

News

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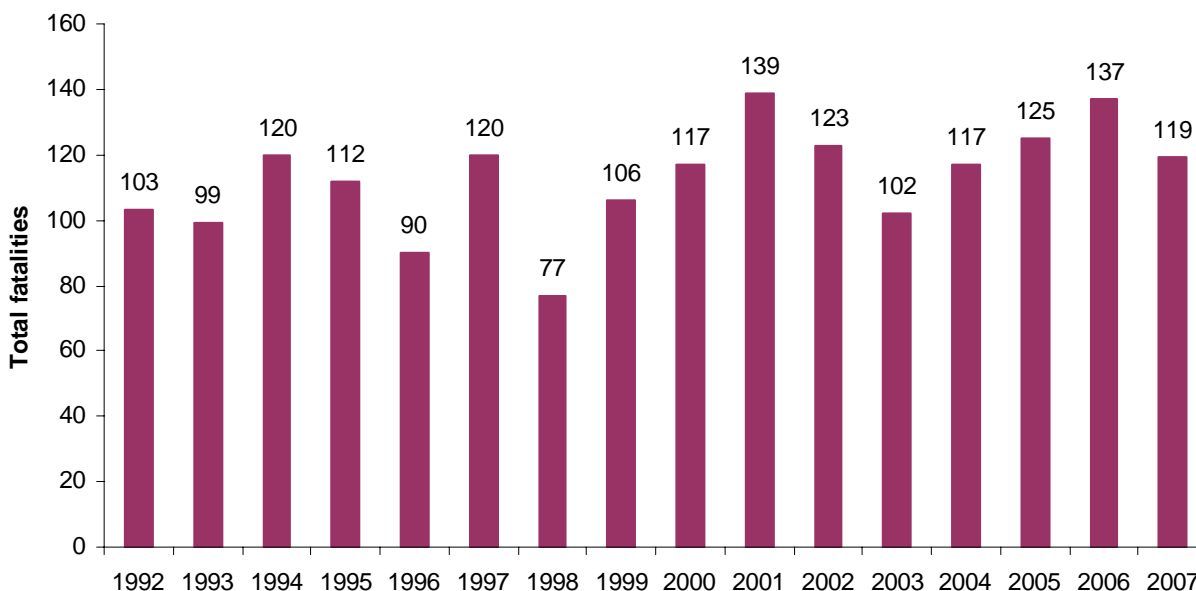
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COLORADO WORKPLACE FATALITIES, 2007

A total of 119 fatal work injuries were recorded in Colorado in 2007¹, less than the previous year's count of 137, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor. (See chart A.) Regional Commissioner Stanley W. Suchman noted the most frequent type of workplace fatality in Colorado was highway crashes (36). Other events leading to on-the-job fatalities included workers being struck by a mobile equipment vehicle, being struck by an object or equipment, and homicides, with 11 fatalities each. Combined, these four types of events² accounted for 58 percent of all work-related fatalities in the State in 2007.

Chart A. Total workplace fatalities in Colorado, 1992-2007



Note: Totals for 2007 are preliminary.

¹ The 2007 figures are considered preliminary. Final figures will be released in April 2009.

² Fatal events are categorized into several major groupings including transportation incidents, assaults and violent acts, and falls, among others. These major groups are further broken down into more detailed groups. See the Occupational Injury & Illness Classification System (OIICS) Manual at www.bls.gov/iif/oshoiics.htm for detailed information on the categories of fatalities used in this census.

Highway crashes (officially titled highway incidents) remained the most frequent type of fatal workplace event for both the State and the nation in 2007. In Colorado, fatal highway crashes decreased to 36 in 2007 from 42 in 2006. Highway crashes accounted for 30 percent of all job-related deaths in the State and 24 percent in the nation in 2007. (See table A.)

Workers being struck by an object or equipment resulted in 11 fatalities in the State in 2007, down from 13 in the previous year. This event accounted for 9 percent of on-the-job fatalities in both Colorado and the nation.

Workers being struck by a mobile equipment vehicle accounted for 11 fatalities in Colorado in 2007, the highest count since the fatality census began in 1992. Fatal work injuries from being struck by a vehicle represented 9 percent of job-related deaths in Colorado and 6 percent of the U.S. total.

Homicides accounted for 9 percent of on-the-job deaths in Colorado; nationally, they represented 11 percent of all workplace fatalities. The number of work-related homicides (11) in the State in 2007 was identical to the number recorded in 2006.

Other fatal workplace events in Colorado in 2007 included falls to a lower level (8) and exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances (8). (See table 1.)

Nationwide, a total of 5,488 fatal work injuries were reported in 2007, a decrease of 6 percent from the revised total of 5,840 fatal work injuries recorded in 2006. While these results are preliminary, this figure represents the lowest annual total since the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) program was first conducted in 1992. (See table A.) Highway crashes in 2007 accounted for nearly one out of every four fatal work injuries in the nation and continued to lead all other events in the frequency of on-the-job fatalities. Still, the 2007 count of 1,311 fatal highway crashes was the lowest annual total since 1993. The 2007 total of 733 fatal falls to a lower level was the third highest since the fatality census began, but was slightly lower than the 738 incidents recorded in 2006. The number of workers (504) who were fatally injured from being struck by objects or equipment in 2007 was at the lowest level since the fatality census began and represented a 14-percent decline from the 2006 total. Two other events were also at series lows in 2007—fatal work injuries involving electrocutions (212) and fatalities resulting from fires and explosions (151).

Workplace homicides in the United States rose 13 percent to 610 in 2007 after recording a series low of 540 in 2006. Even after the increase, workplace homicides have declined 44 percent from a series high of 1,080 in 1994. Workplace homicides involving police officers and supervisors of retail sales workers saw substantial increases in 2007.

Table A. Fatal occupational injuries in the United States and Colorado by selected event groups, 1992-2007

Year	Total fatalities	Highway crashes		Struck by object or equipment		Worker struck by vehicle, mobile equipment		Homicides	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
United States									
1992	6,217	1,158	19	557	9	346	6	1,044	17
1993	6,331	1,242	20	565	9	365	6	1,074	17
1994	6,632	1,343	20	591	9	391	6	1,080	16
1995	6,275	1,346	21	547	9	388	6	1,036	17
1996	6,202	1,346	22	582	9	353	6	927	15
1997	6,238	1,393	22	579	9	367	6	860	14
1998	6,055	1,442	24	520	9	413	7	714	12
1999	6,054	1,496	25	585	10	377	6	651	11
2000	5,920	1,365	23	571	10	370	6	677	11
2001 ¹	5,915	1,409	24	553	9	383	6	643	11
2002	5,534	1,373	25	505	9	356	6	609	11
2003	5,575	1,353	24	531	10	337	6	632	11
2004	5,764	1,398	24	602	10	378	7	559	10
2005	5,734	1,437	25	607	11	391	7	567	10
2006 ²	5,840	1,356	23	589	10	379	6	540	9
2007	5,488	1,311	24	504	9	342	6	610	11
Colorado									
1992	103	22	21	7	7	9	9	15	15
1993	99	18	18	5	5	4	4	16	16
1994	120	28	23	—	—	3	3	12	10
1995	112	21	19	9	8	7	6	14	13
1996	90	20	22	—	—	8	9	8	9
1997	120	29	24	7	6	3	3	10	8
1998	77	28	36	8	10	5	6	7	9
1999	106	32	30	10	9	6	6	7	7
2000	117	34	29	6	5	7	6	11	9
2001	139	33	24	16	12	—	—	7	5
2002	123	37	30	9	7	10	8	13	11
2003	102	25	25	7	7	5	5	10	10
2004	117	36	31	9	8	9	8	8	7
2005	125	35	28	9	7	10	8	6	5
2006	137	42	31	13	9	5	4	11	8
2007	119	36	30	11	9	11	9	11	9

¹ Totals for 2001 exclude fatalities from the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks.

² The BLS national news release issued August 9, 2007, reported a total of 5,703 fatal work injuries for calendar year 2006. Since then, an additional 137 job-related fatalities were identified, bringing the total job-related fatality count for 2006 to 5,840. Includes 5 fatalities that occurred within the territorial boundaries of the United States, but a State of incident could not be determined.

Note: Totals for 2007 are preliminary.

Selected characteristics of workplace fatalities in Colorado in 2007:

— Men accounted for 86 percent (102) of the work-related fatal injuries. Transportation incidents, which include highway, nonhighway, pedestrian, air, water, and rail fatalities, accounted for 48 percent of these deaths and contact with objects and equipment made up nearly 20 percent. Seventeen women were fatally injured on the job in 2007, over half (9) as a result of transportation incidents. (See table 2.)

