

Montana Occupational Injuries and Illnesses



State of Montana
2013



Montana Department of
LABOR & INDUSTRY

OSHS: Montana Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

Montana 2013

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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INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

Employers with 10 or fewer employees and those employers who conduct business in one of the low-hazard industries specified by OSHA in the Federal Register notice of Dec. 28, 1982, are generally exempt from these record-keeping requirements. Instead a sample of these employers is selected to participate in the survey. Participation requires each establishment to maintain records only for that year. The data derived from these records are used only for statistical purposes. Our 2013 sample surveyed 3,700 establishments.

The Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau has cooperated with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics in conducting this annual survey which has provided these essential work injury and illness statistics over the past 25 years.

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SUMMARY FOR 2013

In 2013, employees of Montana businesses experienced a total of 15,500 OSHA recordable nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses. This converts into an overall incidence rate of 4.8 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers. Private industry only, had a rate of 4.7, injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers in 2013. Table 1 shows the incidence rates in Montana and the United States by major industry sectors.

INCIDENCE RATES OF NONFATAL

OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES and ILLNESSES

IN MONTANA AND UNITED STATES -2013

	Incidence rate*	
	Montana	United States
Montana all industries	4.8	3.5
Montana private industry	4.7	3.3
Goods producing industries	6.5	3.9
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	10.8	5.7
Mining	2.1	2.0
Construction	7.4	3.8
Manufacturing	6.7	4.0
Service providing industries	4.3	3.1
Wholesale trade	5.6	3.1
Retail trade	5.2	3.8
Transportation and warehousing	5.1	4.7
Utilities	2.7	2.1
Information	2.4	1.5
Finance and insurance	1.5	0.7
Real estate, rental and leasing	3.5	2.9
Professional and business services	2.3	1.6
Education and health services	5.3	4.4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	6.4	4.8
Accommodations and food services	4.7	3.7
Other services, except public administration	2.9	2.5
State government	3.4	3.9
Local government	6.2	5.7

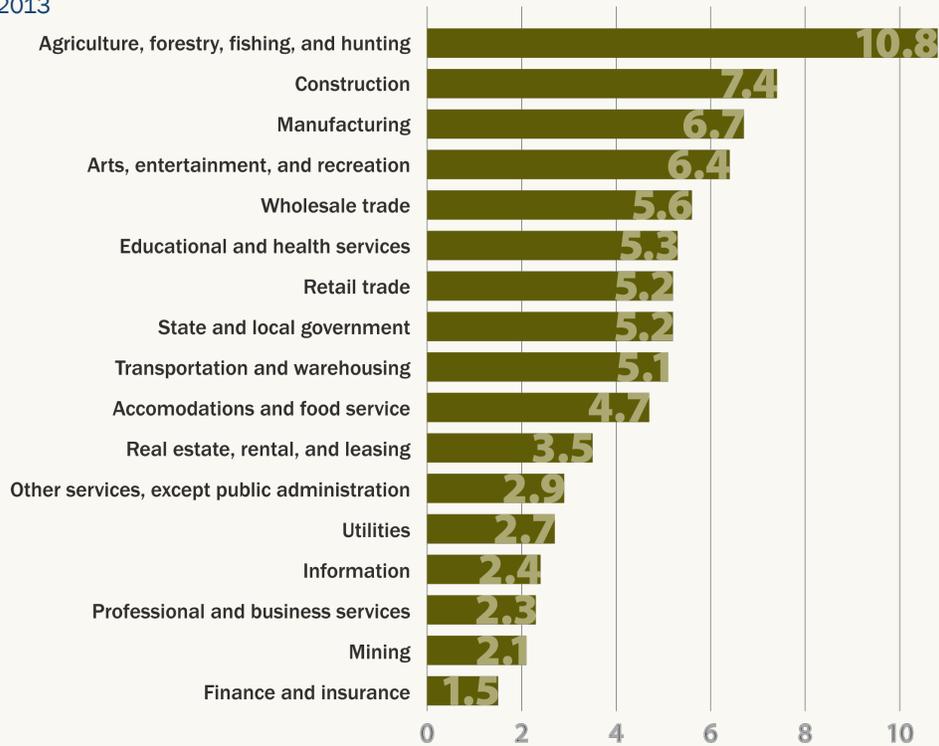
*Rate per 100 FTE Employees

Note: OSHA industries stated above are North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) based.

COMPARISON OF OVERALL

INCIDENCE RATES by MAJOR INDUSTRY

MONTANA 2013



The industries with the highest incidence rates per 100 full time workers were agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting (10.8), construction (7.4), and manufacturing (6.7), which are all in goods producing industries. The industries with the lowest incidence rates were finance and insurance (1.5), which is a service providing industry, and mining (2.1), which is a goods producing industry.

COMPARISON OF INCIDENCE RATES OF

NONFATAL INJURIES and ILLNESSES

MONTANA VS. UNITED STATES -2012-2013



Incidence rates are set for 100 full time workers.

The formula for computing the incidence rate is as follows: $(N/EH) * 200,000$, where

N = number of injuries and/or illnesses or lost workdays,

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

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

Montana's 2013 private industry occupational injury and illness incidence rate was 4.7, down from last year's rate of 5.0 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers.

Montana has consistently had higher rates than the national average. The national private industry incidence rate for 2013 was 3.3 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers.

LOST WORKDAY CASES

Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, days of restricted activity, or both. This indicator is a measure of the injury or illness severity. Using this as a measure of severity, the injuries and illnesses reported in Montana are similar to those reported elsewhere. In Montana, an estimated 6,500 of the 15,500 cases were recordable injuries with 4,600 involving at least one day away from work.

The most common type or nature of injury nationally and in Montana was a sprain, strain or tear. 1,560 of the 3,960 injuries reported or 39.3%, involved sprains, strains or tears. Soreness and pain was the second leading nature of injuries with days away from work with a reported 470 or 11.9% of the overall injuries. Fractures accounted for 360 or 9.0% of the injury and illness cases reported.

INJURIES AND ILLNESSES BY

MAJOR INDUSTRY SECTOR

MONTANA - 2013

	NAICS sector	Total recordable injuries	Total injuries cases	Lost workday cases
Total all industries		15,500	6,500	4,600
Total private industry		13,000	5,700	4,000
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	11	300	100	100
Mining	21	200	100	100
Utilities	22	100	*	*
Construction	23	1,600	700	500
Manufacturing	31-33	1,100	600	400
Wholesale trade	42	900	400	300
Retail trade	44-45	2,200	1,000	600
Transportation and warehousing	48-49	700	400	300
Information	51	100	*	*
Finance and insurance	52	200	100	*
Real estate, rental, and leasing	53	200	100	100
Professional and business services	54-56	700	300	200
Educational services	61	100	*	*
Health care and social assistance	62	2,500	100	700
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	71	400	100	100
Accommodations and food services	72	1,400	400	300
Other services, except public administration	81	300	200	100
State government		600	200	200
Local government		2000	600	500

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

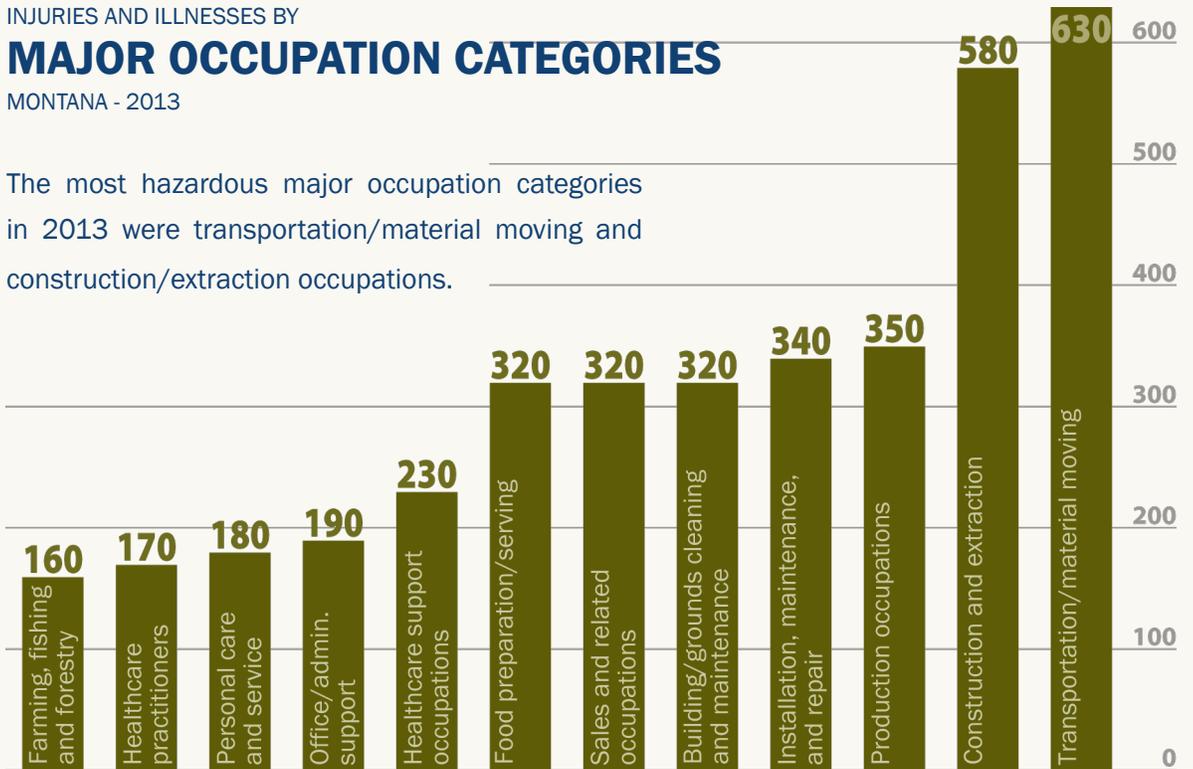
OCCUPATIONS

INJURIES AND ILLNESSES BY

MAJOR OCCUPATION CATEGORIES

MONTANA - 2013

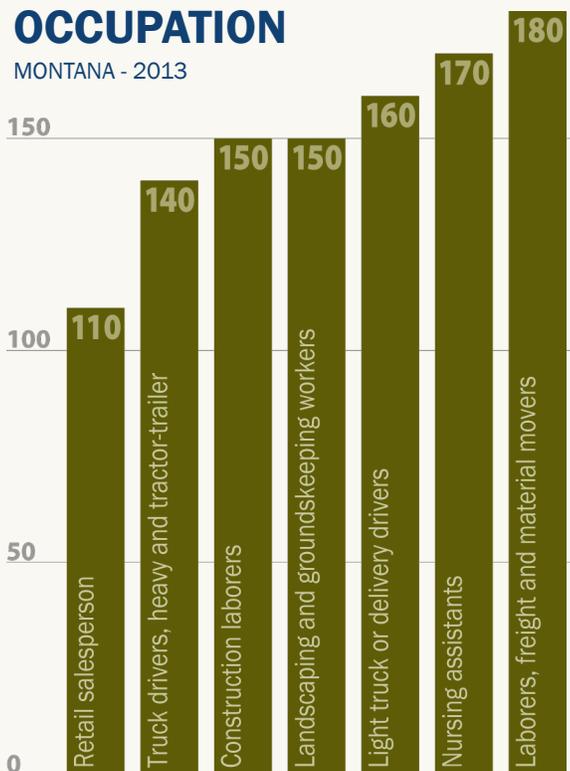
The most hazardous major occupation categories in 2013 were transportation/material moving and construction/extraction occupations.



