

MONTANA

Occupational Injuries & Illnesses

2020 REPORT



M O N T A N A

Occupational Injuries & Illnesses

2 0 2 0 R E P O R T

State of Montana

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The Montana Department of Labor & Industry (DLI) gratefully acknowledges all employers who responded to our survey. Without their participation, this report would not have been possible. This information is available in an accessible format by request, in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act.

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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 (MTDLI) has collaborated with the U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL) Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) for over 30 years to conduct the annual SOII to provide essential work injury and illness statistics for Montana.

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

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

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

Coronavirus (COVID-19) Pandemic Impact in SOII Results

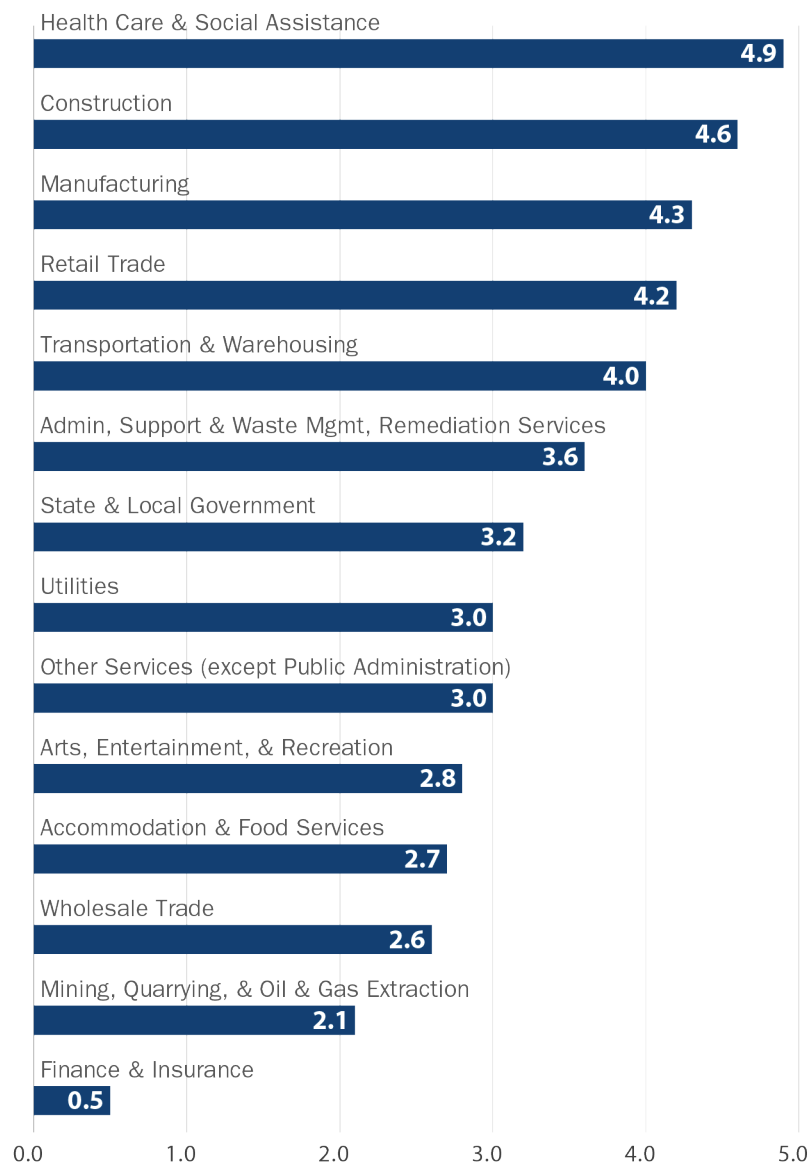
Occupational injuries and illnesses collected in the 2020 SOII include cases of COVID-19 when a worker was infected as a result of performing their work-related duties and met other recordkeeping criteria. COVID-19 is considered a respiratory illness under criteria established by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). The SOII collects detailed case information, including nature, for incidences requiring at least one day away from work and codes these cases using the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS). While OIICS does not include a code specifically for COVID-19, applicable days away from work cases were included in the Nature code 3299 – “Other diseases due to viruses, not elsewhere classified.”

In 2020, employees of Montana businesses in all industries experienced a total of 11,700 Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) recordable nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses. This count translates into an overall incidence rate of 3.4 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers. The year 2019 experienced 13,700 injuries and illnesses, translating into a rate of 3.8 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers.

The industries with the higher incidence rates per 100 full-time workers were construction with 4.6 and manufacturing with 4.3. The industries with lower incidence rates were financial activities with 0.8 incidence rates per 100 full-time workers, and professional & business services with 1.6.

Below is a graph of nonfatal incidence rates of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers by major industry sector for Montana, 2020.

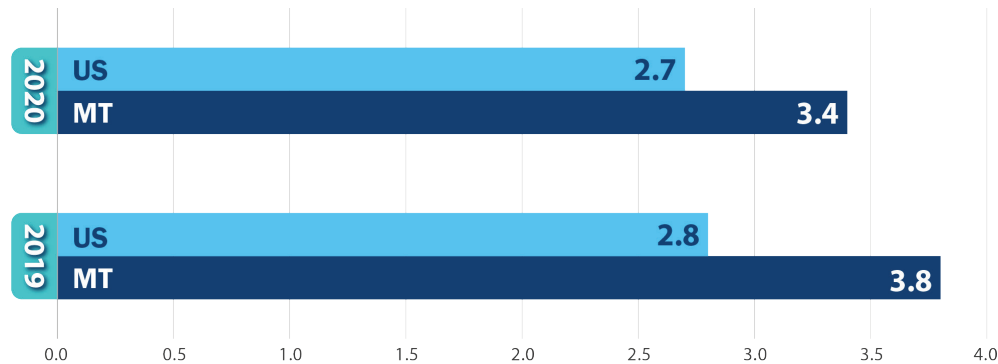
Overall Incidence Rates by Major Industry



Montana consistently has higher rates of nonfatal injuries and illnesses than the national average. The national private industry incidence rate for 2020 was 2.7 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers, as shown in the figure below.

Private Industry Incidence Rates of Nonfatal Injuries and Illnesses

Montana vs. United States

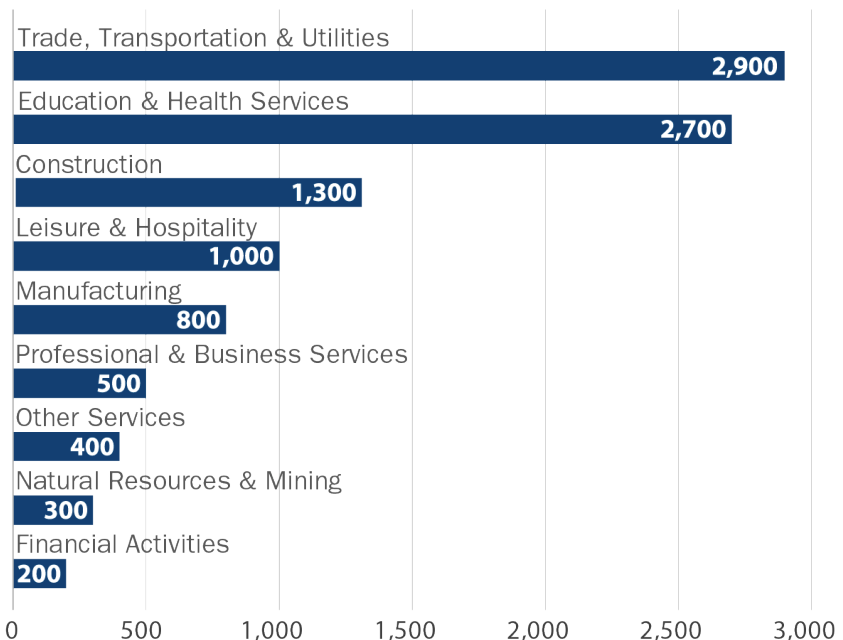


Incidence rates are set for 100 full time workers. The formula for computing the incidence rate is as follows:

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

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

Number of Injuries and Illnesses By Industry



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 private industry 2020, of the 10,200 total recordable cases, 5,100 reported job transfer or restriction cases, with 3,600 reporting 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		11,700	5,800	4,100
Total Private Industry		10,200	5,100	3,600
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	11			
Mining, Quarrying & Extraction	21	100	100	100
Utilities	22	100	0.0	0.0
Construction	23	1,300	700	500
Manufacturing	31-33	800	400	300
Wholesale Trade	42	400	200	100
Retail Trade	44-45	1,900	1,100	700
Transportation & Warehousing	48-49	600	300	200
Information	51			
Finance & Insurance	52	100	0.0	*
Real Estate, Rental & Leasing	53			
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	54			
Management of Companies & Enterprises	55			
Administrative & Support, Waste Management	56	400	300	200
Educational & Health Services	61	2,700	1,200	900
Health Care & Social Assistance	62	2,600	1,200	900
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	71	200	100	0.0
Accommodations & Food Services	72	800	300	200
Other Services, except Public Administration	81	400	200	200
State & Local Government	92	1,500	700	400

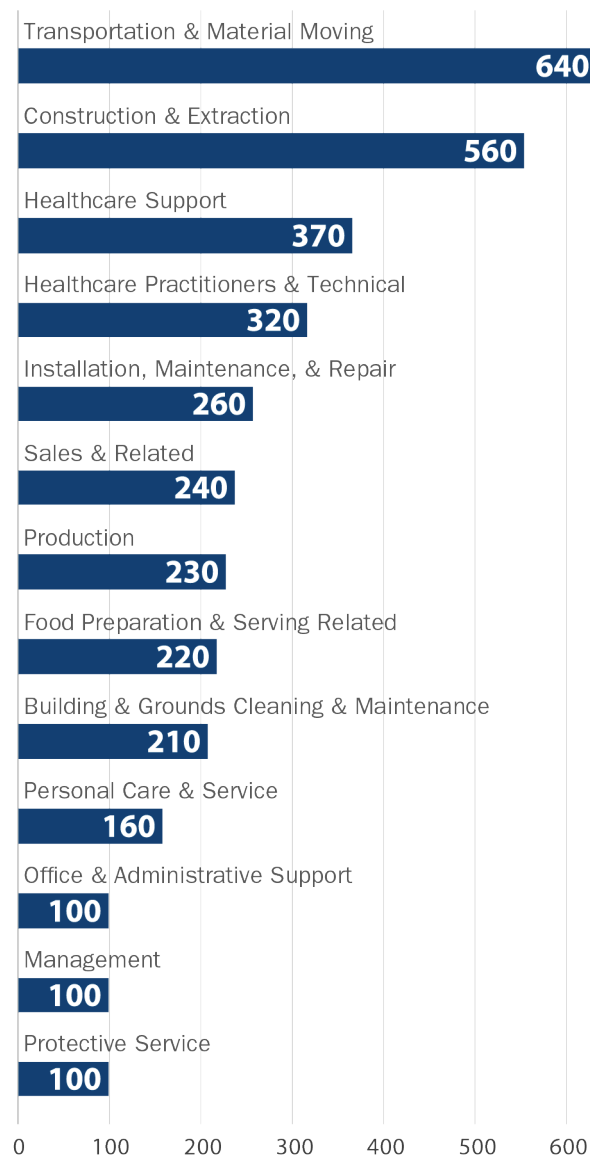
DAFW (Days Away From Work) DJTR (Days Job Transfer or Restriction) Total Recordable Injuries include those with restricted days, job transfer days, other recordable injuries, and/or lost workdays. Lost workday cases include only those that result in days away from work. Totals include data for industries not shown separately. Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

* Data too small to be displayed or didn't meet publication criteria.

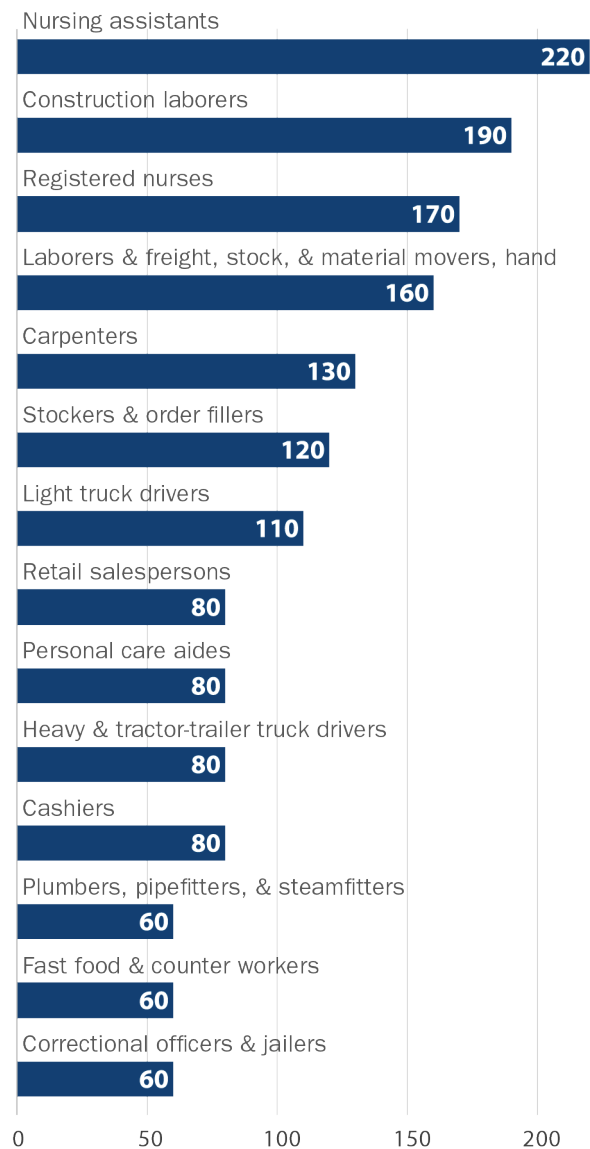
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The most hazardous major occupational group in 2020 was transportation and material moving occupations, followed by construction and extraction workers. The median number of lost workdays across all occupational groups in 2020 was nine days. The occupational group with the highest median number of lost work time was Educational Instruction and library occupations with 45 days away from work. Community and social service occupations had 15 median days away from work, while Farming, fishing and forestry had 14 median days.

Number of Injuries and Illnesses By Major Occupational Group



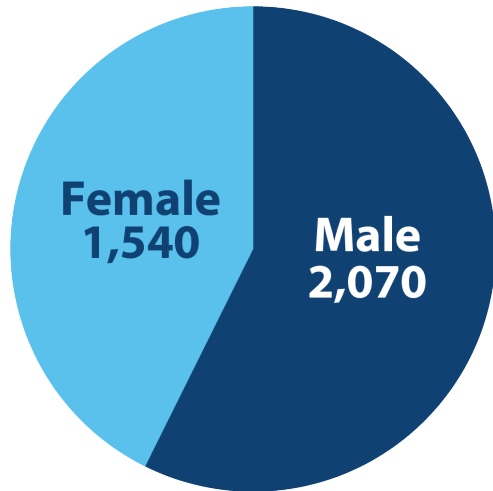
Number of Injuries and Illnesses By Worker Occupation



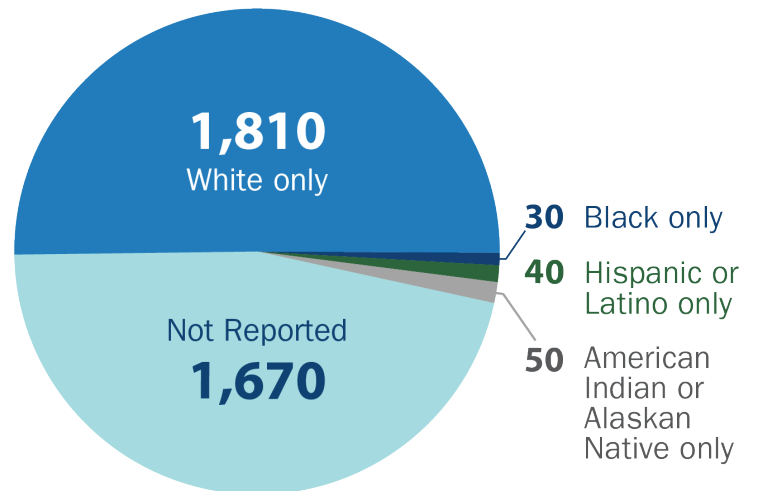
Nursing assistants were the most injured worker occupation with 220 injuries in 2020. Construction laborers were second with 190 injuries. Registered nurses had 170 injuries, while Laborers and freight, hand stock, and material movers, experienced 160 injuries with days away from work.

A total of 3,630 lost workday cases were reported in 2020. Because of rounding and/or data exclusions, components may not add to the total.

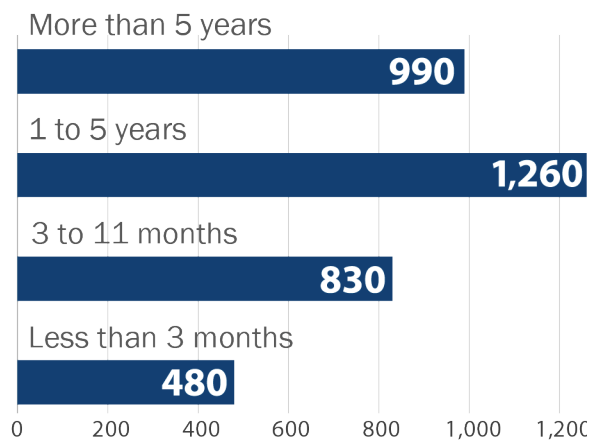
Number of Injuries and Illnesses
By Gender



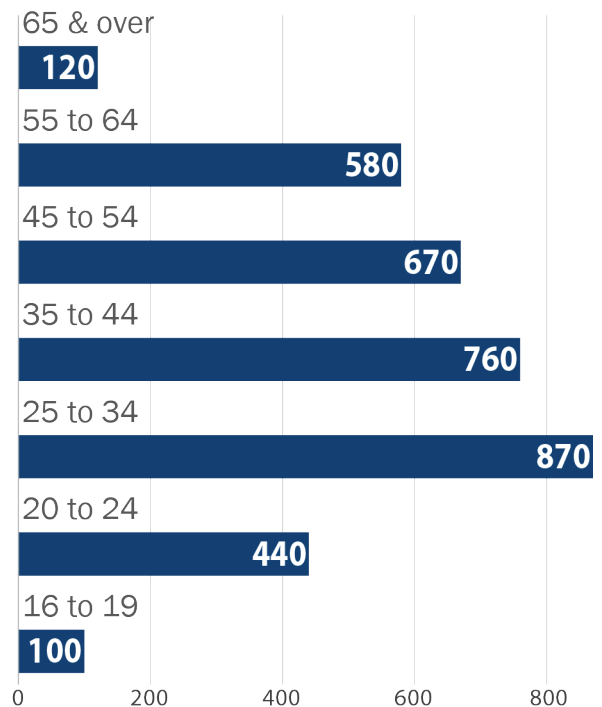
Number of Injuries and Illnesses
By Race



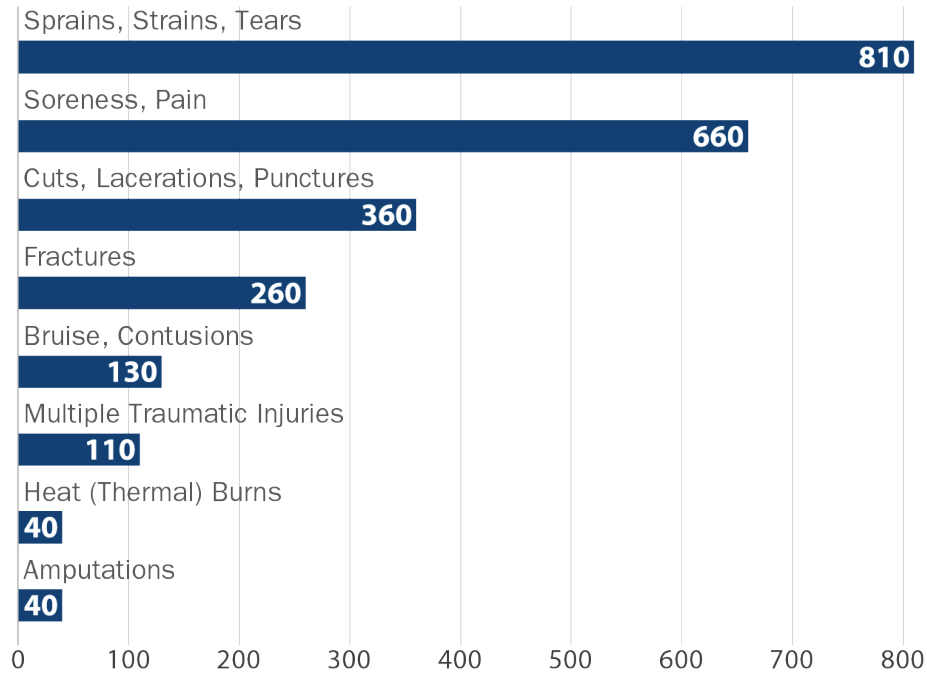
Number of Injuries and Illnesses
By Length of Service



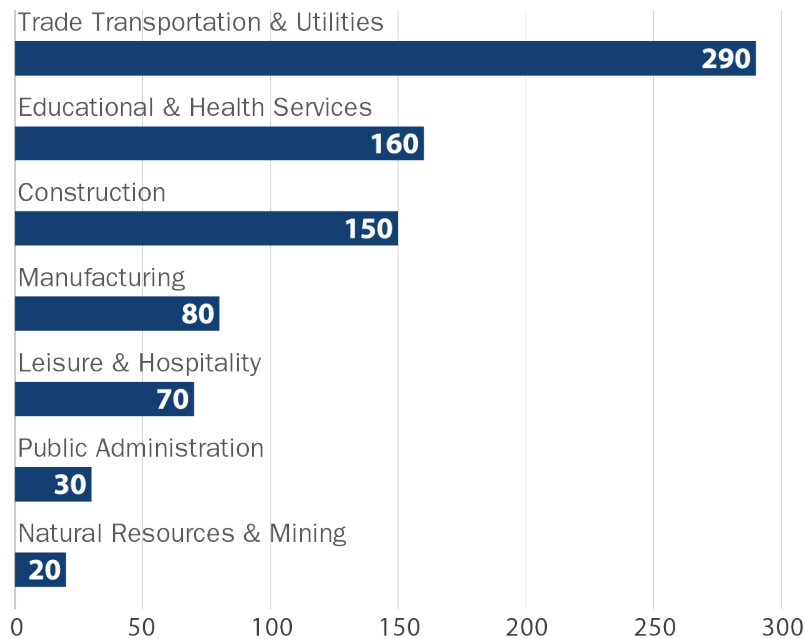
Number of Injuries and Illnesses
By Age



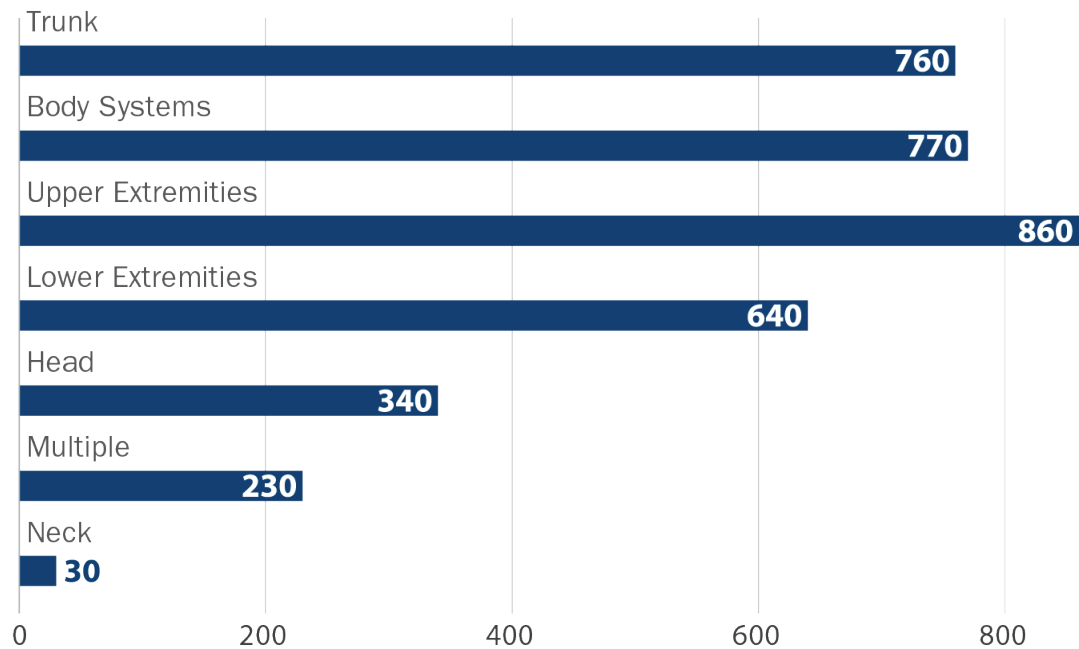
Number of Injuries and Illnesses

By Nature of Injury

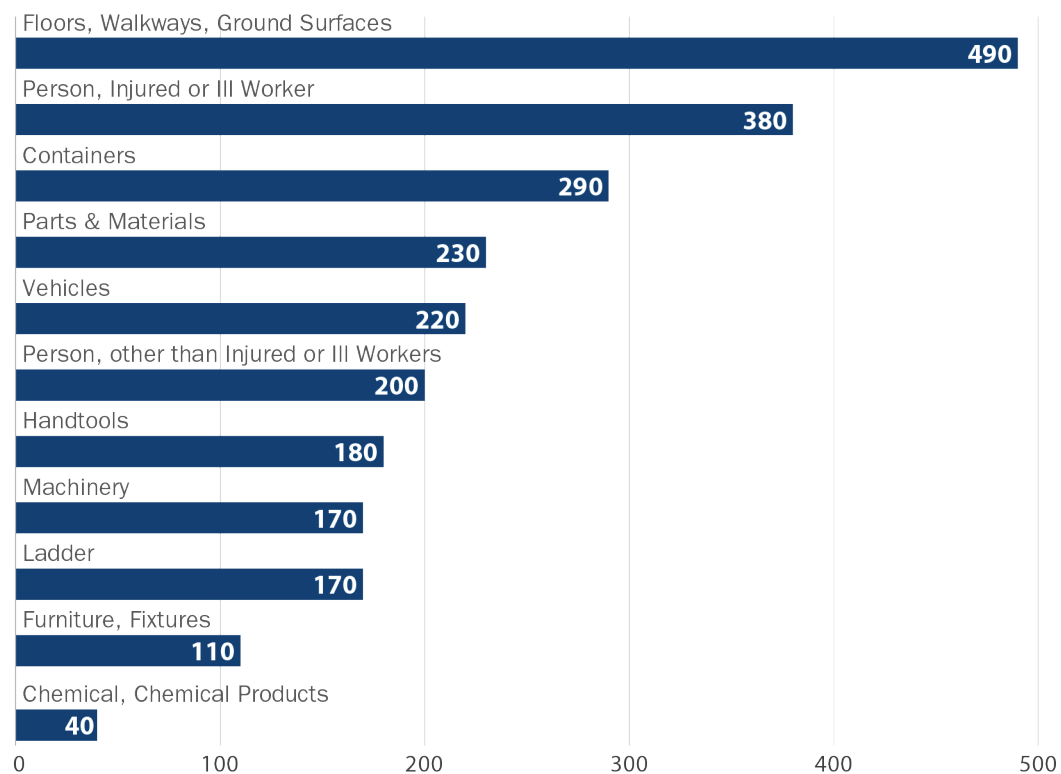
Number of Sprains and Strains

By Industry

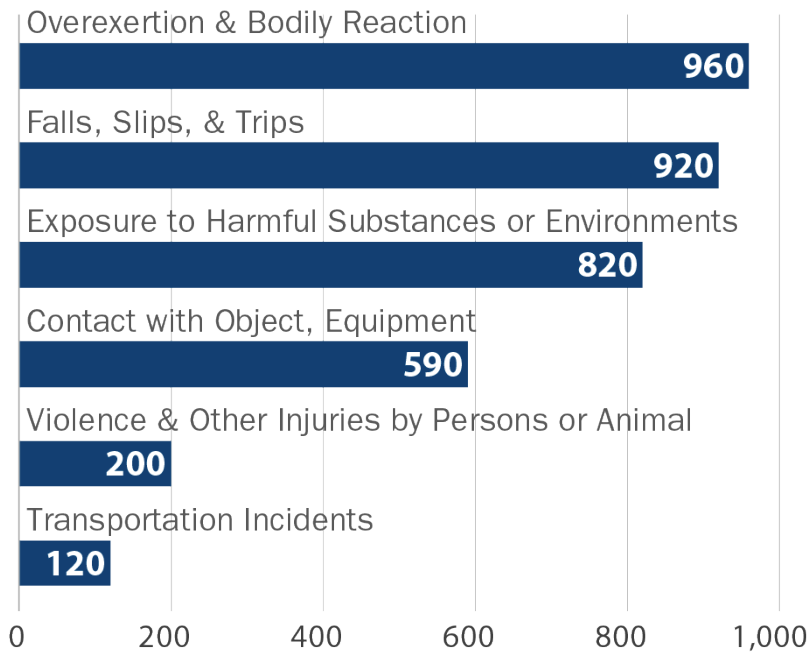
Number of Injuries and Illnesses

By Part of Body

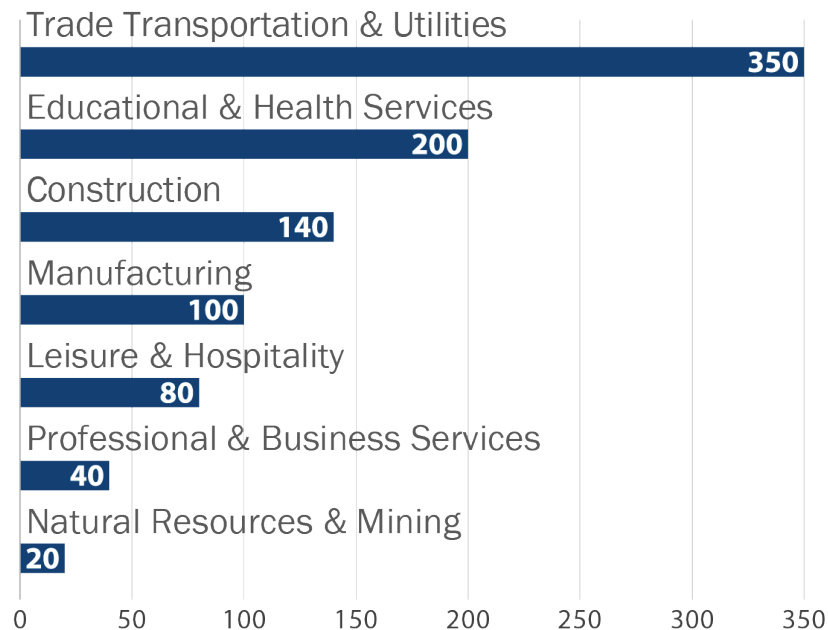
Number Injuries and Illnesses

By Source of Injury

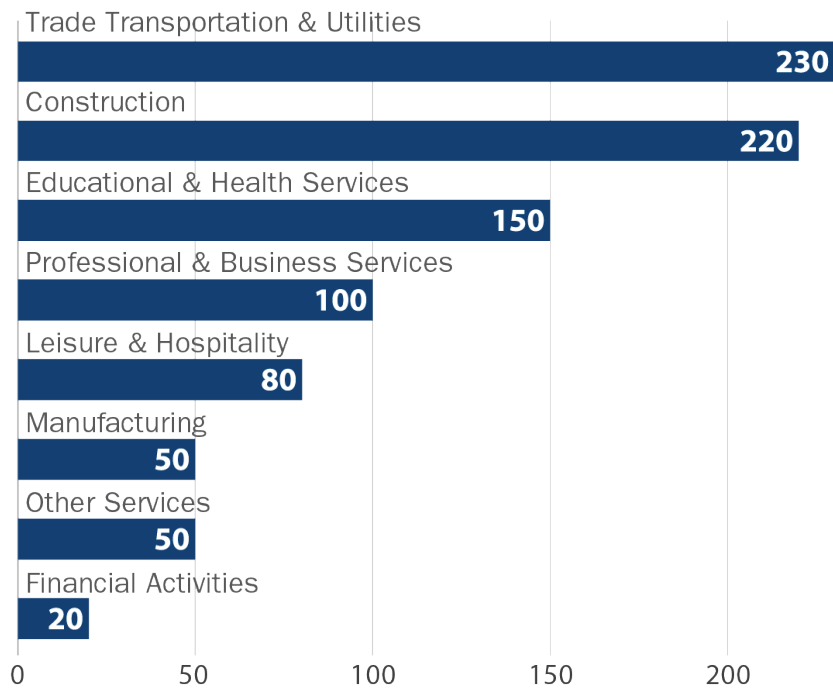
Number of Injuries and Illnesses

By Event or Exposure

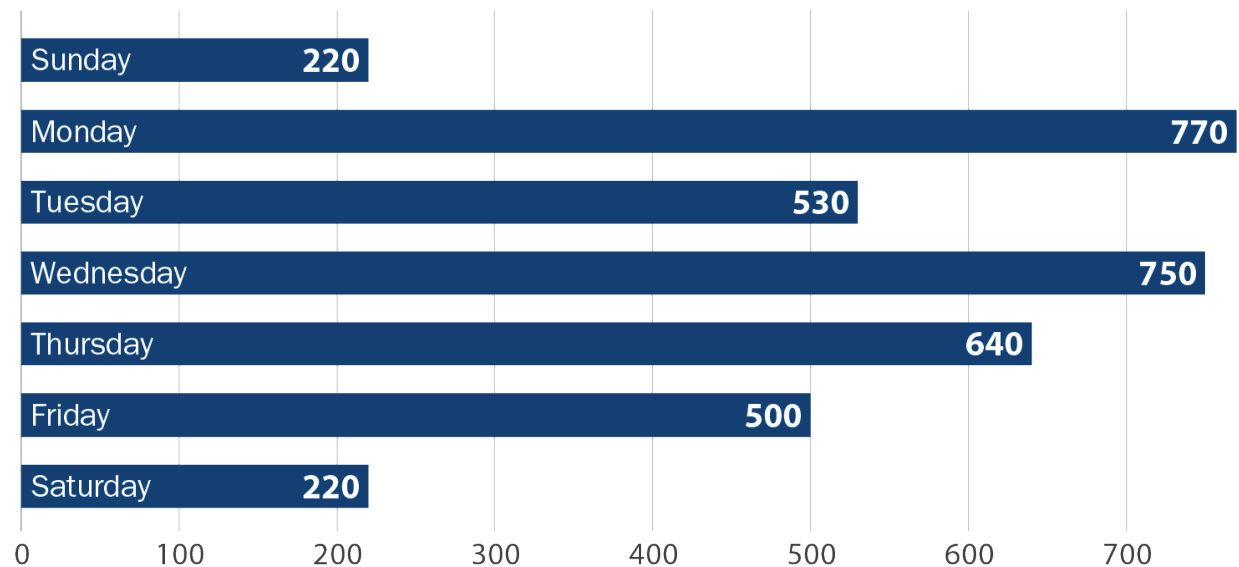
Number of Overexertion and Body Reaction

By Industry

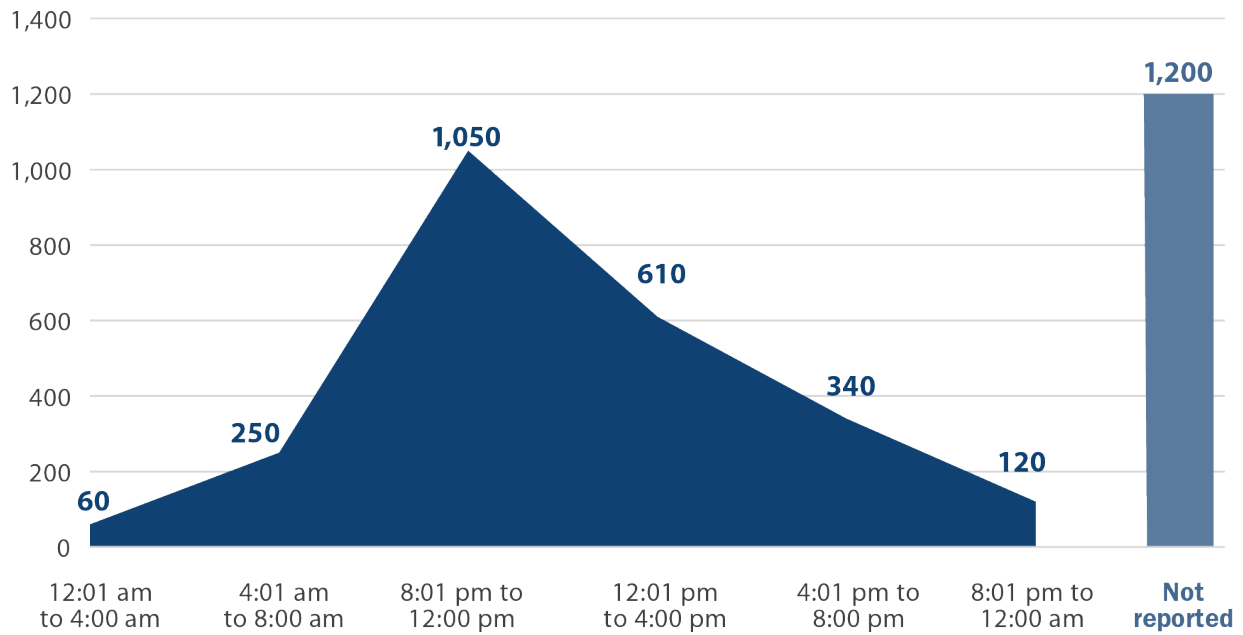
Number of Slips, Trips and Falls

By Industry

Injuries and Illnesses Involving Lost Work Days

By Day of Week Event Occurred

Number of Injuries and Illnesses

By Time of Event

Number of Injuries and Illnesses

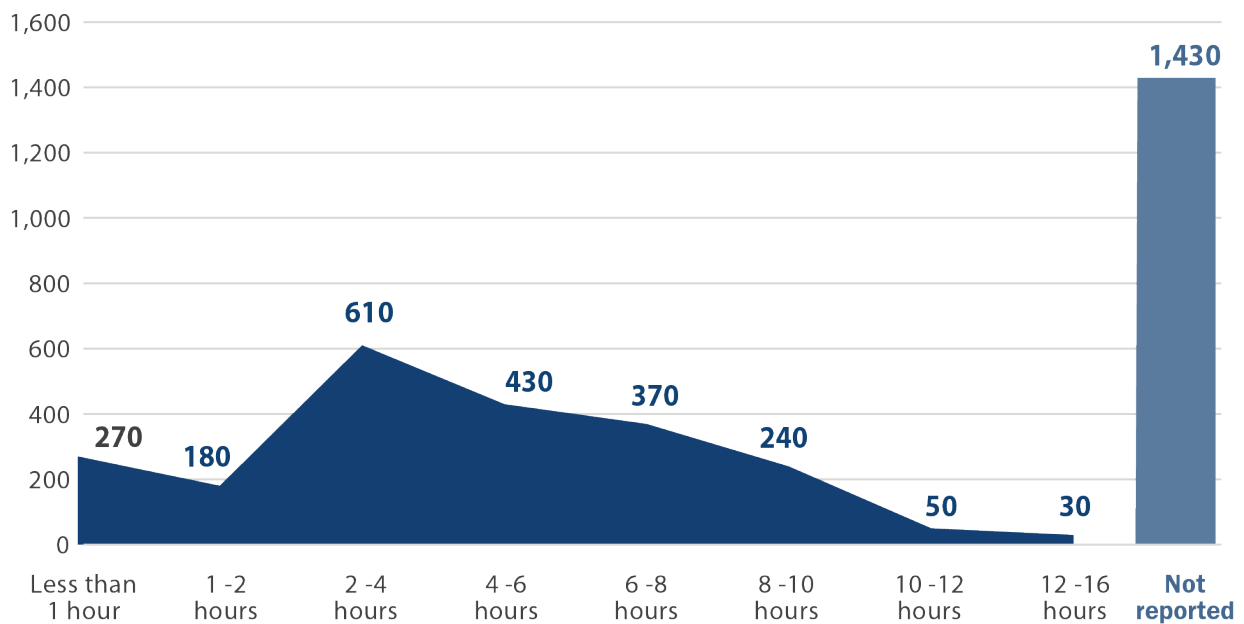
By Hours on the Job Before Event Occurred

Table A1 | Appendix A

Incidence Rates¹ of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

By Industry Sector & Case Type

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
All industries including state & local government ⁵		3.4	1.7	1.2	0.5	1.7
Private industry ⁵		3.4	1.7	1.2	0.5	1.7
Goods-producing ⁵		4.3	2.1	1.6	0.5	2.3
Natural resources & mining ^{5,6}		3.8	1.2	1.1	--	2.6
Mining, quarrying, & oil & gas extraction ⁶		2.1	1.6	1.4	--	0.5
Oil & gas extraction	211	4.3	4.3	4.3	--	--
Mining (except oil & gas) ⁷	212	2.5	1.7	1.6	--	0.8
Construction		4.6	2.4	1.8	0.5	2.2
Construction		4.6	2.4	1.8	0.5	2.2
Construction of buildings	236	7.9	4.2	3.0	--	3.7
Heavy & civil engineering construction	237	2.6	0.9	0.5	0.4	1.7
Specialty trade contractors	238	3.7	2.1	1.8	0.3	1.7
Manufacturing		4.3	2.1	1.4	0.7	2.2
Manufacturing		4.3	2.1	1.4	0.7	2.2
Food manufacturing	311	5.7	3.9	2.5	1.4	1.8
Wood product manufacturing	321	8.4	2.7	2.0	0.7	5.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	2.5	1.2	1.1	--	1.2
Service providing		3.2	1.6	1.1	0.5	1.5
Trade transportation & utilities		3.8	2.2	1.3	0.9	1.6
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	2.0	1.0	0.5	0.5	1.0
Retail trade		4.2	2.4	1.5	1.0	1.7
Building material & garden equipment & supplies dealers	444	4.9	3.3	1.6	1.7	1.6
Transportation & warehousing ⁸		4.0	2.5	1.3	1.1	1.5
Truck transportation	484	2.8	1.4	1.3	--	1.4
Transit & ground passenger transportation	485	--	--	--	--	--
Utilities		3.0	1.2	1.0	--	1.9
Financial activities		0.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.5
Finance & insurance		0.5	0.2	--	--	--
Professional & business services		1.6	1.0	0.9	--	0.7
Admin. & support & waste mgmt. & remediation services		3.6	2.6	2.3	--	1.0
Educational & health services		4.7	2.2	1.6	0.6	2.5
Health care & social assistance		4.9	2.3	1.7	0.6	2.6
Leisure & hospitality		2.7	1.1	0.7	0.4	1.6
Arts, entertainment, & recreation		2.8	0.8	0.6	--	2.0
Amusement, gambling, & recreation industries	713	3.3	1.0	0.8	--	2.3
Accommodation & food services		2.7	1.2	0.7	0.4	1.6
Food services & drinking places	722	2.2	1.0	0.7	0.3	1.3
Other services (except public administration)		3.0	1.8	1.5	0.3	1.3
Repair & maintenance	811	2.7	0.9	0.8	--	1.8
State government ⁵		2.0	1.4	0.8	0.6	0.6
Goods-producing ⁵		3.3	3.3	1.4	1.8	--

Table A1 (continued) | Appendix A

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Construction	237	3.3	3.3	1.4	1.8	--
Construction		3.3	3.3	1.4	1.8	--
Heavy & civil engineering construction		3.3	3.3	1.4	1.8	--
Service providing		1.8	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.7
Educational & health services	922	2.8	1.9	1.3	0.6	0.9
Health care & social assistance		10.1	8.6	8.0	--	--
Public administration		--	--	--	--	--
Public administration		1.1	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.5
Justice, public order, & safety activities		1.1	0.8	0.7	--	--
Local government ⁵	611	3.9	1.3	0.9	0.4	2.5
Goods-producing ⁵		--	--	--	--	--
Natural resources & mining		--	--	--	--	--
Service providing		3.9	1.3	0.9	0.4	2.5
Educational & health services	622	3.2	0.5	0.5	--	2.8
Educational services		3.2	0.4	0.4	--	2.8
Educational services		3.2	0.4	0.4	--	2.8
Health care & social assistance		6.2	--	--	--	3.4
Hospitals	623	--	--	--	--	--
Nursing & residential care facilities		8.0	--	--	--	--
Public administration	623	4.8	2.5	1.7	0.8	2.3
Public administration		4.8	2.5	1.7	0.8	2.3

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 Data are coded using the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). For more information on the version of NAICS used in this year, see our Handbook of Methods concepts page: <https://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/soi/concepts.htm>.

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) 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 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 of 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 20, 2021

Table A2 | Appendix A

Incidence Rates¹ of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Industry Sector & 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 & local government ³	3.4	1.7	3.2	4.2	4.4	4.5
Private industry ³	3.4	1.7	3.2	4.4	4.7	5.4
Goods producing	4.3	3.8	4.8	5.0	1.9	2.7
Natural resources & mining ^{3,4}	3.8	--	3.9	--	2.8	2.7
Mining, quarrying, & oil & gas extraction ⁴	2.1	--	1.5	--	2.8	2.7
Construction	4.6	3.7	4.9	5.8	--	--
Manufacturing	4.3	--	5.0	5.1	1.3	--
Service providing	3.2	1.2	2.8	4.3	5.3	5.6
Trade transportation & utilities	3.8	0.9	3.7	5.5	--	0.8
Wholesale trade	2.6	--	2.8	5.7	--	--
Retail trade	4.2	--	3.4	6.0	--	--
Transportation & warehousing ⁵	4.0	--	5.7	4.6	--	0.8
Utilities	3.0	--	5.0	2.0	--	--
Financial activities	0.8	--	1.6	0.7	--	--
Finance & insurance	0.5	--	--	0.4	--	--
Professional & business services	1.6	--	1.9	--	--	--
Admin. & support & waste mgmt. & remediation services	3.6	--	3.1	--	--	--
Educational & health services	4.7	--	2.9	5.4	4.8	6.6
Educational services	--	--	--	1.0	--	--
Health care & social assistance	4.9	--	3.0	5.9	5.0	6.6
Leisure & hospitality	2.7	--	2.5	3.7	7.1	--
Arts, entertainment, & recreation	2.8	--	--	5.8	--	--
Accommodation & food services	2.7	--	2.5	3.4	6.0	--
Other services (except public administration)	3.0	--	3.0	4.8	--	--
State & local government ³	3.2	--	2.8	3.1	3.9	2.7
State government ³	2.0	--	1.0	2.2	2.3	1.8
Local government ³	3.9	--	3.3	3.4	5.6	3.7

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

N = number of injuries and illnesses

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

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

² Data are coded using the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). For more information on the version of NAICS used in this year, see our Handbook of Methods concepts page: <https://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/soi/concepts.htm>.

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ 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 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 of 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 20, 2021.

Table A3 | Appendix A

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

By Major Industry Sector & 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	3-5 days	6-10 days	11-20 days	21-30 days	31+ days	
Private Industry ^{2,3,4}	100.0	11.0	12.4	15.7	17.9	15.7	6.9	20.4	9
Goods producing	100.0	11.4	12.5	18.2	12.5	9.1	5.7	31.8	10
Natural resources & mining ^{2,3}	100.0	--	--	--	20.0	20.0	--	30.0	17
Construction	100.0	9.6	15.4	17.3	11.5	5.8	--	36.5	10
Manufacturing	100.0	14.8	7.4	22.2	11.1	11.1	11.1	22.2	7
Service providing	100.0	10.9	12.4	14.5	20.0	17.8	7.3	16.7	9
Trade transportation & utilities	100.0	12.7	11.8	13.7	15.7	10.8	8.8	26.5	10
Information	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Financial activities	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Professional & business services	100.0	--	--	31.0	17.2	27.6	--	10.3	10
Educational & health services	100.0	9.8	7.6	12.0	29.3	26.1	6.5	8.7	9
Leisure & hospitality	100.0	15.4	11.5	15.4	11.5	15.4	11.5	23.1	10
Other services (except public admin.)	100.0	--	57.9	--	--	--	--	--	2

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

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect 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 of 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 22, 2021

Table B1 | Appendix B

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

By Major Occupational Group & Major Industry Sector, Private Industry

Major Occupational Group	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources & mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation & utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional & business services	Education & health services	Leisure & hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	3,630	880	100	520	270	2,750	1,020	--	30	290	920	260	190	--
Management	100	--	--	--	--	90	20	--	--	--	50	--	--	--
Business & financial operations	20	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Computer & mathematical	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture & engineering	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, & social science	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community & social service	40	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--
Legal	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Educational instruction & library	20	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, & media	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners & technical	320	--	--	--	--	320	--	--	--	--	300	--	--	--
Healthcare support	370	--	--	--	--	370	--	--	--	--	350	--	--	--
Protective service	100	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	60	20	--	--	--
Food preparation & serving related	220	--	--	--	--	220	50	--	--	--	30	140	--	--
Building & grounds cleaning & maintenance	210	--	--	--	--	210	--	--	--	120	40	40	--	--
Personal care & service	160	--	--	--	--	160	--	--	--	--	--	30	110	--
Sales & related	240	--	--	--	--	240	210	--	--	--	20	--	--	--
Office & administrative support	100	--	--	--	--	100	30	--	--	--	30	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, & forestry	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction & extraction	560	520	50	460	--	40	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, & repair	260	60	--	40	20	200	150	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Production	230	180	--	--	170	50	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation & material moving	640	70	--	--	60	560	470	--	--	30	--	--	--	--

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

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect 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 of 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 21, 2021

Table B2 | Appendix B

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

By Major Occupational Group & 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 - 5 days	6 - 10 days	11 - 20 days	21 - 30 days	31+ days	
Total	100.0	11.0	12.4	15.7	17.9	15.7	6.9	20.4	9
Management	100.0	20.0	--	--	30.0	20.0	--	--	7
Business & financial operations	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11
Computer & mathematical	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture & engineering	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, & social science	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community & social service	100.0	--	--	--	--	50.0	--	--	15
Legal	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Educational instruction & library	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	45
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, & media	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners & technical	100.0	9.4	6.3	--	37.5	28.1	6.3	6.3	9
Healthcare support	100.0	10.8	10.8	16.2	21.6	24.3	8.1	8.1	9
Protective service	100.0	--	--	--	40.0	40.0	--	--	10
Food preparation & serving related	100.0	18.2	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.6	9.1	18.2	6
Building & grounds cleaning & maintenance	100.0	9.5	--	42.9	--	14.3	--	19.0	3
Personal care & service	100.0	--	68.8	--	--	--	--	--	2
Sales & related	100.0	8.3	8.3	16.7	29.2	8.3	--	20.8	7
Office & administrative support	100.0	--	--	20.0	40.0	20.0	--	20.0	10
Farming, fishing, & forestry	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14
Construction & extraction	100.0	8.9	16.1	17.9	14.3	5.4	3.6	32.1	10
Installation, maintenance, & repair	100.0	26.9	11.5	7.7	--	7.7	15.4	26.9	6
Production	100.0	13.0	8.7	21.7	--	17.4	8.7	26.1	13
Transportation & material moving	100.0	9.4	9.4	17.2	17.2	10.9	7.8	29.7	10

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

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

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, October 21, 2021

Table B3 | Appendix B

Number of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries & Illnesses Involving Days away from Work¹

By Selected Worker Occupations & Major Industry Sector, Private Industry

Occupation	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources & mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation & utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional & business services	Education & health services	Leisure & hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	3,630	880	100	520	270	2,750	1,020	--	30	290	920	260	190	--
Nursing assistants	220	--	--	--	--	220	--	--	--	--	220	--	--	--
Construction laborers	190	170	--	160	--	20	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Registered nurses	170	--	--	--	--	170	--	--	--	--	170	--	--	--
Laborers & freight, stock, & material movers, hand	160	20	--	--	20	130	120	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carpenters	130	130	--	130	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Stockers & order fillers	120	--	--	--	--	120	120	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Light truck drivers	110	--	--	--	--	110	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Personal care aides	80	--	--	--	--	80	--	--	--	--	80	--	--	--
Heavy & tractor-trailer truck drivers	80	--	--	--	--	70	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Retail salespersons	80	--	--	--	--	80	70	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cashiers	80	--	--	--	--	80	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Correctional officers & jailers	60	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	--
Plumbers, pipefitters, & steamfitters	60	60	--	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fast food & counter workers	60	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	--
Maids & housekeeping cleaners	50	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	--	30	20	--	--
Electricians	50	50	--	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Driver/sales workers	50	--	--	--	--	40	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Automotive service technicians & mechanics	50	--	--	--	--	50	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Janitors & cleaners, except maids & housekeeping cleaners	50	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food preparation workers	50	--	--	--	--	50	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors of retail sales workers	50	--	--	--	--	50	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cooks, restaurant	40	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	--	40	--	--
Cleaners of vehicles & equipment	40	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maintenance & repair workers, general	40	20	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Medical & health services managers	30	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--
First-line supervisors of housekeeping & janitorial workers	30	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

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

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect 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 of 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 21, 2021

Table B4 | Appendix B

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

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

Occupation	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3-5 days	6-10 days	11-20 days	21-30 days	31+ days	
Total	100.0	11.0	12.4	15.7	17.9	15.7	6.9	20.4	9
Nursing assistants	100.0	13.6	9.1	18.2	18.2	22.7	9.1	9.1	9
Construction laborers	100.0	--	--	36.8	--	10.5	--	36.8	7
Registered nurses	100.0	11.8	--	--	29.4	35.3	--	--	10
Laborers & freight, stock, & material movers, hand	100.0	12.5	12.5	12.5	--	12.5	--	31.3	10
Carpenters	100.0	--	46.2	15.4	--	--	--	23.1	2
Stockers & order fillers	100.0	--	--	16.7	16.7	25.0	--	25.0	11
Light truck drivers	100.0	18.2	--	--	--	--	--	36.4	20
Personal care aides	100.0	--	--	--	25.0	25.0	--	--	7
Heavy & tractor-trailer truck drivers	100.0	--	--	25.0	--	--	--	37.5	21
Retail salespersons	100.0	--	--	--	--	25.0	--	--	11
Cashiers	100.0	--	--	--	25.0	--	--	37.5	10
Correctional officers & jailers	100.0	--	--	--	50.0	33.3	--	--	10
Plumbers, pipefitters, & steamfitters	100.0	--	--	--	83.3	--	--	--	10
Fast food & counter workers	100.0	--	--	--	--	33.3	--	--	3
Maids & housekeeping cleaners	100.0	--	--	--	--	40.0	--	--	12
Electricians	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	100.0	70
Driver/sales workers	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	40.0	8
Automotive service technicians & mechanics	100.0	60.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Janitors & cleaners, except maids & housekeeping cleaners	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	40.0	12
Food preparation workers	100.0	40.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
First-line supervisors of retail sales workers	100.0	--	--	--	40.0	--	--	--	6
Cooks, restaurant	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
Cleaners of vehicles & equipment	100.0	--	--	--	75.0	--	--	--	6
Maintenance & repair workers, general	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Medical & health services managers	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9
First-line supervisors of housekeeping & janitorial workers	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5

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

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

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, October 21, 2021

Table C1 | Appendix C

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	3,630	880	100	520	270	2,750	1,020	--	30	290	920	260	190	--
Nature of injury, illness:														
Fractures	260	60	20	20	--	200	110	--	--	--	20	30	--	--
Sprains, strains, tears	810	250	20	150	80	560	290	--	--	--	160	70	--	--
Amputations	40	--	--	--	--	40	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bruise, contusions	130	40	--	30	--	90	60	--	--	--	20	--	--	--
Chemical burns and corrosions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heat (thermal) burns	40	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	20	--	--
Soreness, pain	660	180	30	110	50	470	210	--	--	--	170	50	--	--
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	360	120	--	100	20	240	70	--	--	--	20	30	110	--
Cuts, lacerations	200	110	--	100	--	90	50	--	--	--	--	30	--	--
Punctures (except gunshot wounds)	150	--	--	--	--	140	20	--	--	--	--	--	110	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tendonitis	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple traumatic injuries	110	60	--	60	--	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
With sprains and other injuries	100	60	--	60	--	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
With fractures and other injuries	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Part of body affected:														
Head	340	60	--	20	20	280	90	--	20	80	30	30	--	--
Eye	40	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Neck	30	--	--	--	--	20	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trunk	760	230	20	130	80	530	280	--	--	40	140	50	--	--
Back	560	180	20	100	70	380	190	--	--	--	120	30	--	--
Upper extremities	860	300	20	190	90	550	260	--	--	--	110	120	--	--
Shoulder	210	50	--	40	--	150	70	--	--	--	40	20	--	--
Arm	120	30	--	--	20	90	50	--	--	--	--	30	--	--
Wrist	190	70	--	70	--	120	40	--	--	--	20	30	--	--
Hand	310	150	20	80	50	160	90	--	--	--	20	30	--	--
Lower extremities	640	150	30	90	30	490	200	--	--	--	110	50	110	--
Knee	180	40	--	--	--	150	70	--	--	--	50	20	--	--
Ankle	170	80	--	70	--	100	50	--	--	--	30	--	--	--
Foot	90	20	--	--	--	60	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Toe, toenail	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Body systems	770	40	--	--	20	730	110	--	--	130	480	--	--	--
Multiple	230	90	--	80	20	140	70	--	--	--	40	--	--	--
Source of injury, illness:														
Chemical, chemical products	40	20	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Containers	290	30	--	--	20	260	170	--	--	30	20	50	--	--
Furniture, fixtures	110	50	--	50	--	60	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Machinery	170	100	--	50	40	70	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Table C1 (continued) | Appendix C

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Parts and materials	230	110	--	60	50	120	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Person, injured or ill worker	380	90	--	30	60	290	130	--	--	--	90	50	--	--
Worker motion or position	370	90	--	30	60	280	130	--	--	--	80	50	--	--
Person, other than injured or ill workers	200	--	--	--	--	200	20	--	--	--	170	--	--	--
Health care patient	160	--	--	--	--	160	--	--	--	--	160	--	--	--
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	490	90	--	50	20	400	140	--	20	--	100	70	50	--
Ladder	170	70	--	70	--	100	30	--	--	80	--	--	--	--
Handtools	180	80	--	60	--	90	70	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicles	220	60	20	30	20	150	120	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trucks	70	20	--	--	--	50	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cart, dolly, hand truck - nonpowered	30	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Event or exposure:														
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	200	--	--	--	--	200	30	--	--	--	60	--	110	--
Intentional injury by other person	70	--	--	--	--	70	20	--	--	--	40	--	--	--
Injury by person - unintentional or intent unknown	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Animal and insect related incidents	120	--	--	--	--	120	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation incidents	120	40	20	20	--	80	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	80	20	--	20	--	70	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fires and explosions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls, slips, trips	920	260	--	200	50	660	230	--	20	100	150	80	50	--
Slips, trips without fall	110	20	--	--	--	90	30	--	--	--	40	--	--	--
Fall on same level	440	70	--	50	20	370	130	--	--	--	100	60	--	--
Fall to lower level	300	110	--	90	20	190	60	--	--	90	--	--	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	820	50	--	--	30	770	120	--	--	140	480	30	--	--
Contact with object, equipment	590	250	30	140	90	340	220	--	--	--	40	50	--	--
Struck by object or equipment	270	70	--	30	30	190	140	--	--	--	20	30	--	--
Struck against object or equipment	230	130	--	100	20	100	50	--	--	--	--	20	--	--
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	80	50	--	--	30	30	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overexertion and bodily reaction	960	270	20	140	100	690	350	--	--	40	200	80	--	--
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	60	20	--	--	--	40	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	240	50	--	--	30	200	100	--	--	30	40	30	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.³ Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect 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 of 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 21, 2021

Table C2 | Appendix C

Number of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries & Illnesses Involving Days away from Work

