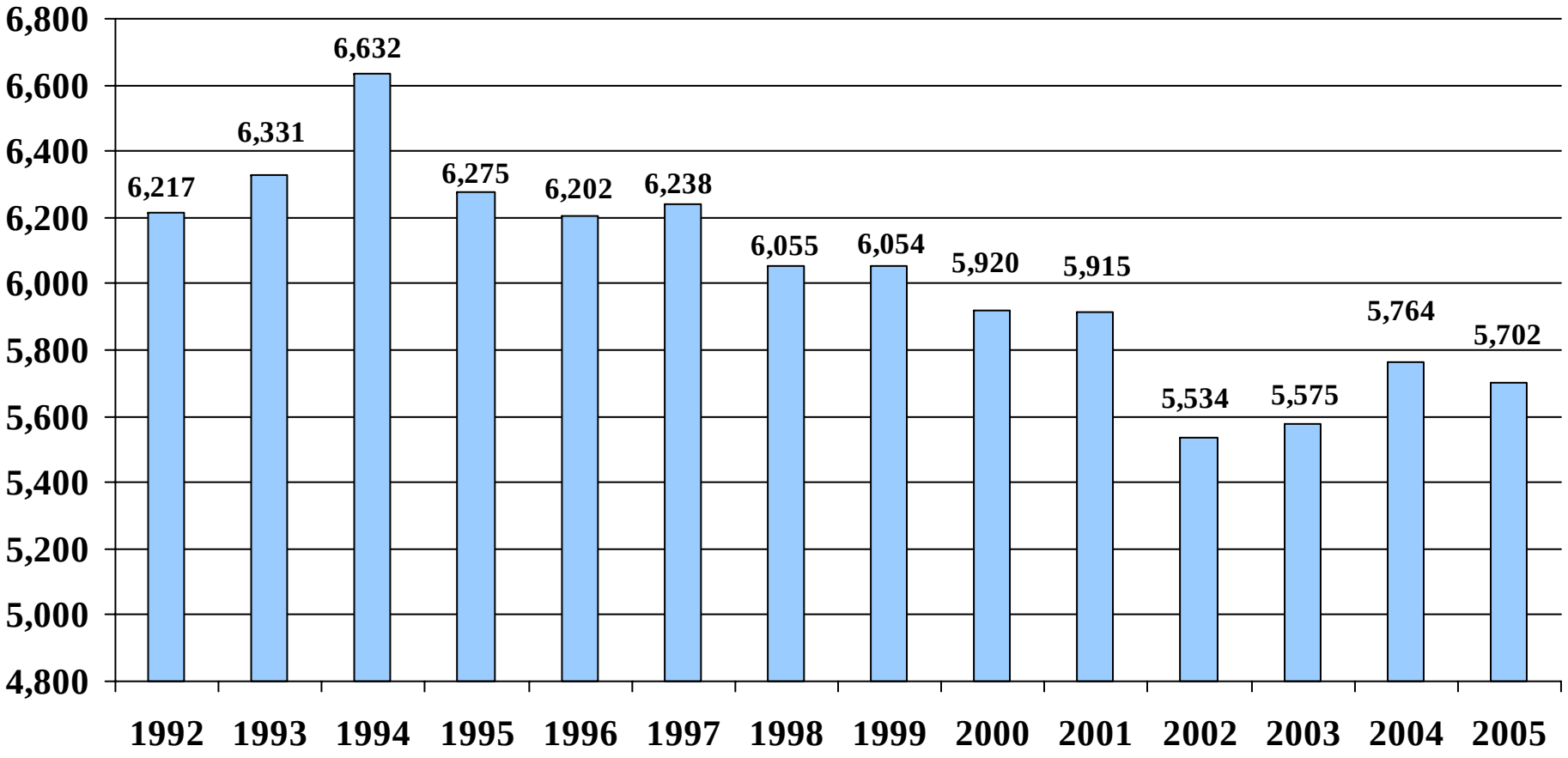
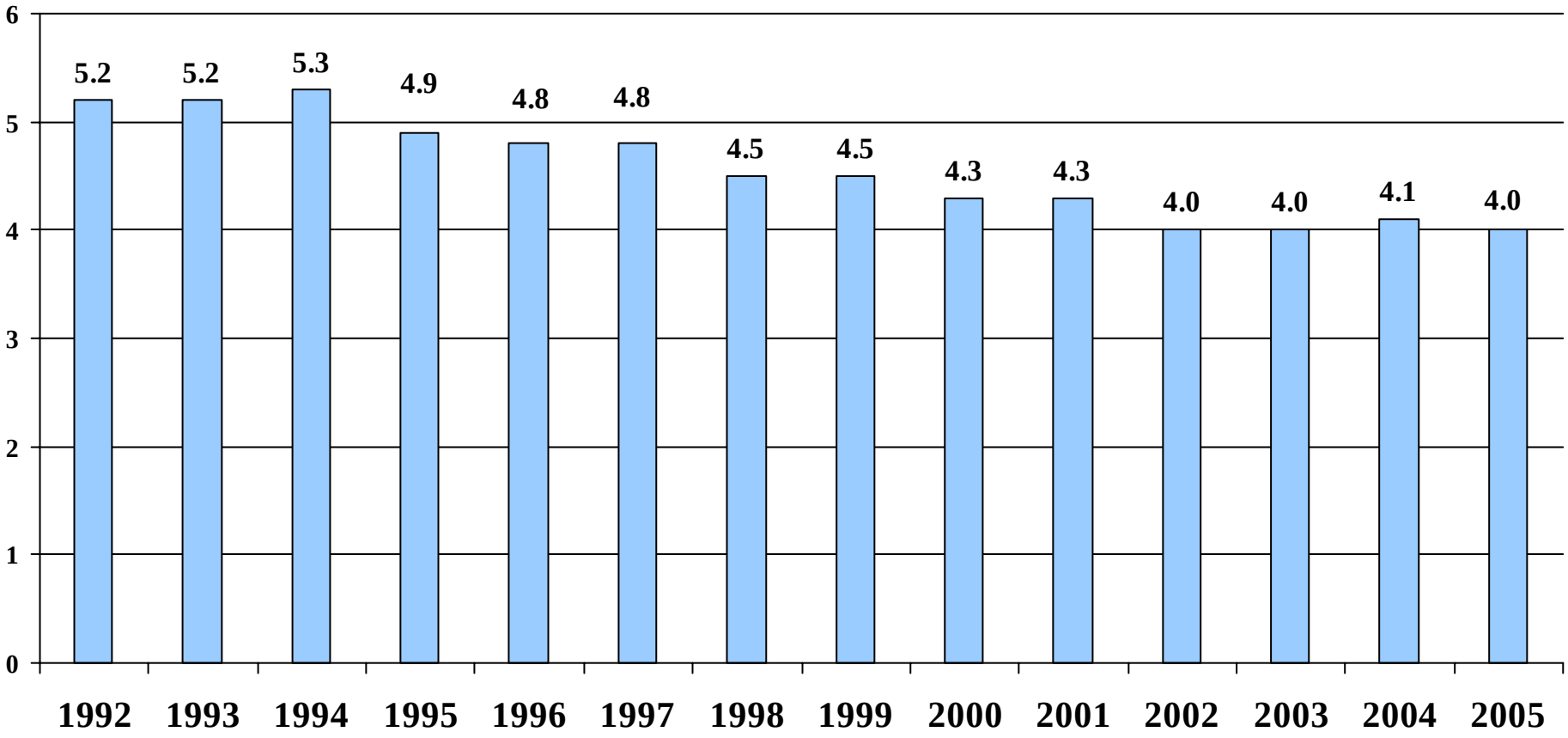
Number of fatal work injuries, 1992-2005



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.

