

Table 1. Incidence rates ¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses for the United States and selected southeastern states and private industry divisions, 2006

Industry ²	United States		Alabama		Florida		Georgia	
	Total cases	Total cases away from work ³	Total cases	Total cases away from work ³	Total cases	Total cases away from work ³	Total cases	Total cases away from work ³
Private industry ⁴	4.4	2.3	4.7	2.3	4.4	2.3	4.0	1.8
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting ⁴	6.0	3.2	2.8	1.5	5.5	3.0	3.6	1.2
Mining ⁵	3.5	2.1	4.1	3.0	2.6	1.8	2.0	1.3
Construction	5.9	3.2	5.4	2.6	6.2	3.7	5.0	2.6
Manufacturing	6.0	3.3	6.6	3.4	5.2	3.1	5.3	2.7
Wholesale trade	4.1	2.5	5.1	2.8	3.8	2.4	4.1	2.5
Retail trade	4.9	2.6	5.0	2.6	5.2	2.6	4.9	1.9
Transportation and warehousing ⁶	6.5	4.3	6.6	3.5	6.6	4.6	5.0	3.4
Utilities	4.1	2.2	3.2	1.0	3.9	2.3	3.1	1.1
Information	1.9	1.0	2.0	0.8	1.9	1.1	1.1	0.5
Finance and insurance	0.9	0.3	0.7	0.2	1.1	0.3	0.9	0.4
Real estate and rental and leasing	3.3	1.8	3.7	0.8	4.0	1.9	2.1	1.3
Professional, scientific, and technical services	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.2	1.2	0.6	1.3	0.4
Management of companies and enterprises	2.1	1.1	3.1	1.5	3.7	2.0	1.8	0.7
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	3.4	1.9	2.7	1.5	3.7	2.0	4.2	2.4
Educational services	2.3	0.9	2.1	0.9	2.4	1.1	2.7	0.9
Health care and social assistance	5.8	2.7	5.8	2.6	5.2	2.3	5.5	2.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	5.3	2.5	5.1	3.1	9.5	5.9	8.6	2.0
Accommodation and food services	4.5	1.7	4.1	1.8	5.2	2.1	3.1	0.9
Other services, except public administration	2.9	1.4	3.1	1.2	2.1	1.0	2.1	0.5

Industry ²	Kentucky		North Carolina		South Carolina		Tennessee	
	Total cases	Total cases away from work ³	Total cases	Total cases away from work ³	Total cases	Total cases away from work ³	Total cases	Total cases away from work ³
Private industry ⁴	5.2	2.8	4.0	2.0	3.8	2.0	4.8	2.4
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting ⁴	7.1	3.8	6.1	3.2	3.0	2.2	7.4	2.8
Mining ⁵	4.8	3.2	2.3	1.5	2.2	1.3	3.4	2.6
Construction	4.6	2.5	4.9	2.8	3.9	2.5	4.8	2.3
Manufacturing	7.9	4.3	5.1	2.8	4.3	2.4	6.5	3.6
Wholesale trade	6.1	3.8	3.7	2.3	4.5	1.9	4.4	2.5
Retail trade	4.8	2.6	4.3	2.2	4.0	2.5	4.6	2.2
Transportation and warehousing ⁶	6.5	4.0	7.0	4.8	5.3	3.6	6.5	4.1
Utilities	5.7	3.0	4.3	2.7	2.4	1.5	6.5	3.9
Information	2.1	1.2	1.8	0.8	2.6	1.1	2.5	1.1
Finance and insurance	0.5	0.1	0.8	0.1	1.5	0.1	1.3	0.4
Real estate and rental and leasing	3.0	-	2.9	1.0	1.4	0.8	3.0	1.8
Professional, scientific, and technical services	1.5	0.8	1.3	0.5	1.1	0.3	2.3	1.4
Management of companies and enterprises	0.9	0.3	1.3	0.6	1.6	1.0	1.2	0.6
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	2.4	1.7	2.3	1.1	2.5	1.2	2.9	1.7
Educational services	2.3	0.5	2.2	0.9	3.4	1.1	3.3	0.9
Health care and social assistance	6.9	3.5	4.7	2.2	5.3	2.4	5.9	2.5
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	3.5	1.3	4.6	1.8	4.2	1.9	2.6	1.7
Accommodation and food services	4.8	1.4	4.3	1.3	4.9	1.8	4.9	2.2
Other services, except public administration	2.1	1.0	2.1	0.8	1.6	1.2	3.9	1.7

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

- 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/ Totals include data for industries not shown separately

3/ Total cases away from work also include cases of restricted work activity and job transfer.

4/ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

5/ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System--United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by MSHA, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

6/ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.