

Table 15

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

Date of Injury - Calendar Year 2012

State of Colorado

Age Group	Gender						Totals		
	Female			Male			Lost-Time Claims ¹	Number Employed ^{2,3}	Rate of Lost-Time Claims per 1000 Employed
Lost-Time Claims ¹	Number Employed ^{2,3}	Rate of Lost-Time Claims per 1000 Females Employed	Lost-Time Claims ¹	Number Employed ^{2,3}	Rate of Lost-Time Claims per 1000 Males Employed				
16-19 yrs.	213	43	4.95	305	34	8.97	518	77	6.73
20-24 yrs.	793	111	7.14	1,277	120	10.64	2,070	231	8.96
25-34 yrs.	1,951	256	7.62	3,712	305	12.17	5,663	561	10.09
35-44 yrs.	2,223	252	8.82	3,823	319	11.98	6,046	571	10.59
45-54 yrs.	2,843	270	10.53	4,023	301	13.37	6,866	571	12.02
55-64 yrs.	1,920	174	11.03	2,660	213	12.49	4,580	387	11.83
Totals	9,943	1,106	n/a	15,800	1,292	n/a	25,743	2,398	n/a
Rate of Claims for Total Employed			8.99			12.23			10.74

Notes:

- 1 The distribution of lost-time claims has been adjusted to make possible comparisons with the Bureau of Labor Statistics Colorado employment data. The total of 2012 lost-time claims is 26,757; 1,014 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, 2012, Table 14, Employment Status of the Civilian Noninstitutional Population by Sex, Race, Hispanic or Latino Ethnicity, Marital Status, and Detailed Age, 2012 Annual Averages*. An employed person is a covered worker who worked during, or received pay for, the pay period that included the 12th day of the month.
- 3 Counts are in thousands. Sums of individual items for age and gender may not equal total for age due to rounding.