



**COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT
DIVISION OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION**

WORK-RELATED INJURIES IN COLORADO 2013

Work-Related Injuries in Colorado 2013

**Published by:
The Colorado Division of Workers' Compensation**

*Prepared by Project & Data Management:
Barry Spindler, M.B.A., Douglas Van Zet, B.S. ;
With editing and layout assistance from Lise Maes and Daniel Ochoa.*

*This report and those for 1995 through 2012 are available on the Division's website at
<http://www.colorado.gov/pacific/cdle/publications-and-desk-aids>*

*For more information, contact:
Project & Data Management
(303) 318-8671
barry.spindler@state.co.us*

Cover Photo: Horsetooth Reservoir, Fort Collins, Colorado

Table of Contents

Introduction

Section I: Overview

- Table 1: Lost-Time and Fatal Claims Compared to Employment, by County
- Table 2: Claims Received and Lost-Time Claims Filed: 1992-2013
- Figure 1: Claims Received and Lost-Time Claims Filed: 2004-2013
- Figure 2: Rate of Lost-Time Claims Filed, per 1,000 Employed: 2004-2013
- Figure 3: Rate of Fatal Claims Filed, per 100,000 Employed: 2004-2013

Section II: Part of Body

- Table 3: Rank-Order Distribution of Lost-Time Claims by Part of Body
- 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)
- Figure 5: Percent Distribution of Lost-Time Claims, Part of Body: 2004-2013
- Figure 6: Rate of Lost-Time Claims Filed, Part of Body, per 1,000 Employed: 2004-2013

Section III: Nature of Injury

- Table 5: Rank-Order Distribution of Lost-Time Claims by Nature of Injury
- Figure 7: Percent Distribution of Lost-Time Claims by Nature of Injury
- Table 6: Rank-Order Distribution of Lost-Time Claims by Nature of Injury (Detail)
- Figure 8: Percent Distribution of Lost-Time Claims, Nature of Injury, Selected Categories: 2004-2013
- Figure 9: Rate of Lost-Time Claims Filed, Nature of Injury, per 1,000 Employed, Selected Categories: 2004-2013

Section IV: Cause of Injury

- Table 7: Rank-Order Distribution of Lost-Time Claims by Cause of Injury
- Figure 10: Percent Distribution of Lost-Time Claims by Cause of Injury
- Table 8: Rank-Order Distribution of Lost-Time Claims by Cause of Injury (Detail)
- Figure 11: Percent Distribution of Lost-Time Claims, Cause of Injury, Selected Categories: 2004-2013
- Figure 12: Rate of Lost-Time Claims Filed, Cause of Injury, per 1,000 Employed, Selected Categories: 2004-2013

Section V: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)

- Table 9: Distribution of Lost-Time Claims, and Rate of Lost-Time Claims, Ranked, by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Sectors
- Figure 13: Rate of Lost-Time Claims, Ranked, by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Sectors
- Table 10: Distribution of Lost-Time Claims, and Rate of Lost-Time Claims, Ranked, by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Sub-Sectors

Section VI: Gender

- Figure 14: Percent Distribution of Employed, Lost-Time Claims and Fatal Claims, by Gender
- Table 11: Distribution and Rate of Lost-Time Claims and Rate Ratio, Ranked, by Gender and Part of Body
- Table 12: Distribution and Rate of Lost-Time Claims and Rate Ratio, Ranked, by Gender and Nature of Injury
- Table 13: Distribution of Lost-Time Claims, Ranked, by Gender and North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Sectors
- Figure 15: Percent Distribution of Lost-Time Claims, by Gender by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Sectors

Table of Contents (Continued)

Section VII: Age

- Table 14: Percent Distribution of Lost-Time Claims by Age and North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Sectors
- Table 15: Distribution of Lost-Time Claims and Rate of Claims, by Age and Gender
- Table 16: Distribution of Lost-Time Claims by Age and Gender
- Figure 16: Percent Distribution of Lost-Time Claims, Gender by Age

Section VIII: Admissions and Denials

- Table 17: Distribution of Lost-Time Claims by Claim Status
- Figure 17: Percent Distribution of Lost-Time Claims by Claim Status
- Table 18: Distribution of Lost-Time Claims by Claim Status (Detail) and Admission Type
- Figure 18: Percent Distribution of Lost-Time Claims Filed, by Insured Status
- Table 19: Distribution of Denied Claims by Insured Status
- Table 20: Distribution of Lost-Time Claims by Gender and Claim Status

Section IX: Fatal Claims

- Table 21: Distribution of Fatal Claims by Nature of Injury (Detail)
- Table 22: Distribution of Fatal Claims by Cause of Injury (Detail)
- Table 23: Distribution of Fatal Claims, and Rate of Fatal Claims, Ranked, by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Sectors
- Figure 19: Percent Distribution of Fatal Claims, Ranked, by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Sectors
- Figure 20: Rate of Fatal Claims, Ranked, by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Sectors
- Table 24: Distribution of Fatal Claims by Worker Characteristics
- Figure 21: Percent Distribution of Fatal Claims by Race and Hispanic-Origin
- Table 25: Distribution of Fatal Claims by Age and Gender
- Table 26: Distribution of Fatal Claims by Educational Level
- Table 27: Distribution of Fatal Claims by Gender and Claim Status
- Table 28: Rank-Order Distribution of Fatal Claims by Occupational Classification

Section X: Administrative Hearings

- Table 29: Distribution of Applications for Hearing, and Merit Hearings Held, by Location
- Table 30: Rank-Order Distribution of Issues from Orders

Section XI: Miscellaneous

- Table 31: Settlements, All Types, by Type of Representation, Total by Month
- Table 32: Settlements, by Type of Representation, Average Number of Cases per Month and Average Amount per Case: 2004-2013
- Figure 22: Rate of Employed Workers Filing Lost-Time Claims Compared to Unemployment Rate: 2004-2013

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 2013.¹ 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 2013.⁴ This does not mean that the claim was filed in 2013. 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 27,243 lost-time claims included in this report, 86% were filed in 2013. The remaining 14% were filed through January 21, 2015, the closing date of the database for this report.

The characteristics of the injury or illness are derived from the *Employers First Report of Injury* filed by the employer, or a *Worker's Claim for Compensation* filed by a worker, and in most cases, are 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 authorized 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 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, lost-time claims filed (for both injuries and fatalities), the number and rate of injuries by part of body, nature of injury, cause of injury, and settlements, are available for 2004-2013.

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

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 2013, regardless of the date of injury. Settlement information is based on claims that were settled during calendar year 2013. 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 indisputable "med-only" claims is, excluded from this report, as it has been in previous years.

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's death occurs on 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 2013
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	1,853	6.8	172,842	17.2	0.4	6
Alamosa	91	0.3	7,456	0.3	1.2	0
Arapahoe	2,608	9.6	296,004	11.5	0.9	6
Archuleta	45	0.2	3,421	0.1	1.3	1
Baca	25	0.1	1,110	*	2.3	0
Bent	17	0.1	1,134	*	1.5	0
Boulder	1,016	3.7	164,583	6.4	0.6	1
Broomfield	216	0.8	33,922	1.3	0.6	0
Chaffee	75	0.3	6,798	0.3	1.1	0
Cheyenne	16	0.1	714	*	2.2	0
Clear Creek	48	0.2	3,141	0.1	1.5	0
Conejos	29	0.1	1,367	0.1	2.1	0
Costilla	11	*	802	*	1.4	0
Crowley	15	0.1	1,069	*	1.4	0
Custer	11	*	818	*	1.3	0
Delta	109	0.4	8,433	0.3	1.3	1
Denver	4,974	18.3	441,388	17.2	1.1	13
Dolores	7	*	490	*	1.4	0
Douglas	785	2.9	103,012	4.0	0.8	0
Eagle	321	1.2	28,782	1.1	1.1	1
Elbert	30	0.1	243,299	9.5	*	1
El Paso	2,335	8.6	3,307	0.1	70.6	7
Fremont	318	1.2	12,827	0.5	2.5	1
Garfield	290	1.1	24,495	1.0	1.2	0
Gilpin	75	0.3	5,230	0.2	1.4	0
Grand	136	0.5	6,808	0.3	2.0	0
Gunnison	69	0.3	7,574	0.3	0.9	0
Hinsdale	5	*	258	*	1.9	0
Huerfano	26	0.1	1,711	0.1	1.5	0
Jackson	16	0.1	560	*	2.9	0
Jefferson	1,926	7.1	216,027	8.4	0.9	4
Kiowa	9	*	453	*	2.0	0
Kit Carson	53	0.2	2,992	0.1	1.8	0
Lake	31	0.1	24,485	1.0	0.1	0
La Plata	267	1.0	2,089	0.1	12.8	2
Larimer	1,179	4.3	137,152	5.3	0.9	3
Las Animas	78	0.3	5,032	0.2	1.6	1
Lincoln	38	0.1	2,090	0.1	1.8	0
Logan	87	0.3	8,150	0.3	1.1	0
Mesa	686	2.5	58,407	2.3	1.2	1
Mineral	2	*	489	*	0.4	0
Moffat	77	0.3	4,957	0.2	1.6	3

Table 1 (Continued)

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

Date of Injury - Calendar Year 2013
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				
Montezuma	90	0.3	8,955	0.3	1.0	0
Montrose	191	0.7	13,448	0.5	1.4	0
Morgan	173	0.6	12,009	0.5	1.4	0
Otero	77	0.3	6,093	0.2	1.3	1
Ouray	24	0.1	1,612	0.1	1.5	0
Park	35	0.1	2,139	0.1	1.6	1
Phillips	15	0.1	1,639	0.1	0.9	0
Pitkin	238	0.9	15,707	0.6	1.5	0
Prowers	63	0.2	4,501	0.2	1.4	0
Pueblo	1,042	3.8	56,610	2.2	1.8	2
Rio Blanco	55	0.2	3,194	0.1	1.7	0
Rio Grande	41	0.2	4,014	0.2	1.0	0
Routt	160	0.6	13,921	0.5	1.1	0
Saguache	25	0.1	1,543	0.1	1.6	0
San Juan	7	*	273	*	2.6	0
San Miguel	72	0.3	4,529	0.2	1.6	0
Sedgwick	26	0.1	806	*	3.2	0
Summit	170	0.6	18,360	0.7	0.9	0
Teller	80	0.3	6,594	0.3	1.2	1
Washington	22	0.1	1,182	*	1.9	0
Weld	1,486	5.5	90,403	3.5	1.6	3
Yuma	55	0.2	3,922	0.2	1.4	0
Other ³	3,091	11.3	n/a	n/a	n/a	13
Total⁴	27,243	100%	2,568,150	100%	1.1%	73¹

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 2013. 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. 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.

From 2004 to 2013, Colorado's average annual employment increased by almost 20% yet the number of lost-time claims filed has decreased by almost 7%.

Table 2

Claims Received and Lost-Time Claims Filed: 1992-2013

State of Colorado

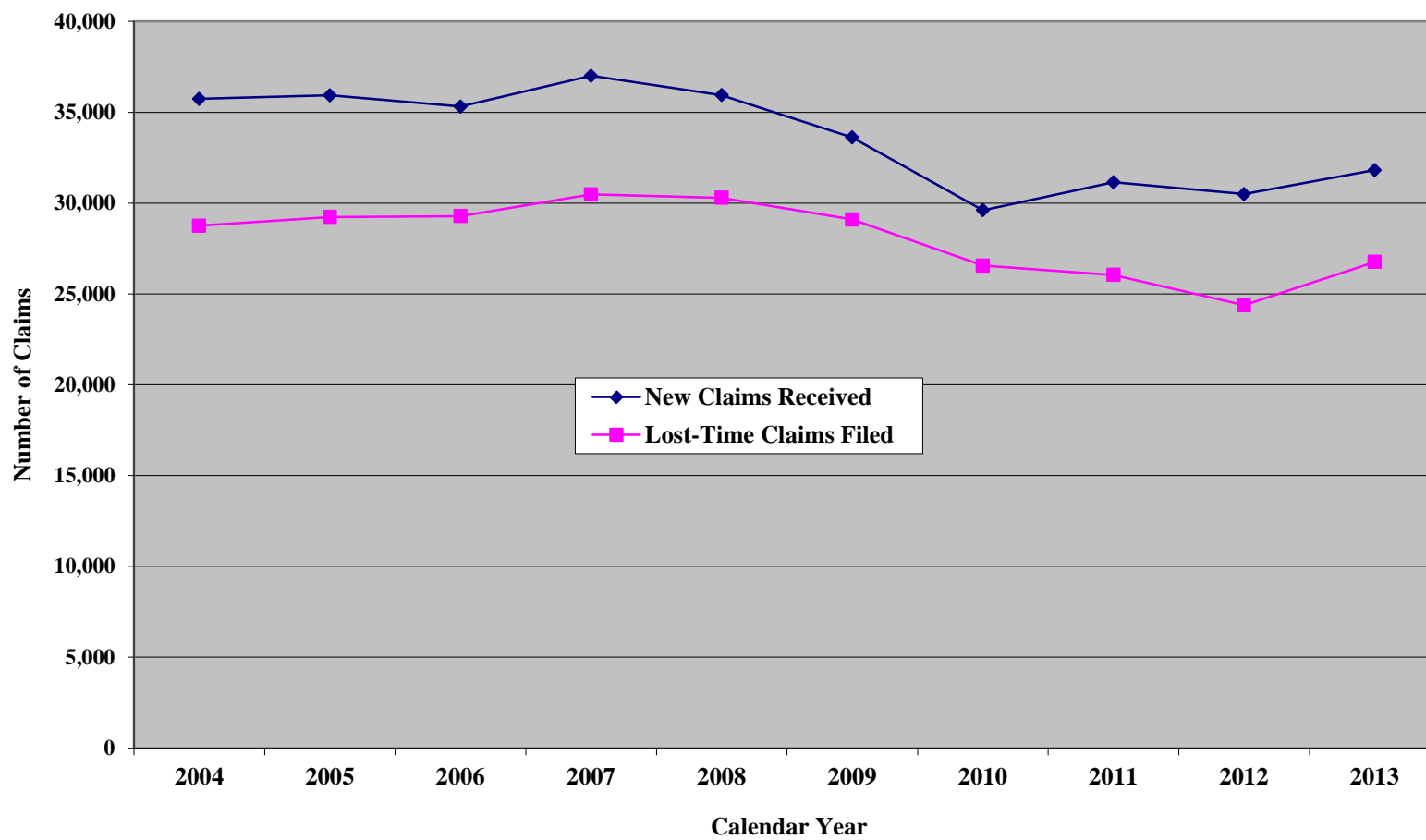
Calendar Year	New Claims Received ¹	Lost-Time Claims Filed ²
1992	43,258	35,588
1993	43,018	34,605
1994	44,857	36,487
1995	42,842	34,581
1996	41,767	34,784
1997	37,470	34,063
1998	39,946	33,441
1999	39,979	32,706
2000	40,319	33,520
2001	39,900	31,896
2002	38,355	30,607
2003	35,739	28,752
2004	35,932	29,231
2005	35,316	29,282
2006	37,011	30,478
2007	36,663	30,293
2008	33,614	29,096
2009	29,610	26,557
2010	31,146	26,044
2011	30,498	24,372
2012	31,817	26,757
2013	31,094	27,243

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. These claims have a **date of injury in the calendar year, regardless of received date**.
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 been eliminated.

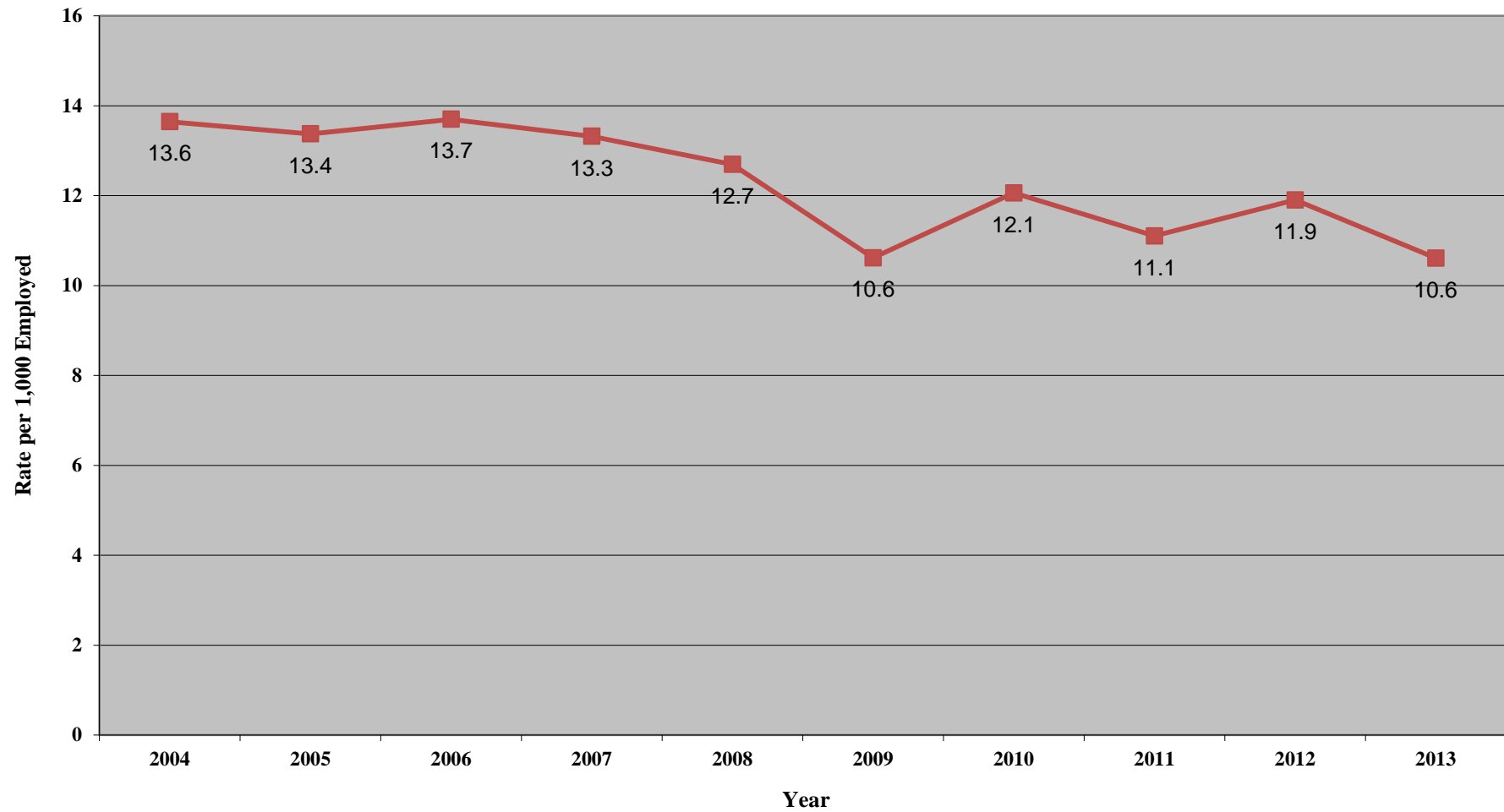
From 2004 to 2013, Colorado's average annual employment increased by almost 20% yet the number of lost-time claims filed has decreased by almost 7%.

