Conlusion
Research and prevention activities of a federal occupational safety and health agency are greatly enhanced through the involvement of stakeholders and the combination of intramural and extramural efforts. Stakeholders provide front-line input on the most pressing needs of workers and employers in terms of research and prevention as well as information dissemination.

Jenkins, Lynn
NIOSH, Division of Safety Research, USA
Trends in workplace homicide, U.S., 1993-2002

Problem
During the decade from 1993 through 2002, there were an average 827 workplace homicides in the US annually. A typology of workplace violence has been developed that categorizes the range of workplace violence incidents and is useful in thinking about potential prevention strategies. Specifically, the types are: (1) criminal intent incidents in which the perpetrator has no legitimate relationship to the business and is usually committing a crime in conjunction with the violence; (2) customer/client incidents in which the perpetrator has a legitimate relationship with the business and becomes violent while being served by the business; (3) worker on worker incidents in which the perpetrator is an employee or past employee of the business and attacks or threatens another employee; and (4) personal relationship incidents in which the perpetrator does not have a relationship with the workplace, but has a personal relationship with the intended victim.

Objectives
To describe the trends in workplace homicide in the by various demographic and occupational categories over the decade from 1993 to 2002.

Method or Approach
The most comprehensive and timely source of workplace homicide data in the is the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) that is compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data from 1993 through 2002 were analyzed.

Results
The total number of workplace homicides has declined dramatically over the 10-year period from 1,074 workplace homicides in 1993 to 609 in 2002—a 43% decline. This decline did not, however, occur uniformly across all demographic and occupational categories. For example, there was a 46% reduction in workplace homicides among males over the decade while only 28% for females. With regard to race, the numbers declined by 58% among Asians, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islanders, 47% for Whites, 42% for Hispanic or Latinos, and only 32% for Blacks or African Americans. By type of incident, hitting/kicking/beating deaths remained virtually unchanged with 35 in 1993 and 34 such deaths in 2002, while shooting deaths declined 47% over the period. By time of day, the greatest declines occurred in the categories from 8pm-11:59pm and 12am-3:59am, with 53% and 49% reductions respectively; in comparison, from 8am-11:59am, workplace homicides declined only 12%. Patterns also varied dramatically by occupation with cashiers experiencing a 57% decline while sheriffs, bailiffs, and other law enforcement officers saw a 62% increase over the period. By industry, retail trade homicides declined by 50% over the decade while homicides in the service sector declined 29%. Within services, two sectors of interest which saw virtually no change over the period are hotels and motels with 8 homicides in 1993 and 9 in 2002 and health services which had 14 homicides in 1993 and 13 in 2002.

Conlusion
While workplace homicides are declining in the US, the declines are not occurring uniformly across demographic and occupational categories. Future research and prevention efforts should focus on replicating successes and addressing those areas where little or no change has occurred.

Jha, Nilambar
BP Koirala Institute of Health Sciences, Nepal
Burden of injury: A community based study from Nepal
Co-authors: Niraula, Surya Raj; Rajbhandari, Sanjeev Das

Problem
Collection of data due to the lack of presence of a head of the household during the survey.

Objectives
To estimate the prevalence of different types of injuries, disability days and their epidemiological factors in a rural community of eastern Nepal.

Method or Approach
Study design: Population based descriptive study, Place of Study; Sonapur Village Development Committee (VDC), Study Population; All households of the VDC, Sample Technique; Sonapur VDC was selected among the 49 VDCs of Sunsari district of eastern Nepal by simple random sampling technique (lottery method). The demographic information of the population was taken by interviewing the head of the households with the help of a pre-tested questionnaire. A detail questionnaire was administered to the individuals suffering from the injures. The treatment cost a day's lost due to disability and was also recorded.

Results
A total of 99.1% household were interviewed during the survey. The prevalence of minor and major injuries were 349.9 and 0.39 per 1000 people per year respectively. The productive age group persons (10 – 40 years) were highest (6.7%) among the injured people. Agricultural labourers (7.1%), factory employee (4.7%) and students (4.1%) were main categories of people

Trends in workplace homicide, U.S., 1993-2002

Author Jenkins, Lynn
NIOSH, Division of Safety Research, USA

Co-Author(s)

Problem under study

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Conclusion

While workplace homicides are declining in the US, the declines are not occurring uniformly across demographic and occupational categories. Future research and prevention efforts should focus on replicating successes and addressing those areas where little or no change has occurred.

The number corresponds to the number of the poster board.

Road Safety
Child Safety
Violence Prevention
Work Safety and Health
Trauma, Disaster, Civil Protection, Terrorism
Sports, Leisure Safety
Suicide Prevention
Elder Safety
Home & Institutional Safety
Product Safety
Cross-Sectoral

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All posters remain hanging until 10.00 the following day.

Data Collection, Surveillance, Epidemiology

600 Amirzadeh, Farid
A survey of accidents incidence rate and their causes in workers of Shiraz factories
School of Health, Iran

601 Bényi, Mária
Occupational injuries among agricultural workers in Hungary 1997–2001
National Centre for Public Health, Hungary

602 Blank, Vera Lúcia Guimarães
Fatal occupational injuries from three information sources in Santa Catarina: What can we learn about these data?
Department of Public Health, Health Science Centre, Federal University of Santa, Brazil

603 Conway, George
Scientific worker and licensed professional deaths in Alaska, 1990–2002
CDC/NIOSH Alaska Field Station, USA

604 Ergor, Alp
Occupational risks of primary health care workers: first step for prevention
Dokuz Eylul Univ. School of Medicine, Dept. of Public Health, Turkey

605 Gousopoulos, Stavros
Reduction of accidents: a new strategy
University of Thace, Greece

606 Guanche, Humberto
Risk factors for traffic accident in professional drivers
Joaquín Albarran Hospital, Cuba

607 Hojo, Tetsuo
Analysis of human factors for safety management
Monotsukuri Institute of Technologists, Japan

608 Hudson, Diana
Cold-related injuries in Alaska, 1991–1999
National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health, USA

609 Jenkins, Lynn
Trends in workplace homicide, USA, 1993–2002
NIOSH, Division of Safety Research, USA

610 Jongkol, Pornsiri
Evaluation of discomfort related to a Tadauk pod pruning task
Suranaree University of Technology, Thailand

611 Jongkol, Pornsiri
Evaluation of work strains in lawn mowing task
Suranaree University of Technology, Thailand

612 Katsakiori, Panagiota
Modelling occupational injury mortality in Greece, 1995–2000
University of Patras, Greece

613 Kivimäki, Tuuli
Electrical accidents
Tampere University of Technology, Institute of Occupational Safety Engineering, Finland