

Montana Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

2012



Montana Department of
LABOR & INDUSTRY

Montana 2012

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Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

This report provides information gathered by the CFOI program, Research and Analysis Bureau, Montana Department of Labor and Industry, in cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, on fatal occupational injuries that occurred in Montana during 2012.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

There were a total of 34 work-related fatalities in Montana in 2012. Transportation incidents remained the most frequent type of fatal work-related event and accounted for 13 (38 %) of the 34 fatal occupational injuries to Montana workers during 2012.

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

- Contact with objects and equipment – 7 fatalities
- Falls on same or to lower levels – 7 fatalities
- Exposure to harmful substances or environments – 3 fatalities

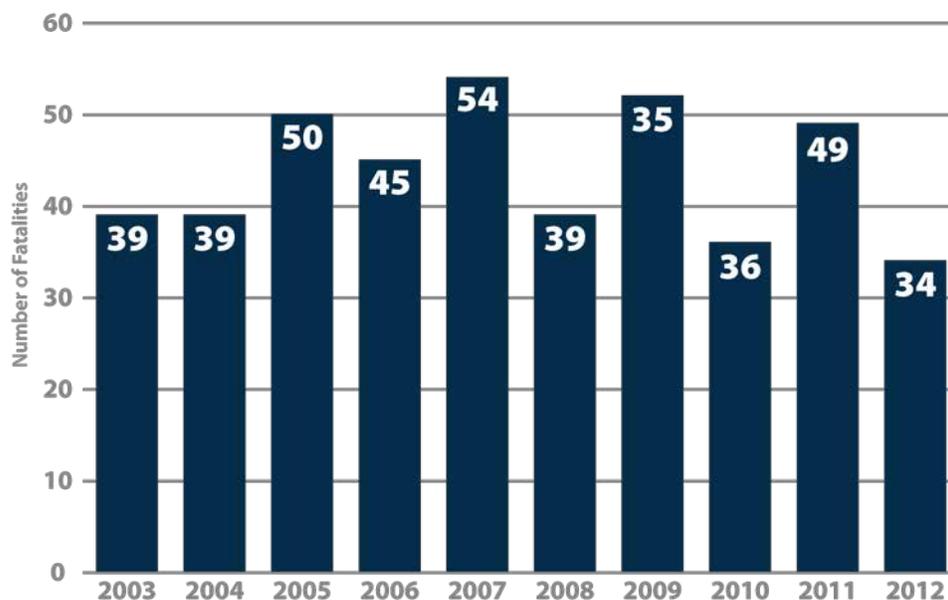
Goods-producing industries accounted for 21 (62%) of the fatal work injuries in 2012, with service-producing industries accounting for ten (29%) and Government accounting three (9%).

The age category with the highest number of workplace fatalities was the 45-54 years category with 14 deaths (41 %), followed by the 55-64 years category with seven deaths (21 %).