INJURIES AND ILLNESSES BY

OCCUPATION

MONTANA - 2013



Laborers, freight and material movers accounted for 180 reported injuries or 4.5% of the injuries involving days away from work. Nursing assistants had 170, or 4.2%; light truck or delivery drivers accounted for 160 injuries, or 4.0%; construction laborers and landscaping and groundskeeping workers had 150 each, or 3.7% of the 2013 injuries.

The median number of lost work days was six days away from work. The occupation groups with the highest median number of lost work time were farming, fishing, and forestry, with 30 days away from work, and business and financial operations, with 25 lost workdays.

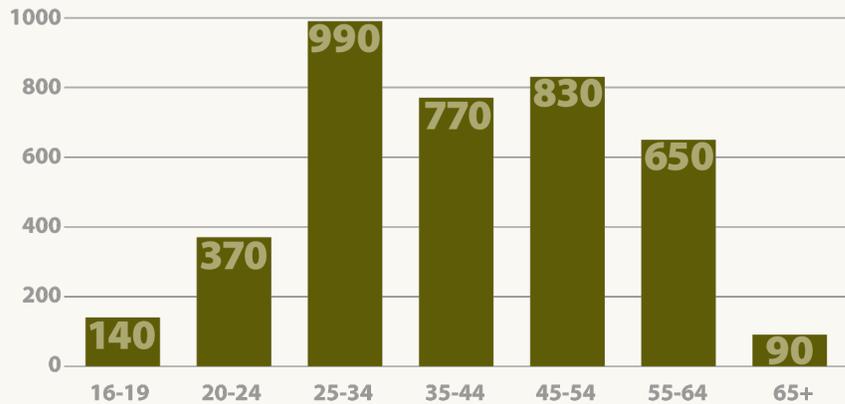
2013 CASE CHARACTERISTICS

Case characteristics are computed by using a total of 3,960 reported lost workday cases. Because of rounding and/or data exclusions, components may not add to total.

INJURIES AND ILLNESSES BY

AGE

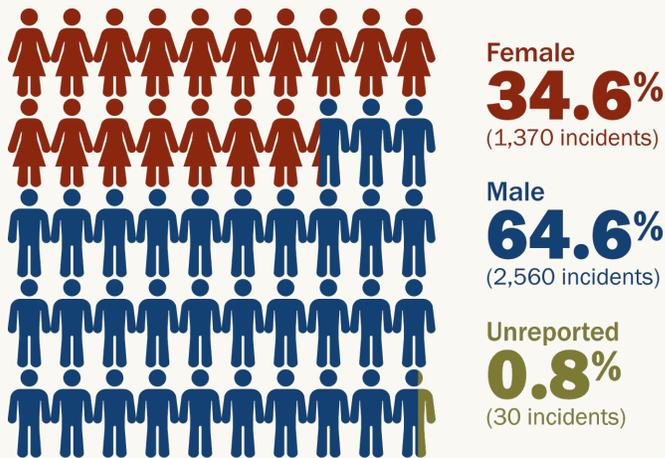
MONTANA - 2013



INJURIES AND ILLNESSES BY

GENDER

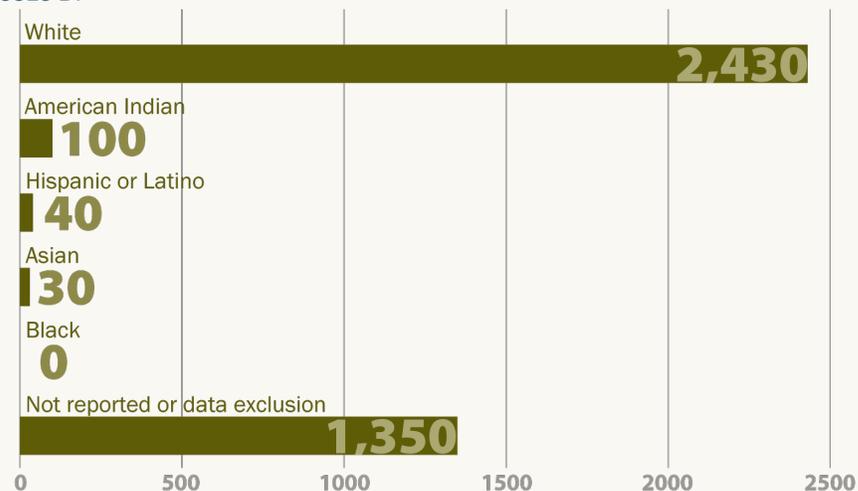
MONTANA - 2013



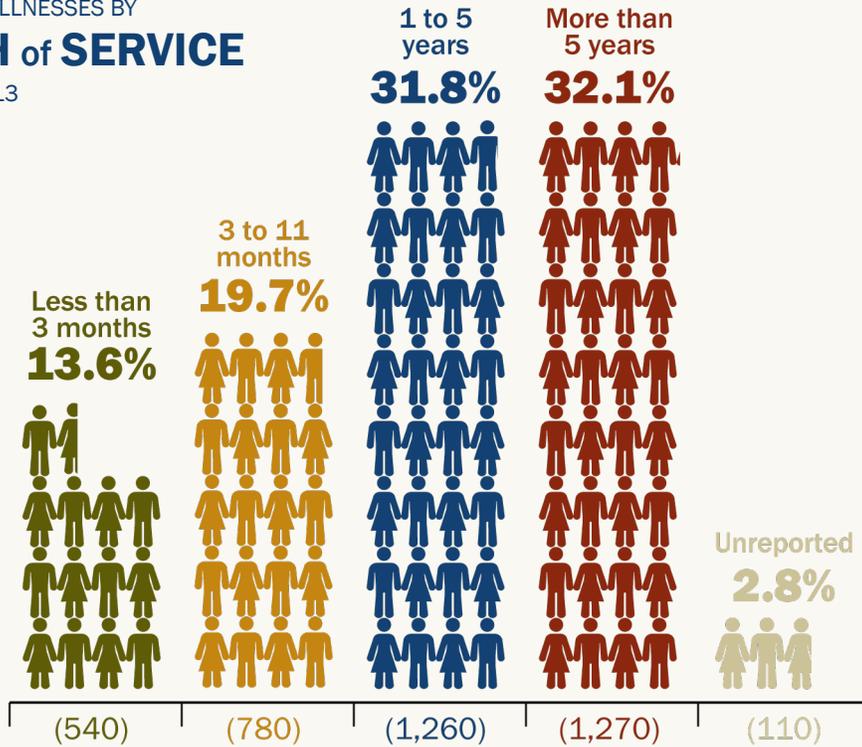
INJURIES AND ILLNESSES BY

RACE

MONTANA - 2013



INJURIES AND ILLNESSES BY
LENGTH of SERVICE
 MONTANA - 2013



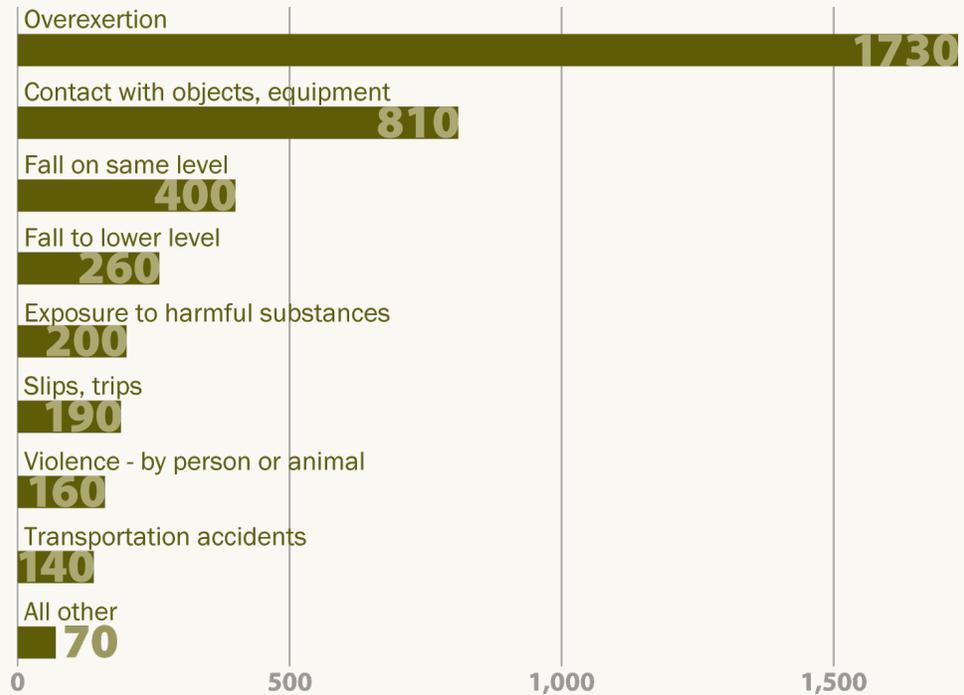
INJURIES AND ILLNESSES BY
NATURE of INJURIES and ILLNESSES
 MONTANA - 2013



INJURIES AND ILLNESSES BY

EVENT or EXPOSURE

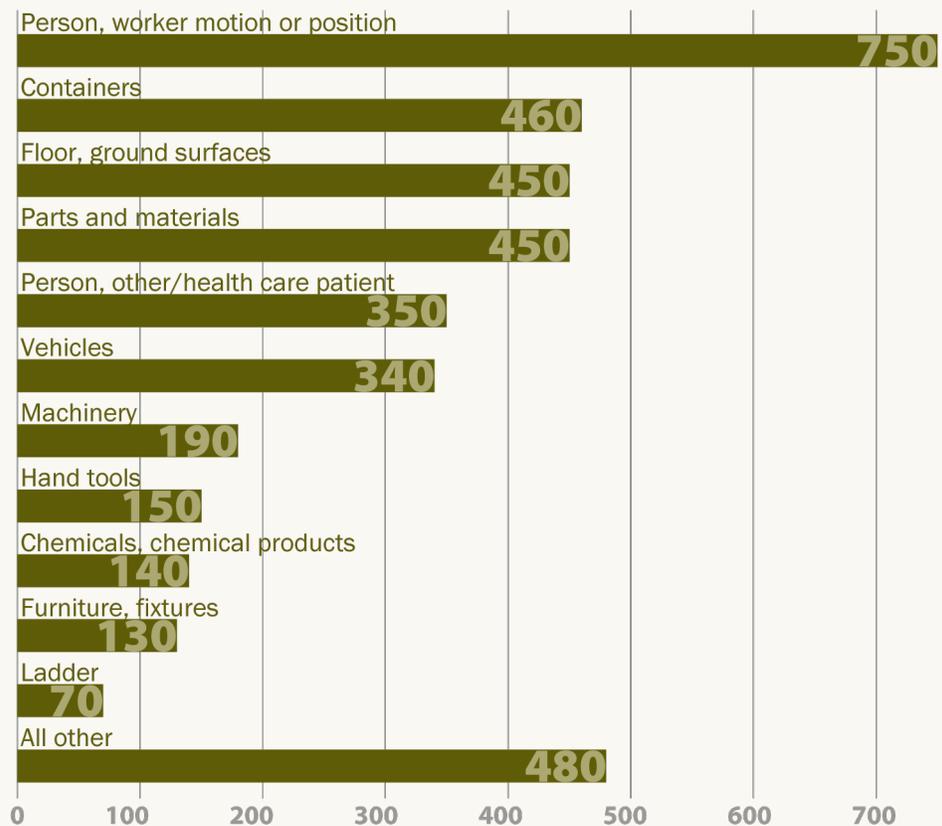
MONTANA - 2013



INJURIES AND ILLNESSES BY

SOURCE

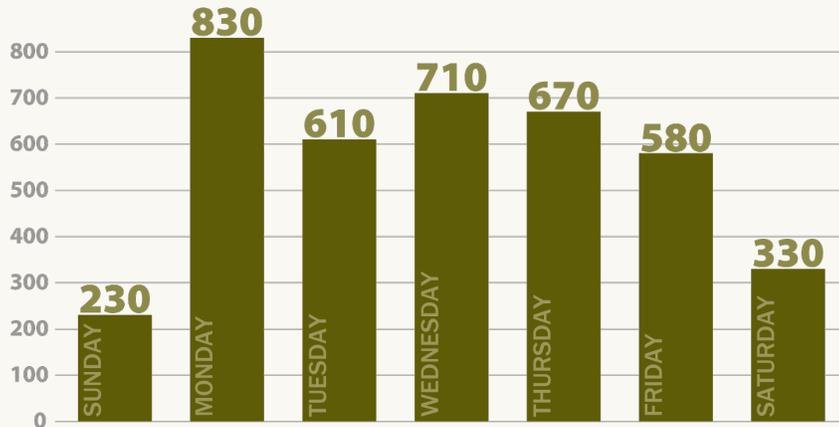
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INJURIES AND ILLNESSES BY

DAY of WEEK

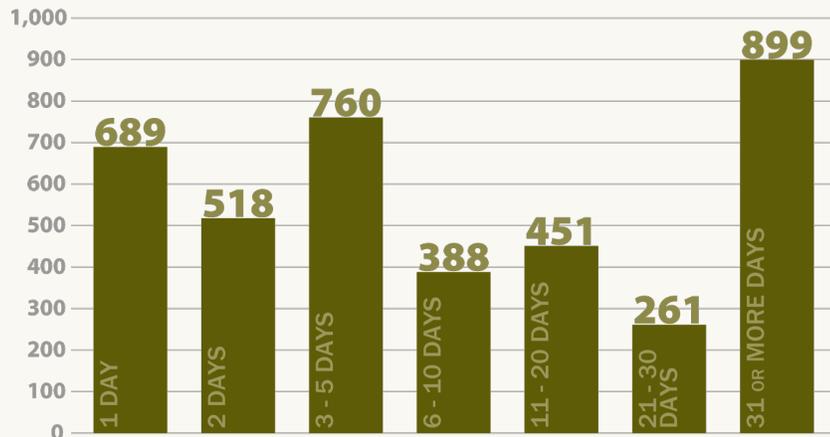
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INJURIES AND ILLNESSES BY

DAYS AWAY from WORK

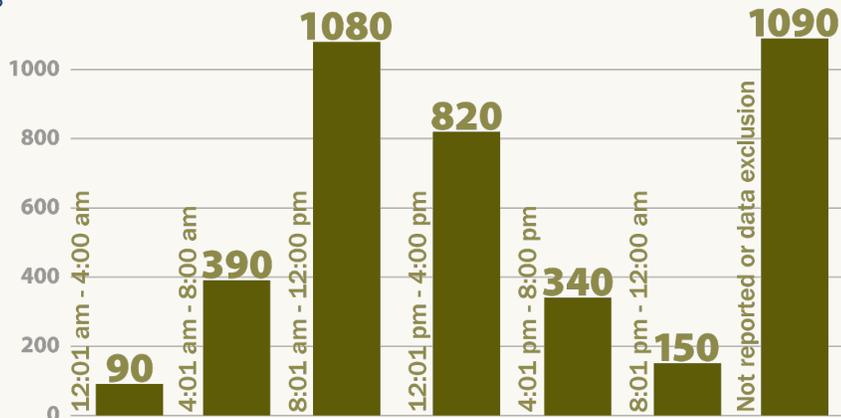
MONTANA - 2013



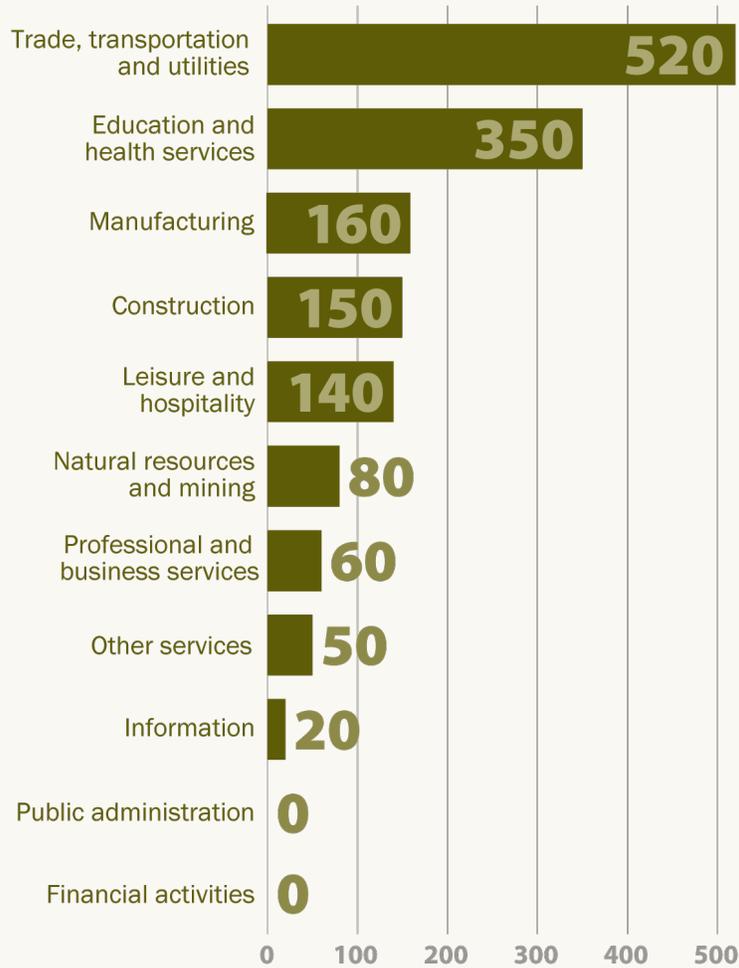
INJURIES AND ILLNESSES BY

TIME of DAY

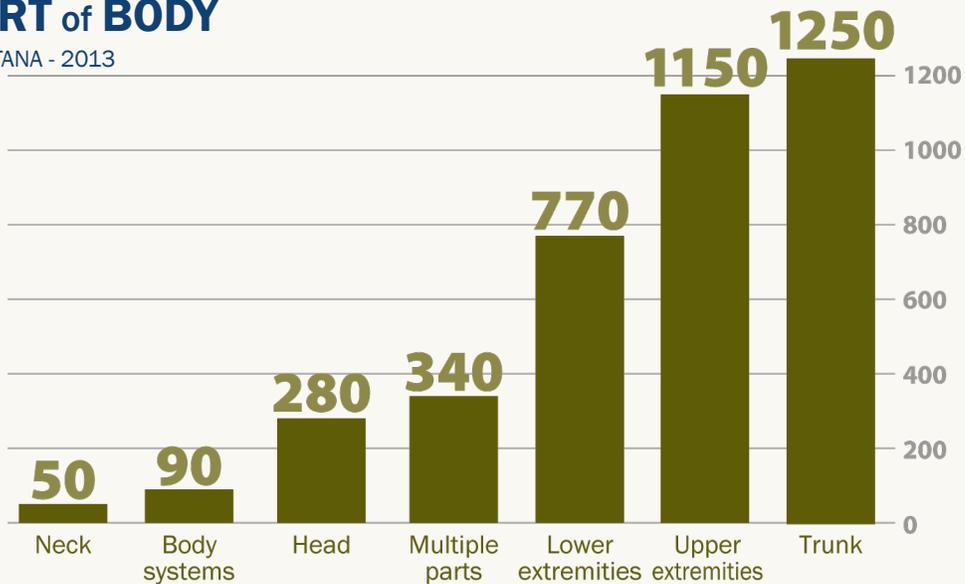
MONTANA - 2013



INDUSTRY BREAKDOWN OF
SPRAINS and STRAINS
 MONTANA - 2013



INJURIES AND ILLNESSES BY
PART of BODY
 MONTANA - 2013



APPENDIX A

Tables showing the incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in Montana, 2013, private sector industries

Incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work:

TABLE A-1	15
By selected characteristics and major industry sector	
TABLE A-2	18
By selected worker characteristics, major occupational group and selected parts of body	

TABLE A-1:

INCIDENCE RATES FOR NONFATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES INVOLVING DAYS AWAY FROM WORK¹

BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS

AND MAJOR INDUSTRY SECTOR, PRIVATE INDUSTRY, MONTANA - 2013

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	143.7	227.6	193.9	226.3	250.8	126.0	161.2	69.9	98.4	59.5	138.0	117.0	128.2	-
Nature of injury or illness:														
Fractures	13.2	30.5	28.5	44.8	13.3	9.5	17.1	-	-	-	9.4	-	-	-
Sprains, strains, tears	56.4	79.7	72.0	70.0	97.1	51.5	69.4	36.2	-	19.9	71.1	38.4	43.2	-
Amputations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bruise, contusions	7.7	11.3	14.9	-	16.0	7.0	9.7	-	-	-	6.7	8.4	-	-
Chemical burns and corrosions	1.4	-	-	-	-	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heat (thermal) burns	2.1	7.0	-	15.3	-	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Soreness, pain	17.0	33.4	15.7	37.2	39.7	13.6	15.2	-	-	6.5	20.6	15.7	-	-
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	9.3	16.7	-	12.0	25.1	7.8	8.2	-	-	17.0	4.4	10.7	-	-
Cuts, lacerations	6.4	13.8	-	8.1	21.8	4.8	7.3	-	-	-	-	10.7	-	-
Punctures (except gunshot wounds)	2.9	-	-	-	-	2.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carpal tunnel syndrome	3.5	-	-	-	-	3.9	-	-	30.3	-	-	-	-	-
Tendonitis	.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multiple traumatic injuries	2.8	-	-	-	-	2.7	3.9	-	-	-	-	4.6	-	-
With sprains and other injuries	1.1	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
With fractures and other injuries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Part of body affected:														
Head	10.1	11.1	-	8.4	14.4	9.8	14.3	-	-	-	10.8	6.8	28.0	-
Eye	2.8	6.1	-	-	11.5	2.2	4.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Neck	1.9	-	-	-	-	2.0	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trunk	45.4	86.3	40.3	99.4	98.5	36.7	44.7	-	50.9	9.0	45.5	34.8	14.8	-
Back	31.8	62.8	31.6	63.9	81.1	25.2	34.4	-	-	8.1	36.8	20.6	-	-
Upper extremities	41.9	65.8	53.9	48.9	95.4	36.8	38.7	-	41.5	27.8	36.2	36.1	57.1	-
Shoulder	11.5	17.9	23.2	15.5	17.7	10.1	12.2	-	-	-	13.7	4.7	29.0	-
Arm	6.9	14.5	-	11.5	25.2	5.3	6.9	-	-	-	6.3	4.7	-	-
Wrist	8.1	8.0	-	-	10.2	8.1	4.3	-	31.4	-	5.2	9.1	18.5	-
Hand	13.4	23.5	17.4	13.8	39.9	11.3	14.2	-	-	17.1	8.0	15.2	-	-
Lower extremities	28.0	35.5	42.7	35.9	30.4	26.4	43.1	-	-	10.0	28.0	26.3	-	-
Knee	12.8	15.1	-	18.5	13.2	12.3	19.5	-	-	-	13.6	13.9	-	-
Ankle	4.5	7.2	-	9.8	-	4.0	5.8	-	-	-	5.2	-	-	-
Foot	5.0	8.8	17.8	-	12.0	4.1	7.2	-	-	-	3.3	-	-	-
Toe, toenail	.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(Continued on next page)

