



Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Survey 2012

Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
Department of Labor and Human Resources
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Contents

Introduction	1
Summary of Findings	2
Technical Notes	6
 Tables	
Table 1 . Incidence Rate of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Selected Industries and Case Type, 2012	11
Table 2. Number of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Selected Industries and Case Type 2012	17
Table 3. Incidence rate of nonfatal occupational injuries and Illnesses by Sector and Selected Case Type, 2010-2012	23
Table 4. Number and Percent of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away From Work by Selected Characteristics, Private Industry, State and Local Government, Puerto Rico 2012	24
Table 5. Number of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away From Work by Major Occupational Group, Private Industry, State and Local Government, Puerto Rico 2012	25
Table 6. Number of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away From Work by Selected Illnesses Characteristics, Private Industry, State and Local Government, Puerto Rico 2012	26

Introduction

Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Survey 2012

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

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

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

The survey collects data from a selected sample of approximately 2,500 establishments islandwide. In 2012, the survey had a response rate of 86 percent, mostly as a result of data collected by mail, e-mail, Internet, fax, and telephone.

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

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

² Industry classification is based on the 2007 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

³ Occupations are classified according to the 2010 Standard Occupation Classification Manual (SOC).

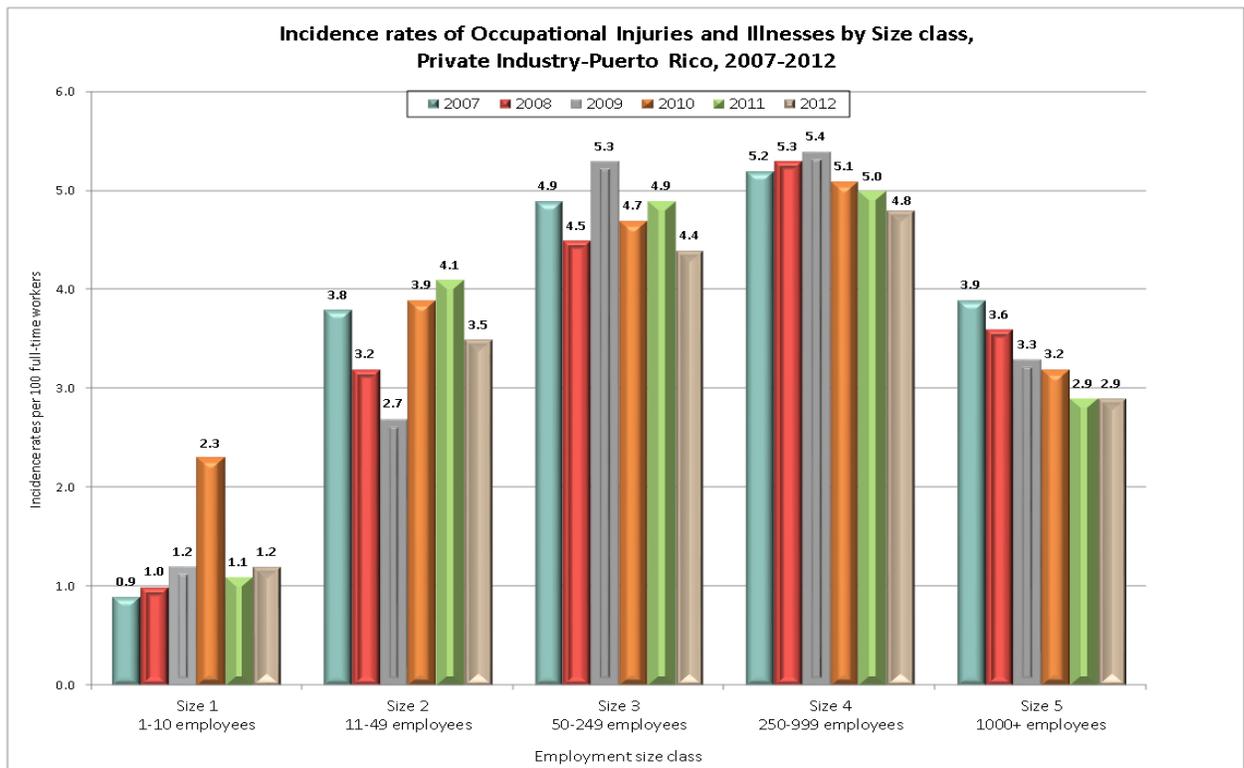
Summary of Findings

Puerto Rico: Occupational Injuries and Illnesses.

- In 2012, the injuries and illnesses registered in all industries including State and Local government were 31,700. These cases occurred at a rate of 4.4 injuries and illnesses per 100 equivalent full-time worker.
- Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction was 23,000 cases with an incident rate of 3.2, (see tables 1 and 2).

Private Industry

- The injuries and illnesses registered in Puerto Rico’s private industry during 2012 were 19,400. These cases occurred at a rate of 3.6 injuries and illnesses per 100 equivalent full-time workers.
- The Total recordable cases (TRC) incidence rate in Private industry ranged from 0.9 in Chemical manufacturing to 8.0 in Hospitals, (see table 1).
- The TRC injuries and illnesses incidence rate ranged from 1.2 for small establishments (those employing fewer than 11 workers) to 4.8 for largest mid-size establishments (those employing between 250 to 999 workers), see chart below.