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

Occupational Fatalities Per Year - Ten Year Comparison

Montana 2003-2012



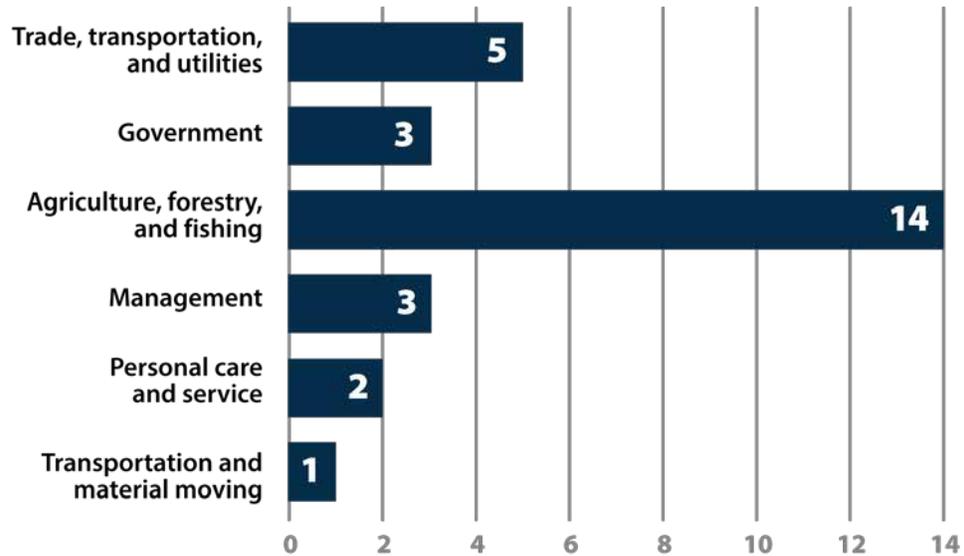
CHARTS

Charts

CFOI • Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

Occupational Fatalities by Industry

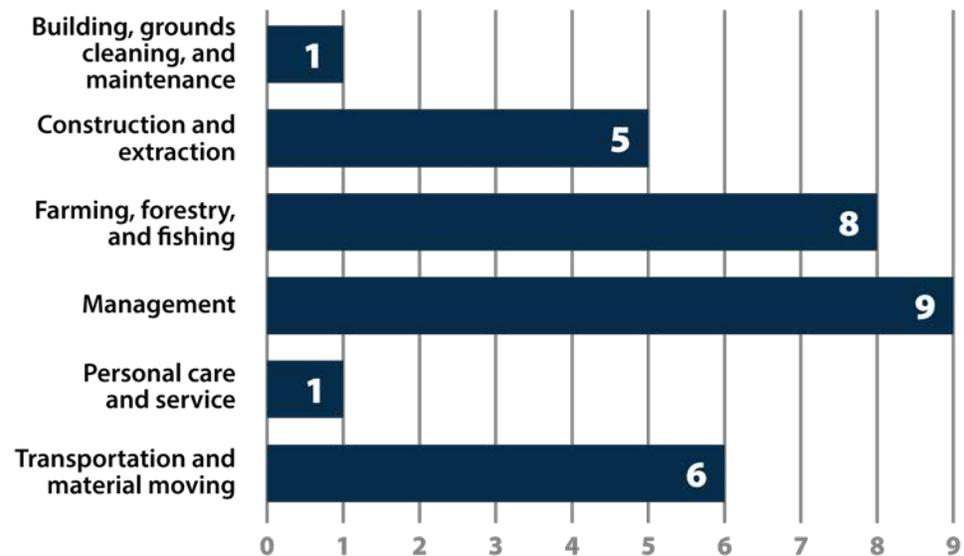
Montana 2012



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

Occupational Fatalities by Occupation

Montana 2012

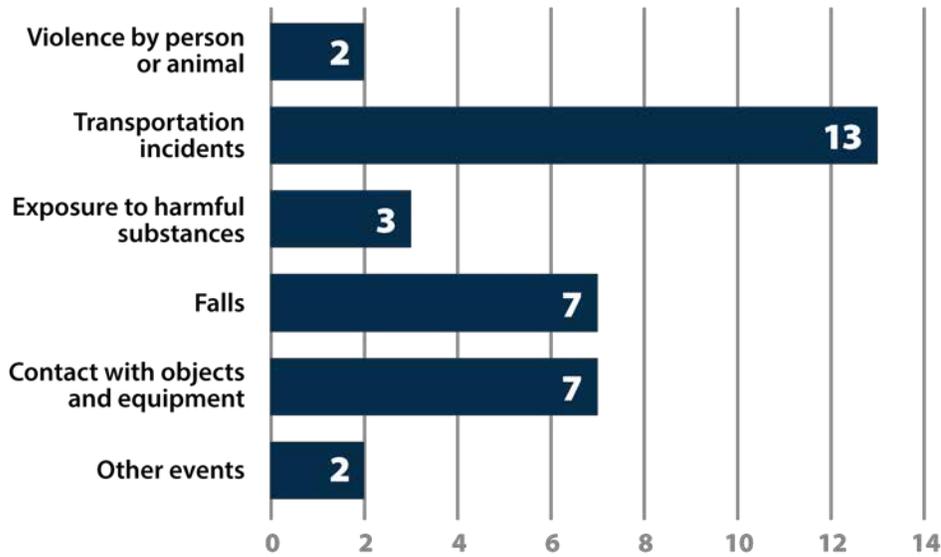


Total includes data for fatalities by occupation that do not meet publication criteria.