Figure 1. Claims Received and Lost-Time Claims Filed: 2004-2013



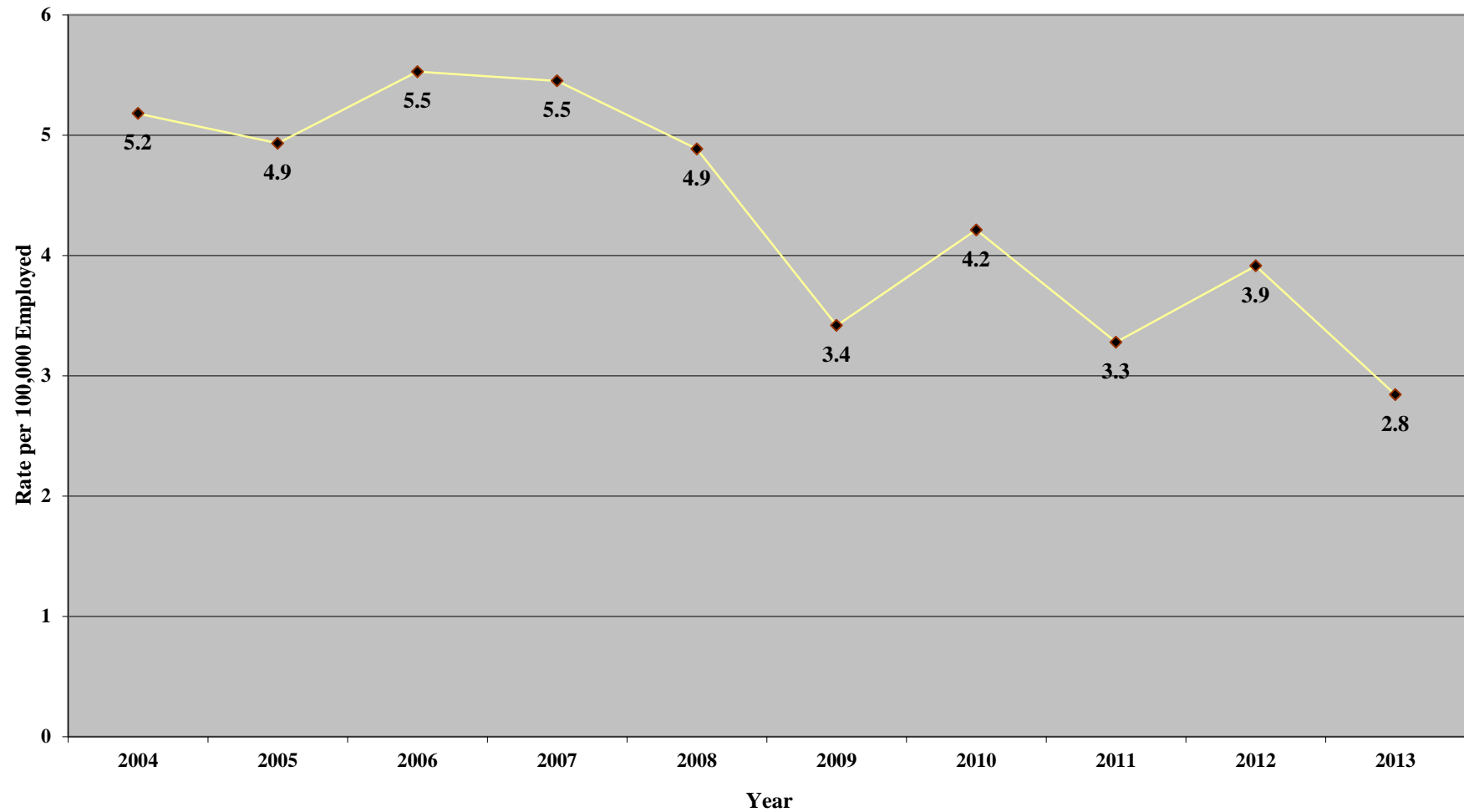
Source: Table 2.

Figure 2. Rate of Lost-Time Claims Filed, per 1,000 Employed: 2004-2013



Source: Table 1; and Labor Market Information, QCEW, *Colorado Employment and Wages: Annual Averages 2004-2013*.

Figure 3. Rate of Fatal Claims Filed, per 100,000 Employed: 2004-2013



Source: Table 1; and Labor Market Information, QCEW, *Colorado Employment and Wages: Annual Averages 2004-2013*.

Table 3

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

**Date of Injury - Calendar Year 2013
State of Colorado**

Part of Body	Count	Percent
Upper Extremities	9,057	33.2
Lower Extremities	6,603	24.2
Trunk	6,513	23.9
Head	1,751	6.4
Multiple Body Parts	1,749	6.4
Neck	685	2.5
Non-Classifiable ¹	885	3.2
Total	27,243	100%

Notes:

See Table 4 for detailed descriptions of these major categories.

¹ This category includes some fatal cases.

Figure 4

Percent Distribution of Lost-Time Claims by Part of Body

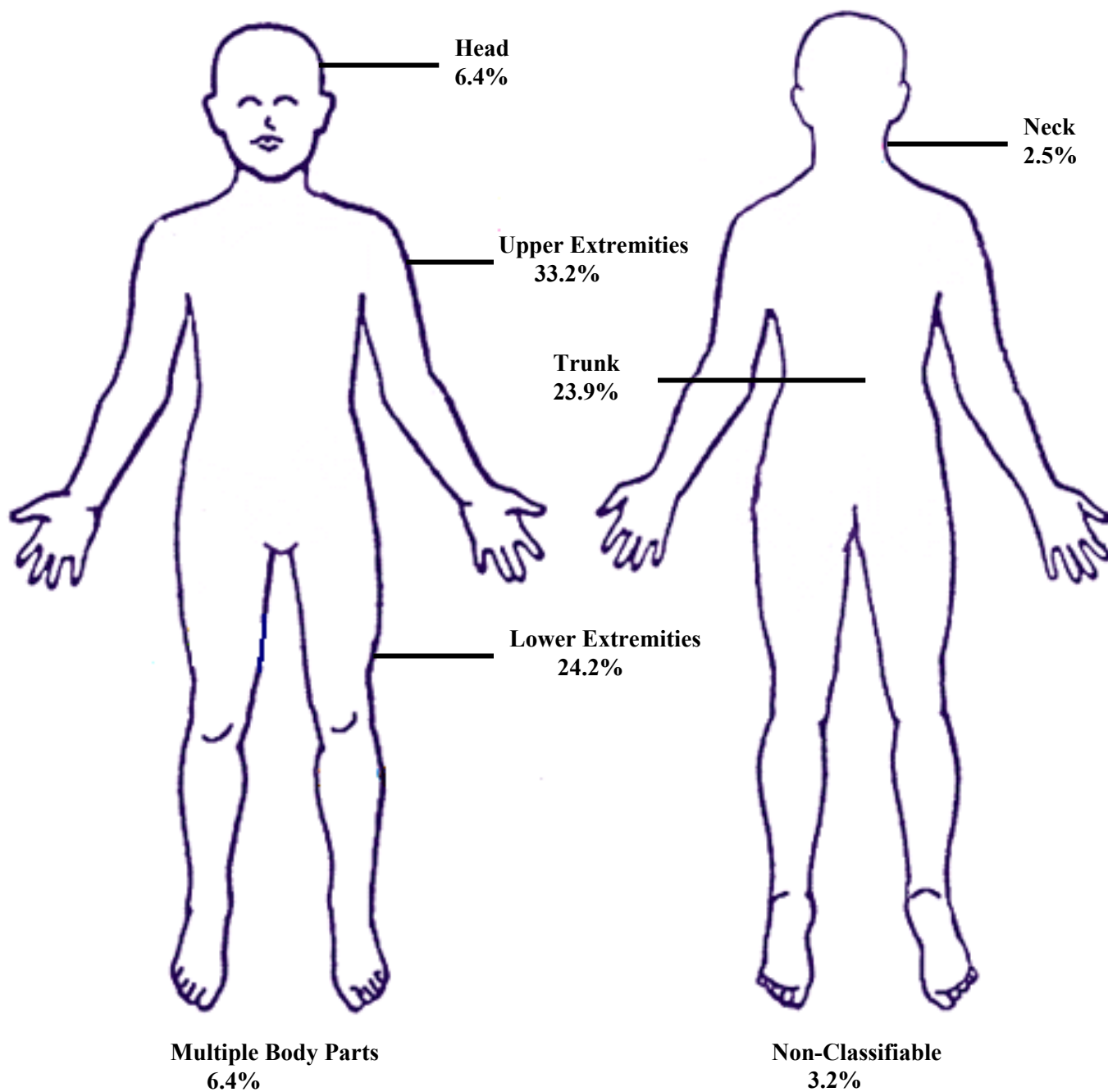


Table 4

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

Date of Injury - Calendar Year 2013
State of Colorado

Part of Body	Count	Percent
UPPER EXTREMITIES		
Shoulder(s) (Armpit, Rotator Cuff, Trapezius, Clavicle, Scapula)	2,904	10.7
Wrist (Carpals & Corresponding Muscles)	1,230	4.5
Hand (Metacarpals & Corresponding Muscles)	1,178	4.3
Finger(s) (Other than Thumb & Corresponding Muscles)	1,154	4.2
Lower Arm (Forearm--Radius, Ulna & Corresponding Muscles)	714	2.6
Elbow (Radial Head)	563	2.1
Thumb	430	1.6
Upper Arm (Humerus & Corresponding Muscles)	390	1.4
Multiple Upper Extremities ¹	278	1.0
Wrist(s) & Hand(s)	216	0.8
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>9,057</i>	<i>33.2</i>
TRUNK		
Lower Back Area (Lumbar & Lumbo-Sacral)--Lower Back Muscles	3,897	14.3
Lumbar and/or Sacral Vertebrae--Bone Portion of the Spinal Column	101	0.4
Abdomen Including Groin (Excludes Injury to Internal Organs)	840	3.1
Upper Back Area (Thoracic Area)--Upper Back Muscles	498	1.8
Chest (Includes Ribs, Sternum & Soft Tissue)	470	1.7
Lungs	277	1.0
Multiple Trunk Injuries ²	101	0.4
Internal Organs (Other than Heart & Lungs)	83	0.3
Buttocks (Soft Tissue)	58	0.2
Heart	58	0.2
Pelvis	53	0.2
Disc (Spinal Column Cartilage Other Than Cervical Segment)	41	0.2
Sacrum & Coccyx (Final Nine Vertebrae, Fused)	22	0.1
Spinal Cord (Nerve Tissue Other than Cervical Segment)	14	0.1
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>6,513</i>	<i>23.9</i>
LOWER EXTREMITIES		
Knee (Patella)	3,064	11.2
Ankle (Tarsals)	1,294	4.8
Foot (Metatarsals, Heel, Achilles Tendon & Corresponding Muscles)	896	3.3
Lower Leg (Tibia, Fibula, & Corresponding Muscles)	561	2.1
Hip	362	1.3
Upper Leg (Femur & Corresponding Muscles)	180	0.7
Multiple Lower Extremities ³	158	0.6
Toe(s)	54	0.2
Great Toe	34	0.1
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>6,603</i>	<i>24.2</i>
MULTIPLE BODY PARTS		
Multiple Body Parts--More than One Major Body Part Affected	1,554	5.7
Body Systems & Multiple Body Systems--Poisoning, Inflammation	193	0.7
Artificial Appliance (Braces, etc.)	2	*
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>1,749</i>	<i>6.4</i>

Table 4 (Continued)

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

Date of Injury - Calendar Year 2013

State of Colorado

Part of Body	Count	Percent
HEAD		
Multiple Head Injuries ⁴	443	1.6
Skull	411	1.5
Eye(s) (Includes Optic Nerves, Vision, Eyelids)	229	0.8
Soft Tissue	143	0.5
Brain	135	0.5
Facial Bones (Includes Jaw)	137	0.5
Ear(s) (Includes Hearing, Eardrum)	106	0.4
Nose (Includes Nasal Passage, Sinus, Sense of Smell)	75	0.3
Mouth (Includes Lips, Tongue, Throat, Taste)	52	0.2
Teeth	20	0.1
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>1,751</i>	<i>6.4</i>
NECK		
Vertebrae (Includes Spinal Column Bone, Cervical Segment)	336	1.2
Soft Tissue (Other than Larynx or Trachea)	147	0.5
Multiple Neck Injuries ⁵	146	0.5
Disc (Includes Spinal Column Cartilage, Cervical Segment)	37	0.1
Larynx (Includes Cartilage & Vocal Folds)	6	*
Spinal Cord (Includes Nerve Tissue, Cervical Segment)	8	*
Trachea	5	*
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>685</i>	<i>2.5</i>
NON-CLASSIFIABLE		
Insufficient Information to Properly Identify--Unclassified	463	1.7
No Physical Injury (Mental Disorder)	422	1.5
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>885</i>	<i>3.2</i>
TOTAL	27,243	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.

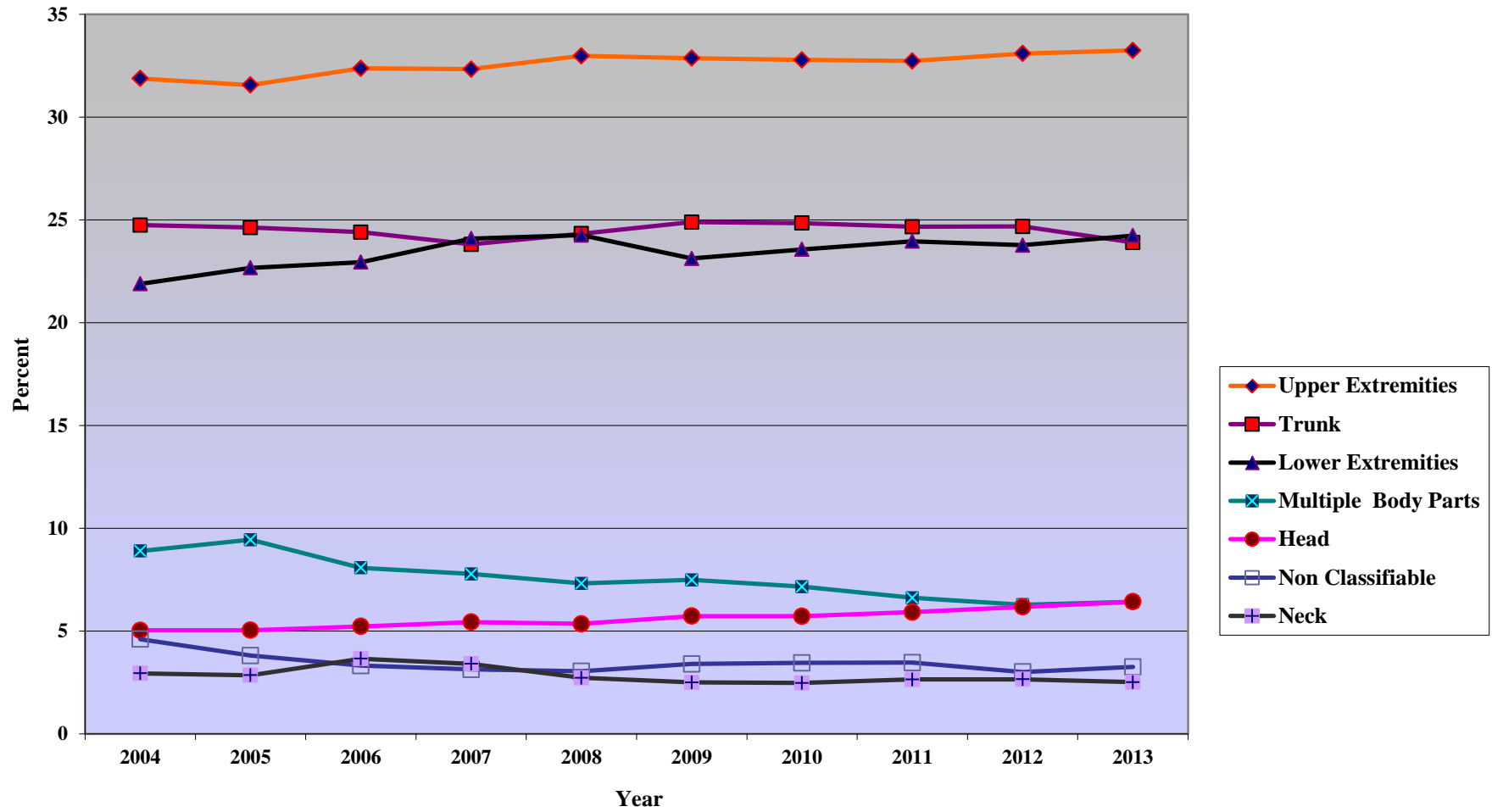
3 Any combination of leg, hip, thigh, knee, ankle, foot, and toe. Also, Leg--Not Otherwise Classified.

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.

