

# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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## Labor Standards



## Summary of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1999

### Private Sector

- Maine businesses experienced an OSHA recordable injury and illness incidence rate of 9.3 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1999, a decrease of 4.1% from 1998 when the rate was 9.7.
- The rate of injuries and illnesses resulting in days away from work fell to a record low of 2.1 cases per 100 full-time workers, a decrease of 12.5% from 1998 when the rate was 2.4.
- The rate of injuries and illnesses resulting in restricted work activity increased 3.8% in 1999 to a record high of 2.7 cases per 100 full-time workers.
- The number of injuries and illnesses resulting in days away fell by 559 cases in 1999 to 8,665 cases.
- The number of injuries and illness resulting in restricted workdays jumped 1,045 cases to a record high 11,122 cases.
- Manufacturing continued to have the highest rate of injuries and illnesses with 14.6 cases per 100 full-time workers followed by Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing with a rate of 13.5.
- Injuries comprised 80% of all OSHA recordable cases in Maine. Illnesses comprised 20% of all cases.
- Disorders associated with repeated trauma including tendonitis, carpal tunnel syndrome, and hearing loss continued to be the most prevalent type of illness in Maine in 1999, comprising 82% of all work-related illnesses.
- Maine's public sector establishments (state, county, local, quasi-government) experienced an injury and illnesses incidence rate of 5.4 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1999, a record low.
- State government recorded an injury and illness rate of 4.5 cases per 100 full-time workers. Local government recorded a rate of 6.0 cases per 100 full-time workers.



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# **OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES & ILLNESSES IN MAINE 1999**

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In cooperation with

U.S. Department of Labor  
Bureau of Labor Statistics

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## Foreword

Information in this annual publication represents 28 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 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 1999 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 Act of 1970. The Act mandates the survey, in part, 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 Occupational Safety and Health 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 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, Title 26, M.R.S.A., § 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 Occupational Safety and Health Administration (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, 1998-1999

### 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
<b>Industries posting increases in incidence rates</b>				
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
<b>Industries posting decreases in incidence rates</b>				
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
<b>Illness case types (illness rates are per 10,000 full-time workers)</b>				
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 workday cases. Days away from work are those workdays which the injured or ill person missed 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., part of 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 1999, Maine's private sector employers reported an estimated 37,490 OSHA recordable workplace injuries and illnesses, a decrease of 0.6% from 1998, when 37,733 cases occurred (see Text Table A). Of the 37,490 cases, 8,665 cases resulted in days away from work, a decrease of 6.1% from 1998, when 9,224 cases occurred. However, cases with restricted work activity totaled 11,122, an increase 10.4% over 1998, when 10,077 cases occurred. Cases without lost workdays (that is, without days away from work or restricted workdays) that require medical treatment beyond first aid totaled 17,702, a decrease of 4.0% from 1998 when 18,432 cases occurred.

The number of OSHA recordable injuries and illnesses involving days away from work has dropped 59.7% since 1988, from 21,519 cases in 1988 to 8,665 cases in 1999. During the same period, the number of cases resulting in restricted work activity increased 122.8% from 4,992 cases in 1988 to 11,122 cases in 1999. 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, performs all his or her current duties but for less than full-time, or performs 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 9.3 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1999 (see Text Table B). This decrease occurred in two of the three case severity types. The rate for cases resulting in days away from work decreased 12.5% in 1999, from 2.4 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1998 to 2.1 cases in 1999. The rate for cases resulting in restricted work activity increased 3.8% in 1998, from 2.6 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1998 to a record-high 2.7 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1999. The rate for cases that resulted in no lost workdays (that is, without days away or restricted work activity) but required medical treatment beyond first aid, decreased 6.4% in 1999, from 4.7 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1998 to 4.4 cases in 1999.

Unless otherwise noted, the rates published in this book are per 100 full-time workers.

**Text Table A. Number of Injuries and Illnesses by Case Type, Maine, 1972-1999**

<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
1999	37,490	19,787	8,665	11,122	17,702

The number of OSHA recordable injuries and illnesses in private workplaces in Maine decreased by 243 cases in 1999 to 37,490 injuries and illnesses. This was a result of a decrease in cases with days away from work which fell 559 cases from 1998. Also, the number of cases that did not result in lost workdays fell 730 from 1998. Beginning in 1992, an interesting pattern began to appear. The number of injuries and illnesses resulting in restricted work activity began to climb as the number of injuries and illness resulting in days away from work declined. In 1999, alone, the number of restricted cases increased by more than 1,000 over 1998 to reach a record high of 11,122. In the past, there were far fewer cases being recorded as restricted work activity. This may be attributable to the advantages seen by employers, such as retaining injured workers in some capacity to help control Workers' Compensation costs and to keep injured workers active in order to make the transition to full-time work easier.

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

**Text Table B. Rate of Injuries and Illnesses by Case Type, Maine, 1972-1999**

<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
1999	9.3	4.9	2.1	2.7	4.4

**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). Due to the small number of OSHA recordable illnesses, illness rates 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, 1989-1999

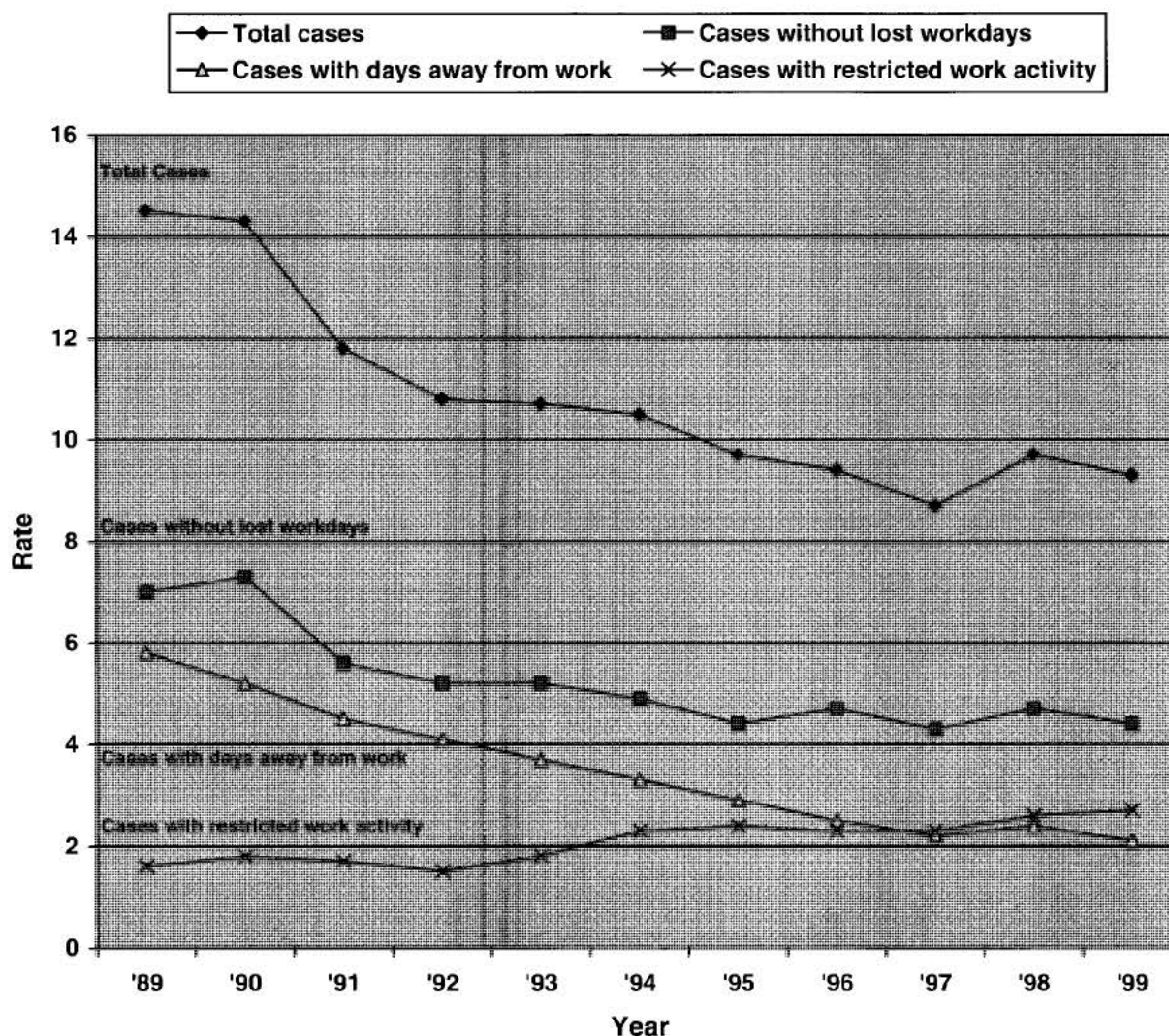


Figure 1 shows the incidence rate of injuries and illnesses by case severity type for the private sector in Maine since 1989 (see Text Table B). Cases with days away from work fell from 2.4 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1998 to 2.1 in 1999, a 12.5% decrease. Cases with restricted work activity increased from 2.6 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1998 to 2.7 in 1999, a 3.8% increase. Cases without lost workdays (that is, without days away from work or restricted work activity) fell from 4.7 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1998 to 4.4 in 1999, a decrease of 6.4%.

**Text Table C. Rate of Injuries by Case Type, Maine, 1972-1999**

<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
1999	7.4	4.0	1.8	2.2	3.4	79.6

## Injury Rates

For OSHA recordkeeping purposes, injuries are cases that result from an instantaneous event. Examples are a cut, a 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 decreased 5.1% in 1999, from 7.8 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1998 to 7.4 cases in 1999. Contributing to the decrease was a 14.3% drop in injuries resulting in days away from work. The rate of injuries resulting in restricted work activity remained steady at 2.2 in 1999. The rate of cases without lost workdays (days away from work or restricted work activity) was 3.4 in 1999, a decrease of 5.6%. Injury cases comprised 79.6% of all cases recorded in 1999.

**Key Definition:** *Injuries result from an instantaneous event such as a cut, a broken bone, a sprain, etc.*

**Text Table D. Rate of Illnesses by Case Type, Maine, 1972-1999**

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 <del>injuries</del> <i>illness</i>
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
1999	1.9	0.9	0.3	0.5	1.0	20.4

## Illness Rates

For OSHA recordkeeping purposes, illnesses 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.

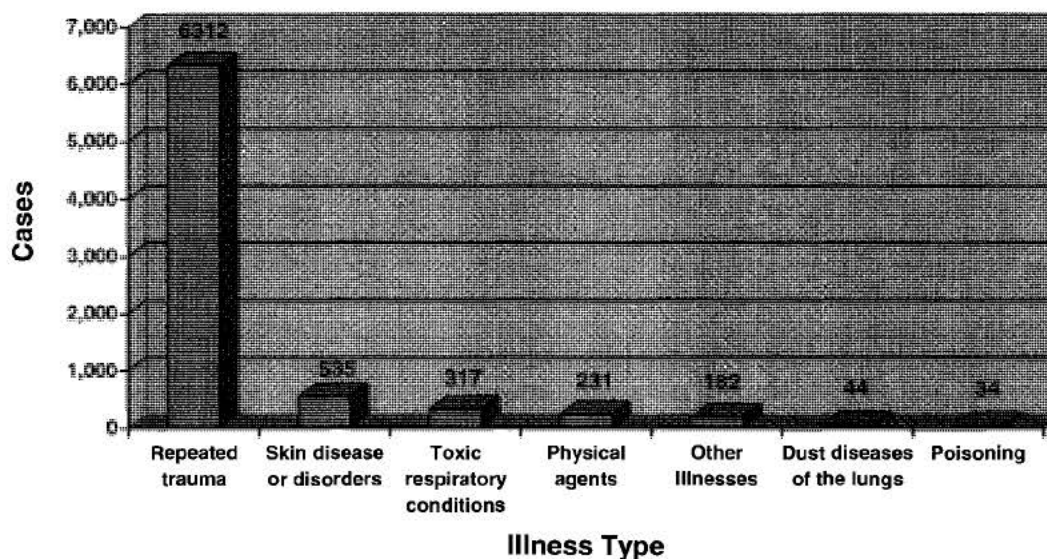
The rate of illness cases in the private sector in Maine remained steady in 1999 with a rate of 1.9 cases per 100 full-time workers, unchanged from 1998. However, the rate of illnesses resulting in lost workdays (days away from work and/or restricted work activity) in 1999 was 0.9 cases per 100 full-time workers, an increase of 28.6% over 1998, when this rate was 0.7. For the fourth year in a row, the rate of cases resulting in days away from work remained at 0.3 cases per 100 full-time workers. The rate of cases resulting in restricted work activity increased to 0.5 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1999. Illness cases comprised 20.3% of all cases recorded in 1999.

**Key Definition:** *Illnesses result from exposure over a period of time such as tendonitis, rashes, etc.*

**Text Table E. Number of Illnesses by Illness Type, Maine, 1998-1999**

Type of Illness	1998	1999	Percent Change
All Illnesses	7,267	7,655	5.3
Disorders Associated with Repeated Trauma	6,168	6,312	2.3
Skin Diseases or Disorders	415	535	28.9
Respiratory Conditions Due to Toxic Agents	194	317	63.4
Disorders Due to Physical Agents	203	231	13.8
Other Illnesses	248	182	-26.6
Dust Diseases of the Lungs	22	44	100.0
Poisoning	17	34	100.0

Occupational illnesses in Maine's private sector workforce increased 5.3% in 1999 from 7,267 cases in 1998 to 7,655 cases in 1999 (see Text Table E). Disorders associated with repeated trauma are the most frequently occurring occupational illness in private sector workplaces in Maine. This category, which includes cumulative trauma disorders such as tendonitis, overuse syndrome, carpal tunnel syndrome, and hearing loss, accounted for 82.5% of all occupational illness cases recorded in 1999.

**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 F. Wholesale Trade
Div B. Mining	Div G. Retail Trade
Div C. Construction	Div H. Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate
Div D. Manufacturing	Div I. Services
Div E. Transportation & Public Utilities	

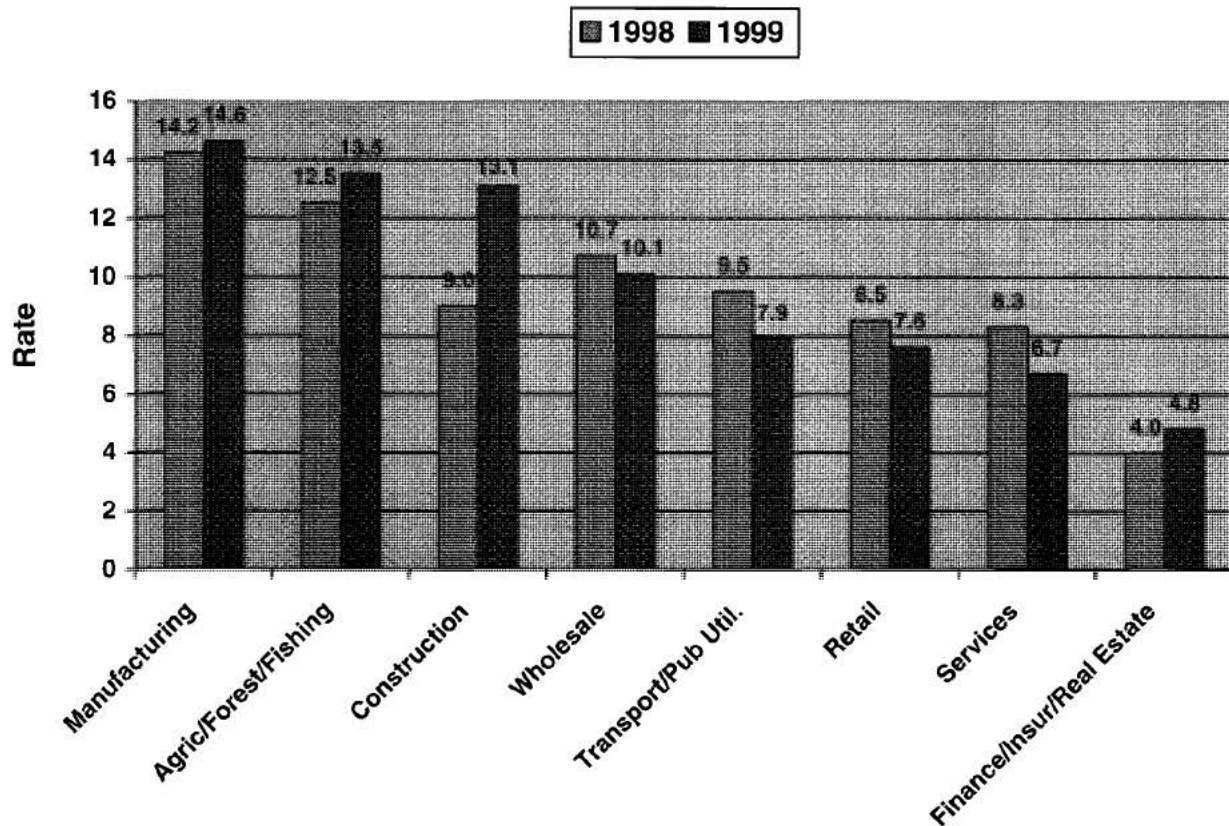
Total case incidence rates (injuries and illnesses combined) increased in five industries and decreased in four industries in 1999. Manufacturing continued to experience the highest incidence rates of injuries and illnesses with 14.6 cases per 100 full-time workers. Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing and Construction followed with total case incidence rates of 13.5 and 13.1, respectively.