TABLE A-1: (Continued)

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
Body systems	3.4	6.8	16.8	--	--	2.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple	12.4	19.3	22.4	26.1	--	10.9	15.2	--	--	9.9	11.9	9.3	--	--
Source of injury or illness:														
Chemical, chemical products	5.0	9.3	--	18.0	--	4.1	--	--	--	--	--	4.9	51.7	--
Containers	16.8	15.2	--	--	38.2	17.2	26.9	--	36.2	--	6.6	19.3	--	--
Furniture, fixtures	4.6	3.2	--	--	--	4.8	4.9	--	--	--	5.5	6.8	--	--
Machinery	6.8	17.4	18.4	16.1	18.5	4.6	7.1	--	--	--	--	6.4	--	--
Parts and materials	16.2	43.9	--	69.4	30.8	10.4	21.9	--	--	19.5	--	--	--	--
Person, injured or ill worker	27.1	44.8	43.6	38.9	53.4	23.4	29.0	--	33.2	10.7	23.4	20.5	22.1	--
Worker motion or position	25.9	40.3	35.4	32.7	53.4	22.8	28.8	--	32.4	10.7	22.5	19.0	22.1	--
Person, other than injured or ill workers	12.7	--	--	--	--	15.4	--	--	--	--	55.3	17.6	--	--
Health care patient	9.6	--	--	--	--	11.7	--	--	--	--	53.5	--	--	--
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	16.1	15.6	16.9	12.7	18.5	16.2	17.9	--	--	5.7	24.4	17.9	--	--
Ladder	2.6	4.7	--	9.7	--	2.2	2.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Handtools	5.5	17.5	16.4	9.4	28.7	2.9	5.1	--	--	--	--	5.1	--	--
Vehicles	12.3	19.0	--	29.8	16.7	10.9	24.1	--	--	4.8	5.1	--	--	--
Trucks	4.8	14.0	--	26.9	--	2.8	6.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cart, dolly, hand truck - nonpowered	1.8	--	--	--	--	2.0	4.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Event of exposure:														
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	5.7	4.5	20.7	--	--	5.9	2.2	--	--	--	18.3	5.3	--	--
Intentional injury by other person	2.4	--	--	--	--	2.9	--	--	--	--	12.1	--	--	--
Injury by person - unintentional or intent unknown	1.4	--	--	--	--	1.7	--	--	--	--	4.8	--	--	--
Animal and insect related incidents	1.6	4.5	20.7	--	--	1.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation incidents	5.2	4.4	--	--	--	5.4	12.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	2.1	--	--	--	--	2.1	2.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fires and explosions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls, slips, trips	31.4	46.6	38.4	68.7	22.9	28.2	34.9	--	--	13.8	36.1	26.1	27.2	--
Slips, trips without fall	7.0	10.0	15.4	13.6	--	6.3	9.4	--	--	--	8.1	4.8	--	--
Fall on same level	14.6	14.4	--	13.8	17.4	14.6	16.1	--	--	5.3	21.9	17.3	--	--
Fall to lower level	9.3	22.2	--	41.3	--	6.5	7.3	--	--	5.1	5.8	--	24.6	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	7.4	10.9	--	20.0	--	6.7	--	--	--	--	--	17.1	51.7	--
Contact with object, equipment	29.5	59.1	57.4	40.7	84.1	23.3	40.2	--	--	21.3	11.7	24.2	--	--

(Continued on next page)

TABLE A-1: (Continued)

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
Struck by object or equipment	14.9	29.7	29.8	20.0	42.4	11.7	22.6	-	-	-	4.1	16.5	-	-
Struck against object or equipment	7.8	12.1	-	10.7	14.2	6.9	5.7	-	-	17.9	6.5	6.2	-	-
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	3.4	9.9	-	-	15.9	2.1	5.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Overexertion and bodily reaction	62.8	100.8	68.2	93.3	131.4	54.7	66.2	30.7	80.2	18.7	67.4	39.5	44.0	-
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	8.0	13.4	-	-	27.0	6.8	4.4	-	30.9	-	-	5.8	17.7	-
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	17.3	22.9	22.8	11.6	37.6	16.1	21.5	-	36.2	7.5	10.5	13.5	-	-

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

EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

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

3 Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

4 Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System – United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

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

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of 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, December 10, 2014

TABLE A-2:

INCIDENCE RATES FOR NONFATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES INVOLVING DAYS AWAY FROM WORK¹

BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS, MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP, and SELECTED PARTS of BODY

PRIVATE INDUSTRY, MONTANA - 2013

Characteristic	Private industry	Part of body affected by the injury or illness ³																	
		Head		Neck	Trunk		Upper extremities				Lower extremities				Body systems	Multiple parts	All other body parts		
		Total	Eyes		Total	Back	Total	Shoulder	Arm	Hand	Wrist	Total	Knee	Ankle				Foot	
Total	143.7	10.1	2.8	1.9	45.4	31.8	41.9	11.5	6.9	13.4	8.1	28.0	12.8	4.5	5.0	3.4	12.4	0.7	
Gender:																			
Male	164.6	12.6	4.7	2.3	54.5	36.5	46.7	13.3	9.0	18.2	5.0	32.6	14.5	5.1	6.1	2.7	12.6	-	
Female	116.0	6.5	-	1.3	33.6	25.7	35.4	9.0	3.9	7.3	12.3	21.6	10.3	3.7	3.5	4.4	12.3	-	
Age:																			
14 -15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
16 -19	189.2	-	-	-	30.7	21.0	37.5	-	-	26.2	-	65.4	-	-	24.2	-	42.7	-	
20 -24	142.1	20.9	8.2	-	34.6	31.2	42.0	8.9	-	17.9	7.9	31.4	8.9	6.3	10.4	-	6.8	-	
25 -34	144.7	7.7	-	2.8	54.1	41.1	43.7	9.6	4.7	24.0	4.1	19.2	10.8	3.0	3.0	7.2	9.4	-	
35 -44	136.6	-	-	-	47.6	41.0	41.2	12.2	11.6	9.2	6.7	27.9	14.5	4.1	6.7	-	11.7	-	
45 -54	158.0	10.2	5.8	-	44.8	25.2	48.9	16.4	9.0	10.6	8.2	33.5	13.9	4.3	-	-	16.5	-	
55 -64	152.1	17.4	-	-	49.2	21.2	44.3	14.2	4.7	5.5	18.3	30.3	16.7	-	5.2	-	6.9	-	
65 and over	66.5	-	-	-	12.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.1	-	-	-	-	28.6	-	
Major occupational group:																			
Management occupations	45.9	-	-	-	16.3	-	17.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Business and financial operations occupations	21.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Computer and mathematical occupations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Architecture and engineering occupations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Life, physical, and social science occupations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Community and social service occupations	48.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Legal occupations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Education, training, and library occupations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

TABLE A-2: (continued)

Characteristic	Private industry	Part of body affected by the injury or illness ³																
		Head			Trunk		Upper extremities				Lower extremities				Body systems	Multiple parts	All other body parts	
		Total	Eyes	Neck	Total	Back	Total	Shoulder	Arm	Hand	Wrist	Total	Knee	Ankle				Foot
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	90.4	12.4	-	-	24.2	22.0	21.0	12.8	-	-	-	17.6	8.4	-	-	-	11.6	-
Healthcare support occupations	298.8	-	-	-	119.4	98.0	74.4	35.3	-	-	-	48.9	25.5	-	-	-	28.4	-
Protective service occupations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food preparation and serving related occupations	119.8	-	-	-	26.5	19.1	51.3	-	-	26.6	11.9	25.4	16.0	-	5.8	-	7.4	-
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	345.0	-	-	-	153.9	78.6	91.1	-	-	61.5	-	46.8	-	-	-	-	36.3	-
Personal care and service occupations	242.6	28.4	-	-	120.1	60.3	42.4	-	-	-	-	29.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales and related occupations	87.1	5.1	-	-	23.4	14.3	31.5	7.9	-	-	16.5	14.3	8.9	-	-	-	11.3	-
Office and administrative support occupations	46.1	-	-	-	9.7	8.2	10.6	4.3	-	-	4.5	9.3	-	-	-	7.1	4.8	-
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	254.1	-	-	-	34.4	34.4	44.6	32.7	-	-	-	82.7	-	30.3	-	31.5	53.1	-
Construction and extraction occupations	264.9	21.7	-	-	112.1	73.2	60.7	18.7	11.3	20.1	8.3	35.4	17.2	-	9.3	-	29.3	-
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	217.0	-	-	-	75.2	63.4	68.3	30.3	12.6	15.4	-	46.4	34.3	-	-	-	-	-
Production occupations	259.4	16.1	14.6	-	83.7	69.1	125.2	15.6	36.9	52.2	18.8	27.5	13.7	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and material moving occupations	284.3	30.4	13.7	-	66.5	47.7	70.1	23.0	11.2	22.4	9.5	85.5	29.4	12.6	8.2	-	25.9	-

1 Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and are calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where N = number of injuries and illnesses, EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year, and 20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

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

3 Based on the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System 2.01 developed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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, December 10, 2014"

APPENDIX B

Tables showing the number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in Montana - 2013, private industry

Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work:

TABLE B-1	21
By selected worker characteristics and major industry sector	
TABLE B-2	22
By major occupational group and major industry sector	
TABLE B-3	24
By selected worker occupations and major industry sector	
TABLE B-4	25
By selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector	
TABLE B-5	27
By time, hours on the job, day of week and major industry sector	

TABLE B-1:

