

TABLE 2. Number, incidence rate¹, and median days² away from work for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work³ for musculoskeletal disorders⁴ by part of body and ownership, Montana, 2015

Part	Musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs)		
	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work
Total private industry ^{5,6,7}	1,540	54.5	8
Neck, including throat	20	.6	3
Neck, except internal location of diseases or disorders	20	.6	3
Trunk	770	27.2	7
Back, including spine, spinal cord	660	23.5	6
Back, including spine, spinal cord, unspecified	290	10.4	4
Lumbar region	350	12.4	10
Abdomen	60	2.1	16
Abdomen, except internal location of diseases or disorders	60	2.1	16
Pelvic region	30	1.1	7
Upper extremities	470	16.6	11
Shoulder(s), including clavicle(s), scapula(e)	200	7.1	20
Arm(s)	120	4.2	4
Arm(s), unspecified	50	1.9	2
Upper arm(s)	30	1.1	13
Elbow(s)	20	.8	12
Wrist(s)	130	4.5	11
Hand(s)	20	.7	4
Lower extremities	250	8.7	8
Leg(s)	210	7.3	10
Knee(s)	190	6.7	12
Ankle(s)	20	.9	4
Multiple body parts	30	1.2	7
Other multiple body parts	20	.7	9
Multiple body parts, n.e.c.	20	.7	9

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2. Number, incidence rate¹, and median days² away from work for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work³ for musculoskeletal disorders⁴ by part of body and ownership, Montana, 2015 — Continued

Part	Musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs)		
	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work
Total state government ^{5,6,7}	60	33.8	10
Trunk	30	14.9	10
Back, including spine, spinal cord	20	9.2	6
Upper extremities	20	11.8	4
Total local government ^{5,6,7}	110	38.8	6
Trunk	60	21.2	5
Back, including spine, spinal cord	50	16.8	4
Back, including spine, spinal cord, unspecified	20	7.8	1
Lumbar region	30	9.1	6
Upper extremities	30	11.7	7
Shoulder(s), including clavicle(s), scapula(e)	20	5.6	3

¹ The 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 the calendar year
 20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers
 (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Median days away from work is the measure used to summarize the varying lengths of absences from work among the cases with days away from work. Half the cases involved more days and half involved fewer days than a specified median. Median days away from work are represented in actual values.

³ Days-away-from-work cases include those that resulted in days away from work, some of which also included job transfer or restriction.

⁴ Musculoskeletal disorders include cases in which the nature of the injury or illness is pinched nerve; herniated disc; meniscus tear; sprains, strains, tears; hernia (traumatic and nontraumatic); pain, swelling, and numbness; carpal or tarsal tunnel syndrome; Raynaud's syndrome or phenomenon; musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders, and when the event or exposure leading to the injury or illness is overexertion and bodily reaction, unspecified; overexertion involving outside sources; repetitive motion involving microtasks; other and multiple exertions or bodily reactions; and rubbed, abraded, or jarred by vibration.

⁵ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁶ Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System United States, 2012) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration 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.

⁷ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

Note: Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating state agencies.