**Text Table F. Rate of Injuries and Illnesses by Case Type & Industry Division, Maine, 1999**

Industry (SIC)	<u>Total Cases</u>		<u>Cases with Lost Workdays</u>		<u>Cases without Lost Workdays</u>	
	<u>1999</u>	<u>Percent change from 1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>Percent change from 1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>Percent change from 1998</u>
Private Sector	9.3	-4.1	4.9	0.0	4.4	-6.4
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	13.5	8.0	7.6	49.0	6.0	-18.9
Construction	13.1	45.6	5.8	28.9	7.4	64.4
Manufacturing	14.6	2.8	7.8	6.8	6.8	-1.4
Transportation and Public Utilities	7.9	-16.8	4.7	-21.7	3.2	-8.6
Wholesale	10.1	-5.6	6.5	18.2	3.6	-32.1
Retail	7.6	-10.6	3.9	-13.3	3.7	-7.5
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	4.8	20.0	1.3	44.4	3.5	12.9
Services	6.7	-19.3	3.7	-11.9	3.0	-26.8

Figure 3 compares the total case incidence rate for each major industry for 1998 and 1999. Manufacturing experienced the highest incidence rate for injuries and illnesses in 1999 with an incidence rate of 14.6 cases per 100 full-time workers. The incidence rate for Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing increased for the second year in a row to 13.5 cases per 100 full-time workers. The total case incidence rate for Construction increased of 45.6% to 13.1 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1999. In construction, the rate for cases that did not result in days away from work or restricted work activity but required medical treatment beyond first aid increased from 4.5 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1998 to 7.4 in 1999, an increase of 64%.

**Figure 3. Total Case Incidence Rates by Industry Division, Maine, 1998-1999**



## Employment and Hours Worked

An estimated 21,400 workers were added to the private sector payroll in Maine in 1999, an increase of 4.4% over 1998. Hours worked increased in 1999 by nearly 30 million hours, an increase of 3.8% for a total of 810.5 million hours worked. Employment and hours worked have increased steadily since 1992.

Among the eight publishable major industries, manufacturing was the only industry that did not experience an increase in its reported average employment, which remained steady at 86,900 employees. The construction industry saw an increase of 4,100 employees, a 16.5% increase. Services, the largest industry in Maine in terms of the number of employees, added 6,300 employees in 1999, a gain of 6.6%.

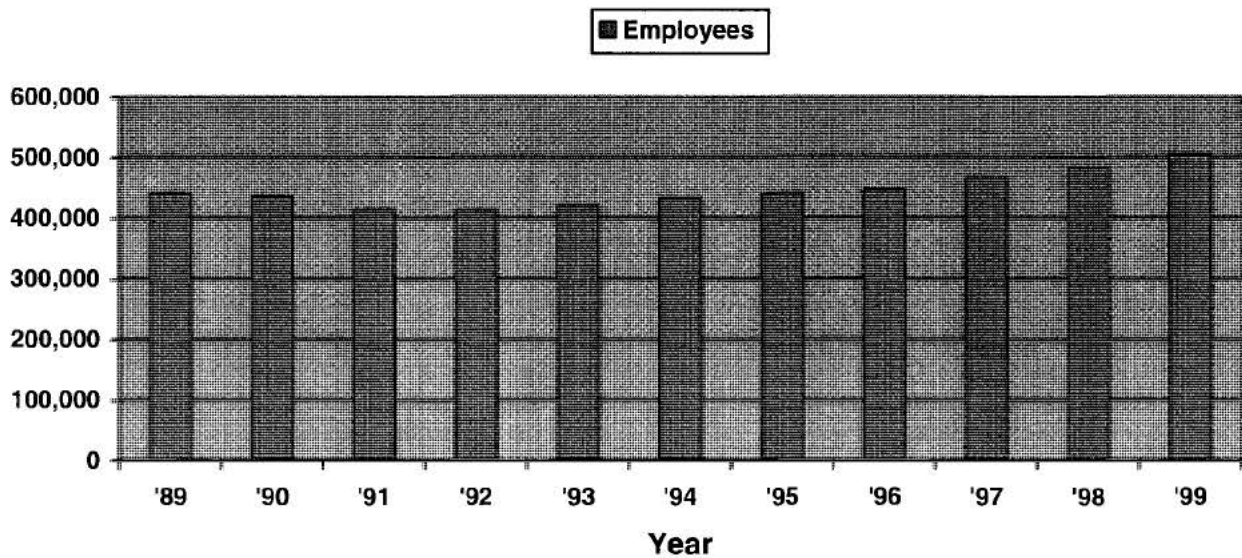
The finance, insurance and real estate industry and the manufacturing industry were the only industries to experience a decrease in hours worked in 1999, falling 1.9 million hours and 500,000 hours, respectively.

**Text Table G: Employment and Hours Worked by Industry Division, Maine 1998-1999**

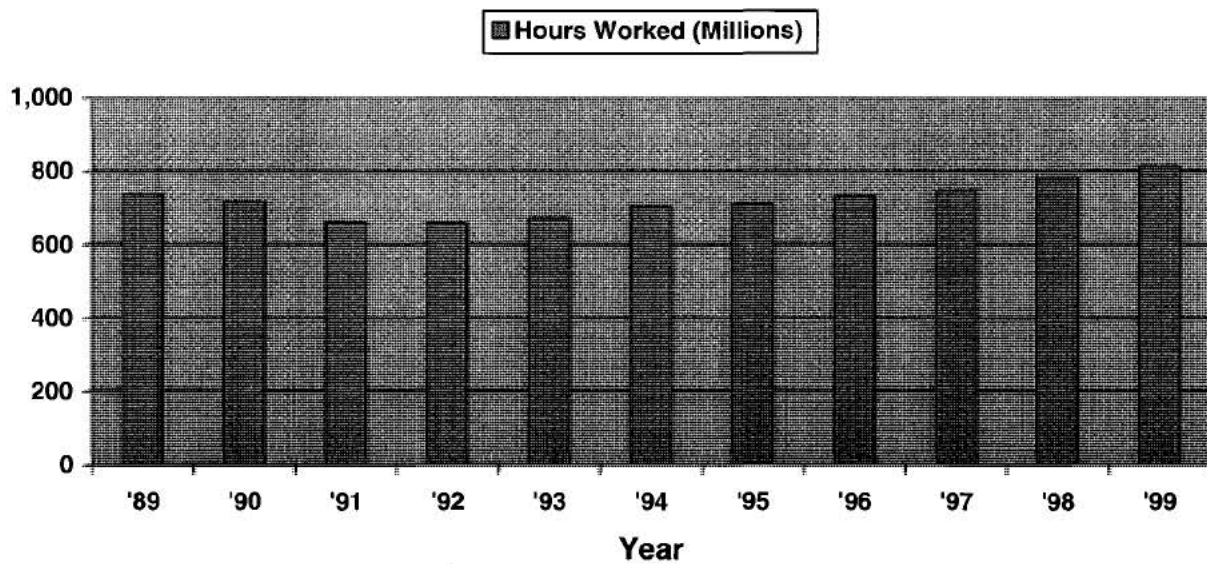
Industry (SIC)	Employment (Thousands)			Hours Worked (Millions)		
	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>Percent change</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>Percent change</u>
Private Sector	482.4	503.8	4.4	780.8	810.5	3.6
Services	167.8	174.1	3.8	242.3	245.4	1.3
Retail Trade	116.3	124.0	6.6	161.5	180.2	11.6
Manufacturing	86.9	86.9	0.0	173.3	171.4	-1.1
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	29.8	31.0	4.0	52.1	51.6	-1.0
Wholesale	26.7	27.7	3.7	50.1	53.1	6.0
Construction	24.8	28.9	16.5	47.2	52.8	11.9
Transportation and Public Utilities	23.6	24.3	3.0	43.8	44.9	2.5
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	6.5	6.8	4.6	9.7	10.4	7.2

Note: The private sector total may not equal the column totals due to the mining industry, which is a non-publishable industry in 1999.

**Figure 4. Annual Average Employment, Maine, 1989-1999**



**Figure 5. Hours Worked, Maine, 1989-1999**



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 33.4% of all OSHA recordable injuries and illnesses but only 17.2% of the total private sector employment. On the other hand, Retail Trade accounted for 24.6% of the total employment but experienced only 18.4% of all cases recorded.

**Text Table H: Distribution of Employment and Total Cases by Industry Division, Maine, 1999**

<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	34.6	21.9	23.0	17.5
Retail	24.6	18.4	17.2	22.9
Manufacturing	17.2	33.4	32.2	37.8
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	6.2	3.3	1.4	10.7
Construction	5.7	9.2	10.5	4.1
Wholesale	5.5	7.2	7.9	4.4
Transportation and Public Utilities	4.8	4.7	5.4	1.9
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	1.3	1.9	2.1	0.9

Note: Column totals may not equal 100.0% due to rounding.

### Example

The proportion (percent share) of the private sector employment within the Services industry in Maine in 1999 was 34.6%. This is calculated by taking the employment average from Text Table G for Services in 1999 (174,100 employees) and dividing it by employment average for the private sector in Maine as a whole (503,800 employees).

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

The proportion (percent share) of the total number of private sector OSHA recordable injuries and illnesses within the Services industry in Maine in 1999 was 21.9%. This is calculated by taking the total number of injuries and illnesses experienced in Services in 1999 (8,207 cases) and dividing it by the total number of cases experienced in the private sector in 1999 (37,490).

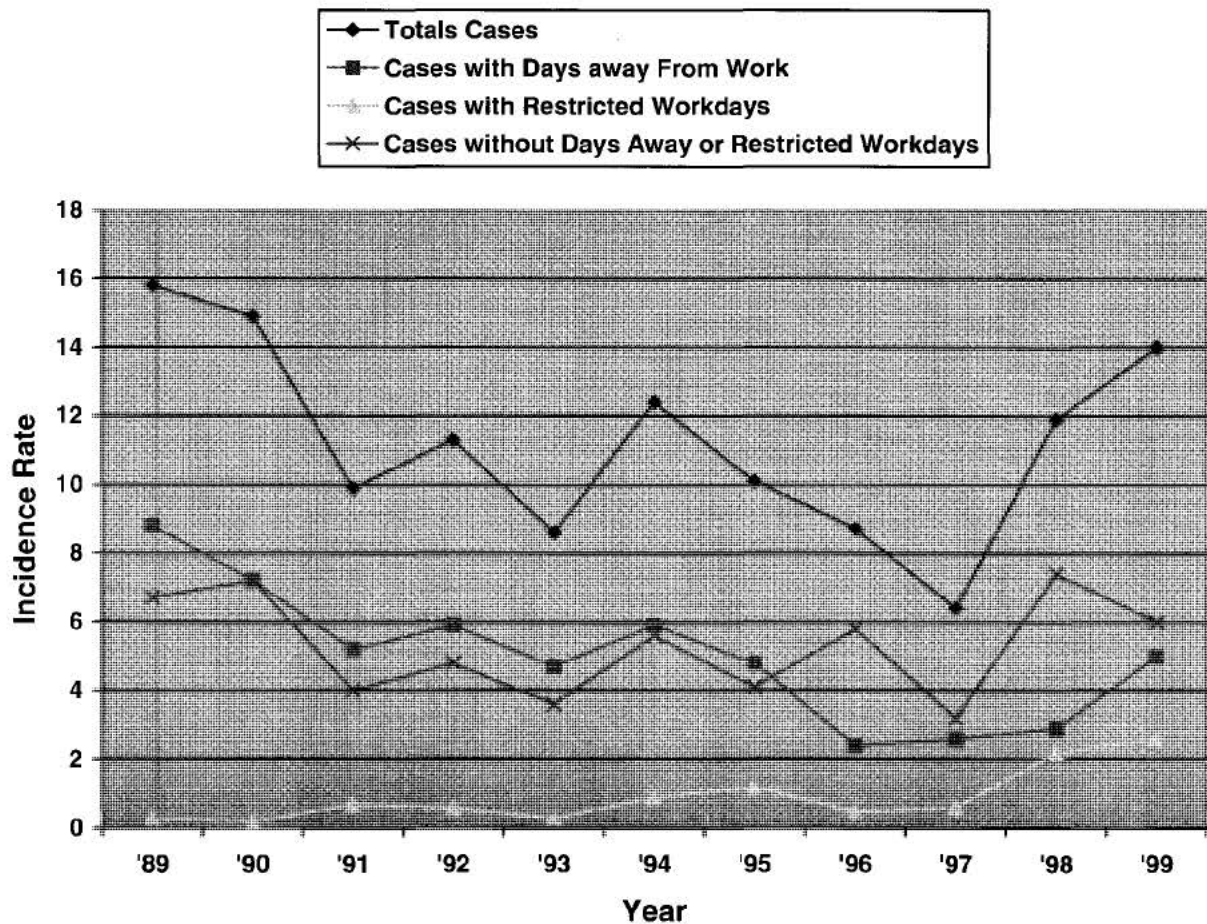
$$\frac{\text{Number of Injuries and Illnesses in Services}}{\text{Number of Injuries and Illnesses in Private Sector}} = \% \text{ Share of Injuries and Illnesses}$$

## 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 in 1999 for the second consecutive year after three years of decline. After dipping to a rate of just over 6.0 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1997, the rate increased nearly 125% to 13.5 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1999. Contributing to this increase was the rise in the rate for cases with days away from work. This also increased three consecutive years from a rate of 2.6 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1997 to a rate of 5.0 in 1999, a 92% increase. The incidence rate for cases resulting in restricted work activity increased sharply over the last four years from a rate of 0.6 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1997 to a rate of 2.6 in 1999.

**Figure 6. Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing, Maine, 1989-1999**



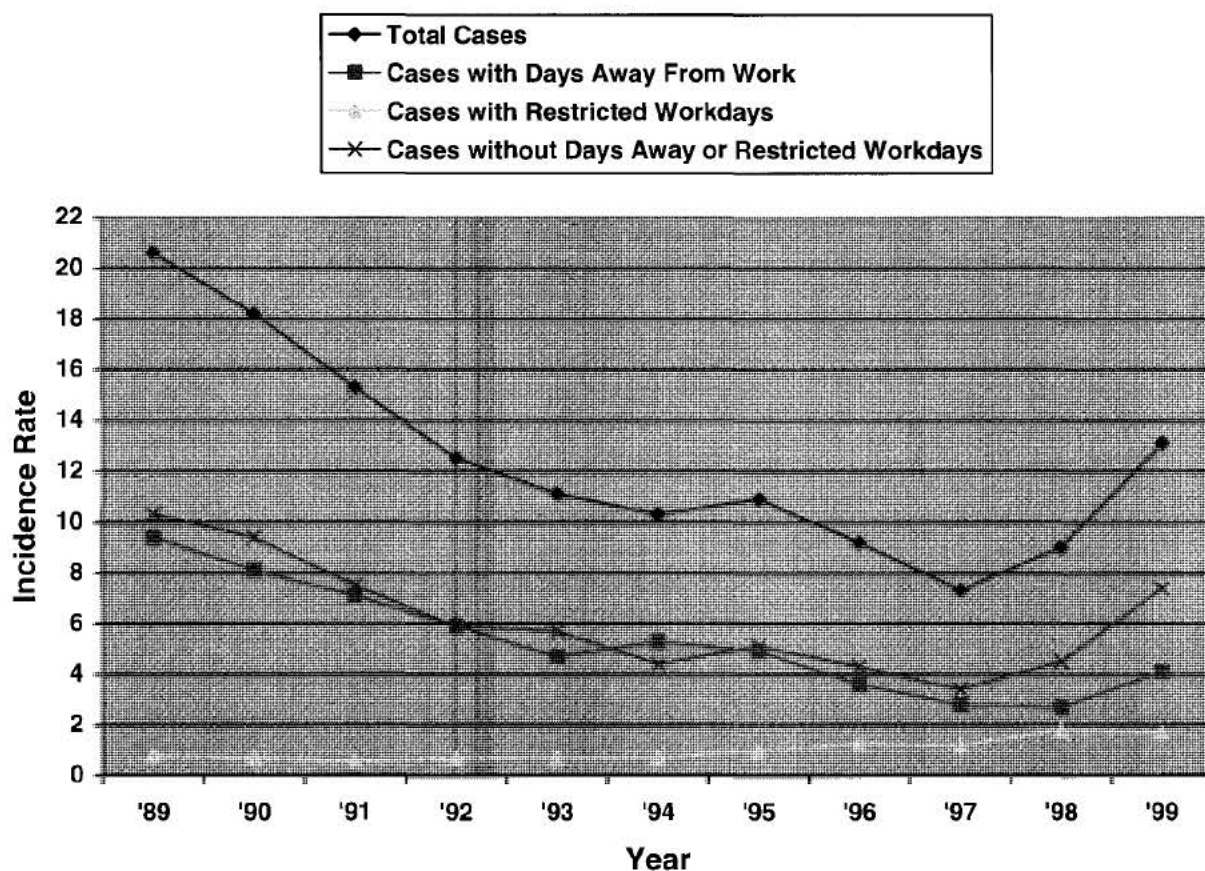


## Construction

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 for the second year in a row to 13.1 cases per 100 full-time workers after a decline from 1990 through 1997. The rate for cases with days away from work increased nearly 52% from 2.7 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1998 to 4.1 in 1999. The rate for cases resulting in restricted work activity only, which had been steady for many years at just under one case per 100 full-time workers, has shown an upward trend to nearly two cases per 100 full-time workers in 1998 and 1999. The incidence rate for cases without days away from work or restricted workdays increased 64% in 1999, from a rate of 4.5 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1998 to a rate of 7.4 in 1999.

