

Montana Occupational Injuries and Illnesses



State of Montana 2016



Montana Department of
LABOR & INDUSTRY

Montana Occupational Injuries and Illnesses 2016

State of Montana

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Special thanks to all employers who responded to our survey.

Without their participation, this report would not have been possible.

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

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INTRODUCTION

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

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

Under this system, employers with more than 10 workers in non-exempt industries are required to keep records of all work-related deaths; any diagnosed occupational illness; and any occupational injury which involves loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, transfer to another job, or requires medical treatment beyond first aid. These employers maintain a log and summary of occupational injuries and illnesses (OSHA No. 300) and supplementary record (OSHA No. 301) of each incident or occurrence within the calendar year. These records are retained at the work site for five years and must be available for inspection by representatives of the U.S. Department of Labor, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Service, or the Montana Department of Labor 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 2016 sample surveyed 3,600 establishments.

The Montana Department of Labor and Industry 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 30 years.

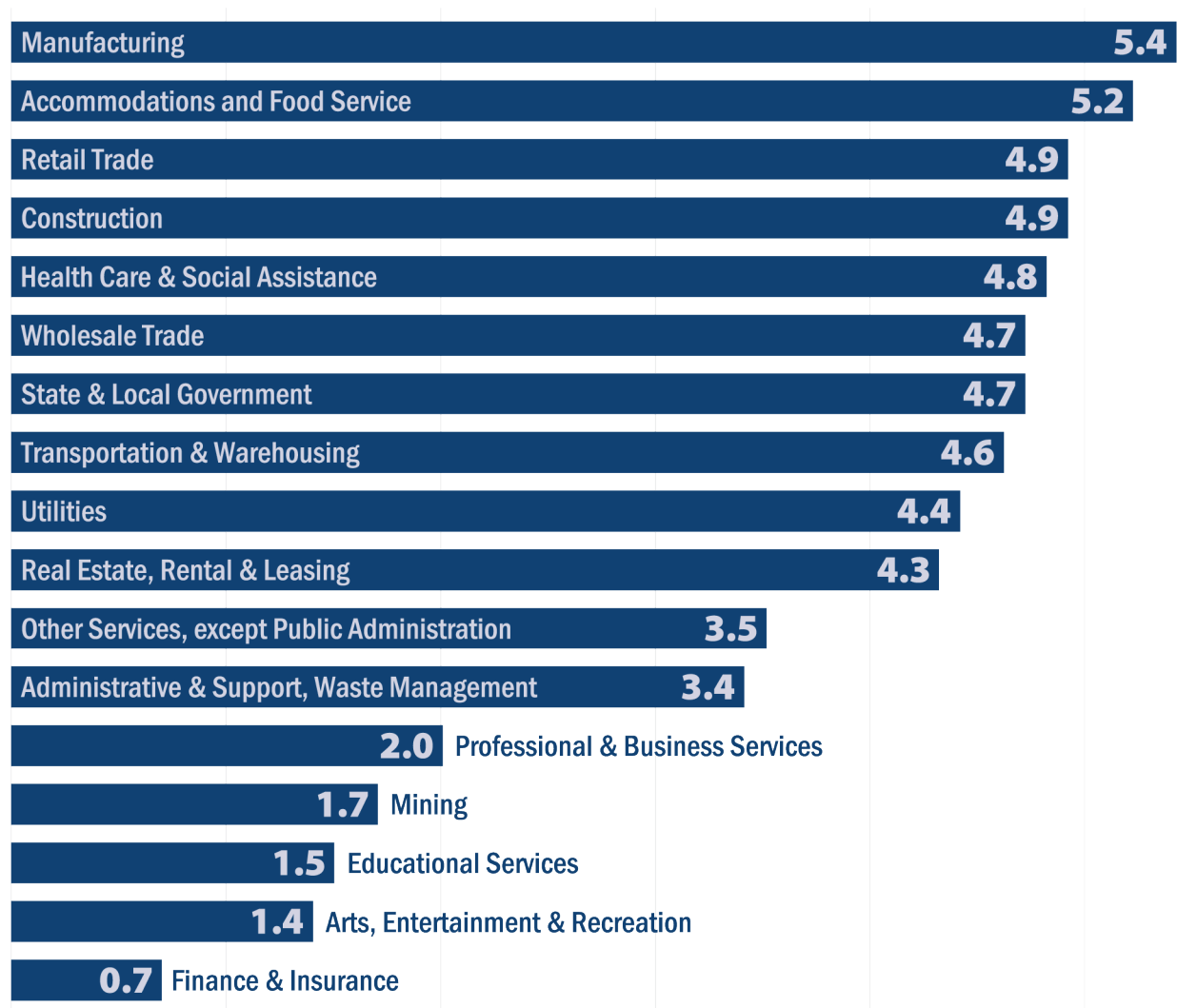
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SUMMARY FOR 2016

In 2016, employees of Montana businesses in all industries experienced a total of 14,300 OSHA recordable nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses. This converts into an overall incidence rate of 4.2 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers. Private industry only, experienced 12,200 injuries and illnesses, and also had a rate of 4.2 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers in 2016.

The industries with the highest incidence rates per 100 full-time workers, were Manufacturing at 5.4, Retail trade 4.9, and Construction 4.9. The industries with the lower incidence rates were 0.7 in Finance and insurance and Education services with 1.5 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers. Below is a Comparison of incidence rates by major industry, Montana; 2016.

NONFATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES INCIDENCE RATES BY MAJOR INDUSTRY MONTANA - 2016



MONTANA OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES 2016

Montana has consistently had higher rates than the national average. The national private industry incidence rate for 2016 was 2.9 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers.

COMPARISON OF INCIDENCE RATES OF NONFATAL INJURIES & ILLNESSES

MONTANA VS. UNITED STATES

2015-2016

Incidence rates are set for 100 full time workers.

2016



2015



Incidence rate per 100 full-time workers

The formula for computing the incidence rates is:

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

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

EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year

200,000 = base for 100 full-time equivalent

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

LOST WORKDAY CASES

Private Industry total lost workday cases involve days away from work, days of restricted activity, or both. This indicator is a measure of the injury or illness severity. Using this as a measure of severity, the injuries and illnesses reported in Montana are similar to those reported elsewhere. In Montana Private Industry, an estimated 5,600 of the 12,200 cases were recordable injuries with 400 involving at least one day away from work.

The table below shows the number of injuries and illnesses in Montana by major industry sector for the year 2016.

INJURIES AND ILLNESSES BY MAJOR INDUSTRY SECTOR

MONTANA 2016

	NAICS Sector	Total Recordable Injuries	Total DAFW/DJTR Cases	Lost Workday Cases
Total all industries		14,300	6,200	4,600
Total private industries		12,200	5,600	400
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	11	*	*	*
Mining	21	100	100	*
Construction	23	1,200	600	500
Manufacturing	31-33	1,000	500	300
Wholesale Trade	42	700	300	200
Retail Trade	44-45	2,300	1,300	800
Transportation and warehousing	48-49	600	300	300
Information	51	100	*	*
Finance and Insurance	52	100	*	*
Real Estate, Rental and Leasing	53	200	100	100
Professional scientific and technical services	54	400	100	*
Administrative & support, waste management	56	400	300	200
Educational Services	61	*	*	*
Health care and social assistance	62	2,500	900	700
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	71	100	*	*
Accommodation and food services	72	1,600	600	500
Other services, except public admin.	81	400	200	200
State and Local Government	92	2,200	700	500

DAFW = Days Away From Work, DJTR = Days Job Transfer or Restriction, * = Data too small to be displayed

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

OCCUPATIONS

The median number of lost work days in 2016 was six days away from work. The occupation groups with the highest median number of lost work time were Construction and Extraction and Arts, design, entertainment, sports and media occupations, with 13 days away from work each.

INJURIES AND ILLNESSES BY MAJOR OCCUPATION CATEGORY

MONTANA - 2016



The most hazardous major occupation categories in 2016 were Construction and extraction and Transportation and material moving occupations.

INJURIES AND ILLNESSES BY OCCUPATION

MONTANA, 2016

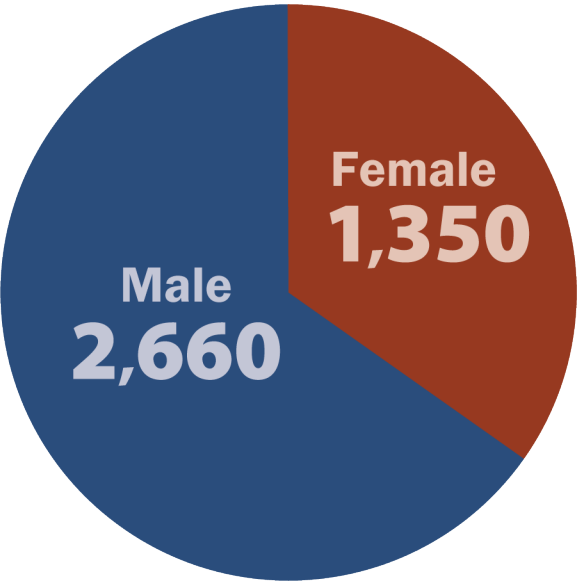


Construction laborers was the most injured occupation with 240 injuries in 2016. Nursing assistant occupations were second with 200 injuries. Laborers, freight & material movers had 180 injuries, while Light truck or delivery drivers had 160 injuries with days away from work.

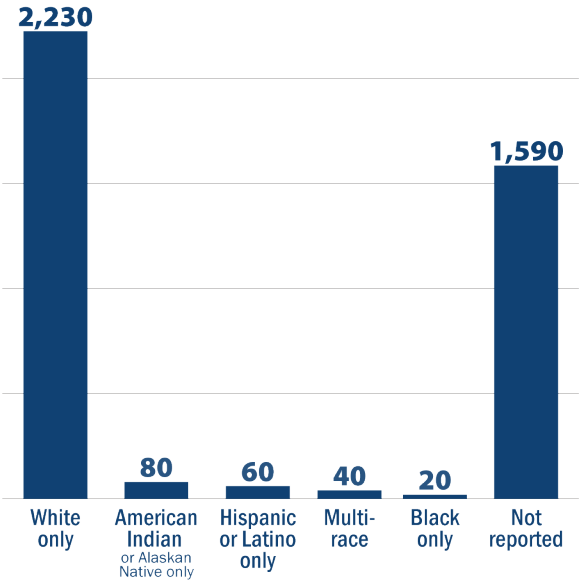
2016 CASE CHARACTERISTICS

Case characteristics are computed by using a total of 4040 reported lost workday cases. Because of rounding and/or data exclusions, components may not add to total.

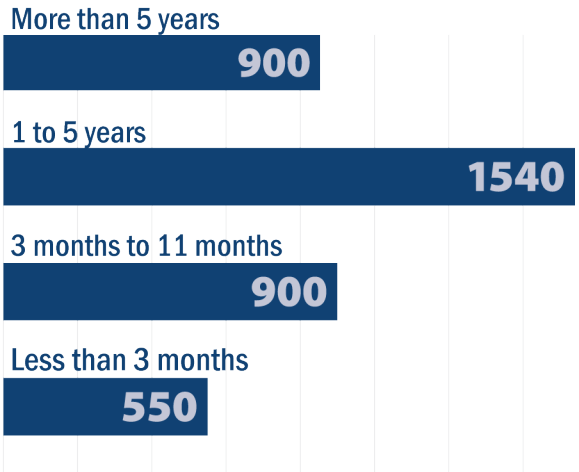
INJURIES AND ILLNESSES
BY GENDER
MONTANA, 2016



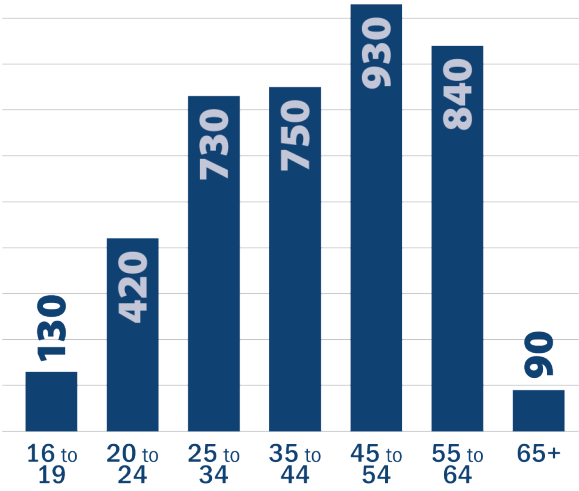
INJURIES AND ILLNESSES
BY RACE
MONTANA, 2016



INJURIES AND ILLNESSES
BY LENGTH OF SERVICE
MONTANA, 2016

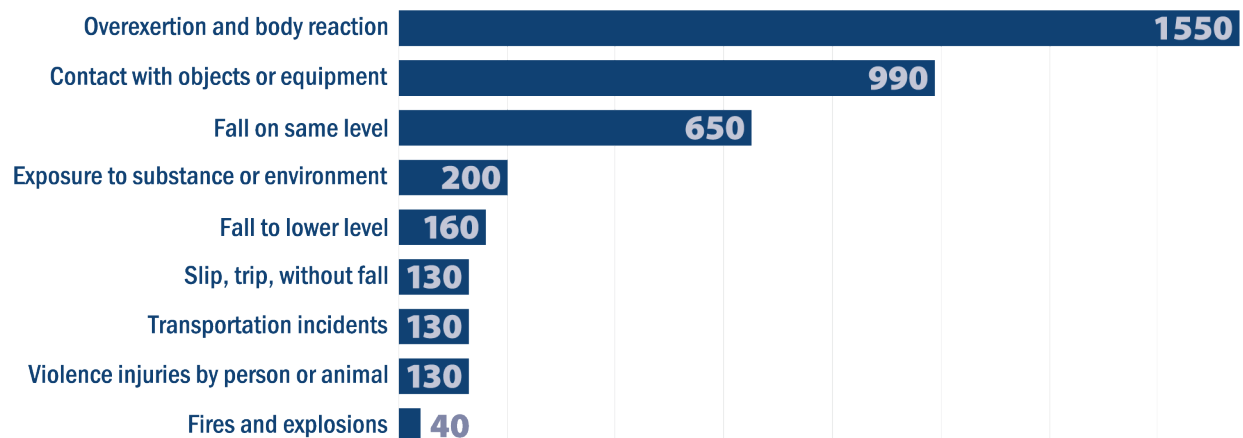


INJURIES AND ILLNESSES
BY AGE GROUP
MONTANA, 2016



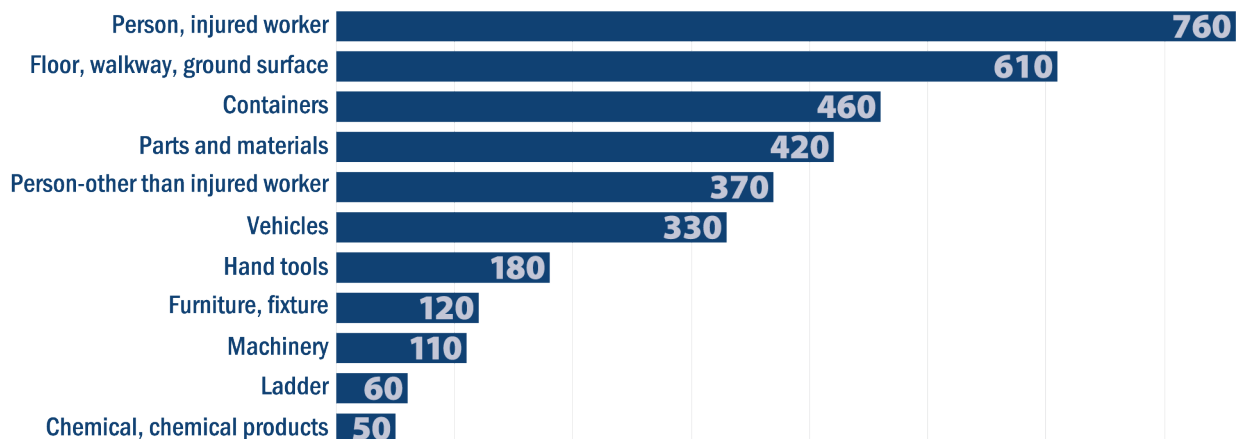
INJURIES AND ILLNESSES BY EVENT OR EXPOSURE

MONTANA, 2016



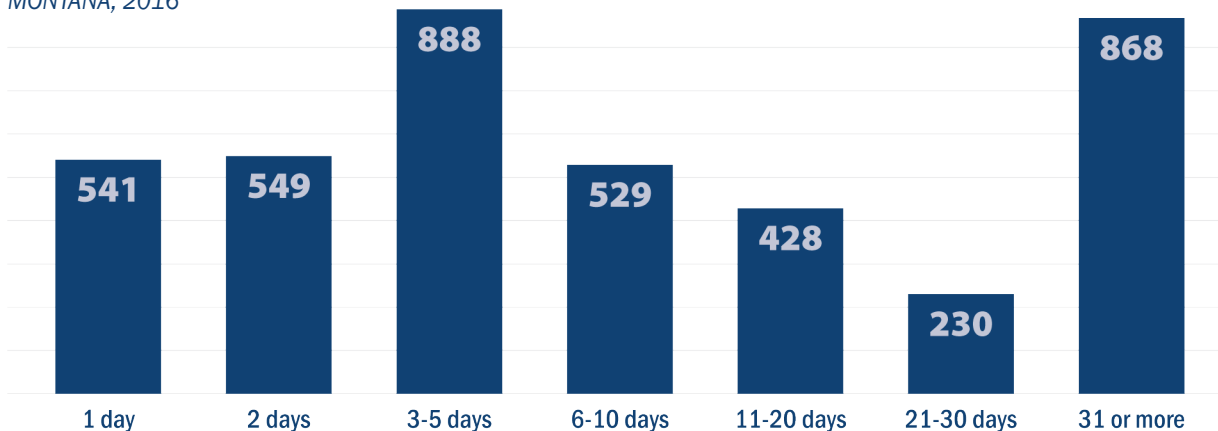
INJURIES AND ILLNESSES BY SOURCE OF INJURY OR ILLNESS

MONTANA, 2016

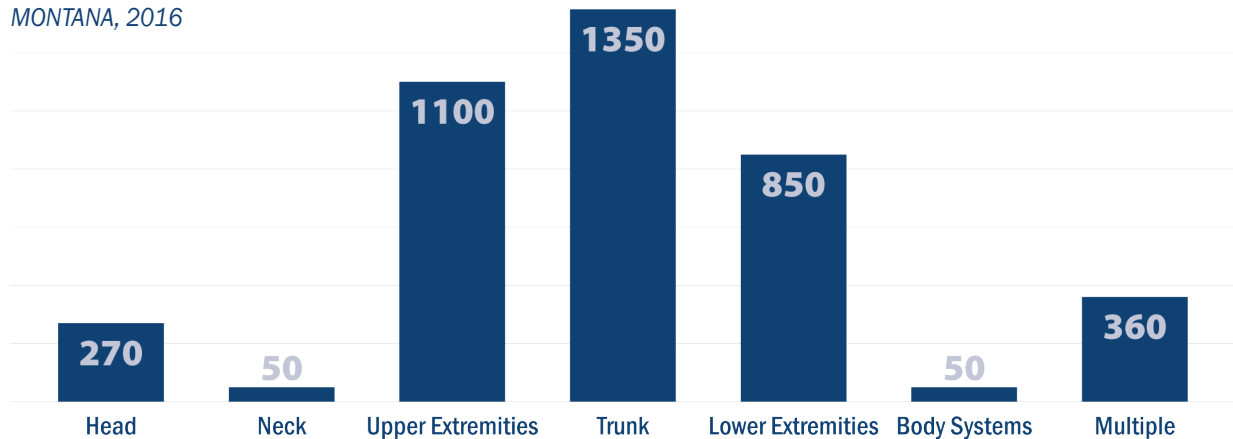


INJURIES AND ILLNESSES BY DAYS AWAY FROM WORK

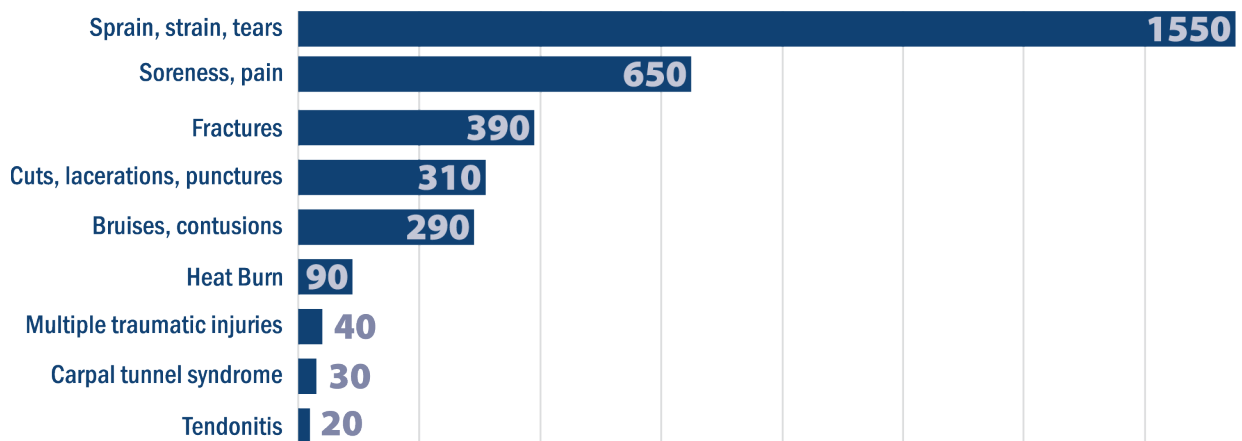
MONTANA, 2016



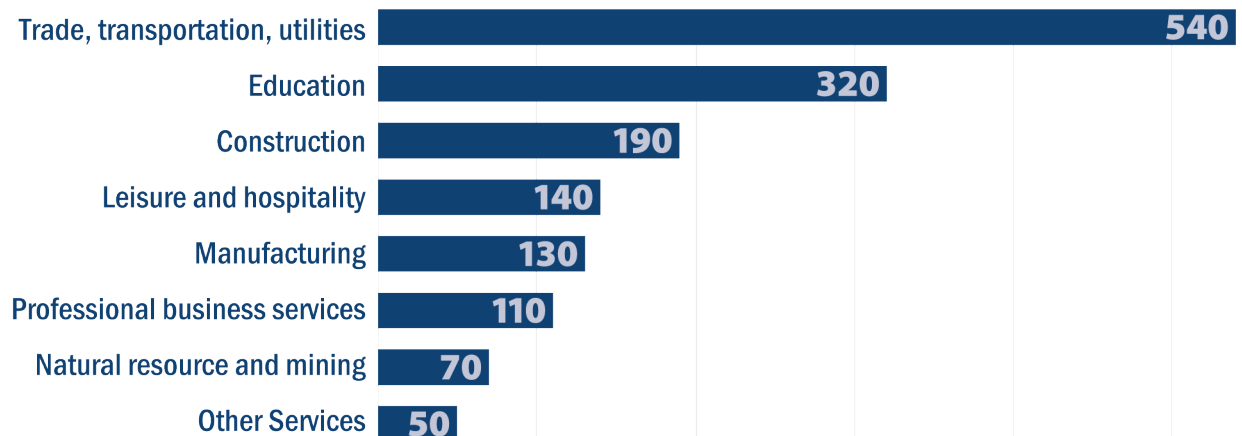
INJURIES AND ILLNESSES BY PART OF BODY MONTANA, 2016



INJURIES AND ILLNESSES BY NATURE OF INJURY OR ILLNESS MONTANA, 2016

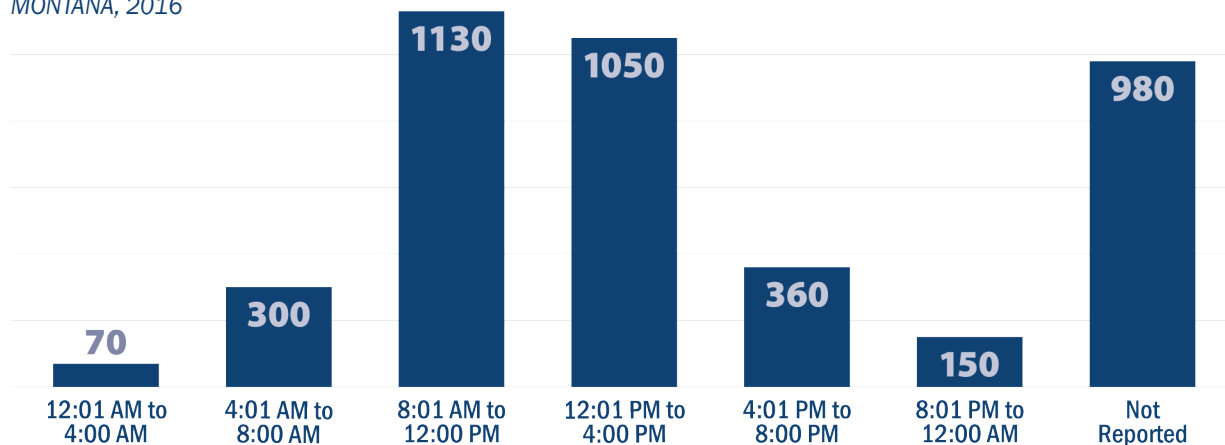


INDUSTRY BREAKDOWN OF SPRAINS AND STRAINS MONTANA, 2016



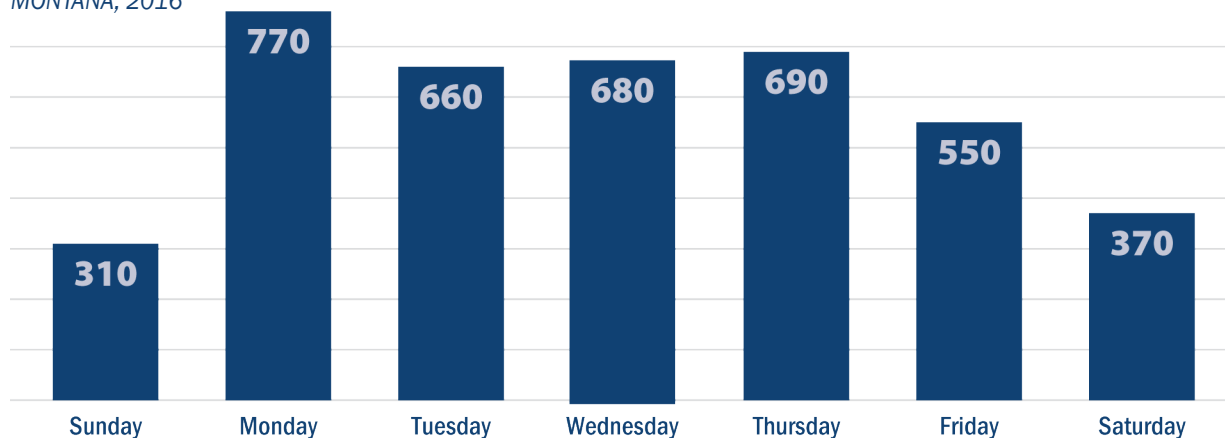
INJURIES AND ILLNESSES BY TIME OF INCIDENT

MONTANA, 2016



INJURIES AND ILLNESSES BY DAY OF THE WEEK

MONTANA, 2016



INJURIES AND ILLNESSES BY HOURS WORKED BEFORE INCIDENT

MONTANA, 2016

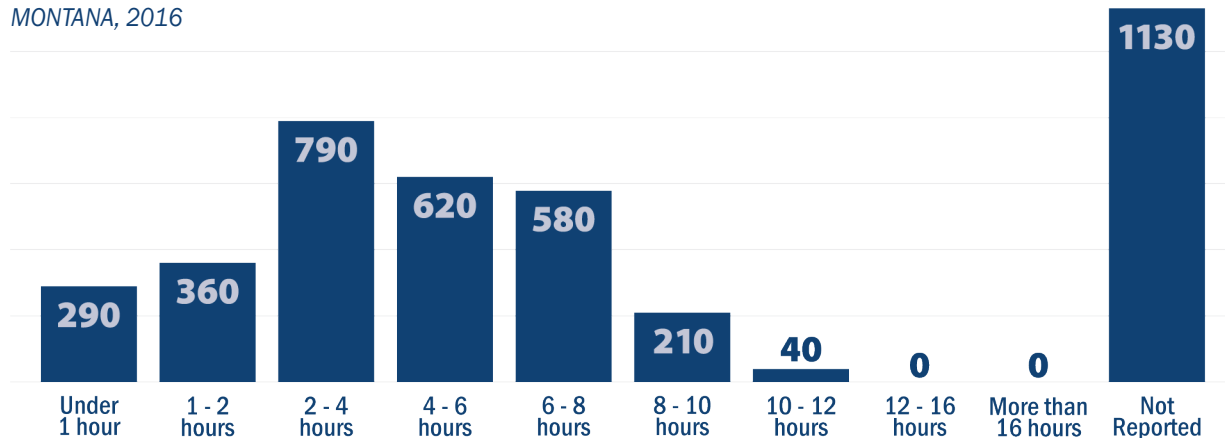


TABLE A1

APPENDIX A

INCIDENCE RATES¹ OF NONFATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES & ILLNESSES**BY SELECTED INDUSTRIES & CASE TYPE**

MONTANA, 2016

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
All industries including state & local government ⁵		4.2	1.8	1.3	0.5	2.4
Private industry ⁵		4.2	1.9	1.4	0.5	2.3
Goods-producing ⁵		5.0	2.6	2.0	0.6	2.4
Natural resources & mining ^{5,6}		4.2	2.5	2.2	0.2	1.7
Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting ⁵		--	--	--	--	--
Crop production ⁵	111	11.7	8.8	8.8	--	--
Animal production & aquaculture ⁵	112	9.1	3.3	3.2	--	5.8
Forestry & logging	113	17.9	12.2	12.2	--	5.7
Mining, quarrying, & oil & gas extraction ⁶		1.7	1.2	0.9	0.3	0.5
Mining (except oil & gas) ⁷	212	2.1	1.5	1.3	--	0.5
Construction		4.9	2.4	2.0	0.4	2.5
Construction		4.9	2.4	2.0	0.4	2.5
Construction of buildings	236	6.9	4.0	3.4	0.7	2.8
Heavy & civil engineering construction	237	2.4	1.2	0.8	0.5	1.2
Specialty trade contractors	238	5.0	2.1	1.9	0.2	2.9
Manufacturing		5.4	2.8	1.7	1.0	2.7
Manufacturing		5.4	2.8	1.7	1.0	2.7
Food manufacturing	311	4.4	3.0	1.0	2.0	1.4
Wood product manufacturing	321	7.3	4.0	3.1	1.0	3.2
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	3.6	2.1	1.5	--	1.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	6.6	3.4	2.2	1.2	3.2
Service-providing		4.0	1.8	1.3	0.5	2.2
Trade, transportation, & utilities ⁸		4.8	2.5	1.6	0.9	2.3
Wholesale trade		4.7	1.8	1.3	0.5	2.9
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	5.5	1.6	1.2	0.4	3.9
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	4.6	2.4	1.7	0.7	2.2
Wholesale electronic markets & agents & brokers	425	--	--	--	--	--
Retail trade		4.9	2.8	1.7	1.1	2.1
Motor vehicle & parts dealers	441	5.9	2.5	1.6	1.0	3.4
Furniture & home furnishings stores	442	2.8	1.8	1.8	--	--
Building material & garden equipment & supplies dealers	444	6.7	4.0	1.9	2.1	2.8
Food & beverage stores	445	5.7	2.8	2.2	0.6	2.9
Gasoline stations	447	2.7	1.3	0.7	0.6	1.4
General merchandise stores	452	6.4	4.4	2.0	2.4	2.0
Transportation & warehousing ⁸		4.6	2.3	1.9	0.5	2.3
Air transportation	481	6.0	--	--	--	3.8
Truck transportation	484	6.1	3.3	2.9	0.4	2.9
Transit & ground passenger transportation	485	2.4	--	--	--	--
Warehousing & storage	493	--	--	--	--	--
Utilities		4.4	2.1	1.7	--	2.3
Information		2.2	0.9	0.5	0.4	1.3
Information		2.2	0.9	0.5	0.4	1.3
Publishing industries (except internet)	511	1.5	--	--	--	--
Telecommunications	517	3.6	1.5	0.7	0.7	2.1
Finance, insurance, & real estate		1.6	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.9
Finance & insurance		0.7	--	--	--	0.7
Real estate & rental & leasing		4.3	2.8	2.5	0.3	1.4
Professional & business services		2.5	1.0	0.7	0.2	1.5
Professional, scientific, & technical services		2.0	0.3	0.2	--	1.7
Administrative & support & waste management & remediation services		3.4	1.9	1.6	0.3	1.4

TABLE A1 (continued)**APPENDIX A**

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Educational & health services		4.6	1.8	1.3	0.5	2.9
Educational services		1.5	--	--	--	1.0
Health care & social assistance		4.8	1.9	1.4	0.5	3.0
Leisure, entertainment, & hospitality		4.5	1.7	1.3	0.4	2.8
Arts, entertainment, & recreation		1.4	0.5	0.3	--	0.9
Amusement, gambling, & recreation industries	713	1.6	0.5	0.3	--	1.1
Accommodation & food services		5.2	2.0	1.5	0.4	3.2
Accommodation	721	7.4	3.2	2.4	0.8	4.2
Food services & drinking places	722	4.3	1.5	1.2	0.3	2.9
Other services (except public administration)		3.5	1.9	1.5	0.4	1.6
Other services (except public administration)		3.5	1.9	1.5	0.4	1.6
Repair & maintenance	811	3.9	2.2	2.0	--	--
Personal & laundry services	812	4.8	4.1	3.3	0.8	--
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, & similar organizations	813	2.7	0.8	0.4	0.4	1.9
State & local government ⁵		4.7	1.4	1.1	0.3	3.3
State government ⁵		3.1	1.0	0.8	0.2	2.1
Service-providing		3.1	1.0	0.8	0.2	2.1
Educational & health services		3.4	1.6	1.2	0.4	1.8
Educational services		2.5	0.8	0.6	--	1.7
Educational services	611	2.5	0.8	0.6	--	1.7
Health care & social assistance		12.1	9.4	7.1	2.4	2.7
Public administration		2.8	0.4	0.3	--	2.4
Public administration		2.8	0.4	0.3	--	2.4
Local government ⁵		5.6	1.6	1.3	0.3	3.9
Goods-producing ⁵		--	--	--	--	--
Service-providing		5.6	1.6	1.3	0.3	3.9
Educational & health services		4.9	0.5	0.5	--	4.3
Educational services		4.9	0.5	0.4	--	4.4
Educational services	611	4.9	0.5	0.4	--	4.4
Health care & social assistance		--	--	--	--	--
Hospitals	622	7.2	--	--	--	--
Public administration		6.5	3.1	2.5	0.7	3.3
Public administration		6.5	3.1	2.5	0.7	3.3

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and/or illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N / EH) X 200,000 where, N = number of injuries and/or illnesses, EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year, 200,000 = base for 100 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

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

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

⁵ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

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

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

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

⁹ Data too small to be displayed.

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

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, November 06, 2017⁹

TABLE A2

APPENDIX A

INCIDENCE RATES¹ OF NONFATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES & ILLNESSES
BY INDUSTRY SECTOR & EMPLOYMENT SIZE

MONTANA, 2016

Industry sector ²	All establishments	Establishment employment size (workers)				
		1 to 10	11 to 49	50 to 249	250 to 999	1,000 or more
All industries including state & local government ³	4.2	2.6	4.0	5.7	4.7	3.7
Private industry ³	4.2	2.6	4.1	5.9	4.1	3.8
Goods-producing ³	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.8	2.2	--
Natural resources & mining ^{3,4}	4.2	5.4	5.5	3.5	2.4	--
Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting ³	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mining, quarrying, & oil & gas extraction ⁴	1.7	2.5	--	1.3	2.4	--
Construction	4.9	5.1	4.7	5.1	--	--
Manufacturing	5.4	--	5.1	6.9	--	--
Service-providing	4.0	2.0	3.9	5.9	4.6	3.8
Trade, transportation, & utilities ⁵	4.8	3.9	4.4	6.1	6.9	1.0
Wholesale trade	4.7	--	4.6	6.2	--	--
Retail trade	4.9	3.0	4.3	6.1	--	--
Transportation & warehousing ⁵	4.6	--	3.9	6.9	--	1.0
Utilities	4.4	8.6	5.7	--	--	--
Information	2.2	--	3.5	2.8	--	--
Finance, insurance, & real estate	1.6	--	2.2	2.9	1.2	--
Finance & insurance	0.7	--	--	2.4	1.2	--
Real estate & rental & leasing	4.3	--	6.6	--	--	--
Professional & business services	2.5	1.8	3.2	2.9	--	--
Professional, scientific, & technical services	2.0	--	3.5	1.0	--	--
Management of companies & enterprises	--	--	--	--	--	--
Administrative & support & waste management & remediation services	3.4	2.9	2.9	6.1	--	--
Educational & health services	4.6	--	3.4	6.8	5.3	4.2
Educational services	1.5	--	--	4.0	2.8	--
Health care & social assistance	4.8	--	3.8	6.9	5.6	4.2
Leisure, entertainment, & hospitality	4.5	--	4.7	7.3	--	--
Arts, entertainment, & recreation	1.4	--	--	6.3	--	--
Accommodation & food services	5.2	--	5.3	7.5	--	--
Other services (except public administration)	3.5	2.8	3.5	6.7	--	--
Other services (except public administration)	3.5	2.8	3.5	6.7	--	--
State & local government ³	4.7	--	3.4	5.0	5.7	3.4
State government ³	3.1	--	--	4.2	4.2	--
Local government ³	5.6	--	--	5.2	6.9	--

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000 where N = number of injuries and illnesses, EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year, 200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

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

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System, 2012 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁵ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. ⁶ Data too small to be displayed.

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

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, November 06, 2017

TABLE B1

APPENDIX B

NUMBER OF NONFATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES & ILLNESSES INVOLVING DAYS AWAY FROM WORK¹**BY SELECTED WORKER CHARACTERISTICS
& MAJOR INDUSTRY SECTOR**

PRIVATE INDUSTRY, MONTANA, 2016

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	4,040	990	190	480	320	3,040	1,270	30	130	260	690	490	180	-
GENDER:														
Male	2,660	900	180	430	290	1,760	950	20	120	130	140	250	160	--
Female	1,350	90	--	40	30	1,260	300	--	--	120	550	230	20	--
AGE:														
14 to 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19	130	30	--	--	20	100	20	--	--	--	--	50	--	--
20 to 24	420	110	--	80	20	310	130	--	--	20	70	40	--	--
25 to 34	730	190	40	80	70	530	180	--	--	30	120	180	--	--
35 to 44	750	170	40	80	50	590	310	--	60	20	120	60	--	--
45 to 54	930	300	60	180	50	640	250	--	--	90	150	60	60	--
55 to 64	840	170	30	40	100	670	310	--	--	80	140	70	40	--
65 & over	90	--	--	--	--	90	30	--	--	--	30	--	--	--
LENGTH OF SERVICE WITH EMPLOYER:														
Less than 3 months	550	130	50	40	40	430	150	--	70	30	80	90	--	--
3 to 11 months	900	170	40	70	60	730	250	--	--	90	190	130	50	--
1 to 5 years	1,540	460	60	310	80	1,080	470	--	--	100	210	180	90	--
More than 5 years	900	220	40	60	120	680	340	20	--	30	160	70	30	--
RACE OR ETHNIC ORIGIN⁵:														
White only	2,230	530	110	190	230	1,700	740	--	40	210	310	260	130	--
Black only	20	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino only	60	20	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	--	--	20	--	--
Asian only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	80	--	--	--	--	60	20	--	--	--	30	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino & other race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	1,590	400	80	240	70	1,190	490	20	90	40	330	180	50	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.⁵ Race and ethnicity data do not add to total. Some cases may be counted as both "Multi-race" and "Hispanic and other" race.

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

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, October 16, 2017

TABLE B2

APPENDIX B

NUMBER OF NONFATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES & ILLNESSES INVOLVING DAYS AWAY FROM WORK¹**BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP & MAJOR INDUSTRY SECTOR**

PRIVATE INDUSTRY, MONTANA, 2016

Occupation Group	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	4,040	990	190	480	320	3,040	1,270	30	130	260	690	490	180	--
Management occupations	60	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--
Business & financial operations occupations	30	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Computer & mathematical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture & engineering occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, & social science occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community & social service occupations	30	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, & library occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, & media occupations	20	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners & technical occupations	210	--	--	--	--	210	--	--	--	--	140	--	--	--
Healthcare support occupations	290	--	--	--	--	290	--	--	--	--	270	--	--	--
Protective service occupations	40	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food preparation & serving related occupations	360	--	--	--	--	360	50	--	--	--	30	280	--	--
Building & grounds cleaning & maintenance occupations	290	--	--	--	--	290	--	--	--	110	50	120	--	--
Personal care & service occupations	100	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	--	70	20	--	--
Sales & related occupations	270	--	--	--	--	270	240	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Office & administrative support occupations	220	--	--	--	--	220	140	--	--	20	40	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, & forestry occupations	110	110	110	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction & extraction occupations	640	500	40	450	--	140	70	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, & repair occupations	440	80	30	20	30	360	230	--	--	--	--	20	80	--
Production occupations	280	210	--	--	190	70	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation & material moving occupations	630	80	--	--	60	550	450	--	--	--	--	--	60	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

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

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, October 16, 2017

TABLE B3

APPENDIX B

NUMBER OF NONFATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES & ILLNESSES INVOLVING DAYS AWAY FROM WORK¹**BY SELECTED WORKER OCCUPATIONS
& MAJOR INDUSTRY SECTOR**

PRIVATE INDUSTRY, MONTANA, 2016

Occupation	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	4,040	990	190	480	320	3,040	1,270	30	130	260	690	490	180	-
Construction laborers	240	240	--	240	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nursing assistants	200	--	--	--	--	200	--	--	--	--	190	--	--	--
Laborers & freight, stock, & material movers, hand	180	30	--	--	30	150	150	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Light truck or delivery services drivers	160	--	--	--	--	160	90	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maids & housekeeping cleaners	130	--	--	--	--	130	--	--	--	--	20	100	--	--
Heavy & tractor-trailer truck drivers	130	20	--	--	--	120	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Janitors & cleaners, except maids & housekeeping cleaners	120	--	--	--	--	120	--	--	--	80	20	--	--	--
Retail salespersons	120	--	--	--	--	120	110	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cooks, restaurant	110	--	--	--	--	110	--	--	--	--	--	110	--	--
Carpenters	110	50	--	40	--	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Stock clerks & order fillers	100	--	--	--	--	100	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Personal care aides	70	--	--	--	--	70	--	--	--	--	70	--	--	--
First-line supervisors of construction trades & extraction workers	70	20	--	20	--	50	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maintenance & repair workers, general	60	20	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	--	20	--	--
Bus & truck mechanics & diesel engine specialists	60	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	40	--
First-line supervisors of retail sales workers	60	--	--	--	--	60	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Registered nurses	60	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	--
Food preparation workers	50	--	--	--	--	50	30	--	--	--	--	20	--	--
Cabinetmakers & bench carpenters	50	50	--	--	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Helpers—installation, maintenance, & repair workers	50	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cashiers	50	--	--	--	--	50	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Combined food preparation & serving workers, including fast food	50	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	--	--	40	--	--
Electricians	40	40	--	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Automotive service technicians & mechanics	40	--	--	--	--	40	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Painters, construction & maintenance	40	30	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Insulation workers, floor, ceiling, & wall	40	30	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

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

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, October 16, 2017

TABLE B4

APPENDIX B

NUMBER OF NONFATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES & ILLNESSES INVOLVING DAYS AWAY FROM WORK¹**BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS & MAJOR INDUSTRY SECTOR**

PRIVATE INDUSTRY, MONTANA, 2016

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	4,040	990	190	480	320	3,040	1,270	30	130	260	690	490	180	--
Nature of injury, illness:														
Fractures	390	90	30	30	30	300	130	--	60	--	40	40	--	--
Sprains, strains, tears	1,550	380	70	190	130	1,170	540	--	--	110	320	140	50	--
Amputations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bruise, contusions	290	30	--	--	20	260	110	--	--	--	50	80	--	--
Chemical burns & corrosions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heat (thermal) burns	90	--	--	--	--	80	50	--	--	--	--	30	--	--
Soreness, pain	650	70	--	30	30	580	140	--	--	80	170	60	100	--
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	310	150	--	100	50	170	80	--	--	--	20	50	--	--
Cuts, lacerations	210	60	--	20	40	150	70	--	--	--	20	50	--	--
Punctures (except gunshot wounds)	100	90	--	80	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome	30	--	--	--	--	30	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tendonitis	20	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple traumatic injuries	40	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
With sprains & other injuries	20	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
With fractures & other injuries	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Part of body affected:														
Head	270	50	--	20	20	210	100	--	--	20	50	30	--	--
Eye	70	30	--	--	--	40	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Neck	50	--	--	--	--	40	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trunk	1,100	240	40	100	100	860	350	--	--	90	260	80	60	--
Back	840	140	20	40	70	710	280	--	--	80	220	60	50	--
Upper extremities	1,350	330	30	170	130	1,010	330	--	60	120	170	260	60	--
Shoulder	340	40	--	--	20	300	110	--	--	90	60	40	--	--
Arm	210	50	--	40	--	170	40	--	--	--	20	90	--	--
Wrist	200	60	--	30	20	140	60	--	--	--	30	30	--	--
Hand	540	170	--	80	80	370	100	--	60	20	40	100	50	--
Lower extremities	850	290	100	140	50	560	320	--	--	20	100	90	--	--
Knee	480	190	60	100	30	290	180	--	--	--	50	40	--	--
Ankle	130	20	--	20	--	110	50	--	--	--	20	30	--	--
Foot	110	20	--	--	--	90	60	--	--	--	20	--	--	--
Toe, toenail	30	--	--	--	--	20	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Body systems	50	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple	360	60	--	40	--	300	120	--	30	--	90	--	30	--
Source of injury, illness:														
Chemical, chemical products	50	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	--	20	--	--
Containers	460	80	--	40	30	380	220	--	--	60	30	60	--	--
Furniture, fixtures	120	--	--	--	--	120	40	--	--	--	30	30	--	--
Machinery	110	40	--	--	20	70	20	--	--	--	--	30	--	--
Parts & materials	420	200	--	140	60	220	100	--	--	--	20	--	80	--

