

Puerto Rico

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI)

2012

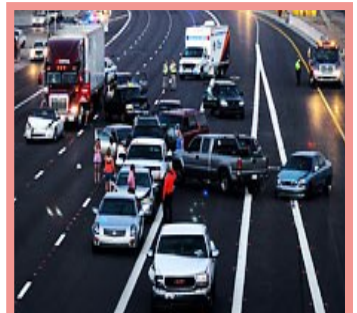
The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) is conducted by the Occupational Injuries, Illnesses and Fatalities Statistics Division of the Puerto Rico Department of Labor and Human Resources in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

CFOI, 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.

Fatal Occupational Injuries Overviews

- The Puerto Rico CFOI program, registered 38 work-related fatalities during 2012.
- The highest number of fatalities reported during the past year by industry was Trade, transportation, and utilities with 11 cases, followed by Professional and business services with 6 cases.
- Vehicular and transportation operations reported the highest number of fatalities with 11 cases or 28.9 percent. Constructing, repairing, cleaning and Police services activities registered 7 cases each one.
- Occupational deaths in Public building registered 13 cases, four less than last year when reported 17 cases. Street and highway location had the second highest recorded number of fatalities with 10 cases.
- Workers in the age group 25 to 34 registered the highest number of occupational fatalities in 2012 with 12 deaths or 31.6 percent.
- Protective Services registered the highest number of deaths with 8 cases, one less than recorded in 2011.
- Eighty seven percent of occupational deaths in 2012 were male.



Fatal Occupational Injuries by Selected Demographics

Characteristics	All Industries - 2012	All Industries - 2011
Total	38	33
Employee status		
Wage and salary	29	24
Self-employed	9	9
Gender		
Female	5	2
Male	33	31
Age		
25 to 34 years	12	9
35 to 44 years	11	15
45 to 54 years	5	2
55 to 64 years	5	7
65 years and over	3	--
Race or ethnic origin		
White (non-Hispanic)	--	--
Black or African-American (non-Hispanic)	--	--
Hispanic or Latino	38	33
American Indian or Alaska Native (non-Hispanic)	--	--
Asian (non-Hispanic)	--	--
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander (non-Hispanic)	--	--
Person of multiple races (non-Hispanic)	--	--
Other races or not reported (non-Hispanic)	--	--

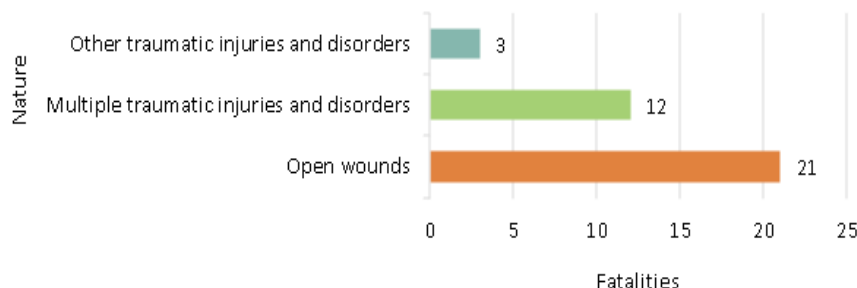
Historical Fatality Counts. 2008-2012



The Puerto Rico CFI program, registered 38 work-related fatalities during 2012, five more than incidents recorded in 2011. The chart presents a historical count of work related fatalities from 2008 through 2012. The highest number of fatal occupational injuries during this period was observed in 2008 and 2010 with 45 deaths. The lowest number of fatal occupational injuries were in 2011 with 33 cases.

Findings

Fatal Occupational Injuries by Nature



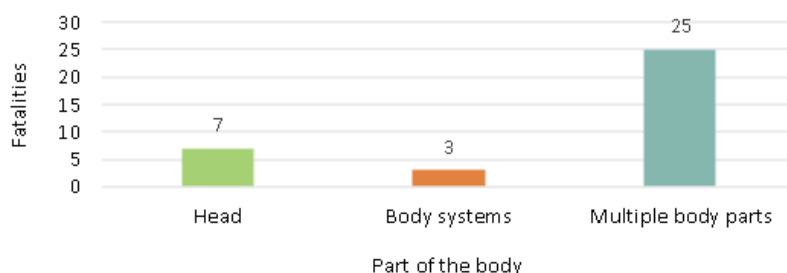
Occupational Fatalities by Nature

The highest number of occupational fatalities in 2012 was due to Open wounds, with 21 cases or 55.3 percent of all deaths. All were caused by gun-shot wounds. These were followed by multiple traumatic injuries and disorders with 12 cases (31.6 percent).

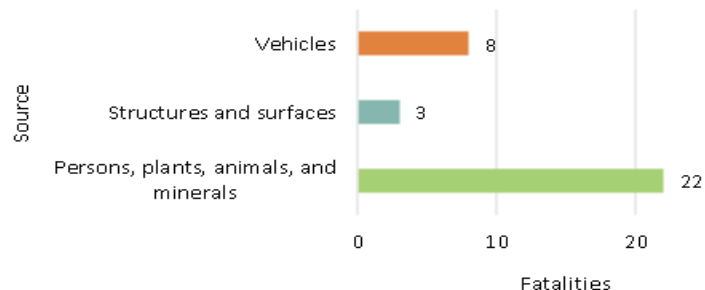
Occupational Fatalities by Part of Body

The category of Multiple body parts continued registering the greatest number of fatalities during 2012, with 25 cases reported or 65.8 percent. An increase of 8 cases when compared to 2011.

Occupational Fatalities by Part of Body



Fatal Occupational Injuries by Source



Occupational Fatalities by Source

The category Persons, plants, animals, and minerals registered the greatest number of fatalities during 2012, with 22 cases reported or 57.9 percent, where Assailant, suspect, inmate was the object that directly caused the death, registered 12 cases. Followed by Vehicle, with 8 cases or 21.1 percent.

Occupational Fatalities by Event

The event that produced the highest numbers of work related death were, Violence and other injuries by persons, with 22 cases. This represents 57.9 percent of all occupational deaths, an increased 2 cases, when compared with 2011.

Fatal Occupational Injuries by Event



Findings-continued

Fatal Occupational Injuries by Worker Activity

The worker activity with the highest number of fatalities during 2012 was Vehicular and transportation operations with 11 cases or 28.9 percent.

Characteristic	All Industries	All Industries
	2012	2011
Vehicular and transportation operation	11	8
Using or operating tools, machinery	--	1
Constructing, repairing, cleaning	7	6
Protective service activities	7	5
Material handling operations	1	--
Physical activities, n.e.c.	5	--
Other activities	7	10
Tending an establishment, waiting on customers	7	9

Fatal Occupational Injuries by Location

Public building were the location where most accidents occurred during 2012 with 13 cases or 34.2 percent. It was followed by street and highway with 10 cases or 26.3 percent.

Characteristic	All Industries	All Industries
	2012	2011
Home	1	--
Farm	--	--
Mine and quarry	--	--
Industrial place and premises	8	7
Place for recreation and sport	--	--
Street and highway	10	6
Public building	13	17
Residential institution	--	--

Fatalities by Selected Occupation

Characteristic	All Industries 2012	All Industries 2011
Occupation⁸:		
Management Occupations	2	--
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	2	--
Healthcare Practitioner and Technical Occupations	1	1
Healthcare Support Occupations	--	--
Protective Service Occupations	8	9
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	--	5
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	3	--
Personal Care and Service Occupations	1	1
Sales and Related Occupations	3	6
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	1	--
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	--	--
Construction and Extraction Occupations	4	4
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	2	3
Production Occupations	1	2
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	9	--
Military Specific Occupations ⁹	--	--

¹ Industry data from 2009 to the present are based on the North American Industry Classification System, 2007.

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

³ 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.

⁴ Persons identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race. The race categories shown exclude data for Hispanics and Latinos.

⁵ Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward.

⁶ The primary source of a fatal occupational injury is the object, substance, person, bodily motion, or exposure which most directly led to, produced, or inflicted the injury or illness.

