



Labour

2013 Occupational Injuries amongst Federal Jurisdiction Employers

Occupational Injuries Amongst Canadian Federal Jurisdiction Employers 2013

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2013 Occupational Injuries amongst Federal Jurisdiction Employers

The following data is derived from Employer Annual Hazardous Occurrence Reports (EAHOR) submitted to the Labour Program as stipulated in Section 15.10 of the *Canada Occupational Health and Safety Regulations*. The statistical information contained below is derived from the employer submission of the EAHOR.

National Injury Highlights

- The national Disabling Injury Incidence Rate (DIIR) for the federal jurisdiction is **1.68** per 100 fulltime equivalent employees (FTEs), a decrease of 5% from the 2012 DIIR of 1.77. The 2013 DIIR is the lowest DIIR since data was first collected by the Labour Program in 1982.
- The national Fatal Injury Incidence Rate (FIIR) for the federal jurisdiction is **5.06** per 100,000 FTEs, a 24% increase from the 2012 FIIR of 4.09. This is due to the increase from 48 fatalities in 2012 to 58 in 2013. The sector which saw the highest rise in reported fatalities was the Air Transport sector going from five fatalities in 2012 to 14 in 2013.
- There were **55,749** total injuries reported to the Labour Program in 2013, a 9% decrease from 2012 (61,356). Of this number, **19,212** (34.5%) were disabling injuries, **58** (0.10%) were fatal injuries and **36,479** (65.4%) were minor injuries. Only the proportion of minor injuries has decreased from 2012.
- Of the seven industry sectors with high 2013 DIIR values, the Longshoring industry sector underwent the most noted increase in DIIR values from 2009 to 2013 (16%). The sectors that underwent the most noted decreases were the Postal Contractors Sector (34%) and Water Transport Sector (31%). The national DIIR also decreased from 2009 to 2013 (11%). (**Annex Chart 3.1**)
- Two of the five sectors with high 2013 FIIR values underwent an increase in FIIR values from 2009 to 2013: Rail Transport (0.00 to 6.16) and Air Transport (102%). After a large decrease in FIIR values from 2009 to 2010 (75%), Water Transport has been on a steady increase from 2010 to 2013 (55%). The national FIIR has also increased from 2009 to 2013 (11%). (**Annex Chart 3.2**)

Important Notes

- More detailed injury data is available through the Government of Canada's Open Data portal found at the following link:
<http://open.canada.ca/data/en/dataset?q=occupational+injuries>
- Glossary of terms can be found on **page six**
- Industries under Federal Jurisdiction can be found on **page eight**
- An annex presenting trend charts on industry sectors with high DIIR and FIIR values can be found on **page nine**

Occupational Injuries for Federal Jurisdiction Industry Sectors, 2013

Disabling Injuries: The Road Transport industry sectors makes up just over a third of all disabling injuries in 2013; however, this sector only represents 15% of total employment within federal jurisdiction.

Chart 1.1 Percentage of Disabling Injuries within Federal Jurisdiction Industries, 2013