By Case Type.

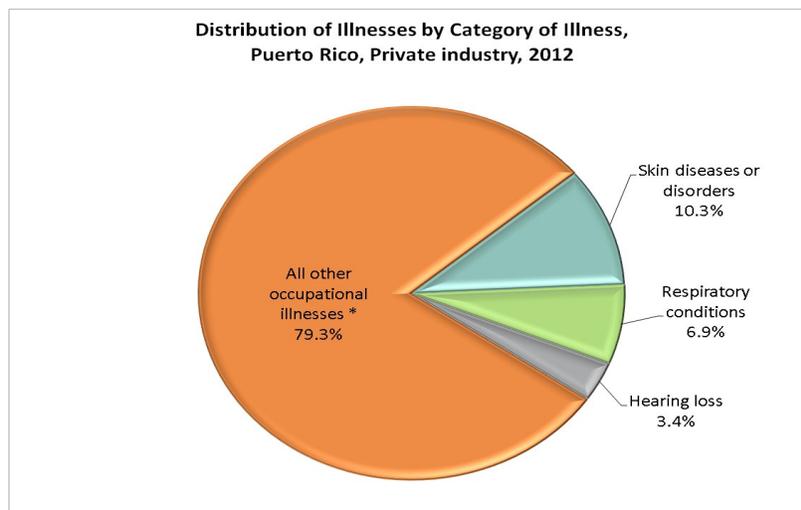
- Of the 19,400, Private industry injuries and illnesses cases reported, 14,100 were of a more severe nature, involving days away from work, job transfers, or restrictions (commonly referred to as DART cases). These cases occurred at a rate of 2.6 cases per 100 full—time workers.
- Ninety-nine percent of the DART cases were incidents that resulted in at least one day away from work.
- Other recordable cases (those not involving days away from work, job transfer, or restriction) accounted for the remaining 5,300 cases, at a rate of 1.0.
- Approximately 16,600 of Private industry recordable injuries and illnesses were injuries.
- Workplace illnesses accounted for an additional 2,900 recordable cases, (see table below).

**Number and Rate¹ of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses
by Selected Industry - Puerto Rico, Private industry, 2012**

Characteristic	Private industry	
	Number (in thousands)	Rate
Injuries and Illnesses		
Total cases	19.4	3.6
Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction	14.1	2.6
Cases with days away from work ⁵	14.0	2.6
Cases with job transfer or restriction	0.2	(¹)
Other recordable cases	5.3	1.0
Injuries		
Total cases	16.6	3.1
Illnesses		
Total cases	2.9	53.6

¹ Data too small to be displayed.
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

- Three categories—Skin diseases or disorders, Respiratory conditions and Hearing loss—accounted for 20.6 percent of the occupational illnesses, (see graph below).



By Worker Characteristics and Major Occupation Groups

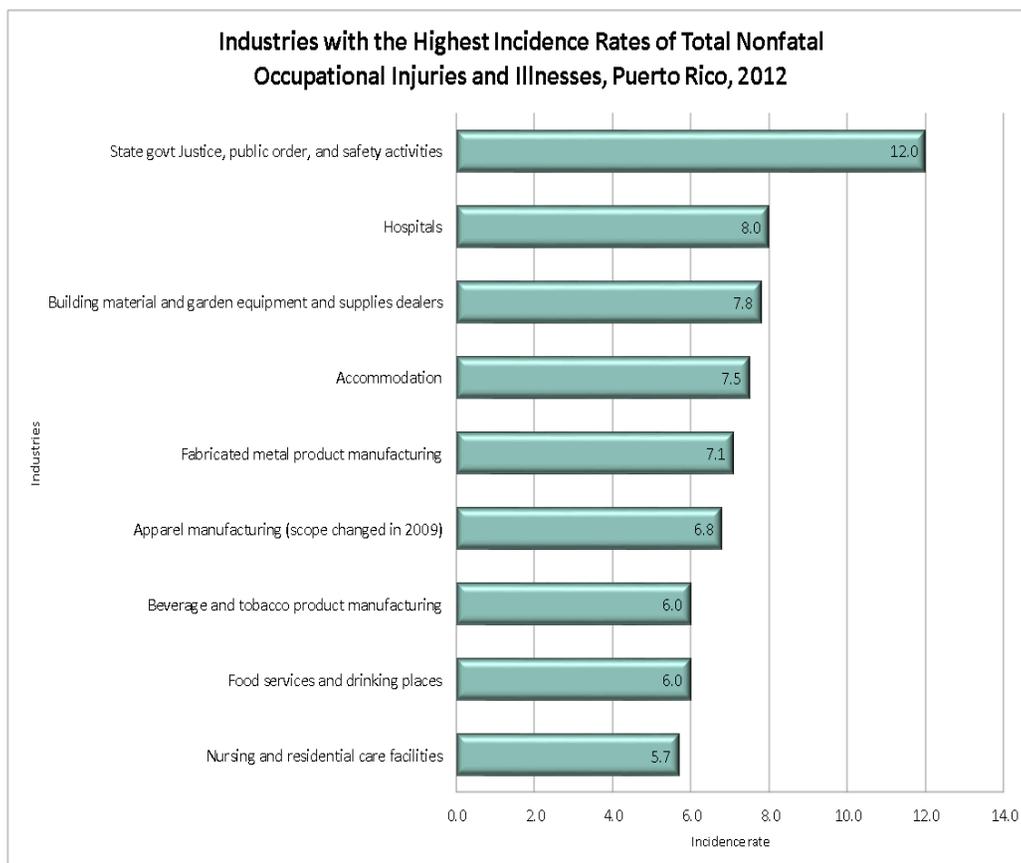
- Men reported 55 percent of the injuries and illnesses with days away from work, while women reported 45 percent.
- Workers between 35 to 44 years of age registered 3,720 or 26.67 percent of the injuries and illnesses with days away from work in the private sector.
- Workers with more than 5 years of service with an employer became injured or ill more often, than workers with a lesser length of service, (see table 4).
- The major occupational group with the highest injuries and illnesses with days away from work was Office and administrative support reporting 2,260 cases. Followed by Food preparation and serving related with 1,890 cases, (see table 5).

By Selected Injury or Illness Characteristic

- The leading nature of occupational injuries and illnesses was Sprains, strains, tears with 4,530 cases (32.4 percent), and an incidence rate of 84.6. Followed by Bruises and contusions reported 2,630 cases (18.8 percent) with an incidence rate of 49.0.
- Multiple body parts reported the highest amount of cases with 3,980 or 28.5 percent.
- Person, injuries or ill worker was the leading source of injuries and illnesses in the private sector reported 4,170 cases (29.8 percent). In this group, Worker motions or position registered 23.9 percent of the cases, with an incidence rate of 62.4.
- Overexertion and body reaction was the event with the highest number of cases registered, reporting 5,760 cases or 41.2 percent. In this group Repetitive motion involving microtask registered 14.9 percent or 2,090 cases, (see table 6).

State and Local Government—Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

- Among State and local government workers in Puerto Rico, about 12,200 injury and illness cases were reported during 2012 resulting in a rate of 6.9 cases per 100 full-time worker, (see table 1 and 2).
- Justice, public order, and safety activities, is the industry with the highest incidence rate of total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses during 2012. This was reported in State government, (see chart below).



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

Technical Notes

Scope of the survey

The survey includes the following industries according to the 2007 edition of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

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

Sample

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

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

Occupational Safety and Health Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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

Occupational illnesses:

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

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

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

All other occupational illnesses Examples: heatstroke, sunstroke, heat exhaustion, heat stress and other effects of environmental heat; freezing, frostbite, and other effects of exposure to low temperatures; decompression sickness; effects of ionizing Radiation (isotopes, x-rays, radium); effects of non ionizing radiation (welding flash, ultra-violet rays, lasers); anthrax; blood borne pathogenic diseases such as AIDS, HIV, hepatitis B or hepatitis C; brucellosis; malignant or benign tumors; histoplasmosis; coccidioidomycosis.

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

TABLES

**Table 1. Incidence Rates¹ of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Selected Industries and Case Types, 2012
Puerto Rico**

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2012 Average annual employment ⁴ ('000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
All industries including State and local government⁶		--	4.4	3.2	3.2	(¹⁰)	1.2
Private industry⁶		--	3.6	2.6	2.6	(¹⁰)	1.0
Goods-producing⁶		--	3.3	2.6	2.6	(¹⁰)	0.6
Natural resources and mining^{6,7}		--	--	--	--	--	--
Mining⁷	21	--	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Construction	23	--	4.0	3.6	3.6	(¹⁰)	0.4
Construction of buildings.....	236	--	4.7	4.6	4.6	(¹⁰)	0.2
Heavy and civil engineering construction.....	237	--	3.5	3.0	3.0	(¹⁰)	0.5
Specialty trade contractors.....	238	--	2.9	2.3	2.3	(¹⁰)	0.6
Manufacturing	31-33	--	3.0	2.3	2.2	(¹⁰)	0.7
Food manufacturing.....	311	--	4.0	3.5	3.5	(¹⁰)	0.6
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing.....	312	--	6.0	3.9	3.9	(¹⁰)	2.1
Apparel manufacturing (scope changed in 2009).....	315	--	6.8	4.7	4.7	(¹⁰)	2.1
Paper manufacturing.....	322	--	5.4	4.3	4.3	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Chemical manufacturing.....	325	--	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.3
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (scope changed in 2009).....	326	--	4.9	3.4	3.4	(¹⁰)	1.4
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing.....	327	--	2.4	2.4	2.4	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Fabricated metal product manufacturing.....	332	--	7.1	5.2	5.2	(¹⁰)	1.8
Machinery manufacturing (scope changed in 2009).....	333	--	4.0	2.9	2.7	(¹⁰)	1.1
Computer and electronic product manufacturing.....	334	--	1.5	1.0	1.0	(¹⁰)	0.5
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing.....	335	--	1.1	0.9	0.9	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence Rates¹ of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Selected Industries and Case Types, 2012 -- Continued
Puerto Rico