**NUMBER of NONFATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES and ILLNESSES INVOLVING DAYS AWAY FROM WORK¹
BY SELECTED WORKER CHARACTERISTICS**

AND MAJOR INDUSTRY SECTOR, PRIVATE INDUSTRY, MONTANA, 2013

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	3,960	1,090	200	480	410	2,870	1,220	40	180	190	680	420	140	--
Gender:														
Male	2,560	980	180	460	350	1,580	870	30	90	140	150	190	90	--
Female	1,370	110	20	20	60	1,260	310	--	90	50	530	230	50	--
Age:														
14 to15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to19	140	60	20	40	--	80	40	--	--	--	20	30	--	--
20 to24	370	130	30	30	70	250	90	--	--	--	90	60	--	--
25 to34	990	360	70	180	110	630	240	--	--	90	140	100	40	--
35 to44	770	220	40	100	80	550	240	20	--	20	120	80	60	--
45 to54	830	170	30	80	70	660	300	--	--	50	160	90	20	--
55 to64	650	100	--	40	50	540	220	--	130	--	120	30	30	--
65 and over	90	--	--	--	--	80	40	--	--	--	--	20	--	--
Length of service with employer:														
Less than3 months	540	130	40	50	40	400	170	--	--	70	70	80	20	--
3 to11 months	780	230	40	80	110	550	250	--	--	30	160	80	20	--
1 to5 years	1,260	400	60	200	140	860	340	--	--	40	260	160	40	--
More than5 years	1,270	310	50	150	110	970	400	20	150	50	190	90	70	--
Race or ethnic origin⁵:														
White only	2,430	730	40	380	310	1,700	580	20	170	140	460	200	130	--
Black only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or atino only	40	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	20	--	--
Asian only	30	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	20	--	--
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	100	30	--	--	--	80	--	--	--	--	20	40	--	--
Hispanic or Latino and other race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	1,350	320	150	90	80	1,030	600	20	--	50	190	150	--	--

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

2 Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

3 Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System - United States,2007 include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

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

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

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

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, December 10, 2014

TABLE B-2:

NUMBER OF NONFATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES INVOLVING DAYS AWAY FROM WORK¹

BY SELECTED INJURY or ILLNESS CHARACTERISTICS

AND MAJOR INDUSTRY SECTOR, PRIVATE INDUSTRY - MONTANA2013

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	3,960	1,090	200	480	410	2,870	1,220	40	180	190	680	420	140	-
Nature of injury, illness:														
Fractures	360	150	30	100	20	220	130	-	-	-	50	-	-	-
Sprains, strains, tears	1,560	380	80	150	160	1,170	520	20	-	60	350	140	50	-
Amputations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bruise, contusions	210	50	20	-	30	160	70	-	-	-	30	30	-	-
Chemical burns and corrosions	40	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heat (thermal) burns	60	30	-	30	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Soreness, pain	470	160	20	80	60	310	110	-	-	20	100	60	-	-
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	260	80	-	30	40	180	60	-	-	50	20	40	-	-
Cuts, lacerations	180	70	-	20	40	110	60	-	-	-	-	40	-	-
Punctures (except gunshot wounds)	80	-	-	-	-	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carpal tunnel syndrome	100	-	-	-	-	90	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	-
Tendonitis	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multiple traumatic injuries	80	-	-	-	-	60	30	-	-	-	-	20	-	-
With sprains and other injuries	30	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
With fractures and other injuries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Part of body affected:														
Head	280	50	-	20	20	220	110	-	-	-	50	20	30	-
Eye	80	30	-	-	20	50	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Neck	50	-	-	-	-	50	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trunk	1,250	410	40	210	160	840	340	-	90	30	220	120	20	-
Back	880	300	30	140	130	570	260	-	-	30	180	70	-	-
Upper extremities	1,150	320	60	100	160	840	290	-	80	90	180	130	60	-
Shoulder	320	90	20	30	30	230	90	-	-	-	70	20	30	-
Arm	190	70	-	20	40	120	50	-	-	-	30	20	-	-
Wrist	220	40	-	-	20	180	30	-	60	-	30	30	20	-
Hand	370	110	20	30	70	260	110	-	-	50	40	50	-	-
Lower extremities	770	170	40	80	50	600	330	-	-	30	140	90	-	-
Knee	350	70	-	40	20	280	150	-	-	-	70	50	-	-
Ankle	130	30	-	20	-	90	40	-	-	-	30	-	-	-
Foot	140	40	20	-	20	90	50	-	-	-	20	-	-	-
Toe, toenail	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Body systems	90	30	20	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multiple	340	90	20	60	-	250	110	-	-	30	60	30	-	-
Source of injury, illness:														
Chemical, chemical products	140	40	-	40	-	90	-	-	-	-	-	20	60	-
Containers	460	70	-	-	60	390	200	-	70	-	30	70	-	-
Furniture, fixtures	130	20	-	-	-	110	40	-	-	-	30	20	-	-
Machinery	190	80	20	30	30	100	50	-	-	-	-	20	-	-
Parts and materials	450	210	-	150	50	240	170	-	-	60	-	-	-	-
Person, injured or ill worker	750	220	50	80	90	530	220	-	60	30	120	70	20	-
Worker motion or position	710	190	40	70	90	520	220	-	60	30	110	70	20	-

(Continued on next page)

TABLE B-2: (Continued)

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, other than injured or ill workers	350	--	--	--	--	350	--	--	--	--	270	60	--	--
Health care patient	270	--	--	--	--	270	--	--	--	--	260	--	--	--
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	450	70	20	30	30	370	140	--	--	20	120	60	--	--
Ladder	70	20	--	20	--	50	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Handtools	150	80	20	20	50	70	40	--	--	--	--	20	--	--
Vehicles	340	90	--	60	30	250	180	--	--	20	30	--	--	--
Trucks	130	70	--	60	--	60	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cart, dolly, hand truck - nonpowered	50	--	--	--	--	50	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Event or exposure:														
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	160	20	20	--	--	130	20	--	--	--	90	20	--	--
Intentional injury by other person	70	--	--	--	--	70	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	--
Injury by person - unintentional or intent unknown	40	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--
Animal and insect related incidents	50	20	20	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation incidents	140	20	--	--	--	120	90	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	60	--	--	--	--	50	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fires and explosions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls, slips, trips	870	220	40	150	40	640	260	--	--	40	180	90	30	--
Slips, trips without fall	190	50	20	30	--	140	70	--	--	--	40	20	--	--
Fall on same level	400	70	--	30	30	330	120	--	--	20	110	60	--	--
Fall to lower level	260	110	--	90	--	150	60	--	--	20	30	--	30	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	200	50	--	40	--	150	--	--	--	--	--	60	60	--
Contact with object, equipment	810	280	60	90	140	530	300	--	--	70	60	90	--	--
Struck by object or equipment	410	140	30	40	70	270	170	--	--	--	20	60	--	--
Struck against object or equipment	220	60	--	20	20	160	40	--	--	60	30	20	--	--
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	90	50	--	--	30	50	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overexertion and bodily reaction	1,730	480	70	200	210	1,250	500	20	150	60	330	140	50	--
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	220	60	--	--	40	160	30	--	60	--	--	20	20	--
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	480	110	20	20	60	370	160	--	70	20	50	50	--	--

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

2 Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

3 Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System – United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

4 Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. 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, December 10, 2014

TABLE B-3:

NUMBER OF NONFATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES INVOLVING DAYS AWAY FROM WORK¹

BY SELECTED WORKER OCCUPATIONS

AND MAJOR INDUSTRY SECTOR, PRIVATE INDUSTRY, MONTANA, 2013

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, transport, and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public administration
Total	3,960	1,090	200	480	410	2,870	1,220	40	180	190	680	420	140	--
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	180	50	--	--	40	130	120	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nursing assistants	170	--	--	--	--	170	--	--	--	--	170	--	--	--
Light truck or delivery services drivers	160	--	--	--	--	150	130	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	150	--	--	--	--	150	--	--	--	70	--	--	--	--
Construction laborers	150	140	--	130	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers	140	--	--	--	--	130	120	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carpenters	130	120	--	120	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Retail salespersons	110	--	--	--	--	100	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Personal care aides	90	--	--	--	--	90	--	--	--	--	90	--	--	--
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	80	--	--	--	--	70	--	--	--	--	40	30	--	--
Butchers and meat cutters	80	70	--	--	70	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Stock clerks and order fillers	80	--	--	--	--	80	80	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cashiers	80	--	--	--	--	80	70	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Registered nurses	70	--	--	--	--	70	--	--	--	--	70	--	--	--
Forest and conservation workers	70	70	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors of retail sales workers	70	--	--	--	--	70	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	70	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--
Cooks, restaurant	60	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	--	--	--	60	--	--
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	60	--	--	--	--	60	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors of construction trades and extraction workers	60	60	--	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	50	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	--	--	40	--	--
Maintenance and repair workers, general	50	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farmworkers, farm, ranch, and aquacultural animals	50	20	20	--	--	30	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors of food preparation and serving workers	40	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	--	30	--	--
Telecommunications equipment installers and repairers, except line installers	40	--	--	--	--	40	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food preparation workers	40	--	--	--	--	40	20	--	--	--	--	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 – United States, 2007 include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

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

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

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, December 10, 2014⁷

TABLE B-4:

NUMBER OF NONFATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES INVOLVING DAYS AWAY FROM WORK¹

BY SELECTED INJURY or ILLNESS CHARACTERISTICS

AND MAJOR INDUSTRY SECTOR, PRIVATE INDUSTRY, MONTANA - 2013

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, transport, and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public administration
Total	3,960	1,090	200	480	410	2,870	1,220	40	180	190	680	420	140	-
Nature of injury, illness:														
Fractures	360	150	30	100	20	220	130	-	-	-	50	-	-	-
Sprains, strains, tears	1,560	380	80	150	160	1,170	520	20	-	60	350	140	50	-
Amputations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bruise, contusions	210	50	20	-	30	160	70	-	-	-	30	30	-	-
Chemical burns and corrosions	40	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heat (thermal) burns	60	30	-	30	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Soreness, pain	470	160	20	80	60	310	110	-	-	20	100	60	-	-
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	260	80	-	30	40	180	60	-	-	50	20	40	-	-
Cuts, lacerations	180	70	-	20	40	110	60	-	-	-	-	40	-	-
Punctures (except gunshot wounds)	80	-	-	-	-	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carpal tunnel syndrome	100	-	-	-	-	90	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	-
Tendonitis	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multiple traumatic injuries	80	-	-	-	-	60	30	-	-	-	-	20	-	-
With sprains and other injuries	30	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
With fractures and other injuries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Part of body affected:														
Head	280	50	-	20	20	220	110	-	-	-	50	20	30	-
Eye	80	30	-	-	20	50	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Neck	50	-	-	-	-	50	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trunk	1,250	410	40	210	160	840	340	-	90	30	220	120	20	-
Back	880	300	30	140	130	570	260	-	-	30	180	70	-	-
Upper extremities	1,150	320	60	100	160	840	290	-	80	90	180	130	60	-
Shoulder	320	90	20	30	30	230	90	-	-	-	70	20	30	-
Arm	190	70	-	20	40	120	50	-	-	-	30	20	-	-
Wrist	220	40	-	-	20	180	30	-	60	-	30	30	20	-
Hand	370	110	20	30	70	260	110	-	-	50	40	50	-	-
Lower extremities	770	170	40	80	50	600	330	-	-	30	140	90	-	-
Knee	350	70	-	40	20	280	150	-	-	-	70	50	-	-
Ankle	130	30	-	20	-	90	40	-	-	-	30	-	-	-
Foot	140	40	20	-	20	90	50	-	-	-	20	-	-	-
Toe, toenail	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Body systems	90	30	20	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multiple	340	90	20	60	-	250	110	-	-	30	60	30	-	-
Source of injury, illness:														
Chemical, chemical products	140	40	-	40	-	90	-	-	-	-	-	20	60	-
Containers	460	70	-	-	60	390	200	-	70	-	30	70	-	-
Furniture, fixtures	130	20	-	-	-	110	40	-	-	-	30	20	-	-
Machinery	190	80	20	30	30	100	50	-	-	-	-	20	-	-
Parts and materials	450	210	-	150	50	240	170	-	-	60	-	-	-	-
Person, injured or ill worker	750	220	50	80	90	530	220	-	60	30	120	70	20	-
Worker motion or position	710	190	40	70	90	520	220	-	60	30	110	70	20	-
Person, other than injured or ill workers	350	-	-	-	-	350	-	-	-	-	270	60	-	-
Health care patient	270	-	-	-	-	270	-	-	-	-	260	-	-	-
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	450	70	20	30	30	370	140	-	-	20	120	60	-	-
Ladder	70	20	-	20	-	50	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE B-4: (Continued)

