

Table 15
Distribution of Lost-Time Claims, and Rate of Claims, by Age and Gender

Date of Injury-Calendar Year 2004
 State of Colorado

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.	256	49	5.2	465	43	10.8	721	92	7.8
20-24 yrs.	952	120	7.9	1,816	131	13.9	2,768	251	11.0
25-34 yrs.	2,087	234	8.9	4,535	319	14.2	6,622	553	12.0
35-44 yrs.	2,841	261	10.9	4,692	323	14.5	7,533	584	12.9
45-54 yrs.	3,020	257	11.8	4,442	294	15.1	7,462	551	13.5
55-64 yrs.	1,416	133	10.6	2,023	155	13.1	3,439	288	11.9
Totals	10,572	1,054	n/a	17,973	1,265	n/a	28,545	2,319	n/a
Rate of Claims for Total Employed	10.0			14.2			12.3		

Notes:

1 The distribution of lost-time claims has been adjusted to make possible comparisons with the BLS Colorado employment data. The total of lost-time claims is 29,231; 686 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: US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment, 2004*; *Table 14, Employment Status of the Civilian Noninstitutional Population by Sex, Race, Hispanic or Latino Ethnicity, Marital Status, and Detailed Age, 2004 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.