

# Montana Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

2009



**Research  
Analysis &  
BUREAU**

Montana Department of Labor and Industry

**Census of Fatal  
Occupational  
Injuries Program**



# Montana Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries 2009

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# Introduction

Thousands of workers in Montana are injured each year in work-related accidents. Some of these accidents result in death. Many of the accidents could have been avoided if the employers and employees involved took proper safety measures to prevent them.

The Safety Culture Act enacted by the 1993 Montana State Legislature encourages workers and employers to come together to create and implement a workplace safety philosophy. It is the intent of the act to raise workplace safety to a preeminent position in the minds of all Montana's workers and employers.

Therefore, it is the responsibility and duty of employers to participate in the development and implementation of safety programs that will meet the specific needs of their workplace; thereby establishing a safety culture that will help create a safe work environment for all future generations of Montanans.

This report provides information gathered by the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (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 2009. The CFOI program is a census, meaning all cases meeting program definitions are included.

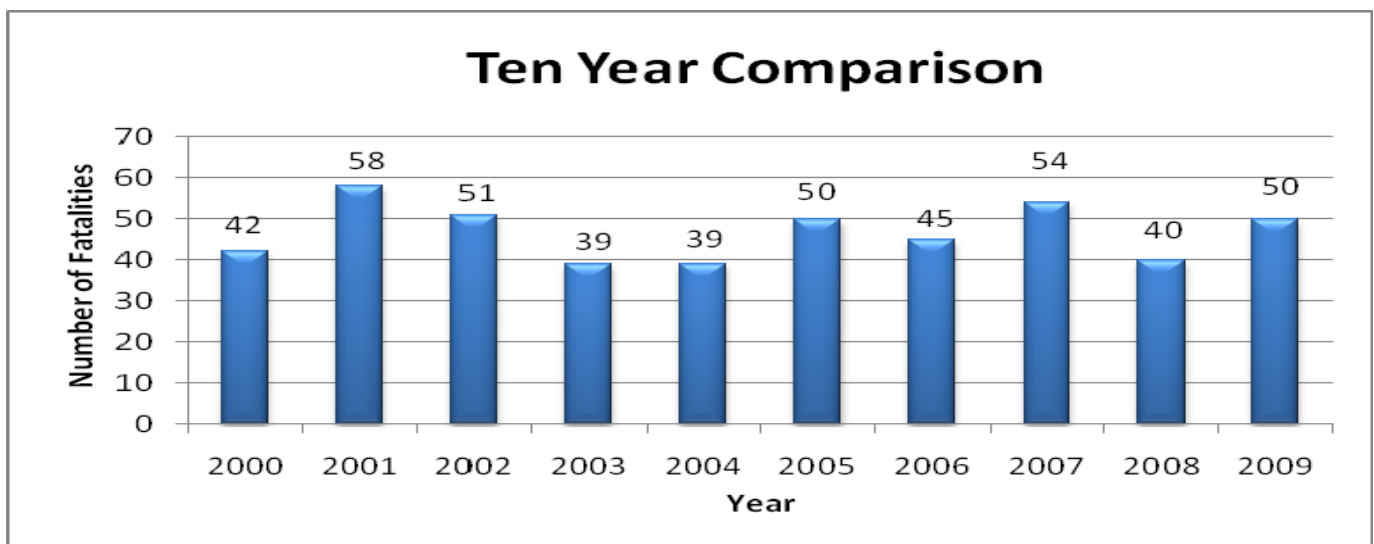
The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, Title 29, Part 1904 of the Code of Federal Regulations states:

