



Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries Puerto Rico 2011

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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

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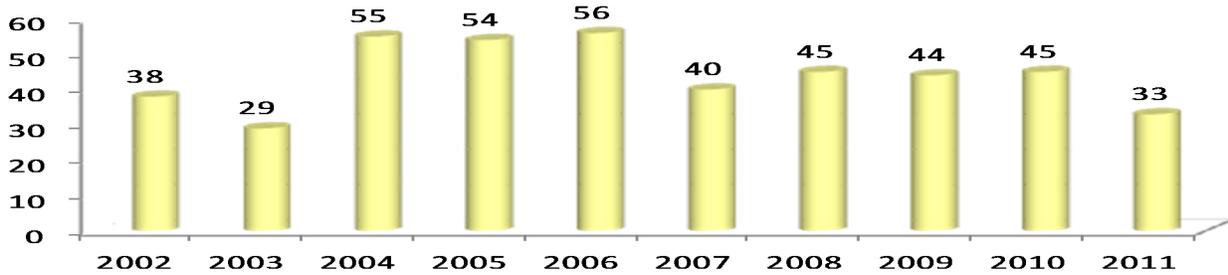


Overviews

- ⇒ The Puerto Rico CFOI program, registered 33 work-related fatalities during 2011, twelve less than incidents recorded in 2010.
- ⇒ The highest number of fatalities reported during the past year by Industry was, Trade, transportation, and utilities; accommodation and food services; and public administration, with seven cases each one.
- ⇒ Other activities, which include tending a retail establishment reported the highest number of fatalities with 10 cases or 30.0 percent. Vehicular and transportation operation registered 8 cases or 24.0 percent
- ⇒ Occupational deaths in public building registered 17 cases, one less than last year when reported 18 cases.
- ⇒ Workers in the age group of 35 to 44 years registered the highest number of occupational fatalities in 2011 with 15 deaths or 45.0 percent.
- ⇒ Protective services registered the highest number of deaths with 9 cases, two less than recorded in 2010.
- ⇒ Sunday and Wednesday registered the highest proportion of fatal occupational injuries with 21 percent respectively. Fifteen percent of the fatal occupational injury was reported in November. Between 10:00 to 10:59 in the morning occurred 5 cases or 15 percent of the fatal accidents during the last year.
- ⇒ Ninety four percent of occupational deaths in 2011 were male.

Historical Fatality Counts, 2002-2011

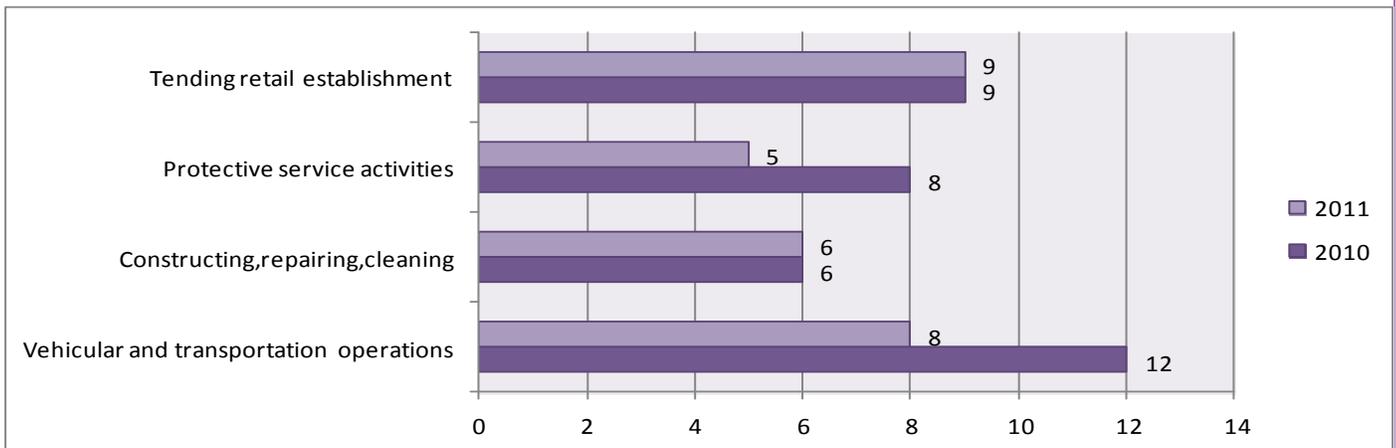
The Puerto Rico CFOI program, registered 33 work-related fatalities during 2011, twelve less than incidents recorded in 2010. The chart presents a historical count of work related fatalities from 2002 through 2011. The highest number of fatal occupational injuries during this period was observed in 2006 with 56 deaths. The lowest number of fatal occupational injuries was 2003 with 29 cases.