By Selected Worker 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	3,630	880	100	520	270	2,750	1,020	--	30	290	920	260	190	--
Gender:														
Male	2,070	830	100	500	230	1,240	700	--	--	200	150	120	60	--
Female	1,540	60	--	20	40	1,490	310	--	20	90	780	140	130	--
Age:														
14 to 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19	100	--	--	--	--	100	50	--	--	--	20	20	--	--
20 to 24	440	90	--	60	20	350	210	--	--	--	90	30	--	--
25 to 34	870	300	20	210	80	570	180	--	--	150	180	40	--	--
35 to 44	760	150	40	40	70	610	200	--	--	60	180	60	120	--
45 to 54	670	220	20	150	60	450	160	--	--	40	200	40	--	--
55 to 64	580	100	20	50	30	480	180	--	20	30	200	40	--	--
65 and over	120	--	--	--	--	110	40	--	--	--	40	20	--	--
Length of service with employer:														
Less than 3 months	480	140	--	100	30	340	120	--	--	110	60	50	--	--
3 to 11 months	830	160	20	70	60	670	250	--	--	40	190	70	110	--
1 to 5 years	1,260	320	--	220	90	940	390	--	30	70	350	70	--	--
More than 5 years	990	260	60	120	80	720	240	--	--	70	310	60	--	--
Race or ethnic origin ⁵ :														
White only	1,810	540	30	400	110	1,270	420	--	20	230	310	120	140	--
Black only	30	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino only	40	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asian only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	50	--	--	--	--	50	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino and other race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	1,670	320	70	100	150	1,350	560	--	--	40	580	130	--	--

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 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 of 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 21, 2021

Table C3 | Appendix C

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

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

Characteristic	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 - 5 days	6 - 10 days	11 - 20 days	21 - 30 days	31+ days	
Total	100.0	11.0	12.4	15.7	17.9	15.7	6.9	20.4	9
Gender:									
Male	100.0	11.1	10.6	17.9	14.5	11.6	8.2	25.6	10
Female	100.0	10.4	15.6	13.0	22.7	20.8	5.2	13.0	8
Age:									
14 - 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 - 19	100.0	--	30.0	20.0	--	--	--	--	3
20 - 24	100.0	20.5	9.1	13.6	13.6	15.9	11.4	13.6	7
25 - 34	100.0	11.5	6.9	26.4	19.5	11.5	4.6	19.5	8
35 - 44	100.0	7.9	21.1	11.8	18.4	17.1	7.9	15.8	9
45 - 54	100.0	11.9	16.4	10.4	11.9	19.4	4.5	23.9	10
55 - 64	100.0	6.9	5.2	12.1	20.7	15.5	8.6	29.3	12
65 and over	100.0	--	--	--	16.7	16.7	16.7	33.3	22
Length of service with employer:									
Less than 3 months	100.0	12.5	25.0	27.1	14.6	8.3	--	10.4	3
3 - 11 months	100.0	13.3	21.7	14.5	14.5	12.0	8.4	15.7	6
1 - 5 years	100.0	11.9	6.3	16.7	14.3	18.3	6.3	27.0	11
5 years or more	100.0	7.1	7.1	10.1	27.3	18.2	9.1	20.2	10
Race or ethnic origin ² :									
White	100.0	13.8	16.0	17.7	12.2	13.3	8.8	18.2	7
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
Black or African American	100.0	--	--	--	66.7	--	--	--	10
Asian	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic and other	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

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

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

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

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, October 21, 2021

Table C4 | Appendix C

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

By Time, Hours on the Job, & Day of Week, & 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	3,630	880	100	520	270	2,750	1,020	--	30	290	920	260	190	--
Time of event:														
12:01 AM - 4:00 AM	60	20	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4:01 AM - 8:00 AM	250	50	--	20	30	190	90	--	--	--	80	--	--	--
8:01 AM - 12:00 PM	1,050	310	40	200	80	740	310	--	--	90	130	60	120	--
12:01 PM - 4:00 PM	610	170	20	110	40	440	250	--	--	30	100	50	--	--
4:01 PM - 8:00 PM	340	50	--	30	20	280	100	--	--	40	90	30	--	--
8:01 PM - 12:00 AM	120	20	--	--	20	100	40	--	--	--	20	40	--	--
Not reported	1,200	240	--	170	70	950	220	--	--	130	490	70	--	--
Hours on the job before event occurred:														
Before shift began	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Less than 1 hour	270	40	--	20	30	230	140	--	--	--	50	20	--	--
1 - 2 hours	180	40	--	30	--	140	90	--	--	--	30	20	--	--
2 - 4 hours	610	230	30	150	60	380	170	--	--	--	100	50	--	--
4 - 6 hours	430	80	--	40	30	350	110	--	--	30	70	30	110	--
6 - 8 hours	370	110	--	80	30	260	150	--	--	--	60	30	--	--
8 - 10 hours	240	60	--	30	30	180	70	--	--	--	40	30	--	--
10 - 12 hours	50	20	--	--	--	40	20	--	--	--	20	--	--	--
12 - 16 hours	30	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--
More than 16 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	1,430	300	60	170	80	1,120	270	--	--	210	530	70	--	--
Day of week:														
Sunday	220	--	--	--	--	200	60	--	--	--	90	30	--	--
Monday	770	160	--	90	60	610	190	--	--	110	250	30	--	--
Tuesday	530	130	20	50	60	400	140	--	--	70	110	40	--	--
Wednesday	750	210	20	140	50	540	200	--	--	40	130	50	110	--
Thursday	640	220	--	150	60	420	200	--	--	--	110	30	--	--
Friday	500	120	20	70	30	390	130	--	--	40	150	60	--	--
Saturday	220	30	--	--	--	190	100	--	--	--	70	20	--	--

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 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 of 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 21, 2021.

Table C5 | Appendix C

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

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

Characteristic	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 - 5 days	6 - 10 days	11 - 20 days	21 - 30 days	31+ days	
Total	100.0	11.0	12.4	15.7	17.9	15.7	6.9	20.4	9
Time of event:									
12:01AM - 4:00 AM	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	33.3	10
4:01AM - 8:00 AM	100.0	12.0	12.0	20.0	12.0	12.0	8.0	24.0	9
8:01AM - 12:00 PM	100.0	15.2	22.9	20.0	11.4	6.7	2.9	21.0	4
12:01PM - 4:00 PM	100.0	14.8	9.8	11.5	6.6	13.1	16.4	27.9	17
4:01PM - 8:00 PM	100.0	11.8	11.8	11.8	14.7	20.6	8.8	20.6	10
8:01 PM - 12:00 AM	100.0	16.7	16.7	16.7	--	--	--	33.3	8
Time not reported	100.0	4.2	5.0	13.3	33.3	25.8	4.2	14.2	10
Hours on the job before event occurred:									
Before shift began	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Less than 1 hour	100.0	14.8	11.1	22.2	14.8	14.8	--	18.5	8
1 - 2 hours	100.0	11.1	16.7	11.1	16.7	--	11.1	27.8	9
2 - 4 hours	100.0	19.7	16.4	16.4	9.8	8.2	6.6	24.6	5
4 - 6 hours	100.0	11.6	32.6	14.0	7.0	9.3	7.0	18.6	3
6 - 8 hours	100.0	18.9	10.8	10.8	5.4	8.1	13.5	29.7	11
8 - 10 hours	100.0	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	25.0	12.5	33.3	17
10 - 12 hours	100.0	--	--	--	40.0	--	--	--	7
12 - 16 hours	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11
More than 16 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hours not reported	100.0	4.2	5.6	18.2	30.1	22.4	4.2	14.7	10
Day of week:									
Sunday	100.0	18.2	9.1	13.6	22.7	18.2	--	13.6	8
Monday	100.0	9.1	10.4	18.2	20.8	15.6	6.5	19.5	7
Tuesday	100.0	7.5	9.4	17.0	17.0	26.4	3.8	18.9	11
Wednesday	100.0	12.0	26.7	13.3	13.3	9.3	6.7	17.3	5
Thursday	100.0	14.1	6.3	18.8	17.2	12.5	12.5	18.8	10
Friday	100.0	12.0	10.0	8.0	22.0	14.0	6.0	28.0	10
Saturday	100.0	--	9.1	18.2	18.2	18.2	--	31.8	10

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

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

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, October 22, 2021.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) - The 2019 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system is a federal statistical standard used by federal agencies to classify workers into occupational categories for the purpose of collecting, calculating, or disseminating data. All workers are classified into one of 867 detailed occupations according to their occupational definition. To facilitate classification, detailed occupations are combined to form 459 broad occupations, 98 minor groups, and 23 major groups.

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 one of these states.

Sample

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

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 2017 revised edition of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). The data are tabulated according to this NAICS scheme.

Occupational classification

The Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system is a federal statistical standard used by federal agencies to classify workers into occupational categories. Units are classified in occupations based on the 2019 edition of the Standard Occupational Classification codes.

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.

