The 5,702 work-related fatalities recorded in 2005 represent a decrease of 1 percent from the revised total of 5,764 fatal work injuries reported for 2004.

NOTE: Data from 2001 exclude fatalities resulting from the September 11 terrorist attacks.
The rate of fatal work injuries in 2005 was 4.0 fatalities per 100,000 workers, down from 4.1 in 2004.

Rate = (Fatal work injuries/Employment) x 100,000. Employment data, except for military, based on the Current Population Survey (CPS). Prior to 1999, resident military figure derived from Bureau of the Census data. From 1999 to the present, figure based on Department of Defense (DOD) figures.

NOTE: Data from 2001 exclude fatalities resulting from the September 11 terrorist attacks. Rates for 1992-2004 calculated using revised fatality data.

The manner in which workplace fatalities occurred, 2005

More work-related fatalities resulted from transportation incidents than from any other event. Highway incidents alone accounted for nearly one out of every four fatal work injuries in 2005.

NOTE: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.
Difference in workplace fatality counts from 2004 to 2005 by fatal event

Falls
-55

Transportation incidents
-10

Assaults and violent acts
-22

Contact with objects and equipment
-8

Fires and explosions
-1

Exposure to harmful environments
32

2004 Total = 5,764
2005 Total = 5,702

Fatal work injuries resulting from falls, assaults and violent acts, transportation incidents, contact with objects and equipment, and fires and explosions all decreased in 2005. Only fatal work injuries resulting from exposure to harmful environments increased from its 2004 level.

The four most frequent work-related fatal events, 1992-2005

Workplace homicide has declined substantially since 1994, while falls have trended higher. Struck by object fatalities overtook homicides as the third most frequent fatal event in 2004.

NOTE: Data from 2001 exclude fatalities resulting from the September 11 terrorist attacks.
Employment and fatality profiles by gender of worker, 2005

Men continued to record a disproportionate share of fatalities relative to their employment in 2005.

Fatal work injury incidents varied between men and women, 2005

Women had a higher percentage of fatal injuries resulting from highway incidents and homicides than men, while men had a higher percentage of fatal work injuries from falls and from contact with objects and equipment.

NOTE: Percentages do not add to 100% because not all categories are shown.
Number of fatal work injuries involving Hispanic or Latino workers, 1992-2005

Fatal work injuries involving Hispanic or Latino workers were at a series high in 2005. The majority of fatally-injured Hispanic or Latino workers were born outside of the United States.

NOTE: Data from 2001 exclude fatalities resulting from the September 11 terrorist attacks.
Comparison of fatal work injury counts from 2004 to 2005 by age groups

The number of fatal injuries for workers age 20 to 44 decreased by 4 percent from 2004 to 2005, while the number of fatal injuries to workers age 19 and younger increased by 18 percent during that period.

Although the construction sector recorded the highest number of fatal injuries, the highest fatality rates were in agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting and in mining.
Fatal occupational injuries in the private mining industry, 2003-2005

Number of fatalities

Oil and gas fatalities accounted for nearly two-thirds of the fatal work injuries in mining in 2005 and were equal to the oil and gas fatalities in 2004.

NOTE: Oil and gas includes the following private sector industries: oil and gas extraction, drilling oil and gas wells, and support activities for oil and gas operations.

Although transportation and material moving occupations recorded the highest number of fatal work injuries, the highest fatality rate was in farming, fishing, and forestry.

Rate = (Fatal work injuries/Employment) x 100,000. Employment data based on the 2005 Current Population Survey (CPS) and Department of Defense (DOD) figures.

### Selected occupations with high fatality rates, 2005

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Fatality rate (per 100,000 employed)</th>
<th>Number of fatalities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fishers and related fishing workers</td>
<td>118.4</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logging workers</td>
<td>92.9</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aircraft pilots and flight engineers</td>
<td>66.9</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Structural iron and steel workers</td>
<td>55.6</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refuse and recyclable material collectors</td>
<td>43.8</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmers and ranchers</td>
<td>41.1</td>
<td>341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrical power-line installers and repairers</td>
<td>32.7</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Driver/sales workers and truck drivers</td>
<td>29.1</td>
<td>993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous agricultural workers</td>
<td>23.2</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction laborers</td>
<td>22.7</td>
<td>339</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total fatalities = 5,702  
All worker fatality rate = 4.0

Fatal work injury rates were highest for fishers, logging workers, and aircraft pilots and flight engineers.

Rate = (Fatal work injuries/Employment) x 100,000. Employment data based on the 2005 Current Population Survey (CPS) and Department of Defense (DOD) figures.

NOTE: Occupations had to meet predetermined employment and fatality count criteria to be considered for inclusion.

Fatal injury counts and most frequent event for selected occupations with large numbers of worker fatalities, 2005

Driver/sales workers and truck drivers accounted for the highest number of fatal work injuries of any occupation. Nearly 7 out of 10 of the fatally injured drivers/sales workers and truck drivers were killed in highway vehicle incidents.

NOTE: “Highway” includes deaths to vehicle occupants resulting from traffic incidents that occur on the public roadway, shoulder or surrounding area. “Non-highway” includes deaths to vehicle occupants that occur entirely off the roadway, such as in parking lots and on farms.

Fatal work injuries involving construction laborers accounted for nearly one out of every four private construction fatalities in both 2004 and 2005.

NOTE: Percentages do not add to 100% because not all categories are shown.