

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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MAINE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR



Fatal Occupational Injuries in Maine, 2008

*An Annual Report
September 2009*

By: Ann Beaulieu

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DEPARTMENT OF
LABOR
Labor Standards



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Fatal
Occupational
Injuries
In Maine
2008

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In cooperation with

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Bureau of Labor Statistics

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Introduction

The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) program is a Federal/State cooperative program, created in 1990 by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. All 50 states and the District of Columbia participate in the program. The CFOI program was established to determine a true count of work-related fatal injuries in the United States. Prior to CFOI, estimates of work-related fatalities varied because of differing definitions and reporting sources. The CFOI program collects and compiles workplace fatality data based on guidelines established by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics which are consistent for all states.

The CFOI program provides data on all fatal workplace injuries in all industries and for all ages. To be included in CFOI, a fatality must be the result of an incident that occurs while the employee is in work status.

For questions regarding the data in this publication please contact:

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Scope of Fatality Data

All deaths due to work-related injuries in 2008 are included in the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI). A case is considered work-related if an event or exposure resulted in a fatality while an employee is in work status, whether at an on-site or off-site location.

Fatalities must be confirmed by two independent sources before inclusion in CFOI. Sources include death certificates, first reports of injury for workers' compensation, medical examiner's reports, Department of Marine Resources reports, Maine State Police reports, Bureau of Motor Vehicles fatality records, Coast Guard reports, OSHA reports, and news media.

Fatal occupational illnesses are excluded from this report since many fatalities due to an illness or disease may not be diagnosed until years later or the work relationship may not be known.

Heart attacks and strokes are generally considered illnesses and are excluded from the count.

However, heart attacks and strokes are considered an injury if a traumatic work injury or event was listed as a contributing or underlying cause of death on the death certificate or other medical report.

Fatal injuries that occurred in international waters or airspace surrounding the U.S. are in-scope if a U.S. death certificate was issued and the case meets the CFOI criteria for work relationship. Injuries that occurred in another country are out-of-scope even if a U.S. death certificate was issued. For example, a death in the U.S. that occurred from an injury sustained in Canada would be considered out-of-scope. A state will be responsible for compiling data for an out of state death, if the incident occurred in its own state. Also an injury that occurred in 1996 for example that resulted in a death in 2005 will be counted in the year 2005.

Each fatality is coded according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System. Each fatality is classified in seven categories: **Nature**, **Part**, **Source**, **Secondary Source** (if applicable), **Event** or **Exposure**, **Activity**, and **Location** of the incident.

Worker Characteristics

Worker Characteristics

Table 1 lists the general characteristics of the 24 workers who were fatally injured in Maine in 2008. The list includes the ownership, employment status, gender and race.

Table 1. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Characteristic, Maine, 2008

<u>Characteristic</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
<u>Total</u>	24	100.0
Ownership		
Private Industry	22	91.7
Public Industry	2	8.3
Employment Status		
Working for Wage or Salary	14	58.3
Self-Employed	8	33.3
Other	1	4.2
Unknown	1	4.2
Gender		
Male	19	79.2
Female	5	20.8
Race		
White	23	95.8
Other	1	4.2

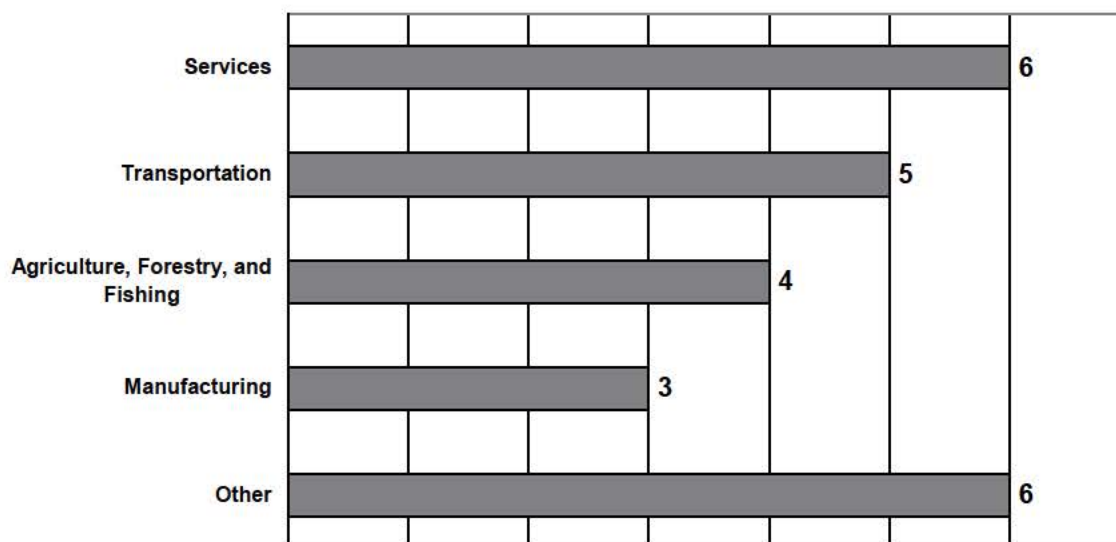
Industry

Table 2 lists the number and percent distribution of fatal workplace injuries by the industry in which the worker was working when the incident occurred (See Figure 1).

Table 2. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Industry, Maine, 2008

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Total	24	100.0
Services	6	25.0
Transportation	5	20.8
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	4	16.7
Manufacturing	3	12.5
Other	6	25.0

Figure 1. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Industry, Maine, 2008



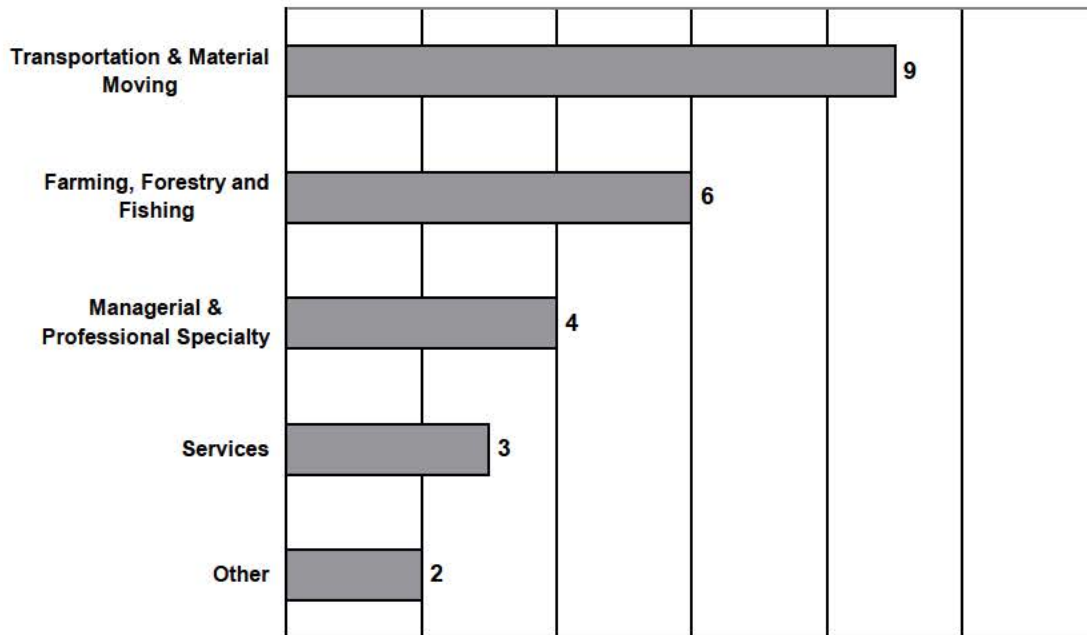
Occupation

Table 3 lists the number and percent distribution of fatal workplace injuries by the worker's occupation when the incident occurred (See Figure 2).

Table 3. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Occupation, Maine, 2008

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Total	24	100.0
Transportation & Material Moving	9	37.5
Farming, Forestry, and Fishing	6	25.0
Managerial & Professional Specialties	4	16.7
Services	3	12.5
Other	2	8.3

Figure 2. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Occupation, Maine, 2008



Incident Characteristics

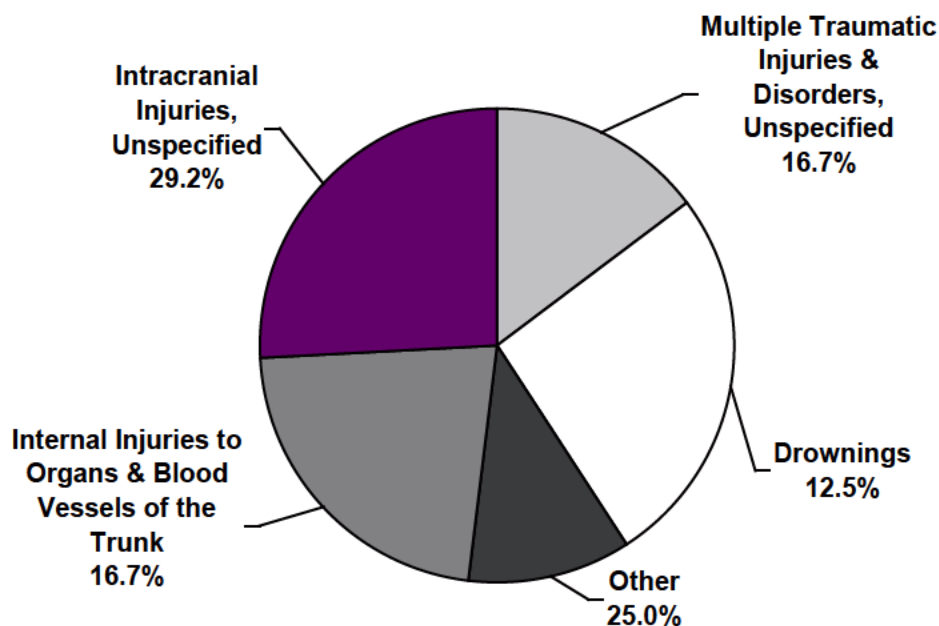
Nature

The Nature identifies the initial injury which led to the fatality. If an injury led to further complications, the initial injury is coded as the nature (e.g., for a cut leading to infection, the cut is the nature of the injury even though the death was from infection). Table 4 lists the number and percent distribution of the fatal injuries by the Nature of injury that resulted in the fatality.

Table 4. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Nature, Maine, 2008

<u>Nature</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
<u>Total</u>	24	100.0
Intracranial Injuries, Unspecified	7	29.2
Internal Injuries to Organs & Blood Vessels of the Trunk	4	16.7
Multiple Traumatic Injuries & Disorders, Unspecified	4	16.7
Drownings	3	12.5
Other	6	25.0

Figure 3. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Nature, Maine, 2008



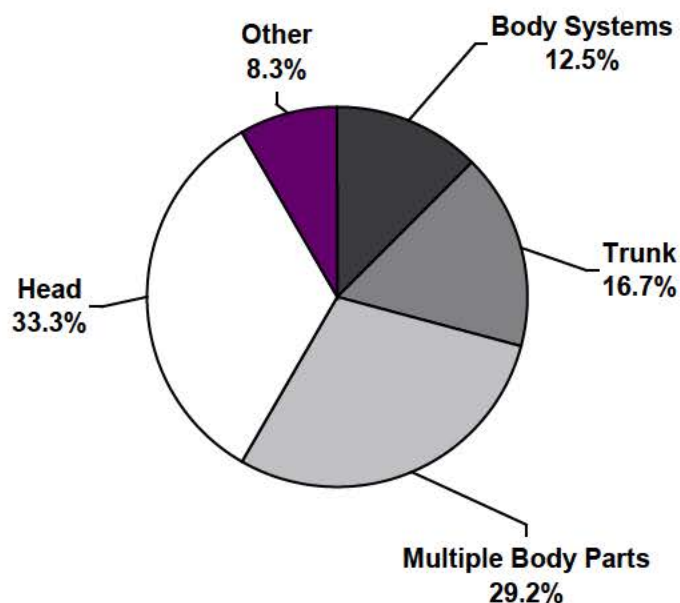
Part of Body

The Part of Body identifies the injured person's body part directly affected by the injury. Table 5 lists the number and percent distribution of the fatal injuries by the body part directly affected by the injury which led to the fatality.

Table 5. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Part of Body, Maine, 2008

<u>Part of Body</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Total	24	100.0
Head	8	33.3
Multiple Body Parts	7	29.2
Trunk	4	16.7
Body Systems	3	12.5
Other	2	8.3

Figure 4. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Part of Body, Maine, 2008



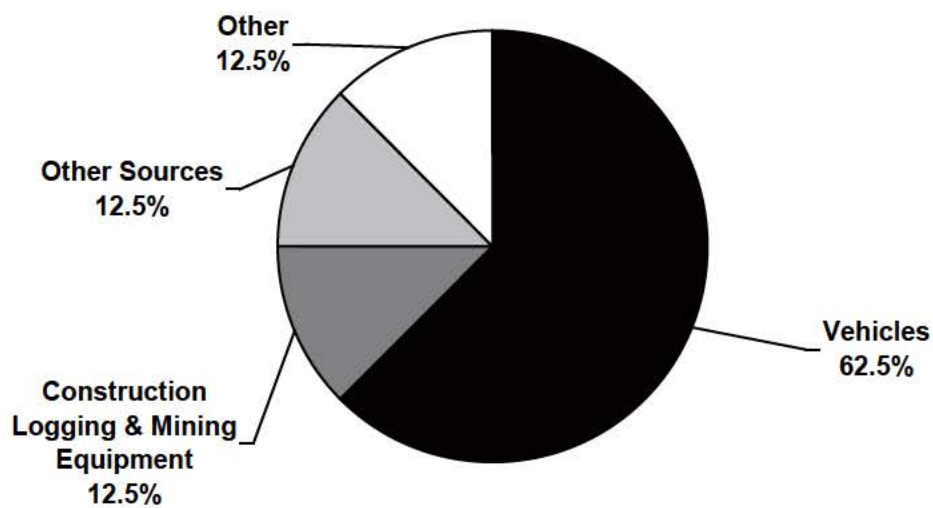
Source

The Source of the injury identifies the object, substance, exposure, or bodily motion which directly produced the injury. Table 6 lists the number and percent distribution of the fatal injuries by the Source of the injury which led to the fatality.

Table 6. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Source, Maine, 2008

<u>Source</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
<u>Total</u>	24	100.0
Vehicles	15	62.5
Highway Trucks	3	12.5
Highway Cars	3	12.5
Other	9	37.5
Construction Logging & Mining Machinery	3	12.5
Other Sources	3	12.5
Other	3	12.5

Figure 5. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Source, Maine, 2008



Event/Exposure

The Event/Exposure identifies the actual event which directly led to the fatality. Table 7 lists the number and percent distribution of the fatal injuries by the Event/Exposure.

Table 7. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Event/Exposure, Maine, 2008

<u>Event/Exposure</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Total	24	100.0
Transportation Accidents	16	66.7
Contact with Objects & Equipment	4	16.7
Other	4	16.7

Secondary Source

The Secondary Source identifies the object, substance, or person that generated the source of the injury or contributed to the event or exposure. Table 8 lists the number and percent distribution of the fatal injuries by the Secondary Source.

Table 8. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Secondary Source, Maine, 2008

<u>Secondary Source</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Total	16	100.0
Highway Vehicles	7	43.8
Persons, Plants, Animals & Minerals	5	31.3
Other Sources	4	25.0

A fatal event may or may not involve a secondary source. In 2008, 16 fatal events involved a secondary source.

