

2010



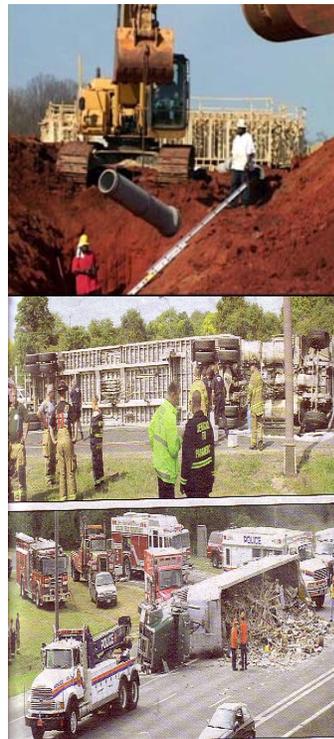
Puerto Rico

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2010

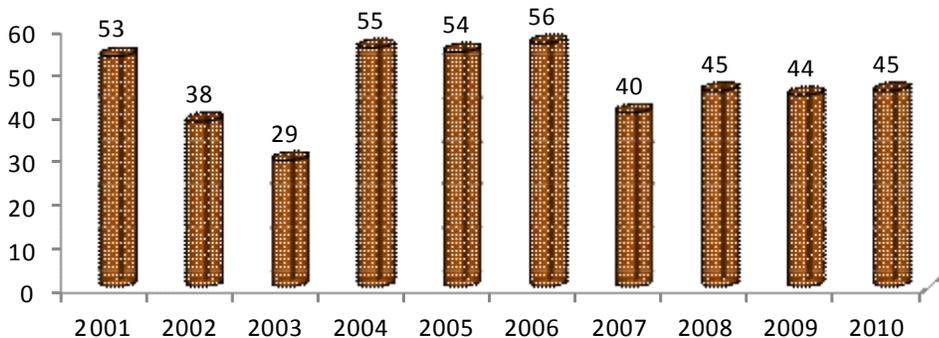
The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) is conducted by the Occupational Injuries, Illnesses and Fatalities Statistics Division of the Puerto Rico Department of Labor and Human Resources in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

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 occu-

pational 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.



Historical Occupational Fatality Counts, 2001-2010



Content	Page
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Overviews	2
Fatal Occupational Injuries by Nature	2
Fatal Occupational Injuries by Part of Body	3
Fatal Occupational Injuries by Source	3
Fatal Occupational Injuries by Event	4
Fatal Occupational Injuries by Location and Worker Activity	4

Tables and Glossary

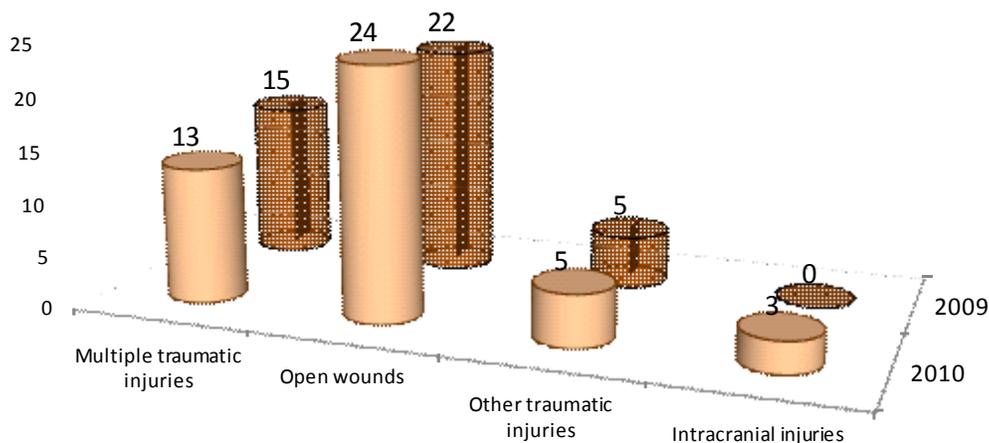
Fatal Occupational Injuries to Private Sector Wage and Salary Workers, Government Workers, and Self employed Workers by Industry, Puerto Rico, 2010	6
Fatal Occupational Injuries resulting from Transportation Incidents and Homicides by Occupation, Puerto Rico, 2010	7
Fatal Occupational Injuries by Selected Industries, Puerto Rico, All Ownerships, 2010	8
Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries: Work relationship Criteria	12

Overviews

- ⇒ The Puerto Rico CFOI program, registered 45 work-related fatalities during 2010, one more than incidents recorded in 2009.
- ⇒ Trade, transportation, and utilities reported the highest number of fatalities with 15 cases or 33.3 percent. Construction accounted for 3 cases, a decrease of 7 cases, compared to 2009, when reported 10 cases. Professional and business services registered 8 cases, during 2010, one more than last year when reported 7 cases.
- ⇒ Vehicular and transportation operation reported the highest number of fatalities with 12 cases or 26.6 percent. Other activities, which include tending a retail establishment registered 9 cases or 20.0 percent, followed by protective services with 8 cases or 17.7 percent.
- ⇒ Occupational deaths in public building recorded 18 cases or 40.0 percent of all deaths in 2010.
- ⇒ The workers in the age group 35 to 44 years registered the highest number of occupational fatalities in 2010 with 17 deaths or 37.7 percent.
- ⇒ Protective services registered the highest number of deaths with 11 cases, two more than recorded in 2009. Followed by sales and related occupations with 9 cases or 20.0 percent.
- ⇒ Ninety seventh point seven percent of occupational deaths in 2010 were male.



Fatal Occupational Injuries by Nature



Open wounds registered the highest number of fatalities with 24 cases (53.3 percent) of all deaths in 2010. All were caused by gunshot wounds. Followed by multiple traumatic injuries with 13 cases (28.8 percent). See table 3.

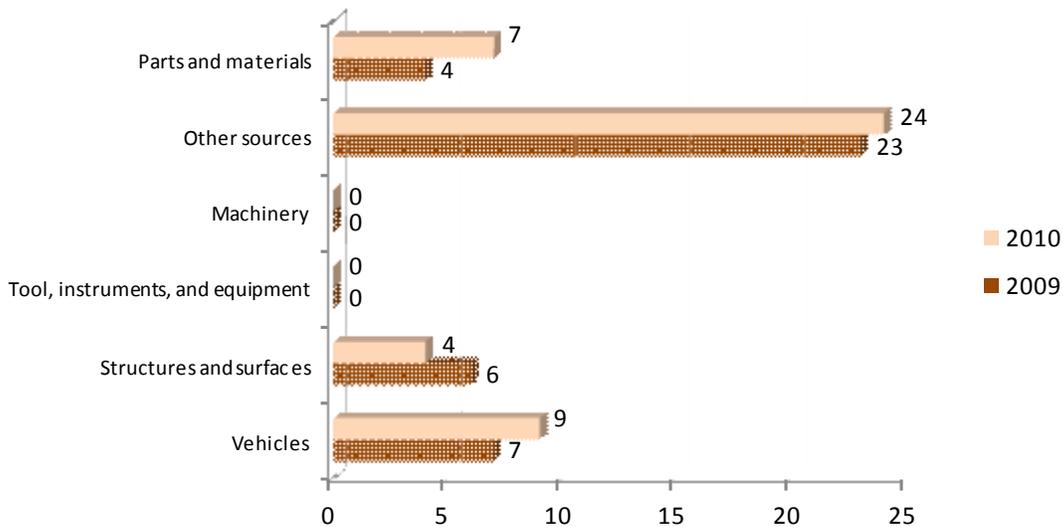
Note: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately.

Fatal Occupational Injuries by Part of body

Part of body	2010		2009	
	Cases	Percent	Cases	Percent
Total	45	100	44	100
Head	6	13.3	--	--
Trunk	7	15.5	4	9.1
Neck	--	--	--	--
Body system	3	6.6	3	6.8
Multiples body parts	27	60.0	34	77.3

The category of multiples body parts continued registering the greatest number of fatalities during 2010, reported 27 cases or 60.0 percent. A decrease of 7 cases when compared to 2009.

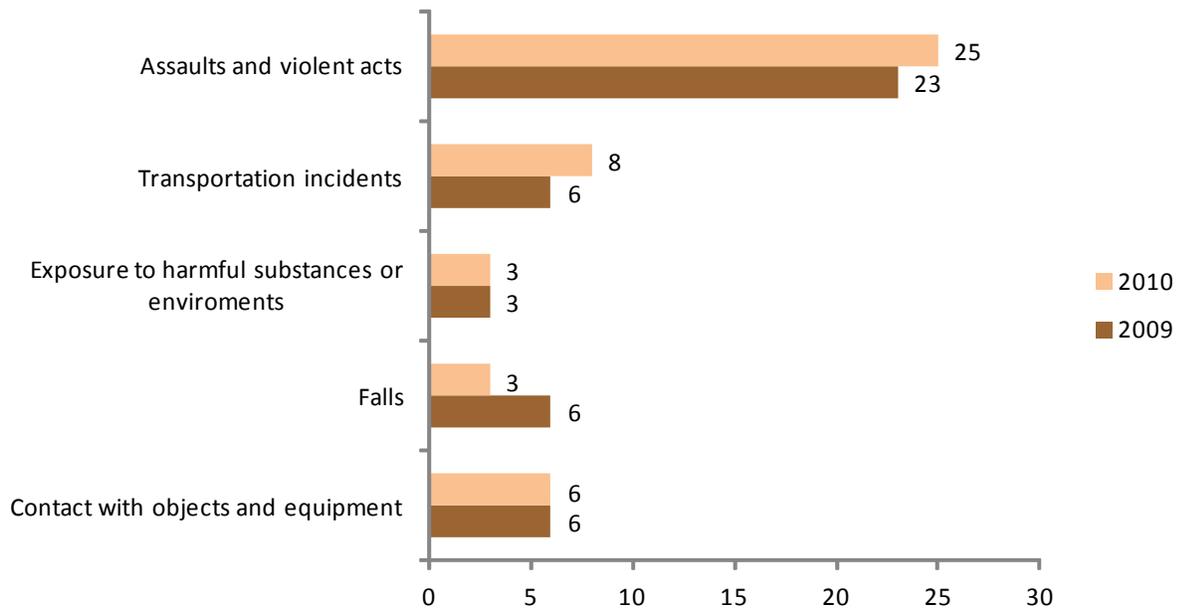
Fatal Occupational Injuries by Source



The category other sources registered the highest number of fatalities with 24 cases or 53.3 percent, where the bullets were the object that directly caused the death. Followed by vehicles, with 9 cases or 20.0 percent.

Note: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately.

Fatal Occupational by Event



Assaults and violent acts continued to be the main event that caused the largest number of work-related deaths, with 25 cases. This represents 55.5 percent of all occupational deaths (45), an increase of 2 cases, when compared with 2009.

Fatal Occupational Injuries by Worker Activity and Location

Worker Activity	Number of Cases	Percent	Location	Number of Cases	Percent
Total	45	100.0	Total	45	100.0
Vehicular and transportation operation	12	26.6	Private residence	-	-
Constructing, repairing, cleaning	6	13.3	Industrial places and premises	6	13.3
Protective service activities	8	17.7	Street and highway	9	20.0
Tending retail establishment	9	20.0	Public building	18	40.0

The worker activity that continued with the highest number of fatalities during 2010 was Vehicular and transportation operation with 12 cases or 26.6 percent, an increased of 4 cases when compared to the 8 cases reported last year. Followed by tending retail establishment with 9 cases, five more than 4 cases reported last year. See table 3.

Public building was the location where most accidents occurred during 2010 with 18 cases. It was followed by street and highway with 9 cases.

Note: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately.

Tables

&

Glossary

Table 1: Fatal Occupational Injuries to Private Sector Wage and Salary Workers, Government Workers, and Self-Employed Workers by Industry , Puerto Rico, 2010

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	45	100.0	17	100.0	17	100.0	11	100.0
Goods Producing	4	8.9	4	23.5	--	--	--	--
Construction	3	6.7	3	17.6	--	--	--	--
Construction	3	6.7	3	17.6	--	--	--	--
Service providing	41	91.1	13	76.5	17	100.0	11	100.0
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	15	33.3	6	35.3	4	23.5	5	45.5
Retail Trade	8	17.8	3	17.6	--	--	5	45.5
Food and Beverage Stores.....	6	13.3	3	17.6	--	--	3	27.3
Grocery Stores.....	6	13.3	3	17.6	--	--	3	27.3
Convenience Stores.....	5	11.1	--	--	--	--	3	27.3
Transportation and Warehousing	3	6.7	3	17.6	--	--	--	--
Utilities	4	8.9	--	--	4	23.5	--	--
Utilities.....	4	8.9	--	--	4	23.5	--	--
Electric Power Generation, Transmission and Distribution.....	4	8.9	--	--	4	23.5	--	--
Professional and Business Services	8	17.8	5	29.4	--	--	--	--
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	8	17.8	5	29.4	--	--	--	--
Administrative and Support Services.....	5	11.1	4	23.5	--	--	--	--
Investigation and Security Services.....	5	11.1	4	23.5	--	--	--	--
Investigation, Guard, and Armored Car Services.....	5	11.1	4	23.5	--	--	--	--
Security Guards and Patrol Services.....	5	11.1	4	23.5	--	--	--	--
Waste Management and Remediation Services.....	3	6.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Leisure and Hospitality	7	15.6	--	--	--	--	3	27.3
Accommodation and Food Services	5	11.1	--	--	--	--	3	27.3
Food Services and Drinking Places.....	5	11.1	--	--	--	--	3	27.3
Drinking Places (Alcoholic Beverages).....	3	6.7	--	--	--	--	3	27.3
Drinking Places (Alcoholic Beverages).....	3	6.7	--	--	--	--	3	27.3
Public Administration	10	22.2	--	--	10	58.8	--	--
Public Administration	10	22.2	--	--	10	58.8	--	--
Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities.....	6	13.3	--	--	6	35.3	--	--
Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities.....	6	13.3	--	--	6	35.3	--	--
Police Protection.....	4	8.9	--	--	4	23.5	--	--

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 Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

NOTE: Data for 2010 are preliminary. 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.

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, 2010

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.....	45	8	--	--	--	7	24	23	--
Protective service occupations.....	11	--	--	--	--	--	9	8	--
Law enforcement workers.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	3	3	--
Police officers.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	3	3	--
Police and sheriffs patrol officers.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	3	3	--
Other protective service workers.....	7	--	--	--	--	--	6	5	--
Security guards and gaming surveillance officers.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	4	3	--
Security guards.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	4	3	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	4	4	--
Sales and related occupations.....	9	--	--	--	--	--	7	7	--
Supervisors, sales workers.....	7	--	--	--	--	--	5	5	--
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers.....	7	--	--	--	--	--	5	5	--
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers.....	7	--	--	--	--	--	5	5	--
Construction and extraction occupations.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction trades workers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Line installers and repairers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Material moving workers.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Based on the Standard Occupational Classification System.

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

NOTE: Data for 2010 are preliminary. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. CFOI fatal injury counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

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, 2010

Characteristic	All Industries ² 2010	All Industries ² 2009
Total:	45	44
Employee status:		
Wage and salary workers	34	32
Self-employed	11	12
Gender:		
Men	44	44
Women	--	--
Age:		
Under 16 years	--	--
16 to 17 years	--	--
18 to 19 years	--	--
20 to 24 years	--	4
25 to 34 years	9	11
35 to 44 years	17	11
45 to 54 years	7	7
55 to 64 years	9	5
65 years and over	--	6
Race or ethnic origin³:		
White, non-Hispanic	--	--
Black, non-Hispanic	--	--
Hispanic or Latino	45	44
American Indian, Aleut, Eskimo	--	--
Asian	--	--
Pacific Islander	--	--
Multiple races	--	--
Other or not reported	--	--
Event or exposure⁴:		
Contact with objects and equipment	6	6
Struck by object or equipment	4	--
Struck by falling object or equipment	--	--
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	--	3
Caught in running equipment or machinery	--	--
Caídas	3	6
Fall to lower level	3	6
Fall from ladder	--	--
Fall from roof	--	--
Fall from scaffold, staging	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	3	3
Contact with electric current	3	--
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances	--	--
Oxygen deficiency (including drowning)	--	--
Transportation incidents	8	6
Highway incidents	--	--
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment	--	--
Non-collision incidents	--	--

