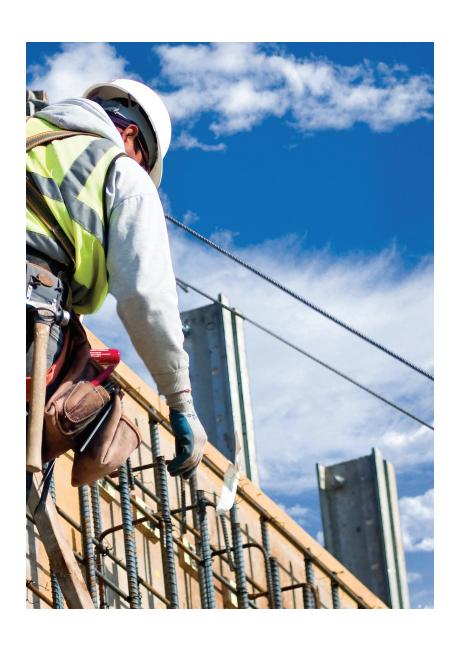
MONTANA

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

2017 REPORT





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Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

2017 REPORT

State of Montana

Steve Bullock, Governor

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	4
SUMMARY	5
FATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES - GRAPHS	6
Fatal Occupational Injuries in Montana, 2008 - 2017	6
By Major Industry	
By Major Occupational Group	
By Worker Occupation	
By Nature	8
By Part	
By Event or Exposure	
By Source	
By Secondary Source	
By Worker Activity	
By Worker Status	
By Location	
By Age	
By Gender	
By Race	
By Day of Week Incident Occurred	
By Time of Incident	
DATA TABLES	15
TABLE A1:	
Fatal Occupational Injuries By Industry and Event or Exposure, Montana, 2017	16
TABLE A2:	
Fatal Occupational Injuries Resulting from Transportation Incidents and Homicides, Montana, 2017	18
TABLE A3:	
Fatal Occupational Injuries to Private Sector Wage and Salary Workers, Government Workers, and Self-	
ers by Industry, Montana, 2017	20
TABLE A4:	
Fatal Occupational Injuries by Primary and Secondary Source of Injury for all Fatal Injuries and by Major	
Industry¹ Sector, Montana, 2017	22
TABLE A5:	0.4
Fatal Occupational Injuries by Occupation and Event or Exposure, Montana, 2017	24
Fatal Occupational Injuries Resulting From Transportation Incidents and Homicides by Occupation,	
Montana, 2017	25
TABLE A7:	20
Fatal Occupational Injuries by Worker Characteristics and Event or Exposure, Montana, 2017	26
TABLE A8:	
Fatal Occupational Injuries by Event or Exposure and Age, Montana, 2017	27
TABLE A9:	
Fatal Occupational Injuries by Event or Exposure for All Fatal Injuries and Major Private Industry ¹	
Sector, Montana, 2017	28
BACKGROUND OF THE PROGRAM	29
TECHNICAL NOTES	30

The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) has detailed information on those killed at work due to a traumatic injury. The 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 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), 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, 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 2017.

There were 32 work-related fatalities in Montana in 2017.

Private industry employees accounted for 29 (91%) of the fatal injuries, while three (9%) were public industry employees. Goods-producing industries accounted for 23 (72%) of the fatal work injuries in 2017, with service-providing industries accounting for six (19%) and government accounting for three (9%). Eighteen of the decedents had worked for wage or salary, while 14 were self- employed. Men accounted for 29 of the 32 fatal injuries in 2017.

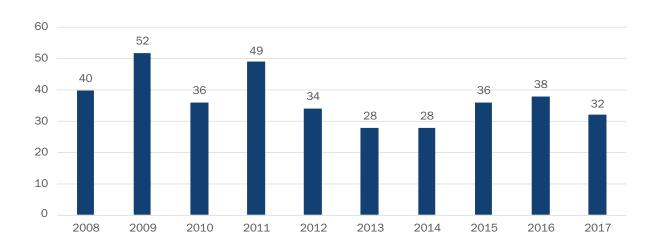
Transportation incidents had 12 fatalities, being the most frequent fatal event in 2017. Contact with objects and equipment had seven, slips, trips and falls accounted for five, and violence and injuries by other person or animal accounted for five.

Major occupation groups showed management occupations and transportation occupations had 8 fatalities each during 2017. Farming, fishing and forestry occupations had 5 fatalities, while construction and extraction occupations had 4 fatal work injuries.

The age category with the highest number of workplace fatalities was 65 years and older, with ten of the 32 fatalities in 2017. The 25 to 34, 35 to 44, 45 to 54 and 55 to 64 years categories had five fatalities each.

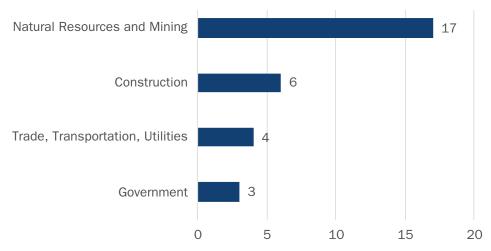
The following chart shows Montana's number of occupational fatalities per year for ten years.

Fatal Occupational Injuries in Montana, 2008 - 2017



Montana employees experienced 32 fatal occupational injuries in 2017. In the following charts, total includes data for fatalities that do not meet publication criteria.

