

Injury Mortality in Montana 2014-2023

Key Takeaways

Approximately 1,000 Montanans die each year from injuries

Two-thirds of injury deaths are unintentional

Injury is the leading cause of death for Montanans under age 45

Males, residents of rural counties, and American Indian/Alaska Native people are most affected

Introduction

"Injury" is defined as bodily damage produced by energy exchanges or deprivations resulting in relatively sudden, discernible effects. Injuries can result from blunt or penetrating trauma, drug overdose, non-drug poisoning, fire and chemical burns, electrocution, drowning, suffocation, bites and stings, and more.

Injury surveillance is one of the most important and basic elements of injury prevention, helping to determine the burden, the leading causes, and the population groups and behaviors associated with the greatest risk of injury. These data are crucial for determining prevention priorities and evaluating program effectiveness.

In Montana, injury is the third leading cause of death among residents, exceeded by heart disease and cancer. Among Montanans under 45 years of age, injury is the leading cause of death by a large margin.¹ This report describes injury mortality patterns in Montana from 2014-2023 by demographic factors, county of residence, and injury cause. Analysis methodology is described in *Appendix A. Analysis Methodology*.

Overall Trends

Page | 1 March 2025

Injury accounted for 10,483 deaths among Montana residents between 2014-2023, or approximately 1,000 deaths per year. The 10-year age-adjusted rate (AAR) due to injury was 91.9 per 100k residents.² The annual Montana injury death rate is shown in **Figure 1** along with the U.S. rate.³ In 2014, the Montana rate was 81.9 per 100k. It rose to 90.3 in 2015 and then declined slightly until 2018. Injury deaths then rose to a peak of 111.9 per 100k in 2021 and declined from 2021-2023 (**Figure 1**, **Table 8**). In comparison, the U.S. injury death rate increased by 50% since 2014 and converged with Montana in 2023, which has historically had a higher injury death rate.





Notes: Shaded areas around the MT estimates represent the 95% confidence intervals. MT rates are labeled at significant trend change points (See Table 8. Results of joinpoint regression modelling). Data source: MT Vital Statistics², CDC Wonder³





Figure 2 shows injury death rates by demographics including sex, race, age, and county of residence grouped two ways (the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) 2013 urban-rural classification scheme⁴ and the 2020 Index of Deep Disadvantage⁵ (IDD) – See *Appendix B. County Properties*). Injury deaths were higher among males, American Indian/Alaska Native (AI/AN) people, people over the age of 25, residents of rural (noncore) counties, and residents of neutral and disadvantaged/most disadvantaged (DMD) counties.

 Table 9 and Table 10 show injury death rates and counts by demographics and county of residence.



Figure 2. All injury death rates by demographics per 100,000 residents, 2014-2023

Notes: Shaded bands around points (rates) represent 95% confidence intervals. All rates are age-adjusted except for rates by age group. (See Table 9 and Table 10 for rate and count data). Data source: MT Vital Statistics²

Injury (excluding drug overdose)

Page | 2 March 2025

Figure 3 shows injury death rates (excluding drug overdoses) for Montana and the U.S. The fatality rate in Montana remained nearly 50% higher than the national rate from 2014-2023. The Montana trend shown in **Figure 3** follows a similar pattern as seen in **Figure 1** which includes drug overdoses. The effect of excluding drug overdoses is more pronounced when looking at the U.S. trend, suggesting that drug overdoses drove the increase in U.S. all injury mortality seen during this time frame.

For detailed information about drug overdoses, see the recent report <u>Drug Overdose Deaths in Montana 2014-2023</u>.





Figure 3. U.S. and Montana age-adjusted injury (excluding drug overdose) death rates per 100,000 residents



Notes: Shaded areas around the MT estimates represent the 95% confidence intervals. MT rates are labeled at significant trend change points (See Table 8 for joinpoint regression results). Data source: MT Vital Statistics², CDC Wonder³

Figure 4 shows that injury (excluding drug overdose) deaths were higher among males, AI/AN people, people over the age of 65, residents of rural (noncore) counties, and residents of neutral and DMD counties.

Figure 4. Injury (excluding drug overdose) death rates by demographics per 100,000 residents, 2014-2023



Notes: Shaded bands around points (rates) represent 95% confidence intervals. All rates are age-adjusted except for rates by age group. (See Table 9 and Table 10 for rate and count data). MT Data: MT Vital Statistics²









Injuries are typically classified by mechanism and intent as shown in **Table 1**. Mechanism refers to the source of the energy transfer that caused the injury, and intent refers to whether the injury was purposefully caused and if so, by whom. Intent categories include unintentional (injury occurred without intention of causing damage), intentional self-harm/suicide, assault/homicide (intentional injury inflicted by another person), legal intervention/war (intentional injury inflicted by law enforcement or during operations of war).

Mechanism of Injury	Unintentional	Suicide/ Self-harm	Homicide/ Assault	Undetermined Intent	Legal/War	All
Cut/Pierce	11	54	63	2	0	130
Drowning/Submersion	171	14	0	22	0	207
Fall	1,912	28	0	8	0	1,948
Fire/Burn	113	9	2	9	0	133
Fire/Flame	111	9	2	9	0	131
Hot Object/Substance	2	0	0	0	0	2
Firearm	32	1,883	247	27	55	2,244
Machinery	27	0	0	0	0	27
Transportation (All)	2,207	11	3	3	0	2,224
Motor Vehicle Traffic (MVT)	1,930	0	0	0	0	1,930
MVT-Occupant	355	0	0	0	0	355
MVT-Motorcyclist	208	0	0	0	0	208
MVT-Pedal Cyclist	19	0	0	0	0	19
MVT-Pedestrian	169	0	0	0	0	169
MVT-Unspecified	1,179	0	0	0	0	1,179
MVT-Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pedal Cyclist, Other	14	0	0	0	0	14
Pedestrian, Other	49	0	0	0	0	49
Other Land Transport	147	11	3	3	0	164
Other Transport	67	0	0	0	0	67
Natural/Environmental	201	0	0	0	0	201
Overexertion	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poisoning	1,356	299	6	112	0	1,773
Drug Poisoning	1,182	215	2	102	0	1,501
Non-Drug Poisoning	174	84	4	10	0	272
Struck By/Against	42	0	18	0	0	60
Suffocation	300	603	22	6	0	931
Other Specified	133	27	33	26	5	224
Other Specified, Classifiable	64	19	10	4	1	98
Other Specified, NEC	69	8	23	22	4	126
Unspecified	298	3	50	30	0	381
All	6,803	2,931	444	245	60	10,483

Table 1. Counts of injury deaths by mechanism and intent, 2014-2023





Approximately two-thirds of injury deaths (N=6,803, 64.9%) were unintentional. The most common unintentional injury mechanisms were transportation related, falls, and poisoning (including drug overdose). Suicide accounted for 28.0% of injury fatalities (N=2,931) most commonly due to firearms, suffocation, and poisoning (including drug overdose). Homicide accounted for 4.2% of injury deaths (N=444). The most common homicide mechanisms were firearms and cut/pierce.

The top five causes of injury death among Montanans from 2014-2023 are listed in Table 2.

Top 5 Causes of Injury	Age-adjusted rate per 100k residents	(95% Confidence Interval)	Ν
All Montanans			
Unintentional motor vehicle, traffic	17.8	(17.0-18.6)	1,930
Suicide by firearm	16.8	(16.0-17.6)	1,883
Unintentional falls	13.8	(13.2-14.5)	1,912
Unintentional drug poisoning (overdose)	11.6	(10.9-12.3)	1,182
Suicide by suffocation	5.9	(5.4-6.4)	603
Male Montanans			
Suicide by firearm	28.7	(27.3-30.1)	1,620
Unintentional motor vehicle, traffic	23.8	(22.5-25.1)	1,319
Unintentional falls	15.7	(14.7-16.7)	952
Unintentional drug poisoning (overdose)	14.6	(13.5-15.7)	745
Suicide by suffocation	8.7	(7.8-9.5)	450
AI/AN Montanans			
Unintentional motor vehicle, traffic	51.8	(46.3-57.2)	368
Unintentional drug poisoning (overdose)	33.6	(28.9-38.2)	214
Suicide by suffocation	19.5	(16.2-22.8)	145
Homicide	18.4	(15.1-21.7)	127
Suicide by firearm	15.5	(12.4-18.6)	106
Noncore County Residents			
Unintentional motor vehicle, traffic	27.6	(25.7-29.4)	949
Suicide by firearm	19.4	(17.9-20.9)	730
Unintentional falls	13.6	(12.6-14.6)	718
Unintentional drug poisoning (overdose)	12.2	(10.9-13.4)	394
Suicide by suffocation	8.2	(7.2-9.3)	256
DMD County Residents			
Unintentional motor vehicle, traffic	50.6	(44.7-56.5)	296
Suicide by firearm	20.6	(16.9-24.3)	123
Unintentional drug poisoning (overdose)	17.0	(13.6-20.8)	96
Unintentional falls	15.1	(12.1-18.6)	94
Homicide	14.9	(11.8-18.5)	85

Table 2. Top five causes of injury death by sub-population, Montana, 2014-2023



Page | 5 March 2025





Unintentional Injury Trends

About two thirds of injury deaths in the past ten years were unintentional (64.9%). The ten-year AAR due to unintentional injury was 57.9 per 100k. **Figure 5** shows unintentional injury death trends from 2014-2023 in the U.S. and Montana, which were mainly driven by motor vehicle traffic injuries (N=1,930), falls (N=1,912), and drug overdoses (N=1,182). **Table 9** and **Table 10** show unintentional injury death rates and counts by demographics and county of residence.

Figure 5. U.S. and Montana age-adjusted unintentional injury death rates per 100,000 residents, 2014-2023



Notes: Shaded areas around the MT estimates represent the 95% confidence intervals. MT rates are labeled at significant trend change points (See Table 8 for joinpoint regression results). Data source: MT Vital Statistics², CDC Wonder³

Unintentional Motor Vehicle Traffic Injuries

Unintentional motor-vehicle traffic (MVT) fatalities include injuries to motor vehicle occupants (drivers and passengers), motorcyclists, pedestrians, pedal cyclists, and other persons that occurred due to a transport incident involving a motor vehicle that occurred on a public highway or street.^a

Figure 6 shows the prevalence of risk factors among motor vehicle crash fatalities in Montana, including the percent of decedents who were unrestrained^b, percent where alcohol impairment^c was involved, and percent where speeding was involved. Lack of proper restraint use remained the most common risk factor, seen in two thirds of people who died in motor vehicle crashes from 2014-2022.⁶



Figure 6. Prevalence of risk factors among motor vehicle crash fatalities in Montana, 2014-2022

Notes: No data available for 2023. Data source: NHTSA⁶

^b The denominator of this percentage is all deaths to occupants of passenger vehicles with known restraint use status.

^c Any fatality occurring due to a traffic crash involving a driver with a blood alcohol content (BAC) of .08 g/dL or higher is considered an alcohol-impaired-driving fatality.



^a A "non-traffic" incident occurs entirely in any place other than a public highway or street. Transport incidents are assumed to have occurred on a public road unless another place is specified, except for those involving only off-road motor vehicles, which are classified as "non-traffic" unless the contrary is stated.



Figure 7 shows that the unintentional MVT fatality rate in Montana remained higher than the national rate from 2014-2023. The rate in Montana rose to a peak of 21.8 per 100k residents in 2021, before declining to 17.2 in 2023 (**Figure 7**, **Table 8**). A similar pattern was seen at the national level with increased motor vehicle crash-related fatalities in 2020 and 2021 that coincided with the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic. The increase was largely attributed to drivers engaging in riskier driving behaviors, including speeding, impaired driving, and lack of seatbelt use at higher rates than before the pandemic.⁷ MVT deaths were higher among males, AI/AN people, people aged 25-44, residents of rural counties, and residents of DMD counties (**Figure 8**).

Figure 7. U.S. and Montana age-adjusted unintentional motor-vehicle traffic injury death rates per 100,000 residents, 2014-2023



Notes: Shaded areas around the MT estimates represent the 95% confidence intervals. MT rates are labeled at significant trend change points (See Table 8 for joinpoint regression results). Data source: MT Vital Statistics², CDC Wonder³





Notes: Shaded bands around points (rates) represent 95% confidence intervals. All rates are age-adjusted except for rates by age group. (See Table 9 and Table 10 for rate and count data). MT Data: MT Vital Statistics²







Unintentional Fall Injuries

Falls are a leading cause of injury-related death, particularly among older adults. Risk of falls increases with age as older individuals often experience a decline in muscle strength, balance, and coordination. People often associate falls with higher, more dramatic impacts—like falls from heights—when, in fact, a large proportion of fall-related deaths occur from falls at ground level. In Montana, one third of fatal falls were same-level falls (**Table 3**). This highlights the need to address more everyday risk factors.

