TABLE 6. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and selected case types, 1997

New Mexico

Industry <sup>2</sup>	SIC code <sup>3</sup>	1997 Annual average employ- ment <sup>4</sup> (000's)	Injuries and illnesses			Injuries				
				Lost workday cases		Cases		Lost workday cases		Cases
			Total cases	Total <sup>5</sup>	With days away from work <sup>6</sup>	without lost work- days	Total cases	Total <sup>5</sup>	With days away from work <sup>6</sup>	without lost work- days
All industries including State and local government <sup>7</sup>		651.7	6.7	3.0	2.1	3.7	6.4	2.9	2.0	3.5
Private industry <sup>7</sup>		532.6	6.5	2.9	2.1	3.6	6.2	2.8	2.0	3.4
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing <sup>7</sup>		15.2	5.9	3.6	2.8	2.3	5.8	3.5	2.8	2.3
Agricultural production <sup>7</sup>	01-02	7.0	6.9	4.0	2.9	2.9	6.8	3.9	2.9	2.9
Agricultural production—crops <sup>7</sup>	01 02	3.5 3.6	8.5 5.5	5.4 2.8	3.5 2.4	3.1 -	8.3 -	5.2 2.8	3.4 2.4	3.1 -
Mining <sup>8</sup> Oil and gas extraction Crude petroleum and natural gas Oil and gas field services Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels <sup>8</sup> Chemical and fertilizer minerals <sup>8</sup>	13 131 138 14 147	15.7 10.0 2.8 7.1 1.9	7.1 9.4 3.6 11.7 4.2 3.9	4.2 5.4 1.6 7.0 2.9 2.9	2.9 3.8 1.2 4.9 1.9	2.9 3.9 2.1 4.7 1.3	7.1 9.3 3.6 11.7 4.2 3.9	4.2 5.4 1.6 7.0 2.9 2.9	2.9 3.8 1.2 4.9 1.9	2.9 3.9 2.0 4.7 1.3
Construction  General building contractors  Residential building construction  Nonresidential building construction  Heavy construction, except building  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 16 162 17 171 173 174 176 179	43.0 12.7 6.4 6.0 7.8 4.5 22.4 5.0 4.8 3.2 1.7 3.7	9.1 9.1 6.4 11.5 8.1 5.7 9.5 8.8 7.9 8.6 15.1 14.6	4.0 3.8 1.9 5.5 4.4 3.0 3.9 2.1 2.2 4.1 6.8 8.1	2.4 2.3 1.7 2.7 3.6 1.9 2.0 1.3 .9 3.1 3.0	5.1 5.3 4.6 6.0 3.7 2.7 5.6 6.6 5.8 4.6 8.3 6.5	9.1 9.0 6.4 11.5 8.0 5.7 9.5 8.8 7.9 8.6 15.1 14.6	4.0 3.8 1.9 5.5 4.4 3.0 3.9 2.1 2.2 4.1 6.8 8.1	2.4 2.3 1.7 2.7 3.5 1.9 2.0 1.3 .9 3.1 3.0	5.1 5.2 4.6 6.0 3.7 2.7 5.6 6.6 5.8 4.6 8.3 6.5
Manufacturing		46.4	7.1	3.2	2.1	3.8	6.3	2.9	2.0	3.3
Durable goods	32 327 33 34 35 36 367 3674 37 38 39	32.1 2.8 1.9 1.5 1.5 2.3 11.5 9.7 7.6 3.2 3.4	6.2 11.3 11.7 4.3 17.8 13.9 2.6 2.5 2.5 9.3 3.5 3.9	2.4 5.8 6.7 3.1 7.2 6.6 .7 .7 .8 1.7 1.0	1.6 4.5 5.5 1.9 4.4 4.4 .4 .4 .4 .4 .4 .1.5 .4	3.8 5.5 5.0 1.3 10.6 7.3 1.9 1.6 7.6	5.6 10.5 11.6 4.0 17.8 13.9 1.5 1.3 1.0 8.7 2.8 3.9	2.2 5.8 6.7 7.2 6.5 - - .5 1.6 .8	1.6 4.5 5.5 1.7 4.4 4.3 .3 .3 .3 1.4 .3	3.4 4.7 4.9 1.3 10.6 7.3 1.1 1.0 .5 7.0
Nondurable goods  Food and kindred products  Miscellaneous food and kindred products	20 209	14.3 5.0 1.4	9.2 11.7 17.2	5.3 8.2 11.8	3.3 5.2 7.5	3.9 3.5 5.4	7.9 10.7 13.7	4.6 7.4 9.1	3.0 4.6 4.9	3.3 3.3 4.6

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 6. Incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and selected case types, 1997— Continued

New Mexico

Industry <sup>2</sup>			Injuries and illnesses				Injuries			
	SIC code <sup>3</sup>	1997 Annual average employ- ment <sup>4</sup> (000's)		Lost workday cases		Cases		Lost workday cases		Cases
			Total cases	Total <sup>5</sup>	With days away from work <sup>6</sup>	without lost work- days	Total cases	Total <sup>5</sup>	With days away from work <sup>6</sup>	without lost work- days
Printing and publishing Newspapers Commercial printing	27 271 275	4.4 2.3 1.3	6.5 9.5 3.6	2.5 2.5 2.2	2.0 2.4 .8	4.0 7.0 1.3	6.0 8.7 3.4	2.4 2.5 2.1	2.0 2.4 .8	3.5 6.2 1.3
Transportation and public utilities <sup>8</sup>	41 45 48 49	30.7 2.7 4.9 6.6 7.6	7.3 5.4 18.7 4.4 7.7	4.1 2.5 11.3 2.6 4.1	2.9 2.5 8.9 1.9 2.2	3.3 2.8 7.3 1.9 3.6	7.1 5.4 18.2 4.1 7.3	3.9 2.5 11.3 2.3 3.9	2.8 2.5 8.8 1.7 2.0	3.2 2.8 6.9 1.8 3.4
Wholesale and retail trade		168.2	6.5	3.3	2.4	3.3	6.3	3.1	2.3	3.2
Wholesale trade	50 51	28.2 16.5 11.7	6.4 3.7 10.3	3.1 1.9 5.0	2.0 1.4 3.0	3.2 1.8 5.3	6.1 3.7 9.5	3.0 1.8 4.8	2.0 1.4 2.8	3.0 1.8 4.7
Retail trade Building materials and garden supplies Food stores Eating and drinking places	52 54 58	140.0 6.2 18.5 53.3	6.6 9.9 8.0 5.8	3.3 3.9 3.3 2.8	2.5 3.2 3.0 1.6	3.3 5.9 4.7 3.0	6.4 9.8 7.4 5.7	3.2 3.9 2.9 2.8	2.3 3.2 2.6 1.6	3.2 5.9 4.5 2.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate		29.9	3.1	1.2	.8	1.9	2.8	1.2	.8	1.6
Services  Auto repair, services, and parking  Amusement and recreation services  Health services  Nursing and personal care facilities  Educational services  Engineering and management services  State and local government	75 79 80 805 82 87	183.0 6.5 8.8 49.3 8.0 4.6 28.1 119.1	6.0 5.9 6.4 10.2 16.9 3.0 4.3 7.5	2.1 2.1 1.8 2.7 5.7 1.0 1.4 3.4	1.6 1.5 1.4 2.1 4.5 .8 .7 2.2	3.9 3.9 4.6 7.5 11.3 2.0 2.8 4.1	5.7 5.9 6.4 9.8 16.9 2.8 4.0 7.3	2.0 2.1 1.8 2.6 5.7 .9 1.4 3.3	1.5 1.5 1.4 2.1 4.5 .8 .7 2.2	3.7 3.9 4.6 7.2 11.3 1.9 2.6 3.9
State government										
Construction		_	8.0	5.0	1.7	3.0	7.8	4.9	1.5	2.9
Public administration	92	12.4 5.2	5.8 7.0	3.3 4.0	3.0 3.6	2.5 3.0	5.7 7.0	3.3 4.0	3.0 3.5	2.5 3.0
Local government		76.6	8.4	3.5	2.2	4.9	8.2	3.4	2.1	4.7
Construction		_	17.3	9.6	7.6	7.8	17.2	9.3	7.4	7.8
Transportation and public utilities  Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	2.9	11.5	7.7	4.5	3.8	10.7	7.3	4.4	3.4
Services  Educational services  Elementary and secondary schools	82 821	56.3 48.3 44.7	7.8 7.6 8.0	2.7 2.1 2.2	1.6 1.3 1.4	5.1 5.4 5.8	7.6 7.4 7.8	2.6 2.1 2.2	1.6 1.3 1.4	5.0 5.3 5.6

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 6. Incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and selected case types, 1997— Continued

## **New Mexico**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	SIC code <sup>3</sup>	1997 Annual average employ- ment <sup>4</sup> (000's)	Injuries and illnesses				Injuries			
				Lost workday cases		Cases		Lost workday cases		Cases
			Total cases	Total <sup>5</sup>	With days away from work <sup>6</sup>	without lost work- days	Total cases	Total <sup>5</sup>	With days away from work <sup>6</sup>	without lost work- days
Public administration	91 92	14.7 2.6 8.9	8.9 1.9 11.7	4.7 1.2 6.0	2.9 .6 3.6	4.1 .7 5.7	8.3 1.7 11.0	4.4 1.2 5.6	2.8 .6 3.4	3.9 .5 5.4

<sup>&</sup>lt;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

= number of injuries and illnesses

FΗ = 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.

<sup>5</sup> Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, or days of restricted work activity, or both.

- <sup>6</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from
- work with or without restricted work activity.

  7 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.

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

Indicates data not available.

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> 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.