Work Activity

The Work Activity describes what the worker was doing at the time of an incident. Table 9 lists the number and percent distribution of the fatal injuries by the Work Activity.

Table 9. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Work Activity, Maine, 2007

<u>Work Activity</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Percent</u>
<u>Total</u>	24	100.0
Vehicle and Transportation Operations	14	58.3
Physical Activities	3	12.5
Other	7	29.2

Work Location

The Work Location describes where the employee was working at the time of an incident. Table 10 lists the number and percent distribution of the fatal injuries by the Work Location.

Table 10. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Work Location, Maine, 2008

<u>Location</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Percent</u>
<u>Total</u>	24	100.0
Street or Highway	12	50.0
Other Places	8	33.3
Other Locations	4	16.7

Composite Data

Fatal Occupational Injuries, by Industry*, Maine, 1992-2008

Table 11. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Industry Division, Maine, 1992 – 2008

Industry	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total
Total	21	24	21	18	23	19	26	32	26	23	30	23	16	15	20	21	24	382
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	6	8	4	--	3	3	8	5	8	7	17	6	3	3	4	7	4	96
Transportation	--	4	3	7	4	5	8	4	4	--	--	3	4	3	3	5	5	62
Manufacturing	7	--	6	3	3	6	4	6	4	--	3	4	3	--	4	--	3	56
Construction	--	3	4	--	6	--	--	4	6	4	--	5	--	3	--	5	--	40
Services	--	4	--	3	4	--	--	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	6	26
Retail	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	10
Public Admin.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Finance	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Wholesale	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Non-classifiable	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Mining	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Unpublishable	8	5	4	5	3	5	6	4	4	6	6	5	6	6	6	4	6	89

Dashes indicate data that does not meet publication criteria or more within a category or no data reported.

*Industry classification as defined by the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC).

Table 12. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Age Group, Maine, 1992- 2008

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
under 20	9	2.4
20-24	28	7.3
25-34	77	20.2
35-44	84	22.0
45-54	93	24.3
55-64	57	14.9
over 64	34	8.9
Total = 382		

Figure 6. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Age Group, Maine, 1992- 2008

