



2002

OCCUPATIONAL  
INJURIES AND  
ILLNESSES SURVEY

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES  
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS  
DIVISION OF OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STATISTICS

**Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Survey  
Puerto Rico  
2002**

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In cooperation with the United States Department of Labor  
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## **Introduction**

The Puerto Rico Occupational and Illnesses Program conducts an annual mail survey in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in compliance with the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970.

The Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Survey are designed to produce the number and frequency (incidence rates) of work related injuries and illnesses by industry, employment size, and case characteristics. It also provides workers demographics like age, race, sex, occupation, and length of service. Details about the nature, source, event of the injury or illness, and part of the body affected are also presented.

The publication contains incidence rates and numbers for the private industry, and state and local government. Due to confidentiality criteria, there is no detailed information available about worker and case characteristics for local government.

Annual data provided by the survey is used in the development of safety and health programs, and to promote and maintain workplaces free from recognized work hazards. This information is also used by researchers and policymakers. Union officials and safety directors can use it as a tool to measure and compare the effectiveness of individual safety programs.

The occupational injuries and illnesses information reported in the annual survey is based upon the records employers are required to keep under the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). On January 2002, OSHA revised the recordkeeping requirements. Due to changes in the recordkeeping rules, the estimates of the 2002 survey are not comparable with those from prior years. Data for the 2002 survey were collected from nearly 2,500 establishments statewide. Original and follow-up mailings resulted in an adjusted response rate of 91.4 percent.

## **Scope of the Survey**

The survey includes the following industries: Agriculture, forestry, and fishing, SIC 01-09; Oil and gas extraction, SIC 13; Nonmetallic minerals and mining, SIC 14; Construction, SIC 15-17; Manufacturing, SIC 20-39; Transportation and public utilities, SIC 41-42, 44-49; Wholesale and retail trade, SIC 50-59; Finance, insurance and real estate, SIC 60-67; Service, SIC 70-87 and 89; and State and local government, SIC 91-97. Excluded from the survey are the self employed, farms with fewer than eleven employees, employer regulated by other safety laws, and federal government agencies.

Data for 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. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration are responsible for the collection and compilation of data for federal government agencies.

All public and private sector employers with more than ten employees are required to maintain OSHA injuries and illnesses records. Employers with ten or fewer employees are exempt from OSHA recordkeeping, unless they are selected to participate in the annual survey.

## **Sample**

The sample is selected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to represent all private industries, and state and local government. The sample is designed to produce estimates by industry groups according to the 1987th Edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual. The manual was used to classify units into industries in accordance with its principal product or activity.

## **Estimation Procedures**

By means of a weighting procedure, sample units represent all units in their size class of a particular industry. The weight is determined by the inverse of the sampling ratio from which the unit was selected. The weight of responding employers in a sampling cell are adjusted to account for non respondents. The weights were applied to the sample data to obtain an estimate of the universe.

Since the universe file used to select the sample is not current to the reference year of the survey, adjustments had to be made to reflect updated employment levels. At the industry level, a benchmark factor was used to adjust total employment estimates.

# Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Puerto Rico 2002

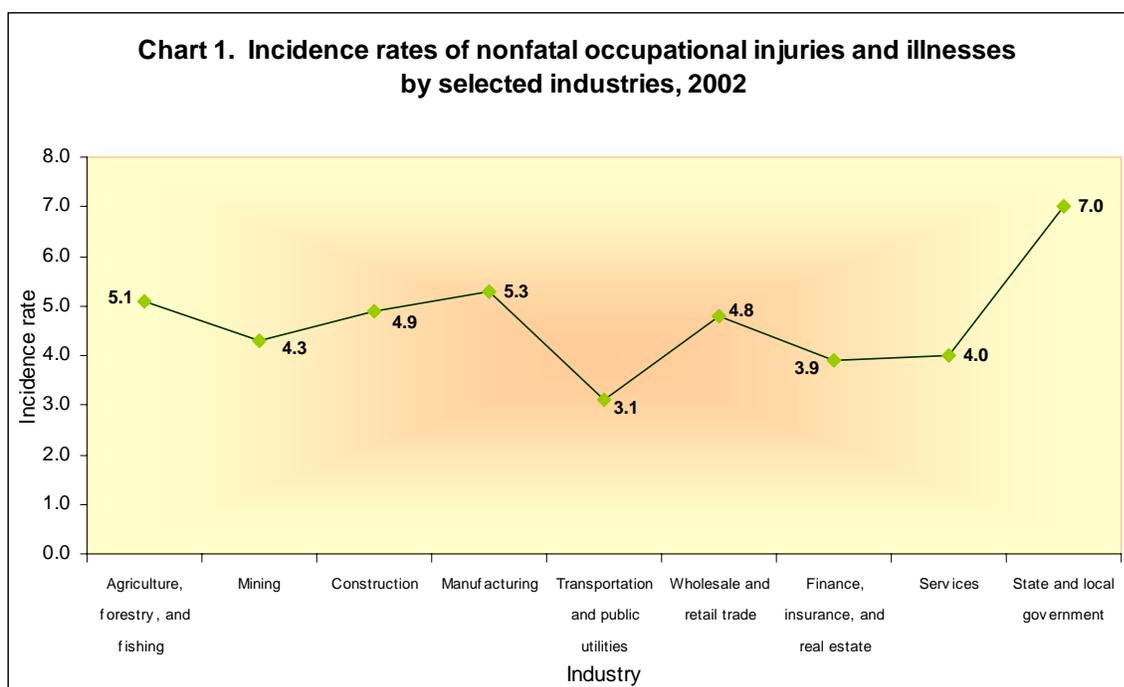
## Overview

The Occupational Safety and Health Survey presents three types of injury and illnesses data: incidence rates and number of cases, case characteristics and work demographics. Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers.

During 2002, a total of 37,500 non fatal injuries and illnesses were reported in Puerto Rico's private and public sector. The incidence rate of non fatal occupational injuries and illnesses was 5.1 for all industries, including state and local government.

Among the major industry divisions, the 2002 injury and illnesses incidence rates ranged from 3.1 cases in transportation and public utilities to 7.0 cases in state and local government. Manufacturing; agriculture, forestry, and fishing; and construction had incidence rates of 5.3, 5.1, and 4.9 cases, respectively (chart 1). The lowest incidence rate was recorded in the wholesale trade with 2.0 cases.

Employees of the private sector recorded 25,700 cases which translated into an incidence rate of 4.5 cases per 100 full time workers. In the public sector, job related injuries and illnesses reached 11,700 cases with an incidence rate of 7.0 (table 1).

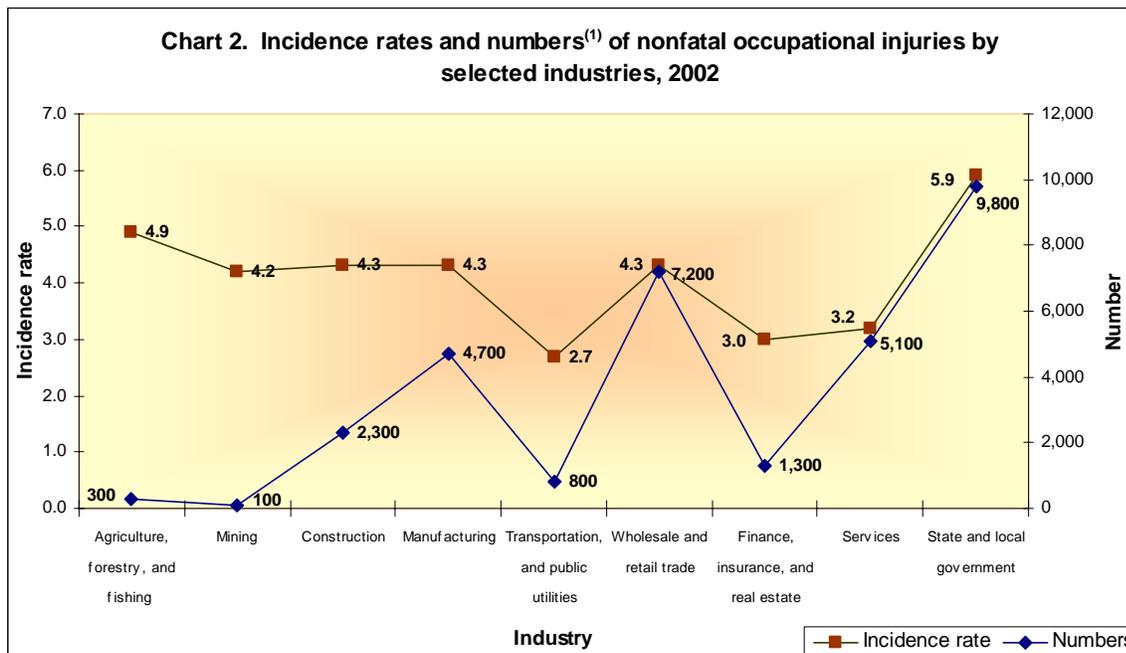


## Occupational Injuries

In 2002, all industries (including state and local government) registered 31,500 job related injuries, and an incidence rate of 4.3 cases per 100 full-time workers.

Private industries reported 21,700 cases of job-related injuries. On this sector, wholesale and retail trade had the highest number of cases with 7,200 (retail trade accounted for 6,500), followed by services (5,100), and manufacturing (4,700).

The public sector registered 9,800 cases. Of these, 5,800 were from the state government and 4,000 from local government. The incidence rate (5.9 cases per 100 full time workers) for this sector was the highest of all industries (table 4).



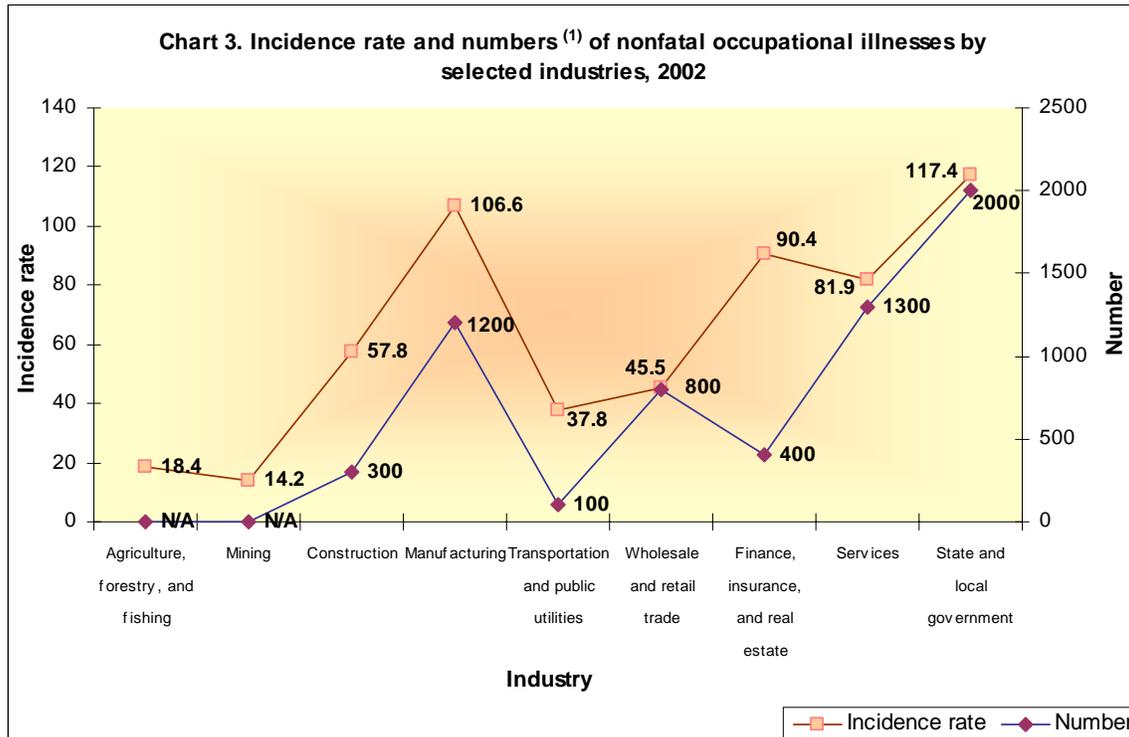
<sup>(1)</sup> Because of rounding data components may not sum to the totals.

## Occupational Illnesses

Workers registered 6,000 cases of nonfatal occupational illnesses among all industries, including state and local government. The incidence rate reached 81.9 cases per 10,000 full time workers (table 5).

Private industries recorded 4,000 cases of nonfatal occupational illnesses. This translates into an incidence rate of 71.4 cases during the period. State and local government, combined reported 2,000 cases, with an incidence rate of 117.4 cases for this industry division. Services and manufacturing also registered high number of cases (1,300 and 1,200), and incidence rates (81.9 and 106.6), respectively.

The lowest incidence rates were reported in mining; and in agriculture, forestry, and fishing with 14.2, and 18.4, respectively. The number of cases for these industries was not available. Transportation and public utilities reported the lowest number of job related occupational illnesses with 100 cases (chart 3).



<sup>(1)</sup> Because of rounding, data components may not sum to the totals.

### Lost work time injuries

Lost work time is measured according to three measures: days the employee was on restricted work activity, or was away from work as a result of a recordable injury or illness, or a combination of the two; days away from work with some days of restricted work activity; or restricted work activity without lost workdays. Lost workday cases are those that involve one or more days away from work beyond the day of the injury or illness.

The number of lost workday cases resulted in a rate of 3.9 per 100 full-time workers for all industries including state government. In the private sector, injuries and illnesses occurred at a rate of 3.5 cases. Low hazard industries such as transportation and public utilities; and services had an incidence rate of 2.4 and 2.7 cases, respectively, per 100 full-time workers with days away from work (table 1).

Cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction totaled 29,600 for all industries including state and local government. This represents 78.9 percent of all recordable cases (37,500). Private industry recorded over two thirds (19,600) of the cases with days away from work (29,000), while state and local government accounted for 32.1 percent of days away from work. This was the highest number (9,300) of lost workday cases among all industry divisions in 2002.

In the private sector, wholesale and retail trade recorded 6,600 cases, followed by manufacturing, and services with 4,300 cases each. These three industries combined, accounted for 77.6 percent of the cases with days away from work in the private industry (table 2).

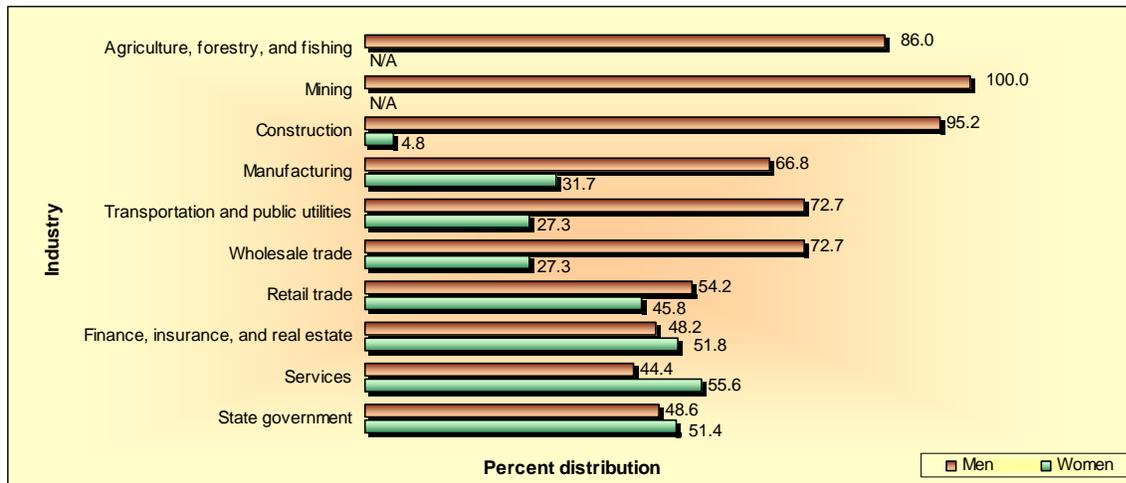
### Worker and Case Characteristics

The study of demographic characteristics can help establish a relationship between traits of the injured worker, and workplace injuries and illnesses.

Men recorded 60.7<sup>(1)</sup> percent of cases (11,911) in the private industry, while women accounted for 39.0 percent of the cases (7,651). In state government women registered 51.4 percent (2,821) of total recordable cases with days away from work. Men reported 48.6 percent (2,664) of the cases of this industry division.

