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Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in Maine, 1997

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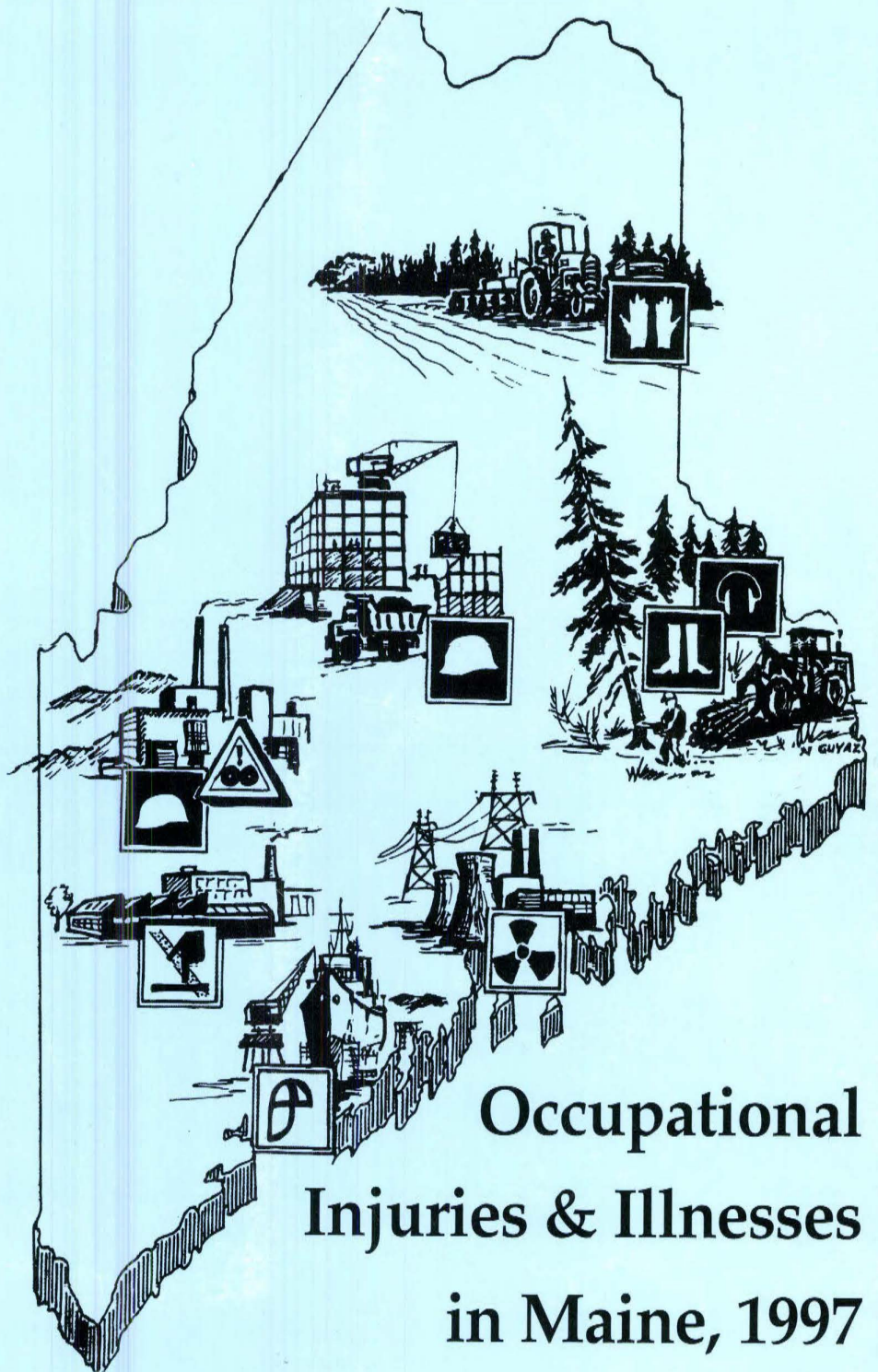
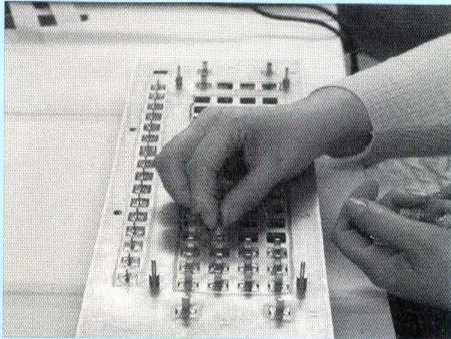
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Occupational Injuries & Illnesses in Maine, 1997

1997 Highlights...

- * Maine's private sector workplaces experienced a record low 8.7 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers.
- * The rate for cases with days away from work fell to 2.2 cases per 100 full-time workers.
- * The rate for restricted workday cases moved ahead of cases with days away from work for the first time with 2-3 cases per 100 full-time workers.
- * Injury cases dropped to 7.1 cases per 100 full-time workers.
- * Illness cases leveled off at 1.7 cases per 100 full-time workers.
- * Injuries comprised 81% of all OSHA recordable cases. Illnesses comprised 19%.
- * Disorders due to repeated trauma such as tendonitis and carpal tunnel remained the most prevalent type of work-related illness.
- * In general, incidence rates increase with the size of a company. The rate for companies with 1-10 employees was 3.3 cases per 100 full-time workers. Companies with 250-999 employees experienced a rate of 10.8.
- * Manufacturing continued to be the most hazardous industry in Maine.

Publications available from the Maine Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards (free of charge):

- * *Census of Maine Manufactures*
- * *Characteristics of Work-Related Injuries and Illness in Maine* (based on Workers' Compensation claims).
- * *Fatal Occupational Injuries in Maine* (based on the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries).
- * *Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in Maine* (based on OSHA recordable cases from the 200 Log & Summary).
- * *Maine Construction Wage Rates*
- * *Public Sector Safety Report* (quarterly newsletter)
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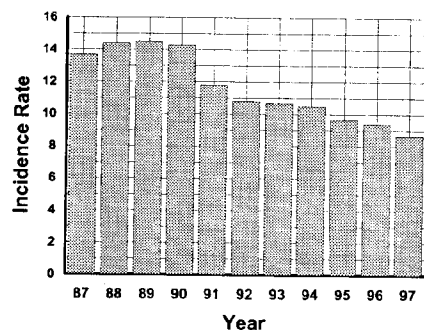
Highlights of the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses 1997

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Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1997

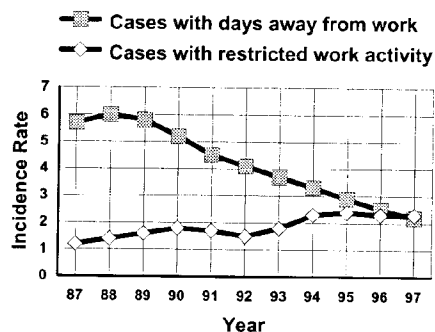
Maine's private sector workplaces experienced a record low injury and illness incidence rate in 1997. Cases occurred at a rate of 8.7 per 100 full-time workers.

Figure 1. Injury and Illness Incidence Rate



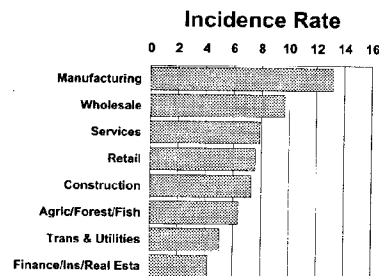
Over the past several years, an interesting pattern has emerged in the recorded severity of injuries and illnesses. The incidence rate for the more severe cases (those with days away from work) has fallen 63% since 1988. However, the incidence rate for the less severe cases that resulted in restricted work activity increased 64%. This result indicates a shift in the way employers handle cases once they occur. Return-to-work programs which have become more popular may have contributed to this shift.

Figure 2. Lost Workday Case Incidence Rate



Incidence rates can vary from industry to industry. Manufacturing, with a rate of 13.2 cases per 100 full-time workers, is the most hazardous industry in Maine due to the inherent dangers that exist within the industry. Industries such as Finance, Insurance & Real Estate have a relatively low incidence rate (4.2) because of the low risk nature of the work.

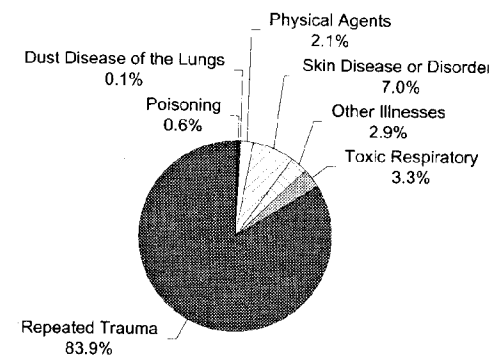
Figure 3. Injury and Illness Incidence Rate by Industry



By far, the most prevalent form of illness case in Maine's workplaces is disorders associated with repeated trauma. This includes mainly cases involving tendonitis and carpal tunnel syndrome. These are conditions that develop over a period of time from repeated motion such as assembly work, keyboard operations, etc.

Of the 6,244 illness cases in Maine in 1997, 5,242 (84%) involved repeated trauma.

Figure 4. Percent Share of Illness Case Types



For further information on safety and health statistics or for a copy of the annual publication, contact the Maine Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards at (207) 624-6400. TTY: 1-800-794-1110. FAX: (207) 624-6449.



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**OCCUPATIONAL
INJURIES & ILLNESSES
IN MAINE
1997**

Robert W. Leighton Jr., Statistician

In cooperation with

U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Grant No. W9J881238P

A statistical data series publication of the
Technical Services Division, Research & Statistics Unit

Issued January, 1999

1997 Occupational Safety & Health Survey Summary

- **Maine's private sector workplaces experienced a record low incidence rate of 8.7 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1997.**
- **The rate of cases with days away from work fell to a record low 2.2 cases per 100 full-time workers.**
- **The rate of cases resulting in restricted work activity moved ahead of the rate of cases that resulted in days away from work for the first time since the survey began in 1972.**
- **Incidence rates decreased in six major industries, increased in one industry and remained the same in another.**
- **Manufacturing continued to be the most hazardous industry in Maine** with a rate of 13.2 cases per 100 full-time workers. Wholesale followed with 9.7 and Services was third with 7.9.
- **Construction was not among the most hazardous industries** with a rate of 7.3 cases, below the rate for the private sector of 8.7 cases.
- **The rate of injuries dropped to 7.1 cases per 100 full-time workers, a record low.**
- **The rate of illnesses leveled off at 1.7 cases per 100 full-time workers.**
- **Injuries comprised 81% of all cases in 1997. Illnesses comprised 19% of all cases.**
- **Disorders associated with repeated trauma** including tendonitis and carpal tunnel syndrome remained the most prevalent type of illness, comprising 84% of all illness cases. Skin disease and disorders was second with 7%.
- **Incidence rates vary according to the size of a work establishment.** In general, small businesses record lower incidence rates than larger businesses. In 1997, the incidence rate for businesses with 1-10 employees was 3.3 cases per 100 full-time workers. The rate for companies with 250-999 employees was 10.8 cases per 100 full-time employees.
- **Maine's public sector (state and local government) recorded a total case incidence rate of 6.3 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1997, an increase of 7% over 1996.** The increase was due to an increase in minor cases that did not involve lost workdays.
- **Lost workday cases decreased 9% in the public sector.** However, the rate for cases without lost workdays increased by 30%.

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Foreword

Information in this publication represents 26 years of data collection from the annual U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics survey of occupational injuries and illnesses. The information

- * Assists OSHA in 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 rates.
- * Helps safety and health officials develop training programs.

We would like to thank the nearly 3,000 private and public employers in the state of Maine who responded to the 1997 survey.

For information concerning the data in this publication or other safety and health services offered by the Department of Labor, please contact us at:

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Introduction

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

Under the OSH Act (Public Law 91-956), the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics must develop and maintain a statistical program to collect, compile, and analyze occupational safety and health data from a sample of employers across the U.S. and territories. The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics granted the Maine Department of Labor the authority to collect injury and illness data from a sample of Maine employers. Employers are required to maintain records of all work-related deaths, 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 healthy work conditions. This requirement was extended to Maine's public sector employers (state, county & local government) under the Maine Safety & Health Act, 26 MRSA Section 565 as amended by P.L. 1989 CH. 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 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 Railroads 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 activity as defined by the 1987 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual. The data in this report are tabulated by Standard Industrial Classification.

Note: The results of the annual survey, detailed in this report, are based on OSHA recordable injuries and illnesses as defined by OSHA. The reporting document is the OSHA 200 Log & Summary and is maintained by most employers. The data in this report is not derived from the Workers' Compensation Board's First Report of Injury. The OSHA Recordkeeping system and the Workers' Compensation system differ in rules regarding the recordability of occupational injuries and illnesses. Please refer to the publication *Characteristics of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses* which is based on Workers' Compensation data.



Private Sector Results

Summary of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses

Private Sector

- **Maine's private sector incidence rate fell to a record low 8.7 cases** per 100 full-time workers in 1997. Adjusting to the mix of U.S. industries for comparison purposes, the incidence rate for Maine was 8.4 cases per 100 full-time workers. The incidence rate for the U.S. was 7.1

Injury and illness cases and rates:	1996		1997	
	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Rate</u>
Total cases	34,478	9.4	32,673	8.7
Lost workday cases	17,472	4.8	16,785	4.5
Cases with days away from work	8,962	2.5	8,350	2.2
Cases with restricted work activity	8,509	2.3	8,435	2.3
Cases without lost workdays	17,006	4.7	15,888	4.3
• Industries posting increases in rates:				
Wholesale	1,993	8.1	2,424	9.7
• Industries posting decreases in rates:				
Manufacturing	12,886	15.1	11,381	13.2
Retail	6,584	8.0	6,322	7.6
Construction	1,938	9.2	1,584	7.3
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	347	8.7	307	6.4
Transportation & Public Utilities	1,429	6.9	1,074	5.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1,086	4.7	962	4.2
• Industries with no change in rates:				
Services	8,212	7.9	8,614	7.9
• Illness case types:				
Total	6,575	1.8	6,256	1.7
Repeated Trauma	5,348	1.5	5,242	1.4
Skin Diseases/Disorders	432	0.1	437	0.1
Other	354	0.1	184	<0.1
Respiratory Conditions	257	0.1	204	0.1
Physical Agents	124	<0.1	131	<0.1
Dust Diseases of the Lungs	38	<0.1	9	<0.1
Poisoning	22	<0.1	38	<0.1

Note: The sum of the case type incidence rates may not equal the total due to rounding.
'<' indicates less than

Injuries and Illnesses

Cases are categorized based on the severity of the injury or illness (see Appendix F - Glossary for definitions). The most serious cases are those resulting in days away from work. Cases with restricted work activity are considered somewhat less severe. Together, these two severity types comprise cases with lost workdays. Cases that do not result in lost time from work but are serious enough to require medical treatment beyond first aid are considered the least severe type of injury.

In 1997, Maine experienced a total of 32,673 OSHA recordable workplace injuries and illnesses, with 8,350 cases involving at least one day away from work; 8,435 cases involving restricted work activity only; and 15,888 cases which did not result in lost workdays.

Since 1988, the number of cases involving days away from work has dropped 61%. At the same time, however, the number of cases involving restricted work activity has increased 69%. These two case types are now occurring at nearly equal levels. Return-to-work programs and increased knowledge of OSHA recordkeeping may be the reasons behind this shift.

Text Table A. Injury and Illness Cases by Case Type, Maine, 1972-1997

<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>
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

n/a = not available

Injury and Illness Rates

Maine's private sector incidence rate fell to a record low 8.7 cases per 100 full-time workers. The previous record low was 9.4 cases which occurred in 1996 (see Text Table B).

The lost workday case rate (cases involving days away from work or days of restricted work activity or both) occurred at a rate of 4.5 cases per 100 full-time workers, a decrease of 6.2% from 1996. The lost workday case rate has fallen six of the last seven years and is the lowest since 1975.

The incidence rate for cases that did not result in lost time, but were serious enough to require medical treatment beyond first aid, was 4.3 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1997, a decrease of 8.5% from 1996.

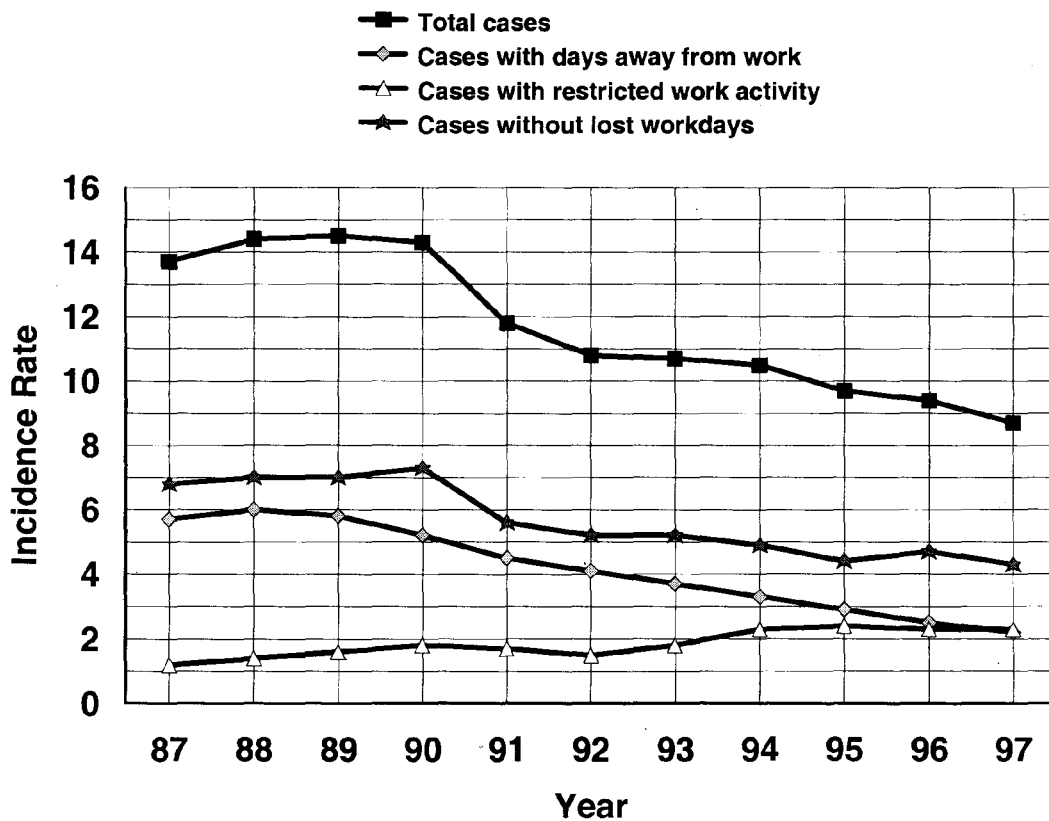
Text Table B. Injury and Illness Incidence Rates by Case Type, Maine, 1972-1997

<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>
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

Figure 1 shows a steadily declining rate for cases with days away from work. There is an equally strong increase in the rate for cases resulting in restricted work activity only. This trend has become more apparent in recent years.