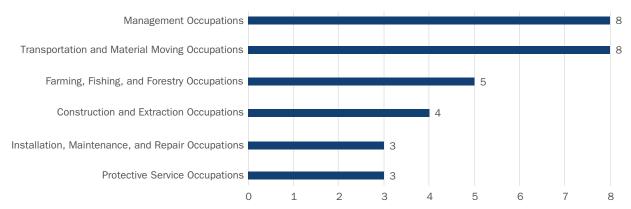
Fatal Occupational Injuries By Major Industry



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

Fatal Occupational Injuries

By Major Occupational Group



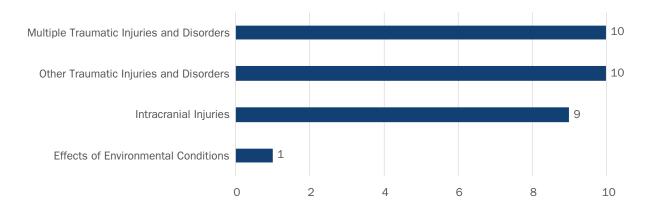
Fatal Occupational Injuries

By Worker Occupation



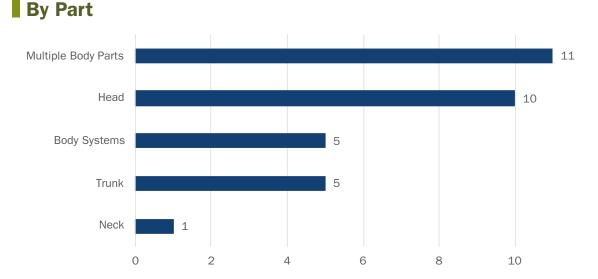
Worker occupation describes the occupation the worker was engaged in at the time of the fatal incident or exposure, as described by the Standard Occupational Classification system.

Fatal Occupational Injuries **By Nature**



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

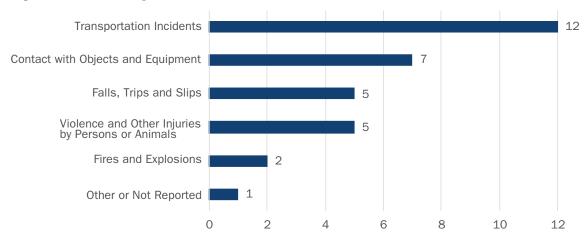
Fatal Occupational Injuries



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

Fatal Occupational Injuries

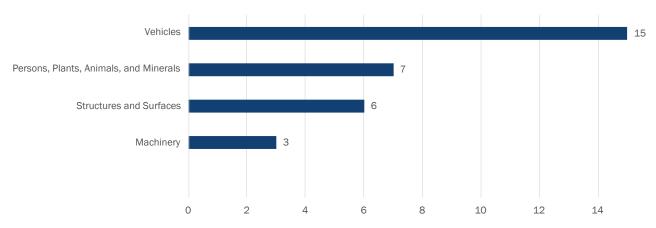
By Event or Exposure



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

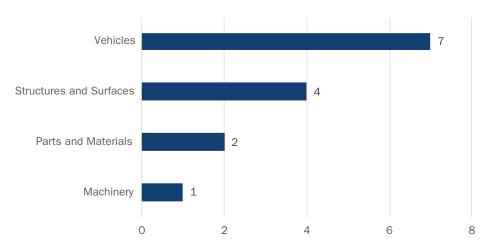
Fatal Occupational Injuries

By Source



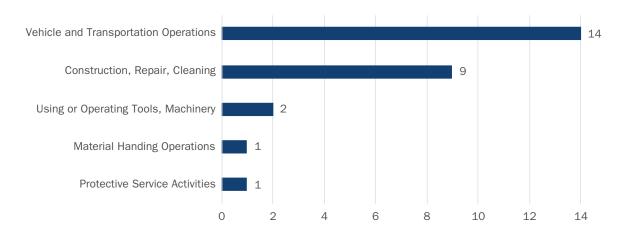
The primary source of a fatal occupational injury is the object, substance, person, bodily motion, or exposure which most directly led to, produced, or inflicted the injury.

Fatal Occupational Injuries By Secondary Source



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

Fatal Occupational Injuries By Worker Activity

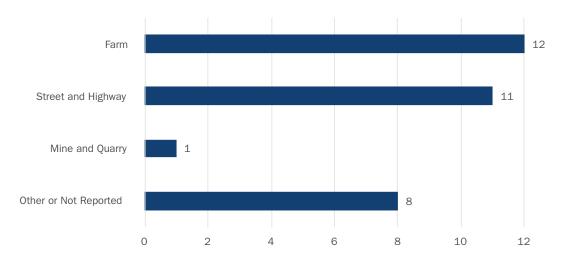


The worker activity describes what the worker was engaged in at the time of the fatal injury.



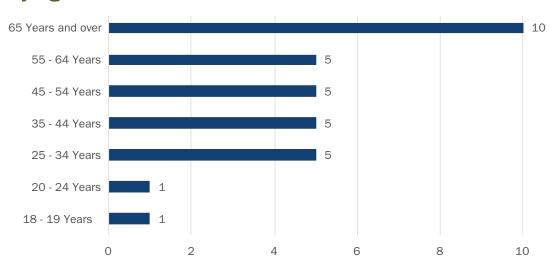
The status indicates the classification of someone in employment as either an employee or working on their own account.





