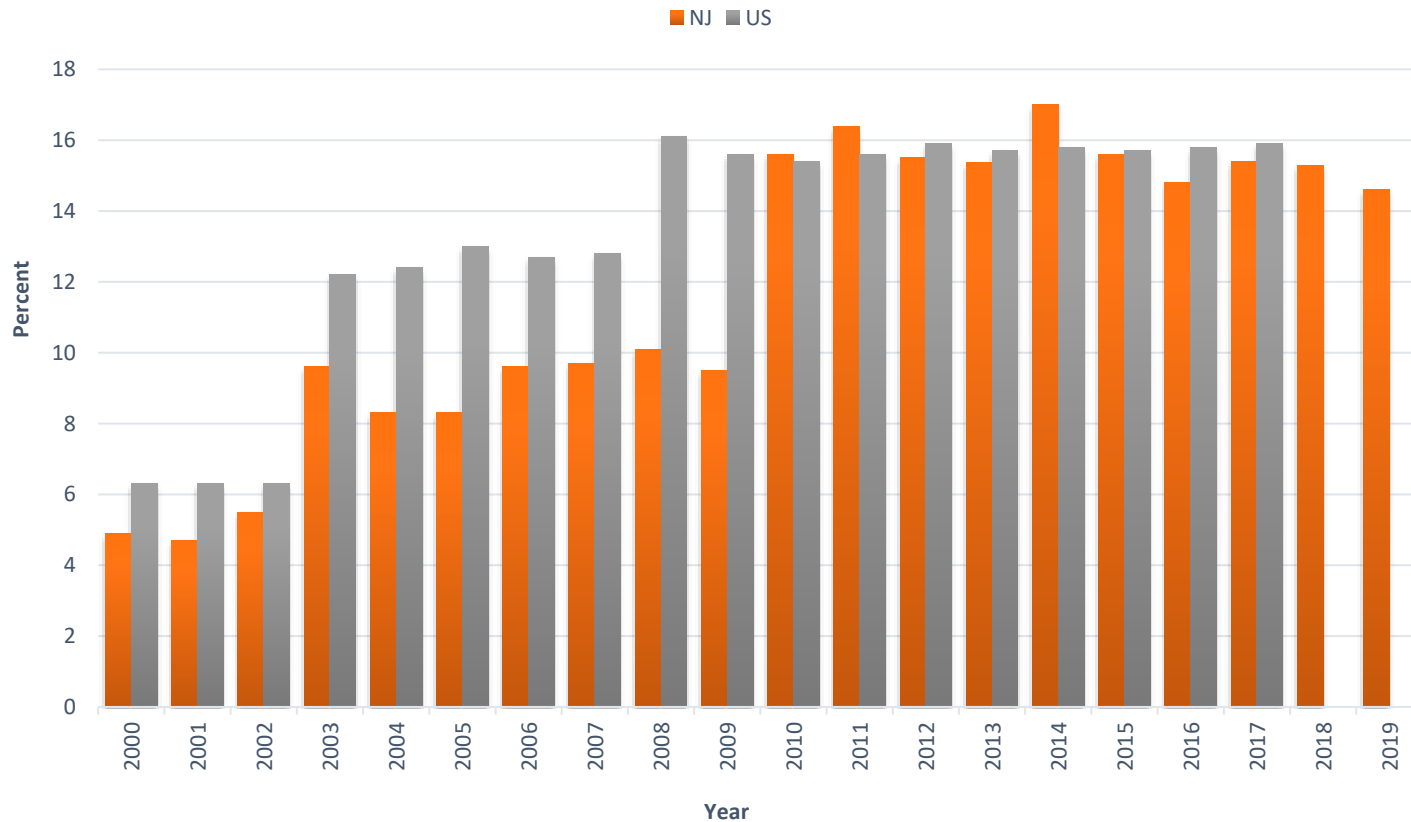## OHI #15: Percentage of Workers Employed in Occupations at High Risk for Occupational Morbidity

Percentage of Workers Employed in Occupations* at High Risk for Occupational Morbidity, New Jersey and United States, 2000-2019

*Occupations are based on Bureau of Labor Statistics "days away from work" cases and employment estimates for private sector workers.

Year	Number		Percent	
	NJ	**US**	**NJ**	**US**
2000	197,938	8,165,899	4.9	6.3
2001	186,751	8,141,210	4.7	6.3
2002	217,939	8,086,773	5.5	6.3
2003	397,770	12,595,944	9.6	12.2
2004	347,689	12,854,488	8.3	12.4
2005	389,567	13,704,562	8.3	13.0
2006	411,460	13,688,328	9.6	12.7
2007	421,168	13,953,757	9.7	12.8
2008	432,581	18,373,120	10.1	16.1
2009	394,229	16,949,831	9.5	15.6
2010	489,035	16,679,132	15.6	15.4
2011	523,807	17,073,089	16.4	15.6
2012	497,634	17,842,481	15.5	15.9
2013	498,543	17,053,040	15.4	15.7
2014	560,223	17,605,210	17.0	15.8
2015	515,227	17,778,497	15.6	15.7
2016	492,847	18,256,349	14.8	15.8
2017	503,016	18,595,396	15.4	15.9
2018	502,725	N/A	15.3	N/A
2019	498,092	N/A	14.6	N/A

Number and Percentage of Workers Employed in Occupations at High Risk for Occupational Morbidity, New Jersey and United States, 2000-2019

Data Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey, Employed Labor Force (ELF) Query System [https://wwwn.cdc.gov/wisards/cps/].

Technical Notes:

- The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health's (NIOSH) Employed Labor Force (ELF) query system (https://wwn.cdc.gov/wisards/cps/) was used to calculate the number of workers employed in high risk occupations. The NIOSH ELF is based on the Bureau of Labor Statistic's Current Population Survey.
- The CPS is a monthly probability sample of households in the United States (https://www.bls.gov/opub/geographic-profile/archive.htm).
- Estimates exclude workers less than 16 years of age, active-duty members of the military, and people living in most group institutions (i.e., prisoners, living institutions for the elderly).
- The high risk morbidity occupations are based on BLS "days away from work" cases and employment estimates for private sector workers for the year 2014 from the Bureau of Labor Statistics Annual Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses.
  - 49 occupations are classified as "high risk" for morbidity because they had an injury/illness rate that was more than double the national rate for all workers. In other words, the occupations had 'Days Away from Work' incidence rates of 195.6 per 10,000 full-time equivalent workers or higher.
  - The list of "high risk" occupations is found in the 2017 Occupational Health Indicators: A Guide for Tracking Occupational Health Conditions and Their Determinants (instructions for indicator 15), available at: https://cdn.ymaws.com/www.cste.org/resource/resmgr/occupationalhealth/2020_OHI_GuidanceManual_2017.pdf

Limitations:

- Differences in regional industrial practices may cause the ranking of "high risk" occupations within a specific state to differ from those identified from national data.
- 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, it is not recommended to compare numbers or rates between state or national data.
- Estimates from CPS published by the BLS may differ slightly compared to the CPS results obtained from ELF due to differences in methods used to apply population controls.