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Characteristics of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses in Maine 1996

Maine Department of Labor

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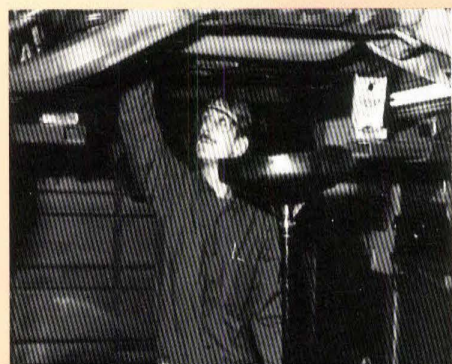
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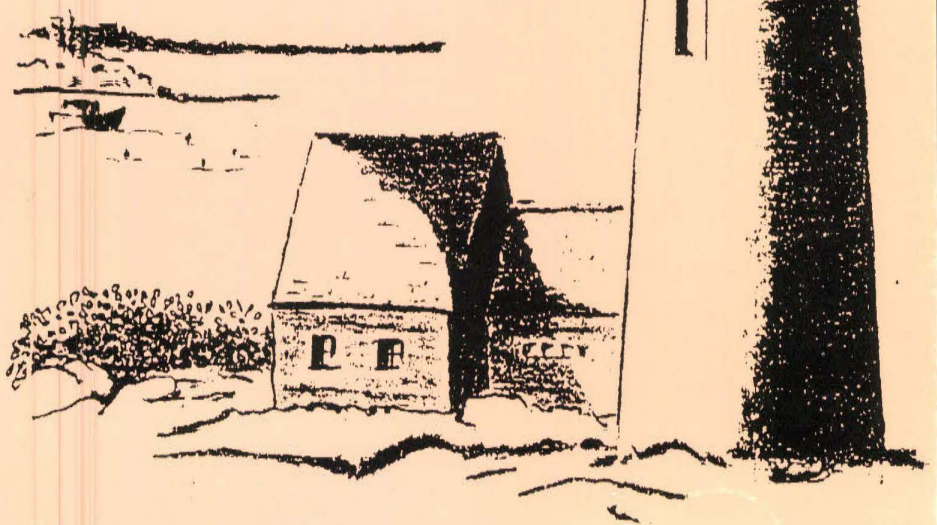
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MAINE

Department of Labor



Characteristics of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses in Maine 1996



Bureau of Labor Standards

1996 Highlights

Of the 12,253 disabling First Reports of Occupational Injury or Disease filed with the Workers' Compensation Board through June 1, 1997:

- ✓ 84% were traumatic injuries and disorders (e.g., sprains, cuts, bruises, fractures)
- ✓ 40% affected the trunk (e.g., back, shoulder, abdomen)
- ✓ 32% were due to a person, plant, animal or mineral (e.g., the person injured is coded as the source of the injury for repetitive injuries)
- ✓ 55% were from bodily reaction (sitting, stretching, etc.) or exertion
- ✓ 64% were male workers
- ✓ 20% were in the occupational group of Service Workers such as nurses aides, kitchen workers, cooks, janitors, etc.
- ✓ 45% were in the Services and Manufacturing Industry divisions
- ✓ 45% had less than two years of employment with their current employer
- ✓ February, April, and July were the months with the highest incidence of injuries and illnesses
- ✓ 20% were reported on Monday more than on any other day of the week

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Governor



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Characteristics of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses in Maine 1996

A statistical data series publication
of the Technical Services Division
Janet M. Austin, Statistician

June 1998

Augusta, Maine

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Comment Form

Your comments about *Characteristics of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses in Maine, 1996* will help us to improve our publications in the future. We are interested in any feedback concerning its usefulness, accuracy, organization, and completeness.

1. How suitable is this material for your own requirements?

- Very Suitable
- Suitable
- Not Suitable

2. What information not presently covered should be included? _____

3. What information presently covered should be excluded?

4. What suggestions do you have for improving this publication?

5. Did you find Part 4 -- our new in-depth section -- useful?

6. What topics would you like us to focus on in the future?

Please indicate your position or title _____

If interested in a reply, include your name and mailing address.



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Introduction

The data in this publication is based on injuries and illnesses reported to Maine's Workers' Compensation Board on First Reports of Occupational Injury or Disease. It is limited to claims resulting in a day or more of lost time beyond the day of the injury. We will refer to these claims as disabling cases.

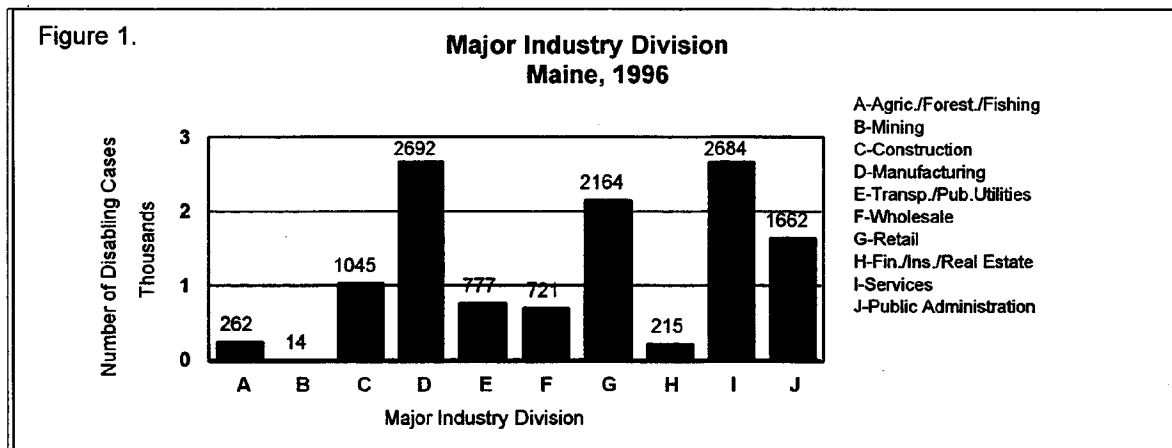
This year's publication is divided into two major sections. The first section (Tables 1-15) shows all disabling injuries and illnesses in Maine by category. In the second section (Tables 16-40), we will focus on specific areas of work-related injuries to give you a better picture of where and how injuries are occurring. Where three years of data appear, they are based on equal data collection periods:

➤ 1994-collected January 1, 1994-June 1, 1995

➤ 1995-collected January 1, 1995-June 1, 1996
 ➤ 1996-collected January 1, 1996-June 1, 1997

We have seen a continuous decline in the number of disabling cases since 1990. 12,253 disabling cases were reported for 1996. This is an 11% reduction in claims over the previous year and a 55% reduction in claims since 1990. Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in Maine, published yearly by this office, provides additional insight into trends in injury and illness data.

Figure 1 shows the distribution of the 1996 disabling cases by major industry division. The manufacturing industry had the highest number of disabling cases with 2,692 (22%) of the 12,253 cases reported. See Table 6 in this publication for related information.



The data in this publication was completed by the Maine Department of Labor, in cooperation with the Maine Workers' Compensation Board. Published data on work-related injuries and illnesses is available for years 1985-1996. See the order form at the end of the appendices for ordering information.

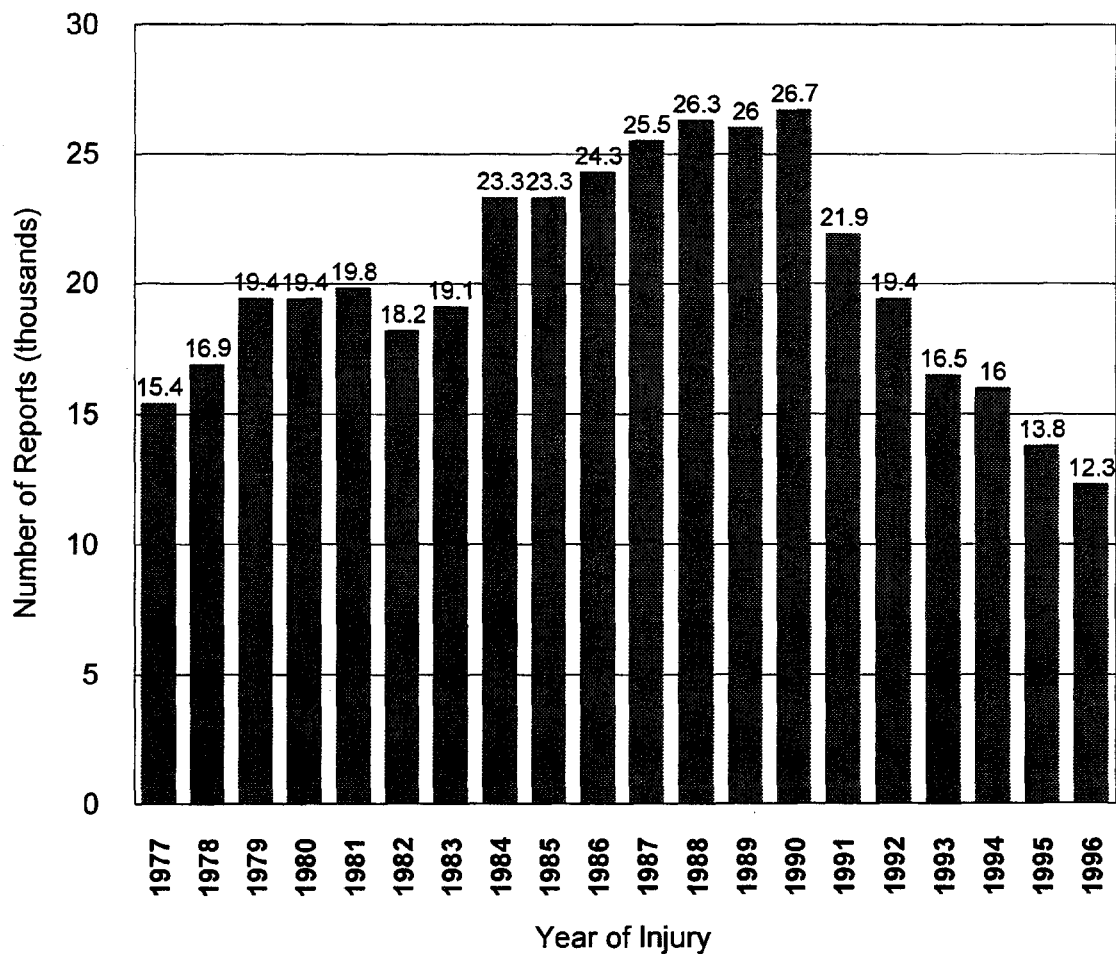
Disabling case: a work-related injury or illness that causes the employee to lose at least one day of work beyond the day of the injury.

Figure 2 shows the number of disabling cases reported to the Workers' Compensation Board since 1977 on *First Reports of Occupational Injury or Disease*. Businesses, insurance companies, and state and federal regulators have formed effective partnerships in the past few years which have helped reduce lost-time injuries and illnesses in Maine. Also, in recent years, many employers have started

return-to-work programs which keep injured workers on the job performing light-duty work in another occupation. As a result, some of the cases that previously would have been included in this publication (i.e., disabling cases) now result in restricted work activity only. The numbers may also be falling as a result of changes in Workers' Compensation laws.

Figure 2.

**Twenty-Year Comparison
Disabling Cases
Maine, 1977-1996**



Part I

**Characteristics
of the Injured
or Ill Worker**

Occupational Groups 5

Length of Service 6

Occupational Groups

A person's occupation is one of the best indicators of whether or not he or she will have a work-related injury or illness. In 1996, over 62% of all disabling cases happened in four occupational groups: (1) Service occupations; (2) Precision Production, Craft, or Repair occupations (including all mechanics, construction trades workers, precision metal workers, and

plant and system operators); (3) Handlers, Equipment Cleaners, or Laborers (including trades helpers, machine feeders, off-bearers, stock clerks, and packers); and (4) Machine Operators, Assemblers, or Inspectors. A more detailed list of specific occupations can be found in Table 11 of this publication.

**Table 1. Occupational Groups
Disabling Cases, Number and Percent
Maine, 1994-1996**

Occupational Group of Injured or Ill Worker	Disabling Cases					
	1994		1995		1996	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	15,873	100.0	13,731	100.0	12,253	100.0
Service Worker	3,028	19.1	2,679	19.5	2,239	18.3
Precision Production, Craft or Repair	2,526	15.9	2,302	16.8	2,229	18.2
Handler, Equipment Cleaner or Laborer	2,383	15.0	2,101	15.3	1,929	15.7
Machine Operator, Assembler, Inspector	2,235	14.1	1,586	11.6	1,269	10.4
Transportation or Material Handler	1,422	9.0	1,196	8.7	1,099	9.0
Administration Support-Clerical	1,030	6.5	885	6.4	740	6.0
Sales Occupation	870	5.5	790	5.8	664	5.4
Professional Specialty	648	4.1	667	4.9	680	5.5
Protective Service	473	3.0	404	2.9	347	2.8
Farming, Fishing, or Forestry Occup.	473	3.0	409	3.0	331	2.7
Executive Administrative, Managerial	387	2.4	363	2.6	342	2.8
Technician/Support Occupation	262	1.7	241	1.8	186	1.5
Unknown	129	0.8	99	0.7	185	1.5
Private Household	7	0.0	7	0.1	13	0.1
Military Occupation	0	0	2	0.0	0	0

Length of Service

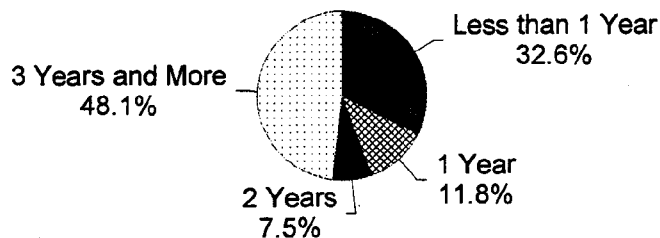
Table 2 shows how long an employee had been working for his or her current employer when injured. One-third of all workers who lost time in 1996 were injured within the first year of being hired; 11.8%

were injured between the first and second year of being hired. Over 60% of all lost-time injuries in 1994-1996 occurred before an employee had been working five years in his/her current employment.

**Table 2. Length of Service of Injured Worker
Disabling Cases, Number and Percent
Maine, 1994-1996**

Length of Service of Injured Worker	Disabling Cases					
	1994		1995		1996	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	15,873	100.0	13,731	100.0	12,253	100.0
Less than 1 Year	4,863	30.6	4,486	32.7	3,932	32.1
1st Year up to 2nd Year	1,838	11.6	1,629	11.9	1,449	11.8
2nd Year up to 3rd Year	1,123	7.1	1,013	7.4	926	7.6
3rd Year up to 4th Year	875	5.5	658	4.8	655	5.3
4th Year up to 5th Year	894	5.6	541	3.9	446	3.6
5th Year up to 6th Year	901	5.7	730	5.3	399	3.3
6th Year up to 7th Year	802	5.1	634	4.6	524	4.3
7th Year up to 8th Year	571	3.6	602	4.4	515	4.2
8th Year up to 9th Year	437	2.8	475	3.5	441	3.6
9th Year up to 10th Year	312	2.0	305	2.2	373	3.0
10th Year up to 15th Year	1,069	6.7	942	6.9	950	7.8
15th Year up to 20th Year	788	5.0	717	5.2	596	4.9
20th Year up to 25th Year	419	2.6	370	2.7	336	2.7
25th Year up to 30th Year	223	1.4	190	1.4	178	1.5
30 Years and Over	142	0.9	148	1.1	118	1.0
Missing Length of Service	616	3.9	291	2.1	415	3.4

**Figure 3. Length of Service
Disabling Cases
Maine, 1996**



Key point: Nearly 4,000 workers who had been with their current employer less than one year lost time in 1996 due to a work-related injury or illness. Over half of all injured workers losing time in 1996 had been with their current employer less than 3 years.

Part II

**Characteristics
of the Employer**

Ownership 9

Industry 10

Insurance Type 12

County of Occurrence 13

Ownership

Employees working for private employers filed 86.3% of all disabling *First Reports* in 1996, but accounted for 85.5% of employment. Disabling injuries to local government employees increased from 8.5% of all lost-time cases in 1994 to 9.4% in 1995, with no increase in percentage of

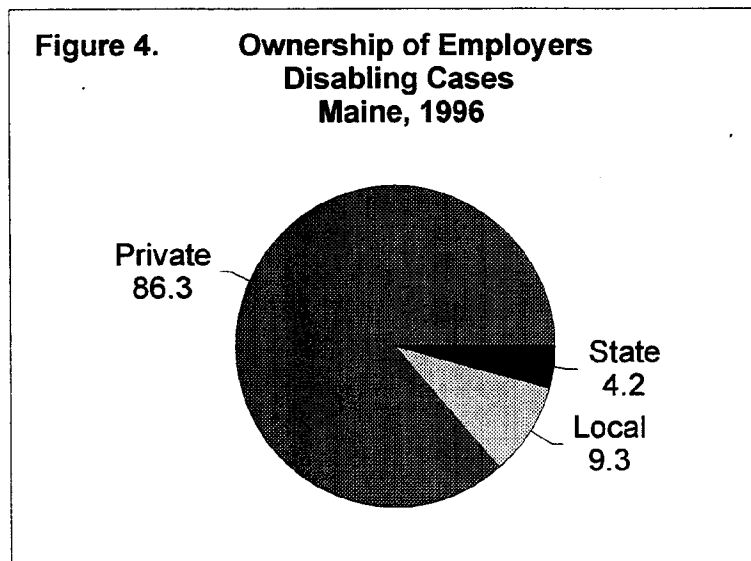
injuries from 1995 to 1996. Employment for local government increased at the same rate from 1994-1995 (8.5% and 9.4%, respectively), but while the percentage of reports remained the same for 1996 at 9.4%, employment rose to 10.3%.

**Table 3. Ownership of Employers
Disabling Cases, Number and Percent, Employment, Percent
Maine, 1994-1996**

Ownership of Employers	Disabling Case								
	1994			1995			1996		
	Number Reports	Percent Reports	Percent Emplmnt	Number Reports	Percent Reports	Percent Emplmnt	Number Reports	Percent Reports	Percent Emplmnt
Total	15,873	100.0	100.0	13,731	100.0	100.0	12,253	100.0	100.0
* Private Sector	13,873	87.4	87.4	11,877	86.5	86.5	10,570	86.3	85.5
* Public Sector	2,000	12.6	12.6	1,852	13.5	13.5	1,662	13.7	14.5
Local Gov't	1,349	8.5	8.5	1,285	9.4	9.4	1,144	9.3	10.3
State Gov't	651	4.1	4.1	567	4.1	4.1	518	4.2	4.2
* Unknown	0	---	---	2	---	---	21	0.2	---

*Lines add up to total. Local and State Government add up to the Public Sector.

**Figure 4. Ownership of Employers
Disabling Cases
Maine, 1996**



Key Point: Private sector employees accounted for 86.3% of all disabling cases in 1996; and 85.5% of the State's employment.

Industry

In 1996, the Manufacturing Industry accounted for 17% of the employment in the State of Maine, but 22% of the disabling cases. On the other hand, the Services Industry accounted for 27.2% of the employ-

ment, but had only 21.9% of the disabling cases. Table 4 shows the number and percentage of disabling cases as well as the percentage of total employment from 1994 through 1996.

**Table 4. Major Industrial Division
Disabling Cases, Number and Percent
Employment, Percent
Maine, 1994-1996**

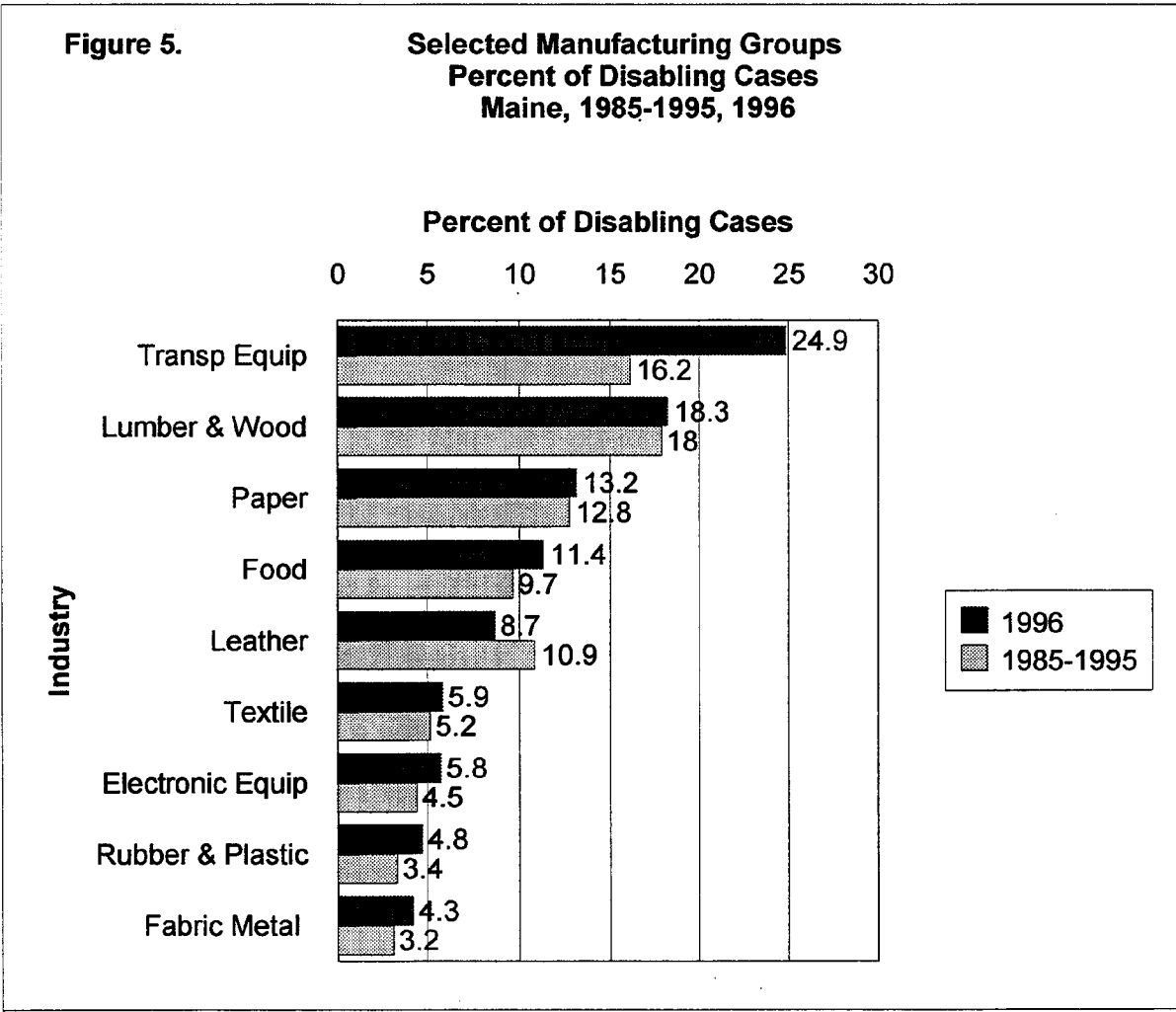
Industry	Disabling Cases								
	1994			1995			1996		
	Number Reports	Percent Reports	Percent Emplmt	Number Reports	Percent Reports	Percent Emplmt	Number Reports	Percent Reports	Percent Emplmt
Total	15,873	100.0	100.0	13,731	100.0	100.0	12,253	100.0	100.0
* Total Public Sector	2,000	12.6	14.8	1,852	13.5	14.6	1,662	13.6	14.5
* Total Private Sector	13,873	87.4	85.2	11,877	86.5	85.4	10,570	86.3	85.5
20-39 Manufacturing	4,106	25.9	19.0	3,152	22.9	17.7	2,691	22.0	17.0
37 Transportation	738	4.6	1.3	667	4.9	2.3	602	4.9	2.2
24 Lumber & Wood	593	3.7	2.1	470	3.4	2.1	442	3.6	2.0
26 Paper	565	3.6	3.1	467	3.4	2.9	320	2.6	2.8
31 Leather	524	3.3	1.9	320	2.3	1.9	211	1.7	1.5
20 Food	427	2.7	2.4	317	2.3	1.3	277	2.3	1.3
70-89 Services	3,323	20.9	26.0	2,979	21.7	26.7	2,681	21.9	27.2
80 Health Services	1,474	9.3	---	1,250	9.1	---	1,065	8.7	---
52-59 Retail Trade	2,770	17.5	26.7	2,576	18.7	21.8	2,163	17.7	21.4
54 Food Stores	720	4.5	---	713	5.2	---	506	4.1	---
58 Eating & Drink	666	4.2	---	610	4.4	---	538	4.4	---
15-17 Construction	1,204	7.6	4.1	1,018	7.4	4.2	1,042	8.5	4.5
17 Specialty Trades	704	4.4	---	608	4.4	---	579	4.7	---
50-51 Wholesale Trade	988	6.2	4.7	799	5.8	4.8	720	5.9	5.0
51 Nondurable	624	3.9	---	480	3.5	---	440	3.6	---
50 Durable Goods	364	2.3	---	319	2.3	---	280	2.3	---
40-49 Transport/P. Util.	936	5.9	4.3	806	5.9	4.2	773	6.3	4.2
42 Trucking/Warehouse	562	3.5	---	491	3.6	---	480	3.9	---
60-67 Fin/Ins/R.Estate	285	1.8	0.4	227	1.7	4.9	214	1.7	5.0
01-09 Agr/Fish/Forest	241	1.5	1	284	2.1	1.1	273	2.2	1.2
Unknown Private Ind.	20	0.1	0	36	0.3	0	13	0.1	0.0
* Unknown Sector	0	0.0	---	2	0.0	---	21	0.1	---

* Lines add up to total. Groups in bold add up to Total Private Sector. Subgroups listed are those with highest lost-time injuries; they are not all-inclusive and do not add up to the group total.

