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# Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in Maine, 1981

Maine Department of Labor

Maine Bureau of Labor Standards

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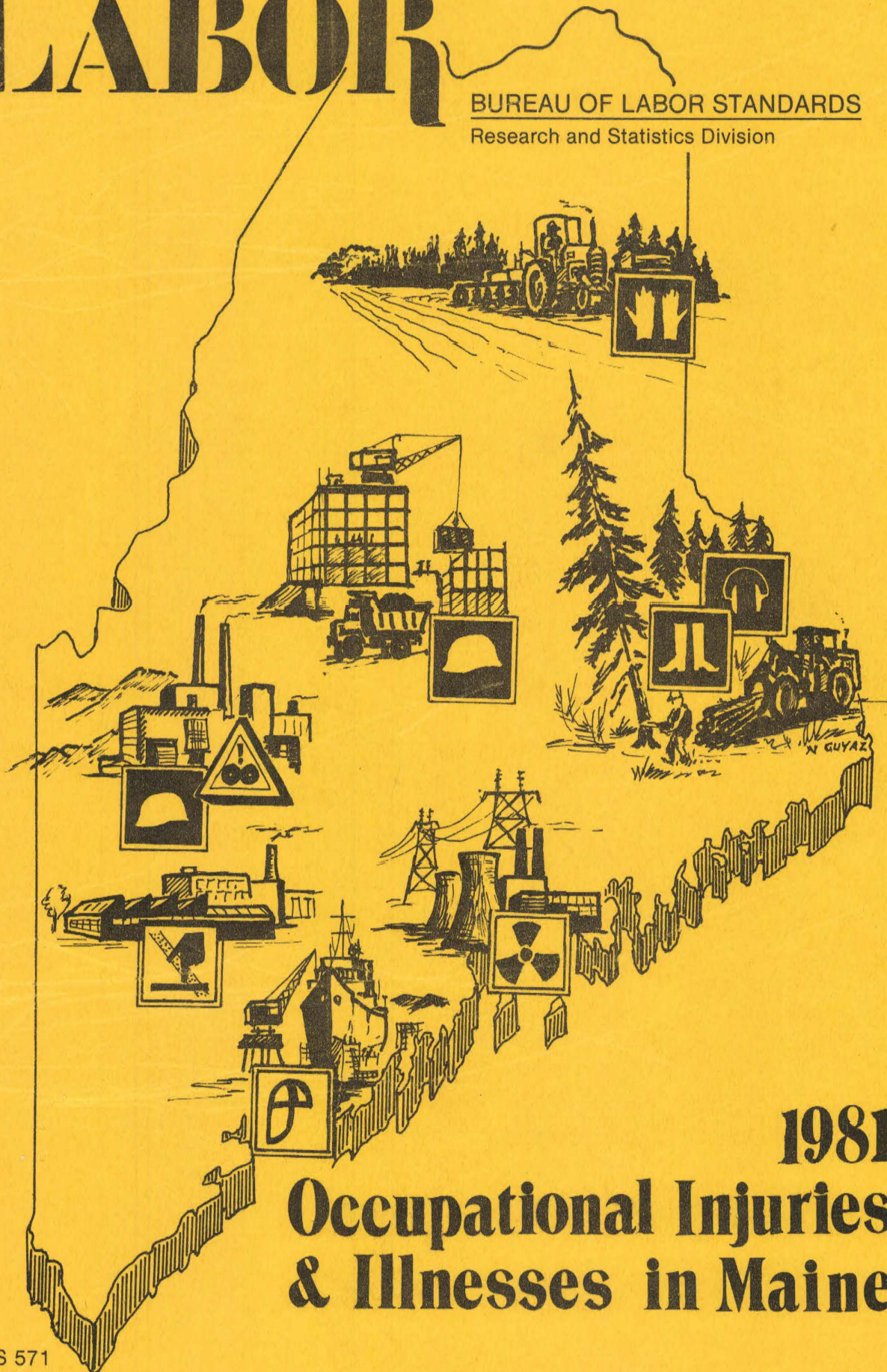
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MAINE DEPARTMENT OF

# LABOR

BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS

Research and Statistics Division



## 1981 Occupational Injuries & Illnesses in Maine

JOSEPH E. BRENNAN  
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O C C U P A T I O N A L I N J U R I E S

A N D

I L L N E S S E S I N M A I N E

1981

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In Cooperation With

U. S. Department of Labor

Bureau of Labor Statistics

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## INTRODUCTION

The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 created an extensive and detailed set of regulations applying to most private employers in the United States who had not been covered by previous safety legislation. Under the Act, employers are required to keep records of all work-related deaths, all occupational illnesses, and those work-related injuries that result in at least one lost workday or that involve restriction of work, loss of consciousness, transfer to another job, termination of work, or medical treatment beyond first aid. Keeping these records, it is hoped, will encourage both employers and workers to be more aware of unsafe and unhealthful working conditions.

The United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics is the federal agency authorized under the Act to develop and maintain the annual injury and illness survey program, and has created a federal/state cooperative system to fulfill this function. The Maine Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards, Research and Statistics Division is the agency designated to collect, compile, and analyze the injury and illness data for the State of Maine. The results of this cooperative program are presented in this report.

## 1981 SURVEY HIGHLIGHTS

In 1981, recordable occupational injuries and illnesses in the private sector in Maine occurred at the rate of 11.9 for every 100 full-time workers. This can be considered virtually unchanged from that recorded for the last two years, 12.0 in 1980 and 12.1 in 1979.

On the average, in the private sector in Maine, about one worker in nine suffered a job-related injury or illness in 1981.

For every 100 full-time workers employed in 1981, there were 11.4 injuries and 0.5 illnesses; 6.0 injury and illness cases that involved lost workdays and 5.9 cases that did not; and 112.5 workdays lost due to job-related injuries and illnesses.

There were 33,634 job-related injuries and illnesses recorded in Maine's private sector in 1981, of which 32,242 (95.9%) were injuries and 1,392 (4.1%) were illnesses. This distribution is almost the same as it was last year, when there were 641 more injuries (32,883 or 96.4% of all cases) and 175 fewer illnesses (1,217 or 3.6%); there were 466 more cases last year for a total of 34,100 injuries and illnesses recorded.

Of the 16,968 injuries and illnesses that involved lost workdays; 299,694 days away from work and 19,017 days of restricted work activity were recorded, for a total of 318,711 lost workdays. On the average, each lost workday case resulted in 19 days lost.

Occupational injury and illness incidence rates increased for five Industry Divisions and decreased for two. Rates increased for the Transportation & Public Utilities, Construction, Wholesale Trade, Retail Trade, and Service Industries; they decreased for the Manufacturing and the Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate Industries.

The Construction Industry continued a six-year trend by increasing in 1981 to 22.5 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers, up 4.7% from the 1980 rate of 21.5, and an increase of 48.0% since 1975 when the rate was 15.2.

Occupational illnesses increased 14.5% from 1,217 cases recorded in 1980 to 1,394 in 1981. For the first time, disorders associated with repeated trauma became the most frequent type of occupational illness, with 573 cases comprising 41.1% of all illnesses in 1981. This type of illness has increased more than tenfold since the 1976 OSHA survey, and since only last year by over 50%. From 1974 to 1980, skin diseases were the most common type of occupational illness, but in 1981 became second in relative frequency.



Of the 45 industry groups whose total case incidence rates are published, 22 groups had rates which increased, 21 had decreasing rates, and two groups were unchanged.

#### WHAT IS AN INCIDENCE RATE?

The annual OSH survey collects data from a selected sample of Maine's private sector employers regarding their safety experience during the previous year. Because the sample includes companies of different industries, different patterns of working hours, and different size work forces; there is a need for a measure that corrects for these differences. By relating simply the number of injuries at different companies, one would be unable to make valid comparisons.

Companies are therefore asked, as part of the survey, for the total number of hours actually worked by all their employees during the year. This figure of exposure hours allows the computation of the number of cases or lost workdays for every 100 full-time workers. It is this number, known as the incidence rate, that allows year-to-year and industry-to-industry comparisons.

For this purpose, a full-time worker is defined as one who is employed for 40 hours per week for 50 weeks per year, thus accumulating a total of 2,000 exposure hours annually. The incidence rate for any particular case type (total illnesses, lost workday injuries, etc.) is computed by multiplying the number of cases actually observed by the ratio of hours worked in a year by 100 full-time workers to hours actually worked by all employees. Written as an equation this becomes

$$\text{incidence rate of case type} = \frac{\text{number of cases}}{\text{total hours worked}} \times 200,000$$

where 200,000 represents the total hours worked in a year by our hypothetical 100 full-time workers.

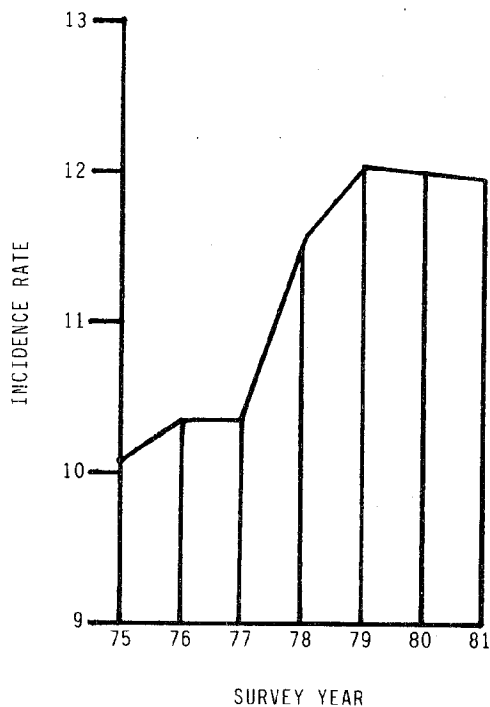
#### OCCUPATIONAL INJURY AND ILLNESS INCIDENCE RATES

In 1981, recordable occupational injuries and illnesses (the sum of fatalities, lost workday cases, and cases without lost workdays) occurred at a rate of 11.9 for every 100 full-time employees. This all-industry total case incidence rate represents the experience of approximately 346,500 workers in Maine's private sector. Lost workday cases (those involving either days away from work or days of restricted work activity) occurred at a rate of 6.0 per 100 workers.

The incidence rate for injuries and illnesses without lost workdays was identical to last year's rate of 5.9, slightly less than half of the total rate recorded.

In the past two years, the all-industry incidence rate has decreased from 12.1 in 1979 to 12.0 in 1980, and to 11.9 in 1981. This decline, while not of major significance in itself, is made somewhat more remarkable since it follows two years of sizable increases (see Chart 1 below). The slight decrease in the total rate has been due entirely to reductions in the lost workday case rate, since the incidence rates for cases without lost workdays was unchanged (see Text Table A below). This could well mean that a plateau has been reached.

CHART 1: Total Case Incidence Rates, Maine, 1975-81



TEXT TABLE A: Total Case Incidence Rates by Case Type, Maine, 1975-81

<u>Survey Year</u>	<u>Total Cases</u>	<u>Lost Workday Cases</u>	<u>Cases w/o Lost Workdays</u>	<u>Lost Workday Cases as Percent of Total</u>
1975	10.1	4.2	5.9	41.6
1976	10.4	4.5	5.9	43.3
1977	10.4	4.8	5.6	46.2
1978	11.7	5.5	6.1	47.0
1979	12.1	6.2	5.9	51.2
1980	12.0	6.1	5.9	50.8
1981	11.9	6.0	5.9	50.4

Further indication that rates may have stabilized is given by examining the proportion of cases that involve lost workdays, also given in Text Table A above. From 1975 to 1979 this proportion increased every year, but dropped slightly in 1980 and again in 1981. Next year's data may well confirm whether a new trend has in fact commenced. If that percentage continues to decline, it would indicate that a smaller portion of each year's total cases involve lost workdays, and thus that the severity is decreasing.

Also, 1981 was the first year since 1975 in which private sector employment declined from the previous year's figure. This movement was perhaps foreshadowed by a decrease in the number of total hours worked from 1979 to 1980, at the same time that the number of workers increased. From 1980 to 1981, the State lost approximately 2,200 jobs, a decrease of about 0.6%. The total number of hours worked also declined, but by a smaller percentage (see Charts 2 and 3 below).

CHART 2: Average Employment  
Maine, 1975-81

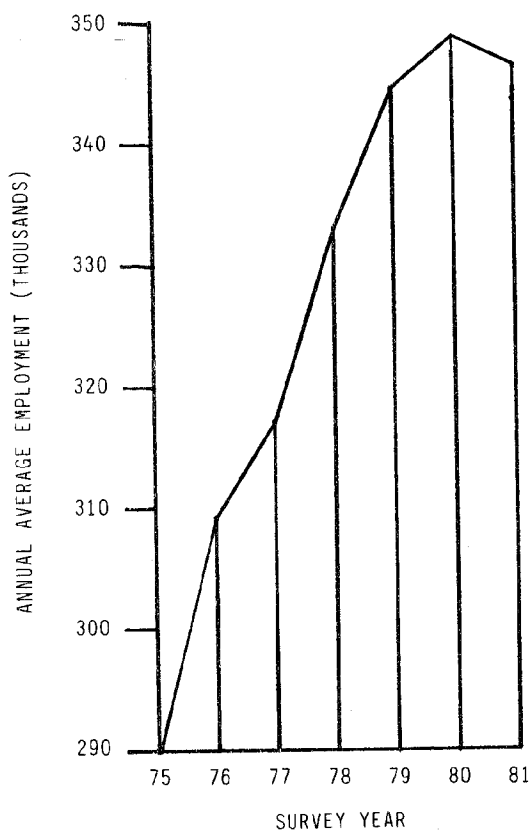
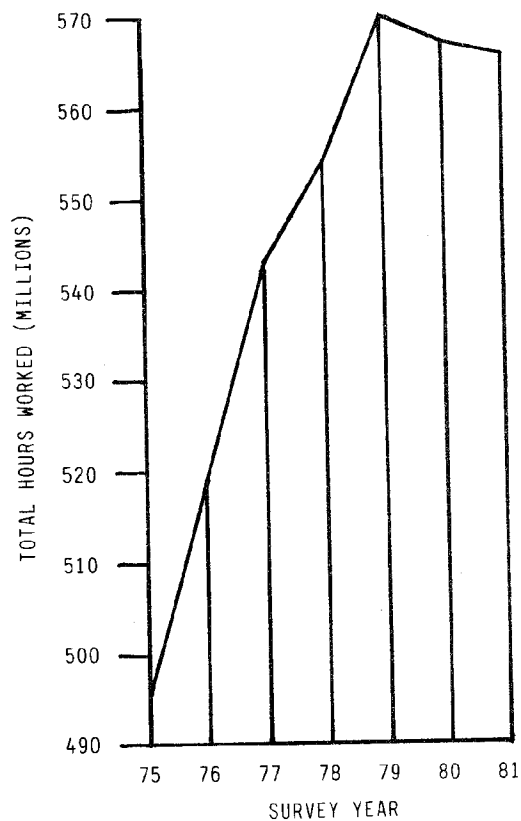


CHART 3: Total Hours Worked  
Maine, 1975-81



Gains and losses in employment were divided about equally among the seven Industry Divisions (four gained while three lost) with the largest percentage increase in the Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate Industry (+3.0%) and the largest decrease in the Construction Industry (-12.2%). In terms of the number of workers, the Service Industry increased the most (about 2,000) and the Construction Industry experienced the largest decrease (about 2,400 jobs). See Text Table B at top of next page.

TEXT TABLE B: Published Employment and Total Case Incidence Rates, by Industry Division, Maine, 1980-81

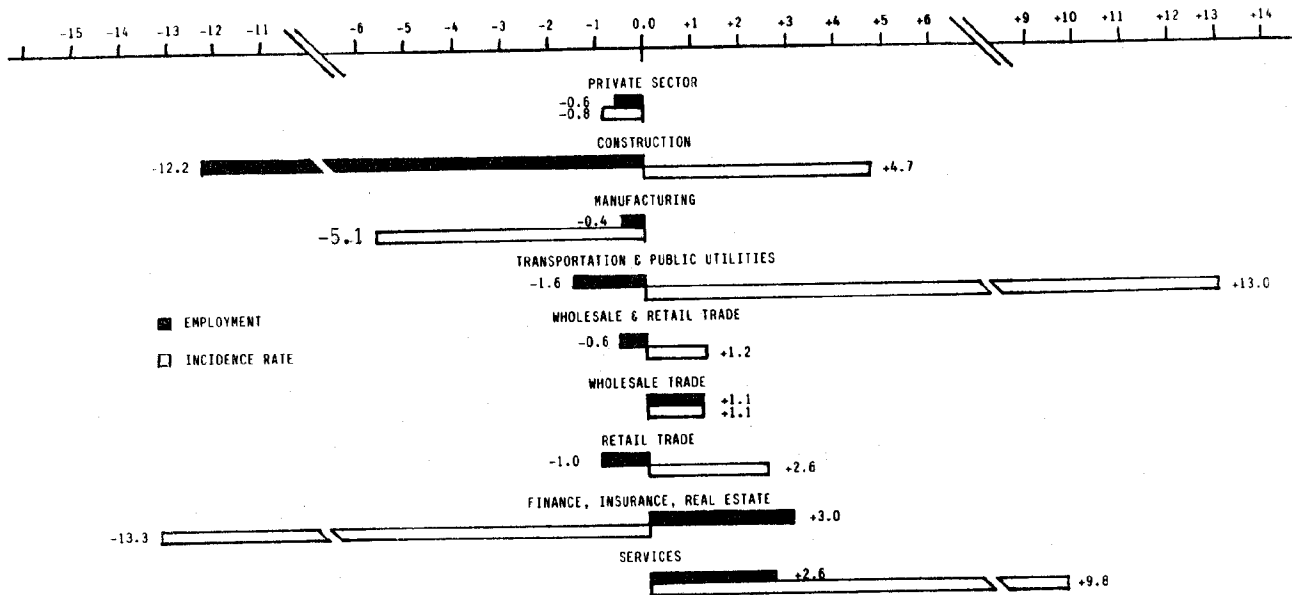
Industry	SIC	Published Employment (Thousands)		Percent Change	Incidence Rate of Total Cases		Percent Change
		1980	1981		1980	1981	
Total Private Sector	01-89	348.7	346.5	-0.6	12.0	11.9	-0.8
Construction	15-17	19.7	17.3	-12.2	21.5	22.5	+4.7
Manufacturing	20-39	113.2	112.8	-0.4	17.8	16.9	-5.1
Transportation & Pub. Util.	40-49	18.8	18.5	-1.6	9.2	10.4	+13.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	50-59	89.2	88.7	-0.6	8.2	8.3	+1.2
Wholesale Trade	50-51	18.6	18.8	+1.1	9.3	9.4	+1.1
Retail Trade	52-59	70.6	69.9	-1.0	7.7	7.9	+2.6
Fin., Ins., & Real Estate	60-67	16.5	17.0	+3.0	1.5	1.3	-13.3
Services	70-89	77.6	79.6	+2.5	6.1	6.7	+9.8

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

If the theory is true that a declining work force has a lower rate of injury (because the less experienced and therefore more injury-prone employees would be laid off first), then this year's reduction in employment could be a major reason for the turn-around of incidence rates. To explore this further, a look at more detailed data is in order.