Table 3: Fatal Occupational Injuries by Selected Industry , Puerto Rico, All Ownership, 2010

Characteristic	All Industries ² 2010	All Industries ² 2009
Non-highway incident, except rail, air, water	--	--
Overturned	--	--
Pedestrian struck by vehicle, mobile equipment	--	5
Aircraft incidents	6	--
Fires and explosions	--	--
Assaults and violent acts	25	23
Homicides	24	21
Self inflicted injuries	--	--
Other or not reported	--	--
Nature⁴:		
Intracranial injuries	3	--
Other traumatic injuries	5	5
Internal injuries	--	--
Asphyxiations, suffocations	--	--
Drownings	--	--
Electrocutions	3	--
Poisonings, toxic effects	--	--
Héridas abiertas	24	22
Gunshot wounds	24	21
Burns (heat, chemical, etc.)	--	--
Multiple traumatic injuries	13	15
Intracranial injuries and injuries to internal organs	--	--
Part of body⁴:		
Cabeza	6	--
Tromco	7	4
Pecho	4	--
Espalda	--	--
Cuello	--	--
Lower extremities	--	--
Upper extremities	--	--
Body systems	3	3
Múltiples	27	34
Worker activity:		
Vehicular and transportation operations	12	8
Using or operating tools, machinery	3	--
Constructing, repairing, cleaning	6	10
Protective service activities	8	6
Materials handling operations	--	--
Physical activities	--	5
Other activities	9	7
Tending a retail establishment	9	4
Not reported	3	5
Location:		
Private residence	--	--
Farm	--	--
Mine, quarry	--	--

Table 3: Fatal Occupational Injuries by Selected Industry , Puerto Rico, All Ownership, 2010

Characteristic	All Industries ² 2010	All Industries ² 2009
Industrial place and premises	6	21
Place for recreation or sports	--	--
Street and highway	9	7
Public building	18	13
Residential institutions	--	--
Other or not reported	12	--
Primary source^{4,5}:		
Vehicles	9	7
Highway vehicles	--	4
Automobiles	--	--
Trucks	--	--
Plant and industrial powered vehicles, tractors	--	3
Forklifts	--	3
Tractors	--	--
Structures and surfaces	4	6
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	3	6
Machinery	--	--
Agriculture and garden machinery	--	--
Construction, logging, and mining machinery	--	--
Material handling machinery	--	--
Parts and materials	7	4
Machine, tool, and electric parts	3	--
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	--	--
Containers	--	--
Other	24	23
Bullets and pellets	24	21
Fire, flame, smoke	--	--
Secondary source^{4,6}:		
Vehicles	--	--
Highway vehicles	--	--
Plant and industrial powered vehicles, tractors	--	--
Structures and surfaces	--	8
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	--	--
Structures	--	--
Machinery	4	--
Parts and materials	--	--
Machine, tool, and electric parts	--	--
Persons, plants, animals, and minerals	24	21
Persons -other than injured worker	24	21
Robber	11	9

Table 3: Fatal Occupational Injuries by Selected Industry , Puerto Rico, All Ownership, 2010

Characteristic	All Industries ² 2010	All Industries ² 2009
Co-worker, former co-worker	--	--
Trees, logs	--	--
Chemicals and chemical products	--	--
Tools, instruments, and equipment	--	--
Containers	--	--
Other	24	--
Bullets and pellets	24	--
Fire, flame, smoke	--	--
Occupation⁷:		
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	11	9
Food preparation and serving related occupations	4	3
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	--	--
Personal care and service occupations	--	3
Sales and related occupations	9	--
Office and administrative support occupations	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	3	8
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	3	4
Production occupations	--	3
Transportation and material moving occupations	6	10
Military specific occupations ⁸	--	--

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 to the event or 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 "assailant" 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.

⁸Military specific occupations include fatalities to persons identified as resident armed forces regardless of individual occupation listed.

NOTE: Data for 2010 are preliminary. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data or data that do not meet publication criteria. CFOI fatal injury counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, June 12, 2012.

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.

This report is prepared to comply with Law 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, analysis and interpretation of statistical data relating to work industries, businesses and occupations.

Bureau of Labor Statistics



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