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2, 3, 4}	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2, 13}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transport, and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public administration
Handtools	150	80	20	20	50	70	40	-	-	-	-	20	-	-
Vehicles	340	90	-	60	30	250	180	-	-	20	30	-	-	-
Trucks	130	70	-	60	-	60	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cart, dolly, hand truck - nonpowered	50	-	-	-	-	50	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Event or exposure:														
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	160	20	20	-	-	130	20	-	-	-	90	20	-	-
Intentional injury by other person	70	-	-	-	-	70	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	-
Injury by person - unintentional or intent unknown	40	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-
Animal and insect related incidents	50	20	20	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation incidents	140	20	-	-	-	120	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	60	-	-	-	-	50	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fires and explosions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Falls, slips, trips	870	220	40	150	40	640	260	-	-	40	180	90	30	-
Slips, trips without fall	190	50	20	30	-	140	70	-	-	-	40	20	-	-
Fall on same level	400	70	-	30	30	330	120	-	-	20	110	60	-	-
Fall to lower level	260	110	-	90	-	150	60	-	-	20	30	-	30	-
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	200	50	-	40	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	60	60	-
Contact with object, equipment	810	280	60	90	140	530	300	-	-	70	60	90	-	-
Struck by object or equipment	410	140	30	40	70	270	170	-	-	-	20	60	-	-
Struck against object or equipment	220	60	-	20	20	160	40	-	-	60	30	20	-	-
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	90	50	-	-	30	50	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Overexertion and bodily reaction	1,730	480	70	200	210	1,250	500	20	150	60	330	140	50	-
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	220	60	-	-	40	160	30	-	60	-	-	20	20	-
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	480	110	20	20	60	370	160	-	70	20	50	50	-	-

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

2 Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

3 Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System – United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

4 Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. 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, December 10, 2014*

TABLE B-5:

NUMBER OF NONFATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES INVOLVING DAYS AWAY FROM WORK¹

BY TIME, HOURS ON THE JOB, and DAY of WEEK

AND MAJOR INDUSTRY SECTOR, PRIVATE INDUSTRY, MONTANA - 2013

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{3,3}	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	3,960	1,090	200	480	410	2,870	1,220	40	180	190	680	420	140	-
Time of event:														
12:01 AM -4:00 AM	90	20	-	-	-	80	30	-	-	-	30	-	-	-
4:01 AM -8:00 AM	390	60	-	-	30	330	90	-	70	-	80	50	30	-
8:01 AM -12:00 PM	1,080	410	80	230	110	670	310	-	-	30	170	80	50	-
12:01 PM -4:00 PM	820	240	50	110	80	580	310	20	-	20	130	90	-	-
4:01 PM -8:00 PM	340	50	-	-	30	300	150	-	-	-	90	50	-	-
8:01 PM -12:00 AM	150	20	-	-	-	130	30	-	-	-	60	30	-	-
Not reported	1,080	290	30	120	140	790	300	-	80	110	130	110	60	-
Hours on the job before event occurred:														
Occurred before shift began	20	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less than 1 hour	350	30	-	-	20	320	80	-	70	20	60	60	30	-
1 -2 hours	260	60	-	-	40	210	100	-	-	-	50	30	-	-
2 -4 hours	760	240	50	110	80	520	240	-	-	20	140	80	30	-
4 -6 hours	530	160	-	120	30	370	140	-	-	20	110	70	-	-
6 -8 hours	450	110	30	30	50	340	180	-	-	-	100	40	-	-
8 -10 hours	270	120	20	70	40	140	90	-	-	-	40	-	-	-
10 -12 hours	60	-	-	-	-	50	20	-	-	-	20	-	-	-
12 -16 hours	30	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
More than 16 hours	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not reported	1,240	360	90	120	150	880	350	-	80	110	160	120	60	-
Day of week:														
Sunday	230	30	-	20	-	190	90	-	-	-	70	30	-	-
Monday	830	280	50	100	130	550	200	-	80	20	130	60	40	-
Tuesday	610	210	60	80	70	400	210	-	-	-	100	50	-	-
Wednesday	710	230	30	150	50	480	210	-	-	30	110	50	60	-
Thursday	670	160	20	80	50	510	200	-	-	90	110	90	20	-
Friday	580	130	20	30	90	450	210	-	70	30	80	60	-	-
Saturday	330	40	20	-	-	290	100	-	-	-	90	80	-	-

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

2 Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

3 Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System – United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

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

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

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, December 10, 2014”

APPENDIX C

Tables showing the percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in Montana, 2013, private industry

Percent Distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work:

TABLE C-1:	29
By selected worker characteristics and major industry sector	
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By selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector	
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By worker characteristics and number of days away from work	
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By major occupational group and number of days away from work	
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By selected occupations and number of days away from work	
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By major industry sector and number of days away from work	
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By time, hours on the job, day of week, and major industry sector	
TABLE C-8:	37
By time, hours on the job, day of week, and number of days away	

TABLE C-1:

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NONFATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES INVOLVING DAYS AWAY FROM WORK¹

BY SELECTED WORKER CHARACTERISTICS

AND MAJOR INDUSTRY SECTOR, PRIVATE INDUSTRY, MONTANA, 2013

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	100.0	-
Gender:															
Male	64.6	89.9	90.0	95.8	85.4	55.1	71.3	75.0	50.0	73.7	22.1	45.2	64.3	-	-
Female	34.6	10.1	10.0	4.2	14.6	43.9	25.4	-	50.0	26.3	77.9	54.8	35.7	-	-
Age:															
14 to15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 to19	3.5	5.5	10.0	8.3	-	2.8	3.3	-	-	-	2.9	7.1	-	-	
20 to24	9.3	11.9	15.0	6.3	17.1	8.7	7.4	-	-	-	13.2	14.3	-	-	
25 to34	25.0	33.0	35.0	37.5	26.8	22.0	19.7	-	-	47.4	20.6	23.8	28.6	-	
35 to44	19.4	20.2	20.0	20.8	19.5	19.2	19.7	50.0	-	10.5	17.6	19.0	42.9	-	
45 to54	21.0	15.6	15.0	16.7	17.1	23.0	24.6	-	-	26.3	23.5	21.4	14.3	-	
55 to64	16.4	9.2	-	8.3	12.2	18.8	18.0	-	72.2	-	17.6	7.1	21.4	-	
65 and over	2.3	-	-	-	-	2.8	3.3	-	-	-	-	4.8	-	-	
Length of service with employer:															
Less than3 months	13.6	11.9	20.0	10.4	9.8	13.9	13.9	-	-	36.8	10.3	19.0	14.3	-	
3 to11 months	19.7	21.1	20.0	16.7	26.8	19.2	20.5	-	-	15.8	23.5	19.0	14.3	-	
1 to5 years	31.8	36.7	30.0	41.7	34.1	30.0	27.9	-	-	21.1	38.2	38.1	28.6	-	
More than5 years	32.1	28.4	25.0	31.3	26.8	33.8	32.8	50.0	83.3	26.3	27.9	21.4	50.0	-	
Race or ethnic origin⁵:															
White only	61.4	67.0	20.0	79.2	75.6	59.2	47.5	50.0	94.4	73.7	67.6	47.6	92.9	-	
Black only	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Hispanic or Latino only	1.0	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	4.8	-	-	
Asian only	.8	-	-	-	-	.7	-	-	-	-	-	4.8	-	-	
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	2.5	2.8	-	-	-	2.8	-	-	-	-	2.9	9.5	-	-	
Hispanic or Latino and other race	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Multi-race	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Not reported	34.1	29.4	75.0	18.8	19.5	35.9	49.2	50.0	-	26.3	27.9	35.7	-	-	

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

2 Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

3 Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System – United States, 2007 include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

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

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

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

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies, December 10, 2014.

TABLE C-2:

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NONFATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES INVOLVING DAYS AWAY FROM WORK¹

