

Montana Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

2011



Montana Department of
LABOR & INDUSTRY

Montana 2011

State of Montana
Steve Bullock, Governor

Department of Labor and Industry
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INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

Employers with 10 or fewer employees and those employers who conduct business in one of the low-hazard industries specified by OSHA in the Federal Register notice of Dec. 28, 1982, are generally exempt from these record-keeping requirements. Instead a sample of these employers is selected to participate in the survey. Participation requires each establishment to maintain records only for that year. The data derived from these records are used only for statistical purposes. Our 2011 sample surveyed 3,400 establishments.

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

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CHANGES IN INJURY AND ILLNESS WITH DAYS AWAY FROM WORK STATISTICS

Beginning with the 2003 reference year, two new classification systems and a redesigned confidentiality method were implemented. The 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual are now used to classify industry and occupation, respectively. Prior to 2003, the survey used the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system and the Bureau of the Census occupational coding system. Substantial differences between these systems result in breaks in series for both industry and occupation data. Users are advised against making comparisons between the 2003 industry and occupation categories and the results from previous years.

SUMMARY FOR 2011

In 2011, employees of Montana businesses experienced a total of 13,200 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses. This converts into an overall incidence rate of 5.0 accidents and illnesses per 100 full-time workers. Table 1 shows the number of injuries and illnesses and the corresponding incidence rates in private industry in Montana and the United States by major industry sectors.

Figure 1: Annual Employment and Incidence Rates of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in Private Industry, Montana and the US, 2011

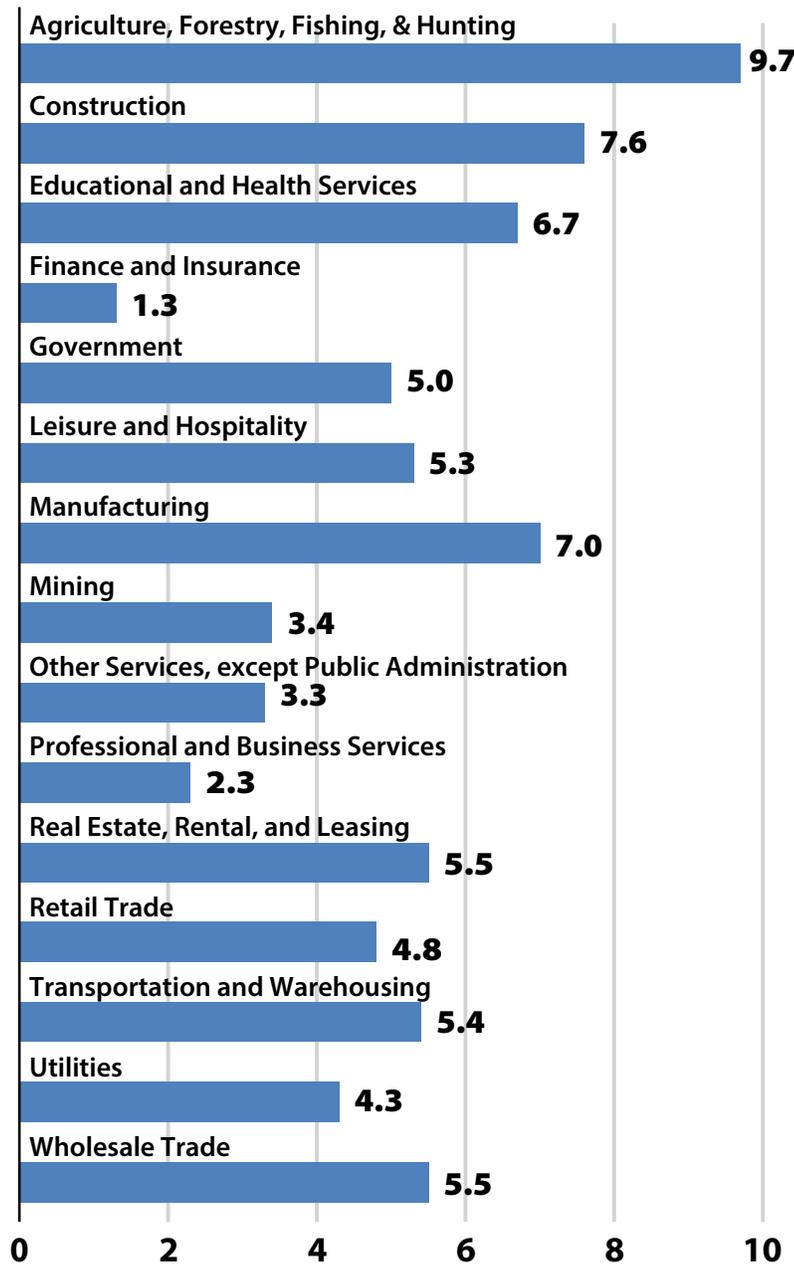
	Annual Average Employment	Incidence Rate*	
		Montana	United States
Montana Private Industry	403,400	5.0	3.5
Goods Producing Industries			
--Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	2,600	9.7	5.5
--Mining	7,300	3.4	2.2
--Construction	23,500	7.6	3.9
--Manufacturing	16,500	7.0	4.4
Service Producing Industries			
--Wholesale Trade	15,900	5.5	3.2
--Retail Trade	54,800	4.8	3.9
--Transportation and Warehousing	10,700	5.4	5.0
--Utilities	3,100	4.3	3.5
--Information	7,200	1.3	1.6
--Finance and Insurance	14,800	1.3	0.8
--Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	5,300	5.5	3.0
--Professional and Business Services	40,700	2.3	1.7
--Education and Health Services	63,400	6.7	4.7
--Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	10,800	5.9	4.5
--Accommodations and Food Services	45,300	5.2	3.9
--Other Services, except Public Administration	15,500	3.3	2.6
--State and Local Government	66,000	5.0	5.7

*Rate per 100 FTE Employees

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

SUMMARY FOR 2011

Figure 2: Comparison of Overall Incidence Rates by Major Industry, Montana, 2011



The industries with the highest incidence rates were Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (9.7) and Construction (7.6), which are both in goods producing. The industries with the lower incidence rates were Finance and Insurance (1.3) and Professional Business Services (2.3), both industries are involved in service producing.

SUMMARY FOR 2011

Montana's 2011 overall occupational injury and illness incidence rate of 5.0 was the same as last year's rate of 5.0 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time-workers.

Montana has consistently had higher rates than the national average. The national overall incidence rate for 2011 was 3.5 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers.

Figure 3: Comparison of Incidence Rates of Nonfatal Injuries & Illnesses, Montana vs. United States, 2010-2011



Incidence rates are set for 100 full time workers.

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).

LOST WORKDAY CASES

Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, days of restricted activity, or both. This indicator is a measure of the injury or illness severity. Using this as a measure of severity, the injuries and illnesses reported in Montana are similar to those reported elsewhere. In Montana private industry, an estimated 5,900 of the 13,200 cases were recordable injuries with 4,200 involving at least one day away from work.

The most common type of injury nationally and in Montana was a sprain or strain. A little less than half of the injuries reported (45.3 percent) involved sprains or strains. Soreness and pain was the second leading nature of injuries with days away from work with a reported 11.5 percent of the overall injuries. Fractures accounted for 7.3 percent of the injury and illness cases reported.

Figure 4 shows the number of injuries and illnesses in private industry in Montana by major industry sector for the year 2011.

Figure 4: Injuries and Illnesses in Private Industry in Montana by Major Industry Sector, 2011

	NAICS Sector	Total Recordable Injuries	Total Injuries Cases	Lost Workday Cases
Total Private Industry		13,200	5,900	4,200
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	11	200	100	100
Mining	21	200	100	100
Construction	22	100	100	*
Manufacturing	23	1,400	700	500
Wholesale Trade	31-33	1,100	500	400
Retail Trade	42	800	400	300
Transportation and Warehousing	44-45	2,000	1,000	700
Utilities	48-49	700	400	300
Information	51	200	100	100
Finance and Insurance	52	200	*	*
Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	53	200	100	*
Professional and Business Services	54-56	800	400	300
Education and Health Services	62	3,100	1,200	800
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	71	300	100	100
Accommodations and Food Services	72	1,400	500	300
Other Services, except Public Administration	81	400	200	200

* Data do not meet publication guidelines

Note: 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.

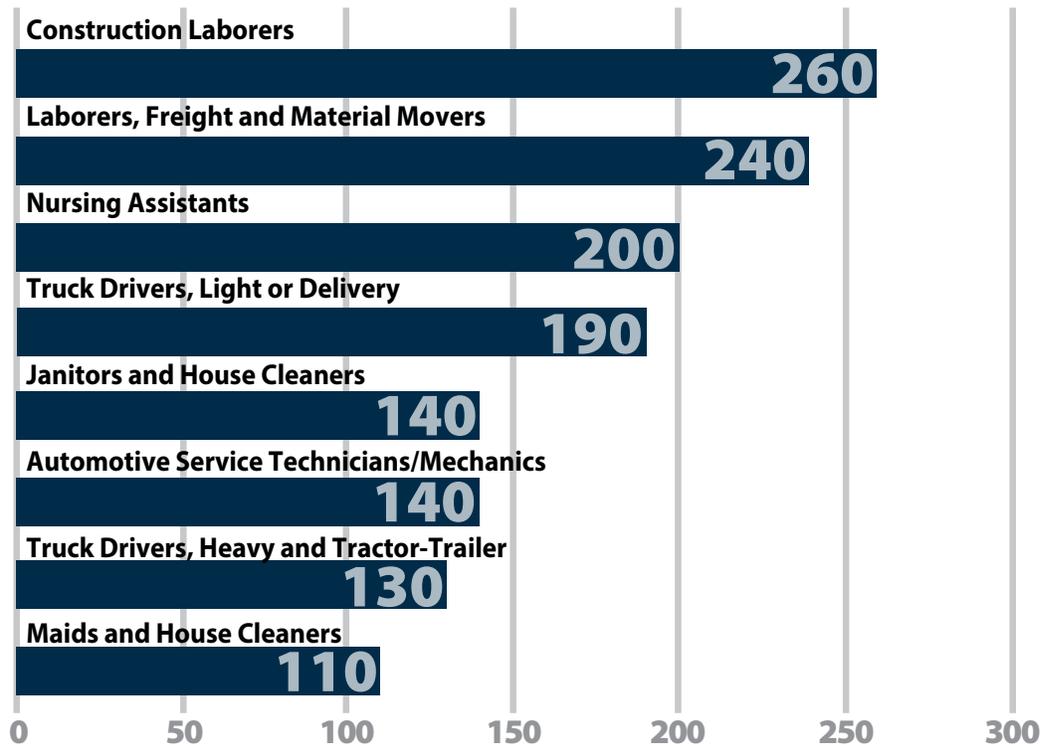
OCCUPATIONS

The most hazardous occupations categories in 2011 were Transportation and material moving; Construction and extraction; and Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.

