

A scenic landscape photograph of a mountain range with snow-capped peaks and a field of yellow wildflowers in the foreground. The sky is a clear, vibrant blue with a few wispy white clouds. The mountains are rugged and covered in patches of snow, with some evergreen trees visible on the lower slopes. In the foreground, a field of green grass is dotted with numerous bright yellow wildflowers. A rustic wooden fence runs across the field, and a large, smooth rock sits in the middle ground.

COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF LABOR & EMPLOYMENT

DIVISION OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION

WORK-RELATED INJURIES IN COLORADO 2006

Work-Related Injuries in Colorado 2006

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Front and Inside Rear Cover Photos: San Juan Mountains outside Telluride Colorado

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From 1997 to 2006, Colorado's average annual employment increased by 13.9%, yet the number of lost-time claims filed has decreased by 10.5%.



INTRODUCTION

The Division of Workers' Compensation prepared this report to provide information on work-related injuries, occupational illnesses and injuries resulting in fatalities that occurred in Colorado during calendar year 2006.¹ It will help to answer some of the most frequently asked questions about work-related injuries.

Lost-time claims², claims with a permanent disability rating, fatal claims, and denied claims are included.³ A lost-time claim is one in which the worker misses more than three days or three shifts of work because of the work-related injury or illness. The Division generally tracks only claims involving lost-time.

The information in this report is derived from documents filed by the employer, worker or the dependents of a deceased worker for an injury, illness or fatality that occurred during calendar year 2006.⁴ This does not mean that the claim was filed in 2006. There is a lag in the reporting of some claims, and generally, 80% of claims are filed in the year in which the injury, illness, or fatality occurs. The remaining 20% of the claims are filed over the next several years. Most of these are filed in the year immediately following the year of injury. Of the 30,478 lost-time claims included in this report, approximately 83% were filed in 2006. The remaining 17% were filed through July 31, 2008, the closing date of the database for this report.

The characteristics of the injury or illness are derived from the first report of injury filed by the employer or worker, and in most cases it is not based on a medical diagnosis.

The filing of a claim is the first step in a process that generally results in an admission or denial by the insurance carrier or self-insured employer that the worker's injury, illness or fatality is work-related.^{5,6} If the claim is admitted, the carrier or the self-insured employer pays medical care. The worker also receives compensation benefits to partially replace the wages that would have otherwise been lost because of the disabling injury or illness. In other cases, the claim may be denied by the insurer or self-insured employer because the injury, illness or fatality is not work-related. Claims involving a dispute over whether or not the injury, illness or fatality is work-related may end up in a hearing.

This year's report continues the presentation of tables with longitudinal data. Trends in the number of claims received and lost-time claims filed for injuries and fatalities, the number and rate of injuries by part of body, nature of injury, and cause of injury, and settlements, are available for 1997-2006.

Information about the development and use of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) can be found at the website of the U.S. Census Bureau, <http://www.census.gov/epcd/www/naics.html>.

¹ The only exception to this statement is the information on hearings reported in Tables 29 and 30 and the information on settlements reported in Tables 31 and 32. The hearing data are based on applications received, hearings held, or orders issued in 2006, regardless of the date of injury. Settlement information is based on claims that were settled during calendar year 2006. However, the claim itself may have initially been filed in a prior year.

² The Division receives some reports on claims that involve only medical benefits. In such claims, the worker receives medical care but does not lose more than three days or three shifts of work. Because the "med-only" claims that are filed with the Division are neither representative, nor a complete count of all claims of this type, information on indisputably "med-only" claims is, as it has been in previous years, excluded from this report.

³ Information on the reason for a denial is no longer collected with implementation of Electronic Data Interchange (EDI). Therefore, some tables from prior years with denial data do not appear in this report.

⁴ In the majority of fatalities, the worker dies the same day as the date of injury. This report is strictly based on the date of injury, so death due to an injury may not occur in the reporting year. If the death occurs after the date of download, it will not be included in this report.

⁵ The statistics reported in sections I through VII, Tables 21-26 and Table 28 refer to claims *filed*, without regard to whether the claims were admitted or denied.

⁶ The source of the codes for part of body, nature of injury, and cause of injury, in Tables 3-8, 11, 12, 21, and 22, is the National Council on Compensation Insurance, Inc., 901 Peninsula Corporate Circle, Boca Raton, FL 33487.

Table 1

Lost-Time and Fatal Claims Compared to Employment, by County

Date of Injury-Calendar Year 2006
State of Colorado

County	Lost-Time Claims		Average Annual Employment ²	Percent of Total CO Employment in County	Percent of Employment Filing Lost-Time Claims	Number of Fatal Claims
	Count ¹	Percent				
Adams	2,108	6.9	152,726	6.9	1.4	9
Alamosa	82	0.3	7,665	0.3	1.1	2
Arapahoe	2,251	7.4	276,075	12.4	0.8	9
Archuleta	62	0.2	3,676	0.2	1.7	0
Baca	15	*	1,221	0.1	1.2	1
Bent	24	0.1	1,207	0.1	2.0	0
Boulder	1,319	4.3	156,892	7.1	0.8	4
Broomfield	163	0.5	29,703	1.3	0.5	2
Chaffee	118	0.4	6,560	0.3	1.8	0
Cheyenne	10	*	764	*	1.3	0
Clear Creek	52	0.2	3,207	0.1	1.6	0
Conejos	22	0.1	1,320	0.1	1.7	0
Costilla	14	*	725	*	1.9	0
Crowley	9	*	1,103	*	0.8	0
Custer	20	0.1	902	*	2.2	0
Delta	172	0.6	8,570	0.4	2.0	0
Denver	5,014	16.5	432,416	19.4	1.2	21
Dolores	6	*	416	*	1.4	0
Douglas	723	2.4	87,397	3.9	0.8	1
Eagle	472	1.5	30,582	1.4	1.5	0
Elbert	37	0.1	3,730	0.2	1.0	1
El Paso	2,851	9.4	245,228	11.0	1.2	6
Fremont	313	1.0	13,548	0.6	2.3	2
Garfield	477	1.6	25,468	1.1	1.9	4
Gilpin	97	0.3	5,330	0.2	1.8	0
Grand	175	0.6	7,100	0.3	2.5	2
Gunnison	106	0.3	8,387	0.4	1.3	0
Hinsdale	4	*	279	*	1.4	0
Huerfano	37	0.1	2,007	0.1	1.8	0
Jackson	19	0.1	571	*	3.3	2
Jefferson	1,929	6.3	206,872	9.3	0.9	4
Kiowa	11	*	392	*	2.8	0
Kit Carson	51	0.2	2,917	0.1	1.7	0
Lake	33	0.1	1,987	0.1	1.7	0
La Plata	316	1.0	24,824	1.1	1.3	3
Larimer	1,444	4.7	127,321	5.7	1.1	4
Las Animas	134	0.4	5,839	0.3	2.3	1
Lincoln	20	0.1	2,125	0.1	0.9	0
Logan	104	0.3	8,340	0.4	1.2	0

Table 1 (Continued)

Lost-Time and Fatal Claims Compared to Employment, by County

Date of Injury-Calendar Year 2006
State of Colorado

County	Lost-Time Claims		Average Annual Employment ²	Percent of Total CO Employed in County	Percent of Employment Filing Lost-Time Claims	Number of Fatal Claims
	Count ¹	Percent				
Mesa	882	2.9	57,968	2.6	1.5	1
Mineral	6	*	464	*	1.3	0
Moffat	67	0.2	5,175	0.2	1.3	1
Montezuma	108	0.4	9,358	0.4	1.2	0
Montrose	265	0.9	14,902	0.7	1.8	2
Morgan	193	0.6	11,180	0.5	1.7	2
Otero	106	0.3	6,540	0.3	1.6	0
Ouray	23	0.1	1,731	0.1	1.3	1
Park	33	0.1	2,351	0.1	1.4	0
Phillips	31	0.1	1,532	0.1	2.0	0
Pitkin	235	0.8	16,873	0.8	1.4	0
Prowers	113	0.4	4,945	0.2	2.3	2
Pueblo	847	2.8	55,145	2.5	1.5	4
Rio Blanco	65	0.2	3,628	0.2	1.8	0
Rio Grande	72	0.2	4,360	0.2	1.7	0
Routt	264	0.9	14,593	0.7	1.8	0
Saguache	32	0.1	1,757	0.1	1.8	0
San Juan	5	*	285	*	1.8	0
San Miguel	85	0.3	5,030	0.2	1.7	3
Sedgwick	18	0.1	838	*	2.1	0
Summit	296	1.0	18,803	0.8	1.6	0
Teller	94	0.3	6,694	0.3	1.4	0
Washington	30	0.1	1,118	0.1	2.7	0
Weld	1,211	4.0	80,404	3.6	1.5	2
Yuma	71	0.2	3,795	0.2	1.9	2
Other ³	4,512	14.8	n/a	n/a	n/a	25
Totals⁴	30,478	100%	2,224,861	100%	1.4%	123

Notes:

* Value is less than .05%.

1 Fatal claims are included in the count of lost-time claims.

2 Source: Colorado Department of Labor and Employment, Labor Market Information, QCEW, *Colorado Employment and Wages: Average Annual Employment 2006*. An employed person is 16 years, and over, in the civilian noninstitutional population who, during the reference week, (a) did any work at all; and, (b) who was not working, but was temporarily absent. Statewide total on QCEW differs due to rounding.

3 "Other" includes place unknown, overseas, out of state, unclassified and missing data.

4 Columns may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Table 2

Claims Received and Lost-Time Claims Filed: 1991-2006

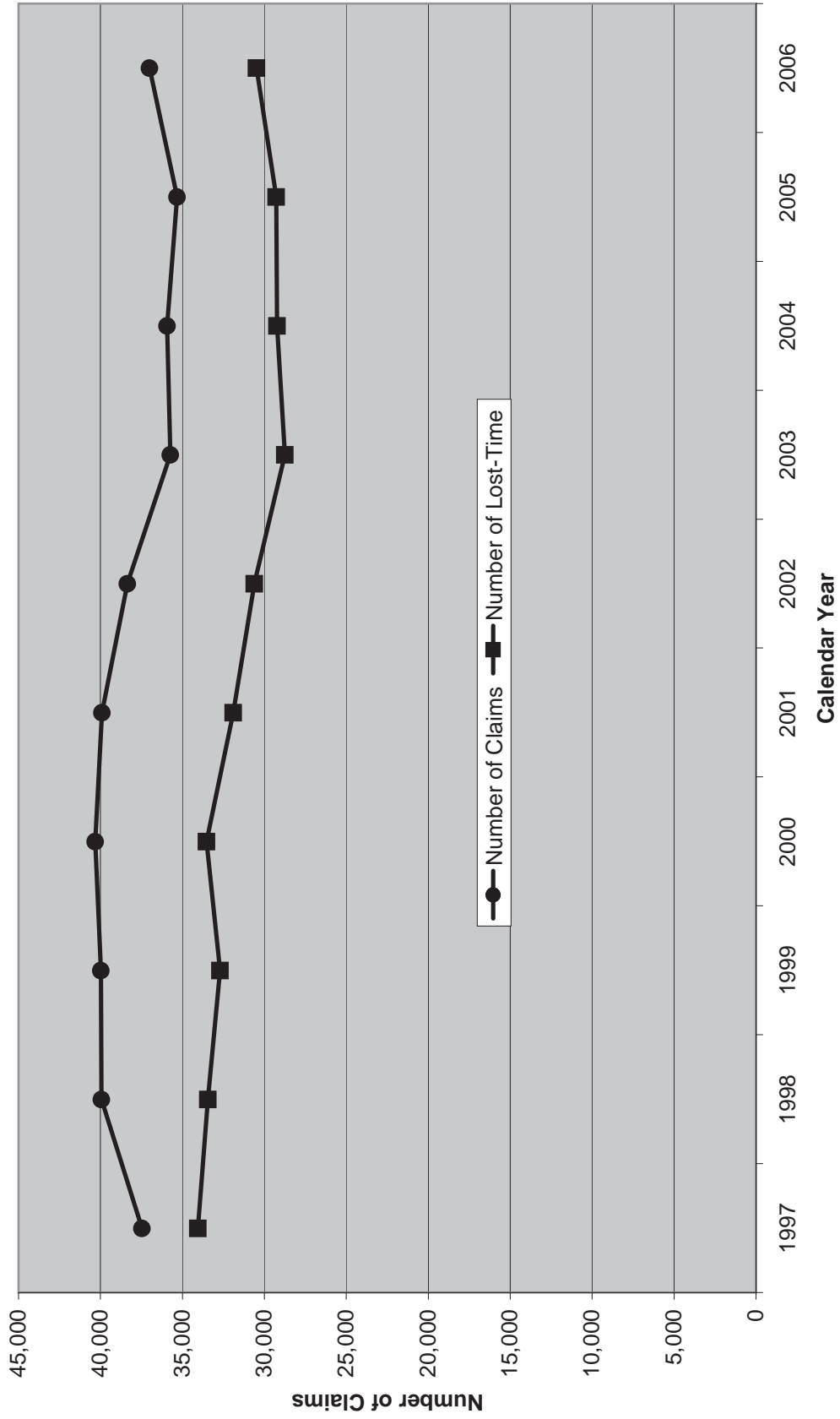
State of Colorado

Calendar Year	New Claims Received ¹	Number of Lost-Time Claims Filed ²
1991	43,026	38,427
1992	43,258	35,588
1993	43,018	34,605
1994	44,857	36,487
1995	42,842	34,581
1996	41,767	34,784
1997	37,470	34,063
1998	39,946	33,441
1999	39,979	32,706
2000	40,319	33,520
2001	39,900	31,896
2002	38,355	30,607
2003	35,739	28,752
2004	35,932	29,231
2005	35,316	29,282
2006	37,011	30,478

Notes:

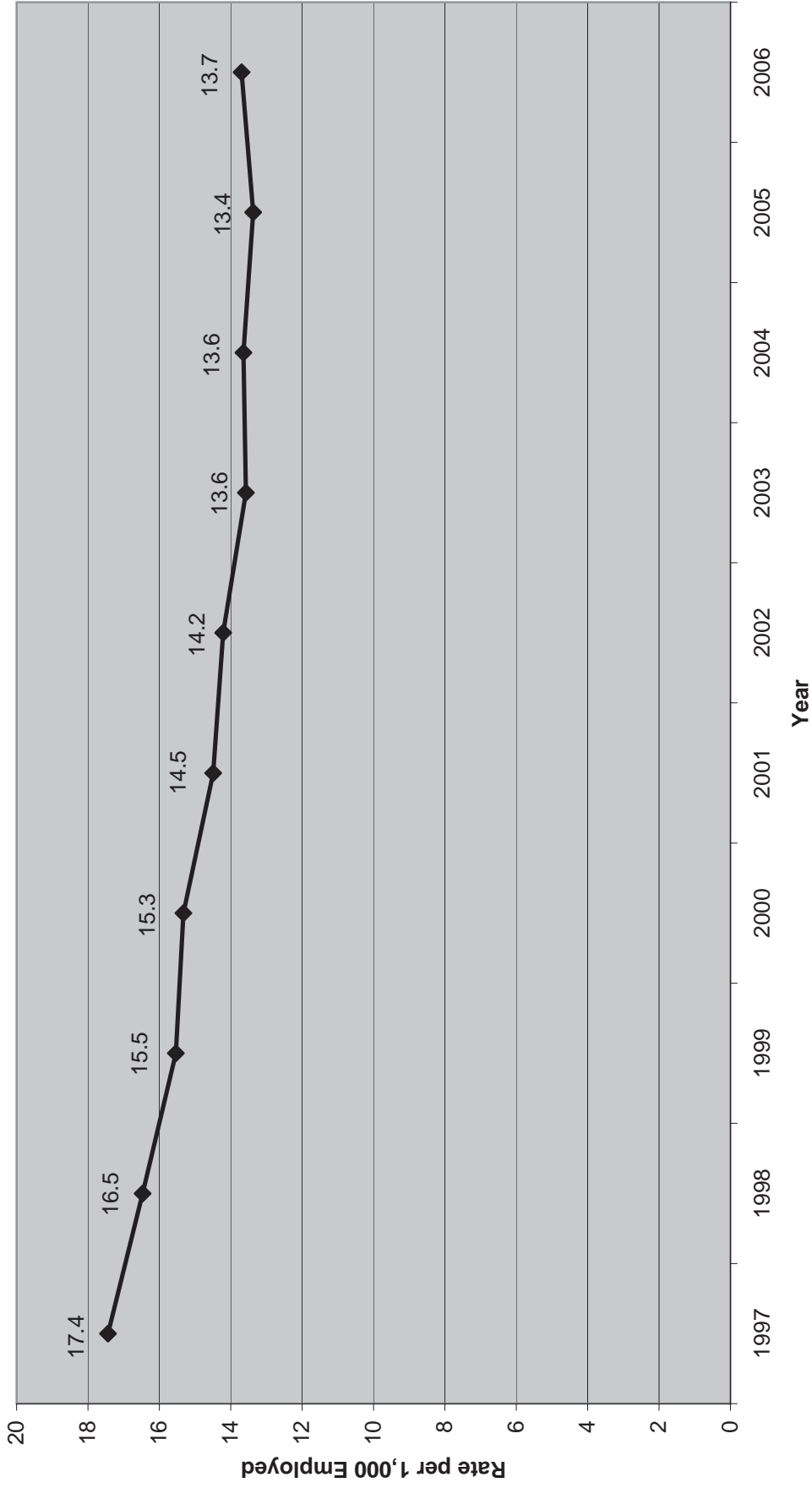
- 1 Source: Report 874, New Claims Received. These are claims received by the Division of Workers' Compensation **during the calendar year, regardless of the date/year of injury** of the claim. It includes lost-time and medical-only claims, and duplicate First Reports for the same injury.
- 2 Source: Annual download of DOWC data. Claims with a **date of injury in the calendar year, regardless of received date**. In 1991, changes in the database made it possible to distinguish between "lost-time" and "medical-only" claims. Therefore, these claims are "lost-time" claims only. A lost-time claim is one in which the worker misses more than three shifts or three days of work because of a work-related injury or illness. Duplicate injury reports have also been eliminated.

Figure 1. Claims Received and Lost-Time Claims Filed: 1997-2006



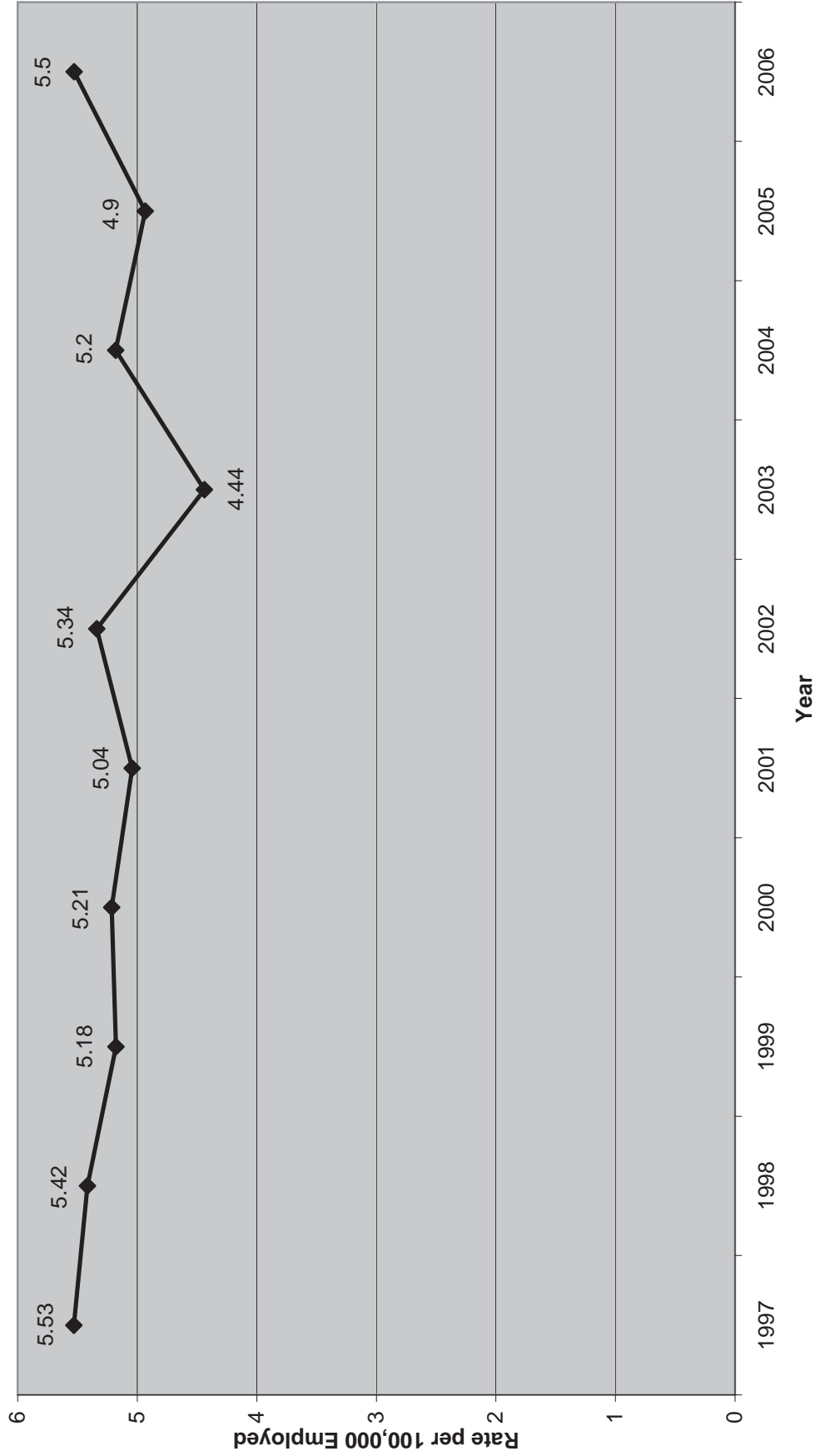
Source: Table 2; and, Colorado Department of Labor and Employment, Division of Workers' Compensation, *Work-Related Injuries in Colorado 1997-2005*, Table 2.

