

MONTANA

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# Occupational Injuries & Illnesses

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2018 REPORT



M O N T A N A

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# Occupational Injuries & Illnesses

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2 0 1 8 R E P O R T

**State of Montana**

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**Montana Department of Labor & Industry**

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*DLI gratefully acknowledges all employers who responded to our survey.  
Without their participation, this report would not have been possible.*

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## About the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Act was passed by Congress in 1970 to “assure as far as possible every working man and woman in the nation safe and healthful working conditions and to preserve our human resources.”

The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII) was established to collect and analyze health and safety statistics to evaluate the effectiveness of efforts to reduce work-related injuries and illnesses across the nation. Data users and employers can use the data collected to identify areas and industries in need of improvement, plan education and evaluation programs, and compare incidence rates of non-fatal injuries and illnesses with other firms in the same industry. The Montana Department of Labor & Industry (MTDLI) has collaborated with the U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL) Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) for over 30 years to conduct the annual SOII to provide essential work injury and illness statistics for Montana.

A sample of employers are selected to participate in the survey each year. Under the SOII program, employers are required to keep records of all work-related deaths, any diagnosed occupational illness and any occupational injury that involves loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, transfer to another job, or requires medical treatment beyond first aid. These employers are required to maintain injury and illness recordkeeping forms (OSHA 300 log and OSHA 301 form) to properly record each incident or occurrence in a calendar year. These records must be kept at the worksite for five years and must be available for inspection by USDOL and MTDLI representatives.

Employers with 10 or fewer employees, and employers that conduct business in industries considered low-hazard, are generally exempt from recordkeeping requirements, except when selected by BLS for the SOII. In such cases, employers are required to maintain occupational injury and illness records for the survey year and to provide this information to BLS. The OSH Act specifically excludes small farms, those with fewer than 11 employees, from data collection. Data from the railroad and mining industries are obtained by BLS from the Federal Railway Administration and the Mine Safety and Health Administration, and are therefore not part of BLS data collection from employers. Except where required by state law, state and local governments are not required to maintain logs and submit data to the BLS. In these cases, survey participation is voluntary.

Employers must maintain all necessary records for the year they participate in a SOII survey. Employers are provided with pre-notification that they were chosen for participation to ensure they keep records for the upcoming year. The data derived from employer records is used only for statistical purposes. This publication is public and may be reproduced, with proper citations given to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Data Management Section at the Montana Department of Labor & Industry.



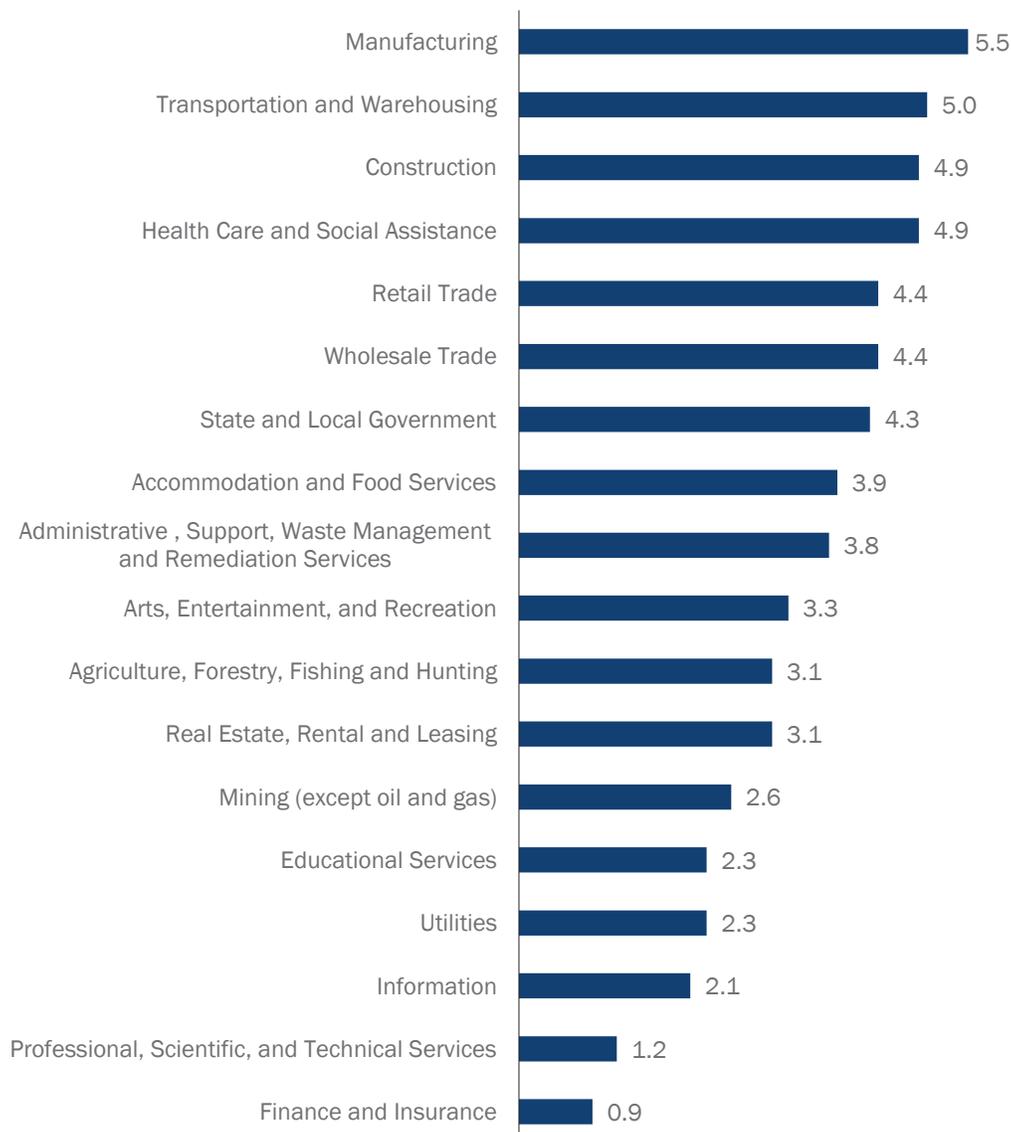
## Summary for 2018

In 2018, employees of Montana businesses in all industries recorded a total of 14,100 Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) recordable nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses. This count translates into an overall incidence rate of 4.0 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers. Private industry only employees experienced 11,900 injuries and illnesses, translating into a rate of 3.9 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers in 2018.

The industries with the highest incidence rates per 100 full-time workers, were manufacturing with 5.5, transportation and warehousing with 5.0, and construction and health care and social assistance, both with 4.9. The industries with the lowest incidence rates were finance and insurance with 0.9 and professional, scientific, and technical services with 1.2.

Below is a comparison of nonfatal incidence rates of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers by major industry sector for Montana, 2018.

### Comparison of Overall Incidence Rates by Major Industry



Montana consistently has higher rates of nonfatal injuries and illnesses than the national average. The national private industry incidence rate for 2018 was 2.8 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers, as shown in the figure below.

Private Industry Incidence Rates of Nonfatal Injuries and Illnesses

**Montana vs. United States**

**2018**



**2017**



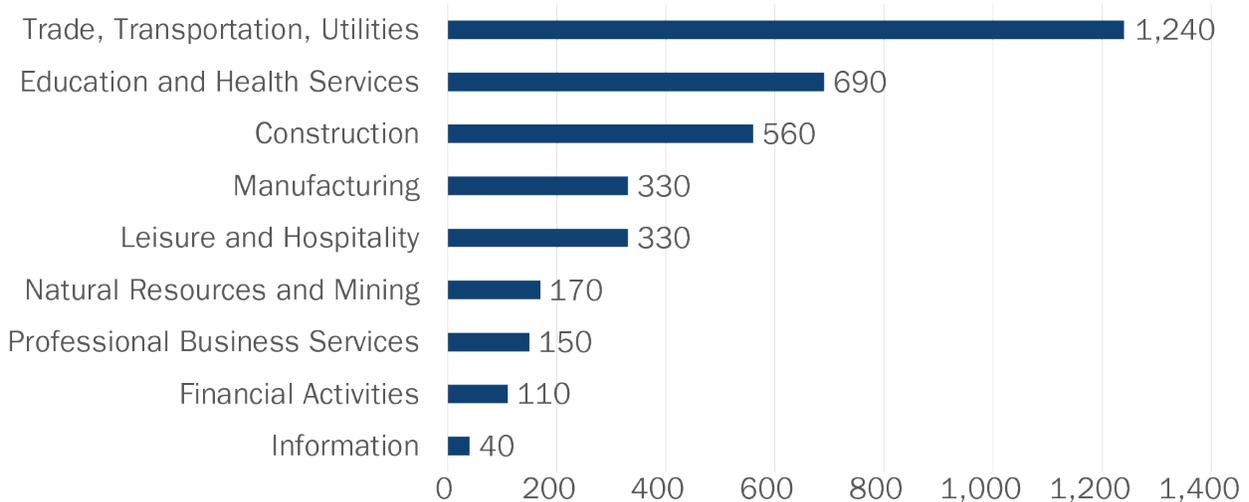
Incidence rates are set for 100 full time workers. The formula for computing the incidence rate is as follows:

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

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)

Number of Injuries and Illnesses

**By Industry**



## Lost Workday Cases

Total recordable illnesses and injury cases involve days away from work, days of job transfer or 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 private industry, an estimated 5,700 of the 11,900 reported cases were recordable injuries with 3,800 involving at least one day away from work.

Number of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

### By Selected Industries and Case Type

	NAICS Sector	Total Recordable Cases	Total DAFW/DJTR Cases	Lost Workday Cases
<b>Total All Industries</b>		<b>14,100</b>	<b>6,500</b>	<b>4,400</b>
<b>Total Private Industry</b>		<b>11,900</b>	<b>5,700</b>	<b>3,800</b>
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	11	100	*	
Mining, Quarrying and Extraction	21	200	200	100
Utilities	22	100	*	*
Construction	23	1,200	700	600
Manufacturing	31-33	1,000	600	300
Wholesale Trade	42	800	400	300
Retail Trade	44-45	2,000	1,100	600
Transportation and Warehousing	48-49	700	400	300
Information	51	100	100	*
Finance and Insurance	52	100	*	*
Real Estate, Rental and Leasing	53	200	100	100
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	54	200	100	*
Management of Companies and Enterprises	55	*	*	*
Administrative and Support, Waste Management	56	500	200	100
Educational Services	61	100	*	*
Health Care and Social Assistance	62	2,600	1,100	700
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	71	200	100	*
Accommodations and Food Services	72	1,300	500	300
Other Services, except Public Administration	81	*	*	*
State and Local Government	92	2,300	800	700

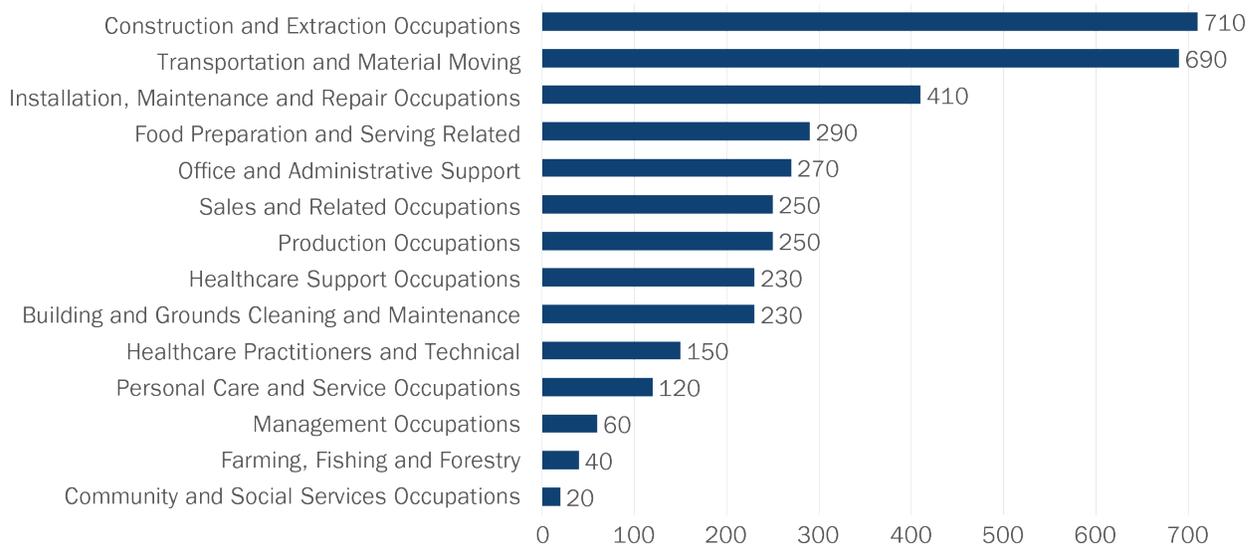
DAFW = Days Away From Work, DJTR = Days Job Transfer or Restriction, \* = Data too small to display or didn't meet publication criteria.  
 Notes: Total Recordable Injuries include those with restricted days, job transfer days, other recordable injuries, and/or lost workdays.  
 Lost workday cases include only those that result in days away from work. Totals include data for industries not shown separately.  
 Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

## Occupations

The most hazardous major occupational group in 2018 was construction and extraction workers followed by transportation and material moving occupations. The median number of lost work days across all occupational groups in 2018 was seven days. The occupational group with the highest median number of lost work time was heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers with 67 days away from work, and operating engineers and other construction equipment operator occupations with 30 median days away from work.