BY SELECTED INJURY or ILLNESS CHARACTERISTICS

AND MAJOR INDUSTRY SECTOR, PRIVATE INDUSTRY, MONTANA, 2013

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 ⁵	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public administration
Nature of injury, illness:														
Fractures	9.1	13.8	15.0	20.8	4.9	7.7	10.7	--	--	--	7.4	--	--	--
Sprains, strains, tears	39.4	34.9	40.0	31.3	39.0	40.8	42.6	50.0	--	31.6	51.5	33.3	35.7	--
Amputations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bruise, contusions	5.3	4.6	10.0	--	7.3	5.6	5.7	--	--	--	4.4	7.1	--	--
Chemical burns and corrosions	1.0	--	--	--	--	1.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heat (thermal) burns	1.5	2.8	--	6.3	--	.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Soreness, pain	11.9	14.7	10.0	16.7	14.6	10.8	9.0	--	--	10.5	14.7	14.3	--	--
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	6.6	7.3	--	6.3	9.8	6.3	4.9	--	--	26.3	2.9	9.5	--	--
Cuts, lacerations	4.5	6.4	--	4.2	9.8	3.8	4.9	--	--	--	--	9.5	--	--
Punctures (except gunshot wounds)	2.0	--	--	--	--	2.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome	2.5	--	--	--	--	3.1	--	--	33.3	--	--	--	--	--
Tendonitis	.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple traumatic injuries	2.0	--	--	--	--	2.1	2.5	--	--	--	--	4.8	--	--
With sprains and other injuries	.8	--	--	--	--	.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
With fractures and other injuries	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Part of body affected:														
Head	7.1	4.6	--	4.2	4.9	7.7	9.0	--	--	--	7.4	4.8	21.4	--
Eye	2.0	2.8	--	--	4.9	1.7	2.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Neck	1.3	--	--	--	--	1.7	1.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trunk	31.6	37.6	20.0	43.8	39.0	29.3	27.9	--	50.0	15.8	32.4	28.6	14.3	--
Back	22.2	27.5	15.0	29.2	31.7	19.9	21.3	--	--	15.8	26.5	16.7	--	--
Upper extremities	29.0	29.4	30.0	20.8	39.0	29.3	23.8	--	44.4	47.4	26.5	31.0	42.9	--
Shoulder	8.1	8.3	10.0	6.3	7.3	8.0	7.4	--	--	--	10.3	4.8	21.4	--
Arm	4.8	6.4	--	4.2	9.8	4.2	4.1	--	--	--	4.4	4.8	--	--
Wrist	5.6	3.7	--	--	4.9	6.3	2.5	--	33.3	--	4.4	7.1	14.3	--
Hand	9.3	10.1	10.0	6.3	17.1	9.1	9.0	--	--	26.3	5.9	11.9	--	--
Lower extremities	19.4	15.6	20.0	16.7	12.2	20.9	27.0	--	--	15.8	20.6	21.4	--	--
Knee	8.8	6.4	--	8.3	4.9	9.8	12.3	--	--	--	10.3	11.9	--	--
Ankle	3.3	2.8	--	4.2	--	3.1	3.3	--	--	--	4.4	--	--	--
Foot	3.5	3.7	10.0	--	4.9	3.1	4.1	--	--	--	2.9	--	--	--
Toe, toenail	.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Body systems	2.3	2.8	10.0	--	--	2.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple	8.6	8.3	10.0	12.5	--	8.7	9.0	--	--	15.8	8.8	7.1	--	--
Source of injury, illness:														
Chemical, chemical products	3.5	3.7	--	8.3	--	3.1	--	--	--	--	--	4.8	42.9	--
Containers	11.6	6.4	--	--	14.6	13.6	16.4	--	38.9	--	4.4	16.7	--	--
Furniture, fixtures	3.3	1.8	--	--	--	3.8	3.3	--	--	--	4.4	4.8	--	--
Machinery	4.8	7.3	10.0	6.3	7.3	3.5	4.1	--	--	--	--	4.8	--	--
Parts and materials	11.4	19.3	--	31.3	12.2	8.4	13.9	--	--	31.6	--	--	--	--
Person, injured or ill worker	18.9	20.2	25.0	16.7	22.0	18.5	18.0	--	33.3	15.8	17.6	16.7	14.3	--
Worker motion or position	17.9	17.4	20.0	14.6	22.0	18.1	18.0	--	33.3	15.8	16.2	16.7	14.3	--
Person, other than injured or ill workers	8.8	--	--	--	--	12.2	--	--	--	--	39.7	14.3	--	--
Health care patient	6.8	--	--	--	--	9.4	--	--	--	--	38.2	--	--	--
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	11.4	6.4	10.0	6.3	7.3	12.9	11.5	--	--	10.5	17.6	14.3	--	--

TABLE C-2: (continued)

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining 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
Ladder	1.8	1.8	-	4.2	-	1.7	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Handtools	3.8	7.3	10.0	4.2	12.2	2.4	3.3	-	-	-	-	4.8	-	-
Vehicles	8.6	8.3	-	12.5	7.3	8.7	14.8	-	-	10.5	4.4	-	-	-
Trucks	3.3	6.4	-	12.5	-	2.1	4.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cart, dolly, hand truck - nonpowered	1.3	-	-	-	-	1.7	3.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Event or exposure:														
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	4.0	1.8	10.0	-	-	4.5	1.6	-	-	-	13.2	4.8	-	-
Intentional injury by other person	1.8	-	-	-	-	2.4	-	-	-	-	8.8	-	-	-
Injury by person - unintentional or intent unknown	1.0	-	-	-	-	1.4	-	-	-	-	2.9	-	-	-
Animal and insect related incidents	1.3	1.8	10.0	-	-	.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation incidents	3.5	1.8	-	-	-	4.2	7.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	1.5	-	-	-	-	1.7	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fires and explosions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Falls, slips, trips	22.0	20.2	20.0	31.3	9.8	22.3	21.3	-	-	21.1	26.5	21.4	21.4	-
Slips, trips without fall	4.8	4.6	10.0	6.3	-	4.9	5.7	-	-	-	5.9	4.8	-	-
Fall on same level	10.1	6.4	-	6.3	7.3	11.5	9.8	-	-	10.5	16.2	14.3	-	-
Fall to lower level	6.6	10.1	-	18.8	-	5.2	4.9	-	-	10.5	4.4	-	21.4	-
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	5.1	4.6	-	8.3	-	5.2	-	-	-	-	-	14.3	42.9	-
Contact with object, equipment	20.5	25.7	30.0	18.8	34.1	18.5	24.6	-	-	36.8	8.8	21.4	-	-
Struck by object or equipment	10.4	12.8	15.0	8.3	17.1	9.4	13.9	-	-	-	2.9	14.3	-	-
Struck against object or equipment	5.6	5.5	-	4.2	4.9	5.6	3.3	-	-	31.6	4.4	4.8	-	-
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	2.3	4.6	-	-	7.3	1.7	3.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Overexertion and bodily reaction	43.7	44.0	35.0	41.7	51.2	43.6	41.0	50.0	83.3	31.6	48.5	33.3	35.7	-
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	5.6	5.5	-	-	9.8	5.6	2.5	-	33.3	-	-	4.8	14.3	-
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	12.1	10.1	10.0	4.2	14.6	12.9	13.1	-	38.9	10.5	7.4	11.9	-	-

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

2 Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

3 Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System – United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

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

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, December 10, 2014"

TABLE C-3:

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NONFATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES INVOLVING DAYS AWAY FROM WORK¹

**BY SELECTED WORKER CHARACTERISTICS
and DAYS AWAY FROM WORK**

PRIVATE INDUSTRY, MONTANA, 2013

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	17.4	13.1	19.2	9.8	11.4	6.6	22.7	6
Gender:									
Male	100.0	19.9	10.9	18.4	9.4	10.2	7.4	23.8	6
Female	100.0	13.1	17.5	20.4	10.9	13.9	5.1	19.7	5
Age:									
14 -15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 -19	100.0	35.7	-	28.6	14.3	14.3	-	-	3
20 -24	100.0	21.6	18.9	21.6	10.8	5.4	5.4	16.2	3
25 -34	100.0	19.2	14.1	17.2	11.1	13.1	5.1	19.2	5
35 -44	100.0	22.1	13.0	15.6	10.4	9.1	3.9	24.7	5
45 -54	100.0	13.3	16.9	19.3	9.6	9.6	4.8	27.7	6
55 -64	100.0	6.2	6.2	23.1	7.7	18.5	13.8	23.1	12
65 and over	100.0	-	-	22.2	-	-	22.2	22.2	14
Length of service with employer:									
Less than 3 months	100.0	22.2	13.0	18.5	11.1	9.3	7.4	16.7	5
3 - 11 months	100.0	15.4	14.1	19.2	11.5	10.3	5.1	23.1	6
1 - 5 years	100.0	17.5	15.1	19.0	11.1	11.1	4.0	22.2	5
5 years or more	100.0	17.3	10.2	18.9	7.9	12.6	8.7	25.2	8
Race or ethnic origin²:									
White	100.0	20.6	10.7	19.8	8.6	11.9	8.2	19.8	5
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Black or African American	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	-	50.0	-	-	-	-	20.0	2
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, December 10, 2014

TABLE C-4:

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NONFATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES INVOLVING DAYS AWAY FROM WORK¹

**BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP
and DAYS AWAY FROM WORK**

PRIVATE INDUSTRY, MONTANA, 2013

Occupation	Percent of cases involving days away from work								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total	100.0	17.4	13.1	19.2	9.8	11.4	6.6	22.7	6
Management occupations	100.0	-	-	33.3	-	-	-	-	5
Business and financial operations occupations	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
Computer and mathematical occupations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Architecture and engineering occupations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Life, physical, and social science occupations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community and social service occupations	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Legal occupations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education, training, and library occupations	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	100.0	17.6	17.6	17.6	17.6	-	-	11.8	4
Healthcare support occupations	100.0	8.7	8.7	21.7	13.0	13.0	8.7	21.7	7
Protective service occupations	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Food preparation and serving related occupations	100.0	15.6	15.6	28.1	9.4	12.5	-	18.8	5
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	100.0	28.1	9.4	18.8	9.4	-	21.9	9.4	4
Personal care and service occupations	100.0	22.2	27.8	11.1	16.7	-	-	16.7	3
Sales and related occupations	100.0	12.5	9.4	18.8	12.5	31.3	6.3	9.4	8
Office and administrative support occupations	100.0	15.8	26.3	15.8	10.5	-	-	21.1	4
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	100.0	12.5	-	25.0	-	-	-	37.5	30
Construction and extraction occupations	100.0	22.4	6.9	15.5	8.6	17.2	3.4	24.1	7
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	100.0	17.6	11.8	14.7	5.9	11.8	8.8	29.4	9
Production occupations	100.0	14.3	22.9	17.1	5.7	8.6	-	28.6	4
Transportation and material moving occupations	100.0	15.9	9.5	19.0	9.5	7.9	6.3	31.7	8

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, December 10, 2014

TABLE C-5:

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NONFATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES INVOLVING DAYS AWAY FROM WORK¹
BY SELECTED OCCUPATIONS and DAYS AWAY FROM WORK
 PRIVATE INDUSTRY, MONTANA, 2013

Occupation	Percent of cases involving days away from work								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total	100.0	17.4	13.1	19.2	9.8	11.4	6.6	22.7	6
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	100.0	27.8	11.1	22.2	-	-	-	16.7	3
Nursing assistants	100.0	11.8	-	29.4	17.6	17.6	-	23.5	7
Light truck or delivery services drivers	100.0	-	-	18.8	18.8	12.5	-	43.8	18
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	100.0	40.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Construction laborers	100.0	26.7	-	-	-	40.0	-	13.3	12
Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers	100.0	-	-	14.3	-	-	-	57.1	47
Carpenters	100.0	46.2	-	-	-	-	-	15.4	3
Retail salespersons	100.0	-	-	27.3	18.2	-	-	-	7
Personal care aides	100.0	22.2	-	-	-	-	-	33.3	10
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	100.0	-	-	25.0	-	-	-	-	4
Butchers and meat cutters	100.0	-	50.0	-	-	-	-	50.0	5
Stock clerks and order fillers	100.0	-	-	25.0	-	-	-	25.0	7
Cashiers	100.0	-	-	25.0	25.0	-	-	-	7
Registered nurses	100.0	-	-	-	28.6	-	-	28.6	7
Forest and conservation workers	100.0	-	-	28.6	-	-	-	28.6	5
First-line supervisors of retail sales workers	100.0	-	-	-	-	28.6	-	-	3
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	100.0	-	-	42.9	-	-	-	-	4
Cooks, restaurant	100.0	-	-	50.0	-	-	-	33.3	4
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
First-line supervisors of construction trades and extraction workers	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	83.3	53
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Maintenance and repair workers, general	100.0	-	-	40.0	-	-	-	-	5
Farmworkers, farm, ranch, and aquacultural animals	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
First-line supervisors of food preparation and serving workers	100.0	-	-	50.0	-	-	-	-	5
Telecommunications equipment installers and repairers, except line installers	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42
Food preparation workers	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4