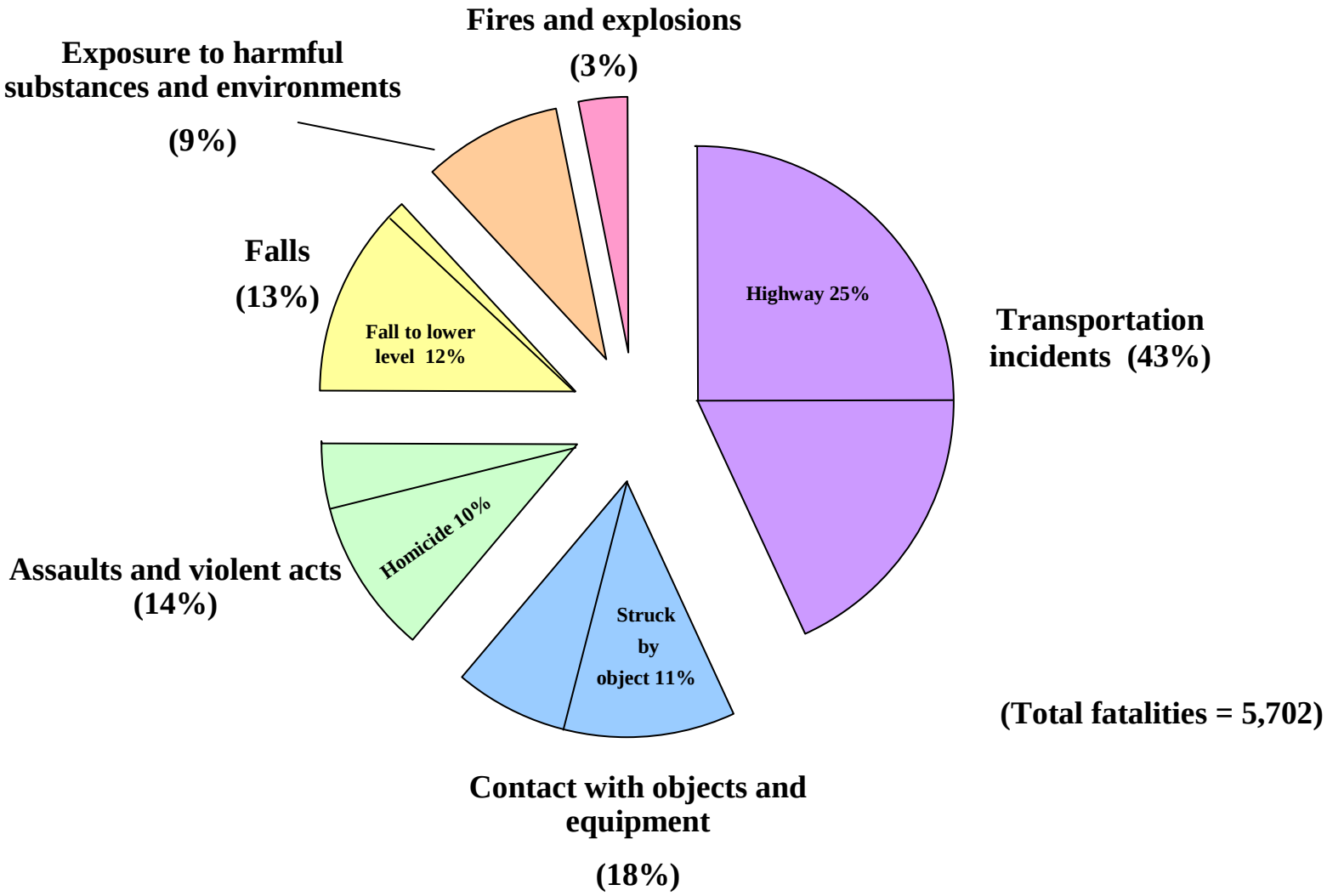
Rate of fatal work injuries per 100,000 workers, 1992-2005



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.

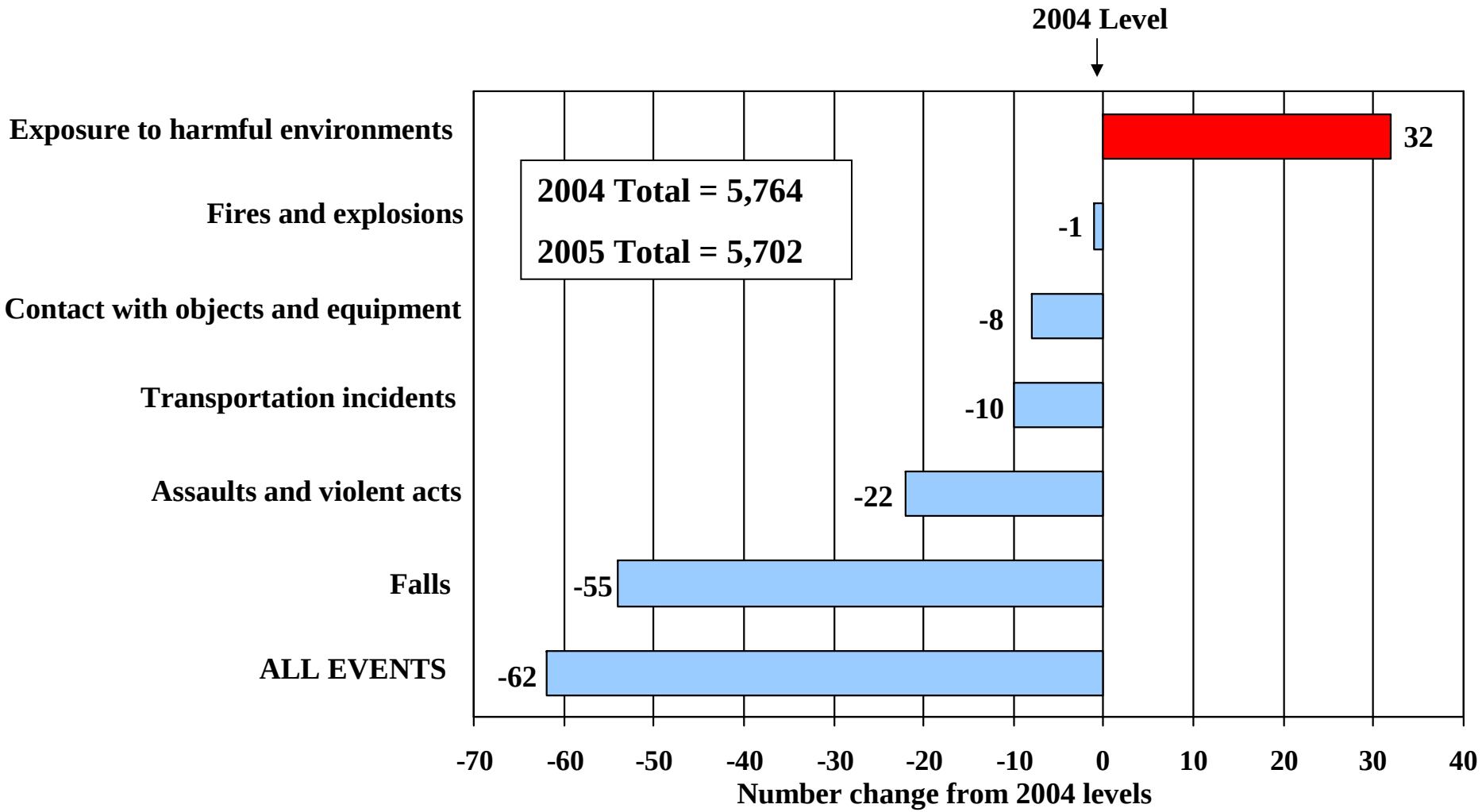
The manner in which workplace fatalities occurred, 2005



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.

