

Occupational Injuries and Illness Statistics



The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses collects state data on the number and frequency of non-fatal work-related injuries and illnesses. These incidents are recorded by employers under the Occupational Safety and Health Administration's (OSHA's) recordkeeping guidelines, and are available for 46 States and Territories from the BLS Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII). Data is released by incidence rate, number, and percentage.



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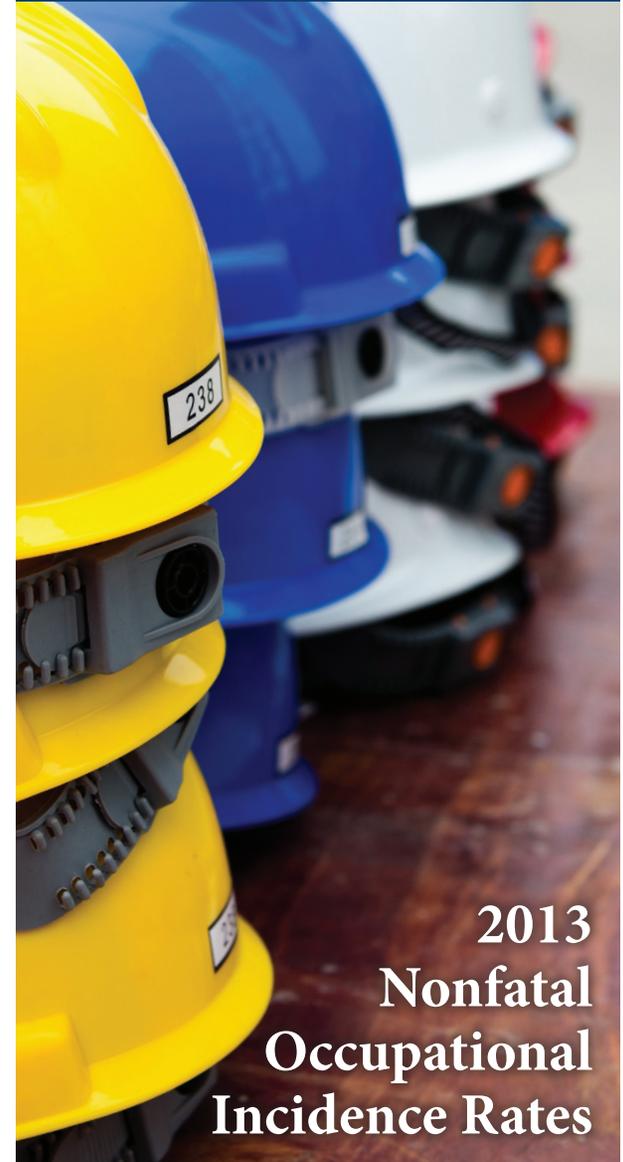
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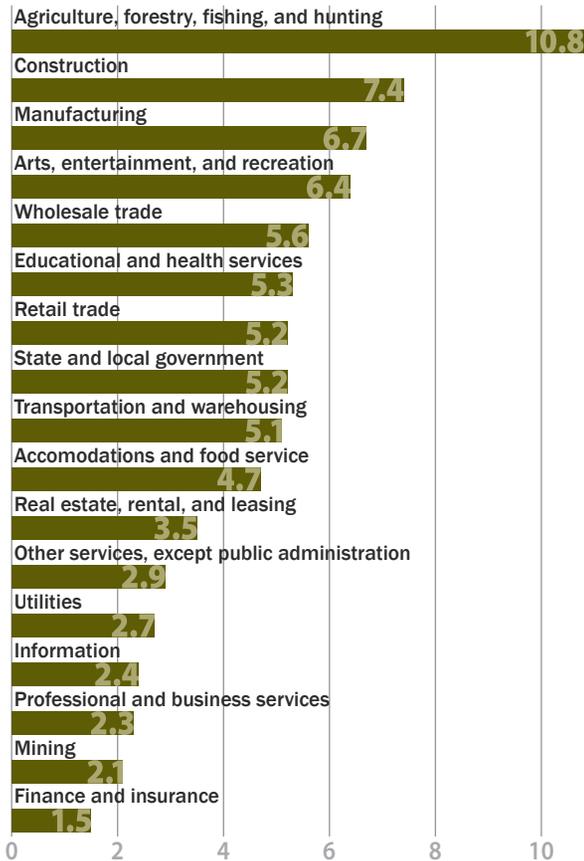
2013 Nonfatal Occupational Incidence Rates



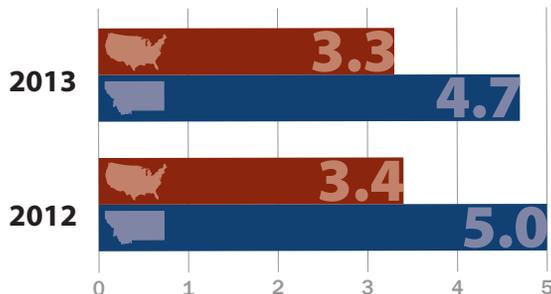
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About Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Statistics

COMPARISON OF OVERALL INCIDENCE RATES BY MAJOR INDUSTRY MONTANA 2013



COMPARISON OF INCIDENCE RATES OF NONFATAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES MONTANA VS. UNITED STATES 2012-2013



What is the SOII Report?

- The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses is an annual survey of roughly 250,000 private employers, State governments, and local governments from across the nation.
- Includes incident rates with case and demographic data for major industries across Montana.
- The official source of incident rates for Montana

Who gets included in the SOII counts of workplace injuries and illnesses?

- Captures data from the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) logs.
- Estimates cover nearly all private-sector industries as well as state and local government.
- Small farms with fewer than 11 employees, Federal agencies, self-employed, and household workers are not covered under the SOII.

Why should employers report on the SOII?

- The survey is mandatory for all private sector ownerships by OSHA 1904.42.
- Incident rates will be more complete if all employers in the sample report on the survey.
- Accurate and complete SOII information makes it easier for employers to identify safety issues and take steps to prevent potentially costly incidents.

What information does the survey data provide?

- The age, gender, occupation, race, and length of service with employer are attributes collected for days away from work cases.
- Physical condition (nature of injury), source of injury, part of the body affected, and event/exposure are the core information that is reported about the injury.

Who uses SOII data?

- Employers, employees, policymakers, safety standards writers, safety inspectors, safety and health consultants, and researchers use SOII data to identify safety issues common to specific industries and occupations.

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
Mining	21	200	100
Utilities	22	100	* *
Construction	23	1,600	700
Manufacturing	31-33	1,100	600
Wholesale trade	42	900	400
Retail trade	44-45	2,200	1,000
Transportation and warehousing	48-49	700	400
Information	51	100	* *
Finance and insurance	52	200	100
Real estate, rental, and leasing	53	200	100
Professional and business services	54-56	700	300
Educational services	61	100	* *
Health care and social assistance	62	2,500	100
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	71	400	100
Accommodations and food services	72	1,400	400
Other services, except public administration	81	300	200
State government		600	200
Local government		2000	600

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

**Rates are based on the publication:
Montana Occupational Injuries
and Illnesses - 2013**

