of work-related injuries and illnesses. To achieve its purpose of providing accurate statistics on work-related injuries and illnesses, the survey stratifies establishments by Standard Industrial Code (SIC) and employment size and then subsamples these to select establishments to be included in the sample.



By developing the OSH samples a method of selecting a sufficient number of sampling units can be utilized that provide, at lowest possible cost, statistical estimates that are precise enough for the survey's purpose which is to produce reliable estimates of work-related injuries and illnesses.

Selection for participation in the survey is random and although response is mandatory for those employers who are chosen, the results can be affected by errors. These errors are due to nonresponse reporting errors by employers, and sampling errors (e.g. a unit found to be outside the scope of the survey). Randomization increases the accuracy of the survey estimates and reduces the error of estimation by distributing it evenly throughout the sample.

Survey Process

In the U. S. and its territories, there are approximately 6 million establishments, within the scope of the OSH Survey.

For the state of Maine, a sample of 5,000 to 6,000 private and public sector establishments are chosen to participate in the survey. These samples are refined by the Research and Statistics Division of the Bureau of Labor Standards. The purpose of refinement is to ensure correct addresses, to eliminate duplicates and employers known to be out of business.

Survey booklets for the refined sample are mailed to the selected employers. Employers are to complete the survey booklet which asks for their company's average employment, hours worked, and the total number of OSHA recordable injury and illness cases. Also requested is case-specific information for cases that result in days away from work. The total number of OSHA recordable injuries and illnesses are taken from the OSHA 200 Log. When the survey booklets are returned to the Department of Labor, they are

reviewed for consistency and correctness. If necessary, the employer is re-contacted to clarify any discrepancies. Once the collection of the data is complete, estimates of injuries and illnesses are generated for various components. These components include total cases (Injuries and illnesses combined), Injuries only, and illnesses only. These components are then broken down by days away from work, restricted work activity, and non-lost time cases. These elements are produced for each publishable industry.

Before the resulting estimates are made public, they must comply to a minimum set of publishability rules set forth by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. These rules are to ensure that individual establishment data remain confidential as promised when the employer is contacted for the data. These rules include:

1. At least 85% of the employers surveyed provide clean and usable data.
2. Annual average employment for an industry must meet a minimum required level.
3. Without written permission by the companies involved, an industry cannot be published if a company within that industry accounts for 60% or more of the total employment for the industry or two companies account for 75% of the total employment for that industry.

OSHA Recordkeeping System

The OSH Act of 1970 requires covered employers to prepare and maintain records of work-related injuries and illnesses. The recordkeeping regulations in Part 1904 of Title 29 of the Code of Federal Regulations (29 CFR 1904) provide specific recording and reporting requirements which make up the OSHA recordkeeping system.



The basic requirements are:

1. Injury and illness records must be kept at business establishments. If an employer has more than one establishment, a separate set of records must be maintained for each one.

2. The OSHA 200 Log is used for recording and classifying work-related injuries and illnesses, and for noting the outcome of each case (e.g. whether the case was a fatality, a nonfatal case with lost workdays, or a nonfatal case without lost workdays). Cases that are recordable on the OSHA Log include a fatality, a work-related illness case regardless of lost time, a case with lost workdays beyond the day of injury, loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, transfer to other work, and cases requiring medical treatment beyond first aid. Injury cases resulting in no lost time and only need first aid treatment are not recordable cases.

It is possible to prepare and maintain the log at a location other than the establishment, or by means of computer storage, provided that certain requirements are met. This exception applies only to the OSHA Log and not other OSHA documents.

3. In addition to maintaining the OSHA Log on a calendar year basis, employers are required to update it to include newly discovered cases and to reflect changes which occur in cases after the end of the calendar year.

4. Except when specifically notified by the Bureau of Labor Standards to participate in the survey, two categories of employers normally do not have to keep OSHA records: (1) employers with no more than 10 employees at any one time during the previous calendar year; and (2) employers in certain low-hazard industries such as: retail trade, finance, insurance, and real estate and services.

Incidence Rates

Incidence rates represent the number of incidences or occurrences of a given characteristic for a standard number of full-time employees. This rate allows year-to-year and industry-to-industry comparisons of injury and illness data even when the employment and hour worked are different. The incidence rate includes an adjustment factor of 200,000 hours. This figure represents 100 employees working full-time for one year (full-time being 40 hours/week for 50 weeks). This is the base for all the incidence rates listed in this publication.

The formula for calculating an incidence rate is:

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

N = the total number of incidences or occurrences in the reference year.

EH (Exposure Hours) = The total number of hours worked by employees at risk.

200,000 = the hours worked by 100 full-time employees in one calendar year based on a 40 hour work-week.

For example:

Company XYZ

Number of recordable cases = 5

Number of Employees = 40

Full-time hours = 75,000

Part-time hours = 5,000

EH = 75,000 + 5,000 = 80,000

Incidence rate = $\frac{5 \times 200,000}{80,000} = 12.5$



OSHA vs. Workers Compensation

The OSHA Recordkeeping system and the Workers Compensation system are two programs that were set up to serve two different purposes.

The OSHA Recordkeeping system was set up as a result of the OSH Act of 1970. The act requires employers in the private sector of the economy who are subject to the Act, to comply with regulations and standards developed to increase worker safety and health. Among these are injury and illness recordkeeping and reporting regulations which requires covered employers to maintain records of occupational injuries and illnesses. The reporting forms are the OSHA Log and OSHA 101 supplemental form. The OSHA Recordkeeping system is consistent for all the States and territories in the program.

The Worker's Compensation system was set up in order to compensate employees who have been injured in the workplace, specifically, to hear claims, administer the informal conference system, oversee rehabilitation activities, investigate abuse, and monitor individual cases. Its main reporting form is the First Report of Injury.

Each of these two reporting systems has their own set of rules and definitions regarding the recordability or reportability of injury and illness cases that occur in the workplace. It is extremely important to note this distinction when referring to these systems since they are not interchangeable.

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 (new company) by benchmarking, a form of ratio estimation using an independent determination of actual employment.

Standard Industry Mix

Incidence rates vary greatly among industries. Therefore, caution is necessary when making comparisons between incidence rates produced for different jurisdictions. In making such comparisons, one could draw an incorrect conclusion that a state with a concentration of employment in industries with high incidence rates has a poor overall safety record when compared to the national rate or with rates for other states. To overcome this bias, estimates for each state can be recalculated to a common employment base (U.S. employment) 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 (2 digit SIC) level would be used. This process is called the Standard Industry Mix (SIM). The formula is shown below.

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

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

$$\sum(X_i) - X_o$$

X_o =employment for industries absent from the state



By this method, a state's rates can be adjusted to the U.S. economy's mix of industries. The results are listed in Text Table M. Remaining differences are due to other factors.

Recordkeeping Summary

Basic recordkeeping concepts and guidelines are included with instructions on the back of the OSHA-200 Log and Summary. 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 an exposure in the work environment. The work environment is primarily composed of the following areas: (1) The employer's premises, and (2) Other locations where employees are engaged in work-related activities or are present as a condition of their employment. 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.

Analysis of Injuries

Parking lots are not considered part of the work environment unless there as a requirement of work. 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.

Each case is distinguished by the treatment provided for the injury, not where the treatment was provided. Those cases in which medical treatment (beyond first-aid) was provided or should have been provided are recordable; if only first aid treatment was necessary, 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.

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.



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**
- *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.

Private Sector Results



Private Sector

1994 OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH SURVEY SUMMARY

* OSHA recordable occupational injuries and illnesses in Maine's private sector occurred at an estimated rate of 10.5 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1994. This represents a 1.9% decrease from 1993 when a rate of 10.7 cases was recorded. It is also the lowest total case incidence rate recorded in Maine since 1977 when a rate of 10.4 was recorded.

Adjusting to the U.S. mix of industries, the total case incidence rate was 9.8 case per 100 full-time workers. The adjusted incidence rate for lost workday cases was 5.2 case per 100 full-time workers. These adjustments makes it possible to compare Maine's rates (or other states) to the U.S. rates by taking into account the number of employees working in jobs with varying degrees of hazard.

* Total case incidence rates (unadjusted) decreased in five industries and increased in three industries: Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing (up 44.2%), Construction (down 7.0%), Manufacturing (down 5.3%), Transportation & Public Utilities (down 20.4%), Wholesale Trade (down 30.5%), Retail Trade (down 5.7%), Finance, Insurance & Real Estate (up 18.6%), and Services (up 19.4%).

Total case incidence rates are composed of two main components. These components are lost workday cases and non lost workday cases. The rate for cases with lost workdays increased 3.7% but were offset by the even larger decrease in the less serious cases without lost workdays which decreased 5.8%. These two results combined for an overall decrease of 1.9%.

* There were an estimated 36,825 OSHA recordable injury and illness

cases in Maine's private sector during 1994, 1,067 more cases than in 1993. Of the recordable cases, 19,684 resulted in one or more lost workdays (including days away from work or days of restricted work activity or both), an increase of 1,494 cases.

* The number of OSHA recordable cases without lost workdays was 17,141, a reduction of 426 cases in 1994.

* Of all the OSHA recordable cases that occurred in Maine during 1994, 81.6% were injuries; 18.4% were illnesses.

* There were an estimated 30,065 recordable injury cases in Maine in 1994, 563 fewer cases than in 1993.

* There were an estimated 6,760 recordable illness cases in Maine in 1994, 1,630 more cases than in 1993.

* The number of occupational illnesses increased in 5 of the 7 illness types recognized in the survey. The most notable changes occurred in **poisoning** and in **skin diseases and disorders** which increased 735.7% and 30.6%, respectively. The dramatic increase in **poisonings** can be attributed to the nature of this category. There are few occurrences of poisonings, therefore the rate for this category is sensitive to change. **Dust diseases of the lungs** decreased 44.1%. The most commonly occurring illness type, **disorders associated with repeated trauma** (tendonitis, carpal tunnel, hearing loss due to prolonged exposure, etc.) increased 33.0% in 1994 and accounted for 78.0% of all OSHA recordable work-related illnesses that occurred in 1994.



OCCUPATIONAL INJURY AND ILLNESS INCIDENCE RATES

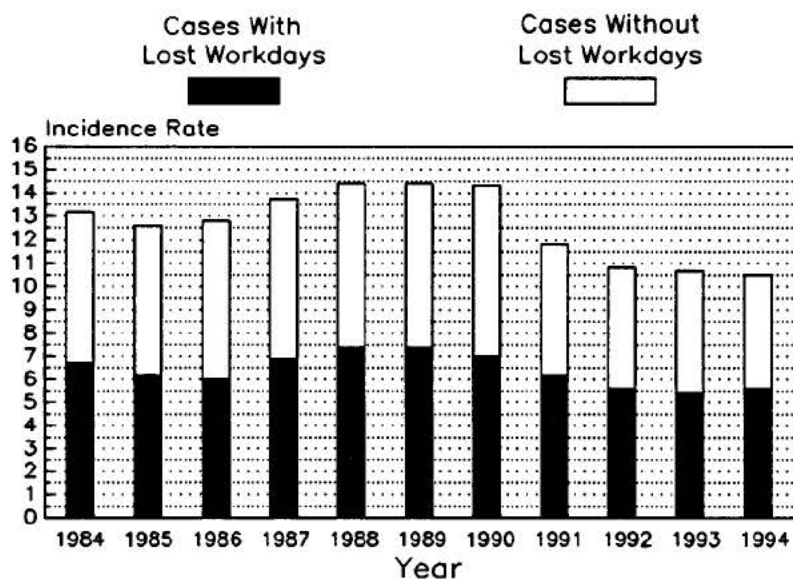
Recordable occupational injuries and illnesses occurred at a rate of 10.5 cases per 100 full-time workers in Maine's private sector in 1994. This rate is the lowest rate of OSHA recordable injuries and illnesses since 1977 when 10.4 cases were recorded (See Text Table A).

Lost workday cases (cases involving days away from work or days of restricted work activity or both) occurred at the rate of 5.6 cases per 100

full-time workers, an increase of 3.7% over 1993. After four years of decline, this was the first increase in the rate for cases with lost workdays since 1988 when the rate for lost time cases was 7.4 cases per 100 full-time workers.

The incidence rate for injuries and illnesses without lost workdays (requiring medical treatment beyond first-aid) fell 5.7% to 4.9 cases per 100 full-time workers.

Figure 1. Total Case Incidence Rates by Case Type
Maine 1984-1994





ANNUAL AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT AND TOTAL HOURS WORKED

As shown in Figure 2 and Figure 3, annual average employment and total hours worked in the private sector continued to move upward after three

years of decline. Employment increased 3.1% to 432,378 workers, and total hours worked increased 4.6% to 702.0 million hours.

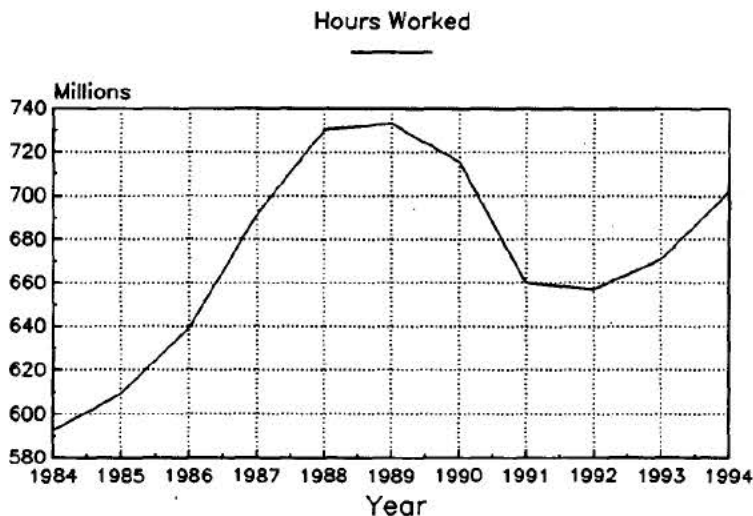
Figure 2.

Annual Average Employment
Maine 1984-1994



Figure 3.

Total Hours Worked
Maine 1984-1994





OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES & ILLNESSES

Under the OSH Act, all work-related illnesses must be recorded, while injuries are recordable only when they require medical treatment (beyond first aid), or involve loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, or transfer to another job.

An occupational **injury** is an event such as a cut, fracture, sprain, amputation, etc., which results from a work accident or from an exposure involving a single incident in the work environment. An occupational **illness** is an abnormal condition or disorder, other than one resulting from an occupational injury (an instantaneous or one-time event), caused by exposure to environmental factors at work. It

includes acute and chronic illnesses or diseases which may be caused by inhalation, absorption, ingestion, or direct contact.

Text Table A lists the case rates for injuries and illnesses combined from the survey's beginning to the present. Of note is the rate of 3.3 for cases with days away from work. This is the lowest rate for this category since the survey began. On the other hand, the rate of 2.3 for cases with restricted work activity is the highest rate recorded for this category. These numbers suggest that workers who are injured in 1994 were put on light duty or alternate work more often than in the past.

Text Table A: Injury and Illness Incidence Rates by Case Type, Maine, 1972-1994

Survey Year	Incidence Rates				
	Total Cases	Cases With Lost Workdays	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Workdays	Cases Without Lost Workdays
1972	11.3	3.9	3.9	<0.1	7.4
1973	11.4	4.1	4.1	<0.1	7.4
1974	10.9	4.1	4.1	<0.1	6.8
1975	10.3	4.2	4.1	0.1	6.0
1976	10.4	4.5	4.4	0.1	5.9
1977	10.4	4.8	4.8	<0.1	5.6
1978	11.7	5.5	5.3	0.2	6.1
1979	12.1	6.2	5.8	0.4	5.9
1980	12.0	6.1	5.7	0.4	5.9
1981	11.9	6.0	5.7	0.3	5.9
1982	10.9	5.5	5.2	0.3	5.4
1983	11.1	5.6	5.3	0.3	5.4
1984	13.2	6.7	6.1	0.6	6.5
1985	12.5	6.2	5.7	0.5	6.4
1986	12.9	6.0	5.5	0.5	6.8
1987	13.7	6.9	5.7	1.2	6.8
1988	14.4	7.4	6.0	1.4	7.0
1989	14.5	7.4	5.8	1.6	7.0
1990	14.3	7.0	5.2	1.8	7.3
1991	11.8	6.2	4.5	1.7	5.6
1992	10.8	5.6	4.1	1.5	5.2
1993	10.7	5.4	3.7	1.8	5.2
1994	10.5	5.6	3.3	2.3	4.9



OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES

In 1994, Maine's private sector work force recorded 8.6 occupational injuries per 100 full-time workers, a decrease of 5.5% from 1993.

The total case rate for injuries for 1994 was 8.6 cases per 100 full-time workers. This is the lowest rate recorded for injuries since the survey began. Also, the incidence rate for injuries without lost workdays was 3.9

cases per 100 full-time workers which is also the lowest rate recorded for this category since the survey began.

The percent of recordable cases that were classified as injuries in 1994 was 81.6% which is more than 4 percentage points lower than 1993 when 85.7% of the OSHA recordable cases were injuries.

Text Table B: Injury Incidence Rates by Case Type, Maine, 1972-1994

<u>Survey Year</u>	<u>Incidence Rates</u>			
	<u>Total Injuries</u>	<u>Lost Workday Injuries</u>	<u>Injuries without Lost Workdays</u>	<u>Percent of all Cases that were Injuries</u>
1972	10.9	3.7	7.2	96.6
1973	11.1	4.0	7.1	97.1
1974	10.6	4.0	6.6	97.0
1975	9.7	4.0	5.7	96.6
1976	10.1	4.3	5.8	97.0
1977	10.1	4.7	5.4	96.6
1978	11.3	5.4	5.9	97.2
1979	11.7	6.0	5.7	96.9
1980	11.6	5.9	5.7	96.4
1981	11.4	5.7	5.6	95.9
1982	10.3	5.2	5.1	94.6
1983	10.4	5.3	5.4	94.9
1984	12.6	6.4	6.5	95.1
1985	12.0	5.9	6.2	95.8
1986	12.2	5.7	6.0	95.0
1987	12.7	6.4	6.8	93.1
1988	13.4	6.9	7.0	93.0
1989	13.1	6.8	7.0	91.0
1990	12.9	6.3	7.3	89.7
1991	10.6	5.6	5.6	89.7
1992	9.4	5.0	5.2	87.4
1993	9.1	4.7	5.2	85.7
1994	8.6	4.7	3.9	81.6



OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESSES

In 1994, Maine's private sector workforce recorded 1.9 occupational illnesses per 100 full-time workers, which represents an increase of 26.7% over 1993.

The incidence rate for illnesses without lost workdays remained at 1.0 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1994, up from 0.8 cases in 1993.

The percent of recordable cases that were classified as illnesses in 1994 was

18.4% which is more than 4 percentage points higher than 1993 when 14.3% of the OSHA recordable cases were illnesses. This increase may be attributed to the increased awareness of CTD and its recognition as an illness.

Beginning in 1993, the lost workday incidence rate due to illnesses was dropped from estimation and replaced by the median number of lost workdays which will be available in the near future.

Text Table C: Illness Incidence Rates by Case Type, Maine, 1972-1994

<u>Survey Year</u>	<u>Incidence Rates</u>			
	<u>Total Illnesses</u>	<u>Lost Workday Illnesses</u>	<u>Illnesses without Lost Workdays</u>	<u>Percent of all Cases that were Illnesses</u>
1972	0.4	0.2	0.1	3.4
1973	0.3	0.1	0.2	2.9
1974	0.3	0.1	0.2	3.0
1975	0.4	0.1	0.2	3.4
1976	0.3	0.1	0.2	3.0
1977	0.4	0.2	0.2	3.4
1978	0.4	0.2	0.2	2.8
1979	0.4	0.2	0.2	3.1
1980	0.4	0.2	0.2	3.6
1981	0.5	0.3	0.2	4.1
1982	0.6	0.4	0.2	5.4
1983	0.6	0.3	0.3	5.1
1984	0.6	0.3	0.3	4.9
1985	0.5	0.3	0.2	4.2
1986	0.6	0.3	0.3	5.0
1987	0.9	0.5	0.5	6.9
1988	1.0	0.5	0.5	7.0
1989	1.3	0.6	0.7	9.0
1990	1.5	0.7	0.8	10.3
1991	1.2	0.6	0.6	10.3
1992	1.4	0.6	0.8	12.6
1993	1.5	0.7	0.8	14.3
1994	1.9	0.9	1.0	18.4



Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1994

As shown in Text Table D, the estimated number of occupational illnesses that occurred in 1994 increased 31.6% over 1993.

Five of the seven illness types recognized in the survey showed an increase. (see Appendix D for descriptions of the types of illnesses in each category.)

The most notable result was the continued increase in the number of cases of **disorders associated with repeated trauma**. These disorders include illnesses such as tendonitis, carpal tunnel syndrome, and hearing

loss due to prolonged exposure. This category increased 33.0% over 1993 and accounted for 78.0% of all occupational illnesses in 1994.

Other notable changes occurred in **poisoning**, which increased by 103 cases. This category is subject to statistical clusters which can affect the rate for this category in wide variations. **Respiratory diseases due to toxic agents** increased 34.2% in 1994.

The two illness categories to show a decrease was **dust diseases of the lungs** and **disorders due to physical agents** which fell 44.1% and 21.9%, respectively, in 1994.

Text Table D: Number of Occupational Illnesses by Type, Maine, 1993-1994

Type of Illness	Number of Illnesses		
	1993	1994	%Change
Total all Types	5,135	6,760	31.6
Disorders associated with repeated trauma	3,966	5,274	33.0
Occupational skin diseases and disorders	372	486	30.6
Respiratory diseases due to toxic agents	228	306	34.2
Disorders due to physical agents	210	164	-21.9
Poisoning (systemic effects of toxic material)	14	117	735.7
Dust diseases of the lungs	34	19	-44.1
All other occupational illnesses	311	397	27.7

Figures 4 and 5 illustrates the distribution of illness cases in 1993 and 1994. (See Appendix D for definitions).

Disorders associated with repeated trauma was the most frequently occurring illness in 1994, accounting for 78.0% or 5,274 of the 6,760 work-

related illnesses that occurred in 1994.

Far behind **disorders associated with repeated trauma** in second place was **skin diseases and disorders** which accounted for 7.2% of all illness types that occurred in 1994 with 486 cases.



Figure 4. Percent Distribution of Occupational Illnesses by Type Maine 1993

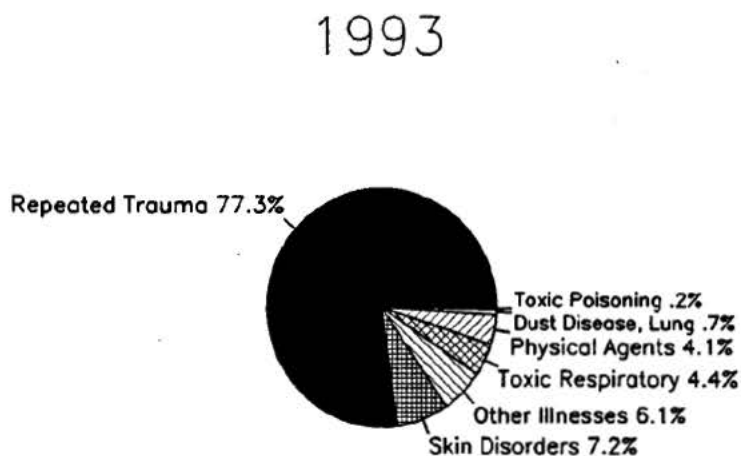
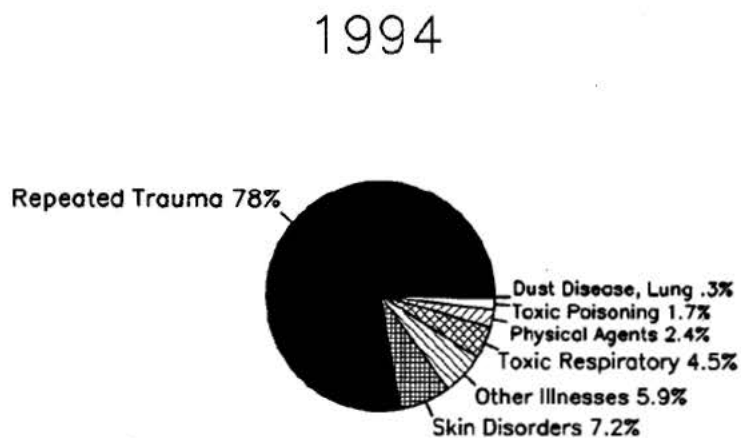


Figure 5. Percent Distribution of Occupational Illnesses by Type Maine 1994





INDUSTRY DIVISION ANALYSIS

Industry divisions are defined using the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system (see Appendix D: Glossary). Data is provided for nine industry division

1. Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing, 2. Mining, 3. Construction, 4. Manufacturing, 5. Transportation and Public Utilities, 6. Wholesale Trade, 7. Retail Trade, 8. Finance, Insurance & Real Estate, and 9. Services.

From 1993 to 1994, total case incidence rates increased in three divisions and decreased in six divisions. Mining is an additional industry publishable beginning in 1994.

Industries with the largest decreases were Wholesale (down 30.5%), and

Transportation & Public Utilities (down 20.4%)

Industries that recorded increases were Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing (up 44.2%), Services (up 19.4%), and Finance, Insurance & real Estate (up 18.6%).

Construction and Manufacturing, two inherently dangerous industries, each experienced a decrease in their overall injury and illness incidence rate. Construction fell 7.2% to 10.3 cases per 100 full-time workers, primarily due to the drop in the rate for nonlost workday cases. Manufacturing dropped 5.0% to 17.1 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1994. However, both industries experienced an increase in the rate for lost workday cases.

Text Table E: Total Case Incidence Rates by Case Type, by Industry Division, Maine, 1993-1994

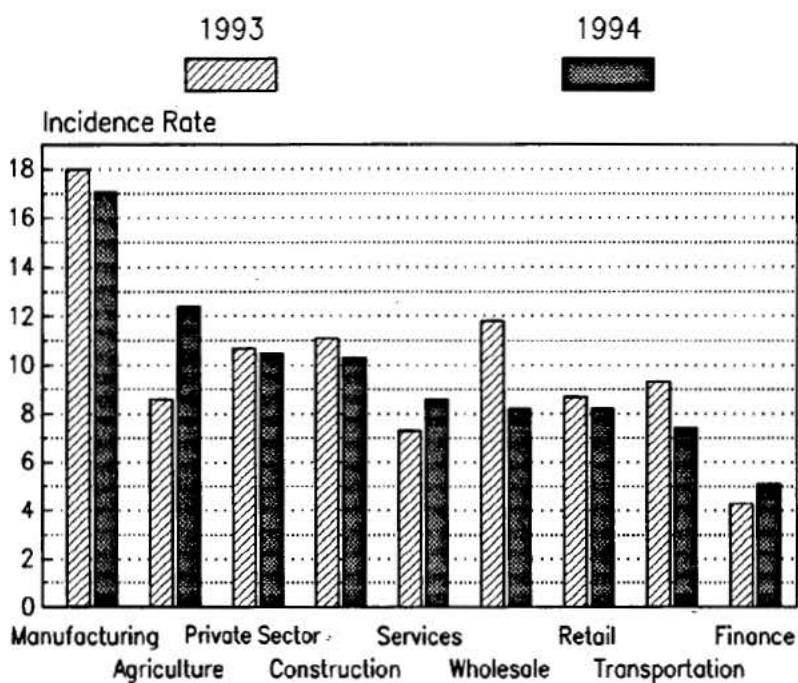
Industry (SIC)	Incidence Rates								
	Total Cases			Lost Workday Cases			Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays		
	1993	1994	%Chg	1993	1994	%Chg	1993	1994	%Chg
PRIVATE SECTOR	10.7	10.5	-1.9	5.4	5.6	3.7	5.2	4.9	-5.8
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing (01-09)	8.6	12.4	44.2	5.0	6.9	38.0	4.8	5.6	16.7
Mining (10-14)	n/a	3.3	n/a	n/a	2.0	n/a	n/a	1.3	n/a
Construction (15-17)	11.1	10.3	-7.2	5.4	6.0	11.1	5.9	4.4	-25.4
Manufacturing (20-39)	18.0	17.1	-5.0	9.2	9.5	3.3	8.4	7.7	-8.3
Transportation & Public Utilities (40-49)	9.3	7.4	-20.4	5.3	4.1	-22.6	3.6	3.4	-5.6
Wholesale Trade (50-51)	11.8	8.2	-30.5	6.4	5.0	-21.9	5.1	3.2	-37.2
Retail Trade (52-59)	8.7	8.2	-5.7	4.4	4.4	0.0	4.2	3.8	-9.5
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate (60-67)	4.3	5.1	18.6	1.1	1.2	9.1	2.7	3.9	44.4
Services (70-89)	7.2	8.6	19.4	3.8	4.4	15.8	3.8	4.2	10.5

Note: Due to rounding, the sum of the incidence rates for lost workday cases and non-lost workday cases may not equal the incidence rates for total cases.



Figure 6.

Total Case Incidence Rates by Division
Maine 1993-1994





Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1994

Annual average employment and total hours worked in 1994 increased by 3.1% and 4.6%, respectively. Employment in Maine increased by 12,200 workers. Hours worked increased 31.0 million in 1994.

The largest increase in the number of workers occurred in Services (up 7,200 employees) and Retail Trade (up 3,500 employees). Manufacturing and Construction experienced only a slight increase in employment in 1994

up only 600 and 100 employees, respectively).

The increase in the number of hours worked in Maine's private sector was influenced most by Manufacturing, which increased 15.5 million hours; Retail, which increased 8.8 million hours; and Services which increased 6.6 million hours. The only industries to experience a drop in hours worked were Transportation and Public Utilities which decreased 1.7 million hours and Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing which decreased 0.8 million hours.

Text Table F: Published Employment and Total Hours Worked by Industry Division
Industry Division, Maine, 1993-1994

<u>Industry (SIC)</u>	<u>Published Employment</u> (in thousands)			<u>Total Hours Worked</u> (in millions)		
	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>%Chg</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>%Chg</u>
PRIVATE SECTOR	432.4	419.2	3.1	671.0	702.0	4.6
Agriculture/Forestry/Fish. (01-09)	5.7	5.7	0.0	9.0	8.2	-8.9
Construction (15-17)	20.9	21.0	0.5	38.8	39.6	2.1
Manufacturing (20-39)	90.8	91.4	0.7	162.0	177.5	9.6
Transportation/Public Util. (40-49)	21.6	21.9	1.4	42.7	41.0	-3.8
Wholesale Trade (50-51)	23.3	23.9	2.6	44.2	44.2	0.0
Retail Trade (52-59)	106.9	110.4	3.3	151.3	160.1	5.8
Finance/Insur./Real Est. (60-67)	24.7	25.4	2.8	41.4	43.3	4.6
Services (70-89)	125.0	132.2	5.8	180.9	187.5	3.6

Text Table G: Distribution of Employment, Total Cases, Injuries and Illnesses,
by Industry Division, Maine, 1994

<u>Industry (SIC)</u>	<u>Percent Distribution</u>			
	<u>Published Employment</u>	<u>Total Cases</u>	<u>Total Injuries</u>	<u>Total Illnesses</u>
PRIVATE SECTOR	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Agriculture/Forestry/Fish. (01-09)	1.3	1.4	1.5	0.9
Construction (15-17)	4.9	5.6	6.6	0.9
Manufacturing (20-39)	21.1	41.3	40.6	44.6
Transportation/Public Util.(40-49)	5.1	4.1	4.6	2.2
Wholesale Trade (50-51)	5.5	4.9	5.3	3.3
Retail Trade (52-59)	25.5	17.8	18.0	17.2
Finance/Insur./Real Estate (60-67)	5.9	3.0	1.8	8.2
Services (70-89)	30.6	21.8	21.6	22.7

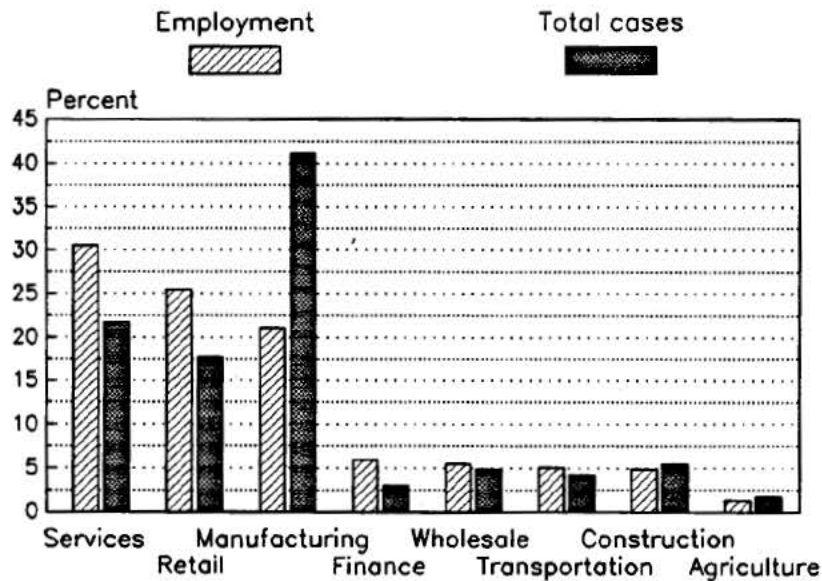
Source of Employment Data: Maine Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, Division of Economic Analysis and Research.



Figure 7 illustrates the relationship between the share of employment versus the share of the OSHA recordable cases in each industry during 1994. Of note is

Figure 7 clearly shows the danger that is present in Manufacturing which consistently has a higher percentage of total cases than they do employment.

Figure 7. Percent Distribution of Employment and Total Cases, by Division
Maine 1994





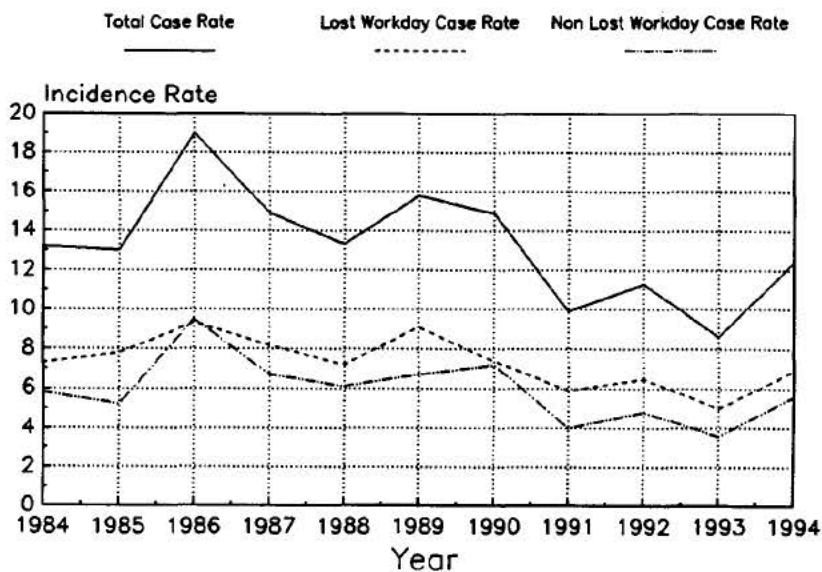
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing

The occupational injury and illness incidence rate for the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing industry in 1994 was 12.4 cases per 100 full-time workers. This represents a significant increase of 44.2% over the rate of 8.6 recorded in 1993. This industry experienced a lost

workday case rate of 6.9 cases per 100 full-time workers, an increase of 38.0%. The rate for cases without lost workdays was also up in 1994 by 55.6% to 5.6 cases per 100 full-time workers.

Figure 8.

Eleven Year History of the Agriculture,
Forestry, and Fishing Industry
Maine 1984-1994





Construction

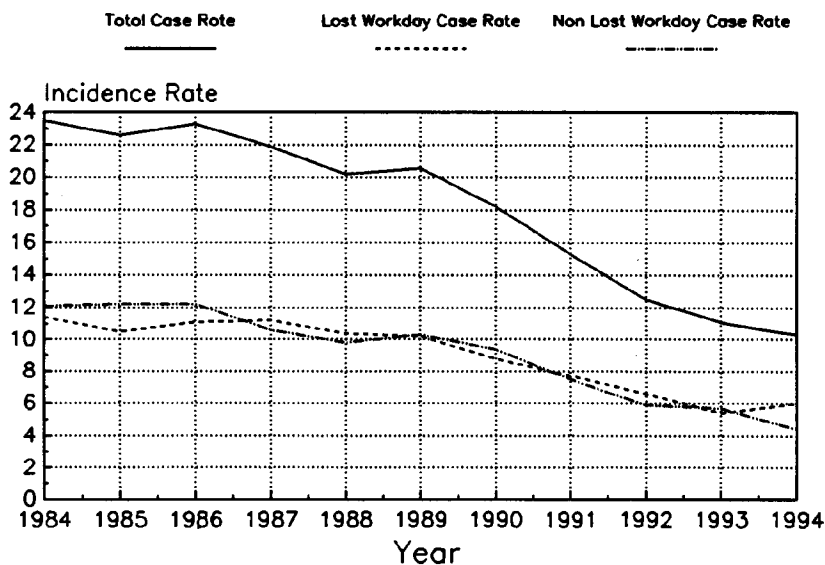
The total case incidence rate for the Construction industry fell for the fifth year running. In 1994 the total case incidence rate was 10.3 cases per 100 full-time workers. This rate was 7.2% lower than the rate of 11.1 cases in 1993 and nearly half of that recorded in 1989.

After consistently placing second among the most hazardous industries in Maine, behind Manufacturing, the Construction industry dropped to the third position behind Agriculture,

Forestry & Fishing. However, in 1994, the lost workday case incidence rate was 6.0 cases per 100 full-time workers, an increase of 11.1% over 1993.

The main contributor to the overall decrease in this industry's incidence rate was the drop in the rate for cases without lost time. The rate for this category in 1994 was 4.4 cases per 100 full-time workers after recording a rate of 5.7 cases in 1993, a decrease of 22.8%.

Figure 9. Eleven Year History of the Construction Industry
Maine 1984-1994





Manufacturing

Maine's Manufacturing industry experienced an decrease in its total case incidence rate in 1994. The rate for this industry was 17.1 injury and illness cases per 100 full-time workers, a decrease of 5.0% from 1993.

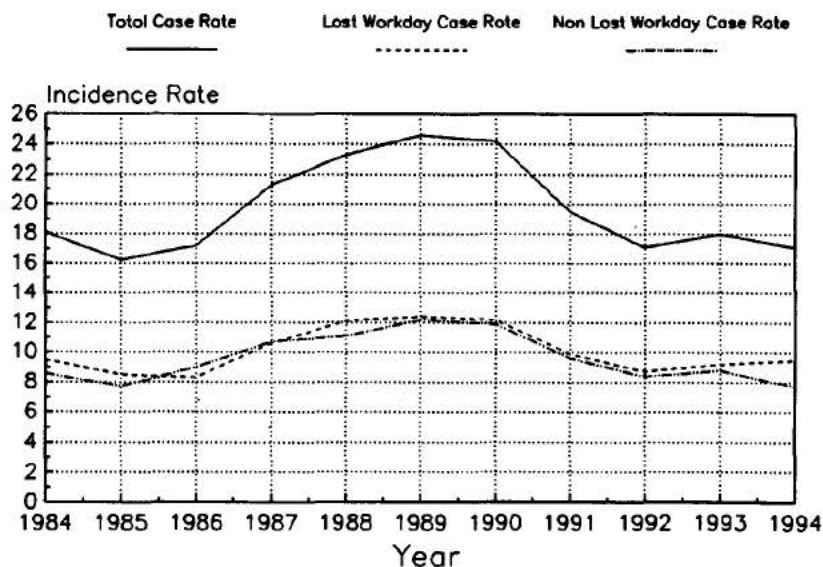
This industry recorded the highest incidence rates among all the major industries in each of the three main measures: total cases (17.1), lost workday cases (9.5), and non lost workday cases (7.7). It also accounted for 41.3% of the total cases in the survey but only 21.1% of the employment in 1994.

There is a trend which has appeared throughout most of the groups within manufacturing. It is a shift in the severity of cases or, at least, in the way

in which these cases are being managed once they have occurred. This is evident in the increase in the number and rates of cases with **restricted** workdays (part-time or restricted duty) and a decrease in the number and rates of cases resulting in **days away from work** (whole days away from work). It is apparent that workers that are injured are more likely now than in the past to be placed in light duty capacity instead of staying out of work.

Of the publishable 2 digit level industry rates within the manufacturing industry, Transportation Equipment, Food and Kindred Products, and Leather and Leather Products experienced the highest total case incidence rates in Manufacturing with 43.9, 19.2, and 18.8, respectively.

