



Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Survey Puerto Rico 2007

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Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Survey 2007

Introduction

The Division of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Statistics of the Puerto Rico Department of Labor and Human Resources, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) conducts the annual mail Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII), in compliance with the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970.

The survey is designed to produce the incidence rates¹ and number of cases of nonfatal work-related injuries and illnesses by industry². It also presents worker and case characteristics of injuries and illnesses with days away from work. Worker characteristics include demographic information such as: age, occupation³, gender, race, and length of service with the employer. Case characteristics include: nature of the injuries or illnesses, part of the body affected, source and event or exposure that resulted in injuries or illnesses.

The information reported in the annual survey is based upon the occupational injuries and illnesses logs employers are required to keep under the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). Employers with ten or fewer employees are exempt from OSHA recordkeeping unless pre-notified of their participation in the annual survey.

The survey collects data from a selected sample of approximately 2,500 establishments islandwide. In 2007, the survey had a response rate of 92 percent, mostly as a result of data collected by mail, e-mail, Internet, fax, and telephone.

The estimates produced by the SOII are used to identify industries that require safety standards. It also helps in the development of safety and health programs to promote and maintain workplaces free from recognized work hazards. The information is used by researchers, employers, and other persons concerned with occupational safety and health.

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers.

² Industry classification is based on the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

³ Occupations are classified according to the 2000 Standard Occupation Classification Manual (SOC).

Summary

Incidence Rates of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

In 2007, the injuries and illnesses registered in all industries including State and Local government were 37,400. These cases occurred at a rate of 4.8 injuries and illnesses per 100 equivalent full-time workers. The same rate as 2006.

Incidence rates for total recordable cases in Private industry ranged from 1.4 cases per 100 full-time workers in Professional, scientific, and technical services to 6.3 in Accommodation and food services.

In public sector, State government report an incidence rate of 7.3 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers in 2007, a decrease of 0.8 when we compare to last year, while Local government had 6.7, a decrease of 1.1 when compared 2006.

Number of cases and incidence rate of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries Puerto Rico - 2007

Industries	NAICS Code	Number of cases	Incidence rate
All Industries		37,400	4.8
Private industry		25,300	4.1
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting ¹	11	100	3.1
Construction	23	2,200	4.2
Manufacturing	31-33	3,800	3.7
Whoel trade	42	1,300	4.1
Retail trade	44-45	4,600	4.3
Transportation and warehousing	48-49	700	5.0
Information	51	700	3.5
Finance and insurance	52	1,200	3.9
Real estate and rental and leasing	53	300	2.5
Professional, scientific, and technical services	54	400	1.4
Management of companies and enterprises	55	400	3.8
Educational services	61	400	2.4
Health care and social assitance	62	3,800	6.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	71	100	2.4
Accomodation and food services	72	2,900	6.3
Other services, except public administration	81	600	4.0
State government		8,700	7.3
Local government		3,400	6.7

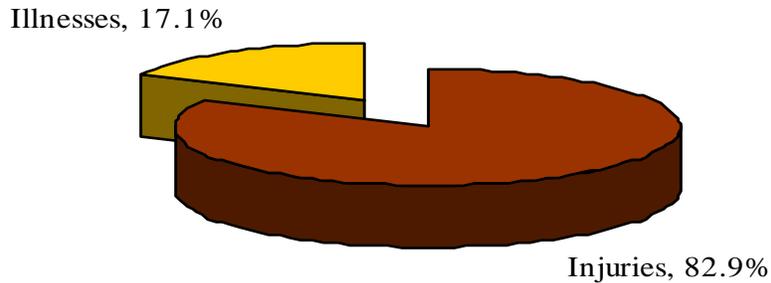
¹ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees

Note: Because of rounding and data exclusion of non-classifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals

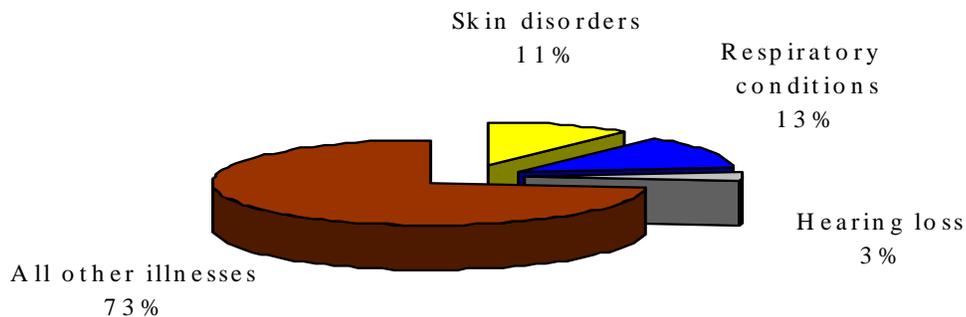
Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

In 2007, workers reported 37,400 occupational injuries and illnesses. Of these, 31,000 or 82.9 percent were injuries, and the remainder (6,400 or 17.1 percent) were illnesses. Most illnesses (73 percent) were registered in the all other illnesses category. Among detailed illnesses, respiratory conditions were the leading category with 13 percent.

Occupational injuries and illnesses Puerto Rico, 2007



Percent distribution of occupational illnesses by selected categories Puerto Rico, 2007



Occupational Injuries and Illnesses -- Continued

The State and Local government reported the highest number of injuries (9,600) and illnesses (2,500) during 2007. In the Private industry the one that report the highest amount of injuries was the Retail trade with 4,300 injuries; and Manufacturing report the highest amount of illnesses with 900.

Occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industry sector Puerto Rico, 2007

Industry	Total recordable cases	Injuries	Illnesses
All Industries	37,400	31,000	6,400
Private industry	25,300	21,400	3,900
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting ¹	100	100	(²)
Mining	(²)	(²)	(²)
Construction	2,200	1,900	300
Manufacturing	3,800	2,900	900
Whoel trade	1,300	1,300	(²)
Retail trade	4,600	4,300	300
Transportation and warehousing	700	600	100
Utilities	(²)	(²)	(²)
Information	700	500	200
Finance and insurance	1,200	1,000	200
Real estate and rental and leasing	300	300	(²)
Professional, scientific, and technical services	400	300	100
Management of companies and enterprises	400	300	100
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	--	--	--
Educational services	400	300	100
Health care and social assitance	3,800	3,000	800
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	100	100	(²)
Accomodation and food services	2,900	2,400	500
Other services, except public administration	600	600	(²)
Government	12,100	9,600	2,500
State government	8,700	6,700	2,000
Local government	3,400	2,900	500

¹ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

² Data too small to be dispayed.

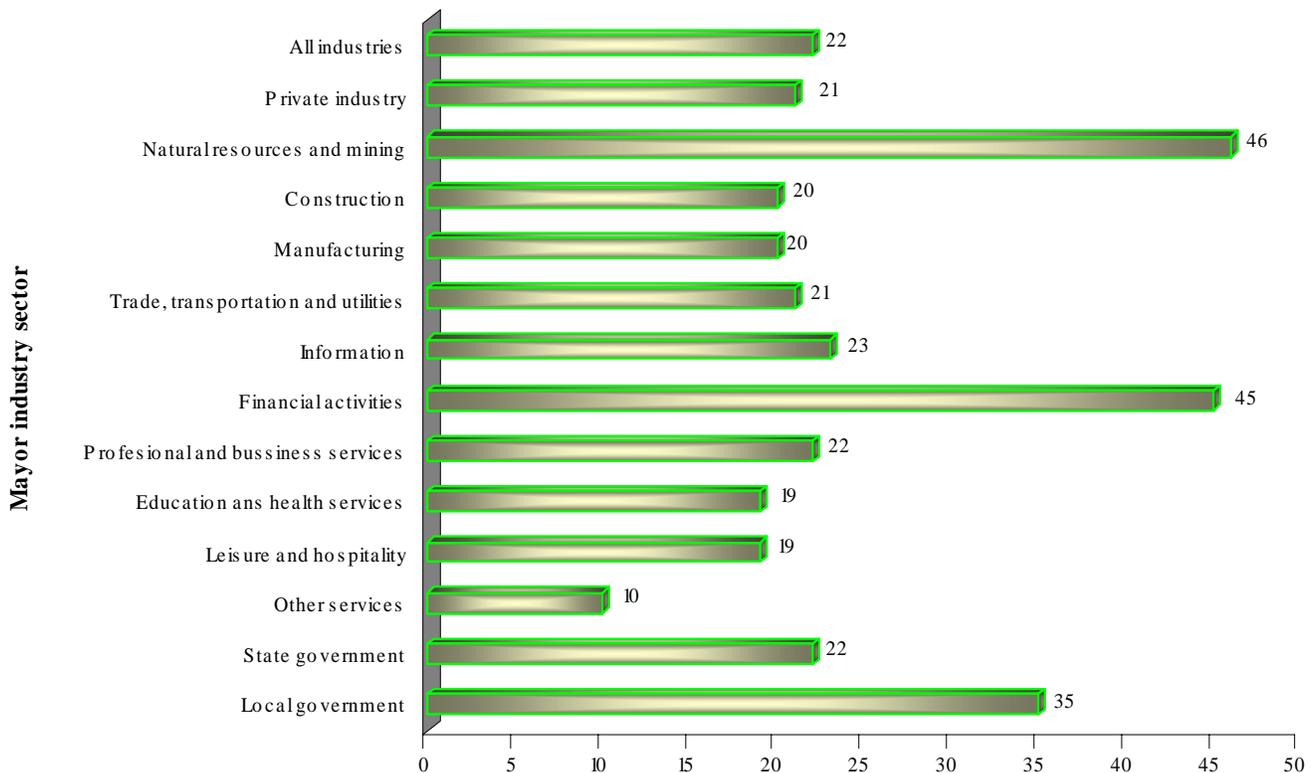
Note: Dash indicates data do not meet publications guideliness.