**Figure 7. Construction, Maine, 1989-1999**



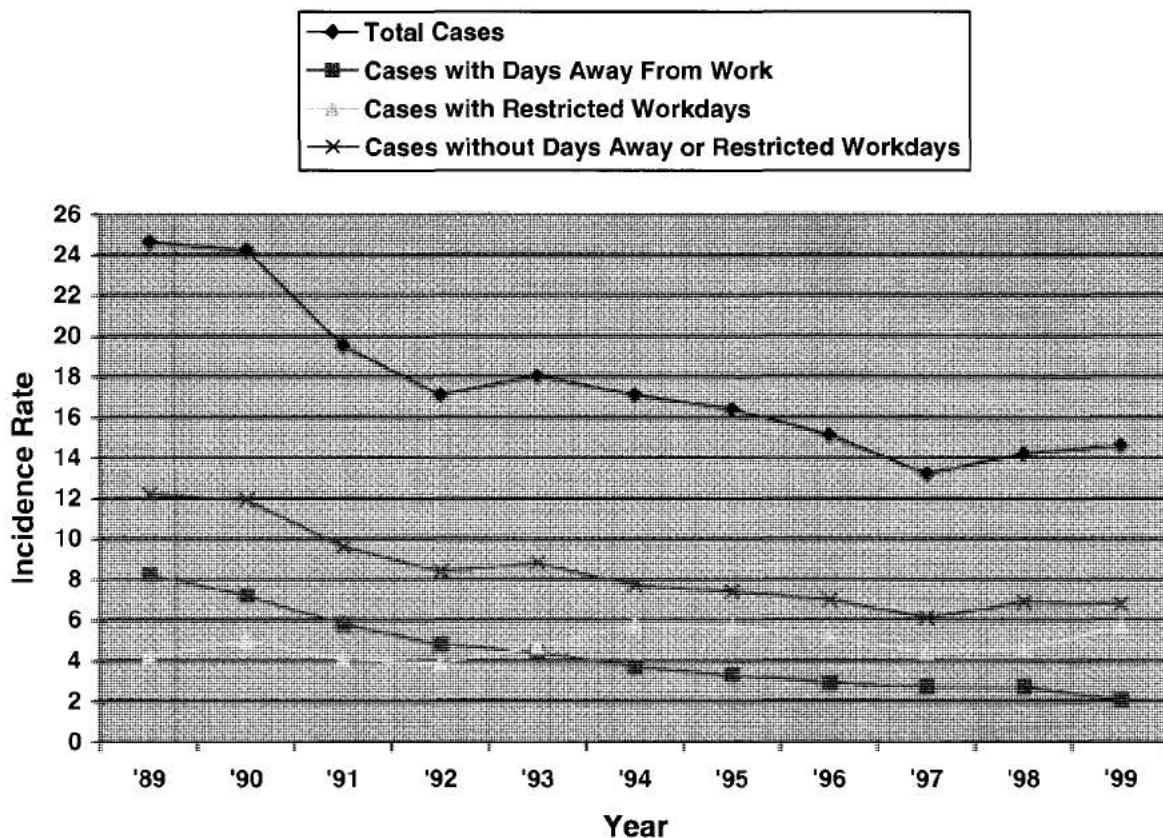


## Manufacturing

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.

The total case incidence rate for Manufacturing increased slightly for the second consecutive year to a rate of 14.6 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1999. Prior to 1998, the total case incidence rate for manufacturing fell for four consecutive years. The increase in the rate for 1999 was due to a rise in the rates of cases with restricted work activity, which increased from 4.6 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1998 to 5.7 in 1999, a 24% increase.

**Figure 8. Manufacturing, Maine, 1989-1999**

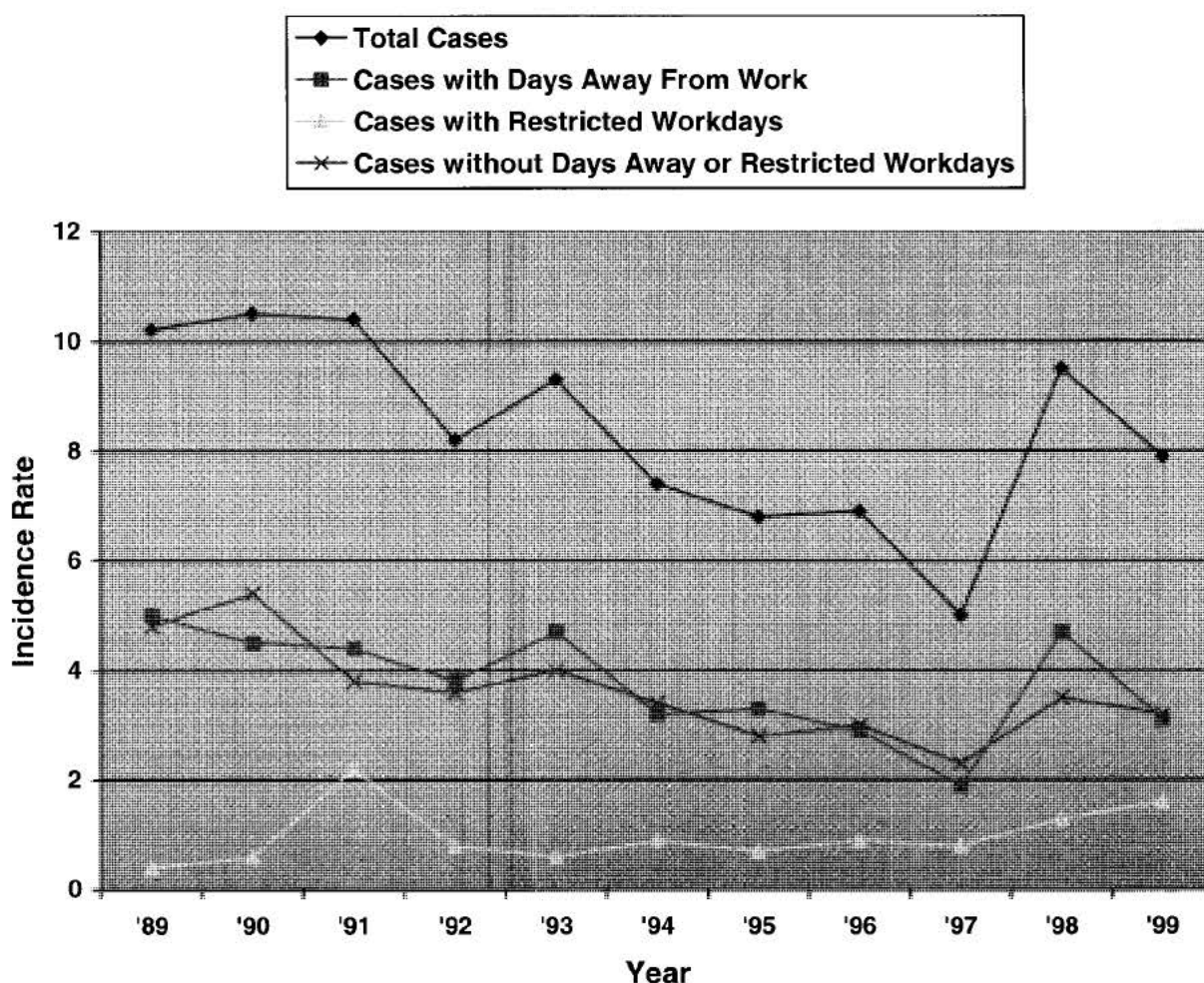


## Transportation and Public Utilities

Transportation and Public Utilities includes businesses that provide passenger and freight transportation, communications services, electricity, gas, steam, water, and sanitary services.

Transportation and Public Utilities, which had experienced a dramatic increase in the rate of injuries and illnesses in 1998, reported a drop of nearly 17% in 1999, falling from a rate of 9.5 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1998 to 7.9 in 1999. The decrease was due to the drop in the rate for cases resulting in days away from work, which fell 37% from 4.9 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1998 to 3.1 in 1999. A slight decrease in cases without lost workdays also contributed to the drop. However, the rate for cases resulting in restricted workdays continued to rise in 1999 by 23% from 1.3 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1998 to 1.6 in 1999.

**Figure 9. Transportation and Public Utilities, Maine, 1989-1999**

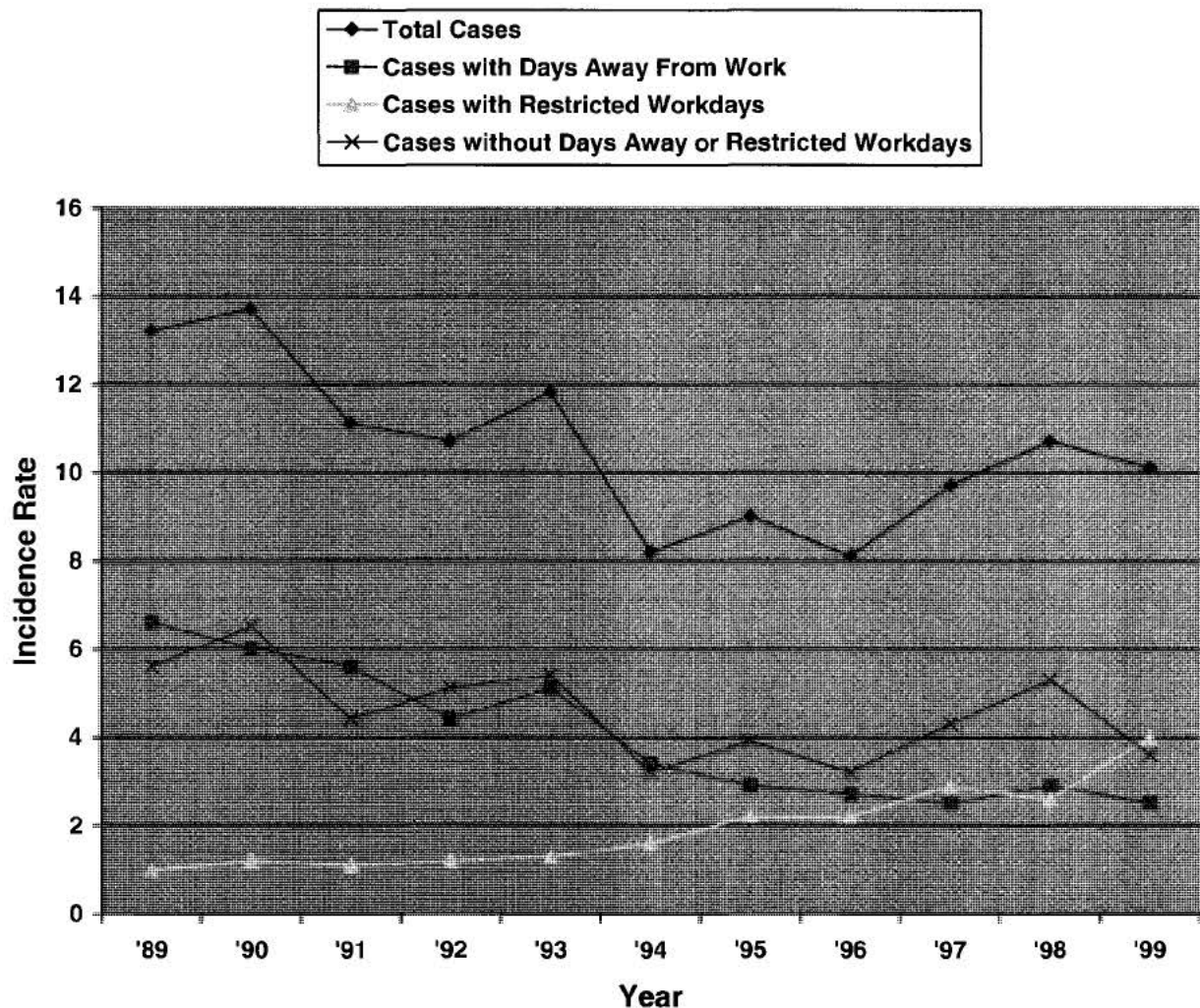


## Wholesale Trade

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 decrease in its total case incidence rate in 1999 from 10.7 cases per 100 hundred full-time workers in 1998 to 10.1 in 1999, a decrease of 5.6%. The decrease in cases resulting in days away from work from 2.9 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1998 to 2.5 in 1999 accounted for most of the decrease in the total case incidence rate. Offsetting this decrease was the sharp increase in the rate for cases resulting in restricted workdays which increased from 2.6 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1998 to 4.0 in 1999. For only the second time since the survey began in 1972, the rate for cases resulting in restricted workdays in the wholesale industry was higher than the rate for cases resulting in days away from work.

**Figure 10. Wholesale Trade, Maine, 1989-1999**

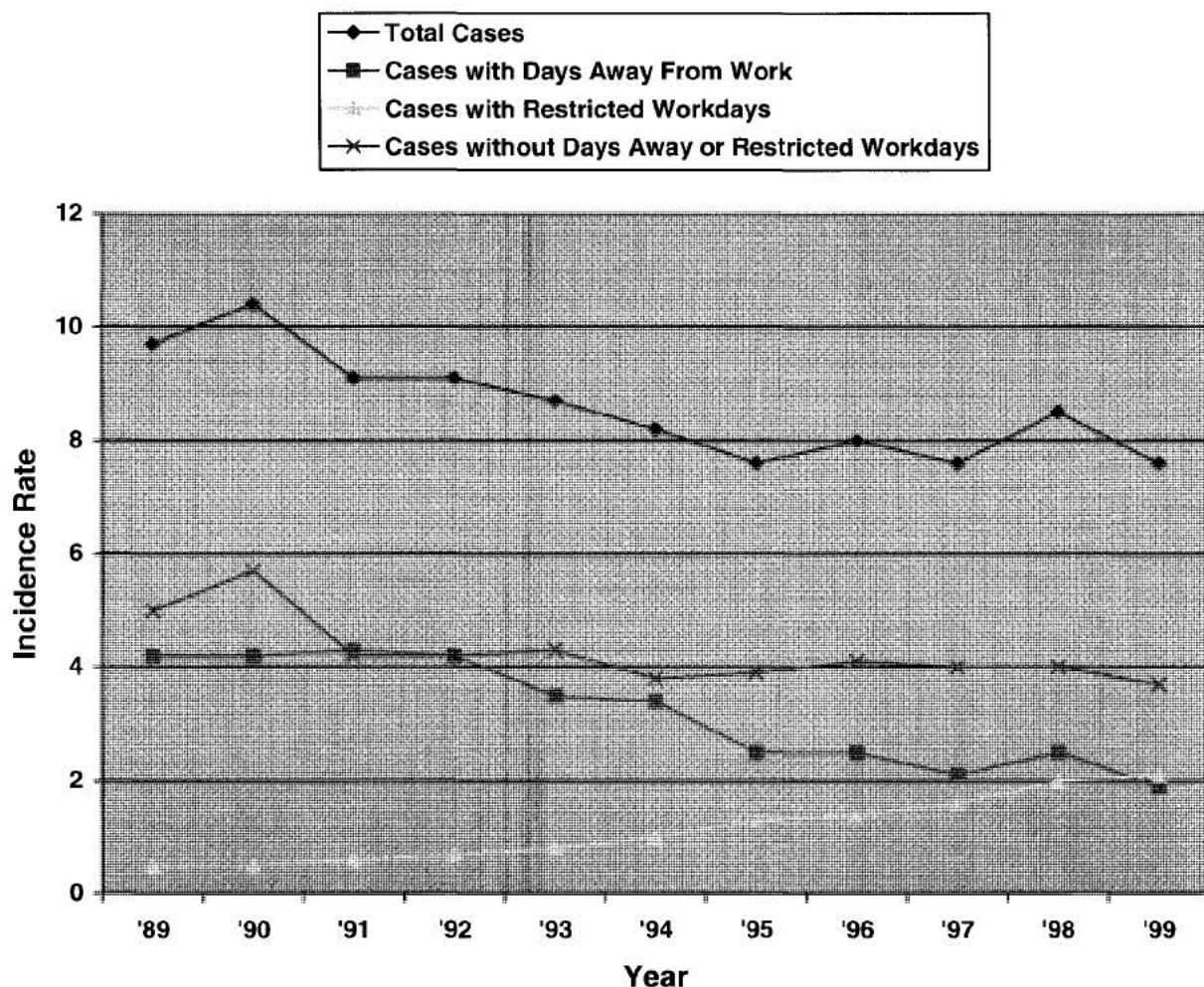


## Retail Trade

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 a decrease in its total case incidence rate in 1999, dipping from 8.5 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1998 to 7.6 in 1999, a 10.6% change. The rate for cases with restricted workdays has increased in the retail industry in Maine every year since 1991. For the first time in the survey's history, the rate for cases with restricted workdays (2.1 cases per 100 full-time workers) has surpassed that of cases with days away from work (2.0 cases per 100 full-time workers).

**Figure 11. Retail Trade, Maine, 1989-1999**



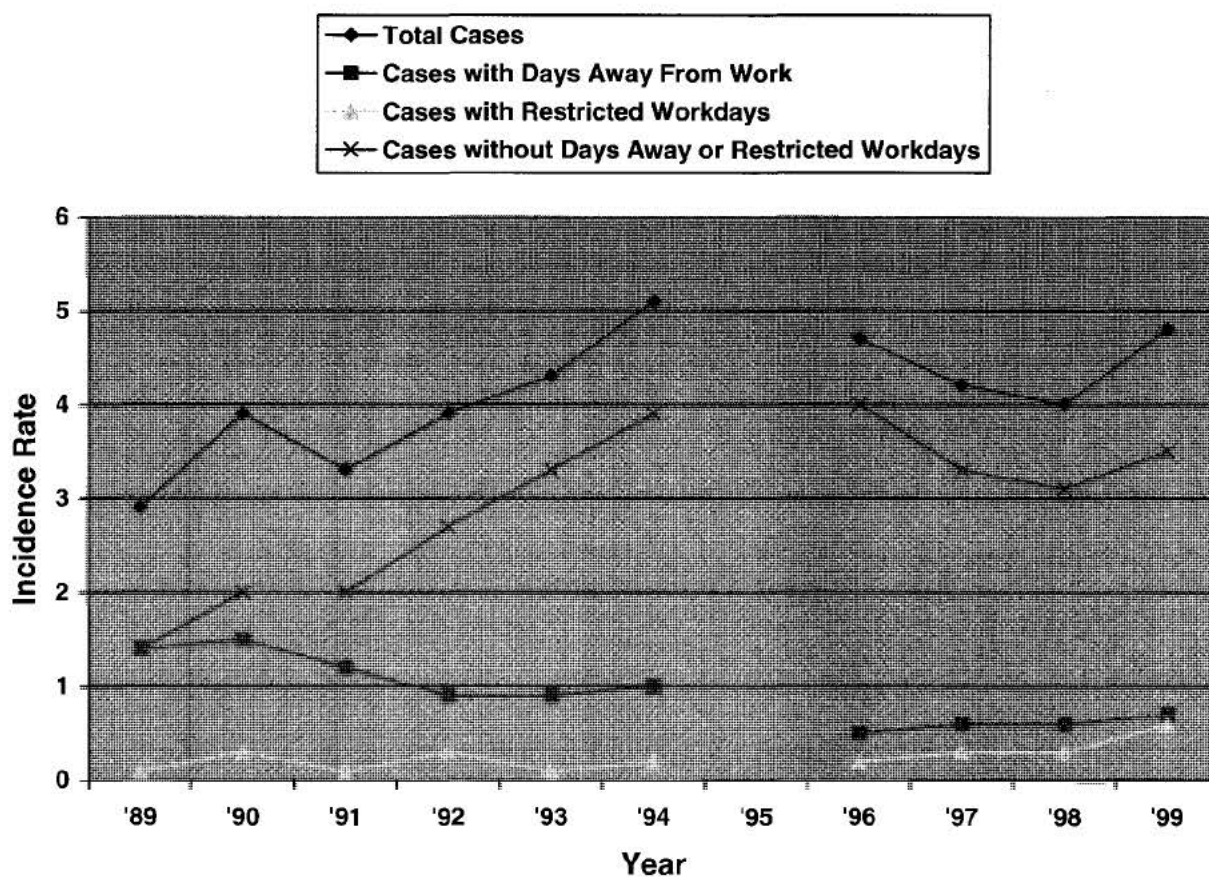


## Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate

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, experienced an increase in all case severity types of injuries and illnesses in 1999. The total case incidence rate jumped from 4.0 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1998 to 4.8 in 1999, a 20% increase. As with most of the industries surveyed in 1999, the Finance, Insurance, and Real estate industry showed a strong increase in the rate for cases resulting in restricted workdays, which rose from 0.3 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1998 to 0.6 in 1999.