The theory did hold true in the private sector as a whole, but in only three of the seven major Industry Divisions. These three (Manufacturing, Wholesale Trade, and Services) represent 61.0% of employment and 69.3% of the total number of injury and illness cases reported. Manufacturing had a marginal decrease in employment (-0.4%) but a substantial drop in the incidence rate (-5.1%). Wholesale Trade had matching increases of 1.1%. Services had a healthy rise in employment of +2.6% while at +9.8%, the increase in the incidence rate was over three times as large. See Chart 4 at top of next page.

CHART 4: Percentage Changes in Employment and in the Total Case Incidence Rates, by Industry Division, Maine, 1980-81



In the remaining four Divisions (Construction, Transportation & Public Utilities, Retail Trade, and Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate), the two factors reacted differently. Even though the Construction Industry had the largest proportional drop in employment, it reported an increase of almost 5% in its total case incidence rate. The Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate Industry experienced the opposite situation; the employment was up 3%, but the incidence rate fell over 13%. It may be significant that the Construction Industry's incidence rate is the highest of any Division, while the Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate Industry's rate is the lowest.

From this, it appears that no simple relationship exists between changes in the size of the work force and changes in the incidence rate. This may be only one more of many factors, including company size and type of work performed, as well as intangibles such as the company's safety awareness, which combine to influence the likelihood of on-the-job injuries and illnesses.

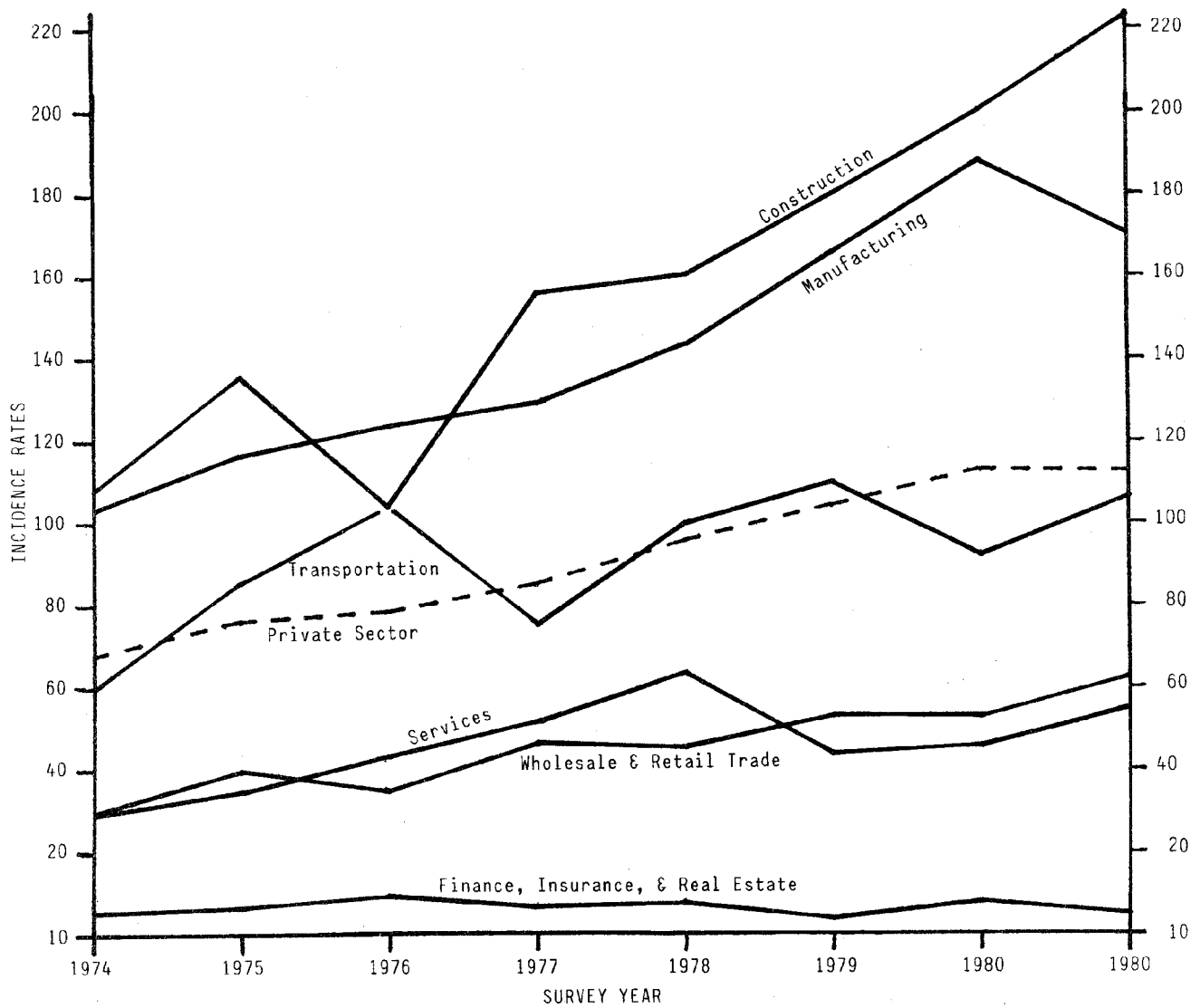
## LOST WORKDAYS AND LOST WORKDAY INCIDENCE RATES

Incidence rates for the different case types measure the frequency of occupational injuries and illnesses; the proportion of total cases that involve lost workdays and the incidence rate for lost workdays measure the severity. Lost workdays include days that an employee's work is restricted in scope due to a work-related injury or illness, as well as days when an employee is away from work for the same reason. The incidence rate of lost workdays represents the total number of days lost for every 100 full-time workers employed. This should not be confused with the incidence rate of lost workday cases, which is the number of cases (injuries and illnesses) per 100 workers that resulted in some loss of time. Two examples will clarify the difference: a small number of injuries, each of which results in a large number of days lost, would tend to increase the lost workday rate more than the lost workday case rate; a large number of cases, each with a small number of days lost, would do the opposite.

After increasing every year since 1974, the incidence rate of lost workdays dropped slightly in 1981 (see Chart 5 at top of next page). Both categories of lost workdays decreased, with the rate for days away from work down by 0.3% from 1980, but the rate for days of restricted work activity dropping by 13%. The lost workday incidence rates for only two Industry Divisions declined (Manufacturing by 10.4% and Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate by 38.1%), while the rates in the other five Divisions rose by amounts ranging from 13.8% in the Transportation & Public Utilities Industry to 19.5% in the Services Industry. The pattern of incidence rates for days away from work was identical, with the same two Divisions decreasing and all others increasing (see Text Table C on the following page).

Incidence rates for days of restricted work activity (about 6% of all lost workdays) behaved very differently, with Construction, Manufacturing, and Retail Trade Industries experiencing decreases and all others increasing. Changes were more extreme also, with the rate for the Transportation & Public Utilities Industry nearly quadrupling, and that for the Construction Industry dropping by over 80%.

CHART 5: Lost Workday Incidence Rates, by Industry Division, Maine, 1974-81



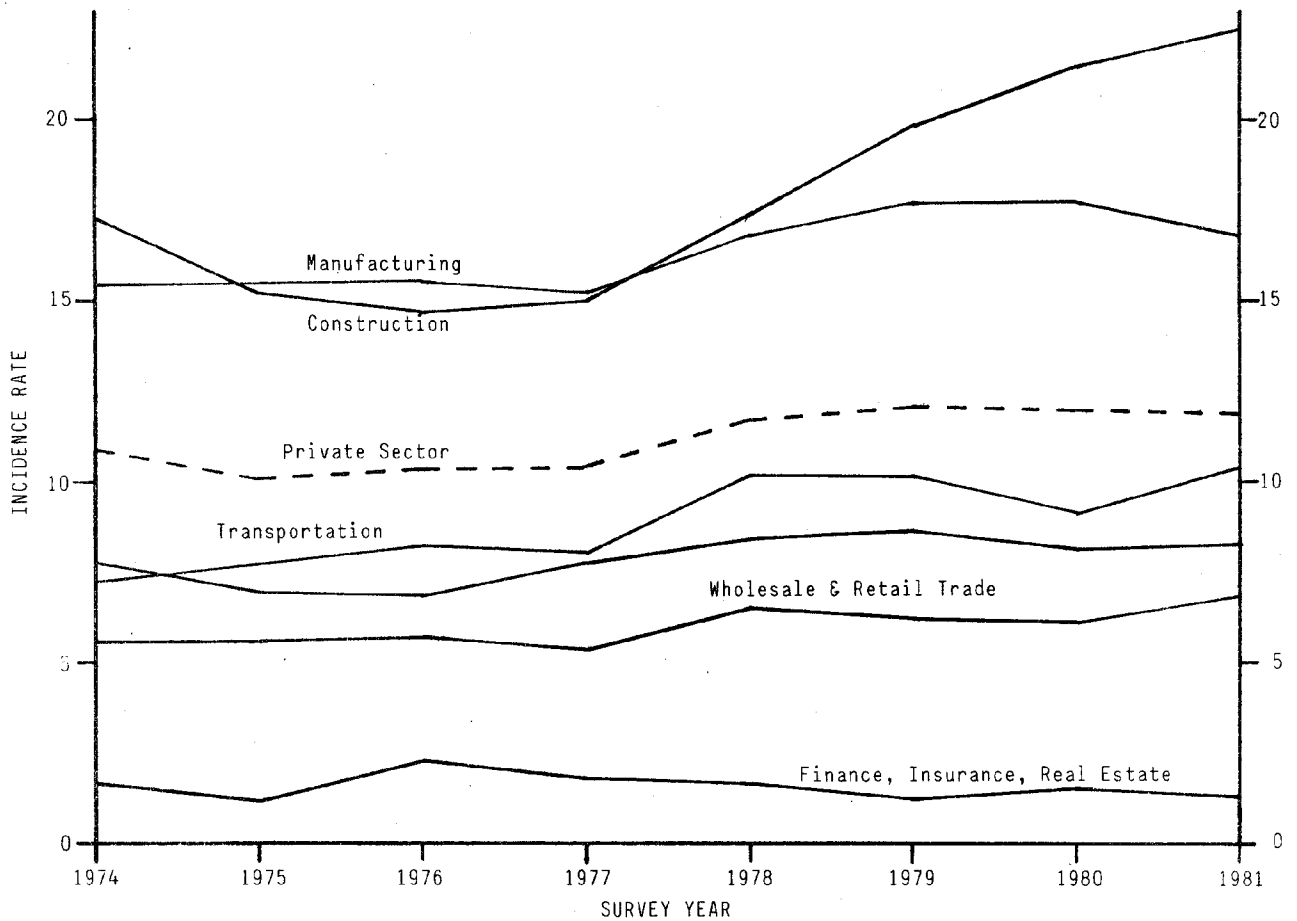
TEXT TABLE C: Lost Workday Incidence Rates, by Industry Division, Maine, 1980-81

Industry	SIC	Lost Workdays			=	Days Away From Work			+	Days of Restricted Work Activity		
		1980	1981	% Change		1980	1981	% Change		1980	1981	% Change
<u>TOTAL, PRIVATE SECTOR</u>	01-89	<u>113.7</u>	<u>112.5</u>	<u>- 1.1</u>		<u>106.0</u>	<u>105.7</u>	<u>- 0.3</u>		<u>7.7</u>	<u>6.7</u>	<u>- 13.0</u>
Construction	15-17	199.3	223.4	+12.1		194.8	220.4	+13.1		4.5	3.0	- 82.2
Manufacturing	20-39	189.7	170.0	-10.4		175.8	157.3	-10.5		13.9	12.6	- 9.4
Trans. & Public Utilities	40-49	93.4	106.3	+13.8		91.6	99.5	+ 8.6		1.8	6.8	+277.8
Wholesale & Retail Trade	50-59	54.2	63.9	+17.9		47.2	60.2	+27.5		7.0	3.7	- 47.1
Wholesale Trade	50-51	68.3	80.4	+17.7		62.3	73.1	+17.3		6.0	7.3	+ 21.7
Retail Trade	52-59	49.9	58.0	+18.4		41.7	55.6	+33.3		7.3	2.5	- 65.8
Fin., Ins., & Real Estate	60-67	8.4	5.2	-38.1		8.3	4.8	-42.2		0.1	0.4	+ 30.0
Services	70-89	46.2	55.2	+19.5		44.6	53.3	+19.5		1.6	1.9	+ 18.8

INDUSTRY DIVISION ANALYSIS

Since 1974, the Construction and Manufacturing Industries have had consistently above-average total case incidence rates. In fact, for the last four years, the Construction Industry has recorded the private sector's highest (see Chart 6 below), increasing 50% (15.0 in 1977 to 22.5 in 1981) while the all-industry rate has risen only 14.4% (10.4 to 11.9%). All other Divisions, except Construction and Manufacturing, have recorded total case rates less than the average.

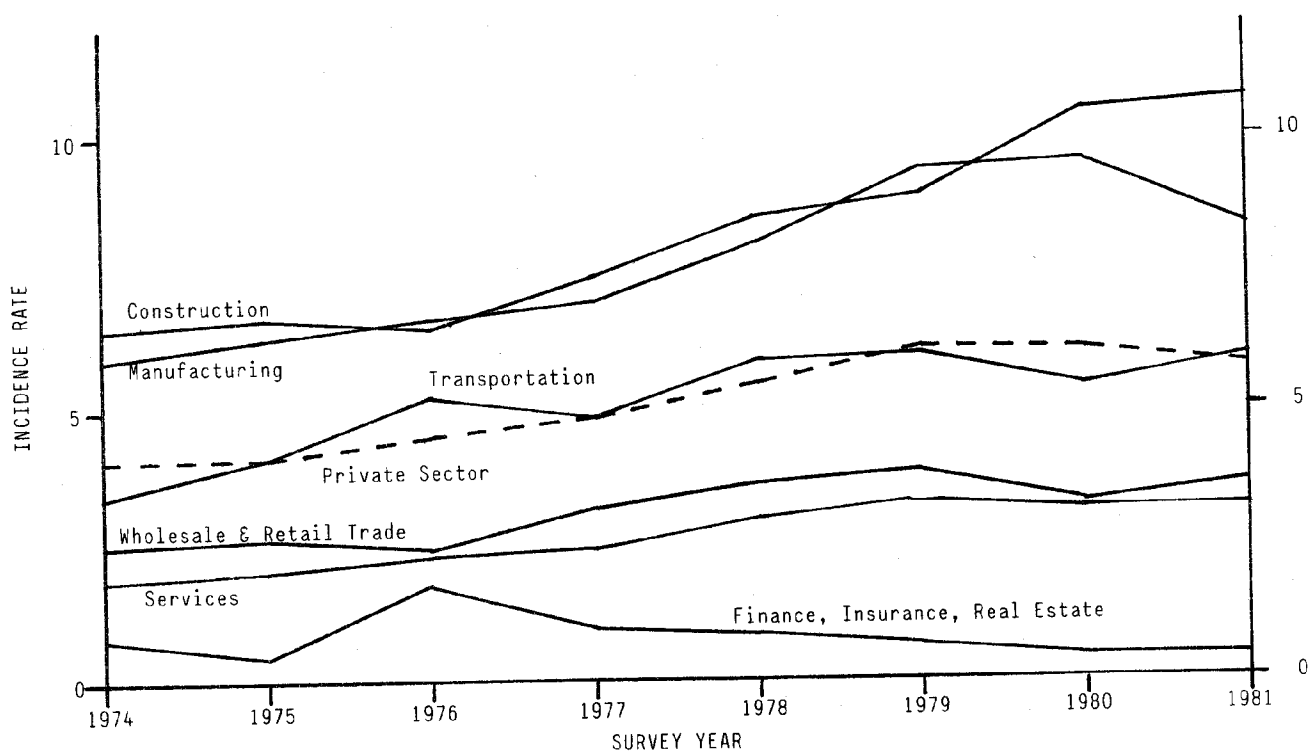
CHART 6: Total Case Incidence Rates, by Industry Division, Maine, 1974-81





Incidence rates for lost workday cases are shown on Chart 7. Again, the Construction and Manufacturing Industries are and have consistently been above the all-industry average. It's interesting to note that the Manufacturing Industry was the only Division to report a decrease in the lost workday case rate from 1980 to 1981. Even though all other Divisions reported increases (except for Fire, which was unchanged), the rate for the private sector declined slightly (from 6.1 to 6.0) due to the size of the Manufacturing Industry (32.6% of total employment) and the magnitude of the Division's rate drop (9.5 to 9.0).

CHART 7: Lost Workday Case Incidence Rates, by Industry Division, Maine, 1974-81



The Transportation Industry has remained below the all-industry average for total case incidence rates since 1974, but the incidence rates for lost workday cases has varied, this year being slightly higher than the private sector average. This occurred in the Division even though the proportion of all recorded cases involving lost workdays dropped from 58.7% in 1980 to 56.7% in 1981 (see Text Table D at top of next page), because the total case incidence rate climbed 13% (9.2 to 10.4). The Transportation Industry is the only Division to "cross" the all-industry average line; all others stayed either above or below average during the entire period.

