

MONTANA

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

2018 REPORT



Montana Department of
LABOR & INDUSTRY

M O N T A N A

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

2 0 1 8 R E P O R T

State of Montana

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The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) has detailed information on workplace deaths due to a traumatic injury in Montana. The CFOI program includes data for all fatal work injuries, whether they are covered by the Occupational Safety and Health Act, other federal or state agency regulations, or are outside the scope of regulatory coverage.

The fatality census is part of a U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Safety and Health Statistics 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 (OSHA), United States Department of Labor (USDOL).

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, Employment Relations Division, Montana Department of Labor & Industry, in cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, on fatal occupational injuries that occurred in Montana during 2018.

Summary

There were 28 work-related fatalities in Montana in 2018.

Private industry employees accounted for 27, or 96% of the fatal injuries, while one was a public industry employee, representing 4% of fatal injuries in Montana. Over one-half of the employees fatally injured worked for wages or salary, with 17 of the 28 injuries, or 68%. Eleven self-employed workers made up the remaining 39%.

Goods-producing industries accounted for 16, or 57% of the fatal work injuries in 2018, while service-providing industries accounted for 11, or 39%. Government accounted for one, or 4% of the fatal injuries in Montana's workplaces.

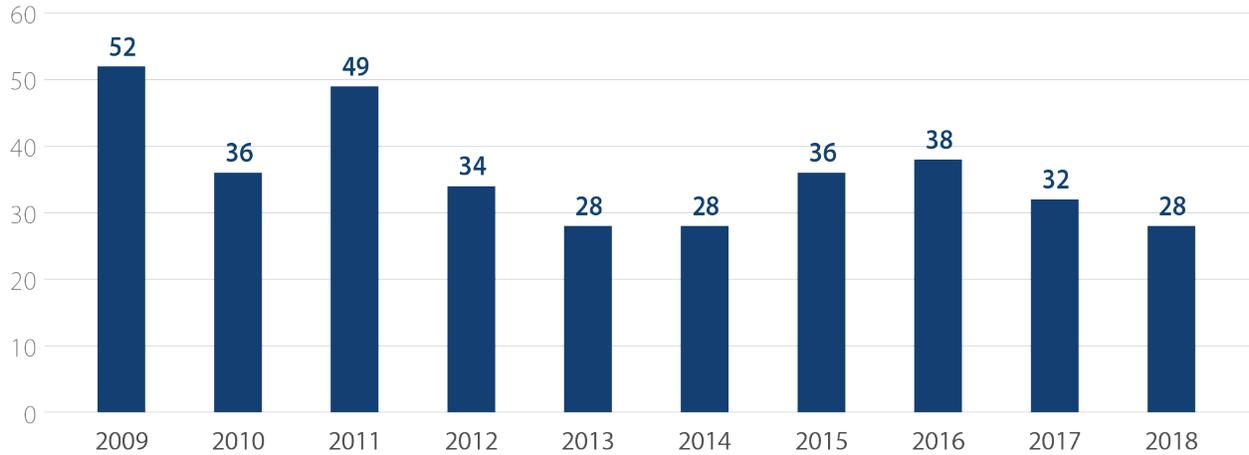
Transportation incidents were the leading cause of fatal occupational injuries to Montana workers in 2018, with 14, or 50% of fatalities. Contact with objects and equipment accounted for five fatalities, or 18%. Slips, trips and falls, and exposure to harmful substances or environments, each accounted for three, or 11% of fatalities.

Major occupation groups showed transportation and material moving occupations experienced nine fatal injuries. Construction and extraction occupations had seven fatalities and management occupations had five fatal injuries in 2018.

Males accounted for all 28 of Montana's work-related injuries in 2018. These fatal injuries were highest among the 35 to 44 and the 55 to 64 age range categories, with six fatalities each, or 21%. The 45 to 54 category had five fatalities, or 18%, and 65 years and older and the 25 to 34 age category had four fatal work incidents each, or 14%.

The following chart shows Montana's number of occupational fatalities per year for ten years.

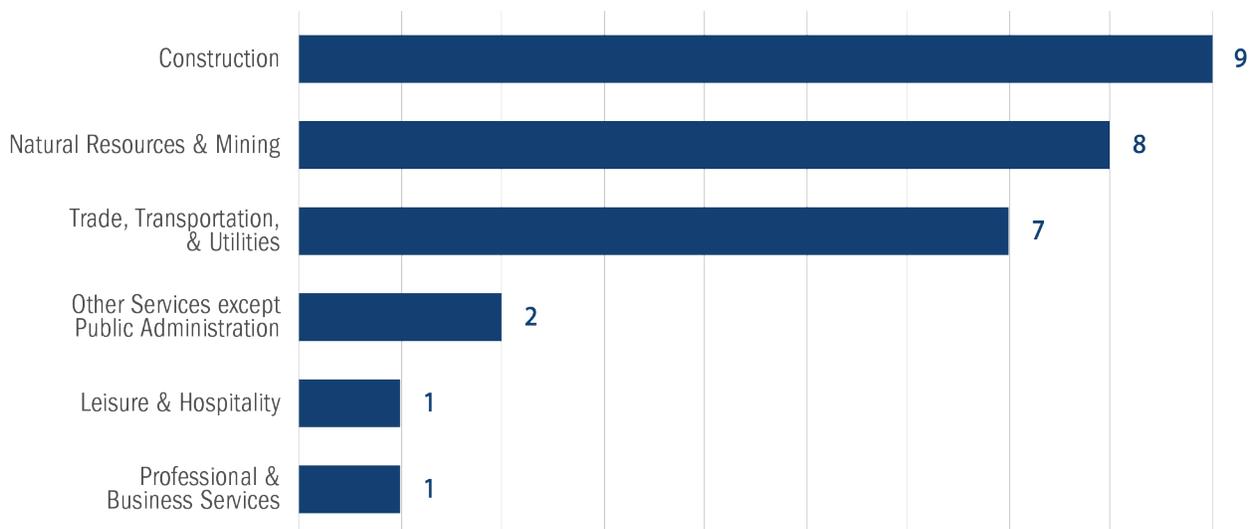
Fatal Occupational Injuries in Montana 2009 - 2018



Montana employees experienced 28 fatal occupational injuries in 2018.

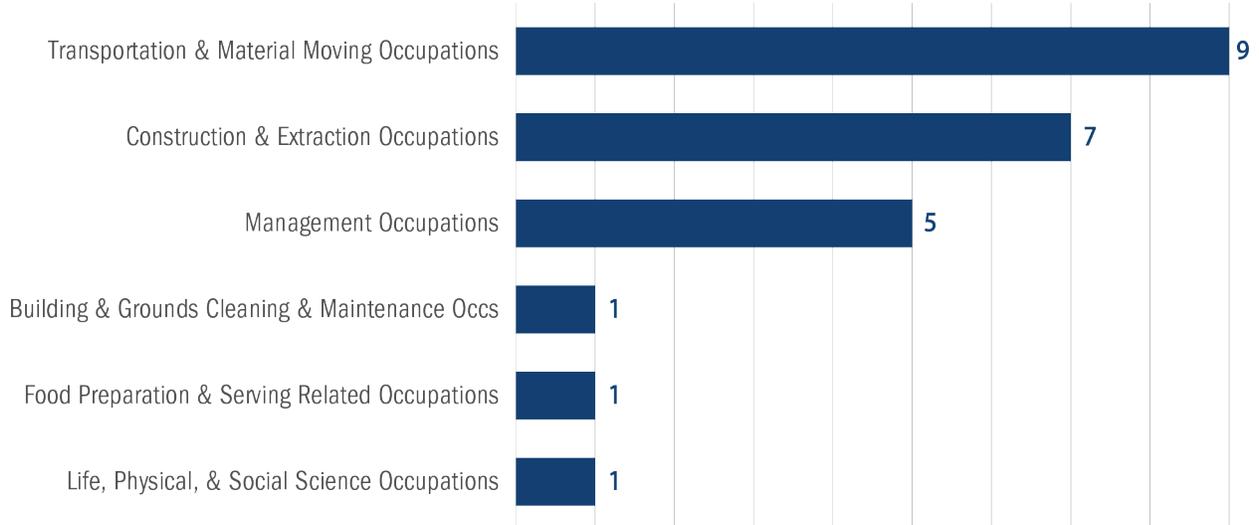
In the following charts, total includes data for fatalities that do not meet publication criteria due to confidentiality.

Fatal Occupational Injuries By Major Industry

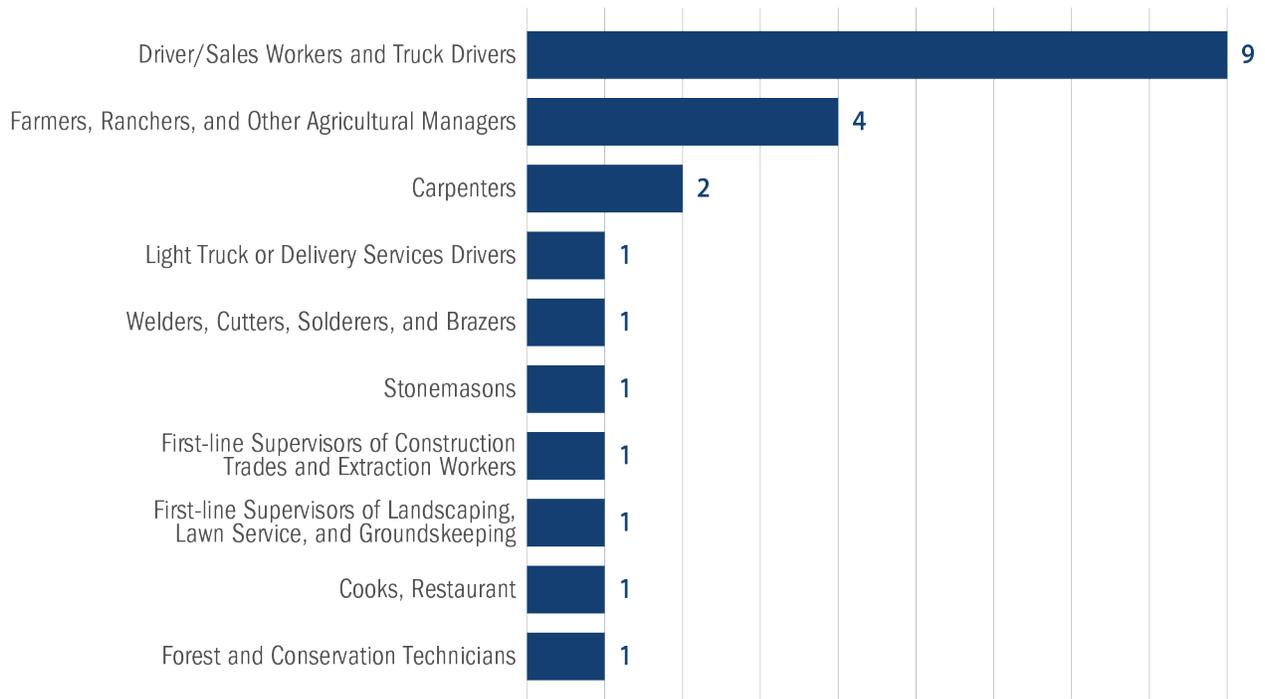


Industry identifies the industry the decedent worked in, as described by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

Fatal Occupational Injuries
By Major Occupational Group

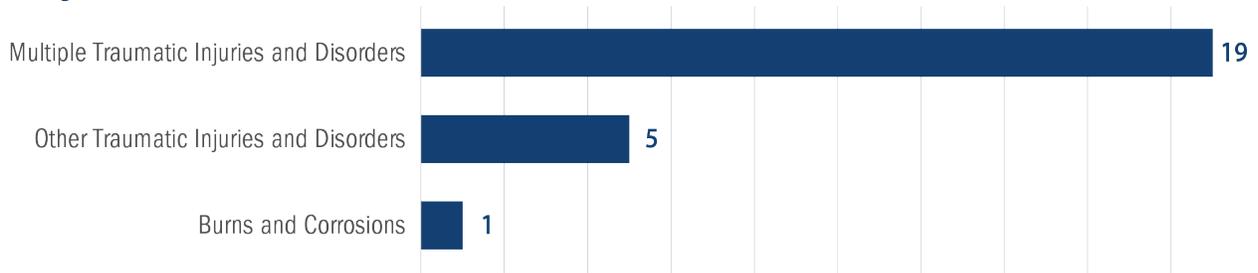


Fatal Occupational Injuries
By Worker Occupation



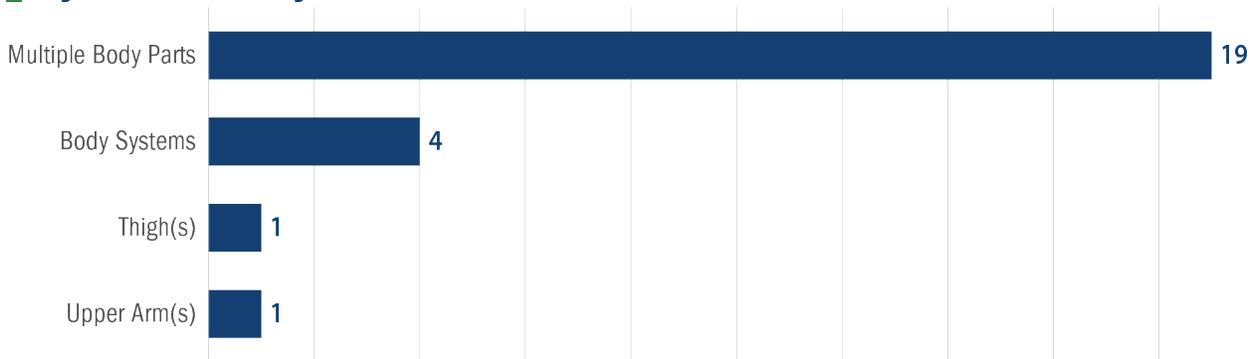
Worker occupation describes the occupation the worker was engaged in at the time of the fatal incident or exposure, as described by the Standard Occupational Classification system.

Fatal Occupational Injuries
By Nature



The nature identifies the principal physical characteristic(s) of the injury or illness.

Fatal Occupational Injuries
By Part of Body



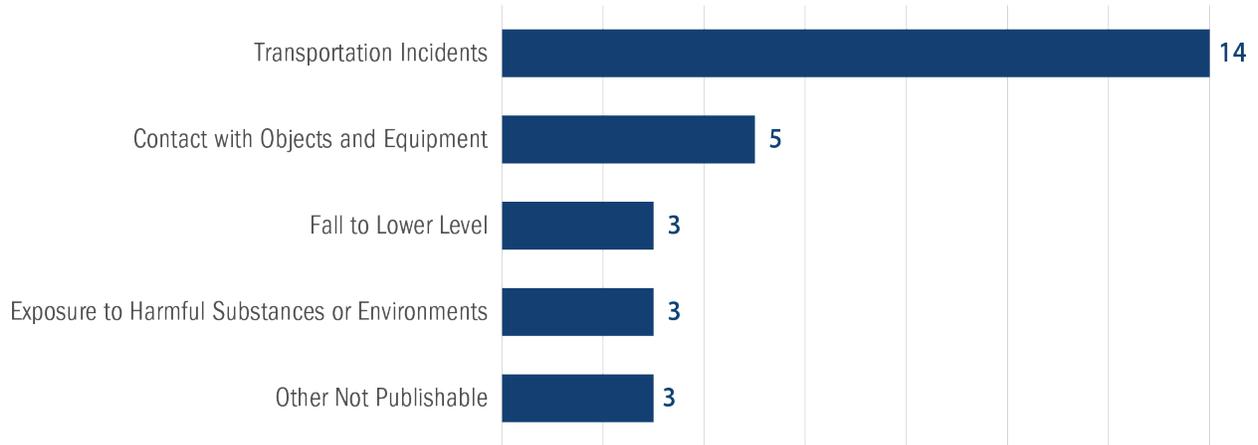
The part indicates the part of body that was directly affected by the identified nature of injury or illness.

Fatal Occupational Injuries
By Worker Status



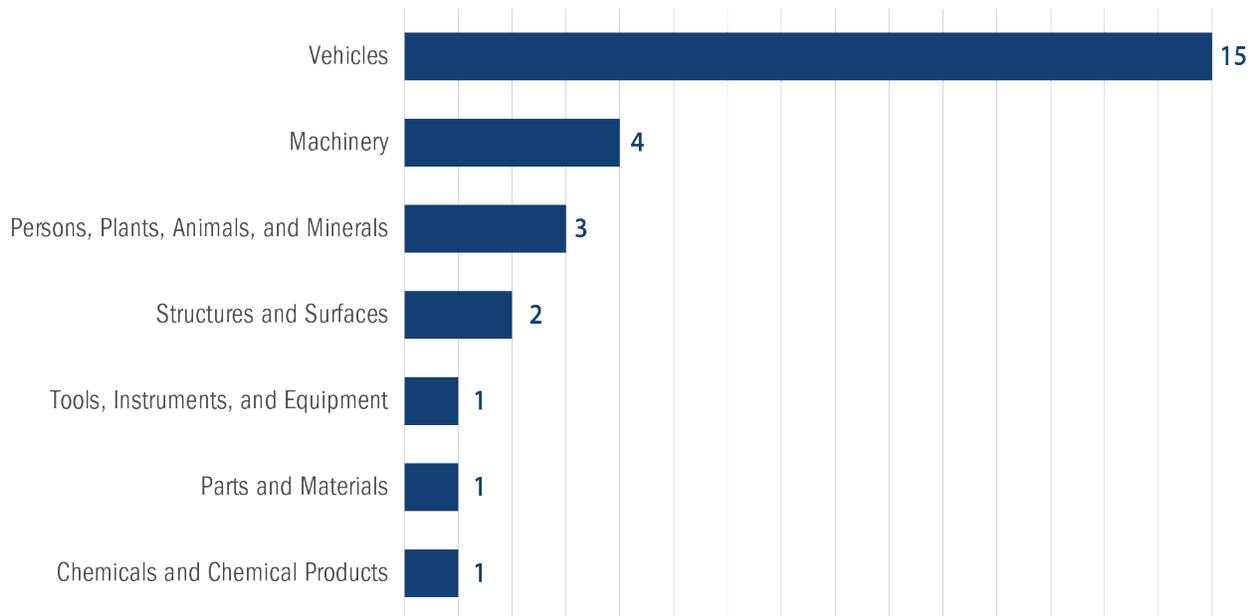
The status indicates the classification of someone in employment, as either an employee or working on their own account.

Fatal Occupational Injuries
By Event or Exposure



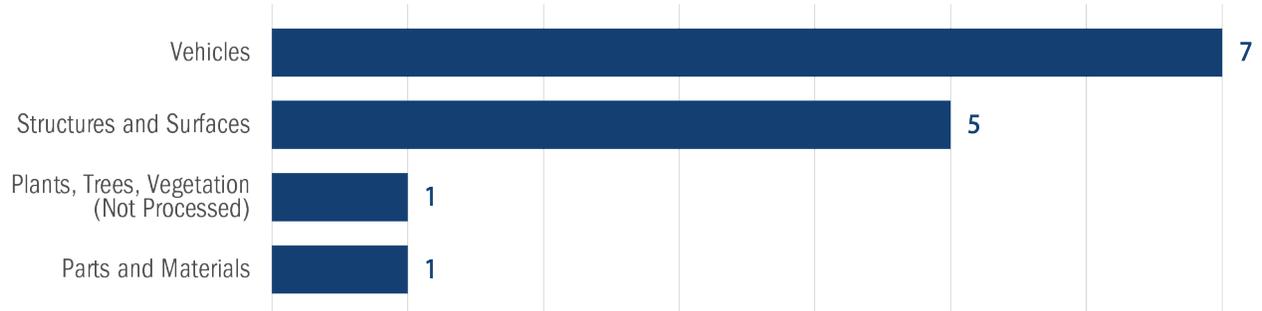
The event or exposure describes the manner in which the injury or illness was produced or inflicted by the source of injury or illness.