**Figure 12. Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate, Maine, 1989-1999**



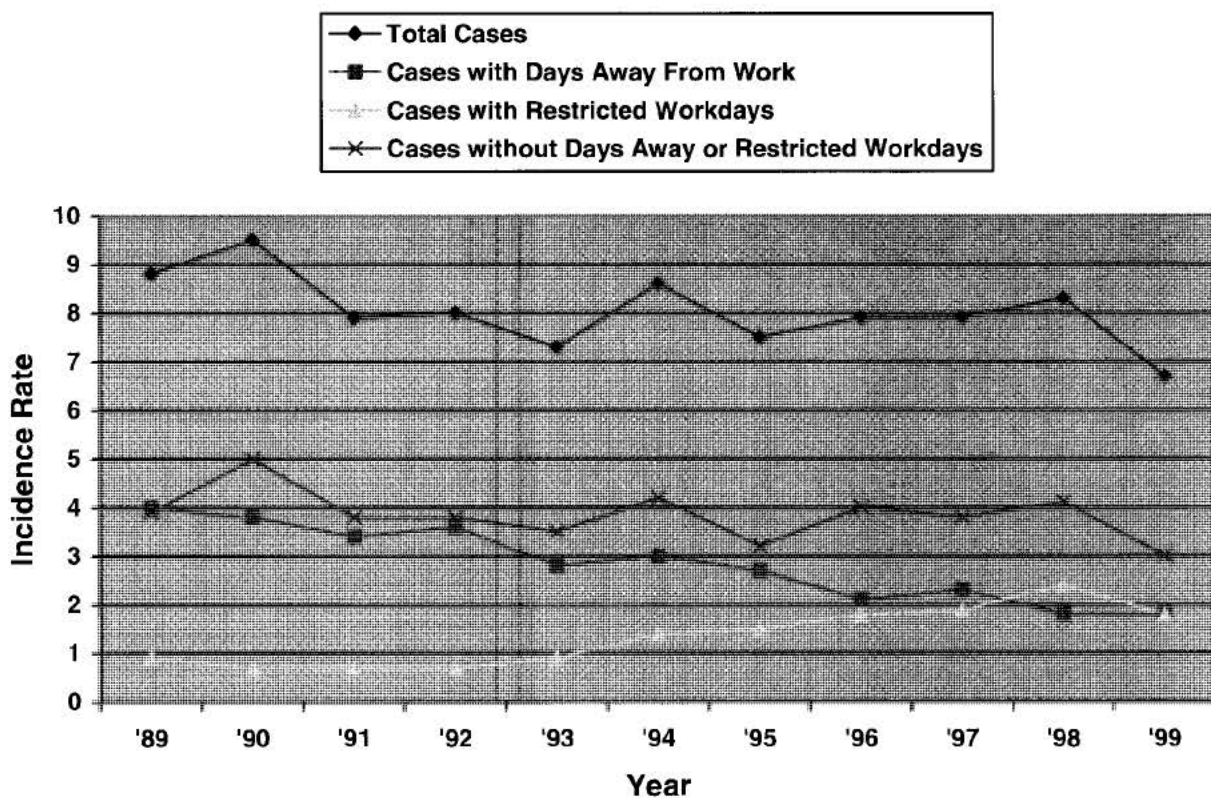
Note: Due to confidentiality concerns, the incidence rates for 1995 in Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate could not be disclosed.

## Services

Services includes 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.

The total case incidence rate for Services had remained near 8.0 cases per 100 full-time workers for the last eight years, but dipped to 6.7 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1999, a 19% drop. The most notable change in this industry in 1999 was the decrease in the rate for cases with restricted duty which fell from 2.4 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1998 to 1.8 in 1999. The rate for cases without lost workdays fell from 4.1 in 1998 to 3.0 in 1999. The rate for cases resulting in days away from work remained steady in 1999 with a rate of 1.8 cases per 100 full-time workers.

**Figure 13. Services, Maine, 1989-1999**



## Major Industry Groups

The structure of the Standard Industrial Classification makes it possible to tabulate, analyze, and publish establishment data in a hierarchical manner. Data in this publication is displayed in a 2-digit major industry group level, 3-digit industry group level, and 4-digit industry group code basis, according to the level of industrial detail considered most appropriate. In Text Table I the two digit major industry group is analyzed and ranked according to their total case incidence rate.

Within the nine industry divisions there were 42 publishable major industry groups in the private sector. Of the 42 major industry groups, 11 exceeded the overall private sector total case incidence rate of 9.3 cases per 100 full-time workers. Seven of the 11 major industry groups were in manufacturing, two in construction, one in retail, and one in wholesale.

General Building Contractors (SIC 15) experienced the largest move into the top eleven. After placing thirteenth in 1998, this industry group jumped to the third position. Two industry groups broke into the top eleven industries that exceeded the overall private sector total case incidence rate in 1999. Special Trades Contractors (SIC 17), within the construction industry, placed ninth and the manufacture of Machinery and Computer Equipment (SIC 35) placed eleventh and final spot in the list. Leather and Leather Products which placed second in 1998 had fallen to the sixth position in 1999.

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**Text Table I. Rates of Injuries and Illnesses for Industry Groups that Exceeded the Private Sector Rate, Maine, 1998-1999**

Industry	SIC	Position		Total Case Incidence Rate		Lost Workday Case Incidence Rate	
		1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999
Private Sector	01-89	-	-	9.7	9.3	4.9	4.9
Transportation Equipment	37	1	1	30.3	31.3	15.2	17.3
Rubber and Plastic Products	30	3	2	18.9	21.6	12.4	12.3
General Building Contractors	15	13	3	10.7	20.0	5.8	11.9
Lumber and Wood Products	24	4	4	16.0	18.1	8.4	10.8
Food and Kindred Products	20	5	5	15.2	16.6	11.6	9.4
Leather and Leather Products	31	2	6	19.3	15.3	5.1	6.8
Fabricated Metal Products	34	8	7	14.1	14.2	8.2	8.0
Food Stores	54	10	8	13.7	13.9	6.5	9.3
Special Trades Contractors	17	*	9	8.7	12.2	4.5	4.4
Wholesale-Nondurable Goods	51	6	10	14.3	11.8	6.7	7.9
Machinery and Computer Equip	35	*	11	8.3	10.5	4.0	3.8

\* Denotes an industry that did not exceed the private sector total case incidence rate of 9.7 in 1998



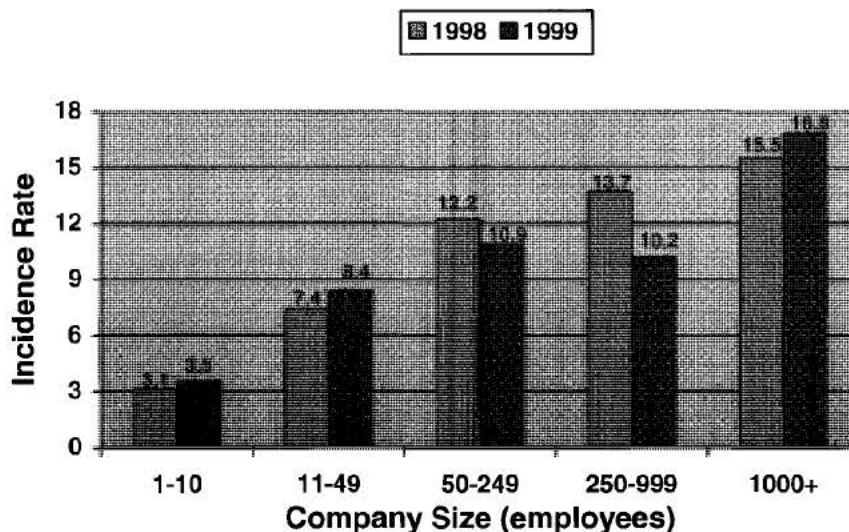
## Incidence Rates by Company Size

Incidence rates can vary according to the size of the business. In 1999 the total case incidence rate increased in direct proportion to the employment size group for the first three size classes: 1-10 employees, 11-49 employees, and 50-249 employees. This trend has been apparent for many years. The drop in the incidence rate for size class 250-999 employees from 13.7 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1998 to 10.2 in 1999 contributed heavily toward the drop in the overall incidence rate for all size classes in 1999.

**Text Table J. Rate of Injuries and Illnesses by Size Class, Maine, 1998-1999**

<u>Number of Employees</u>	<u>Total Case Incidence Rate</u>		<u>Percent Change</u>
	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	
All Sizes	9.7	9.3	-4.1
1-10	3.1	3.5	12.9
11-49	7.4	8.4	13.5
50-249	12.2	10.9	-10.7
250-999	13.7	10.2	-25.5
1000+	15.5	16.8	8.4

**Figure 14. Total Case Incidence Rate by Company Size, Maine, 1998-1999**



## 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 through 1999. To properly compare Maine and the United States as a whole, an adjustment is 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. Rate of Injuries and Illnesses (Maine vs. U.S.) by Case Type, 1972-1999**

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
1999	9.3	8.7	6.3	4.9	4.6	3.0

**Text Table L – Rate of Injuries and Illnesses by State, 1999**

<u>State</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>
<b>U.S. &amp; Territories</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>3.3</b>
Maine	9.3	4.9	2.1	2.7	4.4
Washington	9.0	3.8	2.8	1.0	5.3
Iowa	8.7	4.1	2.1	2.0	4.6
Kentucky	8.4	4.1	2.5	1.6	4.3
Wisconsin	8.4	3.9	2.4	1.5	4.4
Indiana	8.3	3.9	2.1	1.8	4.4
Michigan	8.1	3.9	1.8	2.1	4.2
Alaska	8.1	3.8	3.4	0.4	4.2
Kansas	7.6	3.6	1.9	1.7	4.0
Vermont	7.6	3.5	2.4	1.1	4.1
Missouri	7.6	3.2	1.8	1.4	4.3
Alabama	7.5	3.4	1.8	1.6	4.1
Utah	7.4	3.0	1.7	1.3	4.4
Nevada	7.3	3.0	1.7	1.3	4.3
West Virginia	7.2	3.9	3.4	0.5	3.3
Montana	7.2	2.8	2.2	0.6	4.4
Nebraska	7.1	3.2	2.0	1.2	3.9
Rhode Island	7.0	3.8	2.8	1.0	3.2
Oregon	7.0	3.4	2.1	1.3	3.5
Minnesota	6.9	3.3	1.9	1.4	3.6
Connecticut	6.8	3.4	2.2	1.6	3.4
Tennessee	6.8	3.4	1.9	1.5	3.4
Arkansas	6.8	3.2	1.7	1.5	3.5
Oklahoma	6.6	3.5	2.2	1.3	3.1
Hawaii	6.0	3.4	3.0	0.4	2.7
Illinois	6.0	2.9	1.9	1.0	3.1
Arizona	6.0	2.7	1.6	1.1	3.3
California	5.9	3.0	1.8	1.2	3.0
Massachusetts	5.8	2.9	2.1	0.8	2.9
South Carolina	5.7	2.7	1.6	1.1	3.0
North Carolina	5.7	2.6	1.3	1.3	3.1
Delaware	5.6	2.7	1.8	0.9	2.8
Florida	5.4	2.4	1.5	0.9	2.9
Georgia	5.4	2.3	1.3	1.0	3.1
Maryland	5.2	2.6	1.9	0.7	2.7
New Mexico	5.1	2.6	1.8	0.8	2.5
Virginia	5.1	2.5	1.6	0.9	2.6
Texas	5.0	2.8	1.7	1.1	2.3
Louisiana	4.8	2.1	1.4	0.7	2.7
New Jersey	4.4	2.3	1.8	0.5	2.2
Puerto Rico	4.4	3.6	3.5	0.1	0.9
Guam	4.0	2.3	2.2	0.1	1.7
New York	4.1	2.1	1.9	0.2	1.9
Virgin Islands	1.9	1.1	1.0	0.1	0.8

Note: The incidence rates in Text Table L are not adjusted for the industry mix of the states and the U.S., as a whole. The majority of states do not apply a method of adjustment to allow comparisons to other states and the U.S., as a whole. For more information on Standard Industry Mix, please see page 96.



## **Public Sector Results**



## Summary of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1998-1999

### Public Sector

Injury and illness cases and rates	1998		1999	
	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Rate</u>
<b><u>Public Sector</u></b>				
Total cases	3,132	5.6	2,904	5.4
Case with lost workdays	1,788	3.2	1,571	2.9
Cases with days away from work	1,433	2.6	1,166	2.2
Cases with restricted work activity	355	0.6	405	0.8
Cases without lost workdays	1,344	2.4	1,333	2.5
<b><u>State Government</u></b>				
	1,018	4.0	889	4.5
Construction (Public Works)	143	9.6	78	6.8
Services	486	3.1	398	3.8
Public Administration	290	3.7	273	3.6
<b><u>Local Government</u></b>				
	2,114	6.9	2,015	6.0
Public Works	235	14.3	344	19.6
Transportation and Public Utilities	328	16.3	141	6.5
Services	1,030	5.5	889	4.2
Public Administration	508	6.5	565	6.6

### Public Sector - Illness case types (rates are per 10,000 full-time workers)

Total illnesses	659	117.4	472	88.3
Disorders associated with repeated trauma	468	83.4	342	64.0
Skin disease or disorders	65	11.6	74	13.8
Respiratory conditions	61	10.9	42	7.9
Other illnesses	46	8.2	13	2.4
Disorders due to physical agents	11	2.0	2	0.4
Dust diseases of the lungs	5	0.9	0	0.0
Poisoning	3	0.5	0	0.0

Note: See glossary for illness type definitions.

## **Injuries and Illnesses**

Under the Maine Occupational Safety and Health Act, Title 26 M.R.S.A., § 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 alternate 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.

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**Text Table M. Number of Injuries and Illnesses by Case Type, Public Sector, Maine, 1992-1999**

<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
1999	2,904	1,571	1,166	405	1,333

In 1999, the estimated total number of OSHA recordable injuries and illnesses among public sector employees in Maine was 2,904, a 7.3% decrease from 1998 when an estimated 3,132 injuries and illnesses were reported. The total number of cases resulting in restricted workdays increased from 355 in 1998 to 405 cases in 1999, a 14.1% increase. The number of cases without lost workdays (days away or restricted workdays) remained steady at 1,333 cases in 1999.

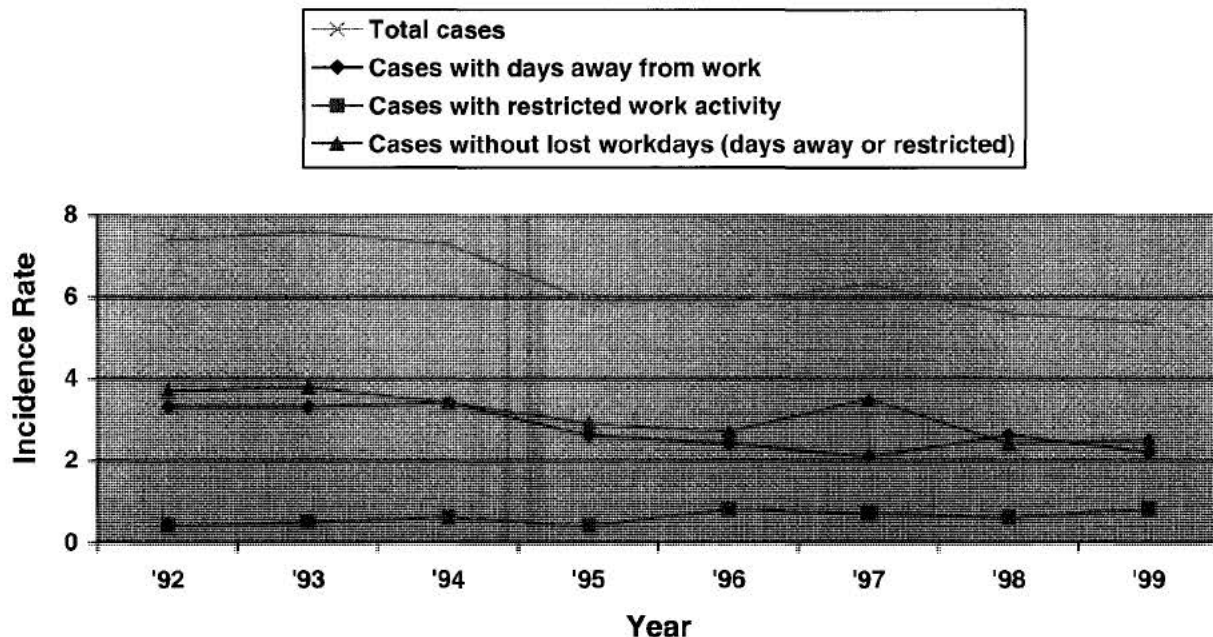


**Text Table N. Rate of Injuries and Illnesses by Case Type, Public Sector, Maine, 1992-1999**

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
1999	5.4	2.9	2.2	0.8	2.5

## Injury and Illness Rates

The total case incidence rate for the public sector decreased 3.6% in 1999 to a record low 5.4 cases per 100 full-time workers. This was due to a large drop in the incidence rate for cases resulting in days away from work, which fell 15.4% from 2.6 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1998 to 2.2 in 1999. The rate for cases resulting in restricted work activity jumped 33.3% from 0.6 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1998 to 0.8 in 1999.