⁷ The secondary source of a fatal occupational injury is the object, substance, person, or exposure, other than the source, if any, which most actively generated the source or contributed to the injury or illness.

⁸ Occupation data from 2011 to the present are based on the Standard Occupational Classification system, 2010.

⁹ Includes fatal injuries to persons identified as resident armed forces regardless of individual occupation listed.

NOTE: Data for all years are revised and final. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. N.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified". 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, New York City, District of Columbia, and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, June 24, 2014

Fatal Occupational Injuries to Private Sector Wage and Salary Workers, Government Workers, and Self-employed Workers by Industry, Puerto Rico, 2012

Industry ¹	Fatal injuries		Private sector wage and salary workers ²		Government workers ³		Self-employed workers ⁴	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	38	100.0	21	100.0	8	100.0	9	100.0
Goods producing	6	15.8	5	23.8	--	--	1	11.1
Construction	4	10.5	3	14.3	--	--	1	11.1
Construction of buildings	2	5.3	1	4.8	--	--	1	11.1
Residential building construction	1	2.6	--	--	--	--	1	11.1
Residential building construction	1	2.6	--	--	--	--	1	11.1
Residential remodelers	1	2.6	--	--	--	--	1	11.1
Nonresidential building construction	1	2.6	1	4.8	--	--	--	--
Commercial and institutional building construction	1	2.6	1	4.8	--	--	--	--
Heavy and civil engineering construction	1	2.6	1	4.8	--	--	--	--
Highway, street, and bridge construction	1	2.6	1	4.8	--	--	--	--
Highway, street, and bridge construction	1	2.6	1	4.8	--	--	--	--
Manufacturing	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	1	2.6	1	4.8	--	--	--	--
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	1	2.6	1	4.8	--	--	--	--
Asphalt paving, roofing, and saturated materials manufacturing	1	2.6	1	4.8	--	--	--	--
Asphalt paving mixture and block manufacturing	1	2.6	1	4.8	--	--	--	--
Service providing	32	84.2	16	76.2	8	100.0	8	88.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	11	28.9	5	23.8	1	12.5	5	55.6
Wholesale trade	1	2.6	1	4.8	--	--	--	--
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	1	2.6	1	4.8	--	--	--	--
Grocery and related product wholesalers	1	2.6	1	4.8	--	--	--	--
Retail trade	5	13.2	2	9.5	--	--	3	33.3
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	1	2.6	1	4.8	--	--	--	--
Automotive parts, accessories, and tire stores	1	2.6	1	4.8	--	--	--	--
Automotive parts and accessories stores	1	2.6	1	4.8	--	--	--	--
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	1	2.6	1	4.8	--	--	--	--
Building material and supplies dealers	1	2.6	1	4.8	--	--	--	--
Hardware stores	1	2.6	1	4.8	--	--	--	--
Gasoline stations	1	2.6	--	--	--	--	1	11.1
Gasoline stations	1	2.6	--	--	--	--	1	11.1
Miscellaneous store retailers	2	5.3	--	--	--	--	2	22.2
Florists	2	5.3	--	--	--	--	2	22.2
Transportation and warehousing	5	13.2	2	9.5	1	12.5	--	--
Air transportation	2	5.3	2	9.5	--	--	--	--
Scheduled air transportation	2	5.3	2	9.5	--	--	--	--
Scheduled freight air transportation	2	5.3	2	9.5	--	--	--	--
Transit and ground passenger transportation	1	2.6	--	--	--	--	1	11.1
Taxi and limousine service	1	2.6	--	--	--	--	1	11.1
Taxi service	1	2.6	--	--	--	--	1	11.1
Postal service	1	2.6	--	--	1	12.5	--	--

Fatal Occupational Injuries to Private Sector Wage and Salary Workers, Government Workers, and Self-employed Workers by Industry, Puerto Rico, 2012-continued

