Table P1. Worker Demographics and Employment Characteristics, Ages 16 and Older, by State and U.S., 2003 Annual Averages

	CA	CT	KY	LA	MA	ME	MI	NC	NJ	NM	NY	OK	OR	WA	WI	US
Number employed (in thousands)	16,283	1,704	1,836	1,904	3,217	658	4,674	3,957	4,118	840	8,726	1,600	1,707	2,903	2,905	137,736
% Workforce unemployed	6.7	5.5	6.2	6.6	5.8	5.1	7.3	6.5	5.9	6.4	6.3	5.7	8.2	7.5	5.6	6.0
% Male	54.8	51.9	53.0	51.8	52.0	51.4	52.7	53.1	53.0	51.9	52.4	53.7	53.7	53.2	51.8	53.2
% Female	45.2	48.1	47.0	48.1	48.0	48.6	47.3	46.9	47.0	48.0	47.6	46.3	46.3	46.8	48.2	46.8
% Ages 16-17	1.1	2.1	2.1	1.3	1.9	2.2	2.2	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.4	2.0	1.1	4.7	2.8	1.7
% Ages 18-64	96.2	93.3	94.7	95.4	94.5	93.1	95.0	94.8	95.1	94.3	95.1	93.9	96.2	92.8	93.5	95.0
% Ages 65 & older	2.7	4.5	3.2	3.3	3.6	4.7	2.8	3.8	3.4	4.1	3.5	4.1	2.7	2.5	3.7	3.3
% White	78.6	86.3	90.6	69.6	90.1	97.1	85.1	76.9	80.1	87.6	77.8	81.0	90.8	87.0	93.8	82.9
% Black	5.8	8.7	7.0	28.5	5.2	0.6	11.1	18.4	12.8	1.8	14.7	6.1	1.3	2.6	3.3	10.7
% Other	15.6	4.9	2.4	1.9	4.7	0.9	3.8	4.7	7.1	10.6	7.5	12.9	7.9	10.4	2.9	4.2
% Hispanic[1]	30.4	8.3	N/A	3.3	6.2	0.9	3.1	7.1	12.9	43.8	14.1	4.6	9.5	6.8	4.3	2.2
% Self-employed	9.5	6.9	6.0	7.9	6.9	10.7	5.6	6.4	5.1	9.4	6.6	9.8	9.0	8.4	7.2	7.5
% Employed part-time[2]	17.7	21.0	17.8	15.1	20.5	22.6	21.0	17.0	16.1	20.7	17.3	17.3	20.3	21.0	20.9	17.7
% Work <40 hrs/week[3]	32.1	38.1	36.5	30.7	37.4	37.2	37.3	32.8	32.9	36.4	36.6	32.0	36.6	38.1	36.1	30.9
% Work 40 hrs/week	43.6	34.7	35.5	43.0	36.0	29.0	35.8	41.3	41.8	38.2	39.9	41.0	36.8	35.0	33.2	41.3
% Work > 40 hrs/week	24.3	27.2	28.0	26.4	26.7	28.9	26.9	25.9	25.3	25.4	23.5	26.5	26.7	26.9	30.7	27.8

[1] Persons 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).

N/A = Not Available

Table P2. Distribution of Workforce by Major Industry and Occupation Groups by State and U.S., 2003 Annual Averages

	CA	CT	KY	LA	MA	ME	MI	NC	NJ	NM	NY	OK	OR	WA	WI	US
Number Employed (in thousands)	16,283	1,704	1,836	1,904	3,217	658	4,674	3,957	4,118	840	8,726	1,600	1,707	2,903	2,905	137,736
INDUSTRY																
% Mining	—[4]	—[4]	1.3	2.5	0.1	—[4]	0.1	0.1	—[4]	2.4	—[4]	1.7	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.4
% Construction	6.8	6.7	6.3	9.0	7.0	7.0	6.5	8.9	6.1	8.4	6.2	7.0	6.7	6.8	7.2	7.4
% Manufacturing: Durable goods	7.7	9.8	9.7	3.9	7.8	6.4	16.8	7.7	4.7	3.0	5.3	6.9	9.4	9.2	12.2	7.6
% Manufactoring: Nondurable goods	4.4	3.9	5.2	4.8	4.1	5.8	4.3	7.9	5.6	1.4	3.9	3.4	3.7	3.0	7.1	4.6
% Wholesale and retail trade	15.1	14.5	15.7	14.8	14.1	17.2	14.9	15.1	15.4	15.1	13.8	15.3	16.5	15.5	15.3	15.0
% Transportation and utilities	4.5	4.4	5.0	4.5	3.7	3.3	4.0	4.4	6.5	4.8	5.4	5.1	4.6	5.2	3.8	5.0
% Information	3.3	3.0	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.0	1.8	2.0	3.9	2.0	3.2	2.6	1.7	3.1	1.6	2.7
% Financial activity	7.2	9.5	5.9	5.8	7.5	6.5	5.0	6.4	8.8	5.5	8.2	6.4	7.3	6.2	6.3	7.1
% Professional and business services	12.0	10.6	6.9	8.6	12.7	8.1	8.8	8.5	12.3	10.3	10.5	8.1	9.6	10.4	7.6	10.1
% Education and health services	19.0	22.5	22.8	22.3	24.5	25.0	20.8	20.8	20.7	23.7	24.8	21.3	18.9	19.5	21.1	20.5
% Leisure and hospitability	8.5	7.1	8.3	9.5	8.1	8.5	8.4	6.8	7.3	9.0	8.5	7.6	9.0	8.2	8.1	8.4
% Other services	5.2	3.9	4.0	6.2	3.8	5.0	4.3	5.4	4.1	5.1	5.1	6.1	5.3	4.4	3.7	4.9
% Public administration	4.5	3.6	4.6	4.7	4.0	3.0	3.4	3.7	4.5	6.1	4.5	5.6	4.3	5.6	3.0	4.5
% Agriculture and related	1.9	0.4	2.2	1.6	0.5	2.0	1.0	2.3	0.3	3.0	0.7	2.9	2.9	2.5	2.8	1.7
OCCUPATION																
% Management, business, and financial operations	14.8	16.2	13.3	11.2	16.4	12.3	12.4	13.4	17.0	13.1	13.9	15.1	13.9	15.4	14.5	14.5
% Professional and related occupations	21.0	23.3	19.2	19.9	24.7	19.6	19.9	19.9	22.2	21.2	22.8	19.1	18.6	21.7	18.1	20.3
% Service	15.8	15.0	16.4	18.3	15.5	17.5	17.4	14.7	14.2	17.7	18.5	15.3	16.8	15.6	15.5	16.0
% Sales and related occupations	12.1	11.5	10.7	11.4	10.9	11.2	10.5	11.1	12.2	11.2	10.9	10.6	12.5	11.1	10.5	11.6
% Office and administrative support	14.6	15.1	13.9	13.7	13.7	13.4	13.9	12.7	15.6	13.1	14.2	14.3	14.3	13.8	13.6	14.2
% Farming, fishing and forestry	1.4	0.1	0.9	0.7	0.3	1.7	0.4	1.1	0.3	1.6	0.4	1.0	2.1	1.4	1.0	0.8
% Construction and extraction	5.4	5.6	4.8	7.4	6.1	6.3	5.0	6.9	4.6	7.4	5.2	6.7	4.9	5.8	5.5	5.9
% Installation, maintenance, and repair	3.3	2.8	4.1	4.6	2.7	4.4	3.3	3.7	2.8	3.8	3.0	4.8	3.3	3.8	3.8	3.7
% Production	6.2	6.3	9.4	6.7	5.7	7.8	11.0	9.8	4.5	4.6	5.6	6.9	7.0	5.7	10.8	7.0
% Transportation and material moving	5.4	4.3	7.3	6.1	4.0	5.9	6.1	6.6	6.6	6.3	5.4	6.1	6.6	5.7	6.7	6.0

[4] Insufficient number of workers to provide statistically valid estimate.

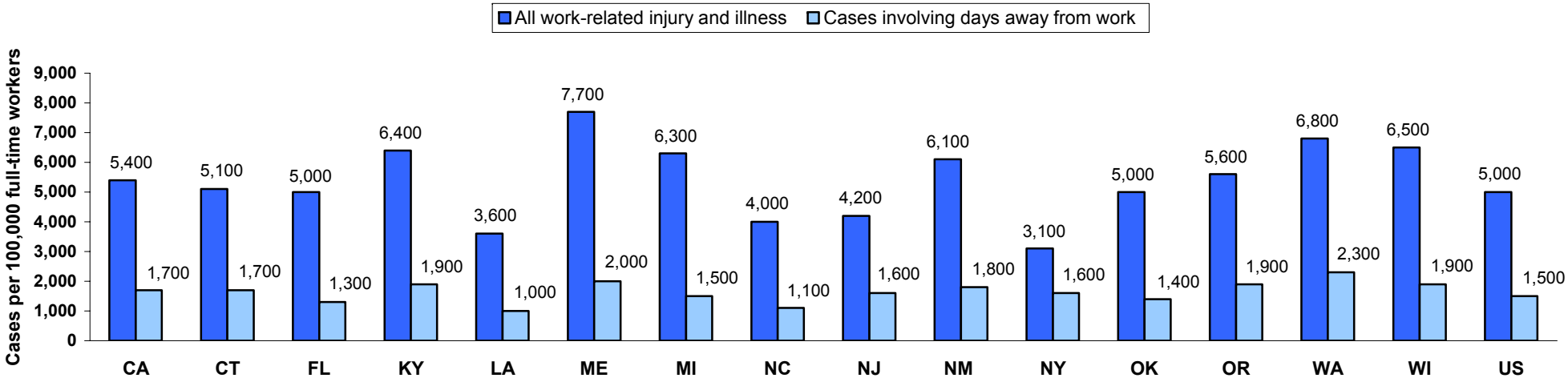
Data Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics' Current Population Survey and Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment

Table 1. Number of Non-Fatal Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses Reported by Private Sector Employers, by State and U.S., 2003

	CA	CT	FL	KY	LA	MA	ME	MI	NC	NJ	NM	NY	OK	OR	WA	WI	US
All cases of work-related injuries and illnesses	540,600	58,600	247,300	77,600	47,200	N/A	30,500	185,100	104,900	113,500	28,300	172,100	48,400	58,100	114,800	121,000	4,365,200
Cases involving days away from work	171,700	19,900	64,800	23,100	13,600	N/A	8,100	44,700	28,700	42,600	8,400	87,800	13,500	19,700	38,300	34,800	1,315,900
Cases involving more than 10 days away from work	91,120	8,560	26,100	9,350	7,180	N/A	3,060	21,600	11,930	189,700	3,190	41,970	6,990	8,120	15,160	14,510	581,870

N/A = Not Available

Figure 1. Rate of Non-Fatal Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses Reported by Private Sector Employers, by State and U.S., 2003



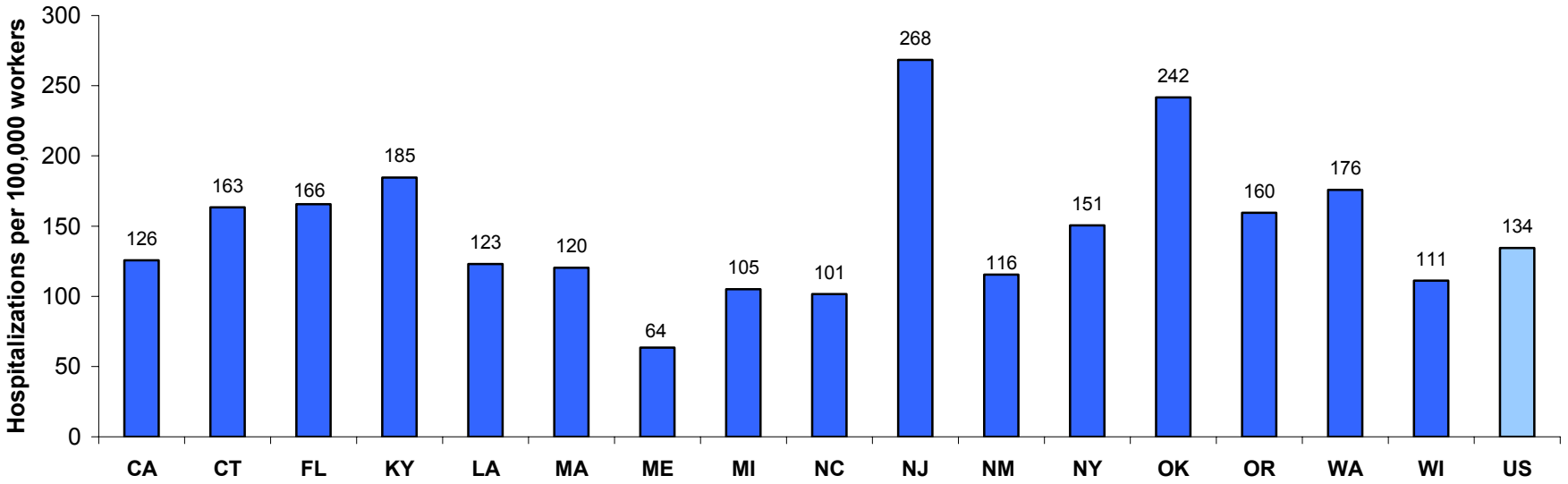
The rates published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) are the number of injury and illness cases per 100 FTEs. The rates presented here, which are cases per 100,000 FTEs, were derived by multiplying BLS published rates by 1,000. These converted rates are not as precise as those that would be calculated 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, Ages 16 Years and Older, by State and U.S., 2003

	CA	CT	FL	KY	LA	MA	ME	MI	NC	NJ	NM	NY	OK	OR	WA	WI	US
Number of work-related hospitalizations	20,459	2,785	12,824	3,388	2,341	3,870	418	4,913	4,015	11,047	970	13,141	3,867	2,722	5,104	3,229	184,986

Figure 2. Rate of Work-Related Hospitalizations, by State and U.S., 2003



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.

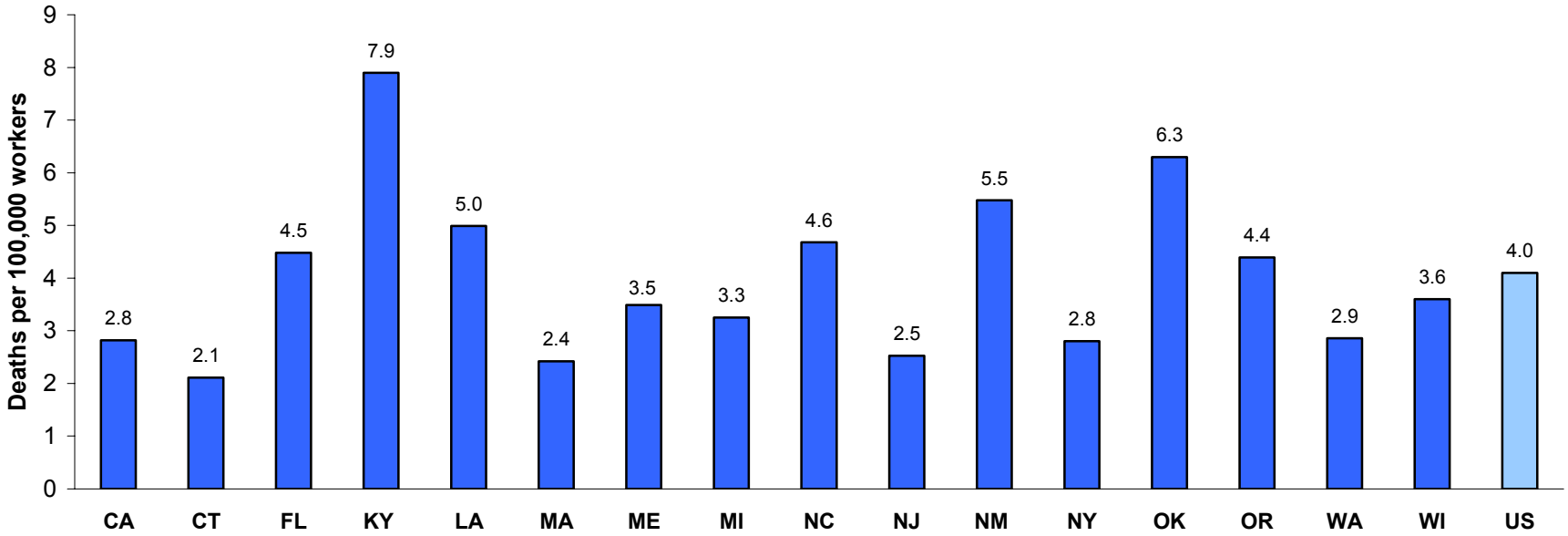
Technical Notes:

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

Table 3. Number of Fatal Work-Related Injuries, by State and U.S., 2003

	CA	CT	FL	KY	LA	MA	ME	MI	NC	NJ	NM	NY	OK	OR	WA	WI	US
Work-related fatalities	459	36	347	145	95	78	23	152	182	104	46	227	100	75	83	103	5,575

Figure 3. Rate of Fatal Work-Related Injuries by State and U.S., 2003



Data Sources: Number of fatalities: Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries. Employment statistics used to calculate rates: Bureau of Labor Statistics' Current Population Survey.

Technical Notes:

- 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.
- 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.

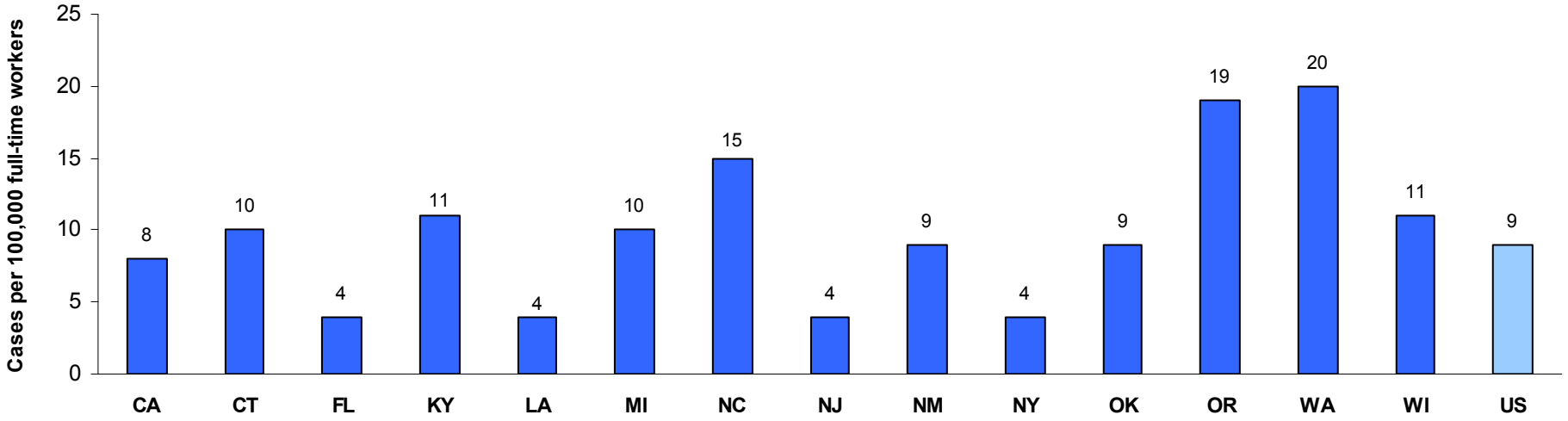
Table 4. Number of Work-Related Amputations Involving Days away from Work Reported by Private Sector Employers, by State and U.S., 2003

	CA	CT	FL	KY	LA	MA	ME	MI	NC	NJ	NM	NY	OK	OR	WA	WI	US
Amputations involving days away from work	800	110	220	130	50	N/A	—[1]	280	400	100	40	220	90	200	330	210	8,150

N/A = Not Available

[1] Insufficient number of cases to meet BLS publication guidelines

Figure 4. Rate of Work-Related Amputations involving Days away from Work Reported by Private Sector Employers, by State and U.S., 2003



The rates published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (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

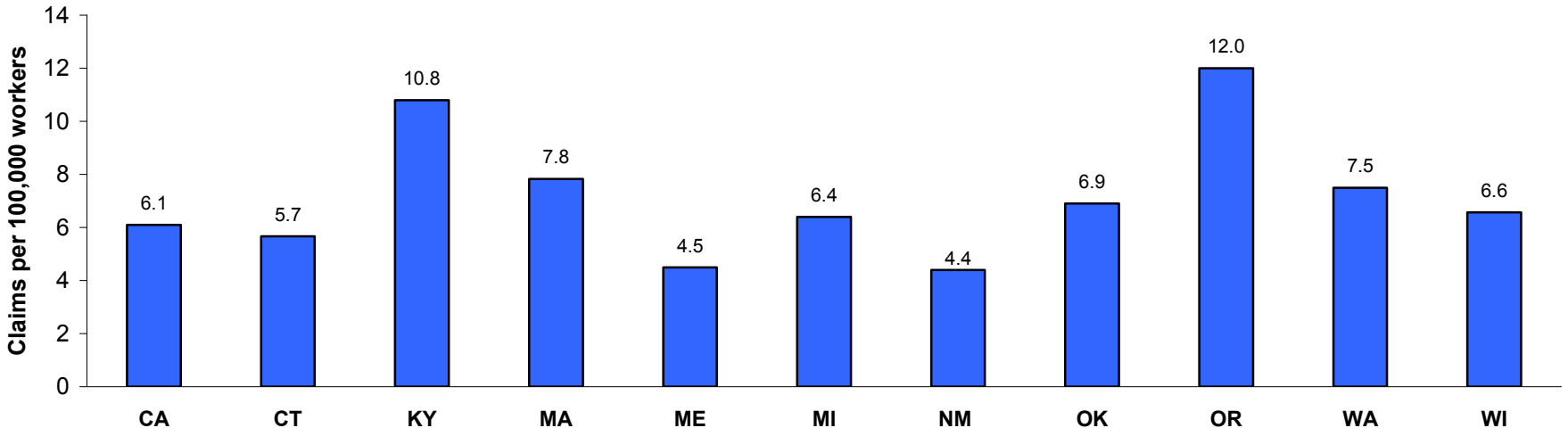
Table 5. Number of Lost Work Time Claims for Amputations Identified in Workers' Compensation Systems, by State, 2003

	CA	CT	FL	KY	MA	ME	MI	NC	NJ	NM	NY	OK	OR	WA	WI	US
Amputations filed with workers' compensation	890	91	N/A	180	242	29	266	N/A	N/A	30	N/A	94	187	194	171	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, 2003



National workers' compensation 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 (see below)

Technical Notes

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

State	Type of Claim[1] Included	Waiting Period for Time Loss Compensation	Data Systems Definition for Claim Identification[3]
CA	All Claims Filed[2]	3 Days	IAIABC Nature of Injury Code = 2 (Amputation)
CT	Time Loss Claims Filed	3 Days	OIICS Nature of Injury Code = 031 (Amputation)
KY	All Claims Accepted	0 Days	IAIABC Nature of Injury Code = 2 (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)
NM	Time Loss Claims Filed	7 Days	OIICS Nature of Injury Code = 031 (Amputation)
OK	All Claims Filed	3 Days	NCCI Nature of Injury Code = 02 (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] Includes lost time and medical claims, not just lost time claims.

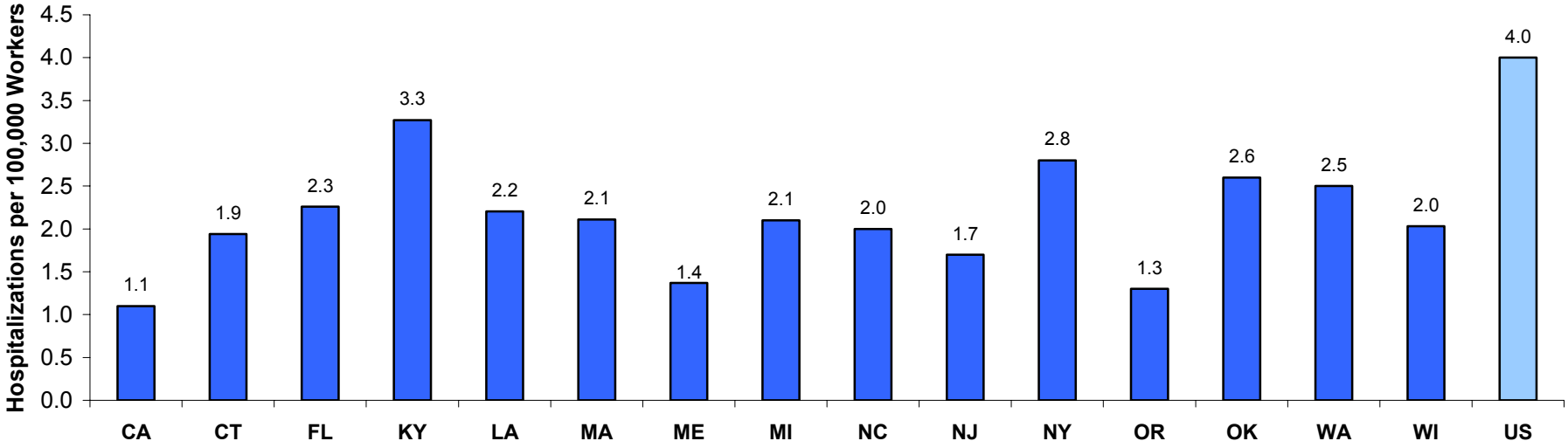
[3] OIICS: Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System
ANSI: American National Standards Institute
IAIABC: International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions
NCCI: National Council on Compensation Insurance

Table 6. Number of Hospitalizations for Work-Related Burns, Ages 16 Years and Older, by State and U.S., 2003

	CA	CT	FL	KY	LA	MA	ME	MI	NC	NJ	NM[1]	NY	OK	OR	WA	WI	US
Work-related burn hospitalizations	186	33	175	60	42	68	9	100	83	70	<10	248	42	22	72	59	5,441

[1]The New Mexico Health Policy Commission prohibits public disclosure of counts less than ten.

Figure 6. Rate of Hospitalizations for Work-Related Burns, Ages 16 Years and Older, by State and U.S., 2003



A rate was not provided by New Mexico. See footnote 1 above.

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.

Technical Notes:

- Hospital discharge records are limited to records from non-federal, acute care hospitals.
- 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 related to a given incident. Due to data limitations, these secondary hospitalizations cannot be excluded. Thus, this indicator is a measure of hospitalizations, not burn injuries.

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., 2003

	CA	CT	KY	LA	MA	ME	MI	NC	NJ	NM	NY	OK	OR	WA	WI	US
All MSDs	53,180	7,030	8,460	4,390	N/A	3,050	15,560	7,400	13,300	2,160	27,470	4,440	7,950	15,780	12,950	435,180
Neck, Shoulder, and Upper Extremities	13,460	2,280	2,600	1,050	N/A	990	4,800	1,930	3,610	—[2]	7,080	1,660	2,470	5,080	4,070	125,050
Carpal Tunnel Syndrome	2,450	560	400	120	N/A	250	1,260	290	350	70	630	240	310	820	820	22,110
Back	26,090	3,480	4,230	2,570	N/A	1,420	6,940	4,100	6,800	880	13,440	1,750	3,760	7,820	6,250	212,380

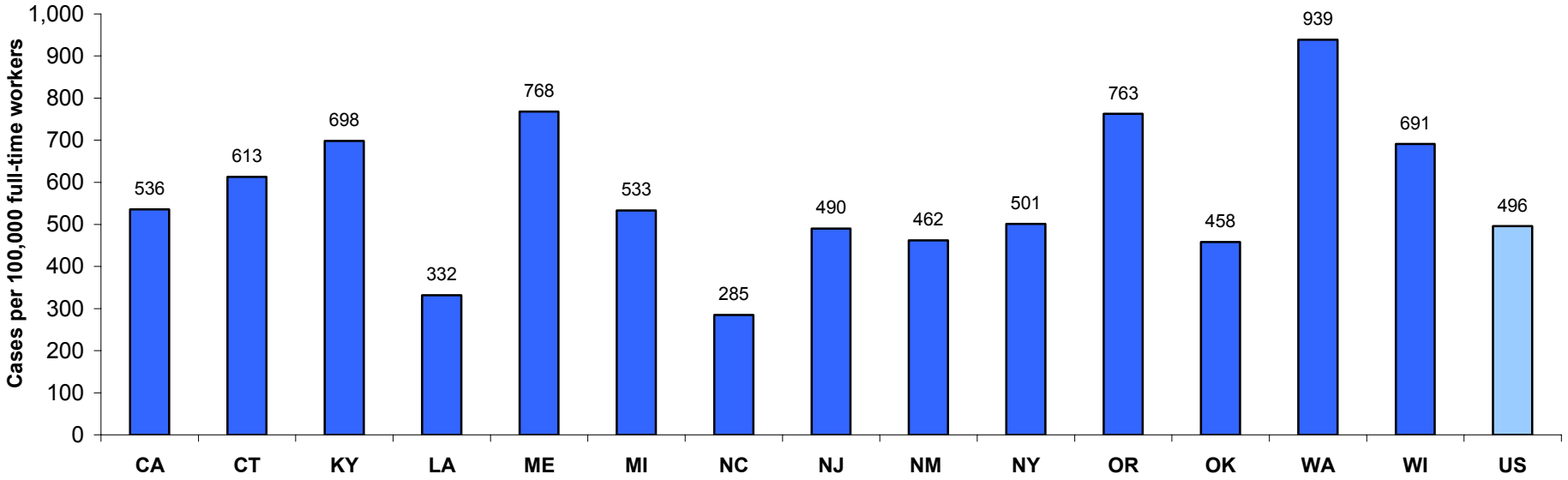
Table 7b. Rates of Select Work-related Musculoskeletal Disorders Involving Days Away from Work Reported by Private Sector Employers, by State and U.S., 2003

	CA	CT	KY	LA	MA	ME	MI	NC	NJ	NM	NY	OR	OK	WA	WI	US
Neck, Shoulder, and Upper Extremities	136	199	214	80	N/A	250	165	74	133	—[2]	132	237	172	301	217	140
Carpal Tunnel Syndrome	25	49	33	9	N/A	63	43	11	13	15	12	30	25	49	44	25
Back	263	303	349	194	N/A	357	238	158	250	188	245	361	181	465	333	250

Rates are expressed as cases per 100,000 full-time workers.
N/A = Not Available

[1] Musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs) are injuries or disorders of the muscles, nerves, tendons, joints, cartilage, and spinal discs. MSDs do not include disorders caused by 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.
[2] A combined total for disorders involving the neck, shoulder, and upper extremities could not be estimated.

Figure 7. Rate of All Work-related Musculoskeletal Disorders Involving Days Away from Work Reported by Private Sector Employers, by State and U.S., 2003



The rates published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics 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

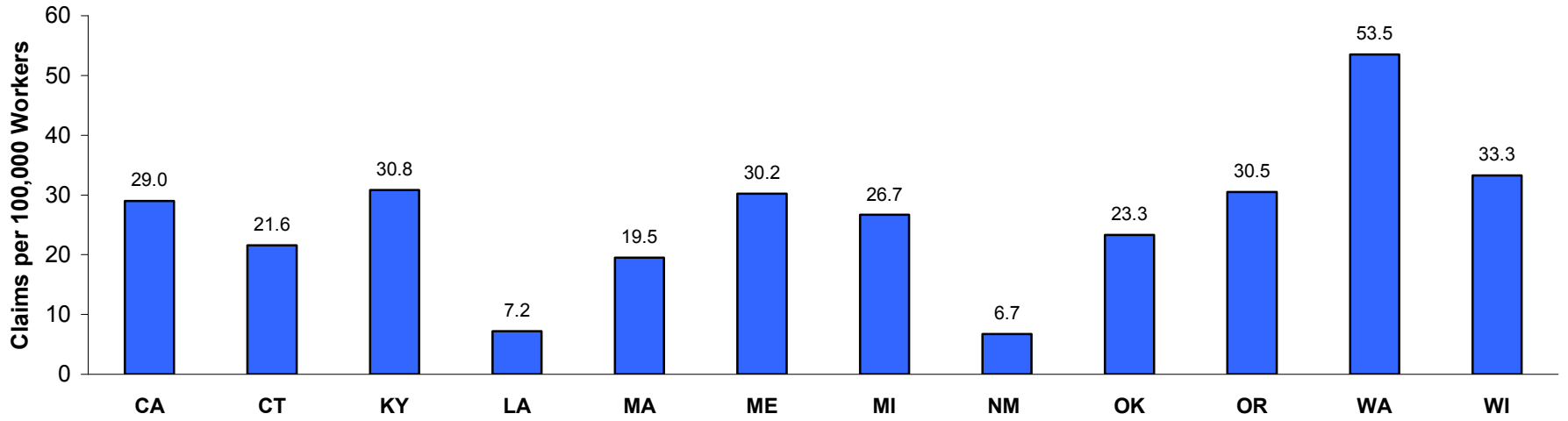
Table 8. Number of Lost Work Time Claims for Carpal Tunnel Syndrome Cases Identified in Workers' Compensation Systems by State, 2003

	CA	CT	KY	LA	MA	ME	MI	NC	NJ	NM	NY	OK	OR	WA	WI	US
Cases of carpal tunnel syndrome (CTS)	4,215	346	516	131	602	213	1,116	N/A	N/A	46	N/A	318	468	1,383	866	N/A

N/A is defined as not available, indicating that there is no worker's compensation dataset

Differences exist among states with respect to how Carpal Tunnel Syndrome is classified in state workers' compensation systems. See Technical Notes below.

Figure 8. Rate of Lost Work Time Claims for Carpal Tunnel Syndrome Cases Identified in State Workers' Compensation Systems, by State, 2003



National workers' compensation 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 (see below)

Technical Notes

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

State	Type of Claim[1] Included	Waiting Period for Time Loss Compensation	Data Systems Definition for Claim Identification[3]
CA	All Claims Filed[2]	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)
KY	All Claims Accepted	0 Days	IAIABC Nature of Injury Code = 78 (Carpal Tunnel Syndrome)
LA	Time Loss Claims Filed	7 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)[4]
NM	Time Loss Claims Filed	7 Days	OIICS Nature of Injury Code = 1241 (Carpal Tunnel Syndrome)
OK	All Claims Filed	3 Days	NCCI Nature of Injury Code = 78 (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] Includes lost time and medical claims, not just lost time claims

[3] OIICS: Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System
ANSI: American National Standards Institute
IAIABC: International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions

[4] 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., 2003

	CA	CT	FL	KY	LA	MA	ME	MI	NC	NJ	NM[1]	NY	OK	OR	WA	WI	US
Total pneumoconiosis	1,678	336	2,119	2,110	535	939	211	958	816	1,628	77	1,963	148	225	614	229	19,667
Coal workers' pneumoconiosis	138	27	281	1,824	18	23	< 5	156	119	131	40	132	47	17	26	24	6,590
Asbestosis	1,445	221	1,748	160	483	888	202	672	601	1,437	21	1,680	79	168	561	147	11,862
Silicosis	61	36	56	47	33	16	5	94	54	45	<10	110	21	12	13	54	892
Other and unspecified pneumoconiosis	37	6	38	90	<5	13	<5	41	46	23	<10	31	<5	<5	14	8	418

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.

[1] The New Mexico Health Policy Commission prohibits public disclosure of counts less than ten.

Table 9b. Age-standardized Rates of Hospitalizations from or with Select Types of Pneumoconiosis, Ages 15 Years and Older, by State and U.S., 2003

	CA	CT	FL	KY	LA	MA	ME	MI	NC	NJ	NM	NY	OK	OR	WA	WI	US
Coal workers' pneumoconiosis	6.0	9.9	15.6	555.3	5.3	4.3	—	19.3	18.3	18.3	29.9	8.7	16.4	6.2	5.6	5.7	30.3
Silicosis	2.7	12.6	3.3	14.0	9.8	3.0	4.4	11.6	8.4	6.3	—	7.2	7.3	4.3	3.1	12.7	4.1
Other and unspecified pneumoconiosis	1.6	2.1	2.1	27.2	—	2.4	—	5.1	7.3	3.2	—	2.0	—	—	3.0	1.9	1.9

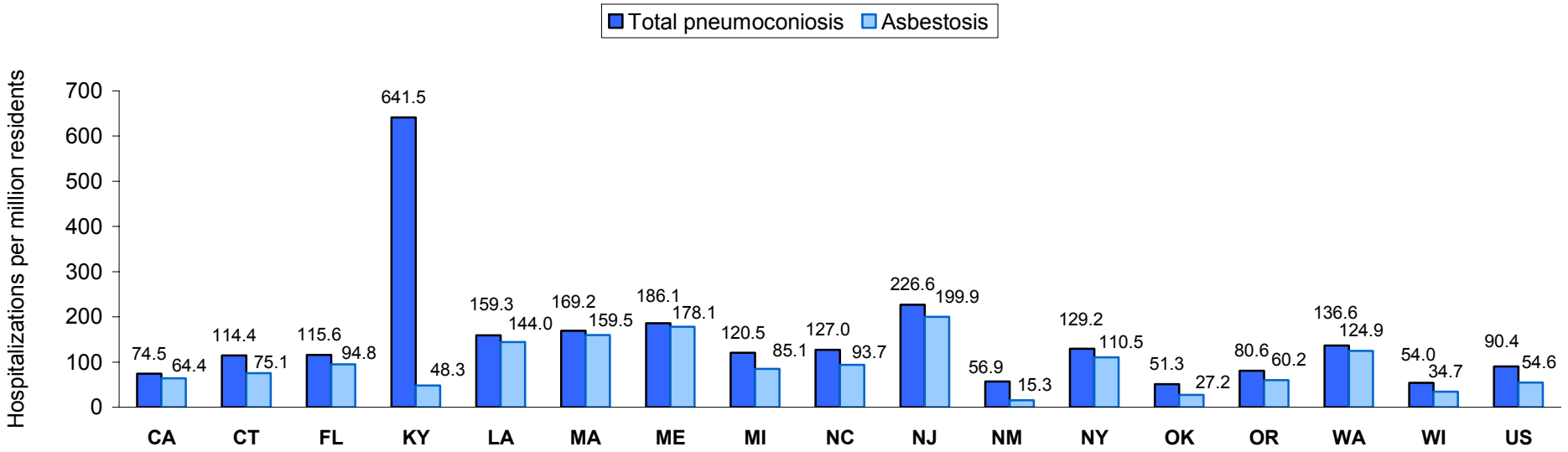
Rates are expressed as hospitalizations per one million residents.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that rates could not be calculated for pneumoconiosis types with less than five cases (LA, ME, OK, OR) or less than ten cases (NM).

Technical Notes:

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

Figure 9. Age-Standardized Rate of Hospitalizations from or with Total Pneumoconiosis and Asbestosis by State and U.S., 2003



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., 2003

	CA	CT	FL	KY	LA	MA	ME	MI	NC	NJ	NM	NY	OK	OR	WA	WI	US
All pneumoconiosis	139	22	101	67	45	36	12	45	62	81	13	73	12	14	71	32	2,639
Coal workers' pneumoconiosis	<5	0	17	49	<5	0	< 5	<5	<5	<5	5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	773
Asbestosis	128	22	75	6	37	35	10	35	49	72	<5	61	9	13	70	22	1,471
Silicosis	6	<5	8	<5	<5	0	< 5	<5	<5	5	<5	6	<5	<5	<5	8	179
Other and unspecified pneumoconiosis	<5	0	<5	10	<5	<5	< 5	<5	6	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	0	241

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

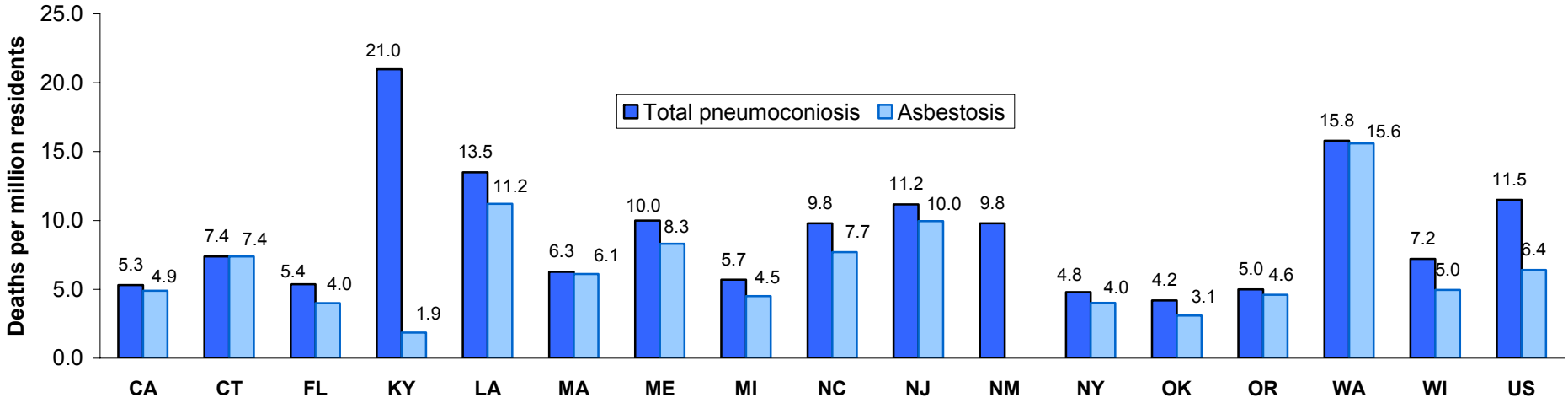
Table 10b. Age-Standardized Mortality Rates from or with Select Types of Pneumoconiosis, Ages 15 Years and Older, by State and U.S., 2003

	CA	CT	FL	KY	LA	MA	ME	MI	NC	NJ	NM	NY	OK	OR	WA	WI	US
Coal workers' pneumoconiosis	—	—	0.9	15.4	—	—	—	—	—		3.8	—	—	—	—		3.4
Silicosis	0.3	—	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.7	—	0.4	—	—	—	1.8	0.8
Other and unspecified pneumoconiosis	—	—	—	3.1	—	—	—	—	1.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1

Rates are expressed as deaths per one million residents.

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

Figure 10. Age-Standardized Mortality Rates from or with Total Pneumoconiosis and Asbestosis, Ages 15 Years and Older, by State and U.S., 2003



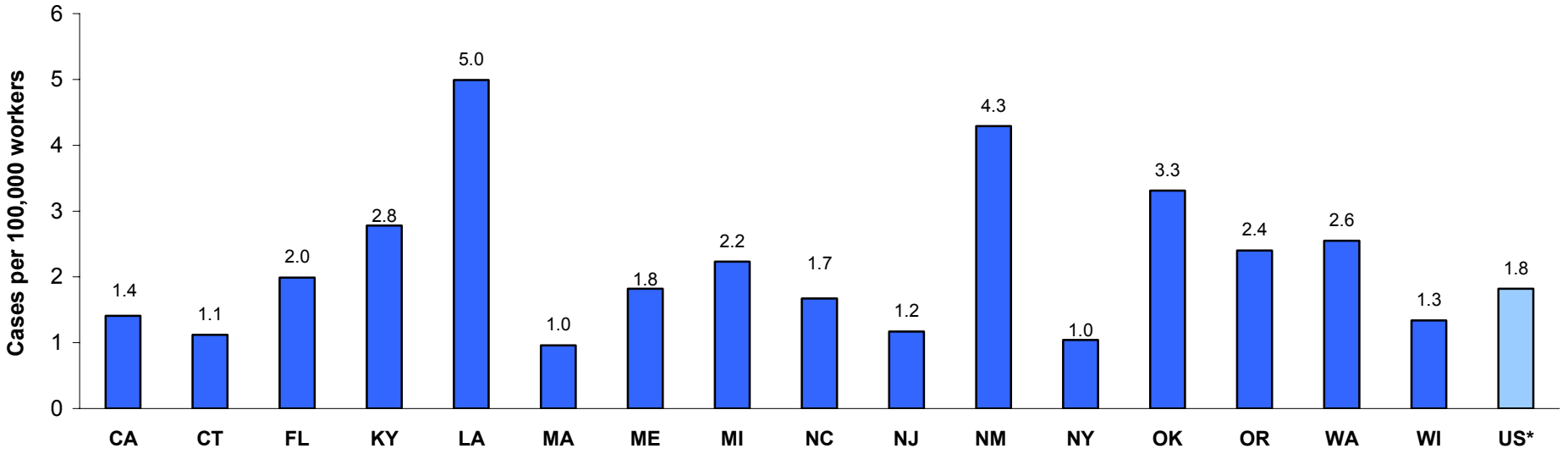
Data Sources: Numbers of deaths: State Vital Records. Numbers of deaths in the U.S.: National Center for Health Statistics multiple cause of death file.
Population statistics used to calculate rates: U.S. Census Bureau.

Table 11. Number of Work-related Pesticide-associated Illness and Injuries Reported by State Poison Control Centers, 2003

	CA	CT	FL	KY	LA	MA	ME	MI	NC	NJ	NM	NY	OK	OR	WA	WI	US[1]
Cases of pesticide-associated poisonings	230	19	154	51	95	31	12	104	66	48	36	91	53	41	74	39	2,503

[1] Does not include Mississippi and North Dakota

Figure 11. Rate of Work-related Pesticide-associated Poisonings, by State and U.S., 2003



* 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

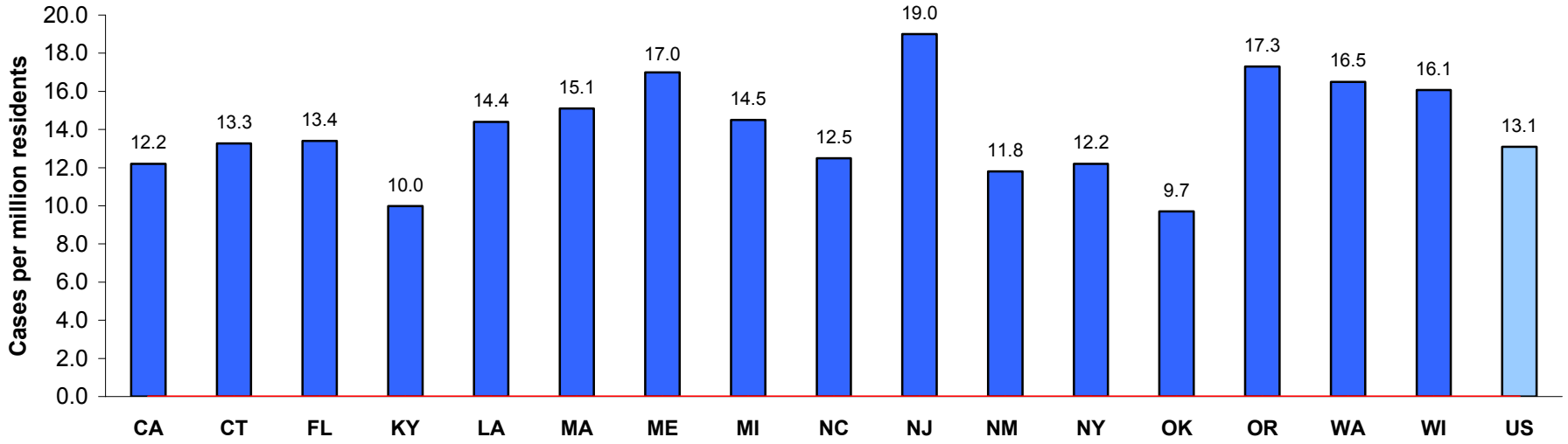
Cases are counted in the Toxic Exposure Surveillance System (TESS) data system used by these states and nationally by the American Association of Poison Control Centers according to the following TESS variable definitions:

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 and U.S., 2003

	CA	CT	FL	KY	LA	MA	ME	MI	NC	NJ	NM	NY	OK	OR	WA	WI	US
Mesotheliomia cases	300	41	246	32	49	82	20	116	76	137	17	185	28	48	76	70	728

Figure 12. Age-Standardized Incidence Rate of Malignant Mesothelioma, Ages 15 Years and Older, by State and U.S., 2003



Data Sources: Number of mesothelioma cases: State cancer registries. Population statistics used to calculate state rates: U.S. Census Bureau. U.S. rate estimated from 16 Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) Program cancer registries.

Table 13a. Number of Prevalent[1] and Incident[2] Cases of Persons Age 16 Years and Older with Elevated Blood Lead Levels, by State and U.S., 2003

	CA	CT	KY	MA	ME	MI	NC	NJ	NM	NY	OK	OR	WA	WI	US[3]
Prevalent cases with blood lead level ≥ 25 µg/dl	534	61	273	200	48	163	225	382	9	594	85	70	94	406	9,884
Incident cases with blood lead level ≥ 25 µg/dl	323	31	147	174	41	98	152	212	6	347	48	43	79	125	6,143
Prevalent cases with blood lead level ≥ 40 µg/dl	67	24	40	32	11	24	122	40	<5	102	19	5	23	49	1,649
Incident cases with blood lead level ≥ 40 µg/dl	56	16	37	25	6	21	73	26	<5	78	6	<5	21	27	902

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

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

[3] Prevalence and incidence numbers reported from 37 ABLES states.

Table 13b. Rate of Incident Cases of Persons Age 16 Years and Older with Elevated Blood Lead Levels, by State and U.S., 2003

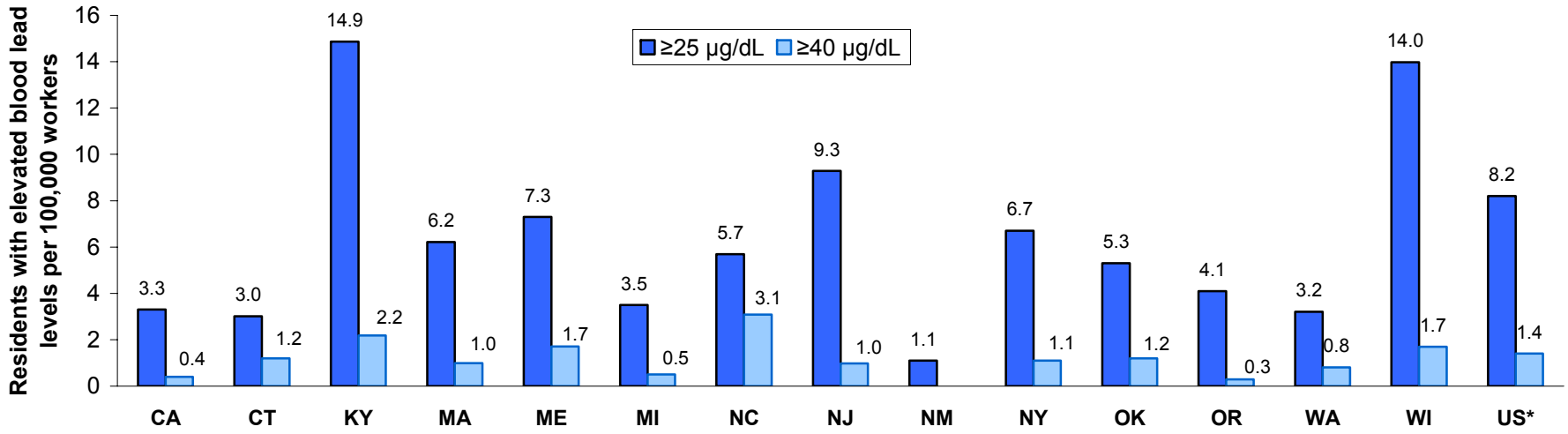
	CA	CT	KY	MA	ME	MI	NC	NJ	NM	NY	OK	OR	WA	WI	US[1]
Rate of blood lead level ≥25 ug/dL	2.0	1.5	8.0	5.4	6.2	2.1	3.8	5.2	0.7	3.9	3.0	2.5	2.7	4.3	5.1
Rate of blood lead level ≥40 ug/dL	0.3	0.8	2.0	0.8	0.9	0.4	1.8	0.6	—	0.9	0.4	—	0.7	0.9	0.8

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

NOTE: Dashes indicate that rates could not be calculated when based on less than five cases.

[1] U.S. incidence rate estimated from 37 ABLES states.

Figure 13. Prevalence Rates of Persons with Blood Lead Levels ≥ 25 µg/dL and ≥ 40 µg/dL, Ages 16 Years and Older, by State and U.S., 2003



Rates were not calculated for states with less than five cases.
* U.S. rates estimated from 37 ABLES states.

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

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.