**Figure 15. Injury and Illness Incidence Rates by Case Type, Public Sector, Maine, 1992-1999**

## Injury Rates

Injuries are distinct from illnesses in that injuries are a result of instantaneous events. For 1999, the public sector reported a 4.5% increase in its injury case incidence rate, rising 4.4 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1998 to 4.6 in 1999. This increase was due to cases with restricted work activity and in cases without lost workdays. Injuries accounted for 79.0% of all cases that occurred in the public sector in 1999.

**Text Table O. Rate of Injuries by Case Type, Public Sector, Maine, 1992-1999**

<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>	<u>Percent of Cases that were injuries</u>
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
1999	4.6	2.7	2.0	0.7	1.9	83.7

## Illness Rates

For OSHA record-keeping purposes, illnesses result from contact or exposure over a period of time and not from an instantaneous event.

Illness incidence rates in the public sector fell 25% in 1999, with a total illness case incidence of 0.9 cases per 100 full-time workers. The proportion of all cases that were recorded as illnesses increased in 1999, to a 16.3% share.

**Text Table P. Rate of Illnesses by Case Type, Public Sector, Maine, 1992-1999**

<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>	<u>Percent of Cases that were illnesses</u>
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
1999	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.6	16.3

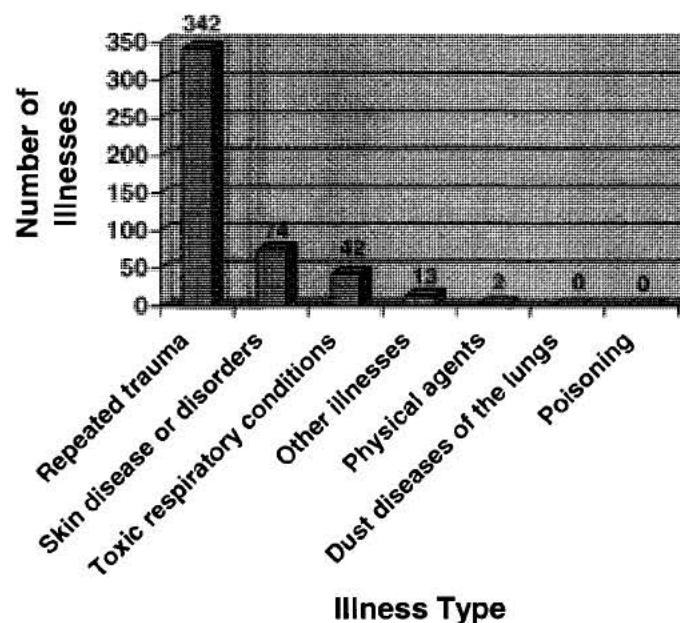
Text Table P shows the number of occupational illnesses by type. Illnesses are recorded on the OSHA 200 Log in one of seven categories.

Disorders associated with repeated trauma, which includes tendonitis, carpal tunnel syndrome and hearing loss due to prolonged exposure, accounted for the majority of illness in the public sector establishments in 1999.

**Text Table Q. Number of Illness Cases by Illness Type, Public Sector, Maine, 1998-1999**

Type of Illness	1998	1999	Percent Change
All Illnesses	659	472	-28.4
Disorders Associated with Repeated Trauma	468	342	-26.9
Skin Diseases or Disorders	65	74	13.8
Respiratory Conditions Due to Toxic Agents	61	42	-31.1
Other Illnesses	46	13	-71.7
Disorders Due to Physical Agents	11	2	-81.8
Dust Diseases of the Lungs	5	0	-100.0
Poisoning	3	0	-100.0

**Figure 16. Distribution of Illnesses by Illness Type, Public Sector, Maine, 1999**



## **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..... Educational Services  
Social Services

Public Administration..... 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

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

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

Text Table R shows the incidence rates for 1998 and 1999 for three industry divisions in state government and four industry divisions in local government (Also see Major Tables 9 through 13).

**Text Table R. Rate of Injuries and Illnesses by Case Type and Industry Division,  
Public Sector, Maine 1998-1999**

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Total Cases</u>			<u>Cases with Lost Workdays</u>			<u>Cases without Lost Workdays</u>		
	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>Percent change</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>Percent change</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>Percent change</u>
<b>State Government</b>	4.0	4.5	12.5	1.9	2.7	42.1	2.1	1.8	-14.3
1. Construction (Public Works)	9.6	6.8	-29.2	7.0	6.8	-2.9	2.6	0.0	-100.0
2. Services	3.1	3.8	22.6	1.5	2.3	53.3	1.6	1.5	-6.3
3. Public Administration	3.7	3.6	-2.7	1.0	1.5	50.0	2.7	2.2	-18.5
<b>Local Government</b>	6.9	6.0	-13.0	4.3	3.1	-27.9	2.6	2.9	11.5
1. Construction (Public Works)	14.3	19.6	37.1	9.9	11.6	17.2	4.3	8.0	86.0
2. Transportation & Public Utilities	16.3	6.5	-60.1	9.4	4.5	-52.1	6.9	2.0	-71.0
3. Services	5.5	4.2	-23.6	3.4	1.8	-47.1	2.2	2.4	9.1
4. Public Administration	6.5	6.6	1.5	4.1	3.6	-12.2	2.4	3.0	25.0



## Major Tables





**Table 1 – Injury and Illness Incidence Rates by Industry, Maine, 1999**

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
<b>Private Sector – All Industries</b>	01-89	9.3	4.9	2.1	2.7	4.4
<b>Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing</b>	01-09	13.5	7.6	5.0	2.6	6.0
Agricultural Production	01-02	18.0	9.3	6.9	2.4	8.7
<b>Contract Construction</b>	15-17	13.1	5.8	4.1	1.7	7.4
General Building Contraction	15	20.0	11.9	9.4	2.5	8.1
Residential Construction	152	21.2	11.6	10.3	1.2	9.7
Nonresidential Construction	154	17.1	12.6	7.2	5.4	4.6
Heavy Construction Contractors	16	7.4	2.5	1.9	0.6	4.9
Special Trades Contractors	17	12.2	4.4	2.6	1.7	7.8
Plumbing, Heating, Air Condition	171	6.9	1.7	1.0	0.7	5.2
Miscellaneous Special Trades	173	10.3	2.3	1.2	1.2	8.0
<b>Manufacturing</b>	20-39	14.6	7.8	2.1	5.7	6.8
Durable Goods		17.3	9.3	1.9	7.3	8.0
Nondurable Goods		11.8	6.3	2.4	3.9	5.5
Food and Kindred Products	20	16.6	9.4	4.8	4.5	7.3
Preserved Fruit & Vegetables	203	12.5	7.6	4.0	3.6	4.9
Apparel & Other Textile Products	23	7.1	4.3	0.6	3.6	2.8
Lumber and Wood Products	24	18.1	10.8	2.6	8.2	7.3
Logging	241	3.6	2.6	2.6	0.0	1.0
Sawmills and Planing Mills	242	26.6	18.4	4.2	14.2	8.2
Paper and Allied Products	26	7.8	3.4	np	2.3	4.4
Paper Mills	262	8.1	3.1	np	2.2	4.9

**Table 1 – Injury and Illness Incidence Rates by Industry, Maine, 1999 (cont.)**

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
Rubber and Plastic Products	30	21.6	12.3	6.6	5.7	9.2
Miscellaneous Plastic Products	308	17.6	8.3	6.4	1.9	9.3
Leather and Leather Products	31	15.3	6.8	1.9	4.8	8.6
Footwear – except Rubber	314	15.1	6.4	2.1	4.3	8.6
Fabricated Metal Products	34	14.2	8.0	1.0	7.0	6.1
Machinery and Computer Equip.	35	10.5	3.8	2.1	1.7	6.7
Electrical Equip except Computers	36	5.1	2.8	0.8	2.0	2.2
Transportation Equipment	37	31.3	17.3	2.3	15.0	14.0
Ship and Boat Building & Repair	373	36.6	20.3	2.5	17.8	16.3
<b>Transportation, Communications, Electric, Gas and Sanitary Services</b>	<b>40-49</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Railroad Transportation	40	4.8	3.8	3.5	0.2	1.0
Local and Suburban Transit	41	7.2	2.9	2.2	0.7	4.4
Motor Freight Trans & Warehouse	42	7.4	3.9	3.1	0.8	3.5
Communications	48	5.0	3.1	1.0	2.1	1.8
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	49	8.9	3.6	1.6	2.1	5.2
<b>Wholesale Trade</b>	<b>50-51</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.6</b>
Wholesale Trade – Durable Goods	50	8.3	5.1	2.1	3.0	3.2
Motor Vehicle Parts & Supplies	501	9.8	5.9	1.6	4.3	3.9
Professional & Commercial Eqpt	504	2.3	1.5	1.3	0.1	0.9
Machinery, Equip. & Supplies	508	5.2	3.8	1.3	2.6	1.4

**Table 1 – Injury and Illness Incidence Rates by Industry, Maine, 1999 (cont.)**

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
Wholesale Trade – Nondurable Goods	51	11.8	7.9	3.0	4.9	4.0
Groceries and Related Products	514	16.7	11.8	4.5	7.4	4.9
<b>Retail Trade</b>	<b>52-59</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>3.7</b>
Building Materials, Hardware, Garden Supplies and Mobile Home Dealers	52	7.7	3.6	1.2	2.5	4.1
Hardware Stores	525	6.5	3.5	1.9	1.6	3.1
General Merchandise Stores	53	9.0	6.2	2.1	4.1	2.8
Department Stores	531	10.0	7.0	2.3	4.7	3.0
Food Stores	54	13.9	9.3	3.7	5.6	4.6
Grocery Stores	541	15.4	10.3	4.1	6.2	5.1
Auto Dealers & Gas Serv. Stations	55	5.8	2.9	1.7	1.2	2.9
Motor Vehicle Dealers New/Used	551	7.2	3.2	1.3	1.9	4.0
Gasoline Service Stations	554	6.2	3.8	2.9	0.9	2.5
Apparel and Accessory Stores	56	3.0	1.5	1.1	0.5	1.5
Home Furniture, Furnishings and Equipment Stores	57	5.2	3.4	2.4	1.0	1.8
Eating and Drinking Places	58	4.2	1.4	0.8	0.6	2.9
Miscellaneous Retail Trade	59	8.2	2.5	1.8	0.7	5.7
<b>Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate</b>	<b>60-69</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>3.5</b>
Depository Institutions	60	3.4	1.4	0.4	0.9	2.0
Insurance Carriers	63	7.7	1.1	0.4	0.7	6.6

**Table 1 – Injury and Illness Incidence Rates by Industry, Maine, 1999 (cont.)**

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

[illegible]

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

**Table 2 – Injury Incidence Rates by Industry, Maine, 1999**

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
<b>Private Sector – All Industries</b>	01-89	7.4	4.0	1.8	2.2	3.4
<b>Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing</b>	01-09	12.2	6.4	4.6	1.8	5.8
Agricultural Production	01-02	17.5	8.8	6.4	2.4	8.7
<b>Contract Construction</b>	15-17	11.9	5.2	3.7	1.5	6.7
General Building Contraction	15	19.2	11.7	9.2	2.5	7.4
Residential Construction	152	20.2	11.4	10.2	1.2	8.7
Nonresidential Construction	154	17.0	12.4	7.2	5.3	4.6
Heavy Construction Contractors	16	4.1	0.9	0.3	0.6	3.3
Special Trades Contractors	17	11.5	4.0	2.5	1.4	7.5
Plumbing, Heating, Air Condition	171	6.9	1.7	1.0	0.7	5.2
Miscellaneous Special Trades	173	8.7	2.3	1.2	1.2	6.4
<b>Manufacturing</b>	20-39	11.2	6.0	1.7	4.3	5.2
Durable Goods		13.4	7.1	1.5	5.6	6.3
Nondurable Goods		8.9	4.8	1.8	2.9	4.1
Food and Kindred Products	20	13.6	7.4	4.1	3.3	6.2
Preserved Fruit & Vegetables	203	11.6	6.9	3.6	3.3	4.7
Apparel & Other Textile Products	23	5.9	3.5	0.6	3.0	2.4
Lumber and Wood Products	24	16.2	9.5	2.4	7.2	6.7
Logging	241	3.6	2.6	2.6	0.0	1.0
Sawmills and Planing Mills	242	23.2	16.7	4.0	12.6	6.6
Paper and Allied Products	26	5.9	2.7	np	1.8	3.2
Paper Mills	262	6.1	2.5	np	1.8	3.6

**Table 2 – Injury Incidence Rates by Industry, Maine, 1999 (cont.)**

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
Rubber and Plastic Products	30	14.9	7.8	3.5	4.3	7.1
Miscellaneous Plastic Products	308	11.3	4.3	3.3	1.0	7.0
Leather and Leather Products	31	7.9	3.4	1.2	2.2	4.6
Footwear – except Rubber	314	7.0	2.8	1.3	1.4	4.2
Fabricated Metal Products	34	11.4	7.0	1.0	6.0	4.4
Machinery and Computer Equip.	35	8.4	3.1	1.7	1.5	5.2
Electrical Equip except Computers	36	np	np	np	0.7	np
Transportation Equipment	37	23.0	12.8	1.7	11.1	10.2
Ship and Boat Building & Repair	373	26.9	15.0	1.9	13.1	11.8
Transportation, Communications, Electric, Gas and Sanitary Services	40-49	7.3	4.5	3.0	1.5	2.7
Railroad Transportation	40	4.7	3.7	3.4	0.2	1.0
Local and Suburban Transit	41	6.7	2.9	2.2	0.7	3.9
Motor Freight Trans & Warehouse	42	7.4	3.9	3.1	0.8	3.5
Communications	48	4.2	2.7	1.0	1.7	1.5
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	49	6.3	3.5	1.6	2.0	2.7
Wholesale Trade	50-51	8.9	6.0	2.3	3.6	2.9
Wholesale Trade – Durable Goods	50	7.0	4.8	1.9	2.9	2.2
Motor Vehicle Parts & Supplies	501	9.8	5.9	1.6	4.3	3.9
Professional & Commercial Eqpt	504	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.8
Machinery, Equip. & Supplies	508	4.8	3.6	1.2	2.4	1.2

**Table 2 – Injury Incidence Rates by Industry, Maine, 1999 (cont.)**

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
Wholesale Trade – Nondurable Goods	51	10.6	7.1	2.8	4.3	3.6
Groceries and Related Products	514	15.5	10.9	4.3	6.6	4.6
<b>Retail Trade</b>	<b>52-59</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Building Materials, Hardware, Garden Supplies and Mobile Home Dealers	52	7.4	3.6	1.2	2.5	3.8
Hardware Stores	525	6.3	3.5	1.9	1.6	2.8
General Merchandise Stores	53	8.5	5.7	1.8	3.9	2.8
Department Stores	531	9.5	6.5	2.0	4.6	3.0
Food Stores	54	8.7	5.6	2.9	2.7	3.1
Grocery Stores	541	9.7	6.2	3.1	3.0	3.5
Auto Dealers & Gas Serv. Stations	55	5.7	2.8	1.7	1.1	2.9
Motor Vehicle Dealers New/Used	551	7.2	3.2	1.3	1.9	4.0
Gasoline Service Stations	554	6.0	3.5	2.8	0.7	2.5
Apparel and Accessory Stores	56	2.4	1.1	0.8	0.3	1.3
Home Furniture, Furnishings and Equipment Stores	57	5.1	3.3	2.4	0.9	1.8
Eating and Drinking Places	58	3.9	1.3	0.8	0.5	2.6
Miscellaneous Retail Trade	59	3.8	1.7	1.2	0.5	2.2
<b>Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate</b>	<b>60-69</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Depository Institutions	60	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.3
Insurance Carriers	63	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.9

**Table 2 – Injury Incidence Rates by Industry, Maine, 1999 (cont.)**

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
Insurance Agents, Brokers & Serv.	64	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5
Real Estate	65	5.0	2.7	1.8	0.9	2.3
<b>Services</b>	70-89	5.6	3.2	1.5	1.7	2.4
Hotels, Rooming Houses & Camps	70	6.4	3.5	2.9	0.6	2.8
Personal Services	72	5.5	3.1	1.2	2.0	2.4
Auto Repair, Service and Parking	75	7.0	2.8	0.8	2.0	4.2
Miscellaneous Repair Services	76	4.7	2.7	2.0	0.7	2.0
Amusement & Recreation Services	79	6.5	4.1	0.8	3.2	2.4
Health Services	80	6.9	4.6	2.4	2.2	2.3
Hospitals	806	6.6	4.9	3.1	1.8	1.7
Legal Services	81	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Social Services	83	6.8	3.4	1.3	2.1	3.3
Membership Organizations	86	3.7	2.0	1.1	0.9	1.7
Engineering, Accounting, Research, Management and Related Services	87	3.7	1.4	0.5	0.9	2.3