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2012 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Transportation equipment manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	336	--	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Furniture and related product manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	337	--	4.3	4.1	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	--	1.4	1.4	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	0.4
Service-providing		--	3.7	2.6	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	1.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁶		--	3.6	2.8		0.1	0.8
Wholesale trade	42	--	2.5	2.1	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	0.4
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	--	1.9	1.8	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	--	3.0	2.4	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	0.7
Retail trade	44-45	--	4.1	3.1		0.1	1.0
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	--	3.1	2.8		--	0.2
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	--	7.8	7.4		--	0.4
Food and beverage stores	445	--	5.4	4.2	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	1.2
Health and personal care stores	446	--	1.7	1.2	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	0.6
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	--	3.2	0.8	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	2.3
General merchandise stores	452	--	4.8	3.5	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	1.2
Transportation and warehousing⁷	48-49	--	3.0	2.8	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	0.2
Support activities for transportation	488	--	5.6	5.2	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Utilities	22	--	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Information	51	--	3.3	2.4	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	0.9
Telecommunications (scope changed in 2009)	517	--	3.1	2.6	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	0.5
Financial activities		--	2.8	1.8	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	1.0

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 1. Incidence Rates¹ of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Selected Industries and Case Types, 2012 -- Continued
Puerto Rico**

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2012 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Finance and insurance	52	--	2.8	1.8	1.8	(¹⁰)	1.1
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	--	3.1	1.8	1.8	(¹⁰)	1.4
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	--	2.7	1.9	1.9	(¹⁰)	0.8
Real estate and rental and leasing	53	--	2.7	1.8	1.8	(¹⁰)	0.9
Real estate (scope changed in 2009)	531	--	2.0	1.7	1.6	(¹⁰)	0.3
Professional and business services		--	2.6	2.0	1.9	(¹⁰)	0.6
Professional, scientific, and technical services	54	--	1.7	1.4	1.4	(¹⁰)	0.3
Professional, scientific, and technical services (scope changed in 2009)	541	--	1.7	1.4	1.4	(¹⁰)	0.3
Management of companies and enterprises	55	--	4.4	3.4	3.3	--	1.0
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	56	--	2.6	2.0	1.9	(¹⁰)	0.7
Administrative and support services (scope changed in 2009)	561	--	2.4	1.8	1.8	(¹⁰)	0.6
Waste management and remediation services	562	--	5.1	4.2	3.9	(¹⁰)	0.9
Education and health services		--	4.3	2.4	2.4	(¹⁰)	1.9
Educational services	61	--	2.1	1.4	1.4	(¹⁰)	0.7
Educational services	611	--	2.1	1.4	1.4	(¹⁰)	0.7
Health care and social assistance	62	--	5.0	2.8	2.7	(¹⁰)	2.2
Ambulatory health care services	621	--	2.5	1.5	1.5	(¹⁰)	1.0
Hospitals	622	--	8.0	3.8	3.7	(¹⁰)	4.2
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	--	5.7	5.1	5.1	(¹⁰)	--
Social assistance	624	--	3.6	2.8	2.6	--	0.7
Leisure and hospitality		--	6.0	4.4	4.4	(¹⁰)	1.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence Rates¹ of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Selected Industries and Case Types, 2012 -- Continued
Puerto Rico

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2012 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Accommodation and food services	72	--	6.3	4.7	4.6	(¹⁰)	1.7
Accommodation	721	--	7.5	4.8	4.7	(¹⁰)	2.7
Food services and drinking places	722	--	6.0	4.6	4.6	(¹⁰)	1.4
Other services		--	2.5	2.2	2.2	(¹⁰)	0.3
Other services, except public administration	81	--	2.5	2.2	2.2	(¹⁰)	0.3
Repair and maintenance	811	--	2.9	2.9	2.9	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Personal and laundry services	812	--	1.1	1.1	1.1	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	--	4.0	2.8	2.8	(¹⁰)	1.1
State and local government		--	6.9	5.0	4.9	0.1	1.9
State government		--	7.1	4.9	4.8	0.1	2.1
Goods-producing		--	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Construction	23	--	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Service-providing		--	7.1	4.9	4.8	0.1	2.1
Education and health services		--	3.7	1.8	1.8	(¹⁰)	1.9
Educational services	61	--	--	--	--	--	--
Health care and social assistance	62	--	24.6	16.4	16.4	(¹⁰)	8.2
Public administration	92	--	8.9	6.4	6.2	0.2	2.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence Rates¹ of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Selected Industries and Case Types, 2012 -- Continued
Puerto Rico

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2012 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Justice, public order, and safety activities.....	922	--	12.0	5.1	4.6	0.6	6.8
Local government		--	6.5	5.1	5.1	(¹⁰)	1.4
Service-providing		--	6.5	5.1	5.1	(¹⁰)	1.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁶		--	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Transportation and warehousing ⁶	48-49	--	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Education and health services.....		--	8.6	7.9	7.6	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Health care and social assistance.....	62	--	8.6	7.9	7.6	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Hospitals.....	622	--	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence Rates¹ of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Selected Industries and Case Types, 2012 -- Continued
Puerto Rico

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2012 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Public administration	92	--	6.4	5.0	5.0	--	1.4

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

N = number of injuries and illnesses

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

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

² Total is include data for industries not shown separately.

³ *North American Industry Classification System 2007 Edition*

⁴ Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. Employment data are not available from 2012 onward.

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

⁶ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁷ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System -- United States, 2007*) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas

extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁸ Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

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

¹⁰ Data too small to be displayed.

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

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

Table 2. Numbers of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Selected Industries and Case Types, 2012
Puerto Rico

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2012 Average annual employment ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
All industries including state and local government⁵		--	31.7	23.0	22.7	0.3	8.7
Private industry⁵		--	19.4	14.1	14.0	0.2	5.3
Goods-producing⁵		--	3.4	2.8	2.7	(⁹)	0.7
Natural resources and mining^{5,6}		--	--	--	--	--	--
Mining⁵	21	--	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Construction	23	--	1.1	1.0	1.0	(⁹)	0.1
Construction of buildings	236	--	0.7	0.7	0.7	(⁹)	(⁹)
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	--	0.1	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)
Specialty trade contractors	238	--	0.3	0.2	0.2	(⁹)	0.1
Manufacturing	31-33	--	2.2	1.7	1.6	(⁹)	0.5
Food manufacturing	311	--	0.4	0.3	0.3	(⁹)	0.1
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	312	--	0.1	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)
Apparel manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	315	--	0.5	0.4	0.4	(⁹)	0.2
Paper manufacturing	322	--	0.1	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)
Chemical manufacturing	325	--	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	326	--	0.1	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	--	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	--	0.2	0.2	0.2	(⁹)	0.1
Machinery manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	333	--	0.1	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	--	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	--	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Numbers of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Selected Industries and Case Types, 2012 -- Continued
Puerto Rico

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2012 Average annual employment ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Transportation equipment manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	336	--	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Furniture and related product manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	337	--	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	--	0.2	0.2	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Service-providing		--	16.0	11.2	0.1	4.6	
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁵		--	5.0	3.9	0.1	1.1	
Wholesale trade	42	--	0.8	0.6	(⁹)	0.1	
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	--	0.2	0.2	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	--	0.6	0.4	(⁹)	0.1	(⁹)
Retail trade	44-45	--	3.9	2.9	0.1	0.9	
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	--	0.3	0.2	--	(⁹)	
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	--	0.6	0.5	--	(⁹)	
Food and beverage stores	445	--	1.0	0.8	(⁹)	0.2	
Health and personal care stores	446	--	0.3	0.2	(⁹)	0.1	
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	--	0.4	0.1	(⁹)	0.3	
General merchandise stores	452	--	0.7	0.5	(⁹)	0.2	
Transportation and warehousing⁶	48-49	--	0.3	0.3	(⁹)	(⁹)	
Support activities for transportation	488	--	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	
Utilities	22	--	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	
Information	51	--	0.5	0.4	(⁹)	0.1	
Telecommunications (scope changed in 2009)	517	--	0.2	0.2	(⁹)	(⁹)	
Financial activities		--	1.1	0.7	(⁹)	0.4	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Numbers of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Selected Industries and Case Types, 2012 -- Continued
Puerto Rico

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2012 Average annual employment ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Finance and insurance	52	--	0.8	0.5	0.5	(⁹)	0.3
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	--	0.5	0.3	0.3	(⁹)	0.2
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	--	0.3	0.2	0.2	(⁹)	0.1
Real estate and rental and leasing	53	--	0.3	0.2	0.2	(⁹)	0.1
Real estate (scope changed in 2009)	531	--	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)
Professional and business services	54	--	2.2	1.7	1.7	(⁹)	0.5
Professional, scientific, and technical services	541	--	0.4	0.4	0.4	(⁹)	0.1
Professional, scientific, and technical services (scope changed in 2009)	541	--	0.4	0.4	0.4	(⁹)	0.1
Management of companies and enterprises	55	--	0.4	0.3	0.3	--	0.1
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	56	--	1.4	1.1	1.0	(⁹)	0.4
Administrative and support services (scope changed in 2009)	561	--	1.2	0.9	0.9	(⁹)	0.3
Waste management and remediation services	562	--	0.2	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)
Education and health services	61	--	3.7	2.1	2.1	(⁹)	1.6
Educational services	611	--	0.4	0.3	0.3	(⁹)	0.2
Educational services	611	--	0.4	0.3	0.3	(⁹)	0.2
Health care and social assistance	62	--	3.3	1.8	1.8	(⁹)	1.5
Ambulatory health care services	621	--	0.7	0.4	0.4	(⁹)	0.3
Hospitals	622	--	2.1	1.0	1.0	(⁹)	1.1
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	--	0.2	0.2	0.2	(⁹)	--
Social assistance	624	--	0.3	0.2	0.2	--	0.1
Leisure and hospitality		--	3.1	2.3	2.3	(⁹)	0.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Numbers of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Selected Industries and Case Types, 2012 -- Continued
Puerto Rico

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2012 Average annual employment ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Accommodation and food services	72	--	3.1	2.3	2.3	(⁹)	0.8
Accommodation	721	--	0.8	0.5	0.5	(⁹)	0.3
Food services and drinking places	722	--	2.3	1.8	1.8	(⁹)	0.5
Other services		--	0.3	0.2	0.2	(⁹)	(⁹)
Other services, except public administration	81	--	0.3	0.2	0.2	(⁹)	(⁹)
Repair and maintenance	811	--	0.1	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)
Personal and laundry services	812	--	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	--	0.1	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)
State and local government		--	12.2	8.9	8.7	0.1	3.4
State government		--	8.8	6.2	6.0	0.1	2.7
Goods-producing		--	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Construction	23	--	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Service-providing		--	8.8	6.2	6.0	0.1	2.7
Education and health services		--	1.5	0.7	0.7	(⁹)	0.8
Educational services	61	--	--	--	--	--	--
Health care and social assistance	62	--	0.5	0.3	0.3	(⁹)	0.2
Public administration	92	--	5.8	4.1	4.0	0.1	1.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Numbers of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Selected Industries and Case Types, 2012 -- Continued
Puerto Rico

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2012 Average annual employment ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	--	2.2	1.0	0.9	0.1	1.3
Local government		--	3.4	2.7	2.7	(⁹)	0.7
Service-providing		--	3.4	2.7	2.7	(⁹)	0.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁵		--	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Transportation and warehousing⁶	48-49	--	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Education and health services		--	0.1	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)
Health care and social assistance	62	--	0.1	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)
Hospitals	622	--	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Numbers of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Selected Industries and Case Types, 2012 -- Continued
Puerto Rico

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2012 Average annual employment ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Public administration	92	--	3.3	2.6	2.6	--	0.7

(In thousands)

¹ Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

² *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2007 Edition

³ Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. Employment data are not available from 2012 onward.

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

⁵ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁶ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁷ Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

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

⁹ Data too small to be displayed.

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

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

Table 3. Incidence Rates¹ of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Industry Sector and Selected Case Types, 2010-2012
Puerto Rico

Industry sector ²	Total recordable cases			Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction						Other recordable cases					
	Total			Cases with days away from work ⁶			Cases with job transfer or restriction								
	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012			
All industries including State and local government	5.0	4.4	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.2	3.8	3.7	3.2	3.2	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.3	1.2
Private industry²	4.1	4.0	3.6	3.2	2.9	2.6	3.1	2.8	2.6	2.6	0.1	--	0.9	1.1	1.0
Goods-producing ³	3.9	3.4	3.3	3.2	2.6	2.6	3.1	2.5	2.6	3.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.9	0.6
Natural resources and mining ^{3,4}	4.5	3.9	--	4.4	3.5	--	4.4	3.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting ³	5.3	4.5	--	5.2	4.0	--	5.2	4.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mining ⁴	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction	3.5	3.9	4.0	3.1	3.1	3.6	3.0	3.0	3.6	3.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.4
Manufacturing	4.1	3.2	3.0	3.2	2.3	2.3	3.1	2.3	2.2	2.2	0.1	--	0.9	0.9	0.7
Service-providing	4.2	4.1	3.7	3.2	3.0	2.6	3.1	2.9	2.6	3.1	0.1	--	1.0	1.1	1.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	4.3	4.3	3.6	3.7	3.4	2.9	3.7	3.4	2.8	3.4	0.1	--	0.6	0.9	0.8
Wholesale trade	3.7	4.1	2.5	3.3	3.3	2.1	3.3	3.3	2.1	--	--	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.4
Retail trade	4.5	4.3	4.1	3.8	3.4	3.1	3.7	3.4	3.0	3.1	0.1	--	0.7	0.9	1.0
Transportation and Warehousing	4.8	4.6	3.0	4.6	3.6	2.8	4.5	3.5	2.8	4.5	--	--	--	1.1	0.2
Utilities	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Information	4.0	3.8	3.3	3.2	2.6	2.4	3.2	2.6	2.4	3.2	--	--	0.8	1.2	0.9
Financial activities	3.1	3.4	2.8	2.4	2.6	1.8	2.3	2.6	1.8	2.3	0.1	--	0.8	0.8	1.0
Professional and business services	2.7	2.0	2.6	1.9	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.9	1.6	--	--	0.8	0.3	0.6
Education and health services	5.1	5.1	4.3	3.2	2.8	2.4	3.1	2.8	2.4	3.1	0.1	0.1	1.9	2.2	1.9
Educational services	2.5	2.8	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.7	0.1	--	0.7	1.2	0.7
Health care and social assistance	5.9	5.8	5.0	3.7	3.2	2.8	3.5	3.1	2.7	3.5	0.1	0.1	2.2	2.6	2.2
Leisure and hospitality	5.6	6.9	6.0	4.6	5.1	4.4	4.6	5.1	4.4	4.6	--	--	1.0	1.8	1.6
Other services, except public administration	5.0	1.7	2.5	4.1	1.7	2.2	4.1	1.6	2.2	4.1	--	--	--	--	0.3
state and local government	8.2	8.8	6.9	6.2	6.8	5.0	6.1	6.7	4.9	6.1	0.1	0.1	2.0	2.0	1.9
State government	8.1	9.7	7.1	6.0	7.5	4.9	5.9	7.3	4.8	6.0	0.2	0.1	2.0	2.2	2.1
Local government	8.4	6.8	6.5	6.5	5.4	5.1	6.5	5.4	5.1	6.5	--	--	1.9	1.4	1.4

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

N = number of injuries and illnesses
 EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
 200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² North American Industry Classification System, 2007 Edition

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System, 2007 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded

from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁵ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

⁶ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

⁷ Data too small to be displayed.

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

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

**Table 4. Number and Percent of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away From Work¹ by Selected Worker Characteristics
Private Industry, State and Local Government - Puerto Rico - 2012**

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}		State government ^{2,3,4}		Local government ^{2,3,4}	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	13,980	100.0	6,030	100.0	2,680	100.0
Gender:						
Male	7,710	55.2	3,080	51.1	1,580	59.0
Female	6,260	44.8	2,940	48.8	1,090	40.7
Age:						
14 to 15	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19	200	1.4	--	--	--	--
20 to 24	1,290	9.2	--	--	80	3.0
25 to 34	3,560	25.5	520	8.6	540	20.1
35 to 44	3,720	26.6	2,260	37.5	700	26.1
45 to 54	2,960	21.2	1,960	32.5	660	24.6
55 to 64	1,570	11.2	900	14.9	390	14.6
65 and over	220	1.6	--	--	110	4.1
Length of service with employer:						
Less than 3 months	670	4.8	250	4.1	90	3.4
3 to 11 months	1,380	9.9	--	--	60	2.2
1 to 5 years	5,060	36.2	630	10.4	440	16.4
More than 5 years	6,270	44.8	4,010	66.5	1,780	66.4
Race or ethnic origin⁵:						
White only	130	.9	--	--	190	7.1
Black only	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino only	13,620	97.4	6,030	100.0	2,490	92.9
Asian only	--	--	--	--	--	--
Race (Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander)	--	--	--	--	--	--
Race (American Indian or Alaska Native)	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino and other race	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	220	1.6	--	--	--	--

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

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁵ Race and ethnicity data do not add to total. Some cases may be counted as both "Multi-race" and "Hispanic and other" race.

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, May 01, 2014

**Table 5. Number of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away From Work¹ by Major Occupational Group
Private Industry, State and Local Government - Puerto Rico - 2012**

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	State government ^{2,3,4}	Local government ^{2,3,4}
All occupations	13,980	6,030	2,680
Management occupations	260	--	50
Business and financial operations occupations	140	240	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	40	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	220	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	20	--	--
Community and social service occupations	30	270	90
Legal occupations	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	120	--	170
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	70	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	1,020	700	140
Healthcare support occupations	140	180	--
Protective service occupations	260	1,020	360
Food preparation and serving related occupations	1,890	--	60
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	990	330	780
Personal care and service occupations	150	--	--
Sales and related occupations	1,560	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations	2,260	1,930	590
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	60	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	1,000	210	100
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	820	140	70
Production occupations	1,670	640	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	1,230	130	150

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

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

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, May 01, 2014

Table 6. Number, Percent and Incidence Rate of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away From Work¹ by Selected Injury or Illness Characteristics Private Industry, State and Local Government - Puerto Rico - 2012

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}			State government ^{2,3,4}			Local government ^{2,3,4}		
	Number	Percent	Incidence Rate	Number	Percent	Incidence Rate	Number	Percent	Incidence Rate
Total	13,980	100.0	260.7	6,030	100.0	482.6	2,680	100.0	505.6
Nature of injury, illness:									
Fractures	120	.9	2.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sprains, strains, tears	4,530	32.4	84.6	1,680	27.9	134.4	830	31.0	155.9
Amputations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bruise, contusions	2,630	18.8	49.0	1,300	21.6	103.9	550	20.5	104.5
Chemical burns and corrosions	20	.1	.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heat (thermal) burns	280	2.0	5.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Soreness, pain	2,090	14.9	39.0	1,010	16.7	80.9	770	28.7	145.8
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	1,040	7.4	19.3	--	--	--	170	6.3	32.1
Cuts, lacerations	840	6.0	15.7	--	--	--	120	4.5	23.6
Punctures (except gunshot wounds)	200	1.4	3.6	--	--	--	40	1.5	8.5
Carpal tunnel syndrome	50	.4	.9	140	2.3	10.9	--	--	--
Tendonitis	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple traumatic injuries	40	.3	.8	270	4.5	21.6	--	--	--
With sprains and other injuries	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
With fractures and other injuries	30	.2	.6	270	4.5	21.6	--	--	--

See notes at the end of the table

**Table 6. Number, Percent and Incidence Rate of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away From Work¹ by Selected Injury or Illness Characteristics
Private Industry, State and Local Government - Puerto Rico - 2012 -- Continued**

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}			State government ^{2,3,4}			Local government ^{2,3,4}		
	Number	Percent	Incidence Rate	Number	Percent	Incidence Rate	Number	Percent	Incidence Rate
Part of body affected:									
Head	680	4.9	12.6	--	--	--	140	5.2	26.1
Eye	260	1.9	4.8	--	--	--	50	1.9	10.3
Neck	90	.6	1.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trunk	2,770	19.8	51.7	1,210	20.1	96.6	510	19.0	96.8
Back	2,440	17.5	45.5	1,060	17.6	85.0	450	16.8	85.0
Upper extremities	3,550	25.4	66.2	740	12.3	59.1	310	11.6	58.2
Shoulder	270	1.9	5.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arm	710	5.1	13.2	--	--	--	50	1.9	9.1
Wrist	330	2.4	6.2	140	2.3	11.4	50	1.9	8.7
Hand	2,090	14.9	39.0	470	7.8	37.9	180	6.7	33.4
Lower extremities	2,080	14.9	38.8	770	12.8	61.7	430	16.0	80.9
Knee	620	4.4	11.5	150	2.5	11.8	240	9.0	45.6
Ankle	270	1.9	5.0	190	3.2	15.4	40	1.5	7.1
Foot	770	5.5	14.4	240	4.0	19.0	--	--	--
Toe, toenail	140	1.0	2.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Body systems	790	5.7	14.6	810	13.4	65.1	70	2.6	12.6
Multiple	3,980	28.5	74.3	2,320	38.5	185.6	1,130	42.2	214.3

See notes at the end of the table

**Table 6. Number, Percent and Incidence Rate of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away From Work¹ by Selected Injury or Illness Characteristics
Private Industry, State and Local Government - Puerto Rico - 2012 -- Continued**

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}			State government ^{2,3,4}			Local government ^{2,3,4}		
	Number	Percent	Incidence Rate	Number	Percent	Incidence Rate	Number	Percent	Incidence Rate
Source of injury, illness:									
Chemical, chemical products	130	.9	2.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Containers	1,360	9.7	25.4	290	4.8	22.8	160	6.0	30.9
Furniture, fixtures	400	2.9	7.4	--	--	--	80	3.0	15.0
Machinery	560	4.0	10.5	--	--	--	60	2.2	11.3
Parts and materials	1,590	11.4	29.7	200	3.3	16.1	150	5.6	27.6
Person, injured or ill worker	4,170	29.8	77.7	2,670	44.3	214.1	870	32.5	164.3
Worker motion or position	3,340	23.9	62.4	1,610	26.7	129.0	760	28.4	144.2
Person, other than injured or ill workers	330	2.4	6.2	160	2.7	12.6	100	3.7	19.6
Health care patient	130	.9	2.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	2,480	17.7	46.3	1,090	18.1	87.1	640	23.9	121.2
Ladder	40	.3	.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Handtools	700	5.0	13.0	--	--	--	70	2.6	14.0
Vehicles	580	4.1	10.8	260	4.3	20.6	210	7.8	39.9
Trucks	100	.7	1.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cart, dolly, hand truck - nonpowered	60	.4	1.0	--	--	--	--	--	--

See notes at the end of the table

**Table 6. Number, Percent and Incidence Rate of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away From Work¹ by Selected Injury or Illness Characteristics
Private Industry, State and Local Government - Puerto Rico - 2012 -- Continued**

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}			State government ^{2,3,4}			Local government ^{2,3,4}		
	Number	Percent	Incidence Rate	Number	Percent	Incidence Rate	Number	Percent	Incidence Rate
Event or exposure:									
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	330	2.4	6.1	140	2.3	11.2	70	2.6	12.5
Intentional injury by other person	30	.2	.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Injury by person - unintentional or intent unknown	220	1.6	4.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Animal and insect related incidents	50	.4	1.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation incidents	160	1.1	3.0	180	3.0	14.0	100	3.7	18.0
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	50	.4	1.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fires and explosions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls, slips, trips	2,890	20.7	54.0	1,260	20.9	100.7	730	27.2	137.1
Slips, trips without fall	290	2.1	5.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall on same level	940	6.7	17.4	570	9.5	45.3	290	10.8	54.9
Fall to lower level	120	.9	2.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	1,360	9.7	25.4	1,180	19.6	94.3	210	7.8	39.8
Contact with object, equipment	3,380	24.2	63.1	380	6.3	30.5	400	14.9	75.6
Struck by object or equipment	2,240	16.0	41.8	250	4.1	19.8	300	11.2	57.0
Struck against object or equipment	660	4.7	12.3	130	2.2	10.3	70	2.6	13.8
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	120	.9	2.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overexertion and bodily reaction	5,760	41.2	107.5	2,460	40.8	197.1	1,170	43.7	221.6
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	2,090	14.9	39.0	1,240	20.6	99.3	730	27.2	137.6
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	700	5.0	13.1	330	5.5	26.6	130	4.9	24.3

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

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System -- United States, 2007 include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

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, May 01, 2014

**Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Survey
Puerto Rico - 2012**

Date of publication: August 2014

Next publication: August 2015

**In cooperation with the United States Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics - Boston Regional Office
Boston, Massachusetts**



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This report is prepared to comply with Law No. 15 of 1931, as amended, known as the Organic Law of the Department of Labor and Human Resources, which provides that the Bureau of Labor Statistics will be responsible for compiling, analyzing and interpreting of statistical data relating to work industries, businesses and occupations