TABLE B4 (continued)**APPENDIX B**

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Person, injured or ill worker	760	200	--	100	90	570	300	--	--	20	130	60	60	--
Worker motion or position	600	110	--	20	80	490	230	--	--	20	120	60	60	--
Person, other than injured or ill workers	370	--	--	--	--	370	--	--	--	70	280	--	--	--
Health care patient	340	--	--	--	--	340	--	--	--	60	270	--	--	--
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	610	160	60	90	20	450	210	--	--	30	100	80	--	--
Ladder	60	30	--	30	--	30	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Handtools	180	50	--	20	30	120	60	--	--	20	--	30	--	--
Vehicles	330	30	--	--	--	300	180	--	--	--	30	20	20	--
Trucks	90	--	--	--	--	80	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cart, dolly, hand truck - nonpowered	30	--	--	--	--	30	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Event or exposure:														
Violence & other injuries by persons or animal	130	--	--	--	--	130	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--
Intentional injury by other person	90	--	--	--	--	90	--	--	--	--	80	--	--	--
Injury by person - unintentional or intent unknown	30	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--
Animal & insect related incidents	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation incidents	130	30	20	--	--	100	40	--	--	--	20	--	--	--
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	80	--	--	--	--	70	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fires & explosions	40	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls, slips, trips	950	240	50	140	40	710	330	20	--	50	160	140	--	--
Slips, trips without fall	130	--	--	--	--	120	60	--	--	--	20	20	--	--
Fall on same level	650	150	40	90	20	500	200	20	--	30	130	100	--	--
Fall to lower level	160	70	--	50	--	80	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	200	50	--	--	20	150	70	--	--	--	20	60	--	--
Contact with object, equipment	990	340	70	140	120	650	310	--	80	40	40	110	70	--
Struck by object or equipment	590	180	--	110	60	410	180	--	70	30	20	50	70	--
Struck against object or equipment	230	90	50	20	20	140	70	--	--	--	--	40	--	--
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	60	30	--	--	--	30	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overexertion & bodily reaction	1,550	320	40	150	130	1,240	470	--	--	160	350	150	100	--
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	140	50	--	--	50	80	50	--	--	--	20	--	--	--
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	470	90	20	40	20	380	150	--	--	80	70	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) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

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

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

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, October 16, 2017

TABLE B5

APPENDIX B

NUMBER OF NONFATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES & ILLNESSES INVOLVING DAYS AWAY FROM WORK¹**BY TIME, HOURS ON THE JOB, DAY OF WEEK
& MAJOR INDUSTRY SECTOR**

PRIVATE INDUSTRY, MONTANA, 2016

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	4,040	990	190	480	320	3,040	1,270	30	130	260	690	490	180	--
TIME OF EVENT:														
12:01 AM - 4:00 AM	70	--	--	--	--	60	20	--	--	--	20	--	--	--
4:01 AM - 8:00 AM	300	80	30	--	40	220	120	--	--	--	70	--	--	--
8:01 AM - 12:00 PM	1,130	390	100	190	110	740	370	--	--	30	180	80	70	--
12:01 PM - 4:00 PM	1,050	320	30	230	60	740	370	--	--	50	140	110	40	--
4:01 PM - 8:00 PM	360	40	--	--	30	310	110	--	--	--	80	90	--	--
8:01 PM - 12:00 AM	150	--	--	--	--	140	40	--	--	--	40	40	--	--
Not reported	980	140	20	50	80	840	240	--	70	150	160	150	60	--
HOURS ON THE JOB BEFORE EVENT OCCURRED:														
Occurred before shift began	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Less than 1 hour	290	40	--	--	20	250	120	--	--	--	60	50	--	--
1 - 2 hours	360	70	--	--	60	290	140	--	--	--	70	40	--	--
2 - 4 hours	790	280	90	150	50	510	240	--	--	30	110	70	50	--
4 - 6 hours	620	100	20	40	40	520	220	--	--	40	110	100	40	--
6 - 8 hours	580	220	20	160	50	350	150	--	--	20	110	50	--	--
8 - 10 hours	210	70	--	60	20	140	80	--	--	--	30	20	--	--
10 - 12 hours	40	20	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12 - 16 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
More than 16 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	1,130	190	60	50	80	940	300	--	70	160	190	160	60	--
DAY OF WEEK:														
Sunday	310	30	20	--	--	280	110	--	--	20	60	80	--	--
Monday	770	220	20	130	60	550	170	--	--	150	120	40	70	--
Tuesday	660	120	--	50	60	540	260	--	80	30	110	60	--	--
Wednesday	680	170	--	100	60	510	230	--	--	20	140	100	--	--
Thursday	690	230	40	120	70	460	180	--	--	20	120	70	50	--
Friday	550	140	70	30	40	410	180	--	--	20	90	80	20	--
Saturday	370	80	--	50	20	290	150	--	--	--	70	60	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

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

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, October 16, 2017

TABLE C1

APPENDIX C

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NONFATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES & ILLNESSES INVOLVING DAYS AWAY FROM WORK¹
BY SELECTED WORKER CHARACTERISTICS
& MAJOR INDUSTRY SECTOR

PRIVATE INDUSTRY, MONTANA, 2016

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	--
GENDER:														
Male	65.8	90.9	94.7	89.6	90.6	57.9	74.8	66.7	92.3	50.0	20.3	51.0	88.9	--
Female	33.4	9.1	--	8.3	9.4	41.4	23.6	--	--	46.2	79.7	46.9	11.1	--
AGE:														
14 to 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19	3.2	3.0	--	--	6.3	3.3	1.6	--	--	--	--	10.2	--	--
20 to 24	10.4	11.1	--	16.7	6.3	10.2	10.2	--	--	7.7	10.1	8.2	--	--
25 to 34	18.1	19.2	21.1	16.7	21.9	17.4	14.2	--	--	11.5	17.4	36.7	--	--
35 to 44	18.6	17.2	21.1	16.7	15.6	19.4	24.4	--	46.2	7.7	17.4	12.2	--	--
45 to 54	23.0	30.3	31.6	37.5	15.6	21.1	19.7	--	--	34.6	21.7	12.2	33.3	--
55 to 64	20.8	17.2	15.8	8.3	31.3	22.0	24.4	--	--	30.8	20.3	14.3	22.2	--
65 & over	2.2	--	--	--	--	3.0	2.4	--	--	--	4.3	--	--	--
LENGTH OF SERVICE WITH EMPLOYER:														
Less than 3 months	13.6	13.1	26.3	8.3	12.5	14.1	11.8	--	53.8	11.5	11.6	18.4	--	--
3 to 11 months	22.3	17.2	21.1	14.6	18.8	24.0	19.7	--	--	34.6	27.5	26.5	27.8	--
1 to 5 years	38.1	46.5	31.6	64.6	25.0	35.5	37.0	--	--	38.5	30.4	36.7	50.0	--
More than 5 years	22.3	22.2	21.1	12.5	37.5	22.4	26.8	66.7	--	11.5	23.2	14.3	16.7	--
RACE OR ETHNIC ORIGIN⁵:														
White only	55.2	53.5	57.9	39.6	71.9	55.9	58.3	--	30.8	80.8	44.9	53.1	72.2	--
Black only	.5	--	--	--	--	.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino only	1.5	2.0	--	--	--	1.6	--	--	--	--	--	4.1	--	--
Asian only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	2.0	--	--	--	--	2.0	1.6	--	--	--	4.3	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino & other race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race	1.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	39.4	40.4	42.1	50.0	21.9	39.1	38.6	66.7	69.2	15.4	47.8	36.7	27.8	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.⁵ Race and ethnicity data do not add to total. Some cases may be counted as both "Multi-race" and "Hispanic and other" race.

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

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies, October 16, 2017.

TABLE C2

APPENDIX C

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NONFATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES & ILLNESSES INVOLVING DAYS AWAY FROM WORK¹**BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS & MAJOR INDUSTRY SECTOR**

PRIVATE INDUSTRY, MONTANA, 2016

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	--
NATURE OF INJURY, ILLNESS:														
Fractures	9.7	9.1	15.8	6.3	9.4	9.9	10.2	--	46.2	--	5.8	8.2	--	--
Sprains, strains, tears	38.4	38.4	36.8	39.6	40.6	38.5	42.5	--	--	42.3	46.4	28.6	27.8	--
Amputations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bruise, contusions	7.2	3.0	--	--	6.3	8.6	8.7	--	--	--	7.2	16.3	--	--
Chemical burns & corrosions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heat (thermal) burns	2.2	--	--	--	--	2.6	3.9	--	--	--	--	6.1	--	--
Soreness, pain	16.1	7.1	--	6.3	9.4	19.1	11.0	--	--	30.8	24.6	12.2	55.6	--
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	7.7	15.2	--	20.8	15.6	5.6	6.3	--	--	--	2.9	10.2	--	--
Cuts, lacerations	5.2	6.1	--	4.2	12.5	4.9	5.5	--	--	--	2.9	10.2	--	--
Punctures (except gunshot wounds)	2.5	9.1	--	16.7	--	.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome	.7	--	--	--	--	1.0	1.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tendonitis	.5	--	--	--	--	.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple traumatic injuries	1.0	--	--	--	--	1.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
With sprains & other injuries	.5	--	--	--	--	.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
With fractures & other injuries	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
PART OF BODY AFFECTED:														
Head	6.7	5.1	--	4.2	6.3	6.9	7.9	--	--	7.7	7.2	6.1	--	--
Eye	1.7	3.0	--	--	--	1.3	1.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Neck	1.2	--	--	--	--	1.3	2.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trunk	27.2	24.2	21.1	20.8	31.3	28.3	27.6	--	--	34.6	37.7	16.3	33.3	--
Back	20.8	14.1	10.5	8.3	21.9	23.4	22.0	--	--	30.8	31.9	12.2	27.8	--
Upper extremities	33.4	33.3	15.8	35.4	40.6	33.2	26.0	--	46.2	46.2	24.6	53.1	33.3	--
Shoulder	8.4	4.0	--	--	6.3	9.9	8.7	--	--	34.6	8.7	8.2	--	--
Arm	5.2	5.1	--	8.3	--	5.6	3.1	--	--	--	2.9	18.4	--	--
Wrist	5.0	6.1	--	6.3	6.3	4.6	4.7	--	--	--	4.3	6.1	--	--
Hand	13.4	17.2	--	16.7	25.0	12.2	7.9	--	46.2	7.7	5.8	20.4	27.8	--
Lower extremities	21.0	29.3	52.6	29.2	15.6	18.4	25.2	--	--	7.7	14.5	18.4	--	--
Knee	11.9	19.2	31.6	20.8	9.4	9.5	14.2	--	--	--	7.2	8.2	--	--
Ankle	3.2	2.0	--	4.2	--	3.6	3.9	--	--	--	2.9	6.1	--	--
Foot	2.7	2.0	--	--	--	3.0	4.7	--	--	--	2.9	--	--	--
Toe, toenail	.7	--	--	--	--	.7	1.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Body systems	1.2	--	--	--	--	1.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple	8.9	6.1	--	8.3	--	9.9	9.4	--	23.1	--	13.0	--	16.7	--
SOURCE OF INJURY, ILLNESS:														
Chemical, chemical products	1.2	--	--	--	--	1.3	--	--	--	--	--	4.1	--	--
Containers	11.4	8.1	--	8.3	9.4	12.5	17.3	--	--	23.1	4.3	12.2	--	--
Furniture, fixtures	3.0	--	--	--	--	3.9	3.1	--	--	--	4.3	6.1	--	--
Machinery	2.7	4.0	--	--	6.3	2.3	1.6	--	--	--	--	6.1	--	--

