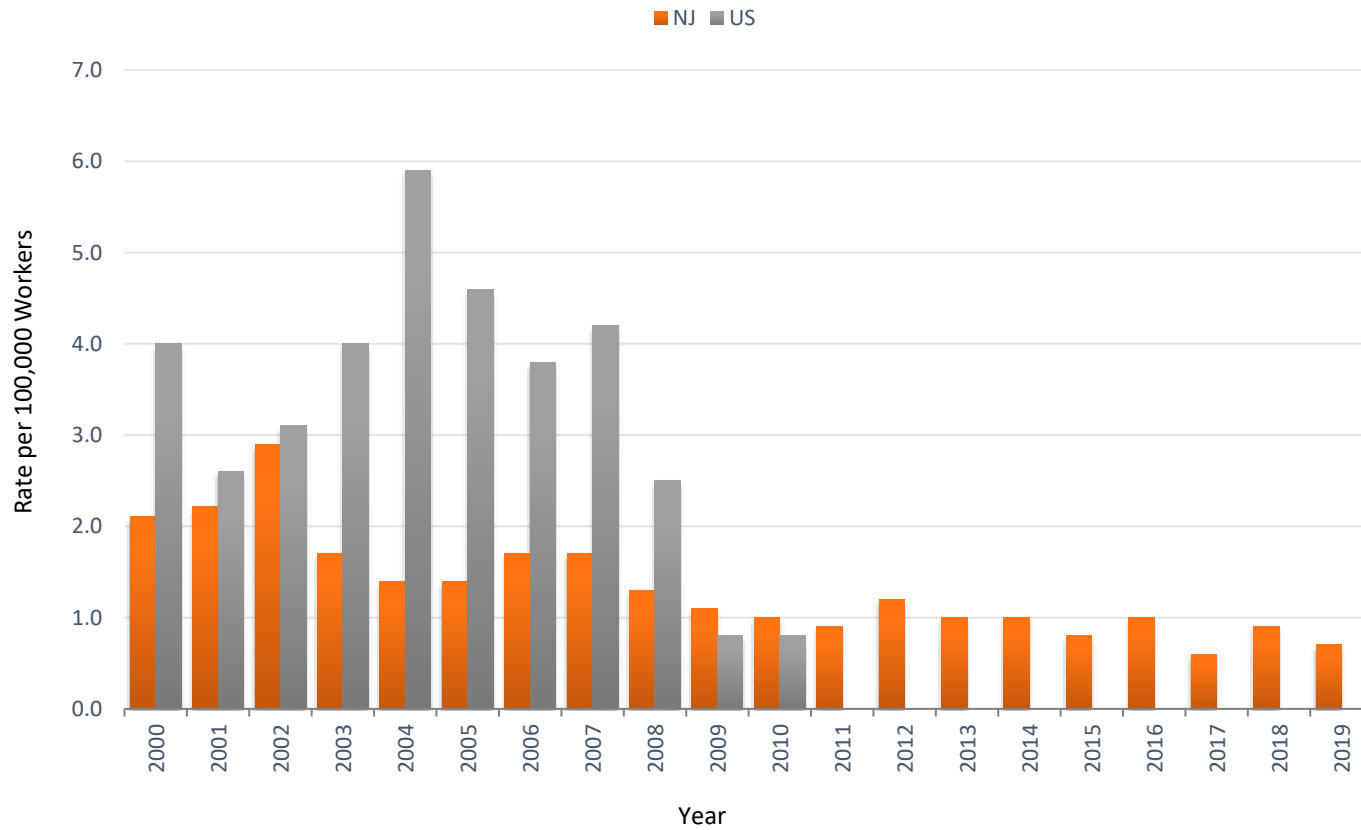


OHI #6: Hospitalizations for Work-Related Burns

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



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

Annual Number and Rate* of Inpatient Hospitalizations for Work-Related Burns, New Jersey and United States, 2000-2019

Year	Number		Rate*	
	NJ	US	NJ	US
2000	85	5,370	2.1	4.0
2001	89	3,474	2.2	2.6
2002	121	4,246	2.9	3.1
2003	70	5,441	1.7	4.0
2004	58	8,251	1.4	5.9
2005	59	6,463	1.4	4.6
2006	71	5,483	1.7	3.8
2007	74	6,158	1.7	4.2
2008	57	3,657	1.3	2.5
2009	44	1,111	1.1	0.8
2010	40	1,176	1.0	0.8
2011	36	N/A	0.9	N/A
2012	49	N/A	1.2	N/A
2013	41	N/A	1.0	N/A
2014	41	N/A	1.0	N/A
2015	35	N/A	0.8	N/A
2016	44	N/A	1.0	N/A
2017	26	N/A	0.6	N/A
2018	38	N/A	0.9	N/A
2019	32	N/A	0.7	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; US Bureau of Labor Statistics, Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment [<https://www.bls.gov/opub/geographic-profile/archive.htm>]

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.