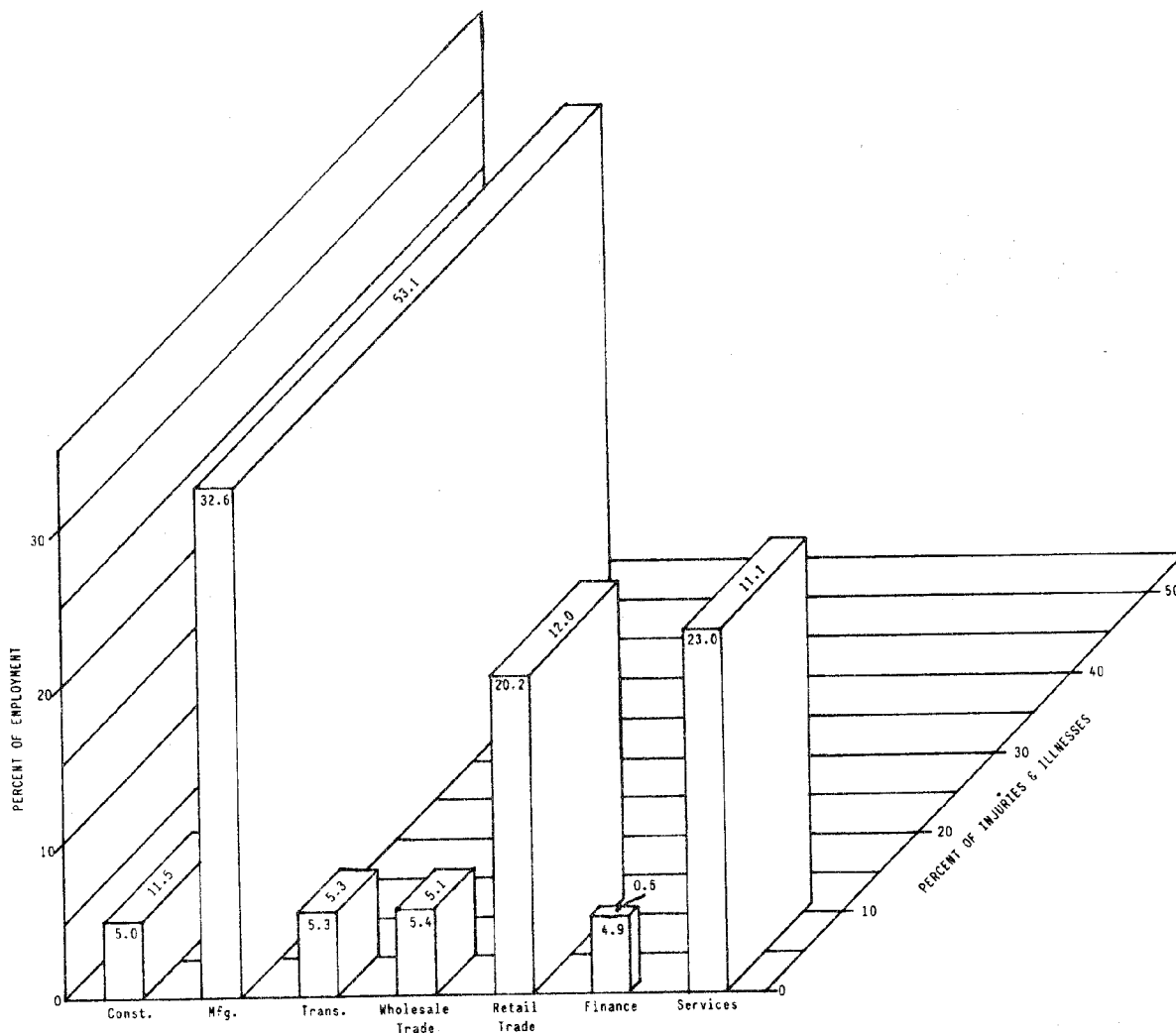
TEXT TABLE D: Incidence Rates of Total Cases, Lost Workday Cases, and Cases Without Lost Workdays; and Proportion of Cases that Involve Lost Workdays, by Industry Division, Maine, 1980-81

Industry (SIC)	SIC	1980				1981			
		Total Cases	Lost Workday Cases	Cases Without Lost Workdays	% of Cases with Lost Workdays	Total Cases	Lost Workday Cases	Cases Without Lost Workdays	% of Cases with Lost Workdays
TOTAL, PRIVATE SECTOR	01-89	12.0	6.1	5.9	50.8	11.9	6.0	5.9	50.4
Construction	15-17	21.5	10.5	11.0	48.8	22.5	10.8	11.8	48.0
Manufacturing	20-39	17.8	9.5	8.3	53.4	16.9	9.0	7.9	53.3
Transportation & Pub. Util.	40-49	9.2	5.4	3.8	58.7	10.4	5.9	4.5	56.7
Wholesale & Retail Trade	50-59	8.2	3.3	4.9	40.2	8.3	3.6	4.7	43.4
Wholesale Trade	50-51	9.3	4.3	5.0	46.2	9.4	4.5	4.9	47.9
Retail Trade	52-59	7.7	2.9	4.8	37.7	7.9	3.3	4.6	41.8
Fin., Ins., & Real Estate	60-67	1.5	0.4	1.1	26.7	1.3	0.4	0.9	30.8
Services	70-89	6.1	3.2	2.9	52.5	6.7	3.3	3.4	49.3

In 1981 as in 1980, the private sector experienced slightly more lost workday cases than cases without lost workdays. The distribution varied among the Divisions, with the Transportation & Public Utilities Industry having the highest proportion (56.7% of all cases involved lost workdays) and the Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate Industry having the lowest (30.8%). This gives no indication of how likely it is to have an injury or an illness, but rather how likely it is that an injury or an illness, if one does occur, will involve lost workdays: an indication of severity rather than frequency.

Another interesting relationship is shown in Chart 8 at the top of the following page, the proportion of private sector employment in each Industry Division in 1981 plotted against the proportion of injuries and illnesses experienced by the workers in each. For example, the Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate Industry represents almost 5% of the total work force, but recorded less than 1% of all injuries and illnesses in 1981. This contrasts with the Manufacturing Industry which employs nearly a third of the total work force, but experienced more than half of all recorded cases.

CHART 8: Percent of Employment and Percent of Injuries and Illnesses by Industry Division, Maine, 1981



CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

... remained the "most hazardous" of all Industry Divisions. The total incidence rate rose by 4.7% over last year, giving the Division for the fourth straight year the distinction of having the highest incidence rate of occupational injuries and illnesses at 22.5, which is 89% above the all-industry rate of 11.9.

... recorded a total of 3,882 injuries and illnesses in 1981, of which 1,847 (48%) involved altogether 38,397 lost workdays. Expressed differently, in the Construction Industry in Maine in 1981, job-related

injuries and illnesses resulted in a loss of over 150 worker-years. This contrasts with work stoppages which resulted in only 8 worker-years of lost time.

#### MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

... was the Division with the second highest total case incidence rate in 1981 with 16.9 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers, down 5.1% from the 1980 figure of 17.8, after three consecutive years of increases.

... contributed about a third of all private sector employment, but a disproportionate fraction of injuries and illnesses; 51.8% of all injuries and 82.5% of all illnesses recorded.

... was one of only two Divisions (the other was the Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate Industry) to have injury case incidence rates in 1981 lower than in 1980. The incidence rates for injuries for all other Industry Divisions and for the private sector rose by varying amounts.

... was the only Industry Division to have a greater illness case incidence rate than the private sector, with 1.1 illnesses per 100 full-time workers compared to 0.5 for all industries.

Of the 1,149 occupational illnesses recorded in the Division, more than half (596) occurred in one major group, Leather & Leather Products (SIC 31); and of those, almost 90% (531) were in one industry, Footwear (SIC 314).

#### TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES INDUSTRY

... recorded 10.4 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers in 1981, an increase of 13.0% from 1980 after drops the two previous years. Of the 1,782 injuries and illnesses experienced by the Industry, 56.8% involved lost workdays, the highest proportion of any Industry Division.

... had in 1981 a total case incidence rate below the private sector average, but a lost workday case incidence rate slightly above. This results from the Industry Division having a higher proportion of injuries and illnesses involving lost workdays than does the private sector as a whole.

#### WHOLESALE TRADE INDUSTRY

... had an incidence rate for injuries and illnesses of 9.4 in 1981. Although this total case rate has remained virtually constant since 1978, in the same period the incidence rate for lost workday cases has increased by about 7% and the rate for cases without lost workdays has dropped by almost 6%, evening out the total.

#### RETAIL TRADE INDUSTRY

... made up about a fifth of all private sector employment in 1981 and about an eighth of all injuries, but less than a tenth of all illnesses.

#### SERVICES INDUSTRY

... included 23.0% of all private sector workers, but only 11.1% of injuries and 8.5% of illnesses.  
... experienced a 19.5% increase in the number of lost workdays due to injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers, from 46.2 in 1980 to 55.2 in 1981. This contrasted with a 1.1% over-all decrease for the private sector.

#### FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE INDUSTRY

... had again in 1981 the lowest total case incidence rate of any Industry Division. From 1980 to 1981, the rate dropped 13.3% to 1.3 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers, the largest proportionate decrease of any Division.  
... had a lost workday case incidence rate in 1981 equal to that in 1980; therefore, the decline in the total case rate was entirely due to the (18.2%) drop in the incidence rate of injuries and illnesses without lost workdays.  
... experienced a 38.1% decrease in the incidence rate of lost workdays, as opposed to the incidence rate of lost workday cases which was unchanged. This means that the injuries and illnesses that did involve lost/restricted workdays caused less loss of time in 1981 than in 1980; in other words, they were less severe.

#### ANALYSIS OF MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPS

From 1980 to 1981, while the total case incidence rate for the private sector as a whole showed a slight decrease (from 12.0 to 11.9), there was

also a decrease (from 16 to 14) in the number of industry groups with incidence rates exceeding the all-industry average (see Text Table E below). Two other groups (Apparel Manufacture and Paper Products) that in 1980 had above-average rates, in 1981 recorded injuries and illnesses slightly less often than average, with incidence rates of 11.8 and 11.3 respectively.

TEXT TABLE E: Total Case Incidence Rates, Major Industry Groups that Exceed the All-industry Average, Maine, 1981

Industry (SIC)	Rank		Incidence Rates					
			Total Cases		Lost Workday Cases		Cases Without Lost Workdays	
	1980	1981	1980	1981	1980	1981	1980	1981
<u>Private Sector, All Industries</u>	-	-	12.0	11.9	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.9
Food & Kindred Products (20)	1	1	28.6	26.7	14.2	14.8	14.4	11.9
Lumber & Wood Products (24)	3	1	26.6	26.7	15.2	15.2	11.4	11.4
General Building Contractors (15)	4	3	25.3	26.1	11.3	11.6	14.0	14.5
Fabricated Metal Products (34)	2	3	27.3	26.1	11.9	13.5	15.4	12.6
Heavy Construction Contractors (16)	5	5	25.1	25.1	14.0	12.4	14.1	12.7
Textile Mill Products (22)	9	6	15.9	18.5	9.5	9.6	6.4	8.9
Transportation Equipment (37)	6	6	18.3	18.5	10.9	7.1	7.4	11.5
Special Trade Contractors (17)	8	8	16.6	18.3	8.1	9.1	8.5	9.2
Leather & Leather Products (31)	10	9	15.9	17.2	8.6	9.5	7.3	7.7
Trucking & Warehousing (42)	14	10	13.5	16.2	7.6	9.0	5.9	7.2
Machinery Mfr., Except Electrical (35)	7	11	18.1	15.2	8.3	7.4	9.8	7.8
Railroad Transportation (40)	13	12	13.9	12.9	10.9	9.9	3.0	2.9
Rubber & Plastic Products (30)	16	13	12.4	12.4	7.2	6.1	5.2	6.3
Agricultural Production (01-02)	11	14	15.0	12.3	9.5	7.8	5.5	4.5

The 14 industry groups whose total case incidence rates exceeded the all-industry average comprise about 30% of the employment in Maine's private sector. The five most hazardous groups, those with rates more than double the average, made up about 11% of total employment. These very hazardous industry groups greatly increase the average, and result in Maine's total case incidence rate being much higher than it otherwise would be.

Next, we can examine the components of the total case incidence rates: the incidence rates for injuries and for illnesses. There are 16 industry groups with injury rates above average and five with injury rates more than twice as great as the all-industry average. Note that 14 of these 16 groups also have above-average total case rates (see Text Table F on the following page). This contrasts with the distribution of the incidence rate of illness; only eight groups have above average illness rates, but five of these have rates more than twice average, and three of these have rates more than three times as great as the all-industry average. The most hazardous groups in terms

of illnesses was Leather & Leather Products, with an illness rate six times as great as the private sector as a whole (see Text Table G below). From this it is clear that most illnesses are to be found in a more limited part of the private sector than injuries, which are more evenly distributed.

TEXT TABLE F:  
Injury Incidence Rates, Major Industry Groups  
that Exceed the All-Industry Average, Maine, 1981

<u>Industry (SIC)</u>	<u>Injury Incidence Rate</u>
<u>Private Sector, All Industries</u>	<u>11.4</u>
Lumber & Wood Products (24)	26.4
General Building Contractors (15)	26.0
Food & Kindred Products (20)	25.2
Fabricated Metal Products (34)	24.4
Heavy Construction Contractors (16)	24.3
Transportation Equipment (37)	18.0
Special Trade Contractors (17)	17.9
Textile Mill Products (22)	17.3
Trucking & Warehousing (42)	16.1
Leather & Leather Products (31)	14.2
Machinery Mfr., Except Electrical (35)	14.0
Railroad Transportation (40)	12.7
Agricultural Production (01-02)	12.3
Rubber & Plastic Products (30)	12.0
Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services (49)*	11.6
Apparel & Other Textile Products (23)*	11.5

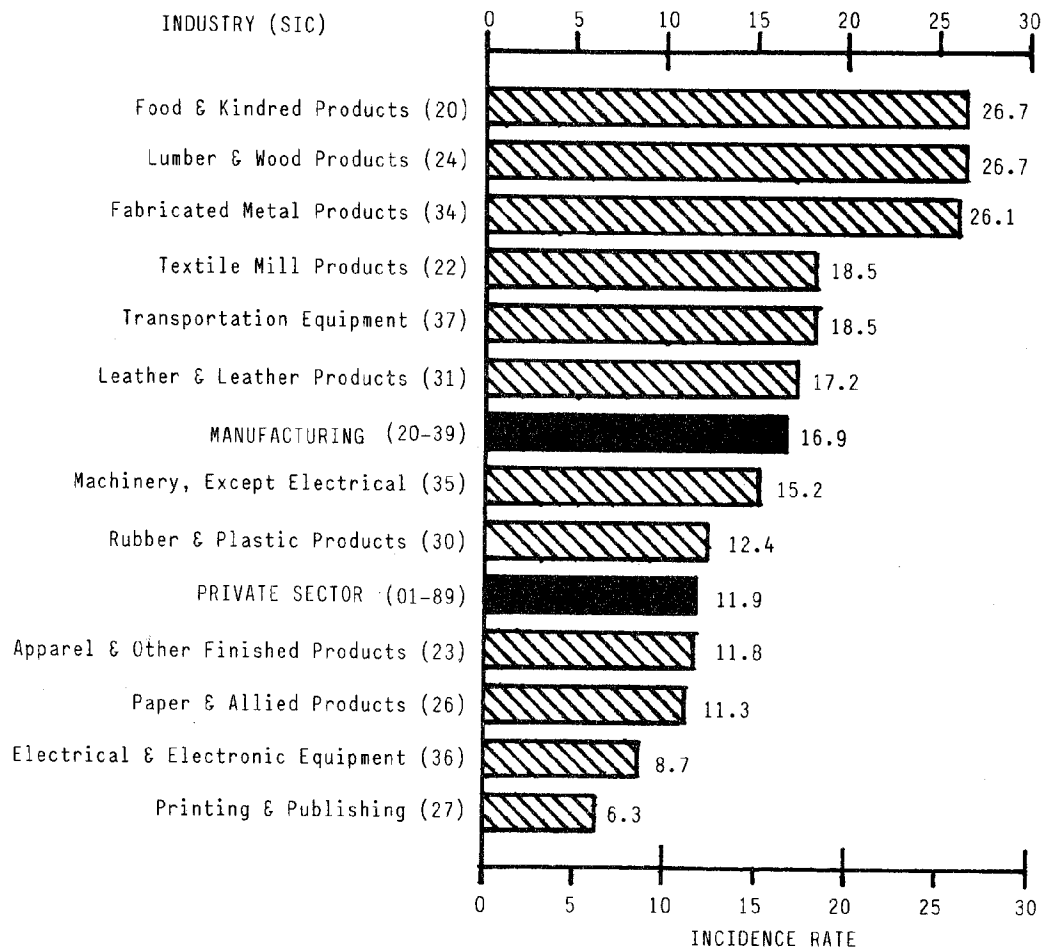
TEXT TABLE G:  
Illness Incidence Rates, Major Industry Groups  
that Exceed the All-Industry Average, Maine, 1981

<u>Industry (SIC)</u>	<u>Illness Incidence Rate</u>
<u>Private Sector, All Industries</u>	<u>0.5</u>
Leather & Leather Products (31)	3.0
Fabricated Metal Products (34)	1.7
Food & Kindred Products (20)	1.5
Textile Mill Products (22)	1.2
Machinery Mfr., Except Electrical (35)	1.2
Electrical Equipment & Supplies (36)*	0.9
Heavy Construction Contractors (16)	0.8
Social Services (83)*	0.7

\*Industry groups whose total case incidence rates are not above average.

The Manufacturing Industry is the largest Division in terms of employment with 32.6% of the total. Within the Division, the 12 groups for which rates are published split evenly, with six recording total case incidence rates greater than the Division's average and half lower. Comparison to the all-industry average, however, puts eight greater and only four lower than average (see Chart 9 at the top of the next page).

