

TABLE S19. Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates<sup>1</sup> per 100 full-time workers, private industry, 1999

State	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work days
		Total <sup>2</sup>	With days away from work <sup>3</sup>	
<b>Private industry<sup>4</sup></b> .....	6.3	3.0	1.9	3.3
Alabama .....	7.5	3.4	1.8	4.1
Alaska .....	8.1	3.8	3.4	4.2
Arizona .....	6.0	2.7	1.6	3.3
Arkansas .....	6.8	3.2	1.7	3.5
California .....	5.9	3.0	1.8	3.0
Connecticut .....	6.8	3.4	2.2	3.4
Delaware .....	5.6	2.7	1.8	2.8
Florida .....	5.4	2.4	1.5	2.9
Georgia .....	5.4	2.3	1.3	3.1
Guam .....	4.0	2.3	2.2	1.7
Hawaii .....	6.0	3.4	3.0	2.7
Illinois .....	6.0	2.9	1.9	3.1
Indiana .....	8.3	3.9	2.1	4.4
Iowa .....	8.7	4.1	2.1	4.6
Kansas .....	7.6	3.6	1.9	4.0
Kentucky .....	8.4	4.1	2.5	4.3
Louisiana .....	4.8	2.1	1.4	2.7
Maine .....	9.3	4.9	2.1	4.4
Maryland .....	5.2	2.6	1.9	2.7
Massachusetts .....	5.8	2.9	2.1	2.9
Michigan .....	8.1	3.9	1.8	4.2
Minnesota .....	6.9	3.3	1.9	3.6
Missouri .....	7.6	3.2	1.8	4.3
Montana .....	7.2	2.8	2.2	4.4
Nebraska .....	7.1	3.2	2.0	3.9
Nevada .....	7.3	3.0	1.7	4.3
New Jersey .....	4.4	2.3	1.8	2.2
New Mexico .....	5.1	2.6	1.8	2.5
New York .....	4.1	2.1	1.9	1.9
North Carolina .....	5.7	2.6	1.3	3.1
Oklahoma .....	6.6	3.5	2.2	3.1
Oregon .....	7.0	3.4	2.1	3.5
Puerto Rico .....	4.4	3.6	3.5	.9
Rhode Island .....	7.0	3.8	2.8	3.2
South Carolina .....	5.7	2.7	1.6	3.0
Tennessee .....	6.8	3.4	1.9	3.4
Texas .....	5.0	2.8	1.7	2.3
Utah .....	7.4	3.0	1.7	4.4
Vermont .....	7.6	3.5	2.4	4.1
Virginia .....	5.1	2.5	1.6	2.6
Virgin Islands .....	1.9	1.1	1.0	.8
Washington .....	9.0	3.8	2.8	5.3
West Virginia .....	7.2	3.9	3.4	3.3
Wisconsin .....	8.4	3.9	2.4	4.4

<sup>1</sup> 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

N = number of injuries and illnesses  
 EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year  
 200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

<sup>2</sup> Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, days of restricted work activity, or both.

<sup>3</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

<sup>4</sup> Data cover all 50 States.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor December 2000