Lost Work-Time

During 2007, workers reported of 26,550 occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work (see Table 3). More serious injuries and illnesses required a longer period for recuperation.

Median days away from work varied widely among industries in the Private industry. For all industries including State and Local government, median days away from work was 22. On the Private industry the high median was reported on Natural sources and mining with 46, and the lower was 10, reported in Other services. The following chart present days away from work by major industry sector.

**Median days away from work by
Major Industry Sector
Puerto Rico, 2007**

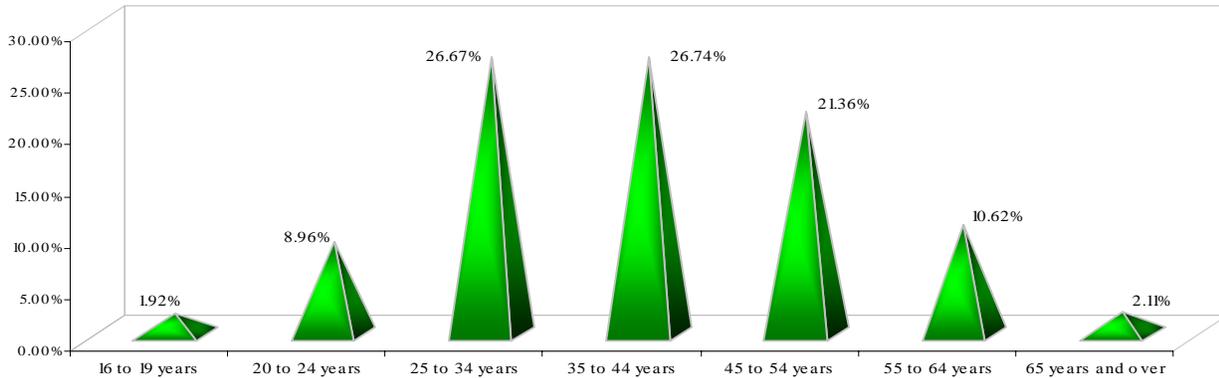


Age

Workers between 25 to 54 years of age registered 19,850 or the 74.76 percent of the injuries and illnesses with days away from work. Total cases reported in the group of 16 to 19 years (510 or 1.92 percent) were workers of Private industry. Of all cases reported in the group of 65 years and over, 61 percent (340) were in State and Local government and the following 39 percent (220) was on Private industry. See table 3.

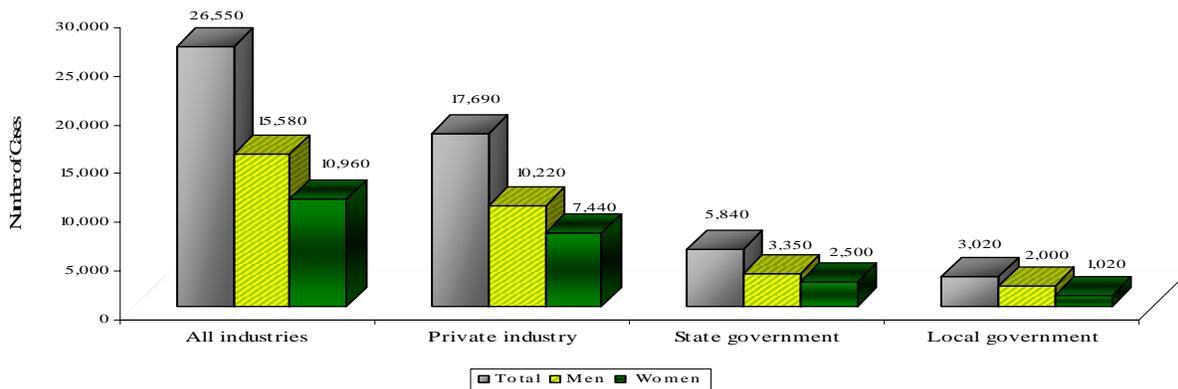
Gender

**Percent Distribution of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses
Involving Days Away From Work by Age of Worker
Puerto Rico, 2007**



Men suffered more occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work than women because they were employed in higher risks occupations and industries. Overall, men reported 15,580 injuries and illnesses with days away from work (58.7 percent), while women reported 10,960 cases or 41.3 percent.

**Occupational Injuries and Illnesses With Days Away From Work by Gender
Puerto Rico, 2007**



Note: Because of rounding and data exclusion of non-classifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

Occupation

Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners, classified in the group of building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations, reported 1,910 injuries and illnesses with days away from work in the private and public sector. Police and sheriff's patrol officers, classified as protective service occupations, followed with 1,340 cases in State, and in Local government.

Top Five Occupations with the Most Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away from Work Puerto Rico 2007

Occupation	Number of Cases
Private industry	
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	1,050
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	1,040
Retail salespersons	810
Construction laborers	630
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	550
State government	
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	810
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	510
Correctional officers and jailers	320
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	280
Office clerks, general	250
Local government	
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	580
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	530
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	400
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	250
Refuse and recyclable material collectors	180

Length of service

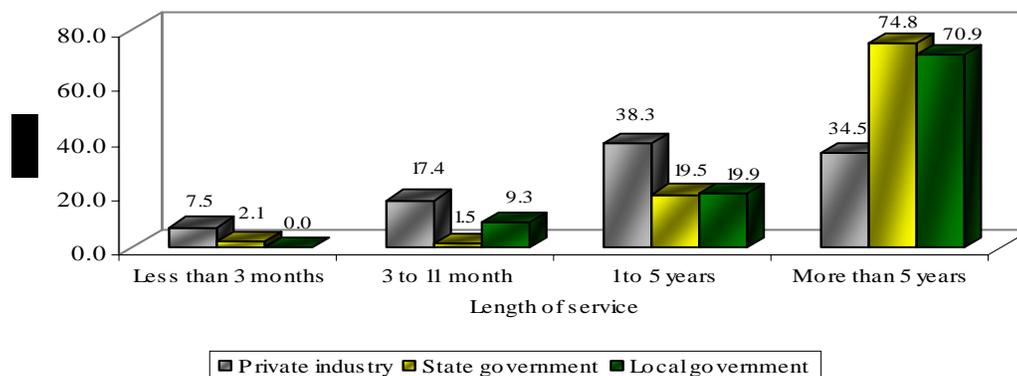
Workers in Private industry with 1 year or more with the employer became injured or ill more often than workers with lower length of service. Workers with 1 to 5 years of service with the employer and those with more than 5 years combined, reported 72.8 percent of all injuries and illnesses with days away from work. Employees who worked more than 5 years of service in state and local government reported 74.8 and 70.9 percent of total injuries and illnesses in those industries, respectively (see the graphic bellow).