Source: Employment from Department of Labor, Labor Market Information Services.

The Manufacturing Industry is divided into twenty major groups. Figure 5 shows the ten major groups in manufacturing with the highest percentages of disabling cases for 1996. Also shown are these same groups with their average percentages of disabling cases from 1985-1995. By comparing the 1996 percentages with the 1985-1995 average percentages, we are able to see if the current years' injuries are consistent with the 11-year trend. Employees in the manufacturing of

Transportation Equipment suffered 24.9% of all lost-time manufacturing injuries in 1996, nearly 9 percentage points above the 1985-1995 average. Employees in the Lumber & Wood division had 18.3% of all lost-time injuries in 1996, just slightly more than the 11-year trend. The Paper industry accounted for 13.2% of all manufacturing lost-time injuries. Lost-time injuries in the Leather industry dropped 2.2 percentage points below the 11-year trend of 10.9%.



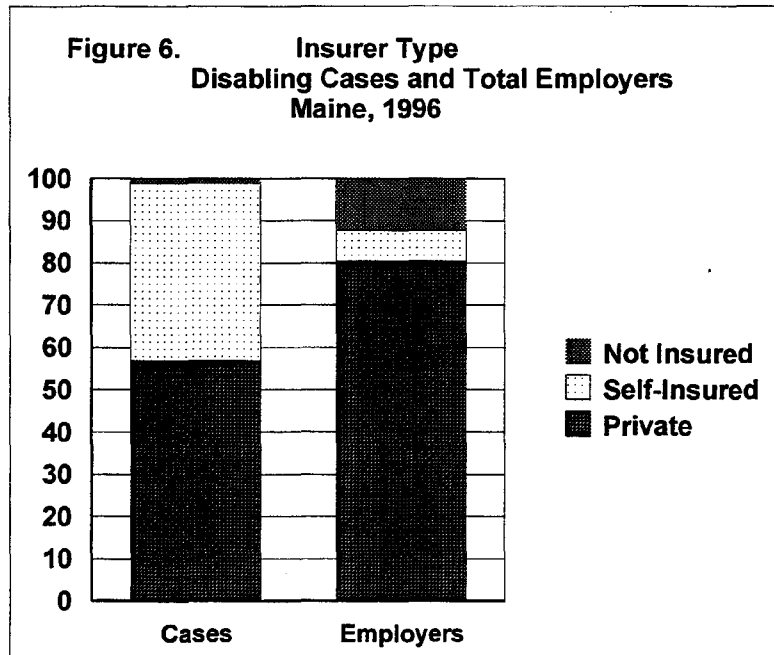
Insurance Type

In 1995, the majority of the employers (80.3%) in the Maine Workers' Compensation Board database were insured through private insurance companies, and 7.3% were self-insured. Yet in 1996, employees working in privately insured companies accounted for only 56.7% of all

lost-time cases and employees working in self-insured companies accounted for 42.1% of all lost-time cases in 1996. This difference may be due, in part, to the fact that the self-insured employers are usually the larger companies.

**Table 5. Insurer Type
Disabling Cases, Number and Percent
Maine, 1994-1996**

Insurer Type	Disabling Cases					
	1994		1995		1996	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	15,873	100.0	13,731	100.0	12,253	100.0
Private	9,244	58.2	7,939	57.8	6,943	56.7
Self-Insured	6,359	40.1	5,601	40.8	5,158	42.1
Not Insured	270	1.7	191	1.4	152	1.2



Key Point: Although companies that were privately insured account for over 80% of all active companies on the Workers Compensation database in 1995, just under 56% of all those employees getting injured in 1996 worked in the private sector.

County of Occurrence

The four counties with the greatest percentage of reports filed in 1996 were Cumberland, Kennebec, Penobscot, and York. These same counties also had the highest average employment for that year. Dividing the percentage of reports by the percentage of employment provides a better perspective. A ratio of 1.00 shows that the number of reports filed in each county are in line with the total employment in that county while ratios above 1.00 show

incidents of injuries that are higher than the percentage of total employment. Androscoggin, Cumberland, Somerset and York counties had a ratio of right around 1.00. Franklin and Lincoln were the counties with the lowest ratios, 0.84 and 0.82 respectively. Sagadahoc County had the highest ratio with 1.94. High ratios tend to show a concentration of hazardous industries.

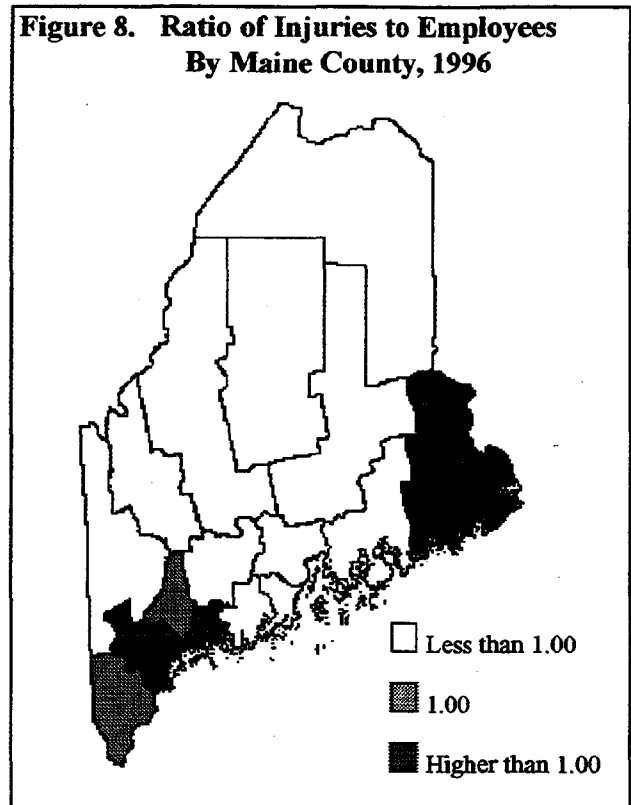
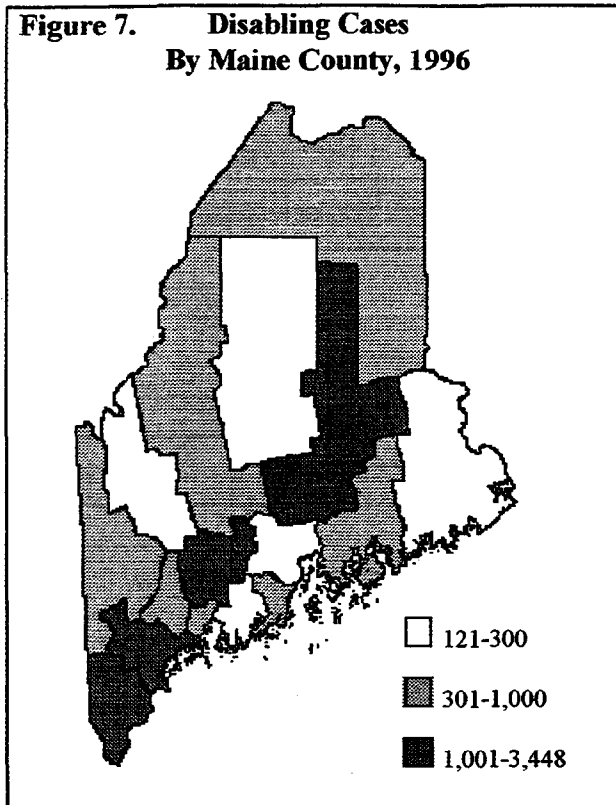
**Table 6. County of Occurrence
Employment and Disabling Cases, Percent and Ratio
Maine 1994-1996**

County of Injury	Disabling Cases								
	1994			1995			1996		
	Percent Emplymt	Percent Reports	Ratio	Percent Emplymt	Percent Reports	Ratio	Percent Emplymt	Percent Reports	Ratio
Total	100.0	100.0	1.00	100.0	100.0	1.00	100.0	100.0	1.00
Androscoggin	8.3	7.8	0.94	8.2	7.5	0.92	8.1	8.1	1.00
Aroostook	5.6	5.8	1.04	5.5	5.1	0.93	5.3	5.1	0.96
Cumberland	27.4	27.6	1.01	27.7	28.1	1.02	27.9	28.1	1.01
Franklin	2.3	2.1	0.87	2.3	1.8	0.79	2.2	1.8	0.84
Hancock	3.7	3.5	0.95	3.7	3.9	1.06	3.7	3.5	0.94
Kennebec	10.4	9.1	0.88	10.3	8.7	0.88	10.2	9.9	0.96
Knox	3.0	2.8	0.93	3.2	2.7	0.85	3.3	3.1	0.94
Lincoln	1.8	1.3	0.72	1.9	1.6	0.85	1.9	1.5	0.82
Oxford	3.2	3.0	0.94	3.2	3.1	0.97	3.2	3.1	0.97
Penobscot	12.1	11.4	0.96	12.0	11.0	0.92	11.9	10.5	0.88
Piscataquis	1.1	1.2	1.09	1.1	1.1	1.00	1.1	1.0	0.92
Sagadahoc	3.1	5.0	1.61	2.9	5.3	1.80	2.8	5.5	1.94
Somerset	3.4	3.7	1.09	3.3	3.4	1.04	3.4	3.4	1.01
Waldo	1.4	1.0	0.72	1.4	1.3	0.93	1.6	1.5	0.90
Washington	2.1	2.4	1.15	2.1	2.7	1.29	2.1	2.3	1.11
York	9.9	10.5	1.06	10.0	10.5	1.05	10.1	10.1	1.00
Other*	1.2	1.8	1.56	1.2	2.2	1.84	1.2	1.4	1.18

*Other includes Other State, Canada, and Unknown locations

The map on the left shows the distribution of lost-time injuries by county showing Penobscot, York, Cumberland, Kennebec and Androscoggin with the highest number of claims. The map on the right

shows the ratio of injuries to employment showing Washington, Somerset, Sagadahoc, and Cumberland counties with ratios above 1.00 indicating higher hazard areas.



Part III

**Characteristics
of the Incident**

<i>Month</i>	17
<i>Day of the Week</i>	18
<i>Nature of Injury or Illness</i>	19
<i>Part of Body</i>	21
<i>Source of Injury or Illness</i>	23
<i>Event or Exposure</i>	27
<i>Occupation of Injured or Ill Worker</i>	29
<i>Nature & Part Combination</i>	32
<i>Nature & Event or Exposure Combination</i>	33
<i>Nature & Source Combination</i>	34
<i>Source & Event or Exposure Combination</i>	35

Month

Lost-time injuries and illnesses fluctuated greatly throughout the months in 1996. January, August, and October suffered the greatest percent of disabling cases with 9.4%, 9.7% and 9.2%, respectively. November and December had the least with 7.2% and 6.9%, respectively.

In January, Services and Retail industries peaked with their lost-time injuries and illnesses. In February, peaks occurred in the Manufacturing industry. August showed

peaks in lost-time injuries and illnesses in the Manufacturing and in Agriculture/ Fishing/ Forestry industries. In October, the industries with peaks in lost-time injuries and illnesses were Services, Manufacturing and Construction. December showed the greatest decline of lost-time injuries and illnesses in 1996, where eight of the nine industries showed declines with Services, Manufacturing, and Retail showing the greatest decline.

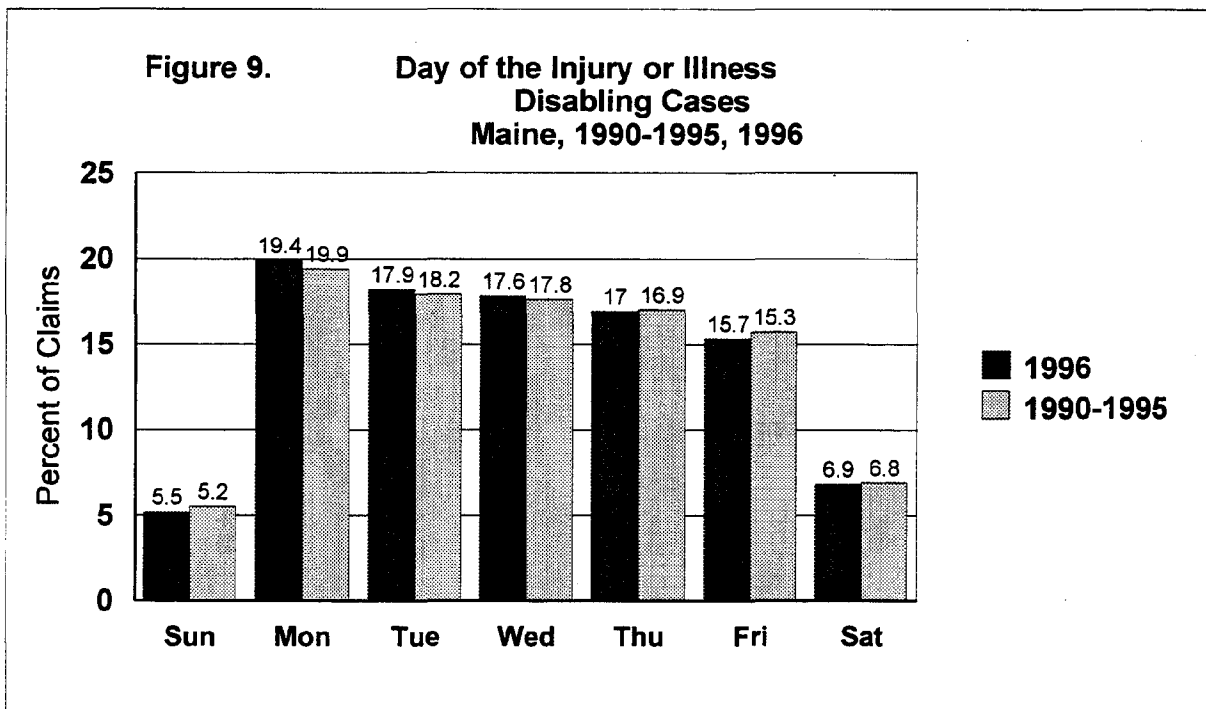
Table 7. **Month of Injury or Illness
Disabling Cases, Number and Percent
Maine, 1990-1995 Average, 1996**

Month of Injury	Disabling Cases			
	1990-1995 Average		1996	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	21,516	100.0	12,253	100.0
January	2,013	9.3	1,152	9.4
February	1,758	8.2	1,036	8.4
March	1,883	8.8	1,010	8.2
April	1,716	8.0	942	7.7
May	1,778	8.3	946	7.7
June	1,830	8.5	968	7.9
July	1,901	8.8	1,112	9.1
August	2,019	9.4	1,190	9.7
September	1,752	8.1	996	8.1
October	1,838	8.5	1,123	9.2
November	1,546	7.2	926	7.6
December	1,482	6.9	852	7.0

Day of the Week

In 1996 nearly 88% of all disabling injuries and illnesses occurred on weekdays. The highest number of lost-time injuries and illnesses occurred on Mondays with 2,377 (19.4%); 1,155 (48.6%) were coded as sprains, strains, tears and nonspecific pain,

sore, hurt. The back was injured in 637 (26.8%) of the cases injured on Monday. Of the weekdays, Friday had the lowest number of injured cases with 1,921 (15.7%). Figure 9 shows that the day the injury occurred on has been consistent over the years.



Nature of Injury or Illness

Over 79% (9,690) of all lost-time injuries and illnesses in 1996 were resulted from traumatic injuries and disorders; nearly 25% (3,055) of these were because of sprains and strains, and 23.3% were because of nonspecific pain, sore hurt (used

when *First Reports* are filed with vague descriptions of the injury). Generally, a **traumatic injury or disorder is the result of a single incident, event, or exposure.**

**Table 8. Nature of Injury or Illness
Disabling Cases, Number and Percent
Maine, 1994-1996**

Nature of Injury	Disabling Cases					
	1994		1995		1996	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	4,216	26.6	3,980	29.0	3,054	24.9
*Traumatic injury & disorders	13,095	82.5	11,549	84.1	9,690	79.1
Traumatic inj-muscles/tendons/ligaments/joints	4,218	26.6	3,983	29.0	3,055	24.9
Sprains, strains, tears	4,216	26.6	3,980	29.0	3,054	24.9
Other traumatic injuries & disorders	3,745	23.6	3,245	23.6	2,838	23.2
Electrocutions, electric shocks	17	0.1	9	0.1	11	0.1
Other poisonings & toxic effects	31	0.2	31	0.2	29	0.2
Nonspecified injuries & disorders	3,693	23.3	3,204	23.3	2,794	22.8
Crushing injuries	78	0.5	103	0.8	70	0.6
Back pain, hurt back	1,478	9.3	1,278	9.3	1,134	9.3
Soreness, pain, hurt, except back	1,952	12.3	1,733	12.6	1,590	13.0
Traumatic injury & disorders, UNS	1,500	9.5	1,059	7.7	1,107	9.0
Surface wounds & bruises	1,024	6.5	968	7.0	775	6.3
Abrasions, scratches	106	0.7	80	0.6	94	0.8
Bruises, contusions	715	4.5	730	5.3	570	4.7
Foreign body-superficial splinters, chips	197	1.2	149	1.1	104	0.8
Open wounds	988	6.2	933	6.8	735	6.0
Amputations	44	0.3	52	0.4	39	0.3
Amputations, fingertip	37	0.2	35	0.3	27	0.2
Amputations, except fingertip	7	0.0	17	0.1	12	0.1
Animal or insect bites	23	0.1	38	0.3	17	0.1
Cuts, lacerations	740	4.7	697	5.1	551	4.5
Punctures, except bites	168	1.1	140	1.0	121	1.0
Traumatic injuries-bones, nerves, spinal cords	896	5.6	766	5.6	705	5.8
Dislocations	198	1.2	129	0.9	122	1.0
Fractures	696	4.4	632	4.6	581	4.7
Burns	270	1.7	245	1.8	212	1.7
Chemical Burns	71	0.4	59	0.4	64	0.5
Heat burns, scalds	194	1.2	178	1.3	141	1.2
Multiple traumatic injuries & disorders	404	2.5	296	2.2	211	1.7
Cuts, abrasions, & bruises	161	1.0	113	0.8	81	0.7
Sprains & bruises	77	0.5	61	0.4	53	0.4
Fractures & other injuries	48	0.3	63	0.5	47	0.4
Intracranial injuries	27	0.2	36	0.3	44	0.4
Concussions	26	0.2	34	0.2	43	0.4
Effects of environmental conditions	23	0.1	18	0.1	8	0.1
Effects of heat & light	14	0.1	11	0.1	6	0.0

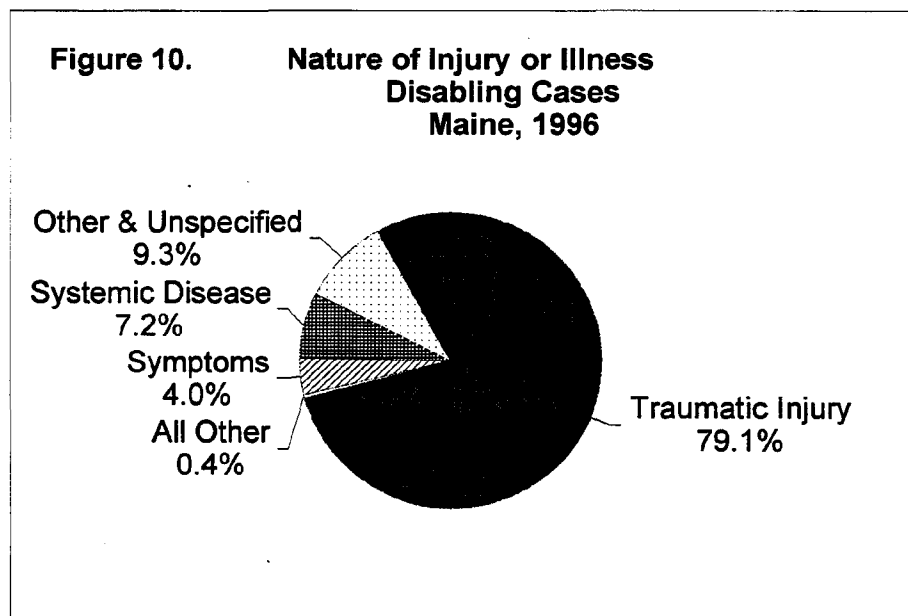
Table 8. Nature of Injury or Illness (continued.)

