

MAINE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR



Fatal Occupational Injuries in Maine, 2007

*An Annual Report
December 2008*

By: Ann Beaulieu

MAINE
DEPARTMENT OF
LABOR
Labor Standards



JOHN ELIAS BALDACCI
GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS
45 STATE HOUSE STATION
AUGUSTA, MAINE
04333-0045

LAURA A. FORTMAN
COMMISSIONER

WILLIAM A. PEABODY
DIRECTOR

**Fatal
Occupational
Injuries
In Maine
2007**

Ann M. Beaulieu, Statistician

In cooperation with

U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Grant No. WPJ781237P

October 2008

Augusta, Maine

Material in this publication is in the public domain and may,
with appropriate credit, be reproduced without permission.

The Maine Department of Labor provides equal opportunity employment and programs.
Auxiliary aids and services are available upon request to individuals with disabilities.

Telephone (207) 623-7900 TTY (207) 1-800-794-1110 FAX (207) 623-7938

This publication is available at: www.Maine.gov/labor/

Acknowledgements

We would like to thank the following agencies for their cooperation and assistance in providing source documents which made it possible to publish this Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries:

U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)

U.S. Coast Guard

Maine Department of Health and Human Services

Maine Workers' Compensation Board

Maine State Medical Examiner's Office

Maine Department of Marine Resources

Maine State Police

Maine Bureau of Motor Vehicles

Contents

Introduction.....	1
Scope of Fatality Data.....	2
Worker Characteristics	
Worker Characteristics	5
Industry	6
Occupation	7
Incident Characteristics	
Nature.....	11
Part of Body	12
Source	13
Event/Exposure	14
Secondary Source	14
Work Activity	15
Work Location	15
Composite Data, Maine	17
U.S. Fatality Data.....	23

Tables

1. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Characteristic, Maine, 2007	5
2. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Industry, Maine, 2007	6
3. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Occupation, Maine, 2007	7
4. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Nature, Maine, 2007	11
5. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Part of Body, Maine, 2007	12
6. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Source, Maine, 2007.....	13
7. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Event/Exposure, Maine, 2007	14
8. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Secondary Source, Maine, 2007.....	14
9. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Work Activity, Maine, 2007	15
10. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Work Location, Maine, 2007	15
11. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Industry Division, Maine, 1999-2007	19
12. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Age Group, Maine, 1992-2007	20
13. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Industry and Event/Exposure, Maine, 1992-2007.....	21
14. U.S. Fatal Occupational Injuries by State, 2002-2007	25
15. U.S. Fatal Occupational Injuries by State and Event/Exposure, 2007	26

Contents (cont.)

Figures

1. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Industry, Maine, 2007	6
2. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Occupation, Maine, 2007	7
3. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Nature, Maine, 2007	11
4. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Part of Body, Maine, 2007	12
5. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Source, Maine, 2007.....	13
6. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Year, Maine, 1998-2007.....	19
7. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Age Group, Maine, 1992-2007	20
8. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Event/Exposure, Maine, 1992-2007	21
9. Fatal Occupational Injuries by County of Incident, Maine, 1992-2007	22

Introduction

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

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

For questions regarding the data in this publication please contact:

Ann Beaulieu
Maine Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Standards
45 State House Station
Augusta, ME 04333-0045
Tel. (207) 623-7907
E-mail: Ann.M.Beaulieu@maine.gov

Internet Addresses:

State of Maine:
www.Maine.gov/

Bureau of Labor Standards:
www.Maine.gov/labor/bls

Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics:
www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm

Occupational Safety & Health Administration:
www.osha.gov

Scope of Fatality Data

All deaths due to work-related injuries in 2007 are included in the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI). A case is considered work-related if an event or exposure resulted in a fatality while an employee is in work status, whether at an on-site or off-site location.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Worker Characteristics

Worker Characteristics

Table 1 lists the general characteristics of the 21 workers who were fatally injured in Maine in 2007. The list includes the ownership, employment status, gender and race.