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

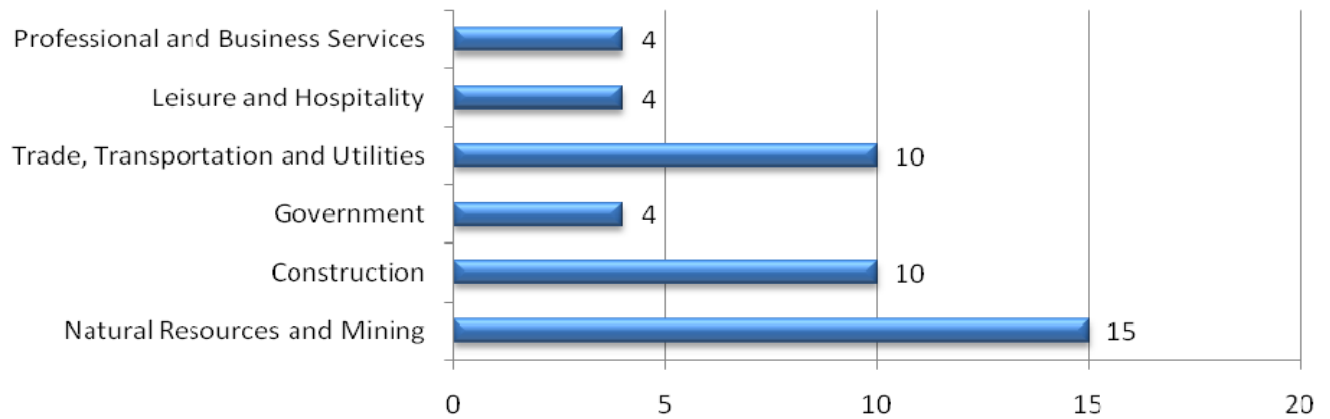
## Summary

Overall, there were a total of 50 job-related fatalities in Montana in 2009.

The following chart shows number of Occupational Fatalities per year, for ten years.



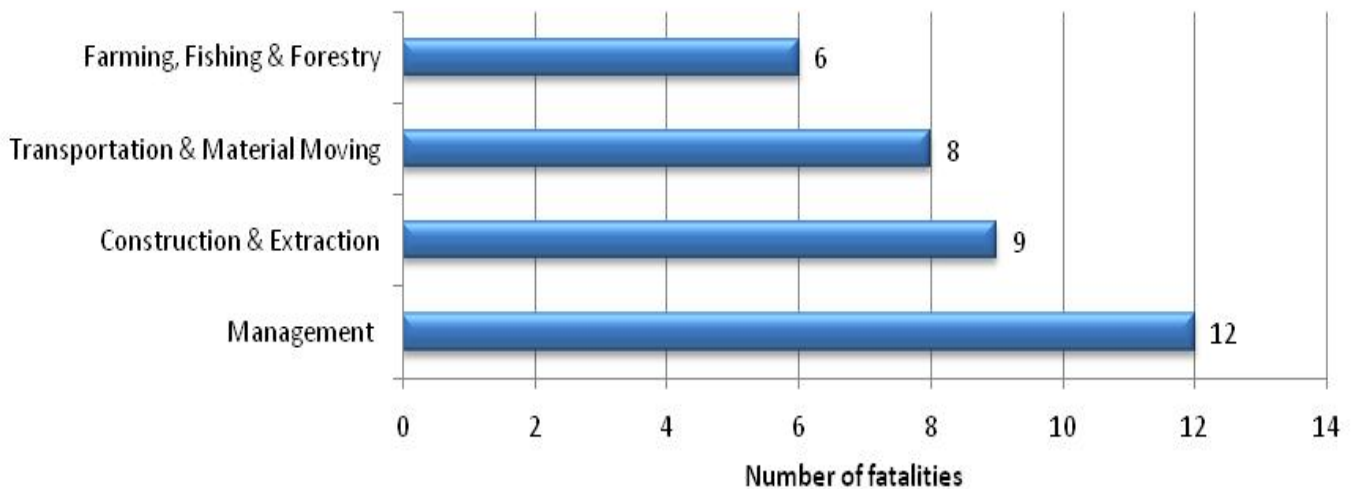
## Fatal Work Injuries in Selected Industries: Montana 2009