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



**Table 3 – Illness Incidence Rates by Industry, Maine, 1999**

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
<b>Private Sector – All Industries</b>	01-89	188.9	88.2	33.3	54.9	100.7
<b>Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing</b>	01-09	130.7	115.3	36.5	78.8	17.3
Agricultural Production	01-02	44.9	44.9	44.9	0.0	0.0
<b>Contract Construction</b>	15-17	120.2	56.1	36.0	20.1	64.1
General Building Contraction	15	78.9	14.5	9.7	3.2	64.4
Residential Construction	152	109.4	14.0	14.0	0.0	93.1
Nonresidential Construction	154	10.5	10.5	0.0	10.5	0.0
Heavy Construction Contractors	16	324.0	159.0	159.0	0.0	165.0
Special Trades Contractors	17	70.4	39.5	6.6	33.5	30.9
Plumbing, Heating, Air Condition	171	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Special Trades	173	156.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	156.5
<b>Manufacturing</b>	20-39	338.1	183.4	47.0	136.2	154.8
Durable Goods		381.3	213.7	41.3	172.4	167.6
Nondurable Goods		293.0	151.6	53.0	98.6	141.3
Food and Kindred Products	20	301.9	190.9	71.1	119.7	111.0
Preserved Fruit & Vegetables	203	83.4	65.5	35.8	29.8	17.9
Apparel & Other Textile Products	23	112.3	73.4	8.6	64.8	38.9
Lumber and Wood Products	24	188.1	125.1	25.8	99.3	63.0
Logging	241	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sawmills and Planing Mills	242	335.3	171.3	10.9	160.4	164.0
Paper and Allied Products	26	186.2	67.5	22.7	44.8	118.7
Paper Mills	262	198.2	63.5	22.6	41.0	134.6

**Table 3 – Illness Incidence Rates by Industry, Maine, 1999 (cont.)**

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
Rubber and Plastic Products	30	664.7	448.7	307.0	141.7	215.9
Miscellaneous Plastic Products	308	629.2	401.5	312.7	88.8	227.7
Leather and Leather Products	31	740.1	338.9	76.1	262.8	399.4
Footwear – except Rubber	314	805.3	363.4	78.6	282.6	444.1
Fabricated Metal Products	34	278.5	103.4	0.0	103.4	175.2
Machinery and Computer Equip.	35	214.7	68.6	42.1	26.6	148.3
Electrical Equip except Computers	36	223.2	181.1	50.5	130.5	42.1
Transportation Equipment	37	829.0	447.4	51.7	394.9	381.6
Ship and Boat Building & Repair	373	975.7	528.3	60.4	467.9	447.4
<b>Transportation, Communications, Electric, Gas and Sanitary Services</b>	40-49	65.1	16.5	6.7	10.3	48.6
Railroad Transportation	40	12.2	12.2	12.2	0.0	0.0
Local and Suburban Transit	41	47.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	47.7
Motor Freight Trans & Warehouse	42	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Communications	48	74.3	44.6	4.2	40.3	29.7
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	49	259.4	8.6	0.0	8.6	250.7
<b>Wholesale Trade</b>	50-51	125.0	57.6	20.7	36.9	67.4
Wholesale Trade – Durable Goods	50	131.6	33.5	21.8	11.7	98.1
Motor Vehicle Parts & Supplies	501	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Professional & Commercial Eqpt	504	116.3	108.0	108.0	0.0	8.3
Machinery, Equip. & Supplies	508	41.4	20.7	6.9	13.8	24.2

**Table 3 – Illness Incidence Rates by Industry, Maine, 1999 (cont.)**

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
Wholesale Trade – Nondurable Goods	51	118.1	80.2	19.7	60.5	37.9
Groceries and Related Products	514	119.3	91.1	14.9	76.2	28.2
<b>Retail Trade</b>	<b>52-59</b>	<b>193.6</b>	<b>90.8</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>60.6</b>	<b>102.8</b>
Building Materials, Hardware, Garden Supplies and Mobile Home Dealers	52	27.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.5
Hardware Stores	525	26.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.2
General Merchandise Stores	53	51.5	51.5	26.8	24.7	0.0
Department Stores	531	44.9	44.9	29.9	15.0	0.0
Food Stores	54	513.6	365.7	81.8	283.9	147.9
Grocery Stores	541	571.9	408.2	91.3	316.9	164.4
Auto Dealers & Gas Serv. Stations	55	10.6	9.1	3.8	5.3	1.5
Motor Vehicle Dealers New/Used	551	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gasoline Service Stations	554	27.9	27.9	11.1	19.5	0.0
Apparel and Accessory Stores	56	57.8	48.7	30.4	18.2	12.2
Home Furniture, Furnishings and Equipment Stores	57	12.7	12.7	0.0	12.7	0.0
Eating and Drinking Places	58	33.2	7.7	0.0	7.7	25.4
Miscellaneous Retail Trade	59	434.8	80.2	58.2	21.9	354.6
<b>Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate</b>	<b>60-69</b>	<b>316.2</b>	<b>63.5</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>252.6</b>
Depository Institutions	60	243.1	71.4	0.0	71.4	171.7
Insurance Carriers	63	645.6	78.7	33.7	43.4	566.9

**Table 3 – Illness Incidence Rates by Industry, Maine, 1999 (cont.)**

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

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

**Table 4— Injury and Illness Cases by Industry, Maine, 1999**

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Cases with Lost Work-days	Cases with Days Away From Work	Cases with Restricted Workdays	Cases without Lost Workdays
<b>Private Sector – All Industries</b>	01-89	37,490	19,787	8,665	11,122	17,702
<b>Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing</b>	01-09	703	393	259	133	310
Agricultural Production	01-02	240	124	92	32	116
<b>Contract Construction</b>	15-17	3,460	1,520	1,071	450	1,939
General Building Contraction	15	1,239	737	581	156	502
Residential Construction	152	912	497	444	53	415
Nonresidential Construction	154	326	240	137	103	87
Heavy Construction Contractors	16	366	122	94	28	245
Special Trades Contractors	17	1,855	662	396	265	1,193
Plumbing, Heating, Air Condition	171	194	47	27	20	147
Miscellaneous Special Trades	173	224	51	25	26	174
<b>Manufacturing</b>	20-39	12,520	6,703	1,841	4,862	5,817
Durable Goods		7,557	4,061	845	3,216	3,496
Nondurable Goods		4,963	2,642	996	1,646	2,321
Food and Kindred Products	20	958	539	277	262	420
Preserved Fruit & Vegetables	203	209	127	67	61	82
Apparel & Other Textile Products	23	164	100	15	84	64
Lumber and Wood Products	24	1,896	1,129	274	855	767
Logging	241	86	62	62	0	25
Sawmills and Planing Mills	242	730	505	114	391	225
Paper and Allied Products	26	1,098	479	np	323	619
Paper Mills	262	964	375	np	260	590

Table 4 – Injury and Illness Cases by Industry, Maine, 1999 (cont.)

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Cases with Lost Work-days	Cases with Days Away From Work	Cases with Restricted Workdays	Cases without Lost Workdays
Rubber and Plastic Products	30	640	365	195	170	274
Miscellaneous Plastic Products	308	457	216	166	50	241
Leather and Leather Products	31	887	391	111	280	496
Footwear – except Rubber	314	709	302	100	202	407
Fabricated Metal Products	34	494	280	35	244	214
Machinery and Computer Equip.	35	476	173	95	78	303
Electrical Equip except Computers	36	360	203	np	146	np
Transportation Equipment	37	3,756	2,077	272	1,805	1,679
Ship and Boat Building & Repair	373	3,577	1,983	242	1,741	1,594
<b>Transportation, Communications, Electric, Gas and Sanitary Services</b>	<b>40-49</b>	<b>1,775</b>	<b>1,049</b>	<b>698</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>726</b>
Railroad Transportation	40	39	31	29	2	8
Local and Suburban Transit	41	121	48	37	11	73
Motor Freight Trans & Warehouse	42	617	325	259	65	293
Communications	48	235	148	np	99	np
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	49	308	126	54	72	182
<b>Wholesale Trade</b>	<b>50-51</b>	<b>2,690</b>	<b>1,735</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>1,058</b>	<b>955</b>
Wholesale Trade – Durable Goods	50	1,067	655	269	386	412
Motor Vehicle Parts & Supplies	501	199	120	33	87	79
Professional & Commercial Eqpt	504	56	36	32	3	21
Machinery, Equip. & Supplies	508	152	110	37	74	42

**Table 4 – Injury and Illness Cases by Industry, Maine, 1999 (cont.)**

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Cases with Lost Work-days	Cases with Days Away From Work	Cases with Restricted Workdays	Cases without Lost Workdays
Wholesale Trade – Nondurable Goods	51	1,623	1,079	407	672	543
Groceries and Related Products	514	1,010	715	270	446	294
<b>Retail Trade</b>	52-59	6,886	3,552	1,682	1,870	3,335
Building Materials, Hardware, Garden Supplies and Mobile Home Dealers	52	419	198	63	135	221
Hardware Stores	525	75	40	22	18	35
General Merchandise Stores	53	876	604	202	402	272
Department Stores	531	799	562	183	379	237
Food Stores	54	2,203	1,472	585	886	732
Grocery Stores	541	2,193	1,462	577	885	730
Auto Dealers & Gas Serv. Stations	55	773	383	230	153	389
Motor Vehicle Dealers New/Used	551	415	182	74	108	233
Gasoline Service Stations	554	224	135	103	32	89
Apparel and Accessory Stores	56	98	50	35	16	48
Home Furniture, Furnishings and Equipment Stores	57	164	108	77	31	56
Eating and Drinking Places	58	932	303	180	124	629
Miscellaneous Retail Trade	59	1,420	432	310	122	988
<b>Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate</b>	60-69	1,244	330	172	158	914
Depository Institutions	60	280	112	37	75	168
Insurance Carriers	63	479	70	24	46	409

**Table 4 – Injury and Illness Cases by Industry, Maine, 1999 (cont.)**

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



Table 5 – Injury Cases by Industry, Maine, 1999

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Cases with Lost Work-days	Cases with Days Away From Work	Cases with Restricted Workdays	Cases without Lost Workdays
<b>Private Sector – All Industries</b>	01-89	29,835	16,212	7,316	8,896	13,623
<b>Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing</b>	01-09	635	333	241	93	302
Agricultural Production	01-02	234	118	86	32	116
<b>Contract Construction</b>	15-17	3,142	1,372	976	397	1,770
General Building Contraction	15	1,190	728	574	154	461
Residential Construction	152	866	491	438	53	375
Nonresidential Construction	154	324	237	137	101	87
Heavy Construction Contractors	16	206	43	15	28	163
Special Trades Contractors	17	1,747	601	386	215	1,146
Plumbing, Heating, Air Condition	171	194	47	27	20	147
Miscellaneous Special Trades	173	190	51	25	26	139
<b>Manufacturing</b>	20-39	9,623	5,132	1,438	3,694	4,491
Durable Goods		5,887	3,125	664	2,461	2,762
Nondurable Goods		3,736	2,007	774	1,233	1,729
Food and Kindred Products	20	784	429	236	193	355
Preserved Fruit & Vegetables	203	195	116	61	56	79
Apparel & Other Textile Products	23	137	82	13	69	55
Lumber and Wood Products	24	1,699	998	247	751	701
Logging	241	86	62	62	0	25
Sawmills and Planing Mills	242	637	458	111	347	180
Paper and Allied Products	26	835	384	np	260	452
Paper Mills	262	np	np	np	211	429

Table 5 – Injury Cases by Industry, Maine, 1999 (cont.)

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Cases with Lost Work-days	Cases with Days Away From Work	Cases with Restricted Workdays	Cases without Lost Workdays
Rubber and Plastic Products	30	443	232	104	128	210
Miscellaneous Plastic Products	308	293	112	85	27	181
Leather and Leather Products	31	459	195	67	128	264
Footwear – except Rubber	314	329	131	63	68	199
Fabricated Metal Products	34	397	244	35	208	153
Machinery and Computer Equip.	35	378	142	76	66	236
Electrical Equip except Computers	36	np	np	np	53	Np
Transportation Equipment	37	2,761	1,540	209	1,331	1,221
Ship and Boat Building & Repair	373	2,624	1,467	183	1,284	1,157
Transportation, Communications, Electric, Gas and Sanitary Services	40-49	1,629	1,012	683	329	617
Railroad Transportation	40	38	30	28	2	8
Local and Suburban Transit	41	113	48	37	11	65
Motor Freight Trans & Warehouse	42	617	325	259	65	293
Communications	48	199	127	47	80	72
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	49	218	122	54	69	95
Wholesale Trade	50-51	2,358	1,582	622	960	777
Wholesale Trade – Durable Goods	50	898	612	241	371	286
Motor Vehicle Parts & Supplies	501	199	120	33	87	79
Professional & Commercial Eqpt	504	28	9	6	3	19
Machinery, Equip. & Supplies	508	140	105	35	70	35

**Table 5 – Injury Cases by Industry, Maine, 1999 (cont.)**

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Cases with Lost Work-days	Cases with Days Away From Work	Cases with Restricted Workdays	Cases without Lost Workdays
Wholesale Trade – Nondurable Goods	51	1,460	969	381	589	491
Groceries and Related Products	514	938	660	261	399	278
<b>Retail Trade</b>	<b>52-59</b>	<b>5,142</b>	<b>2,733</b>	<b>1,410</b>	<b>1,324</b>	<b>2,409</b>
Building Materials, Hardware, Garden Supplies and Mobile Home Dealers	52	405	198	63	135	207
Hardware Stores	525	72	40	22	18	32
General Merchandise Stores	53	827	555	176	379	272
Department Stores	531	762	525	158	367	237
Food Stores	54	1,387	891	455	435	497
Grocery Stores	541	1,378	882	448	434	497
Auto Dealers & Gas Serv. Stations	55	758	371	224	147	387
Motor Vehicle Dealers New/Used	551	415	182	74	108	233
Gasoline Service Stations	554	214	124	99	25	89
Apparel and Accessory Stores	56	79	35	25	10	44
Home Furniture, Furnishings and Equipment Stores	57	160	104	77	27	56
Eating and Drinking Places	58	859	286	180	107	573
Miscellaneous Retail Trade	59	667	293	209	84	373
<b>Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate</b>	<b>60-69</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>262</b>
Depository Institutions	60	79	53	37	16	26
Insurance Carriers	63	77	21	3	18	56

**Table 5 – Injury Cases by Industry, Maine, 1999 (cont.)**

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

**Table 6 – Illness Cases by Industry, Maine, 1999**

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Cases with Lost Work-days	Cases with Days Away From Work	Cases with Restricted Workdays	Cases without Lost Workdays
<b>Private Sector – All Industries</b>	01-89	7,655	3,575	1,350	2,225	4,080
<b>Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing</b>	01-09	68	60	19	41	9
Agricultural Production	01-02	6	6	6	0	0
<b>Contract Construction</b>	15-17	317	148	95	53	169
General Building Contraction	15	np	9	6	2	np
Residential Construction	152	np	6	6	0	np
Nonresidential Construction	154	2	2	0	2	0
Heavy Construction Contractors	16	161	79	79	0	82
Special Trades Contractors	17	107	60	10	51	47
Plumbing, Heating, Air Condition	171	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Special Trades	173	34	0	0	0	34
<b>Manufacturing</b>	20-39	2,897	1,571	403	1,167	1,326
Durable Goods		1,670	936	181	755	734
Nondurable Goods		1,227	635	222	413	592
Food and Kindred Products	20	174	110	41	69	64
Preserved Fruit & Vegetables	203	14	11	6	5	3
Apparel & Other Textile Products	23	26	17	2	15	9
Lumber and Wood Products	24	197	131	27	104	66
Logging	241	0	0	0	0	0
Sawmills and Planing Mills	242	92	47	3	44	45
Paper and Allied Products	26	262	95	32	63	167
Paper Mills	262	237	76	27	49	161

Table 6 – Illness Cases by Industry, Maine, 1999 (cont.)

