

**Work-Related Fatality and Injury Rates:
A Comparison of Canadian Provinces and Territories
2017 Report**

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Executive Summary

Canadian workers compensation boards reported that 852 workers died due to work-related causes in 2015, the lowest number since 1999 (AWCBC, 2017). This report provides a jurisdictional comparison of work-related fatality rates in Canada between 2010 to 2015 using data from the Association of Workers' Compensation Boards of Canada (AWCBC). A comparison of fatality rates is important for identifying trends over time both within and between jurisdictions.

Job-related fatalities are classified as *injury* (e.g., death due to job-related electrocution) or *occupational disease* related (e.g., death from mesothelioma due to work-related exposure to asbestos).

Important Data Limitations

Several factors affect the accuracy, reliability, and jurisdictional comparability of fatality and injury rates within Canada. Readers should consider several factors (e.g., industry mix, jurisdictional size, injury under reporting, differences in legislation among jurisdictions) when interpreting and comparing fatality and injury rates.

Injury-Related Fatality Rates

Northwest Territories (NWT)/Nunavut had the highest five year average injury-related fatality rate (15.3 deaths per 100,000 workers) followed by the Yukon (2nd) and Saskatchewan (3rd). When limiting the comparison to provinces with over 100,000 workers, Saskatchewan ranks highest (6.7 deaths per 100,000) followed by Newfoundland and Labrador (2nd tied) and Alberta (2nd tied).

Since 2010, almost all jurisdictions have experienced declining injury-related fatality rates. However, in 2015, New Brunswick's rate was 144% higher than its average rate from the previous three years.

Occupational Disease-Related Fatality Rates

Newfoundland and Labrador had the highest five year average occupational disease fatality rate (10.1 deaths per 100,000 workers) followed by Nova Scotia (2nd) and Ontario (3rd).

Unlike injury-related fatality rates, which show a general downward trend, the direction of change in occupational disease fatality rates varies among jurisdictions, with some showing increasing and others declining rates. A comparison of three year averages rates (average 2010 to 2012 rate compared to the average 2013 to 2015 rate) showed that New Brunswick had the greatest increase (83%), followed by NWT/Nunavut (2nd) and the Yukon (3rd). Taking into account provinces with over 100,000 workers, New Brunswick had the greatest increase (83%), followed by Nova Scotia (2nd) and Alberta (3rd). In 2015, NWT/Nunavut showed the greatest increase in occupational disease fatality rate (200%) compared to its average from the previous three years.

Injury Rate

Manitoba had the highest five year average injury rate (3.2 injuries per 100 FTE) followed by Saskatchewan (2nd) and NWT/Nunavut (3rd). When limiting the comparison to provinces with over 100,000 workers, Manitoba had the highest injury rate followed by Saskatchewan (2nd), and British Columbia (3rd).

Since 2010 nearly all jurisdictions experienced declining injury rates. In 2015, Saskatchewan showed the greatest decrease (-20%) compared to its average rate from the previous three years.

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2017 Workplace Fatality and Injury Rate Report

Dedication

To those who died because of their work



Sanjeev Kainth, father of 2, died on the job March 2017. Picture from Vancouver Sun.



Jamie Paris, age 29, died on the job March 2016. Picture from Edmonton Journal.



Chad Wiklun, father of 2, age 29, died on the job August 2016. Picture from CBC News Saskatoon.



Olivier Bruneau, age 25, died on the job March 2016. Picture from CBC News Ottawa.



Luc Arpin, age 51, died on the job December 2016. Picture from leSoleil (Quebec).



Wanny Pelletier, age 17, died on the job December 2016. Picture from CBC News New Brunswick.



Jimmy Buchanan, grandfather, age 44, died on the job January 2017. Picture from Local Xpress (Nova Scotia).



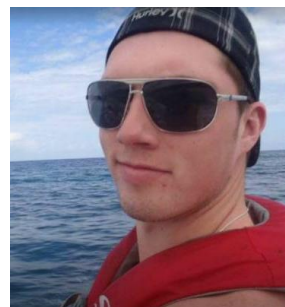
Troy Jeffery, grandfather, age 46, died on the job April 2016. Picture from CBC News Prince Edward Island.



Darcy Clancy, age 36, died on the job March 2017. Picture from The London Free Press.



Phil Parsons, age 30, died on the job January 2017. Picture from CBC News Newfoundland & Labrador.



Dustin Pratt, age 27, died on the job August 2016. Picture from Global News Regina.



Roland Huetzelmann, age 51, died on the job January 2017. Picture from Kelowna Now.

1.0 Introduction

Canadian workers compensation boards reported that 852 workers died due to work-related causes in 2015, the lowest number since 1999 (AWCBC, 2017).

Absent from the growing body of research on workplace fatalities¹ is an annual jurisdictional comparison of work-related fatality rates.² A comparison of fatality rates is important for identifying trends over time within and between jurisdictions. Such comparisons not only shed light on where the greatest need is for targeted occupational injury prevention activities but also help to identify potential changes to regulatory and enforcement regimes. Furthermore, differentiating between the rates of *occupational injury* and *occupational disease* (e.g., exposure to a work-related carcinogen that leads to a death) fatalities provides insight into the types of policy changes that may be required.

This report uses publicly available data from the Association of Workers' Compensation Boards of Canada (AWCBC) to estimate the injury and occupational disease-related fatality rates across Canadian provinces and territories between 2010 and 2015. For comparison purposes provincial and territorial injury rates are also provided.

There are four sections in this report. The first section describes the methodology. Section two addresses important limitations associated with AWCBC data. The third part compares fatality and injury rates across provinces and territories. The fourth and final section provides graphs to illustrate provincial fatality and injury rates.

¹ A list of recent research studies on Canadian work-related fatalities is provided at the end of this report.

² The most recent comprehensive examination of work-related fatality rates in Canada was conducted by Sharpe and Hardte in 2006.

2.0 Methodology

The AWCBC (2017) defines a workplace fatality as “a death resulting from a work-related incident (including disease) that has been accepted for compensation by a Board/Commission”. Such fatalities are classified as being related to *injury* (e.g., death due to job-related electrocution) or *occupational disease* (e.g., death from mesothelioma due to work-related exposure to asbestos).³

Each year provincial and territorial workers’ compensation boards and commissions submit injury, fatality, and other data to the AWCBC (Figure 1). Not surprisingly, data available through the AWCBC’s website shows that provinces with a relatively large labour force report a higher number of work-related fatalities than smaller jurisdictions. While the AWCBC and research studies (e.g., Morassaei et al., 2013) focus on workplace injury *rates* (and thus take into account jurisdictional differences in labour force size), the AWCBC and other publications do not report provincial and territorial fatality rates.

Figure 1: The AWCBC and Provincial and Territorial WCBs



³ The AWCBC began publicly reporting the number of injury and occupation disease related fatalities in 2010.

In this report, work-related injury and occupational disease fatality rates were calculated by dividing the total number of fatalities in each jurisdiction by the estimated number of full-time equivalent (FTE) workers in that jurisdiction, and then multiplying the result by 100,000 to arrive at a fatality rate per 100,000 workers.⁴ Related data were downloaded from the AWCBC website and is available upon request.

There are two important caveats about the fatality and injury rates summarized in this report. First, WCBs report aggregate injury and fatality data by calendar year. However, there is a significant time-lag between the end of administrative data collection, reporting of injury and fatality statistics in provincial and territorial WCB annual reports, and the posting of the aggregate data to the AWCBC's website. At the time this report was written no 2016 injury and fatality data was available on the AWCBC website and only one WCB (Saskatchewan) had released its 2016 annual report. Relatedly, it is important to note that AWCBC data is based on when a claim was accepted, not when the incident occurred.

Second, work-related injury and fatality claims data, like other health-related data, has limitations related to accuracy and comparability that need be taken into account. It is to this issue that we turn to next.

2.1 Important Data Limitations

Researchers have identified several factors that affect the accuracy, reliability, and jurisdictional comparability of fatality and injury rates within Canada (e.g., Barnetson, 2012; Sharpe & Hardte, 2006; Thompson, 2007). Readers should consider these factors when interpreting fatality and injury rates.⁵

1. *Injury and fatality underreporting.* For a variety of reasons (e.g., injury severity, claim suppression, use of alternative insurance policies to cover an injured worker's expenses), workers and employers may not report all eligible work-related injuries to a compensation board. Estimates of work-related injury underreporting in Canada vary. For example, Shannon and Lowe's (2002) study found that 40% of eligible claims were not reported to a compensation board. A more recent study of injury underreporting in Manitoba concluded: "There appears to be significant under-claiming of WCB benefits in Manitoba. Survey evidence suggests that around 30.1% of workers who experienced a work-related injury that involved more than 5 days of lost working time may not have claimed WCB Lost Earnings Benefits" (Prism Economics and Analysis, 2013, p. 2). There is also evidence that underreporting extends to compensation board counts of

⁴ The number of FTE reflects the estimated total number of employees covered by a compensation board (based on employer payroll estimates) as opposed to the total number of people employed in a jurisdiction. Given that the AWCBC uses the total number of FTE for calculating lost-time injury rates, this same approach was used for calculating fatality rates in this report. An alternative approach, used by Sharpe and Hardte (2006), uses Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey estimates of the total number of employed workers (instead of the estimated total number of FTE).

⁵ With respect to data limitations, the AWCBC provides this general cautionary note: "Differences in population, industry mixes, coverage and legislation/policy may affect comparability between jurisdictions. These measures use standard definitions that may differ from WCB reports. Please contact the WCB directly with any inquiries about an individual jurisdiction. Additional measures and explanatory footnotes for the above measures can be found in the Detailed Key Statistical Measures Report."

work-related fatalities. Koehoorn et al.'s (2015) comparison of BC workers' compensation data and external data sources (coroner, hospital, and vital statistics data) estimated that 7% to 24% of work-related fatalities (*depending* upon the data source), between 1991 and 2009, were not captured by workers' compensation. The authors note that they could not determine what proportion of unreported cases involved deceased workers not covered by compensation board insurance (see point two below).

2. *Jurisdictional differences in the proportion of workers insured.* Within federal, provincial, and territorial occupational health and safety legislation every worker has some level of protection (e.g., right to training), however this is not the same for injury/illness compensation insurance. While the majority of Canadian workers are covered by workers' compensation insurance there are notable gaps in coverage. For example, most agricultural workers are not covered by compensation boards and agricultural-related fatalities are reported separately (e.g., Shah et al., 2011). More generally, coverage rates vary by jurisdiction from a high of 98% in British Columbia to a low of 73% in Nova Scotia (AWCBC, 2017). Injuries and deaths that occur in workplaces not covered by compensation board insurance are not counted in AWCBC data. Moreover, lower coverage rates can skew fatality and injury rates when the proportion of uncovered workers is employed in relatively more (or relatively less) dangerous industries.

3. *Increasing use of workplace accommodation practices.* Increasing knowledge and use of job accommodation practices among employers can reduce the number of lost-time injury claims to a compensation board. An injury that likely led to one day off work in the past, in the same workplace today, may result in no time lost due to, for example, offering modified duties to the injured worker on the day of their injury. In this way a reduction in the number of lost-time injury claims may not reflect an equal reduction in the actual number of workplace injuries.