CHARTS

Occupational Fatalities by Event or Exposure

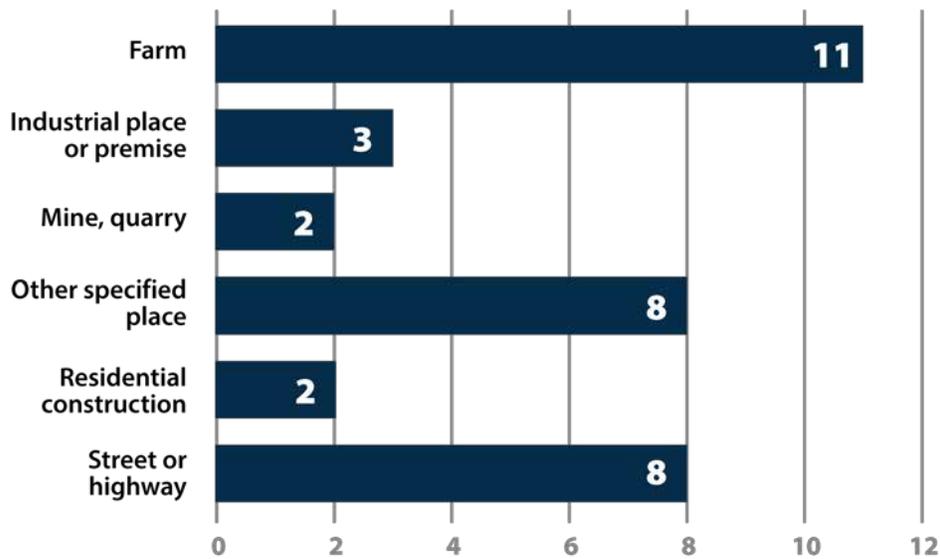
Montana 2012



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

Occupational Fatalities by Location

Montana 2012



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

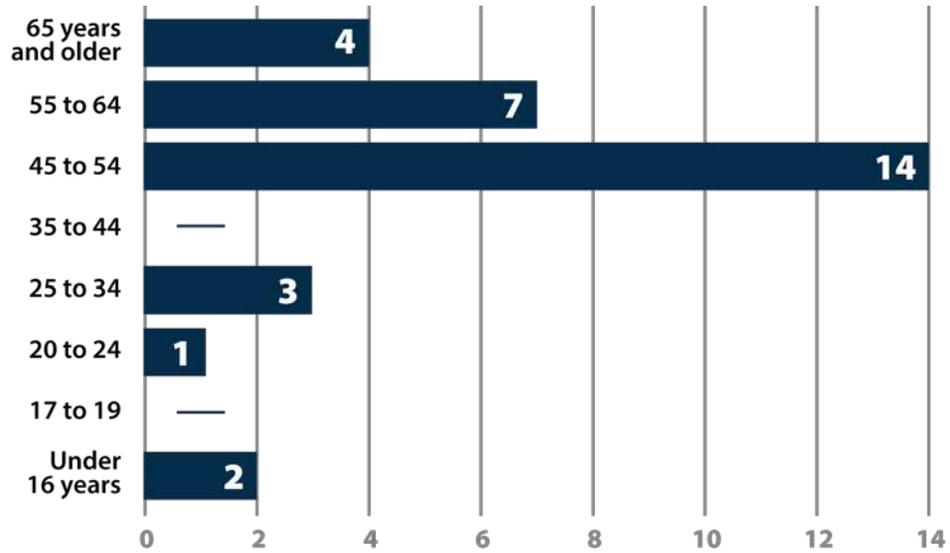
CHARTS

Charts

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Occupational Fatalities by Age

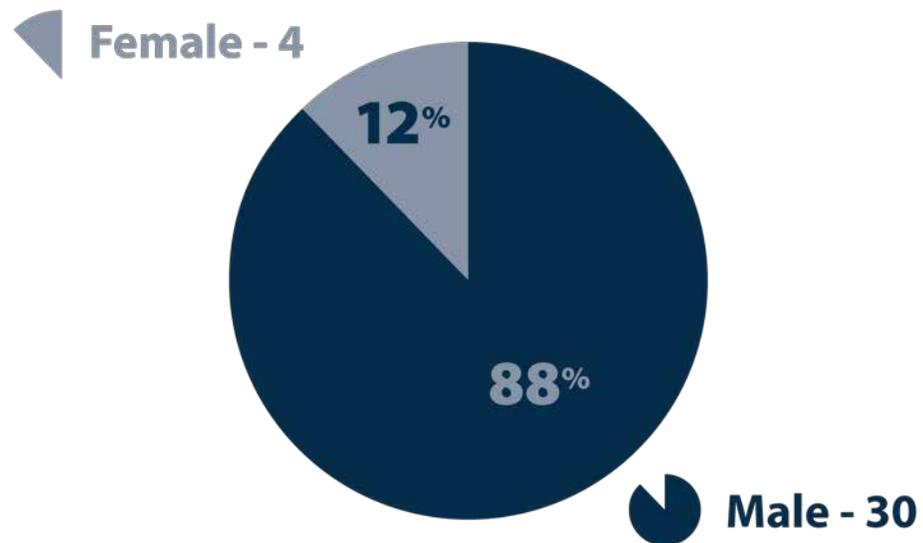
Montana 2012



Dashes indicated data that do not meet publication criteria.