Nature of Injury	Disabling Cases					
	1994		1995		1996	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
*Systemic Diseases & Disorders	1,198	7.5	967	7.0	885	7.2
Musculoskel system connective tissue disease	521	3.3	377	2.7	360	2.9
Tendonitis	330	2.1	231	1.7	196	1.6
Digestive system diseases & disorders	230	1.4	186	1.4	189	1.5
Hernia	229	1.4	185	1.3	188	1.5
Nervous system & sense organs diseases	241	1.5	196	1.4	136	1.1
Carpal tunnel syndrome	166	1.0	140	1.0	100	0.8
Disorders of the eye, adnexa, vision	39	0.2	28	0.2	24	0.2
Disorders of skin & subcutaneous tissue	89	0.6	81	0.6	79	0.6
Dermatitis	72	0.5	64	0.5	63	0.5
Circulatory system diseases	42	0.3	74	0.5	67	0.5
Ischemic heart disease-inc heart attack	28	0.2	54	0.4	47	0.4
Respiratory system diseases	72	0.5	49	0.4	50	0.4
*Nonclassifiable	662	4.2	407	3.0	880	7.2
*Symptoms, Signs, & Ill-defined Condition	543	3.4	449	3.3	491	4.0
*Other Diseases, Conditions, & Disorders	315	2.0	301	2.2	263	2.1
Neurotic reaction to stress	296	1.9	272	2.0	232	1.9
*Infectious & Parasitic Diseases	35	0.2	42	0.3	25	0.2
*No injury, lost time only	15	0.1	14	0.1	16	0.1
*Neoplasms, Tumors, & Cancer	2	0.0	0	0	2	0.0
*Multiple diseases and disorders	8	0.1	2	0.0	1	0.0

*Lines add up to total. Subgroups listed are those with highest lost-time injuries; they are not all inclusive and do not add up to the group total.

UNS - Unspecified nature of injury

NEC - Not Elsewhere Classified-no specific code available for injury described



Part of Body

Table 9 shows the part of the body affected by lost-time injuries and illnesses in Maine in 1996. There were 4,783 (39%) injuries to the trunk, with 3,107 (25.4%) affecting the back.

Table 9. Part of Body Affected, Disabling Cases, Number and Percent, Maine, 1994-1996

Part of Body	Disabling Cases					
	1994		1995		1996	
Total	15,873	100.0	13,731	100.0	12,253	100.0
*Trunk	6,096	38.4	5,429	39.5	4,783	39.0
Trunk, UNS	105	0.7	59	0.4	7	0.1
Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	849	5.3	708	5.2	637	5.2
Chest, including ribs, internal organs	372	2.3	368	2.7	317	2.6
Chest exc internal location of disease	284	1.8	254	1.8	222	1.8
Heart	30	0.2	61	0.4	56	0.5
Back, including spine, spinal cord	4,040	25.5	3,606	26.3	3,107	25.4
Back, including spine, spinal cord UNS	1,411	8.9	1,176	8.6	1,086	8.9
Lumbar region	2,161	13.6	2,014	14.7	1,700	13.9
Thoracic region	282	1.8	241	1.8	162	1.3
Multiple back regions	113	0.7	111	0.8	84	0.7
Abdomen	141	0.9	137	1.0	299	2.4
Abdomen-exc internal location of disease	109	0.7	100	0.7	93	0.8
Pelvic region	431	2.7	417	3.0	258	2.1
Hip(s)	118	0.7	112	0.8	81	0.7
Groin	277	1.7	265	1.9	149	1.2
Multiple trunk locations	133	0.8	104	0.8	147	1.2
*Upper extremities	3,401	21.4	2,828	20.6	2,451	20.0
Finger(s), fingernail(s)	964	6.1	859	6.3	682	5.6
Arm(s)	691	4.4	597	4.3	528	4.3
Arm(s), UNS	193	1.2	177	1.3	147	1.2
Elbow(s)	305	1.9	210	1.5	210	1.7
Forearm(s)	117	0.7	116	0.8	92	0.8
Wrist(s)	782	4.9	587	4.3	521	4.3
Hand(s), except finger(s)	499	3.1	420	3.1	381	3.1
Multiple upper extremities locations	457	2.9	358	2.6	333	2.7
Multiple upper extremities location NEC	278	1.8	183	1.3	181	1.5
Hand(s) and wrist(s)	62	0.4	76	0.6	77	0.6
Hand(s) and finger(s)	54	0.3	63	0.5	44	0.4
*Lower extremities	2,802	17.7	2,428	17.7	2,254	18.4
Leg(s)	1,492	9.4	1,284	9.4	1,207	9.9
Knee(s)	1,091	6.9	928	6.8	842	6.9
Leg(s), UNS	161	1.0	135	1.0	131	1.1
Lower leg(s)	134	0.8	116	0.8	128	1.0
Thigh(s)	62	0.4	53	0.4	59	0.5
Multiple leg(s) locations	43	0.3	49	0.4	43	0.4
Ankle(s)	654	4.1	557	4.1	472	3.9
Foot(feet), except toe(s)	433	2.7	397	2.9	392	3.2
Foot(feet), except toe(s), UNS	288	1.8	245	1.8	239	2.0
Sole(s)	94	0.6	73	0.5	79	0.6
Toe(s), toenail(s)	137	0.9	105	0.8	102	0.8
Multiple lower extremities locations	86	0.5	83	0.6	80	0.7

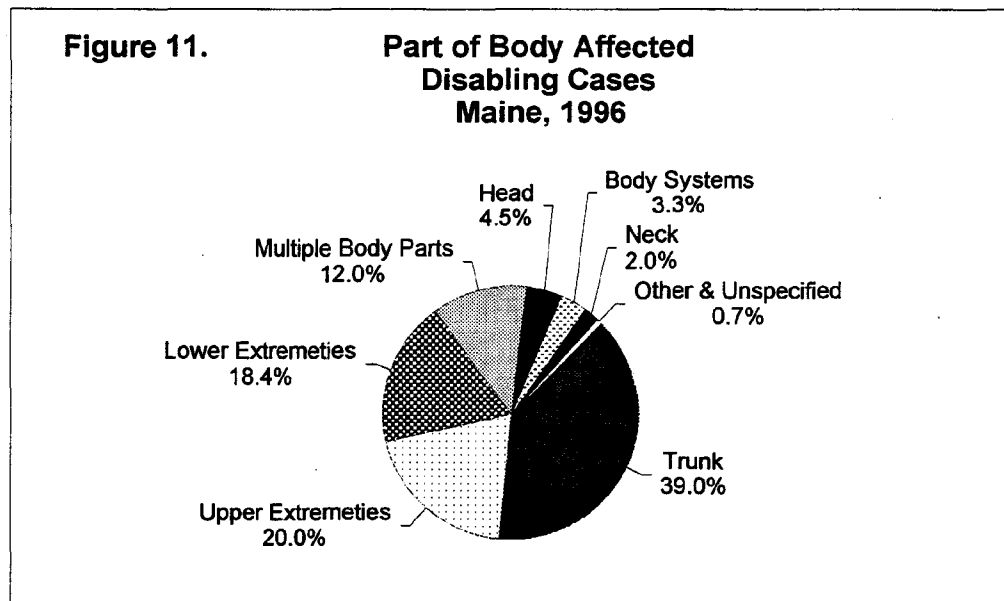
Table 9. Part of Body Affected (continued.)

Part of Body	Disabling Cases					
	1994		1995		1996	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
*Multiple Body Parts	1,890	11.9	1,642	12.0	1,471	12.0
*Head	726	4.6	639	4.7	555	4.5
Face	551	3.5	426	3.1	377	3.1
Eye(s)	405	2.6	318	2.3	269	2.2
Cranial region, including skull	92	0.6	132	1.0	90	0.7
Brain	42	0.3	47	0.3	49	0.4
Scalp	44	0.3	76	0.6	37	0.3
Head, UNS	64	0.4	56	0.4	70	0.6
Ear(s)	10	0.1	14	0.1	12	0.1
*Body Systems	491	3.1	411	3.0	410	3.3
*Neck, Including Throat	320	2.0	266	1.9	240	2.0
Neck, except internal location of disease	316	2.0	263	1.9	238	1.9
*Other Body Parts and Nonclassifiable	147	0.9	88	0.6	89	0.7

*Lines add up to total. Subgroups listed are those with highest lost-time injuries; they are not all inclusive and do not add up to the group total.

UNS - Unspecified part of body injured

NEC - Not Elsewhere Classified-no specific code available for part of body described



Source of Injury or Illness

The source of the injury or illness identifies the object, substance, bodily motion or exposure that directly produced or inflicted the injury or illness. In 1996, the category of Persons, Plants, Animals and Minerals was the source of injury in 3,827

(31.2%). Of these 3,827 cases, (2,768) 72% were because of bodily motion or position of injured or ill worker (coded when there is stress or strains from free movement of the body or its parts, with no impact or overexertion involved).

Table 10. **Source of Injury or Illness
Disabling Cases, Number and Percent
Maine, 1994-1996**

Source of Injury	Disabling Cases					
	1994		1995		1996	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	15,873	100.0	13,731	100.0	12,253	100.0
*Persons, Plants, Animals, and Minerals	4,980	31.4	4,462	32.5	3,827	31.2
Person--injured or ill worker	3,614	22.8	3,221	23.5	2,773	22.6
Bodily motion/position of injured worker	3,201	20.2	2,803	20.4	2,383	19.4
Bodily conditions of injured/ill worker	413	2.6	417	3.0	390	3.2
Person-other than injured/ill worker	910	5.7	815	5.9	713	5.8
Health care patient/resident health care fac	720	4.5	607	4.4	533	4.3
Person-other than injured/ill worker NEC	160	1.0	181	1.3	151	1.2
Co-worker, former co-worker of injured worker	24	0.2	26	0.2	27	0.2
Plants, trees, vegetation--not processed	188	1.2	163	1.2	112	0.9
Trees, logs	169	1.1	134	1.0	82	0.7
Animals and animal products	77	0.5	85	0.6	79	0.6
Mammals, except humans	21	0.1	27	0.2	30	0.2
Animal products--nonfood	35	0.2	22	0.2	20	0.2
Food products--fresh or processed	76	0.5	59	0.4	55	0.4
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuel	57	0.4	59	0.4	48	0.4
Rocks, crushed stone	48	0.3	49	0.4	39	0.3
Infectious and parasitic agents	58	0.4	60	0.4	46	0.4
*Structures and Surfaces	2,466	15.5	2,061	15.0	1,984	16.2
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	2,089	13.2	1,729	12.6	1,665	13.6
Floors	871	5.5	725	5.3	574	4.7
Ground	502	3.2	472	3.4	539	4.4
Stairs, steps	248	1.6	190	1.4	164	1.3
Parking lots	183	1.2	131	1.0	134	1.1
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces UNS	83	0.5	74	0.5	108	0.9
Sidewalks, paths, outdoor walkways	104	0.7	61	0.4	66	0.5
Other structural elements	307	1.9	287	2.1	262	2.1
Doors	156	1.0	154	1.1	147	1.2
Walls	41	0.3	38	0.3	25	0.2
Windows	19	0.1	28	0.2	11	0.1
Structures	67	0.4	44	0.3	55	0.4
Scaffolds, staging	28	0.2	8	0.1	18	0.1
Towers, poles	15	0.1	10	0.1	18	0.1

Table 10. Source of Injury or Illness (continued.)

Source of Injury	Disabling Cases					
	1994		1995		1996	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
*Other Sources and Nonclassifiable	2,008	12.7	1,577	11.5	1,547	12.6
Nonclassifiable	1,207	7.6	941	6.9	939	7.7
Other sources, NEC	263	1.7	215	1.6	275	2.2
Scrap, waste, debris	292	1.8	221	1.6	172	1.4
Chips, particles, splinters	275	1.7	193	1.4	157	1.3
Atmospheric and environmental conditions	87	0.5	60	0.4	50	0.4
Fire, flame, smoke	45	0.3	25	0.2	28	0.2
Temperature extremes--environmental	25	0.2	25	0.2	15	0.1
Steam, vapors, liquids, NEC	51	0.3	64	0.5	48	0.4
Liquids	44	0.3	58	0.4	33	0.3
Apparel and textiles	70	0.4	39	0.3	30	0.2
Clothing and shoes	36	0.2	17	0.1	22	0.2
*Containers	1,960	12.3	1,732	12.6	1,407	11.5
Containers--nonpressurized	1,433	9.0	1,219	8.9	1,010	8.2
Boxes, crates, cartons	759	4.8	662	4.8	520	4.2
Bags, sacks, totes	188	1.2	171	1.2	147	1.2
Pots, pans, trays	108	0.7	104	0.8	92	0.8
Buckets, baskets, pails	117	0.7	78	0.6	87	0.7
Barrels, kegs, drums	91	0.6	62	0.5	41	0.3
Cans	38	0.2	31	0.2	36	0.3
Tanks, bins, vats	63	0.4	53	0.4	33	0.3
Bottles, jugs, flasks	28	0.2	22	0.2	17	0.1
Containers--variable restraint	238	1.5	204	1.5	181	1.5
Reels, rolls	141	0.9	120	0.9	88	0.7
Packages, parcels	51	0.3	40	0.3	50	0.4
Bundles, bales	46	0.3	44	0.3	38	0.3
Skids, pallets	94	0.6	91	0.7	80	0.7
Containers--pressurized	95	0.6	101	0.7	69	0.6
Hoses	52	0.3	48	0.3	45	0.4
Containers, UNS	40	0.3	45	0.3	37	0.3
Dishes, drinking cups, beverage glasses	26	0.2	38	0.3	20	0.2
*Parts and Materials	1,206	7.6	999	7.3	994	8.1
Building materials--solid elements	605	3.8	551	4.0	549	4.5
Structural metal materials	194	1.2	188	1.4	195	1.6
Wood, lumber	194	1.2	188	1.4	190	1.6
Pipes, ducts, tubing	133	0.8	92	0.7	81	0.7
Machine, tool, and electric parts	202	1.3	129	0.9	172	1.4
Electric parts	45	0.3	28	0.2	39	0.3
Machine and appliance parts	144	0.9	72	0.5	103	0.8
Fasteners, connectors, ropes, ties	149	0.9	123	0.9	122	1.0
Fasteners	109	0.7	73	0.5	69	0.6
Ropes, ties	29	0.2	41	0.3	37	0.3
Vehicle and mobile equipment parts	196	1.2	147	1.1	118	1.0
Tires, inner tubes, wheels	85	0.5	65	0.5	58	0.5
Engine parts and accessories	40	0.3	38	0.3	27	0.2

Table 10. Source of Injury or Illness (continued.)

Source of Injury	Disabling Cases					
	1994		1995		1996	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
*Vehicles	860	5.4	847	6.2	749	6.1
Highway vehicle, motorized	490	3.1	493	3.6	462	3.8
Truck	204	1.3	194	1.4	175	1.4
Automobile	119	0.7	130	0.9	152	1.2
Highway vehicle, UNS	118	0.7	117	0.9	86	0.7
Bus	18	0.1	26	0.2	25	0.2
Plant/industrial vehicle-nonpowered	257	1.6	237	1.7	194	1.6
Cart, dolly, handtruck	207	1.3	159	1.2	115	0.9
Plant/industrial vehicle-nonpowered, NEC	36	0.2	63	0.5	68	0.6
Plant/industrial powered vehicles, tractors	84	0.5	65	0.5	53	0.4
Forklift	67	0.4	46	0.3	41	0.3
Water vehicle	9	0.1	21	0.2	18	0.1
*Tools, Instruments, and Equipment	907	5.7	811	5.9	655	5.3
Handtools--nonpowered	434	2.7	411	3.0	324	2.6
Cutting handtools--nonpowered	178	1.1	174	1.3	135	1.1
Knives	130	0.8	122	0.9	77	0.6
Digging handtools--nonpowered	90	0.6	75	0.5	62	0.5
Shovels	86	0.5	70	0.5	55	0.4
Striking/nailing handtools-nonpowered	30	0.2	19	0.1	24	0.2
Handtools--powered	217	1.4	178	1.3	148	1.2
Surfacing handtools--powered	47	0.3	29	0.2	36	0.3
Cutting handtools--powered	56	0.4	51	0.4	32	0.3
Welding and heating handtools--powered	45	0.3	27	0.2	28	0.2
Striking and nailing handtools--powered	23	0.1	22	0.2	17	0.1
Other tools, instruments, and equipment	109	0.7	89	0.6	50	0.4
Health care & orthopedic equipment NEC	31	0.2	26	0.2	19	0.2
Tools, instruments, & equipment, NEC	46	0.3	38	0.3	13	0.1
Wheelchairs	17	0.1	13	0.1	12	0.1
Ladders	42	0.3	44	0.3	41	0.3
Recreation and athletic equipment	31	0.2	36	0.3	31	0.3
Tools, instruments, and equipment, UNS	34	0.2	15	0.1	24	0.2
Handtools--power not determined	23	0.1	19	0.1	23	0.2
*Machinery	757	4.8	650	4.7	568	4.6
Special process machinery	160	1.0	124	0.9	97	0.8
Food/beverage process machine-specialized	60	0.4	51	0.4	57	0.5
Metal, woodworking special material machinery	92	0.6	92	0.7	85	0.7
Sawing machinery--stationary	49	0.3	47	0.3	49	0.4
Material handling machinery	105	0.7	67	0.5	79	0.6
Conveyors--powered	28	0.2	15	0.1	22	0.2
Jacks	14	0.1	14	0.1	14	0.1
Heating, cooling, cleaning machines/appliances	113	0.7	103	0.8	77	0.6
Heating & cooking machines/appliances	42	0.3	43	0.3	33	0.3
Cooling & humidifying machines/appliances	37	0.2	26	0.2	22	0.2
Washer, dryer, cleaning machines/appliances	34	0.2	33	0.2	21	0.2
Machinery, UNS	82	0.5	107	0.8	74	0.6
Miscellaneous machinery	95	0.6	64	0.5	54	0.4
Construction, logging, and mining machinery	55	0.3	44	0.3	48	0.4
Logging/wood processing machine-specialized	13	0.1	19	0.1	20	0.2
Agricultural and garden machinery	30	0.2	33	0.2	28	0.2
Mowing machinery	28	0.2	27	0.2	23	0.2
Office and business machinery	25	0.2	16	0.1	26	0.2

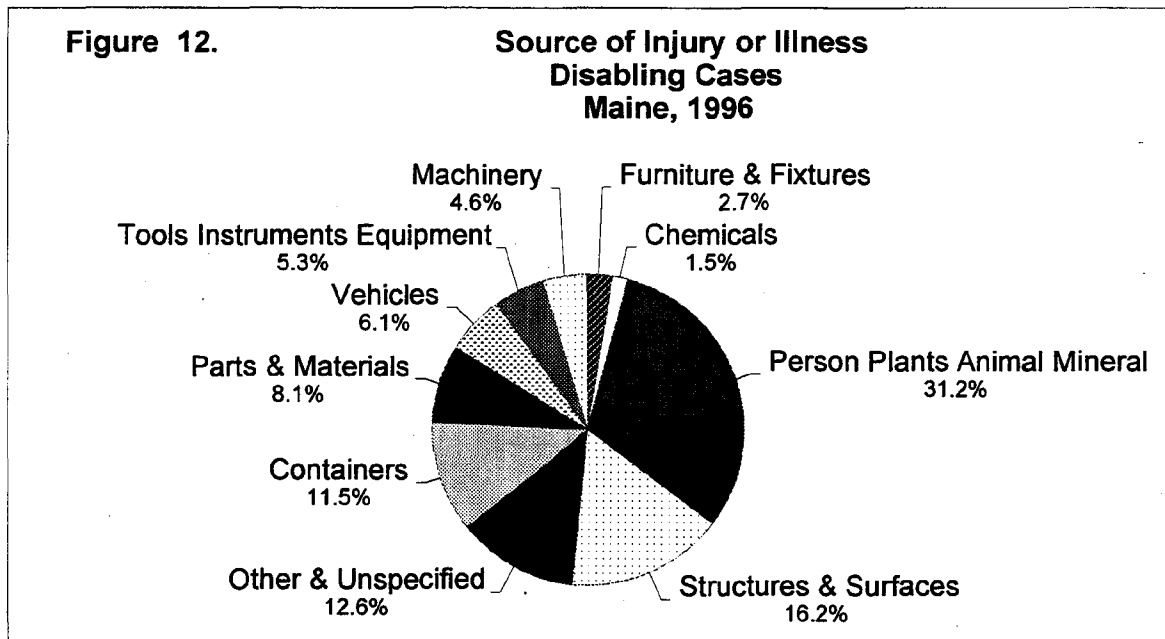
Table 10. Source of Injury or Illness (continued.)

Source of Injury	Disabling Cases					
	1994		1995		1996	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
*Furniture and Fixtures	472	3.0	416	3.0	336	2.7
Furniture	231	1.5	220	1.6	194	1.6
Tables, worktables	87	0.5	71	0.5	53	0.4
Chairs	32	0.2	33	0.2	28	0.2
Beds, bedding, mattresses	43	0.3	42	0.3	26	0.2
Cases, cabinets, racks, shelves	167	1.1	142	1.0	91	0.7
Garment racks, other racks	67	0.4	52	0.4	33	0.3
Cabinets, cases--display, storage	48	0.3	46	0.3	27	0.2
Shelving	36	0.2	31	0.2	15	0.1
Floor, wall, window coverings	14	0.1	11	0.1	19	0.2
*Chemicals and Chemical Products	257	1.6	176	1.3	186	1.5

*Lines add up to total. Subgroups listed are those with highest lost-time injuries; they are not all-inclusive and do not add up to the group total.