The distribution of injuries and illnesses ranged from 100.0 percent of males in mining to 4.8 percent of women in construction. Within industry divisions, men reported 95.2 percent of work-related injuries and illnesses in construction. Women recorded the highest share of cases in services with 55.6 percent (chart 4).

Chart 4. Percent distribution <sup>(1)</sup> of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by sex and industry division, 2002



<sup>(1)</sup> Because of rounding and data exclusions of non classifiable responses, data may not add to 100.0.

## Occupation

Major occupational groups are illustrated in chart 5 and 6. Operators, fabricators and laborers had the highest share of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with 44.0 percent in the private industry. The technical, sales, and administrative support; and services occupational group followed with 20.4, and 15.0 percent, respectively. In state government these three occupational groups accounted for 86.0 percent of total recordable cases).

Chart 5. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by major occupational group, Puerto Rico, private industry, 2002

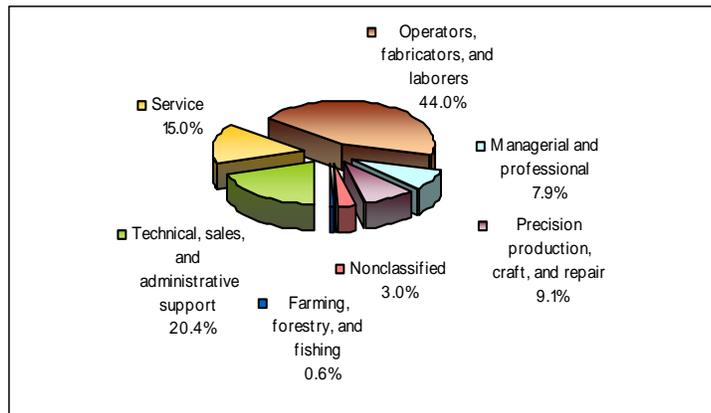
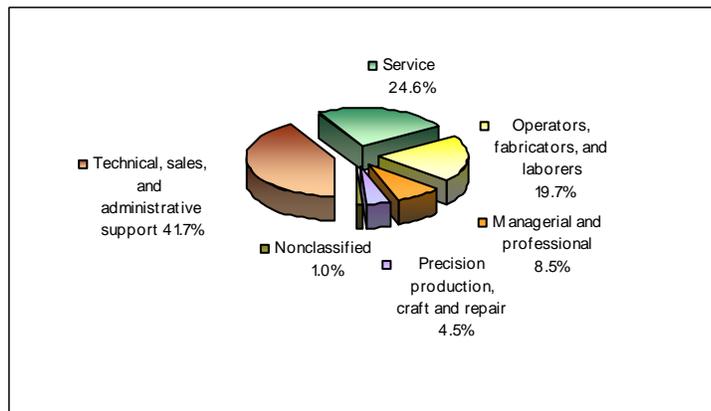


Chart 6. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by major occupational group, Puerto Rico, state government, 2002



In 2002, ten occupations registered nearly one third of total recordable cases (19,626) involving days away from work in the private industry. Five of the top ten occupations with the most cases were found in both, private industry and state government (chart 7 and 8). In state government, top ten occupations with the most injuries and illnesses accounted for 60.9 percent of total cases recorded (5,485).

Median days away from work varied widely among industry divisions. During this year, median days away from work for all private industry reached 20 cases, while state government registered 18. The highest median of days away from work was recorded by supervisors, general office, with 180 days in the private industry. In state government, taxicab drivers and chauffeurs had the highest median of days away from work with 52.

Laborers, nonconstruction were the occupation that reported the highest number of cases (2,272) in the private industry, mostly in the retail trade (1,611 cases). The median of days away from work for this occupation was 16. Miscellaneous food preparation occupations, and helpers, construction trades required 42 and 41 median days of recovery, respectively in 2002.

Chart 7. Occupations with the most injuries and illnesses with days away from work and median days away from work, Puerto Rico, private industry, 2002

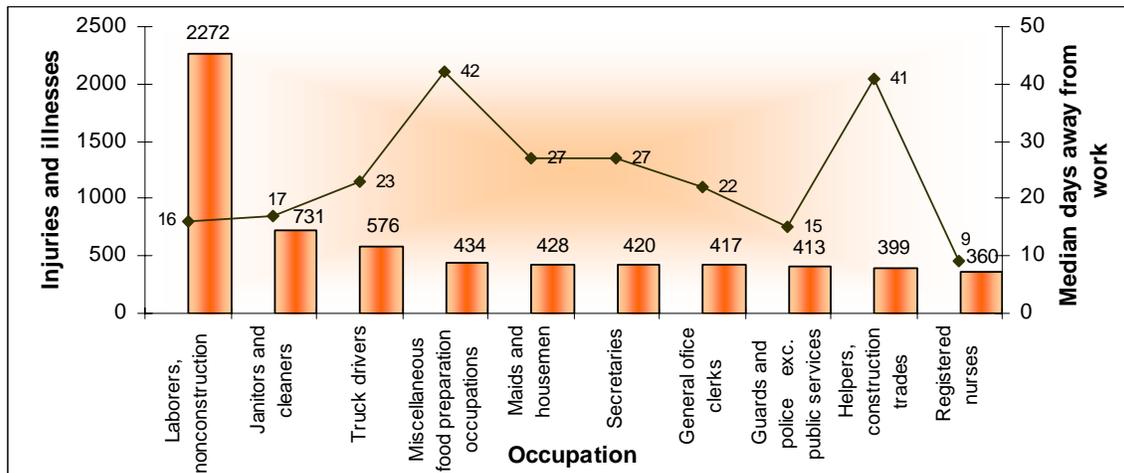
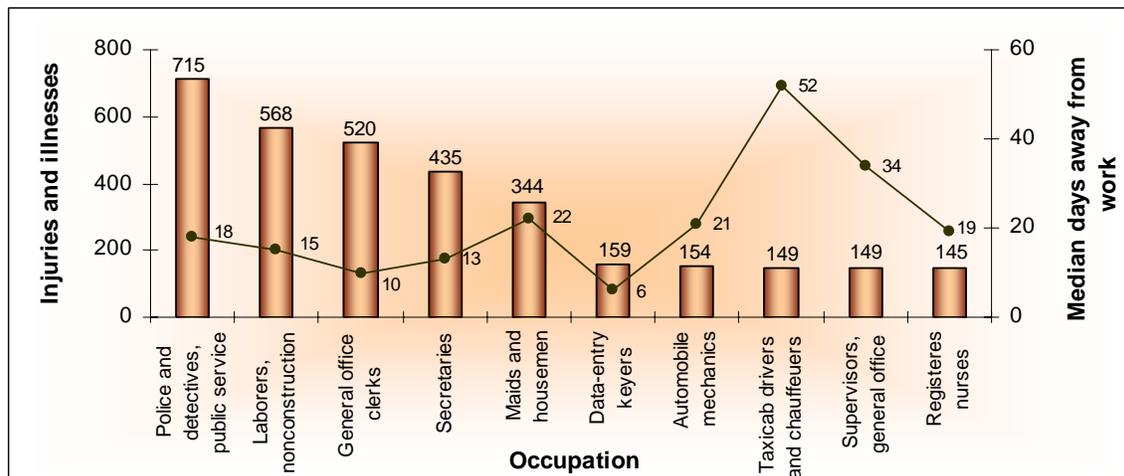


Chart 8. Occupations with the most injuries and illnesses with days away from work and median days away from work, Puerto Rico, state government, 2002



Police, and detectives, public service was the occupation that registered the highest number of cases with 715 (13.0 percent) of 5,485 recorded in state government. This occupation needed 18 median days to recover from job-related injuries and illnesses.

## Age

Almost 70.0 percent of all lost workday cases in the private industry were among workers aged 25 to 54 (chart 9). Age group 25 to 34, and 35 to 44 accounted for 25.6 percent each; slightly over one half of all cases. Age group 45 to 54 posted 18.7 percent.

Chart 9. Percent distribution<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by age of worker, Puerto Rico, private industry, 2002

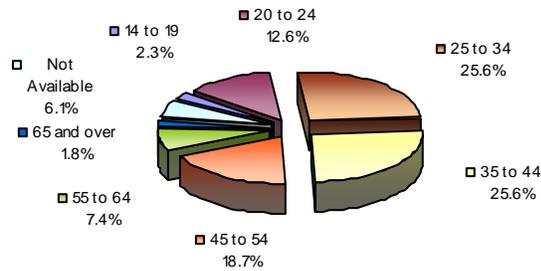
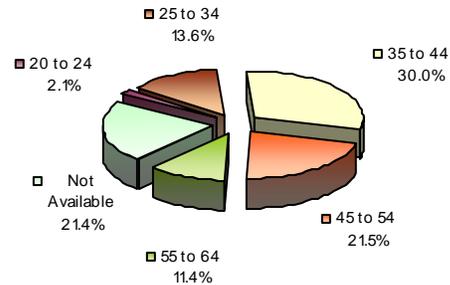
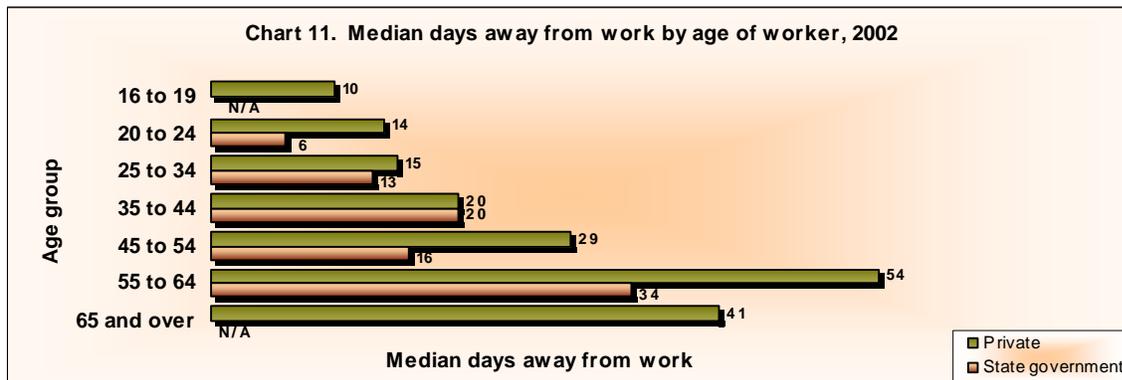


Chart 10. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by age of worker, Puerto Rico, state government, 2002



<sup>1</sup> Because of rounding, data components may not add to 100.0

In state government over one half (2,825 cases) of all injuries and illnesses involving days away from work occurred to workers 35 to 54 years old. Age group 35 to 44 accounted for the highest share with 30.0 percent, followed by 21.5 percent of the cases in age group 45 to 54. The lowest proportion of lost workday cases (2.1 percent) was recorded by workers 20 to 24 years old (chart 10). There was no data available for the age groups 14 to 19, nor 65, and over.



Occupational injuries and illnesses involving lost workdays in Puerto Rico's private sector required a median of 20 days of recovery in 2002. Age group 55 to 64 had the highest median with 54 days away from work, while workers 16 to 19 years old had the lowest (10). As shown in chart 11 it took longer to recover as the age of the worker increased. Median days away from work in age group 55 to 64 represent over five times as long to return to work than younger workers of this sector.

Workers of the state government required a median of 18 days to recuperate from work related injuries and illnesses in 2002. The highest median was registered by workers in age group 55 to 64 years old, with 34 days. This was 20 days less compared to the same age group in the private industry. The lowest median of days away from work (6) was found among the group 20 to 24 years old (chart 11). This group also had the smallest share (2.1 percent) of nonfatal injuries and illnesses with lost workdays.

The highest percent of cases with lost workdays was recorded in the wholesale trade industry division with 45.4 percent by workers between 25 to 34 years old (text table 1). The lowest percent (0.9) was in services; and manufacturing, among workers aged 16 to 19, and 65 and over, respectively.

Text table 1. Percent distribution <sup>(1)</sup> of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by age group and industry, Puerto Rico, private industry and state government, 2002

Age	Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services	State government
14 to 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19	5.8	--	--	1.5	--	--	4.8	--	0.9	--
20 to 24	--	10.7	9.2	9.7	9.8	9.7	21.9	3.8	8.0	2.1
25 to 34	--	32.1	27.5	27.3	28.6	45.4	27.1	12.3	22.0	13.6
35 to 44	30.7	30.4	19.8	25.4	31.7	16.6	24.4	30.9	28.8	30.0
45 to 54	28.4	14.3	20.0	21.2	21.1	19.5	11.8	36.7	18.3	21.5
55 to 64	--	8.9	5.2	10.3	5.4	6.9	6.2	13.9	5.8	11.4
65 and over	--	--	--	0.9	1.7	--	2.1	1.2	2.8	--

## Length of Service

The majority of all workers had at least one year of service with the employer when they suffered the injury or illness.

Text table 2. Number, percent distribution, <sup>(1)</sup> and median days away from work (MDAFW) by length of service with employer, Puerto Rico, private industry and state government, 2002

Length of service with employer	Private industry			State government		
	Number of cases	% Distribution	MDAFW	Number of cases	% Distribution	MDAFW
Less than 3 months	1,396	7.1	16	193	3.5	3
3 to 11 months	2,484	12.7	15	288	5.2	26
1 to 5 years	7,785	39.7	18	946	17.2	17
More than 5 years	7,133	36.3	27	3,705	67.6	18
Not reported	829	4.2		353	6.4	

(1) Because of rounding and data exclusion of non classifiable responses, components may not add to 100.0.

In the private industry, 39.7 percent (7,785 cases) of the workers that reported injuries or illnesses were with the employer from 1 to 5 years, and 36.3 percent (7,133 cases), more than 5 years. The highest number of cases (2,921) with lost workdays was among workers of the retail trade industry division with 1 to 5 years of service with the employer. The median of days away from work for these workers were 18 days. Workers with more than 5 years of service had the highest median of days away from work (27).

In state government 67.6 percent (3,705) of lost workday cases were people with more than 5 years of service with the employer. Workers with 1 to 5 years length of service followed with 17.2 percent. Median days away from work for these workers were 18, and 17, respectively (text table 2).

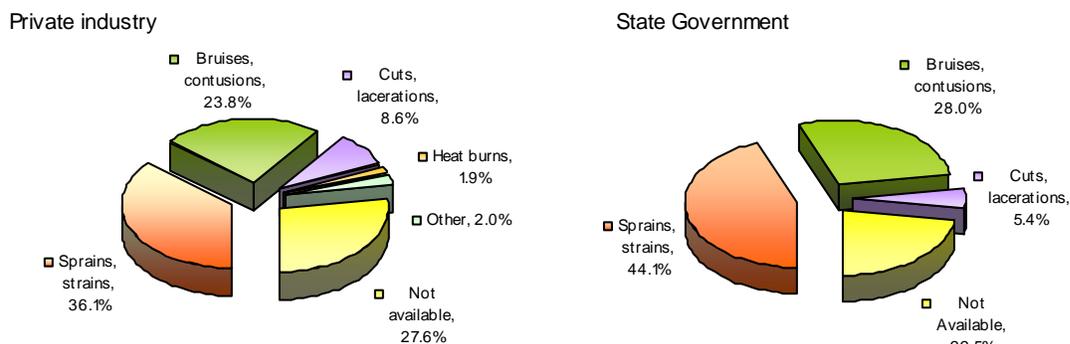
### Case Characteristics

The survey uses the employers description of each case to collect data of the nature (physical characteristics of the disable condition); part of the body affected; the way in which the injury or illness occurred (event or exposure); and what directly produced or inflicted the injury or illness (source).

### Nature

Sprains and strains were the leading injury category in every industry division of the private sector, and in state government. The private sector recorded 36.1 percent (7,078) of the cases, while state government registered 44.1 percent (2,419 cases). Bruises and contusions also had a high share of cases with 23.8 percent (4,667 cases) in the private industry, and 28.0 percent (1,538 cases) in state government (chart 12).

Chart 12. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by nature of injury or illness, Puerto Rico, private industry and state government, 2002



Workers who suffered amputations required the highest median of lost workdays with 120 days to heal, while chemical burns recorded a median of only 2 days (chart 13). In state government sprains, strains, and tears required the highest median, with 20 days away from work (chart 14).