### Number of Injuries and Illnesses

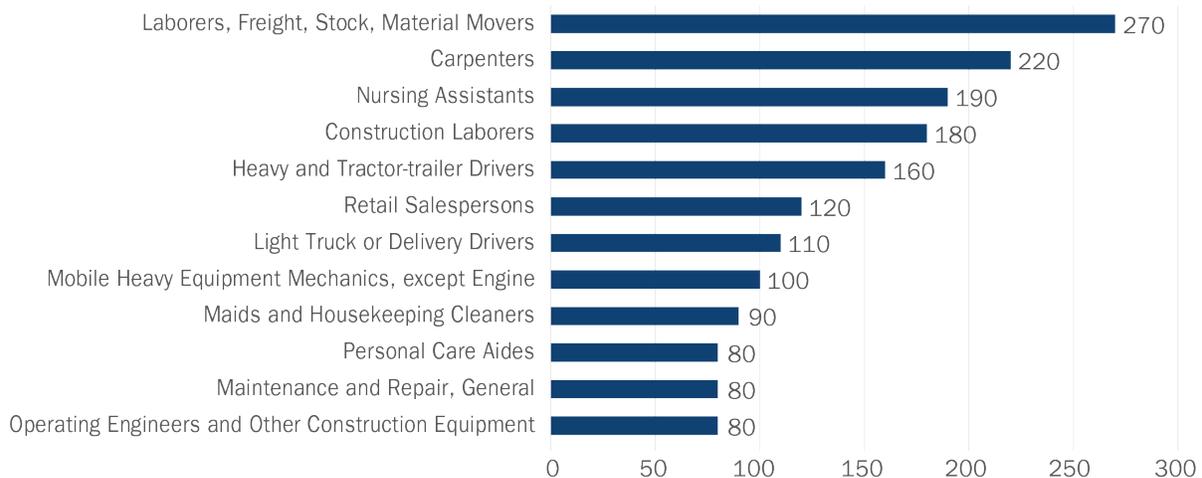
#### By Major Occupational Group



Laborers, freight, stock and material movers was the most injured worker occupation with 270 injuries in 2018. Carpenters were second with 220 injuries. Nursing assistants had 190 injuries, while construction laborers experienced 180 injuries with days away from work.

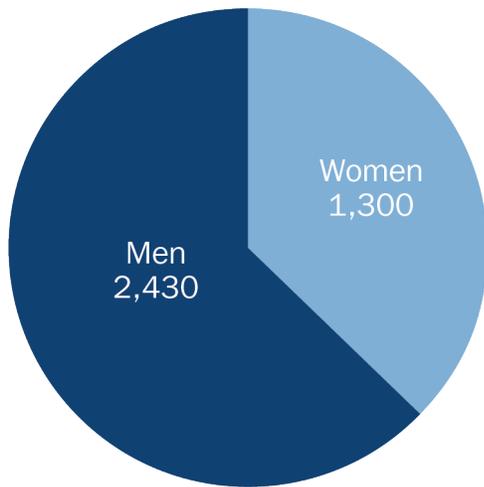
### Number of Injuries and Illnesses

#### By Worker Occupation

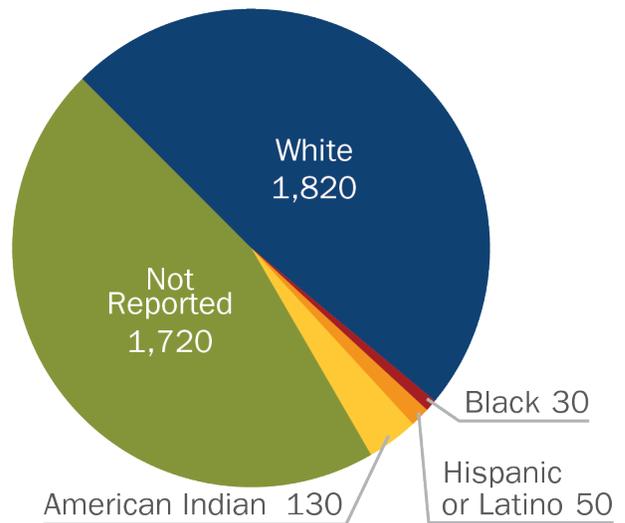


There was a total of 3,770 reported lost workday cases in 2018. Because of rounding and/or data exclusions, components may not add to total.

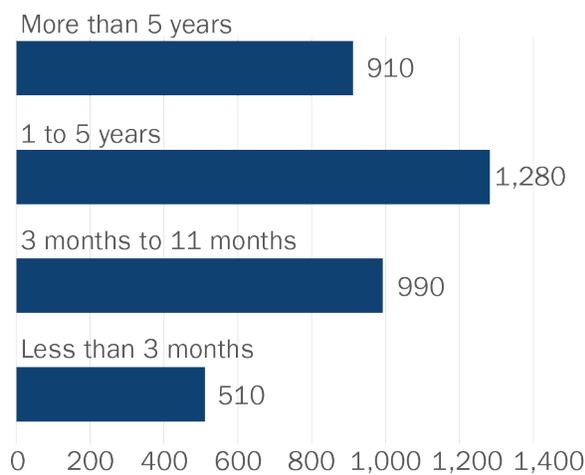
Number of Injuries and Illnesses  
**By Gender**



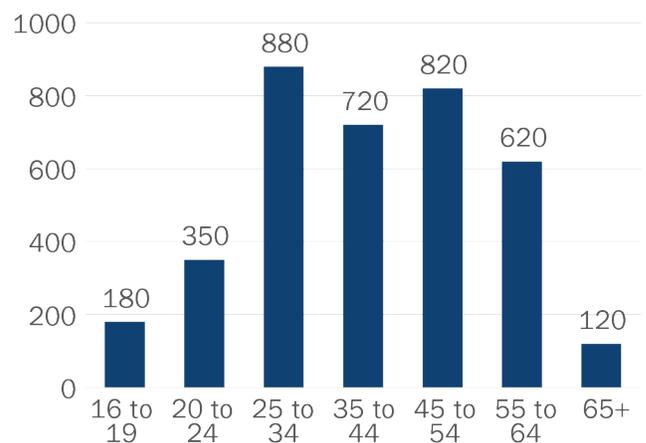
Number of Injuries and Illnesses  
**By Race**



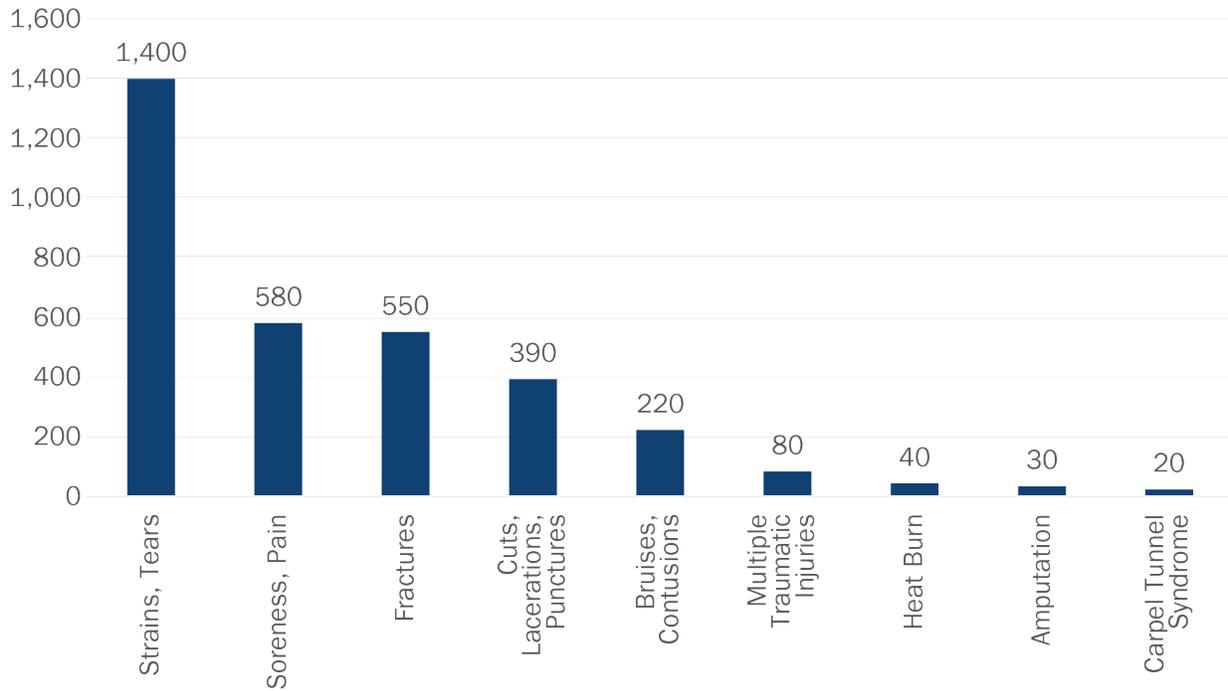
Number of Injuries and Illnesses  
**By Length of Service**