UNS - Unspecified source of injury

NEC - Not Elsewhere Classified-no specific code available for source of injury described



Event or Exposure

The event or exposure describes how the source caused the injury or illness. Bodily reaction and exertion were coded as the

event in over 54% (6,651) of lost-time injuries and illnesses in 1996; 3,688 of these were due to overexertion.

**Table 11. Event or Exposure
Disabling Cases, Number and Percent
Maine, 1994-1996**

Event or Exposure	Disabling Cases					
	1994		1995		1996	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	15,873	100.0	13,731	100.0	12,253	100.0
*Bodily reaction and exertion	8,466	53.3	7,512	54.7	6,651	54.3
Overexertion	4,817	30.3	4,125	30.0	3,688	30.1
Overexertion in lifting	2,698	17.0	2,267	16.5	1,802	14.7
Overexertion, UNS	219	1.4	306	2.2	513	4.2
Overexertion in pulling or pushing object	719	4.5	605	4.4	489	4.0
Overexertion, NEC	751	4.7	525	3.8	454	3.7
Overex holding/carrying/turning/wieldg object	421	2.7	392	2.9	394	3.2
Bodily reaction	1,947	12.3	1,801	13.1	1,532	12.5
Bending/climbing/crawling/reaching/twisting	641	4.0	594	4.3	490	4.0
Slip/trip/loss of balance-without fall	625	3.9	638	4.6	489	4.0
Bodily reaction, NEC	483	3.0	340	2.5	325	2.7
Walking--without other incident	98	0.6	111	0.8	91	0.7
Repetitive motion	1,272	8.0	1,011	7.4	861	7.0
Repetitive placg/graspg/moving object ex tool	305	1.9	204	1.5	147	1.2
Typing or keyentry	155	1.0	120	0.9	111	0.9
Repetitive use of tools	106	0.7	99	0.7	82	0.7
Bodily conditions, NEC	398	2.5	413	3.0	373	3.0
Bodily reaction and exertion, UNS	27	0.2	162	1.2	197	1.6
*Contact with objects and equipment	2,959	18.7	2,642	19.2	2,300	18.8
Struck by object	1,477	9.3	1,300	9.5	1,109	9.1
Struck by swinging or slipping object	480	3.0	443	3.2	416	3.4
Struck by falling object	575	3.6	508	3.7	353	2.9
Struck by object, NEC	249	1.6	169	1.2	167	1.4
Struck by rollg/slidg object on floor, ground	60	0.4	66	0.5	71	0.6
Struck against object	841	5.3	771	5.6	702	5.7
Struck against stationary object	540	3.4	468	3.4	314	2.6
Struck against object, NEC	149	0.9	127	0.9	198	1.6
Stepped on object	94	0.6	82	0.6	82	0.7
Caught in or compressed by equipment, object	350	2.2	322	2.3	213	1.7
Caught in running equipment, machinery	195	1.2	161	1.2	126	1.0
Caught in/compressed by equipment/object NEC	81	0.5	97	0.7	62	0.5
Rubbed/abraded by friction, pressure	258	1.6	199	1.4	194	1.6
Rubbed/abrad by foreign material in eye	229	1.4	160	1.2	141	1.2

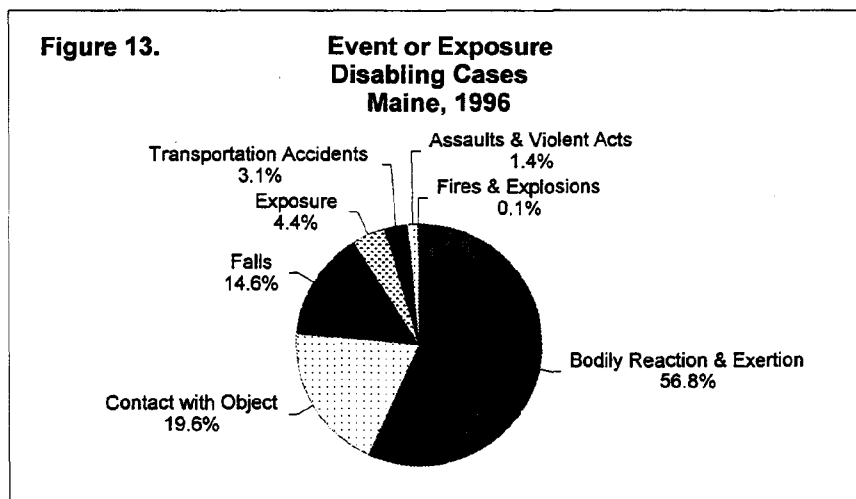
Table 11. Event or Exposure (continued.)

Event or Exposure	Disabling Cases					
	1994		1995		1996	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
*Falls	2,219	14.0	1,828	13.3	1,716	14.0
Fall on same level	1,404	8.8	1,138	8.3	1,039	8.5
Fall to floor, walkway, other surface	1,244	7.8	991	7.2	910	7.4
Fall onto or against objects	155	1.0	138	1.0	126	1.0
Fall to lower level	757	4.8	625	4.6	590	4.8
Fall down stairs or steps	239	1.5	182	1.3	156	1.3
Fall to lower level, NEC	169	1.1	148	1.1	151	1.2
Fall from ladder	144	0.9	110	0.8	124	1.0
Fall from nonmoving vehicle	96	0.6	80	0.6	73	0.6
Jump to lower level	49	0.3	58	0.4	32	0.3
*Exposure to harmful substances, environment	657	4.1	572	4.2	515	4.2
Exposure to caustic/noxious/allergic substance	398	2.5	338	2.5	320	2.6
Contact with skin or exposed tissue	146	0.9	123	0.9	129	1.1
Inhalation of substance	154	1.0	102	0.7	103	0.8
Contact with temperature extremes	195	1.2	189	1.4	146	1.2
Contact with hot objects or substances	169	1.1	165	1.2	131	1.1
Exposure to radiation	34	0.2	21	0.2	22	0.2
Contact with electric current	25	0.2	13	0.1	16	0.1
*Transportation accidents	386	2.4	369	2.7	361	2.9
Highway accident	272	1.7	246	1.8	236	1.9
Nonhighway accident except rail, air, water	43	0.3	55	0.4	47	0.4
Pedestrian/nonpassenger struck by vehicle	39	0.2	43	0.3	41	0.3
*Assaults and violent acts	160	1.0	181	1.3	159	1.3
Assaults and violent acts by person(s)	138	0.9	144	1.0	137	1.1
Hitting, kicking, beating	66	0.4	48	0.3	44	0.4
Assaults by animals	22	0.1	34	0.2	22	0.2
*Fires and explosions	45	0.3	24	0.2	17	0.1
Explosion	15	0.1	9	0.1	9	0.1
Fire--unintended or uncontrolled	30	0.2	15	0.1	8	0.1
*Nonclassifiable	981	6.2	603	4.4	531	4.4

*Lines add up to total. Subgroups listed are those with highest lost-time injuries; they are not all inclusive and do not add up to the group total.

UNS - Unspecified event or exposure

NEC - Not Elsewhere Classified-no specific code available for event or exposure described



Occupation of Injured or Ill Worker

Table 12 shows the occupation of the injured or ill worker. For 1996, service workers accounted for 2,239 (18.3%) of all lost-time cases. Of these, 710 (5.8%) of all lost-time cases were nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants. The group of occupations with the second largest number of injuries was the Precision, Production,

Craft or Repair occupations, accounting for 2,229 (18.2%) of all lost-time cases. Included are construction trades workers, mechanics, precision metal workers, and plant and system operators. Truck drivers also had a high number of lost-time injuries and illnesses with 749 (6.1%).

**Table 12. Occupation of Injured or Ill Worker
Disabling Cases, Number and Percent
Maine, 1994-1996**

Occupation of Injured Worker	Disabling Cases					
	1994		1995		1996	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	15,873	100.0	13,731	100.0	12,253	100.0
*Service Worker	3,028	19.1	2,679	19.5	2,239	18.3
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	976	6.1	806	5.9	710	5.8
Janitors and cleaners	530	3.3	508	3.7	442	3.6
Kitchen workers, food preparation	343	2.2	334	2.4	251	2.0
Cooks	316	2.0	278	2.0	211	1.7
Maids and housemen	258	1.6	207	1.5	158	1.3
Waiters and waitresses	152	1.0	129	0.9	80	0.7
Miscellaneous food preparation occupations	82	0.5	100	0.7	78	0.6
Waiters/waitresses assistants	76	0.5	53	0.4	72	0.6
Child care workers, NEC	32	0.2	30	0.2	44	0.4
Health aides, except nursing	54	0.3	58	0.4	43	0.4
Attendants/amusement/recreational facilities	31	0.2	44	0.3	33	0.3
*Precision Production, Craft or Repair	2,526	15.9	2,302	16.8	2,229	18.2
Carpenters	347	2.2	306	2.2	325	2.7
Specified mechanics and repairers, NEC	121	0.8	119	0.9	169	1.4
Automobile mechanics	211	1.3	200	1.5	151	1.2
Plumber, pipefitter, and steamfitter	180	1.1	156	1.1	151	1.2
Electricians	141	0.9	127	0.9	100	0.8
Construction trades, NEC	57	0.4	84	0.6	75	0.6
Industrial machinery repairers	101	0.6	119	0.9	70	0.6
Miscellaneous precision metal workers	5	0.0	33	0.2	60	0.5
Supervisors, production occupations	60	0.4	59	0.4	56	0.5
Bus/truck/stationary engine mechanics	57	0.4	48	0.3	54	0.4
Heating/air condition/refrigeration mechanics	78	0.5	83	0.6	54	0.4
Painters, construction and maintenance	63	0.4	41	0.3	54	0.4
Structural metal workers	35	0.2	30	0.2	54	0.4
Sheet metal workers	60	0.4	46	0.3	54	0.4
Electrical/electronic equipment assemblers	48	0.3	40	0.3	53	0.4
Machinists	48	0.3	36	0.3	52	0.4
Supervisor-NEC	67	0.4	45	0.3	49	0.4
Millwrights	60	0.4	50	0.4	35	0.3
Automobile body and related repairers	28	0.2	19	0.1	32	0.3

Table 12. Occupation of Injured Worker (continued.)

Occupation of Injured Worker	Disabling Cases					
	1994		1995		1996	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
*Handler, Equipment Cleaner, or Laborer	2,383	15.0	2,101	15.3	1,929	15.7
Laborers-exc. construction	1,172	7.4	1,034	7.5	907	7.4
Construction laborers	390	2.5	336	2.4	336	2.7
Freight, stock, material handlers, NEC	216	1.4	174	1.3	218	1.8
Stock handlers and baggers	258	1.6	243	1.8	179	1.5
Hand packers and packagers	108	0.7	72	0.5	85	0.7
Garage & service station related occupations	72	0.5	63	0.5	56	0.5
Helpers-construction trades	27	0.2	62	0.5	42	0.3
Supervisor-handler, equip cleaners, laborers NEC	15	0.1	18	0.1	20	0.2
*Machine Operator, Assembler or Inspector	2,235	14.1	1,586	11.6	1,269	10.4
Miscellaneous machine operators, NEC	526	3.3	364	2.7	205	1.7
Machine operators, UNS	216	1.4	177	1.3	182	1.5
Welders and cutters	177	1.1	121	0.9	137	1.1
Shoe machine operators	338	2.1	185	1.3	136	1.1
Miscellaneous textile machine operators	85	0.5	75	0.5	82	0.7
Assemblers	137	0.9	99	0.7	73	0.6
Miscellaneous woodworking machine operators	75	0.5	64	0.5	55	0.4
Textile sewing machine operators	54	0.3	37	0.3	34	0.3
Winding and twisting machine operators	20	0.1	28	0.2	33	0.3
*Transportation or Material Handler	1,422	9.0	1,196	8.7	1,099	9.0
Truck drivers	969	6.1	782	5.7	749	6.1
Driver-sales workers	122	0.8	108	0.8	92	0.8
Bus drivers	90	0.6	86	0.6	68	0.6
Operating engineers	69	0.4	55	0.4	63	0.5
Industrial truck/tractor equipment operators	73	0.5	71	0.5	51	0.4
*Administration Support-Clerical	1,030	6.5	885	6.4	740	6.0
Traffic, shipping, and receiving clerks	169	1.1	140	1.0	115	0.9
Secretaries	123	0.8	103	0.8	71	0.6
Administrative support occupations, NEC	70	0.4	87	0.6	67	0.5
Order clerks	26	0.2	24	0.2	58	0.5
General office clerks	83	0.5	55	0.4	58	0.5
Typists	42	0.3	46	0.3	50	0.4
Bookkeepers, accounting, auditing clerks	51	0.3	36	0.3	31	0.3
Bank tellers	40	0.3	25	0.2	24	0.2
Insurance adjusters, examiners, investigators	43	0.3	45	0.3	24	0.2
Investigators, adjusters, except insurance	32	0.2	20	0.1	22	0.2
Receptionists	27	0.2	26	0.2	20	0.2
Data-entry keyers	32	0.2	16	0.1	15	0.1
*Sales Occupation	870	5.5	790	5.8	664	5.4
Sales workers, other commodities	100	0.6	198	1.4	241	2.0
Cashiers	294	1.9	246	1.8	156	1.3
Supervisors, proprietors-sales occupation	156	1.0	150	1.1	119	1.0
Sales counter clerks	100	0.6	40	0.3	27	0.2
*Professional Speciality	648	4.1	667	4.9	680	5.5
Registered nurses	190	1.2	187	1.4	215	1.8
Teachers, NEC	62	0.4	77	0.6	83	0.7
Social workers	60	0.4	49	0.4	63	0.5
Elementary school	56	0.4	66	0.5	45	0.4
Teacher, UNS	7	0.0	15	0.1	39	0.3
Recreation workers	44	0.3	23	0.2	28	0.2
Counselors, educational and vocational	19	0.1	30	0.2	21	0.2
Secondary school	34	0.2	21	0.2	20	0.2

Table 12. Occupation of Injured or Ill Worker (continued.)

Occupation of Injured Worker	Disabling Cases					
	1994		1995		1996	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
*Protective Service	473	3.0	404	2.9	347	2.8
Police and detectives, public service	133	0.8	120	0.9	129	1.1
Firefighting occupations	152	1.0	135	1.0	90	0.7
Correctional institution officers	58	0.4	45	0.3	54	0.4
Guards and police, except public service	71	0.4	49	0.4	40	0.3
Protective service occupations, NEC	20	0.1	29	0.2	22	0.2
*Farming, Fishing, or Forestry Occupations	473	3.0	409	3.0	331	2.7
Groundskeepers and gardeners, except farms	135	0.9	126	0.9	112	0.9
Timber cutting and logging occupations	166	1.0	109	0.8	83	0.7
Farm workers	96	0.6	82	0.6	65	0.5
Animal caretakers, except farms	19	0.1	26	0.2	25	0.2
Marine life cultivation workers	19	0.1	21	0.2	13	0.1
Supervisors-related agricultural occupations	5	0.0	10	0.1	12	0.1
*Executive Administrative or Managerial	387	2.4	363	2.6	342	2.8
Managers and administrators, NEC	153	1.0	131	1.0	99	0.8
Managers, service organizations NEC	24	0.2	38	0.3	66	0.5
Managers, food serving & lodging establishments	36	0.2	42	0.3	39	0.3
Management related occupations, NEC	34	0.2	36	0.3	25	0.2
Accountants and auditors	14	0.1	14	0.1	21	0.2
Administrators, protective services	12	0.1	10	0.1	13	0.1
Financial managers	14	0.1	13	0.1	13	0.1
Administrators & officials, public administration	27	0.2	19	0.1	7	0.1
*Technician/Support Occupation	262	1.7	241	1.8	186	1.5
Health technologists, technicians, NEC	87	0.5	92	0.7	59	0.5
Licensed practical nurses	75	0.5	62	0.5	42	0.3
Clinical lab technologists, technicians	20	0.1	20	0.1	29	0.2
*Unknown	129	0.8	101	0.7	185	1.5
*Private Household	7	0.0	7	0.1	13	0.1

*Lines add up to total. Subgroups listed are those with highest lost-time injuries; they are not all inclusive and do not add up to the group total.

UNS - Unspecified occupation of injury

NEC - Not Elsewhere Classified-no specific code available for occupation of injured worker described

Nature & Part Combination

The most common nature/part combination for lost-time injuries and illnesses for the three-year period from 1994 to 1996 was sprains, strains and tears to the back, with 4,906

cases. Nonspecific pain, sore and hurt to the back accounted for 3,893 lost-time injuries.

**Table 13. Nature of Injury or Illness, Disabling Cases by Part of Body Affected
Maine, 1994-1996**

Nature of Injury or Illness	Total	Part of Body Affected								
		Back	Upper Extremities	Lower Extremities	Trunk except Back	Multiple Body Parts	Head	Body Systems	Neck Throat	Other
Total	41,857	10,753	8,680	7,484	5,555	5,003	1,919	1,312	826	325
Sprains, strains, tears	11,250	4,906	799	2,768	1,626	714	0	0	413	24
Nonspecific sore, pain, hurt except back	5,272	0	1,461	899	1,222	1,468	21	0	200	1
Nonspecific back pain, hurt back	3,893	3,893	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Traumatic injury & disorders UNS	3,666	792	615	838	431	656	249	0	63	22
Bruises, contusions	2,015	178	362	709	301	333	122	0	4	6
Cuts, lacerations	1,988	1	1,535	220	5	25	196	0	4	2
Fractures	1,909	57	695	783	261	46	54	0	9	4
Neurotic reaction to stress	800	0	0	0	0	0	0	800	0	0
Tendonitis	757	3	539	35	124	40	0	0	0	16
Hernia	602	1	0	0	601	0	0	0	0	0
Heat burns, scalds	513	3	239	127	16	86	39	0	2	1
General symptoms, NEC	470	10	276	27	14	107	3	32	1	0
Foreign bodies-splinter/chip	450	0	16	1	1	0	432	0	0	0
Dislocations	449	217	29	54	95	5	25	0	23	1
Symptoms nervous/musculoskeletal system NEC	433	32	200	129	37	23	4	0	7	1
Punctures, except bites	429	0	242	167	9	3	7	0	1	0
Carpal tunnel syndrome	406	0	405	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Cuts, abrasions, bruises	355	13	59	70	10	177	24	0	2	0
Abrasions, scratches	280	2	40	28	2	11	197	0	0	0
Multiple nonspecific injuries & disorders	271	0	2	0	63	202	0	0	0	4
Crushing injuries	251	1	185	57	2	5	0	0	0	1
Multiple symptoms	206	2	5	0	3	143	5	48	0	0
All other Natures	5,192	642	976	572	731	959	541	432	97	242

Nature & Event or Exposure Combination

Table 14 shows that of the 41,857 lost-time injuries that occurred from 1994 to 1996, 5,974 (14.3%) were sprains, strains, or tears caused by overexertion. 2,942 (7%) of lost-time sprains and

strains were due to bodily reaction (which includes all repetitive motions and body movements such as running, sitting, walking standing, etc. not caused by overexertion).

**Table 14. Nature of Injury or Illness, Disabling Cases by Event or Exposure
Maine, 1994-1996**

Nature of Injury or Illness	Total	Event or Exposure										
		Over- exerti- on	Contct with Object Eq	Fall	Free Body Motion	Repet- itive Motion	Other and Unkwn	Expos- ure Harm- ful Subst	Bodily Condi- tion	Trans- porta- tion Accid	Asslt Violnt Act	Fire Explo- sion
Total	41,857	12,630	7,901	5,763	5,668	3,147	2,118	1,744	1,184	1,116	500	86
Sprains, strains, tears	11,250	5,974	506	1,132	2,942	220	229	0	0	190	57	0
Soreness, pain, exc back	5,275	1,820	360	482	781	1,074	580	8	13	121	36	0
Back pain, hurt back	3,890	2,399	62	285	758	78	256	2	0	39	11	0
Traumatic inj/disorder UNS	3,666	790	977	976	402	121	124	12	0	178	82	4
Bruises, contusions	2,015	7	1,051	750	15	0	12	0	0	124	53	3
Cuts, lacerations	1,988	0	1,840	105	0	0	14	1	0	18	8	2
Fractures	1,909	29	710	913	110	0	19	0	0	95	31	2
Neurotic react to stress	800	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	788	0	9	0
Tendonitis	757	104	13	3	33	549	54	0	0	0	1	0
Hernia	602	489	1	7	37	17	50	0	0	0	1	0
Heat burns, scalds	513	0	0	0	0	0	1	462	0	1	0	49
General symptoms, NEC	470	72	15	8	44	207	74	32	12	5	1	0
Foreign body-splinter-chip	450	0	445	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
Dislocations	449	155	45	79	91	16	40	0	0	14	9	0
Symp-nerv/mus-skel sys NEC	433	78	69	31	66	111	70	4	0	3	1	0
Punctures, except bites	429	0	415	6	0	0	2	4	0	1	1	0
Carpal tunnel syndrome	406	8	0	1	0	379	18	0	0	0	0	0
Cuts, abrasions, bruises	355	0	133	161	0	0	3	0	0	44	14	0
Abrasions, scratches	280	0	240	24	3	0	1	0	0	4	8	0
Mltpl nonspec inj/disorder	271	117	10	46	31	24	23	0	0	19	1	0
Crushing injuries	251	0	233	6	0	0	1	0	0	10	1	0
Multiple symptoms	206	11	11	2	5	5	44	96	19	9	4	0
All other Natures	5,192	577	765	745	350	346	503	1,119	352	240	171	24

Nature & Source Combination

Table 15 shows a cross tabulation of the nature of the injury or illness by the source of the injury or illness. Persons, plants, animals, or minerals caused 13,269 (31.7%) lost-time injury

and illness claims from 1994-1996. 4,273 of these were sprains, strains, or tears and 3,369 were due to nonspecific soreness, pain and back pain.

