

# Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries



State of Montana  
2013



Montana Department of  
**LABOR & INDUSTRY**

# CFOI: 2013 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

## Montana 2013

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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 the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, on fatal occupational injuries that occurred in Montana during 2013.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

There were a total of 28 work-related fatalities in Montana in 2013. Transportation incidents remained the most frequent type of fatal work-related event and accounted for 12 (43%) of the 28 fatal work injuries to Montana workers in 2013.

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

- Contact with objects and equipment – 5 fatalities
- Violence and other injuries by persons or animals – 5 fatalities
- Falls on same or to lower level – 4 fatalities

Goods-producing Industries accounted for 13 (46%) of the fatal work injuries in 2013.

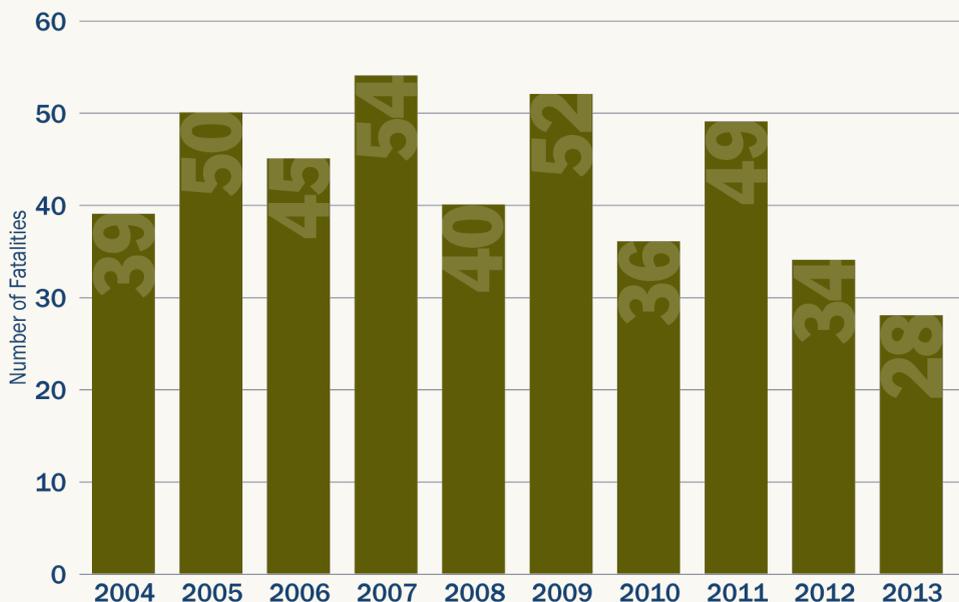
The age category with the highest number of workplace fatalities was the 65 years and over category with 7 deaths (25%), followed by the 55-64 years category with 6 deaths (21%).