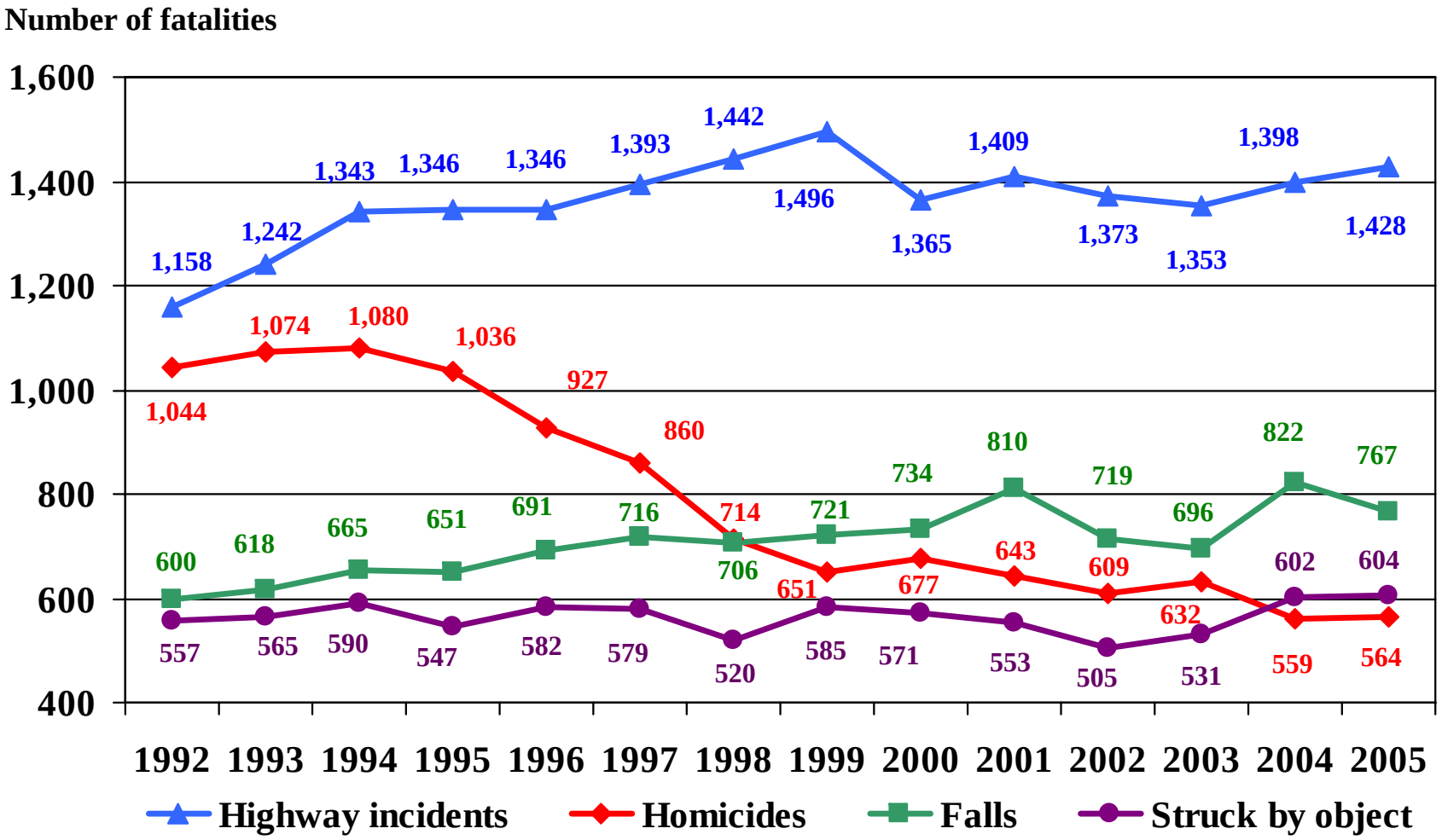
Difference in workplace fatality counts from 2004 to 2005 by fatal event



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.

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

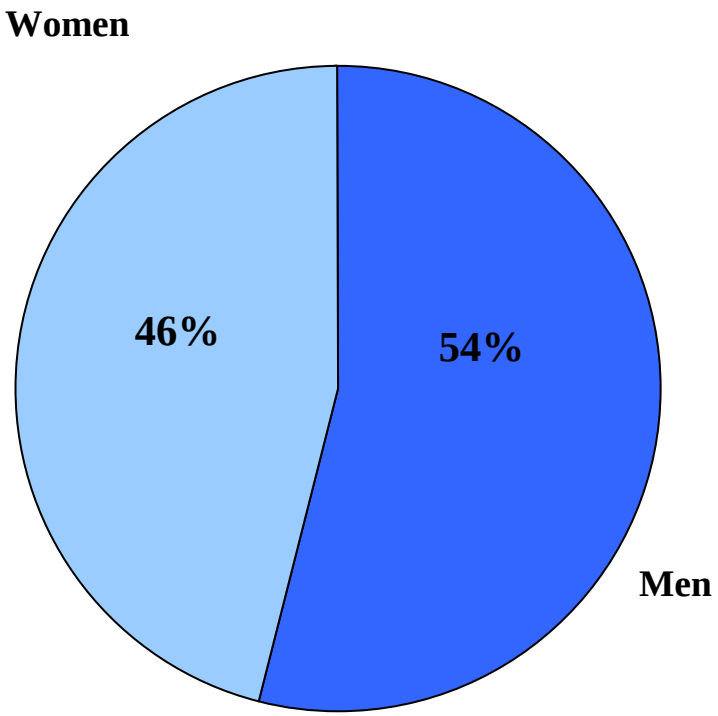
The four most frequent work-related fatal events, 1992-2005



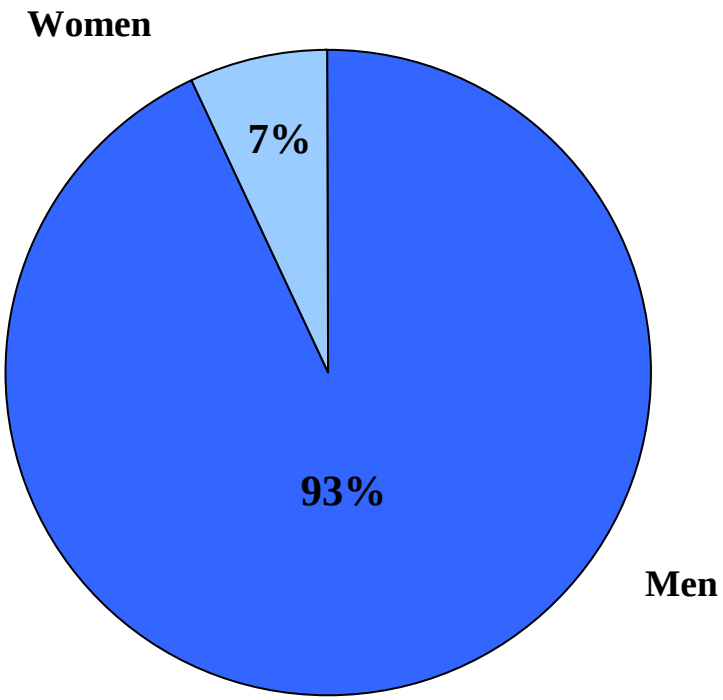
Workplace homicide has declined substantially since 1994, while falls have trended higher. Struck by object fatalities overtook homicides as the third most frequent fatal event in 2004.

