

MONTANA

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

2019 REPORT



Montana Department of
LABOR & INDUSTRY

M O N T A N A

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

2 0 1 9 R E P O R T

State of Montana

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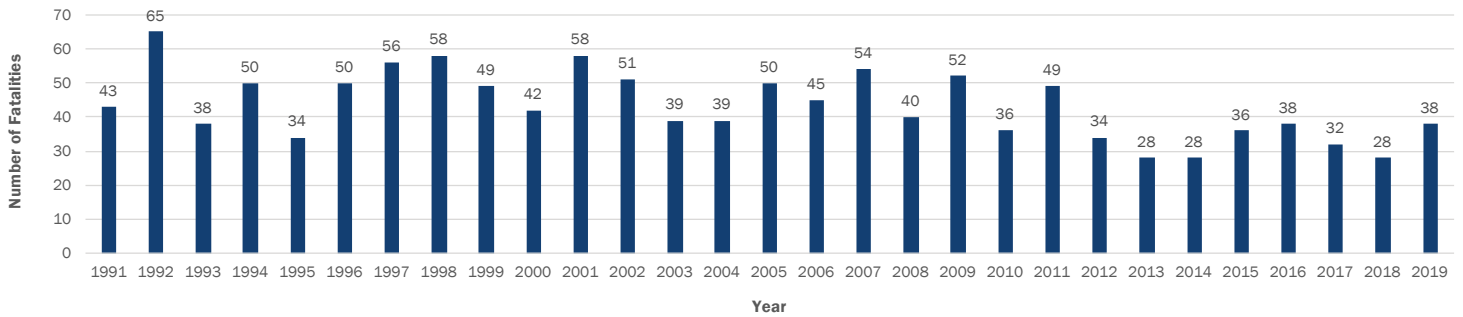
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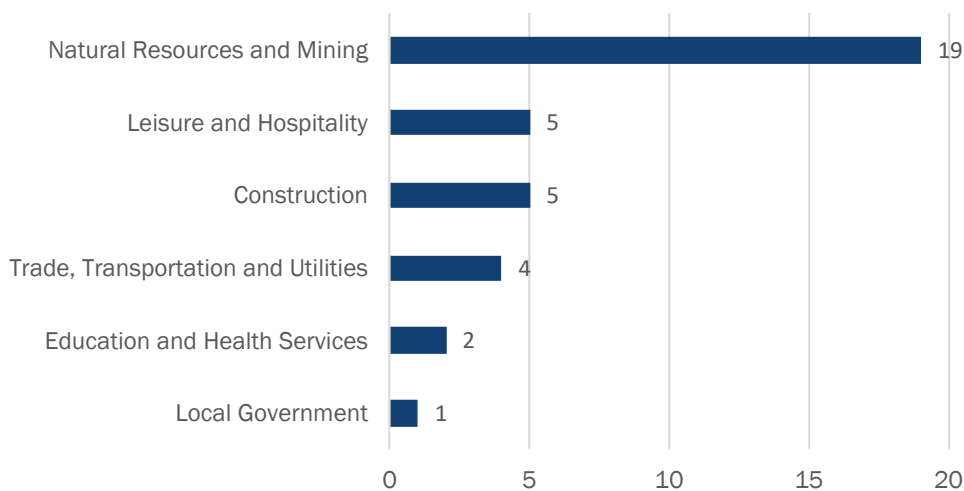
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Montana Fatal Occupational Injuries