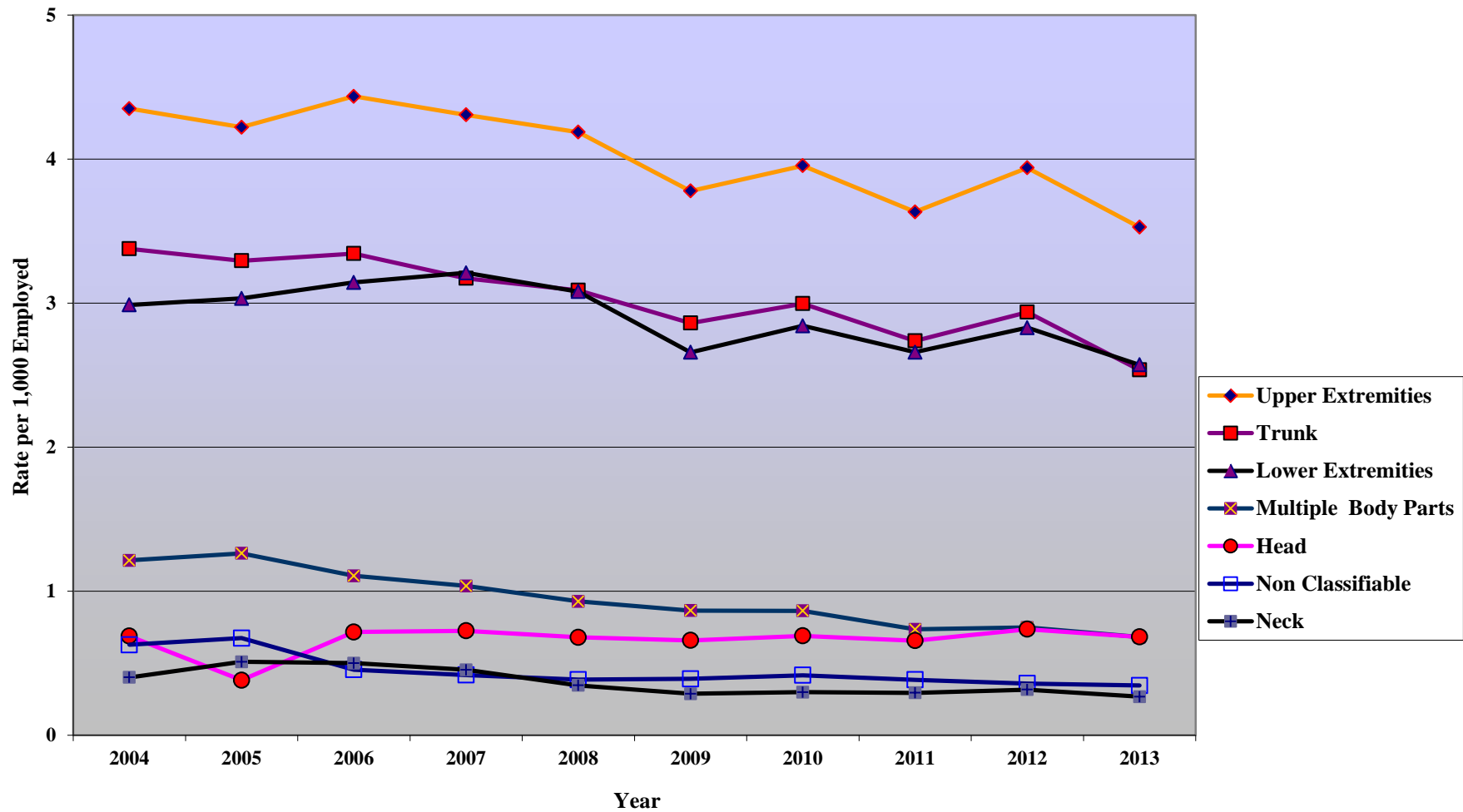
Injuries to the lower back area are the highest percentage (14.3%) of lost-time claims.

Figure 5. Percent Distribution of Lost-Time Claims, Part of Body: 2004-2013



Source: Tables 2 & 3.

Figure 6. Rate of Lost-Time Claims Filed, Part of Body, per 1,000 Employed: 2004-2013



Source: Tables 1 & 3.

Table 5

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

**Date of Injury - Calendar Year 2013
State of Colorado**

Nature of Injury	Count	Percent
Strain, Sprain	13,359	49.0
Contusion, Crushing	4,009	14.7
All Other Specific Injuries, NOC ²	2,228	8.2
Fracture	1,746	6.4
Other ³	1,429	5.2
Laceration, Puncture	1,369	5.0
Occupational Disease or Cumulative Injury ¹	881	3.2
Multiple Physical Injuries Only	475	1.7
Inflammation	429	1.6
Hernia	357	1.3
Dislocation	341	1.3
Burn	243	.9
Carpal Tunnel Syndrome	198	.7
Mental Stress/Mental Disorder	179	.7
Total	27,243	100%

Notes:

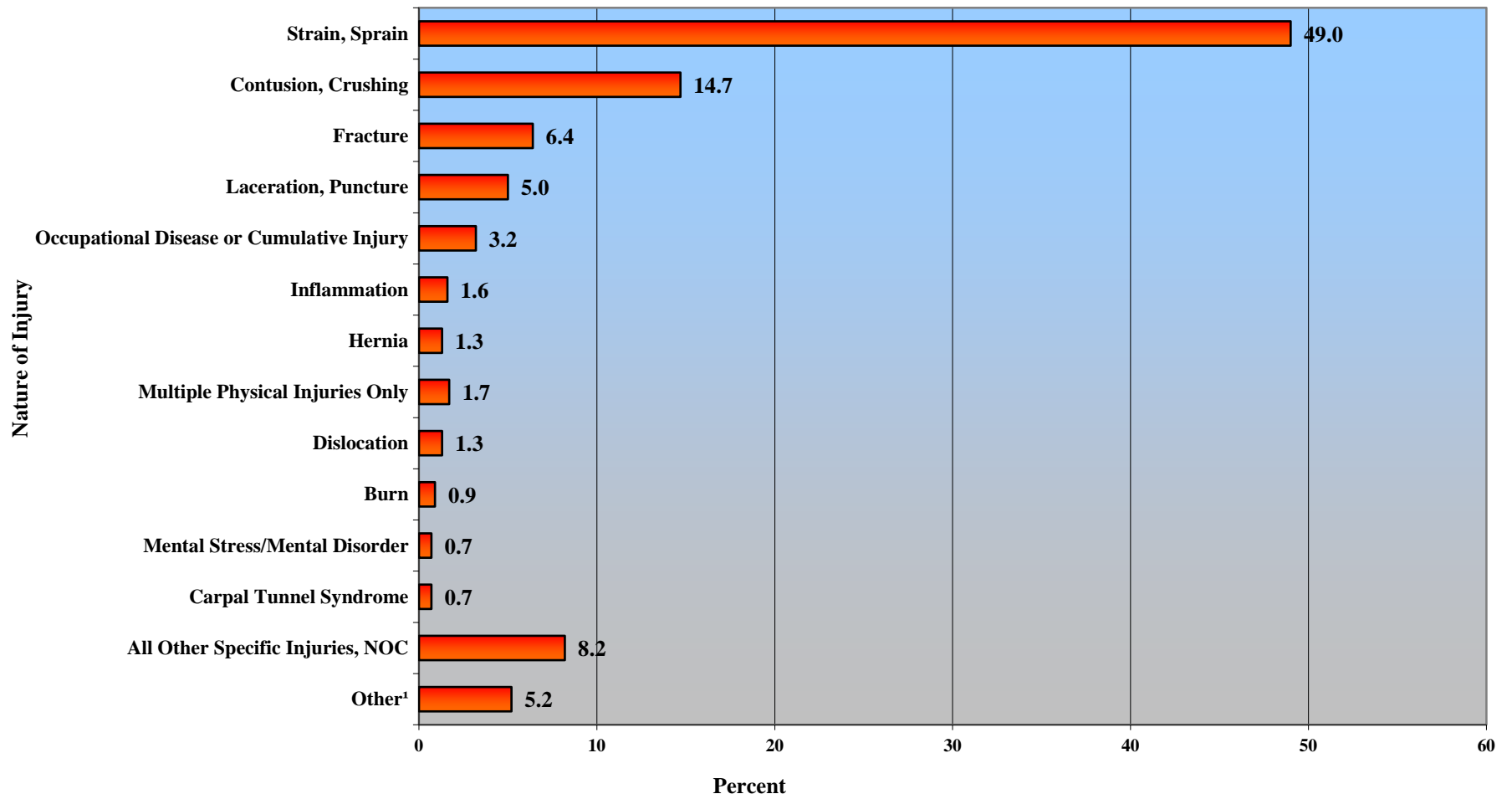
1 Excludes Mental Stress, Mental Disorder and Carpal Tunnel Syndrome claims reported here in separate categories.

2 Not Otherwise Classified.

3 Includes missing & those categories in Table 6, with counts of less than 1% of the total, which were not already counted in other categories. Mental Stress/Mental Disorder and Carpal Tunnel Syndrome, each less than 1% of the total are because of the Legislature's interest in these injuries. Burns vary above and below 1% each year and are reported here to allow annual comparisons.

Strains and sprains are almost 50% of the lost-time claims filed.

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



Notes:

Source: Table 5

¹ Includes missing data.

Table 6

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

Date of Injury - Calendar Year 2013
State of Colorado

Nature of Injury	Count	Percent
SPECIFIC INJURY		
Strain	9,909	36.4
Contusion	3,787	13.9
Sprain	3,450	12.7
All Other Specific Injuries, NOC ¹	2,228	8.2
Fracture	1,746	6.4
Laceration	1,141	4.2
Inflammation	429	1.6
Hernia	357	1.3
Dislocation	341	1.3
No Physical Injury	333	1.2
Burn	243	0.9
Concussion--Closed Head/Traumatic Brain Injury	241	0.9
Puncture	228	0.8
Crushing	222	0.8
Syncope (Swooning, Fainting)	166	0.6
Foreign Body	110	*
Rupture	107	*
Amputation	93	*
Infection	90	*
Myocardial Infarction (Heart Attack)	54	*
Hearing Loss or Impairment (Traumatic Only)	48	*
Angina Pectoris	36	*
Electric shock	28	*
Poisoning--General	27	*
Vascular	20	*
Vision Loss	12	*
Severance	11	*
Heat Prostration	11	*
Freezing	11	*
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>25,479</i>	<i>93.5</i>
OCCUPATIONAL DISEASE or CUMULATIVE INJURY		
All Other Cumulative Injuries, NOC ¹	469	1.7
Carpal Tunnel Syndrome	198	0.7
Mental Stress	164	0.6
Respiratory (Fumes)	99	*
All Other Occupational Disease, NOC ¹	84	*
Contagious Disease	65	*
Dermatitis	57	*
Poisoning (Chemical)	31	*
Loss of Hearing (Cumulative Circumstances)	21	*
Cancer	19	*
Asbestosis	18	*
Mental Disorder	15	*

Table 6 (Continued)

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

Date of Injury - Calendar Year 2013
State of Colorado

Nature of Injury	Count	Percent
Byssinosis	6	*
VDT ² -Related Disease	3	*
Dust Disease, NOC ¹	2	*
Black Lung	2	*
Silicosis	2	*
Radiation	2	*
Poisoning (metal)	1	*
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>1,258</i>	<i>4.7</i>
MULTIPLE INJURIES		
Multiple Physical Injuries Only	475	1.7
Multiple Injuries Including Both Physical & Psychological	31	0.1
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>506</i>	<i>1.9</i>
TOTAL	27,243	100%

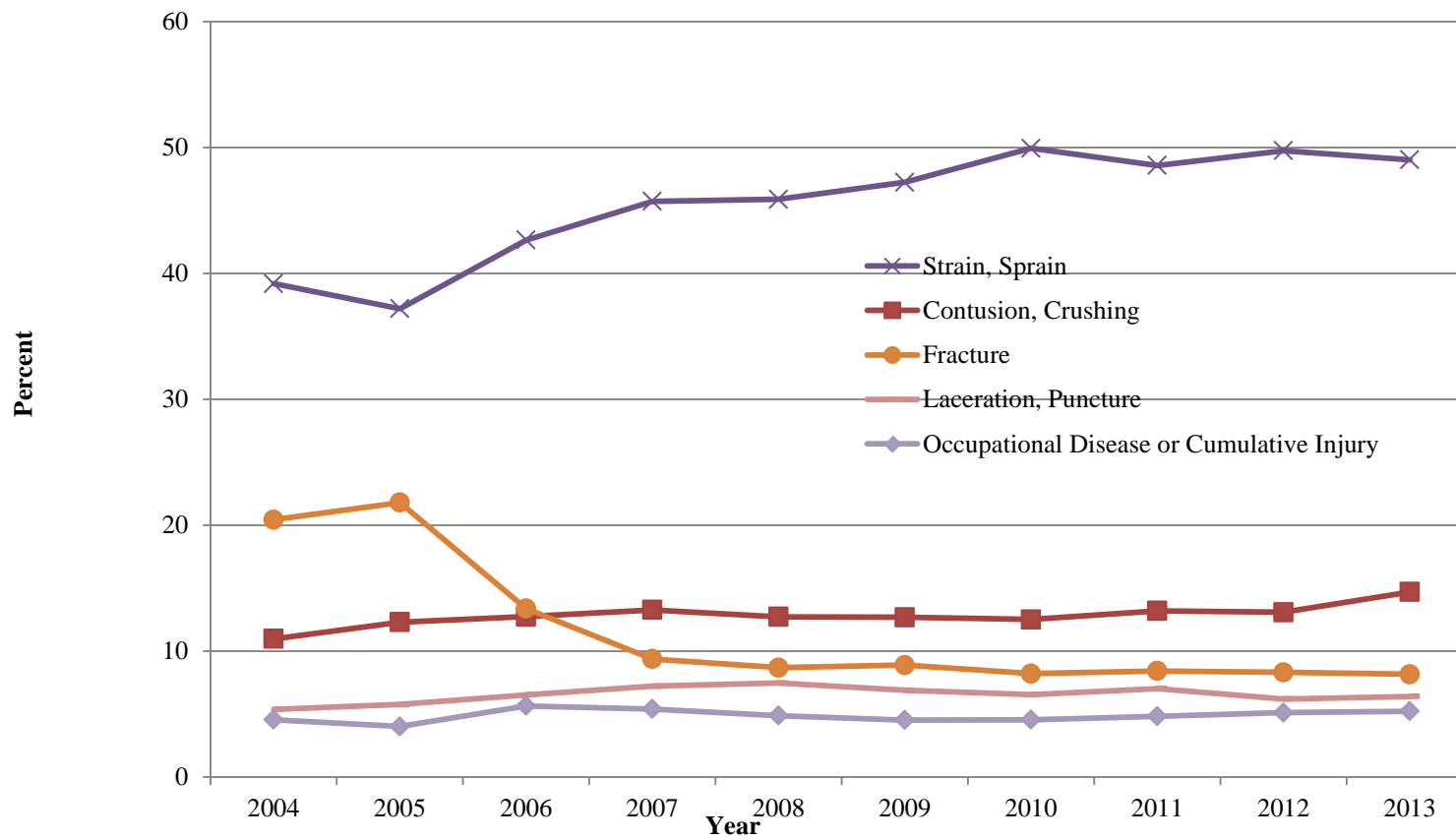
Notes:

* Value is less than .05%.

1 Not Otherwise Classified.

2 Video Display Terminal

Figure 8. Percent Distribution of Lost-Time Claims, Nature of Injury, Selected Categories: 2004-2013

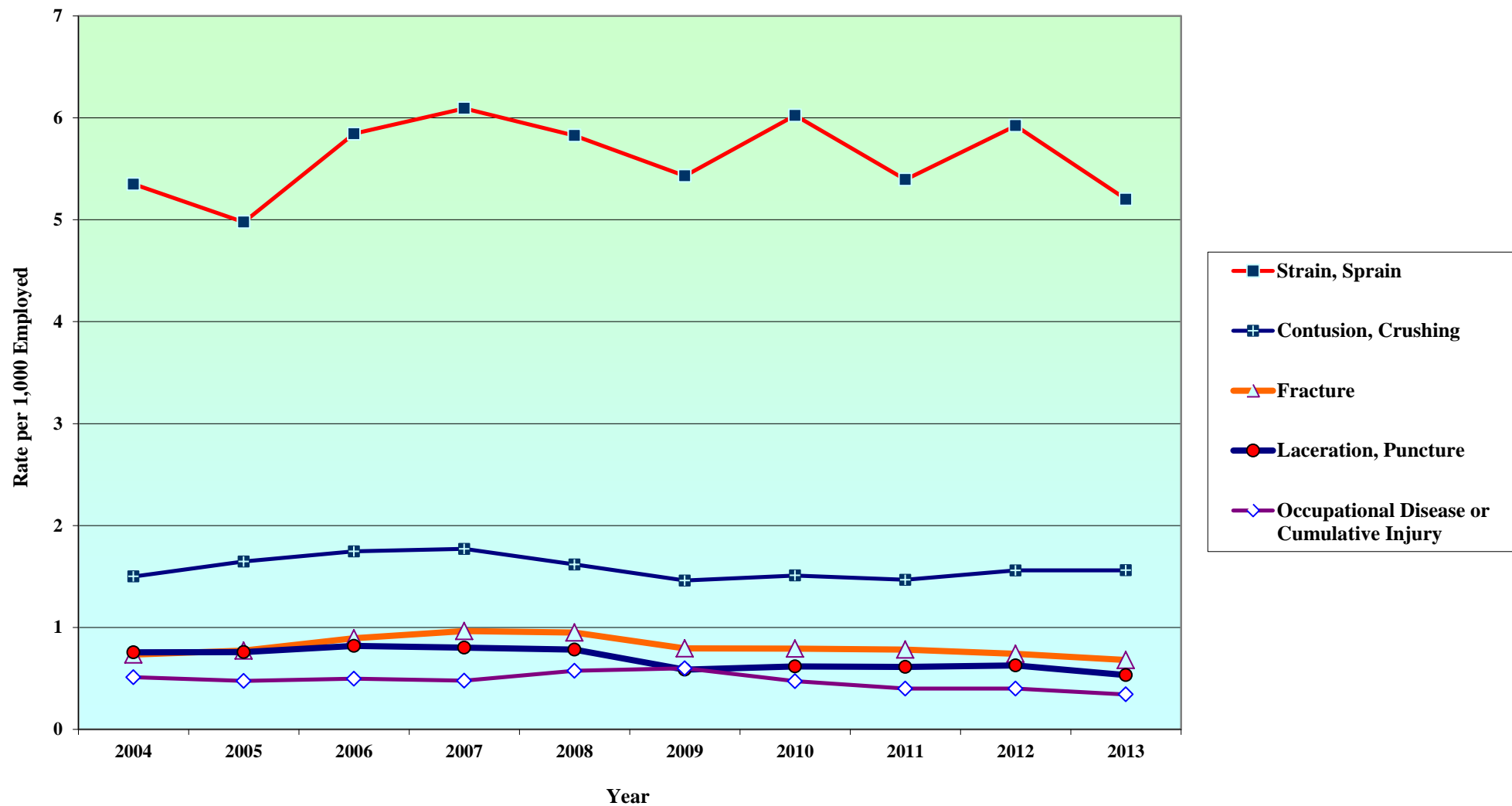


Notes:

Source: Table 5.

1 This figure illustrates the five NCCI categories for Nature of Injury with the highest percentages for injuries in 2013 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: 2004-2013**



Notes:

Source: Tables 1 & 5.

1 This figure illustrates the five NCCI categories for Nature of Injury with the highest rates for injuries in 2013, and their rates over the past 10 years. For data on the other NCCI categories not included here, see Table 5.

The number of claims caused by all types of sprains, or injuries by increased by 17% from 2004-2013, while the rate of claims for sprains, or injuries by strain, is about the same. The increase in claims is believed to be largely due the larger workforce.

Table 7

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

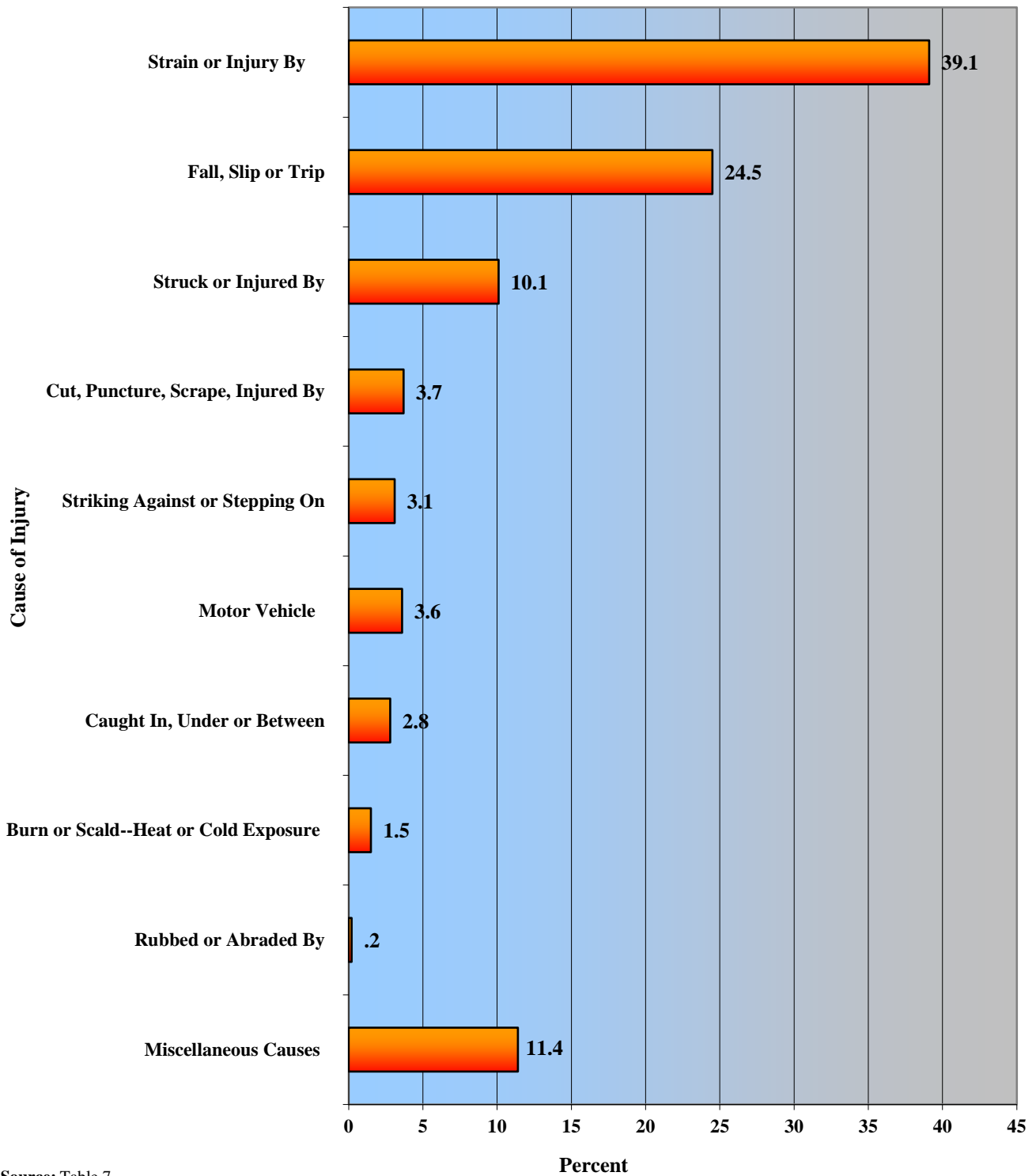
**Date of Injury - Calendar Year 2013
State of Colorado**

Cause of Injury	Count	Percent
Strain or Injury By	10,649	39.1
Fall, Slip or Trip	6,670	24.5
Struck or Injured By	2,750	10.1
Cut, Puncture, Scrape, Injured By	1,013	3.7
Motor Vehicle	984	3.6
Striking Against or Stepping On	853	3.1
Caught In, Under or Between	754	2.8
Burn or Scald - Heat or Cold Exposure	409	1.5
Rubbed or Abraded By	64	0.2
Miscellaneous Causes ¹	3,097	11.4
Total	27,243	100%

Notes:

1 See Table 8 for details of this category.

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



Source: Table 7

Table 8

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

Date of Injury -Calendar Year 2013
State of Colorado

Cause of Injury	Count	Percent
STRAIN or INJURY BY		
Lifting	3,420	12.6
NOC ¹	2,573	9.4
Repetitive Motion--Carpal Tunnel Syndrome	1,306	4.8
Pushing or Pulling	1,162	4.3
Twisting	1,031	3.8
Holding or Carrying	422	1.5
Reaching	300	1.1
Using Tool or Machine	283	1.0
Jumping	95	0.3
Continual Noise	37	0.1
Wielding or Throwing	20	0.1
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>10,649</i>	<i>39.0</i>
FALL, SLIP or TRIP INJURY		
On Same Level	1,672	6.1
NOC ¹	1,288	4.7
On Ice or Snow	1,193	4.4
From a Different Level (Elevation)--Off Wall, Catwalk, Bridge, etc.	804	3.0
From Ladder or Scaffolding	485	1.8
On Stairs	441	1.6
From Liquid or Grease Spills	364	1.3
Slip or Trip, Did Not Fall	302	1.1
Into Openings--Shafts, Excavations, Floor Openings, etc.	121	0.4
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>6,670</i>	<i>24.5</i>
STRUCK or INJURED BY		
Falling or Flying Object	726	2.7
NOC ¹ --Includes Kicked, Stabbed, Bit, etc.	495	1.8
Fellow Worker, Patient or Other Person	450	1.7
Object Being Lifted or Handled	274	1.0
Animal or Insect	218	0.8
Motor Vehicle	183	0.7
Moving Parts of Machine	115	0.4
Hand Tool or Machine in Use	178	0.7
Object Handled by Others	106	0.4
Explosion or Flare Back	5	*
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>2,750</i>	<i>10.2</i>
CUT, PUNCTURE, SCRAPE INJURED BY		
NOC ¹	298	1.1
Object Being Lifted or Handle	256	0.9
Hand Tool, Utensil: Not Powered	205	0.8
Powered Hand Tool, Appliance	191	0.7
Broken Glass	63	0.2
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>1,013</i>	<i>3.7</i>

Table 8 (Continued)

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

Date of Injury -Calendar Year 2013
State of Colorado

Cause of Injury	Count	Percent
MOTOR VEHICLE		
Collision or Sideswipe with Another Vehicle--Both Vehicles in Motion	508	1.9
NOC ¹	299	1.1
Crash of Rail Vehicle	1	*
Vehicle Upset--Overturned or Jackknifed	114	0.4
Collision with a Fixed Object-Vehicle or Object	59	0.2
Crash of Airplane	3	*
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>984</i>	<i>0.6</i>
STRIKING AGAINST or STEPPING ON		
Stationary Object	454	1.7
NOC ¹	210	0.8
Stepping on Sharp Object	92	0.3
Object Being Lifted or Handled	56	0.2
Moving Part of Machine	33	0.1
Sanding, Scraping, Cleaning Operation	8	*
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>853</i>	<i>3.1</i>
CAUGHT IN, UNDER or BETWEEN		
NOC ¹	340	1.2
Object Handled	221	0.8
Machine or Machinery	181	0.7
Collapsing Materials (Slides of Earth)--Man-made or Natural	12	*
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>754</i>	<i>2.7</i>
BURN or SCALD--HEAT or COLD EXPOSURE		
Steam or Hot Fluids	81	0.3
Chemicals	73	0.3
Hot Objects or Substances	61	0.2
Contact with, NOC ¹	68	0.2
Electrical Current	29	0.1
Fire or Flame	24	0.1
Dust, Gases, Fumes or Vapors	39	0.1
Temperature Extremes	19	0.1
Welding Operation	2	*
Cold Objects or Substances	3	*
Radiation	2	*
Abnormal Air Pressure	8	*
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>409</i>	<i>1.5</i>
RUBBED or ABRADED BY		
Repetitive Motion--Callous, Blister, Etc.	51	0.2
NOC ¹	13	*
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>64</i>	<i>0.2</i>
MISCELLANEOUS CAUSES		
Other than Physical Cause of Injury	757	2.8
Cumulative, NOC ¹	340	1.2
Absorption, Ingestion, or Inhalation, NOC ¹	248	0.9
Person in Act of a Crime--Robbery or Criminal Assault	87	0.3
Foreign Matter (Body) in Eye(s)	88	0.3
Mold	4	*
Natural Disaster	1	*
NOC ¹	1,572	5.8
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>3097</i>	<i>11.3</i>
TOTAL	27,243	100%

Notes:

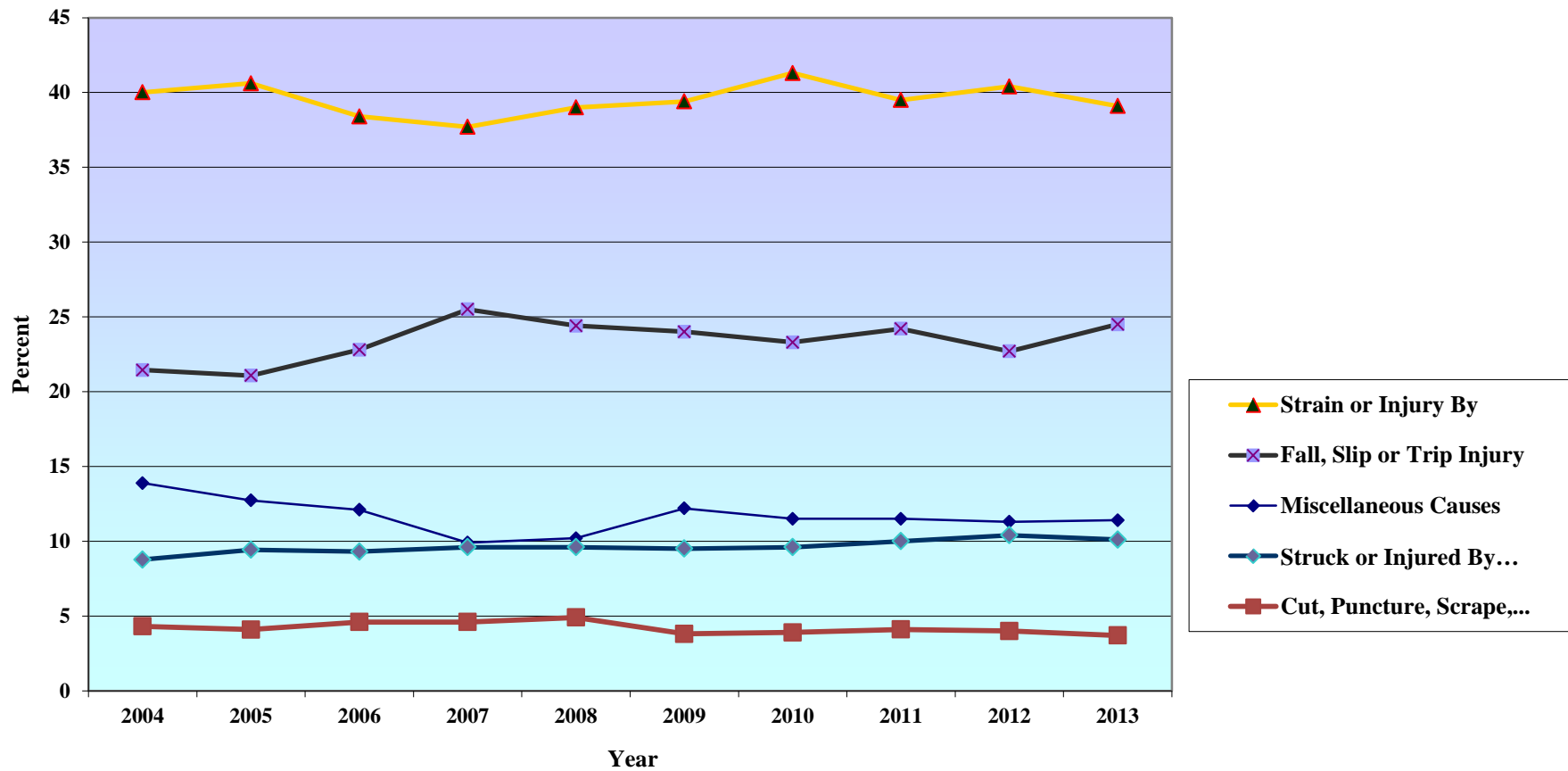
* Value is less than .05%.

1 Not Otherwise Classified.

Accidents involving slips, trips and falls account for about 24% of the lost-time claims.

Lifting, the most frequent cause of sprains, or injuries by strain, contributes to the greatest number of lost-time claims filed.

**Figure 11. Percent Distribution of Lost-Time Claims, Cause of Injury,
Selected Categories: 2004-2013**

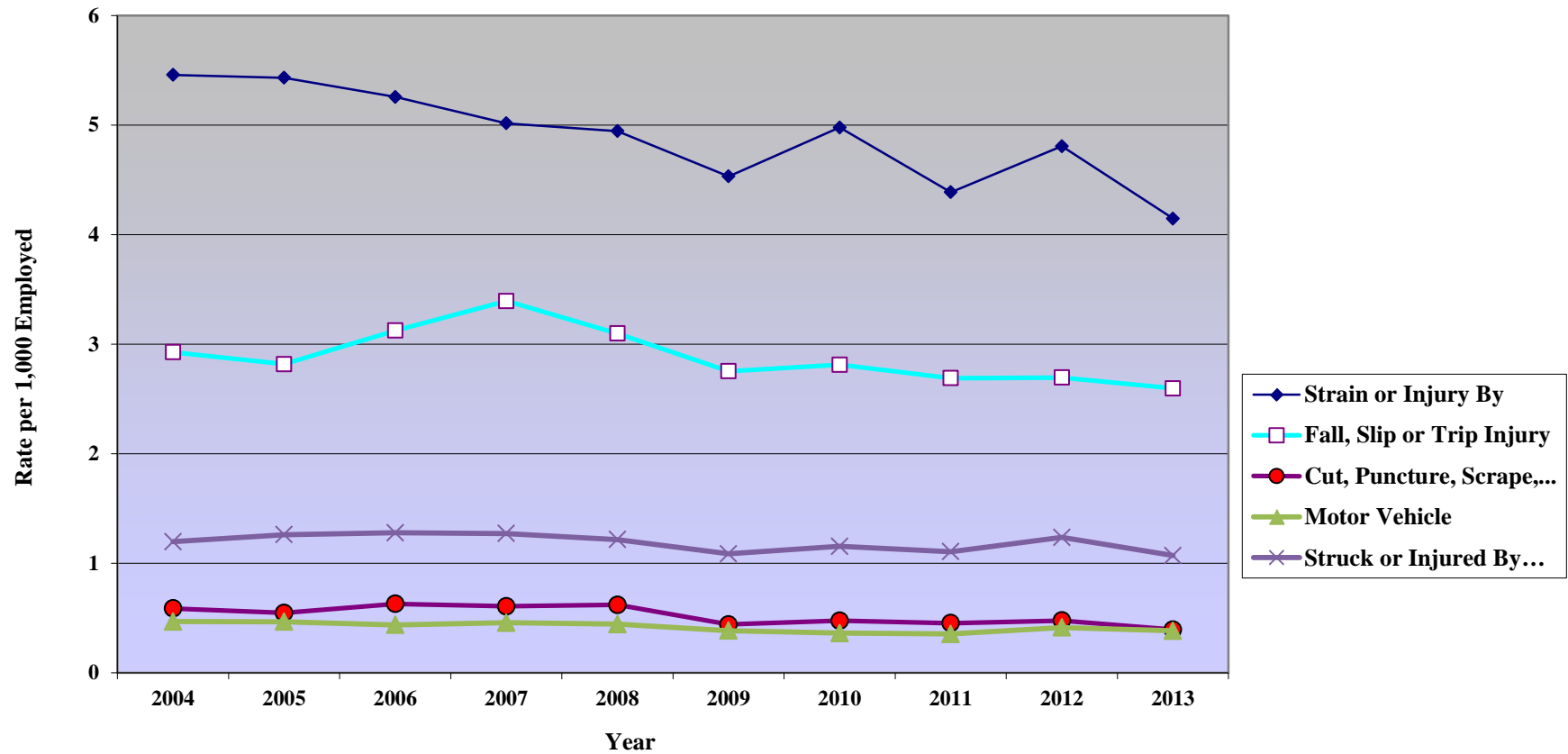


Notes:

Source: Table 7.

1 This figure illustrates the five NCCI categories for Cause of Injury with the largest percentages of injuries in 2013, 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, by Cause of Injury, per 1,000 Employed,
Selected Categories: 2004-2013**



Notes:

Source: Tables 1 & 7. For data on the other NCCI categories not included here, see Table 7.

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 2013
State of Colorado**

NAICS Sectors ¹	Lost-Time Claims ²		Average Annual Employment ³	Percent Employed in Sector	Rate of Lost-Time Claims per 1000 Employed
	Count	Percent			
Public Administration	2,566	9.4	140,641	6.0	18.2
Transportation and Warehousing	1,340	3.9	75,523	3.2	17.7
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	225	0.8	14,386	0.6	15.6
Construction	1,538	5.6	130,804	5.6	11.8
Utilities	144	0.5	13,677	0.6	10.5
Retail Trade	2,393	8.8	250,359	10.7	9.6
Wholesale Trade	885	3.2	96,636	4.1	9.2
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	447	1.6	53,041	2.3	8.4
Administrative and Waste Services	1,207	4.4	148,839	6.4	8.1
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	309	1.1	43,785	1.9	7.1
Manufacturing	929	3.4	133,046	5.7	7.0
Health Care and Social Assistance	1,831	6.7	286,210	12.3	6.4
Other Services, except Public Administration	442	1.6	70,201	3.0	6.3
Mining	181	0.7	30,434	1.3	5.9
Educational Services	1,191	4.4	203,010	8.7	5.9
Accommodation and Food Services	947	3.5	242,682	10.4	3.9
Information	250	0.9	72,419	3.1	3.5
Finance and Insurance	270	1.0	103,636	4.4	2.6
Professional and Technical Services	278	1.0	190,478	8.2	1.5
Management of Companies and Enterprises	26	0.1	34,591	1.5	0.8
Other ⁴	9,844	36.1	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total⁵	27,243	100%	2,335,786	100%	11.7

Notes:

1 Source: Office of Management and Budget, *North American Industry Classification System, United States, 2012*.

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

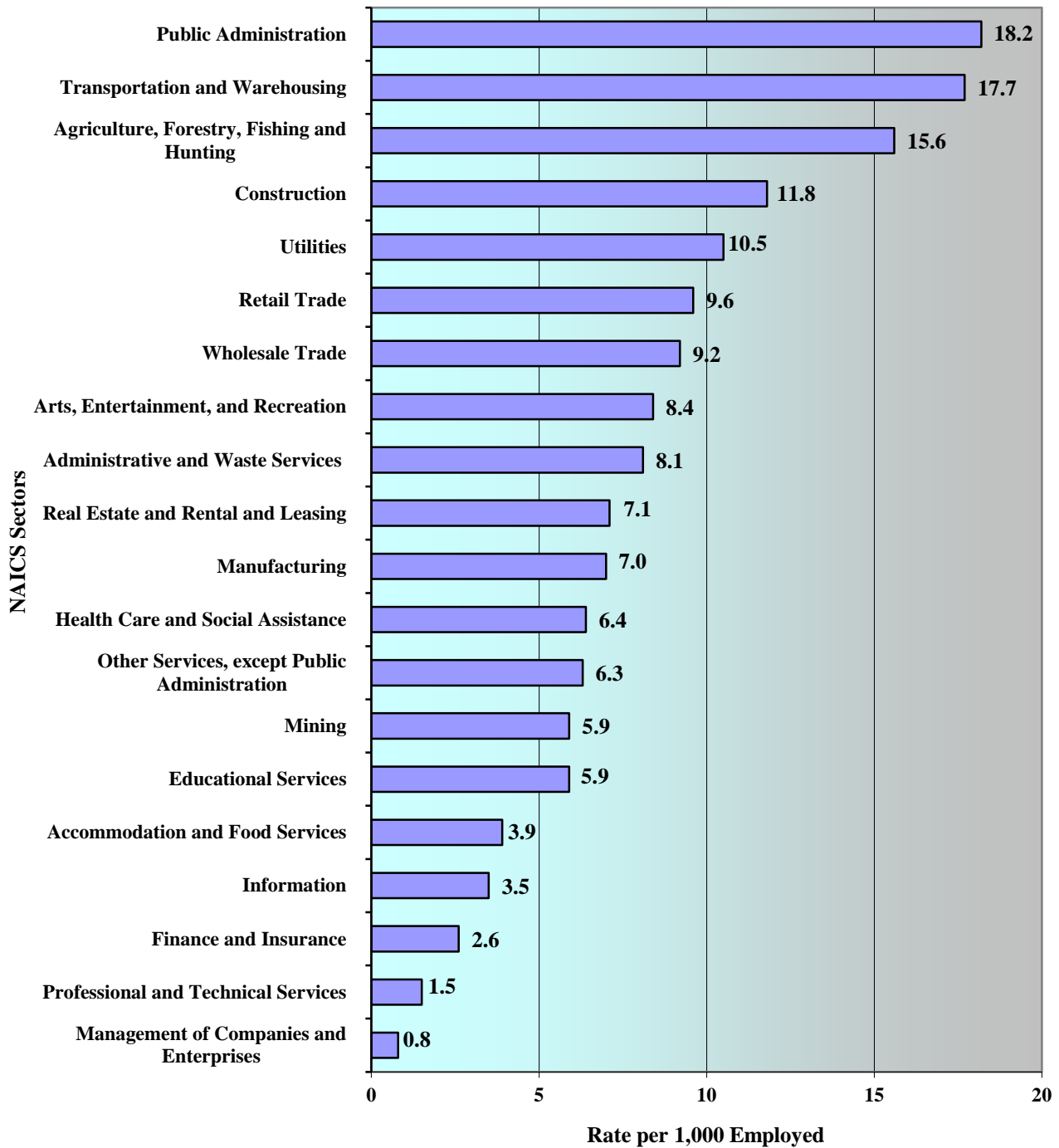
3 Source: Colorado Department of Labor and Employment, Labor Market Information, "2013 Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, Supersector data for Colorado, Aggregate of all types." Statewide total on QCEW differs due to distribution of government employees throughout sectors. An employed person is a covered worker who worked during, or received pay for, the pay period that included the 12th day of the month.

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 table in Table 10. However, these sector totals cannot be used in Table 10 because it would allow the suppressed sub-sector data to be revealed.

The Public administration NAICS sector has the highest rate of lost-time claims per 1000 employed.

Figure 13. Rate of Lost-Time Claims, 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 2013
State of Colorado**

NAICS Sub-Sectors ¹	Lost-Time Claims		Average Annual Employment ²	Rate of Lost-Time Claims per 1000 Employed
	Count	Percent		
TRANSPORTATION and WAREHOUSING				
492 Couriers & Messengers	261	1.0	8,947	29.2
481 Air Transportation	393	1.4	14,184	27.7
485 Transit & Ground Passenger Transportation	200	0.7	7,604	26.3
484 Truck Transportation	371	1.4	19,278	19.2
488 Support Activities for Transportation	84	0.3	7,254	11.6
486 Pipeline Transportation	5	0.0	1,001	5.0
493 Warehousing & Storage	23	0.1	6,253	3.7
Subtotal	1,337	4.9	64,521	20.7
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION				
922 Justice, Public Order, & Safety Activities	894	3.3	23,204	38.5
923 Administration of Human Resource Programs	266	1.0	9,801	27.1
921 Executive, Legislative, & General Government Support	1,392	5.1	80,248	17.3
925 Community & Housing Program Administration	5	0.0	734	6.8
926 Administration of Economic Programs	5	0.0	6,559	0.8
924 Administration of Environmental Programs	4	0.0	11,229	0.4
Subtotal	2,566	9.4	131,775	19.5
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING and HUNTING				
114 Fishing, Hunting and trapping	1	0.0	7	142.9
113 Forestry & Logging	4	0.0	113	35.4
112 Animal Production	131	0.5	5,863	22.3
111 Crop Production	66	0.2	5,508	12.0
115 Agriculture & Forestry Support Services	23	0.1	2,896	7.9
Subtotal	225	0.8	14,387	15.6
CONSTRUCTION				
238 Specialty Trade Contractors	1,107	4.1	83,643	13.2
237 Heavy & Civil Engineering Construction	234	0.9	23,830	9.8
236 Construction of Buildings	197	0.7	23,331	8.4
Subtotal	1,538	5.7	130,804	11.8
ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT and RECREATION				
713 Amusement, Gambling, & Recreation Industries	375	1.4	42,439	8.8
711 Performing Arts & Spectator Sports	58	0.2	7,129	8.1
712 Museums, Parks, & Historical Sites	14	0.1	3,474	4.0
Subtotal	447	1.7	53,042	8.4

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 2013
State of Colorado**

NAICS Sub-Sectors ¹	Lost-Time Claims		Average Annual Employment ²	Rate of Lost-Time Claims per 1000 Employed
	Count	Percent		
UTILITIES				
221 Utilities	144	0.5	13,677	10.5
RETAIL TRADE				
442 Furniture & Home Furnishings Stores	142	0.5	8,525	16.7
444 Building Material & Garden Supply Stores	294	1.1	21,128	13.9
445 Food & Beverage Stores	578	2.1	48,310	12.0
453 Miscellaneous Store Retailers	193	0.7	16,265	11.9
452 General Merchandise Stores	594	2.2	50,658	11.7
441 Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers	263	1.0	31,243	8.4
447 Gasoline Stations	98	0.4	12,845	7.6
446 Health & Personal Care Stores	81	0.3	12,020	6.7
454 Nonstore Retailers	34	0.1	6,445	5.3
443 Electronics & Appliance Stores	28	0.1	8,646	3.2
448 Clothing & Clothing Accessories Stores	53	0.2	19,126	2.8
451 Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book, & Music Stores	35	0.1	15,149	2.3
Subtotal	2,393	8.8	250,360	9.6
WHOLESALE TRADE				
424 Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	381	1.4	32,940	11.6
423 Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	428	1.6	53,398	8.0
425 Electronic Markets & Agents/Brokers	76	0.3	10,298	7.4
Subtotal	885	3.3	96,636	9.2
REAL ESTATE and RENTAL and LEASING				
533 Lessors, Nonfinancial Intangible Assets	8	0.0	826	9.7
532 Rental & Leasing Services	82	0.3	10,769	7.6
531 Real Estate	219	0.8	32,190	6.8
Subtotal	309	1.1	43,785	7.1
ADMINISTRATIVE and WASTE SERVICES				
562 Waste Management & Remediation Services	138	0.5	7,189	19.2
561 Administrative & Support Services	1,069	3.9	141,659	7.5
Subtotal	1,207	4.4	148,848	8.1

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 2013
State of Colorado**

NAICS Sub-Sectors ¹	Lost-Time Claims		Average Annual Employment ²	Rate of Lost-Time Claims per 1000 Employed
	Count	Percent		
MANUFACTURING				
327 Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	104	0.4	7,297	14.3
312 Beverage & Tobacco Product Manufacturing	76	0.3	5,917	12.8
322 Paper Manufacturing	18	0.1	1,438	12.5
331 Primary Metal Manufacturing	27	0.1	2,364	11.4
321 Wood Product Manufacturing	33	0.1	3,015	10.9
335 Electrical Equipment & Appliances	21	0.1	2,247	9.3
313 Textile Mills	1	0.0	108	9.3
332 Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	123	0.5	14,791	8.3
337 Furniture & Related Product Manufacturing	36	0.1	4,766	7.6
311 Food Manufacturing	143	0.5	19,888	7.2
326 Plastics & Rubber Products Manufacturing	35	0.1	5,246	6.7
333 Machinery Manufacturing	72	0.3	10,809	6.7
314 Textile Product Mills	8	0.0	1,364	5.9
325 Chemical Manufacturing	33	0.1	5,847	5.6
315 Apparel Manufacturing	4	0.0	752	5.3
339 Miscellaneous Manufacturing	54	0.2	10,411	5.2
323 Printing & Related Support Activities	27	0.1	5,338	5.1
336 Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	39	0.1	8,761	4.5
334 Computer & Electronic Product Manufacturing	74	0.3	21,816	3.4
324 Petroleum & Coal Products Manufacturing	1	0.0	733	1.4
Subtotal	929	3.4	132,908	7.0
HEALTH CARE and SOCIAL ASSISTANCE				
622 Hospitals	792	2.9	86,269	9.2
623 Nursing & Residential Care Facilities	384	1.4	43,118	8.9
624 Social Assistance	283	1.0	48,223	5.9
621 Ambulatory Health Care Services	372	1.4	108,601	3.4
Subtotal	1,831	6.7	286,211	6.4
MINING				
212 Mining (except Oil & Gas)	96	0.4	5,314	18.1
213 Support Activities for Mining	70	0.3	15,167	4.6
211 Oil & Gas Extraction	15	0.1	9,952	1.5
Subtotal	181	0.8	30,433	5.9
OTHER SERVICES, except PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION				
813 Membership Organizations & Associations	148	0.5	19,959	7.4
811 Repair & Maintenance	152	0.6	22,526	6.7
812 Personal & Laundry Services	139	0.5	24,205	5.7
814 Private Households	3	0.0	3,511	0.9
Subtotal	442	1.6	70,201	6.3

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 2013

State of Colorado

NAICS Sub-Sectors ¹	Lost-Time Claims		Average Annual Employment ²	Rate of Lost-Time Claims per 1000 Employed
	Count	Percent		
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES				
611 Educational Services	1,191	4.4	203,010	5.9
ACCOMMODATION and FOOD SERVICES				
721 Accommodation	229	0.8	43,295	5.3
722 Food Services & Drinking Places	718	2.6	199,388	3.6
Subtotal	947	3.4	242,683	3.9
INFORMATION				
517 Telecommunications	154	0.6	27,373	5.6
519 Other Information Services	23	0.1	5,335	4.3
511 Publishing Industries	49	0.2	20,595	2.4
512 Motion Picture & Sound Recording Industries	10	0.0	4,375	2.3
518 ISPs, Search Portals & Data Processing	9	0.0	8,145	1.1
515 Broadcasting (Except Internet)	5	0.0	6,596	0.8
Subtotal	250	0.9	72,419	3.5
FINANCE and INSURANCE				
524 Insurance Carriers & Related Activities	121	0.4	36,461	3.3
522 Credit Intermediation & Related Activities	128	0.5	47,421	2.7
523 Financial Investments & Related Activities	14	0.1	19,527	0.7
Subtotal	263	1.0	103,409	2.5
PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC and TECHNICAL SERVICES				
541 Professional & Technical Services	278	1.0	190,478	1.5
MANAGEMENT of COMPANIES and ENTERPRISES				
551 Management of Companies & Enterprises	26	0.1	34,591	0.8
OTHER				
997 Disclosure Suppression	10	0.0	n/a	n/a
998 Invalid NAICS Codes	62	0.2	n/a	n/a
999 Missing	9,782	35.9	n/a	n/a
Subtotal	9,854	36.1	n/a	n/a
TOTAL	27,243	100%	2,314,178	11.8

Notes:

* Value is less than .05%.

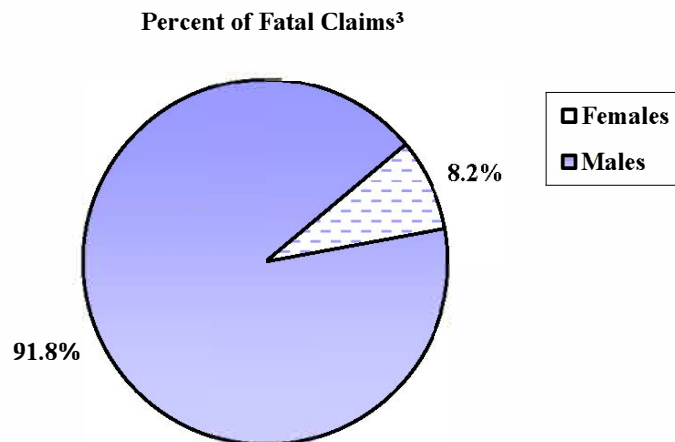
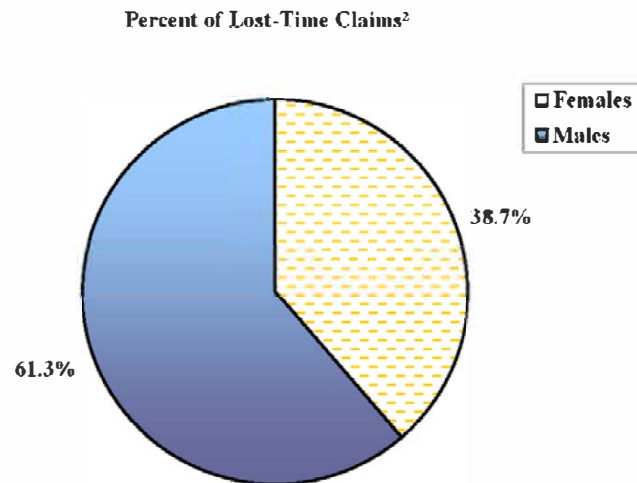
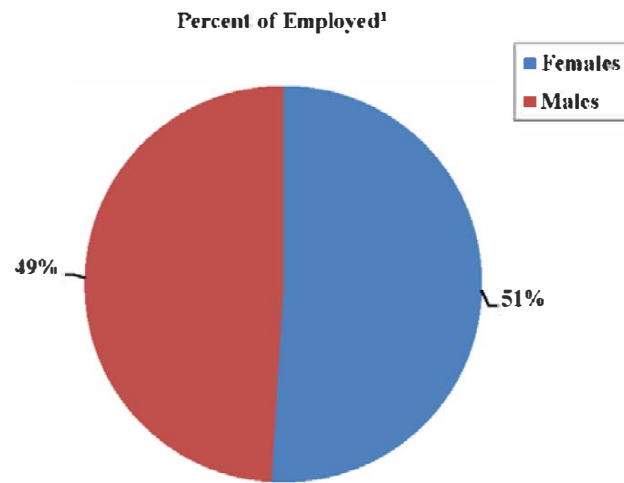
1 Source: Office of Management and Budget, *North American Industry Classification System, United States, 2012*.

2 Source: Colorado Department of Labor and Employment, Labor Market Information, *2013 Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, Sector (2 digit) Data for Colorado, Aggregate of all Types*. Statewide total on QCEW differs due to distribution of government employees throughout sectors. 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 Subtotals for individual sectors may not equal sector totals in Table 9 due to a lack of claims filed in some subsectors, and disclosure suppression. In cooperation with the CDLE Office of Labor Market Information, the Division of Workers' Compensation (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, Justice, Public Order, & Safety Activities, has the highest rate of claims at 38.5 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, 2013: Table 14, *Employment by Status of the Civilian Noninstitutional Population by Sex, Race, Hispanic or Latino Ethnicity, Marital Status, and Detailed Age, 2013 Annual Averages-Colorado*.

2 Total number of lost-time claims is 27,243.

3 Total number of fatal claims is 73.

Table 11

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

Date of Injury - Calendar Year 2013
State of Colorado

Part of Body ¹	Gender						Total		Rate Ratio (CI) ⁴
	Female			Male					
	Count	Percent	Rate ²	Count	Percent	Rate ³	Count	Percent	
Finger(s)	449	1.7	0.4	1,130	4.3	0.8	1,579	6.0	2.16 (1.9, 2.4)
Internal Organs	129	0.5	0.1	291	1.1	0.2	420	1.6	1.94 (1.6, 2.4)
Upper Arm (Includes Shoulder(s))	1,123	4.3	0.9	2,157	8.2	1.6	3,280	12.5	1.65 (1.5, 1.8)
All Other Classified Injuries	1,660	6.3	1.4	3,169	12.0	2.3	4,829	18.4	1.64 (1.5, 1.7)
Foot/Feet	338	1.3	0.3	643	2.4	0.5	981	3.7	1.63 (1.4, 1.9)
Back	1,620	6.2	1.4	2,831	10.8	2.0	4,451	16.9	1.5 (1.4, 1.6)
Knee	1,123	4.3	0.9	1,929	7.3	1.4	3,052	11.6	1.47 (1.4, 1.6)
Death	21	0.1	0.0	32	0.1	0.0	53	0.2	1.31 (0.8, 2.3)
Hand	480	1.8	0.4	696	2.6	0.5	1,176	4.5	1.24 (1.1, 1.4)
Head	723	2.7	0.6	1,026	3.9	0.7	1,749	6.6	1.22 (1.1, 1.3)
Ankle	548	2.1	0.5	741	2.8	0.5	1,289	4.9	1.16 (1, 1.3)
Multiple Body Parts	877	3.3	0.7	859	3.3	0.6	1,736	6.6	0.84 (0.8, 0.9)
Wrist	717	2.7	0.6	512	1.9	0.4	1,229	4.7	0.61 (0.5, 0.7)
Multiple Upper Extremities	311	1.2	0.3	178	0.7	0.1	489	1.9	0.49 (0.4, 0.6)
Nonclassifiable	378	1.4	0.3	441	1.7	0.3	819	3.1	1 (0.9, 1.1)
Total ⁵	10,497	38.5%	8.48	16,635	61.5%	11.65	27,132	100%	1.37 (1.3, 1.4)

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 divided by the 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 2013 is 27,243; one hundred eleven (111) claims were missing data for gender.

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

Table 12

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

Date of Injury - Calendar Year 2013
State of Colorado

Nature of Injury	Gender						Total		Rate Ratio (CI) ³
	Female			Male					
	Count	Percent	Rate ¹	Count	Percent	Rate ²	Count	Percent	
Strain, Sprain	5148	19.0	4.3	8155	30.1	5.9	13,303	49.0	1.36 (1.31, 1.41)
Contusion, Crushing	1553	5.7	1.3	2446	9.0	1.8	3,999	14.7	1.35 (1.27, 1.44)
All Other Specific Injuries, NOC ⁴	946	3.5	0.8	1263	4.7	0.9	2,209	8.1	1.15 (1.05, 1.25)
Fracture	621	2.3	0.5	1117	4.1	0.8	1,738	6.4	1.54 (1.4, 1.7)
Occupational Disease or Cumulative Injury ⁵	502	1.9	0.4	378	1.4	0.3	880	3.2	0.65 (0.57, 0.74)
Laceration, Puncture	317	1.2	0.3	1050	3.9	0.8	1,367	5.0	2.84 (2.51, 3.22)
Multiple Physical Injuries Only	248	0.9	0.2	224	0.8	0.2	472	1.7	0.78 (0.65, 0.93)
Inflammation	215	0.8	0.2	212	0.8	0.2	427	1.6	0.85 (0.7, 1.02)
Carpal Tunnel Syndrome	150	0.6	0.1	47	0.2	0.0	197	0.7	0.27 (0.19, 0.37)
Mental Stress/Mental Disorder	109	0.4	0.1	70	0.3	0.1	179	0.7	0.55 (0.41, 0.74)
Dislocation	83	0.3	0.1	257	0.9	0.2	340	1.3	2.66 (2.08, 3.4)
Burn	66	0.2	0.1	176	0.6	0.1	242	0.9	2.29 (1.72, 3.04)
Hernia	27	0.1	0.0	330	1.2	0.2	357.0	1.3	10.49 (7.09, 15.53)
Other ⁶	512	1.9	0.4	910	3.4	0.7	1,422	5.2	1.53 (1.37, 1.7)
Total ⁷	10,497	38.7%	8.8	16,635	61.3%	12.0	27,132	100%	1.36 (1.33, 1.39)

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 Not Otherwise Classified.

5 Excludes mental stress, mental disorder, and carpal tunnel claims reported here in their own categories.

6 "Other" includes those categories in Table 6, with counts less than 1% of the total, not already counted in other categories here, and also missing data. 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 2013 is 27,243; one hundred eleven (111) claims were missing data for gender.

Table 13

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

**Date of Injury - Calendar Year 2013
State of Colorado**

NAICS Sectors ^{1,2}	Gender				Totals	
	Female		Male			
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Public Administration	882	3.3	1,672	6.2	2,554	9.4
Retail Trade	1,143	4.2	1,249	4.6	2,392	8.8
Health Care and Social Assistance	1,360	5.0	450	1.7	1,810	6.7
Construction	66	0.2	1,470	5.4	1,536	5.7
Transportation and Warehousing	370	1.4	968	3.6	1,338	4.9
Administrative and Waste Services	474	1.7	733	2.7	1,207	4.4
Educational Services	792	2.9	395	1.5	1,187	4.4
Accommodation and Food Services	529	1.9	416	1.5	945	3.5
Manufacturing	218	0.8	710	2.6	928	3.4
Wholesale Trade	174	0.6	710	2.6	884	3.3
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	159	0.6	284	1.0	443	1.6
Other Services (except Public Administration)	170	0.6	268	1.0	438	1.6
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	119	0.4	190	0.7	309	1.1
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	142	0.5	136	0.5	278	1.0
Finance and Insurance	205	0.8	65	0.2	270	1.0
Information	112	0.4	138	0.5	250	0.9
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	47	0.2	178	0.7	225	0.8
Mining	12	0.0	169	0.6	181	0.7
Utilities	23	0.1	121	0.4	144	0.5
Management of Companies and Enterprises	9	0.0	17	0.1	26	0.1
Other ³	24	0.1	38	0.1	62	0.2
Missing	3,467	12.8	6,258	23.1	9,725	35.8
Totals ⁴	10,497	38.7%	16,635	61.3%	27,132	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.

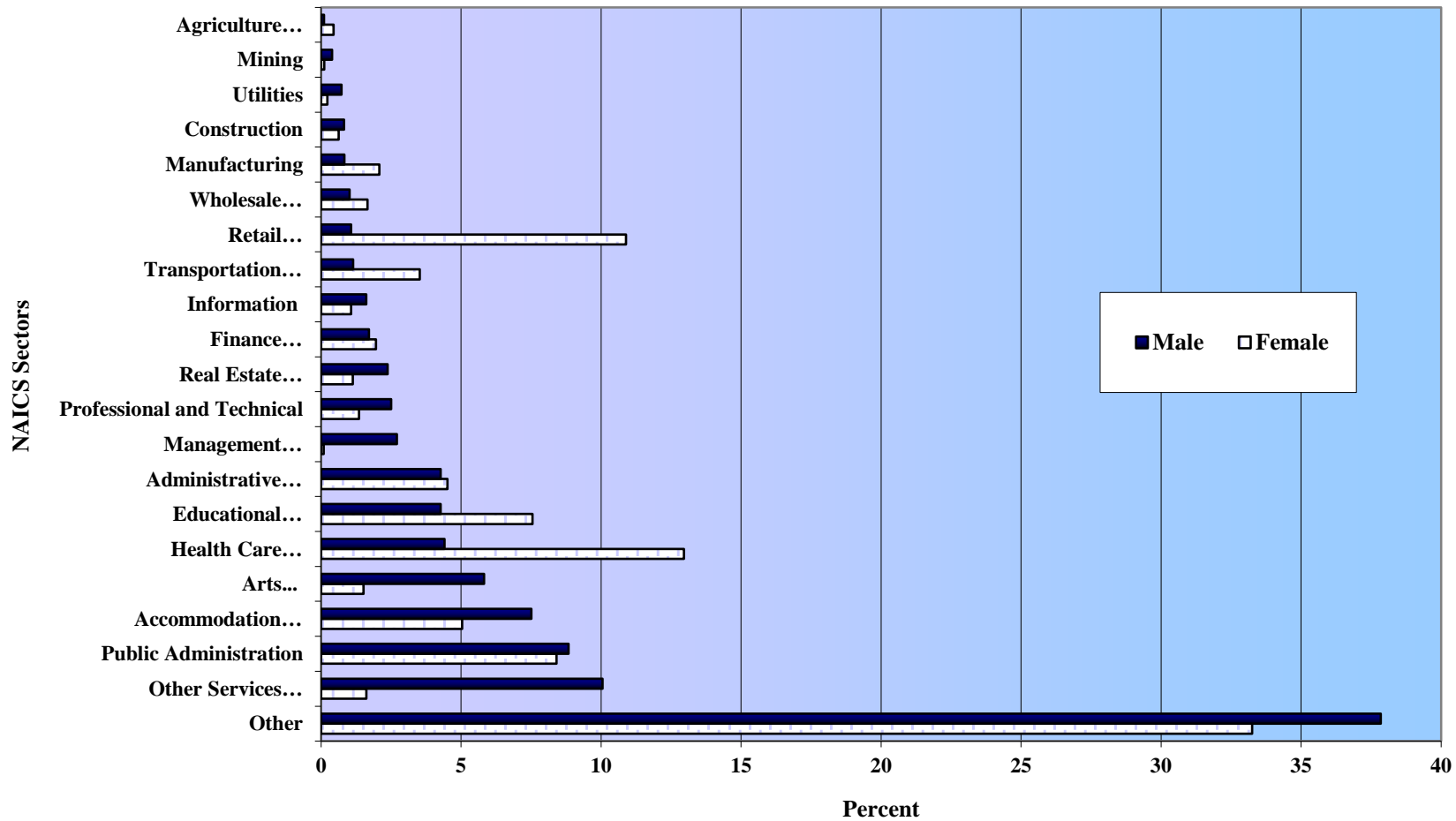
2 Source: Office of Management and Budget, *North American Industry Classification System, United States, 2013*.

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

4 Total number of lost-time claims for 2013 is 27, 243; one hundred eleven (111) 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 Public Administration sector. This difference may merely reflect the gender distribution of the work force.

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



Notes:

Source: Table 13

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 2013
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	Age	
									Count	Percent
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	0	59	49	52	45	10	9	*	224	0.8
Mining	*	31	45	38	48	14	*	*	176	0.7
Utilities	*	7	27	44	48	14	*	*	140	0.5
Construction	4	300	394	373	352	77	18	20	1,538	5.6
Manufacturing	*	167	196	225	228	80	20	13	929	3.4
Wholesale Trade	*	158	186	223	213	76	21	6	883	3.2
Retail Trade	19	582	375	469	597	219	105	27	2,393	8.8
Transportation & Warehousing	0	185	220	348	431	120	28	8	1,340	4.9
Information	*	29	70	58	63	23	*	*	243	0.9
Finance & Insurance	*	34	50	71	77	29	7	*	268	1.0
Real Estate, Rental & Leasing	*	42	70	76	78	33	7	*	306	1.1
Professional & Technical Services	0	47	45	61	82	23	17	*	275	1.0
Management of Companies & Enterprises	*	6	5	*	8	*	0	0	19	0.1
Administrative & Waste Services	*	273	268	314	241	78	27	6	1,207	4.4
Educational Services	*	93	167	280	418	161	50	21	1,190	4.4
Health Care & Social Assistance	5	296	346	421	510	182	57	14	1,831	6.7
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	9	121	86	81	91	34	22	*	444	1.6
Accommodation & Food Services	17	294	218	183	167	35	21	12	947	3.5
Other Services, Except Public Administration	*	95	81	106	106	24	20	7	439	1.6
Public Administration	7	246	522	708	752	259	56	16	2,566	9.4
Other sectors ⁴	50	2,131	2,241	2,242	2,136	576	232	236	9,844	36.1
Totals	119	5,196	5,661	6,373	6,691	2,067	717	386	27,202	n/a
Percent	0.0%	19.1%	20.8%	23.4%	24.6%	7.7%	2.7%	1.5%	100.0%	100.0%

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. The Colorado Labor Market Information (LMI) does not provide this data.

2 Source: Office of Management and Budget, *North American Industry Classification System, United States, 2012*.

3 Widths of age group categories vary.

4 "Other" includes nonclassified establishments, invalid NAICS codes and missing data.

Table 15

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

Date of Injury - Calendar Year 2013
State of Colorado

Age Group	Gender						Totals		
	Female			Male					
	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.	211	52	4.06	307	38	8.08	518	90	5.76
20-24 yrs.	751	116	6.47	1,355	123	11.02	2,106	239	8.81
25-34 yrs.	1,876	267	7.03	3,635	312	11.65	5,511	579	9.52
35-44 yrs.	2,186	245	8.92	3,766	318	11.84	5,952	563	10.57
45-54 yrs.	2,845	276	10.31	3,982	302	13.19	6,827	578	11.81
55-64 yrs.	2,111	192	10.99	2,805	226	12.41	4,916	418	11.76
Totals	9,980	1,148	n/a	15,850	1,319	n/a	25,830	2,467	n/a
Rate of Claims for Total Employed			8.69			12.02			10.47

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 2013 lost-time claims is 27, 243; 1413 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, Civilian Noninstitutional Population by Sex, Race, Hispanic or Latino Ethnicity, Marital Status, and Detailed Age, 2013 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.

Table 16

Distribution of Lost-Time Claims by Age and Gender

Date of Injury - Calendar Year 2013
State of Colorado

Age Group ¹	Gender				Totals	
	Female		Male			
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Under 18 yrs.	54	0.2	65	0.2	119	0.4
18 - 29 yrs.	1,836	6.8	3,347	12.3	5,183	19.1
30 - 39 yrs.	1,959	7.2	3,688	13.6	5,647	20.8
40 - 49 yrs.	2,528	9.3	3,823	14.1	6,351	23.4
50 - 59 yrs.	2,810	10.4	3,850	14.2	6,660	24.5
60 - 65 yrs.	866	3.2	1,196	4.4	2,062	7.6
Over 65 yrs.	301	1.1	422	1.6	723	2.7
Age Missing	143	0.5	244	0.9	387	1.4
Totals²	10,497	38.7%	16,635	61.3%	27,132	100%

Notes:

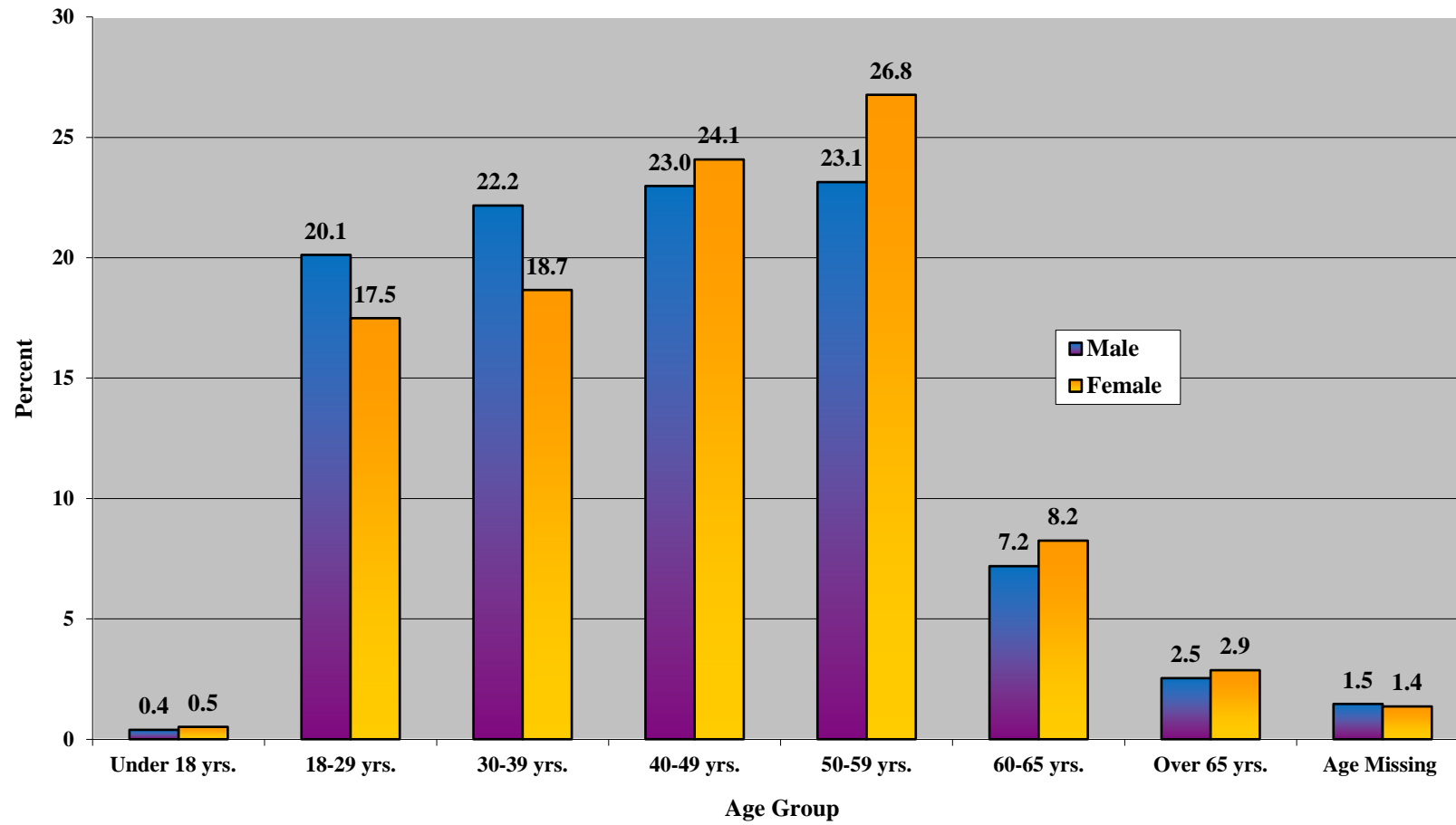
1 The findings reported in this table are best interpreted in comparison to the age and gender distribution of the total workforce; however, Colorado Office of Labor Market Information (LMI) does not provide this data.

2 Widths of age group categories vary from those in Table 15. The groupings here reflect those used by the Division of Workers' Compensation (DOWC).

3 Total number of lost-time claims is 27,243; one-hundred eleven (111) claims were missing data for gender.

Both males and females, aged 50-59 years, file the greatest percentage of lost-time claims.

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



Notes:

Source: Derived from Table 16.

Males=100%; Females =100%.

Table 17

Distribution of Lost-Time Claims by Claim Status

**Date of Injury - Calendar Year 2013
State of Colorado**

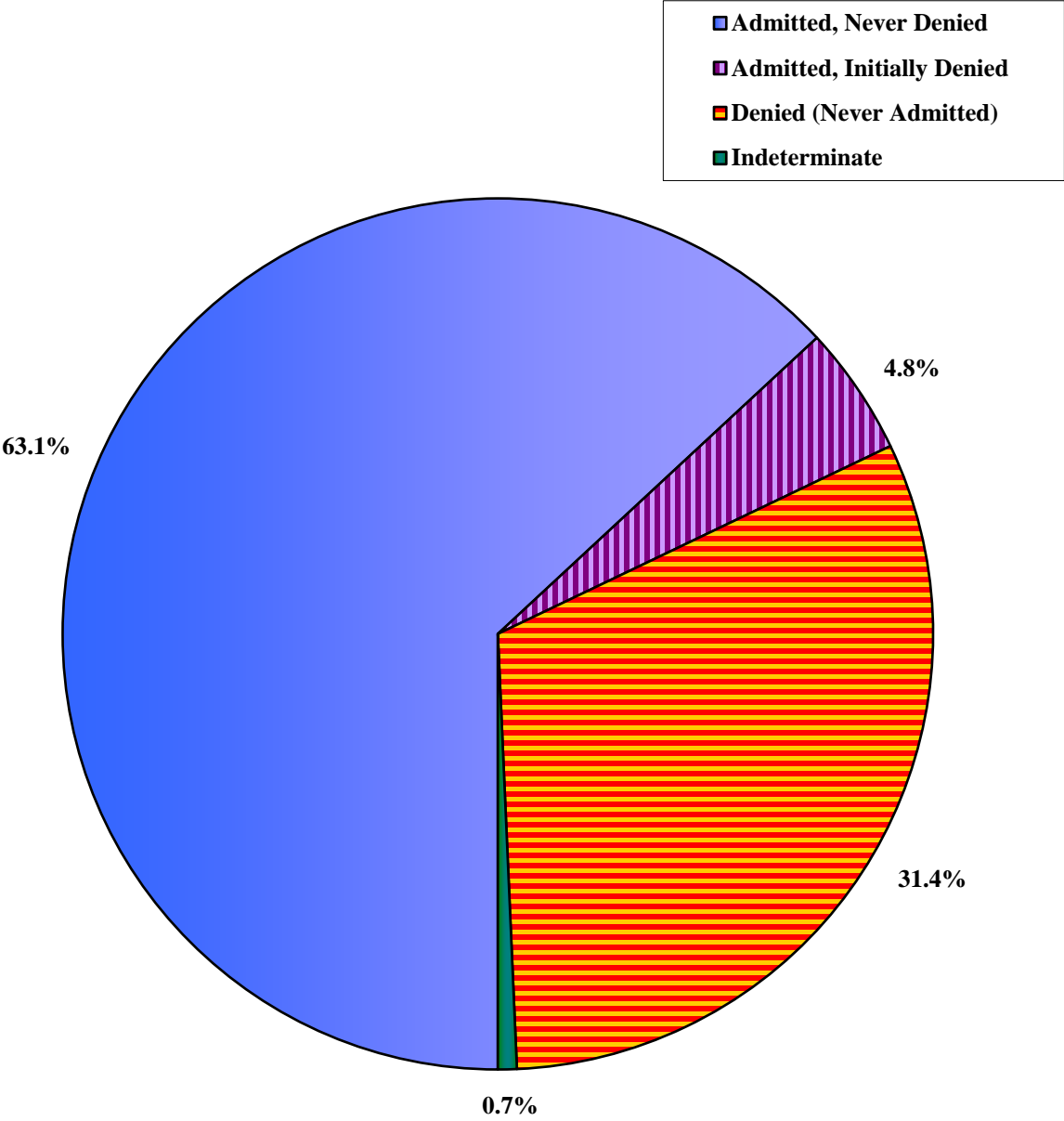
Claim Status^{1,2}	Count	Percent
Admitted	18,491	67.9
Never Denied	17,196	63.1
Initially Denied	1,295	4.8
Denied (Never Admitted)	8,555	31.4
Indeterminate ³	197	0.7
Totals	27,243	100%

Notes:

- 1 The status of the claim is based on documents filed with the Division of Workers' Compensation, as of January 21, 2015. 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, advising that the payer has not accepted liability for the injury or disease.
- 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, fifty (50) have been resolved with a settlement.

Approximately 31% of lost-time claims were denied in 2013.

Figure 17. 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

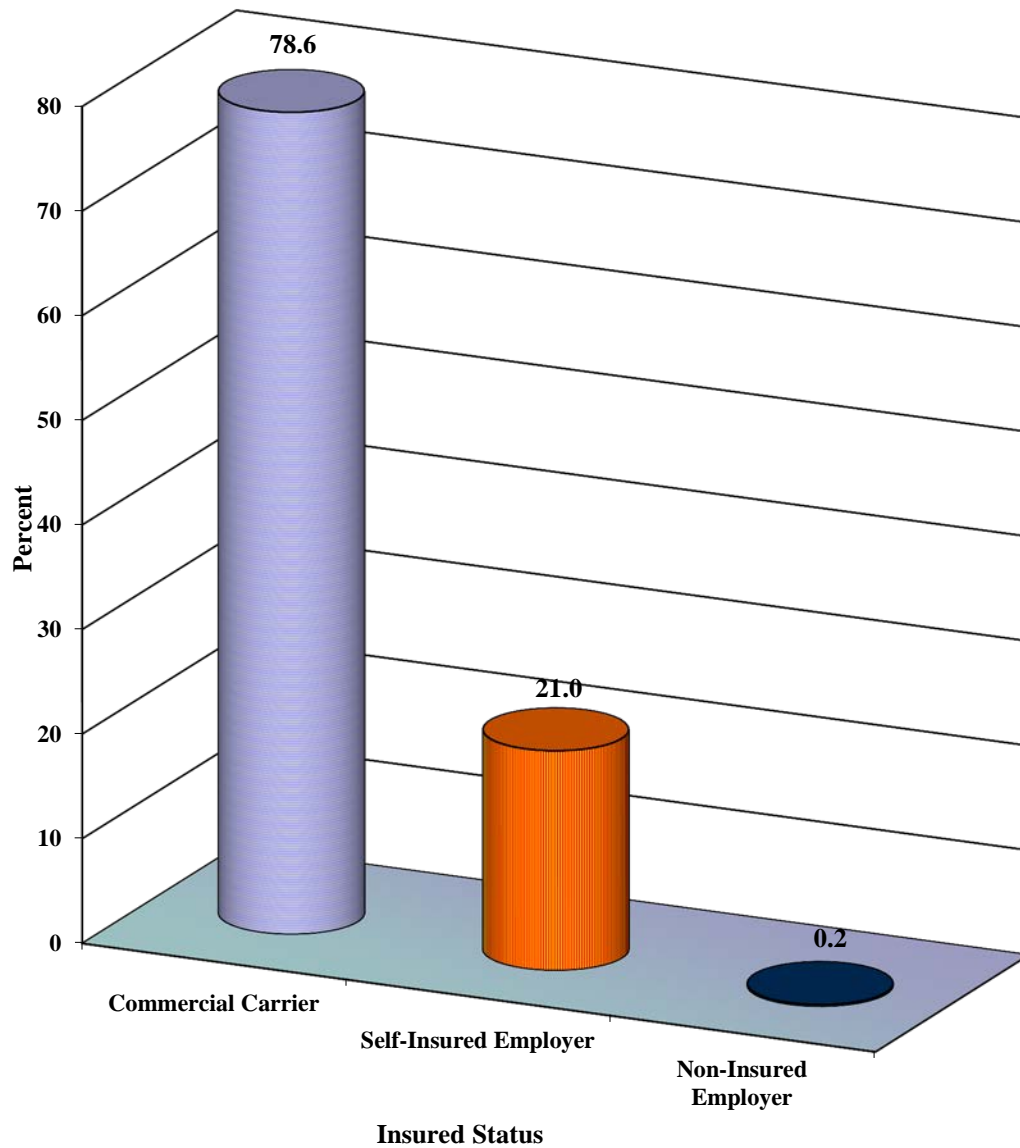
Date of Injury - Calendar Year 2013
State of Colorado

Claim Status ^{1,2}	Count	Percent	Totals	
			Count	Percent
ADMITTED, NEVER DENIED				
Admission Type:				
General	3,134	18.2		
Final	13,433	78.1		
Fatal	15	0.1		
Final Pay Notice	614	3.6		
Subtotal	17,196	100%		
			17,196	65.5%
ADMITTED, INITIALLY DENIED				
Admission Type:				
General	373	28.8		
Final	858	66.3		
Fatal	13	1.0		
Final Pay Notice	51	3.9		
Subtotal	1,295	100%		
			1,295	4.93%
DENIED, NEVER ADMITTED			7,628	29.04%
INDETERMINATE ³			147	0.56%
TOTALS			26,266	100.00%

Notes:

- 1 The status of the claim is based on documents filed with the Division of Workers' Compensation, as of January 21, 2015. 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, advising that the payer has not accepted liability for the injury or disease.
- 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, 50 have been resolved with a settlement.
- 4 A Final Pay Notice is not an admission. It is included here to indicate that some type of benefit was paid to the claimant.

Figure 18. Percent Distribution of Lost-Time Claims Filed, by Insured Status



Notes:

Based on claims involving a single carrier, and those employers without insurance.

The total number of lost-time claims is 27,243.

0.7% of claims show an indeterminate insurance status and are not shown in this graph.

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 Status¹

**Date of Injury - Calendar Year 2013
State of Colorado**

Carrier Type	Total Claims Filed	Claims Initially Denied	Claims Initially Denied but Later Admitted	Claims Ultimately Denied
Commercial Carrier ²	21,409	6,481	880	5,601
Self-Insured Employer ²	5,719	2,094	84	2,010
Non-Insured Employer ³	115	30	13	17
Totals	27,243	8,605	977	7,628

Notes:

1 A "Denied" claim is one for which a Notice of Contest, and no admission document, has been filed.

2 **Only one carrier was involved throughout the process of filing, denying, and in some instances, later admitting liability on each of these claims.** 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 27,243 lost-time claims filed, 119 involved multiple carriers and are excluded from this analysis.

3 Based on information in the Division's database as of January 21, 2015, neither an admission nor a denial was filed in 87 of the 115 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 2013
State of Colorado

Gender	Admission Only		Denial & Admission		Denial Only		Indeterminate ³		Totals ⁴	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Female	5,788	55.1	497	4.7	4,150	39.5	62	0.6	10,497	100
Male	11,354	68.3	790	4.7	4,364	26.2	127	0.8	16,635	100
Totals	17,142	n/a	1,287	n/a	8,514	n/a	189	n/a	27,132	n/a
Percentage Overall	n/a	63.2%	n/a	4.7%	n/a	31.4%	n/a	0.7%	n/a	100%

Notes:

- 1 The status of the claim is based on documents filed with the Division of Workers' Compensation, as of January 21, 2015. 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, advising that the payer has not accepted liability for the injury or illness.
- 2 Some of the cases have had a change of claim status during the course of the claim 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, fifty (50) have been resolved with a settlement.
- 4 The total number of lost-time claims filed is 27,243 one hundred eleven (111) claims were missing data on gender.

Table 21

Distribution of Fatal Claims by Nature of Injury (Detail)

Date of Fatal Injury - Calendar Year 2013
State of Colorado

Nature of Injury ¹	Count	Percent
SPECIFIC INJURY		
Myocardial Infarction (Heart Attack)	22	0.30
Contusion	5	0.07
Crushing	4	0.05
Asphyxiation	*	*
Multiple Injuries Including Both Physical & Psychological	*	*
Strain	*	*
Puncture	*	*
Respiratory (fumes)	*	*
Foreign Body	*	*
Poisoning	*	*
Fracture	*	*
Sprain	*	*
Cancer	*	*
Sprain	*	*
MULTIPLE INJURIES		
Multiple Physical Injuries Only	6	0.08
MISSING		
All other injuries, NOC ²	20	0.27
TOTALS	73	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 was reported by a relative, or in their absence, the coroner or physician who completed the death certificate.

2 Not Otherwise Classified.

3 Seven (7) cases had no death certificate available.

Table 22

Distribution of Fatal Claims by Cause of Injury (Detail)

Date of Fatal Injury - Calendar Year 2013
State of Colorado

Cause of Injury¹	Count	Percent
MOTOR VEHICLE		
Collision or Sideswipe with Another Vehicle--Both Vehicles in Motion	5	0.1
Vehicle Upset--Overturned or Jackknifed	4	0.1
Collision with Fixed Object or Vehicle	3	0.1
Motor Vehicle, NOC ²	3	0.1
Crash of Rail Vehicle	*	*
FALL, SLIP or TRIP		
Fall Slip or Trip, NOC	4	0.1
On Stairs	3	0.1
From a Different Level (Elevation)--Off Wall, Catwalk, Bridge, Etc.	*	*
From a Ladder or Scaffolding	*	*
On Ice or Snow	*	*
STRAINED OR INJURED BY		
Pushing or pulling	*	*
Strain or injured by, NOC	*	*
STRIKING AGAINST or STEPPING ON		
Stationary Object	*	*
STRUCK or INJURED BY		
Motor Vehicle	4	0.1
Falling or Flying Object	*	*
CAUGHT IN, UNDER or BETWEEN		
Collapsing Materials (Slides of Earth)--Man-made or Natural	*	*
Caught In, Under, or Between, NOC	*	*
Machine or Machinery	*	*
MISCELLANEOUS CAUSES		
Other--Miscellaneous, NOC ²	13	0.2
Other than Physical Cause of Injury	7	0.1
Person in Act of a Crime--Robbery or Criminal Assault	3	0.0
Cumulative, NOC -all other	*	*
Absorption, Ingestion, or Inhalation, NOC	*	*
MISSING		
Missing ³	7	0.1
TOTALS	73	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 was reported by a relative, or in their absence, the coroner or physician who completed the death certificate.

2 Not Otherwise Classified.

Accidents involving motor vehicles were the cause of death in about 40% of fatal claims filed, but were less than 4% of all lost-time injury claims filed.

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 2013
State of Colorado**

NAICS Sectors ¹	Fatal Claims		Average Annual Employment ²	Rate of Fatal Claims per 10,000 Employed
	Count	Percent		
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	2	2.7	14,386	1.39
Transportation & Warehousing	4	5.5	75,523	0.53
Public Administration	6	8.2	140,641	0.43
Construction	5	6.8	130,804	0.38
Manufacturing	5	6.8	133,046	0.38
Administrative & Waste Services	5	6.8	148,839	0.34
Mining	1	1.4	30,434	0.33
Wholesale Trade	3	4.1	96,636	0.31
Real Estate & Rental and Leasing	1	1.4	43,785	0.23
Other Services, Except Public Administration	1	1.4	70,201	0.14
Professional & Technical Services	2	2.7	190,478	0.10
Educational Services	1	1.4	203,010	0.05
Retail Trade	1	1.4	250,359	0.04
Other ³	36	49.3	n/a	n/a
Totals	73	100%	2,335,786	0.31

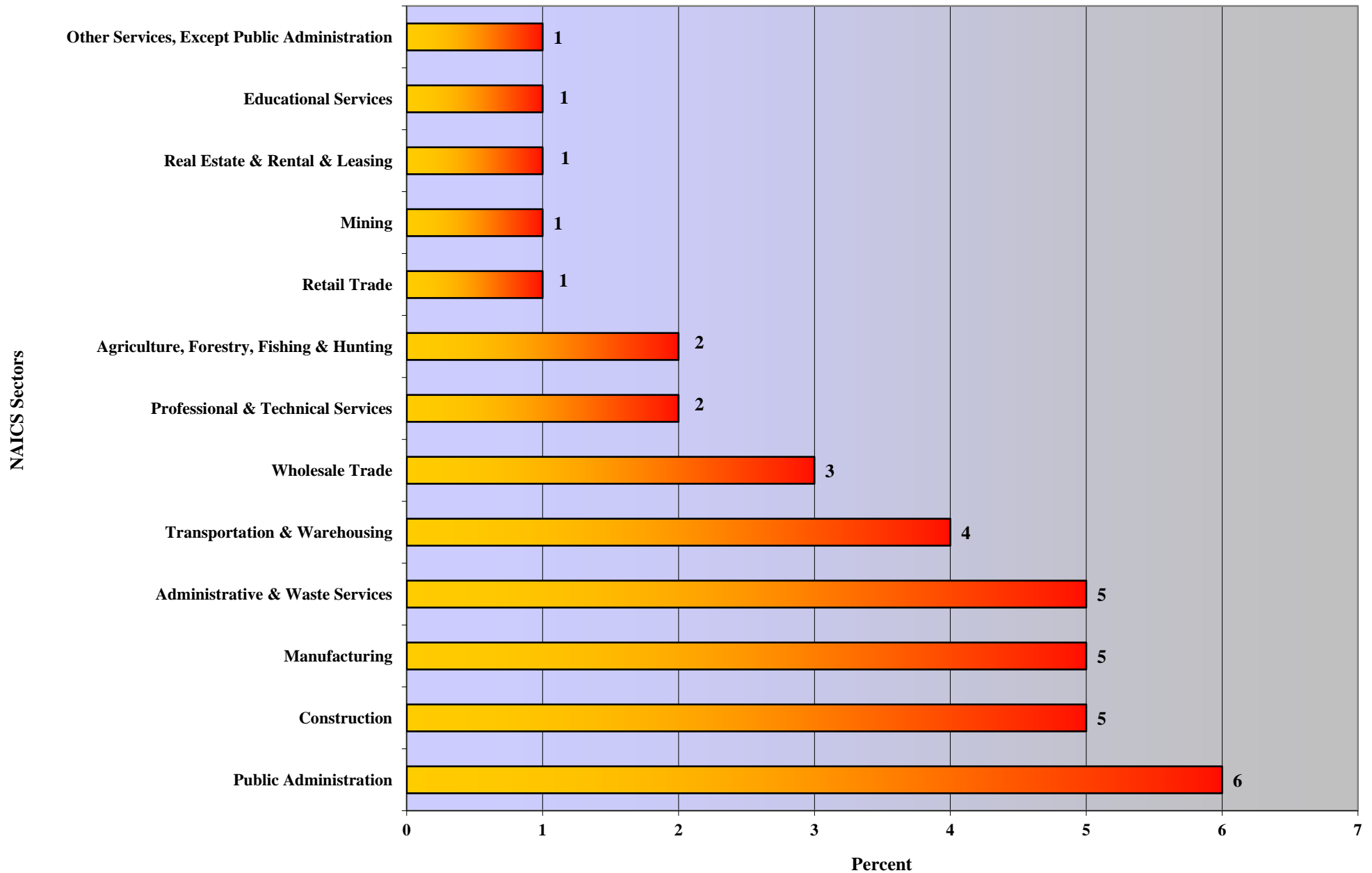
1 Source: Office of Management and Budget, *North American Industry Classification System, United States, 2012*.

2 Source: Colorado Department of Labor and Employment, Labor Market Information, QCEW, "Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, for Multiple industries in Colorado in 2013". Sector totals differ from the QCEW Annual Averages due to the distribution of government employees throughout all sectors, a later download date, and rounding of data. 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 "Other" includes nonclassifiable establishments, invalid NAICS codes, and missing NAICS codes.

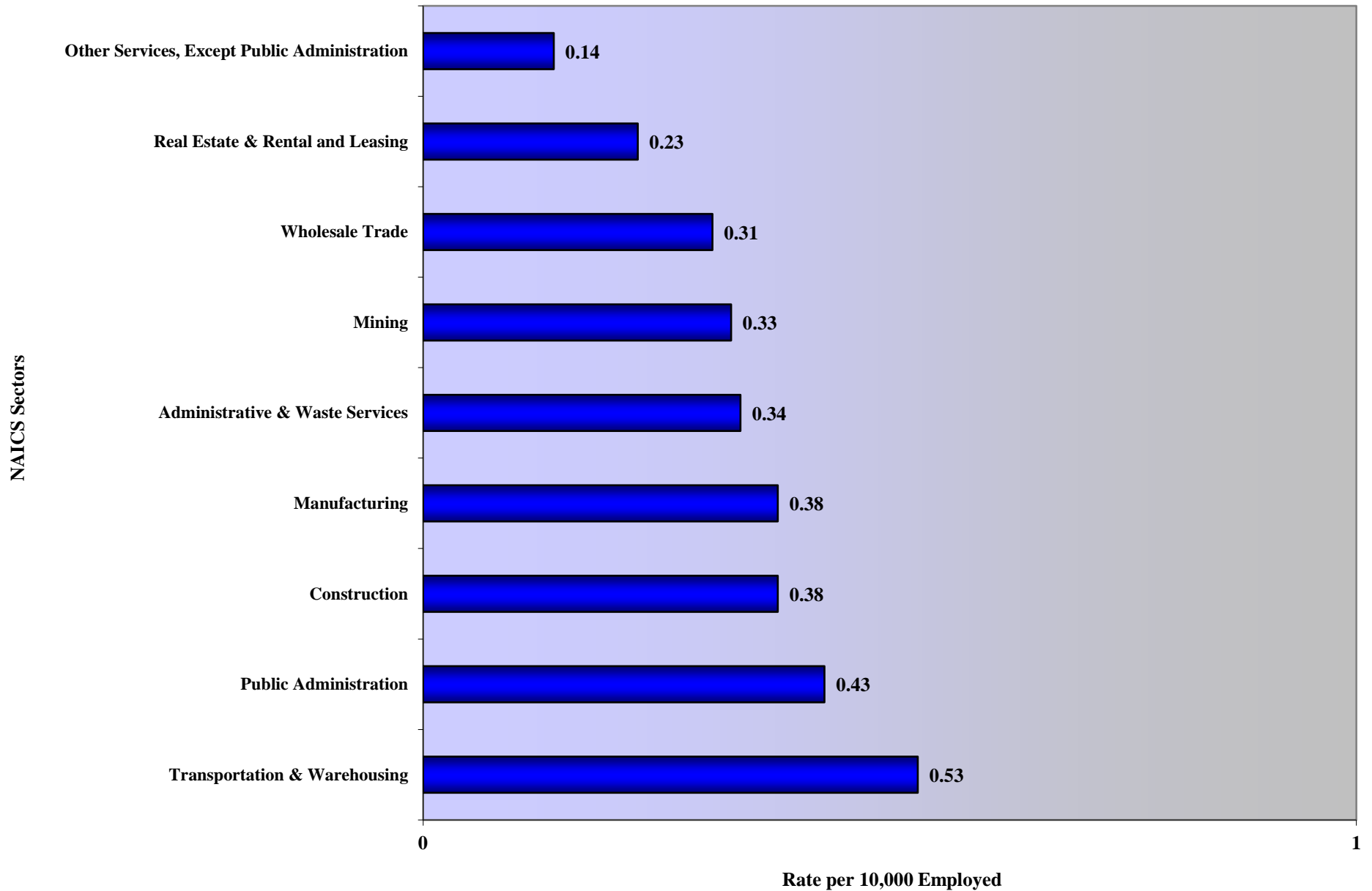
Public administration is the industry sector with the highest number of fatal claims while the highest rate of fatal claims in 2013 was found in Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting. (See Table 10 for job classifications included under this category.)

Figure 19. Percent Distribution of Fatal Claims, Ranked, by North American Industry Classification (NAICS) Sectors



Source: Table 23

Figure 20. 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 2013
State of Colorado

Worker Characteristic ¹	Count	Percent
TOTAL FATALS	73	100%
GENDER		
Male	67	91.8
Female	6	8.2
AGE		
Under 18 Yrs.	0	0
18-29 Yrs.	4	5.5
30-39 Yrs.	8	11.0
40-49 Yrs.	17	23.3
50-59 Yrs.	23	31.5
60-65 Yrs.	7	9.6
Over 65 Yrs.	14	19.2
MARITAL STATUS		
Married/Separated	49	67.1
Divorced	15	20.5
Widowed	0	0.0
Never Married	4	5.5
Missing ²	5	6.8
RACE & HISPANIC-ORIGIN		
White, Non-Hispanic	51	0.7
White, Hispanic	5	6.8
Subtotal	56	76.7
Mexican, Non-Hispanic	4	0.1
Mexican, Hispanic	*	*
Subtotal	*	*
American Indian	*	*
Italian ³	*	*
Black ³	3	4.1
Missing ²	7	9.5

Notes:

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

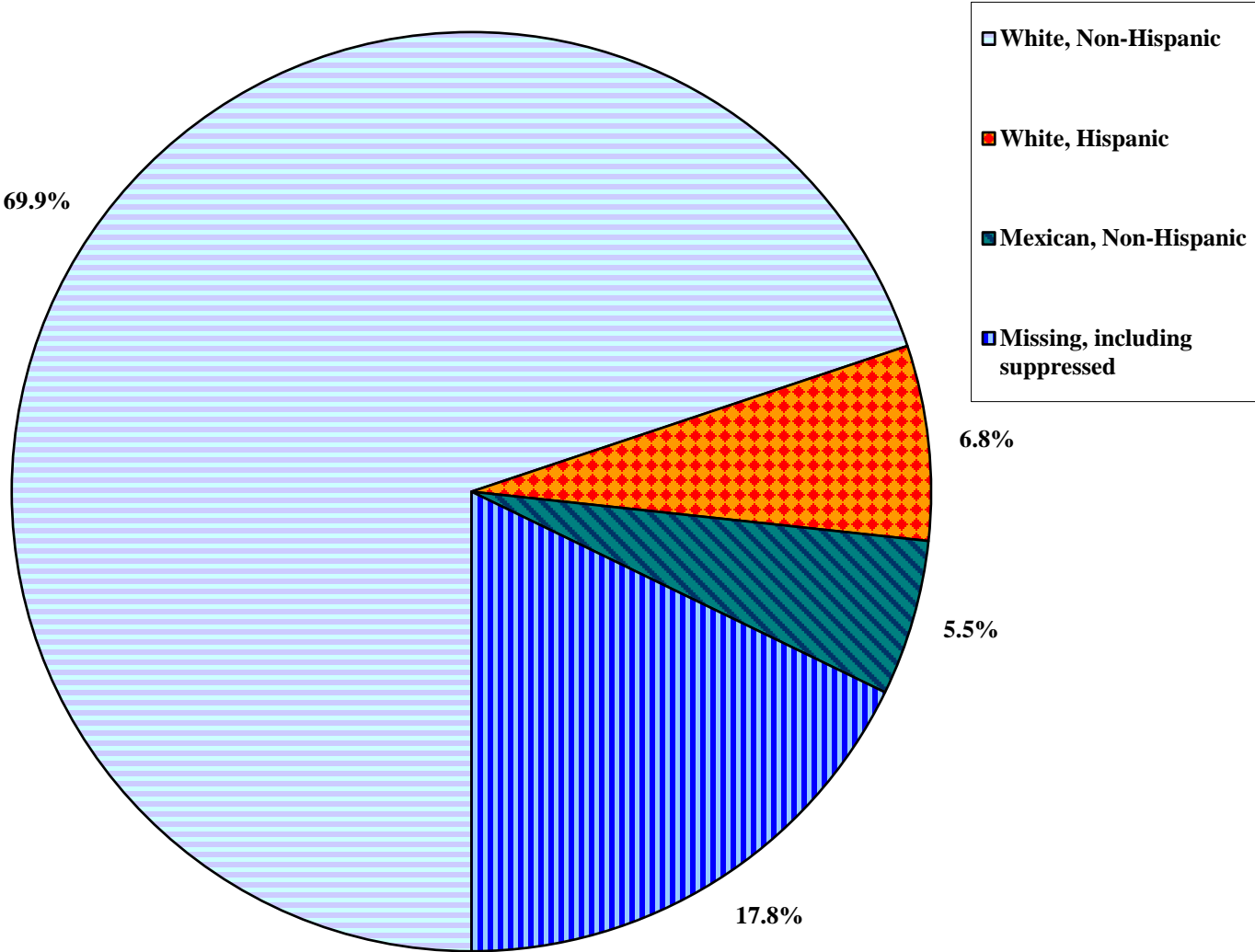
1 Information on specific characteristics in this table was primarily derived from death certificates and was reported by a relative, or in their absence, the coroner or physician who completed the death certificate. Some missing data (age, gender) was filled from the First Report of Injury.

2 Missing categories can include cases with no death certificate. In some cases, missing data was filled by data from the First Report of Injury.

3 No Blacks, American Indians or Italians were also identified as Hispanic.

In 2013, the greatest percentage of fatal claims was for workers 50-59 years.

Figure 21. Percent Distribution of Fatal Claims by Race and Hispanic-Origin



Notes:
Source: Table 24

Table 25

Distribution of Fatal Claims by Age and Gender

**Date of Fatal Injury - Calendar Year 2013
State of Colorado**

Age Group ^{1,2}	Gender ¹			
	Female		Male	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Under 18 Yrs.	*	0.0	0	0.0
18-29 Yrs.	*	0.0	5	0.1
30-39 Yrs.	*	0.0	7	0.1
40-49 Yrs.	*	0.0	15	0.2
50-59 Yrs.	*	0.0	22	0.3
60-65 Yrs.	*	0.0	7	0.1
Over 65 Yrs.	*	0.0	11	0.1
Missing	*	0.0		0.1
Totals³	6	100.0%	67	100.0%

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 was reported by relative, or in their absence, the coroner or physician who completed the death certificate.

2 Widths of age group categories vary.

3 There were five (5) males and one (1) female with no death certificate. In some cases, missing data was provided by the First Report of Injury.

Table 26

Distribution of Fatal Claims by Educational Level

**Date of Fatal Injury - Calendar Year 2013
State of Colorado**

Educational Level¹	Count	Percent
Some High School or Less	8	11.0
High School Graduate	29	39.7
Some College	20	27.4
College Graduate	5	6.8
Graduate Work/Degree	4	5.5
Missing ²	7	9.6
Total	73	100%

Notes:

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

Table 27

Distribution of Fatal Claims by Gender and Claim Status

Date of Fatal Injury - Calendar Year 2013

State of Colorado

Gender	Claim Status ¹						Totals	
	Admission ²		Denial Only		Settled		Count	Percent
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent		
Female	5	83	0	0.0	1	16.7	6	100
Male	31	46	27	40.3	8	11.9	67	100
Totals³	36	50.0%	27	37.5%	9	12.5%	72	100%

Notes:

1 The status of the claim is based on which documents have been filed with the Division of Workers' Compensation as of January 21, 2015. 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, advising that the payer has not accepted liability for the injury or disease. A

"Settled" claim is one where a financial or other terms are agreed upon by the parties and the claim is closed by the agreement.

2 "Admission" counts also include those claims first denied then later admitted.

3 There was one (1) "Indeterminate" fatal claim not included in the totals count.

Table 28

Rank-Order Distribution of Fatal Claims by Occupational Classification

Date of Fatal Injury - Calendar Year 2013
State of Colorado

Occupational Classification ^{1,2}	Count	Percent
Transportation & Material Moving	22	30.1
Construction & Extraction	13	17.8
Management	5	6.8
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	5	6.8
Sales & Related Occupations	4	5.5
Production	4	5.5
Personal care and service	3	5.5
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	3	4.1
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	2	4.1
Business and financial	*	*
Computer and mathematical science occupations	*	*
Architecture and engineering occupations	*	*
Life, physical, and social science occupations	*	*
Protective service occupations	*	*
Food preparation and serving related occupations	*	*
Office and administrative support occupations	*	*
Armed Forces	*	*
Missing	*	*
Totals	73	100%

Notes:

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

1 Occupational classification is based on the 2010 Occupational Classification System developed by the U.S. Census Bureau.

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

In 2013, Transportation & Material Moving occupations had the highest number of fatal claims filed. This is a different coding system than that used for industry sectors (NAICS).

Table 29**Distribution of Applications for Hearing, and Merit Hearings Held, by Location**

Date of Application or Hearing-Calendar Year 2013
State of Colorado

Location	Applications Received¹	Merit Hearings Held^{2,3}
Alamosa	2	0
Colorado Springs	1,138	199
Durango	118	18
Denver	6,074	834
Glenwood Springs	200	19
Grand Junction	430	83
Greeley	535	47
Pueblo	822	195
Other city ⁴	-	13
Totals	9,319	1,408

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*.
- 4 Applications data unavailable for other cities.

Table 30

Rank-Order Distribution of Issues from Orders

Date of Order-Calendar Year 2013
State of Colorado

Order Issue¹	Count	Percent
Disfigurement	714	25.2
Compensability	365	12.9
Medical Benefits	314	11.1
Temporary Total Disability	220	7.8
Reasonable/Necessary	180	6.4
Related to Injury	123	4.3
Average Weekly Wage	112	4.0
Authorized Medical Benefits	82	2.9
Permanent Impairment/Whole Person	60	2.1
Grover Meds	58	2.0
Reopen	56	2.0
DIME Procedure	51	1.8
Permanent Total Disability	44	1.6
Temporary Partial Disability	37	1.3
Related Condition	33	1.2
Claim Closure/Dismissal	30	1.1
Interest	27	1.0
Occupational Disease	26	0.9
Penalty Vs. Claimant	26	0.9
Permanent Impairment/Scheduled	26	0.9
MMI Only	24	0.8
Overpayment	22	0.8
Penalty Vs. Employer	22	0.8
For Offset	20	0.7
MMI and Impairment	17	0.6
Permanent Impairment/Scheduled Conversion	16	0.6
Change of Physician	16	0.6
All Other Issues ²	112	4.0
Totals	2,833	100%

Notes:

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

2 "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, Total by Month

Date of Settlement-Calendar Year 2013
State of Colorado

Month ²	Pro Se		Representation ¹ By Counsel		Totals	
	Count	Amount	Count	Amount	Count	Amount
Jan	85	\$1,117,626	330	\$11,690,638	415	\$12,808,264
Feb	82	\$1,031,562	281	\$10,043,049	363	\$11,074,611
Mar	90	\$2,010,736	413	\$15,498,406	503	\$17,509,142
Apr	116	\$2,413,502	395	\$14,558,586	511	\$16,972,088
May	108	\$5,919,821	420	\$16,163,362	528	\$22,083,183
Jun	103	\$1,939,216	392	\$14,242,224	495	\$16,181,440
Jul	115	\$2,940,370	343	\$12,062,006	458	\$15,002,376
Aug	108	\$2,286,858	368	\$14,344,743	476	\$16,631,601
Sep	111	\$2,425,218	341	\$12,379,112	452	\$14,804,330
Oct	118	\$1,893,029	406	\$11,610,251	524	\$13,503,280
Nov	83	\$1,231,687	334	\$12,168,794	417	\$13,400,481
Dec	116	\$1,874,818	471	\$15,388,878	587	\$17,263,696
Totals³	1,235	\$27,084,443	4,494	\$160,150,049	5,729	\$187,234,492

Notes:

- 1 Source: *Stipulation Activity Report* (#862).
- 2 Settlement information is based on claims that were settled during calendar year 2013. The claim itself may have been initially filed in 2013 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 attorneys are more likely to represent claimants with more serious injuries.

Table 32

**Settlements, by Type of Representation, Average Number of Cases
per Month and Average Amount per Case: 2004-2013**

Date of Settlement - Calendar Year 2013

State of Colorado

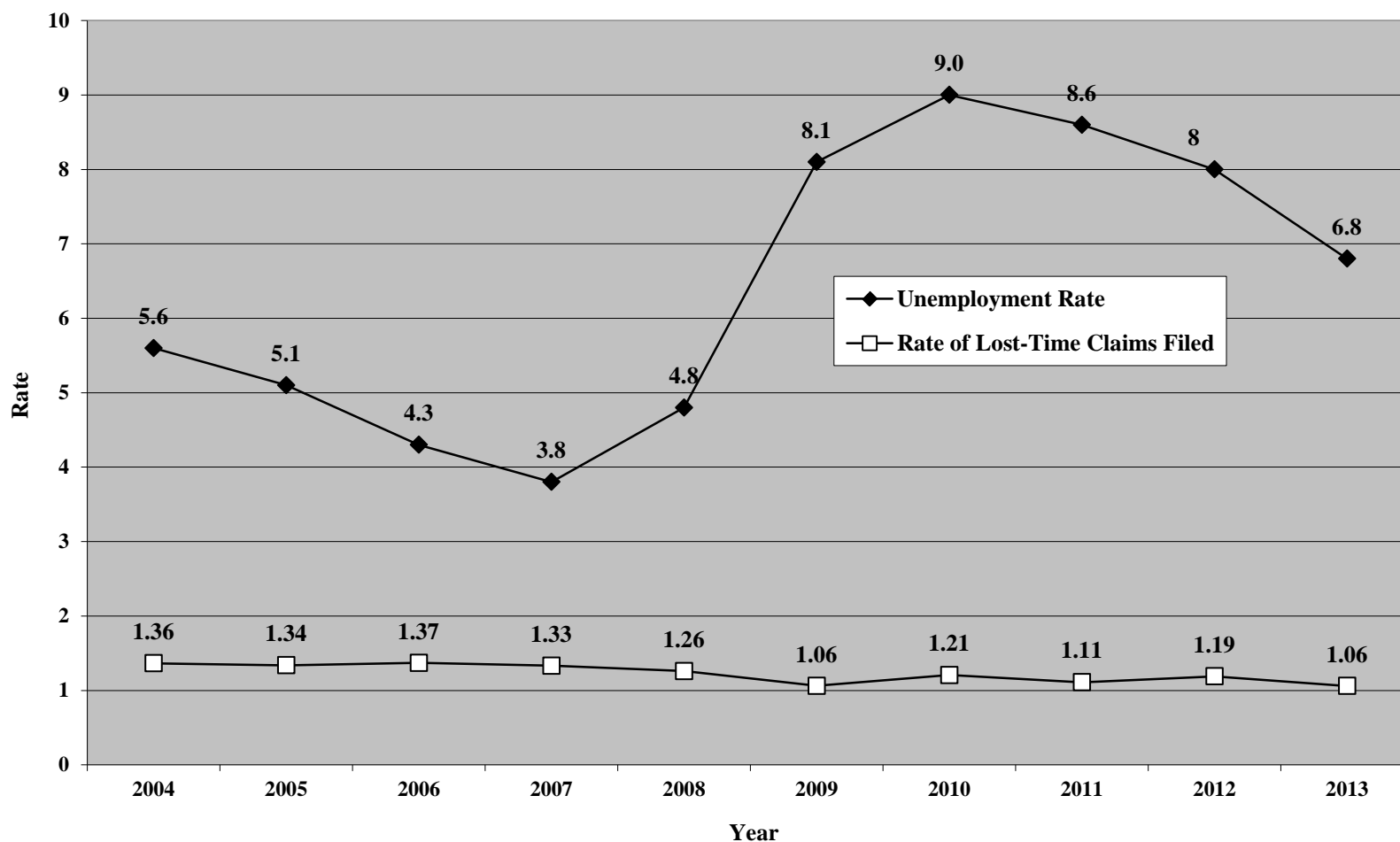
Year ²	Representation ¹				Totals	
	Pro Se		By Counsel			
	Average Cases Per Month	Average Amount Per Case	Average Cases Per Month	Average Amount Per Case	Average Cases Per Month	Average Amount Per Case
2004	143	\$11,944	437	\$32,767	581	\$27,630
2005	138	\$11,979	426	\$34,934	564	\$29,327
2006	128	\$13,557	416	\$37,105	544	\$31,580
2007	137	\$15,185	408	\$36,944	546	\$31,467
2008	113	\$18,212	410	\$35,437	523	\$31,702
2009	109	\$18,121	380	\$34,479	489	\$30,836
2010	100	\$18,143	368	\$33,893	468	\$30,309
2011	99	\$18,143	356	\$34,862	455	\$31,230
2012	101	\$14,559	366	\$33,186	467	\$29,103
2013	101	\$18,782	375	\$32,324	477	\$29,396

Notes:

1 Source: "Stipulation Activity Report (#862)" 2004-2013.

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 22. Rate of Employed Workers Filing Lost-Time Claims
Compared to Unemployment Rate: 2004-2013**



Sources:

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 Averages 2004-2013". Rate is calculated as number of lost-time claims filed divided by the Colorado average annual employment per 100 employed.

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 covered workers who worked during, or received pay for, the pay period that included the 12th day of the month, as a percentage of the labor force.