

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2009

Puerto Rico

The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) is conducted by 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).

The Census of Fatal Occupational injuries, provides the most complete count of fatal work injuries available. The program uses different data sources to identify, verify and profile traumatic worker injuries (fatal occupational illnesses not associated with traumatic events are excluded). Information about each workplace fatality (occupation and other worker characteristics, equipment being used, and circumstances of the event) is obtained by cross-referencing source documents, such as death certificates, workers' compensation records, newspaper articles, follow back questionnaires, toxicology reports, and other administrative records. This method assures count are as complete and accurate as possible.



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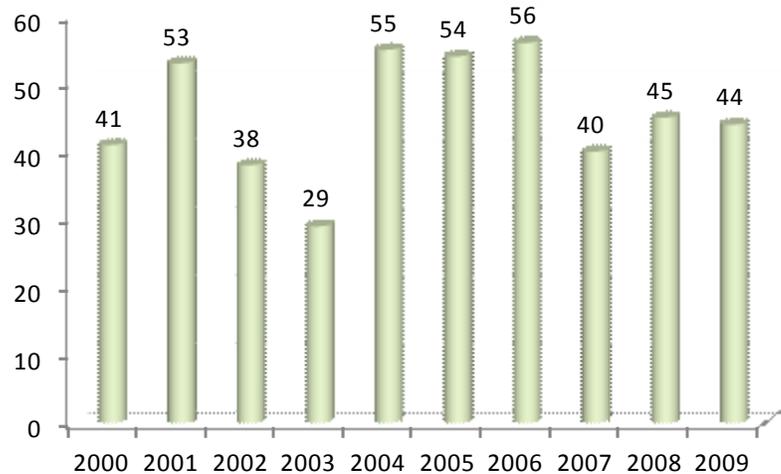
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Historical Fatality Counts, 2000-2009

The Puerto Rico CFOI program, registered 44 work-related fatalities during 2009, one less than incidents recorded in 2008. The chart presents a historical count of work related fatalities from 2000 through 2009. The highest number of fatal occupational injuries during this period was observed in 2006 with 56 deaths. The lowest number of fatal occupational injuries was 2003 with 29 cases.

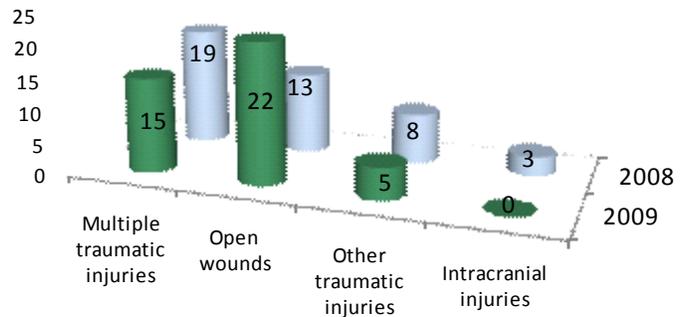


Overviews

- ⇒ Trade, transportation, and utilities reported the highest number of fatalities with 12 cases or 27.3 percent. Construction accounted for 10 cases, a decrease of 5 cases, compared to 2008, when reported 15 cases. Professional and business services registered 7 cases, during 2009, four more than last year when reported 3 cases.
- ⇒ The occupational activity of constructing, repairing and cleaning, continues to record the highest number of occupational fatalities with 10 cases or 22.7 percent.
- ⇒ Occupational deaths in Industrial places and premises recorded 47.7 percent of all deaths in 2009.
- ⇒ The workers in the age group 25 to 34 and 35 to 44 years registered the highest number of occupational fatalities in 2009 with 11 deaths or 25.0 percent each.
- ⇒ Transportation and material moving occupations registered the highest number of deaths with 10 cases, three more than recorded in 2008. Followed by Protective service occupations with 9 cases or 20.4 percent.
- ⇒ One hundred percent of occupational deaths in 2009 were male.

Fatal Occupational Injuries by Nature

Open wounds registered the highest number of fatalities with 22 cases (50.0 percent) of all deaths in 2009. Of these, 21 were caused by gunshot wounds. Followed by multiple traumatic injuries with 15 cases (34.0 percent), See table 3.