Total Number of Fatalities in 2009 – 50

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

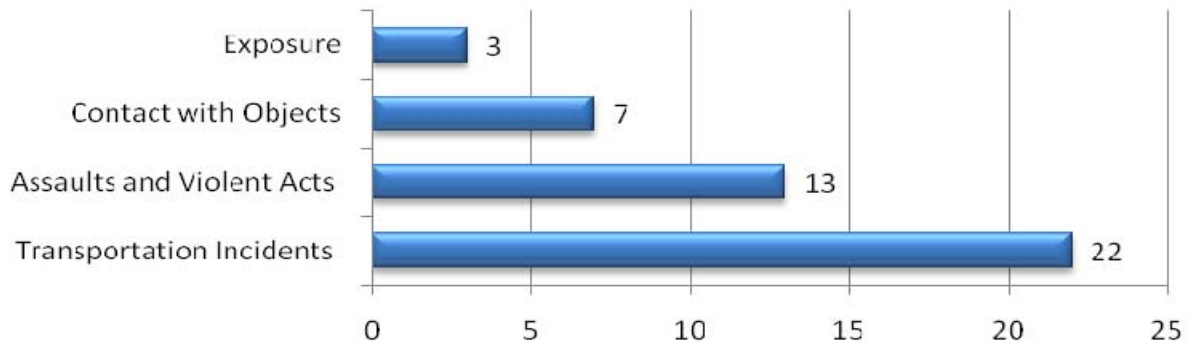
## Occupations with the Largest Number of Fatalities: Montana 2009



Total Number of Fatalities in 2009 – 50

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

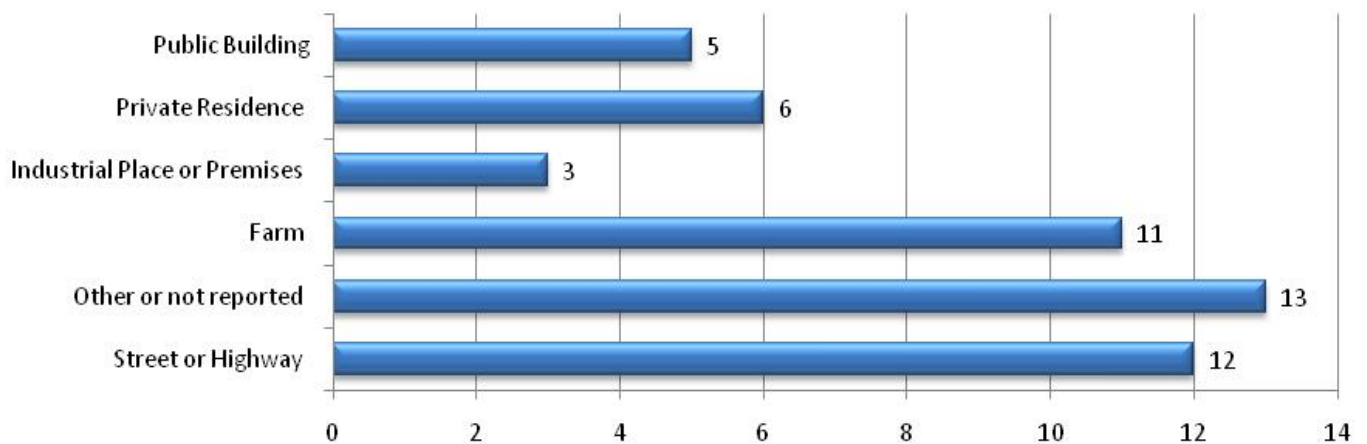
## Workplace Fatalities by Event or Exposure: Montana 2009



Total Number of Fatalities in 2009 – 50

Total includes data for fatalities by Event or Exposure that do not meet publication criteria.