Figure 10. Eleven Year History of the Manufacturing Industry
Maine 1984-1994





Transportation & Public Utilities

The Transportation & Public Utilities industry recorded a total case incidence rate of 7.4 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1994. This is 20.4% lower than 1993 when 9.3 cases per 100 full-time workers cases were recorded.

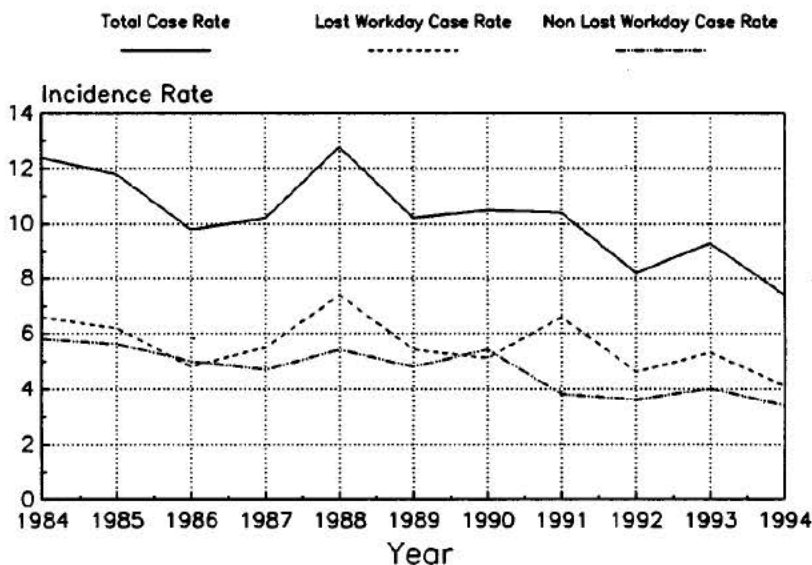
Of the publishable 2-digit level groups within this industry, the highest total case incidence rate was in Local and Suburban Passenger Transportation. This industry recorded a total case incidence rate of 10.6 cases per 100

full-time workers, a 49.3% increase. Motor Freight Transportation and Warehousing followed with a rate of 8.6, although it dropped 19.6% in 1994.

The lowest total case incidence rate among the 2-digit publishable groups in this industry again for 1994, was in Communications which includes Radio, Television, and Cable Services with a rate of 4.5 cases per 100 full-time workers.

Figure 11.

Eleven Year History of the Transportation & Public Utilities Industry Maine 1984-1994





Wholesale Trade

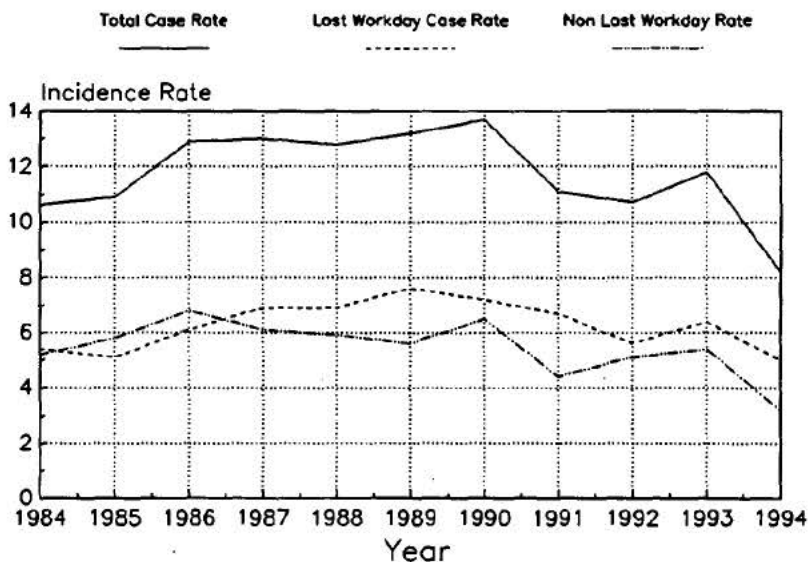
The total case incidence rate for the Wholesale Trade industry dropped significantly in 1994. The total case incidence rate for Wholesale was 8.2 cases per 100 full-time workers (down 30.5%). This is the lowest rate for this industry since 1975 when a rate of 7.5 cases was recorded.

The incidence rate of 8.2 places the

Wholesale Trade industry below the overall private sector rate of 10.5 cases per 100 full-time workers. This industry consistently placed among the most hazardous industries in the past.

The main contributor to the decrease was the sharp decline in OSHA recordable cases without lost workdays.

Figure 12. Eleven Year History of the Wholesale Industry
Maine 1984-1994





Retail Trade

The Retail Trade industry's total case incidence rate dipped 5.7% to 8.2 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1994. This rate is the lowest for the Retail Trade Industry since 1978 when a rate of 8.2 cases was also recorded.

One component of the total case rate is the lost workday case incidence rate. This rate remained steady in 1994 at 4.4 cases per 100 full-time workers.

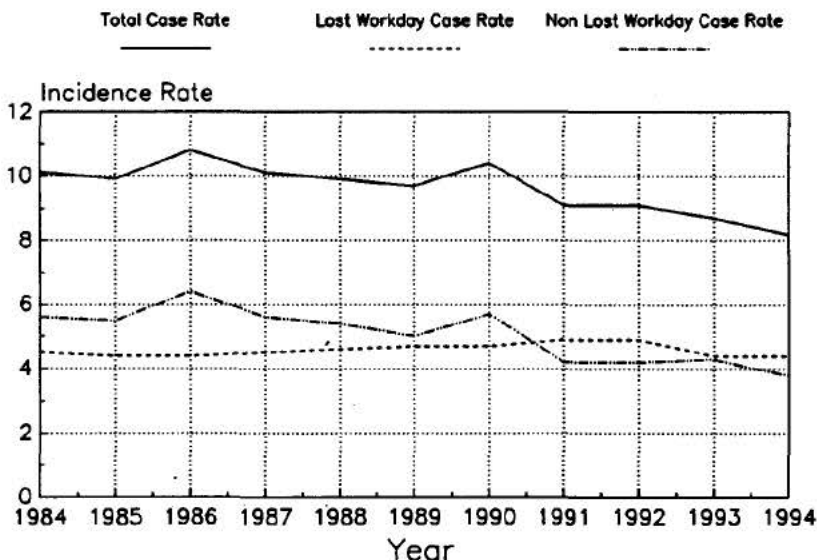
The non lost workday incidence rate fell 11.6% in 1994. This may be due to increased training and awareness in the proper recording of injury cases. Minor

injury cases without lost time and only first aid needed are recordable. Because of this result there was an drop in the total case incidence rate.

Within the retail industry, Food Stores dropped 20.3% but still experienced the highest total case incidence rate with 11.4 cases per 100 full-time workers. Following Food Stores was Auto Dealers and Gasoline Service Dealers.

Apparel and Accessory Stores recorded the lowest total case incidence rate within the retail industry with 2.5 cases per 100 full-time workers.

Figure 13. Eleven Year History of the Retail Industry
Maine 1984-1994





Finance, Insurance & Real Estate

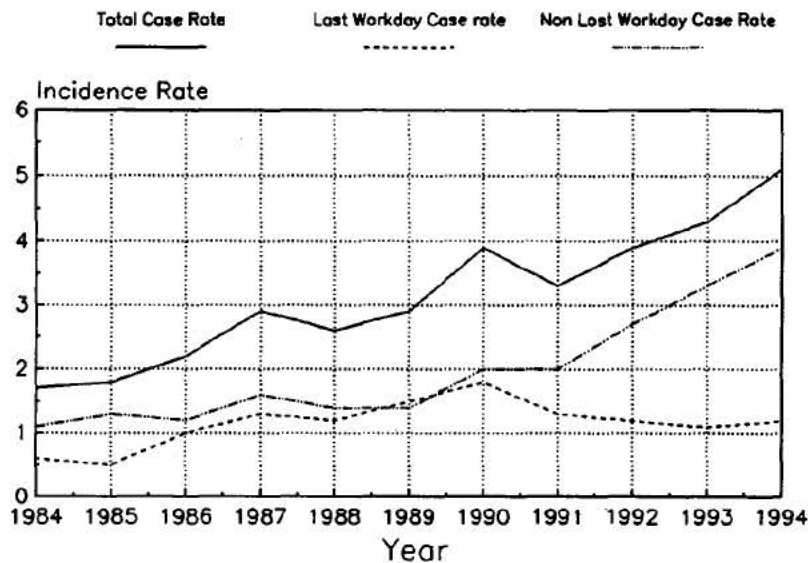
The Finance, Insurance & Real Estate industry recorded the lowest incidence rates of the nine major industries surveyed in 1994. This can be attributed to relatively fewer hazards present in this industry than in others. This industry experienced a total case incidence rate of 5.1 cases per 100 full-time workers. Although, this industry experienced an increase in its total case incidence rate for three years in a row, it still remained the least hazardous

industry in the private sector.

This industry's lost workday case rate increased slightly to 1.2 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1994 after recording a rate of 1.1 cases in 1993. The incidence rate for cases without lost time increased 18.2% to 3.9 cases per 100 full-time workers, and accounted for the rise in this industry's total case incidence rate.

Figure 14.

Eleven Year History of the
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate Industry
Maine 1984-1994





Services

The total case incidence rate for the Services industry increased 19.4% to 8.6 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1994. The increase occurred in both cases with lost workdays and cases without lost workdays.

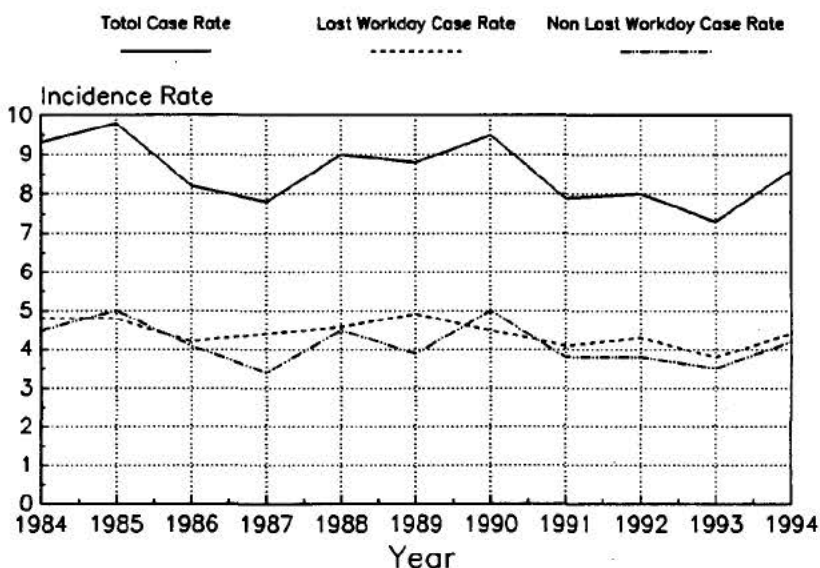
Contributing to the overall change was the lost workday case rate which increased 15.8% to 4.4 cases per 100 full-time workers. The non-lost workday case rate jumped 23.5% to 4.2 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1994 after recording a rate of 3.4 cases in 1993.

Of the publishable 2-digit level industries within this division, the highest total case incidence rates were in

Health Services, which jumped 23.4% from 9.4 to 11.6 cases per 100 full-time workers. This increase was due, in large part, to the increase in the rate for Nursing and Personal Care Facilities which jumped from 15.9 cases in 1993 to 20.6 cases in 1994. Since this group is large, it had a strong affect on the rates within this industry. Following Health Services, was Social Services which recorded a rate of 8.9 cases per 100 full-time workers, a jump of 48.3% over 1993.

The lowest total case incidence rates occurred in Motion Picture Services, 0.3; Engineering, Accounting, Research, Management & Related Services, 3.2; and Personal Services, 4.7.

Figure 15. Eleven Year History of the Services Industry
Maine 1984-1994





ANALYSIS OF MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPS

In 1994, there were 44 Major Industry Groups (identified by two-digit SIC codes; see Glossary) for which incidence rates were publishable. Of these, 25 groups recorded lower total case incidence rates in 1994, compared to their recorded rate in 1993, and 18 groups experienced higher incidence rates. One group remained steady.

Of the 44 publishable industry groups, Transportation Equipment (SIC 37) experienced the private sector's highest total case incidence rate. This industry recorded 43.9 injuries and illnesses per 100 workers. The lowest publishable total case rate was for Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Services industry (SIC 64), with 2.1 cases per 100 workers. Differences exist in the safety experience among various groups due to varying risks involved in the work.

In 1994, there were 15 publishable 2-digit industry groups which had total

case incidence rates greater than the all-industry (Private Sector) rate of 10.5 cases per 100 full-time workers.

Major changes include Fabricated Metal Products (SIC 34) which moved from the position 15 in 1993 to position 4 in 1994. Industrial & Commercial Machinery & Computer Equipment (SIC 35) which moved from position 14 in 1993 to position 8 in 1994. On the other hand, Food Stores (SIC 54) fell from position 9 in 1993 to position 12 in 1994.

The majority of the 15 groups with above average total case rates were from the Manufacturing industry. This group, which typically contain the most hazardous occupations in the private sector, accounted for only 21.1% of the total private sector employment in 1994, but they experienced 41.3% of the recordable cases.

Text Table H: Injury & Illness Incidence Rates for Industry Groups that Exceed the All-Industry Rate, Maine, 1993-1994

INDUSTRY	SIC	Rank		Total Cases		Total Lost Workday Cases	
		1994	1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL IND.	01-89	-	-	10.3	10.7	5.5	5.4
Transportation Equipment	37	1	1	43.9	40.4	29.2	22.8
Food & Kindred Products	20	2	2	19.2	24.3	11.2	14.5
Leather & Leather Products	31	3	3	18.8	20.9	8.8	8.7
Fabricated Metal Products	34	4	15	16.9	11.4	10.0	5.8
Lumber & Wood Products	24	5	8	15.6	14.5	9.0	7.4
Agricultural Production	01-02	6	*	15.5	*	8.6	*
Textile Mill Products	22	7	5	14.8	19.1	6.5	9.0
Industrial and Commercial Mach.	35	8	14	13.0	11.7	5.6	6.0
Paper & Allied Products	26	9	12	12.2	12.2	5.1	5.0
Rubber & Plastic Products	30	10	13	12.0	11.9	7.5	5.7
Health Services	80	11	*	11.6	*	6.8	*
Food Stores	54	12	9	11.4	14.3	7.7	9.1
General Building Contractors	15	13	11	11.0	12.5	5.5	6.2
Special Trade Contractors	17	14	16	10.7	11.3	6.7	5.6
Local & Suburban Transportation	41	15	*	10.6	*	5.7	*

* represents those industry groups whose rate did not exceed the all-industry average.



Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1994

Text Table I lists the 16 industry groups that recorded total case incidence rates for occupational **injuries** that were higher than the all-industry (Private Sector) injury case rate of 8.6 cases per 100 full-time workers.

The Industry with the highest total case incidence rate for injuries alone in 1994 was, again, the Transportation Equipment group (SIC 37). This manufacturing subgroup recorded an incidence rate of 35.3 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1994. This is 8.6% higher than 1993. This industry remained the most hazardous industry due primarily to the inherent risks involved in the work. However, since 1990, the Transportation

Equipment group has lowered its incidence rate for injuries by nearly 30.0%.

Following Transportation Equipment was Food & Kindred Products (SIC 20) with a injury incidence rate of 15.9 cases per 100 full-time workers.

Of note is the Fabricated Metal Products group (SIC 34) which jumped from position 14 in 1993 to a more hazardous position 4 in 1994. Lumber & Wood Products moved up to position 5 in 1994 from position 9 in 1993. Paper and Allied Products jumped from from position 13 in 1993 to position 8 in 1994.

Text Table I: Injury Incidence Rates for Industry Groups that Exceed the All-Industry Rate, Maine, 1993-1994

INDUSTRY	SIC	Rank		Total Cases		Total Lost Workday Cases	
		1994	1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL IND.	01-89	-	-	8.5	9.1	4.6	4.7
Transportation Equipment	37	1	1	35.3	32.5	22.8	18.8
Food & Kindred Products	20	2	2	15.9	19.3	9.4	11.5
Agricultural Production	01-02	3	*	15.0	*	8.2	*
Fabricated Metal Products	34	4	14	14.6	10.5	8.7	5.3
Lumber & Wood Products	24	5	9	13.7	13.0	8.0	6.6
Leather & Leather Products	31	6	6	12.1	14.3	5.2	5.1
Textile Mill Products	22	7	5	11.7	14.5	4.8	6.4
Paper & Allied Products	26	8	13	10.9	10.8	4.7	4.6
Special Trade Contractors	17	9	11	10.5	11.2	6.5	5.5
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	35	10	17	10.4	9.7	4.6	4.7
General Building Contractors	15	11	10	10.4	11.9	5.0	5.7
Health Services	80	12	*	9.9	*	6.1	*
Local & Suburban Transportation	41	13	*	9.9	*	5.5	*
Auto Dealers & Gas. Service Stations	55	14	*	9.3	*	5.4	*
General Merchandise Stores	53	15	18	8.9	9.4	5.4	5.9
Rubber & Plastic Products	30	16	19	8.7	9.3	5.6	4.1

Note: '*' represents those industry groups whose rate did not exceed the all-industry average.



Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1994

As shown in Text Table J, 13 industry groups recorded total case incidence rates for occupational **illnesses** (Private Sector) that exceeded the all-industry illness case rate of 1.9 cases per 100 full-time workers.

The most hazardous group in terms of illnesses was the Transportation Equipment group (SIC 37). This industry experienced a total illness incidence rate of 8.6 illness cases per 100 full-time workers.

The Leather & Leather Products group (SIC 31) followed with an incidence rate of 6.7 illness cases per 100 full-time workers. Disorders associated with repeated trauma accounted for 88.3% of the illnesses in this particular industry.

Cases involving repeated trauma (e.g., tendonitis, carpal tunnel syndrome, hearing loss due to prolonged exposure, etc.) accounted for an overwhelming majority of the illness cases experienced in all 13 groups that exceeded the all-industry rate of 1.9 illness cases per 100 full-time workers.

Results to be noted are the Food Stores group (SIC 54) which jumped from position 7 in 1993 to position 4 in 1994. Rubber and Plastic Products (SIC 30) moved from position 8 to position 8 in 1994. Electronic Equipment, except Computers (SIC 36) fell from position 6 in 1993 to a less hazardous position 10 in 1994. Food & Kindred Products (SIC 20) moved from position 4 in 1993 to position 6 in 1994.

Text Table J: Illness Incidence Rates for Industry Groups that Exceed the All-Industry Rate, Maine 1993-1994

INDUSTRY	SIC	Rank		Total Cases		Total Lost Workday Cases	
		1994	1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL IND.	01-89	-	-	1.9	1.5	0.9	0.7
Transportation Equipment	37	1	1	8.6	7.9	6.4	4.0
Leather & Leather Products	31	2	2	6.7	6.6	3.6	3.6
Insurance Carriers	63	3	3	6.1	6.3	0.7	0.8
Food Stores	54	4	7	4.7	3.4	3.0	2.3
Rubber & Plastic Products	30	5	8	3.3	2.6	1.9	1.6
Food & Kindred Products	20	6	4	3.2	5.0	1.8	3.0
Textile Mill Products	22	7	5	3.2	4.6	1.7	2.6
Industrial / Commercial Machinery	35	8	10	2.6	2.0	1.0	1.3
Apparel & Other Textile Products	23	9	9	2.5	2.6	1.3	1.7
Electronic Equip. Exc Computers	36	10	6	2.5	3.6	1.6	2.0
Fabricated Metal Products	34	11	*	2.4	*	1.3	*
Electric, Gas and Sanitary Services	49	12	*	2.3	*	0.4	*
Depository Institutions	60	13	*	2.2	*	0.2	*

Note: "*" represents those industry groups whose rate did not exceed the all-industry average.



INCIDENCE RATES BY COMPANY SIZE

Incidence rates can vary depending on the size of a business. Generally, small businesses with 1 to 10 employees have relatively low incidence rates of work-related injuries and illnesses, while firms with 50 or more employees have higher incidence rates.

In 1994, companies with 1000 or more employees experienced the highest total case incidence rate of the size class groupings. This size group experienced a total case rate of 19.0 cases per 100 full-time workers.