CHART 9: Total Case Incidence Rates by Group within  
Manufacturing Division, Maine, 1981



Recall that the proportion of total cases that involve lost workdays is an indication of the severity of injuries and illnesses. On this basis, the industry group with the most severe cases in 1981 was Apparel & Accessory Stores, where 73.6% of all cases resulted in lost workdays. The Insurance industry group recorded the least severe cases; only 22.5% of injuries and illnesses involved some loss of time. All other groups fell between these extremes in terms of proportion of lost workday cases.

#### OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESSES

In 1981, work-related illnesses continued to account for only about 4% of all injury and illness cases. Incidence rates for occupational illnesses, after remaining constant at 0.4 from 1977 to 1980, rose in 1981 to 0.5 cases per 100 workers. The incidence rate for lost workday cases also rose (from



0.2 to 0.3) while the rate for cases without lost workdays remained at 0.2 for the fifth consecutive year. The incidence rate for lost workdays due to illnesses, which jumped 60% from 3.0 in 1979 to 4.8 in 1980, increased an additional 22.9% to 5.9 in 1981. (See Text Table H below.)

TEXT TABLE H: Incidence Rates of Illnesses, by Industry  
Division, Maine, 1980-81

Industry	SIC	Illness Incidence Rates					
		Total Cases		Lost Workday Cases		Lost Workdays	
		1980	1981	1980	1981	1980	1981
TOTAL, PRIVATE SECTOR	01-89	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	4.8	5.9
Construction	15-17	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	5.5	2.6
Manufacturing	20-39	1.0	1.1	0.5	0.6	10.3	14.1
Transportation & Pub. Util.	40-49	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	3.2
Wholesale & Retail Trade	50-59	0.1	*	0.1	*	1.0	0.3
Wholesale Trade	50-51	0.1	*	0.1	*	3.0	0.5
Retail Trade	52-59	*	*	*	*	0.3	0.2
Fin., Ins., & Real Estate	60-67	0.1	**	*	**	1.0	**
Services	70-89	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.4	1.1

\*Indicates incidence rate less than 0.05 per 100 full-time workers

\*\*Indicates no cases reported

Of the 1,392 recordable illnesses in 1981, more than half (747 or 53.7%) involved lost workdays. One Industry Division, the Manufacturing Industry, accounted for 82.5% of all illness cases and 86.6% of all lost workday cases. The Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate Industry reported no occupational illnesses in 1981.

Since 1978, the number of job-related illnesses has increased over 50% (see Chart 10), with the category of Disorders Associated with Repeated Trauma increasing from just over 100 cases recorded in 1978 to nearly 600 in 1981. For the first time, Skin Diseases and Disorders was not the most prevalent as Repeated Trauma illnesses took over the top spot having 41.1% of all illnesses in 1981 compared to only 11.4% in 1978 (see Chart 11). If illnesses in this category are subtracted from the total number of illness cases, it is clear that almost the entire increase in illnesses is attributable to the growth in the Repeated Trauma type (see Text Table I at the top of the following page). Examples of illnesses that are classified as Disorders Associated with Repeated Trauma are noise-induced hearing loss, synovitis, tenosynovitis, and bursitis, as well as other conditions due to repeated motion, vibration, or pressure.

TEXT TABLE I: Number of Reportable Illnesses, Maine, 1974-81

Survey Year	Total All Illnesses	Disorders Associated with Repeated Trauma	All Other Illnesses
1974	829	61	768
1975	853	81	772
1976	811	49	762
1977	969	139	830
1978	914	104	810
1979	1,053	220	833
1980	1,217	380	837
1981	1,394	573	821

CHART 10: Number of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type, Maine, 1974-81

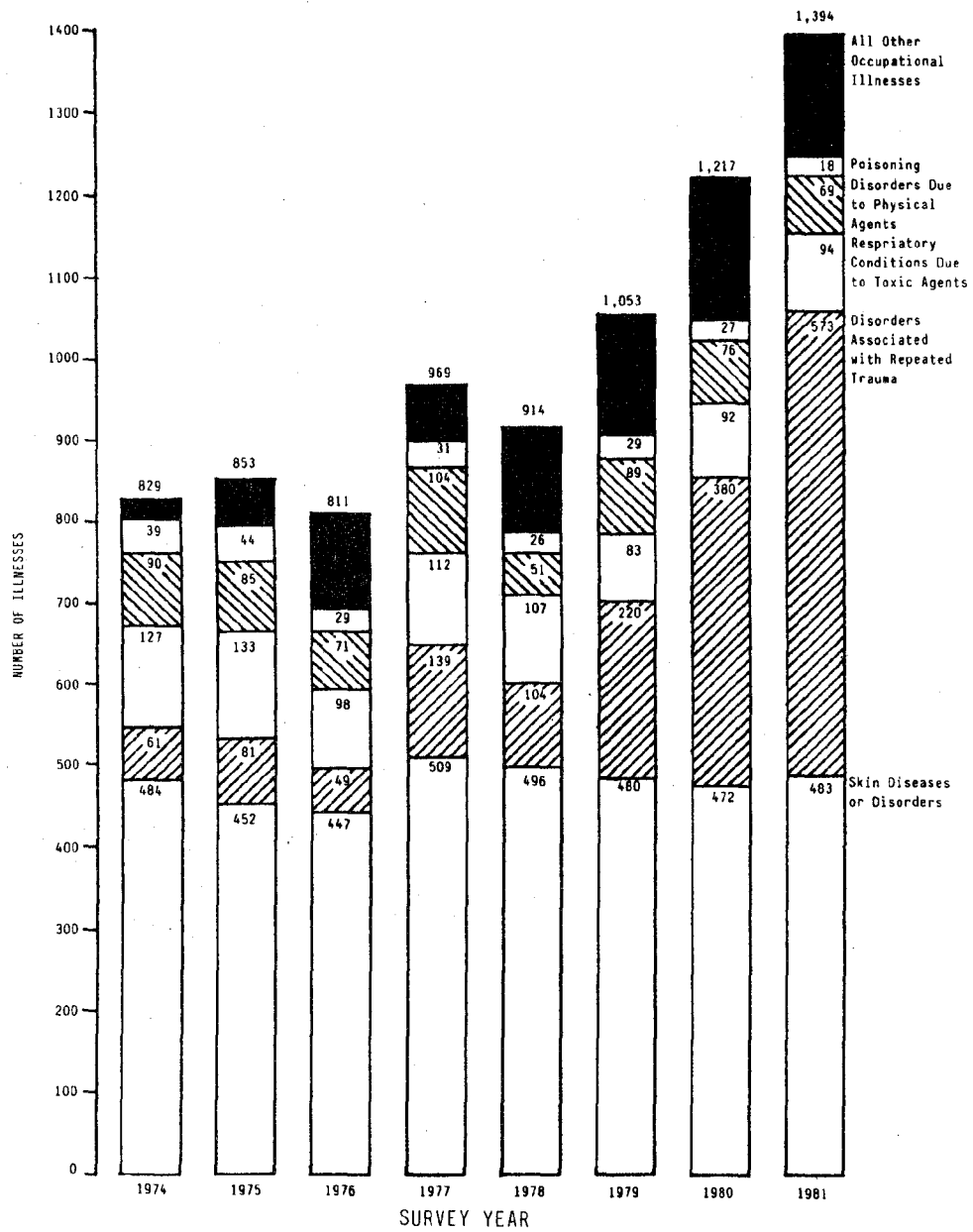
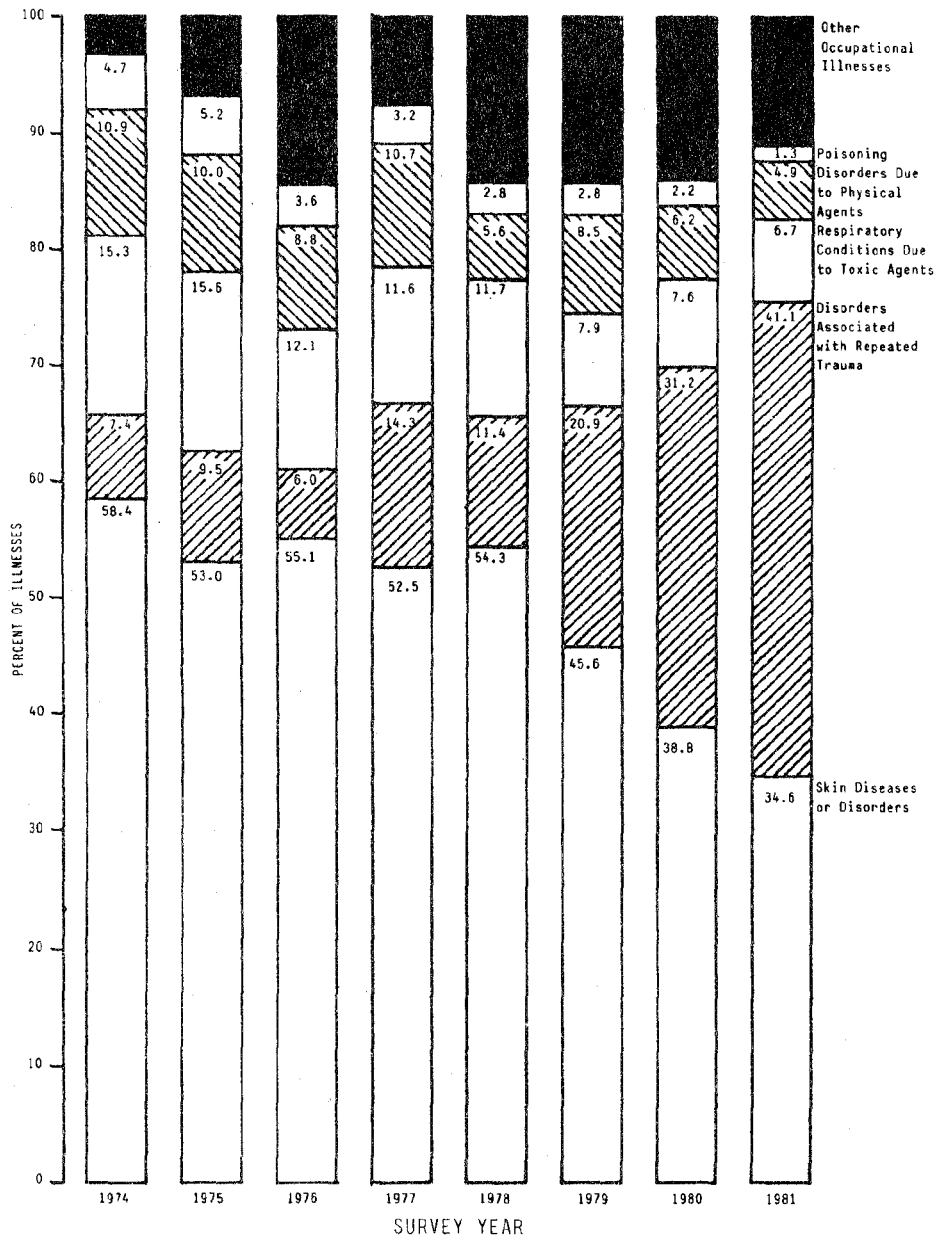


CHART 11: Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type Expressed as a Percentage of the Total Number of Cases, Maine, 1974-81

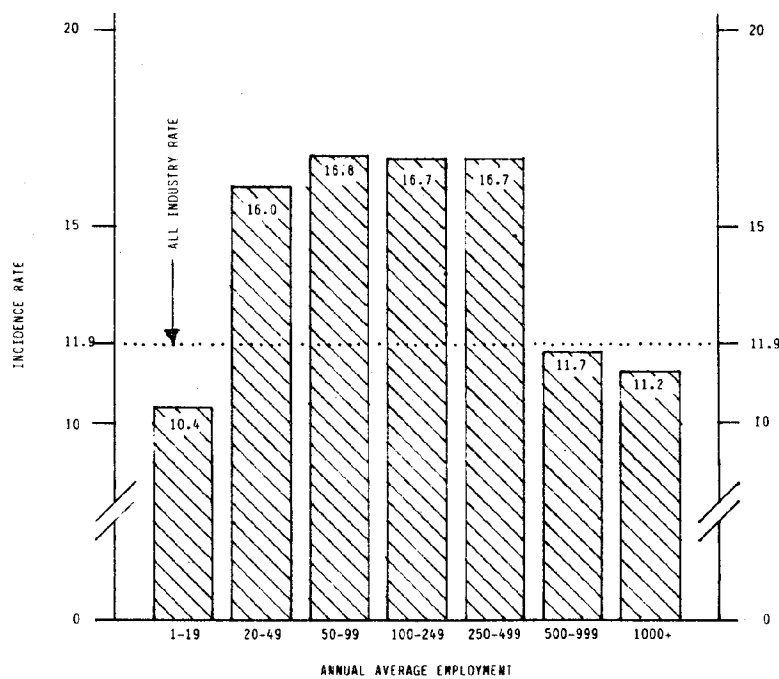


## WHAT AFFECTS INCIDENCE RATES?

Some types of work are inherently more hazardous than others. In Maine in 1981, a worker in either of the two most hazardous industry groups (Food & Kindred Products or Lumber & Wood Products) was more than 50 times as likely to experience an occupational injury or illness than a worker in the least hazardous group (Legal Services). This is reflected by their total case incidence rates: 26.7 compared to 0.5. Expressed differently, about one in four workers in the most hazardous industry was injured or became ill compared to about one in 200 in the least hazardous. All other industry groups during 1981 reported rates between these extremes.

It has also been found that company size has a relation to the incidence rate. In 1981, private sector companies that employed fewer than 20 workers as well as those companies employing 500 or more, experienced injuries and illnesses at a rate much less than that of mid-size companies (see Chart 12 below). Taken as a group, those companies whose employment averaged between 20 and 499 workers during 1981 recorded about 40% more injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers than the private sector as a whole.

CHART 12: Total Case Incidence Rates by Employment-size Groups, Maine, 1981



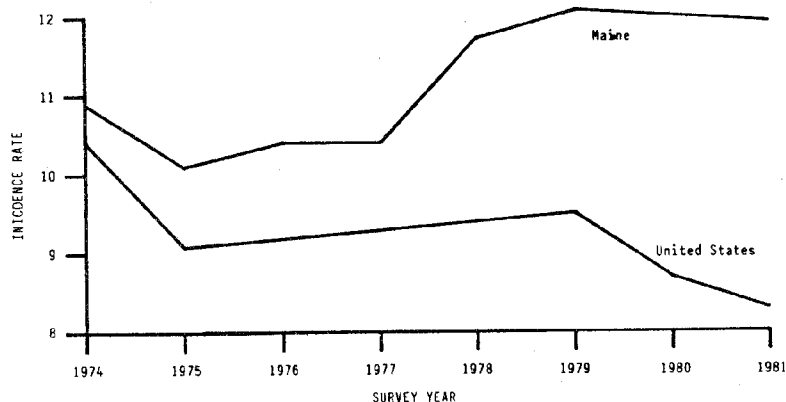
An attempt was made to determine if there is a relationship between incidence rates and the average number of hours worked per employee, the presumption being that there exists an optimum schedule that minimizes the incidence of work-related injury. Excessive overtime, it is reasoned, should tend to make injuries more likely; and a preponderance of part-time workers, who are assumed to be less experienced, would do likewise. The search for such a relationship is detailed more fully in the Technical Notes at the end of this publication, but generally no such relationship was found, possibly because of inadequately detailed data. For example, using the OSH survey data, there is no way to differentiate between one company that employs 10 workers full time for only six months per year, and another that employs five workers 20 hours weekly year-round.

Another theory suggests that increases and decreases in the size of a company's work force influence its incidence rates. This was discussed in some detail in an earlier section.

#### MAINE COMPARED TO THE UNITED STATES

Every year since 1974, the incidence rate for injuries and illnesses has been higher in Maine than in the United States as a whole. For the last two years, the national rate has experienced sizable decreases (down 8.4% from 9.5 in 1979 to 8.7 in 1980, and down 4.8% to 8.3 in 1981) while the State rate has also declined, but much less (12.1 in 1979, 12.0 in 1980, 11.9 in 1981). Even though the magnitudes differ, the directions have been the same; every year the national rate increased, the State rate did likewise, and vice versa. (See Chart 13 below.)

CHART 13: Total Case Incidence Rates, Maine and the United States, 1974-1981



The total case rate for every Industry Division was also greater in Maine than in the nation, with the sole exception of the Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate Industry. That Division was also the only one whose incidence rates for lost workday cases and for lost workdays were lower in Maine than in the United States. (See Text Table J below.)

TEXT TABLE J: Total Case Incidence Rates, by Industry Division  
Maine and the United States, 1981

Industry	SIC	Incidence Rates					
		Total Cases		Lost Workday Cases		Lost Workdays	
		Maine	U.S.	Maine	U.S.	Maine	U.S.
<u>TOTAL, PRIVATE SECTOR</u>	01-89	<u>11.9</u>	<u>8.3</u>	<u>6.0</u>	<u>3.8</u>	<u>112.5</u>	<u>61.7</u>
Construction	15-71	22.5	15.1	10.8	6.3	223.4	113.1
Manufacturing	20-39	16.9	11.5	9.0	5.1	170.0	82.0
Transportation & Pub. Util.	40-49	10.4	9.0	5.9	5.3	106.3	100.6
Wholesale & Retail Trade	50-59	8.3	7.3	3.6	3.1	63.9	45.3
Wholesale Trade	50-51	9.4	7.7	4.5	3.6	80.4	54.7
Retail Trade	52-59	7.9	7.1	3.3	2.9	58.0	41.1
Fin., Ins., & Real Estate	60-67	1.3	1.9	0.4	0.8	5.2	11.6
Services	70-89	6.7	5.0	3.3	2.3	55.2	35.9

The large differences between Maine's incidence rates and those of the United States can be partly attributed to Maine's private sector having a greater proportion of employment in more hazardous industries than does the nation as a whole. One can correct for this difference by using the Standard Industrial Mix (SIM) which is explained in detail in Appendix A and which allows comparisons between states or between a state and the nation. Briefly, the SIM bases the injury and illness experience of one area (Maine) to the industrial mix of the area to which one is comparing (in our present case, the United States). Text Table K shows the rates for Maine and for two selected Industry Divisions (the two most hazardous) both before and after adjusting with the SIM method.