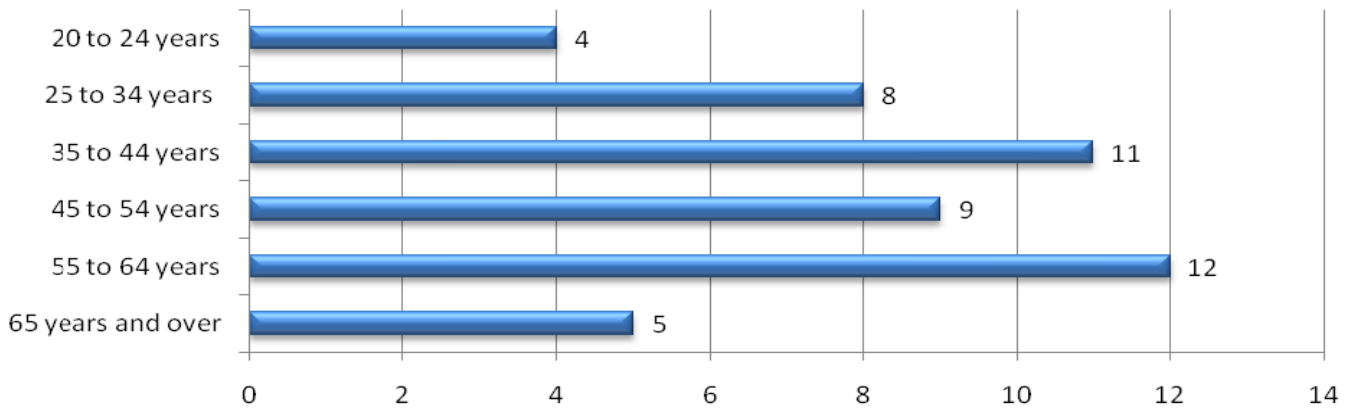
## Fatal Work Injuries by Location: Montana 2009



Total Number of Fatalities in 2009 – 50

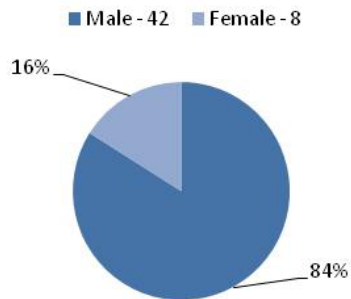


## Occupational Fatalities by Age: Montana 2009

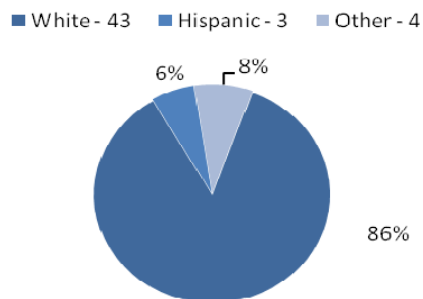


Total Number of Fatalities in 2009 – 50  
Total includes data for fatalities by Age that do not meet publication criteria.

### Occupational Fatalities by Gender: Montana 2009



### Occupational Fatalities by Race: Montana 2009



### Occupational Fatalities by Status: Montana 2009





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**TABLE A-1. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Montana, 2009**

Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>1</sup>	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure <sup>2</sup>					
			Transportation incidents <sup>3</sup>	Assaults and violent acts <sup>4</sup>	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
<b>Total</b> .....		50	22	13	7	--	3	--
<b>Private Industry</b> .....		46	20	13	6	--	3	--
<b>Goods Producing</b> .....		25	9	8	3	--	--	--
<b>Natural Resources and Mining</b> .....		15	3	8	3	--	--	--
<b>Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting</b> .....	11	15	3	8	3	--	--	--
Crop Production.....	111	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Animal Production.....	112	10	--	6	--	--	--	--
Cattle Ranching and Farming.....	1121	10	--	6	--	--	--	--
Beef Cattle Ranching and Farming, including Feedlots.....	11211	8	--	6	--	--	--	--
Beef Cattle Ranching and Farming.....	112111	8	--	6	--	--	--	--
<b>Construction</b> .....		10	6	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Construction</b> .....	23	10	6	--	--	--	--	--
Specialty Trade Contractors.....	238	6	5	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Service providing</b> .....		21	11	5	3	--	--	--
<b>Trade, Transportation, and Utilities</b> .....		10	9	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Transportation and Warehousing</b> .....	48-49	5	5	--	--	--	--	--
Truck Transportation.....	484	3	3	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