Workers with more than 5 years of service with the employer required more days away from work for recuperation in the private and public sector .

Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days away From Work by Length of Service Puerto Rico, 2007

Length of service	Private industry		State government		Local government	
	Number of cases	Median days away from work	Number of cases	Median days away from work	Number of cases	Median days away from work
Total	17,690	21	5,840	22	3,020	35
Less than 3 months	1,320	18	120	33	--	--
3 to 11 month	3,070	22	90	8	280	31
1 to 5 years	6,780	20	1,140	18	600	19
More than 5 years	6,100	24	4,370	24	2,140	48

Percent distribution of occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work by length of service Puerto Rico, 2007



Note: Because of rounding and data exclusion of non-classifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals. Dashes indicate data that are not available. N/A– not available.

Nature of Injuries and Illnesses

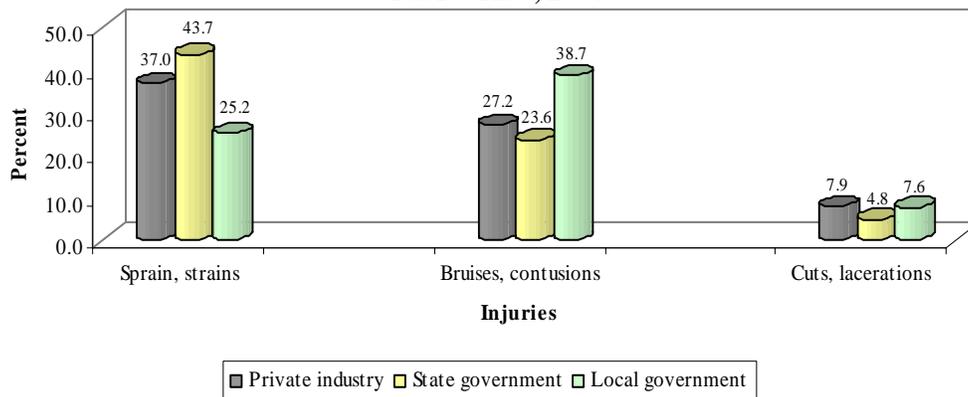
The leading natures of occupational injuries and illnesses were sprains and strains with 6,550 (37.0 percent) of total injuries and illnesses in Private industry, 43.7 percent (2,550 cases) in State government, and 25.2 percent (760 cases) in Local government. In Private industry, workers that suffered carpal tunnel syndrome required a longer period of recuperation with 180 days away from work.

Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away From Work by Nature Categories Puerto Rico, 2007

Nature	Private industry			State government			Local government		
	Number of cases	Percent	Median days away from work	Number of cases	Percent	Median days away from work	Number of cases	Percent	Median days away from work
Total	17,690	100.0	21	5,840	100.0	22	3,020	100.0	35
Sprain, strains	6,550	37.0	30	2,550	43.7	24	760	25.2	44
Bruises, contusions	4,820	27.2	18	1,380	23.6	18	1,170	38.7	48
Cuts, lacerations	1,390	7.9	10	280	4.8	7	230	7.6	15
Punctures	270	1.5	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fractures	340	1.9	53	210	3.6	17	150	5.0	50
Heat burns	550	3.1	14	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome	150	0.8	180	20	0.3	6	--	--	--
Tendonitis	40	0.2	15	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chemical burns	60	0.3	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Amputations	20	0.1	20	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple injuries	90	0.5	17	--	--	--	--	--	--

Note: Because of rounding and data exclusion of non-classifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.
Dashes indicate data that are not available.

Percent Distribution of Occupational Injuries by Selected Categories Puerto Rico, 2007



Part of the body affected

The trunk area, which includes the back, accounted for 26.9 percent (4,760 cases) of all injuries and illnesses with days away from work in Private industry. Follow by upper extremities with 4,310 cases or the 24.4 percent. In State and in Local government workers suffered more injuries in multiple parts of the body with 1,870 (32.0 percent), and 1,280 (42.4 percent).

The highest median days away from work was registered among worker in State government that suffered injuries to the eyes, with 78 lost work-days. This was follow by injuries to the ankle on Local government, reported a median of 77 days away from work; and the body system reported 61 lost work-days on Private industry.

**Part of the Body Affected by the Occupational Injuries or Illnesses
Puerto Rico, 2007**

Part of the body	Private industry			State government			Local government		
	Number of cases	Percent	Median days away from work	Number of cases	Percent	Median days away from work	Number of cases	Percent	Median days away from work
Total	17,690	100.0	21	5,840	100.0	22	3,020	100.0	35
Head	1,090	6.2	8	340	5.8	20	270	8.9	9
Eye	380	2.1	7	120	2.1	78	130	4.3	9
Neck	180	1.0	23	70	1.2	34	--	--	--
Trunk	4,760	26.9	25	1,200	20.5	22	630	20.9	44
Shoulder	550	3.1	22	240	4.1	18	140	4.6	50
Back	3,580	20.2	24	860	14.7	24	170	5.6	59
Upper extremities	4,310	24.4	15	1,110	19.0	18	390	12.9	15
Arm	930	5.3	21	220	3.8	11	--	--	--
Wrist	410	2.3	40	40	0.7	6	--	--	--
Hand, except finger	1,250	7.1	13	490	8.4	42	270	8.9	13
Finger	1,610	9.1	12	340	5.8	18	50	1.7	26
Lower extremities	2,610	14.8	20	610	10.4	27	350	11.6	19
Knee	710	4.0	12	200	3.4	28	80	2.6	16
Ankle	560	3.2	29	230	3.9	15	40	1.3	77
Foot, except toe	520	2.9	10	40	0.7	1	60	2.0	33
Toe	130	0.7	22	--	--	--	--	--	--
Body systems	670	3.8	61	570	9.8	38	90	3.0	20
Multiple parts	3,650	20.6	29	1,870	32.0	18	1,280	42.4	59

Note: Because of rounding and data exclusion of non-classifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.
Dashes indicate data that are not available.

Source of injuries and illnesses

Person, injuries or ill worker that included worker motion or position was the leading source of injuries and illnesses of workers in Private industry (4,360 cases) and State government (2,250 cases). These workers were absent between 33 to 39 days for recuperation. In Local government the leading source of injuries and illnesses was floors, ground surfaces with 1,160 cases, these category had the longest absence registered with a median of 66 days away from work.

Source of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away From Work Puerto Rico, 2007

Source	Private industry			State government			Local government		
	Number of cases	Percent	Median days away from work	Number of cases	Percent	Median days away from work	Number of cases	Percent	Median days away from work
Total	17,690	100.0	21	5,840	100.0	22	3,020	100.0	35
Chemical and chemical products	500	2.8	14	50	0.9	24	--	--	--
Containers	2,460	13.9	23	270	4.6	19	80	2.6	50
Furniture and fixtures	340	1.9	22	70	1.2	15	--	--	--
Machinery	750	4.2	15	70	1.2	30	70	2.3	55
Parts and materials	1,480	8.4	14	250	4.3	18	70	2.3	30
Person, injured or ill worker	4,360	24.6	39	2,250	38.5	33	350	11.6	29
Worker motion or position	3,700	20.9	36	1,720	29.5	22	290	9.6	17
Floors, ground surfaces	3,390	19.2	22	1,420	24.3	18	1,160	38.4	66
Tools, instruments, and equipment	1,320	7.5	13	250	4.3	18	110	3.6	15
Vehicles	870	4.9	20	330	5.7	27	170	5.6	50
Person, other than worker	340	1.9	25	360	6.2	24	150	5.0	59
Health care patients	100	0.6	25	--	--	--	--	--	--

Note: Because of rounding and data exclusion of non-classifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

Dashes indicate data that are not available.

Event or exposure

Contact with objects and equipment in Private industry (5,010 cases), repetitive motion in State government (1,160 cases), and fall on same level in Local government (1,020 cases) were the most frequent manner in which disabling conditions occurred.

Fall on the same level, event that required a significantly longer period of recuperation (66 days) accounted 33.8 percent of the cases with days away from work in Local government.

Source of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses involving Days Away From Work Puerto Rico, 2007

Event or exposure	Private industry			State government			Local government		
	Number of cases	Percent	Median days away from work	Number of cases	Percent	Median days away from work	Number of cases	Percent	Median days away from work
Total	17,690	100.0	21	5,840	100.0	22	3,020	100.0	35
Contact with objects and equipment	5,010	28.3	12	690	11.8	18	510	16.9	19
Fall to lower level	1,300	7.3	22	160	2.7	16	130	4.3	13
Fall on same level	1,780	10.1	22	1,030	17.6	17	1,020	33.8	66
Slips, trips	640	3.6	17	150	2.6	30	--	--	--
Overexertion	2,770	15.7	27	640	11.0	26	380	12.6	35
Repetitive motion	2,090	11.8	54	1,160	19.9	20	60	2.0	35
Exposure to harmful substances	1,170	6.6	14	300	5.1	18	340	11.3	13
Transportation accidents	240	1.4	20	210	3.6	27	160	5.3	50
Fires and explosions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults, violent act	150	0.8	15	230	3.9	18	110	3.6	33

Note: Because of rounding and data exclusion of non-classifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

Dashes indicate data that are not available.

Statistical Tables

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2007

Puerto Rico

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2007 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
All industries including State and local government⁶		1,012.6	4.8	3.5	3.4	0.1	1.3
Private industry⁶		738.8	4.1	3.0	2.9	0.1	1.1
Goods producing⁶		177.8	3.8	3.0	2.8	0.1	0.9
Natural resources and mining^{6,7}		6.8	2.4	2.2	2.2	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting⁶	11	5.5	3.1	2.8	2.8	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Mining⁷	21	1.3	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Construction		61.8	4.2	3.2	3.1	0.1	1.0
Construction	23	61.8	4.2	3.2	3.1	0.1	1.0
Construction of buildings	236	34.1	4.9	3.5	3.5	--	1.3
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	7.9	7.0	5.8	5.8	(¹⁰)	1.2
Specialty trade contractors	238	19.9	2.0	1.7	1.6	0.1	0.3
Manufacturing		109.1	3.7	2.9	2.7	0.2	0.8
Manufacturing	31-33	109.1	3.7	2.9	2.7	0.2	0.8
Food manufacturing	311	12.3	5.4	4.6	4.4	--	0.9
Apparel manufacturing	315	8.6	7.1	5.3	5.3	(¹⁰)	1.8
Leather and allied product manufacturing	316	1.0	14.2	11.4	8.3	3.1	2.7
Paper manufacturing	322	1.4	4.8	3.8	3.8	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Printing and related support activities	323	2.4	4.3	3.9	3.9	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Chemical manufacturing	325	30.1	1.8	1.0	0.8	0.2	0.8
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	2.3	5.9	5.3	5.3	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	4.0	4.0	3.7	3.7	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	5.7	6.9	5.7	5.7	(¹⁰)	--
Machinery manufacturing	333	2.8	3.4	2.7	2.1	0.5	0.8
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	9.6	1.7	0.9	0.9	(¹⁰)	0.8
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	6.1	2.8	2.0	1.5	0.5	0.8
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	1.4	1.1	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	2.4	5.5	5.5	5.5	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	12.4	3.2	2.5	2.3	0.2	0.7
Service providing		561.0	4.2	3.0	2.9	0.1	1.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁹		185.6	4.4	3.3	3.3	--	1.0
Wholesale trade	42	33.3	4.1	2.9	2.7	--	--
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	13.4	2.8	2.3	2.3	--	0.5
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	18.3	5.5	3.7	3.3	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2007--Continued

Puerto Rico

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2007 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Retail trade	44-45	134.7	4.3	3.3	3.3	(¹⁰)	1.0
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	13.4	3.1	2.8	2.8	(¹⁰)	0.4
Electronics and appliance stores	443	4.3	4.0	3.2	3.2	(¹⁰)	--
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	10.5	6.0	4.1	4.1	(¹⁰)	2.0
Food and beverage stores	445	28.4	5.9	4.7	4.7	--	1.2
Health and personal care stores	446	15.4	1.9	1.7	1.6	(¹⁰)	0.2
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	20.1	2.9	1.6	1.6	(¹⁰)	1.3
General merchandise stores	452	24.4	6.5	4.7	4.7	(¹⁰)	1.8
Transportation and warehousing⁹	48-49	17.2	5.0	4.6	4.5	(¹⁰)	0.4
Truck transportation	484	4.0	3.0	2.7	2.7	(¹⁰)	--
Support activities for transportation	488	4.4	6.8	6.1	6.1	(¹⁰)	0.7
Utilities	22	0.3	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Information		22.6	3.5	2.6	2.6	(¹⁰)	0.9
Information	51	22.6	3.5	2.6	2.6	(¹⁰)	0.9
Telecommunications	517	10.6	3.2	2.4	2.3	(¹⁰)	0.8
Financial activities		49.6	3.5	2.3	1.8	--	1.2
Finance and insurance	52	34.9	3.9	2.4	1.7	--	1.4
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	20.8	5.2	3.0	1.8	--	2.1
Real estate and rental and leasing	53	14.7	2.5	1.9	1.9	(¹⁰)	0.6
Real estate	531	9.3	3.1	2.6	2.6	(¹⁰)	0.4
Professional and business services		109.9	2.6	2.0	1.9	0.1	0.6
Professional, scientific, and technical services	54	30.3	1.4	1.0	0.9	--	0.4
Professional, scientific, and technical services	541	30.3	1.4	1.0	0.9	--	0.4
Management of companies and enterprises	55	10.6	3.8	2.5	2.4	--	1.4
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	56	--	--	--	--	--	--
Waste management and remediation services	562	3.6	6.2	5.5	5.5	(¹⁰)	0.7
Education and health services		100.0	5.3	3.0	3.0	(¹⁰)	2.3
Educational services	61	24.6	2.4	1.5	1.5	(¹⁰)	0.9
Educational services	611	24.6	2.4	1.5	1.5	(¹⁰)	0.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2007 -- Continued

Puerto Rico

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2007 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Health care and social assistance	62	75.5	6.2	3.4	3.4	(¹⁰)	2.7
Ambulatory health care services	621	30.2	3.5	2.2	2.2	(¹⁰)	1.3
Hospitals	622	29.4	9.2	4.5	4.4	(¹⁰)	4.8
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	4.8	4.2	3.5	3.5	(¹⁰)	0.7
Social assistance	624	11.0	5.8	4.2	3.9	--	1.6
Leisure and hospitality		74.5	6.0	4.6	4.6	(¹⁰)	1.4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	71	4.0	2.4	1.6	1.6	(¹⁰)	0.9
Accommodation and food services	72	70.4	6.3	4.9	4.8	(¹⁰)	1.4
Accommodation	721	14.4	7.5	5.2	5.2	(¹⁰)	2.3
Food services and drinking places	722	56.1	5.8	4.7	4.7	(¹⁰)	1.1
Other services		18.8	4.0	2.6	2.5	(¹⁰)	1.4
Other services, except public administration	81	18.8	4.0	2.6	2.5	(¹⁰)	1.4
Repair and maintenance	811	6.2	4.9	2.4	2.4	(¹⁰)	--
Personal and laundry services	812	6.7	2.8	2.2	2.1	--	0.6
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	4.1	4.7	3.7	3.5	--	0.9
State and local government		273.9	7.1	5.4	5.2	0.2	1.7
State government		213.7	7.3	5.1	4.9	0.2	2.2
Goods producing ⁶		--	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Service providing		--	7.3	5.1	4.9	0.2	2.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁹		17.3	14.0	11.9	10.6	1.4	2.0
Transportation and warehousing ⁹	48-49	--	8.7	8.1	7.9	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	--	8.2	7.0	7.0	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Support activities for transportation	488	1.5	9.0	9.0	8.5	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Utilities	22	14.6	14.8	12.5	11.0	1.6	2.3
Utilities	221	14.6	14.8	12.5	11.0	1.6	2.3
Information		--	8.7	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Financial activities		0.6	6.0	5.2	5.2	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Professional and business services		--	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Education and health services		66.2	6.5	3.1	2.9	0.2	3.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2007 -- Continued

Puerto Rico

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2007 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Educational services	61	60.5	7.1	3.1	3.0	--	4.0
Educational services	611	60.5	7.1	3.1	3.0	--	4.0
Health care and social assistance	62	5.6	4.4	3.1	2.8	(¹⁰)	1.3
Leisure and hospitality		--	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Public administration		129.1	6.3	4.4	4.4	0.1	1.9
Public administration	92	129.1	6.3	4.4	4.4	0.1	1.9
Executive, legislative, and other general government support	921	13.0	5.0	3.1	3.1	(¹⁰)	1.9
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	40.7	5.9	4.2	4.2	0.1	1.7
Administration of human resource programs	923	52.0	8.8	5.4	5.3	0.1	3.4
Administration of environmental quality programs	924	4.3	7.2	5.2	5.2	(¹⁰)	2.0
Administration of housing programs, urban planning, and community development	925	4.0	7.6	7.5	7.5	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Administration of economic programs	926	14.4	3.7	3.0	3.0	(¹⁰)	0.7
Local government		60.2	6.7	5.9	5.9	(¹⁰)	0.8
Service providing		60.2	6.7	5.9	5.9	(¹⁰)	0.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁹		--	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Transportation and warehousing⁹	48-49	--	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Education and health services		--	9.3	5.8	5.8	(¹⁰)	3.4
Public administration		58.4	6.6	6.0	5.9	(¹⁰)	0.7
Public administration	92	58.4	6.6	6.0	5.9	(¹⁰)	0.7
Executive, legislative, and other general government support	921	58.4	6.6	6.0	5.9	(¹⁰)	0.7

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 *North American Industry Classification System* 2002 Edition

⁴ Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

⁵ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

⁶ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁷ 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 the Mine Safety and Health

Administration, 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.

⁸ Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. 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.

⁹ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

¹⁰ Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

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

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2007

Puerto Rico

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2007 Average annual employment ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
All industries including State and local government⁵		1,012.6	37.4	27.5	26.6	1.0	9.9
Private industry⁵		738.8	25.3	18.3	17.7	0.7	6.9
Goods producing⁵		177.8	6.2	4.8	4.6	0.2	1.4
Natural resources and mining^{5,6}		6.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting⁵	11	5.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)
Mining⁶	21	1.3	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Construction		61.8	2.2	1.7	1.7	(⁹)	0.5
Construction	23	61.8	2.2	1.7	1.7	(⁹)	0.5
Construction of buildings	236	34.1	1.4	1.0	1.0	--	0.4
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	7.9	0.5	0.4	0.4	(⁹)	0.1
Specialty trade contractors	238	19.9	0.4	0.3	0.3	(⁹)	0.1
Manufacturing		109.1	3.8	3.0	2.8	0.2	0.9
Manufacturing	31-33	109.1	3.8	3.0	2.8	0.2	0.9
Food manufacturing	311	12.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	--	0.1
Apparel manufacturing	315	8.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	(⁹)	0.1
Leather and allied product manufacturing	316	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)
Paper manufacturing	322	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)
Printing and related support activities	323	2.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)
Chemical manufacturing	325	30.1	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	2.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	4.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	5.7	0.4	0.3	0.3	(⁹)	--
Machinery manufacturing	333	2.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	9.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.1
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	6.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	1.4	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	2.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	12.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	(⁹)	0.1
Service providing		561.0	19.1	13.6	13.1	0.5	5.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁸		185.6	6.6	5.0	4.9	--	1.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2007 -- Continued

Puerto Rico

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2007 Average annual employment ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Wholesale trade	42	33.3	1.3	0.9	0.8	--	--
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	13.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	--	0.1
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	18.3	0.9	0.6	0.5	--	--
Retail trade	44-45	134.7	4.6	3.5	3.5	(⁹)	1.1
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	13.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	(⁹)	(⁹)
Electronics and appliance stores	443	4.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	--
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	10.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	(⁹)	0.2
Food and beverage stores	445	28.4	1.2	1.0	1.0	--	0.2
Health and personal care stores	446	15.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	(⁹)	(⁹)
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	20.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	(⁹)	0.2
General merchandise stores	452	24.4	1.2	0.9	0.9	(⁹)	0.3
Transportation and warehousing⁸	48-49	17.2	0.7	0.6	0.6	(⁹)	0.1
Truck transportation	484	4.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	--
Support activities for transportation	488	4.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	(⁹)	(⁹)
Utilities	22	0.3	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Information		22.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	(⁹)	0.2
Information	51	22.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	(⁹)	0.2
Telecommunications	517	10.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	(⁹)	0.1
Financial activities		49.6	1.5	1.0	0.8	--	0.5
Finance and insurance	52	34.9	1.2	0.8	0.5	--	0.5
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	20.8	1.0	0.6	0.3	--	0.4
Real estate and rental and leasing	53	14.7	0.3	0.2	0.2	(⁹)	0.1
Real estate	531	9.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	(⁹)	(⁹)
Professional and business services		109.9	2.5	1.9	1.8	0.1	0.6
Professional, scientific, and technical services	54	30.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	--	0.1
Professional, scientific, and technical services	541	30.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	--	0.1
Management of companies and enterprises	55	10.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	--	0.1
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	56	--	--	--	--	--	--
Waste management and remediation services	562	3.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	(⁹)	(⁹)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2007 -- Continued

Puerto Rico

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2007 Average annual employment ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Education and health services		100.0	4.2	2.4	2.3	(⁹)	1.8
Educational services	61	24.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	(⁹)	0.2
Educational services	611	24.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	(⁹)	0.2
Health care and social assistance	62	75.5	3.8	2.1	2.1	(⁹)	1.7
Ambulatory health care services	621	30.2	0.9	0.6	0.6	(⁹)	0.3
Hospitals	622	29.4	2.4	1.1	1.1	(⁹)	1.2
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	4.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)
Social assistance	624	11.0	0.4	0.3	0.3	--	0.1
Leisure and hospitality		74.5	3.0	2.3	2.3	(⁹)	0.7
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	71	4.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)
Accommodation and food services	72	70.4	2.9	2.3	2.3	(⁹)	0.7
Accommodation	721	14.4	0.9	0.6	0.6	(⁹)	0.3
Food services and drinking places	722	56.1	2.0	1.6	1.6	(⁹)	0.4
Other services		18.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	(⁹)	0.2
Other services, except public administration	81	18.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	(⁹)	0.2
Repair and maintenance	811	6.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	--
Personal and laundry services	812	6.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	--	(⁹)
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	4.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	--	(⁹)
State and local government		273.9	12.1	9.2	8.9	0.3	3.0
State government		213.7	8.7	6.1	5.8	0.3	2.6
Goods producing ⁵		--	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Service providing		--	8.7	6.1	5.8	0.3	2.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁸		17.3	2.0	1.7	1.5	0.2	0.3
Transportation and warehousing ⁸	48-49	--	0.2	0.2	0.2	(⁹)	(⁹)
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	--	0.1	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)
Support activities for transportation	488	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)
Utilities	22	14.6	1.9	1.6	1.4	0.2	0.3
Utilities	221	14.6	1.9	1.6	1.4	0.2	0.3
Information		--	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2007 -- Continued

Puerto Rico

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2007 Average annual employment ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Financial activities		0.6	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Professional and business services		--	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Education and health services		66.2	1.3	0.6	0.6	(⁹)	0.7
Educational services	61	60.5	1.1	0.5	0.5	--	0.6
Educational services	611	60.5	1.1	0.5	0.5	--	0.6
Health care and social assistance	62	5.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.1
Leisure and hospitality		--	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Public administration		129.1	5.3	3.7	3.7	(⁹)	1.6
Public administration	92	129.1	5.3	3.7	3.7	(⁹)	1.6
Executive, legislative, and other general government support	921	13.0	0.6	0.4	0.4	(⁹)	0.2
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	40.7	1.9	1.4	1.3	(⁹)	0.5
Administration of human resource programs	923	52.0	1.7	1.1	1.0	(⁹)	0.7
Administration of environmental quality programs	924	4.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	(⁹)	0.1
Administration of housing programs, urban planning, and community development	925	4.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	(⁹)	(⁹)
Administration of economic programs	926	14.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	(⁹)	0.1
Local government		60.2	3.4	3.0	3.0	(⁹)	0.4
Service providing		60.2	3.4	3.0	3.0	(⁹)	0.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁸		--	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Transportation and warehousing ⁸	48-49	--	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Education and health services		--	0.1	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)
Public administration		58.4	3.3	3.0	2.9	(⁹)	0.3
Public administration	92	58.4	3.3	3.0	2.9	(⁹)	0.3
Executive, legislative, and other general government support	921	58.4	3.3	3.0	2.9	(⁹)	0.3

¹ Totals include data for industries not shown separately.
² *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2002 Edition
³ Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.
⁴ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.
⁵ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.
⁶ 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 the Mine Safety and Health Administration, 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.

⁷ Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. 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.

⁸ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

⁹ Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

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

Table 3. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by industry, gender, and age of worker, 2007

Puerto Rico

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total cases	Gender		Age						
			Male	Female	16 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 and over
All industries including State and local government⁴		26,550	15,580	10,960	510	2,380	7,080	7,100	5,670	2,820	560
Private industry⁴		17,690	10,220	7,440	500	2,240	4,840	4,540	3,440	1,540	220
Goods producing⁴		4,600	3,490	1,080	130	460	1,150	1,260	990	390	80
Natural resources and mining^{4,5}		120	90	30	--	20	70	20	--	--	--
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting⁴	11	120	90	30	--	20	70	20	--	--	--
Construction		1,690	1,590	70	50	130	370	430	360	160	50
Construction	23	1,690	1,590	70	50	130	370	430	360	160	50
Construction of buildings	236	1,010	950	60	30	80	240	250	140	120	40
Residential building construction	2361	460	450	--	--	30	100	130	70	20	--
Nonresidential building construction	2362	550	500	50	30	50	140	120	70	90	30
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	380	370	--	--	30	70	90	150	30	--
Specialty trade contractors	238	290	270	--	--	20	60	90	70	--	--
Manufacturing		2,790	1,810	980	80	310	710	810	620	220	30
Manufacturing	31-33	2,790	1,810	980	80	310	710	810	620	220	30
Food manufacturing	311	440	370	60	20	120	80	120	70	30	--
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	312	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Apparel manufacturing	315	400	60	340	--	--	70	120	120	50	--
Leather and allied product manufacturing	316	80	20	60	--	--	30	20	20	--	--
Paper manufacturing	322	50	50	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--
Printing and related support activities	323	90	70	--	--	--	20	30	20	--	--
Chemical manufacturing	325	240	150	90	--	20	90	70	40	20	--
Basic chemical manufacturing	3251	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pharmaceutical and medicine manufacturing	3254	170	100	70	--	--	70	60	30	--	--
Pharmaceutical and medicine manufacturing	32541	170	100	70	--	--	70	60	30	--	--
Medicinal and botanical manufacturing	325411	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pharmaceutical preparation manufacturing	325412	160	90	70	--	--	60	50	30	--	--
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	120	100	30	--	--	40	30	20	--	--
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	140	140	--	--	--	50	20	40	--	--
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	320	280	40	20	60	40	70	120	20	--
Machinery manufacturing	333	60	50	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	90	40	50	--	--	30	30	20	--	--
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	90	60	30	--	--	--	30	20	20	--
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	110	100	--	--	--	30	40	20	--	--
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	280	150	130	--	--	70	110	70	--	--
Service providing		13,090	6,730	6,360	370	1,780	3,690	3,280	2,450	1,150	140
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁷		4,950	3,190	1,750	160	780	1,570	1,120	650	520	40
Wholesale trade	42	820	720	100	50	150	210	160	140	100	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by industry, gender, and age of worker, 2007 -- Continued

Puerto Rico

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total cases	Gender		Age						
			Male	Female	16 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 and over
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	280	260	20	--	50	70	50	50	40	--
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	530	460	80	40	100	150	100	90	60	--
Retail trade	44-45	3,490	1,930	1,550	110	580	1,070	810	410	380	20
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	330	140	180	--	40	150	100	--	--	--
Automobile dealers	4411	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Automotive parts, accessories, and tire stores	4413	210	--	170	--	--	90	80	--	--	--
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Electronics and appliance stores	443	110	110	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	380	270	100	--	40	160	40	--	110	--
Building material and supplies dealers	4441	370	270	100	--	40	160	30	--	110	--
Lawn and garden equipment and supplies stores	4442	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food and beverage stores	445	970	620	350	70	220	200	210	130	110	--
Health and personal care stores	446	240	60	170	--	20	110	50	40	--	--
Health and personal care stores	4461	240	60	170	--	20	110	50	40	--	--
Pharmacies and drug stores	44611	190	60	130	--	--	100	30	40	--	--
Cosmetics, beauty supplies, and perfume stores	44612	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Gasoline stations	447	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	220	90	130	--	30	30	50	50	60	--
General merchandise stores	452	870	420	450	20	170	330	180	80	40	--
Department stores	4521	650	270	380	--	80	250	160	60	40	--
Other general merchandise stores	4529	220	150	70	--	90	70	20	20	--	--
Transportation and warehousing⁷	48-49	640	530	100	--	40	290	150	100	40	--
Air transportation	481	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Truck transportation	484	100	100	--	--	--	80	--	--	--	--
Support activities for transportation	488	210	200	--	--	20	90	60	--	30	--
Utilities	22	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Information		510	270	230	--	40	130	130	130	50	--
Information	51	510	270	230	--	40	130	130	130	50	--
Publishing industries (except Internet)	511	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Telecommunications	517	220	140	80	--	--	60	70	60	30	--
Financial activities		780	400	390	--	90	140	250	220	70	--
Finance and insurance	52	540	200	340	--	60	90	170	170	30	--
Monetary authorities - central bank	521	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	340	160	180	--	30	40	130	130	--	--
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Real estate and rental and leasing	53	240	200	50	--	30	50	80	50	40	--
Real estate	531	190	150	40	--	--	50	70	50	--	--
Rental and leasing services	532	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Professional and business services		1,830	1,110	720	20	150	490	470	530	100	30

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by industry, gender, and age of worker, 2007 -- Continued

Puerto Rico

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total cases	Gender		Age						
			Male	Female	16 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 and over
Professional, scientific, and technical services	54	250	140	110	--	--	50	90	60	20	--
Professional, scientific, and technical services	541	250	140	110	--	--	50	90	60	20	--
Legal services	5411	40	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Accounting, tax preparation, bookkeeping, and payroll services	5412	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Management of companies and enterprises	55	250	90	160	--	20	40	70	90	30	--
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	56	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Administrative and support services	561	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Office administrative services	5611	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Investigation and security services	5616	370	220	150	--	40	100	120	60	20	--
Waste management and remediation services	562	190	180	--	--	30	50	50	30	--	--
Education and health services		2,330	630	1,710	--	130	550	750	540	280	30
Educational services	61	260	100	160	--	--	30	70	80	60	--
Educational services	611	260	100	160	--	--	30	70	80	60	--
Elementary and secondary schools	6111	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Junior colleges	6112	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colleges, universities, and professional schools	6113	160	50	110	--	--	20	40	60	30	--
Health care and social assistance	62	2,080	530	1,550	--	120	520	670	460	210	20
Ambulatory health care services	621	570	130	440	--	40	180	240	80	30	--
Hospitals	622	1,130	300	830	--	70	260	330	310	130	20
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	130	30	100	--	--	20	40	30	--	--
Social assistance	624	250	60	190	--	--	60	60	50	50	--
Leisure and hospitality		2,320	890	1,440	170	560	730	490	260	100	--
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	71	50	30	20	--	--	20	--	--	--	--
Accommodation and food services	72	2,270	860	1,410	160	550	710	490	260	90	--
Accommodation	721	630	240	380	20	60	160	130	180	60	--
Traveler accommodation	7211	620	240	380	20	60	160	130	180	60	--
Rv (recreational vehicle) parks and recreational camps	7212	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food services and drinking places	722	1,650	620	1,030	140	480	540	360	80	--	--
Other services		370	240	120	--	20	90	70	120	40	--
Other services, except public administration	81	370	240	120	--	20	90	70	120	40	--
Repair and maintenance	811	130	130	--	--	--	--	--	90	--	--
Automotive repair and maintenance	8111	40	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Electronic and precision equipment repair and maintenance	8112	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Personal and laundry services	812	120	70	50	--	--	40	30	20	20	--
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	110	40	70	--	--	30	40	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by industry, gender, and age of worker, 2007 -- Continued

Puerto Rico

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total cases	Gender		Age						
			Male	Female	16 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 and over
State and local government		8,870	5,350	3,520	--	140	2,240	2,560	2,230	1,280	340
State government		5,840	3,350	2,500	--	90	1,670	1,730	1,590	650	40
Goods producing ⁴		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Service providing		5,840	3,350	2,490	--	90	1,670	1,730	1,590	650	40
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁷		1,540	1,420	120	--	--	460	530	360	190	--
Transportation and warehousing ⁷	48-49	160	110	50	--	--	30	30	70	30	--
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	70	40	30	--	--	20	--	30	--	--
Support activities for transportation	488	90	70	20	--	--	--	20	50	20	--
Utilities	22	1,380	1,310	--	--	--	430	500	290	160	--
Utilities	221	1,380	1,310	--	--	--	430	500	290	160	--
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	2211	980	910	--	--	--	350	420	210	--	--
Water, sewage and other systems	2213	400	400	--	--	--	--	--	--	160	--
Information		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Financial activities		30	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Professional and business services		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education and health services		560	210	350	--	--	80	150	210	100	--
Educational services	61	450	140	310	--	--	20	120	190	100	--
Educational services	611	450	140	310	--	--	20	120	190	100	--
Elementary and secondary schools	6111	110	--	100	--	--	--	20	60	20	--
Junior colleges	6112	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Health care and social assistance	62	110	70	40	--	--	60	30	20	--	--
Ambulatory health care services	621	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Public administration		3,700	1,690	2,000	--	80	1,120	1,040	1,000	360	--
Public administration	92	3,700	1,690	2,000	--	80	1,120	1,040	1,000	360	--
Executive, legislative, and other general government support	921	360	140	220	--	--	60	170	100	20	--
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	1,340	640	700	--	--	710	340	230	--	--
Administration of human resource programs	923	1,040	310	720	--	--	250	330	320	80	--
Administration of human resource programs	9231	1,040	310	720	--	--	250	330	320	80	--
Administration of public health programs	92312	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Administration of environmental quality programs	924	200	110	80	--	--	40	30	80	20	--
Administration of housing programs, urban planning, and community development	925	390	260	130	--	--	30	100	150	90	--
Administration of economic programs	926	370	230	140	--	20	30	80	120	90	--
Local government		3,020	2,000	1,020	--	50	570	830	640	630	300

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by industry, gender, and age of worker, 2007 -- Continued

Puerto Rico

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total cases	Gender		Age						
			Male	Female	16 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 and over
Service providing		3,020	2,000	1,020	--	50	570	830	640	630	300
Education and health services		70	--	70	--	--	--	20	50	--	--
Public administration		2,950	2,000	950	--	50	560	810	590	630	300
Public administration	92	2,950	2,000	950	--	50	560	810	590	630	300
Executive, legislative, and other general government support	921	2,950	2,000	950	--	50	560	810	590	630	300

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

³ *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2002 Edition

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 the Mine Safety and Health Administration, 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 mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. 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.

⁷ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding, data may not sum to the totals. Major classifications may include detailed classifications not shown separately.

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

**Table 4. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹
by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, 2007**

Puerto Rico--private industry, state and local government

Characteristic	Private industry 2, 3, 4	Goods producing			Service providing							State government 2, 3, 4	Local government 2, 3, 4
		Natural resources and mining 2,3	Construction	Manufacturing	Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services		
Total.....	17,690	120	1,690	2,790	4,950	510	780	1,830	2,330	2,320	370	5,840	3,020
Nature of injury, illness:													
Sprains, strains.....	6,550	50	450	1,140	1,720	240	340	670	860	910	180	2,550	760
Bruises, contusions.....	4,820	40	560	480	1,500	170	200	580	640	570	100	1,380	1,170
Cuts, lacerations.....	1,390	--	120	350	520	--	30	60	100	190	--	280	230
Punctures.....	270	--	80	80	30	--	--	--	70	--	--	--	--
Fractures.....	340	--	80	60	110	--	--	50	20	--	--	210	150
Heat burns.....	550	--	--	70	40	--	--	--	70	360	--	--	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome.....	150	--	--	20	90	--	--	--	20	--	--	20	--
Tendonitis.....	40	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chemical burns.....	60	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--
Amputations.....	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple traumatic injuries.....	90	--	20	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Part of body affected:													
Head.....	1,090	20	160	200	360	40	20	110	130	40	--	340	270
Eye.....	380	--	60	110	110	--	--	40	40	--	--	120	130
Neck.....	180	--	--	30	30	--	--	20	40	40	--	70	--
Trunk.....	4,760	60	410	690	1,610	80	160	590	530	470	180	1,200	630
Shoulder.....	550	--	40	90	200	--	40	60	50	60	--	240	140
Back.....	3,580	50	300	510	1,200	60	90	460	380	390	140	860	170
Upper extremities.....	4,310	20	480	920	1,030	120	70	320	500	790	60	1,110	390
Arm.....	930	--	30	130	210	50	--	40	110	310	--	220	--
Wrist.....	410	--	40	80	130	--	--	30	70	40	--	40	--
Hand, except finger.....	1,250	--	260	210	270	20	--	100	120	220	20	490	270
Finger.....	1,610	--	130	480	400	30	20	130	190	210	20	340	50
Lower extremities.....	2,610	--	300	300	860	70	110	270	300	350	40	610	350
Knee.....	710	--	50	80	210	30	40	80	120	100	--	200	80
Ankle.....	560	--	40	60	150	20	40	60	50	110	--	230	40
Foot, except toe.....	520	--	60	70	200	--	--	70	40	60	--	40	60
Toe.....	130	--	--	--	80	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--
Body systems.....	670	--	--	60	120	40	120	90	190	60	--	570	90
Multiple parts.....	3,650	20	220	570	790	160	300	420	580	530	60	1,870	1,280
Source of injury, illness:													
Chemicals, chemical products.....	500	--	50	90	70	--	30	30	80	130	20	50	--
Containers.....	2,460	40	60	310	1,160	30	70	280	120	380	30	270	80
Furniture, fixtures.....	340	--	20	80	90	--	30	30	60	20	20	70	--
Machinery.....	750	--	90	290	170	20	--	50	50	60	--	70	70
Parts and materials.....	1,480	--	410	350	390	30	--	60	70	120	30	250	70
Person, injured or ill worker.....	4,360	--	220	900	990	180	320	400	630	530	160	2,250	350
Worker motion or position.....	3,700	--	220	860	890	140	180	310	440	480	150	1,720	290
Floor, ground surfaces.....	3,390	40	250	250	860	100	240	520	530	560	40	1,420	1,160
Tools, instruments, and equipment.....	1,320	--	200	160	430	60	20	80	210	140	--	250	110
Vehicles.....	870	--	80	120	370	50	--	90	90	30	30	330	170
Person, other than worker.....	340	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	260	--	--	360	150
Health care patient.....	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 4. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹
by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, 2007 -- Continued**

Puerto Rico--private industry, state and local government

Characteristic	Private industry 2, 3, 4	Goods producing			Service providing							State government 2, 3, 4	Local government 2, 3, 4
		Natural resources and mining 2,3	Construction	Manufacturing	Trade, transportation, and utilities 4	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services		
Event or exposure:													
Contact with object, equipment.....	5,010	20	740	990	1,720	110	70	390	410	460	100	690	510
Struck by object.....	3,180	--	510	500	1,140	20	40	270	250	370	80	460	280
Struck against object.....	1,080	--	170	200	300	90	20	90	120	80	--	150	180
Caught in object, equipment, material.....	570	--	30	260	190	--	--	20	30	--	--	50	--
Fall to lower level.....	1,300	30	130	80	350	40	130	260	180	90	--	160	130
Fall on same level.....	1,780	--	140	150	430	60	80	180	320	390	30	1,030	1,020
Slips, trips.....	640	--	50	80	110	20	30	110	50	180	--	150	--
Overexertion.....	2,770	50	200	380	940	70	90	280	400	320	30	640	380
Overexertion in lifting.....	1,330	--	80	170	530	30	50	140	120	200	--	420	190
Repetitive motion.....	2,090	--	110	600	500	100	130	130	280	190	40	1,160	60
Exposed to harmful substance.....	1,170	--	60	190	150	--	40	80	200	410	20	300	340
Transportation accidents.....	240	--	60	--	60	20	--	40	40	--	--	210	160
Highway accident.....	90	--	--	--	20	--	--	20	20	--	--	20	--
Fires, explosions.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assault, violent act.....	150	--	--	--	20	--	--	60	40	--	--	230	110
by person.....	120	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	40	--	--	120	100
by animal.....	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ 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 the Mine Safety and Health Administration, 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.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

