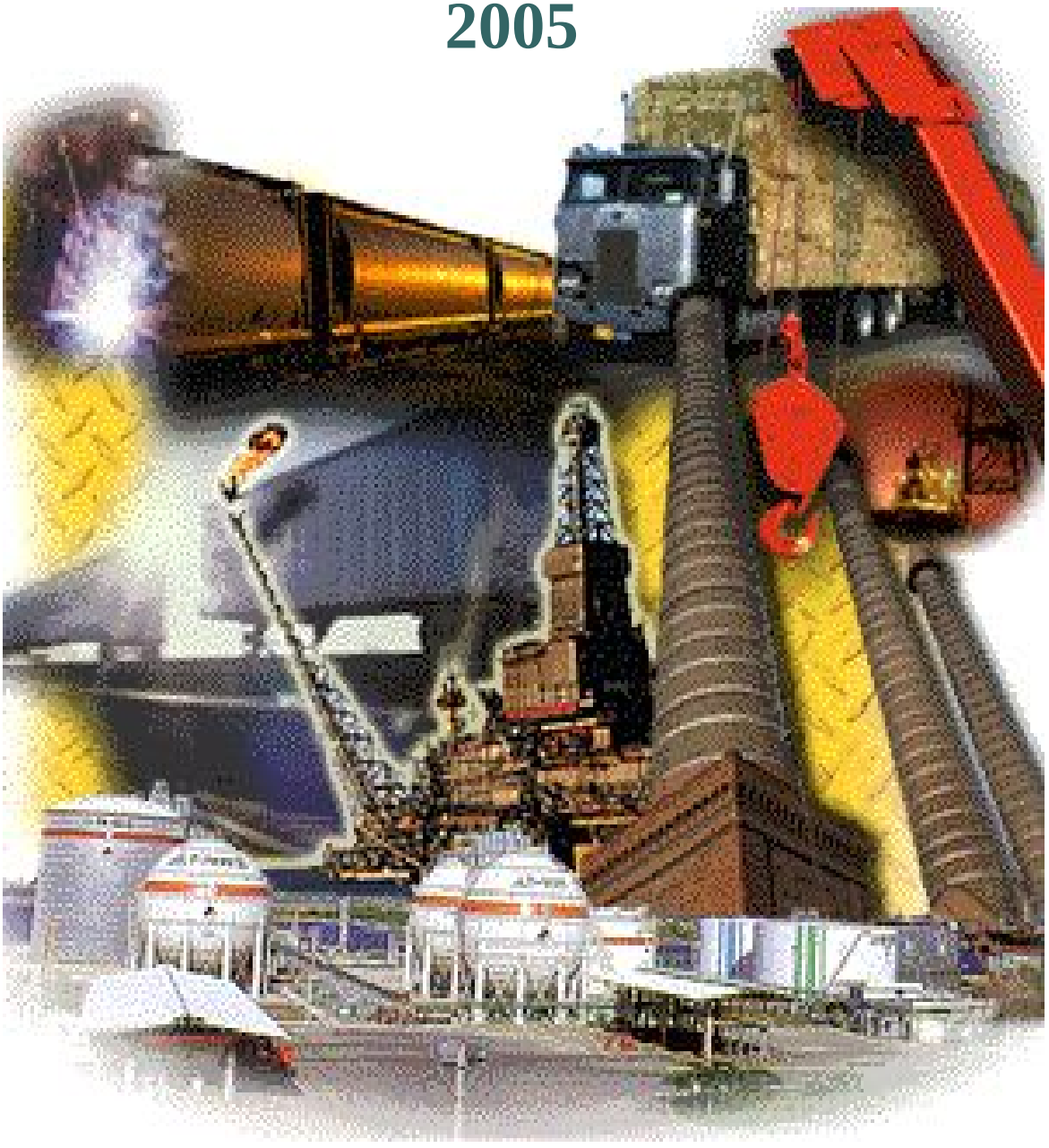
Puerto Rico

Department of Labor and Human Resources
Bureau of Labor Statistics
Division of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Statistics

# Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries 2005



# Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries 2005

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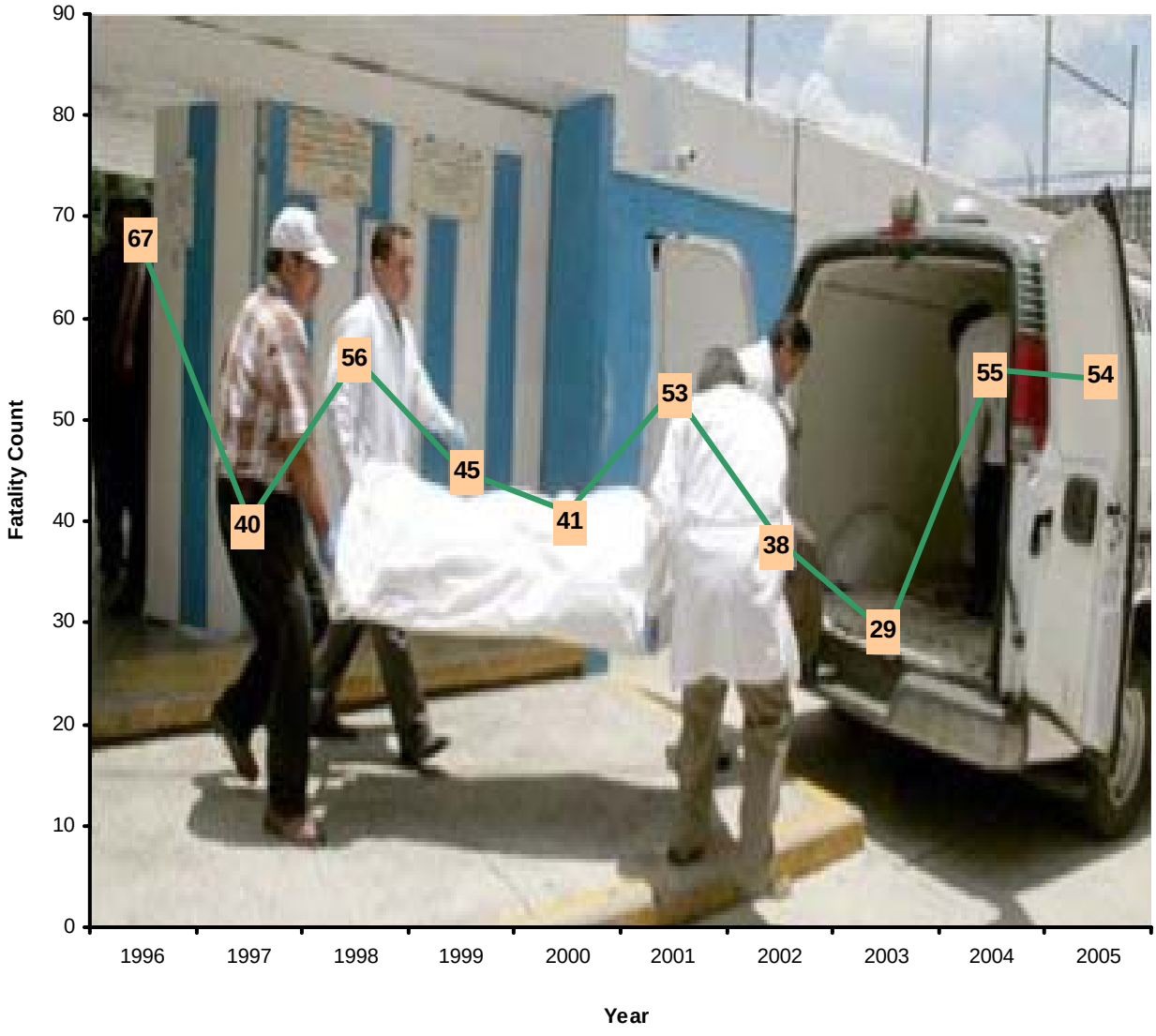
# Introduction

