

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
Totals⁴	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 workforce.