

Table P1. Worker Demographics and Employment Characteristics, Ages 16 and Older, by State and U.S., 2001 Annual Averages

	CA	CT	FL	LA	MA	ME	MI	NC	NE	NJ	NM	NY	OR	WA	WI	US
Number employed (in thousands)	16,435	1,661	7,309	1,928	3,163	657	4,901	3,773	899	4,004	798	8,402	1,680	2,804	2,854	135,073
% Workforce unemployed	5.3	3.3	4.8	6.0	3.7	4.0	5.3	5.5	3.1	4.2	4.8	4.9	6.3	6.4	4.6	4.8
% Male	54.8	52.6	54.2	52.9	52.7	52.8	53.3	52.5	52.8	53.5	52.4	52.6	53.6	53.3	52.9	53.4
% Female	45.2	47.4	45.8	47.1	47.3	47.2	46.7	47.5	47.2	46.5	47.6	47.3	46.4	46.8	47.2	46.6
% Ages 16-17	1.4	2.2	1.7	1.6	2.0	2.3	2.5	1.7	3.3	1.6	1.8	1.5	2.2	1.8	3.0	2.6
% Ages 18-64	95.9	93.4	94.6	94.9	94.0	94.3	94.6	95.1	91.8	95.3	95.1	95.3	95.5	95.8	93.9	94.3
% Ages 65 & older	2.7	4.4	3.8	3.6	4.0	3.4	2.9	3.2	5.0	3.0	3.0	3.3	2.3	2.4	3.1	3.1
% White	80.7	87.3	83.9	71.4	89.9	98.3	84.9	75.6	94.5	80.2	87.7	78.6	93.3	89.7	93.9	83.8
% Black	6.4	10.3	14.1	27.4	6.9	N/A	11.4	20.3	3.0	13.5	N/A	15.1	1.4	3.1	3.7	11.3
% Other	12.9	2.4	2.0	1.2	3.3	1.7	3.7	4.1	2.4	6.3	12.3	6.3	5.2	7.2	2.4	4.9
% Hispanic ¹	27.9	5.4	18.2	2.3	6.0	N/A	2.7	4.3	4.2	11.0	38.2	11.6	6.8	4.9	3.6	10.9
% Self-employed	9.1	7.3	6.1	6.7	4.8	10.5	6.1	7.1	11.1	5.2	8.9	6.1	9.5	8.1	7.7	7.3
% Employed part- time ²	17.8	19.4	14.4	15.0	19.2	19.3	20.1	14.8	20.7	15.7	18.3	16.9	20.8	20.7	21.2	17.2
% Work < 40 hrs/week ³	32.6	37.8	28.8	32.4	36.0	35.5	36.1	30.9	36.6	34.1	34.5	36.9	37.7	38.0	37.4	33.6
% Work 40 hrs/week	42.1	32.5	44.5	41.4	38.1	31.3	35.1	41.9	27.1	40.5	39.6	38.5	33.7	33.8	30.1	38.4
% Work > 40 hrs/week	25.3	29.8	26.7	26.2	25.9	33.2	28.9	27.2	36.2	25.4	26.1	24.6	28.6	28.2	32.5	28.0

¹Persons identified as Hispanic may be of any race (White, Black, Other).²"Employed part-time" are individuals who work 1 to 34 hours per week. Employees are considered full-time if they work at least 35 hours per week.³< 40 hrs/week = 0 to 39 hours per week. (Individuals who worked 0 hours during the week of the survey due to vacation, sick leave or other leave are included here).⁴ N/A = not available**Table P2. Distribution of Workforce by Major Industry and Occupation Groups by State and U.S., 2001 Annual Averages**

	CA	CT	FL	LA	MA	ME	MI	NC	NE	NJ	NM	NY	OR	WA	WI	US
Number Employed (in thousands)	16,435	1,661	7,309	1,928	3,163	657	4,901	3,773	899	4,004	798	8,402	1,680	2,804	2,854	135,073
INDUSTRY																
% Construction	5.4	4.0	7.1	5.6	4.9	5.5	5.1	6.6	4.4	4.8	5.8	4.7	5.2	5.5	5.7	5.6
% Manufacturing: Durable Goods	8.4	10.3	5.3	6.7	8.4	6.7	17.0	9.4	5.9	6.0	4.2	6.2	10.2	8.4	12.3	8.4
% Manufacturing: Nondurable Goods	4.6	4.5	2.8	5.6	4.2	5.6	4.5	9.3	5.3	7.0	2.2	4.7	4.2	3	8.6	5.3

% Transportation, communications, public utilities	5.2	4.4	5.6	4.2	4.5	4.2	3.7	4.7	5.2	7.4	4.9	5.6	5.3	5.8	4.5	5.7
% Trade	18.6	17.5	22.7	20.3	17.8	20.3	19.6	19.3	19.8	18.2	21.3	17.3	19	21.4	19.3	19.3
% Finance, insurance, real estate	5.4	8.4	7.1	5.6	6.9	5.1	5.0	5.1	7.2	8.6	3.7	7.5	4.7	5.6	5.5	5.9
% Services	26.0	29.4	28.7	26.2	32.4	26.2	24.7	22.4	24.0	28.1	23.2	29.5	24.4	24.8	23.3	25.9
% Government	14.0	13.0	12.2	13.5	12.7	13.8	12.5	13.7	14.3	13.4	21.2	16.4	13.8	14.8	11.1	14.2
% Agriculture	2.7	1.3	2.4	1.8	1.0	1.8	1.9	2.5	7.1	0.8	2.6	1.1	4.2	2.8	3.3	2.3

OCCUPATION

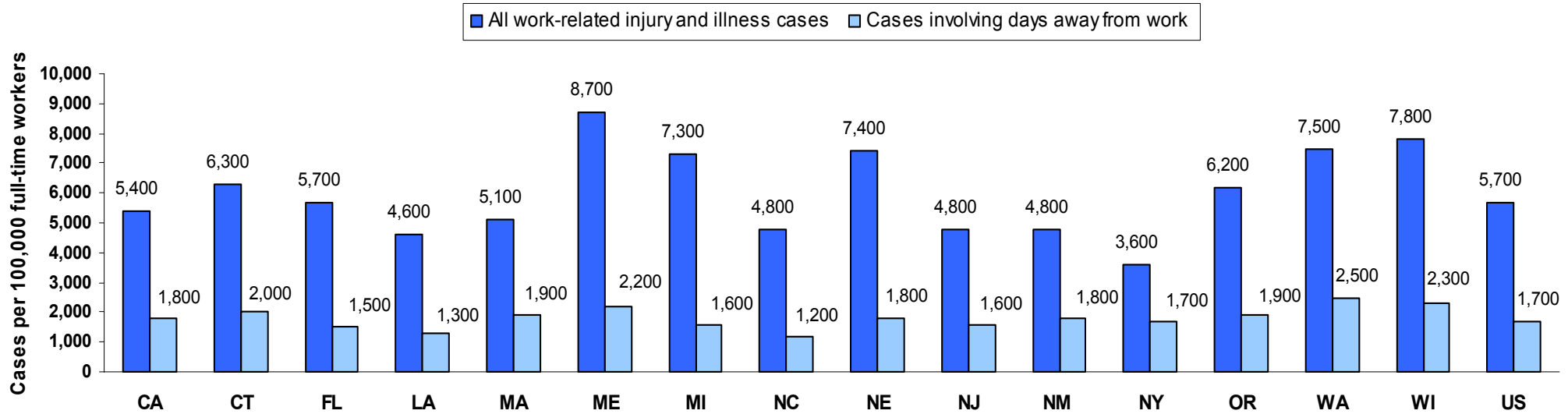
% Executive, administrative, managerial	16.4	17.5	15.0	11.4	16.8	13.3	13.5	12.7	12.2	17.4	13.9	15.1	16.1	15.1	13.6	15.1
% Professional specialty	16.9	18.9	13.9	15.4	20.2	15.9	16.7	15.1	14.5	17.2	14.7	17.7	16.1	17.1	13.6	16.0
% Technicians and related support	3.1	3.7	3.5	4.2	3.3	2.8	2.9	3.3	3.2	3.9	3.6	3.2	3	4.1	2.9	3.3
% Sales	12.1	12.7	14.3	12.6	11.1	11.5	11.6	11.6	12.5	12.5	12.6	11.0	11.5	12.5	10.7	11.9
% Administrative support including clerical	13.1	13.2	13.6	13.0	13.5	13.9	13.1	11.8	14.6	14.8	11.8	14.3	12.7	12.6	13.6	13.7
% Service occupations	13.5	12.7	15.6	15.4	14.1	13.5	13.1	13.2	13.0	13.6	17.5	16.7	13.7	13.2	13	13.6
% Precision production, craft, repair	10.2	10.5	10.9	12.4	9.7	13.3	11.8	12.4	10.7	9.1	12.4	9.7	10.5	10.1	12.7	11.0
% Machine operators, assemblers, inspectors	4.7	4.3	3.0	4.2	4.2	5.0	7.6	8.2	3.8	3.8	2.5	3.6	4.5	4	7.9	5.0
% Transportation, material moving	3.4	3.2	3.7	5.2	2.8	4.4	3.7	4.8	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.0	3.8	4.2	4.1	4.2
% Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, laborers	3.9	2.3	4.0	4.0	3.2	3.5	4.1	4.5	4.4	3.0	3.6	3.4	3.7	3.8	4.5	3.9
% Farming, forestry, fishing	2.7	1.1	2.6	2.2	1.1	3.1	1.9	2.4	7.1	0.8	3.0	1.3	4.5	3.2	3.5	2.4

Data Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics' [Current Population Survey](#) and [Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment](#)

Table 1. Number of Non-Fatal Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses Reported by Private Sector Employers by State and U.S., 2001

	CA	CT	FL	LA	MA	ME	MI	NC	NE	NJ	NM	NY	OR	WA	WI	US
All cases of work-related injuries and illnesses	586,900	73,600	287,400	62,600	122,900	34,900	226,900	128,100	44,500	129,200	23,100	214,400	69,200	135,400	150,100	5,215,600
Cases involving days away from work	195,500	23,600	77,800	18,100	46,200	9,000	49,900	32,000	11,000	44,800	8,600	97,800	21,200	44,100	44,100	1,537,600
Cases involving more than 10 days away from work	91,104	8,620	29,867	5,706	17,457	3,321	19,920	11,875	3,604	16,805	2,951	42,367	7,194	14,656	14,458	605,801

Figure 1. Rate of Non-Fatal Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses Reported by Private Sector Employers by State and U.S., 2001



The rates published by BLS are the number of injury and illness cases per 100 FTEs. The rates presented here, which are cases per 100,000 FTEs, were derived by multiplying BLS published rates by 1,000. These converted rates are not as precise as those that would be calculated from the raw Annual Survey data.

Data Source: [Bureau of Labor Statistics' Annual Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses](#)

Table 2. Number of Work-Related Hospitalizations by State and U.S., 2001

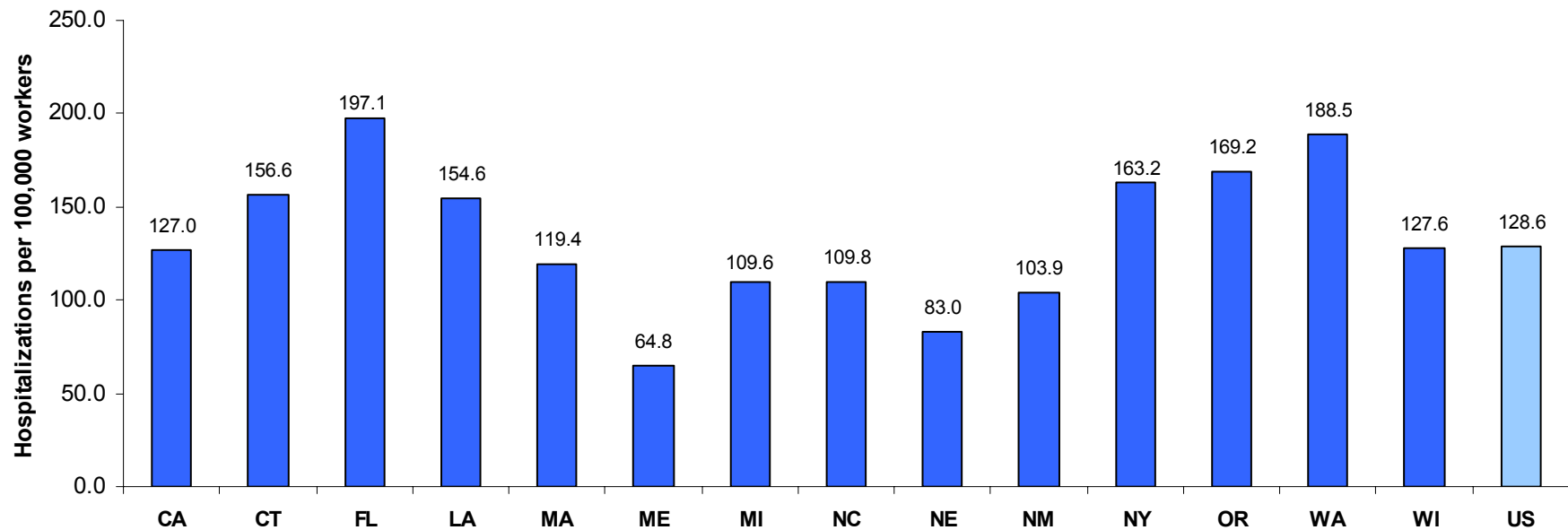
	CA	CT	FL	LA	MA	ME	MI	NC	NE	NJ	NM	NY	OR	WA	WI	US
Work-related hospitalizations of persons age 16 years or older	20,794	2,601	14,409	2,981	3,778	426	5,371	4,141	750	N/A	829	13,713	2,842	5,286	3,641	173,724

Hospital discharge records are limited to records for non-federal, acute care hospitals and are limited to state residents 16 years or older.

This indicator excludes reference state residents hospitalized out of state. These exclusions will result in some undercount of cases. The degree of undercounting may vary by state.

Some workers are hospitalized more than once for injuries or illnesses related to a given incident or exposure. Due to data limitations, these secondary hospitalizations cannot be excluded. Thus, this indicator is a measure of hospitalizations, not injuries/illnesses.

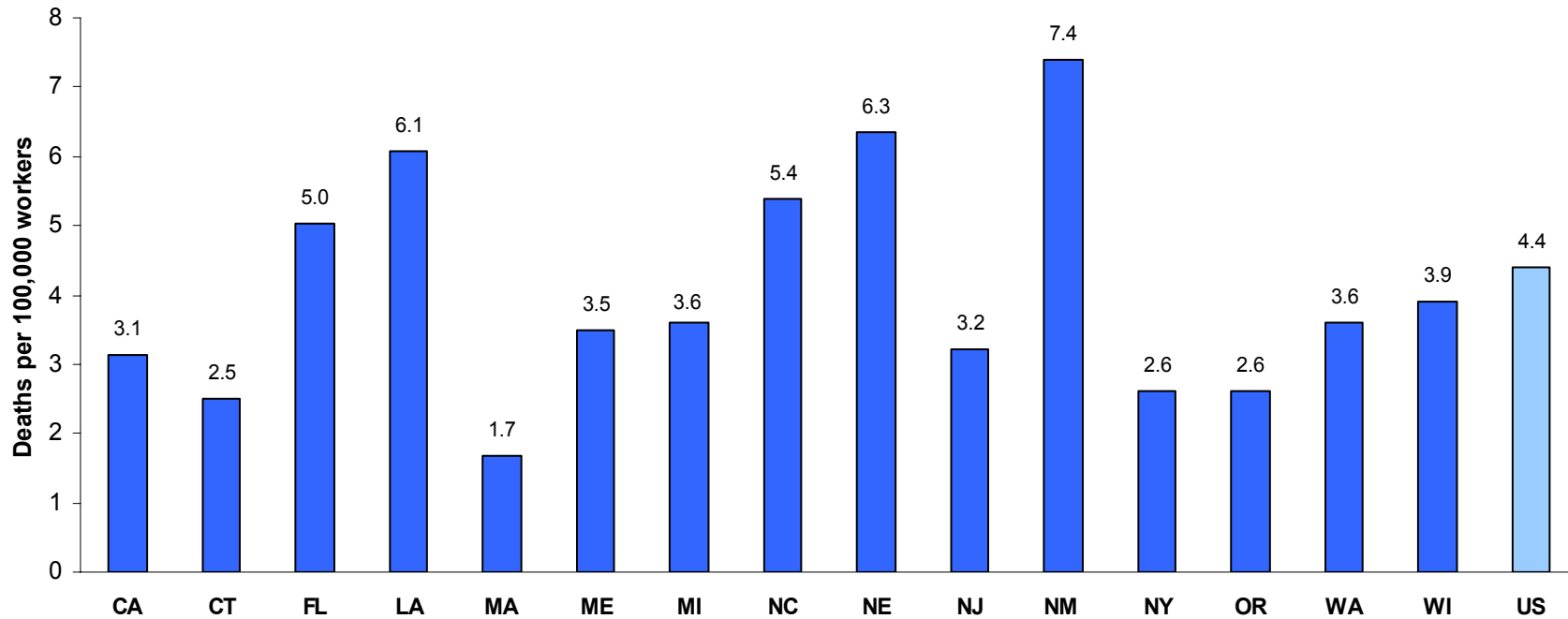
N/A = not available

Figure 2. Rate of Work-Related Hospitalizations by State and U.S., 2001

Data Sources: Number of hospitalizations per state: state hospital discharge data. Estimated number of hospitalizations in the U.S.: [National Hospital Discharge Survey](#). Employment statistics used to calculate rates: [Bureau of Labor Statistics' Current Population Survey](#)

Table 3. Number of Fatal Work-Related Injuries by State and U.S., 2001

	CA	CT	FL	LA	MA	ME	MI	NC	NE	NJ	NM	NY	OR	WA	WI	US
Work-related fatalities	515	41	368	117	54	23	175	203	57	129	59	220	44	102	110	5,900

Figure 3. Rate of Fatal Work-Related Injuries by State and U.S., 2001

Fatalities of workers younger than 16 or in the military may be included in the numerator of state and national rates, yet the denominator of these rates are generated from employment statistics that exclude workers under 16 and resident military personnel. This may result in a slight overestimation of state and national rates as compared with BLS-published rates.

Under the CFOI system, each state counts all worker fatalities that occur within its borders. This count serves as the numerator for the state's fatality rate; however, the denominator for this rate is estimated based on the number of workers who reside in the state. This may result in a slight overestimation of state rates, if deceased persons working in-state were out-of-state residents and a slight underestimation, if deceased workers were in-state residents but were fatally injured in other states.

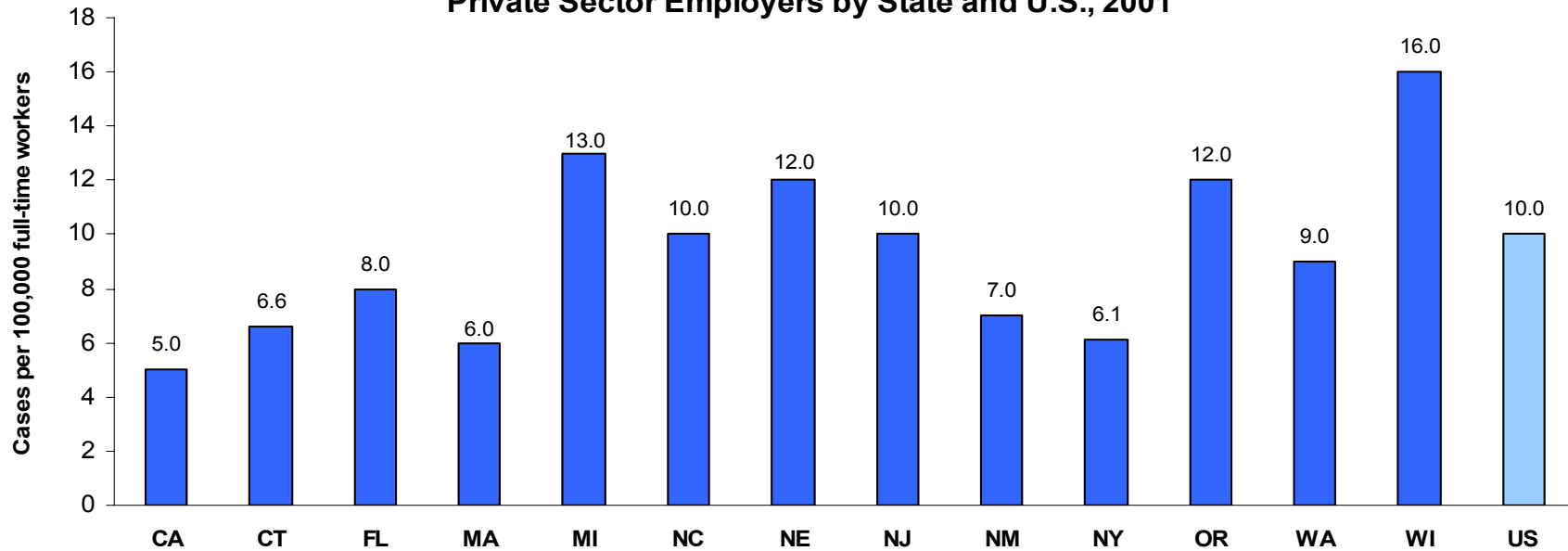
Data Sources: Numbers of fatalities: Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries. Employment statistics used to calculate rates: [Bureau of Labor Statistics' Current Population Survey](#)

Table 4. Number of Work-Related Amputations involving Days away from Work Reported by Private Sector Employers by State and U.S., 2001

	CA	CT	FL	MA	ME	MI	NC	NE	NJ	NM	NY	OR	WA	WI	US
Amputations involving days away from work	571	77	410	138	--	407	265	70	260	32	341	134	163	304	8,612

NOTE- Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines

Figure 4. Rate of Work-Related Amputations involving Days away from Work Reported by Private Sector Employers by State and U.S., 2001



The rates published by BLS are the number of amputation cases per 10,000 FTEs. The rates presented here, which are amputation cases per 100,000 FTEs, were derived by multiplying BLS published rates by 10. These converted rates are not as precise as those that would be calculated from the raw Annual Survey data.

Data Source: [Bureau of Labor Statistics' Annual Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses](#)

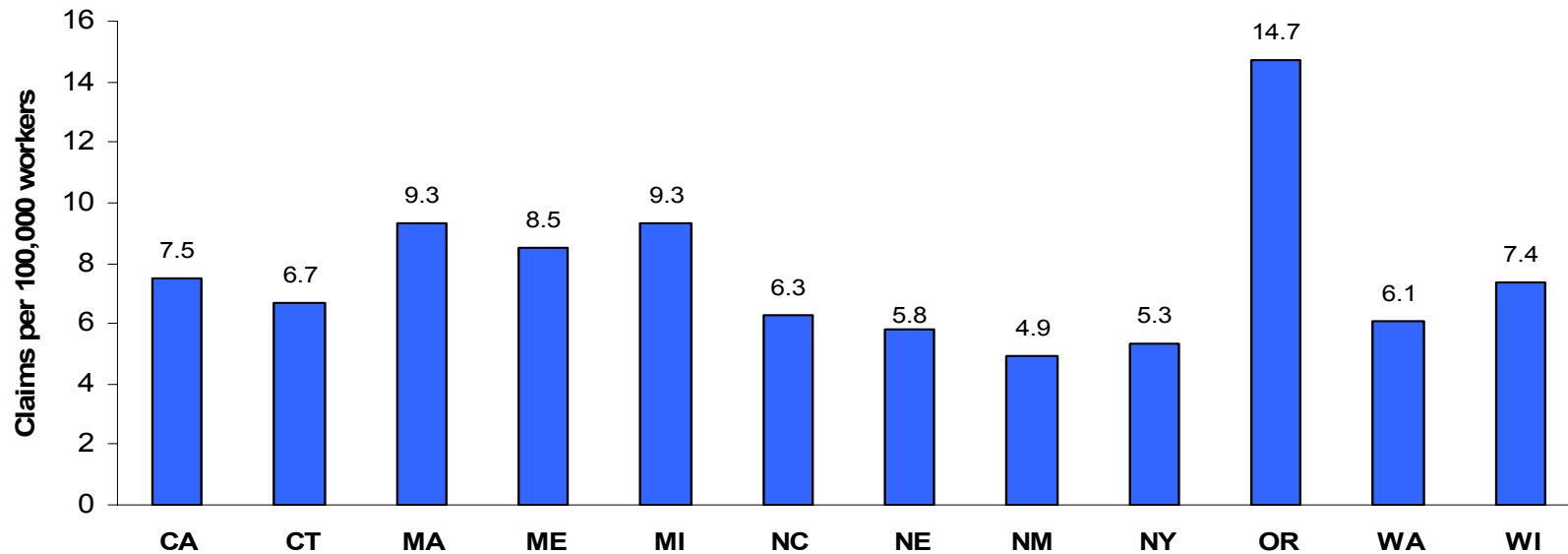
Table 5. Number of Lost Work Time Claims for Amputations identified in Workers' Compensation Systems by State, 2001

	CA	CT	MA	ME	MI	NC	NE	NJ	NM	NY	OR	WA	WI	US
Amputation cases	1106	110	301	49	403	231	59	N/A	33	438	231	159	194	N/A

Differences exist among states with respect to how amputations are classified in state workers' compensation systems. See Technical Notes below.

N/A = not available

Figure 5. Rate of Lost Work Time Claims for Amputations Identified in Workers' Compensation Systems by State, 2001



National workers' compensation claims data do not exist.

Data Sources: Numbers of amputations: State Workers' Compensation systems. Numbers of workers covered by workers' compensation used to calculate rates: [National Academy of Social Insurance](#)

Technical notes ([hyperlink to table/text below](#))

Technical Notes

The table below illustrates state variations in the components used to generate data for this indicator.

STATE	Type of Claim Included	Waiting Period for Time Loss Compensation	Data Systems Definition for Claim Identification ²
CA	All Claims Filed ¹	3 Days	IAIABC Nature of Injury Code = 2 (Amputation)
CT	Time Loss Claims Filed	3 Days	OIICS Nature of Injury Code = 031 (Amputation)
MA	Time Loss Claims Filed	5 Days	ANSI Z-16.2 Nature of Injury Code = 100 (Amputation/ Enucleation) excluding Body Part Code = 130 (Eye)
ME	Time Loss Claims Filed	7 Days	OIICS Nature of Injury Code = 031 (Amputation)
MI	Time Loss Claims Filed	7 Days	ANSI Z-16.2 Nature of Injury Code = 100 (Amputation/ Enucleation) excluding Body Part Code = 130 (Eye)
NC	Time Loss Claims Filed	7 Days	IAIABC Nature of Injury Code = 2 (Amputation)
NE	Time Loss Claims Filed	7 Days	IAIABC Nature of Injury Code = 2 (Amputation)
NM	Time Loss Claims Filed	7 Days	BLS Supplemental Data System Nature of Injury Code = 100 (Amputation/Enucleation) excluding Body Part code = 130 (Eye)
NY	Time Loss Claims Accepted	7 Days	OIICS Nature of Injury Code = 031 (Amputation)
OR	Time Loss Claims Accepted	3 Days	OIICS Nature of Injury Code = 031 (Amputation)
WA	Time Loss Claims Accepted	3 Days	ANSI Z-16.2 Nature of Injury Code = 100 (Amputation/ Enucleation) excluding Body Part Code = 130 (Eye)
WI	Time Loss Claims Filed	3 Days	IAIABC Nature of Injury Code = 2 (Amputation)

¹ In all states, some filed claims are subsequently rejected.

² OIICS: Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System

ANSI: American National Standards Institute

IAIABC: International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions

Table 6. Number of Hospitalizations for Work-Related Burns by State and U.S., 2001

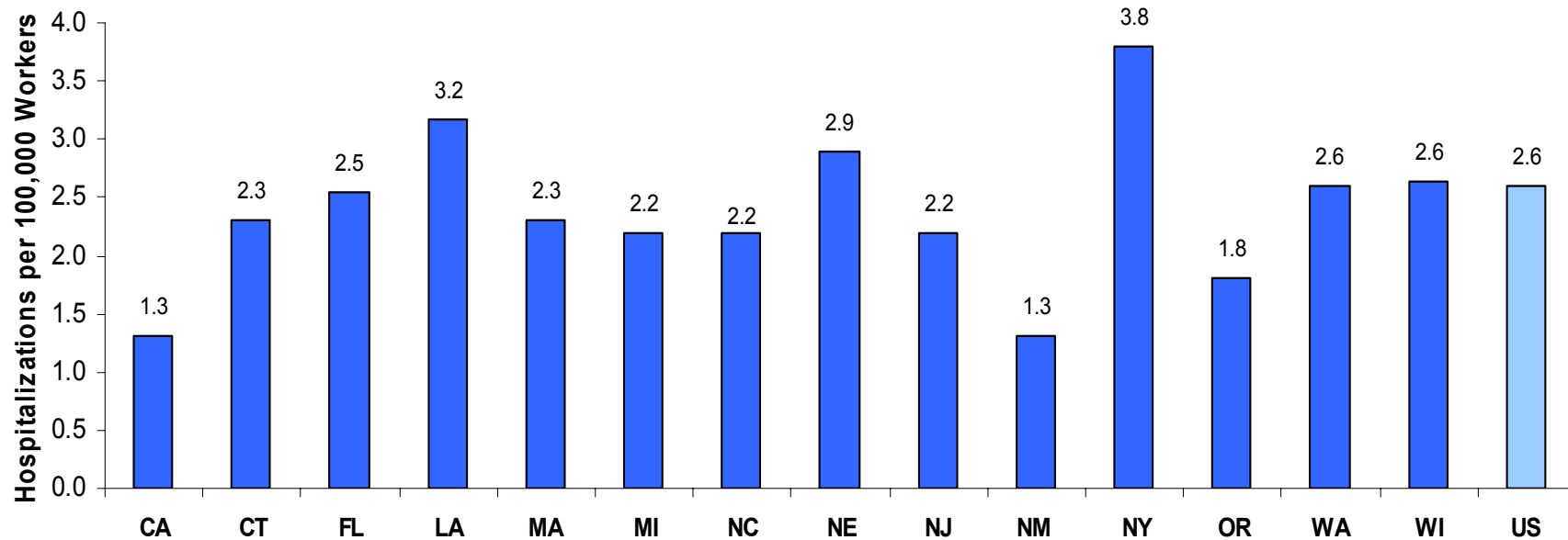
	CA	CT	FL	LA	MA	ME	MI	NC	NE	NJ	NM	NY	OR	WA	WI	US
Work-related burn hospitalizations	206	38	186	61	73	<5	110	82	26	89	10	315	31	72	75	3,474

Hospital discharge records are limited to records for non-federal, acute care hospitals and are limited to state residents 16 years or older.

This indicator excludes reference state residents hospitalized out of state. These exclusions will result in some undercount of cases. The degree of undercounting may vary by state.

Some workers are hospitalized more than once for the same burn injury. Due to data limitations, these secondary hospitalizations cannot be excluded. Thus, this indicator is a measure of burn hospitalizations, not burn injuries.

Figure 6. Rate of Hospitalizations for Work-Related Burns by State and U.S., 2001



Rates were not calculated for states with fewer than five hospitalizations for work-related burns

Data Sources: Number of hospitalizations per state: state hospital discharge data. Estimated number of hospitalizations in the U.S.: [National Hospital Discharge Survey](#). Employment statistics used to calculate rates: [Bureau of Labor Statistics' Current Population Survey](#)

Table 7a. Numbers of Work-Related Musculoskeletal Disorders (MSDs)¹ involving Days Away from Work Reported by Private Sector Employers by State and U.S., 2001

	CA	CT	FL	LA	MA	ME	MI	NC	NE	NJ	NM	NY	OR	WA	WI	US
All MSDs	52,136	9,058	29,925	5,079	17,000	3,814	17,378	9,436	3,550	13,321	2,835	33,773	7,718	19,581	17,766	522,528
Neck, Shoulder, and Upper Extremities	13,890	2,435	7,231	1,294	4,708	1,247	6,163	2,122	1,224	3,111	N/A	8,711	2,244	5,302	6,312	147,581
Carpal Tunnel Syndrome	2,172	472	1,345	137	398	178	1,344	544	255	387	--	1,347	279	774	1,216	26,522
Back	26,049	4,714	14,280	2,842	8,906	1,809	7,687	5,633	1,647	6,926	1,542	17,957	4,037	9,532	8,590	265,018

¹Musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs) are injuries or disorders of the muscles, nerves, tendons, joints, cartilage, and spinal discs. MSDs do not include disorders caused by slips, trips, falls, or motor vehicle crashes or similar incidents. The numbers above represent the revised OSHA definition of MSDs: sprains, strains, tears; back pain, hurt back; soreness, pain, hurt, except back; carpal tunnel syndrome (CTS); hernia; and musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders when the event or exposure leading to the case is bodily reaction (bending, climbing, crawling, reaching, twisting), overexertion, or repetitive motion.

N/A indicates that a combined total for disorders involving the neck, shoulder, and upper extremities could not be estimated.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines.

Table 7b. Rates of Select Work-Related Musculoskeletal Disorders involving Days Away from Work Reported by Private Sector Employers by State and U.S., 2001

	CA	CT	FL	LA	MA	ME	MI	NC	NE	NJ	NM	NY	OR	WA	WI	US
Neck, Shoulder, and Upper Extremities	129	208	144	95	195	310	200	79	204	115	N/A	150	201	303	329	162
Carpal Tunnel Syndrome	20	40	27	10	17	44	43	20	42	14	--	23	25	44	63	29
Back	242	403	285	208	369	451	248	209	274	255	322	305	364	546	447	292

The rates published by BLS are the number of MSD cases per 10,000 FTEs. The rates presented here, which are MSD cases per 100,000 FTEs, were derived by multiplying BLS published rates by 10. These

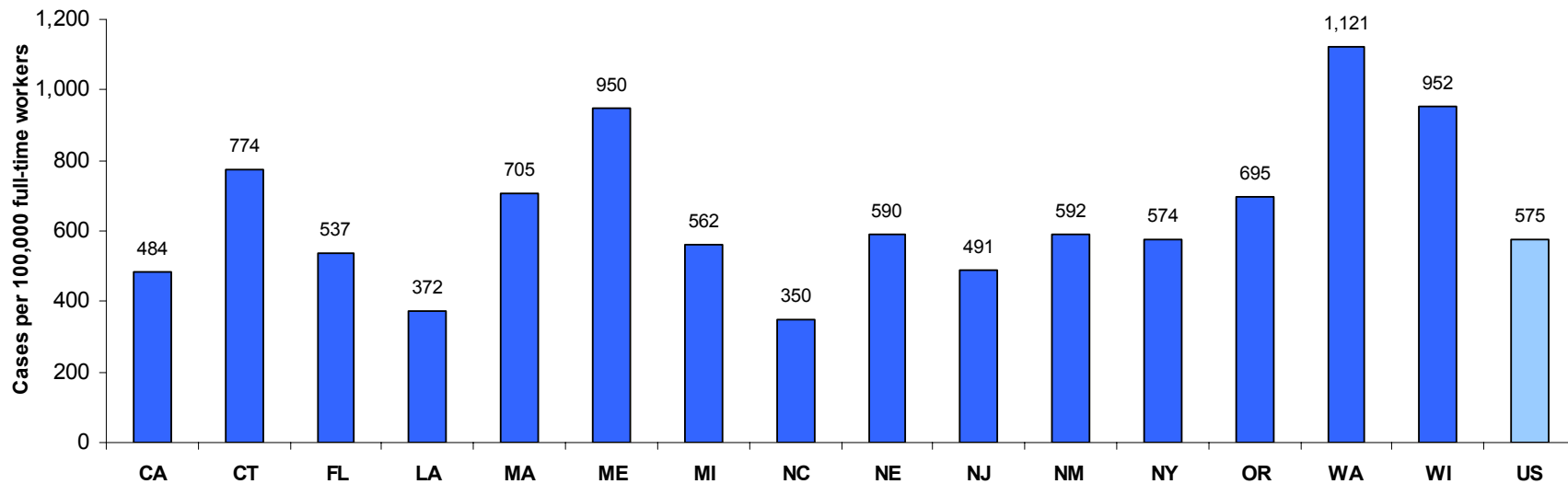
converted rates are not as precise as those that would be calculated from the raw Annual Survey data.

Rates are estimated using the revised OSHA definition of Musculoskeletal Disorders.

N/A indicates that the combined rate for disorders involving the neck, shoulder, and upper extremities could not be estimated.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines.

Figure 7. Rate of All Work-Related Musculoskeletal Disorders involving Days Away from Work Reported by Private Sector Employers by State and U.S., 2001



The rates published by BLS are the number of MSD cases per 10,000 FTEs. The rates presented here, which are MSD cases per 100,000 FTEs, were derived by multiplying BLS published rates by 10. These converted rates are not as precise as those that would be calculated from the raw Annual Survey data.

Rates are estimated using the revised OSHA definition of Musculoskeletal Disorders.

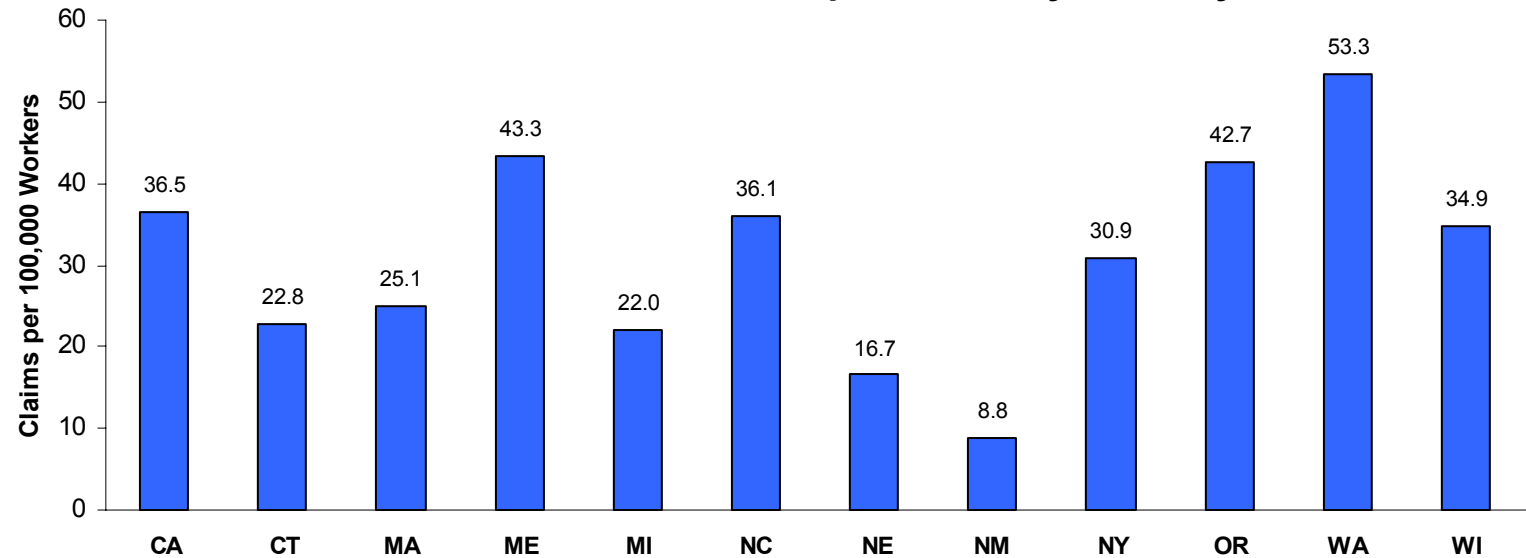
Data Source: [Bureau of Labor Statistics' Annual Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses](#)

Table 8. Number of Lost Work Time Claims for Carpal Tunnel Syndrome Cases identified in Workers' Compensation Systems by State, 2001

	CA	CT	MA	ME	MI ¹	NC	NE	NM	NJ	NY	OR	WA	WI	US
Cases of Carpal Tunnel Syndrome	5,374	375	807	251	953	1,322	170	59	N/A	2,564	669	1,397	917	N/A

¹ Variable "Injury Type" not available, so could not limit to cases involving overexertion.
Differences exist among states with respect to how Carpal Tunnel Syndrome is classified in state workers' compensation systems. See Technical Notes below.
N/A: Not available

Figure 8. Rate of Lost Work Time Claims for Carpal Tunnel Syndrome Cases identified in State Workers' Compensation Systems by State, 2001



National workers' compensation claims data do not exist.

Data Sources: Numbers of CTS cases: State workers' compensation systems. Numbers of workers covered by workers' compensation used to calculate rates: [National Academy of Social Insurance](#)

Technical Notes ([hyperlink to table/text below](#))

Technical Notes

The table below illustrates state variations in the components used to generate data for this indicator.

STATE	Type of Claim Included	Waiting Period for Time Loss Compensation	Data Systems Definition for Claim Identification ²
CA	All Claims Filed ¹	3 Days	IAIABC Nature of Injury Code = 78 (Carpal Tunnel Syndrome)
CT	Time Loss Claims Filed	3 Days	OIICS Nature of Injury Code = 1241 (Carpal Tunnel Syndrome)
MA	Time Loss Claims Filed	5 Days	Unique Massachusetts Nature of Injury Code (N=265) for Carpal Tunnel Syndrome (added to the ANSI Z-16.2 structure)
ME	Time Loss Claims Filed	7 Days	OIICS Nature of Injury Code = 1241 (Carpal Tunnel Syndrome)
MI	Time Loss Claims Filed	7 Days	ANSI Z-16.2 Nature of Injury Code = 562 (Carpal Tunnel Syndrome) and Body Part Code = 320 (Wrist) ³
NC	Time Loss Claims Filed	7 Days	IAIABC Nature of Injury Code = 78 (Carpal Tunnel Syndrome)
NE	Time Loss Claims Filed	7 Days	IAIABC Nature of Injury Code = 78 (Carpal Tunnel Syndrome)
NM	Time Loss Claims Filed	7 Days	BLS Supplemental Data System Nature of Injury Code = 265 (Carpal Tunnel Syndrome) and Type of Injury Code = 12* (Overexertion) and Body Part Code = 320 (Wrist)
NY	Time Loss Claims Accepted	7 Days	OIICS Nature Code = 1241 (Carpal Tunnel Syndrome)
OR	Time Loss Claims Accepted	3 Days	OIICS Nature Code = 1241 (Carpal Tunnel Syndrome) and Event or Exposure Code = 12* (Overexertion) and Body Part Code = 32 (Wrist)
WA	Time Loss Claims Accepted	3 Days	ANSI Z-16.2 Nature of Injury Code = 562 (Carpal Tunnel Syndrome) and Type of Injury Code = 12* (Overexertion) and Body Part Code = 320 (Wrist)
WI	Time Loss Claims Filed	3 Days	IAIABC Nature of Injury Code = 78 (Carpal Tunnel Syndrome)

¹ In all states, some filed claims are rejected..

² OIICS: Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System

ANSI: American National Standards Institute

IAIABC: International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions

³ Variable "Injury Type" not available, so could not limit to cases involving overexertion.

Table 9a. Number of Hospitalizations from or with Pneumoconiosis, Ages 15 Years and Older, by State and U.S., 2001

	CA	CT	FL	LA	MA	ME	MI	NC	NE	NJ	NM	NY	OR	WA	WI	US
Total pneumoconiosis	1,667	339	2,148	506	820	168	830	804	26	1,985	82	1,640	213	628	200	25,710
Coal workers' pneumoconiosis	160	34	396	33	36	<5	157	134	7	135	33	149	21	24	29	6,236
Asbestosis	1,395	270	1,625	426	742	158	575	547	19	1,779	30	1,394	177	584	123	18,523
Silicosis	78	23	74	41	26	7	74	61	0	43	18	70	10	10	45	289
Other and unspecified pneumoconiosis	40	12	57	6	16	<5	32	62	0	28	<10	30	5	10	8	709

Hospital discharge records are limited to records for non-federal, acute care hospitals.

The sum of particular types of pneumoconioses may be greater than the total because cases could be hospitalized with more than one type of pneumoconiosis.

This indicator excludes reference state residents hospitalized out of state. These exclusions will result in some undercount of cases. The degree of undercounting may vary by state.

Some workers are hospitalized more than once for pneumoconiosis. Due to data limitations, these secondary hospitalizations cannot be excluded. Thus, this indicator is a measure of hospitalizations for pneumoconiosis, not of persons with pneumoconiosis.

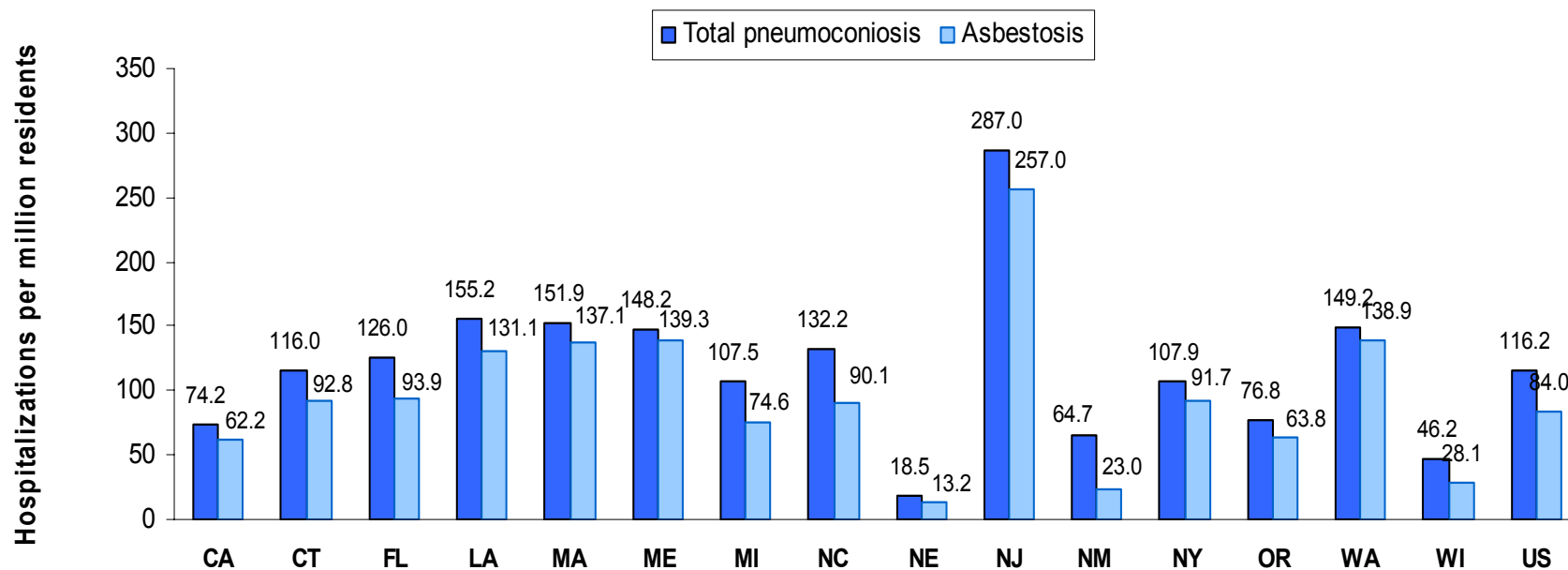
Table 9b. Age-standardized Rate of Hospitalizations from or with Select types of Pneumoconiosis, Ages 15 Years and Older, by State, 2001

	CA	CT	FL	LA	MA	ME	MI	NC	NE	NJ	NM	NY	OR	WA	WI	US
Coal workers' pneumoconiosis	7.0	11.4	24.2	9.9	6.8	--	20.2	21.8	5.3	19.6	26.7	9.8	7.7	5.6	6.9	28.0
Silicosis	3.4	7.8	4.7	12.4	4.9	6.2	9.6	10.1	--	6.2	14.2	4.6	3.6	2.4	10.5	1.3
Other and unspecified pneumoconiosis	1.8	4.1	3.4	1.8	3.0	--	4.1	10.1	--	4.1	--	2.0	1.8	2.3	1.9	3.2

Rates are expressed as hospitalizations per one million residents.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that rates could not be calculated for pneumoconiosis types with less than ten cases (NM) and less than five cases (ME, NE)

Figure 9. Age-Standardized Rate of Hospitalizations from or with Total Pneumoconiosis and Asbestosis Ages 15 Years and Older by State and U.S., 2001



Data Sources: Number of hospitalizations per state: State hospital discharge data. Estimated number of hospitalizations in the U.S.: [National Hospital Discharge Survey](#). Population Statistics used to calculate rates: [U.S. Census Bureau](#)

Table 10a. Numbers of Deaths from or with Pneumoconiosis, Ages 15 Years and Older, by State and U.S., 2001

	CA	CT	FL	LA	MA	ME	MI	NC	NE	NJ	NM	NY	OR	WA	WI	US
All pneumoconiosis	130	9	100	38	39	12	43	69	8	103	<5	88	9	69	27	2,747
Coal workers' pneumoconiosis deaths	<5	<5	10	<5	0	<5	7	8	<5	<5	0	11	<5	<5	<5	889
Asbestosis	113	6	80	31	33	12	32	49	7	96	<5	67	6	67	19	1,454
Silicosis	9	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	5	0	5	<5	<5	<5	<5	6	164
Other and unspecified pneumoconiosis	5	0	7	<5	<5	<5	<5	8	0	<5	0	6	<5	<5	<5	277

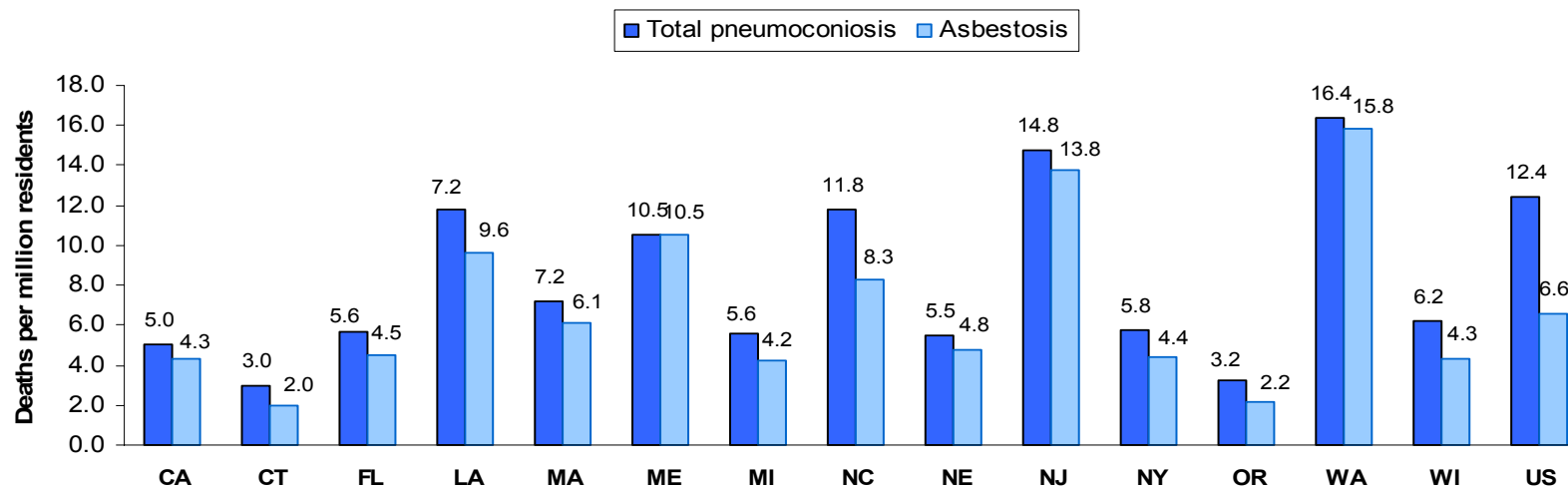
The sum of particular types of pneumoconiosis deaths may be greater than the total because more than one type could be listed for an individual death.

Table 10b. Age-Standardized Mortality Rates from or with Selected Pneumoconiosis, Ages 15 Years and Older, by State and U.S., 2001

	CA	CT	FL	LA	MA	ME	MI	NC	NE	NJ	NM	NY	OR	WA	WI	US
Coal workers' pneumoconiosis	--	--	0.6	--	--	--	0.9	1.4	--	--	--	0.7	--	--	--	4.0
Silicosis	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.8	--	0.7	--	--	--	--	1.4	0.7
Other and unspecified pneumoconiosis	0.2	--	0.4	--	--	--	--	1.4	--	--	--	0.4	--	--	--	1.2

Rates are expressed as deaths per one million residents

NOTE: Dashes indicate that mortality rates were not calculated for pneumoconiosis types with less than five deaths.

Figure 10. Age-Standardized Mortality Rate from or with Total Pneumoconiosis and Asbestosis Ages 15 Years and Older by State and U.S., 2001

Rates are not illustrated for New Mexico because it had less than five total pneumoconiosis deaths.

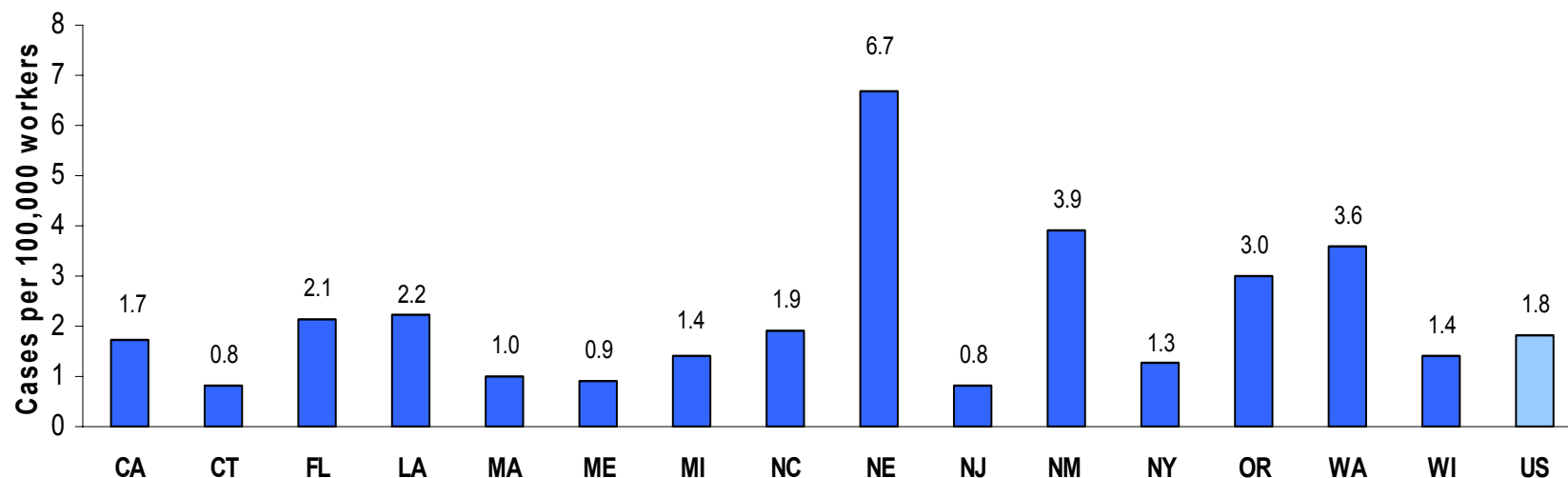
Data Sources: Numbers of deaths: State Vital Records. Numbers of deaths in the U.S.: [National Center for Health Statistics](#) multiple cause of death file. Population statistics used to calculate rates: [U.S. Census Bureau](#)

Table 11. Number of Work-Related Pesticide-Associated Illness and Injuries Reported by State Poison Control Centers, 2001

	CA	CT	FL	LA	MA	ME	MI	NC	NE	NJ	NM	NY	OR	WA	WI	US ¹
Cases of pesticide-associated poisonings	285	14	155	43	32	6	70	72	60	33	31	107	50	101	39	2,474

¹ Does not include Mississippi and North Dakota

Figure 11. Rate of Work-Related Pesticide-Associated Poisonings by State¹ and U.S., 2001



1. Does not include Mississippi and North Dakota.

Data Sources: Numbers of pesticide-associated illness and injury: [American Association of Poison Control Centers](#). Employment statistics used to calculate rates: [Bureau of Labor Statistics' Current Population Survey](#)

Technical Notes

Cases are counted in the Toxic Exposure Surveillance System (TESS) data system used by these states and nationally by the American Association of Poison Control Centers according to the following TESS variable definitions:

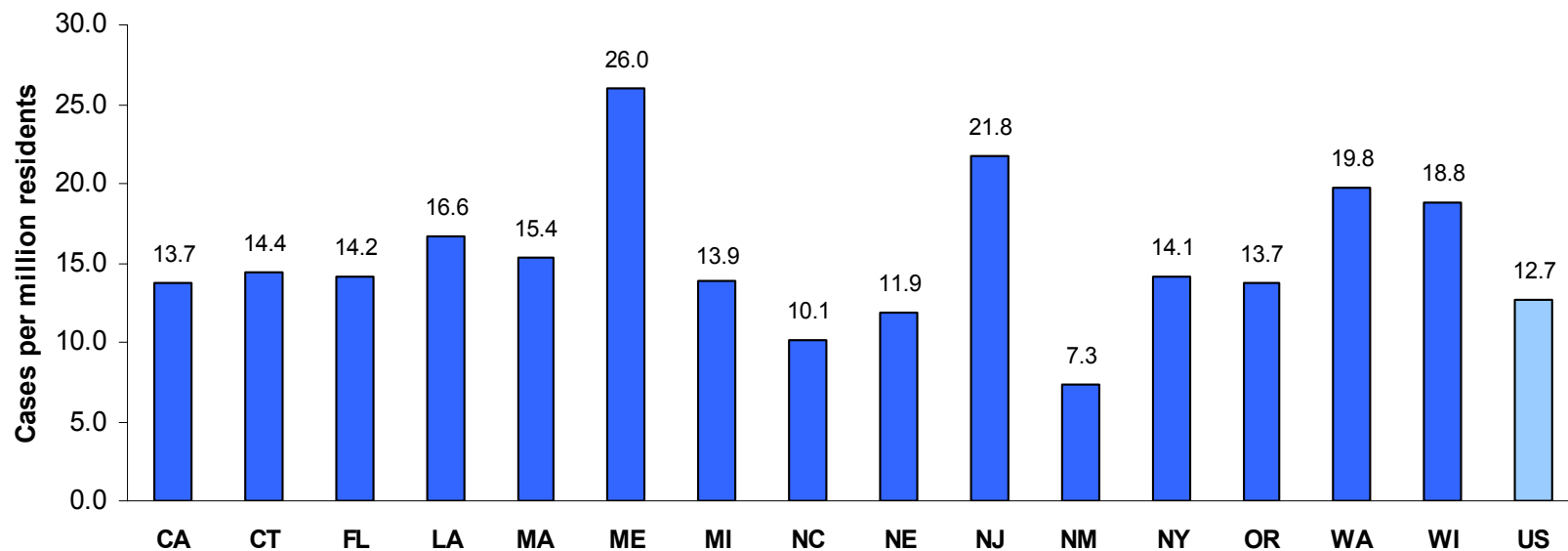
1. Exposure to an agent included in one of the pesticide generic categories: fungicides, fumigants, herbicides, insecticides, repellents, disinfectants, or rodenticides; AND
2. Reason=occupational OR Exposure site=workplace; AND
3. Medical Outcome is one of the following: minor effect; moderate effect; major effect; death; not followed, minimal clinical effects possible; or, unable to follow, judged as potentially toxic exposure.

Table 12. Number of Cases of Malignant Mesothelioma, Ages 15 Years and Older, by State, 2001

	CA	CT	FL	LA	MA	ME	MI	NC	NE	NJ	NM	NY	OR	WA	WI	US
Mesothelioma cases	316	42	242	54	81	30	108	62	17	151	10	214	37	84	81	N/A

N/A: Not Available

Figure 12. Age-Standardized Incidence Rate of Malignant Mesothelioma Ages 15 Years and Older by State and U.S., 2001



Data Sources: Numbers of mesothelioma cases: State cancer registries. Population statistics used to calculate state rates: [U.S. Census Bureau](https://www.census.gov). U.S. rate estimated from 13 Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results ([SEER](https://seer.cancer.gov)) Program cancer registries

Table 13a. Number of Prevalent¹ and Incident² Elevated Blood Lead Level Cases, Ages 16 Years and Older, by State and U.S., 2001

	CA	CT	MA	ME	MI	NC	NE	NJ	NM	NY	OR	WA	WI	US ³
Prevalent cases with blood lead level $\geq$ 25 μ g/dl	744	72	301	33	207	301	47	499	23	756	97	104	507	9,943
Incident cases with blood lead level $\geq$ 25 μ g/dl	380	56	222	N/A	118	186	34	259	18	433	20	76	155	4,225
Prevalent cases with blood lead level $\geq$ 40 μ g/dl	103	16	49	8	36	198	9	96	<5	126	<5	14	64	2,009
Incident cases with blood lead level $\geq$ 40 μ g/dl	71	13	38	N/A	29	106	7	48	<5	103	<5	11	34	668

¹A prevalent case is a person with a BLL greater than or equal to 25 μ g/dL (or 40 μ g/dL) who was reported at least once in the calendar year.

²An incident case is a person with a BLL greater than or equal to 25 μ g/dL (or 40 μ g/dL) who was reported in the calendar year, but not in the immediately preceding calendar year.

N/A = not available

Table 13b. Rate of Incident Elevated Blood Lead Level Cases, Ages 16 Years and Older, by State and U.S., 2001

	CA	CT	MA	ME	MI	NC	NE	NJ	NM ²	NY	OR ²	WA	WI	US ¹
Rate of blood lead level $\geq$ 25 ug/dL	2.3	3.4	7.0	N/A	2.4	4.9	3.8	6.5	2.3	5.2	1.2	2.7	5.5	5.2
Rate of blood lead level $\geq$ 40 ug/dL	0.4	0.8	1.2	N/A	0.6	2.8	0.8	1.2	--	1.2	--	0.4	1.2	0.9

¹ U.S. incidence rate was estimated from 24 ABLES states.

² Rates were not calculated for states with fewer than five cases.

Rates are expressed as residents with elevated BLL per 100,000 workers.

N/A = not available

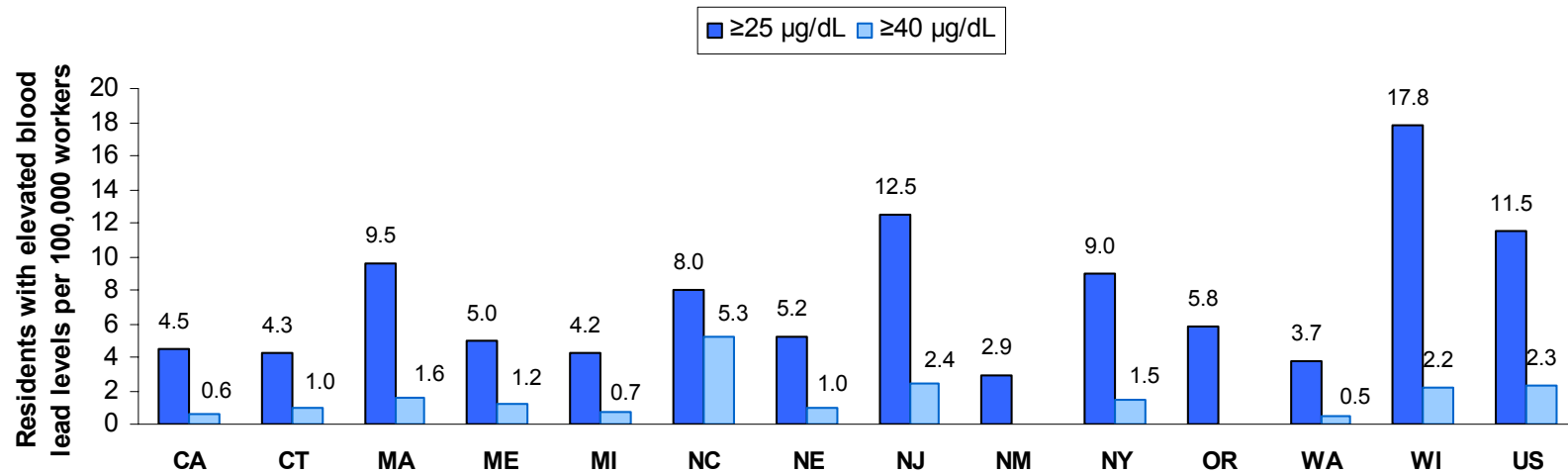
Technical Notes

Rates include all cases of adult elevated BLL in the numerator, but the denominators are limited to employed persons. This may result in an overestimate of rates (cases per 100,000 employed persons) if some cases were the result of non-occupational exposures.

Data published by the ABLES Program may differ from Indicator 13 data because:

1. Indicator 13 includes only resident adults, while ABLES data include all adults reported by each state (residents and nonresidents);
2. Lead registries continually correct detected errors, thus published numbers may change over time.

Figure 13. Prevalence Rate of Individuals with Blood Lead Levels ≥ 25 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ and ≥ 40 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ Ages 16 Years or Older, by State and U.S., 2001



Note: rates were not calculated for states with few than five cases

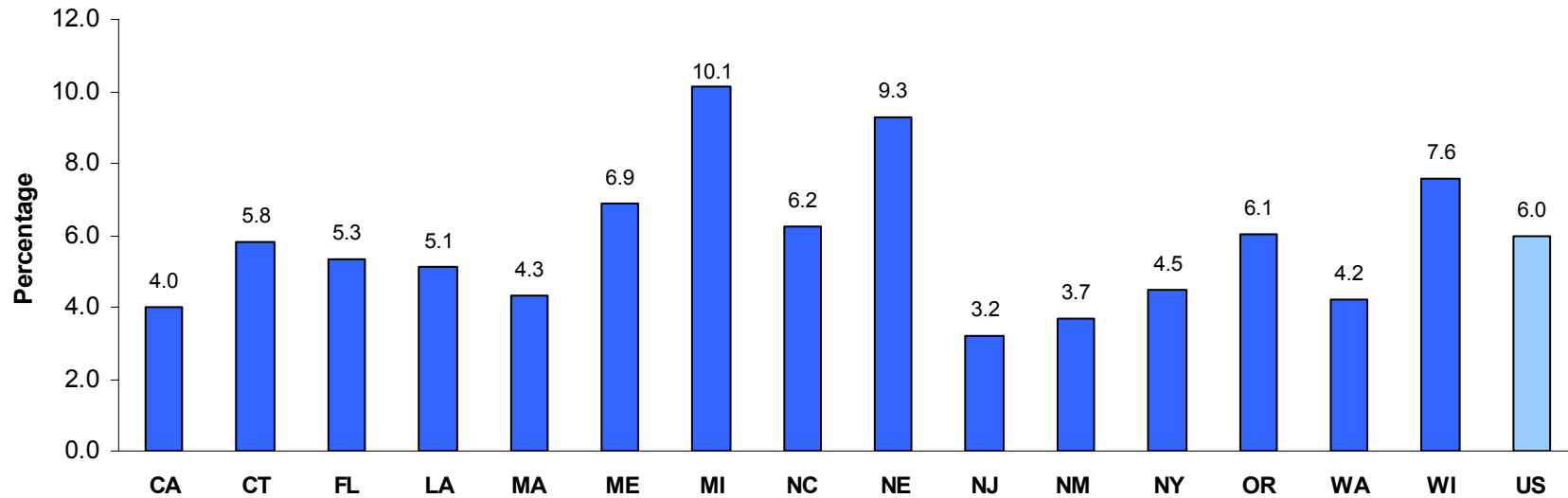
Data Sources: Numbers of cases with elevated blood lead levels: Adult Blood Lead Epidemiology Surveillance (ABLES) program. Employment estimates used to calculate rates: [Bureau of Labor Statistics' Current Population Survey](#). U.S. prevalence numbers and rates based on reports from 25 ABLES states. U.S. incidence numbers and rates reported from 24 ABLES states.

Table 14. Number of Workers Employed in Industries with High Risk of Occupational Morbidity by State and U.S., 2001

	CA	CT	FL	LA	MA	ME	MI	NC	NE	NJ	NM	NY	OR	WA	WI	US
Workers in high-risk industries	526,087	90,827	341,833	81,650	135,672	34,549	405,744	214,116	69,083	134,194	20,700	333,904	82,599	116,854	215,857	6,902,690

High-risk industries had at least two times the overall national injury and illness rate, as estimated by the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1999.

Figure 14. Percentage of Workers in Industries with High Risk of Occupational Morbidity by State and U.S., 2001



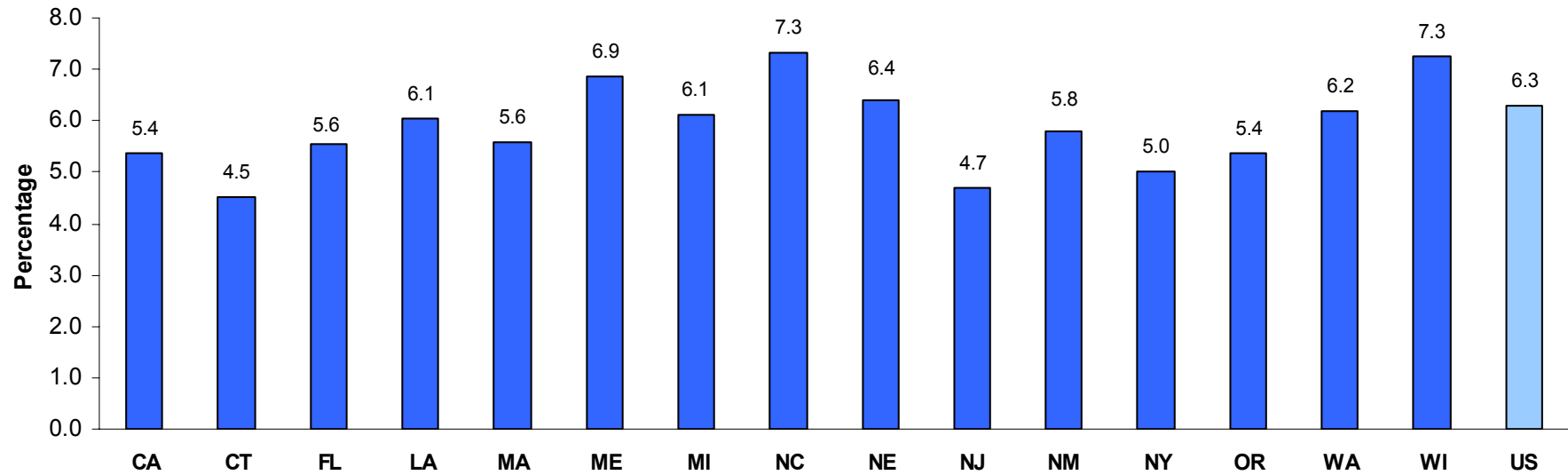
Data Source: [Census Bureau County Business Patterns](#)

Table 15. Number of Workers Employed in Occupations with High Risk of Occupational Morbidity by State and U.S., 2001

	CA	CT	FL	LA	MA	ME	MI	NC	NE	NJ	NM	NY	OR	WA	WI	US
Workers in high risk occupations	881,266	74,584	404,368	116,803	178,099	45,371	299,393	276,419	56,935	186,751	46,559	414,215	90,861	173,923	207,113	8,141,210

High risk occupations had greater than 5 incidents per 100 workers resulting in days away from work due to injury or illness, as estimated by the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1999.

Figure 15. Percentage of Workers in Occupations with High Risk of Occupational Morbidity by State and U.S., 2001



Data Source: [Bureau of Labor Statistics' Current Population Survey](#)

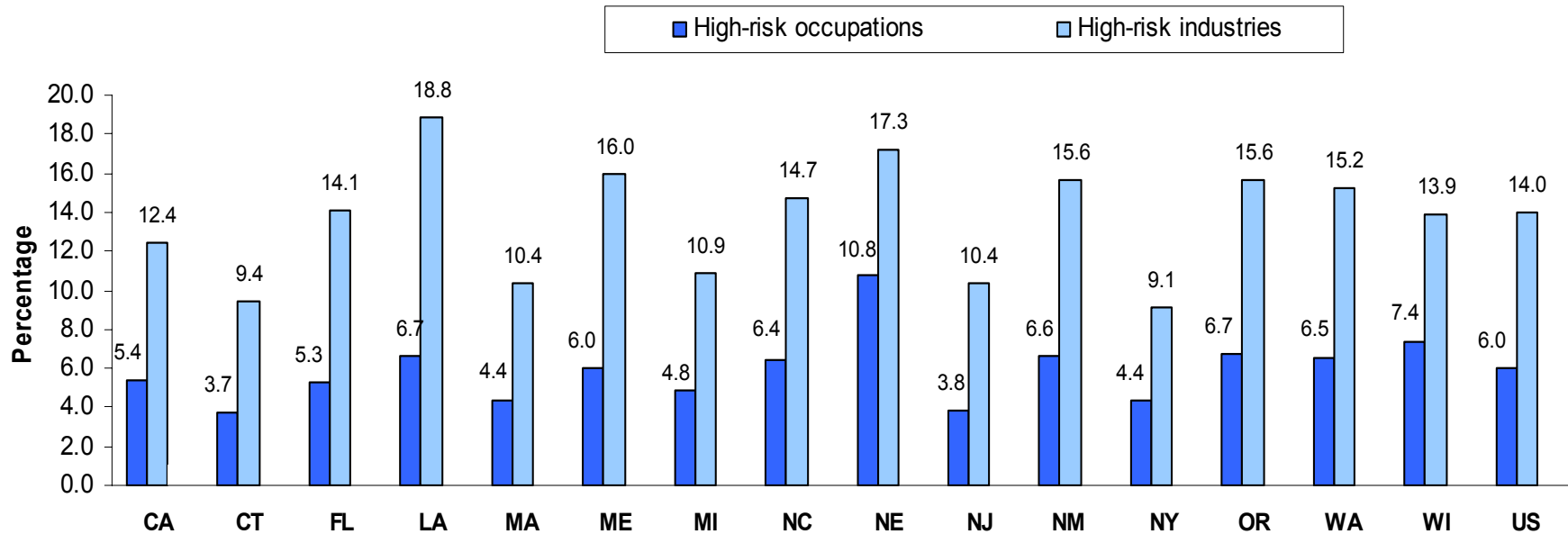
Table 16. Number of Workers Employed in Occupations and Industries with High Risk of Occupational Mortality by State and U.S., 2001

	CA	CT	FL	LA	MA	ME	MI	NC	NE	NJ	NM	NY	OR	WA	WI	US
Workers in high risk occupations ¹	883,397	60,932	383,918	128,435	141,759	39,979	237,653	242,414	96,258	153,503	53,133	385,776	112,416	183,144	210,337	7,753,776
Workers in high risk industries ²	2,040,534	154,222	1,030,929	363,230	332,548	106,577	535,350	556,663	153,572	418,415	126,127	804,288	263,126	428,314	395,373	18,021,007

¹High risk occupations had greater than 20 injury deaths per 100,000 workers, as reported by the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI), Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1998.

²High risk industries had greater than 10 injury deaths per 100,000 workers, as reported by the CFOI, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1998.

Figure 16. Percentage of Workers Employed in Occupations and Industries with High Risk of Occupational Mortality by State and U.S., 2001



Data Source: [Bureau of Labor Statistics' Current Population Survey](#)

Table 17a. Number of Occupational Health and Safety Professionals per 100,000 employees by State and U.S., 2001

	CA	CT	FL	LA	MA	ME	MI	NC	NE	NJ	NM	NY	OR	WA	WI	US
Board-certified occupational medicine physicians	1.8	2.8	1.2	1.1	2.5	3.2	1.9	1.4	1.0	1.9	2.3	1.2	2.0	2.6	1.8	1.7
ACOE members	2.9	6.8	3.0	4.6	4.4	6.5	5.3	3.3	1.6	5.3	5.4	3.5	3.7	5.2	4.3	4.1
Board-certified occupational health nurses	2.8	6.4	3.1	3.2	7.9	9.6	4.9	9.0	4.9	5.2	5.0	3.6	3.6	3.5	7.1	4.7
Member nurses of AAOHN	2.9	7.6	4.2	5.4	7.9	12.8	8.7	11.2	10.9	6.6	6.1	5.2	4.2	2.6	10.9	6.1
Board-certified industrial hygienists	5.1	6.6	2.8	3.5	6.8	3.4	5.2	5.0	2.1	7.1	12.9	3.8	4.4	9.0	3.1	5.0
IH members of AIHA	7.4	10.9	5.4	8.7	10.9	8.5	9.1	8.1	3.3	11.8	14.3	6.5	6.1	10.1	5.6	8.1
Board-certified safety professionals	6.1	9.8	4.9	12.2	8.1	6.7	5.7	7.1	4.1	8.8	16.3	5.5	5.5	8.9	7.0	7.4
Safety engineers who are members of ASSE	17.0	23.5	16.8	41.9	19.3	26.6	17.8	22.6	19.1	21.6	49.0	16.7	33.5	24.8	23.0	22.2

Records of past membership totals do not exist for most organizations. For this reason, for years 2000-2002, membership counts for 2003 were used in the numerator of this indicator, while the number employed for each respective year was used in the denominator. For 2003 onward, numerator and denominator data come from the same year.

Table 17b. Number of Occupational Health and Safety Professionals by State and U.S., 2001

	CA	CT	FL	LA	MA	ME	MI	NC	NE	NJ	NM	NY	OR	WA	WI	US
Board-certified occupational medicine physicians	303	47	87	21	79	21	94	53	9	78	18	97	33	73	52	2,341
ACOE members	477	116	219	89	138	43	261	126	14	213	43	290	62	147	123	5,532
Board-certified occupational health nurses	466	110	229	61	250	63	240	339	44	208	40	306	60	97	202	6,637
Member nurses of AAOHN	474	129	307	105	250	84	425	424	98	263	49	436	71	74	311	8,182
Board-certified industrial hygienists	839	113	205	68	214	22	257	188	19	284	103	316	74	251	87	6,688
IH members of AIHA	1,215	186	394	168	346	56	447	306	30	471	114	543	103	282	160	10,983
Board-certified safety professionals	997	168	359	236	257	44	278	269	37	354	130	466	92	249	200	9,992
Safety engineers who are members of ASSE	2,790	401	1,227	807	609	175	873	854	172	864	391	1,406	563	694	655	29,980

Counts of safety and health professionals may include retired individuals and individuals who devote the majority of their time to research and have limited or no time for provision of actual preventive services. An individual may practice part-time or even full-time in the field of occupational health and not be board-certified or a member of the organization representing occupational health professionals. The completeness and frequency of updating addresses varies by each organization. Members are often listed in a database by a preferred address, which may not be the address where they practice. Other important occupational health specialties such as fire prevention, health physicists, occupational health psychologists, employee-assistance professionals, ergonomists, and health educators are not included.

Data Sources: Numbers of health and safety professionals: Current membership rosters of cited organizations. Employment estimates used to calculate rates:

[Bureau of Labor Statistics' Current Population Survey](#)

Table 18. Number of Establishments Inspected by OSHA and Number of Workers Covered by Inspections by State and U.S., 2001

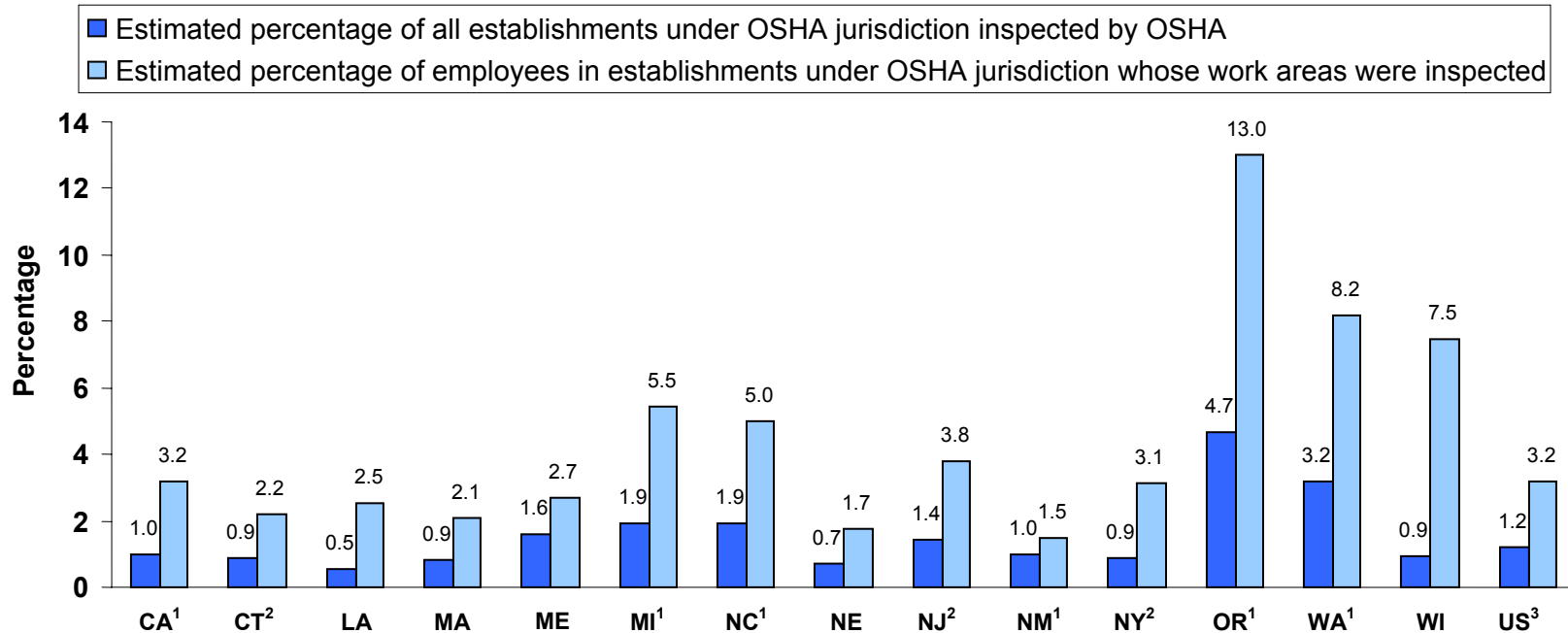
	CA ¹	CT	LA	MA	ME	MI	NC ¹	NE	NJ	NM	NY	OR	WA	WI	US
Total number of establishments under Federal/State OSHA jurisdiction	1,065,699	108,201	115,807	191,824	46,206	259,556	224,426	52,653	256,536	48,439	538,898	111,073	221,450	148,227	7,095,302
Annual number of establishments inspected by Federal/State OSHA	9,741	952	583	1,583	680	5,012	4,359	346	3,582	498	4,607	6,143	7,142	1,363	93,528
Annual number of employees whose work areas were inspected by Federal/State OSHA	485,729	36,652	37,820	59,852	13,329	242,743	190,127	12,857	146,142	10,459	221,585	204,167	219,465	180,078	3,962,068

Data include both federal OSHA coverage (including federal agencies) and OSHA-approved state plan coverage (including state and local government).

Data exclude mining establishments and employees because mines are covered under the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA), not OSHA.

¹ Farms with ten or fewer paid employees are exempt from OSHA inspections except in these states.

**Figure 18. Percentage of Establishments under OSHA
Jurisdiction Inspected by OSHA and of Workers in
Establishments under OSHA Jurisdiction Whose Work Areas
Were Inspected by OSHA, by State and U.S., 2001**



Percentages may be slightly overestimated because multiple inspections of the same establishments are conducted by OSHA annually; however, repeat inspections are infrequent in a given calendar year.

All state-specific and national percentages exclude mining. Public sector workers are excluded from percentages in LA, MA, ME, NE, and WI.

Denominators of all state-specific and national percentages exclude agriculture/farms except in CA and NC for the following reasons:

- It is difficult to differentiate between small (fewer than 11 employees) and large farms.
- The 2002 Census of Agriculture data indicate that most farms had 10 or fewer employees and were, therefore, not covered by OSHA.
- Few OSHA inspections of large farms were conducted according to data from several states.

1 These states are "state plan" states, which cover both the private and public sectors.

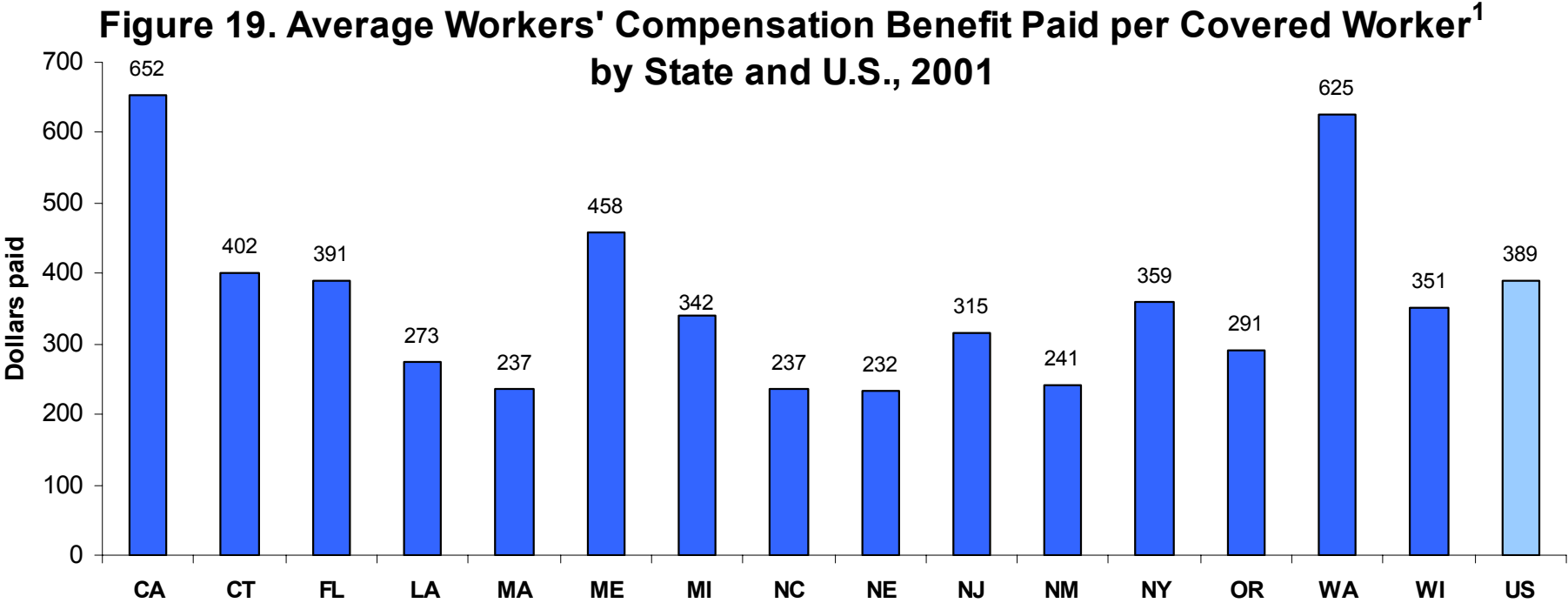
2 These states have "public sector only" state plans where federal OSHA has jurisdiction over the private sectors and state agencies have jurisdiction over the public sector.

3 The U.S. percentage is for private sector only.

Data Sources: Numbers of OSHA inspections and workers covered by OSHA inspections: OSHA Office of Statistics. Number of establishments and workforce estimates: [Bureau of Labor Statistics' Covered Employers and Wages \(ES 202\)](#)

Table 19. Workers' Compensation Awards by State, 2001

	CA	CT	FL	LA	MA	ME	MI	NC	NE	NJ	NM	NY	OR	WA	WI	US
Total benefits paid (in thousands \$)	9,604,446	661,471	2,639,132	501,662	763,795	265,082	1,477,986	867,965	237,045	1,198,095	162,022	2,978,224	455,625	1,637,714	921,857	49,354,496



¹All workers in the state who are eligible for compensation should they sustain work-related injuries or illnesses are considered "covered" workers.

Data Source: Total amount and average benefits paid: [National Academy of Social Insurance](#)