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

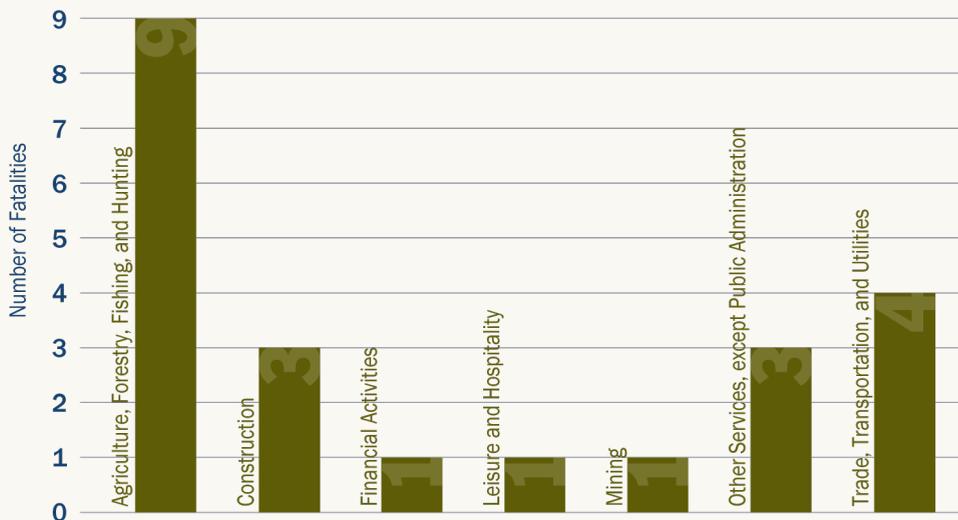
Ten Year Comparison

### OCCUPATIONAL FATALITIES PER YEAR

Montana 2004 - 2013



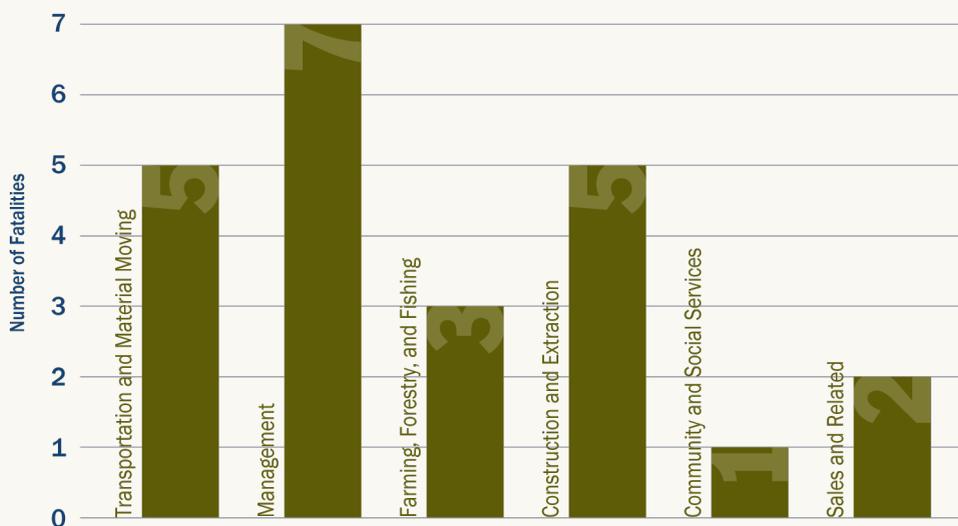
### Occupational Fatalities by **INDUSTRY**



Total includes data for fatalities by industry that do not meet publication criteria.

Montana 2013

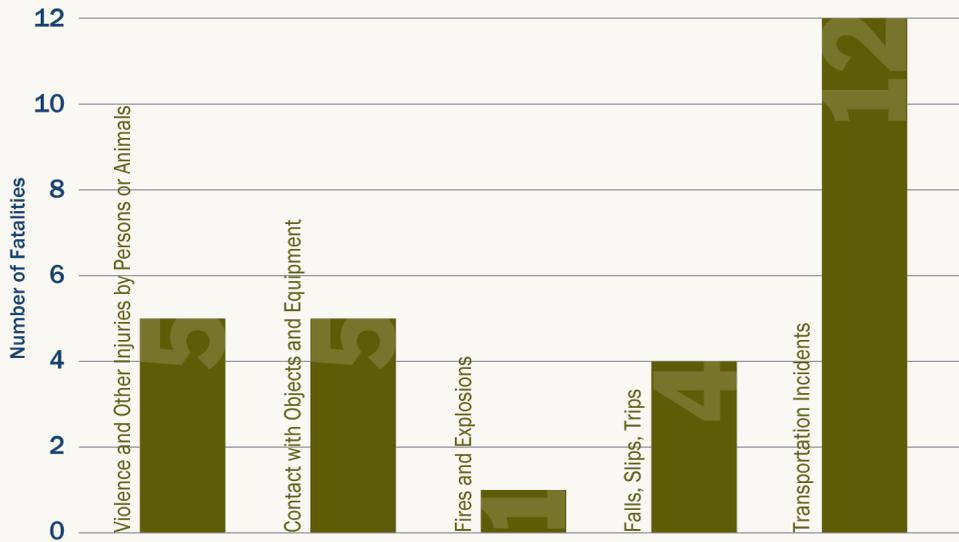
### Occupational Fatalities by **OCCUPATION**



Total includes data for fatalities by occupation that do not meet publication criteria.

Montana 2013

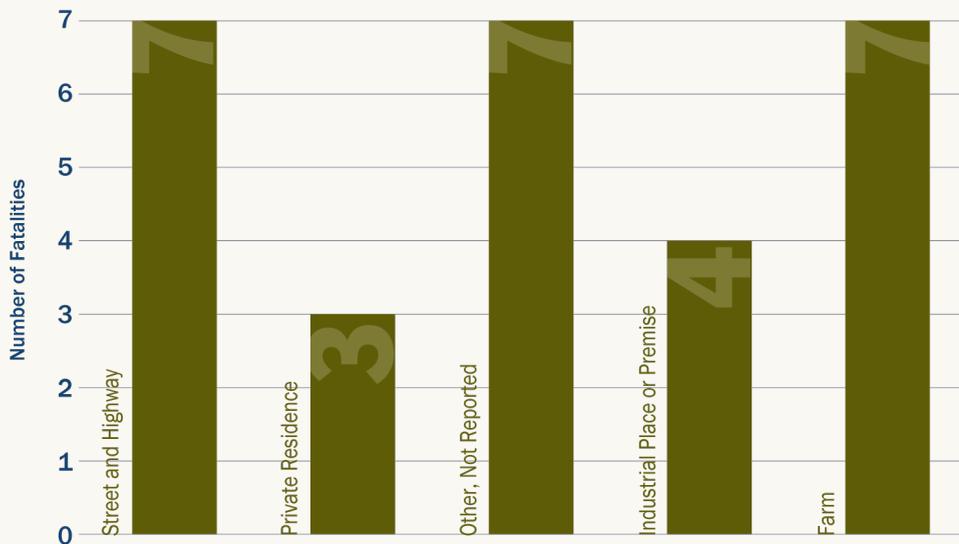
Occupational Fatalities by  
**EVENT or EXPOSURE**



Total includes data for fatalities by event or exposure that do not meet publication criteria.