The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) is conducted by The Division of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Statistics 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 CFOI program provides the most complete count of fatal work injuries available. The program uses different data sources to identify, verify and profile fatal work injuries. Information about each workplace fatality (occupation and other worker's characteristics, equipment used, and circumstances of the event) is obtained by cross-referencing source documents, such as death certificates, worker's compensation records, newspaper articles, follow- back questionnaires, toxicology reports and other administrative records. This method assures counts are as complete and accurate as possible.

## Fatal Work Injuries Counts 1996-2005

The Puerto Rico CFOI program registered 54 work-related fatalities during 2005, only 1 less than the incidents recorded in 2004. Of the 54 deaths reported, 53 were male. Men are more frequently employed in more dangerous industries as construction than women. The highest number of fatal occupational injuries during this period was observed in 1996 with 67 deaths. The following chart presents a historical count of work related fatalities from 1996 through 2005.



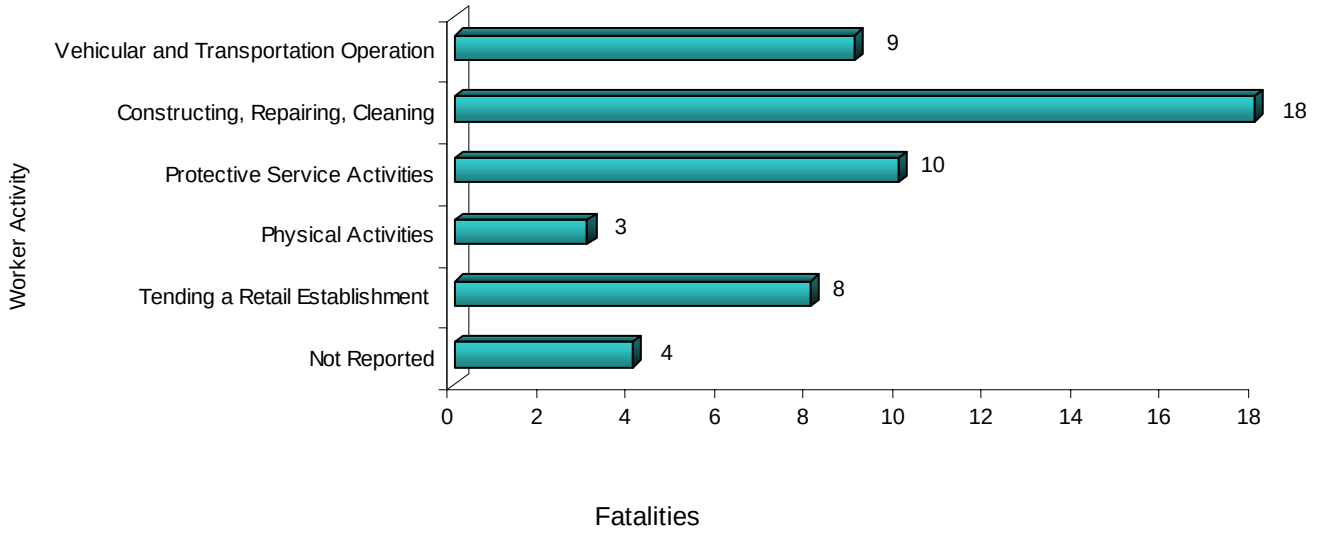
## Fatal Occupational Injuries by Industry

The construction industry accounted for the greatest number of fatal work related injuries with 16 incidents or 29.6 percent, while leisure and hospitality had the fewest deaths with 6 incidents or 11.1 percent in 2005. The construction industry, and the leisure and hospitality industry reported no change in the number of fatalities from the year 2004.

| Industry | 2005 | | 2004 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total Fatalities | Percent | Total Fatalities | Percent |
| Total | 54 | 100.0 | 55 | 100.0 |
| Private Industry | 46 | 85.2 | 45 | 81.8 |
| Construction | 16 | 29.6 | 16 | 29.1 |
| Trade, Transportation, and Utilities | 11 | 20.4 | 13 | 23.6 |
| Professional and Business Services | 8 | 14.8 | 3 | 5.5 |
| Leisure and Hospitality | 6 | 11.1 | 6 | 10.9 |
| Government | 8 | 14.8 | 10 | 18.2 |

## Fatal Occupational Injuries by Worker Activity

One third (18 cases) of all incidents were recorded among workers engaged in constructing, repairing and cleaning activities at the time of the fatal injury .




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

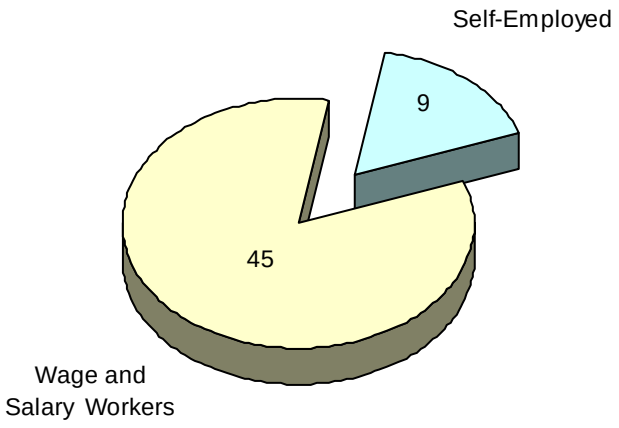
## Fatal Occupational Injuries by Location

The most common location where job related deaths occurred was industrial places and premises. The incidents (16) of 2005 represented a 60.0 percent increase in this category when compared to 2004. The categories street and highway, and public building had a decrease in fatalities with 3 fewer each than in 2004.

| Location | 2005 | | 2004 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total Fatalities | Percent | Total Fatalities | Percent |
| Total | 54 | 100.0 | 55 | 100.0 |
| Private Residence | 7 | 13.0 | 5 | 9.1 |
| Industrial Place and Premises | 16 | 29.6 | 10 | 18.2 |
| Street and Highway | 14 | 25.9 | 17 | 30.9 |
| Public Building | 13 | 24.1 | 16 | 29.1 |
| Other or not Reported | - | - | 5 | 9.1 |

## Fatal Occupational Injuries by Employee Status

The following chart illustrates that 83.3 percent of Puerto Rico's fatal occupational injuries were sustained by wage and salaried workers. Self employed accounted for 16.7 percent of all fatalities in 2005.




Note: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately.
Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

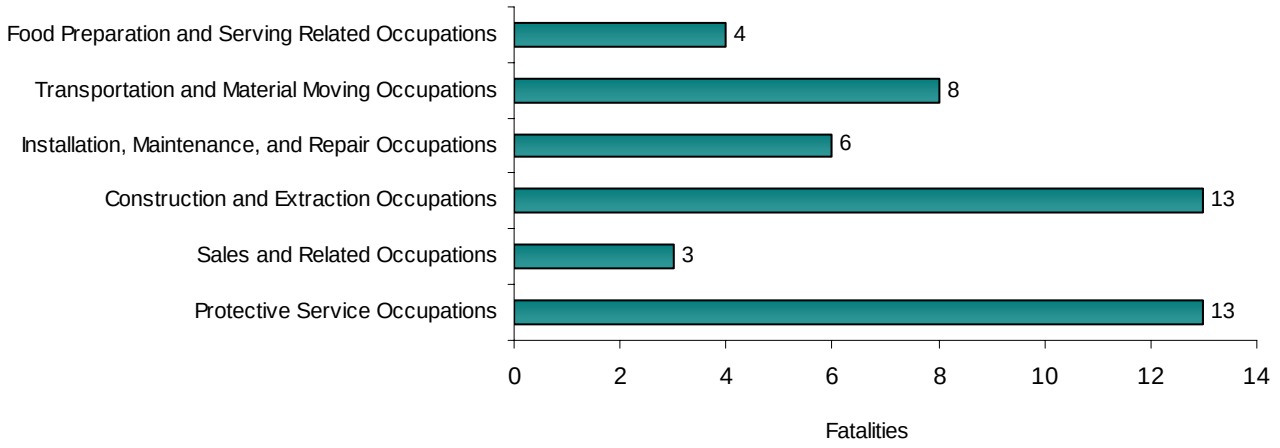
## Fatal Occupational Injuries by Age Group

Almost 41.0 percent of total fatalities were among workers in age group 25 to 34 years. This category recorded an increase of 6 fatal injuries or 37.5 percent when compared to year 2004. Age group 35 to 44 ranked second by number of job related incidents in 2005.

| Age | 2005 | | 2004 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total Fatalities | Percent | Total Fatalities | Percent |
| Total | 54 | 100.0 | 55 | 100.0 |
| 20 to 24 years | 7 | 13.0 | 7 | 12.7 |
| 25 to 34 years | 22 | 40.7 | 16 | 29.1 |
| 35 to 44 years | 12 | 22.2 | 9 | 16.4 |
| 45 to 54 years | 5 | 9.3 | 9 | 16.4 |
| 55 to 64 years | 5 | 9.3 | 8 | 14.5 |
| 65 years and over | - | - | 4 | 7.3 |

## Fatal Injuries by Occupation

Fatal work injuries were more prevalent among workers in construction and extraction occupations, and in protective service occupations. Within the construction and extraction occupations, construction laborers accounted for 76.9 percent with 10 fatal incidents, which represents 18.5 percent of all fatal injuries. Police officers (5 incidents), and security guards (6 incidents) were the most frequently injured among the protective service occupations.




Note: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately.
Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

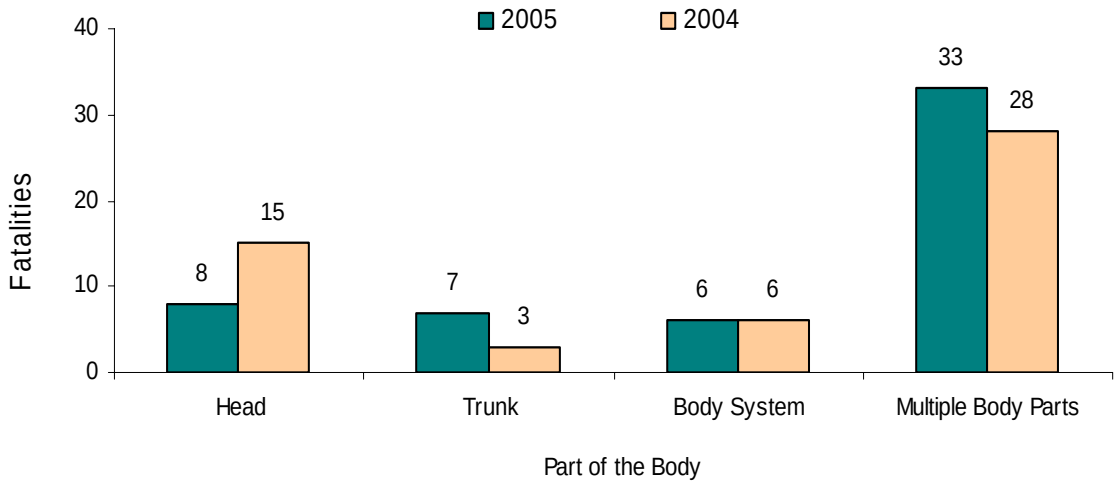
## Fatal Occupational Injuries by Nature

Open wounds were again the leading nature of injuries**,** accounting for 37.0 percent of total fatalities in 2005. All the cases in this category were due to gunshot wounds. Under the category multiple traumatic injuries, the subcategory intracranial injuries and injuries to internal organs had the greatest share with 12 of the 14 incidents, accounting for 85.7 percent.

| Nature | 2005 | | 2004 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total Fatalities | Percent | Total Fatalities | Percent |
| Total | 54 | 100.0 | 55 | 100.0 |
| Intracranial Injuries | 4 | 7.4 | 10 | 18.2 |
| Other Traumatic Injuries | 7 | 13.0 | 6 | 10.9 |
| Open Wounds | 20 | 37.0 | 21 | 38.2 |
| Multiple Traumatic Injuries | 19 | 35.2 | 14 | 25.5 |

## Fatal Occupational Injuries by Part of the Body

The multiple body parts category accounted for the greatest portion of the 54 fatalities with 33 incidents or 61.1 percent. This figure also represents an increase of 5 fatalities from prior year. Body systems was the category that had the lowest portion of total job related injuries in 2005 with 6 fatalities or 11.1 percent.




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

## Fatal Occupational Injuries by Source

In the category other sources, bullets were the object that directly produced the greatest number of job related fatalities with 20 incidents or 95.7 percent of the deaths. Structures and surfaces ranked second with 12 incidents or 22.2 percent.

| Primary Source | 2005 | |
|---|---|---|
| | Total Fatalities | Percent |
| Total | 54 | 100.0 |
| Parts and Materials | 5 | 9.3 |
| Structures and Surfaces | 12 | 22.2 |
| Vehicles | 10 | 18.5 |
| Other Sources | 21 | 38.9 |

## Fatal Occupational Injuries by Event

Assaults and violent acts continued to be the leading manner in which the greatest number of work-related fatalities occurred with 22 incidents. Falls, and transportation incidents followed with 12 cases (22.2 percent), and 11 cases (20.3 percent), respectively. The number of transportation incidents decreased by 26.7 percent when compared to 2004 .




Note: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately.
N/A— Indicates data that are not available.

# Fatal Occupational Injuries Resulting from Transportation Incidents and Homicides - Puerto Rico, 2005

| Industry[1] | Total fatalities (number) | Transportation incidents | | | | | Homicides | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | Highway incidents | Non-highway Incidents | Worker struck by vehicle | All other transportation incidents | Total | Homicides by shooting | All other homicides |
| **Total** | 54 | 11 | 4 | -- | -- | 5 | 20 | 20 | -- |
| **Private Industry** | 46 | 6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 17 | 17 | -- |
| **Goods Producing** | 19 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| **Construction** | 16 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| **Construction** | 16 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Construction of buildings | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Residential Building Construction | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Residential Building Construction | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| New Single-family Housing Construction (except operative builders) | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Specialty Trade Contractors | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| **Service providing** | 27 | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 16 | 16 | -- |
| **Trade, Transportation, and Utilities** | 11 | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4 | 4 | -- |
| **Retail Trade** | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Food and Beverage Stores | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| **Transportation and Warehousing** | 6 | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Truck Transportation | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| **Professional and Business Services** | 8 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6 | 6 | -- |
| **Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services** | 7 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5 | 5 | -- |
| Administrative and Support Services | 6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5 | 5 | -- |
| Investigation and Security Services | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5 | 5 | -- |
| Investigation, Guard, and Armored Car Services | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5 | 5 | -- |
| Security Guards and Patrol Services | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5 | 5 | -- |
| **Leisure and Hospitality** | 6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6 | 6 | -- |
| **Accommodation and Food Services** | 6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6 | 6 | -- |
| Food Services and Drinking Places | 6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6 | 6 | -- |
| Limited-Service Eating Places | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3 | 3 | -- |
| Limited-Service Eating Places | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3 | 3 | -- |
| **Government**[3] | 8 | 5 | -- | -- | -- | 3 | 3 | 3 | -- |
| **State Government** | 6 | 3 | -- | -- | -- | 3 | 3 | 3 | -- |
| **Service providing** | 6 | 3 | -- | -- | -- | 3 | 3 | 3 | -- |
| **Public Administration** | 6 | 3 | -- | -- | -- | 3 | 3 | 3 | -- |
| **Public Administration** | 6 | 3 | -- | -- | -- | 3 | 3 | 3 | -- |
| Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities | 6 | 3 | -- | -- | -- | 3 | 3 | 3 | -- |
| Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities | 6 | 3 | -- | -- | -- | 3 | 3 | 3 | -- |
| Police Protection | 6 | 3 | -- | -- | -- | 3 | 3 | 3 | -- |

[1] Classified according to the North American Industry Classification System, 2002.

[2] Includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, 2002, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

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

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately.
Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. Data for years prior to 2006 are revised and final.

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

# Fatal Occupational Injuries to Private Sector Wage and Salary Workers, Government Workers, and Self-employed Workers by Industry - Puerto Rico,

| 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** | 54 | 100.0 | 37 | 100.0 | 8 | 100.0 | 9 | 100.0 |
| **Goods Producing** | 19 | 35.2 | 18 | 48.6 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| **Construction** | 16 | 29.6 | 15 | 40.5 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| **Construction** | 16 | 29.6 | 15 | 40.5 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Construction of buildings | 5 | 9.3 | 4 | 10.8 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Residential Building Construction | 5 | 9.3 | 4 | 10.8 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Residential Building Construction | 5 | 9.3 | 4 | 10.8 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| New Single-family Housing Construction (except operative builders) | 3 | 5.6 | 3 | 8.1 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Specialty Trade Contractors | 5 | 9.3 | 5 | 13.5 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| **Service providing** | 35 | 64.8 | 19 | 51.4 | 8 | 100.0 | 8 | 88.9 |
| **Trade, Transportation, and Utilities** | 11 | 20.4 | 7 | 18.9 | -- | -- | 4 | 44.4 |
| **Retail Trade** | 5 | 9.3 | 4 | 10.8 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Food and Beverage Stores | 3 | 5.6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| **Transportation and Warehousing** | 6 | 11.1 | 3 | 8.1 | -- | -- | 3 | 33.3 |
| Truck Transportation | 3 | 5.6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| **Professional and Business Services** | 9 | 16.7 | 8 | 21.6 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| **Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services** | 8 | 14.8 | 7 | 18.9 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Administrative and Support Services | 6 | 11.1 | 6 | 16.2 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Investigation and Security Services | 5 | 9.3 | 5 | 13.5 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Investigation, Guard, and Armored Car Services | 5 | 9.3 | 5 | 13.5 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Security Guards and Patrol Services | 5 | 9.3 | 5 | 13.5 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| **Leisure and Hospitality** | 6 | 11.1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4 | 44.4 |
| **Accommodation and Food Services** | 6 | 11.1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4 | 44.4 |
| Food Services and Drinking Places | 6 | 11.1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4 | 44.4 |
| Limited-Service Eating Places | 3 | 5.6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3 | 33.3 |
| Limited-Service Eating Places | 3 | 5.6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3 | 33.3 |
| **Public Administration** | 7 | 13.0 | -- | -- | 7 | 87.5 | -- | -- |
| **Public Administration** | 7 | 13.0 | -- | -- | 7 | 87.5 | -- | -- |
| Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities | 7 | 13.0 | -- | -- | 7 | 87.5 | -- | -- |
| Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities | 7 | 13.0 | -- | -- | 7 | 87.5 | -- | -- |
| Police Protection | 7 | 13.0 | -- | -- | 7 | 87.5 | -- | -- |

[1] Classified according to the North American Industry Classification System, 2002.
[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, 2002, including establishmentsnot governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. Data for years prior to 2006 are revised and final.

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

## 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.

**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.

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

# Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries



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