TABLE SNR13. Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates¹ by State and case types, private industry, 2006

State	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other
		Total	Cases with days away from work ²	Cases with job transfer or restriction	Other recordable cases
Private industry ³	4.4	2.3	1.3	1.0	2.1
Alabama	4.7	2.3	1.2	1.1	2.4
Alaska	6.2	3.0	2.3	.7	3.3
Arizona	4.4	2.3	1.3	1.0	2.2
Arkansas	4.4	2.0	1.0	1.0	2.4
California	4.3	2.6	1.2	1.3	1.8
Connecticut	4.8	2.5	1.5	1.0	2.3
Delaware	3.8	1.9	1.4	.6	1.9
District of Columbia	2.0	.9	.7	.2	1.1
Florida	4.4	2.3	1.2	1.1	2.1
Georgia	4.0	1.8	1.0	.9	2.1
Guam	3.7	2.2	1.8	.3	1.5
Hawaii	4.8	3.0	2.6	.4	1.8
Illinois	4.1	2.2	1.2	1.0	2.0
Indiana	5.4	2.7	1.2	1.5	2.7
lowa	6.0	3.0	1.3	1.6	3.0
Kansas	5.1	2.3	1.1	1.2	2.8
Kentucky	5.2	2.8	1.5	1.3	2.4
Louisiana	3.0	1.5	1.0	.5	1.5
Maine	7.0	3.9	1.8	2.1	3.1
Maryland	3.8	2.0	1.5	.5	1.8
Massachusetts	3.9	2.1	1.6	.5	1.8
Michigan	5.0	2.5	1.1	1.4	2.5
Minnesota	5.0	2.4	1.3	1.1	2.6
Missouri	4.7	2.2	1.1	1.0	2.5
Montana	6.9	2.9	2.0	.9	4.0
Nebraska	5.0	2.3	1.3	1.0	2.7
Nevada	5.5	2.9	1.4	1.5	2.6
New Jersey	3.6	2.0	1.5	.6	1.6
New Mexico	4.5	2.4	1.3	1.1	2.1
New York	3.0	1.6	1.4	.2	1.4
North Carolina	4.0	2.0	1.1	1.0	1.9
Oklahoma	4.7	2.4	1.3	1.1	2.3

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE SNR13. Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates¹ by State and case types, private industry, 2006 — Continued

State	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Others
		Total	Cases with days away from work ²	Cases with job transfer or restriction	Other recordable cases
Oregon Puerto Rico Rhode Island	5.3 4.0 5.2	2.8 3.0 2.7	1.7 2.9 2.0	1.1 .1 .6	2.4 1.0 2.5
South Carolina	3.8 4.8 3.7 5.2 5.5	2.0 2.4 2.0 2.2 2.5	1.1 1.3 1.0 1.0 1.6	.9 1.2 1.0 1.2 .9	1.8 2.3 1.7 2.9 3.0
Virginia Virgin Islands Washington West Virginia Wisconsin	6.6	1.7 1.1 3.2 2.9 2.8	1.0 1.1 2.2 2.5 1.5	.7 .1 1.0 .4 1.3	1.8 1.0 3.4 2.2 2.7
Wyoming	4.8	2.4	1.9	.5	2.4

 $^{^{1}\,}$ The incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000, where

= number of injuries and illnesses

EΗ = total hours worked employees the calendar year

200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor October 2007

Days-away-from-work cases include those that resulted in days away from work, some of which also included job transfer or restriction.
 Data cover all 50 States.