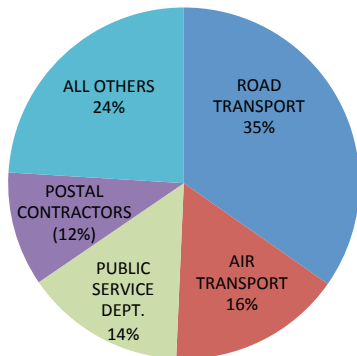
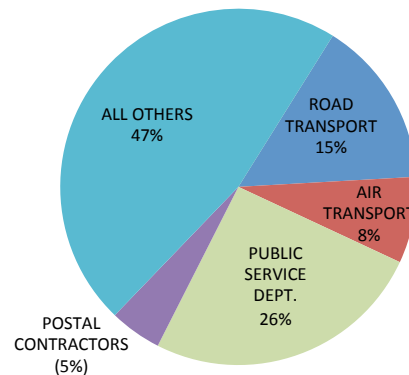
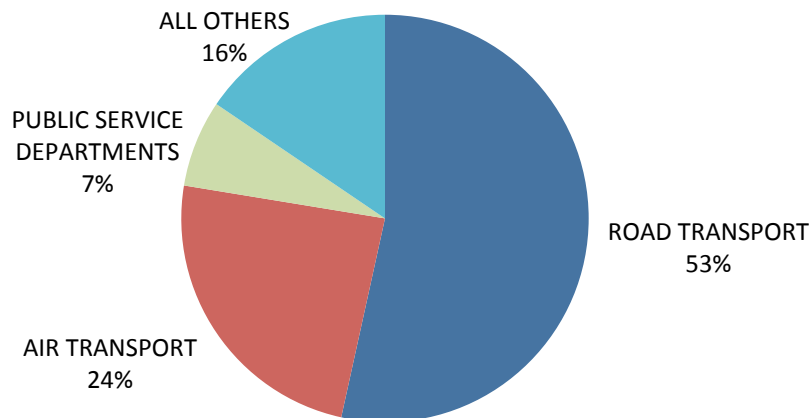


Chart 1.2 Percentage of Employees within Federal Jurisdiction Industries, 2013



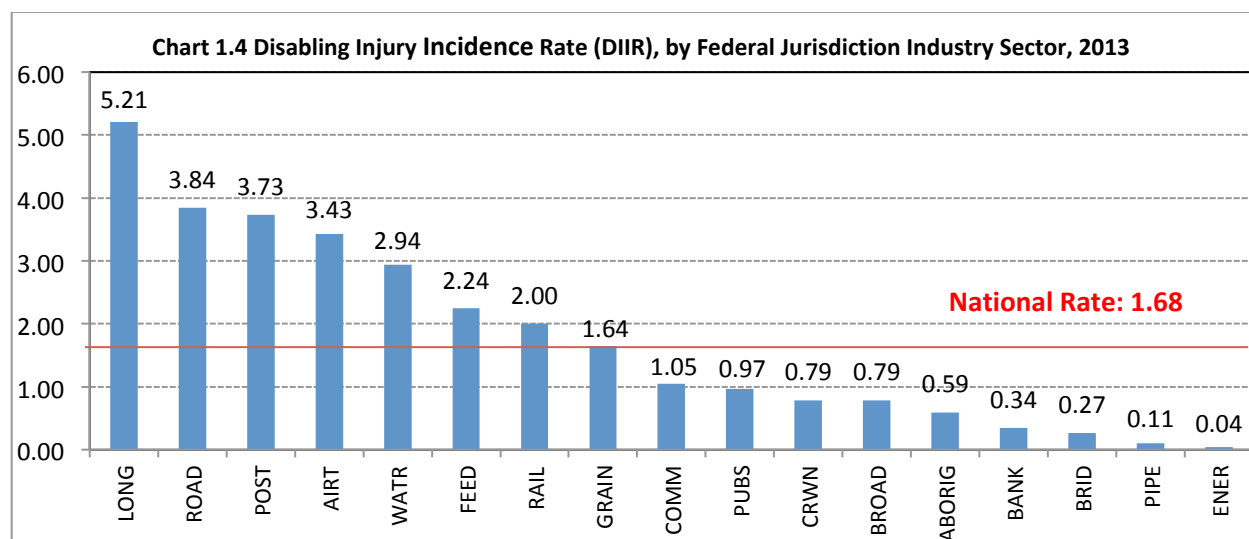
Fatal Injuries: The total number of fatalities in 2013 has increased by 20.8% from 48 in 2012 to 58 in 2013. As is common with previous years, the Road Transport sector makes up a large proportion of fatalities occurring within the federal jurisdiction. No industry sector, other than Road Transport (31) and Air Transport (14), reported more than 10 fatalities in 2013.

