



Labour

Occupational Injuries and Diseases in Canada, 1996 – 2008

Injury Rates and Cost to the Economy

Jaclyn Gilks and Ron Logan
Research and Analysis,
Occupational Health and Safety Division,
Labour Program,
Human Resources and
Skills Development Canada
July 2010

***OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES and
DISEASES in CANADA, 1996 – 2008:
Injury Rates and Cost to the Economy***

**Jaclyn Gilks and Ron Logan
Research and Analysis,
Occupational Health and Safety Division,
Labour Program,
July 2010**



PREFACE

These statistics provide users in government, industry, labour, and academia with a factual basis for establishing and evaluating health and safety programs.

Section I details some major highlights resulting from the statistical data.

Sections II - III describe the concepts used in this publication, the principal sources of data, and the data collection methods, including a discussion of their limitations.

Section IV analyzes injury and workers' compensation statistics for Canadian industries in all jurisdictions. The data comes from occupational injury claims submitted by employers to provincial/territorial workers' compensation boards/commissions and from employment data published by Statistics Canada.

The majority of the data presented in this report were obtained from official data already released to the general public by the Association of Workers' Compensation Boards of Canada (AWCBC).

For enquiries regarding this report please contact:

Manager, Research and Analysis
Occupational Health and Safety Division,
Labour Program,
Human Resources and Skills Development Canada,
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J9
Telephone: (819) 994-1716

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREFACE.....	2
I. HIGHLIGHTS.....	4
II. SOURCES OF DATA, COLLECTION METHODS AND LIMITATIONS.....	5
2.1 Workers' Compensation Board Data: Coverage and Limitations.....	5
2.2 Statistics Canada Employment Data (Number of Workers Covered)	6
2.3 Advisory on jurisdictional rate comparisons	7
III. DEFINITIONS AND GLOSSARY	9
IV. ALL JURISDICTIONS	12
4.1 Historical Data, Canada, 1996 - 2008	12
4.2 Provincial/ Territorial Data, 2001 - 2008	13
 Data Tables and Charts	
Table 1: Historical Summary of Occupational Injuries/ Diseases and Their Cost, 1996 – 2008, Canada	15
Table 2: Occupational Injuries/ Diseases and their Cost, 2001 – 2008, Provinces/ Territories, Canada..	18
 Chart 1: Total Number of Occupational Injury Claims Reported, ('000s), 1996 – 2008,.....	
Canada (*)	29
Chart 2: Total Number of Accepted Time-Loss Occupational Injuries, and Total Number of Acute/	
Accidental Time-Loss Injuries, 1996 – 2008, Canada (*).....	29
Chart 3: Incidence Rate of Total Accepted Time-Loss Injuries per 100 Workers Covered, 1996 – 2008,	
Canada (*)	30
Chart 4: Total Benefit Payments in '000,000s of 2008 Constant \$, 1996 – 2008, Canada (*)	30
Chart 5: Derived Compensation Quotients, 2008 Constant \$, 2008, Canada	31
Chart 6: Derived Compensation Quotients, 2008, Canada, Provinces and Territories	32
Chart 7: Incidence Rate of Accepted Time-Loss Injuries per 100 Workers Covered, 2001 – 2008,	
Provinces/ Territories.....	33

I. HIGHLIGHTS

The following are the major highlights of the data that is presented in this statistical report.

- In Canada, over the period 1996 to 2008, 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 (355,318) applications were accepted for compensation for a loss of wages (as “time-loss” injuries).
- The incidence rate of time-loss injuries per 100 workers across all jurisdictions in Canada has steadily declined in all years since 1996 (with the exception of 2000 only).
- One Canadian worker out of every 46 workers covered by provincial or territorial compensation systems was injured severely enough to miss at least one day of work in 2008. This represents approximately one compensated time-loss injury for every two minutes worked.
- In Canada, in 2008, there were approximately three occupational fatalities each day of the year. Also in 2008, approximately one worker out of every 13,805 workers covered by provincial or territorial compensation systems died from an occupational injury.
- Over the 1996 to 2008 period, compensation payments to injured workers, after adjusting for inflation, have generally shown an increasing trend.
- In 2008, the WCBs paid \$7.67 billion in benefit payments, or an average of approximately \$24,845 per each new compensated (“accepted”) time-loss injury or fatality.
- In addition, the WCBs paid \$2.03 billion in health care and vocational rehabilitation payments in 2008. Including these costs, the total direct annual costs of occupational injuries and fatalities to the Canadian economy were approximately \$9.7 billion in 2008.
- Factoring in direct and indirect costs, the total costs of occupational injuries to the Canadian economy, can now be estimated to be more than \$19 billion annually.
- The four provinces with the highest 2008 derived compensation quotients, (see “definitions and glossary”), per accepted time-loss injury or fatality, were: Ontario, at \$42,792, Newfoundland and Labrador, at \$30,008; Nova Scotia at \$29,887 and New Brunswick at \$28,625.
- Derived 2008 compensation quotients were lowest in the Western provinces (Manitoba, Saskatchewan, British Columbia and Alberta), all of which were considerably lower than the Canadian average in 2008.

II. SOURCES OF DATA, COLLECTION METHODS AND LIMITATIONS

Data presented in this report were collected from the AWCBC's *National Work Injuries Statistics Program* (NWISP), *Board/ Commission Financial and Statistical Data*, and *Key Statistical Measures* (KSMs), as well as data from Statistics Canada.

While the Labour Program's responsibilities in the area of occupational accident reporting and prevention are restricted to employers under federal jurisdiction, (as stipulated in the *Canada Labour Code, Part II, Occupational Health and Safety*), this report has been produced in order to provide national occupational injuries and compensation data to all interested users of this kind of statistical information. 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*. (The reporting of occupational injuries compensation data for employers under federal jurisdiction is not a requirement of the *Canada Labour Code, Part II, Occupational Health and Safety*.)

2.1 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 (WCBs) and Commissions to record time-loss claims from injured workers (Northwest Territories & Nunavut are combined). NWISP was established to utilize these claims' records from the Workers' Compensation Boards/ Commissions 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/ 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 of 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 consistent definitions, reporting methods and reporting periods (reference or time) have been used or applied to the data for each of the provincial/ 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

¹ Association of Workers' Compensation Boards of Canada, National Work Injuries Statistics Program, *National Work Injury and Disease Statistics, Canada, 2003 – 2008*.

² Ibid.

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/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 publication include all payments made for compensation during the reference year, regardless of the accident year, i.e. "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, and the "accepted time-loss injuries" relate to all compensated lost-time claims resulting from accidents which occurred in the reference year, and diseases, which were diagnosed or reported in the reference year.

2.2 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/ Commissions or the AWCBC, the employment data used in Section IV of the report are taken from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) annual averages figures published by Statistics Canada, in its publication, *Labour Force Historical Review, Statistics Canada, Product No. 71F0004XCB, 2008*. 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), Annual Averages, Cat. 72-002-X*, includes classified and unclassified enterprises or businesses). SEPH employment totals are for paid employees only; they do not include the self-employed (LFS employment figures, however, 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 indicate the percentage of the provincial/ 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/ Commissions. In addition, for years where "percentage of workforce covered" data were not available (1996-1999), the average for the four years immediately following these years (or 2000 – 2003) was calculated and applied to these years. Applying this value to those years where data is not available provides for an accurate estimation because no trends are evident and percentages remain relatively constant for the

³ Ibid.

period 2001 – 2003, suggesting that they have changed little from the preceding 1996 – 1999 period.

2.3 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 (FJ) 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 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 based on 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, we 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) includes compensated cases for employees in industries under federal jurisdiction as well as provincial jurisdictions.⁴
- 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 payable⁵, time-loss injuries will be relatively underestimated.

⁴ For private-sector employment subject to federal jurisdiction for purposes of Part II of the *Canada Labour Code* (Occupational Health and Safety), workers compensation falls under the jurisdiction of the provinces. Moreover, while workers’ compensation is under federal jurisdiction for employment at federal government departments and agencies, and most Crown Corporations, the applicable legislation, the *Government Employees’ Compensation Act*, delegates the adjudication and administration of claims to the provincial workers’ compensation board/commission in the province where the injured worker is usually employed, under the same rates and conditions as are found in the applicable provincial legislation. Hence, occupational injuries occurring in the federal jurisdiction are reflected in the provincial data.

⁵ 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: [Workers' Compensation Benefits & Rehabilitation | AWCBC](#)

- 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 data and employment data supplied by employers annually to HRSDC.
- All work-related injuries and illnesses are reported regardless of whether they were accepted for compensation or not.
- Under-reporting of work injuries may also occur, since there is no monetary incentive (or compensation data) associated with the work injuries data reported by federally-regulated employers.⁶
- Federal employers actually report “full-time equivalents” (FTEs) and these figures are directly used 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.

⁶ These employer reports are not based on actual workers’ compensation claims. In contrast, NWISP data are based on the administrative records of accepted workers’ compensation claims. As a result, there is a greater likelihood that the federal data may be subject to under-reporting since there is no financial incentive attached (especially for the injured worker) to having the injury reported.