Fatal Occupational Injuries
By Source



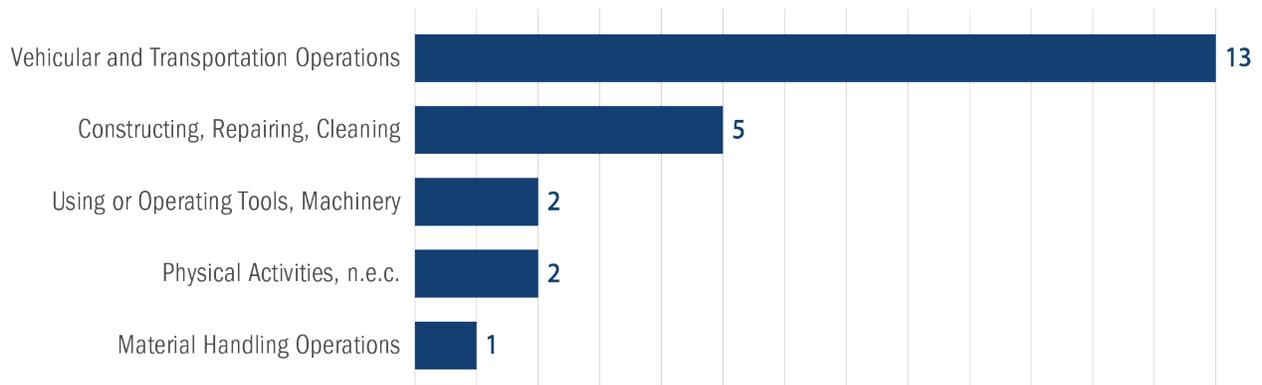
The primary source of a fatal occupational injury is the object, substance, person, bodily motion, or exposure which most directly led to, produced, or inflicted the injury or illness.

Fatal Occupational Injuries
By Secondary Source



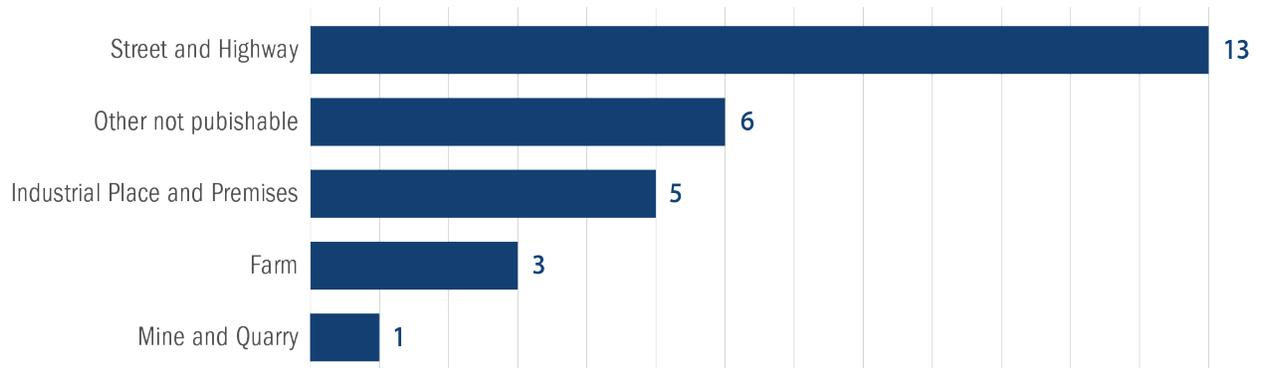
The secondary source of a fatal occupational injury or illness is the object, substance, equipment or other factor that generated the source or contributed to the event of the fatal injury or illness.

Fatal Occupational Injuries
By Worker Activity



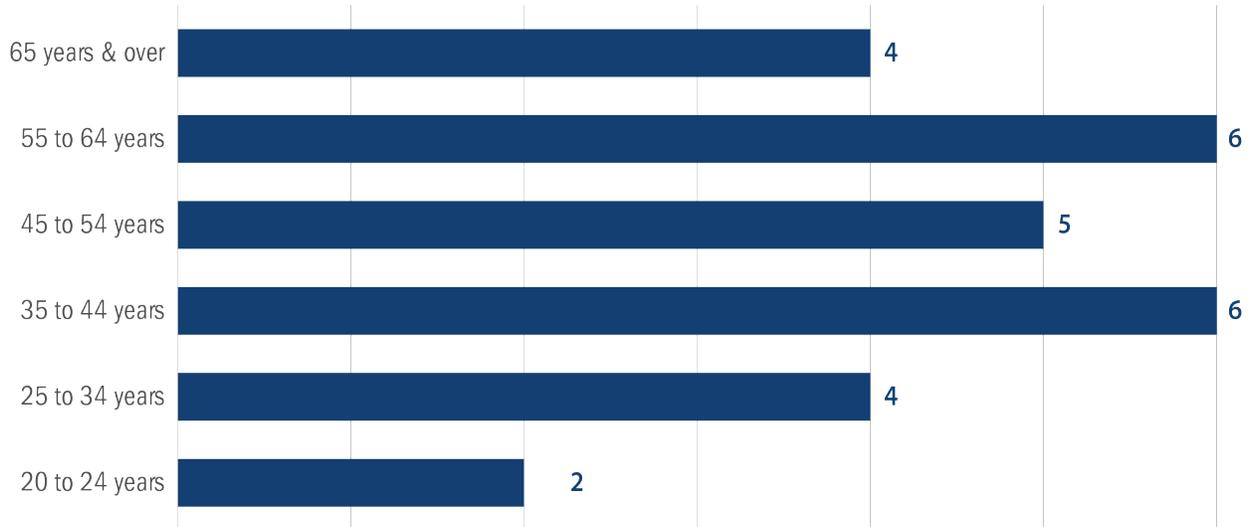
The worker activity describes what the worker was engaged in at the time of the fatal injury or illness.

Fatal Occupational Injuries
By Location



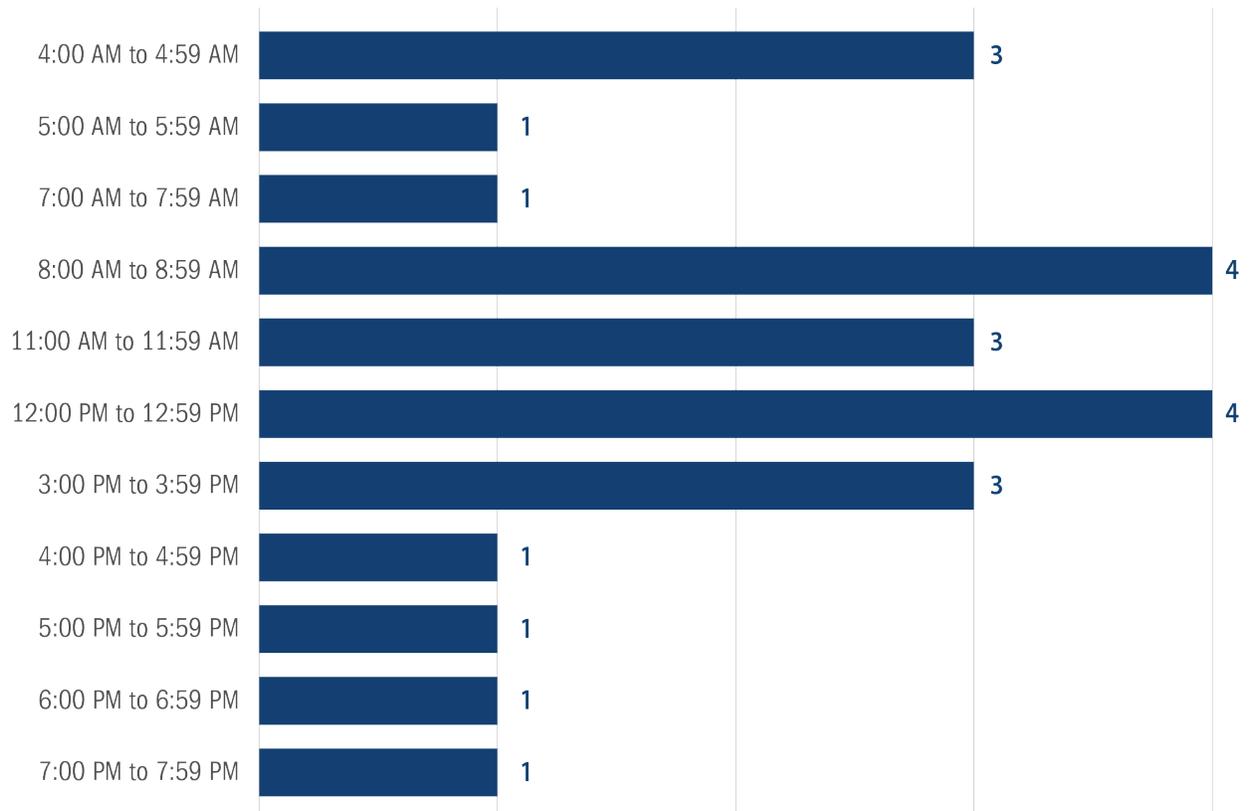
The location element indicates the locale, site, or type of location where the incident or exposure occurred.

Fatal Occupational Injuries
By Age



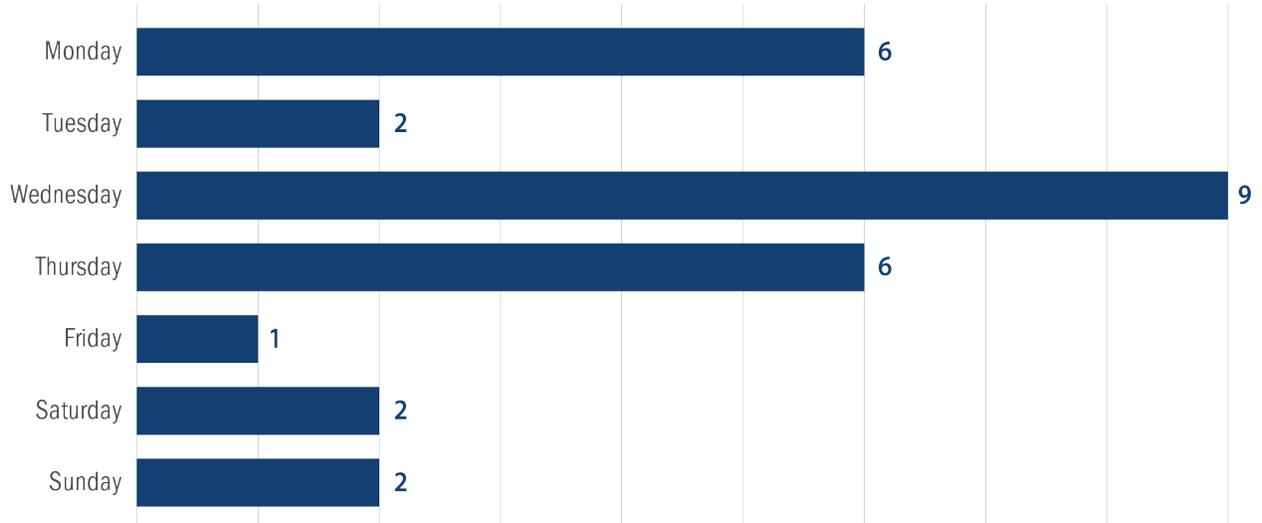
The age indicates the age of the decedent at the time of the fatal injury or exposure.

Fatal Occupational Injuries
By Time of Incident



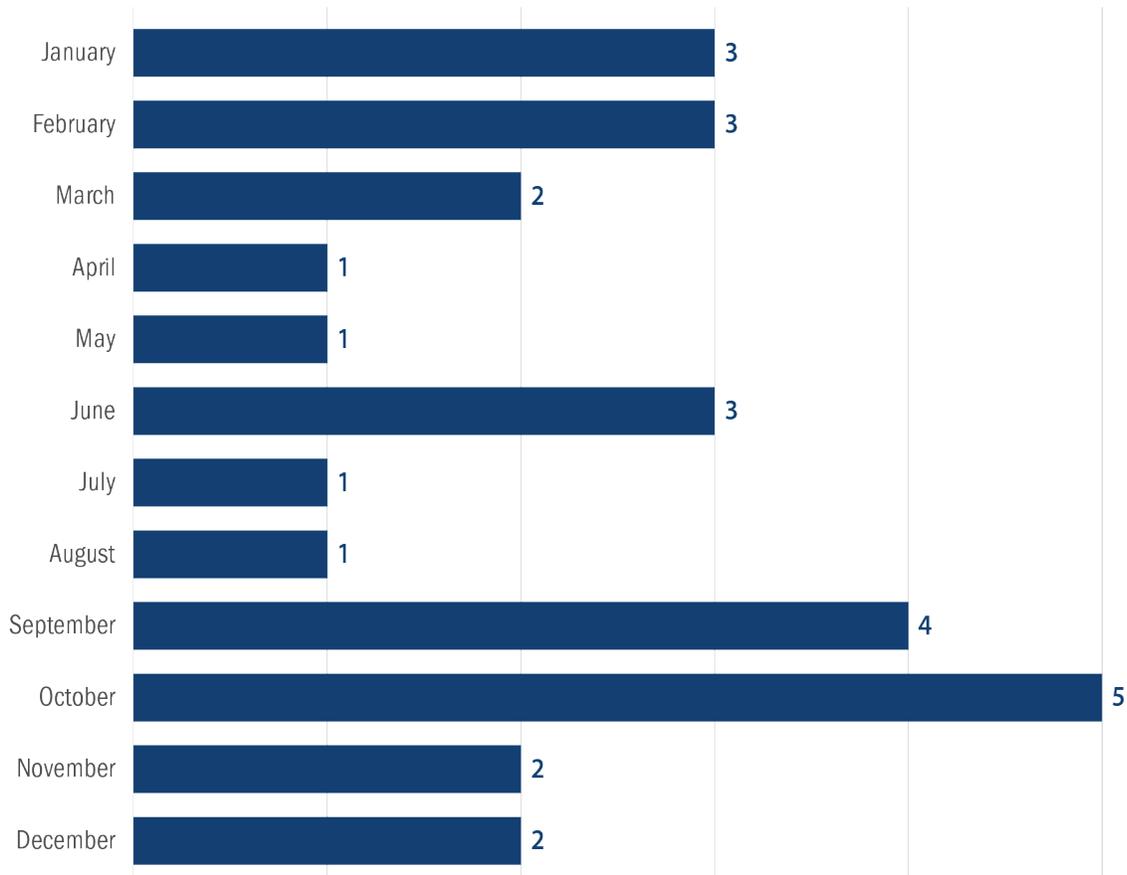
Fatal Occupational Injuries

By Day of Week Incident Occurred



Fatal Occupational Injuries

By Month



The location element indicates the locale, site, or type of location where the incident or exposure occurred.

TABLE 1:
Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Montana, 2018

Industry ¹	NAICS Code ¹	Total Fatal Injuries (Number)	Event or Exposure ²					
			Total	Transportation Incidents ⁴	Fires and Explosions	Falls, Slips, Trips	Exposure to Harmful Substances or Environments	Contact With Objects and Equipment
Total		28	--	14	--	3	3	5
PRIVATE INDUSTRY		27	--	13	--	3	3	5
Goods Producing		16	--	9	--	--	--	3
Natural Resources and Mining		8	--	4	--	--	--	--
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting		5	--	3	--	--	--	--
Animal Production and Aquaculture	112	4	--	3	--	--	--	--
Cattle Ranching and Farming	1121	4	--	3	--	--	--	--
Beef Cattle Ranching and Farming, Including Feedlots	11211	4	--	3	--	--	--	--
Beef Cattle Ranching and Farming	112111	4	--	3	--	--	--	--
Mining⁵		3	--	1	--	--	--	--
Oil and Gas Extraction	211	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oil and Gas Extraction	2111	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oil and Gas Extraction	21111	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Extraction	211111	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mining (except Oil and Gas)	212	1	--	1	--	--	--	--
Nonmetallic Mineral Mining and Quarrying	2123	1	--	1	--	--	--	--
Stone Mining and Quarrying	21231	1	--	1	--	--	--	--
Dimension Stone Mining and Quarrying	212311	1	--	1	--	--	--	--
Support Activities for Mining	213	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Support Activities for Mining	2131	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Support Activities for Mining	21311	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Support Activities for Oil and Gas Operations	213112	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction		8	--	5	--	1	--	1
Construction		8	--	5	--	1	--	1
Construction of Buildings	236	4	--	--	--	1	--	1
Residential Building Construction	2361	--	--	--	--	1	--	--
Residential Building Construction	23611	--	--	--	--	1	--	--
New Single-Family Housing Construction (except For-Sale Builders)	236115	1	--	--	--	1	--	--
Nonresidential Building Construction	2362	2	--	--	--	--	--	1
Commercial and Institutional Building Construction	23622	2	--	--	--	--	--	1
Specialty Trade Contractors	238	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Foundation, Structure, and Building Exterior Contractors	2381	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Masonry Contractors	23814	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Residential Masonry Contractors	238141	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Service Providing		11	--	4	--	--	3	--
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities		7	--	4	--	--	--	--
Transportation and Warehousing		5	--	3	--	--	--	--
Truck Transportation	484	4	--	2	--	--	--	--
General Freight Trucking	4841	--	--	2	--	--	--	--
General Freight Trucking, Long-Distance	48412	--	--	2	--	--	--	--
Specialized Freight Trucking	4842	1	--	--	--	--	--	--

TABLE 1: (Continued)

Industry ¹	NAICS Code ¹	Total Fatal Injuries (Number)	Event or Exposure ²					
			Total	Transportation Incidents ⁴	Fires and Explosions	Falls, Slips, Trips	Exposure to Harmful Substances or Environments	Contact With Objects and Equipment
Specialized Freight (except Used Goods) Trucking, Local	48422	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Couriers and Messengers	492	1	--	1	--	--	--	--
Couriers	4921	1	--	1	--	--	--	--
Couriers	49211	1	--	1	--	--	--	--
Professional and Business Services		1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Administrative and Waste Services		1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Administrative and Support Services	561	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Services to Buildings and Dwellings	5617	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Landscaping Services	56173	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Leisure and Hospitality		1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Accommodation and Food Services		1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food Services and Drinking Places	722	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Drinking Places (Alcoholic Beverages)	7224	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Drinking Places (Alcoholic Beverages)	72241	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Services, except Public Administration		2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Services, except Public Administration		2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Repair and Maintenance	811	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Commercial Machinery Repair and Maintenance	8113	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Commercial Machinery Repair and Maintenance	81131	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, and Similar Organizations	813	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Social Advocacy Organizations	8133	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Social Advocacy Organizations	81331	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Environment, Conservation and Wildlife Organizations	813312	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
GOVERNMENT⁶		1	--	1	--	--	--	--
State Government		1	--	1	--	--	--	--
Goods Producing		1	--	1	--	--	--	--
Construction		1	--	1	--	--	--	--
Construction		1	--	1	--	--	--	--
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	237	1	--	1	--	--	--	--
Highway, Street, and Bridge Construction	2373	1	--	1	--	--	--	--
Highway, Street, and Bridge Construction	23731	1	--	1	--	--	--	--

¹ 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/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 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 for all 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. CFOI fatal injury counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state, New York City, District of Columbia, and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, December 09, 2019.

TABLE 2:
**Fatal occupational injuries to private sector wage and salary workers,
 government workers, and self-employed workers by industry, Montana, 2018**

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	28	100.0	16	100.0	1	100.0	11	100.0
Goods Producing	17	60.7	9	56.3	1	100.0	7	63.6
Natural Resources and Mining	8	28.6	3	18.8	--	--	5	45.5
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	5	17.9	--	--	--	--	5	45.5
Animal Production and Aquaculture	4	14.3	--	--	--	--	4	36.4
Cattle Ranching and Farming	4	14.3	--	--	--	--	4	36.4
Beef Cattle Ranching and Farming, including Feedlots	4	14.3	--	--	--	--	4	36.4
Beef Cattle Ranching and Farming	4	14.3	--	--	--	--	4	36.4
Mining⁵	3	10.7	3	18.8	--	--	--	--
Oil and Gas Extraction	1	3.6	1	6.3	--	--	--	--
Oil and Gas Extraction	1	3.6	1	6.3	--	--	--	--
Oil and Gas Extraction	1	3.6	1	6.3	--	--	--	--
Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Extraction	1	3.6	1	6.3	--	--	--	--
Mining (except Oil and Gas)	1	3.6	1	6.3	--	--	--	--
Nonmetallic Mineral Mining and Quarrying	1	3.6	1	6.3	--	--	--	--
Stone Mining and Quarrying	1	3.6	1	6.3	--	--	--	--
Dimension Stone Mining and Quarrying	1	3.6	1	6.3	--	--	--	--
Support Activities for Mining	1	3.6	1	6.3	--	--	--	--
Support Activities for Mining	1	3.6	1	6.3	--	--	--	--
Support Activities for Mining	1	3.6	1	6.3	--	--	--	--
Support Activities for Oil and Gas Operations	1	3.6	1	6.3	--	--	--	--
Construction	9	32.1	6	37.5	1	100.0	--	--
Construction	9	32.1	6	37.5	1	100.0	--	--
Construction of Buildings	4	14.3	4	25.0	--	--	--	--
Residential Building Construction	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Residential Building Construction	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Single-Family Housing Construction (except For-Sale Builders)	1	3.6	1	6.3	--	--	--	--
Nonresidential Building Construction	2	7.1	2	12.5	--	--	--	--
Commercial and Institutional Building Construction	2	7.1	2	12.5	--	--	--	--
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	3	10.7	--	--	1	100.0	--	--
Highway, Street, and Bridge Construction	3	10.7	--	--	1	100.0	--	--
Highway, Street, and Bridge Construction	3	10.7	--	--	1	100.0	--	--
Specialty Trade Contractors	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	9.1
Foundation, Structure, and Building Exterior Contractors	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	9.1
Masonry Contractors	1	3.6	--	--	--	--	1	9.1
Residential Masonry Contractors	1	3.6	--	--	--	--	1	9.1

TABLE 2: (Continued)

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
Service Providing	11	39.3	7	43.8	--	--	4	36.4
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	7	25.0	5	31.3	--	--	--	--
Transportation and Warehousing	5	17.9	4	25.0	--	--	--	--
Truck Transportation	4	14.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Specialized Freight Trucking	1	3.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Specialized Freight (Except Used Goods) Trucking, Local	1	3.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Couriers and Messengers	1	3.6	1	6.3	--	--	--	--
Couriers	1	3.6	1	6.3	--	--	--	--
Couriers	1	3.6	1	6.3	--	--	--	--
Professional and Business Services	1	3.6	--	--	--	--	1	9.1
Administrative and Waste Services	1	3.6	--	--	--	--	1	9.1
Administrative and Support Services	1	3.6	--	--	--	--	1	9.1
Services to Buildings and Dwellings	1	3.6	--	--	--	--	1	9.1
Landscaping Services	1	3.6	--	--	--	--	1	9.1
Leisure and Hospitality	1	3.6	1	6.3	--	--	--	--
Accommodation and Food Services	1	3.6	1	6.3	--	--	--	--
Food Services and Drinking Places	1	3.6	1	6.3	--	--	--	--
Drinking Places (Alcoholic Beverages)	1	3.6	1	6.3	--	--	--	--
Drinking Places (Alcoholic Beverages)	1	3.6	1	6.3	--	--	--	--
Other Services, except Public Administration	2	7.1	1	6.3	--	--	1	9.1
Other Services, except Public Administration	2	7.1	1	6.3	--	--	1	9.1
Repair and Maintenance	1	3.6	--	--	--	--	1	9.1
Commercial Machinery Repair and Maintenance	1	3.6	--	--	--	--	1	9.1
Commercial Machinery Repair and Maintenance	1	3.6	--	--	--	--	1	9.1
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, and Similar Organizations	1	3.6	1	6.3	--	--	--	--
Social Advocacy Organizations	1	3.6	1	6.3	--	--	--	--
Social Advocacy Organizations	1	3.6	1	6.3	--	--	--	--
Environment, Conservation and Wildlife Organizations	1	3.6	1	6.3	--	--	--	--

¹ 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/oshcdef.htm>.

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 for all 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. CFOI fatal injury counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state, New York City, District of Columbia, and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, December 09, 2019.

TABLE 3:
Fatal occupational injuries by primary and secondary source of injury for all fatal injuries and by major private industry¹ sector, Montana, 2018

Primary source and secondary source ²	Total fatal injuries (number)	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Educational and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
TOTAL	28	16	8	8	-	11	7	-	-	1	-	1	2
Primary Source⁴													
Chemicals and chemical products	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Halogens and halogen compounds	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Fluorine and fluorine compounds	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Machinery	4	3	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Construction, logging, and mining machinery	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining and drilling machinery	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil drilling rigs and machinery	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous machinery	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Other machinery	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Parts and materials	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Building materials—solid elements	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bricks, blocks, structural stone	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Structural stones or slabs, n.e.c.	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Persons, plants, animals, and minerals	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plants, trees, vegetation—not processed	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trees, logs, limbs	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Logs	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Structures and surfaces	2	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other structural elements	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roofs	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roof edges	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Geographical structures	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Raised natural structures, hills, mountains	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Mountains	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Tools, instruments, and equipment	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Handtools—powered	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Welding and heating handtools—powered	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Welding, cutting, and blow torches	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Vehicles	15	10	5	5	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Highway vehicles, motorized	12	7	2	5	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trucks—motorized freight hauling and utility	8	3	1	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Semi, tractor-trailer, tanker truck	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dump truck	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delivery truck or van	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multi-purpose highway vehicles	4	4	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pickup truck	4	4	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Off-road or industrial vehicles—powered	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 3: (Continued)

Primary source and secondary source ²	Total fatal injuries (number)	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Educational and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	
Secondary Source⁵														
Parts and materials	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Fasteners, connectors, ropes, ties	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ropes, ties, chains	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Chains, n.e.c.	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Persons, plants, animals, and minerals	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Plants, trees, vegetation—not processed	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Trees, logs, limbs	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Trees	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Structures and surfaces	5	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Buildings—office, plant, residential	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Industrial buildings	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Warehouse	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ground	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ground irregularity	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Geographical structures	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Raised natural structures, hills, mountains	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Mountains	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Vehicles	7	-	-	-	-	5	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	
Highway vehicles, motorized	6	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Trucks—motorized freight hauling and utility	3	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Semi, tractor-trailer, tanker truck	3	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Multi-purpose highway vehicles	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Pickup truck	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Off-road or industrial vehicles—powered	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
Tractors, PTOs	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
Other sources	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Environmental and elemental conditions	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Weather and atmospheric conditions	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ice, sleet, snow	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

¹ CFI 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/oshcdef.htm>.

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

³ 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.

⁴ 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.

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

Note: Data for all 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." CFI fatal injury counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state, New York City, District of Columbia, and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, December 09, 2019.

TABLE 4:
Fatal occupational injuries by occupation and event or exposure, Montana, 2018

Occupation ¹	Total fatal injuries (number)	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	28	--	14	--	3	3	5
Management Occupations	5	--	4	--	--	--	--
Other Management Occupations	5	--	4	--	--	--	--
Farmers, Ranchers, and Other Agricultural Managers	4	--	3	--	--	--	--
Farmers, Ranchers, and Other Agricultural Managers	4	--	3	--	--	--	--
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, Physical, and Social Science Technicians	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous Life, Physical, and Social Science Technicians	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Forest and Conservation Technicians	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cooks and Food Preparation Workers	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cooks	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cooks, Restaurant	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Supervisors of Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Workers	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
First-Line Supervisors of Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Workers	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
First-Line Supervisors of Landscaping, Lawn Service, And Groundskeeping Workers	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and Extraction Occupations	7	--	3	--	1	--	--
Supervisors of Construction and Extraction Workers	1	--	1	--	--	--	--
First-Line Supervisors of Construction Trades and Extraction Workers	1	--	1	--	--	--	--
First-Line Supervisors of Construction Trades and Extraction Workers	1	--	1	--	--	--	--
Construction Trades Workers	5	--	--	--	1	--	1
Brickmasons, Blockmasons, and Stonemasons	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Stonemasons	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carpenters	2	--	--	--	--	--	1
Carpenters	2	--	--	--	--	--	1
Construction Laborers	--	--	--	--	1	--	--
Construction Laborers	--	--	--	--	1	--	--
Production Occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Metal Workers and Plastic Workers	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Welding, Soldering, and Brazing Workers	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	9	--	7	--	--	--	--
Motor Vehicle Operators	9	--	7	--	--	--	--
Driver/Sales Workers and Truck Drivers	9	--	7	--	--	--	--
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	8	--	6	--	--	--	--
Light Truck Or Delivery Services Drivers	1	--	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 (OIIS) 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 for all 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. CFOI fatal injury counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state, New York City, District of Columbia, and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, December 09, 2019.

TABLE 5:
Fatal occupational injuries by worker characteristics and event or exposure,
Montana, 2018

Worker characteristics	Total fatal injuries (number)	Event or exposure ¹					
		Transportation incidents ²	Violence and other injuries by persons or animals ³	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls, slips, trips	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Total	28	14	--	5	3	3	--
Employee status							
Wage and salary ⁴	17	9	--	--	--	--	--
Self-employed ⁵	11	5	--	3	--	--	--
Gender							
Women	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Men	28	14	--	5	3	3	--
Age							
Under 16 years	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 17 years	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
18 to 19 years	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 to 24 years	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
25 to 34 years	4	4	--	--	--	--	--
35 to 44 years	6	3	--	1	--	--	--
45 to 54 years	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
55 to 64 years	6	3	--	--	1	--	--
65 years and over	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Race or ethnic origin⁶							
White (non-Hispanic)	27	13	--	5	3	3	--
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)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note: Data for all 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. CFOI fatal injury counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state, New York City, District of Columbia, and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, December 09, 2019.

TABLE 6:
Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure for all fatal injuries and major private industry¹, Montana, 2018

Event or exposure ²	Total fatal injuries (number)	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Educational and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total	28	16	8	8	--	11	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation incidents	14	9	4	5	--	4	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pedestrian vehicular incident	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pedestrian struck by vehicle in work zone	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pedestrian struck by forward-moving vehicle in work zone	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle	11	7	--	5	--	4	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roadway collision with other vehicle	4	--	--	--	--	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roadway collision—moving in same direction	1	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roadway collision—moving in opposite directions, oncoming	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roadway collision—moving and standing vehicle in roadway	1	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roadway collision with object other than vehicle	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roadway noncollision incident	4	4	1	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jack-knifed or overturned, roadway	4	4	1	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonroadway incident involving motorized land vehicles	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonroadway noncollision incident	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ran off driving surface, nonroadway	1	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls, slips, trips	3	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls to lower level	3	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other fall to lower level	3	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other fall to lower level 11 to 15 feet	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	3	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with objects and equipment	5	3	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by object or equipment	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by falling object or equipment—other than powered vehicle	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in running equipment or machinery	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ 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/oshcdef.htm>.

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

³ 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 for all 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. CFOI fatal injury counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state, New York City, District of Columbia, and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, December 09, 2019.

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 from 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 Employment Relations Division, Data Management Section of the Montana Department of Labor & Industry collects the data in cooperation 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 2018 Montana report on nonfatal injuries and illnesses are available from the Data Management Section, Montana Department of Labor and Industry by viewing the web page at www.erd.dli.mt.gov then click on the publication link under the Occupational Safety and Health Statistics tab, or by calling (406) 444-3297.

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 <https://www.bls.gov/iif>.

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 2018 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 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 from various regulatory agencies, medical examiner reports, and police reports, as well as news reports. Diverse sources 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. Information is verified from two or more independent source documents or from a source document and a follow-up questionnaire to ensure that a fatality occurred while the decedent was at work. 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 2018; 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 the work relationship, which could not be verified by either an independent source document or a follow-up questionnaire.

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 consider the different coverage requirements and definitions 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 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses.



Montana Department of
LABOR & INDUSTRY

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