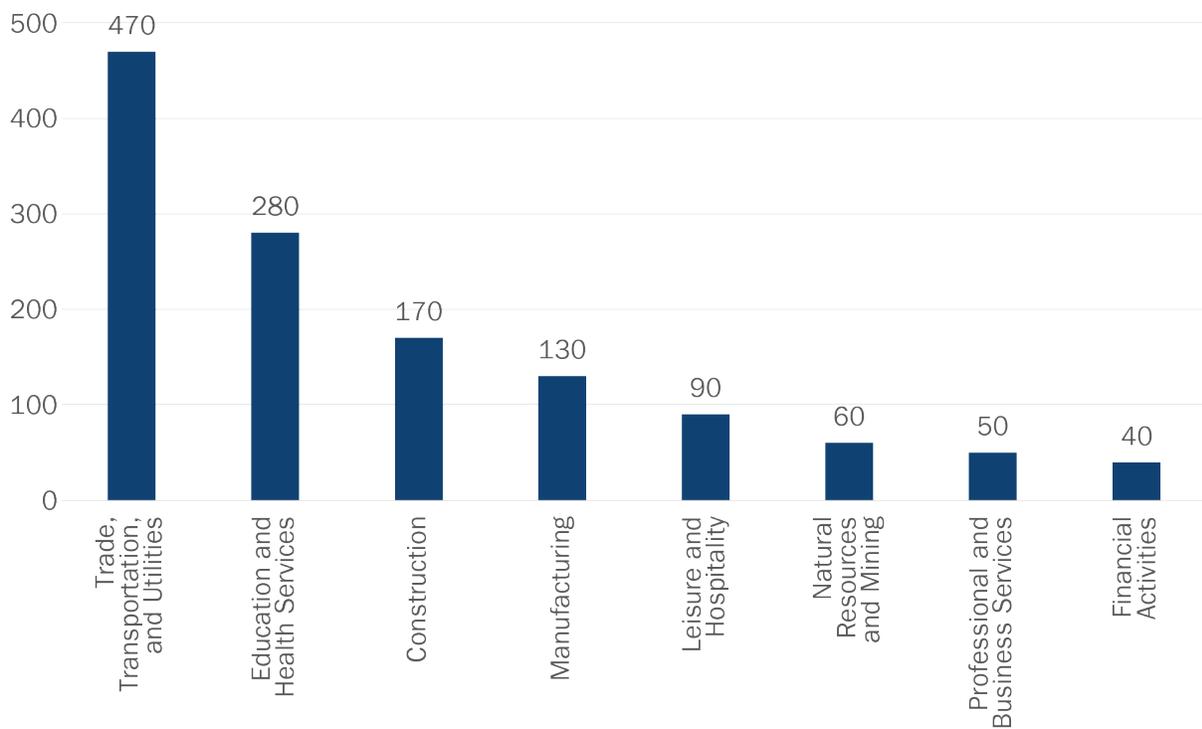
Number of Injuries and Illnesses  
**By Age**



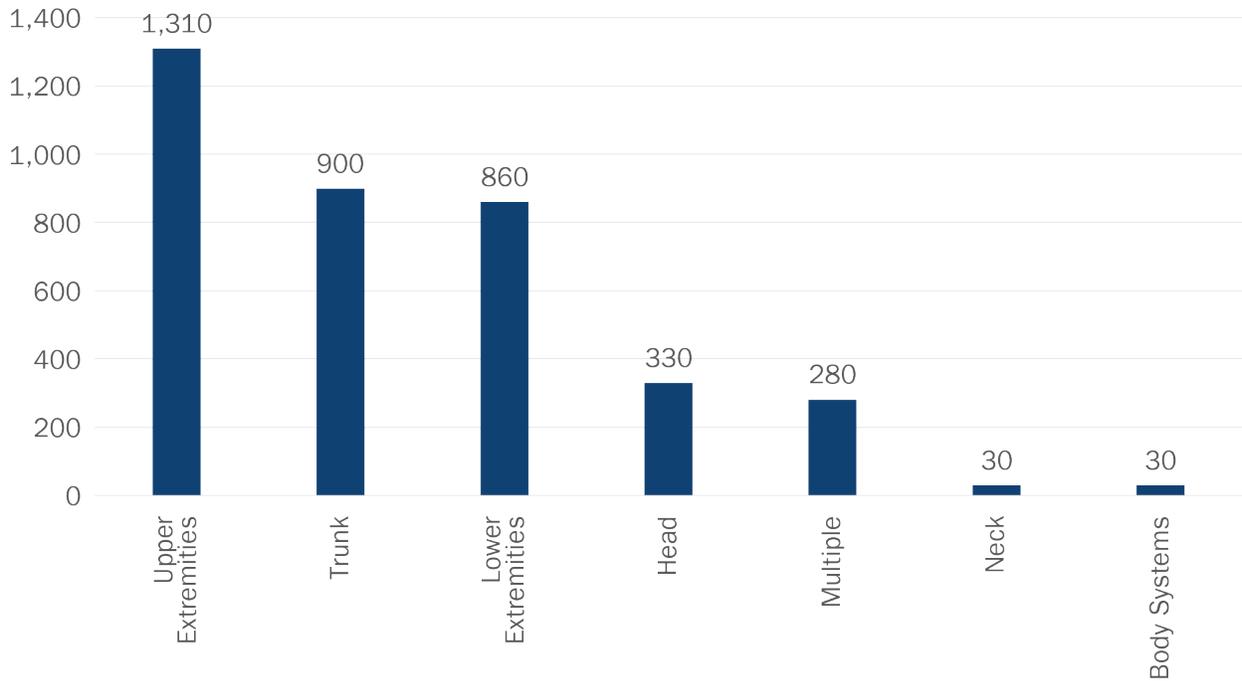
Number of Injuries and Illnesses  
**By Nature of Injury**



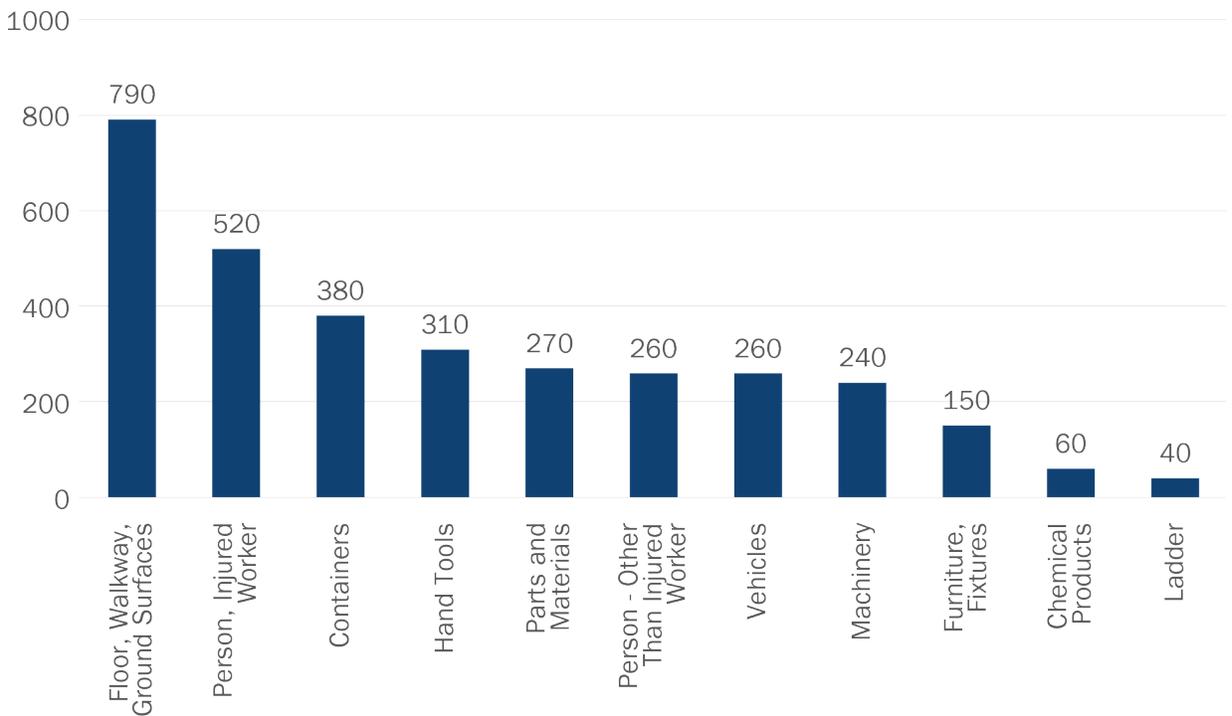
Number of Sprains and Strains  
**By Industry**



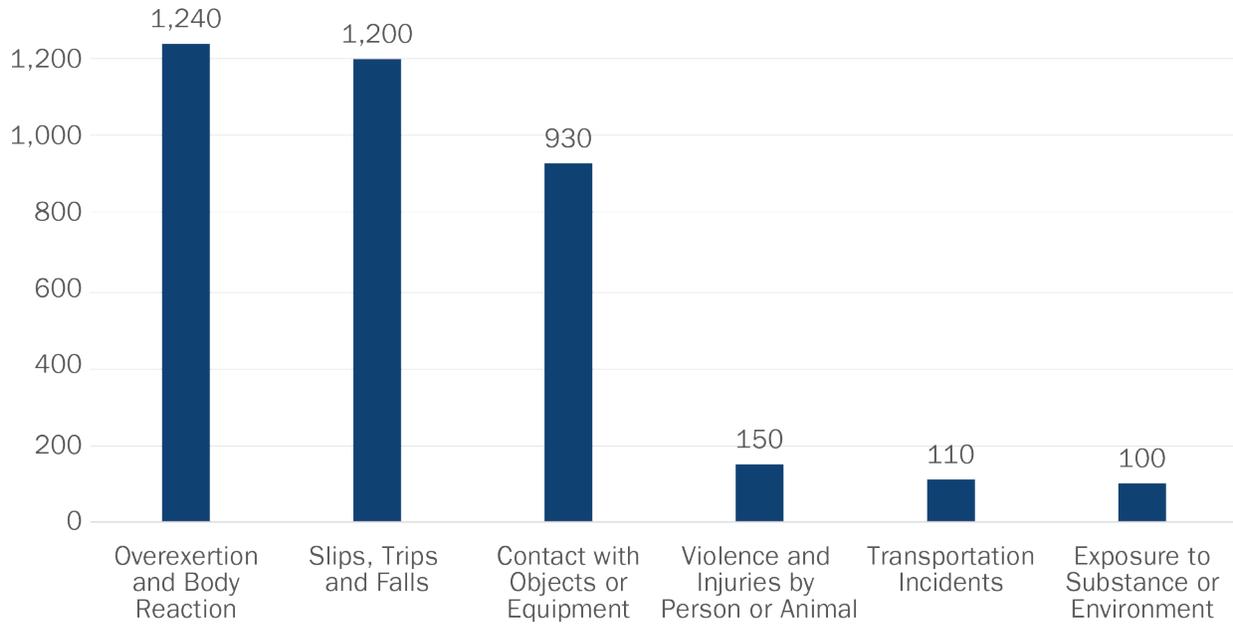
Number of Injuries and Illnesses  
**By Part of Body**



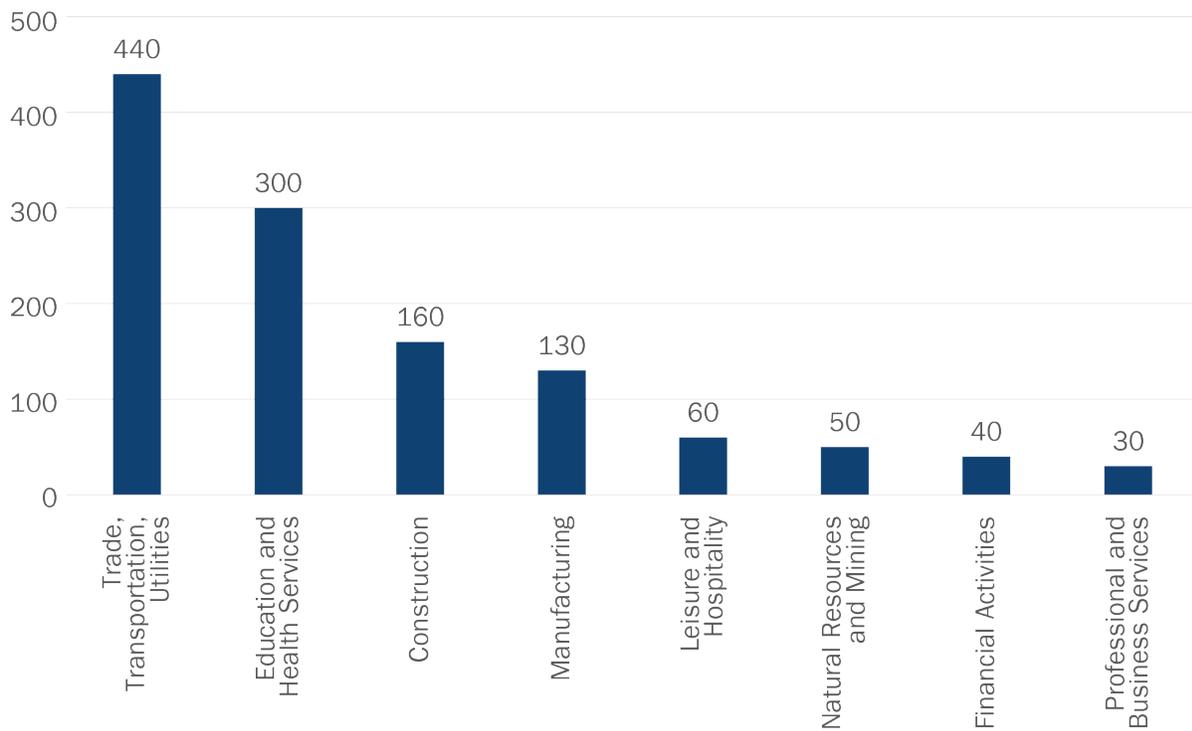
Number of Injuries and Illnesses  
**By Source of Injury**



