

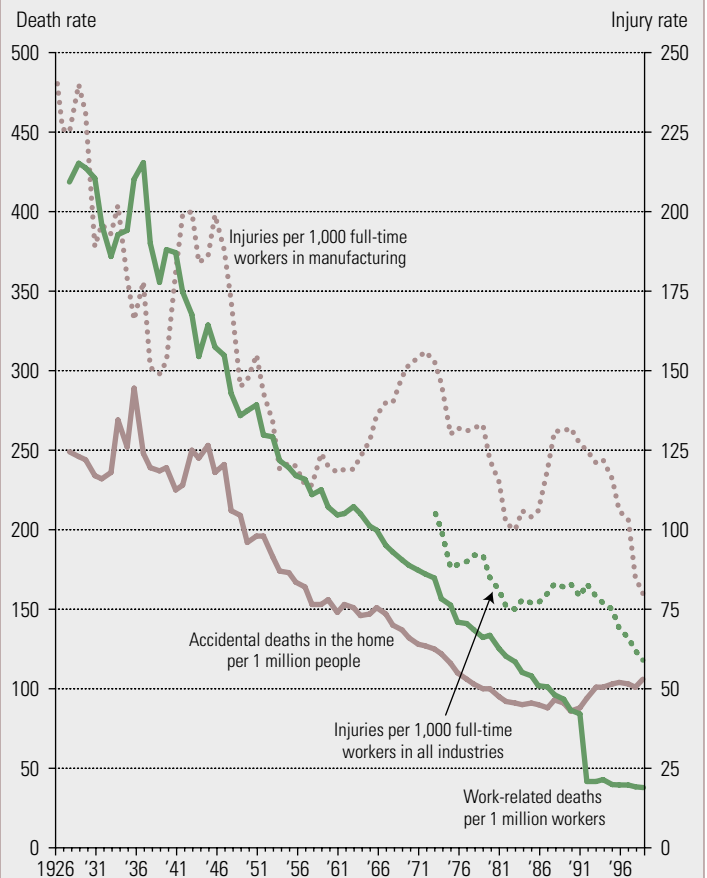


EXHIBIT 2

First, Do No Harm

Even before the birth of the skyscraper, America needed structural metalworkers, a clearly dangerous job. In 1998 alone, these workers sustained 4,990 injuries, making this occupation the third most injurious in the country. Injury rates for structural metalworkers are 264 times higher than those for lawyers, and work-related deaths are 43 times higher. Commercial fishing is the deadliest occupation, whereas waiting on tables is the least fatal. Not surprisingly, many of the most dangerous jobs involve operating various kinds of machines.

Accidents and Deaths, on the Job and at Home



Life is inherently risky, but businesses have incentives to reduce risks at work so as to attract and retain valuable, productive employees. That's why the death rate at work has declined far more than that at home over the past 70 years. Work-related deaths have dropped by 91 percent—from 419 per million employees annually in 1928 to 38 per million today—while deaths at home are down just 57 percent. Smart machines, increasingly prevalent in the New Economy, are helping cut injury and death rates even further.

5 MOST DEADLY JOBS



① Fishers, hunters, trappers



② Lumberjacks



③ Farm managers



④ Pilots, navigators



⑤ Structural metalworkers

MOST INJURIOUS

- 117 Production assistants
- 99 Driver/sales workers
- 79 Structural metalworkers
- 75 Nonconstruction laborers
- 70 Public transportation attendants
- 62 Machine feeders and off-bearers
- 62 Construction and extractive trades helpers
- 55 Punching and stamping machine operators
- 54 Construction laborers
- 51 Grinding and polishing machine operators
- 51 Sawing machine operators
- 51 Insulation workers
- 48 Welders, cutters
- 47 Molding and casting machine operators
- 44 Nursing aides, orderlies
- 44 Truck drivers
- 44 Furnace, kiln and oven operators, except food
- 43 Kitchen workers
- 42 Separating, filtering, clarifying machine operators
- 39 Glaziers

13 Industry Average

LEAST INJURIOUS

- .8 Drafting occupations
- .7 Typists
- .7 Education administrators
- .7 Economists
- .6 Library clerks
- .6 Data processing equipment repairers
- .5 Management analysts
- .4 Child care workers
- .4 Correctional institution officers
- .4 Securities and financial services salespeople
- .3 Underwriters
- .3 Dentists
- .3 Lawyers
- .3 Secondary schoolteachers
- .3 Civil engineers
- .3 Real estate agents
- .2 Physicians
- .2 Elementary schoolteachers
- .1 Special education teachers
- .1 Religious workers

Annual nonfatal work-related injuries involving lost workdays per 1,000 employees.

MOST DEADLY

- 1,560 Fishers, hunters and trappers
- 1,545 Timber cutters and loggers
- 808 Farm managers, except horticultural
- 657 Airplane pilots and navigators
- 606 Structural metalworkers
- 491 Water transportation occupations
- 371 Construction laborers
- 362 Extractive occupations
- 356 Grader, dozer and scraper operators
- 345 Garbage collectors
- 288 Truck drivers
- 276 Roofers
- 273 Taxicab drivers, chauffeurs
- 269 Heavy equipment mechanics
- 263 Farmworkers
- 263 Driver/sales workers
- 259 Farmers, except horticultural
- 254 Electrical power installers and repairers
- 226 Rail transportation occupations
- 223 Sheriffs, bailiffs, other law enforcement officers

45 Industry Average

LEAST DEADLY

- 33 Property and real estate managers
- 31 Machinists
- 30 Janitors and cleaners
- 29 Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations
- 25 Electrical and electronic technicians
- 20 Miscellaneous food preparation personnel
- 19 Securities and financial services salespeople
- 18 Cashiers
- 17 Stock and inventory clerks
- 14 Lawyers
- 14 Maids, housemen
- 12 Marketing, advertising, public relations managers
- 10 Stock handlers and baggers
- 10 Postsecondary teachers
- 10 Social workers
- 10 Assemblers
- 9 Cooks
- 9 Registered nurses
- 7 Accountants, auditors
- 5 Waiters, waitresses

Annual work-related deaths per 1 million employees.