



# Labour

## **2014 Occupational Injuries amongst Federal Jurisdiction Employers**

**Occupational Injuries Amongst Canadian Federal Jurisdiction Employers 2014**

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## 2014 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 **1.79** per 100 fulltime equivalent employees (FTEs), an increase of 6.6% from the 2013 DIIR of 1.68. The 2014 DIIR is the fifth lowest DIIR since 1982.
- The national Fatal Injury Incidence Rate (FIIR) for the federal jurisdiction is **4.35** per 100,000 FTEs, a 14.0% decrease from the 2013 FIIR of 5.06. This is the third lowest FIIR value over the past ten years.
- There were **54,031** total injuries reported to the Labour Program in 2014, a 3% decrease from 2013 (55,749). Of this number, **20,539** (38.0%) were disabling injuries, **50** (0.09%) were fatal injuries and **33,442** (61.9%) were minor injuries. Only the proportion of disabling injuries has increased from 2013.
- The Postal Contractors industry sector has reported an increase of 90% in its DIIR from 2013 to 2014, contributing significantly to the rise in the national DIIR value. However, the sector's Injury Incidence Rate (IIR) which also incorporates minor injuries decreased by 26% from 2013 to 2014 as there were approximately 2,000 fewer total injuries (minor, disabling and fatal). The increase in the DIIR is the outcome of an improved approach to injury reporting by an employer resulting in a redistribution of injuries from minor injuries to disabling injuries. Due to the size of the employer, any change in disabling injuries has an impact on not only the sector's DIIR but also the national DIIR.
- Of the six sectors with high 2014 DIIR values, the Postal Contractors industry sector underwent the most noted increase in DIIR values from 2010 to 2014 (41%). The sectors that underwent the most noted decreases were the Water Transport Sector (39%) and Air Transport Sector (24%). The national DIIR also increased from 2010 to 2014 (6%).  
(Annex Chart 3.1)
- Most of the industry sectors with high 2014 FIIR values reported FIIR values that fluctuated from 2010 to 2014, going from FIIRs of 0.00 in some years to positive FIIRs in others, and vice versa. The only industry sectors to constantly report positive FIIRs in this period were the Road Transport and Rail Transport industry sectors, both of whose FIIRs increased by 8% and 197% respectively. (Annex Chart 3.2)

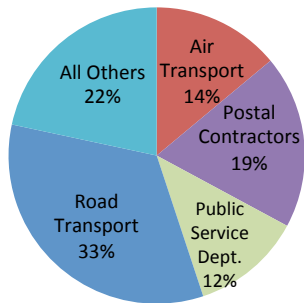
## Important Notes

- 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 seven**
- Industries under Federal Jurisdiction can be found on **page nine**
- An annex presenting trend charts on industry sectors with high DIIR and FIIR values can be found on **page ten**

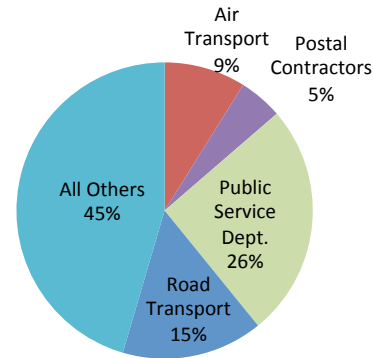
## Occupational Injuries for Federal Jurisdiction Injury Sectors, 2014

**Disabling Injuries:** Combined, the Road Transport and Postal Contractors industry sectors make up just over half of all reported disabling injuries in the federal jurisdiction in 2014; however, these two sectors only represent a fifth of total employment within the federal jurisdiction.

**Chart 1.1 Percentage of Disabling Injuries within Federal Jurisdiction Industry Sectors, 2014**

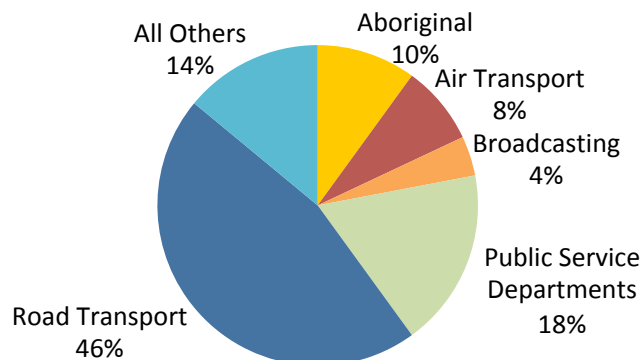


**Chart 1.2 Percentage of Employees within Federal Jurisdiction Industry Sectors, 2014**



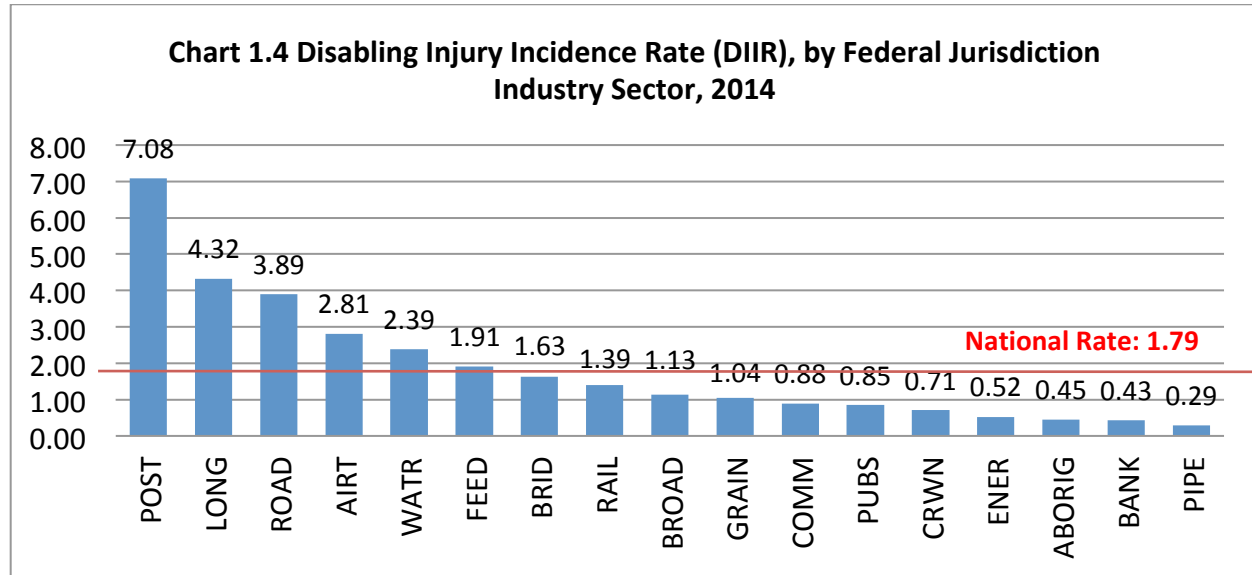
**Fatal Injuries:** The total number of reported fatalities in 2014 has decreased by 13.8% from 58 in 2013 to 50 in 2014. As is common with previous years, the Road Transport sector makes up a large proportion of fatalities occurring within the federal jurisdiction. No industry sector, other than Road Transport (23), reported over 10 fatalities in 2014.