Industry ¹	Fatal injuries		Private sector wage and salary workers ²		Government workers ³		Self-employed workers ⁴	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Financial activities	1	2.6	--	--	--	--	1	11.1
Real estate and rental and leasing	1	2.6	--	--	--	--	1	11.1
Rental and leasing services	1	2.6	--	--	--	--	1	11.1
Automotive equipment rental and leasing	1	2.6	--	--	--	--	1	11.1
Passenger car rental and leasing	1	2.6	--	--	--	--	1	11.1
Passenger car rental	1	2.6	--	--	--	--	1	11.1
Professional and business services	6	15.8	5	23.8	--	--	--	--
Administrative and waste services	6	15.8	5	23.8	--	--	--	--
Administrative and support services	4	10.5	3	14.3	--	--	--	--
Investigation and security services	3	7.9	3	14.3	--	--	--	--
Investigation, guard, and armored car	3	7.9	3	14.3	--	--	--	--
Security guards and patrol services	2	5.3	2	9.5	--	--	--	--
Educational and health services	2	5.3	1	4.8	1	12.5	--	--
Health care and social assistance	2	5.3	1	4.8	1	12.5	--	--
Ambulatory health care services	1	2.6	--	--	1	12.5	--	--
Other ambulatory health care services	1	2.6	--	--	1	12.5	--	--
Ambulance services	1	2.6	--	--	1	12.5	--	--
Social assistance	1	2.6	1	4.8	--	--	--	--
Child day care services	1	2.6	1	4.8	--	--	--	--
Child day care services	1	2.6	1	4.8	--	--	--	--
Leisure and hospitality	4	10.5	--	--	--	--	2	22.2
Accommodation and food services	4	10.5	--	--	--	--	2	22.2
Accommodation	1	2.6	1	4.8	--	--	--	--
Traveler accommodation	1	2.6	1	4.8	--	--	--	--
Casino hotels	1	2.6	1	4.8	--	--	--	--
Food services and drinking places	3	7.9	--	--	--	--	2	22.2
Special food services	1	2.6	--	--	--	--	1	11.1
Mobile food services	1	2.6	--	--	--	--	1	11.1
Other services, except public administration	3	7.9	3	14.3	--	--	--	--
Other services, except public administration	3	7.9	3	14.3	--	--	--	--
Personal and laundry services	1	2.6	1	4.8	--	--	--	--
Personal care services	1	2.6	1	4.8	--	--	--	--
Hair, nail, and skin care services	1	2.6	1	4.8	--	--	--	--
Barber shops	1	2.6	1	4.8	--	--	--	--
Public administration	5	13.2	--	--	5	62.5	--	--
Public administration	5	13.2	--	--	5	62.5	--	--
Justice, public order, and safety activities	5	13.2	--	--	5	62.5	--	--
Justice, public order, and safety activities	5	13.2	--	--	5	62.5	--	--
Police protection	5	13.2	--	--	5	62.5	--	--

¹ Industry data are based on the North American Industry Classification System, 2007.

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

³ Includes fatal injuries 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 fatal injuries 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 all years are revised and final. 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, New York City, District of Columbia, and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, June 23, 2014

View this and other
CFOI reports at:
www.trabajo.pr.go/estadisticas.asp
www.bls.gov/iif/



Silvia Soto Pérez
Acting Assistant Secretary for Planning

Fernando Sulsona Santiago
Director
Bureau Labor Statistics

Abigail González Hernández
Supervisor
Occupational Injuries, Illnesses and Fatalities Statistics Division

Sandra M. Ostolaza Tapia
Economist

Bureau Labor Statistics
Prudencio Rivera Martinez Building, 17TH Floor
505 Muñoz Rivera Ave.
Hato Rey, Puerto Rico 00918
P.O. Box 1995540
San Juan, Puerto Rico 00919-5540

Phone: (787)754-5353 Ext. 3056; 3057; 3036; 3032 & 3051
Fax: (787) 754-5360

Send your request by email to:
Gonzalez_A@states.bls.gov
Ostolazas@states.bls.gov
ABGONZALEZ@trabajo.pr.gov

Date of publication: August 2014
Next publication: August 2015

In cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau Labor Statistic - Boston Regional Office
Boston, Massachusetts