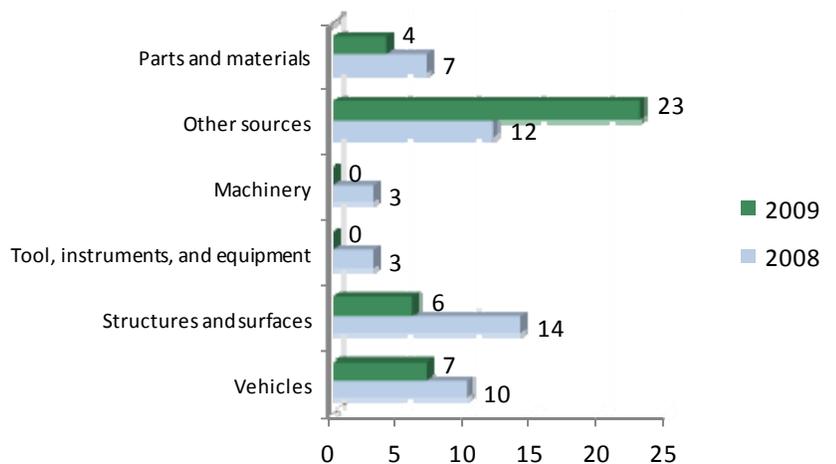
Fatal Occupational Injuries by Part of body

The category of multiples body parts continued registering the greatest number of fatalities during 2009, reported 34 cases or 77.3 percent. Ten case more than reported in 2008.

Part of body	2009		2008	
	Cases	Percent	Cases	Percent
Total	44	100	45	100
Head	--	--	6	13.3
Trunk	4	9.1	6	13.3
Neck	--	--	3	6.7
Body system	3	6.8	6	13.3
Multiples body parts	34	77.3	24	53.3

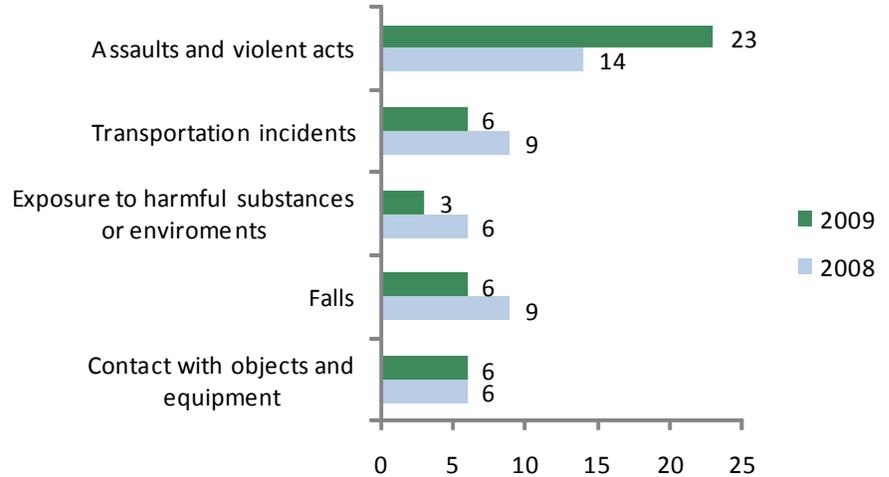
Fatal Occupational Injuries by Source

The category other sources registered the highest number of fatalities with 23 cases or 52.3 percent, where the bullets were the object that directly caused the death. Followed by vehicles, with 7 cases or 15.9 percent.



Fatal Occupational Injuries by Event

Assaults and violent acts continued to be the main event that caused the largest number of work-related deaths, with 23 cases. This represents 52.3 percent of all occupational deaths (44), a increase of 9 cases, when compared with 2008.



Fatal Occupational Injuries by Worker Activity and Location

The worker activity that continued with the highest number of fatalities during 2009 was constructing, repairing, cleaning with 10 cases or 22.7 percent, a decreased of 6 cases when compared to the 16 cases reported last year. Followed by vehicular and transportation operation with 8 cases, four less than 12 cases reported last year. See table 3.

Industrial places and premises was the location where most accidents occurred during 2009 with 21 cases. It was followed by public building with 13 cases.

Worker Activity	Number of Cases	Percent	Location	Number of Cases	Percent
Total	44	100.0	Total	44	100.0
Vehicular and transportation operation	8	18.1	Private residence	-	-
Constructing, repairing, cleaning	10	22.7	Industrial places and premises	21	47.7
Protective service activities	6	13.6	Street and highway	7	15.9
Tending retail establishment	4	9.0	Public building	13	29.5

Tables

&

Glossary

Table 1: Fatal Occupational Injuries to Private Sector Wage and Salary Workers, Government Workers, and Self- Employed Workers by Industry, Puerto Rico, 2009

Industry ¹	Fatalities		Private sector wage and salary workers ²		Government workers ³		Self-employed workers ⁴	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	44	100.0	25	100.0	7	100.0	12	100.0
Goods Producing	11	25.0	11	44.0	--	--	--	--
Construction	10	22.7	10	40.0	--	--	--	--
Construction	10	22.7	10	40.0	--	--	--	--
Construction of buildings.....	4	9.1	4	16.0	--	--	--	--
Specialty Trade Contractors.....	5	11.4	5	20.0	--	--	--	--
Foundation, Structure, and Building Exterior Contractors.....	3	6.8	3	12.0	--	--	--	--
Service providing	33	75.0	14	56.0	7	100.0	12	100.0
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	12	27.3	4	16.0	--	--	7	58.3
Transportation and Warehousing	7	15.9	3	12.0	--	--	4	33.3
Water Transportation.....	3	6.8	3	12.0	--	--	--	--
Deep Sea, Coastal, and Great Lakes Water Transportation.....	3	6.8	3	12.0	--	--	--	--
Deep Sea, Coastal, and Great Lakes Water Transportation.....	3	6.8	3	12.0	--	--	--	--
Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation.....	3	6.8	--	--	--	--	3	25.0
Professional and Business Services	7	15.9	5	20.0	--	--	--	--
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	6	13.6	4	16.0	--	--	--	--
Administrative and Support Services.....	4	9.1	3	12.0	--	--	--	--
Investigation and Security Services.....	4	9.1	3	12.0	--	--	--	--
Investigation, Guard, and Armored Car Services.....	4	9.1	3	12.0	--	--	--	--
Security Guards and Patrol Services.....	4	9.1	3	12.0	--	--	--	--
Leisure and Hospitality	4	9.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Accommodation and Food Services	3	6.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food Services and Drinking Places.....	3	6.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Services	4	9.1	3	12.0	--	--	--	--
Other Services, except Public Administration	4	9.1	3	12.0	--	--	--	--
Public Administration	4	9.1	--	--	4	57.1	--	--
Public Administration	4	9.1	--	--	4	57.1	--	--
Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities.....	4	9.1	--	--	4	57.1	--	--
Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities.....	4	9.1	--	--	4	57.1	--	--
Police Protection.....	4	9.1	--	--	4	57.1	--	--

¹ Industry data from 2003 to 2008 are classified using the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Industry data after 2008 are classified using the 2007 NAICS.

² May include volunteers and workers receiving other types of compensation.

³ Includes fatalities to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

⁴ Includes self-employed workers, owners of unincorporated businesses and farms, paid and unpaid family workers, and may include some owners of incorporated businesses or members of partnerships.

⁵ Includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. CFOI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event. Data for 2009 are preliminary.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

Table 2: Fatal Occupational Injuries Resulting from Transportation Incidents and Homicides by Occupation, Puerto Rico, 2009

Occupation ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Transportation incidents					Homicides		
		Total	Highway incidents	Non-highway incidents	Pedestrian struck by vehicle	All other transportation incidents	Total	Homicides by shooting	All other homicides
Total.....	44	6	--	--	5	--	21	19	--
Protective service occupations.....	9	--	--	--	--	--	7	6	--
Law enforcement workers.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Police officers.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Police and sheriff's patrol officers.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other protective service workers.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	5	4	--
Security guards and gaming surveillance officers.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	5	4	--
Security guards.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	5	4	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	--
Personal care and service occupations.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations.....	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction trades workers.....	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction laborers.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction laborers.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Production occupations.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	10	4	--	--	3	--	3	3	--
Motor vehicle operators.....	6	--	--	--	--	--	3	3	--
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Taxi drivers and chauffeurs.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	3	3	--
Taxi drivers and chauffeurs.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	3	3	--
Material moving workers.....	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹Based on the Standard Occupational Classification System.

²Military specific occupations include fatalities to persons identified as resident armed forces regardless of individual occupation listed.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. CFOI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event. Data for 2009 are preliminary.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

Table 3: Fatal Occupational Injuries by Selected Industry, Puerto Rico, All Ownership, 2009

Characteristic	All Industries ¹ 2009	All Industries ¹ 2008
Total:	44	45
Employee status:		
Wage and salary workers	32	40
Self-employed	12	5
Gender:		
Men	44	40
Women	--	5
Age:		
Under 16 years	--	--
16 to 17 years	--	--
18 to 19 years	--	--
20 to 24 years	4	3
25 to 34 years	11	9
35 to 44 years	11	12
45 to 54 years	7	12
55 to 64 years	5	6
65 years and over	6	--
Race or ethnic origin²:		
White, non-Hispanic	--	--
Black, non-Hispanic	--	--
Hispanic or Latino	44	44
American Indian, Aleut, Eskimo	--	--
Asian	--	--
Pacific Islander	--	--
Multiple races	--	--
Other or not reported	--	--
Event or exposure³:		
Contact with objects and equipment	6	6
Struck by object or equipment	--	3
Struck by falling object or equipment	--	--
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	3	--
Caught in running equipment or machinery	--	--
Falls	6	9
Fall to lower level	6	8
Fall from ladder	--	3
Fall from roof	--	--
Fall from scaffold, staging	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	3	6
Contact with electric current	--	6
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances	--	--
Oxygen deficiency (including drowning)	--	--
Transportation incidents	6	9
Highway incidents	--	4
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment	--	--
Non-collision incidents	--	--

Table 3: Fatal Occupational Injuries by Selected Industry, Puerto Rico, All Ownership, 2009

Characteristic	All Industries ¹ 2009	All Industries ¹ 2008
Non-highway incident, except rail, air, water	--	--
Overturned	--	--
Pedestrian struck by vehicle, mobile equipment	5	4
Aircraft incidents	--	--
Fires and explosions	--	--
Assaults and violent acts	23	14
Homicides	21	12
Self inflicted injuries	--	--
Other or not reported	--	--
Nature³:		
Intracranial injuries	--	3
Other traumatic injuries	5	8
Internal injuries	--	--
Asphyxiations, suffocations	--	--
Drownings	--	--
Electrocutions	--	6
Poisonings, toxic effects	--	--
Open wounds	22	13
Gunshot wounds	21	11
Burns (heat, chemical, etc.)	--	--
Multiple traumatic injuries	15	19
Intracranial injuries and injuries to internal organs	--	--
Part of body³:		
Head	--	6
Trunk	4	6
Chest	--	3
Back	--	--
Neck	--	3
Lower extremities	--	--
Upper extremities	--	--
Body systems	3	6
Multiple	34	24
Worker activity:		
Vehicular and transportation operations	8	12
Using or operating tools, machinery	--	--
Constructing, repairing, cleaning	10	16
Protective service activities	6	3
Materials handling operations	--	--
Physical activities	5	5
Other activities	7	6
Tending a retail establishment	4	4
Not reported	5	--
Location:		
Private residence	--	3
Farm	--	--
Mine, quarry	--	--

Table 3: Fatal Occupational Injuries by Selected Industry, Puerto Rico, All Ownership, 2009

Characteristic	All Industries ¹ 2009	All Industries ¹ 2008
Industrial place and premises	21	17
Place for recreation or sports	--	--
Street and highway	7	8
Public building	13	10
Residential institutions	--	--
Other or not reported	--	7
Primary source^{3,4}:		
Vehicles	7	10
Highway vehicles	4	10
Automobiles	--	3
Trucks	--	5
Plant and industrial powered vehicles, tractors	3	--
Forklifts	3	--
Tractors	--	--
Structures and surfaces	6	14
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	6	10
Machinery	--	3
Agriculture and garden machinery	--	--
Construction, logging, and mining machinery	--	--
Material handling machinery	--	--
Parts and materials	4	--
Machine, tool, and electric parts	--	--
Persons, plants, animals, and minerals	--	--
Persons -other than injured worker	--	--
Robber	--	--
Co-worker, former co-worker	--	--
Trees, logs	--	--
Chemicals and chemical products	--	--
Tools, instruments, and equipment	--	3
Containers	--	--
Other	23	12
Bullets and pellets	21	11
Fire, flame, smoke	--	--
Secondary source^{3,5}:		
Vehicles	--	3
Highway vehicles	--	--
Plant and industrial powered vehicles, tractors	--	--
Structures and surfaces	8	6
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	--	--
Structures	--	3
Machinery	--	3
Parts and materials	--	4
Machine, tool, and electric parts	--	4
Persons, plants, animals, and minerals	21	13
Persons -other than injured worker	21	13
Robber	9	4

Table 3: Fatal Occupational Injuries by Selected Industry, Puerto Rico, All Ownership, 2009

