




Employment and
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Canada



2018 OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AMONGST FEDERAL JURISDICTION EMPLOYERS

2018 Occupational Injuries amongst Federal Jurisdiction Employers

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The data used in this publication are extracted from Employer Annual Hazardous Occurrence Reports (EAHOR) submitted to the Labour Program by federally regulated employers. The Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) Regulations under the *Canada Labour Code* stipulate this reporting requirement.

This publication presents both information and analysis on the Disabling Injury Frequency Rate (DIFR) and the Fatal Injury Frequency Rate (FIFR). This information is presented by federal jurisdiction industry sector and by province/territory. You can locate the definitions of these rates and other relevant terms in the Glossary of this publication. You can find information on all injury rates and historical data dating back to 2008 on the Government of Canada's [Open Data Portal](#).

Industry sectors under federal jurisdiction

According to the *Canada Labour Code*, 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 names of the industry sectors have changed from previous publications to better describe and group the work within these industry sectors. Only the names of the industry sectors have changed. The number of employers covered by each has remained stable, with the exception of 'Public Service Departments' and 'Crown Corporations' which have been combined to become 'Federal Public Services/Public Service Departments/Crown Corporations'.

The industrial sectors included are as follows:

Industry abbreviations	Current	Previous
POST	Postal Services/Postal Contractors	Postal Contractors
LONG	Longshoring/Stevedoring /Port/Harbour Operations/Pilotage	Longshoring
ROAD	Road Transportation	Road Transport
AIRT	Air Transportation	Air Transport
FEED	Feed, Flour and Seed	Feed, Flour and Seed
WATER	Water Transportation (Shipping and Ferries)	Water Transport
RAIL	Rail Transportation	Rail Transport
GRAIN	Grain Handling/Grain Elevators	Grain Elevators
BROAD	Broadcasting (Television, Radio, Internet)	Broadcasting
COMM	Communications	Communication
PUBS	Federal Public Services/Public Service Departments/Crown Corporations	Public Service Departments
		Crown Corporations
INDG	Indigenous	Aboriginal
ENER	Energy/ Mining/Mineral Processing	Energy and Mining
BRID	Interprovincial Infrastructure (Bridges, Tunnels, Canals, Causeways)	Bridges and Tunnels
BANK	Banking/Banks	Banking
PIPE	Pipeline Transportation	Pipelines

National injury highlights

- The national 2018 DIFR is **9.30**. This is an increase of 1.4% from the 2017 DIFR of 9.17. It is the sixth lowest DIFR value since 1982.
- The national 2018 FIFR is 34.24. This is an increase of 21.9% from the 2017 FIFR of 28.08. It is the highest FIFR in the past 10 years, since 2009.
- There were 49,366 total injuries (disabling, fatal and minor) reported to the Labour Program in 2018, a 3.3% increase from 2017 (47,800). Of the 2018 total injuries, 21,378 (43.3%) were disabling injuries, 79 (0.16%) were fatal injuries and 27,909 (56.5%) were minor injuries. Only the proportion of minor injuries decreased from 2017.
- Of the six industry sectors with the highest 2018 DIFR values, the Feed, Flour, and Seed (Feed) sector underwent the most noted increase over the last five years. The DIFR for this sector increased by 13%, rising from 9.74 in 2014 to 11.02 in 2018. This sector is also the only sector among the six to be above the national DIFR in 2018 and not above the national DIFR in 2017. See **Chart 1.4** for DIFR values for all sectors and **Charts 3.1 (a) and (b)** for historical trends of the six industry sectors with the highest 2018 DIFR values.
- The 3 sectors with the highest FIFR values for 2018 were Road Transportation (128.66) Longshoring/Stevedoring /Port/Harbour Operations/Pilotage (Longshoring) (118.39) and Feed, Flour and Seed (Feed) (98.81) (See Chart 3.2). Since 2008, Road Transportation has consistently reported FIFR values above the national rates. Longshoring and Feed, however, have fluctuated, reporting no fatalities in 2014 (Longshoring), 2015(Feed and Longshoring), 2016(Feed) and 2017(Longshoring).
- The Indigenous, Federal Public Services, and Transportation (Road, Rail, and Air) sectors reported fatalities in every year from 2014 to 2018. Amongst them, AIRT and PUBS reported a 2018 FIFR below the national rate. See Chart 1.5 for FIFR values for all sectors and Chart 3.2 for historical trends of the 3 industry sectors with the highest 2018 FIFR values.
- Overall, 13 of the 16 sectors under federal jurisdiction reported fatalities in 2018.

