# Montana Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

## State of Montana 2014

Montana Department of
LABOR & INDUSTRY

# Montana Occupational Injuries and Illnesses 2014

## Montana 2014

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Special thanks to all employers who responded to our survey.
Without their participation, this report would not have been possible.

**We will do our best to provide this information in accessible format, on request, in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act.**

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# INTRODUCTION

The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (OSHA Law) became an official part of the nation's labor laws in 1971. With its passage, Congress declared its intent "...to assure as far as possible every working man and woman in the Nation safe and healthful working conditions and to preserve our human resource."

In order to measure and evaluate the effectiveness of governmental efforts in reducing work related injuries and illnesses, a standardized system to collect, compile, and analyze the health and safety statistics was established and implemented. This standard system enables data users to identify those industries that need improvement, plan future monitoring and education programs, and allow employers to compare their incidence rates with other firms in the same industry.

Under this system, employers with more than 10 workers in non-exempt industries are required to keep records of all work-related deaths; any diagnosed occupational illness; and any occupational injury which involves loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, transfer to another job, or requires medical treatment beyond first aid. These employers maintain a log and summary of occupational injuries and illnesses (OSHA No. 300) and supplementary record (OSHA No. 301) of each incident or occurrence within the calendar year. These records are retained at the work site for five years and must be available for inspection by representatives of the U.S. Department of Labor, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Service, or the Montana Department of Labor & Industry.

Employers with 10 or fewer employees and those employers who conduct business in one of the low-hazard industries specified by OSHA in the Federal Register notice of Dec. 28, 1982, are generally exempt from these record-keeping requirements. Instead a sample of these employers is selected to participate in the survey. Participation requires each establishment to maintain records only for that year. The data derived from these records are used only for statistical purposes. Our 2014 sample surveyed 3,700 establishments.

The Montana Department of Labor & Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau has cooperated with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics in conducting this annual survey which has provided these essential work injury and illness statistics over the past 25 years.

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# SUMMARY FOR 2014

In 2014, employees of Montana businesses experienced a total of 15,400 OSHA recordable nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses. This converts into an overall incidence rate of 4.6 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers. Private industry only, had a rate of 4.5, injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers in 2014. The table below shows the incidence rates in Montana and the United States by major industry sectors.

INCIDENCE RATES OF

## NONFATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES

*Montana and United States - 2014*

| | INCIDENCE RATE* | |
|---|---|---|
| | MT | US |
| All industries | 4.6 | 3.4 |
| Private industry | 4.5 | 3.2 |
| **Goods producing industries** | **5.3** | **3.8** |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting | 8.8 | 5.5 |
| Mining | 2.2 | 2.0 |
| Construction | 5.3 | 3.6 |
| Manufacturing | 6.4 | 4.0 |
| **Service providing industries** | **4.3** | **3.0** |
| Wholesale trade | 3.6 | 2.9 |
| Retail trade | 5.1 | 3.6 |
| Transportation and warehousing | 4.0 | 4.8 |
| Utilities | 3.6 | 2.4 |
| Information | 1.9 | 1.4 |
| Finance and insurance | 1.1 | 0.7 |
| Professional and business services | 1.8 | 1.5 |
| Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services | 2.9 | 2.6 |
| Education and health services | 6.2 | 4.2 |
| Arts, entertainment, and recreation | 2.8 | 4.2 |
| Accommodation and food services | 5.3 | 3.5 |
| Other services, except public administration | 4.3 | 2.5 |
| **State government** | **3.6** | **4.1** |
| **Local government** | **6.2** | **5.4** |

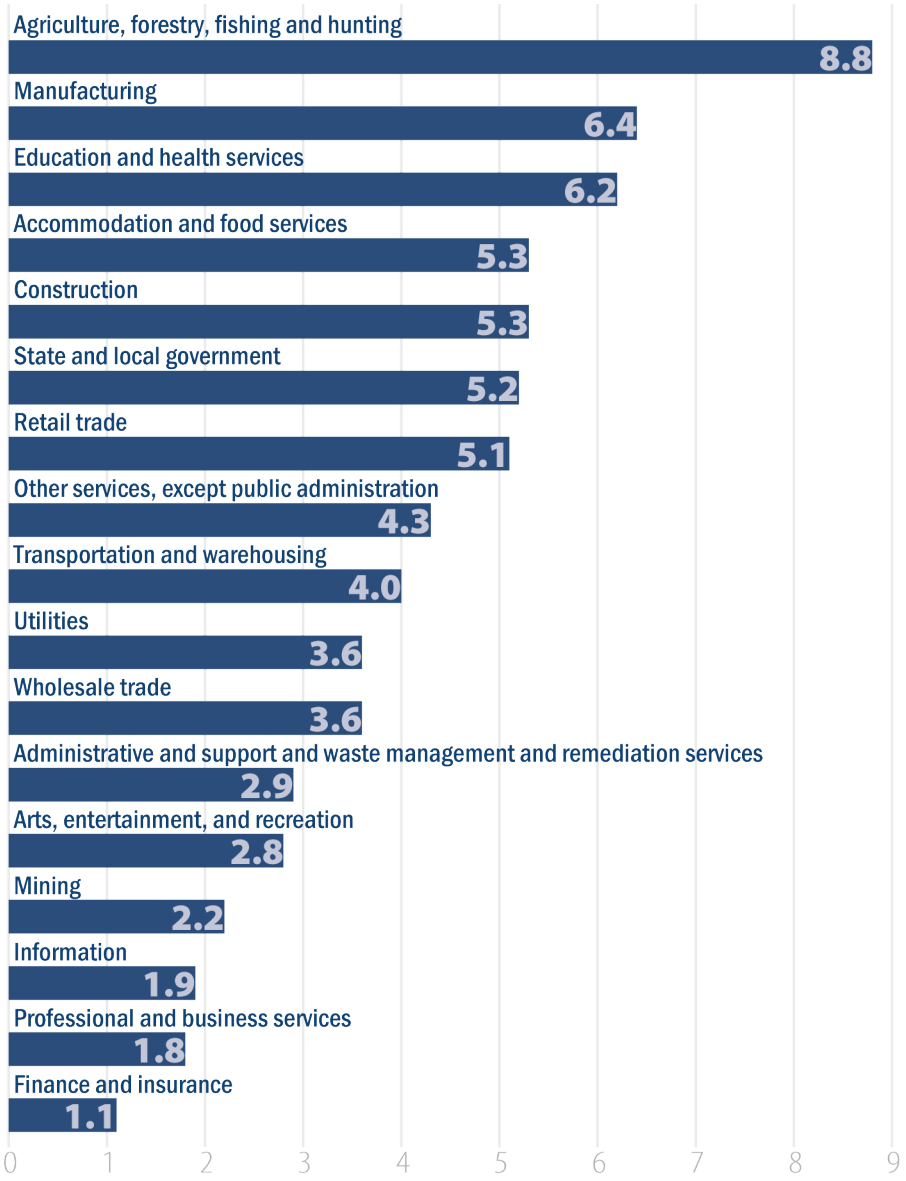
*Rate per 100 Full-time Employees

Notes: OSHS industries stated above are North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) based.

COMPARISON OF PRIVATE INDUSTRY INCIDENCE RATES

## BY MAJOR INDUSTRY

*MONTANA 2014*



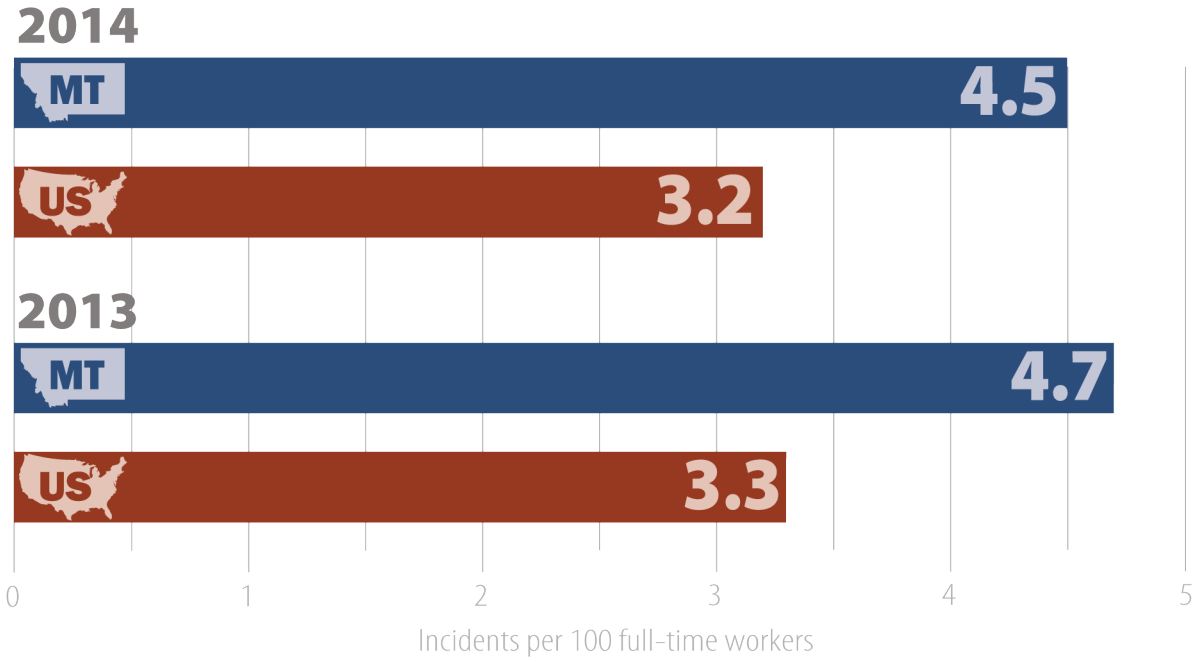

The industries with the highest incidence rates per 100 full time workers were Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting with 8.8; Manufacturing 6.4; Education and health services 6.2; Accommodation and food services with 5.3; and Construction with 5.3. The industries with the lowest incidence rates were Finance and insurance with 1.1 and Professional and business services with 1.8. Both of these are service-providing industries.

Montana's 2014 private industry incidence rate was 4.5 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers, down from last year's rate of 4.7. Montana has consistently had higher rates than the national average. The national private industry incidence rate for 2014 was 3.2 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers.

PRIVATE INDUSTRY INCIDENCE RATES OF NONFATAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES

## MONTANA vs. UNITED STATES

*2013 - 2014*




The formula for computing the incidence rates is:

**(N/EH)*200,000**

N = Number of injuries and/or illnesses or lost workdays

EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year

200,000 = base for 100 full-time equivalent

*(Workers working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)*

# LOST WORKDAY CASES

Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, days of restricted activity, or both. This indicator is a measure of the injury or illness severity. Using this as a measure of severity, the injuries and illnesses reported in Montana are similar to those reported elsewhere. In Montana, an estimated 6,500 of the 15,400 cases were recordable injuries with 4,500 involving at least one day away from work.

The most common type or nature of injury nationally and in Montana was a sprain, strain or tear. 1,580 of the 3,970 injuries reported or 39.8%, involved sprains, strains or tear. Soreness and pain was the second leading nature of injuries with days away from work with a reported 500 or 12.6% of the overall injuries. Fractures accounted for 440 or 11.1% of the injury and illness cases reported.

| | NAICS Sector | Total Recordable Injuries | Total Injury Cases | Lost Workday Cases |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total all industries** | | **15,400** | **6,500** | **4,500** |
| **Total private industries** | | **12,600** | **5,800** | **4,00** |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting | 11 | 200 | 100 | 100 |
| Mining | 21 | 200 | 100 | 100 |
| Utilities | 22 | 100 | 100 | * |
| Construction | 23 | 1,100 | 400 | 300 |
| Manufacturing | 31-33 | 1,100 | 600 | 400 |
| Wholesale Trade | 42 | 500 | 300 | 200 |
| Retail Trade | 44-45 | 2,300 | 1,100 | 700 |
| Transportation and warehousing | 48-49 | 600 | 300 | 200 |
| Information | 51 | 100 | * | * |
| Finance and Insurance | 52 | 200 | * | * |
| Professional and business services | 54-56 | 600 | 200 | 200 |
| Educational Services | 61 | 200 | 100 | 100 |
| Health care and social assistance | 62 | 3,000 | 1,200 | 800 |
| Arts, entertainment, and recreation | 71 | 200 | 100 | 100 |
| Accommodation and food services | 72 | 1,600 | 500 | 400 |
| Other services, except public administration | 81 | 500 | 300 | 300 |
| **State Government** | | **700** | **200** | **200** |
| **Local government** | | **2,100** | **500** | **400** |

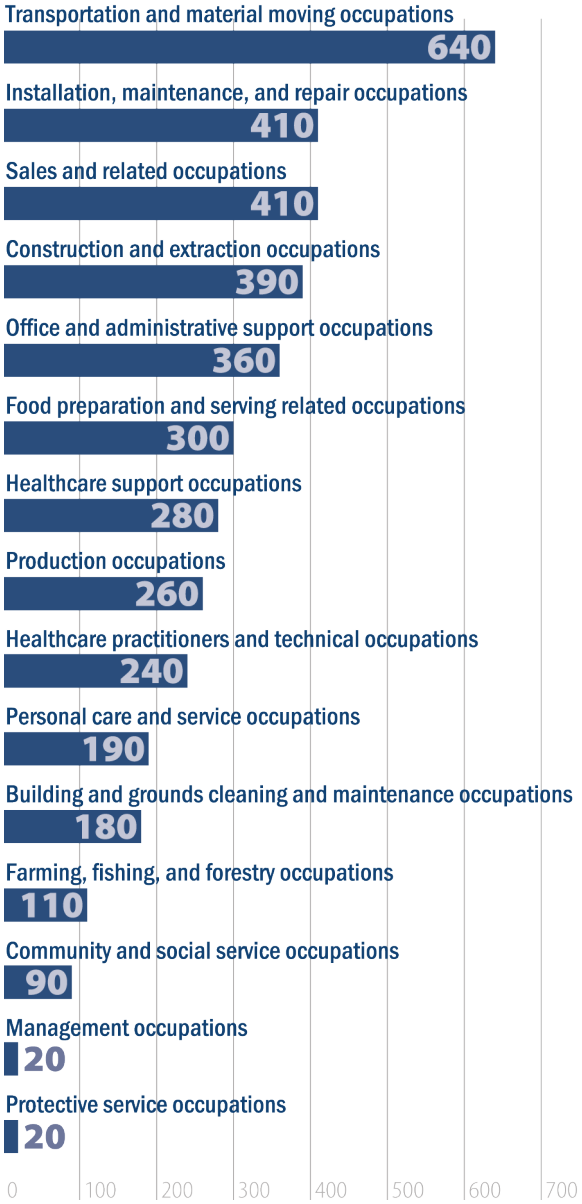
Note: Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

* - Data are not publishable

# OCCUPATIONS

## INJURIES AND ILLNESSES BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP

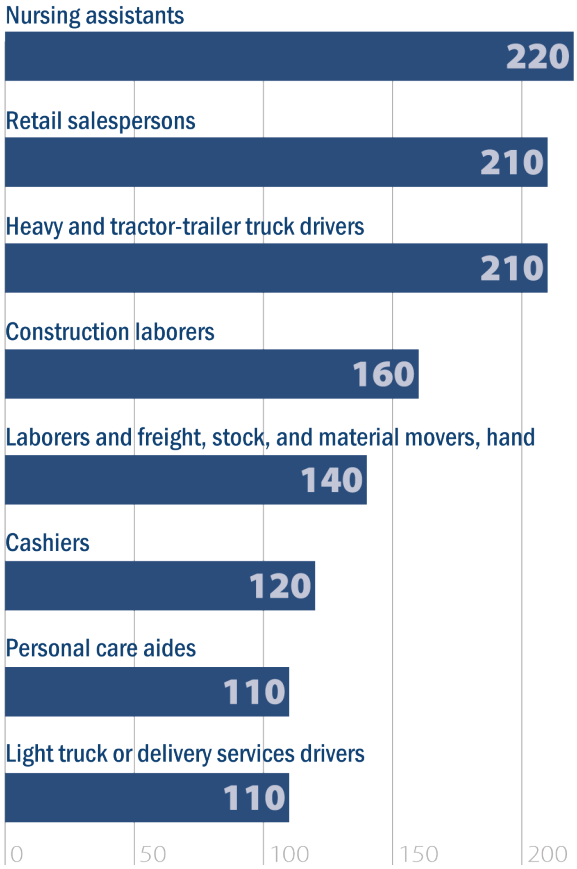
*MONTANA - 2014*




The most hazardous major occupation categories in 2014 were Transportation and material moving; Sales and related occupations; and Installation, maintenance, and repair.

## INJURIES AND ILLNESSES BY OCCUPATION

*MONTANA, 2014*



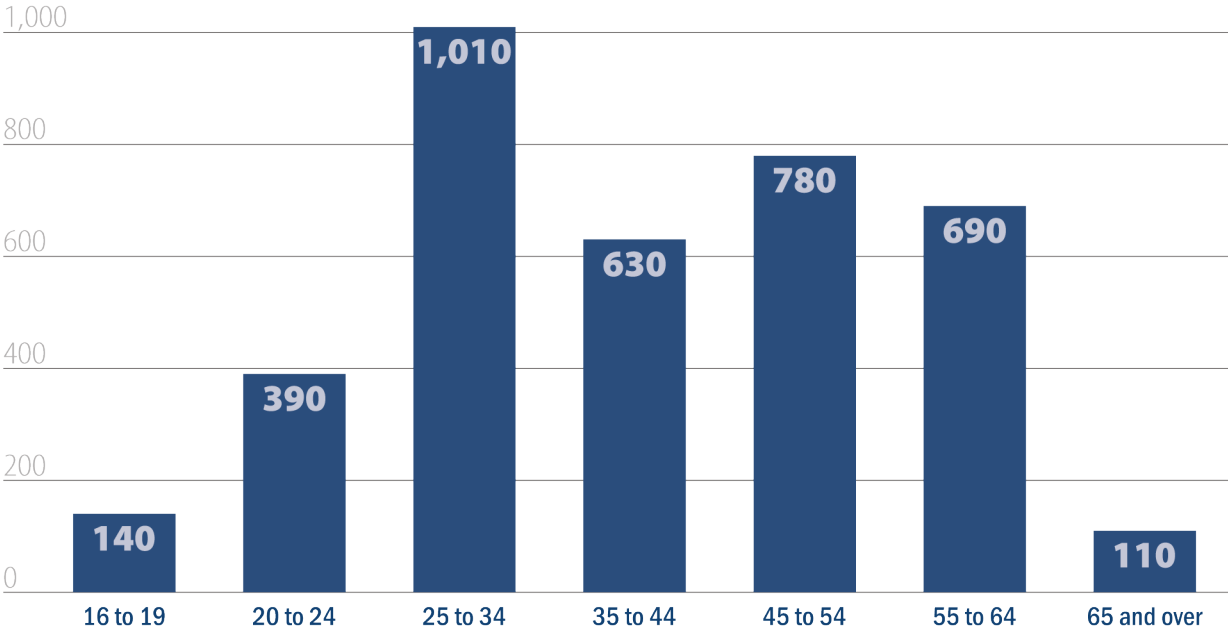

Nursing assistants accounted for 220 reported injuries, or 5.5% of the injuries involving days away from work. Retail salespersons and Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers had 210 injuries each, or 5.2% each; Construction laborers accounted for 160 injuries, or 4.0%, of the 2014 injuries.