**Table 15. Nature of Injury or Illness, Disabling Cases by Source of Injury or Illness
Maine, 1994-1996**

Nature of Injury or Illness	Total	Source of Injury or Illness									
		Person Plant Animl Min	Struc- ture Surfa- ce	Other	Conta- iners	Parts- /Mate- rial	Vehic- le	Tool Equip Instru- ment	Machi- nery	Furni- ture Fixtu- re	Chemical
Total	41,857	13,269	6,511	5,132	5,099	3,199	2,456	2,373	1,975	1,224	619
Sprains, strains, tears	11,250	4,273	1,361	812	2,120	894	569	518	315	384	4
Nonspecific sore, pain, hurt exc back	5,275	2,140	578	983	615	219	281	216	127	114	2
Nonspecific back pain, hurt back	3,890	1,229	323	533	856	310	165	188	135	150	1
Traumatic injury & disorder UNS	3,666	830	1,071	249	370	273	366	175	169	154	9
Bruises, contusions	2,015	150	787	46	182	216	256	107	145	126	0
Cuts, lacerations	1,988	31	149	80	192	276	107	656	427	68	2
Fractures	1,909	234	952	40	87	182	154	70	146	44	0
Neurotic reaction to stress	800	800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tendonitis	757	579	14	88	29	13	5	16	6	7	0
Hernia	602	61	17	162	163	103	16	32	31	17	0
Heat burns, scalds	513	135	4	248	19	34	2	11	42	1	17
General symptoms, NEC	470	265	13	112	22	5	9	12	6	3	23
Foreign bodies- splinter or chip	450	9	1	424	1	10	1	1	0	0	3
Dislocations	449	122	94	68	50	26	25	27	20	16	1
Symptoms nerv/musculoskeletal sys NEC	433	171	58	108	23	21	18	16	8	7	3
Punctures, except bites	429	12	7	33	10	258	1	84	22	2	0
Carpal tunnel syndrome	406	380	1	19	2	1	0	1	2	0	0
Cuts, abrasions, bruises	355	17	161	6	23	32	61	12	31	12	0
Abrasions, scratches	280	56	26	118	16	20	11	12	15	6	0
Mutiple nonspecific injuries & disord.	271	91	47	43	32	15	25	11	4	3	0
Crushing injuries	251	16	24	8	26	49	36	14	74	4	0
Multiple symptoms	206	39	5	65	5	3	12	1	1	3	72
All other Natures	5,192	1,629	818	887	256	239	336	193	249	103	482

Source & Event or Exposure Combination

Falls to the same level or a lower level led to 5,393 lost-time injuries during the 1994-1996 period. 5,274 lost-time cases were caused by a bodily reaction where the source was a plant, animal or mineral. One reason for this category being high is the employee is coded as the source in injuries where the injury is from free bodily movement, heart attacks

and other bodily conditions. Another 4,098 lost-time overexertion injuries involved a container, such as a box, carton, can, tote, etc. The person injured is used as the source for such events as free bodily motion (walking, sitting, reaching), repetitive motion (typing, prolonged use of hand-tools), bodily conditions (heart attacks, strokes)

**Table 16. Source of Injury or Illness, Disabling Cases by Event or Exposure
Maine, 1994-1996**

Source of Injury	Total	Event or Exposure										
		Over- exerti- on	Con- tact with Object	Fall	Free Body Motion	Repet- itive Motion	Other and Unknwn	Expos- ure Harm- ful Subst	Bodily Condi- tion	Trans- porta- tion Accid	Asslt Violent Act	Fire Explo- sion
Total	41,857	12,630	7,901	5,763	5,668	3,147	2,118	1,744	1,184	1,116	500	86
Person Plant Animal Min	13,269	2,185	540	25	5,274	3,130	3	441	1,184	0	486	1
Structure Surface	6,511	342	746	5,393	14	0	1	1	0	2	8	4
Other Sources & Unknown	5,132	1,344	805	12	349	5	2,096	460	0	0	2	59
Containers	5,099	4,098	897	62	11	2	4	19	0	0	3	3
Parts/Material	3,199	1,614	1,449	52	7	1	5	63	0	0	0	8
Vehicle	2,456	652	642	76	4	0	2	2	0	1,077	0	1
Tool Equipmnt Instrument	2,373	1,107	1,143	26	2	4	3	86	0	0	1	1
Machinery	1,975	597	1,216	48	4	4	3	65	0	37	0	1
Furniture Fixture	1,224	685	458	69	3	1	1	7	0	0	0	0
Chemical	619	6	5	0	0	0	0	600	0	0	0	8

Part IV

An In-depth Study

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Introduction

This year we have added a new section to analyze the data further. Tables 1-15 look at the lost-time claims in general. Tables 16-40 focus on specific areas of work-related injuries and illnesses to highlight how and where these cases are occurring. Employers can use this information to direct training and other interventions toward their respective industries, occupations or events.

Businesses are assigned a code which best describes its type of business. This industry code is based on the Standard Industrial Classification code (SIC), 1987 version, developed by the Office of Management and Budget. The company is also given an ownership code based on whether it is a private company, or public sector entity (local, county, and state government). These codes help to describe business characteristics and allow analysts to sort information such as employment growths, unemployment, and for this publication, lost-time injuries and illnesses in a way that is meaningful to the reader.

The total number of lost-time claims has been declining each year since 1990, when the number of work-related lost-time claims

peaked at more than 26,700. This year, 12,253 workers lost time due to a work-related injury or illness.

This year's in-depth study will look at Industry/Occupation and Industry/Event combinations, both in the private and the public sectors. Each year we will look at different combinations of data to create a complete picture of injury and illness trends. If these tables lead you to ask other questions, you may request a special report to help answer your questions. Simply fill out the order form at the back of this publication. We also encourage your ideas for future in-depth studies.

Recent changes to the Workers' Compensation system have prevented the retrieval of two pieces of information which were used to compare data from year to year. These are the age of injured worker and their gender. The data is still being collected, so it is hoped that we will be able to have this information for future reference. One focus in recent years has been the workers' age. Of particular interest was the young workers entering the workforce for the first time.

Highlights of Private and Public Sector

Shown below are some highlights of disabling cases and employment for Maine for 1994-1996. The injury ratio is determined by dividing the number of disabling cases by the employment. The injury ratio has decreased from 3.13 in 1994 to 2.36 in 1996.

Table 17. Highlights of Private and Public Sector Employment, Disabling Cases, Injury Ratio, Maine, 1994-1996

	1994	1995	1996
Total Maine Disabling Cases	15,873	13,731	12,253
* Private Sector Disabling Cases	13,873	11,877	10,570
* Public Sector Disabling Cases	2,000	1,852	1,662
State Government Disabling Cases	651	567	518
Local Government Disabling Cases	1,349	1,285	1,144
*Unknown sector	0	2	21
Total Maine Employment	507,606	514,470	520,197
* Private Sector Employment	432,390	439,468	444,758
* Public Sector Employment	75,216	75,002	75,439
State Government	22,719	22,420	21,731
Local Government	52,497	52,582	53,708
Maine Injury Ratio ¹	3.13	2.67	2.36
* Private Sector Injury Ratio ¹	3.21	2.70	2.38
* Public Sector Injury Ratio ¹	2.66	2.47	2.20
State Government Injury Ratio ¹	2.87	2.53	2.38
Local Government Injury Ratio ¹	2.57	2.44	2.17

* Private and Public sectors add up to Maine total for each section. State and Local Government add up to Public sector totals. ¹ Injury ratio is the number of disabling cases divided by the employment.

NOTE: Employment does not indicate whether employees worked part-time, full-time, or overtime (i.e., hours worked). Source for employment data: Department of Labor, Division of Labor Market Information Services.

Figure 14. Disabling Cases and Employment Percent, Maine, 1996

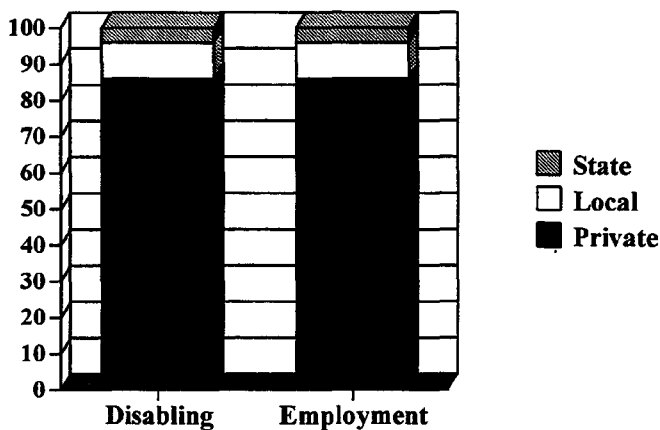
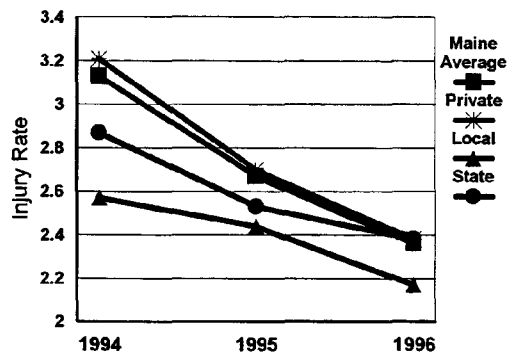


Figure 15. State Injury Ratio Maine, 1994-1996



Private Sector

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Highest Industry/Occupation Combinations for the Private Sector

Table 18 lists the ten industry/occupations with the highest number of injuries in the private sector in 1996. Also shown are increases or decreases from 1995 with the percentage change from 1995 to 1996, as well as key

facts about the injury or illness. A list of the top 100 industry occupations and industry/occupation details are available upon request. For a copy, please complete the request form following the appendices.

**Table 18. Highest Industry/Occupation Combinations
Private Sector, Maine, 1996**

Industry	Occupation	1996 Cases	Change from 1995 to 1996	Key Facts
8051 Skilled nursing care facilities	Nurses aides, orderlies, & attendants	211	-44 cases (-17%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 36% were sprains, strains, tears ➤ 54% affected the trunk ➤ 58% occurred during patient care ➤ 63% were due to overexertion ➤ 42% worked <1 year with current employer
4213 Trucking, except local	Truck drivers	170	+18 cases (+12%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 27% were sprains, strains, tears ➤ 48% affected the trunk ➤ 33% were due to overexertion ➤ 43% worked <1 year with current employer
1521 Single-family house construction	Carpenters & apprentices	152	+30 cases (+25%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 35% affected the trunk ➤ 28% were due to floor and ground ➤ 51% worked <1 year with current employer
5411 Grocery stores	Stock handlers & baggers	146	-61 cases (-29%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 42% affected the trunk ➤ 42% were due to overexertion ➤ 24% were due to containers ➤ 35% worked <1 year with current employer
5812 Eating places	Kitchen workers & food preparers	145	-21 cases (-13%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 25% were sprains, strains, tears ➤ 20% were because of heat burns ➤ 37% affected the arms, hands, wrists, fingers ➤ 59% worked <1 year with current employer
8062 General medical & surgical hospitals	Registered nurses	129	+7 cases (+6%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 42% were sprains, strains, tears ➤ 58% affected the trunk ➤ 57% occurred during patient care ➤ 43% worked 5-14 years w/current employer
5812 Eating places	Cooks	126	-19 cases (-13%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 29% were open wounds ➤ 43% affected the arms, hands, fingers ➤ 50% worked <1 year with current employer
8082 Home health care services	Nurses aides, orderlies, & attendants	100	-17 cases (-15%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 47% affected the trunk ➤ 50% occurred during patient care ➤ 60% worked <2 years with current employer
2621 Paper mills	Miscellaneous machine operators, NEC	97	-20 cases (-17%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 37% affected the trunk ➤ 29% were due to overexertion ➤ 88% more than 5 years w/current employer
8062 General medical & surgical hospitals	Nurses aides, orderlies, & attendants	95	-3 cases (-3%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 24% were sprains, strains, tears ➤ 57% affected the back ➤ 50% were due to overexertion

NEC-Not Elsewhere Classified

Select Industry/Occupation Combinations Where Number of Cases Decreased

Shown below are the Industry/Occupation combinations that have a decreasing number of injuries by 20 or more from 1995 to 1996, with key facts about the improvements. Mis-

cellaneous machine operators, NEC (e.g., paper machine operators) in the paper mill industry had the largest decrease in the number of lost-time cases from 1995-1996, going from 177 to 97 cases, a 45% drop in injuries.

**Table 19. Select Industry/Occupation Combinations
Private Sector, Where Number of Cases Decreased
Maine, 1996**

Industry	Occupation	1996 Cases	Change from 1995 to 1996	Key Facts
2621 Paper mills	Miscellaneous machine operators NEC	97	-80 cases (-45%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 64% drop in sprains, strains, tears ➤ 54% drop in injuries affecting the back ➤ 42% drop in overexertion injuries ➤ 70% drop in cases due to bending, climbing, crawling, reaching, twisting
5411 Grocery stores	Stock handlers & baggers	146	-61 cases (-29%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 42% drop in sprains, strains, tears ➤ 33% drop in cases affecting the back ➤ 48% drop in cases involving falls ➤ 30% drop in overexertion injuries
5411 Grocery stores	Kitchen workers/food preparers	75	-47 cases (-39%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 42% drop in injuries to arms, hands, fingers ➤ 62% drop in repetitive motion cases ➤ 69% drop in cases involving falls ➤ 49% drop in injuries to 1st year employees
5411 Grocery stores	Cashiers	57	-47 cases (-45%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 61% drop in sprains, strains, tears ➤ 43% drop in injuries to arms, hands, fingers ➤ 54% drop in repetitive motion cases ➤ 47% drop in injuries to 1st year employees
8051 Skilled nursing care facilities	Nurses aides, orderlies, attendants	219	-44 cases (-17%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 19% drop in sprains, strains, tears ➤ 28% drop in cases affecting the trunk ➤ 25% drop in injuries during patient care
5812 Eating places	Waiters & waitresses	62	-40 cases (-39%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 50% drop in cuts, lacerations ➤ 39% drop in injuries affecting the back ➤ 52% drop in cases due to bending, climbing, crawling, reaching, twisting ➤ 55% drop in injuries to 1st year employees
3731 Ship building and repairing	Layout workers	34	-35 cases (-51%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 65% drop to injuries affecting the trunk ➤ 50% drop in cases involving overexertion ➤ 67% drop in injuries to employees with their current employer 5-9 years
7011 Hotels & motels	Maids & housemen	77	-22 cases (-22%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 37% drop in sprains, strains, tears ➤ 56% drop in injuries involving overexertion ➤ 35% drop in injuries to 1st year employees

Select Industry/Occupation Combinations Where Number of Cases Increased

Table 20 shows the industry/occupation combinations that increased 20 or more cases from 1995 to 1996. Order clerks working in catalog and mail-order houses had the greatest increase in the number of lost-time cases going from 23 lost-time injuries and illnesses in 1995 to 56 in 1996 (143% increase in the number of injuries). Structural metal workers

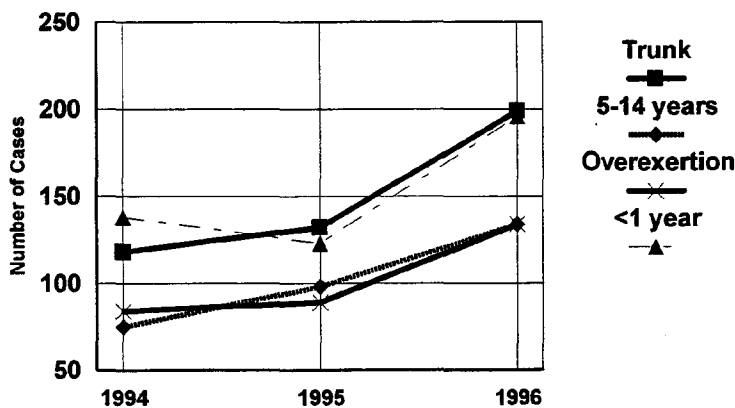
in ship building and repairing increased 27 cases going from 4 cases in 1995 to 31 cases in 1996 (675% increase) but on the previous page we see ship building and repairing had 35 fewer cases for layout workers. It is important to not automatically assume an improvement in workplace safety has taken place.

Table 20. Select Industry/Occupation Combinations Private Sector, Where the Number of Cases Increased, Maine, 1996

Industry	Occupation	1996 Cases	Change from 1995 to 1996	Key Facts
5961 Catalog & mail-order house	Order clerks	56	+33 (+143%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ from 2 to 11 cases involving the trunk ➤ from 2 to 10 cases due to overexertion ➤ from 7 to 22 injuries to workers during the first 2 years with their current employer
1521 Single-family house construction	Carpenters & apprentices	152	+30 cases (15%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ from 8 to 19 cuts and lacerations ➤ from 6 to 28 injuries to the legs ➤ from 28 to 42 injuries because of falls
3731 Ship building & repairing	Miscellaneous precision metal worker	60	+27 cases (+103%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ from 7 to 25 injuries involving the trunk ➤ from 4 to 11 injuries due to overexertion ➤ from 22 to 40 injuries involving workers 5-9 years with current employer
3731 Ship building & repairing	Structural metal workers	31	+27 cases (+675%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ from 2 to 10 injuries involving the trunk ➤ from 0 to 8 injuries due to overexertion ➤ from 2 to 19 injuries to workers with 5-14 years with current employer
7349 Building maintenance services, NEC	Laborers, except construction	35	+24 cases (+218%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ from 4 to 19 injuries involving the trunk ➤ from 1 to 18 injuries involving containers ➤ from 2 to 16 injuries due to overexertion

NEC - Not Elsewhere Classified

Figure 16. Select Industry/Occupation Combinations Private Sector With Increase in Injuries Maine, 1994-1996



Where did lost-time cases increase? The chart at the left shows those industry/occupation combinations from the table above and highlights the greatest changes in some of the key facts from 1995 to 1996. Sprains, strains, and tears to the back by overexertion for workers between 5 and 14 years with their current employer in the above 5 industry/ occupation combinations had the greatest increase in lost-time injuries in 1996.

Highest Industry/Event Combinations for the Private Sector

In 1996, nearly 31% (3,263 cases) of all lost-time injuries and illnesses in the private sector were due to overexertion.

Of these 3,263 overexertion cases:

- ⊙ nearly 80% were sprains, strains, tears or nonspecific pain, sore, hurt
- ⊙ 76% affected the trunk
- ⊙ 53% to the back
- ⊙ 50% occurred during lifting
- ⊙ 48% occurred during the first 2 years with their current employer

- ⊙ 32% were due to lifting containers
- ⊙ 15% were due to lifting parts and material
- ⊙ 14% were due to overexertion during patient care

Seven of the top ten industry/event combinations were due to overexertion. Table 20 shows the top five Industry/Event combinations, their number of cases in 1996, how many cases they increased or decreased since 1994 (in this case they all decreased in number) and a few key facts from these combinations of injured workers.

Table 21. Highest Industry/Event or Exposure Combinations, Private Sector Maine, 1996

Industry	Event or Exposure	1996 Cases	Change from 1995 to 1996	Key Facts
8062 General medical & surgical hospital	Overexertion	199	-82 cases (-29%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 43% were sprains, strains, tears ➤ 56% involved injuries to the back ➤ 40% were due to lifting health care patients ➤ 38% were registered nurses ➤ 26% were nursing aides, orderlies
5411 Grocery stores	Overexertion	172	-39 cases (-18%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 30% were sprains, strains, tears ➤ 70% involved injuries to the trunk ➤ 50% were overexertion lifting containers ➤ 29% worked <1 year with current employer ➤ 36% were stock handlers & baggers
8051 Skilled nursing care facilities	Overexertion	159	-137 cases (-46%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 45% were sprains, strains, tears ➤ 72% involved injuries to the trunk ➤ 77% were during patient care ➤ 43% worked <1 year with current employer ➤ 83% were nursing aides, orderlies
3731 Ship building & repairing	Overexertion	131	-19 cases (-13%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 46% were sprains, strains, tears ➤ 84% involved injuries to the trunk ➤ 81% with current employer more than 5 years
5812 Eating places	Overexertion	106	-11 (-9%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 49% were sprains, strains, tears ➤ 76% involved injuries to the trunk ➤ 65% overexerting lifting a container ➤ 53% worked <1 year with current employer ➤ 32% were food preparers/counter people

Select Industry/Event Combinations Where the Number of Cases Decreased

Shown in Table 22 are those industry/event combinations in the private sector that decreased more than 30 cases from 1995 to 1996. Clearly, overexertion in skilled nursing care facilities made the greatest improvement during this 3-year period with a decrease in 137 cases, a 46% decrease in claims. Employers have placed much effort on training nursing aides in nursing homes in proper techniques for handling their patients. With a 67% drop in overexertion while lifting from 1994 to 1996, it is evident this training has paid off.

**Table 22. Select Industry/Event or Exposure Combinations
Private Sector, Where the Number of Cases Decreased
Maine, 1996**

Industry	Event or Exposure	1996 Cases	Change from 1995 to 1996	Key Facts
5411 Grocery stores	Repetitive motion	74	-62 cases (-46%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 77% drop in tendonitis cases ➤ 51% drop in cases where wrist was injured ➤ 71% drop in injuries to cashiers
3731 Ship building & repairing	Bodily reaction	92	-62 cases (-40%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 48 drop in sprains, strains, tears ➤ 44% drop in injuries involving the back ➤ 44% drop in injuries where workers had been with their current employer 5-9 years ➤ 62% drop in cases to electricians
2621 Paper mills	Overexertion	73	-48 cases (-40%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 70% drop in sprains, strains, tears ➤ 76% drop in cases involving the shoulder ➤ 72% drop in cases involving rolls and reels ➤ 66% drop in overexertion pushing and pulling ➤ 65% drop in paper machine operators
8062 General medical & surgical hospitals	Overexertion	199	-47 cases (-19%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 42% drop in sprains, strains, tears ➤ 28% drop in injuries involving the back ➤ 53% drop in overexertion while lifting ➤ 32% drop in injuries to nursing aides ➤ 76% drop in injuries to maids & housemen
2621 Paper mills	Bodily reaction	24	-36 cases (-60%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 63% drop in sprains, strains, tears ➤ 61% drop in slips, trips, without falling ➤ 70% drop in cases involving bending, climbing, crawling, reaching, twisting ➤ 67% drop in injuries where workers had been with current employer >10 years ➤ 70% drop in paper machine operators
8051 Skilled nursing care facilities	Overexertion	159	-34 cases (-18%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 27% drop in sprains, strains, tears ➤ 20% drop in injuries affecting the trunk ➤ 25% drop in cases where the worker was injured during patient care ➤ 39% drop in overexertion while lifting ➤ 18% drop in injuries where workers had worked with current employer < 1 year

Select Industry/Event Combinations Where Number of Cases Increased

Table 23 shows the industry/event combinations that increased more than 10 cases from 1995 to 1996. Overexertion cases in building and maintenance services, NEC jumped from 36 cases in 1995 to 49 cases in 1996 (36% increase). Fall to the same level in single family house construction increased 13 cases going from 5 to 18 cases (260% increase).

Table 23. Select Industry/Event or Exposure Combinations Private Sector, Where Number of Cases Increased Maine, 1996

Industry	Event	Cases	Change from 1995 to 1996	Key Facts
7349 Building & maintenance services, NEC	Overexertion	49	+13 cases (+36%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ from 1 to 13 cases involving overexertion with boxes, crates, cartons ➤ from 16 to 32 cases involving lifting ➤ from 26 to 40 injuries involving workers with <1 year with current employer ➤ from 2 to 16 injuries to laborers
1521 Single family house construction	Fall to same level	18	+13 cases (+260%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ from 2 to 8 cases affecting the trunk ➤ from 3 to 7 injuries involving workers with <1 year with current employer ➤ from 4 to 11 cases to carpenters
4213 Trucking, except local	Fall to same level	27	+11 cases (+69%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ from 1 to 5 fractures ➤ from 5 to 13 injuries affecting the back ➤ from 4 to 18 injuries involving falls to ground ➤ from 4 to 13 injuries involving workers with <1 year with current employer
5111 Printing and writing paper (wholesale)	Overexertion	20	+11 cases (+122%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ from 8 to 15 injuries affecting the trunk ➤ from 0 to 5 cases involving reels & rolls ➤ from 4 to 16 injuries involving workers more than 15 years with current employer

NEC - Not Elsewhere Classified

Length of Service

Table 24 shows the breakdown of all private sector injuries by the length of service of the employee with their current employer at the

time of the injury. Length of service is calculated from the date of hire with the current employer to the date of the injury.

Table 24. Length of Service at the Time of the Injury, Private Sector, Disabling Cases Number and Percent, Maine, 1994-1996

Length of Service	Total		Disabling Cases					
			1994		1995		1996	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Private Sector	36,320	100.0	13,873	100.0	11,877	100.0	10,570	100.0
Less than 1 Year	12,894	35.5	4,740	34.2	4,349	36.6	3,805	36.0
1 Year	4,507	12.4	1,704	12.3	1,483	12.5	1,320	12.5
2 Years	2,647	7.3	984	7.1	857	7.2	806	7.6
3 Years	1,859	5.1	740	5.3	557	4.7	562	5.3
4-9 Years	8,059	22.2	3,208	23.1	2,653	22.3	2,198	20.8
10+ Years	5,265	14.5	1,977	14.3	1,755	14.8	1,533	14.5
Unknown	1,089	3.0	520	3.7	223	1.9	346	3.3

Which workers are getting injured and how? Of the 3,805 lost-time injuries occurring in 1996 in the first year of employment with the worker's current employer, we find:

- ⊙ 26% were sprains, strains, tears
- ⊙ 37% affected the trunk
- ⊙ 23% affected the arms, hands, fingers
- ⊙ 29% were due to overexertion
- ⊙ 24% were because of being struck by or striking against objects & equipment
- ⊙ 30% occurred in Cumberland County
- ⊙ 25% were handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers
- ⊙ 28% were in the Services industry
- ⊙ 22% were in the Retail industry

Figure 17. Injured Workers With Less than 1 Year of Service Private Sector, Maine, 1996

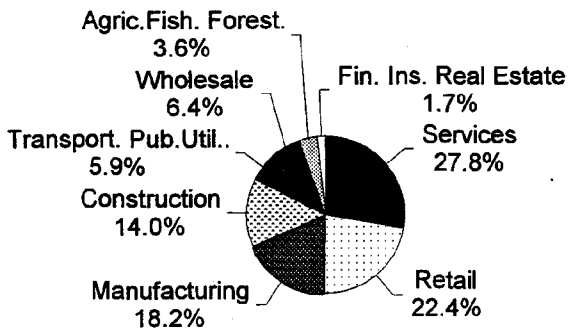
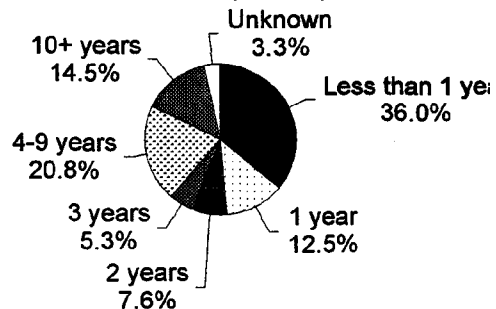


Figure 18. Length of Service at the Time of the Injury Private Sector, Maine, 1996



Highest Industry/Event Combinations, Workers with Less than 1 Year of Service

Table 25 shows the top seven industry/event combinations of those injuries occurring within the first year of employment with the worker's current employer. Five of the seven listed were due to overexertion. Of all industry/event combinations to workers with less than one year of service with current employer at

the time of the injury, overexertion in skilled nursing care facilities ranked number one in 1996 with 68 disabling cases. This combination is down from 88 cases in 1995 (a 49% drop in the number of lost-time injuries among first year employees).

Table 25. Highest Industry/Event or Exposure Combinations, Private Sector Workers with Less than 1 Year of Service at the Time of the Injury, Maine, 1996

Industry	Event	1996 Cases	Change from 1995 to 1996	Key Facts
8051 Skilled nursing care facilities	Overexertion	68	-20 cases (-24%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 46% were sprains, strains, tears ➤ 70% affected the trunk ➤ 80% during patient handling ➤ 85% were to nursing aides
5812 Eating places	Overexertion	59	-16 cases (-22%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 52% were sprains, strains, tears ➤ 73% affected the trunk ➤ 71% because of containers ➤ 32% were kitchen/counter workers
5411 Grocery stores	Overexertion	49	+3 cases (+6%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 37% were sprains, strains, tears ➤ 71% affected the trunk ➤ 69% were because of containers ➤ 65% were stock handlers & baggers
5812 Eating places	Fall on Same Level	42	-24 cases (-36%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 21% were sprains, strains, tears ➤ 14% were fractures ➤ 31% affected the trunk ➤ 24% were to arms, hands, fingers ➤ 24% were kitchen /counter workers ➤ 21% were waiters & waitresses
7349 Building maintenance services NEC	Overexertion	40	+14 cases (+54%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 46% were sprains, strains, tears ➤ 75% affected the trunk ➤ 63% were because of containers ➤ 48% were janitors & cleaners ➤ 40% were laborers
5812 Eating places	Struck by object	37	-15 cases (-29%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 62% were cuts & lacerations ➤ 70% were to arms, wrists, hands, fingers ➤ 51% were because of knives ➤ 43% were cooks
5311 Department stores	Overexertion	36	-17 cases (-32%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 45% were sprains, strains, tears ➤ 69% affected the back ➤ 50% were because of containers ➤ 28% were cashiers

Highest Industry/Event or Exposure Combinations for Private Sector Workers with 10 or More Years Service

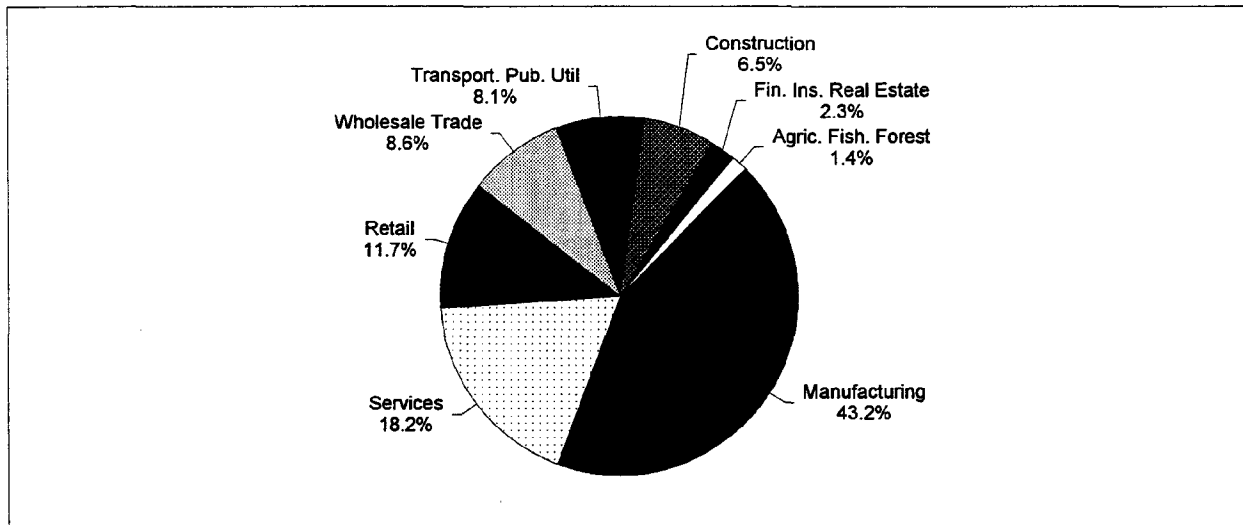
Table 24, on page 49 shows all private sector lost-time injuries and illnesses in Maine from 1994-1996 by length of service at the time of the injury as reported on a *First Report of Occupational Injury or Disease*. From that table we see in the private sector:

- > less than 1 year accounts for 36%
- > greater than 10 years account for 14.5%

Some highlights from this group of workers having 10 or more years of service at the time of the injury include:

- ⊙ 24% were sprains, strains, tears
- ⊙ 43% affected the trunk
- ⊙ 20% affected the legs, knees, feet & toes
- ⊙ 18% affected the arms, hands, & fingers
- ⊙ 32% were due to overexertion
- ⊙ 30% were due to repetitive motion & free bodily motion (e.g., sitting, reaching)
- ⊙ 29% occurred in Cumberland County
- ⊙ 30% were in the precision production, craft, & repair occupations
- ⊙ 19% were machine operators, assemblers, & inspectors
- ⊙ 43% were in the Manufacturing industry

Figure 19. Injured Workers with 10 or More Years of Service at the Time of the Injury, Private Sector, Maine, 1996



Below are the seven top-ranked industry/event combinations for the private sector where the injured workers had been with their current employer 10 years or more at

the time of the injury. Overexertion in ship building and repairing industry ranked first with 57 cases in 1996, up from 53 cases in 1994 (8% increase in the number of cases).

Table 26. Highest Industry/Event or Exposure Combinations, Private Sector Workers with 10 or More Years of Service at the Time of the Injury Maine, 1996

Industry	Event	1996 Cases	Change from 1995 to 1996	Key Facts
3731 Ship building & repairing	Overexertion	57	+21 cases (+58%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 40% were sprains, strains, tears ➤ 19% were hernias ➤ 84% affected the trunk ➤ 54% overexerted while lifting ➤ 12% were welders and cutters
8062 General medical & surgical hospitals	Overexertion	55	+1 cases (+2%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 35% were sprains, strains, tears ➤ 76% affected the trunk ➤ 63% were due to patient handling ➤ 38% were in Cumberland County ➤ 42% were registered nurses ➤ 16% were licensed practical nurses
2621 Paper mills	Overexertion	45	-22 cases (-33%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 31% were sprains, strains, tears ➤ 13% were hernias ➤ 76% affected the trunk
5411 Grocery stores	Overexertion	28	-9 cases (-24%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 71% affected the trunk ➤ 57% overexerted due to containers ➤ 43% were in Cumberland County ➤ 46% were stock handlers & baggers
3731 Ship building & repairing	Bodily reaction (e.g., bending, climbing, reaching, slipping)	26	-23 cases (-47%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 58% were sprains, strains, tears ➤ 54% affected the back ➤ 27% affected the legs, ankles, feet, toes ➤ 42% were because of bending, climbing, crawling, reaching, twisting ➤ 23% were because of slips without falls
3731 Ship building & repairing	Repetitive motion	25	+1 cases (+4%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 64% affected arms, hands, fingers ➤ 48% were welders, cutters, sheet metal workers, structural metal workers
2621 Paper mills	Bodily conditions, NEC (e.g., heart attacks, strokes)	20	-1 case (-5%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 50% were stress cases ➤ 65% had been with their current employer more than 20 years

NEC-Not Elsewhere Classified

Major Industry Division by Private Sector

As shown in Tables 27 and 28, the distribution of injuries among industries differs for workers with less than 1 year of service than for workers with 10 or more years of service:

- Less than 1 year service -- top ranked was Service Industry -- 27.8% (see Table 26)
- 10+ years in service -- top ranked was Manufacturing -- 43.2% (see Table 27)

**Table 27. Major Industry Division, Private Sector
Workers with Less than 1 Year of Service at the Time of the Injury
Number and Percent, Maine, 1994-1996**

Industry Division	All		Disabling Cases					
			1994		1995		1996	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	12,894	100.0	4,740	100.0	4,349	100.0	3,805	100.0
Services	3,453	26.8	1,233	26.0	1,163	26.7	1,057	27.8
Retail Trade	3,032	23.5	1,057	22.3	1,123	25.8	852	22.4
Manufacturing	2,551	19.8	1,051	22.2	808	18.6	692	18.2
Construction	1,646	12.8	603	12.7	512	11.8	531	14.0
Wholesale Trade	819	6.4	306	6.5	269	6.2	244	6.4
Transport./ Pub. Utilities	752	5.8	282	5.9	244	5.6	226	5.9
Agric., Fish., Forestry	402	3.1	118	2.5	147	3.4	137	3.6
Fin., Insur., Real Estate	208	1.6	81	1.7	64	1.5	63	1.7
Other & Unknown	31	0.2	9	0.2	19	0.4	3	0.1

**Table 28. Major Industry Division, Private Sector
Workers with 10 or More Years of Service at the Time of the Injury
Number and Percent, Maine, 1994-1996**

Industry Division	All		Disabling Cases					
			1994		1995		1996	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	5,265	100.0	1,977	100.0	1,755	100.0	1,533	100.0
Manufacturing	2,443	46.4	992	50.2	788	44.9	663	43.2
Services	879	16.7	307	15.5	293	16.7	279	18.2
Retail Trade	652	12.4	247	12.5	226	12.9	179	11.8
Transport./ Pub. Utilities	464	8.8	164	8.3	176	10.0	124	8.1
Wholesale Trade	372	7.1	131	6.6	109	6.2	132	8.6
Construction	284	5.4	86	4.4	99	5.6	99	6.5
Fin., Insur., Real Estate	104	0.2	30	1.5	38	2.2	36	2.3
Agric., Fish., Forestry	60	0.1	19	1.0	20	1.1	21	1.4
Other & Unknown	7	0.1	1	0.1	6	0.3	0	0.0

Nature of Injury or Illness, Private Sector

Comparing the top injuries of those workers on the job with their current employer less than one year with the top injuries of those workers with their employer 10 or more years before getting injured, we see that sprains, strains, tears are nearly the same. However, the workers with 10 or more years

of service suffered more stress, 38 cases (2.5%) in 1996 and hernias, 50 cases (3.3%). For the worker on the job less than 1 year with their current employer we find only 22 lost-time stress cases (0.6%) in 1996 and 43 cases (1.1%) where the employees lost time due to hernias.

Table 29. Nature of Injury or Illness, Private Sector, Workers with Less than 1 Year of Service at the Time of the Injury, Number and Percent, Maine, 1994-1996

Nature of Injury	All		Disabling Cases					
			1994		1995		1996	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	12,894	100.0	4,740	100.0	4,349	100.0	3,805	100.0
Sprains, strains, tears	3,462	26.4	1,208	25.5	1,267	29.1	987	25.9
Nonspecific pain, hurt, exc. back	1,476	11.5	519	10.9	511	11.7	446	11.7
Back pain, hurt back	1,138	8.8	438	9.2	368	8.5	332	8.7
Traumatic injuries & disorders UNS	1,126	8.7	496	10.5	308	7.1	322	8.5
Cuts, lacerations	865	6.7	332	7.0	309	7.1	224	5.9
Bruises, contusions	753	5.8	238	5.0	283	6.5	232	6.1
Fractures	618	4.8	211	4.5	213	4.9	194	5.1
Heat burns, scalds	223	1.7	83	1.7	76	1.7	64	1.7
Tendonitis	221	1.7	81	1.7	102	1.8	62	1.6
Punctures, except bites	193	1.5	69	1.5	65	1.5	59	1.6
Hernias	144	1.1	48	1.0	53	1.2	43	1.1
All other Natures	2,675	20.8	1,017	21.5	818	18.8	840	22.1

UNS-Unspecified

Table 30. Nature of Injury or Illness, Private Sector, Workers with 10 or More Years of Service at the Time of the Injury, Number and Percent, Maine, 1994-1996

Nature of Injury or Illness	All		Disabling Cases					
			1994		1995		1996	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	5,265	100.0	1,977	100.0	1,755	100.0	1,533	100.0
Sprains, strains, tears	1,422	27.0	562	28.4	493	28.1	367	23.9
Sore, pain, hurt except back	752	14.3	280	14.2	233	13.3	239	15.6
Back pain, hurt back	464	8.8	165	8.3	160	9.1	139	9.1
Traumatic injuries & disorders, UNS	386	7.3	145	7.3	118	6.7	123	8.0
Fractures	257	4.9	96	4.9	88	5.0	73	4.8
Bruises, contusions	236	4.5	103	5.2	89	1.5	44	2.9
Cuts, lacerations	158	3.0	57	2.9	54	3.1	47	3.1
Stress	141	2.7	50	2.5	53	3.0	38	2.5
Hernias	133	2.5	51	2.6	32	1.8	50	3.3
All other Natures	1,089	20.7	413	20.9	381	21.7	295	19.2

UNS-Unspecified

Industry/Occupation Combinations for the Private Sector by County

Following is a list of the top Industry/Occupation combinations in the private sector for 1996, by county, with 15 or more lost-time cases and their number of cases and rank for 1994 and 1995. Counties not listed had no combinations with 15 or more cases for

1996. For more detailed information of any county or industry, please fill out the request form at the back of this publication. Include the county and/or industry for which you wish the information.

Table 31. Highest Industry/Occupation Combinations, Private Sector by County with 15 or More Cases, Number and Rank Maine, 1994-1996

County	Industry	Occupation	1996 County		1995 County		1994 County	
			Cases	Rank	Cases	Rank	Cases	Rank
Androscoggin	8051 Skilled nursing care fac	Nurse aides, orderlies, attendants	24	1	22	1	43	2
	0252 Chicken eggs	Farm workers	21	2	13	—	8	—
	8082 Home health care serv	Nurse aides, orderlies, attendants	18	3	14	—	15	7
	4213 Trucking except local	Truck drivers	17	4	10	—	16	6
Aroostook	2411 Logging	Timber cutting & logging occup.	21	1	27	1	46	1
	8051 Skilled nursing care fac	Nurse aides, orderlies, attendants	18	2	20	2	25	3
Cumberland	5141 Groceries, general line	Laborers-except construction	55	1	64	3	119	1
	5411 Grocery stores	Stock handlers & baggers	53	2	78	1	70	4
	4213 Trucking, ex local	Truck drivers	51	3	41	10	20	21
	8062 Gen'l medical/surg hosp	Registered nurses	51	4	65	2	51	7
	5812 Eating places	Cooks	43	5	36	12	55	6
	5812 Eating places	Kitchen workers & food preparers	42	6	55	5	59	5
	8051 Skilled nursing care fac	Nurse aides, orderlies, attendants	41	7	60	4	102	2
	1521 Single-family house cons	Carpenters & apprentices	36	8	25	20	35	11
	5961 Catalog/mail-order house	Order clerks	33	9	13	—	12	—
	7349 Bldg maint services NEC	Laborers-except construction	31	10	2	—	1	—
	3144 Womens ftwear exc. athl	Shoe machine operator	28	11	50	7	79	3
	4215 Courier services exc. air	Truck drivers	28	12	19	25	35	12
	5411 Grocery stores	Kitchen workers & food preparers	28	13	53	6	33	13
	5961 Catalog mail-order houses	Laborers-except construction	25	14	28	18	21	19
	8082 Home health care serv.	Nurse aides, orderlies, attendants	24	15	35	15	26	17
	5111 Printing & writing paper	Miscellaneous machine op. NEC	23	16	5	—	10	—
	5411 Grocery stores	Cashiers	23	17	43	8	49	9
7011 Hotels & motels	Maids & housemen	22	18	36	13	32	14	
8361 Residential care	Nurse aides, orderlies, attendants	21	19	18	26	16	29	
1711 Plumbing, heating, AC	Plumbers, pipefitters, steamfitters	19	20	17	27	12	—	
3143 Men's footwear exc. athl	Shoe machine operator	18	21	23	23	31	—	

Table 31. Highest Industry/Occupation Combinations (cont.)

County	Industry	Occupation	1996 County		1995 County		1994 County	
			Cases	Rank	Cases	Rank	Cases	Rank
Cumberland	5812 Eating places	Waiters and waitresses	18	22	28	17	30	16
	7349 Building maint serv NEC	Janitors and cleaners	18	23	35	14	36	—
	7363 Help supply services	Laborers, except construction	18	24	9	—	6	—
	5311 Department stores	Sales workers	17	25	26	19	8	—
	1794 Excavation work	Construction laborers	16	26	6	—	15	31
	2621 Paper mills	Miscellaneous machine oper NEC	15	27	29	16	23	18
	7513 Truck rent/lease no driver	Laborers, except construction	15	28	4	—	0	—
Hancock	1521 Single-family house const	Carpenters	16	1	17	1	18	2
	8051 Skilled nursing care fac	Nurse aides, orderlies, attendants	16	2	15	3	21	1
Kennebec	5411 Grocery stores	Stock handlers & baggers	24	1	34	1	25	2
	3674 Semiconductor devices	Electrical equipment assemblers	22	2	8	—	6	—
	1521 Single-family house cons	Carpenters	18	3	8	—	12	—
	8051 Skilled nursing care fac	Nurse aides, orderlies, attendants	17	4	22	2	35	1
	2231 Wool broadwvn fabric mil	Winding & twisting machine oper.	15	5	10	—	8	—
Knox	1521 Single-family house cons	Carpenters	16	1	13	—	17	2
Penobscot	8062 Gen'l medical/surg hosp	Registered nurses	32	1	17	10	27	3
	2621 Paper mills	Misc machine operator NEC	25	2	64	1	72	1
	3143 Men's footwear-exc athl	Shoe machine operator	25	3	26	2	43	2
	4213 Trucking except local	Truck drivers	24	4	18	8	18	7
	5812 Eating places	Kitchen work/food prep	22	5	20	7	12	—
	8322 Individual & family serv	Nurse aides/orderly/attend	22	6	18	9	13	—
	5812 Eating places	Cooks	17	7	20	6	17	9
	8051 Skilled nursing care fac	Nurse aides/orderly/attend	17	8	21	5	18	8
	2411 Logging	Timber cutting & logging oc	15	9	9	—	24	4
Sagadahoc	3731 Ship building & repairing	Welders & cutters	64	1	55	3	63	4
	3731 Ship building & repairing	Miscellaneous precision metal wkr	60	2	33	6	5	—
	3731 Ship building & repairing	Plumbers, pipefitters, steamfitters	55	3	60	2	65	3
	3731 Ship building & repairing	Electricians & apprentices	51	4	54	4	74	2
	3731 Ship building & repairing	Sheet metal workers	37	5	31	7	30	7
	3731 Ship building & repairing	Lay-out workers	31	6	68	1	35	5
	3731 Ship building & repairing	Structural metal workers	30	7	4	—	0	—
	3731 Ship building & repairing	Machinist	17	8	8	—	2	—
	3731 Ship building & repairing	Designers	16	9	6	—	4	—

Table 31. Highest Industry/Occupation Combinations (cont.)

