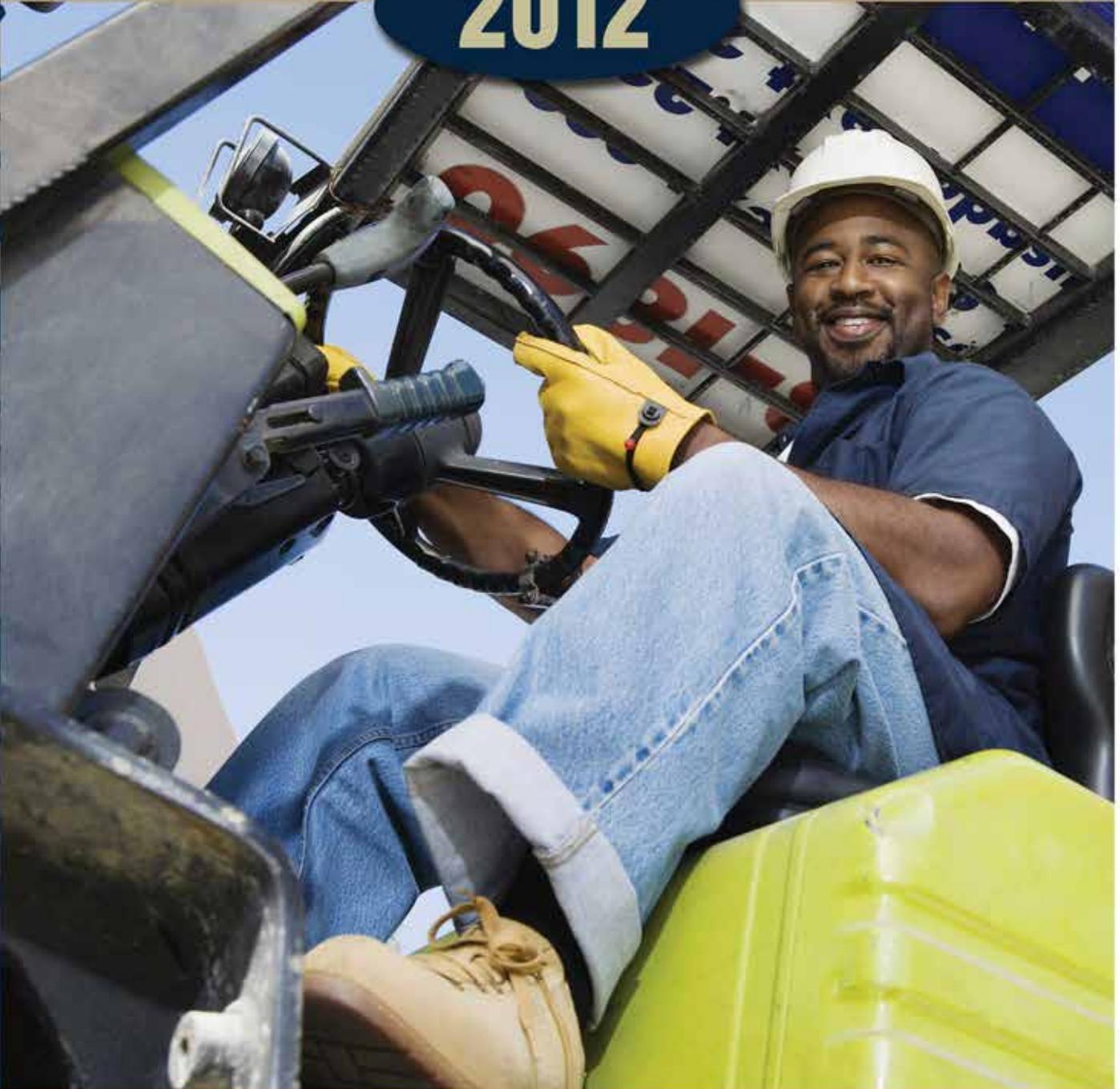


Montana Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

2012



Montana Department of
LABOR & INDUSTRY

OSHS: Montana Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

Montana 2012

State of Montana
Steve Bullock, Governor

Department of Labor and Industry
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OSHS: Montana Occupational
Injuries and Illnesses

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INTRODUCTION

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

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

Under this system, employers with more than 10 workers in non-exempt industries are required to keep records of all work-related deaths; any diagnosed occupational illness; and any occupational injury which involves loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, transfer to another job, or requires medical treatment beyond first aid. These employers maintain a log and summary of occupational injuries and illnesses (OSHA No. 300) and supplementary record (OSHA No. 301) of each incident or occurrence within the calendar year. These records are retained at the work site for five years and must be available for inspection by representatives of the U.S. Department of Labor, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Service, or the Montana Department of Labor 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 2012 sample surveyed 3,700 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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SUMMARY FOR 2012

In 2012, employees of Montana businesses experienced a total of 15,700 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 incidence rates in Montana and the United States by major industry sectors.

Table 1: Incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in Montana and United States; 2012

Goods Producing Industries	Montana	United States
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	6.1	5.5
Mining	2.6	2.1
Construction	8.1	3.7
Manufacturing	8.2	4.3
Service Producing Industries		
Wholesale Trade	4.7	3.3
Retail Trade	4.7	4.0
Transportation and Warehousing	5.1	4.9
Utilities	2.8	2.8
Information	3.0	1.4
Finance and Insurance	1.5	0.7
Real Estate, Rental and Leasing	4.4	2.9
Professional and Business Services	3.2	1.6
Education and Health Services	6.1	4.5
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	3.4	4.6
Accommodations and Food Services	5.0	3.8
Other Services, except Public Administration	6.0	2.5
State Government	3.9	4.4
Local Government	-	6.1

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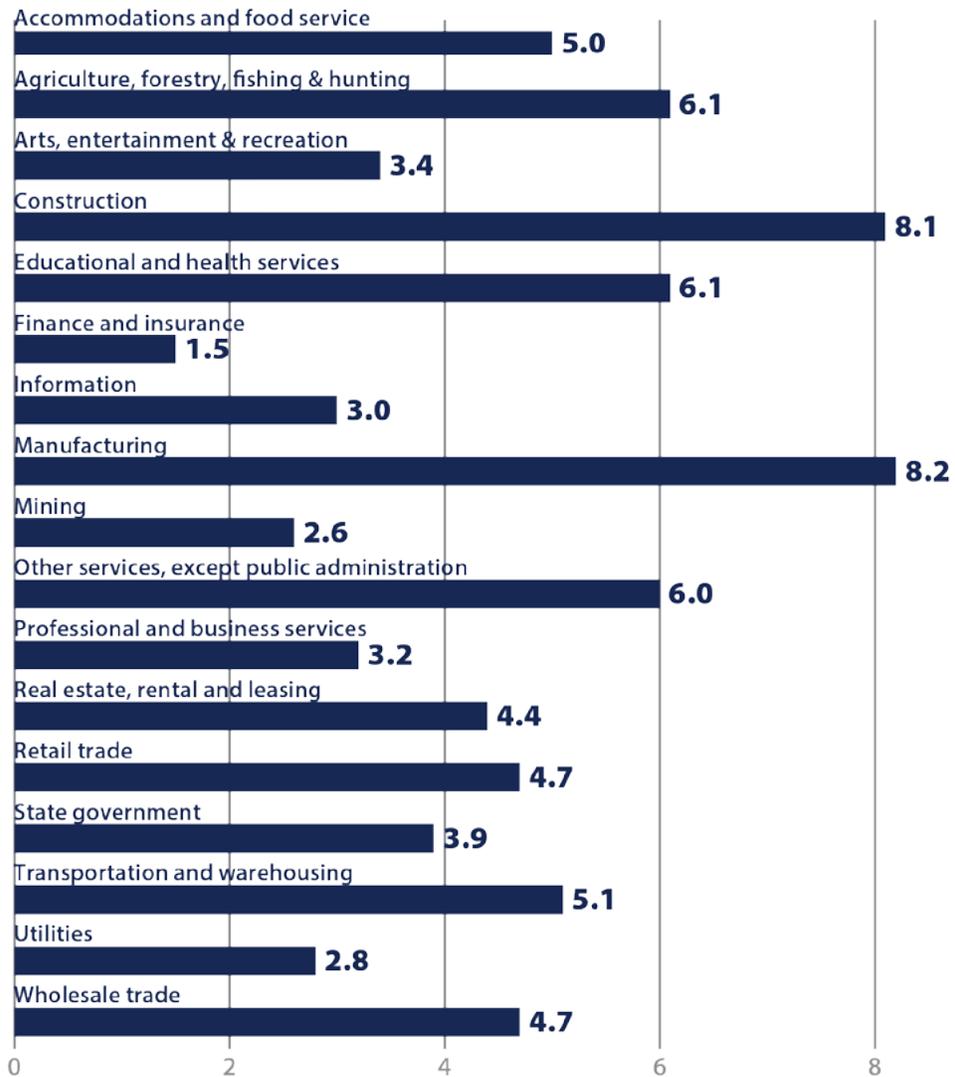
*Rate per 100 FTE Employees

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

Montana private industries average annual employment was just over 347,900 and state and local government had 68,860 employees in 2012. The industries with the most employment were Education and health services with 65,564 and Retail trade with 55,274. The industries with the lowest average employment were Utilities with 3,192 and Agriculture, forestry fishing & hunting with 4,684.

SUMMARY FOR 2012

Comparison of overall incidence rates by major industry, Montana 2012



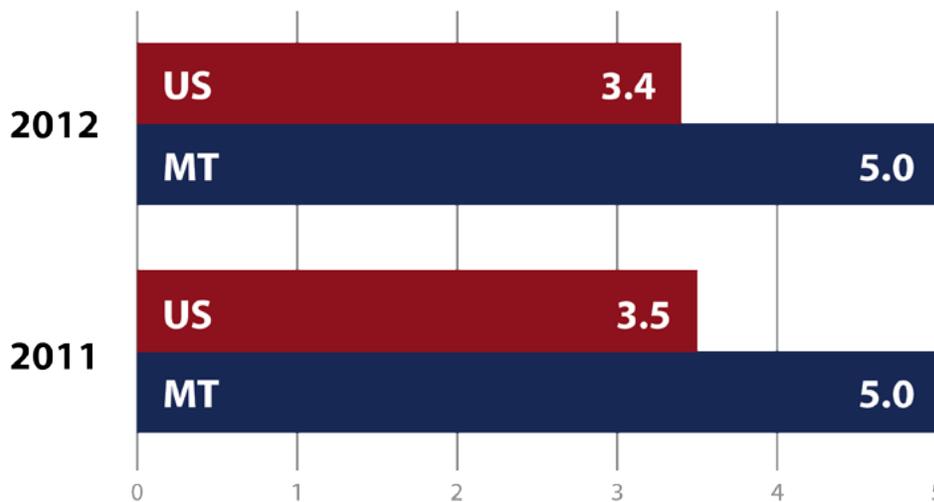
The industries with the highest incidence rates were Manufacturing (8.2) and Construction (8.1) which are both in goods producing. The industries with the lower incidence rates were Finance and Insurance (1.5), which is in the service producing industries and Mining (2.6), which is a goods producing industry.

SUMMARY FOR 2012

Montana's 2012 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 2012 was 3.4 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers.

Comparison of private industry incidence rates of nonfatal injuries & illnesses, Montana vs. United States 2011-2012



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, an estimated 6,600 of the 15,700 cases were recordable injuries with 4,800 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 1,740 or 41.7 percent, involved sprains or strains. Soreness and pain was the second leading nature of injuries with days away from work with a reported 390 or 9.4 percent of the overall injuries. Fractures accounted for 350 or 8.4 percent of the injury and illness cases reported.

Table 2: Injuries and Illnesses in Private Industry in Montana by Major Industry Sector, 2012

	NAICS Sector	Total Recordable Injuries	Total Injuries Cases	Lost Workday Cases
Total All Industries		15,700	6,600	4,800
Total Private Industry		13,300	5,900	4,200
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	11	100	100	100
Mining	21	200	100	100
Utilities	22	100	*	*
Construction	23	1,600	700	600
Manufacturing	31-33	1,200	700	400
Wholesale Trade	42	700	400	300
Retail Trade	44-45	2,000	900	600
Transportation and Warehousing	48-49	600	300	200
Information	51	200	100	*
Finance and Insurance	52	200	100	*
Real Estate, Rental and Leasing	53	200	100	100
Professional and Business Services	54-56	1,100	300	200
Educational Services	61	100	*	*
Health Care and Social Assistance	62	2,800	1,200	800
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	71	200	100	100
Accommodations and Food Services	72	1,400	500	400
Other Services, except Public Administration	81	700	300	300

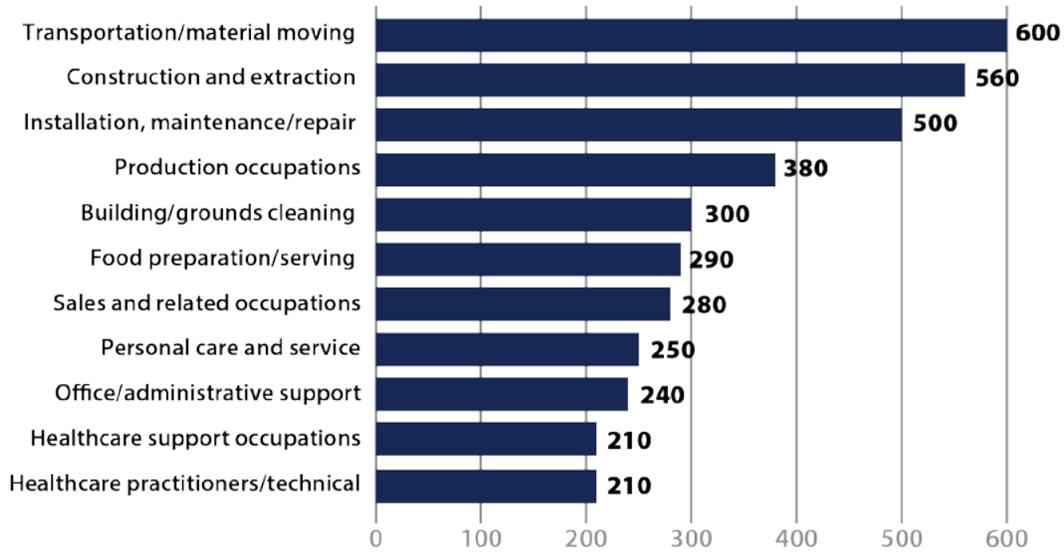
Total Recordable Injuries include those with restricted days, job transfer days, other recordable injuries, and/or lost workdays. Lost Workday Cases include only those that result in days away from work. Totals include data for industries not shown separately. Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

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OCCUPATIONS

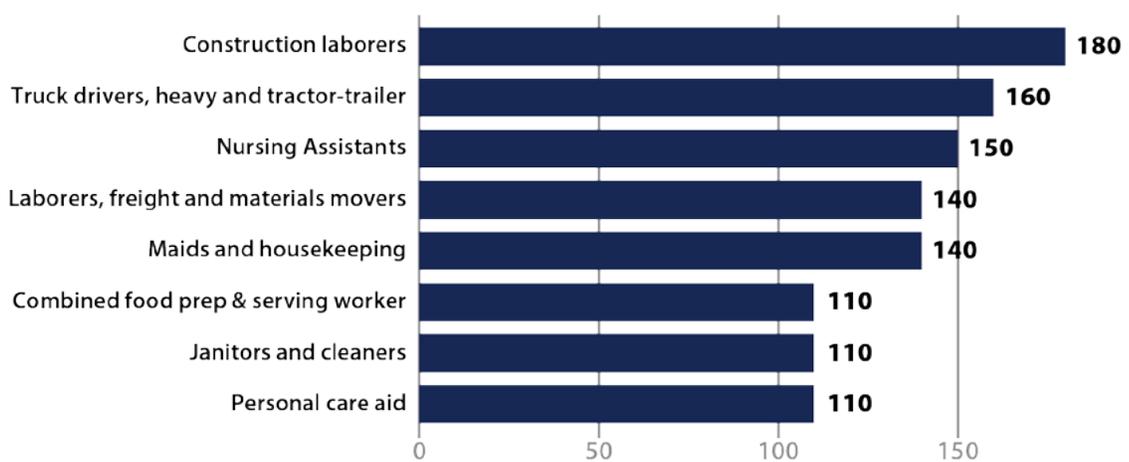
The most hazardous major occupation groups in 2012 were Transportation and material moving, Construction and extraction, and Installation, maintenance/repair occupations.

Injuries and Illnesses by Major Occupation Categories



Construction laborers accounted for 180 reported injuries or 4.3 percent of the injuries involving days away from work. Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer accounted for 160 injuries, or 3.8%; nursing assistants were at 150, or 3.6%; laborers, freight & material movers, and maids and housekeepers had 140 reported injuries each, or 3.4% of the total.

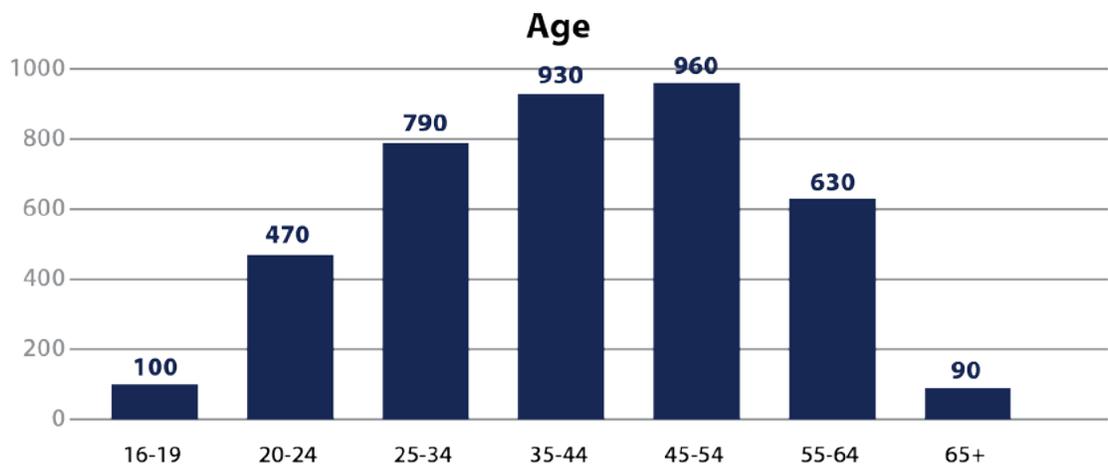
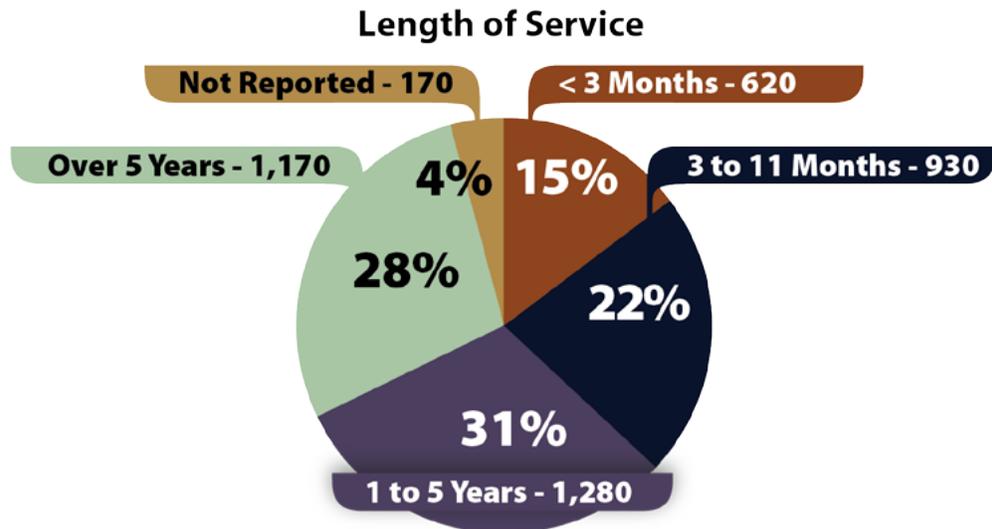
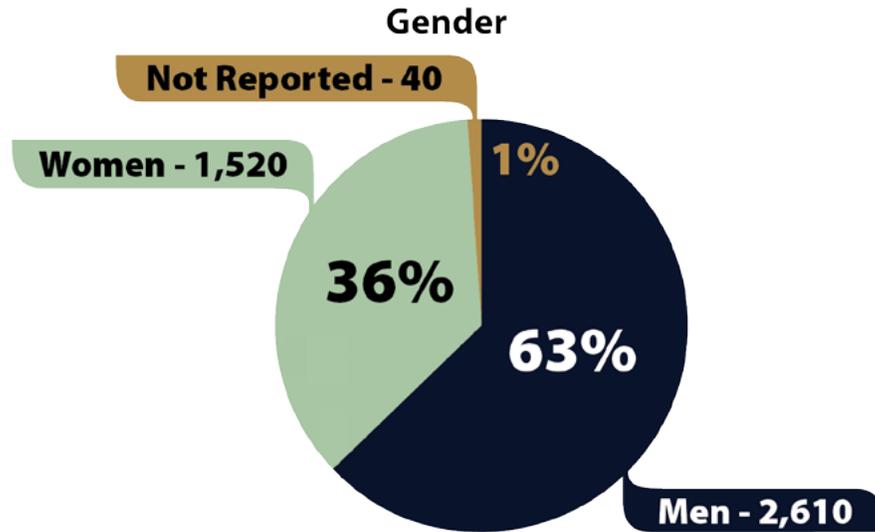
Injuries and Illnesses by Occupation



The median number of lost work days was 7 days away from work. The occupations with the highest median number of lost work days were personal care and service occupations and education, training and library occupations with a median of 17 lost days away from work each.

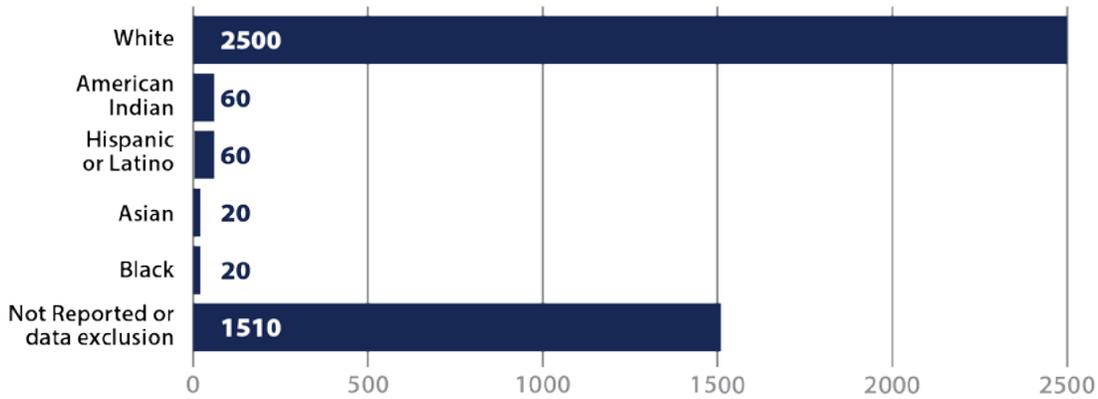
2012 CASE CHARACTERISTICS

Case characteristics are computed by using a total of 4,170 reported lost workday cases. Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

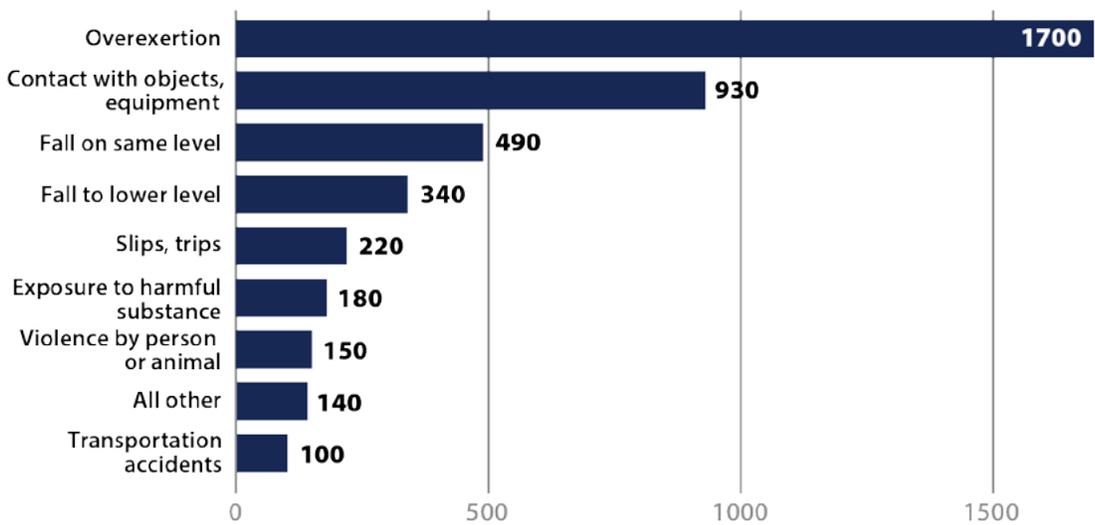


2012 CASE CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

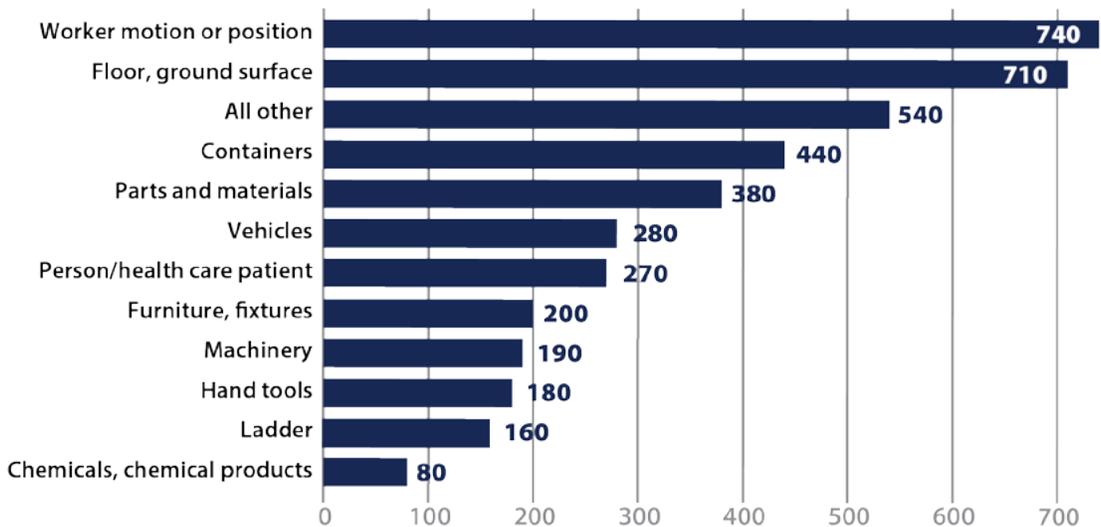
Race



Event or Exposure

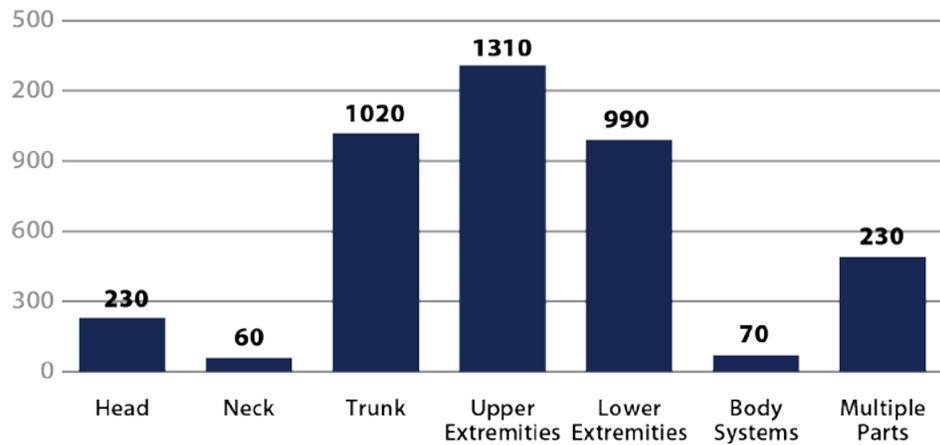


Source

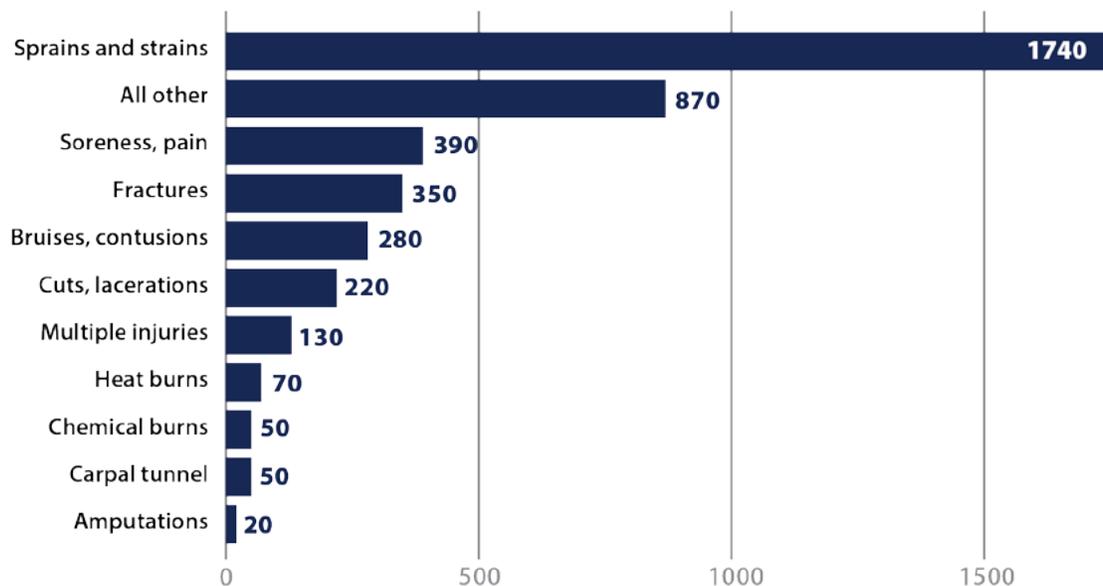


2012 CASE CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

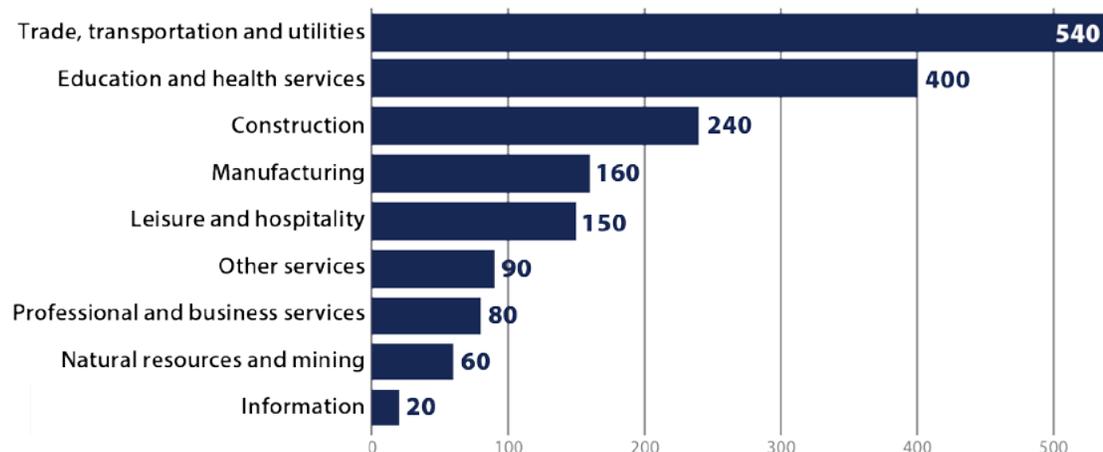
Part of Body



Nature of Injuries and Illnesses

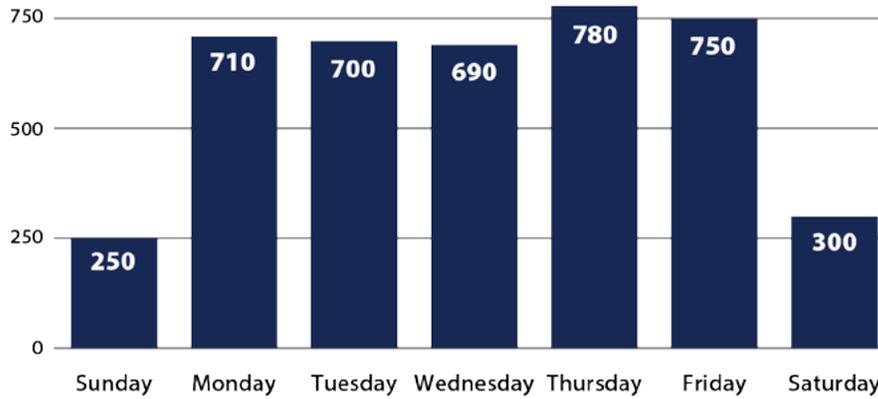


Sprains and Strains by Industry

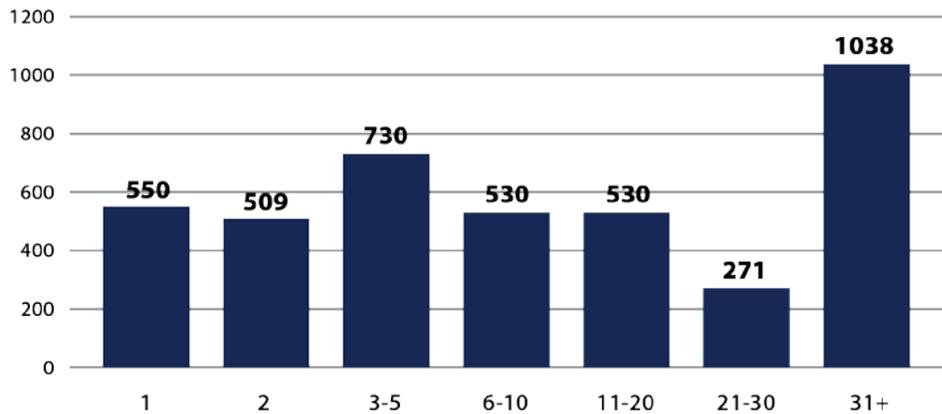


2012 CASE CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

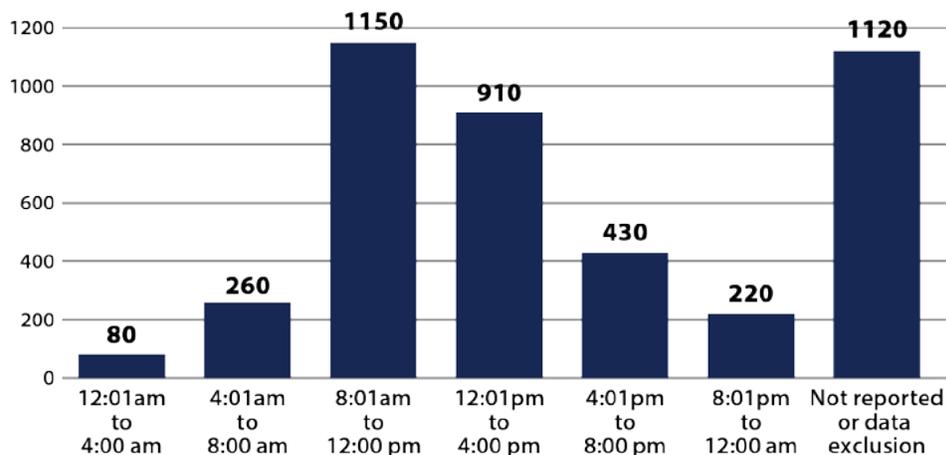
Day of Week Injury or Illness Occurred



Number of Days Away From Work



Time of Day Injury or Illness Occurred



APPENDIX A

Tables showing Montana 2012 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 15 -- Incidence rates for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work per 10,000 full time workers for selected worker characteristics.



Characteristic	Private Industry ^{2,4}	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁵	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	157.0	262.8	160.1	293.2	291.1	135.1	148.1	61.7	66.9	66.6	173.1	135.5	241.3	--
Nature of injury, illness:														
Fractures	13.3	26.4	21.1	42.5	--	10.6	13.5	--	--	--	14.9	7.6	--	--
Sprains, strains, tears	65.5	101.1	55.6	120.6	106.2	58.3	74.6	43.0	--	23.9	81.3	43.5	86.1	--
Amputations	.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bruise, contusions	10.7	8.3	--	--	12.0	11.2	9.1	--	--	--	13.2	19.6	29.1	--
Chemical burns and corrosions	2.0	--	--	--	--	2.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heat (thermal) burns	2.8	--	--	--	--	3.0	--	--	--	--	--	6.8	--	--
Soreness, pain	14.9	20.7	--	8.2	43.3	13.7	9.5	--	13.6	9.1	28.3	11.0	--	--
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	8.4	19.2	--	33.5	13.5	6.2	8.3	--	--	--	--	14.8	--	--
Cuts, lacerations	7.0	16.9	--	28.6	12.9	5.0	7.1	--	--	--	--	13.2	--	--
Punctures (except gunshot wounds)	1.4	--	--	--	--	1.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome	2.0	--	--	--	--	2.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tendonitis	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple traumatic injuries	4.8	7.5	17.6	--	--	4.2	2.6	--	--	5.2	4.7	9.6	--	--
With sprains and other injuries	1.5	--	--	--	--	1.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
With fractures and other injuries	1.9	4.5	--	--	--	1.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Part of body affected:														
Head	8.6	12.7	--	--	21.8	7.8	7.7	--	--	5.9	5.3	6.3	34.7	--
Eye	3.9	6.4	--	--	15.5	3.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Neck	2.2	--	--	--	--	2.3	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trunk	38.1	51.9	28.0	63.0	62.3	35.1	42.4	--	--	13.1	63.1	25.0	--	--
Back	29.8	41.6	18.8	49.8	46.0	27.4	33.2	--	--	11.3	49.0	17.6	--	--
Upper extremities	49.4	100.9	58.4	109.5	118.0	38.8	40.2	--	13.0	20.4	34.8	44.9	142.7	--
Shoulder	13.1	20.1	20.9	10.8	32.5	12.0	12.8	--	--	6.3	12.0	8.4	56.7	--
Arm	11.0	18.3	--	35.0	--	9.5	9.5	--	--	5.2	10.3	10.2	35.5	--
Wrist	7.6	18.0	--	8.0	37.6	5.5	5.7	--	--	4.8	5.9	4.8	--	--
Hand	15.9	43.1	23.5	55.2	40.4	10.4	10.6	--	--	--	4.4	19.4	39.3	--
Lower extremities	37.2	76.1	37.2	100.5	70.5	29.3	41.8	--	9.3	15.3	34.5	28.1	--	--
Knee	15.9	28.5	--	42.4	21.8	13.3	18.7	--	--	8.5	13.0	17.0	--	--
Ankle	8.6	18.7	18.4	25.4	10.3	6.5	12.0	--	--	--	4.8	5.5	--	--
Foot	6.3	14.7	--	--	34.2	4.6	8.9	--	--	--	3.5	--	--	--
Toe, toenail	1.3	--	--	--	--	1.3	3.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Body systems	2.7	--	--	--	--	2.9	3.6	--	--	--	3.2	--	--	--
Multiple	10.4	14.7	24.5	11.1	13.0	19.1	9.2	--	34.3	0.6	29.2	26.3	36.5	--
Source of injury, illness:														
Chemical, chemical products	3.0	3.7	--	--	--	2.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cranialies	16.6	12.3	--	--	30.9	17.5	35.3	--	--	6.4	9.8	14.7	--	--
Furniture, fixtures	7.4	9.1	--	--	24.0	7.0	6.0	--	--	5.1	11.8	9.5	--	--
Machinery	7.3	25.2	--	25.8	31.5	3.6	4.6	--	--	5.2	3.2	--	--	--
Parts and materials	14.4	48.9	27.0	54.9	55.8	7.4	13.5	--	26.0	--	--	--	--	--
Person, injured or ill worker	20.0	36.1	10.6	20.5	67.9	26.4	27.2	--	9.0	12.3	34.6	22.0	72.6	--
Worker motion or position	26.8	35.3	18.6	20.5	65.6	25.0	23.9	--	9.8	12.3	33.2	22.8	72.6	--
Person, other than injured or ill workers	11.3	--	--	--	--	13.6	--	--	--	--	59.2	--	--	--
Health care patient	10.2	--	--	--	--	12.3	--	--	--	--	57.2	--	--	--
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	26.7	38.3	21.8	66.4	13.0	24.1	22.0	--	16.8	19.2	30.3	26.8	43.3	--
Ladder	6.1	24.2	--	52.0	--	2.3	5.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Handtools	6.9	15.6	21.6	13.4	14.4	5.1	5.6	--	--	--	--	8.7	29.1	--
Vehicles	10.5	14.9	--	17.4	10.3	9.6	15.4	--	--	--	6.1	14.0	--	--
Trucks	2.7	5.3	--	11.0	--	2.2	6.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cart, dolly, hand truck - nonpowered	1.1	--	--	--	--	1.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Event or exposure:														
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	5.5	--	--	--	--	6.6	--	--	--	--	22.7	--	--	--
Intentional injury by other person	2.9	--	--	--	--	3.5	--	--	--	--	13.3	--	--	--
Injury by person - unintentional or intent unknown	1.8	--	--	--	--	2.2	--	--	--	--	8.9	--	--	--
Animal and insect related incidents	.0	--	--	--	--	.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation incidents	3.6	8.7	--	11.1	10.1	2.6	2.3	--	--	--	1.3	--	--	--
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	2.1	3.6	--	7.8	--	1.8	--	--	--	--	3.9	--	--	--
Fires and explosions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls, slips, trips	40.7	70.7	31.8	117.8	35.6	34.5	40.5	--	19.6	23.6	38.4	42.9	--	--
Slips, trips without fall	8.2	18.3	--	27.1	13.2	6.1	7.1	--	--	4.7	5.4	10.7	--	--
Fall on same level	18.6	22.0	--	30.6	16.0	17.9	16.5	--	16.2	17.6	22.6	19.0	--	--
Fall to lower level	13.0	20.9	--	50.0	--	9.7	15.2	--	--	--	10.2	12.5	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	6.7	1.9	--	--	11.2	7.1	2.3	--	--	6.5	--	12.0	56.2	--
Contact with object, equipment	35.2	89.9	67.4	99.1	93.0	24.0	31.4	--	10.3	7.8	11.5	36.3	70.2	--
Struck by object or equipment	19.7	54.7	40.5	64.7	51.3	12.5	16.9	--	--	--	6.5	27.7	--	--
Struck against object or equipment	8.2	17.1	--	24.6	--	6.4	7.1	--	--	--	4.1	8.2	30.1	--
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	4.9	12.4	--	--	23.5	3.4	3.7	--	--	--	--	--	32.6	--
Overexertion and bodily reaction	64.1	85.7	55.1	61.1	137.6	59.7	68.4	--	34.3	22.8	92.9	40.2	92.1	--
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	6.7	16.3	--	--	40.5	4.7	4.0	--	--	5.2	4.6	--	--	--
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	20.1	27.1	--	20.1	45.4	18.7	30.2	--	--	8.5	22.3	13.9	--	--

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. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of 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, October 21, 2013

Table 15. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristics, major occupational group, and selected parts of body, Private industry, Montana, 2012

Characteristic	Private industry	Part of body affected by the injury or illness																
		Head		Neck		Trunk		Upper extremities					Lower extremities			All other body parts		
		Total	Eyes	Total		Total	Back	Total	Shoulder	Arm	Hand	Wrist	Total	Knee	Ankle		Foot	Multiple parts
Total	157.0	8.6	3.9	2.2	38.4	29.8	49.4	13.4	11.0	15.9	7.6	37.2	15.9	8.6	6.3	2.7	18.4	
Gender:																		
Male	174.9	12.7	6.5	1.7	41.6	31.6	54.9	12.7	12.7	24.2	4.4	43.2	19.2	9.3	7.9	2.3	19.0	
Female	133.5	3.8	--	2.8	34.0	27.3	42.3	15.1	8.8	5.1	12.0	29.2	11.7	7.3	4.2	3.3	17.9	
Age:																		
14 - 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 - 19	142.7	--	--	--	27.2	--	37.9	--	--	--	--	67.1	--	--	53.2	--	--	
20 - 24	178.9	14.7	--	--	36.1	32.8	63.6	10.3	8.1	25.9	16.5	54.8	15.9	21.3	11.7	--	8.5	
25 - 34	127.7	6.9	2.9	3.0	35.0	29.5	40.2	5.5	15.6	14.5	3.9	29.2	13.8	9.2	4.4	5.5	7.9	
35 - 44	184.2	7.8	3.4	3.4	45.5	37.0	59.5	23.0	6.1	20.6	9.4	29.9	15.9	6.2	5.8	3.7	34.4	
45 - 54	187.8	13.0	8.5	--	49.8	35.7	49.1	12.3	10.3	20.4	4.6	42.6	18.1	6.9	4.5	--	29.0	
55 - 64	152.4	5.8	--	--	37.5	25.0	56.0	21.3	13.1	9.1	9.4	33.2	21.1	5.6	--	--	17.3	
65 and over	60.9	--	--	--	12.7	--	18.2	--	--	--	--	17.4	13.5	--	--	--	--	
Major occupational group:																		
Management occupations	46.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	26.2	--
Business and financial operations	27.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	35.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social service occupations	112.7	--	--	--	35.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	117.0	--	--	--	--	--	60.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	123.9	--	--	--	31.0	25.3	23.3	13.4	--	--	--	19.4	--	--	--	--	44.6	--
Healthcare support occupations	310.1	--	--	--	156.5	122.2	40.1	--	--	--	--	50.4	35.9	--	--	--	36.0	--
Protective service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations	110.3	--	--	--	26.3	22.3	49.2	6.2	15.9	21.1	--	25.1	11.3	--	--	--	9.9	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	337.9	17.5	--	--	89.1	68.8	105.4	31.8	23.1	19.4	20.0	67.2	32.7	25.5	--	30.6	28.1	--
Personal care and service occupations	276.3	--	--	--	74.8	60.9	137.2	77.6	37.4	--	--	32.5	16.6	--	--	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations	84.3	--	--	--	24.4	19.6	24.3	9.0	--	5.5	--	26.6	12.9	8.8	4.6	--	5.4	--
Office and administrative support occupations	58.8	--	--	--	15.2	12.2	13.1	--	--	--	6.0	14.2	--	--	4.2	--	9.9	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	82.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	262.0	14.6	8.8	--	50.8	42.4	97.7	11.0	28.5	50.0	7.7	84.2	31.1	25.4	--	--	7.2	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	326.9	35.3	27.3	--	61.2	46.9	112.7	12.1	31.9	57.9	10.8	51.2	33.5	--	--	--	57.4	--
Production occupations	264.8	--	--	--	65.3	47.5	135.3	39.7	--	39.9	45.5	40.4	17.2	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	292.9	18.9	--	--	75.5	57.1	58.9	17.2	14.5	19.6	--	101.4	34.4	30.2	32.3	--	35.2	--

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (NI/TH x 20,000)/1000 where

NI = 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 10 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.

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, October 24, 2013

APPENDIX B

Tables showing the number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in Montana in 2012 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, Montana, 2012

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}		Goods producing						Service providing						
	Total	33.1	Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{3,4}	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	4,170		1,180	160	580	440	2,980	1,070	30	120	230	820	450	270	--
Gender:															
Male	2,610		1,090	150	570	370	1,520	730	30	60	130	150	250	180	--
Female	1,520		90	--	--	70	1,430	300	--	60	100	670	210	90	--
Age:															
14 to 15	--		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19	100		50	--	--	40	60	20	--	--	--	--	20	--	--
20 to 24	470		160	20	60	80	310	90	--	20	100	100	100	--	--
25 to 34	790		250	50	110	80	540	220	--	60	60	140	80	20	--
35 to 44	930		240	40	120	90	690	190	--	30	50	190	120	100	--
45 to 54	960		250	30	160	70	710	250	--	60	70	180	50	80	--
55 to 64	630		160	--	80	70	470	200	--	20	20	120	50	50	--
65 and over	90		--	--	--	--	80	40	--	--	--	20	--	--	--
Length of service with employer:															
Less than 3 months	620		250	30	80	140	370	90	--	--	50	50	100	70	--
3 to 11 months	930		250	60	100	90	680	190	--	20	50	170	140	100	--
1 to 5 years	1,280		320	30	160	130	960	390	--	20	60	270	150	70	--
More than 5 years	1,170		310	40	190	80	860	340	20	70	70	290	50	30	--
Race or ethnic origin ⁵ :															
White only	2,500		750	20	440	290	1,750	550	--	80	150	500	280	180	--
Black only	20		--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino only	60		--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	--	20	--	--
Asian only	20		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Race (Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander)	--		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Race (American Indian or Alaska Native)	60		--	--	--	--	50	20	--	--	--	20	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino and other race	--		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race	--		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	1,500		410	150	130	140	1,090	480	20	30	70	270	150	70	--

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. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁵ Race and ethnicity data do not add to total. Some cases may be counted as both "Multi-race" and "Hispanic and other" race. NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, October 24, 2013

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	--	--	--	120	20	--	--	--
Sales and Related Occupations	360	--	--	--	--	360	250	--	--	--	50	40	--	--
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	220	--	--	--	--	210	90	--	--	30	20	20	--	--
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	80	70	60	--	--	80	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and Extraction Occupations	630	530	60	430	40	100	70	--	--	20	--	--	--	--
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	430	40	20	--	--	390	160	20	70	--	40	80	--	--
Production Occupations	310	250	--	--	240	50	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
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, 2012

Occupation	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing						Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{5,6}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁷	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration	
Construction laborers	180	170	--	160	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers	160	40	--	40	--	--	--	110	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nursing assistants	150	--	--	--	--	--	--	150	--	--	--	--	150	--	--
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	140	--	--	--	--	--	--	140	--	--	--	--	20	70	--
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	140	60	--	60	--	60	--	80	70	--	--	--	--	--	--
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	110	--	--	--	--	--	--	110	30	--	--	--	--	90	--
Personal care aides	110	--	--	--	--	--	--	110	--	--	--	--	110	--	--
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	110	--	--	--	--	--	--	100	30	--	--	--	50	--	--
Retail salespersons	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	100	100	--	--	--	--	--	--
Light truck or delivery services drivers	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	90	90	--	--	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors of construction trades and extraction workers	100	90	--	90	--	--	--	90	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cashiers	90	--	--	--	--	--	--	90	80	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists	70	--	--	--	--	--	--	70	--	--	--	--	--	--	60
Customer service representatives	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	60	20	--	--	--	20	--	--
First-line supervisors of mechanics, installers, and repairers	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roofers	60	60	--	60	--	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Electricians	60	50	--	50	--	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Stock clerks and order fillers	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	60	60	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cooks, restaurant	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Driver/sales workers	50	20	--	20	--	20	--	30	20	--	--	--	--	50	--
Maintenance and repair workers, general	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	--	--	20	--
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers	50	50	--	50	--	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	40	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carpenters	50	50	--	50	--	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Registered nurses	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	--	--	50	--
First-line supervisors of retail sales workers	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farm equipment mechanics and service technicians	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	40	40	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farm equipment mechanics and service technicians	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	40	40	--	--	--	--	--	--

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. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January

1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, October 24, 2013

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, 2012

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{5,6}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁷	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	4,170	1,100	160	500	440	2,900	1,070	30	120	230	820	450	270	--
Nature of injury, illness:														
Fractures	350	120	20	80	--	230	100	--	--	--	70	30	--	--
Sprains, strains, tears	1,740	460	60	240	160	1,200	540	20	--	60	400	150	90	--
Amputations	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bruise, contusions	280	40	--	--	20	250	70	--	--	--	60	70	30	--
Chemical burns and corrosions	50	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heat (thermal) burns	70	--	--	--	--	70	--	--	--	--	--	20	--	--
Soreness, pain	390	90	--	20	70	300	70	--	20	30	130	40	--	--
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	220	90	--	70	20	140	60	--	--	--	--	50	--	--
Cuts, lacerations	190	00	--	60	20	110	50	--	--	--	--	40	--	--
Punctures (except gunshot wounds)	40	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome	50	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tendonitis	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple traumatic injuries	130	30	20	--	--	90	20	--	--	20	20	30	--	--
With sprains and other injuries	40	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
With fractures and other injuries	50	20	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Part of body affected:														
Head	230	60	--	--	30	170	60	--	--	20	30	20	40	--
Eye	100	30	--	--	20	70	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Neck	60	--	--	--	--	50	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trunk	1,020	250	30	120	100	770	300	--	--	40	300	80	--	--
Back	790	190	20	100	70	600	240	--	--	40	230	60	--	--
Upper extremities	1,310	450	60	220	100	660	290	--	20	70	160	150	160	--
Shoulder	360	90	20	20	50	260	90	--	--	20	60	30	60	--
Arm	290	80	--	70	--	210	70	--	--	20	50	30	40	--
Wrist	200	80	--	20	60	120	40	--	--	20	30	20	--	--
Hand	420	190	20	110	60	230	80	--	--	--	20	60	40	--
Lower extremities	990	340	40	200	110	650	300	--	20	50	160	100	--	--
Knee	420	130	--	80	30	290	130	--	--	30	60	60	--	--
Ankle	200	00	20	50	20	140	90	--	--	--	20	20	--	--
Foot	170	70	--	--	50	100	60	--	--	--	20	--	--	--
Toe, toenail	30	--	--	--	--	30	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Body systems	70	--	--	--	--	60	30	--	--	--	20	--	--	--
Multiple	490	70	20	20	20	420	70	--	60	30	140	90	40	--
Source of injury, illness:														
Chemical, chemical products	80	20	--	--	--	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Containers	440	60	--	--	50	390	250	--	--	20	50	50	--	--
Furniture, fixtures	200	40	--	--	40	160	40	--	--	20	60	30	--	--
Machinery	190	110	--	50	50	80	30	--	--	20	20	--	--	--
Parts and materials	300	220	30	110	90	160	100	--	50	--	--	--	--	--
Person, injured or ill worker	740	160	20	40	100	580	200	--	20	40	160	80	80	--
Worker motion or position	710	160	20	40	100	550	170	--	20	40	160	80	80	--
Person, other than injured or ill worker	300	--	--	--	--	300	--	--	--	--	280	--	--	--
Health care patient	270	--	--	--	--	270	--	--	--	--	270	--	--	--
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	710	170	20	130	20	540	160	--	30	70	140	90	50	--
Ladder	160	110	--	100	--	50	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Handtools	100	70	20	30	20	110	40	--	--	--	--	30	30	--
Vehicles	280	70	--	30	30	210	110	--	--	--	30	50	--	--
Trucks	70	20	--	20	--	50	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cart, dolly, hand truck - nonpowered	20	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Event or exposure:														
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	150	--	--	--	--	150	--	--	--	--	110	--	--	--
Intentional injury by other person	80	--	--	--	--	80	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	--
Injury by person - unintentional or intent unknown	50	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--
Animal and insect related incidents	20	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation incidents	100	40	--	20	20	60	20	--	--	--	20	--	--	--
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	60	20	--	20	--	40	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--
Fires and explosions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls, slips, trips	1,080	320	30	230	50	760	290	--	30	80	180	140	--	--
Slips, trips without fall	220	80	--	50	20	140	50	--	--	20	30	40	--	--
Fall on same level	490	100	--	60	20	390	120	--	30	60	110	60	--	--
Fall to lower level	340	130	--	120	--	210	110	--	--	--	50	40	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	180	20	--	--	20	160	20	--	--	20	--	40	60	--
Contact with object, equipment	930	410	70	200	140	530	230	--	20	30	50	120	80	--
Struck by object or equipment	520	250	40	130	80	280	120	--	--	--	30	90	--	--
Struck against object or equipment	220	80	--	50	--	140	50	--	--	--	20	30	30	--
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	190	60	--	--	40	70	30	--	--	--	--	--	40	--
Overexertion and bodily reaction	1,700	390	60	120	210	1,310	490	--	60	80	140	130	100	--
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	180	70	--	--	60	100	30	--	--	20	20	--	--	--
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	520	120	--	40	70	410	220	--	--	30	110	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 those industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, October 24, 2013

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, 2012

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing							Public Administration	
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{5,6}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁷	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality		Other services
Total	4,170	1,180	160	580	440	2,980	1,070	30	120	230	820	450	270	--
Time of event:														
12:01 AM - 4:00 AM	80	20	--	--	--	60	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4:01 AM - 8:00 AM	260	70	20	40	190	190	70	--	--	30	70	--	--	--
8:01 AM - 12:00 PM	1,150	300	50	150	100	850	310	--	70	60	170	110	110	--
12:01 PM - 4:00 PM	910	250	40	120	80	670	290	--	--	50	150	120	50	--
4:01 PM - 8:00 PM	430	80	--	20	50	350	110	--	--	--	110	70	30	--
8:01 PM - 12:00 AM	220	30	--	20	20	190	30	--	--	20	80	40	--	--
Not reported	1,100	420	30	270	130	680	230	--	20	40	220	90	70	--
Hours on the job before event occurred:														
Occurred before shift began	20	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Less than 1 hour	270	50	20	20	30	210	70	--	20	20	70	30	--	--
1 - 2 hours	320	40	--	20	20	270	100	--	--	--	80	40	50	--
2 - 4 hours	760	150	20	80	50	620	180	--	50	50	150	110	70	--
4 - 6 hours	620	220	--	110	100	400	180	--	40	40	90	70	--	--
6 - 8 hours	510	130	20	50	60	380	120	--	40	40	80	60	70	--
8 - 10 hours	260	80	20	20	30	190	90	--	--	--	60	20	--	--
10 - 12 hours	90	20	--	20	20	70	20	--	--	--	30	30	--	--
12 - 16 hours	50	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--
More than 16 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	1,270	490	90	270	130	780	300	--	20	50	250	90	70	--
Day of week:														
Sunday	250	40	--	20	--	210	50	--	20	20	70	40	--	--
Monday	710	200	40	100	60	500	170	--	20	30	160	70	40	--
Tuesday	700	170	50	70	50	520	210	--	--	50	120	60	80	--
Wednesday	690	180	20	30	120	510	220	--	--	40	140	60	40	--
Thursday	780	250	30	160	60	530	190	--	50	40	150	80	--	--
Friday	750	280	160	160	120	470	150	--	--	40	120	70	80	--
Saturday	300	60	--	40	--	240	70	--	--	--	70	70	--	--

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. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, October 24, 2013

APPENDIX C

Tables showing the percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work occurring in Montana in 2012 by selected features

Nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work:

TABLE 2—by selected worker Characteristics and major industry sector

TABLE 6—by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector

TABLE 8—by selected worker characteristics and number of days away from work

TABLE 9—by major occupational group and number of days away from work

TABLE 10—by selected occupations and number of days away from work

TABLE 11— by major industry sector and number of days away from work

TABLE 13— by time, hours on the job, weekday, and major industry sector

TABLE 14— by time, hours on the job, weekday, and number of days away

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, 2012

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing									
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{3,5}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁶	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	--
Gender:															
Male	62.6	92.4	93.8	98.3	84.1	51.0	68.2	100.0	50.0	56.5	18.3	55.6	66.7	66.7	--
Female	36.5	7.6	--	--	15.9	48.0	28.0	--	50.0	43.5	81.7	46.7	33.3	33.3	--
Age:															
14 to 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19	2.4	4.2	--	--	9.1	2.0	1.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 to 24	11.3	13.6	12.5	10.3	18.2	10.4	8.4	--	8.7	12.2	12.2	22.2	4.4	4.4	--
25 to 34	18.9	21.2	31.3	19.0	18.2	18.1	20.6	--	26.1	17.1	17.8	17.8	7.4	7.4	--
35 to 44	22.3	20.3	25.0	20.7	20.5	23.2	17.8	--	25.0	21.7	23.2	26.7	37.0	37.0	--
45 to 54	23.0	21.2	18.8	27.6	15.9	23.8	23.4	--	50.0	30.4	22.0	11.1	29.6	29.6	--
55 to 64	15.1	13.6	--	13.8	15.9	15.8	18.7	--	16.7	8.7	14.6	11.1	18.5	18.5	--
65 and over	2.2	--	--	--	--	2.7	3.7	--	--	--	2.4	--	--	--	--
Length of service with employer:															
Less than 3 months	14.9	21.2	18.8	13.8	31.8	12.4	8.4	--	21.7	6.1	6.1	22.2	25.9	25.9	--
3 to 11 months	22.3	17.2	37.5	17.2	20.5	22.8	17.8	--	16.7	21.7	20.7	31.1	37.0	37.0	--
1 to 5 years	30.7	27.1	18.8	27.6	29.5	32.2	36.4	--	16.7	26.1	32.9	33.3	25.9	25.9	--
More than 5 years	28.1	26.3	25.0	32.8	18.2	28.9	31.8	--	66.7	30.4	35.4	11.1	11.1	11.1	--
Race or ethnic origin ⁷ :															
White only	60.0	63.6	12.5	75.9	65.9	58.7	51.4	--	66.7	65.2	61.0	62.2	66.7	66.7	--
Black only	.5	--	--	--	--	.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino only	1.4	--	--	--	--	1.3	--	--	--	--	--	4.4	--	--	--
Asian only	.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Race (Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Race (American Indian or Alaska Native)	1.4	--	--	--	--	1.7	1.9	--	--	--	2.4	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino and other race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	36.0	34.7	93.8	22.4	31.8	36.6	44.9	--	66.7	30.4	32.9	33.3	25.9	25.9	--

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. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies, October 24, 2013-October 24, 2013

Table G. 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, 2012

Characteristic	Private Industry ^{2,4}	Goods producing				Service providing									
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁵	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	--
Nature of injury, illness:															
Fractures	8.4	10.2	12.5	13.8	--	7.7	9.3	--	--	--	8.5	6.7	--	--	
Sprains, strains, tears	41.7	39.0	37.5	41.4	36.4	43.0	50.5	66.7	--	34.8	48.8	33.3	33.3	--	
Amputations	.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Bruise, contusions	6.7	3.1	--	--	4.5	8.4	6.5	--	--	--	7.3	15.6	11.1	--	
Chemical burns and corrosions	1.2	--	--	--	--	1.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Heat (thermal) burns	1.7	--	--	--	--	2.3	--	--	--	--	--	4.4	--	--	
Soreness, pain	9.4	7.6	--	3.4	15.9	10.1	6.5	--	16.7	13.0	15.9	0.9	--	--	
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	5.3	7.6	--	12.1	4.5	4.7	5.6	--	--	--	--	11.1	--	--	
Cuts, lacerations	4.6	6.8	--	10.3	4.5	3.7	4.7	--	--	--	--	8.9	--	--	
Punctures (except gunshot wound)	1.0	--	--	--	--	1.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Carpal tunnel syndrome	1.2	--	--	--	--	1.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Tendonitis	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Multiple traumatic injuries	3.1	2.5	12.5	--	--	3.0	1.9	--	--	8.7	2.4	6.7	--	--	
With sprains and other injuries	1.0	--	--	--	--	1.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
With fractures and other injuries	1.2	1.7	--	--	--	1.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Part of body affected:															
Head	5.5	5.1	--	--	6.8	5.7	5.6	--	--	8.7	3.7	4.4	14.8	--	
Eye	2.4	2.5	--	--	4.5	2.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Neck	1.4	--	--	--	--	1.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Trunk	24.5	21.2	18.9	20.7	22.7	25.8	28.0	--	--	17.4	36.6	17.8	--	--	
Back	18.9	16.1	12.5	17.2	15.9	20.1	22.4	--	--	17.4	28.0	13.3	--	--	
Upper extremities	31.4	30.1	37.5	37.9	40.9	20.9	27.1	--	16.7	30.4	19.5	23.3	59.0	--	
Shoulder	8.6	7.6	12.5	3.4	11.4	8.7	8.4	--	--	8.7	7.3	6.7	22.2	--	
Arm	7.0	6.8	--	12.1	--	7.0	6.5	--	--	8.7	6.1	6.7	14.8	--	
Wrist	4.8	6.8	--	3.4	13.6	4.0	3.7	--	--	8.7	3.7	4.4	--	--	
Hand	10.1	16.1	12.5	19.0	13.6	7.7	7.5	--	--	--	2.4	13.3	14.0	--	
Lower extremities	23.7	28.8	25.0	34.5	25.0	21.8	28.0	--	16.7	21.7	19.5	22.2	--	--	
Knee	10.1	11.0	--	13.8	6.8	9.7	12.1	--	--	13.0	7.3	13.3	--	--	
Ankle	5.5	6.8	12.5	8.6	4.5	4.7	8.4	--	--	--	2.4	4.4	--	--	
Foot	4.1	5.9	--	--	11.4	3.4	5.6	--	--	--	2.4	--	--	--	
Toe, toenail	.7	--	--	--	--	1.0	1.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Body systems	1.7	--	--	--	--	2.0	2.8	--	--	--	2.4	--	--	--	
Multiple	11.8	5.9	12.5	3.4	4.5	14.1	6.5	--	50.0	13.0	17.1	20.0	14.6	--	
Source of injury, illness:															
Chemical, chemical products	1.9	1.7	--	--	--	2.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Containers	10.6	5.1	--	--	11.4	13.1	23.4	--	--	8.7	6.1	11.1	--	--	
Furniture, fixtures	4.8	3.4	--	--	9.1	5.4	3.7	--	--	8.7	7.3	6.7	--	--	
Machinery	4.6	9.3	--	8.6	11.4	2.7	2.8	--	--	8.7	2.4	--	--	--	
Parts and materials	9.1	18.6	18.8	19.0	20.5	5.4	9.3	--	41.7	--	--	--	--	--	
Person, injured or ill worker	17.7	13.6	12.5	6.9	22.7	19.5	18.7	--	16.7	17.4	19.5	17.8	29.6	--	
Worker motion or position	17.0	13.6	12.5	6.9	22.7	10.5	15.9	--	16.7	17.4	19.5	17.8	29.6	--	
Person, other than injured or ill workers	7.2	--	--	--	--	10.1	--	--	--	--	34.1	--	--	--	
Health care patient	6.5	--	--	--	--	9.1	--	--	--	--	32.9	--	--	--	
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	17.0	14.4	12.5	22.4	4.5	18.1	15.0	--	25.0	30.4	17.1	20.0	18.5	--	
Ladder	3.0	9.3	--	17.2	--	1.7	3.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Handtools	4.3	5.9	12.5	5.2	4.5	3.7	3.7	--	--	--	--	6.7	11.1	--	
Vehicles	6.7	5.9	--	5.2	6.8	7.0	10.3	--	--	--	3.7	11.1	--	--	
Trucks	1.7	1.7	--	3.4	--	1.7	4.7	--	--	--	--	--	4.7	--	
Cart, dolly, hand truck - nonpowered	.7	--	--	--	--	.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Event or exposure:															
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	3.6	--	--	--	--	5.0	--	--	--	--	13.4	--	--	--	
Intentional injury by other person	1.9	--	--	--	--	2.7	--	--	--	--	7.3	--	--	--	
Injury by person - unintentional or intent unknown	1.2	--	--	--	--	1.7	--	--	--	--	4.9	--	--	--	
Animal and insect related incidents	.5	--	--	--	--	.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Transportation incidents	2.4	3.4	--	3.4	4.5	2.0	1.9	--	--	--	2.4	--	1.9	--	
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	1.4	1.7	--	3.4	--	1.3	--	--	--	--	2.4	--	--	--	
Fires and explosions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Falls, slips, trips	25.9	27.1	18.8	39.7	11.4	25.5	27.1	--	25.0	34.8	22.0	31.1	--	--	
Slips, trips without fall	5.3	6.8	--	8.6	4.5	4.7	4.7	--	--	8.7	3.7	8.9	--	--	
Fall on same level	11.0	0.5	--	10.3	4.5	13.1	11.2	--	25.0	26.1	13.4	13.3	--	--	
Fall to lower level	8.2	11.0	--	20.7	--	7.0	10.3	--	--	--	6.1	8.9	--	--	
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	4.3	1.7	--	--	4.5	5.4	1.9	--	--	8.7	--	8.9	22.2	1.9	
Contact with object, equipment	22.3	34.7	43.8	34.5	31.8	17.8	21.5	--	16.7	13.0	6.1	26.7	29.6	--	
Struck by object or equipment	12.5	21.2	25.0	22.4	10.2	9.4	11.2	--	--	--	3.7	20.0	--	--	
Struck against object or equipment	5.3	6.8	--	8.6	--	4.7	4.7	--	--	--	2.4	6.7	11.1	--	
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	3.1	5.1	--	--	9.1	2.3	2.8	--	--	--	--	--	14.8	--	
Overexertion and bodily reaction	40.8	33.1	37.5	20.7	47.7	44.0	45.8	--	50.0	34.8	53.7	28.9	37.0	--	
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	4.0	5.9	--	--	13.6	3.4	2.0	--	--	0.7	2.4	--	--	--	
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	12.7	10.2	--	6.9	15.9	13.8	20.6	--	--	13.0	13.4	11.1	--	--	

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 employees in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January

1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, October 24, 2013

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, 2012

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	13.2	12.2	17.5	12.7	12.7	6.5	24.9	7
Gender:									
Male	100.0	12.3	12.3	18.8	13.4	9.6	6.9	26.8	7
Female	100.0	15.1	11.8	15.8	11.2	18.4	5.9	21.7	8
Age:									
14 - 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 - 19	100.0	20.0	50.0	--	--	--	--	--	2
20 - 24	100.0	19.1	14.9	19.1	10.6	23.4	4.3	10.6	5
25 - 34	100.0	12.7	15.2	16.5	15.2	8.9	10.1	20.3	7
35 - 44	100.0	11.8	11.8	18.3	15.1	12.9	4.3	25.8	7
45 - 54	100.0	9.4	8.3	17.7	10.4	11.5	7.3	36.5	15
55 - 64	100.0	11.1	9.5	20.6	12.7	12.7	6.3	27.0	8
65 and over	100.0	--	--	--	22.2	--	--	22.2	7
Length of service with employer:									
Less than 3 months	100.0	9.7	16.1	24.2	14.5	12.9	9.7	12.9	5
3 - 11 months	100.0	11.8	9.7	15.1	19.4	9.7	7.5	26.9	8
1 - 5 years	100.0	11.7	15.6	18.8	10.9	10.9	4.7	28.1	7
5 years or more	100.0	14.5	9.4	15.4	10.3	17.9	4.3	27.4	11
Race or ethnic origin ² :									
White	100.0	13.6	13.6	18.4	13.6	12.4	6.0	22.0	7
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7
Black or African American	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Asian	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
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, October 24, 2013

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, 2012

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	
All occupations	100.0	13.2	12.2	17.5	12.7	12.7	6.5	24.9	7
Management occupations	100.0	--	50.0	--	--	--	--	--	2
Business and financial operations occupations	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14
Computer and mathematical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8
Life, physical, and social science occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social service occupations	100.0	--	--	40.0	--	--	--	--	5
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	50.0	34
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	100.0	14.3	--	14.3	9.5	33.3	--	14.3	14
Healthcare support occupations	100.0	14.3	19.0	19.0	14.3	14.3	--	14.3	5
Protective service occupations	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
Food preparation and serving related occupations	100.0	17.2	24.1	17.2	10.3	13.8	--	10.3	4
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	100.0	13.3	16.7	16.7	13.3	16.7	--	23.3	7
Personal care and service occupations	100.0	12.0	8.0	16.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	40.0	17
Sales and related occupations	100.0	17.9	7.1	17.9	10.7	10.7	7.1	28.6	8
Office and administrative support occupations	100.0	16.7	8.3	29.2	8.3	12.5	--	20.8	5
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	40.0	14
Construction and extraction occupations	100.0	14.3	8.9	10.7	16.1	16.1	12.5	25.0	14
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	100.0	16.0	8.0	30.0	16.0	--	6.0	22.0	5
Production occupations	100.0	7.9	13.2	21.1	10.5	13.2	5.3	26.3	9
Transportation and material moving occupations	100.0	10.0	11.7	10.0	16.7	8.3	6.7	35.0	11

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, October 24, 2013

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, 2012

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	
Construction laborers	100.0	--	--	--	27.8	22.2	--	33.3	14
Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers	100.0	12.5	--	12.5	12.5	--	--	50.0	25
Nursing assistants	100.0	13.3	20.0	20.0	20.0	13.3	--	13.3	6
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	100.0	14.3	21.4	21.4	21.4	14.3	--	--	3
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	100.0	14.3	28.6	--	--	14.3	--	14.3	4
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	100.0	--	27.3	--	18.2	18.2	--	18.2	8
Personal care aides	100.0	18.2	--	18.2	18.2	--	18.2	27.3	10
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	100.0	--	--	18.2	--	--	--	45.5	13
Retail salespersons	100.0	--	--	--	20.0	--	--	30.0	11
Light truck or delivery services drivers	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	50.0	34
First-line supervisors of construction trades and extraction workers	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	40.0	5
Cashiers	100.0	33.3	--	--	--	22.2	--	--	5
Bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists	100.0	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	5
Customer service representatives	100.0	--	--	33.3	--	--	--	33.3	5
First-line supervisors of mechanics, installers, and repairers	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	67
Roofers	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	83.3	--	25
Electricians	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15
Stock clerks and order fillers	100.0	--	--	33.3	--	33.3	--	--	7
Cooks, restaurant	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Driver/sales workers	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6
Maintenance and repair workers, general	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	100.0	40.0	--	40.0	--	--	--	--	3
Carpenters	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Registered nurses	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	40.0	9
First-line supervisors of retail sales workers	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10
Farm equipment mechanics and service technicians	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11

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, October 24, 2013

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, 2012

Characteristic	Private industry ^{3,4}	Goods producing					Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{3,5}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁶	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	--
Time of event:															
12:01 AM - 4:00 AM	1.9	1.7	--	--	--	2.0	1.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4:01 AM - 8:00 AM	6.2	5.9	12.5	9.1	6.4	6.5	6.5	13.0	8.5	8.5	--	--	--	--	--
8:01 AM - 12:00 PM	27.6	31.3	25.9	22.7	28.5	29.0	29.0	58.3	26.1	20.7	24.4	40.7	18.5	11.1	--
12:01 PM - 4:00 PM	21.8	21.2	25.0	20.7	22.5	27.1	27.1	21.7	18.3	13.4	15.6	11.1	25.9	25.9	--
4:01 PM - 8:00 PM	10.3	6.8	--	3.4	11.7	10.3	10.3	--	8.7	9.8	8.9	25.9	25.9	25.9	--
8:01 PM - 12:00 AM	5.3	2.5	--	4.5	6.4	2.8	2.8	--	17.4	7.3	4.4	6.7	6.7	6.7	--
Not reported	26.4	35.6	18.8	46.6	22.8	21.5	21.5	16.7	17.4	26.8	20.0	25.9	25.9	25.9	--
Hours on the job before event occurred:															
Occurred before shift began	.5	--	--	--	.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Less than 1 hour	6.5	4.2	--	3.4	7.0	6.5	6.5	16.7	8.7	8.5	6.7	18.5	18.5	18.5	--
1 - 2 hours	7.7	3.4	--	3.4	9.1	9.3	9.3	41.7	21.7	18.3	24.4	25.9	25.9	25.9	--
2 - 4 hours	18.2	12.7	12.5	13.8	20.8	16.8	16.8	--	17.4	11.0	15.6	11.1	11.1	11.1	--
4 - 6 hours	14.9	18.6	19.0	19.0	13.4	16.8	16.8	--	17.4	9.8	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	--
6 - 8 hours	12.2	11.0	12.5	8.6	12.8	11.2	11.2	--	17.4	7.3	4.4	6.7	6.7	6.7	--
8 - 10 hours	6.2	6.8	12.5	3.4	6.8	8.4	8.4	--	17.4	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	--
10 - 12 hours	2.2	1.7	--	--	2.3	1.9	1.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12 - 16 hours	1.2	--	--	--	1.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
More than 16 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	30.5	41.5	56.3	46.6	26.2	28.0	28.0	16.7	21.7	30.5	20.0	25.9	25.9	25.9	--
Day of week:															
Sunday	6.0	3.4	--	3.4	7.0	4.7	4.7	16.7	8.7	8.5	8.9	14.8	14.8	14.8	--
Monday	17.0	16.9	25.0	17.2	16.8	15.9	15.9	16.7	13.0	19.5	15.6	29.6	29.6	29.6	--
Tuesday	16.8	14.4	31.3	12.1	17.4	19.6	19.6	--	17.4	14.6	13.3	14.8	14.8	14.8	--
Wednesday	16.5	15.3	12.5	5.2	17.1	20.6	20.6	41.7	17.4	18.3	17.8	29.6	29.6	29.6	--
Thursday	18.7	21.2	18.8	27.6	17.8	14.0	14.0	--	17.4	14.6	15.6	29.6	29.6	29.6	--
Friday	18.0	23.7	--	27.6	15.8	14.0	14.0	--	17.4	14.6	15.6	29.6	29.6	29.6	--
Saturday	7.2	5.1	--	6.9	8.1	6.5	6.5	--	--	8.5	15.6	29.6	29.6	29.6	--

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. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, October 24, 2013

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, 2012

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	13.2	12.2	17.5	12.7	12.7	6.5	24.9	7
Time of event:									
12:01AM - 4:00AM	100.0	--	25.0	25.0	--	--	--	25.0	7
4:01AM - 8:00AM	100.0	19.2	11.5	15.4	7.7	15.4	7.7	26.9	9
8:01 AM - 12:00 PM	100.0	1.8	15.7	20.9	9.6	12.2	4.3	22.6	5
12:01PM - 4:00 PM	100.0	11.0	16.5	20.9	12.1	7.7	11.0	23.1	6
4:01PM - 8:00PM	100.0	16.3	11.6	16.3	25.6	7.0	4.7	18.6	7
8:01PM - 12midnight	100.0	9.1	13.6	22.7	13.6	22.7	--	13.6	7
Time not reported	100.0	11.8	5.5	11.8	12.7	18.2	5.5	33.6	15
Hours on the job before event occurred:									
Before shift began	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Less than 1 hour	100.0	18.5	18.5	18.5	11.1	7.4	7.4	18.5	4
1 - 2 hours	100.0	12.5	12.5	28.1	12.5	9.4	6.3	15.6	5
2 - 4 hours	100.0	17.1	13.2	21.1	7.9	11.8	3.9	26.3	5
4 - 6 hours	100.0	12.9	17.7	12.9	11.3	12.9	14.5	16.1	8
6 - 8 hours	100.0	11.8	15.7	21.6	19.6	7.8	--	21.6	6
8 - 10 hours	100.0	7.7	11.5	19.2	15.4	7.7	7.7	30.8	8
10 - 12 hours	100.0	--	--	--	33.3	--	--	22.2	10
12 - 16 hours	100.0	--	--	--	--	80.0	--	--	17
More than 16 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hours not reported	100.0	11.8	7.1	12.6	12.6	17.3	6.3	33.9	15
Day of week:									
Sunday	100.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	8.0	8.0	20.0	7
Monday	100.0	9.9	14.1	18.3	12.7	15.5	2.8	28.2	8
Tuesday	100.0	14.3	12.9	24.3	8.6	11.4	5.7	22.9	5
Wednesday	100.0	17.4	10.1	15.9	14.5	8.7	5.8	26.1	7
Thursday	100.0	9.0	7.7	15.4	19.2	16.7	3.8	29.5	10
Friday	100.0	14.7	13.3	16.0	8.0	14.7	13.3	18.7	9
Saturday	100.0	16.7	16.7	13.3	13.3	10.0	6.7	26.7	6

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, October 24, 2013

Table 15. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristics, major occupational group, and selected parts of body, Private industry, Montana, 2011

Characteristic	Private industry	Part of body affected by the injury or illness																	
		Head		Neck		Trunk		Upper extremities						Lower extremities				Multiple parts	All other body parts
		Total	Eyes	Total		Total	Back	Total	Shoulder	Arm	Hand	Wrist	Total	Knee	Ankle	Foot			
Total	160.9	8.1	2.4	2.7	48.6	36.1	49.3	18.9	5.5	12.3	9.5	36.5	14.6	7.5	6.0	2.7	12.8	--	
Gender:																			
Male	184.9	9.7	3.8	1.4	58.8	43.9	56.0	27.2	5.6	15.7	5.4	41.3	17.6	8.3	5.3	2.6	14.9	--	
Female	130.9	6.1	--	4.3	36.0	30.9	40.5	8.3	5.3	7.9	14.8	30.7	10.8	6.6	6.7	2.9	10.4	--	
Age:																			
14 - 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 - 19	203.7	--	--	--	41.3	39.2	36.0	--	--	--	--	39.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 - 24	120.2	6.7	--	--	46.8	39.0	36.3	9.6	--	17.2	--	22.0	12.0	--	--	--	5.4	--	
25 - 34	144.8	6.3	2.6	--	53.7	48.9	41.8	9.3	5.3	16.8	7.5	27.4	10.7	5.0	4.0	--	10.4	--	
35 - 44	177.8	14.8	4.1	--	63.6	48.1	47.8	21.6	8.5	11.0	5.4	38.8	11.1	20.2	--	--	8.7	--	
45 - 54	191.5	7.3	--	--	50.1	36.6	57.8	21.3	7.3	8.4	17.8	56.8	16.8	5.1	14.0	4.5	12.5	--	
55 - 64	103.3	6.4	--	--	35.9	26.0	66.4	41.0	--	10.0	7.3	41.0	26.5	5.4	5.1	--	31.1	--	
65 and over	59.0	--	--	--	28.1	--	28.1	13.6	--	--	--	14.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Major occupational group:																			
Management Occupations	41.3	--	--	--	--	--	14.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Community and Social Service Occupations	48.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Legal Occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	55.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	113.4	--	--	--	57.0	54.7	18.8	--	--	--	--	17.8	11.4	--	--	--	10.6	--	
Healthcare Support Occupations	347.1	--	--	--	137.0	123.2	75.8	25.9	29.4	--	--	68.3	46.3	--	--	--	38.0	--	
Protective Service Occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	129.4	6.6	--	--	21.1	15.2	70.6	12.7	--	18.9	28.9	19.5	10.1	--	--	--	8.4	--	
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	417.0	--	--	--	235.1	197.4	89.1	31.2	--	22.9	--	41.7	27.7	--	--	20.8	17.9	--	
Personal Care and Service Occupations	196.4	--	--	--	59.6	54.9	29.2	--	--	--	--	83.0	--	--	--	--	10.5	--	
Sales and Related Occupations	98.5	--	--	10.4	25.5	20.7	28.5	12.4	5.2	6.8	--	18.4	4.4	7.9	4.6	--	10.5	--	
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	53.7	6.1	--	--	13.3	9.6	17.4	--	--	--	9.1	12.5	4.4	--	--	--	26.8	--	
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	128.9	--	--	--	46.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	29.8	--	--	--	--	13.4	--	
Construction and Extraction Occupations	326.6	10.6	--	--	75.7	60.4	123.5	38.9	--	47.6	21.2	90.6	20.9	34.4	19.9	--	17.8	--	
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	301.0	43.9	14.5	--	112.8	102.7	67.7	27.7	--	28.9	30.4	60.7	47.9	--	--	--	12.8	--	
Production Occupations	213.2	13.9	11.4	--	36.7	28.9	88.9	15.9	--	30.4	30.4	60.3	11.3	--	23.2	--	10.4	--	
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	363.7	7.4	--	--	97.2	60.1	116.7	89.7	9.2	13.3	--	91.7	40.6	7.7	9.3	--	46.5	--	

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

NI = 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.

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.

APPENDIX D: GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Annual summary

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

Annual survey

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

Cooperative program

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

Employee

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

Employer

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

Establishment

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

Exposure

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

Federal Register

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

First aid

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

APPENDIX D: GLOSSARY OF TERMS (continued)

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

Lost workdays

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

Lost workdays-away from work

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

Lost workdays-restricted work activity

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

APPENDIX D: GLOSSARY OF TERMS (continued)

Low-hazard industries

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

Medical treatment

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

North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)

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

Occupational illness

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

Occupational skin diseases or disorders

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

Dust diseases of the lungs

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

APPENDIX D: GLOSSARY OF TERMS (continued)

Respiratory conditions due to toxic agents

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

Poisoning

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

Disorders due to physical agents

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

Disorders associated with repeated trauma

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

All other occupational illnesses

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

Occupational injury

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

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)

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

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.

APPENDIX D: GLOSSARY OF TERMS (continued)

Regularly exempt employers

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

Restriction of work or motion

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

Supplementary Record (OSHA No. 301)

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

Usable units

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

Volunteers

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

Work environment

Consists of the employer's premises and other locations where employees are engaged in work-related activities or are present as a condition of their employment. The work environment includes not only physical locations, but also the equipment or materials used by the employee during 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. Montana does, however, survey state and local government on a volunteer basis.

Sample

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

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 non-response 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 2012 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

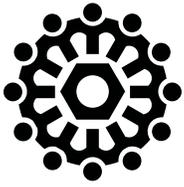
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year, and

**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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