III. 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, which occurred in the reference year, or which were reported/ diagnosed in the reference year in the case of disease and were accepted for payment during the reference year (or the three month period immediately following the reference year). Figures shown in this publication 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". The reason for this is that 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 those 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, the first being the workers of assessable employers and self-employed workers opting for coverage and the second being the workers of self-insured employers and workers of the government of Canada (federal departments and agencies, and Crown Corporations). Workers excluded from this measure are those eligible for personal coverage, but not opting for it, and those workers explicitly excluded by the jurisdiction's legislation.

The numerator is calculated by each jurisdiction through the technique that is most suitable to its circumstances. 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 utilized, depending on the structure of coverage in the jurisdiction. One method is applied 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 consists of estimating the number of workers covered from the assessable payroll provided to the Board/ 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/ Commissions. In order to achieve a reasonable result, each Board uses the technique that best suits its circumstances. The techniques involve the setting of assumptions that are subject to a certain degree of uncertainty. Full accuracy is not achievable at reasonable cost in terms of collecting data in each jurisdiction. 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 publication include the total number of time-loss injuries/ claims for both 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 those 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, or “for all years paid during the year”, (rather than the cost of benefits related to accidents and diseases that occurred in a specific reference year). These payments for compensation figures include those for both assessable and self-insured employers. These figures exclude any administration expense, but include all benefit types: short-term disability, long-term disability, survivors’ benefits, and health care and rehabilitation services. Health care and vocational rehabilitation benefit payment costs are also excluded.

(Total payment figures shown in this publication 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 the Board/Commission Financial and Statistical Data, Key Statistical Measures (KSMs) section of the official web-site of the Association of Workers’ Compensation Boards of Canada (AWCBC) ([Key Statistical Measures \(KSMs\) - Data Tables | AWCBC](http://www.awcbc.org/en/keystatisticalmeasuresksmsdatatables.asp)) at this address <http://www.awcbc.org/en/keystatisticalmeasuresksmsdatatables.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/Commission in the worker’s jurisdiction.

IV. ALL JURISDICTIONS

4.1 Historical Data, Canada, 1996 - 2008

Table 1 presents the occupational injuries and compensation data for Canada over a thirteen-year period, 1996 - 2008. Fully consistent and comparable KSM injury compensation data, in terms of definitions, reference periods, and reporting methods, are available from the AWCBC ([Key Statistical Measures \(KSMs\) - Data Tables | AWCBC at this address](http://www.awcbc.org/en/keystatisticalmeasuresksmsdatatables.asp) <http://www.awcbc.org/en/keystatisticalmeasuresksmsdatatables.asp>) for all jurisdictions in Canada beginning in 1996. Comparable NWISP accepted time-loss injuries data is available from the AWCBC starting in 1982, as are fatality figures, from 1993 ([National Work Injury Statistics Program \(NWISP\) | AWCBC at this address](http://www.awcbc.org/en/nationalworkinjuriesstatisticsprogramnwisp.asp#Stats) <http://www.awcbc.org/en/nationalworkinjuriesstatisticsprogramnwisp.asp#Stats>).

In Canada, over the period 1996 to 2008, 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 (355,318) 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). Total accepted time-loss injuries steadily declined over the next eight years, while total claims declined for the next four years, (see Charts 1 and 2). Although the total number of claims reported rose again in 2005 (by 17,659), the total number of accepted time-loss injuries continued to decline, but only slightly. Acute or traumatic accepted time-loss occupational injuries (or those that were not disease or illness – related) made up the majority of total accepted time-loss injuries and the over-all trend in these matched those of total accepted time-loss injuries over the 1996 – 2008 period (Chart 2). The incidence rate of total accepted time-loss injuries per 100 workers covered by provincial or territorial compensation systems (across all jurisdictions in Canada) has steadily declined in all years since 1996 (except 2000, see Chart 3).

On average, one out of every 46 Canadian worker covered by provincial or territorial compensation systems was injured severely enough to miss at least one day of work in 2008. This represents approximately one compensated time-loss injury for every two minutes worked, or 35 compensated time-loss injuries for every hour worked, each day, (calculated on a 24-hour working-day basis).

In Canada, there were approximately three occupational fatalities each day of the year in 2008.⁷ During the year, approximately one worker out of every 13,805 workers covered by provincial or territorial compensation systems died from an occupational injury.

Over the 1996 to 2008 period, compensation payments to injured workers, after adjusting for inflation (measured in constant 2008 dollars), have generally shown an increasing trend (see Chart 4). In 2008, the WCBs paid \$7.67 billion in benefits, or an average of approximately \$24,845 per each new compensated (“accepted”) time-loss injury or fatality (see glossary under

⁷ This is calculated on a 365 total days in the calendar year-basis, rather than on a total working day in the calendar year basis.

"compensation quotient").⁸ In addition, the WCBs paid \$2.03 billion in health care and vocational rehabilitation payments in 2008. Including health care and vocational rehabilitation benefit payment costs, the total direct annual costs of occupational injuries to the Canadian economy were approximately \$9.7 billion in 2008. When factoring in these and indirect costs⁹, the total costs of occupational injuries to the Canadian economy, can now be estimated to be more than \$19 billion annually.¹⁰

Taken all together, the information presented in Table 1, and in Charts 2 - 4, indicates that the rate of time-loss injuries have, in general, declined in Canada nationally between 1996 and 2008 at the same time as total benefit or compensation payments to injured workers have generally increased. As a result, compensation quotient figures (per accepted time-loss injuries or fatalities) have also increased in Canada, at the national level, between 1996 and 2008 (see Chart 5 and Tables 1 and 2).

4.2 Provincial/ Territorial Data, 2001 - 2008

Table 2 is a breakdown by province/ territory of the information displayed in Table 1, for the years 2001 through 2008. With the exclusion of the territories, where the number of workers is too small for conducting valid statistical comparisons, the provinces with the highest 2008 occupational fatality rates were: Newfoundland and Labrador, with a occupational fatality rate of 10.7 per 100,000 workers covered; followed by Alberta at 9.0 and Ontario at 8.2. New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island had the lowest fatality rates in 2008, 4.1 and 4.5 respectively. The Canadian average for 2008 stood at 7.2 fatalities per 100,000 workers covered.

The four provinces with the highest derived 2008 compensation quotients, (derived from total benefit payments, for all years paid, excluding administrative costs, and excluding health care and vocational rehabilitation benefit payments, per accepted time-loss injury or fatality), were: Ontario, at \$42,792; Newfoundland and Labrador, at \$30,008; Nova Scotia at \$29,887 and New Brunswick at \$28,625 (Chart 6). 2008 compensation quotients were lowest in the Western provinces (Manitoba, Saskatchewan, British Columbia and Alberta), all of which were considerably lower than the Canadian average, which was \$24,845 (per accepted time-loss injury or fatality). 2008 derived compensation quotient figures for Prince Edward Island and Quebec were also noticeably lower than the national average.

⁸ 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 - 2008 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.)

⁹ 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.

¹⁰ Estimates of federal jurisdiction industries show that the ratio of indirect to direct costs for occupational injuries is, on average, approximately 1:1.

The four provinces with the highest 2008 rate of accepted time-loss injuries per 100 workers covered were: Manitoba at 3.99; Saskatchewan at 3.60; British Columbia at 2.92; and Nova Scotia at 2.47. Provinces with the lowest time-loss injury incidence rates per workers covered in 2008 were Prince Edward Island at 1.30 followed closely by New Brunswick at 1.36 and Ontario at 1.61 (see Chart 7). For 2008, the Canadian average was 2.15 accepted time-loss injuries per 100 workers covered.

Table 1: Historical Summary of Occupational Injuries/ Diseases and Their Cost, 1996 – 2008, Canada

Number of Workers Covered (000s) (1)	Claims/ Injuries (2)							
	Total Claims Reported	Total Accepted Time-Loss Injuries	Accepted Time-Loss Injuries - Acute/ Accident. (3)	% Total. Accepted Time-Loss	Total Fatalities	Fatalities Acute/ Accident. (3)	% Total Fatalities	
Year								
1996	10,817.3	947,776	377,885	324,403	39.9	703	394	0.07
1997	11,042.8	962,134	379,851	327,414	39.5	833	433	0.09
1998	11,307.6	970,224	375,360	325,619	38.7	798	427	0.08
1999	11,593.5	996,617	379,450	324,161	38.1	835	458	0.08
2000	11,810.6	1,050,226	392,502	334,817	37.4	882	504	0.08
2001	12,019.9	1,018,914	373,216	320,051	36.6	919	495	0.09
2002	12,195.1	997,657	359,046	307,196	36.0	934	485	0.09
2003	12,805.6	980,427	348,715	296,954	35.6	963	450	0.10
2004	12,751.3	977,090	340,502	291,323	34.8	928	459	0.09
2005	13,444.9	994,749	337,930	287,996	34.0	1,097	491	0.11
2006	13,709.2	995,757	329,357	281,460	33.1	976	442	0.10
2007	14,036.3	973,465	317,524	270,058	32.6	1,055	392	0.11
2008	14,302.0	943,514	307,802	260,097	32.6	1,036	467	0.11
Average	12,448.9	985,273	355,318	303,965	36.1	920	454	0.09

Table 1 (concluded): Historical Summary of Occupational Injuries/ Diseases and Their Cost, 1996 – 2008, Canada

Total Benefit Payments/ Compensation						Rates			
Total Payments (000s of current dollars \$) (4)	Total Payments (000s of constant 2008 dollars \$) (4)	Compensation Quotients				Total Claims per 100 Workers Covered	Total Accepted Time-Loss Injuries per 100 Workers Covered	Total Fatalities per 100,000 Workers Covered	Year
		A (current dollars) (5)	B (current dollars) (5)	A (constant 2008 dollars) (5)	B (constant 2008 dollars) (5)				
\$5,065,942	\$6,501,957	\$5,345.1	\$13,381.1	\$6,860.2	\$17,174.2	8.76	3.49	6.50	1996
\$5,153,285	\$6,504,312	\$5,356.1	\$13,536.9	\$6,760.3	\$17,085.9	8.71	3.44	7.54	1997
\$5,129,356	\$6,410,290	\$5,286.8	\$13,636.2	\$6,607.0	\$17,041.5	8.58	3.32	7.06	1998
\$5,295,980	\$6,504,535	\$5,314.0	\$13,926.3	\$6,526.6	\$17,104.4	8.60	3.27	7.20	1999
\$5,666,514	\$6,777,246	\$5,395.5	\$14,404.5	\$6,453.1	\$17,228.1	8.89	3.32	7.47	2000
\$6,085,430	\$7,099,668	\$5,972.5	\$16,265.3	\$6,967.9	\$18,976.2	8.48	3.10	7.65	2001
\$6,402,524	\$7,305,280	\$6,417.6	\$17,785.8	\$7,322.4	\$20,293.6	8.18	2.94	7.66	2002
\$6,429,450	\$7,136,189	\$6,557.8	\$18,386.8	\$7,278.7	\$20,407.9	7.66	2.72	7.52	2003
\$6,587,815	\$7,179,271	\$6,742.3	\$19,294.8	\$7,347.6	\$21,027.1	7.66	2.67	7.28	2004
\$6,777,235	\$7,226,939	\$6,813.0	\$19,990.3	\$7,265.1	\$21,316.7	7.40	2.51	8.16	2005
\$6,977,374	\$7,297,144	\$7,007.1	\$21,122.2	\$7,328.2	\$22,090.3	7.26	2.40	7.12	2006
\$7,307,020	\$7,477,408	\$7,506.2	\$22,936.3	\$7,681.2	\$23,471.1	6.94	2.26	7.52	2007
\$7,673,011	\$7,673,011	\$8,132.4	\$24,844.8	\$8,132.4	\$24,844.8	6.60	2.15	7.24	2008
\$6,196,226	\$7,007,173	\$6,295.9	\$17,654.7	\$7,117.8	\$19,850.9	7.98	2.89	7.38	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 (KSM)*, Association of Workers' Compensation Boards of Canada. ([Key Statistical Measures \(KSMs\) - Data Tables | AWCBC](#))

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 (KSM)*, Association of Workers' Compensation Boards of Canada. ([Key Statistical Measures \(KSMs\) - Data Tables | AWCBC](#))

Accepted time-loss injuries/ fatalities: National Work Injuries Statistics Program (NWISP), Association of Workers' Compensation Boards of Canada.

(<http://www.awcbc.org/en/nationalworkinjuriesstatisticsprogramnwisp.asp#Stats>)

Total payments: Board/ Commission Financial and Statistical Data, *Key Statistical Measures (KSM)*, 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. Note: Some totals shown here may not match other figures presented elsewhere, due to on-going, or periodic, updates made to the NWISP databases.

(3) Refers to accepted claims with claim type equal to injury, or fatality, and nature of injury/ disease codes equal to 00-09, (traumatic injuries and disorders); excludes all other nature of disease codes, (illness or disease-related).

(4) 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 - 2008. Therefore, the total payment figures for Canada for 2001 - 2008 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 (KSM)* statistical data tables and all notes provided to users on the AWCBC web-site. ([Key Statistical Measures \(KSMs\) - Data Tables | AWCBC](#) at this address <http://www.awcbc.org/en/keystatisticalmeasuresksmsdatatables.asp>)

(5) Two different compensation quotients have been provided ("A" and "B"). The first one (A) shows total compensation (benefits) 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, 2001 – 2008, Provinces/ Territories, Canada
 (“All Jurisdictions” data from the Association of Workers’ Compensation Boards of Canada)

Province/ Territory	Year	Claims/ Injuries (2)					Fatalities - Acute/ Accident. (3)
		Number of Workers Covered (000s) (1)	Total Claims Reported	Total Accepted Time-Loss Injuries	Accepted Time-Loss Injuries - Acute/ Accident. (3)	Total Fatalities	
Nfld. & Labrador	2001	197.1	15,499	6,173	5,851	26	14
	2002	201.0	15,014	5,517	5,268	23	9
	2003	205.9	14,774	5,247	5,011	23	9
	2004	207.8	14,002	4,834	4,618	23	8
	2005	207.6	14,010	4,821	4,567	25	12
	2006	209.2	13,648	4,577	4,358	18	7
	2007	210.6	13,020	4,365	4,146	23	6
	2008	215.1	14,016	4,239	4,017	23	5
Prince Edward Island	2001	56.9	5,341	1,779	1,623	5	0
	2002	56.0	4,810	1,347	1,205	1	1
	2003	60.1	4,562	1,241	1,109	0	0
	2004	60.6	4,257	1,037	930	1	0
	2005	65.7	4,153	876	809	1	1
	2006	64.0	4,144	812	715	0	0
	2007	66.6	4,067	870	784	2	1
	2008	67.4	4,254	877	790	3	1
Nova Scotia	2001	290.2	34,701	9,082	8,684	8	5
	2002	298.6	33,874	8,724	8,282	14	6
	2003	307.2	33,674	8,849	8,404	18	12
	2004	314.5	34,166	9,173	8,691	41	21
	2005	317.7	34,017	8,998	8,031	27	10
	2006	317.6	31,810	8,339	7,433	12	4
	2007	325.1	32,038	8,280	7,231	14	4
	2008	329.3	31,753	8,120	7,146	23	10

Table 2 (continued): Occupational Injuries/ Diseases and their Cost, 2001 – 2008, Provinces/ Territories, Canada
 (“All Jurisdictions” data from the Association of Workers’ Compensation Boards of Canada)

Total Benefit Payments/ Compensation						Rates				
Total Payments (000s of current dollars) (4)	Total Payments (000s of constant 2008 dollars) (4)	Compensation Quotients				Total Claims per 100 Workers Covered	Total Accepted Time-Loss Injuries per 100 Workers Covered	Fatalities per 100,000 Workers Covered		
		A (current dollars) (5)	B (current dollars) (5)	A (constant 2008 dollars) (5)	B (constant 2008 dollars) (5)					
\$110,660	\$129,462	\$7,139.8	\$17,851.3	\$8,352.9	\$20,884.3	7.86	3.13	13.19	2001	Nfld. & Labrador
\$107,396	\$122,754	\$7,153.1	\$19,385.6	\$8,175.9	\$22,157.7	7.47	2.74	11.44	2002	
\$117,052	\$130,146	\$7,922.8	\$22,211.0	\$8,809.1	\$24,695.7	7.18	2.55	11.17	2003	
\$111,680	\$121,804	\$7,976.0	\$22,993.6	\$8,699.0	\$25,078.0	6.74	2.33	11.07	2004	
\$115,172	\$122,343	\$8,220.7	\$23,766.4	\$8,732.6	\$25,246.3	6.75	2.32	12.04	2005	
\$120,566	\$125,851	\$8,834.0	\$26,238.5	\$9,221.2	\$27,388.7	6.52	2.19	8.60	2006	
\$117,322	\$120,701	\$9,010.9	\$26,737.0	\$9,270.4	\$27,507.1	6.18	2.07	10.92	2007	
\$127,895	\$127,895	\$9,124.9	\$30,008.2	\$9,124.9	\$30,008.2	6.52	1.97	10.69	2008	
\$18,007	\$21,723	\$3,371.5	\$10,093.6	\$4,067.2	\$12,176.6	9.38	3.13	8.78	2001	Prince Edward Island
\$15,549	\$18,270	\$3,232.6	\$11,534.9	\$3,798.4	\$13,553.5	8.58	2.40	1.78	2002	
\$15,679	\$17,800	\$3,436.9	\$12,634.2	\$3,901.8	\$14,343.1	7.59	2.06	0.00	2003	
\$15,485	\$17,197	\$3,637.5	\$14,918.1	\$4,039.8	\$16,567.8	7.03	1.71	1.65	2004	
\$15,891	\$17,115	\$3,826.4	\$18,119.7	\$4,121.0	\$19,514.8	6.32	1.33	1.52	2005	
\$17,395	\$18,315	\$4,197.6	\$21,422.4	\$4,419.6	\$22,555.0	6.48	1.27	0.00	2006	
\$18,304	\$18,932	\$4,500.6	\$20,990.8	\$4,655.1	\$21,711.5	6.10	1.31	3.00	2007	
\$19,158	\$19,158	\$4,503.5	\$21,770.5	\$4,503.5	\$21,770.5	6.31	1.30	4.45	2008	
\$140,518	\$167,724	\$4,049.4	\$15,458.5	\$4,833.4	\$18,451.5	11.96	3.13	2.76	2001	Nova Scotia
\$142,073	\$164,663	\$4,194.2	\$16,259.2	\$4,861.0	\$18,844.4	11.35	2.92	4.69	2002	
\$153,135	\$171,647	\$4,547.6	\$17,270.2	\$5,097.3	\$19,358.0	10.96	2.88	5.86	2003	
\$166,632	\$183,406	\$4,877.1	\$18,084.7	\$5,368.1	\$19,905.1	10.86	2.92	13.04	2004	
\$223,698	\$239,617	\$6,576.1	\$24,786.5	\$7,044.0	\$26,550.4	10.71	2.83	8.50	2005	
\$210,879	\$221,385	\$6,629.3	\$25,251.9	\$6,959.6	\$26,510.0	10.02	2.63	3.78	2006	
\$235,615	\$242,736	\$7,354.2	\$28,407.9	\$7,576.5	\$29,266.4	9.86	2.55	4.31	2007	
\$243,370	\$243,370	\$7,664.5	\$29,887.0	\$7,664.5	\$29,887.0	9.64	2.47	6.98	2008	

Table 2 (continued): Occupational Injuries/ Diseases and their Cost, 2001 – 2008, Provinces/ Territories, Canada
 (“All Jurisdictions” data from the Association of Workers’ Compensation Boards of Canada)

Province/ Territory	Year	Claims/ Injuries (2)					Fatalities - Acute/ Accident. (3)
		Number of Workers Covered (000s) (1)	Total Claims Reported	Total Accepted Time-Loss Injuries	Accepted Time-Loss Injuries - Acute/ Accident. (3)	Total Fatalities	
New Brunswick	2001	312.9	27,974	5,162	4,347	15	9
	2002	322.3	27,151	4,685	4,169	17	12
	2003	330.3	26,410	4,604	3,995	7	6
	2004	333.4	25,409	4,185	3,649	12	8
	2005	331.2	25,574	4,439	3,837	12	10
	2006	333.7	25,203	4,261	3,690	15	9
	2007	340.8	25,899	4,480	3,948	9	4
	2008	343.6	25,691	4,686	4,125	14	12
Quebec	2001	3,251.0	161,965	112,887	82,374	180	87
	2002	3,345.0	157,207	110,244	81,240	188	99
	2003	3,403.1	155,358	107,160	78,373	175	73
	2004	3,446.8	152,799	104,209	75,639	176	78
	2005	3,470.5	144,824	99,067	68,744	223	89
	2006	3,513.5	141,792	93,886	67,045	206	108
	2007	3,598.3	132,107	87,186	58,995	206	58
	2008	3,622.8	128,724	83,900	54,023	195	90
Ontario	2001	4,053.5	371,067	98,359	90,531	328	156
	2002	4,053.1	361,179	95,568	87,616	383	162
	2003	4,430.6	354,926	93,234	85,263	378	167
	2004	4,222.6	352,474	90,397	82,875	365	158
	2005	4,665.2	352,996	89,734	82,512	412	146
	2006	4,748.8	336,851	83,179	75,917	373	135
	2007	4,787.1	329,161	80,863	74,092	439	157
	2008	4,846.3	312,315	78,256	71,535	396	140

Table 2 (continued): Occupational Injuries/ Diseases and their Cost, 2001 – 2008, Provinces/ Territories, Canada
 (“All Jurisdictions” data from the Association of Workers’ Compensation Boards of Canada)

Total Benefit Payments/ Compensation						Rates			
Total Payments (000s of current dollars) (4)	Total Payments (000s of constant 2008 dollars) (4)	Compensation Quotients				Total Claims per 100 Workers Covered	Total Accepted Time-Loss Injuries per 100 Workers Covered	Fatalities per 100,000 Workers Covered	
		A (current dollars) (5)	B (current dollars) (5)	A (constant 2008 dollars) (5)	B (constant 2008 dollars) (5)				
\$115,803	\$135,423	\$4,139.7	\$22,368.7	\$4,841.0	\$26,158.5	8.94	1.65	4.79	New Brunswick
\$111,097	\$125,762	\$4,091.8	\$23,627.6	\$4,631.9	\$26,746.4	8.42	1.45	5.28	2001
\$115,253	\$126,176	\$4,364.0	\$24,995.2	\$4,777.6	\$27,364.2	8.00	1.39	2.12	2002
\$115,306	\$124,429	\$4,538.0	\$27,473.4	\$4,897.1	\$29,647.2	7.62	1.26	3.60	2003
\$122,279	\$128,883	\$4,781.4	\$27,472.3	\$5,039.6	\$28,955.9	7.72	1.34	3.62	2004
\$127,152	\$131,810	\$5,045.1	\$29,736.2	\$5,229.9	\$30,825.4	7.55	1.28	4.50	2005
\$127,001	\$129,169	\$4,903.7	\$28,291.6	\$4,987.4	\$28,774.6	7.60	1.31	2.64	2006
\$134,539	\$134,539	\$5,236.8	\$28,625.3	\$5,236.8	\$28,625.3	7.48	1.36	4.07	2007
									2008
									Quebec
\$1,347,298	\$1,549,393	\$8,318.5	\$11,915.9	\$9,566.2	\$13,703.3	4.98	3.47	5.54	2001
\$1,427,091	\$1,608,332	\$9,077.8	\$12,922.8	\$10,230.7	\$14,564.0	4.70	3.30	5.62	2002
\$1,519,830	\$1,671,072	\$9,782.8	\$14,159.7	\$10,756.3	\$15,568.7	4.57	3.15	5.14	2003
\$1,557,783	\$1,680,021	\$10,195.0	\$14,923.4	\$10,995.0	\$16,094.5	4.43	3.02	5.11	2004
\$1,571,995	\$1,657,286	\$10,854.5	\$15,832.4	\$11,443.4	\$16,691.4	4.17	2.85	6.43	2005
\$1,644,080	\$1,704,580	\$11,595.0	\$17,473.1	\$12,021.7	\$18,116.1	4.04	2.67	5.86	2006
\$1,718,219	\$1,754,015	\$13,006.3	\$19,661.1	\$13,277.2	\$20,070.7	3.67	2.42	5.72	2007
\$1,755,041	\$1,755,041	\$13,634.1	\$20,869.7	\$13,634.1	\$20,869.7	3.55	2.32	5.38	2008
									Ontario
\$2,508,000	\$2,899,555	\$6,758.9	\$25,413.7	\$7,814.1	\$29,381.3	9.15	2.43	8.09	2001
\$2,599,000	\$2,944,667	\$7,195.9	\$27,086.7	\$8,152.9	\$30,689.3	8.91	2.36	9.45	2002
\$2,705,000	\$2,984,192	\$7,621.3	\$28,895.9	\$8,407.9	\$31,878.3	8.01	2.10	8.53	2003
\$2,813,550	\$3,047,564	\$7,982.3	\$30,999.2	\$8,646.2	\$33,577.5	8.35	2.14	8.64	2004
\$2,909,791	\$3,083,997	\$8,243.1	\$32,278.6	\$8,736.6	\$34,211.1	7.57	1.92	8.83	2005
\$2,983,995	\$3,107,414	\$8,858.5	\$35,714.2	\$9,224.9	\$37,191.4	7.09	1.75	7.85	2006
\$3,182,736	\$3,254,549	\$9,669.2	\$39,147.1	\$9,887.4	\$40,030.4	6.88	1.69	9.17	2007
\$3,365,638	\$3,365,638	\$10,776.4	\$42,791.5	\$10,776.4	\$42,791.5	6.44	1.61	8.17	2008

Table 2 (continued): Occupational Injuries/ Diseases and their Cost, 2001 – 2008, Provinces/ Territories, Canada
 (“All Jurisdictions” data from the Association of Workers’ Compensation Boards of Canada)

Province/ Territory	Year	Claims/ Injuries (2)					Fatalities - Acute/ Accident. (3)
		Number of Workers Covered (000s) (1)	Total Claims Reported	Total Accepted Time-Loss Injuries	Accepted Time-Loss Injuries - Acute/ Accident. (3)	Total Fatalities	
Manitoba	2001	368.6	44,361	18,544	16,716	25	7
	2002	358.5	42,985	17,919	16,433	19	6
	2003	369.0	42,494	17,586	15,852	24	3
	2004	374.8	41,077	17,260	15,688	14	3
	2005	389.9	42,062	17,785	16,278	26	5
	2006	403.4	42,953	18,134	16,180	27	6
	2007	414.7	42,379	17,318	15,715	28	6
	2008	428.5	42,374	17,091	15,778	24	13
Saskatchewan	2001	334.2	37,653	15,065	12,838	35	25
	2002	302.2	39,125	15,623	12,205	23	11
	2003	346.2	38,194	15,135	11,392	35	18
	2004	364.8	37,023	13,880	11,629	30	17
	2005	357.7	38,999	14,170	12,288	27	20
	2006	359.6	40,049	14,148	11,873	30	13
	2007	372.0	40,424	13,856	11,807	29	8
	2008	381.9	42,377	13,731	11,436	26	13
Alberta	2001	1,301.5	145,916	38,755	34,334	118	76
	2002	1,370.1	154,474	38,426	33,857	101	70
	2003	1,423.8	153,098	37,335	32,966	127	62
	2004	1,454.7	154,377	35,969	31,951	124	75
	2005	1,617.0	168,685	36,305	33,007	143	65
	2006	1,664.9	181,159	37,577	34,073	124	54
	2007	1,757.4	175,297	35,083	32,087	154	73
	2008	1,849.0	167,896	32,248	30,194	166	95

Table 2 (continued): Occupational Injuries/ Diseases and their Cost, 2001 – 2008, Provinces/ Territories, Canada
 (“All Jurisdictions” data from the Association of Workers’ Compensation Boards of Canada)

Total Benefit Payments/ Compensation						Rates			
Total Payments (000s of current dollars) (4)	Total Payments (000s of constant 2008 dollars) (4)	Compensation Quotients				Total Claims per 100 Workers Covered	Total Accepted Time-Loss Injuries per 100 Workers Covered	Fatalities per 100,000 Workers Covered	
		A (current dollars) (5)	B (current dollars) (5)	A (constant 2008 dollars) (5)	B (constant 2008 dollars) (5)				
									Manitoba
\$141,682	\$163,114	\$3,193.8	\$7,630.0	\$3,677.0	\$8,784.2	12.03	5.03	6.78	2001
\$137,076	\$155,444	\$3,188.9	\$7,641.7	\$3,616.2	\$8,665.6	11.99	5.00	5.30	2002
\$143,375	\$159,712	\$3,374.0	\$8,141.7	\$3,758.5	\$9,069.4	11.51	4.77	6.50	2003
\$147,993	\$161,680	\$3,602.8	\$8,567.4	\$3,936.0	\$9,359.7	10.96	4.61	3.74	2004
\$152,599	\$162,333	\$3,628.0	\$8,567.7	\$3,859.4	\$9,114.2	10.79	4.56	6.67	2005
\$161,978	\$168,982	\$3,771.1	\$8,919.0	\$3,934.1	\$9,304.6	10.65	4.49	6.69	2006
\$172,842	\$176,738	\$4,078.5	\$9,964.4	\$4,170.4	\$10,189.0	10.22	4.18	6.75	2007
\$191,319	\$191,319	\$4,515.0	\$11,178.4	\$4,515.0	\$11,178.4	9.89	3.99	5.60	2008
									Saskatchewan
\$163,398	\$194,834	\$4,339.6	\$10,821.1	\$5,174.5	\$12,902.9	11.27	4.51	10.47	2001
\$175,175	\$203,028	\$4,477.3	\$11,196.2	\$5,189.2	\$12,976.3	12.94	5.17	7.61	2002
\$169,634	\$192,186	\$4,441.4	\$11,182.2	\$5,031.8	\$12,668.8	11.03	4.37	10.11	2003
\$169,624	\$187,949	\$4,581.6	\$12,194.4	\$5,076.5	\$13,511.8	10.15	3.80	8.22	2004
\$164,801	\$178,676	\$4,225.8	\$11,608.2	\$4,581.5	\$12,585.5	10.90	3.96	7.55	2005
\$172,541	\$183,295	\$4,308.2	\$12,169.6	\$4,576.8	\$12,928.1	11.14	3.93	8.34	2006
\$173,109	\$178,818	\$4,282.3	\$12,467.3	\$4,423.6	\$12,878.5	10.87	3.72	7.80	2007
\$183,856	\$183,856	\$4,338.6	\$13,364.5	\$4,338.6	\$13,364.5	11.10	3.60	6.81	2008
									Alberta
\$578,485	\$727,443	\$3,964.5	\$14,881.4	\$4,985.4	\$18,713.3	11.21	2.98	9.07	2001
\$765,806	\$931,220	\$4,957.5	\$19,877.1	\$6,028.3	\$24,170.6	11.28	2.80	7.37	2002
\$574,194	\$668,793	\$3,750.5	\$15,327.4	\$4,368.4	\$17,852.6	10.75	2.62	8.92	2003
\$550,336	\$631,925	\$3,564.9	\$15,247.7	\$4,093.4	\$17,508.2	10.61	2.47	8.52	2004
\$537,133	\$604,213	\$3,184.2	\$14,737.0	\$3,581.9	\$16,577.4	10.43	2.25	8.84	2005
\$564,262	\$610,991	\$3,114.7	\$14,966.8	\$3,372.7	\$16,206.2	10.88	2.26	7.45	2006
\$550,754	\$568,038	\$3,141.8	\$15,630.0	\$3,240.4	\$16,120.5	9.97	2.00	8.76	2007
\$574,897	\$574,897	\$3,424.1	\$17,736.1	\$3,424.1	\$17,736.1	9.08	1.74	8.98	2008

Table 2 (continued): Occupational Injuries/ Diseases and their Cost, 2001 – 2008, Provinces/ Territories, Canada
 (“All Jurisdictions” data from the Association of Workers’ Compensation Boards of Canada)

Province/ Territory	Year	Claims/ Injuries (2)					Fatalities - Acute/ Accident. (3)
		Number of Workers Covered (000s) (1)	Total Claims Reported	Total Accepted Time-Loss Injuries	Accepted Time-Loss Injuries - Acute/ Accident. (3)	Total Fatalities	
British Columbia	2001	1,806.3	169,493	66,076	61,607	168	107
	2002	1,840.4	156,780	59,530	55,624	158	104
	2003	1,880.3	152,097	56,946	53,372	170	97
	2004	1,920.6	156,770	58,289	54,532	136	86
	2005	1,970.5	164,285	60,340	56,680	189	126
	2006	2,043.6	172,874	63,042	58,912	160	99
	2007	2,110.4	173,538	63,718	59,882	140	70
	2008	2,162.3	168,408	63,159	59,687	160	83
Yukon	2001	15.1	1,370	445	367	0	0
	2002	15.1	1,523	495	414	1	0
	2003	15.8	1,491	442	375	1	1
	2004	16.8	1,667	452	377	1	1
	2005	17.3	1,823	445	381	2	2
	2006	17.5	1,984	494	432	3	3
	2007	18.6	2,023	578	552	2	1
	2008	19.1	2,000	559	530	1	1
NWT/ Nunavut	2001	32.6	3,574	889	779	11	9
	2002	32.8	3,535	968	883	6	5
	2003	33.1	3,349	936	842	5	2
	2004	34.0	3,069	817	744	5	4
	2005	34.6	3,321	950	862	10	5
	2006	33.5	3,290	908	832	8	4
	2007	34.8	3,512	927	819	9	4
	2008	36.7	3,706	936	836	5	4

Table 2 (continued): Occupational Injuries/ Diseases and their Cost, 2001 – 2008, Provinces/ Territories, Canada
 (“All Jurisdictions” data from the Association of Workers’ Compensation Boards of Canada)

Total Benefit Payments/ Compensation						Rates			
Total Payments (000s of current dollars) (4)	Total Payments (000s of constant 2008 dollars) (4)	Compensation Quotients				Total Claims per 100 Workers Covered	Total Accepted Time-Loss Injuries per 100 Workers	Fatalities per 100,000 Workers Covered	
		A (current dollars) (5)	B (current dollars) (5)	A (constant 2008 dollars) (5)	B (constant 2008 dollars) (5)				
									British Columbia
\$932,354	\$1,071,682	\$5,500.8	\$14,074.5	\$6,322.9	\$16,177.8	9.38	3.66	9.30	2001
\$888,608	\$997,907	\$5,667.9	\$14,887.5	\$6,365.0	\$16,718.7	8.52	3.23	8.59	2002
\$882,693	\$969,926	\$5,803.5	\$15,454.4	\$6,377.0	\$16,981.7	8.09	3.03	9.04	2003
\$907,688	\$978,247	\$5,789.9	\$15,536.0	\$6,240.0	\$16,743.6	8.16	3.03	7.08	2004
\$932,079	\$984,689	\$5,673.5	\$15,398.9	\$5,993.8	\$16,268.1	8.34	3.06	9.59	2005
\$938,138	\$974,587	\$5,426.7	\$14,843.5	\$5,637.6	\$15,420.2	8.46	3.08	7.83	2006
\$973,694	\$994,053	\$5,610.8	\$15,247.8	\$5,728.2	\$15,566.6	8.22	3.02	6.63	2007
\$1,036,588	\$1,036,588	\$6,155.2	\$16,370.9	\$6,155.2	\$16,370.9	7.79	2.92	7.40	2008
									Yukon
\$10,829	\$12,367	\$7,904.4	\$24,334.8	\$9,026.8	\$27,790.2	9.08	2.95	0.00	2001
\$12,617	\$14,308	\$8,284.3	\$25,437.5	\$9,394.4	\$28,846.1	10.08	3.28	6.62	2002
\$12,716	\$14,151	\$8,528.5	\$28,704.3	\$9,491.0	\$31,943.7	9.44	2.80	6.33	2003
\$12,423	\$13,677	\$7,452.3	\$27,423.8	\$8,204.8	\$30,192.9	9.93	2.69	5.96	2004
\$12,851	\$13,840	\$7,049.4	\$28,749.4	\$7,591.6	\$30,960.9	10.55	2.57	11.57	2005
\$15,854	\$16,834	\$7,990.9	\$31,899.4	\$8,484.7	\$33,870.7	11.32	2.82	17.11	2006
\$15,368	\$15,915	\$7,596.6	\$26,496.6	\$7,867.2	\$27,440.3	10.89	3.11	10.77	2007
\$15,280	\$15,280	\$7,640.0	\$27,285.7	\$7,640.0	\$27,285.7	10.49	2.93	5.24	2008
									NWT/ Nunavut
\$18,396	\$21,825	\$5,147.2	\$20,440.0	\$6,106.6	\$24,250.1	10.96	2.73	33.74	2001
\$21,036	\$24,233	\$5,950.8	\$21,597.5	\$6,855.3	\$24,880.4	10.78	2.95	18.29	2002
\$20,889	\$23,523	\$6,237.4	\$22,198.7	\$7,023.9	\$24,998.0	10.12	2.83	15.11	2003
\$19,315	\$21,436	\$6,293.6	\$23,497.6	\$6,984.8	\$26,078.2	9.03	2.40	14.71	2004
\$18,946	\$20,552	\$5,704.9	\$19,735.4	\$6,188.4	\$21,407.9	9.60	2.75	28.90	2005
\$20,534	\$21,964	\$6,241.3	\$22,417.0	\$6,676.0	\$23,978.1	9.82	2.71	23.88	2006
\$22,056	\$22,932	\$6,280.2	\$23,564.1	\$6,529.6	\$24,499.9	10.09	2.66	25.86	2007
\$25,430	\$25,430	\$6,861.8	\$27,024.4	\$6,861.8	\$27,024.4	10.10	2.55	13.62	2008

Table 2 (continued): Occupational Injuries/ Diseases and their Cost, 2001 – 2008, Provinces/ Territories, Canada
 (“All Jurisdictions” data from the Association of Workers’ Compensation Boards of Canada)

Province/ Territory	Year	Claims/ Injuries (2)					Fatalities - Acute/ Accident. (3)
		Number of Workers Covered (000s) (1)	Total Claims Reported	Total Accepted Time-Loss Injuries	Accepted Time-Loss Injuries - Acute/ Accident. (3)	Total Fatalities	
Canada	2001	12,019.9	1,018,914	373,216	320,051	919	495
	2002	12,195.1	997,657	359,046	307,196	934	485
	2003	12,805.6	980,427	348,715	296,954	963	450
	2004	12,751.3	977,090	340,502	291,323	928	459
	2005	13,444.9	994,749	337,930	287,996	1,097	491
	2006	13,709.2	995,757	329,357	281,460	976	442
	2007	14,036.3	973,465	317,524	270,058	1055	392
	2008	14,302.0	943,514	307,802	260,097	1,036	467

Table 2 (continued): Occupational Injuries/ Diseases and their Cost, 2001 – 2008, Provinces/ Territories, Canada
 (“All Jurisdictions” data from the Association of Workers’ Compensation Boards of Canada)

Total Benefit Payments/ Compensation						Rates			
Total Payments (000s of current dollars) (4)	Total Payments (000s of constant 2008 dollars) (4)	Compensation Quotients				Total Claims per 100 Workers Covered	Total Accepted Time-Loss Injuries per 100 Workers	Fatalities per 100,000 Workers Covered	
		A (current dollars) (5)	B (current dollars) (5)	A (constant 2008 dollars) (5)	B (constant 2008 dollars) (5)				
\$6,085,430	\$7,099,668	\$5,972.5	\$16,265.3	\$6,967.9	\$18,976.2	8.48	3.10	7.65	2001
\$6,402,524	\$7,305,280	\$6,417.6	\$17,785.8	\$7,322.4	\$20,293.6	8.18	2.94	7.66	2002
\$6,429,450	\$7,136,189	\$6,557.8	\$18,386.8	\$7,278.7	\$20,407.9	7.66	2.72	7.52	2003
\$6,587,815	\$7,179,271	\$6,742.3	\$19,294.8	\$7,347.6	\$21,027.1	7.66	2.67	7.28	2004
\$6,777,235	\$7,226,939	\$6,813.0	\$19,990.3	\$7,265.1	\$21,316.7	7.40	2.51	8.16	2005
\$6,977,374	\$7,297,144	\$7,007.1	\$21,122.2	\$7,328.2	\$22,090.3	7.26	2.40	7.12	2006
\$7,307,020	\$7,477,408	\$7,506.2	\$22,936.3	\$7,681.2	\$23,471.1	6.94	2.26	7.52	2007
\$7,673,011	\$7,673,011	\$8,132.4	\$24,844.8	\$8,132.4	\$24,844.8	6.60	2.15	7.24	2008

Canada

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 (KSM)*, Association of Workers' Compensation Boards of Canada. ([Key Statistical Measures \(KSMs\) - Data Tables | AWCBC](http://www.awcbc.org/en/keystatisticalmeasuresksmsdatatables.asp) at this address <http://www.awcbc.org/en/keystatisticalmeasuresksmsdatatables.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 (KSM)*, Association of Workers' Compensation Boards of Canada. ([Key Statistical Measures \(KSMs\) - Data Tables | AWCBC](http://www.awcbc.org/en/keystatisticalmeasuresksmsdatatables.asp) at this address <http://www.awcbc.org/en/keystatisticalmeasuresksmsdatatables.asp>)

Accepted time-loss injuries/ fatalities: National Work Injuries Statistics Program (NWISP), Association of Workers' Compensation Boards of Canada. (<http://www.awcbc.org/en/nationalworkinjuriesstatisticsprogramnwisp.asp#Stats>)

Total payments: Board/ Commission Financial and Statistical Data, *Key Statistical Measures (KSM)*, 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. Note: Some totals shown here may not match other figures presented elsewhere, due to on-going, or periodic, updates made to the NWISP databases.

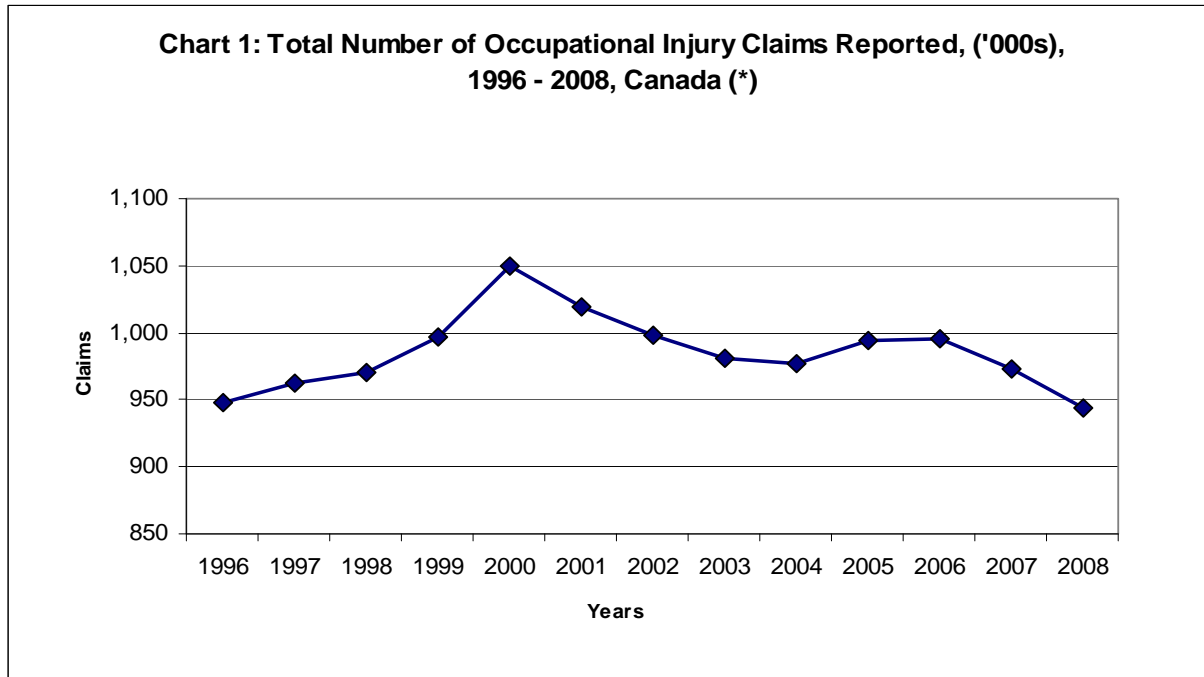
(3) Refers to accepted claims with claim type equal to injury, or fatality, and nature of injury/ disease codes equal to 00-09, (traumatic injuries and disorders); excludes all other nature of disease codes, (illness or disease-related).

(4) 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 - 2008. Therefore, the total payment figures for Canada for 2001 - 2008 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 (KSM)* statistical data tables and all notes provided to users on the AWCBC web-site. ([Key Statistical Measures \(KSMs\) - Data Tables | AWCBC](http://www.awcbc.org/en/keystatisticalmeasuresksmsdatatables.asp) at this address <http://www.awcbc.org/en/keystatisticalmeasuresksmsdatatables.asp>)

Please note that for the total payments in constant 2008 dollar figures, the Canada total is not equal to the sum of the provincial/ territorial figures because different annual consumer price indices were published by Statistics Canada and were used in these calculations for Canada, and for each province and territory.

(5) Two different compensation quotients have been provided ("A" and "B"). The first one (A) shows total compensation (benefits) 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.

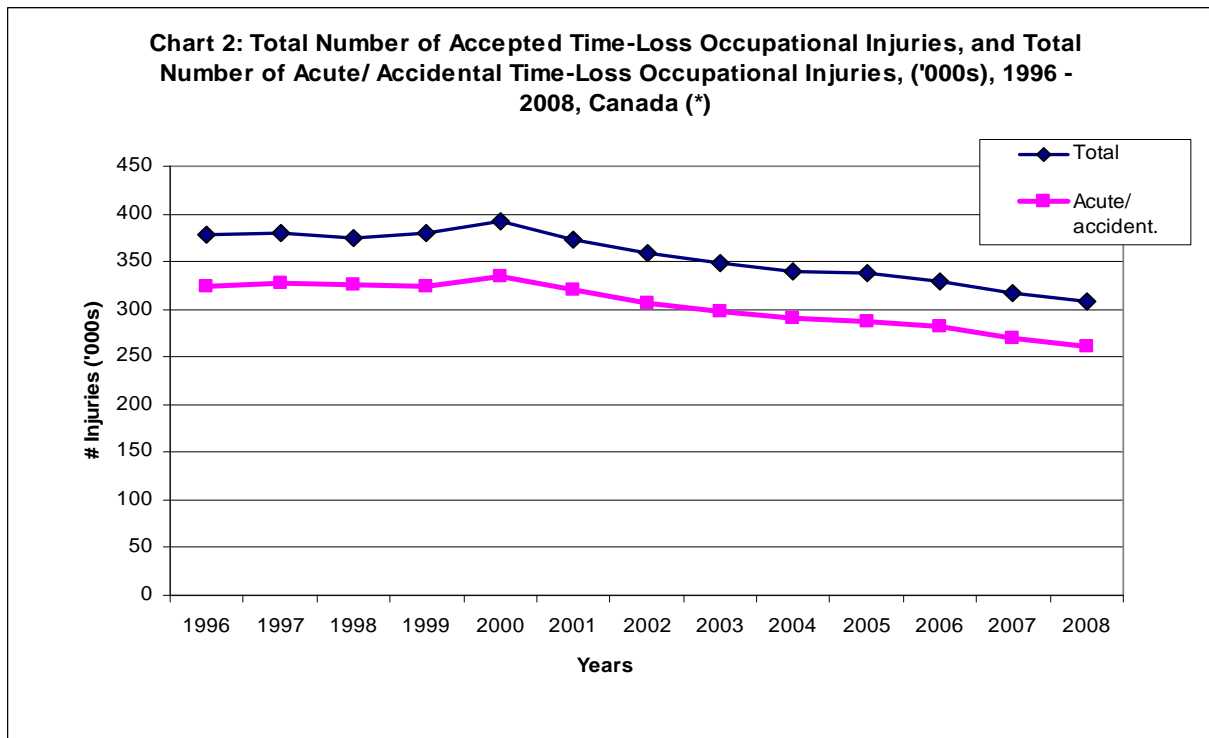
Chart 1: Total Number of Occupational Injury Claims Reported, ('000s), 1996 – 2008, Canada (*)



(*) All jurisdictions

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

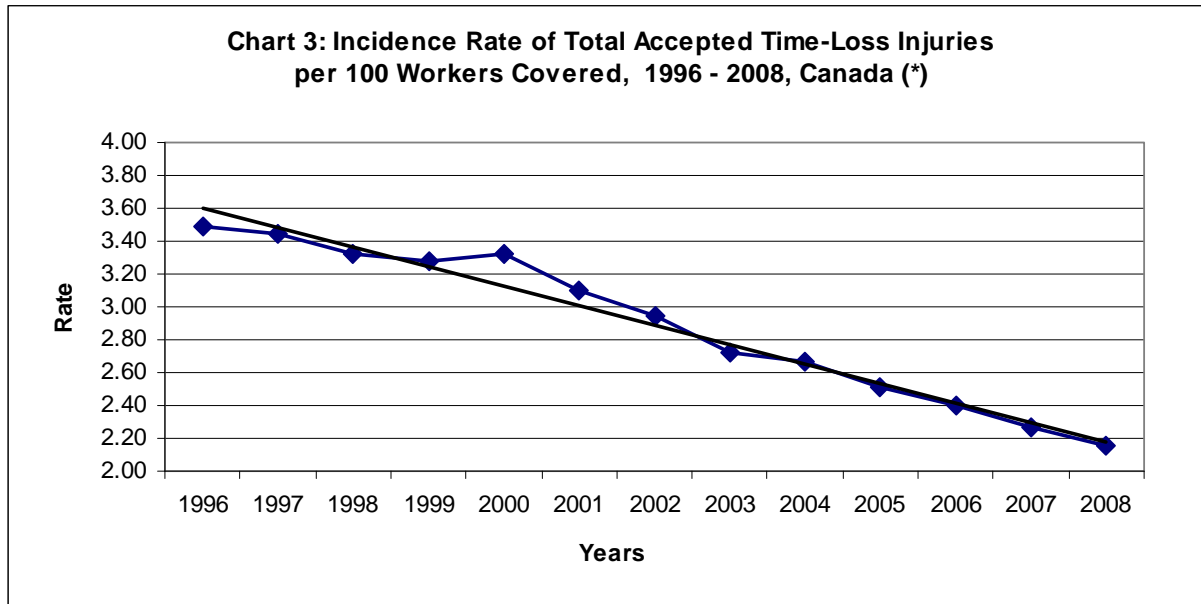
Chart 2: Total Number of Accepted Time-Loss Occupational Injuries, and Total Number of Acute/ Accidental Time-Loss Occupational Injuries, 1996 – 2008, Canada(*)



(*) All jurisdictions

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

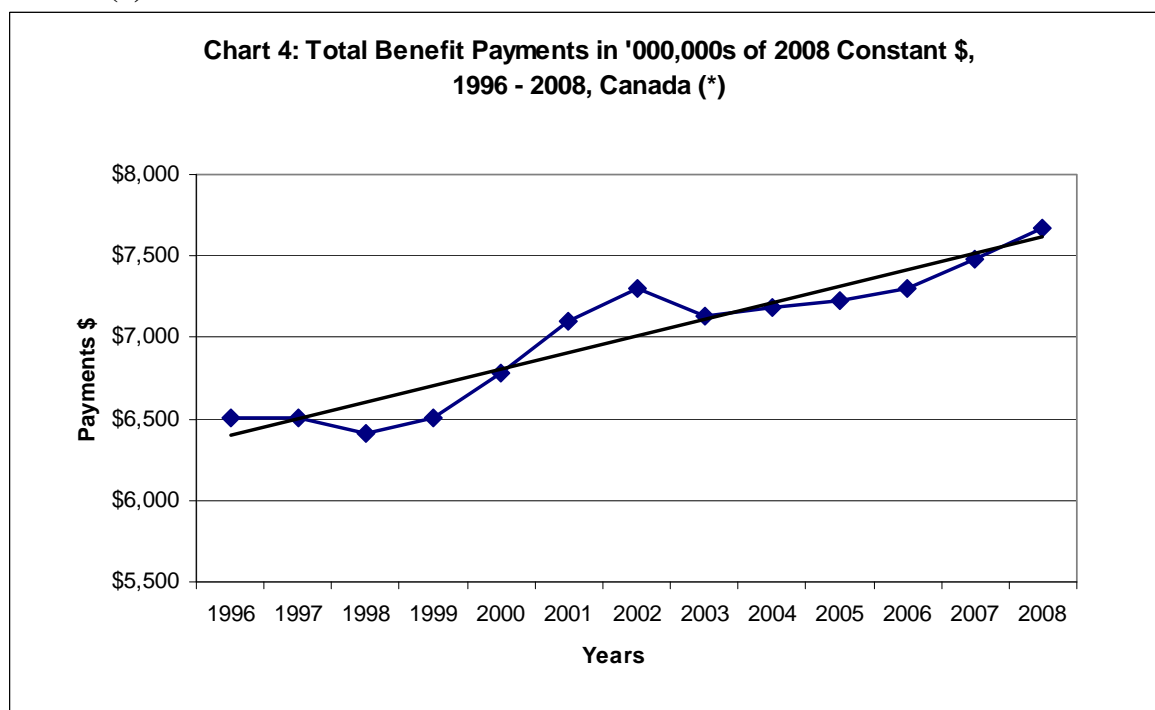
Chart 3: Incidence Rate of Accepted Time-Loss Injuries per 100 Workers Covered, 1996 – 2008, Canada (*)



(*) All jurisdictions

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

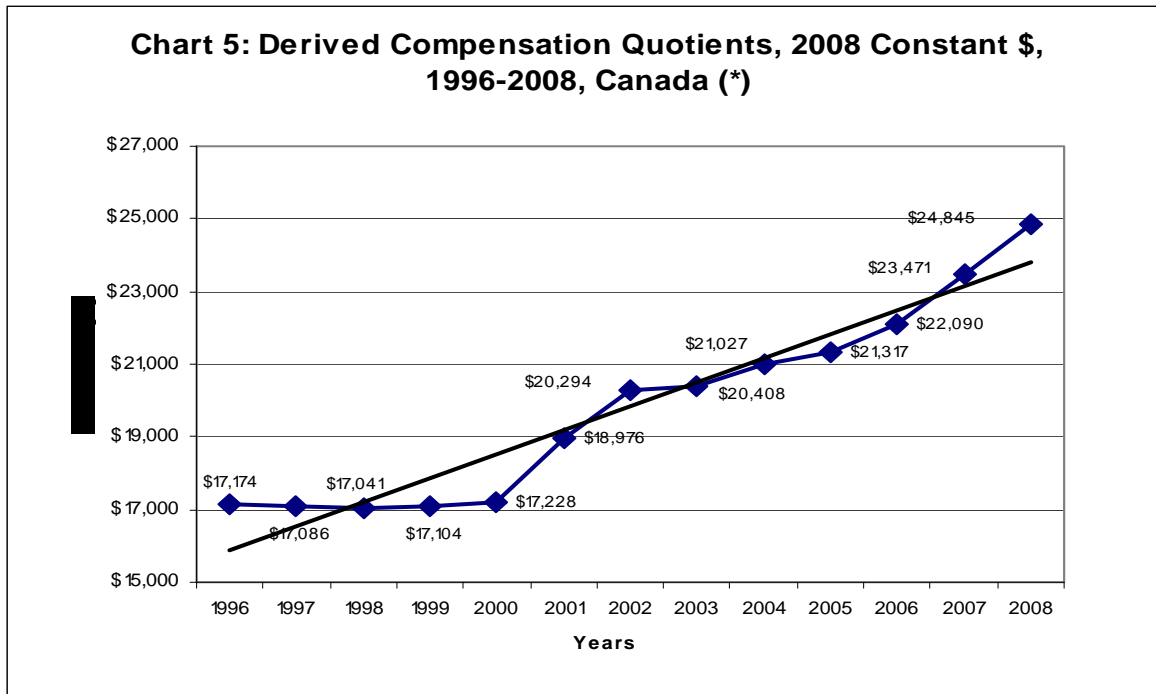
Chart 4: Total Benefit Payments in '000,000s of 2008 Constant \$, 1996 – 2008, Canada(*)



(*) 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* (KSM), Association of Workers' Compensation boards of Canada.

Chart 5: Derived Compensation Quotients, 2008 Constant \$, 1996 – 2008, Canada

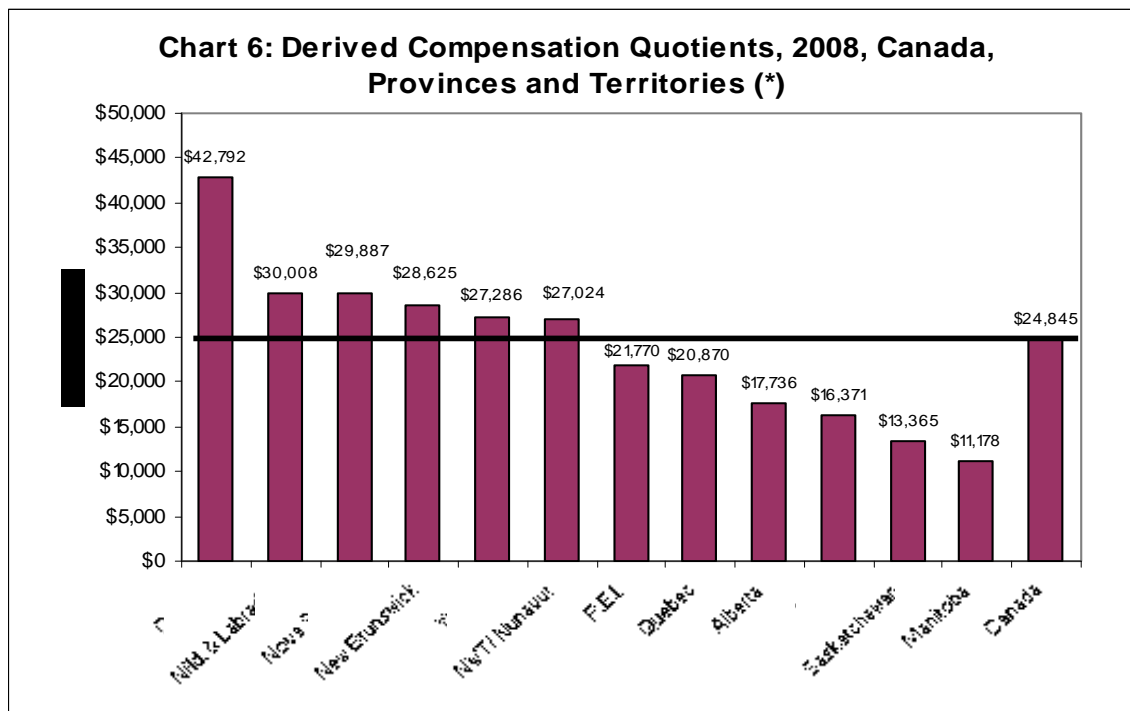


(*)

(*) 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* (KSM), Association of Workers' Compensation boards of Canada.

Chart 6: Derived Compensation Quotients, 2008, Canada, Provinces and Territories (*)



(*) 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 (KSM)*, Association of Workers' Compensation boards of Canada.

Chart 7: Incidence Rate of Accepted Time-Loss Injuries per 100 Workers Covered, 2001-2008, Provinces/ Territories

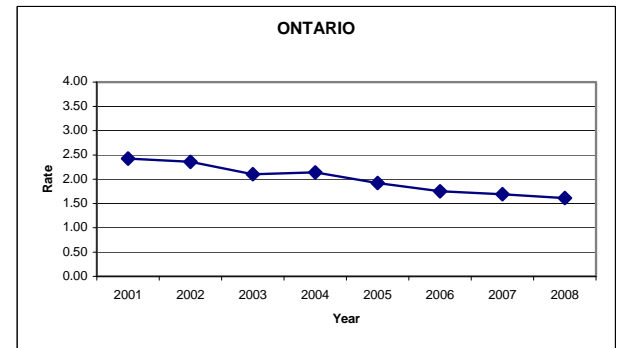
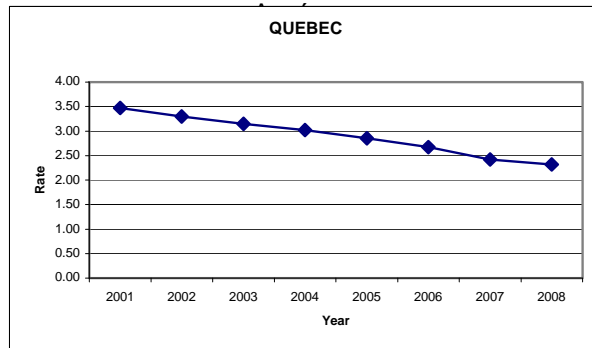
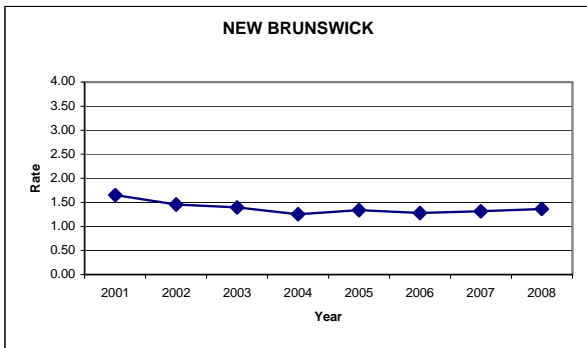
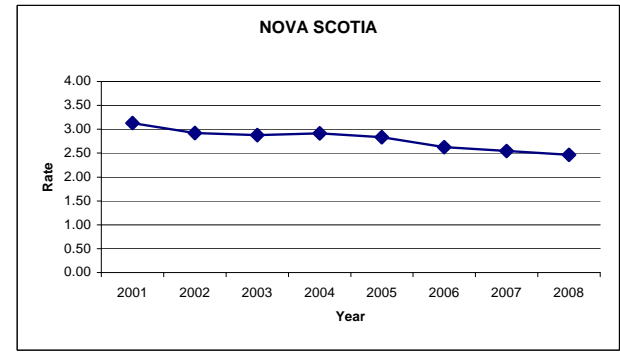
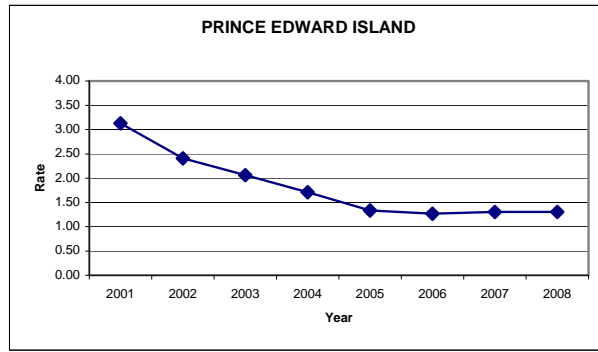
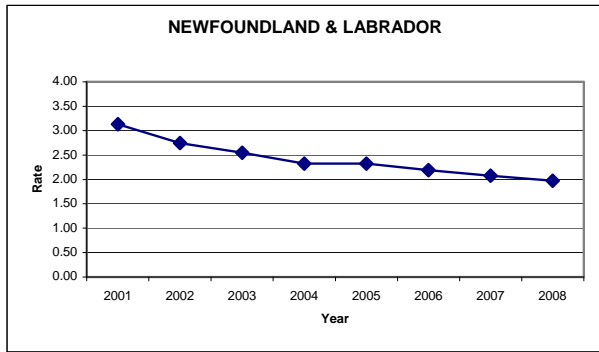


Chart 7 (Concluded): Incidence Rate of Accepted Time-Loss Injuries per 100 Workers Covered, 2001 – 2008, Provinces/ Territories

