Table 6. Incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, by industry and case type, 1996

New Mexico

New Mexico											
Industry ²	SIC code ³	1996 Annual average employ- ment ⁴ (000's)		Injuries an	nd illnesses		Injuries				
			Total cases	Lost workday cases				Lost workday cases			
				Total ⁵	With days away from work ⁶	Cases without lost workdays	Total cases	Total ⁵	With days away from work ⁶	Cases without lost workdays	
All industries including State and local government ⁷		639.5	7.5	3.3	2.3	4.2	7.2	3.2	2.3	4.0	
Private industry ⁷		523.5	7.3	3.2	2.3	4.1	7.1	3.2	2.2	3.9	
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ⁷		15.2	5.2	3.1	2.6	2.1	5.1	3.1	2.5	2.1	
Agricultural production ⁷	01-02 01 02	6.6 3.4 3.2	7.7 8.2 7.2	4.2 4.7 3.7	3.7 3.7 3.7	3.5 3.5 –	7.6 8.1 7.2	4.1 4.6 3.7	3.6 3.6 3.7	3.5 3.4 –	
Mining ⁸		15.4	4.8	2.7	2.0	2.0	4.7	2.7	2.0	2.0	
Oil and gas extraction Crude petroleum and natural gas Oil and gas field services Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels ⁸ Chemical and fertilizer minerals ⁸	13 131 138 14 147	9.6 3.0 6.4 2.0 1.6	5.8 2.5 7.0 4.0 3.0	3.3 1.3 4.2 2.5 2.0	2.4 .7 3.1 1.8 1.0	2.6 1.2 2.8 1.5 1.0	5.7 2.5 6.8 4.0 3.0	3.3 1.3 4.2 2.5 2.0	2.4 .7 3.1 1.8 1.0	2.4 1.2 2.6 1.5 1.0	
Construction		43.0	8.4	3.8	3.0	4.6	8.4	3.8	3.0	4.5	
General building contractors Residential building construction Nonresidential building construction Heavy construction, except building Highway and street construction Heavy construction, except highway Special trade contractors Plumbing, heating, air-conditioning Electrical work Masonry, stonework, and plastering Roofing, siding, and sheet metal work Miscellaneous special trade contractors	15 152 154 16 161 162 17 171 173 174 176 179	12.8 6.5 6.0 7.8 3.1 4.7 22.4 5.0 4.8 3.4 1.5 3.5	8.7 8.4 9.3 9.9 8.8 10.6 7.6 9.0 7.6 5.4 11.4	3.4 2.9 3.8 6.0 4.9 6.7 3.2 3.0 2.6 3.4 5.4	2.9 2.8 3.1 4.8 4.5 5.0 2.3 2.5 1.9 3.3 3.2 3.1	5.4 5.5 5.4 3.9 3.9 3.9 4.4 6.0 5.0 2.1 6.1 5.1	8.7 9.3 9.9 8.8 10.6 7.5 8.9 7.6 5.4 11.4	3.4 2.9 3.8 6.0 4.9 6.7 3.2 3.0 2.6 3.4 5.4	2.9 2.8 3.1 4.8 4.5 5.0 2.3 2.5 1.9 3.3 3.2 3.1	5.4 5.5 5.4 3.9 3.9 4.3 6.0 4.9 2.1 6.1 5.1	
Manufacturing		45.9	8.6	4.0	2.4	4.6	7.6	3.7	2.3	4.0	
Durable goods		30.9	8.0	3.5	2.1	4.5	7.0	3.2	2.0	3.8	
Stone, clay, and glass products Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products Primary metal industries Fabricated metal products Industrial machinery and equipment Electronic and other electric equipment Electronic components and accessories Transportation equipment Instruments and related products Miscellaneous manufacturing industries Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	32 327 33 34 35 36 367 37 38 39	2.9 1.8 1.5 1.3 2.2 11.2 9.6 2.9 3.2 3.4 2.4	12.3 12.4 6.3 11.2 14.1 4.9 3.9 12.5 3.7 6.9 5.2	6.7 6.9 4.0 5.4 5.0 1.9 1.3 3.2 3.4 4.0 2.9	4.2 4.0 1.6 3.5 3.8 .9 .7 3.1 2.0 1.5	5.6 5.5 2.3 5.8 9.2 3.0 2.6 9.3 .3 2.9 2.3	12.0 12.4 6.1 11.0 14.1 2.9 1.7 11.1 2.9 6.9 5.2	6.6 6.9 3.8 5.1 4.9 1.5 .8 3.1 2.7 4.0 2.9	4.1 4.0 1.5 3.3 3.8 .7 .6 3.0 2.0 1.5 .7	5.4 5.5 2.3 5.8 9.2 1.5 .9 8.1 .2 2.9 2.3	
Nondurable goods		15.0	10.1	5.3	3.1	4.9	9.0	4.7	3.0	4.3	
Food and kindred products Miscellaneous food and kindred products Printing and publishing Newspapers	20 209 27 271	4.9 1.3 4.4 2.2	11.4 5.5 5.5 7.6	6.5 4.1 2.7 3.5	3.8 3.6 1.6 2.0	4.8 1.4 2.8 4.1	10.9 5.5 5.1 7.5	6.4 4.1 2.4 3.5	3.7 3.6 1.6 2.0	4.5 1.4 2.7 4.0	
Transportation and public utilities ^{8,9}		30.1	9.3	5.9	4.8	3.3	9.1	5.9	4.8	3.1	
Local and interurban passenger transits Transportation by air ⁹ Transportation services ⁹ Communications	41 45 47 48	2.6 4.9 1.2 6.7	4.8 14.4 2.3 4.6	1.9 9.2 2.1 1.5	1.6 6.6 1.9 1.2	3.0 5.2 - 3.1	4.8 14.0 2.3 4.2	1.9 9.1 2.1 1.5	1.6 6.6 1.9 1.2	3.0 4.8 - 2.8	
Wholesale and retail trade		164.3	7.9	3.4	2.1	4.6	7.8	3.3	2.0	4.5	
Wholesale trade		27.1	9.7	4.4	2.3	5.3	9.6	4.4	2.3	5.2	
Wholesale tradedurable goodsWholesale tradenondurable goods	50 51	15.5 11.5	9.7 9.7	3.9 5.1	2.1 2.6	5.8 4.6	9.7 9.4	3.9 5.1	2.1 2.6	5.8 4.4	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Incidence rates1 of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, by industry and case type, 1996 — Continued