Table 1. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Characteristic, Maine, 2007

<u>Characteristic</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
<u>Total</u>	21	100.0
Ownership		
Private Industry	16	76.2
Public Industry	4	19.0
Other Industry	1	4.8
Employment Status		
Working for Wage or Salary	17	81.0
Self-Employed	3	14.3
Other	1	4.8
Gender		
Male	21	100.0
Race		
White	20	95.2
Other	1	4.8

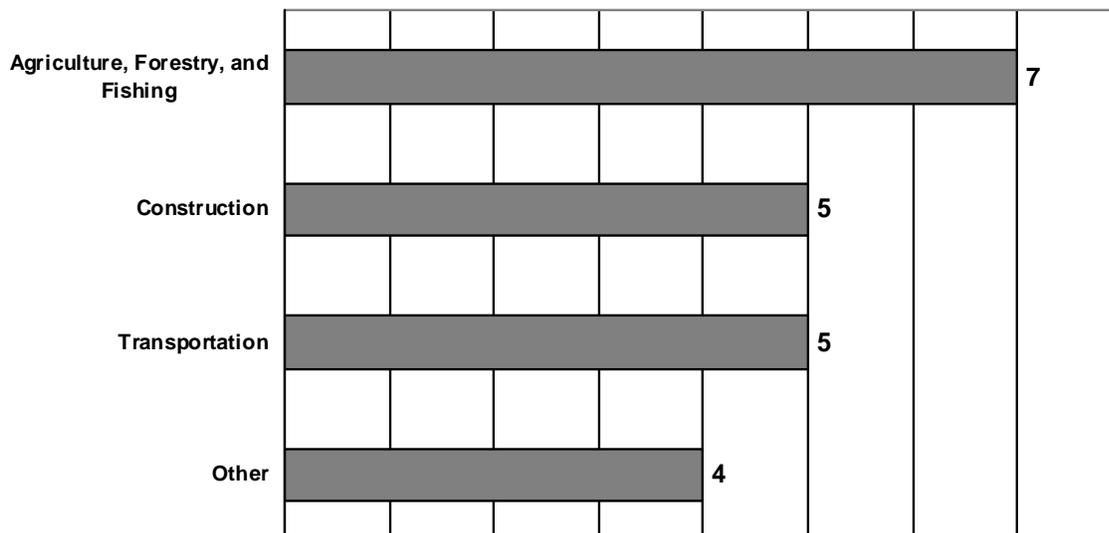
Industry

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

Table 2. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Industry, Maine, 2007

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Total	21	100.0
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	7	33.3
Construction	5	23.8
Transportation	5	23.8
Other	4	19.0

Figure 1. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Industry, Maine, 2007



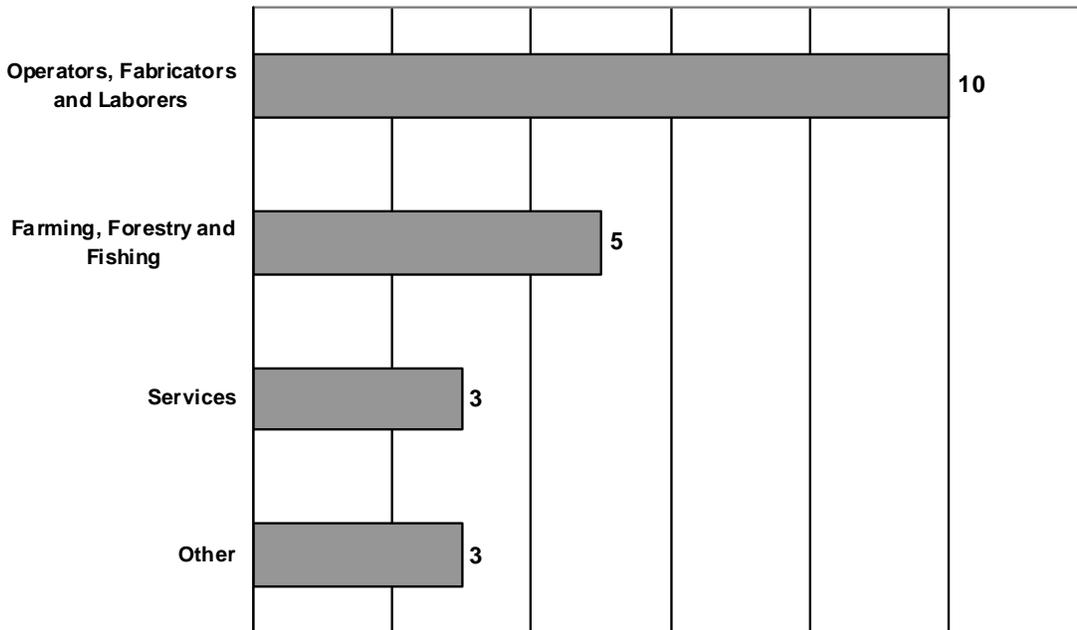
Occupation

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

Table 3. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Occupation, Maine, 2007

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Total	21	100.0
Operators, Fabricators, and Laborers	10	47.6
Farming, Forestry, and Fishing	5	23.8
Services	3	14.3
Other	3	14.3

Figure 2. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Occupation, Maine, 2007



Incident Characteristics

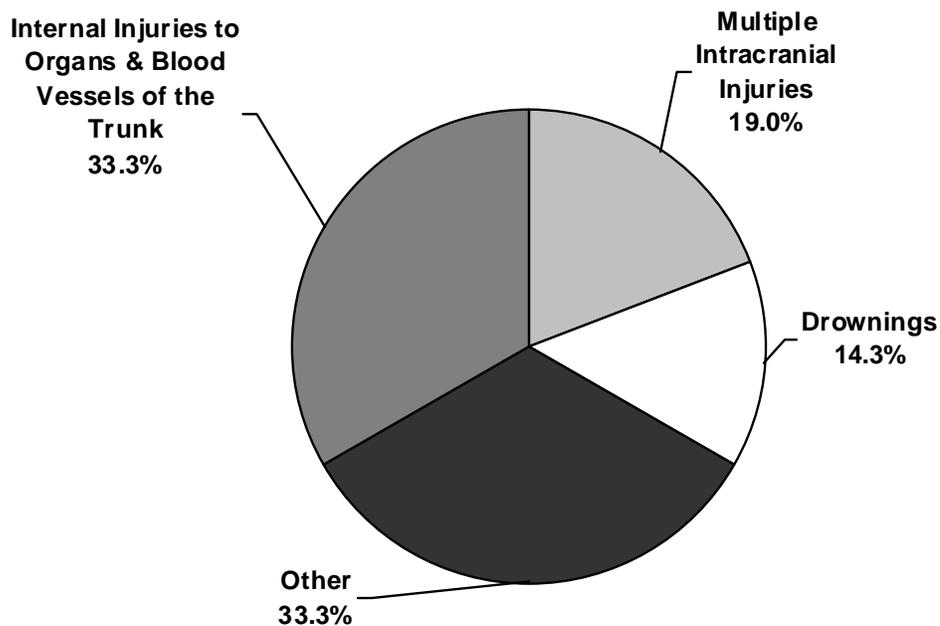
Nature

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

Table 4. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Nature, Maine, 2007

<u>Nature</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
<u>Total</u>	21	100.0
Internal Injuries to Organs & Blood Vessels of the Trunk	7	33.3
Multiple Intracranial Injuries	4	19.0
Drownings	3	14.3
Other	7	33.3

Figure 3. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Nature, Maine, 2007