Number of Injuries and Illnesses  
**By Event or Exposure**

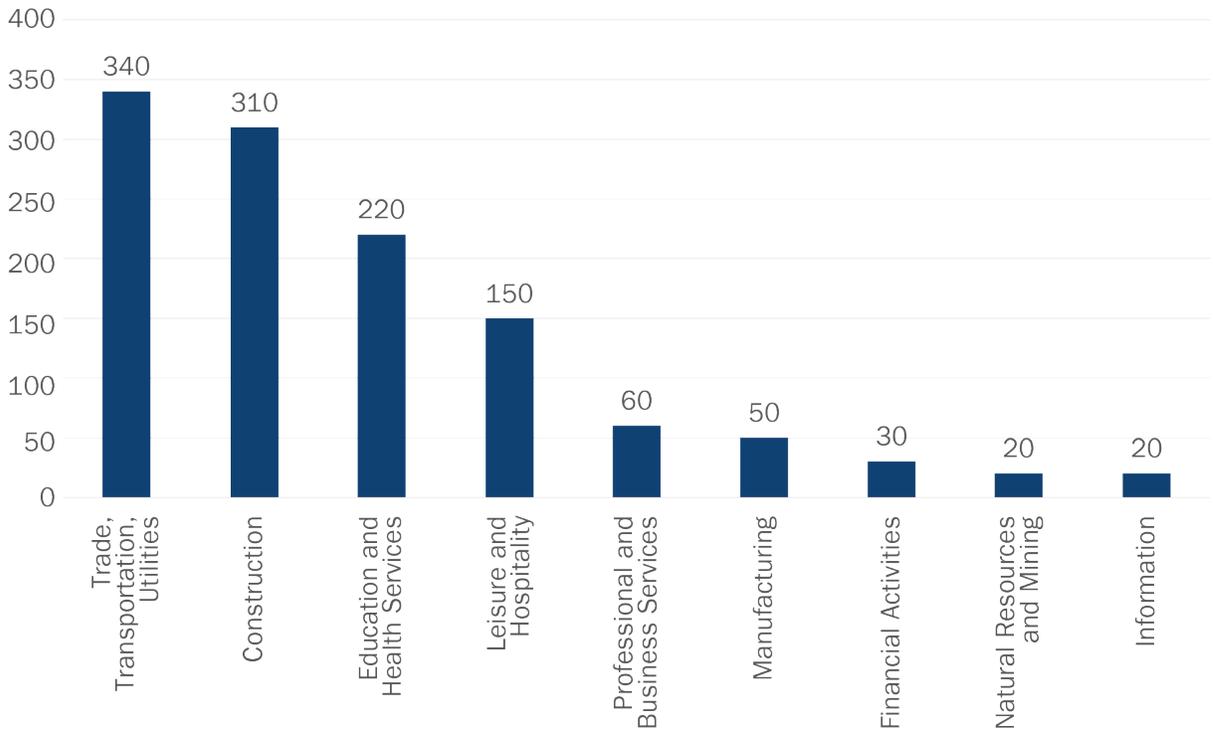


Number of Overexertion and Body Reaction  
**By Industry**



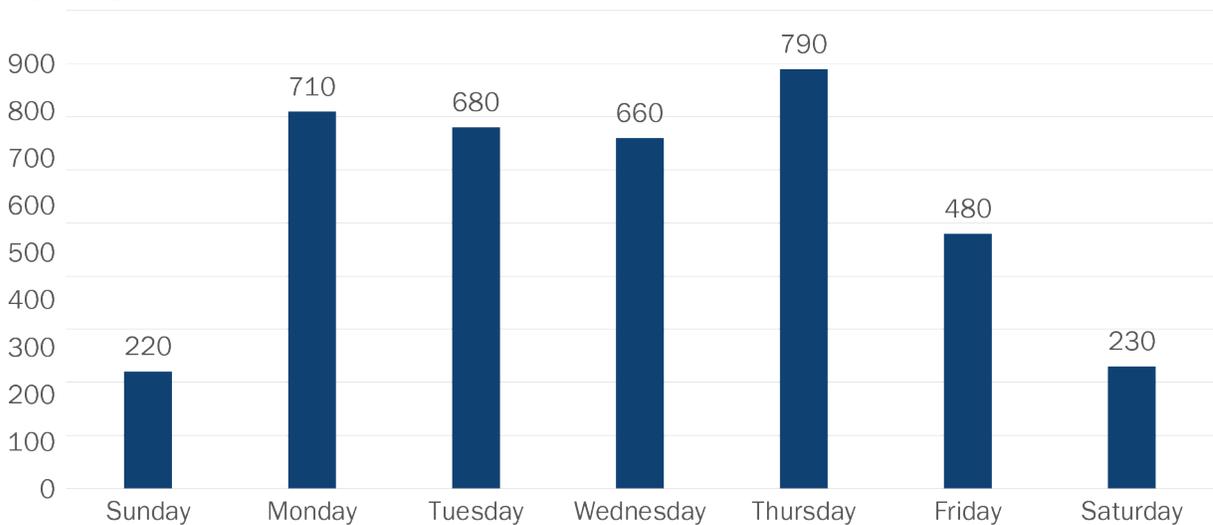
Number of Slips, Trips and Falls

**By Industry**

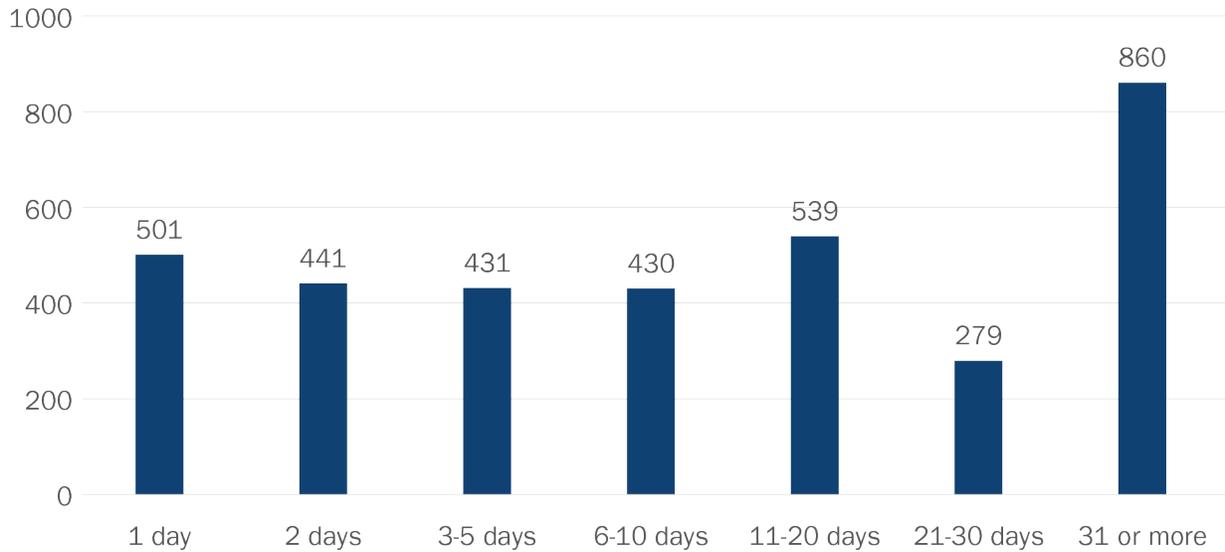


Number of Injuries and Illnesses

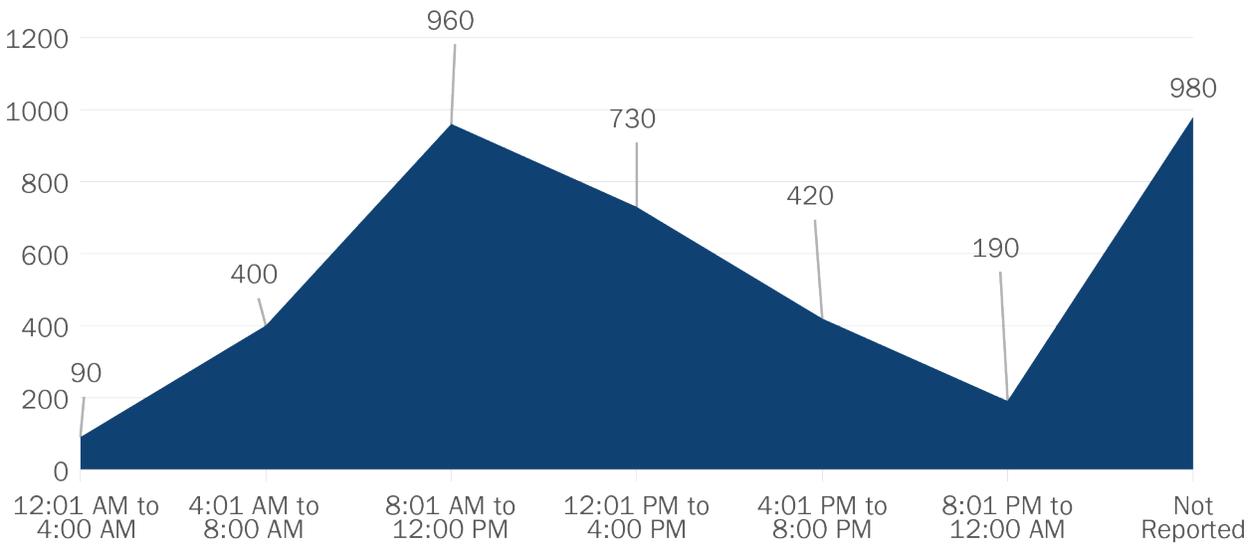
**By Day of Week Incident Occurred**



Injuries and Illnesses Involving Lost Work Days  
**By Number of Days Away from Work**

