

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and selected case types, 2000

Montana

Industry ²	SIC code ³	2000 Annual average employment ⁴ (000's)	Injuries and Illnesses				Injuries			
			Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days
				Total ⁵	With days away from work ⁶			Total ⁵	With days away from work ⁶	
Private Industry⁷		306.1	8.2	3.1	2.5	5.1	7.8	3.0	2.5	4.8
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing⁷		4.8	9.3	3.6	2.4	5.7	9.0	3.4	2.2	5.6
Agricultural production ⁷	01-02	2.6	10.2	6.3	3.8	3.8	9.7	5.8	3.3	3.8
Mining⁸		5.0	8.9	4.7	3.1	4.2	8.5	4.5	3.0	4.0
Metal mining ⁸	10	1.9	11.4	6.3	2.6	5.2	10.9	6.0	2.5	4.9
Coal mining ⁸	12	0.9	4.8	2.9	2.3	1.9	3.8	2.3	1.8	1.5
Oil and gas extraction	13	1.4	10.0	4.9	4.2	5.1	10.0	4.9	4.2	5.1
Oil and gas field services	138	0.9	13.6	6.5	5.3	7.1	13.6	6.5	5.3	7.1
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels ⁸	14	0.8	6.2	3.4	2.9	2.9	5.9	3.2	2.7	2.7
Construction		19.7	12.0	4.0	3.5	8.1	11.8	3.9	3.4	7.9
General building contractors	15	5.8	16.0	5.5	5.0	10.4	15.5	5.5	5.0	10.0
Residential building construction	152	3.7	18.2	6.4	6.1	11.8	17.6	6.4	6.1	11.3
Heavy construction, except building	16	3.7	9.2	4.7	3.4	4.6	8.9	4.6	3.3	4.4
Highway and street construction	161	1.6	6.2	2.2	1.0	4.0	5.8	2.2	0.9	3.7
Heavy construction, except highway	162	2.1	11.2	6.3	4.9	4.9	11.0	6.2	4.9	4.8
Special trade contractors	17	10.2	10.7	2.7	2.5	7.9	10.6	2.7	2.5	7.9
Plumbing, heating, air-conditioning	171	2.4	12.8	3.7	3.3	9.1	12.6	3.7	3.3	9.0
Manufacturing		24.6	13.8	5.2	4.3	8.6	12.3	5.0	4.1	7.3
Durable goods	--	--	17.3	6.8	5.8	10.6	15.8	6.5	5.6	9.3
Lumber and wood products	24	7.2	16.8	6.2	5.3	10.6	14.9	5.9	5.0	9.0
Logging	241	1.3	20.3	12.3	12.2	8.0	20.3	12.3	12.2	8.0
Sawmills and planing mills	242	3.1	16.2	7.2	5.3	9.0	12.4	6.6	4.8	5.8
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	1.0	15.4	8.2	7.7	7.3	15.3	8.2	7.7	7.2
Primary metal industries	33	1.0	14.6	3.3	2.3	11.3	11.9	2.9	1.9	9.0
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	1.3	11.8	4.2	3.2	7.5	7.3	3.8	3.0	3.5
Nondurable goods	--	--	7.1	2.3	1.4	4.8	5.7	2.1	1.3	3.6
Printing and publishing	27	3.1	4.4	2.0	1.3	2.4	3.9	1.7	1.2	2.2
Newspapers	271	1.8	4.8	2.0	1.4	2.8	4.3	1.7	1.3	2.6
Transportation and public utilities⁸		19.1	6.6	3.2	2.9	3.4	6.3	3.1	2.8	3.2
Railroad transportation ⁸	40	--	3.8	2.5	1.8	1.3	3.6	2.4	1.8	1.2
Trucking and warehousing	42	5.7	5.2	2.4	2.3	2.8	4.9	2.2	2.1	2.7
Trucking and courier services, except air	421	5.6	5.2	2.4	2.3	2.9	5.0	2.2	2.1	2.8
Communications	48	4.2	2.8	1.0	1.0	1.8	2.3	1.0	1.0	1.3
Wholesale and retail trade		101.8	8.3	2.8	2.3	5.5	8.0	2.7	2.3	5.3
Wholesale trade		18.3	9.0	3.5	2.8	5.5	8.8	3.3	2.7	5.5
Wholesale trade--durable goods	50	10.0	7.6	2.4	1.9	5.2	7.3	2.2	1.8	5.2
Machinery, equipment, and supplies	508	2.7	10.4	2.6	2.4	7.8	10.2	2.5	2.3	7.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and selected case types, 2000 -- Continued

Montana

Industry ²	SIC code ³	2000 Annual average employment ⁴ (000's)	Injuries and Illnesses				Injuries			
			Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days
				Total ⁵	With days away from work ⁶			Total ⁵	With days away from work ⁶	
Wholesale trade--nondurable goods	51	8.3	10.8	4.9	3.9	5.9	10.7	4.8	3.9	5.9
Groceries and related products	514	2.6	9.9	7.7	5.1	2.2	9.5	7.3	4.9	2.2
Retail trade		83.5	8.1	2.5	2.2	5.5	7.8	2.5	2.1	5.3
Building materials and garden supplies	52	4.7	8.0	2.5	1.9	5.5	7.9	2.4	1.8	5.4
Lumber and other building materials	521	2.3	9.6	2.5	2.3	7.1	9.4	2.4	2.2	7.1
Hardware stores	525	1.3	5.5	2.2	0.8	3.3	5.5	2.2	0.8	3.3
General merchandise stores	53	8.9	7.1	4.0	2.9	3.2	6.9	4.0	2.9	2.9
Department stores	531	7.7	7.4	4.2	3.1	3.2	7.1	4.2	3.1	2.9
Food stores	54	11.2	7.4	1.5	1.1	6.0	7.3	1.5	1.1	5.8
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	12.1	9.4	3.2	2.8	6.2	9.0	3.1	2.6	5.9
New and used car dealers	551	3.7	8.6	2.9	2.8	5.6	8.0	2.6	2.5	5.4
Gasoline service stations	554	5.3	9.1	3.4	2.9	5.7	8.8	3.4	2.8	5.4
Furniture and homefurnishings stores	57	3.6	6.7	3.3	2.4	3.5	6.5	3.3	2.4	3.1
Eating and drinking places	58	31.7	9.4	2.2	2.2	7.2	9.1	2.2	2.2	6.9
Miscellaneous retail	59	8.9	5.8	2.3	2.0	3.4	5.4	2.3	2.0	3.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate		17.6	2.8	1.0	0.9	1.8	2.2	0.9	0.8	1.3
Real estate	65	3.7	7.1	2.2	2.2	4.9	6.6	2.2	2.2	4.4
Services		112.9	7.2	2.8	2.3	4.3	6.8	2.7	2.2	4.1
Hotels and other lodging places	70	9.8	10.0	4.0	3.4	5.9	9.9	4.0	3.3	5.9
Hotels and motels	701	9.0	10.3	4.4	3.6	6.0	10.2	4.3	3.6	6.0
Personal services	72	2.8	6.7	3.0	1.8	3.7	5.7	2.9	1.7	2.9
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	4.2	6.4	1.5	1.1	4.9	6.4	1.5	1.1	4.9
Miscellaneous repair services	76	1.3	9.6	3.5	2.7	6.1	9.6	3.5	2.7	5.9
Amusement and recreation services	79	7.3	3.9	1.3	1.1	2.7	3.9	1.2	1.1	2.7
Miscellaneous amusement, recreation	799	6.1	4.2	1.4	1.3	2.8	4.2	1.3	1.2	2.8
Health services	80	34.5	10.8	5.0	4.0	5.7	10.3	4.7	3.8	5.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and selected case types, 2000 -- Continued

Montana

Industry ²	SIC code ³	2000 Annual average employment ⁴ (000's)	Injuries and Illnesses				Injuries			
			Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days
				Total ⁵	With days away from work ⁶			Total ⁵	With days away from work ⁶	
Nursing and personal care facilities	805	4.9	23.8	17.1	13.5	6.7	22.7	16.5	13.0	6.2
Hospitals	806	17.5	10.2	3.7	2.8	6.5	9.9	3.6	2.7	6.2
Legal services	81	2.5	0.4	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.4	0.4	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.4
Educational services	82	3.5	5.1	0.9	0.7	4.1	4.9	0.9	0.7	4.0
Engineering and management services	87	7.8	1.4	0.6	0.4	0.9	1.4	0.6	0.4	0.8

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

N = number of injuries and illnesses
 EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
 200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

³ *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition.

⁴ Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Covered Employment and Wages program.

⁵ Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, or days of restricted work activity, or both.

⁶ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

⁷ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁸ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

⁹ Incidence rate less than 0.05.

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.