The incidence rate for cases with days away from work fell to a record low 2.2 cases per 100 full-time workers, a 63% decrease since 1988. This rate has fallen each year since 1988. Also of note is the trend in incidence rates for cases involving restricted work activity. This rate has steadily increased in recent years and has, for the first time since the survey began in 1972, surpassed the rate for cases resulting in days away from work. This trend indicates a change in the way injuries and illnesses are handled once they occur. Cases once recorded as days away from work appear now to be recorded as restricted work activity due to the benefits of return-to-work and light-duty programs.

Figure 1. Injury and Illness Incidence Rates by Case Type, Maine, 1987-1997



Injury Rates

In 1997, private sector workplaces experienced a record low 7.1 occupational injuries per 100 full-time workers, a decrease of 6.6% from 1996. This is the lowest incidence rate ever recorded for injuries. The decrease occurred to each injury severity type (see Text Table C).

The proportion of cases that were injuries equaled the record low of 80.9% set in 1996.

Text Table C. Injury Incidence Rates by Case Type, Maine, 1972-1997

<u>Survey Year</u>	<u>Total Injury Cases</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>
1972	10.9	n/a	n/a	7.2	96.6
1973	11.1	n/a	n/a	7.1	97.1
1974	10.6	n/a	n/a	6.6	97.0
1975	9.7	3.9	0.1	5.7	96.6
1976	10.1	4.2	0.1	5.8	97.0
1977	10.1	4.6	0.1	5.4	96.6
1978	11.3	5.2	0.2	5.9	97.2
1979	11.7	5.6	0.4	5.7	96.9
1980	11.6	5.5	0.4	5.7	96.4
1981	11.4	5.4	0.3	5.6	95.9
1982	10.3	4.9	0.3	5.1	94.6
1983	10.4	5.0	0.3	5.1	94.9
1984	12.6	5.8	0.6	6.2	95.1
1985	12.0	5.4	0.5	6.1	95.8
1986	12.2	5.3	0.4	6.5	95.0
1987	12.7	5.4	1.0	6.3	93.1
1988	13.4	5.6	1.3	6.5	93.0
1989	13.1	5.4	1.4	6.3	91.0
1990	12.9	4.8	1.5	6.5	89.7
1991	10.6	4.2	1.4	5.0	89.7
1992	9.4	3.7	1.3	4.5	87.4
1993	9.1	3.3	1.4	4.4	85.7
1994	8.6	3.0	1.7	3.9	81.6
1995	8.1	2.6	1.9	3.6	83.2
1996	7.6	2.1	1.9	3.6	80.9
1997	7.1	2.0	1.8	3.3	80.9

n/a = not available

Illness Rates

In 1997, Maine's private sector workplaces recorded 1.7 occupational illnesses per 100 full-time workers, a decrease of 5.6% from 1996.

The incidence rate for illnesses without lost workdays remained steady at 1.0 case per 100 full-time workers in 1997.

The percent of OSHA recordable cases that were illnesses in 1997 was 19.1%. This is the largest percent share of illness cases since the survey began in 1972, when only 3.4% of cases were recorded as illnesses. In large part, the share of illnesses has increased because of the number of cases involving repetitive motion disorders such as tendonitis and carpal tunnel syndrome.

Text Table D. Illness Incidence Rates by Case Type, Maine, 1972-1997

<u>Survey Year</u>	<u>Total Illness Cases</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>
1972	0.4	n/a	n/a	0.1	3.4
1973	0.3	n/a	n/a	0.2	2.9
1974	0.3	n/a	n/a	0.2	3.0
1975	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	3.4
1976	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	3.0
1977	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	3.4
1978	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	2.8
1979	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	3.1
1980	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	3.6
1981	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	4.1
1982	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.2	5.4
1983	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.3	5.1
1984	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.3	4.9
1985	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	4.2
1986	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.3	5.0
1987	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.5	6.9
1988	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.5	7.0
1989	1.3	0.4	0.2	0.7	9.0
1990	1.5	0.4	0.3	0.8	10.3
1991	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.6	10.3
1992	1.4	0.4	0.2	0.8	12.6
1993	1.5	0.4	0.3	0.8	14.3
1994	1.9	0.4	0.5	1.0	18.4
1995	1.6	0.2	0.6	0.9	16.8
1996	1.8	0.3	0.5	1.0	19.1
1997	1.7	0.3	0.4	1.0	19.1

n/a = not available

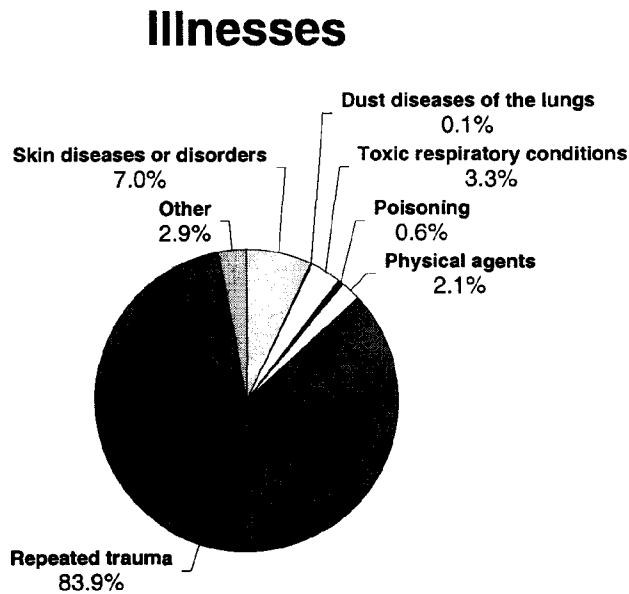
Work-related illnesses in Maine's private sector decreased in 1997 as compared to 1996 (See Appendix F for illness type definitions). Three illness types increased in number including skin diseases and disorders, disorders due to physical agents, and poisoning. Cases of dust diseases as well as respiratory conditions experienced a large decrease in 1997.

The most common type of illness in Maine's workplaces was disorders associated with repeated trauma, which includes tendonitis and carpal tunnel syndrome. Although this illness type decreased 2.0% in 1997, it remains a serious workplace illness, accounting for 84% of all workplace illnesses in 1997.

Text Table E: Number of Occupational Illnesses by Type, Maine, 1996-1997

<u>Type of Illness</u>	<u>Number of Illnesses</u>		
	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Total All Types	6,575	6,244	-5.0
Skin Diseases or Disorders	432	437	5.6
Dust Diseases of the Lungs	38	9	-76.3
Respiratory Conditions Due to Toxic Agents	257	204	-20.6
Poisoning	22	38	72.7
Disorders Due to Physical Agents	124	131	5.6
Disorders Due to Repeated Trauma	5,348	5,242	-2.0
Other Illnesses	354	184	-48.0

Figure 2. Percent Distribution of Occupational Illnesses by Type, Maine, 1997



Industry Division

Industry divisions are defined by using the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system, (See Appendix F: Glossary). Data is provided for nine industry divisions.

Div A. Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing	Div F. Wholesale Trade
Div B. Mining	Div G. Retail Trade
Div C. Construction	Div H. Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate
Div D. Manufacturing.	Div I. Services
Div E. Transportation & Public Utilities	

Note: Division B, Mining is not included in this report due to the lack of a sufficient number of establishments to produce publishable estimates.

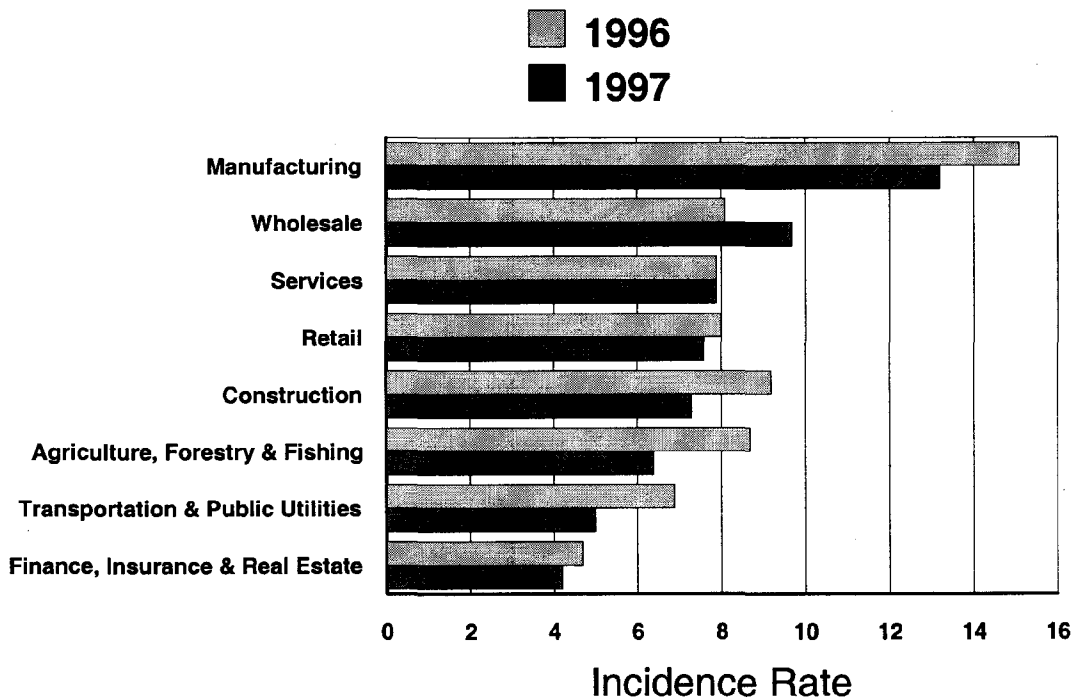
In 1997, incidence rates for OSHA recordable cases decreased in six major industries and increased in one other. One industry remained unchanged.

Text Table F. Total Case Incidence Rates by Case Type, by Industry Division, Maine, 1996-1997

<u>Industry (SIC)</u>	<u>Total Cases</u>			<u>Lost Workday Cases</u>			<u>NonFatal Cases Without Lost Time</u>		
	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>%</u>
			<u>chg.</u>			<u>chg.</u>			<u>chg.</u>
Private Sector	9.4	8.7	-7.4	4.8	4.5	-6.2	4.7	4.2	-10.6
1. Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	8.7	6.4	-26.4	2.9	3.2	10.3	5.8	3.2	-44.8
2. Construction	9.2	7.3	-20.7	4.9	4.0	-18.4	4.3	3.4	-20.9
3. Manufacturing	15.1	13.2	-12.6	8.0	7.0	-12.5	7.0	6.1	-12.9
4. Transportation & Public Utilities	6.9	5.0	-27.5	3.9	2.7	-30.8	3.0	2.3	-23.3
5. Wholesale	8.1	9.7	19.7	4.9	5.4	10.2	3.2	4.3	34.4
6. Retail	8.0	7.6	-5.0	3.9	3.7	5.1	4.1	4.0	-2.4
7. Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	4.7	4.2	-10.6	0.7	0.9	28.6	4.0	3.3	-17.5
8. Services	7.9	7.9	0.0	3.9	4.2	7.7	4.0	3.8	-5.0

Figure 3 shows that compared to 1996, the incidence rate (cases per 100 full-time workers) decreased in six of the eight industry divisions that were publishable in 1997. Industries showing a decrease were Transportation & Public Utilities, 27.5 percent; Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing, 26.4 percent; Construction, 20.7 percent; Manufacturing, 12.6 percent; Finance, Insurance & Real Estate, 10.6 percent; and Retail, 5.0 percent. The total case incidence rate for Wholesale Trade increased 19.7 percent while the Service industry was unchanged in 1997.

Figure 3. Total Case Incidence Rates by Industry Division, Maine, 1996-1997



Employment and Hours Worked

An estimated 13,800 workers were added to Maine's private sector payroll in 1997, an increase of 1.7% over 1996. Employees worked an estimated 747 million hours in 1997, an increase of 2.3%.

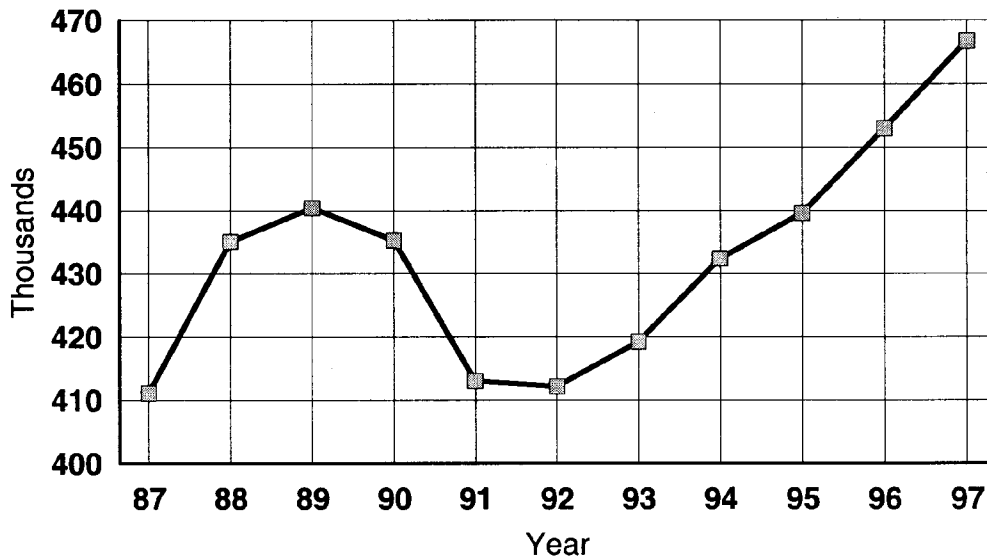
Among the eight publishable industry divisions in 1997, Services experienced the largest increase in employment with 7,200 additional workers. Retail was second with 3,200. Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate was third with 1,700 additional workers. Manufacturing was the only industry division to experience a decline in employment with a loss of 600 workers in 1997.

Text Table G: Employment and Total Hours Worked by Industry Division, Maine, 1996-1997

<u>Industry (SIC)</u>	Employment (Thousands)			Total Hours Worked (Millions)		
	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>% chg</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>% chg</u>
Private Sector	453.0	466.8	1.7	730.2	747.2	2.3
Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing	6.1	6.3	3.3	8.0	9.5	18.8
Construction	23.0	23.9	3.9	42.2	43.2	2.4
Manufacturing	88.1	87.5	-0.7	171.1	173.0	1.1
Transportation & Public Utilities	22.4	23.2	3.6	41.6	42.7	2.6
Wholesale	25.7	26.1	1.6	49.1	49.9	1.6
Retail	110.5	113.7	2.9	164.4	165.4	0.6
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	26.7	28.4	6.4	45.8	46.0	0.4
Services	150.4	157.6	4.8	207.5	216.9	4.5

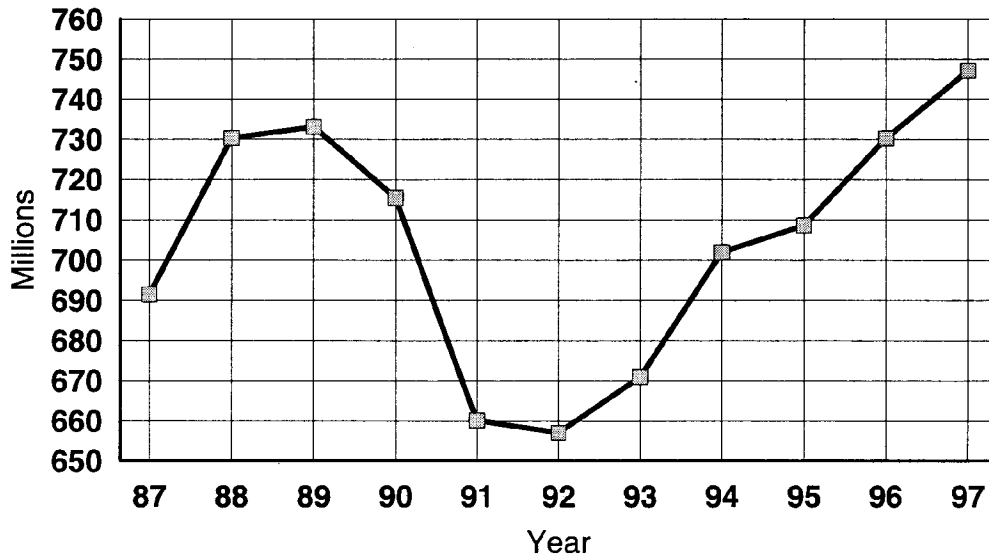
Annual average employment and total hours worked in the private sector continued to climb as each reached a record high in 1997 (see Figure 4). The yearly average employment level increased 3.0% in 1997 to 466,800 workers. The estimated total number of hours worked by private sector workers increased 2.3% in 1996 to 747.2 million hours worked (See Figure 5).

Figure 4. Annual Average Employment, Maine, 1987-1997



Prior to 1992, there was a strong relationship between the employment rate (unemployment rate) and the incidence rate. As the employment rate grew, the rate of injuries and illnesses also increased. However, this trend became less apparent in 1993. From 1993 through 1997, Maine's private sector employment average increased 11%, raising the employment rate by 31.6% during this time yet the total case incidence rate decreased 19%. This indicates that factors other than the economy were affecting the rate of OSHA recordable cases.

Figure 5. Total Hours Worked, Maine, 1987-1997



Text Table H illustrates the relationship between the distribution of employment and the proportion of OSHA recordable cases in each industry division in 1997. Manufacturing, by far, had the highest share of cases per employment. This industry division employed 18.7% of the total private sector workforce but accounted for 34.8% of the cases. On the other hand, the Services industry had 33.8% of Maine's workers but accounted for 26.4% of the total recordable cases. These differences are due, in large part, to the varying risks between industries.

Text Table H: Distribution of Employment, Total Cases, Injuries and Illnesses by Industry Division, Maine, 1997

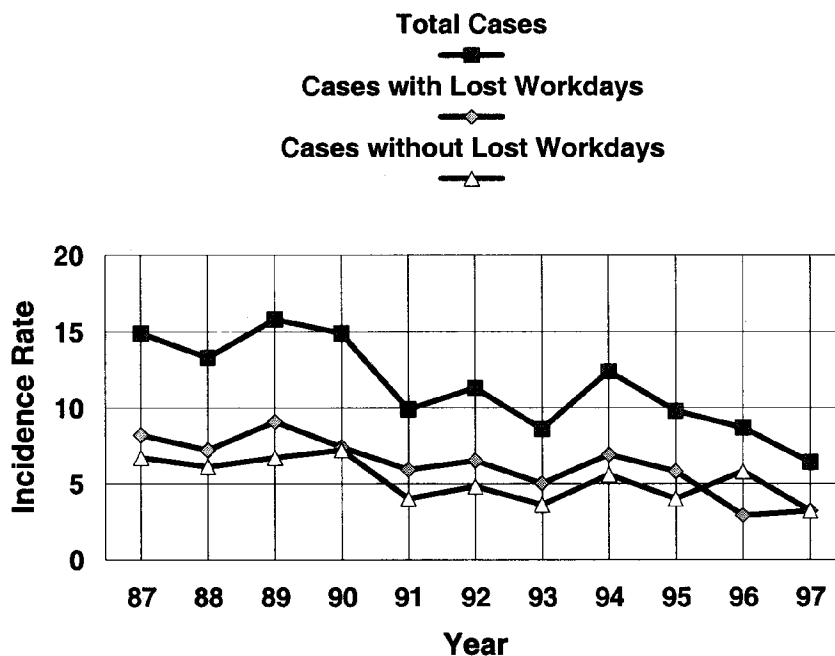
<u>Industry</u>	Percent Distribution			
	<u>Published Employment</u>	<u>Total Cases</u>	<u>Total Injuries</u>	<u>Total Illnesses</u>
Private Sector	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Services	33.8	26.4	28.4	17.8
Retail	24.4	19.3	18.6	22.5
Manufacturing	18.7	34.8	33.6	40.1
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	6.1	2.9	1.2	10.2
Wholesale	5.6	7.4	7.9	5.3
Construction	5.1	4.8	5.7	1.3
Transportation & Public Utilities	5.0	3.3	3.6	2.0
Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.9

Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing

The Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing industry includes establishments primarily engaged in agricultural production, forestry, commercial fishing, hunting, and trapping, and related services. This includes farms, ranches, dairies, greenhouses, orchards, and hatcheries. Note: Logging is not included in this industry (see manufacturing).

