

**OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES
AND
ILLNESSES SURVEY
2001**

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OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES
PUERTO RICO
2001
PREFACE

The Survey

The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, part of the National Labor Law, went into effect on April 1971. Its principal objectives are "to assure as far as possible every working man and woman in the nation safe and healthful working conditions and to preserve our human resources". To comply with these objectives, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico organized a unit under a grant agreement between the Bureau of Labor Statistics of Puerto Rico Department of Labor and Human Resources and the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Under the conditions of this grant agreement, we collect and analyze occupational injuries and illnesses statistics for Puerto Rico.

Scope of the survey

The survey covers state and local governments and the private sector, but excludes railroads, self-employed, farms with ten or less employees and the federal government. Data on mining are provided by the Mine Safety and Health Administration of the US Department of Labor.

Methodology

Data for the 2001 survey were obtained by questionnaires (BLS Form 9300) mailed to 2,474 sample units, and the adjusted usable response rate was 89 percent. A number of units were not included in the final response due to the following reasons: refusal to participate, duplicates, out of scope, unusable data, out of business, not mailable and late receipt.

Survey Questionnaire

The survey questionnaire requested information regarding the average employment in the reporting site with the total hours worked and totals occupational injuries and illnesses. The survey asked about individual injuries and illnesses that resulted in an employee being away from work.

Sample design

Sample design for the private sector was selected by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics to represent all industries in Puerto Rico except the ones referred to above and to produce estimates of the number of occurrences and incidence rates of occupational injuries and illnesses. The design includes separate estimates provided by industry groups according to the 1987 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual defined by the Office of Management and Budget.

Estimation procedures

Stratifying the universe of reporting units covered by industry and size, and then selecting a proportion from each size cell selected original sample. The inverse of these proportions became the original sample weights for each selected estimating cell, to account for no respondents. The weight was applied to the sample data to obtain an estimate to the universe. Total employment by industry from the sample was then compared with total universe employment by industry. Differences in the total, due to firms going in and out of business between the time of sample selection and survey reporting, were adjusted by utilizing benchmark factors, which reflected actual employment totals.

**OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES
PUERTO RICO
2001**

During 2001, all of Puerto Rico industries including state and local governments, registered 36,600 occupational injuries and illnesses cases, an increased of 1.7 percent when compared with 36,000 cases in 2000. The incidence rate for total cases on the Island was 5.1 per 100 full-time workers, 0.4 from 4.7 the previous year.

The private industry had 24,800 cases, occurring at a rate of 4.3 per 100 full-time workers. The incidence rate by major private industrial groups for 2001, ranged from a high 7.5 in agriculture, forestry and fishing, followed by manufacturing 4.9 and 4.5 in mining. Wholesale and retail trade registered 4.3, services 4.1, construction 3.7 and finance 3.5.

On the mainland, a total of 5.2 million injuries and illnesses were reported during 2001, resulting in a 5.7 rate. Manufacturing registered the highest incidence rate 8.1, followed by construction 7.9, agriculture, 7.3, transportation 6.9. wholesale and retail trade 5.6, services 4.6 and mining with 4.0. Finance registered the lowest incidence rate, with a 1.8.

The Puerto Rico Public Sector, which includes State and Local Governments, experienced 11,800 job-related injuries and illnesses. An incidence rate of 7.9 per 100 full-time workers was registered in 2001, recording an increased of 1.7 when compared to the prior year with a 6.2.

**PUERTO RICO INCIDENCE RATES OF OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES BY
INDUSTRY
1992-2001**

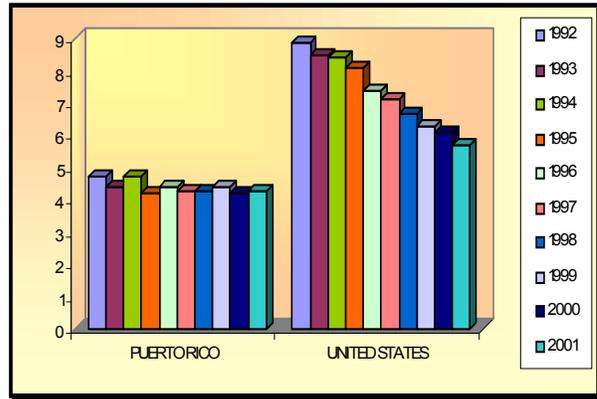
Year	Private Sector All Industries	Agriculture Forestry & Fishing	Construc- tion	Manufac- turing	Transporta- tion	Wholesale & Retail Trade	Finance, Insurance Real Estate	Services	State and Local Government
1992	4.7	n/a	7.4	6.4	3.8	3.7	1.6	3.7	8.4
1993	4.4	1.7	5.7	5.7	3.4	3.7	3.1	3.7	8.1
1994	4.7	5.7	6.7	5.7	6.1	4.2	2.0	4.0	6.8
1995	4.2	5.0	5.6	5.2	5.3	3.4	2.8	3.8	6.8
1996	4.4	n/a	6.0	5.9	3.7	3.3	2.8	3.8	7.8
1997	4.3	5.6	n/a	5.4	n/a	3.9	n/a	4.0	8.0
1998	4.3	2.3	4.8	5.7	n/a	3.2	n/a	4.3	6.4
1999	4.4	3.4	6.8	5.2	4.3	3.6	2.9	4.4	8.7
2000	4.2	3.2	4.0	4.9	4.4	4.2	2.5	4.2	6.2
2001	4.3	7.5	3.7	4.9	-	4.3	3.5	4.1	7.9

When the Puerto Rico historical series of incidence rates are compared to those of the United States, it is noted

that the Puerto Rico rates run about half that of the nation.

**OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES INCIDENCE RATES, PRIVATE SECTOR
IN PUERTO RICO AND UNITED STATES
1992-2001**

PRIVATE SECTOR		
YEAR	PUERTO RICO	UNITED STATES
1992	4.7	8.9
1993	4.4	8.5
1994	4.7	8.4
1995	4.2	8.1
1996	4.4	7.4
1997	4.3	7.1
1998	4.3	6.7
1999	4.4	6.3
2000	4.2	6.1
2001	4.3	5.7



INJURIES AND ILLNESSES COMBINED

The total incidence rate for injuries and illnesses combined for all Public and Private Industries was 5.1 in 2001, compared to 2000's incidence rate 4.7. The incidence rate is based on 100 full-time workers. The total estimated number of occupational injuries and illness cases in 2001 were 36,600, with a change from 2000 estimated at 36,000.

The Private Sector incidence rate for injuries and illnesses slightly increase from 4.2 in 2000 to 4.3 in 2001, but the number of cases slightly decreased from 24,900 in 2000 to 24,800 in 2001.

OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES

The total injury rate for All Public and Private Sectors was 4.5 in 2001, an increased of 0.4 from 2000's 4.1 rate. The total injury cases were reported at 32,700 in 2001, a 4.1 percent increased from the estimated 31,400 in 2000. The number of injuries in state and local government increased by 5.2 percent, or 500 cases, while the incidence rate increased 1.4 from 5.4 to 6.8 in 2001.

The Private Sector incidence rate increased from 3.7 in 2000 to 3.9 in 2001. The number of cases increased by 800 or 3.7 percent.

The injury incidence rate for manufacturing increased by 0.1, from 3.9 in 2000 to 4.0 in 2001. Wholesale and retail sector number of cases increased by 600, or 9.7 percent, while the incidence rate increased from 3.7 to 4.1 or a rate of 0.4.

OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESSES

There was a 15.2 percent decreased to 3,900 cases in the number of total illnesses for all industries including State and Local Government in 2001. The illness incidence rate per 10,000 full-time workers decreased from 58.9 to 54.1 or 4.8. The number of lost workdays illness cases decreased by 200 cases or 6.3 percent.

State and Local Government had 1,600 illness cases a significant increased by 14.3 percent from 1,400 total cases in 2000.

The incidence rate significantly increased by 28.9 from 77.1 in 2000 to 106.0 in 2001. State Government decreased by 300 cases, from 1,200 cases to 900 cases. A significant 3.8 rate increased from 87.3 to 91.1 in 2001. Days away from work illness cases for State Government decreased significantly by 12.5 percent from 800 to 700 cases.

LOST WORKDAYS

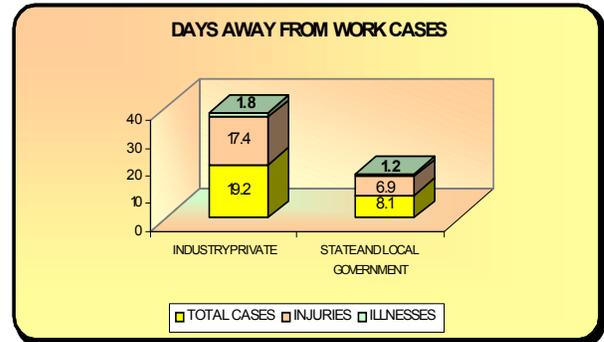
Injuries are not considered lost workdays cases unless they affect the employee beyond the day of injury. The count of number of days away from work or days of restricted work activity does not include (1) the initial day of injury; or (2) any days on which the employee would not have worked even though able to.

Seventy six percent of all cases in 2001 involved lost workdays. The lost workdays cases due to injuries and illnesses in the Private Sector occurred at a rate of 3.4 per 100 full-time workers in 2001, increasing by 0.1 over the year. In State and Local Government, it increased from 4.3 in 2000 to 5.4 in 2001.

In the particular case of day away from work cases due to injuries, all industries including state and local government registered 24,400 cases, increasing by 800 over the year.

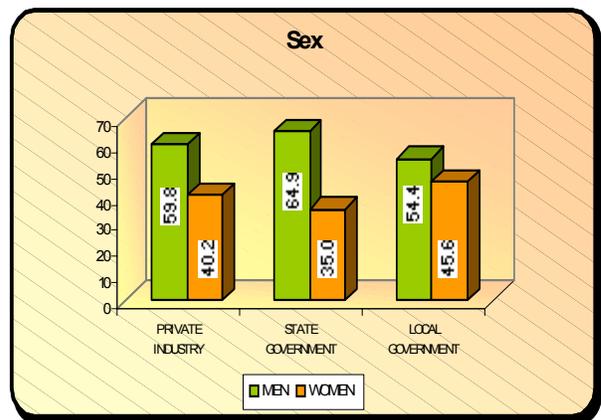
The distribution of days away from work cases due to injuries was 17,400 in private industry and 6,900 in state and local government. For all industries, including state and local government, there were 3,000 cases involving days away from work due to illnesses. Private Industry reported 1,800 cases and state and local

government 1,200 cases. Within the private industry, manufacturing was the highest with 700 cases followed by services with 500 cases.

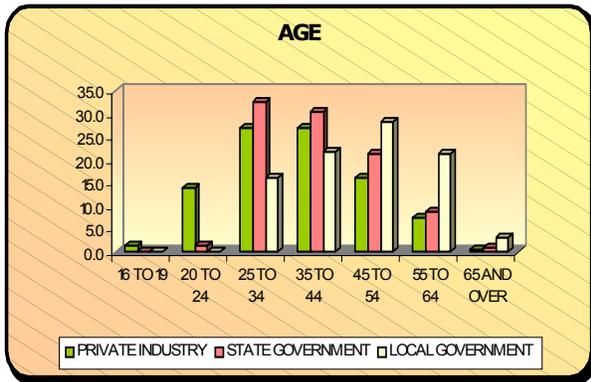


WORKERS CHARACTERISTICS

Demographics data identifies the characteristics of workers getting hurt on the job. In the private sector, men that were injured or made ill at work account for 59.8 percent and women for 40.2 percent of all cases.

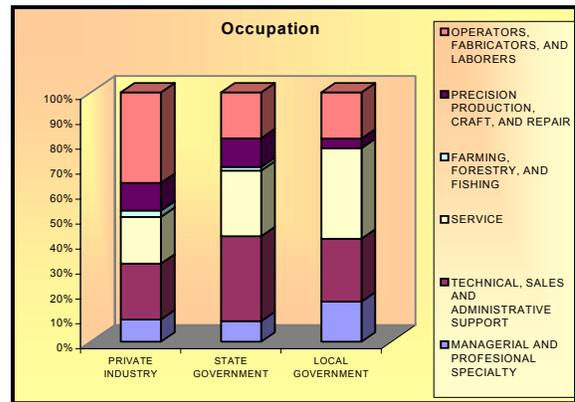


In the state government, men that got injured or were made ill at work account for 64.9 percent and women for 35.0. In the local government, it was 54.4 percent men and 45.6 percent women.

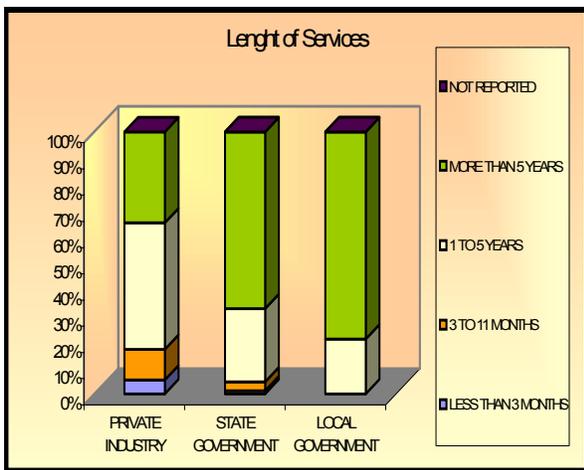


Data by age shows that in the private sector 27.0 percent is in the 25 to 34 years old range followed by those with 35 to 44 years old with 26.8 percent. In the State Government 32.6 percent are in the 25 to 34 years old ranged, followed by the age ranged of 35 to 44 years old with 30.6 percent. In the Local Government 28.3 percent are in the range of 45 to 54 followed by the range of 35 to 44 years old with 21.8 percent.

percent. In State Government, the majority of the injured or ill workers had been with the employer more than five years representing a 67.4 percent, followed by those with one to five years with 27.9 percent. In the Local Government, 76.7 percent of the injured or ill workers that had been with the employer more than five years followed with those with one to five years with a 20.4 percent.

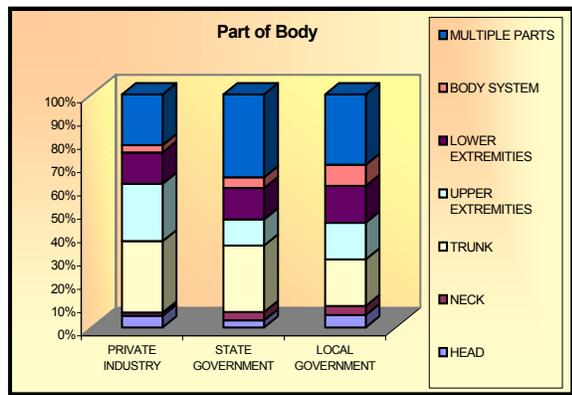


The jobs with the most cases in the Private Sector are operators, fabricators and laborers with 35.5 percent; followed by technical sales and administrative support with a 21.9 percent. In the State Government they are found in technical sales and administrative support with 33.3 percent, and service with 25.7 percent. In local government they are found in service with a 35.7 percent and technical sales and administrative support with a 24.8 percent.



Workers who have been with their employers between one to five years registered 48.3 percent of the injuries and illnesses in the Private Sector followed by those with more than five years with 34.6

By nature, sprains and strains, bruises and contusion make up most of the injuries in the private industry as well within state government and local government.

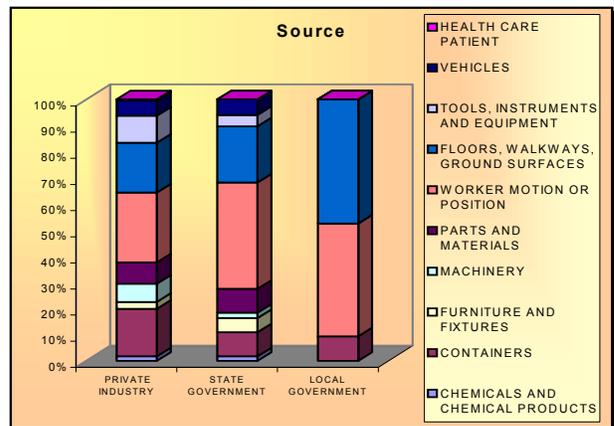


The trunk is the major part of the body affected in 29.0 percent of the cases in the private industry, immediately followed by the upper extremities with 23.3 percent. In the state government multiple parts with 29.5 percent, is the major body affected followed by trunk with 23.6 percent. For the local government multiple parts with 28.0 percent followed by trunk with 18.5 percent.

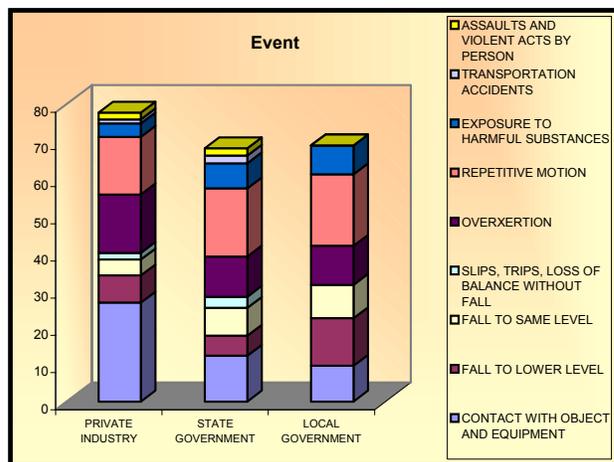
The source of most injuries in private industry was workers motion and position with 20.1 percent, followed by floor walkways ground surfaces with 14.4 percent.

In state government workers motion and position with 26.1 percent, followed by floors, walkways and ground surfaces with 13.8.

For the local government floors, walkways and ground surfaces with 25.3 percent followed by workers motion and position with 23.0 percent.



Contact with object and equipment led the events of all injuries and illnesses in the private sector with 26.6 percent followed by struck by object with 18.6 percent. In state government repetitive motion led the events with 18.3 percent, followed by contact with object and equipment with 12.3 percent. In local government repetitive motion had 19.2 percent, followed by fall to lower level with 12.8 percent.



**TABLE 1. NONFATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES INCIDENCE RATES¹
PER 100 FULL-TIME WORKERS AND NUMBER OF CASES BY INDUSTRY DIVISION
PUERTO RICO
2000-2001**

INDUSTRIAL DIVISION	INCIDENCE RATES ¹						NUMBER CASES (000's)					
	Total Cases			Lost Workday Cases ⁴			Total Cases			Lost Workday Cases ⁴		
	2000	2001	Change	2000	2001	Change	2000	2001	Change	2000	2001	Change
All industries including State and local government⁵	4.7	5.1	0.4	3.5	3.8	0.3	36.0	36.6	0.6	27.2	27.7	0.5
Private industry⁵	4.2	4.3	0.1	3.3	3.4	0.1	24.9	24.8	-0.1	19.4	19.6	0.2
Agriculture, forestry and fishing ⁵	3.2	7.5	4.3	3.1	7.5	4.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Mining	4.8	4.5	-0.3	4.7	4.1	-0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Construction	4.0	3.7	-0.3	3.4	3.4	0.0	2.6	2.0	-0.6	2.2	1.9	-0.3
Manufacturing	4.9	4.9	0.0	3.8	3.8	0.0	6.2	5.7	-0.5	4.9	4.4	-0.5
Durable goods	5.4	5.2	-0.2	4.2	3.9	-0.3	2.8	2.4	-0.4	2.2	1.8	-0.4
Nondurable goods	4.5	4.7	0.2	3.5	3.7	0.2	3.4	3.3	-0.1	2.7	2.6	-0.1
Transportation and public utilities	4.4	-	-	3.7	-	-	1.3	-	-	1.1	-	-
Wholesale and retail trade	4.2	4.3	0.1	3.5	3.8	0.3	7.0	7.2	0.2	5.9	6.3	0.4
Wholesale trade	3.6	2.9	-0.7	3.3	2.5	-0.8	1.4	1.1	-0.3	1.3	0.9	-0.4
Retail trade	4.4	4.7	0.3	3.6	4.1	0.5	5.6	6.1	0.5	4.6	5.4	0.8
Finance, insurance and real estate	2.5	3.5	1.0	2.0	2.9	0.9	1.1	1.5	0.4	0.9	1.3	0.4
Services	4.2	4.1	-0.1	2.8	2.6	-0.2	6.4	6.6	0.2	4.3	4.1	-0.2
State and local government	6.2	7.9	1.7	4.3	5.4	1.1	11.1	11.8	0.7	7.8	8.1	0.3
State government	5.6	6.7	1.1	3.6	4.4	0.8	8.0	6.9	-1.1	5.1	4.6	-0.5
Local government	8.1	10.6	2.5	7.2	7.7	0.5	3.1	4.9	1.8	2.7	3.6	0.9

¹ The incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full time workers and were calculated as: (N/ EH) X 200,000, where

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)

²Totals include data for industries not shown separately

⁴Days away from work cases include those, which result in days away from work with or without Restricted work activity

⁵Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees

⁶Source: Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor

(-) Data not available

Note: Because of rounding components may not add to the totals.

**TABLE 2. NUMBER OF NONFATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES BY
INDUSTRY DIVISION
PUERTO RICO
2000-2001**

INDUSTRIAL DIVISION	INJURIES (000's)						ILLNESSES (000's)					
	Total Cases			Lost Workday Cases ⁴			Total Cases			Lost Workday Cases ⁴		
	2000	2001	Change	2000	2001	Change	2000	2001	Change	2000	2001	Change
All industries including												
State and local government ⁵	31.4	32.7	1.3	24.0	24.7	0.7	4.6	3.9	-0.7	3.3	3.0	-0.3
Private industry⁵	21.7	22.5	0.8	17.1	17.8	0.7	3.2	2.3	-0.9	2.4	1.8	-0.6
Agriculture, forestry and fishing ⁵	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	-	*	-	-	*	-
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	-	*	-	-	*	-
Construction	2.6	2.0	-0.6	2.2	1.8	-0.4	-	**	-	-	*	-
Manufacturing	5.0	4.7	-0.3	4.0	3.7	-0.3	1.2	1.0	-0.2	0.8	0.7	-0.1
Durable goods	2.2	2.0	-0.2	1.8	1.6	-0.2	0.6	0.4	-0.2	0.4	0.3	-0.1
Nondurable goods	2.8	2.7	-0.1	2.2	2.1	-0.1	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.1
Transportation and public utilities	1.3	-	-	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale and retail trade	6.2	6.8	0.6	5.2	5.9	0.7	0.8	0.4	-0.4	0.6	0.4	-0.2
Wholesale trade	1.3	1.0	-0.3	1.2	0.9	-0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	*	-
Retail trade	4.8	5.8	1.0	4.0	5.0	1.0	0.8	0.3	-0.5	0.6	0.3	-0.3
Finance, insurance and real estate	0.8	1.4	0.6	0.6	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.1	-0.2
Services	5.7	5.9	0.2	3.7	3.7	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.6	0.5	-0.1
State and local government	9.7	10.2	0.5	6.9	7.0	0.1	1.4	1.6	0.2	0.9	1.2	0.3
State government	6.8	5.9	-0.9	4.3	3.9	-0.4	1.2	0.9	-0.3	0.8	0.7	-0.1
Local government	2.9	4.3	1.4	2.6	3.1	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.4	-	0.5	-

¹Days-away- from work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

²Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³Source: Mine Safety and Health Administration, US Department of Labor.

(*) Fewer than 50 cases.

(**) There were no illness cases.

Note: Because of rounding, components may not add to the totals

(-) Data not available.

**TABLE 3: NONFATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES INCIDENCE RATES¹ PER 100 FULL TIME WORKERS BY INDUSTRY DIVISION AND EMPLOYMENT SIZE
PUERTO RICO
2001**

INDUSTRY DIVISION	ALL ESTABLISHMENTS	ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT SIZE (WORKERS)				
		1 TO 10	11 TO 49	50 TO 249	250 TO 999	1000 OR MORE
All industries including						
State and local government	4.5	-	3.0	-	-	6.0
Private industry²	3.9	1.2	3.0	5.4	4.2	4.1
Agriculture, forestry and fishing ²	7.2	-	6.8	-	-	-
Mining ³	4.3	1.9	4.8	4.6	-	-
Construction	3.7	*	4.2	5.0	-	-
Manufacturing	4.0	1.7	5.9	7.0	3.3	2.1
Durable goods	4.3	*	7.4	7.4	3.4	1.0
Nondurable goods	3.8	3.5	4.5	6.7	3.2	2.7
Transportation and public utilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale and retail trade	4.1	0.8	2.9	6.0	5.5	3.9
Wholesale trade	2.8	0.8	1.5	4.3	3.4	-
Retail trade	4.4	0.8	3.3	6.5	6.1	3.9
Finance, insurance and real estate	3.2	-	-	-	3.1	-
Services	3.7	0.6	2.3	4.7	4.9	6.7
State and local government						
State government	6.8	-	-	-	-	6.9
Local government	5.8	-	-	-	-	6.1
	9.2	-	-	-	-	8.4

¹The incidence rate represent the number of injuries per 100 full-time workers were calculated as:
(N/EH) X 200,000, where

N = number of injuries

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

200,00 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

²Excludes farms with less than 11 employees.

³Source: Mine Safety and Health Administration, US Department of Labor

(-) Data not available

*Incidence rates less than 0.005.

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

TABLE 4. NONFATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES INCIDENCE RATES¹ PER 100 FULL-TIME WORKERS BY INDUSTRY PUERTO RICO 2000-2001

INDUSTRY ²	SIC ³	TOTAL CASES		LOST WORKDAY CASES ⁵	
		2000	2001	2000	2001
All industries including					
State and local government ⁶		4.1	4.5	3.1	3.4
Private industry ⁶		3.7	3.9	2.9	3.1
Agriculture, forestry and fishing ⁶		3.2	7.2	3.1	7.2
Agricultural production ⁶	01-02	-	5.5	2.3	5.5
Agricultural production-crops ⁶	01	-	3.9	-	3.9
Agricultural production-livestock ⁶	02	7.2	7.6	7.2	7.6
Mining		4.7	4.3	4.6	4.0
Construction		3.9	3.7	3.4	3.3
General building contractors	15	3.7	3.7	3.0	3.4
Residential building construction	152	3.3	3.9	2.4	3.9
Special trade contractors	17	4.8	4.2	4.5	4.0
Plumbing, heating, air-conditioning	171	5.4	7.1	4.7	6.4
Electrical work	173	5.4	-	5.0	3.1
Manufacturing		3.9	4.0	3.2	3.2
Durable goods		4.2	4.3	3.5	3.3
Furniture and fixtures	25	-	4.6	-	4.2
Household furniture	251	9.3	4.5	9.3	4.5
Stone, clay and glass products	32	9.7	7.0	7.4	5.2
Concrete, gypsum and plaster products	327	11.5	6.6	8.5	5.3
Primary metal industries	33	-	9.1	-	6.6
Fabricated metal products	34	7.9	10.2	6.5	8.7
Industrial machinery and equipment	35	6.0	8.4	5.2	5.9
Nondurable goods		3.7	3.8	2.9	3.1
Foods and kindred products	20	5.0	6.7	4.3	5.9
Dairy products	202	-	7.0	-	5.9
Preserved fruits and vegetables	203	5.0	6.5	4.9	4.6
Grain mill products	204	3.7	8.2	2.6	8.2
Bakery products	205	-	10.1	-	9.8
Bread, cake and related products	2051	-	9.4	-	9.0
Commercial printing	275	3.2	2.6	3.2	2.5
Chemicals and allied products	28	1.4	2.6	0.7	1.4
Drugs	283	1.2	2.5	0.5	1.3
Pharmaceutical preparations	2834	1.2	2.2	0.4	0.9

**TABLE 4. NONFATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES INCIDENCE RATES¹ PER 100 FULL-TIME WORKERS BY INDUSTRY
PUERTO RICO
2000-2001**

INDUSTRY ²	SIC ³	TOTAL CASES		LOST WORKDAY CASES ⁵	
		2000	2001	2000	2001
Soap, cleaners and toilet goods	284	3.7	2.7	2.9	1.6
Toilet preparations	2844	3.9	2.6	2.9	1.2
Leather and leather products	31	9.9	8.9	7.9	8.8
Footwear, except rubber	314	-	5.2	-	5.0
Transportation and public utilities ⁹		4.2	-	3.7	-
Trucking and courier services, except air	421	1.6	7.7	1.6	7.7
Transportation by air	45	-	10.3	4.2	8.5
Air transportation, scheduled	451	-	9.8	-	8.5
Wholesale and retail trade					
Wholesale trade		3.7	4.1	3.2	3.6
Wholesale trade-durable goods		3.4	2.8	3.2	2.4
Hardware, plumbing and heating equipment	50	4.3	1.5	3.8	1.2
Wholesale trade-nondurable goods	507	2.7	1.8	2.4	1.7
Drugs, proprietaries, and sundries	51	2.7	3.8	2.6	3.3
Groceries and related products	512	-	3.2	-	2.5
	514	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.0
Retail trade					
General merchandise stores		3.8	4.4	3.2	3.9
Department stores	53	5.6	5.5	4.3	4.5
Food stores	531	6.7	5.5	4.9	4.7
Grocery stores	54	3.6	7.0	2.5	6.0
Auto and home supply stores	541	4.1	8.3	2.7	7.1
Furniture and homefurnishings stores	553	6.5	3.6	6.5	3.6
Furniture and homefurnishings stores	57	1.9	4.4	1.4	3.8
Miscellaneous retail	571	1.8	5.4	1.8	4.7
	59	-	1.2	-	-
Finance, insurance and real estate					
Depository institutions		1.7	3.2	1.3	2.6
Nondepository institutions	60	2.4	1.8	1.9	1.5
Insurance carriers	61	-	2.4	-	2.4
Real estate	62	1.5	3.1	1.1	2.3
	63	1.7	6.3	1.0	4.9

**TABLE 4. NONFATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES INCIDENCE RATES PER 100 FULL-TIME WORKERS BY INDUSTRY
PUERTO RICO
2000-2001**

INDUSTRY ²	SIC ³	TOTAL CASES		LOST WORKDAY CASES ⁵	
		2000	2001	2000	2001
		Services		3.7	3.7
Hotels and other lodging places	70	5.9	4.6	3.1	3.3
Hotels and motels	701	-	4.5	-	3.2
Personal services	72	3.3	2.3	3.2	1.8
Business services	73	2.7	3.5	2.6	2.8
Miscellaneous business services	738	-	4.0	-	3.2
Auto repair, services and parking	75	3.2	1.4	3.0	1.1
Health services	80	6.2	6.6	3.2	3.1
Hospitals	806	10.1	9.3	4.7	4.3
Educational services	82	2.3	2.2	1.2	1.6
Colleges and universities	822	3.0	1.9	1.2	1.3
Social services	83	-	2.8	1.4	2.3
State and local government		5.4	6.8	3.8	4.6
State government		4.8	5.8	3.0	3.8
Local government		7.7	9.2	6.9	6.6
Public administration		7.7	9.2	6.9	6.6
Executive, legislative and general	91	7.7	9.2	6.9	6.6

¹The incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers are 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).

²Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

³Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition.

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

⁵Days away from work cases include those, which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

⁶Excludes farms with less than 11 employees.

⁸Data conforming to OSHA definition for mining operators in coal, metal and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, us Department of Labor.

(-) Data not available.

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

**TABLE 5: NUMBER OF NONFATAL OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESSES BY INDUSTRY DIVISION AND
SELECTED CASE TYPES (IN THOUSANDS)
PUERTO RICO
2001**

INDUSTRY DIVISION	TOTAL CASES	LOST WORKDAYS CASES		CASES WITHOUT LOST WORKDAYS	DISORDERS ASSOCIATED WITH REPEAT TRAUMA
		TOTAL ¹	WITH DAYS AWAY FROM WORK ²		
All industries including					
State and local government ³	3.9	3.0	3.0	0.9	1.2
Private industry ³	2.3	1.8	1.8	0.5	0.6
Agriculture, forestry and fishing ³	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Mining	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Construction	-	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Manufacturing	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.4
Durable goods	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1
Nondurable goods	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.3
Transportation and public utilities ⁵	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale and retail trade	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	(⁶)
Wholesale trade	0.1	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	-
Retail trade	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	(⁶)
Finance, insurance and real estate	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁶)	(⁶)
Services	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.1
State and local government	1.6	1.2	1.2	0.4	0.7
State government	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.4
Local government	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.2

¹Total lost workday cases involve days away from work or days of restricted work activity or both.

²Days-away-from-work cases include those, which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

³Excludes farms with less than 11 employees.

⁴Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal and nonmetal mining and for em The Mine Safety and Health Administration, US De provide employers in railroad transportation to BLS Department of Labor; and the Federal Railroad Administration; US Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal and nonmetal mining industries.

⁶Less than 50 cases.

- Indicates data not available.

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

**TABLE 6: NONFATAL OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESSES INCIDENCE RATES³ BY INDUSTRY AND
CATEGORY OF ILLNESS
PUERTO RICO
2001**

Industry ¹	Sic Code ²	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers ³							
		Total cases	Skin diseases or disorders	Dust Diseases Of the lungs	Respiratory Conditions Due to Toxic agents	Poisoning	Disorders Due to Physical agents	Disorders Associated With repeated trauma	All Other Occupational illnesses
All industries including State and local government ⁶		54.1	4.2	0.9	4.4	0.2	1.3	17.1	25.9
Private Industry ⁴		40.5	3.0	0.5	3.8	0.1	1.3	9.9	21.9
Agriculture, forestry and fishing ⁴		28.5	28.5	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Agricultural production ⁴	01-02	18.6	18.6	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Agricultural production-crops ⁴	01	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Agricultural production-livestock ⁴	02	42.3	42.3	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Mining ⁶		14.0	7.0	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	7.0	(⁵)
Construction		-	1.6	2.7	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
General building contractors	15	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Special trade contractors	17	-	5.0	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Manufacturing		87.7	4.5	0.4	9.9	(⁵)	5.3	36.0	31.5
Durable goods		82.6	3.4	0.2	16.5	(⁵)	(⁵)	26.8	35.4
Furniture and fixtures	25	87.8	54.9	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	32.9
Stone, clay and glass products	32	185.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	(⁵)	(⁵)	6.8	169.5
Primary metal industries	33	105.8	23.5	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	58.8	23.5
Fabricated metal products	34	23.0	(⁵)	(⁵)	1.8	(⁵)	(⁵)	19.5	1.8
Industrial machinery and equipment	35	34.0	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	23.8	10.2
Instruments and related products	38	50.5	-	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	36.2	10.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	304.2	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	304.2
Nondurable goods		91.2	5.3	0.6	5.4	(⁵)	8.9	42.2	28.9
Food and kindred products	20	180.4	2.4	(⁵)	4.0	(⁵)	(⁵)	162.8	11.2
Chemicals and allied products	28	39.6	6.9	(⁵)	5.8	(⁵)	8.0	11.3	7.6
Leather and leather products	31	82.8	8.7	(⁵)	13.1	(⁵)	(⁵)	47.9	13.1
Transportation and public utilities ⁸		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation by air	45	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Wholesale and retail trade		26.3	1.0	(⁵)	0.9	(⁵)	(⁵)	2.4	22.0
Wholesale trade		14.6	(⁵)	(⁵)	1.1	(⁵)	(⁵)	-	11.4
Wholesale trade-durable goods	50	8.7	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	8.7
Wholesale trade- nondurable goods	51	19.2	(⁵)	(⁵)	1.9	(⁵)	(⁵)	-	13.5
Retail trade		29.6	1.2	(⁵)	0.9	(⁵)	(⁵)	2.4	25.0
General merchandise stores	53	114.9	9.9	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	18.5	86.5
Foods stores	54	11.4	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	11.4
Furniture and homefurnishing stores	57	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Miscellaneous retail	59	41.5	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	2.3	39.8

**TABLE 6: NONFATAL OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESS INCIDENCE RATES³ BY INDUSTRY AND CATEGORY OF ILLNESS
PUERTO RICO
2001**

Industry ¹	Sic Code ²	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers ³							
		Total cases	Skin diseases Or disorders	Dust Diseases of the lungs	Respiratory Conditions due to toxic agents	Poisoning	Disorders due to Physical agents	Disorders associated with repeated trauma	All other occupational illnesses
Finance, insurance and real estate		34.4	1.8	0.5	0.9	0.2	0.2	5.7	24.9
Depository institutions	60	37.4	5.5	1.4	(⁵)	0.7	0.7	4.8	23.5
Nondepository institutions	61	66.2	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	7.2	59.0
Insurance carriers	63	50.9	(⁵)	(⁵)	4.8	(⁵)	(⁵)	15.7	30.3
Real estate	65	17.4	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	1.8	16.4
Services		41.2	4.4	0.4	5.4	0.3	0.4	5.2	25.1
Hotels and other lodging places	70	26.3	(⁵)	(⁵)	5.6	(⁵)	(⁵)	(5)	20.7
Personal services	72	30.2	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	30.2	(⁵)
Business services	73	47.5	0.3	(⁵)	0.3	(⁵)	1.8	(⁵)	45.2
Auto repair, services and parking	75	54.4	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	54.4
Health services	80	68.4	15.0	0.7	18.2	1.2	(⁵)	3.5	30.2
Legal services	81	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Educational services	82	24.4	1.8	1.8	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	21.3	(⁵)
Social services	83	20.4	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	20.4
State and local government		106.0	8.9	2.5	6.7	0.4	1.7	44.5	41.3
State government		91.1	5.2	1.5	7.7	0.6	1.2	42.6	32.4
Local government		139.3	17.0	5.2	4.5	(⁵)	2.8	48.7	61.1
Public administration		139.3	17.0	5.2	4.5	(⁵)	2.8	48.7	61.1
Executive, legislative and general	91	139.3	17.0	5.2	4.5	(⁵)	2.8	48.7	61.1

¹Totals includes data for industries not shown separately.

²Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition.

³Incidence rates represent the number of illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) X 20,000,000 were

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).

⁴Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁵Incidence rate less than 0.05.

⁶Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to B. L.S by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, US Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal and nonmetal mining industries.

-Indicates data not available.

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

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

TABLE 7: PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NONFATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES INVOLVING DAYS AWAY FROM WORK BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS, INDUSTRIAL DIVISION, AND MEDIAN DAYS AWAY FROM WORK PUERTO RICO 2001

Characteristics	Private industry	Goods-Producing				Service producing					Government		Median days away from work		
		Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance and real estate	Services	State	Local	Private industry	Gov-ernment	
														State	Local
Total cases	19214	237	58	1812	4376	-	927	5167	1278	4106	4541	3580	18	22	20
Gender															
Men	59.8	76.6	96.6	96.9	62.5	-	81.3	58.5	53.1	36.1	64.9	54.4	15	22	24
Women	40.2	23.4	-	-	37.5	-	18.7	41.5	46.9	63.9	35.0	45.6	23	22	18
Age															
14 to 15 years old	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 to 19 years old	1.6	-	-	-	1.8	-	1.5	2.7	-	-	-	-	9	-	-
20 to 24 years old	14.0	-	20.7	14.8	11.5	-	12.6	22.3	6.7	9.5	1.7	-	13	17	-
25 to 34 years old	27.0	38.2	41.4	22.6	22.7	-	29.7	29.7	21.0	28.2	32.6	16.4	20	24	20
35 to 44 years old	26.8	12.1	13.8	27.4	27.9	-	19.8	24.5	24.6	29.8	30.6	21.8	18	22	23
45 to 54 years old	16.1	11.0	13.8	12.4	20.5	-	17.6	9.0	16.4	22.4	21.4	28.3	24	23	29
55 to 64 years old	7.6	17.6	-	7.8	10.7	-	13.6	3.9	17.8	4.8	9.0	21.2	22	18	22
65 years and over	0.8	-	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	1.5	1.3	1.0	3.3	20	16	8
Occupation															
Managerial and professional specialty	8.7	-	-	3.5	2.0	-	19.0	9.2	13.8	18.8	8.1	15.8	20	15	16
Technical, sales and adm. support	21.9	-	-	9.1	7.9	-	28.5	23.1	45.9	32.6	33.3	24.8	19	30	28
Service	18.3	6.7	-	-	7.2	-	-	23.6	18.3	34.8	25.7	35.7	17	22	24
Farming, forestry and fishing	2.5	47.9	-	-	3.3	-	-	2.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	-	18	23	-
Precision production, craft and repair	10.8	-	36.2	48.3	12.1	-	5.9	6.6	2.9	3.0	11.3	3.8	18	23	11
Operators, fabricators and laborers	35.5	34.2	63.8	35.8	64.5	-	40.7	32.6	15.8	9.0	18.0	18.2	18	10	16
Length of service of employer															
Less than 3 months	5.3	-	-	7.3	4.5	-	-	7.7	-	3.5	1.3	-	21	-	-
3 to 11 months	11.7	26.6	17.2	13.0	9.5	-	10.5	16.2	4.5	9.3	3.3	-	15	48	-
1 to 5 years	48.3	60.9	24.1	49.1	40.6	-	47.9	52.8	34.9	51.0	27.9	20.4	16	13	-
More than 5 years	34.6	12.5	25.9	30.5	45.5	-	38.7	23.2	58.8	36.3	67.4	76.7	20	30	18
Not reported	0.1	-	27.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	22

Note: Dashes indicate data that are not available or data do not meet guidelines publication. Because of rounding and Classification not shown, data may not sum to the totals.

**TABLE 7: PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NONFATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES BY SELECT WORKER CHARACTERISTICS AND INDUSTRY DIVISION AND MEDIAN DAYS AWAY FROM WORK
PUERTO RICO
2001**

Characteristics	Private industry	Goods-Producing				Service producing					Government		Median days away from work				
		Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance and real estate	Services	State	Local	Private industry	Government			
														State	Local	State	Local
Nature of injury , illness:																	
Sprains, strains	38.3	15.3	13.8	28.5	39.3	-	43.9	40.5	41.9	33.6	45.8	35.5	25	26	21		
Bruises, contusions	25.5	24.9	10.3	24.3	21.9	-	26.1	27.4	25.7	26.3	16.3	32.6	18	22	17		
Cuts,lacerations	9.0	11.1	12.1	20.5	10.7	-	-	11.0	3.7	4.1	2.4	-	9	7	-		
Fractures	1.1	-	-	3.4	0.6	-	1.9	-	-	1.5	-	-	29	-	-		
Heat burns	1.5	-	-	-	3.0	-	-	-	-	1.4	-	-	12	-	-		
Carpal tunnel syndrome	0.8	-	-	-	0.7	-	-	-	-	1.5	-	-	46	-	-		
Tendonitis	0.3	-	-	-	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	77	-	-		
Chemical burns	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Amputations	0.3	-	-	-	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	-	-		
Multiple injuries	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-		
Part of body affected:																	
Head	4.8	4.7	-	13.0	4.0	-	8.5	2.5	3.1	4.0	2.5	4.9	6	10	13		
Eye	2.4	-	-	7.5	2.2	-	4.4	-	0.9	1.8	1.6	-	5	5	-		
Neck	1.2	-	-	-	1.0	-	-	1.7	3.3	1.0	3.0	3.6	20	45	9		
Trunk	29.0	43.8	25.9	23.4	28.3	-	31.0	39.2	18.5	22.1	23.6	18.5	23	20	30		
Shoulder	3.0	-	-	-	4.3	-	-	4.3	0.9	2.1	-	-	21	-	-		
Back	23.1	41.3	17.2	21.5	21.5	-	25.1	30.8	16.5	17.7	18.8	14.6	21	20	24		
Upper extremities	23.3	17.1	44.8	29.2	32.1	-	17.8	22.3	9.8	20.4	9.3	14.6	12	11	9		
Wrist	2.0	-	8.6	-	2.9	-	-	1.8	-	2.4	1.1	-	20	13	-		
Hand, except finger	5.6	-	-	5.1	9.1	-	5.1	3.3	4.4	4.8	1.8	5.6	16	17	22		
Finger	11.2	14.7	20.7	13.9	14.4	-	8.0	13.5	2.9	9.0	4.8	3.8	10	7	1		
Lower extremities	12.7	7.5	10.3	22.5	8.5	-	15.1	14.0	17.9	10.7	11.2	14.6	17	13	31		
Knee	4.0	-	-	7.5	1.8	-	6.2	5.7	5.0	2.4	2.2	5.0	25	13	60		
Foot, except toe	3.3	-	-	6.5	2.4	-	-	5.4	-	2.4	1.7	-	10	13	-		
Toe	0.2	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-		
Body systems	3.0	-	-	-	2.0	-	2.1	2.1	7.6	5.9	3.8	8.4	40	31	110		
Multiple parts	20.6	-	10.3	7.8	21.1	-	12.1	13.6	37.1	26.4	29.5	28.0	25	30	17		

Note: Dashes indicate data that are not available or data do not meet guidelines publication. Because of rounding and classification not shown, data may not sum to the totals.

**TABLE 7: PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NONFATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES BY SELECT WORKER CHARACTERISTICS AND INDUSTRY DIVISION AND MEDIAN DAYS AWAY FROM WORK
PUERTO RICO
2001**

Characteristics	Private industry	Goods-Producing				Service producing					Government		Median days away from work		
		Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance and real estate	Services	State	Local	Private industry	Government	
														State	Local
Source of injury, illness:															
Chemicals and chemical products	1.3	4.4	-	-	1.7	-	-	-	1.0	2.8	1.1	-	15	27	-
Containers	13.7	4.3	10.3	-	11.1	-	27.2	25.7	2.8	5.9	5.9	5.0	21	17	20
Furniture and fixtures	2.0	-	-	-	1.8	-	-	2.4	2.2	1.9	3.5	-	10	15	-
Machinery	5.2	6.8	8.6	-	10.2	-	6.4	2.3	0.9	4.6	1.3	-	16	7	-
Parts and materials	6.2	7.4	-	20.4	7.5	-	4.0	3.8	10.2	1.9	5.9	-	11	17	-
Worker motion and position	20.1	11.2	-	12.3	31.7	-	15.5	10.1	27.4	20.5	26.1	23.0	32	30	21
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	14.4	15.4	12.1	8.8	9.9	-	13.1	16.8	19.5	19.1	13.8	25.3	21	32	19
Tool, instruments and equipment	7.8	-	12.1	6.9	6.0	-	5.9	11.3	11.0	6.9	2.8	-	10	7	-
Vehicles	4.4	23.4	8.6	-	2.5	-	-	4.4	4.0	3.2	3.8	-	14	11	-
Health care patient	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.6	-	-	13	-	-
Event or exposure:															
Contact with object and equipment	26.6	26.2	39.7	31.3	32.2	-	26.5	29.4	16.7	18.6	12.3	9.6	11	9	19
Struck by object	18.6	15.7	22.4	22.7	22.8	-	13.6	24.7	7.5	9.4	6.2	5.8	10	7	20
Struck against object	6.0	8.0	8.6	7.3	7.0	-	6.8	4.2	8.2	6.0	4.6	-	15	9	-
Caught in equipment or Object	1.3	-	8.6	-	2.1	-	-	-	-	2.2	-	-	17	-	-
Fall to lower level	7.3	-	-	4.5	4.9	-	3.8	8.8	18.3	7.8	5.4	12.8	20	26	19
Fall to same level	4.3	9.8	13.8	3.3	1.8	-	4.3	4.9	3.3	7.3	7.5	9.0	29	32	29
Slips, trips, loss of balance-without fall	1.8	3.7	-	-	0.7	-	3.7	1.9	-	2.6	3.0	-	7	13	-
Overexertion	15.7	22.4	31.0	8.2	12.4	-	25.5	22.3	6.7	12.8	10.8	10.5	20	17	-
Overexertion in lifting	8.3	-	10.3	6.8	6.1	-	20.4	10.5	2.4	6.2	7.2	7.3	16	21	19
Repetitive motion	15.5	5.4	-	6.7	27.5	-	9.2	5.5	23.7	15.4	18.3	19.2	35	31	20
Exposure to harmful substances	3.6	4.4	-	-	6.1	-	-	2.0	-	5.3	6.8	7.8	13	16	21
Transportation accidents	1.1	-	-	-	0.4	-	1.7	-	1.0	1.3	2.0	-	25	11	9
Fires and explosions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assaults and violent acts by person	1.8	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	8.0	5.1	2.0	-	22	44	-

Note: Dashes indicate data that are not available or data do not meet guidelines publication. Because of rounding and classification not shown, data may not sum to the totals.

**TABLE 8: NUMBER AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NONFATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES INVOLVING DAYS AWAY FROM WORK BY SELECTED OCCUPATIONS AND NUMBER OF DAYS AWAY FROM WORK IN PRIVATE INDUSTRY
PUERTO RICO
2001**

OCCUPATION	PERCENT OF CASES INVOLVING								MEDIAN DAYS AWAY FROM WORK
	NUMBER	1 DAY	2 DAYS	3 TO 5 DAYS	6 TO 10 DAYS	11 TO 20 DAYS	21 TO 30 DAYS	31 DAYS OR MORE	
Total	19214	5.4	3.6	13.0	15.3	15.8	10.9	36.0	18
Assemblers	179	3.5	0.6	1.0	15.5	14.9	4.8	59.8	42
Automobile mechanics	155	-	4.4	8.8	4.4	30.3	11.6	40.5	30
Carpenters	207	-	4.5	3.6	16.7	22.1	17.2	35.9	26
Cashiers	434	2.1	1.8	16.1	17.7	8.7	4.6	49.1	28
Construction laborers	242	2.7	-	25.8	17.9	11.1	10.4	32.0	12
Cooks	414	12.1	2.9	40.8	9.5	6.0	10.7	18.1	5
General office clerks	509	12.4	6.7	6.7	6.4	19.4	15.1	33.3	20
Guards and police, exc. Public	564	7.9	3.5	7.6	8.1	26.3	16.9	29.6	20
Investigators and adjusters, exc. Insurance	321	5.5	0.3	3.4	6.4	14.8	2.0	67.5	97
Janitors and cleaners	432	-	1.2	25.9	7.3	13.4	41.1	11.2	21
Laborers nonconstruction	2425	4.5	2.2	12.3	12.7	20.9	13.0	34.5	17
Licensed practical nurses	236	4.1	-	13.2	9.6	15.3	13.7	44.2	24
Miscellaneous food preparation occupation	316	5.0	-	5.0	29.6	16.4	3.8	40.3	16
Public relations specialists	151	5.1	-	-	3.3	27.3	3.1	61.1	39
Registered nurses	405	4.1	2.1	10.5	14.5	20.6	11.6	36.7	20
Secretaries	247	3.2	13.2	19.3	16.5	12.2	8.2	27.4	10
Stock handlers and baggers	136	3.8	-	6.6	2.8	14.3	14.3	58.1	31
Supervisors, production occupations	127	6.1	0.6	33.1	11.3	9.4	5.0	34.5	9
Taxicab drivers and chauffeurs	185	5.1	4.8	17.8	24.4	20.0	6.1	21.9	9
Truck drivers	440	0.5	2.9	9.8	21.2	7.6	5.4	52.6	38

**TABLE 8: NUMBER AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NONFATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES INVOLVING DAYS AWAY FROM WORK BY SELECTED OCCUPATIONS AND NUMBER OF DAYS AWAY FROM WORK IN STATE GOVERNMENT
PUERTO RICO
2001**

OCCUPATION	PERCENT OF CASES INVOLVING								MEDIAN DAYS AWAY FROM WORK
	NUMBER	1 DAY	2 DAYS	3 TO 5 DAYS	6 TO 10 DAYS	11 TO 20 DAYS	21 TO 30 DAYS	31 DAYS OR MORE	
TOTAL									
Data-entry keys	120	-	-	4.5	-	5.9	43.0	46.6	30
Electricians	150	-	-	19.9	19.9	20.5	19.9	19.9	20
Electronic repairers, communications Equipment	46	-	-	-	2.2	6.4	6.5	84.9	66
Farm workers	57	-	-	8.8	10.5	31.6	14.0	35.1	20
General office clerks	466	9.1	13.5	3.5	1.9	22.4	1.9	47.7	17
Inspectors, testers and graders	89	-	-	-	-	66.7	-	33.3	17
Janitors and cleaners	194	22.9	-	-	25.6	21.7	-	29.8	20
Laborers, nonconstruction	373	14.0	5.4	8.5	12.0	16.4	8.6	35.0	16
Maids and housemen	79	-	7.4	11.9	18.1	9.4	11.9	41.2	26
Police and detectives, public service	769	2.8	0.2	5.1	10.2	20.4	20.4	40.8	29
Production helpers	75	39.8	20.4	-	39.8	-	-	-	2
Sales workers, other commodities	89	-	-	-	33.3	33.3	-	33.3	14
Sawing machine operators	89	-	-	66.7	33.3	-	-	-	5
Secretaries	338	13.6	1.1	1.6	6.4	17.7	5.5	54.2	42
Water and sewage treatment	60	-	-	-	-	-	50.0	50.0	22

**TABLE 8: NUMBER AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NONFATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES INVOLVING DAYS AWAY FROM WORK BY SELECTED OCCUPATIONS AND NUMBER OF DAYS AWAY FROM WORK IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT
PUERTO RICO
2001**

OCCUPATION	PERCENT OF CASES INVOLVING								MEDIAN DAYS AWAY FROM WORK
	NUMBER	1 DAY	2 DAYS	3 TO 5 DAYS	6 TO 10 DAYS	11 TO 20 DAYS	21 TO 30 DAYS	31 DAYS OR MORE	
Total									
General office clerks	138	-	-	-	5.9	39.5	27.6	27.0	21
Guards and police, exc. public service	443	-	-	3.3	4.1	31.4	26.8	34.5	29
Janitors and cleaners	185	-	-	19.9	10.0	19.9	-	50.2	36
Laborers, nonconstruction	256	-	-	-	17.4	20.5	7.1	55.0	34
Maids and housemen	393	-	-	13.4	-	25.4	11.7	49.5	27
Secretaries	221	-	-	-	6.5	24.6	10.0	58.9	41
Truck drivers	279	24.8	-	-	34.9	16.0	-	24.4	8

¹Days away from work cases includes those, which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.
Note: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

TABLES