

MONTANA

Occupational Injuries & Illnesses

2017 REPORT



Montana Department of
LABOR & INDUSTRY

M O N T A N A

Occupational Injuries & Illnesses

2 0 1 7 R E P O R T

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.*

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The Occupational Safety and Health Act was passed by Congress in 1970 to “assure as far as possible every working man and woman in the nation safe and healthful working conditions and to preserve our human resources.” The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII) was established to collect and analyze health and safety statistics to evaluate the effectiveness of efforts to reduce work-related injuries and illnesses across the nation. Data users and employers can use the data collected to identify areas and industries in need of improvement, plan education and evaluation programs, and compare incidence rates of nonfatal injuries and illnesses with other firms in the same industry. The Montana Department of Labor & Industry has collaborated with the U.S. Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) for over 30 years to conduct the annual SOII to provide essential work injury and illness statistics for Montana.

The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII) selects a sample of employers to participate in the survey each year. Under the SOII program, employers are required to keep records of all work-related deaths, any diagnosed occupational illness and any occupational injury that involves loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, transfer to another job, or requires medical treatment beyond first aid. These employers are required to maintain an OSHA 300 log and an OSHA 301 supplementary record to properly record each incident or occurrence in a calendar year. These records must be kept at the worksite for five years and must be available for inspection by representatives of the U.S. Department of Labor or the Montana Department of Labor & Industry. Employers with ten or fewer employees and employers that conduct business in one of the low-hazard industries are generally exempt from recordkeeping requirements, except when selected by BLS for the SOII. In such cases, employers are required to maintain occupational injury and illness records for the survey year and to provide this information to BLS. The OSH Act specifically excludes small farms (those with fewer than eleven employees) from data collection. Data from the railroad and mining industries are obtained by BLS from the Federal Railway Administration and the Mine Safety and Health Administration, respectively, and are therefore not part of BLS data collection from employers. Except where required by state law, state and local governments are not required to maintain logs and submit data to the BLS. In these cases, survey participation is voluntary.

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

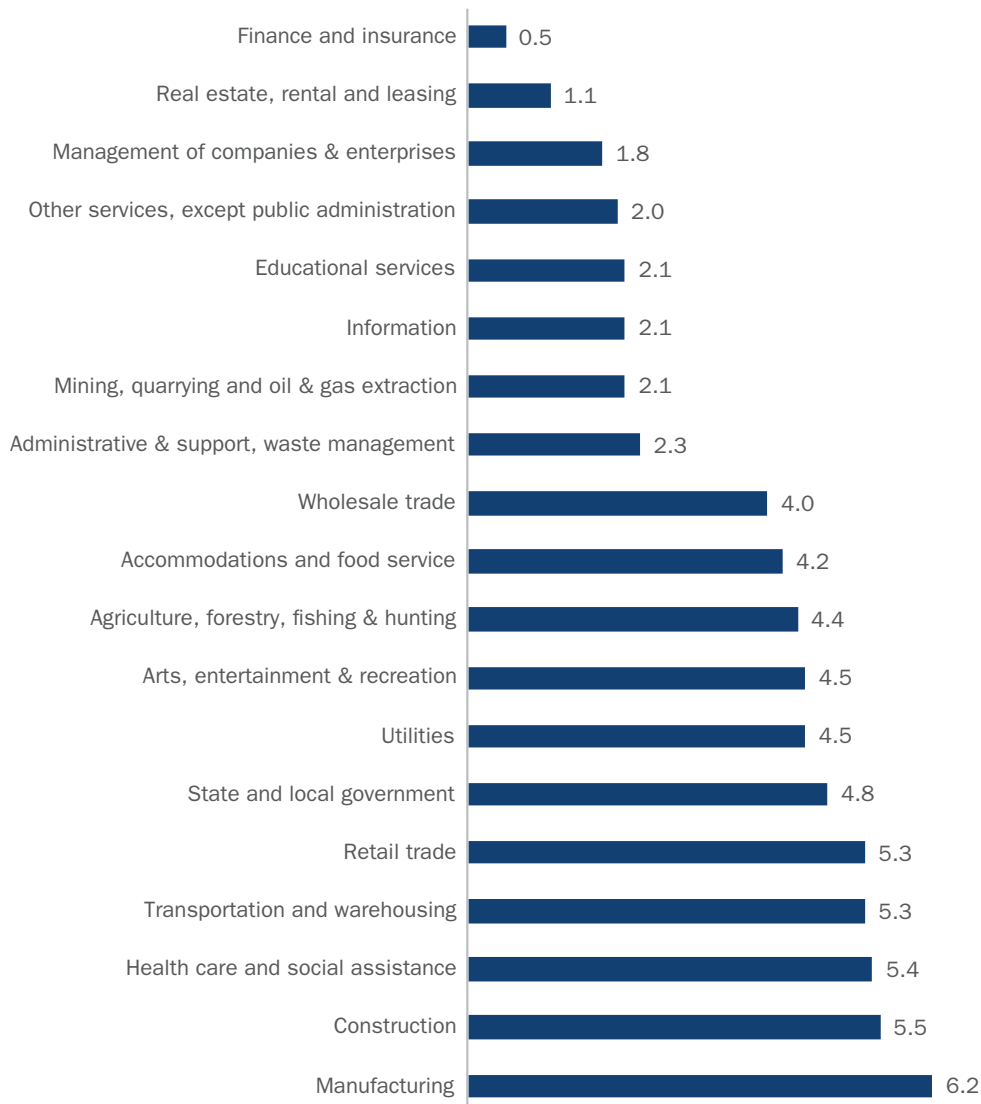


In 2017, employees of Montana businesses in all industries experienced a total of 15,000 OSHA recordable nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses. This count translates into an overall incidence rate of 4.4 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers. Private industry only employees experienced 12,700 injuries and illnesses, translating into a rate of 4.3 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers in 2017.

The industries with the highest incidence rates per 100 full-time workers, were manufacturing (6.2), construction (5.5), and health care and social assistance (5.4). The industries with the lower incidence rates were finance and insurance (0.5) and real estate, rental and leasing with (1.1).

Below is a comparison of nonfatal incidence rates of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers by major industry for Montana, 2017.

Comparison of Overall Incidence Rates by Major Industry



Montana has consistently had higher rates of nonfatal injuries and illnesses than the national average. The national private industry incidence rate for 2017 was 2.8 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers.

Private Industry Incidence Rates of Nonfatal Injuries and Illnesses

Montana vs. United States

2016



2017



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

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

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

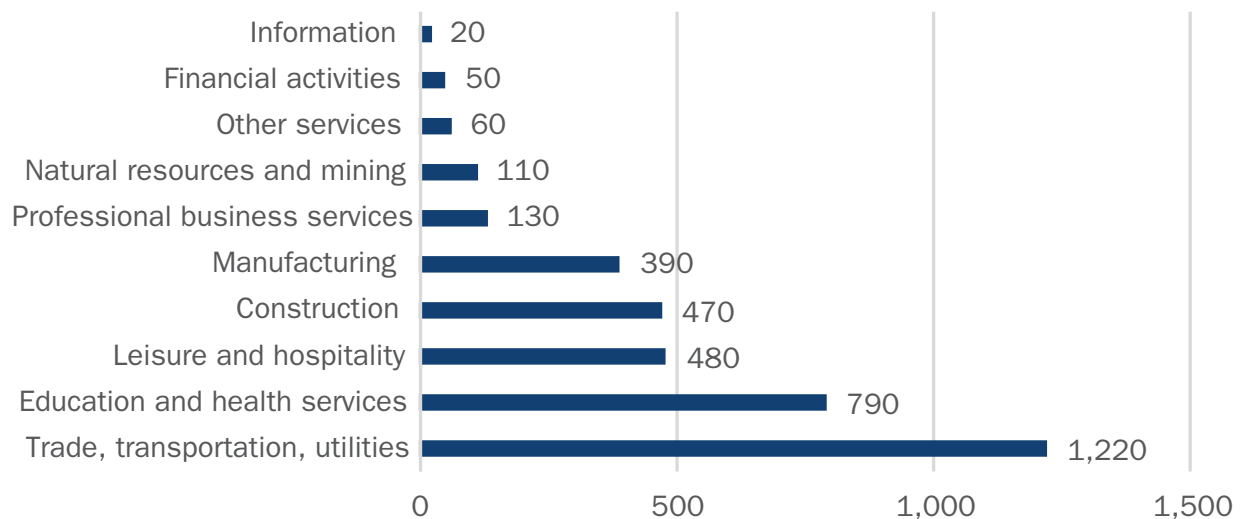
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year

200,000 = base for 100 full-time equivalent

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

Number of Lost Workday Cases

By Industry



Total recordable cases involve days away from work, days of job transfer or days of restricted activity, or both. This indicator is a measure of the injury or illness severity. Using this as a measure of severity, the injuries and illnesses reported in Montana are similar to those reported elsewhere. In Montana's private industry, an estimated 6,000 of the 12,700 reported cases were recordable injuries with 3,700 involving at least one day away from work.

Number of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

By Selected Industries and Case Type

	NAICS Sector	Total Recordable Cases	Total DAFW/DJTR Cases	Lost Workday Cases
Total All Industries		15,000	6,700	4,300
Total Private Industry		12,700	6,000	3,700
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	11	100	100	*
Mining, quarrying and extraction	21	100	100	100
Utilities	22	100	100	100
Construction	23	1,400	600	500
Manufacturing	31-33	1,100	700	400
Wholesale trade	42	700	400	200
Retail trade	44-45	2,500	1,100	600
Transportation and warehousing	48-49	700	400	300
Information	51	100	*	*
Finance and insurance	52	100	*	*
Real estate, rental and leasing	53	*	*	*
Management of companies and enterprises	55	*	*	*
Administrative & support, waste management	56	300	100	100
Educational services	61	100	*	*
Health care and social assistance	62	2,700	1,100	800
Arts, entertainment and recreation	71	300	100	100
Accommodations and food services	72	1,400	600	400
Other services, except public administration	81	300	100	100
State and local government	92	2,300	700	600

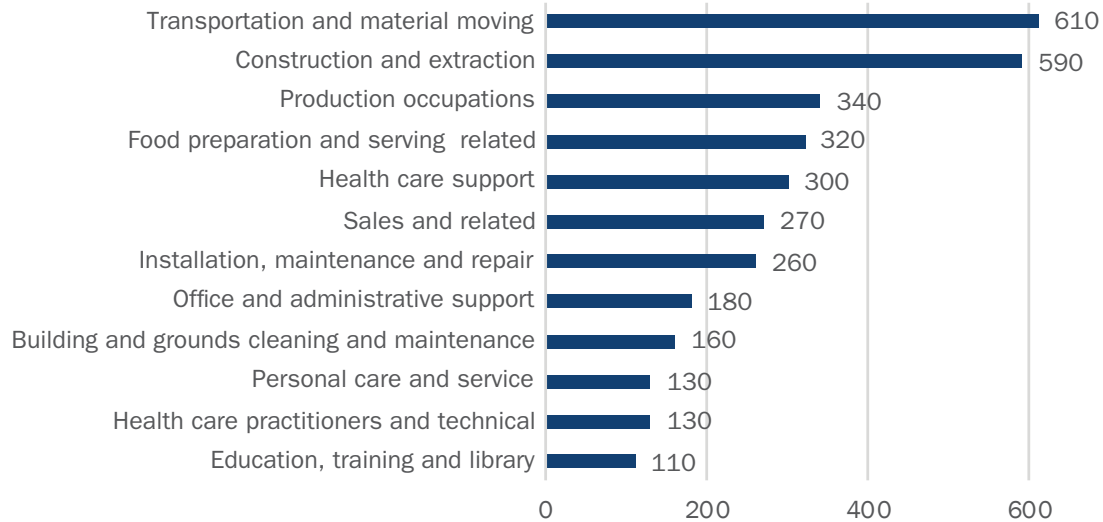
DAFW = Days Away From Work, DJTR = Days Job Transfer or Restriction, * = Data too small to be displayed

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, components may not add to totals.

The most hazardous **major occupational group** in 2017 was transportation and material moving followed by construction and extraction worker occupations.

Number of Injuries and Illnesses

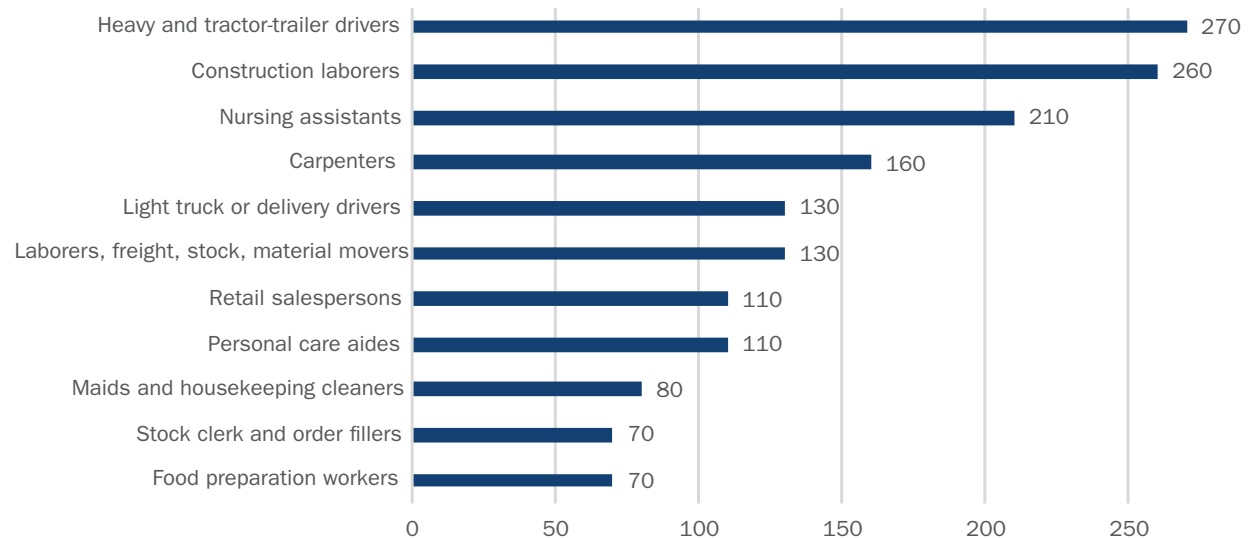
By Major Occupational Group



Heavy and tractor-trailer drivers was the most injured **worker occupation** with 270 injuries in 2017. Construction laborers were second, with 260 injuries. Nursing assistants had 210 injuries, while Carpenters experienced 160 injuries with days away from work.

Number of Injuries and Illnesses

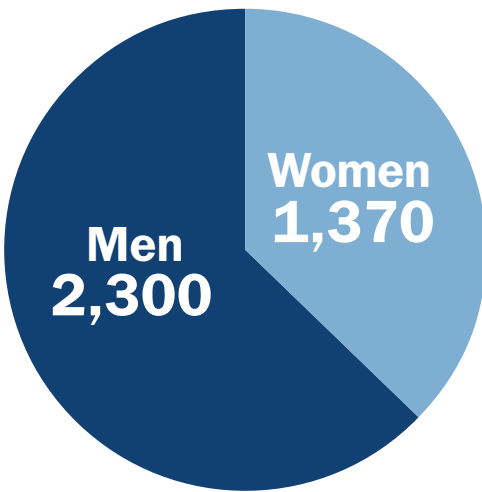
By Worker Occupation



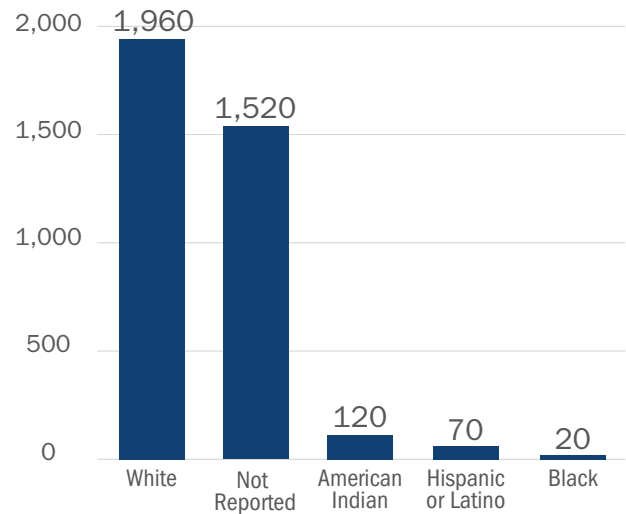
The median number of lost work days across all occupational groups in 2017 was seven days away from work. The occupational group with the highest median number of lost work time was arts, design entertainment, sports and media occupations with 44 median days away from work.

There was a total of 3,710 reported lost workday cases in 2017. Because of rounding and/or data exclusions, components may not add to total.

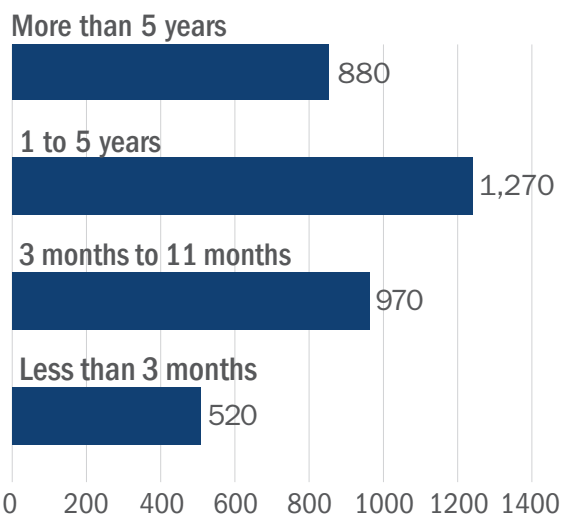
Number of Injuries and Illnesses
By Gender



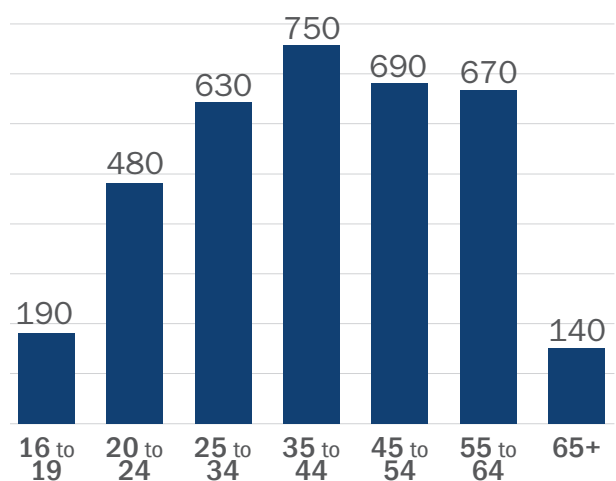
Number of Injuries and Illnesses
By Race



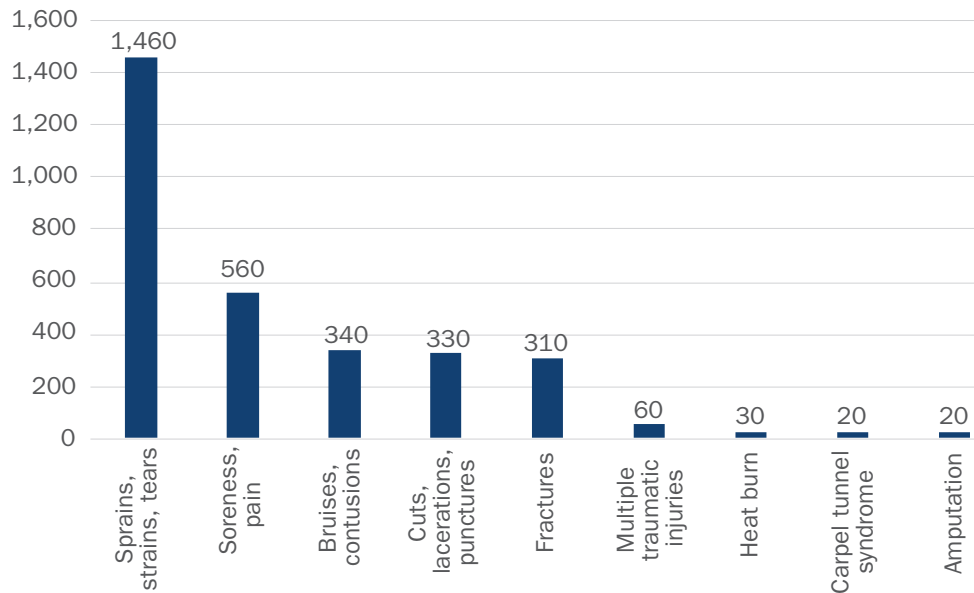
Number of Injuries and Illnesses
By Length of Service



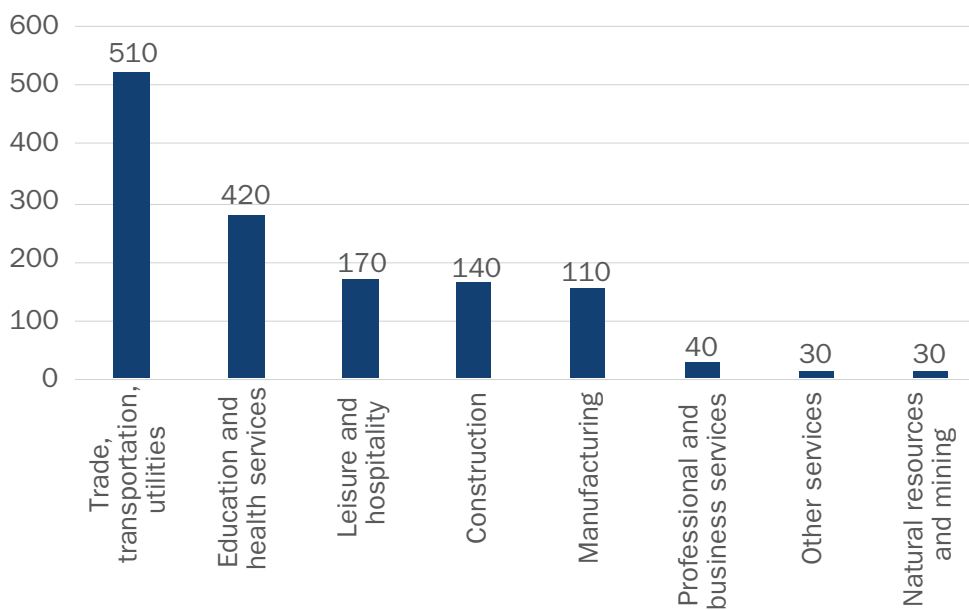
Number of Injuries and Illnesses
By Age



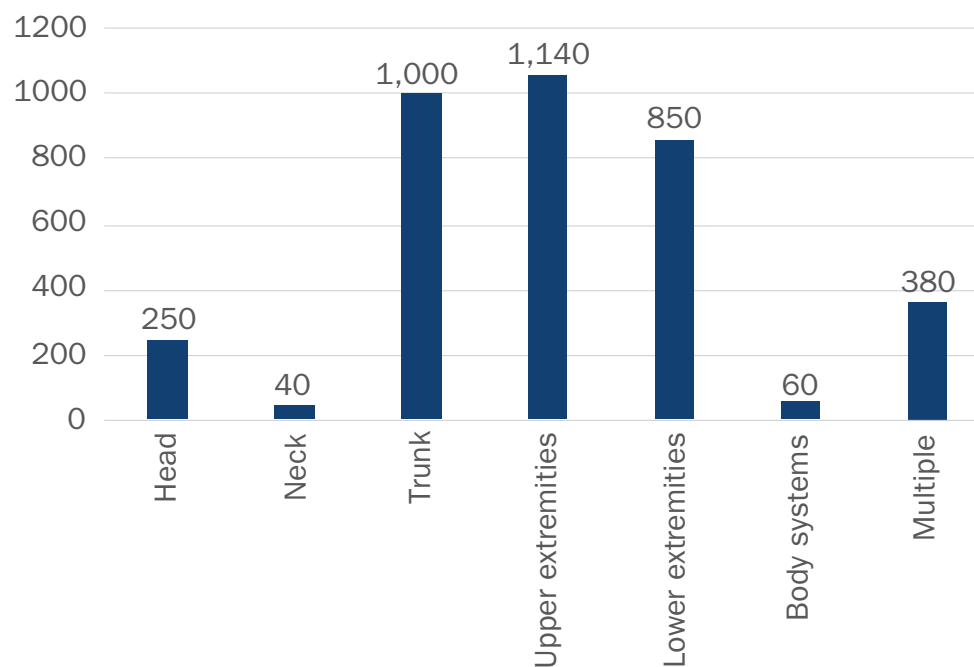
Number of Injuries and Illnesses

By Nature of Injury

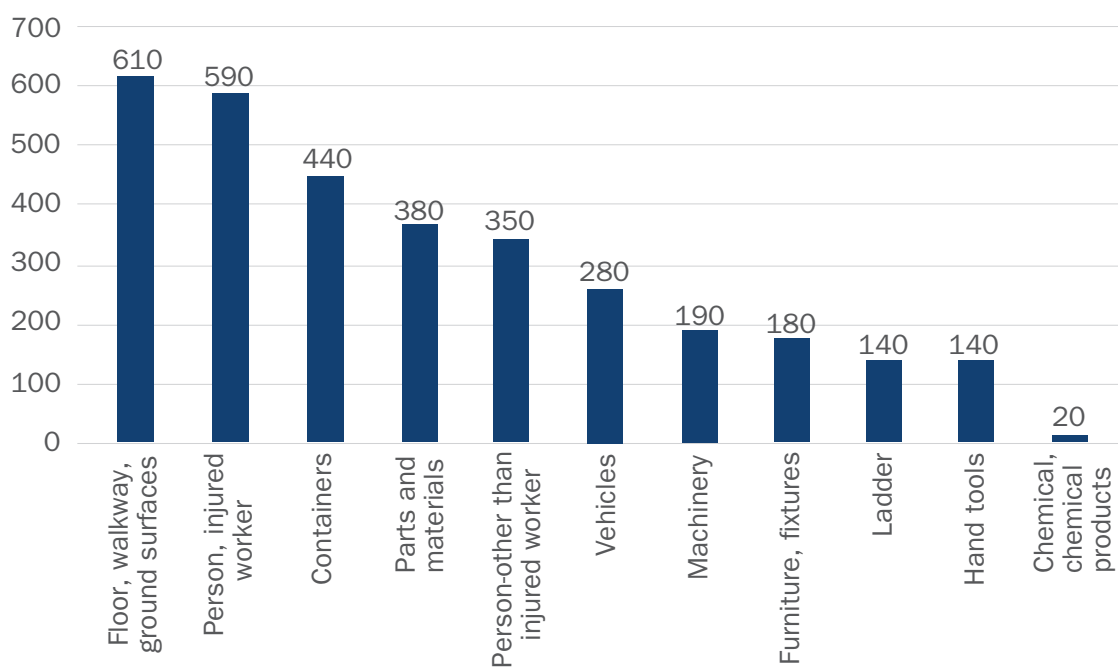
Number of Sprains and Strains

By Industry

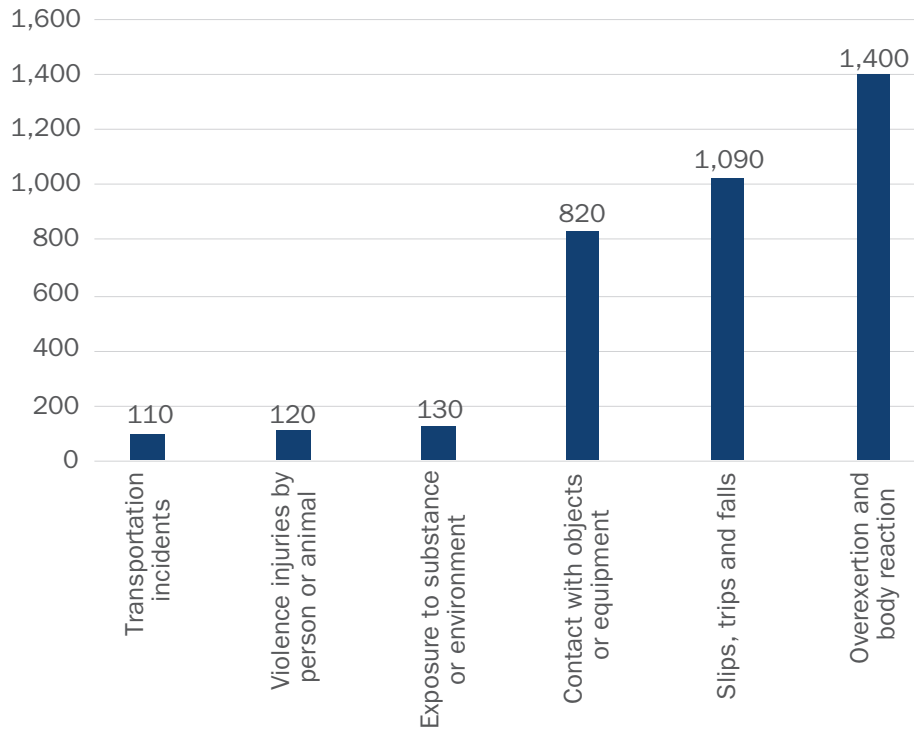
Number of Injuries and Illnesses

By Part of Body

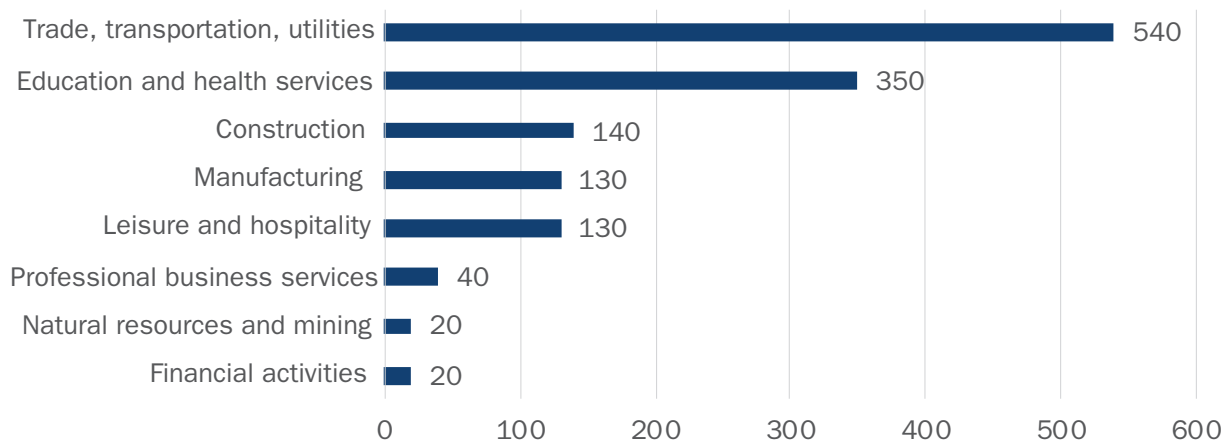
Number Injuries and Illnesses

By Source of Injury

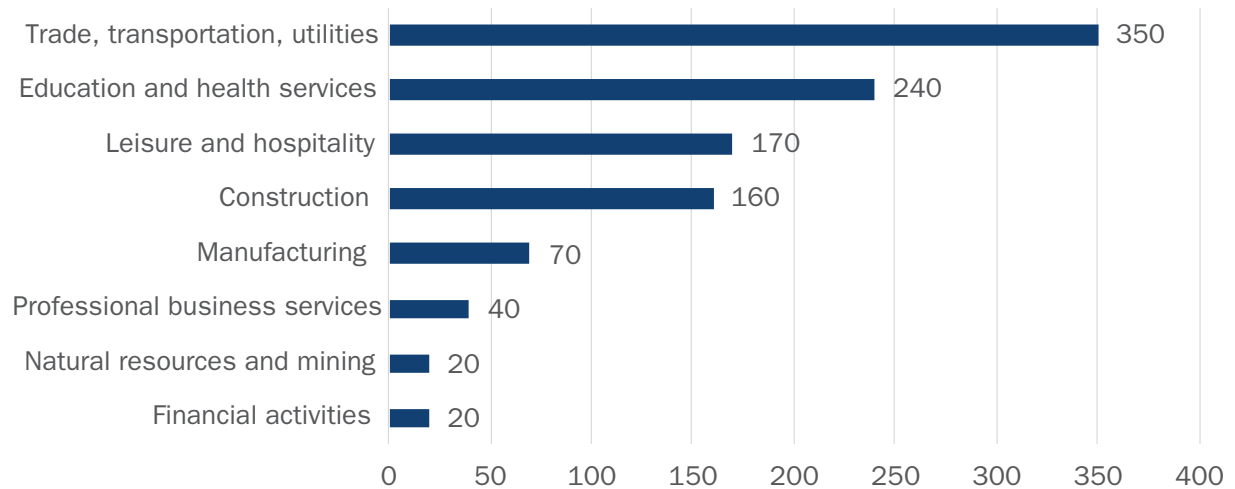
Number of Injuries and Illnesses By Event or Exposure



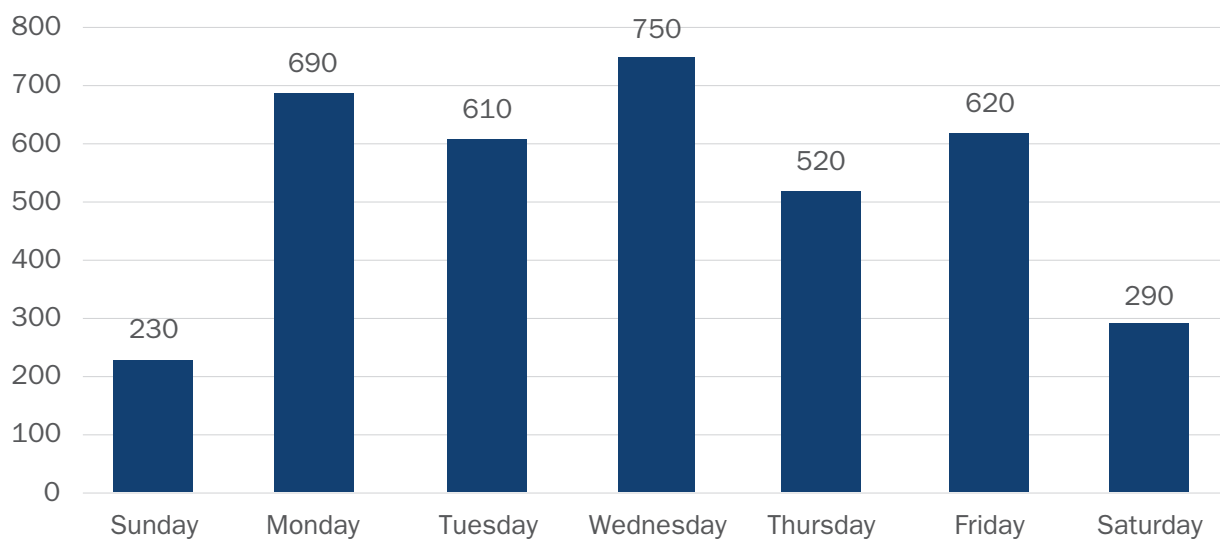
Number of Overexertion and Body Reaction By Industry



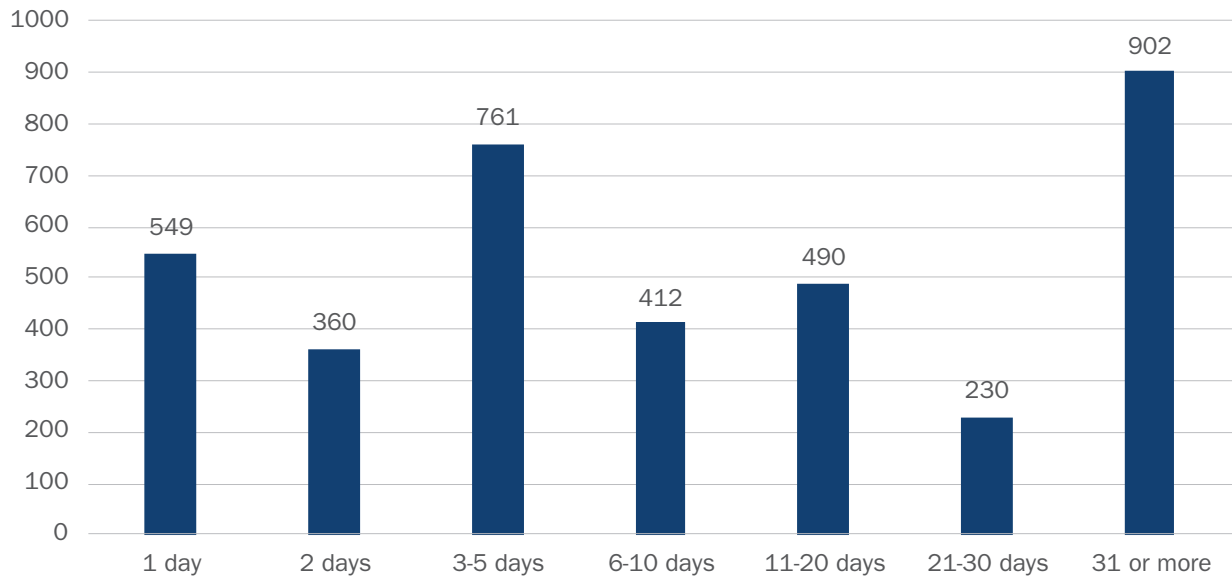
Number of Slips, Trips and Falls

By Industry

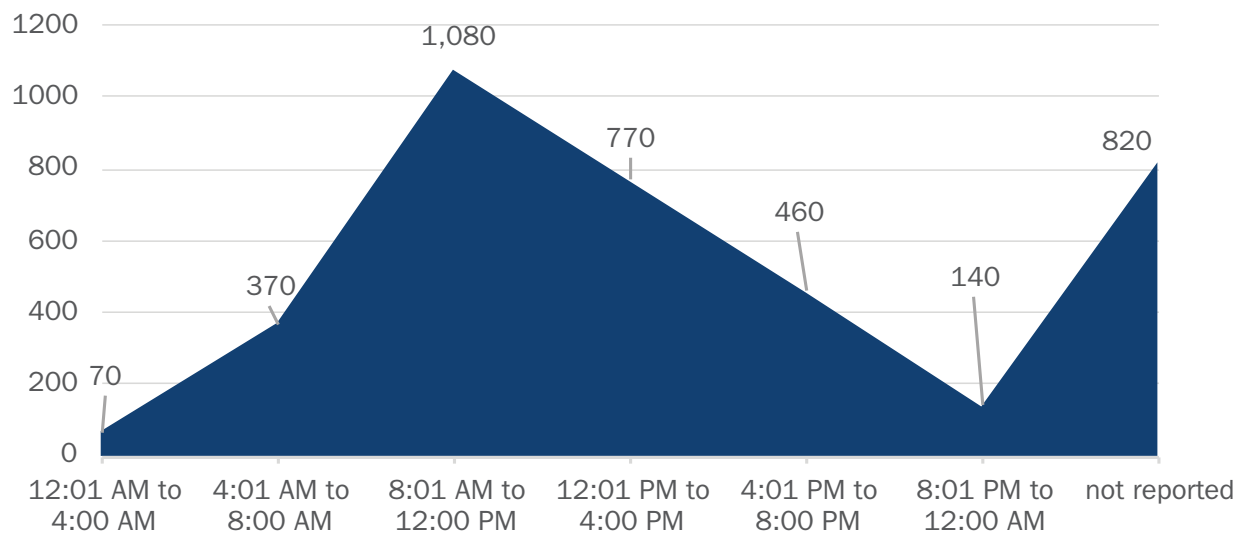
Number of Injuries and Illnesses

By Day of Week Incident Occurred

Injuries and Illnesses Involving Lost Work Days

By Number of Days Away from Work

Number of Injuries and Illnesses

By Time of Incident

Number of Injuries and Illnesses

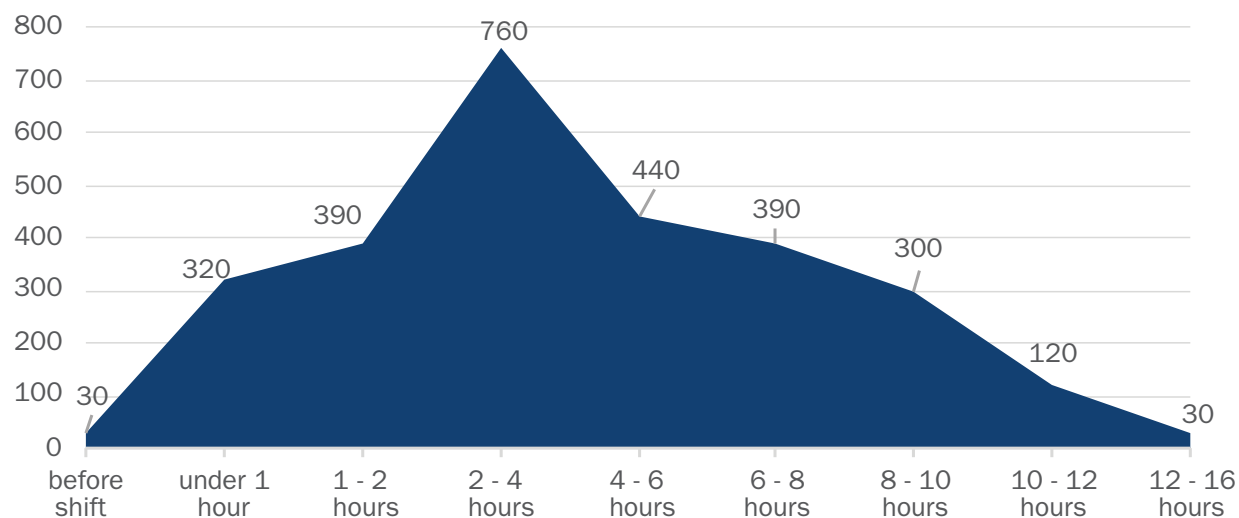
By Hours Worked Before Incident Occured

Table A1 | Appendix A: Incidence Rates

Incidence Rates¹ of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

By Selected Industries and Case Types

Industry ²	NAICS Code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
All industries including state and local government⁵		4.4	1.9	1.2	0.7	2.4
PRIVATE INDUSTRY⁵		4.3	2.0	1.3	0.8	2.3
Goods-producing⁵		5.3	2.9	1.9	1.0	2.4
Natural resources & mining ^{5,6}		2.9	1.7	1.3	0.4	1.2
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting⁵		4.4	2.6	1.8	0.9	1.8
Animal production and aquaculture ⁵	112	10.1	6.0	4.2	NP	4.1
Forestry and logging	113	4.7	NP	NP	NP	NP
Fishing, hunting and trapping	114	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	115	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction⁶		2.1	1.2	1.0	NP	0.9
Oil and gas extraction	211	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Mining (except oil and gas) ⁷	212	2.1	1.5	1.2	NP	0.7
Construction		5.5	2.6	1.9	0.7	2.9
Construction of buildings	236	9.4	5.6	4.3	1.3	3.8
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	3.9	2.3	1.0	1.3	1.7
Specialty trade contractors	238	4.2	1.2	1.0	0.2	3.0
Manufacturing		6.2	3.8	2.2	1.7	2.3
Food manufacturing	311	15.4	11.1	4.3	6.8	4.3
Wood product manufacturing	321	7.4	4.5	2.7	1.8	2.9
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	5.5	3.2	2.9	NP	2.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	3.3	1.6	0.9	NP	1.7
Service-providing		4.1	1.8	1.1	0.7	2.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁸		5.0	2.5	1.5	0.9	2.5
Wholesale trade		4.0	2.2	1.2	0.9	1.8
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	3.7	2.1	1.2	0.8	1.6
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	5.1	2.5	1.5	1.0	2.6
Wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers	425	1.6	1.5	NP	NP	NP
Retail trade		5.3	2.3	1.3	1.0	3.0
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	4.9	1.6	1.2	0.4	3.4
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	10.3	2.3	1.0	1.3	NP
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	7.9	4.1	2.5	1.6	3.8
Food and beverage stores	445	5.5	2.3	1.4	0.8	3.2
Gasoline stations	447	6.1	1.5	0.9	0.6	4.5
General merchandise stores	452	6.1	4.4	2.2	2.2	1.7
Transportation and warehousing⁸		5.3	3.3	2.4	0.9	2.0
Air transportation	481	18.2	14.7	5.0	9.7	3.5
Truck transportation	484	4.6	3.8	3.4	0.4	0.8
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	2.8	NP	NP	NP	2.0
Warehousing and storage	493	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Utilities		4.5	3.0	2.9	NP	1.5
Information		2.1	0.5	0.3	NP	1.6
Publishing industries (except internet)	511	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Telecommunications	517	3.9	NP	NP	NP	3.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate		0.6	0.3	0.3	NP	0.3
Finance and insurance		0.5	0.2	0.2	NP	0.3
Real estate and rental and leasing		1.1	0.9	0.7	NP	NP

Table A1 (continued) | Appendix A: Incidence Rates

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	
Professional and business services		3.0	1.5	0.4	NP	1.6
Management of companies and enterprises		1.8	NP	NP	NP	1.4
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services		2.3	1.0	0.6	0.4	1.3
Educational and health services		5.1	2.1	1.4	0.7	3.0
Educational services		2.1	0.7	NP	NP	1.5
Health care and social assistance		5.4	2.2	1.5	0.7	3.1
Leisure, entertainment, and hospitality		4.2	1.8	1.2	0.6	2.4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation		4.5	1.9	1.5	0.4	2.6
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	2.9	0.9	0.4	0.4	2.0
Accommodation and food services		4.2	1.8	1.1	0.7	2.4
Accommodation	721	5.5	2.6	1.5	1.1	2.9
Food services and drinking places	722	3.6	1.5	1.0	0.5	2.2
Other services (except public administration)		2.0	0.6	0.5	0.2	1.4
Repair and maintenance	811	2.8	0.4	0.4	NP	2.4
Personal and laundry services	812	0.9	0.9	0.8	NP	NP
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	1.8	0.6	0.3	0.3	1.2
STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT⁵		4.8	1.5	1.2	0.3	3.3
State government⁵		3.3	1.1	0.9	0.2	2.2
Service-providing		4.1	1.8	1.1	0.7	2.2
Educational and health services		4.2	1.6	1.3	0.3	2.6
Educational services		3.5	0.8	0.7	NP	2.7
Educational services	611	3.5	0.8	0.7	NP	2.7
Health care and social assistance		10.4	9.0	7.1	1.9	NP
Public administration		2.4	0.6	0.4	NP	1.8
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	2.2	1.2	1.1	NP	1.0
Local government⁵		5.7	1.7	1.4	0.3	4.0
Goods-producing⁵		NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Service-providing		5.7	1.7	1.4	0.3	4.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁸		4.2	1.8	1.2	0.6	2.4
Utilities	221	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Educational and health services		5.4	0.8	0.8	NP	4.6
Educational services	611	5.5	0.8	0.7	NP	4.7
Health care and social assistance		3.4	NP	NP	NP	NP
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Public administration		6.0	2.9	2.2	0.7	3.1

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and/or illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N / EH) \times 200,000$ 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, October 05, 2018

NP = Not Publishable

Table A2 | Appendix A: Incidence Rates

Incidence Rates¹ of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses
by Industry Sector and Employment Size

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 and local government³	4.4	2.3	4.5	5.5	4.8	4.6
PRIVATE INDUSTRY³	4.3	2.4	4.7	5.4	4.3	4.4
Goods-producing³	5.3	4.9	5.7	6.3	1.6	NP
Natural resources and mining^{3,4}	2.9	1.2	5.2	1.3	2.0	NP
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting ³	4.4	NP	7.6	NP	NP	NP
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction ⁴	2.1	NP	2.9	NP	2.0	NP
Construction	5.5	4.5	7.2	5.1	NP	NP
Manufacturing	6.2	NP	4.0	8.2	1.1	NP
Service-providing	4.1	1.7	4.5	5.3	5.0	4.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁵	5.0	3.7	5.2	6.0	6.3	1.3
Wholesale trade	4.0	NP	4.5	5.9	NP	NP
Retail trade	5.3	4.0	4.8	6.3	NP	NP
Transportation and warehousing ⁵	5.3	5.1	7.0	6.0	NP	1.3
Utilities	4.5	NP	5.8	2.3	NP	NP
Information	2.1	NP	1.3	2.1	NP	NP
Finance, insurance, and real estate	0.6	NP	0.6	1.6	NP	NP
Finance and insurance	0.5	NP	NP	1.1	NP	NP
Real estate and rental and leasing	1.1	NP	2.1	5.6	NP	NP
Professional and business services	3.0	NP	NP	1.9	1.0	NP
Professional, scientific, and technical services	NP	NP	NP	2.1	1.4	NP
Management of companies and enterprises	1.8	NP	2.5	NP	NP	NP
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	2.3	NP	4.2	1.7	NP	NP
Educational and health services	5.1	1.1	5.1	6.9	5.1	5.1
Educational services	2.1	NP	2.8	3.5	NP	NP
Health care and social assistance	5.4	NP	5.3	7.2	5.6	5.1
Leisure, entertainment, and hospitality	4.2	NP	3.8	6.7	NP	NP
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	4.5	NP	NP	4.5	NP	NP
Accommodation and food services	4.2	NP	3.5	7.1	NP	NP
Other services (except public administration)	2.0	NP	2.9	3.2	NP	NP
Other services (except public administration)	2.0	NP	2.9	3.2	NP	NP
STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT³	4.8	NP	2.3	5.5	5.6	4.9
State government³	3.3	NP	NP	4.1	3.2	NP
Local government³	5.7	NP	NP	6.0	7.5	NP

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and/or illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N / EH) \times 200,000$ 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 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, October 05, 2018

NP = Not Publishable

Table B1 | Appendix B: Number

Number of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away from Work¹

By Selected Worker Characteristics and Major Industry Sector, Private Industry

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public administration
Total	3,710	960	110	470	390	2,750	1,220	20	50	130	790	480	60	NP
Gender:														
Male	2,300	910	110	460	340	1,400	890	20	20	80	110	250	40	NP
Female	1,370	60	NP	NP	50	1,320	300	NP	30	50	680	240	20	NP
Age:														
14 to 15	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
16 to 19	190	30	NP	30	NP	160	20	NP	NP	NP	60	60	NP	NP
20 to 24	480	190	NP	90	90	290	80	NP	NP	NP	80	130	NP	NP
25 to 34	630	170	40	60	70	470	170	NP	NP	30	180	60	NP	NP
35 to 44	750	240	20	150	70	510	270	NP	NP	40	140	50	NP	NP
45 to 54	690	120	20	50	60	570	270	NP	NP	20	120	110	30	NP
55 to 64	670	140	NP	40	90	530	270	NP	20	NP	170	50	NP	NP
65 and over	140	NP	NP	NP	NP	130	90	NP	NP	NP	30	NP	NP	NP
Length of service with employer:														
Less than 3 months	520	180	20	50	100	340	120	NP	NP	NP	90	100	NP	NP
3 to 11 months	970	260	NP	180	70	710	270	NP	NP	60	240	120	NP	NP
1 to 5 years	1,270	310	20	140	150	960	420	NP	NP	30	290	170	40	NP
More than 5 years	880	220	50	90	70	660	360	NP	30	20	160	90	NP	NP
Race or ethnic origin⁵:														
White only	1,960	490	40	210	230	1,470	650	NP	30	60	420	250	50	NP
Black only	20	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Hispanic or Latino only	70	NP	NP	NP	NP	60	20	NP	NP	NP	20	20	NP	NP
Asian only	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	120	20	NP	NP	NP	110	30	NP	NP	NP	40	20	NP	NP
Hispanic or Latino and other race	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Multi-race	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Not reported	1,520	440	60	240	140	1,080	510	NP	NP	60	300	180	NP	NP

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 05, 2018.

NP = Not Publishable

Table B2 | Appendix B: Number

Number of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away from Work¹

By Major Occupational Group and Major Industry Sector, Private Industry

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public administration
Total	3,710	960	110	470	390	2,750	1,220	20	50	130	790	480	60	NP
Management occupations	80	NP	NP	NP	NP	80	50	NP	NP	NP	20	NP	NP	NP
Business and financial operations occupations	30	NP	NP	NP	NP	30	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Computer and mathematical occupations	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Architecture and engineering occupations	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Life, physical, and social science occupations	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Community and social service occupations	20	NP	NP	NP	NP	20	NP	NP	NP	NP	20	NP	NP	NP
Legal occupations	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Education, training, and library occupations	110	NP	NP	NP	NP	110	NP	NP	NP	NP	110	NP	NP	NP
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	70	NP	NP	NP	NP	70	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	60	NP	NP
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	130	NP	NP	NP	NP	130	NP	NP	NP	NP	110	NP	NP	NP
Healthcare support occupations	300	NP	NP	NP	NP	300	NP	NP	NP	NP	300	NP	NP	NP
Protective service occupations	30	NP	NP	NP	NP	30	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Food preparation and serving related occupations	320	NP	NP	NP	NP	320	60	NP	NP	NP	30	230	NP	NP
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	160	NP	NP	NP	NP	160	20	NP	NP	NP	40	80	NP	NP
Personal care and service occupations	130	NP	NP	NP	NP	130	NP	NP	NP	NP	110	20	NP	NP
Sales and related occupations	270	NP	NP	NP	NP	270	260	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Office and administrative support occupations	180	20	NP	NP	20	160	110	NP	NP	20	NP	NP	NP	NP
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	60	40	40	NP	NP	20	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Construction and extraction occupations	590	490	50	430	NP	110	70	NP	NP	20	NP	NP	NP	NP
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	260	60	NP	30	20	200	120	NP	NP	NP	NP	20	20	NP
Production occupations	340	250	NP	NP	240	100	70	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Transportation and material moving occupations	610	90	NP	NP	80	520	440	NP	NP	30	NP	20	20	NP
Not reported	1,520	440	60	240	140	1,080	510	NP	NP	60	300	180	NP	NP

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 05, 2018.

NP = Not Publishable

Table B3 | Appendix B: Number

Number of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away from Work¹

By Selected Worker Occupations and Major Industry Sector, Private Industry

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	3,710	960	110	470	390	2,750	1,220	20	50	130	790	480	60	NP
Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers	270	30	NP	NP	20	230	210	NP	NP	20	NP	NP	NP	NP
Construction laborers	260	230	NP	230	NP	30	20	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Nursing assistants	210	NP	NP	NP	NP	210	NP	NP	NP	NP	200	NP	NP	NP
Carpenters	160	100	NP	100	NP	50	40	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Light truck or delivery services drivers	130	NP	NP	NP	NP	120	110	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	130	40	NP	NP	40	90	90	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Personal care aides	110	NP	NP	NP	NP	110	NP	NP	NP	NP	110	NP	NP	NP
Retail salespersons	110	NP	NP	NP	NP	110	110	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	80	NP	NP	NP	NP	80	NP	NP	NP	NP	20	50	NP	NP
Stock clerks and order fillers	70	NP	NP	NP	NP	60	60	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Food preparation workers	70	NP	NP	NP	NP	70	40	NP	NP	NP	NP	20	NP	NP
Home health aides	60	NP	NP	NP	NP	60	NP	NP	NP	NP	60	NP	NP	NP
Maintenance and repair workers, general	60	NP	NP	NP	NP	60	20	NP	NP	NP	NP	20	NP	NP
Cashiers	60	NP	NP	NP	NP	60	60	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
First-line supervisors of retail sales workers	60	NP	NP	NP	NP	60	60	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	60	NP	NP	NP	NP	60	20	NP	NP	NP	20	20	NP	NP
Athletes and sports competitors	60	NP	NP	NP	NP	60	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	60	NP	NP
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	60	NP	NP	NP	NP	60	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	50	NP	NP
Cooks, restaurant	50	NP	NP	NP	NP	50	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	40	NP	NP
Farmworkers, farm, ranch, and aquacultural animals	50	30	30	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Registered nurses	50	NP	NP	NP	NP	50	NP	NP	NP	NP	50	NP	NP	NP
Teacher assistants	50	NP	NP	NP	NP	50	NP	NP	NP	NP	50	NP	NP	NP
First-line supervisors of food preparation and serving workers	40	NP	NP	NP	NP	40	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	40	NP	NP
Cabinetmakers and bench carpenters	40	40	NP	NP	40	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Tire repairers and changers	40	NP	NP	NP	NP	40	40	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
General and operations managers	40	NP	NP	NP	NP	40	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP

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 05, 2018.

NP = Not Publishable

Table B4 | Appendix B: Number

Number of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away from Work¹

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

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public administration
Total	3,710	960	110	470	390	2,750	1,220	20	50	130	790	480	60	NP
Nature of injury, illness:														
Fractures	310	90	30	20	40	220	90	NP	20	NP	30	60	NP	NP
Sprains, strains, tears	1,460	280	30	140	110	1,180	510	NP	NP	40	420	170	30	NP
Amputations	20	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Bruise, contusions	340	50	NP	30	20	290	160	NP	NP	NP	80	40	NP	NP
Chemical burns and corrosions	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Heat (thermal) burns	30	NP	NP	NP	NP	30	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Soreness, pain	560	150	NP	110	40	420	170	NP	20	30	130	80	NP	NP
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	330	130	NP	100	30	190	80	NP	NP	20	NP	60	30	NP
Cuts, lacerations	220	70	NP	30	30	150	80	NP	NP	NP	NP	50	NP	NP
Punctures (except gunshot wounds)	110	70	NP	NP	NP	40	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	20	NP
Carpal tunnel syndrome	20	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Tendonitis	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Multiple traumatic injuries	60	50	NP	NP	30	20	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
With sprains and other injuries	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
With fractures and other injuries	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Part of body affected:														
Head	250	50	20	NP	20	200	80	NP	NP	20	50	40	NP	NP
Eye	30	NP	NP	NP	NP	20	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Neck	40	NP	NP	NP	NP	30	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Trunk	1,000	230	20	130	80	770	320	NP	NP	30	330	80	20	NP
Back	750	160	NP	100	40	590	200	NP	NP	20	300	50	20	NP
Upper extremities	1,140	330	30	150	160	800	400	NP	30	30	160	160	20	NP
Shoulder	350	50	NP	NP	40	300	180	NP	NP	NP	50	40	NP	NP
Arm	160	40	NP	30	NP	120	60	NP	NP	NP	30	20	NP	NP
Wrist	110	30	NP	NP	20	80	30	NP	NP	NP	20	20	NP	NP
Hand	470	210	20	100	90	270	100	NP	NP	NP	50	80	NP	NP
Lower extremities	850	180	20	100	70	660	270	NP	20	40	140	160	20	NP
Knee	350	60	NP	30	20	300	140	NP	NP	NP	90	50	NP	NP
Ankle	150	30	NP	20	20	120	40	NP	NP	NP	20	40	NP	NP
Foot	170	50	NP	30	20	120	50	NP	NP	NP	NP	30	20	NP
Toe, toenail	30	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Body systems	60	50	NP	NP	50	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Multiple	380	110	20	70	20	270	130	NP	NP	NP	90	40	NP	NP
Source of injury, illness:														
Chemical, chemical products	20	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Containers	440	30	NP	NP	20	410	300	NP	NP	20	40	50	NP	NP
Furniture, fixtures	180	70	NP	60	NP	100	40	NP	NP	NP	40	20	NP	NP
Machinery	190	80	NP	20	50	100	60	NP	NP	NP	NP	20	NP	NP
Parts and materials	380	200	20	120	60	170	130	NP	NP	20	NP	NP	NP	NP
Person, injured or ill worker	590	150	NP	60	80	440	180	NP	20	30	100	90	NP	NP

Table B4 (continued) | Appendix B: Number

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
Worker motion or position	480	120	NP	50	70	360	150	NP	20	30	80	80	NP	NP
Person, other than injured or ill workers	350	NP	NP	NP	NP	340	NP	NP	NP	NP	330	NP	NP	NP
Health care patient	330	NP	NP	NP	NP	330	NP	NP	NP	NP	330	NP	NP	NP
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	610	80	NP	30	40	540	180	NP	20	20	180	120	NP	NP
Ladder	140	110	NP	110	NP	40	20	NP	NP	NP	NP	20	NP	NP
Handtools	140	40	NP	20	NP	100	40	NP	NP	NP	NP	30	NP	NP
Vehicles	280	30	NP	20	NP	250	190	NP	NP	NP	30	NP	NP	NP
Trucks	150	NP	NP	NP	NP	140	130	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Cart, dolly, hand truck - nonpowered	30	NP	NP	NP	NP	30	20	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Event or exposure:														
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	120	20	NP	NP	NP	110	NP	NP	NP	NP	80	NP	NP	NP
Intentional injury by other person	60	NP	NP	NP	NP	60	NP	NP	NP	NP	60	NP	NP	NP
Injury by person - unintentional or intent unknown	30	NP	NP	NP	NP	30	NP	NP	NP	NP	30	NP	NP	NP
Animal and insect related incidents	30	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Transportation incidents	110	NP	NP	NP	NP	100	70	NP	NP	NP	NP	20	NP	NP
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	90	NP	NP	NP	NP	80	60	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Fires and explosions	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Falls, slips, trips	1,090	250	20	160	70	840	350	NP	20	40	240	170	NP	NP
Slips, trips without fall	130	30	NP	20	NP	100	30	NP	NP	NP	20	30	NP	NP
Fall on same level	690	100	NP	40	60	580	200	NP	20	30	200	120	NP	NP
Fall to lower level	270	120	NP	100	NP	150	110	NP	NP	NP	NP	20	NP	NP
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	130	70	NP	NP	60	60	NP	NP	NP	NP	30	20	NP	NP
Contact with object, equipment	820	310	50	140	120	510	240	NP	NP	20	60	140	30	NP
Struck by object or equipment	610	260	40	130	90	350	170	NP	NP	20	40	90	NP	NP
Struck against object or equipment	130	20	NP	NP	NP	110	40	NP	NP	NP	NP	40	20	NP
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	50	20	NP	NP	NP	30	20	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Over exertion and bodily reaction	1,400	300	20	140	130	1,100	540	NP	20	40	350	130	NP	NP
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	70	20	NP	NP	NP	50	20	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	660	140	NP	100	30	520	270	NP	NP	20	180	40	NP	NP

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 05, 2018.

NP = Not Publishable

Table B5 | Appendix B: Number

Number of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away from Work¹

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

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public administration
Total	3,710	960	110	470	390	2,750	1,220	20	50	130	790	480	60	NP
Time of event:														
12:01 AM - 4:00 AM	70	20	NP	NP	NP	50	30	NP	NP	NP	20	NP	NP	NP
4:01 AM - 8:00 AM	370	60	20	20	20	300	130	NP	NP	NP	130	30	NP	NP
8:01 AM - 12:00 PM	1,080	380	30	250	100	700	290	NP	NP	50	210	110	20	NP
12:01 PM - 4:00 PM	770	220	30	70	120	550	300	NP	20	NP	140	70	NP	NP
4:01 PM - 8:00 PM	460	100	NP	80	20	370	180	NP	NP	NP	90	70	NP	NP
8:01 PM - 12:00 AM	140	20	NP	NP	20	120	40	NP	NP	NP	50	30	NP	NP
Not reported	820	170	NP	50	110	650	250	NP	20	40	150	170	30	NP
Hours on the job before event occurred:														
Occurred before shift began	30	NP	NP	NP	NP	20	NP	NP	NP	NP	20	NP	NP	NP
Less than 1 hour	320	60	NP	30	20	260	80	NP	NP	NP	120	40	NP	NP
1 - 2 hours	390	60	NP	30	30	330	140	NP	NP	NP	120	50	NP	NP
2 - 4 hours	760	260	NP	190	60	500	220	NP	NP	50	100	120	NP	NP
4 - 6 hours	440	100	NP	40	60	340	170	NP	NP	NP	100	60	NP	NP
6 - 8 hours	390	90	20	30	40	310	170	NP	NP	NP	90	20	NP	NP
8 - 10 hours	300	170	NP	100	70	140	60	NP	NP	NP	40	NP	NP	NP
10 - 12 hours	120	NP	NP	NP	NP	110	80	NP	NP	NP	20	NP	NP	NP
12 - 16 hours	30	NP	NP	NP	NP	20	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
More than 16 hours	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Not reported	940	230	60	50	110	710	290	NP	20	40	160	170	30	NP
Day of week:														
Sunday	230	20	NP	NP	NP	220	80	NP	NP	NP	60	70	NP	NP
Monday	690	200	NP	130	60	490	200	NP	NP	20	160	80	20	NP
Tuesday	610	200	20	70	110	400	190	NP	NP	NP	120	60	NP	NP
Wednesday	750	240	30	120	90	520	270	NP	30	30	110	70	NP	NP
Thursday	520	150	NP	70	70	370	170	NP	NP	20	110	60	NP	NP
Friday	620	130	20	80	40	490	210	NP	NP	20	150	90	NP	NP
Saturday	290	30	20	NP	NP	260	90	NP	NP	NP	80	60	NP	NP

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 05, 2018.

NP = Not Publishable

Table C1 | Appendix C: Percent

Percent Distribution of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away from Work¹

By Selected Worker Characteristics and Major Industry Sector, Private Industry

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	NP
Gender:														
Male	62.0	94.8	100.0	97.9	87.2	50.9	73.0	100.0	40.0	61.5	13.9	52.1	66.7	NP
Female	36.9	6.3	NP	NP	12.8	48.0	24.6	NP	60.0	38.5	86.1	50.0	33.3	NP
Age:														
14 to 15	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
16 to 19	5.1	3.1	NP	6.4	NP	5.8	1.6	NP	NP	NP	7.6	12.5	NP	NP
20 to 24	12.9	19.8	NP	19.1	23.1	10.5	6.6	NP	NP	NP	10.1	27.1	NP	NP
25 to 34	17.0	17.7	36.4	12.8	17.9	17.1	13.9	NP	NP	23.1	22.8	12.5	NP	NP
35 to 44	20.2	25.0	18.2	31.9	17.9	18.5	22.1	NP	NP	30.8	17.7	10.4	NP	NP
45 to 54	18.6	12.5	18.2	10.6	15.4	20.7	22.1	NP	NP	15.4	15.2	22.9	50.0	NP
55 to 64	18.1	14.6	NP	8.5	23.1	19.3	22.1	NP	40.0	NP	21.5	10.4	NP	NP
65 and over	3.8	NP	NP	NP	NP	4.7	7.4	NP	NP	NP	3.8	NP	NP	NP
Length of service with employer:														
Less than 3 months	14.0	18.8	18.2	10.6	25.6	12.4	9.8	NP	NP	NP	11.4	20.8	NP	NP
3 to 11 months	26.1	27.1	NP	38.3	17.9	25.8	22.1	NP	NP	46.2	30.4	25.0	NP	NP
1 to 5 years	34.2	32.3	18.2	29.8	38.5	34.9	34.4	NP	NP	23.1	36.7	35.4	66.7	NP
More than 5 years	23.7	22.9	45.5	19.1	17.9	24.0	29.5	NP	60.0	15.4	20.3	18.8	NP	NP
Race or ethnic origin⁵:														
White only	52.8	51.0	36.4	44.7	59.0	53.5	53.3	NP	60.0	46.2	53.2	52.1	83.3	NP
Black only	.5	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Hispanic or Latino only	1.9	NP	NP	NP	NP	2.2	1.6	NP	NP	NP	2.5	4.2	NP	NP
Asian only	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	3.2	2.1	NP	NP	NP	4.0	2.5	NP	NP	NP	5.1	4.2	NP	NP
Hispanic or Latino and other race	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Multi-race	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Not reported	41.0	45.8	54.5	51.1	35.9	39.3	41.8	NP	NP	46.2	38.0	37.5	NP	NP

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 05, 2018. October 05, 2018.

NP = Not Publishable

Table C2 | Appendix C: Percent

Percent Distribution of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away from Work¹

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

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	NP
Nature of injury, illness:														
Fractures	8.4	9.4	27.3	4.3	10.3	8.0	7.4	NP	40.0	NP	3.8	12.5	NP	NP
Sprains, strains, tears	39.4	29.2	27.3	29.8	28.2	42.9	41.8	NP	NP	30.8	53.2	35.4	50.0	NP
Amputations	.5	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Bruise, contusions	9.2	5.2	NP	6.4	5.1	10.5	13.1	NP	NP	NP	10.1	8.3	NP	NP
Chemical burns and corrosions	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Heat (thermal) burns	.8	NP	NP	NP	NP	1.1	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Soreness, pain	15.1	15.6	NP	23.4	10.3	15.3	13.9	NP	40.0	23.1	16.5	16.7	NP	NP
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	8.9	13.5	NP	21.3	7.7	6.9	6.6	NP	NP	15.4	NP	12.5	50.0	NP
Cuts, lacerations	5.9	7.3	NP	6.4	7.7	5.5	6.6	NP	NP	NP	NP	10.4	NP	NP
Punctures (except gunshot wounds)	3.0	7.3	NP	NP	NP	1.5	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	33.3	NP
Carpal tunnel syndrome	.5	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Tendonitis	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Multiple traumatic injuries	1.6	5.2	NP	NP	7.7	.7	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
With sprains and other injuries	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
With fractures and other injuries	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Part of body affected:														
Head	6.7	5.2	18.2	NP	5.1	7.3	6.6	NP	NP	15.4	6.3	8.3	NP	NP
Eye	.8	NP	NP	NP	NP	.7	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Neck	1.1	NP	NP	NP	NP	1.1	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Trunk	27.0	24.0	18.2	27.7	20.5	28.0	26.2	NP	NP	23.1	41.8	16.7	33.3	NP
Back	20.2	16.7	NP	21.3	10.3	21.5	16.4	NP	NP	15.4	38.0	10.4	33.3	NP
Upper extremities	30.7	34.4	27.3	31.9	41.0	29.1	32.8	NP	60.0	23.1	20.3	33.3	33.3	NP
Shoulder	9.4	5.2	NP	NP	10.3	10.9	14.8	NP	NP	NP	6.3	8.3	NP	NP
Arm	4.3	4.2	NP	6.4	NP	4.4	4.9	NP	NP	NP	3.8	4.2	NP	NP
Wrist	3.0	3.1	NP	NP	5.1	2.9	2.5	NP	NP	NP	2.5	4.2	NP	NP
Hand	12.7	21.9	18.2	21.3	23.1	9.8	8.2	NP	NP	NP	6.3	16.7	NP	NP
Lower extremities	22.9	18.8	18.2	21.3	17.9	24.0	22.1	NP	40.0	30.8	17.7	33.3	33.3	NP
Knee	9.4	6.3	NP	6.4	5.1	10.9	11.5	NP	NP	NP	11.4	10.4	NP	NP
Ankle	4.0	3.1	NP	4.3	5.1	4.4	3.3	NP	NP	NP	2.5	8.3	NP	NP
Foot	4.6	5.2	NP	6.4	5.1	4.4	4.1	NP	NP	NP	NP	6.3	33.3	NP
Toe, toenail	.8	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Body systems	1.6	5.2	NP	NP	12.8	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Multiple	10.2	11.5	18.2	14.9	5.1	9.8	10.7	NP	NP	NP	11.4	8.3	NP	NP
Source of injury, illness:														
Chemical, chemical products	.5	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Containers	11.9	3.1	NP	NP	5.1	14.9	24.6	NP	NP	15.4	5.1	10.4	NP	NP
Furniture, fixtures	4.9	7.3	NP	12.8	NP	3.6	3.3	NP	NP	NP	5.1	4.2	NP	NP
Machinery	5.1	8.3	NP	4.3	12.8	3.6	4.9	NP	NP	NP	NP	4.2	NP	NP
Parts and materials	10.2	20.8	18.2	25.5	15.4	6.2	10.7	NP	NP	15.4	NP	NP	NP	NP

Table C2 (continued) | Appendix C: Percent

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	15.9	15.6	NP	12.8	20.5	16.0	14.8	NP	40.0	23.1	12.7	18.8	NP	NP
Worker motion or position	12.9	12.5	NP	10.6	17.9	13.1	12.3	NP	40.0	23.1	10.1	16.7	NP	NP
Person, other than injured or ill workers	9.4	NP	NP	NP	NP	12.4	NP	NP	NP	NP	41.8	NP	NP	NP
Health care patient	8.9	NP	NP	NP	NP	12.0	NP	NP	NP	NP	41.8	NP	NP	NP
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	16.4	8.3	NP	6.4	10.3	19.6	14.8	NP	40.0	15.4	22.8	25.0	NP	NP
Ladder	3.8	11.5	NP	23.4	NP	1.5	1.6	NP	NP	NP	NP	4.2	NP	NP
Handtools	3.8	4.2	NP	4.3	NP	3.6	3.3	NP	NP	NP	NP	6.3	NP	NP
Vehicles	7.5	3.1	NP	4.3	NP	9.1	15.6	NP	NP	NP	3.8	NP	NP	NP
Trucks	4.0	NP	NP	NP	NP	5.1	10.7	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Cart, dolly, hand truck - nonpowered	.8	NP	NP	NP	NP	1.1	1.6	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Event or exposure:														
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	3.2	2.1	NP	NP	NP	4.0	NP	NP	NP	NP	10.1	NP	NP	NP
Intentional injury by other person	1.6	NP	NP	NP	NP	2.2	NP	NP	NP	NP	7.6	NP	NP	NP
Injury by person - unintentional or intent unknown	.8	NP	NP	NP	NP	1.1	NP	NP	NP	NP	3.8	NP	NP	NP
Animal and insect related incidents	.8	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Transportation incidents	3.0	NP	NP	NP	NP	3.6	5.7	NP	NP	NP	NP	4.2	NP	NP
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	2.4	NP	NP	NP	NP	2.9	4.9	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Fires and explosions	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Falls, slips, trips	29.4	26.0	18.2	34.0	17.9	30.5	28.7	NP	40.0	30.8	30.4	35.4	NP	NP
Slips, trips without fall	3.5	3.1	NP	4.3	NP	3.6	2.5	NP	NP	NP	2.5	6.3	NP	NP
Fall on same level	18.6	10.4	NP	8.5	15.4	21.1	16.4	NP	40.0	23.1	25.3	25.0	NP	NP
Fall to lower level	7.3	12.5	NP	21.3	NP	5.5	9.0	NP	NP	NP	NP	4.2	NP	NP
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	3.5	7.3	NP	NP	15.4	2.2	NP	NP	NP	NP	3.8	4.2	NP	NP
Contact with object, equipment	22.1	32.3	45.5	29.8	30.8	18.5	19.7	NP	NP	15.4	7.6	29.2	50.0	NP
Struck by object or equipment	16.4	27.1	36.4	27.7	23.1	12.7	13.9	NP	NP	15.4	5.1	18.8	NP	NP
Struck against object or equipment	3.5	2.1	NP	NP	NP	4.0	3.3	NP	NP	NP	NP	8.3	33.3	NP
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	1.3	2.1	NP	NP	NP	1.1	1.6	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Overexertion and bodily reaction	37.7	31.3	18.2	29.8	33.3	40.0	44.3	NP	40.0	30.8	44.3	27.1	NP	NP
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	1.9	2.1	NP	NP	NP	1.8	1.6	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	17.8	14.6	NP	21.3	7.7	18.9	22.1	NP	NP	15.4	22.8	8.3	NP	NP

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 05, 2018.

NP = Not Publishable

Table C3 | Appendix C: Percent

Percent Distribution of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away from Work¹

By Selected Worker Characteristics and Number of Days Away from Work, Private Industry

Characteristic	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total	100.0	14.8	9.7	20.5	11.1	13.2	6.2	24.3	7
Gender:									
Male	100.0	16.1	7.4	16.5	10.4	15.2	5.7	29.1	10
Female	100.0	13.1	13.9	28.5	11.7	9.5	7.3	16.1	5
Age:									
14 - 15	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
16 - 19	100.0	10.5	10.5	47.4	10.5	10.5	NP	15.8	5
20 - 24	100.0	25.0	10.4	25.0	10.4	8.3	6.3	14.6	3
25 - 34	100.0	25.4	11.1	20.6	12.7	11.1	3.2	15.9	4
35 - 44	100.0	9.3	9.3	21.3	9.3	22.7	4.0	24.0	10
45 - 54	100.0	14.5	8.7	20.3	8.7	8.7	8.7	30.4	9
55 - 64	100.0	10.4	10.4	14.9	14.9	16.4	7.5	26.9	10
65 and over	100.0	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	14.3	50.0	35
Length of service with employer:									
Less than 3 months	100.0	17.3	13.5	26.9	11.5	11.5	3.8	15.4	4
3 - 11 months	100.0	19.6	8.2	22.7	8.2	17.5	6.2	16.5	5
1 - 5 years	100.0	12.6	10.2	20.5	13.4	12.6	4.7	26.0	9
5 years or more	100.0	12.5	8.0	14.8	10.2	10.2	9.1	35.2	14
Race or ethnic origin²:									
White	100.0	14.3	9.7	21.4	11.7	14.3	7.1	21.9	7
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	NP	NP	28.6	NP	NP	NP	28.6	5
Black or African American	100.0	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	9
Asian	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	16.7	NP	16.7	NP	16.7	NP	16.7	6
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Multi-race	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Hispanic and other	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP

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 05, 2018.

NP = Not Publishable

Table C4 | Appendix C: Percent

Percent Distribution of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away from Work¹

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

Occupation	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total	100.0	14.8	9.7	20.5	11.1	13.2	6.2	24.3	7
Management occupations	100.0	NP	NP	NP	25.0	NP	NP	NP	20
Business and financial operations occupations	100.0	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	3
Computer and mathematical occupations	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Architecture and engineering occupations	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Life, physical, and social science occupations	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Community and social service occupations	100.0	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	3
Legal occupations	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Education, training, and library occupations	100.0	NP	NP	81.8	NP	NP	NP	NP	5
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	100.0	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	71.4	44
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	100.0	15.4	15.4	23.1	NP	15.4	NP	23.1	6
Healthcare support occupations	100.0	20.0	10.0	20.0	13.3	10.0	6.7	20.0	5
Protective service occupations	100.0	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	12
Food preparation and serving related occupations	100.0	18.8	18.8	25.0	9.4	12.5	6.3	9.4	3
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	100.0	18.8	12.5	25.0	12.5	12.5	NP	12.5	5
Personal care and service occupations	100.0	15.4	15.4	30.8	15.4	NP	NP	NP	4
Sales and related occupations	100.0	11.1	11.1	18.5	14.8	11.1	NP	25.9	7
Office and administrative support occupations	100.0	16.7	16.7	11.1	16.7	16.7	11.1	11.1	7
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	100.0	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	6
Construction and extraction occupations	100.0	20.3	5.1	13.6	6.8	23.7	3.4	28.8	12
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	100.0	23.1	NP	23.1	11.5	11.5	15.4	11.5	5
Production occupations	100.0	8.8	8.8	23.5	14.7	8.8	5.9	29.4	10
Transportation and material moving occupations	100.0	9.8	6.6	14.8	9.8	9.8	3.3	44.3	18

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 05, 2018.

NP = Not Publishable

Table C5 | Appendix C: Percent

Percent Distribution of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away from Work¹

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

Occupation	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total	100.0	14.8	9.7	20.5	11.1	13.2	6.2	24.3	7
Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers	100.0	7.4	NP	7.4	7.4	11.1	NP	59.3	71
Construction laborers	100.0	30.8	NP	15.4	NP	30.8	NP	15.4	12
Nursing assistants	100.0	19.0	9.5	19.0	14.3	14.3	9.5	19.0	6
Carpenters	100.0	NP	NP	NP	NP	25.0	NP	50.0	122
Light truck or delivery services drivers	100.0	NP	NP	15.4	15.4	NP	NP	46.2	25
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	100.0	15.4	23.1	15.4	NP	NP	NP	23.1	4
Personal care aides	100.0	18.2	NP	36.4	18.2	NP	NP	NP	4
Retail salespersons	100.0	18.2	NP	18.2	18.2	NP	NP	18.2	7
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	100.0	NP	NP	37.5	NP	NP	NP	NP	4
Food preparation workers	100.0	NP	NP	28.6	NP	NP	NP	NP	5
Stock clerks and order fillers	100.0	NP	NP	NP	NP	28.6	NP	NP	10
Home health aides	100.0	33.3	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	4
Maintenance and repair workers, general	100.0	NP	NP	33.3	NP	NP	NP	NP	4
Cashiers	100.0	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	33.3	11
First-line supervisors of retail sales workers	100.0	NP	NP	33.3	NP	NP	NP	NP	4
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	100.0	50.0	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	3
Athletes and sports competitors	100.0	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	66.7	44
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	100.0	NP	NP	33.3	NP	NP	NP	NP	3
Cooks, restaurant	100.0	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	3
Farmworkers, farm, ranch, and aquacultural animals	100.0	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	3
Registered nurses	100.0	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	40.0	11
Teacher assistants	100.0	NP	NP	100.0	NP	NP	NP	NP	5
First-line supervisors of food preparation and serving workers	100.0	NP	50.0	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	4
Cabinetmakers and bench carpenters	100.0	NP	NP	NP	100.0	NP	NP	NP	10
Tire repairers and changers	100.0	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	75.0	NP	24
General and operations managers	100.0	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	20

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 05, 2018

NP = Not Publishable

Table C6 | Appendix C: Percent

Percent Distribution of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away from Work¹

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

Industry Sector	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total	100.0	14.8	9.7	20.5	11.1	13.2	6.2	24.3	7
PRIVATE INDUSTRY^{2,3,4}	100.0	14.8	9.7	20.5	11.1	13.2	6.2	24.3	7
Goods producing	100.0	17.7	7.3	18.8	11.5	16.7	5.2	24.0	8
Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	100.0	18.2	NP	NP	18.2	NP	NP	27.3	8
Construction	100.0	19.1	4.3	17.0	4.3	21.3	4.3	29.8	12
Manufacturing	100.0	12.8	12.8	23.1	17.9	12.8	5.1	15.4	6
Service providing	100.0	14.2	10.5	21.1	10.9	12.0	6.5	24.4	7
Trade transportation and utilities	100.0	9.8	8.2	12.3	11.5	17.2	7.4	33.6	15
Information	100.0	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	5
Financial activities	100.0	NP	40.0	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	3
Professional and business services	100.0	23.1	NP	30.8	NP	NP	NP	23.1	4
Educational and health services	100.0	17.7	8.9	32.9	10.1	8.9	6.3	15.2	5
Leisure and hospitality	100.0	14.6	16.7	20.8	10.4	10.4	6.3	18.8	5
Other services except public administration	100.0	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	5

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 05, 2018.

NP = Not Publishable

Table C7 | Appendix C: Percent

Percent Distribution of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away from Work¹

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

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	NP
Time of event:														
12:01 AM - 4:00 AM	1.9	2.1	NP	NP	NP	1.8	2.5	NP	NP	NP	2.5	NP	NP	NP
4:01 AM - 8:00 AM	10.0	6.3	18.2	4.3	5.1	10.9	10.7	NP	NP	NP	16.5	6.3	NP	NP
8:01 AM - 12:00 PM	29.1	39.6	27.3	53.2	25.6	25.5	23.8	NP	NP	38.5	26.6	22.9	33.3	NP
12:01 PM - 4:00 PM	20.8	22.9	27.3	14.9	30.8	20.0	24.6	NP	40.0	NP	17.7	14.6	NP	NP
4:01 PM - 8:00 PM	12.4	10.4	NP	17.0	5.1	13.5	14.8	NP	NP	NP	11.4	14.6	NP	NP
8:01 PM - 12:00 AM	3.8	2.1	NP	NP	5.1	4.4	3.3	NP	NP	NP	6.3	6.3	NP	NP
Not reported	22.1	17.7	NP	10.6	28.2	23.6	20.5	NP	40.0	30.8	19.0	35.4	50.0	NP
Hours on the job before event occurred:														
Occurred before shift began	.8	NP	NP	NP	NP	.7	NP	NP	NP	NP	2.5	NP	NP	NP
Less than 1 hour	8.6	6.3	NP	6.4	5.1	9.5	6.6	NP	NP	NP	15.2	8.3	NP	NP
1 - 2 hours	10.5	6.3	NP	6.4	7.7	12.0	11.5	NP	NP	NP	15.2	10.4	NP	NP
2 - 4 hours	20.5	27.1	NP	40.4	15.4	18.2	18.0	NP	NP	38.5	12.7	25.0	NP	NP
4 - 6 hours	11.9	10.4	NP	8.5	15.4	12.4	13.9	NP	NP	NP	12.7	12.5	NP	NP
6 - 8 hours	10.5	9.4	18.2	6.4	10.3	11.3	13.9	NP	NP	NP	11.4	4.2	NP	NP
8 - 10 hours	8.1	17.7	NP	21.3	17.9	5.1	4.9	NP	NP	NP	5.1	NP	NP	NP
10 - 12 hours	3.2	NP	NP	NP	NP	4.0	6.6	NP	NP	NP	2.5	NP	NP	NP
12 - 16 hours	.8	NP	NP	NP	NP	.7	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
More than 16 hours	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Not reported	25.3	24.0	54.5	10.6	28.2	25.8	23.8	NP	40.0	30.8	20.3	35.4	50.0	NP
Day of week:														
Sunday	6.2	2.1	NP	NP	NP	8.0	6.6	NP	NP	NP	7.6	14.6	NP	NP
Monday	18.6	20.8	NP	27.7	15.4	17.8	16.4	NP	NP	15.4	20.3	16.7	33.3	NP
Tuesday	16.4	20.8	18.2	14.9	28.2	14.5	15.6	NP	NP	NP	15.2	12.5	NP	NP
Wednesday	20.2	25.0	27.3	25.5	23.1	18.9	22.1	NP	60.0	23.1	13.9	14.6	NP	NP
Thursday	14.0	15.6	NP	14.9	17.9	13.5	13.9	NP	NP	15.4	13.9	12.5	NP	NP
Friday	16.7	13.5	18.2	17.0	10.3	17.8	17.2	NP	NP	15.4	19.0	18.8	NP	NP
Saturday	7.8	3.1	18.2	NP	NP	9.5	7.4	NP	NP	NP	10.1	12.5	NP	NP

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 05, 2018.

NP = Not Publishable

Table C8 | Appendix C: Percent

Percent Distribution of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away from Work¹

By Time, Hours on the Job, and Day of Week and Number of Days Away from Work, Private Industry

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	14.8	9.7	20.5	11.1	13.2	6.2	24.3	7
Time of event:									
12:01AM - 4:00AM	100.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	28.6	10
4:01AM - 8:00AM	100.0	10.8	8.1	32.4	10.8	–	8.1	27.0	5
8:01AM - 12noon	100.0	21.3	11.1	18.5	8.3	15.7	5.6	18.5	5
12:01PM - 4:00PM	100.0	16.9	9.1	19.5	15.6	11.7	3.9	24.7	7
4:01PM - 8:00PM	100.0	10.9	8.7	13.0	10.9	10.9	–	43.5	16
8:01PM - 12midnight	100.0	14.3	14.3	21.4	14.3	14.3	–	21.4	6
Time not reported	100.0	8.5	8.5	24.4	9.8	18.3	11.0	19.5	9
Hours on the job before event occurred:									
Before shift began	100.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
Less than 1 hour	100.0	12.5	9.4	34.4	12.5	6.3	6.3	18.8	5
1 - 2 hours	100.0	15.4	12.8	28.2	7.7	7.7	–	25.6	5
2 - 4 hours	100.0	21.1	10.5	17.1	10.5	18.4	3.9	18.4	6
4 - 6 hours	100.0	20.5	11.4	20.5	9.1	11.4	9.1	20.5	5
6 - 8 hours	100.0	15.4	15.4	12.8	7.7	12.8	5.1	30.8	9
8 - 10 hours	100.0	16.7	–	13.3	23.3	6.7	–	40.0	10
10 - 12 hours	100.0	–	–	16.7	–	–	–	50.0	58
12 - 16 hours	100.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
More than 16 hours	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hours not reported	100.0	8.5	7.4	22.3	10.6	18.1	10.6	20.2	10
Day of week:									
Sunday	100.0	13.0	17.4	13.0	13.0	8.7	8.7	21.7	6
Monday	100.0	14.5	10.1	20.3	7.2	10.1	4.3	34.8	9
Tuesday	100.0	9.8	9.8	27.9	9.8	11.5	6.6	23.0	6
Wednesday	100.0	21.3	8.0	13.3	13.3	13.3	8.0	24.0	10
Thursday	100.0	19.2	9.6	19.2	11.5	11.5	11.5	19.2	7
Friday	100.0	11.3	9.7	25.8	8.1	24.2	–	21.0	7
Saturday	100.0	13.8	6.9	24.1	17.2	6.9	6.9	20.7	7

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

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

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, October 05, 2018.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

All other occupational illnesses - Examples are: anthrax, brucellosis, infectious hepatitis, malignant and benign tumors, food poisoning, histoplasmosis, coccidioidomycosis, etc.

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

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) - OSHA is responsible for developing, implementing and enforcing safety and health standards and regulations. OSHA works with employers and employees to foster effective safety and health programs which reduce workplace hazards.

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

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

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

Supplementary Record (OSHA No. 301) - The form (or equivalent) on which additional information is recorded for each injury and illness entered on the log.

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

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

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

Scope

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

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

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

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

Sample

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

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

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

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

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

Estimating procedures

Sample unit weighting. By means of a weighting procedure, sample units represent all units in their size class for a particular industry. The weight is determined by the inverse of the sampling ratio for the industry employment-size class from which the unit was selected. Because a small proportion of survey forms were not returned, weights of responding employers in a sampling cell are adjusted to account for the 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, each of which could have produced different estimates. The variation in the sample estimates across all possible samples that could have been drawn is measured by the relative standard error. The relative standard error is used to calculate a “confidence interval” around a sample estimate.

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

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

Nonsampling error

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

Publication guidelines

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

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

- Annual average employment for the industry was less than 10,000. However, data for an industry with an annual average employment of less than 10,000 were published if most of the employment was reported in the survey.
- The relative standard error on total lost workday cases for the industry exceeds a specified limit.
- The benchmark factor for the industry was less than 0.90 or greater than 1.49.
- The publication might disclose confidential information.

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

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

Instructions for Computing Incidence Rates for an Individual Establishment

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

The formula for computing the incidence rate is as follows:

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

N = number of injuries and or illnesses or lost workdays

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

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

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

Additional questions regarding case rates, their calculation, or use may be answered by contacting the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Employment Relations Division, Data Management Section, Occupational Safety and Health Statistics Program, at (406) 444-3297.

