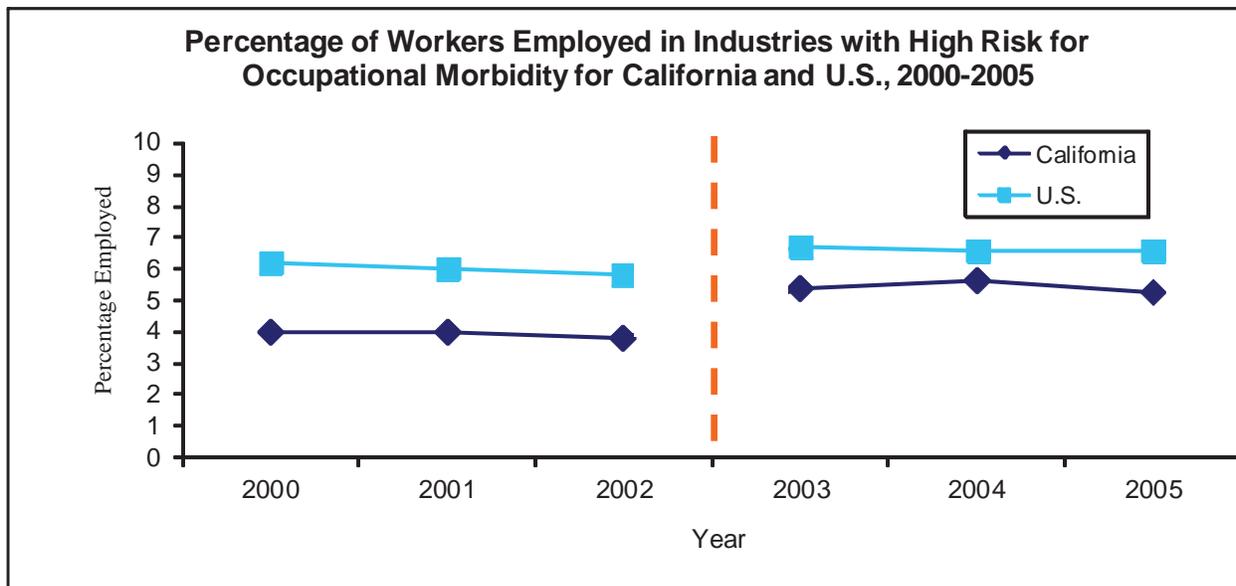


Workers Employed in Industries with High Risk for Occupational Morbidity

Workers in certain industries (such as meat packing plants, foundries, and nursing homes) sustain non-fatal injuries and illnesses (morbidity) at much higher rates than the overall workforce. The proportion of the workforce employed in these industries varies by state. This variation can help explain differences in injury and illness rates among states. Industries with injury and illness rates more than twice the national rate for all private-sector industries are counted based on the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Annual Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (these high risk industries are updated every five years). The U.S. Census Bureau County Business Patterns is used to count the number of persons employed in the high risk industries. This Indicator reports the percentage of all employed persons 16 and older who work in the high risk industries. The high risk industries identified for the U.S. overall may differ from the highest risk industries in a given state.



Data Sources: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Annual Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, U.S. Census Bureau County Business Patterns

Percentage and Number of Workers Employed in Industries With High Risk for Morbidity for California and U.S., 2000-2005							
Year	California						U.S.
	2000 ¹	2001 ¹	2002 ¹	2003 ²	2004 ²	2005 ²	2005 ²
Percentage of Workers Employed in Industries With High Risk for Morbidity	4.0	4.0	3.8	5.4	5.6	5.2	6.6
Number of Workers Employed in Industries With High Risk for Morbidity	516,292	526,087	485,527	705,485	745,316	700,218	7,636,303

¹ Technical note: The 65 high risk industries selected for this indicator had injury and illness rates greater than 13 cases per 100 full-time workers - more than twice the overall national injury and illness rates, as estimated by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1999.

² Technical note: The 37 high risk industries selected for this indicator had injury and illness rates greater than 10 cases per 100 full-time workers - more than twice the overall national injury and illness rates, as estimated by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 2003.

Data Sources: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Annual Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, U.S. Census Bureau County Business Patterns