NOTE: Data from 2001 exclude fatalities resulting from the September 11 terrorist attacks.
SOURCE: US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2005.

Employment and fatality profiles by gender of worker, 2005



Employment =142,894,000

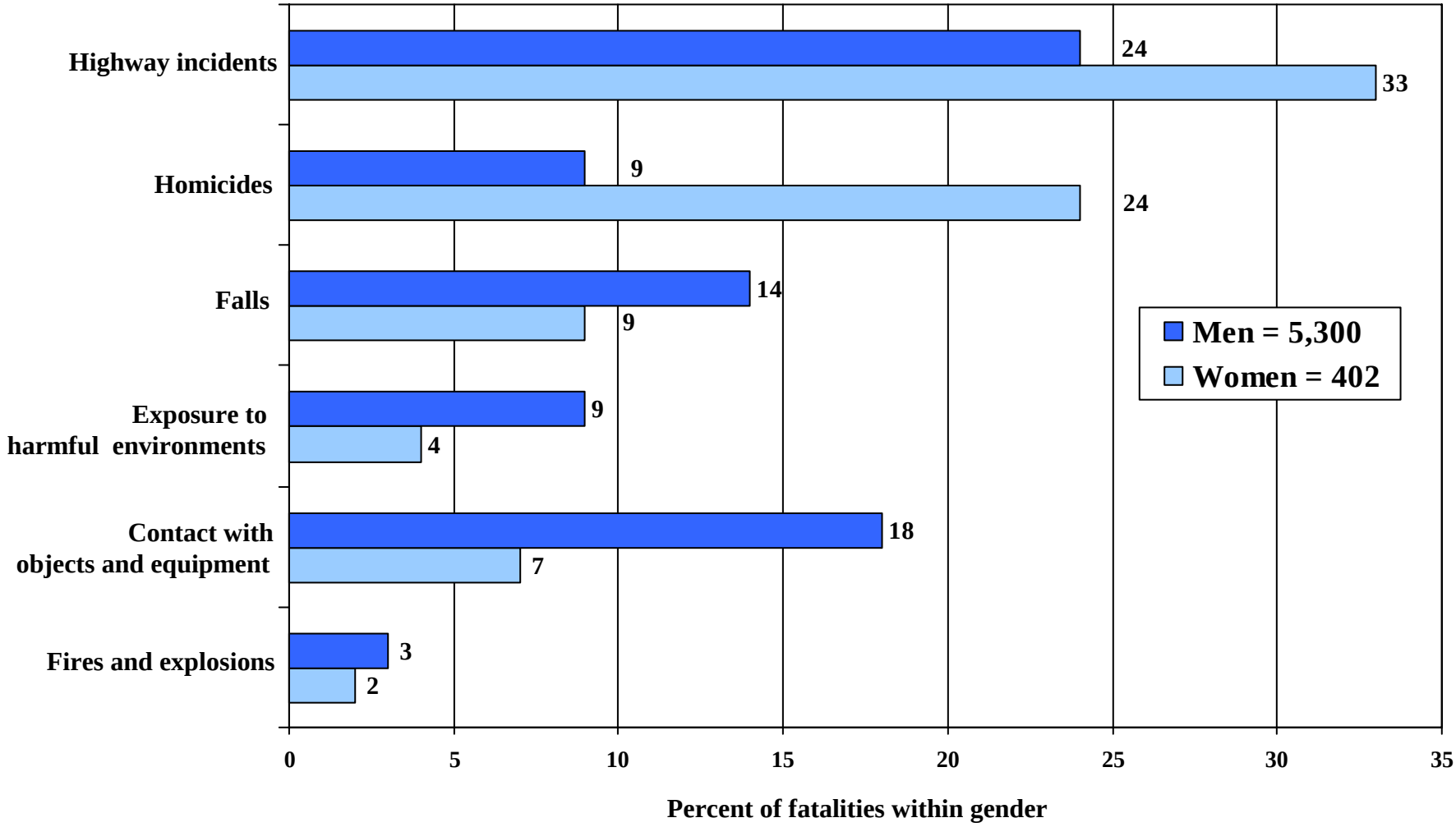


Fatalities = 5,702

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.

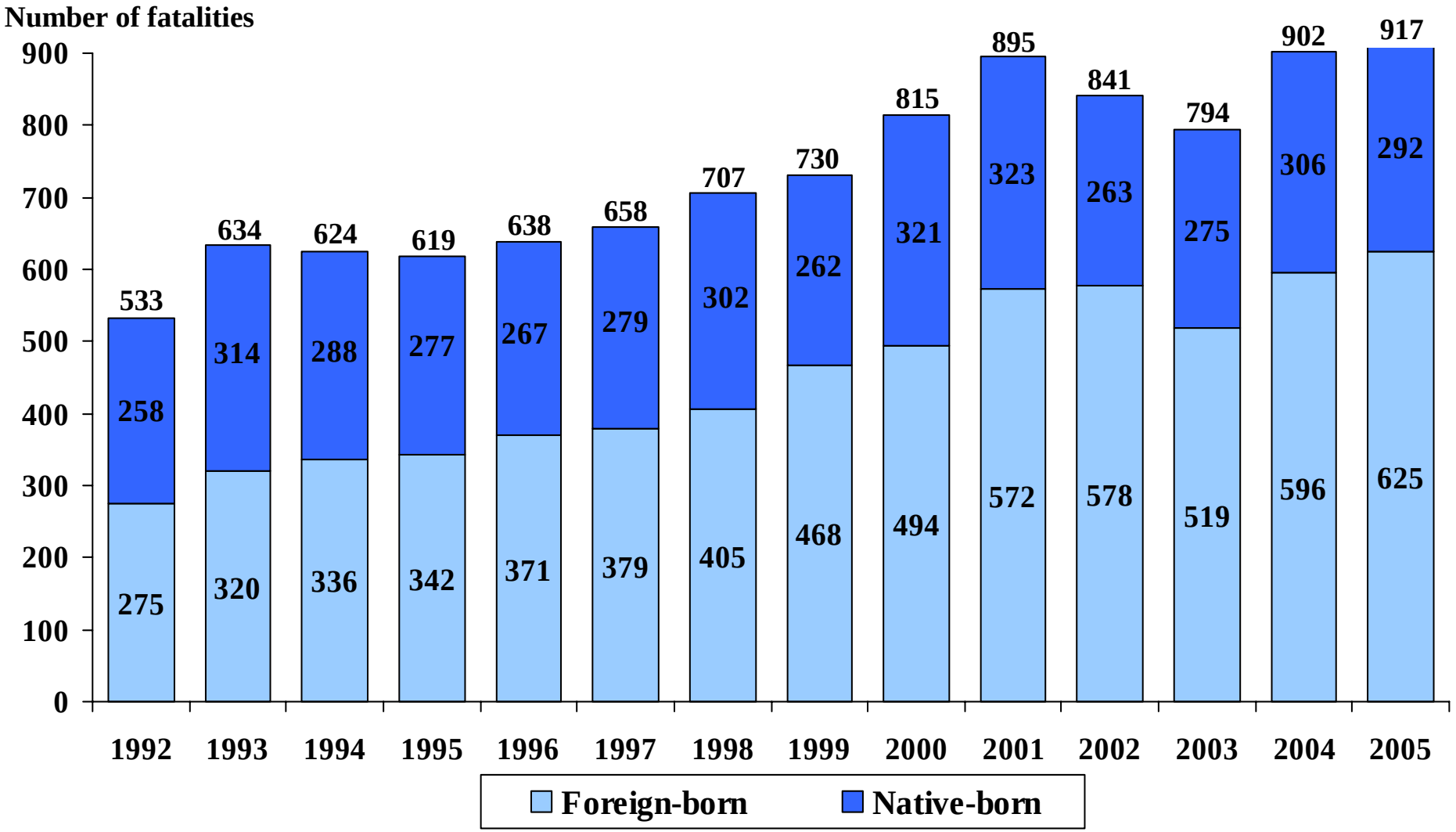
Fatal work injury incidents varied between men and women, 2005