Text Table K: Total Case Incidence Rate by Size Class, Maine, 1993-1994

<u>Number of Employees</u>	<u>Incidence Rate</u>		
	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>%Chg</u>
ALL SIZES	10.7	10.5	-3.7
1-10	**	4.2	
11-49	**	8.0	
50-249	**	13.4	
250-999	**	12.0	
1000+	**	19.0	

Note: "**" estimates for this size class were not produced due to the restructuring of new size classes..

MAINE COMPARED TO THE UNITED STATES

In 1994, the total case incidence rate (unadjusted) in Maine was 25.0% higher than in the United States as a whole (10.5 cases versus 8.4 cases). The lost workday case rate was also higher in Maine than in the U.S. as a whole (5.6 cases versus 3.8 cases). In every year since the survey began, Maine's rates have exceeded the comparable national rates. However, by adjusting the rates to account for the difference in the mix of industries in Maine versus the U.S., this difference is reduced. (See Text Table M.)

Text Table L: Total Case Incidence Rates by Case Type, Maine and the United States, 1972-1994.

Survey Year	<u>Total Cases</u>				<u>Lost Workday Cases</u>				<u>Lost Workdays</u>			
	<u>Maine</u>		<u>United States</u>		<u>Maine</u>		<u>United States</u>		<u>Maine</u>		<u>United States</u>	
	<u>Incidence Rate</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>	<u>Incidence Rate</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>	<u>Incidence Rate</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>	<u>Incidence Rate</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>	<u>Incidence Rate</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>	<u>Incidence Rate</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
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
1989	14.5	1.4	8.6	unch.	7.4	1.4	4.0	unch.	177.6	5.8	78.7	3.4
1990	14.3	-1.4	8.8	2.3	7.0	-5.4	4.1	2.5	173.6	-2.3	84.0	6.7
1991	11.8	-17.5	8.4	-4.5	6.2	-11.4	3.9	-4.9	159.7	-8.0	86.5	3.0
1992	10.8	-8.5	8.9	5.6	5.6	-9.7	3.9	0.0	148.1	-7.3	disc	disc
1993	10.7	-1.3	8.5	-4.5	5.4	-3.2	3.8	-2.6	disc	disc	disc	disc
1994	10.5	-1.9	8.4	-1.2	5.6	3.7	3.8	unch.	disc	disc	disc	disc

Note: 'disc' represents data elements that are discontinued.



Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1994

Why are Maine's incidence rates higher than the U.S. as a whole? One reason that can be quantitatively examined is the industry mix (the distribution of total employment in various industries). For instance, assume a state's private sector has a higher concentration of employment in more hazardous industries than another state or in the nation as a whole. Therefore, the incidence rate (unadjusted) for that state as a whole would be higher than the state being compared to or the U.S. as a whole. One can investigate this by using the Standard Industry Mix (SIM) which permits comparisons between states or between a state and the U.S. as a whole.

The Standard Industry Mix bases the injury and illness experience of one area, in this case, a state's overall incidence rate, on the industry mix of the area to which it is being compared to. In this case we are comparing to the United States as a whole and its territories.

Adjusting for the Standard Industry Mix in 1994 has the effect of reducing Maine's Private Sector **total case incidence rate** by 6.7%. The "raw" rate of 10.5 cases per 100 full-time workers is reduced to 9.8 cases. The adjustment for **lost workday cases** results in a drop of 7.1%. The "raw" rate of 5.6 cases per 100 full-time workers is reduced to 5.2 cases.

Text Table M: Total Case Incidence Rates adjusted to the U.S. Industry Mix, by Industry Division, 1994

Industry	Injuries and Illnesses per 100 Workers					
	Total Cases			Lost Workday Cases		
	Maine Unadj.	Maine Adjusted	U.S.	Maine Unadj.	Maine Adjusted	U.S.
PRIVATE SECTOR	10.5	9.8	8.4	5.6	5.2	3.8
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	12.4	12.4	10.0	6.9	6.9	4.7
Mining	3.3	3.3	6.3	2.0	2.0	3.9
Construction	10.3	10.4	11.8	6.0	6.1	5.5
Manufacturing	17.1	14.3	12.2	9.5	8.1	5.5
Transportation & Public Utilities	7.4	5.9	9.3	4.1	3.3	5.5
Wholesale Trade	8.2	8.2	7.7	5.0	5.0	3.8
Retail Trade	8.2	8.0	7.9	4.4	4.3	3.3
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	5.1	4.7	2.7	1.2	1.2	1.1
Services	8.1	7.1	6.5	4.4	3.6	2.8



Reliability of the Estimates

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Errors dealing with response to the survey and recording of cases are minimized through comprehensive edit procedures and follow-up contact with employers to ensure the accuracy of the data. Errors of sampling variance are minimized through the use of randomized stratified sampling techniques. The relative standard error is a measure of the sampling variance.

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 (i.e. a census). The chance is approximately 67% that a census would produce a value in the range of one standard error below to one standard error above the estimated value. The chance is approximately 95% that a census would produce a value in the range of two standard errors above and below the estimated

value. The chance is approximately 99.7% that a census would produce a value in the range of three standard errors above and below the estimated value.

The relative standard errors for Maine's private sector are shown below. The total case incidence rate of 10.5 cases per 100 full-time workers has a relative standard error of 3.0 % (See Text Table N). This means that the probability is 67% that a census would produce a total case incident rate in the range of 3.0% above and 3.0% below the estimated rate of 10.5 which is 10.18 to 10.82. The probability is 95% that a census would produce a total case incidence rate in the range of two standard errors above and below the estimated rate which is 9.87 to 11.13. The probability is 99.7% that a census would produce a total case incidence rate in the range of three standard errors above and below the estimated rate which is 9.55 to 11.45. These confidence intervals can be calculated for other estimated values by using the same method used here.

Text Table N: Relative Standard Error for Injuries and Illnesses
by Case Type by Industry Division, Maine 1994.

<u>Industry (SIC)</u>	<u>Relative Standard Error</u>		
	<u>Total Case Rate</u>	<u>Lost Workday Case Rate</u>	<u>Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays</u>
Private Sector	3.0 %	3.5 %	3.9 %
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	16.1%	18.0%	21.4%
Mining	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Construction	11.6%	12.0%	16.0%
Manufacturing	2.7 %	2.6 %	3.7 %
Transportation & Public Utilities	17.6%	28.8%	13.3%
Wholesale	9.4 %	13.4%	10.1%
Retail	12.2%	13.9%	14.3%
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	14.8%	14.3 %	16.6%
Services	5.8 %	6.5 %	9.1 %

Public Sector Results



Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1994

Public Sector

1994 OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH SURVEY SUMMARY

- * Recordable occupational injuries and illnesses in Maine's public sector (state & local government) occurred at an estimated rate of 7.3 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1994.
- * The incidence rate for lost workday cases was 3.9 cases per 100 full-time workers.
- * State Government recorded a total case incidence rate of 5.6 cases per 100 full-time workers.
- * Local Government recorded a total case incidence rate of 8.2 cases per 100 full-time workers.
- * There were an estimated 4,144 OSHA recordable occupational injuries and illnesses during 1994. Of these, 2,227 resulted in one or more lost workdays which include days away from work or days of restricted activity or both.
- * There were an estimated 3,651 recordable injuries in Maine in 1994.
- * There were an estimated 493 recordable illnesses in Maine in 1994.
- * Injuries accounted for 88.1% of the OSHA recordable cases that occurred in Maine's public sector during 1994. Illnesses accounted for 11.9% of all OSHA recordable cases.
- * The highest proportion of illnesses were Disorders Associated with Repeated Trauma (including tendonitis, carpal tunnel syndrome, hearing loss due to prolonged exposure, etc.). This category accounted for 45.4% of all illnesses reported in State and Local government in 1994. Respiratory Conditions Due to Toxic Agents accounted for 17.8% of all illnesses in 1994. Disorders Due to Physical Agents accounted for 10.5% of all recordable illnesses.



OCCUPATIONAL INJURY AND ILLNESS INCIDENCE RATES

Recordable occupational injuries and illnesses occurred at a rate of 7.3 cases per 100 full-time workers in Maine's public sector in 1994. This rate is 3.9% lower than 1993 when a rate of 7.6 cases were recorded.

State Government recorded a total case incidence rate of 5.6 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1994, 8.2% lower than 1993 when 6.1 cases were recorded.

Local Government recorded a total case incidence rate of 8.2 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1994, a decrease of just 1.2% from 1993.

In State Government, lost workday cases (cases involving days away from work or days of restricted work activity or both) occurred at the rate of 3.0 cases per 100 full-time workers. This rate

is 9.1% lower than 1993 when 3.3 cases per 100 full-time workers were recorded.

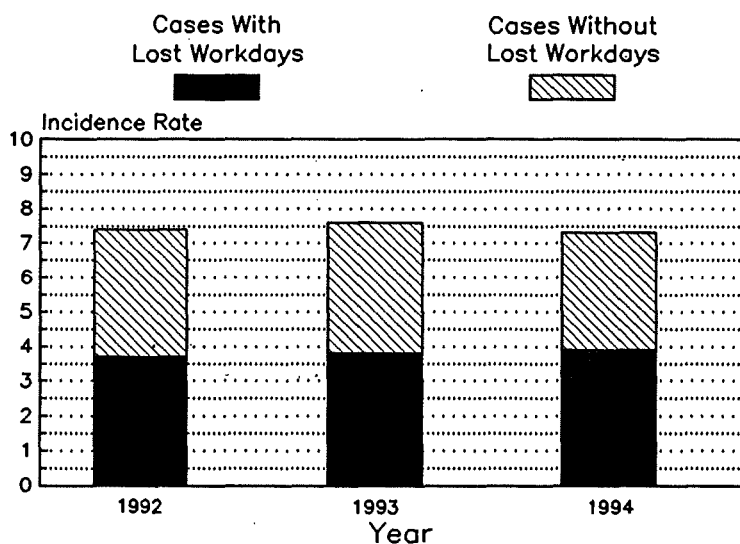
In Local Government, lost workday cases occurred at the rate of 4.0 cases per 100 full-time workers, a decrease of 9.1% from 1993 when 4.4 cases were recorded.

State Government workers recorded an incidence rate of 2.7 for injuries and illnesses without lost workdays, a decrease of 3.6% from 1993 when 2.8 cases were recorded.

Local Government workers recorded an incidence rate of 3.7 for injuries and illnesses without lost workdays. This rate is 14.0% lower than 1993 when 4.3 cases were recorded.

Figure 16.

Total Case Incidence Rates by Case Type
Public Sector, Maine 1992-1994





ANNUAL AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT AND TOTAL HOURS WORKED

Figure 17 and Figure 18 illustrate the annual average employment and total

hours worked for State and Local Government in Maine in 1994.

Figure 17.

**Annual Average Employment
Public Sector, Maine 1992-1994**

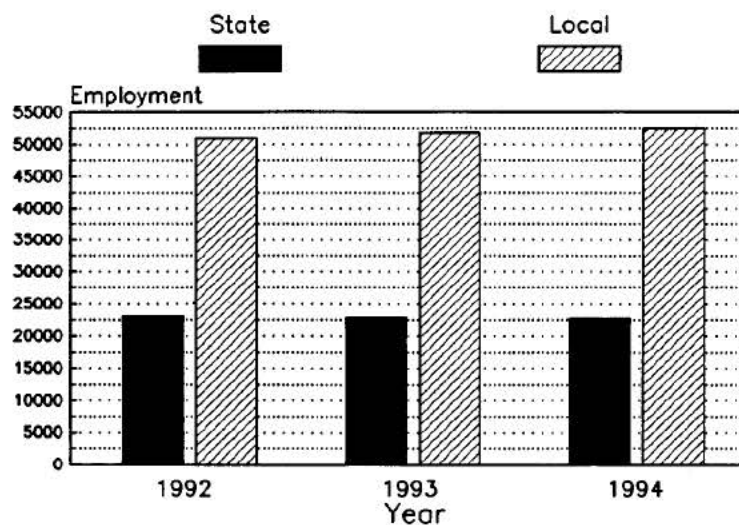
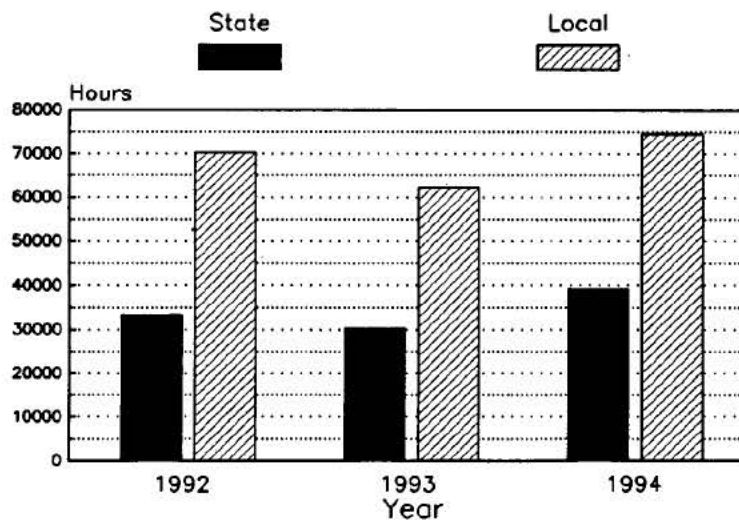


Figure 18.

**Total Hours Worked
Public Sector, Maine 1992-1994**





OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES & ILLNESSES

Under the OSH Act, all work-related illnesses must be recorded, while injuries are recordable only when they require medical treatment (beyond first aid), or involve loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, or transfer to another job.

An occupational **injury** is an event such as a cut, fracture, sprain, amputation, etc., which results from a work accident or from an exposure involving a single incident in the work environment. An occupational **illness**

is an abnormal condition or disorder, other than one resulting from an occupational injury (an instantaneous or one-time event), caused by exposure to environmental factors at work. It includes acute and chronic illnesses or diseases which may be caused by inhalation, absorption, ingestion, or direct contact.

Text Table O lists the case rates for injuries and illnesses combined for the public sector since 1992 when the public sector was first surveyed.

Text Table O: Injury and Illness Incidence Rates by Case Type, Public Sector Maine, 1992-1994

<u>Survey Year</u>	<u>Incidence Rates</u>				
	<u>Total Cases</u>	<u>Cases With Lost Workdays</u>	<u>Cases With Days Away From Work</u>	<u>Cases With Restricted Workdays</u>	<u>Cases Without Lost Workdays</u>
1992	7.4	3.7	3.3	0.4	3.7
1993	7.6	3.8	3.3	0.5	3.8
1994	7.3	3.9	3.4	0.6	3.4



OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES

An occupational injury is an instantaneous event. Examples include a cut, fracture, sprain, amputation, etc., which results from a work accident or from an exposure involving a single incident in the work environment.

In 1994, Maine's public sector work force recorded 6.4 occupational injuries per 100 full-time workers, a decrease of 8.6% from 1993.

The lost workday case incidence rate due to injuries was 3.5 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1994, up 2.9% over 1993.

The incidence rate for cases without lost workdays was 2.9 cases per 100 full-time workers, a decrease of 17.1%.

There were an estimated 892 injury cases in the public sector in 1994, accounting for 80.8% of all cases that occurred in Maine's public sector.

Text Table P: Injury Incidence Rates by Case Type, Public Sector, Maine, 1992-1994

<u>Survey Year</u>	<u>Incidence Rates</u>				
	<u>Total Injuries</u>	<u>Lost workday Injuries</u>	<u>Injuries with days away from work</u>	<u>Injuries with restricted workdays</u>	<u>Injuries without lost workdays</u>
1992	6.7	3.4	3.0	0.4	3.2
1993	7.0	3.4	3.1	0.4	3.5
1994	6.4	3.5	3.1	0.5	2.9



OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESSES

An occupational illness is an abnormal condition or disorder, other than one resulting from an occupational injury (an instantaneous or one-time event), caused by exposure to environmental factors at work. Illnesses also include cases that develop over time, such as tendonitis, carpal tunnel syndrome, or hearing loss due to prolonged exposure.

In 1994, Maine's public sector incidence rate for occupational illnesses increased from 0.6 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1993 to 0.9 occupational illnesses per 100 full-time workers in 1994, an increase of 50.0%.

The lost workday case incidence rate due to illnesses was 0.4 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1994, an increase of 33.3% over 1993.

The incidence rate for illnesses without lost workdays jumped from 0.3 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1993 to 0.5 case in 1994, an increase of 66.7%.

There were an estimated 212 recordable illness cases in the public sector in 1994, accounting for 19.2% of all cases.

Text Table Q: Illness Incidence Rates by Case Type, Public Sector, Maine, 1992-1994

<u>Survey Year</u>	<u>Incidence Rates</u>				
	<u>Total Illnesses</u>	<u>Lost workday illnesses</u>	<u>Illnesses with days away from work</u>	<u>Illnesses with restricted workdays</u>	<u>Illnesses without lost workdays</u>
1992	0.7	0.3	0.2	<0.1	0.4
1993	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3
1994	0.9	0.4	0.3	<0.1	0.5



Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1994

Text Table R lists the estimated number of occupational illnesses by type in 1994. There are seven illness types recognized in the survey. (see Appendix D for descriptions of each category.)

Disorders associated with repeated trauma which includes tendonitis, carpal tunnel syndrome, and hearing loss due to prolonged exposure ac-

counted for 45.4% of all the occupational illnesses that occurred in State and Local government 1994. **Respiratory diseases due to toxic agents** accounted for 17.8% of the illnesses. **Disorders due to physical agents** accounted for 10.5% of the illnesses recorded in State and Local government in 1994.

Text Table R: Number of Occupational Illnesses by Type, Public Sector, Maine, 1994

<u>Type of Illness</u>	<u>Number of Illnesses</u>		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Local</u>
Total all Types	491	211	280
Disorders associated with repeated trauma	223	132	91
Occupational skin diseases and disorders	39	7	32
Respiratory diseases due to toxic agents	88	47	41
Disorders due to physical agents	51	1	50
Poisoning (systemic effects of toxic material)	16	1	15
Dust diseases of the lungs	2	2	0
All other occupational illnesses	72	21	51



Figures 19 and 20 illustrate the distribution of the illness types as a percent of all illnesses recorded in State and Local government in 1994.

