

TABLE SNR13. Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates¹ per 100 full-time workers, by State, private industry, 2003

State	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
		Total	Cases with days away from work ²	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Private industry³	5.0	2.6	1.5	1.1	2.4
Alabama	4.6	2.4	1.2	1.2	2.2
Alaska	7.0	3.3	2.8	.6	3.7
Arizona	4.6	2.4	1.3	1.1	2.2
Arkansas	5.1	2.5	1.3	1.2	2.5
California	5.4	3.2	1.7	1.5	2.3
Connecticut	5.1	2.9	1.7	1.2	2.2
Delaware	4.3	2.1	1.4	.7	2.2
Florida	5.0	2.6	1.3	1.3	2.4
Georgia	4.3	2.1	1.1	1.1	2.2
Guam	4.4	2.5	2.4	.1	1.9
Hawaii	5.4	3.4	2.9	.5	2.0
Illinois	4.6	2.5	1.4	1.1	2.1
Indiana	6.2	3.2	1.4	1.8	3.0
Iowa	6.7	3.4	1.5	1.8	3.3
Kansas	5.5	2.7	1.3	1.3	2.9
Kentucky	6.4	3.3	1.9	1.4	3.1
Louisiana	3.6	1.6	1.0	.5	2.0
Maine	7.7	4.1	2.0	2.1	3.6
Maryland	4.1	2.3	1.7	.7	1.8
Michigan	6.3	3.4	1.5	1.9	2.9
Minnesota	5.5	2.8	1.4	1.4	2.7
Missouri	5.0	2.5	1.2	1.3	2.5
Montana	7.6	3.3	2.5	.9	4.3
Nebraska	5.9	2.8	1.7	1.1	3.1
Nevada	5.7	3.0	1.4	1.6	2.7
New Jersey	4.2	2.3	1.6	.7	1.9
New Mexico	6.1	3.1	1.8	1.3	2.9
New York	3.1	1.8	1.6	.2	1.3
North Carolina	4.0	2.0	1.1	.9	2.0
Oklahoma	5.0	2.7	1.4	1.3	2.3
Oregon	5.6	3.1	1.9	1.2	2.5
Puerto Rico	4.1	3.0	3.0	.1	1.1

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE SNR13. **Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates¹ per 100 full-time workers, by State, private industry, 2003** — Continued

State	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
		Total	Cases with days away from work ²	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Rhode Island	5.4	3.1	2.3	0.8	2.2
South Carolina	4.4	2.2	1.2	1.0	2.2
Tennessee	5.4	2.8	1.4	1.4	2.6
Texas	4.0	2.3	1.3	1.1	1.7
Utah	5.6	2.4	1.4	1.0	3.1
Vermont	5.2	2.6	1.6	1.0	2.6
Virginia	4.0	2.1	1.2	.9	1.9
Virgin Islands	2.8	1.3	1.2	.1	1.5
Washington	6.8	3.2	2.3	.9	3.6
West Virginia	6.1	3.3	2.8	.5	2.8
Wisconsin	6.5	3.3	1.9	1.4	3.2
Wyoming	6.0	3.1	2.5	.6	2.9

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

² Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

³ 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
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