

MONTANA

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# Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

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2024 REPORT



Montana Department of  
**LABOR & INDUSTRY**

M O N T A N A

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# Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

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2024 REPORT

**State of Montana**

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## About the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

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. However, the CFOI program has amended scope criteria to include as in-scope injuries fatal cardiac events following exposures to harmful substances or environments.

This report provides information gathered for the CFOI program, by the Employment Standards 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 2024.

## Summary for 2024

There were 31 work-related fatalities in Montana in 2024.

Private industry employees accounted for 29 of the fatal injuries, the remaining two cases were in government.

Over half of the employees fatally injured were self-employed workers, accounting for 16 of the 31 injuries. Fifteen wage and salary workers made up the remaining cases.

Transportation incidents were the leading cause of fatal occupational injuries to Montana workers in 2024, with 16 incidents, or 52% of the fatalities. Contact incidents resulted in seven fatalities, while Exposure to harmful substances or environments accounted for three.

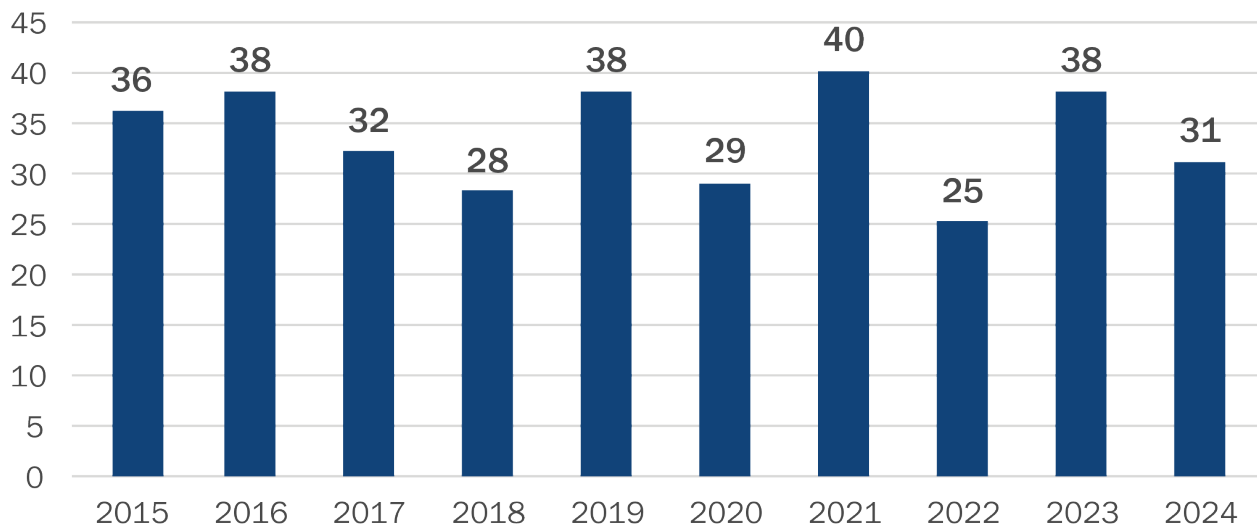
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations experienced 15 fatal injuries. Natural resources and mining occupations had 7 fatalities and transportation and warehousing had 4 fatal incidents. Utilities occupations and federal government workers had one fatal incident each.

Males accounted for 29 of the 31 Montana fatal work-related injuries in 2024. Females accounted for 2.

The fatal injuries were highest among the 65 years and older workers with 8 fatalities. The 55 to 64 years, 45-54 years 35 to 44 years and 25 to 34 years category each had five fatal incidents.