Table 3. Unintentional fall deaths by type of fall, 2014-2023

Underlying Cause of Death ICD10 Code	Ν	%
Unspecified fall	684	35.8%
Other fall on same level	625	32.7%
Fall on and from stairs and steps	146	7.6%
Fall on same level from slipping, tripping and stumbling	128	6.7%
Fall involving bed	102	5.3%
Fall involving wheelchair	41	2.1%
Fall involving chair	39	2.0%
Other fall from one level to another	35	1.8%
Fall from, out of or through building or structure	27	1.4%
Fall on and from ladder	26	1.4%
Fall on same level involving ice and snow	24	1.3%
Fall from cliff	14	0.7%
Fall involving other furniture	10	0.5%
Fall on and from scaffolding	4	0.2%
Fall involving ice-skates, skis, roller-skates or skateboards	4	0.2%
Fall while being carried or supported by other persons	2	0.1%
Fall from tree	1	0.1%
All	1,912	100.0%

The Montana unintentional fall death rate remained higher than that of the U.S. from 2014-2023. Fall deaths in Montana remained level from 2014 to 2018 and then increased to a peak of 17.1 per 100k residents in 2021, before decreasing to 14.8 in 2023. The 2023 rate (14.8 per 100k) was not statistically different than in 2014 (11.7 per 100k) (**Figure 9, Table 8**).

Fall deaths were slightly higher among males, and highest among people aged 65 and older. Fall deaths did not vary by county of residence grouping (**Figure 10**).





Figure 9. U.S. and Montana age-adjusted unintentional fall injury death rates per 100,000 residents, 2014-2023



Notes: Shaded areas around the MT estimates represent the 95% confidence intervals. MT rates are labeled at significant trend change points (See Table 8 for joinpoint regression results). Data source: MT Vital Statistics², CDC Wonder³

Figure 10. Unintentional fall injury death rate by demographics per 100,000 residents, 2014-2023



Notes: Shaded bands around points (rates) represent 95% confidence intervals. All rates are age-adjusted except for rates by age group. (See Table 9 and Table 10 for rate and count data). MT Data: MT Vital Statistics²



Page | 9 March 2025





Unintentional Drug Overdose

Unintentional drug overdose refers to deaths caused by the ingestion or exposure to drugs, whether prescription, over-the-counter, or illicit. It does not include alcohol or other substances like chemicals, gases, or toxins that are not drugs. An unintentional fatal overdose may occur even when a drug was taken intentionally, due to substance misuse, dosing errors, or unforeseen interactions.

From 2014-2023 the Montana unintentional drug overdose death rate was lower than the U.S. rate, but both followed a similar increasing trend which recently started to stabilize (**Figure 11**, **Table 8**). The increases seen since 2020 have been driven by fentanyl, methamphetamine, and polydrug use.⁸

Unintentional drug overdose deaths were higher among males, AI/AN people, people aged 25-64, and residents of DMD counties (Figure 12).

Figure 11. U.S. and Montana age-adjusted unintentional drug overdose death rates per 100,000 residents, 2014-2023



Notes: Shaded areas around the MT estimates represent the 95% confidence intervals. MT rates are labeled at significant trend change points (See Table 8 for joinpoint regression results). Data source: MT Vital Statistics², CDC Wonder³







Figure 12. Unintentional drug overdose death rate by demographics per 100,000 residents, 2014-2023



Notes: Shaded bands around points (rates) represent 95% confidence intervals. All rates are age-adjusted except for rates by age group. (See Table 9 and Table 10 for rate and count data). MT Data: MT Vital Statistics²

Suicide Trends

Page | 11 March 2025

About three in ten injury deaths in the past ten years were suicides (28.0%). The ten-year AAR due to suicide was 26.8 per 100k. **Figure 13** shows suicide trends from 2014-2023 in the U.S. and Montana, which were primarily driven by firearm-related injuries (N=1,883), suffocation/asphyxiation (N=603), and drug overdoses (N=215). **Table 9** and **Table 10** show suicide rates and counts by demographics and county of residence.

Suicides were four times higher among males, and highest among people aged 25-44. People aged 65 and older were the most likely to use a firearm and least likely to use suffocation compared to other age groups. AI/AN Montanans had the highest suicide rate compared to white and other races. Among white decedents 67% were due to firearms and 17% were due to suffocation, while among AI/AN decedents, 38% were due to firearms and 52% were due to suffocation. Residents of rural counties and residents of neutral and DMD counties also had higher rates of suicide compared to residents of other counties (**Figure 14**).





Figure 13. U.S. and Montana age-adjusted suicide rates per 100,000 residents, 2014-2023



Notes: Shaded areas around the MT estimates represent the 95% confidence intervals. MT rates are labeled at significant trend change points (See Table 8 for joinpoint regression results). Data source: MT Vital Statistics², CDC Wonder³





Notes: Shaded bands around points (rates) represent 95% confidence intervals. All rates are age-adjusted except for rates by age group. (See Table 9 and Table 10 for rate and count data). MT Data: MT Vital Statistics²



Page | 12 March 2025



Suicide due to Firearms

Page | 13 March 2025

A firearm suicide is a self-inflicted fatal gunshot wound or penetrating injury from a weapon that uses a powder charge to fire a projectile including handguns, rifles, and shotguns. Rifle pellets, rubber bullets, air guns, and BB guns are also included. Montana's firearm suicide rate remained over twice as high as the U.S. from 2014-2023, increasing to a peak of 21.0 per 100k residents in 2021 (**Figure 15**, **Table 8**). Firearm suicide deaths were higher among males, people aged 65 and older, and residents of rural counties (**Figure 16**).





Notes: Shaded areas around the MT estimates represent the 95% confidence intervals. MT rates are labeled at significant trend change points (See Table 8 for joinpoint regression results). Data source: MT Vital Statistics², CDC Wonder³



Figure 16. Firearm suicide rate by demographics per 100,000 residents, 2014-2023

Notes: Shaded bands around points (rates) represent 95% confidence intervals. All rates are age-adjusted except for rates by age group. (See Table 9 and Table 10 for rate and count data). MT Data: MT Vital Statistics²







Suicide due to Suffocation

Suicide by suffocation includes hanging, smothering, and strangulation. From 2014-2023, Montana's suffocation suicide rate was higher than the U.S. rate, and remained statistically stable (Figure 17, Table 8).

Suffocation suicide deaths were higher among males, AI/AN people, people aged 25-44, residents of rural counties, and residents of neutral and DMD counties (Figure 18).

Figure 17. U.S. and Montana age-adjusted suffocation suicide rates per 100,000 residents, 2014-2023



Notes: Shaded areas around the MT estimates represent the 95% confidence intervals. MT rates are labeled at significant trend change points (See Table 8 for joinpoint regression results). Data source: MT Vital Statistics², CDC Wonder³





Notes: Shaded bands around points (rates) represent 95% confidence intervals. All rates are age-adjusted except for rates by age group. (See Table 9 and Table 10 for rate and count data). MT Data: MT Vital Statistics²









Homicide Trends

Homicide results from the intentional use of force or power against another person. It includes assault, neglect, abandonment, maltreatment/abuse, and terrorism but does not include legal intervention deaths due to law enforcement acting in the line of duty or deaths due to operations of war.

From 2014-2023 the Montana AAR due to homicide was 4.4 per 100k. **Figure 19** shows homicide trends from 2014-2023 in the U.S. and Montana. The Montana homicide rate was consistently lower than the U.S., primarily driven by firearms (N=247) and cut/pierce (N=63). Homicides were higher among males, non-white Montanans, people aged 25-44, and residents of rural and DMD counties (**Figure 20**).

Figure 19. U.S. and Montana age-adjusted homicide rates per 100,000 residents, 2014-2023



Notes: Shaded areas around the MT estimates represent the 95% confidence intervals. MT rates are labeled at significant trend change points (See Table 8 for joinpoint regression results). Data source: MT Vital Statistics², CDC Wonder³



Figure 20. Homicide rate by demographics per 100,000 residents, 2014-2023

Notes: Shaded bands around points (rates) represent 95% confidence intervals. All rates are age-adjusted except for rates by age group. (See Table 9 and Table 10 for rate and count data). MT Data: MT Vital Statistics²









TBI Trends

A traumatic brain injury, or TBI, is an injury that affects how the brain works. TBIs can be caused by a bump, blow, or jolt to the head, or by a penetrating injury such as a gunshot. The majority of fatal TBIs in Montana were caused by firearms, followed by falls and transportation-related injuries (**Table 4**).

Montana's TBI-related death rate remained higher than the U.S. from 2014-2023. TBI deaths in Montana sharply increased in 2021 to a peak of 41.8 per 100,00 residents (**Figure 21**, **Table 8**).

TBI deaths were higher among males, AI/AN people, people aged 65 and older, residents of rural counties, and residents of DMD counties (**Figure 22**).

Table 4. TBI by mechanism and intent of injury, 2014-2023

Mechanism of Injury	Unintentional	Suicide/ Self-harm	Homicide/ Assault	Other	All	%
Firearm	17	1,648	110	28	1,803	49.9%
Fall	788	6	0	1	795	22.0%
Transportation (All)	739	3	2	1	745	20.6%
Unspecified	71	1	21	17	110	3.0%
Other Specified	54	9	11	9	83	2.3%
Struck By/Against	12	0	12	0	24	0.7%
Poisoning	8	3	0	0	11	0.3%
Cut/Pierce	3	2	6	0	11	0.3%
Natural/Environmental	10	0	0	0	10	0.3%
Machinery	9	0	0	0	9	0.2%
Drowning/Submersion	5	1	0	0	6	0.2%
Suffocation	4	0	0	0	4	0.1%
All	1,720	1,673	162	56	3,611	100.0%



Page | 16 March 2025



Figure 21. U.S. and Montana age-adjusted TBI death rates per 100,000 residents, 2014-2023



Notes: Shaded areas around the MT estimates represent the 95% confidence intervals. MT rates are labeled at significant trend change points (See Table 8 for joinpoint regression results). Data source: MT Vital Statistics², CDC Wonder³

Figure 22. TBI death rate by demographics per 100,000 residents, 2014-2023

Page | 17 March 2025



Notes: Shaded bands around points (rates) represent 95% confidence intervals. All rates are age-adjusted except for rates by age group. (See Table 9 and Table 10 for rate and count data). MT Data: MT Vital Statistics²





Demographics

Age

Injury mortality patterns vary greatly by age. Overall, the age-specific all injury death rate is highest (178.7 per 100k) among people aged 65+. This is primarily driven by fall-related deaths which are over 12 times higher among this age group than any other (**Figure 10**). The all-injury death rate among people aged 0-24 is the lowest at 41.0 per 100k. Although this is the lowest death rate relative to other age groups, it's important to note that injury is the leading cause of death among Montanans aged 0-24 years, as well as 25-44 years.¹

Table 5 shows the top five causes of fatal injury by age group. Among Montanans under age 45, motor vehicle crashes are the primary mechanism of fatal injuries, while suicide by firearm is most common among those aged 45-64, and unintentional falls are most common for people 65 and older. Death certificates listing an injury death due to unspecified causes are by far the most common among decedents aged 65 and older.

Cause of injury	Age-specific rate per 100k residents	(95% Confidence Interval)	Ν
0-24 years			
Unintentional MVT	13.5	(12.3-14.8)	447
Suicide by Firearm	8.8	(7.8-9.8)	291
Suicide by Suffocation	4.3	(3.6-5.0)	143
Homicide	3.2	(2.6-3.8)	106
Unintentional Drug Overdose	2.6	(2.1-3.2)	85
25-44 years			
Unintentional MVT	23.2	(21.4-25.0)	623
Unintentional Drug Overdose	21.4	(19.7-23.2)	575
Suicide by Firearm	21.0	(19.2-22.7)	563
Suicide by Suffocation	9.8	(8.6-10.9)	262
Homicide	6.7	(5.7-7.7)	180
45-64 years			
Suicide by Firearm	20.4	(18.7-22.1)	557
Unintentional MVT	18.7	(17.1-20.3)	510
Unintentional Drug Overdose	16.4	(14.9-17.9)	446
Unintentional Falls	6.5	(5.5-7.4)	176
Suicide by Suffocation	5.7	(4.8-6.5)	154
65+ years			
Unintentional Falls	82.7	(78.7-86.6)	1662
Suicide by Firearm	23.5	(21.4-25.6)	472
Unintentional MVT	17.4	(15.6-19.2)	350
Unspecified Cause of Injury	12.5	(10.9-14.0)	251
Unintentional Suffocation	9.2	(7.9-10.5)	185





Page | 18 March 2025





The injury death rate among males (126.0 per 100k) was over twice as high as the rate among females (57.5 per 100k). This can also be stated as the percent difference – males had a 119% higher injury death rate than females. **Figure 23** shows that injury mortality was consistently higher among males than females for every injury indicator in this report by various amounts. The largest difference was seen for suicide by firearms where the male death rate was 472% higher than female (almost six times higher). By comparison, males had 30% higher death rate than females when looking at unintentional falls.

Figure 23. Percent difference in injury death rates among males versus females, 2014-2023



Notes: Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals of the AAR rate ratios.⁹ (See Table 9 for rate data). MT Data: MT Vital Statistics²

Race

American Indian/Alaska Native residents make up about 7% of the population in Montana and experience disproportionately higher rates of injury-related death. **Table 11** and **Table 12** show rates and counts of injury among Al/AN residents of counties that correspond with Montana American Indian reservations. **Table 13 Table 14** show rates and counts for white residents of the same counties. **Figure 24** shows that the injury death rate among Al/AN residents (200.4 per 100k) was over two times higher (118% higher) than the overall state rate (83.6 per 100k). The largest difference was seen for homicide where Al/AN resident death rate was 322% higher (over four times higher) than the state overall, while there was no difference for unintentional falls and suicides by firearm.

Figure 24. Percent difference between AI/AN injury death rates compared with the state overall, 2014-2023



Notes: Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals of the AAR rate ratios.9 (See Table 9 for rate data). MT Data: MT Vital Statistics²





Geography

County of Residence

Place of residence influences health in many ways, including health care access, information access, socioeconomic status, housing availability, and more. In this report, county of residence data is presented for individual counties, and counties are also grouped by the NCHS 2013 urban-rural classification scheme⁴, and the 2020 IDD⁵. **Figure 27** shows these groupings on a map and *Appendix B. County Properties* lists them in a table.

55 of 56 counties had sufficient counts (N \geq 5) of injury-related deaths from 2014-2023 to calculate a rate. Big Horn County had the highest injury death rate at 231.8 per 100k residents, while Liberty County had the lowest injury death rate at 32.2 per 100k residents (**Figure 25**). Petroleum County only had two deaths, so the rate was suppressed. **Figure 26** shows maps with age-adjusted death rates for all injury, injury excluding drug overdose, and unintentional drug overdose.

The urban-rural scheme groups all U.S. counties into six levels of urbanicity (large central metro – large fringe metro – medium metro – small metro – micropolitan – noncore). In Montana, small metro are the most urban counties while noncore are the most rural counties. About 34% of Montana's population reside in noncore counties. Noncore counties had higher rates of injury compared to the state overall for most of the injury indicators in this report (**Figure 28**). The largest difference was seen for unintentional MVT where the noncore county death rate (27.6 per 100k) was 1.5 times higher (55% higher) than the overall state rate (17.8 per 100k). Death rates due to unintentional falls and unintentional drug overdoses did not show variation by county of residence NCHS urban-rural category.

The IDD, developed by the University of Michigan, uses a composite measure of poverty, life expectancy, low birthweight rate, and social mobility score to rank all U.S. counties and the 500 most populated cities against each other on the same scale (most advantaged – advantaged – neutral – disadvantaged – most disadvantaged). For the purposes of this report, disadvantaged & most disadvantaged are grouped together (DMD) with 6% of the Montana population residing in DMD counties. Residents of DMD counties had higher rates of injury compared to the state overall for most of the injury indicators in this report (**Figure 29**). The largest difference was seen for homicide where the DMD county death rate (14.9 per 100k) was almost 3.5 times higher (241% higher) than the overall state rate. Unintentional falls and suicides by firearm were not different based on county of residence IDD category. There are notable similarities between **Figure 29** and **Figure 24** suggesting a relationship between IDD and race.





Notes: Rate for Petroleum County suppressed due to N<5. Shaded bands around points (rates) represent 95% confidence intervals. All rates are age-adjusted. (See Table 9 and Table 10 for rate and count data). MT Data: MT Vital Statistics²







Figure 26. Maps of age-adjusted injury death rates in Montana, 2014-2023 2014-2023 All Injury Age-Adjusted Death Rate



2014-2023 Injury (excluding drug overdose) Age-Adjusted Death Rate



2014-2023 Unintentional Drug Overdose Age-Adjusted Death Rate



Notes: Rate suppressed if N<5. All rates are age-adjusted. (See Table 9 and Table 10 for rate and count data). MT Data: MT Vital Statistics²

Page | 22 March 2025

Figure 27. County of residence groupings NCHS 2013 Urban-Rural Classification Scheme

2020 Index of Deep Disadvantage

Figure 28. Percent difference between noncore county injury death rates compared with the state overall, 2014-2023

Notes: Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals of the AAR rate ratios.⁹ (See Table 9 for rate data). MT Data: MT Vital Statistics²

Notes: Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals of the AAR rate ratios.⁹ (See Table 9 for rate data). MT Data: MT Vital Statistics²

Montana Resident Out of State Deaths

There were 572 injury deaths of Montana residents that occurred out-of-state from 2014-2023. These deaths were included in the analyses of this report.

The most common state of occurrence was Washington with 113 deaths (20%), followed by Idaho (N=75, 13%), Utah (N=48, 8%), and North Dakota (N=42, 7%). **Table 6** shows the most common causes of MT resident injury deaths occurring out-of-state.

Table 6. Most common causes of MT resident injury deaths occurring out-of-state, 2014-2023

Cause of injury	Ν	%
Unintentional MVT	165	28.8%
Unintentional drug poisoning (overdose)	83	14.5%
Unintentional fall	72	12.6%
Suicide by firearm	56	9.8%
Suicide by suffocation	25	4.4%
Other injury causes	171	29.9%
All	572	100.0%

Non-resident Deaths in Montana

There were 849 non-resident injury deaths that occurred in Montana from 2014-2023. These deaths were not included in any other sections of this report.

The most common state of residence was Wyoming with 142 deaths (17%), followed by Washington (N=92, 11%), Idaho (N=54, 8%), and California (N=56, 7%). **Table 7** shows the most common causes of nonresident injury deaths occurring in Montana.

Table 7. Most common causes of nonresident injury deaths occurring in MT, 2014-2023

Cause of injury	Ν	%
Unintentional MVT	332	39.1%
Unintentional falls	109	12.8%
Suicide by firearm	79	9.3%
Unintentional drug poisoning (overdose)	40	4.7%
Suicide by suffocation	23	2.7%
Other injury causes	266	31.3%
Total	849	100.0%

Montana's injury mortality rate has historically been higher than the that of the U.S., but the gap has been closing in recent years due to increases in the national injury death rate driven by fatal drug overdoses. When excluding drug overdoses, the injury death rate in Montana was consistently around 50% higher than the U.S. (**Figure 3**).

Temporal trends in Montana injury mortality from 2014-2023 follow a similar pattern whether or not drug overdose deaths are considered, remaining relatively stable from 2014 to 2018 and increasing to their highest point in 2021. Since 2021, injury mortality rates have decreased to levels similar to the 2014-2018 time period. Among the injury causes (mechanism and intent) explored in this report, unintentional drug overdose is the only one where the mortality rate in 2023 was significantly higher than it was in 2014. All subcategories reached their highest mortality levels in 2021, except for unintentional drug overdose (2022), suffocation suicide (2016), and homicide (2020). Nationally, studies have shown that the COVID-19 pandemic was associated with an increase in injury mortality, primarily driven by road traffic crashes, homicide/violence, and possibly drug overdose,.^{710,11} In Montana, injury deaths clearly increased in 2020 and 2021 which suggests that the impacts of COVID-19 manifested similarly due to pandemic associated stress, isolation, changing transportation patterns, reduced access to health care, and other behavioral changes.

Injury is the leading cause of death among Montanans under 45 years of age. The leading cause of injury death for all Montanans is motor vehicle traffic deaths, followed by firearm suicides, unintentional falls, and unintentional drug overdoses. This report showed how injury causes affect certain sub-populations differently (**Table 2**). Males have higher mortality than females within every injury cause explored in this report, and the leading cause of injury death for males is suicide by firearms. Al/AN people and residents of DMD counties have higher mortality than the average Montanan within most of the injury causes explored in this report, except for unintentional falls and suicide by firearms which did not vary by race or IDD. Residents of noncore counties have higher mortality than the average Montanan within any of the injury causes explored in this report, except for unintentional falls and unintentional drug overdose. Older Montanans (aged 65 and older) are most significantly impacted by unintentional falls.

Since most of Montana is classified as noncore (rural), utilizing the IDD helps pinpoint how geographic patterns intersect with broader social determinants of health to influence injury mortality. Residents of Montana's DMD counties (which are all classified as noncore) are disproportionately impacted by injury mortality in conjunction with lower life expectancy, lower infant birth weight, poverty, and lower social mobility.^d

^a Social mobility refers to the ability of individuals or groups to change their income, education, occupation, and overall quality of life. High social mobility means people can improve their social and economic status, regardless of their background, while low social mobility is caused by barriers such as discrimination, inequality, and lack of access to resources that make it harder to achieve change.

Prevention Resources

Implementation of evidence-based practices can help to address and reduce the burden of injury.

Motor Vehicle Crash

- Buckle up! Learn about proper use of seatbelts.
- Find the right car seat for your child, install it correctly, and register it with the manufacturer. Find out more <u>from MDT, including the details of upcoming local car seat inspection opportunities</u> with experts who can help you properly install the right car seat.
- Take the Car Seat Basics free e-learning course from National Safety Council
- To find a child passenger safety tech or a CPS tech certification training near you, visit the <u>National CPS</u> <u>Certification website</u>.
- Designate a sober driver ahead of time. If you get stuck without a sober ride, call a friend, cab, Uber, or Lyft. Some communities in Montana have "Home Free" programs sponsored by the local tavern association. Avoid alcohol or drugs if you will be operating any form of transportation.
- Do not text and drive. Put your phone out of reach, use an app to block incoming texts or calls, or have someone else text for you. If you are going to use your phone for navigational purposes, make sure that it is mounted to the dashboard.
- Know before you go! Check the <u>interactive road report map online</u> or dial 511 to get the latest weatherrelated road conditions, road incidents, construction, and other travel information.

Falls

Page | 26 March 2025

• The DPHHS Falls Prevention Program provides several classes including Stepping On, Stay Active & Independent for Life (SAIL), and Tai Chi for Arthritis and Falls Prevention. <u>Find a class in your community</u>.

Firearm Safety

- <u>Hunter safety courses</u> are offered through Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks.
- Many Montana communities offer access to gun locks for free via the school district or sheriff's office. They can also be <u>obtained for free via Suicide Awareness Voices of Education</u>, a national nonprofit.

Poisoning and Drug Overdose

- If you are in crisis and want help, please call, text, or chat the Montana Suicide Prevention and Mental Health Crisis Lifeline, 24/7, at 988.
- Visit <u>www.findtreatment.gov</u> to search for substance use and mental health treatment.
- <u>Information on accessing naloxone</u> for yourself or your organization. Naloxone is also available overthe-counter.

Stop the Bleed

- Stop the Bleed is a national awareness campaign aiming to empower bystanders to assist injured people following a traumatic event. <u>Find out more about Stop the Bleed classes in your area</u> and how to get a <u>Bleeding Control Kit</u>.
- For further questions or information on training programs and locating Stop the Bleed instructors across the state, contact Alyssa Johnson at <u>alyssa.johnson@mt.gov</u> or (406) 444-0752.

Suicide Prevention

- The Montana Suicide Prevention and Mental Health Crisis Lifeline can be reached 24/7 at 988 (call or text.)
- Additional suicide prevention information and resources are available on DPHHS's website.
- <u>Access the Montana 2-1-1 website</u> or call 211 to get connected with local mental health services, crisis hotlines, and other resources.

MT EPIC-TBI

- Information on preventing TBI can be found on the DPHHS's website.
- Information on the <u>MT EPIC-TBI program</u> can be found on DPHHS's website.
- For further questions or information on training or locating a MT EPIC-TBI instructor, contact Janet Trethewey at <u>jtrethewey@mt.gov</u> or (406) 444-0442.

This report was based on death certificate data from the Montana Office of Vital Records (OVR) and included deaths due to injury among Montana residents (regardless of death location). The information contained on death certificates is limited by the person certifying the event, their access to medical/legal records, autopsy results, and information provided by relatives, friends, or witnesses. Data that OVR receives on Montana residents who die out of state may be incomplete, therefore, numbers and rates reported in this publication may differ slightly from national sources reporting state-level information (such as CDC WONDER).

Ten years (2014 to 2023) of death certificate data were compiled and injury deaths were selected having an ICD-10 underlying cause of death code of V01-Y36, Y85-Y87, Y89, and U01-U03. Decedents with missing age, sex, or county of residence were excluded from the analysis. A total of 10,483 injury deaths were analyzed. The underlying cause code was used to classify injury deaths by mechanism and intent¹². Details about the injury indicators presented in this report are described in the <u>Montana Injury Prevention Program: Injury Indicator</u> <u>Definitions</u>.¹³

This report presents results as both counts (N) and rates per 100k resident population. NCHS bridged-race population estimates were used for 2014-2020¹⁴ and single race estimates from the Montana Census and Economic Information Center (CEIC) were used for 2021 and later.^{15,16} Single race population estimates include a multi-racial category, resulting in a 38% reduction from 2020 to 2021 in the estimated population of Black Montanans, and an 8% reduction for AI/AN Montanans. This prevented the ability to assess trends for race in this report.

All rates are age-adjusted except for rates by age group. Age-adjustment is a statistical process applied to rates of health events that allows populations with different age structures to be compared. Age-adjusted injury mortality rates per 100k resident population were calculated using direct standardization to the 2000 U.S. standard population.¹⁷ Rates were not calculated for events with fewer than five observations. All rates are presented with a 95% CI to convey the uncertainty of the estimated rate.¹⁸ CI's for rates based on counts 100 and greater were calculated using the normal distribution, and CI's for rates based on counts less than 100 were calculated using the chi-squared distribution.¹⁹ A wider CI in relation to the rate itself indicates more uncertainty about the estimate. Age-adjusted rate ratios and associated 95% CIs were calculated using Tiwari's overlap method.⁹ Data were analyzed using SAS 9.4.

Statistical significance of trends was assessed using joinpoint weighted least squares regression models and followed guidelines provided by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS).²⁰ A log transformation was applied to the response variable (age-adjusted death rates) and all possible models using zero (linear trend), one, two, or three joinpoints were evaluated, using lowest BIC as the model selection criteria. Statistical significance of trends was tested using an alpha level of 0.05.

Statistical significance of rate ratios were assessed based on the 95% CI, calculated using Tiwari's overlap method for correlated AARs.⁹

Data Tables

Table 8. Results of joinpoint regression modelling, 2014-2023

Regression model line segments	Slope	(95% Confidence Interval)	p-value
All Injury			
2014-2015	0.102	(0.027, 0.177)	0.018
2015-2018	-0.039	(-0.062, -0.015)	0.008
2018-2021	0.102	(0.081, 0.124)	0.000
2021-2023	-0.084	(-0.118, -0.051)	0.001
Injury (excluding drug overdose)		\$ \$	
2014-2015	0.095	(0.021, 0.168)	0.021
2015-2019	-0.017	(-0.034, 0.000)	0.055
2019-2021	0.125	(0.093, 0.156)	0.000
2021-2023	-0.099	(-0.134, -0.064)	0.001
Unintentional Injury			
2014-2015	0.072	(-0.029, 0.174)	0.127
2015-2018	-0.043	(-0.074, -0.011)	0.017
2018-2021	0.127	(0.099, 0.155)	0.000
2021-2023	-0.090	(-0.134, -0.046)	0.003
Unintentional MVT			
2014-2019	-0.038	(-0.069, -0.007)	0.023
2019-2021	0.162	(0.090, 0.235)	0.002
2021-2023	-0.117	(-0.199, -0.035)	0.013
Unintentional Falls			
2014-2018	0.003	(-0.032, 0.037)	0.852
2018-2021	0.100	(0.059, 0.141)	0.001
2021-2023	-0.058	(-0.124, 0.008)	0.076
Unintentional Drug Overdose			
2014-2018	0.045	(0.020, 0.070)	0.006
2018-2021	0.211	(0.183, 0.239)	0.000
2021-2022	0.050	(-0.026, 0.126)	0.153
2022-2023	-0.160	(-0.243, -0.077)	0.004
Suicide			
2014-2017	0.047	(0.000, 0.094)	0.051
2017-2020	-0.026	(-0.071, 0.020)	0.205
2020-2021	0.227	(0.097, 0.356)	0.006
2021-2023	-0.090	(-0.163, -0.017)	0.025
Firearm Suicide	0.400		0.004
2014-2017	0.103	(0.012, 0.195)	0.034
2017-2018	-0.309	(-0.548, -0.070)	0.021
2018-2021	0.123	(0.038, 0.207)	0.013
2021-2023	-0.055	(-0.175, 0.065)	0.295
Suffocation Suicide	0 1 5 1		0.000
2014-2016	0.151	(-0.009, 0.311)	0.060
2010-2023	-0.007	(-0.044, 0.031)	0.692
Homicide	0.007	(0.007.0.1(0))	0.000
2014-2020	0.087	(0.007, 0.168)	0.038
	-0.058	(-0.215, 0.098)	0.407
1 BI 2014 2020	0.000		0 6 1 0
2014-2020 2020 2021	0.008	(-U.U29, U.U44)	0.018
2020-2021	0.318	(0.124, 0.513)	0.007
2021-2023	-0.138	(-U.256, -U.U2T)	0.028

Notes: Joinpoint regression was run with a minimum of zero (linear trend) and maximum of three joinpoints. All possible models were assessed, using lowest BIC value to select the best model. Statistical tests used an overall alpha level of 0.05. MT Data: MT Vital Statistics²

Page | 29 March 2025

Table 9. Age-adjusted death rates for selected injury indicators per 100,000 residents by demographics and geography, 2014-2023											
	All Injury	Injury	Unintentional	Unintentional	Unintentional	Unintentional	Suicide	Firearm	Suffocation	Homicide	TBI
		(excluding drug	injury	Motor Vehicle	Falls	Drug Overdose)	Suicide	Suicide		
Montana Total	91 9 (90 1-93 7)	77.3 (75.7-79.0)	57 9 (56 4-59 3)	17.8 (17.0-18.6)	13 8 (13 2-14 5)	11 6 (10 9-12 3)	26 8 (25 8-27 8)	16 8 (16 0-17 6)	59 (54-64)	4 4 (3 9-4 8)	31 3 (30 3-32 4)
Sex	51.5 (50.1 50.7)	///////////////////////////////////////	07.19 (00.1 05.0)	17.0 (17.0 10.0)	10.0 (10.2 1 1.0)	11.0 (10.3 12.0)	20.0 (20.0 27.0)	10.0 (10.0 17.0)	0.9 (0.1 0.1)		01.0 (00.0 02.1)
Male	126.0 (123.0-129.1)	109.0 (106.2-111.8)	74.5 (72.1-76.8)	23.8 (22.5-25.1)	15.7 (14.7-16.7)	14.6 (13.5-15.7)	42.0 (40.2-43.7)	28.7 (27.3-30.1)	8.7 (7.8-9.5)	5.8 (5.1-6.4)	48.4 (46.5-50.2)
Female	57.5 (55.5-59.5)	45.6 (43.8-47.4)	41.2 (39.5-42.9)	11.7 (10.7-12.7)	12.1 (11.3-12.9)	8.5 (7.6-9.3)	11.5 (10.5-12.4)	5.0 (4.4-5.6)	3.1 (2.6-3.6)	2.9 (2.4-3.4)	14.5 (13.5-15.5)
Race			. ,		× /	. ,		. ,	. ,		
AI/AN	200.4 (189.1-211.7)	163.9 (153.6-174.1)	133.7 (124.3-143.1)	51.8 (46.3-57.2)	13.5 (10.1-17.7)	33.6 (28.9-38.2)	39.2 (34.4-43.9)	15.5 (12.4-18.6)	19.5 (16.2-22.8) 18.4 (15.1-21.7) 46.8 (41.3-52.3)
White	84.0 (82.2-85.8)	71.0 (69.3-72.6)	52.7 (51.2-54.1)	15.4 (14.6-16.2)	13.8 (13.1-14.4)	10.1 (9.4-10.8)	25.7 (24.7-26.8)	17.0 (16.2-17.8)	4.8 (4.3-5.2)	3.2 (2.8-3.5)	30.3 (29.2-31.4)
All Other Races	61.0 (51.3-70.6)	47.6 (39.1-56.1)	34.2 (26.9-42.7)	11.8 (8.0-16.9)	6.0 (2.7-11.0)	11.3 (7.4-16.6)	16.5 (12.2-22.3)	9.2 (6.0-13.9)	4.4 (2.4-7.9)	8.7 (5.4-13.5)	19.1 (13.9-25.7)
Age											
65+	178.7 (172.9-184.6)	172.6 (166.8-178.3)	144.7 (139.5-150.0)	17.4 (15.6-19.2)	82.7 (78.7-86.6)	3.8 (3.0-4.7)	29.9 (27.5-32.3)	23.5 (21.4-25.6)	2.2 (1.6-2.9)	2.1 (1.5-2.9)	63.4 (59.9-66.8)
45-64	99.5 (95.8-103.3)	77.7 (74.4-81.1)	58.3 (55.4-61.1)	18.7 (17.1-20.3)	6.5 (5.5-7.4)	16.4 (14.9-17.9)	33.0 (30.8-35.2)	20.4 (18.7-22.1)	5.7 (4.8-6.5)	4.2 (3.4-5.0)	33.0 (30.9-35.2)
25-44	105.1 (101.2-109.0)	80.0 (76.6-83.4)	58.5 (55.6-61.4)	23.2 (21.4-25.0)	2.1 (1.6-2.7)	21.4 (19.7-23.2)	35.5 (33.3-37.8)	21.0 (19.2-22.7)	9.8 (8.6-10.9)	6.7 (5.7-7.7)	34.2 (32.0-36.4)
0-24	41.0 (38.8-43.2)	37.7 (35.6-39.8)	22.2 (20.6-23.8)	13.5 (12.3-14.8)	0.5 (0.3-0.9)	2.6 (2.1-3.2)	14.4 (13.1-15.7)	8.8 (7.8-9.8)	4.3 (3.6-5.0)	3.2 (2.6-3.8)	15.7 (14.3-17.0)
NCHS Rural-Urban											
Small Metro	87.1 (84.1-90.1)	71.2 (68.5-73.8)	53.8 (51.5-56.1)	14.3 (13.1-15.5)	14.5 (13.4-15.6)	12.0 (10.9-13.2)	24.9 (23.3-26.6)	15.1 (13.9-16.3)	5.2 (4.5-6.0)	4.4 (3.7-5.1)	28.3 (26.6-30.0)
Micropolitan	77.7 (74.7-80.7)	64.8 (62.1-67.5)	48.8 (46.4-51.1)	12.5 (11.3-13.7)	13.8 (12.6-15.0)	10.7 (9.6-11.9)	24.6 (22.9-26.3)	16.0 (14.7-17.4)	4.7 (3.9-5.4)	2.7 (2.1-3.3)	27.8 (26.0-29.6)
Noncore	112.4 (108.8-116.0)	97.7 (94.4-101.1)	72.2 (69.3-75.0)	27.6 (25.7-29.4)	13.6 (12.6-14.6)	12.2 (10.9-13.4)	31.1 (29.2-33.0)	19.4 (17.9-20.9)	8.2 (7.2-9.3)	6.2 (5.3-7.0)	38.4 (36.3-40.4)
IDD											
Most Advantaged	89.9 (84.4-95.5)	77.7 (72.6-82.8)	59.4 (55.0-63.8)	19.6 (16.9-22.4)	12.7 (11.0-14.3)	10.0 (8.0-12.0)	26.2 (23.0-29.4)	18.9 (16.2-21.6)	4.3 (3.0-5.8)	2.8 (1.9-4.1)	34.1 (30.6-37.6)
Advantaged	83.4 (81.3-85.4)	69.8 (68.0-71.7)	52.0 (50.4-53.6)	14.6 (13.7-15.5)	14.3 (13.5-15.0)	10.4 (9.7-11.2)	25.0 (23.9-26.1)	15.9 (15.0-16.8)	5.1 (4.5-5.6)	3.6 (3.2-4.0)	29.0 (27.8-30.2)
Neutral	110.6 (104.2-117.1)	88.4 (82.7-94.1)	68.0 (63.0-72.9)	21.7 (18.8-24.6)	11.8 (10.0-13.5)	19.7 (16.8-22.6)	34.2 (30.5-37.9)	20.0 (17.2-22.8)	9.5 (7.6-11.7)	5.7 (4.2-7.4)	35.9 (32.3-39.6)
Disadvantaged/	178 1 (167 በ-189 2)	158 3 (147 8-168 7)	116 7 (107 8-125 7)	50 6 (44 7-56 5)	15 1 (12 1-18 6)	17 0 (13 6-20 8)	39 2 (34 1-44 4)	20 6 (16 9-24 3)	14 9 (11 8-18 5) 14 9 (11 8-18 5) 49 6 (43 8-55 4)
Most disadvantaged	1 1/0.1 (107.0 105.2)	100.0 (147.0 100.7)	110.7 (107.0 120.7)	00.0 (44.7 00.0)	10.1 (12.1 10.0)	17.0 (10.0 20.0)	09.2 (04.1 44.4)	20.0 (10.3 24.0)	14.9 (11.0 10.0		, 49.0 (40.0 00.4)
County											
Beaverhead	65.0 (50.3-83.2)	59.0 (44.8-76.7)	41.3 (30.1-55.9)	11.1 (5.1-20.8)	15.3 (9.6-24.1)	4.7 (1.2-12.4)	21.0 (12.4-33.1)	13.7 (7.2-24.2)	¥	¥	22.6 (14.2-34.7)
Big Horn	231.8 (203.4-260.2)	211.7 (184.7-238.8)	162.2 (138.4-186.0)	96.4 (78.4-114.3)	11.2 (4.7-19.9)	16.3 (8.4-26.2)	33.0 (22.4-45.3)	21.9 (13.3-32.5)	8.5 (3.2-16.0)	23.0 (14.1-33.6)) 55.3 (41.5-70.9)
Blaine	150.2 (120.1-184.5)	133.1 (104.2-165.4)	87.4 (63.7-114.6)	32.3 (18.0-50.0)	17.5 (7.8-31.1)	13.8 (3.5-27.6)	50.9 (33.0-72.8)	22.9 (11.2-38.9)	24.7 (12.0-41.6) 9.9 (1.7-22.9)	40.7 (24.8-60.6)
Broadwater	86.6 (63.6-114.7)	75.8 (53.1-102.9)	62.3 (42.2-85.9)	28.0 (13.6-46.5)	11.5 (4.9-22.7)	9.2 (1.4-21.7)	22.4 (9.5-39.0)	14.9 (4.1-30.2)	¥	¥	28.7 (15.1-46.0)
Carbon	100.8 (80.7-120.9)	88.2 (69.3-107.0)	57.1 (43.0-73.6)	17.5 (9.3-28.8)	11.1 (5.6-19.8)	10.8 (4.3-20.1)	35.8 (22.7-51.6)	29.0 (17.2-43.3)	¥	5.7 (.9-14.1)	38.2 (24.9-53.9)
Carter	120.3 (59.4-218.5)	120.3 (49.6-218.5)	75.1 (22.2-155.4)	¥	¥	0	¥	¥	¥	0	58.4 (7.2-132.1)
Cascade	90.1 (83.6-96.6)	/6.3 (/0.4-82.2)	55.6 (50.6-60.6)	15.2 (12.5-17.9)	16.0 (13.7-18.3)	10.4 (8.0-13.1)	25.9 (22.3-29.5)	15.2 (12.4-17.9)	6.6 (4.8-8.8)	4.4 (2.8-6.1)	30.3 (26.5-34.0)
Chouteau	107.6 (81.6-139.0)	96.8 (71.3-125.9)	/4.5 (52.0-101./)	31.6 (16.0-51.8)	16.9 (8.1-30.7)	¥	27.3 (13.3-46.4)	8.8 (1.9-20.8)	16.5 (5.0-32.4)	¥	32.1 (17.4-51.9)
Custer	92.5 (74.9-110.0)	/2.1 (56.9-89.0)	62.6 (48.5-78.6)	13.2 (6.5-21.8)	15.4 (9.1-23.7)	15.6 (7.8-25.4)	24.9 (15.5-36.4)	13.1 (6.3-21.8)	5.8 (1.1-12.7)	¥	27.6 (17.9-39.4)
Daniels	101.1 (54.6-1/1.9)	90.2 (40.3-155.1)	65.4 (24.2-125.8)	¥	¥ 7 5 (0 0 15 0)	0	¥	¥	0	0	40.6 (6.0-93.4)
Dawson	63.7 (48.4-82.3)	53.3 (39.2-69.8)	45.1 (31.8-60.9)	12.7 (5.5-23.1)	7.5 (3.0-15.2)	10.4 (3.0-21.0)	15.2 (7.1-26.1)	12.8 (5.4-23.0)	¥	¥	16.2 (8.2-26.7)
Deer Lodge	122.8 (99.5-146.1)	101.7 (80.4-122.9)	6/.6 (51.0-8/.4)	17.9 (8.7-31.1)	11.3 (5.8-20.6)	17.7 (8.8-30.4)	43.2 (29.3-60.7)	28.9 (17.6-44.3)	8.1 (1.8-19.0)	12.0 (3.2-25.2)	51.0 (35.3-70.1)
Fallon	55.7 (30.9-90.1)	51.8 (26.0-85.0)	40.7 (17.5-72.2)	¥	14.0 (1.2-35.0)	¥ 10.1 (F.0.00.0)	15.0 (1.4-38.8)	¥ 140(76040)	¥	U	26.1 (7.4-52.7)
Fergus	96.9 (78.7-115.2)	82.3 (65.9-98.7)	69.7 (54.6-84.8)	21.6 (12.3-33.4)	17.2 (11.2-25.5)	12.1 (5.0-22.0)	20.4 (11.8-31.5)	14.8 (7.6-24.2)	5.6 (.8-12.9)	¥	34.2 (23.3-47.3)
Colletin	85.2 (79.5-90.9)	/1.2 (00.0-70.4)	54.9 (50.4-59.4)	10.5 (13.9-19.1)	12.0 (10.7-14.0)	12.5 (10.2-14.8)	25.7 (22.5-29.0)	17.2 (14.0-19.9)	5.3(3.8-7.0)	3.4 (Z.Z-4.8)	31.5 (28.0-35.0)
Corfield	00.2 (00.0°02.8)	31.0 (40.0-33.3) 71 7 (33 E 141 7)	33.3 (31.8-39.1) 65.0 (10.0.100.0)	9.7 (7.9-11.0) 41.2 (2.4.104.1)	10.1 (ö.1-12.3) v	0.7 (4.3-7.3) 0	20.2 (17.3-22.9) v	13.7 (11.5-15.9) v	4.1 (2.9-3.4) 0	1.3 (.0-2.3) 0	22.0 (20.0-23.7) v
Garrielu	/1./(29.1-141./)	/ 1. / (23. 3-141. /)	$100 \in (19.0-133.0)$	41.3 (2.4-104.1)	ŧ 10.0 (E.0.00 ()			ŧ 144(70004)	U 00 1 (10 1 00 0		ŧ 20.0/20.6 50.7\
	130.3 (134.0-1/8.0)	134.9 (114.2-133.5)	100.5 (82.8-118.4) v	40.9 (29.0-03.8) v	12.2 (3.9-20.0) 0	10.9 (11.2-20.4) 0	30.0 (∠3.3-48.4) v	14.4 (7.9-22.4) v	ZU. I (12. I-30.0) V) 12.0 (0.1-21.2) v	39.0 (20.0-02.7) V
Golden valley	00.4 (23.3-1/3.9)	00.4(11.0-1/0.9)	ŧ 65 0 (05 1 10(5)	ŧ		U V	ŧ 20.4/0.1/4.5)	ŧ 20.2 (0.0 (2.0)	ŧ O	ŧ v	ŧ 50.0.(00.1.00.0)
	104.2 (08.0-153.1)	91.2 (33.3-130.8)	00.2 (30.1-100.5)	33.8 (10.8-69.1)	10.8 (1.4-33.9) 10.0 (12.4.07.0)	ŧ 100/76016\	3U.4 (9.1-04.5)	29.3 (8.0-83.0) 11.2 (5.5.10.6)	U 155(00007)	Ŧ ₣ 2 (1 ₣ 10 0\	58.0 (29.1-98.3)
ПШ	97.0 (01./-113.3)	03.1 (00.0-97.0)	03.4 (31.0-75.7)	17.2 (10.9-24.9)	10.9 (12.4-27.0)	13.0 (7.0-21.0)	21.0 (10.7-30.2)	11.5 (0.0-10.0)	15.5 (8.9-23.7)	J.J (1.J-10.8)	29.3 (20.0-39.4)

	All Injury	Injury (excluding drug	Unintentional	Unintentional Motor Vehicle	Unintentional Falls	Unintentional	Suicide	Firearm Suicide	Suffocation	Homicide	ТВІ
		overdose)	ngary	Traffic	1 0115	Drug Overdose		Suicide	Juicide		
Jefferson	100.6 (81.0-120.1)	85.6 (67.8-103.5)	62.2 (47.0-79.8)	12.9 (6.0-22.2)	14.9 (8.2-23.8)	13.3 (5.8-23.1)	35.5 (23.7-49.6)	21.2 (12.2-32.7)	7.9 (2.0-16.2)	¥	43.6 (30.7-59.0)
Judith Basin	82.3 (43.5-141.1)	82.3 (38.9-141.1)	57.9 (22.8-107.8)	¥	13.7 (1.6-45.5)	0	¥	¥	¥	¥	48.1 (11.1-98.1)
Lake	123.2 (110.0-136.3)	95.4 (84.1-106.7)	78.1 (67.6-88.5)	26.3 (20.1-33.4)	10.2 (7.2-14.0)	25.5 (19.1-32.6)	36.2 (29.0-43.4)	21.8 (16.3-27.9)	9.8 (5.9-14.5)	7.4 (4.2-11.4)	39.9 (32.5-47.2)
Lewis and Clark	82.0 (75.3-88.7)	68.7 (62.7-74.8)	52.0 (46.8-57.2)	11.8 (9.1-14.7)	20.3 (17.3-23.3)	9.1 (6.8-11.8)	24.3 (20.5-28.0)	15.2 (12.2-18.1)	3.3 (1.9-5.1)	3.2 (1.8-5.0)	26.1 (22.3-29.9)
Liberty	32.2 (12.6-69.3)	27.0 (5.8-62.0)	20.7 (3.5-50.9)	0	13.9 (.4-41.4)	¥	¥	¥	0	¥	21.2 (1.1-54.3)
Lincoln	102.5 (87.0-118.0)	94.7 (79.7-109.6)	65.0 (52.6-77.3)	34.0 (24.3-45.3)	10.5 (6.7-16.0)	5.8 (2.2-11.2)	29.6 (21.4-39.3)	22.4 (15.2-31.4)	3.6 (.8-8.3)	5.0 (1.4-10.4)	46.7 (36.1-58.9)
McCone	99.3 (55.1-167.8)	99.3 (50.3-167.8)	88.6 (42.5-151.3)	47.5 (10.1-105.1)	32.6 (7.4-77.0)	0	¥	¥	0	0	38.8 (9.0-88.7)
Madison	71.2 (53.7-92.8)	61.0 (43.9-81.3)	49.5 (34.0-68.2)	19.2 (8.4-34.0)	9.7 (4.9-18.5)	8.4 (1.7-18.4)	19.9 (10.3-32.8)	16.5 (7.6-28.8)	¥	¥	34.7 (21.3-51.7)
Meagher	102.5 (57.7-167.0)	100.6 (49.9-169.1)	59.1 (23.8-108.7)	21.8 (-1.4-62.2)	¥	¥	35.2 (2.2-83.8)	¥	¥	¥	29.8 (3.6-72.9)
Mineral	126.5 (91.2-172.0)	110.9 (76.1-152.5)	61.9 (35.5-95.6)	28.0 (9.3-56.0)	¥	¥	46.9 (24.3-76.9)	31.6 (12.9-58.5)	11.8 (.4-31.0)	14.2 (1.3-36.9)	58.9 (33.3-92.7)
Missoula	79.7 (74.5-84.8)	65.9 (61.3-70.5)	49.7 (45.7-53.7)	13.9 (11.7-16.0)	13.1 (11.1-15.2)	11.1 (9.1-13.1)	24.0 (21.2-26.8)	15.2 (13.0-17.5)	4.1 (2.9-5.4)	3.3 (2.2-4.6)	28.1 (25.1-31.1)
Musselshell	140.5 (106.6-181.6)	126.5 (92.6-165.9)	84.3 (57.8-117.1)	36.3 (17.1-62.1)	21.5 (11.1-38.5)	12.9 (1.1-32.4)	52.8 (29.4-83.0)	44.1 (22.8-71.1)	¥	¥	65.2 (39.7-96.4)
Park	114.3 (97.7-130.9)	95.8 (80.6-111.0)	69.3 (56.6-82.0)	21.7 (14.1-31.0)	16.4 (11.0-23.3)	12.6 (7.1-19.6)	38.4 (28.7-49.8)	23.9 (16.3-33.3)	8.1 (3.2-14.5)	3.6 (.3-9.2)	40.6 (30.4-52.2)
Petroleum	¥	¥	¥	¥	0	0	0	0	0	¥	¥
Phillips	103.5 (73.2-142.3)	96.0 (65.1-133.8)	62.9 (37.2-95.5)	35.2 (14.8-62.4)	9.4 (2.4-25.0)	¥	34.3 (16.2-58.8)	27.1 (11.2-50.2)	¥	0	47.4 (26.4-75.5)
Pondera	100.0 (75.3-129.9)	88.4 (64.6-116.3)	71.9 (50.1-98.0)	30.7 (15.2-50.3)	15.5 (8.1-28.1)	9.7 (.9-23.9)	20.9 (9.5-36.8)	14.3 (5.1-27.9)	¥	¥	30.3 (16.4-49.1)
Powder River	108.7 (58.8-186.1)	98.3 (45.5-170.7)	71.9 (26.9-136.9)	¥	¥	¥	36.8 (2.4-90.5)	36.8 (2.4-90.5)	0	0	41.1 (6.2-96.4)
Powell	114.5 (90.4-143.5)	93.9 (71.4-120.9)	64.3 (45.9-86.6)	19.1 (8.3-35.1)	10.5 (4.2-22.1)	17.5 (7.7-32.2)	40.4 (25.9-59.5)	14.6 (6.3-27.6)	18.8 (8.7-33.6)	8.3 (.3-21.9)	31.0 (17.9-48.1)
Prairie	91.9 (41.3-190.4)	91.9 (32.4-190.4)	32.2 (9.4-99.8)	0	19.1 (2.0-83.4)	0	¥	¥	¥	¥	60.4 (8.7-146.0)
Ravalli	87.0 (78.1-95.8)	76.9 (68.6-85.2)	52.3 (45.5-59.0)	15.9 (11.8-20.4)	14.7 (11.7-18.3)	7.7 (4.8-11.1)	29.0 (23.7-34.2)	20.9 (16.4-25.3)	3.6 (1.7-6.2)	4.0 (1.9-6.7)	35.4 (29.7-41.2)
Richland	79.1 (63.1-97.5)	67.0 (51.8-84.1)	43.7 (31.8-57.8)	13.3 (6.4-22.2)	7.1 (2.4-14.1)	9.3 (3.7-17.2)	30.1 (19.5-42.6)	18.9 (10.5-29.3)	8.2 (2.5-15.8)	4.0 (.4-10.1)	27.4 (17.6-39.3)
Roosevelt	194.8 (167.0-222.7)	168.7 (142.8-194.6)	134.0 (110.7-157.2)	37.3 (25.3-51.7)	18.4 (9.7-29.7)	23.2 (13.5-35.2)	36.4 (24.3-50.8)	13.7 (6.1-23.6)	16.5 (8.6-27.0)	13.6 (6.5-23.0)	50.4 (36.1-67.0)
Rosebud	191.0 (160.1-221.9)	182.6 (152.3-213.0)	128.9 (103.7-154.1)	64.3 (46.3-84.9)	21.3 (11.6-34.3)	7.6 (2.1-16.3)	38.6 (24.8-55.3)	23.7 (13.0-37.6)	13.4 (4.9-24.6)	18.0 (8.0-31.6)	61.3 (43.7-81.9)
Sanders	118.1 (96.6-139.6)	108.6 (87.9-129.3)	76.7 (59.6-93.8)	41.6 (28.3-57.1)	10.0 (4.6-18.1)	7.5 (2.4-15.1)	32.3 (20.9-46.4)	21.9 (12.7-33.8)	¥	5.1 (.4-12.3)	38.8 (26.8-53.2)
Sheridan	114.3 (81.4-156.2)	101.8 (69.4-141.2)	90.3 (60.3-126.5)	29.8 (10.1-56.5)	24.5 (12.7-44.2)	¥	20.5 (4.2-45.3)	12.6 (.6-33.0)	¥	0	36.4 (17.0-62.6)
Silver Bow	110.5 (99.2-121.7)	81.4 (71.8-90.9)	64.2 (55.9-72.6)	12.9 (9.1-17.4)	11.7 (8.5-15.4)	25.8 (20.2-32.0)	37.8 (31.0-44.6)	23.8 (18.4-29.8)	7.9 (4.7-11.7)	4.3 (1.9-7.5)	35.0 (28.7-41.3)
Stillwater	84.8 (66.5-106.6)	75.5 (57.4-96.0)	53.0 (38.6-70.3)	22.3 (12.0-35.5)	13.3 (6.9-22.6)	4.9 (.2-13.4)	29.0 (16.8-43.8)	24.1 (13.0-38.0)	¥	0	40.1 (26.3-56.4)
Sweet Grass	78.2 (50.7-115.3)	61.9 (36.2-94.7)	39.6 (19.4-67.2)	¥	9.6 (1.2-27.9)	¥	28.9 (10.2-56.9)	17.4 (3.0-39.4)	¥	¥	26.0 (10.0-50.3)
Teton	113.7 (87.4-145.1)	100.7 (75.3-130.4)	82.9 (60.2-110.0)	30.1 (15.1-49.1)	18.4 (9.4-32.1)	13.0 (2.9-27.6)	27.6 (13.2-46.8)	26.6 (12.3-45.1)	0	¥	42.4 (25.3-64.1)
Toole	72.9 (50.3-102.4)	66.1 (43.1-94.2)	46.3 (27.6-69.8)	17.3 (4.9-34.6)	16.9 (6.4-33.1)	¥	22.0 (8.0-41.0)	11.4 (1.1-27.8)	¥	¥	31.4 (15.1-53.5)
Treasure	205.5 (91.0-387.4)	205.5 (73.4-387.4)	90.8 (5.9-226.7)	¥	¥	0	88.7 (1.3-223.6)	¥	¥	0	¥
Valley	109.6 (86.5-137.1)	94.7 (72.5-120.2)	78.2 (57.9-101.7)	29.4 (16.7-45.8)	14.8 (7.9-25.5)	12.4 (2.9-25.9)	25.8 (13.9-41.3)	19.6 (9.5-33.5)	¥	¥	40.7 (26.5-58.4)
Wheatland	106.1 (63.4-167.2)	85.4 (44.6-141.2)	82.7 (40.7-138.5)	25.5 (1.7-64.1)	23.6 (3.7-60.7)	¥	23.3 (2.9-59.7)	¥	¥	0	37.6 (12.0-76.9)
Wibaux	90.9 (42.4-178.9)	75.5 (26.4-151.8)	75.5 (26.4-151.8)	¥	¥	¥	¥	¥	0	0	¥
Yellowstone	91.3 (86.6-95.9)	72.1 (68.0-76.2)	56.1 (52.5-59.6)	14.2 (12.3-16.1)	15.0 (13.3-16.7)	13.9 (12.0-15.8)	25.1 (22.6-27.5)	14.5 (12.6-16.3)	5.6 (4.4-7.0)	5.2 (4.0-6.5)	27.4 (24.9-29.9)

Notes: ¥ indicates rate suppressed due to N<5. Bridged race death certificate variable and population estimates used for 2020 and earlier, single race death certificate variable and population estimates used for 2021 and later. Single race population estimates include a multi-racial category, resulting in an 8% reduction from 2020 to 2021 in the estimated population of AI/AN Montanans.

		attanty obtained for detected injury indicated by defining a print of an geographic, 20		0	F !	11	TDI				
	All Injury	Injury (excluding drug	Unintentional injury	Motor Vehicle	Unintentional Falls	Unintentional Drug Overdose	Suicide	Firearm Suicide	Suffocation	Homicide	IBI
Montana Total	10 483	8 982	6 803	1 930	1 912	1 182	2 931	1 883	603	444	3 6 1 1
Sex		0,702	0,000	.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	.,,,	.,	2,201	.,			0,011
Male	7 040	6162	4 212	1 319	952	745	2 329	1 620	450	299	2 7 5 3
Fomalo	3 443	2 820	2 501	611	960	/43 /37	602	263	153	145	2,700
Page	0,110	2,020	2,001	011	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	-107	002	200	100	140	000
	1 222	1 009	964	260	61	214	200	106	145	107	211
AI/AN White	1,332	1,090	604 E 940	300	04 1 027	214	2 504	1 746	143	127	2042
All Other Deese	0,975	140	0,049	1,520	1,037	930	Z,394 E7	1,740	442	292	5,245
	170	140	90	30	11	30	57	31	10	25	57
Age	0.504	0.470	0.010	0.50	1.000	7/	(00	470		10	1.074
65+	3,594	3,470	2,910	350	1,662	/6	602	4/2	44	43	1,274
45-64	2,712	2,118	1,587	510	1/6	446	899	557	154	115	900
25-44	2,824	2,149	1,572	623	56	575	955	563	262	180	919
0-24	1,353	1,245	734	447	18	85	475	291	143	106	518
NCHS Rural-Urban											
Small Metro	3,483	2,905	2,210	554	678	433	963	597	193	160	1,155
Micropolitan	2,714	2,282	1,730	427	516	355	842	556	154	85	974
Noncore	4,286	3,795	2,863	949	718	394	1,126	730	256	199	1,482
IDD											
Most Advantaged	1,168	1,035	822	225	231	104	297	215	41	31	427
Advantaged	7,007	5,974	4,482	1,167	1,404	789	2,038	1,323	388	270	2,467
Neutral	1,267	1,045	813	242	183	193	367	222	90	58	426
Disadvantaged/						~ ~		100			
Most disadvantaged	1,041	928	686	296	94	96	229	123	84	85	291
County											
Beaverhead	79	72	54	11	24	5	22	15	4	2	27
Big Horn	269	248	188	117	12	17	39	26	10	27	65
Blaine	94	85	55	20	13	7	32	15	15	6	26
Broadwater	57	49	43	15	12	6	13	8	3	1	20
Carbon	119	104	77	21	18	12	32	26	2	7	37
Carter	15	15	11	4	2	0	3	20	1	, 0	6
Cascado	808	708	525	128	180	75	217	131	52	34	274
Chouteau	68	63	18	120	15	75 A	16	7	8	3	20
Cuctor	110	07	40	17	15 26	4	20	16	6	3	25
Daniele	119	97 16	12	2	20	0	30	2	0	4	55
Dameis	70	62	13 51	12	J 11	0	4	J 12	0	2	10
Dawson	10	105	74	15	17	0	10	13	2	0	10
Deer Louge	120	105	/4	10	17 F	1/	43 F	29	7	9	49
Fallon	18	17	13		5	1	5	2	3	0	8
Fergus	132	118	100	24	34	12	20	20	0	2	40
Flathead	926	/83	617	170	164	126	263	1/9	50	34	339
Gallatin	642	558	381	111	9/	68	234	160	48	16	257
Gartield	10	10	9	5	1	0	1	1	0	0	2
Glacier	197	170	126	52	15	24	47	20	25	15	51
Golden Valley	7	7	4	1	0	0	2	1	1	1	2
Granite	37	34	25	11	6	2	10	9	0	1	21
Hill	154	133	106	30	34	20	38	15	22	8	48

Table 10. Fatality counts for selected injury indicators by demographics and geography, 2014-2023

	All Injury	Injury (excluding drug overdose)	Unintentional injury	Unintentional Motor Vehicle Traffic	Unintentional Falls	Unintentional Drug Overdose	Suicide	Firearm Suicide	Suffocation Suicide	Homicide	ТВІ
Jefferson	119	104	75	16	21	13	41	25	7	2	51
Judith Basin	18	18	14	4	5	0	2	1	1	2	7
Lake	381	309	245	75	47	64	109	69	25	22	129
Lewis and Clark	620	531	407	82	179	60	174	111	23	20	197
Liberty	9	8	7	0	5	1	1	1	0	1	5
Lincoln	219	202	140	58	34	12	63	47	8	9	97
McCone	20	20	18	7	8	0	2	2	0	0	8
Madison	73	64	50	14	16	7	22	17	1	1	34
Meagher	22	21	16	5	3	1	5	4	1	1	8
Mineral	59	53	30	12	3	4	22	15	5	5	27
Missoula	981	819	609	173	163	130	300	195	50	39	354
Musselshell	75	68	50	16	17	6	24	20	3	1	31
Park	210	176	131	34	39	22	70	44	11	5	70
Petroleum	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Phillips	47	45	28	13	7	2	17	14	3	0	24
Pondera	70	64	51	16	18	5	15	11	4	3	22
Powder River	19	18	14	4	3	1	5	5	0	0	7
Powell	90	75	52	14	11	13	32	13	14	5	26
Prairie	13	13	8	0	5	0	4	3	1	1	7
Ravalli	450	404	281	70	99	32	146	105	16	16	178
Richland	92	78	54	15	9	11	32	20	8	5	31
Roosevelt	198	172	135	39	18	23	36	13	17	15	50
Rosebud	157	148	108	52	19	8	32	20	10	13	50
Sanders	160	146	108	52	18	11	42	30	3	6	57
Sheridan	51	47	43	10	17	3	7	5	1	0	16
Silver Bow	407	306	250	48	55	88	130	81	26	13	130
Stillwater	88	80	62	21	18	5	24	20	2	0	38
Sweet Grass	35	29	19	2	6	4	11	7	2	2	13
Teton	81	74	63	17	20	7	16	15	0	1	28
Toole	38	35	26	8	11	2	10	5	1	1	15
Treasure	12	12	6	4	1	0	5	2	3	0	3
Valley	96	87	72	24	21	7	21	17	2	2	38
Wheatland	25	21	19	5	7	3	6	3	2	0	10
Wibaux	13	12	12	2	3	1	1	1	0	0	3
Yellowstone	1,568	1,267	995	231	308	216	412	244	88	79	488

Notes: Bridged race death certificate variable used for 2020 and earlier, single race death certificate variable used for 2021 and later.

American Indian/Alaska Native	All Injury e	Injury (excluding drug overdose)	Unintentional injury	Unintentional Motor Vehicle Traffic	Unintentional Falls	Unintentional Drug Overdose	Suicide	Firearm Suicide	e Suffocation Suicide	Homicide	ТВІ
Blackfeet	208.3 (177.3-239.3)	175.4 (147.0-203.8)	140.9 (115.1-166.8)	58.9 (43.8-78.4)	12.5 (5.2-25.0)	30.5 (19.4-45.7)	40.9 (28.7-56.9)	12.7 (6.4-23.8)	27.1 (17.1-41.3)	17.7 (9.4-30.9)	46.3 (32.4-63.8)
Glacier	202.9 (170.7-235.1)	173.8 (144.0-203.6)	135.3 (108.6-161.9)	54.6 (39.4-74.8)	13.8 (5.7-27.4)	26.4 (16.1-42.2)	41.4 (28.6-58.7)	13.0 (6.3-24.9)	27.2 (16.7-42.6)	16.6 (8.3-30.3)	47.6 (33.1-66.8)
Pondera	258.9 (154.8-405.4)	188.9 (104.0-319.1)	198.2 (109.8-336.3)	104.3 (45.9-217.7)	0	70.0 (20.1-181.1)	¥	¥	¥	¥	¥
Crow	242.5 (215.3-269.7)	203.8 (178.7-228.8)	169.4 (145.9-193.0)	82.2 (67.2-97.3)	17.9 (8.4-33.6)	33.8 (24.3-48.6)	30.1 (22.2-43.2)	15.1 (9.6-26.4)	8.8 (4.9-18.8)	28.1 (20.3-41.5)	48.8 (37.2-65.2)
Big Horn	278.5 (239.1-317.9)	256.5 (218.8-294.2)	198.2 (164.3-232.1)	126.8 (101.3-152.3)	13.6 (3.4-34.2)	18.1 (9.1-36.1)	28.9 (18.1-47.9)	15.7 (7.8-33.1)	9.8 (4.1-24.8)	32.1 (20.6-52.3)	61.8 (44.1-87.9)
Yellowstone	209.5 (170.5-248.6)	152.8 (118.3-187.4)	142.3 (109.3-190.1)	37.6 (22.5-70.7)	23.6 (7.0-58.8)	50.2 (33.8-83.3)	32.2 (20.8-62.2)	14.8 (7.3-44.7)	7.8 (3.1-34.3)	24.3 (14.0-54.8)	35.0 (22.2-65.7)
Flathead	176.9 (151.5-202.4)	130.6 (108.3-153.0)	117.5 (96.2-138.8)	39.2 (28.6-54.5)	14.0 (5.9-27.4)	44.7 (33.4-60.3)	40.2 (29.8-54.9)	21.3 (13.7-33.7)	15.5 (9.3-26.3)	14.6 (8.1-26.4)	47.8 (34.8-65.3)
Flathead	101.4 (55.0-203.9)	87.3 (44.7-190.8)	58.4 (25.0-160.2)	¥	¥	¥	¥	¥	¥	¥	52.0 (19.8-151.8)
Lake	196.4 (160.1-232.8)	137.7 (107.5-175.9)	131.1 (102.2-168.1)	31.1 (19.4-51.9)	15.7 (5.2-36.2)	57.0 (40.0-82.6)	43.5 (29.2-66.4)	19.3 (9.9-39.1)	19.2 (10.5-37.5)	18.4 (7.8-39.7)	53.1 (34.0-81.7)
Missoula	188.8 (137.5-262.1)	152.1 (106.4-222.9)	124.6 (81.8-191.1)	74.4 (40.9-135.6)	¥	36.7 (18.0-83.2)	45.2 (23.9-93.0)	30.4 (13.8-74.5)	14.8 (4.3-58.2)	¥	44.9 (24.5-92.2)
Sanders	108.5 (34.3-266.2)	¥	99.6 (24.2-259.3)	¥	¥	¥	¥	0	0	0	¥
Fort Belknap	230.3 (179.4-291.4)	194.7 (148.4-250.6)	130.6 (92.4-178.4)	55.6 (33.4-86.8)	¥	31.6 (13.8-61.1)	76.7 (48.6-114.0)	31.2 (14.7-59.1)	41.5 (21.8-71.0)	18.9 (6.5-43.8)	59.5 (35.0-93.2)
Blaine	221.2 (168.2-284.8)	189.3 (141.2-248.5)	126.8 (87.1-178.3)	51.2 (28.5-87.4)	¥	27.3 (10.1-60.3)	73.6 (45.6-114.8)	25.1 (11.1-53.1)	44.0 (22.3-77.6)	20.8 (7.1-49.3)	48.7 (26.2-83.6)
Phillips	296.3 (127.7-603.6)	208.3 (80.5-462.4)	195.8 (59.6-470.0)	¥	0	¥	¥	¥	¥	0	118.7 (28.8-330.8)
Fort Peck	263.9 (222.2-305.6)	220.5 (182.3-258.8)	183.5 (147.6-219.3)	47.2 (31.9-72.1)	20.4 (8.4-44.1)	38.1 (23.8-62.2)	44.0 (29.6-67.8)	12.7 (5.4-31.6)	22.4 (12.9-42.2)	18.3 (9.1-38.0)	55.3 (37.6-82.4)
Daniels	¥	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Roosevelt	264.8 (220.3-309.2)	226.7 (185.4-267.9)	182.6 (144.5-220.8)	47.8 (31.4-75.9)	16.1 (5.7-40.0)	34.4 (20.5-61.3)	47.0 (31.2-74.7)	14.3 (6.1-36.1)	22.7 (12.6-46.7)	19.3 (9.4-41.7)	61.6 (41.9-93.7)
Sheridan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Valley	293.4 (164.7-478.8)	203.7 (101.3-367.0)	230.7 (119.0-403.8)	¥	¥	89.7 (26.4-229.7)	¥	0	¥	¥	¥
Little Shell	168.3 (128.9-216.5)	135.6 (100.8-180.1)	116.5 (82.8-158.9)	42.2 (23.6-69.3)	15.6 (4.6-39.5)	30.6 (15.0-55.5)	27.4 (13.9-51.8)	¥	23.3 (10.8-46.3)	16.2 (5.5-37.4)	36.6 (19.1-64.9)
Cascade	168.3 (128.9-216.5)	135.6 (100.8-180.1)	116.5 (82.8-158.9)	42.2 (23.6-69.3)	15.6 (4.6-39.5)	30.6 (15.0-55.5)	27.4 (13.9-51.8)	¥	23.3 (10.8-46.3)	16.2 (5.5-37.4)	36.6 (19.1-64.9)
Northern Cheyenne	290.4 (256.3-324.5)	269.7 (236.9-302.5)	201.6 (172.8-230.5)	121.6 (100.4-142.8)	11.9 (3.9-28.0)	17.9 (9.9-32.2)	35.3 (24.7-51.7)	19.6 (11.6-33.6)	13.2 (7.2-25.7)	35.7 (24.7-52.3)	70.1 (53.8-91.9)
Big Horn	278.5 (239.1-317.9)	256.5 (218.8-294.2)	198.2 (164.3-232.1)	126.8 (101.3-152.3)	13.6 (3.4-34.2)	18.1 (9.1-36.1)	28.9 (18.1-47.9)	15.7 (7.8-33.1)	9.8 (4.1-24.8)	32.1 (20.6-52.3)	61.8 (44.1-87.9)
Rosebud	320.7 (256.3-405.9)	303.4 (240.3-386.1)	209.5 (158.3-282.0)	107.4 (72.2-164.8)	¥	17.3 (4.8-58.5)	52.1 (27.2-100.5)	29.8 (11.2-74.7)	22.3 (8.5-66.8)	45.4 (22.7-92.6)	92.0 (58.8-149.7)
Rocky Boy	179.2 (139.7-231.9)	144.9 (109.0-194.6)	115.7 (83.6-161.3)	34.8 (20.7-64.3)	17.9 (3.9-50.4)	34.4 (19.0-64.4)	51.0 (31.6-84.9)	¥	48.2 (29.4-81.5)	10.8 (3.1-36.6)	39.5 (23.1-71.7)
Chouteau	207.1 (126.3-355.0)	186.1 (110.2-337.0)	152.7 (81.5-300.2)	55.4 (22.9-176.3)	¥	¥	47.7 (18.0-158.5)	0	47.7 (18.0-158.5	i)¥	68.4 (29.0-194.6)
Hill	173.2 (126.7-238.7)	134.7 (93.8-195.0)	107.3 (71.7-163.6)	30.0 (14.9-68.5)	¥	38.5 (20.0-80.1)	51.5 (28.1-95.8)	¥	47.7 (25.4-90.9)	¥	32.2 (15.1-72.0)

Table 11. Age-adjusted death rates for selected injury indicators per 100,000 residents by counties that correspond with Montana American Indian reservations, American Indian/Alaska Native, 2014-2023

Notes: ¥ indicates rate suppressed due to N<5. Bridged race death certificate variable and population estimates used for 2020 and earlier, single race death certificate variable and population estimates used for 2021 and later. Single race population estimates include a multi-racial category, resulting in an 8% reduction from 2020 to 2021 in the estimated population of AI/AN Montanans.

Table 12. Fatality counts for selected injury indicators by counties that correspond with Montana American Indian reservations, American Indian/Alaska Native, 2014-2023

American	All Injury	Injury	Unintentional	Unintentional	Unintentional	Unintentional	Suicide	Firearm Suicide	Suffocation	Homicide	TBI
Indian/Alaska Native	e	(excluding drug overdose)	injury	Motor Vehicle Traffic	Falls	Drug Overdose			Suicide		
Blackfeet	185	157	122	55	9	26	40	13	26	15	42
Glacier	163	140	106	46	9	21	36	12	23	13	39
Pondera	22	17	16	9	0	5	4	1	3	2	3
Crow	357	303	238	127	15	46	52	25	17	46	74
Big Horn	213	198	148	102	6	12	25	13	9	26	47
Yellowstone	144	105	90	25	9	34	27	12	8	20	27
Flathead	216	158	138	52	11	56	54	27	22	18	55
Flathead	16	14	9	3	2	2	4	3	1	3	7
Lake	134	93	86	25	7	40	33	13	16	12	31
Missoula	59	47	37	21	1	12	16	11	5	3	16
Sanders	7	4	6	3	1	2	1	0	0	0	1
Fort Belknap	77	67	43	21	3	9	27	11	15	6	21
Blaine	67	59	37	17	3	7	24	9	14	6	16
Phillips	10	8	6	4	0	2	3	2	1	0	5
Fort Peck	176	148	116	33	10	25	33	9	18	14	38
Daniels	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Roosevelt	158	136	103	30	8	20	31	9	16	13	37
Sheridan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Valley	17	12	13	3	2	5	2	0	2	1	1
Little Shell	67	54	45	17	5	12	12	2	10	7	14
Cascade	67	54	45	17	5	12	12	2	10	7	14
Northern Cheyenne	308	288	210	136	8	17	41	22	16	39	74
Big Horn	213	198	148	102	6	12	25	13	9	26	47
Rosebud	95	90	62	34	2	5	16	9	7	13	27
Rocky Boy	82	66	52	20	5	16	24	1	23	5	20
Chouteau	24	22	16	8	1	2	7	0	7	1	9
Hill	58	44	36	12	4	14	17	1	16	4	11

Notes: Bridged race death certificate variable used for 2020 and earlier, single race death certificate variable used for 2021 and later.

White	All Injury	Injury (excluding drug overdose)	Unintentional injury	Unintentional Motor Vehicle Traffic	Unintentional Falls	Unintentional Drug Overdose	Suicide	Firearm Suicide	e Suffocation Suicide	Homicide	ТВІ
Blackfeet	64.7 (49.8-82.7)	59.2 (45.2-76.6)	41.1 (29.4-56.0)	12.8 (6.1-23.5)	14.2 (8.8-23.0)	¥	18.5 (10.8-30.0)	14.2 (7.9-24.3)	¥	¥	25.1 (15.9-38.0)
Glacier	59.5 (38.9-87.5)	50.8 (31.6-76.5)	33.1 (18.6-55.1)	10.3 (3.0-24.9)	10.1 (3.0-25.0)	¥	20.8 (9.3-40.2)	13.4 (4.7-30.1)	¥	¥	19.7 (8.4-38.1)
Pondera	67.3 (46.8-93.8)	64.9 (44.7-90.7)	47.0 (30.6-70.7)	15.6 (5.5-34.1)	16.5 (9.5-30.6)	0	15.7 (7.2-32.4)	14.5 (6.2-30.6)	¥	¥	29.5 (15.8-50.2)
Crow	86.1 (81.5-90.7)	69.2 (65.1-73.3)	52.5 (49.0-56.0)	13.6 (11.8-15.5)	14.5 (12.9-16.2)	11.8 (10.0-13.6)	24.9 (22.3-27.4)	14.8 (12.9-16.7)	5.5 (4.4-6.9)	3.9 (2.9-5.1)	27.2 (24.7-29.8)
Big Horn	109.2 (77.7-149.5)	91.4 (64.5-127.7)	73.5 (49.1-106.5)	26.1 (12.8-49.1)	8.7 (3.2-25.6)	¥	28.1 (13.2-53.9)	24.2 (10.5-47.6)	¥	¥	33.0 (17.6-58.2)
Yellowstone	85.3 (80.7-90.0)	68.4 (64.3-72.5)	51.8 (48.3-55.4)	13.2 (11.3-15.1)	14.6 (12.9-16.3)	11.8 (10.0-13.6)	24.8 (22.2-27.3)	14.5 (12.6-16.5)	5.6 (4.4-7.0)	3.9 (2.9-5.1)	27.0 (24.5-29.6)
Flathead	83.3 (79.6-86.9)	69.7 (66.4-73.0)	52.9 (50.0-55.8)	16.2 (14.6-17.8)	12.3 (11.1-13.6)	11.4 (10.0-12.8)	25.4 (23.4-27.4)	16.8 (15.1-18.4)	4.4 (3.5-5.2)	3.2 (2.5-4.0)	30.6 (28.4-32.7)
Flathead	86.1 (80.2-92.0)	71.7 (66.4-77.1)	55.7 (51.0-60.3)	16.6 (13.9-19.2)	12.7 (10.7-14.7)	12.8 (10.4-15.1)	26.2 (22.8-29.5)	17.3 (14.6-20.0)	5.5 (4.0-7.4)	3.1 (2.0-4.5)	31.3 (27.8-34.9)
Lake	97.7 (83.7-111.7)	80.5 (68.0-93.0)	63.1 (51.9-74.3)	23.8 (16.8-32.3)	10.3 (7.1-14.9)	14.9 (9.2-22.2)	31.0 (23.5-40.4)	22.7 (16.4-30.6)	4.4 (1.6-9.0)	3.2 (1.0-7.6)	37.6 (29.4-47.4)
Missoula	77.1 (71.9-82.3)	63.8 (59.1-68.5)	48.1 (44.0-52.2)	12.6 (10.5-14.7)	13.3 (11.2-15.4)	10.6 (8.6-12.6)	23.6 (20.7-26.4)	15.0 (12.8-17.3)	3.6 (2.6-5.0)	3.1 (2.1-4.3)	28.0 (24.9-31.1)
Sanders	119.3 (96.7-141.9)	112.5 (90.4-134.5)	76.9 (59.0-94.8)	42.7 (29.7-59.4)	10.1 (5.0-18.8)	5.0 (1.8-12.5)	33.0 (21.7-47.8)	23.5 (14.3-36.4)	¥	5.1 (1.4-12.9)	41.1 (28.8-56.9)
Fort Belknap	79.9 (59.6-104.7)	78.1 (58.0-103.3)	46.1 (31.6-65.5)	20.1 (9.5-35.9)	13.3 (7.6-23.9)	0	30.0 (17.9-47.2)	23.4 (12.6-39.1)	¥	0	35.1 (21.9-52.9)
Blaine	73.8 (45.8-112.4)	70.0 (42.9-107.7)	42.9 (23.1-73.5)	¥	17.0 (7.6-36.9)	0	27.4 (10.5-55.9)	19.0 (5.7-43.8)	¥	0	27.9 (12.2-54.0)
Phillips	86.0 (56.9-125.1)	86.0 (56.9-125.1)	49.8 (28.3-81.2)	27.6 (11.1-55.5)	10.2 (3.7-27.7)	0	32.2 (16.0-59.1)	27.1 (11.9-53.1)	¥	0	41.4 (23.1-70.1)
Fort Peck	97.2 (81.4-113.0)	88.1 (73.2-103.0)	73.9 (60.3-87.5)	26.9 (18.5-37.4)	16.3 (11.8-22.6)	6.5 (2.7-13.0)	20.7 (13.6-29.9)	16.5 (10.5-24.8)	¥	¥	37.8 (28.6-49.2)
Daniels	97.3 (51.7-167.8)	94.3 (47.2-165.7)	67.6 (31.5-129.1)	¥	¥	0	¥	¥	0	0	43.0 (13.3-101.2)
Roosevelt	93.0 (63.3-129.9)	82.4 (55.1-118.1)	77.0 (50.4-111.9)	23.8 (9.8-48.0)	16.4 (7.2-34.2)	¥	¥	¥	¥	¥	33.8 (17.3-60.1)
Sheridan	113.5 (79.6-156.6)	100.3 (70.0-140.7)	92.2 (63.1-130.4)	31.4 (13.6-60.5)	25.0 (14.4-45.6)	¥	17.6 (5.6-42.7)	¥	¥	0	32.3 (16.2-58.4)
Valley	90.1 (68.5-116.5)	82.7 (61.9-108.1)	63.1 (45.4-85.4)	26.1 (14.7-42.7)	12.8 (7.4-23.0)	¥	25.0 (14.0-40.9)	22.0 (11.5-37.6)	0	¥	40.9 (26.7-60.3)
Little Shell	84.3 (77.8-90.9)	71.9 (65.9-77.8)	52.1 (47.1-57.1)	13.8 (11.0-16.5)	16.0 (13.6-18.3)	8.9 (6.6-11.6)	24.9 (21.2-28.6)	15.2 (12.3-18.0)	5.7 (4.0-7.8)	3.3 (2.0-5.0)	29.5 (25.6-33.4)
Cascade	84.3 (77.8-90.9)	71.9 (65.9-77.8)	52.1 (47.1-57.1)	13.8 (11.0-16.5)	16.0 (13.6-18.3)	8.9 (6.6-11.6)	24.9 (21.2-28.6)	15.2 (12.3-18.0)	5.7 (4.0-7.8)	3.3 (2.0-5.0)	29.5 (25.6-33.4)
Northern Cheyenne	102.7 (81.9-123.6)	92.9 (73.3-112.5)	73.3 (56.8-93.1)	30.3 (19.7-44.7)	17.2 (10.5-27.5)	7.6 (2.5-17.2)	26.1 (16.4-39.7)	19.6 (11.6-31.7)	¥	¥	35.6 (24.0-50.8)
Big Horn	109.2 (77.7-149.5)	91.4 (64.5-127.7)	73.5 (49.1-106.5)	26.1 (12.8-49.1)	8.7 (3.2-25.6)	¥	28.1 (13.2-53.9)	24.2 (10.5-47.6)	¥	¥	33.0 (17.6-58.2)
Rosebud	96.4 (71.7-127.9)	92.6 (68.2-123.8)	71.4 (50.1-99.4)	32.8 (18.2-54.2)	23.3 (12.9-39.8)	¥	25.0 (12.7-45.1)	16.5 (6.7-33.4)	¥	0	37.4 (22.1-59.2)
Rocky Boy	72.8 (59.7-85.8)	66.5 (54.1-78.8)	48.6 (38.8-60.1)	13.3 (8.2-20.4)	18.4 (13.1-25.4)	5.0 (1.9-10.5)	19.2 (12.6-27.8)	13.4 (7.9-21.0)	4.3 (1.4-9.6)	3.6 (1.1-8.3)	25.0 (17.8-34.0)
Chouteau	79.1 (54.3-111.5)	69.7 (47.1-100.1)	56.2 (36.5-84.0)	19.4 (7.3-39.3)	17.6 (9.1-34.2)	¥	17.9 (7.2-37.0)	11.6 (3.6-29.0)	¥	¥	19.0 (8.0-38.3)
Hill	70.5 (56.1-87.4)	64.9 (50.9-81.2)	46.0 (34.9-59.6)	11.2 (6.1-19.0)	18.8 (12.2-27.6)	4.7 (1.3-11.4)	19.8 (11.9-31.1)	14.0 (7.3-23.6)	4.7 (1.3-11.4)	¥	27.6 (19.1-38.9)

Table 13. Age-adjusted death rates for selected injury indicators per 100,000 residents by counties that correspond with Montana American Indian reservations, White, 2014-2023

Notes: ¥ indicates rate suppressed due to N<5. Bridged race death certificate variable and population estimates used for 2020 and earlier, single race death certificate variable and population estimates used for 2021 and later. Single race population estimates include a multi-racial category, resulting in an 8% reduction from 2020 to 2021 in the estimated population of AI/AN Montanans.

Table 14. Fatality counts for selected injury indicators by counties that correspond with Montana American Indian reservations, White, 2014-2023

White	All Injury	Injury (excluding drug overdose)	Unintentional injury	Unintentional Motor Vehicle Traffic	Unintentional Falls	Unintentional Drug Overdose	Suicide	Firearm Suicide	e Suffocation Suicide	Homicide	ТВІ
Blackfeet	78	73	53	12	24	3	21	17	3	2	29
Glacier	30	26	18	5	6	3	10	7	2	1	10
Pondera	48	47	35	7	18	0	11	10	1	1	19
Crow	1,444	1,191	920	213	302	175	393	242	81	56	474
Big Horn	52	47	37	14	6	4	13	12	1	1	17
Yellowstone	1,392	1,144	883	199	296	171	380	230	80	55	457
Flathead	2,190	1,861	1,423	408	379	272	646	438	101	74	809
Flathead	903	762	605	164	162	124	256	173	49	30	327
Lake	237	206	156	48	40	24	73	54	8	6	93
Missoula	900	753	561	147	160	116	277	181	42	33	333
Sanders	150	140	101	49	17	8	40	30	2	5	56
Fort Belknap	64	63	40	12	17	0	22	18	3	0	29
Blaine	27	26	18	3	10	0	8	6	1	0	10
Phillips	37	37	22	9	7	0	14	12	2	0	19
Fort Peck	181	168	143	40	49	8	33	27	2	3	68
Daniels	17	16	13	3	3	0	4	3	0	0	6
Roosevelt	38	34	31	8	10	3	4	3	1	2	13
Sheridan	49	45	42	10	17	3	6	4	1	0	14
Valley	77	73	57	19	19	2	19	17	0	1	35
Little Shell	710	629	467	106	183	58	191	120	40	24	248
Cascade	710	629	467	106	183	58	191	120	40	24	248
Northern Cheyenne	113	104	83	32	23	7	28	22	4	1	39
Big Horn	52	47	37	14	6	4	13	12	1	1	17
Rosebud	61	57	46	18	17	3	15	10	3	0	22
Rocky Boy	136	127	99	26	44	7	29	21	6	6	48
Chouteau	44	41	32	9	14	2	9	7	1	2	11
Hill	92	86	67	17	30	5	20	14	5	4	37

Notes: Bridged race death certificate variable used for 2020 and earlier, single race death certificate variable used for 2021 and later.

Appendix B. County Properties

FIPS Code	County	NCHS Urban-Rural Grouping	IDD
30001	Beaverhead	Noncore	Advantaged
30003	Big Horn	Noncore	Disadvantaged & Most Disadvantaged
30005	Blaine	Noncore	Disadvantaged & Most Disadvantaged
30007	Broadwater	Noncore	Most Advantaged
30009	Carbon	Small metro	Most Advantaged
30011	Carter	Noncore	Most Advantaged
30013	Cascade	Small metro	Advantaged
30015	Chouteau	Noncore	Neutral
30017	Custer	Noncore	Most Advantaged
30019	Daniels	Noncore	Most Advantaged
30021	Dawson	Noncore	Most Advantaged
30023	Deer Lodge	Noncore	Disadvantaged & Most Disadvantaged
30025	Fallon	Noncore	Most Advantaged
30027	Fergus	Noncore	Advantaged
30029	Flathead	Micropolitan	Advantaged
30031	Gallatin	Micropolitan	Advantaged
30033	Garfield	Noncore	Most Advantaged
30035	Glacier	Noncore	Disadvantaged & Most Disadvantaged
30037	Golden Valley	Small metro	Advantaged
30039	Granite	Noncore	Most Advantaged
30041	Hill	Noncore	Neutral
30043	Jefferson	Micropolitan	Most Advantaged
30045	Judith Basin	Noncore	Most Advantaged
30047	Lake	Noncore	Neutral
30049	Lewis & Clark	Micropolitan	Advantaged
30051	Liberty	Noncore	Advantaged
30053	Lincoln	Noncore	Advantaged
30055	McCone	Noncore	Most Advantaged
30057	Madison	Noncore	Most Advantaged
30059	Meagher	Noncore	Advantaged
30061	Mineral	Noncore	Neutral
30063	Missoula	Small metro	Advantaged
30065	Musselshell	Noncore	Advantaged
30067	Park	Noncore	Advantaged
30069	Petroleum	Noncore	Advantaged
30071	Phillips	Noncore	Advantaged
30073	Pondera	Noncore	Advantaged
30075	Powder River	Noncore	Most Advantaged
30077	Powell	Noncore	Advantaged
30079	Prairie	Noncore	Advantaged
30081	Ravalli	Noncore	Advantaged
30083	Richland	Noncore	Most Advantaged
30085	Roosevelt	Noncore	Disadvantaged & Most Disadvantaged
30087	Rosebud	Noncore	Disadvantaged & Most Disadvantaged
30089	Sanders	Noncore	Neutral
30091	Sheridan	Noncore	Most Advantaged
30093	Silver Bow	Micropolitan	Neutral
30095	Stillwater	Noncore	Most Advantaged
30097	Sweet Grass	Noncore	Most Advantaged
30099	Teton	Noncore	Most Advantaged
30101	Toole	Noncore	Neutral
30103	Treasure	Noncore	Advantaged
30105	Valley	Noncore	Most Advantaged
30107	Wheatland	Noncore	Advantaged
30109	Wibaux	Noncore	Most Advantaged
30111	Yellowstone	Small metro	Advantaged

Page | 38 March 2025

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