Utilities

The Utilities sector (NAICS code 22) includes establishments involved in supplying electric power, natural gas, steam supply, water supply, and sewage removal. In 2015, there were 3,078 total employees and 232 total establishments in the private Utilities industry in Montana. In 2015, there were 101 federal government employees working in the electric power generation sector, and 249 local government employees working in water, sewage, and other systems sector. Electric power generation (80%) employed the most private industry workers in 2015.

Number of Work-Related Injuries & Illnesses

In 2015, an estimated 100 non-fatal injuries and illnesses occurred in Montana’s private Utilities industry.

Rate of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses

In 2015, there were 4.3 estimated cases of non-fatal injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers in Montana’s private Utilities industry, which was higher than the national rate of 2.2 cases per 100 full-time workers in this industry.

Work-Related Injury and Illness Facts

Of 20 total injuries involving days away from work:

- 100% of injuries were men
- 20 injuries were sprains, trains, and tears
- 20 days: median number of days away from work

Work-Related Fatal Injury Facts

In 2015, there was 1 work-related fatality in Montana’s Utilities industry.

From 2011 to 2014, there were 0 total work-related fatalities in Montana’s Utilities industry.

Questions or Comments?

Please contact the Montana Occupational Health & Safety Surveillance Program at: (406) 444-1722 or visit http://mtworkerhealth.mt.gov.

Sources

BLS Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII)
BLS Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI)
BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW)

Disclaimer: This document was funded by Grant Number 5U60OH010802-02R from the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC/NIOSH). Its contents are solely the responsibility of the author and do not necessarily represent the official views of the CDC/NIOSH.