- Seventy-two percent of those who died from a workplace injury were white, non-Hispanic (86) and 23 percent were Hispanic or Latino (27). Transportation incidents (45) were the most frequent type of fatal event for white, non-Hispanic workers. (See table 2.)
- Workers 25-54 years old—the prime working age group—made up 69 percent of the State’s work-related fatalities in 2007 with 82 deaths. Twenty-four workers 55 years of age or older died on the job, accounting for 20 percent of the fatally injured. (See table 2.) Nationally, those 25-54 years old accounted for 63 percent of on-the-job fatalities, and those 55 and older, 27 percent.
- Eighty-nine percent of workers killed on-the-job in Colorado worked for wages and salaries and the remaining 11 percent were self-employed. Transportation incidents (55) accounted for the largest number of fatalities among wage and salary workers in 2007. (See table 2.)
- Two industry sectors made up 45 percent of the workplace fatalities in Colorado— construction (28) and transportation and warehousing (25). Transportation incidents were the most frequent type of fatal event for the construction industry accounting for over one-third of fatalities while falls accounted for one-fourth of on-the-job deaths. Within the transportation and warehousing sector, transportation incidents were also the leading cause of workplace fatalities, accounting for over three-fourths of all fatalities. (See table 3.)
- Workers in transportation and material moving occupations had the highest number of fatalities with 37. Motor vehicle operators accounted for 29 of the deaths in this group (heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers made up 24 of these fatalities). Workers in construction and extraction occupations had the second highest number of fatalities, 28. Construction trade workers accounted for 20 of those fatally injured in this occupational group. Combined, workers in transportation and material moving and construction and extraction occupations accounted for 55 percent of the fatal work injuries in Colorado in 2007. (See table 4.)

Additional Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries data are available on the BLS Internet site at <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm>. Data can be accessed in a number of ways. Selected current and historical information is available in PDF format. Detailed data may be accessed through the online query system located at <http://data.bls.gov/PDQ/outside.jsp?survey=fi> or via an extensive collection of flat text files. For personal assistance or further information on the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries program, as well as other Bureau programs, contact the Kansas City Economic Analysis & Information Office at 816-285-7000 from 9:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. and 1:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. CT.

Technical Note

Background of the program

The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, part of the BLS occupational safety and health statistics program, compiles a count of all fatal work injuries occurring in the U.S. in each calendar year. The program uses diverse State, federal, and independent data sources to identify, verify, and describe fatal work injuries. This assures counts are as complete and accurate as possible.

For technical information about the CFOI program, please go to the BLS Handbook of Methods on the BLS web site. To get to that document, click on Workplace Injuries on the BLS home page, scroll down to IIF Documentation, and then click on “BLS Handbook of Methods.” The technical information and definitions for the CFOI Program are in Chapter 9, Part 2 of the BLS Handbook of Methods.

Federal/State agency coverage

The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries includes data for all fatal work injuries, whether the decedent was working in a job covered by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) or other federal or State agencies or was outside the scope of regulatory coverage. Thus, any comparison between the BLS fatality census counts and those released by other agencies should take into account the different coverage requirements and definitions being used by each agency.

Several federal and State agencies have jurisdiction over workplace safety and health. OSHA and affiliated agencies in States with approved safety programs cover the largest portion of the nation's workers. However, injuries and illnesses occurring in certain industries or activities, such as coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and highway, water, rail, and air transportation, are excluded from OSHA coverage because they are covered by other federal agencies, such as the Mine Safety and Health Administration and various agencies within the Department of Transportation.

Acknowledgments

BLS thanks the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment for their efforts in collecting accurate, comprehensive, and useful data on fatal work injuries. BLS also appreciates the efforts of all federal, State, local, and private sector entities that submitted source documents used to identify fatal work injuries. Among these agencies are the Occupational Safety and Health Administration; the National Transportation Safety Board; the U.S. Coast Guard; the Mine Safety and Health Administration; the Employment Standards Administration (Federal Employees' Compensation and Longshore and Harbor Workers' divisions); the Federal Railroad Administration; the Department of Energy; State vital statistics registrars, coroners, and medical examiners; State departments of health, labor and industries, and workers' compensation agencies; State and local police departments; and State farm bureaus.

Table 1. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure and major private industry¹ sector, Colorado, 2007

Event or exposure ²	Total fatalities (number)	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total.....	119	48	16	28	4	63	32	3	--	7	7	6	6
Contact with objects and equipment.....	21	11	6	4	--	10	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by object or equipment.....	11	5	3	--	--	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by falling object or equipment.....	8	5	3	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects.....	6	--	--	--	--	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Compressed or pinched by rolling, sliding, or shifting objects.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or crushed in collapsing materials.....	4	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls.....	11	8	--	7	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall to lower level.....	8	7	--	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments.....	11	7	--	6	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances.....	8	7	--	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Inhalation of substance.....	6	6	--	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Inhalation in enclosed, restricted, or confined space.....	5	5	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation accidents.....	58	16	5	10	--	36	24	--	--	3	--	--	--
Highway accident.....	36	10	--	8	--	23	15	--	--	3	--	--	--
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment.....	16	4	--	3	--	10	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Moving in same direction.....	3	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Moving in opposite directions, oncoming.....	5	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Moving in intersection.....	5	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicle struck object on side of road.....	6	--	--	--	--	6	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Noncollision accident.....	14	6	--	5	--	7	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jack-knifed or overturned--no collision.....	12	5	--	4	--	6	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonhighway accident, except rail, air, water.....	6	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Noncollision accident.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pedestrian, nonpassenger struck by vehicle, mobile equipment.....	11	4	--	--	--	5	5	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure and major private industry¹ sector, Colorado, 2007 - continued

Event or exposure ²	Total fatalities (number)	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Pedestrian struck by vehicle, mobile equipment on side of road.....	4	--	--	--	--	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pedestrian struck by vehicle, mobile equipment in parking lot or non-roadway area.....	6	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts.....	18	6	3	--	--	10	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts by person(s).....	11	--	--	--	--	8	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Shooting.....	8	--	--	--	--	6	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Self-inflicted injury.....	6	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Suicide, attempted suicide.....	6	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

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

² Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

³ 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.

NOTE: 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." Data for 2007 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 by worker characteristics and event or exposure, Colorado, 2007

Worker characteristics	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure ¹					
		Transportation incidents ²	Assaults and violent acts ³	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful sub- stances or environ- ments	Fires and explosions
Total.....	119	58	18	21	11	11	--
Employee Status							
Wage and Salary Workers ⁴	106	55	11	18	11	11	--
Self-employed ⁵	13	3	7	3	--	--	--
Gender							
Men.....	102	49	13	20	9	11	--
Women.....	17	9	5	--	--	--	--
Age							
Under 16 years.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 17 years.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
18 to 19 years.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 to 24 years.....	9	6	--	--	--	--	--
25 to 34 years.....	20	8	4	7	--	--	--
35 to 44 years.....	27	15	4	4	--	--	--
45 to 54 years.....	35	16	6	3	3	7	--
55 to 64 years.....	15	6	--	4	3	--	--
65 years and over.....	9	5	--	--	--	--	--
Race or Ethnic Origin⁶							
White, non-Hispanic.....	86	45	13	13	7	8	--
Black, non-Hispanic.....	5	3	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino.....	27	9	4	8	4	--	--
American Indian or Alaska Native.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asian.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

² Includes highway, nonhighway, air, water, rail fatalities, and fatalities resulting from being struck by a vehicle.

³ Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and attacks by animals.

⁴ May include volunteers and workers receiving other types of compensation.

⁵ 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.

⁶ Persons identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race. The race

categories shown exclude data for Hispanics and Latinos.

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 2007 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 industry and event or exposure, Colorado, 2007

Industry ¹	NAICS code ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure ²					
			Transportation incidents ³	Assaults and violent acts ⁴	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Total		119	58	18	21	11	11	--
Private Industry		111	52	16	21	11	11	--
Goods Producing		48	16	6	11	8	7	--
Natural Resources and Mining		16	5	3	6	--	--	--
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	11	10	4	3	--	--	--	--
Crop Production.....	111	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oilseed and Grain Farming.....	1111	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Animal Production.....	112	5	3	--	--	--	--	--
Cattle Ranching and Farming.....	1121	5	3	--	--	--	--	--
Beef Cattle Ranching and Farming, including Feedlots.....	11211	4	3	--	--	--	--	--
Beef Cattle Ranching and Farming.....	112111	4	3	--	--	--	--	--
Mining ⁵	21	6	--	--	4	--	--	--
Construction		28	10	--	4	7	6	--
Construction	23	28	10	--	4	7	6	--
Construction of buildings.....	236	10	4	--	--	4	--	--
Residential Building Construction.....	2361	6	--	--	--	3	--	--
Residential Building Construction.....	23611	6	--	--	--	3	--	--
New Single-family Housing Construction (except operative builders.....	236115	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonresidential Building Construction.....	2362	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Commercial and Institutional Building Construction.....	23622	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Specialty Trade Contractors.....	238	15	3	--	4	3	5	--
Foundation, Structure, and Building Exterior Contractors.....	2381	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Masonry Contractors.....	23814	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building Finishing Contractors.....	2383	7	--	--	--	--	5	--
Painting and Wall Covering Contractors.....	23832	6	--	--	--	--	5	--
Manufacturing		4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Manufacturing	31-33	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Service providing		63	36	10	10	3	4	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Colorado, 2007 - continued

