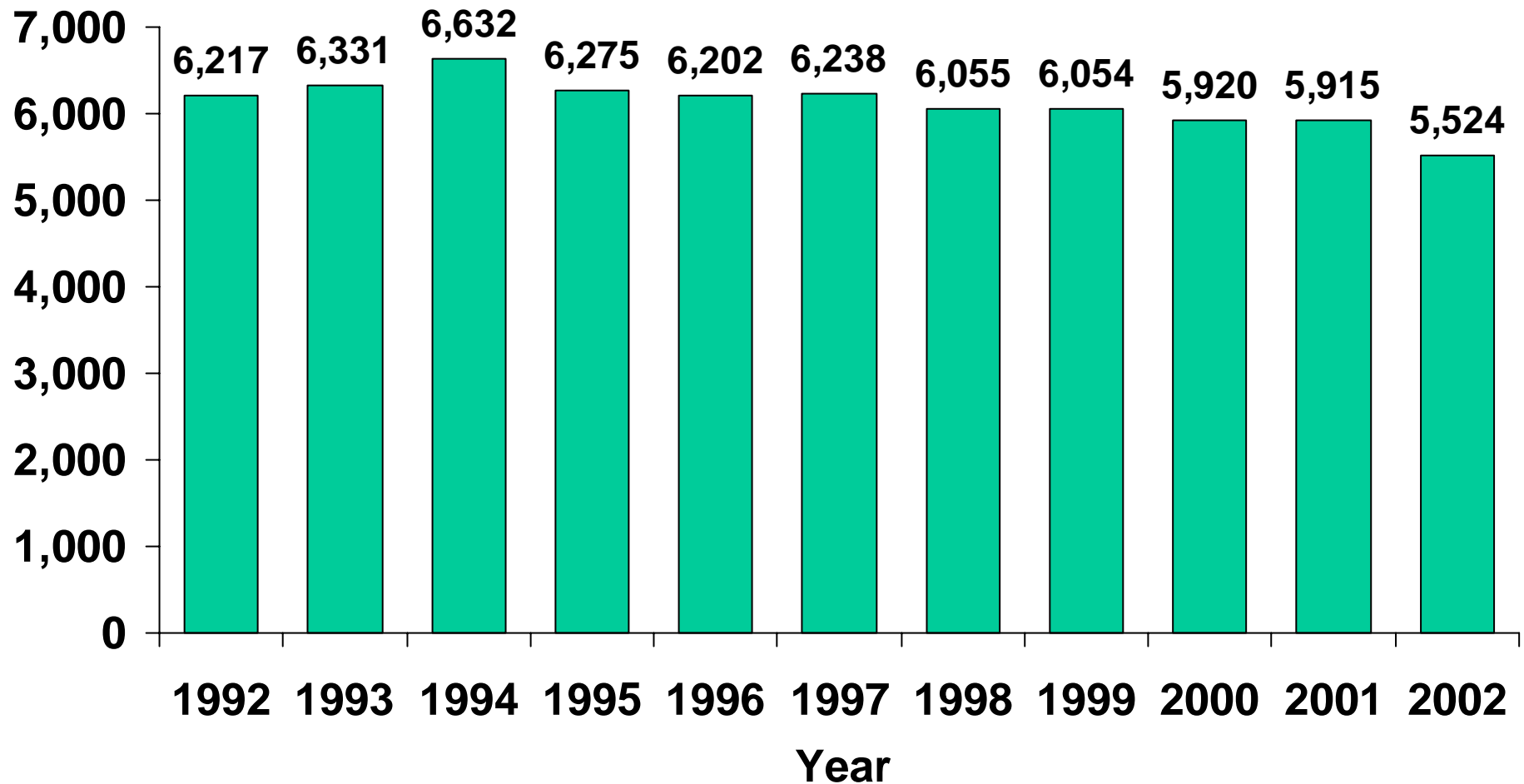


# Fatal work injury counts, 1992-2002

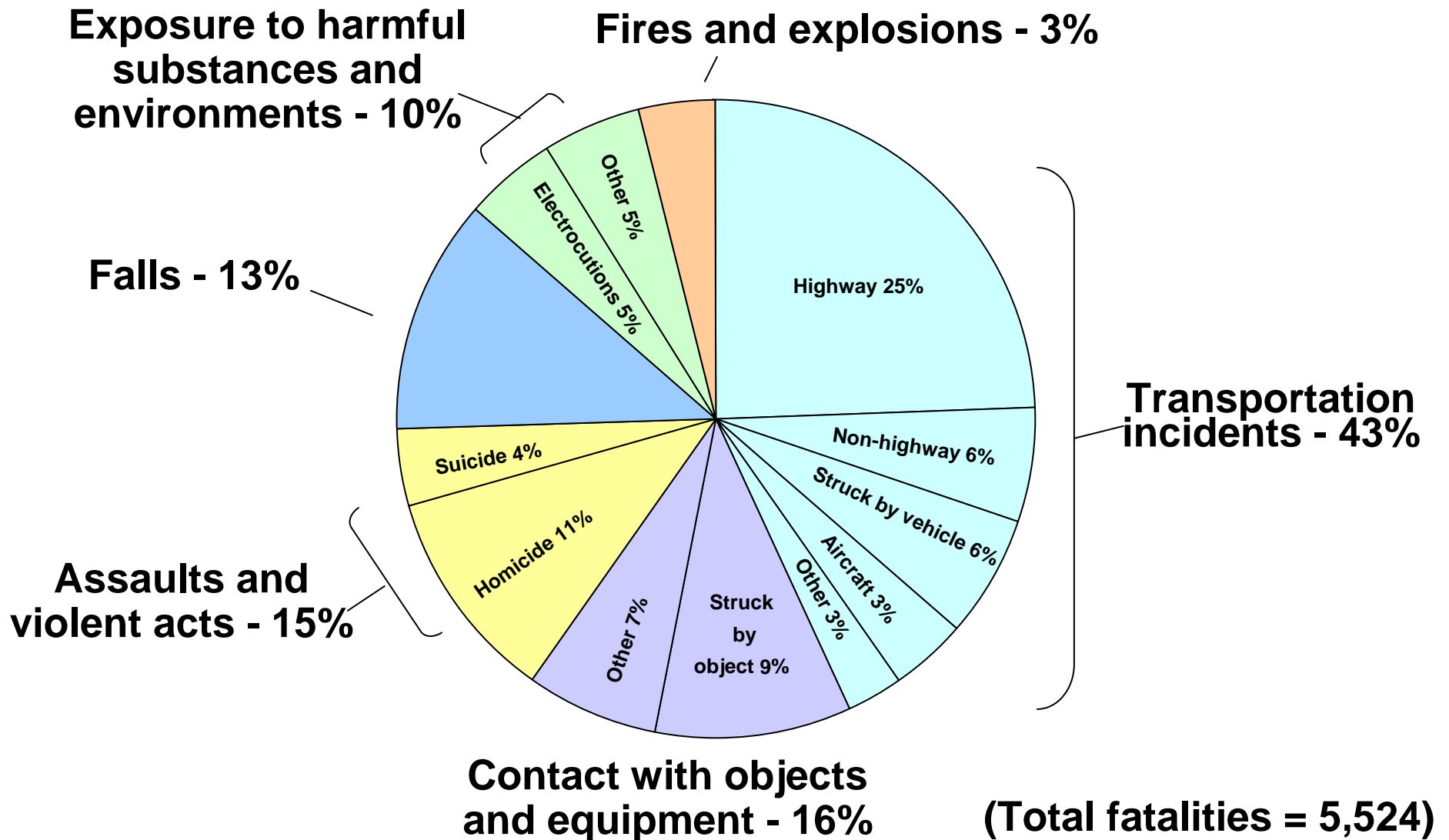
## Number of fatalities



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

SOURCE: US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2002.

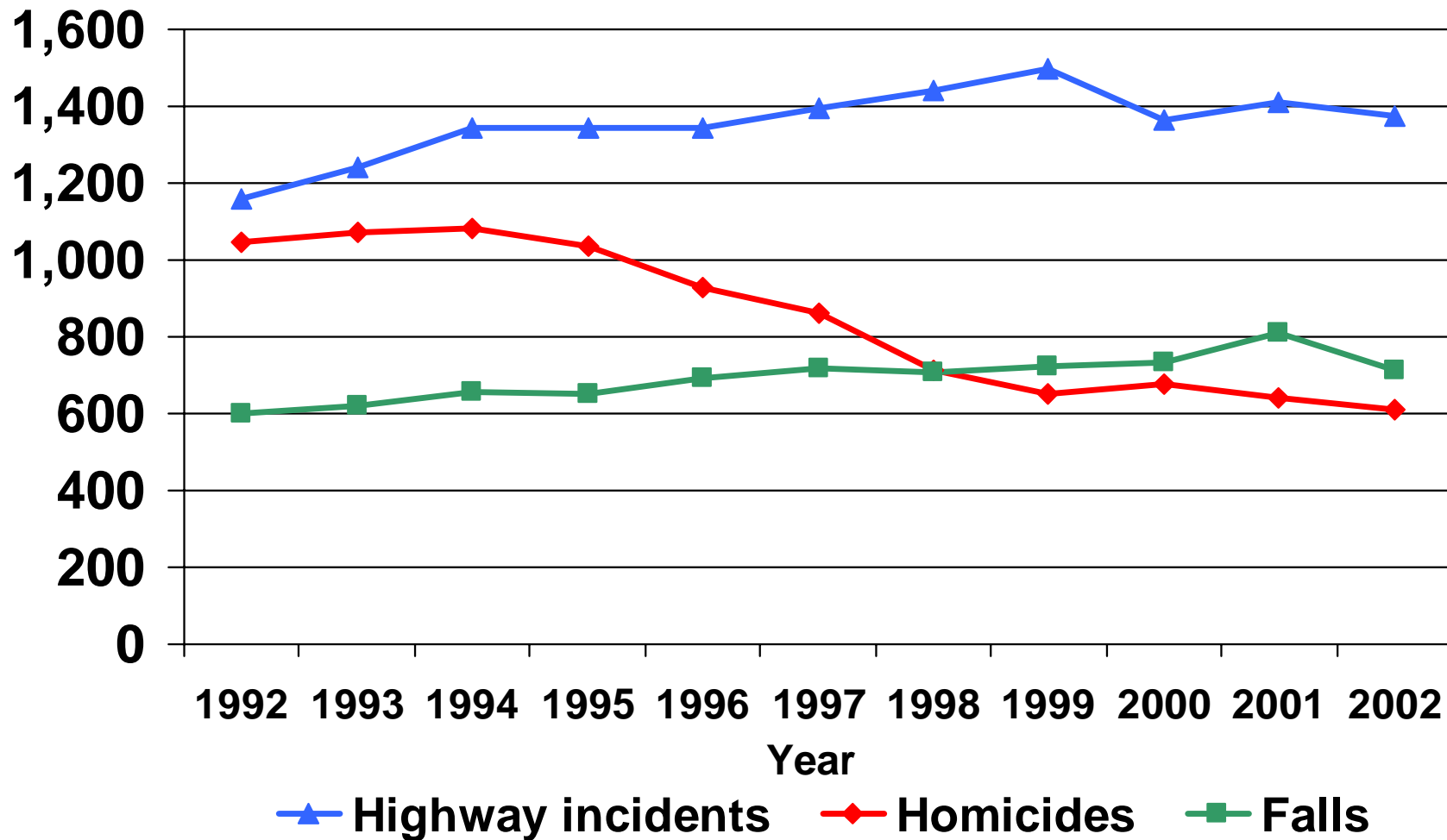
# The manner in which workplace fatalities occurred, 2002



NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.  
 SOURCE: US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2002.