4. *Jurisdictional differences in injury and fatality definitions.* Provinces and territories define work-related lost-time injuries differently. For instance, some compensation boards count a lost-time injury when a worker misses their next scheduled shift due to their injury, whereas some other boards count lost-time injuries when an injured worker leaves their current shift (AWCBC, 2017). In terms of fatalities, some compensation boards have "found dead" clauses in their legislation. These boards are more likely to accept all fatalities that occur in a workplace even when there is uncertainty about the link between a workplace incident and the cause of death (e.g., a heart attack). Some jurisdictions have "right to elect" clauses that allow workers who, for example, are injured in a vehicle collision while working, to seek compensation from an auto insurer instead of a compensation board. Similarly, spouses of deceased workers may elect to seek benefits from an auto insurer instead of a compensation board. Work-related fatalities and injuries that are compensated outside of the WCB system may not be counted in AWCBC statistics.⁶ There are also differences in how jurisdictions assess and count occupational disease claims. For instance, "presumption clauses" for

⁶ In relatively rare cases the family of a deceased worker, who is killed by faulty product or equipment, may decide not to accept WCB benefits and, instead, sue a product manufacturer. These fatalities may not be included in WCB fatality counts.

occupational groups (e.g., firefighters) can vary by jurisdiction. This may affect the types of cancers and other illnesses (e.g., PTSD) that are compensated. Finally, some compensation boards report injury and illness statistics for self-insured employers yet the AWCBC does not include these data in their reporting.

5. *Missing and incomplete data.* Occasionally a compensation board's data submission to the AWCBC may be incomplete or may not conform to AWCBC definitions. In these cases, the AWCBC provides explanatory notes for missing and non-comparable provincial and territorial data. A list of these exceptions, for the years 2010 to 2015, for jurisdictions with such data limitations, is shown the Appendix at the end of this report.

7. *Jurisdictional differences in current and past industry mix.* Differences in the types of industry operating in a jurisdiction can influence injury rates and the number of work-related fatalities (Berriault et al., in press). Moreover, past industry mixes may influence the present rate of occupational disease, such as the impact of extracting, processing, and manufacturing asbestos between the 1950s and 1970s on current claims for asbestos related mesothelioma (e.g., Bianco & Demers, 2013).

8. *Jurisdictional differences in labour force size.* While fatality rates take into account workforce size (based on coverage rates), small jurisdictions can experience dramatic changes in their rates due to relatively small changes in the number of fatality claims each year.

3.0 Work-Related Fatality and Injury Rates by Jurisdiction, 2010-2015

In 2015, there were 303 injury-related fatalities and 548 occupational disease fatalities. Ontario and Quebec had the highest number of injury-related fatalities (69), while Ontario reported the highest number of occupational disease-related deaths (212). In that same year, over 231,700 lost-time injury claims were accepted by WCBs, with Quebec reporting the highest number of these claims (65,859).

Table 1: Number of Work-Related Fatalities and Lost-Time Injuries in 2015

	Number of Lost-Time Injuries	Number of Injury Related Fatalities	Number of Occupational Disease Related Fatalities
Alberta	26,325	59	66
British Columbia	49,956	51	72
Manitoba	14,570	4	15
New Brunswick	3,861	13	6
Newfoundland and Labrador	3,598	7	17
Nova Scotia	6,056	5	23
NWT/Nunavut	835	2	1
Ontario	51,570	69	212
Prince Edward Island*	-	-	-
Quebec	65,859	69	127
Saskatchewan	8,669	23	9
Yukon	426	1	0
Total	231,725	303	548

* 2015 data is not available

3.1 Provincial and Territorial Work-Related Injury Fatality Rates

Table 2 shows the average injury-related fatality rate between 2010 and 2015 by jurisdiction.⁷ NWT/Nunavut had the highest rate (15.3 deaths per 100,000) followed by the Yukon (2nd) and Saskatchewan (3rd). Considering provinces with over 100,000 workers, Saskatchewan ranks highest (6.7 deaths per 100,000) followed by Newfoundland and Labrador (2nd tied) and Alberta (2nd tied).

Table 2: Average Work-Related Injury Fatality Rate 2010-2015 (per 100,000)

	Overall Rate	Overall Ranking	Overall Rate Provinces*	Provincial Ranking*
Alberta	3.9	4	3.9	2
British Columbia	3.0	6	3.0	4
Manitoba	1.1	11	1.1	9
New Brunswick	2.2	8	2.2	6
Newfoundland and Labrador	3.9	4	3.9	2
Nova Scotia	2.4	7	2.4	5
NWT/Nunavut	15.3	1	-	-
Ontario	1.4	10	1.4	8
Prince Edward Island**	1.0	12	-	-
Quebec	1.9	9	1.9	7
Saskatchewan	6.7	3	6.7	1
Yukon	7.6	2	-	-

* Provinces and territories with over 100,000 full-time equivalent employees

** Average based on 2010 to 2014 data

⁷ The results shown in Tables 2-10 are based on an analysis of AWCBC data by the report's author.

Table 3 compares the percentage change in injury-related fatality rates by jurisdiction. Given the small labour force size in some jurisdictions and relatively small number of fatalities in these jurisdictions, three year averages rates were compared to identify general trends in rates. Specifically, the average rate between 2010 and 2012 was compared to the average rate between 2013 and 2015.

NWT/Nunavut showed the greatest decline (-54%) followed by Manitoba (2nd) and Quebec (3rd). In contrast, the Yukon had an increase of 3% and Nova Scotia had the lowest percentage decline of any province or territory (-4%).

Table 3: Percentage Change in Work-Related Injury Fatality Rate, 2010-2012 Compared to 2012-2015

	Average 2010-2012 Rate	Average 2013-2015 Rate	Percentage Change
Alberta	4.1	3.7	-10%
British Columbia	3.2	2.8	-13%
Manitoba	1.3	0.9	-31%
New Brunswick	2.3	2.1	-9%
Newfoundland and Labrador	4.1	3.6	-12%
Nova Scotia	2.4	2.3	-4%
NWT/Nunavut	20.9	9.6	-54%
Ontario	1.5	1.3	-13%
Prince Edward Island*	1.9	-	-
Quebec	2.2	1.7	-23%
Saskatchewan	7.6	5.9	-22%
Yukon	7.5	7.7	3%

* No injury-related fatalities in 2013 and 2014. 2015 data is missing.

Table 4 compares the average injury-related fatality rate between 2012 and 2014 to the 2015 rate for each jurisdiction. This comparison is useful for assessing the degree of deviation between the most recent year's fatality rate and the average from the previous three years.

NWT/Nunavut again showed the greatest decline (-54%) followed by the Yukon (2nd) and Alberta (3rd). New Brunswick showed the greatest increase (144%) and Quebec showed no change.

Table 4: Percentage Change in Work-Related Injury Fatality Rate, 2012-2014 Compared to 2015

	Average 2012-2014 Rate	2015 Rate	Percentage Change
Alberta	4.2	2.8	-33%
British Columbia	3.0	2.3	-23%
Manitoba	1.1	0.8	-27%
New Brunswick	1.6	3.9	144%
Newfoundland and Labrador	3.4	3.3	-3%
Nova Scotia	2.3	1.6	-30%
NWT/Nunavut	10.5	4.8	-54%
Ontario	1.5	1.1	-27%
Prince Edward Island*	1.9	-	-
Quebec	1.8	1.8	0%
Saskatchewan	7.5	5.4	-28%
Yukon	7.6	4.7	-38%

* 2015 data unavailable

3.2 Provincial and Territorial Work-Related Occupational Disease Fatality Rates

Table 5 shows the average occupational disease fatality rate between 2010 and 2015 by jurisdiction. Overall, Newfoundland and Labrador had the highest rate (10.1 deaths per 100,000) followed by Nova Scotia (2nd) and Ontario (3rd).

Table 5: Average Work-Related Occupational Disease Fatality Rate 2010-2015 (per 100,000)

	Overall Rate	Overall Ranking	Overall Rate Provinces*	Provincial Ranking*
Alberta	3.5	7	3.5	6
British Columbia	3.6	5	3.6	4
Manitoba	3.6	5	3.6	4
New Brunswick	1.7	10	1.7	9
Newfoundland and Labrador	10.1	1	10.1	1
Nova Scotia	4.7	2	4.7	2
NWT/Nunavut	1.3	11	-	-
Ontario	4.0	3	4.0	3
Prince Edward Island	0.2	12	-	-
Quebec	3.4	8	3.4	7
Saskatchewan	3.4	8	3.4	7
Yukon	3.8	4	-	-

* Provinces and territories with over 100,000 full-time equivalent employees

Table 6 compares the percentage change in occupational disease-related fatality rates by jurisdiction. Again, given the small labour force size in some jurisdictions and relatively small number of fatalities in these jurisdictions, three year averages rates were compared (i.e., average 2010 to 2012 rate compared to the average 2013 to 2015 rate).

New Brunswick showed the greatest increase (83%), followed by NWT/Nunavut (2nd) and the Yukon (3rd). When limited to provinces with over 100,000 workers, New Brunswick showed the greatest increase (83%), followed by Nova Scotia (2nd) and Alberta (3rd). In contrast, Saskatchewan had the greatest decline (-38%) followed by Ontario and Manitoba.

Table 6: Percentage Change in Occupational Disease Fatality Rate, 2010-2012 Compared to 2012-2015

	Average 2010-2012 Rate	Average 2013-2015 Rate	Percentage Change
Alberta	3.1	3.9	26%
British Columbia	3.6	3.6	0%
Manitoba	4.1	3.1	-24%
New Brunswick	1.2	2.2	83%
Newfoundland and Labrador	10.8	9.4	-13%
Nova Scotia	4.2	5.3	26%
NWT/Nunavut	0.9	1.6	78%
Ontario	4.7	3.4	-28%
Prince Edward Island*	0.0	0.5	-
Quebec	3.6	3.2	-11%
Saskatchewan	4.2	2.6	-38%
Yukon	3.0	4.5	50%

* No injury-related fatalities in 2013 and 2014.

Table 7 compares the average occupational disease-related fatality rate between 2012 and 2014 to the 2015 rate. This comparison can be helpful for assessing the extent to which the most recent year's occupational disease fatality rate deviates from the average from the previous three years.

The Yukon showed the greatest decline (-100%) while NWT/Nunavut showed the greatest increase (200%). When limited to provinces with over 100,000 workers, Nova Scotia reported the greatest increase (68%), followed by Quebec (2nd). Whereas, Saskatchewan had the great decrease (-40%) followed by Manitoba (2nd) and Newfoundland and Labrador (3rd).

Table 7: Percentage Change in Work-Related Occupational Disease Fatality Rate, 2012-2014 Compared to 2015

	Average 2012-2014 Rate	2015 Rate	Percentage Change
Alberta	3.8	3.1	-18%
British Columbia	3.8	3.2	-16%
Manitoba	4.2	3.1	-26%
New Brunswick	2.2	1.8	-18%
Newfoundland and Labrador	9.9	8.0	-19%
Nova Scotia	4.4	7.4	68%
NWT/Nunavut	0.8	2.4	200%
Ontario	3.6	3.5	-3%
Prince Edward Island*	0.5	-	-
Quebec	3.3	3.4	3%
Saskatchewan	3.5	2.1	-40%
Yukon	6.0	0.0	-100%

* 2015 data unavailable

3.3 Provincial and Territorial Work-Related Lost-Time Injury Rates

Table 8 shows the average lost-time injury rate (per 100 FTE) between 2010 and 2015 by jurisdiction. Overall, Manitoba had the highest rate (3.2 injuries per 100 FTE) followed by Saskatchewan (2nd) and NWT/Nunavut (3rd). Considering provinces with over 100,000 workers, Manitoba had the highest injury rate followed by Saskatchewan (2nd), and British Columbia (3rd).

Table 8: Average Work-Related Time-Loss Injury Rate, 2010-2015 (per 100 FTE)

	Overall Rate	Overall Ranking	Overall Rate Provinces*	Provincial Ranking*
Alberta	1.4	9	1.4	7
British Columbia	2.3	3	2.3	3
Manitoba	3.2	1	3.2	1
New Brunswick	1.2	11	1.2	8
Newfoundland and Labrador	1.8	8	1.8	6
Nova Scotia	2.0	6	2.0	4
NWT/Nunavut	2.3	3	-	-
Ontario	1.0	12	1.0	9
Prince Edward Island	1.3	10	-	-
Quebec	1.9	7	1.9	5
Saskatchewan	2.6	2	2.6	2
Yukon	2.1	5	-	-

* Provinces and territories with over 100,000 full-time equivalent employees

Table 9 compares the percentage change in lost-time injury rate by jurisdiction. Three year averages rates were compared (i.e., the average 2010 to 2012 injury rate was compared to the average 2013 to 2015 injury rate).

Saskatchewan showed the greatest decrease (-23%), followed by Ontario (2nd) and New Brunswick (3rd).

Table 9: Change in Work-Related Time-Loss Injury Rate, 2010-2012 Compared to 2012-2015

	Average 2010-2012 Rate	Average 2013-2015 Rate	Percentage Change
Alberta	1.4	1.3	-7%
British Columbia	2.3	2.3	0%
Manitoba	3.3	3.1	-6%
New Brunswick	1.3	1.1	-15%
Newfoundland and Labrador	1.9	1.7	-11%
Nova Scotia	2.1	1.9	-10%
NWT/Nunavut	2.3	2.2	-4%
Ontario	1.1	0.9	-18%
Prince Edward Island	1.3	1.3	0%
Quebec	1.9	1.8	-5%
Saskatchewan	3.0	2.3	-23%
Yukon	2.2	2.0	-9%

Table 10 compares the average lost-time injury rate between 2012 and 2014 to the 2015 injury rate by jurisdiction. Saskatchewan showed the greatest decrease (-20%), followed by Ontario (2nd) and NWT/Nunavut (3rd).

Table 10: Percentage Change in Work-Related Injury Rate, 2012-2014 Compared to 2015

	Average 2012-2014 Rate	2015 Rate	Percentage Change
Alberta	1.3	1.3	0%
British Columbia	2.3	2.2	-4%
Manitoba	3.2	3.0	-6%
New Brunswick	1.2	1.2	0%
Newfoundland and Labrador	1.8	1.7	-6%
Nova Scotia	1.9	1.9	0%
NWT/Nunavut	2.2	2.0	-9%
Ontario	1.0	0.9	-10%
Prince Edward Island*	1.3	-	-
Quebec	1.8	1.7	-6%
Saskatchewan	2.5	2.0	-20%
Yukon	2.0	2.0	0%

* 2015 data unavailable

4.0 Provincial Fatality and Injury Rate Graphs, 2010-2015

The graphs below provide a visual representation of fatality and lost-time injury rates by jurisdiction between 2010 and 2015. Due to relatively high yearly variability in rates in smaller jurisdictions, graphs for NWT/Nunavut, PEI, and the Yukon are omitted.

4.1 Provincial Fatality Rate Graphs

Figure 2: Alberta Work-Related Fatality Rates, 2010-2015

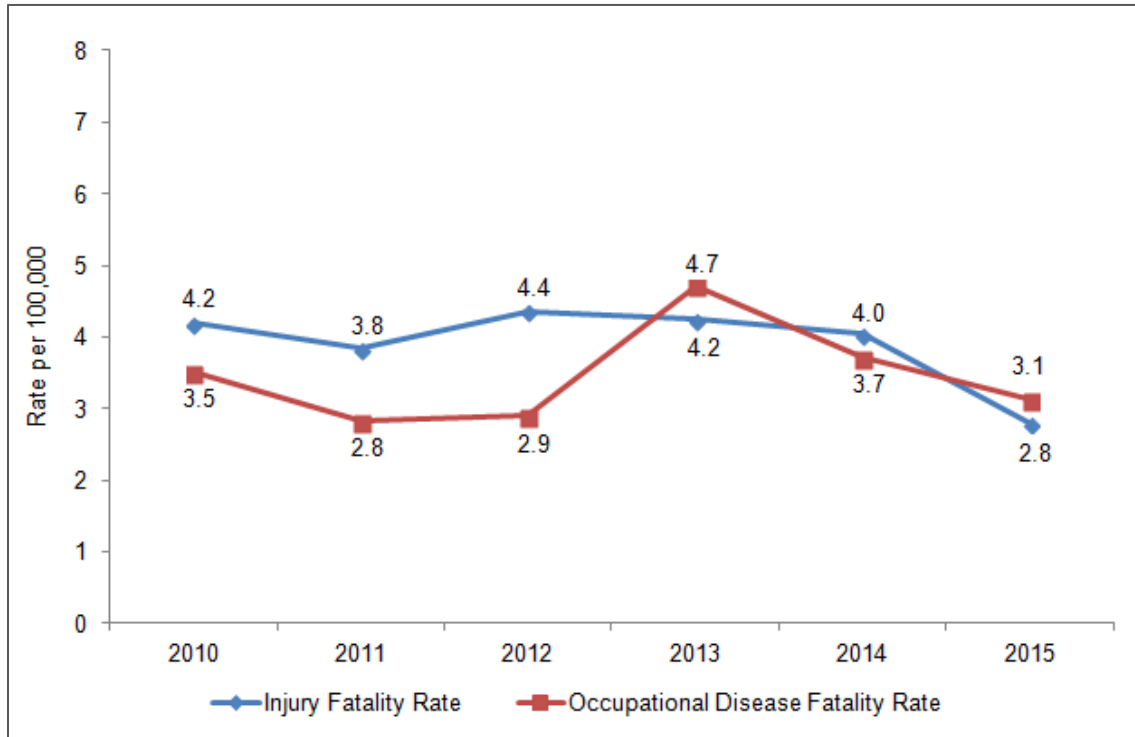


Figure 3: British Columbia Work-Related Fatality Rates, 2010-2015

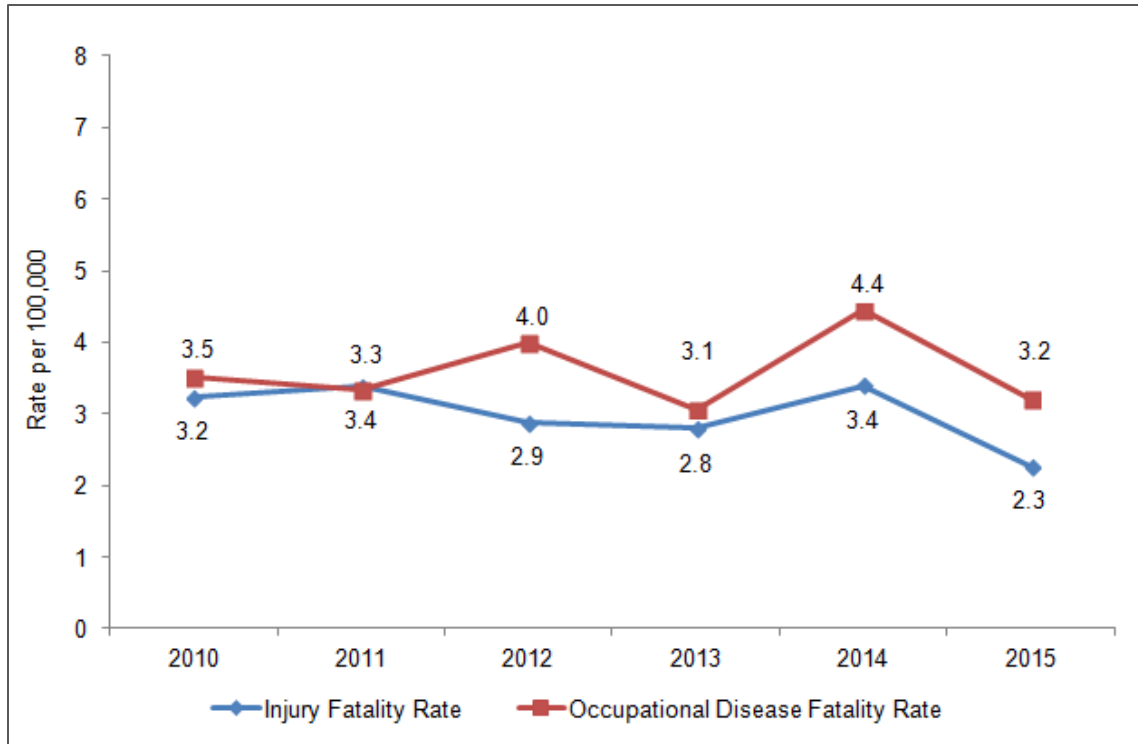


Figure 4: Manitoba Work-Related Fatality Rates, 2010-2015

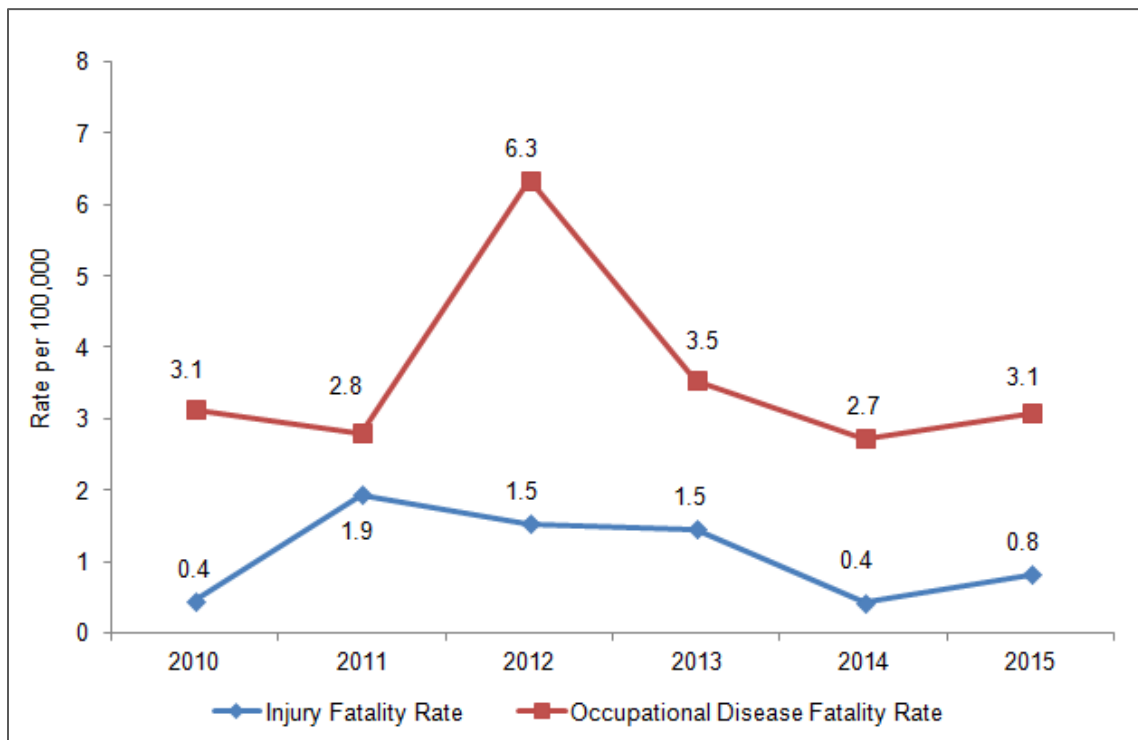


Figure 5: New Brunswick Work-Related Fatality Rates, 2010-2015

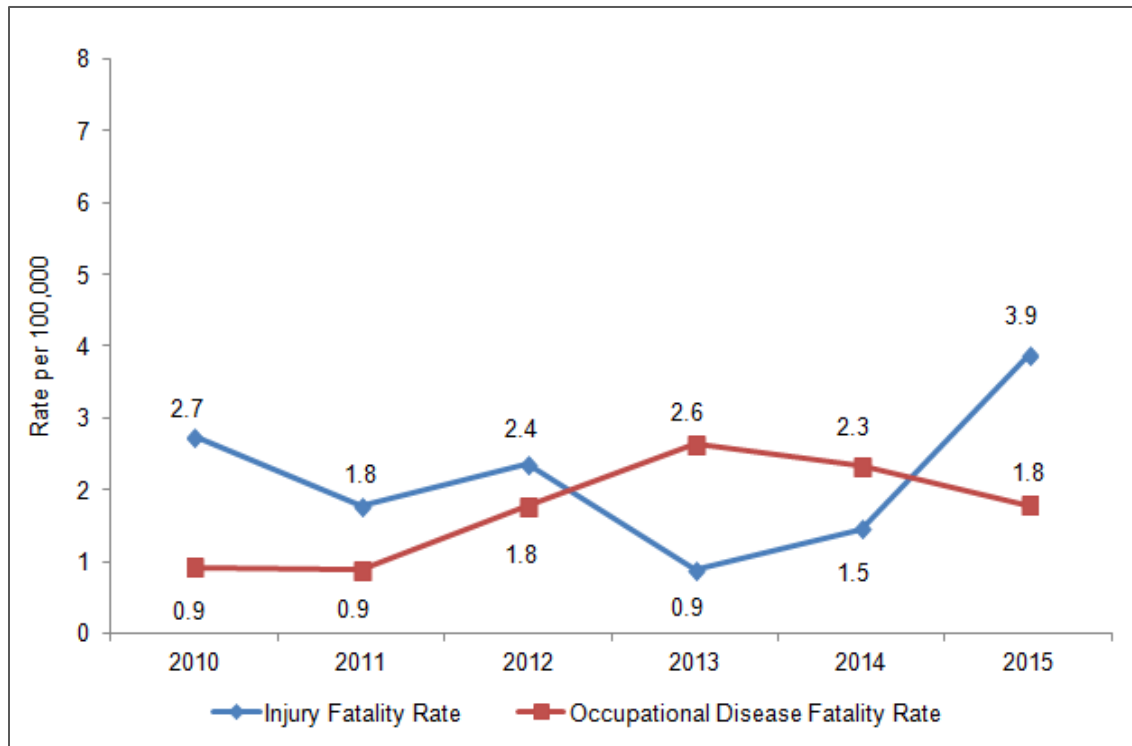


Figure 6: Newfoundland and Labrador Work-Related Fatality Rates, 2010-2015

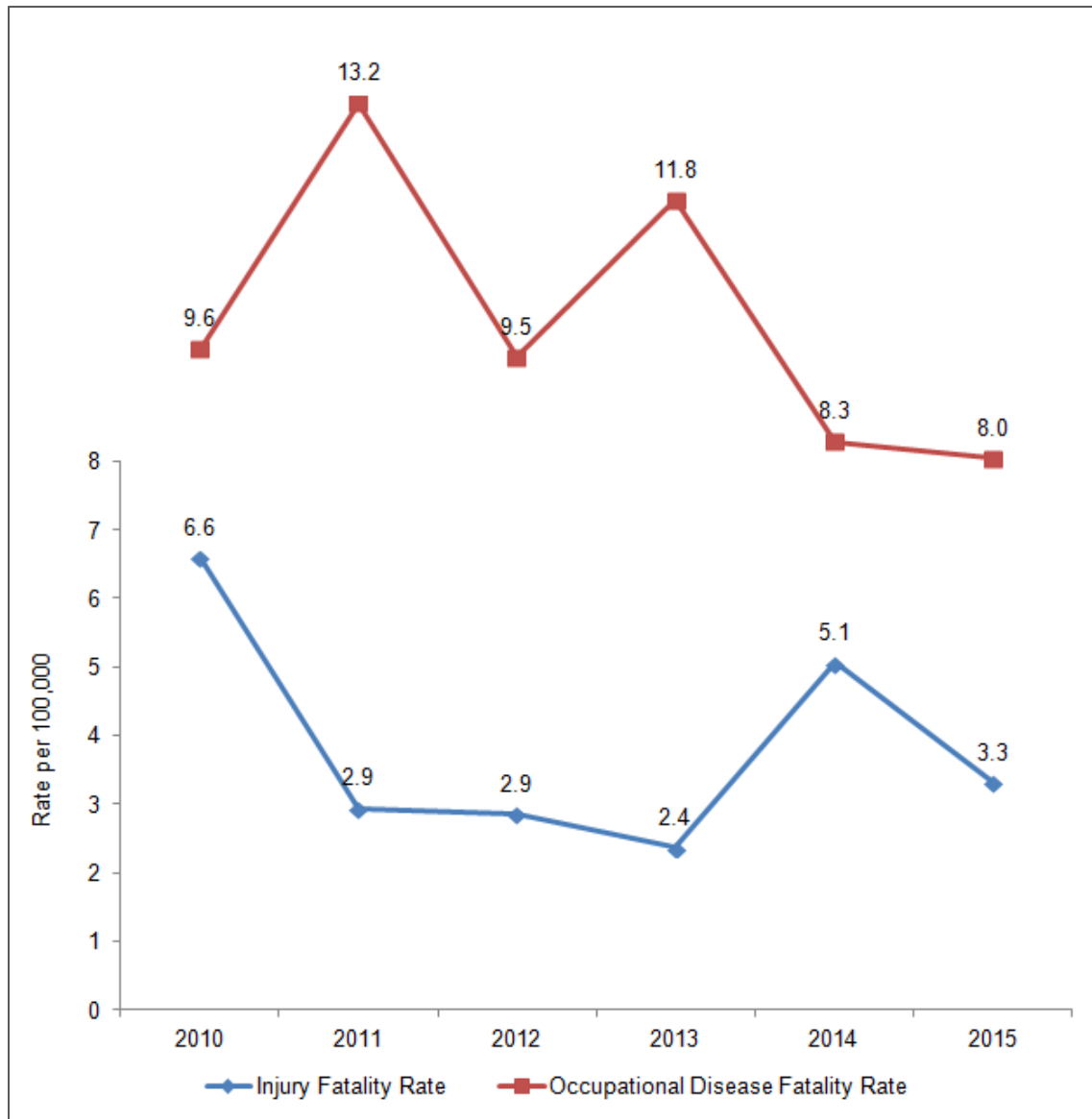


Figure 7: Nova Scotia Work-Related Fatality Rates, 2010-2015

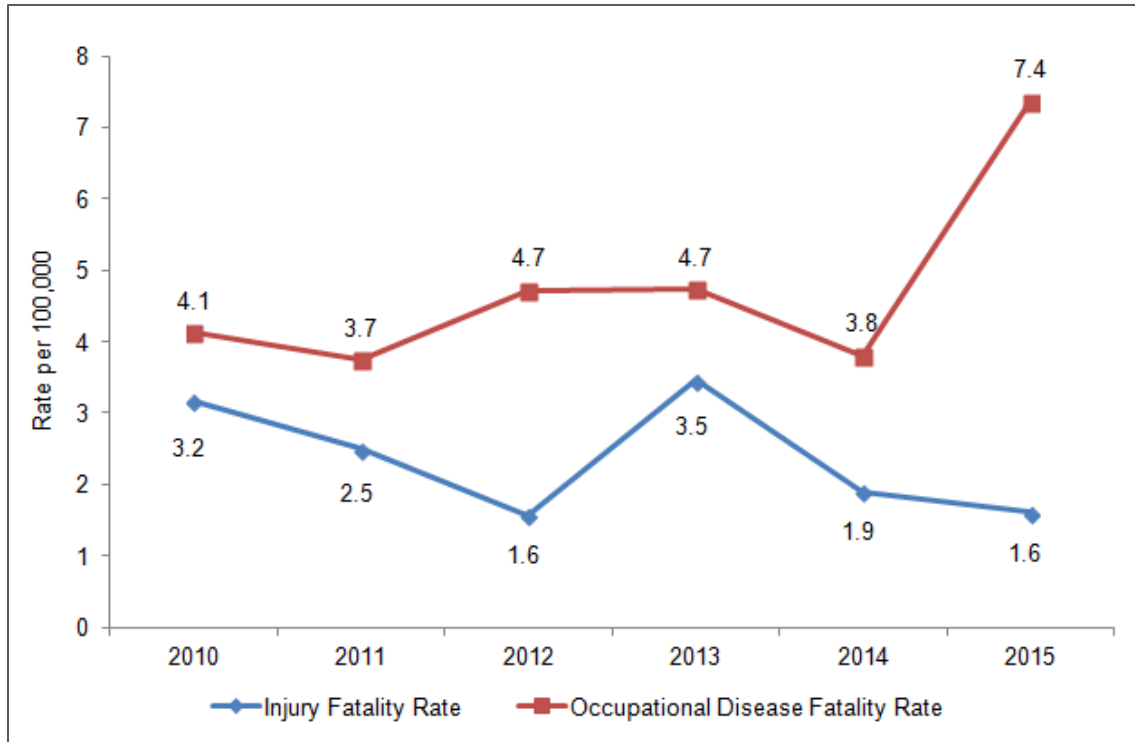


Figure 8: Ontario Work-Related Fatality Rates, 2010-2015

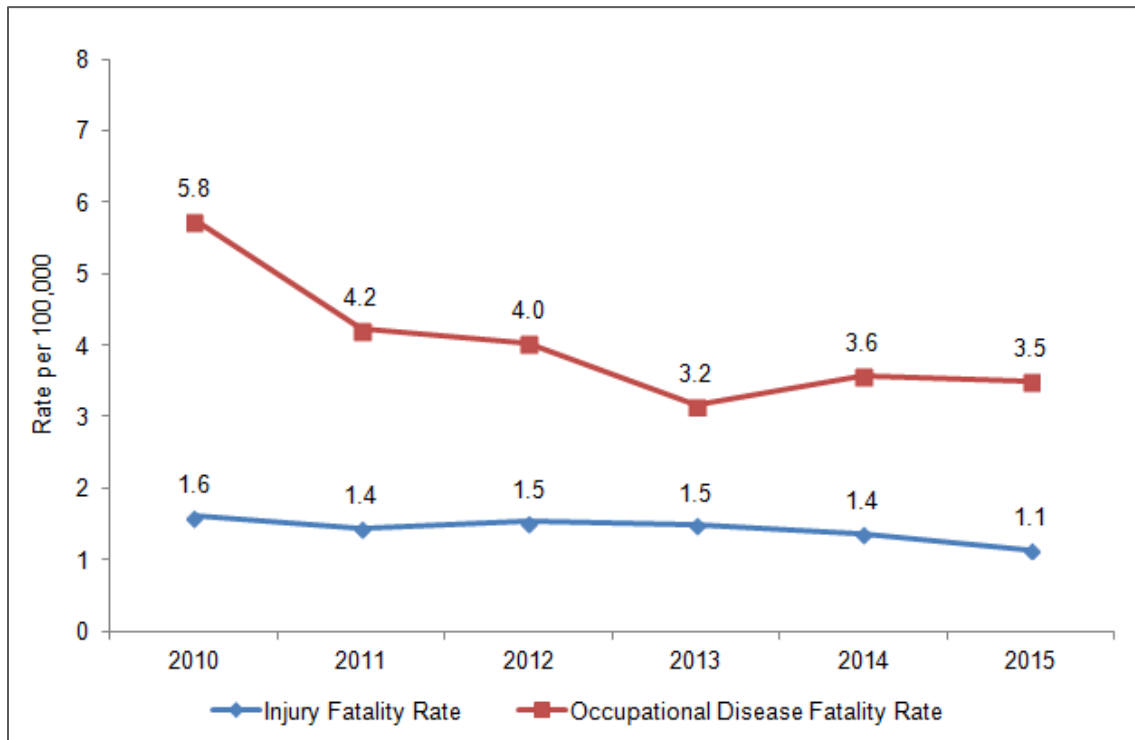


Figure 9: Quebec Work-Related Fatality Rates, 2010-2015

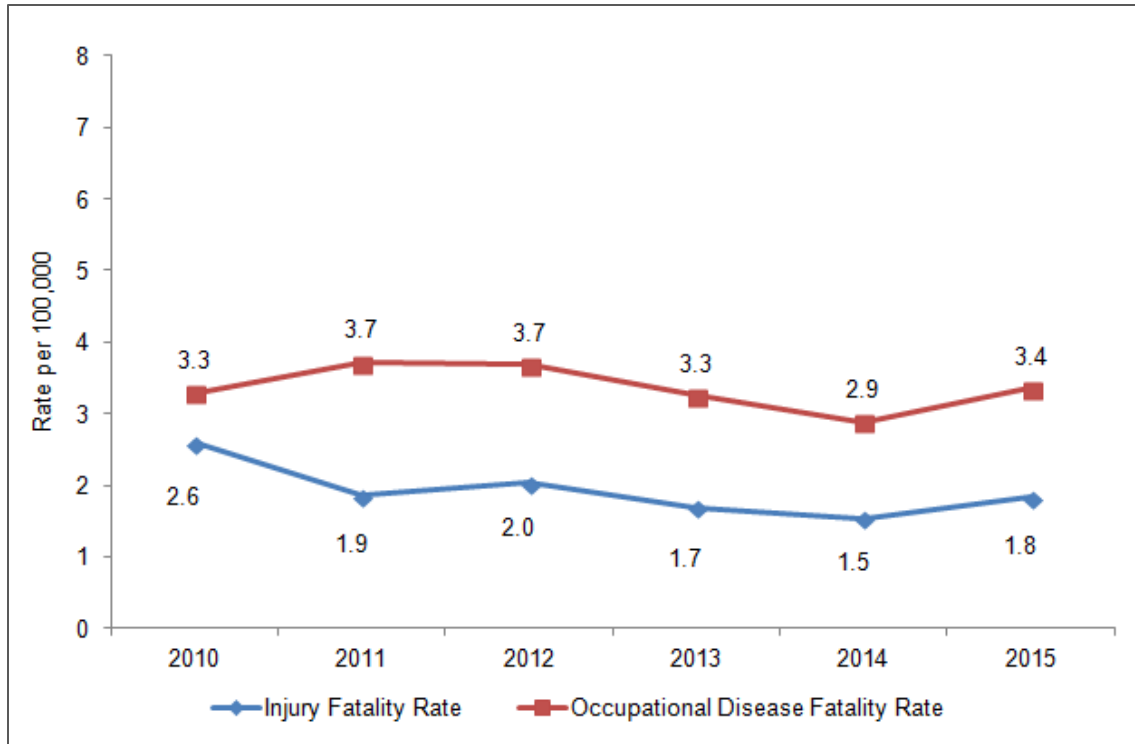
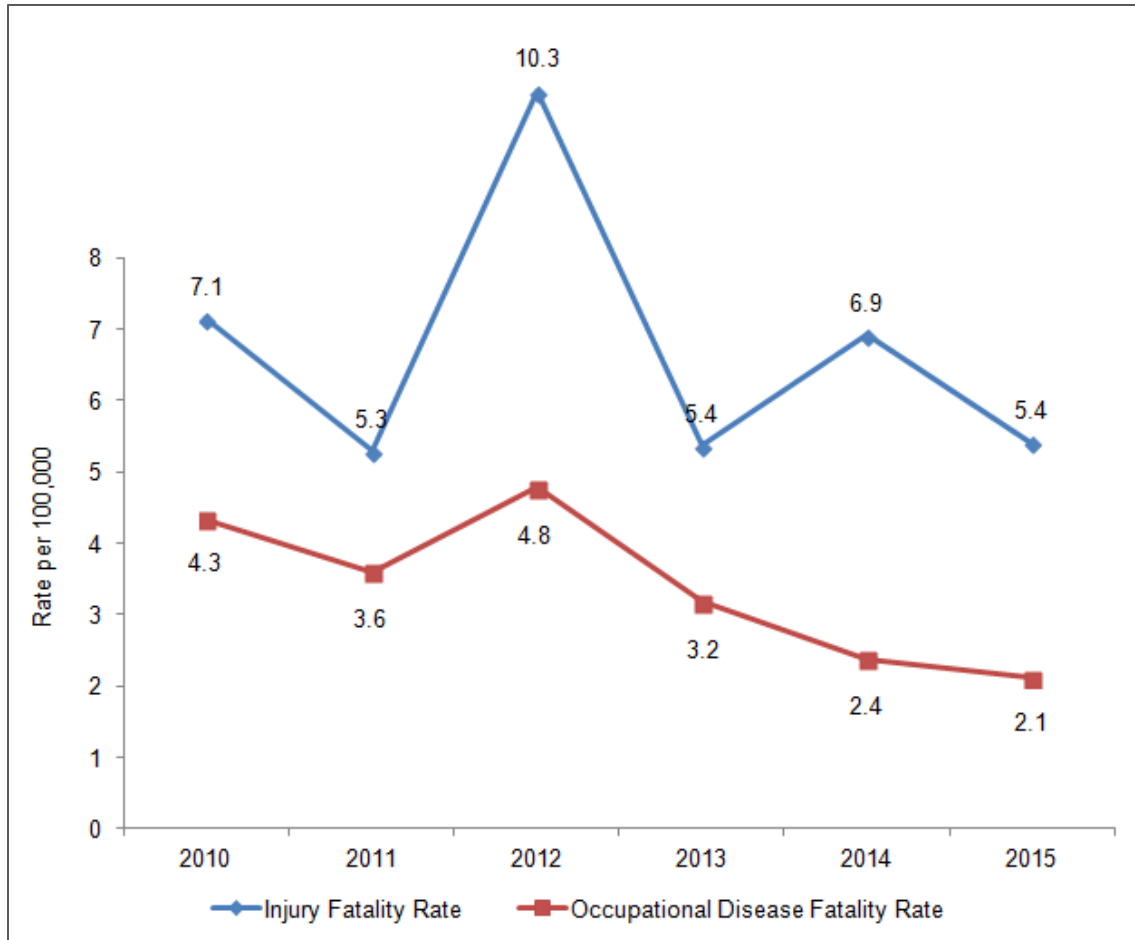


Figure 10: Saskatchewan Work-Related Fatality Rates, 2010-2015



4.2 Provincial Injury Rate Graphs

Figure 11: Alberta Work-Related Injury Rate, 2010-2015

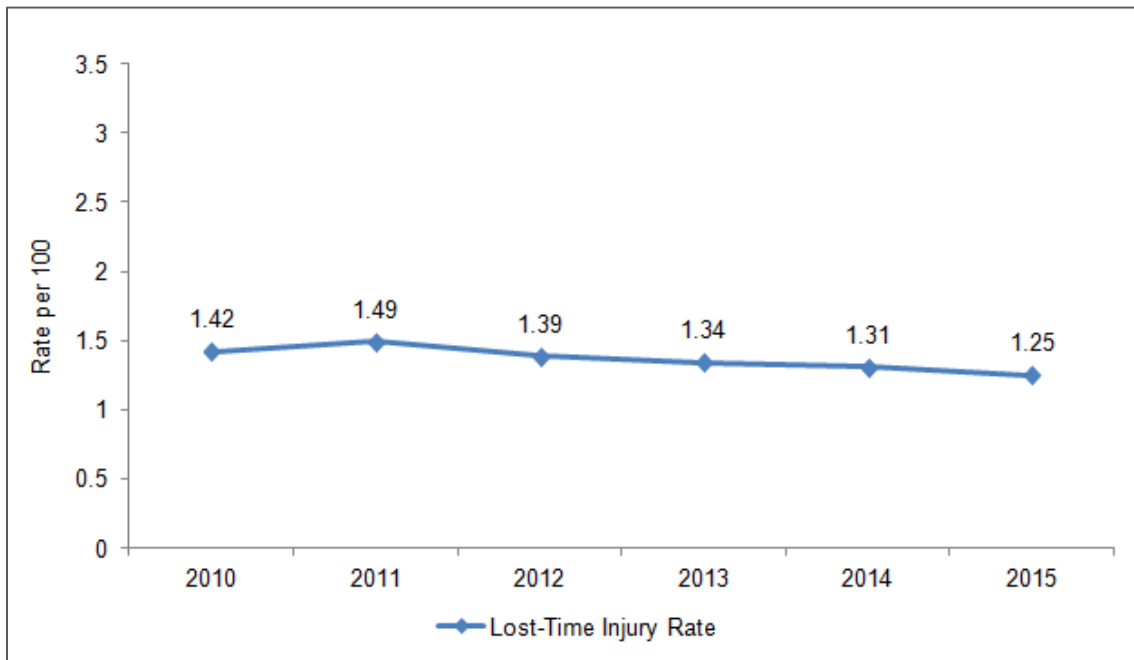


Figure 12: British Columbia Work-Related Injury Rate, 2010-2015

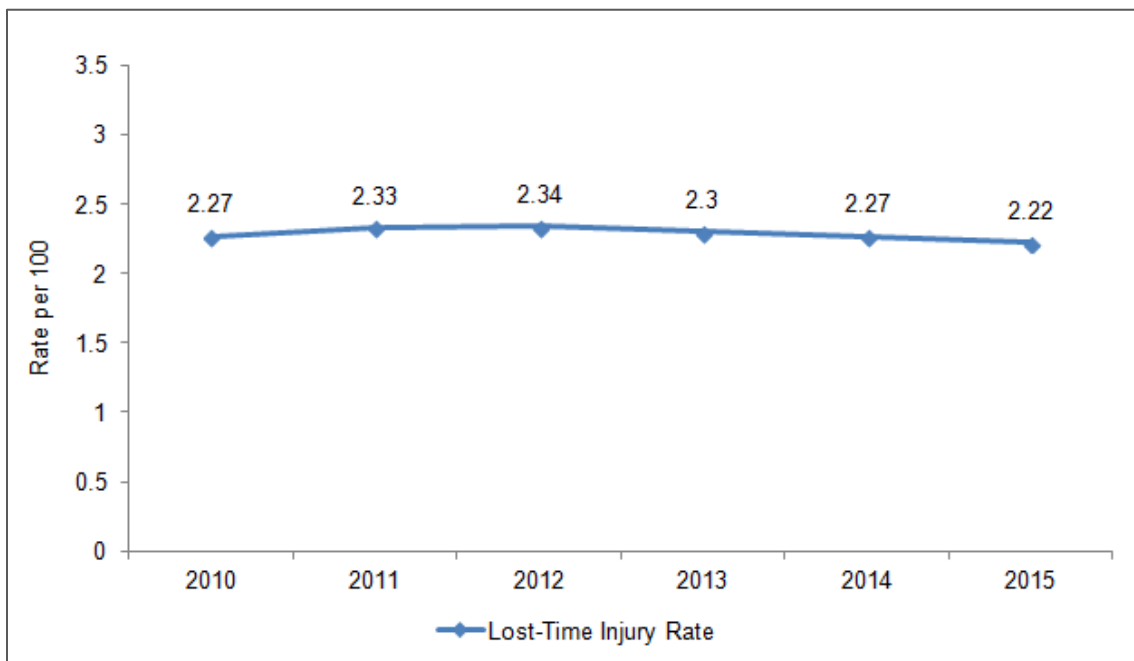


Figure 13: Manitoba Work-Related Injury Rate, 2010-2015

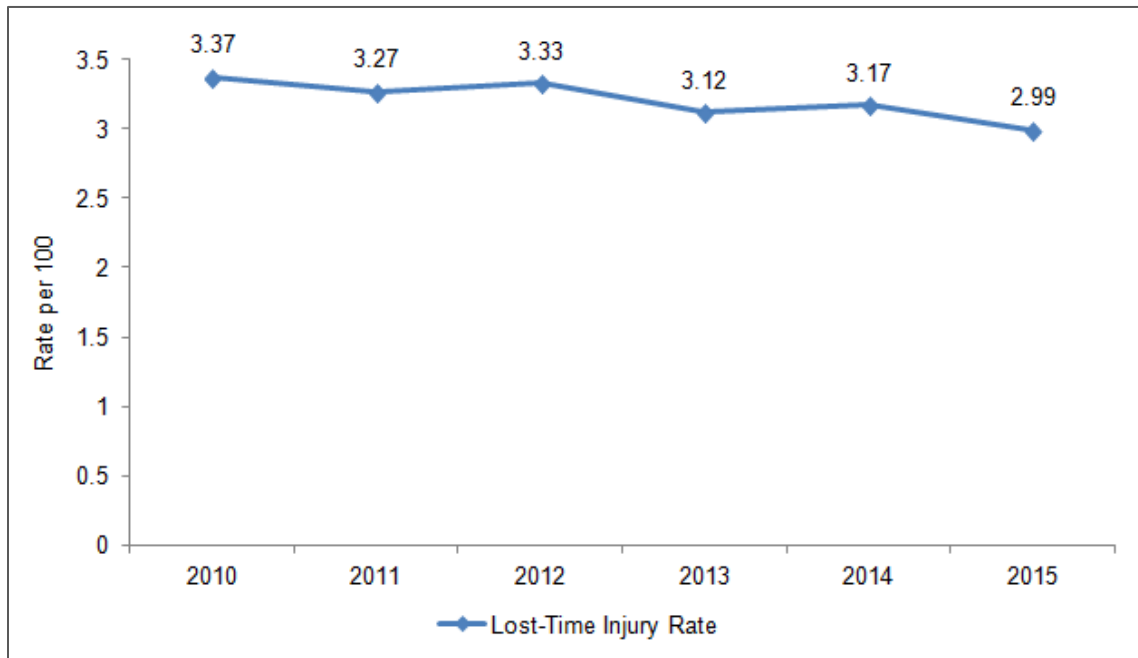


Figure 14: New Brunswick Work-Related Injury Rate, 2010-2015

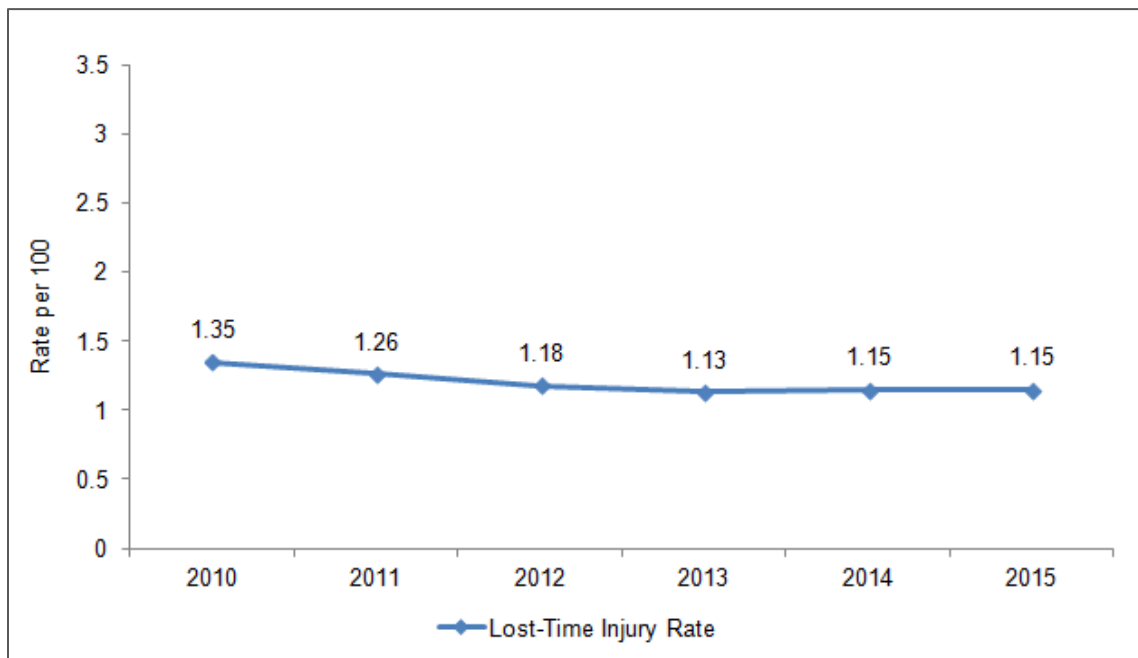


Figure 15: Newfoundland and Labrador Work-Related Injury Rate, 2010-2015

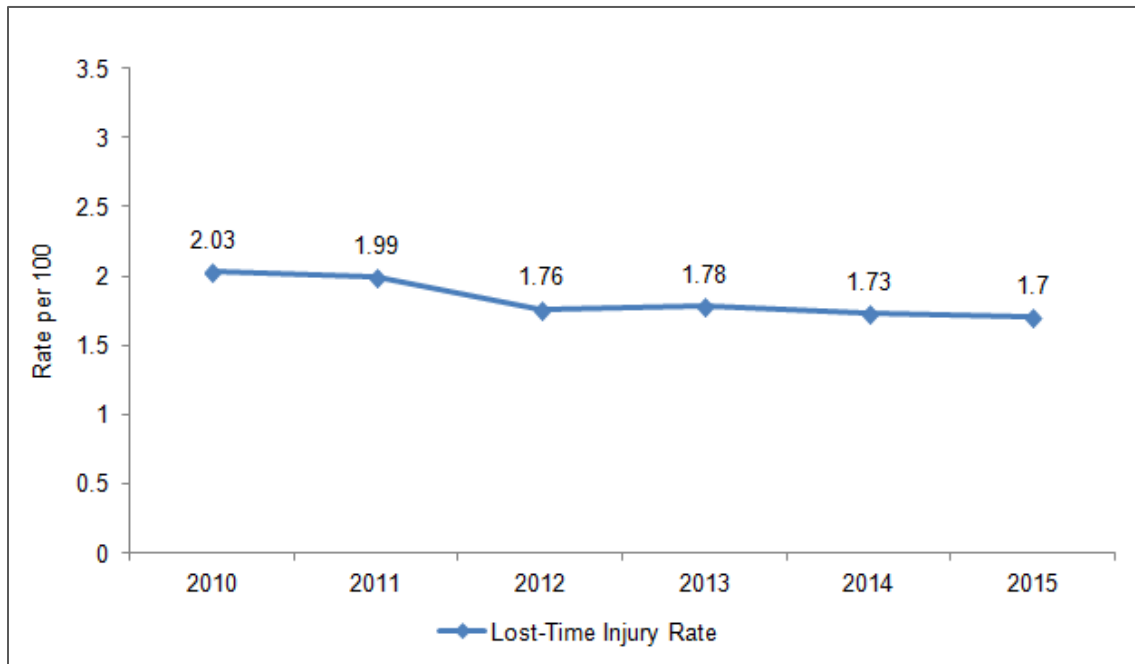


Figure 16: Nova Scotia Work-Related Injury Rate, 2010-2015

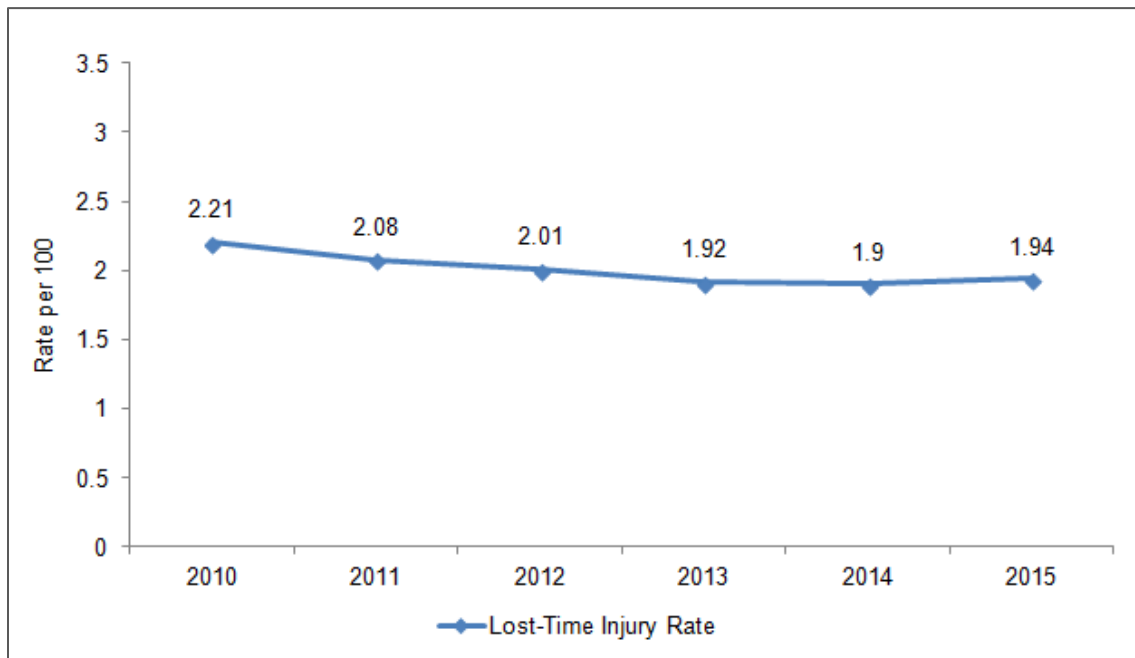


Figure 17: Ontario Work-Related Injury Rate, 2010-2015

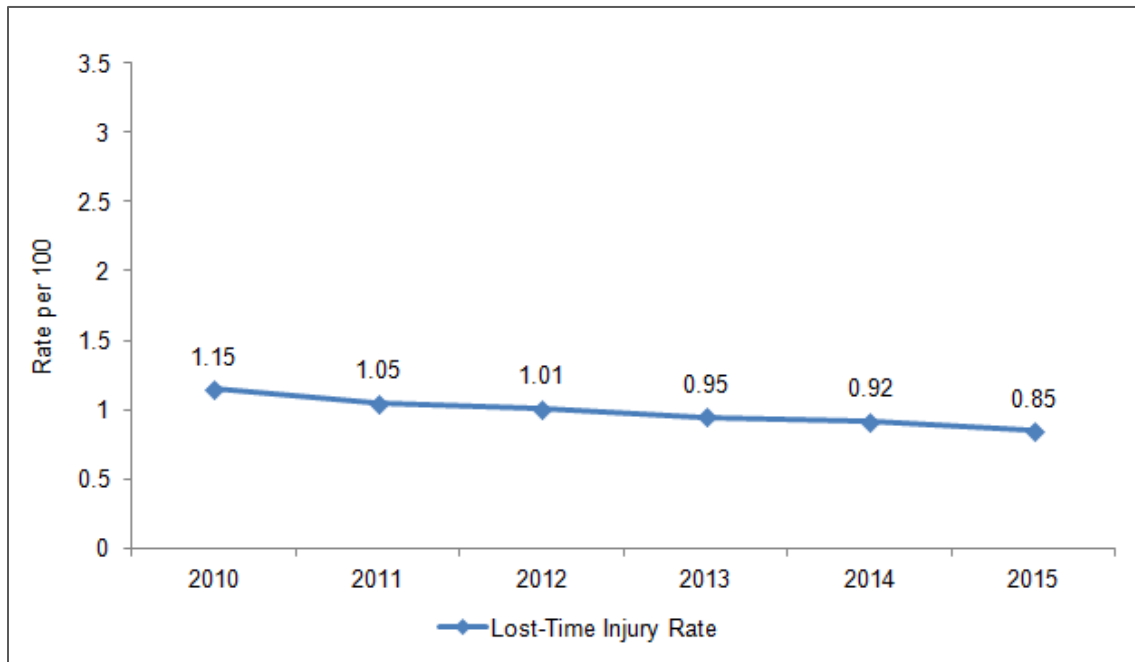


Figure 18: Quebec Work-Related Injury Rate, 2010-2015

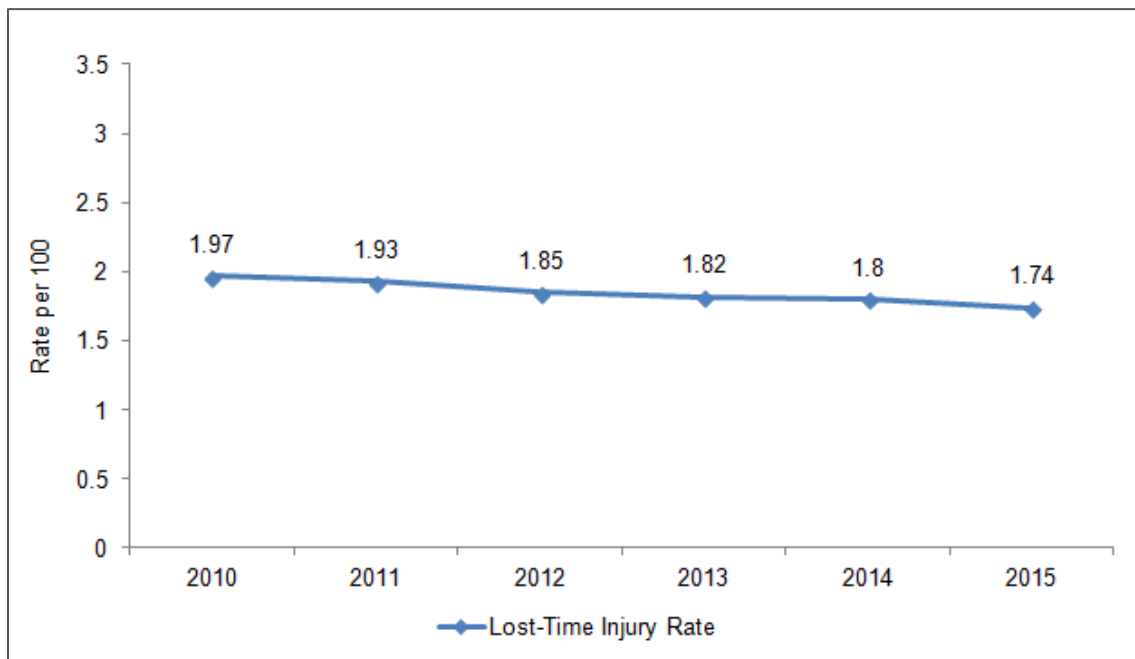
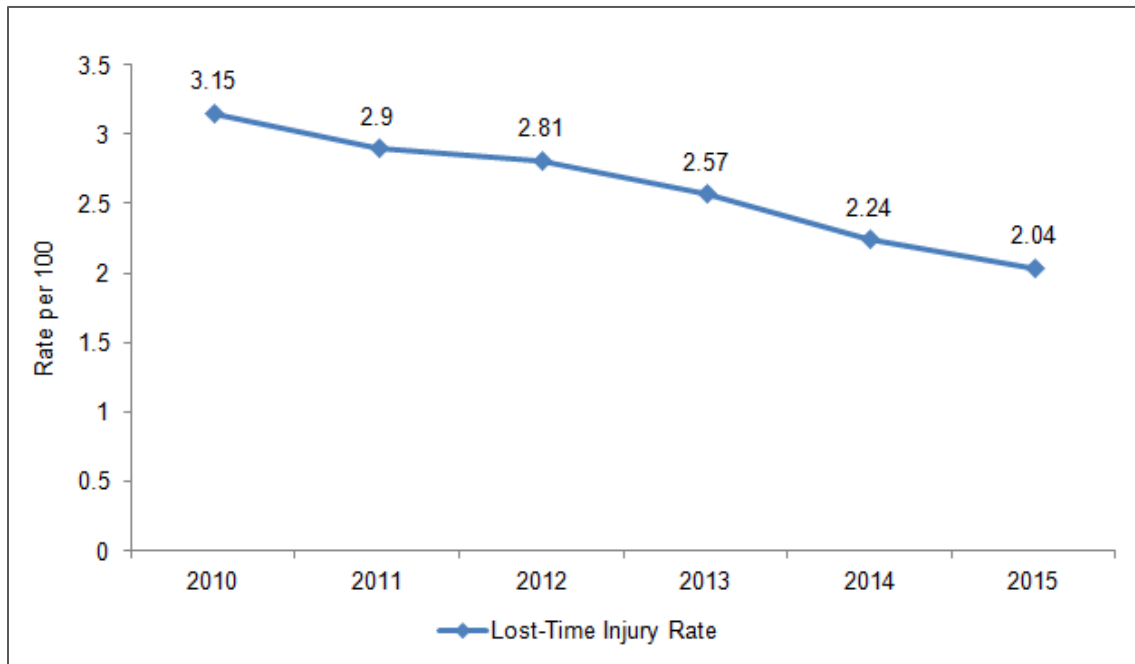


Figure 19: Saskatchewan Work-Related Injury Rate, 2010-2015



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Appendix: AWCBC Explanatory Notes (2010-2015)

Manitoba

Variable	Year	Note
Injury Frequency	2010	The 2010 Annual Report states that the 2010 preliminary time loss injury rate is 3.3%. The Annual Report's approach differs slightly from the AWCBC approach to this statistic.
Injury Frequency	2011	The 2011 Annual Report states that the 2011 preliminary time loss injury rate is 3.3%. The Annual Report's approach differs slightly from the AWCBC approach to this statistic.
Injury Frequency	2012	The 2012 Annual Report states that the 2012 preliminary time loss injury rate is 3.3%. The Annual Report's approach differs slightly from the AWCBC approach to this statistic.
Injury Frequency	2013	The 2012 Annual Report states that the 2012 preliminary time loss injury rate is 3.3%. The Annual Report's approach differs slightly from the AWCBC approach to this statistic. ,The 2013 Annual Report states that the 2013 preliminary time loss injury rate is 3.2%. The Annual Report's approach differs slightly from the AWCBC approach to this statistic.
Injury Frequency	2014	The 2014 Annual Report states that the 2014 preliminary time loss injury rate is 3.2%. The Annual Report's approach differs slightly from the AWCBC approach to this statistic.

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New Brunswick

Variable	Year	Note
Total Number of Lost-Time Claims	2010	NB has a 3 day waiting period therefore, the number of lost time claims listed in this report may not reflect every lost time injury for this province. NB accepted 5,971 lost-time claims (including day of accident) in total in 2010.
Total Number of Lost-Time Claims	2011	NB has a 3 day waiting period therefore, the number of lost time claims listed in this report may not reflect every lost time injury for this province. NB accepted 5,688 lost-time claims (including day of accident) in total in 2011.
Total Number of Lost-Time Claims	2012	NB has a 3 day waiting period therefore, the number of lost time claims listed in this report may not reflect every lost time injury for this province. NB accepted 5,302 lost-time claims (including day of accident) in total in 2012.
Total Number of Lost-Time Claims	2013	NB has a 3 day waiting period therefore, the number of lost time claims listed in this report may not reflect every lost time injury for this province. NB accepted 5,276 lost-time claims (including day of accident) in total in 2013.
Total Number of Lost-Time Claims	2014	NB has a 3 day waiting period therefore, the number of lost time claims listed in this report may not reflect every lost time injury for this province. NB accepted 5,349 lost-time claims (including day of accident) in total in 2014.
Total Number of Lost-Time Claims	2015	NB has a 3 day waiting period therefore, the number of lost time claims listed in this report may not reflect every lost time injury for this province. NB accepted 5,152 lost-time claims (including day of accident) in total in 2015.
Injury Frequency	2010	NB has a 3 day waiting period therefore, the number of lost time claims listed in this report may not reflect every lost time injury for this province. NB accepted 5,971 lost-time claims (including day of accident) in total in 2010.
Injury Frequency	2011	NB has a 3 day waiting period therefore, the number of lost time claims listed in this report may not reflect every lost time injury for this province. NB accepted 5,688 lost-time claims (including day of accident) in total in 2011.
Injury Frequency	2012	NB has a 3 day waiting period therefore, the number of lost time claims listed in this report may not reflect every lost time injury for this province. NB accepted 5,302 lost-time claims (including day of accident) in total in 2012.
Injury Frequency	2013	NB has a 3 day waiting period therefore, the number of lost time claims listed in this report may not reflect every lost time injury for this province. NB accepted 5,276 lost-time claims (including day of accident) in total in 2013.
Injury Frequency	2014	NB has a 3 day waiting period therefore, the number of lost time claims listed in this report may not reflect every lost time injury for this province. NB accepted 5,349 lost-time claims (including day of accident) in total in 2014.
Injury Frequency	2015	NB has a 3 day waiting period therefore, the number of lost time claims listed in this report may not reflect every lost time injury for this province. NB accepted 5,152 lost-time claims (including day of accident) in total in 2015.

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New Brunswick (Continued) Variable	Year	Note
Total Number of Lost-Time Claims	2010	NS has a 2 day waiting period therefore, the number of lost time claims listed in this report may not reflect every lost time injury for this province. The total number of lost-time claims published in the WCB of Nova Scotia's 2010 annual report is 6,921.
Total Number of Lost-Time Claims	2011	NS has a 2 day waiting period therefore, the number of lost time claims listed in this report may not reflect every lost time injury for this province. The total number of lost-time claims published in the WCB of Nova Scotia's 2011 annual report is 6,616.
Total Number of Lost-Time Claims	2012	NS has a 2 day waiting period therefore, the number of lost time claims listed in this report may not reflect every lost time injury for this province. The total number of lost-time claims published in the WCB of Nova Scotia's 2012 annual report is 6,341.
Total Number of Lost-Time Claims	2013	NS has a 2 day waiting period therefore, the number of lost time claims listed in this report may not reflect every lost time injury for this province. The total number of lost-time claims published in the WCB of Nova Scotia's 2013 annual report is 6,034.
Total Number of Lost-Time Claims	2014	NS has a 2 day waiting period therefore, the number of lost time claims listed in this report may not reflect every lost time injury for this province. The total number of lost-time claims published in the WCB of Nova Scotia's 2014 annual report is 5,953.
Total Number of Lost-Time Claims	2015	NS has a 2 day waiting period therefore, the number of lost time claims listed in this report may not reflect every lost time injury for this province. The total number of lost-time claims published in the WCB of Nova Scotia's 2015 annual report is 6,014.

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Nova Scotia

Variable	Year	Note
Injury Frequency	2010	NS has a 2 day waiting period therefore, the number of lost time claims listed in this report may not reflect every lost time injury for this province. The total number of lost-time claims published in the WCB of Nova Scotia's 2010 annual report is 6,921.
Injury Frequency	2011	NS has a 2 day waiting period therefore, the number of lost time claims listed in this report may not reflect every lost time injury for this province. The total number of lost-time claims published in the WCB of Nova Scotia's 2011 annual report is 6,616.
Injury Frequency	2012	NS has a 2 day waiting period therefore, the number of lost time claims listed in this report may not reflect every lost time injury for this province. The total number of lost-time claims published in the WCB of Nova Scotia's 2012 annual report is 6,341.
Injury Frequency	2013	NS has a 2 day waiting period therefore, the number of lost time claims listed in this report may not reflect every lost time injury for this province. The total number of lost-time claims published in the WCB of Nova Scotia's 2013 annual report is 6,034.
Injury Frequency	2014	NS has a 2 day waiting period therefore, the number of lost time claims listed in this report may not reflect every lost time injury for this province. The total number of lost-time claims published in the WCB of Nova Scotia's 2014 annual report is 5,953.
Injury Frequency	2015	NS has a 2 day waiting period therefore, the number of lost time claims listed in this report may not reflect every lost time injury for this province. The total number of lost-time claims published in the WCB of Nova Scotia's 2015 annual report is 6,014.

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Northwest Territories/Nunavut

Variable	Year	Note
Injury Frequency	2010	For injury frequency and workforce covered calculations, NT/NU uses SEPH data, which are 3% to 6% lower than labour force data. This methodology results in the injury frequency being overestimated due to the characteristics of the data.
Injury Frequency	2011	For injury frequency and workforce covered calculations, NT/NU uses SEPH data, which are 3% to 6% lower than labour force data. This methodology results in the injury frequency being overestimated due to the characteristics of the data.
Injury Frequency	2012	For injury frequency and workforce covered calculations, NT/NU uses SEPH data, which are 3% to 6% lower than labour force data. This methodology results in the injury frequency being overestimated due to the characteristics of the data.
Injury Frequency	2013	For injury frequency and workforce covered calculations, NT/NU uses SEPH data, which are 3% to 6% lower than labour force data. This methodology results in the injury frequency being overestimated due to the characteristics of the data.
Injury Frequency	2014	For injury frequency and workforce covered calculations, NT/NU uses SEPH data, which are 3% to 6% lower than labour force data. This methodology results in the injury frequency being overestimated due to the characteristics of the data.
Injury Frequency	2015	For injury frequency and workforce covered calculations, NT/NU uses SEPH data, which are 3% to 6% lower than labour force data. This methodology results in the injury frequency being overestimated due to the characteristics of the data.

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Northwest Territories/Nunavut (Continued)

Variable	Year	Note
Percentage of Workforce Covered	2010	For injury frequency and workforce covered calculations, NT/NU uses SEPH data, which are 3% to 6% lower than labour force data. This methodology results in the injury frequency being overestimated due to the characteristics of the data.
Percentage of Workforce Covered	2011	For injury frequency and workforce covered calculations, NT/NU uses SEPH data, which are 3% to 6% lower than labour force data. This methodology results in the injury frequency being overestimated due to the characteristics of the data.
Percentage of Workforce Covered	2012	For injury frequency and workforce covered calculations, NT/NU uses SEPH data, which are 3% to 6% lower than labour force data. This methodology results in the injury frequency being overestimated due to the characteristics of the data.
Percentage of Workforce Covered	2013	For injury frequency and workforce covered calculations, NT/NU uses SEPH data, which are 3% to 6% lower than labour force data. This methodology results in the injury frequency being overestimated due to the characteristics of the data.
Percentage of Workforce Covered	2014	For injury frequency and workforce covered calculations, NT/NU uses SEPH data, which are 3% to 6% lower than labour force data. This methodology results in the injury frequency being overestimated due to the characteristics of the data.
Percentage of Workforce Covered	2015	NT/NU allows self-employed individuals with no assessable payroll to opt out of personal coverage, should they so choose.

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Ontario

Variable	Year	Note
Number of Fatalities Accepted - Occupational Disease	2015	Prescribed cancer legislation allowing coverage of firefighter presumptive occupational disease claims are included - Cancers in Firefighters and Fire Investigators Legislation (Policy 23-02-01).
Number of Fatalities Accepted - Injury	2012	This KSM will not match By the Numbers (BTN) as the traumatic fatality count in BTN is by year of death, whereas this KSM represents traumatic fatalities by year accepted, regardless of year of death.
Number of Fatalities Accepted - Injury	2013	This KSM will not match By the Numbers (BTN) as the traumatic fatality count in BTN is by year of death, whereas this KSM represents traumatic fatalities by year accepted, regardless of year of death.
Number of Fatalities Accepted - Injury	2014	This KSM will not match By the Numbers (BTN) as the traumatic fatality count in BTN is by year of death, whereas this KSM represents traumatic fatalities by year accepted, regardless of year of death.
Number of Fatalities Accepted - Injury	2015	This KSM will not match By the Numbers (BTN) as the traumatic fatality count in BTN is by year of death, whereas this KSM represents traumatic fatalities by year accepted, regardless of year of death.
Injury Frequency	2010	Ontario Board is no longer publishing harmonized LTI rate.
Injury Frequency	2011	Ontario Board is no longer publishing harmonized LTI rate.
Percentage of Workforce Covered	2011	2011 Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates are based on 2006 Census population estimates, whereas prior years were based on 2001 Census population estimates.
Percentage of Workforce Covered	2012	2012 and 2011 Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates are based on 2006 Census population estimates, whereas prior years were based on 2001 Census population estimates.
Percentage of Workforce Covered	2013	2013 Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates are based on 2006 Census population estimates, whereas years prior to 2011 were based on 2001 Census population estimates.
Percentage of Workforce Covered	2014	2014 Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates are based on 2006 Census population estimates, whereas years prior to 2011 were based on 2001 Census population estimates.
Percentage of Workforce Covered	2015	2014 Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates are based on 2006 Census population estimates, whereas years prior to 2011 were based on 2001 Census population estimates.

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Prince Edward Island

Variable	Year	Note
Total Number of Loss-Time Claims	2010	As of April 1, 2002, PEI has a waiting period equivalent to 60% of weekly compensation being required before compensation is payable; therefore, the number of lost time claims listed in this report may not reflect every lost time injury for PEI as of March 31 of the following year.
Total Number of Loss-Time Claims	2011	As of April 1, 2002, PEI has a waiting period equivalent to 60% of weekly compensation being required before compensation is payable; therefore, the number of lost time claims listed in this report may not reflect every lost time injury for PEI as of March 31 of the following year.
Total Number of Loss-Time Claims	2012	As of April 1, 2002, PEI has a waiting period equivalent to 60% of weekly compensation being required before compensation is payable; therefore, the number of lost time claims listed in this report may not reflect every lost time injury for PEI as of March 31 of the following year.
Total Number of Loss-Time Claims	2013	As of April 1, 2002, PEI has a waiting period equivalent to 60% of weekly compensation being required before compensation is payable; therefore, the number of lost time claims listed in this report may not reflect every lost time injury for PEI as of March 31 of the following year.
Total Number of Loss-Time Claims	2014	As of January 1, 2014, PEI has a waiting period equivalent to 40% of weekly compensation being required before compensation is payable; therefore, the number of lost time claims listed in this report may not reflect every lost time injury for PEI as of March 31 of the following year.
Total Number of Loss-Time Claims	2015	Data has not yet been published. It is currently in a pre-approval state.
Number of Fatalities Accepted - Occupational Disease	2015	Data has not yet been published. It is currently in a pre-approval state.
Injury Frequency	2010	As of April 1, 2002, PEI has a waiting period equivalent to 60% of weekly compensation being required before compensation is payable; therefore, the number of lost time claims listed in this report may not reflect every lost time injury for PEI as of March 31 of the following year.

2017 Workplace Fatality and Injury Rate Report

<p>Prince Edward Island (Continued) Injury Frequency</p>	<p>2011</p>	<p>As of April 1, 2002, PEI has a waiting period equivalent to 60% of weekly compensation being required before compensation is payable; therefore, the number of lost time claims listed in this report may not reflect every lost time injury for PEI as of March 31 of the following year.</p>
<p>Injury Frequency</p>	<p>2012</p>	<p>As of April 1, 2002, PEI has a waiting period equivalent to 60% of weekly compensation being required before compensation is payable; therefore, the number of lost time claims listed in this report may not reflect every lost time injury for PEI as of March 31 of the following year.</p>
<p>Injury Frequency</p>	<p>2013</p>	<p>As of April 1, 2002, PEI has a waiting period equivalent to 60% of weekly compensation being required before compensation is payable; therefore, the number of lost time claims listed in this report may not reflect every lost time injury for PEI as of March 31 of the following year.</p>
<p>Injury Frequency</p>	<p>2014</p>	<p>As of January 1, 2014, PEI has a waiting period equivalent to 40% of weekly compensation being required before compensation is payable; therefore, the number of lost time claims listed in this report may not reflect every lost time injury for PEI as of March 31 of the following year.</p>
<p>Injury Frequency</p>	<p>2015</p>	<p>As of January 1, 2014, PEI has a waiting period equivalent to 40% of weekly compensation being required before compensation is payable; therefore, the number of lost time claims listed in this report may not reflect every lost time injury for PEI as of March 31 of the following year.</p>

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Prince Edward Island (Continued)

Variable	Year	Note
Percentage of Workforce Covered	2010	The province of PEI became assessed and as such costs and revenues are now included. Liabilities of the province for past claims have been assumed by the WCB of PEI.
Percentage of Workforce Covered	2011	The province of PEI became assessed and as such costs and revenues are now included. Liabilities of the province for past claims have been assumed by the WCB of PEI.
Percentage of Workforce Covered	2012	The province of PEI became assessed and as such costs and revenues are now included. Liabilities of the province for past claims have been assumed by the WCB of PEI.
Percentage of Workforce Covered	2013	The province of PEI became assessed and as such costs and revenues are now included. Liabilities of the province for past claims have been assumed by the WCB of PEI.
Percentage of Workforce Covered	2014	The province of PEI became assessed and as such costs and revenues are now included. Liabilities of the province for past claims have been assumed by the WCB of PEI.
Percentage of Workforce Covered	2015	The province of PEI became assessed and as such costs and revenues are now included. Liabilities of the province for past claims have been assumed by the WCB of PEI.

Yukon

Variable	Year	Note
Number of Fatalities Accepted - Injury	2015	No note