TABLE C2 (continued)**APPENDIX C**

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Parts & materials	10.4	20.2	--	29.2	18.8	7.2	7.9	--	--	--	2.9	--	44.4	--
Person, injured or ill worker	18.8	20.2	--	20.8	28.1	18.8	23.6	--	--	7.7	18.8	12.2	33.3	--
Worker motion or position	14.9	11.1	--	4.2	25.0	16.1	18.1	--	--	7.7	17.4	12.2	33.3	--
Person, other than injured or ill workers	9.2	--	--	--	--	12.2	--	--	--	26.9	40.6	--	--	--
Health care patient	8.4	--	--	--	--	11.2	--	--	--	23.1	39.1	--	--	--
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	15.1	16.2	31.6	18.8	6.3	14.8	16.5	--	--	11.5	14.5	16.3	--	--
Ladder	1.5	3.0	--	6.3	--	1.0	1.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Handtools	4.5	5.1	--	4.2	9.4	3.9	4.7	--	--	7.7	--	6.1	--	--
Vehicles	8.2	3.0	--	--	--	9.9	14.2	--	--	--	4.3	4.1	11.1	--
Trucks	2.2	--	--	--	--	2.6	3.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cart, dolly, hand truck - nonpowered	.7	--	--	--	--	1.0	1.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
EVENT OR EXPOSURE:														
Violence & other injuries by persons or animal	3.2	--	--	--	--	4.3	--	--	--	--	14.5	--	--	--
Intentional injury by other person	2.2	--	--	--	--	3.0	--	--	--	--	11.6	--	--	--
Injury by person - unintentional or intent unknown	.7	--	--	--	--	1.0	--	--	--	--	2.9	--	--	--
Animal & insect related incidents	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation incidents	3.2	3.0	10.5	--	--	3.3	3.1	--	--	--	2.9	--	--	--
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	2.0	--	--	--	--	2.3	2.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fires & explosions	1.0	--	--	--	--	1.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls, slips, trips	23.5	24.2	26.3	29.2	12.5	23.4	26.0	66.7	--	19.2	23.2	28.6	--	--
Slips, trips without fall	3.2	--	--	--	--	3.9	4.7	--	--	--	2.9	4.1	--	--
Fall on same level	16.1	15.2	21.1	18.8	6.3	16.4	15.7	66.7	--	11.5	18.8	20.4	--	--
Fall to lower level	4.0	7.1	--	10.4	--	2.6	4.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	5.0	5.1	--	--	6.3	4.9	5.5	--	--	--	2.9	12.2	--	--
Contact with object, equipment	24.5	34.3	36.8	29.2	37.5	21.4	24.4	--	61.5	15.4	5.8	22.4	38.9	--
Struck by object or equipment	14.6	18.2	--	22.9	18.8	13.5	14.2	--	53.8	11.5	2.9	10.2	38.9	--
Struck against object or equipment	5.7	9.1	26.3	4.2	6.3	4.6	5.5	--	--	--	--	8.2	--	--
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	1.5	3.0	--	--	--	1.0	1.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overexertion & bodily reaction	38.4	32.3	21.1	31.3	40.6	40.8	37.0	--	--	61.5	50.7	30.6	55.6	--
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	3.5	5.1	--	--	15.6	2.6	3.9	--	--	--	2.9	--	--	--
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	11.6	9.1	10.5	8.3	6.3	12.5	11.8	--	--	30.8	10.1	8.2	22.2	--

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

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

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

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

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

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, October 16, 2017

TABLE C3

APPENDIX C

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NONFATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES & ILLNESSES INVOLVING DAYS AWAY FROM WORK¹
**BY SELECTED WORKER CHARACTERISTICS
 & NUMBER OF DAYS AWAY FROM WORK**

PRIVATE INDUSTRY, MONTANA, 2016

Characteristic	Percent of Cases Involving Days Away from Work								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	13.4	13.6	22.0	13.1	10.6	5.7	21.5	6
GENDER:									
Male	100.0	13.9	13.5	21.1	12.8	11.3	5.3	22.6	6
Female	100.0	13.3	14.1	24.4	14.1	9.6	6.7	18.5	5
AGE:									
14 - 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 - 19	100.0	23.1	15.4	23.1	23.1	15.4	--	--	3
20 - 24	100.0	11.9	11.9	35.7	9.5	19.0	4.8	9.5	5
25 - 34	100.0	16.4	20.5	23.3	16.4	8.2	5.5	11.0	4
35 - 44	100.0	16.0	13.3	20.0	16.0	8.0	5.3	21.3	6
45 - 54	100.0	7.5	8.6	23.7	12.9	11.8	7.5	28.0	9
55 - 64	100.0	15.5	13.1	14.3	8.3	9.5	6.0	32.1	7
65 & over	100.0	--	--	--	22.2	--	--	44.4	11
LENGTH OF SERVICE WITH EMPLOYER:									
Less than 3 months	100.0	18.2	12.7	12.7	20.0	12.7	5.5	20.0	7
3 - 11 months	100.0	15.6	10.0	28.9	12.2	12.2	4.4	14.4	5
1 - 5 years	100.0	12.3	16.2	22.1	13.0	9.1	5.2	22.7	5
5 years or more	100.0	10.0	14.4	18.9	10.0	12.2	7.8	27.8	8
RACE OR ETHNIC ORIGIN²:									
White	100.0	13.9	14.3	22.4	12.6	10.8	5.8	20.2	5
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
Black or African American	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14
Asian	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	25.0	--	25.0	--	--	--	--	4
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	150
Hispanic & other	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.² Race and ethnicity data do not add to total. Some cases may be counted as both Multi-race and "Hispanic and other" race.

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

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, October 16, 2017

TABLE C4

APPENDIX C

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NONFATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES & ILLNESSES INVOLVING DAYS AWAY FROM WORK¹**BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP & NUMBER OF DAYS AWAY FROM WORK**

PRIVATE INDUSTRY, MONTANA, 2016

Occupation	Percent of Cases Involving Days Away from Work								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	13.4	13.6	22.0	13.1	10.6	5.7	21.5	6
Management occupations	100.0	--	--	33.3	--	--	--	--	3
Business & financial operations occupations	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11
Computer & mathematical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture & engineering occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, & social science occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community & social service occupations	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, & library occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, & media occupations	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13
Healthcare practitioners & technical occupations	100.0	9.5	9.5	38.1	9.5	14.3	--	14.3	5
Healthcare support occupations	100.0	20.7	17.2	20.7	10.3	10.3	--	13.8	4
Protective service occupations	100.0	--	50.0	--	--	--	--	--	2
Food preparation & serving related occupations	100.0	19.4	16.7	33.3	11.1	8.3	--	11.1	3
Building & grounds cleaning & maintenance occupations	100.0	27.6	13.8	13.8	24.1	--	10.3	10.3	4
Personal care & service occupations	100.0	20.0	--	30.0	20.0	--	--	--	5
Sales & related occupations	100.0	14.8	11.1	22.2	14.8	11.1	7.4	18.5	6
Office & administrative support occupations	100.0	9.1	9.1	22.7	27.3	9.1	--	18.2	8
Farming, fishing, & forestry occupations	100.0	--	--	27.3	45.5	--	--	--	8
Construction & extraction occupations	100.0	6.3	10.9	23.4	7.8	6.3	--	43.8	13
Installation, maintenance, & repair occupations	100.0	15.9	9.1	13.6	9.1	18.2	11.4	22.7	12
Production occupations	100.0	14.3	25.0	14.3	10.7	7.1	7.1	17.9	5
Transportation & material moving occupations	100.0	7.9	12.7	19.0	11.1	17.5	6.3	25.4	10

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

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

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, October 16, 2017

TABLE C5

APPENDIX C

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NONFATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES & ILLNESSES INVOLVING DAYS AWAY FROM WORK¹**BY SELECTED OCCUPATIONS &
NUMBER OF DAYS AWAY FROM WORK**