Findings

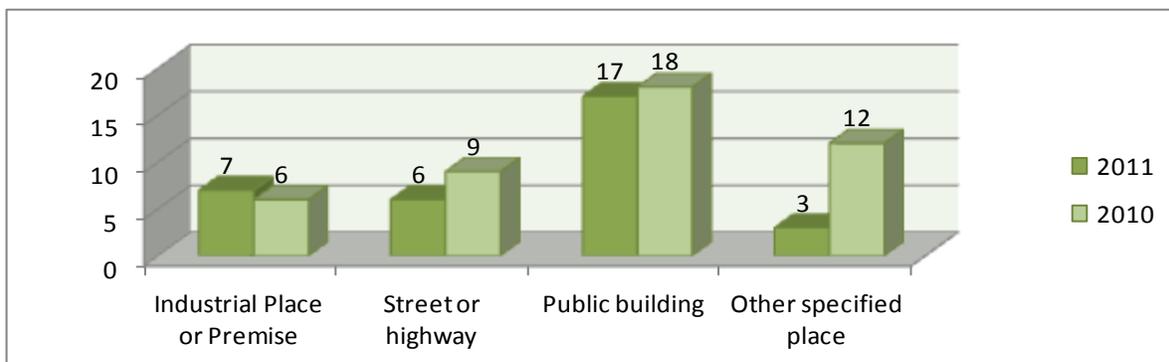
Fatal Occupational by Worker Activity

The worker activity that continued with the highest number of fatalities during 2011 was tending a retail establishment with 9 cases or 27.0 percent. Followed by vehicular and transportation operations with 8 cases, four less than last year when reported 12 cases.



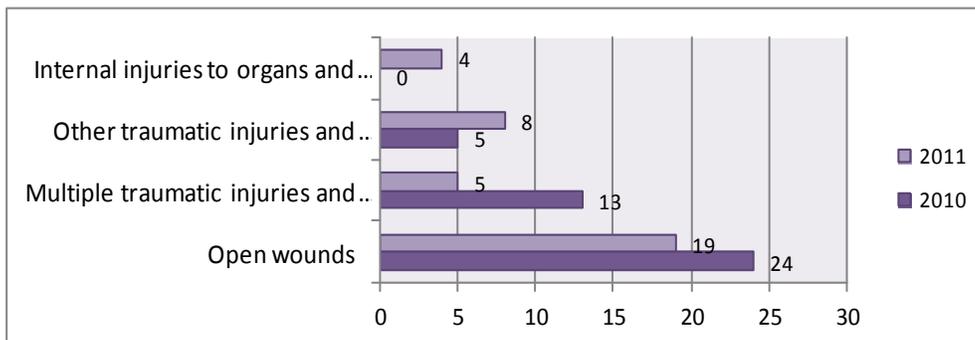
Fatal Occupational by Location

Public building was the location where most accidents occurred during 2011 with 17 cases or 52.0 percent. It was followed by Industrial place or premise with 7 cases or 21.0 percent.



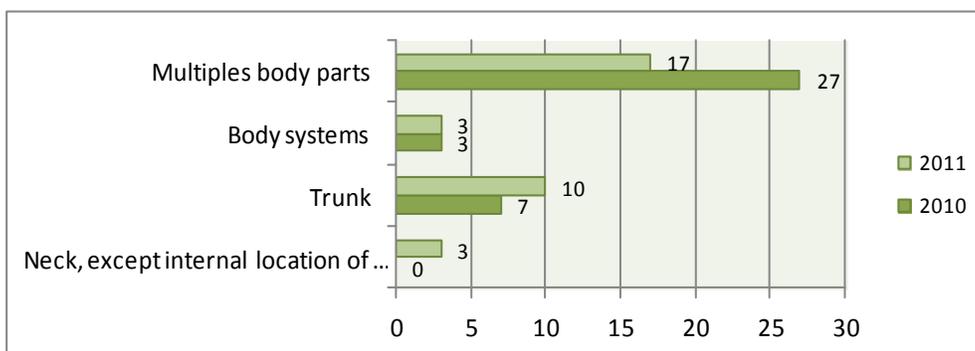
Fatal Occupational Injuries by Nature

Open wounds continued registering the greatest number of fatalities during 2011, with 19 cases or 58.0 percent of all deaths. All were caused by gunshot wounds. Followed by other traumatic injuries and disorders with 8 cases (24.0 percent).



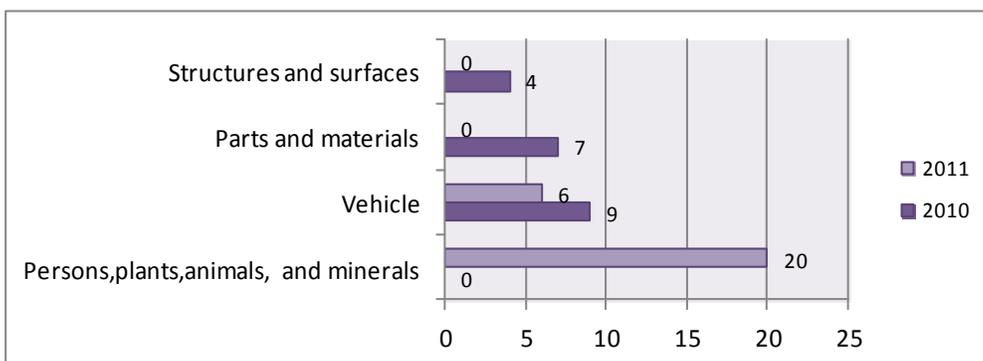
Fatal Occupational Injuries by Part of body

The category of multiples body parts continued registering the greatest number of fatalities during 2011, reported 17 cases or 52.0 percent. A decrease of 10 cases when compared to 2010.



Fatal Occupational Injuries by Source

The category persons, plants, animals, and minerals registered the greatest number of fatalities during 2011, reported 20 cases or 61.0 percent, where the firearm were the object that directly caused the death. Followed by vehicle, with 6 cases or 18.0 percent.



Fatal Occupational Injuries by Event or Exposure

Violence and other injuries by persons or animals continued to be the main event that caused the largest number of work-related deaths, with 20 cases. This represents 61.0 percent of all occupational deaths a decreased of 5 cases, when compared with 2010.

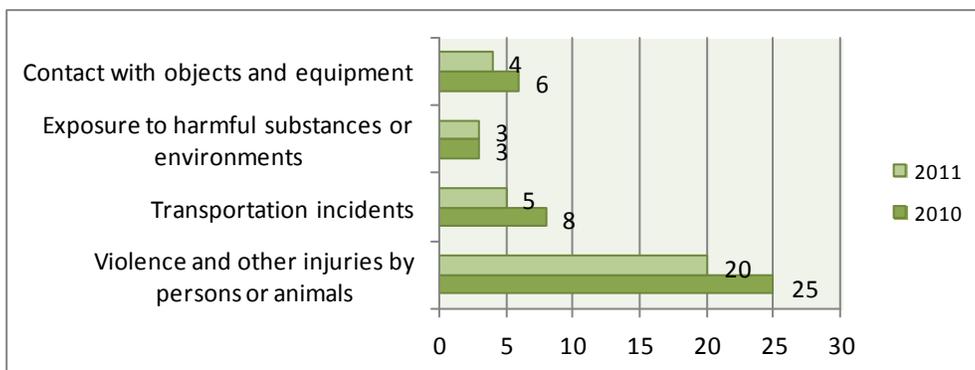


Table 1: Fatal Occupational Injuries to Private Sector Wage and Salary Workers, Government Workers, and Self-Employed Workers by Industry, Puerto Rico, 2011

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	33	100.0	15	100.0	9	100.0	9	100.0
Service providing	31	93.9	13	86.7	9	100.0	9	100.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	7	21.2	--	--	--	--	4	44.4
Retail trade	4	12.1	--	--	--	--	4	44.4
Professional and business services	6	18.2	6	40.0	--	--	--	--
Administrative and waste services	6	18.2	6	40.0	--	--	--	--
Administrative and Support Services	5	15.2	5	33.3	--	--	--	--
Investigation and Security Services	4	12.1	4	26.7	--	--	--	--
Investigation, Guard, and Armored Car Services	4	12.1	4	26.7	--	--	--	--
Security Guards and Patrol Services	4	12.1	4	26.7	--	--	--	--
Leisure and hospitality	7	21.2	3	20.0	--	--	4	44.4
Accommodation and food services	7	21.2	3	20.0	--	--	4	44.4
Food Services and Drinking Places	6	18.2	--	--	--	--	4	44.4
Public administration	7	21.2	--	--	7	77.8	--	--
Public administration	7	21.2	--	--	7	77.8	--	--
Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities	5	15.2	--	--	5	55.6	--	--
Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities	5	15.2	--	--	5	55.6	--	--
Police Protection	5	15.2	--	--	5	55.6	--	--

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. Includes all fatal occupational injuries meeting this ownership criterion across all specified years, regardless of industry classification system.

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. N.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." 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, New York City, District of Columbia, and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, August 26, 2013.

Table 2: Fatal Occupational Injuries Resulting from Transportation Incidents and Homicides by Occupation, Puerto Rico, 2011

Occupation ¹	Total Fatal Injuries (number)	Transportation incidents ²				Homicides ²	
		Total	Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle	Nonroadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	Pedestrian vehicular incidents	Total	Shooting by other person-intentional
Total	33	5	4	--	--	17	15
Protective service occupations	9	1	1	--	--	7	7
Law enforcement workers	5	1	1	--	--	4	4
Police officers	4	1	1	--	--	3	3
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	4	1	1	--	--	3	3
Other protective service workers	4	--	--	--	--	3	3
Security guards and gaming surveillance officers	4	--	--	--	--	3	3
Security guards	4	--	--	--	--	3	3
Food preparation and serving related occupations	5	--	--	--	--	4	3
Supervisors of food preparation and serving workers	3	--	--	--	--	2	1
First-line supervisors of food preparation and serving workers	3	--	--	--	--	2	1
First-line supervisors of food preparation and serving workers	3	--	--	--	--	2	1
Sales and related occupations	6	--	--	--	--	5	4
Supervisors of sales workers	4	--	--	--	--	3	2
First-line supervisors of sales workers	4	--	--	--	--	3	2
First-line supervisors of retail sales workers	4	--	--	--	--	3	2
Construction and extraction occupations	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	3	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Occupation data are based on the Standard Occupational Classification System, 2010.

² Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward.

³ 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. 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, August 26, 2013.