The incidence rate for Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing fell significantly in 1997 from 8.7 to 6.4 cases per 100 full-time workers. This is the lowest rate recorded for this industry. The decline is a result of the sharp drop in the incidence rate for the less serious cases without lost workdays. The rate for these cases fell 45% to a new low of 3.2 cases per 100 full-time workers. On the other hand, cases resulting in lost workdays increased 10% to 3.2 cases per 100 full-time workers.

Figure 6. Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing, Maine, 1987 - 1997

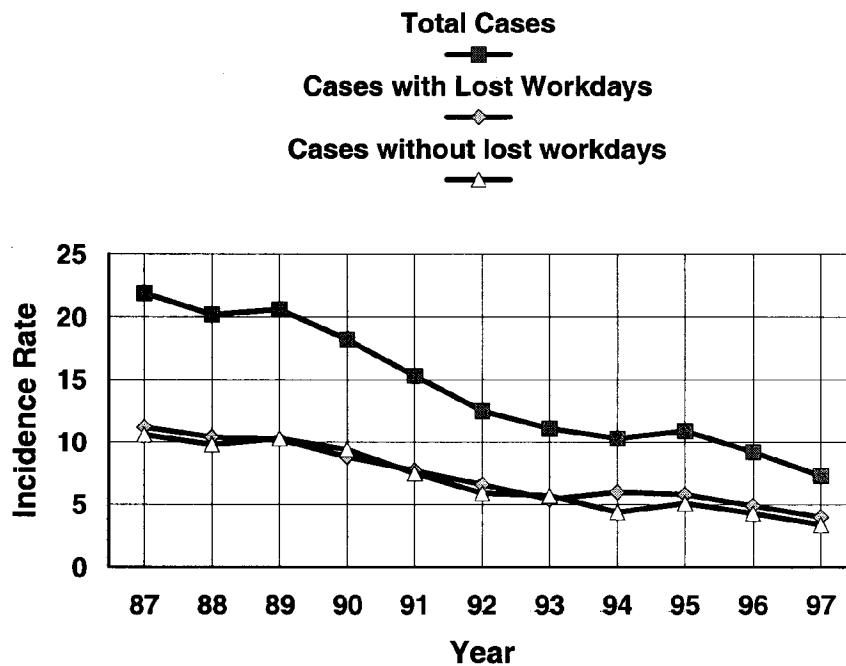


Construction

The Construction industry 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.

Incidence rates for Construction fell, once again, to new lows. This industry recorded a total case incidence rate of 7.3 cases per 100 full-time workers, a 21% decrease from 1996. Since 1989, the total case incidence rate for Construction has fallen by more than 50%. The incidence rate for cases resulting in lost workdays fell to a new low of 4.0 cases per 100 full-time workers. Likewise, the rate for cases without lost workdays fell to a new low of 3.4 cases per 100 full-time workers.

Figure 7. Construction, Maine, 1987 - 1997

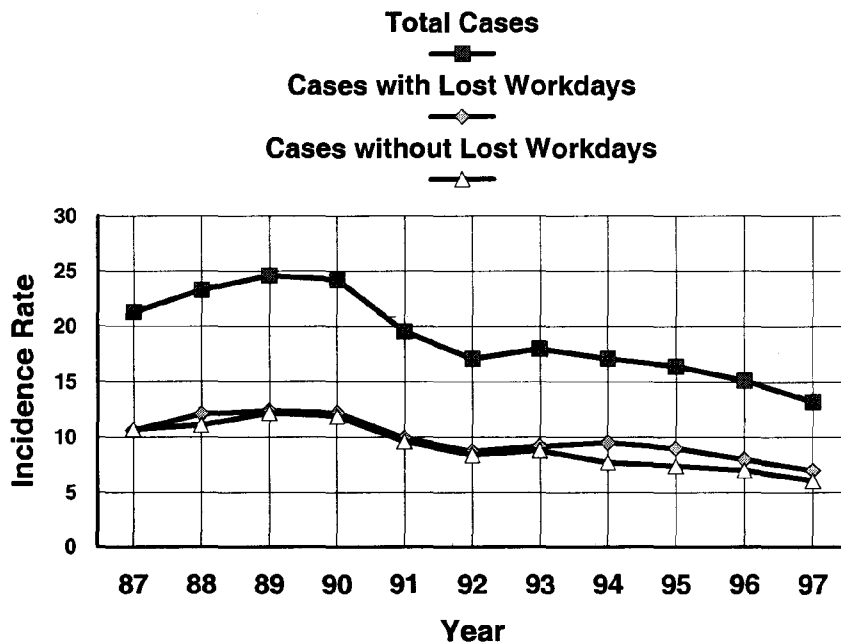


Manufacturing

Manufacturing covers a wide range of businesses including, but not limited to, food processing, tobacco products, textile mill products, apparel products, lumber and wood products, furniture and fixtures, paper products, printing and publishing, chemical products, petroleum production, rubber and plastic products, leather products, stone, clay and glass products, metal products, fabricated metal products, machinery and computer products, electronic equipment, transportation equipment, measuring and controlling instruments, and miscellaneous manufacturing products. Logging operations are included the manufacturing industry classification.

Manufacturing is Maine's most hazardous industry because of the significant amount of physical exertion and repetitive tasks. However, in recent years, it has shown a marked reduction in injury and illness incidence rates. In 1989 the incidence rate for manufacturing was 24.6 cases per 100 full-time workers. In 1997, this rate was 13.2, a decrease of nearly 13% from 1996 and down 46% from 1989. Cases resulting resulting in lost workdays (7.0) and the less severe cases without lost workdays (6.1) were record lows.

Figure 8. Manufacturing, Maine, 1987 - 1997

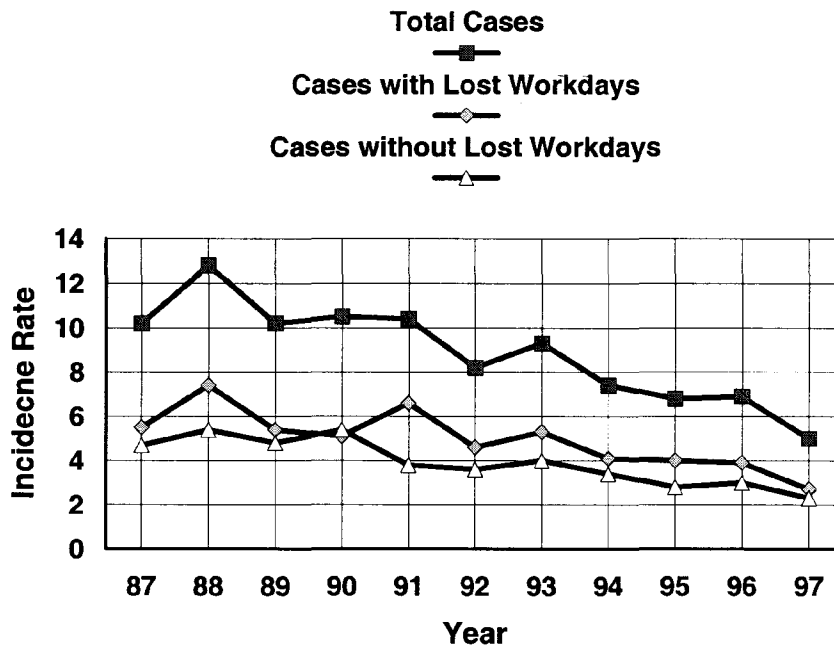


Transportation & Public Utilities

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

Incidence rates for Transportation & Public Utilities dropped significantly in 1997 with a total case incidence rate of 5.0 cases per 100 full-time workers as compared with a rate of 6.9 in 1996. Since 1988, the total case incidence rate for this industry has fallen more than 50% in both lost workday cases and cases without lost workdays.

Figure 9. Transportation & Public Utilities, Maine, 1986 - 1996

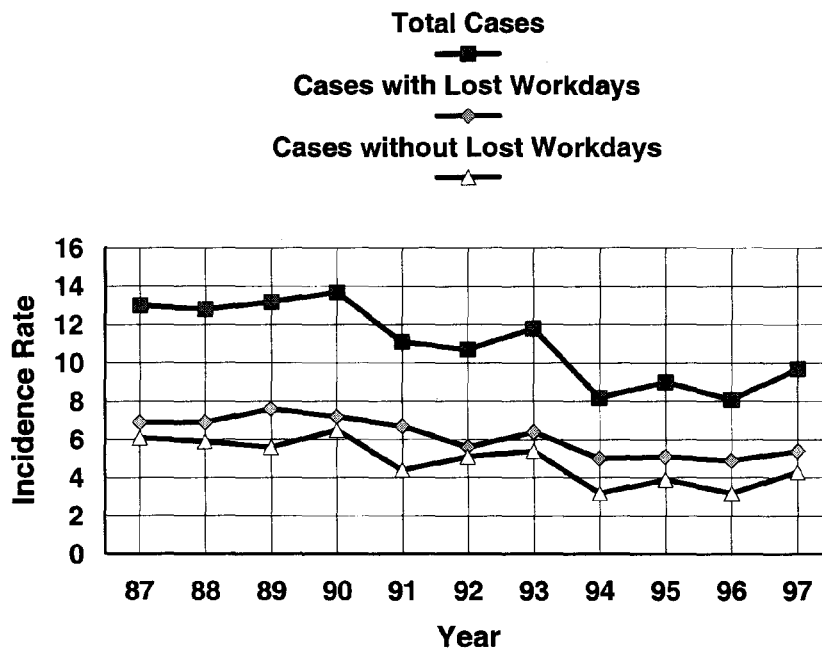


Wholesale Trade

Wholesale Trade includes establishments primarily engaged in selling goods to trading establishments or to industrial, commercial, institutional, farm, construction contractors, or professional business users; and bringing buyer and seller together.

Incidence rates for the wholesale industry increased slightly in 1997 as compared to 1996. After falling to record lows in 1996, this industry experienced an increase in each case severity type.

Figure 10. Wholesale Trade, Maine, 1987 - 1997

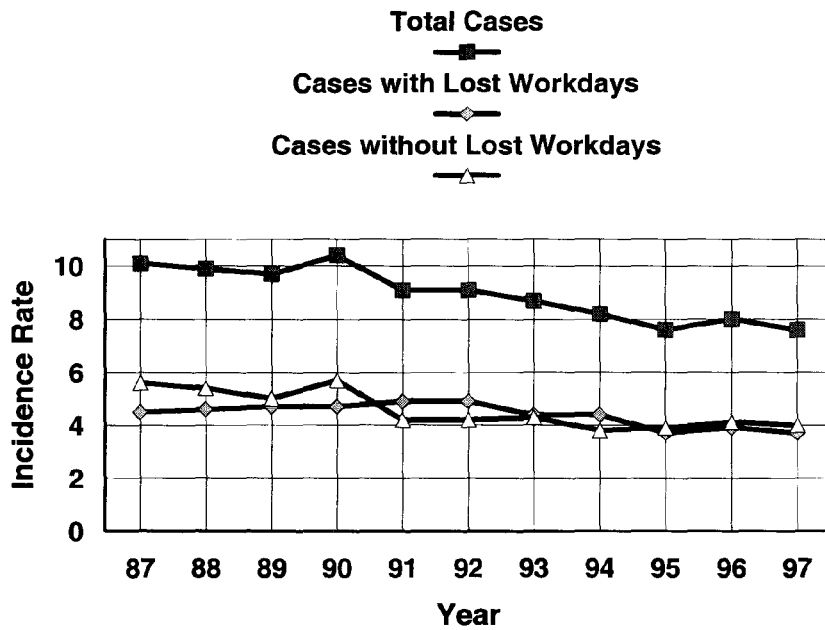


Retail Trade

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

The incidence rate for the Retail Trade industry has fallen or remained steady in six of the last seven years. After recording a total case rate of 8.0 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1996, this industry recorded a total case rate of 7.6, a 5% decline.

Figure 11. Retail Trade, Maine, 1987 - 1997



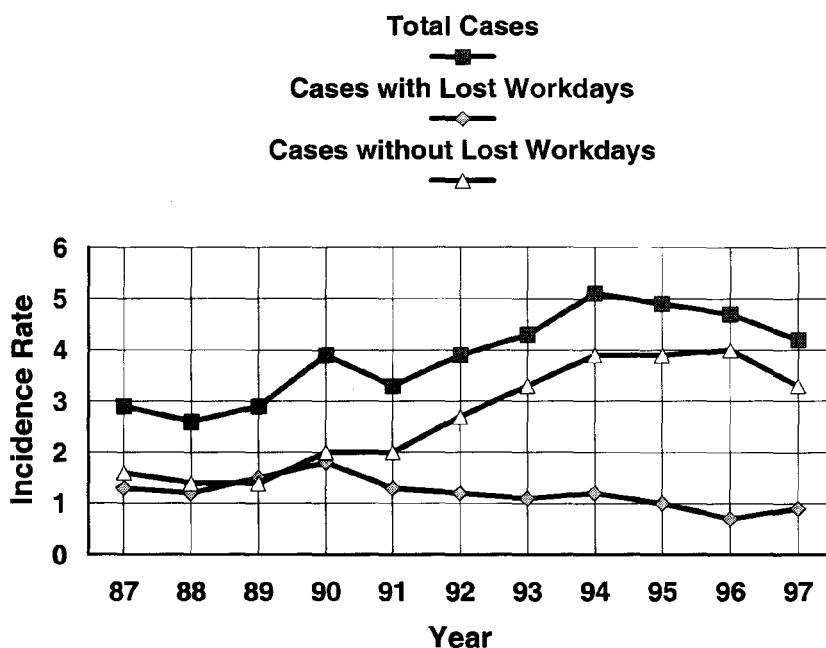
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate

Finance, Insurance & Real Estate (FIRE) 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 and insurance agents and brokers. The category also includes owners, lessors, lessees, buyers, sellers, agents, and developers of real estate.

From 1996 to 1997, the total case incidence rate for the Finance, Insurance & Real Estate industry fell nearly 11% to 4.2 cases per 100 full-time workers. This can be attributed to a large drop in the rate for cases without lost workdays. The rate for cases resulting in lost workdays increased slightly to just under 1 case per 100 full-time workers.

Historically, this industry has had a higher proportion of illnesses cases than the private sector as a whole. In 1997, 66% of the cases in the FIRE division were illnesses compared with the private sector with a 19% share. Nearly all the illness cases in this division were cases associated with repeated trauma. These are cases such as tendonitis, carpal tunnel syndrome, etc. which result from tasks that are repetitive in nature.

Figure 12. Finance, Insurance & Real Estate, Maine, 1987 - 1997



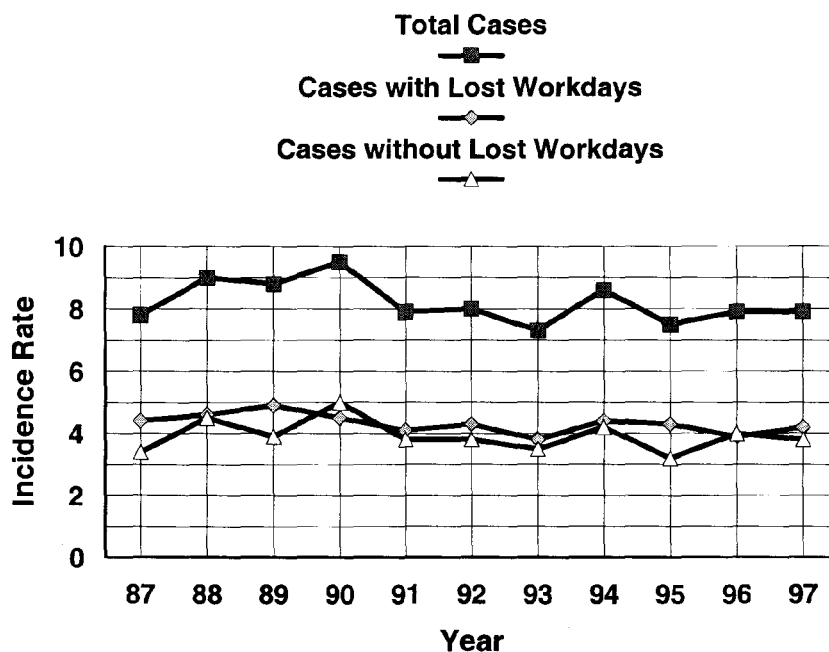
Note: The incidence rates for Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate were not reliable measures in 1995. Therefore, the line passing through 1995 is only a continuation line from 1994 to 1996.

Services

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

Services has been the steadiest of all the major industries in Maine in regards to injury and illness rates (see Figure 13). The incidence rate has remained near 8.0 cases per 100 full-time workers for many years. In 1997, as was the case in 1996, the total case incidence rate for this industry was 7.9 cases per 100 full-time workers. The incidence rate for cases resulting in lost workdays increased 8% in 1997 to 4.2 cases per 100 full-time workers. The incidence rate for cases without lost workdays decreased 5% to 3.8.

Figure 13. Services, Maine, 1987 - 1997



Major Industry Groups

A Major Industry Group is identified by a two-digit SIC Code assigned to an establishment (see Glossary). For 1997, there were 44 publishable Major Industry Groups. Of the 44 groups, 24 groups recorded lower total case incidence rates in 1997 than in the previous year. Another 12 industries recorded higher incidence rates in 1997 than in the previous year. One industry recorded a rate equal to the private sector rate with 8.7. Seven industries were not publishable in 1996 due to reliability concerns and could not be compared with 1997 results.

Of the 44 publishable Major Industry Groups in 1997, 13 exceeded the Private Sector total case incidence rate of 8.7 cases per 100 full-time workers (See Text Table I). The manufacture of transportation equipment (Major Group 37) experienced a total case incidence rate of 28.7 cases per 100 full-time workers. It should be noted that this rate is 17% lower than 1996. However, this group remained in the highest position in 1997 due to the high risk work involved in this industry. Following Transportation Equipment was Food & Kindred Products (SIC 20) with a rate of 19.1. Fabricated Metal products (Major Group 34) had the third highest total case incidence rate in 1997 with 15.2 cases per 100 full-time workers. Manufacturing groups, due to the inherent dangers in the workplace, held six of the 13 positions that exceeded the private sector incidence rate of 8.7 cases per 100 full-time workers. Services held four of the top 13 positions. Retail followed with two positions in the top 13. Transportation & Public Utilities held one position.