Industry ¹	NAICS code ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure ²					
			Transportation incidents ³	Assaults and violent acts ⁴	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities		32	24	3	4	--	--	--
Wholesale Trade	42	5	3	--	--	--	--	--
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods.....	423	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and Warehousing	48-49	25	19	3	3	--	--	--
Truck Transportation.....	484	19	16	--	--	--	--	--
General Freight Trucking.....	4841	11	10	--	--	--	--	--
General Freight Trucking, Local.....	48411	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
General Freight Trucking, Long-Distance.....	48412	7	7	--	--	--	--	--
Specialized Freight Trucking.....	4842	5	3	--	--	--	--	--
Specialized Freight (except Used Goods) Trucking, Local.....	48422	3	3	--	--	--	--	--
Support Activities for Transportation.....	488	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Information		3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Information	51	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Professional and Business Services		7	3	--	--	--	--	--
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	56	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Administrative and Support Services.....	561	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Waste Management and Remediation Services.....	562	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education and Health Services		7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Educational Services	61	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Educational Services.....	611	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Elementary and Secondary Schools.....	6111	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Elementary and Secondary Schools.....	61111	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Leisure and Hospitality		6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Accommodation and Food Services	72	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Services		6	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Colorado, 2007 - continued

Industry ¹	NAICS code ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure ²					
			Transportation incidents ³	Assaults and violent acts ⁴	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Other Services, except Public Administration	81	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Repair and Maintenance.....	811	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Government ⁵		8	6	--	--	--	--	--
State Government		3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Service providing		3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Local Government		4	3	--	--	--	--	--
Service providing		3	--	--	--	--	--	--

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

² Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

³ Includes highway, nonhighway, air, water, rail fatalities, and fatalities resulting from being struck by a vehicle.

⁴ Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and attacks by animals.

⁵ 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.

⁶ 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 2007 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 4. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation and event or exposure, Colorado, 2007

Occupation ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure ²					
		Transportation incidents ³	Assaults and violent acts ⁴	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful sub- stances or environments	Fires and explosions
Total.....	119	58	18	21	11	11	--
Management occupations.....	8	--	4	--	--	--	--
Other management occupations.....	7	--	3	--	--	--	--
Agricultural managers.....	5	--	3	--	--	--	--
Farmers and ranchers.....	5	--	3	--	--	--	--
Business and financial operations occupations.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Health diagnosing and treating practitioners.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Protective service occupations.....	5	3	--	--	--	--	--
Other protective service workers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Personal care and service occupations.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations.....	5	3	--	--	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	5	3	--	--	--	--	--
Agricultural workers.....	5	3	--	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous agricultural workers.....	5	3	--	--	--	--	--
Farmworkers and laborers, crop, nursery, and greenhouse.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations.....	28	9	--	6	6	6	--
Supervisors, construction and extraction workers.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction trades workers.....	20	8	--	3	4	--	--
Carpenters.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carpenters.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction laborers.....	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction laborers.....	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Painters and paperhangers.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Painters, construction and maintenance.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation and event or exposure, Colorado, 2007 - Continued

Occupation ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure ²					
		Transportation incidents ³	Assaults and violent acts ⁴	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful sub- stances or environments	Fires and explosions
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	6	3	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicle and mobile equipment mechanics, installers, and repairers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Production occupations.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	37	27	3	7	--	--	--
Motor vehicle operators.....	29	22	3	4	--	--	--
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers.....	26	22	--	3	--	--	--
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer.....	24	20	--	3	--	--	--
Material moving workers.....	5	3	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Based on the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification System.

² Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

³ Includes highway, nonhighway, air, water, rail fatalities, and fatalities resulting from being struck by a vehicle.

⁴ Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and attacks by animals.

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 2007 are preliminary.

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