The median number of lost work days for Private Industry was 6 days away from work. The occupation groups with the highest median number of lost work time were Natural resources and mining, with 21 days away from work and Financial activities, with 12 lost workdays.

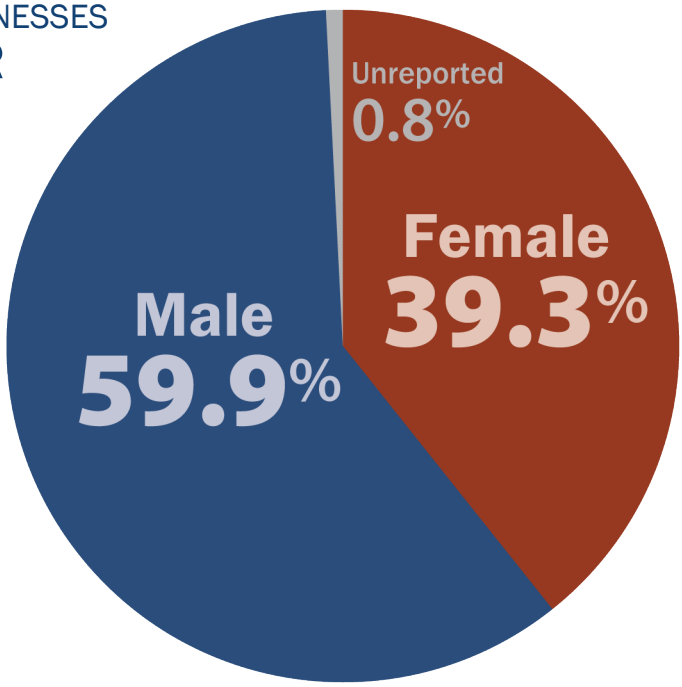
# 2014 CASE CHARACTERISTICS

Case Characteristics are computed by using a total of 3,970 reported lost workday cases. Because of rounding and/or data exclusions, components may not add to total.

INJURIES AND ILLNESSES
## BY AGE GROUP
*MONTANA, 2014*

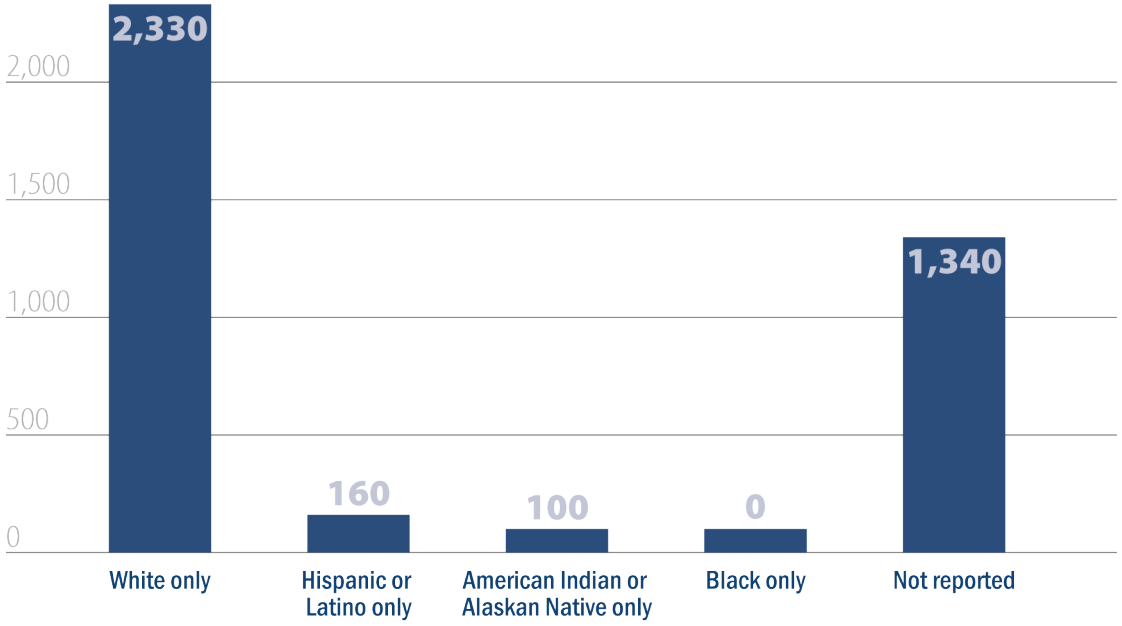



INJURIES AND ILLNESSES
## BY GENDER
*MONTANA, 2014*

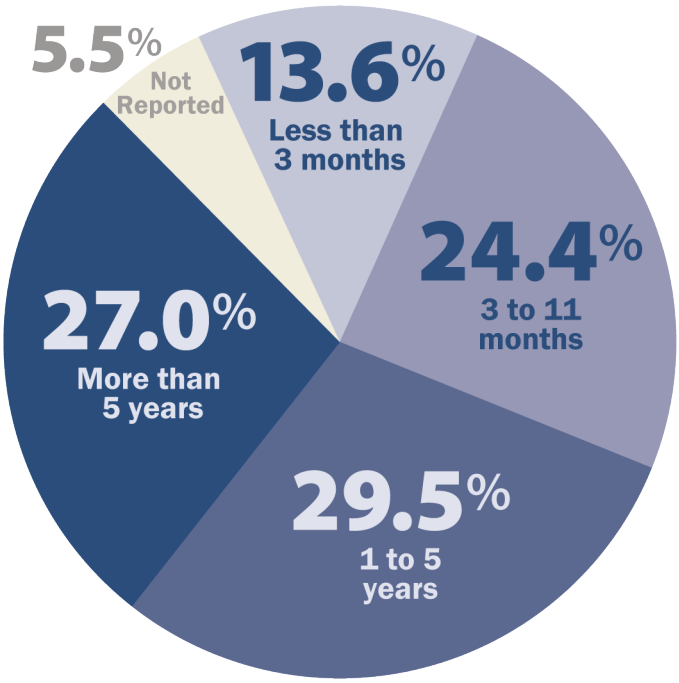



Females had 1,560, and Males had 2,380 injuries and illnesses that involved days away from work.

INJURIES AND ILLNESSES
## BY RACE
*MONTANA, 2014*




INJURIES AND ILLNESSES
## BY LENGTH OF SERVICE
*MONTANA, 2014*

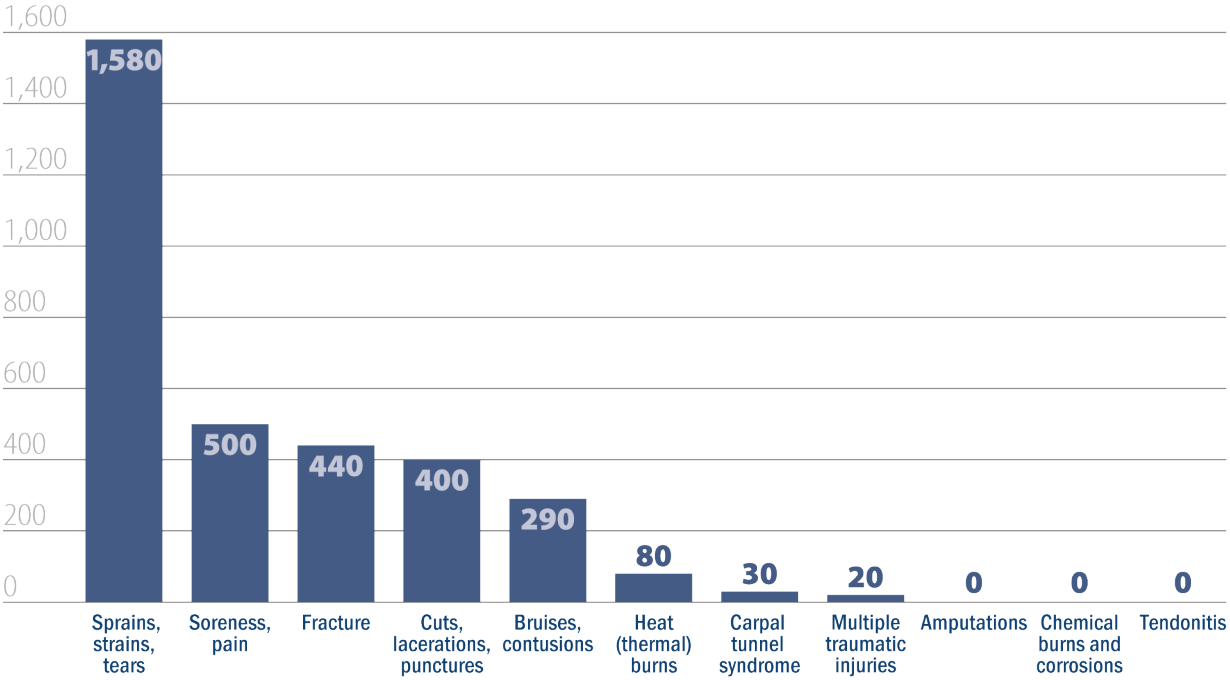



Less than 3 months had 540, 3 to 11 months had 970, 1 to 5 years had 1,170, more than 5 years had 1,070, injuries and illnesses with days away from work.

INJURIES AND ILLNESSES

## BY NATURE OF INJURIES AND ILLNESSES

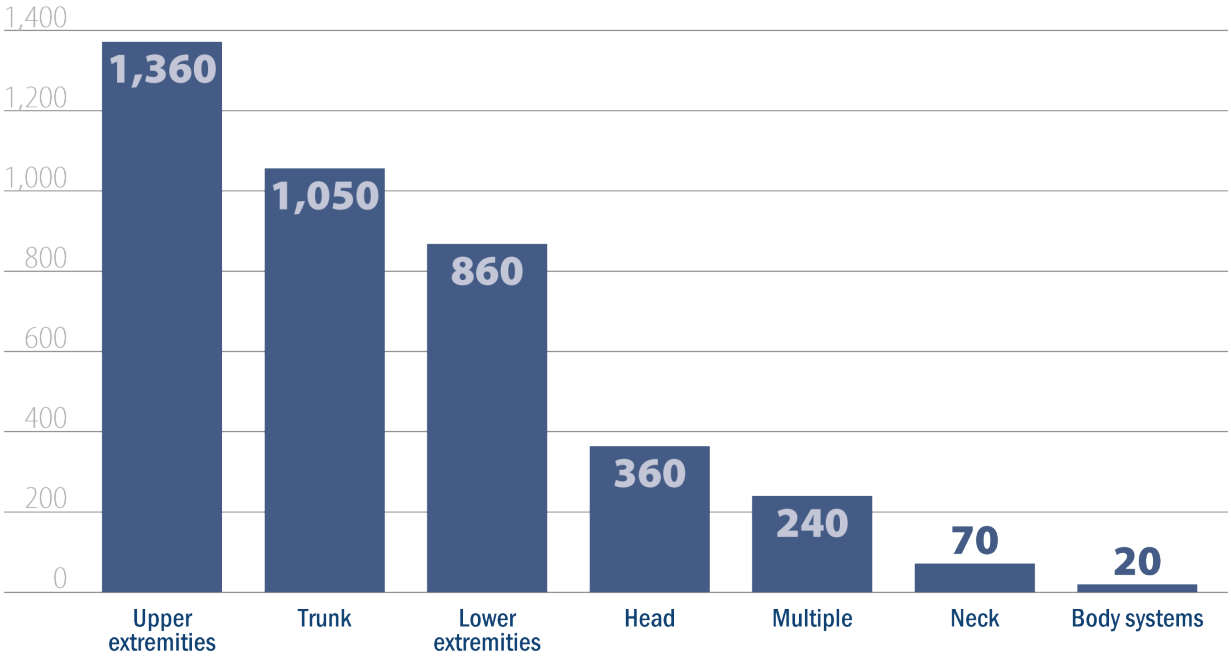
*MONTANA, 2014*




INJURIES AND ILLNESSES

## BY PART OF BODY

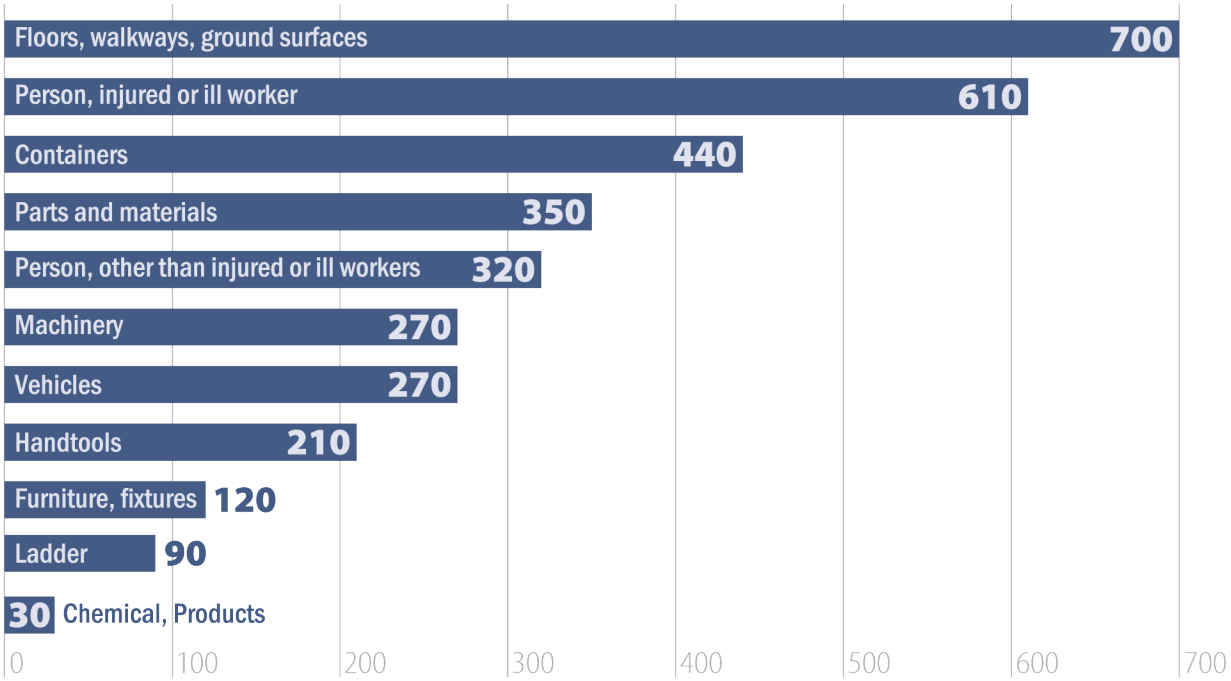
*MONTANA, 2014*



INJURIES AND ILLNESSES

## BY SOURCE OF INJURIES OR ILLNESSES

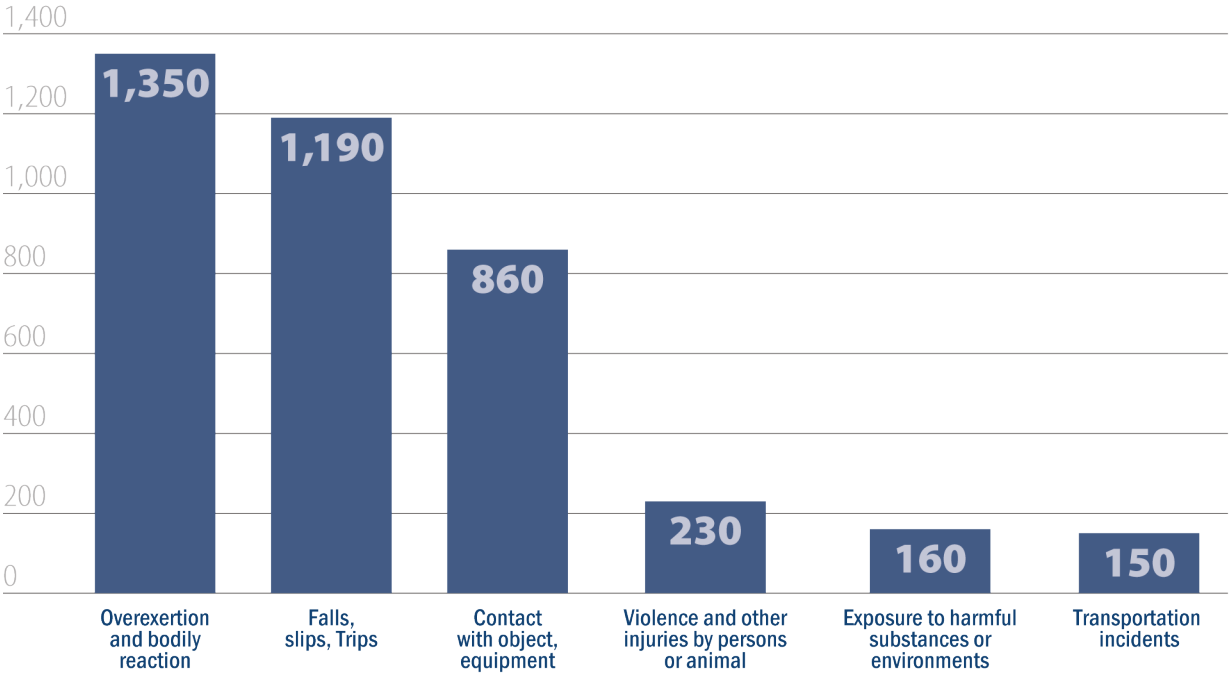
*MONTANA, 2014*




INJURIES AND ILLNESSES

## BY EVENT OR EXPOSURE

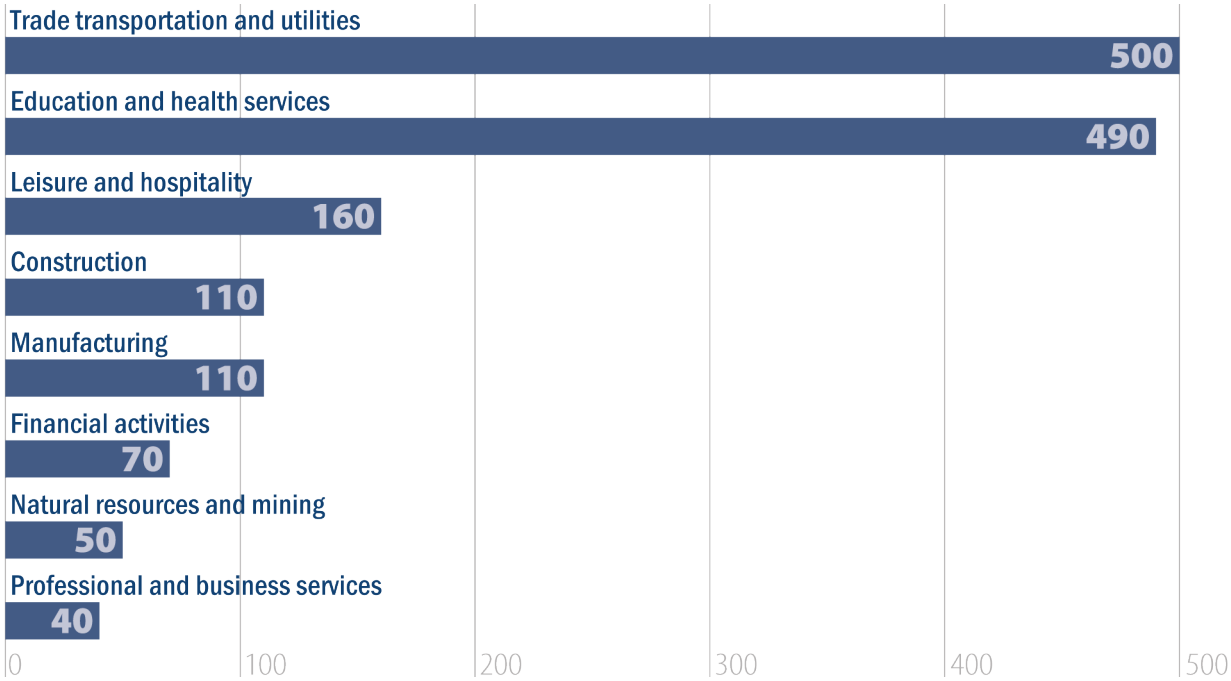
*MONTANA, 2014*



INDUSTRY BREAKDOWN OF

## SPRAINS AND STRAINS

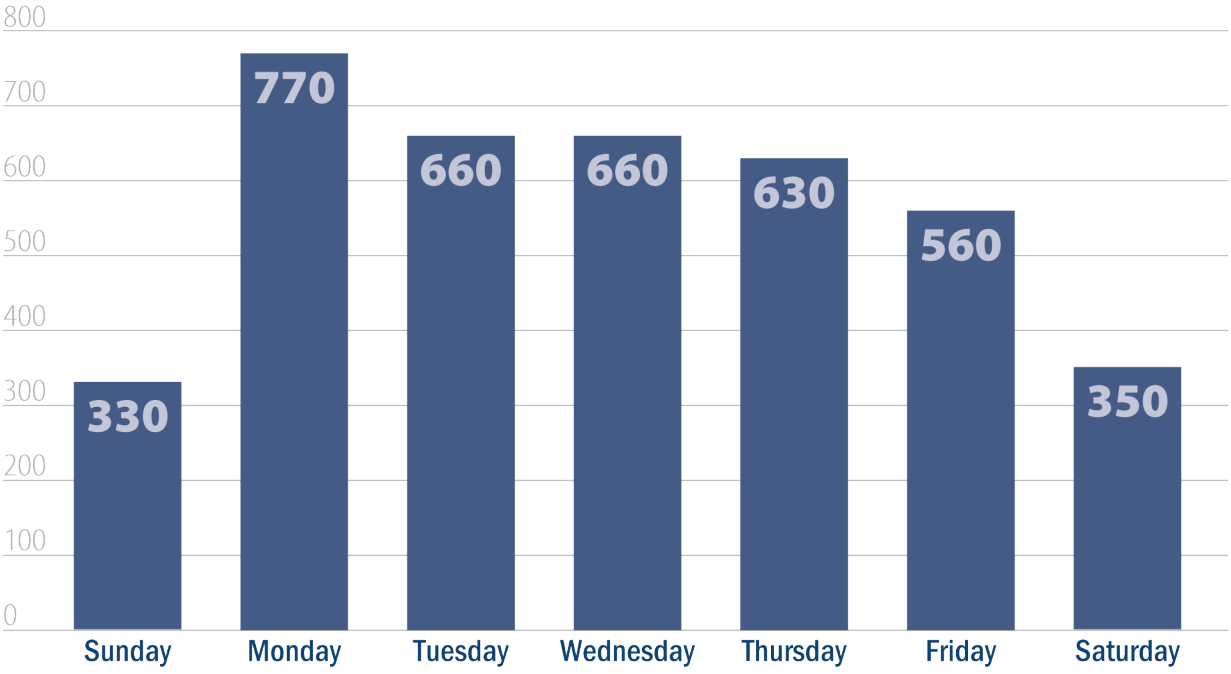
*MONTANA, 2014*




INJURIES AND ILLNESSES

## BY DAY OF WEEK

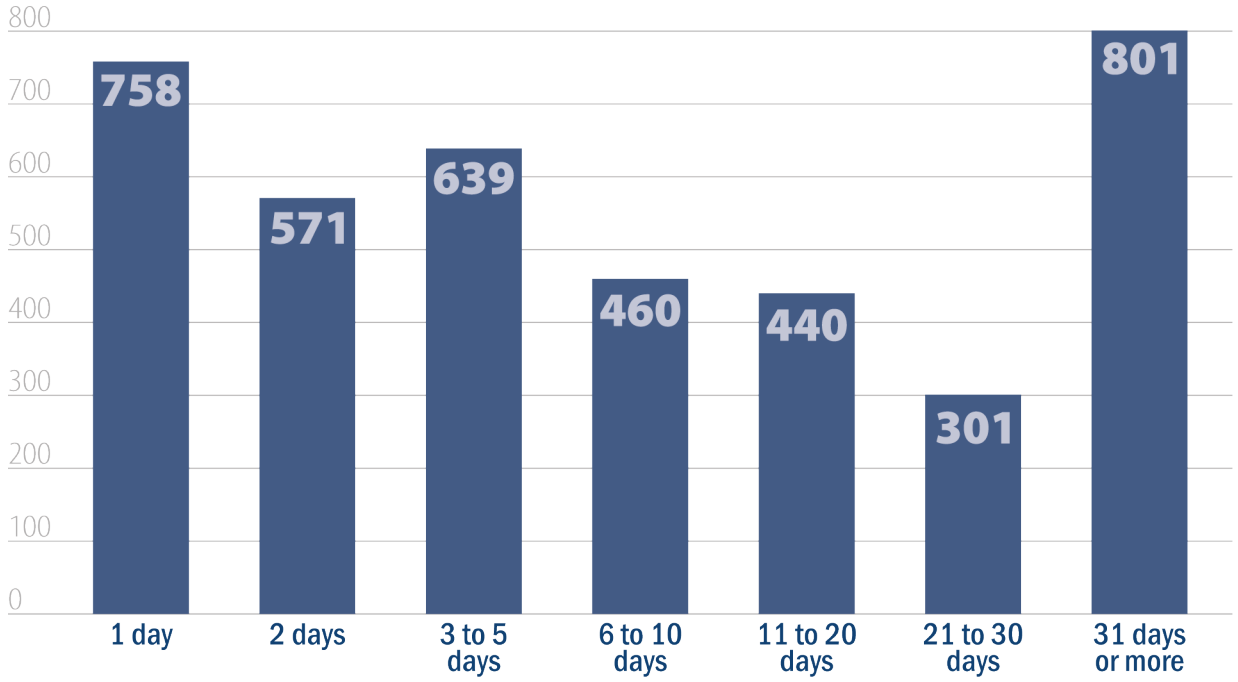
*MONTANA, 2014*



INJURIES AND ILLNESSES

## BY DAYS AWAY FROM WORK

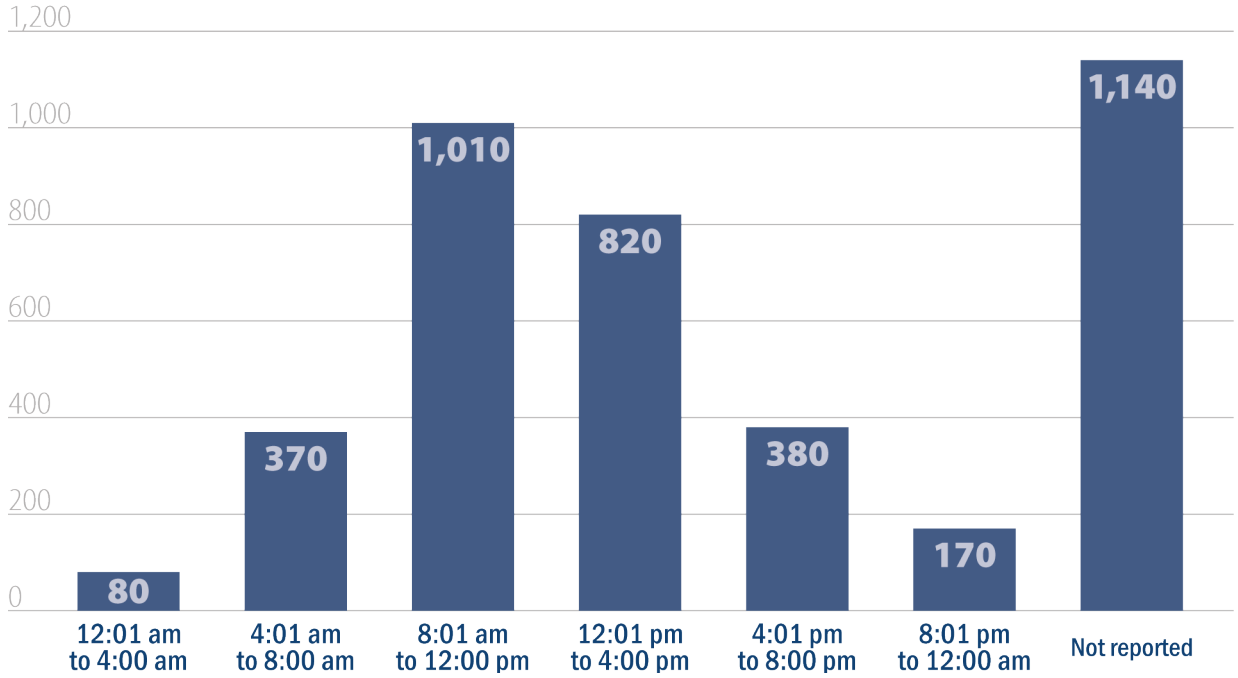
*MONTANA, 2014*




INJURIES AND ILLNESSES

## BY TIME OF DAY

*MONTANA, 2014*



# TABLE A1 APPENDIX A

INCIDENCE RATES[1] OF NONFATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES

## BY SELECTED INDUSTRIES & CASE TYPES

*MONTANA 2014*

| Industry[2] | NAICS code[3] | Total recordable cases | Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction | | | Other recordable cases |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Total | Cases with days away from work[4] | Cases with job transfer or restriction | |
| **All industries including state and local government[5]** | | **4.6** | **1.9** | **1.4** | **0.6** | **2.7** |
| **Private industry[5]** | | 4.5 | 2.1 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 2.4 |
| **Goods-producing[5]** | | **5.3** | **2.5** | **1.8** | **0.7** | **2.8** |
| **Natural resources and mining[5,6]** | | 3.5 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 0.3 | 1.3 |
| **Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting[5]** | | 8.8 | 5.0 | 4.7 | -- | 3.7 |
| Crop production[5] | 111 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Animal production and aquaculture[5] | 112 | 12.2 | 6.3 | 6.0 | -- | 5.8 |
| **Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction[6]** | | 2.2 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 0.7 |
| Oil and gas extraction | 211 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Mining (except oil and gas)[7] | 212 | 2.5 | 1.7 | 1.5 | -- | 0.9 |
| Support activities for mining | 213 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 1.1 | -- | 0.4 |
| **Construction** | | 5.3 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 3.4 |
| **Construction** | | 5.3 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 3.4 |
| Construction of buildings | 236 | 5.3 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 3.5 |
| Heavy and civil engineering construction | 237 | 3.8 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 2.2 |
| **Manufacturing** | | 6.4 | 3.5 | 2.2 | 1.3 | 3.0 |
| **Manufacturing** | | 6.4 | 3.5 | 2.2 | 1.3 | 3.0 |
| Food manufacturing | 311 | 9.9 | 6.7 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.3 |
| Wood product manufacturing | 321 | 8.4 | 5.9 | 4.4 | 1.5 | 2.5 |
| Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing | 327 | 8.5 | 2.9 | 1.8 | -- | 5.5 |
| **Service-providing** | | 4.3 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 2.4 |
| **Trade, transportation, and utilities[8]** | | 4.5 | 2.3 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 2.2 |
| **Wholesale trade** | | 3.6 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 1.8 |
| Merchant wholesalers, durable goods | 423 | 3.4 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 2.1 |
| Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods | 424 | 4.3 | 2.5 | 1.9 | 0.7 | 1.8 |
| **Retail trade** | | 5.1 | 2.6 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 2.6 |
| Motor vehicle and parts dealers | 441 | 6.9 | 4.0 | 2.8 | 1.3 | 2.9 |
| Furniture and home furnishings stores | 442 | 6.5 | 1.4 | -- | 1.0 | 5.1 |
| Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers | 444 | 7.1 | 3.4 | 2.1 | 1.3 | 3.7 |
| Food and beverage stores | 445 | 4.8 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 0.8 | 2.4 |
| Gasoline stations | 447 | 4.9 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 3.4 |
| General merchandise stores | 452 | 6.2 | 3.5 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 2.7 |
| **Transportation and warehousing[8]** | | 4.0 | 2.3 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 1.7 |
| Air transportation | 481 | 9.1 | 5.3 | -- | -- | -- |
| Rail transportation[8] | 482 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 0.8 | -- | 0.5 |
| Truck transportation | 484 | 3.3 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 0.3 | 1.3 |
| Transit and ground passenger transportation | 485 | 3.8 | 2.7 | 1.8 | -- | -- |
| **Utilities** | | 3.6 | 1.8 | 1.5 | -- | 1.8 |
| Utilities | 221 | 3.6 | 1.8 | 1.5 | -- | 1.8 |
| **Information** | | 1.9 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 1.0 |
| **Information** | | 1.9 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 1.0 |
| Publishing industries (except internet) | 511 | 2.3 | 1.4 | -- | -- | -- |
| Telecommunications | 517 | 2.5 | 1.0 | 0.8 | -- | 1.5 |
| **Finance, insurance, and real estate** | | 2.3 | 0.9 | 0.5 | -- | 1.3 |
| **Finance and insurance** | | 1.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | -- | 0.9 |
| **Professional and business services** | | 1.8 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 1.0 |
| **Professional, scientific, and technical services** | | 1.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | -- | 0.8 |
| **Management of companies and enterprises** | | 1.4 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| **Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services** | | 2.9 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 1.3 |
| **Educational and health services** | | 6.2 | 2.6 | 1.8 | 0.8 | 3.6 |
| **Educational services** | | 5.3 | 2.8 | 2.6 | -- | 2.6 |

# TABLE A1 *(continued)* APPENDIX A

| Industry[2] | NAICS code[3] | Total recordable cases | Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction | | | Other recordable cases |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Total | Cases with days away from work[4] | Cases with job transfer or restriction | |
| **Health care and social assistance** | | 6.2 | 2.6 | 1.7 | 0.9 | 3.7 |
| Ambulatory health care services | 621 | 3.8 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 2.5 |
| Hospitals | 622 | 6.4 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 4.4 |
| Nursing and residential care facilities | 623 | 9.2 | 5.4 | 3.5 | 1.9 | 3.8 |
| Social assistance | 624 | 6.4 | 2.8 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 3.6 |
| **Leisure, entertainment, and hospitality** | | 4.8 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 3.1 |
| **Arts, entertainment, and recreation** | | 2.8 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 1.7 |
| Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries | 713 | 2.9 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 1.6 |
| **Accommodation and food services** | | 5.3 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 3.5 |
| Accommodation | 721 | 5.7 | 2.7 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 2.9 |
| Food services and drinking places | 722 | 5.2 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 3.7 |
| **Other services (except public administration)** | | 4.3 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 0.4 | 1.5 |
| **Other services (except public administration)** | | 4.3 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 0.4 | 1.5 |
| Repair and maintenance | 811 | 3.9 | 2.4 | 2.4 | -- | 1.5 |
| Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations | 813 | 4.5 | 3.1 | 2.3 | -- | 1.4 |
| **State and local government[5]** | | 5.2 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 3.9 |
| **State government[5]** | | 3.6 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 2.4 |
| **Service-providing** | | 3.6 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 2.4 |
| Educational and health services | | 4.7 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 3.0 |
| Educational services | | 3.2 | 0.4 | 0.4 | -- | 2.8 |
| Educational services | 611 | 3.2 | 0.4 | 0.4 | -- | 2.8 |
| Health care and social assistance | | 19.3 | 14.2 | 11.7 | 2.5 | 5.1 |
| Public administration | | 2.5 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 1.9 |
| Justice, public order, and safety activities | 922 | 4.8 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 3.6 |
| **Local government[5]** | | 6.2 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 4.7 |
| **Goods-producing[5]** | | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| **Service-providing** | | 6.2 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 4.7 |
| Transit and ground passenger transportation | 485 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Utilities | | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Utilities | 221 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Educational and health services | | 5.3 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 4.6 |
| Educational services | | 5.4 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 4.7 |
| Educational services | 611 | 5.4 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 4.7 |
| Hospitals | 622 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Nursing and residential care facilities | 623 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Public administration | | 7.7 | 2.8 | 2.2 | 0.5 | 4.9 |
| Public administration | | 7.7 | 2.8 | 2.2 | 0.5 | 4.9 |

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

(N/EH) x 200,000 where
N = number of injuries
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] Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

[3] North American Industry Classification System -- United States, 2012.

[4] Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

[5] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

[6] Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System, 2012 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

[7] Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

[8] Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

[9] Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, Nov. 02, 2015.

# TABLE A2 APPENDIX A

INCIDENCE RATES[1] OF NONFATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES

## BY SELECTED INDUSTRIES

*MONTANA 2014*

| Industry[2] | NAICS code[3] | Incidence rates[1] | Numbers *(in thousands)* |
|---|---|---|---|
| **All industries including state and local government[4]** | | 4.4 | 14.8 |
| **Private industry[4]** | | 4.4 | 12.2 |
| **Goods-producing[4]** | | 5.2 | 2.5 |
| **Natural resources and mining[4,5]** | | 3.4 | 0.4 |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting[4] | | 8.8 | 0.2 |
| Crop production[4] | 111 | -- | (8) |
| Animal production and aquaculture[4] | 112 | 12.2 | 0.1 |
| **Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction[5]** | | 2.1 | 0.2 |
| Oil and gas extraction | 211 | -- | (8) |
| Mining (except oil and gas)[6] | 212 | 2.4 | 0.1 |
| Support activities for mining | 213 | 1.9 | 0.1 |
| **Construction** | | 5.2 | 1.1 |
| **Construction** | | 5.2 | 1.1 |
| Construction of buildings | 236 | 5.3 | 0.3 |
| Heavy and civil engineering construction | 237 | 3.7 | 0.2 |
| **Manufacturing** | | 6.1 | 1.1 |
| **Manufacturing** | | 6.1 | 1.1 |
| Food manufacturing | 311 | 9.5 | 0.2 |
| Wood product manufacturing | 321 | 8.1 | 0.2 |
| Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing | 327 | 7.7 | 0.1 |
| **Service-providing** | | 4.2 | 9.7 |
| **Trade, transportation, and utilities[7]** | | 4.4 | 3.4 |
| **Wholesale trade** | | 3.5 | 0.5 |
| Merchant wholesalers, durable goods | 423 | 3.4 | 0.3 |
| Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods | 424 | 4.2 | 0.2 |
| **Retail trade** | | 4.9 | 2.2 |
| Motor vehicle and parts dealers | 441 | 6.8 | 0.5 |
| Furniture and home furnishings stores | 442 | 6.5 | 0.1 |
| Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers | 444 | 7.0 | 0.3 |
| Food and beverage stores | 445 | 4.8 | 0.4 |
| Gasoline stations | 447 | 4.7 | 0.2 |
| General merchandise stores | 452 | 6.0 | 0.5 |
| **Transportation and warehousing[7]** | | 3.9 | 0.6 |
| Air transportation | 481 | 9.1 | (8) |
| Rail transportation[7] | 482 | 1.4 | (8) |
| Truck transportation | 484 | 3.2 | 0.2 |
| Transit and ground passenger transportation | 485 | 3.8 | (8) |
| **Utilities** | | 3.6 | 0.1 |
| Utilities | 221 | 3.6 | 0.1 |
| **Information** | | 1.6 | 0.1 |
| **Information** | | 1.6 | 0.1 |
| Publishing industries (except internet) | 511 | 2.3 | (8) |
| Telecommunications | 517 | 1.9 | (8) |
| **Finance, insurance, and real estate** | | 2.3 | 0.4 |
| **Finance and insurance** | | 1.1 | 0.2 |
| **Professional and business services** | | 1.7 | 0.5 |
| **Professional, scientific, and technical services** | | 1.0 | 0.2 |
| **Management of companies and enterprises** | | 1.3 | (8) |
| **Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services** | | 2.8 | 0.3 |
| **Educational and health services** | | 6.0 | 3.1 |
| **Educational services** | | 5.3 | 0.2 |
| **Health care and social assistance** | | 6.0 | 2.9 |
| Ambulatory health care services | 621 | 3.7 | 0.5 |

# TABLE A2 *(continued)* APPENDIX A

| Industry[2] | NAICS code[3] | Incidence rates[1] | Numbers *(in thousands)* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hospitals | 622 | 6.1 | 1.1 |
| Nursing and residential care facilities | 623 | 8.9 | 0.9 |
| Social assistance | 624 | 6.4 | 0.4 |
| **Leisure, entertainment, and hospitality** | | 4.8 | 1.7 |
| **Arts, entertainment, and recreation** | | 2.7 | 0.2 |
| Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries | 713 | 2.8 | 0.2 |
| **Accommodation and food services** | | 5.3 | 1.5 |
| Accommodation | 721 | 5.6 | 0.5 |
| Food services and drinking places | 722 | 5.1 | 1.1 |
| **Other services (except public administration)** | | 4.1 | 0.5 |
| **Other services (except public administration)** | | 4.1 | 0.5 |
| Repair and maintenance | 811 | 3.9 | 0.2 |
| Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations | 813 | 4.3 | 0.2 |
| **State and local government[4]** | | 4.9 | 2.6 |
| **State government[4]** | | 3.3 | 0.6 |
| **Service-providing** | | 3.3 | 0.6 |
| Educational and health services | | 4.4 | 0.4 |
| Educational services | | 3.0 | 0.2 |
| Educational services | 611 | 3.0 | 0.2 |
| **Health care and social assistance** | | 18.5 | 0.2 |
| **Public administration** | | 2.2 | 0.2 |
| **Public administration** | | 2.2 | 0.2 |
| Justice, public order, and safety activities | 922 | 4.2 | 0.1 |
| **Local government[4]** | | 5.9 | 2.0 |
| **Goods-producing[4]** | | -- | (8) |
| **Service-providing** | | 5.9 | 2.0 |
| Trade, transportation, and utilities[7] | | -- | -- |
| Transportation and warehousing[7] | | -- | -- |
| Transit and ground passenger transportation | 485 | -- | (8) |
| Utilities | | -- | (8) |
| Utilities | 221 | -- | (8) |
| Educational and health services | | 5.3 | 1.1 |
| Educational services | | 5.3 | 1.1 |
| Educational services | 611 | 5.3 | 1.1 |
| Health care and social assistance | | -- | -- |
| Hospitals | 622 | -- | (8) |
| Nursing and residential care facilities | 623 | -- | (8) |
| Public administration | | 7.0 | 0.9 |
| Public administration | | 7.0 | 0.9 |

[1] Incidence rates represent the number of injuries per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as:

(N/EH) x 200,000 where
N = number of injuries
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] Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

[3] North American Industry Classification System – United States, 2012.

[4] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

[5] Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System, 2012 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and non-metal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

[6] Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

[7] Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

[8] Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, Nov. 02, 2015

# TABLE B1 APPENDIX B

NUMBER OF NONFATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES INVOLVING DAYS AWAY FROM WORK[1]

## BY SELECTED WORKER CHARACTERISTICS & MAJOR PRIVATE INDUSTRY SECTOR

*MONTANA, 2014*

| Characteristic | Private industry [2,3,4] | Goods producing | | | | Service providing | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total goods producing | Natural resources and mining[2,3] | Construction | Manufacturing | Total service providing | Trade, transportation and utilities[4] | Information | Financial activities | Professional and business services | Education and health services | Leisure and hospitality | Other services | Public Administration |
| **Total** | 3,970 | 880 | 210 | 290 | 380 | 3,080 | 1,150 | 30 | 100 | 190 | 900 | 440 | 280 | -- |
| **Gender:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 2,380 | 820 | 200 | 290 | 330 | 1,560 | 800 | 20 | 70 | 130 | 130 | 210 | 200 | -- |
| Female | 1,560 | 60 | -- | -- | 50 | 1,490 | 330 | -- | 30 | 60 | 770 | 230 | 70 | -- |
| **Age:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 to 15 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 16 to 19 | 140 | 30 | -- | -- | 20 | 120 | 30 | -- | -- | -- | 20 | 70 | -- | -- |
| 20 to 24 | 390 | 120 | 30 | 50 | 40 | 270 | 80 | -- | -- | 20 | 70 | 50 | -- | -- |
| 25 to 34 | 1,010 | 260 | 80 | 100 | 90 | 750 | 340 | -- | -- | 20 | 140 | 140 | 100 | -- |
| 35 to 44 | 630 | 150 | 20 | 60 | 70 | 480 | 180 | -- | -- | 40 | 160 | 80 | -- | -- |
| 45 to 54 | 780 | 150 | 60 | 40 | 60 | 630 | 260 | -- | 30 | 20 | 210 | 50 | 60 | -- |
| 55 to 64 | 690 | 120 | 20 | 30 | 70 | 580 | 190 | -- | -- | 80 | 160 | 50 | 90 | -- |
| 65 and over | 110 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100 | 30 | -- | -- | -- | 40 | -- | -- | -- |
| **Length of service with employer:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than 3 months | 540 | 150 | 40 | 60 | 50 | 380 | 190 | -- | -- | 20 | 60 | 90 | -- | -- |
| 3 to 11 months | 970 | 220 | 50 | 60 | 110 | 750 | 240 | -- | 60 | 40 | 190 | 160 | 40 | -- |
| 1 to 5 years | 1,170 | 240 | 50 | 90 | 100 | 930 | 300 | -- | -- | 40 | 280 | 150 | 130 | -- |
| More than 5 years | 1,070 | 240 | 60 | 80 | 100 | 830 | 330 | -- | -- | 80 | 270 | 40 | 90 | -- |
| **Race or ethnic origin:[5]** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White only | 2,330 | 530 | 110 | 180 | 240 | 1,800 | 610 | -- | -- | 150 | 550 | 220 | 240 | -- |
| Black only | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Hispanic or Latino only | 160 | 70 | -- | 30 | 30 | 90 | -- | -- | 60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Asian only | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| American Indian or Alaskan Native only | 100 | 20 | -- | -- | -- | 90 | 20 | -- | -- | -- | 40 | -- | -- | -- |
| Hispanic or Latino and other race | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Multi-race | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Not reported | 1,340 | 260 | 90 | 80 | 90 | 1,080 | 500 | -- | -- | 30 | 280 | 190 | 30 | -- |

[1] Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

[2] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

[3] Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002: therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

[4] Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

[5] Race and ethnicity data do not add to total. Some cases may be counted as both "Multi-race" and "Hispanic and other" race.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, Nov. 02, 2015

# TABLE B2 APPENDIX B

NUMBER OF NONFATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES INVOLVING DAYS AWAY FROM WORK[1]

## BY SELECTED INDUSTRIES AND CASE TYPES

*MONTANA, 2014*

| Industry[1] | NAICS code[2] | Total recordable cases | Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction | | | Other recordable cases |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Total | Cases with days away from work[3] | Cases with job transfer or restriction | |
| **All industries including state and local government[4]** | | 15.4 | 6.5 | 4.5 | 1.9 | 8.9 |
| **Private industry[4]** | | 12.6 | 5.8 | 4.0 | 1.8 | 6.8 |
| **Goods-producing[4]** | | 2.6 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 1.4 |
| **Natural resources and mining[4,5]** | | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | (8) | 0.1 |
| **Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting[4]** | | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | (8) | 0.1 |
| Crop production[4] | 111 | (8) | (8) | (8) | -- | -- |
| Animal production and aquaculture[4] | 112 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | -- | 0.1 |
| **Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction[5]** | | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | (8) | 0.1 |
| Oil and gas extraction | 211 | (8) | (8) | (8) | (8) | -- |
| Mining (except oil and gas)[6] | 212 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | (8) | (8) |
| Support activities for mining | 213 | 0.1 | 0.1 | (8) | (8) | (8) |
| **Construction** | | 1.1 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.7 |
| **Construction** | | 1.1 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.7 |
| Construction of buildings | 236 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | (8) | 0.2 |
| Heavy and civil engineering construction | 237 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | (8) | 0.1 |
| **Manufacturing** | | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.5 |
| **Manufacturing** | | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.5 |
| Food manufacturing | 311 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Wood product manufacturing | 321 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | (8) | 0.1 |
| Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing | 327 | 0.1 | (8) | (8) | (8) | 0.1 |
| **Service-providing** | | 10.0 | 4.5 | 3.1 | 1.4 | 5.5 |
| **Trade, transportation, and utilities[7]** | | 3.5 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 1.7 |
| **Wholesale trade** | | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Merchant wholesalers, durable goods | 423 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | (8) | 0.2 |
| Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods | 424 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | (8) | 0.1 |
| **Retail trade** | | 2.3 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 1.1 |
| Motor vehicle and parts dealers | 441 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Furniture and home furnishings stores | 442 | 0.1 | (8) | -- | (8) | 0.1 |
| Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers | 444 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Food and beverage stores | 445 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Gasoline stations | 447 | 0.2 | 0.1 | (8) | (8) | 0.1 |
| General merchandise stores | 452 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| **Transportation and warehousing[7]** | | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Air transportation | 481 | (8) | (8) | (8) | -- | (8) |
| Rail transportation[7] | 482 | (8) | (8) | (8) | (8) | (8) |
| Truck transportation | 484 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | (8) | 0.1 |
| Transit and ground passenger transportation | 485 | (8) | (8) | (8) | (8) | (8) |
| **Utilities** | | 0.1 | 0.1 | (8) | (8) | 0.1 |
| Utilities | 221 | 0.1 | 0.1 | (8) | (8) | 0.1 |
| **Information** | | 0.1 | (8) | (8) | (8) | 0.1 |
| **Information** | | 0.1 | (8) | (8) | (8) | 0.1 |
| Publishing industries (except internet) | 511 | (8) | (8) | (8) | (8) | (8) |
| Telecommunications | 517 | 0.1 | (8) | (8) | -- | (8) |
| **Finance, insurance, and real estate** | | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | -- | 0.3 |
| **Finance and insurance** | | 0.2 | (8) | (8) | (8) | 0.1 |
| **Professional and business services** | | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| **Professional, scientific, and technical services** | | 0.2 | 0.1 | (8) | (8) | 0.2 |
| **Management of companies and enterprises** | | (8) | (8) | (8) | (8) | (8) |

## TABLE B2 *(continued)* APPENDIX B

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services** | | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | (8) | 0.1 |
| **Educational and health services** | | 3.2 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 1.8 |
| **Educational services** | | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | (8) | 0.1 |
| **Health care and social assistance** | | 3.0 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 1.7 |
| Ambulatory health care services | 621 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 | (8) | 0.3 |
| Hospitals | 622 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.8 |
| Nursing and residential care facilities | 623 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.4 |
| Social assistance | 624 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| **Leisure, entertainment, and hospitality** | | 1.8 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 1.1 |
| **Arts, entertainment, and recreation** | | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | (8) | 0.1 |
| Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries | 713 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | (8) | 0.1 |
| **Accommodation and food services** | | 1.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 1.0 |
| Accommodation | 721 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Food services and drinking places | 722 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.8 |
| **Other services (except public administration)** | | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| **Other services (except public administration)** | | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Repair and maintenance | 811 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | -- | 0.1 |
| Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations | 813 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | -- | 0.1 |
| **State and local government[4]** | | 2.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 2.0 |
| **State government[4]** | | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.2 | (8) | 0.5 |
| **Service-providing** | | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.2 | (8) | 0.5 |
| Educational and health services | | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | (8) | 0.3 |
| Educational services | | 0.3 | (8) | (8) | (8) | 0.2 |
| Educational services | 611 | 0.3 | (8) | (8) | (8) | 0.2 |
| Health care and social assistance | | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | (8) | (8) |
| Public administration | | 0.2 | 0.1 | (8) | (8) | 0.2 |
| Public administration | | 0.2 | 0.1 | (8) | (8) | 0.2 |
| Justice, public order, and safety activities | 922 | 0.1 | (8) | (8) | (8) | 0.1 |
| **Local government[4]** | | 2.1 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 1.6 |
| **Goods-producing[4]** | | (8) | (8) | (8) | (8) | (8) |
| **Service-providing** | | 2.1 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 1.6 |
| Trade, transportation, and utilities[7] | | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Transportation and warehousing[7] | | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Transit and ground passenger transportation | 485 | (8) | (8) | (8) | (8) | -- |
| Utilities | | (8) | (8) | (8) | (8) | (8) |
| Utilities | 221 | (8) | (8) | (8) | (8) | (8) |
| Educational and health services | | 1.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | (8) | 0.9 |
| Educational services | | 1.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | (8) | 0.9 |
| Educational services | 611 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | (8) | 0.9 |
| Health care and social assistance | | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Hospitals | 622 | (8) | (8) | (8) | (8) | (8) |
| Nursing and residential care facilities | 623 | (8) | (8) | (8) | (8) | (8) |
| Public administration | | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.6 |
| Public administration | | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.6 |

[1] Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

[2] North American Industry Classification System -- United States, 2012.