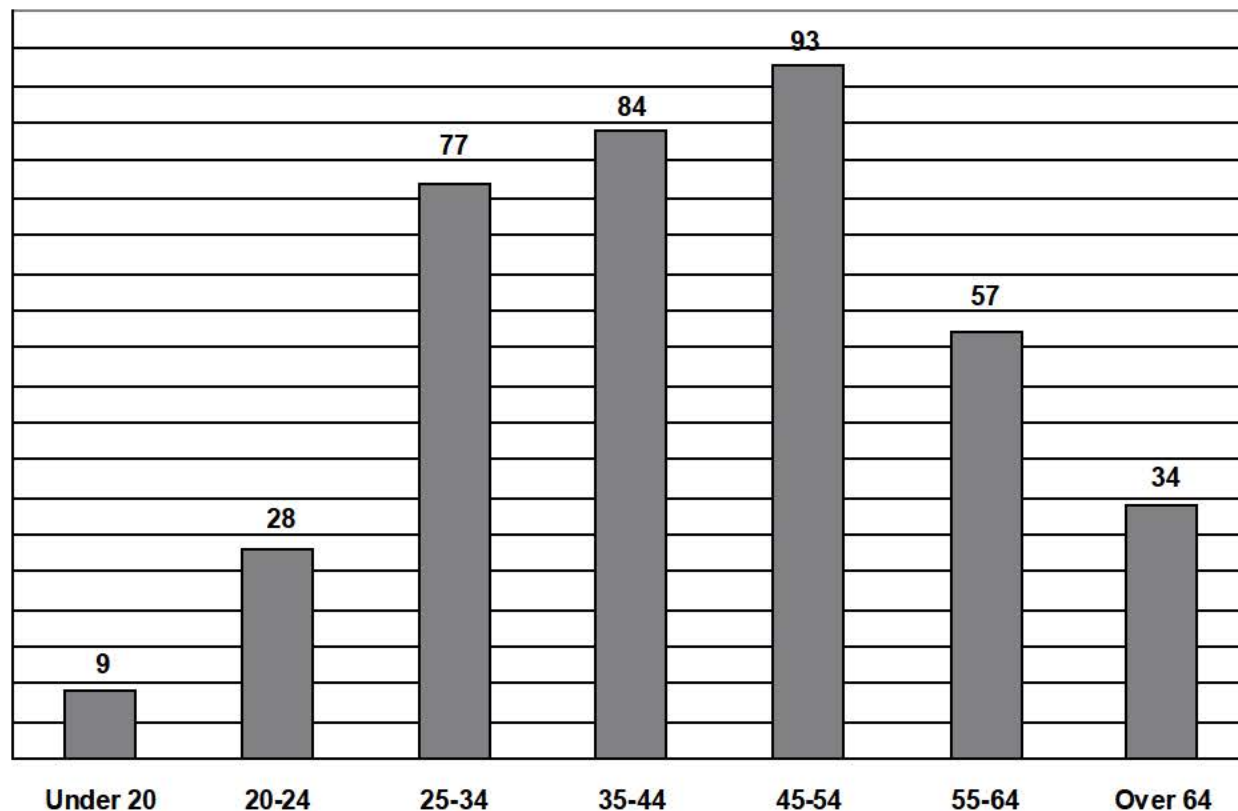


Table 13. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Industry and Event/Exposure, Maine, 1992-2008

<u>Industry Division</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Transportation Accidents Highway or Non-highway</u>	<u>Contact with Objects or Equipment</u>	<u>Exposure to Harmful Substances</u>	<u>Falls</u>	<u>Assaults Suicides</u>	<u>Fire or Explosions</u>
Total	382	192	78	38	48	19	7
Agriculture Forestry and Fishing	96	66	6	19	5	--	--
Manufacturing	57	15	32	--	10	--	--
Transportation and Public Utilities	63	47	7	5	4	--	--
Construction	49	10	11	9	16	--	3
Services	39	15	13	--	6	5	--
Retail	23	11	--	--	6	6	--
Government	20	12	3	--	--	5	--
Wholesale	14	14	--	--	--	--	--
Other Industry and Non Publishable or Unknown	21	2	6	5	1	3	4

Dashes indicate data that does not meet publication criteria of 3 or more within a category or no data reported.

Figure 7. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Event/Exposure, Maine, 1992- 2008