TEXT TABLE K; Incidence Rates for Maine, for Maine Adjusted by the Standard Industrial Mix, and for the United States, 1981

	Incidence Rates								
	Total Cases			Lost Workday Cases			Lost Workdays		
	Maine	Maine (Adj.)	U.S.	Maine	Maine (Adj.)	U.S.	Maine	Maine (Adj.)	U.S.
<u>PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES</u>	<u>11.9</u>	<u>10.7</u>	<u>8.3</u>	<u>6.0</u>	<u>5.4</u>	<u>3.8</u>	<u>112.5</u>	<u>99.8</u>	<u>61.7</u>
Construction	22.5	21.8	15.1	10.8	10.5	6.3	223.4	218.7	113.1
Manufacturing	16.9	16.5	11.5	9.0	8.1	5.1	170.0	138.0	82.0

It is clear from the table that the SIM adjustment has had the effect of reducing the incidence rates, thus bringing them closer to national rates. It's interesting to note that the rate adjustments are not uniform. The total case rate for Maine was reduced by 10.1%, but the rates for the Construction and the Manufacturing Industries by 3.1% and 2.4% respectively. The lost workday case rates for both Maine and the Manufacturing Industry declined by 10.0% as a result of SIM adjustment, but the Construction Industry's rate by only 2.8%. When the incidence rates for lost workdays were adjusted, the state rate fell 11.3% and the Manufacturing Industry's rate by 18.8%, but the rate for the Construction Industry by only 2.1%.

Even though every state rate fell after SIM adjustment, each remained higher than the equivalent national rate. This means that other factors are in play, and that differences in the industrial mix are not the only reasons that Maine's incidence rates are higher than those computed for the United States as a whole.

TABLE 1

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1981

INDUSTRY <sup>1/</sup>	SIC <sup>2/</sup>	INCIDENCE RATES <sup>3/</sup>					Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
		Total Cases <sup>4/</sup>	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Total Lost Workdays		
<u>PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES</u>		<u>11.9</u>	<u>6.0</u>	<u>5.7</u>	<u>105.7</u>	<u>112.5</u>	<u>5.9</u>	
<u>AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHING</u>	01-09	12.4	6.5	6.4	176.7	184.6	5.9	
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	01-02	12.3	7.8	7.8	196.0	198.9	4.5	
<u>CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION</u>	15-17	22.5	10.8	10.6	220.4	223.4	11.8	
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	15	26.1	11.6	11.5	246.2	247.0	14.5	
General Contractors - Res. Bldgs.	152	15.7	7.8	7.6	112.6	114.3	7.9	
General Contractors - Nonres. Bldgs.	154	35.4	15.0	15.0	361.1	361.1	20.3	
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	16	25.1	12.4	12.4	238.9	240.4	12.7	
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	17	18.3	9.1	8.8	190.2	195.7	9.2	
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning	171	20.0	7.8	7.2	128.8	134.3	12.2	
Misc. Special Trade Contractors	179	20.6	10.9	10.8	275.9	280.7	9.4	
<u>MANUFACTURING</u>	20-39	16.9	9.0	8.2	157.3	170.0	7.9	
<u>FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS</u>	20	26.7	14.8	13.2	184.2	193.3	11.9	
Meat Products	201	24.3	16.2	15.7	186.8	189.2	8.1	
Misc. Food & Kindred Products	209	33.3	18.7	16.5	194.9	215.4	14.6	
<u>TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS</u>	22	18.5	9.6	8.5	129.0	152.3	8.9	
Broad Woven Fabric Mills, Wool	223	17.3	8.4	8.4	141.0	148.9	8.9	
<u>APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS</u>	23	11.8	5.3	4.4	81.9	87.3	6.6	
<u>LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS</u>	24	26.7	15.2	14.6	277.5	287.3	11.4	
Logging Camps & Logging Contractors	241	31.7	20.7	20.1	414.4	425.3	11.0	
Sawmills & Planing Mills	242	25.8	15.1	14.2	259.7	267.8	10.7	
Misc. Wood Products	249	22.7	10.6	10.3	191.0	200.2	12.1	
<u>PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS</u>	26	11.3	7.1	5.4	199.3	228.9	4.1	
Paper Mills, Except Building Paper	262	10.2	6.9	5.1	205.0	231.7	3.4	



TABLE 1 (continued)

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1981

INDUSTRY <sup>1/</sup>	SIC <sup>2/</sup>	INCIDENCE RATES <sup>3/</sup>					Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
		Total Cases <sup>4/</sup>	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Total Lost Workdays		
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	27	6.3	2.2	1.8	12.3	17.0	4.1	
Newspapers	271	6.7	1.8	1.8	12.4	12.4	4.9	
RUBBER AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS	30	12.4	6.1	5.6	68.6	73.3	6.3	
Misc. Plastic Products	307	11.7	6.4	5.7	63.5	68.9	5.3	
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	31	17.2	9.5	9.4	159.0	164.0	7.7	
Leather Tanning and Finishing	311	26.1	14.5	14.2	219.5	226.1	11.6	
Footwear, Except Rubber	314	15.6	8.9	8.8	152.4	157.4	6.7	
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	34	26.1	13.5	11.9	210.6	251.6	12.6	
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	344	21.9	13.0	12.6	255.0	258.9	8.9	
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	35	15.2	7.4	7.3	141.1	152.0	7.8	
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES	36	8.7	3.8	3.6	53.2	55.7	5.0	
Electronic Components and Accessories	367	5.5	3.1	2.9	36.6	39.7	2.4	
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	37	18.5	7.1	7.1	106.1	109.9	11.5	
<u>TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES</u>	40-49	10.4	5.9	5.9	99.5	106.3	4.5	
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	40	12.9	9.9	9.5	116.9	122.7	2.9	
TRUCKING AND WAREHOUSING	42	16.2	9.0	8.9	190.4	207.1	7.2	
Trucking, Local and Long Distance	421	15.7	8.5	8.4	192.1	209.4	7.2	
COMMUNICATIONS	48	2.8	1.3	1.3	28.6	32.3	1.5	
ELECTRIC, GAS AND SANITARY SERVICES	49	11.9	5.3	5.3	69.1	69.7	6.6	
Electric Services	491	11.9	5.5	5.5	75.3	76.0	6.4	
<u>WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE</u>	50-59	8.3	3.6	3.5	60.2	63.9	4.7	
<u>WHOLESALE TRADE</u>	50-51	9.4	4.5	4.5	73.1	80.4	4.9	
WHOLESALE TRADE-DURABLE GOODS	50	8.0	3.8	3.8	53.3	57.3	4.2	
WHOLESALE TRADE-NONDURABLE GOODS	51	10.8	5.2	5.1	92.6	103.3	5.6	

TABLE 1 (continued)

## Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1981

INDUSTRY <sup>1/</sup>	SIC <sup>2/</sup>	Total Cases <sup>3/</sup>	INCIDENCE RATES <sup>3/</sup>				
			Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
<u>RETAIL TRADE</u>	52-59	7.9	3.3	3.2	55.6	58.0	4.6
BUILDING, HARDWARE & GARDEN SUPPLIES	52	9.5	4.3	4.2	41.7	45.0	5.1
Lumber & Other Bldg. Materials Dlrs.	521	11.3	6.3	6.0	62.1	66.8	4.9
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	53	9.5	3.6	3.4	61.7	68.2	5.9
Department Stores	531	13.0	5.0	4.8	79.0	87.3	8.0
FOOD STORES	54	9.7	3.8	3.8	66.0	67.2	5.9
Grocery Stores	541	10.3	3.8	3.8	71.0	72.3	6.5
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS & SERVICE STATIONS	55	9.1	3.7	3.7	52.4	53.7	5.4
New and Used Car Dealers	551	11.0	4.4	4.4	73.6	75.8	6.6
Gasoline Service Stations	554	4.4	0.6	0.6	10.3	10.3	3.8
APPAREL AND ACCESSORY STORES	56	3.5	2.6	2.6	95.8	95.8	0.9
FURNITURE & HOME FURNISHING STORES	57	4.3	2.3	2.3	29.3	30.9	2.0
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	58	7.9	2.8	2.8	31.9	32.0	5.1
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	59	5.0	2.8	2.4	76.8	82.3	2.2
<u>FINANCE, INSURANCE &amp; REAL ESTATE</u>	60-67	1.3	0.4	0.4	4.8	5.2	0.9
BANKING	60	1.5	0.4	0.4	3.6	4.0	1.1
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	602	1.8	0.5	0.5	4.7	4.8	1.3
INSURANCE	63	1.8	0.4	0.4	6.4	6.8	1.4
INSURANCE AGENTS, BROKERS, & SERVICE	64	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4
REAL ESTATE	65	1.5	1.1	0.7	19.6	21.3	0.4
<u>SERVICES</u>	70-89	6.7	3.3	3.3	53.3	55.2	3.4
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	70	5.0	2.2	2.2	36.4	37.2	2.8
Hotels, Tourist Courts, and Motels	701	5.8	2.5	2.5	42.4	43.4	3.3

TABLE 1 (continued)

## Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1981

INDUSTRY <sup>1/</sup>	SIC <sup>2/</sup>	Total <sup>4/</sup> Cases	INCIDENCE RATES <sup>3/</sup>				Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
			Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work		
PERSONAL SERVICES	72	2.6	0.9	0.9	11.9	11.9	1.7	
BUSINESS SERVICES	73	7.3	3.4	3.4	62.2	62.2	3.9	
AUTO REPAIR, SERVICES, & GARDENS	75	10.5	5.0	4.9	99.5	104.8	5.5	
AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES	79	10.1	3.0	3.0	33.8	34.4	7.1	
MEDICAL AND OTHER HEALTH SERVICES	80	6.9	3.8	3.8	67.2	68.7	3.1	
Hospitals	806	8.1	4.1	3.9	73.5	75.2	4.1	
LEGAL SERVICES	81	0.5	0.3	0.3	2.1	7.2	0.2	
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	82	6.9	2.7	2.7	24.5	25.5	4.2	
SOCIAL SERVICES	83	9.9	4.4	4.3	46.1	50.2	5.5	
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS	86	2.6	1.2	1.1	48.7	49.0	1.4	
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	89	3.8	1.8	1.7	18.5	23.9	2.0	

See footnotes at end of Table 7.

TABLE 2

## Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1981

INDUSTRY <sup>1/</sup>	SIC <sup>2/</sup>	INCIDENCE RATES <sup>3/</sup>					Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
		Total Cases <sup>4/</sup>	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Total Lost Workdays		
<u>PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES</u>		<u>11.4</u>	<u>5.7</u>	<u>5.4</u>	<u>100.2</u>	<u>106.5</u>	<u>5.6</u>	
<u>AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHING</u>	01-09	12.3	6.5	6.4	176.7	184.6	5.8	
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	01-02	12.3	7.8	7.8	196.0	198.9	4.5	
<u>CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION</u>	15-17	22.1	10.6	10.4	217.8	220.8	11.5	
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	15	26.0	11.6	11.5	246.2	247.0	14.4	
General Contractors - Res. Bldgs.	152	15.7	7.8	7.6	112.6	114.3	7.9	
General Contractors - Nonres. Bldgs.	154	35.2	15.0	15.0	361.1	361.1	20.2	
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	16	24.3	12.1	12.1	233.0	234.5	12.2	
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	17	17.9	8.9	8.6	187.6	193.1	9.0	
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning	171	19.6	7.6	7.0	127.7	133.2	12.0	
Misc. Special Trade Contractors	179	19.7	10.4	10.3	271.1	275.9	9.2	
<u>MANUFACTURING</u>	20-39	15.8	8.3	7.6	144.3	155.8	7.4	
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	20	25.2	13.9	12.5	174.1	181.0	11.3	
Meat Products	201	20.9	13.4	13.0	145.8	147.2	7.5	
Misc. Food and Kindred Products	209	29.4	17.1	15.5	184.4	195.5	12.3	
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	22	17.3	9.2	8.1	125.8	149.1	8.1	
Broad Woven Fabric Mills, Wool	223	15.0	7.7	7.7	134.4	142.3	7.3	
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	23	11.5	5.1	4.2	73.0	78.2	6.4	
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	24	26.4	15.0	14.4	270.6	280.3	11.4	
Logging Camps and Logging Contractors	241	31.6	20.6	20.0	411.7	422.6	11.0	
Sawmills and Planing Mills	242	25.7	15.1	14.2	254.5	262.6	10.6	
Misc. Wood Products	249	22.1	10.1	9.8	177.5	186.5	12.0	
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	26	11.0	7.0	5.3	197.7	227.2	4.0	
Paper Mills, Except Building Paper	262	10.0	6.8	5.0	203.5	230.2	3.2	

TABLE 2 (continued)

## Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1981

INDUSTRY <sup>1/</sup>	SIC <sup>2/</sup>	Total Cases <sup>4/</sup>	INCIDENCE RATES <sup>3/</sup>				Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
			Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work		
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	27	6.1	2.1	1.7	12.2	16.9	4.0	
Newspapers	271	6.4	1.7	1.7	12.2	12.2	4.7	
RUBBER AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS	30	12.0	5.8	5.4	66.3	70.7	6.2	
Misc. Plastic Products	307	11.2	6.0	5.4	60.5	65.5	5.2	
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	31	14.2	7.7	7.6	111.7	115.8	6.5	
Leather Tanning and Finishing	311	23.5	14.1	13.9	215.7	220.3	9.4	
Footwear, Except Rubber	314	12.4	6.8	6.7	97.1	101.2	5.6	
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	34	24.4	12.5	11.2	205.7	233.3	11.9	
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	344	21.9	13.0	12.6	255.0	258.9	8.9	
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	35	14.0	6.9	6.8	122.5	129.7	7.1	
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES	36	7.8	3.3	3.1	42.8	45.1	4.5	
Electronic Components and Accessories	367	4.6	2.6	2.4	33.5	36.3	2.0	
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	37	18.0	6.9	6.9	105.2	108.7	11.2	
<u>TRANSPORTATION &amp; PUBLIC UTILITIES</u>	40-49	10.2	5.8	5.8	96.3	103.1	4.4	
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	40	12.7	9.8	9.4	116.8	122.6	2.9	
TRUCKING AND WAREHOUSING	42	16.1	8.9	8.8	184.0	200.7	7.2	
Trucking, Local and Long Distance	421	15.6	8.4	8.3	185.4	202.7	7.2	
COMMUNICATIONS	48	2.8	1.3	1.3	23.5	27.2	1.5	
ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	49	11.6	5.2	5.2	68.6	69.2	6.4	
Electric Services	491	11.8	5.4	5.4	74.7	75.4	6.4	
<u>WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE</u>	50-59	8.3	3.6	3.5	59.9	63.7	4.7	
<u>WHOLESALE TRADE</u>	50-51	9.4	4.5	4.5	72.6	79.9	4.9	
WHOLESALE TRADE - DURABLE GOODS	50	8.0	3.8	3.8	53.3	57.3	4.2	
WHOLESALE TRADE - NONDURABLE GOODS	51	10.7	5.2	5.1	91.7	102.3	5.5	

TABLE 2 (continued)

## Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1981

INDUSTRY <sup>1/</sup>	SIC <sup>2/</sup>	INCIDENCE RATES <sup>3/</sup>					
		Total Cases <sup>4/</sup>	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
<u>RETAIL TRADE</u>	52-59	7.9	3.3	3.2	55.4	57.9	4.6
BUILDING, HARDWARE, & GARDEN SUPPLIES	52	9.4	4.3	4.2	41.7	45.0	5.1
Lumber & Other Bldg. Material Dlrs.	521	11.2	6.3	6.0	62.1	66.8	4.9
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	53	9.5	3.6	3.4	61.7	68.2	5.9
Department Stores	531	13.0	5.0	4.8	79.0	87.3	8.0
FOOD STORES	54	9.7	3.8	3.8	65.4	66.6	5.9
Grocery Stores	541	10.3	3.8	3.8	70.4	71.7	6.5
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS & SERVICE STATIONS	55	9.1	3.7	3.7	52.4	53.6	5.4
New & Used Car Dealers	551	11.0	4.4	4.4	73.6	75.7	6.6
Gasoline Service Stations	554	4.4	0.6	0.6	10.3	10.3	3.8
APPAREL AND ACCESSORY STORES	56	3.5	2.6	2.6	95.8	95.8	0.9
FURNITURE & HOME FURNISHING STORES	57	4.3	2.3	2.3	29.3	30.9	2.0
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	58	7.9	2.8	2.8	31.9	32.0	5.1
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	59	5.0	2.8	2.4	76.5	82.0	2.2
<u>FINANCE, INSURANCE &amp; REAL ESTATE</u>	60-67	1.3	0.4	0.4	4.8	5.2	0.9
BANKING	60	1.5	0.4	0.4	3.6	4.0	1.1
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	602	1.8	0.5	0.5	4.7	4.8	1.3
INSURANCE	63	1.8	0.4	0.4	6.4	6.8	1.4
INSURANCE AGENTS, BROKERS, & SERVICE	64	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4
REAL ESTATE	65	1.5	1.1	0.7	19.6	21.3	0.4
<u>SERVICES</u>	70-89	6.5	3.2	3.2	52.2	54.1	3.3
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	70	5.0	2.2	2.2	36.4	37.2	2.8
Hotels, Tourist Courts, and Motels	701	5.8	2.5	2.5	42.4	43.4	3.3
PERSONAL SERVICES	72	2.6	0.9	0.9	11.9	11.9	1.7
BUSINESS SERVICES	73	7.3	3.4	3.4	62.1	62.1	3.9

TABLE 2 (continued)

## Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1981

INDUSTRY <sup>1/</sup>	SIC <sup>2/</sup>	Total <sup>4/</sup> Cases	INCIDENCE RATES <sup>3/</sup>				
			Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
AUTO REPAIR, SERVICES, AND GARAGES	75	10.1	5.0	4.9	99.5	104.8	5.1
AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES	79	10.1	3.0	3.0	33.8	34.4	7.1
MEDICAL AND OTHER HEALTH SERVICES	80	6.7	3.7	3.7	65.6	67.1	3.0
Hospitals	806	7.8	3.9	3.7	70.9	72.6	3.9
LEGAL SERVICES	81	0.5	0.3	0.3	2.1	7.2	0.2
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	82	6.8	2.6	2.6	20.3	21.3	4.2
SOCIAL SERVICES	83	9.2	4.1	4.0	45.7	49.8	5.1
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS	86	2.5	1.1	1.1	48.7	48.7	1.4
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	89	3.7	1.8	1.7	18.3	23.7	1.9

See footnotes at end of Table 7.