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, December 10, 2014

TABLE C-6:

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NONFATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES INVOLVING DAYS AWAY FROM WORK¹

BY MAJOR INDUSTRY SECTOR and DAYS AWAY FROM WORK

MONTANA - 2013

Industry Sector	Percent of cases involving days away from work								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Private Industry^{2,3,4}	100.0	17.4	13.1	19.2	9.8	11.4	6.6	22.7	6
Goods-producing	100.0	22.0	13.8	15.6	8.3	10.1	3.7	26.6	5
Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	100.0	15.0	10.0	15.0	15.0	-	-	35.0	7
Construction	100.0	27.1	8.3	12.5	8.3	14.6	4.2	25.0	6
Manufacturing	100.0	19.5	22.0	19.5	7.3	7.3	-	24.4	3
Service-providing	100.0	15.7	12.9	20.6	10.5	11.8	7.7	20.9	6
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁴	100.0	13.9	9.0	19.7	10.7	13.1	8.2	25.4	8
Information	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Financial activities	100.0	-	-	11.1	-	33.3	38.9	-	12
Professional and business services	100.0	42.1	10.5	10.5	10.5	-	-	15.8	2
Education and health services	100.0	16.2	13.2	23.5	13.2	10.3	5.9	19.1	5
Leisure and hospitality	100.0	11.9	26.2	28.6	9.5	7.1	-	14.3	3
Other services	100.0	-	28.6	21.4	-	-	-	42.9	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 – United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

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

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

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, December 10, 2014

TABLE C-7:

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NONFATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES INVOLVING DAYS AWAY FROM WORK¹

BY TIME, HOURS ON THE JOB, DAY OF WEEK, and MAJOR INDUSTRY SECTOR

PRIVATE INDUSTRY, MONTANA, 2013

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	100.0	--
Time of event:															
12:01 AM - 4:00 AM	2.3	1.8	--	--	--	2.8	2.5	--	--	--	4.4	--	--	--	--
4:01 AM - 8:00 AM	9.8	5.5	--	--	7.3	11.5	7.4	--	38.9	--	11.8	11.9	21.4	--	--
8:01 AM - 12:00 PM	27.3	37.6	40.0	47.9	26.8	23.3	25.4	--	--	15.8	25.0	19.0	35.7	--	--
12:01 PM - 4:00 PM	20.7	22.0	25.0	22.9	19.5	20.2	25.4	50.0	--	10.5	19.1	21.4	--	--	--
4:01 PM - 8:00 PM	8.6	4.6	--	--	7.3	10.5	12.3	--	--	--	13.2	11.9	--	--	--
8:01 PM - 12:00 AM	3.8	1.8	--	--	--	4.5	2.5	--	--	--	8.8	7.1	--	--	--
Not reported	27.3	26.6	15.0	25.0	34.1	27.5	24.6	--	44.4	57.9	19.1	26.2	42.9	--	--
Hours on the job before event occurred:															
Before shift began	.5	--	--	--	--	.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Less than 1 hour	8.8	2.8	--	--	4.9	11.1	6.6	--	38.9	10.5	8.8	14.3	21.4	--	--
1 - 2 hours	6.6	5.5	--	--	9.8	7.3	8.2	--	--	--	7.4	7.1	--	--	--
2 - 4 hours	19.2	22.0	25.0	22.9	19.5	18.1	19.7	--	--	10.5	20.6	19.0	21.4	--	--
4 - 6 hours	13.4	14.7	--	25.0	7.3	12.9	11.5	--	--	10.5	16.2	16.7	--	--	--
6 - 8 hours	11.4	10.1	15.0	6.3	12.2	11.8	14.8	--	--	--	14.7	9.5	--	--	--
8 - 10 hours	6.8	11.0	10.0	14.6	9.8	4.9	7.4	--	--	--	5.9	--	--	--	--
10 - 12 hours	1.5	--	--	--	--	1.7	1.6	--	--	--	2.9	--	--	--	--
12 - 16 hours	.8	--	--	--	--	1.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
More than 16 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	31.3	33.0	45.0	25.0	36.6	30.7	28.7	--	44.4	57.9	23.5	28.6	42.9	--	--
Day of week:															
Sunday	5.8	2.8	--	4.2	--	6.6	7.4	--	--	--	10.3	7.1	--	--	--
Monday	21.0	25.7	25.0	20.8	31.7	19.2	16.4	--	44.4	10.5	19.1	14.3	28.6	--	--
Tuesday	15.4	19.3	30.0	16.7	17.1	13.9	17.2	--	--	--	14.7	11.9	--	--	--
Wednesday	17.9	21.1	15.0	31.3	12.2	16.7	17.2	--	--	15.8	16.2	11.9	42.9	--	--
Thursday	16.9	14.7	10.0	16.7	12.2	17.8	16.4	--	--	47.4	16.2	21.4	14.3	--	--
Friday	14.6	11.9	10.0	6.3	22.0	15.7	17.2	--	38.9	15.8	11.8	14.3	--	--	--
Saturday	8.3	3.7	10.0	--	--	10.1	8.2	--	--	--	13.2	19.0	--	--	--

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

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System – United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

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

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

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, December 10, 2014

TABLE C-8:

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NONFATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES INVOLVING DAYS AWAY FROM WORK¹

**BY TIME, HOURS ON THE JOB, DAY OF WEEK,
and DAYS AWAY FROM WORK**

PRIVATE INDUSTRY, MONTANA, 2013

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	17.4	13.1	19.2	9.8	11.4	6.6	22.7	6
Time of event:									
12:01 AM - 4:00 AM	100.0	22.2	-	33.3	-	-	-	22.2	5
4:01 AM - 8:00 AM	100.0	10.3	17.9	23.1	12.8	7.7	17.9	12.8	6
8:01 AM - 12 noon	100.0	18.5	15.7	17.6	11.1	13.9	4.6	17.6	5
12:01 PM - 4:00 PM	100.0	23.2	9.8	19.5	7.3	11.0	2.4	26.8	5
4:01 PM - 8:00 PM	100.0	17.6	8.8	26.5	14.7	11.8	-	20.6	5
8:01 PM -12midnight	100.0	20.0	13.3	20.0	13.3	13.3	-	20.0	5
Time not reported	100.0	14.8	12.0	16.7	8.3	11.1	9.3	28.7	9
Hours on the job before event occurred:									
Before shift began	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Less than 1 hour	100.0	11.4	17.1	22.9	8.6	5.7	22.9	11.4	5
1 - 2 hours	100.0	19.2	11.5	19.2	15.4	11.5	-	23.1	6
2 - 4 hours	100.0	11.8	15.8	23.7	9.2	15.8	3.9	19.7	5
4 - 6 hours	100.0	28.3	15.1	17.0	13.2	13.2	3.8	9.4	3
6 - 8 hours	100.0	24.4	13.3	17.8	11.1	11.1	-	20.0	5
8 - 10 hours	100.0	25.9	-	18.5	-	7.4	-	33.3	5
10 - 12 hours	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	50.0	9
12 - 16 hours	100.0	-	-	66.7	-	-	-	-	5
More than 16 hours	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hours not reported	100.0	14.5	12.1	16.1	8.9	10.5	8.1	29.8	10
Day of week:									
Sunday	100.0	17.4	17.4	21.7	8.7	8.7	13.0	17.4	4
Monday	100.0	18.1	10.8	22.9	9.6	7.2	12.0	18.1	5
Tuesday	100.0	19.7	8.2	23.0	11.5	8.2	3.3	26.2	5
Wednesday	100.0	14.1	16.9	16.9	5.6	15.5	4.2	25.4	7
Thursday	100.0	23.9	16.4	17.9	10.4	9.0	4.5	19.4	4
Friday	100.0	15.5	12.1	15.5	10.3	20.7	5.2	22.4	8
Saturday	100.0	9.1	15.2	15.2	12.1	12.1	6.1	30.3	9

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, December 10, 2014

APPENDIX D: GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Annual summary

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

Annual survey

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

Cooperative program

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

Employee

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

Employer

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

Establishment

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

Exposure

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

Federal Register

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

First aid

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

First Report of Injury

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

Hours worked

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

Incidence rate

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

Log and summary

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

Lost workday cases

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

Glossary of Terms *(continued)*

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.

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.

Dust diseases of the lungs

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

Glossary of Terms *(continued)*

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.

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.

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.

All other occupational illnesses

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

Occupational injury

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

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)

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

Recordable cases

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

Regularly exempt employers

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

Restriction of work or motion

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

Supplementary Record (OSHA No. 301)

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

Usable units

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

Volunteers

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

Work environment

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

APPENDIX E: SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY OF SURVEY

Scope

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

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

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

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

Sample

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

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

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

The important features of the sample design are its use of stratified random sampling with a Neyman allocation and a ratio estimator. The characteristics used to stratify the establishments are the North American Industry Classification System code and employment. Because these characteristics are highly correlated with an establishment's number and rate of reported injuries and illnesses, stratified sampling provides greater precision and, thus, results in a smaller sample size than simple random sampling. The Neyman allocation produces the minimum sample size which will provide an estimate with a fixed sampling variance. For the largest employment size classes, the allocation procedure places all of the establishments of the frame in the sample; as employment decreases, smaller and smaller proportions of establishments 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 in 2010 was less than 10,000. However, data for an industry with an annual average employment of less than 10,000 were published if the majority of the employment was reported in the survey.

- The relative standard error on total lost workday cases for the industry exceeds a specified limit.
- The benchmark factor for the industry was less than 0.90 or greater than 1.49.
- The publication might disclose confidential information.

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

For the case characteristics and demographic data, items of data were suppressed at a national level if one of the following situations occurred:

- The number of cases was less than five.
- The number of cases was greater than five and less than or equal to 20 and the sampling error for the estimate was unusually high, typically exceeding 60 percent.
- The number of cases was greater than 20 and the sampling error was unusually high, typically exceeding 40 percent.

APPENDIX F - HOW TO COMPUTE INCIDENCE RATES FOR AN ESTABLISHMENT

For employers, the case rate figures presented in this publication are more meaningful when viewed against their own firm experience. A comparison can be made between a single firm and the industry to which the firm belongs. For example, an employer engaged in the manufacture of metal stampings (NAICS 33-2116) 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 23-6115) can relate the company's time loss case experience to other construction firms in Montana. By consulting the BLS web site, these employers can compare their experience with more detailed industry data at the national level.

Instructions for computing incidence rates for an individual establishment

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

The formula for computing the incidence rate is as follows:

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

N = number of injuries and or illnesses or lost workdays

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

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

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

Additional questions regarding case rates, their calculation, or use may be answered by contacting the Research and Analysis Bureau, Occupational Safety and Health Statistics Program, Montana Department of Labor and Industry at (800) 541-3904.

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



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