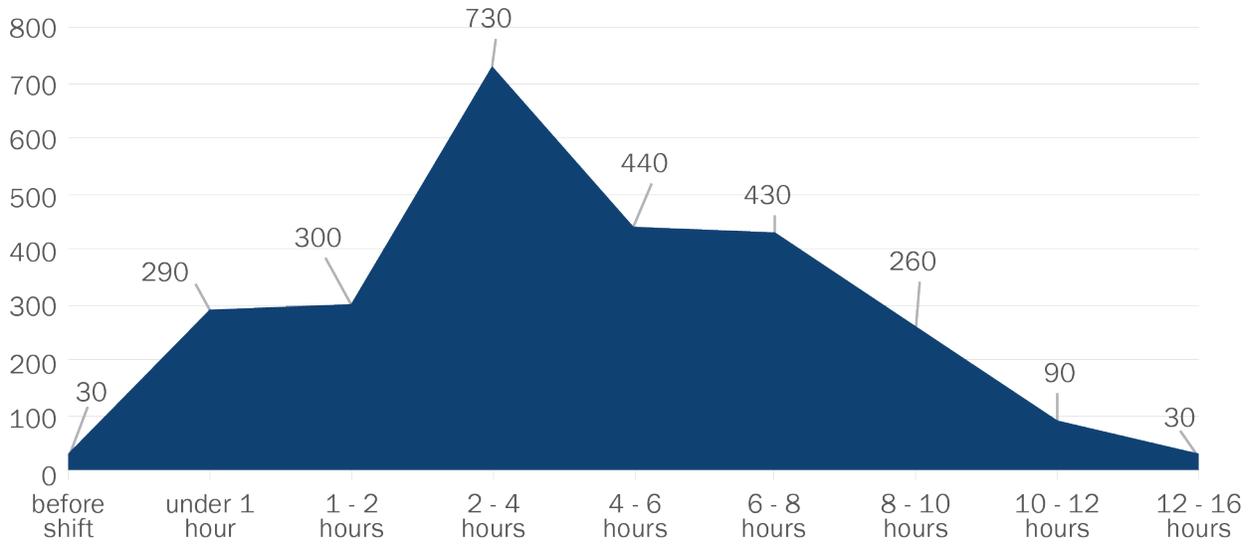


Number of Injuries and Illnesses  
**By Time of Incident**



Number of Injuries and Illnesses

**By Hours Worked Before Incident Occured**



## Table A1 | Appendix A: Incidence Rates

Incidence Rates<sup>1</sup> of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

### By Selected Industries and Case Types

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS Code <sup>3</sup>	Total Recordable Cases	Cases with Days Away from Work, Job Transfer, or Restriction			Other Recordable Cases
			Total	Cases with Days Away from Work <sup>4</sup>	Cases with Job Transfer or Restriction	
<b>All industries including state and local government<sup>5</sup></b>		<b>4.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>2.1</b>
<b>PRIVATE INDUSTRY<sup>5</sup></b>		3.9	1.9	1.3	0.6	2.0
<b>Goods-producing<sup>5</sup></b>		4.8	2.7	2.0	0.7	2.1
<b>Natural Resources and Mining<sup>5,6</sup></b>		3.1	2.0	1.8	–	1.1
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting <sup>5</sup>		3.1	1.2	1.0	–	1.9
Animal Production and Aquaculture <sup>5</sup>	112	5.8	2.5	–	–	3.3
Fishing, Hunting and Trapping	114	–	–	–	–	–
Support Activities for Agriculture and Forestry	115	–	–	–	–	–
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction <sup>6</sup>		3.1	2.3	2.1	–	0.8
Mining (except Oil and Gas) <sup>7</sup>	212	2.6	1.7	1.4	–	0.9
<b>Construction</b>		4.9	2.7	2.2	0.5	2.1
Construction		4.9	2.7	2.2	0.5	2.1
Construction of Buildings	236	7.3	3.9	3.1	0.8	3.4
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	237	1.7	0.7	0.5	–	0.9
Specialty Trade Contractors	238	4.8	2.8	2.4	0.4	1.9
<b>Manufacturing</b>		5.5	3.1	1.8	1.2	2.5
Manufacturing		5.5	3.1	1.8	1.2	2.5
Food Manufacturing	311	10.1	8.0	5.4	2.6	2.2
Wood Product Manufacturing	321	8.4	4.8	2.5	2.3	3.7
Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	327	6.5	2.5	1.9	–	4.0
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	339	4.1	1.9	0.9	1.0	2.2
<b>Service-providing</b>		3.8	1.7	1.1	0.6	2.0
<b>Trade, Transportation, and Utilities<sup>8</sup></b>		4.4	2.5	1.6	1.0	1.9
Wholesale Trade		4.4	2.5	1.6	0.9	1.9
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	423	4.5	2.9	1.9	1.0	1.6
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	424	5.0	2.4	1.5	0.9	2.6
Retail Trade		4.4	2.5	1.4	1.1	1.9
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	441	4.0	1.8	1.1	0.6	2.2
Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores	442	1.3	–	–	–	–
Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers	444	4.7	3.1	1.7	1.3	1.7
Food and Beverage Stores	445	4.4	2.3	1.1	1.2	2.1
Gasoline Stations	447	5.7	2.2	1.6	0.6	3.5
General Merchandise Stores	452	6.4	4.3	2.3	2.0	2.2
Transportation and Warehousing <sup>8</sup>		5.0	3.0	2.1	0.8	2.0
Truck Transportation	484	6.4	3.9	3.1	0.8	2.5
Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation	485	–	2.1	1.8	–	–
Utilities		2.3	1.2	1.0	–	1.0
<b>Information</b>		2.1	1.1	0.7	0.4	1.1
Information		2.1	1.1	0.7	0.4	1.1
Publishing Industries (except Internet)	511	–	–	–	–	–
Telecommunications	517	3.3	1.4	1.2	–	1.9
<b>Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate</b>		1.5	0.6	0.6	–	0.9
Finance and Insurance		0.9	0.3	0.3	–	0.6
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing		3.1	1.5	1.4	–	1.6
<b>Professional and Business Services</b>		2.1	0.7	0.4	0.3	1.4
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services		1.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.8
<b>Management of Companies and Enterprises</b>		–	–	–	–	–

Table A1 (continued) | Appendix A: Incidence Rates

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS Code <sup>3</sup>	Total Recordable Cases	Cases with Days Away from Work, Job Transfer, or Restriction			Other Recordable Cases
			Total	Cases with Days Away from Work <sup>4</sup>	Cases with Job Transfer or Restriction	
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services		3.8	1.3	0.9	0.4	2.5
Educational and Health Services		4.7	2.0	1.2	0.8	2.7
Educational Services		2.3	1.0	0.4	–	1.3
Health Care and Social Assistance		4.9	2.1	1.3	0.8	2.8
Leisure, Entertainment, and Hospitality		3.8	1.3	0.8	0.5	2.5
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation		3.3	0.8	0.5	0.4	2.5
Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries	713	3.6	0.9	0.5	0.4	2.6
Accommodation and Food Services		3.9	1.3	0.9	0.5	2.5
Accommodation	721	3.6	1.6	0.9	0.7	2.0
Food Services and Drinking Places	722	4.0	1.2	0.9	0.4	2.8
Other Services (except Public Administration)		–	–	–	–	–
Other Services (except Public Administration)		–	–	–	–	–
Personal and Laundry Services	812	5.0	1.9	–	0.9	–
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, and Similar Organizations	813	2.5	0.5	0.4	–	2.1
<b>STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT<sup>5</sup></b>		4.3	1.6	1.2	0.3	2.7
<b>State Government<sup>5</sup></b>		2.5	1.2	0.8	0.4	1.3
<b>Goods-producing<sup>5</sup></b>		3.3	3.3	1.0	2.2	–
Construction		3.3	3.3	1.0	2.2	–
Construction		3.3	3.3	1.0	2.2	–
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	237	3.3	3.3	1.0	2.2	–
<b>Service-providing</b>		2.4	0.9	0.8	0.2	1.4
Educational and Health Services		2.8	1.3	1.1	0.2	1.5
Educational Services		2.0	0.6	0.5	–	1.4
Educational Services	611	2.0	0.6	0.5	–	1.4
Health Care and Social Assistance		13.2	10.4	9.4	–	2.8
Public Administration		1.8	0.4	0.3	–	1.4
Public Administration		1.8	0.4	0.3	–	1.4
<b>Local Government<sup>5</sup></b>		5.6	1.9	1.5	0.3	3.7
<b>Goods-producing<sup>5</sup></b>		–	–	–	–	–
<b>Service-providing</b>		5.6	1.9	1.5	0.3	3.7
Educational and Health Services		5.5	1.0	0.9	–	4.6
Educational Services		5.6	1.0	0.9	–	4.6
Educational Services	611	5.6	1.0	0.9	–	4.6
Public Administration		5.8	3.2	2.5	0.7	2.7
Public Administration		5.8	3.2	2.5	0.7	2.7

<sup>1</sup> 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 = number of injuries and/or illnesses

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

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

<sup>2</sup> Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

<sup>3</sup> North American Industry Classification System – United States, 2012.

<sup>4</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>5</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>6</sup> 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.

<sup>7</sup> 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.

<sup>8</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

<sup>9</sup> 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, October 08, 2019

# Table A2 | Appendix A: Incidence Rates

Incidence Rates<sup>1</sup> of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses  
by Industry Sector and Employment Size

Industry Sector <sup>2</sup>	All Establishments	Establishment Employment Size (Workers)				
		1 to 10	11 to 49	50 to 249	250 to 999	1,000 or more
<b>All Industries Including State and Local Government<sup>3</sup></b>	4.0	1.8	4.1	5.5	4.4	3.9
<b>PRIVATE INDUSTRY<sup>5</sup></b>	3.9	1.6	4.3	5.5	4.6	4.7
<b>Goods-producing<sup>5</sup></b>	4.8	3.0	6.2	5.6	1.8	-
Natural Resources and Mining <sup>3,4</sup>	3.1	-	5.5	3.0	2.0	-
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting <sup>5</sup>	3.1	-	4.8	-	-	-
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction <sup>4</sup>	3.1	-	-	3.4	2.0	-
Construction	4.9	3.3	6.8	4.9	-	-
Manufacturing	5.5	4.0	5.7	6.8	-	-
<b>Service-providing</b>	3.8	1.3	3.9	5.5	5.3	4.7
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities <sup>5</sup>	4.4	2.1	4.6	5.7	6.8	1.6
Wholesale Trade	4.4	-	5.3	6.3	-	-
Retail Trade	4.4	1.5	4.2	5.7	-	-
Transportation and Warehousing <sup>5</sup>	5.0	-	5.7	5.7	-	1.6
Utilities	2.3	-	2.1	3.0	-	-
Information	2.1	-	2.2	2.7	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.5	-	3.2	2.4	-	-
Finance and Insurance	0.9	-	1.5	2.4	-	-
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	3.1	-	7.5	-	-	-
Professional and Business Services	2.1	-	3.9	2.2	-	-
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	1.2	-	2.4	-	-	-
Management of Companies and Enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	3.8	-	6.5	3.1	-	-
Educational and Health Services	4.7	-	3.7	6.5	6.1	5.5
Educational Services	2.3	-	-	4.8	2.5	-
Health Care and Social Assistance	4.9	-	3.9	6.6	6.7	5.5
Leisure, Entertainment, and Hospitality	3.8	-	3.0	6.8	-	-
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	3.3	-	-	5.3	-	-
Accommodation and Food Services	3.9	-	3.2	7.1	-	-
Other Services (except Public Administration)	-	-	4.5	3.6	-	-
Other Services (except Public Administration)	-	-	4.5	3.6	-	-
<b>STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT<sup>3</sup></b>	4.3	-	1.9	5.5	4.0	2.8
<b>State Government<sup>3</sup></b>	2.5	-	-	3.3	3.5	-
<b>Local Government<sup>3</sup></b>	5.6	-	-	6.0	4.6	-

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

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

<sup>2</sup> North American Industry Classification System – United States, 2012.

<sup>3</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>4</sup> 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.