Workplace Fatalities by Gender

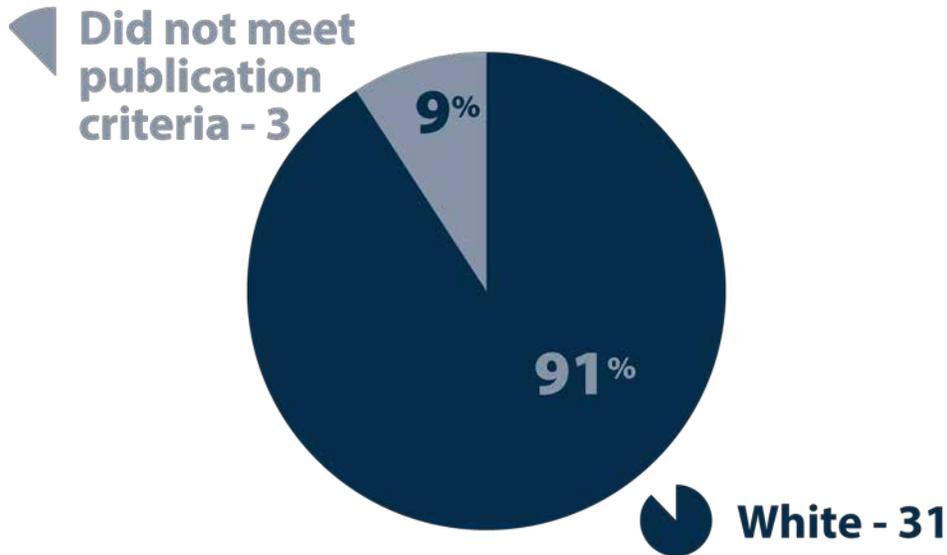
Montana 2012



CHARTS

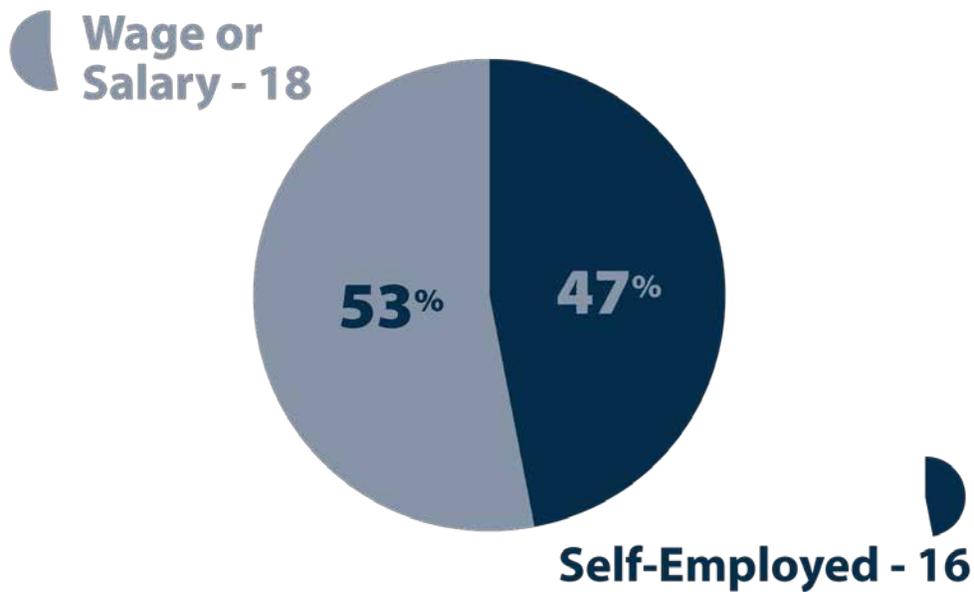
Workplace Fatalities by Race

Montana 2012



Workplace Fatalities by Employment Status

Montana 2012



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Table 1: Fatal occupational injuries by industry

