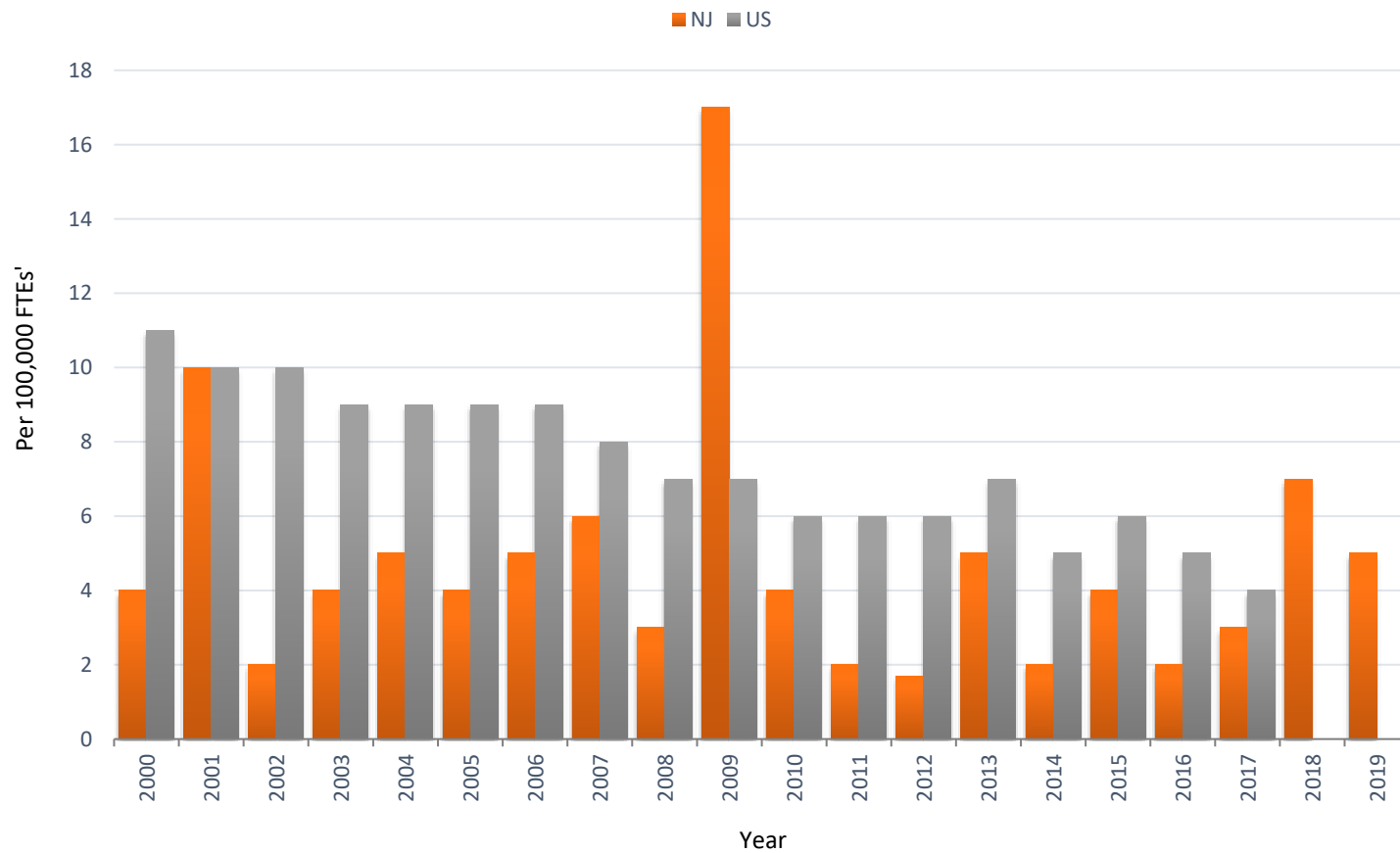


## OHI #4: Work-Related Amputations with Days Away from Work Reported by Employers

Estimated Annual Incidence Rate\* of Amputations Involving Days Away from Work, New Jersey and United States, 2000-2019



\*Rate per 10,000 Full-Time Equivalent (FTEs) workers age 16 years or older

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

Year	Number		Rate*	
	NJ	US	NJ	US
2000	117	9,658	4.0	11.0
2001	260	8,612	10.0	10.0
2002	55	8,793	2.0	10.0
2003	100	8,150	4.0	9.0
2004	140	8,160	5.0	9.0
2005	120	8,450	4.0	9.0
2006	130	7,990	5.0	9.0
2007	150	7,320	6.0	8.0
2008	90	6,230	3.0	7.0
2009	450	5,930	17.0	7.0
2010	110	5,260	4.0	6.0
2011	50	5,110	2.0	6.0
2012	430	5,120	1.7	6.0
2013	130	6,160	5.0	7.0
2014	40	4,250	2.0	5.0
2015	110	5,360	4.0	6.0
2016	60	5,060	2.0	5.0
2017	90	4,440	3.0	N/A
2018	200	N/A	7.0	N/A
2019	130	N/A	5.0	N/A

\*Rate per 10,000 FTEs age 16 years or older

N/A: not available

Data Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Injuries/Illnesses and Fatal Injuries Profiles [<https://data.bls.gov/gqt/InitialPage>].

## 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.
- In 2011, the BLS began using a revised version of the Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Classification System (OIICS) manual to code case characteristics associated with work-related injuries, illnesses and fatalities (<https://www.bls.gov/iif/oshoiics.htm>).
  - The OIICS nature code '1311XX' is used to identify amputations for data from 2011 and forward. The OIICS nature code '031XXX' was used to identify amputations for data prior to 2011.
  - Due to the extensive revisions in the new version of OIICS, BLS cautions users against directly comparing Event, Source, Secondary Source, Part, and Nature case characteristic codes from 1992–2010 to data from 2011 onward.
- Annual incidence rates of amputations involving days away from work are reported as amputations per 100,000 full-time equivalents (FTEs) in Figure 4. Rates reported by BLS are per 10,000 FTEs.

## 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.