Montana 2013

Occupational Fatalities by  
**LOCATION**

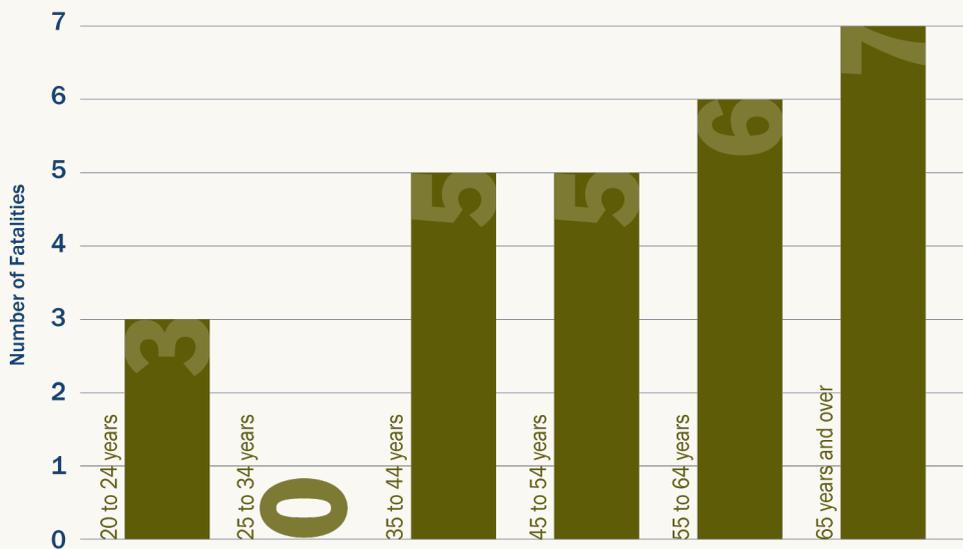


Total includes data for fatalities by location that do not meet publication criteria.

Montana 2013

Occupational Fatalities by

# AGE



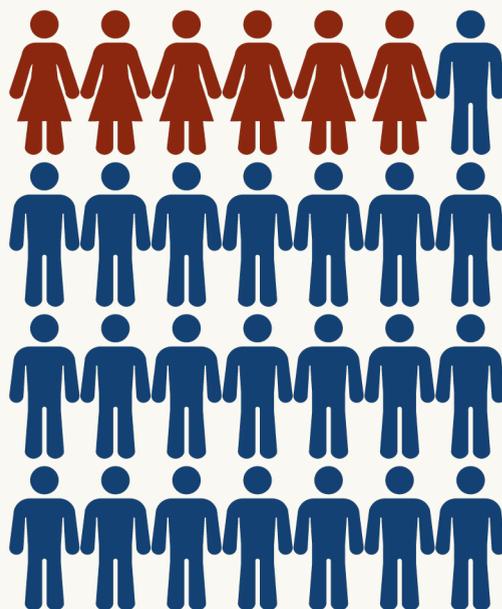
Total includes data for fatalities by industry that do not meet publication criteria.

