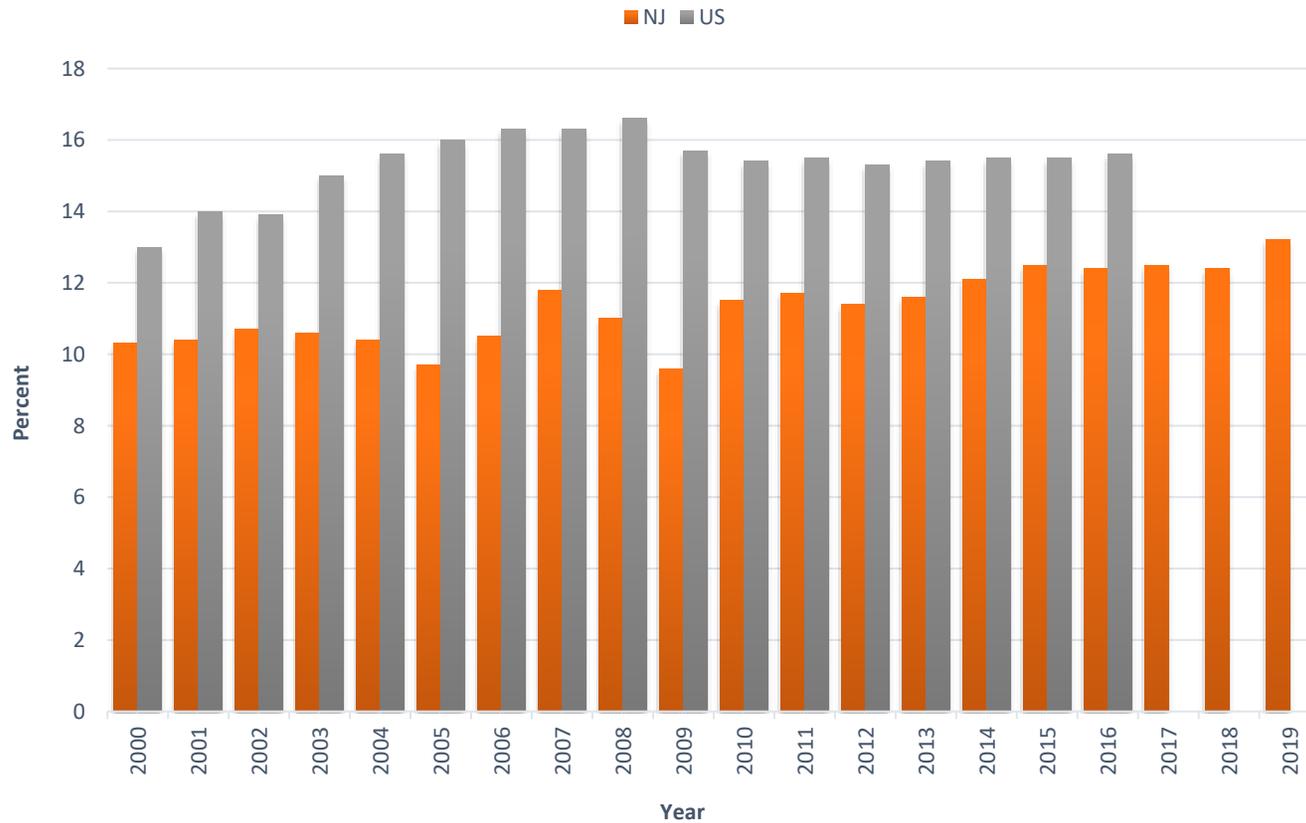


OHI #16: Percentage of Workers Employed in Industries and Occupations at High Risk for Occupational Mortality

Percentage of Workers Employed in Industries at High Risk for Occupational Mortality, New Jersey and United States, 2000-2019



Average Number and Percentage of
Workers Employed in Industries at High
Risk for Occupational Mortality, New
Jersey and United States, 2000-2019

Year	Number		Percent	
	NJ	US	NJ	US
2000	416,753	18,117,819	10.3	13
2001	418,415	18,021,007	10.4	14.0
2002	426,128	17,891,796	10.7	13.9
2003	442,815	17,922,675	10.6	15.0
2004	437,963	18,724,429	10.4	15.6
2005	452,151	19,391,501	9.7	16.0
2006	360,617	20,224,242	10.5	16.3
2007	508,736	20,390,465	11.8	16.3
2008	469,727	20,643,751	11.0	16.6
2009	399,865	18,645,204	9.6	15.7
2010	403,012	18,124,738	11.5	15.4
2011	415,702	18,426,657	11.7	15.5
2012	407,068	18,713,621	11.4	15.3
2013	417,224	19,070,007	11.6	15.4
2014	442,819	19,579,754	12.1	15.5
2015	459,433	19,880,868	12.5	15.5
2016	457,418	20,367,099	12.4	15.5
2017	463,931	20,734,540	12.5	15.6
2018	460,856	N/A	12.4	N/A
2019	497,646	N/A	13.2	N/A

Data Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey, Employed Labor Force (ELF) Query System [<https://www.cdc.gov/wisards/cps/>].

Technical Notes:

- The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health's (NIOSH) Employed Labor Force (ELF) query system (<https://www.cdc.gov/wisards/cps/>) was used to calculate the number of workers employed in high risk occupations. The NIOSH ELF is based on the Bureau of Labor Statistic's Current Population Survey.
- The CPS is a monthly probability sample of households in the United States (<https://www.bls.gov/opub/geographic-profile/archive.htm>).
- Estimates exclude workers less than 16 years of age, active-duty members of the military, and people living in most group institutions (i.e., prisoners, living institutions for the elderly).
- The high risk mortality industries are based on the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) for private sector workers 16 years of age or older for the year 2014.
 - 38 industries are classified as "high risk" for mortality because they had a fatality rate more than twice as high as the overall U.S. rate of 3.6 per 100,000 FTE in 2014.
- The high risk mortality occupations are based on the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) for private sector workers 16 years of age or older for the year 2014.
 - 63 occupations are classified as "high risk" for mortality because they had a fatality rate more than twice as high as the overall U.S. rate of 3.6 per 100,000 FTE in 2014.
- The list of "high risk" industries and occupations is found in the 2017 document, "Occupational Health Indicators: A Guide for Tracking Occupational Health Conditions and Their Determinants (instructions for indicator 16), 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" occupations within a specific state to differ from those identified from national data.
- 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, it is not recommended to compare numbers or rates between state or national data.
- Estimates from CPS published by the BLS may differ slightly compared to the CPS results obtained from ELF due to differences in methods used to apply population controls.