



Labour

Occupational Injuries and Diseases in Canada, 1996 – 2005

Injury Rates and Cost to the Economy

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PREFACE

The statistics presented in this report provide users in government, industry, labour, and academia with a factual base for establishing and evaluating health and safety programs.

Sections I and II describe the concepts presented, the principal sources of data, the data collection methods and a discussion of their limitations.

Section III analyzes injury and workers' compensation statistics for Canadian industries in all jurisdictions. The data were compiled from occupational injury claims submitted by employers to provincial and territorial Workers' Compensation Boards and Commissions, and from employment data published by Statistics Canada.

The majority of the data presented in this report were obtained from official data released to the general public by the Association of Workers' Compensation Boards of Canada (AWCBC). All statements and interpretations included in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of Human Resources and Social Development Canada or the AWCBC and any of its member Workers' Compensation Boards or Commissions.

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I. SOURCES OF DATA, COLLECTION METHODS AND LIMITATIONS

Although Human Resources and Social Development Canada's (HRSDC) responsibilities in the area of accident reporting and prevention are restricted to companies under federal jurisdiction (Part II of the *Canada Labour Code*), data presented in this report were collected from the AWCBC National Work Injuries Statistics Program (NWISP), Board/Commission Financial and Statistical Data and *Key Statistical Measures* (KSMs), as well as from Statistics Canada. This report was produced in order to provide national occupational injuries and compensation data to all interested users.

Previously, the Labour Program of HRSDC published national injuries and compensation information that it collected directly on an annual basis from each of the provincial or territorial Workers' Compensation Boards (WCBs). The last publication of this kind, which also included occupational injuries, diseases and fatalities data for employers or companies under federal jurisdiction, was entitled *Occupational Injuries and their Cost in Canada, 1993–1997*.

While HRSDC's responsibilities in the area of accident reporting and prevention are restricted to employers under federal jurisdiction (Part II of the *Canada Labour Code*), these responsibilities do not include the collection or reporting of workers' compensation data for federal jurisdiction employers. However, data on occupational injuries, diseases and fatalities relating to the federal jurisdiction can be found in the annually updated HRSDC publication *Occupational Injuries Among Canadian Federal Jurisdiction Employers*.

1.1 Workers' Compensation Board Data: Coverage and Limitations

The work injury and disease statistics published in this report originate from administrative records used by the 12 provincial and territorial Workers' Compensation Boards and Commissions (WCBs) to record time-loss claims from injured workers (Northwest Territories and Nunavut are combined). NWISP was established to use the claims records from the WCBs for statistical purposes. Since 1996, this program has been coordinated by the AWCBC, in cooperation with the 12 Workers' Compensation jurisdictions.

The administrative records provide a readily accessible data source for work-related injury and disease statistics. However, these administrative data were collected by each Board or Commission to meet their specific program requirements (the compensation and rehabilitation of workers injured or killed on the job), and were not originally designed to produce an occupational health and safety (OHS) information system. Nevertheless, the WCBs have emerged as the primary source of OHS data for comparing the occupational injury experience in all Canadian jurisdictions. The data in this document are subject to the collection practices, reporting requirements, claims policies and definitions employed by each of the various boards and commissions. However, the AWCBC does endeavour to ensure that consistent definitions, reporting methods and reporting periods (reference

or time) have been used or applied to the data for each of the provincial or territorial WCBs.

The NWISP states that within each of the 12 Boards or Commissions, the data are consistent over time, but differences may be observed if inter-jurisdictional comparisons are made.¹ According to the NWISP, variances can arise because the acts and regulations administered by each of the Boards are not identical and each Board has unique operating procedures.² Also, the NWISP makes data users aware that the population covered may be restricted, or can vary between each of the 12 jurisdictions. In the case of workers' compensation, it has been estimated that approximately 80% of workers are covered under a provincial or territorial workers' compensation scheme; with coverage differing slightly from jurisdiction to jurisdiction. For example, self-employed persons may be excluded, as well as professional offices and industries such as finance.³

Total benefit payments or compensation figures shown in this report include all payments made for compensation during the reference year, regardless of the accident year (for all years paid during the year, rather than the cost of benefits related to accidents and diseases that occurred within that year). Payment amounts for injury compensation figures include those for both assessable and self-insured employers. These figures exclude administration expenses, but include all benefit types: short-term disability, long-term disability, survivors' benefits, and healthcare and rehabilitation services.

The "total claims reported" figures relate to all new claims reported within the reference year regardless of accident year; the "accepted time-loss injuries" relate to all compensated lost-time claims resulting from accidents that occurred in the reference year, and to diseases that were diagnosed or reported in the reference year.

1.2 Statistics Canada Employment Data (Number of Workers Covered)

As actual data on the number of workers covered by provincial WCBs is not available from the provincial and territorial Boards and Commissions or the AWCBC, the employment data used in Section III of the report are taken from the *Labour Force Survey* (LFS) annual averages figures published by Statistics Canada in *Labour Force Historical Review, 2006* (STC cat. 71F0004XCB). Because the territories are not covered by the LFS, the Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut employment figures are taken from the *Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours* (SEPH), (CANSIM Table 281-0024). SEPH employment totals are for paid employees only; they do not include the self-employed (LFS employment figures include all categories of workers).

The employment figures were then adjusted by using AWCBC "percentage of workforce covered" figures to derive "number of workers covered" estimates. These figures

¹ Association of Workers' Compensation Boards of Canada, National Work Injuries Statistics Program, *National Work Injury and Disease Statistics, 2003–2005*.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

indicate the percentage of the provincial or territorial workforce (employed labour force) that is effectively covered by the compensation system in that province or territory. The reader should note that the AWCBC “percentage of workforce covered” figures are estimates only and the reliability of these figures is subject to limitations resulting from the absence of a detailed count of workers in the databases of the Boards and Commissions. In addition, for years where “percentage of workforce covered” data is not available (1996–1999 and 2005 in Quebec), the average for the years available (2000–2005, and 2000–2004 in Quebec) was calculated and applied to these years. Using a six year average and applying this value to years where data is not available provides an accurate estimation because no trends are evident and percentages remain relatively constant for the period 2001–2005; this suggests that they changed little from the preceding 1996–1999 period.

1.3 Advisory on Jurisdictional Rate Comparisons

Some data users may attempt to compare the performance of the provincial and territorial labour jurisdictions to the federal jurisdiction on the basis of injury rate figures. Some very important differences exist between the injury rate statistics published here and those published for federal jurisdiction employers.

Federal jurisdiction (FJ) injury data and provincial data come from different, non-compatible sources. The respective injury rates are also calculated using different methods: those presented in this report are accepted time-loss injuries per 100 workers. While accepted time-loss injuries and disabling injuries are conceptually similar, federal jurisdiction injury rates, including the “disabling injuries incidence rate” and the “injury incidence rate,” include fatal injuries and fatal and minor injuries (in the case of the latter rate). The fact that federal and provincial jurisdictions cover industries that vary widely in their relative potential for work injury must also be considered.

Moreover, the authors caution users interested in making injury rate comparisons between the national (all provincial and territorial jurisdictions) and FJ data series, for the following reasons:

Injury rates for provincial and territorial jurisdictions:

- These injury counts are based on WCB data for the number of work-related injury cases accepted for compensation during the year. Generally, only a subset of the claims received is accepted.
- The number of occupational injuries compensated during a particular year includes claims originating in previous years for which payments continue to be made in the current year.
- WCB data (all of Canada) include compensated cases for employees in industries under federal jurisdiction as well as provincial jurisdictions.
- The number of injuries reported will vary between jurisdictions depending on the different types of injuries and illnesses that are accepted for compensation.

- In addition, for jurisdictions where there is a waiting period before compensation is payable⁴, time-loss injuries will be relatively underestimated.
- As explained above, “number of workers covered” estimates must be derived based on Statistics Canada employment data and AWCBC “percentage of workforce covered” estimates.

Injury rates for the federal jurisdiction:

- These are based on injury and employment data supplied by employers to HRSDC annually.
- All work-related injuries and illnesses are reported regardless of whether they were accepted for compensation or not.
- Under-reporting of injuries may also occur, since there is little or no verification of the validity of the figures reported by employers.
- Not all federal jurisdiction employers comply with the regulated requirement for annual reporting of injuries and hazardous occurrences.
- Federal employers report “full-time equivalents” (FTEs) and these figures are used directly in the calculation of FJ injury rates.

The statistics presented in this report, especially injury and fatality rates, should be used and interpreted with all of these data limitations in mind.

⁴ Jurisdictions with waiting periods are New Brunswick (3 working days), Nova Scotia (2 days) and Prince Edward Island (60% of weekly compensation). In all these jurisdictions, the waiting period is waived if the worker is absent from work for a specified period. For more information see: http://www.awcbc.org/english/board_pdfs/Benefits_Waiting_Periods.pdf.

II. DEFINITIONS AND GLOSSARY

Accepted Time-Loss Injury: An injury where an employee is compensated for a loss of wages following a work-related accident (or exposure to a noxious substance), or receives compensation for a permanent disability with or without any time lost in his or her employment (for example, hearing loss from excessive noise in the work place).

Relates to all (new) compensated lost-time claims resulting from accidents that occurred in the reference year or from diseases reported or diagnosed in the reference year, and were accepted for payment during the reference year (or the three month period immediately following the reference year). Figures shown in this report include all time-loss claims for both assessable and self-insured employers.

All Jurisdictions: Includes all works, undertakings or businesses, in all provinces or territories in Canada, as well as all federal government activities.

Compensation Quotient (A and B): The result of dividing “Total Payments” (current dollars) by “Total Claims” (A) and by “Accepted Time-Loss Injuries” and “Fatalities” (B). Although these statistics provide some indication of the relationship between the total number of workers’ compensation claims or accepted time-loss injuries (and fatalities) and the total amount of benefit payments paid, caution should be used in attempting to use “compensation quotient” figures as a variation on “payment per claim or injury.” Compensation amounts shown in this report relate not only to newly-reported claims in the given calendar year, but to all claims paid in that year, including those originating in earlier accident or entry years.

Fatality (Fatal Injury): A fatality is a death resulting from a work-related incident (including disease) that has been accepted for compensation by a provincial or territorial Board or Commission. A fatality is recorded during the year when the claim was accepted by a Board or Commission, not the year when the incident causing the death occurred.

Fatality Incidence Rate: The number of deaths resulting from a work-related incident per 100 000 workers over a given period.

Federal Jurisdiction: Federal jurisdiction covers works, undertakings or businesses that are within the legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada. It also includes any work declared to be for the general advantage of two or more provinces and outside the exclusive authority of the provincial legislatures.

Full-Time Equivalent (FTE): 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 part-time and working half the time (relative to full-time) equals 5 FTEs; and all 110 people represent 105 FTEs.

Occupational Injury/ Disease: Any injury, disease or illness incurred by an employee in the performance of (or in connection with) his or her work.

Percentage of Workforce Covered: The percentage of the workforce that is effectively covered by the workers' compensation system. The number of persons covered by the workers' compensation system is the sum of two main components: first, the workers of assessable employers and self-employed workers opting for coverage; and second, the workers of self-insured employers and workers of the Government of Canada. Workers excluded from this measure are those eligible for personal coverage, but not opting for it, and workers explicitly excluded by the jurisdiction's legislation.

The numerator is calculated by each jurisdiction through the technique that is most suitable to circumstances within the jurisdiction. The numerator should represent the average number of covered workers during the year. In order to achieve consistency with the denominator, each part-time worker must be considered as one worker. One of two methods is used, depending on the structure of coverage in the jurisdiction. In jurisdictions where the law covers all salaried workers with only a few minor exceptions, the number of excluded workers is calculated by using general statistical data on the labour force and the number of self-employed workers is extracted from the database of the Board. The other method estimates the number of workers covered from the assessable payroll provided to the Board or Commission by employers. This is achieved by dividing the payroll by the appropriate average salary.

The reliability of this indicator is subject to certain limitations resulting from the absence of a detailed count of workers in the database of the Boards or Commissions. In order to achieve a reasonable result, each Board uses the technique that best suits its circumstances. Since collecting data in each jurisdiction is unfeasible in terms of reasonable cost, full accuracy is not achievable. Assumptions must therefore be set, and these are subject to a certain degree of uncertainty. Nevertheless, this indicator is considered to be the best estimate for measuring the proportion of the employed labour force that is eligible for benefits provided by the workers' compensation system in case of work injury. Prudence is recommended in the use of these statistics.

Time-Loss Injury Incidence Rate: The time-loss injuries incidence rate is the number of time-loss injuries per 100 workers. This rate is calculated as the number of time-loss occupational injuries times 100, divided by the total number of workers for the period.

The rates shown in this report include the total number of time-loss injuries/ lost-time claims for assessable and self-insured employers.

Total Claims Reported: All claims reported within the reference year regardless of accident year. This includes all lost-time, no lost-time, health care only, occupational disease and fatal claims. Only claims that have been assigned a claim number (by the end of the reference year) are included.

Total Payments (Costs): All benefit payments made for compensation during the year for current and prior work-related accident years (rather than the cost, in current and future years, of benefits related to accidents and diseases that occurred in a specific reference year). The payments for compensation figures include those for assessable and self-insured employers; they exclude any administration expense, but include all benefit types: short-term disability, long-term disability, survivors' benefits, health care and rehabilitation services.

Total payment figures shown in this report for 1999–2005 exclude some compensation figures for self-insured employers in a number of jurisdictions where this information was either unavailable or not applicable. For further information, please see Board/Commission Financial and Statistical Data, *Key Statistical Measures* (KSMs) on the Association of Workers' Compensation Boards of Canada (AWCBC) Web site (http://www.awcbc.org/english/board_data-key.asp).

Worker or Employee: Any person who is covered by workers' compensation legislation. This includes self-employed persons who have been accepted for coverage by the Board or Commission in the worker's jurisdiction.

III. ALL JURISDICTIONS

3.1 Historical Data, Canada, 1996–2005

Table 1 presents the occupational injuries and compensation data for Canada over a ten-year period, 1996–2005. Fully consistent and comparable KSMs injury compensation data, in terms of definitions, reference periods, and reporting methods, are available from the AWCBC (http://www.awcbc.org/english/board_data-key.asp) for all jurisdictions in Canada beginning in 1996. Comparable National Work Injuries Statistics Program (NWISP) accepted time-loss injuries data are available from the AWCBC starting in 1982, as are fatality figures from 1993

(http://www.awcbc.org/english/NWISP_Stats.asp#Fatalities).

In Canada, over the period 1996 to 2005, an average of slightly less than one million occupational injury claims have been reported each year by provincial or territorial WCBs; on average, just under 400 000 (366 459) were accepted for compensation for a loss of wages (as time-loss injuries). In this period, the total number of claims peaked in 2000 at 1.05 million, as did accepted time-loss injuries (at 392 502), before steadily declining over the next four and five years respectively (see Charts 1 and 2); although total claims reported rose again in 2005 (by 17 768), the number of accepted time-loss injuries continued to decline, if only slightly. The incidence rate of time-loss injuries per 100 workers across all jurisdictions in Canada has steadily declined in nearly all years since 1996 (except 2000, see Chart 3).

On average, 1 out of 48 Canadian workers was injured severely enough to miss at least one day of work in 2005. This represents approximately 1 compensated time-loss injury every 21 seconds worked.

In Canada, there were over four occupational fatalities for every working day of the year in 2005. During the year, approximately 1 worker out of every 14 740 died from an occupational injury.

Over the 1996 to 2005 period, compensation payments to injured workers, after adjusting for inflation (measured in 2005 dollars), have generally increased (see Chart 4). In 2005, the WCBs paid almost \$6.8 billion in benefits, or an average of approximately \$19,990 per each new compensated (accepted) time-loss injury or fatality (see glossary under “compensation quotient”).⁵ When factoring in indirect costs⁶, the total annual costs of

⁵ The reader should note once again that the total benefit payment figures on which these compensation quotient figures are calculated include benefit payments made during a reference year for all claims from all years, not just the reference year. Time-loss injuries, however, relate to a specific reference year, (in which they had occurred and were accepted for compensation), as do fatalities, (the year when the claim was accepted for compensation, not the year when the incident causing the death occurred). In addition, the reader should note that total payment figures shown in this publication for 2001–2005 exclude some compensation figures for self-insured employers in a number of jurisdictions where this information was either unavailable or not applicable. Therefore, total payment figures for Canada are slightly under-reported, (by as much as 2–3%, as estimated by HRSDC Labour.)

occupational injuries to the Canadian economy can now be estimated to be at over \$13.5 billion.⁷

Taken all together, the information in Table 1 and Charts 1 and 2, indicates that generally, the rate of time-loss injuries have declined in Canada nationally between 1996 and 2005, at the same time as total compensation payments to injured workers have increased. As a result, compensation quotient figures (per accepted time-loss injuries or fatalities) have increased steadily in Canada at the national level between 2001 and 2005 (see Table 1).

3.2 Provincial/ Territorial Data, 2001–2005

Table 2 is a breakdown by province or territory of the information displayed in Table 1, for the years 2001 through 2005. With the exclusion of the territories, where the number of workers is too small for conducting valid statistical comparisons, the provinces with the highest 2005 fatality rates are: Newfoundland and Labrador, with a fatality rate of 12 per 100 000 workers covered; followed by British Columbia, at 9.6; Ontario, at 9.3 and Alberta, at 9.2. Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick had the lowest fatality rates in 2005: 1.5 and 3.6 respectively. The Canadian average for 2005 stood at 8.4 fatalities per 100 000 workers covered.

The five provinces with the highest 2005 rate of accepted time-loss injuries per 100 workers covered are: Manitoba, at 4.56; Saskatchewan, at 3.96; Quebec, at 3.17; British Columbia, at 3.06; and Nova Scotia, with a rate of 2.83. Provinces with the lowest time-loss injury incidence rates per workers covered in 2005 were: Prince Edward Island, at 1.33; followed closely by New Brunswick, at 1.34 (see Chart 5). For 2005, the Canadian average was 2.59 per 100 workers covered. The three provinces with the highest 2005 compensation quotients (per accepted time-loss injury or fatality) are: Ontario, at \$32,279; New Brunswick, at \$27,472; Nova Scotia, at \$24,772; and Newfoundland and Labrador, at \$23,766.

⁶ For example, the time lost by uninjured workers trying to help an injured worker, lower staff morale, damage to materials and equipment and productivity losses from injured or alternate workers. These items are often difficult to quantify.

⁷ Estimates of federal jurisdiction industries show that the ratio of indirect to direct costs for occupational injuries is, on average, approximately 1:1.

Data Tables and Charts

Table 1: Historical Summary of Occupational Injuries/ Diseases and their Cost, Canada, 1996–2005

	Number of Workers Covered (000s) (1)	Claims/ Injuries (2)				
		Total Claims Reported	Accepted Time-Loss Injuries	Fatalities		
Year			Total	%	Total	%
1996	10 758.6	947 776	377 885	39.9	703	0.07
1997	10 986.7	962 134	379 851	39.5	833	0.09
1998	11 259.4	970 224	375 360	38.7	798	0.08
1999	11 548.4	996 617	379 450	38.1	835	0.08
2000	11 781.8	1 050 226	392 502	37.4	882	0.08
2001	11 983.9	1 021 524	373 216	36.5	919	0.09
2002	12 148.8	997 691	359 174	36.0	934	0.09
2003	12 729.0	980 436	348 715	35.6	963	0.10
2004	12 708.2	977 118	340 502	34.8	928	0.09
2005	13 052.2	994 886	337 930	34.0	1097	0.11
Average	11 895.7	989 863	366 459	37.0	889	0.09

Table 1 (Continued)

Historical Summary of Occupational Injuries/ Diseases and their Cost: Canada, 1996–2005

Total Payments (000s of current dollars \$) (3)	Total Benefit Payments/ Compensation			Rates			Year
	Total Payments (000s of constant 2005 dollars \$) (3)	Compensation Quotients		Total Claims per 100 Workers Covered	Accepted Time-Loss Injuries per 100 Workers Covered	Fatalities per 100 000 Workers Covered	
		A (current dollars \$) (4)	B (current dollars \$) (4)				
\$5,065,942	\$6,089,655	\$5,345.1	\$13,381.1	8.81	3.51	6.53	1996
\$5,153,285	\$6,096,777	\$5,356.1	\$13,536.9	8.76	3.46	7.58	1997
\$5,129,356	\$6,012,588	\$5,286.8	\$13,636.2	8.62	3.33	7.09	1998
\$5,295,980	\$6,101,161	\$5,314.0	\$13,926.3	8.63	3.29	7.23	1999
\$5,666,514	\$6,355,482	\$5,395.5	\$14,404.5	8.91	3.33	7.49	2000
\$6,085,430	\$6,655,286	\$5,957.2	\$16,265.3	8.52	3.11	7.67	2001
\$6,402,524	\$6,849,087	\$6,400.9	\$17,779.5	8.21	2.96	7.69	2002
\$6,429,450	\$6,692,306	\$6,542.2	\$18,386.8	7.70	2.74	7.57	2003
\$6,587,815	\$6,730,569	\$6,742.1	\$19,294.8	7.69	2.68	7.30	2004
\$6,777,100	\$6,777,100	\$6,811.9	\$19,989.9	7.62	2.59	8.40	2005
\$5,859,340	\$6,436,001	\$5,915.2	\$16,060.1	8.35	3.10	7.45	Average

Sources:

Number of employees (employment): *Labour Force Survey (LFS)*, and *Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH)*, Statistics Canada.

Percentage of workforce covered: Board/ Commission Financial and Statistical Data, *Key Statistical Measures (KSMs)*, Association of Workers' Compensation Boards of Canada. (http://www.awcbc.org/english/board_data.asp)

Number of workers covered: (Calculated/ provided by Research and Analysis, Labour Program, HRSDC)

Total claims reported: Board/ Commission Financial and Statistical Data, *Key Statistical Measures (KSMs)*, Association of Workers' Compensation Boards of Canada. (http://www.awcbc.org/english/board_data.asp)

Accepted time-loss injuries/ fatalities: National Work Injuries Statistics Program (NWISP), Association of Workers' Compensation Boards of Canada. (http://www.awcbc.org/english/NWISP_Stats.asp#Accepted_time-loss_injuries)

Total payments: Board/ Commission Financial and Statistical Data, *Key Statistical Measures (KSMs)*, Association of Workers' Compensation Boards of Canada.

Compensation quotients and all rates: (Calculated/ provided by Research and Analysis, Labour Program, HRSDC)

Footnotes:

(1) Total employment figures for Canada includes paid employees only for each of the three territories (self-employment figures are not available). The “number of workers covered” figures were then derived using employment and AWCBC “percentage of workforce covered” figures. See Section 2.2 of this report for further information.

(2) Includes figures for both assessable employers and self-insured employers.

(3) Includes benefit payments for all years paid during the year for assessable employers and self-insured employers and excludes administration costs/ expenses. In some jurisdictions, data for self-insured employers was either unavailable or not applicable for reference years 2001–2005. Therefore, the total payment figures for Canada for 2001–2005 are incomplete and are not entirely representative of the actual totals for Canada for those years. HRSDC Labour estimates that the unreported (unavailable) amounts represent approximately 2–3% of the total reported figure for Canada for each of those years. For further information, please see the *Key Statistical Measures (KSMs)* statistical data tables and all notes provided to users on the AWCBC Web site. (http://www.awcbc.org/english/board_data.asp)

(4) Two different compensation quotients have been provided (“A” and “B”). The first one (A) shows total compensation (benefit) payments as a function of (divided by) total claims, whereas the second (B) shows total compensation (benefit) payments as a function of (divided by) accepted time-loss and fatal injuries (combined) only.

Table 2: Occupational Injuries/ Diseases and their Cost, Province/ Territory, Canada, 2001–2005
 (“All Jurisdictions” data from the Association of Workers’ Compensation Boards of Canada)

Province/ Territory	Year	Number of Workers Covered (000s) (1)	Total Claims Reported	Claims/ Injuries (2)	
				Accepted Time-Loss Injuries	Fatalities
Newfoundland and Labrador	2001	197.1	15 499	6 173	26
	2002	201.0	15 014	5 517	23
	2003	205.9	14 774	5 247	23
	2004	207.8	14 002	4 834	23
	2005	207.6	14 010	4 821	25
Prince Edward Island	2001	56.9	5 341	1 779	5
	2002	56.0	4 810	1 475	1
	2003	60.1	4 562	1 241	0
	2004	60.6	4 257	1 037	1
	2005	65.7	4 153	876	1
Nova Scotia	2001	290.2	34 701	9 082	8
	2002	298.6	33 874	8 724	14
	2003	307.2	33 674	8 849	18
	2004	314.5	34 166	9 173	41
	2005	317.7	34 017	8 998	27
New Brunswick	2001	312.9	27 974	5 162	15
	2002	322.3	27 151	4 685	17
	2003	330.3	26 410	4 604	7
	2004	333.4	25 409	4 185	12
	2005	331.3	25 553	4 439	12
Quebec	2001	3251.0	161 965	112 887	180
	2002	3345.0	157 207	110 244	188
	2003	3403.1	155 358	107 160	175
	2004	3446.8	152 799	104 209	176
	2005	3122.6	144 824	99 067	223

Table 2 (Continued)

Occupational Injuries/ Diseases and their Cost, by Province/ Territory, 2001–2005
 ("All Jurisdictions" data from the Association of Workers' Compensation Boards of Canada)

Total Benefit Payments/ Compensation						Rates				
Total Payments (000s of current dollars \$) (3)	Total Payments (000s of constant 2005 dollars \$) (3)	Compensation Quotients				Total Claims per 100 Workers Covered	Accepted Time-Loss Injuries per 100 Workers Covered	Fatalities per 100 000 Workers Covered		
		A (current Dollars) (4)	B (current Dollars) (4)	A (constant 2005 dollars \$) (4)	B (constant 2005 dollars \$) (4)					
										Newfoundland and Labrador
\$110,660	\$121,871	\$7,139.8	\$17,851.3	\$7,863.2	\$19,659.8	7.86	3.13	13.19	2001	
\$107,396	\$115,453	\$7,153.1	\$19,385.6	\$7,689.7	\$20,839.9	7.47	2.74	11.44	2002	
\$117,052	\$122,289	\$7,922.8	\$22,211.0	\$8,277.3	\$23,204.7	7.18	2.55	11.17	2003	
\$111,680	\$114,588	\$7,976.0	\$22,993.6	\$8,183.7	\$23,592.3	6.74	2.33	11.07	2004	
\$115,172	\$115,172	\$8,220.7	\$23,766.4	\$8,220.7	\$23,766.4	6.75	2.32	12.04	2005	
										Prince Edward Island
\$18,007	\$20,191	\$3,371.5	\$10,093.6	\$3,780.4	\$11,317.9	9.38	3.13	8.78	2001	
\$15,549	\$16,976	\$3,232.6	\$10,534.6	\$3,529.3	\$11,501.2	8.58	2.63	1.78	2002	
\$15,679	\$16,528	\$3,436.9	\$12,634.2	\$3,623.0	\$13,318.2	7.59	2.06	0.00	2003	
\$15,485	\$15,983	\$3,637.5	\$14,918.1	\$3,754.4	\$15,397.4	7.03	1.71	1.65	2004	
\$15,891	\$15,891	\$3,826.4	\$18,119.7	\$3,826.4	\$18,119.7	6.32	1.33	1.52	2005	
										Nova Scotia
\$140,518	\$156,588	\$4,049.4	\$15,458.5	\$4,512.5	\$17,226.4	11.96	3.13	2.76	2001	
\$142,073	\$153,695	\$4,194.2	\$16,259.2	\$4,537.3	\$17,589.3	11.35	2.92	4.69	2002	
\$153,135	\$160,180	\$4,547.6	\$17,270.2	\$4,756.8	\$18,064.7	10.96	2.88	5.86	2003	
\$166,632	\$171,257	\$4,877.1	\$18,084.7	\$5,012.5	\$18,586.6	10.86	2.92	13.04	2004	
\$223,563	\$223,563	\$6,572.1	\$24,771.5	\$6,572.1	\$24,771.5	10.71	2.83	8.50	2005	
										New Brunswick
\$115,803	\$128,625	\$4,139.7	\$22,368.7	\$4,598.0	\$24,845.5	8.94	1.65	4.79	2001	
\$111,097	\$119,340	\$4,091.8	\$23,627.6	\$4,395.4	\$25,380.7	8.42	1.45	5.28	2002	
\$115,253	\$119,765	\$4,364.0	\$24,995.2	\$4,534.8	\$25,973.8	8.00	1.39	2.12	2003	
\$115,306	\$118,087	\$4,538.0	\$27,473.4	\$4,647.4	\$28,136.0	7.62	1.26	3.60	2004	
\$122,279	\$122,279	\$4,785.3	\$27,472.3	\$4,785.3	\$27,472.3	7.71	1.34	3.62	2005	
										Quebec
\$1,347,298	\$1,469,888	\$8,318.5	\$11,915.9	\$9,075.3	\$13,000.1	4.98	3.47	5.54	2001	
\$1,427,091	\$1,525,937	\$9,077.8	\$12,922.8	\$9,706.5	\$13,817.9	4.70	3.30	5.62	2002	
\$1,519,830	\$1,585,296	\$9,782.8	\$14,159.7	\$10,204.1	\$14,769.6	4.57	3.15	5.14	2003	
\$1,557,783	\$1,593,920	\$10,195.0	\$14,923.4	\$10,431.5	\$15,269.6	4.43	3.02	5.11	2004	
\$1,571,995	\$1,571,995	\$10,854.5	\$15,832.4	\$10,854.5	\$15,832.4	4.64	3.17	7.14	2005	

Table 2 (Continued)**Occupational Injuries/ Diseases and their Cost, Province/ Territory, 2001-2005**

("All Jurisdictions" data from the Association of Workers' Compensation Boards of Canada)

Province/ Territory	Year	Number of Workers Covered (000s) (1)	Total Claims Reported	Claims/ Injuries (2)	
				Accepted Time-Loss Injuries	Fatalities
Ontario	2001	4053.5	371 067	98 359	328
	2002	4053.1	361 179	95 568	383
	2003	4430.6	354 926	93 234	378
	2004	4222.6	352 474	90 397	365
	2005	4431.7	352 996	89 734	412
Manitoba	2001	368.6	44 361	18 544	25
	2002	358.5	42 985	17 919	19
	2003	369.0	42 494	17 586	24
	2004	374.8	41 077	17 260	14
	2005	389.9	42 062	17 785	26
Saskatchewan	2001	334.2	37 653	15 065	35
	2002	302.2	39 125	15 623	23
	2003	346.2	38 194	15 135	35
	2004	364.8	37 023	13 880	30
	2005	357.7	38 999	14 170	27
Alberta	2001	1301.5	145 916	38 755	118
	2002	1370.1	154 474	38 426	101
	2003	1423.8	153 098	37 335	127
	2004	1454.7	154 377	35 969	124
	2005	1553.3	168 685	36 305	143

Table 2 (Continued)**Occupational Injuries/ Diseases and their Cost, Province/ Territory, 2001-2005**

("All Jurisdictions" data from the Association of Workers' Compensation Boards of Canada)

Total Benefit Payments/ Compensation						Rates				
Total Payments (000s of current dollars \$) (3)	Total Payments (000s of constant 2005 dollars \$) (3)	Compensation Quotients				Total Claims per 100 Workers Covered	Accepted Time-Loss Injuries per 100 Workers Covered	Fatalities per 100 000 Workers Covered		
		A (current Dollars) (4)	B (current Dollars) (4)	A (constant 2005 dollars \$) (4)	B (constant 2005 dollars \$) (4)					
\$2,508,000	\$2,736,000	\$6,758.9	\$25,413.7	\$7,373.3	\$27,724.0	9.15	2.43	8.09	2001	Ontario
\$2,599,000	\$2,778,614	\$7,195.9	\$27,086.7	\$7,693.2	\$28,958.7	8.91	2.36	9.45	2002	
\$2,705,000	\$2,816,886	\$7,621.3	\$28,895.9	\$7,936.5	\$30,091.1	8.01	2.10	8.53	2003	
\$2,813,550	\$2,876,272	\$7,982.3	\$30,999.2	\$8,160.2	\$31,690.3	8.35	2.14	8.64	2004	
\$2,909,791	\$2,909,791	\$8,243.1	\$32,278.6	\$8,243.1	\$32,278.6	7.97	2.02	9.30	2005	
\$141,682	\$153,372	\$3,193.8	\$7,630.0	\$3,457.4	\$8,259.6	12.03	5.03	6.78	2001	Manitoba
\$137,076	\$146,096	\$3,188.9	\$7,641.7	\$3,398.8	\$8,144.5	11.99	5.00	5.30	2002	
\$143,375	\$150,126	\$3,374.0	\$8,141.7	\$3,532.9	\$8,525.0	11.51	4.77	6.50	2003	
\$147,993	\$151,930	\$3,602.8	\$8,567.4	\$3,698.7	\$8,795.3	10.96	4.61	3.74	2004	
\$152,599	\$152,599	\$3,628.0	\$8,567.7	\$3,628.0	\$8,567.7	10.79	4.56	6.67	2005	
\$163,398	\$179,561	\$4,339.6	\$10,821.1	\$4,768.8	\$11,891.5	11.27	4.51	10.47	2001	Saskatchewan
\$175,175	\$187,212	\$4,477.3	\$11,196.2	\$4,785.0	\$11,965.5	12.94	5.17	7.61	2002	
\$169,634	\$177,278	\$4,441.4	\$11,182.2	\$4,641.5	\$11,686.1	11.03	4.37	10.11	2003	
\$169,624	\$173,428	\$4,581.6	\$12,194.4	\$4,684.3	\$12,467.9	10.15	3.80	8.22	2004	
\$164,801	\$164,801	\$4,225.8	\$11,608.2	\$4,225.8	\$11,608.2	10.90	3.96	7.55	2005	
\$578,485	\$646,882	\$3,964.5	\$14,881.4	\$4,433.2	\$16,640.9	11.21	2.98	9.07	2001	Alberta
\$765,806	\$828,082	\$4,957.5	\$19,877.1	\$5,360.7	\$21,493.5	11.28	2.80	7.37	2002	
\$574,194	\$594,559	\$3,750.5	\$15,327.4	\$3,883.5	\$15,871.0	10.75	2.62	8.92	2003	
\$550,336	\$562,054	\$3,564.9	\$15,247.7	\$3,640.8	\$15,572.4	10.61	2.47	8.52	2004	
\$537,133	\$537,133	\$3,184.2	\$14,737.0	\$3,184.2	\$14,737.0	10.86	2.34	9.21	2005	

Table 2 (Continued)**Occupational Injuries/ Diseases and their Cost, Province/ Territory, 2001–2005**

("All Jurisdictions" data from the Association of Workers' Compensation Boards of Canada)

Province/ Territory	Year	Claims/ Injuries (2)			
		Number of Workers Covered (000s) (1)	Total Claims Reported	Accepted Time-Loss Injuries	Fatalities
British Columbia	2001	1806.3	172 103	66 076	168
	2002	1840.4	156 814	59 530	158
	2003	1880.3	152 097	56 946	170
	2004	1920.6	156 798	58 289	136
	2005	1970.5	164 443	60 340	189
Yukon	2001	14.3	1370	445	0
	2002	14.6	1523	495	1
	2003	15.2	1491	442	1
	2004	16.0	1667	452	1
	2005	16.6	1823	445	2
Northwest Territories/ Nunavut	2001	29.5	3574	889	11
	2002	31.2	3535	968	6
	2003	33.1	3349	936	5
	2004	33.9	3069	817	5
	2005	34.1	3321	950	10
Canada	2001	11 983.9	1 021 524	373 216	919
	2002	12 148.8	997 691	359 174	934
	2003	12 729.0	980 436	348 715	963
	2004	12 708.2	977 118	340 502	928
	2005	13 052.2	994 886	337 930	1097

Table 2 (Continued)**Occupational Injuries/ Diseases and their Cost, Province/ Territory, 2001-2005**

("All Jurisdictions" data from the Association of Workers' Compensation Boards of Canada)

Total Benefit Payments/ Compensation						Rates				
Total Payments (000s of current dollars \$) (3)	Total Payments (000s of constant 2005 dollars \$) (3)	Compensation Quotients				Total Claims per 100 Workers Covered	Accepted Time-Loss Injuries per 100 Workers Covered	Fatalities per 100 000 Workers Covered		
		A (current Dollars) (4)	B (current Dollars) (4)	A (constant 2005 dollars \$) (4)	B (constant 2005 dollars \$) (4)					
\$932,354	\$1,014,097	\$5,417.4	\$14,074.5	\$5,892.4	\$15,308.5	9.53	3.66	9.30	2001	British Columbia
\$888,608	\$944,382	\$5,666.6	\$14,887.5	\$6,022.3	\$15,822.0	8.52	3.23	8.59	2002	
\$882,693	\$918,617	\$5,803.5	\$15,454.4	\$6,039.7	\$16,083.3	8.09	3.03	9.04	2003	
\$907,688	\$926,167	\$5,788.9	\$15,536.0	\$5,906.8	\$15,852.2	8.16	3.03	7.08	2004	
\$932,079	\$932,079	\$5,668.1	\$15,398.9	\$5,668.1	\$15,398.9	8.35	3.06	9.59	2005	
\$10,829	\$11,468	\$7,904.4	\$24,334.8	\$8,370.9	\$25,771.2	9.56	3.11	0.00	2001	Yukon
\$12,617	\$13,271	\$8,284.3	\$25,437.5	\$8,713.7	\$26,755.8	10.41	3.38	6.83	2002	
\$12,716	\$13,130	\$8,528.5	\$28,704.3	\$8,805.9	\$29,638.0	9.80	2.90	6.57	2003	
\$12,423	\$12,700	\$7,452.3	\$27,423.8	\$7,618.5	\$28,035.3	10.43	2.83	6.26	2004	
\$12,851	\$12,851	\$7,049.4	\$28,749.4	\$7,049.4	\$28,749.4	10.99	2.68	12.06	2005	
\$18,396	\$20,122	\$5,147.2	\$20,440.0	\$5,630.0	\$22,357.4	12.12	3.01	37.29	2001	Northwest Territories/ Nunavut
\$21,036	\$22,356	\$5,950.8	\$21,597.5	\$6,324.3	\$22,953.2	11.33	3.10	19.23	2002	
\$20,889	\$21,678	\$6,237.4	\$22,198.7	\$6,473.1	\$23,037.5	10.12	2.83	15.11	2003	
\$19,315	\$19,763	\$6,293.6	\$23,497.6	\$6,439.5	\$24,042.2	9.05	2.41	14.75	2004	
\$18,946	\$18,946	\$5,704.9	\$19,735.4	\$5,704.9	\$19,735.4	9.74	2.79	29.33	2005	
\$6,085,430	\$6,655,286	\$5,957.2	\$16,265.3	\$6,515.1	\$17,788.5	8.52	3.11	7.67	2001	Canada
\$6,402,524	\$6,849,087	\$6,417.3	\$17,779.5	\$6,864.9	\$19,019.5	8.21	2.96	7.69	2002	
\$6,429,450	\$6,692,306	\$6,557.7	\$18,386.8	\$6,825.8	\$19,138.5	7.70	2.74	7.57	2003	
\$6,587,815	\$6,730,569	\$6,742.1	\$19,294.8	\$6,888.2	\$19,712.9	7.69	2.68	7.30	2004	
\$6,777,100	\$6,777,100	\$6,811.9	\$19,989.9	\$6,811.9	\$19,989.9	7.62	2.59	8.40	2005	

Sources:

Number of employees (employment): *Labour Force Survey (LFS)*, and *Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH)*, Statistics Canada.

Percentage of workforce covered: Board/ Commission Financial and Statistical Data, *Key Statistical Measures (KSMs)*, Association of Workers' Compensation Boards of Canada. (http://www.awcbc.org/english/board_data.asp)

Number of workers covered: (Calculated/ provided by Research and Analysis, Labour Program, HRSDC)

Total claims reported: Board/ Commission Financial and Statistical Data, *Key Statistical Measures (KSMs)*, Association of Workers' Compensation Boards of Canada. (http://www.awcbc.org/english/board_data.asp)

Accepted time-loss injuries/ fatalities: National Work Injuries Statistics Program (NWISP), Association of Workers' Compensation Boards of Canada. (http://www.awcbc.org/english/NWISP_Stats.asp#Accepted_time-loss_injuries)

Total payments: Board/ Commission Financial and Statistical Data, *Key Statistical Measures (KSMs)*, Association of Workers' Compensation Boards of Canada. **Compensation quotients and all rates:** (Calculated/ provided by Research and Analysis, Labour Program, HRSDC)

Footnotes:

(1) Total employment figures for Canada includes paid employees only for each of the three territories (self-employment figures are not available). The “number of workers covered” figures were then derived using employment and AWCBC “percentage of workforce covered” figures. See Section 2.2 of this report for further information.

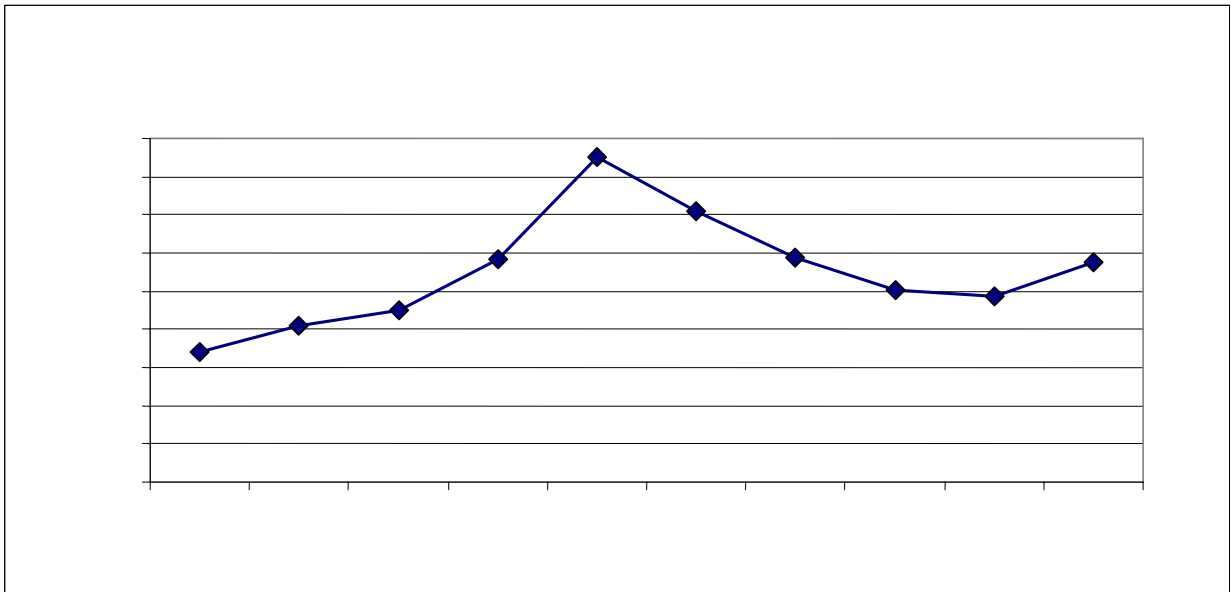
(2) Includes figures for both assessable employers and self-insured employers.

(3) Includes benefit payments for all years paid during the year for assessable employers and self-insured employers; excludes administration costs/ expenses. In some jurisdictions, data for self-insured employers was either unavailable or not applicable for reference years 2001–2005. Therefore, the total payment figures for Canada for 2001–2005 are incomplete and are not entirely representative of the actual totals for Canada for those years. HRSDC Labour estimates that the unreported (unavailable) amounts represent approximately 2–3% of the total reported figure for Canada for each of those years. For further information, please see the *Key Statistical Measures (KSMs)* statistical data tables and all notes provided to users on the AWCBC Web site.

(http://www.awcbc.org/english/board_data.asp)

(4) Two different compensation quotients have been provided (“A” and “B”). The first one (A) shows total compensation (benefit) payments as a function of (divided by) total claims, whereas the second (B) shows total compensation (benefit) payments as a function of (divided by) accepted time-loss and fatal injuries (combined) only.

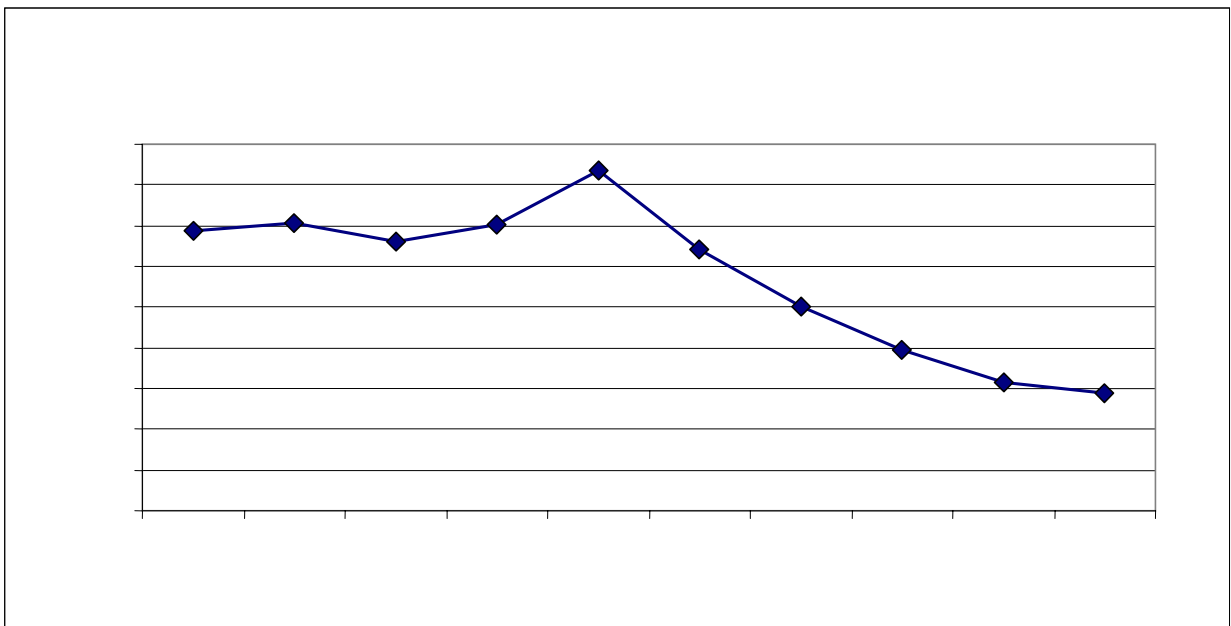
Chart 1: Total Occupational Injury Claims, Canada, 1996–2005



(* All jurisdictions)

Source: National Work Injury Statistics Program (NWISP), Association of Workers' Compensation Boards of Canada.

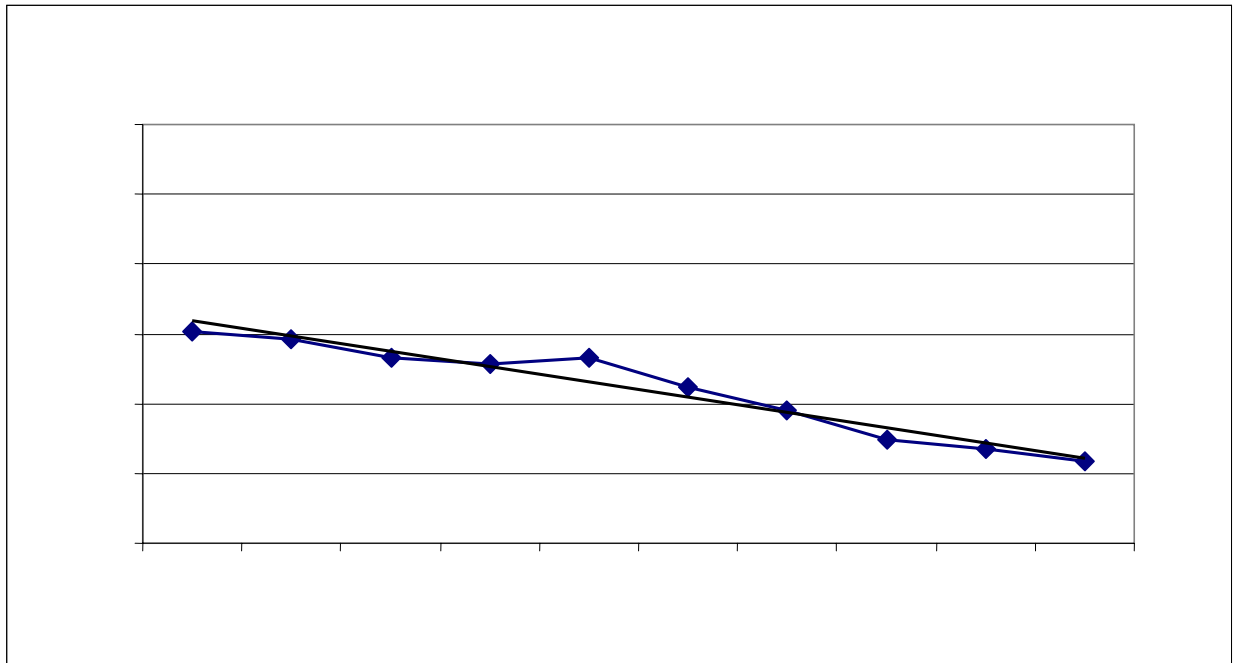
Chart 2: Occupational Injuries (Accepted Time-Loss and Fatal), Canada, 1996–2005



(* All jurisdictions)

Source: National Work Injury Statistics Program (NWISP), Association of Workers' Compensation Boards of Canada.

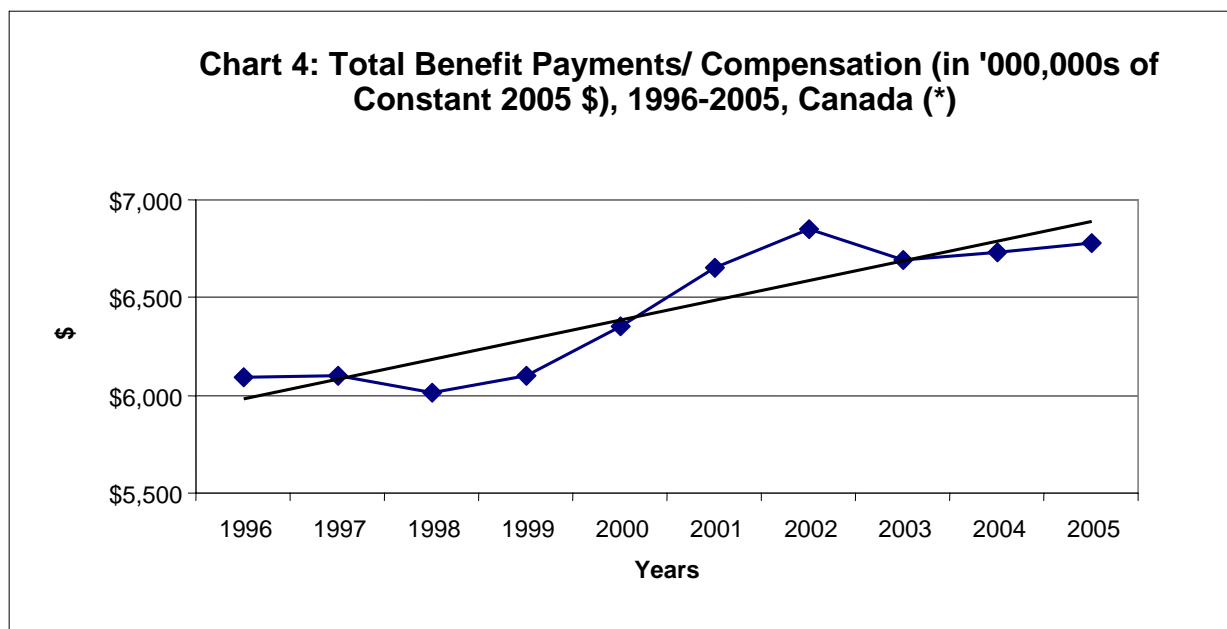
Chart 3: Incidence Rate of Time-Loss Injuries, Canada, 1996–2005



(*) All jurisdictions

Source: National Work Injuries Statistics Program (NWISP); *Key Statistical Measures* (KSMs), Association of Workers' Compensation Boards of Canada and Statistics Canada (for employment figures). Rates calculated/ provided by Research and Analysis, Labour Program, Human Resources and Social Development Canada.

Chart 4: Total Benefit Payments/ Compensation, Canada, 1996–2005



(*) All jurisdictions

Data does not include benefit payments for self-insured employers in some jurisdictions where such payments were not applicable or were not available. As a result, total payments figures for Canada are under-estimated (under-reported).

Source: Board/ Commission Financial and Statistical Data; *Key Statistical Measures* (KSMs), Association of Workers' Compensation Boards of Canada.

Chart 5: Incidence Rate of Time-Loss Injuries per 100 Workers Covered, Province/Territory, 2001–2005