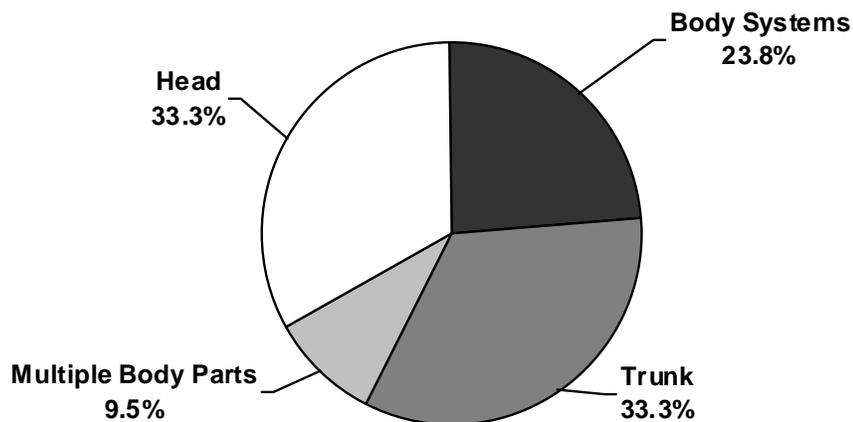
Part of Body

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

Table 5. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Part of Body, Maine, 2007

<u>Part of Body</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
<u>Total</u>	21	100.0
Head	7	33.3
Trunk	7	33.3
Body Systems	5	23.8
Multiple Body Parts	2	9.5

Figure 4. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Part of Body, Maine, 2007



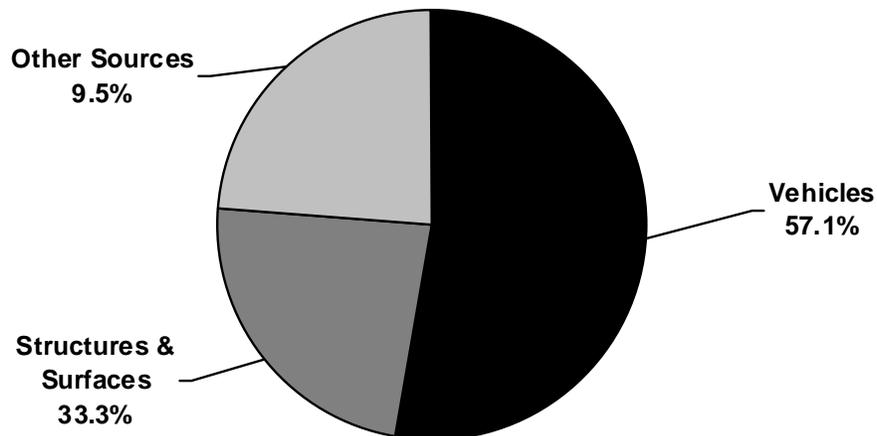
Source

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

Table 6. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Source, Maine, 2007

<u>Source</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
<u>Total</u>	21	100.0
Vehicles	12	57.1
Highway Trucks	6	28.6
Water Vehicles	3	14.3
Other	3	14.3
Structures and Surfaces	7	33.3
Ground	3	14.3
Other	4	19.0
Other Sources	2	9.5

Figure 5. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Source, Maine, 2007



Event/Exposure

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

Table 7. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Event/Exposure, Maine, 2007

<u>Event/Exposure</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
<u>Total</u>	21	100.0
Transportation Accidents	11	52.4
Falls	5	23.8
Contact with Objects & Equipment	3	14.3
Other	2	9.5

Secondary Source

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

Table 8. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Secondary Source, Maine, 2007

<u>Secondary Source</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
<u>Total</u>	14	100.0
Highway Vehicles	6	42.9
Other Sources	8	57.1

A fatal event may or may not involve a secondary source. In 2007, 14 fatal events involved a secondary source.

Work Activity

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

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

<u>Work Activity</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Percent</u>
<u>Total</u>	21	100.0
Vehicle and Transportation Operations	11	52.4
Physical Activities, NEC	3	14.3
Other	7	33.3

Work Location

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

Table 10. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Work Location, Maine, 2007

<u>Location</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Percent</u>
<u>Total</u>	21	100.0
Street or Highway	7	33.3
Other Places	7	33.3
Other Locations	7	33.3

Composite Data

Fatal Occupational Injuries, Composite Data, Maine, 1999-2007

Table 11. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Industry Division, Maine, 1999 – 2007

<u>Industry Division</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>
Total	32	26	23	30	23	16	15	20	21
Services	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	--
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	5	8	7	17	6	3	3	4	7
Government	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Manufacturing	5	4	--	3	4	3	--	4	--
Construction	4	6	4	--	5	--	3	--	5
Transportation	3	3	--	--	3	4	3	3	5
Retail	--	--	6	4	--	--	--	--	--
Other and Non Publishable	4	5	6	3	5	6	6	6	4

Dashes indicate data that does not meet publication criteria of 3 or more within a category. Previous years data available upon request.

Figure 6. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Year, Maine, 1999 - 2007

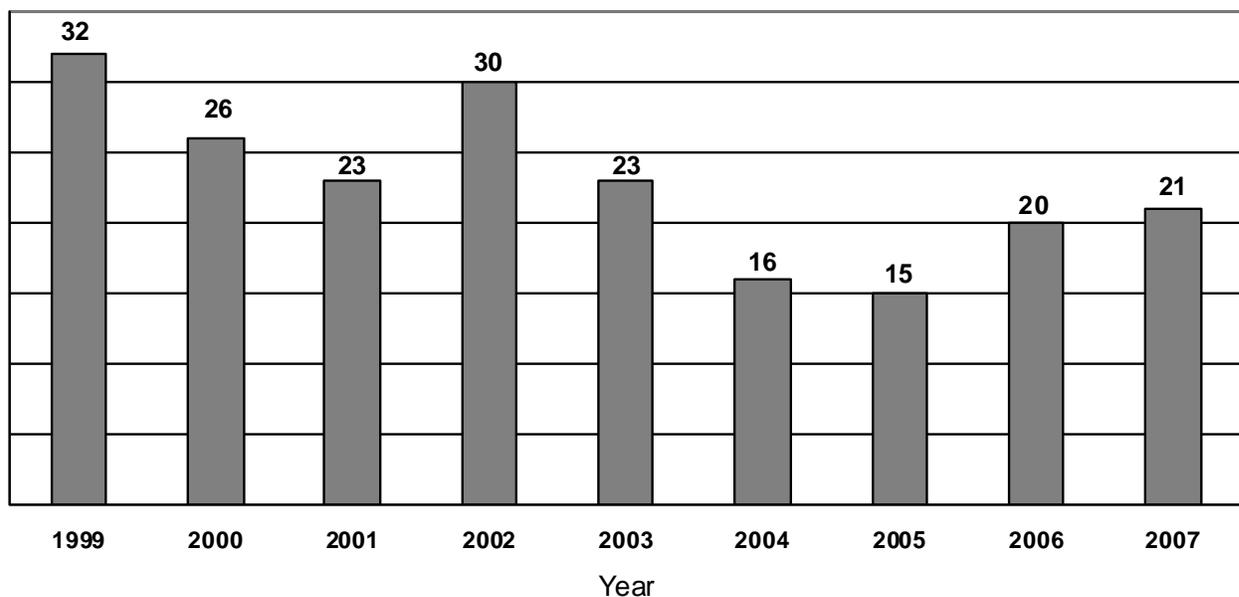


Table 12. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Age Group, Maine, 1992- 2007

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
under 20	9	2.5
20-24	26	7.3
25-34	74	20.7
35-44	81	22.6
45-54	87	24.3
55-64	51	14.2
over 64	30	8.4
Total = 358		

Figure 7. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Age Group, Maine, 1992- 2007

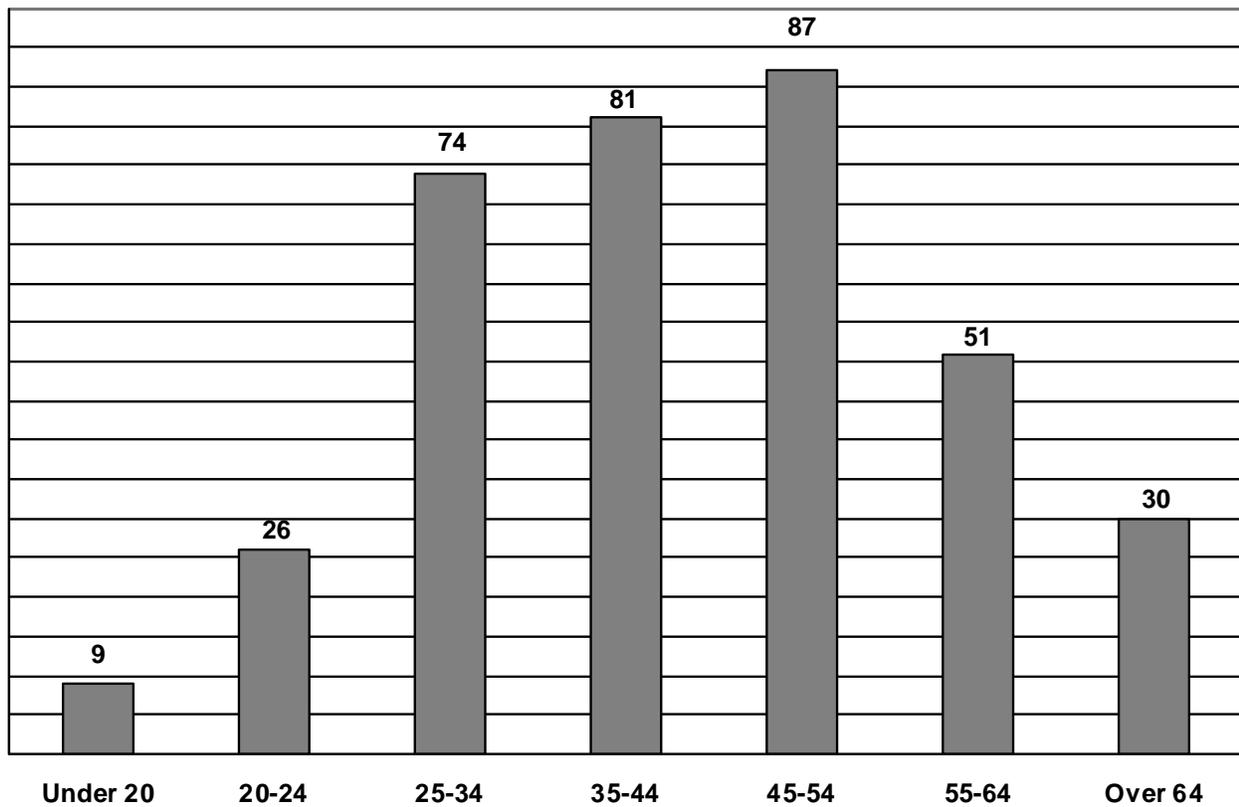


Table 13. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Industry and Event/Exposure, Maine, 1992-2007

<u>Industry Division</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Transportation Accidents Highway or Non-highway</u>	<u>Contact with Objects or Equipment</u>	<u>Exposure to Harmful Substances</u>	<u>Falls</u>	<u>Assaults Suicides</u>	<u>Fire or Explosions</u>
Total	358	176	74	37	46	18	7
Agriculture Forestry and Fishing	92	63	6	18	5	--	--
Manufacturing	54	14	30	--	10	--	--
Transportation and Public Utilities	58	42	7	5	4	--	--
Construction	47	8	11	9	16	--	3
Services	33	12	12	--	5	4	--
Retail	21	10	--	--	5	6	--
Government	17	12	--	--	--	5	--
Wholesale	13	13	--	--	--	--	--
Other Industry and Non Publishable or Unknown	23	2	8	5	1	3	4

Dashes indicate data that does not meet publication criteria of 3 or more within a category.

Figure 8. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Event/Exposure, Maine, 1992- 2007

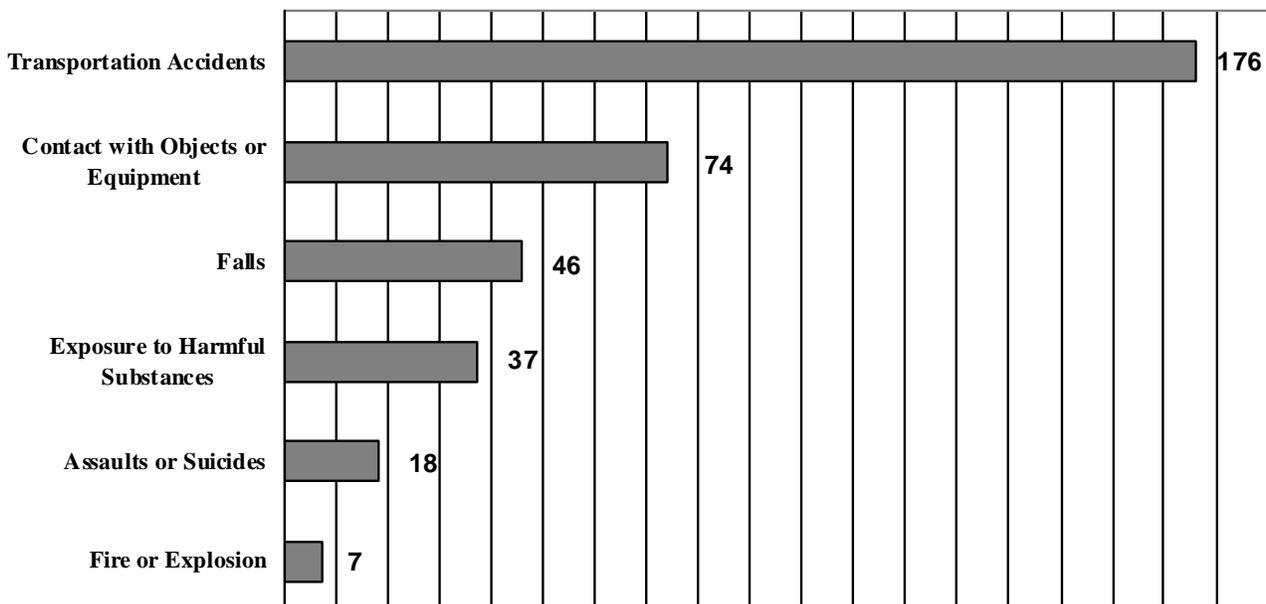


Figure 9. Fatal Occupational Injuries by County of Incident, Maine, 1992-2007



U.S. Fatality Data

Table 14. U.S. Fatality data by State, 2002-2007

State of Injury	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Alabama	102	121	133	128	100	99
Alaska	42	28	40	29	44	30
Arizona	101	80	84	99	108	88
Arkansas	80	87	87	80	78	87
California	478	456	416	453	448	407
Colorado	123	102	117	125	137	119
Connecticut	39	36	54	46	38	38
Delaware	11	6	10	10	14	10
Dist of Columbia	8	19	11	12	7	13
Florida	354	347	422	404	355	362
Georgia	197	199	231	200	192	171
Hawaii	24	21	25	15	30	23
Idaho	39	43	38	35	38	30
Illinois	190	200	208	194	207	182
Indiana	136	132	153	157	148	127
Iowa	56	76	82	88	71	88
Kansas	89	78	80	81	85	100
Kentucky	146	145	143	122	147	112
Louisiana	103	95	121	106	118	134
Maine	30	23	16	15	20	21
Maryland	102	92	81	95	105	82
Massachusetts	46	77	70	75	66	74
Michigan	152	151	126	110	155	120
Minnesota	81	72	80	87	78	72
Mississippi	94	100	88	111	96	92
Missouri	175	154	165	183	166	155
Montana	51	39	39	50	45	54
Nebraska	83	51	46	36	57	63
Nevada	45	52	61	57	49	68
New Hampshire	19	19	15	18	13	14
New Jersey	129	104	129	111	88	106
New Mexico	63	46	57	44	59	43
New York	238	227	254	238	233	219
North Carolina	169	182	183	165	167	158
North Dakota	25	26	24	22	31	23
Ohio	202	206	202	168	193	164
Oklahoma	92	100	91	95	91	104
Oregon	63	75	60	65	72	69
Pennsylvania	188	208	230	223	240	220
Rhode Island	8	18	7	6	10	5
South Carolina	107	114	110	133	93	114
South Dakota	36	28	24	28	37	21
Tennessee	140	136	144	139	153	147
Texas	417	491	440	495	486	527
Utah	52	54	50	54	60	78
Vermont	11	14	7	7	14	10
Virginia	142	155	171	186	164	141
Washington	83	82	98	83	87	88
West Virginia	40	51	58	46	79	61
Wisconsin	90	103	94	125	91	103
Wyoming	32	37	43	46	36	48

Table 15. U.S. Fatal Occupational Injuries by State and Event/Exposure, 2007

State of Injury	Fatalities	Event/Exposure					
		Transportation Incidents	Assaults or Violent Acts	Contact with Objects or Equipment	Falls	Exposure to Harmful Substances or Environments	Fires or Explosions
Alabama	99	42	18	13	15	8	3
Alaska	30	17	--	4	--	5	--
Arizona	88	30	9	17	20	10	--
Arkansas	87	42	9	18	7	8	3
California	407	148	78	58	66	37	17
Colorado	119	58	18	21	11	11	--
Connecticut	38	8	9	--	10	6	--
Delaware	10	4	3	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	13	--	5	--	5	--	--
Florida	362	136	70	45	62	42	5
Georgia	171	68	25	31	22	16	8
Hawaii	23	4	4	3	7	5	--
Idaho	30	14	5	6	3	--	--
Illinois	182	57	29	24	34	32	6
Indiana	127	62	20	18	13	10	4
Iowa	88	51	5	18	9	3	--
Kansas	100	47	8	23	13	9	--
Kentucky	112	57	10	21	19	--	4
Louisiana	134	70	13	17	15	17	--
Maine	21	11	--	3	5	--	--
Maryland	82	33	18	7	14	7	--
Massachusetts	74	27	11	5	18	7	6
Michigan	120	36	27	27	17	11	--
Minnesota	72	24	9	16	11	7	5
Mississippi	92	34	14	16	12	13	--
Missouri	155	73	27	23	20	7	4
Montana	54	37	4	5	5	3	--
Nebraska	63	24	13	17	6	--	--
Nevada	68	28	7	10	17	5	--
New Hampshire	14	4	3	4	--	--	--
New Jersey	106	40	27	11	17	10	--
New Mexico	43	20	5	9	3	5	--
New York	219	71	43	35	53	12	5
North Carolina	158	72	31	27	18	9	--
North Dakota	23	10	--	7	4	--	--
Ohio	164	57	23	37	26	16	4
Oklahoma	104	50	6	20	16	9	--
Oregon	69	29	9	13	13	4	--
Pennsylvania	220	93	36	36	36	12	6
Rhode Island	5	--	3	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	114	45	25	12	15	7	10
South Dakota	21	12	--	3	6	--	--
Tennessee	147	66	18	32	25	4	--
Texas	527	192	86	85	78	66	17
Utah	78	38	7	19	3	5	6
Vermont	10	4	--	3	--	--	--
Virginia	141	53	21	22	25	16	--
Washington	88	36	6	25	11	4	--
West Virginia	61	18	4	17	10	6	5
Wisconsin	103	45	14	20	12	10	--
Wyoming	48	34	--	7	--	3	--

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