<sup>5</sup> Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

<sup>6</sup> 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, October 08, 2019

# Table B1 | Appendix B: Number

Number of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away from Work<sup>1</sup>

## By Selected Worker Characteristics and Major Industry Sector, Private Industry

Characteristic	Private Industry <sup>2,3,4</sup>	Goods Producing				Service Providing								
		Total Goods Producing	Natural Resources and Mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total Service Providing	Trade, Transportation and Utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial Activities	Professional and Business Services	Education and Health Services	Leisure and Hospitality	Other Services	Public Administration
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,770</b>	<b>1,070</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>2,700</b>	<b>1,240</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Gender:</b>														
Male	2,430	930	170	520	240	1,500	890	30	40	120	140	140	-	-
Female	1,300	130	-	40	90	1,170	310	-	60	30	550	190	-	-
<b>Age:</b>														
14 to 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 to 19	180	60	-	40	-	120	50	-	-	-	-	40	-	-
20 to 24	350	110	20	60	20	240	100	-	20	-	60	40	-	-
25 to 34	880	270	60	150	60	610	260	-	20	40	160	100	-	-
35 to 44	720	300	40	160	100	430	190	-	-	-	120	70	-	-
45 to 54	820	230	20	100	100	590	230	-	20	20	160	40	-	-
55 to 64	620	90	-	40	30	540	280	-	30	60	130	20	-	-
65 and over	120	-	-	-	-	110	70	-	-	-	30	-	-	-
<b>Length of service with employer:</b>														
Less than 3 months	510	150	30	70	60	360	140	-	20	40	70	80	-	-
3 to 11 months	990	350	60	200	90	640	290	-	20	30	180	100	-	-
1 to 5 years	1,280	360	40	200	120	920	460	20	30	30	280	80	-	-
More than 5 years	910	200	30	100	60	720	310	20	20	40	150	70	-	-
<b>Race or ethnic origin<sup>5</sup>:</b>														
White only	1,820	560	30	290	240	1,260	500	-	80	80	330	160	-	-
Black only	30	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hispanic or Latino only	50	-	-	-	-	40	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian only	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	130	90	-	90	-	40	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-
Hispanic or Latino and other race	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multi-race	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not reported	1,720	400	140	190	70	1,320	700	20	20	70	330	150	-	-

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> 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.

<sup>5</sup> 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, October 08, 2019

# Table B2 | Appendix B: Number

Number of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away from Work<sup>1</sup>

## By Major Occupational Group and Major Industry Sector, Private Industry

Occupational Group	Private Industry <sup>2,3,4</sup>	Goods Producing				Service Providing								
		Total Goods Producing	Natural Resources and Mining <sup>3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total Service Providing	Trade, Transportation and Utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial Activities	Professional and Business Services	Education and Health Services	Leisure and Hospitality	Other Services	Public Administration
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,770</b>	<b>1,070</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>2,700</b>	<b>1,240</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>NP</b>	<b>NP</b>
Management Occupations	60	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	40	-	NP	NP
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NP	NP
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NP	NP
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NP	NP
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NP	NP
Community and Social Service Occupations	20	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	20	-	NP	NP
Legal Occupations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NP	NP
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NP	NP
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NP	NP
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	150	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	140	-	NP	NP
Healthcare Support Occupations	230	-	-	-	-	230	-	-	-	-	220	-	NP	NP
Protective Service Occupations	20	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	NP	NP
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	290	-	-	-	-	290	40	-	-	-	30	210	NP	NP
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	230	-	-	-	-	220	20	-	30	70	60	40	NP	NP
Personal Care and Service Occupations	120	-	-	-	-	120	-	-	-	-	100	-	NP	NP
Sales and Related Occupations	250	-	-	-	-	250	240	-	-	-	-	-	NP	NP
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	270	-	-	-	-	260	160	-	40	20	30	20	NP	NP
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	40	30	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NP	NP
Construction and Extraction Occupations	710	610	100	500	-	100	80	-	-	-	-	-	NP	NP
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	410	90	-	60	20	320	130	-	30	30	-	-	NP	NP
Production Occupations	250	200	-	-	190	50	30	-	-	-	-	-	NP	NP
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	690	130	30	-	100	550	510	-	-	-	-	-	NP	NP

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> 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, October 08, 2019

# Table B3 | Appendix B: Number

Number of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away from Work<sup>1</sup>

## By Selected Worker Occupations and Major Industry Sector, Private Industry

Occupation	Private Industry <sup>2,3,4</sup>	Goods Producing				Service Providing								
		Total Goods Producing	Natural Resources and Mining <sup>3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total Service Providing	Trade, Transportation and Utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial Activities	Professional and Business Services	Education and Health Services	Leisure and Hospitality	Other Services	Public Administration
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,770</b>	<b>1,070</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>2,700</b>	<b>1,240</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	270	30	-	-	30	240	220	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carpenters	220	220	-	220	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nursing Assistants	190	-	-	-	-	190	-	-	-	-	180	-	-	-
Construction Laborers	180	170	-	170	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heavy and Tractor-trailer Truck Drivers	160	30	20	-	-	130	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail Salespersons	120	-	-	-	-	120	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Light Truck or Delivery Services Drivers	110	-	-	-	-	110	110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mobile Heavy Equipment Mechanics, except Engines	100	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	90	-	-	-	-	90	-	-	30	-	40	20	-	-
Personal Care Aides	80	-	-	-	-	80	-	-	-	-	80	-	-	-
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	80	-	-	-	-	70	20	-	30	-	-	-	-	-
Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	70	-	-	-	-	70	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	60	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	-
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	60	-	-	-	-	60	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Landscaping and Groundskeeping Workers	60	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-
Registered Nurses	50	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-
Heating, Air Conditioning, and Refrigeration Mechanics and Installers	50	50	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	50	50	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cashiers	50	-	-	-	-	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
First-line Supervisors of Retail Sales Workers	50	-	-	-	-	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Janitors and Cleaners, except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	50	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-
Cooks, Restaurant	40	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-
Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics	40	-	-	-	-	30	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roustabouts, Oil and Gas	40	40	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Preparation Workers	40	-	-	-	-	40	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> 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, October 08, 2019

## Table B4 | Appendix B: Number

Number of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away from Work<sup>1</sup>

### By Selected Injury or Illness Characteristics & Major Industry Sector, Private Industry

Characteristic	Private Industry <sup>2,3,4</sup>	Goods Producing				Service Providing								
		Total Goods Producing	Natural Resources and Mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total Service Providing	Trade, Transportation and Utilities <sup>1</sup>	Information	Financial Activities	Professional and Business Services	Education and Health Services	Leisure and Hospitality	Other Services	Public Administration
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,770</b>	<b>1,070</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>2,700</b>	<b>1,240</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Nature of injury, illness:</b>														
Fractures	550	280	40	220	20	260	160	-	-	-	50	40	-	NP
Sprains, Strains, Tears	1,400	360	60	170	130	1,050	470	-	40	50	280	90	-	NP
Amputations	30	20	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NP
Bruise, Contusions	220	20	-	-	-	200	90	-	-	30	60	20	-	NP
Chemical Burns and Corrosions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NP
Heat (Thermal) Burns	40	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	NP
Soreness, Pain	580	80	20	20	40	500	160	-	40	40	190	60	-	NP
Cuts, Lacerations, Punctures	390	130	-	70	60	260	170	-	-	20	20	50	-	NP
Cuts, Lacerations	330	110	-	60	50	210	130	-	-	20	20	40	-	NP
Punctures (except Gunshot Wounds)	60	20	-	-	-	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	NP
Carpal Tunnel Syndrome	20	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NP
Tendonitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NP
Multiple Traumatic Injuries	80	40	-	30	-	40	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	NP
With Sprains and Other Injuries	60	40	-	-	-	30	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	NP
With Fractures and Other Injuries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NP
<b>Part of body affected:</b>														
Head	330	140	40	80	-	200	80	-	30	-	50	30	-	NP
Eye	50	20	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NP
Neck	30	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	NP
Trunk	900	230	50	100	70	680	340	-	20	40	210	50	-	NP
Back	590	170	30	70	60	430	180	-	-	-	180	30	-	NP
Upper Extremities	1,310	400	30	210	170	900	400	-	20	40	190	130	-	NP
Shoulder	370	90	-	50	30	280	160	-	-	20	60	-	-	NP
Arm	160	40	-	-	20	130	50	-	-	-	40	30	-	NP
Wrist	170	90	-	80	-	80	30	-	-	-	30	-	-	NP
Hand	560	180	-	70	100	380	150	-	-	20	40	70	-	NP
Lower Extremities	860	220	30	130	50	650	330	-	40	30	130	90	-	NP
Knee	290	70	-	30	20	220	80	-	20	-	60	40	-	NP
Ankle	210	70	-	40	20	140	90	-	-	-	-	30	-	NP
Foot	200	20	-	20	-	180	110	-	-	-	20	20	-	NP
Toe, Toenail	20	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NP
Body Systems	30	-	-	-	-	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	NP
Multiple	280	80	20	40	20	210	70	-	-	30	80	20	-	NP
<b>Source of injury, illness:</b>														
Chemical, Chemical Products	60	30	20	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NP
Containers	380	50	-	-	40	330	220	-	-	-	40	40	-	NP
Furniture, Fixtures	150	20	-	-	-	140	50	-	30	-	30	-	-	NP

Table B4 (continued) | Appendix B: Number

Characteristic	Private Industry <sup>2,3,4</sup>	Goods Producing				Service Providing								
		Total Goods Producing	Natural Resources and Mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total Service Providing	Trade, Transportation and Utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial Activities	Professional and Business Services	Education and Health Services	Leisure and Hospitality	Other Services	Public Administration
Machinery	240	80	20	-	50	170	120	-	-	-	-	30	-	NP
Parts and Materials	270	120	-	50	60	160	130	-	-	20	-	-	-	NP
Person, Injured or Ill Worker	520	200	20	120	70	310	140	-	-	-	100	50	-	NP
Worker Motion or Position	500	190	-	120	60	310	140	-	-	-	100	50	-	NP
Person, Other Than Injured or Ill Workers	260	-	-	-	-	260	-	-	-	-	240	-	-	NP
Health Care Patient	230	-	-	-	-	230	-	-	-	-	230	-	-	NP
Floors, Walkways, Ground Surfaces	790	260	-	220	30	540	170	-	20	30	170	120	-	NP
Ladder	40	20	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NP
Handtools	310	120	-	100	-	180	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	NP
Vehicles	260	50	30	-	-	210	160	-	-	20	20	-	-	NP
Trucks	100	40	20	-	-	70	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	NP
Cart, Dolly, Hand truck - Nonpowered	30	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NP
<b>Event or exposure:</b>														
Violence and Other Injuries by Persons or Animal	150	-	-	-	-	140	30	-	-	-	100	-	-	NP
Intentional Injury by Other Person	60	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	NP
Injury by Person - Unintentional or Intent Unknown	50	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	NP
Animal and Insect Related Incidents	40	-	-	-	-	30	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	NP
Transportation Incidents	110	40	30	-	-	70	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	NP
Roadway Incidents Involving Motorized Land Vehicles	70	20	-	-	-	50	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	NP
Fires and Explosions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NP
Falls, Slips, Trips	1,200	370	20	310	50	830	340	20	30	60	220	150	-	NP
Slips, Trips Without Fall	170	70	-	40	20	100	40	-	-	-	30	20	-	NP
Fall on Same Level	640	100	-	80	20	540	160	20	-	30	180	120	-	NP
Fall to Lower Level	360	200	-	180	-	160	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	NP
Exposure to Harmful Substances or Environments	100	30	-	-	-	80	20	-	-	-	-	30	-	NP
Contact with Object, Equipment	930	260	40	90	130	670	350	-	20	50	70	70	-	NP
Struck by Object or Equipment	550	140	30	60	50	410	210	-	-	30	30	30	-	NP
Struck Against Object or Equipment	260	60	-	-	50	200	110	-	-	20	20	30	-	NP
Caught In or Compressed by Object or Equipment	100	60	-	20	30	50	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	NP
Overexertion and Bodily Reaction	1,240	350	50	160	130	900	440	-	40	30	300	60	-	NP
Repetitive Motion Involving Microtasks	80	20	-	-	-	60	30	-	-	-	20	-	-	NP
Overexertion in Lifting or Lowering	410	90	20	20	50	320	170	-	20	-	90	20	-	NP

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> 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, October 08, 2019

## Table B5 | Appendix B: Number

Number of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away from Work<sup>1</sup>

