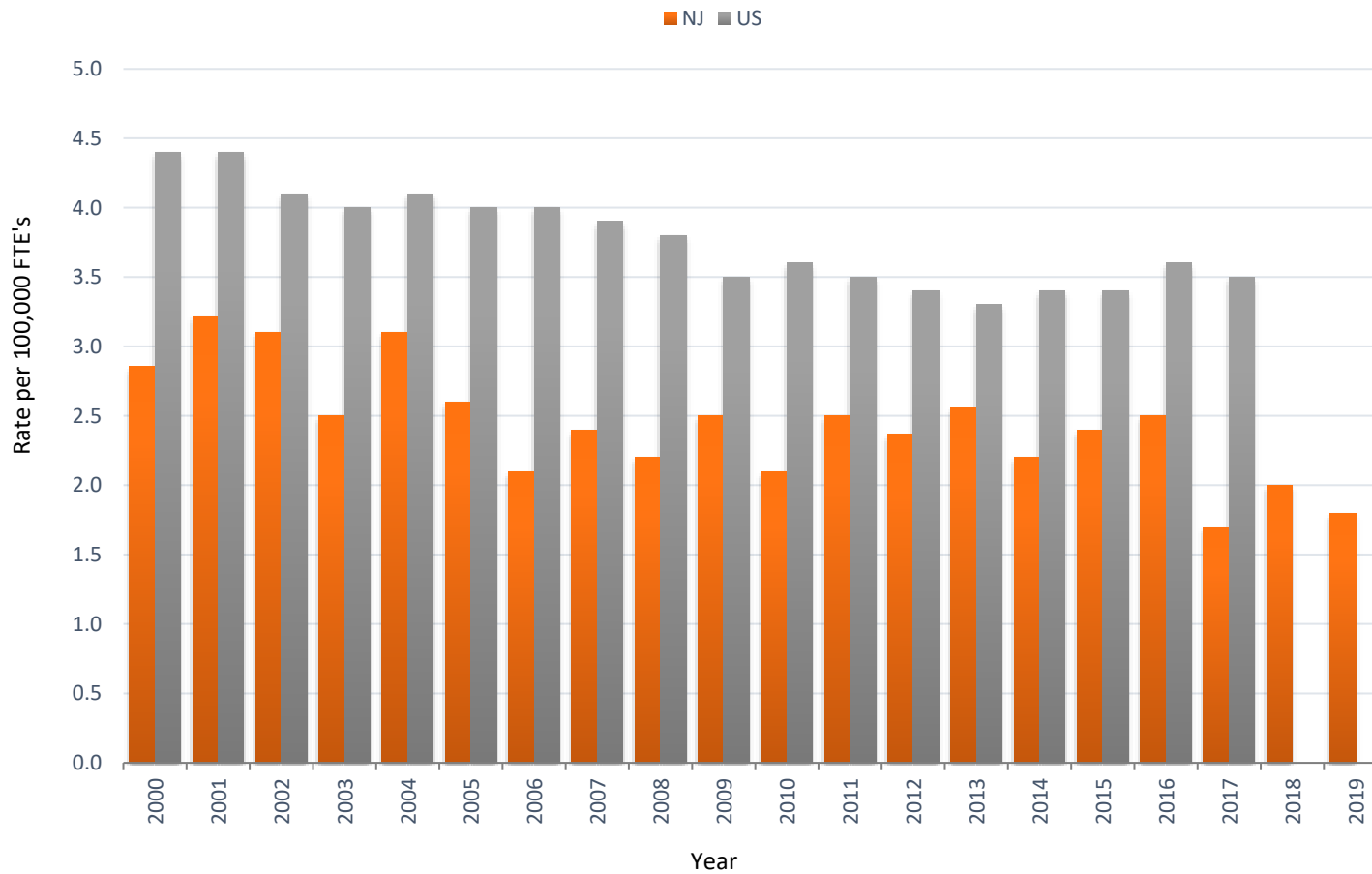


## OHI #3: Fatal Work-Related Injuries

Annual Crude Fatality Rate\* of Workers, New Jersey and United States, 2000-2019



## Annual Number and Crude Fatality Rate\* of Workers, New Jersey and United States, 2000-2019

Year	Number		Rate*	
	NJ	US	NJ	US
2000	115	5,920	2.9	4.4
2001	129	5,900	3.2	4.4
2002	129	5,534	3.1	4.1
2003	104	5,575	2.5	4.0
2004	129	5,764	3.1	4.1
2005	112	5,734	2.6	4.0
2006	88	5,840	2.1	4.0
2007	106	5,567	2.4	3.9
2008	92	5,214	2.2	3.8
2009	99	4,551	2.5	3.5
2010	81	4,690	2.1	3.6
2011	99	4,693	2.5	3.5
2012	92	4,628	2.4	3.4
2013	101	4,585	2.6	3.3
2014	87	4,821	2.2	3.4
2015	97	4,836	2.4	3.4
2016	101	5,190	2.5	3.6
2017	69	5,147	1.7	3.5
2018	83	N/A	2.0	N/A
2019	74	N/A	1.8	N/A

\*Rate per 100,000 FTEs age 16 years or older

N/A: not available

Data Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) [<https://www.bls.gov/iif/oshstate.htm>]; NIOSH Employed Labor Force (ELF) database [<https://wwwn.cdc.gov/wisards/cps/default.aspx>]

## Technical Notes:

- Fatalities are reported by state in which the incident occurred (<https://www.bls.gov/iif/>).
- Fatalities of workers younger than 16, active-duty military, and volunteers are included in the numerator but are excluded from the denominator used for calculating the rates.
- The denominator that the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) uses to calculate fatality rates has changed over time from the number of workers employed to the quantity of hours worked. The new hours-based rates use the average number of employees at work and the average hours each employee works. To be consistent with the BLS, the denominator for fatal work-related injury rates for this indicator has changed from the number employed, as indicated in the Geographic Profiles, to the number of hours worked which is designated as Full-Time-Equivalent workers or FTEs. States may wish to calculate rates using either method to track trends over time.

## Limitations:

- Denominator data from CPS used for calculating rates are based on state of residence. Since the CFOI data are based on state of fatality occurrence, the rates in Figure 3 may not accurately depict worker risk by state. Rates may overestimate risk for a state if fatal incidents involved victims who were out-of-state residents. Likewise, rates may be underestimated if fatal incidents occurred in other states.
- BLS uses a different methodology to calculate fatal work-related injury rates; as a result, rates presented here may differ from the BLS published rates.