Table 3: Fatal Occupational Injuries by Selected Industry, Puerto Rico, All Ownership, 2011

Characteristic	2011
Total ¹	33
Employee status	
Wage and salary workers ²	24
Self-employed ³	9
Gender	
Women	2
Men	31
Age	
25 to 34 years	9
35 to 44 years	15
45 to 54 years	2
55 to 64 years	7
Nature 2011⁴	
Traumatic injuries and disorders	33
Open wounds	19
Puncture wounds, except gunshot wounds	2
Gunshot wounds	17
Multiple traumatic injuries and disorders	5
Other traumatic injuries and disorders	8
Asphyxiations, strangulations, suffocations	1
Drownings	1
Electrocutions, electric shocks	2
Internal injuries to organs and blood vessels of the trunk	4
Part of body 2011⁴	
Neck, except internal location of diseases or disorders	3
Trunk	10
Chest, except internal location of diseases or disorders	7
Back, including spine, spinal cord	2
Thoracic region	1
Abdomen, except internal location of diseases or disorders	1
Internal abdominal location	1
Body systems	3
Multiple body parts	17
Other multiple body parts	2
Primary source 2011⁵	
Containers, furniture, and fixtures	2
Containers	2
Containers nonpressurized	1

**Table 3: Fatal Occupational Injuries by Selected Industry, Puerto Rico, All Ownership, 2011
Continued**

Characteristic	2011
Tanks, bins, vats nonconfined space	1
Containers pressurized	1
Boilers	1
Machinery	1
Heating, cooling, and cleaning machinery and appliances	1
Cooling and humidifying machinery and appliances	1
Air conditioning units	1
Parts and materials	1
Machine, tool, and electric parts	1
Electric parts	1
Power lines, transformers, convertors	1
Persons, plants, animals, and minerals	20
Person injured or ill worker	1
Person, other than injured or ill worker	19
Relative or domestic partner of injured or ill worker	1
Spouse or domestic partner of injured or ill worker	1
Assailant, suspect	12
Robber	11
Vehicle	6
Highway vehicle, motorized	6
Passenger vehicle	1
Ambulance, police, and other emergency passenger vehicle	1
Truck motorized freight hauling and utility	-
Garbage, recycling, or refuse truck	1
Other sources	1
Environmental and elemental conditions	1
Flooding and other water sources	1
Flooding	1
Event or exposure 2011⁴	
Violence and other injuries by persons or animals	20
Intentional injury by person	20
Homicides	17
Shooting by other person—intentional	15
Stabbing, cutting, slashing, piercing	2
Transportation incidents	5
Roadway incident involving motorized land vehicle	4
Roadway collision with object other than vehicle	1
Vehicle struck object or animal in roadway	1
Roadway noncollision incident	1
Jack-knifed or overturned, roadway	1
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	3
Exposure to electricity	2
Direct exposure to electricity	2
Direct exposure to electricity, greater than 220 volts	2

See footnotes at the end of the table

**Table 3: Fatal Occupational Injuries by Selected Industry, Puerto Rico, All Ownership, 2011
Continued**

Characteristic	2011
Exposure to oxygen deficiency	1
Drowning, submersion, n.e.c.	1
Contact with objects and equipment	4
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	1
Worker activity	
Vehicular and transportation operations	8
Driving, operating	-
Driving, operating truck	1
Riding in, on	3
Riding in, on automobile	1
Riding in, on truck	2
Walking in or near roadway, etc. n.e.c.	3
Using or operating tools, machinery	1
Welding	1
Constructing, repairing, cleaning	6
Repair, maintenance	4
Protective service activities	5
Apprehending, breaking up fight, chasing	1
Rescuing or evacuating	1
Physical activity, n.e.c.⁶	-
Body positions	-
Sitting	1
All other activities	10
Tending a retail establishment	9
Health care and social services activities	1
Location	
Industrial place or premise	7
Factory, plant	1
Street or highway	6
Other State or U.S. highway	1
Local road or street	5
Public building	17
Bank	1
Hotel, motel	1
Convenience store	4
Office building	2
Restaurant, cafe	7
Other commercial store	1
Other specified place	3
Parking lot, garage (except employer's premises)	1
River, lake, pond, stream	1

**Table 3: Fatal Occupational Injuries by Selected Industry, Puerto Rico, All Ownership, 2011
Continued**

Characteristic	2011
Occupation (SOC)⁷	
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	1
Professional and related occupations	1
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	1
Health diagnosing and treating practitioners	1
Miscellaneous health diagnosing and treating practitioners	1
Service occupations	15
Protective service occupations	9
Law enforcement workers	5
Detectives and criminal investigators	1
Detectives and criminal investigators	1
Police officers	4
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	4
Other protective service workers	4
Security guards and gaming surveillance officers	4
Security guards	4
Food preparation and serving related occupations	5
Supervisors, food preparation and serving workers	3
First-line supervisors/managers, food preparation and serving workers	3
First-line supervisors of food preparation and serving workers	3
Food and beverage serving workers	-
Fast food and counter workers	1
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	1
Personal care and service occupations	1
Tour and travel guides	1
Tour and travel guides	1
Travel guides	1
Sales and office occupations	6
Sales and related occupations	6
Supervisors, sales workers	4
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	4
First-line supervisors of retail sales workers	4
Retail sales workers	1
Cashiers	1
Cashiers	1
Other sales and related workers	1
Miscellaneous sales and related workers	1
Door-to-door sales workers, news and street vendors, and related workers	1
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	7
Construction and extraction occupations	4
Construction trades workers	-
Electricians	1
Electricians	1
Other construction and related workers	2
Highway maintenance workers	2
Highway maintenance workers	2

See footnotes at the end of the table

**Table 3: Fatal Occupational Injuries by Selected Industry, Puerto Rico, All Ownership, 2011
Continued**

Characteristic	2011
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	3
Other installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	1
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers	1
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers	1
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	4
Production occupations	2
Metal workers and plastic workers	1
Welding, soldering, and brazing workers	1
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers	1
Plant and system operators	1
Power plant operators, distributors, and dispatchers	1
Power plant operators	1
Transportation and material moving occupations	-
Material moving workers	1
Refuse and recyclable material collectors	1
Refuse and recyclable material collectors	1

¹ The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) has published data on fatal occupational injuries for the United States since 1992. During this time, the classification systems and definitions of many data elements have changed. Please see the CFOI Definitions page (<http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfdef.htm>) for a more detailed description of each data element and their definitions.

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

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

⁶ Includes, but is not limited to, walking, sitting, running, and climbing ladders or stairs.

⁷ Occupation data from 2003 to 2010 are based on the Standard Occupational Classification system, 2000. Occupation data from 2011 to the present are based on the Standard Occupational Classification system, 2010.

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 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, New York City, District of Columbia, and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

Table 4: Fatal Occupational Injuries by Date, Month and Time of Incidence,, Puerto Rico, 2011

Characteristics	2011
Total ¹	33
Day of week of incident	
Sunday	7
Monday	6
Tuesday	4
Wednesday	7
Friday	6
Saturday	1
Month of incident	
January	3
February	3
March	3
June	4
July	2
August	4
September	3
October	3
November	5
Time of incident	
12:00 AM - 12:59 AM	1
1:00 AM - 1:59 AM	1
2:00 AM - 2:59 AM	1
3:00 AM - 3:59 AM	2
4:00 AM - 4:59 AM	3
5:00 AM - 5:59 AM	2
6:00 AM - 6:59 AM	3
8:00 AM - 8:59 AM	1
10:00 AM - 10:59 AM	5
12:00 PM - 12:59 PM	1
3:00 PM - 3:59 PM	1
5:00 PM - 5:59 PM	1
6:00 PM - 6:59 PM	1

¹ The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) has published data on fatal occupational injuries for the United States since 1992. During this time, the classification systems and definitions of many data elements have changed. Please see the CFOI Definitions page (<http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcdef.htm>) for a more detailed description of each data element and their definitions.

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 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, New York City, District of Columbia, and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

Technical Notes

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. Technical Notes

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.

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