# The three most frequent work-related fatal events, 1992-2002

Number of fatalities

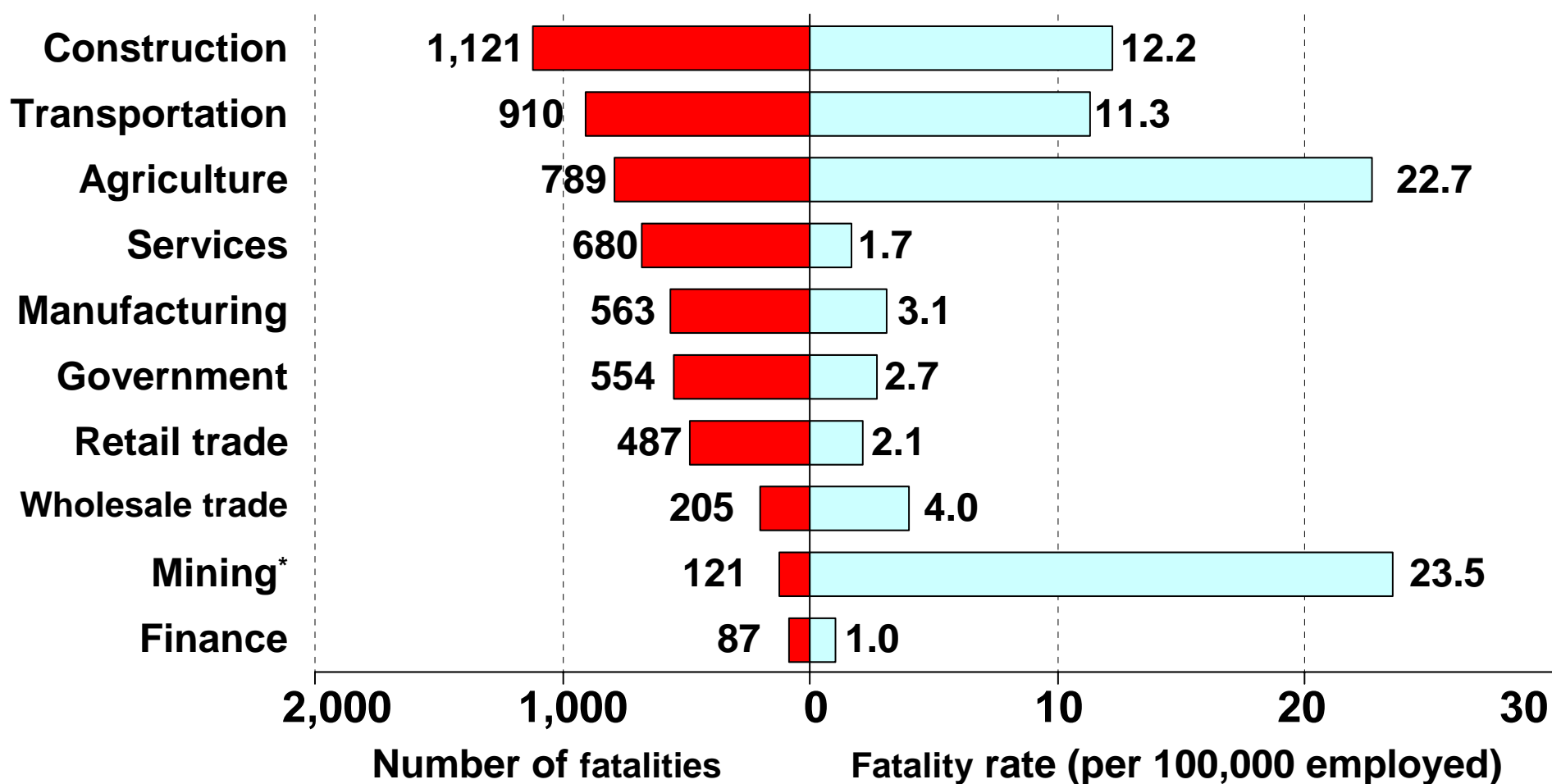


NOTE: Data from 2001 exclude fatalities resulting from September 11 terrorist attacks.

SOURCE: US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2002.

