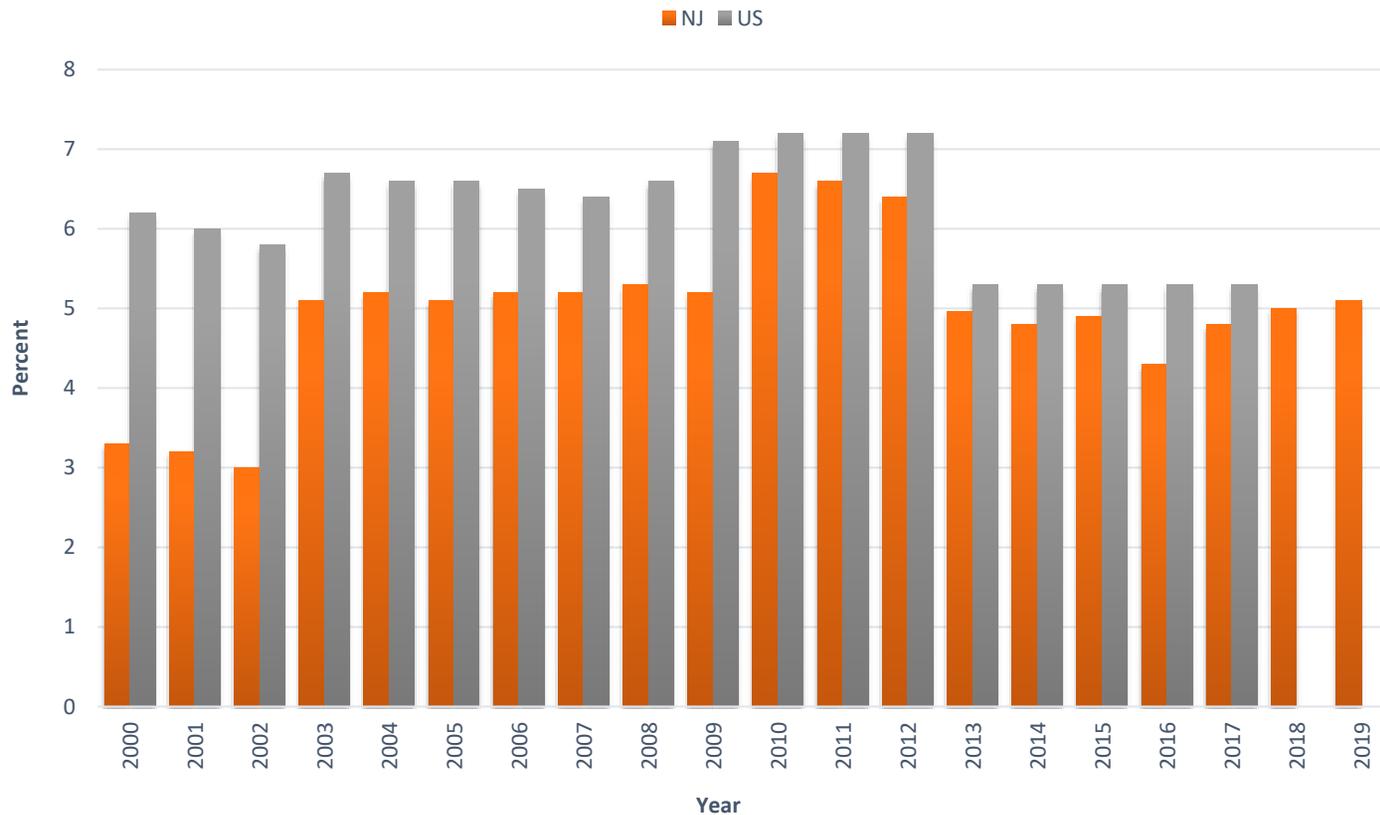


OHI #14: Percentage of Workers Employed in Industries at High Risk for Occupational Morbidity

Percentage of Employed Persons in High Morbidity Risk Industries*, New Jersey and United States, 2000-2019



*North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) industries

Number and Percentage of Employed Persons in High Morbidity Risk Industries*, New Jersey and United States, 2000-2019

Year	Number		Percent	
	NJ	US	NJ	US
2000	132,690	7,043,202	3.3	6.2
2001	134,194	6,902,690	3.2	6.0
2002	125,144	6,595,816	3.0	5.8
2003	182,181	7,557,604	5.1	6.7
2004	188,689	7,553,389	5.2	6.6
2005	184,905	7,636,303	5.1	6.6
2006	188,411	7,745,269	5.2	6.5
2007	190,361	7,736,258	5.2	6.4
2008	194,576	7,998,334	5.3	6.6
2009	178,614	8,181,022	5.2	7.1
2010	224,162	8,045,439	6.7	7.2
2011	222,005	8,159,146	6.6	7.2
2012	220,044	8,316,277	6.4	7.2
2013	173,255	6,308,407	5.0	5.3
2014	169,888	6,409,798	4.8	5.3
2015	174,893	6,584,237	4.9	5.3
2016	154,926	6,682,275	4.3	5.3
2017	177,990	6,849,952	4.8	5.3
2018	187,863	N/A	5.0	N/A
2019	193,987	N/A	5.1	N/A

*North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) industries

Data Source: US Census Bureau, County Business Patterns [<https://data.census.gov/cedsci/advanced>].

Technical Notes:

- The Census Bureau's County Business Patterns (CBP) is based on mid-March payrolls of all employers. Excludes farms, public administration, or self-employed. CBP data are extracted from the Business Register, the Census Bureau's file of all known single and multi-establishment companies. Data comes from a variety of sources, including the Economic Census, the Annual Survey of Manufactures, and Current Business Surveys, as well as from administrative records of the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), the Social Security Administration (SSA), and the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).
- Includes employed persons age 16 years or older.
- The high risk morbidity industries are based on BLS "total reportable cases incidence rates" for private sector workers for the year 2014 from the Bureau of Labor Statistics Annual Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses.
 - 54 industries are classified as "high risk" because they had occupational injury and illness rates more than double the national rate of 6.4 cases per 100 full-time-equivalent workers.
 - The list of "high risk" industries is found in the 2017 Occupational Health Indicators: A Guide for Tracking Occupational Health Conditions and Their Determinants (instructions for indicator 14), 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" industries within a specific state to differ from those identified from national data.
- Exact employment counts for a particular North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) may not be provided within a state because of confidentiality issues.
- The private sector industries for which data are available vary among states, primarily due to differences in industry concentration and sample size. As a result, it is not recommended to compare numbers or rates between state or national data.