Text Table I. Injury & Illness Incidence Rates for Industry Groups that Exceeded the Private Sector Incidence Rate, Maine, 1996 - 1997

<u>Industry</u>	<u>SIC</u>	<u>Rank</u>		<u>Total Cases</u>		<u>Lost Workday Cases</u>	
		<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>
Private Sector	01-89			9.4	8.7	4.8	4.5
Transportation Equipment	37	1	1	34.7	28.7	20.4	16.3
Food & Kindred Products	20	2	2	19.6	19.1	10.1	11.6
Fabricated Metal Products	34	-	3	-	15.2	-	8.2
Miscellaneous Repair Services	76	-	4	-	14.3	-	10.2
Amusement & Recreation Serv.	79	-	5	-	14.2	-	8.1
Textile Mill Products	22	4	6	15.8	13.7	8.6	9.7
Lumber & Wood Products	24	5	7	14.4	12.4	8.4	7.5
Food Stores	54	*	8	9.2	12.2	5.3	6.5
Health Services	80	9	9	10.8	10.9	5.5	5.8
Rubber & Misc. Plastics Products	30	*	10	9.0	10.5	*	5.6
Social Services	83	*	11	8.7	10.1	*	5.0
Electric Gas & Sanitary Services	49	*	12	6.6	9.7	*	3.3
Auto Dealers & Gasoline Service	55	*	13	8.1	9.0	*	3.2

* Represents industry group rates that did not exceed the private sector rate in 1996.

- Represents industry group rates that were not publishable in 1996.

Incidence Rates by Company Size

Incidence rates can vary depending on the size of a business. The survey data indicate that smaller businesses with between one to ten employees have much lower rates of injuries and illnesses than larger companies, those with 50 or more employees (see Text Table J). In 1997, all five size classes showed a decrease in their total case incidence rate with the largest decline occurring to businesses with between one and ten employees.

Text Table J. Total Case Incidence Rates by Size Class, Maine, 1996 - 1997

<u>Number of Employees</u>	<u>Incidence Rate</u>		
	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>% change</u>
All Sizes	9.4	8.7	-7.4
1 - 10	4.2	3.3	-21.4
11 - 49	7.0	6.3	-10.0
50 - 249	12.1	11.2	-7.4
250 - 999	11.9	10.8	-9.2
1,000+	16.1	15.5	-3.7

Figure 14. Total Case Incidence Rate by Company Size, Maine, 1997.



Maine vs. United States

In order to properly compare Maine's private sector incidence rates to the corresponding U.S. rates, the rates must be adjusted to account for the differences in the makeup of the industries between Maine and the U.S.

In 1997, the incidence rate (adjusted for the mix of industries in the U.S.) for Maine's private sector was 8.4 cases per 100 full-time workers. The comparable incidence rate for the U.S. as a whole was 7.1 cases per 100 full-time workers (See Text Table K.). Maine experienced 1.3 more cases per 100 full-time workers than the U.S. as a whole. Maine's adjusted incidence rate for lost workday cases in 1997 was 4.3 cases per 100 full-time workers. The comparable U.S. rate was 3.3.

Text Table K. Incidence Rates (Maine & U.S.) by Case Type, 1972 - 1997

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

Public Sector Results

Summary of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses

Public Sector

- **Maine's public sector (state, county & local government) incidence rate increased 7% to 6.3 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1996.**

- **Injury and illness incidence rates:**

	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>
Total cases	5.9	6.3
Lost workday cases	3.2	2.9
Cases with days away from work	2.4	2.1
Cases with restricted work activity	0.8	0.7
Cases without lost workdays	2.7	3.5

- **Number of OSHA recordable cases:**

Injuries and illnesses	3,628	3,291
Injuries	2,881	2,699
Illnesses	747	593

- **Injury and illness case types:**

Total cases	3,628	3,291
Cases with lost workdays	1,942	1,487
Cases with days away from work	1,456	1,118
Case with restricted work activity	487	370
Cases without lost workdays	1,685	1,804

- **Illness case types:**

Total Illnesses	747	593
Repeated Trauma	548	281
Respiratory Conditions	92	49
Other	63	131
Skin Diseases/Disorders	35	60
Physical Agents	4	72
Dust Diseases of the Lungs	3	0
Poisoning	2	0

Note: The sum of the cases and incidence rates may not equal the total due to rounding.

Injuries and Illnesses

Under the Maine Occupational Safety and Health Act, 26 MRSA Section 565, as amended by P.L. 1989, Ch 712, all work-related illnesses occurring to public sector employees including state and local government and quasi-government agencies must be recorded on the OSHA Log if the injury or illness involves lost time beyond the day of injury, loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, or transfer to other work. Injuries that require medical treatment beyond first aid are also recordable.

Text Table L. Injury and Illness Cases by Case Type, Public Sector, Maine, 1992 - 1997

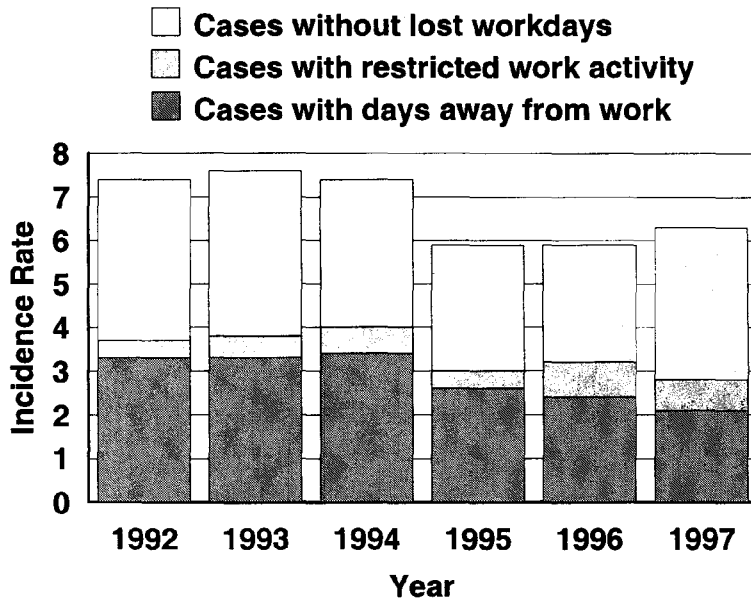
<u>Survey Year</u>	<u>Total Cases</u>	<u>Cases with Lost Workdays</u>	<u>Cases with Days Away From Work</u>	<u>Cases with Restricted Workdays</u>	<u>Cases without Lost Workdays</u>
1992	3,830	1,908	1,686	222	1,922
1993	3,511	1,740	1,532	208	1,771
1994	4,144	2,227	1,912	315	1,917
1995	3,418	1,744	1,503	240	1,674
1996	3,628	1,942	1,456	487	1,685
1997	3,291	1,487	1,118	370	1,804

Injury and Illness Rates

In 1997, the incidence rate for Maine's public sector employees was 6.3 cases per 100 full-time workers, an increase of 6.8% over 1996. Contributing to this increase was a 29.6% increase in the rate for cases without lost workdays. Also of note is the lost workday case incidence rate which fell 10.3% in 1997 to a record low 2.9 cases per 100 full-time workers (see Figure 15).

State government experienced an incidence rate of 5.2 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1997 up from 3.7 in 1996. Local government experienced a total case incidence rate of 6.8 cases per 100 full-time workers, slightly lower than the rate of 7.0 in 1996.

Figure 15. Injury and Illness Rates by Case Type, Public Sector, Maine, 1992 - 1997



Text Table M. Injury and Illness Rates by Case Type, Public Sector, Maine, 1992 - 1997

Survey Year	Incidence Rates				
	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

Injury Rates

Public sector employees in Maine recorded 5.2 occupational injuries per 100 full-time workers in 1997, an increase of 10.6% over 1996. (See Text Table N.)

The lost workday case incidence rate due to injuries dropped 17.8% in 1997 to a record low 2.3 cases per 100 full-time workers. However, the injury rate for cases without lost workdays jumped 52.6% lifting the total case incidence rate to 5.2.

Injuries accounted for 82.0% of all cases occurring in the public sector in 1997.

Text Table N. Injury Incidence Rates by Case Type, Public Sector, Maine, 1992 - 1997

Incidence Rates						
<u>Survey Year</u>	<u>Total Injuries</u>	<u>Injuries with Lost Workdays</u>	<u>Injuries with Days Away From Work</u>	<u>Injuries with Restricted Workdays</u>	<u>Injuries 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

Illness Rates

Public sector employees in Maine experienced an incidence rate for work-related illnesses of 1.1 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1997, slightly lower than 1996. (See Text Table O.)

The lost workday case incidence rate was 0.5 cases per 100 full-time workers, slightly higher than 1996.

Illnesses accounted for 18.0% of all cases occurring in state and local government workplaces, down from 20.6% in 1996.

Text Table O. Illness Incidence Rates by Case Type, Public Sector, Maine, 1992 - 1997

Incidence Rates						
<u>Survey Year</u>	<u>Total Illnesses</u>	<u>Illnesses with Lost Workdays</u>	<u>Illnesses with Days Away From Work</u>	<u>Illnesses with Restricted Workdays</u>	<u>Injuries 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

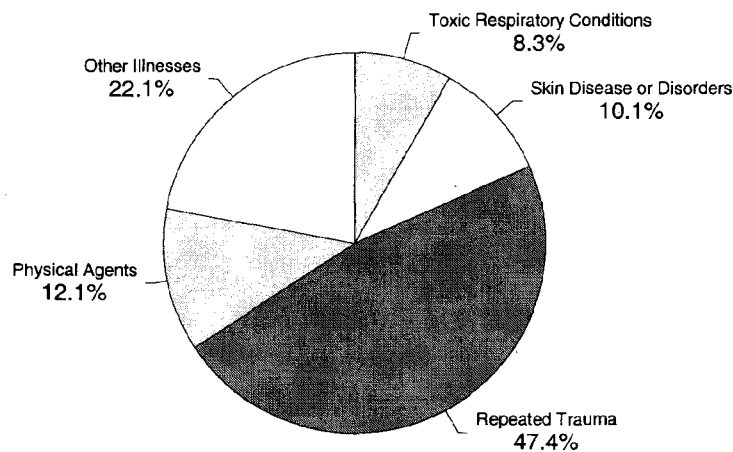
Text Table P shows the number of occupational illnesses categorized by the type of illness. Work-related illnesses are recorded in seven categories. (see Glossary for a description of the seven categories.)

Text Table P. Number of Occupational Illnesses by Type, Public Sector, Maine, 1997

<u>Type of Illness</u>	<u>Number of Illnesses</u>		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Local</u>
Total All Types	593	243	349
Skin Diseases or Disorders	60	7	52
Dust Diseases of the Lungs	0	0	0
Respiratory Conditions Due to Toxic Agents	49	16	34
Poisoning	0	0	0
Disorders Due to Physical Agents	72	0	72
Disorders Due to Repeated Trauma	281	215	66
Other Illnesses	131	6	125

Disorders associated with repeated trauma, including cases involving tendonitis, carpal tunnel syndrome, and hearing loss due to prolonged exposure, accounted for 47.4% of all work-related illnesses in state and local government in 1997.

Figure 16. Distribution of Illnesses by Type, Public Sector, Maine, 1997



Employment and Hours Worked

Annual average employment and total hours worked in Maine's public sector decreased in 1997 (see Figures 17 and 18). State government experienced a slight decrease while local government experienced a slight increase. State government has leveled off at 25,000 employees after three years of decline. Local government has shown a consistent increase in employment since 1992, reaching 54,800 employees in 1997.

Figure 17. Annual Average Employment, Public Sector, Maine, 1992 - 1997

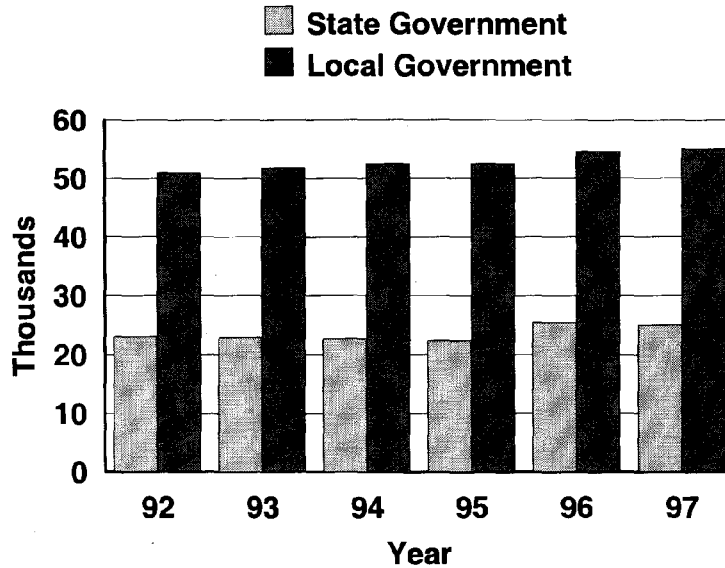
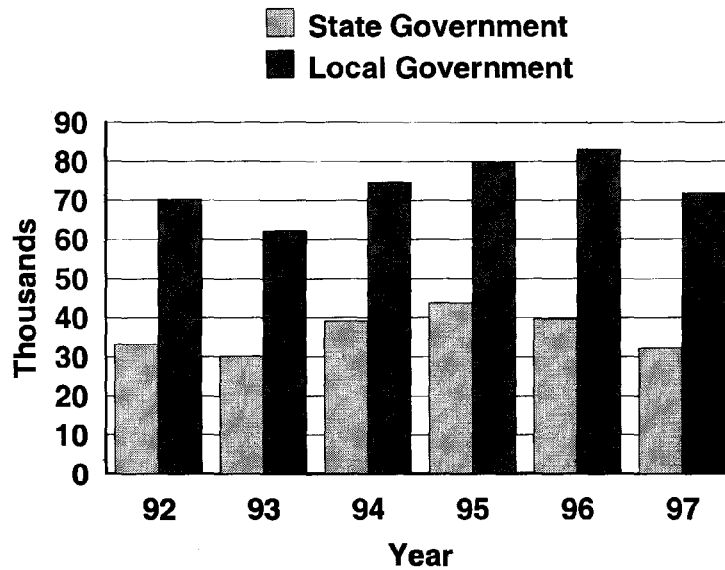


Figure 18. Total Hours Worked, Public Sector, Maine, 1992 - 1997



Industry Division & 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.....	Executive & Legislative Bodies Justice, Public Order & Safety Administration of Human Resources Environmental Quality & Housing Administration of Economic Programs

Local Government

Construction (public works)	
Transportation & Public Utilities.....	Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	
Services.....	Amusement & Recreational Services Educational Services
Public Administration.....	Executive & Legislative Bodies Justice, Public Order & Safety

Text Table Q shows the incidence rates for 1996-1997 for three industry divisions in state government and five industry divisions in local government. (Also, see Major Tables 9 through 13).

Text Table Q. Injury and Illness Incidence Rates by Case Type, by Industry Division, Public Sector, Maine, 1996 - 1997

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Total Cases</u>			<u>Lost Workday Cases</u>			<u>Non-Fatal Cases Without Lost Time</u>		
	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>% chg.</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>% chg.</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>% chg.</u>
State Government	3.7	5.2	40.5	1.8	2.7	50.0	1.9	2.5	31.6
1. Construction	5.1	11.2	119.6	3.1	6.8	119.4	2.0	4.3	115.0
2. Services	4.1	5.8	41.5	2.3	3.0	30.4	1.8	2.8	55.6
3. Public Administration	2.9	3.5	20.7	1.2	1.7	41.7	1.8	1.9	5.6
Local Government	7.0	6.8	-2.9	3.8	2.9	-23.7	3.2	3.9	21.9
1. Construction	15.0	25.9	72.7	14.0	11.5	-17.9	1.1	14.4	1,209.1
2. Transportation & Public Utilities	9.1	12.7	39.6	5.2	6.5	25.0	4.0	6.2	55.0
3. Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	3.5	13.2	277.1	1.7	7.2	323.5	1.8	6.0	233.3
4. Services	6.4	3.8	-40.6	2.8	1.5	-46.4	3.5	2.3	-34.3
5. Public Administration	6.2	8.4	35.5	3.7	3.3	-10.8	2.5	5.1	104.0



Major Tables

TABLE 1 - Injury and Illness Incidence Rates by Industry, Maine, 1997

Injury and illness incidence rates in Table 1 are per 100 full-time workers.

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Work Activity	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
Private Sector - All Industries	01-89	8.7	4.5	2.2	2.3	4.3
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	01-09	6.4	3.2	2.6	0.6	3.2
Agricultural Production	01-02	8.8	5.1	4.9	0.3	3.7
Contract Construction	15-17	7.3	4.0	2.8	1.2	3.4
General Building Contractors	15	6.6	4.6	3.1	1.5	2.0
General Contractors - Residential	152	4.9	3.6	3.0	0.6	1.3
General Contractors - Nonresidential	154	11.0	7.2	3.3	3.9	3.9
Heavy Construction Contractors	16	5.8	3.5	1.6	1.9	2.3
Highway & Street Construction	161	7.8	5.6	2.7	3.0	2.1
Heavy Const exc. Highway & Street	162	4.2	1.8	0.8	1.0	2.5
Special Trades Contractors	17	8.0	3.8	3.0	0.9	4.2
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning	171	7.1	4.6	3.6	1.0	2.5
Miscellaneous Special Trades	179	5.8	3.0	2.0	1.0	2.7
Manufacturing	20-39	13.2	7.0	2.7	4.4	6.1
Durable Goods		16.2	8.7	3.2	5.5	7.5
Nondurable Goods		10.4	5.5	2.2	3.3	4.9
Food & Kindred Products	20	19.1	11.6	5.9	5.7	7.5
Miscellaneous Food Products	209	16.9	11.4	5.8	5.6	5.6
Textile Mill Products	22	13.7	9.7	4.1	5.7	4.0
Apparel Products from Fabrics	23	3.8	1.3	0.5	0.8	2.5
Lumber & Wood Products	24	12.4	7.5	3.3	4.2	4.9
Logging	241	11.1	4.9	4.9	0.0	6.2
Sawmills & Planing Mills	242	11.6	7.0	2.6	4.3	4.6
Miscellaneous Wood Products	249	9.8	4.9	2.6	2.3	4.9

TABLE 1 - Injury and Illness Incidence Rates by Industry, Maine, 1997 (continued)

Injury and illness incidence rates in Table 1 are per 100 full-time workers.

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Work Activity	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
Paper & Allied Products	26	7.5	3.8	1.0	2.7	3.7
Paper Mills	262	7.3	3.6	1.0	2.5	3.8
Printing, Publishing & Allied Industries	27	7.4	3.4	1.2	2.3	3.9
Commercial Printing	275	9.3	5.1	1.5	3.6	4.2
Rubber & Plastic Products	30	10.5	5.6	1.9	3.8	4.9
Leather & Leather Products	31	13.0	5.1	2.3	2.8	7.8
Footwear, except Rubber	314	14.8	5.9	2.7	3.2	9.0
Fabricated Metal Products	34	15.2	8.2	2.4	5.7	7.0
Electronic & Electrical Equipment and Components, except Computer Eq.	36	8.3	4.5	1.6	2.9	3.8
Electronic Components & Accessory	367	5.5	3.4	1.0	2.3	2.2
Transportation Equipment	37	28.7	16.3	4.8	11.5	12.4
Ship & Boatbuilding & Repair	373	33.1	18.9	5.6	13.4	14.1
Transportation, Communications, Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	40-49	5.0	2.7	1.9	0.8	2.3
Railroad Transportation	40	6.6	4.7	4.4	0.4	1.8
Local & Suburban Transit & Highway Transportation	41	5.8	2.2	2.2	0.0	3.7
Motor Freight Transportation & Warehousing	42	3.8	3.0	1.8	1.2	0.9
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	49	9.7	3.3	2.3	1.0	6.4
Electric Services	491	7.7	2.5	2.0	0.5	5.2
Wholesale & Retail Trade	50-59	8.1	4.1	2.2	1.9	4.0

TABLE 1 - Injury and Illness Incidence Rates by Industry, Maine, 1997 (continued)

Injury and illness incidence rates in Table 1 are per 100 full-time workers.

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Work Activity	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
Wholesale Trade	50-51	9.7	5.4	2.5	2.9	4.3
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	50	6.6	4.0	1.9	2.1	2.6
Motor Vehicles, Parts & Supplies	501	8.9	5.0	1.1	3.8	3.9
Professional & Commercial Equipment & Supplies	504	3.4	2.6	2.4	0.3	0.8
Retail Trade	52-59	7.6	3.7	2.1	1.6	4.0
Building Materials, Hardware, Garden Supplies & Mobile Home Dealers	52	8.7	4.5	2.2	2.4	4.2
Lumber & Building Material Dealers	521	12.7	7.4	3.1	4.3	5.3
Hardware Stores	525	4.3	1.1	0.7	0.4	3.3
General Merchandise Stores	53	8.3	6.6	2.1	4.5	1.6
Food Stores	54	12.2	6.5	3.7	2.7	5.7
Grocery Stores	541	13.5	7.2	4.2	3.1	6.3
Auto Dealers and Gas. Service Stations	55	9.0	3.2	2.1	1.2	5.8
Motor Vehicle Dealers - New & Used	551	9.7	1.9	1.5	0.4	7.8
Gasoline Service Stations	554	8.2	4.3	1.7	2.6	3.8
Apparel & Accessory Stores	56	5.2	2.0	1.8	0.3	3.1
Home Furniture, Furnishings & Equipment Stores	57	3.0	1.5	0.9	0.6	1.5
Eating & Drinking Places	58	4.2	2.5	1.5	1.0	1.7
Miscellaneous Retail	59	8.2	2.2	1.6	0.6	6.0
Miscellaneous Shopping Stores	594	4.3	0.9	0.7	0.2	3.3
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	60-69	4.2	0.9	0.6	0.3	3.3

TABLE 1 - Injury and Illness Incidence Rates by Industry, Maine, 1997 (continued)

Injury and illness incidence rates in Table 1 are per 100 full-time workers.

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Work Activity	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
Depository Institutions	60	3.4	0.8	0.5	0.3	2.6
Insurance Carriers	63	7.3	0.9	0.7	0.2	6.3
Insurance Agents, Brokers & Service	64	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3
Real Estate	65	7.2	3.5	2.0	1.4	3.8
Services	70-89	7.9	4.2	2.3	1.9	3.8
Hotels, Rooming Houses, Camps & Other Lodging Places	70	2.5	1.5	1.3	0.2	1.0
Personal Services	72	4.3	3.1	1.4	1.7	1.2
Business Services	73	5.0	2.5	2.1	0.4	2.5
Automotive Repair, Services & Parking	75	6.4	2.7	2.7	0.0	3.7
Miscellaneous Repair Services	76	14.3	10.2	5.5	4.8	4.1
Amusement & Recreation Services	79	14.2	8.1	4.1	4.1	6.1
Health Services	80	10.9	5.8	2.8	3.0	5.1
Nursing & Personal Care Facilities	805	16.6	10.6	5.6	5.0	6.0
Hospitals	806	13.0	6.6	2.7	4.0	6.4
Home Healthcare Services	808	10.7	4.4	3.2	1.1	6.4
Legal Services	81	3.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	3.2
Educational Services	82	4.3	1.9	0.9	0.9	2.5
Social Services	83	10.1	5.0	2.6	2.4	5.1
Membership Organizations	86	4.7	2.9	2.3	0.6	1.8
Engineering, Accounting, Research, Management & Related Services	87	2.9	1.6	0.5	1.1	1.3

TABLE 2 - Injury Incidence Rates by Industry, Maine, 1997

Injury incidence rates in Table 2 are per 100 full-time workers.

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Work Activity	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
Private Sector - All Industries	01-89	7.1	3.8	2.0	1.8	3.3
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	01-09	5.2	2.5	1.9	0.6	2.7
Agricultural Production	01-02	6.9	3.8	3.5	0.3	3.1
Contract Construction	15-17	7.0	3.8	2.7	1.1	3.1
General Building Contractors	15	6.4	4.4	3.0	1.5	2.0
General Contractors - Residential	152	4.8	3.5	2.8	0.6	1.3
General Contractors - Nonresidential	154	10.9	7.0	3.3	3.8	3.9
Heavy Construction Contractors	16	5.4	3.3	1.6	1.7	2.2
Highway & Street Construction	161	7.7	5.5	2.5	3.0	2.1
Heavy Const. exc. Highway & Street	162	3.7	1.5	0.8	0.7	2.2
Special Trades Contractors	17	7.6	3.7	2.9	0.8	3.8
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning	171	7.1	4.6	3.6	1.0	2.5
Miscellaneous Special Trades	179	5.7	3.0	1.9	1.0	2.7
Manufacturing	20-39	10.3	5.5	2.2	3.2	4.8
Durable Goods		12.6	6.7	2.7	4.0	5.9
Nondurable Goods		8.2	4.4	1.8	2.6	3.8
Food & Kindred Products	20	16.1	9.3	4.9	4.4	6.8
Miscellaneous Food Products	209	15.9	11.1	5.6	5.6	4.8
Textile Mill Products	22	11.0	7.7	3.6	4.2	3.2
Apparel Products from Fabrics	23	2.8	0.7	0.3	0.5	2.1
Lumber & Wood Products	24	11.1	6.4	2.9	3.5	4.6
Logging	241	10.9	4.7	4.7	0.0	6.2
Sawmills & Planing Mills	242	11.1	6.8	2.5	4.3	4.3
Miscellaneous Wood Products	249	7.9	3.2	1.8	1.4	4.7

TABLE 2 - Injury Incidence Rates by Industry, Maine, 1997 (continued)

Injury incidence rates in Table 2 are per 100 full-time workers.

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Work Activity	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
Paper & Allied Products	26	6.7	3.5	0.9	2.5	3.2
Paper Mills	262	6.6	3.3	0.9	2.4	3.3
Printing, Publishing & Allied Industries	27	6.4	3.0	0.9	2.2	3.3
Commercial Printing	275	9.0	4.9	1.2	3.6	4.1
Rubber & Plastic Products	30	7.9	4.6	1.8	2.8	3.3
Leather & Leather Products	31	6.7	2.7	1.5	1.2	4.0
Footwear, except Rubber	314	7.7	3.1	1.8	1.3	4.6
Fabricated Metal Products	34	12.3	6.4	2.2	4.2	5.9
Electronic & Electrical Equipment and Components, except Computer Eq.	36	4.4	2.1	1.1	1.0	2.3
Electronic Components & Accessory	367	2.3	0.9	0.5	0.5	1.3
Transportation Equipment	37	20.9	12.1	3.9	8.3	8.8
Ship & Boatbuilding & Repair	373	24.3	14.1	4.5	9.6	10.1
Transportation, Communications, Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	40-49	4.5	2.6	1.8	0.8	1.8
Railroad Transportation	40	6.6	4.7	4.4	0.4	1.8
Local & Suburban Transit & Highway Transportation	41	5.6	1.9	1.9	0.0	3.7
Motor Freight Transportation & Warehousing	42	3.8	3.0	1.8	1.2	0.9
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	49	7.0	3.3	2.3	1.0	3.7
Electric Services	491	4.6	2.5	2.0	0.5	2.1
Wholesale & Retail Trade	50-59	6.5	3.4	1.8	1.6	3.1

TABLE 2 - Injury Incidence Rates by Industry, Maine, 1997 (continued)

Injury incidence rates in Table 2 are per 100 full-time workers.

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Work Activity	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
Wholesale Trade	50-51	8.4	4.5	2.1	2.4	3.9
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	50	6.2	3.8	1.8	2.0	2.4
Motor Vehicles, Parts & Supplies	501	8.8	5.0	1.1	3.8	3.8
Professional & Commercial Equipment & Supplies	504	2.9	2.1	1.9	0.3	0.8
Retail Trade	52-59	5.9	3.1	1.7	1.4	2.9
Building Materials, Hardware, Garden Supplies & Mobile Home Dealers	52	8.3	4.2	2.2	2.1	4.1
Lumber & Building Material Dealers	521	12.1	6.8	3.1	3.7	5.3
Hardware Stores	525	4.1	1.1	0.7	0.4	3.0
General Merchandise Stores	53	7.7	6.4	2.1	4.2	1.4
Food Stores	54	8.4	4.7	2.7	2.0	3.8
Grocery Stores	541	9.2	5.2	3.0	2.2	4.1
Auto Dealers and Gas. Service Stations	55	8.3	2.9	2.0	0.9	5.4
Motor Vehicle Dealers - New & Used	551	9.6	1.9	1.5	0.4	7.7
Gasoline Service Stations	554	6.5	3.6	1.7	1.9	2.9
Apparel & Accessory Stores	56	4.7	1.8	1.6	0.2	2.9
Home Furniture, Furnishings & Equipment Stores	57	2.8	1.2	0.6	0.6	1.5
Eating & Drinking Places	58	3.9	2.3	1.3	1.0	1.7
Miscellaneous Retail	59	4.1	1.7	1.2	0.4	2.4
Miscellaneous Shopping Stores	594	3.3	0.7	0.5	0.1	2.6
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	60-69	1.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.9

TABLE 2 - Injury Incidence Rates by Industry, Maine, 1997 (continued)

Injury incidence rates in Table 2 are per 100 full-time workers.

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Work Activity	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
Depository Institutions	60	1.4	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.9
Insurance Carriers	63	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.0
Insurance Agents, Brokers & Service	64	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Real Estate	65	5.4	2.8	1.9	0.9	2.6
Services	70-89	6.9	3.8	2.1	1.7	3.1
Hotels, Rooming Houses, Camps & Other Lodging Places	70	2.5	1.5	1.2	0.2	1.0
Personal Services	72	4.2	3.1	1.4	1.7	1.1
Business Services	73	4.3	2.0	1.6	0.4	2.4
Automotive Repair, Services & Parking	75	6.2	2.6	2.6	0.0	3.6
Miscellaneous Repair Services	76	12.1	8.6	4.3	4.2	3.5
Amusement & Recreation Services	79	14.0	8.0	4.0	3.9	6.0
Health Services	80	9.0	5.2	2.6	2.6	3.8
Nursing & Personal Care Facilities	805	15.8	10.2	5.5	4.8	5.6
Hospitals	806	9.6	5.8	2.6	3.2	3.8
Home Healthcare Services	808	9.8	4.0	2.9	1.1	5.8
Legal Services	81	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6
Educational Services	82	3.8	1.6	0.8	0.8	2.2
Social Services	83	9.6	4.8	2.6	2.2	4.8
Membership Organizations	86	3.8	2.4	1.8	0.6	1.3
Engineering, Accounting, Research, Management & Related Services	87	2.5	1.4	0.4	1.0	1.0

TABLE 3 - Illness Incidence Rates by Industry, Maine, 1997

Illness incidence rates in Table 3 are per 10,000 full-time workers.

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Work Activity	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
Private Sector - All Industries	01-89	167.1	70.1	27.7	42.4	97.1
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	01-09	121.5	77.5	69.1	8.4	44.0
Agricultural Production	01-02	189.1	130.9	132.5	0.0	56.1
Contract Construction	15-17	36.6	13.9	9.3	5.1	22.7
General Building Contractors	15	16.8	16.8	12.6	4.2	0.0
General Contractors - Residential	152	17.3	17.3	17.3	0.0	0.0
General Contractors - Nonresidential	154	15.4	15.4	0.0	15.4	0.0
Heavy Construction Contractors	16	39.3	22.4	5.6	16.8	16.8
Highway & Street Construction	161	12.4	12.4	12.4	0.0	0.0
Heavy Const. exc. Highway & Street	162	61.3	30.6	0.0	30.6	30.6
Special Trades Contractors	17	43.7	10.5	9.0	1.5	32.4
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning	171	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Special Trades	179	10.9	10.9	10.9	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	20-39	289.1	154.3	43.6	110.6	134.8
Durable Goods		358.4	202.7	50.6	152.1	155.7
Nondurable Goods		225.8	110.2	37.4	72.8	115.7
Food & Kindred Products	20	298.6	227.9	94.9	132.9	70.8
Miscellaneous Food Products	209	98.8	28.2	28.2	0.0	77.7
Textile Mill Products	22	275.6	199.6	49.9	149.7	76.0
Apparel Products from Fabrics	23	100.7	60.4	25.2	35.2	40.3
Lumber & Wood Products	24	129.7	104.7	36.1	69.5	25.0
Logging	241	15.8	15.8	15.8	0.0	0.0
Sawmills & Planing Mills	242	47.5	17.0	17.0	0.0	30.5
Miscellaneous Wood Products	249	192.4	172.0	75.8	96.2	20.4

TABLE 3 - Illness Incidence Rates by Industry, Maine, 1997 (continued)

Illness incidence rates in Table 3 are per 10,000 full-time workers.

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Work Activity	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
Paper & Allied Products	26	78.1	29.1	9.7	20.0	49.0
Paper Mills	262	75.2	23.4	11.7	11.7	51.8
Printing, Publishing & Allied Industries	27	98.2	39.7	29.2	10.4	58.5
Commercial Printing	275	29.5	19.7	19.7	0.0	9.8
Rubber & Plastic Products	30	266.6	99.6	9.6	93.1	167.0
Leather & Leather Products	31	624.2	242.5	80.8	163.2	381.7
Footwear, except Rubber	314	714.8	277.7	92.6	186.8	437.1
Fabricated Metal Products	34	290.6	175.0	19.8	155.2	115.6
Electronic & Electrical Equipment and Components, except Computer Eq.	36	392.2	238.0	53.2	184.8	155.5
Electronic Components & Accessory	367	325.5	243.6	53.9	187.3	82.0
Transportation Equipment	37	777.2	419.6	93.5	325.2	357.6
Ship & Boatbuilding & Repair	373	880.0	481.4	102.9	377.3	398.6
Transportation, Communications, Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	40-49	58.1	7.5	5.6	1.9	50.6
Railroad Transportation	40	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Local & Suburban Transit & Highway Transportation	41	30.3	30.3	30.3	0.0	0.0
Motor Freight Transportation & Warehousing	42	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	49	275.9	5.9	5.9	0.0	270.1
Electric Services	491	312.1	7.0	7.0	0.0	305.1
Wholesale & Retail Trade	50-59	161.4	66.0	35.4	30.6	95.5

TABLE 3 - Illness Incidence Rates by Industry, Maine, 1997 (continued)

Illness incidence rates in Table 3 are per 10,000 full-time workers.

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Work Activity	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
Wholesale Trade	50-51	132.8	91.1	38.9	51.7	42.1
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	50	38.4	23.4	18.4	5.0	14.2
Motor Vehicles, Parts & Supplies	501	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.4
Professional & Commercial Equipment & Supplies	504	51.9	51.9	51.9	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	52-59	170.0	58.4	34.2	24.2	111.6
Building Materials, Hardware, Garden Supplies & Mobile Home Dealers	52	36.2	30.2	0.0	30.2	6.0
Lumber & Building Material Dealers	521	57.5	57.5	0.0	57.5	0.0
Hardware Stores	525	19.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.2
General Merchandise Stores	53	53.1	30.2	2.4	26.5	24.1
Food Stores	54	375.8	180.6	104.5	76.1	196.0
Grocery Stores	541	422.8	203.2	117.6	85.6	220.5
Auto Dealers and Gas. Service Stations	55	76.5	35.4	9.0	26.3	41.1
Motor Vehicle Dealers - New & Used	551	13.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.1
Gasoline Service Stations	554	168.1	67.3	0.0	67.3	98.1
Apparel & Accessory Stores	56	53.2	28.0	16.8	11.2	25.2
Home Furniture, Furnishings & Equipment Stores	57	25.4	25.4	25.4	0.0	0.0
Eating & Drinking Places	58	26.7	26.7	26.7	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Retail	59	409.6	55.6	38.7	16.3	354.7
Miscellaneous Shopping Stores	594	97.6	29.3	22.0	4.9	70.7
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	60-69	275.7	37.4	21.3	16.1	237.9

TABLE 3 - Illness Incidence Rates by Industry, Maine, 1997 (continued)

Illness incidence rates in Table 3 are per 10,000 full-time workers.

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Work Activity	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
Depository Institutions	60	201.2	32.8	15.1	17.8	168.3
Insurance Carriers	63	608.3	71.6	53.4	18.3	536.6
Insurance Agents, Brokers & Service	64	132.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	132.0
Real Estate	65	180.5	64.2	12.0	52.2	120.4
Services	70-89	102.5	37.3	14.8	22.4	65.2
Hotels, Rooming Houses, Camps & Other Lodging Places	70	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
Personal Services	72	14.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.1
Business Services	73	63.8	50.7	44.6	6.1	13.1
Automotive Repair, Services & Parking	75	22.3	17.3	17.3	0.0	5.0
Miscellaneous Repair Services	76	215.5	165.2	107.8	57.5	57.5
Amusement & Recreation Services	79	25.5	14.2	2.8	11.3	11.3
Health Services	80	186.8	54.9	12.5	42.1	131.9
Nursing & Personal Care Facilities	805	75.4	35.5	12.2	24.4	39.9
Hospitals	806	340.3	78.3	7.7	70.7	262.0
Home Healthcare Services	808	90.3	33.9	33.9	0.0	52.7
Legal Services	81	189.8	28.5	15.8	15.8	158.2
Educational Services	82	50.2	23.3	9.0	12.5	26.9
Social Services	83	51.5	22.2	0.0	22.2	29.3
Membership Organizations	86	93.3	52.2	52.2	0.0	41.0
Engineering, Accounting, Research, Management & Related Services	87	43.7	14.9	4.6	10.3	28.7

TABLE 4 - Injury and Illness Cases by Industry, Maine, 1997

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Work Activity	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
Private Sector - All Industries	01-89	32,673	16,785	8,350	8,435	15,888
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	01-09	307	155	124	31	151
Agricultural Production	01-02	121	70	67	4	51
Contract Construction	15-17	1,584	856	602	253	728
General Building Contractors	15	314	220	147	73	94
General Contractors - Residential	152	171	126	104	22	45
General Contractors - Nonresidential	154	143	93	43	51	50
Heavy Construction Contractors	16	208	126	58	68	83
Highway & Street Construction	161	125	90	43	48	34
Heavy Const. exc. Highway & Street	162	83	35	15	20	48
Special Trades Contractors	17	1,062	510	397	113	551
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning	171	190	122	95	27	68
Miscellaneous Special Trades	179	267	140	94	46	126
Manufacturing	20-39	11,381	6,072	2,303	3,769	5,309
Durable Goods		6,675	3,596	1,314	2,283	3,078
Nondurable Goods		4,706	2,475	989	1,486	2,231
Food & Kindred Products	20	1,105	672	340	333	433
Miscellaneous Food Products	209	239	161	82	79	79
Textile Mill Products	22	577	410	172	238	168
Apparel Products from Fabrics	23	75	26	10	15	49
Lumber & Wood Products	24	1,335	807	353	455	528
Logging	241	280	123	123	0	156
Sawmills & Planing Mills	242	342	205	78	127	137
Miscellaneous Wood Products	249	337	169	89	80	168

TABLE 4 - Injury and Illness Cases by Industry, Maine, 1997 (continued)

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Work Activity	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
Paper & Allied Products	26	1,231	620	171	449	611
Paper Mills	262	1,007	489	143	346	518
Printing, Publishing & Allied Industries	27	353	164	57	108	189
Commercial Printing	275	190	104	30	74	86
Rubber & Plastic Products	30	328	175	58	117	154
Leather & Leather Products	31	866	343	156	186	524
Footwear, except Rubber	314	866	343	156	186	524
Fabricated Metal Products	34	460	247	74	172	213
Electronic & Electrical Equipment and Components, except Computer Eq.	36	623	337	122	216	286
Electronic Components & Accessory	367	236	144	44	100	92
Transportation Equipment	37	3,010	1,712	504	1,208	1,298
Ship & Boatbuilding & Repair	373	2,796	1,601	471	1,130	1,195
Transportation, Communications, Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	40-49	1,074	575	405	170	499
Railroad Transportation	40	54	39	36	3	15
Local & Suburban Transit & Highway Transportation	41	77	29	29	0	49
Motor Freight Transportation & Warehousing	42	289	224	133	90	65
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	49	332	114	79	35	218
Electric Services	491	220	72	58	14	148
Wholesale & Retail Trade	50-59	8,746	4,385	2,329	2,055	4,361

TABLE 4 - Injury and Illness Cases by Industry, Maine, 1997 (continued)

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Work Activity	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
Wholesale Trade	50-51	2,424	1,350	624	726	1,074
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	50	786	479	232	247	307
Motor Vehicles, Parts & Supplies	501	189	106	24	82	83
Professional & Commercial Equipment & Supplies	504	66	51	46	5	15
Retail Trade	52-59	6,322	3,035	1,705	1,330	3,288
Building Materials, Hardware, Garden Supplies & Mobile Home Dealers	52	433	222	107	118	202
Lumber & Building Material Dealers	521	330	193	81	112	137
Hardware Stores	525	67	17	11	6	51
General Merchandise Stores	53	684	551	177	374	132
Food Stores	54	1,583	840	487	353	743
Grocery Stores	541	1,557	833	481	353	723
Auto Dealers and Gas. Service Stations	55	1,097	393	251	142	704
Motor Vehicle Dealers - New & Used	551	517	102	81	21	415
Gasoline Service Stations	554	291	154	62	91	137
Apparel & Accessory Stores	56	186	73	63	10	112
Home Furniture, Furnishings & Equipment Stores	57	84	41	24	17	42
Eating & Drinking Places	58	900	543	330	213	357
Miscellaneous Retail	59	1,356	367	265	102	989
Miscellaneous Shopping Stores	594	175	38	30	8	137
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	60-69	962	205	133	72	756

TABLE 4 - Injury and Illness Cases by Industry, Maine, 1997 (continued)

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Work Activity	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
Depository Institutions	60	249	59	38	21	190
Insurance Carriers	63	476	60	45	15	416
Insurance Agents, Brokers & Service	64	42	0	0	0	42
Real Estate	65	180	86	50	36	94
Services	70-89	8,614	4,535	2,453	2,082	4079
Hotels, Rooming Houses, Camps & Other Lodging Places	70	182	109	91	18	74
Personal Services	72	123	87	40	48	35
Business Services	73	648	325	270	55	323
Automotive Repair, Services & Parking	75	260	111	111	0	149
Miscellaneous Repair Services	76	199	142	76	67	57
Amusement & Recreation Services	79	501	286	143	143	215
Health Services	80	4,333	2,308	1,097	1,212	2,025
Nursing & Personal Care Facilities	805	1,497	955	504	451	542
Hospitals	806	2,212	1,123	452	671	1,089
Home Healthcare Services	808	285	116	86	30	169
Legal Services	81	110	9	5	5	101
Educational Services	82	242	104	52	52	138
Social Services	83	1,546	765	393	371	781
Membership Organizations	86	126	79	62	17	47
Engineering, Accounting, Research, Management & Related Services	87	253	137	43	94	116

TABLE 5 - Injury Cases by Industry, Maine, 1997

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Work Activity	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
Private Sector - All Industries	01-89	26,429	14,167	7,317	6,850	12,261
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	01-09	249	118	91	27	130
Agricultural Production	01-02	95	52	48	4	43
Contract Construction	15-17	1,504	825	582	243	679
General Building Contractors	15	306	212	141	71	94
General Contractors - Residential	152	166	121	98	22	45
General Contractors - Nonresidential	154	141	91	43	49	50
Heavy Construction Contractors	16	194	117	56	61	77
Highway & Street Construction	161	123	88	40	48	34
Heavy Const. exc. Highway & Street	162	72	29	15	14	43
Special Trades Contractors	17	1,004	496	385	110	508
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning	171	190	122	95	27	68
Miscellaneous Special Trades	179	262	136	89	46	126
Manufacturing	20-39	8,880	4,737	1,926	2,811	4,143
Durable Goods		5,195	2,760	1,105	1,655	2,435
Nondurable Goods		3,685	1,977	820	1,157	1,708
Food & Kindred Products	20	932	540	285	256	392
Miscellaneous Food Products	209	225	157	79	79	68
Textile Mill Products	22	461	326	151	175	135
Apparel Products from Fabrics	23	55	14	5	9	41
Lumber & Wood Products	24	1,195	694	314	380	501
Logging	241	275	119	119	0	156
Sawmills & Planing Mills	242	328	200	73	127	127
Miscellaneous Wood Products	249	271	110	63	47	162

TABLE 5 - Injury Cases by Industry, Maine, 1997 (continued)

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Work Activity	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
Paper & Allied Products	26	1,102	571	155	416	530
Paper Mills	262	904	457	127	330	447
Printing, Publishing & Allied Industries	27	306	145	43	103	160
Commercial Printing	275	184	100	25	74	84
Rubber & Plastic Products	30	245	143	55	88	102
Leather & Leather Products	31	449	180	103	78	269
Footwear, except Rubber	314	449	180	103	78	269
Fabricated Metal Products	34	372	194	68	126	179
Electronic & Electrical Equipment and Components, except Computer Eq.	36	328	158	82	77	170
Electronic Components & Accessory	367	97	40	20	20	57
Transportation Equipment	37	2,195	1,272	406	867	923
Ship & Boatbuilding & Repair	373	2,052	1,194	384	811	858
Transportation, Communications, Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	40-49	950	559	393	165	391
Railroad Transportation	40	54	39	36	3	15
Local & Suburban Transit & Highway Transportation	41	74	25	25	0	49
Motor Freight Transportation & Warehousing	42	289	224	133	90	65
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	49	238	112	77	35	126
Electric Services	491	131	70	56	14	61
Wholesale & Retail Trade	50-59	7,009	3,675	1,949	1,727	3,334

TABLE 5 - Injury Cases by Industry, Maine, 1997 (continued)

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Work Activity	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
Wholesale Trade	50-51	2,093	1,124	527	597	969
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	50	740	451	210	241	290
Motor Vehicles, Parts & Supplies	501	188	106	24	82	81
Professional & Commercial Equipment & Supplies	504	56	41	36	5	15
Retail Trade	52-59	4,916	2,552	1,422	1,130	2,364
Building Materials, Hardware, Garden Supplies & Mobile Home Dealers	52	415	210	107	103	205
Lumber & Building Material Dealers	521	315	178	81	97	137
Hardware Stores	525	64	17	11	6	47
General Merchandise Stores	53	639	527	175	352	113
Food Stores	54	1,094	605	352	254	489
Grocery Stores	541	1,067	599	345	254	469
Auto Dealers and Gas. Service Stations	55	1,004	350	239	111	653
Motor Vehicle Dealers - New & Used	551	510	102	81	21	408
Gasoline Service Stations	554	231	130	62	67	102
Apparel & Accessory Stores	56	167	63	57	6	103
Home Furniture, Furnishings & Equipment Stores	57	77	34	17	17	42
Eating & Drinking Places	58	843	486	273	213	357
Miscellaneous Retail	59	678	276	201	74	402
Drugs Stores & Proprietary Stores	594	135	27	20	6	108
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	60-69	328	119	84	35	209

TABLE 5 - Injury Cases by Industry, Maine, 1997 (continued)

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Work Activity	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
Depository Institutions	60	102	36	28	8	67
Insurance Carriers	63	77	13	10	4	64
Insurance Agents, Brokers & Service	64	0	0	0	0	0
Real Estate	65	135	70	47	23	65
Services	70-89	7,503	4,131	2,292	1,839	3,372
Hotels, Rooming Houses, Camps & Other Lodging Places	70	181	107	89	18	74
Personal Services	72	118	87	40	48	31
Business Services	73	565	259	211	47	306
Automotive Repair, Services & Parking	75	251	104	104	0	147
Miscellaneous Repair Services	76	169	120	60	59	49
Amusement & Recreation Services	79	492	281	142	139	211
Health Services	80	3,589	2,090	1,047	1,043	1,499
Nursing & Personal Care Facilities	805	1,429	923	493	430	506
Hospitals	806	1,634	990	439	551	644
Home Healthcare Services	808	261	106	76	30	155
Legal Services	81	51	0	0	0	51
Educational Services	82	214	91	46	45	123
Social Services	83	1,467	731	393	337	736
Membership Organizations	86	101	65	48	17	36
Engineering, Accounting, Research, Management & Related Services	87	215	124	39	85	91

TABLE 6 - Illness Cases by Industry, Maine, 1997

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Work Activity	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
Private Sector - All Industries	01-89	6,244	2,618	1,033	1,585	3,627
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	01-09	58	37	33	4	21
Agricultural Production	01-02	26	18	18	0	7
Contract Construction	15-17	79	30	20	11	49
General Building Contractors	15	8	8	6	2	0
General Contractors - Residential	152	6	6	6	0	0
General Contractors - Nonresidential	154	2	2	0	2	0
Heavy Construction Contractors	16	14	8	2	6	6
Highway & Street Construction	161	2	2	2	0	0
Heavy Const. exc. Highway & Street	162	12	6	0	6	6
Special Trades Contractors	17	58	14	12	2	43
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning	171	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Special Trades	179	5	5	5	0	0
Manufacturing	20-39	2,501	1,335	377	957	1,166
Durable Goods		1,480	837	209	628	643
Nondurable Goods		1,021	498	169	329	523
Food & Kindred Products	20	173	132	55	77	41
Miscellaneous Food Products	209	14	4	4	0	11
Textile Mill Products	22	116	84	21	63	32
Apparel Products from Fabrics	23	20	12	5	7	8
Lumber & Wood Products	24	140	113	39	75	27
Logging	241	4	4	4	0	0
Sawmills & Planing Mills	242	14	5	5	0	9
Miscellaneous Wood Products	249	66	59	26	33	7

TABLE 6 - Illness Cases by Industry, Maine, 1997 (continued)

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Work Activity	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
Paper & Allied Products	26	129	48	16	33	81
Paper Mills	262	103	32	16	16	71
Printing, Publishing & Allied Industries	27	47	19	14	5	28
Commercial Printing	275	6	4	4	0	2
Rubber & Plastic Products	30	83	31	3	29	52
Leather & Leather Products	31	417	162	54	109	255
Footwear, except Rubber	314	417	162	54	109	255
Fabricated Metal Products	34	88	53	6	47	35
Electronic & Electrical Equipment and Components, except Computer Eq.	36	295	179	40	139	117
Electronic Components & Accessory	367	139	104	23	80	35
Transportation Equipment	37	815	440	98	341	375
Ship & Boatbuilding & Repair	373	744	407	87	319	337
Transportation, Communications, Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	40-49	124	16	12	4	108
Railroad Transportation	40	0	0	0	0	0
Local & Suburban Transit & Highway Transportation	41	4	4	4	0	0
Motor Freight Transportation & Warehousing	42	0	0	0	0	0
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	49	94	2	2	0	92
Electric Services	491	89	2	2	0	87
Wholesale & Retail Trade	50-59	1,737	710	381	329	1,028

TABLE 6 - Illness Cases by Industry, Maine, 1997 (continued)

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Work Activity	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
Wholesale Trade	50-51	331	227	97	129	105
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	50	46	28	22	6	17
Motor Vehicles, Parts & Supplies	501	2	0	0	0	2
Professional & Commercial Equipment & Supplies	504	10	10	10	0	0
Retail Trade	52-59	1,406	483	283	200	923
Building Materials, Hardware, Garden Supplies & Mobile Home Dealers	52	18	15	0	15	3
Lumber & Building Material Dealers	521	15	15	0	15	0
Hardware Stores	525	3	0	0	0	3
General Merchandise Stores	53	44	25	2	22	20
Food Stores	54	489	235	136	99	255
Grocery Stores	541	489	235	136	99	255
Auto Dealers and Gas. Service Stations	55	93	43	11	32	50
Motor Vehicle Dealers - New & Used	551	7	0	0	0	7
Gasoline Service Stations	554	60	24	0	24	35
Apparel & Accessory Stores	56	19	10	6	4	9
Home Furniture, Furnishings & Equipment Stores	57	7	7	7	0	0
Eating & Drinking Places	58	57	57	57	0	0
Miscellaneous Retail	59	678	92	64	27	587
Miscellaneous Shopping Stores	594	40	12	9	2	29
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	60-69	634	86	49	37	547

TABLE 6 - Illness Cases by Industry, Maine, 1997 (continued)

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Work Activity	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
Depository Institutions	60	147	24	11	13	123
Insurance Carriers	63	399	47	35	12	352
Insurance Agents, Brokers & Service	64	42	0	0	0	42
Real Estate	65	45	16	3	13	30
Services	70-89	1,111	404	161	243	707
Hotels, Rooming Houses, Camps & Other Lodging Places	70	1	1	1	0	0
Personal Services	72	4	0	0	0	4
Business Services	73	83	66	58	8	17
Automotive Repair, Services & Parking	75	9	7	7	0	2
Miscellaneous Repair Services	76	30	23	15	8	8
Amusement & Recreation Services	79	9	5	1	4	4
Health Services	80	745	219	50	168	526
Nursing & Personal Care Facilities	805	68	32	11	22	36
Hospitals	806	578	133	13	120	445
Home Healthcare Services	808	24	9	9	0	14
Legal Services	81	60	9	5	5	50
Educational Services	82	28	13	5	7	15
Social Services	83	79	34	0	34	45
Membership Organizations	86	25	14	14	0	11
Engineering, Accounting, Research, Management & Related Services	87	38	13	4	9	25

TABLE 7 - Illness Incidence Rates by Industry by Illness Type, Maine, 1997
(per 10,000 full-time workers)

INDUSTRY	SIC	Skin Diseases	Dust Diseases of the Lungs	Respiratory Conditions due to Toxic Agents	Poisoning	Disorders due to Physical Agents	Disorders Associated with Repeated Trauma	Other
PRIVATE SECTOR -Total	01-89	11.7	0.2	5.5	1.0	3.5	140.4	4.9
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	01-09	23.0	0.0	0.0	14.7	8.4	77.5	0.0
Agricultural Production	01-02	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.1	160.0	0.0
Contract Construction	15-17	4.2	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	28.2	2.8
General Building Contractors	15	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	12.6
General Contractors - Residential	152	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.3
General Contractors - Nonresidential	154	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.4	0.0
Heavy Construction Contractors	16	25.2	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	8.4	0.0
Highway & Street Construction	161	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.4	0.0
Heavy Const. exc. Highway & Street	162	46.0	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.0
Special Trades Contractors	17	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	42.2	0.0
Plumbing, Heating & Air Conditioning	171	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Special Trades	179	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.0
Manufacturing	20-39	24.5	1.0	12.0	0.1	12.1	233.5	5.8
Durable Goods		32.7	1.9	21.1	0.0	24.0	272.0	6.8
Nondurable Goods		16.8	0.2	3.8	0.2	1.3	198.4	4.9
Food & Kindred Products	20	12.1	0	1.7	0	0	277.9	5.2
Miscellaneous Food Products	209	28.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	77.7	0.0
Textile Mill Products	22	4.8	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	266.1	0.0
Apparel Products from Fabrics	23	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	95.6	0.0
Lumber & Wood Products	24	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.1	92.6	4.6
Logging	241	15.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sawmills & Planing Mills	242	17.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.0	17.0
Miscellaneous Wood Products	249	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.8	116.6	0.0
Paper & Allied Products	26	6.7	0.0	6.1	0.6	1.2	59.3	4.8
Paper Mills	262	8.0	0.0	3.6	0.7	1.5	56.2	5.8
Printing, Publishing & Allied Ind.	27	10.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	85.6	2.1
Commercial Printing	275	9.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.7	0.0

TABLE 7 - Illness Incidence Rates by Industry by Illness Type, Maine, 1997 (continued)
(per 10,000 full-time workers)

INDUSTRY	SIC	Skin Diseases	Dust Diseases of the Lungs	Respiratory Conditions due to Toxic Agents	Poisoning	Disorders due to Physical Agents	Disorders Associated with Repeated Trauma	Other
Rubber & Plastic Products	30	77.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.8	163.8	12.8
Leather & Leather Products	31	25.4	1.5	3.0	0.0	0.0	588.3	6.0
Footwear, except Rubber	314	29.1	1.7	3.4	0.0	0.0	673.6	6.9
Fabricated Metal Products	34	171.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	118.9	0.0
Electronic & Electrical Equipment & Components, except Computer Eqpt	36	19.9	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	360.3	8.0
Electronic Components & Access.	367	35.1	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	283.4	0.0
Transportation Equipment	37	49.6	7.6	72.5	0.0	67.7	577.0	2.9
Ship & Boat Building & Repair	373	46.1	9.5	88.7	0.0	81.6	651.7	2.4
Transportation, Communications, Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	40-49	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.0	0.5
Railroad Transportation	40	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Local & Suburban Transit & Highway Transportation	41	30.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Motor Freight Transportation & Warehousing	42	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	49	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	275.9	0.0
Electric Services	491	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	312.1	0.0
Wholesale & Retail	50-59	6.4	0.0	1.9	1.4	1.1	146.4	4.3
Wholesale Trade	50-51	12.8	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	107.9	9.6
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	50	5.8	0.0	1.7	1.7	1.7	20.0	6.7
Motor Vehicles Parts & Supplies	501	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Professional & Commercial Equipment & Supplies	504	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.9	0.0
Retail Trade	52-59	4.5	0.0	2.2	1.6	1.2	157.9	2.5
Building Materials, Hardware, Garden Supplies & Mobile Home Dealers	52	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.2	0.0
Lumber & Building Material	521	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	57.5	0.0
Hardware Stores	525	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.2	0.0
General Merchandise Stores	53	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.7	2.4	32.6	2.4

TABLE 7 - Illness Incidence Rates by Industry by Illness Type, Maine, 1997 (continued)
(per 10,000 full-time workers)

INDUSTRY	SIC	Skin Diseases	Dust Diseases of the Lungs	Respiratory Conditions due to Toxic Agents	Poisoning	Disorders due to Physical Agents	Disorders Associated with Repeated Trauma	Other
Food Stores	54	6.9	0.0	13.1	0.0	0.0	356.6	0.0
Grocery Stores	541	7.8	0.0	14.7	0.0	0.0	401.2	0.0
Motor Vehicle Dealers - New & Used	551	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.1	0.0	0.0
Gasoline Service Stations	554	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	168.1	0.0
Apparel & Accessory Stores	56	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.4	16.8
Home Furniture, Furnishing & Equipment Stores	57	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.3	18.1
Eating & Drinking Places	58	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.7	0.0
Miscellaneous Retail	59	17.5	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	386.7	5.4
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	60-69	1.7	0.0	1.7	0.4	0.0	266.6	5.2
Depository Institutions	60	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	198.4	2.7
Insurance Carriers	63	0.0	0.0	6.1	0.0	0.0	586.9	15.2
Insurance Agents, Brokers & Service	64	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	132.0	0.0
Real Estate	65	16.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	160.5	0.0
Services	70-89	11.1	0.0	6.6	1.3	0.8	76.1	6.5
Hotels, Rooming Houses, Camps & Other Lodging Places	70	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0
Personal Services	72	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.1	0.0
Business Services	73	0.0	0.0	31.5	0.0	3.8	25.4	3.8
Automotive Repair, Service & Parking	75	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.3	0.0
Miscellaneous Repair Services	76	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	107.8	107.8
Amusement & Recreation Services	79	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.5	0.0
Health Services	80	26.6	0.0	6.8	2.5	1.3	144.2	5.5
Nursing & Personal Care Facilities	805	44.4	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.0	27.7	0.0
Hospitals	806	38.3	0.0	13.0	1.2	2.9	275.6	9.4
Home Healthcare Services	808	0.0	0.0	18.8	18.8	0.0	52.7	0.0

TABLE 7 - Illness Incidence Rates by Industry by Illness Type, Maine, 1997 (continued)
 (per 10,000 full-time workers)

INDUSTRY	SIC	Skin Diseases	Dust Diseases of the Lungs	Respiratory Conditions due to Toxic Agents	Poisoning	Disorders due to Physical Agents	Disorders Associated with Repeated Trauma	Other
Legal Services	81	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	189.8	0.0
Educational Services	82	0.0	0.0	7.2	7.2	0.0	32.2	1.8
Social Services	83	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.5	11.1
Membership Organizations	86	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	63.4	18.7
Engineering, Accounting, Research, Management & Related Services	87	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.5	5.7

TABLE 8 - Injury and Illness Incidence Rates by Industry, Public Sector, Maine, 1997

Injury and illness incidence rates in Table 8 are per 100 full-time workers.

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Work Activity	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
Public Sector - State & Local Government		6.3	2.9	2.1	0.7	3.5
Public Sector - State Government		5.2	2.7	2.2	0.6	2.5
Construction		11.2	6.8	3.9	2.9	4.3
Public Works	16	11.4	6.9	4.0	2.9	4.4
Services		5.8	3.0	2.3	0.8	2.8
Social Services	83	3.4	1.8	1.7	0.0	1.6
Public Administration		3.5	1.7	1.6	0.0	1.9
Executive & Legislative Bodies	91	1.3	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.8
Justice, Public Order & Safety	92	5.0	3.7	3.6	0.1	1.3
Administration of Human Resources	94	2.9	0.6	0.6	0.0	2.3
Environmental Quality & Housing	95	4.1	1.4	1.4	0.0	2.8
Public Sector - Local Government		6.8	2.9	2.1	0.8	3.9
Construction		25.9	11.5	7.7	3.8	14.4
Public Works	16	25.9	11.5	7.7	3.8	14.4
Transportation & Public Utilities		12.7	6.5	4.8	1.7	6.2
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	49	11.7	5.2	4.8	0.4	6.5
Sanitary Services	495	13.5	3.9	3.9	0.0	9.5
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate		13.2	7.2	5.7	1.6	6.0
Services		3.8	1.5	1.1	0.4	2.3
Amusement & Recreation Services	79	15.4	4.6	4.4	0.3	10.5
Educational Services	82	2.7	0.9	0.7	0.2	1.8
Public Administration		8.4	3.3	2.7	0.6	5.1
Executive & Legislative Bodies	91	2.5	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.5
Justice, Public Order & Safety	92	12.6	4.9	3.8	1.1	7.7
Police Protection	9221	6.0	3.0	2.9	0.1	3.0

TABLE 9 - Injury Incidence Rates by Industry, Public Sector, Maine, 1997

Injury incidence rates in Table 9 are per 100 full-time workers.

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Work Activity	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
Public Sector - State & Local Government		5.2	2.3	1.6	0.7	2.9
Public Sector - State Government		3.7	2.2	1.7	0.5	1.5
Construction		10.7	6.8	3.9	2.9	4.0
Public Works	16	11.0	6.9	4.0	2.9	4.1
Services		3.9	2.2	1.5	0.7	1.7
Social Services	83	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Public Administration		2.4	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.9
Executive & Legislative Bodies	91	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3
Justice, Public Order & Safety	92	4.6	3.5	3.4	0.1	1.1
Administration of Human Resources	94	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.6
Environmental Quality & Housing	95	2.3	1.1	1.1	0.0	1.3
Public Sector - Local Government		5.8	2.3	1.6	0.7	3.5
Construction		24.0	10.6	6.8	3.8	13.5
Public Works	16	24.0	10.6	6.8	3.8	13.5
Transportation & Public Utilities		11.1	6.0	4.5	1.5	5.1
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	49	10.0	4.9	4.5	0.4	5.1
Sanitary Services	495	10.4	3.4	3.4	0.0	7.1
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate		12.0	6.0	5.4	0.6	6.0
Services		3.1	0.9	0.5	0.4	2.2
Amusement & Recreation Services	79	11.8	4.4	4.1	0.3	7.4
Educational Services	82	2.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	1.8
Public Administration		7.0	2.9	2.3	0.6	4.2
Executive, Legislative Bodies	91	1.9	0.4	0.4	0.0	1.5
Justice, Public Order & Safety	92	10.6	4.6	3.6	1.1	6.0
Police Protection	9221	5.9	3.0	2.9	0.1	2.9

TABLE 10 - Illness Incidence Rates by Industry, Public Sector, Maine, 1997
(per 10,000 full-time workers)

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Work Activity	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
Public Sector - State & Local Government		113.9	54.6	51.9	2.9	59.2
Public Sector - State Government		150.6	51.5	48.4	3.7	99.2
Construction		43.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.3
Public Works	16	44.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.2
Services		195.4	84.7	76.8	7.8	112.0
Social Services	83	329.4	169.7	169.7	0.0	159.7
Public Administration		115.5	14.8	14.8	0.0	100.7
Executive & Legislative Bodies	91	82.2	49.3	49.3	0.0	49.3
Justice, Public Order & Safety	92	40.3	20.1	20.1	0.0	20.1
Administration of Human Resources	94	172.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	172.0
Environmental Quality & Housing	95	180.8	31.9	31.9	0.0	148.9
Public Sector - Local Government		97.2	56.0	53.5	2.5	41.2
Construction		183.3	96.0	96.0	0.0	87.3
Public Works	16	183.3	96.0	96.0	0.0	87.3
Transportation & Public Utilities		165.7	46.7	34.0	12.7	119.0
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	49	176.1	39.1	39.1	0.0	137.0
Sanitary Services	495	303.4	56.9	56.9	0.0	246.6
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate		126.1	126.1	31.5	94.5	0.0
Services		70.5	55.0	55.0	0.0	15.4
Amusement & Recreation Services	79	333.2	25.6	25.6	0.0	307.5
Educational Services	82	48.5	47.1	47.1	0.0	1.4
Public Administration		135.7	39.7	39.7	0.0	96.1
Executive & Legislative Bodies	91	61.4	61.4	61.4	0.0	0.0
Justice, Public Order & Safety	92	195.4	26.8	26.8	0.0	168.7
Police Protection	9221	9.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.6

TABLE 11 - Injury and Illness Cases by Industry, Public Sector, Maine, 1997

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Work Activity	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
Public Sector - State & Local Government		3,291	1,487	1,118	370	1,804
Public Sector - State Government		841	443	351	93	398
Construction		129	78	45	33	50
Public Works	16	129	78	45	33	50
Services		446	232	175	58	214
Social Services	83	68	36	35	1	32
Public Administration		238	112	110	2	126
Executive & Legislative Bodies	91	8	4	4	0	5
Justice, Public Order & Safety	92	99	73	71	2	26
Administration of Human Resources	94	52	10	10	0	42
Environmental Quality & Housing	95	39	13	13	0	26
Public Sector - Local Government		2,450	1,044	767	277	1,406
Construction		593	264	176	87	330
Public Works	16	593	264	176	87	330
Transportation & Public Utilities		299	153	114	39	146
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	49	240	107	99	8	132
Sanitary Services	495	142	41	41	0	100
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate		16	12	2	10	4
Services		912	357	258	99	555
Amusement & Recreation Services	79	60	18	17	1	41
Educational Services	82	588	200	151	49	389
Public Administration		551	215	175	40	337
Executive & Legislative Bodies	91	65	26	26	0	39
Justice, Public Order & Safety	92	469	183	143	40	286
Police Protection	9221	126	63	61	2	62

TABLE 12 - Injury Cases by Industry, Public Sector, Maine, 1997

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Work Activity	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
Public Sector - State & Local Government		2,699	1,203	848	355	1,495
Public Sector - State Government		598	360	273	87	238
Construction		124	78	45	33	46
Public Works	16	124	78	45	33	46
Services		296	168	116	52	129
Social Services	83	2	2	1	1	0
Public Administration		161	103	101	2	58
Executive & Legislative Bodies	91	3	1	1	0	2
Justice, Public Order & Safety	92	91	69	67	2	22
Administration of Human Resources	94	21	10	10	0	11
Environmental Quality & Housing	95	22	10	10	0	12
Public Sector - Local Government		2,101	843	575	268	1,258
Construction		551	242	155	87	309
Public Works	16	551	242	155	87	309
Transportation & Public Utilities		261	142	106	36	119
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	49	204	100	92	8	105
Sanitary Services	495	110	36	36	0	75
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate		68	34	34	0	34
Services		743	225	125	99	519
Amusement & Recreation Services	79	46	17	16	1	29
Educational Services	82	483	98	49	49	386
Public Administration		462	189	149	40	274
Executive & Legislative Bodies	91	49	10	10	0	39
Justice, Public Order & Safety	92	396	173	133	40	223
Police Protection	9221	124	63	61	2	60

TABLE 13 - Illness Cases by Industry, Public Sector, Maine, 1997

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Work Activity	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
Public Sector - State & Local Government		593	284	270	15	308
Public Sector - State Government		243	83	78	6	160
Construction		5	0	0	0	5
Public Works	16	5	0	0	0	5
Services		150	65	59	6	86
Social Services	83	66	34	34	0	32
Public Administration		78	10	10	0	68
Executive & Legislative Bodies	91	5	3	3	0	3
Justice, Public Order & Safety	92	88	4	4	0	4
Administration of Human Resources	94	31	0	0	0	31
Environmental Quality & Housing	95	17	3	3	0	14
Public Sector - Local Government		349	201	192	9	148
Construction		42	22	22	0	20
Public Works	16	42	22	22	0	20
Transportation & Public Utilities		39	11	8	3	28
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	49	36	8	8	0	28
Sanitary Services	495	32	6	6	0	26
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate		8	8	2	6	0
Services		169	132	132	0	371
Amusement & Recreation Services	13	13	1	1	0	12
Educational Services	82	105	102	102	0	3
Public Administration		89	26	26	0	63
Executive & Legislative Bodies	91	16	16	16	0	0
Justice, Public Order & Safety	92	73	10	10	0	63
Police Protection	9221	2	0	0	0	2

TABLE 14 - Relative Standard Error for Injury and Illness Incidence Rates by Industry, Maine, 1997

Error rates for injury and illness rates reported in Table 1 beginning on page 43.

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Work Activity	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
Private Sector - All Industries	01-89	4.2	4.4	6.3	5.4	5.7
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	01-09	22.6	31.2	37.3	14.5	20.2
Agricultural Production	01-02	40.5	55.3	54.1	57.2	27.8
Contract Construction	15-17	11.9	12.9	16.2	18.1	16.2
General Building Contractors	15	19.9	24.8	30.1	36.8	26.4
General Contractors - Residential	152	29.7	35.3	40.2	89.3	42.4
General Contractors - Nonresidential	154	22.6	31.6	33.6	30.7	30.6
Heavy Construction Contractors	16	16.5	19.5	27.9	22.9	23.6
Highway & Street Construction	161	7.0	11.2	20.4	25.7	21.0
Heavy Const exc. Highway & Street	162	30.3	24.4	45.5	18.9	38.2
Special Trades Contractors	17	16.4	18.3	21.6	28.6	20.2
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning	171	46.4	39.7	52.0	56.0	65.4
Miscellaneous Special Trades	179	40.4	37.7	48.1	39.2	49.2
Manufacturing	20-39	5.3	5.4	11.0	2.4	7.1
Durable Goods		6.0	7.3	10.2	7.7	7.2
Nondurable Goods		9.1	7.5	20.8	0.0	13.0
Food & Kindred Products	20	6.8	12.0	4.7	22.2	8.7
Miscellaneous Food Products	209	29.1	30.1	23.3	39.6	29.2
Textile Mill Products	22	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Apparel Products from Fabrics	23	37.4	40.6	63.3	30.3	35.9
Lumber & Wood Products	24	17.3	23.6	26.1	30.8	21.4
Logging	241	33.2	50.7	50.8	0.0	40.3
Sawmills & Planing Mills	242	13.8	28.7	40.8	47.2	49.4
Miscellaneous Wood Products	249	35.0	39.1	53.5	30.6	35.8
Paper & Allied Products	26	21.3	12.7	79.8	0.0	29.0
Paper Mills	262	27.0	18.5	94.8	0.0	34.2

TABLE 14 - Relative Standard Error for Injury and Illness Incidence Rates by Industry, Maine, 1997

(continued)

Error rates for injury and illness rates reported in Table 1 beginning on page 43.

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Work Activity	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
Rubber & Plastic Products	30	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Leather & Leather Products	31	33.1	31.6	54.1	17.7	37.3
Footwear, except Rubber	314	0.0	0.0	21.4	0.0	15.5
Fabricated Metal Products	34	33.2	32.7	63.9	28.2	40.8
Electronic & Electrical Equipment and Components, except Computer Eq.	36	27.6	31.3	41.3	28.6	28.9
Electronic Components & Accessory	367	41.5	27.2	71.1	13.6	64.9
Transportation Equipment	37	4.3	1.4	0.0	3.7	6.6
Ship & Boatbuilding & Repair	373	5.7	3.1	0.0	4.9	8.1
Transportation, Communications, Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	40-49	29.7	29.0	28.4	43.9	34.9
Railroad Transportation	40	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Local & Suburban Transit & Highway Transportation	41	28.9	38.8	38.8	0.0	28.2
Motor Freight Transportation & Warehousing	42	40.0	44.7	46.9	69.9	55.5
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	49	24.9	39.1	44.4	56.3	18.3
Electric Services	491	36.3	58.6	59.4	111.2	25.4
Wholesale & Retail Trade	50-59	5.7	8.9	10.2	14.9	7.4
Wholesale Trade	50-51	13.0	13.9	15.2	21.1	16.6
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	50	13.1	14.8	20.2	25.6	19.1
Motor Vehicles, Parts & Supplies	501	25.3	35.5	42.0	49.2	42.5
Professional & Commercial Equipment & Supplies	504	35.8	37.1	36.8	84.8	55.1
Retail Trade	52-59	6.2	11.5	12.8	20.3	8.2
Building Materials, Hardware, Garden Supplies & Mobile Home Dealers	52	20.5	36.7	35.1	71.2	30.5
Lumber & Building Material Dealers	521	20.4	38.2	44.0	70.4	40.9
Hardware Stores	525	16.5	14.0	21.0	9.9	17.4

TABLE 14 - Relative Standard Error for Injury and Illness Incidence Rates by Industry, Maine, 1997

(continued)

Error rates for injury and illness rates reported in Table 1 beginning on page 43.

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Work Activity	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
General Merchandise Stores	53	18.1	25.1	18.0	37.3	36.4
Food Stores	54	15.8	17.1	23.7	25.4	23.6
Grocery Stores	541	16.0	17.2	24.0	25.4	24.1
Auto Dealers and Gas. Service Stations	55	10.7	14.7	16.0	31.2	14.4
Motor Vehicle Dealers - New & Used	551	15.1	27.8	26.5	86.0	19.8
Gasoline Service Stations	554	22.5	27.4	33.2	42.6	28.6
Apparel & Accessory Stores	56	21.6	30.7	35.3	53.7	27.2
Home Furniture, Furnishings & Equipment Stores	57	32.3	46.4	42.5	95.2	45.8
Eating & Drinking Places	58	32.7	38.4	52.4	39.8	32.3
Miscellaneous Retail	59	0.0	10.7	0.0	37.3	0.0
Miscellaneous Shopping Stores	594	13.8	15.0	18.1	7.5	17.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	60-69	22.2	46.9	56.4	31.5	19.3
Depository Institutions	60	26.1	17.3	25.8	9.7	33.9
Insurance Carriers	63	0.0	69.4	71.8	66.9	0.0
Insurance Agents, Brokers & Service	64	68.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	68.2
Real Estate	65	16.7	28.5	48.4	9.5	23.0
Services	70-89	12.3	10.5	14.2	13.1	17.7
Hotels, Rooming Houses, Camps & Other Lodging Places	70	29.2	45.0	50.2	57.4	62.5
Personal Services	72	30.1	34.5	26.6	61.1	46.9
Business Services	73	43.1	39.6	46.0	84.3	47.8
Automotive Repair, Services & Parking	75	24.8	38.4	38.4	0.0	32.6
Miscellaneous Repair Services	76	38.3	37.5	51.4	30.7	46.2

TABLE 14 - Relative Standard Error for Injury and Illness Incidence Rates by Industry, Maine, 1997

(continued)

Error rates for injury and illness rates reported in Table 1 beginning on page 43.

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Work Activity	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
Amusement & Recreation Services	79	24.1	22.8	46.2	23.3	28.0
Health Services	80	19.7	16.4	24.5	16.2	30.0
Nursing & Personal Care Facilities	805	33.2	35.7	49.1	41.3	38.9
Hospitals	806	28.6	13.6	23.0	7.9	47.9
Home Healthcare Services	808	38.4	43.6	41.0	81.3	40.0
Legal Services	81	37.6	46.1	79.3	83.8	39.0
Educational Services	82	26.1	32.0	45.8	33.3	34.3
Social Services	83	22.0	22.4	33.3	35.6	31.9
Membership Organizations	86	31.2	35.7	38.8	43.4	35.1
Engineering, Accounting, Research, Management & Related Services	87	20.5	31.1	30.1	43.7	22.1

TABLE 15 - Relative Standard Error for Injury and Illness Incidence Rates by Industry, Public Sector, Maine, 1997

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Work Activity	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
Public Sector - State & Local Government		13.0	14.0	14.8	24.7	15.2
Public Sector - State Government		27.1	25.8	23.6	46.2	31.7
Construction		21.0	23.4	37.8	45.6	35.2
Public Works	16	6.0	5.5	6.0	5.1	6.8
Services		50.9	46.9	41.6	72.0	58.2
Social Services	83	53.1	63.0	65.9	44.7	104.4
Public Administration		21.7	34.3	34.1	148.4	24.3
Executive & Legislative Bodies	91	96.4	89.7	80.2	0.0	84.9
Justice, Public Order & Safety	92	1.3	28.5	30.7	43.5	34.0
Administration of Human Resources	94	42.8	75.0	59.6	0.0	38.1
Environmental Quality & Housing	95	34.8	52.3	52.3	0.0	27.3
Public Sector - Local Government		14.6	16.6	18.7	29.1	16.8
Construction		19.3	28.8	37.1	43.8	19.3
Public Works	16	19.3	28.8	37.1	43.8	19.3
Transportation & Public Utilities		19.0	31.6	42.3	26.4	24.1
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	49	23.3	44.9	48.7	84.4	26.5
Sanitary Services	495	19.9	43.1	43.1	0.0	30.4
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate		0.0	0.0	16.2	37.0	38.8
Services		30.9	27.3	35.3	56.6	37.3
Amusement & Recreation Services	79	21.7	60.9	64.3	20.1	42.0
Educational Services	82	47.5	45.3	56.2	98.2	52.6
Public Administration		22.8	33.5	29.4	72.2	25.4
Executive, Legislative Bodies	91	49.7	60.1	60.1	0.0	73.9
Justice, Public Order & Safety	92	25.8	37.9	33.6	72.3	28.4
Police Protection	9221	29.6	54.1	56.1	73.0	32.6

Appendices

Appendix A

OSHA 200 LOG & SUMMARY

U.S. Department of Labor

For Calendar Year 19 _____ Page _____

Form Approved
O.S.A. No. 1156-0178
SIS OMB Disclosure
Statement on Privacy

Log and Summary of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

NOTE: This form is required by Public Law 91-504 and must be kept in the establishment for 3 years. Failure to maintain and post this information may result in a citation and/or penalty. (See instructions on the other side of Form.)

RECORDABLE CASES: You are required to record information when every worker is injured, killed, or becomes ill from an occupational injury or illness. Recordable occupational injuries and illnesses include those that result in death, loss of consciousness, loss of work or restriction, transfer to another job, or medical treatment (other than first aid). (See instructions on the other side of Form.)

Date or Period Covered	Employer's Name	Occupation	Department	Description of Injury or Illness	Partially Recovered		Totally Recovered		Non-Fatal Illnesses		Days Away from Work	Job Transfer	Restrictions	Medical Treatment																						
					Days Away from Work	Job Transfer	Days Away from Work	Job Transfer	Days Away from Work	Job Transfer																										
01/01/80	ABC Corp.	Operator	Production	Hand laceration from a sharp object.	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	

INJURIES **ILLNESSES**

OSHA No. 200
Certification of Annual Summary Taken by _____ Date _____
POST ONLY THIS PORTION OF THE LAST PAGE NO LATER THAN FEBRUARY 1.

Appendix B

OSHA 101 SUPPLEMENTAL RECORD

Bureau of Labor Statistics
Supplementary Record of
Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

U.S. Department of Labor



This form is required by Public Law 91-596 and must be kept in the establishment for 5 years. Failure to maintain can result in the issuance of citations and assessment of penalties.		Case or File No.	Form Approved O.M.B. No. 1220-0029
Employer		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 <input type="checkbox"/>		Female <input type="checkbox"/>
8. Occupation (Enter regular job title, not the specific activity he was performing at time of injury.)			
9. Department (Enter name of department or division in which the injured person is regularly employed, even though he may have been temporarily working in another department at the time of injury.)			
The Accident or Exposure to Occupational Illness			
If accident or exposure occurred on employer's premises, give address of plant or establishment in which it occurred. Do not indicate department or division within the plant or establishment. If accident occurred outside employer's premises at an identifiable address, give that address. If it occurred on a public highway or at any other place which cannot be identified by number and street, please provide place references locating the place of injury as accurately as possible.			
10. Place of accident or exposure (No. and street, city or town, State, and zip code)			
11. Was place of accident or exposure on employer's premises? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>			
12. What was the employee doing when injured? (Be specific. If he was using tools or equipment or handling material, name them and tell what he was doing with them.)			
13. How did the accident occur? (Describe fully the events which resulted in the injury or occupational illness. Tell what happened and how it happened. Name any objects or substances involved and tell how they were involved. Give full details on all factors which led or contributed to the accident. Use separate sheet for additional space.)			
Occupational Injury or Occupational Illness			
14. Describe the injury or illness in detail and indicate the part of body affected. (E.g., amputation of right index finger at second joint; fracture of ribs; lead poisoning; dermatitis of left hand, etc.)			
15. Name the object or substance which directly injured the employee. (For example, the machine or thing he struck against or which struck him; the vapor or poison he inhaled or swallowed; the chemical or radiation which irritated his skin; or in cases of strains, hernias, etc., the thing he was lifting, pulling, etc.)			
16. Date of injury or initial diagnosis of occupational illness		17. Did employee die? (Check one) Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	
Other			
18. Name and address of physician			
19. If hospitalized, name and address of hospital			
Date of report	Prepared by	Official position	

OSHA No. 101 (Feb. 1981)

Appendix C

SURVEY OF OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES & ILLNESSES, 1997

Survey of Occupational Injuries
and Illnesses, 1997



U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Read our letter for important information

Please direct your company address

N

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 (continued)

SURVEY OF OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES & ILLNESSES, 1997

Part 1: Summary of 1997 Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

All establishments must complete this part of the survey, even if there were no occupational injuries and illnesses during 1997. 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 1997.

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 1997 *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 1997?
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 1997. 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 1997. 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 1997,

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 1997?

Total hours worked

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

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

Optional Worksheet

- _____ Find the number of full-time employees in your establishment for 1997.
- 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 (continued)

SURVEY OF OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES & ILLNESSES, 1997

3. Put an X in the box next to all the conditions that might have affected your answers to #1 and #2.
- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Nothing unusual happened | <input type="checkbox"/> Natural disaster or adverse weather conditions |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Strike or lockout | <input type="checkbox"/> Shorter work schedules or fewer pay periods than usual |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Shutdown or layoff | <input type="checkbox"/> Longer work schedules or more pay periods than usual |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Seasonal work | <input type="checkbox"/> Other reason: _____ |
4. Did you have ANY occupational injuries or illnesses during 1997?
- Yes. Go to the next section, *Tell us about the injuries and illnesses during 1997*.
- No. Go to *Sign This Form* on the back cover.

Tell us about the injuries and illnesses during 1997

If you had occupational injuries or illnesses during 1997, follow these steps.

- ① Go to your completed 1997 *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 1997 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 1997 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 (continued)

SURVEY OF OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES & ILLNESSES, 1997

Case with Days Away from Work

Tell us about a 1997 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.

Date of injury or illness (column B)	Employee's last name, first initial (column C)	Injury		Illness	
		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)
____ / ____ / 97 month day year	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

If, as a result of the injury or illness, the employee did NOT return to work in any capacity in 1997, tell us why.

- Still recovering; approximate return date ____ / ____ / 1998
month day year
- Other, *examples:* retired, resigned, permanently (total) disabled: _____

Tell us about the employee

Please answer the questions below.

1. 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
2. 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.

3. Employee's age _____ OR date of birth ____ / ____ / ____
month day year
4. Employee's sex
 - Male
 - Female
5. 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.

6. 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."
7. 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."
8. 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."
9. What object or substance directly harmed the employee? *Examples:* "concrete floor"; "chlorine"; "radial arm saw." If this question does not apply to the incident, leave it blank.

4 N P S E SS OCC

Appendix D

Technical Notes

Design

Sampling theory is used in the Occupational Safety & Health (OSH) Survey to analyze statistical information on the incidence of work-related injuries and illnesses. The survey categorizes establishments by Standard Industrial Classification code (SIC) and employment size and then subsamples 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 (continued)

N = the number of OSHA recordable cases in the reference year.

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

200,000 = the hours worked by 100 full-time employees in one calendar year less two weeks for time off (50 weeks) based on a 40 hour work-week.

For example:

Company ABC

Number of recordable cases = 5

Number of Employees = 40

Full-time hours = 75,000

Part-time hours = 5,000

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

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

OSHA Recordkeeping System

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

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.

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 (continued)

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

Recordability

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

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

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

An injury or illness is considered work-related if it results from an event or an exposure in the work environment. The work environment is primarily composed of the following: (1) the employer's premises, and (2) other locations where employees are engaged in work-related activities or are present as a condition of their employment. The employer's premises encompass the total establishment including areas such as company storage facilities, cafeterias, and restrooms. Parking lots are not considered part of the work environment unless an employee is performing a work-related activity. In addition to physical locations, equipment or materials used by the employee in the course of an employee's work are also considered part of the employee's work environment.

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

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

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

The OSHA Recordkeeping system is a product of the OSH Act of 1970. The Act requires employers in the private sector who are subject to the OSH Act to comply with regulations and standards developed to maintain worker safety and health. Among these are injury and illness recordkeeping and reporting regulations which require covered employers to maintain records of occupational injuries and illnesses. The reporting forms are the OSHA 200 Log and OSHA 101

Appendix D (continued)

supplemental form. The OSHA Recordkeeping system is consistent throughout the U.S. and its territories.

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.

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.

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

X_i = National employment for the i th industry
 Y_i = Unadjusted incidence rate for the i th industry
 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 (continued)

First Aid Treatment

First aid treatment is one-time treatment and subsequent observation of minor injuries. The following procedures are generally considered first aid treatment and should not be recorded if the injury does not involve loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, or transfer to another job.

- ♦ Application of antiseptics during first visit to medical personnel
- ♦ Treatment of first degree burns
- ♦ Application of bandages during any visit to medical personnel
- ♦ Use of elastic bandages during first visit to medical personnel
- ♦ Removal of foreign bodies not embedded in eye if only irrigation is required
- ♦ Removal of foreign bodies from wound if procedure is uncomplicated (for example, by tweezers or other simple technique)
- ♦ Use of nonprescription medications and administration of single dose of prescription medication on first visit for minor injury or discomfort
- ♦ Soaking therapy on initial visit to medical personnel or removal of bandages by soaking
- ♦ Application of hot or cold compresses during first visit to medical personnel
- ♦ Application of ointments to abrasions to prevent drying or cracking
- ♦ Application of heat therapy during first visit to medical personnel
- ♦ Use of whirlpool bath therapy during first visit to medical personnel
- ♦ Negative x-ray diagnosis
- ♦ Observation of injury during visit to medical personnel

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

Appendix F

GLOSSARY

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

Days away from work: The number of days beyond the day of injury or onset of illness (consecutive or not) the employee would have worked but was absent from work because of occupational injury or illness. The number of days away from work does not include the day of injury or the onset of illness.

Days of restricted work activity: The number of workdays (consecutive or not) on which, because of occupational injury and illness, one or more of the following occurs: (1) the employee was assigned to another job on a temporary basis; (2) the employee worked at a permanent job less than full time; or (3) the employee worked at a permanently assigned job but could not perform any or all duties normally connected with it.

Employment-size Group: Establishments within a specified range of average employment.

Establishment: A single physical location where business is conducted or where services or industrial operations are performed or where distinctly separate activities are performed at a single physical location, such as construction activities operated from a separate establishment.

First-Aid treatment: A one-time treatment and subsequent observation of minor scratches, cuts, burns, splinters, etc., which do not ordinarily require medical care.

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

Industry Division: see Standard Industrial Classification

Industry Group: see Standard Industrial Classification

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

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

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

Appendix F (continued)

GLOSSARY

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

(7a) Occupational skin diseases or disorders, for example: contact dermatitis, eczema, or rash caused by primary irritants and sensitizers or poisonous plants; oil acne, chrome ulcers; chemical burns or inflammations, etc.

(7b) Dust diseases of the lungs (pneumoconioses), for example: silicosis; asbestosis; coal worker's pneumoconiosis; byssinosis, siderosis; and other pneumoconioses.

(7c) Respiratory conditions due to toxic agents, for example: pneumonitis, pharyngitis, rhinitis or acute congestion due to chemicals, dusts, gases or fumes; farmer's lung, etc.

(7d) Poisoning (systemic effects of toxic materials), for example: poisoning by lead, mercury, cadmium, arsenic, or other metals; poisoning by carbon monoxide, hydrogen sulfide or other gases; poisoning by benzol carbon tetrachloride, or other organic solvents; poisoning by insecticide sprays such as parathion, lead arsenate; poisoning by other chemicals such as formaldehyde, plastics and resins, etc.

(7e) Disorders due to physical agents (other than toxic materials), for example: heatstroke, sunstroke, heat exhaustion and other effects of environmental heat; freezing, frostbite and effects of exposure to low temperatures; caison 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.

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

Appendix F (continued)

GLOSSARY

firms so dominated the industry so as to jeopardize the guaranteed confidentiality of OSH Survey data.

Recordable occupational injuries and illnesses: Any occupational injuries or illnesses which result in (1) Fatalities, regardless of the time between the injury and death, or the length of the illness; (2) Lost Workday Cases, other than fatalities, that result in lost workdays; or (3) Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays, which result in transfer to another job or termination of employment, require medical treatment, or involve loss of consciousness or restriction of work or motion. The third category also includes any diagnosed occupational illnesses which are reported to the employer but are not classified as fatalities or lost workday cases.

SIC: see Standard Industrial Classification

Standard Industrial Classification: A classification system developed by the Office of Statistical Standards, Executive Office of the President/Office of Management and Budget for use in the classification of establishments by type of activity in which they are engaged. Each establishment is assigned an industry code for its major activity which is determined by the product, group of products, or services rendered. Establishments may be classified in 2-digit, 3-digit, or 4-digit industries, according to the degree of information available. An industry division is the broadest level (other than the total private sector) at which estimation is performed in OSH Survey in Maine, and is identified by a range of SIC codes. (For example, SIC 20 through 39 represent the Manufacturing Division). An industry group is identified by one 2-digit code.

Appendix G

COMMENTS FORM

Your comments about this publication will help us make improvements. We are interested in any feedback concerning its usefulness, accuracy, organization, and completeness. Use Appendix H to order additional publications. Requests for further details on this subject should be sent to the Bureau of Labor Standards at the address below. Requests for information will be responded to according to the rules of confidentiality.

Company: _____
Contact Person: _____
Address: _____
Phone: _____

How useful or valuable was the information in this report?

1 2 3 4 5
not useful very useful

What information not presently covered should be included?

What information presently covered should be excluded?

Additional comments:

Please return the comments form and order form to:

Attn: Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in Maine, 1997
Maine Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Standards
45 State House Station
Augusta, Maine 04333-0045

Appendix H
ORDER FORM (Please indicate quantity with order)

Brochures

- Bureau of Labor Standards brochure
- Safety Works brochure

Annual Publications

- Characteristics of Work-Related Injuries & Illnesses in Maine
- Census of Maine Manufactures
- Fatal Occupational Injuries in Maine
- Maine Construction Wage Rates
- Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in Maine
- Substance Abuse Testing
- Safety Works! (Quarterly)
- Public Sector Safety Report (Quarterly)

Videos

- Workplace Safety & Health Library

Classes

- Schedule of Free Workplace Safety & Health Classes

Loans

- Occupational Safety Loan Program

Safety & Health Booklets/Cards

Bloodborne Pathogens

- Bloodborne Pathogens Exposure Control Plan
- Occupational Exposure to Bloodborne Pathogens - Biohazard

Concrete & Masonry

- Concrete & Masonry Construction

Confined Space

- Permit-Required Confined Space
- Permit-Required Confined Spaces (OSHA 3138)

Cranes

- Cranes-Frequent Inspection for Defects

Electrical

- OSHA's Electrical Standards

Emergency

- How to Prepare for Workplace Emergencies
- Principal Emergency Response and Preparedness Requirements in OSHA Standards

Ergonomics

- Ergonomics Guide for Hand-Held Poster Tools
- Feeling Good in My Job (a guide for computer users)
- Work Station Check Card

Fall Protection

- Ladders
- Sample Fall Protection Plan for Residential Construction
- Stairways and Ladders

Flammable & Combustible

- Presentation of Flammable and Combustible Liquid Standards

Forklift

- Forklift Safety
- Forklift Safety Pocket Guide

Hazard Communication

- Hazard Communication - Employer Guide and Model Hazard Communication Program

Hazardous Material

- Hazardous (Classified) Locations
- Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response

Please mail to: **SafetyWorks!** Maine Dept of Labor Bureau of Labor Standards, 45 State House Station, Augusta, ME 04333-0045 or FAX to: (207) 624-6449. Please include your name and mailing address below.

Name: _____ Address: _____
Phone: _____ FAX: _____

Appendix H (continued)
ORDER FORM (Please indicate quantity with order)

Safety & Health Booklets/Cards (continued)

Lead

- Lead Exposure in Construction
- Prevent Lead Poisoning before it Poisons your Business

Lockout/Tagout

- Control of Hazardous Energy (Lockout/Tagout)

Machine Guarding

- Machine Guarding and Hand and Power Tools Safety

OSHA

- OSHA General Industry 1910 Fast Fact Sheet
- OSHA Handbook for Small Business
- Training Requirements in OSHA Standards
- Introduction to OSHA Standards
- OSH Act - Public Law 91-596

Personal Protective Equipment

- Personal Protective Equipment

Power Presses

- Mechanical Power Presses 29 CFR 1910.217

Recordkeeping

- Brief Guide to OSHA Recordkeeping for the Private Sector
- Brief Guide to OSHA Recordkeeping for the Public Sector
- OSHA 200 Log & Summary
- OSHA 101 Form - Supplemental Record

Respiratory Protection

- Respiratory Protection Program

Safety and Health

- Basic Elements of an Effective Safety & Health Program

Scaffolds

- Safety Standards for Scaffolds used in the Construction Industry

Silica

- A Guide to Working Safely with Silica
- Hazards of Breathing Dust (with silica) in Construction
- Hazards of Breathing Dust (with silica)
- Tips for Preventing Silicosis

Truck Drivers

- Safety Reminders for Truck Drivers
- Pre-Shift Inspection

Video Display Terminal

- The Maine Video Display Terminal Law

Workplace Violence

- Preventing Violence at Work
- Workplace Violence Readings and Resources

Wage and Hour Information

- Child Labor Laws
- Rights for Working Teens
- Family Medical Leave Requirements
- Hazardous Occupations and Operations
- Selected laws Governing Workplace Rights, Title 26 MRSA
- Coefficient Table (for computing overtime and half-time)

Required Posters

- List of Federal and State Required Posters
- Regulation of Employment (Child Labor, Wages, Breaks)
- Whistleblowers Protection Act
- Minimum Wage
- Occupational Safety and Health Regulations (Private Sector) - also *in Spanish*
- Job Safety and Health Protection (Private Sector)
- Job Safety and Health Protection (Public Sector)
- Maine VDT Law

Please mail to: **SafetyWorks!** Maine Dept of Labor Bureau of Labor Standards, 45 State House Station, Augusta, ME 04333-0045 or FAX to: (207) 624-6449. Please include your name and mailing address below.

Name: _____ Address: _____
Phone: _____ FAX: _____