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

Table 5. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by major occupational group and major industry sector, 2007

Puerto Rico--private industry, state and local government

Occupation	Private industry 2, 3, 4	Goods producing			Service providing							State government 2, 3, 4	Local government 2, 3, 4
		Natural resources and mining 2,3	Construction	Manufacturing	Trade, transportation, and utilities 4	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services		
Total.....	17,690	120	1,690	2,790	4,950	510	780	1,830	2,330	2,320	370	5,840	3,020
Management occupations.....	70	--	--	--	20	--	20	--	--	--	--	30	--
Business and financial operations occupations.....	50	--	--	--	--	--	20	20	--	--	--	60	--
Computer and mathematical occupations.....	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations.....	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations.....	50	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social services occupations.....	80	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	110	--
Legal occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20	--
Education, training, and library occupations.....	80	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	70	--	--	170	70
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations.....	30	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	20	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations.....	910	--	--	--	--	--	--	20	880	--	--	230	210
Healthcare support occupations.....	110	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	110	--	--	20	--
Protective service occupations.....	460	--	--	--	20	--	80	310	30	20	--	1,220	550
Food preparation and serving related occupations.....	1,880	--	--	30	90	--	--	--	200	1,540	20	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations.....	1,440	--	--	60	130	--	120	530	250	270	60	590	1,180
Personal care and service occupations.....	260	--	--	--	40	20	--	--	120	50	--	80	--
Sales and related occupations.....	1,540	--	--	30	1,240	70	50	20	--	110	--	40	--
Office and administrative support occupations.....	2,590	--	20	50	1,090	130	330	300	480	160	30	1,900	310
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	50	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations.....	1,450	--	1,300	50	--	--	40	20	20	--	--	190	40
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	890	--	140	150	280	110	30	100	40	--	30	470	120
Production occupations.....	3,250	20	100	2,060	500	20	50	250	20	150	80	290	--
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	2,410	40	100	310	1,500	110	40	210	20	--	90	320	510

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ 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 the Mine Safety and Health Administration, 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.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

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

Appendices

Technical Notes

Scope of the survey

The survey includes the following industries according to the 2002 edition of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS):

- Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting (Sector 11)
- Mining (Sector 21)
- Utilities (Sector 22)
- Construction (Sector 23)
- Manufacturing (Sector 31-33)
- Wholesale trade (Sector 42)
- Retail trade (Sector 44-45)
- Transportation and warehousing (Sector 48-49)
- Information (Sector 51)
- Finance and insurance (Sector 52)
- Real estate and rental and leasing (Sector 53)
- Professional, scientific, and technical services (Sector 54)
- Management of companies and enterprises (Sector 55)
- Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services (Sector 56)
- Education services (Sector 61)
- Health care and social assistance (Sector 62)
- Arts, entertainment, and recreation (Sector 71)
- Accommodation and food services (Sector 72)

Technical Notes - Continued

- Other services, except public administration (Sector 81)
- Public administration (Sector 92)

The survey excludes self-employed individuals, farms with fewer than 11 employees, employees regulated by other federal safety and health laws, and federal government agencies. Data on Mining and railroad transportation are provided by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

Sample

The sample is selected from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW). The establishments are stratified by industry and employment. By means of a weighting procedure sampled establishments represent all units in their size class for a specific industry. The weight is determined by the inverse of the sampling ratio for the industry/employment size class from which the unit was selected. Weights of responding employers are adjusted to account for non-respondents.

The universe file that provides the sampling frame is not current to the reference year. To reflect updated employment levels a benchmarking process is used to adjust the weight of the units in an industry to account for changes in the universe between the sample selection, and the reference period of the collected data.

Occupational Safety and Health Definitions

Work-related injuries and illnesses are events or exposures in the work environment that caused or contributed to the condition or significantly aggravated a preexisting condition.

Recordable cases include work-related injuries and illnesses that result in:

- Death
- Loss of consciousness
- Days away from work
- Restricted work activity or job transfer
- Medical treatment (beyond first aid)
 - ◆ Significant work related injuries or illnesses that are diagnosed by a physician or other licensed health care professional. These include any work related case involving cancer, chronic irreversible disease, a fracture or cracked bone, or a punctured eardrum.
- Additional criteria that can result in a recordable case include:
 - ◆ Any needle sticks injury or cut from a sharp object that is contaminated with another person's blood or other potentially infectious material.
 - ◆ Any case requiring an employee to be medically removed under the requirements of an OSHA health standard.
 - ◆ Tuberculosis infection as evidenced by a positive skin test or diagnosis by physician or other licensed health care professional after exposure to a known case of active tuberculosis.

Days away from work, days of restricted work activity or job transfer (DART) are cases that involve days away from work, or days of restricted work activity or job transfer, or both.

Cases involving days away from work are cases requiring at least one day away from work with or without days of job transfer or restriction.

Job transfer or restriction cases occur when, as a result of a work-related injury or illness, an employer or health care professional keeps, or recommends keeping an employee from doing the routine functions of his or her job or from working the full workday that the employee would have been scheduled to work before the injury or illness occurred.

Incidence rate is the number of injuries and/or illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 200,000$ where:

N = number of injuries and/or illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

200,000 = base for 100 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

Occupational injury is any wound or damage to the body resulting from an event in the work environment.

Occupational disease (illness) is defined as a condition produced in the work environment over a period longer than one workday or shift. Usually an illness is due to repetitive factors over a period of time. It may result from systemic infection, repeated stress or strain, exposure to toxins, poisons, fumes or other continuing conditions of the work environment.

Occupational illnesses:

Skin diseases or disorders are illnesses involving the worker's skin that are caused by work exposure to chemicals, plants or other substances. Examples: contact dermatitis, eczema, or rash caused by primary irritants and sensitizers or poisonous plants; oil acne; chrome ulcers; chemical burns or inflammations.

Respiratory conditions are illnesses associated with breathing hazardous biological agents, chemicals, dust, gases, vapors, or fumes at work. Examples: pneumonitis, pharyngitis, rhinitis or acute congestion; farmer's lung, beryllium disease, tuberculosis, occupational asthma, reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), toxic inhalation injury, such as metal fume fever, chronic obstructive bronchitis and other pneumoconiosis.

Poisoning includes disorders evidenced by abnormal concentrations of toxic substances in blood, other tissues, other bodily fluids, or the breath that are caused by the ingestion or absorption of toxic substances into the body. Examples: poisoning by lead, mercury, cadmium, arsenic or other metals; poisoning by carbon monoxide, hydrogen sulfide, or other gases; poisoning by benzene, benzol, carbon tetrachloride, or other organic solvents; poisoning by insecticide sprays such as parathion or lead arsenate; poisoning by other chemicals such as formaldehyde, plastics, and resins.

All other occupational illnesses Examples: heatstroke, sunstroke, heat exhaustion, heat stress and other effects of environmental heat; freezing, frostbite, and other effects of exposure to low temperatures; decompression sickness; effects of ionizing Radiation (isotopes, x-rays, radium); effects of no ionizing radiation (welding flash, ultra-violet rays, lasers); anthrax; blood borne pathogenic diseases such as AIDS, HIV, hepatitis B or hepatitis C; brucellosis; malignant or benign tumors; histoplasmosis; coccidioidomycosis.

Case Characteristics:

Nature of injury or illness names the principal physical characteristic of a disabling condition, such as sprain/strain, cut/laceration or carpal tunnel syndrome.

Part of body affected is directly linked to the nature of injury or illness cited, for example, back sprain, finger cut or wrist and carpal tunnel syndrome.

Source of injury or illness is the object, substance, exposure or bodily motion that directly produced or inflicted the disabling condition cited. Examples are a heavy box, a toxic substance, fire/flame, and bodily motion of injured/ill worker.

Event or exposure signifies the manner in which the injury or illness was produced or inflicted, for example, overexertion while lifting or fall from ladder.

Median days away from work are 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.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

For more information, contact us at:

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