Figure 19. Percentage of Occupational Illnesses by Type
State Government, Maine, 1994

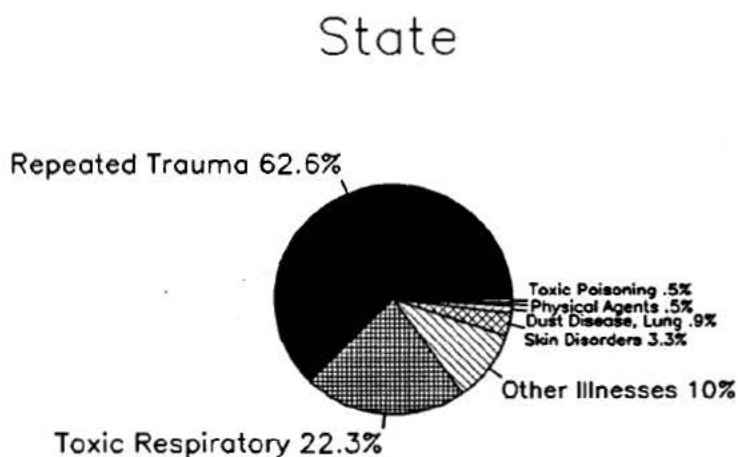
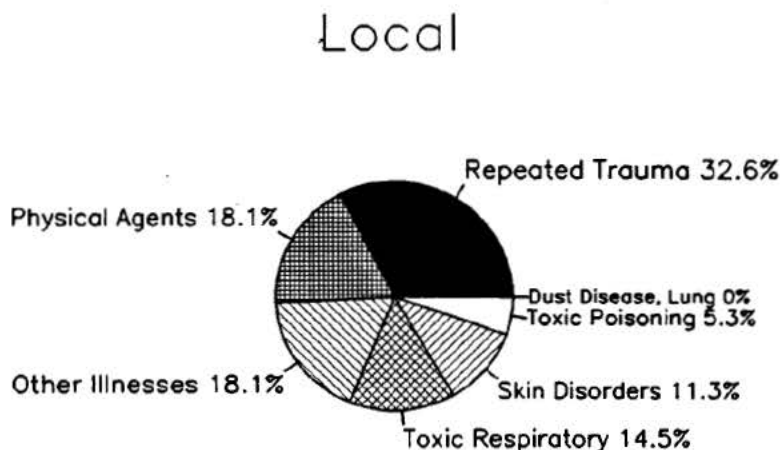


Figure 20. Percentage of Occupational Illnesses by Type
Local Government, Maine, 1994





Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1994

TABLE 1 - Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1994

INDUSTRY ¹	INCIDENCE RATES ³					
	SIC ²	Total ⁴ Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Workday Activity Only	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
PRIVATE SECTOR - ALL INDUSTRIES	01-89	10.5	5.6	3.3	2.3	4.9
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	01-09	12.4	6.9	5.9	0.9	5.6
Agricultural Production	01-02	15.5	8.6	7.1	1.5	6.9
Agricultural Services	07	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	10-14	3.3	2.0	2.0	0.0	1.3
Contract Construction	15-17	10.3	6.0	5.3	0.7	4.4
General Building Contractors	15	11.0	5.5	4.8	0.7	5.5
General Contractors - Residential	152	10.0	5.3	4.7	0.6	4.7
General Contractors - Nonresidential	154	13.3	6.1	5.1	1.0	7.2
Heavy Construction Contractors	16	8.4	4.2	3.4	0.8	4.2
Highway and Street Construction	161	9.9	6.8	5.5	1.4	3.0
Heavy Constr., except Highway & Street	162	6.7	1.2	1.0	0.2	5.5
Special Trades Contractors	17	10.7	6.7	6.1	0.6	4.0
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning	171	7.3	4.9	4.6	0.3	2.4
Electrical Work	173	6.7	3.3	3.2	0.1	3.4
Miscellaneous Special Trades	179	11.2	7.0	6.6	0.4	4.1
Manufacturing	20-39	17.1	9.5	3.7	5.8	7.7
Food and Kindred Products	20	19.2	11.2	6.4	4.8	8.0
Canned, Frozen, Preserved Fruits & Veg.	203	10.1	5.6	3.0	2.6	4.5
Frozen Fruits, Fruit Juices, and Veget.	2037	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Food Products	209	31.5	16.6	5.3	11.3	14.9
Textile Mill Products	22	14.8	6.5	3.4	3.1	8.4
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Wool	223	15.1	8.0	3.4	4.6	7.1
Apparel Products from Fabrics	23	9.4	3.9	2.0	1.9	5.5
Lumber and Wood Products	24	15.6	9.0	4.5	4.5	6.5
Logging	241	8.7	5.6	4.8	0.8	3.1
Sawmills and Planing Mills	242	18.3	12.5	6.0	6.5	5.7
Miscellaneous Wood Products	249	19.3	10.2	4.2	6.0	9.1
Furniture and Fixtures	25	-	-	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	26	12.2	5.1	2.3	2.8	7.2
Paper Mills	262	12.7	4.9	2.2	2.7	7.8
Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries	27	6.4	3.5	2.0	1.4	3.0
Newspapers: Publishing or Pub. & Printing	271	6.8	4.3	2.9	1.4	2.5
Commercial Printing	275	7.0	3.6	1.7	1.9	3.3
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastic Products	30	12.0	7.5	3.6	3.9	4.5
Miscellaneous Plastic Products	308	9.7	5.7	2.4	3.3	4.0



Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1994

TABLE 1 - Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1994

INDUSTRY ¹	INCIDENCE RATES ³					
	SIC ²	Total ⁴ Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Workday Activity Only	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
Leather and Leather Products	31	18.8	8.8	3.5	5.3	10.0
Footwear, except Rubber	314	17.4	8.0	3.5	4.5	9.3
Men's Footwear, except Athletic	3143	18.7	6.6	5.2	1.3	12.1
Women's Footwear, except Athletic	3144	13.2	7.8	1.5	6.3	5.4
Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	32	-	-	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products, except Machinery, Transportation Equipment	34	16.9	10.0	5.0	5.0	6.9
Industrial and Commercial Machinery and Computer Equipment	35	13.0	5.6	3.5	2.2	7.4
Miscellaneous Industrial and Commercial Machinery and Equipment	359	11.0	3.7	1.4	2.3	7.2
Electronic and Other Electrical Equipment and Components, exc. Computer Eq.	36	7.7	4.3	2.6	1.8	3.4
Electronic Components and Accessories	367	6.0	3.3	1.8	1.5	2.7
Transportation Equipment	37	43.9	29.2	5.6	23.6	14.7
Aircraft and Parts	372	12.2	4.7	1.5	3.2	7.5
Ship and Boat Building and Repairing	373	51.8	35.0	6.3	28.7	16.8
Transportation, Communications, Elec- tric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	40-49	7.4	4.1	3.2	0.9	3.4
Railroad Transportation	40	5.6	4.0	3.7	0.3	1.5
Local & Suburban Transit & Highway Tran.	41	10.6	5.7	4.9	0.7	5.0
Motor Freight Transport. and Warehousing	42	8.6	5.8	5.1	0.7	2.8
Communications	48	4.5	1.9	0.9	1.0	2.6
Telephone Communications	481	3.4	1.7	0.0	1.7	1.7
Radio & Television Broadcasting Stations	483	3.2	0.9	0.7	0.2	2.3
Cable & Other Television Services	484	14.0	5.9	5.9	0.0	8.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	49	7.9	3.8	2.3	1.5	4.1
Electric Services	491	7.5	3.8	2.4	1.4	3.8
Wholesale and Retail Trade	50-59	8.2	4.5	3.4	1.1	3.7
Wholesale Trade	50-51	8.2	5.0	3.4	1.6	3.2
Wholesale Trade, Durable goods	50	8.0	4.7	2.9	1.8	3.3
Motor Vehicles & Parts and Supplies	501	8.3	5.5	4.2	1.3	2.9
Professional and Commercial Equipment and Supplies	504	5.1	2.9	2.2	0.7	2.2
Machinery, Equipment and Supplies	508	6.7	3.2	2.9	0.3	3.5
Wholesale Trade, Nondurable goods	51	8.4	5.3	3.9	1.4	3.1
Groceries and Related Products	514	8.5	6.1	4.1	1.9	2.5



Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1994

TABLE 1 - Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1994

INDUSTRY ¹	INCIDENCE RATES ³					
	SIC ²	Total ⁴ Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Workday Activity Only	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
Retail Trade	52-59	8.2	4.4	3.4	1.0	3.8
Building Materials, Hardware, Garden Supply, and Mobile Home Dealers	52	7.9	4.1	2.8	1.3	3.8
Lumber and Building Materials Dealers	521	8.4	4.4	3.1	1.3	4.0
Hardware Stores	525	6.0	4.4	2.4	2.0	1.5
General Merchandise Stores	53	9.4	5.7	4.9	0.8	3.7
Department Stores	531	10.6	6.6	5.7	0.8	4.0
Food Stores	54	11.4	7.7	4.7	3.1	3.7
Grocery Stores	541	-	-	-	-	-
Auto Dealers and Gasoline Service Stations	55	10.0	5.9	5.4	0.6	4.0
Motor Vehicle Dealers(New and Used)	551	10.1	4.0	3.8	0.2	6.1
Gasoline Service Stations	554	8.3	6.7	5.3	1.4	1.6
Apparel and Accessory Stores	56	2.5	1.6	1.2	0.4	0.9
Home Furniture, Furnishings and Equipment Stores	57	5.6	3.4	2.5	0.8	2.3
Home Furniture and Furnishings Stores	571	-	-	-	-	-
Eating and Drinking Places	58	7.2	2.9	2.5	0.4	4.3
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	60-69	5.1	1.2	1.0	0.2	3.9
Depository Institutions	60	5.3	1.2	1.1	0.0	4.2
Commercial Banks	602	7.4	1.5	1.5	0.0	5.9
Insurance Carriers	63	7.5	1.1	0.5	0.6	6.4
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	64	2.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	1.6
Real Estate	65	5.9	2.7	2.5	0.2	3.2
Services	70-89	8.6	4.4	3.0	1.4	4.2
Hotels, Rooming Houses, Camps, and Other Lodging Places	70	7.9	3.0	2.3	0.7	4.9
Hotels and Motels	701	8.9	3.3	2.5	0.8	5.6
Personal Services	72	4.7	3.3	2.6	0.7	1.4
Business Services	73	5.2	2.8	2.4	0.5	2.4
Personnel Supply Services	736	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2
Automotive Repair, Services, and Parking	75	6.6	3.8	3.1	0.7	2.8
Automotive Repair Shops	753	-	-	-	-	-
Motion Picture	78	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3



Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1994

TABLE 1 - Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1994

INDUSTRY ¹	INCIDENCE RATES ³					
	SIC ²	Total ⁴ Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Workday Activity Only	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
Amusement and Recreation Services	79	7.3	3.4	1.5	1.9	3.9
Health Services	80	11.6	6.8	4.2	2.6	4.8
Offices and Clinics of Doctors of Medicine	801	3.5	1.9	1.9	0.0	1.6
Nursing and Personal Care Facilities	805	20.6	13.3	7.8	5.5	7.3
Hospitals	806	10.0	5.2	3.4	1.8	4.8
Home Health Care Services	808	19.4	11.8	6.9	4.9	7.6
Educational Services	82	6.0	2.2	1.7	0.6	3.7
Elementary and Secondary Schools	821	-	-	-	-	-
Social Services	83	8.9	4.5	3.9	0.6	4.4
Individual and Family Social Services	832	6.9	2.6	2.4	0.2	4.3
Hospitals	836	14.1	7.7	6.6	1.1	6.5
Membership Organizations	86	4.8	2.1	1.8	0.3	2.7
Civil, Social, and Fraternal Associations	864	-	-	-	-	-
Engineering, Accounting, Research, Man- Engineering, and Related Services	87	3.2	1.3	0.9	0.4	2.0
Engineering, Architectural, Surveying	871	2.7	1.2	0.9	0.3	1.5
Management and Public Relations Serv.	874	1.6	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.5



Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1994

TABLE 2 - Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, Maine, 1994

INDUSTRY ¹	INCIDENCE RATES ³					
	SIC ²	Total ⁴ Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Workday Activity Only	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
PRIVATE SECTOR - ALL INDUSTRIES	01-89	8.6	4.7	3.0	1.7	3.9
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	01-09	10.9	6.0	5.1	0.9	4.8
Agricultural Production	01-02	15.0	8.2	6.6	1.5	6.8
Mining	10-14	3.3	2.0	2.0	0.0	1.3
Agricultural Services	07	-	-	-	-	-
Contract Construction	15-17	10.0	5.7	5.1	0.7	4.3
General Building Contractors	15	10.4	5.0	4.3	0.7	5.5
General Contractors - Residential	152	9.2	4.5	3.9	0.6	4.7
General Contractors - Nonresidential	154	13.2	6.0	5.1	0.9	7.2
Heavy Construction Contractors	16	8.1	4.2	3.4	0.8	3.9
Highway and Street Construction	161	9.9	6.8	5.5	1.4	3.0
Heavy Constr., except Highway & Street	162	6.1	1.2	1.0	0.2	4.9
Special Trades Contractors	17	10.5	6.5	5.9	0.6	4.0
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning	171	6.9	4.5	4.2	0.3	2.4
Electrical Work	173	6.3	3.0	2.9	0.1	3.2
Miscellaneous Special Trades	179	11.1	7.0	6.6	0.4	4.1
Manufacturing	20-39	13.7	7.5	3.2	4.3	6.3
Food and Kindred Products	20	15.9	9.4	5.8	3.6	6.6
Canned, Frozen, Preserved Fruits & Veg.	203	8.8	4.5	2.6	1.9	4.3
Frozen Fruits, Fruit Juices, and Veget.	2037	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Food Products	209	23.5	12.6	4.6	8.0	10.9
Textile Mill Products	22	11.7	4.8	2.7	2.1	6.9
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Wool	223	11.5	5.7	2.6	3.1	5.8
Apparel Products from Fabrics	23	6.9	2.6	1.6	1.0	4.3
Lumber and Wood Products	24	13.7	8.0	4.3	3.7	5.7
Logging	241	7.9	5.6	4.8	0.8	2.3
Sawmills and Planing Mills	242	17.4	11.9	5.9	6.0	5.4
Miscellaneous Wood Products	249	15.3	7.9	3.8	4.1	7.4
Furniture and Fixtures	25	-	-	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	26	10.9	4.7	2.1	2.6	6.2
Paper Mills	262	11.4	4.6	2.0	2.6	6.8
Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries	27	5.5	2.8	1.6	1.1	2.7
Newspapers: Publishing or Pub & Print.	271	5.3	3.0	2.2	0.8	2.3
Commercial Printing	275	6.4	3.4	1.6	1.9	3.0
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastic Products	30	8.7	5.6	2.5	3.1	3.1
Miscellaneous Plastic Products	308	7.0	4.1	1.6	2.5	2.9



Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1994

TABLE 2 - Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, Maine, 1994

INDUSTRY ¹	INCIDENCE RATES ³					
	SIC ²	Total ⁴ Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Workday Activity Only	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
Leather and Leather Products	31	12.1	5.2	2.3	2.9	6.9
Footwear, except Rubber	314	10.5	4.2	2.1	2.1	6.3
Men's Footwear, except Athletic	3143	13.2	4.1	3.1	1.0	9.1
Women's Footwear, except Athletic	3144	6.8	3.9	1.0	2.9	2.8
Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	32	-	-	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products, except Machinery, Transportation Equipment	34	14.6	8.7	4.6	4.1	5.9
Industrial and Commercial Machinery and Computer Equipment	35	10.4	4.6	3.0	1.6	5.8
Miscellaneous Industrial and Commercial Machinery and Equipment	359	7.6	2.5	1.1	1.5	5.0
Electronic and Other Electrical Equipment and Components, exc. Computer Eq.	36	5.2	2.7	2.0	0.7	2.5
Electronic Components and Accessories	367	3.5	1.6	1.2	0.4	1.9
Transportation Equipment	37	35.3	22.8	5.0	17.8	12.4
Aircraft and Parts	372	8.9	3.4	1.2	2.1	5.6
Ship and Boat Building and Repairing	373	42.0	27.4	5.6	21.8	14.5
Transportation, Communications, Elec- tric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	40-49	6.7	3.9	3.1	0.8	2.8
Railroad Transportation	40	5.6	4.0	3.7	0.3	1.5
Local & Suburban Transit & Hwy Trans.	41	9.9	5.5	4.8	0.6	4.4
Motor Freight Transport. and Warehousing	42	8.2	5.7	4.9	0.7	2.5
Communications	48	4.4	1.9	0.9	1.0	2.4
Telephone Communications	481	3.4	1.7	0.0	1.7	1.7
Radio & Television Broadcasting Stations	483	3.0	0.8	0.7	0.1	2.2
Cable & Other Television Services	484	13.0	5.9	5.9	0.0	7.0
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	49	5.7	3.4	2.1	1.3	2.2
Electric Services	491	5.0	3.4	2.2	1.1	1.7
Wholesale and Retail Trade	50-59	6.9	3.8	3.1	0.8	3.0
Wholesale Trade	50-51	7.2	4.4	3.2	1.2	2.8
Wholesale Trade, Durable goods	50	7.2	4.1	2.8	1.3	3.1
Motor Vehicles & Parts and Supplies	501	8.3	5.5	4.2	1.3	2.8
Professional and Commercial Equipment and Supplies	504	4.7	2.6	1.9	0.7	2.1
Machinery, Equipment and Supplies	508	6.7	3.2	2.9	0.3	3.5
Wholesale Trade, Nondurable goods	51	7.2	4.7	3.6	1.0	2.6
Groceries and Related Products	514	7.4	5.5	3.9	1.6	2.0



Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1994

TABLE 2 - Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, Maine, 1994

INDUSTRY ¹	INCIDENCE RATES ³					
	SIC ²	Total ⁴ Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Workday Activity Only	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
Retail Trade	52-59	6.7	3.7	3.0	0.6	3.1
Building Materials, Hardware, Garden Supply, and Mobile Home Dealers	52	7.7	3.9	2.6	1.3	3.8
Lumber and Building Materials Dealers	521	8.0	4.0	2.7	1.3	4.0
Hardware Stores	525	6.0	4.4	2.4	2.0	1.5
General Merchandise Stores	53	8.9	5.4	4.7	0.8	3.5
Department Stores	531	10.0	6.3	5.5	0.8	3.7
Food Stores	54	6.7	4.7	3.5	1.2	2.0
Grocery Stores	541	-	-	-	-	-
Auto Dealers and Gasoline Service Stations	55	9.3	5.4	4.9	0.5	3.9
Motor Vehicle Dealers(New and Used)	551	8.9	3.2	2.9	0.2	5.7
Gasoline Service Stations	554	7.8	6.2	4.9	1.3	1.6
Apparel and Accessory Stores	56	2.1	1.6	1.2	0.4	0.5
Home Furniture, Furnishings and Equipment Stores	57	5.2	3.2	2.4	0.8	2.0
Home Furniture and Furnishings Stores	571	-	-	-	-	-
Eating and Drinking Places	58	6.9	2.7	2.3	0.4	4.2
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	60-69	2.6	0.8	0.8	0.0	1.7
Depository Institutions	60	3.1	0.9	0.9	0.0	2.2
Commercial Banks	602	4.5	1.4	1.4	0.0	3.2
Insurance Carriers	63	1.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	1.0
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	64	1.4	0.3	0.2	0.0	1.1
Real Estate	65	5.5	2.5	2.5	0.1	2.9
Services	70-89	6.9	3.9	2.7	1.2	3.0
Hotels, Rooming Houses, Camps, and Other Lodging Places	70	7.6	2.7	2.0	0.7	4.8
Hotels and Motels	701	8.6	3.1	2.3	0.8	5.5
Personal Services	72	3.6	2.4	1.7	0.7	1.2
Business Services	73	4.2	2.4	2.2	0.3	1.8
Personnel Supply Services	736	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2
Automotive Repair, Services, and Parking	75	6.0	3.5	2.9	0.6	2.5
Automotive Repair Shops	753	-	-	-	-	-
Motion Picture	78	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3



Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1994

TABLE 2 - Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, Maine, 1994

INDUSTRY ¹	INCIDENCE RATES ³					
	SIC ²	Total ⁴ Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Workday Activity Only	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
Amusement and Recreation Services	79	7.0	3.3	1.5	1.8	3.7
Health Services	80	9.9	6.1	3.8	2.3	3.8
Offices and Clinics of Doctors of Medicine	801	2.9	1.7	1.7	0.0	1.3
Nursing and Personal Care Facilities	805	18.6	12.2	7.1	5.1	6.5
Hospitals	806	7.9	4.5	2.9	1.5	3.4
Home Health Care Services	808	17.7	11.3	6.7	4.6	6.4
Educational Services	82	5.1	2.0	1.4	0.6	3.1
Elementary and Secondary Schools	821	-	-	-	-	-
Social Services	83	7.9	4.2	3.7	0.5	3.6
Individual and Family Social Services	832	4.8	2.1	2.0	0.1	2.7
Residential Care	836	13.3	7.6	6.6	1.0	5.8
Membership Organizations	86	3.7	1.5	1.4	0.1	2.2
Civil, Social, and Fraternal Associations	864	-	-	-	-	-
Engineering, Accounting, Research, Man- agement, and Related Services	87	2.0	0.9	0.7	0.2	1.1
Engineering, Architectural, Surveying	871	2.1	1.0	0.7	0.2	1.1
Management and Public Relations Serv.	874	1.6	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.5



Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1994

TABLE 3 - Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1994

INDUSTRY ¹	INCIDENCE RATES ³					
	SIC ²	Total ⁴ Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Workday Activity Only	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
PRIVATE SECTOR - ALL INDUSTRIES	01-89	1.9	0.9	0.4	0.5	1.0
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	01-09	1.5	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.7
Agricultural Production	01-02	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.1
Agricultural Services	07	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	10-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	15-17	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1
General Building Contractors	15	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.0
General Contractors - Residential	152	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
General Contractors - Nonresidential	154	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Heavy Construction Contractors	16	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Highway and Street Construction	161	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Heavy Constr., except Highway & Street	162	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Special Trades Contractors	17	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning	171	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
Electrical Work	173	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1
Miscellaneous Special Trades	179	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	20-39	3.4	2.0	0.5	1.5	1.4
Food and Kindred Products	20	3.2	1.8	0.6	1.2	1.4
Canned, Frozen, Preserved Fruits & Veg.	203	1.3	1.1	0.4	0.6	0.3
Frozen Fruits, Fruit Juices, and Veget.	2037	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Food Products	209	8.0	4.0	0.7	3.3	4.0
Textile Mill Products	22	3.2	1.7	0.7	1.0	1.5
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Wool	223	3.6	2.3	0.8	1.6	1.3
Apparel Products from Fabrics	23	2.5	1.3	0.4	0.9	1.2
Lumber and Wood Products	24	1.9	1.1	0.2	0.9	0.9
Logging	241	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
Sawmills and Planing Mills	242	0.9	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.3
Miscellaneous Wood Products	249	4.0	2.3	0.4	1.9	1.7
Furniture and Fixtures	25	-	-	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	26	1.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.9
Paper Mills	262	1.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	1.0
Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries	27	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2
Newspapers: Publishing or Print. & Pub.	271	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.2
Commercial Printing	275	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastic Products	30	3.3	1.9	1.1	0.9	1.4
Miscellaneous Plastic Products	308	2.7	1.6	0.8	0.8	1.1



Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1994

TABLE 3 - Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1994

INDUSTRY ¹	INCIDENCE RATES ³					
	SIC ²	Total ⁴ Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Workday Activity Only	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
Leather and Leather Products	31	6.7	3.6	1.2	2.4	3.1
Footwear, except Rubber	314	6.9	3.9	1.5	2.4	3.0
Men's Footwear, except Athletic	3143	5.4	2.5	2.1	0.4	2.9
Women's Footwear, except Athletic	3144	6.5	3.9	0.5	3.4	2.5
Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	32	-	-	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products, except Machinery, Transportation Equipment	34	2.4	1.3	0.4	0.9	1.1
Industrial and Commercial Machinery and Computer Equipment	35	2.6	1.0	0.4	0.5	1.6
Miscellaneous Industrial and Commercial Machinery and Equipment	359	3.4	1.2	0.4	0.8	2.2
Electronic and Other Electrical Equipment and Components, exc. Computer Eq.	36	2.5	1.6	0.5	1.1	0.9
Electronic Components and Accessories	367	2.4	1.7	0.6	1.1	0.8
Transportation Equipment	37	8.6	6.4	0.6	5.7	2.2
Aircraft and Parts	372	3.3	1.3	0.2	1.1	2.0
Ship and Boat Building and Repairing	373	9.9	7.6	0.7	6.9	2.3
Transportation, Communications, Elec- tric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	40-49	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6
Railroad Transportation	40	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Local & Suburban Transit & Hwy Trans.	41	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6
Motor Freight Transport. and Warehousing	42	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3
Communications	48	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Telephone Communications	481	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Radio & Television Broadcasting Stations	483	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Cable & Other Television Services	484	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	49	2.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.9
Electric Services	491	2.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	2.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	50-59	1.4	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.6
Wholesale Trade	50-51	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.4
Wholesale Trade, Durable goods	50	0.9	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.2
Motor Vehicles & Parts and Supplies	501	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Professional and Commercial Equipment and Supplies	504	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1
Machinery, Equipment and Supplies	508	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wholesale Trade, Nondurable goods	51	1.2	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.5
Groceries and Related Products	514	1.1	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.5



Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1994

TABLE 3 - Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1994

INDUSTRY ¹	INCIDENCE RATES ³					
	SIC ²	Total ⁴ Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Workday Activity Only	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
Retail Trade	52-59	1.5	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.7
Building Materials, Hardware, Garden Supply, and Mobile Home Dealers	52	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Lumber and Building Materials Dealers	521	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0
Hardware Stores	525	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
General Merchandise Stores	53	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2
Department Stores	531	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3
Food Stores	54	4.7	3.0	1.2	1.9	1.7
Grocery Stores	541	-	-	-	-	-
Auto Dealers and Gasoline Service Stations	55	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.1
Motor Vehicle Dealers(New and Used)	551	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.3
Gasoline Service Stations	554	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.0
Apparel and Accessory Stores	56	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3
Home Furniture, Furnishings and Equipment Stores	57	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
Home Furniture and Furnishings Stores	571	-	-	-	-	-
Eating and Drinking Places	58	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	60-69	2.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	2.2
Depository Institutions	60	2.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	2.0
Commercial Banks	602	2.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.7
Insurance Carriers	63	6.1	0.7	0.3	0.5	5.4
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Services	64	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5
Real Estate	65	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2
Services	70-89	1.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	1.2
Hotels, Rooming Houses, Camps, and Other Lodging Places	70	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Hotels and Motels	701	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0
Personal Services	72	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.1
Business Services	73	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.6
Personnel Supply Services	736	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Automotive Repair, Services, and Parking	75	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
Automotive Repair Shops	753	-	-	-	-	-
Motion Picture	78	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0



Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1994

TABLE 3 - Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1994

INDUSTRY ¹	INCIDENCE RATES ³					
	SIC ²	Total ⁴ Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Workday Activity Only	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
Amusement and Recreation Services	79	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2
Health Services	80	1.7	0.7	0.4	0.3	1.0
Offices and Clinics of Doctors of Medicine	801	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.4
Nursing and Personal Care Facilities	805	2.0	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.9
Hospitals	806	2.1	0.7	0.5	0.2	1.4
Home Health Care Services	808	1.8	0.5	0.3	0.3	1.3
Educational Services	82	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.6
Elementary and Secondary Schools	821	-	-	-	-	-
Social Services	83	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.8
Individual and Family Social Services	832	2.1	0.5	0.4	0.1	1.6
Residential Care	836	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.7
Membership Organizations	86	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.5
Civil, Social, and Fraternal Associations	864	-	-	-	-	-
Engineering, Accounting, Research, Man- agement, and Related Services	87	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.8
Engineering, Architectural, Surveying	871	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.5
Management and Public Relations Serv.	874	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0



Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1994

TABLE 4 - Number of recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1994

INDUSTRY ¹	SIC ²	Total ⁴ Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Workday Activity Only	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
PRIVATE SECTOR - ALL INDUSTRIES	01-89	36,825	19,684	11,728	7,956	17,141
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	01-09	509	281	242	39	228
Agricultural Production	01-02	222	124	102	22	99
Agricultural Services	07	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	10-14	10	6	6	0	4
Contract Construction	15-17	2,048	1,182	1,050	133	866
General Building Contractors	15	468	235	205	30	233
General Contractors - Residential	152	293	155	138	17	138
General Contractors - Nonresidential	154	176	80	67	13	95
Heavy Construction Contractors	16	330	166	133	33	164
Highway and Street Construction	161	207	143	115	29	63
Heavy Constr., except Highway & Street	162	323	223	18	4	101
Special Trades Contractors	17	1,249	781	711	70	468
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning	171	193	131	123	8	63
Electrical Work	173	87	43	42	2	44
Miscellaneous Special Trades	179	439	276	261	16	163
Manufacturing	20-39	15,218	8,395	3,268	5,126	6,823
Food and Kindred Products	20	1,173	685	389	296	488
Canned, Frozen, Preserved Fruits & Veg.	203	169	93	50	43	76
Frozen Fruits, Fruit Juices, and Veget.	2037	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Food Products	209	440	232	74	158	209
Textile Mill Products	22	828	361	187	174	467
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Wool	223	362	192	81	111	170
Apparel Products from Fabrics	23	211	87	44	43	124
Lumber and Wood Products	24	1,602	929	465	464	673
Logging	241	182	117	101	16	65
Sawmills and Planing Mills	242	541	371	178	193	170
Miscellaneous Wood Products	249	710	375	153	222	335
Furniture and Fixtures	25	-	-	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	26	2,054	849	382	467	1,205
Paper Mills	262	1,844	708	314	394	1,136
Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries	27	302	161	93	68	141
Newspapers: Publishing or Pub. & Print.	271	137	87	59	28	50
Commercial Printing	275	141	73	34	39	67
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastic Products	30	391	244	117	128	147
Miscellaneous Plastic Products	308	276	162	67	94	114



Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1994

TABLE 4 - Number of recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1994

INDUSTRY ¹	SIC ²	Total ⁴ Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Workday Activity Only	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
Leather and Leather Products	31	1,812	845	334	511	967
Footwear, except Rubber	314	1,361	629	275	354	732
Men's Footwear, except Athletic	3143	699	246	196	51	453
Women's Footwear, except Athletic	3144	307	182	35	147	125
Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	32	-	-	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products, except Machinery, Transportation Equipment	34	520	307	154	154	214
Industrial and Commercial Machinery and Computer Equipment	35	520	224	138	86	295
Miscellaneous Industrial and Commercial Machinery and Equipment	359	216	73	28	45	142
Electronic and Other Electrical Equipment and Components, exc. Computer Eq.	36	534	301	178	123	234
Electronic Components and Accessories	367	266	148	80	67	118
Transportation Equipment	37	4,354	2,896	557	2,338	1,458
Aircraft and Parts	372	167	64	20	44	103
Ship and Boat Building and Repairing	373	4,105	2,771	497	2,274	1,334
Transportation, Communications, Elec- tric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	40-49	1,525	836	659	178	689
Railroad Transportation	40	51	37	34	3	14
Local & Suburban Transit & Highway Tran.	41	118	63	55	8	55
Motor Freight Transport. and Warehousing	42	698	471	411	60	227
Communications	48	201	86	40	46	115
Telephone Communications	481	88	44	0	44	44
Radio & Television Broadcasting Stations	483	42	11	9	2	30
Cable & Other Television Services	484	71	30	30	0	41
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	49	295	142	86	56	153
Electric Services	491	242	122	77	45	121
Wholesale and Retail Trade	50-59	8,385	4,641	3,486	1,155	3,744
Wholesale Trade	50-51	1,816	1,111	755	356	706
Wholesale Trade, Durable goods	50	880	518	321	197	362
Motor Vehicles & Parts and Supplies	501	148	97	74	23	51
Professional and Commercial Equipment and Supplies	504	95	54	41	13	41
Machinery, Equipment and Supplies	508	178	84	78	7	93
Wholesale Trade, Nondurable goods	51	936	592	434	159	344
Groceries and Related Products	514	437	311	212	99	126



Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1994

TABLE 4 - Number of recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1994

INDUSTRY ¹	SIC ²	Total ⁴ Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Workday Activity Only	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
Retail Trade	52-59	6,569	3,531	2,732	799	3,038
Building Materials, Hardware, Garden Supply, and Mobile Home Dealers	52	359	187	128	59	172
Lumber and Building Materials Dealers	521	200	104	73	31	96
Hardware Stores	525	83	62	34	28	22
General Merchandise Stores	53	796	480	414	66	316
Department Stores	531	675	417	366	52	258
Food Stores	54	1,643	1,114	673	441	529
Grocery Stores	541	-	-	-	-	-
Auto Dealers and Gasoline Service Stations	55	1,149	683	619	65	465
Motor Vehicle Dealers(New and Used)	551	510	202	190	12	308
Gasoline Service Stations	554	287	233	185	48	54
Apparel and Accessory Stores	56	95	61	47	14	34
Home Furniture, Furnishings and Equipment Stores	57	142	85	64	21	57
Home Furniture and Furnishings Stores	571	-	-	-	-	-
Eating and Drinking Places	58	1,498	603	518	85	895
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	60-69	1,108	254	208	46	854
Depository Institutions	60	463	101	97	4	362
Commercial Banks	602	367	75	75	0	291
Insurance Carriers	63	399	58	28	30	341
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	64	71	16	11	5	55
Real Estate	65	169	79	72	7	91
Services	70-89	8,023	4,090	2,810	1,280	3,933
Hotels, Rooming Houses, Camps, and Other Lodging Places	70	519	196	149	47	322
Hotels and Motels	701	469	175	132	43	293
Personal Services	72	136	96	76	20	40
Business Services	73	437	237	198	39	199
Personnel Supply Services	736	4	2	2	0	2
Automotive Repair, Services, and Parking	75	245	140	115	25	105
Automotive Repair Shops	753	-	-	-	-	-
Motion Picture	78	2	0	0	0	2



Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1994

TABLE 4 - Number of recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1994

INDUSTRY ¹	SIC ²	Total ⁴ Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Workday Activity Only	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
Amusement and Recreation Services	79	202	93	42	52	109
Health Services	80	4,319	2,522	1,566	956	1,796
Offices and Clinics of Doctors of Medicine	801	163	88	87	1	75
Nursing and Personal Care Facilities	805	2,041	1,316	770	545	725
Hospitals	806	1,607	830	547	283	777
Home Health Care Services	808	372	226	133	93	146
Educational Services	82	315	118	88	30	197
Elementary and Secondary Schools	821	-	-	-	-	-
Social Services	83	919	466	407	59	454
Individual and Family Social Services	832	219	82	75	7	137
Hospitals	836	506	274	236	38	232
Membership Organizations	86	112	49	42	7	63
Civil, Social, and Fraternal Associations	864	-	-	-	-	-
Engineering, Accounting, Research, Man- agement, and Related Services	87	261	103	72	31	158
Engineering, Architectural, Surveying	871	78	34	26	8	44
Management and Public Relations Serv.	874	29	19	19	0	10



Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1994

TABLE 5 - Number of recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, Maine, 1994

INDUSTRY ¹	SIC ²	Total ⁴ Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Workday Activity Only	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
PRIVATE SECTOR - ALL INDUSTRIES	01-89	30,065	16,525	10,466	6,059	13,540
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	01-09	446	247	210	37	199
Agricultural Production	01-02	215	117	957	22	98
Agricultural Services	07	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	10-14	10	6	6	0	4
Contract Construction	15-17	1,989	1,137	1,005	132	852
General Building Contractors	15	445	212	183	29	233
General Contractors - Residential	152	270	133	115	17	138
General Contractors - Nonresidential	154	175	79	67	12	95
Heavy Construction Contractors	16	318	166	133	33	152
Highway and Street Construction	161	207	143	115	29	63
Heavy Constr., except Highway & Street	162	112	23	18	4	89
Special Trades Contractors	17	1,225	759	689	70	467
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning	171	182	119	111	8	63
Electrical Work	173	82	40	38	2	42
Miscellaneous Special Trades	179	438	275	259	16	163
Manufacturing	20-39	12,204	6,628	2,821	3,806	5,576
Food and Kindred Products	20	975	572	352	220	403
Canned, Frozen, Preserved Fruits & Veg.	203	147	75	43	33	72
Frozen Fruits, Fruit Juices, and Veget.	2037	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Food Products	209	328	176	64	112	153
Textile Mill Products	22	650	268	150	118	383
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Wool	223	275	136	63	73	139
Apparel Products from Fabrics	23	155	58	36	22	98
Lumber and Wood Products	24	1,404	819	444	376	585
Logging	241	166	117	101	16	49
Sawmills and Planing Mills	242	514	353	176	177	161
Miscellaneous Wood Products	249	562	289	138	150	273
Furniture and Fixtures	25	-	-	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	26	1,834	788	354	434	1,047
Paper Mills	262	1,652	664	292	372	988
Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries	27	261	131	77	54	130
Newspapers: Publishing or Pub. & Print.	271	108	62	45	17	46
Commercial Printing	275	129	69	32	37	60
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastic Products	30	283	182	82	100	101
Miscellaneous Plastic Products	308	199	117	45	72	83



Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1994

TABLE 5 - Number of recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, Maine, 1994

INDUSTRY ¹	SIC ²	Total ⁴ Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Workday Activity Only	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
Leather and Leather Products	31	1,168	500	217	283	668
Footwear, except Rubber	314	822	327	161	166	495
Men's Footwear, except Athletic	3143	496	153	117	36	343
Women's Footwear, except Athletic	3144	157	91	24	68	66
Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	32	-	-	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products, except Machinery, Transportation Equipment	34	448	267	141	126	181
Industrial and Commercial Machinery and Computer Equipment	35	416	186	121	64	231
Miscellaneous Industrial and Commercial Machinery and Equipment	359	149	50	21	29	99
Electronic and Other Electrical Equipment and Components, exc. Computer Eq.	36	362	190	142	48	172
Electronic Components and Accessories	367	157	72	55	18	85
Transportation Equipment	37	3,498	2,263	493	1,770	1,235
Aircraft and Parts	372	122	46	17	29	76
Ship and Boat Building and Repairing	373	3,324	2,171	444	1,727	1,153
Transportation, Communications, Elec- tric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	40-49	1,378	803	637	166	576
Railroad Transportation	40	51	37	34	3	14
Local & Suburban Transit & Highway Tran.	41	109	60	54	7	49
Motor Freight Transport. and Warehousing	42	663	459	399	60	205
Communications	48	193	85	40	45	109
Telephone Communications	481	88	44	0	44	44
Radio & Television Broadcasting Stations	483	39	10	9	1	29
Cable & Other Television Services	484	65	30	30	0	35
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	49	210	127	80	47	84
Electric Services	491	162	108	71	37	54
Wholesale and Retail Trade	50-59	6,997	3,891	3,116	775	3,105
Wholesale Trade	50-51	1,593	969	712	257	624
Wholesale Trade, Durable goods	50	785	449	309	140	336
Motor Vehicles & Parts and Supplies	501	147	97	74	23	50
Professional and Commercial Equipment and Supplies	504	88	48	36	13	40
Machinery, Equipment and Supplies	508	177	84	77	7	93
Wholesale Trade, Nondurable goods	51	808	519	403	116	289
Groceries and Related Products	514	382	280	199	81	101



Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1994

TABLE 5 - Number of recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, Maine, 1994

INDUSTRY ¹	SIC ²	Total ⁴ Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Workday Activity Only	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
Retail Trade	52-59	5,404	2,923	2,404	518	2,481
Building Materials, Hardware, Garden Supply, and Mobile Home Dealers	52	350	178	119	59	171
Lumber and Building Materials Dealers	521	191	96	65	31	95
Hardware Stores	525	83	62	34	28	22
General Merchandise Stores	53	755	460	395	66	295
Department Stores	531	639	402	350	52	237
Food Stores	54	963	677	507	170	286
Grocery Stores	541	-	-	-	-	-
Auto Dealers and Gasoline Service Stations	55	1,069	620	559	61	449
Motor Vehicle Dealers(New and Used)	551	451	160	148	12	291
Gasoline Service Stations	554	270	216	171	45	54
Apparel and Accessory Stores	56	82	61	47	14	21
Home Furniture, Furnishings and Equipment Stores	57	133	81	60	21	52
Home Furniture and Furnishings Stores	571	-	-	-	-	-
Eating and Drinking Places	58	1,437	566	481	85	872
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	60-69	556	181	173	8	375
Depository Institutions	60	269	79	79	0	190
Commercial Banks	602	224	68	68	0	156
Insurance Carriers	63	74	19	15	4	55
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	64	48	10	8	1	39
Real Estate	65	158	73	71	3	85
Services	70-89	6,486	3,632	2,498	1,135	2,854
Hotels, Rooming Houses, Camps, and Other Lodging Places	70	500	180	134	46	320
Hotels and Motels	701	453	161	119	42	291
Personal Services	72	106	70	51	19	36
Business Services	73	351	203	181	22	148
Personnel Supply Services	736	4	2	2	0	2
Automotive Repair, Services, and Parking	75	223	131	109	21	93
Automotive Repair Shops	753	-	-	-	-	-
Motion Picture	78	2	0	0	0	2



Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1994

TABLE 5 - Number of recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, Maine, 1994

INDUSTRY ¹						
	SIC ²	Total ⁴ Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Workday Activity Only	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
Amusement and Recreation Services	79	194	912	42	50	103
Health Services	80	3,684	2,266	1,404	862	1,418
Offices and Clinics of Doctors of Medicine	801	136	78	77	1	58
Nursing and Personal Care Facilities	805	1,847	1,206	705	501	641
Hospitals	806	1,267	718	472	247	548
Home Health Care Services	808	339	216	128	88	122
Educational Services	82	268	103	73	30	165
Elementary and Secondary Schools	821	-	-	-	-	-
Social Services	83	810	435	381	54	375
Individual and Family Social Services	832	153	66	62	4	87
Residential Care	836	476	270	234	36	206
Membership Organizations	86	86	35	34	1	51
Civil, Social, and Fraternal Associations	864	-	-	-	-	-
Engineering, Accounting, Research, Man- agement, and Related Services	87	163	73	58	15	90
Engineering, Architectural, Surveying	871	59	28	21	7	31
Management and Public Relations Serv.	874	29	19	19	0	10



Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1994

TABLE 6 - Number of recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1994

INDUSTRY ¹	SIC ²	Total ⁴ Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Workday Activity Only	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
PRIVATE SECTOR - ALL INDUSTRIES	01-89	6,760	3,159	1,262	1,897	3,600
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	01-09	63	34	31	2	30
Agricultural Production	01-02	7	6	6	0	1
Agricultural Services	07	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	10-14	0	0	0	0	0
Contract Construction	15-17	56	27	25	2	29
General Building Contractors	15	24	24	23	1	0
General Contractors - Residential	152	23	23	23	0	0
General Contractors - Nonresidential	154	1	1	0	1	0
Heavy Construction Contractors	16	12	0	0	0	12
Highway and Street Construction	161	0	0	0	0	0
Heavy Constr., except Highway & Street	162	12	0	0	0	12
Special Trades Contractors	17	24	22	22	0	2
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning	171	12	12	12	0	0
Electrical Work	173	5	3	3	0	2
Miscellaneous Special Trades	179	1	1	1	0	0
Manufacturing	20-39	3,014	1,767	447	1,320	1,247
Food and Kindred Products	20	198	113	37	75	85
Canned, Frozen, Preserved Fruits & Veg.	203	22	18	7	10	4
Frozen Fruits, Fruit Juices, and Veget.	2037	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Food Products	209	112	56	10	46	56
Textile Mill Products	22	177	93	37	56	84
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Wool	223	87	56	18	38	31
Apparel Products from Fabrics	23	56	29	8	21	26
Lumber and Wood Products	24	198	110	21	89	88
Logging	241	16	0	0	0	16
Sawmills and Planing Mills	242	27	18	2	16	9
Miscellaneous Wood Products	249	148	86	15	71	62
Furniture and Fixtures	25	-	-	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	26	220	61	28	33	158
Paper Mills	262	192	45	22	23	148
Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries	27	41	30	16	14	11
Newspapers: Publishing or Pub. & Print.	271	29	26	14	12	4
Commercial Printing	275	12	4	2	2	7
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastic Products	30	108	63	35	28	46
Miscellaneous Plastic Products	308	77	45	22	22	32



Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1994

TABLE 6 - Number of recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1994

INDUSTRY ¹	SIC ²	Total ⁴ Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Workday Activity Only	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
Leather and Leather Products	31	643	345	116	228	299
Footwear, except Rubber	314	539	302	114	189	237
Men's Footwear, except Athletic	3143	203	93	79	14	110
Women's Footwear, except Athletic	3144	150	91	12	79	59
Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	32	-	-	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products, except Machinery, Transportation Equipment	34	73	40	12	28	33
Industrial and Commercial Machinery and Computer Equipment	35	104	39	17	22	65
Miscellaneous Industrial and Commercial Machinery and Equipment	359	67	24	8	16	43
Electronic and Other Electrical Equipment and Components, exc. Computer Eq.	36	172	110	36	75	62
Electronic Components and Accessories	367	109	75	25	50	34
Transportation Equipment	37	855	633	643	569	223
Aircraft and Parts	372	45	18	3	15	27
Ship and Boat Building and Repairing	373	781	599	53	546	181
Transportation, Communications, Elec- tric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	40-49	147	33	22	12	113
Railroad Transportation	40	0	0	0	0	0
Local & Suburban Transit & Highway Tran.	41	9	2	1	1	6
Motor Freight Transport. and Warehousing	42	34	12	12	0	22
Communications	48	8	1	0	1	7
Telephone Communications	481	0	0	0	0	0
Radio & Television Broadcasting Stations	483	2	1	0	1	1
Cable & Other Television Services	484	5	0	0	0	5
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	49	85	15	6	9	69
Electric Services	491	81	14	6	8	67
Wholesale and Retail Trade	50-59	1,388	750	370	380	638
Wholesale Trade	50-51	223	142	43	99	81
Wholesale Trade, Durable goods	50	94	69	12	57	26
Motor Vehicles & Parts and Supplies	501	1	0	0	0	1
Professional and Commercial Equipment and Supplies	504	7	5	5	0	2
Machinery, Equipment and Supplies	508	1	1	1	0	0
Wholesale Trade, Nondurable goods	51	129	73	31	42	55
Groceries and Related Products	514	55	30	12	18	24



Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1994

TABLE 6 - Number of recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1994

INDUSTRY ¹	SIC ²	Total ⁴ Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Workday Activity Only	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
Retail Trade	52-59	1,165	608	327	281	557
Building Materials, Hardware, Garden Supply, and Mobile Home Dealers	52	9	8	8	0	1
Lumber and Building Materials Dealers	521	9	8	8	0	1
Hardware Stores	525	0	0	0	0	0
General Merchandise Stores	53	40	20	20	0	21
Department Stores	531	36	15	15	0	21
Food Stores	54	680	437	166	271	243
Grocery Stores	541	-	-	-	-	-
Auto Dealers and Gasoline Service Stations	55	80	63	60	4	17
Motor Vehicle Dealers(New and Used)	551	59	42	42	0	17
Gasoline Service Stations	554	17	17	14	4	0
Apparel and Accessory Stores	56	13	0	0	0	13
Home Furniture, Furnishings and Equipment Stores	57	9	4	4	0	6
Home Furniture and Furnishings Stores	571	-	-	-	-	-
Eating and Drinking Places	58	61	38	38	0	23
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	60-69	552	73	35	38	479
Depository Institutions	60	193	21	18	4	172
Commercial Banks	602	142	7	7	0	135
Insurance Carriers	63	325	40	14	26	286
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	64	22	6	3	4	16
Real Estate	65	11	5	1	4	6
Services	70-89	1,537	457	312	145	1,080
Hotels, Rooming Houses, Camps, and Other Lodging Places	70	19	16	15	1	2
Hotels and Motels	701	16	14	13	1	2
Personal Services	72	30	27	25	1	3
Business Services	73	86	34	17	17	52
Personnel Supply Services	736	0	0	0	0	0
Automotive Repair, Services, and Parking	75	22	10	6	4	12
Automotive Repair Shops	753	-	-	-	-	-
Motion Picture	78	0	0	0	0	0



Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1994

TABLE 6 - Number of recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1994

INDUSTRY ¹						
	SIC ²	Total ⁴ Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Workday Activity Only	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
Amusement and Recreation Services	79	8	2	0	2	6
Health Services	80	634	256	162	94	378
Offices and Clinics of Doctors of Medicine	801	27	10	10	0	17
Nursing and Personal Care Facilities	805	194	110	65	44	85
Hospitals	806	341	112	76	36	229
Home Health Care Services	808	34	10	5	5	24
Educational Services	82	47	15	15	0	32
Elementary and Secondary Schools	821	-	-	-	-	-
Social Services	83	109	31	26	5	78
Individual and Family Social Services	832	66	16	13	3	50
Residential Care	836	30	4	1	2	26
Membership Organizations	86	25	14	8	6	11
Civil, Social, and Fraternal Associations	864	-	-	-	-	-
Engineering, Accounting, Research, Man- agement, and Related Services	87	98	30	15	16	68
Engineering, Architectural, Surveying	871	19	6	5	1	13
Management and Public Relations Serv.	874	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 7 - Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1994

INDUSTRY ¹	INCIDENCE RATES ³ (per 10,000 full-time workers)							
	SIC ²	Skin Diseases	Dust Diseases of the Lungs	Respiratory Conditions due to Toxic Agents	Poisoning	Disorders due to Physical Agents	Disorders Associated with Repeated Trauma	Other
PRIVATE SECTOR - ALL INDUSTRIES	01-89	13.8	0.5	8.7	3.3	4.7	150.3	11.3
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	01-09	41.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.1	12.2
Agricultural Production	01-02	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.9	34.9
Agricultural Services	07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	10-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	15-17	3.0	0.0	7.1	6.6	1.0	11.6	0.5
General Building Contractors	15	0.0	0.0	25.8	25.8	0.0	0.0	2.3
General Contractors - Residential	152	0.0	0.0	37.4	37.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
General Contractors - Nonresidential	154	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.6
Heavy Construction Contractors	16	0.0	0.0	7.6	0.0	2.5	20.4	0.0
Highway and Street Construction	161	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Heavy Constr., except Highway & Street	162	0.0	0.0	16.4	0.0	5.5	43.7	0.0
Special Trades Contractors	17	5.2	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.9	12.9	0.0
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning	171	15.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.2	0.0
Electrical Work	173	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.3	0.0	30.6	0.0
Miscellaneous Special Trades	179	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0
Manufacturing	20-39	26.4	1.4	20.1	5.2	14.9	262.3	9.8
Food and Kindred Products	20	76.8	1.6	1.6	6.5	8.2	222.2	8.2
Canned, Frozen, Preserved Fruits & Veg.	203	17.9	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	101.6	6.0
Frozen Fruits, Fruit Juices, and Veget.	2037	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Food Products	209	243.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	529.7	14.3
Textile Mill Products	22	5.4	0.0	5.4	0.0	1.8	272.6	32.3
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Wool	223	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	322.5	33.5
Apparel Products from Fabrics	23	17.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	217.6	4.4

TABLE 7 - Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1994

INDUSTRY ¹	INCIDENCE RATES ³ (per 10,000 full-time workers)							
	SIC ²	Skin Diseases	Dust Diseases of the Lungs	Respiratory Conditions due to Toxic Agents	Poisoning	Disorders due to Physical Agents	Disorders Associated with Repeated Trauma	Other
Lumber and Wood Products	24	7.8	2.9	17.5	0.0	3.9	146.8	16.5
Logging	241	0.0	0.0	76.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sawmills and Planing Mills	242	0.0	0.0	6.8	0.0	0.0	67.6	20.3
Miscellaneous Wood Products	249	21.8	5.4	0.0	0.0	10.9	340.1	29.9
Furniture and Fixtures	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	26	7.2	0.6	0.6	3.6	1.2	107.9	10.1
Paper Mills	262	7.6	0.7	0.7	4.1	1.4	105.9	11.7
Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries	27	14.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	61.1	10.5
Commercial Printing	275	34.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastic Products	30	43.1	0.0	6.2	3.1	0.0	261.8	12.3
Miscellaneous Plastic Products	308	31.8	0.0	3.5	3.5	0.0	218.9	7.1
Leather and Leather Products	31	42.6	1.0	16.6	0.0	9.3	589.9	8.3
Footwear, except Rubber	314	12.8	0.0	20.4	0.0	5.1	642.2	7.7
Men's Footwear, except Athletic	3143	0.0	0.0	42.7	0.0	10.7	469.5	16.0
Women's Footwear, except Athletic	3144	12.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	632.5	0.0
Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products, except Machinery, Transportation Equipment	34	13.0	0.0	22.8	0.0	0.0	169.0	32.5
Industrial and Commercial Machinery and Computer Equipment	35	15.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	20.0	225.2	0.0
Miscellaneous Industrial and Commercial Machinery and Equipment	359	30.5	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.0	305.0	0.0
Electronic and Other Electrical Equipment and Components, exc. Computer Eq.	36	17.3	0.0	12.9	1.4	0.0	215.8	0.0
Electronic Components and Accessories	367	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 7 - Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1994

INDUSTRY ¹	INCIDENCE RATES ³ (per 10,000 full-time workers)							
	SIC ²	Skin Diseases	Dust Diseases of the Lungs	Respiratory Conditions due to Toxic Agents	Poisoning	Disorders due to Physical Agents	Disorders Associated with Repeated Trauma	Other
Transportation Equipment	37	67.5	6.0	119.9	34.3	101.8	535.2	0.0
Aircraft and Parts	372	73.0	0.0	7.3	0.0	0.0	248.4	0.0
Ship and Boat Building and Repairing	373	68.2	7.6	148.9	42.9	126.2	595.8	0.0
Transportation, Communications, Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	40-49	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	4.9	55.1	9.7
Railroad Transportation	40	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Local & Suburban Transit & Highway Tran.	41	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.0	54.1
Motor Freight Transport. and Warehousing	42	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.3	14.9
Communications	48	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	13.5	0.0
Telephone Communications	481	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Radio & Television Broadcast. Stations	483	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.6	7.6	0.0
Cable & Other Television Services	484	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.1	0.0
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	49	0.0	0.0	5.4	0.0	24.2	193.6	5.4
Electric Services	491	0.0	0.0	6.2	0.0	28.0	211.7	6.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	50-59	5.4	0.0	2.3	5.3	0.0	119.4	4.1
Wholesale Trade	50-51	4.1	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	90.1	5.9
Wholesale Trade, Durable goods	50	3.7	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	74.0	4.6
Motor Vehicles & Parts and Supplies	501	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Professional and Commercial Equipment and Supplies	504	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.7	0.0	26.9	0.0
Machinery, Equipment and Supplies	508	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0
Wholesale Trade, Nondurable goods	51	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	105.8	7.2
Groceries and Related Products	514	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	107.1	0.0

TABLE 7 - Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1994

INDUSTRY ¹	INCIDENCE RATES ³ (per 10,000 full-time workers)							
	SIC ²	Skin Diseases	Dust Diseases of the Lungs	Respiratory Conditions due to Toxic Agents	Poisoning	Disorders due to Physical Agents	Disorders Associated with Repeated Trauma	Other
Retail Trade	52-59	5.7	0.0	2.9	6.2	0.0	127.6	3.6
Building Materials, Hardware, Garden Supply, and Mobile Home Dealers	52	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.2	8.8
Lumber and Building Materials Dealers	521	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.1	16.7
Hardware Stores	525	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
General Merchandise Stores	53	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.4	0.0
Department Stores	531	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.7	0.0
Food Stores	54	9.7	0.0	5.5	0.0	0.0	452.3	4.2
Grocery Stores	541	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Auto Dealers and Gasoline Service Stations	55	0.0	0.0	12.2	43.5	0.0	10.4	5.2
Motor Vehicle Dealers(New and Used)	551	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.7	0.0	7.9	11.8
Gasoline Service Stations	554	0.0	0.0	40.4	0.0	0.0	11.5	0.0
Apparel and Accesory Stores	56	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.9	0.0
Home Furniture, Furnishings and Equipment Stores	57	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.7	7.9
Home Furniture and Furnishings Stores	571	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eating and Drinking Places	58	11.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.2	0.0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	60-69	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	246.3	6.0
Depository Institutions	60	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	221.1	1.2
Commercial Banks	602	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	285.2	2.0
Insurance Carriers	63	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.4	582.9	20.7
Insurance Agents, brokers, and Services	64	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	61.3	2.9
Real Estate	65	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.7	0.0

TABLE 7 - Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1994

INDUSTRY ¹	INCIDENCE RATES ³ (per 10,000 full-time workers)							
	SIC ²	Skin Diseases	Dust Diseases of the Lungs	Respiratory Conditions due to Toxic Agents	Poisoning	Disorders due to Physical Agents	Disorders Associated with Repeated Trauma	Other
Services	70-89	18.5	0.7	8.9	0.4	1.6	108.4	24.4
Hotels, Rooming Houses, Camps, and Other Lodging Places	70	3.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	18.2	3.0
Hotels and Motels	701	3.8	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	22.8	0.0
Personal Services	72	3.4	0.0	6.9	0.0	0.0	89.2	0.0
Business Services	73	1.2	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	86.4	9.6
Personnel Supply Services	736	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Automotive Repair, Services, and Parking	75	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	0.0	45.6	5.4
Automotive Repair Shops	753	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motion Picture	78	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Amusement and Recreation Services	79	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	25.3	0.0
Health Services	80	35.9	1.9	19.0	0.0	3.7	70.1	39.1
Offices and Clinics of Doctors of Medicine	801	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.2	0.0
Nursing and Personal Care Facilities	805	33.3	0.0	12.1	0.0	0.0	69.6	80.7
Hospitals	806	46.1	3.7	31.8	0.0	8.1	89.8	33.0
Home Health Care Services	808	36.5	5.2	41.7	0.0	5.2	73.0	10.4
Educational Services	82	1.9	0.0	22.8	0.0	0.0	62.7	3.8
Elementary and Secondary Schools	821	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social Services	83	27.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	72.7	5.8
Individual and Family Social Services	832	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	198.7	6.3
Residential Care	836	67.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.8	0.0
Membership Organizations	86	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	81.1	25.6
Civil, Social, and Fraternal Associations	864	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engineering, Accounting, Research, Management, and Related Services	87	7.4	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	46.9	65.5
Engineering, Architectural, Surveying	871	17.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.8	7.0
Management and Public Relations Serv.	874	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0



Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1994

TABLE 8 - Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Industry, Maine State Govt., 1994

INDUSTRY ¹	INCIDENCE RATES ³					
	SIC ²	Total ⁴ Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Workday Activity Only	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
PUBLIC SECTOR - STATE GOVERNMENT	01-89	5.6	3.0	2.5	0.5	2.7
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	01-09	12.0	9.0	6.0	3.0	3.0
Contract Construction	15-17	9.3	6.5	4.1	2.5	2.8
Transportation, Communications, Elec- tric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	40-49	7.8	5.4	5.4	0.0	2.4
Retail Trade	52-59	2.8	2.8	2.8	0.0	0.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	60-69	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Services	70-89	6.2	3.1	2.7	0.4	3.2
Public Administration	91-99	4.4	2.3	1.9	0.3	2.1
Executive, Legislative, & General Government, Except Finance	91	3.8	2.4	2.1	0.3	1.4
Justice, Public Order & Safety	92	4.3	2.6	2.4	0.2	1.8
Public Finance, Tax & Monetary Policy	93	3.7	2.3	2.3	0.0	1.4
Administration of Human Resource Programs	94	4.7	1.5	1.4	0.1	3.2
Administration of Environmental Quality & Housing Programs	95	4.1	1.4	1.4	0.0	2.7
Administration of Economic Programs	96	4.8	2.9	2.1	0.8	1.9



Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1994

TABLE 9 - Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Industry, Maine State Govt., 1994

INDUSTRY ¹	INCIDENCE RATES ³					
	SIC ²	Total ⁴ Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Workday Activity Only	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
PUBLIC SECTOR - STATE GOVERNMENT	01-89	4.6	2.5	2.1	0.4	2.1
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	01-09	12.0	9.0	6.0	3.0	3.0
Contract Construction	15-17	8.5	5.7	4.1	1.6	2.8
Transportation, Communications, Elec- tric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	40-49	6.2	4.9	4.9	0.0	1.2
Retail Trade	52-59	2.8	2.8	2.8	0.0	0.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	60-69	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Services	70-89	5.0	2.5	2.2	0.3	2.5
Public Administration	91-99	3.5	1.9	1.6	0.3	1.6
Executive, Legislative, & General Government, Except Finance	91	2.9	2.0	1.7	0.3	1.0
Justice, Public Order & Safety	92	4.0	2.3	2.1	0.2	1.8
Public Finance, Tax & Monetary Policy	93	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.7
Administration of Human Resource Programs	94	1.9	1.0	1.0	0.1	0.9
Administration of Environmental Quality & Housing Programs	95	4.0	1.3	1.3	0.0	2.7
Administration of Economic Programs	96	4.4	2.7	2.0	0.7	1.6



Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1994

TABLE 10 - Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Industry, Maine State Govt., 1994

INDUSTRY ¹	INCIDENCE RATES ³					
	SIC ²	Total ⁴ Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Workday Activity Only	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
PUBLIC SECTOR - STATE GOVERNMENT	01-89	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.6
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	01-09	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	15-17	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.0
Transportation, Communications, Elec- tric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	40-49	1.6	0.4	0.4	0.0	1.2
Retail Trade	52-59	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	60-69	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Services	70-89	1.3	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.7
Public Administration	91-99	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.6
Executive, Legislative, & General Government, Except Finance	91	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.4
Justice, Public Order & Safety	92	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0
Public Finance, Tax & Monetary Policy	93	2.7	2.1	2.1	0.0	0.7
Administration of Human Resource Programs	94	2.8	0.5	0.4	0.1	2.3
Administration of Environmental Quality & Housing Programs	95	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Administration of Economic Programs	96	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3



Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1994

TABLE 11 - Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Industry, Maine Local Govt., 1994

INDUSTRY ¹	INCIDENCE RATES ³					
	SIC ²	Total ⁴ Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Workday Activity Only	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
PUBLIC SECTOR - LOCAL GOVERNMENT	01-89	8.2	4.4	3.8	0.6	3.7
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	01-09	29.3	17.3	15.7	1.5	12.1
Contract Construction	15-17	20.2	14.8	13.0	1.8	5.4
Transportation, Communications, Elec- tric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	40-49	16.2	9.9	8.1	1.8	6.3
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	60-69	6.4	3.7	2.7	1.1	2.7
Services	70-89	5.3	2.5	2.1	0.4	2.8
Public Administration	91-99	10.8	5.6	5.0	0.6	5.2
Executive, Legislative, & General Government, Except Finance	91	3.8	1.4	1.1	0.3	2.4
Justice, Public Order & Safety	92	14.1	7.7	7.0	0.7	6.5
Administration of Human Resource Programs	94	6.7	2.1	2.1	0.0	4.7
Administration of Environmental Quality & Housing Programs	95	7.1	4.3	2.8	1.4	2.8
Administration of Economic Programs	96	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0



Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1994

TABLE 12 - Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Industry, Maine Local Govt., 1994

INDUSTRY ¹	INCIDENCE RATES ³					
	SIC ²	Total ⁴ Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Workday Activity Only	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
PUBLIC SECTOR - LOCAL GOVERNMENT	01-89	7.4	4.1	3.6	0.5	3.3
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	01-09	17.0	15.5	14.0	1.5	1.5
Contract Construction	15-17	19.6	14.7	12.9	1.8	4.9
Transportation, Communications, Elec- tric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	40-49	15.0	9.6	8.1	1.5	5.4
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	60-69	4.8	2.1	1.1	1.1	2.7
Services	70-89	4.8	2.3	1.9	0.3	2.5
Public Administration	91-99	9.6	5.0	4.5	0.5	4.6
Executive, Legislative, & General Government, Except Finance	91	2.9	1.0	0.7	0.3	1.9
Justice, Public Order & Safety	92	12.7	6.9	6.3	0.6	5.8
Administration of Human Resource Programs	94	6.7	2.1	2.1	0.0	4.7
Administration of Environmental Quality & Housing Programs	95	6.4	3.5	2.1	1.4	2.8
Administration of Economic Programs	96	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0



Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1994

TABLE 13 - Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Industry, Maine Local Govt., 1994

INDUSTRY ¹	INCIDENCE RATES ³					
	SIC ²	Total ⁴ Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Workday Activity Only	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
PUBLIC SECTOR - LOCAL GOVERNMENT	01-89	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	01-09	17.0	15.5	14.0	1.5	1.5
Contract Construction	15-17	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5
Transportation, Communications, Elec- tric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	40-49	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.9
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	60-69	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
Services	70-89	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3
Public Administration	91-99	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.6
Executive, Legislative, & General Government, Except Finance	91	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.4
Justice, Public Order & Safety	92	1.4	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.7
Administration of Human Resource Programs	94	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Administration of Environmental Quality & Housing Programs	95	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Administration of Economic Programs	96	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0



Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1994

TABLE 14 - Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Industry, Maine State Govt., 1994

INDUSTRY ¹						
	SIC ²	Total ⁴ Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Workday Activity Only	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
PUBLIC SECTOR - STATE GOVERNMENT	01-89	1,104	582	486	96	522
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	01-09	4	3	2	1	1
Contract Construction	15-17	107	75	47	28	32
Transportation, Communications, Elec- tric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	40-49	18	13	13	0	6
Retail Trade	52-59	3	3	3	0	0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	60-69	0	0	0	0	0
Services	70-89	608	301	261	41	307
Public Administration	91-99	363	187	161	26	176
Executive, Legislative, & General Government, Except Finance	91	36	22	19	3	13
Justice, Public Order & Safety	92	102	61	56	5	42
Public Finance, Tax & Monetary Policy	93	16	10	10	0	6
Administration of Human Resource Programs	94	68	22	20	2	46
Administration of Environmental Quality & Housing Programs	95	50	17	17	0	33
Administration of Economic Programs	96	91	55	39	16	36



Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1994

TABLE 15 - Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Industry, Maine State Govt., 1994

INDUSTRY ¹						
	SIC ²	Total ⁴ Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Workday Activity Only	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
PUBLIC SECTOR - STATE GOVERNMENT	01-89	892	485	414	72	406
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	01-09	4	3	2	1	1
Contract Construction	15-17	98	66	47	19	32
Transportation, Communications, Elec- tric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	40-49	15	12	12	0	12
Retail Trade	52-59	3	3	3	0	0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	60-69	0	0	0	0	0
Services	70-89	486	246	217	29	240
Public Administration	91-99	286	156	133	23	130
Executive, Legislative, & General Government, Except Finance	91	27	18	15	3	9
Justice, Public Order & Safety	92	95	53	48	5	42
Public Finance, Tax & Monetary Policy	93	4	1	1	0	3
Administration of Human Resource Programs	94	28	15	14	1	13
Administration of Environmental Quality & Housing Programs	95	49	16	16	0	33
Administration of Economic Programs	96	83	52	38	14	31



Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1994

TABLE 16 - Number of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Industry, Maine State Govt., 1994

INDUSTRY ¹						
	SIC ²	Total ⁴ Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Workday Activity Only	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
PUBLIC SECTOR - STATE GOVERNMENT	01-89	212	97	72	24	115
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	01-09	0	0	0	0	0
Contract Construction	15-17	9	9	0	9	0
Transportation, Communications, Elec- tric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	40-49	4	1	1	0	3
Retail Trade	52-59	0	0	0	0	0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	60-69	0	0	0	0	0
Services	70-89	122	55	43	12	67
Public Administration	91-99	77	31	28	3	46
Executive, Legislative, & General Government, Except Finance	91	8	4	4	0	4
Justice, Public Order & Safety	92	7	7	7	0	0
Public Finance, Tax & Monetary Policy	93	12	9	9	0	3
Administration of Human Resource Programs	94	41	7	6	1	34
Administration of Environmental Quality & Housing Programs	95	1	1	1	0	0
Administration of Economic Programs	96	8	3	1	2	5



Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1994

TABLE 17 - Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Industry, Maine Local Govt., 1994

INDUSTRY ¹						
	SIC ²	Total ⁴ Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Workday Activity Only	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
PUBLIC SECTOR - LOCAL GOVERNMENT	01-89	3,040	1,645	1,426	219	1,395
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	01-09	19	11	10	1	8
Contract Construction	15-17	459	337	296	41	122
Transportation, Communications, Elec- tric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	40-49	358	218	179	40	139
Retail Trade	52-59	0	0	0	0	0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	60-69	14	8	6	2	6
Services	70-89	1,275	475	426	49	440
Public Administration	91-99	915	475	426	49	440
Executive, Legislative, & General Government, Except Finance	91	93	33	27	7	60
Justice, Public Order & Safety	92	792	429	389	40	363
Administration of Human Resource Programs	94	20	6	6	0	14
Administration of Environmental Quality & Housing Programs	95	10	6	4	2	4
Administration of Economic Programs	96	0	0	0	0	0



Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1994

TABLE 18 - Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Industry, Maine Local Govt., 1994

INDUSTRY ¹						
	SIC ²	Total ⁴ Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Workday Activity Only	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
PUBLIC SECTOR - LOCAL GOVERNMENT	01-89	2,759	1,526	1,328	198	1,233
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	01-09	11	10	9	1	1
Contract Construction	15-17	446	335	294	41	111
Transportation, Communications, Elec- tric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	40-49	331	211	178	34	120
Retail Trade	52-59	0	0	0	0	0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	60-69	11	5	2	2	6
Services	70-89	1,147	542	466	75	605
Public Administration	91-99	813	423	378	45	390
Executive, Legislative, & General Government, Except Finance	91	72	24	18	7	47
Justice, Public Order & Safety	92	713	387	351	36	326
Administration of Human Resource Programs	94	20	6	6	0	14
Administration of Environmental Quality & Housing Programs	95	9	5	3	2	4
Administration of Economic Programs	96	0	0	0	0	0



Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1994

TABLE 19 - Number of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Industry, Maine Local Govt., 1994

INDUSTRY ¹						
	SIC ²	Total ⁴ Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Workday Activity Only	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
PUBLIC SECTOR - LOCAL GOVERNMENT	01-89	281	119	98	21	162
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	01-09	8	1	1	0	7
Contract Construction	15-17	13	2	2	0	11
Transportation, Communications, Elec- tric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	40-49	27	7	1	6	20
Retail Trade	52-59	0	0	0	0	0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	60-69	4	4	4	0	0
Services	70-89	128	54	42	11	75
Public Administration	91-99	101	52	48	4	50
Executive, Legislative, & General Government, Except Finance	91	21	9	9	0	12
Justice, Public Order & Safety	92	79	42	38	4	37
Administration of Human Resource Programs	94	0	0	0	0	0
Administration of Environmental Quality & Housing Programs	95	1	1	1	0	0
Administration of Economic Programs	96	0	0	0	0	0



FOOTNOTES FOR TABLES 1-19:

1. Industry division and group totals include data for industries not shown separately due to nondisclosable industries.

2. Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition.

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

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

where **N** = number of injuries, illnesses, or total cases. 200,000 = base hours 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 nondisclosable data.

Log and Summary of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

NOTE: This form is required by Public Law 91-596 and must be kept in the establishment for 3 years. Failure to maintain and post can result in the suspension of operations and assessment of penalties. (See posting requirements on the other side of form.)

U.S. Department of Labor

For Calendar Year 19 Page of

RECORDABLE CASES: You are required to record information about every occupational death, every major occupational illness, and those nonfatal occupational injuries which involve one or more of the following: loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, transfer to another job, or medical treatment (other than first aid). (See definitions on the other side of form.)

Company Name

Establishment Name

Establishment Address

Form Address

Case or File Number	Date of Injury or Onset of Illness	Employee's Name	Occupation	Department	Description of Injury or Illness	Extent of and Outcome of INJURY						Type, Extent of, and Outcome of ILLNESS																			
						FATALITY		MAJOR INJURY		MINOR INJURY		TYPE OF ILLNESS		FATALITY		MAJOR ILLNESS		MINOR ILLNESS													
						Enter a CHECK if death occurred.	Enter a CHECK if injury or illness was made in columns 1 or 2.	Enter a CHECK if injury or illness was made in column 3 or 4.	Enter a CHECK if injury or illness was made in column 5 or 6.	Enter a CHECK if injury or illness was made in column 7 or 8.	Enter a CHECK if injury or illness was made in column 9 or 10.	Enter a CHECK if injury or illness was made in column 11 or 12.	Enter a CHECK if injury or illness was made in column 13 or 14.	Enter a CHECK if injury or illness was made in column 15 or 16.	Enter a CHECK if injury or illness was made in column 17 or 18.	Enter a CHECK if injury or illness was made in column 19 or 20.	Enter a CHECK if injury or illness was made in column 21 or 22.	Enter a CHECK if injury or illness was made in column 23 or 24.	Enter a CHECK if injury or illness was made in column 25 or 26.												
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
PREVIOUS PAGE TOTALS →																															
TOTALS (INCLUDE THESE ON VERSO) →																															

OSHA 304 (Rev. 200)

Certification of Annual Summary Totals By Title Date

POST ONLY THIS PORTION OF THE LAST PAGE NO LATER THAN FEBRUARY 1.



Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1994

APPENDIX B

Bureau of Labor Statistics
Supplementary Record of
Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

U.S. Department of Labor



This form is required by Public Law 91-596 and must be kept in the establishment for 5 years.
Failure to maintain can result in the issuance of citations and assessment of penalties.

Case or File No.

Form Approved
O.M.B. No. 1220-0029

Employer

1. Name

2. Mail address (No. and street, city or town, State, and zip code)

3. Location, if different from mail address

See OMB Disclosure
Statement on reverse.

Injured or Ill Employee

4. Name (First, middle, and last)

Social Security No.

5. Home address (No. and street, city or town, State, and zip code)

6. Age

7. Sex: (Check one)

Male ☐

Female ☐

8. Occupation (Enter regular job title, not the specific activity he was performing at time of injury.)

9. Department (Enter name of department or division in which the injured person is regularly employed, even though he may have been temporarily working in another department at the time of injury.)

The Accident or Exposure to Occupational Illness

If accident or exposure occurred on employer's premises, give address of plant or establishment in which it occurred. Do not indicate department or division within the plant or establishment. If accident occurred outside employer's premises at an identifiable address, give that address. If it occurred on a public highway or at any other place which cannot be identified by number and street, please provide place references locating the place of injury as accurately as possible.

10. Place of accident or exposure (No. and street, city or town, State, and zip code)

11. Was place of accident or exposure on employer's premises?

Yes ☐ No ☐

12. What was the employee doing when injured? (Be specific. If he was using tools or equipment or handling material, name them and tell what he was doing with them.)

13. How did the accident occur? (Describe fully the events which resulted in the injury or occupational illness. Tell what happened and how it happened. Name any objects or substances involved and tell how they were involved. Give full details on all factors which led or contributed to the accident. Use separate sheet for additional space.)

Occupational Injury or Occupational Illness

14. Describe the injury or illness in detail and indicate the part of body affected. (E.g., amputation of right index finger at second joint; fracture of ribs; lead poisoning; dermatitis of left hand, etc.)

15. Name the object or substance which directly injured the employee. (For example, the machine or thing he struck against or which struck him; the vapor or poison he inhaled or swallowed; the chemical or radiation which irritated his skin; or in cases of strains, hernias, etc., the thing he was lifting, pulling, etc.)

16. Date of injury or initial diagnosis of occupational illness

17. Did employee die? (Check one)

Yes ☐

No ☐

Other

18. Name and address of physician

19. If hospitalized, name and address of hospital

Date of report

Prepared by

Official position

OSHA No. 101 (Feb. 1981)



Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1994

APPENDIX C

Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1994



U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Read our letter for important information

Please correct Your Company Address

N

We estimate that it will take you, on average, 1 hour to complete the forms in this survey (ranging from 30 minutes to 4 hours per package), including the time you'll spend reviewing the instructions; searching and gathering the data needed; and completing and reviewing the collection of information. If you have any comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of this survey, send them to: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Division of Management Systems (1220-0045), Washington, DC 20212 and to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (1220-0045), Washington, DC 20503. DO NOT SEND THE COMPLETED FORM TO EITHER OF THESE OFFICES.

The information collected in this survey will be held confidential and used for statistical purposes only.

OMB No. 1220-0045
Approval expires 09-30-97
BLS-9300 NO4



Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1994

APPENDIX C (continued)

Part 1: Summary of 1994 Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

All establishments must complete this part of the survey, even if there were no occupational injuries and illnesses during 1994. This form tells us about the number of employees in your establishment and the number of hours they worked. It also gives us a summary of any occupational injuries and illnesses that did occur during 1994.

To answer the questions on this form, you'll need

- information about employment and hours worked from your payroll, and
- your completed copy of the 1994 *Log and Summary of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses* (OSHA No. 200).

Tell us about your establishment's employees and the hours they worked

Be sure the information you supply refers only to the establishment(s) noted on the cover under *Reporting Site*.

1. What is the average number of employees who worked for your establishment during 1994?

If this number isn't available, you can estimate it this way:

- Add together the number of employees your establishment paid in every pay period during 1994. Include all employees: full-time, part-time, temporary, seasonal, salaried, and hourly.
- Divide that answer by the number of pay periods your establishment had in 1994. Be sure to include any pay periods when you had no employees.
- Round the answer to the next highest whole number. Write the rounded number in the blank marked *Employment average*.

Example

Acme Construction pays its employees 26 times each year. During 1994,

in this pay period	Acme paid this many employees
1	10
2	0
3	15
4	30
5	40
↓	↓
24	20
25	15
26	10
	830 (sum)

Because Acme has 26 pay periods, it would divide its sum by 26.

830 divided by 26 = 31.92

Acme would round 31.92 to 32 and write that number in the blank marked *Employment average*.

2. How many hours did your employees (salaried as well as hourly employees) actually work during 1994?

Do not include vacation, sick leave, holidays, or any other non-work time, even if employees were paid for it. If your establishment keeps records of only the hours paid or if you have employees who are not paid by the hour, please estimate the hours that the employees actually worked.

If this number isn't available, you can use this worksheet to estimate it.

Optional Worksheet

- Find the number of full-time employees in your establishment for 1994.
- × Multiply by the number of work hours for a full-time employee in a year.
- This is the number of full-time hours worked.
- + Add the number of any overtime hours as well as the hours worked by other employees (part-time, temporary, seasonal).
- Round the answer to the next highest whole number. Write the rounded number in the blank marked *Total hours worked*.



Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1994

APPENDIX C (continued)

3. Put an X in the box next to all the conditions that might have affected your answers to #1 and #2.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Nothing unusual happened | <input type="checkbox"/> Natural disaster or adverse weather conditions |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Strike or lockout | <input type="checkbox"/> Shorter work schedules or fewer pay periods than usual |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Shutdown or layoff | <input type="checkbox"/> Longer work schedules or more pay periods than usual |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Seasonal work | <input type="checkbox"/> Other reason: _____ |

4. Did you have ANY occupational injuries or illnesses during 1994?

- ☐ Yes. Go to the next section, *Tell us about the injuries and illnesses during 1994*.
- ☐ No. Go to *Sign This Form* on the back cover.

Tell us about the injuries and illnesses during 1994

If you had occupational injuries or illnesses during 1994, follow these steps.

- Go to your completed 1994 *Log and Summary of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses* (OSHA No. 200) form.
- Look at the total line on the last page.
- Copy the 1994 totals from your OSHA No. 200 form into the columns below. If more than one establishment is noted on the front cover under *Reporting Site*, add together the total lines from all your OSHA No. 200 forms to get the 1994 totals for all establishments. Then copy those totals into the columns below.

Total Injuries

Copy these totals from columns (1) - (6):

Deaths as a result of injury (column 1)	Injuries with days away from work, or restricted workdays or both (column 2)	Injuries with days away from work (column 3)	Total days away from work (column 4)	Total days of restricted work activity (column 5)	Injuries without lost workdays (column 6)
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Total Types of Illnesses

Copy these totals from columns (7a) - (7g):

Skin diseases or disorders (column 7a)	Dust diseases of the lungs (column 7b)	Respiratory conditions due to toxic agents (column 7c)	Poisoning (column 7d)	Disorders due to physical agents (column 7e)	Disorders associated with repeated trauma (column 7f)	Other occupational illnesses (column 7g)
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Total Illnesses

Copy these totals from columns (8) - (13):

Deaths as a result of illness (column 8)	Illnesses with days away from work, or restricted workdays or both (column 9)	Illnesses with days away from work (column 10)	Total days away from work (column 11)	Total days of restricted work activity (column 12)	Illnesses without lost workdays (column 13)
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

What's next

Look at the totals you copied into columns (3) and (10) above (look for the bold lines).

- If you had NO cases in both columns (3) and (10), you are finished with the survey. Go to *Sign This Form* on the back cover.
- If you HAD cases in either column (3) or column (10), go to **Part 2: Reporting Cases with Days Away from Work**.



APPENDIX D: 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 within 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 Page 8.)

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

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, etc.) which does not ordinarily require medical care even though provided by a physician or registered professional personnel.



APPENDIX D: GLOSSARY (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, x-rays, radium); effects of nonionizing radiation (welding flash, ultraviolet rays, microwaves, sunburn); etc.

(7f) Disorders associated with repeated trauma, for example: noise-induced hearing loss; Tendonitis, Carpal Tunnel Syndrome, 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; coccidiomycosis; etc.



APPENDIX D: GLOSSARY (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 E

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:

-assists Maine employers in developing and maintaining healthful and safe workplaces.
-offers **penalty-free** and **cost-free** safety and health inspections.
-discusses the problems found during inspection and suggest ways to correct them.
-provides a written report covering the problems discovered during the inspection, including suggestions for correcting them.
-offers a pre-construction review of plans or specifications for potential safety and health problems.
-offers assistance in measuring potential safety and health problems.
-offers assistance in correcting violations uncovered during an OSHA inspection.
-offers 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 624-6460, or write to 82 State House Station, 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% interest for a maximum re-

payment period of 10 years. **For further information about this program call the Bureau of Labor Standards at 624-6460 or call the Finance Authority of Maine at 623-FAME.**



APPENDIX F: 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 G. Requests for further details on this subject should be sent to the Bureau of Labor Standards at the address below. These requests may be denied due to confidentiality restrictions.

Please indicate your position or title:

How suitable is this material for your own requirements?

Very suitable _____

Suitable _____

Not suitable _____

What information not presently covered should be included?

What information presently covered should be excluded?

Additional comments:

Please return this page to:

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



APPENDIX G: ORDER FORM

The following items are available without charge from:

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

ANNUAL PUBLICATIONS:

- _____ Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in Maine
- _____ Characteristics of Work-Related Injuries & Illnesses in Maine
- _____ Census of Maine Manufactures
- _____ Directory of Maine Labor Organizations
- _____ Maine Construction Wage Rates
- _____ Labor Relations in Maine
- _____ Occupational Safety & Health Monitor

OSHA RECORDKEEPING MATERIALS:

Booklets (Blue Book) explaining recordkeeping requirements may be obtained from the U.S. Government Printing Office for a \$6.00 charge.

Due to the transfer of OSHA Recordkeeping functions from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics to OSHA, requests for Private Sector OSHA Recordkeeping forms should be addressed to:

U. S. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Administration
Room 121
40 Western Avenue
Augusta, Maine 04330
Tel. (207) 622-8417