Chart 13. Median days away from work by nature of injury or illness, Puerto Rico, private industry, 2002

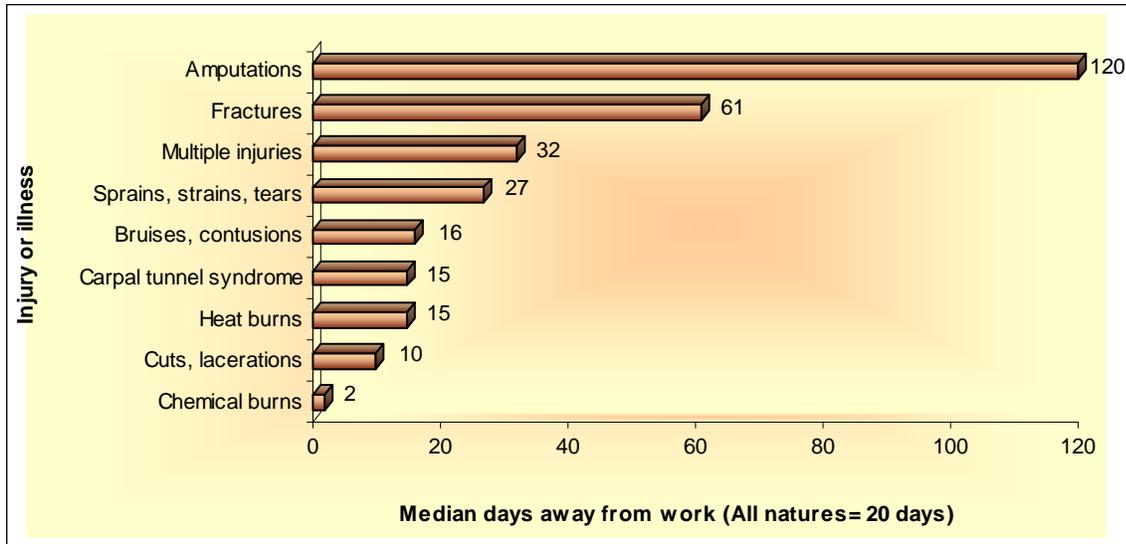
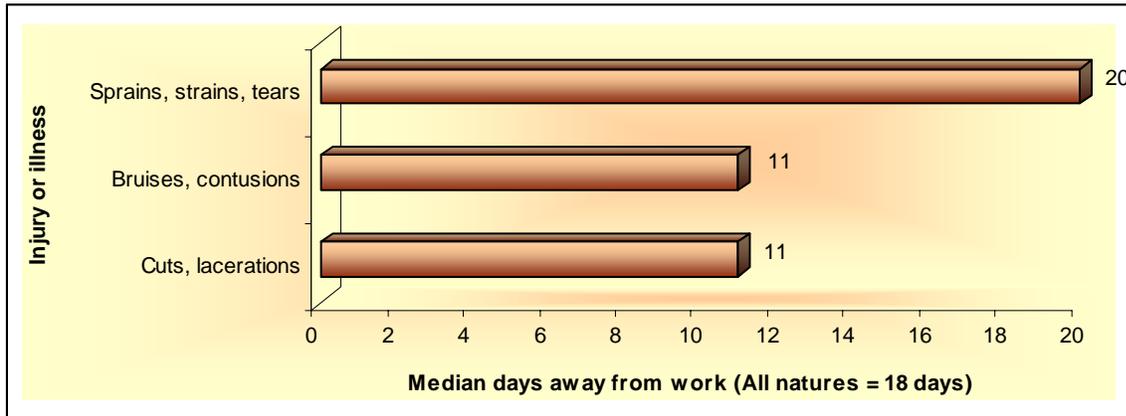


Chart 14. Median days away from work by nature of injury or illness, Puerto Rico, state industry, 2002



## Part of the body

The back and other portions of the trunk such as, the shoulders were the part of the body mostly affected in each of the major industry divisions of the private sector. Back injuries accounted for 79.5 percent (4,229) of the 5,318 cases where the trunk was the part of the body affected, and 21.5 percent of total cases (19,626). Trunk injuries registered 27.5 percent of total cases. Multiple parts of the body also had a high share of cases with 21.9 percent (chart 15).

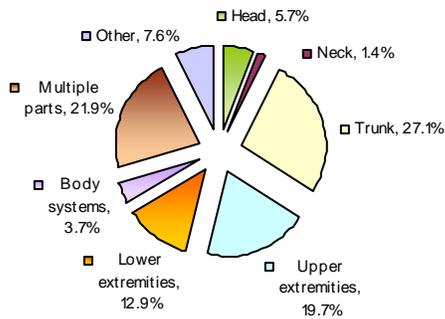
Even though back injuries were responsible of great part of the cases, shoulder injuries required more days away from work. Workers needed a median of 20 days to recover from back injuries, while shoulder injuries required almost the double of time (39 days).

Injuries and illnesses of the body systems accounted for the highest median of days away from work (45). The part of the body that needed the least time to heal was the eye with a median of 5 days away from work.

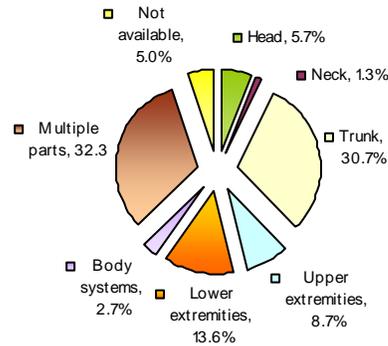
In state government, multiple parts were mostly affected by job-related injuries and illnesses with 32.3 percent (1,770) of total cases reported (5,485). Trunk injuries and illnesses followed with 30.7 percent (1,684), with back injuries as the part with more cases registered (1,219).

Chart 15. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by part of the body affected, Puerto Rico, private industry and state government, 2002

Private industry



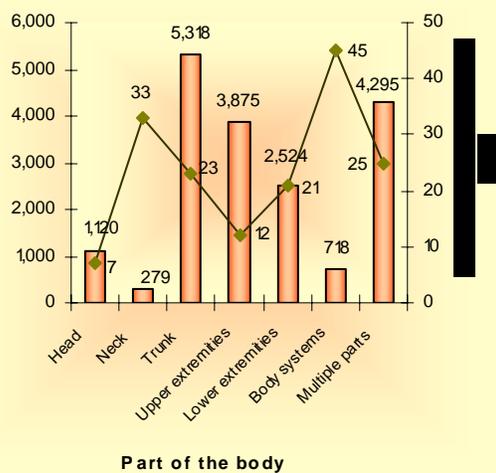
State government



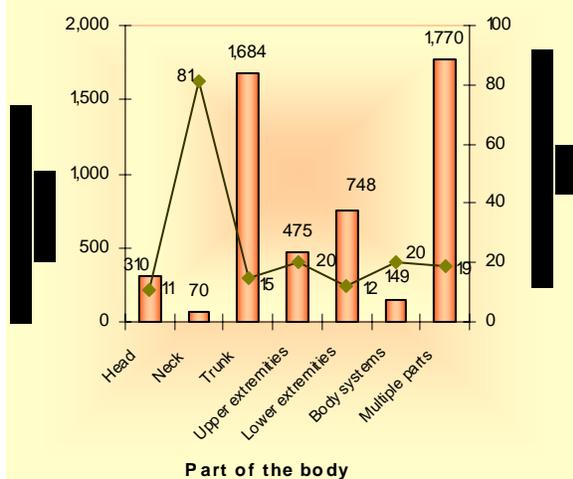
As in the private industry, shoulder injuries required more than the double of time to recover (36 days) than back injuries (15 days). Workers with neck injuries required the longest recuperation period with a median of 81 days away from work, while eye injuries and illnesses took the least time with a median of 4 days.

Chart 16. Number of injuries or illnesses, and median days away from work by part of the body affected, Puerto Rico private industry, and state government, 2002

Private industry



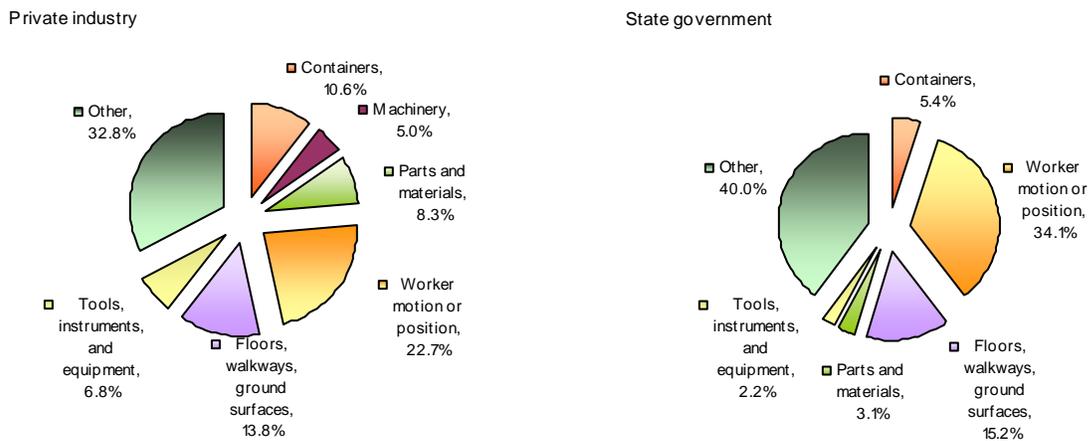
State government



## Source

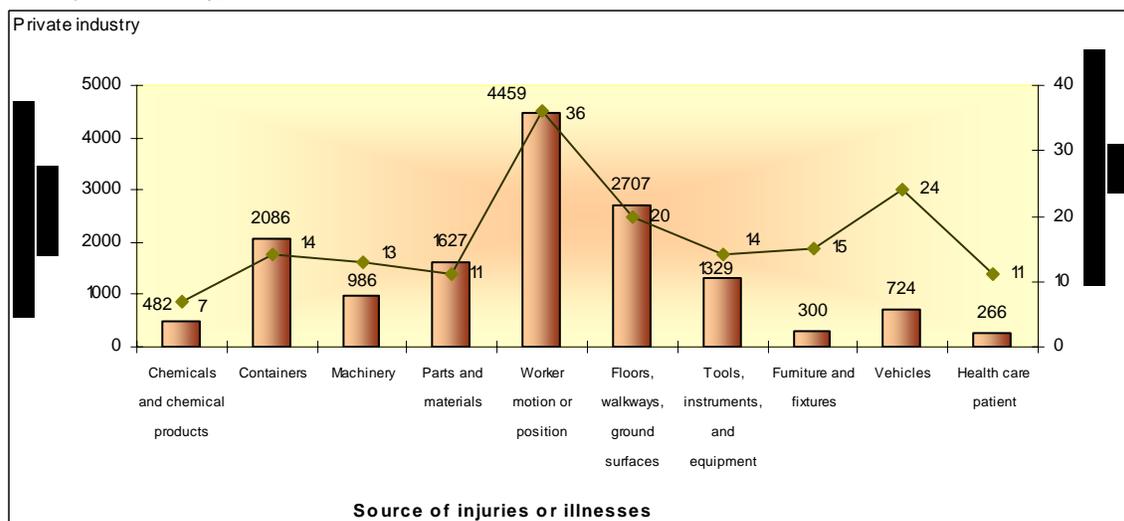
The leading source of most job-related injuries and illnesses in the private industry and, state government was worker motion or position with 22.7, and 34.1 percent, respectively (4,459 cases in the private industry and 1,872 cases in state government).

Chart 17. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries or illnesses involving days away from work by source of injury or illness, Puerto Rico, private industry, and state government, 2002



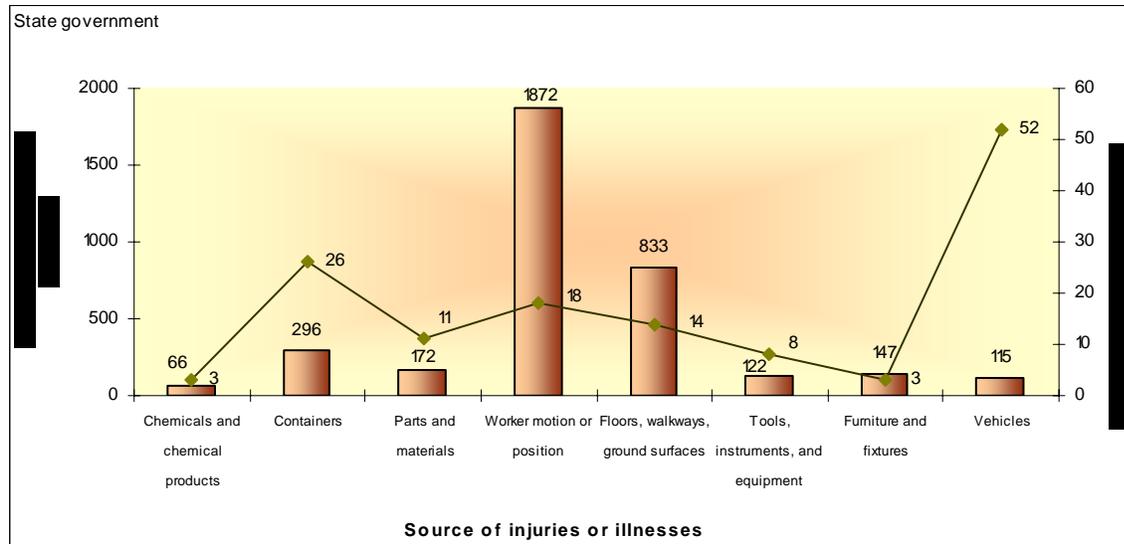
In the private industry, the manufacturing division recorded the highest number of cases by worker motion or position with 1,476 cases, followed by 945 cases in the retail trade division (table 13). The second leading source of injuries or illnesses was floors, walkways, and ground surfaces with 2,707 cases (13.8 percent), in the private industry, and 833 cases (15.2 percent) in state government. This category registered the highest number of cases in the services industry division (873 cases).

Chart 18. Number of injuries and illnesses, and median days away from work by source of injuries or illnesses, Puerto Rico, private industry, 2002



The median of days-away-from-work in this category (worker motion or position) was 36 in the private industry, and 18 days in state government. Floors, walkways, and ground surfaces had a median of 20 days (chart 18), and 14 days, respectively (chart 19).

Chart 19. Number of injuries and illnesses, and median days away from work by source of injuries or illnesses, Puerto Rico, state government, 2002

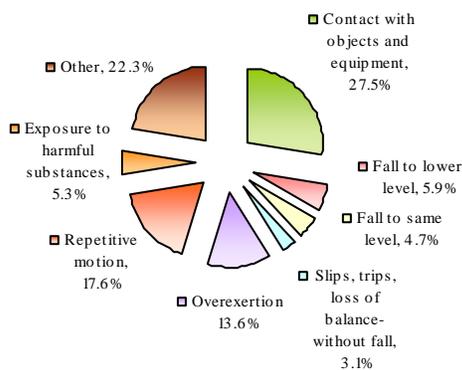


## Event or Exposure

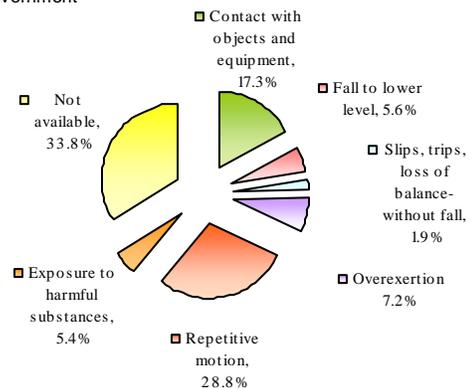
Most incidents in the private industry were by contact with objects and equipment. Workers reported 5,407 cases, (27.5 percent). Within this category, being struck by objects was the most common way in which incidents occurred. This event was responsible of 3,583 cases or 18.3 percent of all the cases, and required a median of 10 days away from work (chart 20).

Chart 20. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by event or exposure, Puerto Rico, private industry and state government, 2002

Private industry



State government



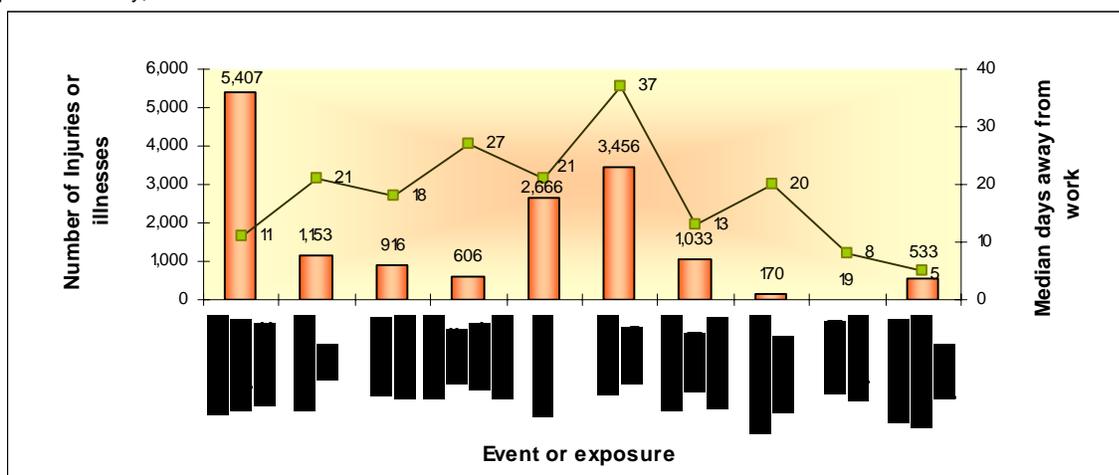
The highest number of cases of workers struck by objects was recorded in the retail trade, and in the manufacturing industry divisions with 1,263 and 838, respectively. These two industries combined accounted for 56.2 percent of all the cases (5,407) of incidents caused by contact with objects and equipment in the private industry (table 13).

Repetitive motion, mostly in the manufacturing industry, was the second most frequent way in which worker got injured or ill with 1,291 cases or 30.3 percent of total cases (3,456). These cases (repetitive motion) had the highest median of days away from work with 37, followed by slips, trips, loss of balance-without fall, with a median of 27 lost workdays (606 cases).

Text table 3. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by event or exposure, and by industry division, Puerto Rico, 2002

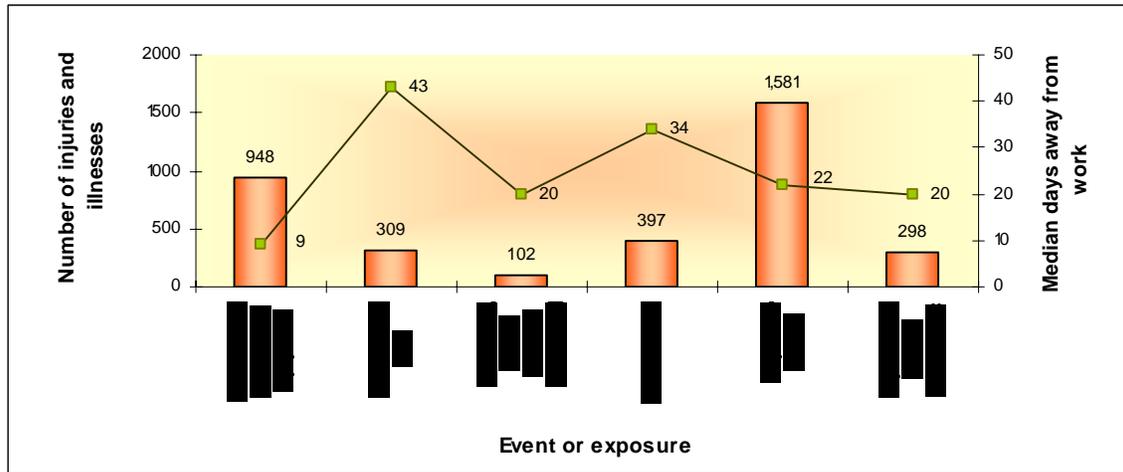
Event or exposure	Industry division									
	Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services	State government
Contact with objects and equipment	81	33	913	1,326	151	227	1,711	244	721	948
Fall to lower level	0	5	142	166	56	0	469	44	246	309
Fall to the same level	0	0	0	114	42	16	254	0	433	0
Slips, trips, loss of balance-without fall	0	0	0	114	0	0	152	159	97	102
Overexertion	0	5	220	501	161	91	874	72	697	397
Repetitive motion	0	0	349	1,291	97	91	587	374	643	1,581
Exposure to harmful substances	17	5	0	226	34	0	248	58	374	298
Transportation accidents	0	0	0	10	15	17	0	0	19	0
Assaults and violent acts by person	0	0	0	99	24	0	0	0	354	0

Chart 21. Number of injuries, and illnesses and median days away from work by event or exposure, Puerto Rico, private industry, 2002



In state government, the exposure to repetitive motion was the cause of 1,581 cases (28.8 percent) of work-related injuries.

Chart 22. Number of injuries, and illnesses and median days away from work by event or exposure, Puerto Rico, State government, 2002



Contact with objects and equipment recorded 948 cases (17.3 percent), specifically workers struck against objects. This was the second most common way of being injured. This category accounted for 9.7 percent (530) of the 5,485 cases registered in state government.

Even though the exposure to repetitive motion was the event with most cases reported, workers who fell to a lower level had the longest absences from work. These workers required 43 days to recover from injuries. This was the double of time needed by those affected by repetitive motion (22 days), and seven times longer than the absences of workers struck against objects (6). Overexertion was the second event with a high median of lost workdays (34).

# Tables

**Table 1. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2002**

**Puerto Rico**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	SIC code <sup>3</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>4</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
<b>All Industries including State and local government<sup>5</sup></b>		5.1	4.0	3.9	0.1	1.1
<b>Private Industry<sup>5</sup></b>		4.5	3.6	3.5	0.1	1.0
<b>Agriculture, forestry, and fishing<sup>5</sup></b>		5.1	4.8	4.8	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.3
Agricultural production <sup>5</sup>	01-02	5.2	4.9	4.9	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.3
Agricultural production-crops <sup>5</sup>	01	4.5	4.0	4.0	( <sup>9</sup> )	--
Agricultural production - livestock <sup>5</sup>	02	6.6	6.6	6.6	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )
<b>Mining<sup>6</sup></b>		4.3	4.1	4.0	0.1	0.3
<b>Construction</b>		4.9	4.4	4.1	0.3	0.5
Heavy construction, except building	16	5.3	4.9	4.5	0.4	--
Special trade contractors	17	5.0	4.0	3.5	0.4	1.0
<b>Manufacturing</b>		5.3	4.0	3.8	0.1	1.4
Durable goods		6.1	4.8	4.6	0.2	1.3
Lumber and wood products	24	3.9	3.2	3.2	( <sup>9</sup> )	--
Furniture and fixtures	25	8.3	7.6	7.6	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.7
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	11.0	9.5	9.4	--	1.6
Fabricated metal products	34	11.4	10.0	10.0	( <sup>9</sup> )	1.4
Electronic and other electric equipment	36	3.8	2.5	2.5	( <sup>9</sup> )	1.3
Instruments and related products	38	3.8	2.5	2.2	0.3	1.2
Nondurable goods		4.9	3.5	3.4	0.1	1.4
Food and kindred products	20	6.2	5.1	5.1	--	1.1
Tobacco products	21	7.9	7.7	7.7	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.2
Apparel and other textile products	23	7.6	5.8	5.8	--	1.8
Paper and allied products	26	9.9	8.5	8.5	( <sup>9</sup> )	1.3
Printing and publishing	27	3.0	1.7	1.7	( <sup>9</sup> )	1.4
Chemicals and allied products	28	2.6	1.2	1.1	0.1	1.4
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	30	5.3	4.1	3.6	0.5	1.2
Leather and leather products	31	16.3	12.8	12.8	( <sup>9</sup> )	3.4
<b>Transportation and public utilities<sup>8</sup></b>		3.1	2.4	2.4	0.1	0.6
Trucking and warehousing	42	1.9	1.9	1.4	0.4	0.1
Transportation services	47	1.9	1.5	1.5	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.4
Communications	48	2.5	1.8	1.8	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.7
<b>Wholesale and retail trade</b>		4.8	4.1	4.0	0.1	0.7
Wholesale trade		2.0	1.5	1.5	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.5
Wholesale trade--durable goods	50	1.5	1.0	1.0	( <sup>9</sup> )	--
Wholesale trade--nondurable goods	51	2.4	1.9	1.9	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.4

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 1. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2002 – Continued**

**Puerto Rico**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	SIC code <sup>3</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>4</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
<b>Retail trade</b>		5.6	4.8	4.7	0.1	0.8
Building materials and garden supplies	52	5.3	4.9	4.9	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.4
General merchandise stores	53	8.3	6.6	5.7	0.9	1.8
Food stores	54	8.4	7.9	7.7	--	0.5
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	3.4	2.5	2.5	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.9
Apparel and accessory stores	56	4.6	2.7	2.7	( <sup>9</sup> )	1.9
Furniture and homefurnishings stores	57	3.2	3.2	3.2	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )
Eating and drinking places	58	5.8	5.4	5.4	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.3
Miscellaneous retail	59	2.9	2.3	2.2	0.1	0.6
<b>Finance, insurance, and real estate</b>		3.9	3.1	3.1	--	0.8
Depository institutions	60	3.0	1.8	1.7	0.1	1.2
Nondepository institutions	61	3.6	2.9	2.8	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.7
Insurance carriers	63	3.3	2.5	2.5	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.8
<b>Services</b>		4.0	2.8	2.7	0.1	1.3
Hotels and other lodging places	70	5.1	4.4	4.4	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.6
Personal services	72	2.3	1.7	1.7	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.6
Business services	73	3.3	3.1	3.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.2
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	2.6	2.0	2.0	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.6
Miscellaneous repair services	76	4.9	4.5	4.4	0.2	0.3
Amusement and recreation services	79	3.4	2.9	2.9	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.5
Health services	80	6.1	3.0	2.9	--	3.1
Educational services	82	3.8	2.4	2.3	0.1	1.4
Social services	83	4.8	4.0	3.6	0.4	0.8
Membership organizations	86	2.0	1.6	1.6	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.4
Engineering and management services	87	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.1
<b>State and local government</b>		7.0	5.6	5.6	--	1.4
<b>State government</b>		7.0	5.4	5.3	0.1	1.6
<b>Transportation and public utilities</b>		10.8	10.1	10.0	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.8
<b>Services</b>		4.9	3.7	3.7	( <sup>9</sup> )	1.1
<b>Public administration</b>		6.6	4.7	4.6	0.1	1.9
Justice, public order, and safety	92	5.4	4.4	4.3	0.1	1.0
Administration of human resources	94	13.2	7.8	7.8	( <sup>9</sup> )	5.4
Environmental quality and housing	95	6.0	4.4	4.4	( <sup>9</sup> )	1.6
Administration of economic programs	96	3.4	2.9	2.9	( <sup>9</sup> )	--

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 1. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2002 – Continued**

**Puerto Rico**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	SIC code <sup>3</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>4</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
<b>Local government</b>		7.1	6.0	6.0	( <sup>9</sup> )	1.1
<b>Public administration</b>		7.1	6.0	6.0	( <sup>9</sup> )	1.1
Executive, legislative, and general	91	7.1	6.0	6.0	( <sup>9</sup> )	1.1

<sup>1</sup> 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).

<sup>2</sup> Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

<sup>3</sup> *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition.

<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> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>6</sup> Data for Mining (Division B in the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction. 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 OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1,

2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

<sup>7</sup> 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 OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

<sup>8</sup> Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

<sup>9</sup> 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.

**Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2002**

**Puerto Rico**

(In thousands)

Industry <sup>1</sup>	SIC code <sup>2</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>3</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
<b>All Industries including State and local government<sup>4</sup></b>		37.5	29.6	29.0	0.7	7.8
<b>Private Industry<sup>5</sup></b>		25.7	20.2	19.6	0.6	5.5
<b>Agriculture, forestry, and fishing<sup>4</sup></b>		0.3	0.3	0.3	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
Agricultural production <sup>4</sup>	01-02	0.2	0.2	0.2	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
Agricultural production-crops <sup>4</sup>	01	0.1	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	--
Agricultural production - livestock <sup>4</sup>	02	0.1	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
<b>Mining<sup>5</sup></b>		0.1	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
<b>Construction</b>		2.6	2.3	2.2	0.1	0.3
Heavy construction, except building	16	0.3	0.3	0.2	( <sup>8</sup> )	--
Special trade contractors	17	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.2
<b>Manufacturing</b>		5.9	4.4	4.3	0.1	1.5
Durable goods		2.6	2.1	2.0	0.1	0.6
Lumber and wood products	24	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	--
Furniture and fixtures	25	0.1	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	0.5	0.4	0.4	--	0.1
Fabricated metal products	34	0.5	0.5	0.5	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1
Electronic and other electric equipment	36	0.5	0.3	0.3	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.2
Instruments and related products	38	0.5	0.4	0.3	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.2
Nondurable goods		3.3	2.4	2.3	0.1	0.9
Food and kindred products	20	0.7	0.6	0.6	--	0.1
Tobacco products	21	0.1	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
Apparel and other textile products	23	0.8	0.6	0.6	--	0.2
Paper and allied products	26	0.2	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
Printing and publishing	27	0.2	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1
Chemicals and allied products	28	0.8	0.4	0.3	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.4
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	30	0.2	0.2	0.2	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1
Leather and leather products	31	0.3	0.2	0.2	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1
<b>Transportation and public utilities<sup>7</sup></b>		0.9	0.7	0.7	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.2
Trucking and warehousing	42	0.1	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
Transportation services	47	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
Communications	48	0.3	0.2	0.2	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1
<b>Wholesale and retail trade</b>		7.9	6.8	6.6	0.2	1.2
Wholesale trade		0.8	0.6	0.6	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.2
Wholesale trade--durable goods	50	0.3	0.2	0.2	( <sup>8</sup> )	--
Wholesale trade--nondurable goods	51	0.5	0.4	0.4	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2002 -- Continued**

**Puerto Rico**

(In thousands)

Industry <sup>1</sup>	SIC code <sup>2</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>3</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
<b>Retail trade</b>		7.2	6.2	6.0	0.2	1.0
Building materials and garden supplies	52	0.3	0.3	0.3	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
General merchandise stores	53	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.1	0.3
Food stores	54	1.9	1.8	1.7	--	0.1
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	0.5	0.4	0.4	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1
Apparel and accessory stores	56	0.6	0.3	0.3	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.2
Furniture and homefurnishings stores	57	0.2	0.2	0.2	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
Eating and drinking places	58	2.0	1.9	1.9	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1
Miscellaneous retail	59	0.5	0.4	0.4	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1
<b>Finance, insurance, and real estate</b>		1.7	1.3	1.3	--	0.4
Depository institutions	60	0.5	0.3	0.3	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.2
Nondepository institutions	61	0.2	0.2	0.2	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
Insurance carriers	63	0.2	0.2	0.2	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1
<b>Services</b>		6.4	4.4	4.3	0.1	2.0
Hotels and other lodging places	70	0.7	0.6	0.6	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1
Personal services	72	0.1	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
Business services	73	1.3	1.2	1.2	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	0.1	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
Miscellaneous repair services	76	0.1	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
Amusement and recreation services	79	0.1	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
Health services	80	2.9	1.4	1.4	--	1.5
Educational services	82	0.5	0.3	0.3	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.2
Social services	83	0.4	0.4	0.3	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1
Membership organizations	86	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
Engineering and management services	87	0.1	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
<b>State and local government</b>		11.7	9.4	9.3	--	2.3
<b>State government</b>		7.2	5.6	5.5	0.1	1.6
<b>Transportation and public utilities</b>		1.8	1.6	1.6	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1
<b>Services</b>		0.7	0.6	0.6	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.2
<b>Public administration</b>		4.7	3.3	3.3	0.1	1.4
Justice, public order, and safety	92	1.9	1.5	1.5	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.3
Administration of human resources	94	2.0	1.2	1.2	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.8
Environmental quality and housing	95	0.2	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
Administration of economic programs	96	0.4	0.3	0.3	( <sup>8</sup> )	--

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2002 -- Continued**

**Puerto Rico**

(In thousands)

Industry <sup>1</sup>	SIC code <sup>2</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>3</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
<b>Local government</b>		4.5	3.9	3.9	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.7
<b>Public administration</b>		4.5	3.9	3.9	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.7
Executive, legislative, and general	91	4.5	3.9	3.9	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.7

<sup>1</sup> Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

<sup>2</sup> *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition.

<sup>3</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>4</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>5</sup> Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction. 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 OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

<sup>6</sup> 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

OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

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

These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

<sup>8</sup> Fewer than 50 cases.

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.

**Table 3. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry division and employment size, 2002**

**Puerto Rico**

Industry division	All establishments	Establishment employment size (workers)				
		1 to 10	11 to 49	50 to 249	250 to 999	1,000 or more
All industries including State and local government <sup>2</sup>	5.1	1.6	4.1	5.7	5.0	6.2
Private industry <sup>2</sup>	4.5	1.6	4.1	5.6	5.0	3.9
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing <sup>2</sup>	5.1	( <sup>5</sup> )	4.4	--	--	--
Mining <sup>3</sup>	4.3	0.5	5.1	4.4	6.0	--
Construction	4.9	--	--	--	--	--
Manufacturing	5.3	--	8.4	7.6	4.8	2.6
Durable goods	6.1	--	10.1	7.3	5.4	3.3
Nondurable goods	4.9	--	6.3	7.7	4.3	2.2
Transportation and public utilities <sup>4</sup>	3.1	( <sup>5</sup> )	--	--	--	--
Wholesale and retail trade	4.8	0.9	4.7	5.9	7.3	1.1
Wholesale trade	2.0	( <sup>5</sup> )	1.6	3.5	2.2	--
Retail trade	5.6	1.3	6.2	6.4	8.3	1.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3.9	10.2	2.9	--	2.2	--
Services	4.0	0.4	3.4	4.6	5.2	5.1
State and local government	7.0	--	--	7.5	4.9	7.3
State government	7.0	--	--	--	4.9	--
Local government	7.1	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of injuries 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).

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction. 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 OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

<sup>4</sup> Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

<sup>5</sup> Incidence rate less than 0.05.

NOTE: -- 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.

**Table 4. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, 2002**

**Puerto Rico**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	SIC code <sup>3</sup>	Incidence rates	Numbers (thousands)
<b>All Industries including State and local government<sup>4</sup></b>		4.3	31.5
<b>Private Industry<sup>4</sup></b>		3.8	21.7
<b>Agriculture, forestry, and fishing<sup>4</sup></b>		4.9	0.3
Agricultural production <sup>4</sup>	01-02	5.1	0.2
Agricultural production-crops <sup>4</sup>	01	4.5	0.1
Agricultural production - livestock <sup>4</sup>	02	6.3	0.1
<b>Mining<sup>5</sup></b>		4.2	0.1
<b>Construction</b>		4.3	2.3
Heavy construction, except building	16	5.0	0.3
Special trade contractors	17	4.8	0.8
<b>Manufacturing</b>		4.3	4.7
Durable goods		4.7	2.0
Lumber and wood products	24	3.7	( <sup>8</sup> )
Furniture and fixtures	25	8.3	0.1
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	9.9	0.4
Fabricated metal products	34	10.4	0.5
Electronic and other electric equipment	36	2.5	0.3
Instruments and related products	38	1.9	0.3
Nondurable goods		4.0	2.7
Food and kindred products	20	5.3	0.6
Tobacco products	21	6.5	0.1
Apparel and other textile products	23	6.5	0.7
Paper and allied products	26	8.8	0.1
Printing and publishing	27	1.7	0.1
Chemicals and allied products	28	2.2	0.7
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	30	3.6	0.2
Leather and leather products	31	13.5	0.2
<b>Transportation and public utilities<sup>7</sup></b>		2.7	0.8
Trucking and warehousing	42	1.7	0.1
Transportation services	47	1.3	( <sup>8</sup> )
Communications	48	1.9	0.2
<b>Wholesale and retail trade</b>		4.3	7.2
Wholesale trade		1.8	0.7
Wholesale trade--durable goods	50	1.5	0.3

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 4. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, 2002 -- Continued**

**Puerto Rico**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	SIC code <sup>3</sup>	Incidence rates	Numbers (thousands)
Wholesale trade--nondurable goods	51	2.1	0.5
Retail trade		5.1	6.5
Building materials and garden supplies	52	5.2	0.3
General merchandise stores	53	7.5	1.1
Food stores	54	8.2	1.8
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	2.7	0.4
Apparel and accessory stores	56	3.6	0.4
Furniture and homefurnishings stores	57	3.1	0.2
Eating and drinking places	58	5.0	1.7
Miscellaneous retail	59	2.9	0.5
<b>Finance, insurance, and real estate</b>		3.0	1.3
Depository institutions	60	2.2	0.4
Nondepository institutions	61	2.4	0.2
Insurance carriers	63	1.3	0.1
<b>Services</b>		3.2	5.1
Hotels and other lodging places	70	4.2	0.5
Personal services	72	2.1	0.1
Business services	73	2.8	1.1
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	2.4	0.1
Miscellaneous repair services	76	4.8	0.1
Amusement and recreation services	79	2.7	0.1
Health services	80	4.5	2.1
Educational services	82	2.4	0.3
Social services	83	4.4	0.4
Membership organizations	86	1.8	( <sup>a</sup> )
Engineering and management services	87	0.6	0.1
<b>State and local government</b>		5.9	9.8
<b>State government</b>		5.7	5.8
<b>Transportation and public utilities</b>		10.4	1.7
<b>Services</b>		3.2	0.5
<b>Public administration</b>		5.1	3.6
Justice, public order, and safety	92	4.9	1.7
Administration of human resources	94	8.6	1.3
Environmental quality and housing	95	5.1	0.1
Administration of economic programs	96	2.8	0.3
<b>Local government</b>		6.2	4.0
<b>Public administration</b>		6.2	4.0

**Table 4. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, 2002 -- Continued**

**Puerto Rico**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	SIC code <sup>3</sup>	Incidence rates	Numbers (thousands)
Executive, legislative, and general	91	6.2	4.0

<sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of injuries per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as:  $(N/EH) \times 200,000$  where

N = number of injuries  
 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).

<sup>2</sup> Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

<sup>3</sup> *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition.

<sup>4</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>5</sup> Data for Mining (Division B in the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health

Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction. 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 OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1,

2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

<sup>6</sup> 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 OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1,

2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>7</sup> Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

<sup>8</sup> Fewer than 50 cases.

NOTE: -- Indicates data not available. n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

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

**Table 5. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> and numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by industry division and category of illness, 2002**

Puerto Rico					
Industry <sup>2</sup>	Total cases	Skin diseases or disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	All other illnesses
	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers				
All industries including State and local government <sup>2</sup>	81.9	8.7	9.4	2.3	61.4
Private industry <sup>2</sup>	71.4	8.9	5.9	2.8	53.8
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing <sup>2</sup>	18.4	5.5	7.4	( <sup>5</sup> )	5.5
Mining <sup>3</sup>	14.2	7.1	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	7.1
Construction	57.8	5.3	1.9	( <sup>5</sup> )	50.6
Manufacturing	106.6	15.0	7.7	2.1	82.0
Durable goods	140.4	16.0	10.0	( <sup>5</sup> )	114.4
Nondurable goods	85.1	14.2	6.2	3.4	61.4
Transportation and public utilities <sup>4</sup>	37.8	4.4	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	33.4
Wholesale and retail trade	45.5	3.7	1.4	--	33.0
Wholesale trade	13.6	0.8	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	12.8
Retail trade	54.9	4.5	1.8	--	39.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	90.4	3.2	14.0	1.4	71.9
Services	81.9	14.0	9.8	0.3	57.8
State and local government	117.4	7.9	21.2	0.7	87.5
State government	136.5	7.3	19.5	0.9	108.9
Local government	86.8	8.9	24.0	0.5	53.4
	Numbers of illnesses in thousands				
All industries including State and local government <sup>2</sup>	6.0	0.6	0.7	0.2	4.5
Private industry <sup>2</sup>	4.0	0.5	0.3	0.2	3.0
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing <sup>2</sup>	0.0	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
Mining <sup>3</sup>	0.0	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
Construction	0.3	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	0.3
Manufacturing	1.2	0.2	0.1	( <sup>5</sup> )	0.9
Durable goods	0.6	0.1	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	0.5
Nondurable goods	0.6	0.1	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	0.4
Transportation and public utilities <sup>4</sup>	0.1	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	0.1
Wholesale and retail trade	0.8	0.1	( <sup>5</sup> )	--	0.5
Wholesale trade	0.1	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
Retail trade	0.7	0.1	( <sup>5</sup> )	--	0.5
Finance, insurance, and real estate	0.4	( <sup>5</sup> )	0.1	( <sup>5</sup> )	0.3
Services	1.3	0.2	0.2	( <sup>5</sup> )	0.9
State and local government	2.0	0.1	0.4	( <sup>5</sup> )	1.5
State government	1.4	0.1	0.2	( <sup>5</sup> )	1.1
Local government	0.6	0.1	0.2	( <sup>5</sup> )	0.3

<sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as:

(N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of illnesses

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

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction. 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 industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries

are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

<sup>4</sup> Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

<sup>5</sup> Fewer than 50 cases.

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.

**Table 6. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2002**

**Puerto Rico**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	SIC code <sup>3</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>4</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
<b>All Industries including State and local government<sup>5</sup></b>		5.1	4.0	3.9	0.1	1.1
<b>Private Industry<sup>5</sup></b>		4.5	3.6	3.5	0.1	1.0
<b>Agriculture, forestry, and fishing<sup>5</sup></b>		5.1	4.8	4.8	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.3
Agricultural production <sup>5</sup>	01-02	5.2	4.9	4.9	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.3
Agricultural production-crops <sup>5</sup>	01	4.5	4.0	4.0	( <sup>9</sup> )	--
Agricultural production - livestock <sup>5</sup>	02	6.6	6.6	6.6	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )
<b>Mining<sup>6</sup></b>		4.3	4.1	4.0	0.1	0.3
<b>Construction</b>		4.9	4.4	4.1	0.3	0.5
Heavy construction, except building	16	5.3	4.9	4.5	0.4	--
Highway and street construction	161	6.6	6.3	6.0	--	--
Heavy construction, except highway	162	4.1	3.6	3.2	--	--
Special trade contractors	17	5.0	4.0	3.5	0.4	1.0
Plumbing, heating, air-conditioning	171	6.9	4.0	4.0	( <sup>9</sup> )	2.9
Electrical work	173	4.3	3.5	2.5	1.0	0.8
<b>Manufacturing</b>		5.3	4.0	3.8	0.1	1.4
<b>Durable goods</b>		6.1	4.8	4.6	0.2	1.3
Lumber and wood products	24	3.9	3.2	3.2	( <sup>9</sup> )	--
Furniture and fixtures	25	8.3	7.6	7.6	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.7
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	11.0	9.5	9.4	--	1.6
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	327	11.8	10.3	10.3	( <sup>9</sup> )	1.5
Ready-mixed concrete	3273	13.7	11.2	11.2	( <sup>9</sup> )	2.5
Fabricated metal products	34	11.4	10.0	10.0	( <sup>9</sup> )	1.4
Fabricated structural metal products	344	10.5	10.1	10.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	--
Metal doors, sash, and trim	3442	10.0	9.3	9.3	( <sup>9</sup> )	--
Electronic and other electric equipment	36	3.8	2.5	2.5	( <sup>9</sup> )	1.3
Communications equipment	366	4.8	2.4	2.4	( <sup>9</sup> )	2.4
Instruments and related products	38	3.8	2.5	2.2	0.3	1.2
Surgical appliances and supplies	3842	3.8	2.7	2.7	( <sup>9</sup> )	--
<b>Nondurable goods</b>		4.9	3.5	3.4	0.1	1.4
Food and kindred products	20	6.2	5.1	5.1	--	1.1
Meat products	201	5.0	4.7	4.6	--	--
Dairy products	202	6.7	6.2	6.2	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.5
Miscellaneous food and kindred products	209	3.8	3.0	3.0	--	0.7
Tobacco products	21	7.9	7.7	7.7	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.2
Apparel and other textile products	23	7.6	5.8	5.8	--	1.8
Paper and allied products	26	9.9	8.5	8.5	( <sup>9</sup> )	1.3
Paperboard containers and boxes	265	8.2	7.0	7.0	( <sup>9</sup> )	1.2
Printing and publishing	27	3.0	1.7	1.7	( <sup>9</sup> )	1.4
Chemicals and allied products	28	2.6	1.2	1.1	0.1	1.4
Drugs	283	2.5	1.0	0.9	0.1	1.4
Pharmaceutical preparations	2834	2.5	1.0	0.9	0.2	1.5

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 6. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2002 -- Continued**

**Puerto Rico**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	SIC code <sup>3</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>4</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	30	5.3	4.1	3.6	0.5	1.2
Miscellaneous plastics products, n.e.c.	308	4.8	4.1	3.6	0.4	0.7
Leather and leather products	31	16.3	12.8	12.8	( <sup>9</sup> )	3.4
<b>Transportation and public utilities<sup>8</sup></b>		3.1	2.4	2.4	0.1	0.6
Trucking and warehousing	42	1.9	1.9	1.4	0.4	0.1
Trucking and courier services, except air	421	2.1	2.0	1.5	0.5	0.1
Transportation services	47	1.9	1.5	1.5	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.4
Communications	48	2.5	1.8	1.8	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.7
<b>Wholesale and retail trade</b>		4.8	4.1	4.0	0.1	0.7
Wholesale trade		2.0	1.5	1.5	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.5
Wholesale trade--durable goods	50	1.5	1.0	1.0	( <sup>9</sup> )	--
Hardware, plumbing and heating equipment	507	1.0	1.0	1.0	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )
Wholesale trade--nondurable goods	51	2.4	1.9	1.9	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.4
Drugs, proprietaries, and sundries	512	2.1	1.3	1.3	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.8
Groceries and related products	514	2.6	2.2	2.2	( <sup>9</sup> )	--
Retail trade		5.6	4.8	4.7	0.1	0.8
Building materials and garden supplies	52	5.3	4.9	4.9	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.4
General merchandise stores	53	8.3	6.6	5.7	0.9	1.8
Department stores	531	11.2	8.5	7.0	1.5	2.7
Variety stores	533	6.5	5.4	5.4	( <sup>9</sup> )	1.1
Miscellaneous general merchandise stores	539	2.5	2.5	2.5	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )
Food stores	54	8.4	7.9	7.7	--	0.5
Grocery stores	541	9.3	8.7	8.4	--	0.6
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	3.4	2.5	2.5	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.9
Auto and home supply stores	553	4.6	4.5	4.5	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.1
Gasoline service stations	554	0.8	0.7	0.7	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.1
Apparel and accessory stores	56	4.6	2.7	2.7	( <sup>9</sup> )	1.9
Furniture and homefurnishings stores	57	3.2	3.2	3.2	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )
Furniture and homefurnishings stores	571	3.3	3.3	3.3	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )
Eating and drinking places	58	5.8	5.4	5.4	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.3
Miscellaneous retail	59	2.9	2.3	2.2	0.1	0.6
Drug stores and proprietary stores	591	3.9	3.0	3.0	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.9
<b>Finance, insurance, and real estate</b>		3.9	3.1	3.1	--	0.8
Depository institutions	60	3.0	1.8	1.7	0.1	1.2
Nondepository institutions	61	3.6	2.9	2.8	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.7
Insurance carriers	63	3.3	2.5	2.5	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.8
<b>Services</b>		4.0	2.8	2.7	0.1	1.3
Hotels and other lodging places	70	5.1	4.4	4.4	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.6
Hotels and motels	701	5.1	4.5	4.5	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.6
Personal services	72	2.3	1.7	1.7	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2002 -- Continued

Puerto Rico

Industry <sup>2</sup>	SIC code <sup>3</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>4</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Business services	73	3.3	3.1	3.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.2
Miscellaneous business services	738	1.4	1.4	1.4	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	2.6	2.0	2.0	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.6
Automotive repair shops	753	2.8	2.6	2.6	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.1
Miscellaneous repair services	76	4.9	4.5	4.4	0.2	0.3
Amusement and recreation services	79	3.4	2.9	2.9	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.5
Health services	80	6.1	3.0	2.9	--	3.1
Hospitals	806	8.4	3.6	3.6	( <sup>9</sup> )	4.8
Educational services	82	3.8	2.4	2.3	0.1	1.4
Elementary and secondary schools	821	2.1	1.8	1.4	0.4	0.3
Colleges and universities	822	3.2	2.0	2.0	( <sup>9</sup> )	1.2
Social services	83	4.8	4.0	3.6	0.4	0.8
Individual and family services	832	2.7	2.5	--	1.7	--
Child day care services	835	3.2	2.5	2.5	( <sup>9</sup> )	--
Membership organizations	86	2.0	1.6	1.6	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.4
Engineering and management services	87	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.1
<b>State and local government</b>		7.0	5.6	5.6	--	1.4
<b>State government</b>		7.0	5.4	5.3	0.1	1.6
<b>Transportation and public utilities</b>		10.8	10.1	10.0	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.8
<b>Services</b>		4.9	3.7	3.7	( <sup>9</sup> )	1.1
Elementary and secondary schools	821	2.9	2.4	2.4	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.5
<b>Public administration</b>		6.6	4.7	4.6	0.1	1.9
Justice, public order, and safety	92	5.4	4.4	4.3	0.1	1.0
Administration of human resources	94	13.2	7.8	7.8	( <sup>9</sup> )	5.4
Environmental quality and housing	95	6.0	4.4	4.4	( <sup>9</sup> )	1.6
Administration of economic programs	96	3.4	2.9	2.9	( <sup>9</sup> )	--

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 6. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2002 -- Continued**

**Puerto Rico**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	SIC code <sup>3</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>4</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
<b>Local government</b>		7.1	6.0	6.0	( <sup>9</sup> )	1.1
<b>Public administration</b>		7.1	6.0	6.0	( <sup>9</sup> )	1.1
Executive, legislative, and general	91	7.1	6.0	6.0	( <sup>9</sup> )	1.1

<sup>1</sup> 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).

<sup>2</sup> Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

<sup>3</sup> *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition.

<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> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>6</sup> Data for Mining (Division B in the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction. 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 OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

<sup>7</sup> 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 OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

<sup>8</sup> Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

<sup>9</sup> 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.

**Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2002**

**Puerto Rico**

(In thousands)

Industry <sup>1</sup>	SIC code <sup>2</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>3</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
<b>All Industries including State and local government<sup>4</sup></b>		37.5	29.6	29.0	0.7	7.8
<b>Private Industry<sup>4</sup></b>		25.7	20.2	19.6	0.6	5.5
<b>Agriculture, forestry, and fishing<sup>4</sup></b>		0.3	0.3	0.3	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
Agricultural production <sup>4</sup>	01-02	0.2	0.2	0.2	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
Agricultural production-crops <sup>4</sup>	01	0.1	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	--
Agricultural production - livestock <sup>4</sup>	02	0.1	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
<b>Mining<sup>5</sup></b>		0.1	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
<b>Construction</b>		2.6	2.3	2.2	0.1	0.3
Heavy construction, except building	16	0.3	0.3	0.2	( <sup>8</sup> )	--
Highway and street construction	161	0.2	0.2	0.2	--	--
Heavy construction, except highway	162	0.1	0.1	0.1	--	--
Special trade contractors	17	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.2
Plumbing, heating, air-conditioning	171	0.2	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1
Electrical work	173	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
<b>Manufacturing</b>		5.9	4.4	4.3	0.1	1.5
Durable goods		2.6	2.1	2.0	0.1	0.6
Lumber and wood products	24	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	--
Furniture and fixtures	25	0.1	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	0.5	0.4	0.4	--	0.1
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	327	0.4	0.3	0.3	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
Ready-mixed concrete	3273	0.2	0.2	0.2	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
Fabricated metal products	34	0.5	0.5	0.5	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1
Fabricated structural metal products	344	0.3	0.3	0.3	( <sup>8</sup> )	--
Metal doors, sash, and trim	3442	0.2	0.2	0.2	( <sup>8</sup> )	--
Electronic and other electric equipment	36	0.5	0.3	0.3	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.2
Communications equipment	366	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
Instruments and related products	38	0.5	0.4	0.3	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.2
Surgical appliances and supplies	3842	0.2	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	--
Nondurable goods		3.3	2.4	2.3	0.1	0.9
Food and kindred products	20	0.7	0.6	0.6	--	0.1
Meat products	201	0.1	0.1	0.1	--	--
Dairy products	202	0.1	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
Miscellaneous food and kindred products	209	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	--	( <sup>8</sup> )
Tobacco products	21	0.1	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
Apparel and other textile products	23	0.8	0.6	0.6	--	0.2
Paper and allied products	26	0.2	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
Paperboard containers and boxes	265	0.1	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
Printing and publishing	27	0.2	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1
Chemicals and allied products	28	0.8	0.4	0.3	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.4
Drugs	283	0.6	0.3	0.2	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.4
Pharmaceutical preparations	2834	0.6	0.2	0.2	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.3

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2002 -- Continued**

**Puerto Rico**

(In thousands)

Industry <sup>1</sup>	SIC code <sup>2</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>3</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	30	0.2	0.2	0.2	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1
Miscellaneous plastics products, n.e.c.	308	0.2	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
Leather and leather products	31	0.3	0.2	0.2	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1
<b>Transportation and public utilities<sup>7</sup></b>		<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>(<sup>8</sup>)</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Trucking and warehousing	42	0.1	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
Trucking and courier services, except air	421	0.1	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
Transportation services	47	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
Communications	48	0.3	0.2	0.2	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1
<b>Wholesale and retail trade</b>		<b>7.9</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>
Wholesale trade		0.8	0.6	0.6	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.2
Wholesale trade--durable goods	50	0.3	0.2	0.2	( <sup>8</sup> )	--
Hardware, plumbing and heating equipment	507	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
Wholesale trade--nondurable goods	51	0.5	0.4	0.4	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1
Drugs, proprietaries, and sundries	512	0.1	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
Groceries and related products	514	0.2	0.2	0.2	( <sup>8</sup> )	--
Retail trade		7.2	6.2	6.0	0.2	1.0
Building materials and garden supplies	52	0.3	0.3	0.3	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
General merchandise stores	53	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.1	0.3
Department stores	531	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.2
Variety stores	533	0.2	0.2	0.2	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
Miscellaneous general merchandise stores	539	0.1	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
Food stores	54	1.9	1.8	1.7	--	0.1
Grocery stores	541	1.7	1.6	1.6	--	0.1
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	0.5	0.4	0.4	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1
Auto and home supply stores	553	0.3	0.3	0.3	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
Gasoline service stations	554	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
Apparel and accessory stores	56	0.6	0.3	0.3	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.2
Furniture and homefurnishings stores	57	0.2	0.2	0.2	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
Furniture and homefurnishings stores	571	0.1	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
Eating and drinking places	58	2.0	1.9	1.9	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1
Miscellaneous retail	59	0.5	0.4	0.4	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1
Drug stores and proprietary stores	591	0.3	0.2	0.2	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1
<b>Finance, insurance, and real estate</b>		<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>0.4</b>
Depository institutions	60	0.5	0.3	0.3	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.2
Nondepository institutions	61	0.2	0.2	0.2	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
Insurance carriers	63	0.2	0.2	0.2	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1
<b>Services</b>		<b>6.4</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Hotels and other lodging places	70	0.7	0.6	0.6	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1
Hotels and motels	701	0.7	0.6	0.6	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1
Personal services	72	0.1	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2002 -- Continued

Puerto Rico

(In thousands)

Industry <sup>1</sup>	SIC code <sup>2</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>3</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Business services	73	1.3	1.2	1.2	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1
Miscellaneous business services	738	0.3	0.3	0.3	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	0.1	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
Automotive repair shops	753	0.1	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
Miscellaneous repair services	76	0.1	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
Amusement and recreation services	79	0.1	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
Health services	80	2.9	1.4	1.4	--	1.5
Hospitals	806	2.3	1.0	1.0	( <sup>8</sup> )	1.3
Educational services	82	0.5	0.3	0.3	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.2
Elementary and secondary schools	821	0.1	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
Colleges and universities	822	0.3	0.2	0.2	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1
Social services	83	0.4	0.4	0.3	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1
Individual and family services	832	0.1	0.1	--	( <sup>8</sup> )	--
Child day care services	835	0.1	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	--
Membership organizations	86	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
Engineering and management services	87	0.1	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
<b>State and local government</b>		11.7	9.4	9.3	--	2.3
<b>State government</b>		7.2	5.6	5.5	0.1	1.6
<b>Transportation and public utilities</b>		1.8	1.6	1.6	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1
<b>Services</b>		0.7	0.6	0.6	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.2
Elementary and secondary schools	821	0.1	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
<b>Public administration</b>		4.7	3.3	3.3	0.1	1.4
Justice, public order, and safety	92	1.9	1.5	1.5	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.3
Administration of human resources	94	2.0	1.2	1.2	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.8
Environmental quality and housing	95	0.2	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
Administration of economic programs	96	0.4	0.3	0.3	( <sup>8</sup> )	--

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2002 -- Continued**

**Puerto Rico**

(In thousands)

Industry <sup>1</sup>	SIC code <sup>2</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>3</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
<b>Local government</b>		4.5	3.9	3.9	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.7
<b>Public administration</b>		4.5	3.9	3.9	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.7
Executive, legislative, and general	91	4.5	3.9	3.9	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.7

<sup>1</sup> Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

<sup>2</sup> *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition.

<sup>3</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>4</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>5</sup> Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction. 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 OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

<sup>6</sup> 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

OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

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

These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

<sup>8</sup> Fewer than 50 cases.

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.

**Table 8. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, 2002**

**Puerto Rico**

Industry <sup>1</sup>	SIC code <sup>2</sup>	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers <sup>3</sup>				
		Total cases	Skin diseases or disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	All other illnesses
<b>All Industries including State and local government<sup>4</sup></b>		81.9	8.7	9.4	2.3	61.4
<b>Private Industry<sup>4</sup></b>		71.4	8.9	5.9	2.8	53.8
<b>Agriculture, forestry, and fishing<sup>4</sup></b>		18.4	5.5	7.4	( <sup>5</sup> )	5.5
Agricultural production <sup>4</sup>	01-02	9.5	( <sup>5</sup> )	9.5	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
Agricultural production-crops <sup>4</sup>	01	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
Agricultural production - livestock <sup>4</sup>	02	28.2	( <sup>5</sup> )	28.2	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
<b>Mining<sup>6</sup></b>		14.2	7.1	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	7.1
<b>Construction</b>		57.8	5.3	1.9	( <sup>5</sup> )	50.6
Heavy construction, except building	16	31.6	7.4	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	24.1
Special trade contractors	17	14.8	8.0	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	7.4
<b>Manufacturing</b>		106.6	15.0	7.7	2.1	82.0
Durable goods		140.4	16.0	10.0	( <sup>5</sup> )	114.4
Lumber and wood products	24	17.4	( <sup>5</sup> )	17.4	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
Furniture and fixtures	25	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	115.9	7.2	33.8	( <sup>5</sup> )	74.8
Fabricated metal products	34	108.7	20.9	18.8	( <sup>5</sup> )	66.9
Electronic and other electric equipment	36	133.6	13.4	4.0	( <sup>5</sup> )	116.2
Instruments and related products	38	181.3	28.1	6.5	( <sup>5</sup> )	146.8
Nondurable goods		85.1	14.2	6.2	3.4	61.4
Food and kindred products	20	92.8	9.5	6.1	( <sup>5</sup> )	77.2
Tobacco products	21	142.7	33.6	50.4	16.8	33.6
Apparel and other textile products	23	111.7	4.0	9.9	( <sup>5</sup> )	97.9
Paper and allied products	26	106.7	18.8	18.8	( <sup>5</sup> )	62.8
Printing and publishing	27	132.7	56.6	( <sup>5</sup> )	3.5	72.6
Chemicals and allied products	28	35.2	12.5	1.6	( <sup>5</sup> )	21.1
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	30	173.0	6.9	9.2	( <sup>5</sup> )	159.2
Leather and leather products	31	273.2	6.4	6.4	( <sup>5</sup> )	254.2
<b>Transportation and public utilities<sup>8</sup></b>		37.8	4.4	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	33.4
Trucking and warehousing	42	22.2	7.4	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	14.8
Transportation services	47	53.2	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	53.2
Communications	48	53.3	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	53.3
<b>Wholesale and retail trade</b>		45.5	3.7	1.4	--	33.0
Wholesale trade		13.6	0.8	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	12.8
Wholesale trade--durable goods	50	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 8. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, 2002 – Continued**

**Puerto Rico**

Industry <sup>1</sup>	SIC code <sup>2</sup>	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers <sup>3</sup>				
		Total cases	Skin diseases or disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	All other illnesses
Wholesale trade--nondurable goods	51	24.4	1.4	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	23.0
Retail trade		54.9	4.5	1.8	--	39.0
Building materials and garden supplies	52	12.8	1.6	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	9.6
General merchandise stores	53	79.6	8.2	6.2	( <sup>5</sup> )	65.9
Food stores	54	24.6	6.7	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	17.9
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	74.5	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	74.5
Apparel and accessory stores	56	96.5	1.6	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	94.9
Furniture and homefurnishings stores	57	7.6	( <sup>5</sup> )	4.6	4.6	( <sup>5</sup> )
Eating and drinking places	58	82.2	8.2	2.6	--	36.3
Miscellaneous retail	59	3.6	( <sup>5</sup> )	1.2	( <sup>5</sup> )	2.4
<b>Finance, insurance, and real estate</b>		90.4	3.2	14.0	1.4	71.9
Depository institutions	60	73.9	1.9	3.8	( <sup>5</sup> )	68.1
Nondepository institutions	61	122.0	( <sup>5</sup> )	3.1	( <sup>5</sup> )	120.5
Insurance carriers	63	197.2	6.9	42.8	( <sup>5</sup> )	147.6
<b>Services</b>		81.9	14.0	9.8	0.3	57.8
Hotels and other lodging places	70	84.8	61.5	10.9	( <sup>5</sup> )	13.2
Personal services	72	17.5	2.5	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	15.0
Business services	73	45.8	--	5.8	( <sup>5</sup> )	17.3
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	18.1	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	18.1
Miscellaneous repair services	76	9.5	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	9.5
Amusement and recreation services	79	78.2	( <sup>5</sup> )	50.9	( <sup>5</sup> )	27.4
Health services	80	151.1	11.1	16.6	( <sup>5</sup> )	123.7
Educational services	82	140.3	2.1	19.8	2.8	115.5
Social services	83	41.5	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	41.5
Membership organizations	86	22.4	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	22.4
Engineering and management services	87	7.0	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	7.0
<b>State and local government</b>		117.4	7.9	21.2	0.7	87.5
<b>State government</b>		136.5	7.3	19.5	0.9	108.9
<b>Transportation and public utilities</b>		46.6	3.7	11.7	0.6	30.7
<b>Services</b>		166.1	5.9	39.6	1.3	119.3
<b>Public administration</b>		150.9	8.4	16.8	0.8	124.5
Justice, public order, and safety	92	50.7	7.2	11.3	0.3	31.6
Administration of human resources	94	459.4	3.3	16.6	( <sup>5</sup> )	438.8
Environmental quality and housing	95	86.3	11.8	43.1	( <sup>5</sup> )	31.4
Administration of economic programs	96	62.2	9.4	17.0	0.9	34.9
<b>Local government</b>		86.8	8.9	24.0	0.5	53.4

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 8. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, 2002 – Continued**

**Puerto Rico**

Industry <sup>1</sup>	SIC code <sup>2</sup>	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers <sup>3</sup>				
		Total cases	Skin diseases or disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	All other illnesses
<b>Public administration</b>		86.8	8.9	24.0	0.5	53.4
Executive, legislative, and general	91	86.8	8.9	24.0	0.5	53.4

<sup>1</sup> Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

<sup>2</sup> *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition.

<sup>3</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as:  $(N/EH) \times 20,000,000$  where

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

year).

<sup>4</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>5</sup> Incidence rate less than 0.05.

<sup>6</sup> Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction. 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 OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore

estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

<sup>7</sup> 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 OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

<sup>8</sup> Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

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.

**Table 9. Numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, 2002**

**Puerto Rico**

(In thousands)

Industry <sup>1</sup>	SIC code <sup>2</sup>	Numbers of illnesses by category				
		Total cases	Skin diseases or disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	All other illnesses
<b>All Industries including State and local government<sup>3</sup></b>		6.0	0.6	0.7	0.2	4.5
<b>Private Industry<sup>3</sup></b>		4.0	0.5	0.3	0.2	3.0
<b>Agriculture, forestry, and fishing<sup>3</sup></b>		( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Agricultural production <sup>3</sup>	01-02	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Agricultural production-crops <sup>3</sup>	01	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Agricultural production - livestock <sup>3</sup>	02	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
<b>Mining<sup>5</sup></b>		( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
<b>Construction</b>		0.3	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	0.3
Heavy construction, except building	16	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Special trade contractors	17	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
<b>Manufacturing</b>		1.2	0.2	0.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	0.9
Durable goods		0.6	0.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	0.5
Lumber and wood products	24	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Furniture and fixtures	25	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Fabricated metal products	34	0.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Electronic and other electric equipment	36	0.2	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	0.1
Instruments and related products	38	0.3	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	0.2
Nondurable goods		0.6	0.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	0.4
Food and kindred products	20	0.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	0.1
Tobacco products	21	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Apparel and other textile products	23	0.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	0.1
Paper and allied products	26	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Printing and publishing	27	0.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Chemicals and allied products	28	0.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	0.1
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	30	0.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	0.1
Leather and leather products	31	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
<b>Transportation and public utilities<sup>7</sup></b>		0.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	0.1
Trucking and warehousing	42	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Transportation services	47	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Communications	48	0.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	0.1
<b>Wholesale and retail trade</b>		0.8	0.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	--	0.5
Wholesale trade		0.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Wholesale trade--durable goods	50	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 9. Numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, 2002 -- Continued**

**Puerto Rico**

(In thousands)

Industry <sup>1</sup>	SIC code <sup>2</sup>	Numbers of illnesses by category				
		Total cases	Skin diseases or disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	All other illnesses
Wholesale trade--nondurable goods	51	0.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Retail trade		0.7	0.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	--	0.5
Building materials and garden supplies	52	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
General merchandise stores	53	0.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	0.1
Food stores	54	0.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	0.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	0.1
Apparel and accessory stores	56	0.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	0.1
Furniture and homefurnishings stores	57	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Eating and drinking places	58	0.3	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	--	0.1
Miscellaneous retail	59	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
<b>Finance, insurance, and real estate</b>		0.4	( <sup>4</sup> )	0.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	0.3
Depository institutions	60	0.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	0.1
Nondepository institutions	61	0.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	0.1
Insurance carriers	63	0.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	0.1
<b>Services</b>		1.3	0.2	0.2	( <sup>4</sup> )	0.9
Hotels and other lodging places	70	0.1	0.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Personal services	72	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Business services	73	0.2	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	0.1
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Miscellaneous repair services	76	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Amusement and recreation services	79	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Health services	80	0.7	0.1	0.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	0.6
Educational services	82	0.2	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	0.2
Social services	83	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Membership organizations	86	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Engineering and management services	87	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
<b>State and local government</b>		2.0	0.1	0.4	( <sup>4</sup> )	1.5
<b>State government</b>		1.4	0.1	0.2	( <sup>4</sup> )	1.1
<b>Transportation and public utilities</b>		0.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	0.1
<b>Services</b>		0.3	( <sup>4</sup> )	0.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	0.2
<b>Public administration</b>		1.1	0.1	0.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	0.9
Justice, public order, and safety	92	0.2	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	0.1
Administration of human resources	94	0.7	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	0.7
Environmental quality and housing	95	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Administration of economic programs	96	0.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
<b>Local government</b>		0.6	0.1	0.2	( <sup>4</sup> )	0.3

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 9. Numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, 2002 -- Continued**

**Puerto Rico**

(In thousands)

Industry <sup>1</sup>	SIC code <sup>2</sup>	Numbers of illnesses by category				
		Total cases	Skin diseases or disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	All other illnesses
<b>Public administration</b>		0.6	0.1	0.2	( <sup>4</sup> )	0.3
Executive, legislative, and general	91	0.6	0.1	0.2	( <sup>4</sup> )	0.3

<sup>1</sup> Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

<sup>2</sup> *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition.

<sup>3</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>4</sup> Fewer than 50 cases.

<sup>5</sup> Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction. 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 OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

<sup>6</sup> 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 OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

<sup>7</sup> Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

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.

Table 10. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry, 2002

Puerto Rico

Industry <sup>2</sup>	SIC code <sup>3</sup>	Incidence rates	Numbers (thousands)	Percent relative standard error	
				Incidence rates	Numbers
<b>All Industries including State and local government<sup>4</sup></b>		4.3	31.5	0.0	5.0
<b>Private Industry<sup>4</sup></b>		3.8	21.7	6.1	5.3
<b>Agriculture, forestry, and fishing<sup>4</sup></b>		4.9	0.3	11.7	32.4
Agricultural production <sup>4</sup>	01-02	5.1	0.2	12.9	39.5
Agricultural production-crops <sup>4</sup>	01	4.5	0.1	16.0	64.0
Agricultural production - livestock <sup>4</sup>	02	6.3	0.1	17.1	29.9
<b>Mining<sup>5</sup></b>		4.2	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )
<b>Construction</b>		4.3	2.3	23.8	12.0
Heavy construction, except building	16	5.0	0.3	39.5	23.0
Highway and street construction	161	6.4	0.2	35.1	18.0
Heavy construction, except highway	162	3.6	0.1	75.9	52.3
Special trade contractors	17	4.8	0.8	19.7	19.7
Plumbing, heating, air-conditioning	171	6.1	0.2	42.9	41.0
Electrical work	173	4.3	0.3	27.0	24.0
<b>Manufacturing</b>		4.3	4.7	6.6	6.2
Durable goods		4.7	2.0	14.5	11.8
Lumber and wood products	24	3.7	( <sup>8</sup> )	19.9	20.1
Furniture and fixtures	25	8.3	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	17.4
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	9.9	0.4	19.9	20.4
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	327	10.8	0.3	24.2	24.0
Ready-mixed concrete	3273	12.1	0.2	35.1	35.4
Fabricated metal products	34	10.4	0.5	22.0	16.2
Fabricated structural metal products	344	9.4	0.3	26.3	24.6
Metal doors, sash, and trim	3442	8.3	0.2	32.4	30.1
Electronic and other electric equipment	36	2.5	0.3	49.7	42.2
Communications equipment	366	4.0	0.1	57.8	35.3
Instruments and related products	38	1.9	0.3	47.2	42.4
Surgical appliances and supplies	3842	3.3	0.1	55.4	52.2
Nondurable goods		4.0	2.7	4.7	6.4
Food and kindred products	20	5.3	0.6	13.3	13.9
Meat products	201	--	--	--	--
Dairy products	202	5.9	0.1	5.1	4.9
Miscellaneous food and kindred products	209	3.7	0.1	54.1	39.1
Tobacco products	21	6.5	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )
Apparel and other textile products	23	6.5	0.7	22.0	18.2
Paper and allied products	26	8.8	0.1	23.3	18.8
Paperboard containers and boxes	265	7.2	0.1	29.3	27.4
Printing and publishing	27	1.7	0.1	59.1	57.0
Chemicals and allied products	28	2.2	0.7	( <sup>9</sup> )	5.8
Drugs	283	2.1	0.5	( <sup>9</sup> )	6.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry, 2002 -- Continued

Puerto Rico

Industry <sup>2</sup>	SIC code <sup>3</sup>	Incidence rates	Numbers (thousands)	Percent relative standard error	
				Incidence rates	Numbers
Pharmaceutical preparations	2834	2.2	0.5	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	30	3.6	0.2	38.3	33.0
Miscellaneous plastics products, n.e.c.	308	4.2	0.1	29.0	26.7
Leather and leather products	31	13.5	0.2	25.7	9.9
<b>Transportation and public utilities<sup>7</sup></b>		2.7	0.8	18.3	16.3
Trucking and warehousing	42	1.7	0.1	26.0	26.2
Trucking and courier services, except air	421	1.8	0.1	27.3	27.3
Transportation services	47	1.3	( <sup>8</sup> )	48.2	48.4
Communications	48	1.9	0.2	27.4	28.3
<b>Wholesale and retail trade</b>		4.3	7.2	12.8	12.4
Wholesale trade		1.8	0.7	24.6	25.2
Wholesale trade--durable goods	50	1.5	0.3	44.4	44.3
Hardware, plumbing and heating equipment	507	1.0	( <sup>8</sup> )	55.9	54.1
Wholesale trade--nondurable goods	51	2.1	0.5	30.3	30.4
Drugs, proprietaries, and sundries	512	1.7	0.1	23.5	24.4
Groceries and related products	514	2.3	0.2	63.6	62.6
Retail trade		5.1	6.5	13.8	13.4
Building materials and garden supplies	52	5.2	0.3	16.4	14.7
General merchandise stores	53	7.5	1.1	14.7	14.6
Department stores	531	10.0	0.8	18.2	17.5
Variety stores	533	6.2	0.2	30.0	32.2
Miscellaneous general merchandise stores	539	2.4	0.1	36.1	36.0
Food stores	54	8.2	1.8	34.1	35.3
Grocery stores	541	9.0	1.7	36.9	38.5
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	2.7	0.4	35.7	35.0
Auto and home supply stores	553	2.8	0.2	33.9	34.0
Gasoline service stations	554	0.8	( <sup>8</sup> )	37.9	37.9
Apparel and accessory stores	56	3.6	0.4	34.0	27.0
Furniture and homefurnishings stores	57	3.1	0.2	23.7	24.2
Furniture and homefurnishings stores	571	3.2	0.1	32.5	32.6
Eating and drinking places	58	5.0	1.7	31.7	30.6
Miscellaneous retail	59	2.9	0.5	16.8	15.2
Drug stores and proprietary stores	591	3.9	0.3	21.5	20.9
<b>Finance, insurance, and real estate</b>		3.0	1.3	28.2	24.1
Depository institutions	60	2.2	0.4	34.8	35.3
Nondepository institutions	61	2.4	0.2	28.6	27.8
Insurance carriers	63	1.3	0.1	40.6	40.0
<b>Services</b>		3.2	5.1	11.2	9.5
Hotels and other lodging places	70	4.2	0.5	17.1	25.9
Hotels and motels	701	4.2	0.5	16.6	25.9

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 10. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry, 2002 -- Continued**

**Puerto Rico**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	SIC code <sup>3</sup>	Incidence rates	Numbers (thousands)	Percent relative standard error	
				Incidence rates	Numbers
Personal services	72	2.1	0.1	14.8	15.0
Business services	73	2.8	1.1	32.7	21.3
Miscellaneous business services	738	1.2	0.3	45.0	42.9
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	2.4	0.1	26.3	26.4
Automotive repair shops	753	2.8	0.1	33.9	33.9
Miscellaneous repair services	76	4.8	0.1	42.4	43.1
Amusement and recreation services	79	2.7	0.1	24.4	23.3
Health services	80	4.5	2.1	17.2	17.5
Hospitals	806	6.1	1.6	21.9	21.7
Educational services	82	2.4	0.3	23.0	23.1
Elementary and secondary schools	821	1.5	0.1	24.0	23.7
Colleges and universities	822	2.3	0.2	3.0	8.6
Social services	83	4.4	0.4	27.7	21.5
Individual and family services	832	--	--	--	--
Child day care services	835	3.1	0.1	67.2	57.0
Membership organizations	86	1.8	( <sup>8</sup> )	89.8	86.8
Engineering and management services	87	0.6	0.1	26.9	25.7
<b>State and local government</b>		5.9	9.8	( <sup>9</sup> )	11.1
<b>State government</b>		5.7	5.8	4.4	2.9
<b>Transportation and public utilities</b>		10.4	1.7	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )
<b>Services</b>		3.2	0.5	3.1	2.0
Elementary and secondary schools	821	1.9	0.1	15.2	11.3
<b>Public administration</b>		5.1	3.6	6.2	4.7
Justice, public order, and safety	92	4.9	1.7	( <sup>9</sup> )	1.5
Administration of human resources	94	8.6	1.3	28.4	10.9
Environmental quality and housing	95	5.1	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	4.3
Administration of economic programs	96	2.8	0.3	31.7	18.8

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 10. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry, 2002**

**Puerto Rico**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	SIC code <sup>3</sup>	Incidence rates	Numbers (thousands)	Percent relative standard error	
				Incidence rates	Numbers
<b>Local government</b>		6.2	4.0	( <sup>9</sup> )	27.0
<b>Public administration</b>		6.2	4.0	( <sup>9</sup> )	27.0
Executive, legislative, and general	91	6.2	4.0	( <sup>9</sup> )	27.0

<sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of injuries per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as:  $(N/EH) \times 200,000$  where

N = number of injuries  
 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).

<sup>2</sup> Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

<sup>3</sup> *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition.

<sup>4</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>5</sup> Data for Mining (Division B in the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health

Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction. 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 OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

<sup>6</sup> 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 OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

<sup>7</sup> Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

<sup>8</sup> Fewer than 50 cases.

<sup>9</sup> Percent relative standard error less than 0.5.

<sup>10</sup> Relative standard errors were not calculated for coal and lignite mining (SIC 12), metal and nonmetal mining (SIC 10 and SIC 14), and railroads (SIC 40).

NOTE: -- Indicates data not available. n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

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

Table 11 . Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup>, and median days away from work (MDAFW) by selected worker characteristics and industry division, 2002  
Puerto Rico-- private industry, and state government

Characteristic	Private industry <sup>2</sup>	Goods producing				Service producing					State government <sup>2</sup>	MDAFW Private industry	MDAFW State government
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing <sup>2</sup>	Mining <sup>3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities <sup>4</sup>	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services			
Total	19,626	260	56	2,181	4,259	692	583	5,995	1,334	4,267	5,485	20	18
Sex:													
Men	11,911	223	56	2,076	2,845	503	424	3,248	643	1,893	2,664	20	18
Women	7,651	--	--	106	1,349	189	159	2,746	692	2,374	2,821	20	15
Age:													
14 to 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19	451	15	--	--	65	--	--	285	--	38	--	10	--
20 to 24	2,470	--	6	201	412	68	57	1,312	51	340	115	14	6
25 to 34	5,022	--	18	599	1,162	198	265	1,624	164	938	745	15	13
35 to 44	5,027	80	17	433	1,080	219	97	1,462	412	1,227	1,644	20	20
45 to 54	3,661	74	8	437	904	146	114	706	490	783	1,181	29	16
55 to 64	1,447	--	5	113	437	38	40	373	185	247	625	54	34
65 and over	352	--	--	--	39	12	--	128	16	119	--	41	--
Occupation:													
Managerial and professional specialty	1,555	--	--	--	110	28	92	324	240	752	464	15	19
Technical, sales, and administrative support	4,003	15	--	129	306	230	177	1,637	598	911	2,287	19	14
Service	2,935	--	--	--	112	52	--	766	70	1,892	1,348	18	18
Farming, forestry, and fishing	121	65	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	23	--
Precision production, craft, and repair	1,794	--	20	747	326	46	--	352	--	251	248	17	34
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	8,638	156	36	1,038	3,310	327	228	2,799	382	363	1,082	23	18
Length of service with employer:													
Less than 3 months	1,396	--	--	303	224	30	16	427	--	345	193	16	3
3 to 11 months	2,484	--	8	397	536	52	87	689	155	519	288	15	26
1 to 5 years	7,785	87	20	687	1,392	208	266	2,921	391	1,812	946	18	17
More than 5 years	7,133	92	12	596	2,004	402	204	1,939	770	1,114	3,705	27	18
Not reported	829	--	13	198	102	--	--	--	--	476	353		
Race or ethnic origin:													
White, non-Hispanic	46	--	--	--	15	12	--	--	--	--	--	46	--
Black, non- Hispanic	33	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	41	--
Hispanic	19,182	252	--	2,181	4,104	677	552	5,902	1,305	4,210	5,419	20	18
Asian of Pacific Islander	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaskan Native	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race	19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16	--	70	--
Not reported	343	--	56	--	126	--	--	87	--	--	--		

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

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification, Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction. 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 OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

<sup>4</sup> Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

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 12. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup>, and median days away from work (MDAFW) by selected injury or illness characteristics and industry division, 2002