Important note: More detailed and historical injury data is available through the Government of Canada's [Open Data Portal](#).

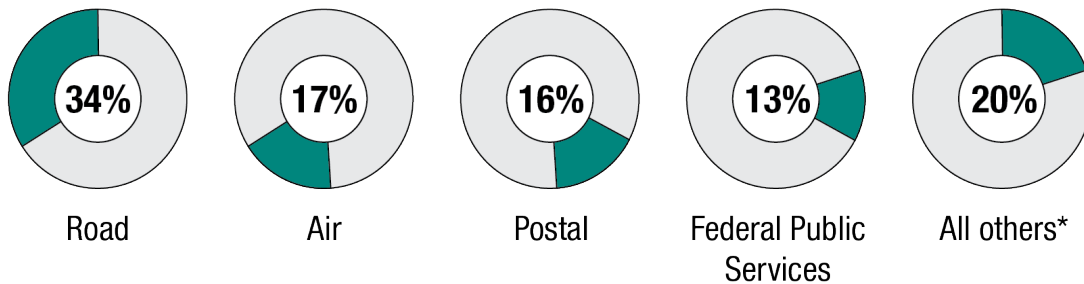
Occupational injuries for federal jurisdiction by industry sector, 2018

Disabling injuries: The combined total of the following industry sectors made up two-thirds of all reported disabling injuries in the federal jurisdiction in 2018:

- Road Transportation
- Air Transportation and
- Postal Services (See Chart 1.1)

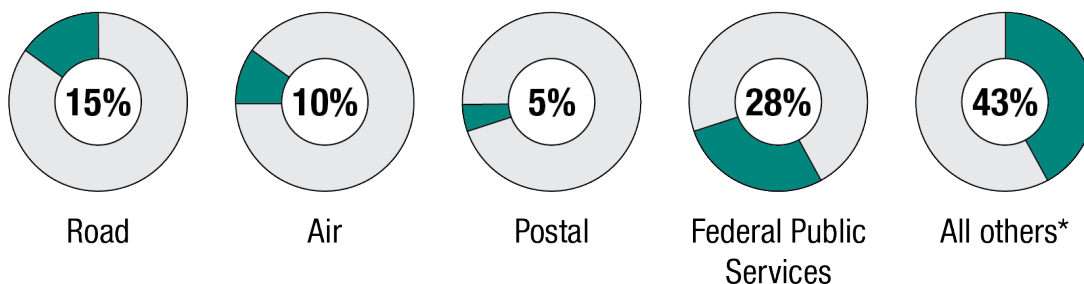
However, these 3 sectors only represent less than 30% of total employees in the federal jurisdiction (See Chart 1.2). This distribution is roughly identical to the 2017 figures.

Chart 1.1 Percentage of reported disabling injuries within federal jurisdiction industry sectors, 2018



* All Others: COMM: 5.1%; BANK: 3.8%; RAIL: 3.0%; WATER: 2.6%; LONG 1.7%, BCAST 1.7%; FEED 1.0%; INDG 0.8%, GRAIN: 0.4%; PIPE: 0.1%; ENER 0.1%; BRID: 0.01%