Montana 2013

Occupational Fatalities by

# GENDER

Montana 2013

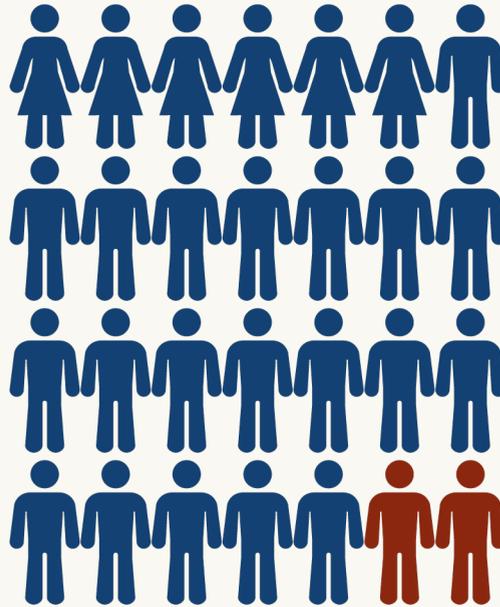


**6** Female  
**22** Male

Occupational Fatalities by

## RACE

Montana 2013

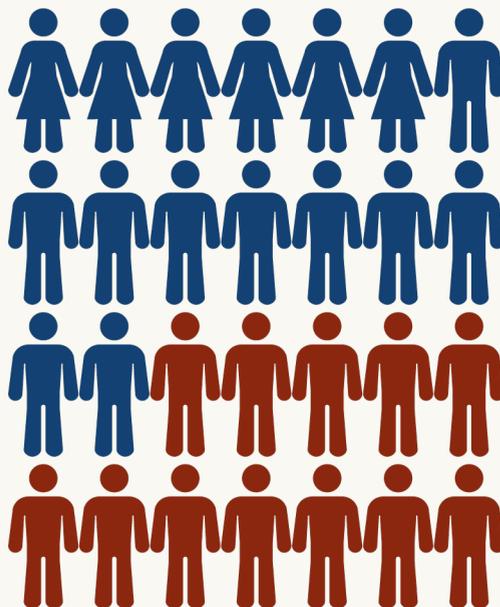


**26** White  
**2** Other/  
Not Reported

Occupational Fatalities by

## EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Montana 2013



**16** Wage  
and Salary  
**12**  
Self-Employed

## APPENDIX A – Data Tables

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Fatal occupational injuries  
By industry and event or exposure

Montana, 2013

Industry <sup>1</sup>	Total fatal injuries	Event or exposure <sup>2</sup>				
		Violence and other injuries by persons or animals <sup>3</sup>	Transportation incidents <sup>4</sup>	Fires and explosions	Falls, slips, and trips	Contact with objects and equipment
<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Private industry</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Goods-producing</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Natural resources and mining</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4</b>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	9	-	4	-	-	3
Animal production	8	-	4	-	-	-
Cattle ranching and farming	8	-	4	-	-	-
Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots	8	-	4	-	-	-
Beef cattle ranching and farming	7	-	3	-	-	-
Forestry and logging	1	-	-	-	-	-
Logging	1	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Mining<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>
Oil and gas extraction	1	-	-	-	-	1
Oil and gas extraction	1	-	-	-	-	1
Oil and gas extraction	1	-	-	-	-	1
Crude petroleum and natural gas extraction	1	-	-	-	-	1
<b>Construction</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Service-providing</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Wholesale trade	1	-	-	-	-	-
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	1	-	-	-	-	-
Beer, wine, & distilled alcohol beverage merchant wholesalers	1	-	-	-	-	-
Beer and ale merchant wholesalers	1	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and warehousing	3	-	3	-	-	-
Air transportation	1	-	1	-	-	-
Nonscheduled air transportation	1	-	1	-	-	-
Truck transportation	2	-	-	-	-	-
General freight trucking	2	-	-	-	-	-
General freight trucking, long-distance	2	-	-	-	-	-
General freight trucking, long-distance, truckload	2	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Financial activities</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>
Real estate and rental and leasing	1	-	-	-	1	-
Rental and leasing services	1	-	-	-	1	-
General rental centers	1	-	-	-	1	-
<b>Educational and health services</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Health care and social assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social assistance	1	-	-	-	-	-
Community food & housing, & emergency & other relief services	1	-	-	-	-	-
Emergency and other relief services	1	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Leisure and hospitality</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Accommodation and food services	1	-	-	-	-	-
Food services and drinking places	1	-	-	-	-	-
Full-service restaurants	1	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Other services, except public administration</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>
Repair and maintenance	2	1	-	1	-	-
Automotive repair and maintenance	2	1	-	1	-	-
Auto body, paint, interior, and glass repair	2	1	-	1	-	-
Auto body, paint, and interior repair and maintenance	2	1	-	1	-	-
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, & similar organizations	1	-	-	-	1	-
Social advocacy organizations	1	-	-	-	1	-
Social advocacy organizations	1	-	-	-	1	-

<sup>1</sup> Industry data are based on the North American Industry Classification System, 2007.

<sup>2</sup> Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward.

<sup>3</sup> Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and attacks by animals.

<sup>4</sup> Includes roadway, non-roadway, air, water, and rail fatal occupational injuries, and fatal occupational injuries resulting from being struck by a vehicle.

<sup>5</sup> Includes fatal injuries 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.

<sup>6</sup> Includes fatal injuries to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.  
NOTE: Data 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 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, New York City, District of Columbia, and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, September 02, 2014.

