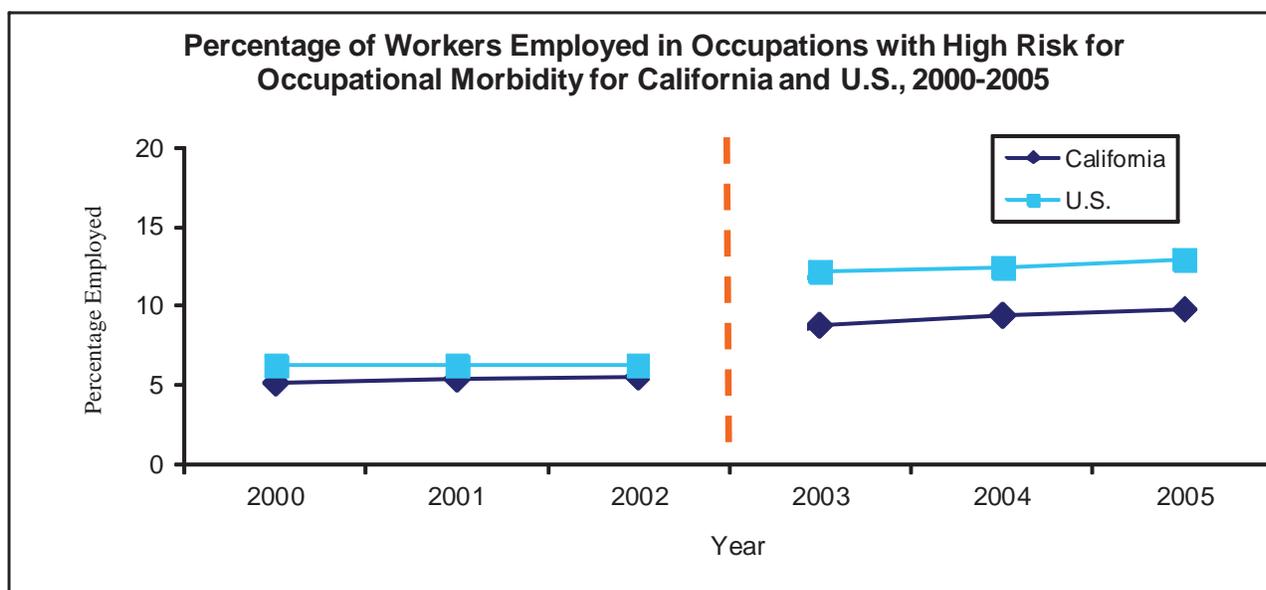


Workers Employed in Occupations with High Risk for Occupational Morbidity

Workers in certain occupations (such as machine operators, truck drivers, and construction laborers) sustain non-fatal injuries and illnesses (morbidity) at much higher rates than the overall workforce. The proportion of the workforce employed in these occupations varies by state. This variation can help explain differences in injury and illness rates among states. Occupations with injury and illness rates more than 2.5 times the national rate for all private-sector occupations are counted based on the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Annual Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (these high risk occupations are updated every five years). The BLS Current Population Survey is used to count the number of people employed in the high risk occupations. This Indicator reports the percentage of all employed persons 16 and older who work in the high risk occupations. The high risk occupations identified for the U.S. overall may differ from the highest risk occupations in a given state.



Data Sources: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Annual Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Current Population Survey

Percentage and Number of Workers Employed in Occupations 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 Occupations With High Risk for Morbidity	5.1	5.4	5.5	8.8	9.4	9.8	13.0
Number of Workers Employed in Occupations With High Risk for Morbidity	823,344	881,266	898,466	1,443,089	1,559,674	1,660,242	13,704,562

¹ Technical note: The 23 high risk occupations selected for this indicator had injury and illness rates greater than 5 cases per 100 full-time workers – more than two-and-a-half times 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 83 high risk occupations selected for this indicator had injury and illness rates that exceed 2.6 cases per 100 full-time workers – 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. Bureau of Labor Statistics Current Population Survey