### By Time, Hours on the Job, and Day of Week and Major Industry Sector, Private Industry

Characteristic	Private Industry <sup>2,3,4</sup>	Goods Producing				Service Providing								
		Total Goods Producing	Natural Resources and Mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total Service Providing	Trade, Transportation and Utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial Activities	Professional and Business Services	Education and Health Services	Leisure and Hospitality	Other Services	Public Administration
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,770</b>	<b>1,070</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>2,700</b>	<b>1,240</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Time of event:</b>														
12:01 AM - 4:00 AM	90	20	-	-	-	70	20	-	-	-	30	-	-	-
4:01 AM - 8:00 AM	400	90	-	40	40	310	170	-	-	-	80	20	-	-
8:01 AM - 12:00 PM	960	310	40	160	100	650	280	20	30	60	170	70	-	-
12:01 PM - 4:00 PM	730	280	40	180	60	450	220	-	-	30	120	60	-	-
4:01 PM - 8:00 PM	420	110	-	80	20	310	130	-	-	-	90	60	-	-
8:01 PM - 12:00 AM	190	20	-	-	-	170	70	-	-	-	50	40	-	-
Not reported	980	240	50	100	90	740	340	-	50	30	140	80	-	-
<b>Hours on the job before event occurred:</b>														
Occurred before shift began	30	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less than 1 hour	290	60	-	40	20	230	120	-	20	20	50	20	-	-
1 - 2 hours	300	40	-	20	20	260	150	-	20	-	50	30	-	-
2 - 4 hours	730	230	20	130	80	510	190	-	20	30	150	90	-	-
4 - 6 hours	440	100	-	30	80	330	150	-	-	30	110	40	-	-
6 - 8 hours	430	170	30	120	30	260	120	-	-	20	80	30	-	-
8 - 10 hours	260	120	-	90	20	140	50	-	-	-	40	20	-	-
10 - 12 hours	90	50	-	40	-	40	20	-	-	-	20	-	-	-
12 - 16 hours	30	-	-	-	-	30	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
More than 16 hours	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not reported	1,160	300	110	100	100	860	400	-	50	40	170	90	-	-
<b>Day of week:</b>														
Sunday	220	20	-	-	-	190	70	-	-	-	60	50	-	-
Monday	710	160	30	80	50	550	280	-	40	50	140	40	-	-
Tuesday	680	220	30	110	80	460	190	-	40	20	110	80	-	-
Wednesday	660	220	30	140	60	430	230	20	-	20	110	30	-	-
Thursday	790	280	50	180	60	510	230	-	-	30	120	40	-	-
Friday	480	130	20	50	60	350	150	-	20	20	90	60	-	-
Saturday	230	40	-	-	20	200	90	-	-	-	70	30	-	-

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> 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, October 08, 2019

# Table C1 | Appendix C: Percent

Percent Distribution of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away from Work<sup>1</sup>

## By Selected Worker Characteristics and Major Industry Sector, Private Industry

Characteristic	Private Industry <sup>2,3,4</sup>	Goods Producing				Service Providing								
		Total Goods Producing	Natural Resources and Mining <sup>3,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total Service Providing	Trade, Transportation and Utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial Activities	Professional and Business Services	Education and Health Services	Leisure and Hospitality	Other Services	Public Administration
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Gender:</b>														
Male	64.5	86.9	100.0	92.9	72.7	55.6	71.8	75.0	36.4	80.0	20.3	42.4	-	-
Female	34.5	12.1	-	7.1	27.3	43.3	25.0	-	54.5	20.0	79.7	57.6	-	-
<b>Age:</b>														
14 to 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 to 19	4.8	5.6	-	7.1	-	4.4	4.0	-	-	-	-	12.1	-	-
20 to 24	9.3	10.3	11.8	10.7	6.1	8.9	8.1	-	18.2	-	8.7	12.1	-	-
25 to 34	23.3	25.2	35.3	26.8	18.2	22.6	21.0	-	18.2	26.7	23.2	30.3	-	-
35 to 44	19.1	28.0	23.5	28.6	30.3	15.9	15.3	-	-	-	17.4	21.2	-	-
45 to 54	21.8	21.5	11.8	17.9	30.3	21.9	18.5	-	18.2	13.3	23.2	12.1	-	-
55 to 64	16.4	8.4	-	7.1	9.1	20.0	22.6	-	27.3	40.0	18.8	6.1	-	-
65 and over	3.2	-	-	-	-	4.1	5.6	-	-	-	4.3	-	-	-
<b>Length of service with employer:</b>														
Less than 3 months	13.5	14.0	17.6	12.5	18.2	13.3	11.3	-	18.2	26.7	10.1	24.2	-	-
3 to 11 months	26.3	32.7	35.3	35.7	27.3	23.7	23.4	-	18.2	20.0	26.1	30.3	-	-
1 to 5 years	34.0	33.6	23.5	35.7	36.4	34.1	37.1	50.0	27.3	20.0	40.6	24.2	-	-
More than 5 years	24.1	18.7	17.6	17.9	18.2	26.7	25.0	50.0	18.2	26.7	21.7	21.2	-	-
<b>Race or ethnic origin<sup>5</sup>:</b>														
White only	48.3	52.3	17.6	51.8	72.7	46.7	40.3	-	72.7	53.3	47.8	48.5	-	-
Black only	.8	-	-	-	-	.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hispanic or Latino only	1.3	-	-	-	-	1.5	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian only	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	3.4	8.4	-	16.1	-	1.5	-	-	-	-	2.9	-	-	-
Hispanic or Latino and other race	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multi-race	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not reported	45.6	37.4	82.4	33.9	21.2	48.9	56.5	50.0	18.2	46.7	47.8	45.5	-	-

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> 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.

<sup>5</sup> 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, October 08, 2019.

# Table C2 | Appendix C: Percent

Percent Distribution of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away from Work<sup>1</sup>

## By Selected Injury or Illness Characteristics and Major Industry Sector, Private Industry

Characteristic	Private Industry <sup>2,3,4</sup>	Goods Producing				Service Providing								
		Total Goods Producing	Natural Resources and Mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total Service Providing	Trade, Transportation and Utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial Activities	Professional and Business Services	Education and Health Services	Leisure and Hospitality	Other Services	Public Administration
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Nature of Injury, Illness:</b>														
Fractures	14.6	26.2	23.5	39.3	6.1	9.6	12.9	-	-	-	7.2	12.1	-	NP
Sprains, Strains, Tears	37.1	33.6	35.3	30.4	39.4	38.9	37.9	-	36.4	33.3	40.6	27.3	-	NP
Amputations	0.8	1.9	-	-	6.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NP
Bruise, Contusions	5.8	1.9	-	-	-	7.4	7.3	-	-	20.0	8.7	6.1	-	NP
Chemical Burns and Corrosions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NP
Heat (Thermal) Burns	1.1	-	-	-	-	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	6.1	-	NP
Soreness,Pain	15.4	7.5	11.8	3.6	12.1	18.5	12.9	-	36.4	26.7	27.5	18.2	-	NP
Cuts, Lacerations, Punctures	10.3	12.1	-	12.5	18.2	9.6	13.7	-	-	13.3	2.9	15.2	-	NP
Cuts, Lacerations	8.8	10.3	-	10.7	15.2	7.8	10.5	-	-	13.3	2.9	12.1	-	NP
Punctures (except Gunshot Wounds)	1.6	1.9	-	-	-	1.9	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	NP
Carpal Tunnel Syndrome	0.5	-	-	-	-	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NP
Tendonitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NP
Multiple Traumatic Injuries	2.1	3.7	-	5.4	-	1.5	2.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	NP
With Sprains and Other Injuries	1.6	3.7	-	-	-	1.1	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	NP
With Fractures and Other Injuries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NP
<b>Part of body affected:</b>														
Head	8.8	13.1	23.5	14.3	-	7.4	6.5	-	27.3	-	7.2	9.1	-	NP
Eye	1.3	1.9	-	-	-	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NP
Neck	0.8	-	-	-	-	1.1	-	-	-	-	2.9	-	-	NP
Trunk	23.9	21.5	29.4	17.9	21.2	25.2	27.4	-	18.2	26.7	30.4	15.2	-	NP
Back	15.6	15.9	17.6	12.5	18.2	15.9	14.5	-	-	-	26.1	9.1	-	NP
Upper Extremities	34.7	37.4	17.6	37.5	51.5	33.3	32.3	-	18.2	26.7	27.5	39.4	-	NP
Shoulder	9.8	8.4	-	8.9	9.1	10.4	12.9	-	-	13.3	8.7	-	-	NP
Arm	4.2	3.7	-	-	6.1	4.8	4.0	-	-	-	5.8	9.1	-	NP
Wrist	4.5	8.4	-	14.3	-	3.0	2.4	-	-	-	4.3	-	-	NP
Hand	14.9	16.8	-	12.5	30.3	14.1	12.1	-	-	13.3	5.8	21.2	-	NP
Lower Extremities	22.8	20.6	17.6	23.2	15.2	24.1	26.6	-	36.4	20.0	18.8	27.3	-	NP
Knee	7.7	6.5	-	5.4	6.1	8.1	6.5	-	18.2	-	8.7	12.1	-	NP
Ankle	5.6	6.5	-	7.1	6.1	5.2	7.3	-	-	-	-	9.1	-	NP
Foot	5.3	1.9	-	3.6	-	6.7	8.9	-	-	-	2.9	6.1	-	NP
Toe, Toenail	0.5	-	-	-	-	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NP
Body Systems	0.8	-	-	-	-	0.7	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	NP
Multiple	7.4	7.5	11.8	7.1	6.1	7.8	5.6	-	-	20.0	11.6	6.1	-	NP
<b>Source of injury, illness:</b>														
Chemical, Chemical Products	1.6	2.8	11.8	-	-	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NP
Containers	10.1	4.7	-	-	12.1	12.2	17.7	-	-	-	5.8	12.1	-	NP
Furniture, Fixtures	4.0	1.9	-	-	-	5.2	4.0	-	27.3	-	4.3	-	-	NP
Machinery	6.4	7.5	11.8	-	15.2	6.3	9.7	-	-	-	-	9.1	-	NP
Parts and Materials	7.2	11.2	-	8.9	18.2	5.9	10.5	-	-	13.3	-	-	-	NP

Table C2 (continued) | Appendix C: Percent

Characteristic	Private Industry <sup>2,3,4</sup>	Goods Producing				Service Providing								
		Total Goods Producing	Natural Resources and Mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total Service Providing	Trade, Transportation and Utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial Activities	Professional and Business Services	Education and Health Services	Leisure and Hospitality	Other Services	Public Administration
Person, Injured or Ill Worker	13.8	18.7	11.8	21.4	21.2	11.5	11.3	-	-	-	14.5	15.2	-	NP
Worker Motion or Position	13.3	17.8	-	21.4	18.2	11.5	11.3	-	-	-	14.5	15.2	-	NP
Person, Other than Injured or Ill Workers	6.9	-	-	-	-	9.6	-	-	-	-	34.8	-	-	NP
Health Care Patient	6.1	-	-	-	-	8.5	-	-	-	-	33.3	-	-	NP
Floors, Walkways, Ground Surfaces	21.0	24.3	-	39.3	9.1	20.0	13.7	-	18.2	20.0	24.6	36.4	-	NP
Ladder	1.1	1.9	-	-	-	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NP
Handtools	8.2	11.2	-	17.9	-	6.7	4.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	NP
Vehicles	6.9	4.7	17.6	-	-	7.8	12.9	-	-	13.3	2.9	-	-	NP
Trucks	2.7	3.7	11.8	-	-	2.6	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	NP
Cart, Dolly, Hand truck - Nonpowered	0.8	-	-	-	-	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NP
<b>Event or exposure:</b>														
Violence and Other Injuries by Persons or Animal	4.0	-	-	-	-	5.2	2.4	-	-	-	14.5	-	-	NP
Intentional Injury by Other Person	1.6	-	-	-	-	2.2	-	-	-	-	8.7	-	-	NP
Injury by Person - Unintentional or Intent Unknown	1.3	-	-	-	-	1.9	-	-	-	-	5.8	-	-	NP
Animal and Insect Related Incidents	1.1	-	-	-	-	1.1	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	NP
Transportation Incidents	2.9	3.7	17.6	-	-	2.6	3.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	NP
Roadway Incidents Involving Motorized Land Vehicles	1.9	1.9	-	-	-	1.9	2.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	NP
Fires and Explosions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NP
Falls, Slips, Trips	31.8	34.6	11.8	55.4	15.2	30.7	27.4	50.0	27.3	40.0	31.9	45.5	-	NP
Slips, Trips Without Fall	4.5	6.5	-	7.1	6.1	3.7	3.2	-	-	-	4.3	6.1	-	NP
Fall on Same Level	17.0	9.3	-	14.3	6.1	20.0	12.9	50.0	-	20.0	26.1	36.4	-	NP
Fall to Lower Level	9.5	18.7	-	32.1	-	5.9	9.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	NP
Exposure to Harmful Substances or Environments	2.7	2.8	-	-	-	3.0	1.6	-	-	-	-	9.1	-	NP
Contact with Object, Equipment	24.7	24.3	23.5	16.1	39.4	24.8	28.2	-	18.2	33.3	10.1	21.2	-	NP
Struck By Object or Equipment	14.6	13.1	17.6	10.7	15.2	15.2	16.9	-	-	20.0	4.3	9.1	-	NP
Struck Against Object or Equipment	6.9	5.6	-	-	15.2	7.4	8.9	-	-	13.3	2.9	9.1	-	NP
Caught In or Compressed by Object or Equipment	2.7	5.6	-	3.6	9.1	1.9	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	NP
Overexertion and Bodily Reaction	32.9	32.7	29.4	28.6	39.4	33.3	35.5	-	36.4	20.0	43.5	18.2	-	NP
Repetitive Motion Involving Microtasks	2.1	1.9	-	-	-	2.2	2.4	-	-	-	2.9	-	-	NP
Overexertion in Lifting or Lowering	10.9	8.4	11.8	3.6	15.2	11.9	13.7	-	18.2	-	13.0	6.1	-	NP

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> 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, October 08, 2019

## Table C3 | Appendix C: Percent

Percent Distribution of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away from Work<sup>1</sup>

### By Major Occupational Group and Number of Days Away from Work, Private Industry

Occupational Group									
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days					
Management Occupations		33.3	-	33.3	-	-	-	-	3
Business and Financial Operations Occupations		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer and Mathematical Occupations		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Architecture and Engineering Occupations		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community and Social Service Occupations		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Legal Occupations		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education, Training, and Library Occupations		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations		20.0	13.3	26.7	-	-	-	20.0	4
Healthcare Support Occupations		8.7	13.0	21.7	17.4	21.7	-	21.7	7
Protective Service Occupations		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations		13.8	20.7	27.6	13.8	10.3	6.9	13.8	4
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations		26.1	17.4	17.4	13.0	8.7	-	13.0	3
Personal Care and Service Occupations		16.7	25.0	16.7	-	25.0	-	-	4
Sales and Related Occupations		16.0	12.0	24.0	12.0	8.0	-	20.0	4
Office and Administrative Support Occupations		11.1	14.8	14.8	11.1	25.9	7.4	18.5	11
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Construction and Extraction Occupations		7.0	4.2	22.5	2.8	16.9	14.1	31.0	14
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations		9.8	4.9	9.8	26.8	9.8	7.3	29.3	10
Production Occupations		12.0	28.0	16.0	12.0	12.0	-	16.0	4
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations		14.5	10.1	17.4	8.7	15.9	7.2	27.5	10

<sup>1</sup> 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, October 08, 2019

## Table C4 | Appendix C: Percent

Percent Distribution of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away from Work<sup>1</sup>

### By Selected Occupations and Number of Days Away from Work, Private Industry

Occupation									
		1 Day	2 Days	3 to 5 Days					
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand		18.5	7.4	18.5	7.4	11.1	7.4	25.9	7
Carpenters		-	-	50.0	-	-	-	40.9	4
Nursing Assistants		10.5	10.5	21.1	21.1	15.8	-	21.1	7
Construction Laborers		-	-	-	-	38.9	-	38.9	14
Heavy and Tractor-trailer Truck Drivers		18.8	-	18.8	12.5	-	-	31.3	6
Retail Salespersons		25.0	16.7	33.3	16.7	-	-	-	4
Light Truck or Delivery Services Drivers		-	36.4	18.2	-	-	-	27.3	3
Mobile Heavy Equipment Mechanics, Except Engines		-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	6
Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners		33.3	-	22.2	22.2	-	-	-	3
Personal Care Aides		25.0	25.0	-	-	-	-	-	2
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General		-	25.0	-	-	-	-	37.5	13
Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators		-	-	-	-	-	87.5	-	30
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers		-	-	-	-	-	-	28.6	11
Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food		-	33.3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Landscaping and Groundskeeping Workers		33.3	33.3	-	-	-	-	-	2
Registered Nurses		-	-	-	-	-	-	40.0	5
Heating, Air Conditioning, and Refrigeration Mechanics and Installers		-	-	-	-	-	-	80.0	67
Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters		-	-	-	-	80.0	-	-	11
Cashiers		-	-	-	-	-	-	40.0	14
First-line Supervisors of Retail Sales Workers		-	-	-	-	-	-	40.0	11
Janitors and Cleaners, except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners		-	-	40.0	-	-	-	-	5
Cooks, Restaurant		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Roustabouts, Oil and Gas		50.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Food Preparation Workers		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6

<sup>1</sup> 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, October 08, 2019

## Table C5 | Appendix C: Percent

Percent Distribution of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away from Work<sup>1</sup>

### By Major Industry Sector and Number of Days Away from Work, Private Industry

Industry Sector									
		1 Day	2 Days	3 to 5 Days					
Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>		23.5	11.8	-	11.8	-	17.6	23.5	15
Construction		3.6	3.6	25.0	3.6	21.4	3.6	41.1	14
Manufacturing		12.1	21.2	18.2	9.1	15.2	6.1	15.2	6
Trade transportation and utilities		14.5	9.7	18.5	8.1	13.7	12.1	23.4	10
Information		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Financial activities		27.3	27.3	-	-	-	-	18.2	2
Professional and business services		13.3	20.0	13.3	20.0	20.0	-	13.3	10
Educational and health services		17.4	13.0	24.6	11.6	13.0	4.3	17.4	5
Leisure and hospitality		12.1	18.2	27.3	12.1	9.1	6.1	12.1	4
Other services except public administration		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> 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, October 08, 2019

# Table C6 | Appendix C: Percent

Percent Distribution of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away from Work<sup>1</sup>

## By Time, Hours on the Job, and Day of Week and Major Industry Sector, Private Industry

Characteristic	Private Industry <sup>2,3,4</sup>	Goods Producing				Service Providing								
		Total Goods Producing	Natural Resources and Mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total Service Providing	Trade, Transportation and Utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial Activities	Professional and Business Services	Education and Health Services	Leisure and Hospitality	Other Services	Public Administration
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Time of event:</b>														
12:01 AM - 4:00 AM	2.4	1.9	-	-	-	2.6	1.6	-	-	-	4.3	-	-	-
4:01 AM - 8:00 AM	10.6	8.4	-	7.1	12.1	11.5	13.7	-	-	-	11.6	6.1	-	-
8:01 AM - 12:00 PM	25.5	29.0	23.5	28.6	30.3	24.1	22.6	50.0	27.3	40.0	24.6	21.2	-	-
12:01 PM - 4:00 PM	19.4	26.2	23.5	32.1	18.2	16.7	17.7	-	-	20.0	17.4	18.2	-	-
4:01 PM - 8:00 PM	11.1	10.3	-	14.3	6.1	11.5	10.5	-	-	-	13.0	18.2	-	-
8:01 PM - 12:00 AM	5.0	1.9	-	-	-	6.3	5.6	-	-	-	7.2	12.1	-	-
Not reported	26.0	22.4	29.4	17.9	27.3	27.4	27.4	-	45.5	20.0	20.3	24.2	-	-
<b>Hours on the job before event occurred:</b>														
Occurred before shift began	.8	-	-	-	-	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NP
Less than 1 hour	7.7	5.6	-	7.1	6.1	8.5	9.7	-	18.2	13.3	7.2	6.1	-	NP
1 - 2 hours	8.0	3.7	-	3.6	6.1	9.6	12.1	-	18.2	-	7.2	9.1	-	NP
2 - 4 hours	19.4	21.5	11.8	23.2	24.2	18.9	15.3	-	18.2	20.0	21.7	27.3	-	NP
4 - 6 hours	11.7	9.3	-	5.4	24.2	12.2	12.1	-	-	20.0	15.9	12.1	-	NP
6 - 8 hours	11.4	15.9	17.6	21.4	9.1	9.6	9.7	-	-	13.3	11.6	9.1	-	NP
8 - 10 hours	6.9	11.2	-	16.1	6.1	5.2	4.0	-	-	-	5.8	6.1	-	NP
10 - 12 hours	2.4	4.7	-	7.1	-	1.5	1.6	-	-	-	2.9	-	-	NP
12 - 16 hours	.8	-	-	-	-	1.1	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	NP
More than 16 hours	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NP
Not reported	30.8	28.0	64.7	17.9	30.3	31.9	32.3	-	45.5	26.7	24.6	27.3	-	NP
<b>Day of week:</b>														
Sunday	5.8	1.9	-	-	-	7.0	5.6	-	-	-	8.7	15.2	-	-
Monday	18.8	15.0	17.6	14.3	15.2	20.4	22.6	-	36.4	33.3	20.3	12.1	-	-
Tuesday	18.0	20.6	17.6	19.6	24.2	17.0	15.3	-	36.4	13.3	15.9	24.2	-	-
Wednesday	17.5	20.6	17.6	25.0	18.2	15.9	18.5	50.0	-	13.3	15.9	9.1	-	-
Thursday	21.0	26.2	29.4	32.1	18.2	18.9	18.5	-	-	20.0	17.4	12.1	-	-
Friday	12.7	12.1	11.8	8.9	18.2	13.0	12.1	-	18.2	13.3	13.0	18.2	-	-
Saturday	6.1	3.7	-	-	6.1	7.4	7.3	-	-	-	10.1	9.1	-	-

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> 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, October 08, 2019

**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 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.

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

**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).

**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 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.

**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 perform 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 his or her work.

## 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; Accommodations and Food Service, 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, U.S. 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.

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 the 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 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 non-respondents. 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.** The universe file that provides the sample frame is not current to the reference year of the survey, so 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.

**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 both 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 is 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% 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, a 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.

## Publication guidelines

The estimating procedure generates occupational injury and illness estimates for many hundreds of NAICS codes. This publication, however, excludes estimates for industry codes if one of the following situations occurred:

- The industry had fewer than six employees or the industry estimates were based on reports from fewer than three companies. In addition, if three or more companies reported data from the industry, one firm could not employ more than 60 percent of the workers.
- Annual average employment for the industry was less than 10,000. However, data for an industry with an annual average employment of less than 10,000 were published if most of the employment was reported in the survey.
- The relative standard error on total lost workday cases for the industry exceeds a specified limit.
- The benchmark factor for the industry was less than 0.90 or greater than 1.49.
- The publication might disclose confidential information.

Data for an unpublished industry are included in the total for the broader industry level of which it is a part. Also, selected items of data are suppressed for publishable industries if the sampling error for the estimate exceeds a specified limit, typically 60% at the national level.

For the case characteristics and demographic data, items of data were suppressed at a national level if one of the following situations occurred:

- The number of cases was less than five.
- The number of cases was greater than five and less than or equal to 20 and the sampling error for the estimate was unusually high, typically exceeding 60%.
- The number of cases was greater than 20 and the sampling error was unusually high, typically exceeding 40%.

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 their company compared with other manufacturers in Montana by calculating their 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 website, 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 actual hours 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:**

$(N/EH) * 200,000$ , 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 Montana Department of Labor & Industry, Employment Relations Division, Data Management Section, Occupational Safety and Health Statistics Program, at (406) 444-3297.