TABLE 3

## Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1981

INDUSTRY <sup>1/</sup>	SIC <sup>2/</sup>	Total <sup>4/</sup> Cases	INCIDENCE RATES <sup>3/</sup>				
			Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
<u>PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES</u>		<u>0.5</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>5.5</u>	<u>5.9</u>	<u>0.2</u>
<u>AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHING</u>	01-09	0.1	*	*	*	*	0.1
<u>CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION</u>	15-17	0.4	0.2	0.2	2.6	2.6	0.2
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	15	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.1
General Contractors - Nonres. Bldgs.	154	0.2	-	-	-	-	0.2
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	16	0.8	0.3	0.3	5.9	5.9	0.5
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	17	0.4	0.2	0.2	2.6	2.6	0.1
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning	171	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.1	1.1	0.2
Misc. Special Trade Contractors	179	0.9	0.5	0.5	4.8	4.8	0.1
<u>MANUFACTURING</u>	20-39	1.1	0.6	0.6	13.1	14.1	0.5
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	20	1.5	0.9	0.7	10.1	12.3	0.6
Meat Products	201	3.4	2.8	2.7	41.0	42.0	0.6
Misc. Food and Kindred Products	209	3.9	1.6	1.0	10.5	19.9	2.3
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	22	1.2	0.4	0.4	3.2	3.2	0.8
Broad Woven Fabric Mills, Wool	223	2.3	0.7	0.7	6.6	6.6	1.6
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	23	0.3	0.2	0.2	8.9	9.1	0.1
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	24	0.3	0.2	0.2	6.9	7.0	0.1
Logging Camps and Logging Contractors	241	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.7	2.7	-
Sawmills and Planing Mills	242	0.1	*	*	5.2	5.2	0.1
Misc. Wood Products	249	0.6	0.5	0.5	13.5	13.7	0.1
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	26	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.6	1.7	0.2
Paper Mills, Except Building Paper	262	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.5	1.5	0.1
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	27	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Newspapers	271	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2



TABLE 3 (continued)

## Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1981

INDUSTRY <sup>1/</sup>	SIC <sup>2/</sup>	Total Cases <sup>4/</sup>	INCIDENCE RATES <sup>3/</sup>				Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
			Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Total Lost Workdays		
RUBBER AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS	30	0.4	0.3	0.2	2.3	2.6	0.1	
Misc. Plastic Products	307	0.5	0.4	0.3	3.0	3.4	0.1	
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	31	3.0	1.8	1.8	47.3	48.2	1.2	
Leather Tanning and Finishing	311	2.6	0.4	0.3	3.8	5.8	2.2	
Footwear, Except Rubber	314	3.2	2.1	2.1	55.3	56.2	1.1	
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	34	1.7	1.0	0.7	4.9	18.4	0.7	
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	344	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	35	1.2	0.5	0.5	18.6	22.3	0.7	
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES	36	0.9	0.5	0.5	10.4	10.6	0.4	
Electronic Components & Accessories	367	0.9	0.5	0.5	3.1	3.4	0.4	
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	37	0.5	0.2	0.2	1.0	1.2	0.3	
<u>TRANSPORTATION &amp; PUBLIC UTILITIES</u>	40-49	0.2	0.1	0.1	3.2	3.2	0.1	
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	40	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	49	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.2	
Electric Services	491	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.6	-	
<u>WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE</u>	50-59	*	*	*	0.2	0.3	*	
<u>WHOLESALE TRADE</u>	50-51	*	*	*	0.5	0.5	*	
WHOLESALE TRADE - NONDURABLE GOODS	51	0.1	*	*	0.9	1.0	0.1	
<u>RETAIL TRADE</u>	52-59	*	*	*	0.2	0.2	*	
BUILDING, HARDWARE, & GARDEN SUPPLIES	52	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	
Lumber & Other Bldg. Materials Dirs.	521	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	
FOOD STORES	54	*	*	*	0.6	0.6	-	
Grocery Stores	541	*	*	*	0.6	0.6	-	

TABLE 3 (continued)

## Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1981

INDUSTRY <sup>1/</sup>	SIC <sup>2/</sup>	Total Cases <sup>4/</sup>	INCIDENCE RATES <sup>3/</sup>				Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
			Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work			
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS & SERVICE STATIONS	55	*	*	-	-	0.1	-	
New & Used Car Dealers	551	*	*	-	-	0.1	-	
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	59	*	*	*	0.3	0.3	*	
<u>FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE</u>	60-67	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<u>SERVICES</u>	70-89	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.1	0.1	
BUSINESS SERVICES	73	*	*	*	0.1	0.1	*	
AUTO REPAIR, SERVICES, & GARAGES	75	0.4	-	-	-	-	0.4	
MEDICAL AND OTHER HEALTH SERVICES	80	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.6	1.6	0.1	
Hospitals	806	0.3	0.2	0.2	2.6	2.6	0.1	
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	82	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.2	4.2	*	
SOCIAL SERVICES	83	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS	86	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.3	-	
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	89	0.1	*	*	0.2	0.2	0.1	

See footnotes at end of Table 7.

TABLE 4

## Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1981

INDUSTRY <sup>1/</sup>	SIC <sup>2/</sup>	Total Cases <sup>5/</sup>	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays	Average Lost Workdays/Lost Workday Cases
<u>PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES</u>		<u>33,634</u>	<u>16,968</u>	<u>16,051</u>	<u>299,694</u>	<u>19,017</u>	<u>318,711</u>	<u>16,643</u>	<u>19</u>
<u>AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHING</u>	01-09	419	220	217	5,946	267	6,213	199	28
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	01-02	180	114	114	2,869	42	2,911	66	26
<u>CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION</u>	15-17	3,882	1,847	1,826	37,886	511	38,397	2,022	21
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	15	1,398	620	615	13,170	42	13,212	778	21
General Contractors - Res. Bldgs.	152	378	188	183	2,703	42	2,745	190	15
General Contractors - Nonres. Bldgs.	154	1,015	430	430	10,381	-	10,381	585	24
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	16	1,139	561	561	10,804	69	10,873	574	19
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	17	1,345	666	650	13,912	400	14,312	670	21
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning	171	337	131	121	2,181	93	2,274	206	17
Misc. Special Trade Contractors	179	427	225	224	5,682	98	5,780	193	26
<u>MANUFACTURING</u>	20-39	17,854	9,482	8,704	166,625	13,352	179,977	8,369	19
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	20	1,937	1,074	963	13,396	660	14,056	863	13
Meat Products	201	343	229	221	2,631	34	2,665	114	12
Misc. Food and Kindred Products	209	506	284	250	2,962	312	3,274	222	12
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	22	1,360	704	618	9,455	1,705	11,160	656	16
Broad Woven Fabric Mills, Wool	223	541	263	262	4,402	248	4,650	278	18
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	23	466	208	172	3,222	211	3,433	258	17

TABLE 4 (continued)

## Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1981

INDUSTRY <sup>1/</sup>	SIC <sup>2/</sup>	Total <sup>5/</sup> Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays	Average Lost Workdays/Lost Workday Cases
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	24	3,470	1,980	1,902	36,174	1,276	37,450	1,489	19
Logging Camps and Logging Contractors	241	1,307	854	829	17,086	451	17,537	452	21
Sawmills and Planing Mills	242	881	516	487	8,869	276	9,145	365	18
Miscellaneous Wood Products	249	995	464	448	8,376	401	8,777	531	19
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	26	2,157	1,365	1,043	38,237	5,679	43,916	792	32
Paper Mills, Except Building Paper	262	1,617	1,084	805	32,325	4,209	36,534	533	34
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	27	206	71	58	404	153	557	135	8
Newspapers	271	124	33	33	231	-	231	91	7
RUBBER AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS	30	447	221	204	2,475	169	2,644	226	12
Miscellaneous Plastic Products	307	298	163	147	1,626	137	1,763	135	11
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	31	3,413	1,888	1,856	31,436	999	32,435	1,525	17
Leather Tanning and Finishing	311	515	286	280	4,335	130	4,465	229	16
Footwear, Except Rubber	314	2,582	1,473	1,450	25,159	815	25,974	1,109	18
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	34	955	493	434	7,724	1,504	9,228	461	19
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	344	333	198	191	3,870	59	3,929	135	20
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	35	577	283	279	5,346	414	5,760	294	20
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES	36	631	273	256	3,829	183	4,012	358	15
Electronic Components and Accessories	367	234	133	121	1,539	129	1,668	101	13
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	37	1,594	608	608	9,138	322	9,460	986	16

TABLE 4 (continued)

## Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1981

INDUSTRY <sup>1/</sup>	SIC <sup>2/</sup>	Total Cases <sup>5/</sup>	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays	Average Lost Workdays/Lost Workday Cases
<u>TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES</u>	40-49	1,782	1,013	998	17,106	1,162	18,268	768	18
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	40	314	242	232	2,861	141	3,002	72	12
TRUCKING AND WAREHOUSING	42	718	398	395	8,463	742	9,205	320	23
Trucking, Local and Long Distance	421	665	358	355	8,140	735	8,875	307	25
COMMUNICATIONS	48	143	68	66	1,401	180	1,581	75	23
ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	49	364	161	161	2,114	19	2,133	202	13
Electric Services	491	313	143	143	1,977	19	1,996	169	14
<u>WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE</u>	50-59	5,743	2,496	2,447	41,494	2,585	44,079	3,242	18
<u>WHOLESALE TRADE</u>	50-51	1,707	818	811	13,236	1,331	14,567	887	18
WHOLESALE TRADE - DURABLE GOODS	50	718	340	340	4,803	362	5,165	378	15
WHOLESALE TRADE - NONDURABLE GOODS	51	989	478	471	8,433	969	9,402	509	20
<u>RETAIL TRADE</u>	52-59	4,036	1,678	1,636	28,258	1,254	29,512	2,355	18
BUILDING, HARDWARE, AND GARDEN SUPPLIES	52	316	143	139	1,389	110	1,499	171	10
Lumber & Other Bldg. Materials Dealers	521	202	112	108	1,111	84	1,195	88	11
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	53	609	231	222	3,957	421	4,378	378	19
Department Stores	531	553	213	207	3,348	355	3,703	340	17
FOOD STORES	54	900	354	353	6,093	111	6,204	546	18
Grocery Stores	541	851	317	316	5,847	111	5,958	534	19

TABLE 4 (continued)

## Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1981

INDUSTRY <sup>1/</sup>	SIC <sup>2/</sup>	Total <sup>5/</sup> Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays	Average Lost Workdays/Lost Workday Cases
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS AND SERVICE STATIONS	55	682	279	277	3,933	96	4,029	402	14
New and Used Car Dealers	551	409	164	162	2,724	82	2,806	244	17
Gasoline Service Stations	554	79	10	10	186	-	186	69	19
APPAREL AND ACCESSORY STORES	56	72	53	53	1,980	-	1,980	19	37
FURNITURE AND HOME FURNISHING STORES	57	74	39	39	504	28	532	35	14
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	58	956	342	342	3,844	17	3,861	614	11
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	59	427	237	211	6,558	471	7,029	190	30
<u>FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE</u>	60-67	197	60	52	709	61	770	137	13
BANKING	60	97	28	25	225	26	251	69	9
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	602	80	21	21	216	5	221	59	11
INSURANCE	63	71	16	16	249	15	264	55	17
INSURANCE AGENTS, BROKERS, AND SERVICE	64	11	3	3	8	-	8	8	3
REAL ESTATE	65	18	13	8	227	20	247	5	19
<u>SERVICES</u>	70-89	3,744	1,840	1,807	29,721	1,079	30,800	1,903	17
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	70	196	86	85	1,427	32	1,459	109	17
Hotels, Tourist Courts, and Motels	701	187	80	79	1,350	32	1,382	106	17
PERSONAL SERVICES	72	53	18	18	245	-	245	35	14
BUSINESS SERVICES	73	321	150	150	2,696	-	2,696	171	18
AUTO REPAIR, SERVICES, AND GARAGES	75	193	92	90	1,826	98	1,924	101	21

TABLE 4 (continued)

Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1981

INDUSTRY <sup>1/</sup>	SIC <sup>2/</sup>	Total Cases <sup>5/</sup>	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays	Average Lost Workdays/Lost Workday Cases
AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES	79	137	41	41	457	8	465	92	11
MEDICAL AND OTHER HEALTH SERVICES	80	1,848	1,024	1,003	17,820	398	18,218	824	18
Hospitals	806	1,258	627	610	11,457	267	11,724	631	19
LEGAL SERVICES	81	9	6	6	38	94	132	3	22
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	82	301	115	115	1,076	45	1,121	186	10
SOCIAL SERVICES	83	370	164	161	1,715	154	1,869	206	11
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS	86	43	20	19	821	5	826	23	41
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	89	109	52	49	538	156	694	57	13

See footnotes at end of Table 7.

TABLE 5

## Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1981

<u>INDUSTRY</u> <sup>1/</sup>	<u>SIC</u> <sup>2/</sup>	<u>Total</u> <sup>5/</sup> <u>Cases</u>	<u>Total Lost</u> <u>Workday</u> <u>Cases</u>	<u>Cases With</u> <u>Days Away</u> <u>From Work</u>	<u>Days Away</u> <u>From Work</u>	<u>Days of</u> <u>Restricted</u> <u>Work Activity</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Lost</u> <u>Workdays</u>	<u>Nonfatal Cases</u> <u>Without Lost</u> <u>Workdays</u>	<u>Average Lost</u> <u>Workdays/Lost</u> <u>Workday Cases</u>
<u>PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES</u>		<u>32,242</u>	<u>16,221</u>	<u>15,355</u>	<u>284,043</u>	<u>17,902</u>	<u>301,945</u>	<u>16,010</u>	<u>19</u>
<u>AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHING</u>	01-09	413	219	216	5,945	267	6,212	194	28
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	01-02	180	114	114	2,869	42	2,911	66	26
<u>CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION</u>	15-17	3,803	1,815	1,794	37,431	511	37,942	1,983	21
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	15	1,393	620	615	13,170	42	13,212	773	21
General Contractors - Res. Bldgs.	152	378	188	183	2,703	42	2,745	190	15
General Contractors - Nonres. Bldgs.	154	1,010	430	430	10,381	-	10,381	580	24
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	16	1,099	547	547	10,536	69	10,605	550	19
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	17	1,311	648	632	13,725	400	14,125	660	22
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning	171	331	128	118	2,163	93	2,256	203	18
Misc. Special Trade Contractors	179	407	214	213	5,584	98	5,682	190	27
<u>MANUFACTURING</u>	20-39	16,705	8,835	8,096	152,772	12,254	165,026	7,868	18
<u>FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS</u>	20	1,828	1,010	910	12,660	503	13,163	818	13
Meat Products	201	294	189	183	2,054	20	2,074	105	11
Misc. Food and Kindred Products	209	447	260	235	2,803	169	2,972	187	11
<u>TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS</u>	22	1,274	678	592	9,222	1,705	10,927	596	16
Broad Woven Fabric Mills, Wool	223	469	240	239	4,195	248	4,443	229	19
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	23	452	199	165	2,873	204	3,077	253	15



TABLE 5 (continued)

## Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1981

INDUSTRY <sup>1/</sup>	SIC <sup>2/</sup>	Total Cases <sup>5/</sup>	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays	Average Lost Workdays/Lost Workday Cases
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	24	3,432	1,950	1,872	35,278	1,269	36,547	1,482	19
Logging Camps and Logging Contractors	241	1,301	849	824	16,974	451	17,425	452	21
Sawmills and Planing Mills	242	878	515	486	8,693	276	8,969	363	17
Miscellaneous Wood Products	249	971	444	428	7,784	394	8,178	527	18
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	26	2,101	1,338	1,018	37,933	5,654	43,587	763	33
Paper Mills, Except Building Paper	262	1,577	1,066	789	32,090	4,204	36,294	511	34
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	27	200	69	56	400	153	553	131	8
Newspapers	271	118	31	31	227	-	227	87	11
RUBBER AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS	30	434	210	195	2,392	159	2,551	224	12
Miscellaneous Plastic Products	307	286	153	139	1,550	127	1,677	133	7
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	31	2,817	1,526	1,501	22,083	815	22,898	1,291	15
Leather Tanning and Finishing	311	464	278	275	4,259	90	4,349	186	16
Footwear, Except Rubber	314	2,051	1,127	1,108	16,027	671	16,698	924	15
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	34	893	457	410	7,543	1,009	8,552	435	19
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	344	333	198	191	3,870	59	3,929	135	20
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	35	531	263	259	4,642	274	4,916	268	19
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES	36	562	236	222	3,083	169	3,252	326	14
Electronic Components and Accessories	367	194	111	101	1,409	116	1,525	83	14
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	37	1,553	591	591	9,055	302	9,357	962	16
<u>TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES</u>	40-49	1,764	1,004	989	16,555	1,162	17,717	759	18
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	40	310	240	230	2,859	141	3,000	70	13

TABLE 5 (continued)

## Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1981

INDUSTRY <sup>1/</sup>	SIC <sup>2/</sup>	Total Cases <sup>5/</sup>	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workday	Average/Lost Workdays/Lost Workday Cases
TRUCKING AND WAREHOUSING	42	715	395	392	8,180	742	8,922	320	23
Trucking, Local and Long Distance	421	662	355	352	7,857	735	8,592	307	24
COMMUNICATIONS	48	139	66	64	1,150	180	1,330	73	20
ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	49	357	159	159	2,099	19	2,118	197	13
Electric Services	491	311	141	141	1,962	19	1,981	169	14
<u>WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE</u>	50-59	5,722	2,486	2,438	41,330	2,573	43,903	3,233	18
<u>WHOLESALE TRADE</u>	50-51	1,696	814	807	13,150	1,326	14,476	880	18
WHOLESALE TRADE - DURABLE GOODS	50	718	340	340	4,803	362	5,165	378	15
WHOLESALE TRADE - NONDURABLE GOODS	51	978	474	467	8,347	964	9,311	502	20
<u>RETAIL TRADE</u>	52-59	4,026	1,672	1,631	28,180	1,247	29,427	2,353	18
BUILDING, HARDWARE, AND GARDEN SUPPLIES	52	314	143	139	1,389	110	1,499	171	10
Lumber & Other Bldg. Materials Dealers	521	200	112	108	1,111	84	1,195	88	11
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	53	607	229	220	3,955	419	4,374	378	19
Department Stores	531	551	211	205	3,346	353	3,699	340	18
FOOD STORES	54	899	353	352	6,041	111	6,152	546	17
Grocery Stores	541	850	316	315	5,795	111	5,906	534	19
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS AND SERVICE STATIONS	55	681	278	277	3,933	91	4,024	402	14
New and Used Car Dealers	551	408	163	162	2,724	77	2,801	244	17
Gasoline Services Stations	554	79	10	10	186	-	186	69	19

TABLE 5 (continued)

## Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1981

INDUSTRY <sup>1/</sup>	SIC <sup>2/</sup>	Total Cases <sup>5/</sup>	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays	Average Lost Workdays/Lost Workday Cases
APPAREL AND ACCESSORY STORES	56	72	53	53	1,980	-	1,980	19	37
FURNITURE AND HOME FURNISHING STORES	57	74	39	39	504	28	532	35	14
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	58	956	342	342	3,844	17	3,861	614	11
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	59	423	235	209	6,534	471	7,005	188	30
<u>FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE</u>	60-67	197	60	52	709	61	770	137	13
BANKING	60	97	28	25	225	26	251	69	9
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	602	80	21	21	216	5	221	59	11
INSURANCE	63	71	16	16	249	15	264	55	17
INSURANCE AGENTS, BROKERS, AND SERVICE	64	11	3	3	8	-	8	8	3
REAL ESTATE	65	18	13	8	227	20	247	5	19
<u>SERVICES</u>	70-89	3,625	1,792	1,760	29,094	1,074	30,168	1,833	17
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	70	195	86	85	1,427	32	1,459	109	17
Hotels, Tourist Courts, and Motels	701	186	80	79	1,350	32	1,382	106	17
PERSONAL SERVICES	72	53	18	18	245	-	245	35	14
BUSINESS SERVICES	73	319	149	149	2,692	-	2,692	170	18
AUTO REPAIR, SERVICES, AND GARAGES	75	186	92	90	1,826	98	1,924	94	21
AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES	79	137	41	41	457	8	465	96	11
MEDICAL AND OTHER HEALTH SERVICES	80	1,797	993	972	17,406	398	17,804	804	18
Hospitals	806	1,215	600	583	11,047	267	11,314	615	19

TABLE 5 (continued)

## Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1981

<u>INDUSTRY</u> <sup>1/</sup>	<u>SIC</u> <sup>2/</sup>	<u>Total Cases</u> <sup>5/</sup>	<u>Total Lost Workday Cases</u>	<u>Cases With Days Away From Work</u>	<u>Days Away From Work</u>	<u>Days of Restricted Work Activity</u>	<u>Total Lost Workdays</u>	<u>Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays</u>	<u>Average Lost Workdays/Lost Workday Cases</u>
LEGAL SERVICES	81	9	6	6	38	94	132	3	22
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	82	297	112	112	890	45	935	185	8
SOCIAL SERVICES	83	344	153	150	1,699	154	1,853	191	12
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS	86	42	19	19	821	-	821	23	43
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	89	106	51	48	531	156	687	55	13

See footnotes at end of Table 7.

TABLE 6

## Number of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1981

<u>INDUSTRY</u> <sup>1/</sup>	<u>SIC</u> <sup>2/</sup>	<u>Total Cases</u> <sup>5/</sup>	<u>Total Lost Workday Cases</u>	<u>Cases With Days Away From Work</u>	<u>Days Away From Work</u>	<u>Days of Restricted Work Activity</u>	<u>Total Lost Workdays</u>	<u>Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays</u>	<u>Average Lost Workdays/Lost Workday Cases</u>
<u>PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES</u>		<u>1,392</u>	<u>747</u>	<u>706</u>	<u>15,651</u>	<u>1,115</u>	<u>16,766</u>	<u>633</u>	<u>22</u>
<u>AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHING</u>	01-09	6	1	1	1	-	1	5	1
<u>CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION</u>	15-17	79	32	32	455	-	455	39	14
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	15	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
General Contractors - Nonres. Bldgs.	154	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	16	40	14	14	268	-	268	24	19
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	17	34	18	18	187	-	187	10	10
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning	171	6	3	3	18	-	18	3	6
Miscellaneous Special Trade Contractors	179	20	11	11	98	-	98	3	9
<u>MANUFACTURING</u>	20-39	1,149	647	608	13,853	1,098	14,951	501	23
<u>FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS</u>	20	109	64	53	736	157	893	45	14
Meat Products	201	49	40	38	577	14	591	9	15
Miscellaneous Food and Kindred Products	209	59	24	15	159	143	302	35	13
<u>TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS</u>	22	86	26	26	233	-	233	60	9
Broad Woven Fabric Mills, Wool	223	72	23	23	207	-	207	49	9
<u>APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS</u>	23	14	9	7	349	7	356	5	40
<u>LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS</u>	24	38	30	30	896	7	903	7	30
Logging Camps and Logging Contractors	241	6	5	5	112	-	112	-	22
Sawmills and Planing Mills	242	3	1	1	176	-	176	2	176
Miscellaneous Wood Products	249	24	20	20	592	7	599	4	30

TABLE 6 (continued)

## Number of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1981

<u>INDUSTRY</u> <sup>1/</sup>	<u>SIC</u> <sup>2/</sup>	<u>Total Cases</u> <sup>5/</sup>	<u>Total Lost Workday Cases</u>	<u>Cases With Days Away From Work</u>	<u>Days Away From Work</u>	<u>Days of Restricted Work Activity</u>	<u>Total Lost Workdays</u>	<u>Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays</u>	<u>Average Lost Workdays/Lost Workday Cases</u>
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	26	56	27	25	304	25	329	29	12
Paper Mills, Except Building Paper	262	40	18	16	235	5	240	22	13
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	27	6	2	2	4	-	4	4	2
Newspapers	271	6	2	2	4	-	4	4	2
RUBBER AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS	30	13	11	9	83	10	93	2	8
Miscellaneous Plastic Products	307	12	10	8	76	10	86	2	9
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	31	596	362	355	9,353	184	9,537	234	26
Leather Tanning and Finishing	311	51	8	5	76	40	116	43	15
Footwear, Except Rubber	314	531	346	342	9,132	144	9,276	185	27
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	34	62	36	24	181	495	676	26	19
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	35	46	20	20	704	140	844	26	42
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES	36	69	37	34	746	14	760	32	21
Electronic Components and Accessories	367	40	22	20	130	13	143	18	7
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	37	41	17	17	83	20	103	24	6
<u>TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES</u>	40-49	18	9	9	551	-	551	9	61
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	40	4	2	2	2	-	2	2	1
TRUCKING AND WAREHOUSING	42	3	3	3	283	-	283	-	94
Trucking, Local and Long Distance	421	3	3	3	283	-	283	-	94
COMMUNICATIONS	48	4	2	2	251	-	251	2	126

TABLE 6 (continued)

## Number of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1981

<u>INDUSTRY</u> <sup>1/</sup>	<u>SIC</u> <sup>2/</sup>	<u>Total Cases</u> <sup>5/</sup>	<u>Total Lost Workday Cases</u>	<u>Cases With Days Away From Work</u>	<u>Days Away From Work</u>	<u>Days of Restricted Work Activity</u>	<u>Total Lost Workdays</u>	<u>Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays</u>	<u>Average Lost Workdays/Lost Workday Cases</u>
ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	49	7	2	2	15	-	15	5	8
Electric Services	491	2	2	2	15	-	15	-	8
<u>WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE</u>	50-59	21	10	9	164	12	176	9	18
<u>WHOLESALE TRADE</u>	50-51	11	4	4	86	5	91	7	23
WHOLESALE TRADE - NONDURABLE GOODS	51	11	4	4	86	5	91	7	23
<u>RETAIL TRADE</u>	52-59	10	6	5	78	7	85	2	14
BUILDING, HARDWARE, AND GARDEN SUPPLIES	52	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lumber & Other Bldg. Materials Dealers	521	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	53	2	2	2	2	2	4	-	2
Department Stores	531	2	2	2	2	2	4	-	2
FOOD STORES	54	1	1	1	52	-	52	-	52
Grocery Stores	541	1	1	1	52	-	52	-	52
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS AND SERVICE STATIONS	55	1	1	-	-	5	5	-	5
New and Used Car Dealers	551	1	1	-	-	5	5	-	5
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	59	4	2	2	24	-	24	2	12
<u>FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE</u>	60-67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 6 (continued)

## Number of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1981

<u>INDUSTRY</u> <sup>1/</sup>	<u>SIC</u> <sup>2/</sup>	<u>Total Cases</u> <sup>5/</sup>	<u>Total Lost Workday Cases</u>	<u>Cases With Days Away From Work</u>	<u>Days Away From Work</u>	<u>Days of Restricted Work Activity</u>	<u>Total Lost Workdays</u>	<u>Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays</u>	<u>Average Lost Workdays/Lost Workday Cases</u>
<u>SERVICES</u>	70-89	119	48	47	627	5	632	70	13
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	70	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hotels, Tourist Courts, and Motels	701	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BUSINESS SERVICES	73	2	1	1	4	-	4	1	4
AUTO REPAIR SERVICES AND GARAGES	75	7	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
MEDICAL AND OTHER HEALTH SERVICES	80	51	31	31	414	-	414	20	13
Hospitals	806	43	27	27	410	-	410	16	15
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	82	4	3	3	186	-	186	1	62
SOCIAL SERVICES	83	26	11	11	16	-	16	15	1
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS	86	1	1	-	-	5	5	-	5
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	89	3	1	1	7	-	7	2	7

See footnotes at end of Table 7.



TABLE 7

Number of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Category of Illness, State of Maine, 1981

<u>Category of Illness</u>	<u>Recordable Illnesses</u>
Occupational skin diseases and disorders	483
Dust diseases of the lung	10
Respiratory diseases due to toxic agents	94
Poisoning (Systemic effects of toxic materials)	18
Disorders due to physical agents	69
Disorders associated with repeated trauma	573
All other occupational illnesses	147
TOTAL ALL ILLNESSES <sup>6/</sup>	1,394

## FOOTNOTES FOR TABLES 1-7:

1. Industry Division and group totals include data for industries not shown separately.
2. Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972 Edition.
3. The incidence rates represent the number of illnesses or lost workdays per 100 full-time employees and were calculated

$$N/EH \times 200,000$$

Where: N = number of injuries or lost workdays.

EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year.

200,000 = base for 100 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

4. Because of rounding the sum of the rates for lost workday cases and nonfatal cases without lost workdays may not equal the total. In addition, the difference between the total and the sum of the components shown may not reflect the fatality rate.
5. Includes fatalities, in addition to lost workday cases and nonfatal cases without lost workdays.

NOTES: DASHES indicate no data reported.

ASTERISKS indicate incidence rates less than .05 per 100 full-time workers.

NEC = not elsewhere classified.

Data conforming to OSHA definitions for coal and lignite mining (SIC 11 and 12) and metal and nonmetallic mining (SIC 10 and 14), and for railroad transportation (SIC 40) were provided by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U. S. Department of Labor, and by the Federal Railroad Administration, U. S. Department of Transportation. Data for independent contractors who perform services or construction on mining sites are also included.

6. Because of rounding, this figure disagrees with that given in Table 6.

## APPENDIX A

### SCOPE OF THE SURVEY & TECHNICAL NOTES

#### SCOPE OF THE SURVEY

The OSH injuries and illnesses survey relates to the following Industry Divisions in the State of Maine: Agriculture, Forestry, & Fishing (SIC 01-09); Mining (SIC 10-14); Construction (SIC 15-17); Manufacturing (SIC 20-39); Transportation & Public Utilities (SIC 40-49); Wholesale Trade (SIC 50-51); Retail Trade (SIC 52-59); Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate (SIC 60-67); and Services (SIC 70-89, except SIC 88).

All employees (part-time, temporary, etc.) in these industries are covered. Excluded are self-employed individuals, agricultural employers with less than eleven workers, domestic employers, and Federal/State/Local government units.

Survey questionnaires were mailed to 3,695 sample units. A relatively small proportion (170 or 4.6%) of these were later excluded because they were no longer in operation, were not within the scope of the survey, were included in the report for another location, received duplicate survey forms for the same location, or were not deliverable because of inadequate address. Original and follow-up mailings and/or telephone calls resulted in 3,336 usable questionnaires out of a possible 3,525 for a 94.6% usable response rate. In addition, information was received from federal sources on the injuries and illnesses in Maine's 134 railroad and mining establishments, which are surveyed separately.

#### ESTIMATING PROCEDURE

Estimates of the numbers of injuries and illnesses in each sampled industry were obtained by first weighing the data from each reporting unit by the reciprocal of the sampling ratio for each industry and employment size group. Each of these sampling cell estimates was then adjusted for nonresponse. Finally, the aggregate data for each industry was adjusted for births by benchmarking, a form of ratio estimation using an independent determination of actual employment.

#### INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

Reporting units are classified into industries on the basis of their principal product or activity determined by information entered in Section III (Nature of Business) of the survey questionnaire. For a reporting unit

making more than one product or engaging in more than one activity, data for the unit are included in the industry indicated by the most important product or activity.

#### STANDARDIZED INDUSTRIAL MIX

Because rates among industries vary, caution is necessary when making comparisons between incidence rates produced for different jurisdictions. In making such comparisons, one could derive the impression that a state with a concentration of employment in industries with high incidence rates has a poor record when compared with the national rates or rates from another state if the nation or the other state has a lower concentration of these industries.

To overcome this bias, estimates for each state can be recalculated to a common employment base using data from the level lower than the level being compared. For example, if the target was an adjusted All-Industry rate, data from the Industry Division level would be used. This process is called the Standard Industrial Mix (SIM).

The formula is shown below:

$$\frac{(X_i \times Y_i)}{X_i - X_o} \quad \text{where}$$

$X_i$  = employment for i-th industry

$Y_i$  = unadjusted incidence rates for the i-th industry

$X_o$  = employment for industries absent from the State.

#### INVESTIGATION: AVERAGE HOURS VS. INCIDENCE OF INJURY

An attempt was made to quantify the influence of "average hours worked per employee" on the "incidence rates of injuries". The initial hypothesis was that for companies with very high or very low average hours (lots of overtime or lots of part-time workers, respectively), we would find higher incidence rates than for companies with average hours close to the 2,000 which is considered the norm for "full-time" employment.

Examination was made of the 555 questionnaires from the 1981 OSH survey that (1) contained usable data, (2) reported some injuries or illnesses during 1981, and (3) were in the Manufacturing Division. Three schedules were excluded from consideration because their reported incidence rates were far larger than the rest.

Scatterplots were generated (example follows) to examine gross (easily visible) relationships, with average hours per employee plotted against number of injuries per 100 full-time workers. The only apparent pattern was a clustering around 2,000 hours.

Regression analysis was attempted to construct a polynomial in two variables (average hours and number of employees) that "fit" the known data. Tests for significance indicated that only about 20% of the variation in incidence rates was explained by the variables used.

FILE 1981 (CREATION DATE = 09/30/82) OSHA INJURIES + ILLNESSES SURVEY DATA  
SCATTERGRAM OF (DOWN) INJ (ACROSS) AVG HRS

	435.00	705.00	975.00	1245.00	1515.00	1785.00	2055.00	2325.00	2595.00	2865.00	
1											
2	140.00									140.00	
3											
4			*								
5											
6											
7											
8	126.00									126.00	
9											
10											
11				*							
12						*					
13	112.00	*								112.00	
14											
15			*								
16											
17			*								
18	98.00	*								98.00	
19						*	*	*			
20											
21											
22											
23	84.00	*								84.00	
24						*					
25			*			*					
26							*	**	*		
27		*					*				
28	70.00			*		**	*	*	*	70.00	
29					*		*	*	*		
30				**		*	*	*	*		
31				*		*	*	*	*		
32					*	*	*	*	*		
33	56.00				*	**	*	2*	*	56.00	
34				*		*	*	*	*		
35			*	*	2	**	*	***			
36											
37			*		*	*	*	*	*		
38	42.00	*		*	*	**	*2	*	*	42.00	
39			*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
40			*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
41			2	*	*	***	*	23*	*		
42				*	*	2	3 3	32 2	2	*	
43	28.00			*	*	*	2***3	22	*	28.00	
44				*	*	**2*	**4*2	**12*	*		
45						**	*2	*3 4	37323	**	
46		*		*	2	2*2*	*	*44435*5	3 22	*	
47				*	*	*	*23*	*2*	4*2*5322	*2*	
48	14.00	*		*	*	**	**22	2 * 4*5	*32***	2 **	
49				*	*	3	*42*	2*222*3*5342423**	*	*	
50				*	*	2	*33	2*323	2 5453	***3*	
51			*	*	*	**2***	2 324**	2372*12	2 ***	*	
52				*	*	*	**	*2	*2 33**	3* 22*	2*
53	0.0			*	*	*	*2	*	*	*	0.0
54											
55	300.00	570.00	840.00	1110.00	1380.00	1650.00	1920.00	2190.00	2460.00	2730.00	3000.00
56											
57											
58											
59											
60											

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U.S. Department of Labor  
Bureau of Labor Statistics for the Occupational  
Safety and Health Administration

1981 OSHA No. 200-S  
**ANNUAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES SURVEY**  
(Covering Calendar Year 1981)

O.M.B. NO. 1220-0045  
Approval expires 9/30/82

THIS REPORT IS MANDATORY UNDER PUBLIC LAW 91-596. FAILURE TO REPORT  
CAN RESULT IN THE ISSUANCE OF CITATIONS AND ASSESSMENT OF PENALTIES.