[3] Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

[4] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

[5] Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System, 2012 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

[6] Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

[7] Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

[8] Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, November 02, 2015

# TABLE B3 APPENDIX B

NUMBER OF NONFATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES INVOLVING DAYS AWAY FROM WORK[1]

## BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP & MAJOR INDUSTRY SECTOR

*PRIVATE INDUSTRY, MONTANA, 2014*

| Characteristic | Private industry [2,3,4] | Goods producing | | | | Service providing | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total goods producing | Natural resources and mining[2,3] | Construction | Manufacturing | Total service providing | Trade, transportation and utilities[4] | Information | Financial activities | Professional and business services | Education and health services | Leisure and hospitality | Other services | Public Administration |
| **Total** | 3,970 | 880 | 210 | 290 | 380 | 3,080 | 1,150 | 30 | 100 | 190 | 900 | 440 | 280 | -- |
| **Management occupations** | 20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| **Business and financial operations occupations** | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| **Computer and mathematical occupations** | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| **Architecture and engineering occupations** | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| **Life, physical, and social science occupations** | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| **Community and social service occupations** | 90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20 | -- | 60 | -- |
| **Legal occupations** | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| **Education, training, and library occupations** | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| **Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations** | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| **Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations** | 240 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 240 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 220 | -- | -- | -- |
| **Healthcare support occupations** | 280 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 280 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 280 | -- | -- | -- |
| **Protective service occupations** | 20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| **Food preparation and serving related occupations** | 300 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 300 | 50 | -- | -- | -- | 30 | 220 | -- | -- |
| **Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations** | 180 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 170 | -- | -- | -- | 30 | 50 | 60 | -- | -- |
| **Personal care and service occupations** | 190 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 190 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 130 | -- | 40 | -- |
| **Sales and related occupations** | 410 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 400 | 310 | -- | -- | 20 | -- | 70 | -- | -- |
| **Office and administrative support occupations** | 360 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 350 | 130 | -- | 80 | 30 | 100 | -- | -- | -- |
| **Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations** | 110 | 100 | 90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| **Construction and extraction occupations** | 390 | 330 | 60 | 250 | 20 | 60 | 20 | -- | -- | 20 | -- | -- | 30 | -- |
| **Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations** | 410 | 50 | 20 | -- | 20 | 360 | 230 | -- | -- | -- | 20 | -- | 70 | -- |
| **Production occupations** | 260 | 240 | -- | -- | 230 | 30 | 20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| **Transportation and material moving occupations** | 640 | 120 | 30 | 20 | 70 | 520 | 350 | -- | -- | 60 | -- | 40 | 50 | -- |

[1] Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

[2] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

[3] Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002: therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

[4] Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, Nov. 02, 2015

# TABLE B4 APPENDIX B

NUMBER OF NONFATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES INVOLVING DAYS AWAY FROM WORK[1]

## BY SELECTED WORKER OCCUPATION & MAJOR INDUSTRY SECTOR

*MONTANA, 2014*

| Characteristic | Private industry [2,3,4] | Goods producing | | | | Service providing | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total goods producing | Natural resources and mining[2,3] | Construction | Manufacturing | Total service providing | Trade, transportation and utilities[4] | Information | Financial activities | Professional and business services | Education and health services | Leisure and hospitality | Other services | Public Administration |
| **Total** | 3,970 | 880 | 210 | 290 | 380 | 3,080 | 1,150 | 30 | 100 | 190 | 900 | 440 | 280 | -- |
| **Nursing assistants** | 220 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 220 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 220 | -- | -- | -- |
| **Retail salespersons** | 210 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 210 | 160 | -- | -- | 20 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| **Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers** | 210 | 30 | -- | 20 | -- | 170 | 110 | -- | -- | 50 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| **Construction laborers** | 160 | 140 | -- | 130 | -- | 20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| **Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand** | 140 | 30 | -- | -- | 30 | 110 | 110 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| **Cashiers** | 120 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 120 | 90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 30 | -- | -- |
| **Personal care aides** | 110 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 110 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 110 | -- | -- | -- |
| **Light truck or delivery services drivers** | 110 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 110 | 60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 40 | -- | -- |
| **Maids and housekeeping cleaners** | 90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 40 | 40 | -- | -- |
| **Customer service representatives** | 80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 80 | 20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| **Tire repairers and changers** | 80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 80 | 80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| **Cooks, restaurant** | 70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 70 | -- | -- |
| **Executive secretaries and executive administrative assistants** | 70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 70 | -- | -- | -- |
| **Stock clerks and order fillers** | 70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 70 | 60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| **Registered nurses** | 70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 70 | -- | -- | -- |
| **Clergy** | 60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 60 | -- |
| **Cleaners of vehicles and equipment** | 60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 60 | 20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| **Automotive service technicians and mechanics** | 60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 60 | 60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| **Carpenters** | 60 | 50 | -- | 50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| **Farmworkers, farm, ranch, and aquacultural animals** | 60 | 50 | 50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| **Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners** | 60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20 | -- | -- |
| **Physical therapists** | 50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 50 | -- | -- | -- |
| **Maintenance and repair workers, general** | 50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| **First-line supervisors of mechanics, installers, and repairers** | 50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| **Chefs and head cooks** | 40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| **Food preparation workers** | 40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 40 | 20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |

[1] Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

[2] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

[3] Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002: therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

[4] Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, November 02, 2015

# TABLE B5 APPENDIX B

NUMBER OF NONFATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES INVOLVING DAYS AWAY FROM WORK[1]

## BY SELECTED INJURY OR ILLNESS CHARACTERISTICS & MAJOR INDUSTRY SECTOR

*MONTANA, 2014*

| Characteristic | Private industry [2,3,4] | Goods producing | | | | Service providing | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total goods producing | Natural resources and mining[2,3] | Construction | Manufacturing | Total service providing | Trade, transport-ation and utilities[4] | Information | Financial activities | Professional and business services | Education and health services | Leisure and hospitality | Other services | Public Administration |
| **Total** | 3,970 | 880 | 210 | 290 | 380 | 3,080 | 1,150 | 30 | 100 | 190 | 900 | 440 | 280 | -- |
| **Nature of injury, illness:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fractures | 440 | 110 | 50 | 40 | 20 | 330 | 160 | -- | -- | 20 | 40 | 30 | 80 | -- |
| Sprains, strains, tears | 1,580 | 280 | 50 | 110 | 110 | 1,310 | 500 | -- | 70 | 40 | 490 | 160 | -- | -- |
| Amputations | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Bruise, contusions | 290 | 60 | -- | 30 | -- | 230 | 100 | -- | -- | -- | 60 | -- | -- | -- |
| Chemical burns and corrosions | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Heat (thermal) burns | 80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 50 | -- | -- |
| Soreness, pain | 500 | 100 | 20 | 20 | 50 | 410 | 130 | -- | -- | 20 | 140 | 80 | 30 | -- |
| Cuts, lacerations, punctures | 400 | 120 | -- | 50 | 60 | 290 | 90 | -- | -- | 20 | 30 | 60 | 80 | -- |
| Cuts, lacerations | 340 | 100 | -- | 50 | 50 | 250 | 80 | -- | -- | -- | 20 | 60 | 70 | -- |
| Punctures (except gunshot wounds) | 60 | 20 | -- | -- | 20 | 40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Carpal tunnel syndrome | 30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Tendonitis | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Multiple traumatic injuries | 20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| With sprains and other injuries | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| With fractures and other injuries | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| **Part of body affected:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Head | 360 | 60 | -- | -- | 30 | 310 | 90 | -- | -- | 60 | 50 | 60 | 30 | -- |
| Eye | 140 | 20 | -- | -- | 20 | 110 | -- | -- | -- | 50 | -- | 30 | -- | -- |
| Neck | 70 | 30 | -- | -- | -- | 30 | 20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Trunk | 1,050 | 160 | 30 | 70 | 60 | 890 | 340 | -- | -- | 50 | 300 | 100 | 80 | -- |
| Back | 760 | 110 | 20 | 50 | 40 | 650 | 250 | -- | -- | 30 | 250 | 80 | -- | -- |
| Upper extremities | 1,360 | 430 | 120 | 110 | 200 | 920 | 340 | -- | 60 | 40 | 190 | 160 | 130 | -- |
| Shoulder | 360 | 110 | 40 | 20 | 60 | 250 | 120 | -- | -- | -- | 70 | 60 | -- | -- |
| Arm | 270 | 60 | 20 | -- | 30 | 210 | 60 | -- | -- | 20 | 40 | -- | -- | -- |
| Wrist | 150 | 30 | -- | -- | 20 | 120 | 50 | -- | -- | -- | 40 | -- | -- | -- |
| Hand | 530 | 230 | 50 | 80 | 100 | 300 | 90 | -- | -- | -- | 30 | 70 | 100 | -- |
| Lower extremities | 860 | 160 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 700 | 310 | -- | -- | 20 | 240 | 110 | -- | -- |
| Knee | 390 | 50 | -- | 20 | 20 | 340 | 130 | -- | -- | -- | 140 | 60 | -- | -- |
| Ankle | 150 | 40 | 20 | -- | -- | 110 | 40 | -- | -- | -- | 30 | 20 | -- | -- |
| Foot | 170 | 40 | -- | -- | 20 | 130 | 80 | -- | -- | -- | 30 | -- | -- | -- |
| Toe, toenail | 40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 30 | 20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Body systems | 20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Multiple | 240 | 40 | -- | 20 | 20 | 200 | 50 | -- | -- | 20 | 90 | 20 | -- | -- |
| **Source of injury, illness:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chemical, chemical products | 30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Containers | 440 | 70 | -- | 40 | 30 | 370 | 200 | -- | -- | -- | 40 | 110 | -- | -- |
| Furniture, fixtures | 120 | 20 | -- | -- | -- | 100 | 30 | -- | -- | -- | 40 | 30 | -- | -- |
| Machinery | 270 | 100 | 30 | 50 | 30 | 170 | 80 | -- | -- | -- | 20 | 50 | -- | -- |
| Parts and materials | 350 | 190 | 40 | 80 | 80 | 160 | 120 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |

# TABLE B5 *(continued)* APPENDIX B

| Characteristic | Private industry [2,3,4] | Goods producing | | | | Service providing | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total goods producing | Natural resources and mining[2,3] | Construction | Manufacturing | Total service providing | Trade, transportation and utilities[4] | Information | Financial activities | Professional and business services | Education and health services | Leisure and hospitality | Other services | Public Administration |
| **Person, injured or ill worker** | 610 | 140 | 30 | 40 | 70 | 460 | 180 | -- | -- | 30 | 160 | 60 | -- | -- |
| Worker motion or position | 600 | 140 | 20 | 40 | 70 | 460 | 170 | -- | -- | 30 | 150 | 60 | -- | -- |
| **Person, other than injured or ill workers** | 320 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 320 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 300 | -- | -- | -- |
| Health care patient | 270 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 270 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 260 | -- | -- | -- |
| **Floors, walkways, ground surfaces** | 700 | 70 | 20 | 20 | 30 | 640 | 220 | -- | 60 | 40 | 210 | 80 | -- | -- |
| **Ladder** | 90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| **Handtools** | 210 | 100 | 30 | 20 | 50 | 110 | 80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| **Vehicles** | 270 | 50 | -- | 20 | 20 | 220 | 120 | -- | -- | -- | 40 | -- | -- | -- |
| Trucks | 80 | 20 | -- | -- | -- | 60 | 50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Cart, dolly, hand truck - nonpowered | 30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 30 | 20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| **Event or exposure:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Violence and other injuries by persons or animal** | 230 | 20 | 20 | -- | -- | 210 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 110 | -- | 60 | -- |
| Intentional injury by other person | 60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 60 | -- | -- | -- |
| Injury by person - unintentional or intent unknown | 90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 40 | -- | 40 | -- |
| Animal and insect related incidents | 70 | 20 | 20 | -- | -- | 50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| **Transportation incidents** | 150 | 40 | 20 | 20 | -- | 100 | 30 | -- | -- | -- | 20 | -- | -- | -- |
| Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles | 70 | 20 | -- | -- | -- | 50 | 30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| **Fires and explosions** | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| **Falls, slips, trips** | 1,190 | 170 | 40 | 70 | 60 | 1,020 | 360 | -- | 70 | 70 | 270 | 140 | 110 | -- |
| Slips, trips without fall | 160 | 30 | -- | -- | -- | 130 | 40 | -- | -- | 20 | 30 | 20 | -- | -- |
| Fall on same level | 750 | 110 | 20 | 50 | 30 | 650 | 210 | -- | 70 | 30 | 210 | 100 | 30 | -- |
| Fall to lower level | 230 | 20 | -- | -- | -- | 200 | 80 | -- | -- | 20 | 20 | -- | 70 | -- |
| **Exposure to harmful substances or environments** | 160 | 20 | -- | -- | 20 | 140 | 20 | -- | -- | 50 | -- | 50 | -- | -- |
| Contact with object, equipment | 860 | 350 | 80 | 130 | 140 | 510 | 270 | -- | -- | 20 | 80 | 80 | 40 | -- |
| Struck by object or equipment | 470 | 190 | 60 | 60 | 80 | 270 | 170 | -- | -- | -- | 50 | 20 | -- | -- |
| Struck against object or equipment | 230 | 60 | -- | 20 | 20 | 180 | 80 | -- | -- | -- | 30 | 50 | -- | -- |
| Caught in or compressed by object or equipment | 110 | 80 | -- | 40 | 30 | 30 | 20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| **Overexertion and bodily reaction** | 1,350 | 280 | 50 | 70 | 150 | 1,080 | 440 | -- | -- | 30 | 400 | 150 | 20 | -- |
| Repetitive motion involving microtasks | 130 | 60 | -- | -- | 50 | 70 | 20 | -- | -- | -- | 20 | -- | -- | -- |
| Overexertion in lifting or lowering | 430 | 90 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 340 | 140 | -- | -- | -- | 90 | 80 | -- | -- |

[1] Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

[2] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

[3] Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002: therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

[4] Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective
January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, Nov. 10, 2015

# TABLE B6 APPENDIX B

NUMBER OF NONFATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES INVOLVING DAYS AWAY FROM WORK[1]

## BY TIME, HOURS ON THE JOB, & DAY OF WEEK & MAJOR INDUSTRY SECTOR

*PRIVATE INDUSTRY, MONTANA, 2014*

| Characteristic | Private industry [2,3,4] | Goods producing | | | | Service providing | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total goods producing | Natural resources and mining[2,3] | Construction | Manufacturing | Total service providing | Trade, transportation and utilities[4] | Information | Financial activities | Professional and business services | Education and health services | Leisure and hospitality | Other services | Public Administration |
| **Total** | 3,970 | 880 | 210 | 290 | 380 | 3,080 | 1,150 | 30 | 100 | 190 | 900 | 440 | 280 | -- |
| **Time of event:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12:01 AM - 4:00 AM | 80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 60 | 30 | -- | -- | -- | 30 | -- | -- | -- |
| 4:01 AM - 8:00 AM | 370 | 70 | -- | 20 | 40 | 290 | 100 | -- | -- | -- | 100 | 70 | -- | -- |
| 8:01 AM - 12:00 PM | 1,010 | 220 | 30 | 100 | 80 | 790 | 280 | -- | 30 | 50 | 170 | 90 | 150 | -- |
| 12:01 PM - 4:00 PM | 820 | 200 | 50 | 80 | 70 | 610 | 250 | -- | 60 | 80 | 140 | 70 | -- | -- |
| 4:01 PM - 8:00 PM | 380 | 60 | 20 | -- | 30 | 320 | 130 | -- | -- | -- | 110 | 70 | -- | -- |
| 8:01 PM - 12:00 AM | 170 | 40 | -- | -- | 20 | 140 | 60 | -- | -- | -- | 40 | 20 | -- | -- |
| Not reported | 1,140 | 280 | 70 | 80 | 120 | 870 | 290 | -- | -- | 30 | 300 | 120 | 110 | -- |
| **Hours on the job before event occurred:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Occurred before shift began | 20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Less than 1 hour | 300 | 60 | -- | 20 | 40 | 240 | 80 | -- | -- | -- | 70 | 50 | -- | -- |
| 1 - 2 hours | 370 | 50 | -- | 20 | 30 | 320 | 110 | -- | -- | -- | 70 | 60 | 70 | -- |
| 2 - 4 hours | 640 | 110 | 20 | 40 | 60 | 530 | 170 | -- | -- | 40 | 140 | 80 | 70 | -- |
| 4 - 6 hours | 600 | 100 | -- | 50 | 40 | 500 | 170 | -- | 70 | 70 | 100 | 80 | -- | -- |
| 6 - 8 hours | 380 | 120 | 20 | 60 | 40 | 260 | 120 | -- | -- | -- | 100 | 20 | -- | -- |
| 8 - 10 hours | 230 | 60 | 20 | 20 | 30 | 170 | 80 | -- | -- | 20 | 50 | 20 | -- | -- |
| 10 - 12 hours | 80 | 30 | -- | -- | -- | 40 | 30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 12 - 16 hours | 40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| More than 16 hours | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Not reported | 1,310 | 340 | 130 | 80 | 130 | 970 | 370 | -- | -- | 30 | 330 | 120 | 110 | -- |
| **Day of week:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sunday | 330 | 40 | 20 | -- | -- | 290 | 110 | -- | -- | -- | 70 | 90 | -- | -- |
| Monday | 770 | 170 | 30 | 60 | 70 | 610 | 220 | -- | -- | 20 | 240 | 60 | 30 | -- |
| Tuesday | 660 | 140 | 50 | 40 | 60 | 520 | 200 | -- | -- | 30 | 120 | 60 | 100 | -- |
| Wednesday | 660 | 190 | 50 | 50 | 80 | 480 | 200 | -- | -- | 30 | 140 | 60 | -- | -- |
| Thursday | 630 | 200 | 30 | 70 | 90 | 430 | 160 | -- | -- | 40 | 140 | 30 | -- | -- |
| Friday | 560 | 120 | 20 | 50 | 50 | 450 | 160 | -- | -- | -- | 120 | 100 | 40 | -- |
| Saturday | 350 | 30 | -- | -- | -- | 320 | 90 | -- | -- | 60 | 60 | 40 | 60 | -- |

[1] Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

[2] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

[3] Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002: therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

[4] Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, Nov. 10, 2015

# TABLE C1 APPENDIX C

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NONFATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES INVOLVING DAYS AWAY FROM WORK[1]