New Mexico

Industry ²	SIC code ³	1996 Annual average employ- ment ⁴ (000's)		Injuries ar	nd illnesses		Injuries				
				Lost workday cases				Lost workday cases			
			Total cases	Total ⁵	With days away from work ⁶	Cases without lost workdays	Total cases	Total ⁵	With days away from work ⁶	Cases without lost workdays	
Retail trade		137.2	7.5	3.1	2.0	4.4	7.4	3.1	2.0	4.3	
Food stores Eating and drinking places	54 58	18.2 52.7	10.8 7.8	3.6 2.6	2.6 1.2	7.2 5.2	10.5 7.8	3.5 2.6	2.5 1.2	6.9 5.2	
Finance, insurance, and real estate		30.2	2.1	.6	.4	1.5	1.9	.6	.4	1.3	
Services		178.7	7.2	2.7	2.1	4.4	6.9	2.7	2.0	4.2	
Auto repair, services, and parking	75 79 80 805 82 87	6.7 7.9 47.1 7.9 4.5 29.9	5.3 9.7 11.9 22.9 4.0 5.5	2.0 2.5 3.9 12.8 1.5 2.7	1.8 2.1 2.7 8.6 1.2	3.3 7.2 8.1 10.1 2.5 2.9	5.3 9.7 11.4 22.4 3.9 5.0	2.0 2.5 3.8 12.8 1.5 2.4	1.8 2.1 2.6 8.5 1.2	3.3 7.2 7.7 9.7 2.5 2.6	
State and local government		116.0	8.1	3.7	2.5	4.3	7.7	3.6	2.4	4.1	
State government											
Services											
Social services	83	3.7	6.1	3.8	2.1	2.3	5.0	3.3	1.9	1.8	
Public administration		12.2	5.4	2.8	1.9	2.7	5.2	2.7	1.8	2.6	
Justice, public order, and safety Administration of human resources Administration of economic programs	92 94 96	5.0 2.0 2.0	5.8 3.7 6.9	4.0 1.6 3.3	3.2 1.1 -	1.8 - -	5.5 - 6.6	4.0 1.3 3.2	3.2 - -	1.6 - -	
Local government		76.7	9.2	4.1	2.9	5.1	8.8	3.9	2.8	4.9	
Construction		-	14.4	6.2	5.6	8.2	12.9	5.3	4.9	7.6	
Transportation and public utilities											
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	2.9	19.4	11.8	8.5	7.7	19.0	11.5	8.5	7.5	
Services		57.2	7.9	3.3	2.4	4.5	7.6	3.1	2.2	4.5	
Health services Educational services Elementary and secondary schools	80 82 821	5.5 45.9 42.4	6.6 7.5 8.0	3.8 2.9 3.2	2.9 2.0 2.2	2.9 4.5 4.8	6.5 7.2 7.7	3.8 2.7 2.9	2.9 1.8 2.0	2.8 4.4 4.7	
Public administration											
Exceutive, legislative, and general	91	2.5	.7	.2	.1	.5	.5	.1	(10)	.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 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.
- Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition.

- work with or without restricted work activity. Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.
- ⁸ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided

to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

⁹ In 1996, air courier operations previously classified in Industry Groups 421, 422, 423, 452, 473, and 478 were reclassified to Industry Group 451. As a result, the 1996 estimates for these SIC's and Major Industry Groups 42, 45, and 47 are not comparable to those for prior years. In addition, the 1996 estimates for transportation and public utilities may have more variability than

those for prior years.

10 Incidence rate less than 0.05.

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

Data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State

Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Covered Employment and Wages program. Employment in private households (SIC 88) is excluded.

⁵ Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, or days of

restricted work activity, or both. Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from