Chart 1.3 Percentage of Fatal Work Injuries within Federal Jurisdiction Industries, 2013

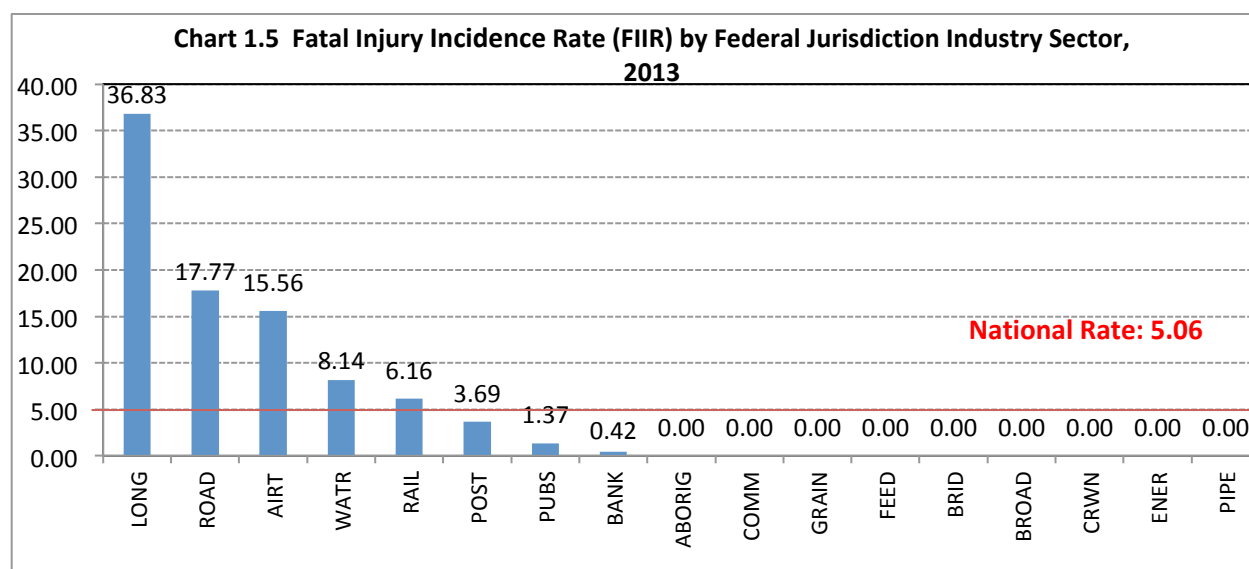


Note: In Road Transport, as in all other sectors, highway accidents resulting in death are counted as fatalities.

DIIR: Seven of the 17 industries under federal jurisdiction reported DIIRs higher than the national rate of 1.68. These industries were: Long shoring, Road Transport, Postal Contractors, Air Transport, Water Transport, Feed, Flour and Seed and Rail Transport. Of these sectors, the Air Transport and Rail Transport industry sectors were the only sector to report an increased DIIR from 2012 to 2013.

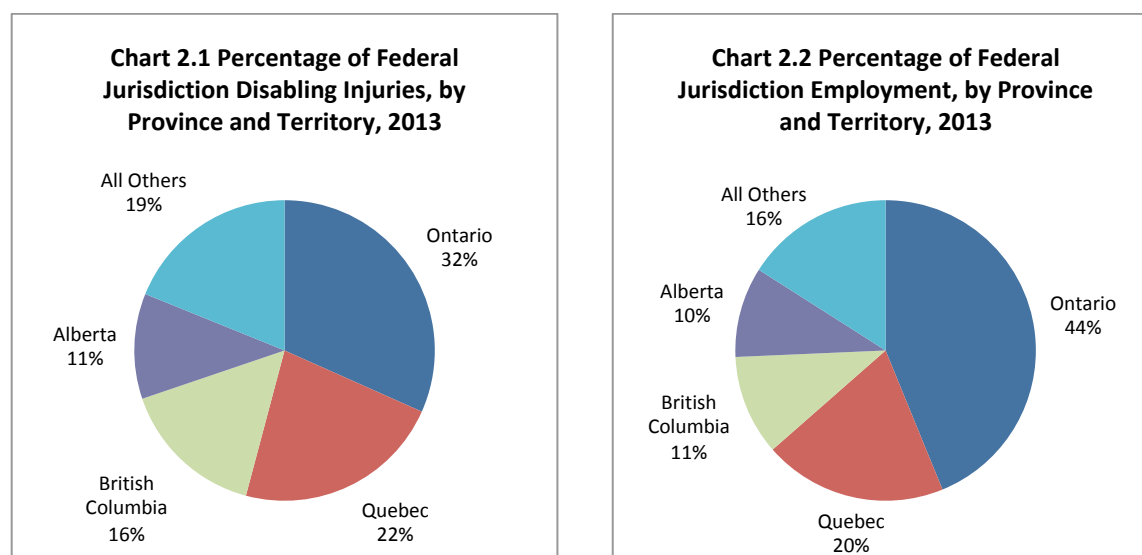


FIIR: Nine of the 17 industries under federal jurisdiction reported no fatalities in 2013. The Longshoring, Road, Air, Water and Rail Transport industry sectors reported high FIIR as these sectors combined for 51 of the 58 total reported fatalities (88%). The high number of fatalities in these sectors and the percentage of federally regulated employees in these sectors (29%) raised the national FIIR value. Of note, the Longshoring industry sector reported a large increase in its FIIR value going from 0.00 in 2012 to 36.83 in 2013 as this sector reported two of the 48 fatalities in 2013, while representing only 0.11% of total federal jurisdiction employment.

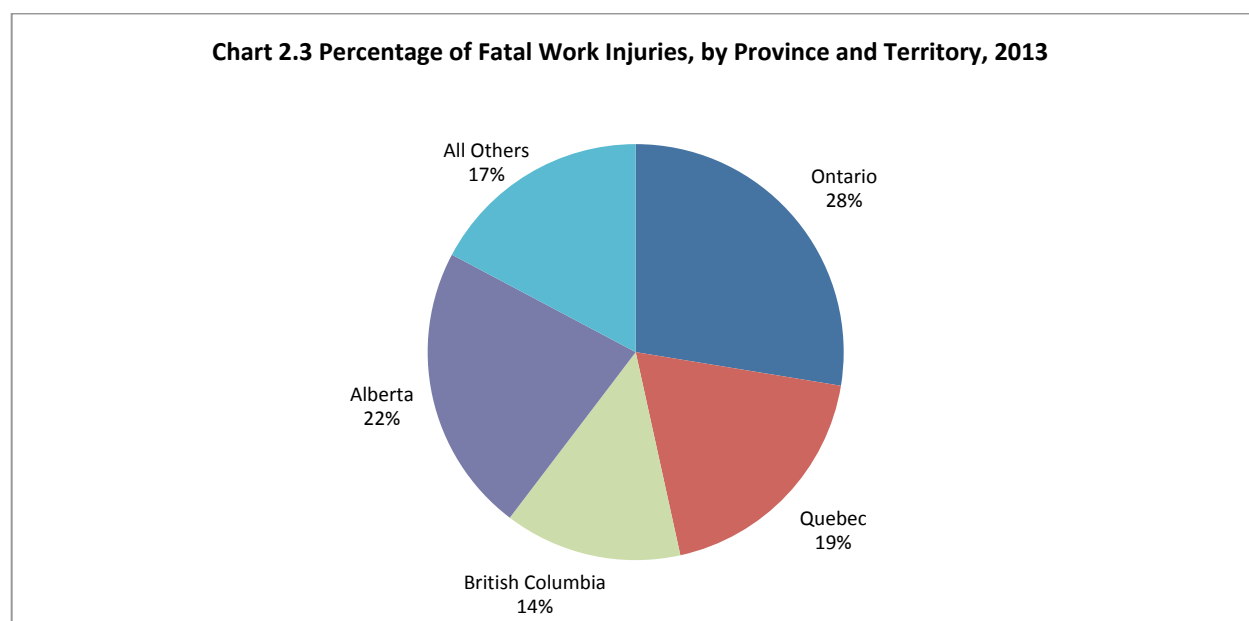


Occupational Injuries for Federal Jurisdiction Employers by Province or Territory, 2013

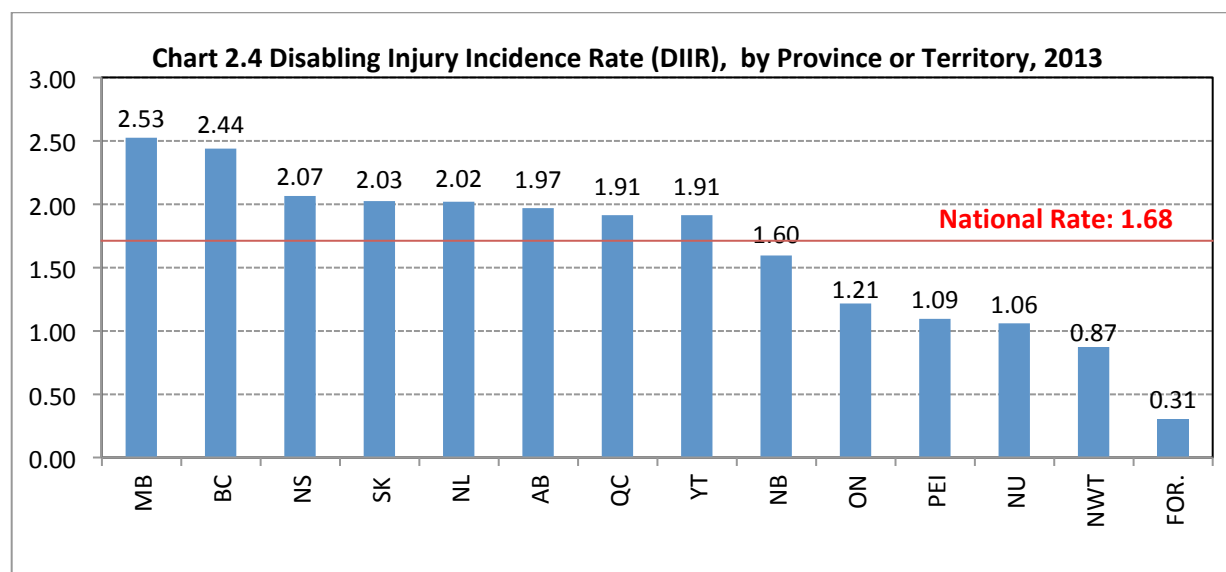
Disabling Injuries: In 2013, Ontario, Quebec, British Columbia and Alberta accounted for 81% of all disabling injuries. This is due to their large combined share (84%) of all federal jurisdiction employment.



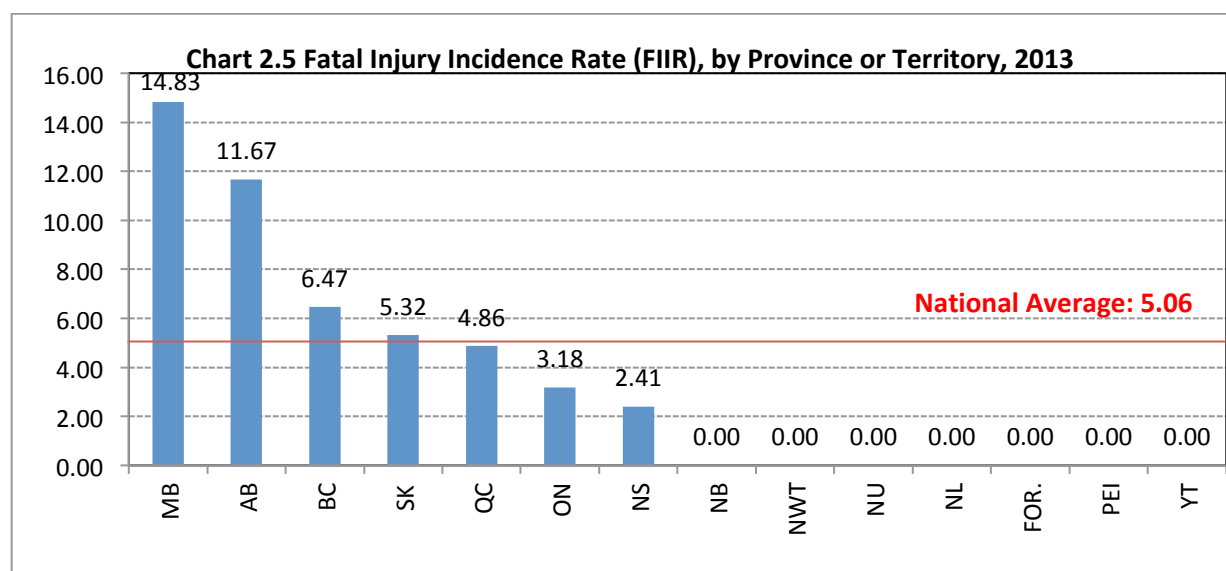
Fatal Injuries: Ontario, British Columbia, Alberta and Quebec accounted for 83% of all fatal injuries in 2013. When looking at **Chart 2.5** on the next page, of these four provinces, British Columbia and Alberta had an FIIR above the national rate.



DIIR: Only five provinces or territories reported DIIR values below the national rate of 1.68. As with 2012, Ontario, PEI, Nunavut and NWT were the provinces and territories which reported low DIIR values.



FIIR: Manitoba, Alberta, British Columbia and Saskatchewan all reported FIIR values above the national rate of 5.06. In 2012, these four provinces also reported FIIR values above the 2012 national rate of 4.09. Manitoba and Alberta both reported high FIIR values as these two provinces combined for 20 of the 48 reported fatalities while making up only a combined 13.8% of total federal jurisdiction employment.



Glossary

The following definitions are provided for the purposes of this publication only.

Disabling Injury	<p>Any occupation injury or disease that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. prevents an employee from reporting for work, or from effectively performing all the duties connected with the employee's regular work, on any day subsequent to the day on which the occupational injury occurred, whether or not that subsequent day is a working day for that employee;2. results in the loss by an employee of a body member or a part thereof, or in a complete loss of the usefulness of a body member or part thereof; or3. results in the permanent impairment of a bodily function of an employee.
Disabling Injury Incidence Rate (DIIR)	<p>Defined as the total number of disabling and fatal occupational injuries per 100 employees, expressed as full-time equivalents (FTEs). It is calculated by taking the sum of the total number of disabling and fatal injuries on the job, dividing that by the total number of FTEs and multiplying by 100.</p>
Employee	<p>Any person who has entered into or is employed under a contract of service or apprenticeship, written or oral, expressed or implied, whether by way of manual labour or otherwise, as well as any other person subject to the provisions of a workers' compensation board act or any direction or order of a board.</p>
Employment	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. All work or activities performed in carrying out assignments or requests made by the employer. It includes related activities not specifically covered by an assignment or request.2. Any voluntary work or activities undertaken while on duty for the benefit of the employer.3. Any activities undertaken while on duty with the consent or approval of the employer.
Fatal Injury	<p>An occupational injury or disease resulting in death.</p>

Fatal Injury Incidence Rate (FIIR)	Defined as the total number of fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 employees. It is calculated by taking the total number of fatal injuries on the job, dividing that by the total number of employees (expressed as full-time equivalents) and multiplying by 100,000.
Federal Jurisdiction	Federal jurisdiction covers those works, undertakings or businesses that are within the legislative authority of Parliament. It also includes any work declared to be for the general advantage of two or more provinces outside the exclusive authority of the provincial legislatures. Federal jurisdiction defined under the <i>Canada Labour Code</i> covers specific industries and their infrastructures.
Full-time Equivalent (FTE)	Refers to the employment of one person full time, or more than one person part time, such that the total working time is the equivalent of one person working full time. FTEs are measured in person-years. For instance, 100 people employed full time equals 100 FTEs; 10 people employed half time equals 5 FTEs; and all 110 people combined represent 105 FTEs.
Injury Incidence Rate (IIR)	Defined as the total number of occupational injuries (of all kinds) per 100 employees. The Injury Incidence Rate is calculated by taking the total number of occupational injuries of all kinds, including minor, disabling and fatal injuries, multiplying that number by 100 and dividing by the total number of employees (expressed as full-time equivalents).
Minor Injury	An occupation injury or disease, excluding disabling injuries, for which treatment at a medical facility is provided.
Occupational Injury	Any injury, disease or illness incurred by an employee in the performance of, or in connection with, his or her work.

Industries under Federal Jurisdiction

According to the *Canada Labour Code*, the federal jurisdiction encompasses any work, undertaking or business that is within the legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada. This includes all work deemed to be for the common good of at least two provinces and outside the exclusive authority of provincial legislatures. The industrial sectors included are as follows:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Aboriginal (ABORIG) | 10. Grain Elevators (GRAN) |
| 2. Air Transport (AIRT) | 11. Long shoring (LONG) |
| 3. Banking (BANK) | 12. Energy and Mining (ENER) |
| 4. Bridges and Tunnels (BRID) | 13. Pipelines (PIPE) |
| 5. Broadcasting (BROAD) | 14. Postal Contractors (POST) |
| 6. Communications (COMM) | 15. Rail Transport (RAIL) |
| 7. Federal Crown Corporations (CRWN) | 16. Inter-provincial Road Transport (ROAD) |
| 8. Public Service Departments (PUBS) | 17. Water Transport (WATR) |
| 9. Feed, Flour and Seed Mills (FEED) | |

Annex: Trend Charts

Chart 3.1: Industry Sectors with highest 2013 DIIR values, 2009-2013

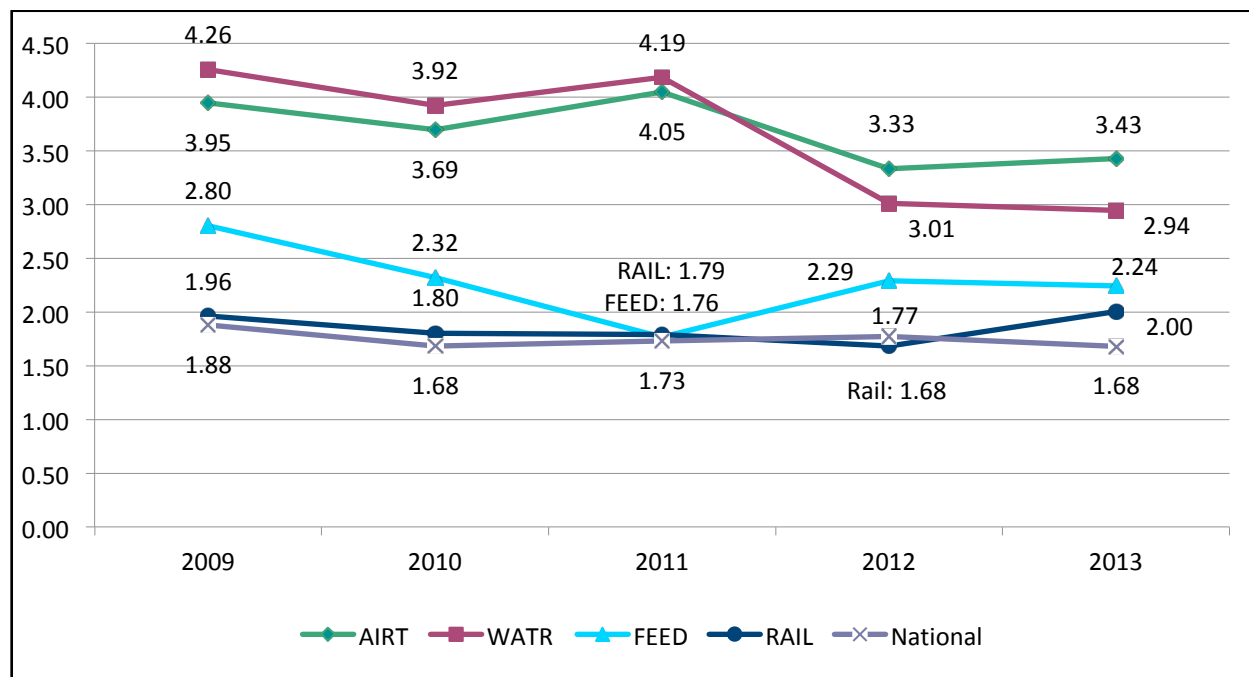
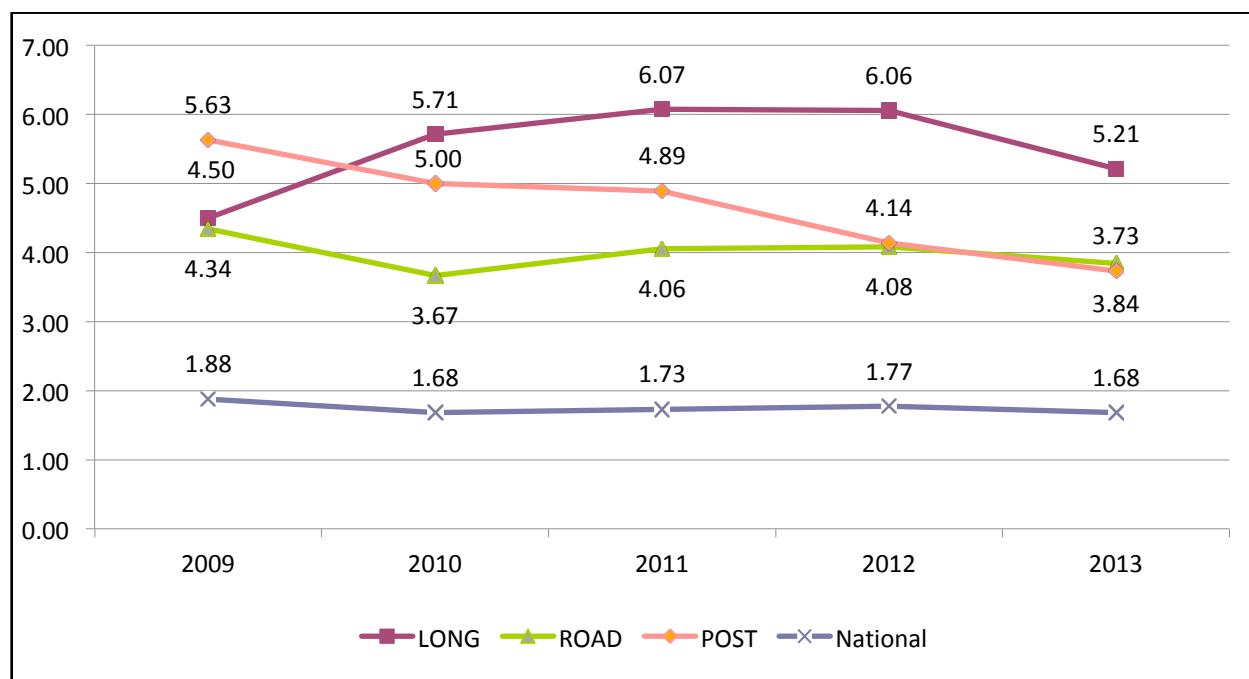


Chart 3.2: Industry Sectors with highest 2013 FIIR values, 2009-2013