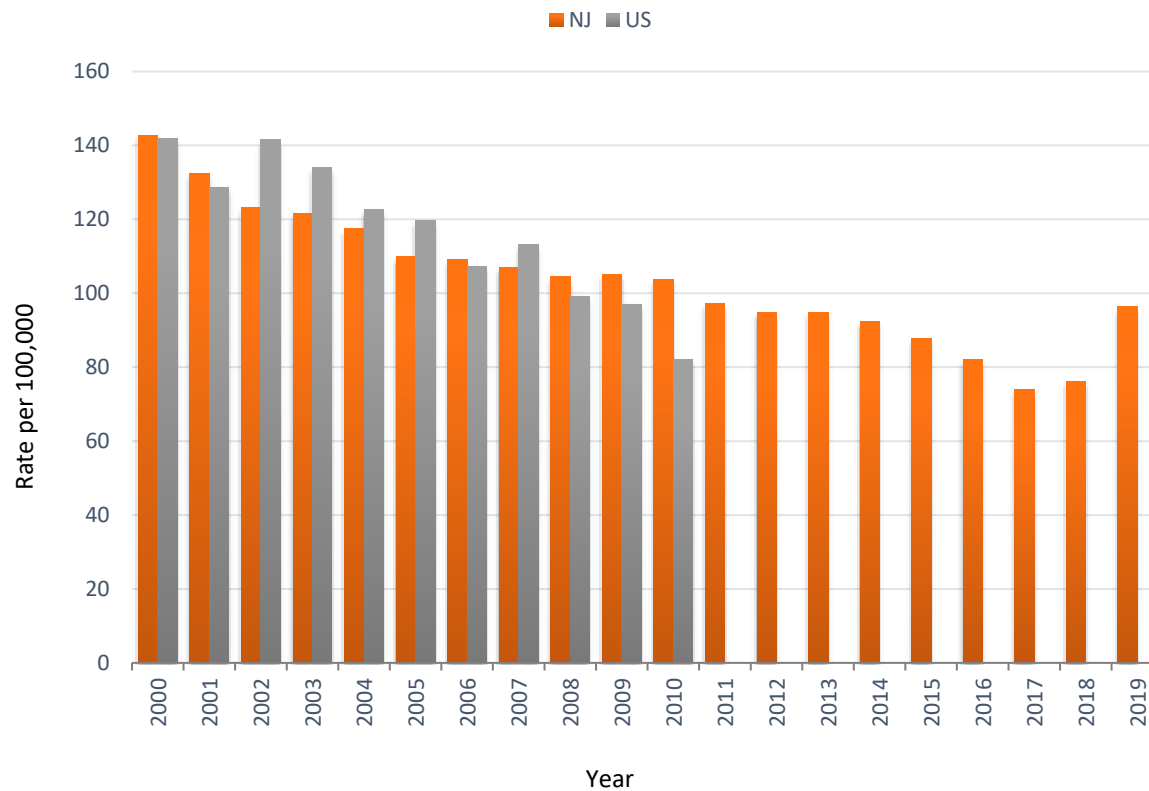


OHI #2: Work-Related Hospitalizations

Annual Crude Rate* of Inpatient Hospitalizations, 2000-2019



*Rate per 100,000 employed persons age 16 years or older

Annual Number and Crude Rate* of Inpatient Hospitalizations, New Jersey and United States, 2000-2019

Year	Number		Rate*	
	NJ	US	NJ	US
2000	5,754	192,109	142.8	142.0
2001	5,304	173,724	132.5	128.6
2002	5,070	193,752	123.3	141.5
2003	5,008	184,986	121.6	134.0
2004	4,907	170,796	117.4	122.7
2005	4,664	169,814	109.9	119.8
2006	4,682	154,877	109.1	107.2
2007	4,587	165,441	107.0	113.3
2008	4,451	144,184	104.5	99.2
2009	4,355	135,825	105.1	97.1
2010	4,249	114,242	103.6	82.2
2011	4,045	N/A	97.3	N/A
2012	3,945	N/A	94.9	N/A
2013	3,937	N/A	94.8	N/A
2014	3,900	N/A	92.4	N/A
2015	3,753	N/A	87.9	N/A
2016	3,539	N/A	82.2	N/A
2017	3,178	N/A	73.9	N/A
2018	3,220	N/A	76.1	N/A
2019	4,199	N/A	96.3	N/A

*Rate per 100,000 employed persons age 16 years or older

N/A: not available

Data Source: New Jersey Department of Health inpatient hospital discharge data

Technical Notes:

- Includes non-federal, acute care hospitals only.
- Primary expected payer must be workers' compensation.
 - Self-employed individuals such as farmers and independent contractors, federal employees, railroad or longshore and maritime workers may not be covered by state workers' compensation systems.
- Estimates for all states except Texas include employed persons age 16 years and older. Estimates for Texas include employed persons 15 years and older.
- Excludes patients with unknown age, out-of-state residents and unknown residence, and out-of-state inpatient hospitalizations.
- Annual rates of hospitalizations presented in Figure 2 are calculated by using the number of inpatient hospitalizations and the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment, which is based on Current Population Survey (CPS) estimates for state-specific number of employed persons.

Limitations:

- State hospital discharge data are subject to a number of limitations:
 - Workers hospitalized for injuries in a given state, but who reside in a different state, will not be included in the case count for this indicator.
 - Practice patterns and payment mechanisms may impact decisions by health care providers to hospitalize patients, correctly diagnose work-related conditions, and/or list conditions as a discharge diagnosis.
 - Many individuals with work-related illnesses or injuries do not file for workers' compensation or fail to recognize work as the cause of their illness or injury.
 - Attribution of primary payer in hospital discharge data may not be accurate.
 - All hospital admissions are counted, including multiple admissions for a single individual.
- Data between states may not be comparable due to differences in states' workers' compensation programs.