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Cases with Lost Work-days	Cases with Days Away From Work	Cases with Restricted Workdays	Cases without Lost Workdays
Rubber and Plastic Products	30	197	133	91	42	64
Miscellaneous Plastic Products	308	163	104	81	23	59
Leather and Leather Products	31	428	196	44	152	231
Footwear – except Rubber	314	379	171	37	133	209
Fabricated Metal Products	34	97	36	0	36	61
Machinery and Computer Equip.	35	97	31	19	12	67
Electrical Equip except Computers	36	159	129	36	93	30
Transportation Equipment	37	995	537	62	474	458
Ship and Boat Building & Repair	373	953	516	59	457	437
Transportation, Communications, Electric, Gas and Sanitary Services	40-49	146	37	15	23	109
Railroad Transportation	40	1	1	1	0	0
Local and Suburban Transit	41	8	0	0	0	8
Motor Freight Trans & Warehouse	42	0	0	0	0	0
Communications	48	35	21	2	19	14
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	49	90	3	0	3	87
Wholesale Trade	50-51	332	153	55	98	179
Wholesale Trade – Durable Goods	50	169	43	28	15	126
Motor Vehicle Parts & Supplies	501	0	0	0	0	0
Professional & Commercial Eqpt	504	28	26	26	0	2
Machinery, Equip. & Supplies	508	12	6	2	4	7

**Table 6 – Illness Cases by Industry, Maine, 1999 (cont.)**

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Cases with Lost Work-days	Cases with Days Away From Work	Cases with Restricted Workdays	Cases without Lost Workdays
Wholesale Trade – Nondurable Goods	51	162	110	27	83	52
Groceries and Related Products	514	72	55	9	46	17
<b>Retail Trade</b>	<b>52-59</b>	<b>1,744</b>	<b>818</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>926</b>
Building Materials, Hardware, Garden Supplies and Mobile Home Dealers	52	15	0	0	0	15
Hardware Stores	525	3	0	0	0	3
General Merchandise Stores	53	50	50	26	24	0
Department Stores	531	36	36	24	12	0
Food Stores	54	816	581	130	451	235
Grocery Stores	541	814	581	130	451	234
Auto Dealers & Gas Serv. Stations	55	14	12	5	7	2
Motor Vehicle Dealers New/Used	551	0	0	0	0	0
Gasoline Service Stations	554	10	10	4	7	0
Apparel and Accessory Stores	56	19	16	10	6	4
Home Furniture, Furnishings and Equipment Stores	57	4	4	0	4	0
Eating and Drinking Places	58	73	17	0	17	56
Miscellaneous Retail Trade	59	754	139	101	38	615
<b>Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate</b>	<b>60-69</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>652</b>
Depository Institutions	60	201	59	0	59	142
Insurance Carriers	63	402	49	21	27	353

**Table 6 – Illness Cases by Industry, Maine, 1999 (cont.)**

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Cases with Lost Work-days	Cases with Days Away From Work	Cases with Restricted Workdays	Cases without Lost Workdays
Insurance Agents, Brokers & Serv.	64	103	13	13	0	90
Real Estate	65	29	21	15	6	7
<b>Services</b>	70-89	1,335	624	424	201	710
Hotels, Rooming Houses & Camps	70	0	0	0	0	0
Personal Services	72	27	27	24	3	0
Auto Repair, Service and Parking	75	25	2	2	0	23
Miscellaneous Repair Services	76	2	0	0	0	2
Amusement & Recreation Services	79	16	7	2	5	9
Health Services	80	637	303	194	109	335
Hospitals	806	368	224	153	71	144
Legal Services	81	28	0	0	0	28
Social Services	83	159	75	56	18	85
Membership Organizations	86	8	3	2	2	5
Engineering, Accounting, Research, Management and Related Services	87	149	33	9	24	116

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



**Table 7 – Illness Incidence Rates by Industry, Maine, 1999**

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
<b>Private Sector</b>	01-89	13.2	1.1	7.8	0.8	5.7	155.8	4.5
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	01-09	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	123.0	0.0
Agricultural Production	01-02	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.9	0.0
<b>Contract Construction</b>	15-17	39.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	31.5	48.1	0.0
General Building Contractors	15	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	78.9	0.0
Contractors – Residential	152	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	109.4	0.0
Nonresidential Construction	154	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.5	0.0
Heavy Construction Contractors	16	159.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	161.0	0.0	0.0
Special Trades Contractors	17	17.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	51.3	0.0
Plumbing, Heat and Air Cond.	171	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Special Trades	173	124.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.2	0.0
<b>Manufacturing</b>	20-39	25.0	0.1	20.1	0.4	16.6	270.9	5.0
Durable Goods		34.9	0.0	26.3	0.5	29.5	288.8	1.6
Nondurable Goods		14.6	0.2	13.6	0.2	3.3	252.4	8.6
Food and Kindred Products	20	20.8	0.0	3.5	1.7	6.9	260.3	8.7
Preserved Fruit & Vegetables	203	29.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.6	0.0
Lumber and Wood Products	24	32.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	151.8	2.9
Logging	241	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sawmills and Planing Mills	242	62.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	273.3	0.0
Paper and Allied Products	26	np	0.7	0.0	0.0	7.1	167.7	7.8
Paper Mills	262	3.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	8.4	176.4	9.2
Rubber and Plastic Products	30	23.6	0.0	172.1	0.0	0.0	465.6	6.7
Miscellaneous Plastic Products	308	27.0	0.0	139.0	0.0	0.0	459.4	7.7
Leather and Leather Products	31	64.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	657.1	19.0
Footwear except Rubber	314	21.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	760.7	23.4
Fabricated Metal Products	34	20.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	258.4	0.0
Machinery and Computer Equip	35	59.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	150.5	0.0
Electrical Equip exc Computers	36	25.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	197.9	0.0

**Table 7 – Illness Incidence Rates by Industry, Maine, 1999 (cont.)**

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
Transportation Equipment	37	39.2	0.0	93.3	1.7	105.8	586.5	2.5
Ship, Boat Building & Repair	373	46.1	0.0	113.6	2.0	130.0	680.9	3.1
<b>Transportation, Communica- tions, Electric, Gas, and Sani- tary Services</b>	40-49	1.8	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	61.1	1.3
Railroad Transportation	40	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.2	0.0
Local and Suburban Transit	41	11.9	0.0	11.9	0.0	0.0	29.8	0.0
Motor Freight Transport and Warehousing	42	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Communications	48	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	74.3	0.0
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Serv.	49	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	259.4	0.0
Wholesale Trade	50-51	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	117.1	3.8
Wholesale – Durable Goods	50	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	128.5	3.9
Motor Vehicle Parts & Supply	501	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Professional & Commerc. Eq.	504	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	116.3	0.0
Machinery , Equip & Supplies	508	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.6	17.3
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable	51	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	106.4	3.6
Groceries & Related Product	514	9.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	109.3	0.0
Retail Trade	52-59	6.8	0.0	5.9	3.3	0.2	174.6	2.9
Building Materials, Hardware, Garden Supplies, and Mobile Home Dealers	52	22.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0
Hardware Stores	525	0.0	0.0	8.7	0.0	17.4	0.0	0.0
General Merchandise Stores	53	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.5	0.0
Department Stores	531	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.9	0.0
Food Stores	54	0.0	0.0	31.5	18.9	0.0	463.2	0.0
Grocery Stores	541	0.0	0.0	35.1	21.1	0.0	516.4	0.0
Auto Dealers and Gas Stations	55	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	3.0
Auto Dealers – New and Used	551	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gasoline Service Stations	554	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.5	11.1
Apparel and Accessory Stores	56	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	57.8	0.0

**Table 7 – Illness Incidence Rates by Industry, Maine, 1999 (cont.)**

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
Home Furniture, Furnishings, and Equipment Stores	57	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.7	0.0
Eating and Drinking Places	58	np	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.4	0.0
Miscellaneous Retail Trade	59	5.8	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	415.2	12.7
Finance, Insurance & Real Es- tate	60-69	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.0	1.2	309.2	1.9
Depository Institutions	60	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	243.1	0.0
Insurance Carriers	63	0.0	0.0	14.5	0.0	1.6	621.5	8.0
Insurance Agents & Brokers	64	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	295.4	0.0
Real Estate	65	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	96.5	0.0
<b>Services</b>	70-89	11.1	3.4	6.4	0.0	np	79.9	7.7
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	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	102.0	0.0
Auto Repair Service & Parking	75	51.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.0
Misc. Repair Services	76	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.5
Amusement & Recreation	79	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	34.5	0.0
Health Services	80	22.4	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	112.9	6.2
Hospitals	806	19.2	0.0	13.4	0.0	0.0	167.2	13.9
Legal Services	81	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	88.6	0.0
Social Services	83	8.1	0.0	16.3	0.0	0.0	32.5	35.4
Membership Organizations	86	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.2	0.0
Engineering, Accounting, Re- search, Management, and Re- lated Services	87	3.1	43.2	6.2	0.0	1.0	91.6	7.2

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

**Table 8 – Injury and Illness Incidence Rates by Industry, Public Sector, Maine, 1999**

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
<b>Public Sector – State &amp; Local Gov't.</b>		5.4	2.9	2.2	0.8	2.5
<b>Public Sector – State Government</b>		4.5	2.7	1.9	0.8	1.8
<b>Construction (Public Works)</b>		6.8	6.8	3.5	3.4	0.0
<b>Services</b>		3.8	2.3	1.4	0.9	1.5
Educational Services	82	2.8	1.8	0.9	0.9	1.1
Social Services	83	4.9	1.0	1.0	0.0	4.0
<b>Public Administration</b>		3.6	1.5	1.1	0.3	2.2
Justice, Public Order & Safety	92	3.7	2.1	1.9	0.1	1.6
Police Protection	9221	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.0	0.0
Fire Protection	9224	6.8	3.4	3.4	0.0	3.4
Administration of Human Resources	94	2.3	0.5	np	0.5	1.8
Environmental Quality & Housing	95	10.5	3.2	2.2	1.1	7.4
Administ. of Economic Programs	96	2.3	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.3
<b>Public Sector – Local Government</b>		6.0	3.1	2.3	0.7	2.9
<b>Construction (Public Works)</b>		19.6	11.6	4.9	6.8	8.0
<b>Transportation &amp; Public Utilities</b>		6.5	4.5	3.4	1.2	2.0
Sanitary Services	495	5.4	4.2	3.7	0.5	1.2
Sewerage Systems	4952	4.4	2.4	1.7	0.8	2.0
Refuse System	4953	7.0	7.0	7.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Services</b>		4.2	1.8	1.6	0.3	2.4
Amusement & Recreation Services	79	5.9	5.0	3.5	1.4	0.9
Educational Services	82	3.9	1.6	1.5	np	2.2
Elementary & Secondary Schools	821	3.4	1.7	1.5	0.1	1.7
<b>Public Administration</b>		6.6	3.6	3.3	0.3	3.0
Executive & Legislative Bodies	91	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.0
Justice, Public Order & Safety	92	10.5	6.0	5.5	0.5	4.5
Public Order & Safety	922	10.5	6.0	5.5	0.5	4.5
Police Protection	9221	10.0	5.2	4.7	0.5	4.8
Correctional Institutions	9223	4.2	2.4	1.7	0.7	1.9
Fire Protection	9224	13.3	8.0	7.6	0.4	5.2

**Table 9 – Injury Incidence Rates by Industry, Public Sector, Maine, 1999**

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
<b>Public Sector – State &amp; Local Gov't.</b>		4.6	2.7	2.0	0.7	1.9
<b>Public Sector – State Government</b>		3.1	2.3	1.6	0.7	0.7
<b>Construction (Public Works)</b>		6.8	6.8	3.5	3.4	0.0
<b>Services</b>		2.6	2.0	1.2	0.8	0.5
Educational Services	82	np	1.4	0.7	0.7	np
Social Services	83	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.4
<b>Public Administration</b>		2.0	1.1	0.9	0.3	0.9
Justice, Public Order & Safety	92	np	1.7	1.6	np	np
Public Order & Safety	922	np	1.7	1.6	np	np
Police Protection	9221	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.0	0.0
Fire Protection	9224	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4
Administration of Human Resources	94	np	np	np	0.5	np
Environmental Quality & Housing	95	4.2	3.0	1.9	1.1	1.2
Administ. of Economic Programs	96	np	0.8	0.8	0.0	Np
<b>Public Sector – Local Government</b>		5.4	2.9	2.2	0.7	2.5
<b>Construction (Public Works)</b>		18.9	11.2	4.5	6.7	7.7
<b>Transportation &amp; Public Utilities</b>		6.2	4.3	3.2	1.1	1.9
Sanitary Services	495	5.1	4.0	3.5	0.5	1.0
Sewerage Systems	4952	3.8	2.1	1.4	0.8	1.7
Refuse Systems	4953	7.0	7.0	7.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Services</b>		3.6	1.6	1.4	0.2	2.0
Amusement & Recreation Services	79	5.4	4.5	3.1	1.4	0.9
Educational Services	82	3.2	1.4	1.4	np	1.8
Elementary & Secondary Schools	821	2.7	1.5	1.4	np	1.3
<b>Public Administration</b>		6.2	3.5	3.2	0.3	2.7
Executive & Legislative Bodies	91	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.0
Justice, Public Order & Safety	92	9.8	5.8	5.3	0.5	4.0
Public Order & Safety	922	9.8	5.8	5.3	0.5	4.0
Police Protection	9221	8.4	4.8	4.3	0.5	3.6
Correctional Institutions	9223	4.2	2.4	1.7	0.7	1.9
Fire Protection	9224	13.2	8.0	7.6	0.4	5.2

**Table 10 – Illness Incidence Rates by Industry, Public Sector, Maine, 1999**

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
<b>Public Sector – State &amp; Local Gov't.</b>		88.3	26.4	20.2	6.2	61.9
<b>Public Sector – State Government</b>		143.3	40.0	30.9	9.1	103.3
<b>Construction (Public Works)</b>		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Services</b>		121.0	28.6	15.2	13.3	92.4
Educational Services	82	94.3	32.8	14.4	18.3	61.6
Social Services	83	399.8	36.3	36.3	0.0	363.4
<b>Public Administration</b>		165.8	33.4	28.1	5.3	132.4
Justice, Public Order & Safety	92	n/a	38.1	38.1	0.0	0.0
Public Order & Safety	922	n/a	39.7	39.7	0.0	0.0
Police Protection	9221	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fire Protection	9224	339.5	339.5	339.5	0.0	0.0
Administration of Human Resources	94	153.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	153.4
Environmental Quality & Housing	95	648.8	27.0	27.0	0.0	621.8
Administ. of Economic Programs	96	116.0	23.2	23.2	0.0	92.8
<b>Public Sector – Local Government</b>		56.1	18.4	14.0	4.5	37.7
<b>Construction (Public Works)</b>		68.2	45.5	34.1	11.4	28.4
<b>Transportation &amp; Public Utilities</b>		27.7	18.5	13.8	4.6	9.2
Sanitary Services	495	38.1	19.1	19.1	0.0	19.1
Sewerage Systems	4952	60.5	30.2	30.2	0.0	30.2
Refuse Systems	4953	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Services</b>		65.4	19.6	13.9	5.7	45.9
Amusement & Recreation Services	79	47.2	47.2	47.2	0.0	0.0
Educational Services	82	65.8	19.6	13.6	6.0	46.2
Elementary & Secondary Schools	821	67.0	19.9	13.8	6.1	47.1
<b>Public Administration</b>		39.9	10.6	10.6	0.0	29.3
Executive & Legislative Bodies	91	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Justice, Public Order & Safety	92	68.8	18.2	18.2	0.0	50.6
Public Order & Safety	922	68.8	18.2	18.2	0.0	50.6
Police Protection	9221	160.6	38.9	38.9	0.0	121.7
Correctional Institutions	9223	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fire Protection	9224	4.7	4.7	4.7	0.0	0.0

**Table 11 – Injury and Illness Cases by Industry, Public Sector, Maine, 1999**

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Cases with Lost Workdays	Cases with Days Away From Work	Cases with Restricted Workdays	Cases without Lost Workdays
<b>Public Sector – State &amp; Local Gov't.</b>		2,904	1,571	1,166	405	1,333
<b>Public Sector – State Government</b>		889	542	380	162	347
<b>Construction (Public Works)</b>		78	78	40	39	0
<b>Services</b>		398	245	147	98	154
Educational Services	82	216	134	68	66	82
Social Services	83	68	14	14	0	55
<b>Public Administration</b>		273	110	86	23	163
Justice, Public Order & Safety	92	97	54	51	np	np
Public Order & Safety	922	97	54	51	np	np
Police Protection	9221	13	13	13	0	0
Fire Protection	9224	6	3	3	0	3
Administration of Human Resources	94	39	9	np	8	30
Environmental Quality & Housing	95	78	24	16	8	55
Administ. of Economic Programs	96	30	13	13	0	17
<b>Public Sector – Local Government</b>		2,015	1,029	786	243	986
<b>Construction (Public Works)</b>		344	204	86	119	140
<b>Transportation &amp; Public Utilities</b>		141	98	73	25	43
Sanitary Services	495	57	44	39	5	13
Sewerage Systems	4952	29	16	11	5	13
Refuse Systems	4953	27	27	27	0	0
<b>Services</b>		889	381	326	55	508
Amusement & Recreation Services	79	25	21	15	6	4
Educational Services	82	770	324	300	24	446
Elementary & Secondary Schools	821	666	324	300	24	341
<b>Public Administration</b>		565	307	283	24	258
Executive & Legislative Bodies	91	36	7	7	0	29
Justice, Public Order & Safety	92	519	295	272	24	224
Public Order & Safety	922	519	295	272	24	224
Police Protection	9221	206	107	96	10	99
Correctional Institutions	9223	29	17	12	5	13
Fire Protection	9224	284	172	163	9	112

Table 12 – Injury Cases by Industry, Public Sector, Maine, 1999

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Cases with Lost Workdays	Cases with Days Away From Work	Cases with Restricted Workdays	Cases without Lost Workdays
<b>Public Sector – State &amp; Local Gov't.</b>		2,432	1,430	1,058	372	1,002
<b>Public Sector – State Government</b>		606	463	319	144	143
<b>Construction (Public Works)</b>		78	78	40	39	0
<b>Services</b>		272	215	131	84	n/a
Educational Services	82	n/a	109	57	52	n/a
Social Services	83	14	9	9	0	5
<b>Public Administration</b>		149	85	66	19	n/a
Justice, Public Order & Safety	92	n/a	44	41	n/a	n/a
Public Order & Safety	922	np	44	41	np	np
Police Protection	9221	13	13	13	0	0
Fire Protection	9224	3	0	0	0	3
Administration of Human Resources	94	n/a	n/a	n/a	8	n/a
Environmental Quality & Housing	95	31	22	14	8	9
Administ. of Economic Programs	96	n/a	10	10	0	n/a
<b>Public Sector – Local Government</b>		1,826	968	739	228	858
<b>Construction (Public Works)</b>		332	197	80	117	136
<b>Transportation &amp; Public Utilities</b>		135	94	70	24	41
Sanitary Services	495	53	42	37	5	11
Sewerage Systems	4952	25	14	9	5	11
Refuse Systems	4953	27	27	27	0	0
<b>Services</b>		752	340	297	43	412
Amusement & Recreation Services	79	23	19	13	6	4
Educational Services	82	640	286	273	n/a	354
Elementary & Secondary Schools	821	535	286	273	n/a	249
<b>Public Administration</b>		531	297	273	24	233
Executive & Legislative Bodies	91	36	7	7	0	29
Justice, Public Order & Safety	92	485	286	262	24	199
Public Order & Safety	922	485	286	262	24	199
Police Protection	9221	173	98	88	10	74
Correctional Institutions	9223	29	17	12	5	13
Fire Protection	9224	283	171	162	9	112