Fatal occupational injuries  
Resulting from transportation incidents and homicides

Montana, 2013

Industry <sup>1</sup>	Total fatal injuries	Transportation incidents <sup>2</sup>				Homicides <sup>2</sup>	
		Total	Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle	Non-roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle	Pedestrian vehicular incidents	Total	Shooting by other person-intentional
<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Private industry</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Goods-producing</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Natural resources and mining</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	9	4	-	-	-	-	-
Animal production	8	4	-	-	-	-	-
Cattle ranching and farming	8	4	-	-	-	-	-
Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots	8	4	-	-	-	-	-
Beef cattle ranching and farming	7	3	-	-	-	-	-
Forestry and logging	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Logging	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Mining<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Oil and gas extraction	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil and gas extraction	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil and gas extraction	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crude petroleum and natural gas extraction	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Construction</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Service-providing</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Wholesale trade	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beer, wine, & distilled alcohol beverage merchant wholesalers	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beer and ale merchant wholesalers	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and warehousing	3	3	1	-	-	-	-
Air transportation	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Nonscheduled air transportation	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Truck transportation	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
General freight trucking	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
General freight trucking, long-distance	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
General freight trucking, long-distance, truckload	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
<b>Financial activities</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Real estate and rental and leasing	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rental and leasing services	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
General rental centers	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Educational and health services</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Health care and social assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social assistance	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community food & housing, & emergency & other relief services	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Emergency and other relief services	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Leisure and hospitality</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Accommodation and food services	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food services and drinking places	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Full-service restaurants	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Other services, except public administration</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Repair and maintenance	2	-	-	-	-	1	1
Automotive repair and maintenance	2	-	-	-	-	1	1
Auto body, paint, interior, and glass repair	2	-	-	-	-	1	1
Auto body, paint, and interior repair and maintenance	2	-	-	-	-	1	1
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, & similar organizations	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social advocacy organizations	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup>Industry data are based on the North American Industry Classification System, 2007.

<sup>2</sup>Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward.

<sup>3</sup>Includes fatal injuries at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector21) 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.

<sup>4</sup>Includes fatal injuries to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

Note: Data 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 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, New York City, District of Columbia, and federal agencies. Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, September 02, 2014.

Fatal occupational injuries

Montana, 2013

To private sector wage and salary workers, government workers, and self-employed workers by industry

Industry <sup>1</sup>	Fatal injuries		Private sector wage and salary workers		Government Workers		Self-Employed Workers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Goods-producing</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>75.0</b>
<b>Natural resources and mining</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>35.7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>75.0</b>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	9	32.1	-	-	-	-	9	75.0
Animal production	8	28.6	-	-	-	-	8	66.7
Cattle ranching and farming	8	28.6	-	-	-	-	8	66.7
Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots	8	28.6	-	-	-	-	8	66.7
Beef cattle ranching and farming	7	25.0	-	-	-	-	7	58.3
Forestry and logging	1	3.6	-	-	-	-	1	8.3
Logging	1	3.6	-	-	-	-	1	8.3
Mining <sup>5</sup>	1	3.6	1	7.1	-	-	-	-
Oil and gas extraction	1	3.6	1	7.1	-	-	-	-
Oil and gas extraction	1	3.6	1	7.1	-	-	-	-
Oil and gas extraction	1	3.6	1	7.1	-	-	-	-
Crude petroleum and natural gas extraction	1	3.6	1	7.1	-	-	-	-
<b>Construction</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Service-providing</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>71.4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>25.0</b>
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Wholesale trade	1	3.6	1	7.1	-	-	-	-
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	1	3.6	1	7.1	-	-	-	-
Beer, wine, & distilled alcohol beverage merchant wholesalers	1	3.6	1	7.1	-	-	-	-
Beer and ale merchant wholesalers	1	3.6	1	7.1	-	-	-	-
Transportation and warehousing	3	10.7	3	21.4	-	-	-	-
Air transportation	1	3.6	1	7.1	-	-	-	-
Nonscheduled air transportation	1	3.6	1	7.1	-	-	-	-
Truck transportation	2	7.1	2	14.3	-	-	-	-
General freight trucking	2	7.1	2	14.3	-	-	-	-
General freight trucking, long-distance	2	7.1	2	14.3	-	-	-	-
General freight trucking, long-distance, truckload	2	7.1	2	14.3	-	-	-	-
<b>Financial activities</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Real estate and rental and leasing	1	3.6	1	7.1	-	-	-	-
Rental and leasing services	1	3.6	1	7.1	-	-	-	-
General rental centers	1	3.6	1	7.1	-	-	-	-
<b>Educational and health services</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Health care and social assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social assistance	1	3.6	1	7.1	-	-	-	-
Community food & housing, & emergency & other relief services	1	3.6	1	7.1	-	-	-	-
Emergency and other relief services	1	3.6	1	7.1	-	-	-	-
<b>Leisure and hospitality</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8.3</b>
Accommodation and food services	1	3.6	-	-	-	-	1	8.3
Food services and drinking places	1	3.6	-	-	-	-	1	8.3
Full-service restaurants	1	3.6	-	-	-	-	1	8.3
<b>Other services, except public administration</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8.3</b>
Repair and maintenance	2	7.1	1	7.1	1	-	-	8.3
Automotive repair and maintenance	2	7.1	1	7.1	1	-	-	8.3
Auto body, paint, interior, and glass repair	2	7.1	1	7.1	1	-	-	8.3
Auto body, paint, and interior repair and maintenance	2	7.1	1	7.1	1	-	-	8.3
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, & similar organizations	1	3.6	1	7.1	-	-	-	-
Social advocacy organizations	1	3.6	1	7.1	-	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> Industry data are based on the North American Industry Classification System, 2007.

<sup>2</sup> May include volunteers and workers receiving other types of compensation.

<sup>3</sup> Includes fatal injuries to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

<sup>4</sup> 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.

<sup>5</sup> Includes fatal injuries 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 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 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, New York City, District of Columbia, and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, September 02, 2014.

Fatal occupational injuries

Montana, 2013

By primary and secondary source of injury and by major private industry sector

Primary source and secondary source <sup>2</sup>	Total fatal injuries	Goods-Producing				Service-providing							
		Total goods-producing	Natural resources and mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service-providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Educational and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
<b>Total</b>	28	13	10	3	-	13	4	-	1	-	-	1	3
<b>Primary Source<sup>4</sup></b>													
<b>Chemicals and chemical products</b>	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Chemical products-general	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Paint, lacquer, shellac, varnish	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Lacquer, shellac, varnish	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
<b>Machinery</b>	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture and garden machinery	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Harvesting and threshing machinery	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Parts and materials</b>	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machine, tool, and electric parts	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tool parts, accessories	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Persons, plants, animals, and minerals</b>	7	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Person-injured or ill worker	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Person-other than injured or ill worker	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Plants, trees, vegetation-not processed	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trees, logs, limbs	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Logs	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Structures and surfaces</b>	3	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Structures other than buildings	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Scaffolds, staging	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Floors	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
<b>Vehicles</b>	14	6	5	-	-	8	4	-	1	-	-	-	-
Aircraft	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Airplanes-powered fixed wing	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Airplanes-propeller-driven or piston engine	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aircraft-powered rotary wing	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Helicopter	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Highway vehicles, motorized	6	-	-	-	-	6	3	-	1	-	-	-	-
Trucks-motorized freight-hauling and utility	4	-	-	-	-	4	3	-	1	-	-	-	-
Semi, tractor-trailer, tanker truck	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boom truck, bucket, or basket-hoist truck	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Delivery truck or van	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multi-purpose highway vehicles	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUV, sports utility vehicle	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Off-road or industrial vehicles-powered	4	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Off-road passenger vehicles-powered	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ATV, all-terrain vehicle	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Secondary Source<sup>5</sup></b>													
<b>Persons, plants, animals, and minerals</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Animal and plant byproducts	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Food products	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Fats, oils, cooking greases	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
<b>Structures and surfaces</b>	4	1	1	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	4	1	1	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ground	3	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Curbs, traffic calming bumps, embankments	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Embankments	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Tools, instruments, and equipment</b>	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Handtools-nonpowered	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turning handtools-nonpowered	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wrenches-nonpowered	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Firearms, law enforcement, and other self-defense equipment	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Firearms	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
<b>Vehicles</b>	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Highway vehicles-motorized	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Trucks-motorized freight-hauling and utility	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Semi, tractor-trailer, tanker truck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
<b>Other sources</b>	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Environmental and elemental conditions	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Weather and atmospheric conditions	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ice, sleet, snow	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup>Industry data are based on the North American Industry Classification System, 2007.

<sup>2</sup>Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward.

<sup>3</sup>Includes fatal injuries at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector21) 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.

<sup>4</sup>The primary source of a fatal occupational injury is the object, substance, person, bodily motion, or exposure which most directly led to, produced, or inflicted the injury or illness.

<sup>5</sup>The secondary source of a fatal occupational injury is the object, substance, person, or exposure, other than the source, if any, which most actively generated the source or contributed to the injury or illness.

Note: Data 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 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, New York City, District of Columbia, and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, September 02, 2014.