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

**FIGURE 1:**  
Montana Fatal Occupational Injuries

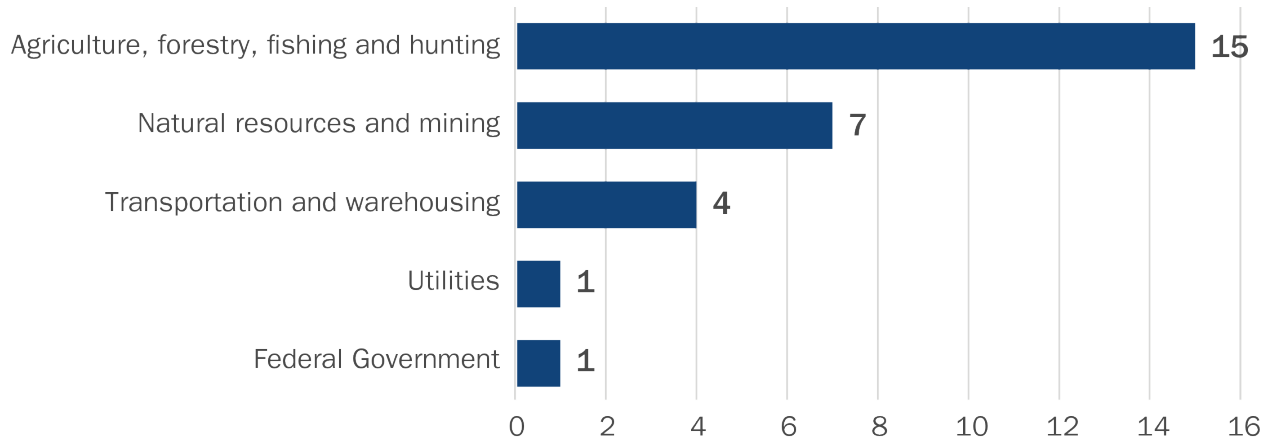


Montana employees experienced 31 fatal occupational injuries in 2024.

In the following charts, totals include data for fatalities that do not meet publication criteria due to confidentiality and may not total 31.

**FIGURE 2:**

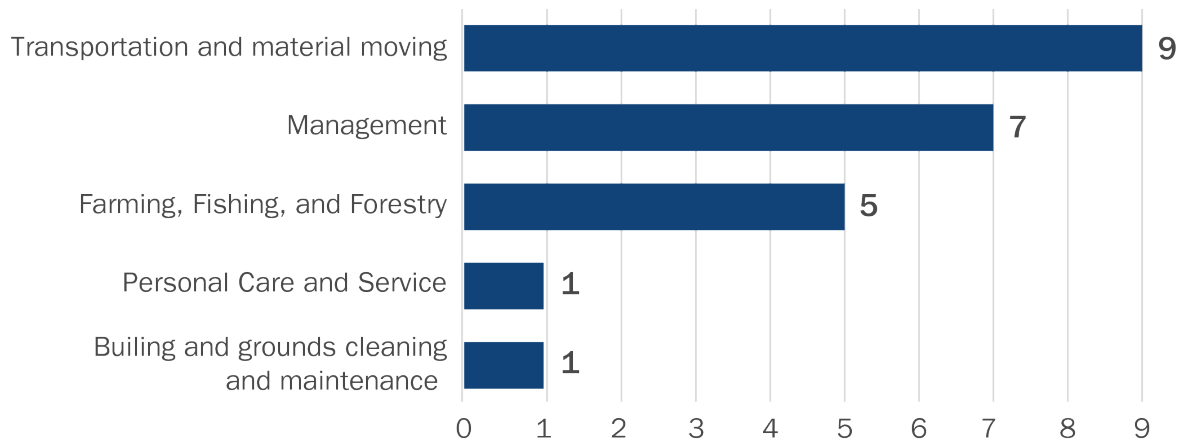
Fatal Occupational Injuries by  
**INDUSTRY**



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

**FIGURE 3:**

Fatal Occupational Injuries by  
**OCCUPATION**

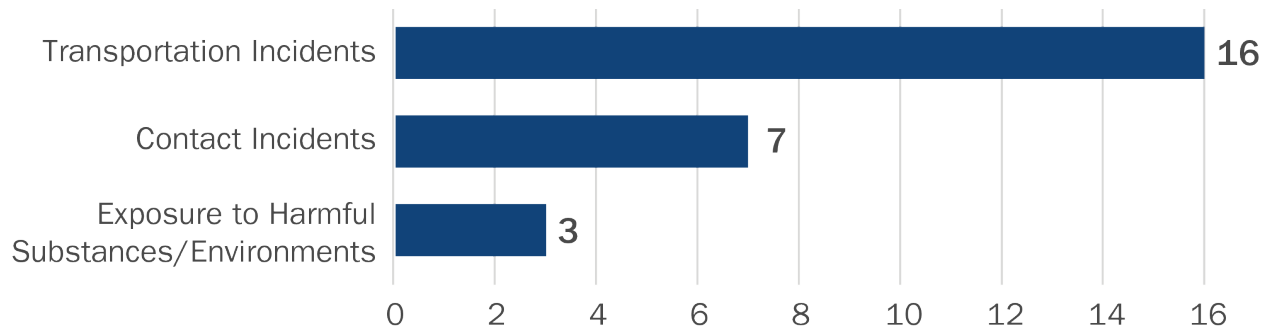


Worker occupation describes the occupation the worker was engaged in at the time of the fatal incident or exposure as described by the Standard Occupational Classification system.

FIGURE 4:

Fatal Occupational Injuries by

## EVENT OR EXPOSURE



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

FIGURE 5:

Fatal Occupational Injuries by

## WORKER STATUS

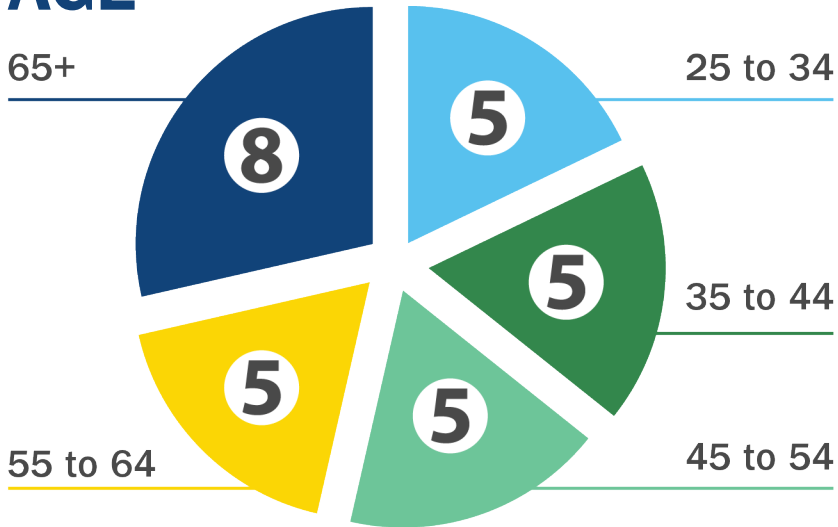


The status indicates the classification of the decedent in employment, as either an employee or working on their own account.

**FIGURE 6:**

Fatal Occupational Injuries by

## **AGE**

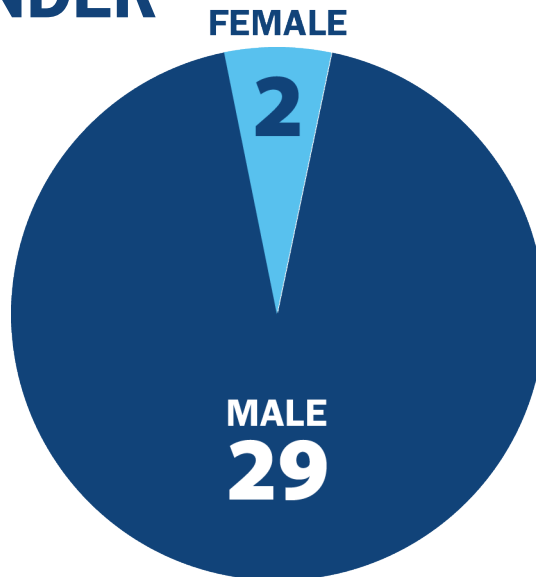


The age indicates the age of the decedent at the time of the fatal injury or exposure.

**FIGURE 7:**

Fatal Occupational Injuries by

## **GENDER**



Gender indicates the sex of the decedent at the time of the fatal injury or exposure.

Totals include fatality data that do not meet publication criteria due to confidentiality and may not total 31.

Twenty-six of the 31 fatally injured workers were white.

TABLE 1:

## Fatal Occupational injuries by Industry and Event or Exposure, Montana, 2024

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	Total Fatal Injuries (number)	Event or Exposure					
			Violent acts <sup>3</sup>	Transportation incidents <sup>4</sup>	Explosions & Fires	Falls, Slips, Trips	Exposure to harmful substances, environments	Contact Incidents
<b>Total</b>		<b>31</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Private industry</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Goods producing</b>								
Natural resources and mining		-	-	7	-	-	-	-
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting		15	-	7	-	-	-	-
Crop Production	111	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Animal Production and Aquaculture	112	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cattle Ranching and Farming	1121	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beef Cattle Ranching and Farming, including Feedlots	11211	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Support Activities for Agriculture and Forestry	115	3	-	3	-	-	-	-
Support Activities for Animal Production	1152	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Support Activities for Animal Production	11521	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Support Activities for Forestry	1153	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Support Activities for Forestry	11531	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Service providing</b>								
Trade, transportation, and utilities		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utilities		1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utilities	221	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electric Power Generation, Transmission and Distribution	2211	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electric Power Transmission, Control, and Distribution	22112	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and Warehousing		4	-	4	-	-	-	-
Truck Transportation	484	3	-	3	-	-	-	-
Support Activities for Transportation	488	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Support Activities for Air Transportation	4881	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 1: (continued)

Fatal Occupational injuries by Industry and Event or Exposure, Montana, 2024

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	Total Fatal Injuries (number)	Event or Exposure					
			Violent acts <sup>3</sup>	Transportation incidents <sup>4</sup>	Explosions & Fires	Falls, Slips, Trips	Exposure to harmful substances, environments	Contact Incidents
<b>Government<sup>6</sup></b>		-	-	1	-	-	-	-
<b>Federal government</b>		1	-	1	-	-	-	-
<b>Service providing</b>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public administration		1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Public Administration		1	-	1	-	-	-	-
National Security and International Affairs	928	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Security and International Affairs	9281	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Security	92811	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> 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 <https://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/cfoi/concepts.htm#north-american-industry-classification-system-naics>. 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.00

<sup>2</sup> Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) version 3 implemented for 2023 data forward. For complete information on the OIICS version used in this year, see the OIICS manual page at <https://www.bls.gov/iif/definitions/occupational-injuries-and-illnesses-classification-manual.htm>.

<sup>3</sup> Includes violence by persons and self-inflicted injury.

<sup>4</sup> Includes roadway, nonroadway, air, water, rail fatal occupational injuries, and fatal occupational injuries resulting from being struck by a vehicle.

<sup>5</sup> 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.

<sup>6</sup> 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 <https://www.bls.gov/iif/definitions/census-of-fatal-occupational-injuries-definitions.htm>. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. N.e.c. means “not elsewhere classified.” CFOI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state, New York City, District of Columbia, and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, February 10, 2026.

TABLE 2:

## Fatal Occupational Injuries by Occupation and Event or Exposure, Montana, 2024

Occupation <sup>2</sup>	Total Fatal Injuries (number)	Event or Exposure					
		Violent acts <sup>3</sup>	Transportation incidents <sup>4</sup>	Explosions & Fires	Falls, Slips, Trips	Exposure to harmful substances, environments	Contact Incidents
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Management occupations</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5</b>
Other management occupations	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural managers	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural managers	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Building &amp; grounds cleaning &amp; maintenance occupations</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Building cleaning and pest control workers	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Pest control workers	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Pest control workers	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
<b>Personal care and service occupations</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Agricultural workers	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous agricultural workers	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fishing and hunting workers	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fishing and hunting workers	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fishing and hunting workers	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Transportation and material moving occupations</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Motor vehicle operators	5	-	5	-	-	-	-
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	5	-	5	-	-	-	-
Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers	5	-	5	-	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> 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 <https://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/cfoi/concepts.htm#standard-occupational-classification-soc>. Cases where occupation is unknown are included in the total.

<sup>2</sup> Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) version 3 implemented for 2023 data forward. For complete information on the OIICS version used in this year, see the OIICS manual page at [www.bls.gov/iif/definitions/occupational-injuries-and-illnesses-classification-manual.htm](http://www.bls.gov/iif/definitions/occupational-injuries-and-illnesses-classification-manual.htm).

<sup>3</sup> Includes violence by persons and self-inflicted injury.

<sup>4</sup> Includes roadway, nonroadway, air, water, rail fatal occupational injuries, and fatal occupational injuries resulting from being struck by a vehicle.

<sup>5</sup> 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. For complete information on how the data are coded and presented see our definitions page at <https://www.bls.gov/iif/definitions/census-of-fatal-occupational-injuries-definitions.htm>. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. N.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." CFOI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state, New York City, District of Columbia, and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, February 13, 2026

TABLE 3:

## Fatal occupational injuries by Worker Characteristics and Event or Exposure, Montana, 2024

Worker Characteristics	Total Fatal Injuries (number)	Event or Exposure <sup>1</sup>					
		Transportation incidents <sup>2</sup>	Violent acts <sup>3</sup>	Contact Incidents	Falls, Slips, Trips	Exposure to harmful substances, environments	Explosions & Fires
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Employee status</b>							
Wage and salary <sup>4</sup>	15	10	-	-	-	-	-
Self-employed <sup>5</sup>	16	6	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Sex</b>							
Female	2	1	-	1	-	-	-
Male	29	15	-	6	-	3	-
<b>Age</b>							
Under 16 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 to 17 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18 to 19 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 34 years	5	2	-	-	-	-	-
35 to 44 years	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 to 54 years	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 to 64 years	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 years and over	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Race or ethnic origin<sup>6</sup></b>							
White, non-Hispanic, Total	26	12	-	-	-	3	-
Black or African-American, non-Hispanic, Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hispanic or Latino, Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Indian or Alaska Native, non-Hispanic, Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian, non-Hispanic, Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic, Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) version 3 implemented for 2023 data forward. For complete information on the OIICS version used in this year, see the OIICS manual page at [www.bls.gov/iif/definitions/occupational-injuries-and-illnesses-classification-manual.htm](http://www.bls.gov/iif/definitions/occupational-injuries-and-illnesses-classification-manual.htm).

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

<sup>3</sup> Includes violence by persons and self-inflicted injury.

<sup>4</sup> 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.

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

<sup>6</sup> Persons identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race. The race categories shown exclude data for Hispanic and Latino workers. Cases where ethnicity is unknown are included in counts of non-Hispanic workers.

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 <https://www.bls.gov/iif/definitions/census-of-fatal-occupational-injuries-definitions.htm>. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. N.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." CFOI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state, New York City, District of Columbia, and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, February 13, 2026.

**TABLE 4:**

**Fatal occupational injuries by Event or Exposure for all Fatal Injuries and Major Private Industry<sup>1</sup> Sector, MT, 2024**

Event or exposure <sup>2</sup>	Total fatal injuries (number)	Goods producing				Service Providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities	Information	Financial activities	Professional & business services	Educational and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Transportation incidents</b>	<b>16</b>	-	<b>7</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roadway noncollision incident	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roadway noncollision— vehicle overturn	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonroadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonroadway noncollision incident	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonroadway noncollision— vehicle overturn	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Exposure to harmful substances, environments</b>	<b>3</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposure to harmful substances	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Contact incidents</b>	<b>7</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contact with animals	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Struck by animal	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stepped on, kicked, trampled by animal	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Struck by propelled, falling, or suspended object	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> 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 [www.bls.gov/opub/hom/cfoi/concepts.htm#north-american-industry-classification-system-naics](https://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/cfoi/concepts.htm#north-american-industry-classification-system-naics). 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.

<sup>2</sup> Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) version 3 implemented for 2023 data forward. For complete information on the OIICS version used in this year, see the OIICS manual page at [www.bls.gov/iif/definitions/occupational-injuries-and-illnesses-classification-manual.htm](https://www.bls.gov/iif/definitions/occupational-injuries-and-illnesses-classification-manual.htm).

<sup>3</sup> 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.

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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, February 10, 2026