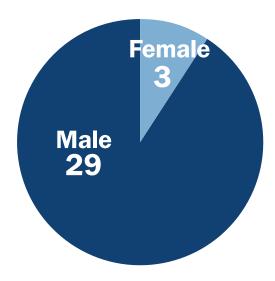
The location element indicates the locale, site, or type of location where the incident or exposure occurred.

Fatal Occupational Injuries **By Age**



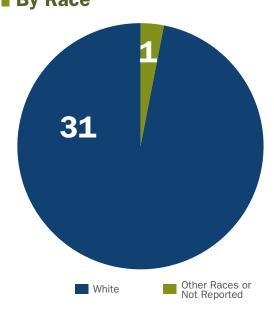
The age indicates the age of the decedent at the time of the fatal injury or exposure.





The gender of the worker experiencing the occupational fatality.

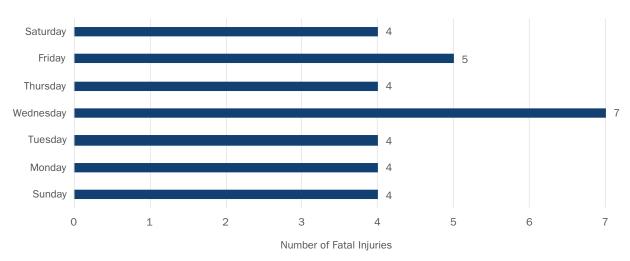




The race or ethnicity of the worker experiencing the occupational fatality.

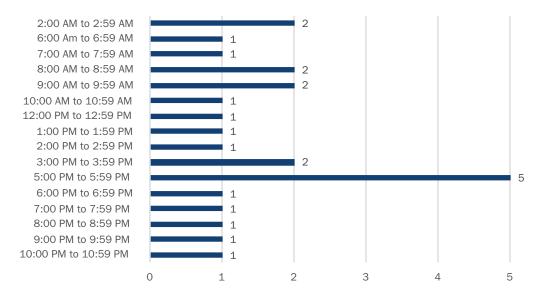
Fatal Occupational Injuries

By Day of Week Incident Occurred



Fatal Occupational Injuries

By Time of Incident



DATA TABLES

TABLE A1: Fatal Occupational Injuries By Industry and Event or Exposure, Montana, 2017
TABLE A2: Fatal Occupational Injuries Resulting from Transportation Incidents and Homicides, Montana, 2017
TABLE A3: Fatal Occupational Injuries to Private Sector Wage and Salary Workers, Government Workers, and Self-employed Workers by Industry, Montana, 2017
TABLE A4: Fatal Occupational Injuries by Primary and Secondary Source of Injury for all Fatal Injuries and by Major Private Industry ¹ Sector, Montana, 2017
TABLE A5: Fatal Occupational Injuries by Occupation and Event or Exposure, Montana, 2017
TABLE A6: Fatal Occupational Injuries Resulting From Transportation Incidents and Homicides by Occupation, Montana, 2017
TABLE A7: Fatal Occupational Injuries by Worker Characteristics and Event or Exposure, Montana, 2017
TABLE A8: Fatal Occupational Injuries by Event or Exposure and Age, Montana, 2017
TABLE A9: Fatal Occupational Injuries by Event or Exposure for All Fatal Injuries and Major Private Industry ¹ Sector, Montana, 2017

TABLE A1: Fatal Occupational Injuries By Industry and Event or Exposure, Montana, 2017

					Event or E	xposure ²		
Industry ¹	NAICS Code¹ Fatal Injuries (Number)	Injuries	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		32	5	12	2	5	NP	7
PRIVATE INDUSTRY		29	4	11	2	4	NP	7
Goods-producing	`	23	4	7	2	3	NP	7
NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING		17	4	5	2	NP	NP	4
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting		16	4	5	2	NP	NP	3
Crop Production	111	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Other Crop Farming	1119	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
All Other Crop Farming	11199	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Animal Production and Aquaculture	112	12	4	4	NP	NP	NP	NP
Cattle Ranching and Farming	1121	12	4	4	NP	NP	NP	NP
Beef Cattle Ranching and Farming, Including Feedlots	11211	12	4	4	NP	NP	NP	NP
Beef Cattle Ranching and Farming	112111	12	4	4	NP	NP	NP	NP
Support Activities for Agriculture and Forestry	115	2	NP	NP	2	NP	NP	NP
Support Activities for Forestry	1153	2	NP	NP	2	NP	NP	NP
Support Activities for Forestry	11531	2	NP	NP	2	NP	NP	NP
Mining ⁵		1	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	1
Mining (except Oil and Gas)	212	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	1
Coal Mining	2121	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	1
Coal Mining	21211	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	1
Bituminous Coal and Lignite Surface Mining	212111	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	1
Construction		6	NP	2	NP	NP	NP	3
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	237	2	NP	1	NP	NP	NP	1
Highway, Street, and Bridge Construction	2373	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	1
Highway, Street, and Bridge Construction	23731	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	1
Other Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	2379 238	1 3	NP NP	1 1	NP NP	NP NP	NP NP	NP NP
Specialty Trade Contractors Other Specialty Trade Contractors	2389	3	NP NP	1	NP NP	NP	NP NP	NP NP
All Other Specialty Trade Contractors	23899	1	NP	1	NP	NP	NP	NP
All Other Nonresidential Specialty Trade								
Contractors	238992	1	NP	1	NP	NP	NP	NP
Service-providing		6	NP	4	NP	NP	NP	NP
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, AND UTILITIES		4	NP	3	NP	NP	NP	NP
Transportation and Warehousing		4	NP	3	NP	NP	NP	NP
Rail Transportation	482	1	NP	1	NP	NP	NP	NP
Rail Transportation	4821	1	NP	1	NP	NP	NP	NP
Rail Transportation	48211	1	NP	1	NP	NP	NP	NP
Line-haul Railroads	482111	1	NP	1	NP	NP	NP	NP
Truck transportation	484	3	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
General Freight Trucking	4841	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
General Freight Trucking, Long-distance General Freight Trucking, Long-distance,	48412	NP	NP	NP .	NP	NP	NP	NP
Truckload Specialized Freight Trucking	484121 4842	1 1	NP NP	1 NP	NP NP	NP NP	NP NP	NP NP
Specialized Freight (except Used Goods)	48422	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP

TABLE A1: (Continued)

					Event or E	xposure ²		
Industry ¹	NAICS Code ¹	Total Fatal Injuries (Number)	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
GOVERNMENT ⁶		3	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Local Government		NP	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Service-providing		NP	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Public Administration		1	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities	922	1	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities	9221	1	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Police Protection	92212	1	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP

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/oshcfdef.htm.

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, November 29, 2018.

 $^{^2}$ 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.

TABLE A2: Fatal Occupational Injuries Resulting from Transportation Incidents and Homicides, Montana, 2017

			Transport	ation Incidents ²		Hom	icides ²
Industry ¹	Total Fatal Injuries (Number)	Total	Roadway Incidents Involving Motorized Land Vehicle	Nonroadway Incidents Involving Motorized Land Vehicles	Pedestrian Vehicular Incidents	Total	Shooting by Other Person - Intentional
Total	32	12	7	3	2	1	1
PRIVATE INDUSTRY	29	11	6	3	2	NP	NP
Goods-producing	29	11	6	3	2	NP	NP
NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING	17	5	NP	3	NP	NP	NP
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	16	5	NP	3	NP	NP	NP
Crop Production	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Other Crop Farming	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
All Other Crop Farming	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Animal Production and Aquaculture	12	4	1	3	NP	NP	NP
Cattle Ranching and Farming	12	4	1	3	NP	NP	NP
Beef Cattle Ranching and Farming, Including Feedlots	12	4	1	3	NP	NP	NP
Beef Cattle Ranching and Farming	12	4	1	3	NP	NP	NP
Support Activities for Agriculture and Forestry	2	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Support Activities for Forestry	2	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Support Activities for Forestry	2	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Mining ³	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Mining (except Oil and Gas)	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Coal Mining	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Coal Mining	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Bituminous Coal and Lignite Surface Mining	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Construction	6	2	1	NP	1	NP	NP
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	2	1	NP	NP	1	NP	NP
Highway, Street, and Bridge Construction	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Highway, Street, and Bridge Construction	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Other Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	1	1	NP	NP	1	NP	NP
Specialty Trade Contractors	3	1	1	NP	NP	NP	NP
Other Specialty Trade Contractors	3	1	1	NP	NP	NP	NP
All Other Specialty Trade Contractors	1	1	1	NP	NP	NP	NP
All Other Nonresidential Specialty Trade Contractors	1	1	1	NP	NP	NP	NP
Service-providing	6	4	3	NP	1	NP	NP
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, AND UTILITIES	4	3	NP	NP	1	NP	NP
Transportation and Warehousing	4	3	NP	NP	1	NP	NP
Rail Transportation	1	1	1	NP	NP	NP	NP
Rail Transportation	1	1	1	NP	NP	NP	NP
Rail Transportation	1	1	1	NP	NP	NP	NP
Line-haul Railroads	1	1	1	NP	NP	NP	NP
Truck transportation	3	NP	NP	NP	1	NP	NP
General Freight Trucking	NP	NP	NP	NP	1	NP	NP
General Freight Trucking, Long-distance	NP	NP	NP	NP	1	NP	NP
General Freight Trucking, Long-distance, Truckload	1	1	NP	NP	1	NP	NP
Specialized Freight Trucking	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Specialized Freight (except Used Goods) Trucking, Local	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP

TABLE A2: (Continued)

			Transport	ation Incidents ²	1	Hom	icides²
Industry ¹	Total Fatal Injuries (Number)	Total	Roadway Incidents Involving Motorized Land Vehicle	Nonroadway Incidents Involving Motorized Land Vehicles	Pedestrian Vehicular Incidents	Total	Shooting by Other Person - Intentional
GOVERNMENT ⁴	3	NP	NP	NP	NP	1	1
Local Government	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	1	1
Service-providing	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	1	1
Public Administration	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	1	1
Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	1	1
Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	1	1
Police Protection	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	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/oshcfdef.htm.

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, November 29, 2018.

 $^{^2}$ 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 Includes fatal injuries to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

TABLE A3: Fatal Occupational Injuries to Private Sector Wage and Salary Workers, Government Workers, and Self-employed Workers by Industry, Montana, 2017

Industry¹	Fatal I	Injuries	Wage ar	Sector nd Salary kers ²		nment kers³	Self-employed Workers ⁴	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	32	100.0	15	100.0	3	100.0	14	100.0
Goods-producing	24	75.0	10	66.7	NP	NP	13	92.9
NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING								
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting Crop Production	17	53.1	6	40.0	NP	NP	11	78.6
Other Crop Farming	16	50.0	5	33.3	NP	NP	11	78.6
All Other Crop Farming	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Animal Production and Aquaculture	1	3.1	1	6.7	NP	NP	NP	NP
Cattle Ranching and Farming	1	3.1	1	6.7	NP	NP	NP	NP
Beef Cattle Ranching and Farming, Including Feedlots	12	37.5	1	6.7	NP	NP	11	78.6
Beef Cattle Ranching and Farming	12	37.5	1	6.7	NP	NP	11	78.6
Support Activities for Agriculture and Forestry	12	37.5	1	6.7	NP	NP	11	78.6
Support Activities for Forestry	12	37.5	1	6.7	NP	NP	11	78.6
Support Activities for Forestry	2	6.3	2	13.3	NP	NP	NP	NP
Mining ⁵	1	3.1	1	6.7	NP	NP	NP	NP
Mining (except Oil and Gas)	1	3.1	1	6.7	NP	NP	NP	NP
Coal Mining	1	3.1	1	6.7	NP	NP	NP	NP
Coal Mining	1	3.1	1	6.7	NP	NP	NP	NP
Bituminous Coal and Lignite Surface Mining	1	3.1	1	6.7	NP	NP	NP	NP
Construction	7	21.9	4	26.7	NP	NP	NP	NP
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	3	9.4	2	13.3	NP	NP	NP	NP
Highway, Street, and Bridge Construction	NP	NP	1	6.7	NP	NP	NP	NP
Highway, Street, and Bridge Construction	NP	NP	1	6.7	NP	NP	NP	NP
Other Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	1	3.1	1	6.7	NP	NP	NP	NP
Specialty Trade Contractors	3	9.4	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Other Specialty Trade Contractors	3	9.4	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
All Other Specialty Trade Contractors	1	3.1	1	6.7	NP	NP	NP	NP
All Other Nonresidential Specialty Trade Contractors	1	3.1	1	6.7	NP	NP	NP	NP
Service-providing	8	25.0	5	33.3	NP	NP	1	7.1
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, AND UTILITIES								
Transportation and Warehousing	4	12.5	3	20.0	NP	NP	1	7.1
Rail Transportation								
Rail Transportation	4	12.5	3	20.0	NP	NP	1	7.1
Rail Transportation	1	3.1	1	6.7	NP	NP	NP	NP
Line-haul Railroads	1	3.1	1	6.7	NP	NP	NP	NP
Truck transportation	1	3.1	1	6.7	NP	NP	NP	NP
General Freight Trucking	1	3.1	1	6.7	NP	NP	NP	NP
General Freight Trucking, Long-distance	3	9.4	NP	NP	NP	NP	1	7.1
General Freight Trucking, Long-distance, Truckload Specialized Freight Trucking	NP NP	NP NP	NP NP	NP NP	NP NP	NP NP	NP NP	NP NP
Specialized Freight (except Used Goods) Trucking, Local	1	3.1	1	6.7	NP	NP	NP	NP
Public Administration	1	3.1	NP	NP	1	33.3	NP	NP
Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities	1	3.1	NP	NP	1	33.3	NP	NP
Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities	1	3.1	NP	NP	1	33.3	NP	NP
Police Protection	1	3.1	NP	NP	1	33.3	NP	NP

TABLE A3: (Continued)

- $^{\rm 1}$ 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/oshcfdef.htm.
- ² May include volunteers and workers receiving other types of compensation.
- $^{\rm 3}$ 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, November 29, 2018.

TABLE A4:
Fatal Occupational Injuries by Primary and Secondary Source of Injury for all Fatal Injuries and by Major Private Industry¹ Sector, Montana, 2017

		Go	ods-pro	s-producing Service-providing							ng		
Primary Source and Secondary Source ²	Total Fatal Injuries (Number)	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	32	23	17	6	NP	6	4	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Primary Source ⁴											ļ		
Machinery	3	3	2	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Agricultural and Garden Machinery	2	2	2	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Plowing, Planting, and Fertilizing Machinery	1	1	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Plowing and Cultivating Machinery	1	1	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Other Agricultural and Garden Machinery	1	1	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Persons, Plants, Animals, and Minerals	7	6	6	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Animals	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Mammals, except Humans	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Horses and Other Equines	1	1	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
PersonNPOther Than Injured or III Worker	1	NP NP	NP	NP NP	NP NP	NP NP	NP NP	NP NP	NP NP	NP NP	NP NP	NP NP	NP
Assailant, Suspect, Inmate Suspect Not Yet Apprehended	1	NP NP	NP NP	NP	NP	NP NP	NP NP	NP	NP	NP NP	NP NP	NP NP	NP NP
Plants, Trees, Vegetation - Not Processed	2	2	2	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Trees, Logs, Limbs	2	2	2	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Trees	2	2	2	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Structures and Surfaces	6	6	4	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Structures Other Than Buildings	3	3	2	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Scaffolds, Staging	NP	NP	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Excavations, Strip Mines, and Quarries (except Confined Space)	1	1	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Other Structural Elements Fences, Fence Panels, Gates	1	1 1	1 1	NP NP	NP NP	NP NP	NP NP	NP NP	NP NP	NP NP	NP NP	NP NP	NP NP
Floors, Walkways, Ground Surfaces	1	1	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Ground	1	1	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Vehicles	15	8	5	3	NP	5	4	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Highway Vehicles, Motorized	12	5	NP	3	NP	5	4	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Passenger Vehicle–Automobiles, Buses, and Passenger Vans	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Bus	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Trucks-Motorized Freight Hauling and Utility	4	1	NP	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Cement Truck, Concrete Mixer Truck	1	1	NP	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Multi-purpose Highway Vehicles	7	4	NP	2	NP	3	2	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Pickup Truck	5	4	NP	2	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
SUV, Sports Utility Vehicle	2	NP	NP	NP	NP	2	2	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Off-road or Industrial Vehicles - Powered	3	3	3	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Off-road Passenger Vehicles - Powered	3	3	3	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
ATV, All Terrain Vehicle	2	2	2	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Secondary Source ⁵						1				1	1		
Machinery	1	1	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Material and Personnel Handling Machinery	1	1	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
,	1	1	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP

TABLE A4: (Continued)

		Go	ods-pro	duci	ng			Sei	vice-	providi	ng		
Primary Source and Secondary Source ²	Total Fatal Injuries (Number)	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
Parts and Materials	2	2	2	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Fasteners, Connectors, Ropes, Ties	1	1	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Ropes, Ties, Chains	1	1	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Chains, n.e.c.	1	1	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Vehicle and Mobile Equipment Parts	1	1	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Trailers	1	1	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Structures and Surfaces	4	2	2	NP	NP	1	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Floors, Walkways, Ground Surfaces	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	1	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Ground	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	1	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Geographical Structures	2	2	2	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Water Bodies - Natural	2	2	2	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Rivers, Streams	1	1	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Tools, Instruments, and Equipment	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Firearms, Law Enforcement, and Other Self-defense Equipment	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Firearms	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Rifle, Shotgun	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Vehicles	7	5	3	NP	NP	1	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Highway Vehicles, Motorized	5	3	NP	1	NP	1	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Trucks - Motorized Freight Hauling and Utility	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Dump Truck	1	1	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Multi-purpose Highway Vehicles	3	1	NP	1	NP	1	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Pickup Truck	3	1	NP	1	NP	1	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Off-road or Industrial Vehicles - Powered	NP	NP	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Tractors, PTOs	NP	NP	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Farm Tractor	1	1	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Other Sources	4	2	2	NP	NP	NP	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Environmental and Elemental Conditions	4	2	2	NP	NP	NP	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Weather and Atmospheric Conditions	4	2	2	NP	NP	NP	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Ice, Sleet, Snow	2	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Lightning	2	2	2	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP

 $^{^{\}rm 1}$ 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/oshcfdef.htm.

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." 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, November 29, 2018.

 $^{^2}$ 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.

TABLE A5: Fatal Occupational Injuries by Occupation and Event or Exposure, Montana, 2017

		Event or Exposure ²									
Occupation ¹	Total Fatal Injuries (Number)	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	32	5	12	2	5	NP	7				
Management Occupations	8	3	3	NP	NP	NP	NP				
Other Management Occupations	8	3	3	NP	NP	NP	NP				
Farmers, Ranchers, and Other Agricultural Managers	8	3	3	NP	NP	NP	NP				
Farmers, Ranchers, and Other Agricultural Managers	8	3	3	NP	NP	NP	NP				
Protective Service Occupations	3	1	NP	2	NP	NP	NP				
Fire Fighting and Prevention Workers	2	NP	NP	2	NP	NP	NP				
Firefighters	2	NP	NP	2	NP	NP	NP				
Firefighters	2	NP	NP	2	NP	NP	NP				
Law Enforcement Workers	1	1	NP	NP NP	NP	NP	NP				
Police Officers	1	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP				
Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers	1	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP				
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	5	NP	1	NP	1	NP	NP				
Agricultural Workers	5	NP	1	NP	1	NP	NP				
Miscellaneous Agricultural Workers	5	NP	1	NP	1	NP	NP				
Farmworkers and Laborers, Crop, Nursery, and Greenhouse	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP				
Farmworkers, Farm, Ranch, and Aquacultural Animals	4	NP	1	NP	1	NP	NP				
Construction and Extraction Occupations	4	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP				
Construction Trades Workers	3	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP				
Construction Laborers	3	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP				
Construction Laborers	3	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP				
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	3	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	1				
Vehicle and Mobile Equipment Mechanics, Installers, and Repairers	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	1				
Bus and Truck Mechanics and Diesel Engine Specialists	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	1				
Bus and Truck Mechanics and Diesel Engine Specialists	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	1				
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	8	NP	4	NP	NP	NP	NP				
Motor Vehicle Operators	6	NP	3	NP	NP	NP	1				
Bus Drivers	1	NP	1	NP	NP	NP	NP				
Bus Drivers, School or Special Client	1	NP	1	NP	NP	NP	NP				
Driver/Sales Workers and Truck Drivers	5	NP	2	NP	NP	NP	1				
Heavy and Tractor-trailer Truck Drivers	5	NP	2	NP	NP	NP	1				
Rail Transportation Workers	1	NP	1	NP	NP	NP	NP				
Railroad Conductors and Yardmasters	1	NP	1	NP	NP	NP	NP				
Railroad Conductors and Yardmasters	1	NP	1	NP	NP	NP	NP				

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

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, November 29, 2018.

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

 $^{^{\}rm 3}$ 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.

TABLE A6:

Fatal Occupational Injuries Resulting From Transportation Incidents and Homicides by Occupation, Montana, 2017

			Transporta	ation Incidents	2	Homicides ²			
Occupation ¹	Total Fatal Injuries (Number)	Total	Roadway Incidents Involving Motorized Land Vehicle	Nonroadway Incidents Involving Motorized Land Vehicles	Pedestrian Vehicular Incidents	Total	Shooting by Other Person - Intentiona		
Total	32	12	7	3	2	1	1		
Management Occupations	8	3	NP	3	NP	NP	NP		
Other Management Occupations	8	3	NP	3	NP	NP	NP		
Farmers, Ranchers, and Other Agricultural Managers	8	3	NP	3	NP	NP	NP		
Farmers, Ranchers, and Other Agricultural Managers	8	3	NP	3	NP	NP	NP		
Protective Service Occupations	3	NP	NP	NP	NP	1	1		
Fire Fighting and Prevention Workers	2	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP		
Firefighters	2	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP		
Firefighters	2	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP		
Law Enforcement Workers	1	NP NP	NP	NP	NP	1	1		
Police Officers	1	NP NP	NP	NP	NP	1	1		
Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers	1	NP NP	NP	NP	NP	1	1		
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	5	1	1	NP NP	NP	NP	NP		
Agricultural Workers	5	1	1	NP	NP	NP	NP		
Miscellaneous Agricultural Workers	5	1	1	NP	NP	NP	NP		
Farmworkers and Laborers, Crop, Nursery, and Greenhouse	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP		
Farmworkers, Farm, Ranch, and Aquacultural Animals	4	1	1	NP	NP	NP	NP		
Construction and Extraction Occupations	4	NP	NP	NP	1	NP	NP		
Construction Trades Workers	3	NP	NP	NP	1	NP	NP		
Construction Laborers	3	NP	NP	NP	1	NP	NP		
Construction Laborers	3	NP	NP	NP	1	NP	NP		
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	3	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP		
Vehicle and Mobile Equipment Mechanics, Installers, and Repairers	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP		
Bus and Truck Mechanics and Diesel Engine Specialists	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP		
Bus and Truck Mechanics and Diesel Engine Specialists	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP		
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	8	4	3	NP	1	NP	NP		
Motor Vehicle Operators	6	3	2	NP	1	NP	NP		
Bus Drivers	1	1	1	NP	NP	NP	NP		
Bus Drivers, School or Special Client	1	1	1	NP	NP	NP	NP		
Driver/Sales Workers and Truck Drivers	5	2	1	NP	1	NP	NP		
Heavy and Tractor-trailer Truck Drivers	5	2	1	NP	1	NP	NP		
Rail Transportation Workers	1	1	1	NP	NP	NP	NP		
Railroad Conductors and Yardmasters	1	1	1	NP	NP	NP	NP		
Railroad Conductors and Yardmasters	1	1	1	NP	NP	NP	NP		

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

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, November 29, 2018

 $^{^{\}rm 2}$ Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward.

³ Includes fatal injuries to persons identified as resident armed forces regardless of individual occupation listed.

TABLE A7: Fatal Occupational Injuries by Worker Characteristics and Event or Exposure, Montana, 2017

				Event or Ex	posure ²		
Worker Characteristics	Total Fatal Injuries (Number)	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	32	12	5	7	5	NP	2
Employee status							
Wage and Salary⁴	18	8	1	4	NP	NP	2
Self-employed ⁵	14	4	4	3	3	NP	NP
Gender							
Women	3	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Men	29	11	4	6	5	NP	2
Age							
Under 16 Years	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
16 to 17 Years	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
18 to 19 Years	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	1
20 to 24 Years	1	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
25 to 34 Years	5	1	NP	1	1	NP	1
35 to 44 Years	5	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
45 to 54 Years	5	3	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
55 to 64 Years	5	NP	NP	3	NP	NP	NP
65 Years and over	10	5	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Race or ethnic origin ⁶							
White (non-Hispanic)	31	12	5	6	5	NP	NP
Black or African-American (non-Hispanic)	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Hispanic or Latino	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
American Indian or Alaska Native (non-Hispanic)	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Asian (non-Hispanic)	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander (non-Hispanic)	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP

 $^{^{\}rm 1}$ Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward.

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, November 29, 2018.

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.

TABLE A8: Fatal Occupational Injuries by Event or Exposure and Age, Montana, 2017

Event or Exposure ¹	Total Fatal Injuries (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	32	NP	NP	1	1	5	5	5	5	10			
Violence and Other Injuries by Persons or Animals	5	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP			
Intentional Injury by Person	3	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP			
Homicides (Intentional Injury by Other Person)	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	1	NP	NP	NP			
Shooting by Other Person - Intentional	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	1	NP	NP	NP			
Transportation Incidents	12	NP	NP	NP	1	1	1	3	NP	5			
Pedestrian Vehicular Incident	2	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	1	NP	1			
Pedestrian Struck by Vehicle in Work Zone	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	1	NP	NP			
Pedestrian Struck by Vehicle Backing Up in Work Zone	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	1	NP	NP			
Pedestrian Struck by Vehicle in Roadway	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	1			
Pedestrian Struck by Forward-moving Vehicle in Roadway	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	1			
Roadway Incidents Involving Motorized Land Vehicle	7	NP	NP	NP	1	1	1	2	NP	1			
Roadway Collision with Other Vehicle	4	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	1	1	NP	1			
Roadway Collision - Moving in Opposite Directions, Oncoming	3	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	1	1	NP	1			
Roadway Noncollision Incident	3	NP	NP	NP	1	1	NP	1	NP	NP			
Jack-knifed or Overturned, Roadway	3	NP	NP	NP	1	1	NP	1	NP	NF			
Nonroadway Incident Involving Motorized Land Vehicles	3	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	3			
Nonroadway Noncollision Incident	3	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	3			
Jack-knifed or Overturned, Nonroadway	3	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	3			
Fires and Explosions	2	NP	NP	1	NP	1	NP	NP	NP	NP			
Fires	2	NP	NP	1	NP	1	NP	NP	NP	NF			
Forest or Brush Fire	2	NP	NP	1	NP	1	NP	NP	NP	NP			
Falls, Slips, Trips	5	NP	NP	NP	NP	1	NP	NP	NP	NP			
Falls to Lower Level	5	NP	NP	NP	NP	1	NP	NP	NP	NP			
Fall From Collapsing Structure or Equipment	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	1	NP	NP	NP	NP			
Fall From Collapsing Structure or Equipment Less Than 6 Feet	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	1	NP	NP	NP	NP			
Other Fall to Lower Level	4	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP			
Other fall to Lower Level 6 to 10 Feet	3	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP			
Contact With Objects and Equipment	7	NP	NP	NP	NP	1	NP	NP	3	NP			
Caught In or Compressed by Equipment or Objects	3	NP	NP	NP	NP	1	NP	NP	NP	NP			
Compressed or Pinched Between Two Stationary Objects	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	1	NP	NP	NP	NP			
Struck, Caught, or Crushed in Collapsing Structure, Equipment, or Material	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	1	NP			
Mine Collapse or Cave-in	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	1	NP			

 $^{^{\}rm 1}$ Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward.

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." 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, November 29, 2018.

TABLE A9: Fatal Occupational Injuries by Event or Exposure for All Fatal Injuries and Major Private Industry¹ Sector, Montana, 2017

		Goods-producing				Service-providing								
Event or Exposure ²	Total Fatal Injuries (Number)	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	32	23	17	6	NP	6	4	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	
Violence and Other Injuries by Persons or Animals	5	4	4	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	
Intentional Injury by Person	3	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	
Homicides (Intentional Injury by Other Person)	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	
Shooting by Other Person - Intentional	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	
Transportation Incidents	12	7	5	2	NP	4	3	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	
Pedestrian Vehicular Incident	2	1	NP	1	NP	1	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	
Pedestrian Struck by Vehicle in Work Zone	1	1	NP	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	
Pedestrian Struck by Vehicle Backing Up in Work Zone	1	1	NP	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	
Pedestrian Struck by Sehicle in Roadway	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	1	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	
Pedestrian Struck by Forward-moving Vehicle in Roadway	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	1	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	
Roadway Incidents Involving Motorized Land Vehicle	7	3	NP	1	NP	3	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	
Roadway Collision with Other Vehicle	4	NP	NP	1	NP	1	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	
Roadway Collision - Moving in Opposite Directions, Oncoming	3	1	NP	1	NP	1	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	
Roadway Noncollision Incident	3	1	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	
Jack-knifed or Overturned, Roadway	3	1	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	
Nonroadway Incident Involving Motorized Land Vehicles	3	3	3	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	
Nonroadway Noncollision Incident	3	3	3	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	
Jack-knifed or Overturned, Nonroadway	3	3	3	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	
Fires and Explosions	2	2	2	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	
Fires	2	2	2	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	
Forest or Brush Fire	2	2	2	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	
Falls, Slips, Trips	5	3	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	
Falls to Lower Level	5	3	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	
Fall from Collapsing Structure or Equipment	1	1	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	
Fall from Collapsing Structure or Equipment Less Than 6 Feet	1	1	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	
Other Fall to Lower Level	4	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	
Other Fall to Lower Level 6 to 10 Feet	3	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	
Contact with Objects and Equipment	7	7	4	3	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	
Caught In or Compressed by Equipment or Objects	3	3	NP	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	
Compressed or Pinched Between Two Stationary Objects	1	1	NP	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	
Struck, Caught, or Crushed in Collapsing Structure, Equipment, or Material	NP	NP	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	
Mine Collapse or Cave-in	1	1	1	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	

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/oshcfdef.htm.

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, November 29, 2018.

 $^{^2}$ 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.

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 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 2017 Montana report on nonfatal injuries and illnesses are available from the Data Management Section, Montana Department of Labor & 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 www.bls.gov/iif.

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 2017 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 makes 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 a source document and a follow-up questionnaire to ensure 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 2017; 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.

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.

