

Incidence rates¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types

Maine										
Industry	Incidence rate ¹					Number (In thousands)				
	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
		Total	Cases with days away from work ²	Cases with job transfer or restriction			Total	Cases with days away from work ²	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
All industries including State and local government³										
2004	6.6	3.7	1.7	2.0	2.9	31.2	17.6	8.1	9.5	13.7
2005	7.1	3.9	1.7	2.1	3.2	32.5	17.7	8.0	9.7	14.8
2006	6.8	3.8	1.8	1.9	3.0	31.2	17.3	8.4	8.9	13.9
Private industrv³										
2004	6.9	3.9	1.7	2.2	3.0	28.2	16.0	6.9	9.0	12.3
2005	7.2	3.9	1.7	2.2	3.3	28.9	15.8	6.8	9.0	13.1
2006	7.0	3.9	1.8	2.1	3.1	27.6	15.5	7.2	8.3	12.1
State and local government										
2004	4.7	2.5	1.8	0.7	2.2	3.0	1.6	1.1	0.5	1.4
2005	6.3	3.3	2.0	1.3	3.0	3.6	1.9	1.2	0.7	1.7
2006	5.9	2.9	1.9	0.9	3.0	3.6	1.8	1.2	0.6	1.8
State government										
2004	3.7	2.0	1.4	0.6	1.7	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4
2005	6.0	3.8	1.9	1.8	2.2	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.5
2006	6.6	3.7	2.5	1.1	3.0	1.4	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.6
Local government										
2004	5.4	2.8	2.1	0.8	2.5	2.0	1.1	0.8	0.3	1.0
2005	6.4	3.1	2.1	1.0	3.4	2.4	1.1	0.8	0.4	1.3
2006	5.4	2.5	1.6	0.9	3.0	2.2	1.0	0.6	0.3	1.2

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000 where

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

² Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work, some of which also include job transfer or restriction.

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

NOTE: Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies