

Montana Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

2010



Montana Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries 2010

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Introduction

The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) program includes data for all fatal work injuries, whether they are covered by the Occupational Safety and Health Act or other federal or state agency regulations, or are outside the scope of regulatory coverage.

The fatality census, conducted throughout the nation, is part of a U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Safety and Health Act program that provides a complete count of fatal work injuries in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. Fatality statistics are used to fulfill a commitment to increasing safety in the workplace.

The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, Title 29, Part 1904 of the Code of Federal Regulations states:

Within 8 hours after the occurrence of an employment accident which is fatal to one or more employees, or which results in hospitalization of three or more employees, the employer of any employees so injured or killed shall report the accident either orally or in writing to the nearest office of the Area Director of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor.

Information on work related illnesses is excluded from this census because of the latency period of many occupational illnesses and the resulting difficulties associated with linking illnesses to work.

This report provides information gathered by the CFOI program, Research and Analysis Bureau, Montana Department of Labor and Industry, in cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, on fatal occupational injuries that occurred in Montana during 2010.

Executive Summary

There were a total of 36 job-related fatalities in Montana in 2010. Transportation incidents remained the most frequent type of fatal work related event and accounted for 19 (53%) of the 36 fatal occupational injuries to Montana workers in 2010.

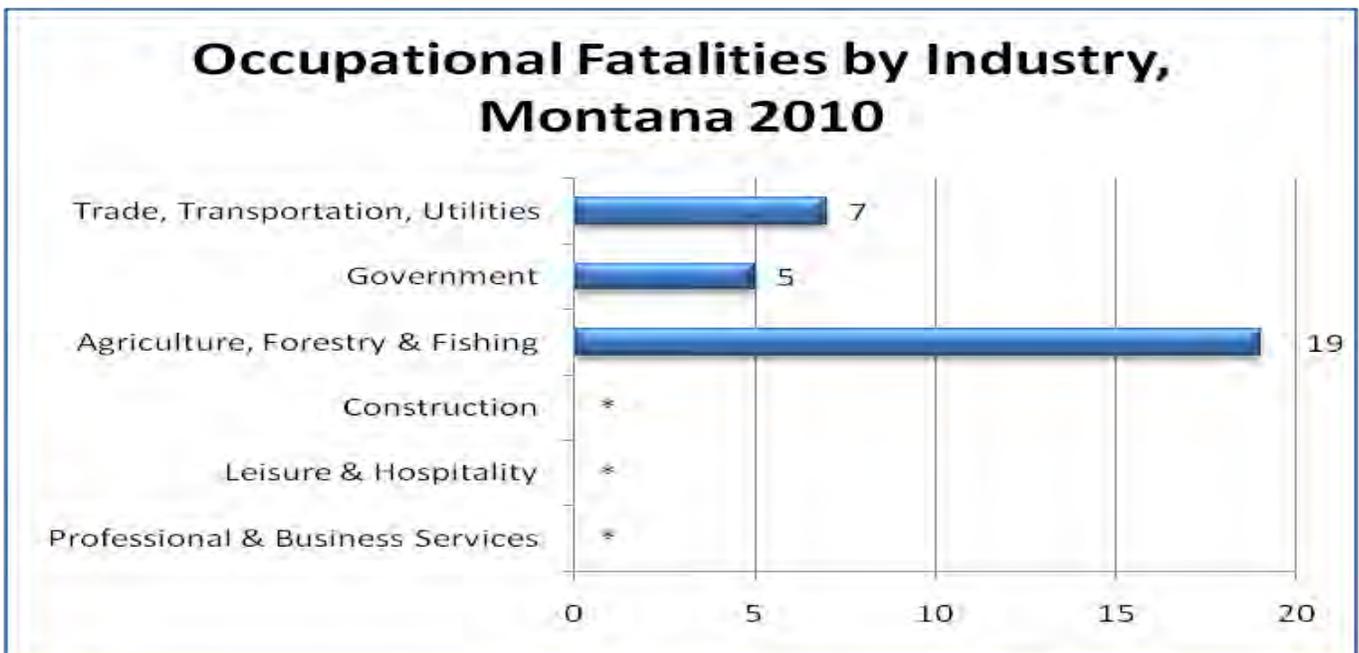
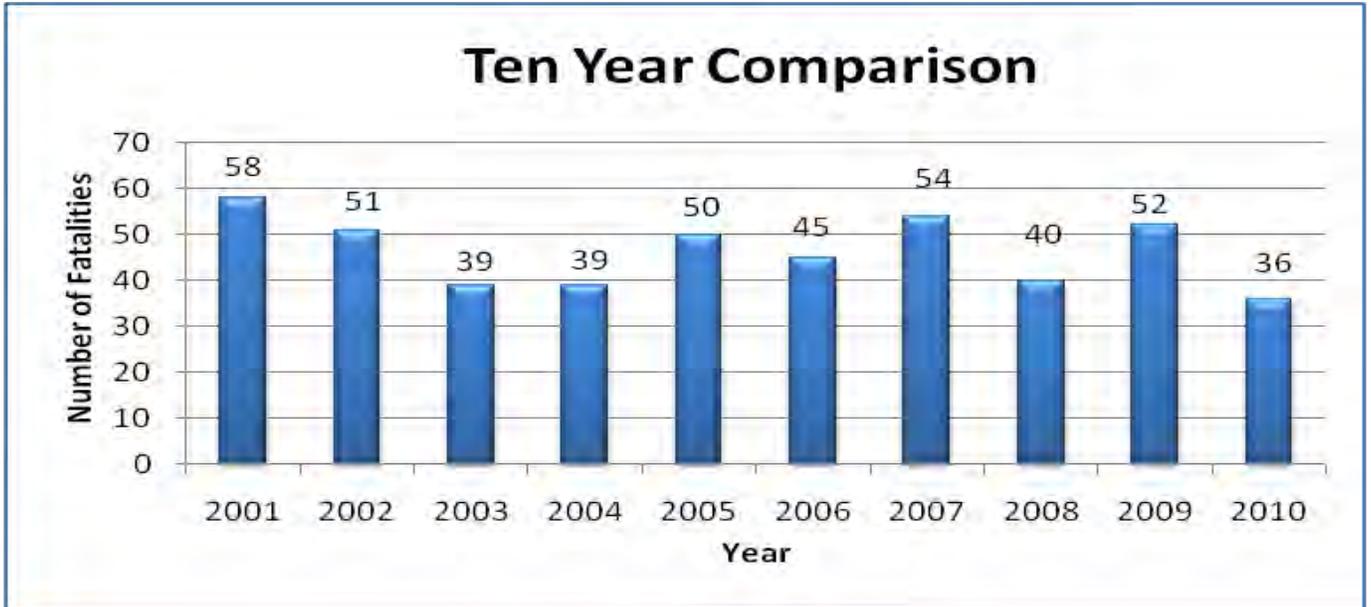
The following is a list of other causes of workplace fatalities:

- Assaults and violent acts – 7 fatalities
- Contact with objects and equipment – 3 fatalities
- Falls to lower levels – 3 fatalities
- Exposure to harmful substances or environments – 3 fatalities

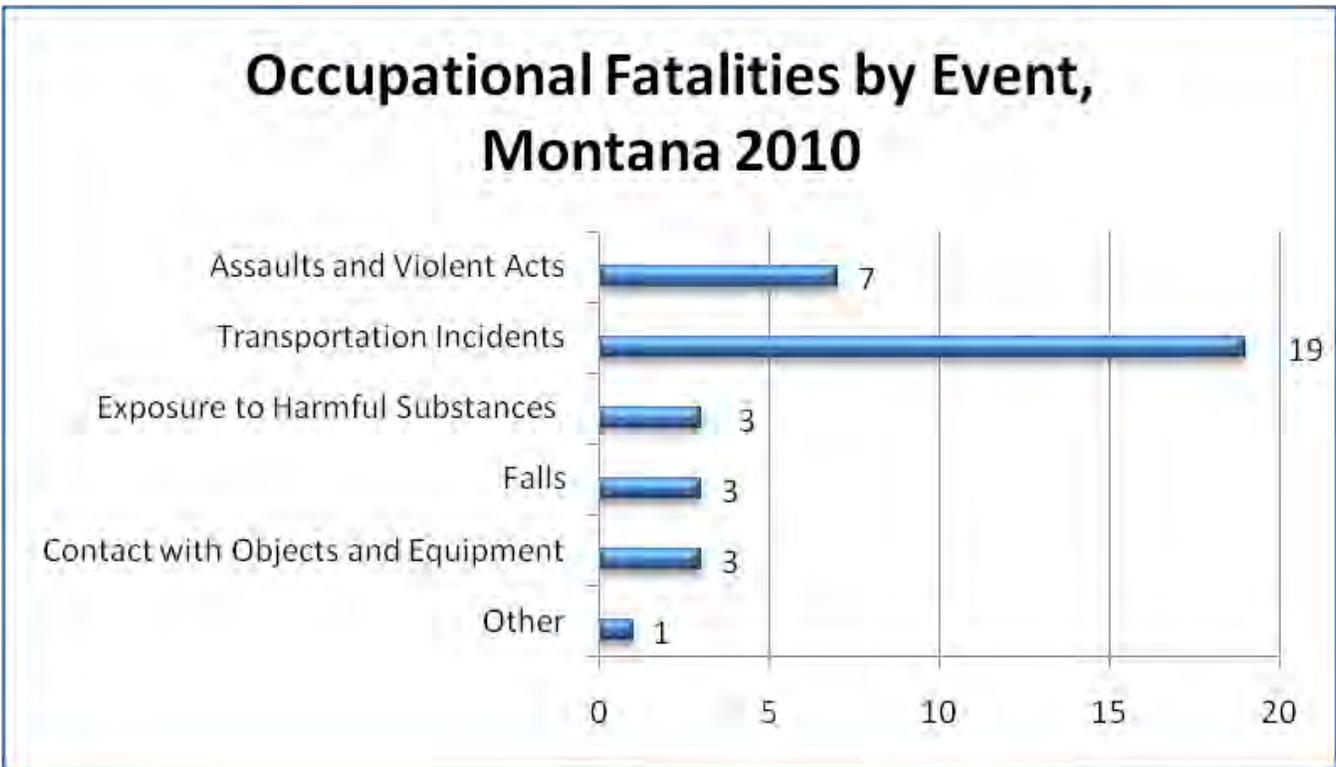
Goods Producing industries accounted for 23 (64%) of the fatal work injuries in 2010, with Service Producing industries accounting for eight (22%) and Government accounting for five (14%).

The age category with the highest number of workplace fatalities was the 65 years and over category with 11 deaths (31%), followed by the 45-54 years category with eight deaths (22%).

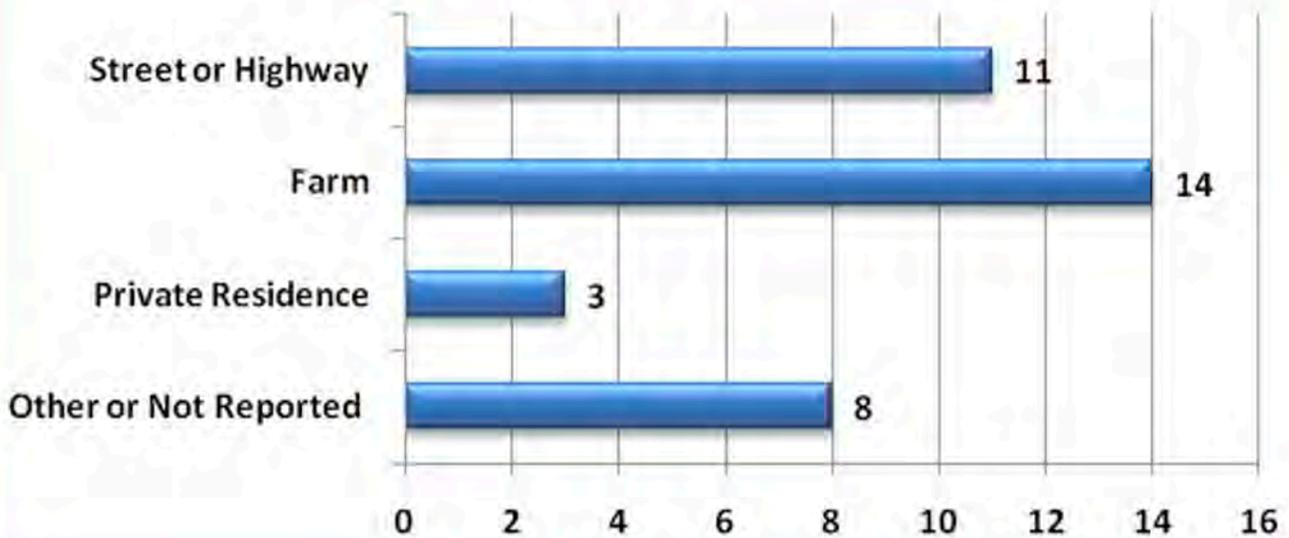
The following chart shows number of occupational fatalities per year, for ten years.



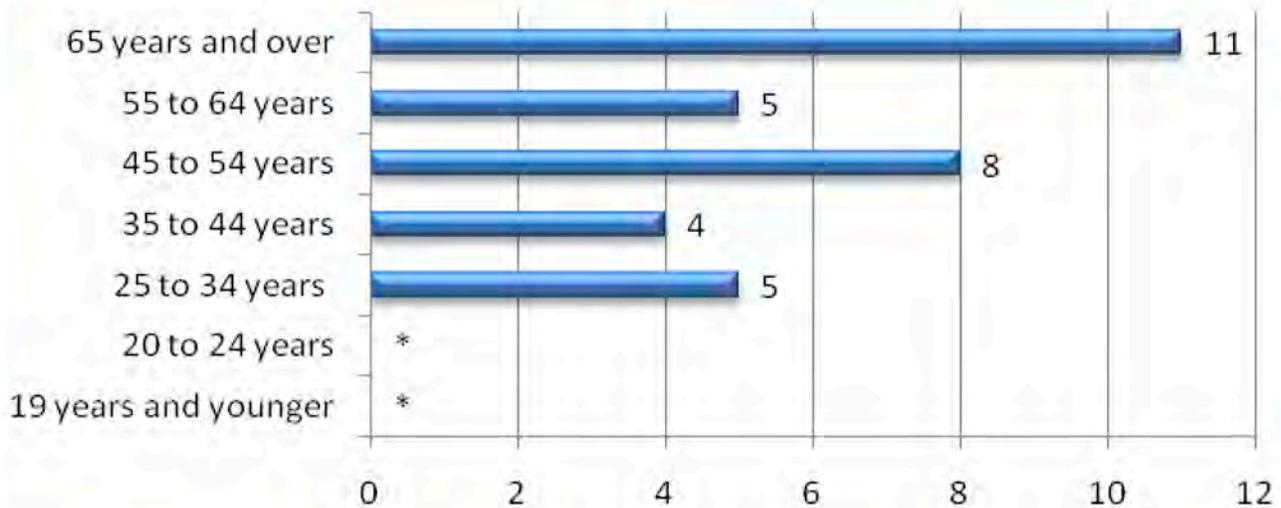
Total includes data for fatalities by Industry that do not meet publication criteria
 * indicates no data or data that do not meet publication criteria



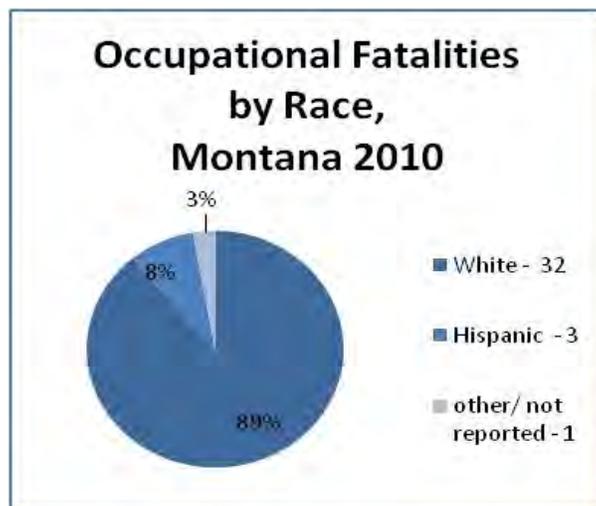
Occupational Fatalities by Location, Montana 2010



Occupational Fatalities by Age, Montana 2010



Total includes data for fatalities by Industry that do not meet publication criteria
*indicates no data or data that do not meet publication criteria



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TABLE A-1. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Montana, 2010

Industry ¹	NAICS code ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure ²					
			Transportation incidents ³	Assaults and violent acts ⁴	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Total		36	19	7	3	3	3	--
Private Industry		31	16	5	3	3	3	--
Goods Producing		23	11	4	3	3	--	--
Natural Resources and Mining		20	9	4	3	--	--	--
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	11	19	9	4	--	--	--	--
Animal Production.....	112	15	8	3	--	--	--	--
Cattle Ranching and Farming.....	1121	15	8	3	--	--	--	--
Beef Cattle Ranching and Farming, including Feedlots.....	11211	15	8	3	--	--	--	--
Beef Cattle Ranching and Farming.....	112111	15	8	3	--	--	--	--
Service providing		8	5	--	--	--	--	--
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities		7	4	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and Warehousing	48-49	4	3	--	--	--	--	--
Government⁵		5	3	--	--	--	--	--
Federal Government		3	3	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-1. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Montana, 2010 - continued

Industry ¹	NAICS code ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure ²					
			Transportation incidents ³	Assaults and violent acts ⁴	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Service providing		3	3	--	--	--	--	--
Public Administration		3	3	--	--	--	--	--
Public Administration	92	3	3	--	--	--	--	--

¹Industry data from 2003 to 2008 are classified using the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Industry data after 2008 are classified using the 2007 NAICS.

²Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

³Includes highway, nonhighway, air, water, rail fatalities, and fatalities resulting from being struck by a vehicle.

⁴Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and attacks by animals.

⁵Includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

⁶Includes fatalities to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

NOTE: Data for 2010 are preliminary. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. CFOI fatal injury counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

TABLE A-2. Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides, Montana, 2010

Industry ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Transportation incidents					Homicides		
		Total	Highway incidents	Non-highway incidents	Worker struck by vehicle	All other transportation incidents	Total	Homicides by shooting	All other homicides
Total	36	19	7	7	3	3	3	-	
Private Industry	31	16	5	6	3	-	-	-	
Goods Producing	23	11	-	6	3	-	-	-	
Natural Resources and Mining	20	9	-	6	-	-	-	-	
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	19	9	-	6	-	-	-	-	
Animal Production.....	15	8	-	6	-	-	-	-	
Cattle Ranching and Farming.....	15	8	-	6	-	-	-	-	
Beef Cattle Ranching and Farming, including Feedlots.....	15	8	-	6	-	-	-	-	
Beef Cattle Ranching and Farming.....	15	8	-	6	-	-	-	-	
Service providing	8	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	7	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	
Transportation and Warehousing	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Government²	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Federal Government	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2. Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides, Montana, 2010 - continued

Industry ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Transportation incidents					Homicides		
		Total	Highway incidents	Non-highway incidents	Worker struck by vehicle	All other transportation incidents	Total	Homicides by shooting	All other homicides
Service providing	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Public Administration	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Public Administration	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹Industry data from 2003 to 2008 are classified using the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Industry data after 2008 are classified using the 2007 NAICS.

²Includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

³Includes fatalities to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

NOTE: Data for 2010 are preliminary. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. CFDR fatal injury counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies; Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

TABLE A-3. Fatal occupational injuries to private sector wage and salary workers, government workers, and self-employed workers by industry, Montana, 2010

Industry ¹	Fatalities		Private sector wage and salary workers ²		Government workers ³		Self-employed workers ⁴	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	36	100.0	13	100.0	5	100.0	18	100.0
Goods Producing	23	63.9	7	53.8	--	--	16	88.9
Natural Resources and Mining	20	55.6	5	38.5	--	--	15	83.3
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	19	52.8	4	30.8	--	--	15	83.3
Animal Production.....	15	41.7	3	23.1	--	--	12	66.7
Cattle Ranching and Farming.....	15	41.7	3	23.1	--	--	12	66.7
Beef Cattle Ranching and Farming, including Feedlots.....	15	41.7	3	23.1	--	--	12	66.7
Beef Cattle Ranching and Farming.....	15	41.7	3	23.1	--	--	12	66.7
Service providing	13	36.1	6	46.2	5	100.0	--	--
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	7	19.4	6	46.2	--	--	--	--
Transportation and Warehousing	4	11.1	3	23.1	--	--	--	--
Public Administration	5	13.9	--	--	5	100.0	--	--
Public Administration	5	13.9	--	--	5	100.0	--	--

¹Industry data from 2003 to 2008 are classified using the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Industry data after 2008 are classified using the 2007 NAICS.

²May include volunteers and workers receiving other types of compensation.

³Includes fatalities to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

⁴Includes self-employed workers, owners of unincorporated businesses and farms, paid and unpaid family workers, and may include some owners of incorporated businesses or members of partnerships.

⁵Includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

NOTE: Data for 2010 are preliminary. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. CFDR fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

TABLE A-6. Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides by occupation, Montana, 2010

Occupation ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Transportation incidents				Homicides		
		Total	Highway incidents	Non-highway incidents	Pedestrian struck by vehicle	All other transportation incidents	Total	Homicides by shooting
Total.....	36	19	7	7	3	--	3	--
Management occupations	12	7	--	6	--	--	--	--
Other management occupations.....	12	7	--	6	--	--	--	--
Agricultural managers.....	12	7	--	6	--	--	--	--
Farmers and ranchers.....	11	7	--	6	--	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	7	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Agricultural workers.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous agricultural workers.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farmworkers, farm and ranch animals.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	6	4	3	--	--	--	--	--
Motor vehicle operators.....	5	3	3	--	--	--	--	--
Drivers/sales workers and truck drivers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹Based on the Standard Occupational Classification System.

²Military specific occupations include fatalities to persons identified as resident armed forces regardless of individual occupation listed.

NOTE: Data for 2010 are preliminary. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not

shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. CFOI fatal injury counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

TABLE A-4. Fatal occupational injuries by primary and secondary source of injury for all fatalities and by major private industry¹ sector, Montana, 2010 - continued

Primary source and secondary source ²	Total fatalities (number)	Goods producing				Service providing										
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services			
Secondary Source⁴																
Persons, plants, animals, and minerals.....	7	4	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Person--other than injured or ill worker.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicles.....	8	--	--	--	--	5	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Highway vehicle, motorized.....	7	--	--	--	--	5	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Truck.....	5	--	--	--	--	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Truck, n.e.c.....	4	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Industry data from 2003 to 2008 are classified using the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Industry data after 2008 are classified using the 2007 NAICS.
² Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.
³ Includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.
⁴ The primary source of injury identifies the object, substance, or exposure that directly produced or inflicted the injury. For most transportation incidents, the primary source identifies the vehicle in which the deceased was an occupant. For most falls, the primary source identifies the surface or object contacted.
⁵ The secondary source of injury, if any, identifies the object, substance, or person that generated the source of injury or that contributed to the event or exposure. For vehicle collisions, the deceased's vehicle is the primary source and the other object (truck, road divider, etc.) is the secondary source. For most homicides, the "bullet" is the primary source and the "assault" is the secondary source. For most falls, the secondary source identifies the equipment or surface from which the worker fell.
 NOTE: Data for 2010 are preliminary. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. N.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." CFOI fatal injury counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.
 SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

TABLE A-4. Fatal occupational injuries by primary and secondary source of injury for all fatalities and by major private industry¹ sector, Montana, 2010

Primary source and secondary source ²	Total fatalities (number)	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total.....	36	23	20	--	--	8	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Primary Source⁴													
Persons, plants, animals, and minerals.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Structures and surfaces.....	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces.....	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ground.....	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicles.....	18	10	8	--	--	5	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Highway vehicle, motorized.....	11	5	3	--	--	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Truck.....	8	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Semitrailer, tractor trailer, trailer truck.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Truck, n.e.c.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Offroad vehicle, nonindustrial.....	4	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
All terrain vehicle (ATV).....	4	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other sources.....	7	4	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ammunition.....	5	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bullets.....	4	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-7. Fatal occupational injuries by worker characteristics and event or exposure, Montana, 2010

Worker characteristics	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure ¹					
		Transportation incidents ²	Assaults and violent acts ³	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Total.....	36	19	7	3	3	3	--
Employee Status							
Wage and Salary Workers ⁴	18	10	4	--	--	--	--
Self-employed ⁵	18	9	3	--	3	--	--
Gender							
Men.....	30	15	6	3	--	3	--
Women.....	6	4	--	--	--	--	--
Age							
Under 16 years.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 17 years.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
18 to 19 years.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 to 24 years.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 to 34 years.....	5	3	--	--	--	--	--
35 to 44 years.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
45 to 54 years.....	8	3	--	--	--	--	--
55 to 64 years.....	5	4	--	--	--	--	--
65 years and over.....	11	5	--	--	--	--	--
Race or Ethnic Origin⁶							
White, non-Hispanic.....	32	17	7	--	3	--	--
Black, non-Hispanic.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaska Native.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asian.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

² Includes highway, nonhighway, air, water, rail fatalities, and fatalities resulting from being struck by a vehicle.

³ Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and attacks by animals.

⁴ May include volunteers and workers receiving other types of compensation.

⁵ Includes self-employed workers, owners of unincorporated businesses and farms, paid and unpaid family workers, and may include some owners of incorporated businesses or members of partnerships.

⁶ Persons identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race. The race categories shown exclude data for Hispanics and Latinos.

NOTE: Data for 2010 are preliminary. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. CFOI fatal injury counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

TABLE A-5. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation and event or exposure, Montana, 2010

Occupation ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure ²					
		Transportation incidents ³	Assaults and violent acts ⁴	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Total.....	36	19	7	3	3	3	--
Management occupations.....	12	7	--	--	--	--	--
Other management occupations.....	12	7	--	--	--	--	--
Agricultural managers.....	12	7	--	--	--	--	--
Farmers and ranchers.....	11	7	--	--	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	7	3	--	--	--	--	--
Agricultural workers.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous agricultural workers.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farmworkers, farm and ranch animals.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	6	4	--	--	--	--	--
Motor vehicle operators.....	5	3	--	--	--	--	--
Drivers/sales workers and truck drivers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹Based on the Standard Occupational Classification System.
²Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.
³Includes highway, nonhighway, air, water, rail fatalities, and fatalities resulting from being struck by a vehicle.
⁴Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and attacks by animals.
⁵Military specific occupations include fatalities to persons identified as resident armed forces regardless of individual occupation listed.

NOTE: Data for 2010 are preliminary. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. CFCO fatal injury counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies; Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

TABLE A-8. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure and age, Montana, 2010

Event or exposure ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Age								
		Under 16 years	16-17 years	18-19 years	20-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and over
Total.....	36	--	--	--	--	5	4	8	5	11
Contact with objects and equipment.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall to lower level.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation accidents.....	19	--	--	--	3	--	--	3	4	5
Highway accident.....	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Moving in opposite directions, oncoming.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonhighway accident, except rail, air, water.....	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	--
Noncollision accident.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overturned.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pedestrian, nonpassenger struck by vehicle, mobile equipment.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts.....	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts by person(s).....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Shooting.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

criteria. N.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." CFOI fatal injury counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

NOTE: Data for 2010 are preliminary. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication

TABLE A-9. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure for all fatalities and major private industry¹ sector, Montana, 2010

Event or exposure ²	Total fatalities (number)	Goods producing			Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total.....	36	23	20	--	--	8	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with objects and equipment.....	3	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls.....	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall to lower level.....	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation accidents.....	19	11	9	--	--	5	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Highway accident.....	7	--	--	--	--	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment.....	5	--	--	--	--	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Moving in opposite directions, oncoming.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonhighway accident, except rail, air, water.....	7	6	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Noncollision accident.....	5	5	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overturned.....	4	4	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pedestrian, nonpassenger struck by vehicle, mobile equipment.....	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts.....	7	4	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts by person(s).....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Shooting.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹Industry data from 2003 to 2008 are classified using the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Industry data after 2008 are classified using the 2007 NAICS.

²Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

³Includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

NOTE: Data for 2010 are preliminary. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. N.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." CFI fatal injury counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

Appendix B—Background of the Program

The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI), part of the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Occupational Safety and Health Statistics (OSHS) Program, provides the most complete count of fatal work injuries available. CFOI uses diverse state and federal data sources to identify, verify, and profile fatal work injuries. The CFOI program is designed to collect information on all work-related fatalities. Information about each workplace fatality (occupation and other worker characteristics, equipment being used, and circumstances of the incident) is obtained by cross-referencing source documents, such as death certificates, workers' compensation records, and reports to federal and state agencies. This method assures counts are as complete and accurate as possible.