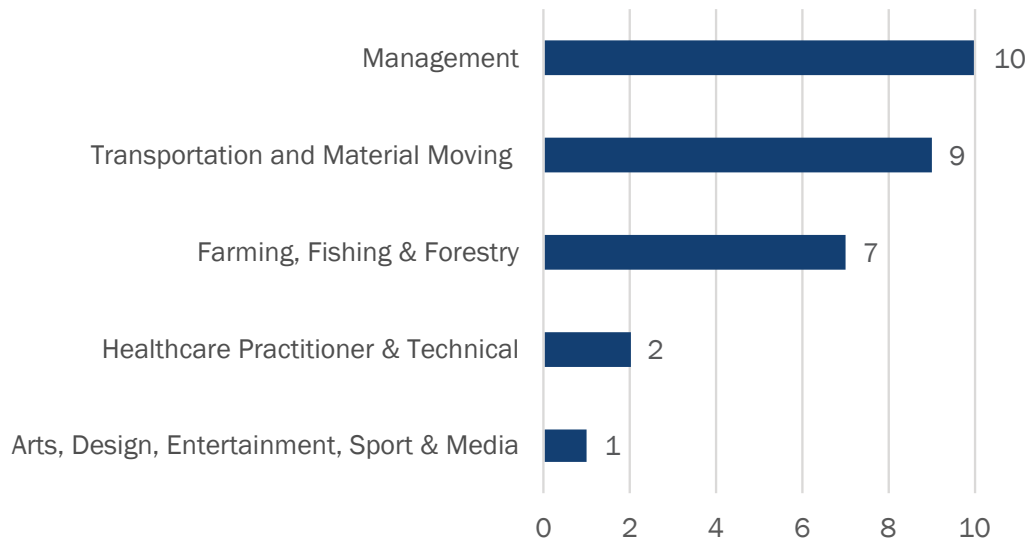
Montana workers experienced 38 fatal workplace injuries in 2019. In the following charts, total includes data for fatalities that do not meet publication criteria.

Fatal Occupational Injuries By Major Industry



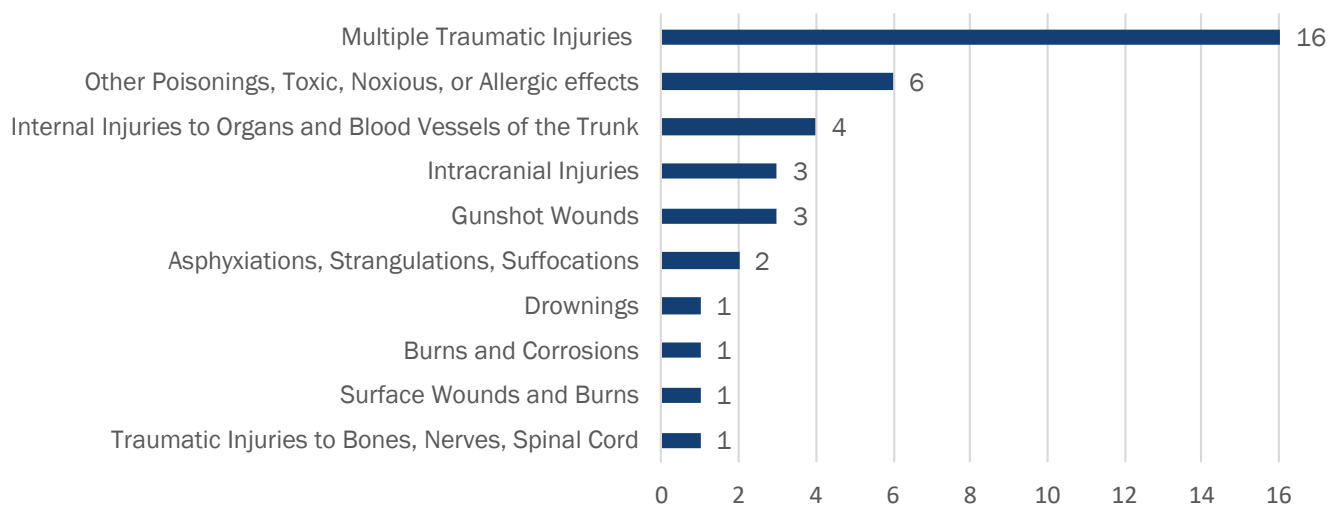
Industry identifies the industry the decedent worked in, as described by the North American Industry Classification System.

Fatal Occupational Injuries

By Major Occupational Group

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.