Characteristic	All Industries ¹ 2009	All Industries ¹ 2008
Co-worker, former co-worker	--	--
Trees, logs	--	--
Chemicals and chemical products	--	--
Tools, instruments, and equipment	--	3
Containers	--	--
Other	--	--
Liquids (including water)	--	--
No secondary source	10	12
Occupation:		
Management occupations	--	--
Business and financial operations occupations	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	--	--
Architecture and Engineering occupations	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	--	--
Community and social services occupations	--	--
Legal occupations	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	--	--
Healthcare support occupations	--	--
Protective service occupations	9	4
Food preparation and serving related occupations	3	3
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	--	--
Personal care and service occupations	3	--
Sales and related occupations	--	3
Office and administrative support occupations	--	3
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	8	12
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	4	--
Production occupations	3	4
Transportation and material moving occupations	10	7
Military specific occupations ⁶	--	--

¹Industry data from 2003 to 2008 are classified using the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Industry data after 2008 are classified using the 2007 NAICS.

²Mining includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

³Persons identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race. The race categories shown exclude data for Hispanics and Latinos.

⁴Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

⁵The primary source of injury identifies the object, substance, or exposure that directly produced or inflicted the injury. For most transportation incidents, the primary source identifies the vehicle in which the deceased was an occupant. For most falls, the primary source identifies the surface or object contacted.

⁶The secondary source of injury, if any, identifies the object, substance, or person that generated the source of injury or that contributed exposure. For vehicle collisions, the deceased's vehicle is the primary source and the other object (truck, road divider, etc.) is the secondary source. For most homicides, the "bullet" is the primary source and the "perpetrator" is the secondary source. For most falls, the secondary source identifies the equipment or surface from which the worker fell.

⁷Based on the Standard Occupational Classification system.

⁶Military specific occupations include fatalities to persons identified as resident armed forces regardless of individual occupation listed.

NOTE: Dashes indicate no data or data that do not meet publication criteria. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Data for 2009 are preliminary.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, June 01, 2011.

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries: Work Relationship Criteria

A **work relationship** exists if an event or exposure results in the fatal injury or illness of a person:

- (1) ON the *employer's premises* and the person was there to *work*; or
- (2) OFF the *employer's premises* and the person was there to *work*, or the event or exposure was related to the person's *work* or status as an employee.

The *employer's premises* include buildings, grounds, parking lots, and other facilities and property used in the conduct of business. *Work* is defined as duties, activities, or tasks that produce a product or result; that are done in exchange for money, goods, services, profit, or benefit; and, that are legal activities in the United States. The following are clarifications of the CFOI work relationship criteria.

Traumatic injury

A traumatic injury is any unintentional or intentional wound or damage to the body resulting from acute exposure to energy--such as heat or electricity or kinetic energy from a crash--or from the absence of such essentials as heat or oxygen caused by a specific event, incident, or series of events within a single workday or shift.

Occupational disease (illness)

An occupational disease 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.

Volunteer workers

Fatalities to volunteer workers who are exposed to the same work hazards and perform the same duties or functions as paid employees and that meet the CFOI work relationship criteria are IN scope.

Institutionalized persons

Fatalities to institutionalized persons, including inmates of penal and mental institutions, sanitariums, and homes for the aged, infirm and needy, are OUT of scope unless they are employed off the premises of their institutions. **Suicides** and **homicides** that meet the CFOI work relationship criteria are IN scope.

Fatal heart attacks and strokes

Are IN scope if they occurred ON or OFF the employer's premises and the person were there to work. Those fatal heart attacks and strokes that occurred under other circumstances are OUT of scope, unless work relationship is verified.



Cont. Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries: Work Relationship Criteria

Travel status

Fatal events or exposures that occurred when a person was in travel status are IN scope if the travel was for work purposes or was a condition of employment. The exclusion pertaining to recreational activities also applies to a person who was in travel status.

Recreational activities

Fatal events or exposures that occurred during a person's recreational activities which were not required by the person's employer are OUT of scope.

Commuting

Fatal events or exposures that occurred during a person's normal commute to or from work are OUT of scope.

Off-duty police

Homicides occurring to off-duty police officers are generally IN scope. Other fatalities to off-duty police are in scope if the worker was performing a police-related function, such as directing traffic at the scene of an accident or rescuing someone from a fire.

Undocumented workers

Fatalities to undocumented workers are IN scope provided they meet the other work-relationship criteria.

Puerto Rico

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