Industry ¹	Fatal injuries		Private sector wage and salary workers ²		Government workers ³		Self-employed workers ⁴	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	34	100.0	15	100.0	3	100.0	16	100.0
Goods-producing	21	61.8	10	66.7	--	--	11	68.8
Natural resources and mining	16	47.1	7	46.7	--	--	9	56.3
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	14	41.2	6	40.0	--	--	8	50.0
Animal production	11	32.4	4	26.7	--	--	7	43.8
Cattle ranching and farming	11	32.4	4	26.7	--	--	7	43.8
Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots	10	29.4	3	20.0	--	--	7	43.8
Beef cattle ranching and farming	10	29.4	3	20.0	--	--	7	43.8
Mining⁵	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	6.3
Mining (except oil and gas)	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	6.3
Nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	6.3
Other nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying	1	2.9	--	--	--	--	1	6.3
Construction	3	8.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Specialty trade contractors	3	8.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Service-providing	13	38.2	5	33.3	3	100.0	5	31.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	6	17.6	3	20.0	--	--	--	--
Transportation and warehousing	3	8.8	3	20.0	--	--	--	--
Truck transportation	3	8.8	3	20.0	--	--	--	--
General freight trucking	3	8.8	3	20.0	--	--	--	--
General freight trucking, long-distance	3	8.8	3	20.0	--	--	--	--
General freight trucking, long-distance, truckload	3	8.8	3	20.0	--	--	--	--
Professional and business services	3	8.8	1	6.7	--	--	1	6.3
Administrative and waste services	3	8.8	1	6.7	--	--	1	6.3
Administrative and support services	2	5.9	1	6.7	--	--	1	6.3
Employment services	1	2.9	1	6.7	--	--	--	--
Employment placement agencies	1	2.9	1	6.7	--	--	--	--
Services to buildings and dwellings	1	2.9	--	--	--	--	1	6.3
Landscaping services	1	2.9	--	--	--	--	1	6.3
Educational and health services	1	2.9	--	--	1	33.3	--	--
Educational services	1	2.9	--	--	1	33.3	--	--
Elementary and secondary schools	1	2.9	--	--	1	33.3	--	--
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	1	2.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Religious organizations	1	2.9	--	--	--	--	--	--

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

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

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

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 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." 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, August 19, 2013.

Table 2: Fatal occupational injuries by occupation

Occupation 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	34	2	13	--	7	3	7
Management occupations	9	1	--	--	--	--	--
Other management occupations	8	1	1	--	--	--	--
Farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural managers	7	1	--	--	--	--	--
Education administrators	1	--	1	--	--	--	--
Education administrators, elementary and secondary school	1	--	1	--	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	1	--	1	--	--	--	--
Grounds maintenance workers	1	--	1	--	--	--	--
Pesticide handlers, sprayers, and applicators, vegetation	1	--	1	--	--	--	--
Personal care and service occupations	1	1	--	--	--	--	--
Animal care and service workers	1	1	--	--	--	--	--
Animal trainers	1	1	--	--	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	8	--	5	--	--	--	--
Agricultural workers	6	--	5	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous agricultural workers	6	--	5	--	--	--	--
Farmworkers, farm, ranch, and aquacultural animals	4	--	3	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	5	--	--	--	4	--	--
Construction trades workers	4	--	--	--	4	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	6	--	4	--	--	--	--
Motor vehicle operators	6	--	4	--	--	--	--
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	6	--	4	--	--	--	--
Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers	4	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Occupation data are based on the Standard Occupational Classification System, 2010.

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 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, August 19, 2013.