# Numbers and rates of fatal occupational injuries by industry division, 2002

Average rate for all industries: 4.0

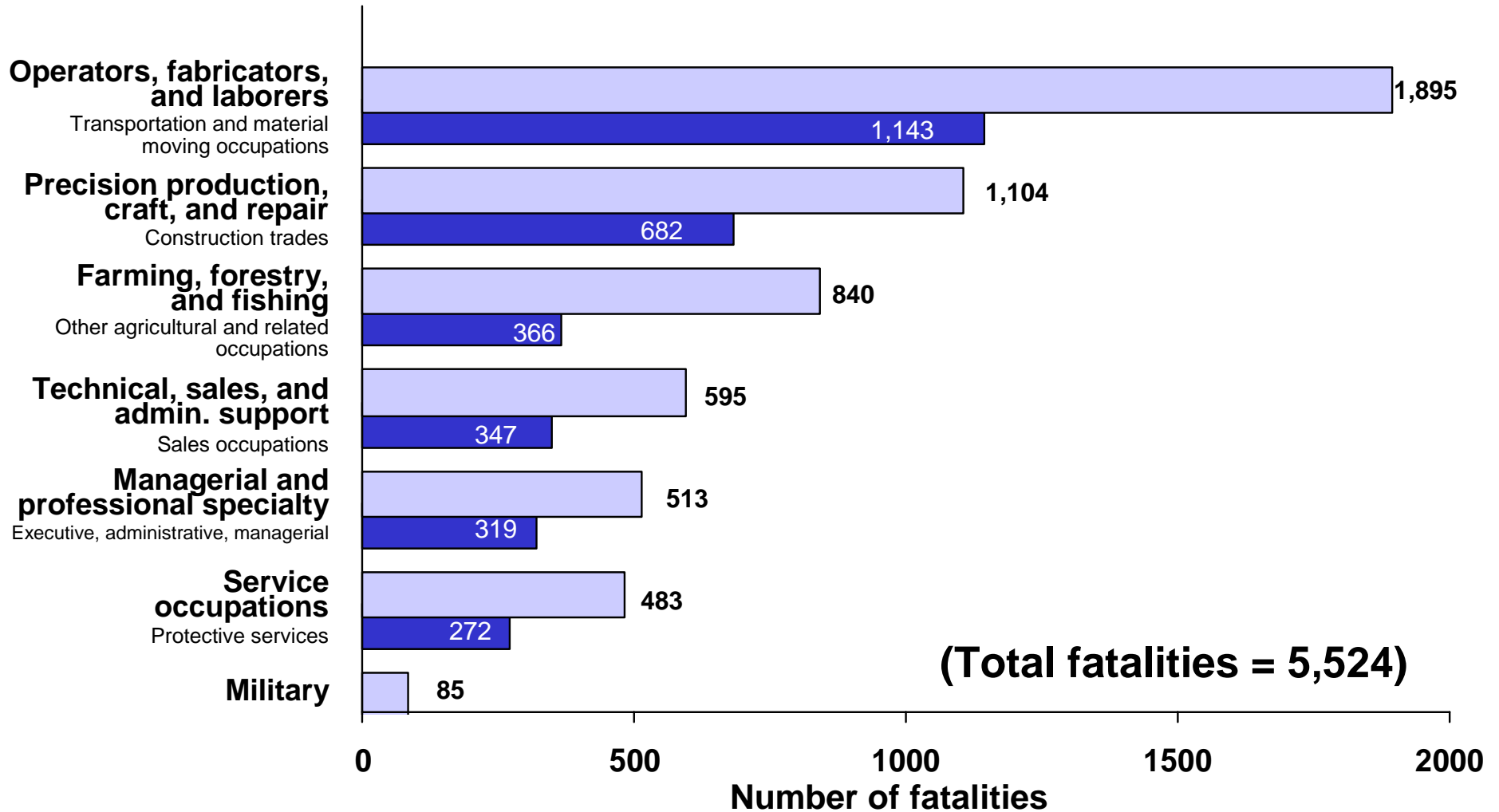


\* Includes all establishments categorized as Mining (Division B) in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

Rate = (Fatal work injuries/Employment) x 100,000 employed. Employment data extracted from the 2002 Current Population Survey (CPS). The fatality rates were calculated using employment as the denominator; employment-based rates measure the risk for those employed during a given period of time, regardless of exposure hours.

SOURCE: US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2002.

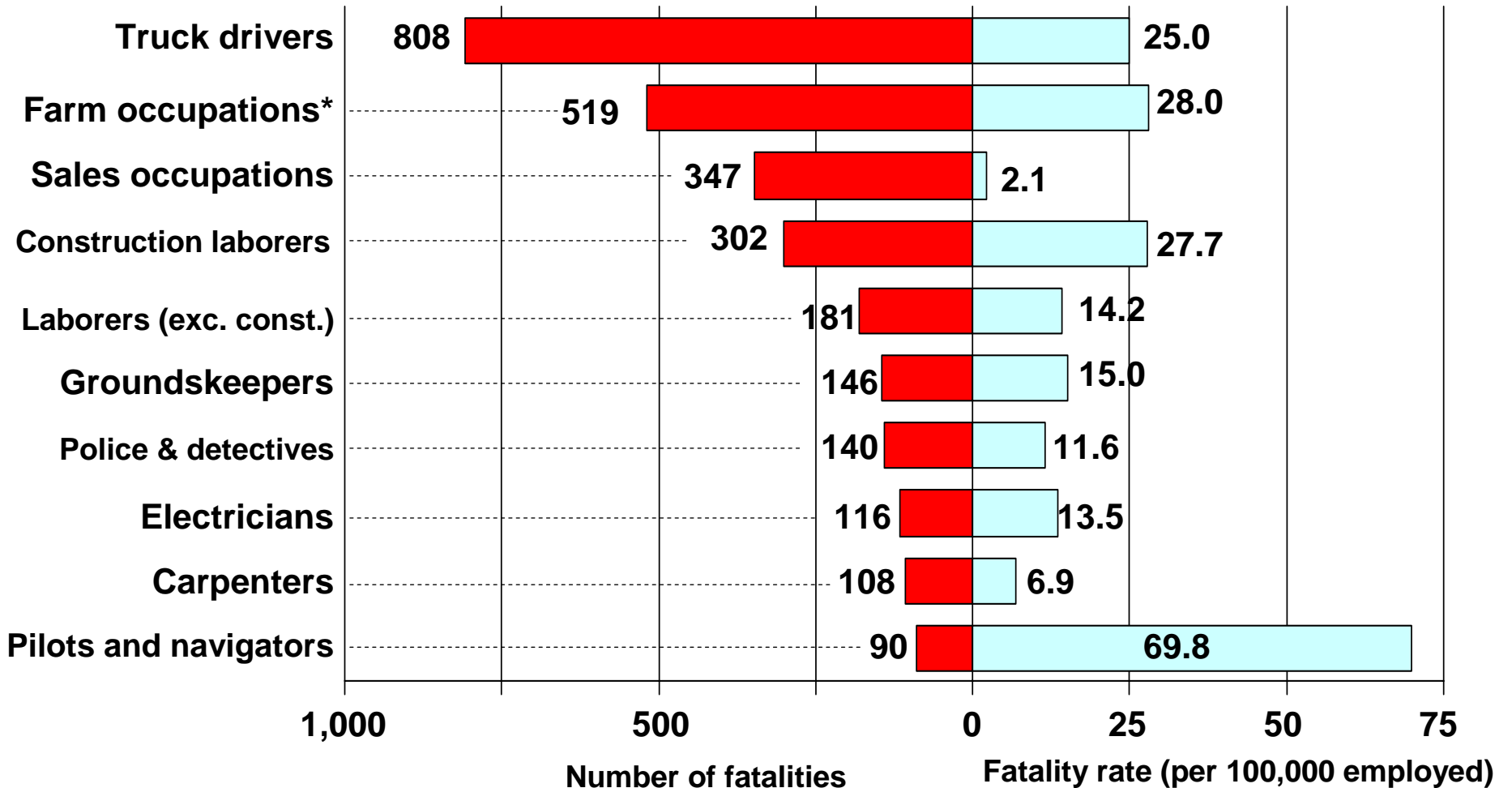
# Number of fatal work injuries by occupation, 2002



SOURCE: US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2002.

# Numbers and rates of fatal occupational injuries for selected occupations, 2002

Average fatality rate for all occupations: 4.0

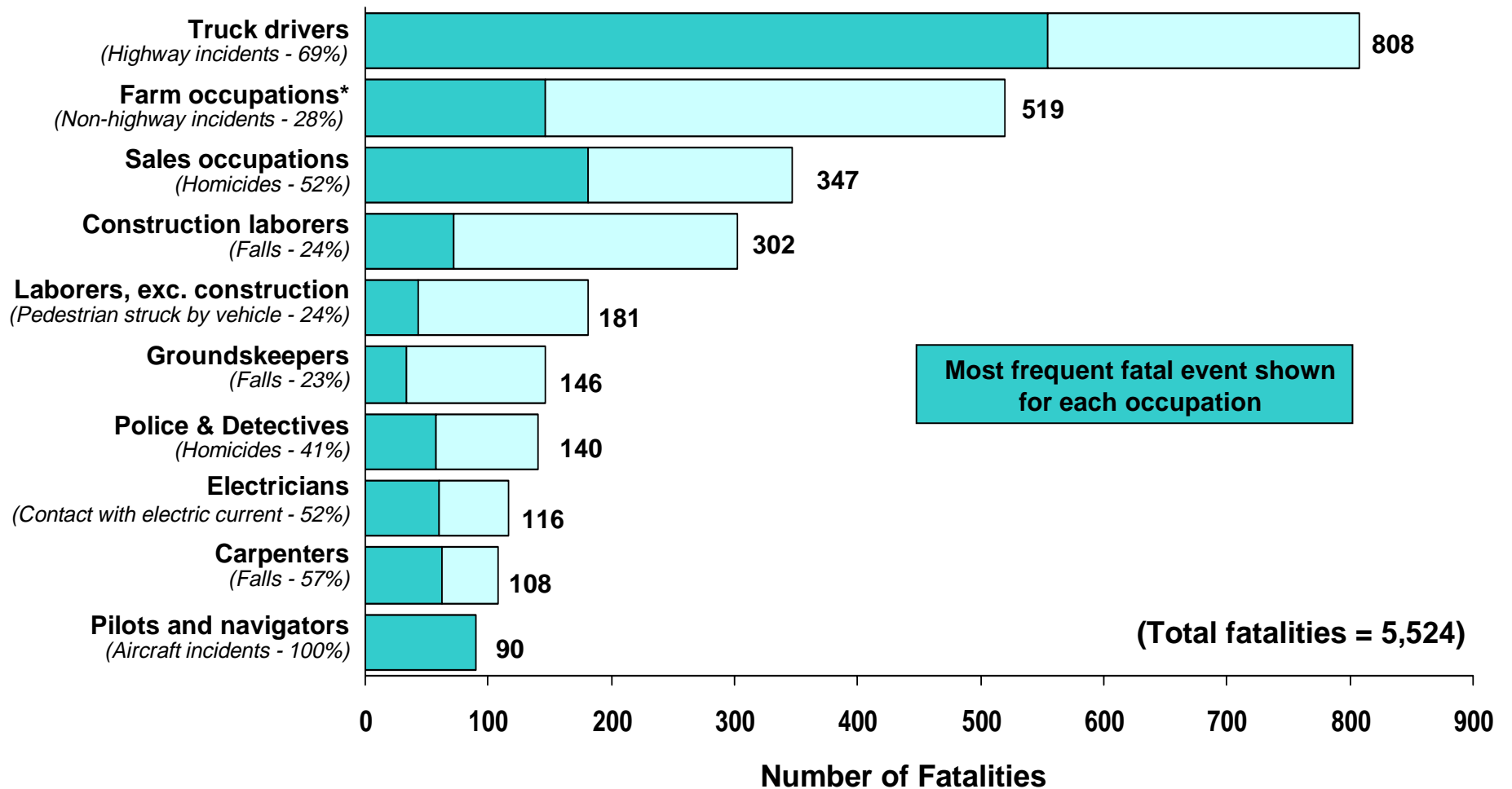


\*Farm occupations include the following: Non-horticultural farmers, non-horticultural farm managers, farm workers, and farm worker supervisors.

Rate = (Fatal work injuries/Employment) x 100,000 workers. Employment data extracted from the 2002 Current Population Survey (CPS). The fatality rates were calculated using employment as the denominator; employment-based rates measure the risk for those employed during a given period of time, regardless of exposure hours.

SOURCE: US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2002.

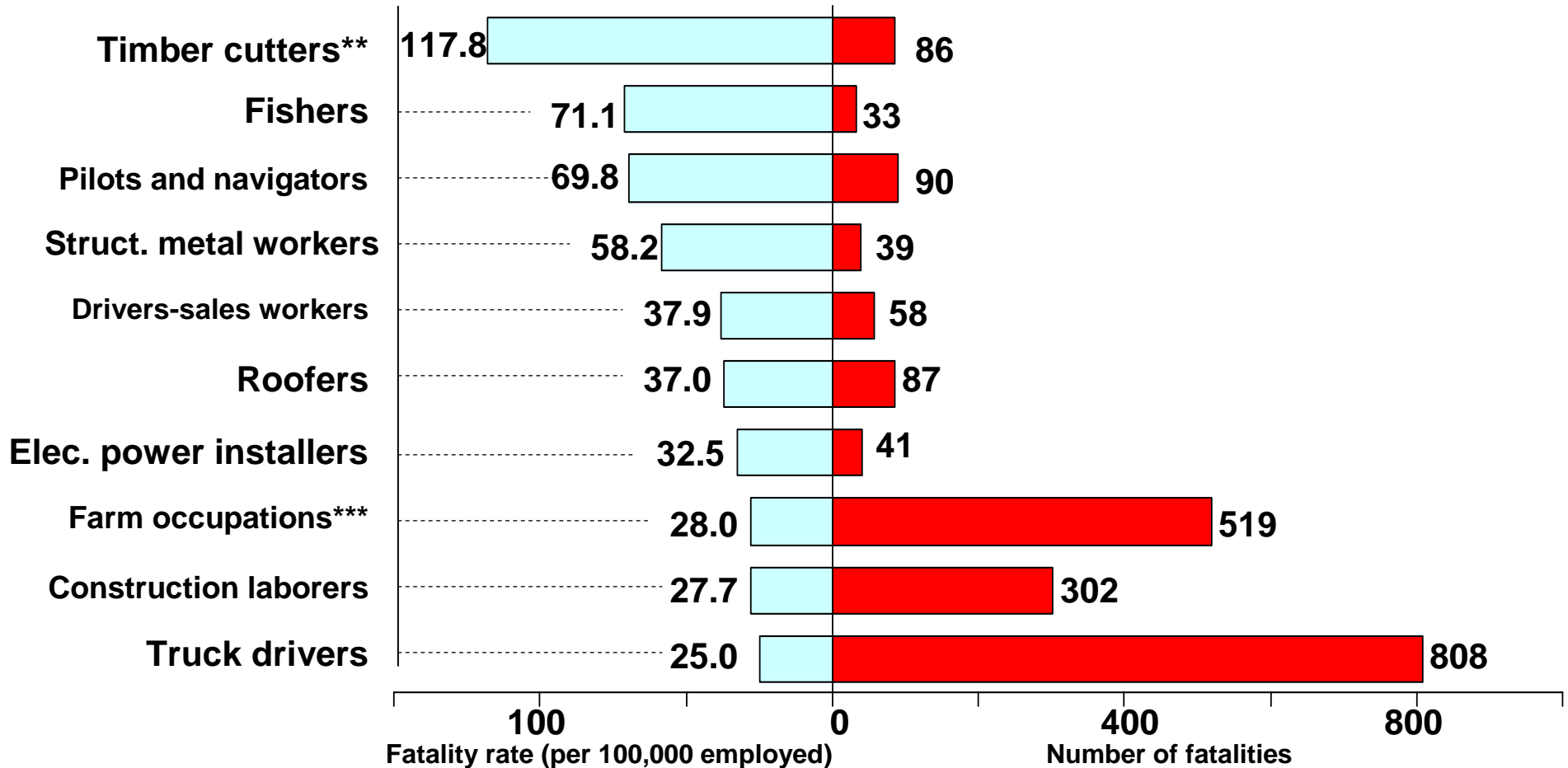
# Selected occupations with large numbers of worker fatalities and most frequent event, 2002



\*Farm occupations include the following: Non-horticultural farmers, non-horticultural farm managers, farm workers, and farm worker supervisors.  
 SOURCE: US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2002.

# Occupations\* with the highest fatality rates, 2002

Average fatality rate for all occupations: 4.0



\*Selected occupations had a minimum of 30 fatalities in 2002 and 45,000 employed.

\*\*Timber cutters include the following: Timber cutting and logging occupations; supervisors, forestry, and logging workers.

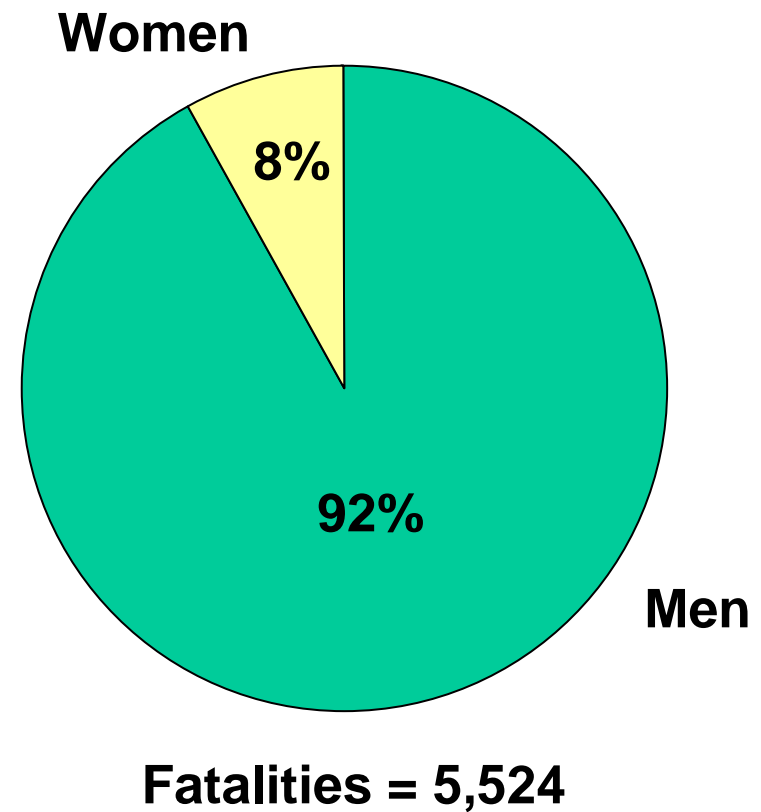
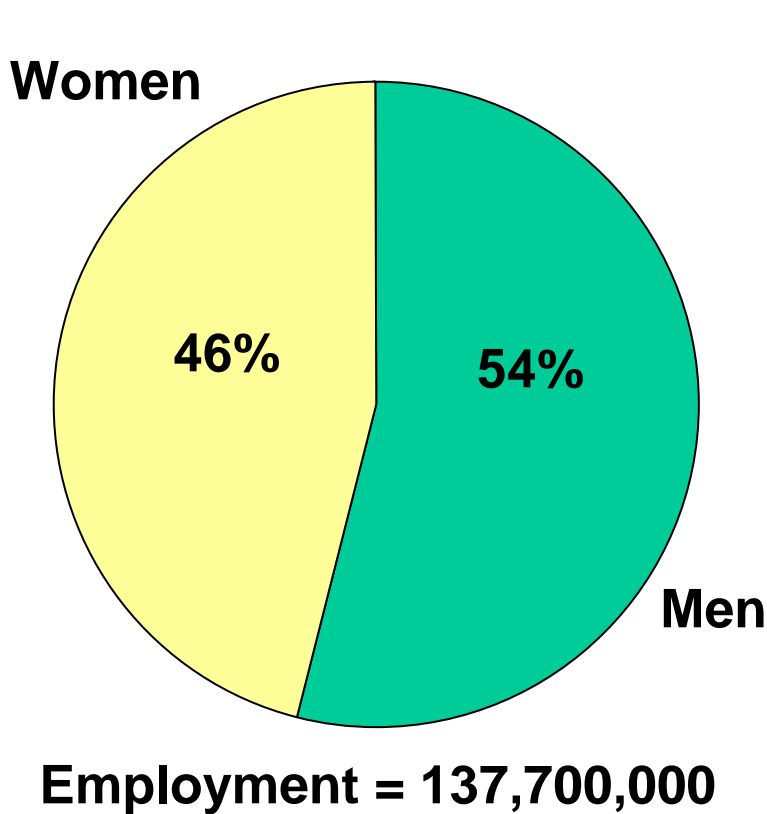
\*\*\*Farm occupations include the following: Non-horticultural farmers, non-horticultural farm managers, farm workers, and farm worker supervisors.

Rate = (Fatal work injuries/Employment) x 100,000 employed. Employment data extracted from the 2002 Current Population Survey (CPS). The fatality rates were calculated using employment as the denominator; employment-based rates measure the risk for those employed during a given period of time, regardless of exposure hours.

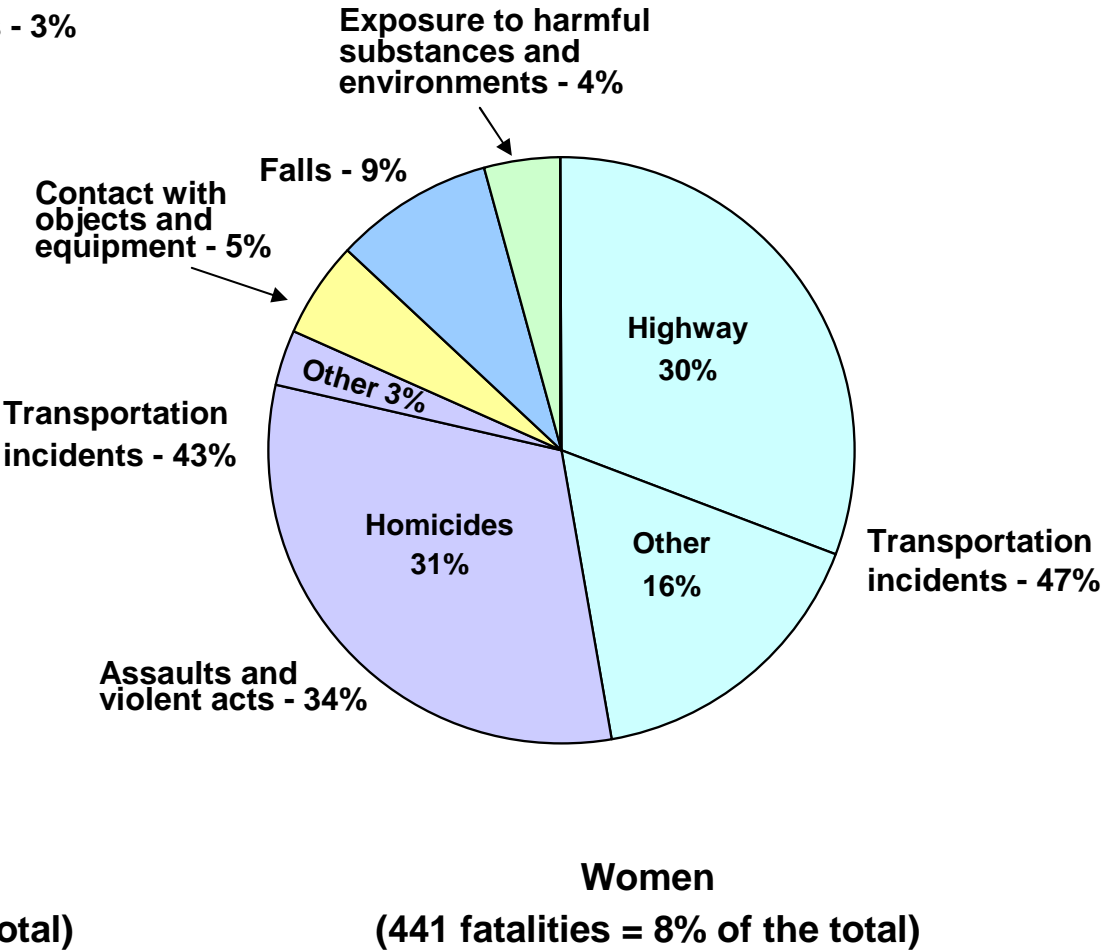
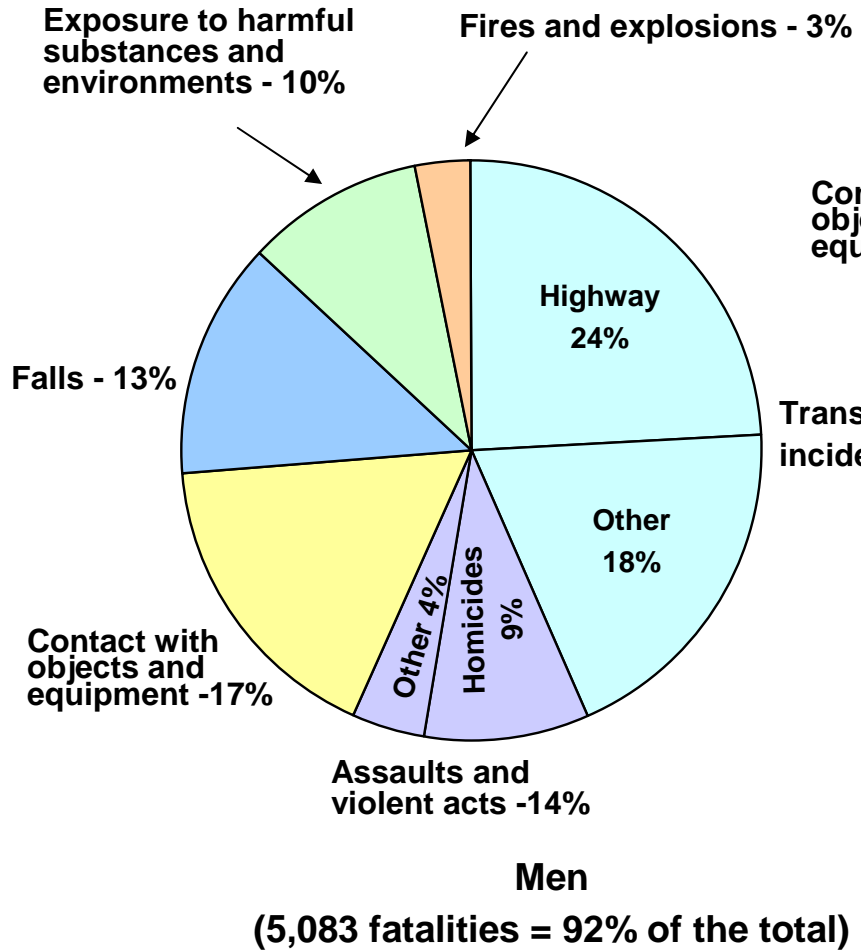
SOURCE: US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2002.



# Employment and fatality profiles by gender of worker, 2002



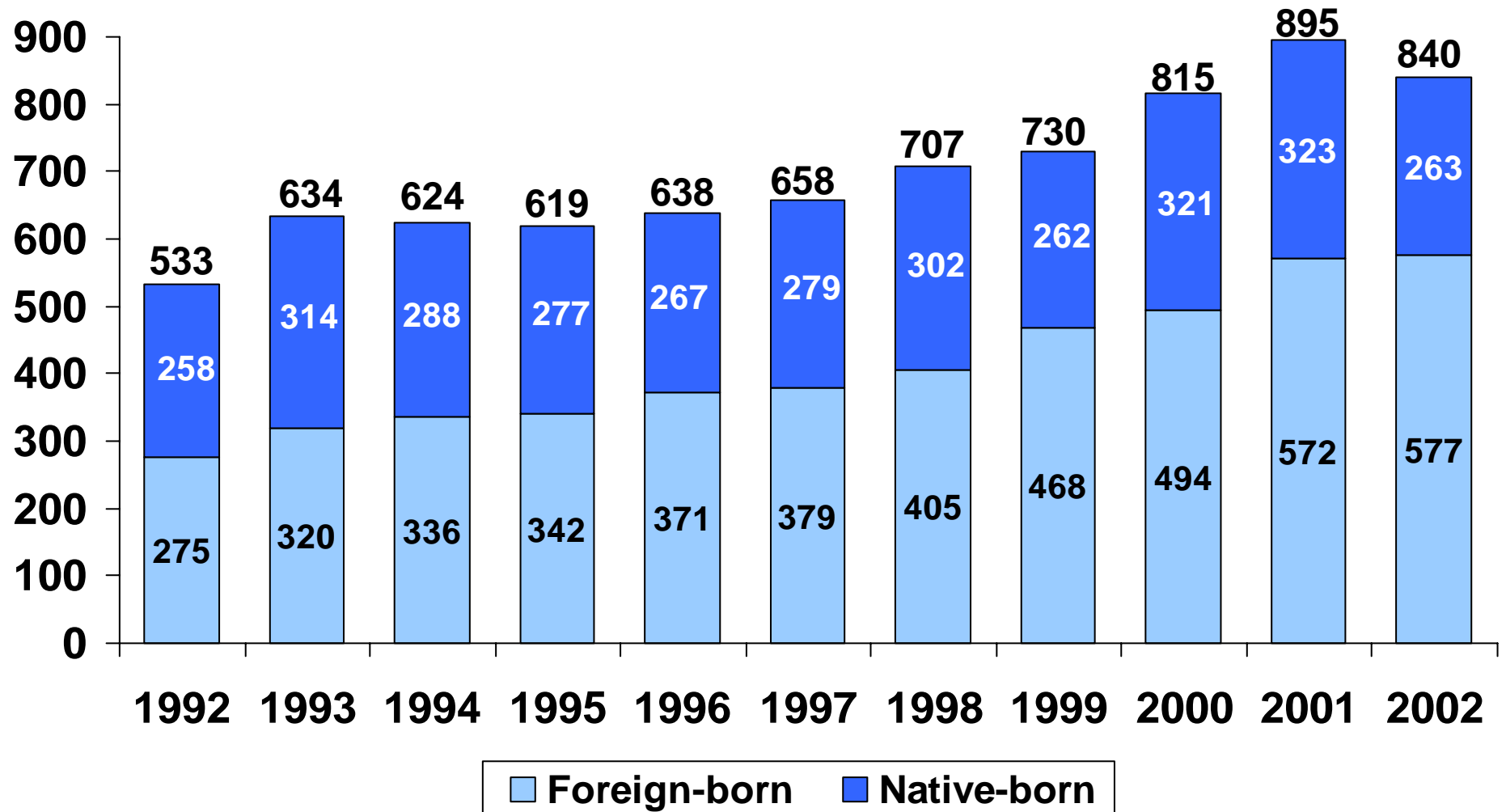
# Fatal work injury incidents varied between men and women, 2002



NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.  
SOURCE: US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2002.

# Number of fatal work injuries involving Hispanics, 1992-2002

Number of fatalities



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

SOURCE: US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2002.