**Table 13 – Illness Cases by Industry, Public Sector, Maine, 1999**

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Cases with Lost Workdays	Cases with Days Away From Work	Cases with Restricted Workdays	Cases without Lost Workdays
<b>Public Sector – State &amp; Local Gov't.</b>		472	141	108	33	331
<b>Public Sector – State Government</b>		283	79	61	18	204
<b>Construction (Public Works)</b>		0	0	0	0	0
<b>Services</b>		127	30	16	14	97
Educational Services	82	72	25	11	14	47
Social Services	83	55	5	5	0	50
<b>Public Administration</b>		124	25	21	4	99
Justice, Public Order & Safety	92	np	10	10	0	0
Public Order & Safety	922	np	10	10	0	0
Police Protection	9221	0	0	0	0	0
Fire Protection	9224	3	3	3	0	0
Administration of Human Resources	94	26	0	0	0	26
Environmental Quality & Housing	95	48	2	2	0	46
Administ. of Economic Programs	96	15	3	3	0	12
<b>Public Sector – Local Government</b>		189	62	47	15	127
<b>Construction (Public Works)</b>		12	8	6	2	5
	16	12	8	6	2	5
<b>Transportation &amp; Public Utilities</b>		6	4	3	1	2
Sanitary Services	495	4	2	2	0	2
Sewerage Systems	4952	4	2	2	0	2
Refuse Systems	4953	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Services</b>		137	41	29	12	96
Amusement & Recreation Services	79	2	2	2	0	0
Educational Services	82	131	39	27	12	92
Elementary & Secondary Schools	821	131	39	27	12	92
<b>Public Administration</b>		34	9	9	0	25
Executive & Legislative Bodies	91	0	0	0	0	0
Justice, Public Order & Safety	92	34	9	9	0	25
Public Order & Safety	922	34	9	9	0	25
Police Protection	9221	33	8	8	0	25
Correctional Institutions	9223	0	0	0	0	0
Fire Protection	9224	1	1	1	0	0

**Table 14 – Relative Standard Errors for Injury and Illness Rates by Industry, Maine, 1999**

Relative standard error rates for injury and illness incidence rates published in Table 1 beginning on page 43

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Cases with Lost Work-days	Cases with Days Away From Work	Cases with Restricted Workdays	Cases without Lost Work-days
<b>Private Sector – All Industries</b>	01-89	6.6	6.6	9.2	6.7	7.5
<b>Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing</b>	01-09	14.7	15.2	21.6	17.3	23.0
Agricultural Production	01-02	19.4	17.7	22.6	50.4	29.3
<b>Contract Construction</b>	15-17	16.0	20.2	26.2	16.6	18.2
General Building Contractors	15	26.5	30.1	36.0	24.5	23.1
Residential Construction	152	33.3	44.2	43.8	48.7	22.2
Nonresidential Construction	154	25.3	21.5	28.7	33.1	41.8
Heavy Construction Contractors	16	0.0	0.0	23.1	43.5	0.0
Special Trades Contractors	17	22.1	15.6	20.7	20.1	28.0
Plumbing, Heating, Air Condition	171	26.0	34.8	39.9	48.0	30.5
Miscellaneous Special Trades	179	30.4	31.1	41.4	37.6	36.9
<b>Manufacturing</b>	20-39	7.7	8.2	15.6	6.6	8.6
Durable Goods		7.7	7.6	15.6	7.1	10.1
Nondurable Goods		14.6	16.3	26.2	12.8	14.5
Food & Kindred Products	20	12.8	14.0	19.3	18.6	21.6
Preserved Fruit & Vegetables	203	31.5	25.9	47.9	51.0	48.1
Apparel & Other Textile Products	23	21.2	19.8	36.8	22.0	28.0
Lumber and Wood Products	24	15.4	19.5	22.9	23.8	20.3
Logging	241	55.6	68.5	68.5	0.0	39.0
Sawmills & Planing Mills	242	23.5	25.1	26.6	34.5	23.9
Paper and Allied Products	26	52.8	64.2	np	35.4	44.5
Paper Mills	262	61.1	79.2	np	42.3	49.5

**Table 14 – Relative Standard Errors for Injury and Illness Rates by Industry, Maine, 1999 (cont.)**

Relative standard error rates for injury and illness incidence rates published in Table 1 beginning on page 43

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Cases with Lost Work-days	Cases with Days Away From Work	Cases with Restricted Workdays	Cases without Lost Work-days
Rubber and Plastic Products	30	0.0	0.0	24.1	4.6	5.5
Miscellaneous Plastic Products	308	0.0	18.4	29.9	38.4	5.0
Leather and Leather Products	31	0.0	0.0	17.5	0.0	0.0
Footwear – except Rubber	314	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	34	17.0	28.0	70.5	24.2	0.0
Machinery and Computer Equip.	35	15.6	26.0	31.9	20.9	12.2
Electrical Equip except Computers	36	67.2	54.1	np	24.2	np
Transportation Equipment	37	4.0	2.3	12.4	0.0	6.0
Ship and Boat Building & Repair	373	4.5	2.3	13.7	0.0	6.7
<b>Transportation, Communications, Electric, Gas and Sanitary Services</b>	40-49	20.9	20.0	25.5	25.5	25.2
Railroad Transportation	40	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Local and Suburban Transit	41	22.9	29.4	29.2	89.8	21.3
Motor Freight Trans & Warehouse	42	42.7	46.0	49.3	76.4	42.8
Communications	48	80.3	62.8	np	35.9	np
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	49	23.6	24.7	32.9	25.4	27.3
<b>Wholesale Trade</b>	50-51	8.9	9.8	15.4	12.1	14.5
Wholesale Trade – Durable Goods	50	13.7	13.8	19.8	19.3	28.8
Motor Vehicle Parts & Supplies	501	17.3	19.5	35.6	25.1	32.5
Professional & Commercial Eqpt	504	48.6	69.9	78.4	41.6	37.2
Machinery, Equip & Supplies	508	28.5	35.9	46.0	36.0	35.7

**Table 14 – Relative Standard Errors for Injury and Illness Rates by Industry, Maine, 1999 (cont.)**

Relative standard error rates for injury and illness incidence rates published in Table 1 beginning on page 43

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Cases with Lost Work-days	Cases with Days Away From Work	Cases with Restricted Workdays	Cases without Lost Work-days
Wholesale Trade – Non durable Goods	51	11.6	13.0	21.8	15.1	13.6
Groceries & Related Products	514	15.5	16.1	27.5	18.2	21.3
<b>Retail Trade</b>	52-59	8.3	11.4	11.3	17.8	10.3
Building Materials, Hardware, Garden Supplies and Mobile Home Dealers	52	16.7	36.5	38.8	54.2	21.6
Hardware Stores	525	20.7	26.6	38.6	44.4	29.4
General Merchandise Stores	53	23.9	15.0	46.3	15.8	49.6
Department Stores	531	26.3	15.4	51.5	13.9	57.0
Food Stores	54	15.6	19.6	20.7	27.8	23.8
Grocery Stores	541	15.0	19.3	21.2	27.1	23.3
Auto Dealers & Gas Serv. Stations	55	15.2	17.4	22.9	33.6	22.8
Motor Vehicle Dealers New/Used	551	27.5	30.8	51.3	45.5	38.5
Gasoline Service Stations	554	13.7	19.6	24.5	36.7	21.5
Apparel and Accessory Stores	56	20.5	24.8	34.3	41.1	28.0
Home Furniture, Furnishings and Equipment Stores	57	22.6	21.9	27.2	35.5	37.1
Eating and Drinking Places	58	25.2	30.8	38.6	50.7	33.8
Miscellaneous Retail Trade	59	9.9	16.5	18.0	19.5	9.1
<b>Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate</b>	60-69	13.9	21.5	31.5	23.0	13.8
Depository Institutions	60	24.2	30.2	57.3	35.9	31.1
Insurance Carriers	63	16.4	33.1	77.8	42.4	13.4

[illegible][illegible][illegible]



## **Appendices**





## Appendix A

## OSHA 200 LOG & SUMMARY

[illegible]

## Appendix B

## OSHA 101 SUPPLEMENTAL RECORD

Occupational Safety and Health Administration  
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. 1218-0176

## Employer

See OMB Disclosure  
Statement on reverse.

1. Name

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

3. Location, if different from mail address

## 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 the 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 rib; 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)

(See Next Page/Reverse)

## Appendix B (cont.)

### OSHA 101 SUPPLEMENTAL RECORD

#### SUPPLEMENTARY RECORD OF OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES

To supplement the Log and Summary of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (OSHA No. 200), each establishment must maintain a record of each recordable occupational injury or illness. Worker's compensation, insurance, or other reports are acceptable as records if they contain all facts listed below or are supplemented to do so. If no suitable report is made for other purposes, this form (OSHA No. 101) may be used or the necessary facts can be listed on a separate plain sheet of paper. These records must also be available in the establishment without delay and at reasonable times for examination by representatives of the Department of Labor and the Department of Health and Human Services, and States accorded jurisdiction under the Act. The records must be maintained for a period of not less than five years following the end of the calendar year to which they relate.

Such records must contain at least the following facts:

- 1) About the employer - name, mail address, and location if different from mail address.
- 2) About the injured or ill employee - name, social security number, home address, age, sex, occupation, and department.
- 3) About the accident or exposure to occupational illness - place of accident or exposure, whether it was on employer's premises, what the employee was doing when injured, and how the accident occurred.
- 4) About the occupational injury or illness - description of the injury or illness, including part of the body affected, name of the object or substance which directly injured the employee; and date of injury or diagnosis of illness.
- 5) Other - name and address of physician; if hospitalized, name and address of hospital, date of report; and name and position of person preparing the report.

SEE DEFINITIONS ON THE BACK OF OSHA FORM 200.

#### OMB DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 20 minutes per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Persons are not required to respond to the collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. If you have any comments regarding this estimate or any other aspect of this information collection, including suggestions for reducing this burden, please send them to the OSHA Office of Statistics, Room N3644, 200 Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20210

DO NOT SEND THE COMPLETED FORM TO THE OFFICE SHOWN ABOVE

OSHA No. 101 (Feb. 1981)

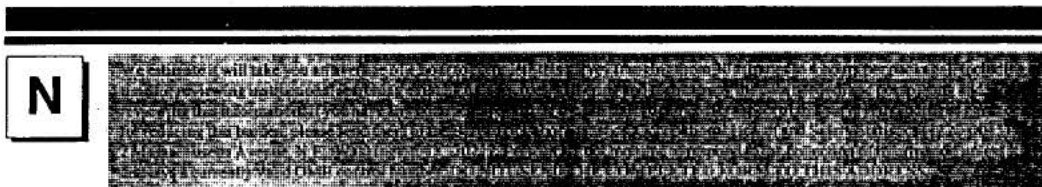
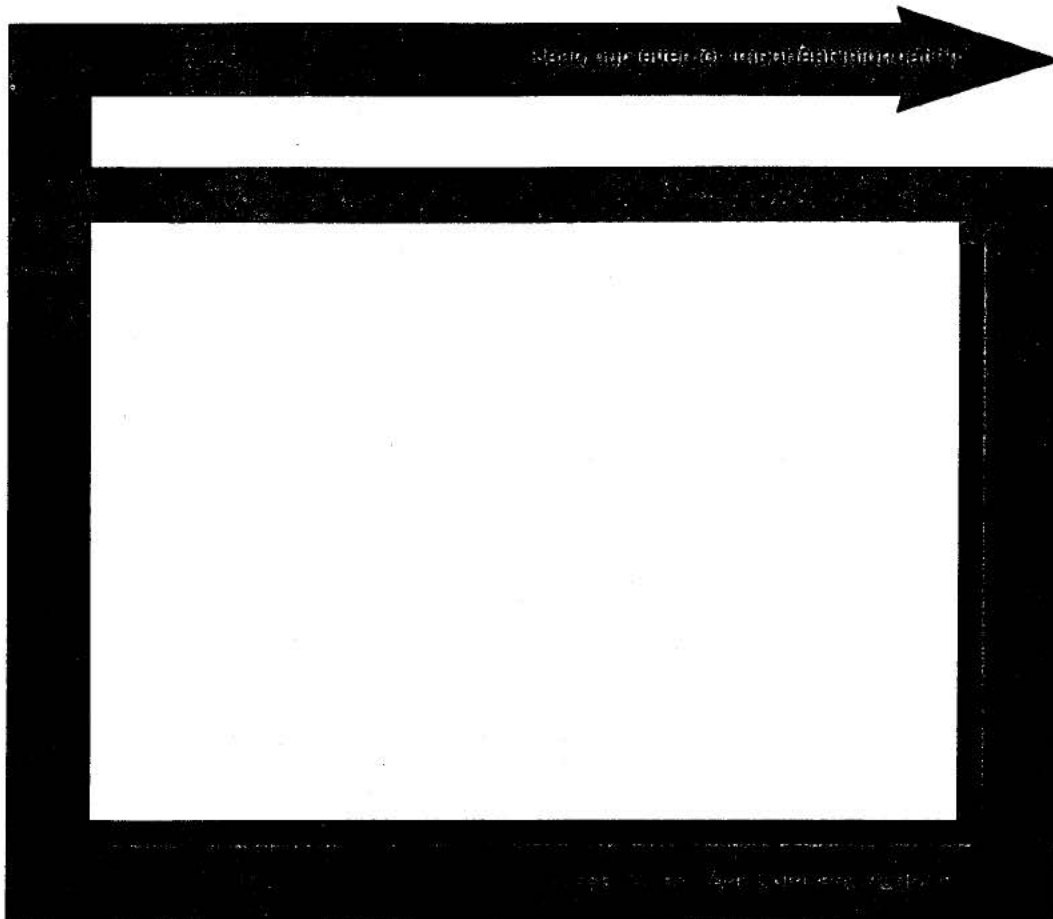
## Appendix C

SURVEY OF OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES & ILLNESSES, 1999

# Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1999



U.S. Department of Labor  
Bureau of Labor Statistics



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-9300 N06

## Appendix C (cont.)

### SURVEY OF OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES & ILLNESSES, 1999

#### 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 1999 *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 1999.
- ▶ 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 1999 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 1999 *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 blue booklet in early 1999. 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 1999 Occupational Injuries and Illnesses*.
- ▶ If your establishment had any occupational injuries or illnesses with days away from work in 1999, 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 &amp; ILLNESSES, 1999

**Part 1: Summary of 1999 Occupational Injuries and Illnesses**

All establishments must complete this part of the survey, even if there were no occupational injuries and illnesses during 1999. 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 1999.

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 1999 *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 1999?

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 1999. 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 1999. 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 1999,  
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 1999?

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.

*Total hours 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 1999.
- 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 &amp; ILLNESSES, 1999

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 illness during 1999?

- ☐ Yes. Go to the next section, *Tell us about the injuries and illnesses during 1999*.
- ☐ No. Go to *Sign This Form* on the back cover.

### Tell us about the injuries and illnesses during 1999

If you had occupational injuries or illnesses during 1999, follow these steps.

- ① Go to your completed 1999 *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 1999 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 1999 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, 1999

## 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 1999 *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 1999 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 &amp; ILLNESSES, 1999

## Case with Days Away from Work

Tell us about a 1999 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)
/ / 99 month day year					

If, as a result of the injury or illness, the employee did NOT return to work in any capacity in 1999, tell us why.

- ☐ Still recovering; approximate return date / / 2000  
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.

N	P	S	E	SS	OCC
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5

## **Appendix D**

### **Technical Notes**

#### **Design**

Sampling theory is used in the Occupational Safety & Health 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 Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 and the Maine Safety and Health Act, Title 26 M.R.S.A., § 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 Title 29 of the Code of Federal Regulations (29 CFR 1904) provide specific recording and reporting requirements which make up the OSHA recordkeeping system.

The basic requirements are 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 Occupational Safety and Health 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 Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970. The Act requires employers in the private sector who are subject to the 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.

### Relative Standard Error

The survey estimates of occupational injuries and illnesses are based on a scientific selected probability sample, rather than a census of the entire population. These sample-based estimates may differ from the results obtained from a census of the population. The sample used in the 1999 survey was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. The variation in the sample estimates across all possible samples that could have been drawn is measured by the relative standard error. The relative standard error is used to calculate a “confidence interval” around a sample estimate.

The 95% confidence interval is the interval centered at the sample estimate and includes all values within two times the estimate’s standard error. If several different samples were selected to estimate the population value (for example, injury and illness incidence rates), the 95% confidence interval would include the true population value approximately 95% of the time.

For example, the total injury and illness case incidence rate of 9.3 cases per 100 full-time workers for private sector workplaces, as a whole, in Maine in 1999 had an estimated relative standard error of 6.6%. Hence, we are 95% confident that the interval between 8.1 and 10.5 (or  $9.3 \pm (2 \times 9.3 \times 0.66)$ ) includes the true incidence rate for total cases for private sector workplaces, as a whole, in Maine. The relative standard errors for the rate of injuries and illnesses in Table 1 are given in Table 8.

### 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.

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

$X_i$  = National employment for the  $i$ th industry  
 $Y_i$  = Unadjusted incidence rate for the  $i$ th industry  
 $X_o$  = Employment for industries 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

**BLS:** Bureau of Labor Statistics

**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 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).

**Industry Division:** see Standard Industrial Classification

**Industry Group:** see Standard Industrial Classification

**Injury without lost workdays:** An instantaneous event (injury) that does not result in days away from work and/or restricted work activity beyond the day of the event or exposure but was serious enough to require medical treatment beyond first aid (see Appendix E – OSHA Recordkeeping Guidelines).

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

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

## Appendix F (cont.)

### GLOSSARY

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

**Occupational illness:** Any abnormal condition or disorder, other than one resulting from an occupational injury, caused by exposure to environmental factors associated with employment. It includes acute and chronic illnesses or diseases which may be caused by inhalation, absorption, ingestion, or direct contact, and which can be included in the categories listed below. The following categories are used by employers to classify recordable occupational illnesses 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; coccidiomycosis, 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.

**OSHA:** Occupational Safety & Health Administration

## Appendix F (cont.)

### GLOSSARY

**OSHA 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.