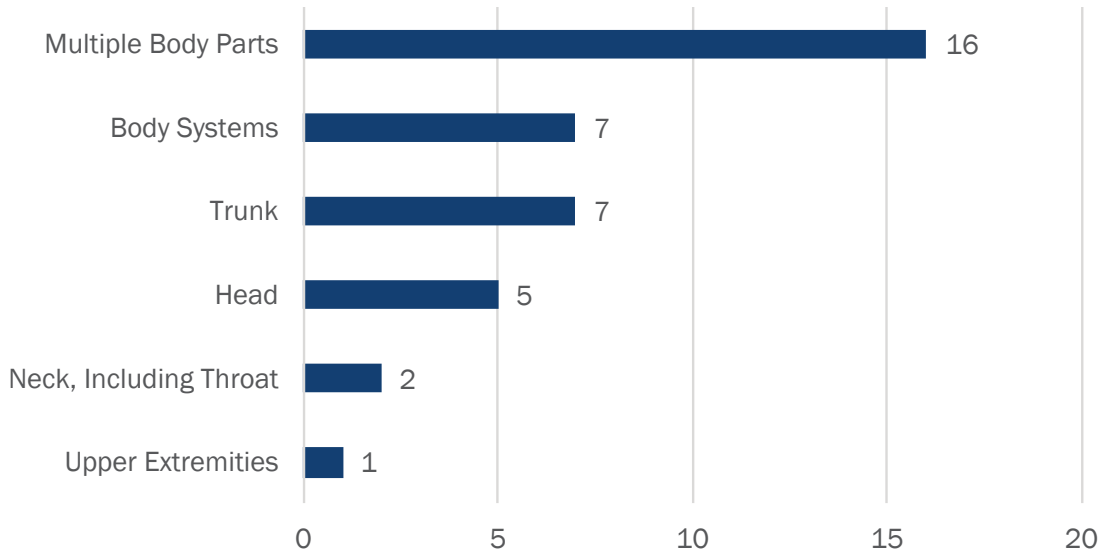
Fatal Occupational Injuries

By Nature

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

Fatal Occupational Injuries

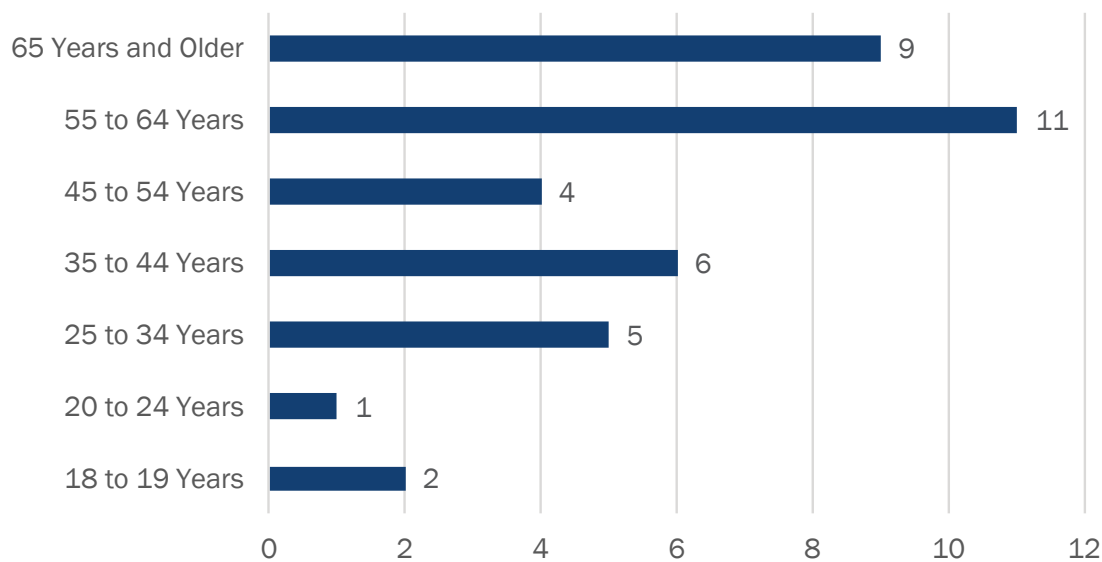
By Part



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

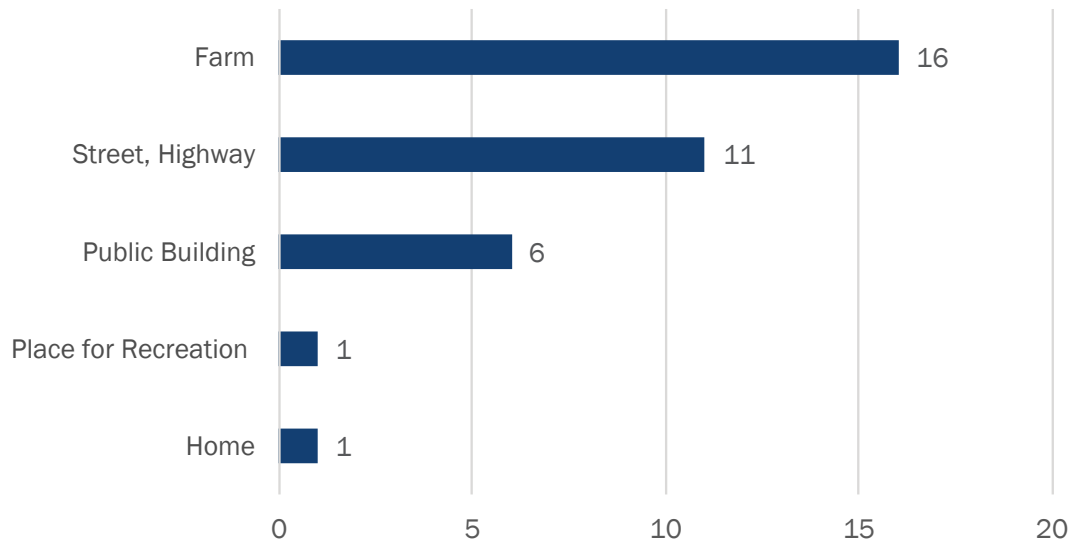
Fatal Occupational Injuries

By Age



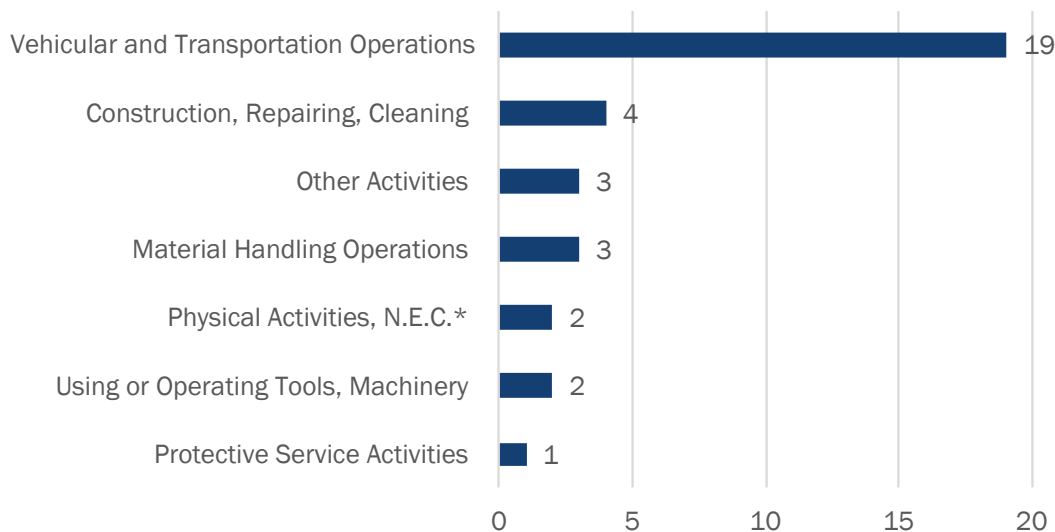
The age indicates the age of the decedent at the time of the fatal injury or exposure.

Fatal Occupational Injuries

By Location

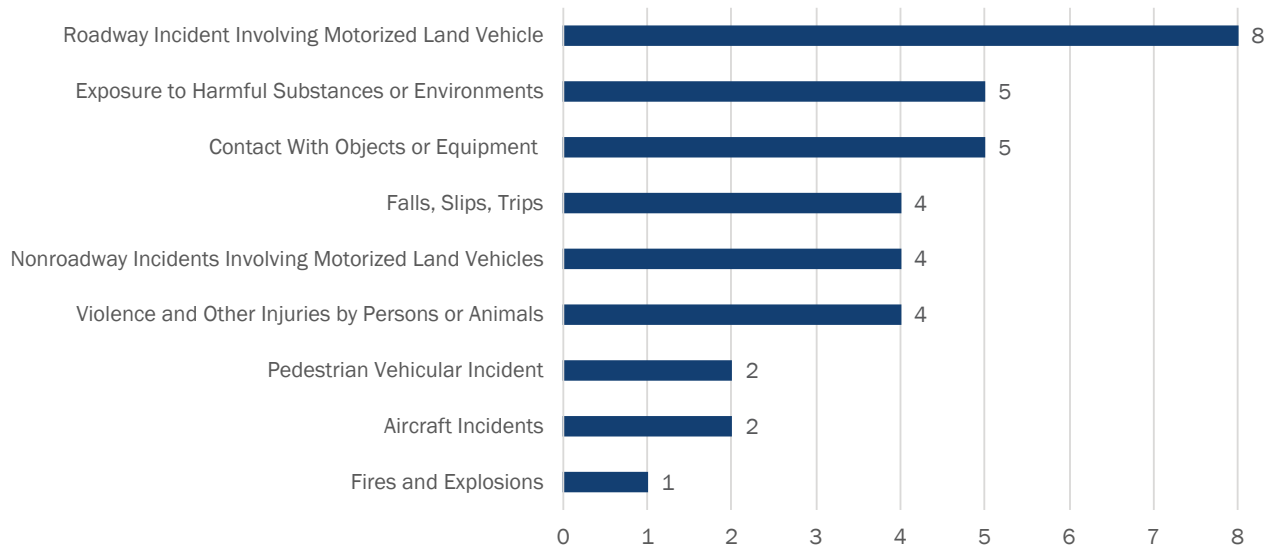
The location element indicates the locale, site, or type of location where the incident or exposure occurred.

Fatal Occupational Injuries

By Worker Activity

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

Fatal Occupational Injuries

By Event

Wage and salary workers experienced 18 workplace fatalities, while self-employed workers had 20.

Thirty-two of the fatal work injuries were male workers and 6 were female workers.

Due to confidential and release criteria, reported data may not add up to 38.

TABLE
Fatal Occupational Injuries by Selected Worker Characteristics
all Ownerships, Montana, 2019

Characteristics	All primary sources ^{1,2}
Total	38
Employee status	
Wage and salary ³	18
Self-employed ⁴	20
Gender	
Women	6
Men	32
Age	
Under 16 Years	NP
16 to 17 Years	NP
18 to 19 Years	2
20 to 24 Years	1
25 to 34 Years	5
35 to 44 Years	6
45 to 54 Years	4
55 to 64 Years	11
65 Years and over	9
Race or ethnic origin⁶	
White (non-Hispanic)	35
Black or African-American (non-Hispanic)	NP
Hispanic or Latino	NP
American Indian or Alaska Native (non-Hispanic)	NP
Asian (non-Hispanic)	NP
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander (non-Hispanic)	NP
Person of multiple races (non-Hispanic)	NP
Other races or not reported (non-Hispanic)	NP
Event or exposure^{1:}	
Violence and other injuries by persons or animals	4
Intentional injury by person	NP
Homicides (Intentional injury by other person)	NP
Suicides (Self-inflicted injuryNPintentional)	NP
Transportation incidents	19
Aircraft incidents	2
Pedestrian vehicular incident	2
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle	8
Roadway collision with other vehicle	3
Roadway noncollision incident	3
Nonroadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	4
Nonroadway noncollision incident	4
Jack-knifed or overturned, nonroadway	3
Fires and explosions	1
Falls, slips, trips	4
Falls on same level	NP
Falls to lower level	NP
Fall from collapsing structure or equipment	NP
Fall through surface or existing opening	NP
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	5
Exposure to electricity	NP
Exposure to temperature extremes	NP
Contact with objects and equipment	5
Struck by object or equipment	NP
Struck by powered vehicleNPnontransport	NP
Struck by falling object or equipmentNPother than powered vehicle	NP
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	NP
Caught in running equipment or machinery	NP

TABLE (CONTINUED)**Fatal Occupational Injuries by Selected Worker Characteristics
all Ownerships, Montana, 2019**

Characteristics	All primary sources^{1,2}
Nature¹	
Traumatic injuries to bones, nerves, spinal cord	1
Traumatic injuries to muscles, tendons, ligaments, joints, etc.	NP
Open wounds	3
Gunshot wounds	3
Surface wounds and bruises	1
Burns and corrosions	1
Intracranial injuries	3
Effects of environmental conditions	NP
Multiple traumatic injuries and disorders	16
Burns and other injuries, except fractures	NP
Intracranial injuries and injuries to internal organs	2
Other traumatic injuries and disorders	13
Asphyxiations, strangulations, suffocations	2
Drownings	1
Electrocutions, electric shocks	NP
Internal injuries to organs and blood vessels of the trunk	4
Other poisoning, toxic, noxious, or allergenic effects	6
Part of body¹:	
Head	5
Neck, including throat	2
Trunk	7
Chest, including ribs, internal organs	3
Back, including spine, spinal cord	2
Upper extremities	NP
Lower extremities	1
Body systems	7
Multiple body parts	16
Head and neck	1
Head, neck, and trunk	NP
Head and trunk	2
Other multiple body parts	2
Whole body	NP
Worker activity:	
Vehicular and transportation operations	19
Using or operating tools, machinery	2
Constructing, repairing, cleaning	4
Protective service activities	1
Material handling operations	3
Physical activities, n.e.c.	2
Other activities	3
Tending an establishment, waiting on customers	NP
Location:	
Home	1
Farm	16
Mine and quarry	NP
Industrial place and premises	NP
Place for recreation and sport	1
Street and highway	11
Public building	6
Residential institution	NP
Occupation⁶:	
Management Occupations	10
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	NP
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	NP

TABLE (CONTINUED)**Fatal Occupational Injuries by Selected Worker Characteristics
all Ownerships, Montana, 2019**

Characteristics	All primary sources ^{1,2}
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	NP
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	NP
Community and Social Services Occupations	NP
Legal Occupations	NP
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	NP
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	1
Healthcare Practitioner and Technical Occupations	2
Healthcare Support Occupations	NP
Protective Service Occupations	NP
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	NP
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	NP
Personal Care and Service Occupations	NP
Sales and Related Occupations	NP
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	NP
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	7
Construction and Extraction Occupations	NP
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	NP
Production Occupations	NP
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	9
Military Specific Occupations ⁷	NP
PRIVATE INDUSTRY⁸:	37
Goods producing	NP
Natural resources and mining ⁹	19
Construction	5
Manufacturing	NP
Service providing	NP
Trade, transportation, and utilities	4
Information	NP
Financial activities	NP
Professional and business services	NP
Educational and health services	2
Leisure and hospitality	5
Other services, except public administration	NP
GOVERNMENT¹⁰:	1
Federal government	NP
State government	NP
Local government	1

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

² 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.

³ May include volunteers and workers receiving other types of compensation. Cases where employment status is unknown are included in the counts of wage and salary workers.

⁴ Includes self-employed workers, owners of unincorporated businesses and farms, paid and unpaid family workers, and may include some owners of incorporated businesses or members of partnerships.

⁵ Persons identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race. The race categories shown exclude data for Hispanic and Latino workers. Cases where ethnicity is unknown are included in counts of non-Hispanic workers.

⁶ CFOI has used several versions of the Standard Occupation Classification (SOC) system since 2003 to define occupation. For complete information on the version of SOC used in this year, see our definitions page at <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcdef.htm>. Cases where occupation is unknown are included in the total.

⁷ Includes fatal injuries to persons identified as resident armed forces regardless of individual occupation listed.

⁸ CFOI has used several versions of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) since 2003 to define industry. For complete information on the version of NAICS used in this year, see

our definitions page at <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcdef.htm>. Cases where ownership is unknown are included in private industry counts. Cases classified as foreign government and other government are included in all government counts, but not displayed separately. Cases where industry is unknown are included in the service sector counts.

⁹ 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.

¹⁰ 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. For complete information on how the data are coded and presented see our definitions page at <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcdef.htm>. 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 23, 2020.

NP = Not Publishable

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 2019 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 2019 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 2019; 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.



Montana Department of
LABOR & INDUSTRY

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