

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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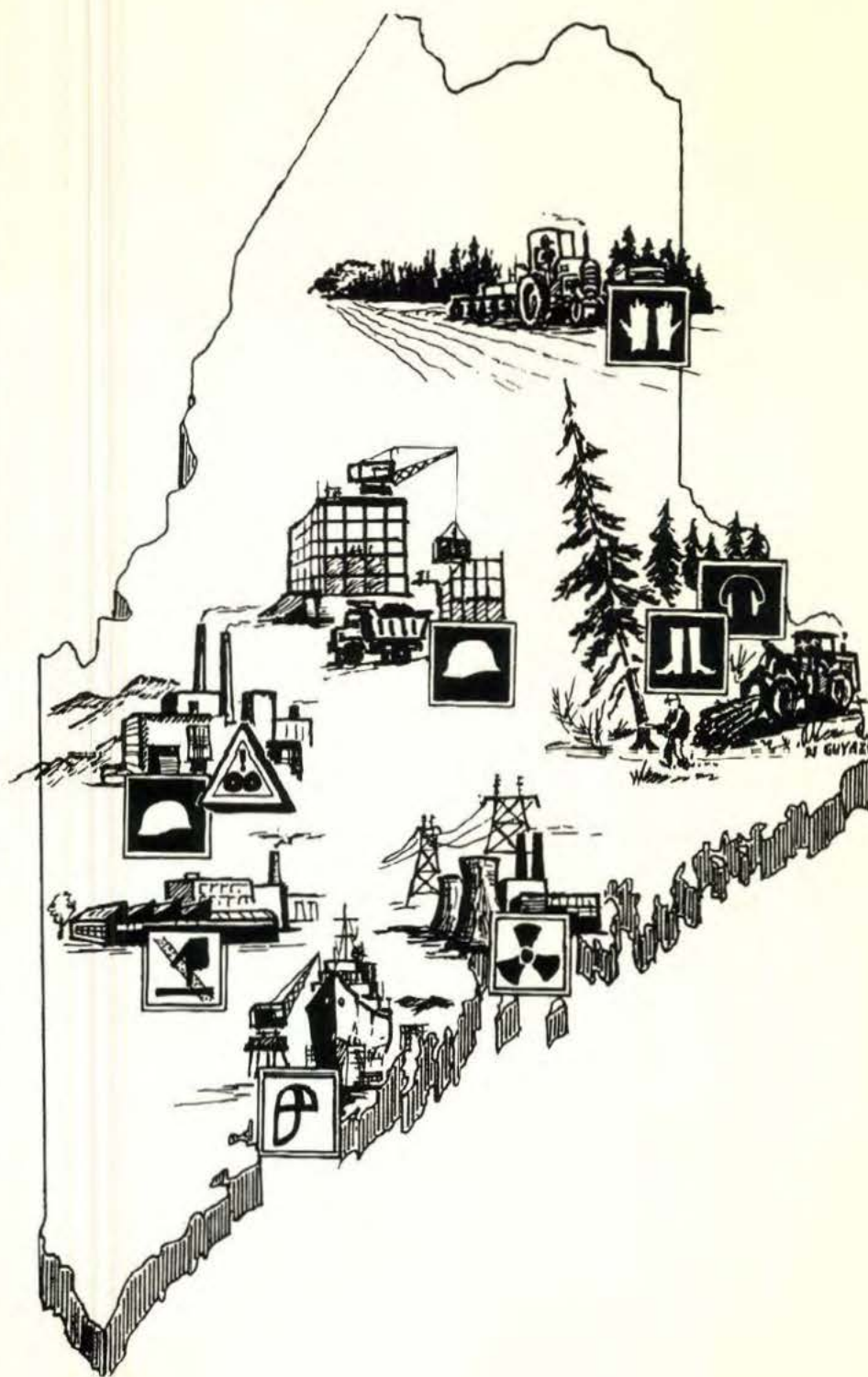


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Labor Standards



Occupational Injuries & Illnesses in Maine, 1998



Summary of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1998

Private Sector

- Maine businesses experienced an injury and illness incidence rate of 9.7 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1998, an increase of 11.5% over 1997 when the rate was 8.7.
- The rate of cases resulting in days away from work was 2.4 cases per 100 full-time workers, an increase of 9.1% over 1997 when the rate was a record low of 2.2 cases per 100 full-time workers.
- The rate of cases resulting in restricted work activity increased from 2.3 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1997 to 2.6 in 1998. For the second year in a row, the rate of cases resulting in restricted work activity was higher than the rate of cases with days away from work.
- Incidence rates increased in every major industry division in Maine except for the Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate Industry.
- Manufacturing continued to have the highest rate of injuries and illnesses in Maine with a rate of 14.2 cases per 100 full-time workers.
- Construction was not among the most hazardous industries in 1998. Construction, as a whole, experienced an incidence rate of 9.0 cases per 100 full-time workers. The rate for all industries in Maine combined was 9.7.
- The rate of injuries rose from 7.1 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1997 to 7.8 in 1998.
- The rates of illnesses increased from 1.7 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1997 to 1.9 in 1998.
- Injuries comprised 81% of all OSHA-recordable cases in Maine. Illnesses comprised 19% of all cases, a record high for illnesses.
- Disorders associated with repeated trauma including tendonitis, carpal tunnel syndrome and hearing loss, etc., remained the most prevalent type of illness in 1998, comprising 85% of all illnesses recorded. Skin disease and disorders was a distant second with 6% of all illness cases.
- The rate of injuries and illnesses generally vary by employment size class. In 1998, size class 1-10 experienced a rate of 3.1 cases per 100 full-time workers, while size class 250-999 experienced a rate of 5.6 cases per 100 full-time workers.
- Maine's public sector (state and local government) experienced an incidence rate of 5.6 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1998.



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In cooperation with

U.S. Department of Labor
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Foreword

Information in this annual publication represents 27 years of data collection from the annual U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses. The information:

- assists the Occupational Safety and Health Administration in focusing activities such as outreach, consultations, technical assistance, and targeting the most hazardous industries based on the incidence rates.
- provides information to researchers, educators, and policy makers for trend and pattern analysis.
- helps employers evaluate their safety record by providing comparable industry incidence rates.
- helps safety and health officials develop training programs.

The author brings 10 years of data collection experience to the survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses with particular knowledge of the OSHA recordkeeping guidelines, a detailed set of rules regarding the proper recording of OSHA injuries and illnesses. The accuracy of the data in this publication depends, in large part, on the OSHA recordkeeping knowledge and recording skill of Maine employers. The Maine Department of Labor offers OSHA recordkeeping seminars to ensure that Maine employers maintain OSHA records properly.

We would like to thank the nearly 3,000 private and public employers in the state of Maine who responded to the 1998 survey of occupational injuries and illnesses.

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Introduction

The annual Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses was created as a result of the Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) Act of 1970. The OSH Act mandates the survey to "ensure, so far as possible, every working man and woman in the nation, safe and healthful working conditions and to preserve our human resources."

Under the OSH Act (Public Law 91-956), the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics was chosen to develop and maintain a statistical program to collect, compile, and analyze occupational safety and health data from employers across the U.S. and its territories. The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics designated the Maine Department of Labor as the agency which would collect injury and illness data annually from a sample of Maine employers. As part of the OSH Act, employers are required to maintain records of all work-related fatalities, illnesses and injuries that involve days away from work, 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 work conditions. This requirement was extended to Maine public sector employers (state, county, and local government) in 1992 under the Maine Safety and Health Act, 26MRSA section 565 as amended by Public Law 1989 Chapter 712.

The following industries are included in the survey:

Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	Wholesale Trade
Mining	Retail Trade
Construction	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate
Manufacturing	Services
Transportation and Public Utilities	Public Administration

Excluded from the annual survey are self-employed individuals, churches, farms with fewer than 11 employees, employees regulated by other federal safety and health laws, and federal government agencies.

Data for Mining and Railroad operations are provided by the U.S. Department of Labor, Mine Safety and Health Administration and the U.S. department of Transportation, Federal Railroad Administration.

Every employer in the U.S. is assigned an industry code based on their principal product or service as defined by the 1987 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual. The data in this report are tabulated by Standard Industrial Classification. For detailed definitions please refer to the Glossary in Appendix F.

Note: The results of the Annual Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses are based on OSHA recordable injuries and illnesses as defined by OSHA Recordkeeping Guidelines for Occupational Injuries and Illnesses. The reporting documents are the OSHA 200 Log and Summary and the OSHA 101 Supplementary Record which are maintained by most employers. The data in this report is not derived from the Workers' Compensation Board's First Report of Injury or Disease. Workers' Compensation reporting guidelines vary from state to state whereas the OSHA recordkeeping guidelines are the same throughout the U.S. and its territories. Please refer to the Maine Department of Labor publication, *Characteristics of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses*, for data based on reports filed with the Workers' Compensation Board.

Private Sector Results

Summary of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

Private Sector

Injury and illness cases and rates	1998		1999	
	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Rate</u>
Total Cases	37,733	9.7	37,490	9.3
Cases with Lost Workdays	19,301—	4.9	19,787	4.9
Cases with Days Away from Work	9,224	2.4	8,665	2.1
Cases with Restricted Work Activity	10,077	2.6	11,122	2.7
Cases without Lost Workdays	18,432—	4.7	17,702	4.4
Industries posting increases in incidence rates				
Manufacturing	12,308	14.2	12,520	14.6
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	603	12.5	703	13.5
Construction	2,116	9.0	3,460	13.1
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	1,043	4.0	1,244	4.8
Industries posting decreases in incidence rates				
Wholesale Trade	2,692	10.7	2,690	10.1
Transportation and Public Utilities	2,076	9.5	1,775	7.9
Retail Trade	6,875	8.5	6,886	7.6
Services	10,015	8.3	8,207	6.7
Illness case types (illness rates are per 10,000 full-time workers)				
Total Illnesses	7,267	186.2	7,655	188.9
Disorders associated with repeated trauma	6,168	158.0	6,312	155.8
Skin disease or disorders	415	10.6	535	13.2
Other illnesses	248	6.3	182	4.5
Disorders due to physical agents	203	5.2	231	5.7
Respiratory conditions	194	5.0	317	7.8
Dust diseases of the lungs	22	0.6	44	1.1
Poisoning	17	0.4	34	0.8

Note: See Glossary (appendix F) for illness type definitions.

Injuries and Illnesses

Cases are categorized based on the severity of the injury or illness (see Glossary for definitions). There are three injury and illness severity types for OSHA recordkeeping purposes. They are: cases resulting in days away from work; cases resulting in restricted work activity, and cases that do not result in days away from work or restricted work activity but are severe enough to require medical treatment beyond first aid as defined by OSHA. The first two severity types, cases with days away from work and cases with restricted work activity together make up the category defined as lost workdays. Days away from work are those workdays beyond the day of the incident in which the injured or ill person misses an entire day or work shift due to the incident. Restricted work activity includes workdays in which the injured or ill person was either: 1) assigned to another job on a temporary basis, 2) worked their normal job duties but less than full-time (e.g. half a shift), or 3) worked at their normal job duties but could not perform any or all of the duties associated with it (e.g. lifting restriction).

In 1998, Maine's private sector employers reported 37,733 OSHA recordable workplace injuries and illnesses (see Text Table A.). Of those, 9,224 resulted in days away from work. Cases with restricted work activity totaled 10,077. Cases without lost workdays requiring medical treatment beyond first aid totaled 18,432. Cases with lost workdays (days away or restricted work activity or both) and cases without lost workdays occur at nearly an equal number and rate.

The number of cases involving days away from work dropped 57.1% since 1988, from 21,519 cases in 1988 to 9,224 cases in 1998. During the same period, the number of cases resulting in restricted work activity increased 101.9% from 4,992 cases in 1988 to 8,435 cases in 1998. In 1998, for the first time in ten years, the number of cases with days away from work increased. The number of cases with days away from work increased 10.5% from 8,350 cases in 1997 to 9,224 cases in 1998. The number of cases resulting in restricted work activity increased significantly in 1998 from 8,435 cases in 1997 to 10,077 cases in 1998, a 19.5% increase. This steep increase in restricted work activity cases is due, in part, to: a) return to work programs; b) benefits of keeping injured workers on the job in some capacity, and c) increased awareness of what constitutes a restricted workday and properly recording it.

Key Definition: Restricted work activity, as defined by OSHA, is when an injured employee is assigned alternate work temporarily, or can perform all their current duties but for less than full-time, or can perform some or most but not all of his or her normal work duties.

Injury and Illness Rates

Maine's private sector workforce recorded an injury and illness incidence rate of 9.7 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1998 (see Text Table B). This is the first increase in the rate of injuries and illnesses since 1989, when the rate peaked at 14.5. This increase occurred in each of the three severity types. The rate for cases resulting in days away from work increased 8.9% in 1998, from 4.5 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1997 to 4.9 cases in 1998. Cases resulting in restricted work activity increased 13.0% in 1998, from 2.3 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1997 to a record-high 2.6 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1998. Cases that resulted in no lost workdays (days away and restricted work activity or both) but required medical treatment beyond first aid increased 9.3% in 1998, from 4.3 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1997 to 4.7 cases in 1998.

Text Table A. Injury and Illness Cases by Case Type, Maine, 1972-1998

<u>Survey Year</u>	<u>Total Cases</u>	<u>Cases with Lost Workdays</u>	<u>Cases with Days Away From Work</u>	<u>Cases with Restricted Work Activity</u>	<u>Cases Without Lost Workdays</u>
1972	26,990	9,200	n/a	n/a	17,759
1973	27,913	9,961	n/a	n/a	17,934
1974	27,546	10,385	n/a	n/a	17,144
1975	24,888	10,272	9,932	340	14,586
1976	26,978	11,565	11,360	205	15,403
1977	28,314	13,135	12,892	243	15,169
1978	32,245	15,302	14,770	532	16,902
1979	34,512	17,645	16,506	1,139	16,850
1980	34,100	17,264	16,259	1,005	16,823
1981	33,634	16,968	16,061	907	16,643
1982	30,600	15,520	14,660	860	15,070
1983	31,430	16,080	15,080	1,000	15,330
1984	38,709	19,680	17,748	1,932	19,013
1985	38,240	18,828	17,272	1,556	19,367
1986	41,171	19,340	17,613	1,727	21,817
1987	47,295	23,802	19,859	3,943	23,486
1988	51,750	26,511	21,519	4,992	25,202
1989	53,064	27,295	21,241	6,054	25,752
1990	51,258	25,093	18,567	6,526	26,144
1991	39,022	20,522	14,965	5,557	18,486
1992	35,462	18,370	13,475	4,895	17,092
1993	35,758	18,190	12,276	5,914	17,567
1994	36,825	19,684	11,728	7,956	17,141
1995	34,474	18,733	10,165	8,568	15,741
1996	34,478	17,472	8,962	8,509	17,006
1997	32,673	16,785	8,350	8,435	15,888
1998	37,733	19,301	9,224	10,077	18,432

The number of OSHA recordable injuries and illnesses increased in 1998 by 5,060 over 1997. The number of injuries and illnesses that occurred in 1998 was the highest total since 1991, when 39,022 cases occurred. This was due, mainly to the increase in cases that did not result in lost workdays (days away and/or restricted work). An interesting result is the continued rise in the number of cases resulting in restricted work activity. These types of cases increased by more than 1,600 to reach a record high of 10,077 in 1998. It is an interesting pattern because it brings up the question of whether the injuries and illnesses that are occurring are less severe than in the past or are they just being managed differently than in the past when there were far fewer cases with restricted work activity recorded. The number of cases resulting in days away from work increased for the first time since 1988 to 9,224 cases in 1998.

Key Definition: Lost Workdays = Days away from work + Days of restricted work activity.

Text Table B. Injury and Illness Incidence Rates by Case Type, Maine, 1972-1998

<u>Survey Year</u>	<u>Total Cases</u>	<u>Cases with Lost Workdays</u>	<u>Cases with Days Away From Work</u>	<u>Cases with Restricted Work Activity</u>	<u>Cases Without Lost Workdays</u>
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	4.8	4.8	<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
1995	9.7	5.3	2.9	2.4	4.4
1996	9.4	4.8	2.5	2.3	4.7
1997	8.7	4.5	2.2	2.3	4.3
1998	9.7	4.9	2.4	2.6	4.7

Key Definition: An incidence rate is the number of cases (injuries, illnesses, or both) that occur based on 100 full-time workers or 200,000 hours worked (100 workers working 40 hours per week for 50 actual work weeks per year). Illnesses are sometimes calculated using a base of 10,000 full-time workers.

Key Definition: Cases without lost workdays are those cases that do not result in days away from work and do not result in restricted work activity but were severe enough to require medical treatment beyond first aid as defined by OSHA (see Appendix E for treatments).

Figure 1. Injury and Illness Incidence Rates by Case Type, Maine, 1988-1998

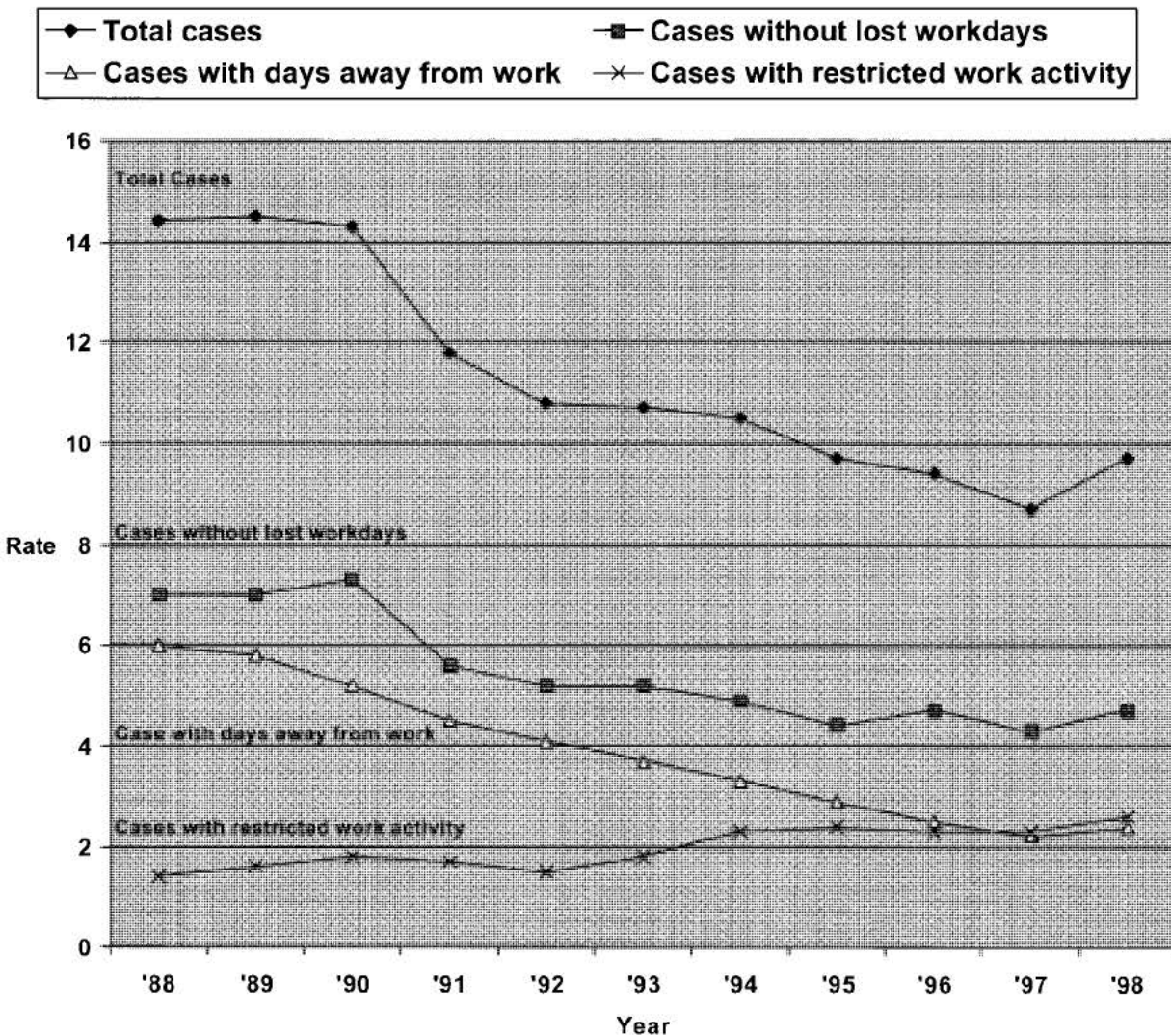


Figure 1 shows the incidence rate of injuries and illnesses for the private sector in Maine since 1988. Incidence rates increased in each of the three severity types (see Text Table B). They include cases with days away from work (+ 9.1%); cases with restricted work activity (+ 13.0%), and cases without days away or restricted work activity (+ 9.3%). Of note is the rate of cases with restricted work activity, which continues to increase. The rate of cases resulting in only restricted workdays increased to 2.6 cases per 100 full-time workers, a record high. The rate of cases resulting in days away from work increased in 1998 for the first time in 10 years after falling to a record low of 2.2 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1997.