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.

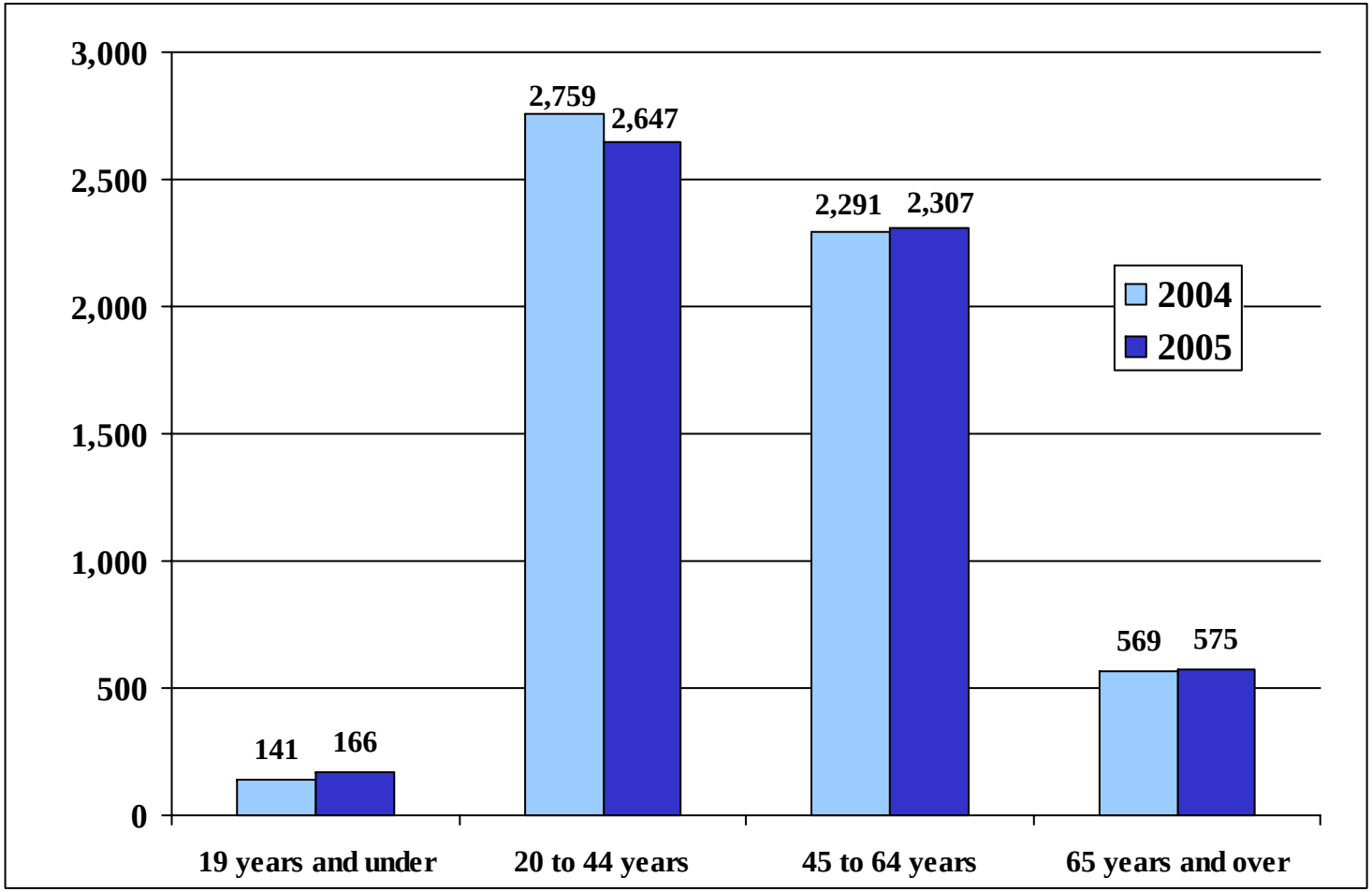
Number of fatal work injuries involving Hispanic or Latino workers, 1992-2005



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.

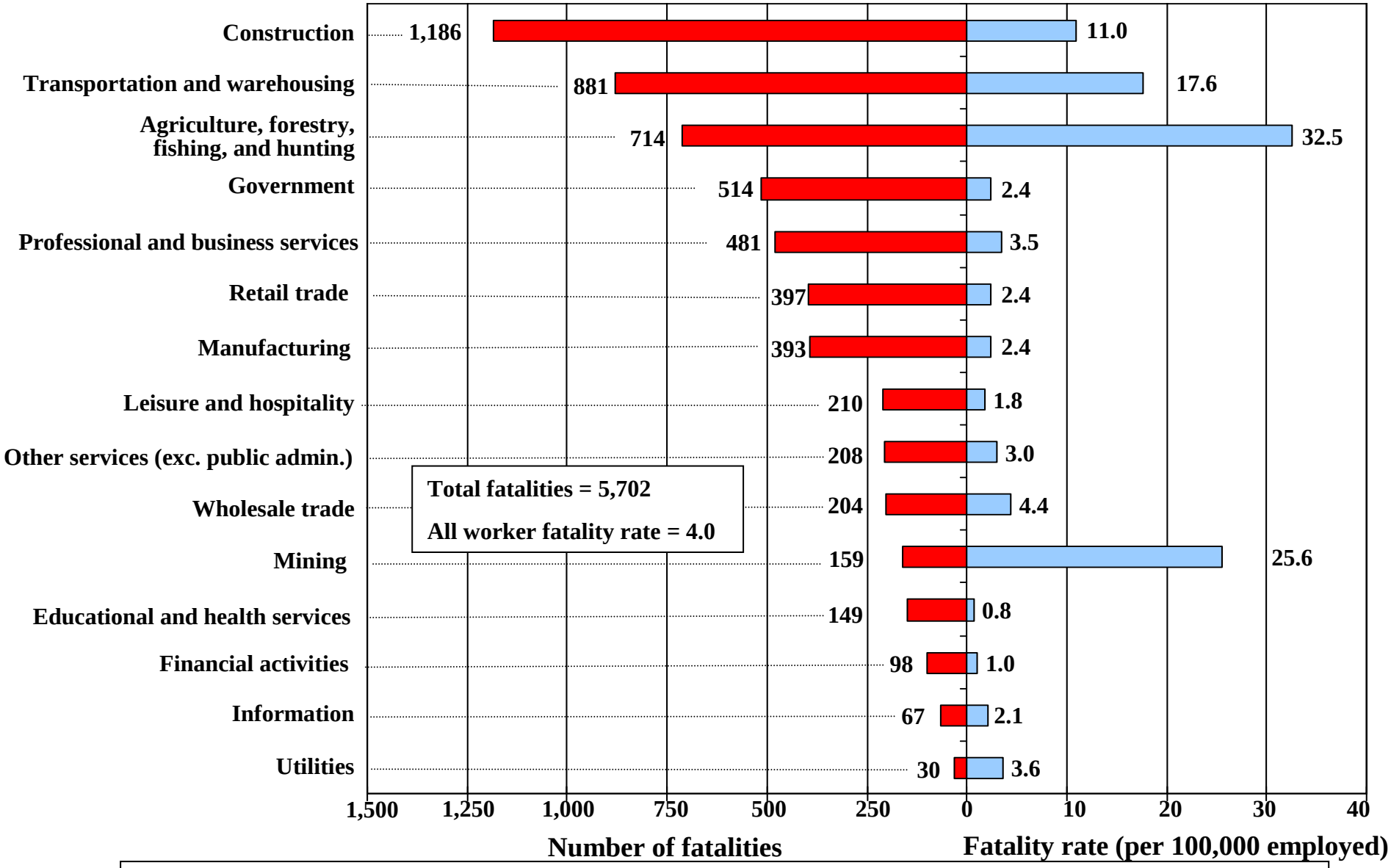
Comparison of fatal work injury counts from 2004 to 2005 by age groups



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.

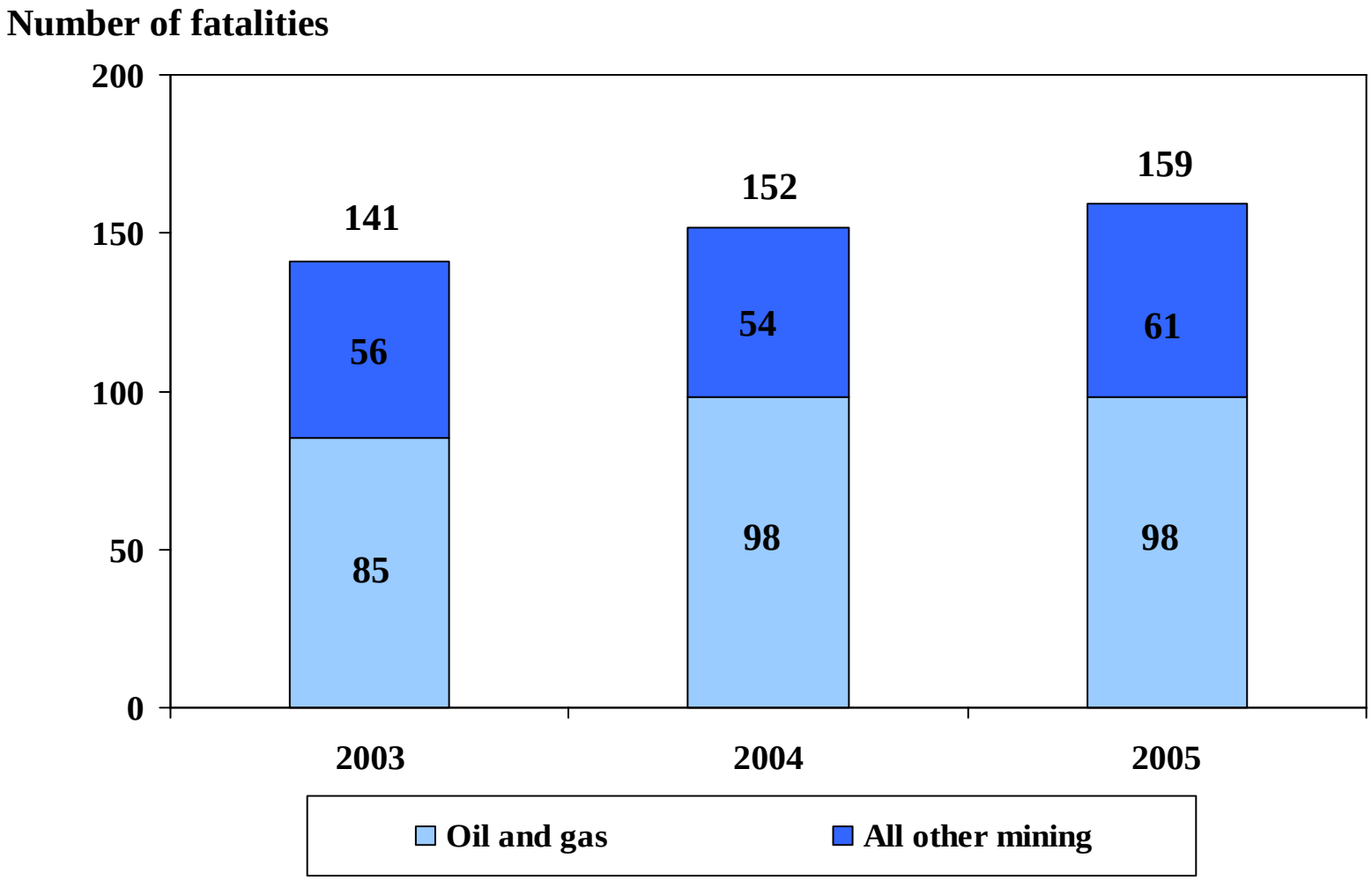
Number and rate of fatal occupational injuries by private industry sector, 2005



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.

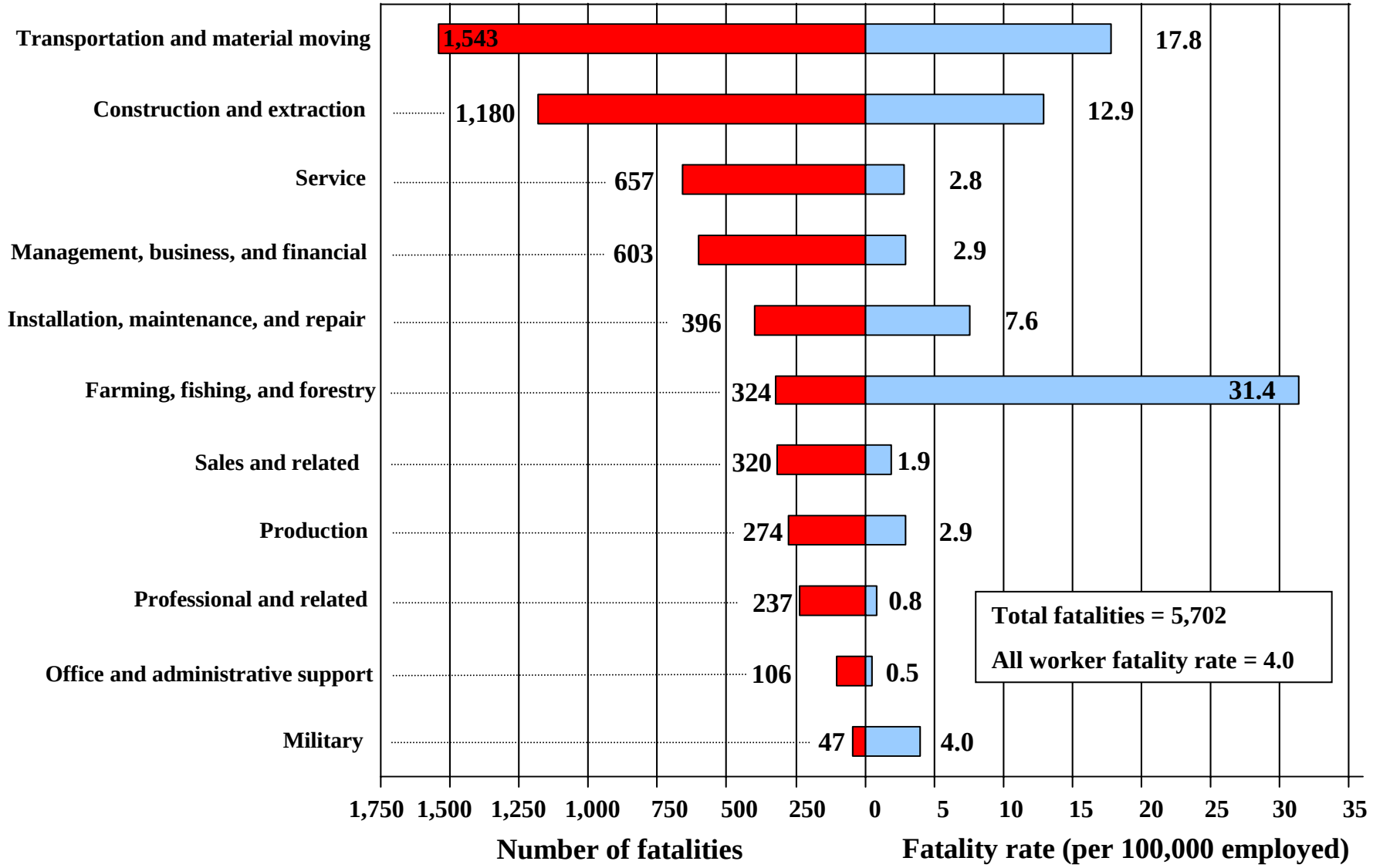
Fatal occupational injuries in the private mining industry, 2003-2005



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.

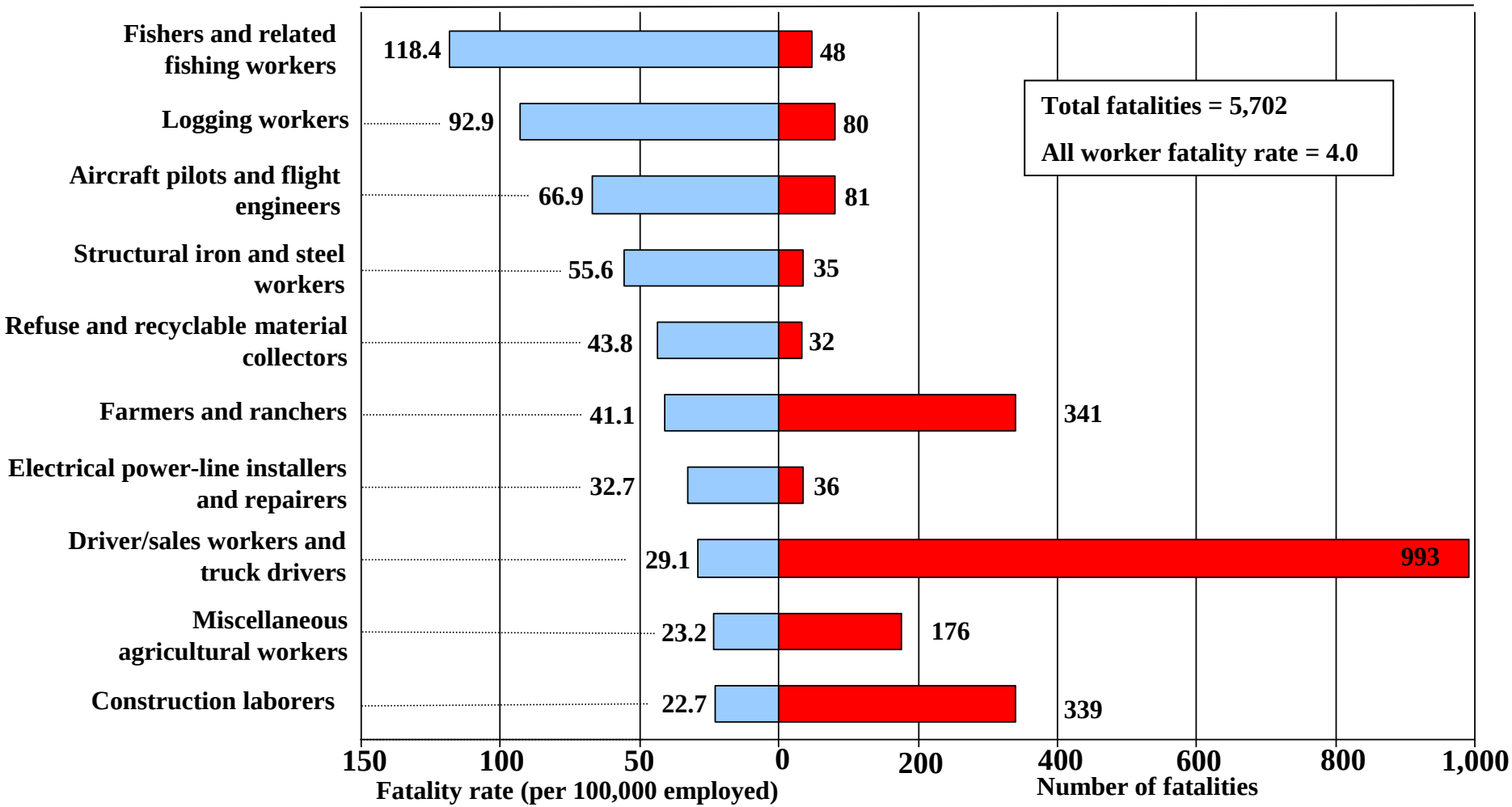
Number and rate of fatal occupational injuries by major occupation groups, 2005



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.

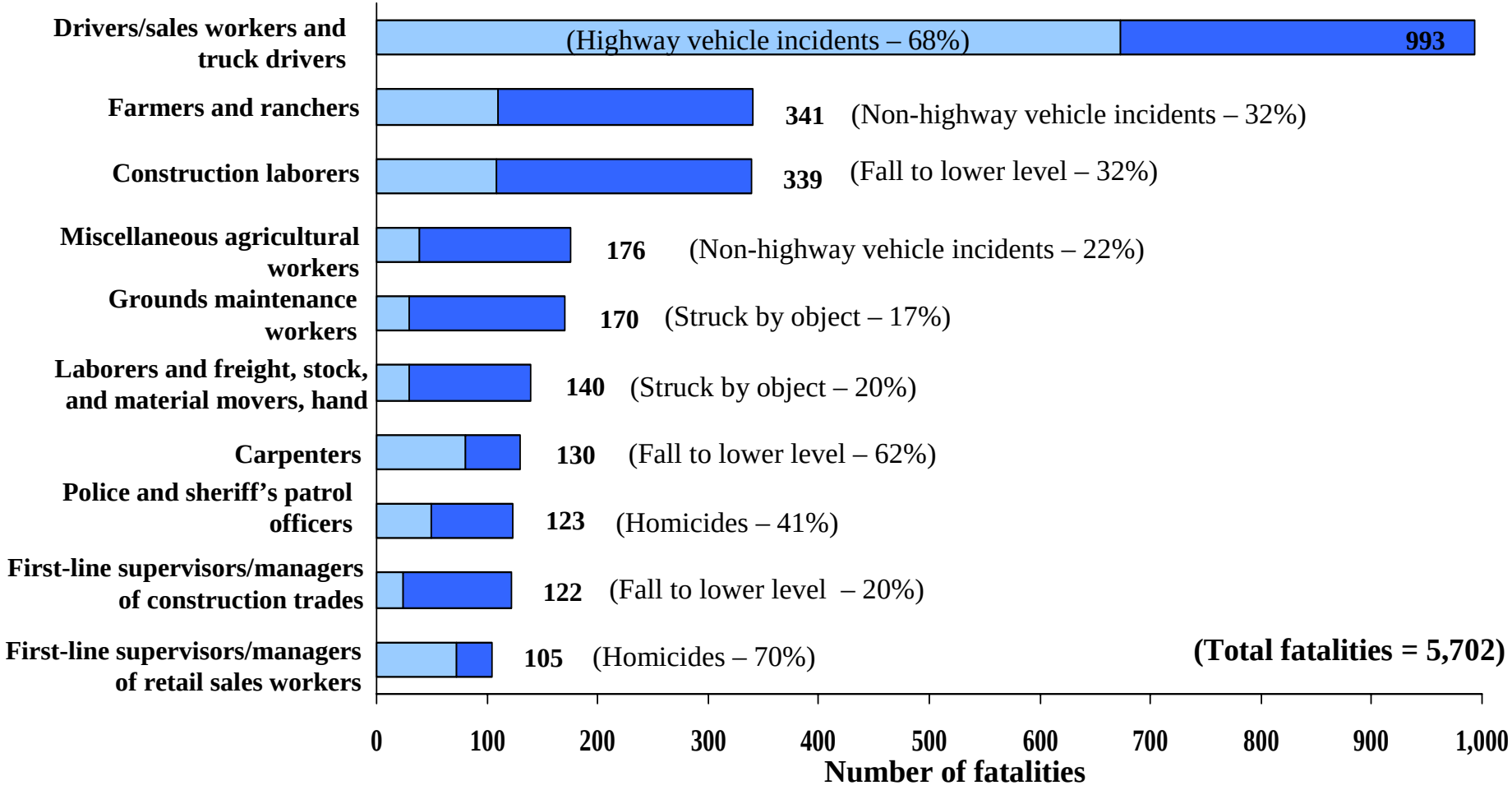
Selected occupations with high fatality rates, 2005



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.

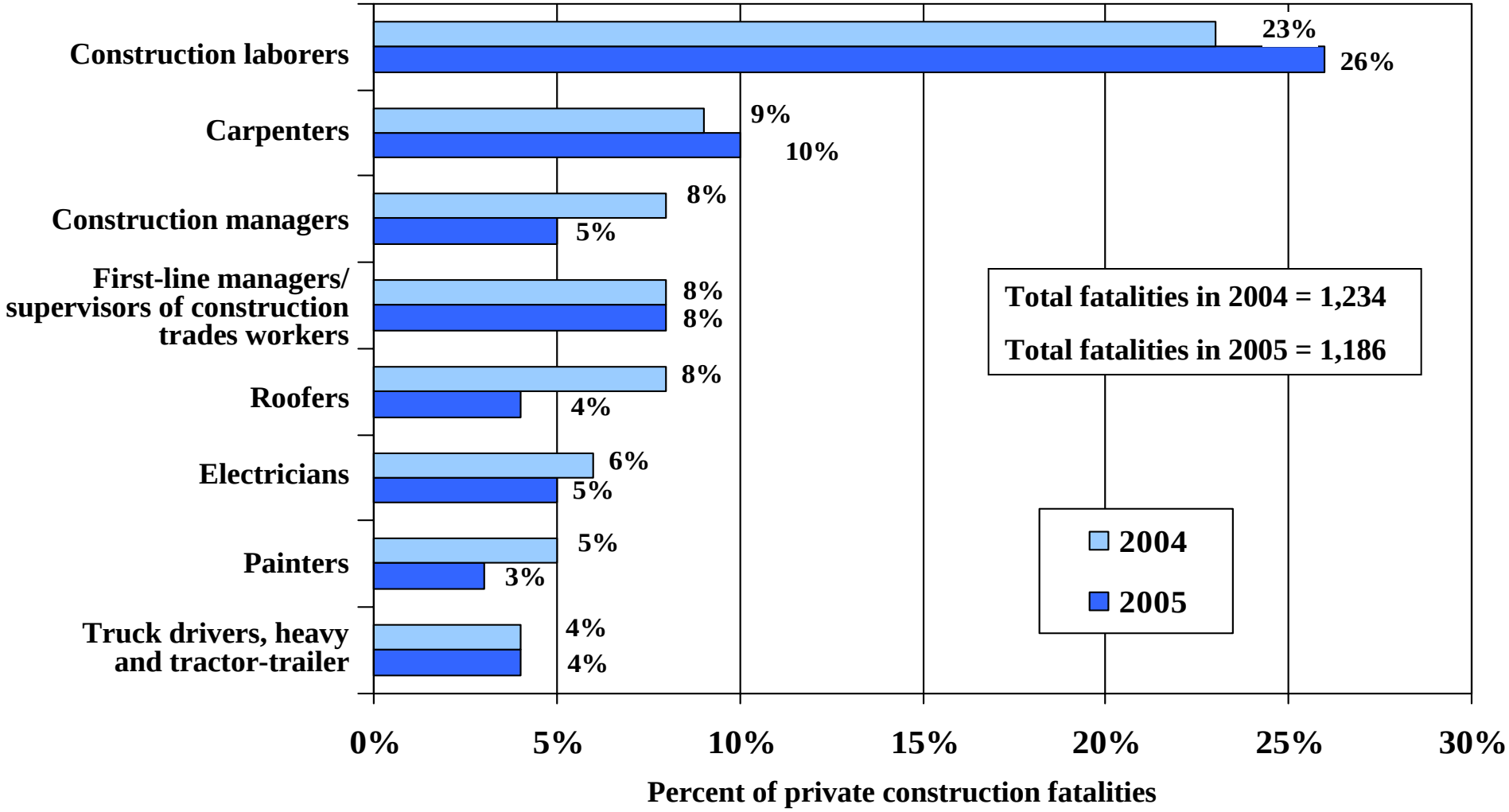
Fatal injury counts and most frequent event for selected occupations with large numbers of worker fatalities, 2005



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.