## Fatal occupational injuries By occupation and event or exposure

Montana, 2013

Occupation <sup>1</sup>	Total fatal injuries	Event or exposure <sup>2</sup>					
		Violence and other injuries by persons or animals <sup>3</sup>	Transportation incidents <sup>4</sup>	Fires and explosions	Falls, slips, and trips	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Contact with objects and equipment
<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Management Occupations</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>
Other management occupations	7	–	3	–	–	–	–
Farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural managers	6	–	3	–	–	–	–
Food service managers	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Community and social services occupations</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>
Counselors, social workers, and other community and social service specialists	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Miscellaneous community and social service specialists	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Sales and related occupations</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>
Supervisors of sales workers	1	–	–	–	1	–	–
First-line supervisors of sales workers	1	–	–	–	1	–	–
First-line supervisors of non-retail sales workers	1	–	–	–	1	–	–
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, technical and scientific products	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>
Forest, conservation, and logging workers	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Logging workers	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Construction and extraction occupations</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>
Construction trades workers	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carpenters	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>
Vehicle and mobile equipment mechanics, installers, and repairers	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
Automotive technicians and repairers	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
Automotive body and related repairers	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
<b>Transportation and material moving occupations</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>
Air transportation workers	2	–	2	–	–	–	–
Aircraft pilots and flight engineers	2	–	2	–	–	–	–
Commercial pilots	2	–	2	–	–	–	–
Motor vehicle operators	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers	2	–	–	–	–	–	–

<sup>1</sup> Occupation data are based on the Standard Occupational Classification System, 2010.

<sup>2</sup> Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward.

<sup>3</sup> Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and attacks by animals.

<sup>4</sup> Includes roadway, nonroadway, air, water, rail fatal occupational injuries, and fatal occupational injuries resulting from being struck by a vehicle.

<sup>5</sup> Includes fatal injuries to person identified as resident armed forces regardless of individual occupation listed.

Note: Data 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 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, New York City, District of Columbia, and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, September 02, 2014.

Fatal occupational injuries  
**Resulting from transportation incidents  
 and homicides by occupation**

Montana, 2013

Occupation <sup>1</sup>	Total fatal injuries	Transportation incidents <sup>2</sup>			Homicides <sup>2</sup>	
		Total	Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle	Nonroadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle	Pedestrian vehicular incidents	Total
<b>Total</b>	28	12	5	-	-	-
<b>Management Occupations</b>	7	3	-	-	-	-
Other management occupations	7	3	-	-	-	-
Farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural managers	6	3	-	-	-	-
Food service managers	1	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Community and social services occupations</b>	1	-	-	-	-	-
Counselors, social workers, and other community and social service specialists	1	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous community and social service specialists	1	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Sales and related occupations</b>	2	-	-	-	-	-
Supervisors of sales workers	1	-	-	-	-	-
First-line supervisors of sales workers	1	-	-	-	-	-
First-line supervisors of non-retail sales workers	1	-	-	-	-	-
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing	1	-	-	-	-	-
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing	1	-	-	-	-	-
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, technical and scientific products	1	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations</b>	3	-	-	-	-	-
Forest, conservation, and logging workers	1	-	-	-	-	-
Logging workers	1	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Vehicles</b>	5	-	-	-	-	-
Aircraft	5	-	-	-	-	-
Airplanes-powered fixed wing	1	-	-	-	-	-
Airplanes-propeller-driven or piston engine	1	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vehicle and mobile equipment mechanics, installers, and repairers	1	-	-	-	-	-
Automotive technicians and repairers	1	-	-	-	-	-
Automotive body and related repairers	1	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Transportation and material moving occupations</b>	5	4	1	-	-	-
Air transportation workers	2	2	-	-	-	-
Aircraft pilots and flight engineers	2	2	-	-	-	-
Commercial pilots	2	2	-	-	-	-
Motor vehicle operators	2	-	1	-	-	-
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	2	-	1	-	-	-
Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers	2	-	1	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> Occupation data are based on the Standard Occupational Classification System, 2010.

<sup>2</sup> Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward.

<sup>3</sup> Includes fatal injuries to person identified as resident armed forces regardless of individual occupation listed.

Note: Data 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 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, New York City, District of Columbia, and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, September 02, 2014.

## Fatal occupational injuries By worker characteristics and event or exposure

Montana, 2013

Worker characteristics	Total fatal injuries	Event or exposure <sup>2</sup>					
		Violence and other injuries by persons or animals <sup>3</sup>	Transportation incidents <sup>4</sup>	Fires and explosions	Falls, slips, and trips	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Contact with objects and equipment
<b>Total</b>	28	5	12	1	4	–	5
<b>Employee Status</b>							
Wage and salary <sup>4</sup>	16	–	8	1	3	–	1
Self-employed <sup>5</sup>	12	3	4	–	–	–	4
<b>Gender</b>							
Women	6	3	3	–	–	–	–
Men	22	–	9	1	4	–	5
<b>Age</b>							
Under 16 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
16 to 17 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
18 to 19 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 years	3	–	–	–	–	–	1
25 to 34 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 to 44 years	5	–	3	1	1	–	–
45 to 54 years	5	1	–	–	1	–	1
55 to 64 years	6	–	2	–	1	–	–
65 years and over	7	–	4	–	–	–	–
<b>Race or ethnic origin<sup>6</sup></b>							
White (non-Hispanic)	26	5	10	–	4	–	5
Black or African-American (non-Hispanic)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hispanic or Latino	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
American Indian or Alaska Native (non-Hispanic)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Asian (non-Hispanic)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander (non-Hispanic)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

<sup>1</sup> Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward.