## BY SELECTED WORKER CHARACTERISTICS & MAJOR PRIVATE INDUSTRY SECTOR

*MONTANA, 2014*

| Characteristic | Private industry [2,3,4] | Goods producing | | | | Service providing | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total goods producing | Natural resources and mining[2,3] | Construction | Manufacturing | Total service providing | Trade, transportation and utilities[4] | Information | Financial activities | Professional and business services | Education and health services | Leisure and hospitality | Other services | Public Administration |
| **Total** | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | -- |
| **Gender:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 59.9 | 93.2 | 95.2 | 100.0 | 86.8 | 50.6 | 69.6 | 66.7 | 70.0 | 68.4 | 14.4 | 47.7 | 71.4 | -- |
| Female | 39.3 | 6.8 | -- | -- | 13.2 | 48.4 | 28.7 | -- | 30.0 | 31.6 | 85.6 | 52.3 | 25.0 | -- |
| **Age:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 to 15 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 16 to 19 | 3.5 | 3.4 | -- | -- | 5.3 | 3.9 | 2.6 | -- | -- | -- | 2.2 | 15.9 | -- | -- |
| 20 to 24 | 9.8 | 13.6 | 14.3 | 17.2 | 10.5 | 8.8 | 7.0 | -- | -- | 10.5 | 7.8 | 11.4 | -- | -- |
| 25 to 34 | 25.4 | 29.5 | 38.1 | 34.5 | 23.7 | 24.4 | 29.6 | -- | -- | 10.5 | 15.6 | 31.8 | 35.7 | -- |
| 35 to 44 | 15.9 | 17.0 | 9.5 | 20.7 | 18.4 | 15.6 | 15.7 | -- | -- | 21.1 | 17.8 | 18.2 | -- | -- |
| 45 to 54 | 19.6 | 17.0 | 28.6 | 13.8 | 15.8 | 20.5 | 22.6 | -- | 30.0 | 10.5 | 23.3 | 11.4 | 21.4 | -- |
| 55 to 64 | 17.4 | 13.6 | 9.5 | 10.3 | 18.4 | 18.8 | 16.5 | -- | -- | 42.1 | 17.8 | 11.4 | 32.1 | -- |
| 65 and over | 2.8 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.2 | 2.6 | -- | -- | -- | 4.4 | -- | -- | -- |
| **Length of service with employer:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than 3 months | 13.6 | 17.0 | 19.0 | 20.7 | 13.2 | 12.3 | 16.5 | -- | -- | 10.5 | 6.7 | 20.5 | -- | -- |
| 3 to 11 months | 24.4 | 25.0 | 23.8 | 20.7 | 28.9 | 24.4 | 20.9 | -- | 60.0 | 21.1 | 21.1 | 36.4 | 14.3 | -- |
| 1 to 5 years | 29.5 | 27.3 | 23.8 | 31.0 | 26.3 | 30.2 | 26.1 | -- | -- | 21.1 | 31.1 | 34.1 | 46.4 | -- |
| More than 5 years | 27.0 | 27.3 | 28.6 | 27.6 | 26.3 | 26.9 | 28.7 | -- | -- | 42.1 | 30.0 | 9.1 | 32.1 | -- |
| **Race or ethnic origin:[5]** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White only | 58.7 | 60.2 | 52.4 | 62.1 | 63.2 | 58.4 | 53.0 | -- | -- | 78.9 | 61.1 | 50.0 | 85.7 | -- |
| Black only | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Hispanic or Latino only | 4.0 | 8.0 | -- | 10.3 | 7.9 | 2.9 | -- | -- | 60.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Asian only | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| American Indian or Alaskan Native only | 2.5 | 2.3 | -- | -- | -- | 2.9 | 1.7 | -- | -- | -- | 4.4 | -- | -- | -- |
| Hispanic or Latino and other race | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Multi-race | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Not reported | 33.8 | 29.5 | 42.9 | 27.6 | 23.7 | 35.1 | 43.5 | -- | -- | 15.8 | 31.1 | 43.2 | 10.7 | -- |

[1] Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

[2] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

[3] Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002: therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

[4] Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

[5] Race and ethnicity data do not add to total. Some cases may be counted as both "Multi-race" and "Hispanic and other" race.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies, Nov. 02, 2015

# TABLE C2 APPENDIX C

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NONFATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES INVOLVING DAYS AWAY FROM WORK[1]

## BY SELECTED INJURY OR ILLNESS CHARACTERISTICS & MAJOR INDUSTRY SECTOR

*PRIVATE INDUSTRY, MONTANA, 2014*

| Characteristic | Private industry [2,3,4] | Goods producing | | | | Service providing | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total goods producing | Natural resources and mining[2,3] | Construction | Manufacturing | Total service providing | Trade, transportation and utilities[4] | Information | Financial activities | Professional and business services | Education and health services | Leisure and hospitality | Other services | Public Administration |
| **Total** | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | -- |
| **Nature of injury, illness:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fractures | 11.1 | 12.5 | 23.8 | 13.8 | 5.3 | 10.7 | 13.9 | -- | -- | 10.5 | 4.4 | 6.8 | 28.6 | -- |
| Sprains, strains, tears | 39.8 | 31.8 | 23.8 | 37.9 | 28.9 | 42.5 | 43.5 | -- | 70.0 | 21.1 | 54.4 | 36.4 | -- | -- |
| Amputations | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Bruise, contusions | 7.3 | 6.8 | -- | 10.3 | -- | 7.5 | 8.7 | -- | -- | -- | 6.7 | -- | -- | -- |
| Chemical burns and corrosions | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Heat (thermal) burns | 2.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11.4 | -- | -- |
| Soreness, pain | 12.6 | 11.4 | 9.5 | 6.9 | 13.2 | 13.3 | 11.3 | -- | -- | 10.5 | 15.6 | 18.2 | 10.7 | -- |
| Cuts, lacerations, punctures | 10.1 | 13.6 | -- | 17.2 | 15.8 | 9.4 | 7.8 | -- | -- | 10.5 | 3.3 | 13.6 | 28.6 | -- |
| Cuts, lacerations | 8.6 | 11.4 | -- | 17.2 | 13.2 | 8.1 | 7.0 | -- | -- | -- | 2.2 | 13.6 | 25.0 | -- |
| Punctures (except gunshot wounds) | 1.5 | 2.3 | -- | -- | 5.3 | 1.3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Carpal tunnel syndrome | .8 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Tendonitis | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Multiple traumatic injuries | .5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | .6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| With sprains and other injuries | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| With fractures and other injuries | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| **Part of body affected:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Head | 9.1 | 6.8 | -- | -- | 7.9 | 10.1 | 7.8 | -- | -- | 31.6 | 5.6 | 13.6 | 10.7 | -- |
| Eye | 3.5 | 2.3 | -- | -- | 5.3 | 3.6 | -- | -- | -- | 26.3 | -- | 6.8 | -- | -- |
| Neck | 1.8 | 3.4 | -- | -- | -- | 1.0 | 1.7 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Trunk | 26.4 | 18.2 | 14.3 | 24.1 | 15.8 | 28.9 | 29.6 | -- | -- | 26.3 | 33.3 | 22.7 | 28.6 | -- |
| Back | 19.1 | 12.5 | 9.5 | 17.2 | 10.5 | 21.1 | 21.7 | -- | -- | 15.8 | 27.8 | 18.2 | -- | -- |
| Upper extremities | 34.3 | 48.9 | 57.1 | 37.9 | 52.6 | 29.9 | 29.6 | -- | 60.0 | 21.1 | 21.1 | 36.4 | 46.4 | -- |
| Shoulder | 9.1 | 12.5 | 19.0 | 6.9 | 15.8 | 8.1 | 10.4 | -- | -- | -- | 7.8 | 13.6 | -- | -- |
| Arm | 6.8 | 6.8 | 9.5 | -- | 7.9 | 6.8 | 5.2 | -- | -- | 10.5 | 4.4 | -- | -- | -- |
| Wrist | 3.8 | 3.4 | -- | -- | 5.3 | 3.9 | 4.3 | -- | -- | -- | 4.4 | -- | -- | -- |
| Hand | 13.4 | 26.1 | 23.8 | 27.6 | 26.3 | 9.7 | 7.8 | -- | -- | -- | 3.3 | 15.9 | 35.7 | -- |
| Lower extremities | 21.7 | 18.2 | 19.0 | 17.2 | 15.8 | 22.7 | 27.0 | -- | -- | 10.5 | 26.7 | 25.0 | -- | -- |
| Knee | 9.8 | 5.7 | -- | 6.9 | 5.3 | 11.0 | 11.3 | -- | -- | -- | 15.6 | 13.6 | -- | -- |
| Ankle | 3.8 | 4.5 | 9.5 | -- | -- | 3.6 | 3.5 | -- | -- | -- | 3.3 | 4.5 | -- | -- |
| Foot | 4.3 | 4.5 | -- | -- | 5.3 | 4.2 | 7.0 | -- | -- | -- | 3.3 | -- | -- | -- |
| Toe, toenail | 1.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.0 | 1.7 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Body systems | .5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | .6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Multiple | 6.0 | 4.5 | -- | 6.9 | 5.3 | 6.5 | 4.3 | -- | -- | 10.5 | 10.0 | 4.5 | -- | -- |
| **Source of injury, illness:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chemical, chemical products | 0.8 | -- | -- | -- | -- | .6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Containers | 11.1 | 8.0 | -- | 13.8 | 7.9 | 12.0 | 17.4 | -- | -- | -- | 4.4 | 25.0 | -- | -- |
| Furniture, fixtures | 3.0 | 2.3 | -- | -- | -- | 3.2 | 2.6 | -- | -- | -- | 4.4 | 6.8 | -- | -- |
| Machinery | 6.8 | 11.4 | 14.3 | 17.2 | 7.9 | 5.5 | 7.0 | -- | -- | -- | 2.2 | 11.4 | -- | -- |

# TABLE C2 *(continued)* APPENDIX C

| Characteristic | Private industry [2,3,4] | Goods producing | | | | Service providing | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total goods producing | Natural resources and mining[2,3] | Construction | Manufacturing | Total service providing | Trade, transportation and utilities[4] | Information | Financial activities | Professional and business services | Education and health services | Leisure and hospitality | Other services | Public Administration |
| **Parts and materials** | 8.8 | 21.6 | 19.0 | 27.6 | 21.1 | 5.2 | 10.4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| **Person, injured or ill worker** | 15.4 | 15.9 | 14.3 | 13.8 | 18.4 | 14.9 | 15.7 | -- | -- | 15.8 | 17.8 | 13.6 | -- | -- |
| **Worker motion or position** | 15.1 | 15.9 | 9.5 | 13.8 | 18.4 | 14.9 | 14.8 | -- | -- | 15.8 | 16.7 | 13.6 | -- | -- |
| **Person, other than injured or ill workers** | 8.1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 33.3 | -- | -- | -- |
| **Health care patient** | 6.8 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.8 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 28.9 | -- | -- | -- |
| **Floors, walkways, ground surfaces** | 17.6 | 8.0 | 9.5 | 6.9 | 7.9 | 20.8 | 19.1 | -- | 60.0 | 21.1 | 23.3 | 18.2 | -- | -- |
| **Ladder** | 2.3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.9 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| **Handtools** | 5.3 | 11.4 | 14.3 | 6.9 | 13.2 | 3.6 | 7.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| **Vehicles** | 6.8 | 5.7 | -- | 6.9 | 5.3 | 7.1 | 10.4 | -- | -- | -- | 4.4 | -- | -- | -- |
| **Trucks** | 2.0 | 2.3 | -- | -- | -- | 1.9 | 4.3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| **Cart, dolly, hand truck - nonpowered** | 0.8 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.0 | 1.7 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| **Event or exposure:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Violence and other injuries by persons or animal** | 5.8 | 2.3 | 9.5 | -- | -- | 6.8 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12.2 | -- | 21.4 | -- |
| **Intentional injury by other person** | 1.5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.9 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.7 | -- | -- | -- |
| **Injury by person - unintentional or intent unknown** | 2.3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.9 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.4 | -- | 14.3 | -- |
| **Animal and insect related incidents** | 1.8 | 2.3 | 9.5 | -- | -- | 1.6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| **Transportation incidents** | 3.8 | 4.5 | 9.5 | 6.9 | -- | 3.2 | 2.6 | -- | -- | -- | 2.2 | -- | -- | -- |
| **Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles** | 1.8 | 2.3 | -- | -- | -- | 1.6 | 2.6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| **Fires and explosions** | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| **Falls, slips, trips** | 30.0 | 19.3 | 19.0 | 24.1 | 15.8 | 33.1 | 31.3 | -- | 70.0 | 36.8 | 30.0 | 31.8 | 39.3 | -- |
| **Slips, trips without fall** | 4.0 | 3.4 | -- | -- | -- | 4.2 | 3.5 | -- | -- | 10.5 | 3.3 | 4.5 | -- | -- |
| **Fall on same level** | 18.9 | 12.5 | 9.5 | 17.2 | 7.9 | 21.1 | 18.3 | -- | 70.0 | 15.8 | 23.3 | 22.7 | 10.7 | -- |
| **Fall to lower level** | 5.8 | 2.3 | -- | -- | -- | 6.5 | 7.0 | -- | -- | 10.5 | 2.2 | -- | 25.0 | -- |
| **Exposure to harmful substances or environments** | 4.0 | 2.3 | -- | -- | 5.3 | 4.5 | 1.7 | -- | -- | 26.3 | -- | 11.4 | -- | -- |
| **Contact with object, equipment** | 21.7 | 39.8 | 38.1 | 44.8 | 36.8 | 16.6 | 23.5 | -- | -- | 10.5 | 8.9 | 18.2 | 14.3 | -- |
| **Struck by object or equipment** | 11.8 | 21.6 | 28.6 | 20.7 | 21.1 | 8.8 | 14.8 | -- | -- | -- | 5.6 | 4.5 | -- | -- |
| **Struck against object or equipment** | 5.8 | 6.8 | -- | 6.9 | 5.3 | 5.8 | 7.0 | -- | -- | -- | 3.3 | 11.4 | -- | -- |
| **Caught in or compressed by object or equipment** | 2.8 | 9.1 | -- | 13.8 | 7.9 | 1.0 | 1.7 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| **Overexertion and bodily reaction** | 34.0 | 31.8 | 23.8 | 24.1 | 39.5 | 35.1 | 38.3 | -- | -- | 15.8 | 44.4 | 34.1 | 7.1 | -- |
| **Repetitive motion involving microtasks** | 3.3 | 6.8 | -- | -- | 13.2 | 2.3 | 1.7 | -- | -- | -- | 2.2 | -- | -- | -- |
| **Overexertion in lifting or lowering** | 10.8 | 10.2 | 9.5 | 10.3 | 10.5 | 11.0 | 12.2 | -- | -- | -- | 10.0 | 18.2 | -- | -- |

[1] Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

[2] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

[3] Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002: therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

[4] Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, November 02, 2015

# TABLE C3 APPENDIX C

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NONFATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES INVOLVING DAYS AWAY FROM WORK[1]

## BY SELECTED WORKER CHARACTERISTICS & NUMBER OF DAYS AWAY FROM WORK

*PRIVATE INDUSTRY, MONTANA, 2014*

| Characteristic | Total cases | Percent of cases involving | | | | | | | Median days away from work |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1 day | 2 days | 3 to 5 days | 6 to 10 days | 11 to 20 days | 21 to 30 days | 31 days or more | |
| **Total** | **100.0** | **19.1** | **14.4** | **16.1** | **11.6** | **11.1** | **7.6** | **20.2** | **6** |
| **Gender:** | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 100.0 | 17.2 | 12.6 | 16.4 | 11.8 | 12.6 | 9.7 | 20.2 | 7 |
| Female | 100.0 | 22.4 | 17.3 | 15.4 | 11.5 | 9.0 | 4.5 | 19.9 | 4 |
| **Age:** | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 - 15 | – | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 16 - 19 | 100.0 | 14.3 | 35.7 | 28.6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 |
| 20 - 24 | 100.0 | 15.4 | 10.3 | 15.4 | 12.8 | 20.5 | 5.1 | 23.1 | 10 |
| 25 - 34 | 100.0 | 18.8 | 14.9 | 19.8 | 14.9 | 9.9 | 5.9 | 16.8 | 5 |
| 35 - 44 | 100.0 | 17.5 | 19.0 | 17.5 | 9.5 | 11.1 | 6.3 | 19.0 | 4 |
| 45 - 54 | 100.0 | 14.1 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 12.8 | 10.3 | 6.4 | 21.8 | 6 |
| 55 - 64 | 100.0 | 23.2 | 5.8 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 11.6 | 15.9 | 26.1 | 14 |
| 65 and over | 100.0 | 18.2 | -- | -- | -- | 18.2 | 18.2 | 27.3 | 20 |
| **Length of service with employer:** | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than 3 months | 100.0 | 18.5 | 9.3 | 20.4 | 14.8 | 14.8 | 5.6 | 14.8 | 6 |
| 3 - 11 months | 100.0 | 18.6 | 17.5 | 15.5 | 10.3 | 12.4 | 5.2 | 20.6 | 5 |
| 1 - 5 years | 100.0 | 17.1 | 13.7 | 19.7 | 12.8 | 11.1 | 3.4 | 21.4 | 5 |
| 5 years or more | 100.0 | 16.8 | 15.9 | 12.1 | 10.3 | 9.3 | 14.0 | 21.5 | 7 |
| **Race or ethnic origin2:** | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 100.0 | 18.0 | 16.3 | 15.9 | 12.9 | 10.3 | 8.2 | 18.5 | 5 |
| Hispanic or Latino | 100.0 | 25.0 | -- | -- | -- | 37.5 | -- | 12.5 | 12 |
| Black or African American | – | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Asian | – | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 100.0 | 20.0 | -- | -- | 20.0 | -- | -- | 30.0 | 9 |
| Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander | – | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Multi-race | – | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Hispanic and other | – | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |

[1] Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

[2] Race and ethnicity data do not add to total. Some cases may be counted as both "Multi-race" and "Hispanic and other" race.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, Nov. 02, 2015

# TABLE C4 APPENDIX C

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NONFATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES INVOLVING DAYS AWAY FROM WORK[1]

## BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP & NUMBER OF DAYS AWAY FROM WORK

*PRIVATE INDUSTRY, MONTANA, 2014*

| Characteristic | Total cases | Percent of cases involving | | | | | | | Median days away from work |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1 day | 2 days | 3 to 5 days | 6 to 10 days | 11 to 20 days | 21 to 30 days | 31 days or more | |
| **Total** | 100.0 | 19.1 | 14.4 | 16.1 | 11.6 | 11.1 | 7.6 | 20.2 | 6 |
| Management occupations | 100.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7 |
| Business and financial operations occupations | – | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Computer and mathematical occupations | – | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Architecture and engineering occupations | – | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Life, physical, and social science occupations | – | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Community and social service occupations | 100.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 66.7 | -- | 26 |
| Legal occupations | – | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Education, training, and library occupations | – | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations | – | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations | 100.0 | 20.8 | 33.3 | 8.3 | 16.7 | 12.5 | -- | 8.3 | 2 |
| Healthcare support occupations | 100.0 | 10.7 | 14.3 | 21.4 | 14.3 | 14.3 | 7.1 | 17.9 | 5 |
| Protective service occupations | 100.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 |
| Food preparation and serving related occupations | 100.0 | 30.0 | 13.3 | 23.3 | 10.0 | -- | -- | 13.3 | 3 |
| Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations | 100.0 | 22.2 | 11.1 | 16.7 | 11.1 | 11.1 | -- | 27.8 | 7 |
| Personal care and service occupations | 100.0 | 26.3 | 10.5 | 15.8 | 15.8 | 10.5 | -- | 10.5 | 4 |
| Sales and related occupations | 100.0 | 4.9 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 9.8 | 22.0 | 7.3 | 24.4 | 14 |
| Office and administrative support occupations | 100.0 | 33.3 | 16.7 | 8.3 | 5.6 | 19.4 | -- | 13.9 | 3 |
| Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations | 100.0 | -- | -- | 27.3 | -- | -- | 18.2 | 45.5 | 24 |
| Construction and extraction occupations | 100.0 | 17.9 | 7.7 | 15.4 | 12.8 | 10.3 | 7.7 | 28.2 | 7 |
| Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations | 100.0 | 22.0 | 24.4 | 19.5 | 4.9 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 12.2 | 3 |
| Production occupations | 100.0 | 15.4 | 15.4 | 19.2 | 15.4 | 11.5 | 11.5 | 23.1 | 8 |
| Transportation and material moving occupations | 100.0 | 17.2 | 7.8 | 17.2 | 15.6 | 9.4 | 6.3 | 26.6 | 7 |

[1] Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, Nov. 10, 2015.