<p><b>I. ANNUAL AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT IN 1981</b></p> <p>Enter the average number of employees who worked during calendar year 1981 in the establishment(s) covered by this report. Include all classes of employees, full-time, part-time, seasonal, temporary, etc. See the instructions for an example of an annual average employment calculation. (Round to the nearest whole number.)</p> <p>_____</p>	<p><b>II. TOTAL HOURS WORKED IN 1981</b></p> <p>Enter the total number of hours actually worked during 1981 by all employees covered by this report. DO NOT include any non-worktime even though paid such as vacations, sick leave, etc. If employees worked low hours in 1981 due to layoffs, strikes, fires, etc., explain under comments (Section VII). (Round to the nearest whole number.)</p> <p>_____</p>	<p><b>III. NATURE OF BUSINESS IN 1981</b></p> <p>A. Check the box which best describes the general type of activity performed by the establishment(s) included in this report.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> Forestry <input type="checkbox"/> Fishing <input type="checkbox"/> Mining <input type="checkbox"/> Construction <input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Communication <input type="checkbox"/> Public Utilities <input type="checkbox"/> Wholesale Trade <input type="checkbox"/> Retail Trade <input type="checkbox"/> Finance <input type="checkbox"/> Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Real Estate <input type="checkbox"/> Services</p>	<p>B. Enter in order of importance the principal products, lines of trade, services or other activities. For each entry also include the approximate percent of total 1981 annual value of production, sales or receipts.</p> <p>_____ % _____ % _____ %</p>	<p>C. If this report includes any establishment(s) which perform services for other units of your company, indicate the primary type of service or support provided. (Check as many as apply.)</p> <p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> Central administration 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Research, development and testing 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Storage (warehouse) 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) _____</p>	<p><b>IV. MONTH OF OSHA INSPECTION</b></p> <p>If the establishment(s) covered by this report had either a Federal or State OSHA compliance inspection during calendar year 1981, please enter the name of the month in which the first inspection occurred.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Leave this box blank.)</p>	<p><b>V. RECORDABLE INJURIES AND ILLNESSES</b></p> <p>Did this establishment have any recordable injuries or illnesses during calendar year 1981?</p> <p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> No (Please complete section VII) 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Please complete sections VI and VII.)</p> <p>SEE BELOW</p>	<p>Complete this report whether or not there were recordable occupational injuries or illnesses.</p> <p><b>PLEASE READ THE ENCLOSED INSTRUCTIONS</b></p> <p>The information collected on this form will be used for statistical purposes only by the BLS, OSHA, and the cooperating State Agencies.</p> <p><b>Complete and return ONLY THIS FORM within 3 weeks</b></p>
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**VI. OCCUPATIONAL INJURY AND ILLNESS SUMMARY (Covering Calendar Year 1981)**

\* Complete this section by copying the totals from the annual summary of your 1981 OSHA No. 200.  
\* Leave Section VI blank if there were no OSHA recordable injuries or illnesses during 1981.  
\* Please check your figures to be certain that the sum of entries in columns (7a) + (7b) + (7c) + (7d) + (7e) + (7f) + (7g) = the sum of entries in columns (8) + (9) + (13).  
\* Note: First aid even when administered by a doctor or nurse is not recordable.

SIC \_\_\_\_\_ Sch. No. \_\_\_\_\_ Ck. \_\_\_\_\_ Sul. \_\_\_\_\_

EDIT \_\_\_\_\_

OCCUPATIONAL INJURY CASES					OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESS CASES													
Injury-Related Fatalities DEATHS*	Injuries with Lost Workdays				Injuries Without Lost Workdays*	Type of illness: Enter the number of checks from the appropriate (OSHA No. 200) columns in the log.							Illness-Related Fatalities DEATHS*	Illnesses with Lost Workdays			Illnesses Without Lost Workdays*	
	Injury cases with days away from work and/or restricted workdays	Injury cases with days away from work	Days away from work	Days of restricted work activity		Occupational skin diseases or disorders	Dust diseases of the lungs	Respiratory conditions due to toxic gases	Poisoning (systemic effects of toxic materials)	Disorders due to physical agents	Disorders associated with repeated trauma	All other occupational illnesses		Illness cases with days away from work and/or restricted workdays	Illness cases with days away from work	Days away from work		Days of restricted work activity
Number of deaths in col. 1 of the log (OSHA No. 200) (1)	Number of checks in col. 2 of the log (OSHA No. 200) (2)	Number of checks in col. 3 of the log (OSHA No. 200) (3)	Sum of days in col. 4 of the log (OSHA No. 200) (4)	Sum of days in col. 5 of the log (OSHA No. 200) (5)	Number of checks in col. 6 of the log (OSHA No. 200) (6)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	Number of deaths in col. 8 of the log (OSHA No. 200) (8)	Number of checks in col. 9 of the log (OSHA No. 200) (9)	Number of checks in col. 10 of the log (OSHA No. 200) (10)	Sum of days in col. 11 of the log (OSHA No. 200) (11)	Sum of days in col. 12 of the log (OSHA No. 200) (12)	Number of checks in col. 13 of the log (OSHA No. 200) (13)

\* WITHOUT LOST WORKDAYS - CASES (WITH NO DAYS LOST) RESULTING IN EITHER: DIAGNOSIS OF OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESS, LOSS OF CONSCIOUSNESS, RESTRICTION OF WORK OR MOTION, TRANSFER TO ANOTHER JOB OR MEDICAL TREATMENT BEYOND FIRST AID.

**VII. REPORT PREPARED BY (please print or type)**

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

TITLE \_\_\_\_\_

SIGNATURE \_\_\_\_\_

AREA CODE AND PHONE \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

COMMENTS \_\_\_\_\_

IF YOU LISTED FATALITIES IN COLUMNS (1) AND (8), PLEASE GIVE A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE OBJECT OR EVENT WHICH CAUSED EACH FATALITY IN THE "COMMENTS" SECTION BELOW.

**RETURN TO:**  
State of Maine  
Department of Labor  
Bureau of Labor Standards  
100 State Street  
Augusta, Maine 04333  
Telephone Number 207-289-3331

Complete this report for the establishment(s) covered by the description below.

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**SURVEY REPORTING REGULATIONS**

Title 29, Part 1904 20-22 of the Code of Federal Regulations requires that: each employer shall return the completed survey form, OSHA No. 200-S, within 3 weeks of receipt in accordance with the instructions shown below.

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THE OSHA NO. 200-S FORM  
1981 OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES SURVEY  
(Covering Calendar Year 1981)**

**Change of Ownership**—When there has been a change of ownership during the report period, only the records of the current owner are to be entered in the report. Explain fully under Comments (Section VII), and include the date of the ownership change and the time period this report covers.

**Partial-Year Reporting**—For any establishment(s) which was not in existence for the entire report year, the report should cover the portion of the period during which the establishment(s) was in existence. Explain fully under Comments (Section VII), including the time period this report covers.

**ESTABLISHMENTS INCLUDED IN THE REPORT**

This report should include only those establishments located in, or identified by, the Report Location and Identification designation which appears above your mailing address. This designation may be a geographical area, usually a country or city, or it could be a brief description of your operation within a geographical area. If you have any questions concerning the coverage of this report, please contact the agency identified on the OSHA No. 200-S report form.

**DEFINITION OF ESTABLISHMENT**

An **ESTABLISHMENT** is defined as a single physical location where business is conducted or where services or industrial operations are performed. (For example: a factory, mill, store, hotel, restaurant, movie theatre, farm, ranch, bank, sales office, warehouse, or central administrative office.)

For firms engaged in activities such as construction, transportation, communication, or electric, gas and sanitary services, which may be physically dispersed, reports should cover the place to which employees normally report each day.

Reports for personnel who do not primarily report or work at a single establishment, such as traveling salesmen, technicians, engineers, etc., should cover the location from which they are paid or the base from which personnel operate to carry out their activities.

**SECTION I. ANNUAL AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT IN 1981**

Enter in Section I the average (not the total) number of full and part-time employees who worked during calendar year 1981 in the establishment(s) included in this report. If more than one establishment is included in this report, add together the annual average employment for each establishment and enter the sum. Include all classes of employees — seasonal, temporary, administrative, supervisory, clerical, professional, technical, sales, delivery, installation, construction and service personnel, as well as operators and related workers.

Annual Average employment should be computed by summing the employment from all pay periods during 1981 and then dividing that sum by the total number of such pay periods throughout the entire year, including periods with no employment. For example, if you had the following monthly employment — Jan.-10; Feb.-10; Mar.-10; Apr.-5; May-5; June-5; July-5; Aug.-0; Sept.-0; Oct.-0; Nov.-5; Dec.-5—you would sum the number of employees for each monthly pay period (in this case; 60) and then divide that total by 12 (the number of pay periods during the year) to derive an annual average employment of 5.

**SECTION II. TOTAL HOURS WORKED IN 1981**

Enter in Section II the total number of hours actually worked by all classes of employees during 1981. Be sure to include ONLY time on duty. DO NOT include any non-work time even though paid, such as vacations, sick leave, holidays, etc. The hours worked figure should be obtained from payroll or other time records whenever possible; if hours worked are not maintained separately from hours paid, please enter your best estimate. If actual hours worked are not available for employees paid on commission, salary, by mile, etc., hours worked may be estimated on the basis of scheduled hours or 8 hours per workday. For example, if a group of 10 salaried employees worked an average of 8 hours per day, 5 days a week, for 50 weeks of the report period, the total hours worked for this group would be  $10 \times 8 \times 5 \times 50 = 20,000$  hours for the report period.

**SECTION III. NATURE OF BUSINESS IN 1981**

In order to verify the nature of business code, we must have information about the specific economic activity carried on by the establishment(s) included in your report during calendar 1981.

Complete Parts A, B and C as indicated in Section III on the OSHA No. 200-S form. Complete Part C only if supporting services are provided to other establishments of your company. Leave Part C blank if all supporting services are not the primary function of any establishment(s) included in this report or b) supporting services are provided but only on a contract or fee basis for the general public or for other business firms.

**NOTE:** If more than one establishment is included, information in Section III should reflect the combined activities of all such establishments. One code will be assigned which best indicates the nature of business of the group of establishments as a whole.

**SECTION IV. MONTH OF OSHA INSPECTION**

Enter the name of the first month in 1981 during which your establishment(s) had an OSHA compliance inspection. Include inspections under the Federal or State equivalents of the Occupational Safety and Health Act by Federal or State inspectors and other inspections which may result in penalties for violations of safety and health standards. Do not include inspections limited to elevators, boilers, fire safety or those which are consultative in nature.

**SECTION V. RECORDABLE INJURIES OR ILLNESSES**

Check the appropriate boxes in both Parts A and B. If you checked "Yes" in either A or B, complete Sections VI and VII. If you checked "No" in both A and B, complete only Section VII.

**SECTION VI. OCCUPATIONAL INJURY AND ILLNESS SUMMARY**

This section can be completed easily by copying the totals from the annual summary of your 1981 OSHA No. 200 form (Log and Summary of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses). Please note that if this report covers more than one establishment, the final totals on the "Log" for each must be added and the sums entered in Section VI.

Leave Section VI blank if the employees covered in this report experienced no recordable injuries or illnesses during 1981.

If there were recordable injuries or illnesses during the year, please review your OSHA No. 200 form for each establishment to be included in this report to make sure that all entries are correct and complete before completing Section VI. Each recordable case should be included on the "Log" in only one of the six main categories of injuries or illnesses:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. INJURY-related deaths (Log column 1)          | 4. ILLNESS-related deaths (Log column 8)           |
| 2. INJURIES with lost workdays (Log column 2)    | 5. ILLNESSES with lost workdays (Log column 9)     |
| 3. INJURIES without lost workdays (Log column 6) | 6. ILLNESSES without lost workdays (Log column 13) |

Also review each case to ensure that the appropriate entries have been made for the other columns if applicable. For example, if the case is an Injury with Lost Workdays, be sure that the check for an injury involving days away from work (Log column 3) is entered if necessary. Also verify that the correct number of days away from work (Log column 4) and/or days of restricted work activity (Log column 5) are recorded. A similar review should be made for a case which is an illness with Lost Workdays (including Log columns 10, 11 and 12). Please remember that if your employees' loss of workdays is still continuing at the time the annual summary for the year is completed, you should estimate the number of future workdays they will lose and add this estimate to the actual workdays already lost. Each partial day away from work, other than the day of occurrence of the injury or onset of illness, should be entered as one full restricted work day.

Also, for each case which is an illness, make sure that the appropriate column indicating Type of Illness (Log columns 7a-7g) is checked.

After completing your review of the individual entries on the "Log", please make sure that the "Totals" line has been completed by summarizing Columns 1 through 13 according to the instructions on the back of the "Log" form. Then, copy these "Totals" onto Section VI of the OSHA No. 200-S form.

If you entered fatalities in columns (1) and/or (8), please include in the "comments" section a brief description of the object or event which caused each fatality.

**FIRST AID**

Finally, please remember that all injuries which, in your judgement, required only First Aid Treatment even when administered by a doctor or nurse, should not be included in this report. First Aid Treatment is defined as one-time treatment and subsequent observation of minor scratches, cuts, burns, splinters, etc., which do not ordinarily require medical care.

**SECTION VII. COMMENTS AND IDENTIFICATION**

Please complete all parts including your area code and telephone number. Then return the OSHA No. 200-S form in the pre-addressed envelope. KEEP your file copy.

APPENDIX B

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Average lost workdays per lost workday cases

The number of workdays lost divided by the number of lost workday cases.

Employment-size group

A grouping of establishments with a specified range of employment.

Incidence rate

Number of injuries and illnesses, or lost workdays experienced by 100 full-time workers. The rate is calculated as:

$$\frac{N \times 200,000}{EH} \quad \text{where}$$

N = number of occupational injuries and illnesses, injuries, illnesses, or lost workdays.  
EH = exposure hours, the total hours worked by all employees during reference year.  
200,000 = base for 100 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

Lost workdays-days away from work

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

Lost workdays-days of restricted work activity

The number of workdays (consecutive or not) on which because of injury or illness:

- 1) the employee was assigned to another job on a temporary basis, or
- 2) the employee worked at a permanent job less than full time, or
- 3) the employee worked at a permanently assigned job but could not perform all duties normally connected with it.

The number of days of restricted work activity does not include the day of injury or illness.

Medical treatment

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



## 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 were used by employers to classify recordable occupational illnesses:

- (7a) Occupational skin diseases or disorders  
Examples: 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)  
Examples: Silicosis, asbestosis, coal worker's pneumoconiosis, byssinosis, and other pneumoconiosis.
- (7c) Respiratory conditions due to toxic agents  
Examples: Pneumonitis, pharyngitis, rhinitis or acute congestion due to chemicals, dusts, gases or fumes; farmer's lung; etc.
- (7d) Poisoning (systemic effects of toxic materials)  
Examples: Poisoning by lead, mercury, cadmium, arsenic, or other metals; poisoning by carbon monoxide, hydrogen sulfide or other gases; 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)  
Examples: Heatstroke, sunstroke, heat exhaustion and other effects of environmental heat; freezing, frostbite and effects of exposure to low temperatures; caisson disease; effects of ionizing radiation (isotopes, X-rays, radium); effects of nonionizing radiation (welding flash, ultraviolet rays, microwaves, sunburn); etc.
- (7f) Disorders due to repeated trauma  
Examples: Noise-induced hearing loss; synovitis, tenosynovitis, and bursitis. Raynaud's phenomena; and other conditions due to repeated motion, vibration, or pressure.
- (7g) All other occupational illnesses  
Examples: Anthrax, brucellosis, infectious hepatitis, malignant and benign tumors, food poisoning, histoplasmosis, coccidioidomycosis, etc.

Occupational injury

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

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; or
- (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, or require medical treatment, or involve loss of consciousness or restriction of work or motion. This category also includes any diagnosed occupational illnesses which are reported to the employer but are not classified as fatalities or lost workday cases.

Report form

Refers to survey form OSHA No. 200-S which is completed and returned by the selected sample unit.

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)

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 engaged. Each establishment is assigned an industry code for its major activity which is determined by the product or 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.

## APPENDIX C

### COMPUTING INCIDENCE RATES FOR AN INDIVIDUAL ESTABLISHMENT

Occupational injury and illness incidence rates may be calculated for an individual establishment by using the same formula used to compute industry-wide incidence rates from the Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Survey, (200-S). The establishment's experience may then be compared with the overall rates for other units in the same industry in Maine or the U.S.

The formula for computing an overall incidence rate is:

$$\frac{\text{(a) Number of injuries and illnesses x 200,000}}{\text{(b) Employee hours worked}} = \text{Incidence Rate}$$

This rate represents the number of total recordable cases -- the sum of fatalities, lost workday cases, and nonfatal cases without lost workdays -- occurring per 200,000 hours of work exposure (or the equivalent of 100 employees working an average of 2,000 hours per year).

The correct totals are most easily obtained by referring to your file copy\* of the Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Survey form (OSHA No. 200-S) for:

- (a) Number of recordable occupational injuries and illnesses. See Section VI.
- (b) Employee hours worked. This total should be the same as the number reported in Section II of the OSHA No. 200-S.

Incidence rates may also be computed separately for injuries, illnesses, lost workday cases, nonfatal cases without lost workdays, or the number of lost workdays. Simply replace the number of injuries and illnesses, (a) in the formula, with the appropriate total from the OSHA No. 200-S for the measure for which the rate is being computed.

\*If your company was not selected to be surveyed in 1981, refer to your OSHA No. 200 Log and Summary of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses.