

MONTANA

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

2020 REPORT



Montana Department of
LABOR & INDUSTRY

M O N T A N A

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

2 0 2 0 R E P O R T

State of Montana

Greg Gianforte, Governor

Montana Department of Labor & Industry

Laurie Esau, Commissioner

Prepared by:

Peggy Coggeshall, Statistician

Jacque Haney, Research Analyst

For more information contact:

Data Management Section

P. O. Box 4140

Helena, MT 59624-1728

(406) 444-3297

The Montana Department of Labor & Industry (DLI) gratefully acknowledges all employers who responded to our survey. Without their participation, this report would not have been possible. This information is available in an accessible format by request, in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act.

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

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

The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, Title 29, Part 1904.39(a) (1) of the Code of Federal Regulations states:

Within eight hours after the death of any employee as a result of a work-related incident, you must report the fatality to the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), United States Department of Labor (USDOL).

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

This report provides information gathered for the CFOI program, by the 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 2020.

There were 29 work-related fatalities in Montana in 2020.

Private industry employees accounted for all 29 of the fatal injuries.

Over one-half of the employees fatally injured were self-employed workers accounting for 15 of the 29 injuries. Fourteen wage and salary workers made up the remaining cases.

Transportation incidents were the leading cause of fatal occupational injuries to Montana workers in 2020, with 18, or 62% of fatalities.

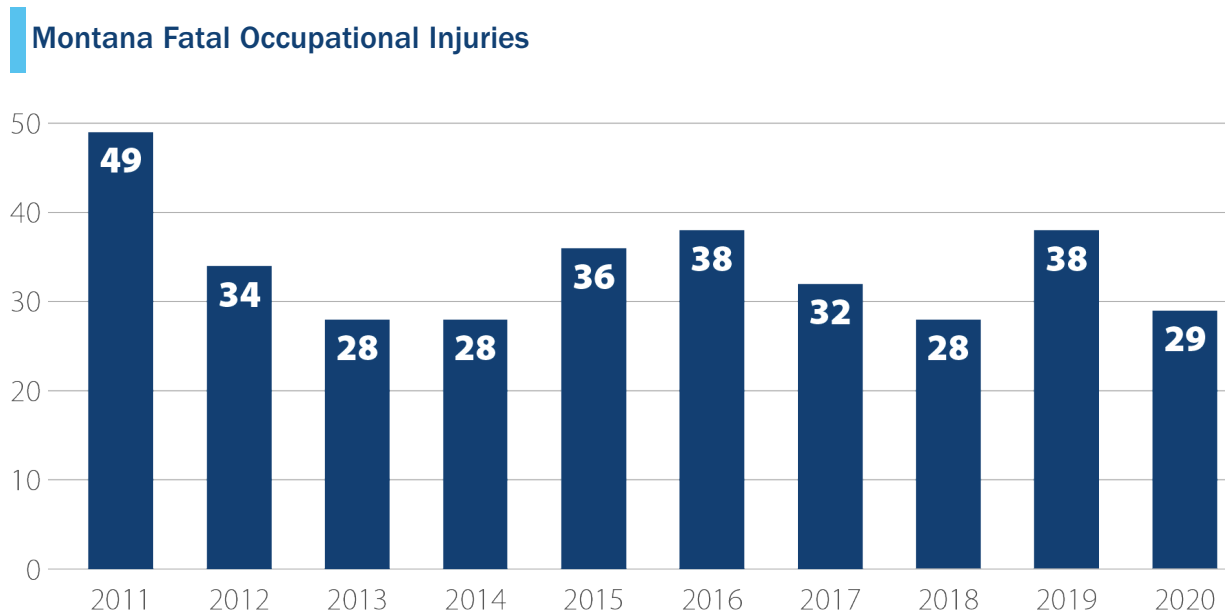
Slips, trips, and falls, and violence and other injuries by persons or animal accounted for three each, or 10% (each) of the fatalities.

Major occupation groups showed transportation and material moving occupations experienced nine fatal injuries. Management occupations had eight and farming, fishing, and forestry occupations had five fatal incidents.

Males accounted for 24 of the 29 Montana fatal work-related injuries in 2020.

These fatal injuries were highest among the 65 years and older age category with 10 fatalities. The 25 to 34 age category had seven fatal work incidents, 35 to 44 age category had five and the 55 to 64 age category had three.

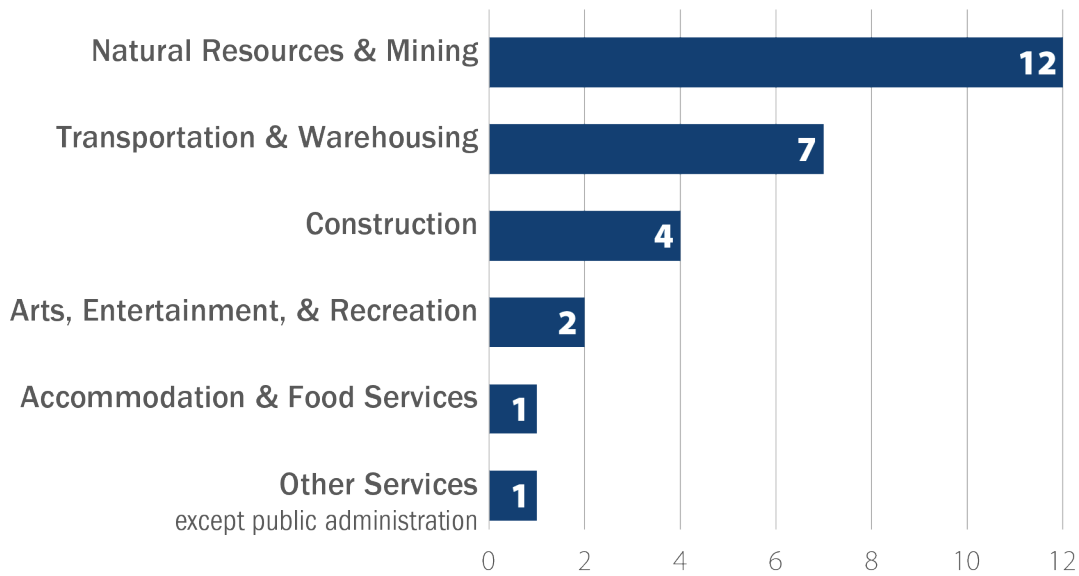
The following chart shows Montana's number of occupational fatalities per year over the last ten years.



Montana employees experienced 29 fatal occupational injuries in 2020.

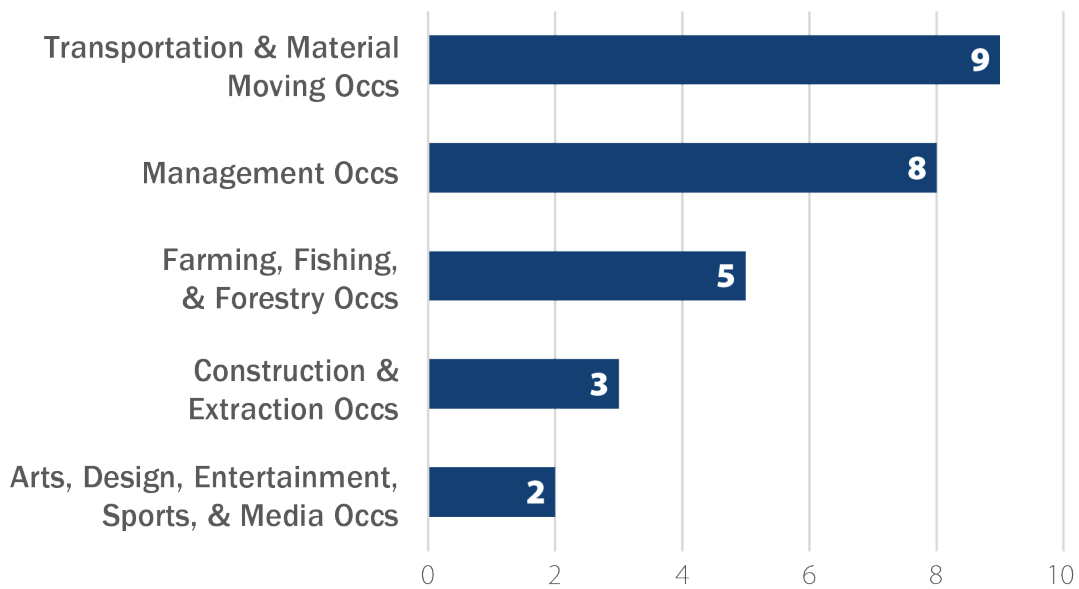
In the following charts, totals include data for fatalities that do not meet publication criteria due to confidentiality.

Industry

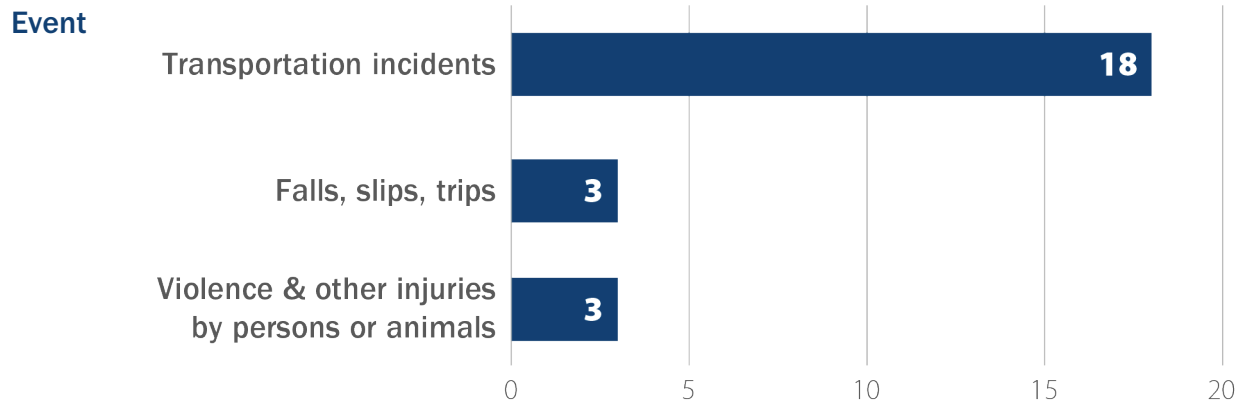


Industry identifies the industry the decedent worked in, as described by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

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.



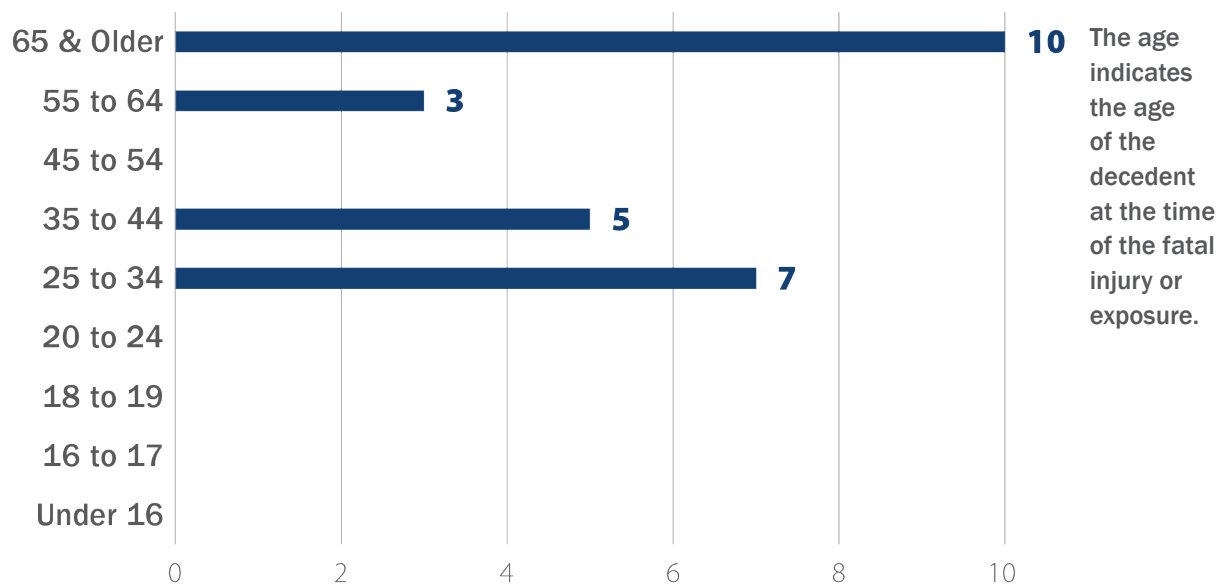
The event or exposure describes the manner in which the injury or illness was produced or inflicted by the source of injury or illness.

Work Status

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



Age



MONTANA 2020 DATA TABLES

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TABLE 1. Fatal occupational injuries by industry & event or exposure, Montana, 2020

Industry ¹	NAICS code ¹	Total fatal injuries	Event or exposure ²					
			Violence & other injuries by persons or animals ³	Transportation incidents ⁴	Fires & explosions	Falls, slips, trips	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Contact with objects & equipment
Total		29	3	18	--	3	--	--
Private industry		29	3	18	--	3	--	--
Goods producing		--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Natural resources & mining		12	3	5	--	--	--	--
Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting		12	3	5	--	--	--	--
Crop production	111	4	--	1	--	--	--	--
Oilseed & grain farming	1111	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other grain farming	11119	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oilseed & grain combination farming	111191	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other crop farming	1119	1	--	1	--	--	--	--
All other crop farming	11199	1	--	1	--	--	--	--
Animal production & aquaculture	112	8	--	4	--	--	--	--
Construction		4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction		4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Service providing		--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation & warehousing		7	--	7	--	--	--	--
Leisure & hospitality		3	--	3	--	--	--	--
Arts, entertainment, & recreation		2	--	2	--	--	--	--
Performing arts, spectator sports, & related industries	711	2	--	2	--	--	--	--
Spectator sports	7112	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Spectator sports	71121	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Independent artists, writers, & performers	7115	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Independent artists, writers, & performers	71151	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Accommodation & food services		1	--	1	--	--	--	--
Other services, except public administration		1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other services, except public administration		1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, & similar organizations	813	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Religious organizations	8131	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Religious organizations	81311	1	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ 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/oshcfdef.htm>. Cases where ownership is unknown are included in private industry counts. Cases classified as foreign government & other government are included in all government counts, but not displayed separately. Cases where industry is unknown are included in the service sector counts.

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

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

⁴ Includes roadway, nonroadway, air, water, rail fatal occupational injuries, & 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 & Health Administration (MSHA) rules & reporting, such as those in Oil & Gas Extraction.

⁶ Includes fatal injuries to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

Note: Data for all years are revised & final. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. For complete information on how the data are coded & presented see our definitions page at <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfdef.htm>. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. 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, & federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, November 29, 2021⁷

TABLE 2. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation and event or exposure, Montana, 2020

Industry ¹	Total fatal injuries	Event or exposure ²					
		Violence & other injuries by persons or animals ³	Transportation incidents ²	Contact with objects & equipment	Falls, slips, trips	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires & explosions
Total	29	3	18	--	3	--	--
Management occupations	8	--	3	--	--	--	--
Other management occupations	8	--	3	--	--	--	--
Farmers, ranchers, & other agricultural managers	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farmers, ranchers, & other agricultural managers	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lodging managers	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lodging managers	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, & media occupations	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Entertainers & performers, sports & related workers	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, & forestry occupations	5	--	3	--	--	--	--
Agricultural workers	5	--	3	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous agricultural workers	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farmworkers & laborers, crop, nursery, & greenhouse	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farmworkers, farm, ranch, & aquacultural animals	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction & extraction occupations	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction trades workers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation & material moving occupations	9	--	9	--	--	--	--
Air transportation workers	1	--	1	--	--	--	--
Aircraft pilots & flight engineers	1	--	1	--	--	--	--
Commercial pilots	1	--	1	--	--	--	--
Motor vehicle operators	8	--	8	--	--	--	--
Driver/sales workers & truck drivers	8	--	8	--	--	--	--
Heavy & tractor-trailer truck drivers	8	--	8	--	--	--	--

¹ 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.

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 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 <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcdef.htm>. 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, 2021

Table 3. Fatal occupational injuries by worker characteristics & event or exposure, Montana, 2020

Industry ¹	Total fatal injuries	Event or exposure ²					
		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	29	18	3	-	3	-	-
Employee status							
Wage and salary ⁴	14	9	-	-	-	-	-
Self-employed ⁵	15	9	-	-	-	-	-
Gender							
Women	5	3	-	-	-	-	-
Men	24	15	-	-	3	-	-
Age							
Under 16 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 to 17 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18 to 19 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 34 years	7	4	-	-	-	-	-
35 to 44 years	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 to 54 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 to 64 years	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 years and over	10	4	-	-	3	-	-
Race or ethnic origin⁶							
White (non-Hispanic)	25	14	3	-	3	-	-
Black or African-American (non-Hispanic)	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
Hispanic or Latino	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Indian or Alaska Native (non-Hispanic)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian (non-Hispanic)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander (non-Hispanic)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

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

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

⁴ May include volunteers and workers receiving other types of compensation. Cases where employment status is unknown are included in the counts of wage and salary workers.

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 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 <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcdef.htm>. 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, 2021*

TABLE 4. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure for all fatal injuries & major private industry¹ sector, Montana, 2020

Event or exposure ²	Total fatal injuries	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources & mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation & utilities	Information	Financial activities	Professional & business services	Educational & health services	Leisure & hospitality	Other services	
Total	29	-	12	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Violence & other injuries by persons or animals	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation incidents	18	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Rail vehicle incidents	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Collision between rail vehicle & another vehicle	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Collision between rail & roadway vehicles	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pedestrian vehicular incident	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pedestrian struck by vehicle in roadway	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pedestrian struck by forward-moving vehicle in roadway	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonroadway incident involving motorized land vehicles	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Falls, slips, trips	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Falls to lower level	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other fall to lower level	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ CFI 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/oshcfdef.htm>. Cases where ownership is unknown are included in private industry counts. Cases classified as foreign government & other government are included in all government counts, but not displayed separately. Cases where industry is unknown are included in the service sector counts.

² Based on the BLS Occupational Injury & 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 & Health Administration (MSHA) rules & reporting, such as those in Oil & Gas Extraction.

Note: Data for all years are revised & final. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. For complete information on how the data are coded & presented see our definitions page at <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfdef.htm>. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. CFI fatal injury counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state, New York City, District of Columbia, & federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, December 06, 2021*

Background of the Program

The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI), part of the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Occupational Safety and Health Statistics (OSHS) program, provides the most complete count of fatal work injuries available. CFOI uses diverse state and federal data sources to identify, verify, and profile fatal work injuries. The CFOI program is designed to collect information on all work-related fatalities. Information about each workplace fatality (occupation and other worker characteristics, equipment being used, and circumstances of the incident) is obtained by cross-referencing source documents, such as death certificates, workers' compensation records, and reports from federal and state agencies. This method assures counts are as complete and accurate as possible.

The fatality census is a federal/state cooperative program, which is conducted in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. In Montana, the Employment Relations Division, Data Management Section of the Montana Department of Labor & Industry collects the data in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Another BLS program, the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, profiles worker and case characteristics of nonfatal workplace injuries and illnesses that result in lost work time and presents frequency counts and incidence rates by industry. Copies of the 2020 Montana report on nonfatal injuries and illnesses are available from the Data Management Section, Montana Department of Labor and Industry by viewing the web page at www.erd.dli.mt.gov or click on the publication link https://erd.dli.mt.gov/_docs/work-comp-claims/SOII-Report_2020.pdf or by calling (406) 444-3297.

National data on occupational injuries and fatalities can be obtained from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. For additional national data, access the BLS Internet site at <https://www.bls.gov/iif>.

Technical Notes

DEFINITIONS

For a fatality to be included in the census, the decedent must have been employed (that is working for pay, compensation, profit, or certain volunteer positions) at the time of the event, engaged in a legal work activity, or present at the site of the incident as a requirement of his or her job. These criteria are generally broader than those used by federal and state agencies administering specific laws and regulations. (Fatalities that occur during a person's commute to or from work are excluded from the census counts.)

Data presented in this release include deaths occurring in 2020 that resulted from traumatic occupational injuries. An injury is defined as any intentional or unintentional wound or damage to the body. This can result from acute exposure to energy, such as heat, electricity, or kinetic energy from a crash or the absence of such essentials as heat or oxygen caused by a specific event, incident, or series of events within a single workday or shift. Included are open wounds, intracranial and internal injuries, heatstroke, hypothermia, asphyxiations, acute poisonings resulting from short-term exposure limited to the worker's shift, suicides and homicides, and work injuries listed as underlying or contributory causes of death.

Information on work-related fatal illnesses are not reported in the BLS census and are excluded from the attached tables. The latency period of many occupational illnesses and the difficulty of linking illnesses to work make identification of a universe problematic. This information is collected and used for research activities.

MEASUREMENT TECHNIQUES AND LIMITATIONS

Data for the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries are compiled from various federal, state, and local administrative sources, including death certificates, workers' compensation reports and claims, reports from various regulatory agencies, medical examiner reports, and police reports, as well as news reports. Diverse sources used as studies have shown that no single source captures all job-related fatalities. Source documents are matched so that each fatality is counted only once. Information is verified from two or more independent source documents or from a source document and a follow-up questionnaire to ensure that a fatality occurred while the decedent was at work. Approximately 30 data elements are collected, coded, and tabulated, including information about the worker, the fatal incident, and the machinery or equipment involved.

IDENTIFICATION AND VERIFICATION OF WORK-RELATED FATALITIES

Because some state laws and regulations prohibit enumerators from contacting the next of kin, it was not possible to independently verify work relationship (whether a fatality is job-related) for some fatal work injuries in 2020; however, the information on the initiating source document for these cases was sufficient to determine that the incident was likely to be job-related. Data for these fatalities, which primarily affected self-employed workers, are included in the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries counts. A few fatalities were not included because the initiating source document had insufficient information to determine the work relationship, which could not be verified by either an independent source document or a follow-up questionnaire.

FEDERAL/STATE AGENCY COVERAGE

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

Several federal and state agencies have jurisdiction over workplace safety and health. OSHA and affiliated agencies in states with approved safety programs cover the largest portion of America's workers. However, injuries and illnesses occurring in certain industries or activities such as coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and highway, water, rail, and air transportation are excluded from OSHA coverage because they are covered by other federal agencies, such as the Mine Safety and Health Administration and various agencies within the Department of Transportation.

Fatalities occurring among several other groups of workers are generally not covered by any federal or state agencies. These groups include self-employed and unpaid family workers, laborers on small farms, and state and local government employees in states without OSHA-approved safety programs.

All work-related fatalities are covered in the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses.