# TABLE C5 APPENDIX C

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NONFATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES INVOLVING DAYS AWAY FROM WORK[1]

## BY SELECTED OCCUPATIONS & NUMBER OF DAYS AWAY FROM WORK

*PRIVATE INDUSTRY, MONTANA, 2014*

| Characteristic | Total cases | Percent of cases involving | | | | | | | Median days away from work |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1 day | 2 days | 3 to 5 days | 6 to 10 days | 11 to 20 days | 21 to 30 days | 31 days or more | |
| **Total** | 100.0 | 19.1 | 14.4 | 16.1 | 11.6 | 11.1 | 7.6 | 20.2 | 6 |
| **Nursing assistants** | 100.0 | 13.6 | 13.6 | 22.7 | 13.6 | 18.2 | 9.1 | 18.2 | 6 |
| **Retail salespersons** | 100.0 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 14.3 | 9.5 | 23.8 | -- | 23.8 | 15 |
| **Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers** | 100.0 | 23.8 | 9.5 | 14.3 | 9.5 | 9.5 | -- | 33.3 | 7 |
| **Construction laborers** | 100.0 | -- | 12.5 | 18.8 | 25.0 | -- | -- | 37.5 | 7 |
| **Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand** | 100.0 | 21.4 | 14.3 | -- | 14.3 | -- | -- | 28.6 | 10 |
| **Cashiers** | 100.0 | -- | 25.0 | -- | 16.7 | 16.7 | -- | 25.0 | 10 |
| **Personal care aides** | 100.0 | 27.3 | -- | 18.2 | -- | -- | -- | 18.2 | 5 |
| **Light truck or delivery services drivers** | 100.0 | -- | -- | 45.5 | -- | -- | -- | 27.3 | 4 |
| **Maids and housekeeping cleaners** | 100.0 | 22.2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 22.2 | 7 |
| **Customer service representatives** | 100.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 75.0 | -- | -- | 12 |
| **Tire repairers and changers** | 100.0 | 62.5 | -- | 25.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 |
| **Cooks, restaurant** | 100.0 | -- | -- | 42.9 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5 |
| **Executive secretaries and executive administrative assistants** | 100.0 | 100.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 |
| **Stock clerks and order fillers** | 100.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 28.6 | 7 |
| **Registered nurses** | 100.0 | 42.9 | -- | -- | 28.6 | -- | -- | -- | 5 |
| **Clergy** | 100.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 26 |
| **Cleaners of vehicles and equipment** | 100.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7 |
| **Automotive service technicians and mechanics** | 100.0 | -- | -- | 33.3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3 |
| **Carpenters** | 100.0 | 66.7 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 |
| **Farmworkers, farm, ranch, and aquacultural animals** | 100.0 | -- | -- | 33.3 | -- | -- | 33.3 | -- | 10 |
| **Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners** | 100.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 33.3 | 10 |
| **Physical therapists** | 100.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 |
| **Maintenance and repair workers, general** | 100.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 40.0 | 13 |
| **First-line supervisors of mechanics, installers, and repairers** | 100.0 | -- | 100.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 |
| **Chefs and head cooks** | 100.0 | 100.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 |
| **Food preparation workers** | 100.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6 |

[1] Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, Nov. 02, 2015

# TABLE C6 APPENDIX C

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NONFATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES INVOLVING DAYS AWAY FROM WORK[1]

## BY MAJOR INDUSTRY SECTOR & NUMBER OF DAYS AWAY FROM WORK

*MONTANA 2014*

| Industry[1] | NAICS code[2] | Total recordable cases | Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction | | | Other recordable cases |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Total | Cases with days away from work[3] | Cases with job transfer or restriction | |
| **All industries including state and local government[4]** | | 15.4 | 6.5 | 4.5 | 1.9 | 8.9 |
| **Private industry[4]** | | 12.6 | 5.8 | 4.0 | 1.8 | 6.8 |
| **Goods-producing[4]** | | 2.6 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 1.4 |
| **Natural resources and mining[4,5]** | | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | (8) | 0.1 |
| **Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting[4]** | | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | (8) | 0.1 |
| Crop production[4] | 111 | (8) | (8) | (8) | -- | -- |
| Animal production and aquaculture[4] | 112 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | -- | 0.1 |
| **Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction[5]** | | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | (8) | 0.1 |
| Oil and gas extraction | 211 | (8) | (8) | (8) | (8) | -- |
| Mining (except oil and gas)[6] | 212 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | (8) | (8) |
| Support activities for mining | 213 | 0.1 | 0.1 | (8) | (8) | (8) |
| **Construction** | | 1.1 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.7 |
| **Construction** | | 1.1 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.7 |
| Construction of buildings | 236 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | (8) | 0.2 |
| Heavy and civil engineering construction | 237 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | (8) | 0.1 |
| **Manufacturing** | | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.5 |
| **Manufacturing** | | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.5 |
| Food manufacturing | 311 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Wood product manufacturing | 321 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | (8) | 0.1 |
| Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing | 327 | 0.1 | (8) | (8) | (8) | 0.1 |
| **Service-providing** | | 10.0 | 4.5 | 3.1 | 1.4 | 5.5 |
| **Trade, transportation, and utilities[7]** | | 3.5 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 1.7 |
| **Wholesale trade** | | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Merchant wholesalers, durable goods | 423 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | (8) | 0.2 |
| Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods | 424 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | (8) | 0.1 |
| **Retail trade** | | 2.3 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 1.1 |
| Motor vehicle and parts dealers | 441 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Furniture and home furnishings stores | 442 | 0.1 | (8) | -- | (8) | 0.1 |
| Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers | 444 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Food and beverage stores | 445 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Gasoline stations | 447 | 0.2 | 0.1 | (8) | (8) | 0.1 |

# TABLE C6 *(continued)* APPENDIX C

| Industry[1] | NAICS code[2] | Total recordable cases | Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction | | | Other recordable cases |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Total | Cases with days away from work[3] | Cases with job transfer or restriction | |
| General merchandise stores | 452 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| **Transportation and warehousing[7]** | | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Air transportation | 481 | (8) | (8) | (8) | -- | (8) |
| Rail transportation[7] | 482 | (8) | (8) | (8) | (8) | (8) |
| Truck transportation | 484 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | (8) | 0.1 |
| Transit and ground passenger transportation | 485 | (8) | (8) | (8) | (8) | (8) |
| **Utilities** | | 0.1 | 0.1 | (8) | (8) | 0.1 |
| Utilities | 221 | 0.1 | 0.1 | (8) | (8) | 0.1 |
| **Information** | | 0.1 | (8) | (8) | (8) | 0.1 |
| **Information** | | 0.1 | (8) | (8) | (8) | 0.1 |
| Publishing industries (except internet) | 511 | (8) | (8) | (8) | (8) | (8) |
| Telecommunications | 517 | 0.1 | (8) | (8) | -- | (8) |
| **Finance, insurance, and real estate** | | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | -- | 0.3 |
| **Finance and insurance** | | 0.2 | (8) | (8) | (8) | 0.1 |
| **Professional and business services** | | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| **Professional, scientific, and technical services** | | 0.2 | 0.1 | (8) | (8) | 0.2 |
| **Management of companies and enterprises** | | (8) | (8) | (8) | (8) | (8) |
| **Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services** | | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | (8) | 0.1 |
| **Educational and health services** | | 3.2 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 1.8 |
| **Educational services** | | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | (8) | 0.1 |
| **Health care and social assistance** | | 3.0 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 1.7 |
| Ambulatory health care services | 621 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 | (8) | 0.3 |
| Hospitals | 622 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.8 |
| Nursing and residential care facilities | 623 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.4 |
| Social assistance | 624 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| **Leisure, entertainment, and hospitality** | | 1.8 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 1.1 |
| **Arts, entertainment, and recreation** | | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | (8) | 0.1 |
| Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries | 713 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | (8) | 0.1 |
| **Accommodation and food services** | | 1.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 1.0 |
| Accommodation | 721 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Food services and drinking places | 722 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.8 |
| **Other services (except public administration)** | | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| **Other services (except public administration)** | | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Repair and maintenance | 811 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | -- | 0.1 |
| Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations | 813 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | -- | 0.1 |

# TABLE C6 *(continued)* APPENDIX C

| Industry[1] | NAICS code[2] | Total recordable cases | Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction | | | Other recordable cases |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Total | Cases with days away from work[3] | Cases with job transfer or restriction | |
| **State and local government[4]** | | 2.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 2.0 |
| State government[4] | | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.2 | (8) | 0.5 |
| Service-providing | | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.2 | (8) | 0.5 |
| Educational and health services | | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | (8) | 0.3 |
| Educational services | | 0.3 | (8) | (8) | (8) | 0.2 |
| Educational services | 611 | 0.3 | (8) | (8) | (8) | 0.2 |
| Health care and social assistance | | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | (8) | (8) |
| Public administration | | 0.2 | 0.1 | (8) | (8) | 0.2 |
| Public administration | | 0.2 | 0.1 | (8) | (8) | 0.2 |
| Justice, public order, and safety activities | 922 | 0.1 | (8) | (8) | (8) | 0.1 |
| Local government[4] | | 2.1 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 1.6 |
| Goods-producing[4] | | (8) | (8) | (8) | (8) | (8) |
| Service-providing | | 2.1 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 1.6 |
| Trade, transportation, and utilities[7] | | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Transportation and warehousing[7] | | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Transit and ground passenger transportation | 485 | (8) | (8) | (8) | (8) | -- |
| Utilities | | (8) | (8) | (8) | (8) | (8) |
| Utilities | 221 | (8) | (8) | (8) | (8) | (8) |
| Educational and health services | | 1.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | (8) | 0.9 |
| Educational services | | 1.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | (8) | 0.9 |
| Educational services | 611 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | (8) | 0.9 |
| Health care and social assistance | | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Hospitals | 622 | (8) | (8) | (8) | (8) | (8) |
| Nursing and residential care facilities | 623 | (8) | (8) | (8) | (8) | (8) |
| Public administration | | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.6 |
| Public administration | | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.6 |

[1] Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

[2] North American Industry Classification System – United States, 2012.

[3] Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

[4] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

[5] Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System, 2012 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

[6] Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

[7] Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

[8] Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, Nov. 02, 2015

# TABLE C7 APPENDIX C

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NONFATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES INVOLVING DAYS AWAY FROM WORK[1]

## BY TIME, HOURS ON THE JOB, & DAY OF WEEK & MAJOR INDUSTRY SECTOR

*PRIVATE INDUSTRY, MONTANA, 2014*

| Characteristic | Private industry [2,3,4] | Goods producing | | | | Service providing | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total goods producing | Natural resources and mining[2,3] | Construction | Manufacturing | Total service providing | Trade, transportation and utilities[4] | Information | Financial activities | Professional and business services | Education and health services | Leisure and hospitality | Other services | Public Administration |
| **Total** | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | -- |
| **Time of event:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12:01 AM - 4:00 AM | 2.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.9 | 2.6 | -- | -- | -- | 3.3 | -- | -- | -- |
| 4:01 AM - 8:00 AM | 9.3 | 8.0 | -- | 6.9 | 10.5 | 9.4 | 8.7 | -- | -- | -- | 11.1 | 15.9 | -- | -- |
| 8:01 AM - 12:00 PM | 25.4 | 25.0 | 14.3 | 34.5 | 21.1 | 25.6 | 24.3 | -- | 30.0 | 26.3 | 18.9 | 20.5 | 53.6 | -- |
| 12:01 PM - 4:00 PM | 20.7 | 22.7 | 23.8 | 27.6 | 18.4 | 19.8 | 21.7 | -- | 60.0 | 42.1 | 15.6 | 15.9 | -- | -- |
| 4:01 PM - 8:00 PM | 9.6 | 6.8 | 9.5 | -- | 7.9 | 10.4 | 11.3 | -- | -- | -- | 12.2 | 15.9 | -- | -- |
| 8:01 PM - 12:00 AM | 4.3 | 4.5 | -- | -- | 5.3 | 4.5 | 5.2 | -- | -- | -- | 4.4 | 4.5 | -- | -- |
| Not reported | 28.7 | 31.8 | 33.3 | 27.6 | 31.6 | 28.2 | 25.2 | -- | -- | 15.8 | 33.3 | 27.3 | 39.3 | -- |
| **Hours on the job before event occurred:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Occurred before shift began | .5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | .6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Less than 1 hour | 7.6 | 6.8 | -- | 6.9 | 10.5 | 7.8 | 7.0 | -- | -- | -- | 7.8 | 11.4 | -- | -- |
| 1 - 2 hours | 9.3 | 5.7 | -- | 6.9 | 7.9 | 10.4 | 9.6 | -- | -- | -- | 7.8 | 13.6 | 25.0 | -- |
| 2 - 4 hours | 16.1 | 12.5 | 9.5 | 13.8 | 15.8 | 17.2 | 14.8 | -- | -- | 21.1 | 15.6 | 18.2 | 25.0 | -- |
| 4 - 6 hours | 15.1 | 11.4 | -- | 17.2 | 10.5 | 16.2 | 14.8 | -- | 70.0 | 36.8 | 11.1 | 18.2 | -- | -- |
| 6 - 8 hours | 9.6 | 13.6 | 9.5 | 20.7 | 10.5 | 8.4 | 10.4 | -- | -- | -- | 11.1 | 4.5 | -- | -- |
| 8 - 10 hours | 5.8 | 6.8 | 9.5 | 6.9 | 7.9 | 5.5 | 7.0 | -- | -- | 10.5 | 5.6 | 4.5 | -- | -- |
| 10 - 12 hours | 2.0 | 3.4 | -- | -- | -- | 1.3 | 2.6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 12 - 16 hours | 1.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| More than 16 hours | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Not reported | 33.0 | 38.6 | 61.9 | 27.6 | 34.2 | 31.5 | 32.2 | -- | -- | 15.8 | 36.7 | 27.3 | 39.3 | -- |
| **Day of week:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sunday | 8.3 | 4.5 | 9.5 | -- | -- | 9.4 | 9.6 | -- | -- | -- | 7.8 | 20.5 | -- | -- |
| Monday | 19.4 | 19.3 | 14.3 | 20.7 | 18.4 | 19.8 | 19.1 | -- | -- | 10.5 | 26.7 | 13.6 | 10.7 | -- |
| Tuesday | 16.6 | 15.9 | 23.8 | 13.8 | 15.8 | 16.9 | 17.4 | -- | -- | 15.8 | 13.3 | 13.6 | 35.7 | -- |
| Wednesday | 16.6 | 21.6 | 23.8 | 17.2 | 21.1 | 15.6 | 17.4 | -- | -- | 15.8 | 15.6 | 13.6 | -- | -- |
| Thursday | 15.9 | 22.7 | 14.3 | 24.1 | 23.7 | 14.0 | 13.9 | -- | -- | 21.1 | 15.6 | 6.8 | -- | -- |
| Friday | 14.1 | 13.6 | 9.5 | 17.2 | 13.2 | 14.6 | 13.9 | -- | -- | -- | 13.3 | 22.7 | 14.3 | -- |
| Saturday | 8.8 | 3.4 | -- | -- | -- | 10.4 | 7.8 | -- | -- | 31.6 | 6.7 | 9.1 | 21.4 | -- |

[1] Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

[2] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

[3] Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002: therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

[4] Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, Nov. 02, 2015

# TABLE C8 APPENDIX C

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NONFATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES INVOLVING DAYS AWAY FROM WORK[1]

## BY TIME, HOURS ON THE JOB, & DAY OF WEEK & NUMBER OF DAYS AWAY FROM WORK

*PRIVATE INDUSTRY, MONTANA, 2014*

| Characteristic | Total cases | Percent of cases involving | | | | | | | Median days away from work |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1 day | 2 days | 3 to 5 days | 6 to 10 days | 11 to 20 days | 21 to 30 days | 31 days or more | |
| **Total** | **100.0** | **19.1** | **14.4** | **16.1** | **11.6** | **11.1** | **7.6** | **20.2** | **6** |
| **Time of event:** | | | | | | | | | |
| 12:01AM - 4:00AM | 100.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 25.0 | 14 |
| 4:01AM - 8:00AM | 100.0 | 13.5 | 10.8 | 18.9 | 13.5 | 13.5 | -- | 27.0 | 8 |
| 8:01AM - 12noon | 100.0 | 15.8 | 19.8 | 13.9 | 15.8 | 7.9 | 6.9 | 19.8 | 6 |
| 12:01PM - 4:00PM | 100.0 | 22.0 | 7.3 | 22.0 | 9.8 | 14.6 | 6.1 | 18.3 | 5 |
| 4:01PM - 8:00PM | 100.0 | 18.4 | 10.5 | 21.1 | 10.5 | 13.2 | 7.9 | 18.4 | 5 |
| 8:01PM - 12midnight | 100.0 | 17.6 | 17.6 | 17.6 | 11.8 | 11.8 | 11.8 | 17.6 | 6 |
| Time not reported | 100.0 | 22.8 | 16.7 | 10.5 | 8.8 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 20.2 | 6 |
| **Hours on the job before event occurred:** | | | | | | | | | |
| Before shift began | 100.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 |
| Less than 1 hour | 100.0 | 13.3 | 20.0 | 23.3 | 13.3 | 13.3 | -- | 16.7 | 4 |
| 1 - 2 hours | 100.0 | 24.3 | 24.3 | 16.2 | 10.8 | 13.5 | -- | 10.8 | 3 |
| 2 - 4 hours | 100.0 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 15.6 | 18.8 | 9.4 | 9.4 | 23.4 | 7 |
| 4 - 6 hours | 100.0 | 21.7 | 10.0 | 18.3 | 11.7 | 15.0 | 3.3 | 18.3 | 5 |
| 6 - 8 hours | 100.0 | 21.1 | 7.9 | 21.1 | 7.9 | 13.2 | 5.3 | 23.7 | 7 |
| 8 - 10 hours | 100.0 | 21.7 | 8.7 | 21.7 | 13.0 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 17.4 | 5 |
| 10 - 12 hours | 100.0 | -- | 25.0 | 25.0 | -- | -- | -- | 25.0 | 5 |
| 12 - 16 hours | 100.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 18 |
| More than 16 hours | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Hours not reported | 100.0 | 21.4 | 15.3 | 11.5 | 9.2 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 22.1 | 6 |
| **Day of week:** | | | | | | | | | |
| Sunday | 100.0 | 9.1 | 18.2 | 12.1 | 9.1 | 18.2 | 6.1 | 27.3 | 11 |
| Monday | 100.0 | 23.4 | 19.5 | 14.3 | 11.7 | 9.1 | 3.9 | 16.9 | 4 |
| Tuesday | 100.0 | 10.6 | 12.1 | 18.2 | 15.2 | 15.2 | 9.1 | 16.7 | 7 |
| Wednesday | 100.0 | 24.2 | 19.7 | 13.6 | 6.1 | 9.1 | 7.6 | 21.2 | 4 |
| Thursday | 100.0 | 15.9 | 9.5 | 17.5 | 11.1 | 14.3 | 3.2 | 27.0 | 7 |
| Friday | 100.0 | 25.0 | 10.7 | 16.1 | 16.1 | 7.1 | 8.9 | 17.9 | 5 |
| Saturday | 100.0 | 22.9 | 8.6 | 17.1 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 20.0 | 14.3 | 6 |

[1] Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, Nov. 02, 2015.