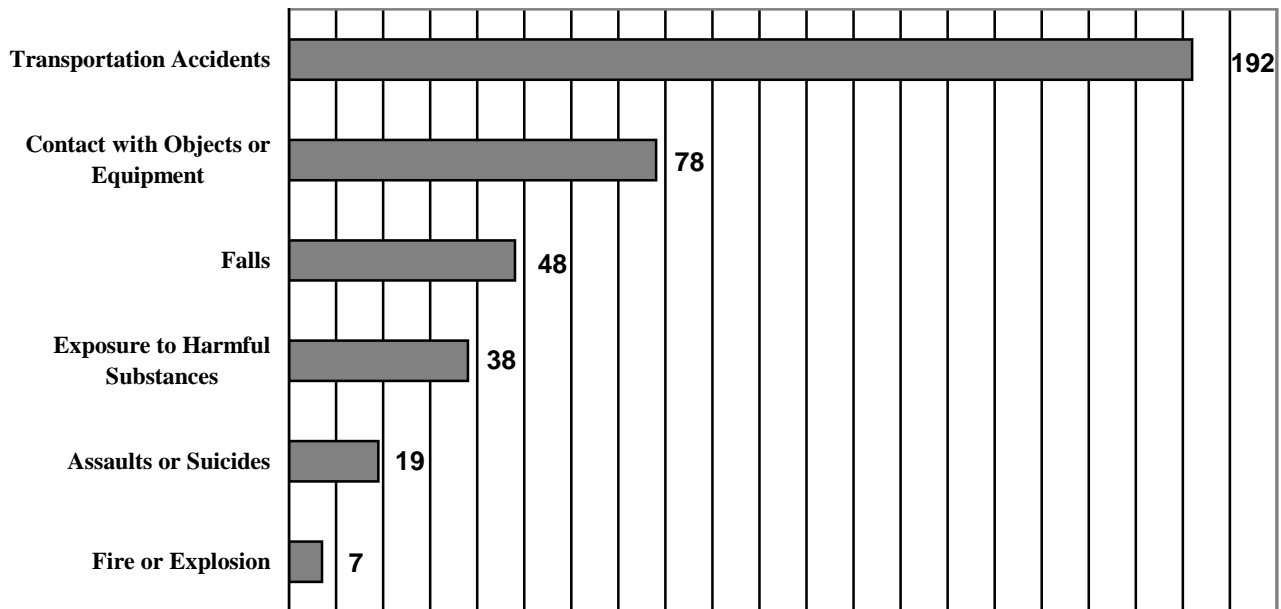


Figure 8. Fatal Occupational Injuries by County of Incident, Maine, 1992-2008



U.S. Fatality Data

Table 14. U.S. Fatal Occupational Injuries by State and Event/Exposure, 2008

State of Injury	Fatalities	Event/Exposure					
		Transportation Incidents	Assaults or Violent Acts	Contact with Objects or Equipment	Falls	Exposure to Harmful Substances or Environments	Fires or Explosions
Alabama	97	48	8	22	3	14	--
Alaska	33	23	--	4	--	3	--
Arizona	86	37	14	7	16	11	--
Arkansas	85	40	12	13	5	10	5
California	404	153	84	63	56	42	6
Colorado	102	47	13	17	11	10	4
Connecticut	28	9	6	6	4	3	--
Delaware	11	5	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	9	--	--	--	5	--	--
Florida	290	107	56	41	39	38	6
Georgia	171	62	26	28	28	11	16
Hawaii	18	7	--	5	--	--	--
Idaho	36	23	--	7	3	--	--
Illinois	193	62	38	34	29	23	7
Indiana	132	61	12	34	12	10	--
Iowa	93	47	6	23	10	5	--
Kansas	73	38	9	12	7	6	--
Kentucky	105	45	19	22	9	8	--
Louisiana	134	77	9	23	11	13	--
Maine	24	16	--	4	--	--	--
Maryland	59	17	9	10	12	10	--
Massachusetts	61	18	8	8	15	10	--
Michigan	123	43	22	21	23	8	6
Minnesota	65	28	3	26	3	4	--
Mississippi	80	34	7	17	13	4	5
Missouri	147	58	34	23	18	8	5
Montana	39	18	5	7	6	3	--
Nebraska	53	21	8	12	9	--	3
Nevada	40	14	4	12	5	3	--
New Hampshire	7	3	--	--	--	--	--
New Jersey	91	39	14	15	14	6	3
New Mexico	31	15	5	--	5	--	--
New York	212	38	48	51	47	18	9
North Carolina	160	63	34	28	22	7	6
North Dakota	27	12	--	8	3	--	--
Ohio	167	65	31	24	25	11	10
Oklahoma	102	55	5	18	5	9	10
Oregon	54	23	9	13	--	5	3
Pennsylvania	240	83	37	50	36	23	8
Rhode Island	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	85	36	14	12	11	11	--
South Dakota	30	14	--	6	6	--	--
Tennessee	134	51	22	27	24	6	4
Texas	457	200	76	69	57	32	23
Utah	65	34	7	6	9	8	--
Vermont	10	3	--	4	--	--	--
Virginia	154	52	37	27	20	14	4
Washington	83	33	13	20	12	3	--
West Virginia	53	22	5	12	6	5	--
Wisconsin	77	33	6	18	11	3	5
Wyoming	33	17	4	7	3	--	--

Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.