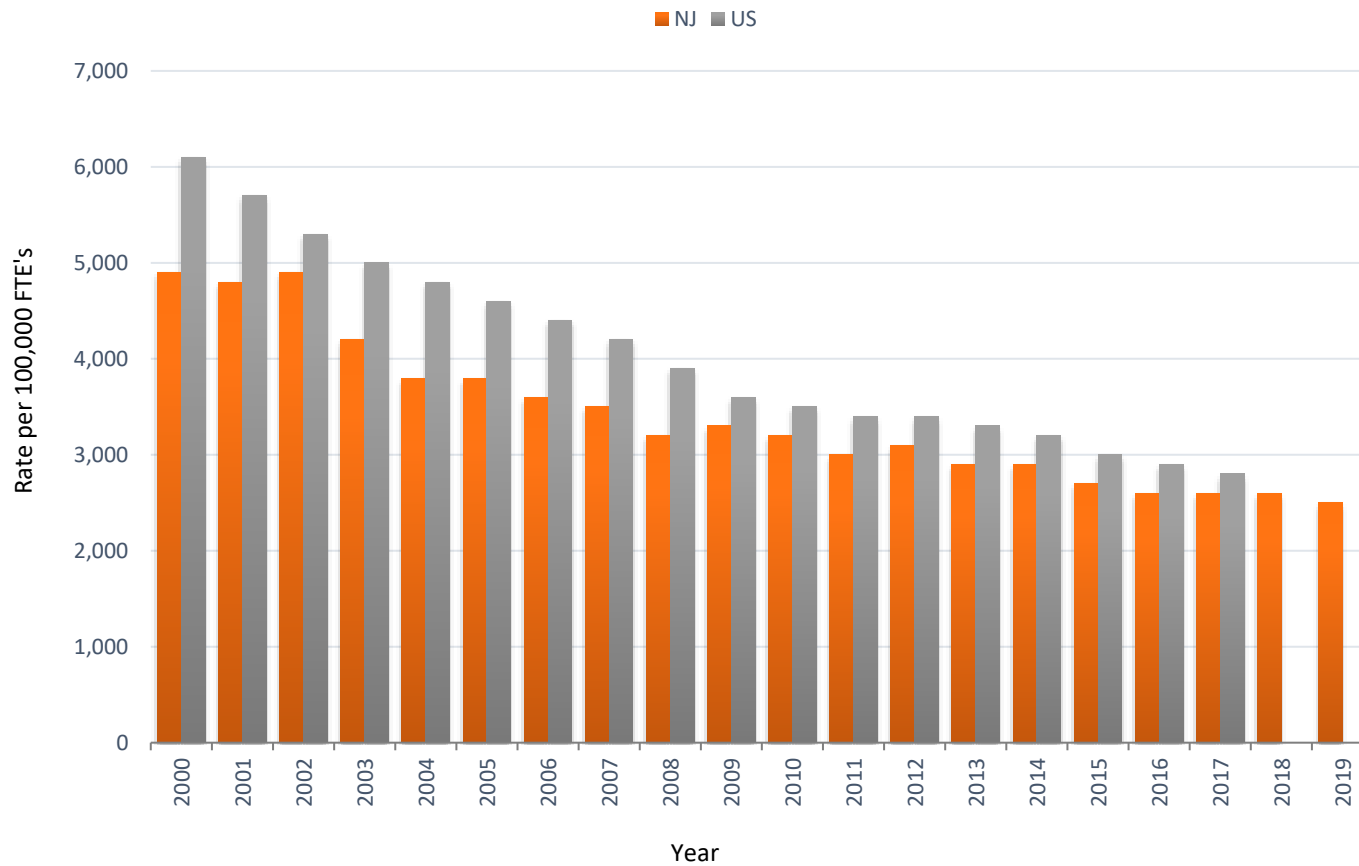


OHI #1: Non-Fatal Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses Reported by Employers

Estimated Annual Total Work-Related Injury and Illness Incidence Rate,
New Jersey and United States, 2000-2019



Estimated Annual Total Number and Incidence Rate* of Non-Fatal Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses, New Jersey and United States, 2000-2019

Year	Number		Rate*	
	NJ	US	NJ	US
2000	132,500	5,650,100	4,900	6,100
2001	129,200	5,215,600	4,800	5,700
2002	151,000	4,700,600	4,900	5,300
2003	113,500	4,365,200	4,200	5,000
2004	102,500	4,257,300	3,800	4,800
2005	104,400	4,214,200	3,800	4,600
2006	97,400	4,085,400	3,600	4,400
2007	94,800	4,002,700	3,500	4,200
2008	88,700	3,696,100	3,200	3,900
2009	87,400	3,277,700	3,300	3,600
2010	82,500	3,063,400	3,200	3,500
2011	76,700	3,034,500	3,000	3,400
2012	80,900	3,027,600	3,100	3,400
2013	78,000	3,007,300	2,900	3,300
2014	77,900	2,953,500	2,900	3,200
2015	72,000	2,905,900	2,700	3,000
2016	72,500	2,857,400	2,600	2,900
2017	71,700	2,811,500	2,600	2,800
2018	74,400	N/A	2,600	N/A
2019	69,000	N/A	2,500	N/A

*Rate per 100,000 FTEs

N/A: not available

Data Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics, Annual Survey of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses (SOII)
[\[https://www.bls.gov/respondents/iif\]](https://www.bls.gov/respondents/iif)

Technical Notes:

- Employers are required to follow Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) regulations for recording work-related cases of injuries and illnesses.
 - Includes events that result in death, loss of consciousness, days away from work, restricted work, or medical treatment beyond first aid.
 - Detailed case characteristics (e.g., nature, body part, event) are reported when the injury or illness results in at least one day away from work.
 - Approximately 14% of the workforce are not included (military, self-employed individuals, private household workers, workers on farms with 10 or fewer employees, and Federal agencies) as these worker groups fall outside the scope of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970.
- Rates published by BLS are reported as the number of injury and illness cases per 100 full-time equivalents (FTEs). Rates presented in Figure 1 are reported as cases per 100,000 FTEs and were derived by multiplying BLS published rates by 1,000.

Limitations:

- The SOII estimates are subject to a number of limitations:
 - Some states do not participate in this survey, and in some participating states, sample sizes are insufficient to generate state-specific estimates.
 - Employers do not always record all relevant events. Employers are only required to report the detailed case characteristics (e.g., nature of the disabling condition, body part affected, and event and source producing the condition) when the injury or illness results in at least one day away from work beyond the day of injury or onset of illness.
 - Employers are often unaware of work-related conditions. This may include cases in which medical care from personal health care providers was sought, conditions with long latencies, and conditions that are diagnosed after an employee leaves an employer.
 - Employers may place affected workers on restricted work activity, thereby avoiding the requirement to report lost workday cases.
 - SOII data are based on year of incident and are collected shortly after the end of the calendar year. Thus, lost work-time cases that carry over to a new calendar year may not be captured.
- The private sector industries for which data are available vary among states, primarily due to differences in industry concentration and sample size from one state to the next. As a result, BLS does not recommend to compare numbers or rates between state or national data.