

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and selected case types, 2000

New Mexico

Industry ²	SIC code ³	2000 Annual average employment ⁴ (000's)	Injuries and Illnesses				Injuries			
			Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days
				Total ⁵	With days away from work ⁶			Total ⁵	With days away from work ⁶	
All Industries including State and local government⁷		687.0	4.9	2.3	1.7	2.6	4.8	2.3	1.6	2.5
Private Industry⁷		564.3	4.4	2.1	1.6	2.3	4.3	2.1	1.5	2.2
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing⁷		16.2	4.9	2.6	1.6	2.4	4.7	2.5	1.6	2.2
Agricultural production ⁷	01-02	7.7	5.1	2.7	2.0	2.4	4.8	2.6	2.0	--
Mining⁸		15.3	2.4	1.4	0.9	1.0	2.3	1.3	0.8	1.0
Metal mining ⁸	10	1.6	2.0	1.3	0.9	0.7	2.0	1.3	0.9	0.7
Coal mining ⁸	12	1.6	3.0	1.0	0.9	2.0	2.8	0.9	0.7	1.9
Oil and gas extraction	13	10.6	2.0	1.2	0.6	0.8	1.9	1.1	0.5	0.8
Crude petroleum and natural gas	131	2.8	1.7	0.6	0.5	1.1	1.5	0.6	0.4	0.9
Oil and gas field services	138	7.7	2.1	1.4	0.6	0.8	2.1	1.3	0.6	0.8
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels ⁸	14	1.5	4.6	2.9	2.4	1.7	4.5	2.8	2.3	1.7
Chemical and fertilizer minerals ⁸	147	--	2.8	1.8	1.2	1.0	2.8	1.8	1.2	1.0
Construction		45.0	5.7	3.2	2.6	2.5	5.7	3.1	2.5	2.5
General building contractors	15	13.1	5.2	3.2	2.6	1.9	5.2	3.2	2.6	1.9
Residential building construction	152	6.9	7.5	4.6	3.5	2.9	7.5	4.6	3.5	2.9
Nonresidential building construction	154	6.0	3.2	2.1	1.9	1.1	3.2	2.1	1.9	1.1
Heavy construction, except building	16	8.5	4.7	2.9	2.0	1.8	4.7	2.8	1.9	1.8
Highway and street construction	161	3.6	7.0	4.3	3.7	2.8	7.0	4.2	3.6	2.8
Heavy construction, except highway	162	4.8	2.8	1.8	0.7	--	2.8	1.8	0.7	--
Special trade contractors	17	23.4	6.3	3.2	2.7	3.1	6.3	3.2	2.7	3.1
Plumbing, heating, air-conditioning	171	5.2	6.1	2.9	2.5	3.2	6.1	2.9	2.5	3.2
Electrical work	173	5.3	3.6	1.9	1.4	1.7	3.6	1.9	1.4	1.7
Masonry, stonework, and plastering	174	3.3	6.8	3.7	2.9	3.2	6.8	3.7	2.9	3.2
Roofing, siding, and sheet metal work	176	1.3	3.1	1.3	0.7	1.9	3.1	1.3	0.7	1.9
Miscellaneous special trade contractors	179	4.0	7.1	2.1	1.9	5.0	7.1	2.1	1.9	5.0
Manufacturing		42.9	6.4	3.4	2.1	3.1	6.2	3.2	2.0	3.0
Durable goods		29.0	5.9	2.6	1.8	3.3	5.5	2.4	1.8	3.1
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	2.6	10.1	3.8	2.1	6.3	9.9	3.7	2.1	6.2
Fabricated metal products	34	2.0	6.9	3.2	2.8	3.7	6.9	3.2	2.8	3.7
Industrial machinery and equipment	35	2.2	7.2	2.9	--	4.3	6.9	--	--	4.3
Electronic and other electric equipment	36	9.6	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3
Instruments and related products	38	4.0	3.5	1.9	0.3	1.6	2.4	1.0	0.3	1.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	2.9	3.8	2.0	1.7	1.8	3.7	2.0	1.7	1.7
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	391	2.1	3.3	1.8	1.5	1.5	3.2	1.8	1.5	1.4
Nondurable goods		13.8	7.6	5.0	2.6	2.6	7.6	5.0	2.6	2.6
Food and kindred products	20	5.0	12.6	8.5	3.8	4.1	12.6	8.5	3.8	4.1
Miscellaneous food and kindred products	209	1.1	12.8	8.6	1.5	4.1	12.8	8.6	1.5	4.1
Printing and publishing	27	4.3	3.0	1.3	1.0	1.7	2.9	1.2	0.9	1.6
Newspapers	271	2.3	3.5	1.8	1.5	1.6	3.3	1.7	1.4	1.6
Commercial printing	275	1.2	2.6	0.9	--	1.7	2.5	0.9	0.6	1.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and selected case types, 2000 -- Continued

New Mexico

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			Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days
				Total ⁵	With days away from work ⁶			Total ⁵	With days away from work ⁶	
Transportation and public utilities⁸		35.2	4.7	2.8	2.2	1.8	4.2	2.7	2.1	1.6
Railroad transportation ⁸	40	--	5.2	3.8	2.3	1.4	5.0	3.7	2.2	1.3
Local and interurban passenger transit	41	3.2	3.4	2.2	1.5	1.2	3.3	2.1	1.4	1.2
Trucking and warehousing	42	8.1	6.2	4.3	3.9	1.9	6.0	4.1	3.7	1.9
Transportation by air	45	4.8	10.8	7.2	6.1	--	8.1	6.5	5.6	--
Transportation services	47	1.3	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Wholesale and retail trade		173.9	4.4	1.9	1.3	2.5	4.3	1.9	1.3	2.4
Wholesale trade		27.6	6.4	3.2	2.1	3.3	6.4	3.2	2.1	3.3
Wholesale trade--durable goods	50	16.8	5.0	2.5	1.4	2.5	5.0	2.5	1.4	2.5
Wholesale trade--nondurable goods	51	10.8	8.7	4.3	3.3	4.5	8.7	4.2	3.2	4.5
Retail trade		146.3	3.9	1.6	1.1	2.3	3.8	1.6	1.1	2.2
Building materials and garden supplies	52	6.6	8.5	4.2	1.9	4.3	8.5	4.2	1.9	4.3
Food stores	54	17.6	6.9	2.6	2.1	4.3	6.8	2.5	2.0	4.3
Eating and drinking places	58	56.3	3.3	1.4	1.3	1.8	3.1	1.4	1.3	1.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate		30.8	1.6	0.6	0.6	1.1	1.5	0.5	0.5	1.0
Services		204.7	4.2	2.0	1.5	2.3	4.1	1.9	1.4	2.2
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	7.0	2.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	2.0	1.0	0.9	1.0
Amusement and recreation services	79	11.5	10.1	4.1	2.8	6.0	9.9	4.0	2.7	5.9
Health services	80	51.1	5.9	2.6	1.9	3.3	5.7	2.4	1.8	3.3
Nursing and personal care facilities	805	8.2	10.6	4.9	3.0	5.7	10.4	4.9	3.0	5.5
Hospitals	806	17.2	9.6	4.0	3.2	--	9.3	3.8	3.0	--
Educational services	82	5.1	3.6	1.6	1.1	2.0	3.5	1.6	1.1	1.9
Engineering and management services	87	31.0	1.9	0.8	0.5	1.1	1.5	0.7	0.5	0.8
State and local government		122.7	7.5	3.3	2.1	4.2	7.3	3.2	2.1	4.1
State government		45.3	5.5	2.9	1.6	2.6	5.3	2.9	1.6	2.4
Construction		1.7	9.8	2.1	1.0	--	9.6	1.9	1.0	--
Services		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Health services	80	7.8	10.9	7.1	2.5	3.8	10.6	7.1	2.5	3.6
Social services	83	4.2	3.3	2.1	1.0	1.3	3.3	2.0	1.0	1.2
Individual and family services	832	2.8	2.1	1.1	0.7	1.0	2.0	1.0	0.7	0.9
Public administration		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Public order and safety	922	4.2	5.7	2.5	2.1	3.2	5.0	2.5	2.1	2.5
Environmental quality and housing	95	1.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1

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				Total ⁵	With days away from work ⁶			Total ⁵	With days away from work ⁶	
Local government		77.4	8.7	3.5	2.5	5.2	8.6	3.4	2.4	5.2
Construction		1.7	6.8	5.7	3.9	1.2	6.8	5.7	3.9	1.1
Services		56.6	8.5	2.3	1.7	6.2	8.4	2.2	1.6	6.2
Educational services	82	51.0	8.0	1.8	1.4	6.2	7.9	1.7	1.3	6.2
Elementary and secondary schools	821	46.6	8.4	1.9	1.5	6.5	8.3	1.8	1.4	6.5
Public administration		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Executive, legislative, and general	91	2.8	2.2	1.2	1.1	0.9	2.2	1.2	1.1	0.9

¹ 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 *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition.

⁴ Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Covered Employment and Wages program.

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

⁶ 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.

⁹ Incidence rate less than 0.05.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.
 n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

-- 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.