Text Table C. Injury Incidence Rates by Case Type, Maine, 1972-1998

<u>Survey Year</u>	<u>Total Cases</u>	<u>Cases with Lost Workdays</u>	<u>Cases with Days Away From Work</u>	<u>Cases with Restricted Work Activity</u>	<u>Cases Without Lost Workdays</u>	<u>Percent of Cases that were injuries</u>
1972	10.9	3.7	n/a	n/a	7.2	96.6 %
1973	11.1	4.0	n/a	n/a	7.1	97.1 %
1974	10.6	4.0	n/a	n/a	6.6	97.0 %
1975	9.7	4.0	3.9	0.1	5.7	96.6 %
1976	10.1	4.3	4.2	0.1	5.8	97.0 %
1977	10.1	4.7	4.6	0.1	5.4	96.6 %
1978	11.3	5.4	5.2	0.2	5.9	97.2 %
1979	11.7	6.0	5.6	0.4	5.7	96.9 %
1980	11.6	5.9	5.5	0.4	5.7	96.4 %
1981	11.4	5.7	5.4	0.3	5.6	95.9 %
1982	10.3	5.2	4.9	0.3	5.1	94.6 %
1983	10.4	5.3	5.0	0.3	5.1	94.9 %
1984	12.6	6.4	5.8	0.6	6.2	95.1 %
1985	12.0	5.9	5.4	0.5	6.1	95.8 %
1986	12.2	5.7	5.3	0.4	6.5	95.0 %
1987	12.7	6.4	5.4	1.0	6.3	93.1 %
1988	13.4	6.9	5.6	1.3	6.5	93.0 %
1989	13.1	6.8	5.4	1.4	6.3	91.0 %
1990	12.9	6.3	4.8	1.5	6.5	89.7 %
1991	10.6	5.6	4.2	1.4	5.0	89.7 %
1992	9.4	5.0	3.7	1.3	4.5	87.4 %
1993	9.1	4.7	3.3	1.4	4.4	85.7 %
1994	8.6	4.7	3.0	1.7	3.9	81.6 %
1995	8.1	4.5	2.6	1.9	3.6	83.2 %
1996	7.6	4.0	2.1	1.9	3.6	80.9 %
1997	7.1	3.8	2.0	1.8	3.3	80.9 %
1998	7.8	4.3	2.1	2.2	3.6	80.7 %

Injury Rates

Injuries, for OSHA recordkeeping purposes, are cases that result from an instantaneous event. Examples are a cut, broken bone, etc. (Note that all back cases, regardless of diagnosis, are considered injuries for OSHA recordkeeping purposes.)

The rate of injury cases alone in the private sector in Maine increased 9.9% in 1998, from 7.1 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1997 to 7.8 cases in 1998. Contributing to the increase was a 22.2% increase in injuries resulting in restricted work activity. The rate of injuries resulting in days away from work has remained at or near 2.0 for the last three years. The rate of cases without days away from work or restricted work activity was 3.6 in 1998. Injury cases comprised 81% of all cases recorded in 1998.

Key Definition: An injury results from an instantaneous event such as a cut, broken bone, sprain, etc.

Text Table D. Illness Incidence Rates by Case Type, Maine, 1972-1998

Survey Year	Total Cases	Cases with Lost Workdays	Cases with Days Away From Work	Cases with Restricted Work Activity	Cases Without Lost Workdays	Percent of Cases that were injuries
1972	0.4	0.3	n/a	n/a	0.1	3.4 %
1973	0.3	0.1	n/a	n/a	0.2	2.9 %
1974	0.3	0.1	n/a	n/a	0.2	3.0 %
1975	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	3.4 %
1976	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	3.0 %
1977	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	3.4 %
1978	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	2.8 %
1979	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	3.1 %
1980	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	3.6 %
1981	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	4.1 %
1982	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	5.4 %
1983	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	5.1 %
1984	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	4.9 %
1985	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	4.2 %
1986	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	5.0 %
1987	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.5	6.9 %
1988	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.5	7.0 %
1989	1.3	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.7	9.0 %
1990	1.5	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.8	10.3 %
1991	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.6	10.3 %
1992	1.4	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.8	12.6 %
1993	1.5	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.8	14.3 %
1994	1.9	0.9	0.4	0.5	1.0	18.4 %
1995	1.6	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.9	16.8 %
1996	1.8	0.8	0.3	0.5	1.0	19.1 %
1997	1.7	0.7	0.3	0.4	1.0	19.1 %
1998	1.9	0.7	0.3	0.4	1.2	19.3 %

Illness Rates

Illnesses, for OSHA record-keeping purposes, are cases that result from contact or exposure over a period of time and not from an instantaneous event. Examples are tendonitis, carpal tunnel syndrome, hearing loss, rashes, poisoning, etc.

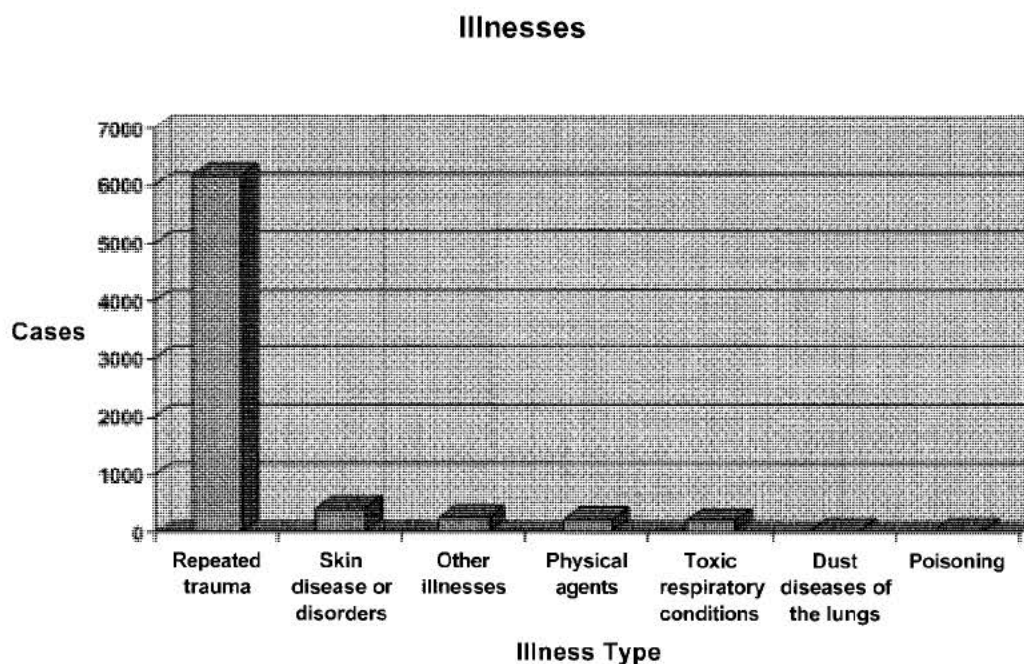
The rate of illness cases alone in the private sector in Maine increased 11.8% in 1998, from 1.7 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1997 to 1.9 cases in 1998. Contributing most to the increase was a 20% jump in illnesses that did not result in days away from work and/or restricted work activity. The rate of illnesses resulting in days away from work has remained steady at 0.3 cases per 100 full-time workers for the last three years. The rate of cases resulting in restricted work activity also remained steady in 1998, with 0.4 cases per 100 full-time workers. Illness cases comprised 19% of all cases recorded in 1998.

Key Definition: An illness results from exposure over a period of time such as tendonitis, rashes, etc.

Text Table E. Occupational Illnesses by Illness Type, Maine, 1997-1998

<u>Type of Illness</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>% Change</u>
All Illnesses	6,244	7,267	16.4 %
Disorders Associated with Repeated Trauma	5,242	6,168	17.7 %
Skin Diseases or Disorders	437	415	-5.0 %
Other Illnesses	184	248	34.8 %
Disorders Due to Physical Agents	131	203	55.0 %
Respiratory Conditions Due to Toxic Agents	204	194	-4.9 %
Dust Diseases of the Lungs	9	22	144.4 %
Poisoning	38	17	-55.3 %

Work-related illnesses in Maine's private sector climbed from 6,244 cases in 1997 to 7,267 cases in 1998, a 16.4% increase (see Text Table E). Nearly all of the increase was due to a 17.7% rise in the number of cases involving disorders associated with repeated trauma. This category includes cumulative trauma disorders such as tendonitis and carpal tunnel syndrome. Disorders associated with repeated trauma accounted for 84.9% of all illness cases recorded in 1998. Skin Disease or Disorders was a distant second, comprising 5.7% of all work-related illnesses (see Figure 2).

Figure 2. Number of Illness Cases by Illness Type, Maine, 1998

Industry Divisions

Industry divisions are defined using the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system (see Appendix F). Data is collected from nine industry divisions. (Note that Mining is not typically publishable due to the lack of a significant number of establishments in Maine to survey).

Div A. Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing
Div B. Mining
Div C. Construction
Div D. Manufacturing

Div F. Wholesale Trade
Div G. Retail Trade
Div H. Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate
Div I. Services

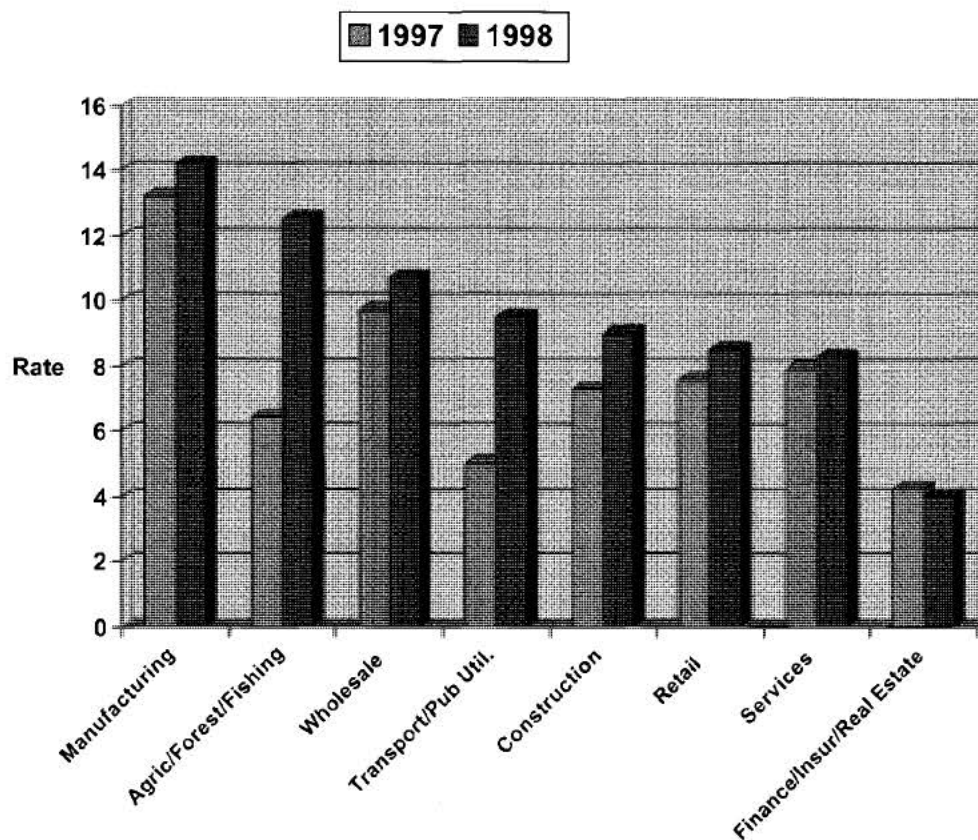
Total case incidence rates (injuries and illnesses combined) increased in all but one industry. The industry that experienced a decrease was Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate, whose rate decreased slightly from 4.2 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1997 to 4.0 in 1998. Manufacturing continues to experience the highest incidence rates of injuries and illnesses with 14.2 cases per 100 full-time workers.

Text Table F. Total Case Incidence Rates by Case Type, by Industry Division, Maine, 1998

Industry (SIC)	<u>Total Cases</u>		<u>Cases with Lost Workday</u>		<u>Cases Without Lost Workdays</u>	
	<u>1998</u>	<u>% change</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>% change</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>% change</u>
Private Sector	9.7	11.5 %	4.9	8.9 %	4.7	11.9 %
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	12.5	95.3 %	5.1	59.4 %	7.4	131.3 %
Construction	9.0	23.3 %	4.5	12.5 %	4.5	32.4 %
Manufacturing	14.2	7.6 %	7.3	4.3 %	6.9	13.1 %
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.5	90.0 %	6.0	122.2 %	3.5	52.2 %
Wholesale	10.7	10.3 %	5.5	1.9 %	5.3	23.3 %
Retail	8.5	11.8 %	4.5	21.6 %	4.0	0.0 %
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	4.0	-4.8 %	0.9	0.0 %	3.1	-6.1 %
Services	8.3	5.1 %	4.2	0.0 %	4.1	7.9 %

Figure 3 compares the total case incidence rate for each major industry for 1997 and 1998. Manufacturing experienced the highest incidence rate for injuries and illnesses among the eight publishable industries, with an incidence rate of 14.2 cases per 100 full-time workers. The rate for Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing rose to 12.5 cases per 100 full-time workers after three years of decline. The main contributor to the increase in Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing was a substantial increase in the less severe cases without lost workdays, whose rate increased from 3.2 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1997 to 6.8 in 1998. The remaining industries experienced moderate gains in their incidence rates with only Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate experiencing a decrease in 1998 to an incidence rate of 4.0 cases per 100 full-time workers.

Figure 3. Total Case Incidence Rates by Industry Division, Maine, 1997-1998



Employment and Hours Worked

An estimated 15,600 workers were added to the private sector payroll in Maine in 1998, an increase of 3.3%. Hours worked also increased in 1998 to 782.1 million hours, an increase of 4.7%. Employment and hours worked have increased steadily since 1992.

Among the eight publishable major industries, only manufacturing experienced a decrease in employment in Maine in 1998, with a drop of 600 workers. The services industry, the largest industry in Maine in terms of the number employees, experienced the largest gain in employment, with 10,200 new employees. Retail trade experienced the second highest increase in employment with 2,600 additional workers.

Text Table G: Employment and Hours Worked by Industry Division, Maine 1997-1998

Industry (SIC)	Employment (Thousands)			Hours Worked (Millions)		
	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>% change</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>% change</u>
Private Sector	466.8	482.4	3.3 %	747.2	782.1	4.7 %
Services	157.6	167.8	6.5 %	216.9	242.4	11.8 %
Retail Trade	113.7	116.3	2.3 %	165.4	161.5	-2.4 %
Manufacturing	87.5	86.9	-0.7 %	173.0	173.3	0.2 %
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	28.4	29.8	4.9 %	46.0	52.1	13.3 %
Wholesale	26.1	26.7	2.3 %	49.9	50.1	0.4 %
Construction	23.9	24.8	1.7 %	43.2	47.2	9.3 %
Transportation and Public Utilities	23.2	23.6	1.7 %	42.7	43.8	2.6 %
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	6.3	6.5	3.2 %	9.5	10.9	14.7 %

Note: The total may not equal the column totals due to non-publishable industries.

Figure 4. Annual Average Employment, Maine, 1988-1998

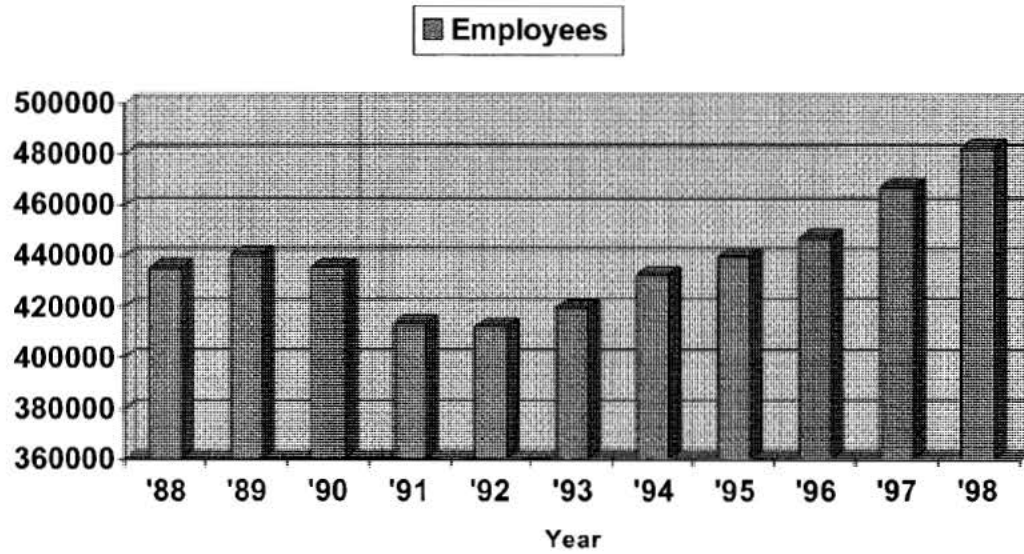
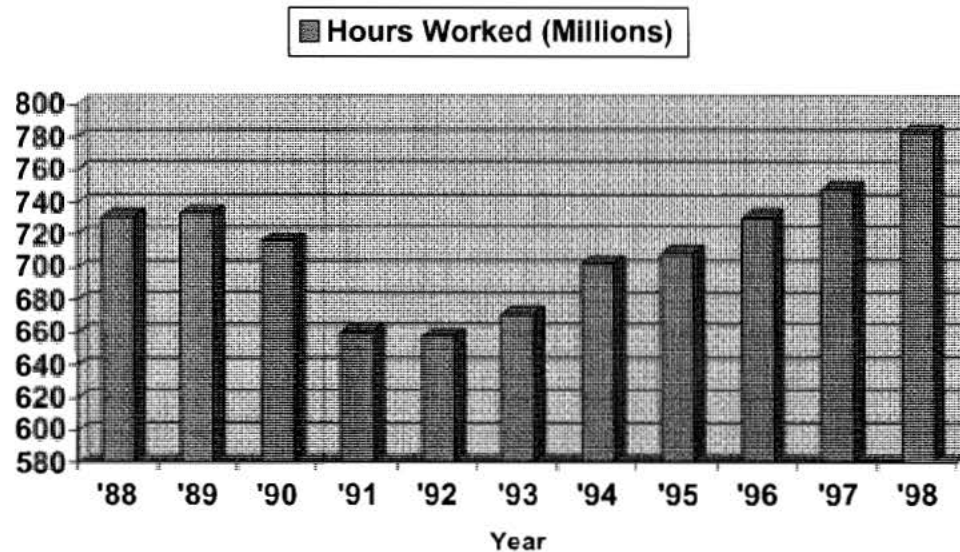


Figure 5. Hours Worked, Maine, 1988-1998



Text Table H compares the distribution of employment by industry with the proportion of OSHA recordable cases by industry. Manufacturing had the highest ratio of OSHA recordable cases per employment, with 32.6 percent of all injuries and illnesses but only 18.0 percent of the total private sector employment. On the other hand, Retail Trade accounted for 24.1 percent of the total employment but experienced only 18.2 percent of all cases recorded.

Text Table H: Distribution of Employment and Total Cases by Industry Division, Maine, 1998

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Percent Distribution</u>			
	<u>Employment</u>	<u>Total Cases</u>	<u>Total Injuries</u>	<u>Total Illnesses</u>
Private Sector	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Services	34.8 %	26.5 %	28.2 %	19.6 %
Retail	24.1 %	18.2 %	17.8 %	20.0 %
Manufacturing	18.0 %	32.6 %	30.9 %	40.0 %
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	6.2 %	2.8 %	1.0 %	10.0 %
Wholesale	5.5 %	7.1 %	7.3 %	6.3 %
Construction	5.1 %	5.6 %	6.6 %	1.6 %
Transportation and Public Utilities	4.9 %	5.5 %	6.2 %	2.4 %
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	1.3 %	1.6 %	1.9 %	0.2 %

Example

The percent share of the private sector employment within the Services industry in Maine in 1998 was 34.8%. This is calculated by taking the employment average for Services in 1998 (167,800 employees) and dividing it by employment average for the private sector in Maine as a whole (482,400 employees).

$$\frac{\text{Employment Average for Services}}{\text{Employment Average for Private Sector}} = \% \text{ Share of Employment}$$

The percent share of the total number of private sector OSHA recordable injuries and illnesses within the Services industry in Maine in 1998 was 26.5%. This is calculated by taking the total number of injuries and illnesses experienced in Services in 1998 (10,015 cases) and dividing it by the total number of cases experienced in the private sector in 1998 (37,733).