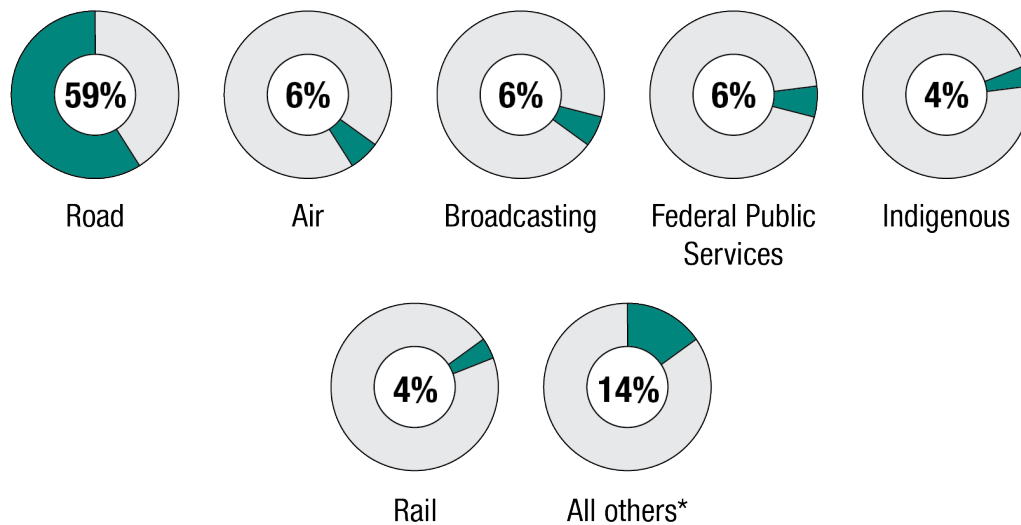
Chart 1.2 Percentage of reported employees within federal jurisdiction industry sectors, 2018



* All Others: BANK: 21.8%; COMM: 8.1%; RAIL: 3.0%; BROAD: 2.5%; WATER: 2.2%; INDG: 2.1%; FEED: 0.9%; LONG: 0.7%; GRAIN and PIPE 0.6% each; ENER: 0.2%; BRID: 0.04%

Fatal injuries: The total number of reported fatalities has increased by 29%, from 61 in 2017 to 79 in 2018. The increase can be attributed partly to the fact that the Road Transport sector reported 16 more fatalities in 2018 (47) than 2017 (31).

Chart 1.3 Percentage of reported fatal work injuries in federal jurisdiction industry sectors, 2018



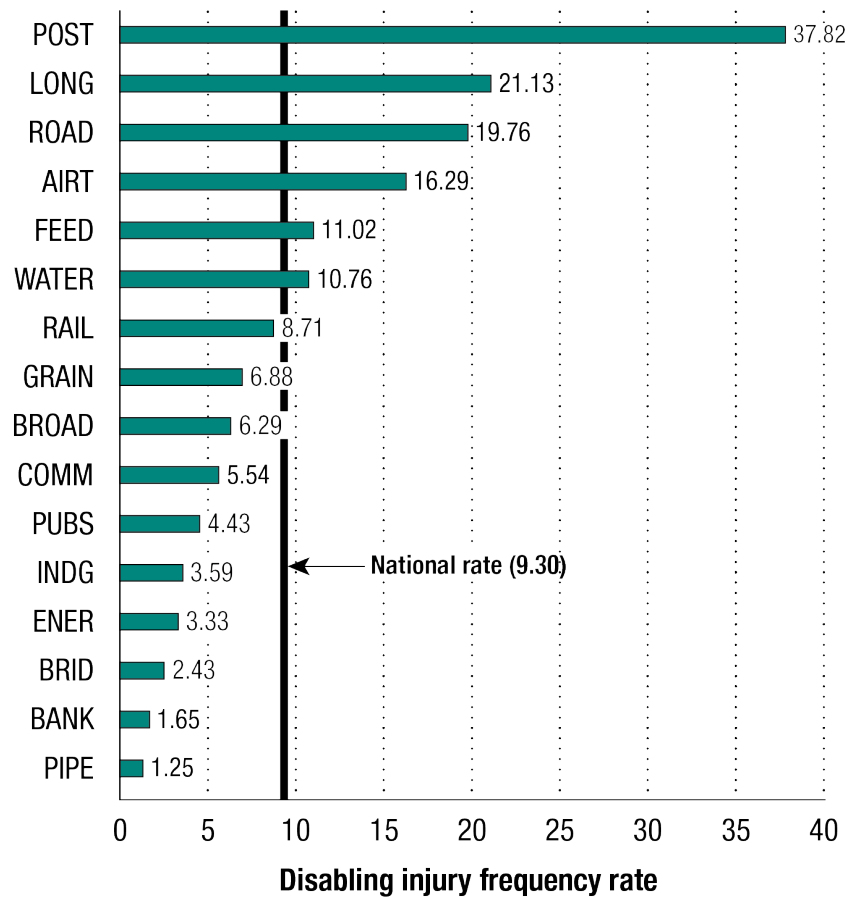
*All others include two fatalities each for the Banking, Feed, Flour, and Seed, Longshoring and Water Transportation sectors and one fatality in each of the following three sectors: Communications, Pipeline Transportation and Grain Handling/Grain Elevators