County	Industry	Occupation	1996 County		1995 County		1994 County	
			Cases	Rank	Cases	Rank	Cases	Rank
Somerset	2621 Paper mills	Miscellaneous machine oper. NEC	22	1	17	1	33	1
Washington	8051 Skilled nursing care fac	Nurse aides, orderlies, attendants	15	1	18	1	23	1
York	5411 Grocery store	Laborers-except construction	66	1	44	1	51	1
	7011 Hotels & motels	Maids and housemen	18	2	22	4	18	7
	8051 Skilled nursing care fac	Nurse aides, orderlies, attendants	18	3	34	2	43	2
	1521 Single-family house cons	Carpenters	17	4	15	6	29	4
	3111 Leather tanning /finishing	Miscellaneous textile machine oper	17	5	14	---	16	8
	5411 Grocery store	Stock handlers & baggers	17	6	16	5	19	6
	5812 Eating places	Kitchen workers, food preparers	17	7	15	7	21	5
	5812 Eating places	Cooks	15	8	27	3	33	3
	8082 Home health care serv	Nurse aides, orderlies, attendants	15	9	13	---	3	---

UNS-Unspecified

NEC-Not Elsewhere Classified

Select Industry/Occupational Combinations by County Improving in Number

Shown below are the Industry/Occupation combinations by county that improved in 1996. The employers may be doing education and training or they may be putting their injured workers on

restricted or light duty. In some cases, businesses may have closed their operations or moved out of state.

Table 32.

Select Industry/Occupation Combinations Private Sector by County, Improving in Number and Rank, Maine, 1994-1996

County	Industry	Occupation	1996 County		1995 County		1994 County	
			Cases	Rank	Cases	Rank	Cases	Rank
Androscoggin	3143 Men's footwear ex athl	Shoe machine operator	8	---	11	---	44	1
	5411 Grocery stores	Cashiers	7	---	9	---	19	4
	8361 Residential care	Nurse aides, orderlies, attendants	7	---	6	---	17	5
	7363 Help supply services	Machine operator, UNS	5	---	15	3	0	---
	3142 House slippers	Shoe machine operator	1	---	17	2	31	3
Aroostook	8062 General med/surg hosp	Nurse aides, orderlies, attendants	12	---	14	---	26	2
	8082 Home health care fac	Nurse aides, orderlies, attendants	10	---	14	---	22	4
	2621 Paper mills	Miscellaneous machine operators	2	---	9	---	15	5
Cumberland	8062 Gen'l medical/surg hosp	Nurse aides, orderlies, attendants	14	---	43	9	50	8
	5146 Wholesale fish/seafoods	Laborers-except construction	13	---	36	11	18	23
	2257 Weft knit fabric mills	Miscellaneous textile machine op	13	---	16	30	3	---
	5251 Hardware stores	Sales workers	13	---	17	28	9	---
	3011 Tires & inner tubes	Molding & casting machine oper.	11	---	7	---	16	27
	1542 Nonresidential const NEC	Carpenters	7	---	11	---	15	30
	4119 Loc passengr trans NEC	Health technicians & EMTs	7	---	15	31	15	32
	5812 Eating places	Miscellaneous food prep occup	7	---	21	24	18	24
	1542 Nonresidential const NEC	Construction laborer	6	---	16	29	14	---
	5511 New & used car dealers	Automobile mechanics	6	---	12	---	15	34
	5411 Grocery stores	Supervisors, sales occupations	6	---	25	21	19	22
	5411 Grocery stores	Laborers-except construction	6	---	24	22	0	---
	4841 Cable/other pay TV serv.	Electronic repairer equipment	3	---	5	---	15	33
	2257 Weft knit fabric mills	Knitting/looping/weaving mach op	2	---	0	---	20	20
	8111 Legal services	Secretaries	1	---	9	---	16	28
	2015 Poultry slaughter/process	Laborers-excpet construction	0	---	7	---	16	26
Franklin	2621 Paper mills	Miscellaneous machine op. NEC	10	---	15	1	19	2
	3144 Womens footwear, ex athl	Shoe machine operator	8	---	6	---	18	3
	2411 Logging	Timber cutting & logging occup.	7	---	8	---	21	1

Table 32. Highest Industry/Occupation Combinations (cont.)

County	Industry	Occupation	1996 County		1995 County		1994 County	
			Cases	Rank	Cases	Rank	Cases	Rank
Hancock	2621 Paper mills	1777 Misc machine oper, NEC	6	—	17	2	14	—
Kennebec	5411 Grocery stores	Kitchen workers, food preparation	12	—	16	3	20	4
	5122 Wholesale drugs/sundries	Laborers-except construction	10	—	6	—	15	7
	5812 Eating places	Waiters & waitresses	9	—	12	—	16	5
	2621 Paper mills	Miscellaneous machine oper, NEC	7	—	10	—	21	3
	5812 Eating places	Cooks	4	—	12	—	16	6
Knox	3531 Construction machinery	Welders & cutters	0	—	3	—	18	1
Oxford	2411 Logging	Timber cutting & logging occup.	13	—	17	1	15	3
	8051 Skilled nursing care fac	Nurse aides, orderlies, attendants	9	—	17	2	16	2
	2621 Paper mills	Miscellaneous machine oper, NEC	7	—	11	—	23	1
Penobscot	7011 Hotels & motels	Maids and housemen	14	—	16	12	12	—
	8361 Residential care	Nurse aides, orderlies, attendants	13	—	13	—	24	6
	5411 Grocery stores	Stock handlers & baggers	12	—	21	4	16	10
	5812 Eating places	Waiters & waitresses	8	—	9	—	15	11
	4212 Local trucking w/o stor-	Truck drivers	7	—	16	11	8	—
	4215 Courier services exc. air	Truck drivers	7	—	10	—	24	5
Sagadahoc	3731 Ship building & repairing	Industrial machine repairers	13	—	23	8	21	9
	3731 Ship building & repairing	Misc metal/plastic process mach op	9	—	—	—	19	10
	3731 Ship building & repairing	Nonclassifiable	6	—	37	5	27	8
	3731 Ship building & repairing	Laborers-except construction	3	—	16	9	84	1
	3731 Ship building & repairing	Paint/paint spraying machine op	2	—	—	—	33	6
	3731 Ship building & repairing	Assemblers	1	—	—	—	17	11
Somerset	8051 Skilled nursing care fac	Nurse aides, orderlies, attendants	10	—	7	—	19	2
	2411 Logging	Timber cutting & logging occup.	5	—	16	2	15	3
Washington	0171 Berry crops	Farm workers	0	—	17	2	9	—
York	8361 Residential care	Nurse aides, orderlies, attendants	10	—	6	—	16	10
	5812 Eating places	Waiters & waitresses	8	—	14	—	16	9
	3111 Leather tanning /finishing	Miscellaneous machine oper, NEC	1	—	14	—	15	11

UNS-Unspecified

NEC-Not Elsewhere Classified



Public Sector

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Length of Service of Injured Worker

From 1994 through 1996, the length of service of the injured worker at the time of the injury or illness varied. For workers with:

- **10 years or more with current employer**
- **75% injuries occurred in private sector**
- **25% injuries occurred in public sector**
- **Less than 1 year with current employer:**
 - 95% injuries occurred in private sector
 - 5% injuries occurred in public sector

Table 33. Length of Service by Ownership at the Time of the Injury, Number and Percent Maine, 1994-1996

Ownership	Total		Length of Service							
			Less than 1 Year		1-4 Years		5-9 Years		10+ Years	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	40,583	100.0	13,554	100.0	11,979	100.0	8,023	100.0	7,027	100.0
*Private Sector	35,231	76.8	12,894	95.1	10,659	89.0	6,413	80.3	5,265	74.9
*Public Sector	5,352	11.6	660	4.9	1,320	11.0	1,610	19.7	1,762	25.1
Local Govt.	3,678	7.9	488	3.6	967	8.1	1,095	13.3	1,128	16.1
State Govt.	1,674	3.7	172	1.3	353	2.9	515	6.4	634	9.0

*Private and Public Sector add up to the total. Unknown Ownership and Length of Service are omitted from this table.

Figure 20. Length of Service at the Time of the Injury Private Sector, Maine, 1994-1996

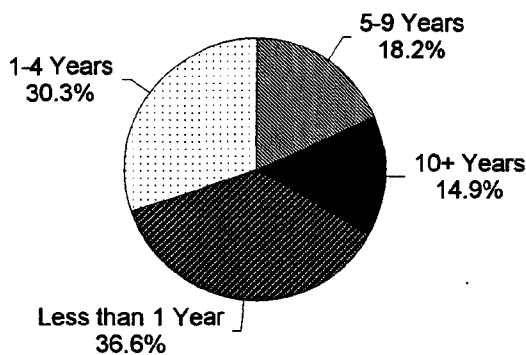
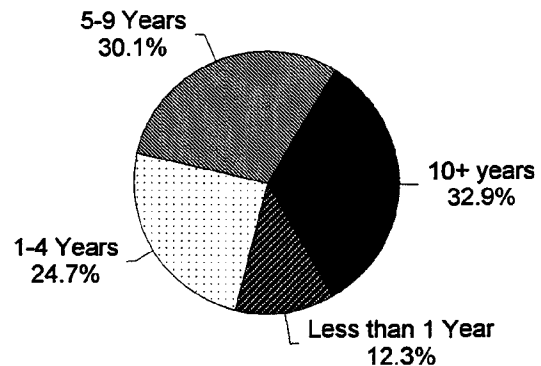


Figure 21. Length of Service at the Time of the Injury Public Sector, Maine, 1994-1996



Highest Industry/Occupation Combinations

Table 34 show the top eight industry/occupation combinations for the public sector in 1996. Janitors and cleaners in elementary and secondary schools ranked number one in the public sector with 156 lost-time injuries. This reflects an 8% increase from 1995 in the number of cases.

As shown in table 32 on the previous page, public sector workers were much more likely to get hurt on the job after being on the job a few years with their current employer. From 1994-1996, 63% of all lost-time injuries and illnesses in the public sector were to workers with 5 or more years of service, compared to 33% in the private sector.

**Table 34. Highest Industry/Occupation Combinations
Public Sector
Maine, 1996**

Industry	Occupation	1996 Cases	Change from 1995 to 1996	Key Facts
8211 Elementary & secondary schools	Janitors & cleaners	156	+11 cases (+8%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 40% affected the trunk ➤ 40% were due to overexertion ➤ 17% were due to falls ➤ 47% were workers who had been with their current employer 5-14 years
9221 Police protection	Police & detectives	127	+12 cases (+10%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 20% were from bodily reaction (running, twisting, reaching, slipping) ➤ 20% were from falls ➤ 15% were assaults & violent acts ➤ 65% had been with their current employer 5 years or more
9224 Fire protection	Firefighting occupations	90	-43 cases (-32%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 36% were sprains, strains, tears ➤ 43% affected the trunk ➤ 24% were from bodily reaction (running, twisting, reaching, slipping) ➤ 20% were overexertion ➤ 16% were due to falls ➤ 64% had been with their current employer 5 years or more
1611 Highway & street construction	Construction laborers	64	-6 cases (-9%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 23% were sprains, strains, tears ➤ 9% were fractures ➤ 17% were due to falls ➤ 21% were from bodily reaction (running, twisting, reaching, slipping) ➤ 60% had been with their current employer 5 years or more

Table 34. Highest Industry/Occupation Combinations (continued.)

Industry	Occupation	1996 Cases	Change from 1995 to 1996	Key Facts
1611 Highway & street construction	Construction trades NEC	49	no change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 43% affected the trunk ➤ 39% were overexertion ➤ 80% had been with their current employer 5 years or more
8211 Elementary & secondary schools	Bus drivers	47	-14 cases (-23%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 64% were sprains, strains, tears & non-specified pain, sore, hurt ➤ 32% affected the trunk ➤ 32% stated bus caused the injury ➤ 71% had been with their current employer 5 years or more
9223 Correctional institutions	Correctional institution officers	47	+8 cases (+18%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 15% were sprains, strains, tears ➤ 13% were due to stress ➤ 28% affected the trunk ➤ 21% were due to overexertion ➤ 21% were due to assaults & violent acts ➤ 58% had been with their current employer 3-9 years at the time of the injury
8211 Elementary & secondary schools	Elementary school teachers	44	-10 cases (-19%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 18% were sprains, strains, tears ➤ 11% were fractures ➤ 25% affected legs, ankles, feet, toes ➤ 39% were due to the floor & ground ➤ 41% were due to falls ➤ 58% had been with their current employer 10 years or more

NEC-Not Elsewhere Classified

Select Industry/Occupation Combinations Where the Number of Cases Decreased

Shown in the table below are the industry/occupation combinations in the public sector where there were improvements in the number of lost-time injuries and illnesses from

1995 to 1996. Firefighters showed the greatest improvement, experiencing just 90 lost-time cases in 1996 as opposed to 134 cases in 1995, a 33% improvement.

**Table 35. Select Industry/Occupation Combinations
Public Sector Where the Number of Cases Decreased
Maine, 1996**

Occupation	Industry	1996 Cases	Change from 1995 to 1996	Key Facts
9224 Fire protection	Firefighting occupations	90	-44 cases (-33%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 41% affected the trunk ➤ 23% affected legs, knees, ankles, feet ➤ 20% were due to overexertion ➤ 24% were due to bending, twisting, crawling, running, slipping without falls
8211 Elementary & secondary education	Elementary school teachers	47	-17 cases (-27%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 33% affected legs, knees, ankles, feet ➤ 27% were due to falls ➤ 55% were to workers with their current employer 5-14 years
8211 Elementary & secondary education	Bus drivers	47	-14 cases (-23%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 31% affected the trunk ➤ 26% were due to overexertion ➤ 15% were due to bending, twisting, crawling, running, slipping without falls ➤ 47% had been with their current employer 5-9 years

Select Industry/Occupation Combinations Where the Number of Case Increased

Table 36 shows those industry/occupation combinations in the public sector that increased 10 or more cases from 1995 to 1996. Truck drivers in highway and street construction and police/detectives in police

protection both increased by 12 lost-time injuries, with truck drivers going from 21 to 33 cases (57% increases) and police and detectives going from 115 to 123 injuries (10% increase).

Table 36. Select Industry/Occupation Combinations
Public Sector Where the Number of Cases Increased
Maine, 1996

Industry	Occupation	1996 Cases	Change from 1995 to 1996	Key Facts
1611 Highway & street construction	Truck drivers	33	+12 cases (+57%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 25% affected the trunk ➤ 25% affected the legs, knees, ankles, feet ➤ 24% were to workers with current employer 5-9 years ➤ 18% were to workers employed with their current employer <1 year
9221 Police protection	Police & detectives	127	+12 cases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 20% were due to falls ➤ 15% were assaults and violent acts ➤ 43% were to workers employed with their current employer 5-14 years
8211 Elementary & secondary education	Janitors & cleaners	156	+11 cases (+10%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 40% affected the trunk ➤ 40% were injuries due to overexertion ➤ 31% were to workers employed with their current employer 5-9 years

Highest Industry/Event or Exposure Combinations

Elementary and secondary schools in the public sector held four of the top five industry/event combinations for work-related lost-time injuries and illnesses in 1996. These four events or exposures were overexertion, fall on same level, bodily reaction (e.g., running, bending, reaching, twisting,

slip/trip without a fall) and struck by object. They accounted for nearly 20% of all lost-time injuries and illnesses in the public sector in 1996. Overexertion in elementary and secondary schools ranked number one in the public sector in 1996 with 129 cases.

**Table 37. Highest Industry/Event or Exposure Combination
Public Sector
Maine, 1996**

Industry	Event or Exposure	1996 Cases	Change from 1995 to 1996	Key Facts
8211 Elementary & secondary schools	Overexertion	129	+1 case (+1%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 30% due to sprains, strains, tears ➤ 61% affected the trunk ➤ 46% occurred to workers employed 5-14 years with current employer ➤ 48% were janitors and cleaners
8211 Elementary & secondary schools	Fall on the same level	75	+2 cases (+3%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 20% were fractures ➤ 25% affected legs, knees, ankles, feet ➤ 62% occurred outdoors ➤ 23% occurred to janitors and cleaners ➤ 67% occurred to workers employed 5 years or more with current employer
8211 Elementary & secondary schools	Bodily reaction	74	-8 cases (-12%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 39% were sprains, strains, tears ➤ 40% affected legs, knees, ankles, feet ➤ 41% affected the trunk ➤ 31% were slips, trips without falls ➤ 28% were janitors and cleaners
1611 Highway & street construction	Overexertion	67	-21 cases (-24%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 42% were sprains, strains, tears ➤ 72% affected the trunk ➤ 50% occurred while lifting
8211 Elementary & secondary schools	Struck by object	41	-3 cases (-7%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 42% affected legs, knees, ankles, feet ➤ 32% were janitors and cleaners ➤ 17% were due to containers ➤ 17% were due to furniture

The table below shows the industry/occupation combinations that improved from 1995 to 1996, a 50% improvement. Overexertion in fire protection improved from 50 lost-time injuries in 1995 to 25 in 1996.

**Table 38. Select Industry/Event or Exposure Combinations
Public Sector, Where the Number of Cases Decreased
Maine, 1996**

Industry	Event or Exposure	1996 Cases	Change from 1995 to 1996	Key Facts
9224 Fire protection	Overexertion	25	-25 cases (-50%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ from 26 to 15 sprains, strains, tears ➤ from 32 to 19 injuries affecting the back ➤ from 10 to 5 injuries using hoses & oxygen tanks ➤ from 24 to 11 injuries involving lifting ➤ from 11 to 3 cases involving worker with <3 years with current employer ➤ from 40 to 18 overexertion cases involving firefighters
1611 Highway & street construction	Overexertion	67	-21 cases (-24%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ from 74 to 28 injuries affecting the trunk ➤ from 10 to 1 injuries because of trees/logs ➤ from 26 to 11 injuries involving construction laborers
9221 Police protection	Overexertion	19	-10 cases (-35%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ from 23 to 19 injuries involving police and detectives ➤ from 14 to 8 injuries where worker overexerted due to another person

The greatest increase in industry/event combinations from 1995 to 1996 in the public sector occurred in highway and street construction, with falls to lower levels going from

10 to 18 cases in 1996 (80% increase in lost-time injuries for this group of workers).

**Table 39. Select Industry/Event or Exposure Combinations
Public Sector, Where Number of Cases Increased
Maine, 1996**

Industry	Event or Exposure	1996 Cases	Change from 1995 to 1996	Key Facts
1611 Highway & street construction	Fall to lower level	18	+8 cases (+80%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 27% were construction laborers ➤ 52% affected workers who had been with their current employer 5-14 years ➤ 34% affected the back ➤ 39% affected multiple body parts
9223 Correctional institution facilities	Assault & violent acts	11	+6 cases (+120%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 50% affected the trunk ➤ 58% affected workers who had been with their current employer 5-9 years ➤ 50% occurred in Cumberland County
8051 Skilled nursing care facilities	Overexertion	17	+6 cases (+55%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 30% were sprains, strains, tears ➤ 59% affected the trunk ➤ 77% were due to patient handling ➤ 29% were workers with <1 year service with current employer ➤ 47% were in Penobscot County

Highest Industry/Event or Exposure Combinations for Workers with Less than 1 Year of Service

Table 40 shows the breakdown of lost-time injuries and illnesses in Maine during 1994-1996 in the public sector by length of service. In 1996, only 10.9% of all lost time injuries and illnesses in the public sector were during the first year of service with their current employer at the time of the injury compared to

36% in the private sector. Conversely, the public sector had over 35% of all lost-time injuries and illnesses with 10 or more years of service at the time of the injury, and the private sector with 14.5%. See Table 24 on page 49 in this publication for comparison with the private sector.

Table 40. Length of Service at the Time of the Injury, Public Sector Maine, 1994-1996

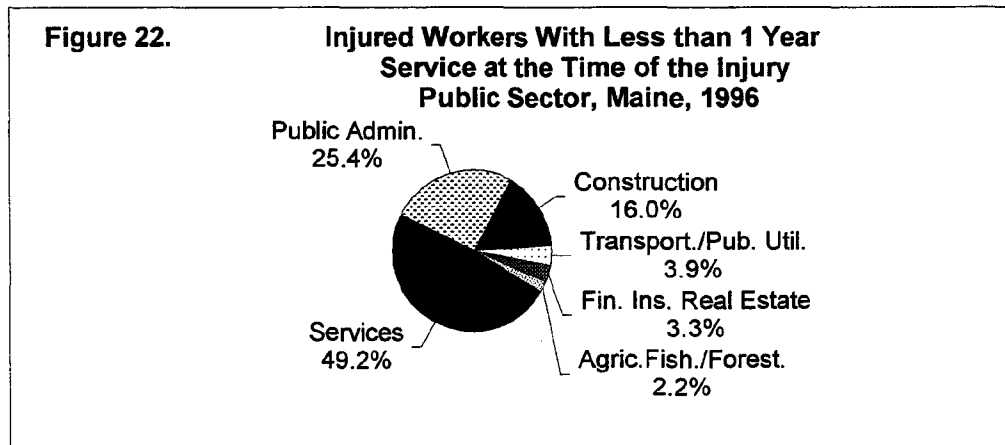
Length of Service	All		Disabling Cases					
			1994		1995		1996	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	5,352	100.0	1,927	100.0	1,808	100.0	1,617	100.0
Less than 1 Year	660	12.3	252	13.1	227	12.5	181	11.2
1 Year	371	7.0	121	6.3	128	7.1	122	7.5
2 Years	327	6.1	83	4.3	135	7.5	109	6.7
3 Years	315	5.9	135	7.0	93	5.1	87	5.4
4-9 Years	1,917	35.8	719	37.3	665	36.8	533	33.0
10+ Years	1,762	32.9	617	32.0	560	31.0	585	36.2

Unknown Length of Service are omitted from this table.

Of the 660 lost-time injuries and illnesses in the public sector where the worker was injured within the first year of employment with their current employer, we find:

- ⊙ 26% were sprains, strains, tears
- ⊙ 32% affected the trunk

- ⊙ 23% affected the legs, knees, ankles, feet
- ⊙ 19% were because of floors and the ground
- ⊙ 25% were due to overexertion
- ⊙ 20% were due to falls
- ⊙ 10% were janitors and cleaner
- ⊙ 46% were in the Services industry



Highest Industry/Event or Exposure Combinations for Public Sector Workers with 10 or More Years Service

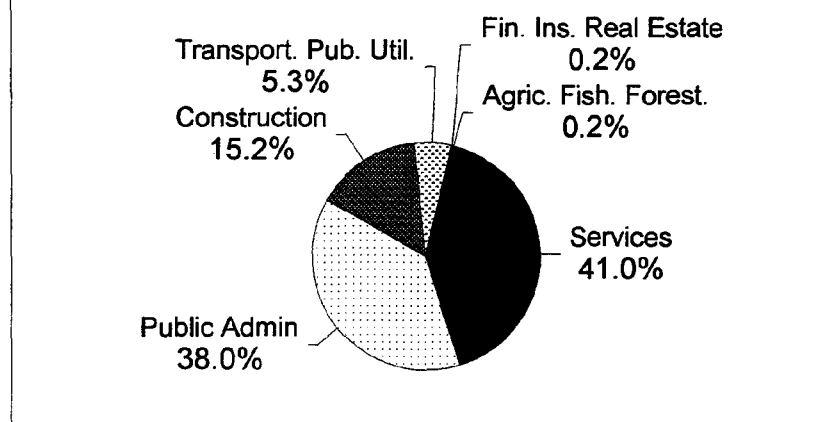
Table 41 shows the four top industry/event combinations in the public sector where the injured workers had been with their current employer for 10 or more years at the time of

the injury. Overexertion in elementary and secondary schools ranked first with 40 lost-time cases. This represents a 14% increase over 1995.

Table 41. Select Industry/Event or Exposure Combinations Workers with 10 or More Years of Service at the Time of the Injury Public Sector, Maine, 1996

Industry	Event or Exposure	1996 Cases	Change from 1995 to 1996	Key Facts
8211 Elementary & secondary schools	Overexertion	40	+5 cases (+14%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 30% were sprains, strains, tears ➤ 53% affected the trunk ➤ 23% were because of containers ➤ 23% were because of fixtures & furniture ➤ 53% were to janitors and cleaners
8211 Elementary & secondary schools	Bodily reaction (bending, twisting, reaching, slip without fall)	29	-1 case (-3%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 35% were sprains, strains, tears ➤ 52% affected the legs, knees, ankles, feet ➤ 35% affected the trunk ➤ 48% affected teachers
1611 Highway & street construction	Overexertion	26	+1 case (+4%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 39% were sprains, strains, tears ➤ 89% affected the back ➤ 27% occurred in Androscoggin County
8211 Elementary & secondary schools	Fall on same level	31	+6 cases (+24%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 26% were fractures ➤ 36% affected multiple body parts ➤ 48% were teachers

Figure 23. Injured Workers with 10 or More Years of Service at the Time of the Injury Public Sector, Maine 1996



Major Industry Division

Tables 42 and 43 show the distribution of injuries and illnesses among industries in the public sector for less than one year service with their current employer at the time of the injury and for 10 years or more service with their current employer at the time of the injury for 1994-1996.

From these two tables we see for 1996:

➤ **Less than 1 year service:**

- 49% in Services Industry
- 25% in Public Administration

➤ **10 Years or more service:**

- 41% in Services Industry
- 38% in Public Administration

**Table 42. Major Industry Division
Workers with Less than 1 Year of Service at the Time of the Injury
Public Sector, Number and Percent, Maine, 1994-1996**

Industry Division	All		Disabling Cases					
			1994		1995		1996	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	660	100.0	252	100.0	227	100.0	181	100.0
Services	303	45.9	118	46.8	96	42.3	89	49.2
Public Administration	206	31.2	76	30.2	84	37.0	46	25.4
Construction	85	12.9	27	10.7	29	12.8	29	16.0
Transport., Public Utilities	38	5.8	21	8.3	10	4.4	7	3.9
Finance, Ins., Real Estate	14	2.1	5	2.0	3	1.3	6	3.3
Agriculture, Fishing, Forestry	10	1.5	3	1.2	3	1.3	4	2.2
Wholesale trade	2	0.3	1	0.4	1	0.4	0	0.0
Retail trade	2	0.3	1	0.4	1	0.4	0	0.0

**Table 43. Major Industry Division
Workers with 10 or More Years of Service at the Time of the Injury
Public Sector, Number and Percent, Maine, 1994-1996**

Industry Division	All		Disabling Cases					
			1994		1995		1996	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,762	100.0	617	100.0	560	100.0	585	100.0
Services	714	40.5	235	38.1	240	42.9	239	40.9
Public Administration	662	37.6	247	40.0	193	34.5	222	37.9
Construction	247	14.0	78	12.6	80	14.3	89	15.2
Transportation & Public Utilities	120	6.8	52	8.4	37	6.6	31	5.3
Retail Trade	12	0.7	4	0.6	6	1.1	2	0.3
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	5	0.3	1	0.2	3	0.5	1	0.2
Agriculture, Fishing, Forestry	2	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.2	1	0.2

Nature of Injury or Illness

Tables 44 and 45 show the difference in the nature of the injuries from workers with less than one year service with their current employer at the time of the injury and the workers with 10 or more years of service with their current employer at the time of the injury in the public sector. For 1996, we see that sprains, strains, and tears are relatively

equal with 25% of all lost-time injuries and illnesses in the public sector. In 1996, stress accounted for 4 cases (2.2%) in those workers with less than one year service at, but accounted for 30 cases (5.4%) among workers with 10 or more years of service with their current employer at the time of the injury.

**Table 44. Nature of Injury or Illness
Workers with Less than 1 Year of Service at the Time of the Injury
Public Sector, Number and Percent, Maine, 1994-1996**

Nature of Injury or Illness	All		Disabling Cases					
			1994		1995		1996	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	660	100.0%	252	100.0%	227	100.0%	181	100.0%
Sprains, strains, tears	169	25.6%	63	25.0%	61	26.9%	45	24.9%
Traumatic inj./disorders, UNS	78	11.8%	32	12.7%	20	8.8%	26	14.4%
Soreness, pain, hurt, ex, back	68	10.3%	24	9.5%	26	11.5%	18	9.9%
Back pain, hurt back	47	7.1%	20	7.9%	16	7.0%	11	6.1%
Fractures	38	5.8%	17	6.7%	15	6.6%	6	3.3%
Cuts, lacerations	28	4.2%	10	4.0%	11	4.8%	7	3.9%
Bruises, contusions	26	3.9%	7	2.8%	12	5.2%	7	3.6%
Stress	14	2.1%	3	1.2%	7	3.1%	4	2.2%
All other natures	192	29.1%	76	30.1%	59	26.0%	57	31.5%

UNS-Unspecified

**Table 45. Nature of Injury or Illness
Workers with 10 or More Years of Service at the Time of the Injury
Public Sector, Number and Percent, Maine, 1994-1996**

Nature of Injury or Illness	All		Disabling Cases					
			1994		1995		1996	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,762	100.0%	617	100.0%	585	100.0%	560	100.0%
Sprains, strains, tears	379	21.5%	118	19.1%	118	20.2%	143	25.5%
Soreness, pain, hurt ex. back	214	12.1%	73	11.8%	60	10.3%	81	14.5%
Traumatic inj./disorders, UNS	201	11.4%	77	12.5%	72	1.2%	52	9.3%
Back pain, hurt back	183	10.4%	72	11.7%	51	8.7%	60	1.7%
Stress	114	6.5%	41	6.6%	43	7.4%	30	5.4%
Fractures	95	5.4%	29	4.7%	35	6.0%	31	5.5%
Bruises, contusions	56	3.2%	19	3.1%	20	3.4%	17	3.0%
Cuts, lacerations	46	2.6%	17	2.8%	17	2.9%	11	2.0%
All other natures	474	26.9%	171	27.7%	169	28.9%	135	24.1%

UNS-Unspecified

Industry/Occupation Combinations by County

Table 46 shows the top Industry/Occupation combinations by county for the public sector with more than 15 lost time cases in 1996 and their case number and rank for 1994 and 1995. Counties not listed had less than 15 cases for Industry/Occupation combinations.

Table 46. Highest Industry/Occupation Combinations, Public Sector by County with 15 or More Cases, Number and Rank Maine, 1994-1996

County	Industry	Occupation	1996 County		1995 County		1994 County	
			Cases	Rank	Cases	Rank	Cases	Rank
Cumberland	8211 Elementary & sec school	Janitors & cleaners	28	1	28	2	29	3
	9223 Correctional institution	Corr. institution officer	23	2	18	5	19	5
	9221 Police protection	Police & detectives	22	3	22	3	27	4
	9224 Fire protection	Firefighter	18	4	32	1	30	1
Kennebec	1611 Highway/street constr.	Construction laborer	20	1	17	2	16	3
	8063 Psychiatric hospitals	Nurses aids/order-	16	2	18	1	21	1
Penobscot	9221 Police protection	Police/detectives	25	1	21	2	16	2
	9224 Fire protection	Firefighter	20	2	25	1	27	1
York	8211 Elementary & second.	Janitors & cleaners	21	1	23	2	20	2
	9221 Police protection	Police & detectives	16	2	23	3	31	1

The following industry/event combinations by county had more than 15 cases in 1994 or 1995 but less than 15 cases in 1996.

Nursing aides and orderlies in residential care in Cumberland County went from 30 lost-time cases in 1994 (ranked 2nd) to only 6 lost-time cases in 1996 (ranking 16th):

- sprains, strains, tears and nonspecific pain, sore, hurt went from 20 lost-time cases in 1994 to 3 cases in 1996
- injuries involving the back went from 9 in 1994 to 2 cases in 1996
- injuries due to patient handling went from 16 lost-time cases in 1994 to 2 cases in 1996
- overexertion lost-time cases went from 18 in 1994 to only 2 in 1996

Cumberland County also had an improvement with their bus drivers in elementary and secondary schools, going from 17 lost-time cases in 1994 (ranked 6th), to 20 cases in 1995 (ranked 4th), then to 8 cases in 1996, (ranked 7th):

- back injuries went from 8 lost-time cases in 1994 to only 1 case in 1996

➤ injuries because of a fall went from 6 lost-time injuries in 1994 to only 1 case in 1996

In Kennebec County, police and detectives went from 17 cases (ranked 2nd) in 1994 to 14 cases in 1996 (ranked 3rd):

- sprains, strains, tears and nonspecific pain, sore, hurt went from 7 lost-time cases in 1994 to 2 cases in 1996

In York County, firefighters went from 19 lost-time cases in 1994 (ranked 2nd) to 26 cases in 1995 (ranked 1st) to 12 cases in 1996 (ranked 3rd):

- lost-time injuries involving exposure to harmful substances/environment (e.g., smoke inhalation, temperature extremes) and fires/explosions went from 3 cases in 1994, 6 cases in 1995 and no lost-time cases in 1996
- overexertion cases went from 6 cases in 1994, up to 9 cases in 1995 and 3 cases in 1996

**Table 47. Select Industry/Event or Exposure Combinations
Public Sector, by County Where the Number of Cases Decreased,
Maine, 1994-1996**

County	Industry	Occupation	1996 County		1995 County		1994 County	
			Cases	Rank	Cases	Rank	Cases	Rank
Cumberland	8361 Residential care	Nurses aides/orderlies	6	16	15	6	30	2
	8211 Elementary & sec school	Bus drivers	8	7	20	4	17	6
Kennebec	9221 Police protection	Police & detectives	14	3	13	4	17	2
York	9224 Fire protection	Firefighters	12	3	26	1	19	3

Appendix

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Appendix A

Technical Notes

Under the Maine Workers' Compensation Act and the Occupational Disease Law, employers must file a *First Report of Occupational Injury or Disease* or its equivalent with the Workers' Compensation Board. This report must be filed within seven days of notice or knowledge of each incident which resulted in the loss of

at least one day's work. As the reports are received, they are assigned a number that serves as a unique identifier of that particular case. The First Reports are then coded by the staff of the Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Standards for the data elements shown below:

Data Element	Source	Definition
Case Number	Maine Workers' Compensation Board (WCB)	Unique number assigned sequentially by the WCB
Employer Number (UIAN)	Bureau of Unemployment Compensation (BUC)	Unemployment Insurance number assigned by BUC
Industry (SIC)/ Ownership	U.S. Office of Management & Budget, Standard Industrial Classification Manual	A 4-digit code assigned to each employer to classify the establishment by type of activity in which they are engaged. An ownership code is also assigned to show whether the employer is in private industry, state government, or local government.
County	State Planning Office, Geographic, Coding System	A code is assigned based on the county in which the incident occurred
Insurance Carrier	National Council of Compensation Insurance (NCCI)	The NCCI number of the employer's insurance carrier is assigned
Gender	Not available for 1996	
Age	Not available for 1996	
Date of Injury or Illness	From <i>First Report</i>	The date of occurrence is used if applicable. For illnesses, the date of diagnosis is used.
Time of Accident	From <i>First Report</i>	Time listed is converted to the 4-digit 24-hour system (optional)
Length of Service	From <i>First Report</i>	Calculated time between date of hire and date of injury (optional)
Occupation	1993 U.S. Bureau of Census Occupational Classification System	Codes assigned based on information listed on <i>First Report</i>

Data Element	Source	Definition
Nature of Injury or Illness	Occupational Injury & Illness Classification Manual	Used for first time for 1993 injuries and illnesses. Coding is done on 1-digit, 2-digit, 3-digit, or 4-digit level depending on the details of the description of the injury or illness
Part of Body Affected	Occupational Injury & Illness Classification Manual	Indicates part of body or the body system associated with the nature of injury or illness.
Source of Injury	Occupational Injury & Illness Classification Manual	Identifies the object, substance, or motion which directly produced or inflicted the injury or illness
Event or Exposure	Occupational Injury & Illness Classification Manual	Identifies the event or exposure which directly led to the injury or illness
Secondary Source	Occupational Injury & Illness Classification Manual	Identifies the object, substance or person that generated the source of injury or illness that contributed to the event or exposure
Severity	From <i>First Report</i>	Severity code is one of the following: 1)Fatality 2)Disabling (one or more lost work-days beyond the date of the injury) 3)Nondisabling (no lost work time beyond the date of the injury) 9)Unknown (not reported)

Coding Summary

A Labor Statistical Technician reads the *First Reports of Occupational Injury or Disease* and assigns codes to the occupation, nature (kind) of injury, part of body affected, source of injury, and the event leading up to the injury. Coders select codes from one to four digits in length. A 4-digit code is the most detailed description and a 1-digit code is the most general category.

Occupation codes are all 4-digit codes, but for this publication, have been put into occupational groups, with some of the most common occupations listed.

The next page shows a small sample of the nature codes to help explain this coding structure.

When an injury is described on a *First Report*, the Labor Statistical Technician goes through the following process:

code 4-digit level for nature,
part of body, source of injury,
event if not enough detail,
uses a 3-digit or 2-digit code

For example, if the report indicates that the fingertip was amputated:

0311-amputation, fingertip is coded

If the report indicates an amputation but no body part:

031-amputation would have been used since there is not enough information to coded 0311 (Amputation, fingertip) or 0319 (Amputation, except fingertip)

If the injury described as bleeding, with no other detail:

03-open wound would be used because the coder would not know whether it was an amputation, animal bite, cut, or puncture

The tables in this publication only display 1-and 2-digit levels, with a few of the more common 3-digit levels because of space limitations. You may use the order form at the back of this publication to request a complete list of all codes for any of the tables in this publication.

Sample of Nature Codes

	Nature of Injury or Disease	Disabling Cases	
		1996	
		Number	Percent
One digit- most general	Total	12,253	100.0%
	0 Traumatic Injury & Disorders	9,703	79.2%
	00 Traumatic injury & disorders, UNS	1,108	9.0%
	01 Traumatic injury to bones, nerves, spinal cord	707	5.8%
Two digit- more detail	010 Traumatic injury to bones, nerves, spinal cord, UNS	2	0.0%
	011 Dislocations	122	1.0%
	012 Fractures	583	4.7%
	02 Traumatic injury to muscles, tend., ligaments, joints	3,055	24.9%
	021 Sprains, strains, tears	3,054	24.9%
	029 Injury to muscles, tendons, ligaments, joints, NEC	1	0.0%
Three digit- even more de- tail	03 Open wounds	736	6.0%
	031 Amputations	39	0.3%
	0311 Amputation, fingertip	27	0.2%
	0319 Amputations, except fingertips	12	0.1%
	032 Animal or insect bites	17	0.1%
	033 Avulsions	5	0.0%
	034 Cuts lacerations	551	4.5%
	036 Gunshot wounds	2	0.0%
	037 Punctures, except bites	121	1.0%
Four digit- Most detail	039 Open wounds, NEC	1	0.0%

UNS-Unspecified

NEC-Not Elsewhere Classified

Appendix B

Fatality Reports for 1996

In 1991 the State of Maine started participating in the census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI), a Federal/ State cooperative program developed by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics to provide a comprehensive, accurate, descriptive, timely and accessible census of work-related fatalities. Nationwide, annual estimates of work-related deaths vary widely, from 3,599 to nearly 12,000 depending on the source used. With CFOI, two source documents are needed to verify the work-relatedness of the fatality. Documents such as Workers' Compensations First Reports, Death Certificates, Medical Examiners Reports, Autopsies, Motor Vehicle Accident Reports, Marine Resources Accident Reports all give information to verify each fatality. In the past, this publication has simply counted the number of First Reports submitted to the Workers' Compensation Board and used that number as a count of work-related fatalities in the State of Maine for that particular year. For 1996, 39 *First Reports* were submitted claiming a fatality. By incorporating other source documents (such as newspaper articles, autopsies, motor vehicle accident reports, death certificates, etc.),

a total of 37 fatalities was identified. However, only 23 of these reported fatalities were work-related fatal injuries.

Listed below are just a few of the statistics from the CFOI program:

- ♦ 33 work-related fatalities
- ♦ 23 work-related fatalities from injuries
 - ♦ 21 in private sector
 - ♦ 2 in public sector
 - ♦ 18 were male workers
 - ♦ 5 were female workers
 - ♦ 6 injuries involved falls
 - ♦ 5 involved transportation accidents
 - ♦ 5 were exposed to harmful substances
 - ♦ 4 came in contact with objects and equipment
 - ♦ 3 were due to assaults and violent acts
- ♦ 10 work-related fatalities from illnesses
- ♦ 4 out-of-scope (not work-related) or left pending due to lack of information

Complete the form at the back of this publication if you are interested in receiving a copy of *Fatal Occupational Injuries in Maine, 1996*.

Listing of Individual Fatality Reports for 1996

The following is a listing of the 29 fatalities received by the Workers' Compensation Board for the year 1996. These fatalities are not necessarily work-related.

Industry SIC	Date of Injury	Occupation	Age	Sex	Event
Agriculture, Fishing, Forestry					
241	05-24-96	Farm worker	--	--	Caught in running equipment/machinery
Construction					
1521	05-14-96	Carpenter	43	M	Fall from roof
1623	07-25-96	Project manager	51	M	Heart attack
1629	08-31-96	Laborer	64	M	Heart attack
1721	10-07-96	Painter	33	M	Heart attack
1761	10-07-96	Roofer/metal worker	18	M	Fall through open roof
Manufacturing					
2511	08-23-96	Supv., production	48	M	Heart attack
2621	03-12-96	Millwright	46	M	Fall from elevation
3663	11-19-96	Manager, NEC	--	--	Plane crash
3663	11-19-96	Pilot	--	--	Plane crash
3675	03-22-96	Teflon Coater	55	F	Heart attack
Transportation & Public Utilities					
4493	03-07-96	Diver-construction	28	M	Drown-fell off dock
4522	10-20-96	Pilot	39	M	Plane crash
Wholesale Trade					
5013	07-11-96	Drivers, sales	--	--	Auto accident
5014	01-10-96	Tire sales	46	M	Heart attack
Retail Trade					
5411	06-27-96	Warehouse worker	25	M	Heart attack
5983	02-02-96	Office clerk	--	--	Shooting
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate					
6513	07-16-96	Resident Counselor	41	F	Drown-went over falls
Services					
8062	01-27-96	Health technician	--	--	Heart attack
8221	03-25-96	Instructor-law	45	M	Heart attack
8331	07-17-96	Supv. - commissary	63	M	Heart attack
8748	08-26-96	Engineer	--	--	Fall from roof

Listing of Individual Fatality Reports for 1996 (continued.)

Industry SIC	Date of Injury	Occupation	Age	Sex	Event
Government					
1611	07-22-96	Supv. highway crew	42	M	Heart attack
9221	01-13-96	Supv. police	--	--	Heart attack
9221	04-15-96	Police officer	34	M	Auto accident
9221	11-15-96	Police officer	--	--	Heart attack
9223	06-09-96	Dir.-Social services	51	M	Heart attack
9224	08-27-96	Captain	47	M	Heart attack

NEC - Not Elsewhere classified

Order Form for Special Reports

The Department of Labor can produce special reports using the data elements listed in Appendix A. Many tables shown in this publication are available for 1996 for any of the following major industrial classifications:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Division A: Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing, SIC 01-09 | <input type="checkbox"/> Division F: Wholesale Trade, SIC 50-51 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Division B: Mining, SIC 10-14 | <input type="checkbox"/> Division G: Retail Trade, SIC 52-59 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Division C: Construction, SIC 15-17 | <input type="checkbox"/> Division H: Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate, SIC 60-67 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Division D: Manufacturing, SIC 20-39 | <input type="checkbox"/> Division I: Services, SIC 70-89 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Division E: Transportation, Communications, Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Serv. SIC 40-49 | <input type="checkbox"/> Division J: Public Administration, SIC 91-97 |

You may also request a special report that is customized to fit your data needs. You may request data for any specific SIC, occupation, nature, part of body, etc. Simply fill out this request or call 624-6443 for help in requesting the data you need.

I would like data on: _____ for the years: _____

Additional information that will help with the data selection: _____

Order Form for Publications

- Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in Maine
- Characteristics of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses in Maine
- Census of Maine Manufactures
- Maine Construction Wage Rates
- Labor Relations in Maine
- Report of Fatal Occupational Injuries
- Cumulative Trauma Disorders in Maine

Occupational Safety and Health Newsletter and Classes

- Safety Works*- contains articles on Occupational Safety and Health topics, safety and health tips, statistics, and information on upcoming training. This newsletter is published quarterly.
- Schedule of occupational safety and health training classes

Consultation Program

- Please contact me concerning an on-site safety and health consultation.

Complete, fold, and tape this form to mail. Addressee on back.

Name: _____

Organization: _____

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