Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2002

Montana

(In thousands)

Industry ¹		Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			
	SIC code ²		Total	Cases with days away from work ³	Cases with job transfer or restriction	Other recordable cases
Private Industry ⁴		16.8	7.6	5.6	1.9	9.2
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ⁴		0.3	0.1	0.1		0.2
Agricultural production ⁴	01-02	0.1	(8)	(8)	(8)	0.1
Mining⁵		0.3	0.2	0.2	(8)	0.1
Metal mining ⁶ Coal mining ⁶ Oil and gas extraction Oil and gas field services Nonmetallic minerals mining ⁶	10 12 13 138 14	(⁸) 0.1 0.1	0.1 (*) 0.1 (*)	0.1 (⁸) 0.1 0.1 (⁸)	(8) (8) (8) (8) (8)	0.1 (⁸) (⁸) (⁸) (⁸)
Construction		1.8	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.9
General building contractors Residential building construction Heavy construction, except building Heavy construction, except highway Special trade contractors Plumbing, heating, air-conditioning	15 152 16 162 17 171	0.3 0.3 0.2	0.3 0.2 0.2 0.1 0.4 0.1	0.1	(⁸) 0.1 0.1	0.3 0.2 0.7 0.5 0.5
Manufacturing		2.1	1.1	0.7	0.4	1.1
Durable goods		1.4	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.0
Lumber and wood products Stone, clay, and glass products Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	24 32 39	0.1	0.3 (*) 0.1	0.3 (⁸) (⁸)	0.1 (⁸) (⁸)	0.3 (⁸) 0.3
Nondurable goods		0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3
Food and kindred products Printing and publishing Newspapers	20 27 271	0.4 0.1 0.1	0.2 (⁸) (⁸)	0.1 (⁸) (⁸)	0.1 (⁸) (⁸)	0.2 0.7 0.7
Transportation and public utilities ⁷		1.2	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.9
Railroad transportation ⁷ Local and interurban passenger transit Trucking and warehousing Trucking and courier services, except air Transportation by air Electric, gas, and sanitary services	40 41 42 421 45	0.1 0.5 0.5 0.2	(⁸) 0.1 0.3 0.3 0.2 0.1	0.2	(8)	(*) (*) 0.3 (*) 0.7
Wholesale and retail trade		5.6	2.6	1.9	0.7	3.1
Wholesale trade		1.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.7
Wholesale tradedurable goods Machinery, equipment, and supplies	50 508		0.3 0.1		0.1 (⁸)	0.4 0.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2002 -- Continued

Montana

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	SIC code ²	Total recordable cases	Cases with tran			
			Total	Cases with days away from work ³	Cases with job transfer or restriction	Other recordable cases
Wholesale tradenondurable goods Groceries and related products	51 514	0.6 0.1	0.2 0.1	0.2 0.1	0.1 (⁸)	0.3
Retail trade		4.4	2.0	1.6	0.5	2.4
Building materials and garden supplies Lumber and other building materials Hardware stores	52 521 525	0.2	0.2 0.1 (⁸)	0.1 0.1 (⁸)	0.1 0.1 (⁸)	0.2 0.1 (⁸)
General merchandise stores Department stores Food stores Automotive dealers and service stations	53 531 54 55	0.5 0.5 0.8	0.3 0.3 0.4	0.2 0.2 0.3	0.1 0.1 (*) (*)	0.2 0.2 0.4 0.5
New and used car dealers Gasoline service stations Apparel and accessory stores	551 554 56	0.2 0.3 (⁸)	0.1 0.1 (⁸)	0.1 0.1 (⁸)	(8) (8) (8)	0.1 0.2 (⁸)
Furniture and homefurnishings stores Eating and drinking places Miscellaneous retail	57 58 59		0.1 0.7 0.1	0.1 0.6 (*)	(⁸) (⁸)	0.1 0.8 0.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate		0.5	0.1	0.1	(8)	0.3
Real estate	65	0.1	0.1	(8)	(8)	0.1
Services		4.9	2.0	1.4	0.5	3.0
Hotels and other lodging places Hotels and motels Personal services Auto repair, services, and parking Miscellaneous repair services Amusement and recreation services Miscellaneous amusement, recreation services Health services	70 701 72 75 76 79 799	0.6 0.1 0.2 0.1 0.3 0.2	0.2 0.2 0.1 0.1 (⁸) 0.1 0.1	(*) 0.1 (*) (*) (*)	(*) (*) (*) (*) (*) 	0.4 0.4 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.2 0.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2002 -- Continued

Montana

(In thousands)

			Cases with tran			
Industry ¹	SIC code ²	Total recordable cases	Total	Cases with days away from work ³	Cases with job transfer or restriction	Other recordable cases
Nursing and personal care facilities Hospitals Legal services Social services Engineering and management services	805 806 81 83 87	1.2 (⁸) 0.5	0.6 (*) 0.2	0.2 0.4 (*) 0.2 0.1	0.2 (⁸)	

¹ Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

-- Indicates data not available.

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

² Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition.

³ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

⁴ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁵ Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁶ Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes

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

⁸ Fewer than 50 cases.