



## U.S. Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics

*Injuries, Illnesses, and Fatalities*

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## Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) - Current and Revised Data

QA:N/A

The electronic documents are available in [PDF](#) format. If the document you need is not available, contact us by [email](#) or phone area code 202-691-6170 for a paper copy.

CFOI data are published annually with a one time revision of the data approximately eight months after the initial release. The revised data may include additional records or corrections in coding of the data based on new information received since the initial closeout.

- [News Releases](#) - initial release of CFOI data. More detailed data are available under the headings that follow.
- [NEW 2005](#) - preliminary annual data from CFOI.
- [2005 chart package](#) - contains preliminary data.
  - [2004](#) - revised annual data from CFOI.
  - [2003](#) - revised annual data from CFOI.
  - [1992-2002](#) - revised annual data from CFOI.
  - [State data](#) - annual State data from CFOI.
  - [CWC Online articles](#) related to CFOI.
  - [Archived news releases, tables, charts and articles](#) related to CFOI, from previous publications.
  - [Create Customized Tables \(one screen\) - Fatal occupational injuries \(2003 forward\), \(1992-2002\)](#) - this application requires a Java-enabled browser. Select specific industries, occupations, case characteristics, or worker demographic characteristics from BLS databases on a simple, one-screen form.
  - [Create Customized Tables \(multiple screens\) - Fatal occupational injuries \(2003 forward\), \(1992-2002\)](#) - select specific industries, occupations, case characteristics, or worker demographic characteristics.
  - [Most requested series - National data \(2003 forward\), \(1992-2002\)](#) - choose from among our most requested case characteristics, and worker demographic characteristics.

### 2005 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (preliminary data)

- Industry by event or exposure, 2005 ([PDF 185K](#))
- Industry by transportation incidents and homicides, 2005 ([PDF 188K](#))
- Industry by private sector, government workers, and self-employed workers, 2005 ([PDF 159K](#))
- Primary and secondary source of injury by major private industry division, 2005 ([PDF 147K](#))
- Occupation by event or exposure, 2005 ([PDF 105K](#))
- Occupation by transportation incidents and homicides, 2005 ([PDF 115K](#))
- Worker characteristics by event or exposure, 2005 ([PDF 12K](#))
- Event or exposure by age, 2005 ([PDF 43K](#))
- Event or exposure by major private industry division, 2005 ([PDF 48K](#))

## Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries Charts, 1992-2005

- All charts, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2005 (PDF 48K)
    - Number of fatal work injuries, 1992-2005
    - Rate of fatal work injury per 100,000 workers, 1992-2005
    - The manner in which workplace fatalities occurred, 2005
    - Difference in workplace fatality counts from 2004 to 2005 by fatal event
    - The four most frequent work-related fatal events, 1992-2005
    - Employment and fatality profiles by gender of worker, 2005
    - Fatal work injury incidents varied between men and women, 2005
    - Number of fatal work injuries involving Hispanic or Latino workers, 1992-2005
    - Comparison of fatal work injury counts from 2004 to 2005 by age groups
    - Number and rate of fatal occupational injuries by private industry sector, 2005
    - Fatal occupational injuries in the private mining industry, 2004-2005
    - Number and rate of fatal occupational injuries by major occupation groups, 2005
    - Number and rate of fatal occupational injuries for selected occupations, 2005
    - Selected occupations with the highest fatality rates, 2005
    - Fatal injury counts and most frequent event for selected occupations with large numbers of worker fatalities, 2005
    - Distribution of fatalities across occupations in the private construction industry, 2004-2005
- 

## 2004 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (revised data)

- Cases added on the revised 2004 file
    - Industry by event or exposure, 2004 (PDF 185K)
    - Industry by transportation incidents and homicides, 2004 (PDF 188K)
    - Industry by private sector, government workers, and self-employed workers, 2004 (PDF 159K)
    - Primary and secondary source of injury by major private industry division, 2004 (PDF 147K)
    - Occupation by event or exposure, 2004 (PDF 105K)
    - Occupation by transportation incidents and homicides, 2004 (PDF 115K)
    - Worker characteristics by event or exposure, 2004 (PDF 12K)
    - Event or exposure by age, 2004 (PDF 43K)
    - Event or exposure by major private industry division, 2004 (PDF 48K)
- 

## 2003 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (revised data)

- Industry by event or exposure, 2003 (PDF 82K)
  - Industry by transportation incidents and homicides, 2003 (PDF 73K)
  - Industry by private sector, government workers, and self-employed workers, 2003 (PDF 71K)
  - Primary and secondary source of injury by major private industry division, 2003 (PDF 66K)
  - Occupation by event or exposure, 2003 (PDF 48K)
  - Occupation by transportation incidents and homicides, 2003 (PDF 48K)
  - Worker characteristics by event or exposure, 2003 (PDF 9K)
  - Event or exposure by age, 2003 (PDF 20K)
  - Event or exposure by major private industry division, 2003 (PDF 24K)
- 

## 1992-2002 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (revised data)

- Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries All Worker Profile, 1992-2002 (PDF 233K)  
(This table was replaced on 1/07/2005. State fatality counts in the previous version of this table, posted from 9/23/2004 to 1/07/2005, were based on the Reference State rather than State-of Incident, resulting in higher fatality counts in some years for some States. Only State counts were

affected--all other counts are unchanged.)

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**Last Modified Date:** January 18, 2007

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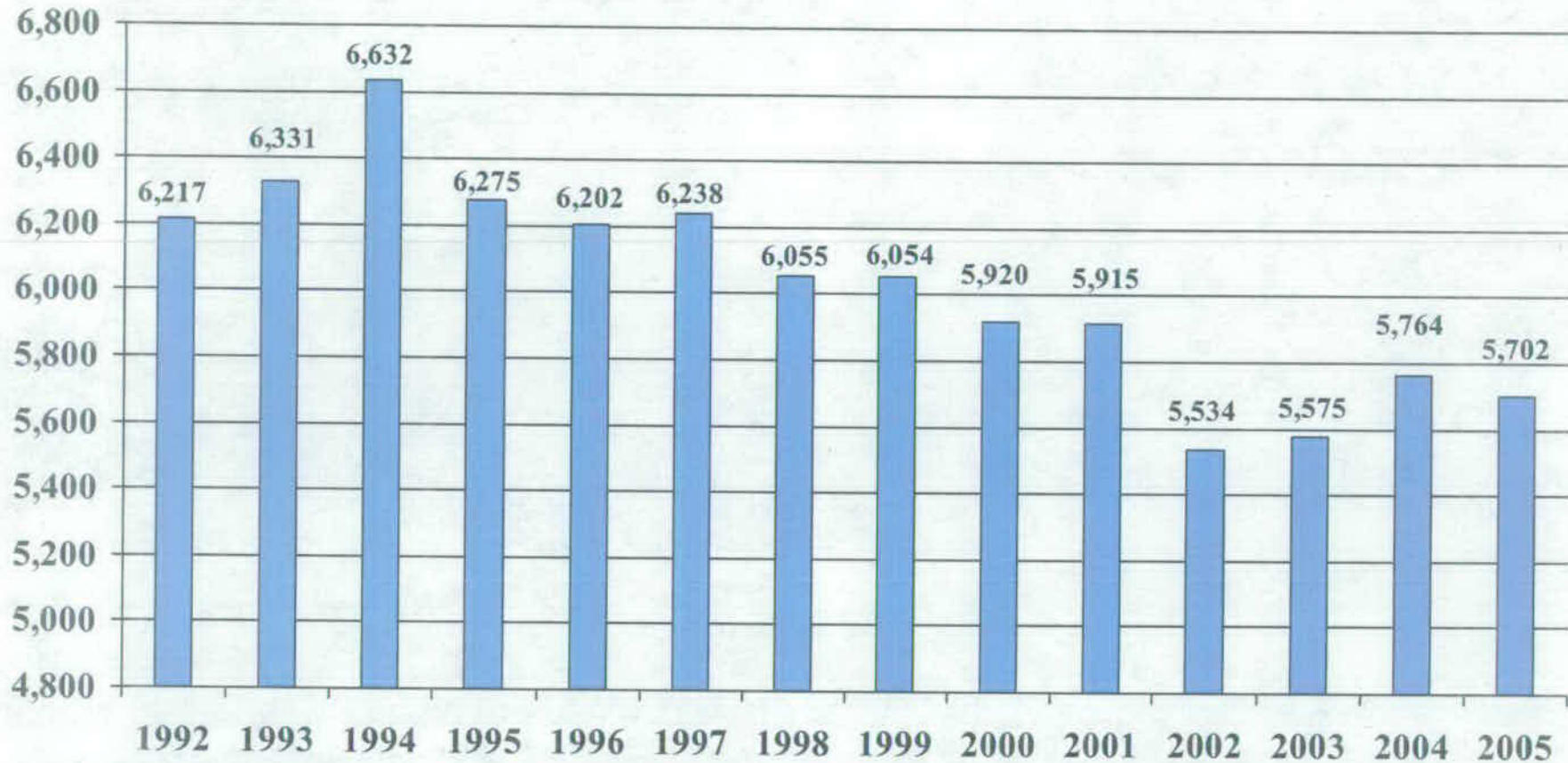
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**U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics**  
OCWC/OSH - Suite 3180  
2 Massachusetts Avenue, NE  
Washington, DC 20212-0001

URL: <http://www.bls.gov/IIF>  
Phone: (202) 691-6170  
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Do you have a **Technical (web) question?**  
Do you have **Other comments?**

## Number of fatal work injuries, 1992-2005

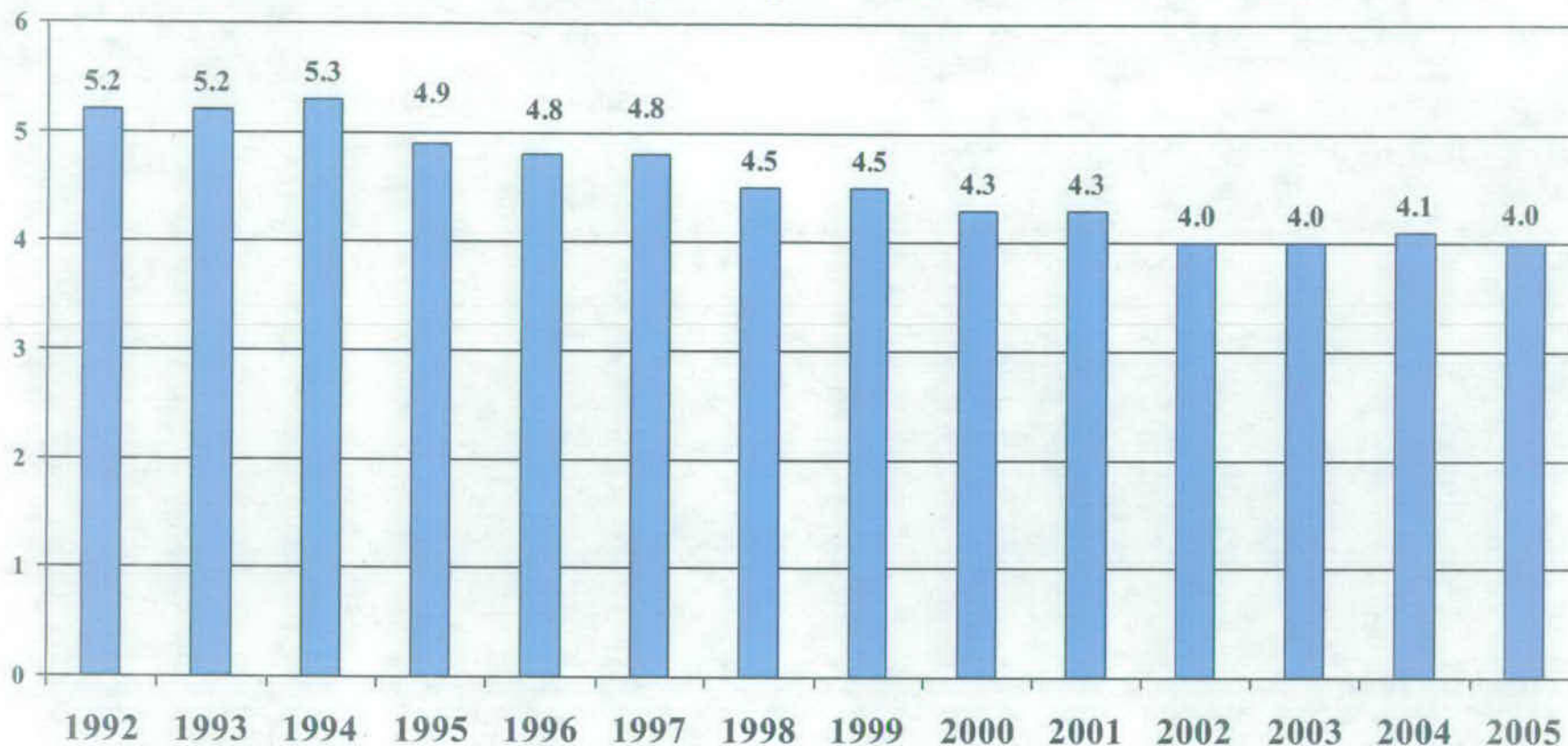


The 5,702 work-related fatalities recorded in 2005 represent a decrease of 1 percent from the revised total of 5,764 fatal work injuries reported for 2004.

NOTE: Data from 2001 exclude fatalities resulting from the September 11 terrorist attacks.

SOURCE: US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2005.

## Rate of fatal work injuries per 100,000 workers, 1992-2005

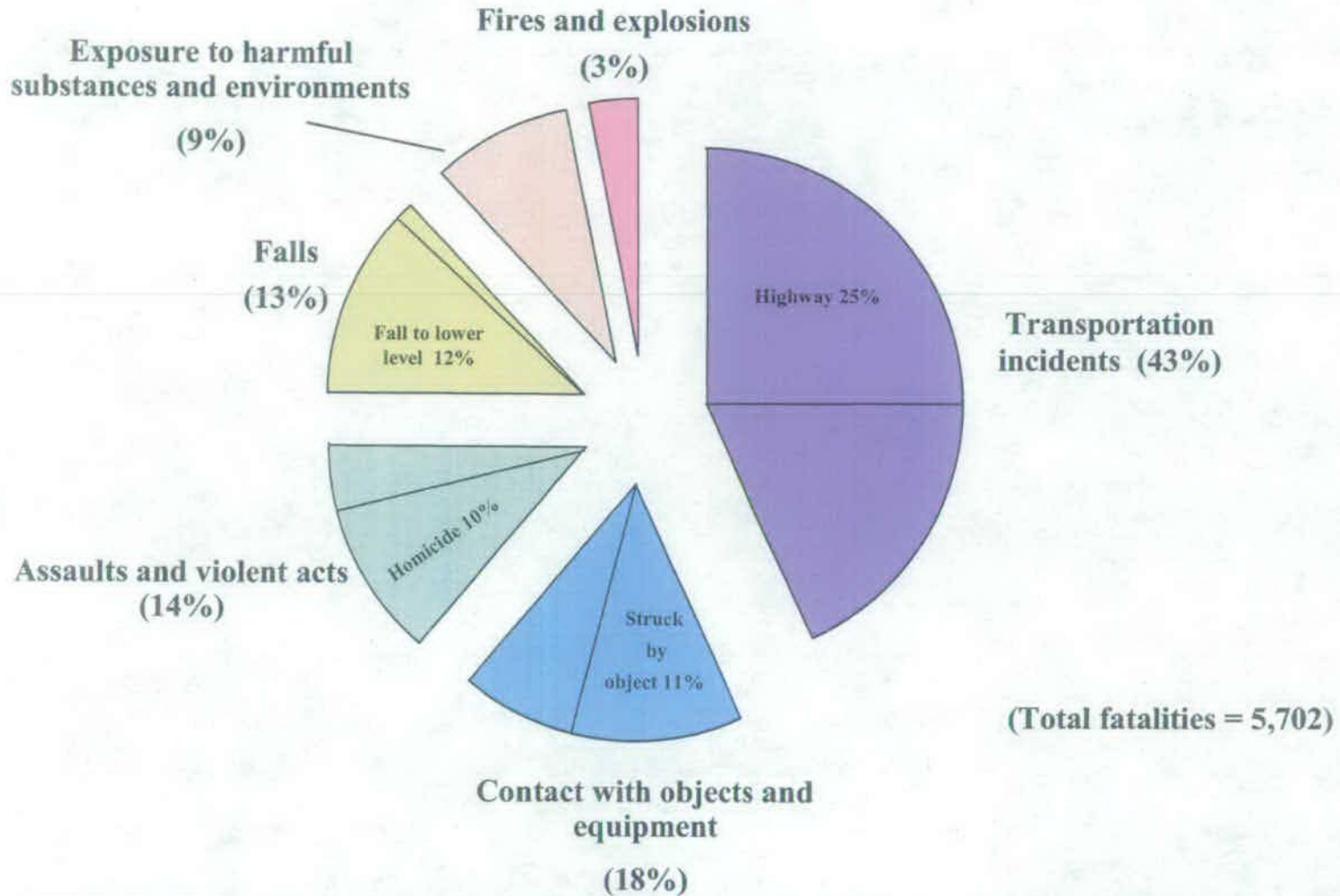


The rate of fatal work injuries in 2005 was 4.0 fatalities per 100,000 workers, down from 4.1 in 2004.

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.  
SOURCE: US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, US Bureau of the Census, and US Department of Defense.



## The manner in which workplace fatalities occurred, 2005

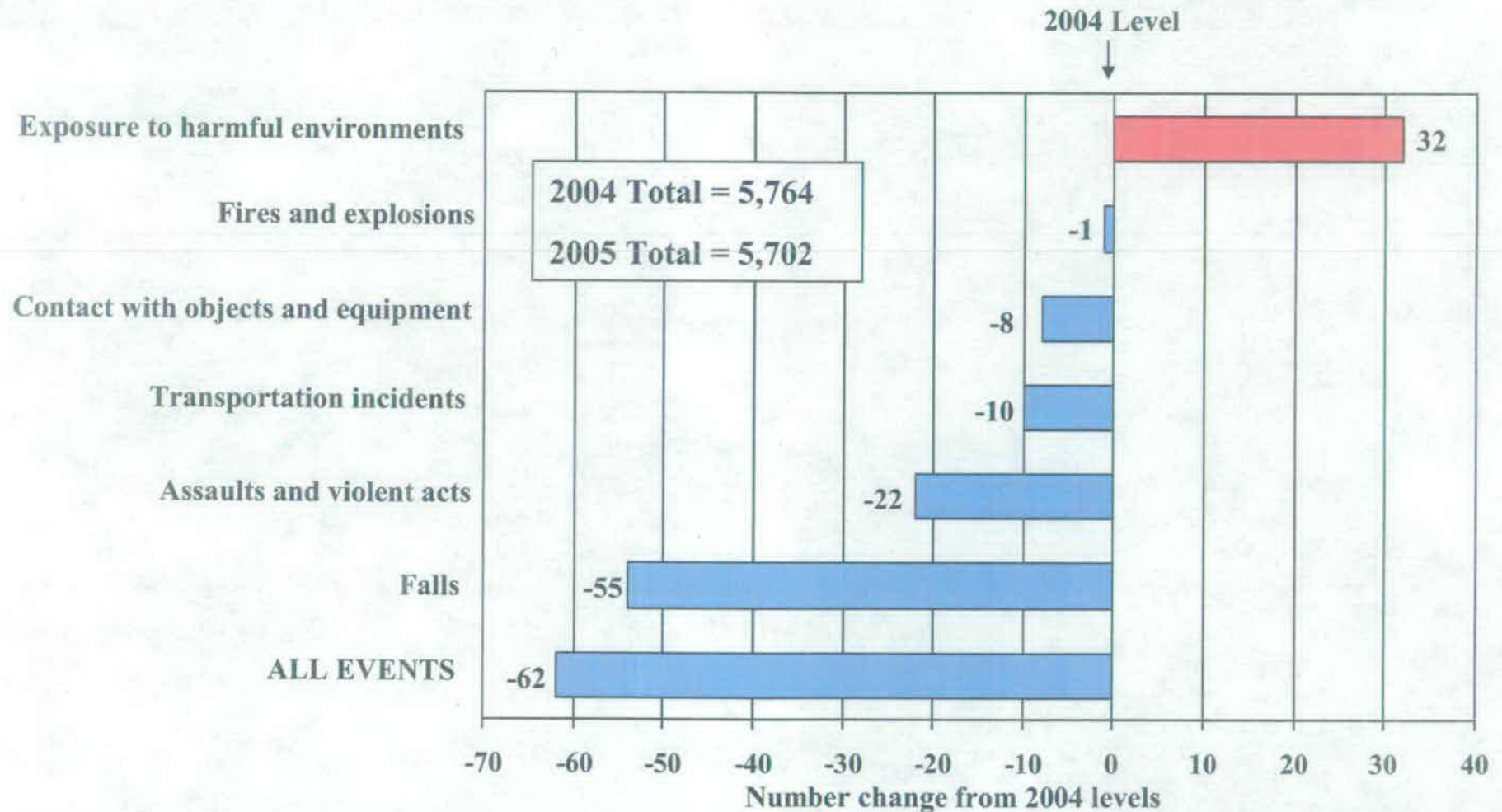


More work-related fatalities resulted from transportation incidents than from any other event. Highway incidents alone accounted for nearly one out of every four fatal work injuries in 2005.

NOTE: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2005.

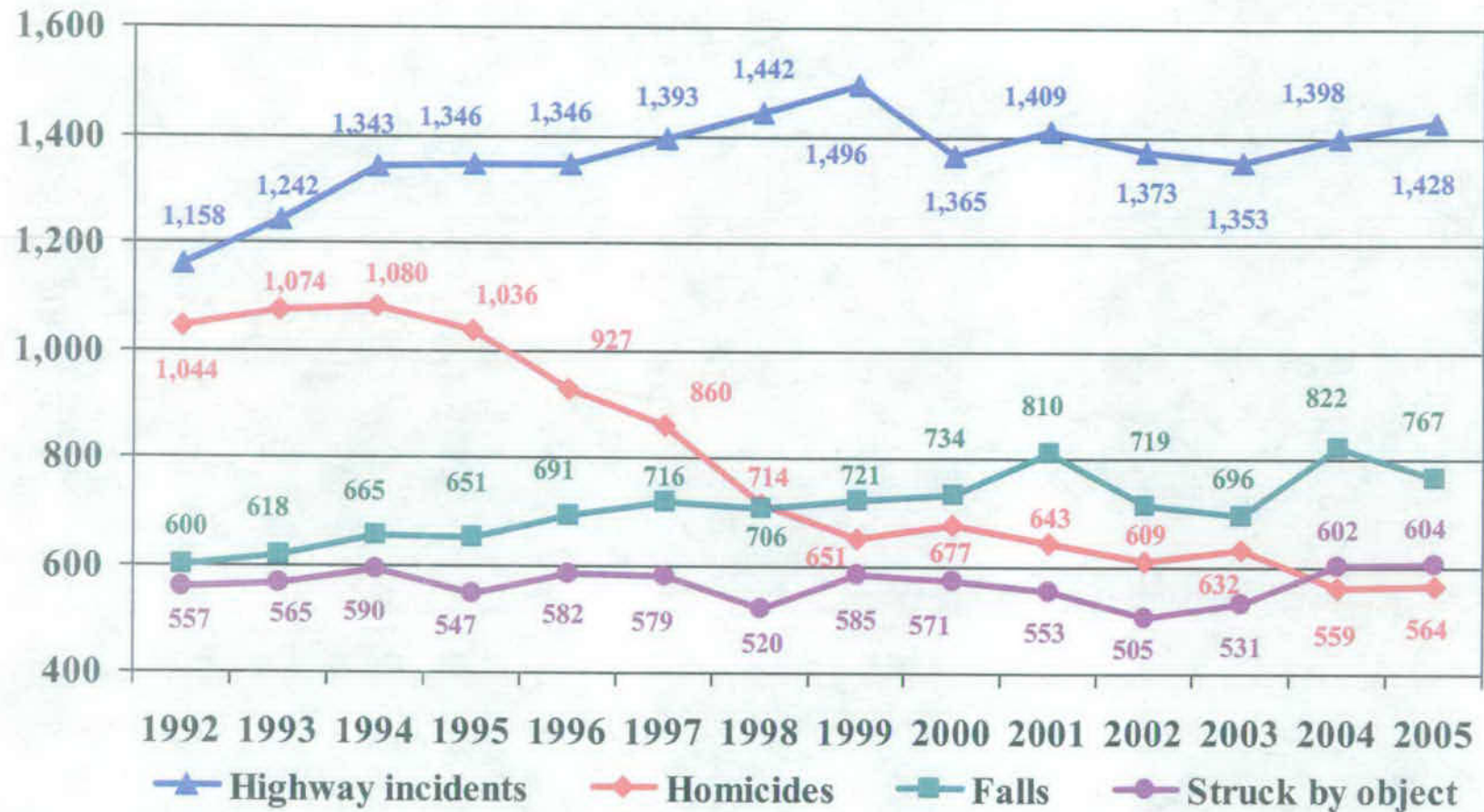
## Difference in workplace fatality counts from 2004 to 2005 by fatal event



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

Number of fatalities



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.

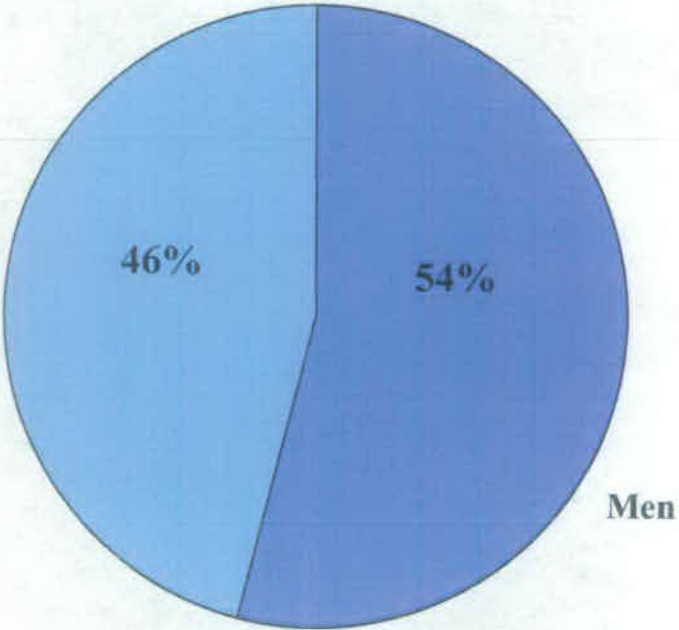
NOTE: Data from 2001 exclude fatalities resulting from the September 11 terrorist attacks.

SOURCE: US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2005.



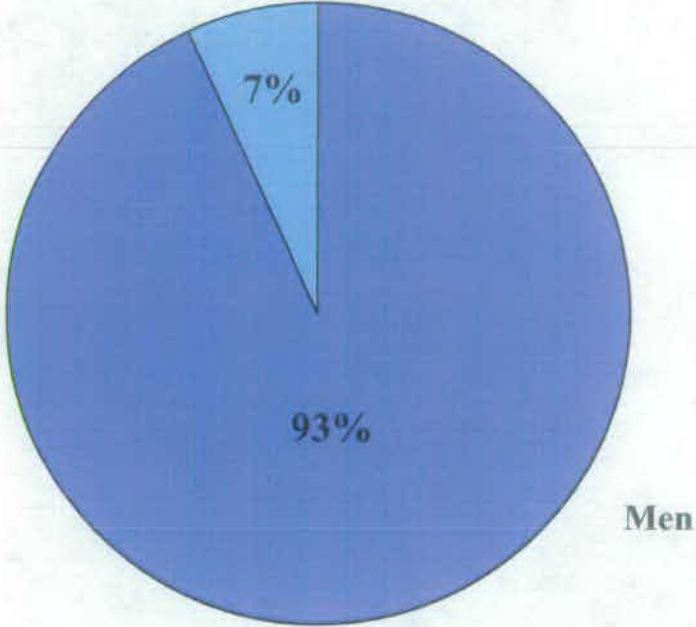
# Employment and fatality profiles by gender of worker, 2005

Women



Employment = 142,894,000

Women

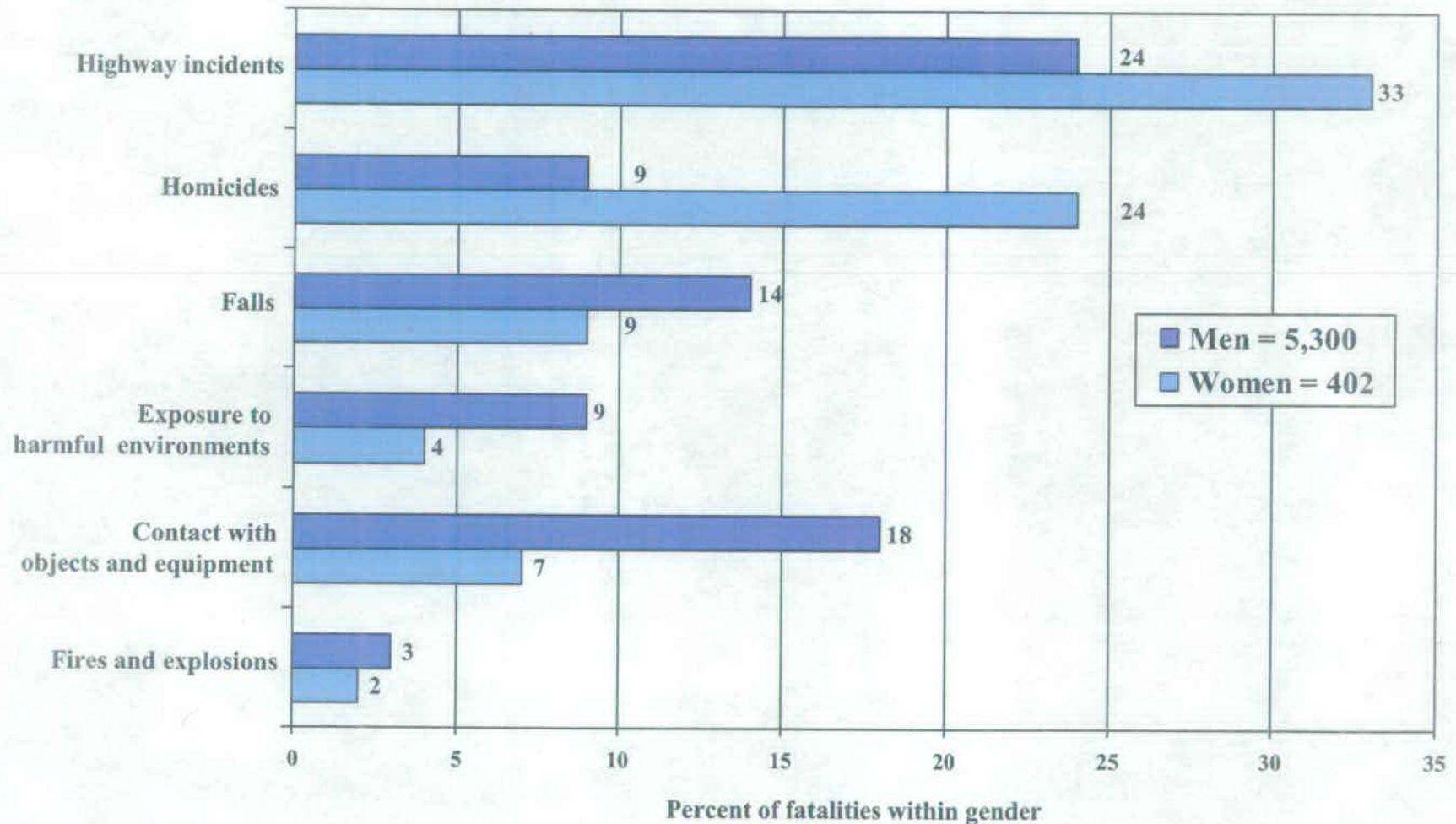


Fatalities = 5,702

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

SOURCE: US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, and US Department of Defense, 2005.

## Fatal work injury incidents varied between men and women, 2005

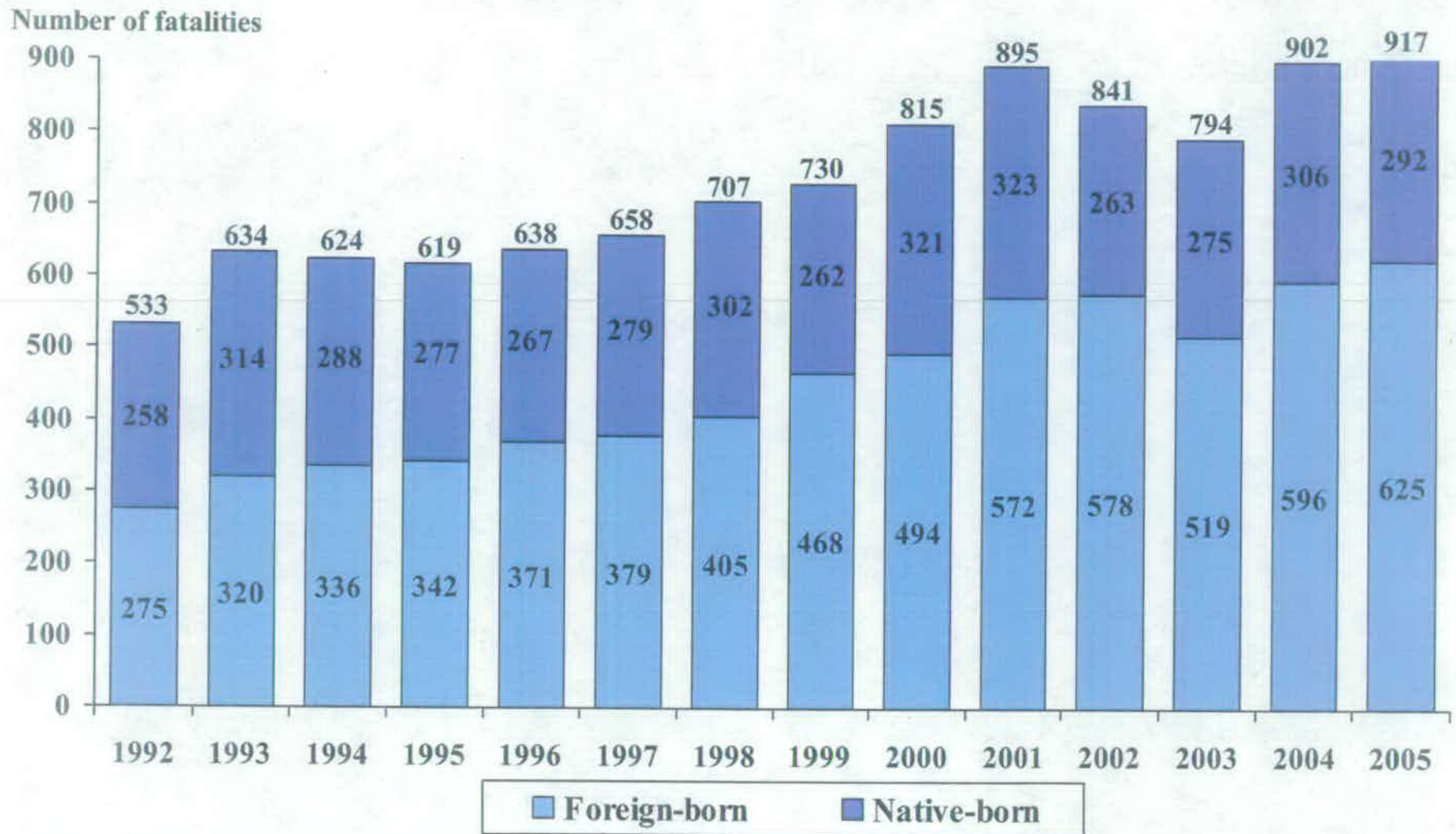


Women had a higher percentage of fatal injuries resulting from highway incidents and homicides than men, while men had a higher percentage of fatal work injuries from falls and from contact with objects and equipment.

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

SOURCE: US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2005.

## Number of fatal work injuries involving Hispanic or Latino workers, 1992-2005



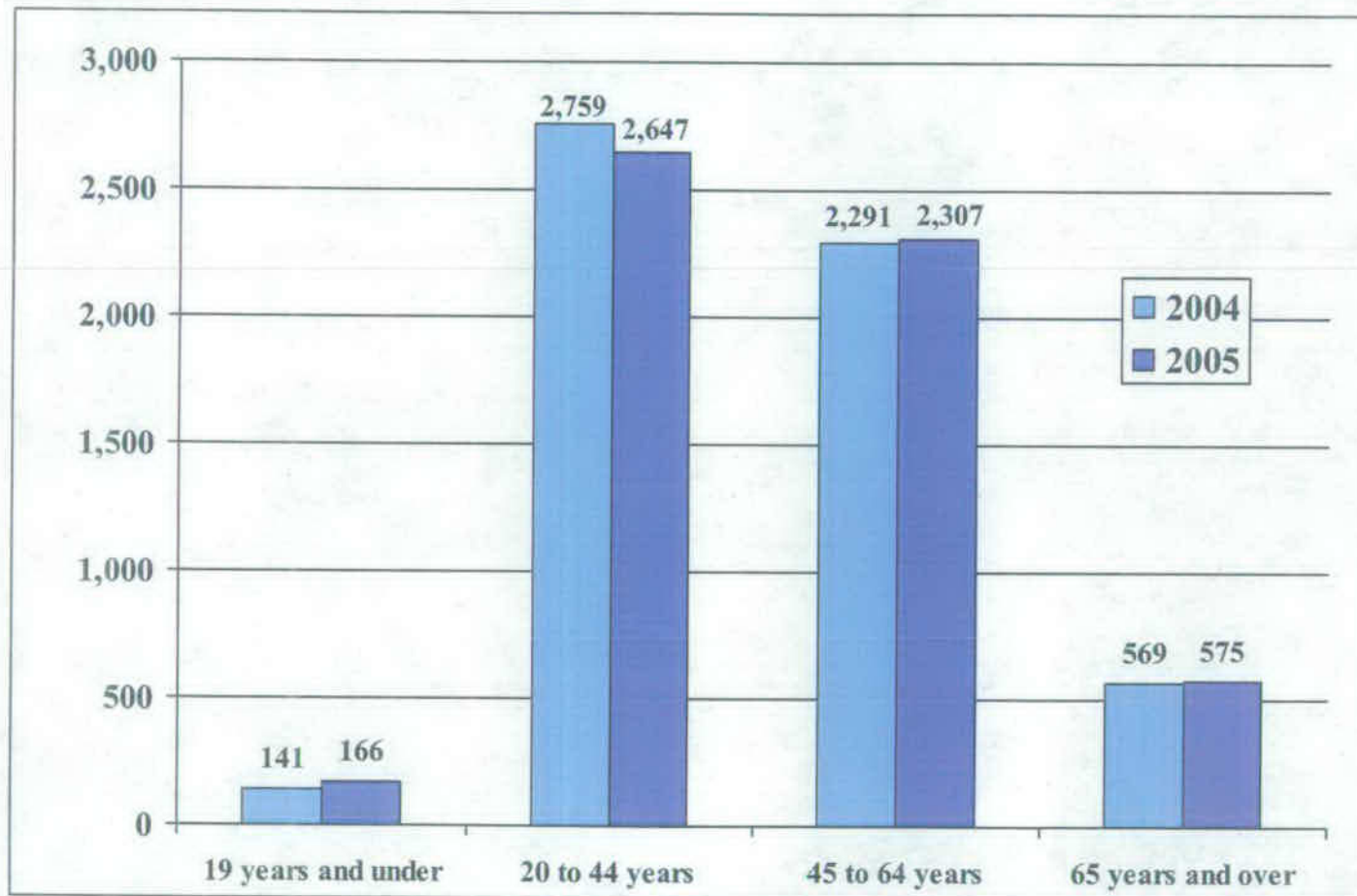
Fatal work injuries involving Hispanic or Latino workers were at a series high in 2005. The majority of fatally-injured Hispanic or Latino workers were born outside of the United States.

NOTE: Data from 2001 exclude fatalities resulting from the September 11 terrorist attacks.

SOURCE: US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2005.



## Comparison of fatal work injury counts from 2004 to 2005 by age groups

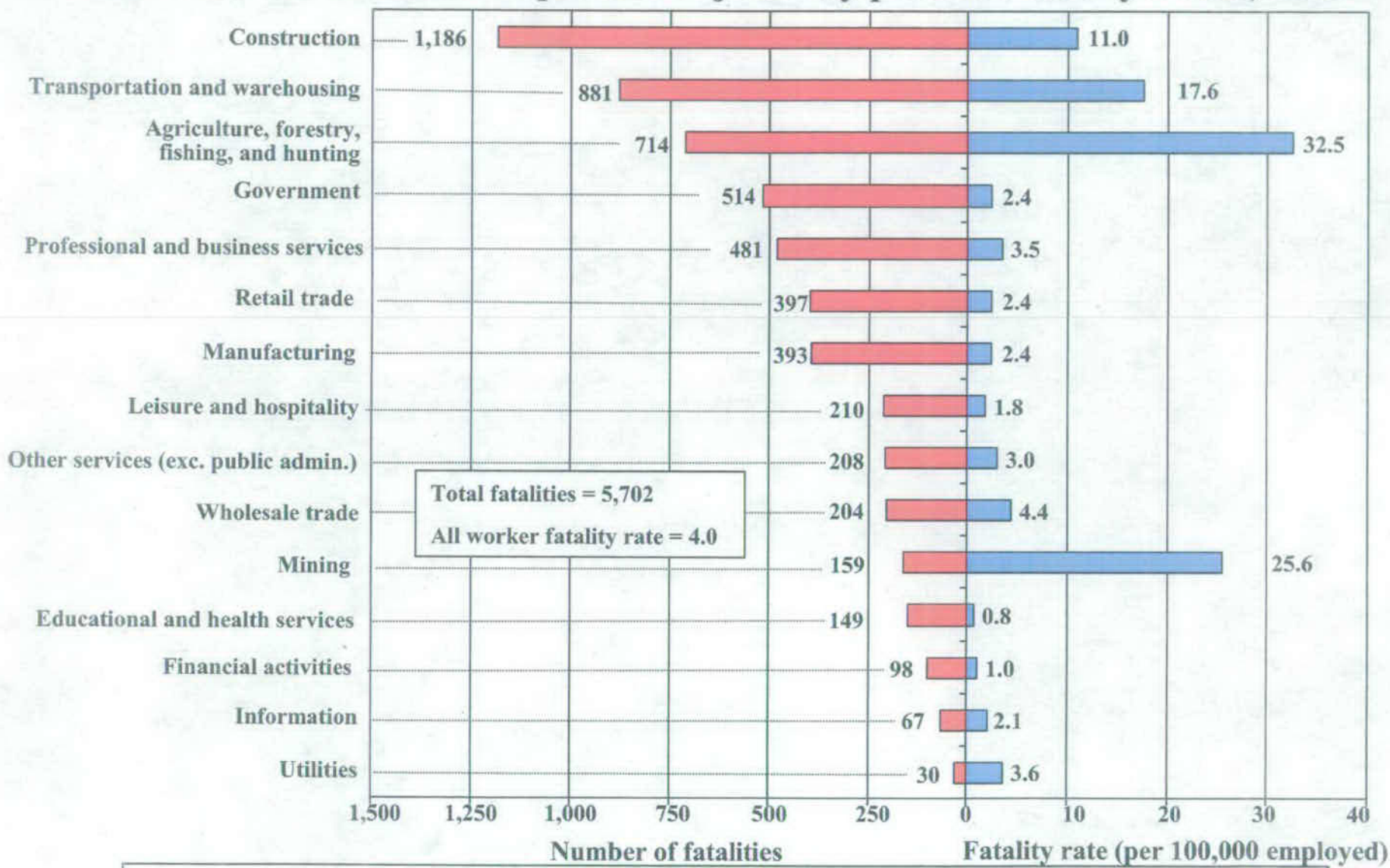


The number of fatal injuries for workers age 20 to 44 decreased by 4 percent from 2004 to 2005, while the number of fatal injuries to workers age 19 and younger increased by 18 percent during that period.

SOURCE: US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2005.



# Number and rate of fatal occupational injuries by private industry sector, 2005

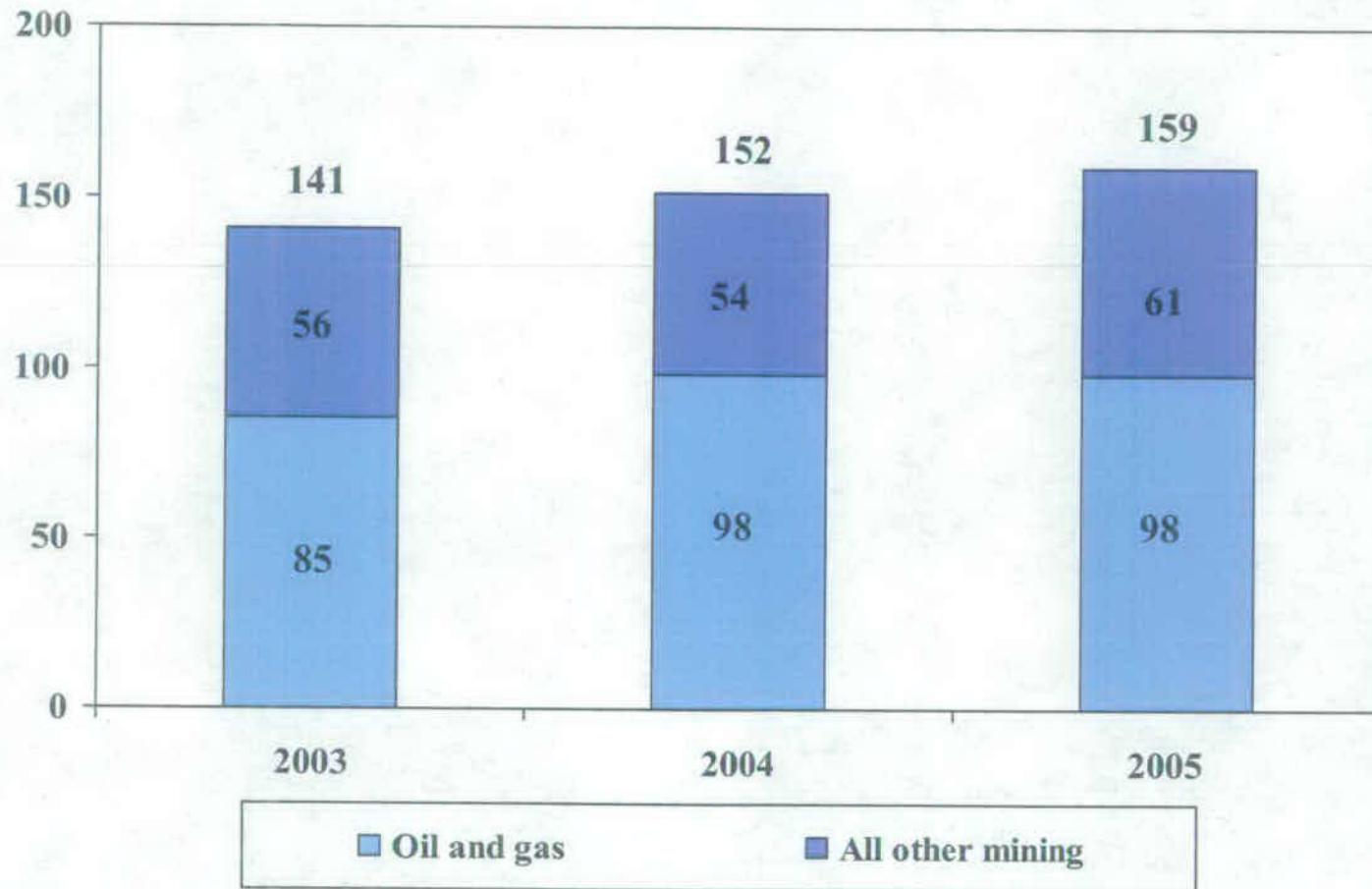


Although the construction sector recorded the highest number of fatal injuries, the highest fatality rates were in agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting and in mining.

Rate = (Fatal work injuries/Employment) x 100,000. Employment data based on the 2005 Current Population Survey (CPS) and Department of Defense (DOD) figures.  
SOURCE: US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, and US Department of Defense, 2005.

## Fatal occupational injuries in the private mining industry, 2003-2005

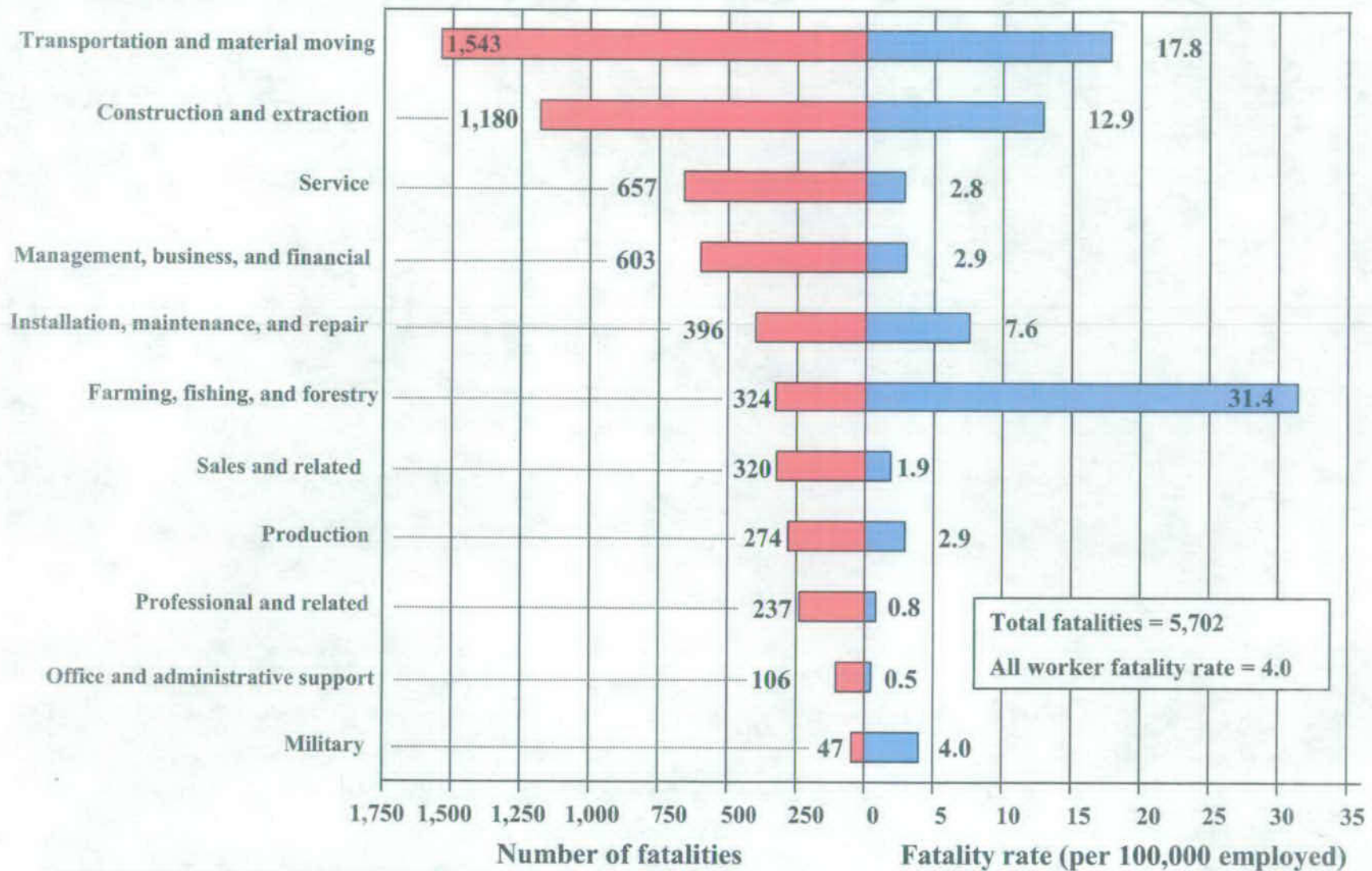
Number of fatalities



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.  
SOURCE: US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2005.

## Number and rate of fatal occupational injuries by major occupation groups, 2005

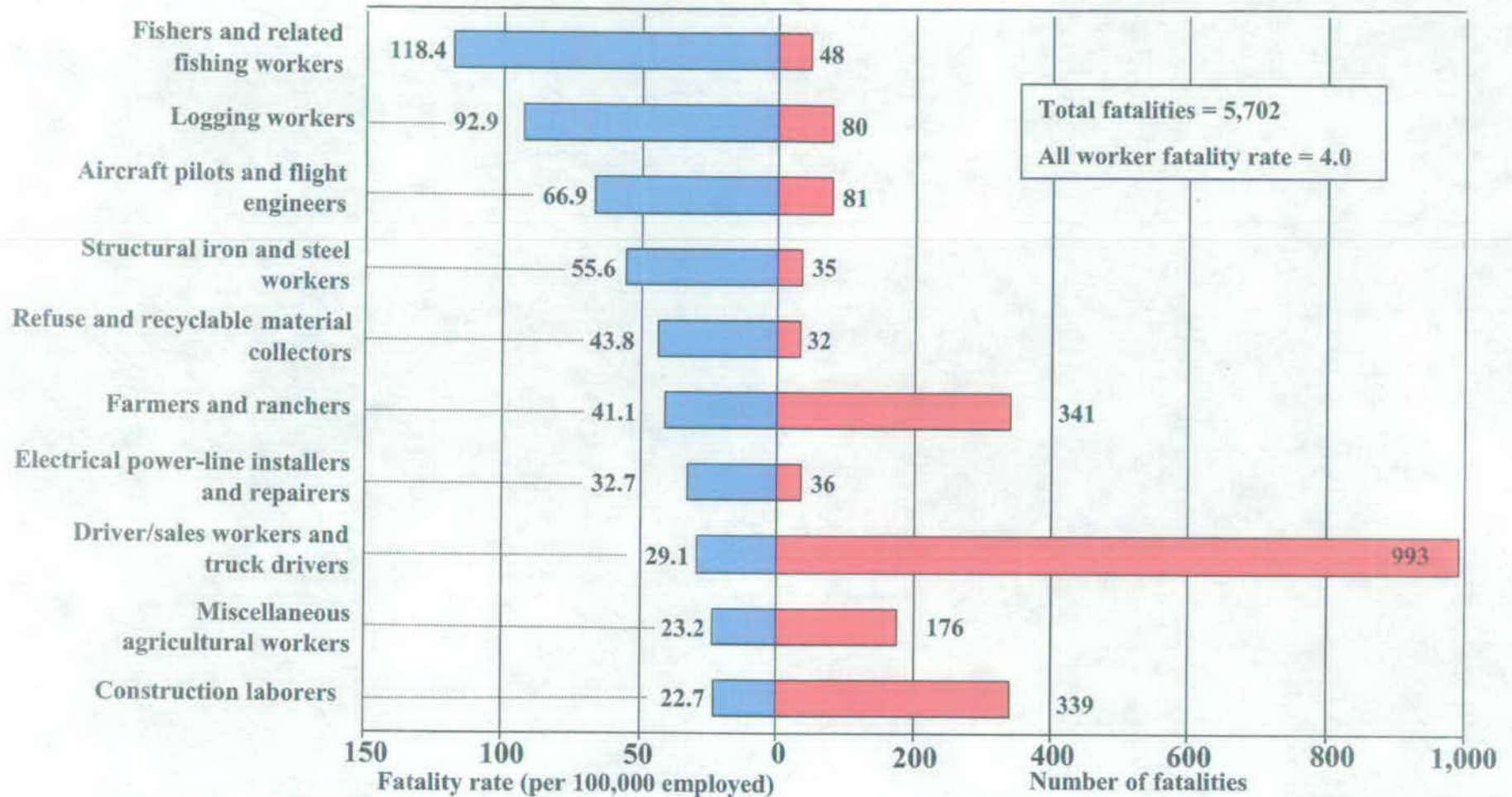


Although transportation and material moving occupations recorded the highest number of fatal work injuries, the highest fatality rate was in farming, fishing, and forestry.

Rate = (Fatal work injuries/Employment) x 100,000. Employment data based on the 2005 Current Population Survey (CPS) and Department of Defense (DOD) figures.  
 SOURCE: US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, and US Department of Defense, 2005.



## Selected occupations with high fatality rates, 2005



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

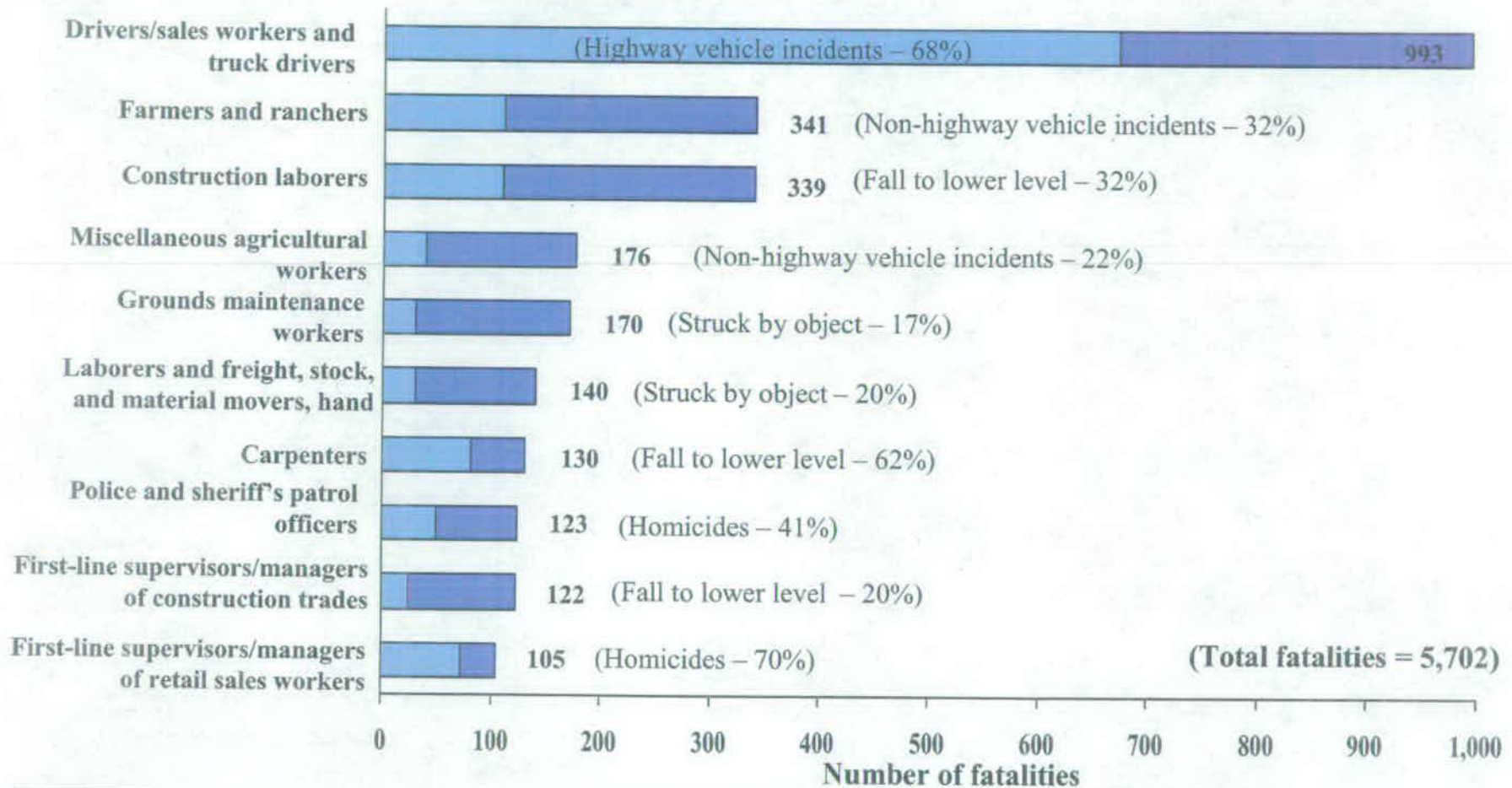
Rate = (Fatal work injuries/Employment) x 100,000. Employment data based on the 2005 Current Population Survey (CPS) and Department of Defense (DOD) figures.

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

SOURCE: US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, and US Department of Defense, 2005.



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



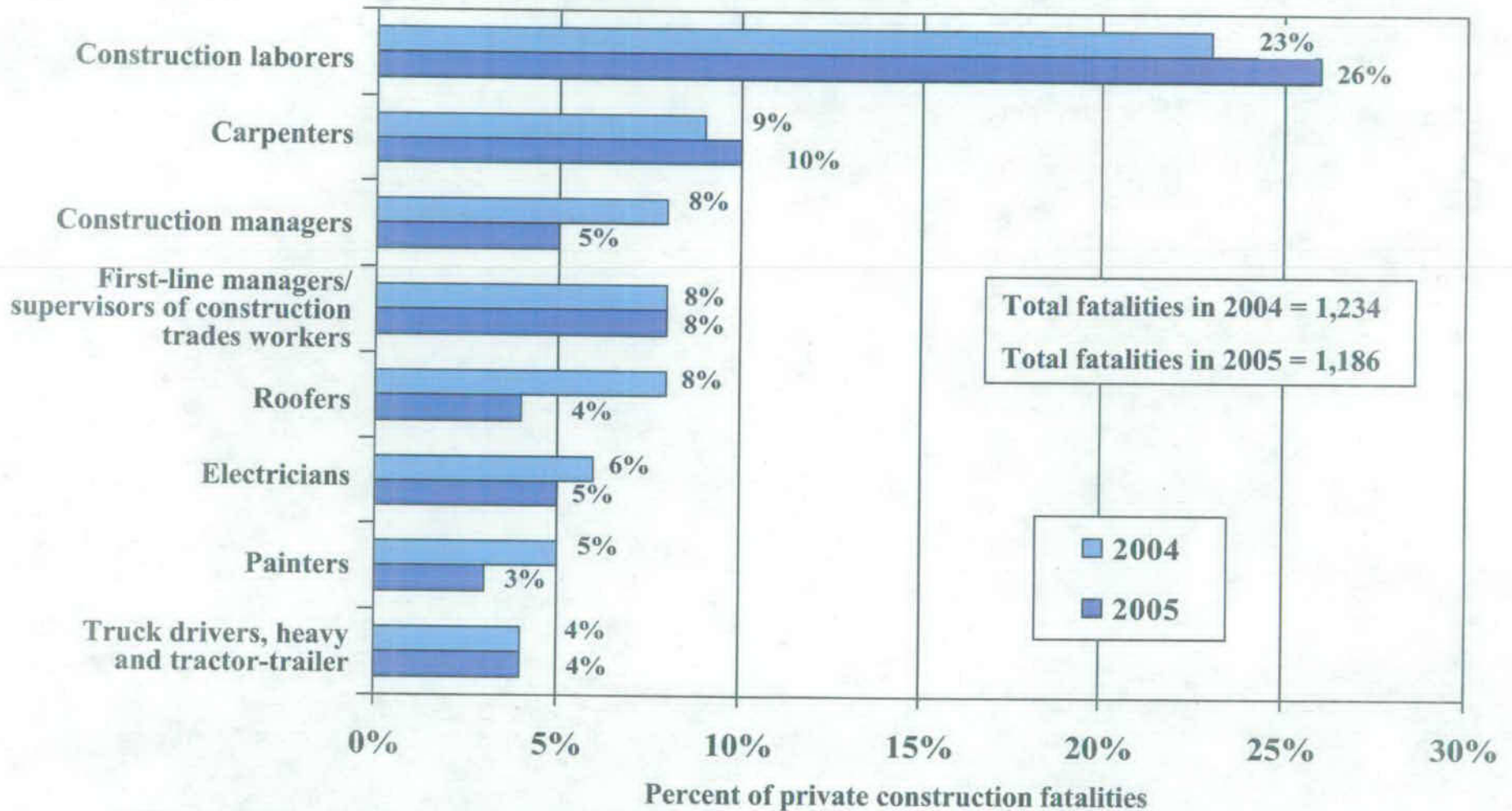
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers accounted for the highest number of fatal work injuries of any occupation. Nearly 7 out of 10 of the fatally injured drivers/sales workers and truck drivers were killed in highway vehicle incidents.

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.

SOURCE: US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2005.

## Distribution of fatalities across occupations in the private construction industry, 2004-2005



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.

SOURCE: US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2005.