

Table 15

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

Date of Injury - Calendar Year 2009
State of Colorado

Age Group	Female			Male			Totals		
	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	Lost-Time Claims ¹	Number Employed ^{2,3}	Rate of Lost-Time Claims per 1000 Employed
16-19 yrs.	228	40	5.70	320	41	7.80	548	81	6.77
20-24 yrs.	744	105	7.09	1,399	126	11.10	2,143	231	9.28
25-34 yrs.	1,969	265	7.43	3,611	307	11.76	5,580	572	9.76
35-44 yrs.	2,347	239	9.82	3,741	340	11.00	6,088	579	10.51
45-54 yrs.	3,102	281	11.04	4,046	305	13.27	7,148	586	12.20
55-64 yrs.	1,862	181	10.29	2,364	203	11.65	4,226	384	11.01
Totals	10,252	1,111	n/a	15,481	1,322	n/a	25,733	2,433	n/a
Rate of Claims for Total Employed			9.23			11.71			10.58

Notes:

- 1 The distribution of lost-time claims has been adjusted to make possible comparisons with the BLS Colorado employment data. The total of 2009 lost-time claims is 26,557; 824 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, 2009, Table 14, Employment Status of the Civilian Noninstitutional Population by Sex, Race, Hispanic or Latino Ethnicity, Marital Status, and Detailed Age, 2009 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 was temporarily absent.
- 3 Counts are in thousands. Sums of individual items for age and gender may not equal total for age due to rounding.

Section VII Age