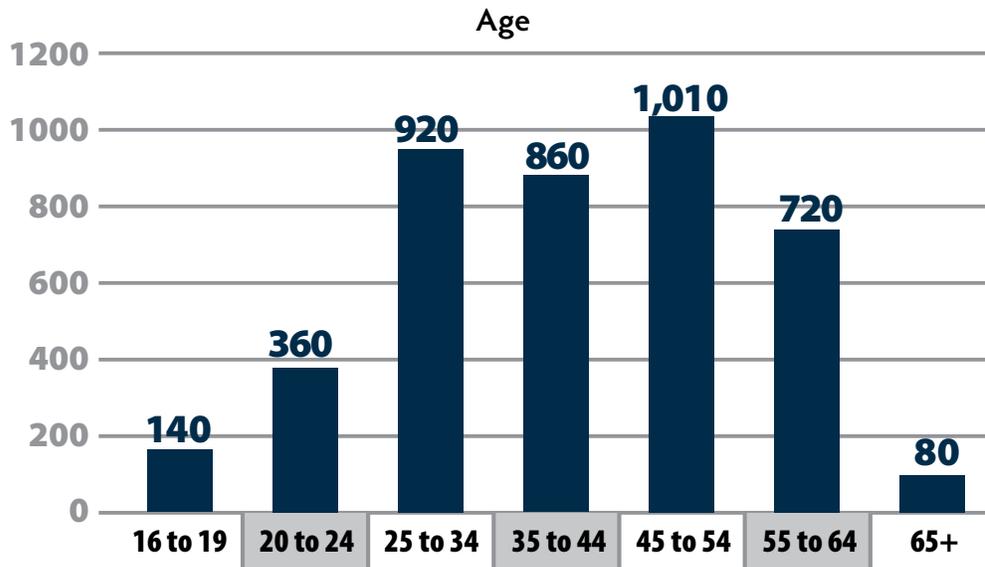
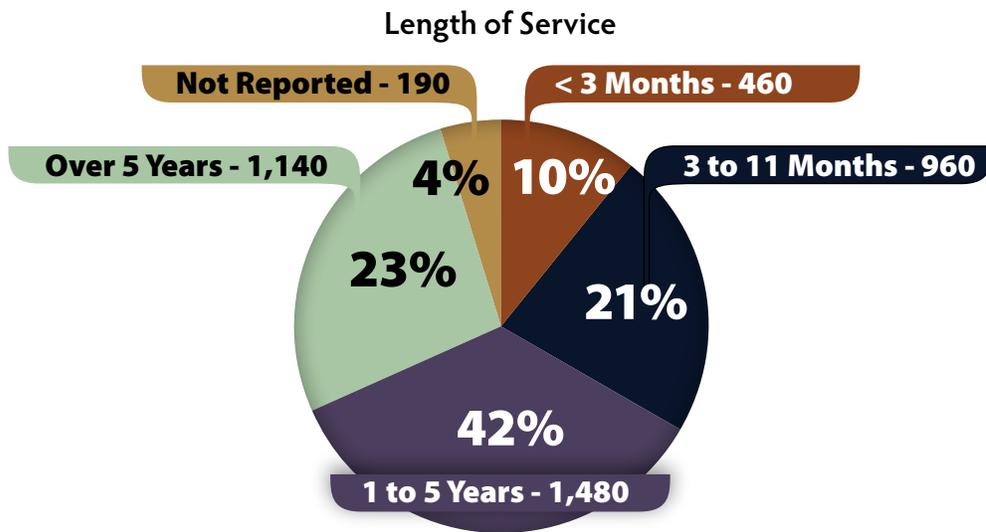
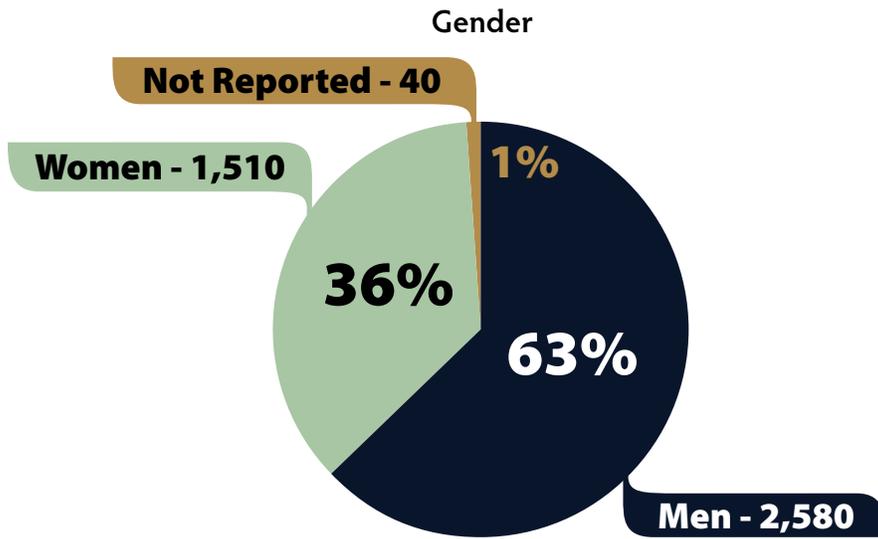
Figure 5 shows that Construction laborers accounted for 6.1 percent of the injuries involving days away from work. Laborers, freight & material movers accounted for 5.6%; Nursing assistants were at 4.7%; Truck drivers - light or delivery service—4.4%; Janitors and house cleaners—3.3%; Automotive service technicians and mechanics— 3.3%; Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer—3.1%; and Maids and house cleaners—2.6%.

The median number of lost work days was 8 days away from work. The occupation with the highest median number of lost work time was protective service occupations with 32 days. The second highest number of lost work days went to transportation and material moving occupations with a median of 17 days away from work.

Figure 5: Occupations with the number of injuries and illnesses involving at least one day away from work, Montana, 2011

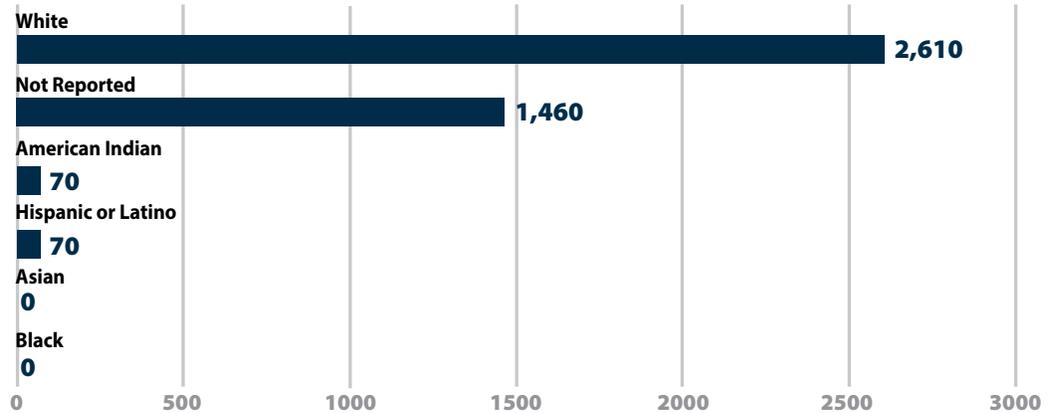


2011 CASE CHARACTERISTICS

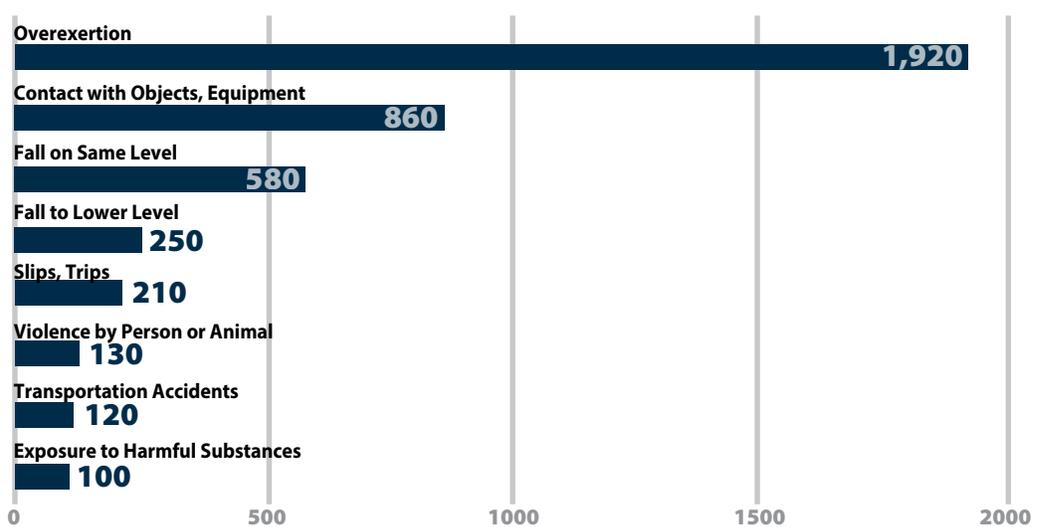


2011 CASE CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

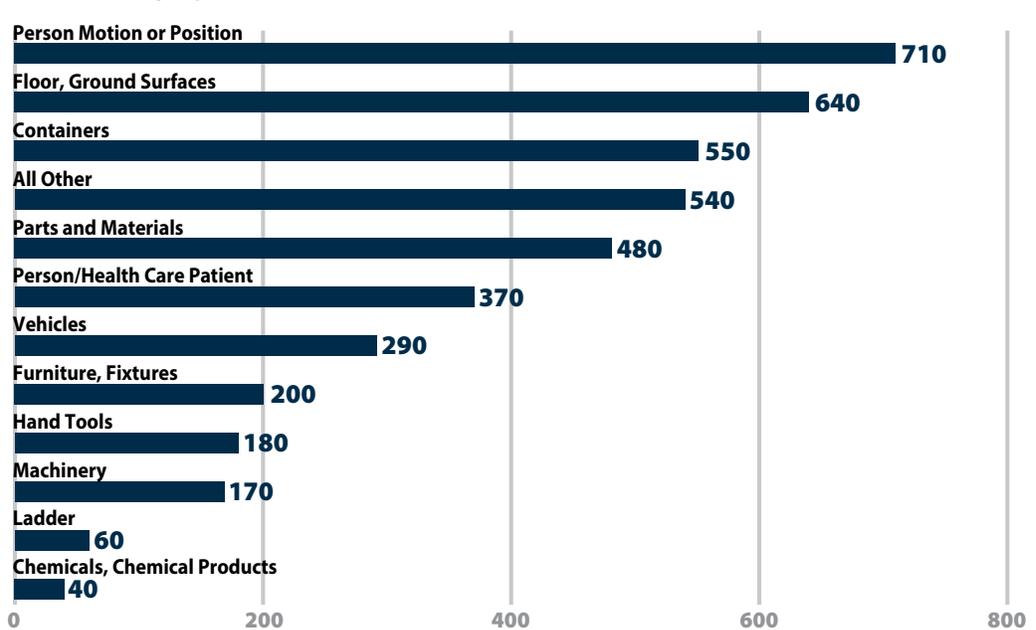
Injury or Illness by Race



Event or Exposure of Injury or Illness

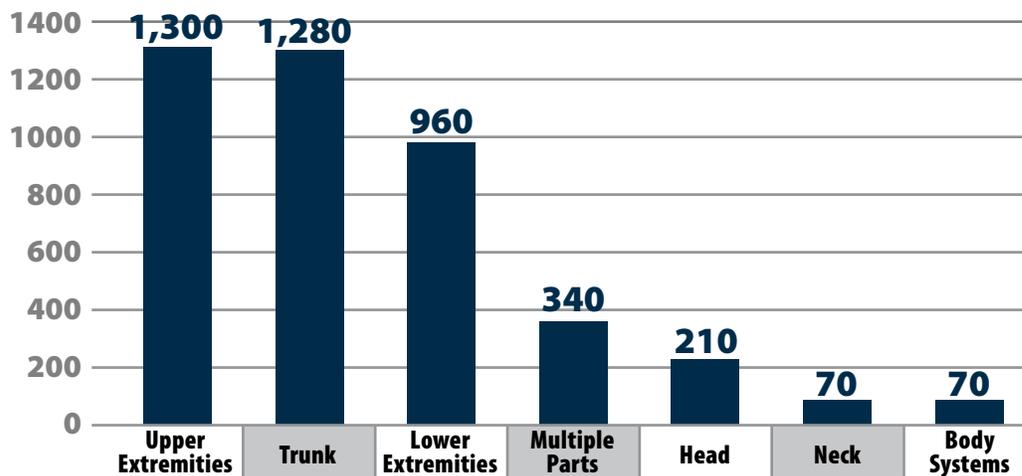


Source of Injury or Illness

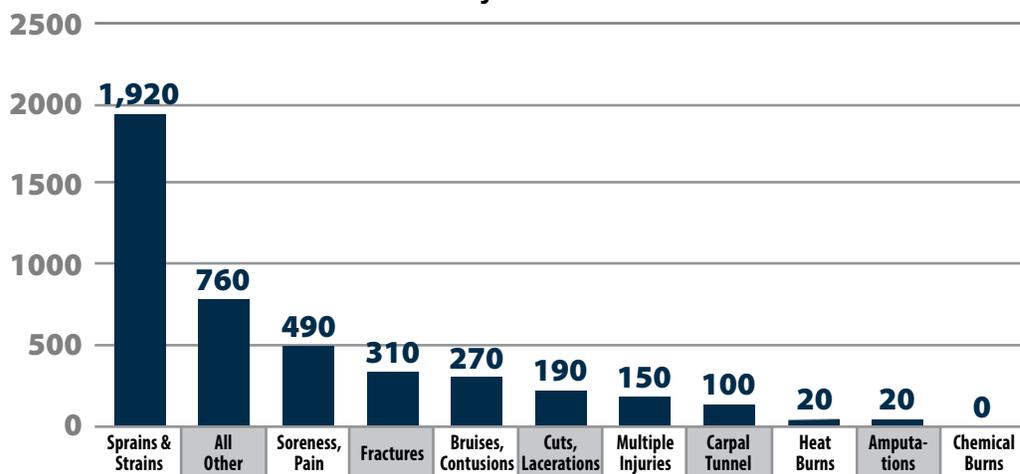


2011 CASE CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

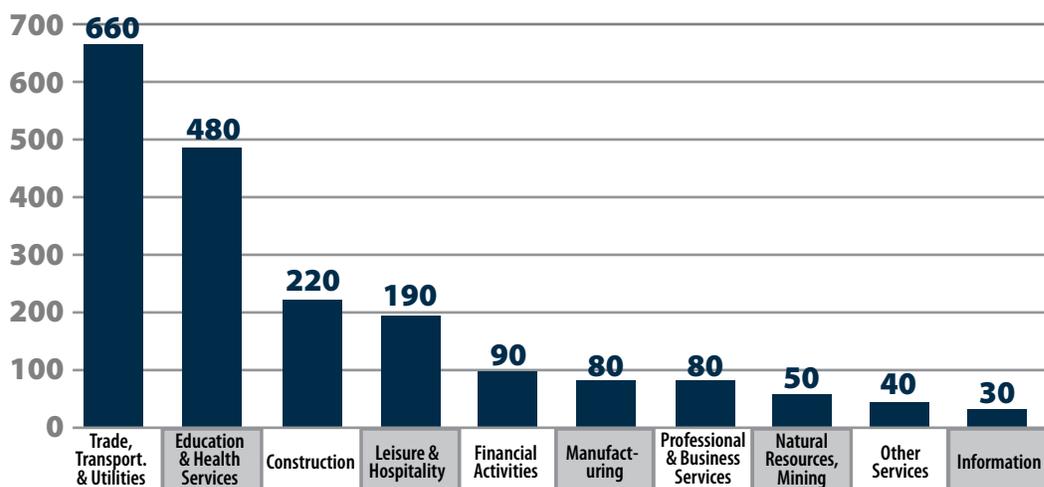
Part of Body



Nature of Injuries or Illnesses

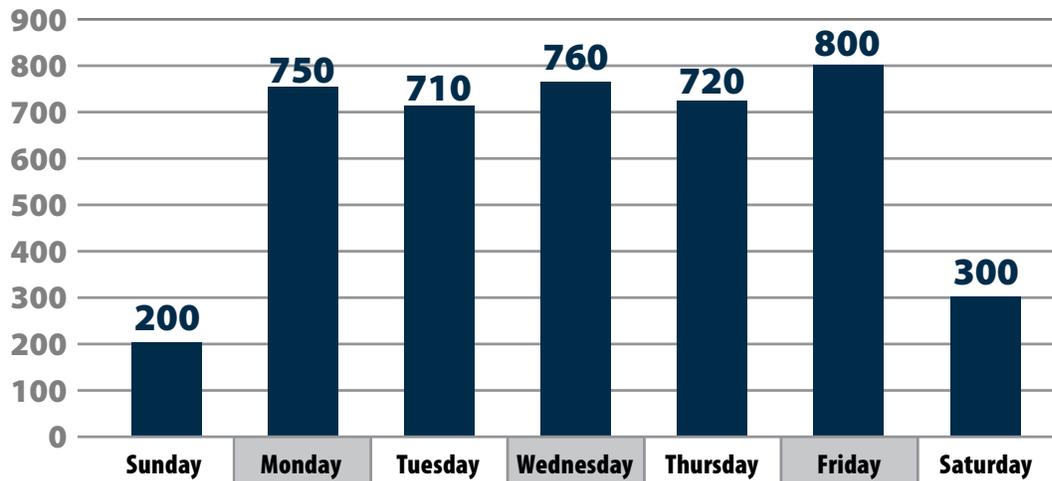


Sprains and Strains by Industry

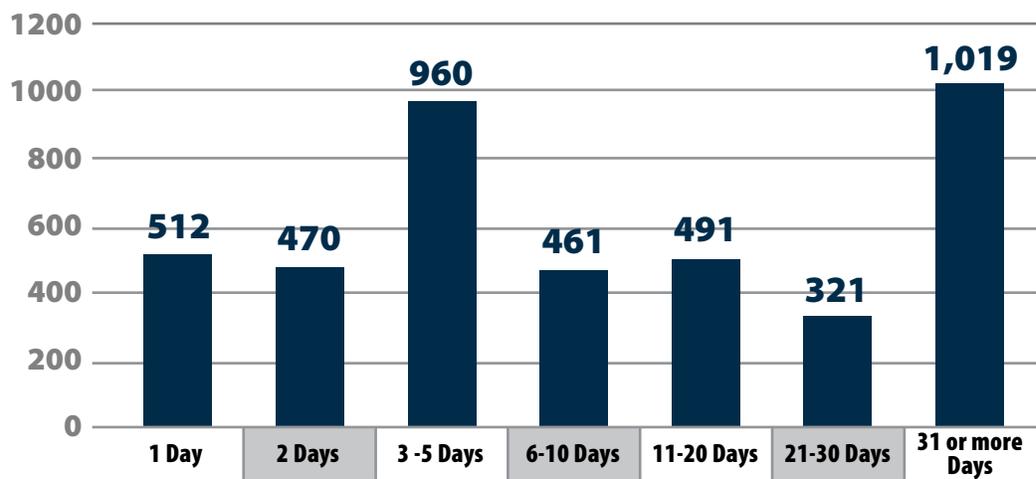


2011 CASE CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

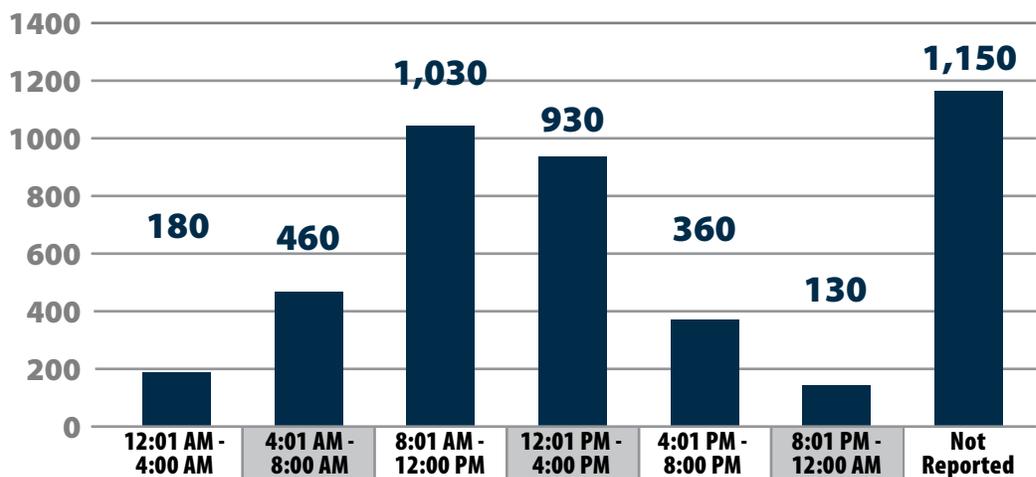
Day of Week Injury or Illness Occurred



Number of Days Away From Work



Time of Day Injury or Illness Occurred



APPENDIX A

Tables Showing Montana 2011 Incidence Rates by Selected Features

Nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work:

TABLE 7—Incidence rates for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work per 10,000 full time workers for selected industry sectors.



Table 7. Incidence rates¹ nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and major industry sector, Private industry, Montana, 2011

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	160.9	234.4	102.0	257.5	236.6	146.6	173.0	88.1	70.0	88.0	178.6	142.3	178.7	--
Nature of injury, illness:														
Fractures	11.9	33.0	41.2	22.0	41.7	7.8	10.2	--	--	--	8.4	13.2	--	--
Sprains, strains, tears	72.9	81.2	54.5	115.4	55.2	71.3	90.0	43.4	49.0	25.6	102.5	60.1	34.0	--
Amputations	.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bruise, contusions	10.2	24.2	--	27.4	28.6	7.4	8.0	--	--	--	6.3	7.6	--	--
Chemical burns and corrosions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heat (thermal) burns	.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Soreness, pain	18.5	9.3	--	--	15.4	20.3	12.5	--	--	31.2	26.4	29.0	--	--
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	7.3	13.9	--	21.0	--	6.0	6.3	--	--	4.7	--	5.4	36.7	--
Cuts, lacerations	5.8	10.9	--	19.1	--	4.8	4.8	--	--	--	--	5.1	--	--
Punctures (except gunshot wounds)	1.5	--	--	--	--	1.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome	4.0	15.5	--	17.7	21.9	1.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tendonitis	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple traumatic injuries	5.6	6.5	--	--	--	5.4	8.7	--	--	--	4.9	6.1	--	--
With sprains	2.7	--	--	--	--	3.2	4.2	--	--	--	--	5.1	--	--
With fractures	2.0	4.9	--	--	--	1.4	3.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Part of body affected:														
Head	8.1	11.2	--	8.8	12.5	7.5	6.7	--	--	4.9	5.4	7.5	38.7	--
Eye	2.4	5.7	--	--	--	1.7	3.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Neck	2.7	--	--	--	--	3.0	2.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trunk	48.6	57.9	41.7	67.2	55.9	46.8	49.5	27.6	34.6	43.0	67.5	21.1	58.7	--
Back	38.1	30.4	17.2	50.4	38.8	37.0	33.7	23.2	34.6	38.2	59.5	13.3	57.7	--
Upper extremities	49.3	85.5	58.0	100.1	83.7	42.3	53.9	30.7	13.2	20.4	38.4	60.9	45.6	--
Shoulder	18.9	23.5	--	34.2	14.7	18.0	11.4	--	--	9.1	8.0	15.3	36.7	--
Arm	5.5	8.0	--	--	12.0	5.0	5.3	--	--	--	9.3	6.0	--	--
Wrist	9.5	20.8	--	18.1	32.3	7.4	4.6	--	--	--	7.2	21.6	--	--
Hand(s)	12.3	29.9	27.2	37.1	27.7	8.9	11.6	--	--	4.7	9.0	13.0	--	--
Lower extremities	36.5	61.9	43.1	63.0	71.3	31.6	30.2	24.6	--	15.0	42.1	31.1	33.7	--
Knee	14.6	12.4	--	11.9	15.0	15.0	14.9	--	--	7.3	17.9	19.5	32.7	--
Ankle	7.5	18.1	18.2	28.8	--	5.5	8.5	--	--	--	6.7	--	--	--
Foot	6.0	14.0	--	--	29.7	4.3	4.9	--	--	--	7.2	--	--	--
Toe, toenail	1.3	--	--	--	--	1.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Body systems	2.7	4.1	--	--	--	2.4	2.1	--	--	--	4.1	--	--	--
Multiple	12.0	12.2	24.2	10.9	--	12.9	20.6	--	--	--	10.3	7.7	--	--
Source of injury, illness:														
Chemical, chemical products	1.5	--	--	--	--	1.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Containers	20.8	16.6	--	13.7	24.9	21.6	27.7	--	--	32.8	8.1	24.3	44.5	--
Furniture, fixtures	7.6	12.0	--	--	--	6.0	5.7	--	--	--	6.2	21.6	--	--
Machinery	6.3	14.9	29.7	10.7	11.3	4.7	4.8	--	--	--	8.4	6.1	--	--
Parts and materials	18.2	54.8	--	76.4	54.0	11.1	24.4	--	--	--	--	--	33.0	--
Person, injured or ill worker	27.1	34.2	--	30.0	43.3	25.0	25.4	32.9	14.4	17.7	26.7	31.9	45.0	--
Worker motion or position	26.4	33.8	--	37.6	42.7	24.9	24.6	32.9	13.7	16.2	26.0	30.7	45.0	--
Person, other than injured or ill workers	14.2	--	--	--	--	17.0	6.6	--	--	--	66.9	--	--	--
Patient	11.7	--	--	--	--	14.0	--	--	--	--	64.3	--	--	--
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	21.3	12.8	--	11.9	16.1	26.6	30.3	--	16.7	16.1	36.9	31.6	--	--
Ladder	2.4	6.3	--	--	--	1.6	2.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Handtools	6.8	17.6	--	32.9	--	4.7	4.8	--	--	--	--	4.7	30.3	--
Vehicles	11.0	17.3	30.5	18.9	--	9.8	21.9	--	--	--	7.7	--	--	--
Trucks	4.7	6.1	--	--	--	4.4	13.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cart, dolly, hand truck - nonpowered	1.2	--	--	--	--	1.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Event or exposure:														
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	5.0	--	--	--	--	5.3	6.7	--	--	--	11.3	--	--	--
Intentional injury by other person	2.0	--	--	--	--	2.1	--	--	--	--	6.1	--	--	--
Injury by person - unintentional or intent unknown	2.0	--	--	--	--	2.4	3.4	--	--	--	4.7	--	--	--
Animal and insect related incidents	1.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation incidents	4.6	11.2	29.4	11.1	--	3.4	5.3	--	--	--	5.1	--	--	--
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	2.5	--	--	--	--	2.3	3.3	--	--	--	4.8	--	--	--
Fires and explosions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls, slips, trips	41.0	37.8	33.2	32.6	46.9	41.6	50.5	23.3	24.3	24.4	48.8	52.7	--	--
Slips, trips without fall	8.1	--	--	--	--	9.2	8.0	--	--	5.7	13.1	17.5	--	--
Fall on same level	22.2	11.4	--	8.1	18.1	24.3	26.5	--	16.5	16.5	32.4	28.5	--	--
Fall to lower level	9.4	21.2	26.3	16.8	23.5	7.1	13.0	--	--	--	3.3	6.7	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	3.7	7.3	--	--	--	3.0	3.3	--	--	--	5.6	--	--	--
Contact with object, equipment	32.6	79.9	71.0	91.8	70.4	23.4	30.4	--	--	9.0	14.6	30.5	78.7	--
Struck by object or equipment	17.6	40.6	31.6	55.2	50.3	11.5	16.0	--	--	6.4	8.4	0.5	33.7	--
Struck against object or equipment	8.1	10.8	26.6	--	--	7.5	5.9	--	--	--	3.9	19.9	32.0	--
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	5.0	17.7	--	26.9	10.1	2.5	4.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overexertion and bodily reaction	72.0	93.1	32.8	100.7	109.1	68.9	76.1	44.9	44.4	40.7	92.2	50.4	89.9	--
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	6.6	19.2	--	19.3	27.5	4.1	2.6	--	--	--	4.9	6.4	--	--
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	30.6	40.6	--	50.1	48.6	28.7	35.8	--	33.9	28.6	18.6	23.1	44.9	--

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
 EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
 20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

² Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System -- United States, 2007) 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.

⁵ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies, December 27, 2012.

APPENDIX B

Tables Showing the Number of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in Montana in 2011 by Selected Features

Nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work:

TABLE 1—by Selected Worker Characteristics and Major Industry Sector

TABLE 3—by Major Occupational Group and Major Industry Sector

TABLE 4—by Selected Worker Occupation and Major Industry Sector

TABLE 5—by Selected Injury or Illness Characteristics and Major Industry Sector

TABLE 12—by Time, Hours on the Job, Weekday and Major Industry Sector



Table 1. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, Private industry sector, Private industry, Montana, 2011

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}		Goods producing					Service providing					
	Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	4,230	1,010	480	360	3,230	1,260	60	130	290	840	460	190	--
Gender:													
Male	2,680	900	470	260	1,780	970	50	80	190	1,140	190	180	--
Female	1,510	110	--	100	1,410	260	--	50	90	770	270	--	--
Age:													
14 to 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19	140	20	--	--	120	20	--	--	--	20	60	--	--
20 to 24	360	50	20	20	310	100	--	--	80	80	50	--	--
25 to 34	920	260	40	50	670	180	--	70	60	200	70	100	--
35 to 44	860	270	40	160	590	240	--	70	70	150	60	80	--
45 to 54	1,010	280	20	80	730	320	20	--	60	240	80	--	--
55 to 64	720	90	30	30	630	360	--	--	40	130	70	--	--
65 and over	80	--	--	--	70	30	--	--	--	20	--	--	--
Length of service with employer:													
Less than 3 months	460	100	--	20	360	140	--	--	40	90	60	--	--
3 to 11 months	960	250	30	70	710	300	--	80	40	160	120	--	--
1 to 5 years	1,480	320	60	160	1,170	410	30	30	150	350	150	50	--
More than 5 years	1,140	310	30	100	830	280	20	--	60	230	120	120	--
Race or ethnic origin ⁵ :													
White only	2,610	580	80	250	2,030	770	50	90	190	530	310	140	--
Black only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino only	70	40	--	30	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asian only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	70	--	--	--	70	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino and other race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	1,460	370	80	210	1,090	510	--	30	100	260	130	50	--

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

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System -- United States, 2007) 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.

⁴ 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.

⁵ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

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: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies, December 27, 2012.

Table 3. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by major occupational group and major industry sector, Private industry, Montana, 2011

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	4,230	1,010	160	480	360	3,230	1,260	60	130	290	840	460	190	--
Management Occupations	50	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and Social Service Occupations	20	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--
Legal Occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	20	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	190	--	--	--	--	190	--	--	--	190	--	--	--	--
Healthcare Support Occupations	290	--	--	--	--	290	--	--	--	280	--	--	--	--
Protective Service Occupations	40	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	330	--	--	--	--	330	50	--	--	60	220	--	--	--
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	330	--	--	--	--	320	20	--	--	140	80	70	--	--
Personal Care and Service Occupations	170	--	--	--	--	170	250	--	--	--	120	20	--	--
Sales and Related Occupations	360	--	--	--	--	360	250	--	--	--	--	50	--	--
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	220	--	--	--	--	210	90	--	--	30	20	20	--	--
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	80	70	60	--	--	100	70	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and Extraction Occupations	630	530	60	430	40	390	160	20	70	20	--	40	80	--
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	430	40	20	--	--	50	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Production Occupations	310	250	--	--	240	60	580	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	740	70	--	--	60	660	580	--	--	--	--	--	50	--

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

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

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: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies, December 27, 2012.

Table 4. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker occupations and major industry sector, Private industry, Montana, 2011

Occupation	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing									
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration	
Total	4,230	1,010	160	480	360	3,230	1,260	60	130	290	840	460	190	--	
Construction Laborers	260	210	--	200	--	40	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	240	20	--	--	20	220	200	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Nursing Assistants	200	--	--	--	--	200	--	--	--	200	--	--	--	--	
Light Truck or Delivery Services Drivers	190	--	--	--	--	100	170	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Retail Salespersons	150	--	--	--	--	150	90	--	--	--	--	--	10	--	
Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics	140	--	--	--	--	140	70	--	--	--	--	--	70	--	
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	140	--	--	--	--	140	--	--	100	--	--	--	--	--	
Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	120	--	--	--	--	120	--	--	--	40	60	--	--	--	
Personal Care Aides	120	--	--	--	--	120	--	--	--	110	--	--	--	--	
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	110	30	--	--	20	80	70	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Registered Nurses	100	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	--	
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	90	--	--	--	--	90	--	--	70	--	--	--	--	--	
Carpenters	80	70	--	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Cashiers	80	--	--	--	--	80	80	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Food Preparation Workers	80	--	--	--	--	80	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	--	
Print Binding and Finishing Workers	70	70	--	--	70	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
First-Line Supervisors of Retail Sales Workers	70	--	--	--	--	70	70	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	70	--	--	--	--	70	30	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	
Driver/Sales Workers	70	--	--	--	--	70	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	60	50	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Cleaners of Vehicles and Equipment	60	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	
Farmworkers, Farm, Ranch, and Aquacultural Animals	50	40	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	50	--	--	--	--	50	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Customer Service Representatives	50	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	
Home Health Aides	50	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	--	
First-Line Supervisors of Construction Trades and Extraction Workers	50	10	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	

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

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies, December 27, 2012.

Table 5. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, Private industry, Montana, 2011

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}		Goods producing					Service providing						
	Total goods producing ^{2,3,4}	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration	
Total	4,230	1,010	480	360	3,230	1,260	60	130	290	840	460	190	--	
Nature of injury, illness:														
Fractures	310	140	40	60	170	70	--	--	--	40	40	--	--	
Sprains, strains, tears	1,920	350	220	80	1,570	660	30	90	80	480	190	40	--	
Amputations	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Bruise, contusions	270	100	50	40	160	60	--	--	--	30	20	--	--	
Chemical burns and corrosions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Heat (thermal) burns	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Soreness, pain	490	40	--	20	450	90	--	--	100	120	90	--	--	
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	190	60	40	40	130	50	--	--	20	20	40	--	--	
Cuts, lacerations	150	50	40	--	110	30	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	
Punctures (except gunshot wounds)	40	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Carpal tunnel syndrome	100	70	30	30	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Tendonitis	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Multiple traumatic injuries	150	30	--	--	120	60	--	--	--	20	20	--	--	
With sprains	70	--	--	--	70	30	--	--	--	20	20	--	--	
With fractures	50	20	--	--	30	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Part of body affected:														
Head	210	50	20	20	170	50	--	--	20	30	20	40	--	
Eye	60	20	--	--	40	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Neck	70	--	--	--	70	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Trunk	1,280	250	40	90	1,030	360	20	60	140	320	70	60	--	
Back	1,000	170	20	90	830	250	20	60	120	280	40	60	--	
Upper extremities	1,300	370	50	130	930	390	20	20	70	180	200	50	--	
Shoulder	500	100	60	20	400	230	--	--	30	40	50	40	--	
Arm	140	30	--	20	110	40	--	--	--	40	20	--	--	
Wrist	250	90	30	30	160	30	--	--	--	30	70	--	--	
Hand(s)	320	130	70	30	200	80	--	--	20	40	40	--	--	
Lower extremities	960	270	40	120	700	280	20	--	50	200	100	40	--	
Knee	380	50	20	20	330	110	--	--	20	80	60	40	--	
Ankle	200	80	50	50	120	60	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	
Foot	160	60	--	50	110	40	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	
Toe, toenail	30	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Body systems	70	20	--	--	50	20	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	
Multiple	340	50	20	--	280	150	--	--	--	90	20	--	--	
Source of injury, illness:														
Chemical, chemical products	40	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Containers	550	70	30	40	480	200	--	--	110	40	80	50	--	
Furniture, fixtures	200	50	--	--	150	40	--	--	--	30	70	--	--	
Machinery	170	60	20	20	100	30	--	--	--	40	20	--	--	
Parts and materials	480	230	140	80	240	180	--	--	--	--	--	40	--	
Person, injured or ill worker	710	150	70	70	570	190	20	30	60	130	100	50	--	
Worker motion or position	690	140	70	70	550	180	20	20	50	120	100	50	--	
Person, other than injured or ill workers	370	--	--	--	370	50	--	--	--	320	--	--	--	
Patient	310	--	--	--	310	--	--	--	--	300	--	--	--	
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	640	50	20	20	590	220	--	30	50	170	100	--	--	
Ladder	60	30	--	--	40	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	

Table 12. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by time, hours on the job, and day of week and major industry sector, Private industry, Montana, 2011

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	4,230	1,010	160	480	360	3,230	1,260	60	130	290	840	460	190	--
Time of event:														
Time (12:01AM - 4:00AM)	180	--	--	--	--	170	40	--	--	--	80	40	--	--
Time (4:01AM - 8:00AM)	460	90	20	20	40	370	210	--	--	30	110	--	--	--
Time (8:01AM - 12Noon)	1,030	300	40	160	90	730	330	--	--	50	160	120	50	--
Time (12:01PM - 4:00PM)	930	180	40	100	40	750	330	30	70	40	140	70	70	--
Time (4:01PM - 8:00PM)	360	50	--	20	20	310	110	--	--	--	130	50	--	--
Time (8:01PM - 12Midnight)	130	30	--	--	--	110	30	--	--	20	40	--	--	--
Time (not reported)	1,150	360	50	170	140	800	220	--	30	120	190	160	70	--
Hours on the job before event occurred:														
Hours (before shift began)	20	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hours (less than 1 hour)	420	40	--	--	20	380	150	--	--	40	100	50	40	--
Hours (1 - 2 hours)	310	70	--	20	40	230	80	--	--	20	90	30	--	--
Hours (2 - 4 hours)	610	180	--	130	40	430	220	--	--	30	100	60	--	--
Hours (4 - 6 hours)	670	100	20	20	50	570	270	--	--	30	120	90	40	--
Hours (6 - 8 hours)	390	110	--	60	40	280	110	--	--	--	90	20	--	--
Hours (8 - 10 hours)	320	80	--	50	20	240	60	--	--	--	70	--	--	--
Hours (10 - 12 hours)	50	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--
Hours (12 - 16 hours)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hours (more than 16 hours)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hours (not reported)	1,430	400	80	180	140	1,020	360	--	30	130	230	190	70	--
Day of week:														
Weekday (Sunday)	200	30	20	--	--	180	40	--	--	--	80	40	--	--
Weekday (Monday)	750	170	30	50	90	580	170	--	--	50	180	90	80	--
Weekday (Tuesday)	710	180	--	90	80	530	210	--	30	40	160	40	40	--
Weekday (Wednesday)	760	110	--	40	60	640	310	20	40	40	150	110	--	--
Weekday (Thursday)	720	210	50	90	70	510	230	--	80	40	120	40	--	--
Weekday (Friday)	800	270	30	200	40	530	200	--	--	110	80	90	--	--
Weekday (Saturday)	300	40	20	--	--	260	110	--	--	--	70	50	--	--

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

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies, December 27, 2012.

APPENDIX C

Tables Showing the Percent Distribution of Days Away from Work in Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Occurring in Montana in 2011 by Selected Features

Nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work:

TABLE 2: Injuries and Illnesses by Selected Worker Characteristics and Major Industry Sector

TABLE 6: Injuries and Illnesses by Selected Injury or Illness Characteristics and Major Industry Sector

TABLE 8: Injuries and Illnesses by Selected Worker Characteristics and Number of Days Away From Work

TABLE 9: Injuries and Illnesses by Major Occupational Group and Number of Days Away From Work

TABLE 10: Injuries and Illnesses by Selected Occupations and Number of Days Away From Work

TABLE 11: Injuries and Illnesses by Selected Injury or Illness Characteristics and Number of Days Away From Work

TABLE 13: Injuries and Illnesses by Major Industry Sector and Number of Days Away From Work

TABLE 14: Injuries and Illnesses by Time, Hours On The Job, Weekday, and Major Industry Sector

TABLE 15: Injuries and Illnesses by Time, Hours On The Job, Weekday, and Number of Days Away From Work

Table 2. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, Private industry, Montana, 2011

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	--
Gender:														
Male	63.4	89.1	100.0	72.2	97.9	55.1	77.0	83.3	61.5	65.5	15.5	41.3	94.7	--
Female	35.7	10.9	--	27.8	--	43.7	20.6	--	38.5	31.0	85.7	58.7	--	--
Age:														
14 to 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19	3.3	2.0	--	--	--	3.7	1.6	--	--	--	2.4	13.0	--	--
20 to 24	8.5	5.0	--	4.2	4.2	9.6	7.9	--	--	27.6	9.5	10.9	--	--
25 to 34	21.7	25.7	25.0	33.3	33.3	20.7	12.7	--	53.8	20.7	23.8	15.2	52.6	--
35 to 44	20.3	26.7	25.0	33.3	19.4	18.3	19.0	33.3	--	6.9	17.9	13.0	42.1	--
45 to 54	23.9	27.7	12.5	16.7	50.0	22.6	25.4	33.3	--	20.7	28.6	17.4	--	--
55 to 64	17.0	8.9	18.8	6.3	8.3	19.5	28.6	--	--	13.8	15.5	15.2	--	--
65 and over	1.9	--	--	--	--	2.2	2.4	--	--	--	2.4	--	--	--
Length of service with employer:														
Less than 3 months	10.9	9.9	--	5.6	12.5	11.1	11.1	--	--	13.8	10.7	13.0	--	--
3 to 11 months	22.7	24.8	18.8	19.4	31.3	22.0	23.8	--	61.5	13.8	19.0	26.1	--	--
1 to 5 years	35.0	31.7	37.5	44.4	18.8	36.2	32.5	50.0	23.1	51.7	41.7	32.6	26.3	--
More than 5 years	27.0	30.7	18.8	27.8	37.5	25.7	22.2	33.3	--	20.7	27.4	26.1	63.2	--
Race or ethnic origin ⁵ :														
White only	61.7	57.4	50.0	69.4	54.2	62.8	57.1	83.3	69.2	65.5	63.1	67.4	73.7	--
Black only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino only	1.7	4.0	--	8.3	--	.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asian only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	1.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino and other race	--	--	--	--	--	2.2	--	--	--	--	4.8	--	--	--
Multi-race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	34.5	36.6	50.0	22.2	43.8	33.7	40.5	--	23.1	34.5	31.0	28.3	26.3	--

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

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies, December 27, 2012.

Table 6. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, Private industry, Montana, 2011

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing										
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	--
Nature of injury, illness:																
Fractures	7.3	13.0	25.0	8.3	16.7	5.3	5.6	--	--	--	--	4.8	8.7	--	--	--
Sprains, strains, tears	45.4	34.7	31.3	45.8	22.2	48.6	52.4	50.0	69.2	27.6	57.1	41.3	21.1	--	--	--
Amputations	.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Druse, contusions	6.4	9.9	--	10.4	11.1	5.0	4.0	--	--	--	3.0	4.3	--	--	--	--
Chemical burns and corrosions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heat (thermal) burns	.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Soreness, pain	11.6	4.0	--	--	5.6	13.9	7.1	--	--	34.5	14.3	19.6	--	--	--	--
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	4.5	5.9	--	8.3	--	4.0	4.0	--	--	6.9	--	4.3	21.1	--	--	--
Cuts, lacerations	3.5	5.0	--	8.3	--	3.4	2.4	--	--	--	--	4.3	--	--	--	--
Punctures (except gunshot wounds)	.9	--	--	--	--	.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome	2.4	6.9	--	6.3	8.3	1.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tendonitis	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple traumatic injuries	3.5	3.0	--	--	--	3.7	4.8	--	--	--	2.4	4.3	--	--	--	--
With sprains	1.7	--	--	--	--	2.2	2.4	--	--	--	--	4.3	--	--	--	--
With fractures	1.2	2.0	--	--	--	.5	2.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Part of body affected:																
Head	5.0	5.0	--	4.2	5.6	5.3	4.0	--	--	6.9	3.6	4.3	21.1	--	--	--
Eye	1.4	2.0	--	--	--	1.2	1.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Neck	1.7	--	--	--	--	2.2	1.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trunk	30.3	24.0	25.0	27.1	25.0	31.9	20.6	33.3	46.2	48.3	30.1	15.2	31.6	--	--	--
Back	23.6	16.8	12.5	18.8	16.7	25.7	19.8	33.3	46.2	41.4	33.3	8.7	31.6	--	--	--
Upper extremities	30.7	36.6	31.3	39.6	36.1	28.8	31.0	33.3	15.4	24.1	21.4	43.5	26.3	--	--	--
Shoulder	11.8	9.9	--	12.5	5.6	12.4	18.3	--	--	10.3	4.8	10.9	21.1	--	--	--
Arm	3.3	3.0	--	--	5.6	3.4	3.2	--	--	--	4.0	4.3	--	--	--	--
Wrist	5.9	8.9	--	6.3	13.9	5.0	2.1	--	--	--	3.6	15.2	--	--	--	--
Hand(s)	7.6	12.9	12.5	14.6	8.3	6.2	6.3	--	--	6.9	4.8	8.7	--	--	--	--
Lower extremities	22.7	26.7	25.0	25.0	30.6	21.7	22.2	33.3	--	17.2	23.8	21.7	21.1	--	--	--
Knee	9.0	5.0	--	4.2	5.6	10.2	8.7	--	--	6.9	9.5	13.0	21.1	--	--	--
Ankle	4.7	7.9	12.5	10.4	--	3.7	4.8	--	--	--	3.6	--	--	--	--	--
Foot	3.8	5.9	--	--	13.9	2.8	3.2	--	--	--	3.6	--	--	--	--	--
Toe, toenail	.7	--	--	--	--	.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Body systems	1.7	2.0	--	--	--	1.5	1.6	--	--	--	2.1	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple	8.0	5.0	12.5	4.2	--	8.7	11.9	--	--	--	10.7	4.3	--	--	--	--
Source of injury, illness:																
Chemical, chemical products	.9	--	--	--	--	.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Containers	13.0	6.9	--	6.3	11.1	14.9	15.9	--	--	37.9	4.0	17.4	26.3	--	--	--
Furniture, fixtures	4.7	5.0	--	--	--	4.6	3.2	--	--	--	3.6	15.2	--	--	--	--
Machinery	4.0	5.9	18.8	4.2	5.6	3.1	2.4	--	--	--	4.8	4.3	--	--	--	--
Parts and materials	11.3	22.8	--	29.2	22.2	7.4	14.3	--	--	--	--	--	21.1	--	--	--
Person, injured or ill worker	16.0	14.9	--	14.6	19.4	17.6	15.1	33.3	23.1	20.7	15.5	21.7	26.3	--	--	--
Worker motion or position	16.3	13.9	--	14.6	19.4	17.0	14.3	33.3	15.4	17.2	14.3	21.7	26.3	--	--	--
Person, other than injured or ill workers	8.7	--	--	--	--	11.5	4.0	--	--	--	38.1	--	--	--	--	--
Patient	7.3	--	--	--	--	9.6	--	--	--	--	35.7	--	--	--	--	--
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	15.1	5.0	--	4.2	5.6	18.3	17.5	--	23.1	17.2	20.2	21.7	--	--	--	--
Ladder	1.4	3.0	--	--	--	1.2	1.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Handtools	4.3	7.9	--	12.5	--	3.1	2.4	--	--	--	--	4.3	21.1	--	--	--
Vehicles	6.9	6.9	10.8	8.3	--	6.5	12.7	--	--	--	4.8	--	--	--	--	--
Trucks	2.8	3.0	--	--	--	3.1	7.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cart, dolly, hand truck - nonpowered	.7	--	--	--	--	.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Event or exposure:																
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	3.1	--	--	--	--	3.7	4.0	--	--	--	6.0	--	--	--	--	--
Intentional injury by other person	1.2	--	--	--	--	1.5	--	--	--	--	3.6	--	--	--	--	--
Injury by person - unintentional or intent unknown	1.2	--	--	--	--	1.5	1.6	--	--	--	2.4	--	--	--	--	--
Animal and insect related incidents	.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation incidents	2.8	5.0	18.8	4.2	--	2.2	3.2	--	--	--	2.4	--	--	--	--	--
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	1.7	--	--	--	--	1.5	1.6	--	--	--	2.4	--	--	--	--	--
Fires and explosions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls, slips, trips	25.5	15.8	18.8	12.5	19.4	28.5	29.4	33.3	30.8	27.6	27.4	37.0	--	--	--	--
Slips, trips without fall	5.0	--	--	--	--	6.2	4.8	--	--	6.9	7.1	13.0	--	--	--	--
Fall on same level	13.7	5.0	--	4.2	8.3	16.4	15.1	--	23.1	17.2	17.9	19.6	--	--	--	--
Fall to lower level	5.9	8.9	12.5	6.3	11.1	5.0	7.1	--	--	--	2.1	4.3	--	--	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	2.4	3.0	--	4.2	--	2.2	1.6	--	--	--	3.6	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with object, equipment	20.3	33.7	37.5	35.4	30.6	16.1	17.5	--	--	10.3	8.3	21.7	47.4	--	--	--
Struck by object or equipment	10.9	20.8	10.8	20.8	22.2	7.7	9.5	--	--	6.9	4.0	6.5	21.1	--	--	--
Struck against object or equipment	5.0	5.0	12.5	--	--	5.3	3.2	--	--	--	2.4	13.0	15.8	--	--	--
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	3.1	7.9	--	10.4	5.6	1.9	2.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overexertion and bodily reaction	45.4	39.6	10.8	41.7	47.2	47.1	44.4	50.0	61.5	55.2	51.2	34.8	52.6	--	--	--
Repetitive motion involving microtrauma	4.0	7.9	--	8.3	11.1	2.8	1.6	--	--	--	2.4	4.3	--	--	--	--
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	19.1	16.8	--	18.8	19.4	19.5	20.6	--	46.2	31.0	10.7	15.2	26.3	--	--	--

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

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System - United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

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: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies, December 27, 2012.

Table 8. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker characteristics and number of days away from work, Private industry, Montana, 2011

Characteristic	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total	100.0	12.1	11.1	22.7	10.9	11.6	7.6	24.1	8
Male	100.0	13.1	10.1	22.8	8.6	12.7	6.3	26.9	8
Gender:									
Female	100.0	11.3	13.2	23.2	14.6	9.9	9.9	18.5	7
Age:									
14 - 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 - 19	100.0	14.3	14.3	50.0	--	--	--	--	3
20 - 24	100.0	11.1	13.9	41.7	11.1	11.1	5.6	5.6	3
25 - 34	100.0	10.9	12.0	26.1	15.2	7.6	8.7	19.6	6
35 - 44	100.0	23.3	9.3	19.8	11.6	11.6	3.5	20.9	5
45 - 54	100.0	6.9	14.9	13.9	12.9	14.9	10.9	25.7	12
55 - 64	100.0	6.9	5.6	22.2	4.2	12.5	9.7	38.9	16
65 and over	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	25.0	8
Length of service with employer:									
Less than 3 months	100.0	13.0	10.9	26.1	10.9	10.9	4.3	26.1	6
3 - 11 months	100.0	11.5	14.6	29.2	11.5	6.3	5.2	20.8	4
1 - 5 years	100.0	8.8	8.8	23.0	10.1	11.5	11.5	27.0	10
5 years or more	100.0	15.8	8.8	18.4	12.3	17.5	5.3	21.9	10
Race or ethnic origin ² :									
White	100.0	10.7	9.6	26.4	10.0	11.5	7.3	24.1	7
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	--	--	--	--	28.6	--	--	15
Black or African American	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asian	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	--	--	28.6	--	--	--	--	4
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic and other	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies, December 27, 2012.

Table 9. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by major occupational group and number of days away from work, Private industry, Montana, 2011

Occupation	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total	100.0	12.1	11.1	22.7	10.9	11.6	7.6	24.1	8
Management Occupations	100.0	--	--	40.0	--	--	--	--	4
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and Social Service Occupations	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
Legal Occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	100.0	10.5	--	15.8	36.8	15.8	--	10.5	10
Healthcare Support Occupations	100.0	10.3	17.2	24.1	10.3	10.3	6.9	13.8	5
Protective Service Occupations	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	50.0	32
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	100.0	18.2	15.2	15.2	6.1	9.1	6.1	30.3	7
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	100.0	9.1	9.1	42.4	6.1	9.1	--	21.2	4
Personal Care and Service Occupations	100.0	--	11.8	23.5	41.2	11.8	--	--	7
Sales and Related Occupations	100.0	13.9	13.9	38.9	8.3	5.6	5.6	13.9	3
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	100.0	18.2	22.7	22.7	9.1	--	9.1	18.2	3
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	100.0	--	25.0	--	--	25.0	--	37.5	15
Construction and Extraction Occupations	100.0	14.3	9.5	12.7	11.1	19.0	4.8	30.2	13
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	100.0	16.3	4.7	32.6	7.0	14.0	9.3	18.6	5
Production Occupations	100.0	9.7	12.9	12.9	6.5	12.9	25.8	22.6	15
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	100.0	9.5	10.8	17.6	8.1	6.8	9.5	37.8	17

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies, December 27, 2012.

Table 10. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected occupations and number of days away from work, Private industry, Montana, 2011

Occupation	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total	100.0	12.1	11.1	22.7	10.9	11.6	7.6	24.1	8
Construction Laborers	100.0	23.1	--	11.5	15.4	23.1	--	23.1	10
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	100.0	8.3	8.3	33.3	--	--	--	37.5	5
Nursing Assistants	100.0	--	15.0	25.0	15.0	15.0	10.0	15.0	6
Light Truck or Delivery Services Drivers	100.0	15.8	15.8	10.5	--	10.5	--	36.8	12
Retail Salespersons	100.0	26.7	13.3	20.0	--	13.3	--	13.3	3
Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics	100.0	35.7	--	28.6	--	14.3	--	14.3	3
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	100.0	--	--	57.1	--	--	--	14.3	3
Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	100.0	--	--	16.7	16.7	--	--	33.3	9
Personal Care Aides	100.0	--	--	25.0	41.7	--	--	--	7
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	100.0	--	--	--	18.2	--	--	36.4	17
Registered Nurses	100.0	--	--	--	60.0	--	--	--	10
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	100.0	--	--	66.7	--	--	--	--	3
Carpenters	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	50.0	37
Cashiers	100.0	--	--	37.5	--	--	--	25.0	5
Food Preparation Workers	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	62.5	40
Print Binding and Finishing Workers	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	85.7	--	22
First-Line Supervisors of Retail Sales Workers	100.0	--	--	57.1	--	--	--	--	3
Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	100.0	--	28.6	--	--	--	--	--	4
Driver/Sales Workers	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	100.0	180
Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	100.0	--	--	--	--	33.3	--	--	15
Cleaners of Vehicles and Equipment	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	50.0	--	30
Farmworkers, Farm, Ranch, and Aquacultural Animals	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	40.0	18
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
Customer Service Representatives	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6
Home Health Aides	100.0	--	--	40.0	--	--	--	--	5
First-Line Supervisors of Construction Trades and Extraction Workers	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	60.0	95

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies, December 27, 2012.

Table 11. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by major industry sector and number of days away from work, 2011

Montana -- Private industry

Industry Sector	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Private Industry ^{2,3,4}	100.0	12.1	11.1	22.7	10.9	11.6	7.6	24.1	8
Goods-producing	100.0	11.9	13.9	9.9	9.9	16.8	9.9	27.7	14
Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	100.0	--	12.5	12.5	12.5	18.8	--	37.5	15
Construction	100.0	16.7	12.5	10.4	12.5	16.7	--	31.3	10
Manufacturing	100.0	11.1	13.9	8.3	5.6	16.7	22.2	22.2	15
Service-providing	100.0	12.1	10.5	26.9	11.1	9.9	6.8	22.9	6
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁴	100.0	9.5	10.3	23.0	7.9	8.7	8.7	33.3	11
Information	100.0	--	--	33.3	--	--	--	33.3	5
Financial activities	100.0	15.4	--	53.8	--	--	--	--	3
Professional and business services	100.0	10.3	6.9	48.3	10.3	6.9	--	13.8	3
Education and health services	100.0	11.9	13.1	22.6	21.4	10.7	6.0	15.5	6
Leisure and hospitality	100.0	10.9	13.0	21.7	6.5	19.6	--	23.9	7
Other services	100.0	42.1	--	26.3	--	--	--	--	3

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

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

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: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies, December 27, 2012.

Table 13. Percent Distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by time, hours on the job, and day of week and major industry sector, Private industry, Montana, 2011

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing					Service providing							
		Total goods producing ^{2,3}	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	--
Time of event:														
Time (12:01AM - 4:00AM)	4.3	--	--	--	--	5.3	3.2	--	--	--	9.5	8.7	--	--
Time (4:01AM - 8:00AM)	10.9	8.9	12.5	4.2	11.1	11.5	16.7	--	--	10.3	13.1	--	--	--
Time (8:01AM - 12:00PM)	24.3	29.7	25.0	33.3	25.0	22.6	26.2	--	--	17.2	19.0	26.1	--	--
Time (12:01PM - 4:00PM)	22.0	17.8	25.0	20.8	11.1	23.2	26.2	50.0	53.8	13.8	16.7	15.2	36.8	--
Time (4:01PM - 8:00PM)	8.5	5.0	--	4.2	5.6	9.6	8.7	--	--	--	15.5	10.9	--	--
Time (8:01PM - 12:00AM)	3.1	3.0	--	--	--	3.4	2.4	--	--	6.9	4.8	--	--	--
Time (not reported)	27.2	35.6	31.3	35.4	38.9	24.8	17.5	--	23.1	41.4	22.6	34.8	36.8	--
Hours on the job before event occurred:														
Hours (before shift began)	.5	--	--	--	--	.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hours (less than 1 hour)	9.9	4.0	--	--	5.6	11.8	11.9	--	--	13.8	11.9	10.9	21.1	--
Hours (1 - 2 hours)	7.3	6.9	--	4.2	11.1	7.1	6.3	--	--	6.9	10.7	6.5	--	--
Hours (2 - 4 hours)	14.4	17.8	--	27.1	13.3	17.5	17.5	--	--	10.3	11.9	13.0	--	--
Hours (4 - 6 hours)	15.8	9.9	12.5	4.2	13.9	17.6	21.4	--	--	10.3	14.3	19.6	21.1	--
Hours (6 - 8 hours)	9.2	10.9	--	12.5	11.1	8.7	8.7	--	--	--	10.7	4.3	--	--
Hours (8 - 10 hours)	7.6	7.9	--	10.4	5.6	7.4	4.8	--	53.8	--	8.3	--	--	--
Hours (10 - 12 hours)	1.2	--	--	--	--	.9	--	--	--	--	2.4	--	--	--
Hours (12 - 16 hours)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hours (more than 16 hours)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hours (not reported)	33.8	39.6	50.0	37.5	38.9	31.6	28.6	--	23.1	44.8	27.4	41.3	36.8	--
Day of week:														
Weekday (Sunday)	4.7	3.0	12.5	--	--	5.6	3.2	--	--	--	9.5	8.7	--	--
Weekday (Monday)	17.7	16.8	18.8	10.4	25.0	18.0	13.5	--	--	17.2	21.4	19.6	42.1	--
Weekday (Tuesday)	16.8	17.8	--	18.8	22.2	16.4	16.7	--	23.1	13.8	19.0	8.7	21.1	--
Weekday (Wednesday)	18.0	10.9	--	8.3	16.7	19.8	24.6	33.3	--	13.8	17.9	23.9	--	--
Weekday (Thursday)	17.0	20.8	31.3	18.8	19.4	15.8	18.3	--	61.5	13.8	14.3	8.7	--	--
Weekday (Friday)	18.9	26.7	18.8	41.7	11.1	16.4	15.9	--	--	37.9	9.5	19.6	--	--
Weekday (Saturday)	7.1	4.0	12.5	--	--	8.0	8.7	--	--	--	8.3	10.9	--	--

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

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System -- United States, 2007

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

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

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: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies, December 27, 2012.

Table 14. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by time, hours on the job, and day of week and number of days away from work, Private industry, Montana, 2011

Characteristic	Percent of cases involving							Median days away from work	
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days		31 days or more
Total	100.0	12.1	11.1	22.7	10.9	11.6	7.6	24.1	8
Time of event:									
12:01AM - 4:00AM	100.0	--	--	44.4	27.8	--	--	11.1	4
4:01AM - 8:00AM	100.0	13.0	17.4	15.2	8.7	13.0	4.3	26.1	6
8:01AM - 12noon	100.0	9.7	10.7	26.2	8.7	13.6	6.8	24.3	7
12:01PM - 4:00PM	100.0	10.8	9.7	23.7	10.8	8.6	8.6	28.0	9
4:01PM - 8:00PM	100.0	16.7	11.1	27.8	11.1	5.6	5.6	16.7	4
8:01PM - 12midnight	100.0	--	--	23.1	--	15.4	--	30.8	10
Time not reported	100.0	14.8	10.4	15.7	10.4	13.9	10.4	23.5	9
Hours on the job before event occurred:									
Before shift began	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Less than 1 hour	100.0	7.1	14.3	28.6	7.1	9.5	4.8	28.6	6
1 - 2 hours	100.0	9.7	12.9	19.4	16.1	12.9	9.7	16.1	6
2 - 4 hours	100.0	9.8	11.5	23.0	9.8	8.2	4.9	29.5	7
4 - 6 hours	100.0	6.0	4.5	22.4	6.0	17.9	7.5	35.8	15
6 - 8 hours	100.0	23.1	10.3	17.9	17.9	7.7	7.7	15.4	5
8 - 10 hours	100.0	9.4	15.6	40.6	18.8	--	--	9.4	3
10 - 12 hours	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
12 - 16 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
More than 16 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hours not reported	100.0	14.7	11.9	18.2	9.8	12.6	9.8	23.1	8
Day of week:									
Sunday	100.0	--	15.0	15.0	10.0	10.0	15.0	25.0	11
Monday	100.0	10.7	12.0	21.3	12.0	18.7	9.3	17.3	10
Tuesday	100.0	14.1	8.5	19.7	15.5	11.3	11.3	19.7	8
Wednesday	100.0	10.5	11.8	14.5	9.2	9.2	3.9	42.1	13
Thursday	100.0	8.3	13.9	36.1	9.7	6.9	9.7	15.3	4
Friday	100.0	17.5	6.3	25.0	7.5	15.0	3.8	25.0	6
Saturday	100.0	13.3	20.0	16.7	13.3	6.7	--	23.3	5

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies, December 27, 2012.

APPENDIX D: GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Annual summary

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

Annual survey

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

Cooperative program

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

Employee

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

Employer

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

Establishment

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

Exposure

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

Federal Register

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

APPENDIX D: GLOSSARY OF TERMS (continued)

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 workday cases

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

Lost workdays

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

APPENDIX D: GLOSSARY OF TERMS (continued)

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).

APPENDIX D: GLOSSARY OF TERMS (continued)

Occupational Illness

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

Occupational skin diseases or disorders

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

Dust diseases of the lungs

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

Respiratory conditions due to toxic agents

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

Poisoning

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

Disorders due to physical agents other than toxic materials.

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

Disorders associated with repeated trauma

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

APPENDIX D: GLOSSARY OF TERMS (continued)

All other occupational illnesses

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

Occupational Injury

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

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)

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

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.

APPENDIX D: GLOSSARY OF TERMS (continued)

Usable Units

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

Volunteers

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

Work Environment

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

APPENDIX E: SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY OF SURVEY

Scope

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

The survey includes the following industry sectors: Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting, NAICS 11; Mining, NAICS 21; Utilities, NAICS 22; Construction, NAICS 23; Manufacturing, NAICS 31-33; Wholesale Trade, NAICS 42; Retail Trade, NAICS 44-45; Transportation and Warehousing, NAICS 48-49; Information, NAICS 51; Finance and Insurance, NAICS 52; Real Estate and Renting and Leasing, NAICS 53; Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services, NAICS 54; Management of Companies and Enterprises, NAICS 55; Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services, NAICS 56; Educational Services, NAICS 61; Health Care and Social Assistance, NAICS 62; Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation, NAICS 71; 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, 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.

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.

APPENDIX E: SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY (continued)

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

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

APPENDIX E: SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY (continued)

Estimating procedures

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

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

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

Federal-state cooperation

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

Industrial classification

Reporting units are classified into industries by their principal product or activities in which they are primarily engaged, based on the 2007 revised edition of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). The data are tabulated according to this NAICS scheme.

APPENDIX E: SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY (continued)

Reliability of estimates

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

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

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

Nonsampling error

Although not measured, nonsampling 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 nonsampling error in the survey. The Bureau of Labor Statistics has implemented quality assurance procedures to reduce nonsampling 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.

APPENDIX E: SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY (continued)

- Annual average employment for the industry in 2010 was less than 10,000. However, data for an industry with an annual average employment of less than 10,000 were published if the majority 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 percent 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 percent.
- • The number of cases was greater than 20 and the sampling error was unusually high, typically exceeding 40 percent.

APPENDIX F: COMPUTING INCIDENCE RATES

How to compute incidence rates for an establishment

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

Instructions for computing incidence rates for an individual establishment

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

The formula for computing the incidence rate is as follows:

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

N = number of injuries and or illnesses or lost workdays

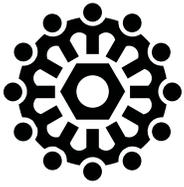
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year, and

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

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

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

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



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