

**Table 2. Number, incidence rate <sup>1</sup>, median days away from work <sup>2</sup> and relative standard errors <sup>3</sup> of occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>4</sup> to selected parts of body with musculoskeletal disorders <sup>5</sup> in selected ownerships for New Mexico, 2004**

Ownership	Part of body affected	Total Cases	Incidence Rate	Median Days	Relative Standard Error
Private industry	All Parts	2,310	47.6	8	8.7
Local government	All Parts	570	75.1	12	10.2
State government	All Parts	440	104.3	14	7.0
Private industry	2 Trunk	1,640	33.7	10	9.1
Private industry	21 Shoulder- including clavicle- scapula	530	10.8	90	11.7
Private industry	22 Chest- including ribs- internal organs	40	0.9	7	32.1
Private industry	220 Chest- except internal location of diseases or disorders	40	0.9	7	32.1
Private industry	23 Back- including spine- spinal cord	930	19.1	5	10.1
Private industry	230 Back- including spine- spinal cord- unspecified	400	8.3	6	12.6
Private industry	231 Lumbar region	510	10.4	5	11.8
Private industry	232 Thoracic region	20	0.3	7	52.3
Private industry	24 Abdomen	90	1.8	20	22.7
Private industry	241 Internal abdominal location- unspecified	60	1.1	20	28.1
Private industry	245 Intestines- peritoneum	20	0.4	23	46.4
Private industry	2450 Intestines- peritoneum- unspecified	20	0.4	23	46.4
Private industry	28 Multiple trunk locations	30	0.6	8	39.0
Private industry	3 Upper extremities	320	6.6	5	13.6
Private industry	31 Arm(s)	160	3.2	2	17.8
Private industry	310 Arm(s)- unspecified	130	2.6	2	19.5
Private industry	32 Wrist(s)	100	2.0	21	22.0
Private industry	33 Hand(s)- except finger(s)	30	0.7	6	36.6
Private industry	382 Hand(s) and wrist(s)	20	0.4	6	49.2
Private industry	4 Lower extremities	210	4.4	5	15.7
Private industry	41 Leg(s)	180	3.7	5	17.0
Private industry	410 Leg(s)- unspecified	40	0.8	1	32.9
Private industry	412 Knee(s)	120	2.4	7	20.1
Private industry	42 Ankle(s)	30	0.6	4	38.2
Private industry	8 Multiple Body Parts	120	2.5	75	20.0
Local government	2 Trunk	370	48.9	12	11.3
Local government	21 Shoulder- including clavicle- scapula	70	9.1	15	20.6
Local government	22 Chest- including ribs- internal organs	20	3.0	5	34.3
Local government	220 Chest- except internal location of diseases or disorders	20	3.0	5	34.3
Local government	23 Back- including spine- spinal cord	180	23.0	7	14.3

See footnotes at end of table

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Ownership	Part of body affected	Total Cases	Incidence Rate	Median Days	Relative Standard Error
Local government	230 Back- including spine- spinal cord- unspecified	40	5.5	4	25.8
Local government	231 Lumbar region	120	15.5	14	16.6
Local government	24 Abdomen	100	12.7	12	17.9
Local government	241 Internal abdominal location- unspecified	100	12.5	12	18.1
Local government	3 Upper extremities	120	15.9	8	16.4
Local government	31 Arm(s)	90	11.6	8	18.6
Local government	310 Arm(s)- unspecified	80	9.9	8	20.0
Local government	32 Wrist(s)	20	2.5	10	37.6
Local government	4 Lower extremities	70	9.4	25	20.4
Local government	41 Leg(s)	70	8.9	30	20.9
Local government	412 Knee(s)	60	8.1	55	21.7
State government	2 Trunk	400	93.0	14	7.4
State government	21 Shoulder- including clavicle- scapula	20	3.6	6	38.5
State government	22 Chest- including ribs- internal organs	50	11.4	2	21.6
State government	220 Chest- except internal location of diseases or disorders	50	11.4	2	21.6
State government	23 Back- including spine- spinal cord	270	64.2	16	9.0

See footnotes at end of table

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Ownership	Part of body affected	Total Cases	Incidence Rate	Median Days	Relative Standard Error
State government	230 Back- including spine- spinal cord- unspecified	60	15.2	22	18.7
State government	231 Lumbar region	200	46.8	16	10.6
State government	24 Abdomen	50	11.7	14	21.3
State government	3 Upper extremities	20	5.2	31	32.0

<sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as:  
 $(N / EH) \times 20,000,000$  where,

N = number of injuries and illnesses,  
 EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year,  
 20,000,000 = base for 10,000 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

<sup>2</sup> Median days away from work is the measure used to summarize the varying lengths of absences from work among the cases with days away from work. Half the cases involved more days and half involved less days than a specified median. Median days away from work are represented in actual values.

<sup>3</sup> Relative standard errors are a measure of the sampling error of an estimate. Sampling errors occur because observations are made on a sample, not on the entire population. Estimates based on the different possible samples of the same size and sample design could differ. Relative standard errors less than 0.05 are not shown.

<sup>4</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>5</sup> Includes cases where the nature of injury is: sprains, strains, tears; back pain, hurt back; soreness, pain, hurt, except back; carpal tunnel syndrome; hernia; or musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders and when the event or exposure leading to the injury or illness is: bodily reaction/bending, climbing, crawling, reaching, twisting; overexertion; or repetition. Cases of Raynaud's phenomenon, tarsal tunnel syndrome, and herniated spinal discs are not included. Although these cases may be considered MSD's, the survey classifies these cases in categories that also include non-MSD cases.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines or data for incidence rates less than .05 per 10,000 full-time workers. The scientifically selected probability sample used was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. A measure of sampling variability for each estimate is available upon request.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, May 25, 2006