The fatality census is a federal/state cooperative program, which is conducted in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. In Montana, the Research and Analysis Bureau of the Montana Department of Labor and Industry collects the data in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Another BLS program, the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, profiles worker and case characteristics of nonfatal workplace injuries and illnesses that result in lost work time, and presents frequency counts and incidence rates by industry. Copies of the 2009 Montana report on nonfatal injuries and illnesses are available from the Research and Analysis Bureau, Montana Department of Labor and Industry by viewing the web page at ourfactsyourfuture.org or by calling (800) 541-3904. For additional labor market information access the Research & Analysis Bureau website at www.ourfactsyourfuture.org.

National data on occupational injuries and fatalities can be obtained from the Bureau of Labor Statistics by calling (202) 606-6179. For additional national data, access the BLS Internet site at <http://www.bls.gov/iif>.

Appendix C—Technical Notes

Definitions

For a fatality to be included in the census, the decedent must have been employed (that is working for pay, compensation, profit, or certain volunteer positions) at the time of the event, engaged in a legal work activity, or present at the site of the incident as a requirement of his or her job. These criteria are generally broader than those used by federal and state agencies administering specific laws and regulations. (Fatalities that occur during a person's commute to or from work are excluded from the census counts.)

Data presented in this release include deaths occurring in 2010 that resulted from traumatic occupational injuries. An injury is defined as any intentional or unintentional wound or damage to the body. This can result from acute exposure to energy, such as heat, electricity, or kinetic energy from a crash or from the absence of such essentials as heat or oxygen caused by a specific event, incident, or series of events within a single workday or shift. Included are open wounds, intracranial and internal injuries, heatstroke, hypothermia, asphyxiations, acute poisonings resulting from short-term exposure limited to the worker's shift, suicides and homicides, and work injuries listed as underlying or contributory causes of death.

Information on work-related fatal illnesses are not reported in the BLS census and are excluded from the attached tables. The latency period of many occupational illnesses and the difficulty of linking illnesses to work make identification of a universe problematic. This information is collected and used for research activities.

Measurement techniques and limitations

Data for the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries are compiled from various federal, state, and local administrative sources, including death certificates, workers' compensation reports and claims, reports to various regulatory agencies, medical examiner reports, and police reports, as well as news reports. Diverse sources are used as studies have shown that no single source captures all job-related fatalities. Source documents are matched so that each fatality is counted only once. To ensure that a fatality occurred while the decedent was at work, information is verified from two or more independent source documents or from a source document and a follow-up questionnaire. Approximately 30 data elements are collected, coded, and tabulated, including information about the worker, the fatal incident, and the machinery or equipment involved.

Identification and verification of work-related fatalities

Because some state laws and regulations prohibit enumerators from contacting the next of kin, it was not possible to independently verify work relationship (whether a fatality is job related) for some fatal work injuries in 2010; however, the information on the initiating source document for these cases was sufficient to determine that the incident was likely to be job related. Data for these fatalities, which primarily affected self-employed workers, are included in the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries counts. A few fatalities were not included because the initiating source document had insufficient information to determine work relationship, which could not be verified by either an independent source document or a follow-up questionnaire.

States may identify additional fatal work injuries after data collection closeout for a reference year. In addition, other fatalities excluded from the published count because of insufficient information to determine work relationship may subsequently be verified as work related. States have up to one year to update their initial published state counts. This procedure ensures that fatality data are disseminated as quickly as possible and that no legitimate case is excluded from the counts. Thus, each year's report should be considered preliminary until the next year's data are issued. Increases in the published counts of national data based on additional information have averaged 156 fatalities per year or about 3 percent of the total.

Federal/State agency coverage

The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries includes data for all fatal work injuries, whether they are covered by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) or other federal or state agencies or are outside the scope of regulatory coverage. Thus, any comparison between the BLS fatality census counts and those released by other agencies should take into account the different coverage requirements and definitions being used.

Several federal and state agencies have jurisdiction over workplace safety and health. OSHA and affiliated agencies in states with approved safety programs cover the largest portion of America's workers. However, injuries and illnesses occurring in certain industries or activities such as coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and highway, water, rail, and air transportation are excluded from OSHA coverage because they are covered by other federal agencies, such as the Mine Safety and Health Administration and various agencies within the Department of Transportation.

Fatalities occurring among several other groups of workers are generally not covered by any federal or state agencies. These groups include self-employed and unpaid family workers, laborers on small farms, and state and local government employees in states without OSHA approved safety programs, All work related fatalities are covered in the CFOI study.

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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