**TABLE A-1. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Montana, 2009 - continued**

Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>1</sup>	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure <sup>2</sup>					
			Transportation incidents <sup>3</sup>	Assaults and violent acts <sup>4</sup>	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
<b>Professional and Business Services</b> .....		4	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Leisure and Hospitality</b> .....		4	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Government</b> <sup>6</sup> .....		4	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

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

<sup>4</sup> Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and attacks by animals.

<sup>5</sup> 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.

<sup>6</sup> Includes fatalities to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. CFOI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event. Data for 2009 are preliminary.

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, 2009**

Industry <sup>1</sup>	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
<b>Total</b> .....	50	22	12	5	--	4	--	--	--
<b>Private Industry</b> .....	46	20	10	5	--	4	--	--	--
<b>Goods Producing</b> .....	25	9	--	4	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Natural Resources and Mining</b> .....	15	3	--	3	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting</b> .....	15	3	--	3	--	--	--	--	--
Crop Production.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Animal Production.....	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cattle Ranching and Farming.....	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Beef Cattle Ranching and Farming, including Feedlots.....	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Beef Cattle Ranching and Farming.....	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Construction</b> .....	10	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Construction</b> .....	10	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Specialty Trade Contractors.....	6	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Service providing</b> .....	21	11	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Trade, Transportation, and Utilities</b> .....	10	9	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Transportation and Warehousing</b> .....	5	5	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Truck Transportation.....	3	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

**TABLE A-2. Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides, Montana, 2009 - continued**

Industry <sup>1</sup>	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
<b>Professional and Business Services</b> .....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Leisure and Hospitality</b> .....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Government</b> <sup>3</sup> .....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

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

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. CFOI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event. Data for 2009 are preliminary.

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, 2009**

Industry <sup>1</sup>	Fatalities		Private sector wage and salary workers <sup>2</sup>		Government workers <sup>3</sup>		Self-employed workers <sup>4</sup>	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b> .....	50	100.0	24	100.0	4	100.0	22	100.0
<b>Goods Producing</b> .....	25	50.0	9	37.5	--	--	16	72.7
<b>Natural Resources and Mining</b> .....	15	30.0	--	--	--	--	14	63.6
<b>Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting</b> .....	15	30.0	--	--	--	--	14	63.6
Crop Production.....	3	6.0	--	--	--	--	3	13.6
Animal Production.....	10	20.0	--	--	--	--	9	40.9
Cattle Ranching and Farming.....	10	20.0	--	--	--	--	9	40.9
Beef Cattle Ranching and Farming, including Feedlots.....	8	16.0	--	--	--	--	7	31.8
Beef Cattle Ranching and Farming.....	8	16.0	--	--	--	--	7	31.8
<b>Construction</b> .....	10	20.0	8	33.3	--	--	--	--
<b>Construction</b> .....	10	20.0	8	33.3	--	--	--	--
Specialty Trade Contractors.....	6	12.0	4	16.7	--	--	--	--
<b>Service providing</b> .....	25	50.0	15	62.5	4	100.0	6	27.3
<b>Trade, Transportation, and Utilities</b> .....	10	20.0	8	33.3	--	--	--	--
<b>Transportation and Warehousing</b> .....	5	10.0	3	12.5	--	--	--	--
Truck Transportation.....	3	6.0	3	12.5	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

**TABLE A-3. Fatal occupational injuries to private sector wage and salary workers, government workers, and self-employed workers by industry, Montana, 2009 -**

Industry <sup>1</sup>	Fatalities		Private sector wage and salary workers <sup>2</sup>		Government workers <sup>3</sup>		Self-employed workers <sup>4</sup>	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Leisure and Hospitality</b> .....	4	8.0	3	12.5	--	--	--	--
<b>Public Administration</b> .....	3	6.0	--	--	3	75.0	--	--
<b>Public Administration</b> .....	3	6.0	--	--	3	75.0	--	--

<sup>1</sup> 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.