**Chart 1.3 Percentage of Fatal Work Injuries in Federal Jurisdiction Industries, 2014**

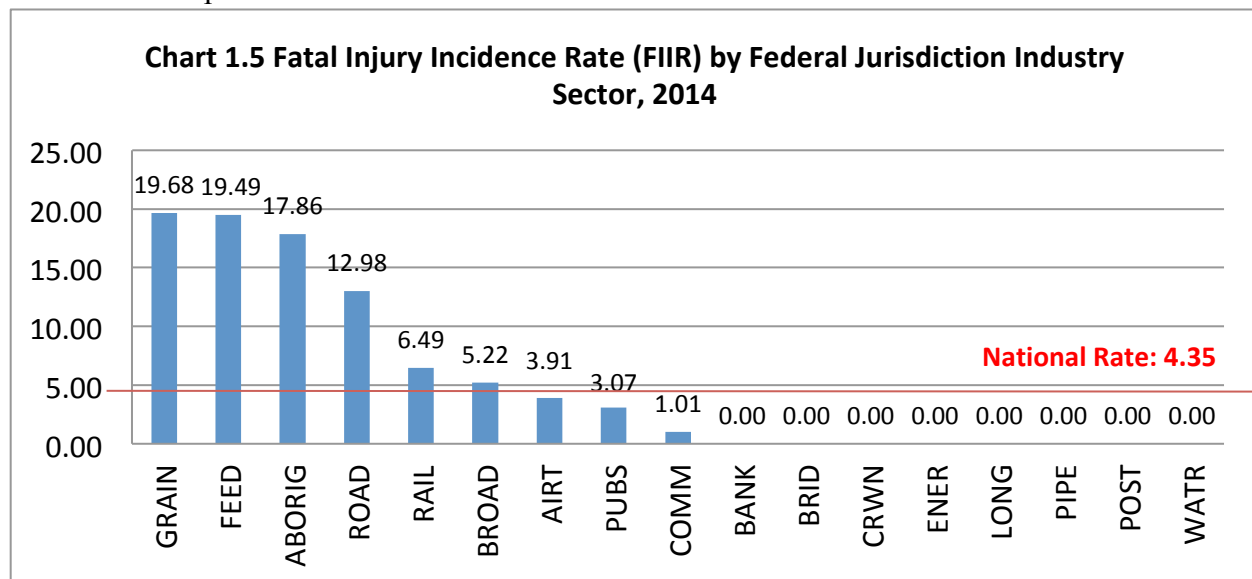


**Note:** In Road Transport, as in all other sectors, highway accidents resulting in death are counted as fatalities.

**DIIR:** Six of the 17 industries under federal jurisdiction reported DIIRs higher than the national rate of 1.79. These industries were: Postal Contractors, Long shoring, Road Transport, Air Transport, Water Transport and Feed, Flour and Seed. Of these sectors, the Postal Contractors and the Road Transportation industry sectors was the only sector to report an increased DIIR from 2013 to 2014. In 2013, these same six industries reported DIIRs above the national rate.

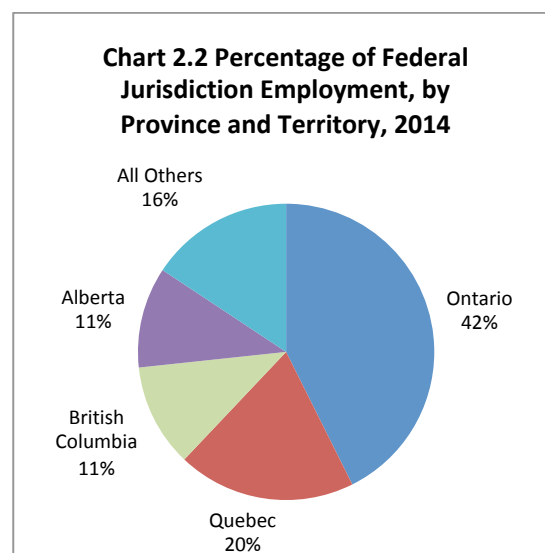
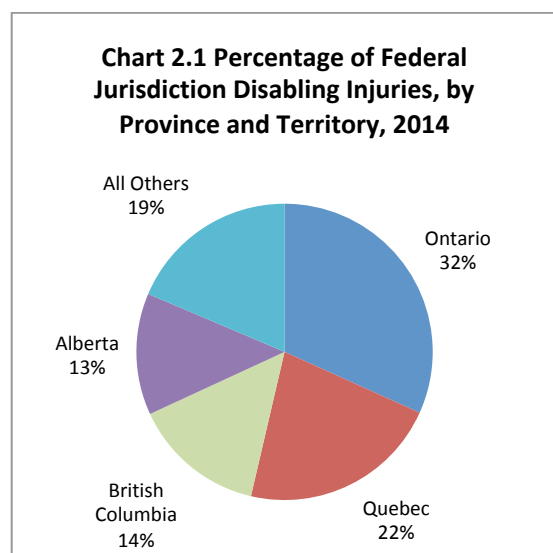


**FIIR:** Eight of the 17 industries under federal jurisdiction report no fatalities in 2014. Along with these eight industry sectors, the Public Service Departments, Air Transport and Communications sectors all reported FIIR values below the national rate of 4.35. The Grain Elevators, Feed, Flour, and Seed, and Aboriginal Sectors are top three in terms of FIIR values. This is due to the fact that these three sectors combined for eight of the fifty reported fatalities in 2014 while only accounting for 3.8% of total federal jurisdiction employment. In 2013, these three sectors reported zero fatalities.

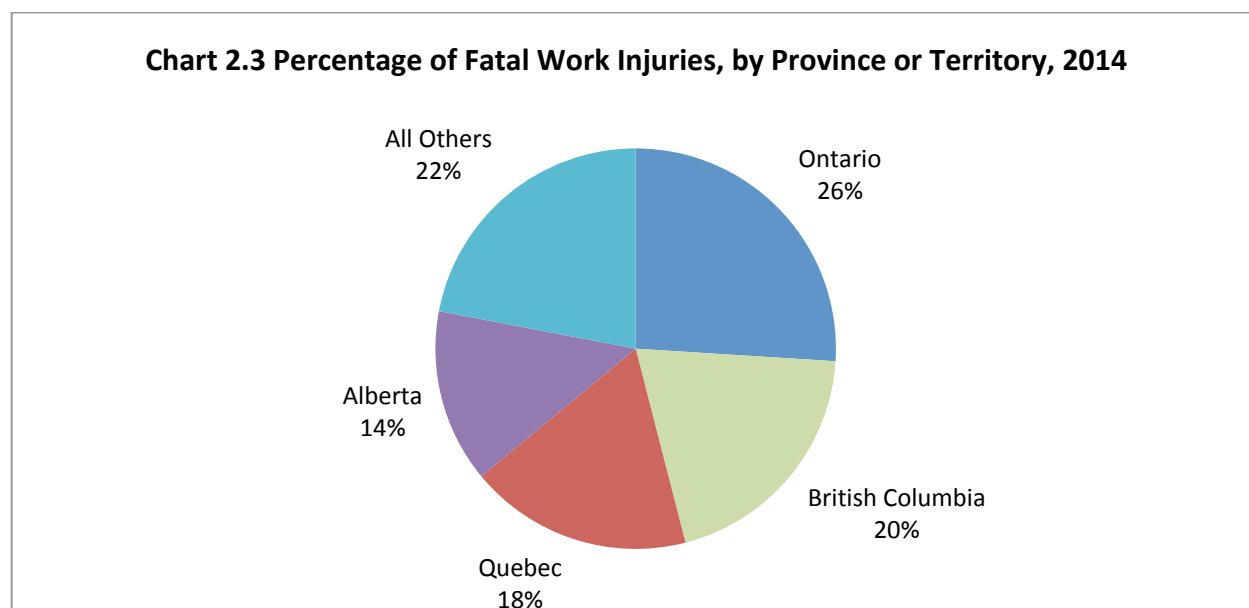


## Occupational Injuries for Federal Jurisdiction Employers by Province or Territory, 2014

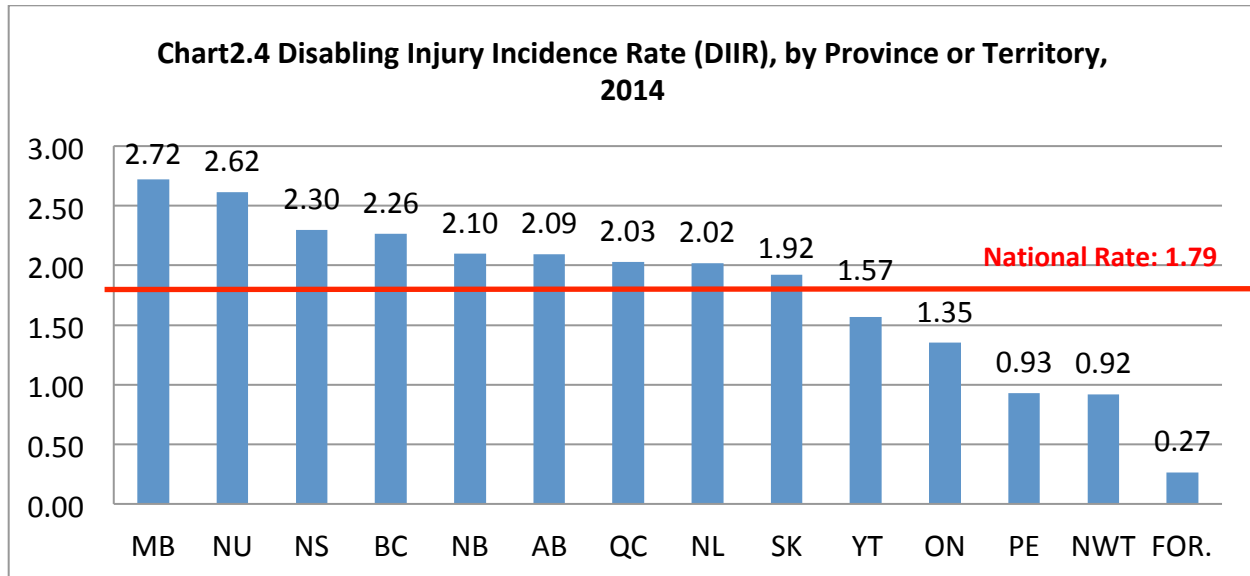
**Disabling Injuries:** In 2014, Ontario, Quebec, British Columbia and Alberta accounted for 81% of all disabling injuries. This is understandable due to their large combined share (84%) of all federal jurisdiction employment.



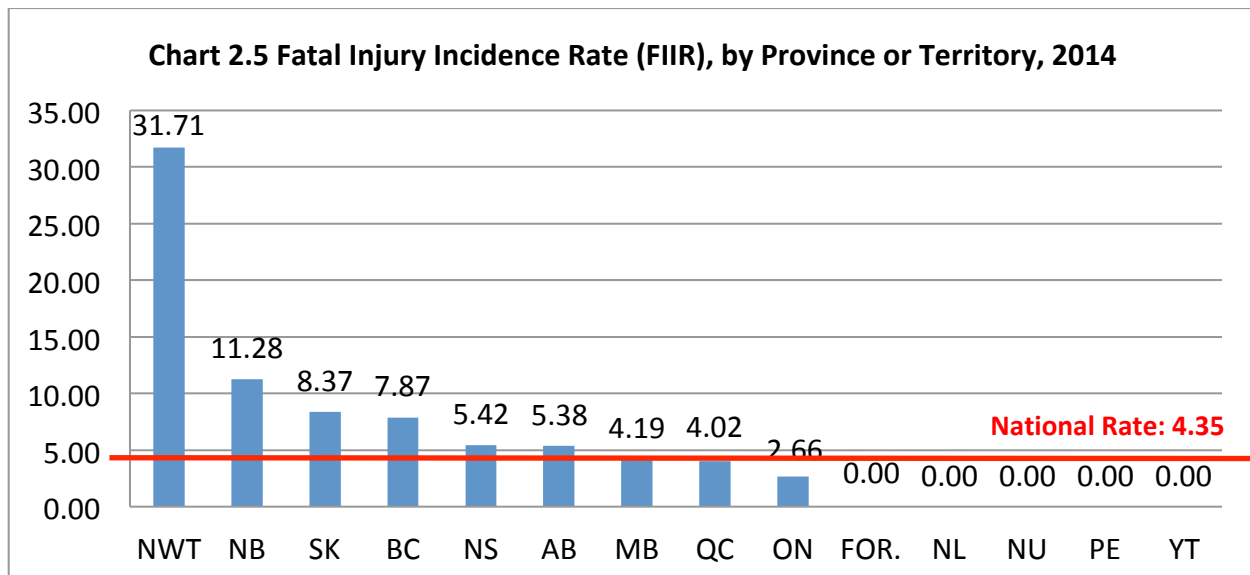
**Fatal Injuries:** Ontario, British Columbia, Alberta and Quebec accounted for 78% of all fatal injuries in 2014. When looking at **Chart 2.5** on the next page, of these four provinces, British Columbia and Alberta had an FIIR above the national rate.



**DIIR:** Only five jurisdictions reported DIIR values below the national rate of 1.79. As with 2013, Ontario, PEI, NWT and foreign worksites were among the jurisdictions which reported among the lowest DIIR values.



**FIIR:** Manitoba, Quebec, Ontario, Newfoundland and Labrador, Nunavut, PEI, foreign worksites and the Yukon all reported FIIR values below the national rate of 4.35. In 2013, the two largest provinces in terms of share of federal jurisdiction employment, Ontario and Quebec, were both also below the 2013 national rate of 5.06. While the Northwest Territories reported only one fatality, its low FTE count of 3,154, or 0.3% of total federal jurisdiction employment, resulted in a high FIIR value.





## Glossary

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

<b>Disabling Injury</b>	<p>Any occupation injury or disease that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>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;</li><li>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; or</li><li>3. results in the permanent impairment of a bodily function of an employee.</li></ol>
<b>Disabling Injury Incidence Rate (DIIR)</b>	<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>
<b>Employee</b>	<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>
<b>Employment</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li><li>2. Any voluntary work or activities undertaken while on duty for the benefit of the employer.</li><li>3. Any activities undertaken while on duty with the consent or approval of the employer.</li></ol>
<b>Fatal Injury</b>	<p>An occupational injury or disease resulting in death.</p>

<b>Fatal Injury Incidence Rate (FIIR)</b>	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.
<b>Federal Jurisdiction</b>	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 (see <b>Section 2</b> of this publication).
<b>Full-time Equivalent (FTE)</b>	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.
<b>Injury Incidence Rate (IIR)</b>	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).
<b>Minor Injury</b>	An occupation injury or disease, excluding disabling injuries, for which treatment at a medical facility is provided.
<b>Occupational Injury</b>	Any injury, disease or illness incurred by an employee in the performance of, or in connection with, his or her work.

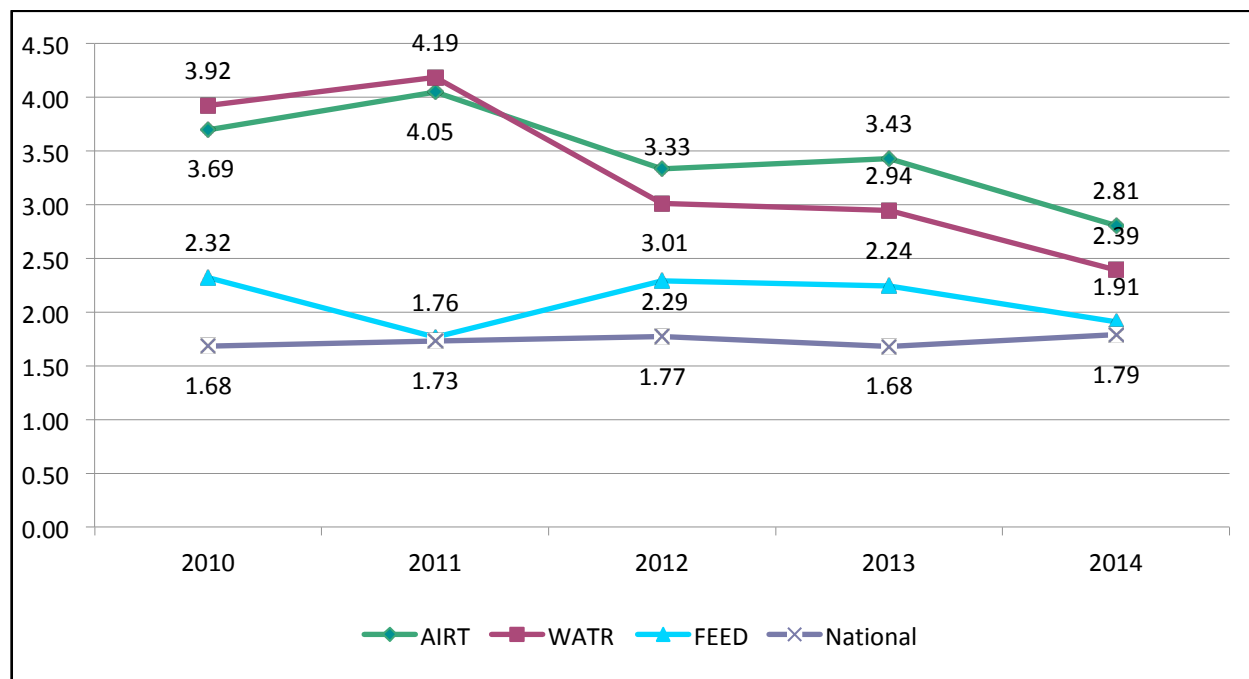
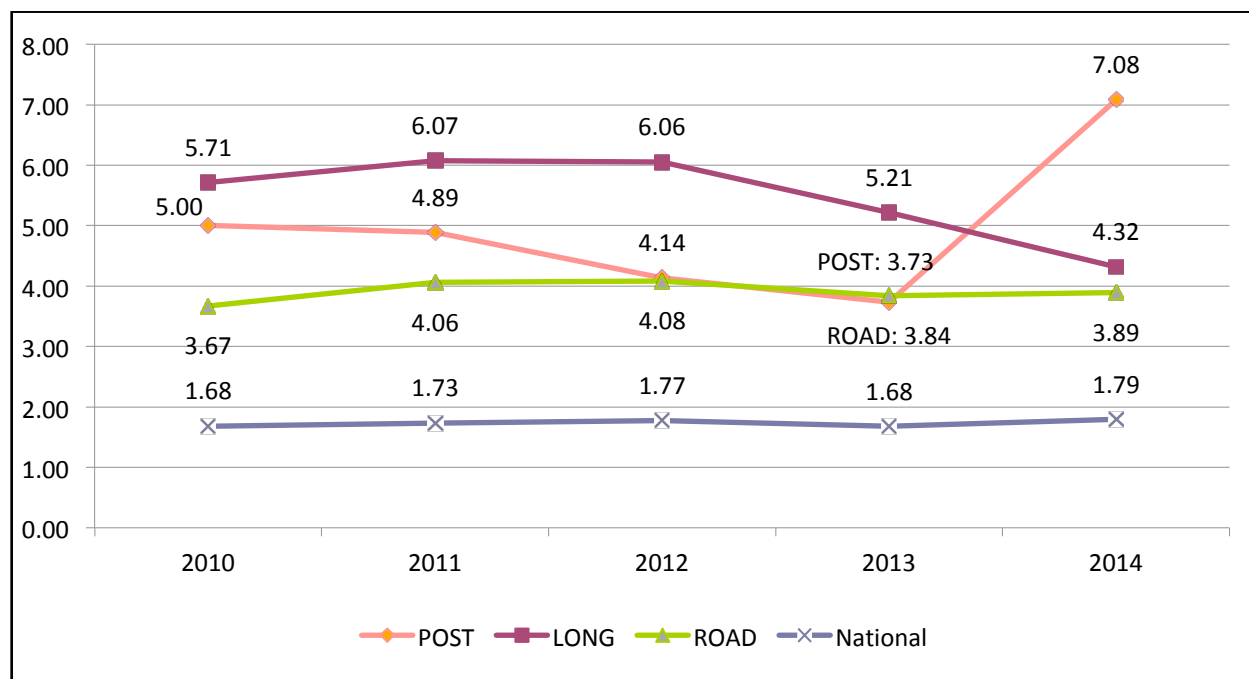
## Industries under Federal Jurisdiction

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 2014 DIIR values, 2010-2014



**Chart 3.2: Industry sectors with highest 2014 FIIR values, 2010-2014**