# APPENDIX D

## GLOSSARY OF TERMS

### Annual summary

Consists of a copy of the occupational injury and illness totals for the year from the OSHA No. 300, and the following information: the calendar year covered, company name, establishment address, certification signature, title, and date.

### Annual survey

Each year the Bureau of Labor Statistics conducts an annual Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses to produce national statistics. The OSHA injury and illness records maintained by employers in their establishments serve as the basis for this survey.

### Cooperative program

A program jointly conducted by the states and the federal government to collect occupational injury and illness statistics.

### Employee

One who is employed in the business of his or her employer affecting commerce.

### Employer

Any person engaged in a business affecting commerce that has employees.

### Establishment

A single physical location where business is conducted or where services or industrial operations are performed; the place where the employees report for work, operate from, or from which they are paid.

### Exposure

The reasonable likelihood that a worker is or was subject to some effect, influence, or safety hazard; or in contact with a hazardous chemical or physical agent at a sufficient concentration and duration to produce an illness.

### Federal Register

The official source of information and notification on OSHA's proposed rulemaking, standards, regulations, and other official matters, including amendments, corrections, insertions, or deletions.

### First aid

Any one-time treatment and subsequent observation of minor scratches, cuts, burns, splinters, and so forth, which do not ordinarily require medical care. Such treatment and observation are considered first aid even though provided by a physician or registered professional personnel.

### First Report of Injury

A worker's compensation form, which may qualify as a substitute for the supplementary record OSHA No. 301.

### Hours worked

The total hours worked by all employees during the report period. Includes all time on duty, but does not include vacations, holidays, sick leave, and all other non-work time even though paid.

## GLOSSARY OF TERMS *(continued)*

### Incidence rate

The number of injuries, illnesses, or lost workdays related to a common exposure base of 100 full-time workers. The common exposure base enables one to make accurate inter-industry comparisons, trend analysis over time, or comparisons among firms regardless of size.

### Log and summary

(OSHA No. 300) The OSHA record-keeping form used to list injuries and illness, also to note the extent of each case.

### Lost workday cases

The injury or illness cases that involve days away from work, days of restricted work activity, or both.

### Lost workdays

The number of workdays (consecutive or not) beyond the day of injury or onset of illness the employee was away from work or limited to restricted work activity because of an occupational injury or illness.

### Lost workdays-away from work

The number of workdays (consecutive or not) on which the employee would have worked but could not because of occupational injury or illness. The number of days away from work or days of restricted work activity does not include the day of injury or onset of illness.

### Lost workdays-restricted work activity

The number of workdays (consecutive or not) on which, because of injury or illness: (1) the employee was assigned to another job on a temporary basis; or (2) the employee worked at a permanent job less than full time; or (3) the employee worked at a permanently assigned job but could not perform all duties normally connected with it. The number of days away from work or days of restricted work activity does not include the day of injury or onset of illness.

### Low-hazard industries

Selected industries in retail trade, finance, insurance, and real estate; and services which are regularly exempt from OSHA record-keeping. To be included in this exemption, an industry must fall within a NAICS sector not targeted for general schedule inspections and must have an average lost workday case injury rate for a designated three-year measurement period at or below 75 percent of the U.S. private sector average rate.

### Medical treatment

Includes treatment of injuries administered by physicians, registered professional personnel or lay persons (i.e., non-medical personnel). Medical treatment does not include first aid treatment (one-time treatment and subsequent observation of minor scratches, cuts, burns, splinters, and so forth, which do not ordinarily require medical care) even though provided by a physician or registered professional personnel.

### North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)

A classification system that groups establishments into industries based on the activities in which they are primarily engaged. NAICS classifies all economic activities into 20 sectors. Each establishment is assigned an industry code for its major activity, which is determined by the product or group of products produced or services rendered. The structure of NAICS is hierarchical. Establishments may be classified in two-digits (designates the sector), three-digits (designates the subsector), four-digits (designates the industry group), five-digits (designates the NAICS industry), or six-digits (designates the national industry).

## GLOSSARY OF TERMS *(continued)*

### Occupational illness

Any abnormal condition or disorder, other than one resulting from an occupational injury, caused by exposure to environmental factors associated with employment. It includes acute and chronic illnesses or diseases, which may be caused by inhalation, absorption, ingestion, or direct contact.

### Occupational skin diseases or disorders

Examples are: contact dermatitis, eczema or rash caused by primary irritants and sensitizers or poisonous plants; oil acne; chrome ulcers; chemical burns or inflammations; etc.

#### Dust diseases of the lungs

Examples are: silicosis, asbestosis and other asbestos-related diseases, coal worker's pneumoconiosis, byssinosis, siderosis and other pneumoconiosis.

#### Respiratory conditions due to toxic agents

Examples are: pneumonitis, pharyngitis, rhinitis or acute congestion due to chemicals, dusts, gases, or fumes, farmer's lung, etc.

#### Poisoning

Systemic effects of toxic materials. Examples are: poisoning by lead, mercury, cadmium, arsenic or other metals; poisoning by carbon monoxide, hydrogen sulfide or other gases; poisoning by benzol, carbon tetrachloride or other organic solvents; poisoning by insecticide sprays such as parathion and lead arsenate; poisoning by other chemicals such as formaldehyde, plastics and resins; etc.

##### Disorders due to physical agents other than toxic materials.

Examples are: heatstroke, sunstroke, heat exhaustion, and other effects of environmental heat; freezing, frostbite, and effects of exposure to low temperatures; caisson disease; effects of ionizing radiation (isotopes, X-rays, radium); effects of non-ionizing radiation (welding flash, ultraviolet rays, microwaves, sunburn), etc.

##### Disorders associated with repeated trauma

Examples are: noise-induced hearing loss; synovitis, tenosynovitis, and bursitis; Reynaud's phenomena; and other conditions due to repeated motion, vibration, or pressure.

#### All other occupational illnesses

Examples are: anthrax, brucellosis, infectious hepatitis, malignant and benign tumors, food poisoning, histoplasmosis, coccidioidomycosis, etc.

### Occupational injury

Any injury such as a cut, fracture, sprain, amputation, etc., which results from a work accident or from a single instantaneous exposure in the work environment. Note: Conditions resulting from animal bites, such as insect or snakebites, and from one-time exposure to chemicals are considered to be injuries.

### Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)

OSHA is responsible for developing, implementing and enforcing safety and health standards and regulations. OSHA works with employers and employees to foster effective safety and health programs which reduce workplace hazards.

## GLOSSARY OF TERMS *(continued)*

### Recordable cases

All work-related deaths and illnesses and those work-related injuries which result in loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, transfer to another job, or require medical treatment beyond first aid.

### Regularly exempt employers

Employers regularly exempt from OSHA record-keeping include, but are not limited to, employers in retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; services industries; and all employers with no more than 10 full or part-time employees at any one time in the previous calendar year. (Note: Some state safety and health laws may require these employers to keep OSHA records.)

### Restriction of work or motion

Occurs when the employee, because of the result of a job-related injury or illness, is physically or mentally unable to per-form all or any part of his or her normal assignment during all or any part of the workday or shift.

### Supplementary Record (OSHA No. 301)

The form (or equivalent) on which additional information is recorded for each injury and illness entered on the log.

### Usable units

Those units for which all reported data have been manually and mechanically screened and found acceptable.

### Volunteers

Workers who are not considered to be employees under the act when they serve of their own free will without compensation.

### Work environment

Consists of the employer's premises and other locations where employees are engaged in work-related activities or are present as a condition of their employment. The work environment includes not only physical locations, but also the equipment or materials used by the employee during the course of his or her work.

# APPENDIX E

## SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY OF SURVEY

### Scope

The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses provides annual estimates of the frequency (incidence rates) and number of occupational injuries and illnesses based on logs kept by private industry employers. These logs reflect the year's injury and illness incidents and the employers understanding of which cases were work related, under current record-keeping guidelines provided by the U.S. Department of Labor. The number of injuries and illnesses reported in any given year may be influenced by changes in the level of economic activity, working conditions and work practices, number of hours worked, and worker experience and training.

The survey includes the following industry sectors: Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting, NAICS 11; Mining, NAICS 21; Utilities, NAICS 22; Construction, NAICS 23; Manufacturing, NAICS 31-33; Wholesale Trade, NAICS 42; Retail Trade, NAICS 44-45; Transportation and Warehousing, NAICS 48-49; Information, NAICS 51; Finance and Insurance, NAICS 52; Real Estate and Renting and Leasing, NAICS 53; Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services, NAICS 54; Management of Companies and Enterprises, NAICS 55; Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services, NAICS 56; Educational Services, NAICS 61; Health Care and Social Assistance, NAICS 62; Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation, NAICS 71; Accommodation and Food Services, NAICS 72; and Other Services (except Public Administration) NAICS 81, Public Administration NAICS 92. Excluded from the survey are self-employed individuals; farms with fewer than 11 employees; and employers regulated by other federal safety and health laws.

Data conforming to definitions of recordable occupational injuries and illnesses for coal, metal and nonmetal mining, and railroad transportation are provided by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, Department of Labor, and the Federal Railroad Administration, Department of Transportation.

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration is responsible for the collection and compilation of comparable data for federal agencies. State and local government agencies are not surveyed for national estimates. Several states have legislation that enables them to collect data for this sector; Montana is not one of these states. Montana does, however, survey state and local government on a volunteer basis.

### Sample

A two-stage sample selection process generates the survey estimates. The first stage involves selecting establishments. The second stage involves selecting the sample of cases involving days away from work, which is derived from the sample establishments.

Because the survey is a federal-state cooperative program and the data must meet the needs of participating state agencies, an independent sample is selected for each state. The sample is selected to represent all private industries in the state. The sample size for the survey is dependent upon (1) the characteristics for which estimates are needed, (2) the industries for which estimates are desired, (3) the characteristics of the population being sampled, (4) the target reliability of the estimates, and (5) the survey design employed.

## SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY OF SURVEY *(continued)*

For the establishment selection process, the total number of lost workdays is used as the base for the sample design. The sample design is based on lost workday cases because it is considered the most important characteristic of the sample.

The important features of the sample design are its use of stratified random sampling with a Neyman allocation and a ratio estimator. The characteristics used to stratify the establishments are the North American Industry Classification System code and employment. Because these characteristics are highly correlated with an establishment's number and rate of reported injuries and illnesses, stratified sampling provides greater precision and, thus, results in a smaller sample size than simple random sampling. The Neyman allocation produces the minimum sample size which will provide an estimate with a fixed sampling variance. For the largest employment size classes, the allocation procedure places all of the establishments of the frame in the sample; as employment decreases, smaller and smaller proportions of establishments are included in the sample. The certainty strata are usually the size groups with 1,000 employees or more. The precision of the sample is further improved, permitting reduction in sample size by using the ratio estimator, which in turn uses employment data that are correlated with the characteristics that are to be measured.

The sample of cases involving days away from work is derived from the sampled establishments. For each sample unit, an expected number of cases involving days away from work is calculated based on the industry and employment size in which that establishment resides. If the expected number of cases is greater than 15, the establishment is requested to provide demographically detailed case characteristics information, and the number of workdays missed for cases occurring at specified time intervals (for example, certain days of the month, only certain months). For those establishments with an expected case load less than or equal to 15, the employer is requested to provide case information for all cases involving days away from work occurring in the survey year. Either way, employers are permitted to attach supplementary forms that answer questions about individual days-away-from-work cases.

### Estimating procedures

Sample unit weighting. By means of a weighting procedure, sample units represent all units in their size class for a particular industry. The weight is determined by the inverse of the sampling ratio for the industry employment-size class from which the unit was selected. Because a small proportion of survey forms were not returned, weights of responding employers in a sampling cell are adjusted to account for the nonrespondents. The respondents are then shifted into the estimating cell determined by the employment reported. Data for each unit are multiplied by the appropriate weight and nonresponse adjustment factor. The products are then aggregated to obtain a total for the estimating cell.

Industry Benchmarking. Because the universe file that provides the sample frame is not current to the reference year of the survey, it is necessary to adjust the data to reflect current employment levels. In the survey, all estimates of totals are adjusted by the benchmark factor at the estimating cell level. The benchmarking procedure requires a source of accurate employment data that can be converted into an annual average employment figure for the cell level in which separate estimates are desired. Because industry/employment size data are required for national estimates, benchmark factors are calculated using both industry level employment data and size class level employment data. The benchmark factors are applied to the size class estimates.

## SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY OF SURVEY *(continued)*

Weighting cases involving days away from work. Each case involving days away from work is weighted by the sample unit weight with which it is associated and the industry benchmark factor in which the associated sample unit resides. In addition, each case is weighted to adjust for case subsampling and case nonresponse for those establishments which did not provide information on all cases with days away from work which occurred in their establishment in the survey year.

### Federal-state cooperation

To eliminate duplicate reporting by respondents and to ensure maximum comparability of estimates, survey respondents complete one reporting form, which is then used for national and state estimates.

### Industrial classification

Reporting units are classified into industries by their principal product or activities in which they are primarily engaged, based on the 2012 revised edition of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). The data are tabulated according to this NAICS scheme.

### Reliability of estimates

The survey estimates of occupational injuries and illnesses are based on a scientifically selected probability sample, rather than a census of the entire population. These sample-based estimates may differ from the results obtained from a census of the population. The sample used was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. The variation in the sample estimates across all possible samples that could have been drawn is measured by the relative standard error. The relative standard error is used to calculate a “confidence interval” around a sample estimate.

The 95-percent confidence interval is the interval centered at the sample estimate and includes all values within two times the estimate’s standard error. If several different samples were selected to estimate the population value (for example, injury and illness incidence rates), the 95-percent confidence interval would include the true population value approximately 95 percent of the time.

The relative standard errors for the rate of injuries and illnesses are calculated for national estimates only. They are not available at the state level.

### Non-sampling error

Although not measured, non-sampling error will always occur when statistics are gathered. The inability to obtain information about all cases in the sample, mistakes in recording or coding the data, and definitional difficulties are general examples of non-sampling error in the survey. The Bureau of Labor Statistics has implemented quality assurance procedures to reduce non-sampling error in the survey, including a rigorous training program for state coders, mechanical edits that identify questionable entries, and a continuing effort to encourage survey participants to respond fully and accurately to all survey elements.

# APPENDIX F

## HOW TO COMPUTE INCIDENCE RATES FOR AN ESTABLISHMENT

For employers, the case rate figures presented in this publication are more meaningful when viewed against their own firm experience. A comparison can be made between a single firm and the industry to which the firm belongs. For example, an employer engaged in the manufacture of metal stampings (NAICS 332116) can see his company compared with other manufacturers in Montana by calculating his total case rate and comparing it to the figures in this document. Similarly, a general contractor of residential construction (NAICS 236115) can relate the company's time loss case experience to other construction firms in Montana. By consulting the BLS web site, these employers can compare their experience with more detailed industry data at the national level.

### Instructions for computing incidence rates for an individual establishment

Incidence rates for an individual establishment or firm may be calculated by using the same formula that is used to calculate industry wide rates from the annual Occupational Injury and Illness Survey. The formula requires: (a) the number of injuries and illnesses; and (b) the total number of hours actually worked by all employees during the reference period. The reference period is usually the calendar year.

### The formula for computing the incidence rate is as follows:

(N/EH) x 200,000, where

N = number of injuries and or illnesses or lost workdays

EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year, and

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

An employer may compute the incidence rate for injuries only, illnesses only, lost work cases and nonfatal cases without lost workdays. Simply replace the number of injuries and illnesses in the numerator with the measure with which the rate is being computed.

Additional questions regarding case rates, their calculation, or use may be answered by contacting the Research and Analysis Bureau, Occupational Safety and Health Statistics Program, Montana Department of Labor & Industry at (800) 541-3904.

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