Puerto Rico-- private industry, and state government

Characteristic	Private industry <sup>2</sup>	Goods producing				Service producing					State government <sup>2</sup>	MDAFW Private industry	MDAFW State government
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing <sup>2</sup>	Mining <sup>3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities <sup>4</sup>	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services			
Total	19,626	260	56	2,181	4,259	692	583	5,995	1,334	4,267	5,485	20	18
Nature of injury, illness:													
Sprains, strains	7,078	87	13	543	1,753	300	214	2,120	539	1,509	2,419	27	20
Bruises, contusions	4,667	64	7	695	639	152	107	1,419	293	1,293	1,538	16	11
Cuts, lacerations	1,697	--	10	174	561	41	97	592	--	151	298	10	11
Fractures	152	--	--	--	54	--	--	--	--	--	--	61	--
Heat burns	365	15	5	--	68	--	--	213	--	--	--	15	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome	91	--	--	--	27	--	--	--	--	--	--	15	--
Tendonitis	--	--	--	--	24	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chemical burns	65	--	--	--	21	--	--	--	--	36	--	2	--
Amputations	46	--	--	--	28	--	16	--	--	--	--	120	--
Multiple injuries	46	--	--	--	19	--	--	--	--	15	--	32	--
Part of body affected:													
Head	1,120	--	8	262	242	43	67	160	--	283	310	7	11
Eye	461	--	5	158	110	10	--	--	--	99	112	5	4
Neck	279	--	--	--	57	--	--	--	96	72	70	33	81
Trunk	5,318	62	10	712	1,017	199	143	1,685	485	1,005	1,684	23	15
Shoulder	577	--	--	131	147	--	--	204	--	79	204	39	36
Back	4,229	--	7	426	769	159	127	1,437	431	816	1,219	20	15
Upper extremities	3,875	--	24	257	1,242	65	153	1,295	70	714	475	12	20
Wrist	235	--	--	--	70	10	--	99	--	--	--	15	--
Hand, except finger	1,306	--	--	79	375	19	55	502	--	241	197	12	8
Finger	1,584	--	14	80	619	15	74	485	--	237	145	10	34
Lower extremities	2,524	--	12	333	524	113	136	810	57	500	748	21	12
Knee	711	--	5	--	170	34	66	204	--	203	473	21	5
Foot, except toe	555	--	--	79	76	27	--	268	--	64	--	24	--
Toe	91	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15	--
Body systems	718	--	--	--	108	32	--	174	115	245	149	45	20
Multiple parts	4,295	--	--	326	930	205	62	1,115	393	1,233	1,770	25	19

See footnotes at the end of table

Table 12 . Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup>, and median days away from work (MDAFW) by selected injury or illness characteristics and industry division, 2002

Puerto Rico-- private industry, and state government---continued

Characteristic	Private industry <sup>2</sup>	Goods producing				Service producing					State government	MDAFW Private industry	MDAFW State government
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing <sup>2</sup>	Mining <sup>3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities <sup>4</sup>	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services			
Source of injury, illness													
Chemicals and chemical products	482	--	--	--	133	--	16	--	48	239	66	7	3
Containers	2,086	--	--	--	474	125	130	885	--	382	296	14	26
Furniture and fixtures	300	--	--	--	28	--	--	155	--	88	147	15	3
Machinery	986	--	12	86	432	11	44	231	--	113	--	13	--
Parts and materials	1,627	--	7	550	392	29	57	438	17	116	172	11	11
Worker motion or position	4,459	--	--	403	1476	126	108	945	581	790	1,872	36	18
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	2,707	20	8	196	382	156	59	759	256	873	833	20	14
Tools, instruments, and equipment	1,329	--	--	110	312	--	70	562	--	220	122	14	8
Vehicles	724	--	--	188	75	76	--	206	41	101	115	24	52
Health care patient	266	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	266	--	11	--
Event or exposure:													
Contact with objects and equipment	5,407	81	33	913	1,326	151	227	1,711	244	721	948	11	9
Struck by object	3,583	--	24	777	838	71	144	1,263	56	355	412	10	11
Struck against object	1,440	18	--	111	281	68	58	378	182	342	530	17	6
Caught in equipment or object	312	--	5	--	194	12	--	--	--	--	--	19	--
Fall to lower level	1,153	--	6	142	166	56	--	469	44	246	309	21	43
Fall to same level	916	--	--	--	114	42	16	254	--	433	--	18	--
Slips, trips, loss of balance- -without fall	606	--	--	--	114	--	--	152	159	97	102	27	20
Overexertion	2,666	--	5	220	501	161	91	874	72	697	397	21	34
Overexertion in lifting	1,518	--	--	99	293	109	50	602	60	282	115	18	8
Repetitive motion	3,456	--	--	349	1,291	97	91	587	374	643	1,581	37	22
Exposure to harmful substances	1,033	17	5	--	226	34	--	248	58	374	298	13	20
Transportation accidents	170	--	--	--	10	15	17	--	--	19	--	20	--
Fires and explosions	19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8	--
Assaults and violent acts by person	533	--	--	--	99	24	--	--	--	354	--	5	--

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

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification. Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction. 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 OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

<sup>4</sup>Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration,

U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

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

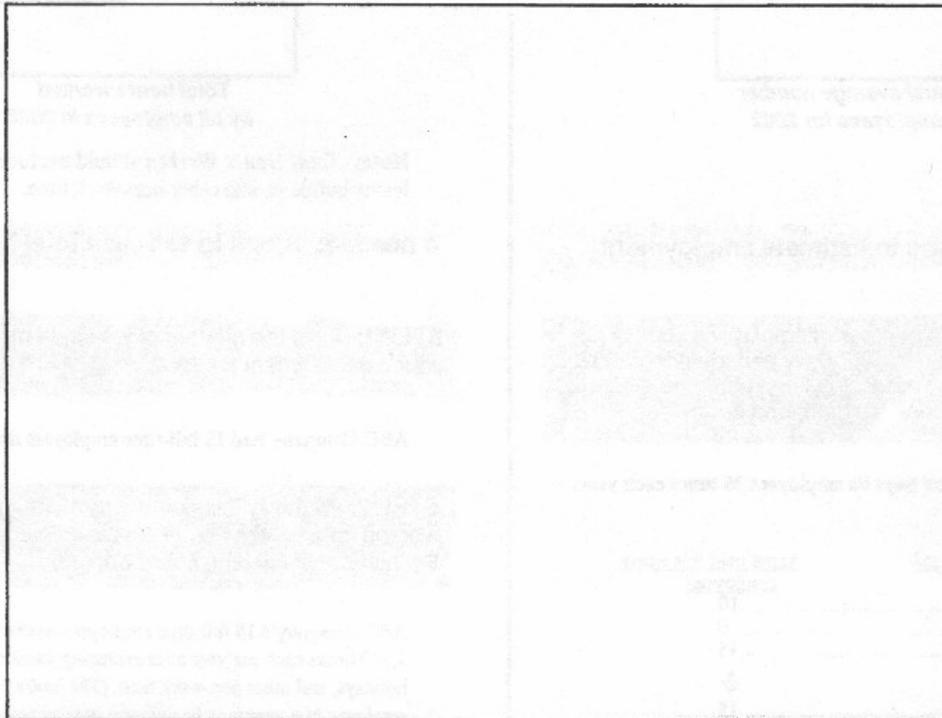
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

# Appendices

# Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 2002



U.S. Department of Labor  
Bureau of Labor Statistics



Please correct your company address

## Dear Employer:

This survey asks employers to provide information about occupational injuries and illnesses based upon the information you have maintained for Calendar Year 2002 on your *OSHA Forms for Recording Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses*. Copies of these forms were mailed to you in late 2001. Although participation in this survey is mandatory under Public Law 91-596, we have made every effort to reduce the amount of time required wherever possible and still collect the necessary information. To the full extent permitted by law, this information will be held in confidence and be used only for statistical purposes. Contact information is included for each State to provide you with assistance in completing this survey.

Thank you for helping us collect accurate information and for helping to make America's workplaces safer and healthier.

Bureau of Labor Statistics  
U.S. Department of Labor



The Bureau of Labor Statistics and the State agency collecting this information will use the information you provide for statistical purposes only. To the full extent permitted by law, this information will be held in confidence and will not be disclosed without the written consent of your establishment.

OMB No. 1220-0045  
Approval expires 10-31-04  
BLS-9300 N06

## Part 1A. Establishment Information

Using your completed Calendar Year 2002 *Summary of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses (OSHA Form 300A)*, copy the establishment information into the boxes below. If more than one establishment is noted on the front cover under **Reporting Site**, add together the total lines from each specified establishment's OSHA Form 300A to complete the 2002 totals for all establishments. Then copy those totals into the corresponding spaces below. If these numbers are not available on your OSHA Form 300A, or if your establishment does not keep records needed to answer (1) and (2) below, you can estimate using the steps that follow.

1. For the reporting site identified on the cover:  
Enter the annual average employment for 2002.  
(You can copy this from your OSHA Form 300A.)

Annual average number  
of employees for 2002

### If needed: Steps to estimate employment

**STEP 1:** Add the number of employees your establishment paid in every pay period during 2002. Include all employees: full-time, part-time, temporary, seasonal, salaried, and hourly.

Acme Construction pays its employees 26 times each year. During 2002,

In this pay period	Acme paid this many employees
1 .....	10
2 .....	0
3 .....	15
↓	↓
25 .....	15
26 .....	10
	830 (sum)

**STEP 2:** Divide the sum by the number of pay periods your establishment had in 2002. Include any pay periods when you had no employees.

Because Acme has 26 pay periods, it would divide its sum by 26. 830 divided by 26 = 31.92

**STEP 3:** Round the answer to the next highest whole number. Write the rounded number in the box marked Annual average number of employees.

Acme would round 31.92 to 32 and write that number in the box marked Annual average number of employees.

2. For the reporting site identified on the cover:  
Enter the total hours worked for 2002.  
(You can copy this from your OSHA Form 300A.)

Total hours worked  
by all employees in 2002

**Note:** Total Hours Worked should exclude vacation, sick leave, holidays, and other non-work time.

### If needed: Steps to estimate total hours worked

**STEP 1:** Find the number of full-time employees in your establishment for 2002.

ABC Company had 15 full-time employees during 2002.

**STEP 2:** Multiply this number by the number of hours worked for a full-time employee in a year. This is equal to the number of full-time hours worked.

ABC Company's 15 full-time employees worked an average of about 1,760 hours each per year after excluding vacation, sick leave, holidays, and other non-work time. (The hours worked for a full-time employee in a year may be different at your reporting site)

15 (full-time employees) times 1,760 (hours worked by a full-time employee in a year) equals 26,400 full-time hours.

**STEP 3:** Add the number of any overtime hours and the number of hours worked by other employees (part-time, temporary, seasonal) to the amount in Step 2.

ABC Company's full time employees worked a total of 1,500 hours of overtime. In addition, 3 part time employees worked a total of 2,715 hours during 2002. Adding these hours to those from Step 2:

Full-time hours from Step 2	26,400
Overtime hours	+ 1,500
Part-time hours	+ 2,715
Total hours worked by all employees in 2002	= 30,615

3. Check any conditions that might have affected your annual average number of employees or total hours worked during 2002:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Strike or lockout                              | <input type="checkbox"/> Shorter work schedules or fewer pay periods than usual              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Shutdown or layoff                             | <input type="checkbox"/> Longer work schedules or more pay periods than usual                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Seasonal work                                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Other reason: _____   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Natural disaster or adverse weather conditions | <input type="checkbox"/> Nothing unusual happened to affect our employment or hours figures. |

## Did you have ANY occupational injuries or illnesses during 2002?

- Yes. Go to the next section, **Part 1B: Summary of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses, 2002.**
- No. Go to **Contact Information** on the back cover.

## Part 1B: Summary of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses, 2002

Using your completed Calendar Year 2002 *Summary of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses (OSHA Form 300A)*:

- 1 Copy the establishment summary information into the spaces below. If more than one establishment is noted on the front cover under **Reporting Site**, add together the total lines from each specified establishment's OSHA Form 300A to complete the 2002 totals for all establishments. Then copy those totals into the corresponding spaces below.
- 2 If you prefer, you may enclose a photocopy of your *Summary of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses (OSHA Form 300A)*. If more than one establishment is noted on the front cover under **Reporting Site**, be sure to include the OSHA Form 300A for all of the specified establishments.
- 3 If any total is zero on your OSHA Form 300A, write "0" in that total's space below.

### Number of Cases

Total number of  
deaths

\_\_\_\_\_ (G)

Total number of  
cases with days  
away from work

\_\_\_\_\_ (H)

Total number of  
cases with job  
transfer or restriction

\_\_\_\_\_ (I)

Total number of  
other recordable  
cases

\_\_\_\_\_ (J)

### Number of Days

Total number of days of  
job transfer or restriction

\_\_\_\_\_ (K)

Total number of days  
away from work

\_\_\_\_\_ (L)

### Injury and Illness Types

Total number of . . .  
(M)

(1) Injuries \_\_\_\_\_

(2) Skin disorders \_\_\_\_\_

(3) Respiratory conditions \_\_\_\_\_

(4) Poisonings \_\_\_\_\_

(5) All other illnesses \_\_\_\_\_

- ▶ The total **Number of Cases** recorded above in G + H + I + J must equal the total **Injury and Illness Types** recorded above in M (1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5).
- ▶ If you had any work-related deaths in 2002, please tell us where you assigned/classified each death within the list of items (M1) through (M5) provided under section **Injury and Illness Type** above (e.g., "fatal case was due to injury resulting from fall" or "death resulted from respiratory conditions").

## Before you continue...

Look at the total **Number of Cases** you entered in Column H above.

- ▶ If you had **NO** cases in Column H, you are finished with the survey. Go to **Contact Information** on the Back Cover.
- ▶ If you had cases in Column H, Go to **Part 2: Reporting Cases with Days Away from Work.**

## Case with Days Away from Work

Tell us about a 2002 occupational injury or illness **only** if it resulted in days away from work. To find out which case(s) you should report, read the instructions at the beginning of **Part 2: Reporting Cases with Days away from Work**.

### Tell us about the Case

Go to your completed OSHA Form 300. Copy the case information from that form into the spaces below.

<b>Employee's name</b> (column B)	<b>Job title</b> (column C)	<b>Date of injury or onset of illness</b> (column D)	<b>Number of days of job transfer or restriction</b> (column K)	<b>Number of days away from work</b> (column L)
_____	_____	____/____/____ <small>month day year</small>	_____	_____

### Tell us about the Employee

1. Check the category which **best** describes the employee's regular type of job or work: (optional)

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Office, professional, business, or management staff    | <input type="checkbox"/> Healthcare   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sales  | <input type="checkbox"/> Delivery or driving  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Product assembly, product manufacture                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Food service   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Repair, installation or service of machines, equipment | <input type="checkbox"/> Cleaning, maintenance of building, grounds                         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Construction   | <input type="checkbox"/> Material handling (e.g. stocking, loading/unloading, moving, etc.) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____   | <input type="checkbox"/> Farming  |

2. Employee's race or ethnic background: (optional-check one or more)

- American Indian or Alaska Native  
 Asian  
 Black or African American  
 Hispanic or Latino  
 Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander  
 White  
 Not available

**NOTE:** You may either answer questions (3) to (11) or attach a copy of a supplementary document that answers them.

3. Employee's age: \_\_\_\_\_ **OR** date of birth: \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_  
month day year

4. Employee's date hired: \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_  
month day year

**OR** check length of service at establishment when incident occurred:

- Less than 3 months  
 From 3 to 11 months  
 From 1 to 5 years  
 More than 5 years

5. Employee's sex:

- Male  
 Female

### Tell us about the Incident

Answer the questions below or attach a copy of a supplementary document that answers them.

6. Time employee began work: \_\_\_\_\_  am  pm

7. Time of event: \_\_\_\_\_  am  pm **OR**  Check if time cannot be determined

8. What was the employee doing just before the incident occurred? Describe the activity as well as the tools, equipment, or material the employee was using. Be specific. *Examples:* "climbing a ladder w/ carrying roofing materials"; "spraying chlorine from hand sprayer"; "daily computer key-entry."

9. What happened? Tell us how the injury or illness occurred. *Examples:* "When ladder slipped on wet floor, worker fell 20 feet"; "Worker was sprayed with chlorine when gasket broke during replacement"; "Worker developed soreness in wrist over time."

10. What was the injury or illness? Tell us the part of the body that was affected and how it was affected; be more specific than "hurt," "pain," or "sore." *Examples:* "strained back"; "chemical burn, hand"; "carpal tunnel syndrome."

11. What object or substance directly harmed the employee? *Examples:* "concrete floor"; "chlorine"; "radial arm saw." If this question does not apply to the incident, leave it blank.

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## Occupational Safety and Health Definitions

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**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 a 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.

3. **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.
4. **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.

**Other recordable cases** are recordable cases that do not involve death, days away from work or days of restricted work activity or job transfer.

**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.

### **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** 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.