Table 3: Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure

Industry ¹	Total fatal injuries	Event or exposure ²				
		Violence and other injuries by persons or animals ³	Transportation incidents ⁴	Falls, slips, trips	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Contact with objects and equipment
Total	34	2	13	7	3	7
Private industry	31	2	11	6	3	7
Goods-producing	21	1	6	5	--	5
Natural resources and mining	16	1	4	--	--	5
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	14	1	4	--	--	4
Animal production	11	1	3	--	--	--
Cattle ranching and farming	11	1	3	--	--	--
Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots	10	1	--	--	--	--
Beef cattle ranching and farming	10	1	--	--	--	--
Mining (except oil and gas)	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other nonmetallic mineral mining & quarrying	1	--	--	--	--	--
Construction	3	--	--	3	--	--
Specialty trade contractors	3	--	--	3	--	--
Service-providing	10	1	5	--	--	--
Trade, transportation, and utilities	5	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and warehousing	3	--	--	--	--	--
Truck transportation	3	--	--	--	--	--
General freight trucking	3	--	--	--	--	--
General freight trucking, long-distance	3	--	--	--	--	--
General freight trucking, long-distance, truckload	3	--	--	--	--	--
Professional and business services	2	1	1	--	--	--
Administrative and waste services	2	1	1	--	--	--
Administrative and support services	2	1	1	--	--	--
Employment services	1	1	--	--	--	--
Employment placement agencies	1	1	--	--	--	--
Services to buildings and dwellings	1	--	1	--	--	--
Landscaping services	1	--	1	--	--	--
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	1	--	1	--	--	--
Religious organizations	1	--	1	--	--	--
Government⁶	3	--	--	--	--	--
Educational and health services	1	--	1	--	--	--
Educational services	1	--	1	--	--	--
Elementary and secondary schools	1	--	1	--	--	--

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, August 19, 2013.

Table 4: Fatal occupational injuries by location

Characteristic	Total fatal injuries
Total¹	34
Location	
Private residence	2
Residential construction	2
Farm	11
Farm buildings, except silos	2
Farm land under cultivation, fields, meadows	3
Mine and quarry	2
Gravel, sand pit	1
Mine	1
Industrial place or premise	3
Industrial yard	1
Factory, plant	1
Street or highway	8
Interstate, freeway, or expressway	2
Other state or U.S. highway	3
Local road or street	3
Other specified place	8
River, lake, pond, or stream	1
Woods	2

¹ Occupation data are based on the Standard Occupational Classification System, 2010.

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, August 19, 2013.

Table 5: Fatal occupational injuries by employee status

Characteristic	Total fatal injuries
Total¹	34
Employee Status	
Wage and salary workers²	18
Self-employed³	16

¹ The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) has published data on fatal occupational injuries for the United States since 1992. During this time, the classification systems and definitions of many data elements have changed. Please see the CFOI Definitions page (<http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcdef.htm>) for a more detailed description of each data element and its definition.

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

³ 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.

NOTE: Data for 2012 are preliminary. Data for all other years are revised and final. 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: US 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.

Table 6: Fatal occupational injuries by age

Characteristic	Total fatal injuries
Total¹	34
Under 16 years	2
20 to 24 years	1
25 to 34 years	3
45 to 54 years	14
55 to 64 years	7
65 and over	4

¹ The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) has published data on fatal occupational injuries for the United States since 1992. During this time, the classification systems and definitions of many data elements have changed. Please see the CFOI Definitions page (<http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfdef.htm>) for a more detailed description of each data element and its definition.

NOTE: Data for 2012 are preliminary. Data for all other years are revised and final. 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.

Table 7: Fatal occupational injuries by gender

Characteristic	Total fatal injuries
Total¹	34
Women	4
Men	30

¹ The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) has published data on fatal occupational injuries for the United States since 1992. During this time, the classification systems and definitions of many data elements have changed. Please see the CFOI Definitions page (<http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfdef.htm>) for a more detailed description of each data element and its definition.

NOTE: Data for 2012 are preliminary. Data for all other years are revised and final. 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.

Table 8: Fatal occupational injuries by race

Characteristic	Total fatal injuries
Total¹	34
White (non-Hispanic) ²	31

¹ The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) has published data on fatal occupational injuries for the United States since 1992. During this time, the classification systems and definitions of many data elements have changed. Please see the CFOI Definitions page (<http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfdef.htm>) for a more detailed description of each data element and its definition.

² Persons identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race. The racial categories shown exclude data for Hispanics and Latinos.

NOTE: Data for 2012 are preliminary. Data for all other years are revised and final. 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: US 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.

APPENDIX B—BACKGROUND OF THE PROGRAM

Appendix C

CFOI • Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

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 2011 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. For additional labor market information access the Research & Analysis Bureau website at www.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 2012 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)

Appendix C

CFOI • Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

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 2012; 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

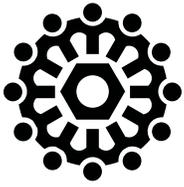
The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries includes data for all fatal work injuries, whether they are covered by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) or other federal or state agencies or are outside the scope of regulatory coverage. Thus, any comparison between the BLS fatality census 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.

*We will do our best to provide this information in accessible format,
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