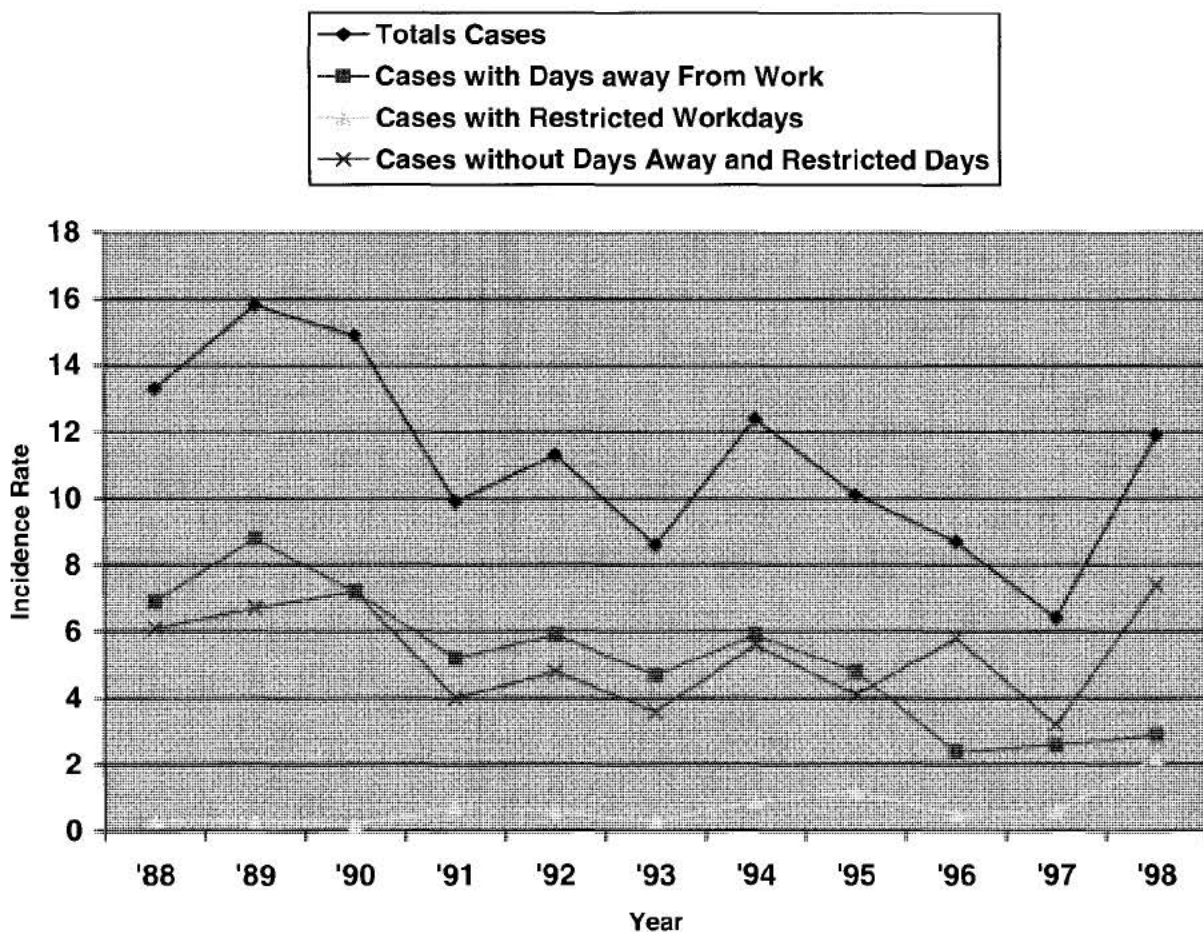
$$\frac{\text{Number of Injuries and Illnesses in Services}}{\text{Number of Injuries and Illnesses in Private Sector}} = \% \text{ Share of Injuries and Illnesses}$$

Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing

The agriculture, forestry, and fishing industry includes establishments primarily engaged in agricultural production, forestry, commercial fishing, hunting and trapping, and related services. It includes farms, ranches, dairies, greenhouses, orchards, and hatcheries. Logging is classified in manufacturing.

The total case incidence rate for Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing increased for the first time since 1994. The overall increase was due to a strong increase in cases with restricted work activity and the minor cases that do not result in days away from work or restricted work activity but were serious enough to require medical treatment beyond first aid. The rate of cases resulting in days away from work has remained relatively steady over the last two years.

Figure 6. Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing, Maine, 1988-1998

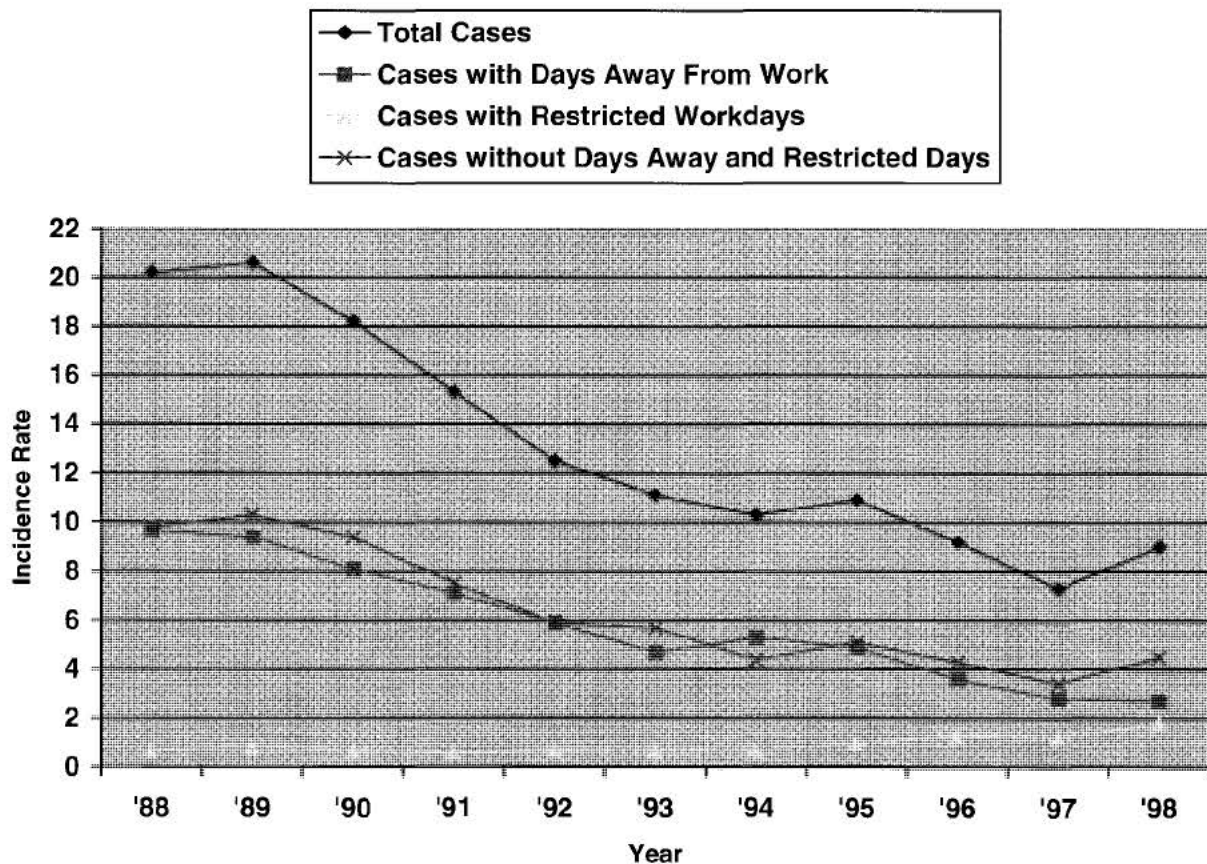


Construction

Construction includes general building contractors, heavy construction contractors, and special trades contractors. This includes residential and nonresidential builders; highway and street construction; and plumbing, heating, and electrical contractors.

The total case incidence rate for Construction increased to 9.0 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1998 after falling to a record low of 7.3 in 1997. Although the overall rate increased in 1998, the rate of cases resulting in days away from work decreased slightly to a record low of 2.7 cases per 100 full-time workers. The increase in the total case incidence rate was due to the rise in cases resulting in restricted work activity and minor cases that did not result in days away from work but were serious enough to require medical treatment beyond first aid.

Figure 7. Construction, Maine, 1988-1998

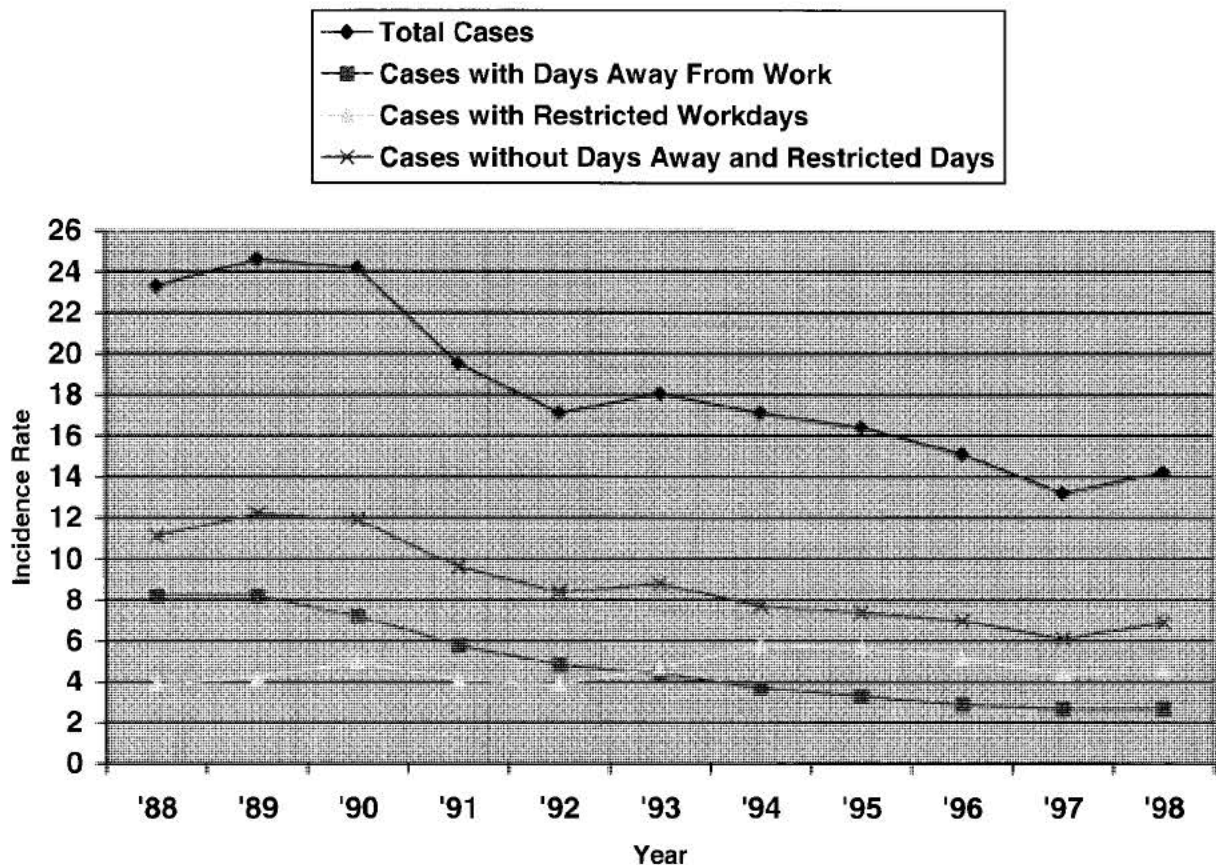


Manufacturing

Manufacturing covers a wide variety of business activity including, but not limited to, the manufacture or processing of food products, tobacco products, textile mill products, apparel products, lumber and wood products (including logging), furniture and fixtures, paper products, printing and publishing products, chemical products, petroleum products, rubber and plastic products, leather products, stone, clay, and glass products, metal products, machinery and computer products, electronic equipment, transportation equipment, measuring and controlling devices, and other miscellaneous manufactured products.

Manufacturing is, historically, the most hazardous industry in Maine and the U.S. because of the significant amount of physical exertion and repetitive tasks involved in the manufacturing process. For 1998, the total case incidence rate for Manufacturing, as a whole, increased for the first time in five years. The increase was due to a rise in the rates for cases with restricted work activity and minor cases that did not result in days away or restricted workdays but were serious enough to require medical treatment beyond first aid. The incidence rate for cases with days away from work remained steady in 1998 as compared to 1997 with a rate of 2.7 cases per 100 full-time workers.

Figure 8. Manufacturing, Maine, 1988-1998

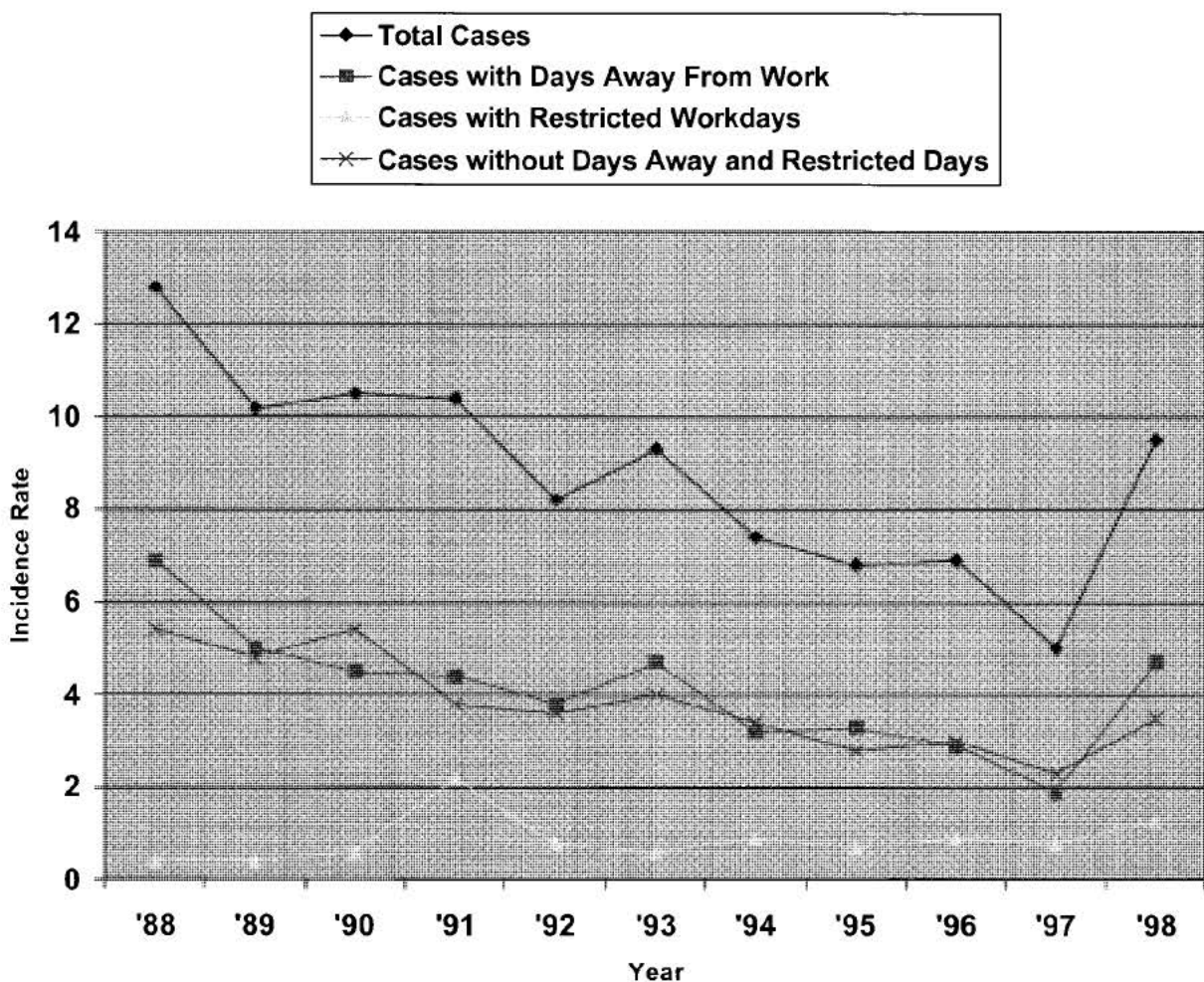


Transportation and Public Utilities

Transportation and Public Utilities include businesses providing passenger and freight transportation, communications services, electricity, gas, steam, water, and sanitary services.

Transportation and Public Utilities experienced a dramatic increase in the rate of injuries and illnesses in 1998. This increase was due to a rise in the incidence rate for cases resulting in days away from work, which jumped from 1.9 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1997 to 4.6 cases in 1998. Trucking and Courier services, an industry group within Transportation and Public Utilities, contributed most to this dramatic increase.

Figure 9. Transportation and Public Utilities, Maine, 1988-1998

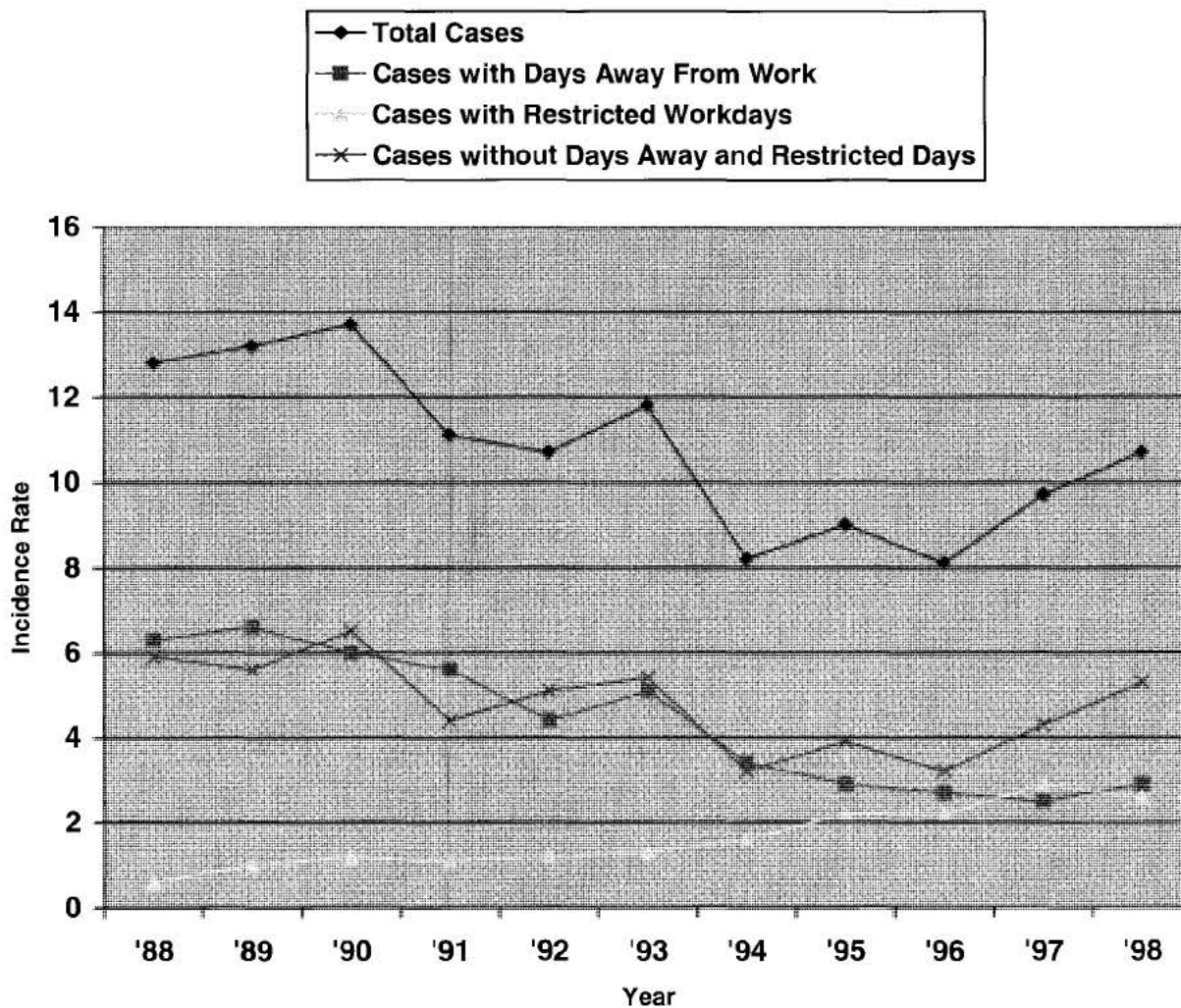


Wholesale Trade

Wholesale Trade includes businesses primarily engaged in selling goods and services to trading establishments or to industrial, commercial, institutional, farm, construction contractors, or professional business users.

Wholesale Trade experienced a 10.3% increase in the total case incidence rate in 1998. This was due mainly to Wholesale Motor Vehicle Parts and Supply (SIC 501), whose incidence rate for cases without lost workdays jumped from 3.9 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1997 to 6.5 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1998. Cases resulting in days away from work and cases resulting in restricted work activity remained relatively steady in Wholesale Trade in general in 1998 as compared with 1997.

Figure 10. Wholesale Trade, Maine, 1988-1998

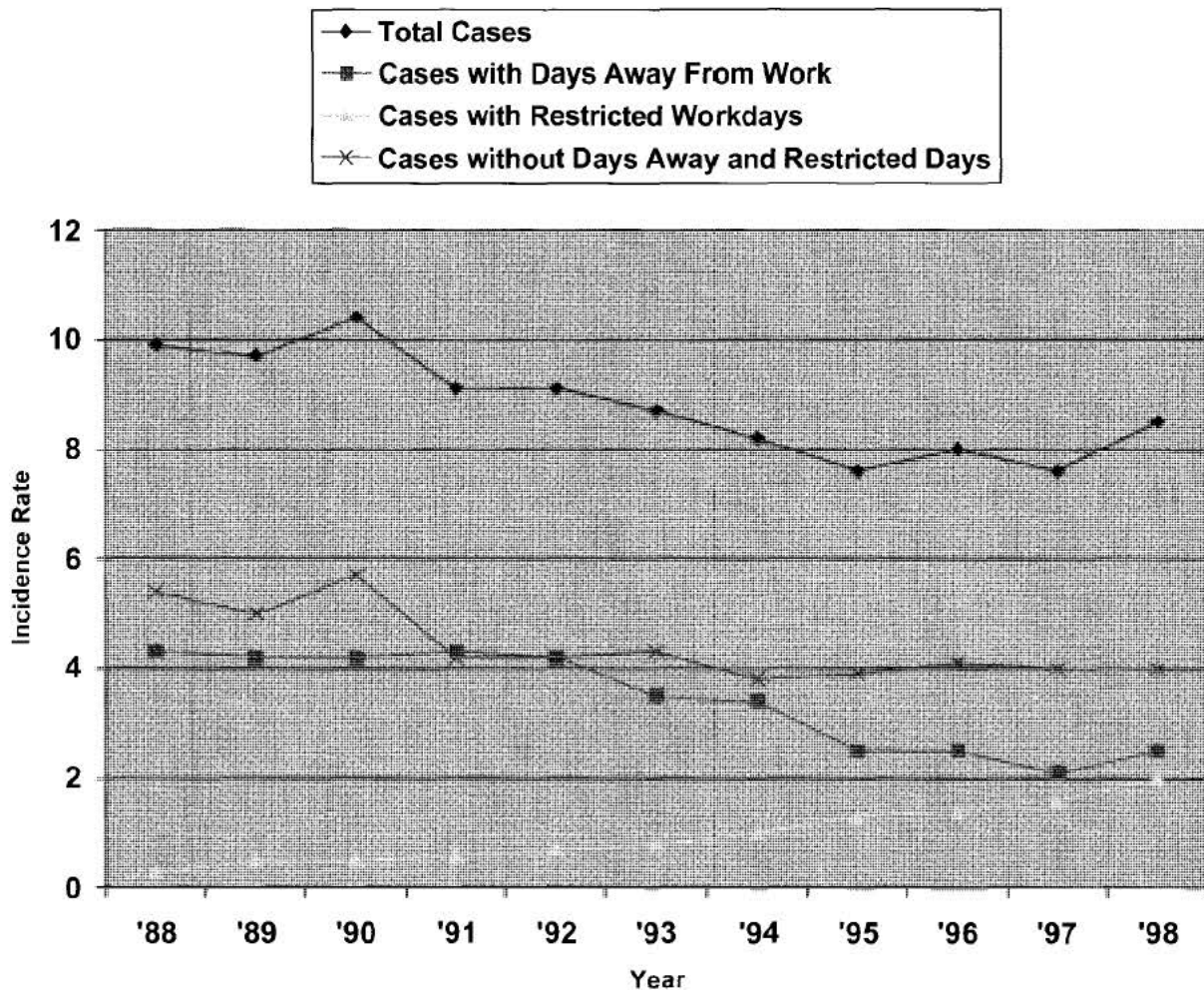


Retail Trade

Retail Trade includes establishments engaged in selling merchandise for personal or household consumption and rendering services incidental to the sale of goods.

Retail Trade experienced an increase in its total case incidence rate in 1998. The rate for cases resulting in days away from work and cases with restricted work activity increased, while cases without lost workdays remained steady at 4.0 cases per 100 full-time workers. Industries such as General Merchandise Stores, Food Stores and Grocery Stores contributed to the increase in the rate of injuries and illnesses in Retail Trade.

Figure 11. Retail Trade, Maine, 1988-1998

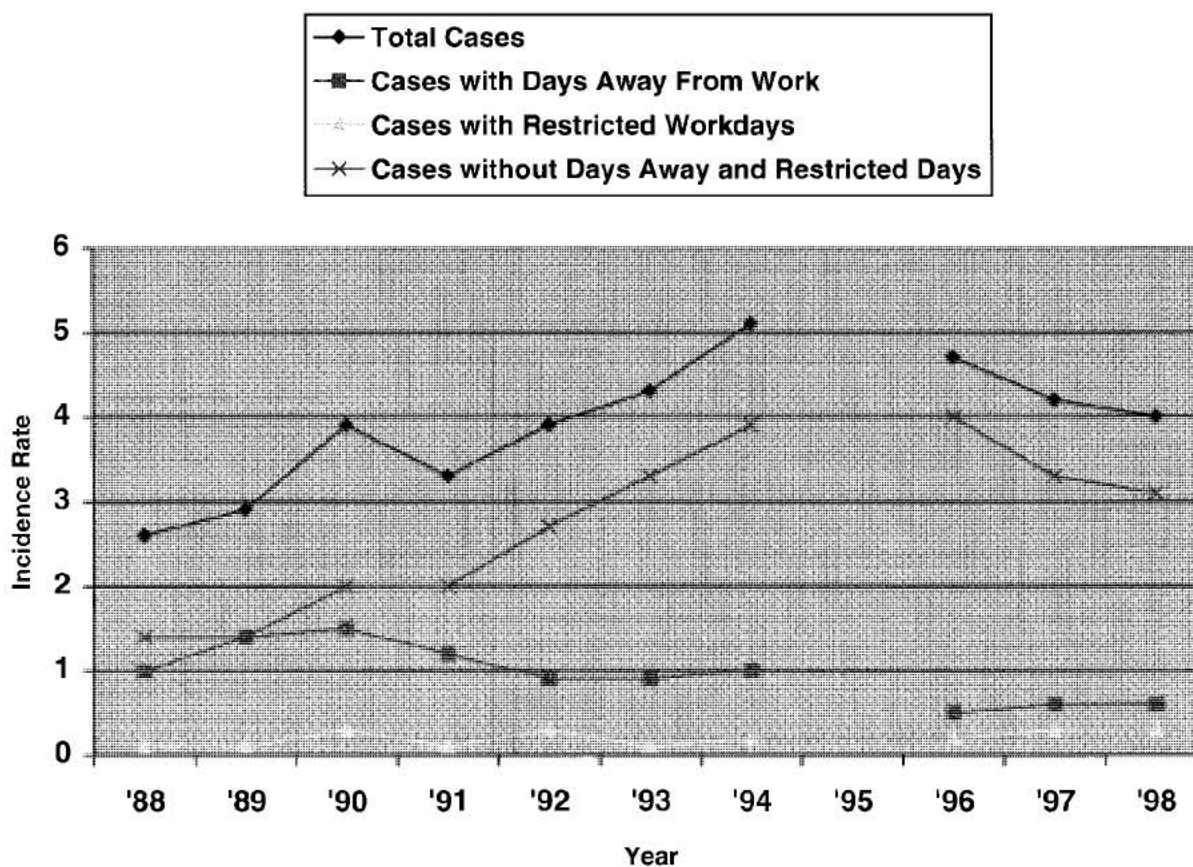


Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate

Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate includes depository institutions, non-depository credit institutions, holding companies, investment companies, brokers, and dealers in securities and commodities. It also covers carriers of all types of insurance agents and developers of real estate.

Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate, as a whole, remained relatively steady in 1998. It was the only major industry that did not show an increase in its total case incidence rate. The only change from 1997 was a slight decrease in the rate for cases without lost workdays, which dipped from 3.3 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1997 to 3.1 in 1998. The rate for cases resulting in days away from work remained at 0.6 cases per 100 full-time workers. The rate for cases resulting in restricted work activity remained at 0.3 cases per 100 full-time workers.

Figure 12. Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate, Maine, 1988-1998



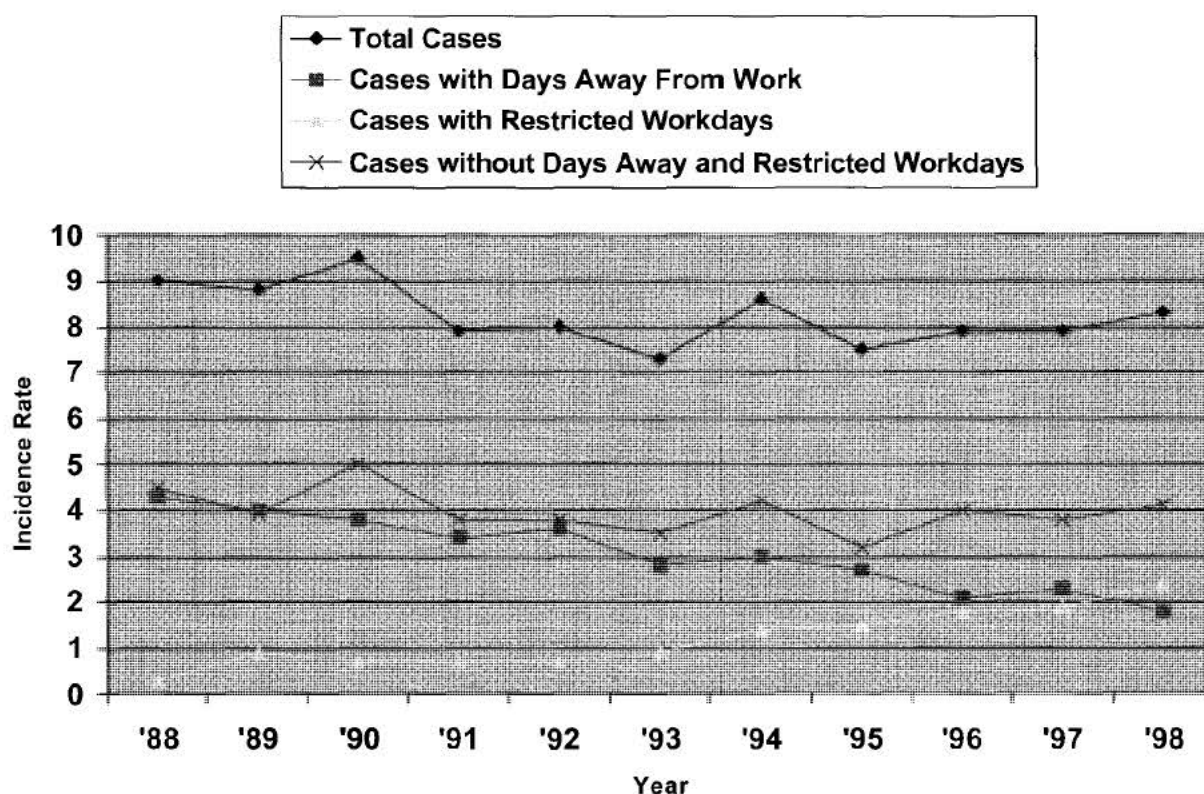
Note: Due to confidentiality concerns, the incidence rates for 1995 in Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate could not be disclosed.

Services

Services include establishments primarily engaged in a wide variety of services for individuals, business, government establishments, and other organizations. It includes hotels and lodging places, establishments providing personal, business, repair, and amusement services; health, legal, engineering, and other professional services; educational institutions; membership organizations, and other miscellaneous services.

Services in the private sector in Maine has been the steadiest of all the major industries with regards to injury and illness incidence rates. The total case incidence rate has remained near 8.0 cases per 100 full-time workers for many years, and 1998 was no exception. The total case rate for Services in 1998 was 8.3 cases per 100 full-time workers. The most notable change in this industry in 1998 was the increase in the rate of cases with restricted duty and the decrease in the rate for cases with days away from work. For the first time since the survey began in the early 1970s, the rate of restricted workday cases has surpassed the rate of cases with days away from work for this industry. Manufacturing and Wholesale Trade are the only other industries that have experienced this shift.

Figure 13. Services, Maine, 1988-1998



Major Industry Groups

The structure of the Standard Industrial Classification makes it possible to tabulate, analyze, and publish establishment data on a division, a two digit major group, a three-digit industry group, or four-digit industry code basis, according to the level of industrial detail considered most appropriate. In this section the two-digit major group is analyzed and ranked according to the their total case incidence rate.

In 1998, there were 47 publishable Major Industry Groups in the private sector. Of the 47, 15 industry groups exceeded the overall private sector total case incidence rate of 9.7 cases per 100 full-time workers. Manufacturing industry groups held the top five positions in Text Table I which exceeded the private sector industry rate of 9.7 cases per 100 full-time workers. Wholesale (nondurable goods) and Health Services held the top positions for non-manufacturing industry groups finishing in a tie for the sixth position.

Three industry groups jumped into the top four positions in 1998 after placing no higher than seventh in 1997. They are Leather and Leather Products, which jumped from the seventh position in 1997 to the second spot in 1998. Rubber and Plastic products jumped from the twelfth position to the third spot. Lumber and Wood Products finished in the fourth position after placing ninth in the previous year. Food and Kindred Products fell from the second position in 1997 to fifth in 1998. Fabricated Metal Products fell from third position to eighth in 1998.

Text Table I. Incidence Rates for Industry Groups that Exceeded the Private Sector Rate, Maine, 1997-1998

Industry	SIC	Position		Total Cases		Lost Workday Cases	
		1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998
Private Sector	01-89			8.7	9.7	4.5	4.9
Transportation Equipment	37	1	1	28.7	30.3	16.3	15.2
Leather and Leather Products	31	7	2	13.0	19.3	5.1	6.1
Rubber and Plastic Products	30	12	3	10.5	18.9	5.6	12.4
Lumber and Wood Products	24	9	4	12.4	16.0	7.5	8.4
Food and Kindred Products	20	2	5	19.1	15.2	11.6	10.6
Wholesale-Nondurable Goods	51	8	6 (tie)	12.7	14.3	6.7	7.2
Health Services	80	11	6 (tie)	10.9	14.3	5.8	7.9
Fabricated Metal Products	34	3	8	15.2	14.1	8.2	10.7
Textile Mill Products	22	6	9	13.7	13.8	9.7	7.3
Food Stores	54	10	10	12.2	13.7	6.5	10.1
General Merchandise Stores	53	*	11	8.3	11.3	6.6	8.1
Trucking Service and Warehousing	42	*	12	3.8	11.1	3.0	8.0
General Building Contractors	15	*	13	6.6	10.7	4.6	5.8
Misc.Retail (Specialty Stores)	59	*	14	8.2	10.6	2.2	2.7
Miscellaneous Repair Services	76	4	15	14.3	10.0	10.2	5.2

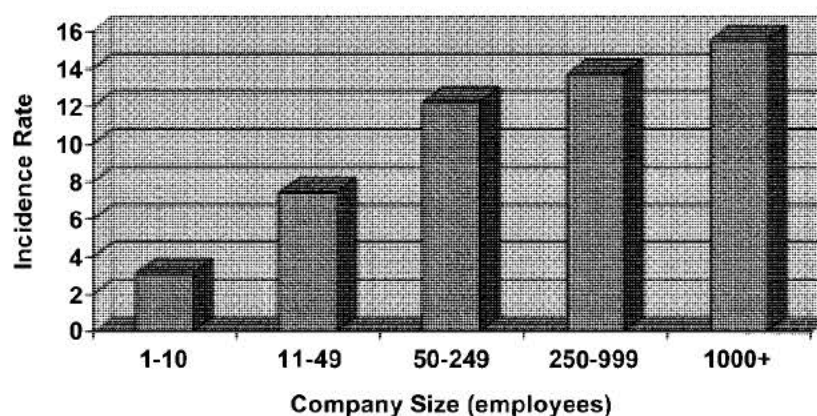
Incidence Rates by Company Size

Incidence rates can vary depending upon the size of the business. The survey data consistently show that smaller businesses with between one and ten employees have the lowest incidence rate of all size classes. In 1998, only size class 1 - 10 experienced a decline in their total case incidence rate. In the other four size classes the total case incidence rate increased or remained steady. Size class 250-999 experienced a 26.9% increase in the total case incidence rate.

Text Table J. Total Case Incidence Rates by Size Class, Maine, 1997-1998

<u>Number of Employees</u>	<u>Total Case Incidence Rate</u>		
	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>% Change</u>
All Sizes	8.7	9.7	11.5
1-10	3.3	3.1	-6.1
11-49	6.3	7.4	17.5
50-249	11.2	12.2	8.9
250-999	10.8	13.7	26.9
1000+	15.5	15.5	0.0

Figure 14. Total Case Incidence Rate by Company Size, Maine, 1998



Maine vs. United States

Text Table K compares the incidence rates for the State of Maine with the United States and its territories from 1972 to the present. To properly compare Maine and the United States as a whole, an adjustment was necessary to account for the difference in the industry makeup between Maine and the United States. For example, a state with a higher proportion of a hazardous industries would likely show a higher incidence rate overall. For further information on adjusting incidence rates, please refer to Appendix D.

Text Table K. Total Case Incidence Rates for Maine and the U.S. by Case Type, 1972-1998

Year	Total Cases			Lost Workday Cases		
	Maine Unadjusted Incidence Rate	Maine Adjusted Incidence Rate	U.S. Incidence Rate	Maine Unadjusted Incidence Rate	Maine Adjusted Incidence Rate	U.S. Incidence Rate
1972	11.3	n/a	10.9	3.9	n/a	3.3
1973	11.4	n/a	11.0	4.1	n/a	3.4
1974	10.9	n/a	10.4	4.1	n/a	3.5
1975	10.3	n/a	9.1	4.2	n/a	3.3
1976	10.4	n/a	9.2	4.5	n/a	3.5
1977	10.4	9.6	9.3	4.8	4.5	3.8
1978	11.7	10.7	9.4	5.5	5.1	4.1
1979	12.1	11.5	9.5	6.2	5.8	4.3
1980	12.0	10.7	8.7	6.2	5.4	4.0
1981	11.9	10.7	8.3	6.0	5.4	3.8
1982	10.9	9.8	7.7	5.5	4.9	3.5
1983	11.0	10.0	7.6	5.6	5.0	3.4
1984	13.2	12.1	8.0	6.7	6.1	3.7
1985	12.5	11.6	7.9	6.2	5.7	3.6
1986	12.9	11.7	7.9	6.0	5.6	3.6
1987	13.7	12.4	8.3	6.9	6.3	3.8
1988	14.4	13.0	8.6	7.4	6.6	4.0
1989	14.5	13.1	8.2	7.4	6.8	3.9
1990	14.3	13.2	8.8	7.0	6.4	4.1
1991	11.8	10.8	8.4	6.2	5.7	3.9
1992	10.8	10.2	8.9	5.6	5.3	3.9
1993	10.7	10.1	8.5	5.4	5.2	3.8
1994	10.5	9.8	8.4	5.6	5.2	3.8
1995	9.7	9.2	8.1	5.3	5.1	3.6
1996	9.4	9.0	7.4	4.8	4.5	3.4
1997	8.7	8.4	7.1	4.5	4.3	3.3
1998	9.7	9.3	6.7	4.9	4.7	3.1

Public Sector Results

Summary of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1997-1998

Public Sector

Injury and illness cases and rates	1997		1998	
	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Rate</u>
<u>Public Sector</u>				
Total cases	3,291	6.3	3,132	5.6
Case with Lost Workdays	1,487	2.9	1,788	3.2
Cases with days away from work	1,118	2.1	1,433	2.6
Cases with restricted work activity	370	0.7	355	0.6
Cases without lost workdays	1,804	3.5	1,344	2.4
<u>State Government</u>				
	841	5.2	1,018	4.0
Public Works	129	11.2	143	9.6
Services	446	5.8	486	3.1
Public Administration	238	3.5	290	3.7
<u>Local Government</u>				
	2,450	6.8	2,114	6.9
Public Works	593	25.9	235	14.3
Transportation and Public Utilities	299	12.7	328	16.3
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	84	13.2	9	1.7
Services	912	3.8	1,030	5.5
Public Administration	551	8.4	508	6.5
Illness case types (rates are per 10,000 full-time workers)				
Total illnesses	593	113.9	659	117.4
Disorders associated with repeated trauma	281	54.0	468	83.4
Skin disease or disorders	60	11.5	65	11.6
Respiratory conditions	49	9.4	61	10.9
Other illnesses	131	25.2	46	8.2
Disorders due to physical agents	72	13.8	11	2.0
Dust diseases of the lungs	0	0.0	5	0.9
Poisoning	0	0.0	3	0.5

Note: See glossary for illness type definitions.

Injuries and Illnesses

Under the Maine Occupational Safety and Health Act, 26 MRSA Section 565, as amended by P.L. 1989, Ch. 712, all work-related injuries and illnesses to public sector employees that result in days away from work beyond the day of the incident or diagnosis, restriction of work or motion, transfer to other work, loss of consciousness, or medical treatment beyond first aid as defined by OSHA must be recorded on the OSHA 200 Log. Public Sector employees include state, county, local, and quasi-governmental agencies.

Text Table L. Injuries and Illnesses by Case Type, Public Sector, Maine, 1992-1998

<u>Survey Year</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	3,830	1,908	1,686	222	1,922
1993	3,511	1,740	1,532	208	1,771
1994	4,144	2,227	1,912	315	1,917
1995	3,418	1,744	1,503	240	1,674
1996	3,628	1,942	1,456	487	1,685
1997	3,291	1,487	1,118	370	1,804
1998	3,132	1,788	1,433	355	1,344

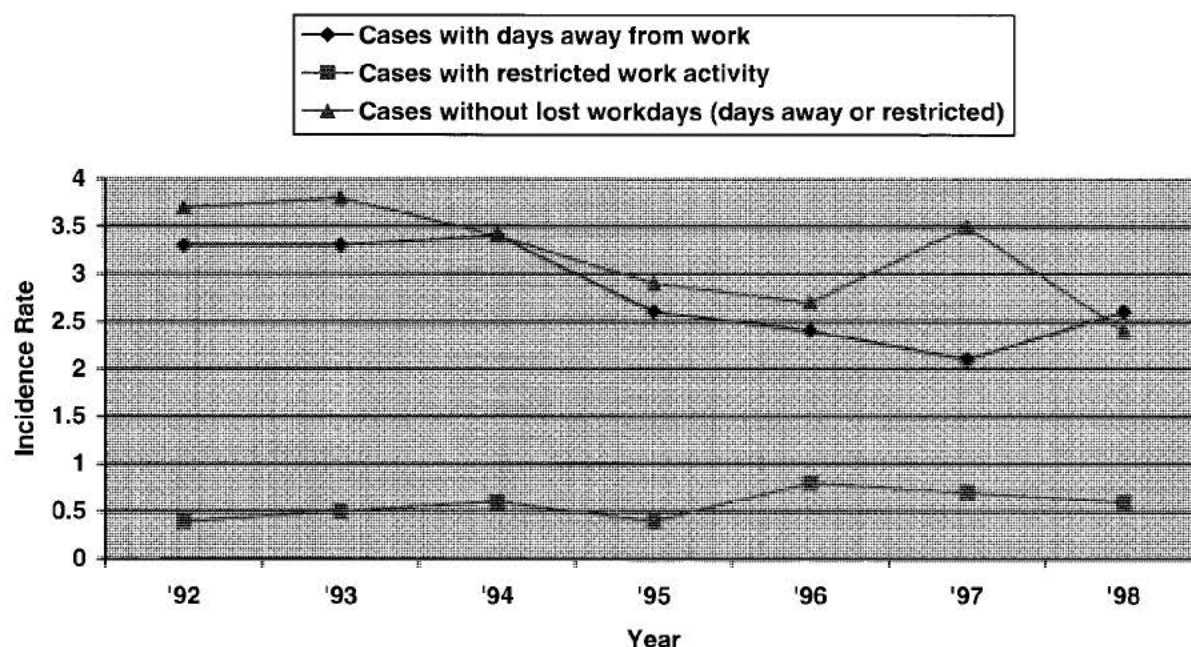
In 1998, the estimated total number of OSHA recordable injuries and illnesses among public sector employees in Maine was 3,132. Although this is a slight decrease from 1997, the total number of cases resulting in days away from work increased dramatically from 1,118 cases in 1997 to 1,433 cases in 1998. The number of cases without lost workdays (days away or restricted workdays) decreased from 1,804 cases in 1997 to 1,344 cases in 1998.

Text Table M. Injury and Illness Incidence Rates by Case Type, Public Sector, Maine, 1992-1998

Survey Year	Total Cases	Cases with Lost Workdays	Cases with Days Away From Work	Cases with Restricted Workdays	Cases without Lost Workdays
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
1995	5.9	3.0	2.6	0.4	2.9
1996	5.9	3.2	2.4	0.8	2.7
1997	6.3	2.9	2.1	0.7	3.5
1998	5.6	3.2	2.6	0.6	2.4

Injury and Illness Rates

Injury and illness incidence rates for the public sector decreased 11.1% in 1998, from 6.3 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1997 to 5.6 cases in 1998. In 1998 the incidence rate for the public sector as a whole was the lowest rate recorded since the public sector began keeping OSHA records in 1992. The rate for cases without lost workdays fell to a record low 2.4 cases per 100 full-time workers, which accounted for the drop in the total case incidence rate.

Figure 15. Injury and Illness Incidence Rates by Case Type, Public Sector, Maine, 1992-1998

Injury Rates

Injuries are distinct from illnesses in that injuries are a result of instantaneous events. For 1998, the public sector experienced a record-low injury incidence rate of 4.4 cases per 100 full-time workers. The drop in injuries without lost workdays accounted for this record low. The rate of injuries that resulted in days away from work and/or restricted work activity increased from 2.3 cases per 100 full-time workers to 2.7 cases. Injuries accounted for 79.0% of all cases that occurred in the public sector.

Text Table N. Injury Incidence Rates by Case Type, Public Sector, Maine, 1992-1998

Survey Year	Total Cases	Cases with Lost Workdays	Cases with Days Away From Work	Cases with Restricted Workdays	Cases without Lost Workdays	Percent of Cases that were injuries
1992	6.7	3.4	3.0	0.4	3.2	90.7
1993	7.0	3.4	3.1	0.4	3.5	91.5
1994	6.4	3.5	3.1	0.5	2.9	90.7
1995	5.3	2.8	2.4	0.4	2.5	88.9
1996	4.7	2.8	2.1	0.7	1.9	79.4
1997	5.2	2.3	1.6	0.7	2.9	82.0
1998	4.4	2.7	2.2	0.5	1.7	79.0

Illness Rates

Illnesses, for OSHA record-keeping purposes, are cases that result from contact or exposure over a period of time and not from an instantaneous event.

Illness incidence rates in the public sector remained relatively steady in 1998, with a total illness case incidence of 1.2 cases per 100 full-time workers. The proportion of all cases that were recorded as illnesses continued to increase in 1998, with a 21.0% share.

Text Table O. Illness Incidence Rates by Case Type, Public Sector, Maine, 1992-1998

Survey Year	Total Cases	Cases with Lost Workdays	Cases with Days Away From Work	Cases with Restricted Workdays	Cases without Lost Workdays	Percent of Cases that were illnesses
1992	0.7	0.3	0.2	<0.1	0.4	9.3
1993	0.6	0.3	0.3	<0.1	0.3	8.5
1994	0.9	0.4	0.3	<0.1	0.5	9.3
1995	0.6	0.2	0.2	<0.1	0.4	11.1
1996	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.8	20.6
1997	1.1	0.5	0.5	<0.1	0.6	18.0
1998	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.7	21.0

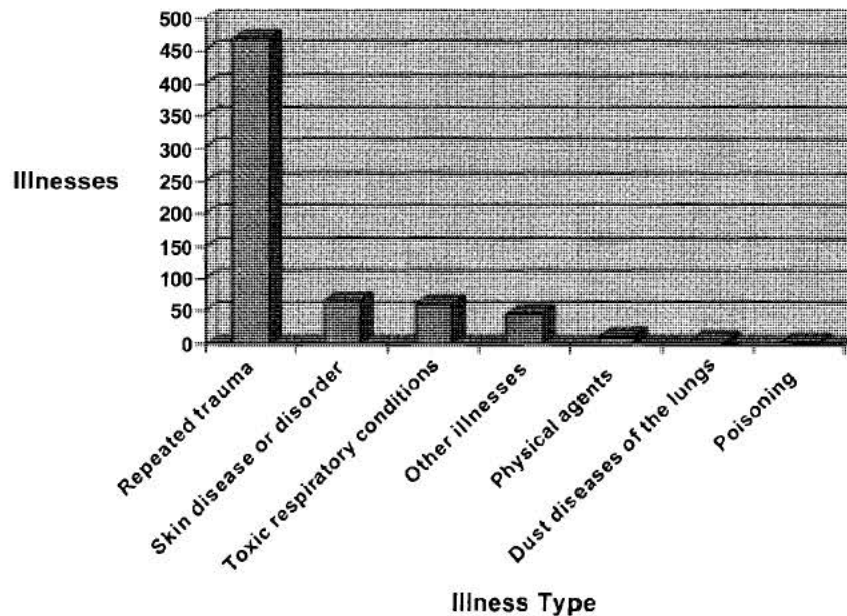
Text Table P shows the number of occupational illnesses by type. Illnesses are recorded on the OSHA 200 Log in one of seven categories.

Disorders associated with repeated trauma, which includes tendonitis, carpal tunnel syndrome and hearing loss due to prolonged exposure, accounted for the majority of illness types in the public sector establishments in 1998.

Text Table P. Occupational Illnesses by Illness Type, Public Sector Maine, 1997-1998

Type of Illness	1997	1998	% Change
All Illnesses	593	659	11.1
Disorders Associated with Repeated Trauma	281	468	66.5
Skin Diseases or Disorders	60	65	8.3
Respiratory Conditions Due to Toxic Agents	49	61	24.5
Other Illnesses	131	46	-64.9
Disorders Due to Physical Agents	72	11	-84.7
Dust Diseases of the Lungs	0	5	-
Poisoning	0	3	-

Figure 16. Distribution of Illnesses by Illness Type, Public Sector, Maine, 1998



Industry Division and Major Industry Groups

Industry Divisions and Major Industry Groups are defined using the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system (see Glossary).

State Government

Industry Division

Major Industry Group

Construction (Public Works)

Services..... Health Services
Educational Services
Social Services

Public Administration..... Executive and Legislative Bodies
Justice, Public Order, and Safety
Administration of Human Resource Programs
Admin. of Environmental Quality and Housing Programs
Administration of Economic Programs

Local Government

Industry Division

Major Industry Group

Construction (Public Works)

Transportation and Public Utilities..... Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services

Services..... Amusement and Recreation Services
Health Services
Educational Services

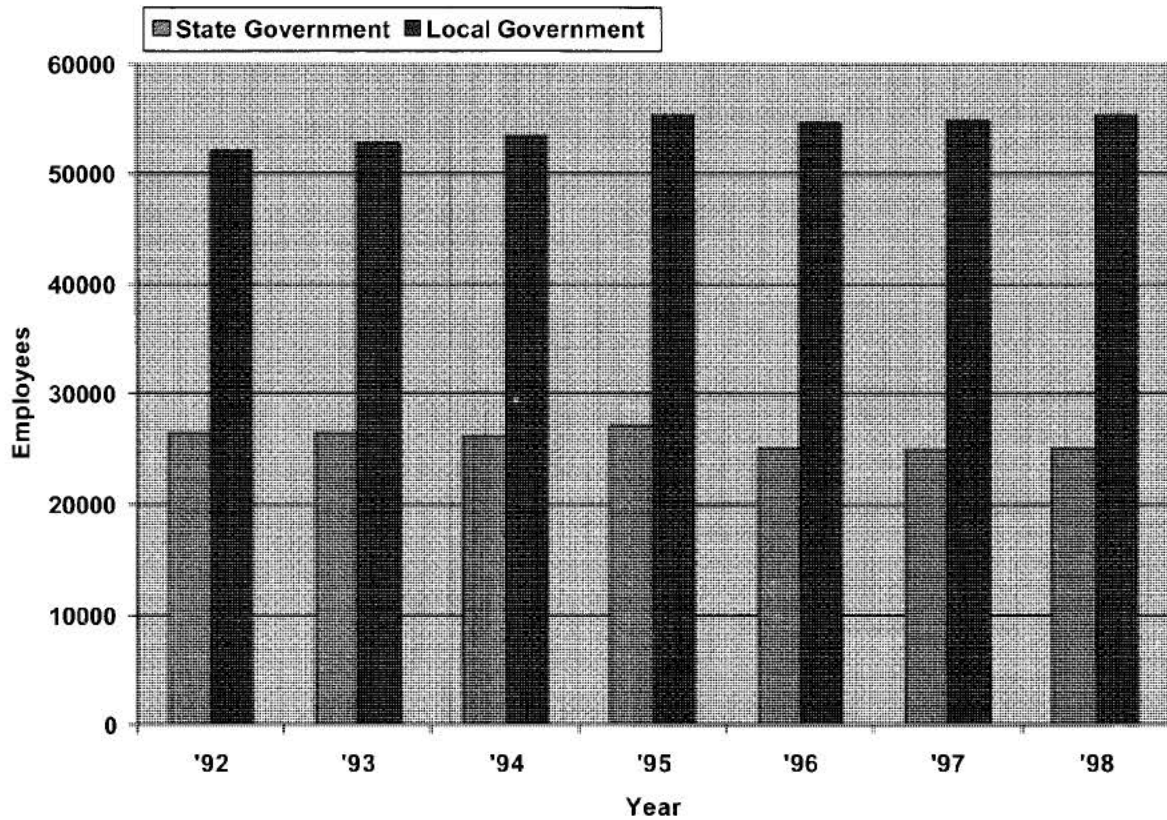
Public Administration..... Executive and Legislative Bodies
Justice, Public Order, and Safety

Text Table Q shows the incidence rates for 1997 and 1998 for three industry divisions in state government and four industry divisions in local government (Also see Major Tables 9 through 13).

Text Table Q. Injury and Illness Incidence Rates by Industry Division and Case Type, Public Sector, Maine 1997-1998

Industry	<u>Total Cases</u>			<u>Cases with Lost Workdays</u>			<u>Cases without Lost Workdays</u>		
	1997	1998	%	1997	1998	%	1997	1998	%
State Government	5.2	4.0	-23.1	2.7	1.9	-29.6	2.5	2.1	-16
1. Construction (Public Works)	11.2	9.6	-14.3	6.8	7.0	2.9	4.3	2.6	-39.5
2. Services	5.8	3.1	-46.6	3.0	1.5	-50.0	2.8	1.6	-42.9
3. Public Administration	3.5	3.7	5.7	1.7	1.0	-41.2	1.9	2.7	42.1
Local Government	6.8	6.9	1.5	2.9	4.3	48.3	3.9	2.6	-33.3
1. Construction (Public Works)	25.9	14.3	-44.8	11.5	9.9	-13.9	14.4	4.3	-70.1
2. Transportation & Public Utilities	12.7	16.3	28.3	6.5	9.4	44.6	6.2	6.9	11.3
3. Services	3.8	5.5	44.7	1.5	3.4	126.7	2.3	2.2	-4.3
4. Public Administration	8.4	6.5	-22.6	3.3	4.1	24.2	5.1	2.4	-52.9

Figure 17. Annual Average Employment, Public Sector, Maine, 1992-1998



Major Tables

Table 1 – Injury and Illness Incidence Rates by Industry, Maine, 1998

Incidence rates in this table are per 100 full-time workers.

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Cases with Lost Work-days	Cases with Days Away From Work	Cases with Restricted Workdays	Cases without Lost Workdays
Private Sector – All Industries	01-89	9.7	4.9	2.4	2.6	4.7
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	01-09	12.5	5.1	2.9	2.2	7.4
Agricultural Production	01-02	7.4	5.2	3.1	2.1	2.2
Contract Construction	15-17	9.0	4.5	2.7	1.8	4.5
General Building Contractors	15	10.7	5.8	3.0	2.9	4.9
Contractors – Residential	152	7.9	3.3	1.3	2.1	4.5
Heavy Construction Contractors	16	7.5	2.5	0.7	1.8	5.0
Highway and Street Construction	161	5.1	1.9	0.3	1.6	3.2
Special Trades Contractors	17	8.7	4.5	3.1	1.4	4.2
Plumbing, Heating, Air Condition	171	10.8	5.2	3.2	2.0	5.6
Miscellaneous Special Trades	179	11.5	6.6	5.0	1.7	4.9
Manufacturing	20-39	14.2	7.3	2.7	4.6	6.9
Durable Goods		16.2	8.8	3.1	5.7	7.5
Nondurable Goods		12.1	5.9	2.4	3.5	6.3
Food and Kindred Products	20	15.2	10.6	5.3	5.2	4.7
Lumber and Wood Products	24	16.0	8.4	3.5	4.8	7.6
Logging	241	6.8	2.9	2.9	0.0	3.9
Sawmills and Planing Mills	242	15.4	9.9	4.3	5.6	5.6
Miscellaneous Wood Products	249	17.9	5.4	3.2	2.2	12.4
Paper and Allied Products	26	8.8	3.7	1.1	2.6	5.1
Paper Mills	262	8.8	3.9	1.1	2.7	4.9

np = non-publishable category due to data reliability concerns.

Table 1 – Injury and Illness Incidence Rates by Industry, Maine, 1998

Incidence rates in this table are per 100 full-time workers.

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Cases with Lost Work-days	Cases with Days Away From Work	Cases with Restricted Workdays	Cases without Lost Workdays
Printing, Publishing and Allied Ind.	27	9.4	4.6	2.7	1.9	4.8
Commercial Printing	275	14.3	7.7	4.3	3.4	6.6
Rubber and Plastic Products	30	18.9	12.4	np	8.1	np
Leather and Leather Products	31	19.3	6.1	2.7	3.3	13.2
Footwear – except Rubber	314	19.6	4.8	3.1	1.7	14.9
Fabricated Metal Products	34	14.1	10.7	5.5	np	3.4
Machinery and Computer Equip.	35	8.3	4.0	2.2	1.8	4.3
Electrical Equip except Computers	36	5.3	3.5	1.7	1.8	1.8
Electronic Components	367	5.5	4.0	1.9	2.0	1.6
Transportation Equipment	37	30.3	15.2	3.5	11.7	15.1
Ship and Boat Building & Repair	373	35.4	18.0	4.0	13.9	17.4
Transportation, Communications, Electric, Gas and Sanitary Services	40-49	9.5	6.0	4.7	1.3	3.5
Railroad Transportation	40	8.4	6.5	6.1	0.4	1.9
Local and Suburban Transit	41	6.1	2.9	2.6	0.3	3.2
Motor Freight Trans & Warehouse	42	11.1	8.0	6.9	1.1	3.0
Wholesale Trade	50-51	10.7	5.5	2.9	2.6	5.3
Wholesale Trade – Durable Goods	50	7.4	3.9	2.0	1.9	3.5
Motor Vehicle Parts & Supplies	501	11.6	5.1	2.3	2.8	6.5
Professional & Commercial Eqpt	504	2.1	1.3	1.0	0.3	0.9
Retail Trade	52-59	8.5	4.5	2.5	2.0	4.0

np = non-publishable category due to data reliability concerns.

Table 1 – Injury and Illness Incidence Rates by Industry, Maine, 1998

Incidence rates in this table are per 100 full-time workers.

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Cases with Lost Work-days	Cases with Days Away From Work	Cases with Restricted Workdays	Cases without Lost Workdays
Building Materials, Hardware, Garden Supplies and Mobile Home Dealers	52	7.7	5.3	2.4	3.0	2.3
Lumber and Building Material	521	8.8	6.1	1.6	4.5	2.7
General Merchandise Stores	53	11.3	8.1	2.7	5.4	3.2
Food Stores	54	13.7	10.1	5.7	4.4	3.6
Grocery Stores	541	14.8	11.0	6.2	4.8	3.8
Auto Dealers & Gas Serv. Stations	55	7.7	3.1	2.0	1.1	4.6
Motor Vehicle Dealers New/Used	551	8.9	2.4	1.7	0.6	6.6
Gasoline Service Stations	554	5.6	4.0	2.4	1.6	1.6
Apparel and Accessory Stores	56	2.1	1.7	1.0	0.7	0.4
Home Furniture, Furnishings and Equipment Stores	57	4.4	2.4	1.6	0.8	2.0
Eating and Drinking Places	58	3.7	1.2	1.1	0.1	2.5
Miscellaneous Retail Trade	59	10.6	2.7	1.8	0.9	7.9
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	60-69	4.0	0.9	0.6	0.3	3.1
Depository Institutions	60	2.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	2.0
Insurance Carriers	63	6.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	6.1
Real Estate	65	4.0	2.5	1.5	1.0	1.5

np = non-publishable category due to data reliability concerns.

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Bureau of Labor Standards

Table 2 – Injury Incidence Rates by Industry, Maine, 1998

Incidence rates in this table are per 100 full-time workers.

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Cases with Lost Work-days	Cases with Days Away From Work	Cases with Restricted Workdays	Cases without Lost Workdays
Private Sector – All Industries	01-89	7.8	4.3	2.1	2.2	3.6
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	01-09	12.2	4.9	2.9	2.0	7.3
Agricultural Production	01-02	7.2	5.0	3.1	1.9	2.2
Contract Construction	15-17	8.5	4.1	2.4	1.7	4.4
General Building Contractors	15	10.5	5.6	3.0	2.6	4.9
Contractors – Residential	152	7.9	3.3	1.3	2.1	4.5
Heavy Construction Contractors	16	7.4	2.5	0.7	1.8	4.9
Highway and Street Construction	161	5.1	1.9	0.3	1.6	3.2
Special Trades Contractors	17	8.0	3.9	2.6	1.3	4.1
Plumbing, Heating, Air Condition	171	10.2	4.9	3.1	1.7	5.3
Miscellaneous Special Trades	179	10.1	5.4	3.7	1.7	4.7
Manufacturing	20-39	10.8	5.7	2.2	3.5	5.1
Durable Goods		12.8	6.8	2.5	4.3	6.0
Nondurable Goods		8.9	4.7	2.0	2.7	4.2
Food and Kindred Products	20	11.7	7.8	4.1	3.7	3.9
Lumber and Wood Products	24	14.2	7.5	3.3	4.1	6.8
Logging	241	5.6	2.9	2.9	0.0	2.7
Sawmills and Planing Mills	242	14.1	8.7	4.3	4.4	5.3
Miscellaneous Wood Products	249	14.9	4.1	2.6	1.5	10.8
Paper and Allied Products	26	7.8	3.3	1.0	2.3	4.5
Paper Mills	262	7.6	3.4	1.1	2.4	4.2

np = non-publishable category due to data reliability concerns.

Table 2 – Injury Incidence Rates by Industry, Maine, 1998

Incidence rates in this table are per 100 full-time workers.

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Cases with Lost Work-days	Cases with Days Away From Work	Cases with Restricted Workdays	Cases without Lost Workdays
Printing, Publishing and Allied Ind.	27	8.7	4.3	2.5	1.8	4.4
Commercial Printing	275	13.8	7.6	4.2	3.3	6.2
Rubber and Plastic Products	30	np	np	np	np	np
Leather and Leather Products	31	7.8	3.6	1.5	2.1	4.2
Footwear – except Rubber	314	6.7	2.2	1.6	0.6	4.5
Fabricated Metal Products	34	11.5	8.4	5.5	2.8	3.2
Machinery and Computer Equip	35	7.3	3.4	2.0	1.4	3.9
Electrical Equip except Computers	36	2.6	1.7	1.0	0.8	0.9
Electronic Components	367	2.7	1.9	1.1	0.8	0.8
Transportation Equipment	37	22.8	11.3	2.3	9.0	11.5
Ship and Boat Building & Repair	373	26.5	13.4	2.7	10.7	13.1
Transportation, Communications, Electric, Gas and Sanitary Services	40-49	8.7	5.7	4.6	1.2	3.0
Railroad Transportation	40	8.2	6.2	6.0	0.2	1.9
Local and Suburban Transit	41	5.2	2.3	2.3	0.0	3.0
Motor Freight Trans & Warehouse	42	10.8	8.0	6.9	1.1	2.8
Wholesale Trade	50-51	8.9	4.9	2.7	2.2	4.0
Wholesale Trade – Durable Goods	50	7.0	3.7	1.9	1.8	3.4
Motor Vehicle Parts & Supplies	501	11.3	4.8	2.0	2.8	6.5
Professional & Commercial Eqpt	504	2.0	1.3	1.0	0.3	0.8
Retail Trade	52-59	6.7	4.0	2.1	1.8	2.7

np = non-publishable category due to data reliability concerns.

Table 2 – Injury Incidence Rates by Industry, Maine, 1998

Incidence rates in this table are per 100 full-time workers.

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Cases with Lost Work-days	Cases with Days Away From Work	Cases with Restricted Workdays	Cases without Lost Workdays
Building Materials, Hardware, Garden Supplies and Mobile Home Dealers	52	7.7	5.3	2.3	3.0	2.3
Lumber and Building Material	521	8.8	6.1	1.6	4.5	2.7
General Merchandise Stores	53	10.8	7.6	2.4	5.2	3.2
Food Stores	54	11.0	8.2	4.6	3.6	2.8
Grocery Stores	541	11.7	8.8	4.9	3.9	2.9
Auto Dealers & Gas Serv. Stations	55	7.3	3.1	2.0	1.1	4.2
Motor Vehicle Dealers New/Used	551	8.4	2.4	1.7	0.6	6.0
Gasoline Service Stations	554	5.2	3.8	2.2	1.6	1.4
Apparel and Accessory Stores	56	2.0	1.7	1.0	np	0.3
Home Furniture, Furnishings and Equipment Stores	57	4.3	2.3	1.6	0.8	2.0
Eating and Drinking Places	58	3.7	1.2	1.1	0.1	2.5
Miscellaneous Retail Trade	59	4.5	2.1	1.3	0.8	2.3
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	60-69	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.7
Depository Institutions	60	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.7
Insurance Carriers	63	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.0
Real Estate	65	3.4	2.2	1.4	0.8	1.2

np = non-publishable category due to data reliability concerns.

Table 3 – Illness Incidence Rates by Industry, Maine, 1998

Incidence rates in this table are per 10,000 full-time workers.

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Cases with Lost Work-days	Cases with Days Away From Work	Cases with Restricted Workdays	Cases without Lost Workdays
Private Sector – All Industries	01-89	186.2	69.3	29.4	39.9	116.8
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	01-09	28.9	18.6	0.0	18.6	10.3
Agricultural Production	01-02	24.8	24.8	0.0	24.8	0.0
Contract Construction	15-17	47.9	38.1	29.7	8.5	9.7
General Building Contractors	15	23.8	23.8	0.0	23.8	0.0
Contractors – Residential	152	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Heavy Construction Contractors	16	10.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.2
Highway and Street Construction	161	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Special Trades Contractors	17	67.6	54.2	49.3	4.9	13.4
Plumbing, Heating, Air Condition	171	56.9	35.6	10.7	24.9	24.9
Miscellaneous Special Trades	179	143.6	124.9	124.9	0.0	18.7
Manufacturing	20-39	335.3	156.9	51.1	105.8	178.4
Durable Goods		344.6	196.3	56.5	139.8	148.3
Nondurable Goods		326.1	117.4	45.7	71.7	208.7
Food and Kindred Products	20	354.4	277.2	124.6	152.7	77.2
Lumber and Wood Products	24	176.7	90.1	18.7	71.4	85.7
Logging	241	121.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	121.7
Sawmills and Planing Mills	242	137.9	114.4	0.0	114.4	23.6
Miscellaneous Wood Products	249	294.3	134.0	61.2	69.9	160.3
Paper and Allied Products	26	97.9	37.0	6.5	30.5	61.0
Paper Mills	262	112.9	44.9	8.0	36.8	68.9

np = non-publishable category due to data reliability concerns.

Table 3 – Illness Incidence Rates by Industry, Maine, 1998

Incidence rates in this table are per 100 full-time workers.

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Cases with Lost Work-days	Cases with Days Away From Work	Cases with Restricted Workdays	Cases without Lost Workdays
Printing, Publishing and Allied Ind.	27	77.9	33.7	19.0	14.7	44.2
Commercial Printing	275	47.7	14.3	4.8	4.8	33.4
Rubber and Plastic Products	30	197.4	72.1	0.0	72.1	125.3
Leather and Leather Products	31	1147.5	250.1	121.2	128.9	897.4
Footwear – except Rubber	314	1295.0	253.9	145.3	108.5	1041.2
Fabricated Metal Products	34	np	np	np	np	np
Machinery and Computer Equip	35	95.6	26.5	15.9	0.0	71.1
Electrical Equip except Computers	36	270.3	180.6	77.4	103.2	89.6
Electronic Components	367	281.1	201.1	84.6	116.6	80.0
Transportation Equipment	37	755.2	388.5	112.4	276.1	366.7
Ship and Boat Building & Repair	373	884.6	457.0	135.5	321.5	427.7
Transportation, Communications, Electric, Gas and Sanitary Services	40-49	78.0	27.4	11.0	16.4	50.6
Railroad Transportation	40	24.4	24.4	12.2	12.2	0.0
Local and Suburban Transit	41	84.7	63.5	35.3	28.2	14.1
Motor Freight Trans & Warehouse	42	26.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.9
Wholesale Trade	50-51	181.6	54.3	21.2	32.7	127.3
Wholesale Trade – Durable Goods	50	38.3	20.7	14.6	np	17.6
Motor Vehicle Parts & Supplies	501	34.9	34.9	34.9	0.0	0.0
Professional & Commercial Eqpt	504	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1
Retail Trade	52-59	180.3	55.3	36.3	19.1	124.9

np = non-publishable category due to data reliability concerns.

Table 3 – Illness Incidence Rates by Industry, Maine, 1998

Incidence rates in this table are per 100 full-time workers.

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Cases with Lost Work-days	Cases with Days Away From Work	Cases with Restricted Workdays	Cases without Lost Workdays
Building Materials, Hardware, Garden Supplies and Mobile Home Dealers	52	4.0	4.0	4.0	0.0	0.0
Lumber and Building Material	521	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
General Merchandise Stores	53	48.4	48.4	28.2	20.3	0.0
Food Stores	54	275.7	198.1	114.7	83.4	77.6
Grocery Stores	541	309.1	222.1	128.6	93.5	86.9
Auto Dealers & Gas Serv. Stations	55	40.3	4.3	4.3	0.0	36.0
Motor Vehicle Dealers New/Used	551	np	np	np	np	np
Gasoline Service Stations	554	36.3	14.0	14.0	0.0	22.3
Apparel and Accessory Stores	56	7.8	2.6	0.0	2.6	5.2
Home Furniture, Furnishings and Equipment Stores	57	6.9	6.9	6.9	0.0	0.0
Eating and Drinking Places	58	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Retail Trade	59	612.8	58.9	54.3	3.9	553.9
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	60-69	279.3	36.1	21.9	14.2	243.2
Depository Institutions	60	156.8	27.7	27.7	0.0	129.1
Insurance Carriers	63	551.5	33.3	14.1	19.2	518.2
Real Estate	65	62.8	34.9	10.5	24.4	27.9

np = non-publishable category due to data reliability concerns.

Table 4 – Injury and Illness Cases by Industry, Maine, 1998

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Cases with Lost Work-days	Cases with Days Away From Work	Cases with Restricted Workdays	Cases without Lost Work-days
Private Sector – All Industries	01-89	37,733	19,301	9,224	10,077	18,432
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	01-09	603	245	139	107	357
Agricultural Production	01-02	90	63	37	25	27
Contract Construction	15-17	2,116	1,051	628	423	1,064
General Building Contractors	15	587	319	162	156	268
Contractors – Residential	152	297	125	48	78	171
Heavy Construction Contractors	16	295	100	29	71	195
Highway and Street Construction	161	74	27	4	24	46
Special Trades Contractors	17	1,234	633	436	196	601
Plumbing, Heating, Air Condition	171	304	147	91	56	157
Miscellaneous Special Trades	179	555	319	238	81	236
Manufacturing	20-39	12,308	6,340	2,383	3,957	5,968
Durable Goods		7,078	3,812	1,344	2,468	3,266
Nondurable Goods		5,230	2,528	1,039	1,489	2,702
Food and Kindred Products	20	868	602	304	298	266
Lumber and Wood Products	24	1,791	936	394	542	855
Logging	241	197	84	84	0	113
Sawmills and Planing Mills	242	459	293	128	165	166
Miscellaneous Wood Products	249	614	187	111	76	426
Paper and Allied Products	26	1,357	571	165	406	786
Paper Mills	262	1,094	486	142	343	609

np = non-publishable category due to data reliability concerns.

Table 4 – Injury and Illness Cases by Industry, Maine, 1998

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Cases with Lost Work-days	Cases with Days Away From Work	Cases with Restricted Workdays	Cases without Lost Work-days
Printing, Publishing and Allied Ind.	27	448	220	128	92	228
Commercial Printing	275	299	161	91	71	138
Rubber and Plastic Products	30	499	326	np	214	np
Leather and Leather Products	31	1,259	397	179	218	862
Footwear – except Rubber	314	1,068	259	168	91	809
Fabricated Metal Products	34	488	371	191	180	117
Machinery and Computer Equip	35	346	168	93	75	179
Electrical Equip except Computers	36	392	259	126	133	133
Electronic Components	367	242	173	85	88	70
Transportation Equipment	37	3,616	1,813	413	1,400	1,803
Ship and Boat Building & Repair	373	3,500	1,777	399	1,377	1,723
Transportation, Communications, Electric, Gas and Sanitary Services	40-49	2,076	1,316	1,023	293	760
Railroad Transportation	40	69	53	50	3	16
Local and Suburban Transit	41	86	41	37	4	45
Motor Freight Trans & Warehouse	42	904	656	565	91	248
Wholesale Trade	50-51	2,692	1,374	732	642	1,318
Wholesale Trade – Durable Goods	50	969	510	263	247	460
Motor Vehicle Parts & Supplies	501	267	118	53	65	149
Professional & Commercial Eqpt	504	47	28	21	7	19
Retail Trade	52-59	6,875	3,664	2,022	1,642	3,211

np = non-publishable category due to data reliability concerns.

Table 4 – Injury and Illness Cases by Industry, Maine, 1998

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Cases with Lost Work-days	Cases with Days Away From Work	Cases with Restricted Workdays	Cases without Lost Work-days
Building Materials, Hardware, Garden Supplies and Mobile Home Dealers	52	381	264	117	147	116
Lumber and Building Material	521	221	153	40	113	68
General Merchandise Stores	53	1,003	715	236	478	288
Food Stores	54	2,107	1,556	876	679	551
Grocery Stores	541	2,025	1,505	845	661	519
Auto Dealers & Gas Serv. Stations	55	902	366	237	130	536
Motor Vehicle Dealers New/Used	551	433	114	83	31	319
Gasoline Service Stations	554	199	142	85	57	57
Apparel and Accessory Stores	56	80	67	39	28	14
Home Furniture, Furnishings and Equipment Stores	57	127	68	46	22	58
Eating and Drinking Places	58	655	214	189	24	441
Miscellaneous Retail Trade	59	1,621	414	281	133	1,206
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	60-69	1,043	224	154	70	818
Depository Institutions	60	193	39	37	3	153
Insurance Carriers	63	515	35	18	17	479
Real Estate	65	116	73	44	29	43

np = non-publishable category due to data reliability concerns.

Table 4 – Injury and Illness Cases by Industry, Maine, 1998

[illegible]

np = non-publishable category due to data reliability concerns.

Table 5 – Injury Cases by Industry, Maine, 1998

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Cases with Lost Work-days	Cases with Days Away From Work	Cases with Restricted Workdays	Cases without Lost Work-days
Private Sector – All Industries	01-89	30,466	16,594	8,075	8,519	13,872
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	01-09	588	236	139	97	352
Agricultural Production	01-02	87	60	37	23	27
Contract Construction	15-17	2,003	962	558	404	1,041
General Building Contractors	15	574	306	162	144	268
Contractors – Residential	152	297	125	48	78	171
Heavy Construction Contractors	16	291	100	29	71	192
Highway and Street Construction	161	74	27	4	24	46
Special Trades Contractors	17	1,138	556	366	189	582
Plumbing, Heating, Air Condition	171	288	138	88	49	150
Miscellaneous Special Trades	179	487	259	178	81	228
Manufacturing	20-39	9,402	4,980	1,940	3,040	4,422
Durable Goods		5,577	2,957	1,098	1,859	2,620
Nondurable Goods		3,825	2,022	842	1,180	1,802
Food and Kindred Products	20	666	444	233	211	222
Lumber and Wood Products	24	1,593	835	372	463	758
Logging	241	162	84	84	0	78
Sawmills and planing Mills	242	418	259	128	131	159
Miscellaneous Wood Products	249	513	141	90	51	372
Paper and Allied Products	26	1,207	514	155	358	693
Paper Mills	262	953	430	132	298	523

np = non-publishable category due to data reliability concerns

Table 5 – Injury Cases by Industry, Maine, 1998

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Cases with Lost Work-days	Cases with Days Away From Work	Cases with Restricted Workdays	Cases without Lost Work-days
Printing, Publishing and Allied Ind.	27	411	203	119	84	207
Commercial Printing	275	289	159	89	69	131
Rubber and Plastic Products	30	np	np	np	np	np
Leather and Leather Products	31	511	234	100	134	277
Footwear – except Rubber	314	364	121	89	31	243
Fabricated Metal Products	34	398	289	191	98	109
Machinery and Computer Equip.	35	306	142	85	57	164
Electrical Equip except Computers	36	193	126	70	56	67
Electronic Components	367	120	85	48	37	35
Transportation Equipment	37	2,716	1,349	278	1,071	1,366
Ship and Boat Building & Repair	373	2,625	1,325	265	1,060	1,300
Transportation, Communications, Electric, Gas and Sanitary Services	40-49	1,904	1,255	999	257	649
Railroad Transportation	40	67	51	49	2	16
Local and Suburban Transit	41	74	32	32	0	42
Motor Freight Trans & Warehouse	42	882	656	565	91	226
Wholesale Trade	50-51	2,237	1,238	678	560	999
Wholesale Trade – Durable Goods	50	919	482	244	239	437
Motor Vehicle Parts & Supplies	501	259	110	45	65	149
Professional & Commercial Eqpt	504	45	28	21	7	17
Retail Trade	52-59	5,419	3,217	1,729	1,488	2,201

np = non-publishable category due to data reliability concerns.

Table 5 – Injury Cases by Industry, Maine, 1998

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Cases with Lost Work-days	Cases with Days Away From Work	Cases with Restricted Workdays	Cases without Lost Work-days
Building Materials, Hardware, Garden Supplies and Mobile Home Dealers	52	379	263	115	147	116
Lumber and Building Material	521	221	153	40	113	68
General Merchandise Stores	53	960	672	211	460	288
Food Stores	54	1,684	1,252	700	551	432
Grocery Stores	541	1,602	1,201	669	532	401
Auto Dealers & Gas Serv. Stations	55	855	361	231	130	495
Motor Vehicle Dealers New/Used	551	406	114	83	31	292
Gasoline Service Stations	554	185	137	80	57	49
Apparel and Accessory Stores	56	77	66	39	np	12
Home Furniture, Furnishings and Equipment Stores	57	125	67	45	22	58
Eating and Drinking Places	58	655	214	189	24	441
Miscellaneous Retail Trade	59	684	324	198	127	359
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	60-69	316	130	97	33	186
Depository Institutions	60	73	18	16	3	55
Insurance Carriers	63	85	9	7	2	76
Real Estate	65	98	63	41	22	35

np = non-publishable category due to data reliability concerns.

Table 5 – Injury Cases by Industry, Maine, 1998

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np = non-publishable category due to data reliability concerns.

Table 6 – Illness Cases by Industry, Maine, 1998

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Cases with Lost Work-days	Cases with Days Away From Work	Cases with Restricted Workdays	Cases without Lost Work-days
Private Sector – All Industries	01-89	7,267	2,707	1,149	1,558	4,560
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	01-09	14	9	0	9	5
Agricultural Production	01-02	3	3	0	3	0
Contract Construction	15-17	113	90	70	20	23
General Building Contractors	15	13	13	0	13	0
Contractors – Residential	152	0	0	0	0	0
Heavy Construction Contractors	16	4	0	0	0	4
Highway and Street Construction	161	0	0	0	0	0
Special Trades Contractors	17	96	77	70	7	19
Plumbing, Heating, Air Condition	171	16	10	3	7	7
Miscellaneous Special Trades	179	69	60	60	0	9
Manufacturing	20-39	2,906	1,360	443	917	1,546
Durable Goods		1,501	855	246	609	646
Nondurable Goods		1,406	506	197	309	900
Food and Kindred Products	20	202	158	71	87	44
Lumber and Wood Products	24	198	101	21	80	96
Logging	241	35	0	0	0	35
Sawmills and Planing Mills	242	41	34	0	34	7
Miscellaneous Wood Products	249	101	46	21	24	55
Paper and Allied Products	26	151	57	10	47	94
Paper Mills	262	141	56	10	46	86

np = non-publishable category due to data reliability concerns.

Table 6 – Illness Cases by Industry, Maine, 1998

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Cases with Lost Work-days	Cases with Days Away From Work	Cases with Restricted Workdays	Cases without Lost Work-days
Printing, Publishing and Allied Ind.	27	37	16	9	7	21
Commercial Printing	275	10	3	1	1	7
Rubber and Plastic Products	30	52	19	0	19	33
Leather and Leather Products	31	748	163	79	84	585
Footwear – except Rubber	314	704	138	79	59	566
Fabricated Metal Products	34	np	np	np	np	np
Machinery and Computer Equip.	35	40	26	8	18	14
Electrical Equip except Computers	36	199	133	57	76	66
Electronic Components	367	123	88	37	51	35
Transportation Equipment	37	900	463	134	329	437
Ship and Boat Building & Repair	373	875	452	134	318	423
Transportation, Communications, Electric, Gas and Sanitary Services	40-49	171	60	24	36	111
Railroad Transportation	40	2	2	1	1	0
Local and Suburban Transit	41	12	9	5	4	2
Motor Freight Trans & Warehouse	42	22	0	0	0	22
Wholesale Trade	50-51	455	136	53	82	319
Wholesale Trade – Durable Goods	50	50	27	19	np	23
Motor Vehicle Parts & Supplies	501	8	8	8	0	0
Professional & Commercial Eqpt	504	2	0	0	0	2
Retail Trade	52-59	1,456	447	293	154	1,009

np = non-publishable category due to data reliability concerns.

Table 6 – Illness Cases by Industry, Maine, 1998

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Cases with Lost Work-days	Cases with Days Away From Work	Cases with Restricted Workdays	Cases without Lost Work-days
Building Materials, Hardware, Garden Supplies and Mobile Home Dealers	52	2	2	2	0	0
Lumber and Building Material	521	0	0	0	0	0
General Merchandise Stores	53	43	43	25	18	0
Food Stores	54	423	304	176	128	119
Grocery Stores	541	423	304	176	128	119
Auto Dealers & Gas Serv. Stations	55	47	5	5	0	42
Motor Vehicle Dealers New/Used	551	np	np	np	np	np
Gasoline Service Stations	554	13	5	5	0	8
Apparel and Accessory Stores	56	3	1	0	0	2
Home Furniture, Furnishings and Equipment Stores	57	2	2	2	0	0
Eating and Drinking Places	58	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Retail Trade	59	937	90	83	6	847
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	60-69	727	94	57	37	633
Depository Institutions	60	119	21	21	0	98
Insurance Carriers	63	430	26	11	15	404
Real Estate	65	18	10	3	7	8

np = non-publishable category due to data reliability concerns.

Table 6 – Illness Cases by Industry, Maine, 1998

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Cases with Lost Work-days	Cases with Days Away From Work	Cases with Restricted Workdays	Cases without Lost Work-days
Services	70-89	1,424	512	209	303	913
Hotels, Rooming Houses & Camps	70	0	0	0	0	0
Personal Services	72	17	13	3	10	4
Auto Repair, Service and Parking	75	2	0	0	0	2
Miscellaneous Repair Services	76	7	7	3	3	0
Amusement & Recreation Services	79	19	10	2	8	9
Health Services	80	917	312	109	203	605
Nursing & Personal Care Facilities	805	78	69	49	20	9
Hospitals	806	607	161	np	145	446
Home Healthcare Services	808	74	38	14	24	36
Legal Services	81	134	30	8	21	104
Educational Services	82	53	30	2	28	23
Membership Organizations	86	0	0	0	0	0
Engineering, Accounting, Research, Management and Related Services	87	84	25	13	12	59

np = non-publishable category due to data reliability concerns.

Table 7 – Illness Incidence Rates by Industry, Maine, 1998

Incidence rates in this table are per 10,000 full-time workers.

Industry	SIC	Skin Disease or Dis- orders	Dust Disease of the Lungs	Respiratory Conditions due to Toxic Agents	Poisoning	Disorders due to Physical Agents	Disorders due to Repeated Trauma	Other
Private Sector	01-89	10.6	0.6	5.0	0.4	5.2	158.0	6.4
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	01-09	2.1	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	24.8	0.0
Agricultural Production	01-02	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.8	0.0
Contract Construction	15-17	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	np	22.0	0.0
General Building Contractors	15	23.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.8	0.0
Contractors – Residential	152	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Heavy Construction Contractors	16	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	np	0.0
Highway and Street	161	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Special Trades Contractors	17	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	np	26.7	0.0
Plumbing, Heat and Air Cond.	171	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.7	46.2	0.0
Miscellaneous Special Trades	179	18.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	np	35.4	0.0
Manufacturing	20-39	18.1	2.3	15.3	0.8	15.7	279.7	3.3
Durable Goods		17.4	2.3	29.4	1.6	26.2	265.2	2.5
Nondurable Goods		18.8	2.3	1.2	0.0	5.3	294.3	4.2
Food and Kindred Products	20	10.5	1.8	7.0	0.0	0.0	324.6	10.5
Lumber and Wood Products	24	1.8	0.0	6.2	0.0	0.0	161.6	6.2
Logging	241	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	121.7	0.0
Sawmills and Planing Mills	242	0.0	0.0	23.6	0.0	0.0	114.4	0.0
Miscellaneous Wood Products	249	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	265.2	20.4
Paper and Allied Products	26	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	86.9	np
Paper Mills	262	10.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	99.3	np
Printing, Publishing & Allied	27	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	65.3	12.6
Commercial Printing	275	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.9	4.8
Rubber and Plastic Products	30	75.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	121.5	0.0
Leather and Leather Products	31	59.8	9.2	1.5	0.0	13.8	1061.6	np
Footwear except Rubber	314	29.4	11.0	1.8	0.0	16.6	1234.3	np
Fabricated Metal Products	34	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	np	0.0

np = non-publishable category due to data reliability concerns.

Table 7 – Illness Incidence Rates by Industry, Maine, 1998

Incidence rates in this table are per 10,000 full-time workers.

Industry	SIC	Skin Disease or Disorders	Dust Disease of the Lungs	Respiratory Conditions due to Toxic Agents	Poisoning	Disorders due to Physical Agents	Disorders due to Repeated Trauma	Other
Machinery and Computer Equip	35	2.4	0.0	9.6	0.0	0.0	81.3	2.4
Electrical Equip exc Computers	36	28.5	0.0	16.3	8.1	0.0	218.7	0.0
Electronic Components	367	48.0	0.0	27.4	13.7	0.0	192.0	0.0
Transportation Equipment	37	38.6	8.4	87.3	0.8	94.0	524.4	1.7
Ship, Boat Building & Repair	373	35.4	10.1	105.1	1.0	113.2	617.7	2.0
Transportation, Communications, Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	40-49	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	74.4	0.9
Railroad Transportation	40	0.0	0.0	12.2	0.0	0.0	12.2	0.0
Local and Suburban Transit	41	0.0	0.0	35.3	0.0	0.0	28.2	14.1
Motor Freight Transport and Warehousing	42	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.9	0.0
Wholesale trade	50-51	4.4	0.0	4.0	1.6	0.0	160.8	10.8
Wholesale – Durable Goods	50	8.4	0.0	7.7	3.1	0.0	15.3	3.8
Motor Vehicle Parts & Supply	501	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.9	0.0
Professional & Comm. Eq.	504	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.0
Retail Trade	52-59	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.2	175.1	0.7
Building Materials, Hardware, Garden Supplies, and Mobile Home Dealers	52	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0
Lumber and Building Material	521	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
General Merchandise Stores	53	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.4	0.0
Food Stores	54	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5	262.0	0.7
Grocery Stores	541	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.3	293.7	0.7
Auto Dealers and Gas Stations	55	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	37.7	0.0
Auto Dealers – New and Used	551	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	np	0.0
Gasoline Service Stations	554	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.3	0.0
Apparel and Accessory Stores	56	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.8	0.0

np = non-publishable category due to data reliability concerns.

Table 7 – Illness Incidence Rates by Industry, Maine, 1998

Incidence rates in this table are per 10,000 full-time workers.

Industry	SIC	Skin Disease or Disorders	Dust Disease of the Lungs	Respiratory Conditions due to Toxic Agents	Poisoning	Disorders due to Physical Agents	Disorders due to Repeated Trauma	Other
Home Furniture, Furnishings, and Equipment Stores	57	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.7	0.0
Eating and Drinking Places	58	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Retail Trade	59	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	607.6	2.0
Insurance Carriers	63	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	513.0	np
Real Estate	65	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.3	3.5
Services	70-89	16.7	0.2	3.5	np	np	86.3	9.9
Hotels, Rooming Houses, Camps, and Other Lodging	70	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Personal Services	72	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.7	0.0
Auto Repair Service & Parking	75	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.0
Misc. Repair Services	76	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.2	0.0
Amusement & Recreation	79	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	47.8	0.0
Health Services	80	44.1	0.2	9.8	0.0	np	153.4	10.5
Nursing & Personal Care Fac.	805	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.2	18.4
Hospitals	806	68.7	0.5	16.8	0.0	np	230.3	np
Home Healthcare Services	808	28.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	151.7	9.5
Legal Services	81	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	375.4	27.0
Educational Services	82	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.1	26.4
Membership Organizations	86	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Engineering, Accounting, Research, Management, and Related Services	87	1.1	1.1	1.1	2.1	5.4	68.6	9.6

np = non-publishable category due to data reliability concerns.

Table 8 – Injury and Illness Incidence Rates by Industry, Public Sector, Maine, 1998

Incidence rates in this table are per 100 full-time workers.

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Cases with Lost Workdays	Cases with Days Away From Work	Cases with Restricted Workdays	Cases without Lost Workdays
Public Sector – State & Local Gov't.		5.6	3.2	2.6	0.6	2.4
Public Sector – State Government		4.0	1.9	1.1	0.8	2.1
Construction		9.6	7.0	1.2	5.8	2.6
Public Works	16	9.6	7.0	1.2	5.9	2.6
Services		3.1	1.5	1.0	0.5	1.6
Health Services	80	8.1	6.5	3.8	2.8	1.6
Educational Services	82	1.5	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.8
Social Services	83	4.3	1.7	1.4	0.3	2.6
Public Administration		3.7	1.0	0.9	0.1	2.7
Executive & Legislative Bodies	91	3.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.9
Justice, Public Order & Safety	92	3.7	2.3	2.0	0.2	1.4
Police Protection	9221	5.9	2.9	2.9	0.0	2.9
Administration of Human Resources	94	3.3	1.1	1.1	0.0	2.3
Environmental Quality & Housing	95	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.2
Administ. of Economic Programs	96	5.5	1.4	1.2	0.3	4.0
Public Sector – Local Government		6.9	4.3	3.8	0.5	2.6
Construction		14.3	9.9	8.1	1.8	4.3
Public Works	16	14.3	9.9	8.1	1.8	4.3
Transportation & Public Utilities		16.3	9.4	7.3	2.1	6.9
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	49	16.3	8.5	6.9	1.6	7.8
Sanitary Services	495	11.0	5.8	5.2	0.6	5.2
Services		5.5	3.4	3.0	0.3	2.2
Amusement & Recreation Services	79	14.6	7.5	6.7	0.8	7.2
Health Services	80	10.9	5.8	1.6	4.1	5.2
Educational Services	82	5.0	3.1	3.0	0.1	1.9
Public Administration		6.5	4.1	3.9	0.2	2.4
Executive & Legislative Bodies	91	4.0	2.9	2.9	0.0	1.1
Justice, Public Order & Safety	92	7.7	4.7	4.4	0.3	3.0
Police Protection	9221	6.4	3.1	2.5	0.5	3.3
Correctional Institutions	9223	9.6	6.8	6.2	0.5	2.9
Fire Protection	9224	9.2	6.2	6.2	0.0	3.0

Table 9 – Injury Incidence rates by Industry, Public Sector, Maine, 1998

Incidence rates in this table are per 100 full-time workers.

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Cases with Lost Workdays	Cases with Days Away From Work	Cases with Restricted Workdays	Cases without Lost Workdays
Public Sector – State & Local Gov't.		4.4	2.7	2.2	0.5	1.7
Public Sector – State Government		2.6	1.5	0.9	0.7	1.1
Construction		9.2	6.8	1.0	5.8	2.4
Public Works	16	9.3	6.8	1.0	5.9	2.5
Services		2.3	1.2	0.7	0.5	1.0
Health Services	80	7.4	5.9	3.2	2.8	1.6
Educational Services	82	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.4
Social Services	83	1.7	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.9
Public Administration		1.6	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.8
Executive & Legislative Bodies	91	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Justice, Public Order & Safety	92	2.9	1.9	1.7	0.2	1.0
Police Protection	9221	5.9	2.9	2.9	0.0	2.9
Administration of Human Resources	94	1.7	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.7
Environmental Quality & Housing	95	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6
Administ. of Economic Programs	96	2.2	0.8	0.6	0.1	1.4
Public Sector – Local Government		5.9	3.7	3.2	0.4	2.2
Construction		12.0	8.2	7.0	1.2	3.8
Public Works	16	12.0	8.2	7.0	1.2	3.8
Transportation & Public Utilities		13.5	8.8	6.9	1.9	4.7
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	49	13.4	8.2	6.8	1.5	5.2
Sanitary Services	495	8.8	5.5	5.0	0.5	3.3
Services		4.8	2.8	2.5	0.3	2.0
Amusement & Recreation Services	79	14.6	7.5	6.7	0.8	7.2
Health Services	80	10.0	5.8	1.6	4.1	4.1
Educational Services	82	4.3	2.5	2.4	0.1	1.7
Public Administration		5.5	3.6	3.4	0.2	1.8
Executive & Legislative Bodies	91	2.6	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.8
Justice, Public Order & Safety	92	6.8	4.6	4.3	0.3	2.2
Police Protection	9221	5.9	3.1	2.5	0.5	2.8
Correctional Institutions	9223	8.1	5.6	5.2	0.4	2.5
Fire Protection	9224	7.9	6.2	6.2	0.0	1.7

Table 10 – Illness Incidence rates by Industry, Public Sector, Maine, 1998

Incidence rates in this table are per 10,000 full-time workers.

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Cases with Lost Workdays	Cases with Days Away From Work	Cases with Restricted Workdays	Cases without Lost Workdays
Public Sector – State & Local Gov't.		117.4	47.0	38.7	8.4	70.4
Public Sector – State Government		138.4	35.7	23.1	12.5	103.1
Construction		40.3	20.1	20.1	0.0	20.1
Public Works	16	34.1	20.4	20.4	0.0	13.6
Services		85.3	27.6	25.0	2.6	57.7
Health Services	80	63.7	63.7	63.7	0.0	0.0
Educational Services	82	44.1	7.2	3.6	3.6	36.9
Social Services	83	262.9	91.6	91.6	0.0	171.3
Public Administration		208.7	17.8	16.5	1.3	192.2
Executive & Legislative Bodies	91	282.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	282.3
Justice, Public Order & Safety	92	83.3	41.6	41.6	0.0	41.6
Police Protection	9221	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Administration of Human Resources	94	156.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	156.3
Environmental Quality & Housing	95	356.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	356.7
Administ. of Economic Programs	96	324.8	65.0	52.0	13.0	259.9
Public Sector – Local Government		99.9	56.8	51.9	4.9	43.4
Construction		237.8	176.8	115.9	61.0	61.0
Public Works	16	237.8	176.8	115.9	61.0	61.0
Transportation & Public Utilities		273.4	54.7	39.8	19.9	218.7
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	49	286.8	23.9	17.9	6.0	262.9
Sanitary Services	495	222.4	29.0	19.3	9.7	193.4
Services		69.7	52.6	52.6	0.0	17.2
Amusement & Recreation Services	79	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Health Services	80	103.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	103.0
Educational Services	82	71.8	58.5	58.5	0.0	13.3
Public Administration		105.5	45.0	43.8	1.3	60.5
Executive & Legislative Bodies	91	142.0	123.7	123.7	0.0	22.9
Justice, Public Order & Safety	92	95.6	16.9	13.1	1.9	78.7
Police Protection	9221	51.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.6
Correctional Institutions	9223	157.5	118.1	91.8	13.1	39.4
Fire Protection	9224	129.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	129.1

Table 11 – Injury and Illness Cases by Industry, Public Sector, Maine, 1998

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Cases with Lost Workdays	Cases with Days Away From Work	Cases with Restricted Workdays	Cases without Lost Workdays
Public Sector – State & Local Gov't.		3,132	1,788	1,433	355	1,344
Public Sector – State Government		1,018	485	280	205	534
Construction		143	104	18	86	39
Public Works	16					
Services		486	234	153	81	252
Health Services	80	114	92	53	39	22
Educational Services	82	163	75	40	35	88
Social Services	83	108	43	35	7	66
Public Administration		290	76	70	7	214
Executive & Legislative Bodies	91	75	2	2	0	73
Justice, Public Order & Safety	92	79	49	44	5	31
Police Protection	9221	30	15	15	0	15
Administration of Human Resources	94	46	15	15	0	32
Environmental Quality & Housing	95	45	0	0	0	45
Administ. of Economic Programs	96	42	11	9	2	31
Public Sector – Local Government		2,114	1,304	1,153	151	810
Construction		235	163	133	30	71
Public Works	16	235	163	133	30	71
Transportation & Public Utilities		328	189	147	42	139
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	49	273	142	116	26	131
Sanitary Services	495	114	60	54	6	54
Services		1,030	625	563	62	404
Amusement & Recreation Services	79	96	49	44	5	47
Health Services	80	95	51	14	36	45
Educational Services	82	825	515	494	21	311
Public Administration		508	318	302	17	189
Executive & Legislative Bodies	91	87	64	64	0	23
Justice, Public Order & Safety	92	413	252	235	17	161
Police Protection	9221	148	71	59	12	77
Correctional Institutions	9223	73	52	47	4	22
Fire Protection	9224	192	129	129	0	62

Table 12 – Injury Cases by Industry, Public Sector, Maine, 1998

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Cases with Lost Workdays	Cases with Days Away From Work	Cases with Restricted Workdays	Cases without Lost Workdays
Public Sector – State & Local Gov't.		2,473	1,524	1,216	308	949
Public Sector – State Government		665	394	221	173	271
Construction		137	101	15	86	36
Public Works	16	136	100	14	86	36
Services		353	191	114	77	162
Health Services	80	105	83	45	39	22
Educational Services	82	114	67	36	31	47
Social Services	83	43	20	13	7	23
Public Administration		126	63	57	6	64
Executive & Legislative Bodies	91	5	2	2	0	3
Justice, Public Order & Safety	92	62	40	36	5	22
Police Protection	9221	30	15	15	0	15
Administration of Human Resources	94	24	15	15	0	10
Environmental Quality & Housing	95	19	0	0	0	19
Administ. of Economic Programs	96	17	6	5	1	11
Public Sector – Local Government		1,807	1,130	994	136	677
Construction		196	134	114	20	62
Public Works	16	196	134	114	20	62
Transportation & Public Utilities		272	177	139	38	95
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	49	225	138	113	25	87
Sanitary Services	495	91	57	52	5	34
Services		899	527	465	62	372
Amusement & Recreation Services	79	96	49	44	5	47
Health Services	80	87	51	14	36	36
Educational Services	82	707	417	397	21	289
Public Administration		425	283	268	15	142
Executive & Legislative Bodies	91	56	38	38	0	18
Justice, Public Order & Safety	92	362	243	228	15	118
Police Protection	9221	136	71	59	12	65
Correctional Institutions	9223	62	43	40	3	19
Fire Protection	9224	165	129	129	0	35

Table 13 – Illness Cases by Industry, Public Sector, Maine, 1998

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Cases with Lost Workdays	Cases with Days Away From Work	Cases with Restricted Workdays	Cases without Lost Workdays
Public Sector – State & Local Gov't.		659	264	217	47	395
Public Sector – State Government		353	91	59	32	263
Construction		6	3	3	0	3
Public Works	16	5	3	3	0	2
Services		133	43	39	4	90
Health Services	80	9	9	9	0	0
Educational Services	82	49	8	4	4	41
Social Services	83	66	23	23	0	43
Public Administration		164	14	13	1	151
Executive & Legislative Bodies	91	71	0	0	0	71
Justice, Public Order & Safety	92	18	9	9	0	9
Police Protection	9221	0	0	0	0	0
Administration of Human Resources	94	22	0	0	0	22
Environmental Quality & Housing	95	26	0	0	0	26
Administ. of Economic Programs	96	25	5	4	1	20
Public Sector – Local Government		306	174	159	15	133
Construction		39	29	19	10	10
Public Works	16	39	29	19	10	10
Transportation & Public Utilities		55	11	8	4	44
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	49	48	4	3	1	44
Sanitary Services	495	23	3	2	1	20
Services		130	98	98	0	32
Amusement & Recreation Services	79	0	0	0	0	0
Health Services	80	9	0	0	0	9
Educational Services	82	119	97	97	0	22
Public Administration		82	35	34	1	47
Executive & Legislative Bodies	91	31	27	27	0	5
Justice, Public Order & Safety	92	51	9	7	1	42
Police Protection	9221	12	0	0	0	12
Correctional Institutions	9223	12	9	7	1	3
Fire Protection	9224	27	0	0	0	27

Table 14 – Relative Standard Errors for Injury and Illness Rates by Industry, Maine, 1998

Error rates for injury and illness incidence rates published in Table 1 beginning on page 41

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Cases with Lost Workdays	Cases with Days Away From Work	Cases with Restricted Workdays	Cases without Lost Workdays
Private Sector – All Industries	01-89	10.5	10.3	12.7	9.6	11.2
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	01-09	32.2	34.1	45.9	32.3	35.6
Agricultural Production	01-02	47.0	45.0	56.6	52.2	73.6
Contract Construction	15-17	11.7	13.8	18.5	18.9	14.8
General Building Contractors	15	15.4	21.6	25.7	35.8	25.1
Contractors – Residential	152	25.9	38.8	43.7	54.4	37.5
Heavy Construction Contractors	16	43.0	35.2	70.9	26.7	50.1
Highway and Street Construction	161	27.0	43.1	44.4	46.4	43.4
Special Trades Contractors	17	15.0	19.0	23.3	26.7	17.3
Plumbing, Heating, Air Condition	171	27.7	32.4	42.9	53.9	37.8
Miscellaneous Special Trades	179	19.9	24.9	31.1	42.1	20.2
Manufacturing	20-39	4.4	5.5	8.8	7.2	6.4
Durable Goods		6.1	7.8	12.6	10.5	7.5
Nondurable Goods		7.1	7.9	11.0	10.4	11.2
Lumber and Wood Products	24	12.2	19.0	15.3	28.2	20.3
Logging	241	22.0	33.8	33.8	0.0	37.8
Miscellaneous Wood Products	249	9.8	30.7	33.7	34.2	25.4
Paper and Allied Products	26	0.0	0.0	14.5	0.0	0.0
Paper Mills	262	0.0	0.0	14.6	0.0	0.0
Printing, Publishing and Allied Ind.	27	31.2	30.7	36.3	27.2	32.7
Commercial Printing	275	11.3	15.2	13.4	26.0	12.4

Table 14 – Relative Standard Errors for Injury and Illness Rates by Industry, Maine, 1998

Error rates for injury and illness incidence rates published in Table 1 beginning on page 41

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Cases with Lost Workdays	Cases with Days Away From Work	Cases with Restricted Workdays	Cases without Lost Workdays
Rubber and Plastic Products	30	98.1	78.8	90.5	76.8	132.4
Leather and Leather Products	31	0.0	0.0	17.3	24.5	18.1
Footwear – except Rubber	314	5.3	0.0	0.0	25.6	16.7
Fabricated Metal Products	34	56.6	58.9	42.1	93.3	64.3
Machinery and Computer Equip.	35	18.4	22.9	22.3	34.8	25.5
Electrical Equip except Computers	36	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.3	20.2
Electronic Components	367	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.9
Transportation Equipment	37	0.0	0.0	33.0	4.5	0.0
Ship and Boat Building & Repair	373	0.0	0.0	32.5	5.5	0.8
Transportation, Communications, Electric, Gas and Sanitary Services	40-49	14.2	16.2	19.3	25.6	17.8
Railroad Transportation	40	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Local and Suburban Transit	41	31.4	39.1	37.2	91.3	34.3
Motor Freight Trans & Warehouse	42	23.5	25.3	28.3	43.4	35.5
Wholesale Trade	50-51	8.4	8.8	17.0	12.9	14.8
Wholesale Trade – Durable Goods	50	10.6	10.6	16.1	17.0	16.8
Motor Vehicle Parts & Supplies	501	21.7	21.1	18.1	29.1	30.7
Professional & Commercial Eqpt	504	32.1	33.5	39.7	35.4	40.1
Retail Trade	52-59	9.9	12.5	13.3	18.1	10.2

Table 14 – Relative Standard Errors for Injury and Illness Rates by Industry, Maine, 1998

Error rates for injury and illness incidence rates published in Table 1 beginning on page 41

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Cases with Lost Workdays	Cases with Days Away From Work	Cases with Restricted Workdays	Cases without Lost Workdays
Building Materials, Hardware, Garden Supplies and Mobile Home Dealers	52	22.0	25.6	29.4	46.8	23.1
Lumber and Building Material	521	33.0	36.5	37.9	55.2	34.6
General Merchandise Stores	53	22.6	25.0	29.5	25.2	23.0
Food Stores	54	18.9	15.1	19.5	25.2	33.7
Grocery Stores	541	18.5	14.5	19.9	24.7	34.8
Auto Dealers & Gas Serv. Stations	55	11.2	16.2	18.8	28.6	17.7
Motor Vehicle Dealers New/Used	551	11.7	22.9	26.4	51.0	18.1
Gasoline Service Stations	554	23.6	28.2	24.5	51.9	33.4
Apparel and Accessory Stores	56	33.7	41.1	42.6	97.4	42.8
Home Furniture, Furnishings and Equipment Stores	57	26.6	35.0	40.0	55.0	30.3
Eating and Drinking Places	58	40.0	62.2	72.1	97.3	45.9
Miscellaneous Retail Trade	59	11.1	18.5	19.1	30.7	10.5
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	60-69	23.9	42.6	46.8	35.8	19.3
Depository Institutions	60	26.3	38.2	40.3	70.8	29.4
Insurance Carriers	63	6.1	18.7	27.3	35.6	6.5
Real Estate	65	14.7	15.6	21.6	11.8	16.6

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Appendices

NOTE: This form is required by Public Law 91-504 and must be kept in the establishment for 5 years. Failure to maintain and post can result in the issuance of citations and assessment of penalties. (See posting requirements on the other side of form.)

RECORDABLE CASES: You are required to record information about every occupational death, every nonfatal occupational disease, 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 Approved
O.M.B. No. 1218-0176
See OMB Disclosure
Statement on reverse

[illegible]

OSHA No. 300

Certification of Annual Summary Totals By

02-4A, No. 200

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

OSHA 200 LOG & SUMMARY

Appendix A

Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in Maine, 1998

Appendix B

OSHA 101 SUPPLEMENTAL RECORD

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)

Appendix C

SURVEY OF OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES & ILLNESSES, 1998

Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1998



U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics

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We estimate it will take you an average of 1 hour to complete this survey (ranging from 30 minutes to 4 hours per package), including time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing this information. If you have any comments regarding the estimates or any other aspect of this survey, including suggestions for reducing this burden, please send them to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Health and Safety Statistics (1220-0045), 2 Massachusetts Avenue, N.E., Washington, DC 20212. Persons are not required to respond to the collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. **DO NOT SEND THE COMPLETED FORM TO THIS ADDRESS.**

The Bureau of Labor Statistics and the State agency collecting this information will use the information you provide for statistical purposes only. To the full extent permitted by law, this information will be held in confidence and will not be disclosed without the written consent of your establishment.

OMB No. 1220-0045
Approval expires 09-30-00
BLS-9306 N06

Appendix C (cont.)

SURVEY OF OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES & ILLNESSES, 1998

Dear Employer:

The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics is surveying employers about occupational injuries and illnesses. We are asking for the totals from your 1998 *Log and Summary of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses*, as well as for information about hours worked and employment at your establishment. We are also asking for details about the worker and the circumstances of injuries or illnesses that involved days away from work. We will keep the information that you give us confidential and use it only for statistical purposes. If you need help in completing our survey form or if you have questions, call the phone number listed for your State in the back of this package.

Your participation in this survey is mandatory under Public Law 91-596. We recognize, however, that responding to our questions may be time consuming for some employers. We have made every effort to reduce the amount of time required wherever we could and still collect the necessary information.

Thank you for helping us collect accurate information and for participating in the effort to make America's workplaces safer and healthier.

Bureau of Labor Statistics
U.S. Department of Labor

Who must complete this survey?

- ▶ Under Public Law 91-596, all establishments that receive this survey must complete and return it within 30 days, even if they had no occupational injuries and illnesses during 1998.
- ▶ If your establishment had no occupational injuries and illnesses, you will need to fill out only part of the survey. The instructions will tell you when you are finished.
- ▶ If you recently received a request by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) for information similar to the data we are collecting in *Part 1: Summary of 1998 Occupational Injuries and Illnesses*, you may attach a copy of the OSHA form instead of completing Part 1 of this package. Follow instructions under Part 1.

What else do you need?

- ▶ Employment average and hours worked at the establishment(s) noted on the cover under *Reporting Site*
- ▶ Information from your 1998 *Log and Summary of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses* (OSHA No. 200)
- ▶ Details from your supplemental records of cases with days away from work

If you are NOT normally required to keep these records . . .

you should have received a copy of the *Log and Summary of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses* to use for this survey. We sent it in a green booklet in early 1998. If you did not receive this form, go to *If You Need Help . . .* at the back of this package and call the phone number listed for your State.

What do you need to do?

- ▶ Check the information printed on the cover under *Your Company Address*. Make any corrections necessary.
- ▶ Complete this survey only for the establishment(s) noted on the cover under *Reporting Site*.
- ▶ Fill out *Part 1: Summary of 1998 Occupational Injuries and Illnesses*.
- ▶ If your establishment had any occupational injuries or illnesses with days away from work in 1998, follow the instructions to complete *Part 2: Reporting Cases with Days Away from Work*.
- ▶ On the back cover, fill in the name of the person we should call with questions and sign the form.
- ▶ Return the entire package — everything that we sent you — in the enclosed envelope within 30 days of the date your establishment received it.

Appendix C (cont.)

SURVEY OF OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES & ILLNESSES, 1998

Part 1: Summary of 1998 Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

All establishments must complete this part of the survey, even if there were no occupational injuries and illnesses during 1998. 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 1998.

If you have already provided the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) with this information, you may attach a copy of their form instead of completing Part 1. If you choose to attach the OSHA form, go to *What's Next*.

To answer the questions below, you'll need

- information about employment and hours worked from your payroll, and
- your completed copy of the 1998 *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 1998?
If this number isn't available, you can estimate it this way:

Employment average

- Add together the number of employees your establishment paid in every pay period during 1998. 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 1998. 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 1998,
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.

$$830 \text{ divided by } 26 = 31.92$$

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 1998?

Total hours worked

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 1998
- x _____ 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*.

Appendix C (cont.)

SURVEY OF OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES & ILLNESSES, 1998

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 1998?

- ☐ Yes. Go to the next section, *Tell us about the injuries and illnesses during 1998*.
- ☐ No. Go to *Sign This Form* on the back cover.

Tell us about the injuries and illnesses during 1998

If you had occupational injuries or illnesses during 1998, follow these steps.

- ① Go to your completed 1998 *Log and Summary of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses* (OSHA No. 200) form.
- ② Look at the total line on the last page.
- ③ Copy the 1998 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 1998 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 C (cont.)

SURVEY OF OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES & ILLNESSES, 1998

Part 2: Reporting Cases with Days Away from Work

This part of the survey tells us about individual injuries and illnesses that resulted in an employee's being away from work. It contains several copies of the form *Case with Days Away from Work*. To answer the questions on that form, you'll need

- ▶ your completed copy of the 1998 *Log and Summary of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses* (OSHA No. 200), and
- ▶ your completed copies of supplementary documents about the case, such as a workers' compensation report, an accident report, an insurance form, or the *Supplementary Record of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses* (OSHA No. 101).

Which cases should you report?

To identify the individual cases to report, follow these steps.

- ❶ Go to your completed 1998 OSHA No. 200 form. If more than one establishment is noted on the front cover under *Reporting Site*, be sure to look at all your OSHA No. 200 forms to find the cases to report.
- ❷ Step ❷ does not apply to your establishment. Skip to Step ❸.
- ❸ Mark each case that has a check in either column (3) or column (10). These are the only cases you should report.

We have designed this survey to ensure that you don't have to report more than approximately 30 cases. If you find you have significantly more, please go to *If You Need Help . . .* at the back of this package and call the phone number listed for your State for assistance.
- ❹ Fill out one *Case with Days Away from Work* form for each case that you found in Step ❸. You can take most of the information from a supplementary document such as a workers' compensation report, an accident report, an insurance form, or the *Supplementary Record of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses* (OSHA No. 101).

(If you need more *Case with Days Away from Work* forms, you may either photocopy a blank one or go to *If You Need Help . . .* at the back of this package and call the phone number listed for your State.)
- ❺ When you have finished, go to *Sign This Form* on the back cover.

Appendix C (cont.)

SURVEY OF OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES & ILLNESSES, 1998

Case with Days Away from Work

Tell us about a 1998 occupational injury or illness only if it resulted in days away from work. To find out which cases you should report, read the instructions at the beginning of *Part 2: Reporting Cases with Days Away from Work*. We will keep all information that you give us confidential.

Tell us about the case

Go to your completed OSHA No. 200 form. Copy the case information from that form into the columns below.

Injury		Illness			
Date of injury or illness (column B)	Employee's last name, first initial (column C)	Days away from work (column 4)	Days of restricted work activity (column 5)	Days away from work (column 11)	Days of restricted work activity (column 12)
month / day / 98					

If, as a result of the injury or illness, the employee did NOT return to work in any capacity in 1998, tell us why.

☐ Still recovering; approximate return date / / 1999
month day year

☐ Other, *examples:* retired, resigned, permanently (total) disabled: _____

Tell us about the employee

Please answer the questions below.

- Employee's approximate length of service at this establishment when the incident occurred (optional)
 - ☐ Less than 3 months
 - ☐ From 3 to 11 months
 - ☐ From 1 to 5 years
 - ☐ More than 5 years

- Employee's race or ethnic background (optional)
 - ☐ White, not of Hispanic origin
 - ☐ Black, not of Hispanic origin
 - ☐ Hispanic
 - ☐ Asian or Pacific Islander
 - ☐ American Indian, Aleut, or Eskimo

You may either answer the next questions or attach a copy of a supplementary document that answers them.

- Employee's age _____ OR date of birth / /
month day year
- Employee's sex
 - ☐ Male
 - ☐ Female
- Employee's occupation _____
Be specific and describe the occupation. Do not use a general term such as "maintenance". *Examples:* "auto mechanic"; "janitor."

Tell us about the incident

Answer the questions below or attach a copy of a supplementary document that answers them.

- What was the employee doing just before the incident occurred? Tell us about the activity as well as the tools, equipment, or material the employee was using. Be specific. *Examples:* "climbing a ladder while carrying roofing materials"; "spraying chlorine from hand sprayer"; "daily computer key-entry."
- What happened? Tell us how the injury or illness occurred. *Examples:* "When ladder slipped on wet floor, worker fell 20 feet"; "Worker was sprayed with chlorine when gasket broke during replacement"; "Worker developed soreness in wrist over time."
- What was the injury or illness? Tell us the part of the body that was affected and how it was affected; be more specific than "hurt," "pain," or "sore." *Examples:* "strained back"; "chemical burn, hand"; "tendinitis, elbow"; "carpal tunnel syndrome."
- What object or substance directly harmed the employee? *Examples:* "concrete floor"; "chlorine"; "radial arm saw." If this question does not apply to the incident, leave it blank.

4	N	P	S	E	SS	OCC
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Bureau of Labor Standards

Rhode Island (401) 222-5043
South Carolina (803) 734-9653
or 734-9654
South Dakota (616) 426-4599
Tennessee (615) 741-1748
Texas (512) 440-3852
(512) 707-5878 fax
Utah (801) 530-6881, -6823
(801) 536-7906 fax
Vermont (802) 828-5075
Virgin Islands
(340) 776-3700 ext. 2040
Virginia (804) 786-8011
Washington (360) 907-5640
West Virginia (304) 558-3322
Wisconsin (800) 884-1273
Wyoming (816) 426-4599

Appendix D

Technical Notes

Design

Sampling theory is used in the Occupational Safety & Health (OSH) Survey to analyze statistical information on the incidence of work-related injuries and illnesses. The survey categorizes establishments by Standard Industrial Classification code (SIC) and employment size and then sub-samples these groups for inclusion in the survey. Selection for participation in the survey is random. These samples provide a cost-effective method of selecting a sufficient number of sampling units to obtain statistical estimates of work-related injuries and illnesses.

Although response is mandatory for those employers who are chosen, the results can be affected by errors. These errors are due to nonresponses 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 estimation by distributing any errors evenly throughout the sample. These samples represent the population of employers in Maine in which estimates of work-related injuries and illnesses are produced.

Estimation Procedure

Estimates of injury and illness cases and rates for each industry are obtained by first weighting the data for each reporting unit by the reciprocal of the sampling ratio for each industry and employment size group. For example, if one company is chosen from a group of five companies with equal size and within the same Standard Industrial Classification code (SIC), the weight for this unit chosen would be $5/1 = 5$. This one unit would now represent all five companies.

Each of the sampling cell estimates is then adjusted for nonresponse. Finally, the aggregate data for each industry is adjusted for births (new companies) by benchmarking, a form of ratio estimation using an independent determination of actual employment.

Incidence Rates

Incidence rates are a measure of the likelihood that an employee will suffer a work-related injury or illness. Incidence rates represent the number of OSHA recordable injuries, illnesses or both per 100 full-time workers (typically, illnesses alone are measured per 10,000 full-time workers due to the small number of illnesses that occur). These rates allow year-to-year and industry-to-industry comparisons of injury and illness data even when the employment and hours worked are different. The adjustment factor of 200,000 hours is the common factor equal to 100 full-time employees multiplied by a 40-hour work week. This allows the comparison since it brings the numbers to the common base of 100 full-time workers

The formula for calculating an incidence rate per 100 full-time workers is:

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

Appendix D (cont.)

N = the number of OSHA recordable cases 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 less two weeks for time off (50 weeks) based on a 40 hour work-week.

For example:

Company ABC

Number of recordable cases = 5

Number of Employees = 40

Full-time hours = 75,000

Part-time hours = 5,000

Exposure Hours (EH) = 75,000 + 5,000 = 80,000

Incidence rate = $\frac{5 \times 200,000}{80,000}$ = 12.5 cases per 100 full-time workers.

OSHA Recordkeeping System

The OSH Act of 1970 and the Maine Safety and Health Act, 26 MRSA Section 565, as amended by P.L. 1989, Ch. 712, require covered employers to prepare and maintain records of work-related injuries and illnesses. The recordkeeping regulations in Part 1904 of the Title 29 of the Code of Federal Regulations (29 CFR 1904) provide specific recording and reporting requirements which make up the OSHA record-keeping system.

The basic requirements are as follows:

1. The OSHA 200 Log and the OSHA 101 Supplemental Record must be 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).
2. Injury and illness records must be kept at business establishments. If an employer has more than one establishment or distinctly separate activities, a set of records must be maintained for each.

Note: 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.

Appendix D (cont.)

3. In addition to maintaining the OSHA Log and the Supplemental Record on a calendar year basis, employers are required to update them up to five years after the reference year and 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 U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 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. Although these employers are normally exempt from OSHA recordkeeping, they must report work-related fatalities and multiple hospitalizations. A small group of the normally exempt employers may also be asked to maintain OSHA records for a specific year if chosen to participate in the survey. A random group of these low hazard companies must also participate in the survey in order to produce accurate estimates for all industries.

OSHA Recordkeeping vs. Workers' Compensation

The OSHA Recordkeeping system and the Workers Compensation system are two programs that serve separate purposes. Each of these two reporting systems has its own distinct set of rules and definitions regarding the recordability and reportability of injury and illness cases occurring in the workplace. The Workers' Compensation system compensates employees injured in the workplace. Its purpose is to hear claims, provide worker advocacy mediation, oversee rehabilitation activities, investigate abuse, and monitor individual cases. Its primary reporting form is the First Report of Injury or Disease. Workers' Compensation rules can vary, sometimes dramatically, from state to state.

Process

For the state of Maine, a sample of about 2,500 private sector employers and about 500 public sector employers are chosen by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics for participation in the survey. The samples are refined to ensure correct company addresses, employment level, and industry code and to eliminate duplicates and employers known to be out of business.

Survey booklets are mailed to the selected sample of employers. Employers must provide the company's average employment, total hours worked, and the total number of OSHA recordable injury and illness cases for the calendar year. Employers must also provide detailed information on the more serious cases that resulted in days away from work. When the survey booklets are returned to the Maine Department of Labor, they are reviewed for consistency and correctness. If necessary, the employer is recontacted to clarify any discrepancies. Typically, 25-30% of respondents must be recontacted.

Once the collection of the data is complete, estimates of injuries and illnesses are generated for three categories: total cases (injuries and illnesses combined), injuries only, and illnesses only. These categories are then broken down by days away from work, restricted work activity, and non-lost time cases. These estimates are produced for each publishable industry classification.

Appendix D (cont.)

Before the resulting estimates are made public, they must comply with a minimum set of publishability rules set forth by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. These rules are to ensure that individual establishment data remains confidential.

Recordability

Under the OSH Act, all work-related illnesses must be recorded. Injuries are recordable if they require medical treatment (beyond first aid) or involve days away from work, 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.

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: (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 including areas such as company storage facilities, cafeterias, and restrooms. Parking lots are not considered part of the work environment unless an employee is performing a work-related activity. In addition to physical locations, equipment or materials used by the employee in the course of an employee's work are also considered part of the employee's work environment.

In addition to location or work environment criteria, there are other criteria for determining recordability. All fatalities are recordable. All recognized or diagnosed illnesses that are work-related are recordable. For injury cases, each case must meet at least one of the following:

1. Days away from work
2. Restriction of work or motion
3. Transfer to other work temporarily
4. Medical treatment beyond first aid
5. Loss of consciousness

See appendix H for information on OSHA recordkeeping, publications, and internet sites.

The OSHA Recordkeeping system is a product of the OSH Act of 1970. The Act requires employers in the private sector who are subject to the OSH Act to comply with regulations and standards developed to maintain worker safety and health. Among these are injury and illness recordkeeping and reporting regulations which require covered employers to maintain records of occupational injuries and illnesses.

Appendix D (cont.)

The reporting forms are the OSHA 200 Log and OSHA 101 supplemental form. The OSHA Record-keeping system is consistent throughout the U.S. and its territories.

Standard Industry Mix

Incidence rates vary greatly between industries. Therefore, caution is necessary when making comparisons between incidence rates produced for different jurisdictions. For instance, a state with a higher concentration of employment in high risk industries will likely have a higher total case incidence rate than a state with a lower concentration of high risk industries. To overcome this inequity, 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 (See Text Table K). For example, if the desired result was an All-Industry state incidence 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.

	X_i = National employment for the i th industry
$\frac{(X_i * Y_i)}{(X_i) - X_o}$	Y_i = Unadjusted incidence rate for the i th industry
	X_o = Employment for industries which are not present in the state

Appendix E

OSHA Recordkeeping Guidelines

- An injury or illness is considered work-related if it results from an event or exposure in the work environment
- The work environment includes the employer's premises and other locations where the employee is engaged in work-related activities. The work environment also includes cafeterias and restrooms but not parking lots, unless they are part of the work area.
- All work-related fatalities are recordable.
- All recognized or diagnosed work-related illnesses are recordable
- All work-related injuries involving lost worktime, restricted worktime (temporary transfer to another job, or being able to work part-time on the regular job, or working full-time on light duty or with restrictions), loss of consciousness, or medical treatment (as defined below) are OSHA recordable.
- Injuries requiring First Aid as defined below are not recordable.

NOTE: The focus is on the type of treatment that was provided or should have been provided. The focus is not on who the individual went to or where the individual went. Going to a doctor or to a hospital does not necessarily make a case OSHA recordable.

Medical Treatment

The following procedures are generally considered medical treatment. An injury requiring medical treatment is 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 hot or cold soaking therapy 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
- ♦ Two or more visits for physical therapy

Appendix E (cont.)

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 (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

Administration of Tetanus Shots or Boosters by itself, is **not** considered medical treatment. However, these shots are often given in conjunction with more serious injuries. Consequently, injuries requiring these shots may be recordable for other reasons.

Appendix F

GLOSSARY

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

Days away from work: The number of days beyond the day of injury or onset of illness (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 occupational injury and 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 any or 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 or where 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.

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.

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

Appendix F (cont.)

GLOSSARY

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 on the OSHA Log & Summary.

(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; burcellosis; infectious hepatitis; malignant and benign tumors; food poisoning; histoplasmosis; coccidioidomycosis, etc.

Occupational injury: Any injury such as a cut, fracture, sprain, amputation, etc., which results from a work accident or from exposure involving a single incident in the work environment.

Publishable industry level: An industry level (Division, Group, etc.) for which (1) average employment exceeded 1,500 during the survey year, and (2) no one firm or small number of

Appendix F (cont.)

GLOSSARY

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. The third category also includes any diagnosed occupational illnesses which are reported to the employer but are not classified as fatalities or lost workday cases.

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 OSH Survey in Maine, and is identified by a range of SIC codes. (For example, SIC 20 through 39 represent the Manufacturing Division). An industry group is identified by one 2-digit code.