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

<sup>3</sup> Includes fatalities 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 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: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. CFOI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event. Data for 2009 are preliminary.

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 industry <sup>1</sup> sector, Montana, 2009**

Primary source and secondary source <sup>2</sup>	Total fatalities (number)	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	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total.....	50	25	15	10	--	21	10	--	--	4	--	4	--
<b>Primary Source <sup>4</sup></b>													
Machinery.....	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Parts and materials.....	5	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fasteners, connectors, ropes, ties.....	4	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ropes, ties, chains.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Structures and surfaces.....	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces.....	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ground.....	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicles.....	23	9	4	5	--	12	9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Air vehicle.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Aircraft--powered fixed wing.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Propeller-driven aircraft.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Highway vehicle, motorized.....	16	4	--	--	--	10	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Truck.....	14	4	--	--	--	10	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Semitrailer, tractor trailer, trailer truck.....	5	--	--	--	--	5	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other sources.....	9	3	3	--	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ammunition.....	6	3	3	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bullets.....	6	3	3	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Secondary Source <sup>5</sup></b>													
Persons, plants, animals, and minerals.....	5	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

**TABLE A-4. Fatal occupational injuries by primary and secondary source of injury for all fatalities and by major private industry <sup>1</sup> sector, Montana, 2009 - continued**

Primary source and secondary source <sup>2</sup>	Total fatalities (number)	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	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Structures and surfaces.....	5	--	--	--	--	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other structural elements.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tools, instruments, and equipment.....	5	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other tools, instruments, and equipment.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Firearms.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicles.....	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Highway vehicle, motorized.....	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Truck.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> 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.

<sup>5</sup> 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 "assailant" is the secondary source. For most falls, the secondary source identifies the equipment or surface from which the worker fell.

NOTE: 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. Data for 2009 are preliminary.

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, 2009**

Occupation <sup>1</sup>	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure <sup>2</sup>					
		Transportation incidents <sup>3</sup>	Assaults and violent acts <sup>4</sup>	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful sub- stances or environments	Fires and explosions
Total.....	50	22	13	7	--	3	--
Management occupations.....	12	--	7	3	--	--	--
Other management occupations.....	11	--	6	3	--	--	--
Agricultural managers.....	10	--	5	3	--	--	--
Farmers and ranchers.....	10	--	5	3	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	6	3	3	--	--	--	--
Agricultural workers.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous agricultural workers.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farmworkers, farm and ranch animals.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations.....	9	6	--	--	--	--	--
Construction trades workers.....	7	5	--	--	--	--	--
Construction laborers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction laborers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	8	7	--	--	--	--	--
Motor vehicle operators.....	6	5	--	--	--	--	--
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers.....	6	5	--	--	--	--	--
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer.....	6	5	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup>Based on the Standard Occupational Classification System.

<sup>2</sup>Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

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

<sup>4</sup>Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and attacks by animals.

<sup>5</sup>Military specific occupations include fatalities to persons identified as resident armed forces regardless of individual occupation listed.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. CFOI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event. Data for 2009 are preliminary.

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, 2009**

Occupation <sup>1</sup>	Total fatalities (number)	Transportation incidents					Homicides		
		Total	Highway incidents	Non-highway incidents	Pedestrian struck by vehicle	All other transportation incidents	Total	Homicides by shooting	All other homicides
Total.....	50	22	12	5	--	4	--	--	--
Management occupations.....	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other management occupations.....	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Agricultural managers.....	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farmers and ranchers.....	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	6	3	--	3	--	--	--	--	--
Agricultural workers.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous agricultural workers.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farmworkers, farm and ranch animals.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations.....	9	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction trades workers.....	7	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction laborers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction laborers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	8	7	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Motor vehicle operators.....	6	5	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers.....	6	5	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer.....	6	5	5	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup>Based on the Standard Occupational Classification System.

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

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate

no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. CFOI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event. Data for 2009 are preliminary.

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

**Table A-7. Fatal occupational injuries by worker characteristics and event or exposure, Montana, 2009**

Worker characteristics	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure <sup>1</sup>					
		Transportation incidents <sup>2</sup>	Assaults and violent acts <sup>3</sup>	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Total.....	50	22	13	7	--	3	--
<b>Employee Status</b>							
Wage and Salary Workers <sup>4</sup> .....	28	15	3	3	--	--	--
Self-employed <sup>5</sup> .....	22	7	10	4	--	--	--
<b>Gender</b>							
Men.....	42	19	11	7	--	--	--
Women.....	8	3	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Age</b>							
Under 16 years.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 17 years.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
18 to 19 years.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 to 24 years.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 to 34 years.....	8	5	--	--	--	--	--
35 to 44 years.....	11	5	4	--	--	--	--
45 to 54 years.....	9	3	--	--	--	--	--
55 to 64 years.....	12	4	3	--	--	--	--
65 years and over.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Race or Ethnic Origin<sup>6</sup></b>							
White, non-Hispanic.....	43	17	11	7	--	3	--
Black, non-Hispanic.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaska Native.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asian.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

<sup>2</sup> Includes highway, nonhighway, air, water, rail fatalities, and fatalities 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: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. CFOI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event. Data for 2009 are preliminary.

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, 2009**

Event or exposure <sup>1</sup>	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.....	50	--	--	--	4	8	11	9	12	5
Contact with objects and equipment.....	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects, n.e.c.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation accidents.....	22	--	--	--	--	5	5	3	4	--
Highway accident.....	12	--	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	--
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Moving in opposite directions, oncoming.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Noncollision accident.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jack-knifed or overturned--no collision.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonhighway accident, except rail, air, water.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Noncollision accident.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overturned.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Aircraft accident.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Aircraft accident, n.e.c.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts.....	13	--	--	--	--	--	4	--	3	--
Self-inflicted injury.....	8	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--
Suicide, attempted suicide.....	8	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--
Assaults by animals.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults by animals, n.e.c.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

NOTE: 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. Data for 2009 are preliminary.

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

**TABLE A-9. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure for all fatalities and major private industry <sup>1</sup> sector, Montana, 2009**

Event or exposure <sup>2</sup>	Total fatalities (number)	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	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total.....	50	25	15	10	--	21	10	--	--	4	--	4	--
Contact with objects and equipment.....	7	3	3	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects, n.e.c.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation accidents.....	22	9	3	6	--	11	9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Highway accident.....	12	--	--	--	--	7	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Moving in opposite directions, oncoming.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Noncollision accident.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jack-knifed or overturned--no collision.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonhighway accident, except rail, air, water.....	5	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Noncollision accident.....	5	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overturned.....	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Aircraft accident.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Aircraft accident, n.e.c.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts.....	13	8	8	--	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Self-inflicted injury.....	8	6	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Suicide, attempted suicide.....	8	6	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults by animals.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults by animals, n.e.c.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

NOTE: 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. Data for 2009 are preliminary.

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 2008 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](http://ourfactsyourfuture.org) or by calling (800) 541-3904. For additional labor market information access the Research & Analysis Bureau website at [www.ourfactsyourfuture.org](http://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/oshhome.htm>.

# 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 2009 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 2009; 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.

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