PRIVATE INDUSTRY, MONTANA, 2016

Occupation	Percent of Cases Involving Days Away from Work								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	13.4	13.6	22.0	13.1	10.6	5.7	21.5	6
Construction laborers	100.0	--	--	33.3	--	--	--	45.8	12
Nursing assistants	100.0	20.0	15.0	20.0	10.0	10.0	--	15.0	4
Laborers & freight, stock, & material movers, hand	100.0	--	27.8	16.7	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	5
Light truck or delivery services drivers	100.0	--	12.5	12.5	--	37.5	--	25.0	12
Maids & housekeeping cleaners	100.0	15.4	15.4	--	38.5	--	23.1	--	7
Heavy & tractor-trailer truck drivers	100.0	--	--	--	15.4	15.4	15.4	46.2	26
Janitors & cleaners, except maids & housekeeping cleaners	100.0	50.0	--	16.7	--	--	--	--	1
Retail salespersons	100.0	16.7	16.7	25.0	--	--	--	25.0	3
Cooks, restaurant	100.0	18.2	--	45.5	--	--	--	--	3
Carpenters	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	63.6	180
Stock clerks & order fillers	100.0	--	--	20.0	50.0	--	--	20.0	8
Personal care aides	100.0	--	--	28.6	--	--	--	--	5
First-line supervisors of construction trades & extraction workers	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	71.4	50
Registered nurses	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	33.3	12
Maintenance & repair workers, general	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	33.3	--	24
Bus & truck mechanics & diesel engine specialists	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	50.0	42
First-line supervisors of retail sales workers	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Food preparation workers	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Cabinetmakers & bench carpenters	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Helpers—installation, maintenance, & repair workers	100.0	--	--	--	--	80.0	--	--	16
Cashiers	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7
Combined food preparation & serving workers, including fast food	100.0	--	40.0	--	--	--	--	--	3
Electricians	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Automotive service technicians & mechanics	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10
Painters, construction & maintenance	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6
Insulation workers, floor, ceiling, & wall	100.0	--	--	75.0	--	--	--	--	3

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

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

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, October 16, 2017

TABLE C6

APPENDIX C

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NONFATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES & ILLNESSES INVOLVING DAYS AWAY FROM WORK¹
**BY MAJOR INDUSTRY SECTOR &
 NUMBER OF DAYS AWAY FROM WORK**

PRIVATE INDUSTRY, MONTANA, 2016

Industry Sector	Percent of Cases Involving Days Away from Work								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Private Industry ^{2,3,4}	100.0	13.4	13.6	22.0	13.1	10.6	5.7	21.5	6
Goods producing	100.0	10.1	14.1	23.2	14.1	9.1	5.1	24.2	6
Natural resources & mining ^{2,3}	100.0	10.5	--	21.1	26.3	10.5	--	21.1	8
Construction	100.0	6.3	12.5	29.2	10.4	6.3	--	31.3	6
Manufacturing	100.0	15.6	21.9	12.5	12.5	9.4	9.4	15.6	5
Service providing	100.0	14.5	13.5	21.7	12.8	11.5	5.9	20.7	6
Trade transportation & utilities	100.0	13.4	11.8	20.5	13.4	10.2	5.5	26.0	8
Information	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12
Financial activities	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	46.2	30
Professional & business services	100.0	26.9	--	30.8	11.5	--	7.7	15.4	5
Educational & health services	100.0	17.4	18.8	18.8	14.5	10.1	5.8	15.9	4
Leisure & hospitality	100.0	16.3	14.3	30.6	14.3	6.1	8.2	10.2	4
Other services except public administration	100.0	--	--	--	--	55.6	--	16.7	12

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

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

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

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

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

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, October 16, 2017

TABLE C7

APPENDIX C

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NONFATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES & ILLNESSES INVOLVING DAYS AWAY FROM WORK¹**BY TIME, HOURS ON THE JOB, DAY OF WEEK
& MAJOR INDUSTRY SECTOR**

PRIVATE INDUSTRY, MONTANA, 2016

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	--
TIME OF EVENT:														
12:01 AM - 4:00 AM	1.7	--	--	--	--	2.0	1.6	--	--	--	2.9	--	--	--
4:01 AM - 8:00 AM	7.4	8.1	15.8	--	12.5	7.2	9.4	--	--	--	10.1	--	--	--
8:01 AM - 12:00 PM	28.0	39.4	52.6	39.6	34.4	24.3	29.1	--	--	11.5	26.1	16.3	38.9	--
12:01 PM - 4:00 PM	26.0	32.3	15.8	47.9	18.8	24.3	29.1	--	--	19.2	20.3	22.4	22.2	--
4:01 PM - 8:00 PM	8.9	4.0	--	--	9.4	10.2	8.7	--	--	--	11.6	18.4	--	--
8:01 PM - 12:00 AM	3.7	--	--	--	--	4.6	3.1	--	--	--	5.8	8.2	--	--
Not reported	24.3	14.1	10.5	10.4	25.0	27.6	18.9	--	53.8	57.7	23.2	30.6	33.3	--
HOURS ON THE JOB BEFORE EVENT OCCURRED:														
Occurred before shift began	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Less than 1 hour	7.2	4.0	--	--	6.3	8.2	9.4	--	--	--	8.7	10.2	--	--
1 - 2 hours	8.9	7.1	--	--	18.8	9.5	11.0	--	--	--	10.1	8.2	--	--
2 - 4 hours	19.6	28.3	47.4	31.3	15.6	16.8	18.9	--	--	11.5	15.9	14.3	27.8	--
4 - 6 hours	15.3	10.1	10.5	8.3	12.5	17.1	17.3	--	--	15.4	15.9	20.4	22.2	--
6 - 8 hours	14.4	22.2	10.5	33.3	15.6	11.5	11.8	--	--	7.7	15.9	10.2	--	--
8 - 10 hours	5.2	7.1	--	12.5	6.3	4.6	6.3	--	--	--	4.3	4.1	--	--
10 - 12 hours	1.0	2.0	--	--	--	.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12 - 16 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
More than 16 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	28.0	19.2	31.6	10.4	25.0	30.9	23.6	--	53.8	61.5	27.5	32.7	33.3	--
DAY OF WEEK:														
Sunday	7.7	3.0	10.5	--	--	9.2	8.7	--	--	7.7	8.7	16.3	--	--
Monday	19.1	22.2	10.5	27.1	18.8	18.1	13.4	--	--	57.7	17.4	8.2	38.9	--
Tuesday	16.3	12.1	--	10.4	18.8	17.8	20.5	--	61.5	11.5	15.9	12.2	--	--
Wednesday	16.8	17.2	--	20.8	18.8	16.8	18.1	--	--	7.7	20.3	20.4	--	--
Thursday	17.1	23.2	21.1	25.0	21.9	15.1	14.2	--	--	7.7	17.4	14.3	27.8	--
Friday	13.6	14.1	36.8	6.3	12.5	13.5	14.2	--	--	7.7	13.0	16.3	11.1	--
Saturday	9.2	8.1	--	10.4	6.3	9.5	11.8	--	--	--	10.1	12.2	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

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

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, October 16, 2017

APPENDIX D: GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Annual summary

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

Annual survey

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

Cooperative program

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

Employee

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

Employer

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

Establishment

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

Exposure

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

Federal Register

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

First aid

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

First Report of Injury

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

Hours worked

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

Incidence rate

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

Log and summary

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

Lost workday cases

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

Lost workdays

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

Lost workdays-away from work

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

days of restricted work activity does not include the day of injury or onset of illness.

Lost workdays-restricted work activity

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

Low-hazard industries

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

Medical treatment

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

North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)

A classification system that groups establishments into industries based on the activities in which they are primarily engaged. NAICS classifies all economic activities into 20 sectors. Each establishment is assigned an industry code for its major activity, which is determined by the product or group of products produced or

GLOSSARY OF TERMS *(continued)*

services rendered. The structure of NAICS is hierarchical. Establishments may be classified in two-digits (designates the sector), three-digits (designates the subsector), four-digits (designates the industry group), five-digits (designates the NAICS industry), or six-digits (designates the national industry).

Occupational illness

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

Occupational skin diseases or disorders

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

Dust diseases of the lungs

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

Respiratory conditions due to toxic agents

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

Poisoning

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

Disorders due to physical agents other than toxic materials.

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

Disorders associated with repeated trauma

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

All other occupational illnesses

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

Occupational injury

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

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)

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

Recordable cases

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

Regularly exempt employers

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

Restriction of work or motion

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

Supplementary Record (OSHA No. 301)

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

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.

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

SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY OF SURVEY *(continued)*

are included in the sample. The certainty strata are usually the size groups with 1,000 employees or more. The precision of the sample is further improved, permitting reduction in sample size by using the ratio estimator, which in turn uses employment data that are correlated with the characteristics that are to be measured.

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

Estimating procedures

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

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

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

Federal-state cooperation

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

Industrial classification

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

Reliability of estimates

The survey estimates of occupational injuries and illnesses are based on a scientifically selected probability sample, rather than a census of the entire population. These sample-based estimates may differ from the results obtained from a census of the population. The sample used was one of many possible samples,

SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY OF SURVEY *(continued)*

each of which could have produced different estimates. The variation in the sample estimates across all possible samples that could have been drawn is measured by the relative standard error. The relative standard error is used to calculate a “confidence interval” around a sample estimate.

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

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

Non-sampling error

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

Publication guidelines

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

- The industry had fewer than six employees or the industry estimates were based on reports from fewer than three companies. In addition, if three or more companies reported data from the industry, one firm could not employ more than 60 percent of the workers.
- Annual average employment for the industry 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

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:

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

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

EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year

200,000 = base for 100 full-time equivalent

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

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.



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