DIFR: In 2018, 6 of the 16 industry sectors under federal jurisdiction reported DIFRs higher than the national rate of 9.30 (See Chart 1.4). These industries were:

- Postal Services
- Longshoring
- Road Transport
- Air Transport
- Feed, Flour and Seed, and
- Water Transportation

The top 6 sectors in both 2017 and 2018 remained identical. Postal Services is the only sector to have reported a decrease from 2017 (41.39) to 2018 (37.82) (See Charts 3.1(a) and (b)).

Chart 1.4 Disabling injury frequency rate (DIFR), by federal jurisdiction industry sector, 2018



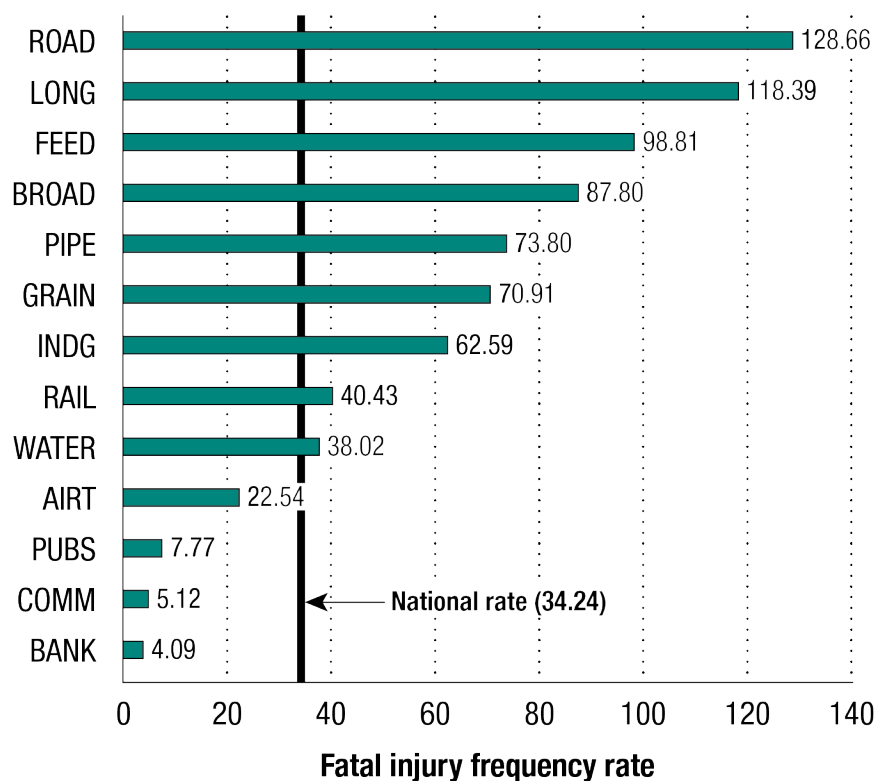
FIFR: Of the 16 industry sectors that fall within federal jurisdiction, 13 reported fatalities in 2018. Nine of these 13 industry sectors all reported FIFR values above the national rate (34.24):

1. Road Transport
2. Longshoring/Stevedoring/Port/Harbour Operations/Pilotage
3. Feed, Flour, and Seed
4. Broadcasting (Television, Radio, Internet)
5. Pipeline Transportation
6. Grain Handling/Grain Elevators
7. Indigenous
8. Rail Transport, and
9. Water Transportation (Shipping and Ferries)

In comparison to 2017, the Road Transport, Feed, Flour, and Seed, Indigenous, Grain Handling, and Broadcasting sectors were the 5 sectors above the national rate in both years. Along with these 5 sectors, the following industry sectors reported fatalities in 2017 and 2018:

- Rail Transportation
- Air Transportation
- Federal Public Services/Public Service Departments/Crown Corporations
- Communications, and
- Banking

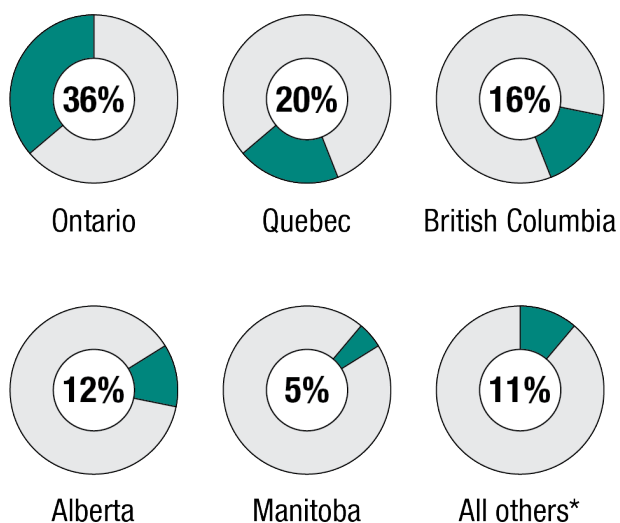
Chart 1.5 Fatal injury frequency rate (FIFR), by federal jurisdiction industry sector, 2018



Occupational injuries for federal employers by province or territory, 2018

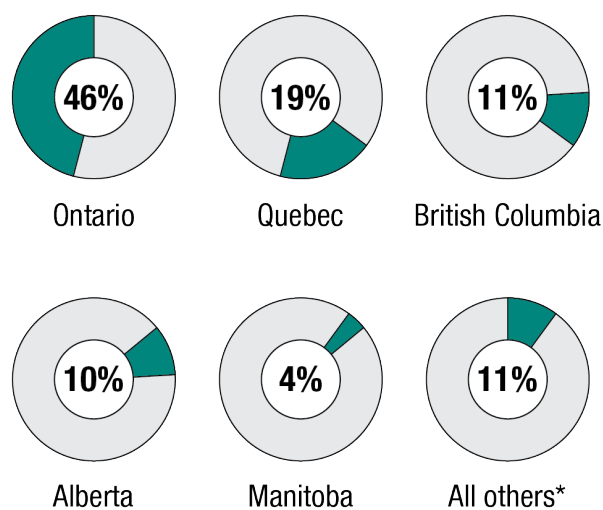
Disabling injuries: In 2018, 4 provinces (Ontario, Quebec, British Columbia and Alberta) accounted for 84% of all reported disabling injuries (see Chart 2.1). This can be attributed to these 4 provinces' combined share (85%) of all reported federal jurisdiction employment (see Chart 2.2). There has been little change in the regional distribution of the total 2018 disabling injury numbers when compared to 2017.

Chart 2.1 Percentage of reported disabling injuries by province/territory, 2018



* All others: NS: 3.3%; SK: 2.9%; NB: 2.2%; NL: 1.3%; PEI: 0.5%; NWT, YT, NU 0.2% each; Foreign: 0.1%;

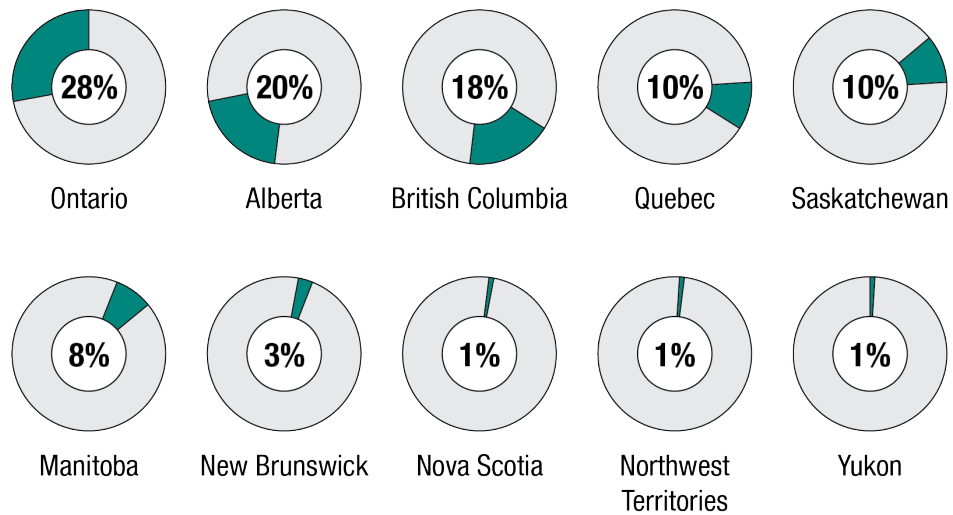
Chart 2.2 Percentage of reported federal jurisdiction employment by province/territory, 2018



* All others: SK: 2.9%; NS: 2.7%; NB: 2.5%; NL: 1.3%; Foreign: 0.6%; PEI: 0.5%; NWT and YT 0.2% each; NU: 0.1%

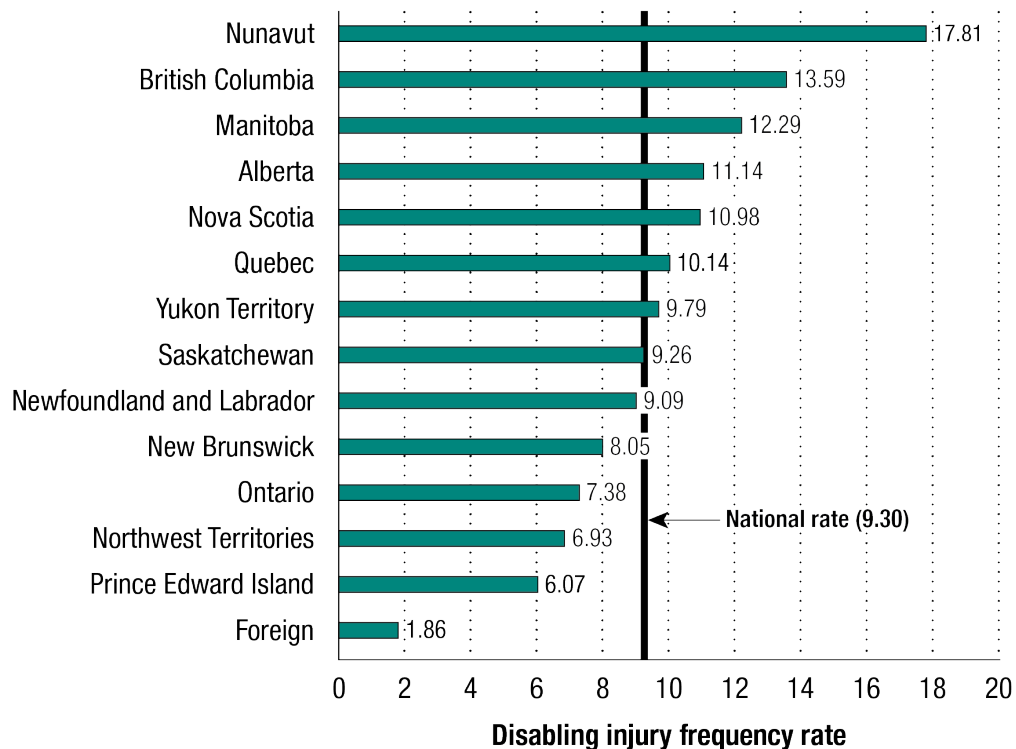
Fatal injuries: In 2018, 5 provinces (Ontario, Alberta, British Columbia, Quebec and Saskatchewan) accounted for 86% of all reported fatal injuries (see Chart 2.3). Of these provinces, only Alberta's share of fatal injuries increased from 11% in 2017 to 20% in 2018.

Chart 2.3 Percentage of fatal work injuries by province/territory, 2018



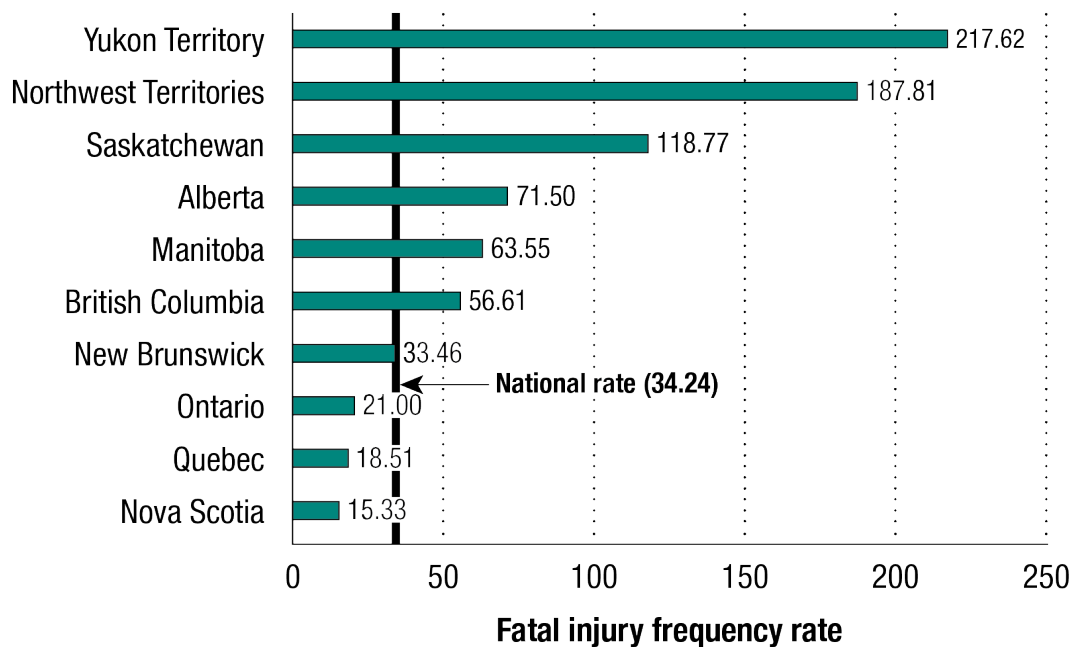
DIFR: A total of 5 provinces and 2 territories reported DIFR values above the national rate of 9.30 (see Chart 2.4). Of these, Nunavut, Alberta, Nova Scotia, Quebec, and the Yukon reported a higher DIFR value in 2018 than in 2017. British Columbia, Manitoba, and Nunavut maintained the highest DIFR values in 2018 when compared to 2017.

Chart 2.4 Disabling injury frequency rate (DIFR) by province/territory, 2018



FIFR: Only Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island and Nunavut reported no fatalities in 2018 (see Chart 2.5). In comparison to 2017, only Saskatchewan, Alberta, Manitoba and British Columbia remain above the national FIFR. They have also reported higher FIFR values in 2018 than in 2017. Of note, the FIFR for Yukon is significantly higher than all the other provinces and territories. This is because it reported one fatality for approximately 4.6 million hours worked. This resulted in an FIFR of 217.62 fatalities per one billion hours worked for Yukon in 2018 compared to the national rate of 34.24.

Chart 2.5 Fatal injury frequency rate (FIFR) by province/territory, 2018



Glossary

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

Disabling Injury

Any employment injury or occupational disease that:

- 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;
- 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
- results in the permanent impairment of a bodily function of an employee.

Disabling Injury Frequency Rate (DIFR)

Defined as the total number of disabling and fatal occupational injuries per one million hours worked. It is calculated based on the following formula: $((\text{Total Disabling Injuries} + \text{Total Fatal Injuries}) * 1,000,000 / \text{Total Hours Worked})$.

Employee

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. An employee is also any other person subject to the provisions of a workers' compensation board act or any direction or order of a board.

Employment

- 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.
- Any voluntary work or activities undertaken while on duty for the benefit of the employer.
- Any activities undertaken while on duty with the consent or approval of the employer.

Fatal Injury

An occupational injury or disease resulting in death.

Fatal Injury Frequency Rate (FIFR)

Defined as the total number of fatal occupational injuries per one billion hours worked. It is calculated based on the following formula: $(\text{Total Fatal Injuries} * 1,000,000,000 / \text{Total Hours Worked})$.

Federal Jurisdiction

Federal jurisdiction covers:

- Works, undertakings or businesses that are within the legislative authority of Parliament; and
- 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 *Canada Labour Code* covers specific industries and their infrastructures (see the next section of this publication for a list of industry sectors under federal jurisdiction).

Full-time Equivalent (FTE)

Refers to the employment of one person full time. It may also refer to more than one person part time whose total working time is the equivalent of one person working full time. FTEs are measured in person-years. For example:

- 100 people employed full time equals 100 FTEs
- 10 people employed half time equals 5 FTEs
- All 110 people combined represent 105 FTEs

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.

Annex: Data charts

Chart 3.1 (a): Federal jurisdiction industry sectors with highest 2018 DIFR values, 2014-2018

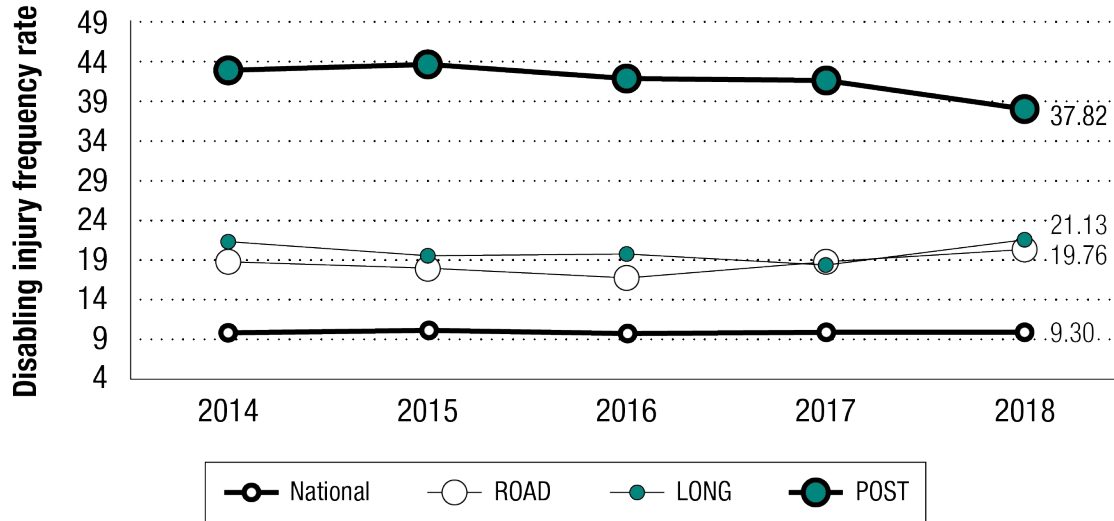


Chart 3.1 (b): Federal jurisdiction industry sectors with highest 2018 DIFR values, 2014-2018

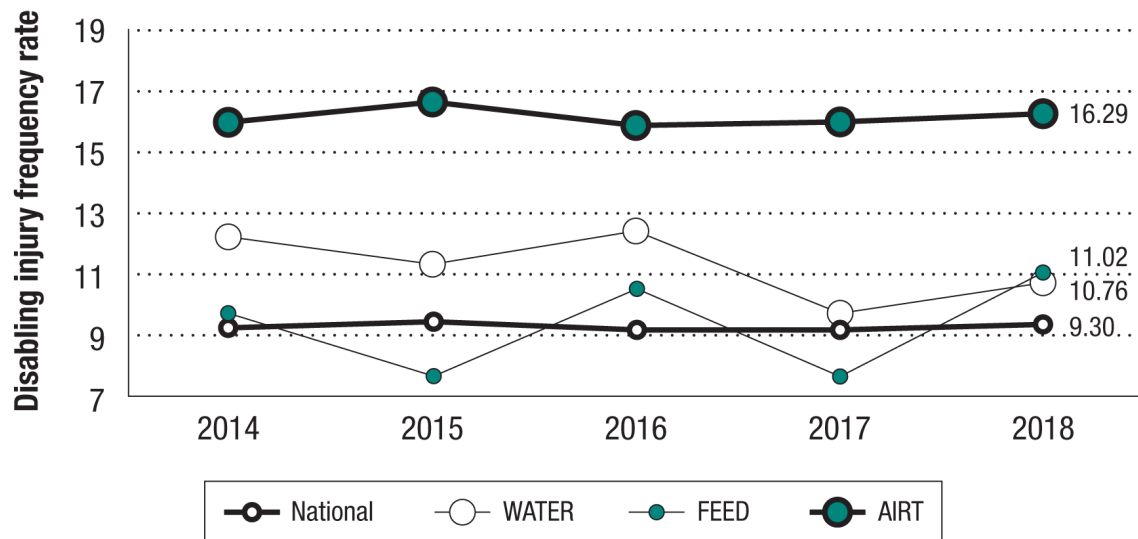


Chart 3.2: Federal jurisdiction industry sectors with highest 2018 FIFR values, 2014-2018