<sup>2</sup> Includes roadway, nonroadway, air, water, rail fatal occupational injuries, and fatal occupational injuries resulting from being struck by a vehicle.

<sup>3</sup> Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and attacks by animals.

<sup>4</sup> May include volunteers and workers receiving other types of compensation.

<sup>5</sup> 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.

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

Note: Data 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 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, New York City, District of Columbia, and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, September 02, 2014.

Fatal occupational injuries  
By event or exposure and age

Montana, 2013

Event or exposure <sup>1</sup>	Total fatal injuries	Age									
		Under 16	16 to 17	18 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 and over	
<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>	-	-	-	3	-	5	5	6	7	
<b>Violence and other injuries by persons or animals</b>	<b>5</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
Intentional injury by person	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
Intentional injury by other person	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
Shooting by other person-intentional	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
Self-inflicted injury-intentional	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Transportation incidents</b>	<b>12</b>	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	4	
Aircraft incidents	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	
Aircraft crash during takeoff or landing	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Aircraft crash during takeoff or landing-into structure, object, or ground	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Aircraft crash due to low-altitude entanglement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Other in-flight crash	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	
Other in-flight crash-into structure, object, or ground	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	
Roadway collision with other vehicle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
Roadway collision-moving and standing vehicle in roadway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
Roadway collision with object other than vehicle	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Vehicle struck object or animal on side of roadway	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Roadway noncollision incident	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
Jack-knifed or overturned, roadway	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
<b>Fires and explosions</b>	<b>1</b>	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
Fires	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
Ignition of vapors, gases, or liquids	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
<b>Falls, slips, trips</b>	<b>4</b>	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	
Falls to lower level	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	
Other fall to lower level	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	
Other fall to lower level 6 to 10 feet	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
Other fall to lower level 16 to 20 feet	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
Other fall to lower level 21 to 25 feet	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
<b>Contact with objects and equipment</b>	<b>5</b>	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	
Struck by object or equipment	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	
Struck by falling object or equipment-other than powered vehicle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
Struck by discharged or flying object	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Struck by discharged or flying object, particle	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	

<sup>1</sup>Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward.

Note: Data 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 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, New York City, District of Columbia, and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, September 02, 2014.

Fatal occupational injuries

Montana, 2013

By event or exposure for all fatal injuries and major private industry<sup>1</sup> sector

Event or exposure <sup>2</sup>	Total Fatal Injuries	Goods-producing				Service-providing							
		Total goods-producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service-providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Educational and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
<b>Total</b>	28	13	10	3	-	13	4	-	1	-	-	-	3
<b>Violence and other injuries by persons or animals</b>	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Intentional injury by person	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Intentional injury by other person	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Shooting by other person-intentional	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Self-inflicted injury-intentional	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
<b>Transportation incidents</b>	12	5	4	-	-	7	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aircraft incidents	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aircraft crash during takeoff or landing	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aircraft crash during takeoff or landing-into structure, object, or ground	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other in-flight crash	2	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other in-flight crash-into structure, object, or ground	2	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roadway collision with object other than vehicle	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vehicle struck object or animal on side of roadway	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roadway noncollision incident	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jack-knifed or overturned, roadway	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Fires and explosions</b>	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fires	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ignition of vapors, gases, or liquids	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Falls, slips, trips</b>	4	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Falls to lower level	3	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Other fall to lower level	3	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Other fall to lower level 6 to 10 feet	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other fall to lower level 21 to 25 feet	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
<b>Contact with objects and equipment</b>	5	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Struck by object or equipment	5	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Struck by discharged or flying object	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Struck by discharged or flying object, particle	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup>Industry data are based on the North American Industry Classification System, 2007.

<sup>2</sup>Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward.

<sup>3</sup>Includes fatal injuries at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector21) 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 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 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, New York City, District of Columbia, and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, September 02, 2014.

## 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 2012 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 [lmi.mt.gov](http://lmi.mt.gov) or by calling (800) 541-3904. For additional labor market information access the Research & Analysis Bureau website at [lmi.mt.gov](http://lmi.mt.gov).

National data on occupational injuries and fatalities can be obtained from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. 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 2013 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.

### 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.

## APPENDIX C—TECHNICAL NOTES *(continued)*

### 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 2013; 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.

### 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.

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# 2013 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries