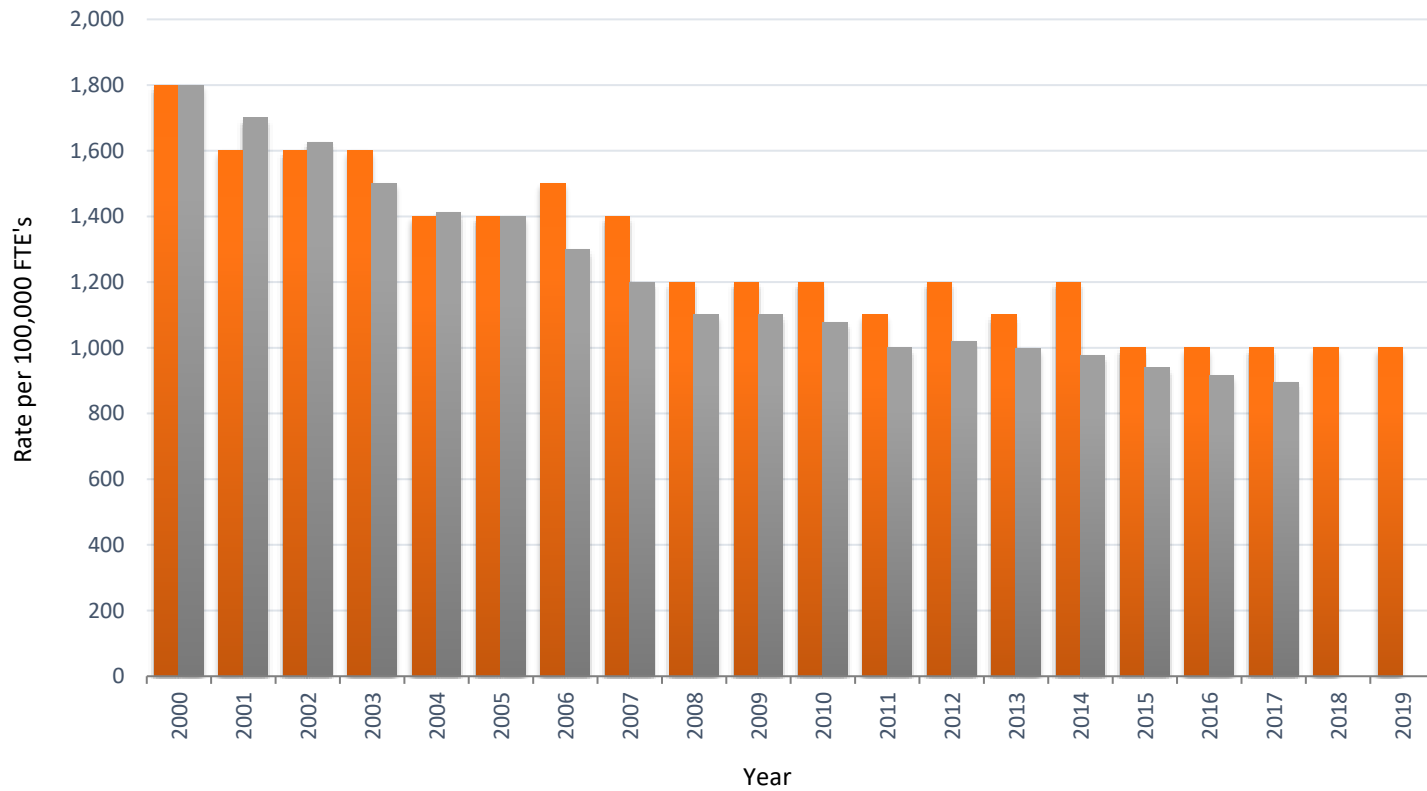


## OHI #1: Non-Fatal Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses Reported by Employers

Estimated Annual Total Incidence Rate\* for Cases Involving Days Away from Work, 2000-2019



\*Rate per 100,000 Full-Time Equivalent (FTEs) workers

**Estimated Annual Total Number and Incidence Rate\* for Cases Involving Days Away from Work, New Jersey and United States, 2000-2019**

Year	Number		Rate*	
	NJ	US	NJ	US
2000	50,200	1,664,000	1,800	1,800
2001	44,800	1,537,600	1,600	1,700
2002	58,300	1,436,194	1,600	1,626
2003	42,600	1,315,900	1,600	1,500
2004	39,000	1,259,320	1,400	1,413
2005	38,200	1,234,700	1,400	1,400
2006	39,600	1,183,500	1,500	1,300
2007	36,800	1,158,870	1,400	1,200
2008	33,900	1,078,140	1,200	1,100
2009	32,200	965,000	1,200	1,100
2010	30,200	933,200	1,200	1,077
2011	28,000	918,200	1,100	1,000
2012	31,400	918,720	1,200	1,019
2013	29,100	917,090	1,100	999
2014	31,500	916,440	1,200	978
2015	27,700	902,160	1,000	939
2016	27,400	892,270	1,000	917
2017	28,200	882,730	1,000	894
2018	27,500	N/A	1,000	N/A
2019	26,700	N/A	1,000	N/A

\*Rate per 100,000 Full-Time Equivalent (FTEs) Workers

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.