

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries



State of Montana
2014



Montana Department of
LABOR & INDUSTRY

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries 2014

Montana 2014

State of Montana

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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 1904.39(a)(1) of the Code of Federal Regulations states:

Within eight hours after the death of any employee as a result of a work-related incident, you must report the fatality to the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, US 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 2014.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

There were a total of 27 work-related fatalities in Montana in 2014. Transportation incidents and slips, trips and falls, had the most frequent type of fatal work related event and accounted for 9 fatalities each (33.3 % each) of the 27 fatal occupational injuries to Montana workers during 2014.

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

- Contact with objects and equipment – 5 fatalities
- Violence and other injuries by person or animal – 3 fatalities
- Exposure to harmful substances or environments – 1 fatality

Goods producing industries accounted for 12 (44.5%) of the fatal work injuries in 2014, with Service providing industries accounting for ten (37%) and Government accounting five (18.5%).

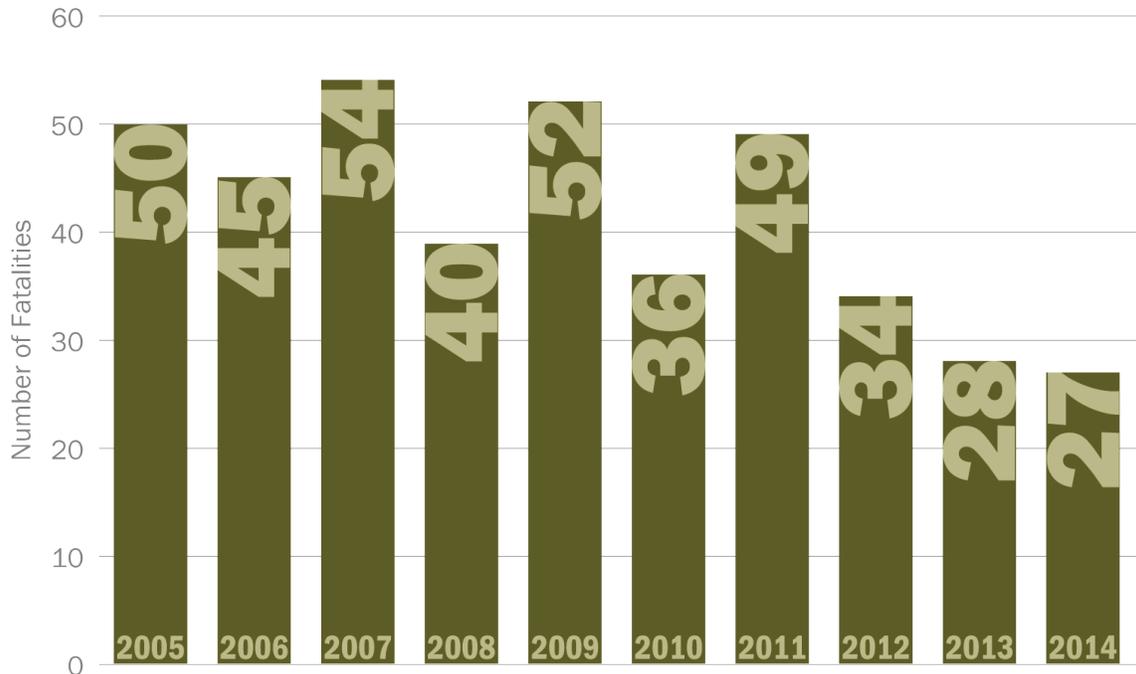
The age category with highest number of workplace fatalities was the 65 years and older category with 11 of the 27 fatal injuries. The 45 to 54 years category and the 55 to 64 years category reported six deaths each and one each in the 25 to 34 years and the under 20 categories.

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

TEN YEAR COMPARISON

OCCUPATIONAL FATALITIES PER YEAR

MONTANA 2005 - 2014



OCCUPATIONAL FATALITIES BY **INDUSTRY**

MONTANA 2014



OCCUPATIONAL FATALITIES BY **EVENT OR EXPOSURE**

MONTANA 2014



CENSUS OF FATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES 2014

OCCUPATIONAL FATALITIES BY OCCUPATION

MONTANA 2014



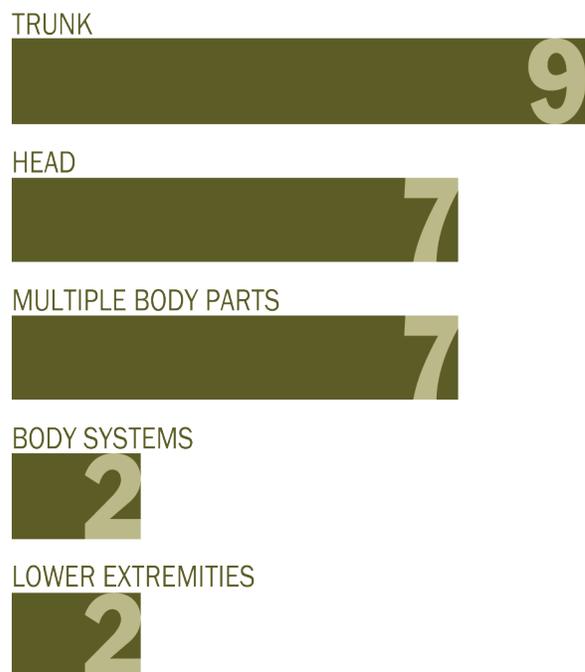
OCCUPATIONAL FATALITIES BY AGE

MONTANA 2014



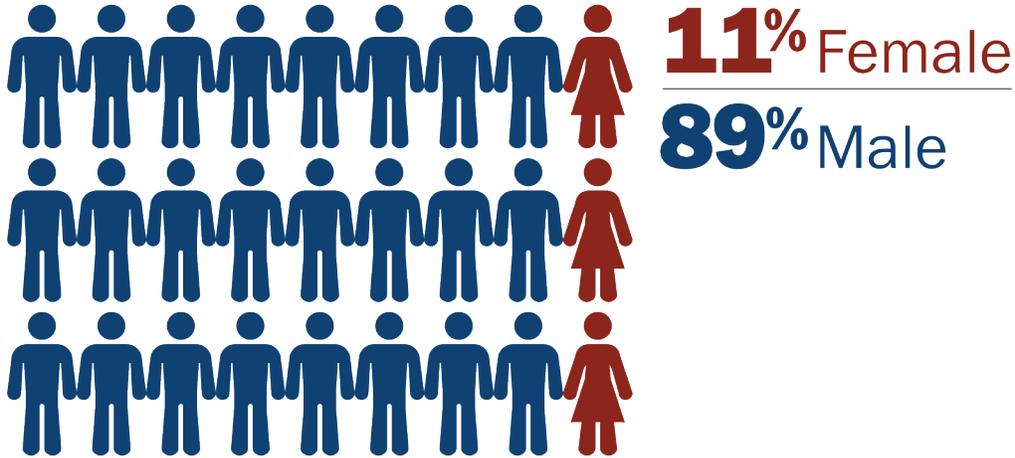
OCCUPATIONAL FATALITIES BY PART OF BODY

MONTANA 2014



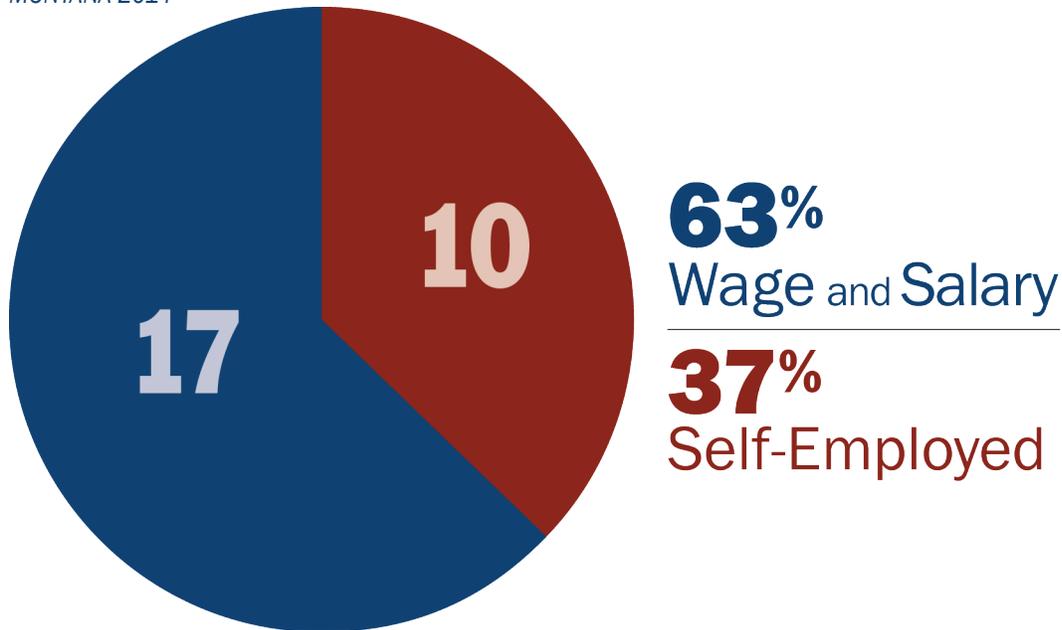
OCCUPATIONAL FATALITIES BY
GENDER

MONTANA 2014



OCCUPATIONAL FATALITIES BY
EMPLOYMENT STATUS

MONTANA 2014



APPENDIX A – Data Tables

FATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES
BY INDUSTRY AND EVENT OR EXPOSURE

MONTANA 2014

Industry ¹	NAICS Code ¹	Total fatal injuries	Event or exposure ²					
			Violence and other injuries by persons or animals ³	Transportation incidents ⁴	Fires and explosions	Falls, slips, trips	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Contact with objects and equipment
Total		27	3	9	—	9	1	5
Private industry		22	—	6	—	9	—	5
Goods-producing		12	—	5	—	3	—	3
Natural resources and mining		7	—	4	—	—	—	—
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting		6	—	3	—	—	—	—
Animal production and aquaculture	112	6	—	3	—	—	—	—
Cattle ranching and farming	1121	6	—	3	—	—	—	—
Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots	11211	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beef cattle ranching and farming	112111	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mining ⁵		1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Mining (except oil and gas)	212	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Coal mining	2121	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Coal mining	21211	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Construction		3	—	1	—	2	—	—
Construction		3	—	1	—	2	—	—
Construction of buildings	236	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Residential building construction	2361	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Residential building construction	23611	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Residential remodelers	236118	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Specialty trade contractors	238	2	—	—	—	2	—	—
Foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors	2381	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Roofing contractors	23816	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Building equipment contractors	2382	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Electrical contractors	23821	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Residential electrical contractors	238211	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Manufacturing		2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manufacturing		2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food manufacturing	311	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grain and oilseed milling	3112	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cement and concrete product manufacturing	3273	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ready-mix concrete manufacturing	32732	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Service-providing		10	1	1	—	6	—	—
Trade, transportation, and utilities		5	—	1	—	4	—	—
Wholesale trade		1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farm product raw material merchant wholesalers	4245	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grain and field bean merchant wholesalers	42451	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retail trade		1	—	—	—	1	—	—
General merchandise stores	452	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Other general merchandise stores	4529	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Warehouse clubs and supercenters	45291	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Transportation and warehousing		3	—	1	—	—	—	—
Air transportation	481	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Nonscheduled air transportation	4812	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Nonscheduled air transportation	48121	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Nonscheduled chartered passenger air transportation	481211	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Truck transportation	484	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Specialized freight trucking	4842	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Specialized freight (except used goods) trucking, local	48422	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Professional and business services		3	1	—	—	—	—	1
Professional and technical services		1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Professional, scientific, and technical services	541	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other professional, scientific, and technical services	5419	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Photographic services	54192	1	1	—	—	—	—	—

CENSUS OF FATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES 2014

Administrative and waste services		—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Administrative and support services	561	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Services to buildings and dwellings	5617	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Landscaping services	56173	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Leisure and hospitality		1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Accommodation and food services		1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Food services and drinking places	722	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Drinking places (alcoholic beverages)	7224	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Drinking places (alcoholic beverages)	72241	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Other services, except public administration		1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other services, except public administration		1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Repair and maintenance	811	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Automotive repair and maintenance	8111	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Automotive body, paint, interior, and glass repair	81112	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Automotive body, paint, and interior repair and maintenance	811121	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Government⁶		5	1	3	—	—	1	—
Federal government		2	—	1	—	—	1	—
Service providing		2	—	1	—	—	1	—
Public administration		2	—	1	—	—	1	—
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Justice, public order, and safety activities	9221	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Fire protection	92216	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
National security and international affairs	928	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
National security and international affairs	9281	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
National security	92811	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Local government		3	1	2	—	—	—	—
Service providing		3	1	2	—	—	—	—
Public administration		3	1	2	—	—	—	—
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	3	1	2	—	—	—	—
Justice, public order, and safety activities	9221	3	1	2	—	—	—	—
Police protection	92212	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Fire protection	92216	2	—	2	—	—	—	—

¹ Industry data are based on the North American Industry Classification System, 2007.

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

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

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

⁵ 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.

⁶ 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.

CENSUS OF FATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES 2014

FATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES

MONTANA, 2014

BY SELECTED WORKER CHARACTERISTICS

CHARACTERISTIC	ALL OCCUPATIONS ^{1,2}
Total:	27
Employee status:	
Wage and salary ³	17
Self-employed ⁴	10
Gender:	
Women	3
Men	24
Age:	
Under 16 years	—
16 to 17 years	1
18 to 19 years	—
20 to 24 years	—
25 to 34 years	1
35 to 44 years	2
45 to 54 years	6
55 to 64 years	6
65 years and over	11
Race or ethnic origin⁵:	
White (non-Hispanic)	27
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)	—
Person of multiple races (non-Hispanic)	—
Other races or not reported (non-Hispanic)	—
Event or exposure⁶:	
Violence and other injuries by persons or animals	3
Intentional injury by person	2
Homicides (Intentional injury by other person)	2
Suicides (Self-inflicted injury—intentional)	—
Transportation incidents	9
Aircraft incidents	1
Pedestrian vehicular incident	—
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle	4
Roadway collision with other vehicle	3
Roadway noncollision incident	—
Nonroadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	3
Nonroadway noncollision incident	—
Jack-knifed or overturned, nonroadway	—
Fires and explosions	—
Falls, slips, trips	9
Falls on same level	3
Falls to lower level	6
Fall from collapsing structure or equipment	—
Fall through surface or existing opening	—
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	1
Exposure to electricity	—
Exposure to temperature extremes	—
Contact with objects and equipment	5

CHARACTERISTIC	ALL OCCUPATIONS ^{1,2}
Struck by object or equipment	4
Struck by powered vehicle—nontransport	4
Struck by falling object or equipment—other than powered vehicle	—
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	—
Caught in running equipment or machinery	—
Primary source^{6,7}:	
Chemicals and chemical products	—
Containers, furniture, and fixtures	—
Machinery	1
Agricultural and garden machinery	—
Construction, logging, and mining machinery	—
Material and personnel handling machinery	1
Parts and materials	—
Machine, tool, and electric parts	—
Persons, plants, animals, and minerals	4
Person—other than injured or ill worker	2
Relative or domestic partner of injured or ill worker	—
Co-worker or work associate of injured or ill worker	—
Assailant, suspect, inmate	2
Robber	1
Plants, trees, vegetation—not processed	—
Trees, logs, limbs	—
Structures and surfaces	5
Buildings—office, plant, residential	1
Structures other than buildings	—
Scaffolds, staging	—
Other structural elements	1
Roofs	1
Tools, instruments, and equipment	2
Ladders	2
Vehicles	15
Highway vehicles, motorized	11
Passenger vehicles—automobiles, buses, and passenger vans	1
Trucks—motorized freight hauling and utility	7
Multi-purpose highway vehicles	3
Off-road and industrial vehicles—powered	3
Industrial vehicles, material hauling and transport—powered	—
Forklift, order picker, platform truck—powered	—
Tractors, PTOs	1
Secondary source^{6,8}:	
Chemicals and chemical products	—
Containers, furniture, and fixtures	1
Machinery	—
Parts and materials	—
Machine, tool, and electric parts	—
Persons, plants, animals, and minerals	1
Plants, trees, vegetation—not processed	1
Trees, logs, limbs	1
Structures and surfaces	2
Confined spaces	—
Structures other than buildings	—

CENSUS OF FATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES 2014

CHARACTERISTIC	ALL OCCUPATIONS ^{1,2}
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	2
Tools, instruments, and equipment	—
Vehicles	5
Highway vehicles, motorized	4
Off-road and industrial vehicles—powered	—
Nature⁶:	
Traumatic injuries to bones, nerves, spinal cord	—
Traumatic injuries to muscles, tendons, ligaments, joints, etc.	—
Open wounds	2
Gunshot wounds	—
Surface wounds and bruises	—
Burns and corruptions	—
Intracranial injuries	7
Effects of environmental conditions	—
Multiple traumatic injuries and disorders	8
Burns and other injuries, except fractures	1
Intracranial injuries and injuries to internal organs	2
Other traumatic injuries and disorders	8
Asphyxiations, strangulations, suffocations	1
Drownings	—
Electrocutions, electric shocks	—
Internal injuries to organs and blood vessels of the trunk	6
Other poisoning, toxic, noxious, or allergenic effects	1
Part of body⁶:	
Head	7
Neck, including throat	—
Trunk	9
Chest, including ribs, internal organs	4
Back, including spine, spinal cord	1
Upper extremities	—
Lower extremities	2
Body systems	2
Multiple body parts	7
Head and neck	—
Head, neck, and trunk	—
Head and trunk	2
Other multiple body parts	2
Whole body	—
Worker activity:	
Vehicular and transportation operations	11
Using or operating tools, machinery	2
Constructing, repairing, cleaning	5
Protective service activities	1
Material handing operations	—
Physical activities, n.e.c.	2
Other activities	3
Tending an establishment, waiting on customers	—
Location:	
Home	1
Farm	6
Mine and quarry	—
Industrial place and premises	3
Place for recreation and sport	—
Street and highway	6

CHARACTERISTIC	ALL OCCUPATIONS ^{1,2}
Public building	3
Residential institution	—
Private industry⁹:	
Goods producing	22
Natural resources and mining ¹⁰	7
Construction	3
Manufacturing	—
Service providing	10
Trade, transportation, and utilities	5
Information	—
Financial activities	—
Professional and business services	3
Educational and health services	—
Leisure and hospitality	1
Other services, except public administration	1
Government¹¹:	
Federal government	2
State government	—
Local government	3

¹ CFOI has used several versions of the Standard Occupation Classification (SOC) system since 2003 to define occupation. For more information on the version of SOC used in this year, see our definitions page at <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfdef.htm>.

² Includes fatal injuries to persons identified as resident armed forces regardless of individual occupation listed.

³ May include volunteers and workers receiving other types of compensation.

⁴ 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.

⁵ Persons identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race. The race categories shown exclude data for Hispanics and Latinos.

⁶ Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward.

⁷ 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.

⁸ 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.

⁹ CFOI has used several versions of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) since 2003 to define industry. For more information on the version of NAICS used in this year, see our definitions page at <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfdef.htm>.

¹⁰ 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.

¹¹ 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 14, 2015

CENSUS OF FATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES 2014

FATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES

MONTANA, 2014

BY SELECTED WORKER CHARACTERISTICS AND SELECTED OCCUPATION, ALL OWNERSHIPS

OCCUPATION FATAL INJURIES	
Total:	27
Management occupations	6
Other management occupations	6
Farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural managers	5
Farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural managers	5
Food service managers	1
Food service managers	1
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	1
Media and communication equipment workers	1
Photographers	1
Photographers	1
Protective service occupations	4
Supervisors of protective service workers	2
First-line supervisors of fire fighting and prevention workers	1
First-line supervisors of fire fighting and prevention workers	1
Miscellaneous first-line supervisors, protective service workers	1
Fire fighting and prevention workers	1
Firefighters	1
Firefighters	1
Law enforcement workers	1
Police officers	1
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	1
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	--
Grounds maintenance workers	1
Grounds maintenance workers	1
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	1
Office and administrative support occupations	1
Material recording, scheduling, dispatching, and distributing workers	1
Stock clerks and order fillers	1
Stock clerks and order fillers	1
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	1
Agricultural workers	1
Miscellaneous agricultural workers	1
Farmworkers, farm, ranch, and aquacultural animals	1

OCCUPATION FATAL INJURIES	
Construction and extraction occupations	3
Supervisors of construction and extraction workers	1
First-line supervisors of construction trades and extraction workers	1
First-line supervisors of construction trades and extraction workers	1
Construction trades workers	2
Electricians	1
Electricians	1
Roofers	1
Roofers	1
Production occupations	1
Other production occupations	1
Crushing, grinding, polishing, mixing, and blending workers	1
Crushing, grinding, and polishing machine setters, operators, and tenders	1
Transportation and material moving occupations	7
Air transportation workers	1
Aircraft pilots and flight engineers	1
Commercial pilots	1
Motor vehicle operators	5
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	5
Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers	5
Material moving workers	1
Conveyor operators and tenders	1
Conveyor operators and tenders	1
Military specific occupations⁵	1

¹ CFOI has used several versions of the Standard Occupation Classification (SOC) system since 2003 to define occupation. For more information on the version of SOC used in this year, see our definitions page at <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcdef.htm>.

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

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

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

⁵ Includes fatal injuries to persons 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 04, 2015

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 2013 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 www.lmi.mt.gov or by calling (800) 541-3904.

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 2014 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.

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 2014; 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 nationally 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.



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50 copies of this public document were produced at an estimated cost of \$0.97 per copy, for a total cost of \$48.50, which includes \$48.50 for printing and \$0.00 for distribution.

2014 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries