



# **Workplace injury, illness and fatality statistics**

Provincial summary 2022

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## Overview

Alberta Jobs, Economy and Trade supports healthy and safe workplaces through evidence-informed prevention, education and enforcement. The data in this report gives a picture of provincial workplace injury, illness and fatality patterns, which is helpful for seeing if the evidence-informed prevention measures and compliance actions have an affect or if there are notable trends.

Workplace injuries, illnesses and fatalities continue to have a significant personal and financial impact on Albertans. In 2022, the Workers' Compensation Board – Alberta (WCB-Alberta) spent \$345 million for more than 57,000 claims ([Appendix C – Table C1](#)), not including the 120 fatalities that also occurred in 2022. Since 2018, annual injury claim costs have ranged from \$345 million to \$938 million. Claim costs and counts may increase as claims are fully processed.

Safe, fair and healthy workplaces positively impact workers, their families and employers. Alberta Jobs, Economy and Trade's prevention efforts and proactive programs focus on evidence-based understandings of workplace injuries, illnesses and fatalities. This work includes aligning actions and education that support a coordinated provincial occupational health and safety approach aimed at industries and employers at higher risk for injuries and illnesses. Alberta Jobs, Economy and Trade uses such data to inform program planning and work with occupational health and safety (OHS) system partners toward safer workplaces.

## Highlights

The following are some highlights of the 2022 annual injury, illness and fatality report.

- In 2022, 2,376,100 workers were employed in Alberta, a 5.2 per cent increase from the previous year and the highest volume in five years.
- In 2022, WCB-Alberta accepted 57,255 injury and illness claims, including 9,737 COVID-19 illness claims. Overall, 63 per cent of the claims were modified-work claims and 65 per cent were lost-time claims (modified-work claims can become lost-time claims, and vice versa).
- From 2021 to 2022, the claim rate did not change while person-years increased 5.6 per cent.
- Since 2019, nurse aides, orderlies and patient services associates has been the occupation with the highest number of claims (5.3 per cent).
- Each year material handlers are having a larger proportion of claims.
- Young male workers aged 15 to 24 years had the highest claim rate (3.66 per 100 person-years).
- Female workers aged 65 years and older had the greatest claim rate increase (nine per cent).
- Overexertion is the leading type of incidents (21 per cent of claims).
- Sprain, strain or tear injuries had the highest claim rate across all age groups (55 per cent of claims).
- Over one-in-three illness claims are for mental illness (35 per cent).
- In 2022, 120 workers were fatally injured from workplace injuries or illnesses, including two fatalities from COVID-19 illness.
- From 2021 to 2022, the fatality rate remained similar (6.17 and 6.21 per 100,000 person-years, respectively).
- Occupational illnesses continue to be the leading cause of all fatalities (58 per cent).
- From 2021 to 2022, workplace incident fatalities decreased while fatal motor vehicle incidents increased.
- From 2021 to 2022, the fatality rate for young workers (aged 15 to 24) increased 216.9 per cent (two to seven fatalities).
- In 2022, the provincial and municipal government, education and health services sector had the highest claim rate (3.06 per 100 person-years), while the agriculture and forestry sector had the highest fatality rate (17.27 per 100,000 person-years).
- In 2022, WCB-Alberta accepted 9,737 COVID-19 illness claims, an increase of 41.4 per cent. The claim rate increased 34.2 per cent.
- One-in-four COVID-19 illness claims occurred in assisting occupations in support of health services.

## Alberta's labour force

This section provides details and comparisons of the Alberta labour force, including industry sector, occupation, age and gender information. Person-years is defined in the [Overview of measures](#) section.

From 2018 to 2019, Alberta's labour force increased (Table 1). In 2020, the size of the labour force decreased, in relation to the COVID-19 pandemic, and then increased 5.4 per cent in 2021. In 2022, 2,376,100 workers were employed in Alberta, a 5.2 per cent increase from the previous year and the highest volume in five years. A similar trend is seen with person-years reported to WCB-Alberta by employers.

**TABLE 1: LABOUR FORCE AND PERSON-YEARS, ALBERTA, 2018-2022**

	Year					Yearly per cent change	
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2020-2021	2021-2022
Labour force (employed)	2,280,100	2,307,800	2,143,700	2,259,600	2,376,100	5.4↑	5.2↑
Person-years	1,877,341	1,885,902	1,710,728	1,799,242	1,900,781	5.2↑	5.6↑

Source: WCB-Alberta data, Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, Table; 14-10-0023-01, prepared by Jobs, Economy and Trade

## Labour force industry sectors

In 2022, both the goods-producing and services-producing sectors increased in employment (3.1 per cent and 5.8 per cent, respectively). Employment increased in the majority (89 per cent) of Alberta industry sectors (Table 2). All industry sectors increased except for two industry sectors:

- Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction (4.4 per cent decrease).
- Transportation and warehousing (1.1 per cent decrease).

The services-producing sectors had the largest workforce, with the health care and social assistance sector continuing to be the largest (309,100 workers) (Table 2). The largest increase in employment occurred in the forestry and logging and support activities for forestry sector (140.9 per cent) and information, culture and recreation sector (27.4 per cent).

**TABLE 2: CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY SECTOR, ALBERTA, 2021-2022**

Industry	Years		Yearly per cent change
	2021	2022	2021-2022
<b>Goods-producing sectors</b>	<b>552,700</b>	<b>569,800</b>	3.1
Agriculture	41,300	43,200	4.6
Construction	226,700	237,400	4.7
Forestry and logging and support activities for forestry	2,200	5,300	140.9
Manufacturing	124,600	130,500	4.7
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	139,300	133,200	-4.4
Utilities	18,600	20,100	8.1
<b>Services-producing sectors</b>	<b>1,706,900</b>	<b>1,806,300</b>	5.8
Accommodation and food services	112,300	128,500	14.4
Business, building and other support services	69,300	73,700	6.3
Educational services	167,700	168,100	0.2
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	123,600	125,000	1.1
Health care and social assistance	306,300	309,100	0.9
Information, culture and recreation	64,600	82,300	27.4
Other services (except public administration)	94,300	95,700	1.5
Professional, scientific and technical services	190,200	218,900	15.1
Public administration	103,200	108,200	4.8
Retail trade	268,700	279,400	4.0
Transportation and warehousing	132,200	130,700	-1.1
Wholesale trade	74,700	86,600	15.9
<b>Total, all industries</b>	<b>2,259,600</b>	<b>2,376,100</b>	5.2

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, Table; 14-10-0023-01, prepared by Jobs, Economy and Trade

## Labour force occupations

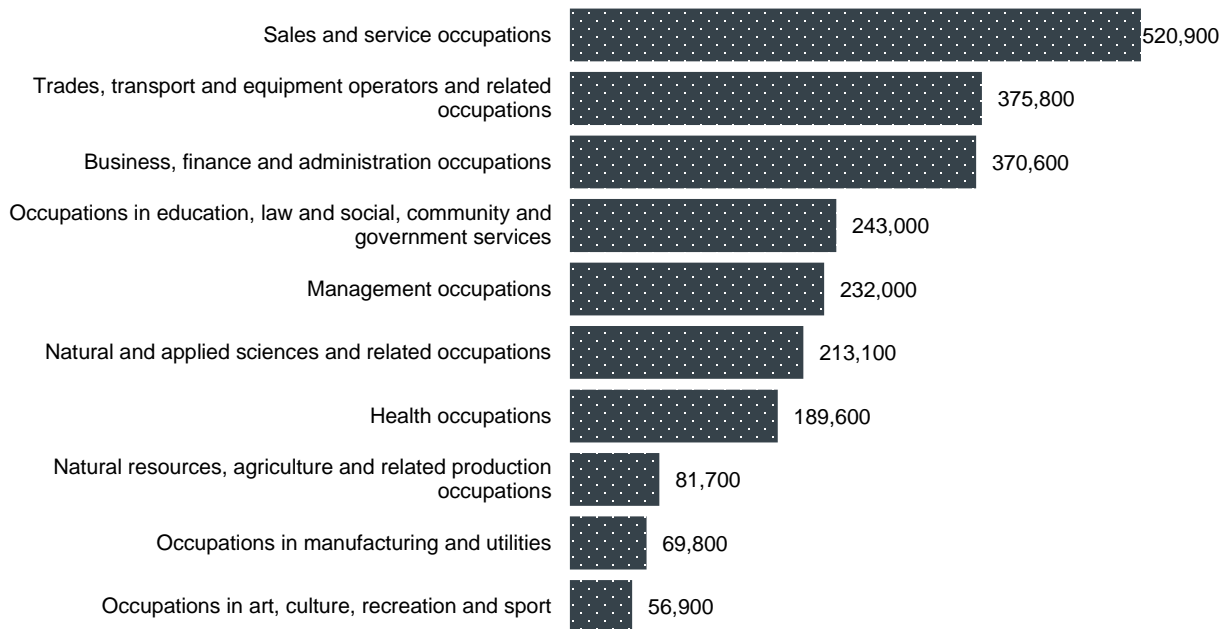
Sales and service occupations continue to account for the highest employment in Alberta, compared to all occupational groups (Figure 1).

## Labour force workers

In 2022, Alberta had 1,258,100 male (53 per cent) and 1,118,100 female (47 per cent) workers.<sup>1</sup> From 2012 to 2022, the population of male workers increased by 6.2 per cent while female workers increased by 13.9 per cent.

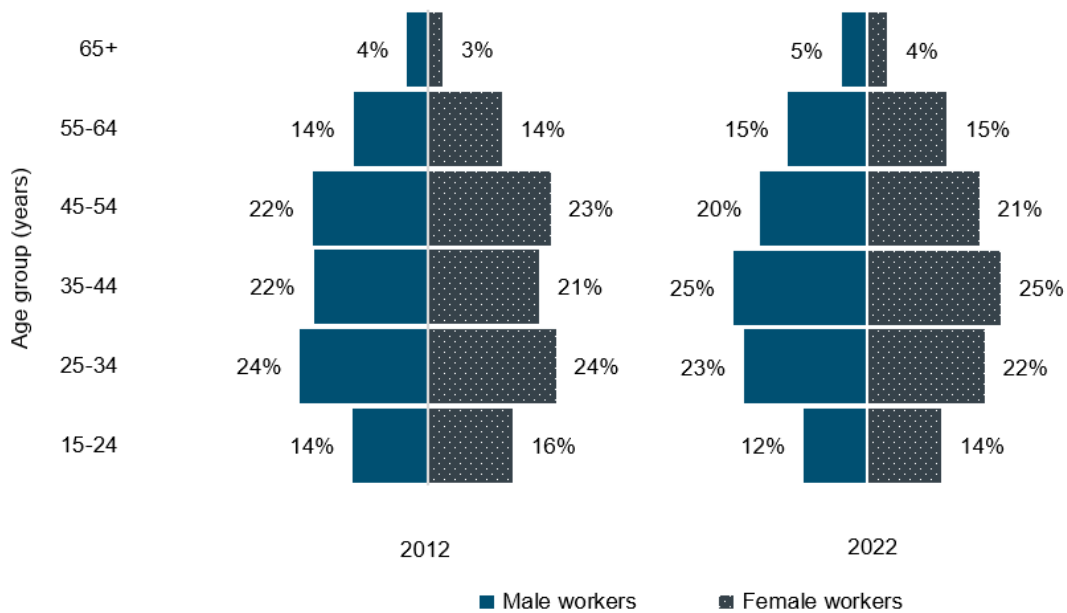
In the past decade, the largest amount of workers has transitioned from the 25 to 34 years age group to the 35 to 44 years age group (Figure 2).

<sup>1</sup> Data is only provided at the male or female level.



**Figure 1: Employment by occupation group, Alberta, 2022**

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, Table; 14-10-0389-01, prepared by Jobs, Economy and Trade



**Figure 2: Workforce populations by age group and gender, Alberta, 2012 and 2022**

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, Table; 14-10-0327-01, prepared by Jobs, Economy and Trade

Note: When unspecified, the term 'claim' refers to a disabling injury and illness claim.

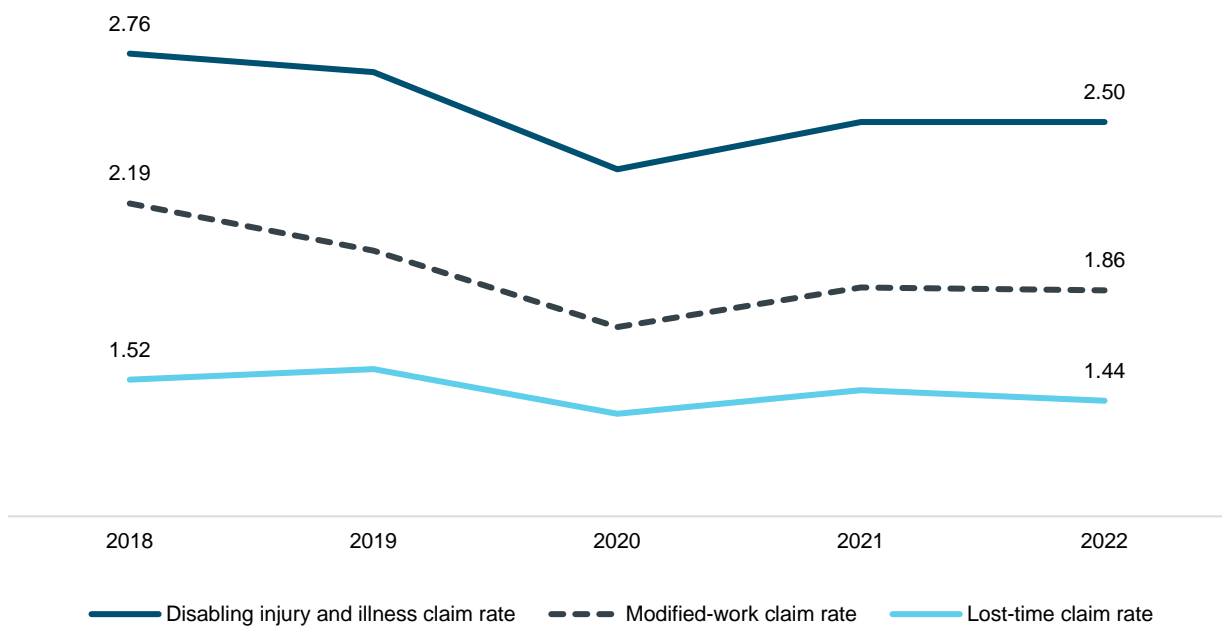


## Injury and illness claims

Since 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic has led to increased WCB-Alberta claims. To allow comparability over time and trends identification in other types of workplace incidents, this report will provide information on COVID-19 illness claims data in its own [COVID-19 section](#). The report will note where COVID-19 illness data is excluded.

In 2022, WCB-Alberta accepted 57,255 claims, including 9,737 COVID-19 illness claims. Overall, 63 per cent were modified-work claims and 65 per cent were lost-time claims (modified-work claims can become lost-time claims, and vice versa).

From 2018 to 2020, the disabling injury and illness claim rate decreased from 2.76 per 100 person-years to 2.32 per 100 person-years (Figure 3 and [Appendix C](#) – Table C1). In 2021, the claim rate increased but did not change in 2022 (2.50 per 100 person-years). Modified-work and lost-time claim rates followed the same trend.



**Figure 3: Claims rates (per 100 person-years), excluding COVID-19, Alberta, 2018-2022**

Source: WCB-Alberta data, prepared by Jobs, Economy and Trade

## Injured workers<sup>2</sup>

This section describes the characteristics of injured and ill workers from accepted WCB-Alberta claims data. Characteristics of injured workers are also described by certain age groups (i.e., young, core and older workers).

### Occupations

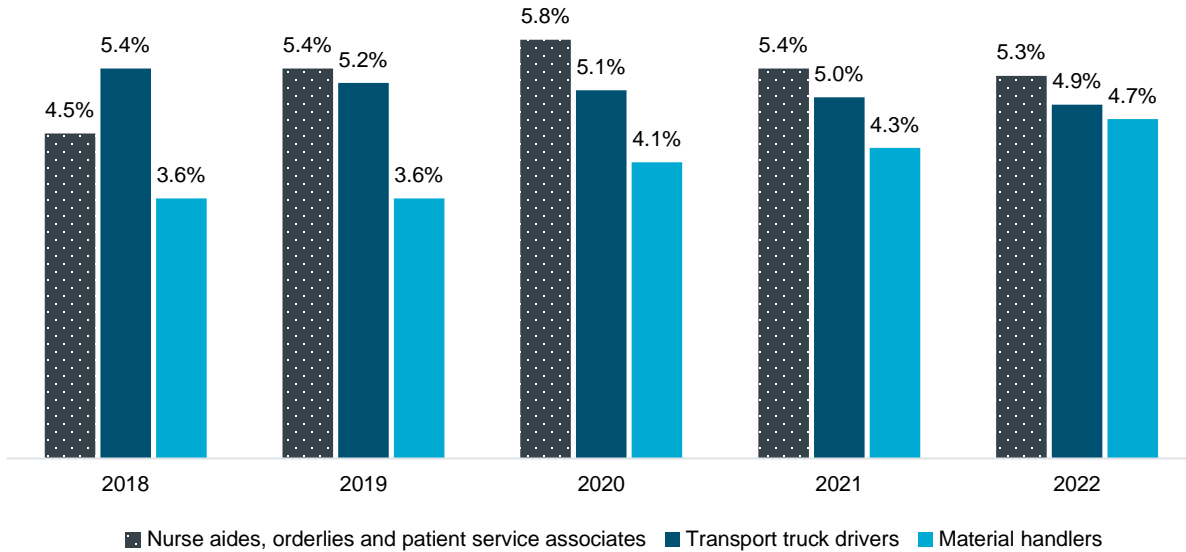
In 2022, the occupation groups with the highest number of claims were:

- Nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates (2,417 claims or 5.3 per cent).
- Transport truck drivers (2,218 claims or 4.9 per cent).
- Material handlers (2,148 claims or 4.7 per cent).

<sup>2</sup> This section excludes COVID-19 illness claims. Information on COVID-19 illness claims data is provided in the [COVID-19 section](#).

Note: When unspecified, the term 'claim' refers to a disabling injury and illness claim.

From 2019 to 2022, nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates became the leading occupation with the highest proportion of claims (Figure 4). Each year material handlers are having a larger proportion of claims, while transport truck drivers are decreasing.



**Figure 4: WCB-Alberta claims by leading three occupations, excluding COVID-19, Alberta, 2018-2022**

Source: WCB-Alberta data, prepared by Jobs, Economy and Trade

Table 3 shows a detailed breakdown of characteristics within each occupation group.

Transport truck drivers with injuries or illnesses were older while injured material handlers tended to be younger. Injured or ill truck drivers and material handlers were more likely to be male workers, while injured or ill nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates were more likely to be female workers. Nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates and material handlers were more likely to be injured by overexertion, whereas transport truck driver injuries involved a fall to same level. All three occupations experienced sprains and strains most frequently and had back injuries.

**TABLE 3: CHARACTERISTICS OF LEADING OCCUPATION GROUPS, EXCLUDING COVID-19, ALBERTA, 2022**

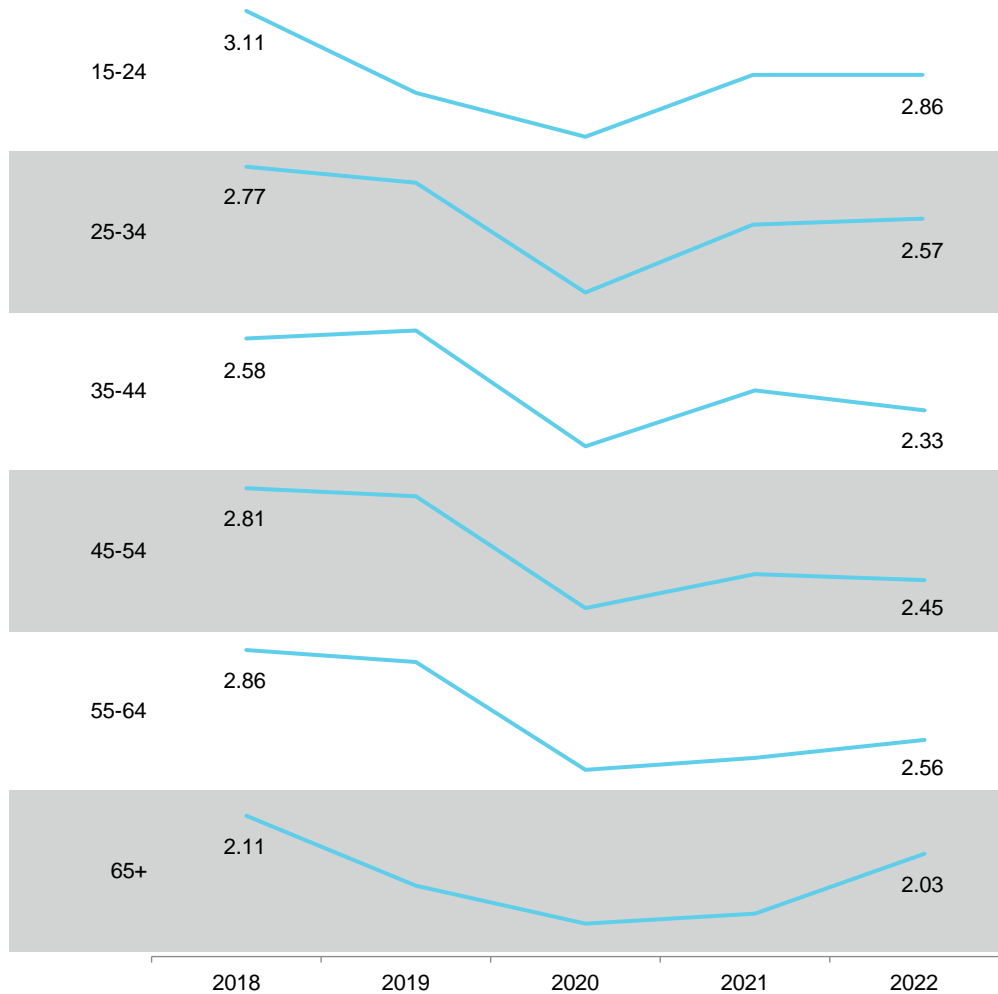
Occupation groups	Nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates	Transport truck drivers	Material handlers
Leading industry	Continuing care facilities (40%)	General trucking service (48%)	Wholesaling (25%)
Leading age group	45-54 (29%)	55-64 (26%)	25-34 (26%)
Leading gender	Female (91%)	Male (94%)	Male (70%)
Leading type of incident	Overexertion (41%)	Fall to same level (19%)	Overexertion (32%)
Leading source of incident	Person (67%)	Floor, walkway or ground surface (23%)	Person (20%)
Leading type of injury or illness	Sprain or strain (73%)	Sprain or strain (51%)	Sprain or strain (65%)
Leading injured part of body	Back (30%)	Back (20%)	Back (24%)

Source: WCB-Alberta data, prepared by Jobs, Economy and Trade

Note: When unspecified, the term 'claim' refers to a disabling injury and illness claim.

### Age groups and genders

From 2018 to 2020, claim rates decreased for all age groups and then increased in 2021 (Figure 5). From 2021 to 2022, claim rates increased again for workers aged 25 to 34, 55 to 64 and 65 years and older. In 2022, young workers aged 15 to 24 years had the highest claim rate (2.86 per 100 person-years). Workers aged 65 years and older had the lowest claim rate by age group (2.03 per 100 person-years) but the largest increase in claim rate (seven per cent) between 2021 and 2022.



**Figure 5: Adjusted claim rates<sup>3</sup> (per 100 person-years) by worker age group, excluding COVID-19, Alberta, 2022**

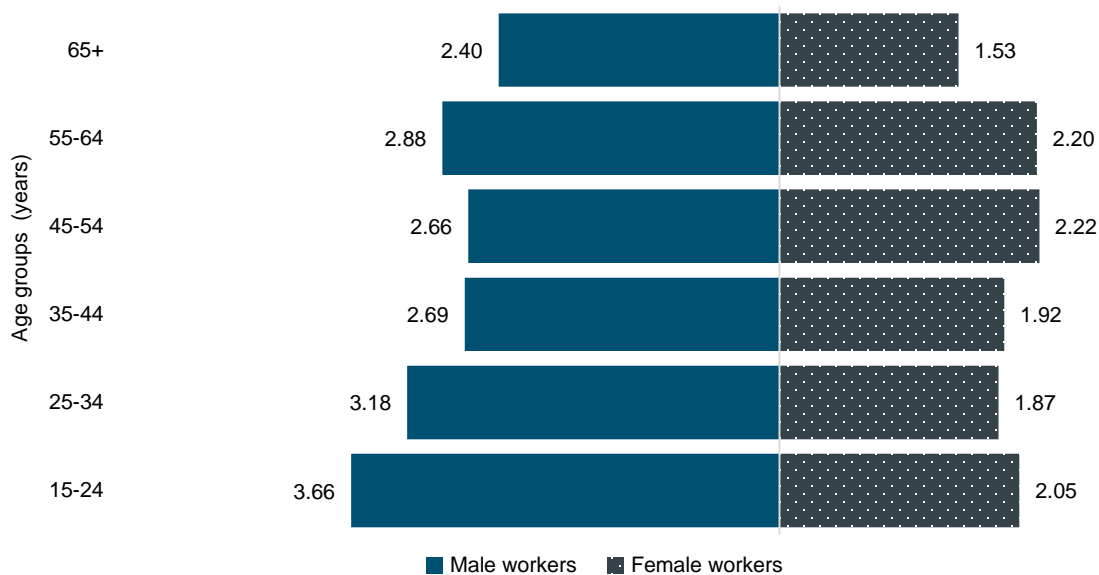
Source: WCB-Alberta data, Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey (2022 Historical Review), prepared by Jobs, Economy and Trade

In 2022, while males accounted for 53 per cent of the labour force, they had 62 per cent of injury and illness claims. They continue to have the higher claim rates for all age groups (Figure 6). Young male workers (aged 15 to 24) had the overall highest claim rate (3.66 per 100 person-years). Young workers (aged 15 to 24) had the greatest difference in claim rates by gender.

In 2022, female workers aged 65 and above had the lowest claim rate (1.53 per 100 person-years).

<sup>3</sup> Information on the definition and calculation of the adjusted claim rate is provided in [Appendix A](#).

Note: When unspecified, the term 'claim' refers to a disabling injury and illness claim.



**Figure 6: Adjusted claim rates<sup>4</sup> (per 100 person-years) by worker age group and gender, excluding COVID-19, Alberta, 2022**

Source: WCB-Alberta data, Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey (2022 Historical Review), prepared by Jobs, Economy and Trade

Claim rates by age and gender over time are provided in [Appendix C](#) – Figures C1 and C2. From 2018 to 2020 claim rates decreased for all age groups of male workers, with only claims in male workers aged 35 to 44 decreasing in 2021 ([Appendix C](#) - Figure C1). From 2021 to 2022, male workers aged 65 years and older had the greatest increase in claim rates (seven per cent).

From 2018 to 2022, there has been no consistent claim rates trends within age groups for female workers ([Appendix C](#) - Figure C2). From 2021 to 2022, female workers aged 25 to 34 years had the largest decrease in claim rates (five per cent). Female workers aged 65 years and older had the greatest increase in claim rates (nine per cent).

### Young workers (ages 15 to 24)

In 2022, young workers represented 13 per cent of Alberta's labour force and had 15 per cent of all claims. Claims for young workers had the following characteristics:

- Almost one-in-five claims occurred in the restaurants and catering, food or convenience stores and department or general stores industries (nine, five and four per cent, respectively).
- The leading occupation for claims was in the retail salespersons (eight per cent).
- Bodily reaction or exertion was the incident type with the highest claim rate (0.98 per 100 person-years).
  - Young male workers had a higher claim rate (1.25 per 100 person-years) for bodily reaction or exertion incidents than females (0.71 per 100 person-years).
- Person, plant, animal or mineral was the source type with the highest claim rate (0.69 per 100 person-years).
- Sprains, strains or tears occurred in 43 per cent of injuries.
- Most injuries affected the back (17 per cent).
- Mental illness and inflammation of joint or muscle were the two illnesses with the highest claim rates (0.03 per 100 person-years each).
  - The claim rate for mental illness was higher in young female workers (0.04 per 100 person-years) than male workers (0.02 per 100 person-years). The opposite was true was inflammation of joint or muscle (male workers: 0.03 per 100 person-years vs. female workers: 0.02 per 100 person-years).
- Young male workers had 64 per cent of claims.

<sup>4</sup> Information on the definition and calculation of the adjusted claim rate is provided in [Appendix A](#).

Note: When unspecified, the term 'claim' refers to a disabling injury and illness claim.

### **Core workers (ages 25 to 64)**

In 2022, core workers represented 83 per cent of Alberta's labour force and had 81 per cent of all claims. Claims for core workers had the following characteristics:

- Almost one-in-five claims occurred in the health care services, cities and general trucking service industries (eight, five and five per cent, respectively).
- The leading occupation for claims was in nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates (six per cent).
- Bodily reaction or exertion was the incident type with the highest claim rate (1.08 per 100 person-years).
  - Core male workers had a higher claim rate (1.18 per 100 person-years) for bodily reaction or exertion incidents than females (0.95 per 100 person-years).
- Person, plant, animal or mineral was the source type with the highest claim rate (0.78 per 100 person-years).
- Sprains or strains occurred in 54 per cent of injuries.
- Most injuries affected the back (21 per cent).
- Mental illness was the illness with the highest claim rate (0.06 per 100 person-years).
  - Core male and female workers had the same claim rate for mental illness.
- Male workers had 61 per cent of claims.

### **Older workers (ages 65 and over)**

In 2022, older workers represented four per cent of Alberta's labour force and had four per cent of all claims. Claims for older workers had the following characteristics:

- About one-in-five claims occurred in the general trucking service, health care services and the food or convenience stores industries (nine, six and six per cent, respectively).
- The leading occupation for claims was in transport truck drivers (11 per cent).
- Slip, trip or fall was the incident type with the highest claim rate (0.74 per 100 person-years).
  - Older male workers had a higher claim rate (0.79 per 100 person-years) for slip, trip or fall incidents than females (0.68 per 100 person-years).
- Structure or surface (e.g., building structures, walking surfaces) was the source type with the highest claim rate (0.63 per 100 person-years).
- Sprains or strains occurred in 42 per cent of injuries.
- Most injuries affected the trunk (19 per cent).
- Ear or hearing condition was the illness with the highest claim rate (0.13 per 100 person-years).
  - The claim rate for ear or hearing conditions was over 20 times higher in older male workers (0.21 per 100 person-years) than female workers (0.01 per 100 person-years).
- Male workers had 68 per cent of claims.

## **Workplace incidents<sup>5</sup>**

This section describes the circumstances of workplace incidents using WCB-Alberta injury and illness claims data. The most common types and sources of incidents are described, and claim rates are provided by age groups and genders.

Additional information on the types and sources of workplace incidents is provided in [Appendix C](#) – Tables C2 and C3, respectively.

### **Types of incidents**

In 2022, the top three types of incidents were (Table 4 and [Appendix C](#) – Table C2):

- Overexertion (21 per cent).
- Fall to same level (13 per cent).
- Bodily reaction (10 per cent).

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<sup>5</sup> This section excludes COVID-19 illness claims. Information on COVID-19 illness claims data is provided in the [COVID-19 section](#).

Note: When unspecified, the term 'claim' refers to a disabling injury and illness claim.

Table 4 shows a detailed breakdown of characteristics within each type of incident.

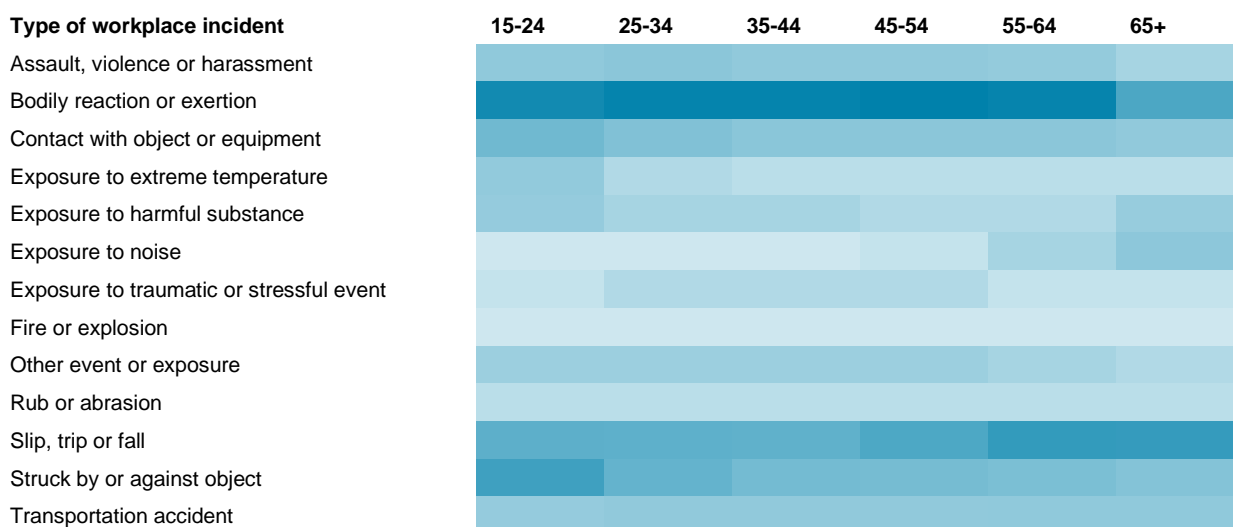
Health care services had the most overexertion and bodily reaction incidents. The general trucking service industry and transport truck drivers had the most falls to the same level. Males had more claims than females for all three of the leading types of incidents. Sprain or strains was the most common injury, and the back was the most injured body part for all three types of incidents.

**TABLE 4: CHARACTERISTICS OF LEADING TYPES OF INCIDENT, EXCLUDING COVID-19, ALBERTA, 2022**

Type of incident	Overexertion	Fall to same level	Bodily reaction
Leading industry	Health care services (11%)	General trucking service (6%)	Health care services (6%)
Leading occupation	Nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates (10%)	Transport truck drivers (7%)	Material handlers (5%)
Leading age group	35-44 (26%)	55-64 (23%)	25-34 (24%)
Leading gender	Male (59%)	Male (53%)	Male (63%)
Leading source of incident	Non-pressurized container (23%)	Floor, walkway or ground surface (84%)	Person (100%)
Leading type of injury or illness	Sprain or strain (86%)	Sprain or strain (42%)	Sprain or strain (84%)
Leading part of body	Back (43%)	Back (15%)	Back (29%)

Source: WCB-Alberta data, prepared by Jobs, Economy and Trade

Bodily reaction or exertion workplace incidents had the highest claim rates for all age groups, except for workers aged 65 and over (Figure 7). Slip, trip or fall claims increased with age and were the most common type of incident for workers aged 65 and over. Claim rates for exposure to noise also increase with age. Contact with object or equipment and struck by or against object claim rates decrease with older age groups.



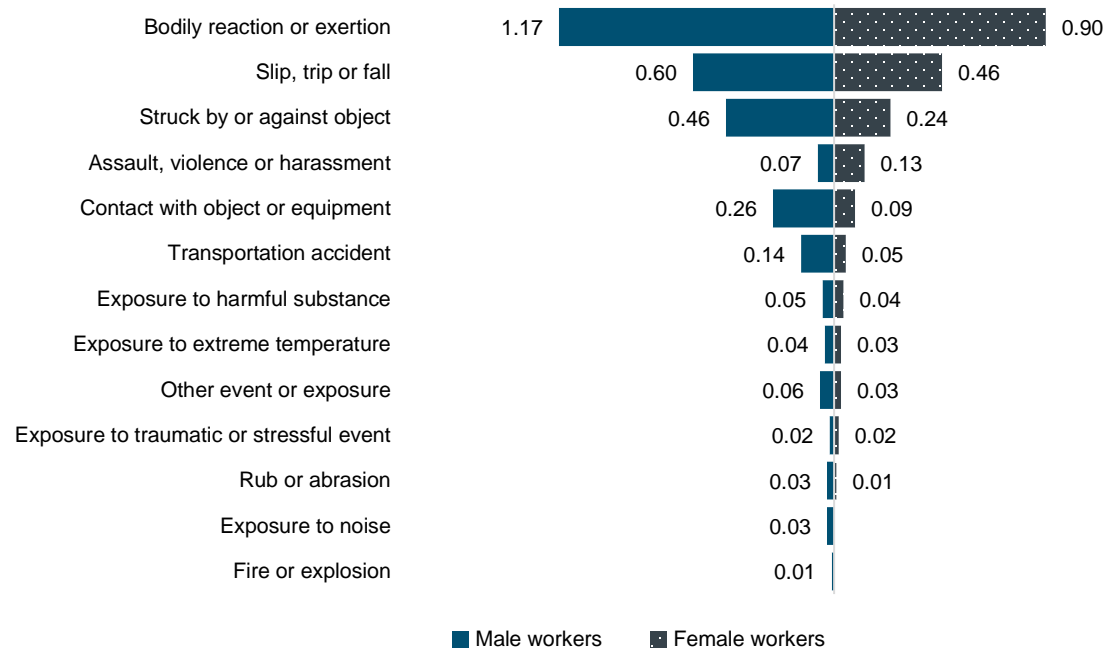
**Figure 7: Adjusted claim rates<sup>6</sup> (per 100 person-years) by type of incident and worker age group, excluding COVID-19, Alberta, 2022 (darker colours indicate higher rates)**

Source: WCB-Alberta data, Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey (2022 Historical Review), prepared by Jobs, Economy and Trade

<sup>6</sup> Information on the definition and calculation of the adjusted claim rate is provided in [Appendix A](#).

Note: When unspecified, the term 'claim' refers to a disabling injury and illness claim.

A comparison by gender shows that male workers had higher claim rates for all types of workplace incidents, except for assault, violence or harassment and exposure to traumatic or stressful event incidents (Figure 8). The greatest gender difference between claim rates was for bodily reaction or exertion incidents (male workers: 1.17 per 100 person-years vs. female workers: 0.90 per 100 person-years).



**Figure 8: Adjusted claim rates<sup>7</sup> (per 100 person-years) by type of incident and gender, excluding COVID-19, Alberta, 2022**

Source: WCB-Alberta data, Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey (2022 Historical Review), prepared by Jobs, Economy and Trade

**Source of incidents**

In 2022, the top three sources of incident were (Table 5 and [Appendix C](#) – Table C3):

- Person (28 per cent).
- Floor, walkway or ground surface (16 per cent).
- Non-pressurized container (eight per cent).

Table 5 shows a detailed breakdown of characteristics within each source of incident.

The leading sources were all associated with different industries and occupations. Males had more workplace incidents with the floor, walkway or ground surface and non-pressurized containers than females. Sprain or strains were the leading type of injury, and the back was the most common injured part of body for the top three sources.

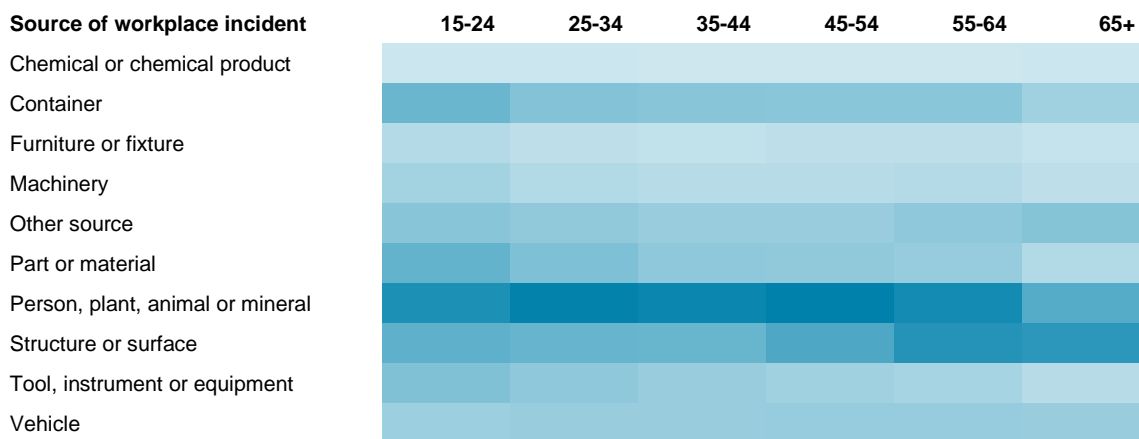
<sup>7</sup> Information on the definition and calculation of the adjusted claim rate is provided in [Appendix A](#).  
 Note: When unspecified, the term 'claim' refers to a disabling injury and illness claim.

**TABLE 5. CHARACTERISTICS OF LEADING SOURCES OF INCIDENT, EXCLUDING COVID-19, ALBERTA, 2022**

Source of incident	Person	Floor, walkway or ground surface	Non-pressurized container
Leading industry	Health care services (15%)	General trucking service (6%)	Food or convenience stores (14%)
Leading occupation	Nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates (13%)	Transport truck drivers (7%)	Store shelf stockers, clerks and order fillers (15%)
Leading age group	35-44 (26%)	55-64 (22%)	35-44 (23%)
Leading gender	Male and female (50% each)	Male (58%)	Male (56%)
Leading type of incident	Bodily reaction (38%)	Fall to same level (71%)	Overexertion (66%)
Leading type of injury or illness	Sprain or strain (71%)	Sprain or strain (43%)	Sprain or strain (70%)
Leading part of body	Back (24%)	Back (15%)	Back (37%)

Source: WCB-Alberta data, prepared by Jobs, Economy and Trade

Person, plant, animal or mineral had the highest claim rate for all age groups, except for workers aged 65 and over (Figure 9). Structure or surface claims were most common for workers aged 65 and over. Claim rates for several sources decrease with age, including container, machinery, part or material and tool, instrument or equipment sources.



**Figure 9: Adjusted claim rates<sup>8</sup> (per 100 person-years) by the source of incident and worker age group, Alberta, 2022, excluding COVID-19**

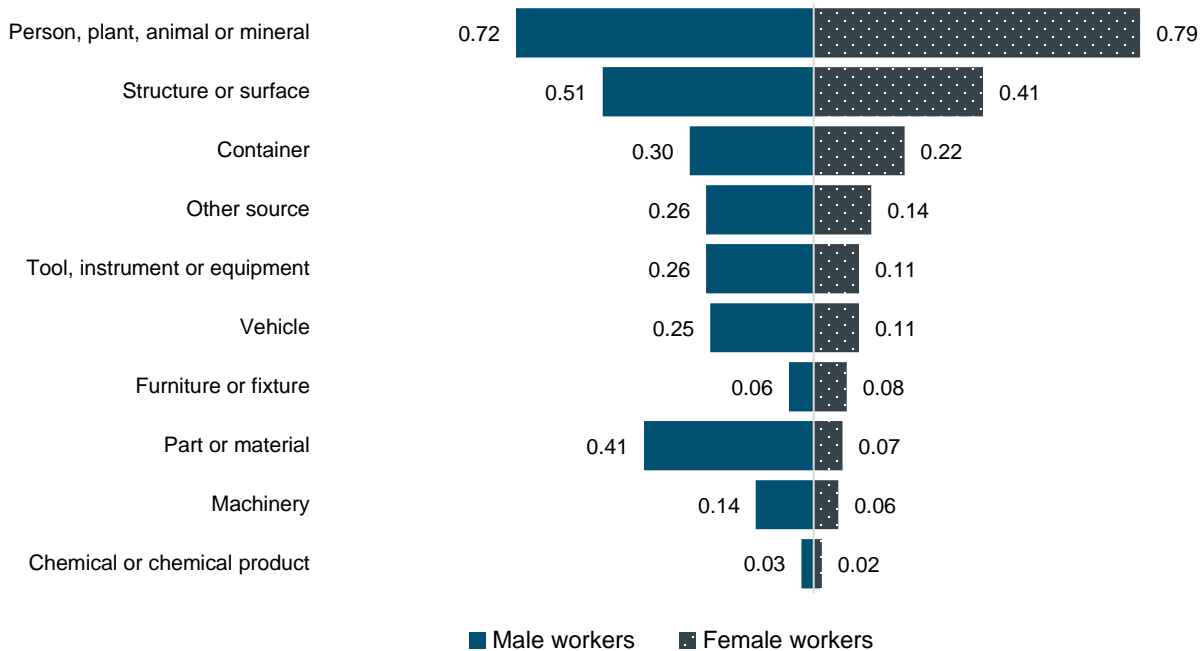
Source: WCB-Alberta data, Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey (2022 Historical Review), prepared by Jobs, Economy and Trade

A comparison by gender shows that male workers had higher claim rates for all sources of workplace incidents, except for incidents involving a person, plant, animal, or mineral and furniture or fixture (Figure 10). The greatest gender difference between claim rates was for incidents involving a part or material (male workers: 0.41 per 100 person-years vs. female workers: 0.07 per 100 person-years).

<sup>8</sup> Information on the definition and calculation of the adjusted claim rate is provided in [Appendix A](#).

Note: When unspecified, the term 'claim' refers to a disabling injury and illness claim.





**Figure 10: Adjusted claim rates<sup>9</sup> (per 100 person-years) by the source of incident and gender, excluding COVID-19, Alberta, 2022**

Source: WCB-Alberta data, Statistics Canada’s Labour Force Survey (2022 Historical Review), prepared by Jobs, Economy and Trade

## Workplace injuries and illnesses<sup>10</sup>

This section details the type of workplace injuries and illnesses using WCB-Alberta claims data. The most common types of injuries and illnesses are described, and claim rates are provided by age groups and genders. The parts of body affected by workplace injuries and illnesses are also described in this section.

Workplace injuries and illnesses claims data by industry sector is provided in the [Industry sectors](#) section.

Additional information on the types of workplace injuries and illnesses and parts of body affected is provided in [Appendix C](#) – Tables C4 and C5.

### Injuries

A work injury results from any work-related event or exposure to a harmful substance.<sup>11</sup>

In 2022, the top three workplace injuries were (Table 6 and [Appendix C](#) – Table C4):

- Sprain or strain (55 per cent).
- Other injury (13 per cent).
- Surface wound or bruise (11 per cent).

Table 6 shows a detailed breakdown of characteristics within each type of injury.

<sup>9</sup> Information on the definition and calculation of the adjusted claim rate is provided in [Appendix A](#).

<sup>10</sup> This section excludes COVID-19 illness claims. Information on COVID-19 illness claims data is provided in the [COVID-19 section](#).

<sup>11</sup> Association of Workers’ Compensation Boards of Canada. (2023). *National work injury/disease statistics program (NWISP) definitions*.

<https://awcbc.org/en/statistics/national-work-injury-disease-statistic-program-definitions/>

Note: When unspecified, the term ‘claim’ refers to a disabling injury and illness claim.

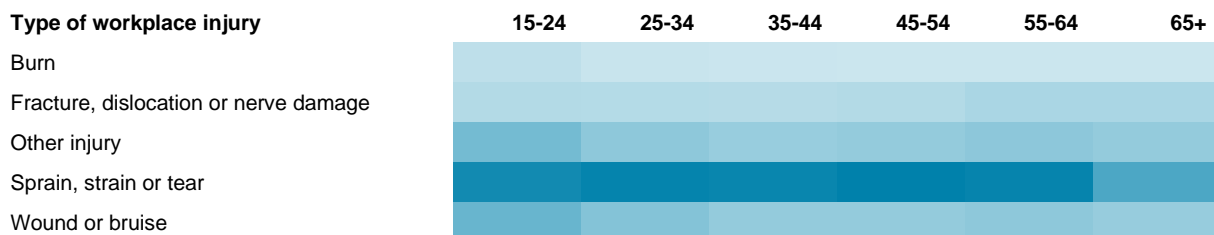
Health care services was the leading industry for two of the top three injury types, including sprain or strain and surface wound or bruise. The leading occupation differed for the three top injury types. Males were the leading gender for all three top injury types. Sprain and strain and other injury types shared many of the same leading characteristics, including type and source of incident, and part of body injured.

**TABLE 6: CHARACTERISTICS OF LEADING TYPES OF INJURY, EXCLUDING COVID-19, ALBERTA, 2022**

Type of injury	Sprain or strain	Other injury	Surface wound or bruise
Leading industry	Health care services (9%)	Food or convenience stores (7%)	Health care services (6%)
Leading occupation	Nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates (7%)	Retail salespersons (8%)	Transport truck drivers (5%)
Leading age group	35-44 (25%)	25-34 (22%)	25-34 (23%)
Leading gender	Male (59%)	Male (64%)	Male (60%)
Leading type of incident	Overexertion (35%)	Overexertion (16%)	Struck by object (28%)
Leading source of incident	Person (38%)	Person (19%)	Floor, walkway or ground surface (28%)
Leading part of body	Back (32%)	Back (18%)	Trunk (11%)

Source: WCB-Alberta data, prepared by Jobs, Economy and Trade

Sprain, strain or tear had the highest claim rate for all age groups (Figure 11). Claim rates for wound or bruise and other injury types was highest in young workers (aged 15 to 24) and had a general downward trend with increasing age.



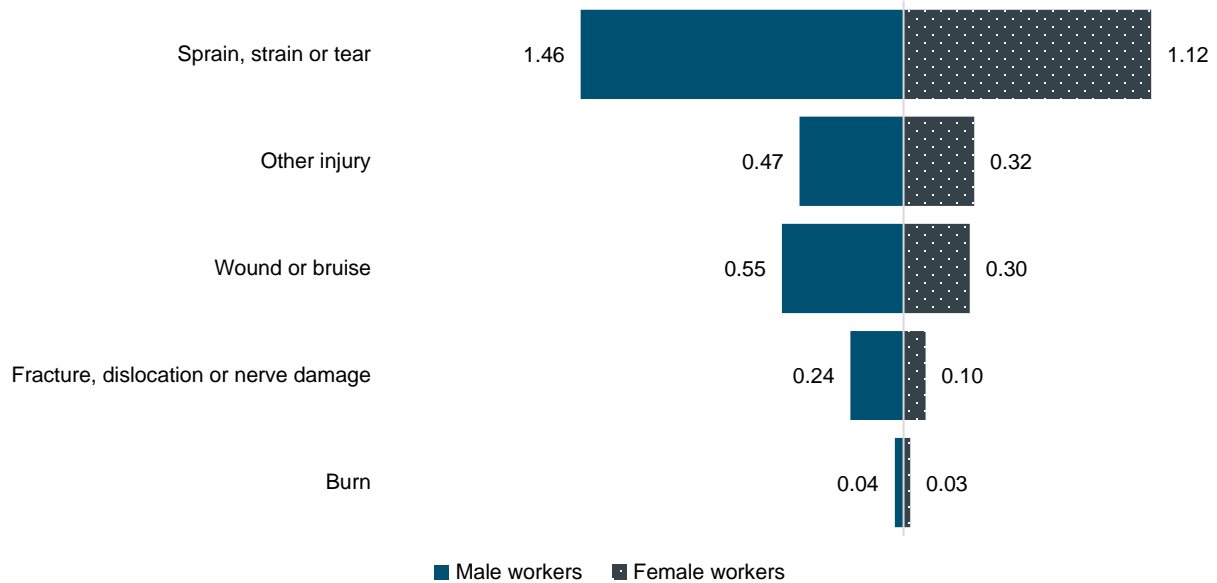
**Figure 11: Adjusted injury claim rates<sup>12</sup> (per 100 person-years) by type of injury and age group, excluding COVID-19, Alberta, 2022**

Source: WCB-Alberta data, Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey (2022 Historical Review), prepared by Jobs, Economy and Trade

A comparison by gender shows that male workers had higher claim rates for all types of workplace incidents. (Figure 12). The greatest difference between claim rates by gender was for wound or bruise injuries (male workers: 0.55 per 100 person-years vs. female workers: 0.30 per 100 person-years).

<sup>12</sup> Information on the definition and calculation of the adjusted claim rate is provided in [Appendix A](#).

Note: When unspecified, the term 'claim' refers to a disabling injury and illness claim.



**Figure 12: Adjusted injury claim rates<sup>13</sup> (per 100 person-years) by type of injury and gender, excluding COVID-19, Alberta, 2021**

Source: WCB-Alberta data, Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey (2022 Historical Review), prepared by Jobs, Economy and Trade

### Illnesses

A workplace illness results from conditions in the work environment.<sup>14</sup>

In 2022, the top three workplace illnesses were (Table 7 and [Appendix C](#) – Table C4):

- Mental illness (35 per cent).
- Inflammation of joint or muscle (26 per cent).
- Other systemic illness or disorder (10 per cent).

Table 7 shows a detailed breakdown of characteristics within each type of illness.

Health care services was the leading industry for two of the top three illness types, including mental illness and other systemic illness or disorder. The leading occupation differed for the three top injury types. Males and females each accounted for half of mental illness and inflammation of joint or muscle claims. Males accounted for most of the other systemic illness or disorder claims. Exposure to traumatic or stressful events was the leading type of incident that led to mental illness claims. Person was the leading source of illnesses related to mental illness and inflammation of joint or muscle.

For worker age groups 15 to 24 and 45 to 54, inflammation of joint or muscle and mental illnesses had the highest claim rates (Figure 13). Ear or hearing condition claim rates increased with age, peaking for workers aged 65 and over.

<sup>13</sup> Information on the definition and calculation of the adjusted claim rate is provided in [Appendix A](#).

<sup>14</sup> Association of Workers' Compensation Boards of Canada. (2023). *National work injury/disease statistics program (NWISP) definitions*.

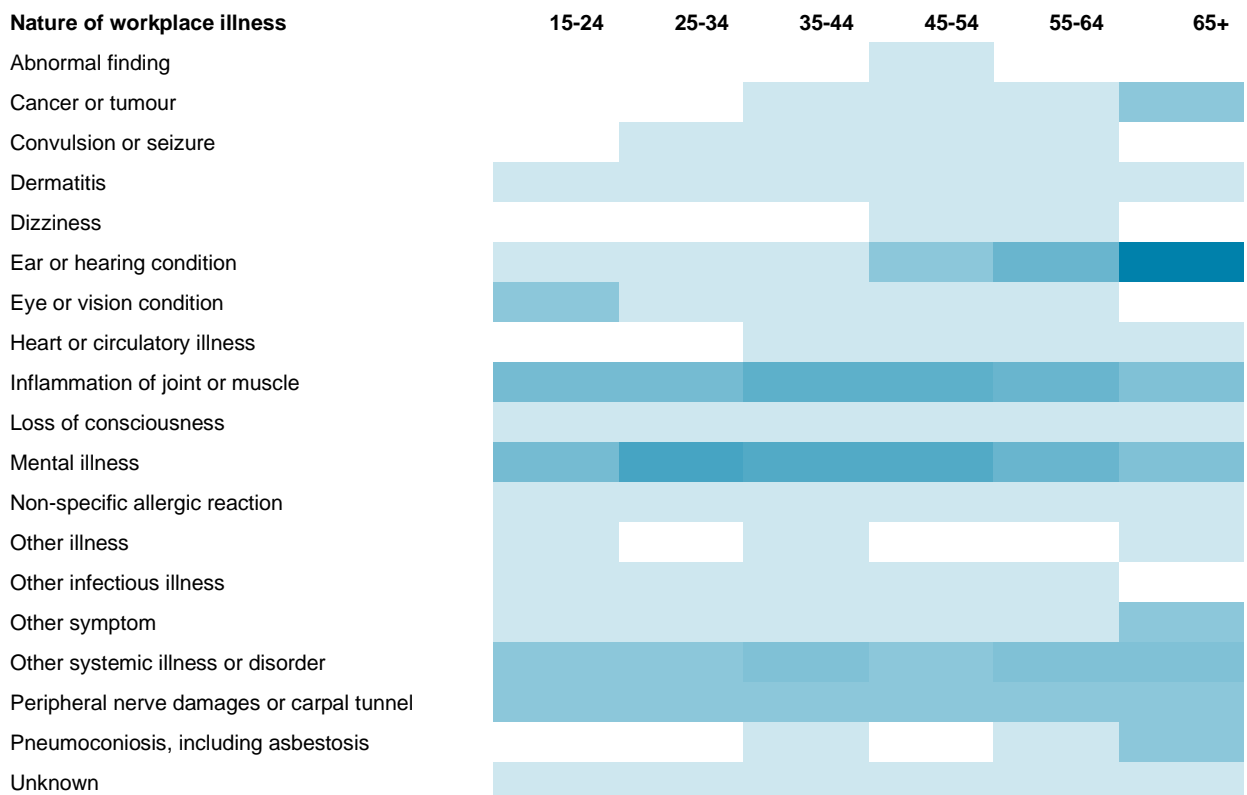
<https://awcbc.org/en/statistics/national-work-injury-disease-statistic-program-definitions/>

Note: When unspecified, the term 'claim' refers to a disabling injury and illness claim.

**TABLE 7: CHARACTERISTICS OF LEADING TYPES OF ILLNESS, EXCLUDING COVID-19, ALBERTA, 2022**

Type of illness	Mental illness	Inflammation of joint or muscle	Other systemic illness or disorder
Leading industry	Health care services (28%)	Food or convenience stores (9%)	Health care services (17%)
Leading occupation	Paramedical occupations (19%)	Industrial butchers and meat cutters, poultry preparers and related workers (4%)	Registered nurses and registered psychiatric nurses (7%)
Leading age group	35-44 (29%)	35-44 (28%)	35-44 (25%)
Leading gender	Male and female (50% each)	Male and female (50% each)	Male (73%)
Leading type of incident	Exposure to traumatic or stressful event (44%)	Repetitive motion (50%)	Overexertion (48%)
Leading source of incident	Person (83%)	Person (67%)	Unknown (17%)
Leading part of body	Nervous system (88%)	Arm (38%)	Trunk (36%)

Source: WCB-Alberta data, prepared by Jobs, Economy and Trade



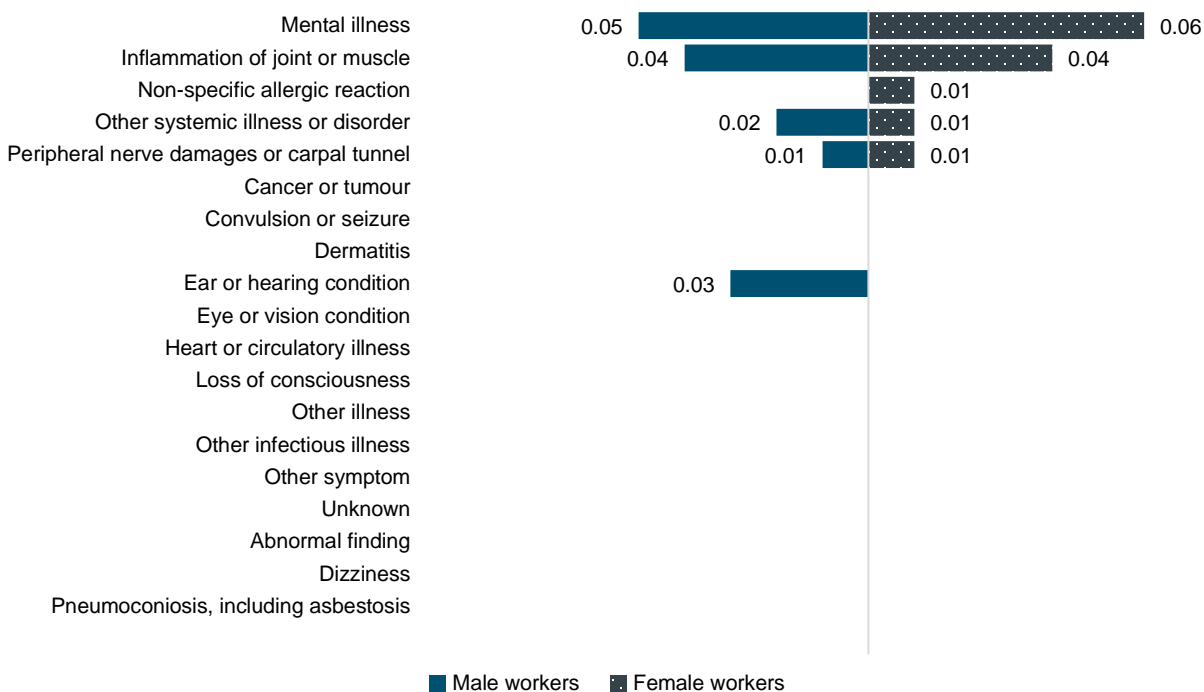
**Figure 13: Adjusted illness claim rates<sup>15</sup> (per 100 person-years) by type of illness and worker age group, excluding COVID-19, Alberta, 2022**

Source: WCB-Alberta data, Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey (2022 Historical Review), prepared by Jobs, Economy and Trade

<sup>15</sup> Information on the definition and calculation of the adjusted claim rate is provided in [Appendix A](#).

Note: When unspecified, the term 'claim' refers to a disabling injury and illness claim.

A comparison by gender shows that male workers had a claim rate of 0.03 per 100 person-years for ear or hearing conditions while females had no claims (Figure 14). The claim rate of mental illness for slightly higher for female workers, whereas the claim rate for other systemic illness or disorders was slightly higher for male workers.



**Figure 14: Adjusted illness claim rates<sup>16</sup> (per 100 person-years) by type of illness and gender, excluding COVID-19, Alberta, 2022**

Source: WCB-Alberta data, Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey (2022 Historical Review), prepared by Jobs, Economy and Trade

### Part of body

The part of body directly affected by workplace injuries or illnesses can provide information on patterns and gaps within health and safety systems.

The three most commonly injured body parts were (Table 8 and [Appendix C](#) – Table C5):

- Back (20 per cent).
- Trunk (13 per cent).
- Hand or wrist (10 per cent).

Table 8 shows a detailed breakdown of characteristics by each part of body.

There were several similarities when comparing injury and illness claims by the leading part of body. Health care services and nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates were the most common industry and occupation group associated with two of the three leading body parts. Male workers, sprain or strain incidents, person as the incident source and overexertion injuries were similar for all leading parts of body injured.

The back was the body part with the highest claim rate for all age groups, except for workers aged 65 and over (Figure 15). The trunk was the body part with the highest claim rate for workers aged 65 and over. Trends changed with age for many

<sup>16</sup> Information on the definition and calculation of the adjusted claim rate is provided in [Appendix A](#).

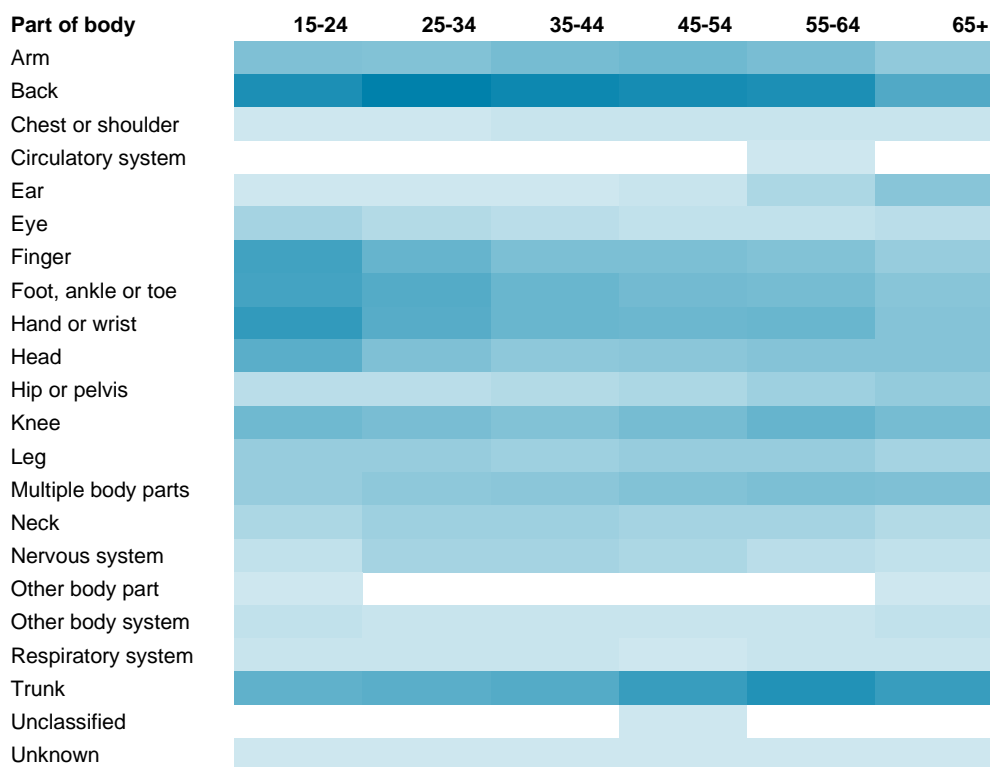
Note: When unspecified, the term 'claim' refers to a disabling injury and illness claim.

body parts. Claim rates for injured fingers, feet, ankles or toes, hands or wrists and the head all decreased with increasing worker age. Claim rates for injured ears and hips or pelvis increased with age.

**TABLE 8: CHARACTERISTICS OF LEADING PARTS OF BODY INJURED, EXCLUDING COVID-19, ALBERTA, 2022**

Part of body	Back	Trunk	Hand or wrist
Leading industry	Health care services (9%)	Health care services (9%)	Restaurants and catering (6%)
Leading occupation	Nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates (8%)	Nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates (8%)	Material handlers (5%)
Leading age group	35-44 (26%)	45-54 (24%)	25-34 (25%)
Leading gender	Male (63%)	Male (60%)	Male (59%)
Leading type of incident	Sprain or strain (83%)	Sprain or strain (67%)	Sprain or strain (40%)
Leading source of incident	Person (33%)	Person (28%)	Person (21%)
Leading type of injury or illness	Overexertion (45%)	Overexertion (39%)	Overexertion (18%)

Source: WCB-Alberta data, prepared by Jobs, Economy and Trade



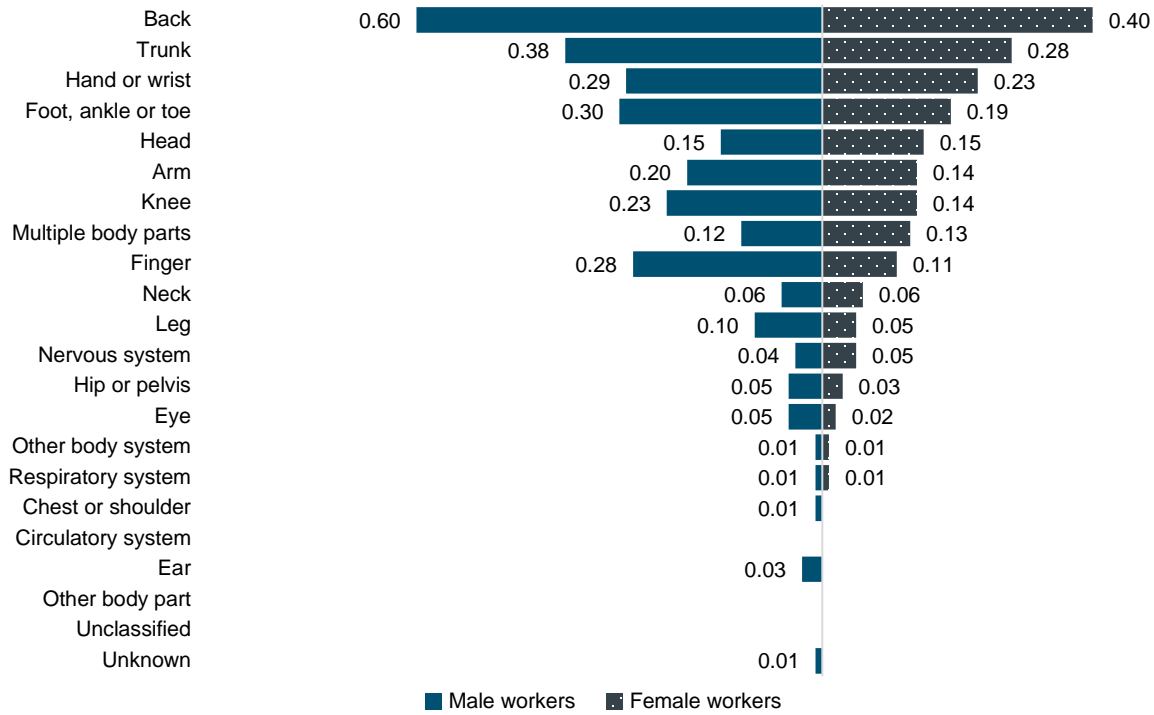
**Figure 15: Adjusted claim rates<sup>17</sup> (per 100 person-years) by injured part of body and worker age group, excluding COVID-19, Alberta, 2022**

Source: WCB-Alberta data, Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey (2022 Historical Review), prepared by Jobs, Economy and Trade

<sup>17</sup> Information on the definition and calculation of the adjusted claim rate is provided in [Appendix A](#).

Note: When unspecified, the term 'claim' refers to a disabling injury and illness claim.

A comparison by gender shows that male workers had higher claim rates for most injured body parts (Figure 16). The greatest gender difference between claim rates was when the back was affected (male workers: 0.60 per 100 person-years vs. female workers: 0.40 per 100 person-years).



**Figure 16: Adjusted claim rates<sup>18</sup> (per 100 person-years) by injured part of body and gender, excluding COVID-19, Alberta, 2022**

Source: WCB-Alberta data, Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey (2022 Historical Review), prepared by Jobs, Economy and Trade

## Fatality claims<sup>19</sup>

In 2022, WCB-Alberta accepted 161 fatality claims ([Appendix C – Table C6](#)). Of these fatalities, 120 occurred that year, including two fatalities due to COVID-19 illness ([Appendix C – Table C7](#)). COVID-19 fatality information is provided in the COVID-19 section.

Fatalities data by industry sector is provided in the [Industry sectors](#) section.

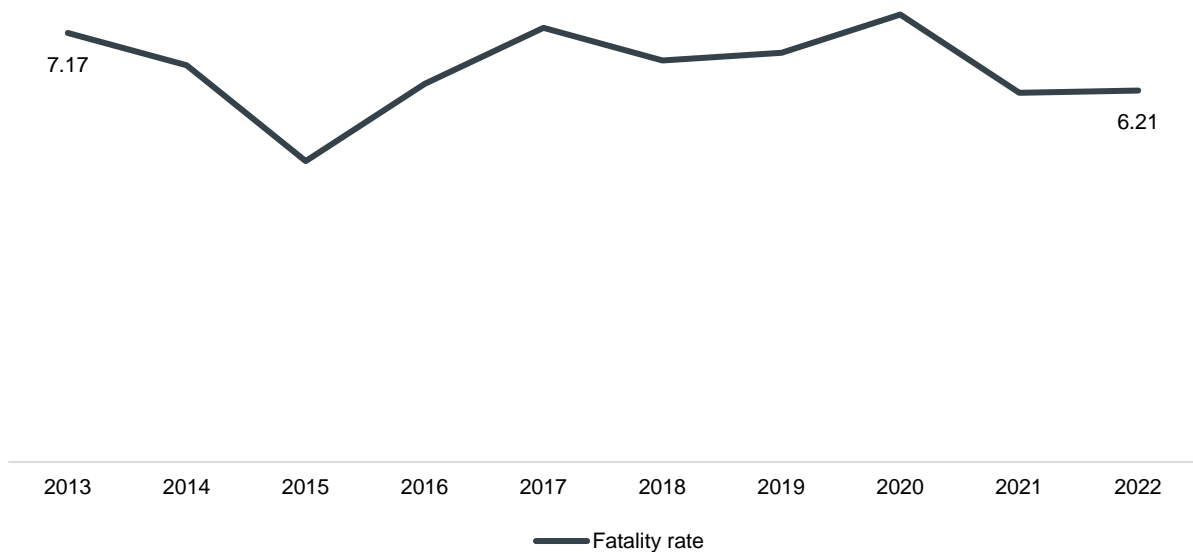
The fatality rate<sup>20</sup> increased from 2015 to 2020, with the rate in 2020 being the highest in the past ten years (7.48 per 100,000 person-years) (Figure 17). From 2020 to 2021, the fatality rate decreased 18 per cent and has since remained similar (6.17 and 6.21 per 100,000 person-years, respectively).

<sup>18</sup> Information on the definition and calculation of the adjusted claim rate is provided in [Appendix A](#).

<sup>19</sup> This section excludes COVID-19 illness claims. Information on COVID-19 illness claims data is provided in the [COVID-19 section](#).

<sup>20</sup> Information on the definition and calculation of the fatality rate is provided in [Appendix A](#).

Note: When unspecified, the term 'claim' refers to a disabling injury and illness claim.



**Figure 17: Adjusted fatality rates<sup>21</sup> (per 100,000 person-years) by year of death, excluding COVID-19, Alberta, 2013-2022**

Source: WCB-Alberta data, prepared by Jobs, Economy and Trade

### Occupations

In 2022, transport truck drivers and firefighters (12 per cent each) had the highest proportion of fatalities. This trend has been consistent since 2018 (data not shown).

### Type of fatality

In 2022, the 118 fatalities are categorized as (Figure 18 and [Appendix C](#) – Table C7):

- Occupational illnesses (58 per cent).
- Workplace incidents (21 per cent).
- Motor vehicle incidents (20 per cent).

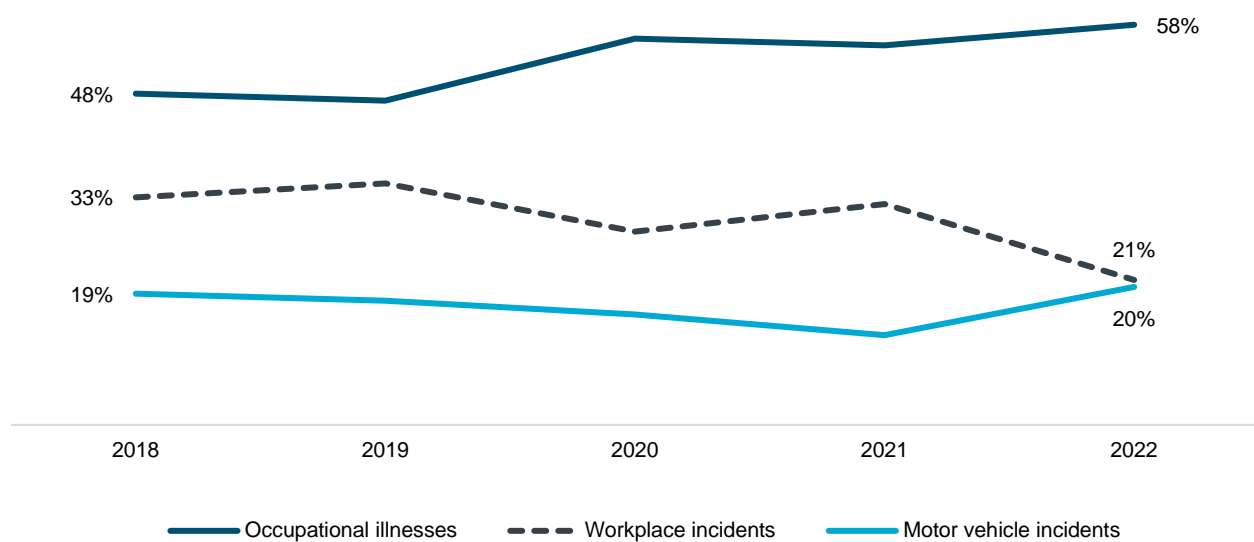
Trends based on the proportion of occupational fatalities from the past five years (Figure 18 and [Appendix C](#) – Tables C6 and C7) show:

- Occupational illnesses continue to be the leading cause of fatalities.
- Workplace incident fatalities are decreasing.
- Until 2021, motor vehicle incidents decreased.

<sup>21</sup> Information on the definition and calculation of the adjusted fatality rate is provided in [Appendix A](#).

Note: When unspecified, the term 'claim' refers to a disabling injury and illness claim.





**Figure 18: Occupational fatalities (based on year of death) by fatality category, excluding COVID-19, Alberta, 2017-2022**

Source: WCB-Alberta data, prepared by Jobs, Economy and Trade

Table 9 shows a detailed breakdown of characteristics within each fatality type.

The leading industries and occupation groups differed by fatality type. Firefighters had the most occupational illness fatalities. Construction trades helpers and labourers and heavy-duty mechanics had the most workplace incident fatalities. Transport truck drivers had the most fatal motor vehicle incidents. For all fatality types, male workers had more occupational fatalities, compared to female workers. Cancer or tumour were the leading illness for occupational illnesses. The leading type of fatal workplace incidents was being caught in an object or equipment. Both fatal workplace incidents and motor vehicle incidents usually involved injured multiple body parts.

**TABLE 9: CHARACTERISTICS OF FATALITY TYPES, ALBERTA, 2022**

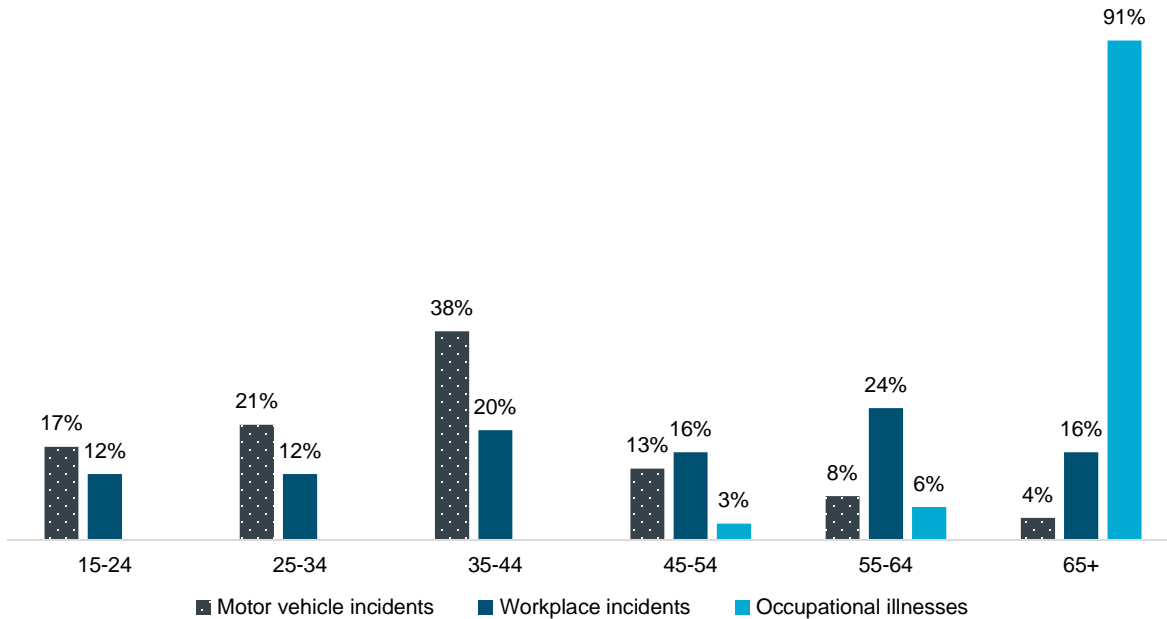
Fatality category	Occupational illnesses	Workplace incidents	Motor vehicle incidents
Leading industry	Cities (14%)	Mobile equipment dealers (12%)	General trucking service (38%)
Leading occupation	Firefighters (19%)	Construction trades helpers and labourers and heavy-duty equipment mechanics (13% each)	Transport truck drivers (35%)
Leading age group	65 and over (91%)	55-64 (24%)	35-44 (38%)
Leading gender	Male (97%)	Male (100%)	Male (92%)
Leading type of incident	Exposure to caustic, noxious or allergenic substance (74%)	Caught in object or equipment (16%)	Highway accident (67%)
Leading source of incident	Mineral (49%)	Floor, walkway or ground surface (12%)	Highway vehicle (79%)
Leading type injury or illness	Cancer or tumour (33%)	Other injury (80%)	Other injury (92%)
Leading part of body	Trunk (78%)	Multiple body parts (64%)	Multiple body parts (75%)

Source: WCB-Alberta data, prepared by Jobs, Economy and Trade

Note: When unspecified, the term 'claim' refers to a disabling injury and illness claim.

## Age groups

The categories of occupational fatalities varied across age groups. Workers aged 15 to 44 were more likely to have occupational fatalities due to a motor vehicle incident, while older workers (aged 65 and over) were more likely to experience fatalities from occupational illness (Figure 19). Due to the nature and long latency of occupational illnesses, it is expected to see higher proportions in older workers.

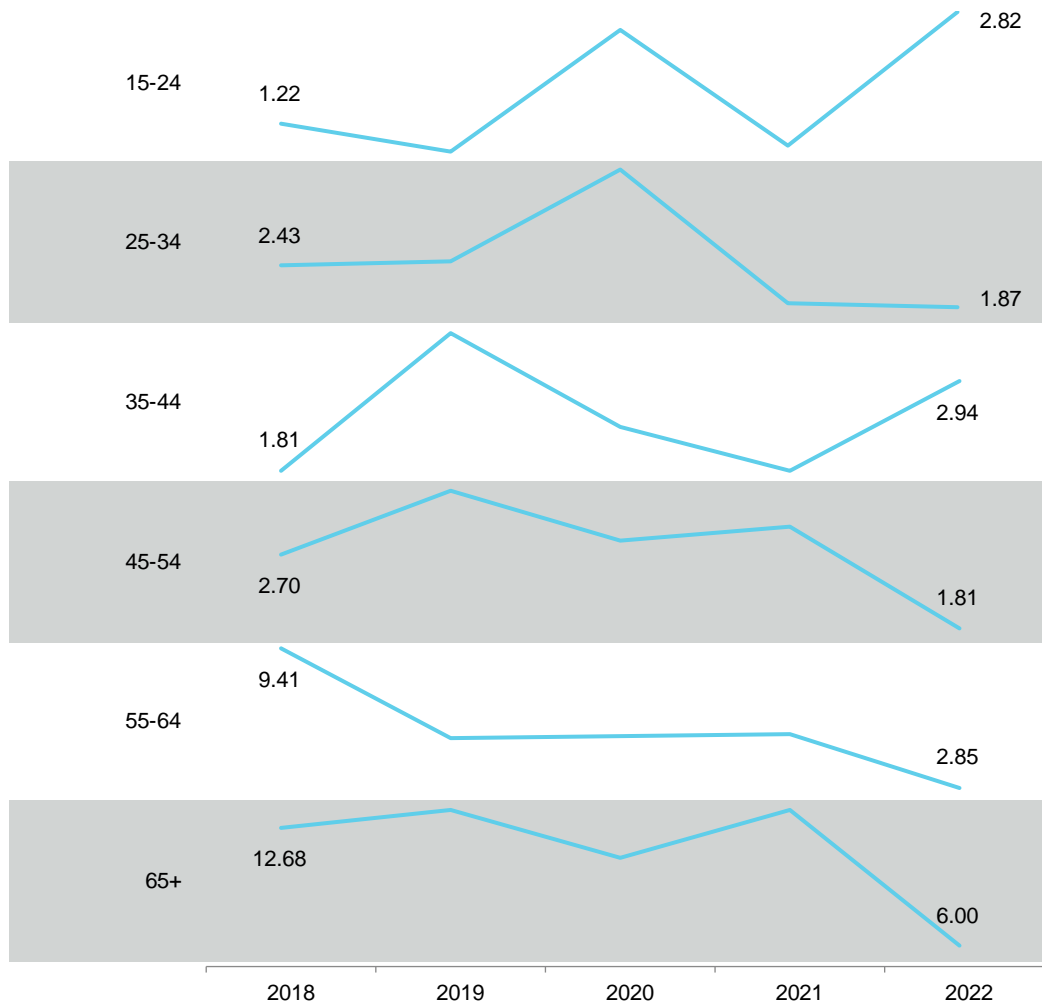


**Figure 19: Occupational fatalities (based on year of death) by fatality category and worker age group, excluding COVID-19, Alberta, 2022**

Source: WCB-Alberta data, prepared by Jobs, Economy and Trade

From 2018 and 2022, for all age groups, the fatality rate due to workplace and motor vehicle incidents varied (Figure 20). In the last two years, the fatality rate decreased for all age groups, except young workers (aged 15 to 24) and workers aged 35 to 44 years (216.9 and 62.4 per cent, respectively).

In 2022, the fatality rate was highest in older workers (65 years or older) at 6.00 per 100,000 person-years. Workplace incidents accounted for 80 per cent of the incidents in this age group, compared to 20 per cent motor vehicle incidents. The mining and petroleum development sector accounted for 40 per cent of the workplace fatalities in older workers, with all workers being male (100 per cent).



**Figure 20: Adjusted fatality rates<sup>22</sup> (per 100,000 person-years) by worker age group, excluding occupational illnesses and COVID-19, Alberta, 2018-2022**

Source: WCB-Alberta data, Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey (2022 Historical Review), prepared by Jobs, Economy and Trade

## Industry sectors<sup>23</sup>

This section describes the characteristics of WCB-Alberta's injury, illness and fatality claims data by industry sector, providing insight into differences between sectors.

Detailed industry sector data can be found in the [2022 Workplace injuries, illnesses and fatalities infographics](#).

### Workplace injuries and illnesses

The five-year workplace injuries and illnesses claim trends by industry sector are provided in Figure 21 and [Appendix C](#) – Table C8.

In 2022, four industry sectors had higher claim rates than the provincial average:

- Manufacturing, processing and packaging.
- Provincial and municipal government, education and health services.

<sup>22</sup> Information on the definition and calculation of the adjusted fatality rate is provided in [Appendix A](#).

<sup>23</sup> This section excludes COVID-19 illness claims data. Information on COVID-19 illness claims data is provided in the [COVID-19 section](#).

Note: When unspecified, the term 'claim' refers to a disabling injury and illness claim.

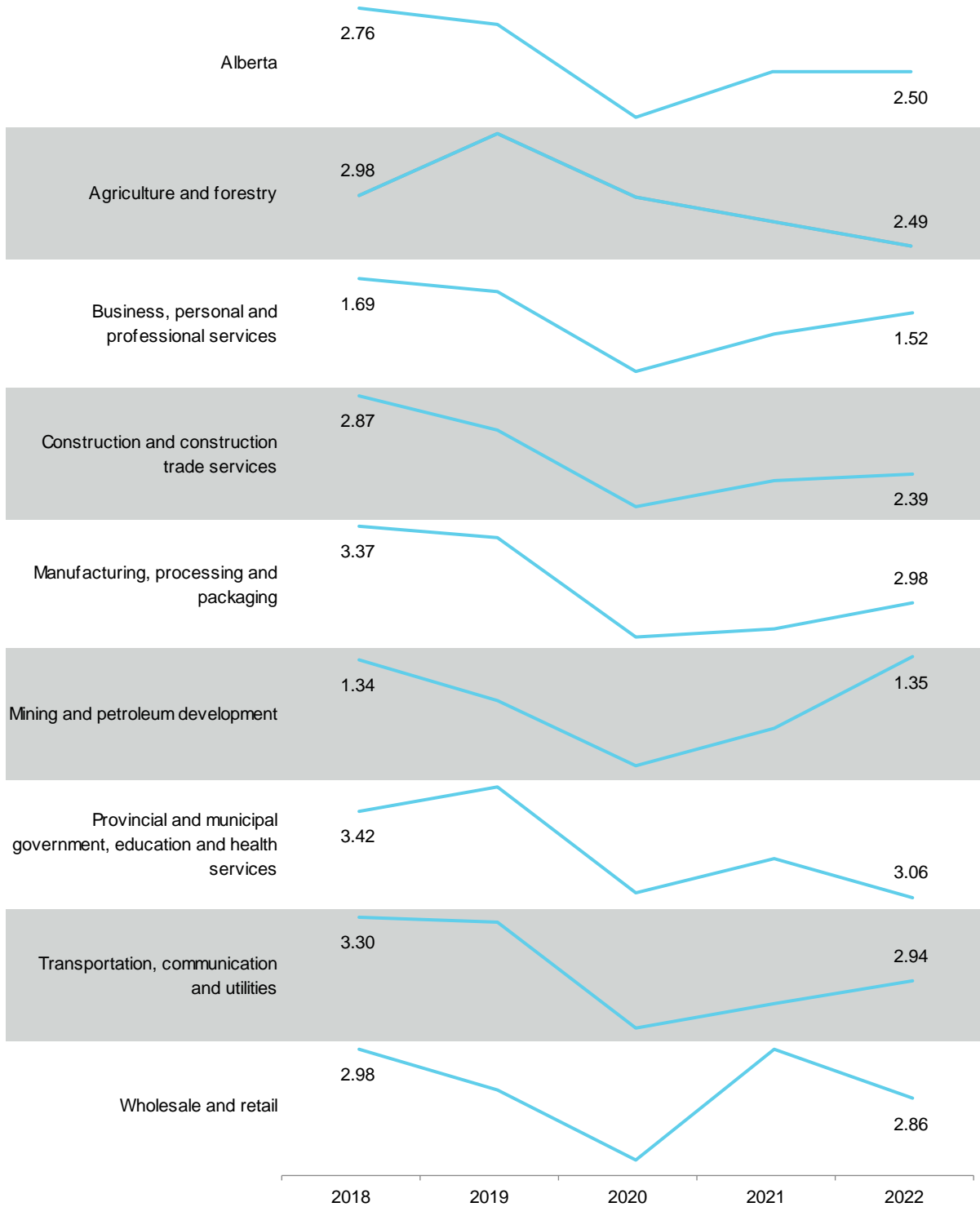
- Transportation, communication and utilities.
- Wholesale and retail.

The provincial and municipal government, education and health services sector had the highest claim rate (3.06 per 100 person-years).

In 2022, the following industry sectors had increasing claims rates:

- Business, personal and professional services.
- Construction and construction trade services.
- Manufacturing, processing and packaging.
- Mining and petroleum development.
- Transportation, communication and utilities.

From 2021 to 2022, the agriculture and forestry sector claim rates decreased the most (nine per cent); while the mining and petroleum development sector had the highest increase in claim rate (21.6 per cent).



**Figure 21: Claim rates (per 100 person-years) by industry sector, excluding COVID-19, Alberta, 2018-2022**

Source: WCB-Alberta data, prepared by Jobs, Economy and Trade

Note: When unspecified, the term 'claim' refers to a disabling injury and illness claim.

## Fatalities

The five-year fatalities claim trends by industry sector are provided in Figure 22.

In 2022, five industry sectors had a fatality rate higher than the provincial average:

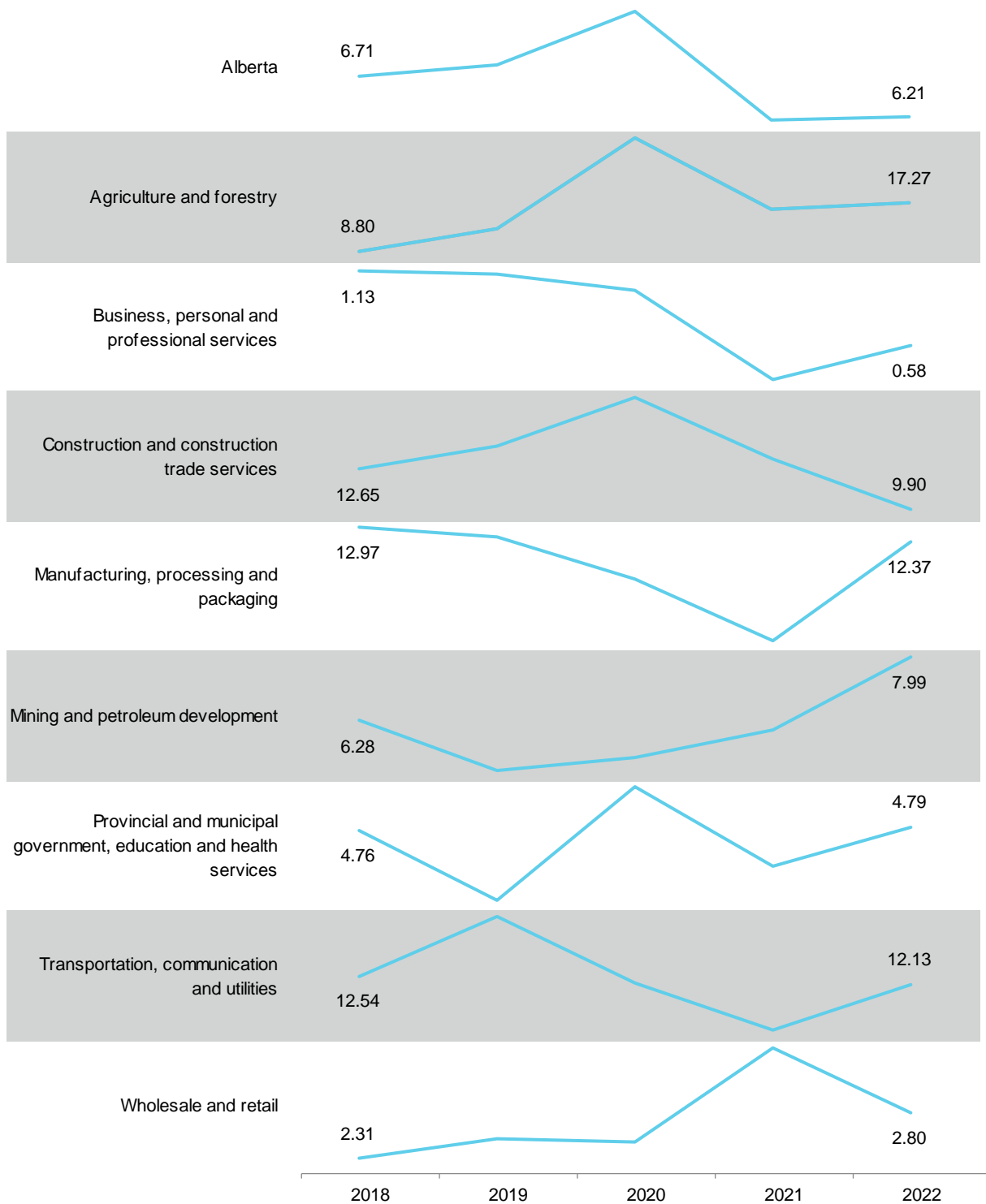
- Agriculture and forestry.
- Construction and construction trade services.
- Manufacturing, processing and packaging.
- Mining and petroleum development.
- Transportation, communication and utilities.

In 2022, the following industry sectors had increasing fatality claim rates:

- Agriculture and forestry.
- Business, personal and professional services.
- Manufacturing, processing and packaging.
- Mining and petroleum development.
- Provincial and municipal government, education and health services.
- Transportation, communication and utilities.

The agriculture and forestry sector had the highest claim rate for the past three years (17.27 per 100,000 person-years in 2022).

From 2021 to 2022, the construction and construction trade services sector had the claim rate decreased the most (26.0 per cent). The business, personal and professional services sector had the highest increase in claim rate (81.3 per cent).



**Figure 22: Adjusted fatality rates<sup>24</sup> (per 100,000 person-years) by industry sector, excluding COVID-19 fatalities, Alberta, 2018-2022**

Source: WCB-Alberta data, prepared by Jobs, Economy and Trade

<sup>24</sup> Information on the definition and calculation of the adjusted fatality rate is provided in [Appendix A](#).

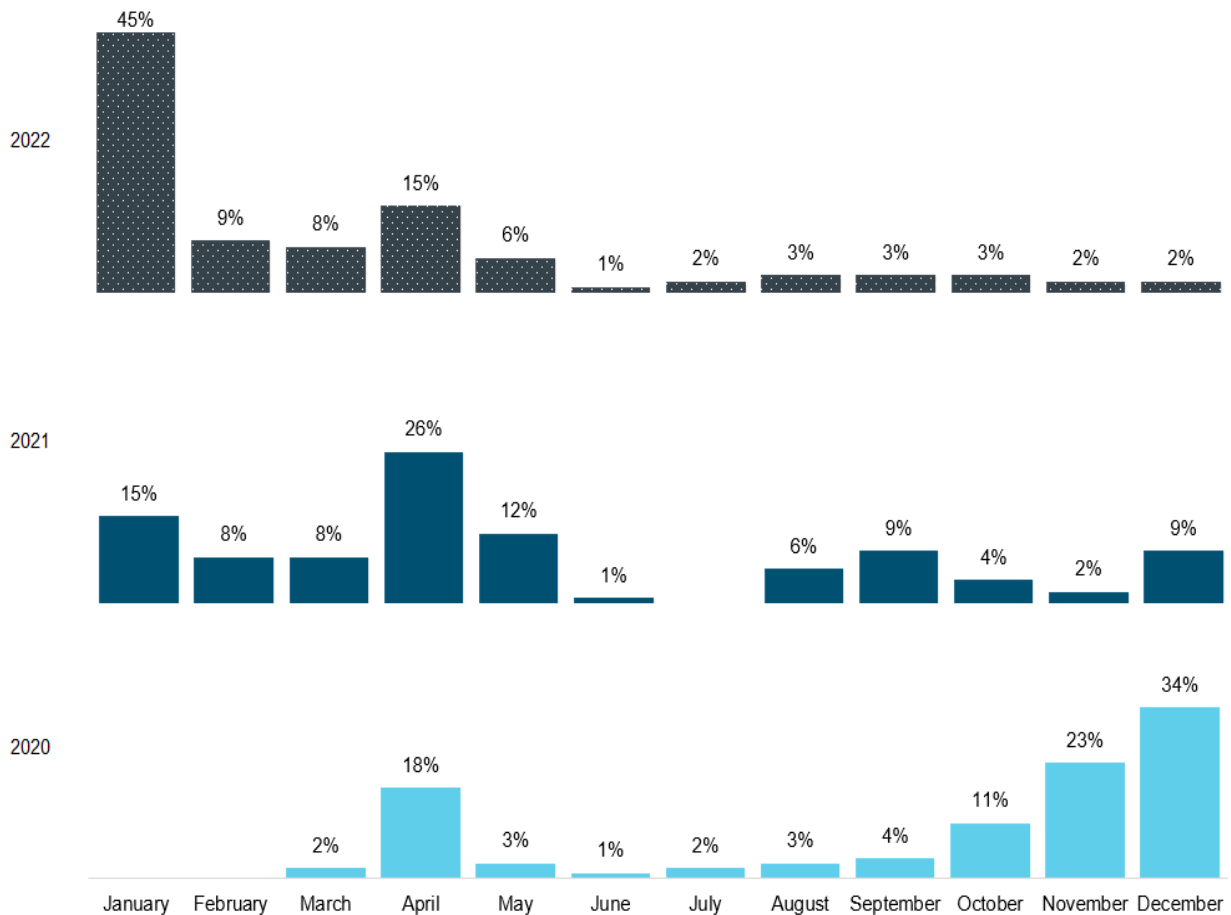
Note: When unspecified, the term 'claim' refers to a disabling injury and illness claim.

## COVID-19

This section of the report details COVID-19 illness claims accepted by WCB-Alberta. In 2022, the COVID-19 pandemic was on-going. It was not until May 2023 that the World Health Organization (WHO) announced the COVID-19 pandemic was no longer a global public health emergency.<sup>25</sup>

### Workplace illness

In 2022, there were 9,731 illness claims related to COVID-19 exposure ([Appendix C – Table C1](#)). From 2021 to 2022, both the COVID-19 disabling illness and lost-time claim rates increased by 34.2 per cent.



**Figure 23: COVID-19 illness claims by incident month, Alberta 2020-2022**

Source: WCB-Alberta data, prepared by Jobs, Economy and Trade

Over the past three years, COVID-19 illness claims have peaked in various months (Figure 23). These peaks have different characteristics:

- In 2022, workplace COVID-19 illness peaked in January (45 per cent) (Figure 23).
  - Eighteen per cent of January claims occurred in continuing care facilities.
  - Over half involved female workers (57 per cent).
  - Nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates were the leading occupation group (20 per cent) (data not shown).

<sup>25</sup> World Health Organization. (2023, May 5). *WHO Director-General's opening remarks at the media briefing – 5 May 2023* [Press release]. [www.who.int/news-room/speeches/item/who-director-general-s-opening-remarks-at-the-media-briefing---5-may-2023](http://www.who.int/news-room/speeches/item/who-director-general-s-opening-remarks-at-the-media-briefing---5-may-2023)

Note: When unspecified, the term 'claim' refers to a disabling injury and illness claim.



- The 2021, workplace COVID-19 illness peaked in April (26 per cent).
  - One-third of claims occurred in the oilsands operations and industrial plant maintenance industries (16 per cent and 15 per cent, respectively).
  - Mostly claims involved male workers (78 per cent).
- In 2020, workplace COVID-19 illness peaked in December (34 per cent). This peak had similar characteristics to the January 2022 peak.
  - Continuing care facilities was the leading industry (33 per cent).
  - One-in-three claims involved females (66 per cent) (data not shown).

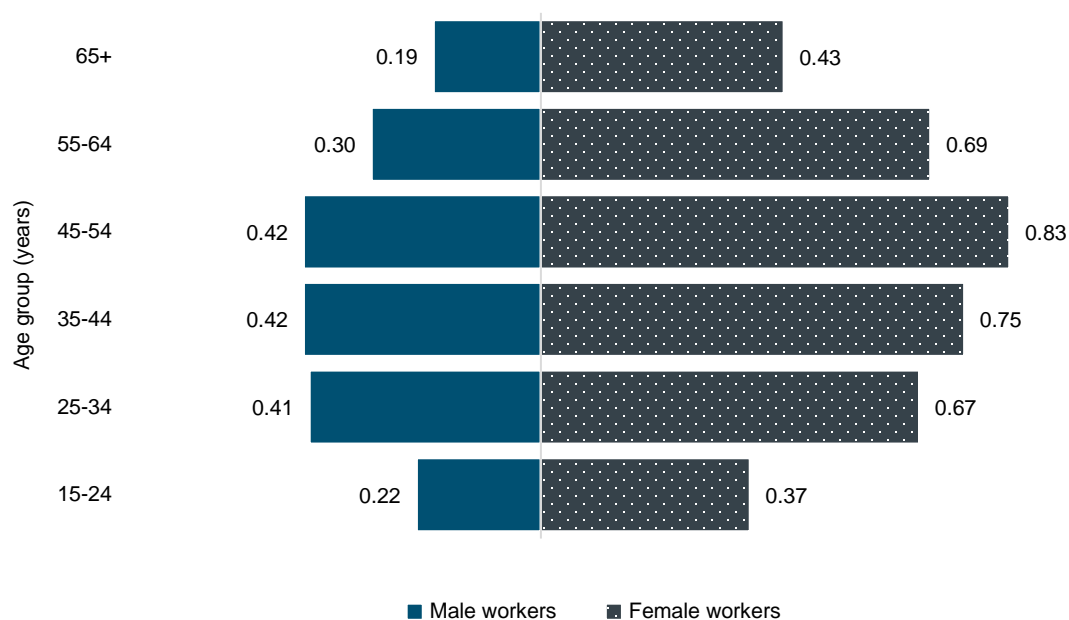
## Occupations

In 2022, almost one-in-four COVID-19 illness claims were in the assisting occupations in support of health services (24 per cent) ([Appendix C](#) – Table C9).

## Age groups and genders

In 2022, 28 per cent of COVID-19 illness claims represented workers in the 35 to 44 age group; this is similar to the trend in 2021 ([Appendix C](#) – Table C10). Of these workers, 19 per cent were in the continuing care facilities industry, followed by 18 per cent in the health care services industry (data not shown).

In 2022, across all age groups, female workers had higher COVID-19 illness claim rates than male workers (Figure 24). Female workers aged 45 to 54 years had the highest COVID-19 illness claim rate (0.83 per 100 person-years).



**Figure 24: Adjusted claim rates<sup>26</sup> (per 100 person-years) for COVID-19 illness claims by age group and gender, Alberta, 2022**

Source: WCB-Alberta data, Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey (2022 Historical Review), prepared by Jobs, Economy and Trade

The majority of the 2022 COVID-19 illness claims, among female workers, occurred the continuing care facilities, health care services and seniors' supportive living and lodges industries (26 per cent, 24 per cent and 11 per cent,

<sup>26</sup> Information on the definition and calculation of the adjusted claim rate provided in [Appendix A](#).

Note: When unspecified, the term 'claim' refers to a disabling injury and illness claim.

respectively). Among female workers, one-in-three COVID-19 illness claims were in assisting occupations in support of health services (34 per cent) (data not shown).

The 2022 COVID-19 illness claims among male workers occurred most often in the cities, health care services and industrial plant maintenance industries (nine per cent, eight per cent and seven per cent, respectively). Among male workers, 14 per cent of COVID-19 illness claims occurred in the industrial, electrical and construction trade occupations (data not shown).

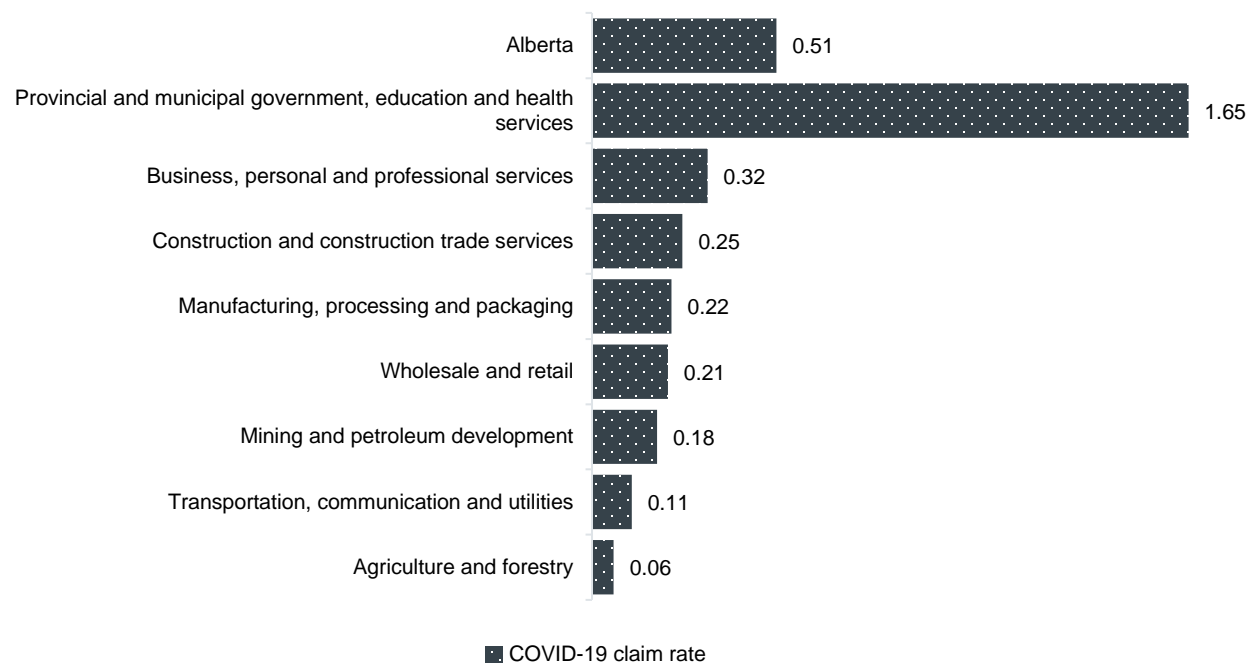
### Industry sectors

The five-year COVID-19 illness claim trends by industry sector are provided in [Appendix C](#) – Table C8.

In 2022, the provincial and municipal government, education and health services was the only sector to have a rate higher than the provincial average (1.65 per 100 person-years) (Figure 25). This sector increased 153.8 per cent from 2020 to 2022. In the provincial and municipal government, education and health services sector, the industries with the highest 2022 COVID-19 claim rates were:

- Continuing care facilities (8.26 per 100 person-years).
- Seniors' supportive living or lodges (5.65 per 100 person-years).
- Rehabilitation services for disabled (3.78 per 100 person-years).

In 2022, agriculture and forestry had the lowest COVID-19 illness claim rate (0.06 per 100 person-years) and a rate increase of 100.0 per cent from 2021 to 2022.



**Figure 25: COVID-19 illness claim rates (per 100 person-years) by industry sector, 2022**

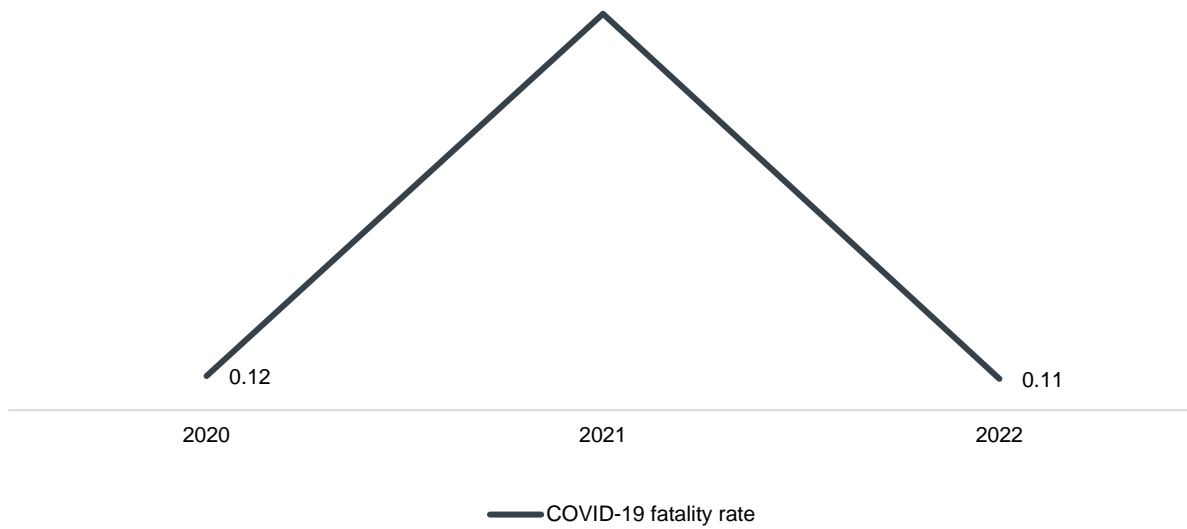
Source: WCB-Alberta data, prepared by Jobs, Economy and Trade

### Fatalities

In 2022, there were two workplace fatalities related to COVID-19 exposure ([Appendix C](#) – Table C1).

The COVID-19 fatality rate peaked in 2021 at 1.39 per 100,000 person-years (Figure 26). From 2021 to 2022, the COVID-19 fatality rate decreased 92 per cent.

Note: When unspecified, the term 'claim' refers to a disabling injury and illness claim.



**Figure 26: Adjusted COVID-19 fatality rates<sup>27</sup> (per 100,000 person-years) by year of death, Alberta, 2020-2022**

Source: WCB-Alberta data, prepared by Jobs, Economy and Trade

## Prevention initiative

In 2019, Alberta OHS introduced a prevention initiative that outlines priorities for the OHS system. Initiatives are more likely to succeed when resources are focused on specific issues and collaboration with OHS system partners occurs. The purpose of the initiative is to raise awareness of injury and illness areas where workers are most at risk or affected the most. Based on evidence and consultation, the priorities are:

- Musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs) due to repetitive use, overexertion and heavy lifting.
- Slips, trips and falls.
- Psychological hazards (e.g., workplace violence, harassment and mental health).

## Musculoskeletal disorders

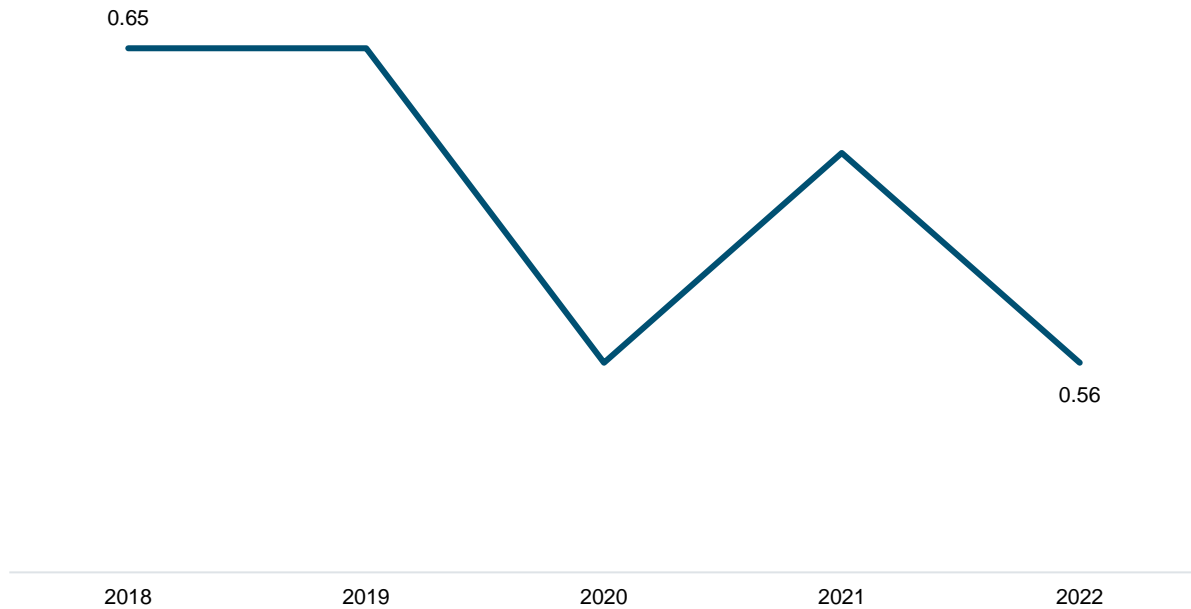
In 2022, musculoskeletal disorders (MSD) accounted for 19 per cent of claims. The Alberta five-year MSD claim rate average was 0.61 per 100 person-years. From 2021, the MSD claim rate decreased 10 per cent (Figure 27).

From 2018 to 2022, MSD claim characteristics showed:

- Public warehousing was the industry group with the highest claim rate (1.36 per 100 person-years).
- Nurse aides, orderlies and patient services was the occupation group with the most claims (nine per cent).
- Overexertion was the most common type of incident category, followed by overexertion in lifting (43 per cent and 26 per cent, respectively).
- Bodily motion with no impact involved was the most common source of injury category (17 per cent).
- Sprains, strains or tears occurred in 92 per cent of these injuries.
- Most injuries affected the back, followed by the trunk (40 per cent and 25 per cent, respectively).
- Workers aged 35 to 44 had the most claims (26 per cent).
- Male workers had 57 per cent of claims.

<sup>27</sup> Information on the definition and calculation of the adjusted fatality rate is provided in [Appendix A](#).

Note: When unspecified, the term 'claim' refers to a disabling injury and illness claim.



**Figure 27: Musculoskeletal disorder claim rates (per 100 person-years), Alberta, 2018-2022**

Source: WCB-Alberta data, prepared by Jobs, Economy and Trade

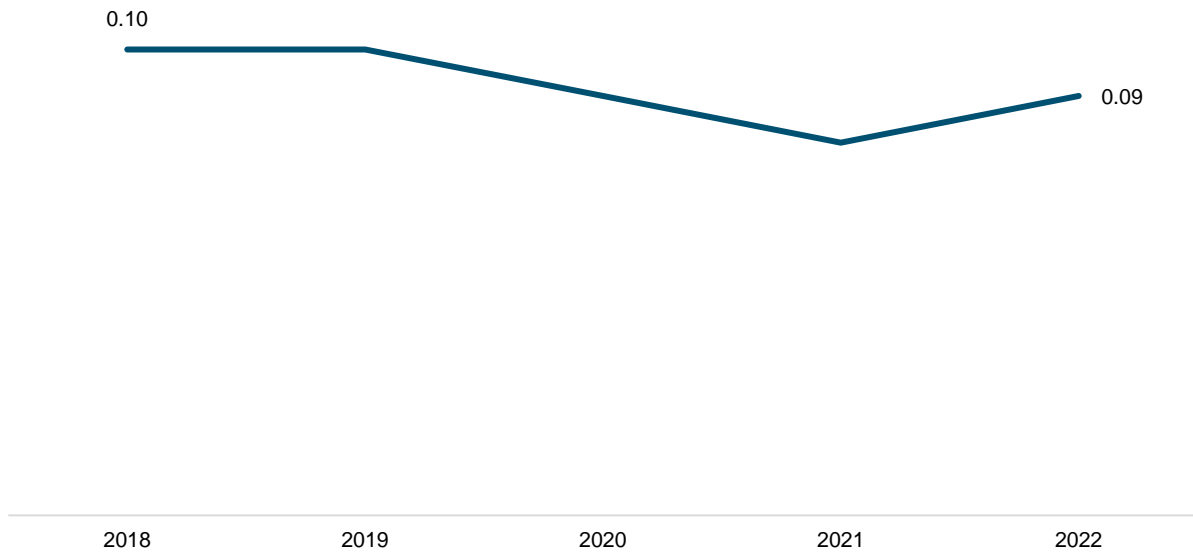
## Slips, trips and falls

### Slips and trips

In 2022, slips and trips accounted for three per cent of claims. The Alberta five-year slips and trips claim rate average was 0.09 per 100 person-years. From 2021, the slip and trip claim rate increased to 0.09 per 100 person-years (Figure 28).

From 2018 to 2022, slip and trip claim characteristics showed:

- Waste management services or salvage dealers was the industry group with the highest claim rate (0.13 per 100 person-years).
- Transport truck drivers was the occupation group with the most claims (seven per cent).
- Slip, trip or loss of balance without fall was the most common type of incident category (47 per cent), followed by slipping on something within fall (38 per cent).
- Bodily motion with no impact involved was the only source of injury category reported (100 per cent).
- Sprains, strains or tears occurred in 81 per cent of these injuries.
- Most injuries affected the foot, ankle or toe, followed by the knee (35 per cent and 21 per cent, respectively).
- Workers aged 35-44 had the most claims (23 per cent).
- Male workers had 66 per cent of claims.



**Figure 28: Slip and trip claim rates (per 100 person-years), Alberta, 2018-2022**

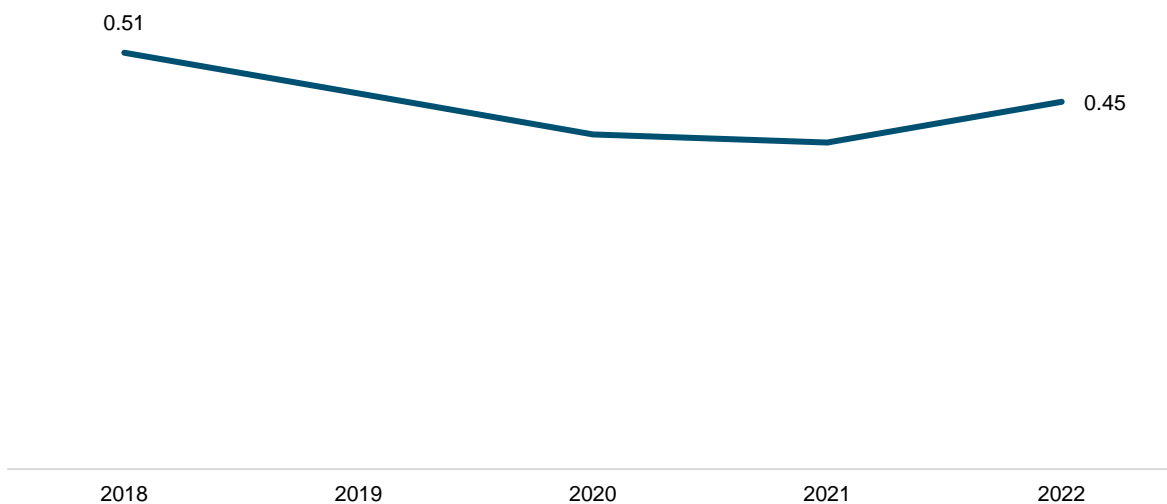
Source: WCB-Alberta data, prepared by Jobs, Economy and Trade

### Falls

In 2022, falls accounted for 15 per cent of claims. The Alberta five-year average fall claim rate was 0.45 per 100 person-years. From 2021, the fall claim rate increased 13 per cent (Figure 29).

From 2018 to 2022, fall claim characteristics showed:

- Exterior construction services involving fabrication or install was the industry group with the highest claim rate (0.68 per 100 person-years).
- Transport truck drivers was the occupation group with the most claims (eight per cent).
- Fall to floor, walkway or other surface was the most common type of incident category (59 per cent).
- Floor, walkway, ground surface was the most common source of injury category (35 per cent).
- Sprains, strains or tears occurred in 42 per cent of these injuries.
- Injuries most commonly affected the back, followed by the trunk (15 per cent and 14 per cent, respectively).
- Workers aged 55 to 64 had the most claims (23 per cent).
- Male workers had 58 per cent of claims.



**Figure 29: Fall claim rates (per 100 person-years), Alberta, 2018-2022**

Source: WCB-Alberta data, prepared by Jobs, Economy and Trade

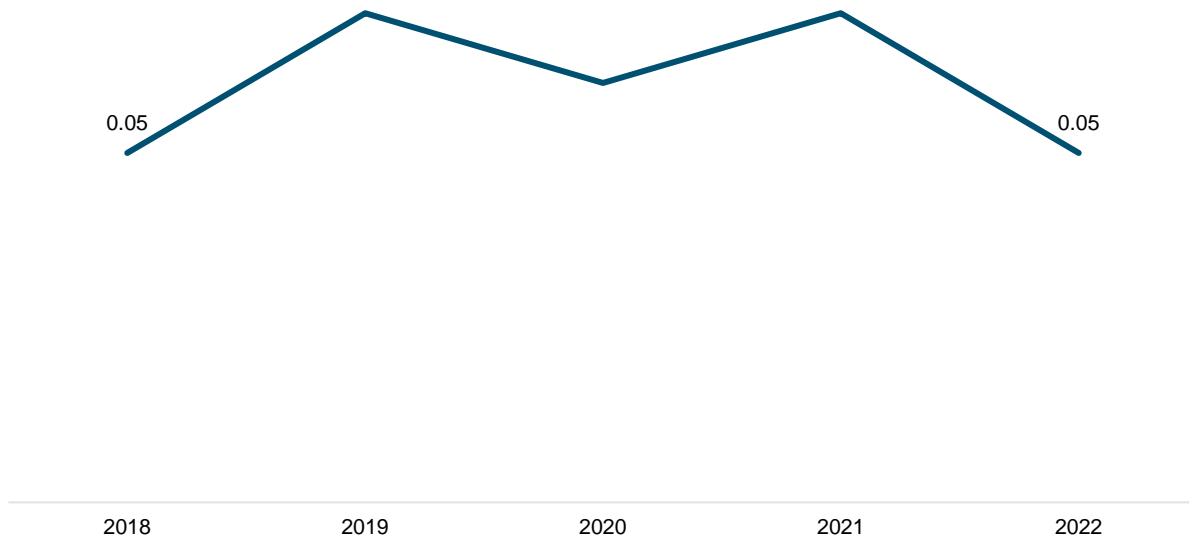
### Psychosocial hazards

In 2022, psychosocial hazards accounted for two per cent of claims. The Alberta five-year average claim rate related to psychosocial hazards was 0.06 per 100 person-years. From 2021, the psychosocial hazards claim rate decreased 29 per cent (Figure 30).

From 2018 to 2022, psychosocial hazards claim characteristics showed:

- The cities, towns, villages industry group had the highest claim rate (0.26 per 100 person-years).
- The paramedical occupation group had the most claims (18 per cent).
- Exposure to traumatic or stressful event was the most common type of incident category (35 per cent).
- Bodily condition with no impact involved was the most common source of injury category (54 per cent).
- Anxiety or neurotic disorders were the most common injury or illness, followed by post-traumatic stress disorders (35 per cent and 26 per cent, respectively).
- Most injuries affected the nervous system (90 per cent).
- Workers aged 25 to 34 had the most claims (30 per cent).
- Male and female workers had 50 per cent of claims each.

Note: When unspecified, the term 'claim' refers to a disabling injury and illness claim.



**Figure 30: Psychosocial hazards claim rates (per 100 person-years), Alberta, 2018-2022**

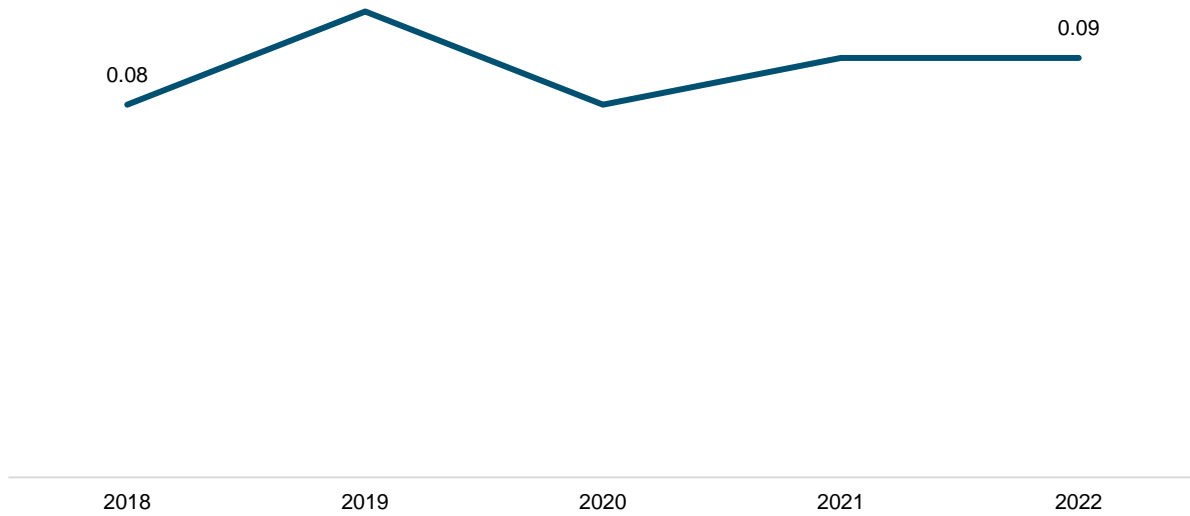
Source: WCB-Alberta data, prepared by Jobs, Economy and Trade

### Harassment and violence

In 2022, harassment and violence accounted for three per cent of claims. The Alberta five-year average claim rate for harassment and violence was 0.09 per 100 person-years. From 2021, the claim rate did not change (Figure 31).

From 2018 to 2022, harassment and violence claim characteristics showed:

- Disability rehabilitation was the industry group with the highest claim rate (0.49 per 100 person-years).
- Nurse aides, orderlies and patient services associates was the occupation group with the most claims (17 per cent).
- Hitting, kicking or beating was the most common type of incident category (30 per cent).
- Other ill worker was the most common source of injury category, followed by health care patient or resident of health care facility (35 per cent and 31 per cent, respectively).
- Sprains, strains or tears occurred in 28 per cent of these claims.
- Most injuries affected the nervous system, followed by the head (21 per cent and 19 per cent, respectively).
- Workers aged 25 to 34 had the most claims (30 per cent).
- Female workers had the majority of claims (62 per cent).



**Figure 31: Harassment and violence claim rates (per 100 person-years), Alberta, 2018-2022**

Source: WCB-Alberta data, prepared by Jobs, Economy and Trade



## Alberta Occupational Health and Safety's strategic direction

In 2022, employment increased in the majority of industry sectors. Many workplace injury, illness and fatality rates remained high for certain industry sectors, occupations, age groups and genders. Continuing to explore the impacts of these patterns and characteristics on industries and workers can lead to insights on the future of worker health and safety.

Proactive OHS inspection initiatives have been in place within various industry sectors, including different types of employers and populations of workers with vulnerabilities. These initiatives have resulted in workplace inspections to monitor compliance with OHS legislative requirements and promote awareness of the importance of the employers' internal responsibility systems. Alberta OHS also actively responds to concerns reported by employers, workers and the general public.

To address the issues highlighted in this report, Alberta OHS along with OHS system partners will continue to find additional ways increase awareness for system priorities, develop educational resources that address the needs of OHS system stakeholders, and explore ways to enhance focused, proactive initiatives for industries with consistently high injury, illness and fatality claim rates. Findings will be shared with stakeholders, and involve OHS system Prevention Initiative partners, which include Certifying Partner organizations, labour groups, employers, academia, not-for-profit organizations, among others.

The evidence featured in this report builds on previous work aimed at enhancing health and safety systems, as well as prevention measures to reduce worker injuries, illnesses and fatalities. In 2022, the province, and those involved within Alberta's OHS system, continued to adapt to rapid changes to be responsive to system needs. Alberta OHS, along with OHS system partners will continue to be agile, working to strategically achieve the goal of healthier and safer workplaces.

## Conclusion

The Workplace injury, illness and fatality statistics - Provincial summary 2022 prepared by Jobs, Economy and Trade provides an overview of workplace injury, illness and fatality trends in Alberta.

Information on Alberta's labour force, industry and occupation trends, as well as injury and illness characteristics, are presented in the report. This information will be used by Jobs, Economy and Trade to help Alberta OHS guide strategic initiatives and programs that assist in keeping workers healthy and safe.

# Appendix A

Measures such as claim counts and claim rates can help assess how well Alberta OHS processes, policies and procedures are working. They are lagging indicators that over time can give insight into health and safety performance trends.

The 2022 injury, illness and fatality claims data in this report refers to incidents that occurred in the 2022 calendar year and were accepted as a WCB-Alberta claim.

## Overview of measures

The following measures are used when reporting workplace injury, illness and fatality trends among Alberta workers.

### Claim counts

**Disabling injury or illness claim** is a work-related injury or illness WCB-Alberta claim in which the worker lost time from the job and/or returned to modified work duties. This measure covers a wider range of injuries or illnesses than the lost-time claim rate, since it includes less severe claims that are appropriate for modified work.

**Fatality claim** is a work-related incident or exposure that leads to the death of a worker and is accepted by WCB-Alberta for compensation. This report includes fatalities at Alberta work sites that are under either federal or provincial jurisdiction.

**Modified-work claim** is a work-related injury or illness WCB-Alberta claim where workers had their regular work duties changed to enable them to return to work. This also includes workers that have modified work duties after lost time due to a work-related injury or illness.

**Lost-time claim** is a work-related injury or illness WCB-Alberta claim that results in the worker missing work beyond the day they were injured. Lost-time claims can be used as an indicator of severity. The injury may be more severe if a worker cannot perform their pre-injury or modified tasks.

**Person-years** measure the length of workers' exposure within a workplace within a year. This is not the same as the number of workers: for instance, a person-year of one can represent one full-time worker or several part-time workers. One person year is equivalent to one full-time workers working 2,000 hours in a year. This measure is used as a proxy to estimate the employed workforce and is often used as a denominator to calculate rates. It is also an indicator of risk; when person-years increase over time, more workers are at risk for workplace incidents.

### Claim rates

**Injury or illness claim rates** are the number of claims per 100 person-years worked. The injury or illness claim rate is calculated by dividing the number of injury or illness claims by the person-years estimate and multiplying the result by 100 person-years.

**Adjusted injury or illness claim rate** is calculated using a different methodology and different information than injury or illness claim rates. The population is adjusted to reflect the proportions of a reference population. The adjustments are made to account for the varying population sizes within specific groups (for example, age groups or gender). The reference population used is the 2022 Labour Force Survey for Alberta. The number of injury or illness claims from workers and the adjusted person-years is used to calculate the rate.

**Adjusted fatality rate ("fatality rate")** adjusts for delays in reporting and claim processing. The number of accepted fatalities is limited to fatalities processed within the same calendar year as the fatality. The adjusted fatality rate is calculated by dividing the number of fatalities by the person-years estimate and multiplying the result by 100,000. The result is expressed as fatalities per 100,000 person-years. Fatality rates in this report include fatalities at Alberta work sites that are under either federal or provincial jurisdiction.

## **Measure considerations**

Several factors can contribute to changes in lost-time, modified work, and disabling injury claims rates. These include but are not limited to:

- Changes in workplace health and safety culture;
- Enhanced regulatory compliance;
- Improved support for modified-work arrangements;
- Industry-led initiatives to improve workers' health and safety.

With improved workplace health and safety measures, there would be associated decreases in lost-time, modified work and disabling injury and fatality claim rates anticipated.

# Appendix B

## Data considerations

The number of injuries is based on claims made by workers. If a claim is not filed, then there is a gap in the number of injuries that occurred in workplaces.

This report only covers employers registered with WCB-Alberta.

Not all worker groups are covered by WCB-Alberta (such as self-employed doctors); these groups are not included in the data.

Industry findings are based on WCB-Alberta industry classifications, not the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

After January 1, 2016, employers in farming and ranching industries with waged, non-family member workers were required to have WCB-Alberta coverage. As of January 31, 2020, this was no longer required.

Workplace injuries and illnesses reported are based on WCB-Alberta's classification system.

Person-years worked are estimated and audited by WCB-Alberta. This is a measure of the length of workers' exposure within a workplace and is not equivalent to the number of workers.

Due to administrative processing times, the year WCB-Alberta accepts a fatality claim may not be the same year the fatality occurred. In addition, the number of fatalities by death year and its associated adjusted fatality rate are calculated by considering claims accepted as of December 31 of the death year. In this report, fatality statistics are based on the year of death. Fatality data based on year of acceptance is shown in [Appendix C](#).

Percentages displayed in tables may not total to 100 due to rounding.

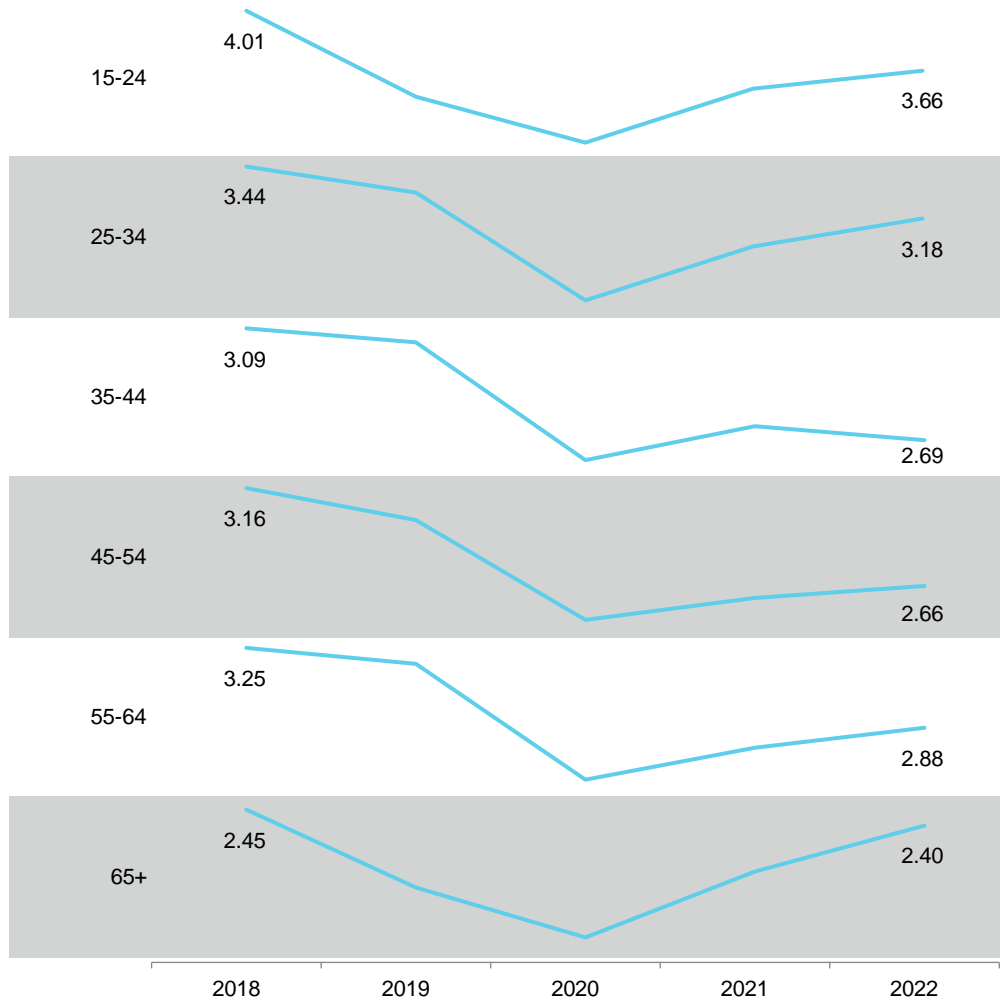
Effective April 1, 2018, the Workers' Compensation Act Section 24.2(3) was added to introduce presumptive psychological injury coverage for all workers with a diagnosis of psychological injury and exposure to a traumatic event at work.

This report presents administrative WCB-Alberta data, and this data can change based on the processing cycle of a claim. As such, data presented in this report may not be comparable to previous or future reports.

# Appendix C

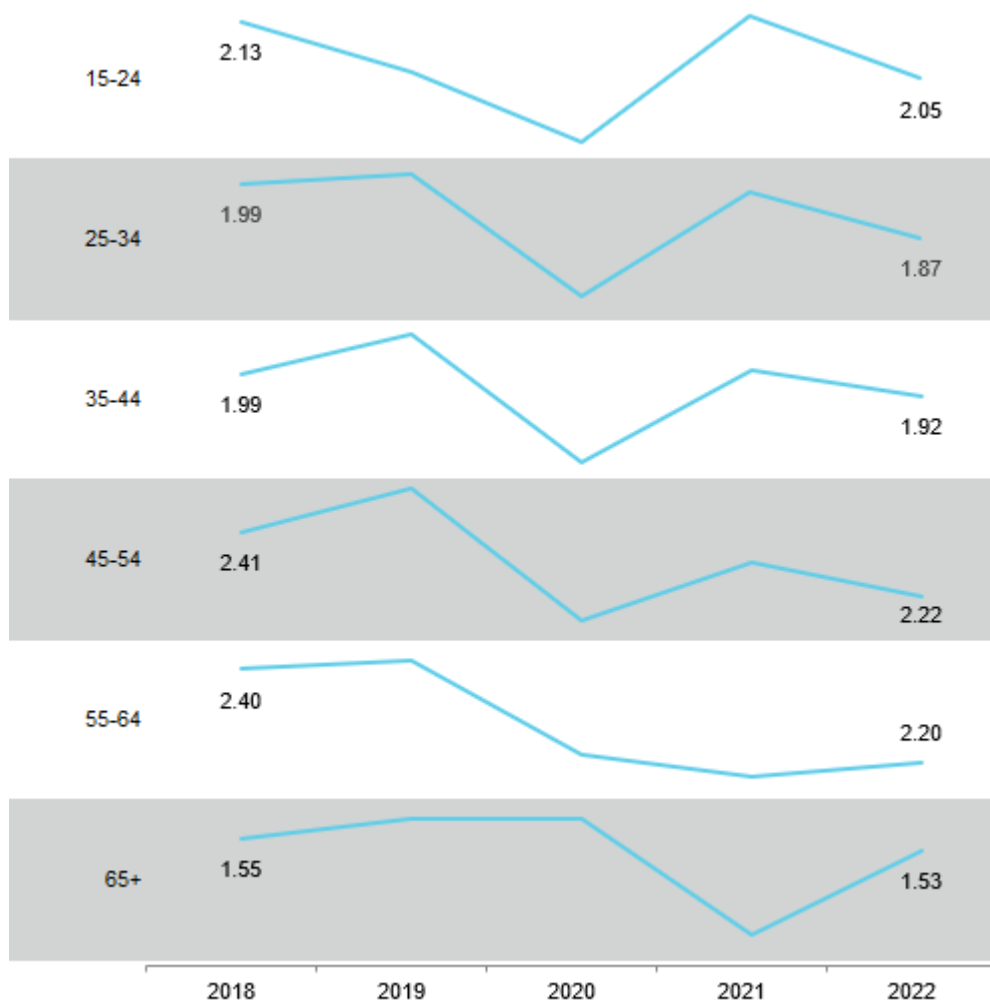
## Supplemental data

### Figures



**Figure C1: Adjusted claim rates (per 100 person-years) for male workers by age group, excluding COVID-19, Alberta, 2022**

Source: WCB-Alberta data, Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey (2022 Historical Review), prepared by Jobs, Economy and Trade



**Figure C2: Adjusted claim rates (per 100 person-years) for female workers by age group, excluding COVID-19, Alberta, 2022**

Source: WCB-Alberta data, Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey (2022 Historical Review), prepared by Jobs, Economy and Trade

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## Tables

**TABLE C1: INJURY CLAIMS AND RATES (PER 100 PERSON-YEARS), ALBERTA, 2018-2022**

	COVID-19 excluded					Yearly per cent change		COVID-19			
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2021-2022	2020	2021	2022	2021-2022	
Disabling injury and illness claims	51,891	50,772	39,759	44,945	47,518	5.7	5,909	6,888	9,737	41.4	
Lost-time claims	28,580	29,470	23,797	26,580	27,414	3.1	5,884	6,775	9,658	42.6	
Modified-work claims	41,111	37,986	29,449	33,644	35,447	5.4	317	601	524	-12.8	
Disabling injury and illness claim rate	2.76	2.69	2.32	2.50	2.50	0.0	0.35	0.38	0.51	34.2	
Lost-time claim rate	1.52	1.56	1.39	1.48	1.44	-2.7	0.34	0.38	0.51	34.2	
Modified-work claim rate	2.19	2.01	1.72	1.87	1.86	-0.5	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.0	

Source: WCB-Alberta data, prepared by Jobs, Economy and Trade



**TABLE C2: INJURY CLAIMS BY TYPE OF INCIDENT, ALBERTA, 2018-2022**

Type of incident	2018			2019			2020			2021			2022		
	Number	Per cent	Subtotal Per cent	Number	Per cent	Subtotal Per cent	Number	Per cent	Subtotal Per cent	Number	Per cent	Subtotal Per cent	Number	Per cent	Subtotal Per cent
Bodily reaction or exertion	21,033	41	100	21,528	42	100	17,206	43	100	20,247	45	100	19,794	42	100
Overexertion	11,105	21	53	11,246	22	52	8,831	22	51	10,381	23	51	10,116	21	51
Bodily reaction	4,702	9	22	5,022	10	23	4,028	10	23	4,961	11	25	4,985	10	25
Other bodily reaction or exertion	2,767	5	13	2,613	5	12	2,302	6	13	2,618	6	13	2,712	6	14
Repetitive motion	2,452	5	12	2,642	5	12	2,033	5	12	2,281	5	11	1,977	4	10
Exertion	7	<1	<1	5	<1	<1	12	<1	<1	6	<1	<1	4	<1	<1
Slip, trip or fall	11,489	22	100	10,467	21	100	8,467	21	100	8,633	19	100	10,127	21	100
Fall to same level	6,792	13	59	6,007	12	57	4,756	12	56	5,133	11	59	6,283	13	62
Fall to lower level	2,064	4	18	1,911	4	18	1,547	4	18	1,576	4	18	1,807	4	18
Slip or trip	1,899	4	17	1,812	4	17	1,485	4	18	1,467	3	17	1,660	3	16
Other fall	734	1	6	737	1	7	679	2	8	457	1	5	377	1	4
Struck by or against object	7,950	15	100	7,427	15	100	5,271	13	100	6,134	14	100	6,837	14	100
Struck by object	5,860	11	74	5,383	11	72	3,836	10	73	4,442	10	72	4,960	10	73
Struck against object	2,090	4	26	2,044	4	28	1,435	4	27	1,692	4	28	1,877	4	27
Contact with object or equipment	3,748	7	100	3,465	7	100	2,708	7	100	3,238	7	100	3,482	7	100
Caught in object or equipment	2,283	4	61	2,057	4	59	1,515	4	56	1,736	4	54	1,884	4	54
Other contact with object or equipment	1,465	3	39	1,408	3	41	1,193	3	44	1,502	3	46	1,598	3	46

Note: When unspecified, the term 'claim' refers to a disabling injury and illness claim.

Type of incident	2018			2019			2020			2021			2022		
	Number	Per cent	Subtotal Per cent	Number	Per cent	Subtotal Per cent	Number	Per cent	Subtotal Per cent	Number	Per cent	Subtotal Per cent	Number	Per cent	Subtotal Per cent
Assault, violence or harassment	1,824	4	100	2,131	4	100	1,619	4	100	1,829	4	100	1,953	4	100
Assault or violent act by person	1,177	2	65	1,525	3	72	1,098	3	68	1,211	3	66	1,218	3	62
Other assault, violence or harassment	402	1	22	365	1	17	348	1	21	400	1	22	514	1	26
Assault by animal	242	<1	13	239	0	11	173	<1	11	216	<1	12	220	<1	11
Self-inflicted injury	3	<1	<1	2	<1	<1	0	0	0	2	<1	<1	1	<1	<1
Transportation accident	2,138	4	100	2,106	4	100	1,526	4	100	1,617	4	100	1,889	4	100
Highway accident	1,568	3	73	1,560	3	74	1,131	3	74	1,161	3	72	1,372	3	73
Non-highway accident	320	1	15	280	1	13	205	1	13	257	1	16	250	1	13
Pedestrian struck by vehicle	156	<1	7	163	<1	8	128	<1	8	123	<1	8	145	<1	8
Other transportation accident	94	<1	4	103	<1	5	62	<1	4	76	<1	5	122	<1	6
Exposure to harmful substance	1,166	2	100	1,234	2	100	896	2	100	809	2	100	814	2	100
Exposure to caustic, noxious or allergenic substance	1,049	2	90	1,076	2	87	739	2	82	662	1	82	692	1	85
Other exposure to harmful substance	74	<1	6	115	<1	9	123	<1	14	104	<1	13	80	<1	10
Contact with electric current	39	<1	3	38	<1	3	32	<1	4	43	<1	5	40	<1	5
Exposure to air pressure change	4	<1	<1	5	<1	<1	2	<1	<1	0	<1	<1	2	<1	<1

Note: When unspecified, the term 'claim' refers to a disabling injury and illness claim.

Type of incident	2018			2019			2020			2021			2022		
	Number	Per cent	Subtotal Per cent	Number	Per cent	Subtotal Per cent	Number	Per cent	Subtotal Per cent	Number	Per cent	Subtotal Per cent	Number	Per cent	Subtotal Per cent
Exposure to extreme temperature	808	2	100	644	1	100	441	1	100	580	1	100	620	1	100
Contact with hot object or substance	685	1	85	538	1	84	370	1	84	438	1	76	473	1	76
Exposure to environmental cold	71	<1	9	80	<1	12	48	<1	11	81	0	14	99	<1	16
Exposure to environmental heat	47	<1	6	19	<1	3	17	<1	4	48	<1	8	38	<1	6
Contact with cold object or substance	4	<1	<1	4	<1	1	4	<1	1	8	<1	1	7	<1	1
Other exposure to extreme temperature	1	<1	<1	3	<1	<1	2	<1	<1	5	<1	1	3	<1	<1
Other event or exposure	373	1	100	460	1	100	516	1	100	671	1	100	884	2	100
Unknown	373	1	100	456	1	99	512	1	99	665	1	99	737	2	83
Unclassified	0	0	0	3	<1	1	4	<1	1	6	<1	1	147	<1	17
Other	0	0	0	1	<1	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exposure to noise	563	1	100	528	1	100	413	1	100	361	1	100	275	1	100
Exposure to noise	563	1	100	528	1	100	413	1	100	361	1	100	275	1	100
Exposure to traumatic or stressful event	374	1	100	393	1	100	384	1	100	487	1	100	443	1	100
Exposure to traumatic or stressful event	374	1	100	393	1	100	384	1	100	487	1	100	443	1	100
Rub or abrasion	353	1	100	334	1	100	255	1	100	303	1	100	341	1	100

Note: When unspecified, the term 'claim' refers to a disabling injury and illness claim.

Type of incident	2018			2019			2020			2021			2022		
	Number	Per cent	Subtotal Per cent	Number	Per cent	Subtotal Per cent	Number	Per cent	Subtotal Per cent	Number	Per cent	Subtotal Per cent	Number	Per cent	Subtotal Per cent
Rub or abrasion by friction or pressure	289	1	82	256	1	77	206	1	81	223	<1	74	218	<1	64
Rub, abrasion or jarred by vibration	64	<1	18	78	<1	23	49	<1	19	80	<1	26	123	<1	36
Fire or explosion	72	<1	100	55	<1	100	57	<1	100	36	<1	100	59	<1	100
Explosion	34	<1	47	28	<1	51	23	<1	40	13	<1	36	35	<1	59
Fire	34	<1	47	25	<1	45	31	<1	54	19	<1	53	19	<1	32
Other fire or explosion	4	<1	6	2	<1	4	3	<1	5	4	<1	11	5	<1	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>51,891</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>50,772</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>39,759</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>44,945</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>47,518</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: WCB-Alberta data, prepared by Jobs, Economy and Trade

Note: When unspecified, the term 'claim' refers to a disabling injury and illness claim.

TABLE C3: INJURY CLAIMS BY SOURCE OF INCIDENT, ALBERTA, 2018-2022

Source of incident	2018			2019			2020			2021			2022		
	Number	Per cent	Subtotal Per cent	Number	Per cent	Subtotal Per cent	Number	Per cent	Subtotal Per cent	Number	Per cent	Subtotal Per cent	Number	Per cent	Subtotal Per cent
Person, plant, animal or mineral	15,086	29	100	15,959	31	100	12,661	32	100	14,658	33	100	14,335	30	100
Person	13,574	26	90	14,425	28	90	11,677	29	92	13,573	30	93	13,261	28	93
Food, plant, tree or vegetation	556	1	4	543	1	3	419	1	3	492	1	3	487	1	3
Animal or animal product	398	1	3	364	1	2	257	1	2	310	1	2	309	1	2
Infectious or parasitic agent	352	1	2	447	1	3	171	<1	1	137	<1	1	142	<1	1
Mineral	205	<1	1	176	<1	1	133	<1	1	142	<1	1	135	<1	1
Other person, plant, animal or mineral	1	<1	<1	4	<1	<1	4	<1	<1	4	<1	<1	1	<1	<1
Structure or surface	9,967	19	100	9,104	18	100	7,255	18	100	7,624	17	100	8,797	19	100
Floor, walkway or ground surface	8,547	16	86	7,695	15	85	6,209	16	86	6,385	14	84	7,477	16	85
Other structure or surface	1,217	2	12	1,275	3	14	894	2	12	1,088	2	14	1,140	2	13
Structure	203	<1	2	134	<1	1	152	<1	2	151	<1	2	180	<1	2
Container	5,414	10	100	5,247	10	100	4,107	10	100	4,850	11	100	4,970	10	100

Note: When unspecified, the term 'claim' refers to a disabling injury and illness claim.

Source of incident	2018			2019			2020			2021			2022		
	Number	Per cent	Subtotal Per cent	Number	Per cent	Subtotal Per cent	Number	Per cent	Subtotal Per cent	Number	Per cent	Subtotal Per cent	Number	Per cent	Subtotal Per cent
Non-pressurized container	3,798	7	70	3,659	7	70	2,940	7	72	3,519	8	73	3,578	8	72
Other container	805	2	15	796	2	15	574	1	14	618	1	13	633	1	13
Skid or pallet	486	1	9	502	1	10	379	1	9	455	1	9	485	1	10
Pressurized container	325	1	6	290	1	6	214	1	5	258	1	5	274	1	6
Part or material	5,652	11	100	5,162	10	100	3,763	9	100	4,246	9	100	4,709	10	100
Other part of material	2,640	5	47	2,528	5	49	1,872	5	50	2,111	5	50	2,381	5	51
Solid building material	2,309	4	41	1,987	4	38	1,417	4	38	1,598	4	38	1,706	4	36
Fastener, connector, rope, tie or hoist accessory	703	1	12	647	1	13	474	1	13	537	1	13	622	1	13
Tool, instrument or equipment	4,388	8	100	4,144	8	100	3,186	8	100	3,471	8	100	3,568	8	100
Non-powered hand tool	2,243	4	51	1,961	4	47	1,473	4	46	1,546	3	45	1,691	4	47
Other tool, instrument or equipment	1,483	3	34	1,629	3	39	1,273	3	40	1,451	3	42	1,411	3	40
Powered hand tool	429	1	10	356	1	9	281	1	9	304	1	9	284	1	8
Ladder	233	<1	5	198	<1	5	159	<1	5	170	<1	5	182	<1	5

Note: When unspecified, the term 'claim' refers to a disabling injury and illness claim.

Source of incident	2018			2019			2020			2021			2022		
	Number	Per cent	Subtotal Per cent	Number	Per cent	Subtotal Per cent	Number	Per cent	Subtotal Per cent	Number	Per cent	Subtotal Per cent	Number	Per cent	Subtotal Per cent
Vehicle	3,864	7	100	3,707	7	100	2,768	7	100	3,125	7	100	3,480	7	100
Highway vehicle	2,564	5	66	2,481	5	67	1,842	5	67	1,949	4	62	2,244	5	64
Non-highway vehicle	1,226	2	32	1,147	2	31	861	2	31	1,094	2	35	1,133	2	33
Other vehicle	74	<1	2	79	<1	2	65	<1	2	82	<1	3	103	<1	3
Other source	3,212	6	100	3,314	7	100	2,865	7	100	3,568	8	100	3,903	8	100
Other source	2,413	5	75	2,286	5	69	1,797	5	63	2,094	5	59	2,105	4	54
Unknown	799	2	25	1,025	2	31	1,062	3	37	1,466	3	41	1,614	3	41
Unclassified	0	0	0	3	<1	<1	6	<1	<1	8	<1	<1	184	<1	5
Machinery	2,175	4	100	2,063	4	100	1,617	4	100	1,750	4	100	1,969	4	100
Machinery	2,175	4	100	2,063	4	100	1,617	4	100	1,750	4	100	1,969	4	100
Furniture or fixture	1,612	3	100	1,602	3	100	1,096	3	100	1,240	3	100	1,350	3	100
Furniture	715	1	44	757	1	47	493	1	45	538	1	43	651	1	48
Case, cabinet, rack or shelf	637	1	40	612	1	38	430	1	39	510	1	41	490	1	36
Other furniture or fixture	260	1	16	233	<1	15	173	<1	16	192	<1	15	209	<1	15
Chemical or chemical product	521	1	100	470	1	100	441	1	100	413	1	100	437	1	100

Note: When unspecified, the term 'claim' refers to a disabling injury and illness claim.

Source of incident	2018			2019			2020			2021			2022		
	Number	Per cent	Subtotal Per cent	Number	Per cent	Subtotal Per cent	Number	Per cent	Subtotal Per cent	Number	Per cent	Subtotal Per cent	Number	Per cent	Subtotal Per cent
Chemical or chemical product	521	1	100	470	1	100	441	1	100	413	1	100	437	1	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>51,891</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>50,772</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>39,759</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>44,945</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>47,518</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: WCB-Alberta data, prepared by Jobs, Economy and Trade

Note: When unspecified, the term 'claim' refers to a disabling injury and illness claim.



**TABLE C4: INJURY CLAIMS BY TYPE OF INJURY OR ILLNESS, ALBERTA, 2018-2022**

Type of injury or illness	2018			2019			2020			2021			2022		
	Number	Per cent	Subtotal Per cent	Number	Per cent	Subtotal Per cent	Number	Per cent	Subtotal Per cent	Number	Per cent	Subtotal Per cent	Number	Per cent	Subtotal Per cent
Sprain, strain or tear	26,740	52	100	26,338	52	100	20,829	52	100	23,970	53	100	24,798	52	100
Sprain or strain	26,536	51	99	26,145	51	99	20,702	52	99	23,866	53	100	24,702	52	100
Other sprain, strain or tear	204	<1	1	193	<1	1	127	<1	1	104	<1	<1	96	<1	<1
Wound or bruise	9,685	19	100	8,742	17	100	6,378	16	100	7,231	16	100	8,172	17	100
Surface wound or bruise	5,432	10	56	4,972	10	57	3,593	9	56	4,146	9	57	4,778	10	58
Open wound	4,253	8	44	3,770	7	43	2,785	7	44	3,085	7	43	3,394	7	42
Other injury	6,961	13	100	7,227	14	100	5,834	15	100	6,711	15	100	7,575	16	100
Other injury	5,353	10	77	5,551	11	77	4,593	12	79	5,259	12	78	5,838	12	77
Intracranial injury	1,491	3	21	1,576	3	22	1,177	3	20	1,323	3	20	1,594	3	21
Effects of temperature or light	115	<1	2	100	<1	1	64	<1	1	129	<1	2	142	<1	2
Effects of air pressure	2	<1	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	<1	<1
Fracture, dislocation or nerve damage	3,750	7	100	3,451	7	100	2,845	7	100	3,023	7	100	3,324	7	100
Fracture	3,276	6	87	3,025	6	88	2,504	6	88	2,609	6	86	2,869	6	86
Dislocation	456	1	12	419	1	12	325	1	11	401	1	13	440	1	13
Trauma to nerve or spinal cord	12	<1	<1	5	<1	<1	8	<1	<1	10	<1	<1	12	<1	<1
Other fracture, dislocation or nerve damage	6	<1	<1	2	<1	<1	8	<1	<1	3	<1	<1	3	<1	<1

Note: When unspecified, the term 'claim' refers to a disabling injury and illness claim.

Type of injury or illness	2018			2019			2020			2021			2022		
	Number	Per cent	Subtotal Per cent	Number	Per cent	Subtotal Per cent	Number	Per cent	Subtotal Per cent	Number	Per cent	Subtotal Per cent	Number	Per cent	Subtotal Per cent
Systemic illness or disorder	2,361	5	100	2,430	5	100	1,908	5	100	1,846	4	100	1,637	3	100
Inflammation of joint or muscle	917	2	39	1,014	2	42	758	2	40	863	2	47	763	2	47
Ear or hearing condition	566	1	24	535	1	22	414	1	22	360	1	20	280	1	17
Other systemic illness or disorder	516	1	22	550	1	23	348	1	18	268	1	15	291	1	18
Peripheral nerve damages or carpal tunnel	227	<1	10	221	<1	9	188	<1	10	207	<1	11	174	<1	11
Dermatitis	40	<1	2	29	<1	1	98	<1	5	58	<1	3	42	<1	3
Eye or vision condition	49	<1	2	30	<1	1	60	<1	3	46	<1	2	53	<1	3
Pneumoconiosis, including asbestosis	27	<1	1	29	<1	1	22	<1	1	21	<1	1	15	<1	1
Heart or circulatory illness	19	<1	1	22	<1	1	20	<1	1	23	<1	1	19	<1	1
Other illness	989	2	100	1,284	3	100	1,081	3	100	1,221	3	100	1,044	2	100
Mental illness	909	2	92	1,238	2	96	1,058	3	98	1,200	3	98	1,013	2	97
Unknown	72	<1	7	42	<1	3	20	<1	2	16	<1	1	28	<1	3
Other illness	8	<1	1	4	<1	<1	3	<1	<1	5	<1	0	3	<1	<1
Burn	983	2	100	802	2	100	564	1	100	637	1	100	711	1	100
Heat burn	603	1	61	471	1	59	353	1	63	389	1	61	412	1	58
Chemical burn	258	<1	26	219	<1	27	143	<1	25	160	<1	25	195	<1	27
Other burn	114	<1	12	108	<1	13	64	<1	11	79	<1	12	102	<1	14
Electrical burn	8	<1	1	4	<1	<1	4	<1	1	9	<1	1	2	<1	<1

Note: When unspecified, the term 'claim' refers to a disabling injury and illness claim.

Type of injury or illness	2018			2019			2020			2021			2022		
	Number	Per cent	Subtotal Per cent	Number	Per cent	Subtotal Per cent	Number	Per cent	Subtotal Per cent	Number	Per cent	Subtotal Per cent	Number	Per cent	Subtotal Per cent
Abnormal symptom or condition	214	<1	100	233	<1	100	246	1	100	207	<1	100	192	<1	100
Other symptom	105	<1	49	122	<1	52	95	<1	39	64	<1	31	73	<1	38
Non-specific allergic reaction	80	<1	37	75	<1	32	120	<1	49	99	<1	48	79	<1	41
Loss of consciousness	15	<1	7	24	<1	10	20	<1	8	23	<1	11	30	<1	16
Convulsion or seizure	7	<1	3	5	<1	2	5	<1	2	11	<1	5	7	<1	4
Dizziness	7	<1	3	7	<1	3	6	<1	2	10	<1	5	2	<1	1
Abnormal finding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	<1	1
Infectious or parasitic illness	167	<1	100	220	<1	100	33	<1	100	67	<1	100	42	<1	100
Other infectious illness	167	<1	100	220	<1	100	33	<1	100	67	<1	100	42	<1	100
Neoplasm, tumour or cancer	41	<1	100	45	<1	100	41	<1	100	31	<1	100	19	<1	100
Cancer or tumour	41	<1	100	45	<1	100	41	<1	100	31	<1	100	19	<1	100
Other injury or illness	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	<1	100	4	<1	100
Unclassified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	<1	100	4	<1	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>51,891</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>50,772</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>39,759</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>44,945</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>47,518</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: WCB-Alberta data, prepared by Jobs, Economy and Trade

Note: When unspecified, the term 'claim' refers to a disabling injury and illness claim.

**TABLE C5: INJURY CLAIMS BY PART OF BODY, ALBERTA, 2018-2022**

Part of body	2018			2019			2020			2021			2022		
	Number	Per cent	Subtotal Per cent	Number	Per cent	Subtotal Per cent	Number	Per cent	Subtotal Per cent	Number	Per cent	Subtotal Per cent	Number	Per cent	Subtotal Per cent
Trunk	18,961	37	100	18,877	37	100	14,787	37	100	16,711	37	100	17,002	36	100
Back	10,785	21	57	10,650	21	56	8,391	21	57	9,569	21	57	9,660	20	57
Trunk	7,052	14	37	7,118	14	38	5,474	14	37	6,200	14	37	6,386	13	38
Hip or pelvis	952	2	5	961	2	5	788	2	5	832	2	5	856	2	5
Chest or shoulder	172	<1	1	148	<1	1	134	<1	1	110	<1	1	100	<1	1
Upper extremity	13,599	26	100	12,800	25	100	9,693	24	100	11,115	25	100	12,137	26	100
Hand or wrist	5,398	10	40	5,132	10	40	3,994	10	41	4,632	10	42	4,956	10	41
Finger	4,571	9	34	4,251	8	33	3,004	8	31	3,567	8	32	3,845	8	32
Arm	3,630	7	27	3,417	7	27	2,695	7	28	2,916	6	26	3,336	7	27
Lower extremity	9,985	19	100	9,572	19	100	7,744	19	100	8,996	20	100	9,660	20	100
Foot, ankle or toe	4,792	9	48	4,381	9	46	3,621	9	47	4,398	10	49	4,660	10	48
Knee	3,689	7	37	3,759	7	39	3,005	8	39	3,326	7	37	3,565	8	37
Leg	1,504	3	15	1,432	3	15	1,118	3	14	1,272	3	14	1,435	3	15
Head	5,280	10	100	5,273	10	100	4,115	10	100	4,472	10	100	4,978	10	100
Head	2,764	5	52	2,857	6	54	2,240	6	54	2,487	6	56	2,860	6	57
Neck	1,210	2	23	1,189	2	23	906	2	22	1,027	2	23	1,168	2	23
Eye	707	1	13	665	1	13	531	1	13	573	1	13	635	1	13
Ear	599	1	11	562	1	11	438	1	11	385	1	9	315	1	6
Other body part	2,807	5	100	2,631	5	100	2,157	5	100	2,282	5	100	2,532	5	100

Part of body	2018			2019			2020			2021			2022		
	Number	Per cent	Subtotal Per cent	Number	Per cent	Subtotal Per cent	Number	Per cent	Subtotal Per cent	Number	Per cent	Subtotal Per cent	Number	Per cent	Subtotal Per cent
Multiple body parts	2,743	5	98	2,564	5	97	2,104	5	98	2,219	5	97	2,448	5	97
Unknown	62	<1	2	65	<1	2	48	<1	2	57	<1	2	81	<1	3
Other body part	2	<1	<1	2	<1	<1	5	<1	<1	6	<1	<1	2	<1	<1
Unclassified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	<1	<1
<b>Body system</b>	<b>1,259</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,619</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,263</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,369</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,209</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>100</b>
Nervous system	827	2	66	1,122	2	69	955	2	76	1,093	2	80	896	2	74
Other body system	346	1	27	389	1	24	214	1	17	193	<1	14	199	<1	16
Respiratory system	80	<1	6	94	<1	6	85	<1	7	79	<1	6	113	<1	9
Digestive system	4	<1	<1	10	<1	1	8	<1	1	1	<1	<1	0	0	0
Circulatory system	2	<1	<1	4	<1	<1	1	<1	<1	3	<1	<1	1	<1	<1
<b>Total</b>	<b>51,891</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>50,772</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>39,759</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>44,945</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>47,518</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: WCB-Alberta data, prepared by Jobs, Economy and Trade

Note: When unspecified, the term 'claim' refers to a disabling injury and illness claim.

TABLE C6: OCCUPATIONAL FATALITIES (BASED ON YEAR OF CLAIM ACCEPTANCE) BY TYPE, ALBERTA, 2018-2022

	COVID-19 excluded			COVID-19	Total
	Motor vehicle incidents	Occupational illnesses	Workplace incidents		
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
2018	30	75	56		161
2019	26	80	59		165
2020	25	80	43	2	150
2021	21	79	47	31	178
2022	27	93	33	8	161
<b>Average</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>81.4</b>	<b>47.6</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>163.0</b>

Source: WCB-Alberta data, prepared by Jobs, Economy and Trade

TABLE C7: OCCUPATIONAL FATALITIES (BASED ON YEAR OF DEATH) BY TYPE, ALBERTA, 2018-2022

	COVID-19 excluded			COVID-19	Total
	Motor vehicle incidents	Occupational illnesses	Workplace incidents		
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
2018	30	78	53		161
2019	27	71	52		150
2020	26	91	46	8	171
2021	19	78	46	31	174
2022	24	69	25	2	120
<b>Average</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>77.4</b>	<b>44.4</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>155.2</b>

Note: Annual fatality data changes based on the processing cycle of a claim. As such, data presented in this table will not be comparable to previous or future reports.

Source: WCB-Alberta data, prepared by Jobs, Economy and Trade

**TABLE C8: INDUSTRY SECTOR CLAIMS BY PERSON-YEARS, CLAIM TYPE, COUNTS AND RATES (PER 100 PERSON-YEARS), ALBERTA, 2018-2022**

Industry sector	Measure	COVID-19 excluded						COVID-19					
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Yearly per cent change		2020	2021	2022	Yearly per cent change	
							2021-2022					2021-2022	
Agriculture and forestry	Person-years	22,716	23,640	24,325	24,559	23,158	-5.7	24,325	24,559	23,158	-5.7		
	Disabling injury claims	677	843	722	670	576	-14.0	8	8	13	62.5		
	Lost-time claims	500	578	455	465	419	-9.9	8	8	13	62.5		
	Modified-work claims	424	526	499	440	345	-21.6	0	2	0	-		
	Disabling injury rates	2.98	3.57	2.97	2.73	2.49	-8.8	0.03	0.03	0.06	100.0		
	Lost-time claim rates	2.20	2.44	1.87	1.89	1.81	-4.2	0.03	0.03	0.06	100.0		
	Modified-work claim rates	1.87	2.23	2.05	1.79	1.49	-16.8	0.00	0.01	0.00	-		
Business, personal and professional services	Person-years	355,449	361,540	302,756	317,031	347,298	9.5	302,756	317,031	347,298	9.5		
	Disabling injury claims	6,018	5,880	3,726	4,488	5,291	17.9	259	482	1,113	130.9		
	Lost-time claims	3,773	3,779	2,507	3,105	3,601	16.0	255	476	1,075	125.8		
	Modified-work claims	4,380	4,094	2,530	2,987	3,523	17.9	15	53	160	201.9		
	Disabling injury rates	1.69	1.63	1.23	1.42	1.52	7.0	0.09	0.15	0.32	113.3		
	Lost-time claim rates	1.06	1.05	0.83	0.98	1.04	6.1	0.08	0.15	0.31	106.7		
	Modified-work claim rates	1.23	1.13	0.84	0.94	1.01	7.4	0.00	0.02	0.05	150.0		
	Person-years	331,966	316,176	295,867	306,388	333,173	8.7	295,867	306,388	333,173	8.7		

Industry sector	Measure	COVID-19 excluded						COVID-19			
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Yearly per cent change 2021-2022	2020	2021	2022	Yearly per cent change 2021-2022
Construction and construction trade services	Disabling injury claims	9,521	8,421	6,465	7,212	7,970	10.5	73	1,362	837	-38.5
	Lost-time claims	4,454	4,173	3,320	3,495	3,707	6.1	71	1,346	830	-38.3
	Modified-work claims	7,868	6,591	4,876	5,629	6,301	11.9	7	153	42	-72.5
	Disabling injury rates	2.87	2.66	2.19	2.35	2.39	1.7	0.02	0.44	0.25	-43.2
	Lost-time claim rates	1.34	1.32	1.12	1.14	1.11	-2.6	0.02	0.44	0.25	-43.2
	Modified-work claim rates	2.37	2.08	1.65	1.84	1.89	2.7	0.00	0.05	0.01	-80.0
Manufacturing, processing and packaging	Person-years	177,349	174,954	156,777	168,419	177,899	5.6	156,777	168,419	177,899	5.6
	Disabling injury claims	5,968	5,799	4,408	4,798	5,310	10.7	1,351	1,008	399	-60.4
	Lost-time claims	2,310	2,245	1,815	2,061	2,144	4.0	1,350	993	398	-59.9
	Modified-work claims	5,241	4,939	3,719	4,031	4,498	11.6	68.0	66.0	6.0	-90.9
	Disabling injury rates	3.37	3.31	2.81	2.85	2.98	4.6	0.86	0.60	0.22	-63.3
	Lost-time claim rates	1.30	1.28	1.16	1.22	1.21	-0.8	0.86	0.59	0.22	-62.7
	Modified-work claim rates	2.96	2.82	2.37	2.39	2.53	5.9	0.04	0.04	0.00	-
Mining and petroleum development	Person-years	143,240	140,747	132,015	132,757	137,589	3.6	132,015	132,757	137,589	3.6
	Disabling injury claims	1,914	1,690	1,288	1,480	1,862	25.8	205	876	249	-71.6
	Lost-time claims	651	647	542	525	608	15.8	201	831	242	-70.9

Note: When unspecified, the term 'claim' refers to a disabling injury and illness claim.



Industry sector	Measure	COVID-19 excluded						COVID-19			
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Yearly per cent change 2021-2022	2020	2021	2022	Yearly per cent change 2021-2022
	Modified-work claims	1,731	1,436	1,061	1,286	1,660	29.1	9	94	29	-69.1
	Disabling injury rates	1.34	1.20	0.98	1.11	1.35	21.6	0.16	0.66	0.18	-72.7
	Lost-time claim rates	0.45	0.46	0.41	0.40	0.44	10.0	0.15	0.63	0.18	-71.4
	Modified-work claim rates	1.21	1.02	0.80	0.97	1.21	24.7	0.01	0.07	0.02	-71.4
Provincial and municipal government, education and health services	Person-years	357,102	370,074	347,002	364,487	375,664	3.1	347,002	364,487	375,664	3.1
	Disabling injury claims	12,210	13,020	10,695	11,730	11,513	-1.8	3,387	2,371	6,192	161.2
	Lost-time claims	8,870	9,870	8,395	9,443	9,209	-2.5	3,377	2,355	6,171	162.0
	Modified-work claims	8,619	8,567	6,959	7,589	7,207	-5.0	173	163	248	52.1
	Disabling injury rates	3.42	3.52	3.08	3.22	3.06	-5.0	0.98	0.65	1.65	153.8
	Lost-time claim rates	2.48	2.67	2.42	2.59	2.45	-5.4	0.97	0.65	1.64	152.3
	Modified-work claim rates	2.41	2.31	2.01	2.08	1.92	-7.7	0.05	0.04	0.07	75.0
Transportation, communication and utilities	Person-years	143,579	142,412	131,337	140,914	148,390	5.3	131,337	140,914	148,390	5.3
	Disabling injury claims	4,738	4,662	3,521	3,978	4,368	9.8	150	137	168	22.6
	Lost-time claims	2,671	2,743	2,095	2,394	2,629	9.8	149	136	165	21.3
	Modified-work claims	3,692	3,360	2,522	2,880	3,137	8.9	6	9	9	0.0
	Disabling injury rates	3.30	3.27	2.68	2.82	2.94	4.3	0.11	0.10	0.11	10.0

Note: When unspecified, the term 'claim' refers to a disabling injury and illness claim.

Industry sector	Measure	COVID-19 excluded					COVID-19				
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Yearly per cent change 2021-2022	2020	2021	2022	Yearly per cent change 2021-2022
	Lost-time claim rates	1.86	1.93	1.60	1.70	1.77	4.1	0.11	0.10	0.11	10.0
	Modified-work claim rates	2.57	2.36	1.92	2.04	2.11	3.4	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.0
Wholesale and retail	Person-years	345,940	356,358	320,649	344,688	357,610	3.7	320,649	344,688	357,610	3.7
	Disabling injury claims	10,311	10,247	8,689	10,286	10,227	-0.6	476	644	763	18.5
	Lost-time claims	5,023	5,427	4,660	5,088	5,089	0.0	473	630	762	21.0
	Modified-work claims	8,947	8,271	7,045	8,502	8,383	-1.4	39	61	29	-52.5
	Disabling injury rates	2.98	2.88	2.71	2.98	2.86	-4.0	0.15	0.19	0.21	10.5
	Lost-time claim rates	1.45	1.52	1.45	1.48	1.42	-4.1	0.15	0.18	0.21	16.7
	Modified-work claim rates	2.59	2.32	2.20	2.47	2.34	-5.3	0.01	0.02	0.01	-50.0

Note: '-' denotes an increase/decrease from zero (0) and per cent change cannot be calculated.

Source: WCB-Alberta data, prepared by Jobs, Economy and Trade

**TABLE C9: COVID-19 ILLNESS CLAIMS BY OCCUPATION GROUP, ALBERTA, 2022**

<b>Occupation group</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Assisting occupations in support of health services	2,284	24
Technical occupations in health	851	9
Paraprofessional occupations in legal, social, community and education services	739	8
Service support and other service occupations, not elsewhere classified	617	6
Professional occupations in nursing	614	6
Industrial, electrical and construction trades	506	5
Service representatives and other customer and personal services occupations	456	5
Care providers and educational, legal and public protection support occupations	334	3
Transport and heavy equipment operation and related maintenance occupations	324	3
Occupations in front-line public protection services	269	3
Labourers in processing, manufacturing and utilities	263	3
Trades helpers, construction labourers and related occupations	248	3
Sales support occupations	240	2
Service supervisors and specialized service occupations	231	2
Professional occupations in law and social, community and government services	169	2
Maintenance and equipment operation trades	160	2
Office support occupations	145	2
Professional occupations in health (except nursing)	119	1
Administrative and financial supervisors and administrative occupations	118	1
Sales representatives and salespersons - wholesale and retail trade	107	1
Technical occupations related to natural and applied sciences	106	1
Processing and manufacturing machine operators and related production workers	106	1
Other installers, repairers and servicers and material handlers	81	1
Specialized middle management occupations	80	1
Harvesting, landscaping and natural resources labourers	79	1
Distribution, tracking and scheduling co-ordination occupations	76	1
Middle management occupations in retail and wholesale trade and customer services	63	1
Retail sales supervisors and specialized sales occupations	37	<1
Middle management occupations in trades, transportation, production and utilities	34	<1
Workers in natural resources, agriculture and related production	34	<1
Supervisors and technical occupations in natural resources, agriculture and related production	26	<1
Technical occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	25	<1
Professional occupations in business and finance	21	<1
Professional occupations in natural and applied sciences	17	<1
Senior management occupations	14	<1
Professional occupations in education services	14	<1

Note: When unspecified, the term 'claim' refers to a disabling injury and illness claim.

<b>Occupation group</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Processing, manufacturing and utilities supervisors and central control operators	14	<1
Professional occupations in art and culture	5	<1
Assemblers in manufacturing	4	<1

Source: WCB-Alberta data, prepared by Jobs, Economy and Trade

**TABLE C10: COVID-19 ILLNESS CLAIMS BY AGE GROUP, ALBERTA, 2020-2022**

<b>Age group</b>	<b>2020</b>		<b>2021</b>		<b>2022</b>	
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
15-24	394	7	509	7	728	7
25-34	1,274	22	1,633	24	2,284	23
35-44	1,762	30	1,972	29	2,729	28
45-54	1,477	26	1,567	23	2,382	24
55-64	780	13	1,032	15	1,365	14
65+	101	2	171	2	243	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,788</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,884</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>9,731</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: WCB-Alberta data, prepared by Jobs, Economy and Trade

# Appendix D

## Resources

To help address findings from this report, employers and workers can access key resources through the government's resource portal on [alberta.ca/OHS](https://www.alberta.ca/OHS) (OHS Resource Portal):

### Establishing safety culture

- Occupational health and safety starter kit (BP035)
- Guide to OHS: Employers (LI009)
- Guide to OHS: Workers (LI008)
- Guide to OHS: Supervisors (LI010)
- Occupational health and safety and the internal responsibility system (LI051)
- Participation in health and safety for small business owners and workers (LI055)

### Closing compliance gaps

- A handbook for Alberta employers and workers: Hazard Assessment and Control (BP018)
- Harassment and violence in the workplace (LI045)
- Psychosocial hazards in the workplace: Assessment and control (BP024)
- Slips, Trips and Falls (PH015)
- Leading Indicators for Workplace Health and Safety: A user guide (BP019)
- Read about the OHS prevention initiative at <https://www.alberta.ca/occupational-health-and-safety-prevention-initiative>.

Online employer records include five years of WCB-Alberta data. Industry and safety associations, labour organizations, employers and workers can incorporate this information into their plans to enhance workplace health and safety. To search employer records, go to <https://www.alberta.ca/employer-records-using-database>.

For the most current information on the OHS Act, regulation and code please see <https://www.alberta.ca/ohs-act-regulation-code>. For information on enforcement programs, please see <https://www.alberta.ca/ohs-compliance-enforcement>.

OHS publishes OHS eNews to share news about resources and events. Go to <https://www.alberta.ca/health-safety-eneews> to subscribe to this monthly electronic newsletter.