Figure 2. Rate of Lost-Time Claims Filed, per 1,000 Employed: 1997-2006



Source: Table 1; and, Colorado Department of Labor and Employment, Division of Workers' Compensation, Work-Related Injuries in Colorado 1997-2005, Table 1; and, Labor Market Information, QCEW, Colorado Employment and Wages: Annual Averages 1997-2005.

Figure 3. Rate of Fatal Claims Filed, per 100,000 Employed: 1997-2006



Source: Table 1; and, Colorado Department of Labor and Employment, Division of Workers' Compensation, *Work-Related Injuries in Colorado 1997-2005*, Table 1; and, Labor Market Information, QCEW, *Colorado Employment and Wages: Annual Averages 1997-2005*.

Table 3

Rank-Order Distribution of Lost-Time Claims by Part of Body

**Date of Injury-Calendar Year 2006
State of Colorado**

Part of Body	Count	Percent
Upper Extremities	9,867	32.4
Trunk	7,437	24.4
Lower Extremities	6,993	22.9
Multiple Body Parts	2,461	8.1
Head	1,593	5.2
Neck	1,113	3.7
Nonclassifiable ¹	1,014	3.3
Totals	30,478	100%

Notes:

1 This category includes the 123 fatal cases.

Injuries to the lower back area are the highest percentage (14.9%) of lost-time claims.

Figure 4

Percent Distribution of Lost-Time Claims by Part of Body

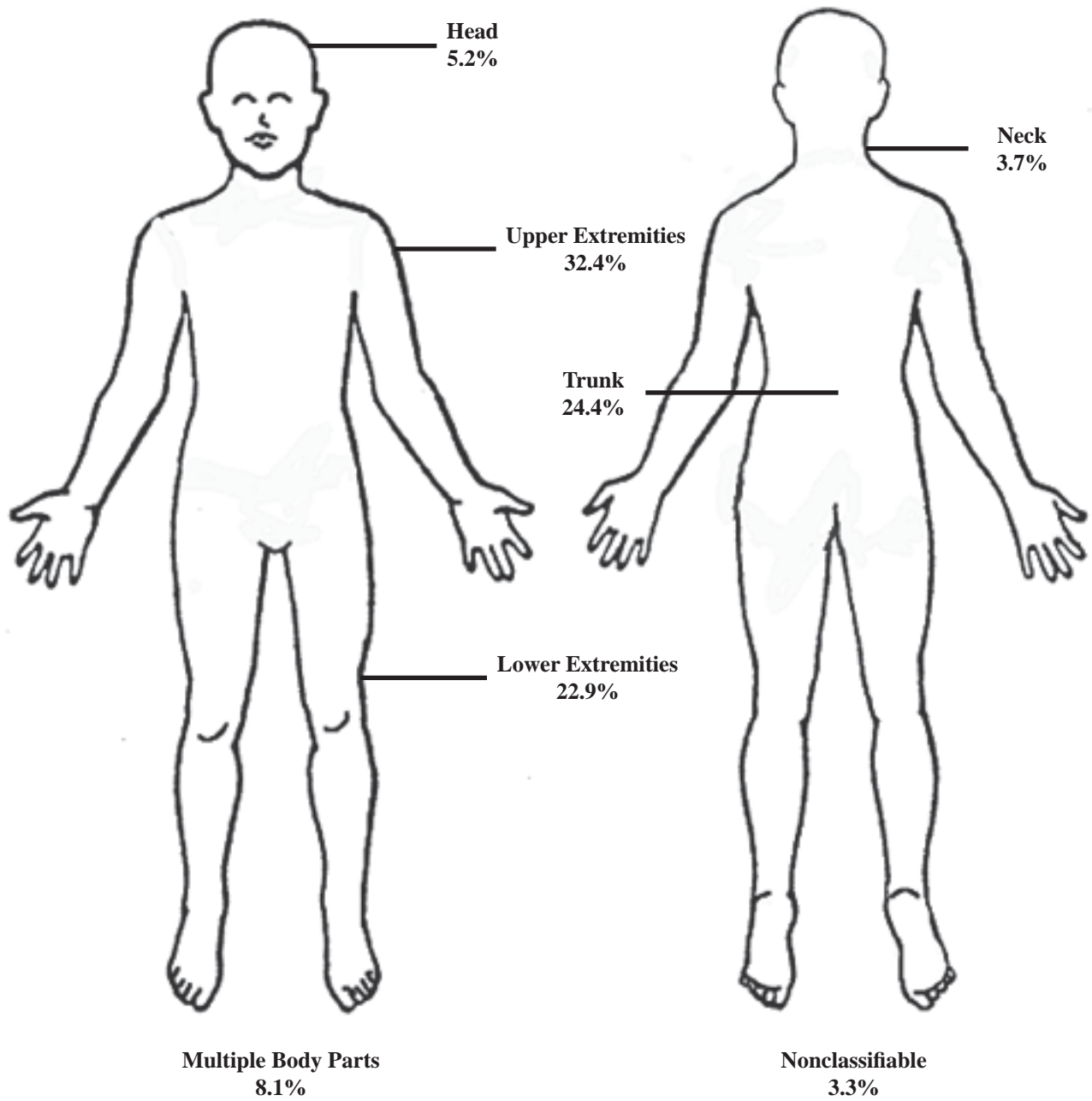


Table 4

Rank-Order Distribution of Lost-Time Claims by Part of Body (Detail)

Date of Injury-Calendar Year 2006
State of Colorado

Part of Body	Count	Percent
UPPER EXTREMITIES		
Shoulder(s) (Includes Clavicle & Scapula)	2,682	8.8
Finger(s) (Other than Thumb)	1,388	4.6
Wrist (Carpals & Corresponding Muscles)	1,366	4.5
Hand (Excludes Wrist & Fingers)	1,293	4.2
Lower Arm	749	2.5
Multiple Upper Extremities ¹	613	2.0
Elbow	580	1.9
Thumb	496	1.6
Upper Arm(s) (Excludes Clavicle & Scapula)	451	1.5
Wrist(s) & Hand(s)	249	0.8
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>9,867</i>	<i>32.4</i>
TRUNK		
Lower Back Area (Lumbar & Lumbo-Sacral)	4,550	14.9
Abdomen (Includes Groin)	1,009	3.3
Chest (Includes Ribs, Sternum & Soft Tissue)	529	1.7
Upper Back Area (Thoracic)	374	1.2
Multiple Trunk ²	287	0.9
Lungs	225	0.7
Internal Organs (Other than Heart & Lungs)	145	0.5
Lumbar and/or Sacral Vertebrae	72	0.2
Buttocks (Soft Tissue)	69	0.2
Heart	51	0.2
Disc	45	0.1
Pelvis	36	0.1
Spinal Cord	23	0.1
Sacrum & Coccyx	22	0.1
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>7,437</i>	<i>24.4</i>
LOWER EXTREMITIES		
Knee	3,184	10.4
Ankle	1,350	4.4
Foot/Feet (Excludes Ankle or Toes)	979	3.2
Lower Leg	623	2.0
Hip	335	1.1
Multiple Lower Extremities ³	242	0.8
Upper Leg	198	0.6
Toe(s)	55	0.2
Great Toe	27	0.1
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>6,993</i>	<i>22.9</i>

Table 4 (Continued)

Rank-Order Distribution of Lost-Time Claims by Part of Body (Detail)

**Date of Injury-Calendar Year 2006
State of Colorado**

Part of Body	Count	Percent
MULTIPLE BODY PARTS		
Multiple Body Parts	2,195	7.2
Body Systems & Multiple Body Systems	264	0.9
Artificial Appliance (Braces, Etc.)	2	*
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>2,461</i>	<i>8.1</i>
HEAD		
Multiple Head Injury ⁴	417	1.4
Eye(s)	315	1.0
Skull	258	0.8
Facial Bones (Includes Jaw)	169	0.6
Soft Tissue	106	0.3
Ear(s) (Includes Hearing)	105	0.3
Nose	86	0.3
Mouth	55	0.2
Brain	52	0.2
Teeth	30	0.1
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>1,593</i>	<i>5.2</i>
NECK		
Neck Vertebrae	593	1.9
Multiple Neck Injury ⁵	220	0.7
Neck Disc	205	0.7
Neck Soft Tissue (Other than Larynx or Trachea)	80	0.3
Larynx	5	*
(Neck) Spinal Cord	6	*
Trachea	4	*
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>1,113</i>	<i>3.7</i>
NONCLASSIFIABLE		
Unclassified - Insufficient Information	513	1.7
No Physical Injury (Mental Disorder)	378	1.2
Death	123	0.4
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>1,014</i>	<i>3.3</i>
TOTALS	30,478	100%

Notes:

* Value is less than .05%.

1 Any combination of arm, elbow, or fingers. Also, Arm-Not Otherwise Classified.

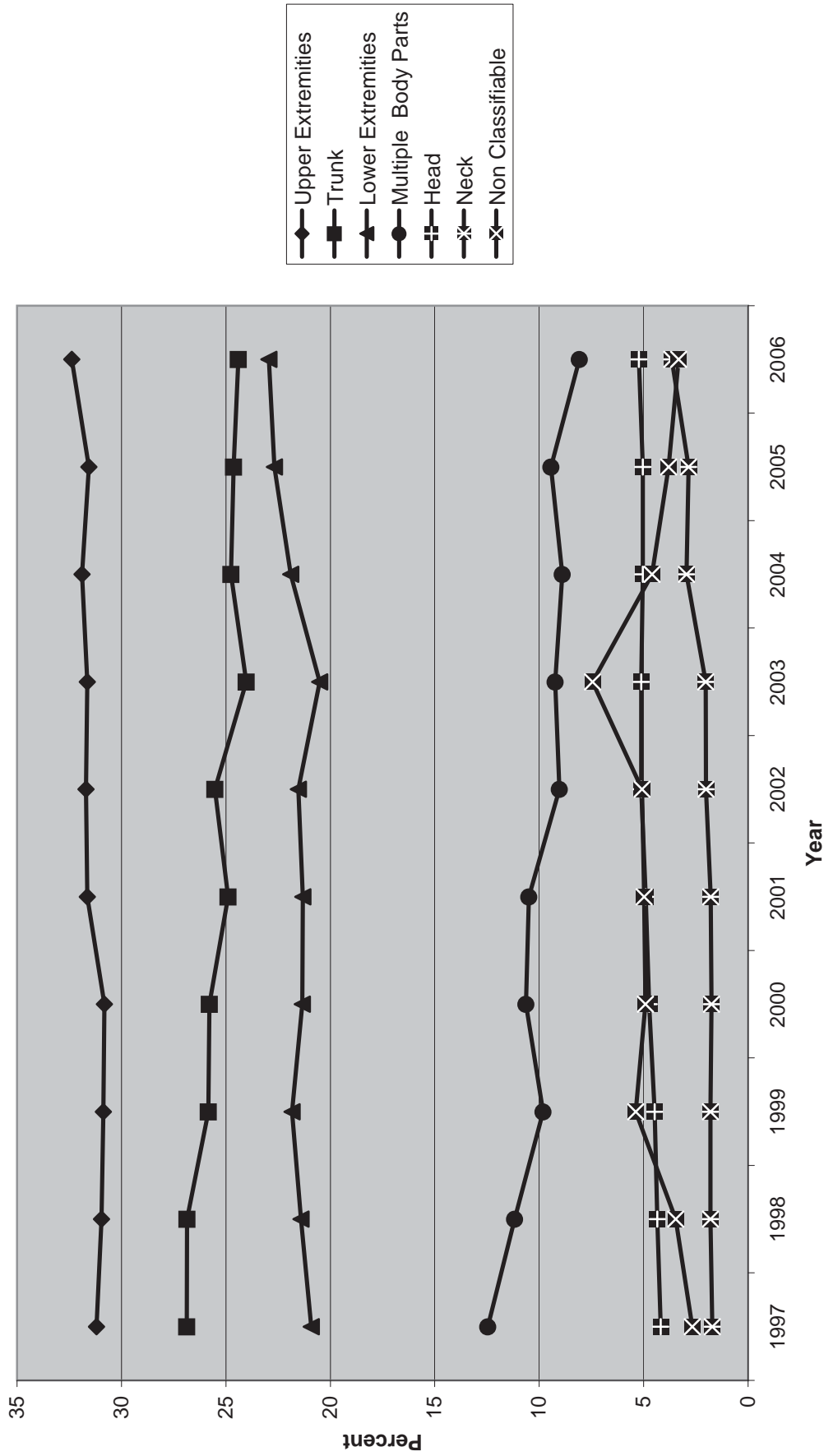
2 Any combination of hip, abdomen, chest, back, and shoulder. Also, Trunk-Not Otherwise Classified.

3 Any combination of leg, hip, thigh, knee, ankle, foot and toe. Also, Leg-Not Otherwise Classified.

4 Any combination of brain, scalp, skull, with/out ears, eyes, nose, mouth, teeth, face, or neck. Also, Head-Not Otherwise Classified.

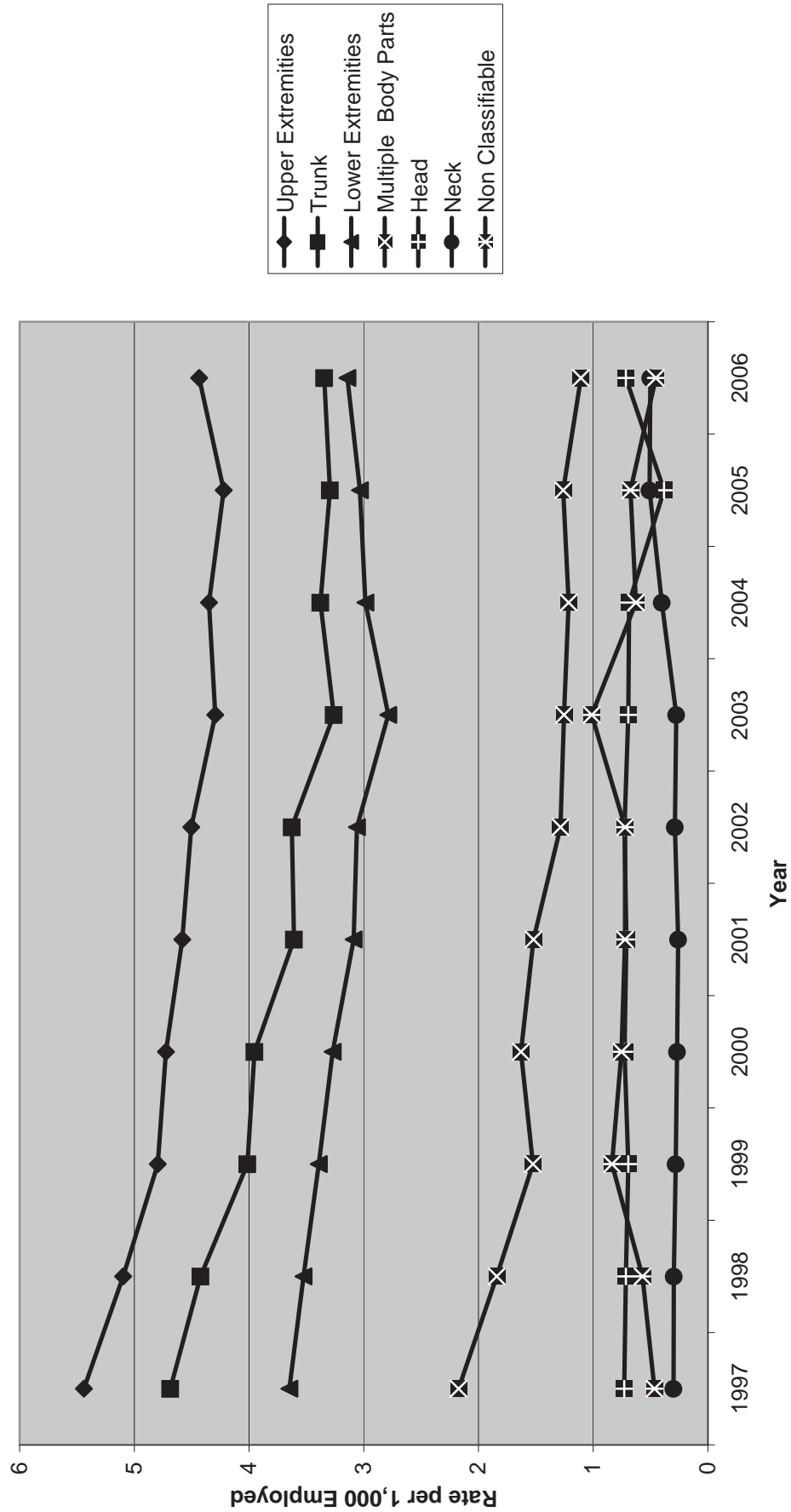
5 Any combination of vertebrae, disc, spinal cord, or soft tissue in neck. Also, Neck-Not Otherwise Classified.

Figure 5. Percent Distribution of Lost-Time Claims, Part of Body: 1997-2006



Source: Table 3; and, Colorado Department of Labor and Employment, Division of Workers' Compensation, *Work-Related Injuries in Colorado 2003-2005*, Table 3; and, Colorado Department of Labor and Employment, Division of Workers' Compensation, *Work-Related Injuries in Colorado 1997-2002*, Table 2.

Figure 6. Rate of Lost-Time Claims Filed, Part of Body, per 1,000 Employed: 1997-2006



Source: Table 1 & 3; and, Colorado Department of Labor and Employment, Division of Workers' Compensation, *Work-Related Injuries in Colorado 2003-2005*, Table 1 & 3; and, Colorado Department of Labor and Employment, Division of Workers' Compensation, *Work-Related Injuries in Colorado 1997-2002*, Table 1 & 2.

Table 5

Rank-Order Distribution of Lost-Time Claims by Nature of Injury

**Date of Injury-Calendar Year 2006
State of Colorado**

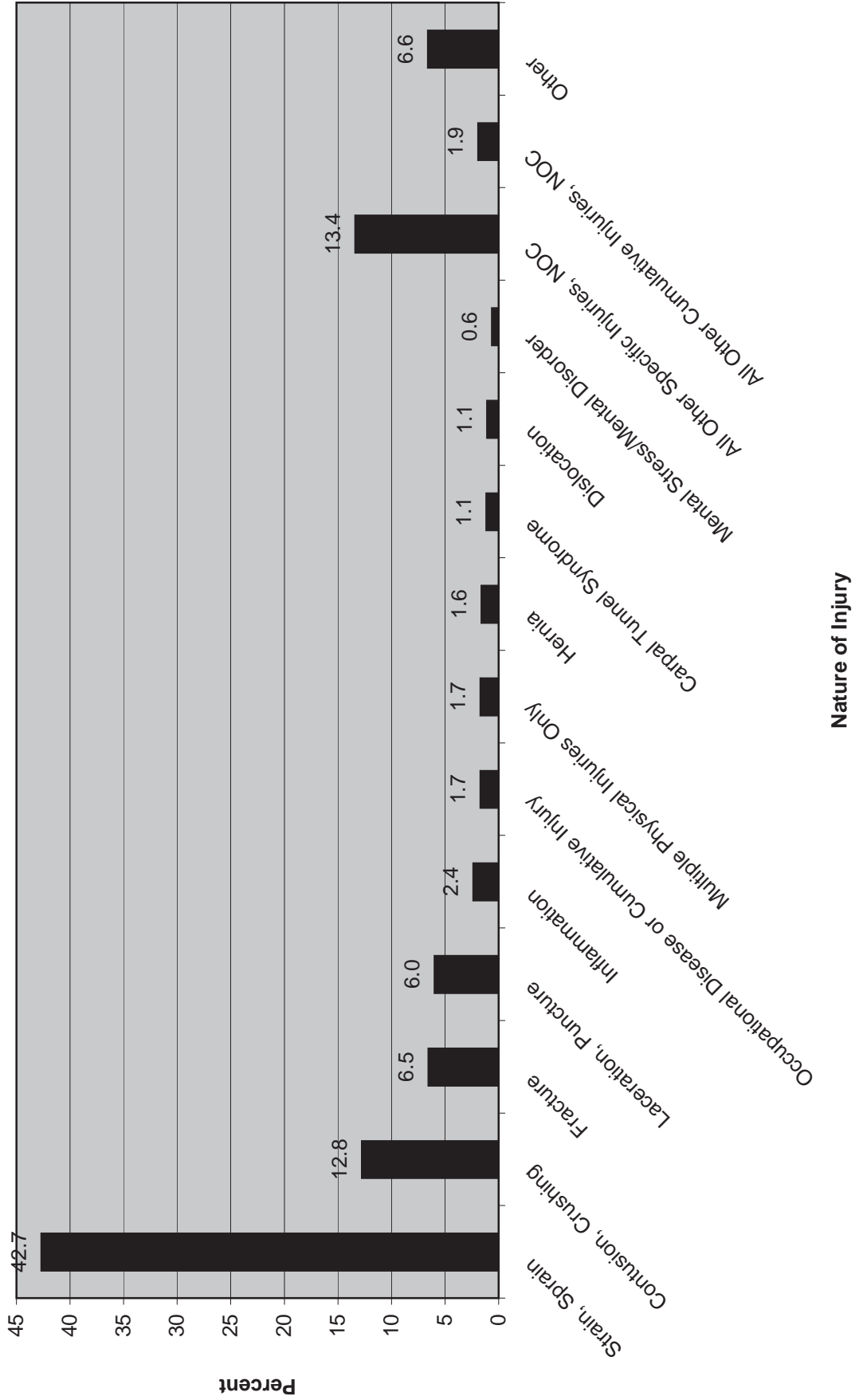
Nature of Injury	Count	Percent
Strain, Sprain	13,004	42.7
Contusion, Crushing	3,886	12.8
Fracture	1,992	6.5
Laceration, Puncture	1,821	6.0
Inflammation	719	2.4
Occupational Disease or Cumulative Injury ¹	524	1.7
Multiple Physical Injuries Only	518	1.7
Hernia	483	1.6
Carpal Tunnel Syndrome	348	1.1
Dislocation	323	1.1
Mental Stress/Mental Disorder	191	0.6
All Other Specific Injuries, NOC ²	4,079	13.4
All Other Cumulative Injuries, NOC ²	581	1.9
Other ³	1,988	6.5
Missing	21	0.1
Totals	30,478	100%

Notes:

- 1 Excludes Mental Stress, Mental Disorder, Carpal Tunnel Syndrome and "All Other Cumulative Injuries, NOC" claims reported here in their own categories.
- 2 Not Otherwise Classified.
- 3 "Other" includes those categories in Table 6, with counts less than 1% of total, not already counted in other categories.
"Mental Stress/Mental Disorder", less than 1% of the total, is reported separately because of the Legislature's past interest in these injuries.

Strains and sprains are approximately 43% of the lost-time claims filed.

Figure 7. Percent Distribution of Lost-Time Claims by Nature of Injury



Source: Table 5

Table 6

Rank-Order Distribution of Lost-Time Claims by Nature of Injury (Detail)

Date of Injury-Calendar Year 2006
State of Colorado

Nature of Injury	Count	Percent
SPECIFIC INJURY		
Strain	9,562	31.4
Contusion	3,540	11.6
Sprain	3,442	11.3
Fracture	1,992	6.5
Laceration	1,429	4.7
Inflammation	719	2.4
Hernia	483	1.6
Puncture	392	1.3
Crushing	346	1.1
Dislocation	323	1.1
Burn	284	0.9
Freezing	259	0.8
Hearing Loss or Impairment (Traumatic Only)	259	0.8
No Physical Injury	159	0.5
Foreign Body	152	0.5
Concussion - Closed Head/Traumatic Brain Injury	132	0.4
Syncope (Swooning, Fainting)	122	0.4
Rupture	115	0.4
Amputation	114	0.4
Infection	84	0.3
Angina Pectoris	60	0.2
Myocardial Infarction (Heart Attack)	58	0.2
Electric shock	44	0.1
Severance	34	0.1
Poisoning-General	20	0.1
Vascular	20	0.1
Heat Prostration	14	*
Vision Loss	11	*
Enucleation	1	*
All Other Specific Injuries, NOC ¹	4,079	13.4
<i>Subtotal</i>	28,249	92.7

Table 6 (Continued)

Rank-Order Distribution of Lost-Time Claims by Nature of Injury (Detail)

Date of Injury-Calendar Year 2006
State of Colorado

Nature of Injury	Count	Percent
OCCUPATIONAL DISEASE or CUMULATIVE INJURY		
Carpal Tunnel Syndrome	348	1.1
Mental Stress	182	0.6
Respiratory (Fumes)	154	0.5
All Other Occupational Disease, NOC ¹	98	0.3
Dermatitis	94	0.3
Contagious Disease	94	0.3
Poisoning (Chemical)	25	0.1
Dust Disease, NOC ¹	20	0.1
Loss of Hearing (Cumulative Circumstances)	20	0.1
Mental Disorder	9	*
Asbestosis	6	*
Radiation	3	*
Cancer	3	*
Byssinosis	2	*
AIDS	2	*
Silicosis	1	*
VDT-Related Disease	1	*
Tendinitis or Tenosynovitis	1	*
All Other Cumulative Injuries, NOC ¹	581	1.9
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>1,644</i>	<i>5.4</i>
MULTIPLE INJURIES		
Multiple Physical Injuries Only	518	1.7
Multiple Injuries Including Both Physical & Psychological	46	0.2
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>564</i>	<i>1.9</i>
MISSING		
Missing	21	0.1
TOTALS	30,478	100%

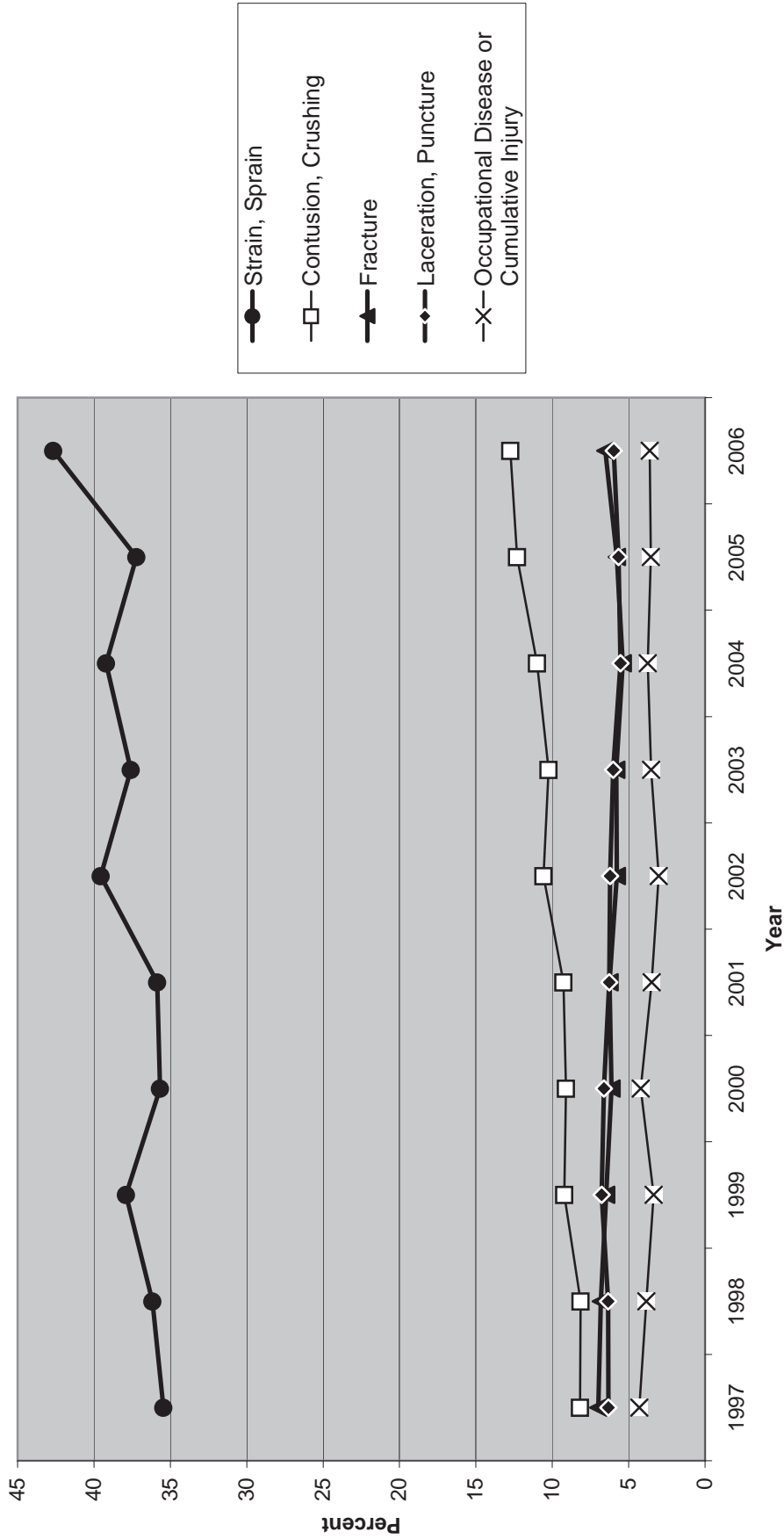
Notes:

* Value is less than .05%.

1 Not Otherwise Classified.

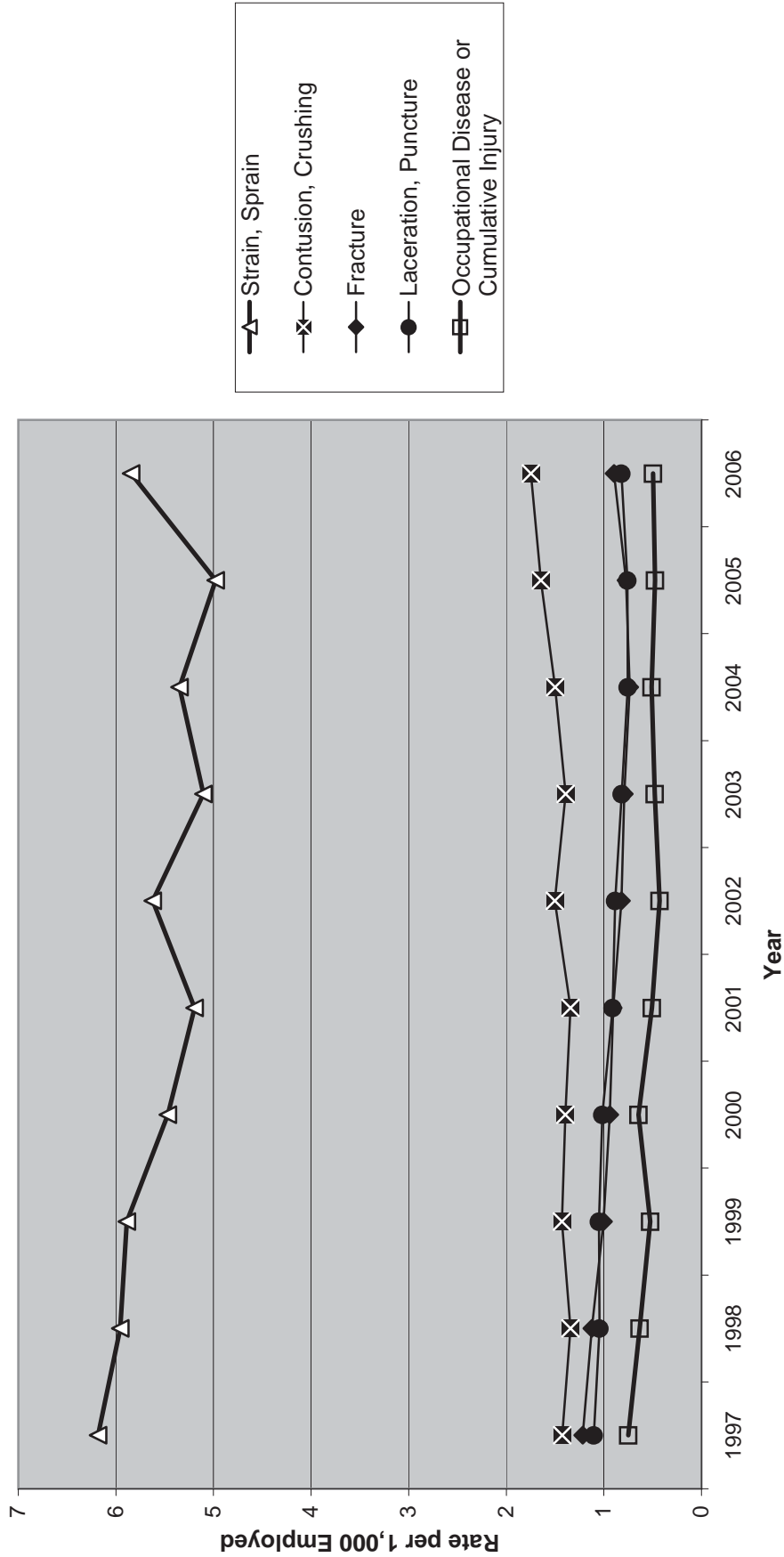


Figure 8. Percent Distribution of Lost-Time Claims, Nature of Injury, Selected Categories: 1997-2006



Notes:
 Source: Table 5; and, Colorado Department of Labor and Employment, Division of Workers' Compensation, *Work-Related Injuries in Colorado 1997-2002*, Table 4; and, Colorado Department of Labor and Employment, Division of Workers' Compensation, *Work-Related Injuries in Colorado 2003-2005*, Table 5.
 1 This figure illustrates the five NCCI categories for Nature of Injury with the largest percentages of injuries in 2006, and their percentages over the past 10 years. For data on the other NCCI categories not included here, see Table 5.

Figure 9. Rate of Lost-Time Claims Filed, Nature of Injury, per 1,000 Employed, Selected Categories: 1997-2006



Notes: Source: Tables 1 & 5; and, Colorado Department of Labor and Employment, Division of Workers' Compensation, *Work-Related Injuries in Colorado 1997-2002*, Tables 1 & 4; and, Colorado Department of Labor and Employment, Division of Workers' Compensation, *Work-Related Injuries in Colorado 2003-2005*, Tables 1 & 5.
 1 This figure illustrates the five NCCI categories for Nature of Injury with the highest rates for injuries in 2006, and their rates over the past 10 years. For data on the other NCCI categories not included here, see Table 5.

Table 7

Rank-Order Distribution of Lost-Time Claims by Cause of Injury

**Date of Injury-Calendar Year 2006
State of Colorado**

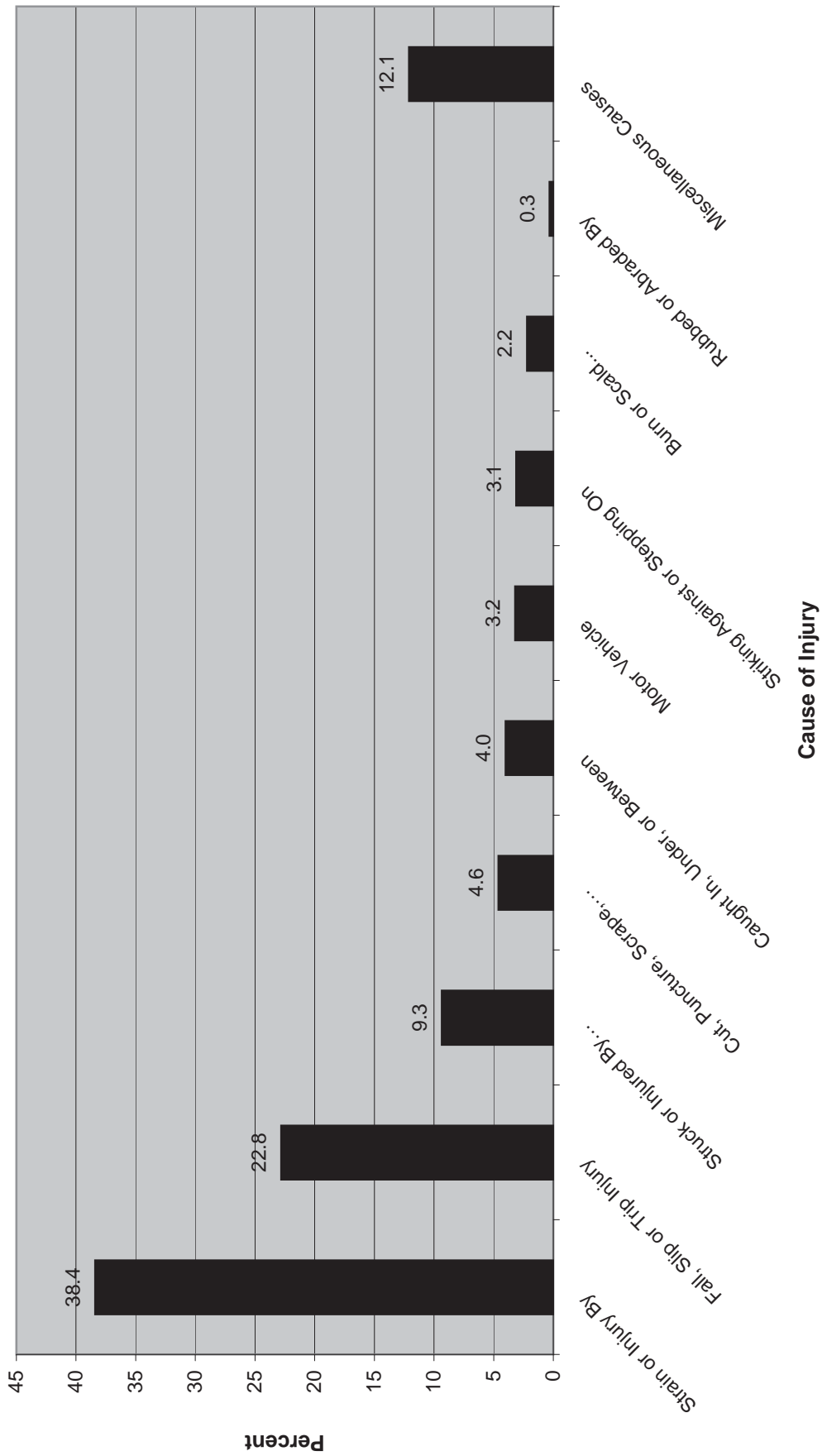
Cause of Injury	Count	Percent
Strain or Injury By	11,698	38.4
Fall, Slip or Trip Injury	6,950	22.8
Struck or Injured By - Inc. Kicked, Stabbed, Bit, Etc.	2,845	9.3
Cut, Puncture, Scrape, Injured By	1,401	4.6
Caught In, Under, or Between	1,216	4.0
Motor Vehicle	973	3.2
Striking Against or Stepping On	949	3.1
Burn or Scald - Heat or Cold Exposure	672	2.2
Rubbed or Abraded By	92	0.3
Miscellaneous Causes ¹	3,682	12.1
Totals	30,478	100%

Notes:

1 See Table 8 for details of this category.

Accidents involving a motor vehicle, whether driving in one (3.2%), or being struck by one (0.6%), are the cause of injury in 3.8% of the lost-time claims.

Figure 10. Percent Distribution of Lost-Time Claims by Cause of Injury



Source: Table 7

Table 8

Rank-Order Distribution of Lost-Time Claims by Cause of Injury (Detail)

Date of Injury-Calendar Year 2006
State of Colorado

Cause of Injury	Count	Percent
STRAIN or INJURY BY		
Lifting	3,942	12.9
Strain or Injury by, NOC ¹	2,356	7.7
Repetitive Motion - Carpal Tunnel Syndrome	1,559	5.1
Twisting	1,278	4.2
Pushing or Pulling	1,201	3.9
Holding or Carrying	462	1.5
Reaching	389	1.3
Using Tool or Machine	313	1.0
Jumping	126	0.4
Continual Noise	40	0.1
Welding or Throwing	32	0.1
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>11,698</i>	<i>38.4</i>
FALL, SLIP or TRIP INJURY		
Fall, Slip, Trip, NOC ¹	1,395	4.6
On Same Level	1,318	4.3
On Ice or Snow	1,211	4.0
From a Different Level (Elevation) - Off Wall, Catwalk, Bridge	897	2.9
From a Ladder or Scaffolding	666	2.2
From Liquid or Grease Spills	499	1.6
On Stairs	476	1.6
Slipped, Did Not Fall	357	1.2
Into Openings - Shafts, Excavations, Floor Openings, Etc.	131	0.4
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>6,950</i>	<i>22.8</i>
STRUCK or INJURED BY		
Falling or Flying Object	830	2.7
Struck or Injured, NOC ¹ - Includes Kicked, Stabbed, Bit, Etc.	377	1.2
Fellow Worker, Patient	345	1.1
Object Being Lifted or Handled	326	1.1
Animal or Insect	239	0.8
Hand Tool or Machine in Use	220	0.7
Motor Vehicle	179	0.6
Moving Parts of Machine	166	0.5
Object Handled by Others	149	0.5
Explosion or Flare Back	14	*
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>2,845</i>	<i>9.3</i>
CUT, PUNCTURE, SCRAPE INJURED BY		
Object Being Lifted or Handled	426	1.4
Cut, Puncture, Scrape, NOC ¹	316	1.0
Powered Hand Tool, Appliance	303	1.0
Hand Tool or Utensil: Not Powered	267	0.9
Broken Glass	89	0.3
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>1,401</i>	<i>4.6</i>

Table 8 (Continued)

Rank-Order Distribution of Lost-Time Claims by Cause of Injury (Detail)

Date of Injury-Calendar Year 2006
State of Colorado

Cause of Injury	Count	Percent
CAUGHT IN, UNDER or BETWEEN		
Machine or Machinery	478	1.6
Caught In or Between, NOC ¹	381	1.3
Object Handled	350	1.1
Collapsing Materials (Slides of Earth) - Man-made or Natural	7	*
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>1,216</i>	<i>4.0</i>
MOTOR VEHICLE		
Collision or Sideswipe with Another Vehicle	432	1.4
Motor Vehicle, NOC ¹	325	1.1
Vehicle Upset - Overturned or Jackknifed	134	0.4
Collision with a Fixed Object -Vehicle or Object	71	0.2
Crash of Airplane	7	*
Crash of Rail Vehicle	3	*
Crash of Water Vehicle	1	*
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>973</i>	<i>3.2</i>
STRIKING AGAINST or STEPPING ON		
Stationary Object	477	1.6
Striking Against or Stepping On, NOC ¹	249	0.8
Object Being Lifted or Handled	87	0.3
Stepping on Sharp Object	83	0.3
Moving Parts of Machine	40	0.1
Sanding, Scraping, Cleaning Operations	13	*
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>949</i>	<i>3.1</i>
BURN or SCALD - HEAT or COLD EXPOSURE		
Cold Objects or Substances	211	0.7
Chemicals	80	0.3
Contact with, NOC ¹	76	0.2
Steam or Hot Fluids	69	0.2
Contact with Electric Current	59	0.2
Hot Objects or Substances	57	0.2
Dust, Gases, Fumes or Vapors	54	0.2
Fire or Flame	41	0.1
Temperature Extremes	15	*
Welding Operations	6	*
Radiation	2	*
Abnormal Air Pressure	2	*
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>672</i>	<i>2.2</i>

Table 8 (Continued)

Rank-Order Distribution of Lost-Time Claims by Cause of Injury (Detail)

Date of Injury-Calendar Year 2006
State of Colorado

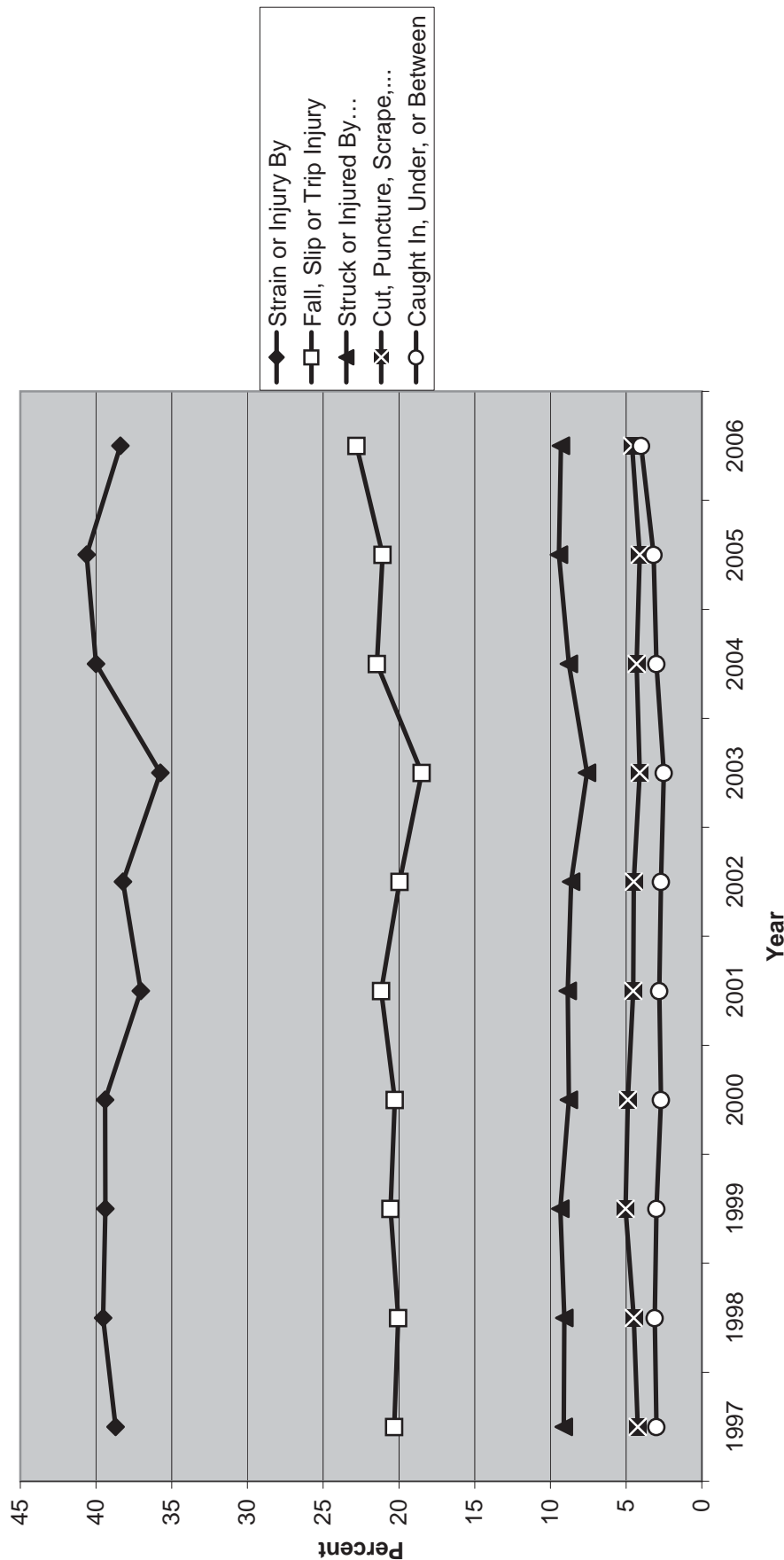
Cause of Injury	Count	Percent
RUBBED or ABRADED BY		
Repetitive Motion - Callous, Blister, Etc.	68	0.2
Rubbed or Abraded, NOC ¹	24	0.1
<i>Subtotal</i>	92	0.3
MISCELLANEOUS CAUSES		
Other - Miscellaneous, NOC ¹	2,029	6.7
Other than Physical Cause of Injury	706	2.3
Cumulative, NOC ¹ - All Other	432	1.4
Absorption, Ingestion, Inhalation, NOC ¹	270	0.9
Foreign Matter (Body) in Eye(s)	129	0.4
Person in Act of a Crime - Robbery or Criminal Assault	98	0.3
Heart Disease	18	0.1
<i>Subtotal</i>	3,682	12.1
TOTALS	30,478	100%

* Value is less than .05%.

1 Not Otherwise Classified.



Figure 11. Percent Distribution of Lost-Time Claims, Cause of Injury, Selected Categories: 1997-2006

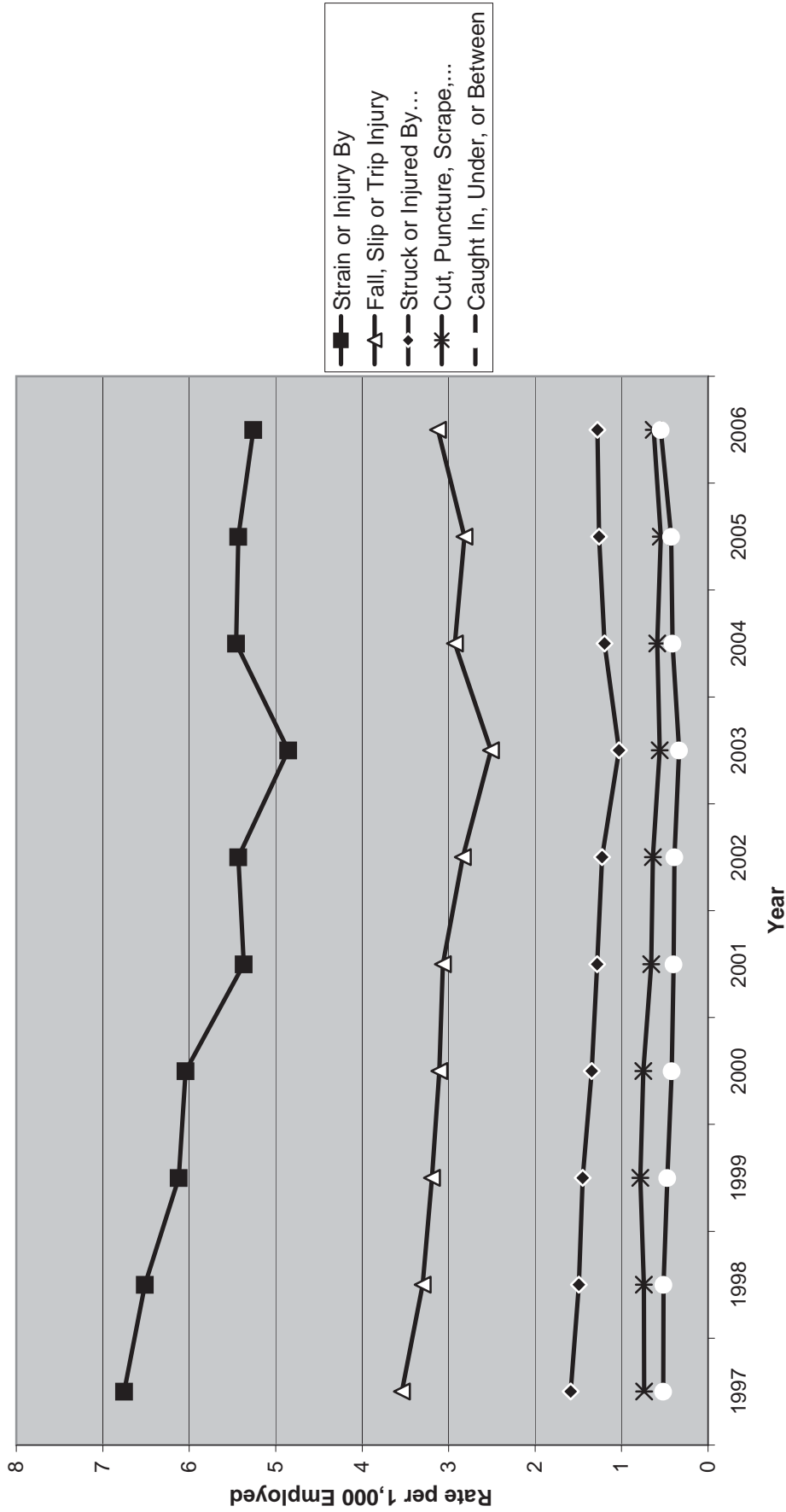


Notes:

Source: Table 7; and, Colorado Department of Labor and Employment, Division of Workers' Compensation, *Work-Related Injuries in Colorado 1997-2002*, Table 6; and, Colorado Department of Labor and Employment, Division of Workers' Compensation, *Work-Related Injuries in Colorado 2003-2005*, Table 7.

1 This figure illustrates the five NCCI categories for Cause of Injury with the largest percentages of injuries in 2006, and their percentages over the past 10 years. For data on the other NCCI categories not included here, see Table 7.

Figure 12. Rate of Lost-Time Claims Filed, Cause of Injury, per 1,000 Employed, Selected Categories: 1997-2006



Notes:

Source: Tables 1 & 7; and, Colorado Department of Labor and Employment, Division of Workers' Compensation, *Work-Related Injuries in Colorado 1997-2002*, Tables 1 & 6; and, Colorado Department of Labor and Employment, Division of Workers' Compensation, *Work-Related Injuries in Colorado 2003-2005*, Tables 1 & 7.

1 This figure illustrates the five NCCI categories for Cause of Injury with the highest rates of injuries in 2006, and their rates over the past 10 years. For data on the other NCCI categories not included here, see Table 7.

Lifting causes strain or injury in the greatest number of lost-time claims filed.

The percentage of injury claims caused by strains has decreased by 0.3% from 1997-2006, while the rate of claims for strains has declined by 1.5 per 1,000 employed.



Table 9

**Distribution of Lost-Time Claims, and Rate of Lost-Time Claims, Ranked, by
North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Sectors**

Date of Injury-Calendar Year 2006
State of Colorado

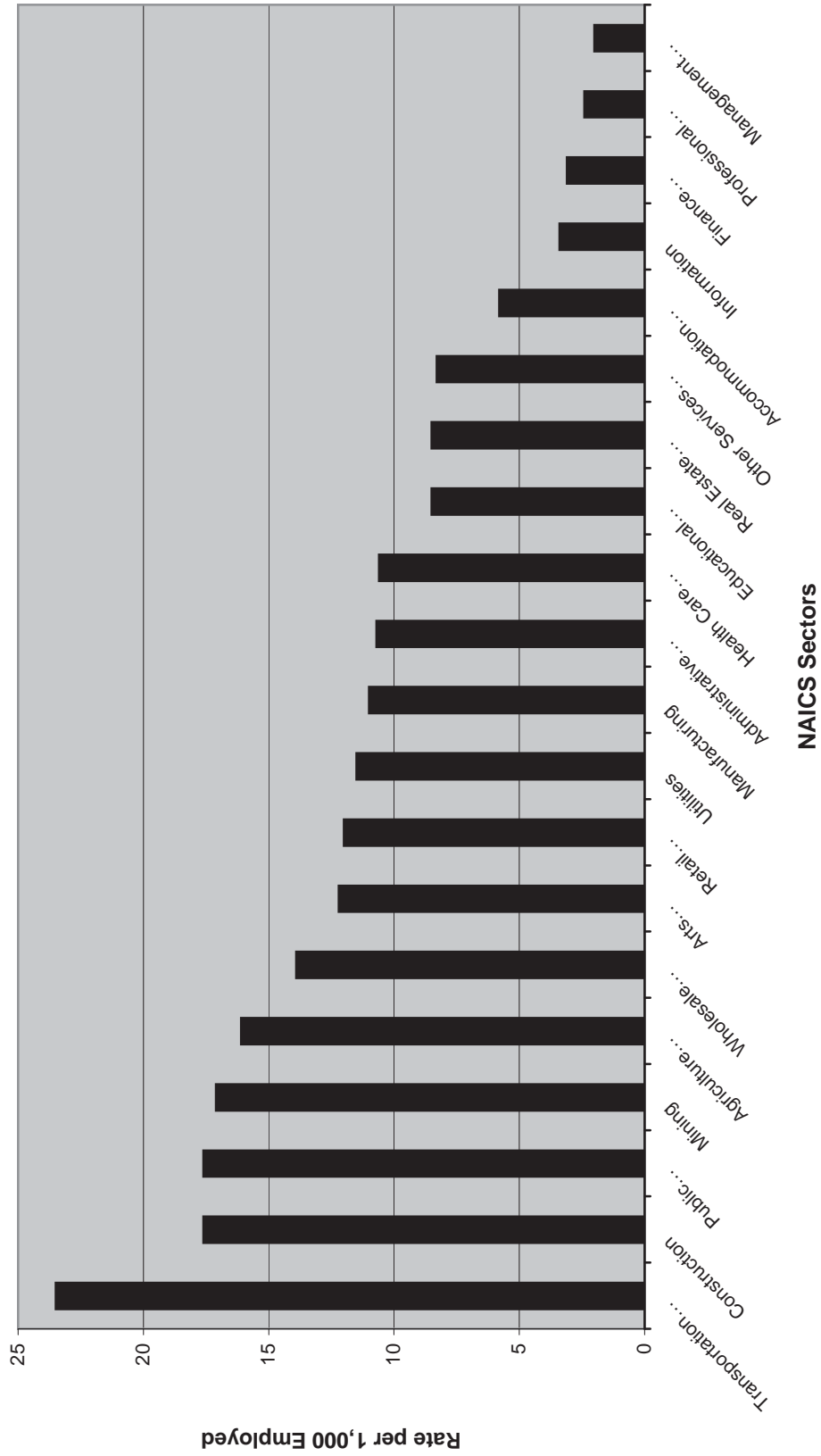
NAICS Sectors ¹	Lost-Time Claims ²		Average Annual Employment ³	Percent Employed in Sector	Rate of Lost-Time Claims per 1,000 Employed
	Count	Percent			
Transportation & Warehousing	1,834	6.0	77,963	3.5	23.5
Public Administration	2,336	7.7	133,051	5.9	17.6
Construction	3,003	9.9	171,105	7.6	17.6
Mining	353	1.2	20,682	0.9	17.1
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	239	0.8	14,861	0.7	16.1
Wholesale Trade	1,337	4.4	96,343	4.3	13.9
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	601	2.0	49,350	2.2	12.2
Retail Trade	3,001	9.8	249,671	11.1	12.0
Utilities	160	0.5	13,899	0.6	11.5
Manufacturing	1,644	5.4	149,248	6.7	11.0
Administrative & Waste Services	1,525	5.0	141,924	6.3	10.7
Health Care & Social Assistance	2,392	7.8	226,014	10.1	10.6
Educational Services	1,553	5.1	181,842	8.1	8.5
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	413	1.4	48,572	2.2	8.5
Other Services, Except Public Administration	548	1.8	66,334	3.0	8.3
Accommodation & Food Services	1,276	4.2	221,467	9.9	5.8
Information	265	0.9	77,743	3.5	3.4
Finance & Insurance	337	1.1	110,065	4.9	3.1
Professional & Technical Services	391	1.3	164,161	7.3	2.4
Management of Companies & Enterprises	55	0.2	26,992	1.2	2.0
Other ⁴	7,215	23.7	268	0.0	n/a
Totals⁵	30,478	100%	2,241,555	100%	13.6

Notes:

1. Source: Office of Management and Budget, *North American Industry Classification System, United States, 2002*.
2. Fatal claims are included in count of lost-time claims.
3. Source: Colorado Department of Labor and Employment, Labor Market Information, QCEW, *Colorado Employment and Wages: Annual Average 2006*. Statewide total on QCEW differs due to distribution of government employees throughout sectors. An employed person is 16 years or over in the civilian noninstitutional population, who, during the reference week, (a) did any work at all; and, (b) who were not working but were temporarily absent.
4. "Other" includes nonclassified establishments, invalid NAICS codes and missing data.
5. Totals at the industry/sector level for Colorado include nondisclosable data suppressed within the detailed tables in Table 10. However, these totals cannot be used in Table 10 for the suppressed data would be revealed.

***The Transportation and Warehousing NAICS sector has the highest rate
of lost-time claims per 1,000 employed.***

Figure 13. Rate of Lost-Time Claims, Ranked, by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Sectors



Source: Table 9

Table 10

**Distribution of Lost-Time Claims, and Rate of Lost-Time Claims, by
North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Sub-Sectors**

Date of Injury-Calendar Year 2006
State of Colorado

NAICS Sub-Sectors ¹	Lost-Time Claims		Average Annual Employment ²	Rate of Lost-Time Claims per 1,000 Employed
	Count	Percent		
TRANSPORTATION and WAREHOUSING				
487 Scenic & Sightseeing Transportation	25	0.1	480	52.1
492 Couriers & Messengers	438	1.4	9,398	46.6
485 Transit & Ground Passenger Transportation	245	0.8	7,038	34.8
481 Air Transportation	443	1.5	13,302	33.3
484 Truck Transportation	521	1.7	18,488	28.2
488 Support Activities for Transportation	121	0.4	7,672	15.8
486 Pipeline Transportation	7	*	824	8.5
493 Warehousing & Storage	34	0.1	7,218	4.7
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>1,834</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>64,420</i>	<i>28.5</i>
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION				
922 Justice, Public Order & Safety Activities	749	2.5	19,615	38.2
923 Administration of Human Resource Programs	196	0.6	8,347	23.5
921 Executive, Legislative & General Government	1,376	4.5	79,085	17.4
925 Community & Housing Program Administration	2	*	752	2.7
924 Administration of Environmental Programs	9	*	10,817	0.8
926 Administration of Economic Programs	4	*	6,500	0.6
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>2,336</i>	<i>7.7</i>	<i>125,116</i>	<i>18.7</i>
CONSTRUCTION				
238 Specialty Trade Contractors	2,168	7.1	112,761	19.2
237 Heavy & Civil Engineering Construction	361	1.2	25,290	14.3
236 Construction of Buildings	474	1.6	33,054	14.3
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>3,003</i>	<i>9.9</i>	<i>171,105</i>	<i>17.6</i>
MINING				
212 Mining (except Oil & Gas)	154	0.5	5,444	28.3
213 Support Activities for Mining	174	0.6	9,678	18.0
211 Oil & Gas Extraction	25	0.1	5,561	4.5
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>353</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>20,683</i>	<i>17.1</i>
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING and HUNTING				
112 Animal Production	97	0.3	5,559	17.4
111 Crop Production	103	0.3	6,636	15.5
115 Agriculture & Forestry Support Activities	31	0.1	2,528	12.3
<i>Subtotal</i> ³	<i>231</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>14,723</i>	<i>15.7</i>
WHOLESALE TRADE				
424 Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	676	2.2	32,731	20.7
423 Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	587	1.9	53,506	11.0
425 Electronic Markets & Agents & Brokers	74	0.2	10,106	7.3
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>1,337</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>96,343</i>	<i>13.9</i>
ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT and RECREATION				
713 Gambling, Recreation & Amusement Industries	536	1.8	39,409	13.6
711 Performing Arts & Spectator Sports	50	0.2	7,120	7.0
712 Museums, Parks & Historical Sites	15	*	2,821	5.3
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>601</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>49,350</i>	<i>12.2</i>

Table 10 (Continued)

**Distribution of Lost-Time Claims, and Rate of Lost-Time Claims, by
North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Sub-Sectors**

Date of Injury-Calendar Year 2006
State of Colorado

NAICS Sub-Sectors ¹	Lost-Time Claims		Average Annual Employment ²	Rate of Lost-Time Claims per 1,000 Employed
	Count	Percent		
RETAIL TRADE				
444 Building Material & Garden Supply Stores	419	1.4	23,708	17.7
452 General Merchandise Stores	804	2.6	47,938	16.8
445 Food & Beverage Stores	666	2.2	44,589	14.9
447 Gasoline Stations	177	0.6	12,560	14.1
442 Furniture & Home Furnishings Stores	124	0.4	11,099	11.2
441 Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers	347	1.1	31,532	11.0
453 Miscellaneous Store Retailers	172	0.6	16,427	10.5
446 Health & Personal Care Stores	76	0.2	10,827	7.0
454 Nonstore Retailers	25	0.1	5,230	4.8
451 Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book & Music Stores	74	0.2	16,406	4.5
448 Clothing & Clothing Accessories Stores	88	0.3	20,382	4.3
443 Electronics & Appliance Stores	29	0.1	8,973	3.2
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>3,001</i>	<i>9.8</i>	<i>249,671</i>	<i>12.0</i>
UTILITIES				
221 Utilities	160	0.5	13,899	11.5
MANUFACTURING				
316 Leather & Allied Product Manufacturing	31	0.1	301	103.0
312 Beverage & Tobacco Product Manufacturing	106	0.3	5,757	18.4
314 Textile Product Mills	33	0.1	1,924	17.2
321 Wood Product Manufacturing	92	0.3	5,595	16.4
331 Primary Metal Manufacturing	34	0.1	2,117	16.1
327 Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	144	0.5	9,697	14.8
333 Machinery Manufacturing	134	0.4	9,057	14.8
311 Food Manufacturing	242	0.8	17,326	14.0
326 Plastics & Rubber Products Manufacturing	73	0.2	5,403	13.5
332 Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	198	0.6	14,954	13.2
337 Furniture & Related Product Manufacturing	92	0.3	7,110	12.9
313 Textile Mills	2	*	159	12.6
335 Electrical Equipment & Appliance Manufacturing	22	0.1	2,017	10.9
325 Chemical Manufacturing	67	0.2	6,982	9.6
323 Printing & Related Support Activities	68	0.2	7,789	8.7
315 Apparel Manufacturing	8	*	959	8.3
322 Paper Manufacturing	16	0.1	2,126	7.5
339 Miscellaneous Manufacturing	78	0.3	10,411	7.5
336 Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	66	0.2	10,309	6.4
334 Computer & Electronic Product Manufacturing	136	0.4	28,357	4.8
324 Petroleum & Coal Products Manufacturing	2	*	897	2.2
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>1,644</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>149,247</i>	<i>11.0</i>

Table 10 (Continued)

**Distribution of Lost-Time Claims, and Rate of Lost-Time Claims, by
North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Sub-Sectors**

Date of Injury-Calendar Year 2006
State of Colorado

NAICS Sub-Sectors ¹	Lost-Time Claims		Average Annual Employment ²	Rate of Lost-Time Claims per 1,000 Employed
	Count	Percent		
ADMINISTRATIVE and WASTE SERVICES				
562 Waste Management & Remediation Services	131	0.4	6,694	19.6
561 Administrative & Support Services	1,394	4.6	135,230	10.3
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>1,525</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>141,924</i>	<i>10.7</i>
HEALTH CARE and SOCIAL ASSISTANCE				
622 Hospitals	1,032	3.4	70,300	14.7
623 Nursing & Residential Care Facilities	455	1.5	37,718	12.1
624 Social Assistance	342	1.1	34,700	9.9
621 Ambulatory Health Care Services	563	1.8	83,297	6.8
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>2,392</i>	<i>7.8</i>	<i>226,015</i>	<i>10.6</i>
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES				
611 Educational Services	1,553	5.1	181,842	8.5
REAL ESTATE and RENTAL and LEASING				
533 Lessors of Nonfinancial Intangible Assets	27	0.1	822	32.8
532 Rental & Leasing Services	119	0.4	13,178	9.0
531 Real Estate	267	0.9	34,573	7.7
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>413</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>48,573</i>	<i>8.5</i>
OTHER SERVICES EXCEPT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION				
811 Repair & Maintenance	241	0.8	22,682	10.6
813 Membership Associations & Organizations	145	0.5	18,284	7.9
812 Personal & Laundry Services	152	0.5	22,437	6.8
814 Private Households	10	*	2,931	3.4
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>548</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>66,334</i>	<i>8.3</i>
ACCOMMODATION and FOOD SERVICES				
721 Accommodation	372	1.2	41,372	9.0
722 Food Services & Drinking Places	904	3.0	180,095	5.0
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>1,276</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>221,467</i>	<i>5.8</i>
INFORMATION				
519 Other Information Services	13	*	2,233	5.8
512 Motion Picture & Sound Recording Industries	21	0.1	4,375	4.8
517 Telecommunications	105	0.3	27,836	3.8
511 Publishing Industries (except Internet)	104	0.3	28,552	3.6
515 Broadcasting (except Internet)	14	*	6,591	2.1
518 ISPs, Web Search Portals & Data Processing	7	*	7,078	1.0
516 Internet Publishing & Broadcasting	1	*	1,078	0.9
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>265</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>76,665</i>	<i>3.5</i>

Table 10 (Continued)

**Distribution of Lost-Time Claims, and Rate of Lost-Time Claims, by
North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Sub-Sectors**

Date of Injury-Calendar Year 2006
State of Colorado

NAICS Sub-Sectors ¹	Lost-Time Claims		Average Annual Employment ²	Rate of Lost-Time Claims per 1,000 Employed
	Count	Percent		
FINANCE and INSURANCE				
524 Insurance Carriers & Related Activities	193	0.6	38,192	5.1
522 Credit Intermediation & Related Activities	112	0.4	53,835	2.1
523 Financial Investment & Related Activities	28	0.1	14,839	1.9
<i>Subtotal</i> ³	333	1.1	106,866	3.1
PROFESSIONAL and TECHNICAL SERVICES				
541 Professional & Technical Services	391	1.3	164,161	2.4
MANAGEMENT of COMPANIES and ENTERPRISES				
551 Management of Companies & Enterprises	55	0.2	26,992	2.0
OTHER				
Nonclassifiable Establishments	7,133	23.4	268	n/a
Invalid NAICS Codes	82	0.3	n/a	n/a
Disclosure Suppression	12	*	n/a	n/a
<i>Subtotal</i>	7,227	23.7	268	n/a
TOTALS	30,478	100%	2,215,664	n/a

Notes:

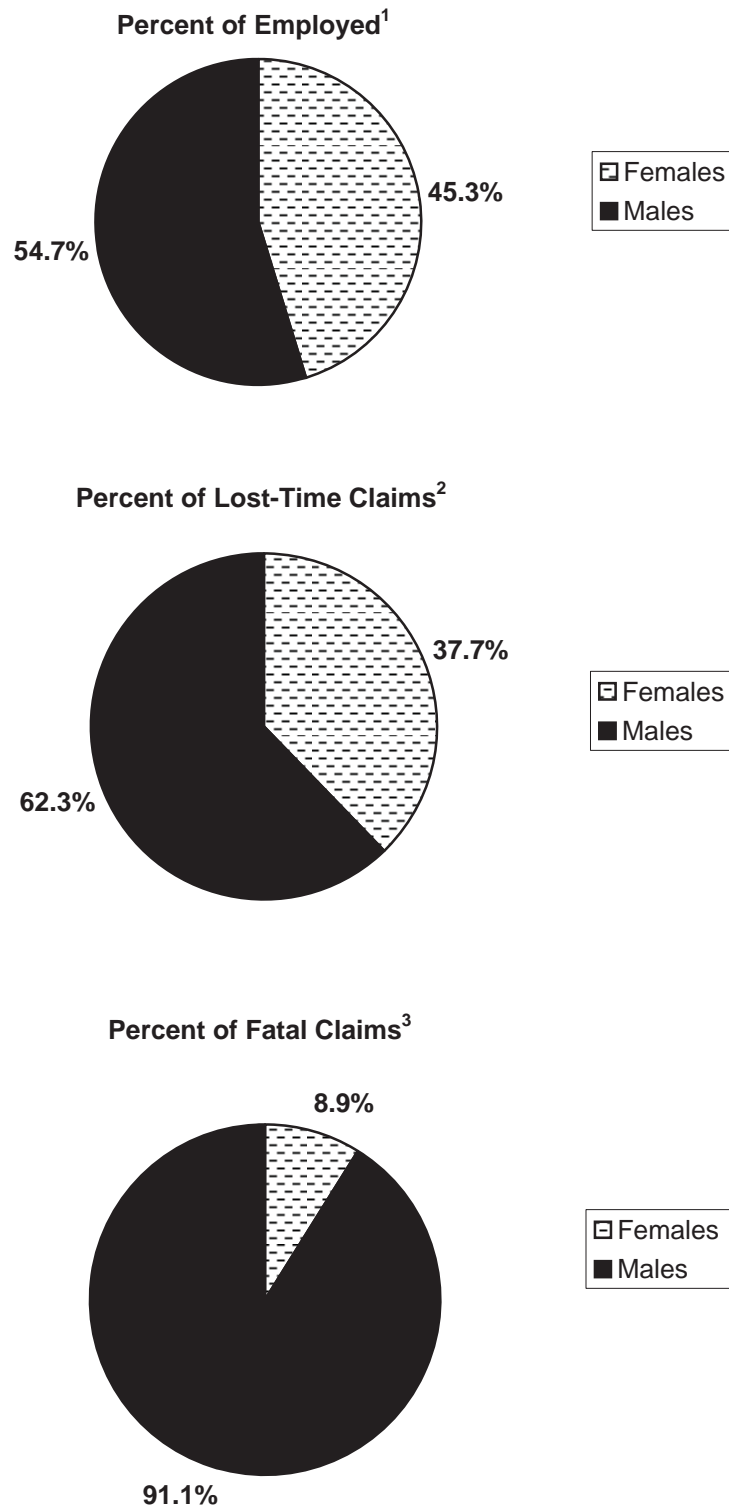
1 Source: Office of Management and Budget, *North American Industry Classification System, United States, 2002*.

2 Source: Colorado Department of Labor and Employment, Labor Market Information, QCEW, Colorado Employment and Wages: Annual Average 2006.

3 Subtotals for some individual sectors do not equal the sector totals shown in Table 9 due to a lack of claims filed in some of the sub-sectors, and disclosure suppression. In cooperation with the CDLE Labor Market Information unit, the DOWC withholds the publication of data necessary to protect the identity and data of cooperating employers and workers. There are some cases where detailed data could consist of too few employers to ensure confidentiality. These data are withheld or "suppressed" in DOWC publications.

The NAICS sub-sector, Leather and Applied Product Manufacturing, has the highest rate of claims at 103.0 per 1,000 employed.

Figure 14. Percent Distribution of Employed, Lost-Time Claims, and Fatal Claims, by Gender



Notes:

1 Source: U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment, 2006: Table 14, *Employment by Status of the Civilian Noninstitutional Population by Sex, Race, Hispanic or Latino Ethnicity, Marital Status, and Detailed Age, 2006 Annual Averages-Colorado.*

2 Total number of lost-time claims is 30,478; nine (9) claims were missing data for gender.

3 Total number of fatal claims is 123.

Table 11

Distribution and Rate of Lost-Time Claims, and Rate Ratio, Ranked, by Gender and Part of Body

Date of Injury-Calendar Year 2006
State of Colorado

Part of Body ¹	Gender						Totals		Rate Ratio (CI) ⁴
	Female			Male			Count	Percent	
	Count	Percent	Rate ²	Count	Percent	Rate ³			
Finger(s)	510	1.7	0.45	1,372	4.5	1.00	1,882	6.2	2.22 (2, 2.5)
Foot/Feet	349	1.1	0.31	712	2.3	0.52	1,061	3.5	1.69 (1.5, 1.9)
Upper Arm (Includes Shoulder(s))	1,039	3.4	0.92	2,094	6.9	1.53	3,133	10.3	1.67 (1.5, 1.8)
Knee	1,073	3.5	0.95	2,110	6.9	1.54	3,183	10.4	1.63 (1.5, 1.7)
Back	1,724	5.7	1.52	3,290	10.8	2.40	5,014	16.5	1.58 (1.5, 1.7)
Head	563	1.8	0.50	1,029	3.4	0.75	1,592	5.2	1.51 (1.4, 1.7)
Ankle	516	1.7	0.46	833	2.7	0.61	1,349	4.4	1.33 (1.2, 1.5)
Hand	513	1.7	0.45	780	2.6	0.57	1,293	4.2	1.26 (1.1, 1.4)
Internal Organs	175	0.6	0.15	246	0.8	0.18	421	1.4	1.16 (1, 1.4)
Multiple Body Parts	1,266	4.2	1.12	1,195	3.9	0.87	2,461	8.1	0.78 (0.7, 0.8)
Wrist	744	2.4	0.66	622	2.0	0.45	1,366	4.5	0.69 (0.6, 0.8)
Multiple Upper Extremities	554	1.8	0.49	308	1.0	0.23	862	2.8	0.46 (0.4, 0.5)
Death	11	0.0	0.01	112	0.4	0.08	123	0.4	8.42 (4.5, 15.6)
All Other Classified Injuries	2,037	6.7	1.80	3,810	12.5	2.79	5,847	19.2	1.55 (1.5, 1.6)
Nonclassifiable	426	1.4	0.38	456	1.5	0.33	882	2.9	0.88 (0.8, 1)
Totals⁵	11,500	37.7%	n/a	18,969	62.3%	n/a	30,469	100%	n/a

Notes:

- 1 Some of the part of body categories shown in this table incorporate related categories from Table 4 (e.g., fingers includes thumb(s); internal organs includes lungs and heart).
- 2 Rate is the number of injuries calculated per 1000 females employed in Colorado (the population-at-risk).
- 3 Rate is the number of injuries calculated per 1000 males employed in Colorado (the population-at-risk).
- 4 Rate ratio is the rate for males/rate for females. A rate ratio greater than 1 means males had a higher rate than females; a ratio less than 1 means males had a lower rate than females. (CI = 95% Confidence Interval)
- 5 Total number of lost-time claims for 2006 is 30,478; nine (9) claims were missing data for gender.

Table 12

Distribution and Rate of Lost-Time Claims, and Rate Ratio, Ranked, by Gender and Nature of Injury

Date of Injury-Calendar Year 2006
State of Colorado

Nature of Injury	Gender						Totals		Rate Ratio (CI) ³
	Female			Male			Count	Percent	
	Count	Percent	Rate ¹	Count	Percent	Rate ²	Count	Percent	
Hernia	42	0.1	0.04	441	1.4	0.32	483	1.6	8.68 (6.33, 11.91)
Laceration, Puncture	413	1.4	0.37	1,405	4.6	1.03	1,818	6.0	2.81 (2.52, 3.14)
Dislocation	74	0.2	0.07	249	0.8	0.18	323	1.1	2.78 (2.15, 3.61)
Fracture	608	2.0	0.54	1,383	4.5	1.01	1,991	6.5	1.88 (1.71, 2.07)
Contusion, Crushing	1,335	4.4	1.18	2,550	8.4	1.86	3,885	12.8	1.58 (1.48, 1.69)
Strain, Sprain	4,918	16.1	4.35	8,086	26.5	5.91	13,004	42.7	1.36 (1.31, 1.41)
Multiple Physical Injuries Only	215	0.7	0.19	303	1.0	0.22	518	1.7	1.17 (0.98, 1.39)
Inflammation (including Tendinitis/Tenosynovitis)	369	1.2	0.33	350	1.1	0.26	719	2.4	0.78 (0.68, 0.91)
Mental Stress/Mental Disorder	652	2.1	0.58	452	1.5	0.33	1,104	3.6	0.57 (0.51, 0.65)
Carpal Tunnel Syndrome	117	0.4	0.10	74	0.2	0.05	191	0.6	0.52 (0.39, 0.70)
Occupational Disease or Cumulative Injury ⁴	262	0.9	0.23	86	0.3	0.06	348	1.1	0.27 (0.21, 0.35)
All Other Specific Injuries, NOC ⁵	1,716	5.6	1.52	2,360	7.7	1.73	4,076	13.4	1.14 (1.07, 1.21)
Other ⁶	779	2.6	0.69	1,230	4.0	0.90	2,009	6.6	1.31 (1.19, 1.43)
Totals⁷	11,500	37.7%	n/a	18,969	62.3%	n/a	30,469	100%	n/a

Notes:

- 1 Rate is the number of injuries calculated per 1000 females employed in Colorado (the population-at-risk).
- 2 Rate is the number of injuries calculated per 1000 males employed in Colorado (the population-at-risk).
- 3 Rate ratio is the rate for males/rate for females. A rate ratio greater than 1 means males had a higher rate than females; a ratio less than 1 means males had a lower rate than females. (CI = 95% Confidence Interval)
- 4 Excludes mental stress, mental disorder and carpal tunnel claims reported here in their own categories.
- 5 Not Otherwise Classified.
- 6 "Other" includes those categories in Table 6, with counts less than 1% of total, not already counted in other categories here. Even though "Mental Stress/Mental Disorder" is less than 1% of the total, it is reported separately because of the Legislature's past interest in these injuries.
- 7 Total number of lost-time claims for 2006 is 30,478; nine (9) claims were missing data for gender.

Females file claims at a higher rate than males for injuries to the wrist, multiple body parts, and multiple upper extremities.



Table 13

**Distribution of Lost-Time Claims, Ranked, by Gender and
North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Sectors**

Date of Injury-Calendar Year 2006
State of Colorado

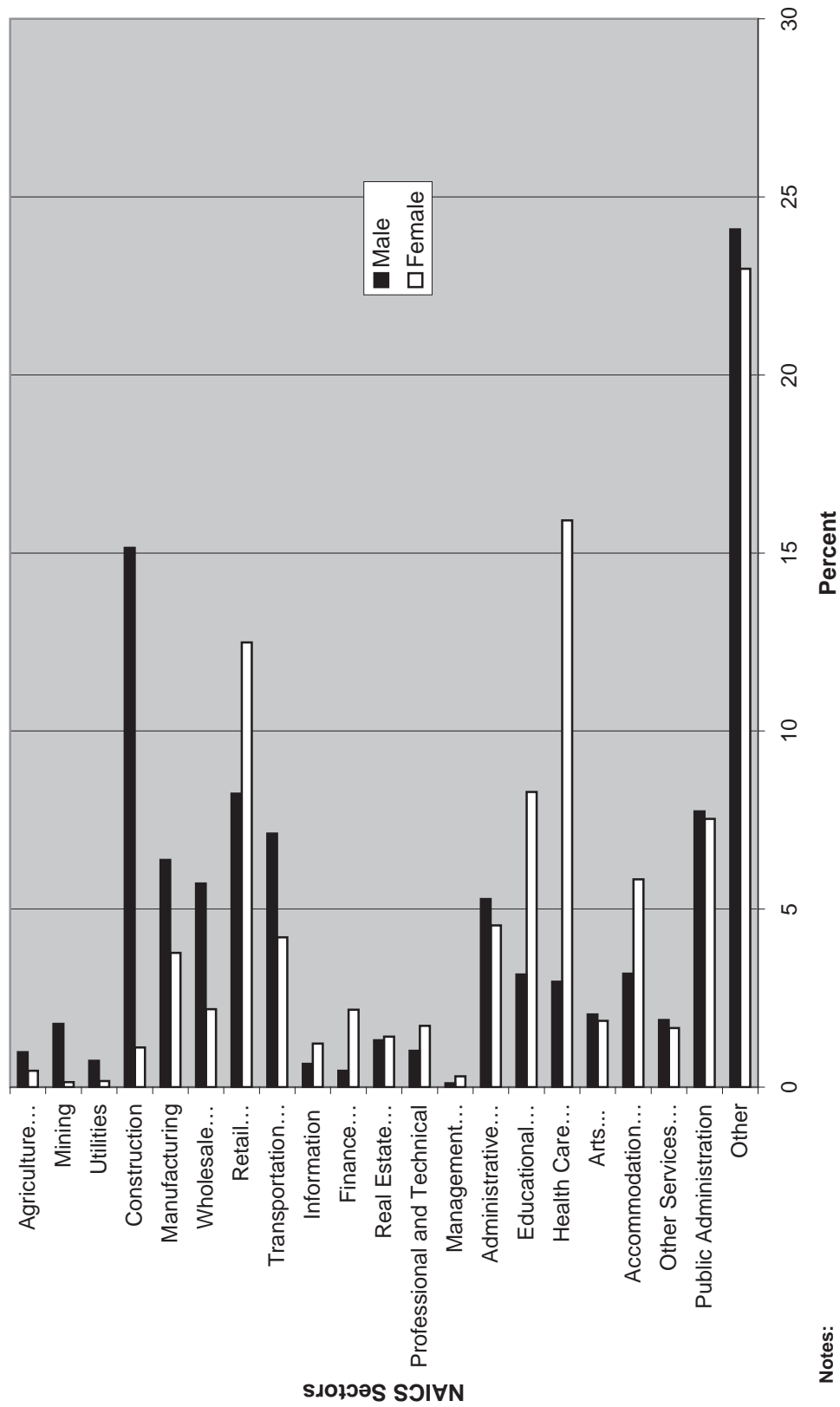
NAICS Sectors ^{1,2}	Gender					
	Female		Male		Totals	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Construction	128	0.4	2,873	9.4	3,001	9.8
Retail Trade	1,436	4.7	1,564	5.1	3,000	9.8
Health Care and Social Assistance	1,830	6.0	562	1.8	2,392	7.9
Public Administration	866	2.8	1,469	4.8	2,335	7.7
Transportation and Warehousing	484	1.6	1,350	4.4	1,834	6.0
Manufacturing	434	1.4	1,210	4.0	1,644	5.4
Educational Services	953	3.1	600	2.0	1,553	5.1
Administrative and Waste Services	522	1.7	1,002	3.3	1,524	5.0
Wholesale Trade	252	0.8	1,084	3.6	1,336	4.4
Accommodation and Food Services	671	2.2	605	2.0	1,276	4.2
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	214	0.7	387	1.3	601	2.0
Other Services (except Public Administration)	191	0.6	357	1.2	548	1.8
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	163	0.5	250	0.8	413	1.4
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	198	0.6	193	0.6	391	1.3
Mining	16	0.1	337	1.1	353	1.2
Finance and Insurance	250	0.8	87	0.3	337	1.1
Information	141	0.5	124	0.4	265	0.9
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	53	0.2	186	0.6	239	0.8
Utilities	20	0.1	140	0.5	160	0.5
Management of Companies and Enterprises	35	0.1	20	0.1	55	0.2
Other ³	2,643	8.7	4,569	15.0	7,212	23.7
Totals⁴	11,500	37.7%	18,969	62.3%	30,469	100%

Notes:

- 1 The findings reported are best interpreted in comparison to the NAICS by gender distribution of the total workforce; however, Colorado Labor Market Information (LMI) does not provide this data.
- 2 Source: Office of Management and Budget, *North American Industry Classification System, United States, 2002*.
- 3 "Other" includes nonclassified establishments and invalid NAICS codes.
- 4 Total number of lost-time claims for 2006 is 30,478; nine (9) claims were missing data for gender.

The greatest percentage of claims for females is in the Health Care and Social Assistance sector, while for males it is the Construction sector. This difference may merely reflect the gender distribution of the work force.

Figure 15. Percent Distribution of Lost-Time Claims, Gender¹ by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Sectors



Notes:
 Source: Table 13
 1. Males = 100%, Females = 100%.

Table 14

Percent Distribution of Lost-Time Claims by Age and North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Sectors

Date of Injury-Calendar Year 2006
State of Colorado

NAICS Sectors ^{1,2}	Age Group ³							Totals		
	Under 18	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-65	Over 65	Age Missing	Count	Percent
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	*	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	*	*	*	239	0.8
Mining	*	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	*	*	*	353	1.2
Utilities	*	*	0.1	0.2	0.2	*	*	*	160	0.5
Construction	*	2.9	2.7	2.4	1.5	0.3	0.1	*	3,003	9.9
Manufacturing	*	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.2	0.3	0.1	*	1,644	5.4
Wholesale Trade	*	1.0	1.1	1.3	0.8	0.2	0.1	*	1,337	4.4
Retail Trade	0.1	2.5	1.8	2.5	2.0	0.6	0.3	*	3,001	9.8
Transportation & Warehousing	*	1.0	1.2	1.9	1.5	0.3	0.1	*	1,834	6.0
Information	*	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	*	*	*	265	0.9
Finance & Insurance	*	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	*	*	337	1.1
Real Estate, Rental & Leasing	*	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	*	*	413	1.4
Professional & Technical Services	*	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	*	*	391	1.3
Management of Companies & Enterprises	*	*	*	0.1	*	*	*	*	55	0.2
Administrative & Waste Services	*	1.2	1.2	1.4	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	1,525	5.0
Educational Services	*	0.7	1.0	1.3	1.6	0.4	0.1	*	1,553	5.1
Health Care & Social Assistance	*	1.3	1.7	2.3	2.0	0.4	0.1	*	2,392	7.8
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	*	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	*	601	2.0
Accommodation & Food Services	0.1	1.6	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.1	*	1,276	4.2
Other Services, Except Public Administration	*	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	*	*	548	1.8
Public Administration	*	0.8	1.7	2.3	2.3	0.5	0.1	*	2,336	7.7
Other ⁴	0.2	6.1	5.4	6.0	4.4	0.9	0.4	0.1	7,215	23.7
Totals	196	6,885	6,806	8,103	6,396	1,410	552	130	30,478	n/a
Percent	0.6	22.6	22.3	26.6	21.0	4.6	1.8	0.4	n/a	100%

Notes:

* Value is less than .05%.

1 The findings reported in this table are best interpreted in comparison to the NAICS by age distribution of the total workforce, however, Colorado Labor Market Information (LMI) does not provide this data.

2 Source: Office of Management and Budget, *North American Industry Classification System, United States, 2002*.

3 Note widths of age group categories vary.

4 "Other" includes nonclassified establishments and invalid NAICS codes.

Table 15

Distribution of Lost-Time Claims, and Rate of Claims, by Age and Gender

Date of Injury-Calendar Year 2006

Age Group	Female			Male			Totals		
	Lost-Time Claims ¹	Number Employed ^{2,3}	Rate of Lost-Time Claims per 1,000 Females Employed	Lost-Time Claims ¹	Number Employed ^{2,3}	Rate of Lost-Time Claims per 1,000 Males Employed	Lost-Time Claims ¹	Number Employed ^{2,3}	Rate of Lost-Time Claims per 1,000 Employed
16-19 yrs.	307	40	7.68	527	56	9.41	834	96	8.69
20-24 yrs.	973	115	8.46	1,975	130	15.19	2,948	245	12.03
25-34 yrs.	2,124	233	9.12	4,437	334	13.28	6,561	567	11.57
35-44 yrs.	2,794	282	9.91	4,684	320	14.64	7,478	602	12.42
45-54 yrs.	3,317	277	11.97	4,539	315	14.41	7,856	592	13.27
55-64 yrs.	1,683	153	11.00	2,289	172	13.31	3,972	325	12.22
Totals	11,198	1,100	n/a	18,451	1,327	n/a	29,649	2,427	n/a
Rate of Claims for Total Employed	10.18			13.90			12.22		

Notes:

1 The distribution of lost-time claims has been adjusted to make possible comparisons with the BLS Colorado employment data. The total of 2006 lost-time claims is 30,478; 829 claims are excluded from this analysis because they fall outside the age categories used in this table or had missing data for age or gender.

2 Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment, 2006, Table 14, Employment Status of the Civilian Noninstitutional Population by Sex, Race, Hispanic or Latino Ethnicity, Marital Status, and Detailed Age, 2006 Annual Averages*. An employed person is 16 years and over, in the civilian noninstitutional population, who, during the reference week, (a) did any work at all; and (b) who was not working, but temporarily absent.

3 Counts are in thousands. Sums of individual items for age and gender may not equal total for age due to rounding.

Table 16

Distribution of Lost-Time Claims by Age and Gender

Date of Injury-Calendar Year 2006
State of Colorado

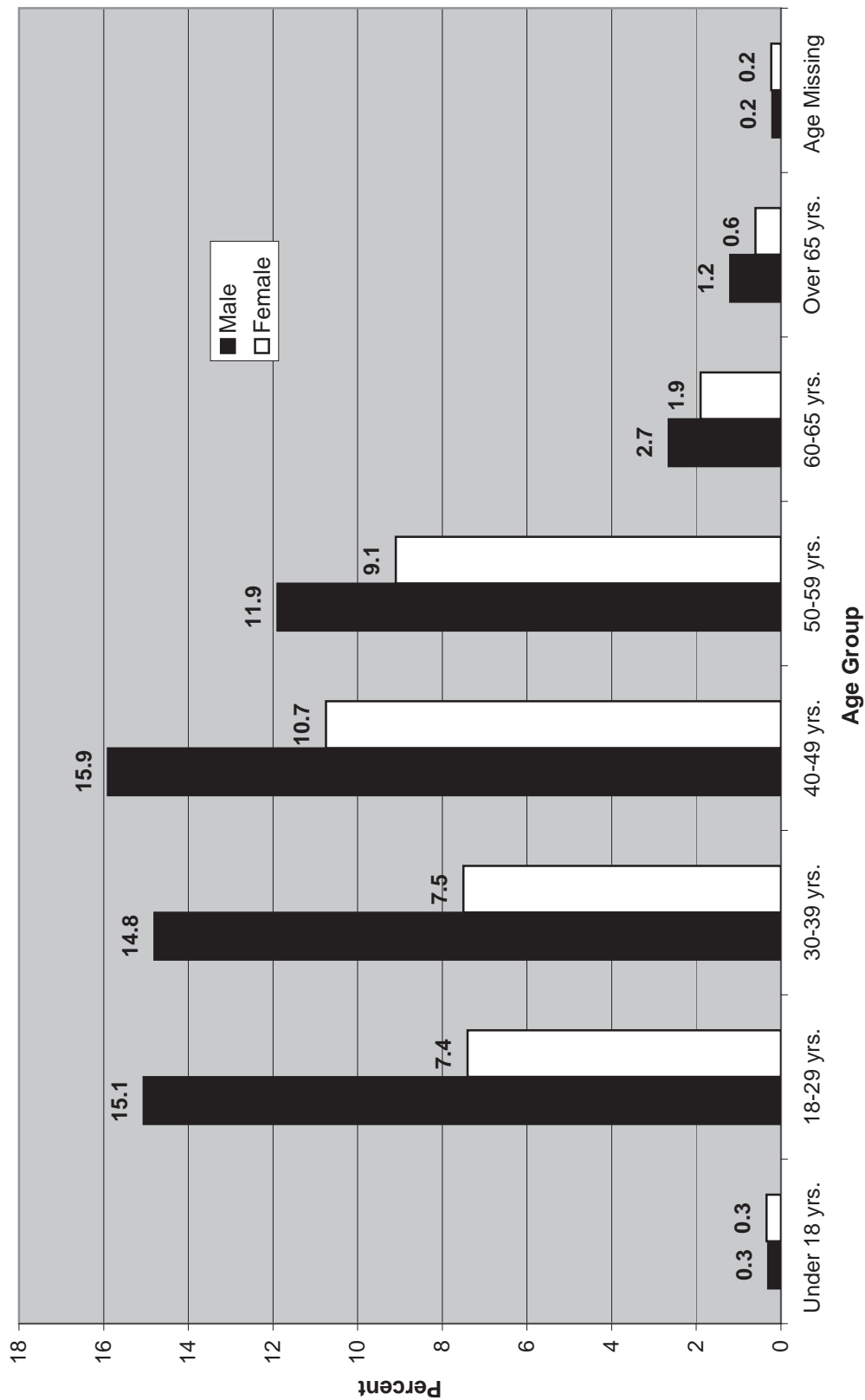
Age Group ^{1,2}	Female		Male		Totals	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Under 18 yrs.	97	0.3	99	0.3	196	0.6
18 - 29 yrs.	2,268	7.4	4,614	15.1	6,882	22.6
30 - 39 yrs.	2,289	7.5	4,514	14.8	6,803	22.3
40 - 49 yrs.	3,257	10.7	4,844	15.9	8,101	26.6
50 - 59 yrs.	2,775	9.1	3,620	11.9	6,395	21.0
60 - 65 yrs.	573	1.9	837	2.7	1,410	4.6
Over 65 yrs.	187	0.6	365	1.2	552	1.8
Age Missing	54	0.2	76	0.2	130	0.4
Totals³	11,500	37.7%	18,969	62.3%	30,469	100%

Notes:

- 1 The findings reported in this table are best interpreted in comparison to the age and gender distribution of the total workforce, however, Colorado Labor Market Information (LMI) does not provide this data.
- 2 Widths of age group categories vary from those in Table 15. The groupings here reflect those used by DOWC.
- 3 Total number of lost-time claims is 30,478; nine (9) claims were missing data for gender.



Figure 16. Percent Distribution of Lost-Time Claims by Age and Gender¹

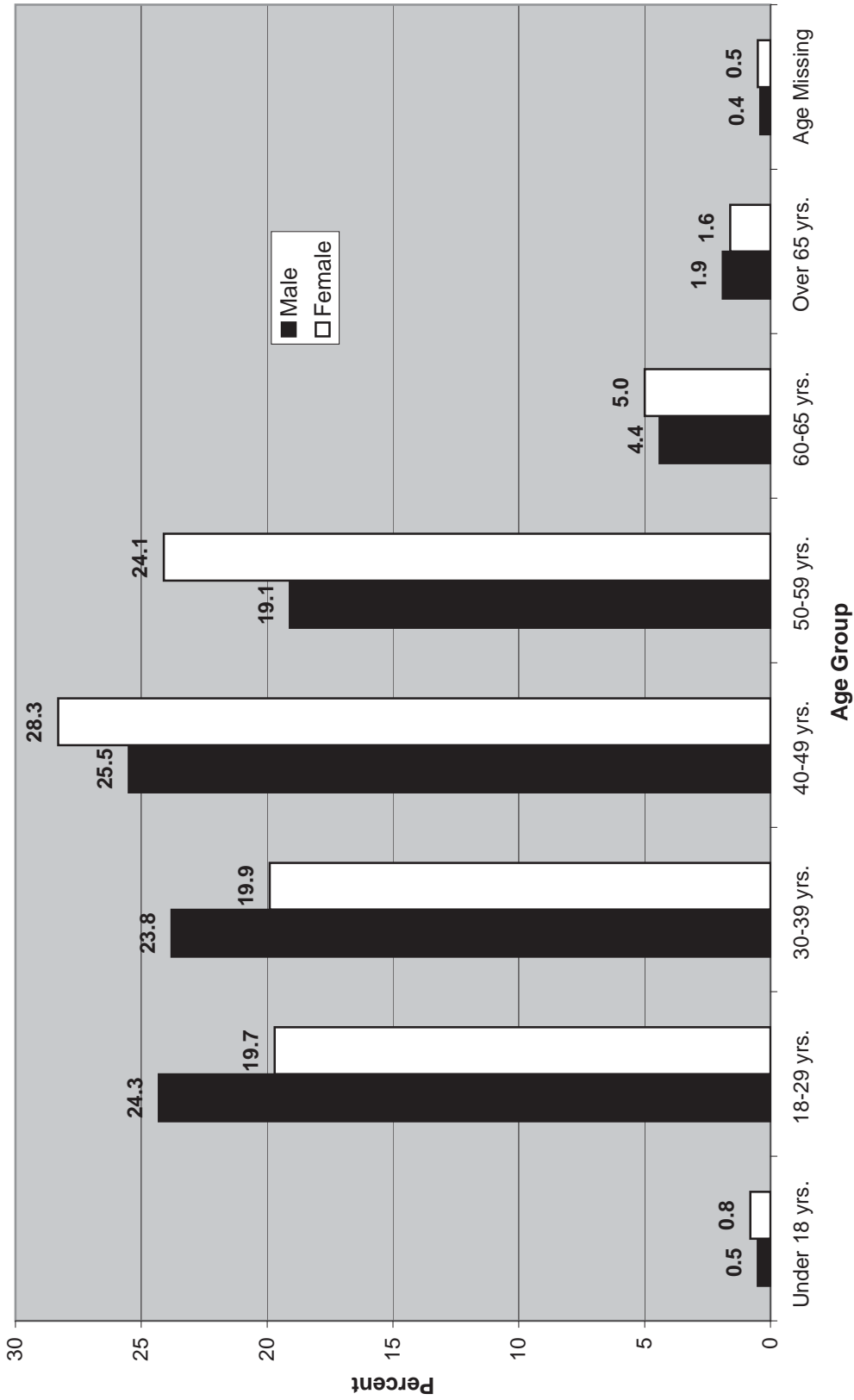


Notes:

Source: Table 16

1. Males + females = 100%

Figure 17. Percent Distribution of Lost-Time Claims, Gender¹ by Age



Notes:
 Source: Table 16
 1. Males = 100%, Females = 100%

Males and females, 40-49 years, file the greatest percentage of lost-time claims.

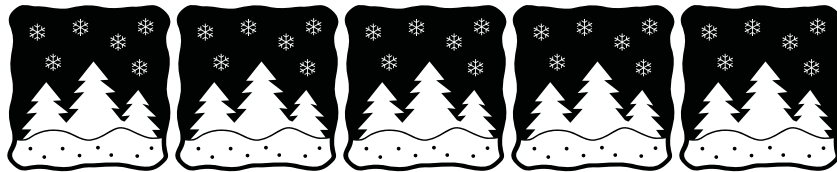


Table 17

Distribution of Lost-Time Claims by Claim Status

**Date of Injury-Calendar Year 2006
State of Colorado**

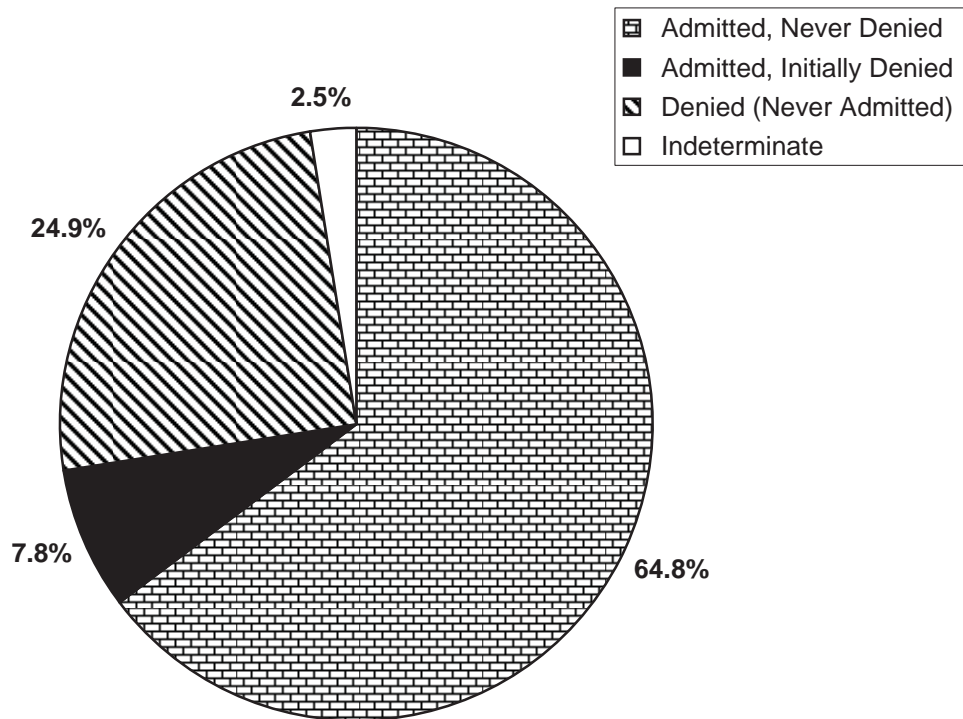
Claim Status^{1,2}	Count	Percent
Admitted		
Never Denied	19,754	64.8
Initially Denied	2,369	7.8
Denied (Never Admitted)	7,581	24.9
Indeterminate ³	774	2.5
Totals	30,478	100%

Notes:

- 1 The status of the claim is based on documents filed with the Division of Workers' Compensation, as of July, 31, 2008. An "Admitted" claim is one for which a document with some indicator of liability has been filed, including a Fatal Admission or a Final Pay Notice. A "Denied" claim is one for which a "Notice of Contest" has been filed, but no evidence of liability is found.
- 2 Some of the cases have had a change of claim status during the course of the claims, but the majority were consistently one status.
- 3 An "Indeterminate" claim is one for which no evidence of an admission nor a denial has been filed. Of the "Indeterminate" claims, 26 (3.4%) have been resolved with a settlement, and an additional 2 (<1%) claims had a hearing.

Nearly one-quarter (24.9%) of lost-time claims are denied.

Figure 18. Percent Distribution of Lost-Time Claims by Claim Status



Source: Table 17

Table 18

Distribution of Lost-Time Claims by Claim Status (Detail) and Admission Type

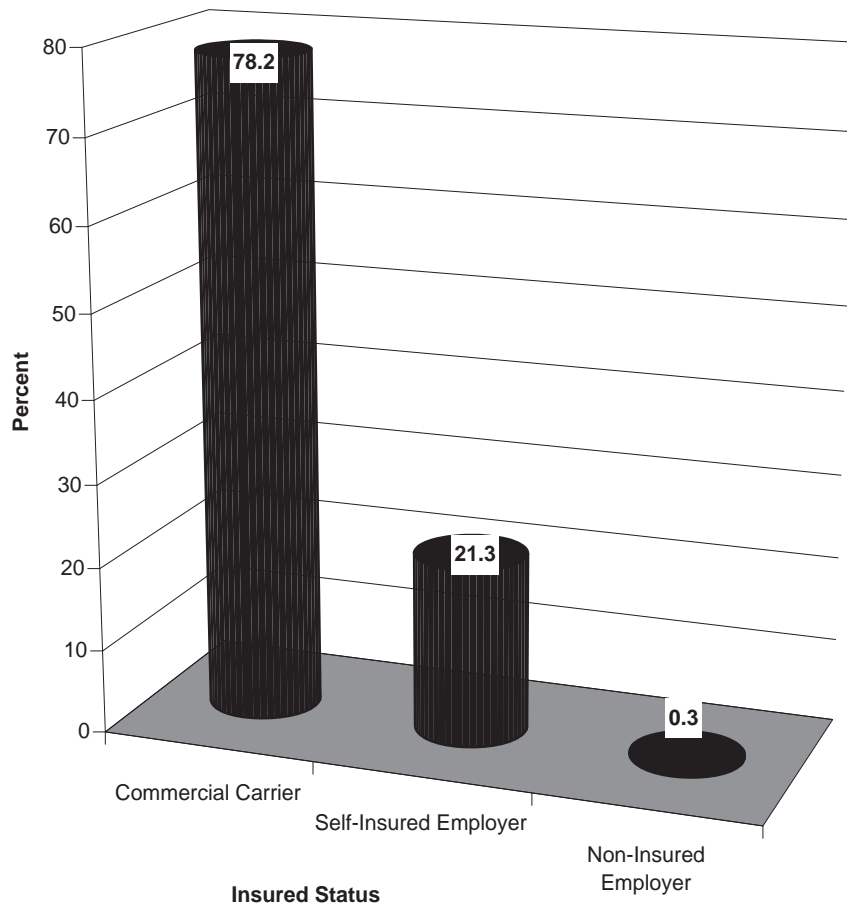
Date of Injury-Calendar Year 2006
State of Colorado

Claim Status ^{1,2}	Count	Percent	Totals	
			Count	Percent
ADMITTED, NEVER DENIED				
Admission Type:				
General	1,280	6.5		
Final	1,006	5.1		
Fatal	19	0.1		
Final Pay Notice	17,449	88.3		
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>19,754</i>	<i>100%</i>		
			19,754	64.8%
ADMITTED, INITIALLY DENIED				
Admission Type:				
General	187	7.9		
Final	135	5.7		
Fatal	16	0.7		
Final Pay Notice	2,031	85.7		
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>2,369</i>	<i>100%</i>		
			2,369	7.8%
DENIED, NEVER ADMITTED			7,581	24.9%
INDETERMINATE³			774	2.5%
TOTALS			30,478	100%

Notes:

- 1 The status of the claim is based on documents filed with the Division of Workers' Compensation, as of July 31, 2008. An "Admitted" claim is one for which a document with some indicator of liability has been filed, including a Fatal Admission or a Final Pay Notice. A "Denied" claim is one for which a "Notice of Contest" has been filed, and no evidence of liability is found.
- 2 Some of the cases have had a change of claim status during the course of the claims, but the majority were consistently one status.
- 3 An "Indeterminate" claim is one for which no evidence of an admission nor a denial has been filed. Of the "Indeterminate" claims, 26 (3.4%) have been resolved with a settlement, and an additional 2 (<1%) claims had a hearing.

Figure 19. Percent Distribution of Lost-Time Claims Filed, by Insured Status¹



Notes:

- 1 Based on claims involving a carrier, and also, those employers without insurance.
- 2 The total number of lost-time claims is 30,478.
- 3 Columns will not sum to 100% as two-tenths of one percent (.2) of claims show an indeterminate insurance status and are not shown in this graph.
- 4 The determination of non-insured employers in this figure was derived through an extensive claim-by-claim review process.

Table 19

Distribution of Denied Claims by Insured Status¹Date of Injury-Calendar Year 2006
State of Colorado

Carrier Type	Total Claims Filed	Claims Initially Denied	Claims Initially Denied but Later Admitted	Claims Ultimately Denied
Commercial Carrier ²	23,321	7,322	1,926	5,396
Self-Insured Employer ²	6,381	2,338	294	2,044
Non-Insured Employer ³	132	21	6	15
Totals	29,834	9,681	2,226	7,455

Notes:

- 1 A "Denied" claim is one for which a Notice of Contest, and no admission document, has been filed.
- 2 **The claims here had only one carrier involved throughout the process of filing, denying, and, in some instances, later admitting.** There are hundreds of commercial carriers and self-insured employers, therefore the results are presented by carrier type, rather than by specific commercial carrier or self-insured employer. Of the total 30,478 lost-time claims filed, 2.1% involved multiple carriers and are excluded from this analysis.
- 3 Based on information in the Division's database as of July 31, 2008, neither an admission nor a denial has been filed in 92 of the 132 claims filed against apparently non-insured employers.
- 4 The determination of non-insured employers in this table is limited to information contained in the database on the date of the download.

Table 20

Distribution of Lost-Time Claims by Gender and Claim Status

Date of Injury-Calendar Year 2006
State of ColoradoClaim Status^{1,2}

Gender	Admission Only		Denial & Admission		Denial Only		Indeterminate ³		Totals ⁴	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Female	6,681	58.1	879	7.6	3,643	31.7	297	2.6	11,500	100
Male	13,066	68.9	1,490	7.9	3,936	20.7	477	2.5	18,969	100
Totals	19,747	n/a	2,369	n/a	7,579	n/a	774	n/a	30,469	n/a
Percentage Overall	n/a	64.8%	n/a	7.8%	n/a	24.9%	n/a	2.5%	n/a	100%

Notes:

- 1 The status of the claim is based on documents filed with the Division of Workers' Compensation, as of July, 31, 2008. An "Admitted" claim is one for which a document with some indicator of liability has been filed, including a Fatal Admission or a Final Pay Notice. A "Denied" claim is one for which a "Notice of Contest" has been filed, but no evidence of liability is found.
- 2 Some of the cases have had a change of claim status during the course of the claims, but the majority were consistently one status.
- 3 An "Indeterminate" claim is one for which no evidence of an admission nor a denial has been filed. Of the "Indeterminate" claims, 26 (3.4%) have been resolved with a settlement, and an additional 2 (<1%) claims had a hearing.
- 4 The total number of lost-time claims filed is 30,478; nine (9) claims were missing data on gender.

Table 21

Distribution of Fatal Claims by Nature of Injury (Detail)

Date of Fatal Injury-Calendar Year 2006
State of Colorado

Nature of Injury ¹	Count	Percent
SPECIFIC INJURY		
Concussion - Closed Head/Traumatic Brain Injury	14	11.4
Asphyxiation	10	8.1
Gunshot	7	5.7
Electric shock	5	4.1
Burn	3	2.4
Drowning	3	2.4
Vascular	3	2.4
Poisoning-General	*	*
All Other Specific Injuries, NOC ²	5	4.1
MULTIPLE INJURIES		
Multiple Physical Injuries Only	33	26.8
ORGANIC DISEASE		
Organic Heart Disease	18	14.6
Organic Lung Disease	3	1.6
Organic Neurological Disease (Stroke, Seizure)	*	*
OCCUPATIONAL DISEASE or CUMULATIVE INJURY		
Prescription Drug Toxicity	*	*
MISSING		
Missing ³	16	13.8
TOTALS	123	100%

Notes:

* Counts of less than three (3) suppressed to protect confidentiality of death records.

1 The information in this table is derived from death certificates when available, and is what was reported by a relative, or, in their absence, the coroner or physician who completed the death certificate; some missing data was also provided by the First Report of Injury.

2 Not Otherwise Classified.

3 Fifteen cases had no death certificate; one out-of-state certificate did not provide nature of injury.

*Accidents involving motor vehicles are the cause of death in 32.6% of fatal claims,
but only 3.8% of all lost-time injury claims.*

Table 22

Distribution of Fatal Claims by Cause of Injury (Detail)

Date of Fatal Injury-Calendar Year 2006
State of Colorado

Cause of Injury ¹	Count	Percent
MOTOR VEHICLE		
Collision or Sideswipe with Another Vehicle - Both in Motion	10	8.1
Vehicle Upset - Overturned or Jackknifed	5	4.1
Crash of Airplane	3	2.4
Crash of Water Vehicle	*	*
Loss of Control - No Other Vehicle Involved (Snow, Ice, Water, Etc.)	*	*
Motor Vehicle, NOC ²	15	12.2
STRUCK or INJURED BY		
Falling or Flying Object	5	4.1
Motor Vehicle	5	4.1
Animal or Insect	3	2.4
Hand Tool or Machine in Use	*	*
Explosion or Flare Back	*	*
Struck or Injured By, NOC ² - Includes Kicked, Stabbed, Bit, Etc.)	*	*
CAUGHT IN, UNDER or BETWEEN		
Machine or Machinery	4	3.3
Collapsing Materials (Man-made or Natural)	*	*
Immersion in Water	*	*
FALL, SLIP or TRIP		
From a Different Level (Elevation) - Off Wall, Catwalk, Bridge, Etc.	5	4.1
From a Ladder or Scaffolding	*	*
Into Openings - Shafts, Excavations, Floor Openings, Etc.	*	*
On Stairs	*	*
BURN or SCALD - HEAT or COLD EXPOSURE		
Electrical Current	4	3.3
Cold Objects or Substances	*	*
Dust, Gases, Fumes or Vapors	*	*

Table 22 (Continued)

Distribution of Fatal Claims by Cause of Injury (Detail)

Date of Fatal Injury-Calendar Year 2006
State of Colorado

Cause of Injury ¹	Count	Percent
STRAINED or INJURED BY		
Jumping	*	*
STRIKING AGAINST or STEPPING ON		
Stationary Object	*	*
MISCELLANEOUS CAUSES		
Heart Disease	19	15.4
Person in Act of a Crime - Robbery or Criminal Assault	7	5.7
Cancer	*	*
Drug Overdose/Toxicity	*	*
Absorption, Ingestion or Inhalation, NOC ²	*	*
Disease of Lung/Respiratory System	*	*
Lightning	*	*
Other Than Physical Cause of Injury	*	*
Self-Inflicted Injury - Suicide	*	*
Other - Miscellaneous, NOC ²	7	5.7
MISSING		
Missing ³	*	*
TOTALS	123	100%

Notes:

* Counts less than three (3) are suppressed to protect confidentiality of death records.

1 The information in this table is derived from death certificates when available, and is what was reported by a relative, or, in their absence, the coroner or physician who completed the death certificate; some missing data was also provided by the First Report of Injury.

2 Not Otherwise Classified.

3 Fifteen cases had no death certificate; some missing data was taken from the First Report of Injury.

Table 23

**Distribution of Fatal Claims, and Rate of Fatal Claims, Ranked, by
North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Sectors**

**Date of Fatal Injury-Calendar Year 2006
State of Colorado**

NAICS Sectors ¹	Fatal Claims		Average Annual Employment ²	Rate of Fatal Claims per 10,000 Employed
	Count	Percent		
Mining	4	3.3	20,682	1.93
Transportation & Warehousing	8	6.5	77,963	1.03
Construction	14	11.4	171,105	0.82
Public Administration	10	8.1	133,051	0.75
Utilities	1	0.8	13,899	0.72
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	1	1.0	14,861	0.67
Manufacturing	8	6.5	149,248	0.54
Wholesale Trade	5	4.1	96,343	0.52
Retail Trade	11	8.9	249,671	0.44
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	2	1.6	49,350	0.41
Administrative & Waste Services	5	4.1	141,924	0.35
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	1	0.8	48,572	0.21
Educational Services	3	2.4	181,842	0.16
Health Care & Social Assistance	3	2.4	226,014	0.13
Finance & Insurance	1	0.8	110,065	0.09
Accommodation & Food Services	2	1.6	221,467	0.09
Information	0	0.0	77,743	0.00
Management of Companies & Enterprises	0	0.0	26,992	0.00
Professional & Technical Services	0	0.0	164,161	0.00
Other Services, Except Public Administration	4	3.3	66,334	0.60
Other ³	40	32.5	268	n/a
Totals	123	100%	2,241,555	n/a
Rate of Fatal Claims for Total Employment	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.55

Notes:

1 Source: Office of Management and Budget, *North American Industry Classification System, United States, 2002*.

2 Source: Colorado Department of Labor and Employment, Labor Market Information, QCEW, *Colorado Employment and Wages: Annual Average 2006*. Sector totals differ from the QCEW due to the distribution of government employees throughout all sectors, a later download date, and rounding. An employed person is 16 years or over in the civilian noninstitutional population, who, during the reference week, (a) did any work at all; and, (b) who was not working, but was temporarily absent.

3 "Other" includes nonclassifiable establishments, and invalid NAICS codes.

***Construction is the industry sector with the highest number of fatal claims.
However, Mining is the sector with the highest rate of fatal claims.***

Figure 20. Percent Distribution of Fatal Claims, Ranked, by North American Industry Classification (NAICS) Sectors

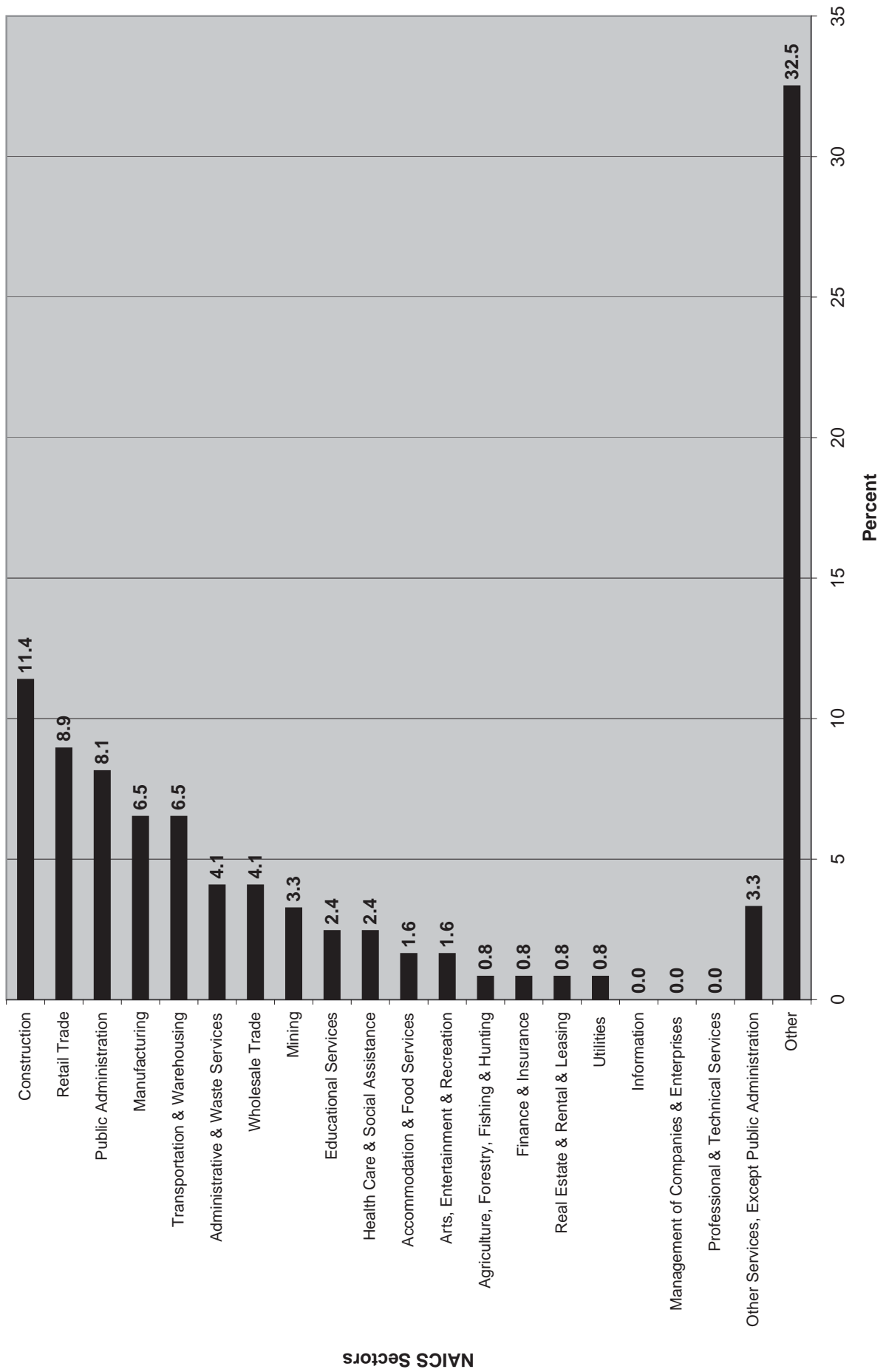
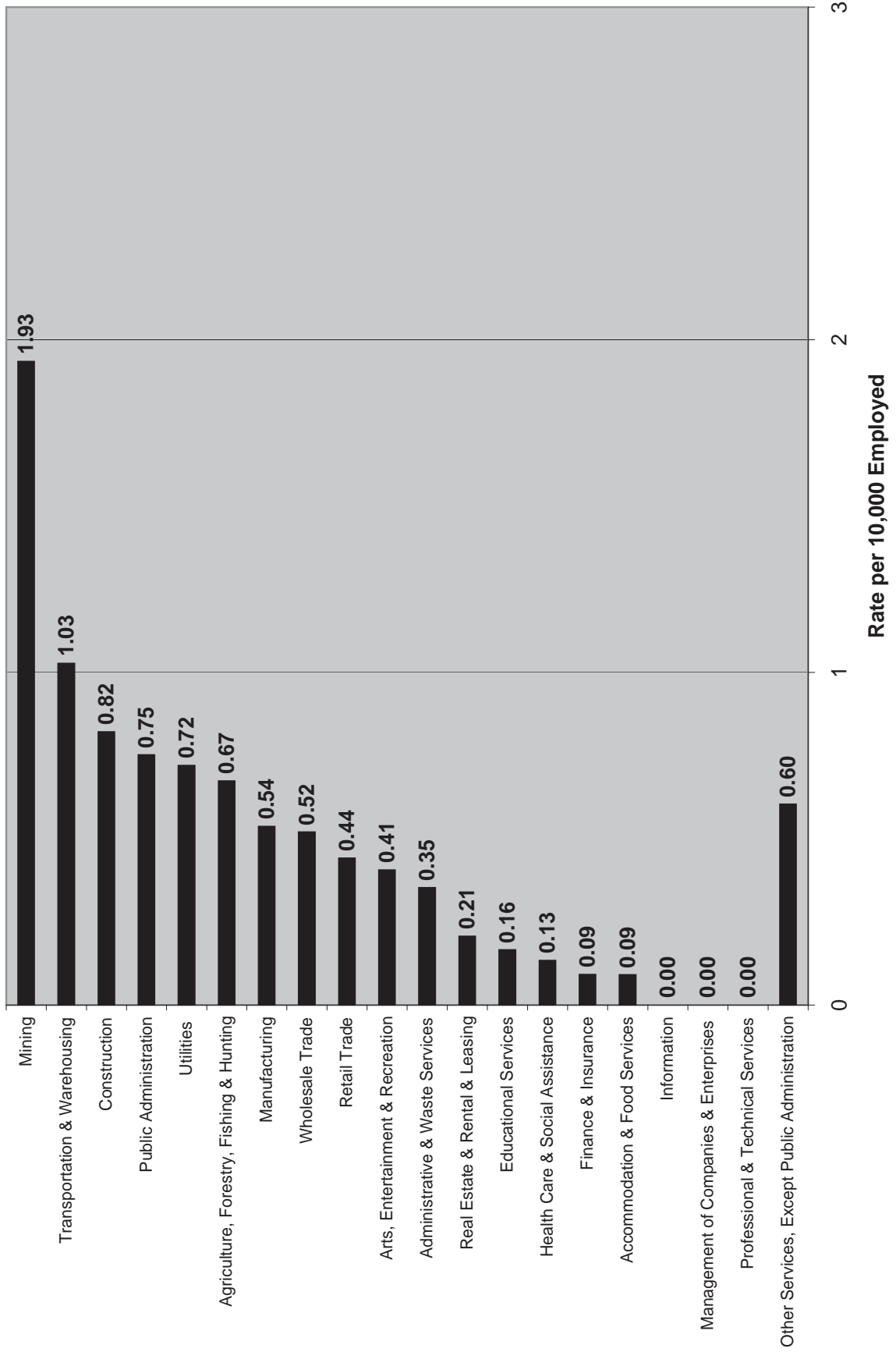


Figure 21. Rate of Fatal Claims, Ranked, by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Sectors



Source: Table 23

Table 24

Distribution of Fatal Claims by Worker Characteristic

Date of Fatal Injury-Calendar Year 2006
State of Colorado

Worker Characteristic ¹	Count	Percent
TOTAL FATALS	123	100%
GENDER²		
Male	112	91.1
Female	11	8.9
AGE		
Under 18 Yrs.	*	*
18-29 Yrs.	16	13.0
30-39 Yrs.	25	20.3
40-49 Yrs.	27	22.0
50-59 Yrs.	33	26.8
60-65 Yrs.	7	5.7
Over 65 Yrs.	13	10.6
Missing ²	*	*
MARITAL STATUS		
Married/Separated	71	57.7
Divorced	15	12.2
Widowed	3	2.4
Never Married	19	15.4
Missing ²	15	12.2
RACE & HISPANIC-ORIGIN		
White, Non-Hispanic	81	65.9
White, Hispanic	21	17.1
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>102</i>	<i>82.9</i>
Black ³	4	3.3
Missing ²	17	13.8

Notes:

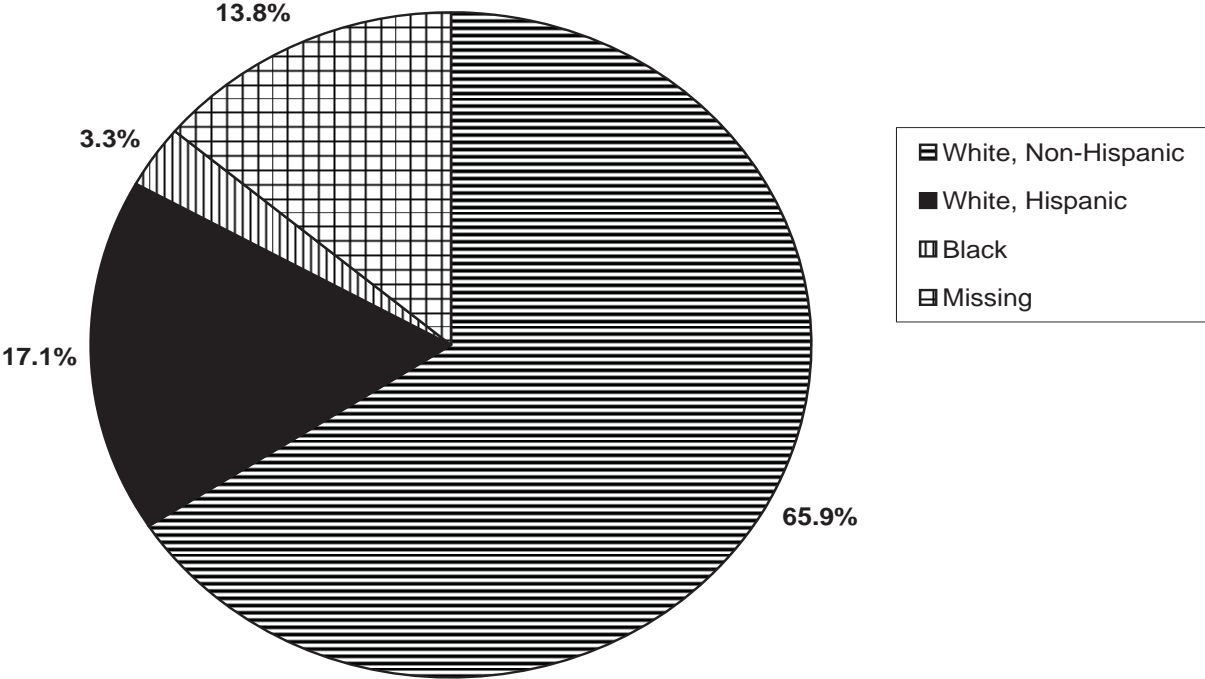
* Counts less than three (3) are suppressed to protect confidentiality of death records.

1 Information on specific characteristics in this table was primarily derived from death certificates, and was reported by a relative, or, in their absence, the coroner or physician who completed the death certificate; some missing (age, gender) data was filled from the First Report of Injury.

2 Missing categories can include fifteen cases that had no death certificate, and two out-of-state certificates do not include race or origin data. In some cases, missing data was filled by data from the First Report of Injury.

3 There were no Blacks also identified as Hispanic.

Figure 22. Percent Distribution of Fatal Claims by Race and Hispanic-Origin



Source: Table 24

Table 25

Distribution of Fatal Claims by Age and Gender

**Date of Fatal Injury-Calendar Year 2006
State of Colorado**

Age Group ^{1,2}	Gender ¹			
	Female		Male	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Under 18 Yrs.	*	*	*	*
18-29 Yrs.	*	*	15	12.2
30-39 Yrs.	*	*	25	20.3
40-49 Yrs.	4	3.3	23	18.7
50-59 Yrs.	3	2.4	30	24.4
60-65 Yrs.	*	*	6	4.9
Over 65 Yrs.	*	*	12	9.8
Missing ³	*	*	*	*
Totals	11	8.9	112	91.1

Notes:

* Counts less than three (3) are suppressed to protect confidentiality of death records.

1 The information in this table is primarily derived from death certificates when available, and is what was reported by a relative, or in their absence, the coroner or physician who completed the death certificate.

2 Widths of age group categories vary.

3 Fifteen cases had no death certificate; some missing data was filled from the First Report of Injury.

Table 26

Distribution of Fatal Claims by Educational Level

**Date of Fatal Injury-Calendar Year 2006
State of Colorado**

Educational Level¹	Count	Percent
Some High School or Less	16	13.0
High School Graduate	43	35.0
Some College	28	22.8
College Graduate	12	9.8
Graduate Work/Degree	9	7.3
Missing ²	15	12.2
Total	123	100%

Notes:

- 1 The information in this table is primarily derived from death certificates when available, and is what was reported by a relative or, in their absence, the coroner or physician who completed the death certificate.
- 2 Fifteen cases had no death certificate; some of the missing data was taken from the First Report of Injury.



Table 27

Distribution of Fatal Claims by Gender and Claim Status

Date of Fatal Injury-Calendar Year 2006
State of Colorado

Gender ⁵	Claim Status ¹		Claim Status ¹		Totals ⁴	
	Admission ²	Admission ²	Denial Only ³	Denial Only ³	Count	Percent
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Female	8	72.7	3	27.3	11	100.0
Male	71	65.1	38	34.9	109	100.0
Totals	79	n/a	41	n/a	120	n/a
Percentage Overall		65.8%		34.2%		100%

Notes:

- 1 The status of the claim is based on which documents have been filed with the Division of Workers' Compensation, as of July 31, 2008. An "Admission" is a claim for which a document with some indicator of liability has been filed, including a Fatal Admission or Final Pay Notice. A "Denial" claim is one for which a "Notice of Contest" has been filed, but no document with evidence of liability has been filed.
- 2 "Admission" counts include those claims first denied then later admitted.
- 3 Of the forty-one (41) fatal claims that were "Denial" only, only one (1) had a settlement, and there were no hearings.
- 4 There are three (3) "Indeterminate" fatal claims not included in the count; there were no settlements and no hearings on these claims.
- 5 This information is taken from death certificates. Fifteen cases had no death certificate; gender was taken from the First Report of Injury.

Table 28

Rank-Order Distribution of Fatal Claims by Occupational Classification

Date of Fatal Injury-Calendar Year 2006
State of Colorado

Occupational Classification ^{1,2,3}	Count	Percent
Transportation & Material Moving	33	26.8
Construction & Extraction	29	23.6
Professional & Related Occupations	13	10.6
Service	13	10.6
Management, Business & Financial Operations	10	8.1
Farming, Fishing & Forestry	7	5.7
Sales & Related Occupations	6	4.9
Production	5	4.1
Installation, Maintenance & Repair	4	3.3
Office & Administrative Support	3	2.4
Totals	123	100%

Notes:

- 1 The information in this table is derived from death certificates when available, and is what was reported by a relative, or, in their absence, the coroner or physician who completed the death certificate. Fifteen (15) cases had no death certificate; some missing data was provided by the First Report of Injury.
- 2 The death certificate asks for the decedent's "usual occupation", or the "kind of work done during most of working life." This may not be the decedent's occupation at time of death.
- 3 Occupational classifications are based on the 2002 Occupational Classification System developed by the U.S. Bureau of Census.

Transportation and Material Moving occupations have the highest number of fatal claims.

Table 29

Distribution of Applications for Hearing, and Merit Hearings Held, by Location

Date of Application or Hearing-Calendar Year 2006
State of Colorado

Location	Applications Received¹	Merit Hearings Held^{2,3}
Alamosa	21	2
Colorado Springs	1,290	218
Durango	146	13
Denver	5,206	512
Fort Collins	248	13
Glenwood Springs	116	0
Grand Junction	465	87
Greeley	441	44
Pueblo	582	55
Missing	0	3
Totals	8,515	947

Notes:

- 1 Source: Division of Workers' Compensation, *Docket Activity by Hearing City* (Report #661).
- 2 A merit hearing is a hearing where issues of law or fact are tried, and witnesses are heard.
- 3 Source: Office of Administrative Courts, *Hearings Held by City* report.



Table 30

Rank-Order Distribution of Issues from Orders

Date of Order-Calendar Year 2006
State of Colorado

Order Issue ¹	Count	Percent
Settled/Pro Se Claimant	1232	30.1
Disfigurement	478	11.7
Compensability	446	10.9
Temporary Total Disability	291	7.1
Medical Benefits	280	6.8
Average Weekly Wage	141	3.4
Reasonable/Necessary	130	3.2
Reopen	99	2.4
Authorized Medical Benefits	90	2.2
Related to Injury	76	1.9
Penalty Vs. Employer	70	1.7
Grover Meds	65	1.6
Temporary Partial Disability	65	1.6
Occupational Disease	61	1.5
Permanent Partial	42	1.0
Penalty Vs. Claimant	40	1.0
Permanent Total Disability	40	1.0
DIME Procedure	36	0.9
Permanent Impairment/Whole Person	36	0.9
Other IME Use Only	30	0.7
Change of Physician	29	0.7
Apportionment	24	0.6
For Offset ²	23	0.6
Interest	22	0.5
Permanent Impairment/Scheduled Conversion	19	0.5
All Other Issues ³	225	5.5
Totals	4,090	100%

Notes:

1 Source: Division of Workers' Compensation & Office of Administrative Courts, *Issues Decided Summary Report* (#667).

2 Payable benefits are reduced due to receipt of other benefits or due to a penalty.

3 "All Other Issues" contains those issue categories with less than .5% of all issues, including those with no description.

Table 31

Settlements, by Type of Representation, Totals by Month

Date of Settlement-Calendar Year 2006
State of ColoradoRepresentation¹

Month ²	Pro Se		By Counsel		Totals	
	Count	Amount	Count	Amount	Count	Amount
Jan	114	\$1,919,745	378	\$13,206,453	492	\$15,126,198
Feb	141	\$1,908,558	396	\$12,580,024	537	\$14,488,582
Mar	146	\$1,634,367	454	\$15,913,260	600	\$17,547,627
Apr	127	\$1,389,111	398	\$14,186,138	525	\$15,575,249
May	134	\$1,213,308	457	\$20,551,759	591	\$21,765,067
Jun	133	\$1,674,877	410	\$16,257,554	543	\$17,932,431
Jul	138	\$1,552,273	382	\$13,553,851	520	\$15,106,124
Aug	144	\$1,699,200	451	\$16,451,049	595	\$18,150,249
Sep	111	\$1,462,917	429	\$18,261,306	540	\$19,724,223
Oct	123	\$1,505,198	421	\$15,764,974	544	\$17,270,172
Nov	105	\$3,143,489	405	\$14,264,507	510	\$17,407,996
Dec	115	\$1,652,974	414	\$14,347,363	529	\$16,000,337
Totals³	1,531	\$20,756,017	4,995	\$185,338,238	6,526	\$206,094,255

Notes:

- 1 Source: Stipulation Activity Report (#862).
- 2 Settlement information is based on claims that were settled during calendar year 2006. The claim itself may have been initially filed in 2006 or a prior calendar year.
- 3 Totals for settlement amounts may not equal sum of monthly settlement amounts due to rounding.

***On average, claimants represented by attorneys receive larger settlements.
This difference is due to a number of factors, including the fact that an attorney more likely represents claimants with more serious injuries.***

Table 32

**Settlements, by Type of Representation, Average Number of Cases
per Month and Average Amount per Case: 1997-2006**

**Date of Settlement-Calendar Year 2006
State of Colorado**

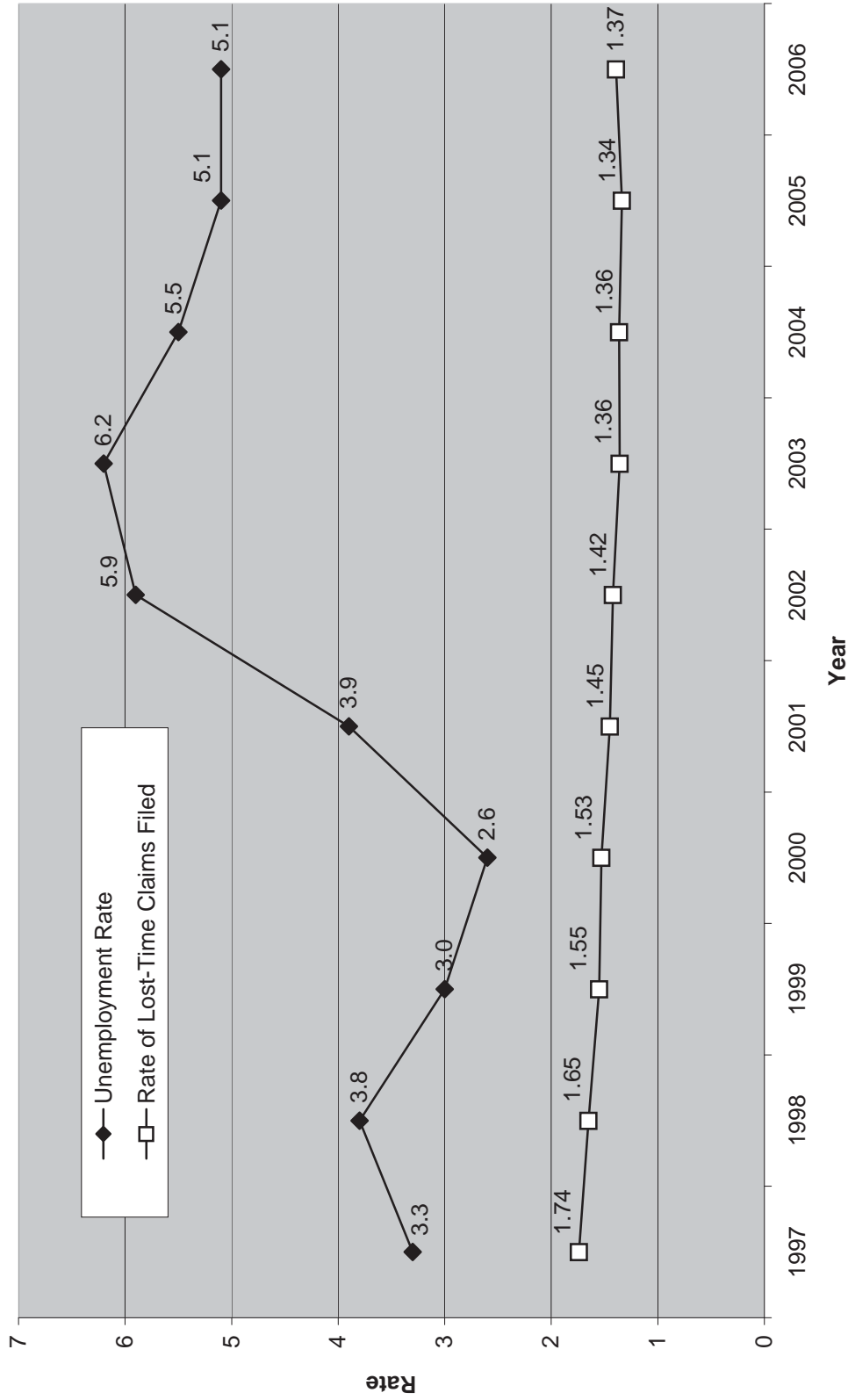
Year ²	Representation ¹					
	Pro Se		By Counsel		Totals	
	Average Cases Per Month	Average Amount Per Case	Average Cases Per Month	Average Amount Per Case	Average Cases Per Month	Average Amount Per Case
1997	77	\$12,543	426	\$32,121	503	\$29,129
1998	104	\$16,676	460	\$33,309	564	\$30,236
1999	99	\$17,576	465	\$29,813	564	\$27,659
2000	84	\$15,031	454	\$29,464	538	\$27,199
2001	96	\$13,554	450	\$28,420	546	\$25,817
2002	112	\$12,012	454	\$28,006	567	\$24,833
2003	122	\$12,180	452	\$28,305	574	\$24,872
2004	143	\$11,944	437	\$32,767	581	\$27,630
2005	138	\$11,979	426	\$34,934	564	\$29,327
2006	128	\$13,557	416	\$37,105	544	\$31,580

Notes:

1 Source: Stipulation Activity Report (#862) 1997-2006.

2 Based on only those settlements that occurred in the calendar year. The original filing of the claim could have taken place in the same year or prior years.

Figure 23. Rate of Employed Workers Filing Lost-Time Claims Compared to Unemployment Rate: 1997-2006



Source:

1 Rate of Lost-Time Claims Filed is derived from Division of Workers' Compensation counts of lost-time claims filed and from labor force data of the Colorado Department of Labor and Employment, Labor Market Information, QCEW, Colorado Employment and Wages: Annual Average 1997-2006. Rate is calculated as number of lost-time claims filed divided by the Colorado average annual employment and multiplied by 100.
 2 Average Annual Unemployment Rate is from U.S. Dept. of Labor Statistics, Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Local Area Unemployment Statistics: Colorado." It represents the number of unemployed (persons 16 yrs. and older who had no employment during the reference week, except for temporary illness, and had made specific efforts to find employment sometime during the 4-week period ending with the reference week) as a percentage of the labor force.

