

By The Numbers: 2014 Statistical Report

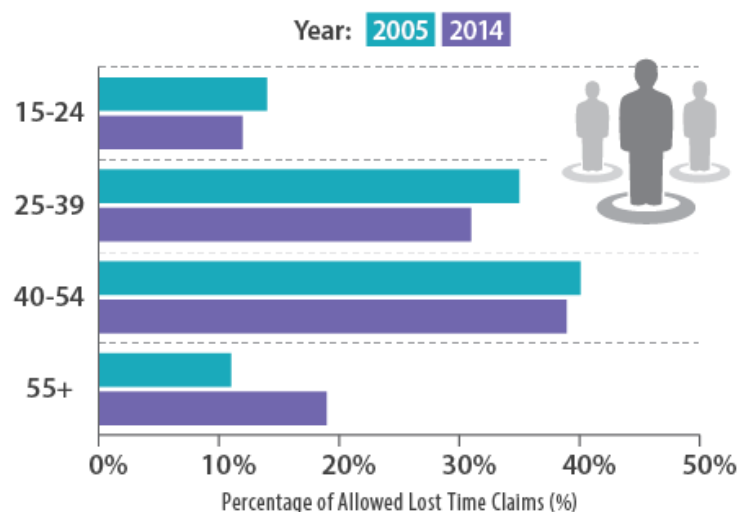
Focus

Age Group Injury Trends

Overview – Schedule 1 and 2

Having a deeper understanding of the many types of workplace injuries is critical to improving the safety of workplaces in Ontario. In reviewing our latest 10 year statistics, we have identified interesting injury trends by age group for six key measures.

Percentage of Allowed Lost Time Claims

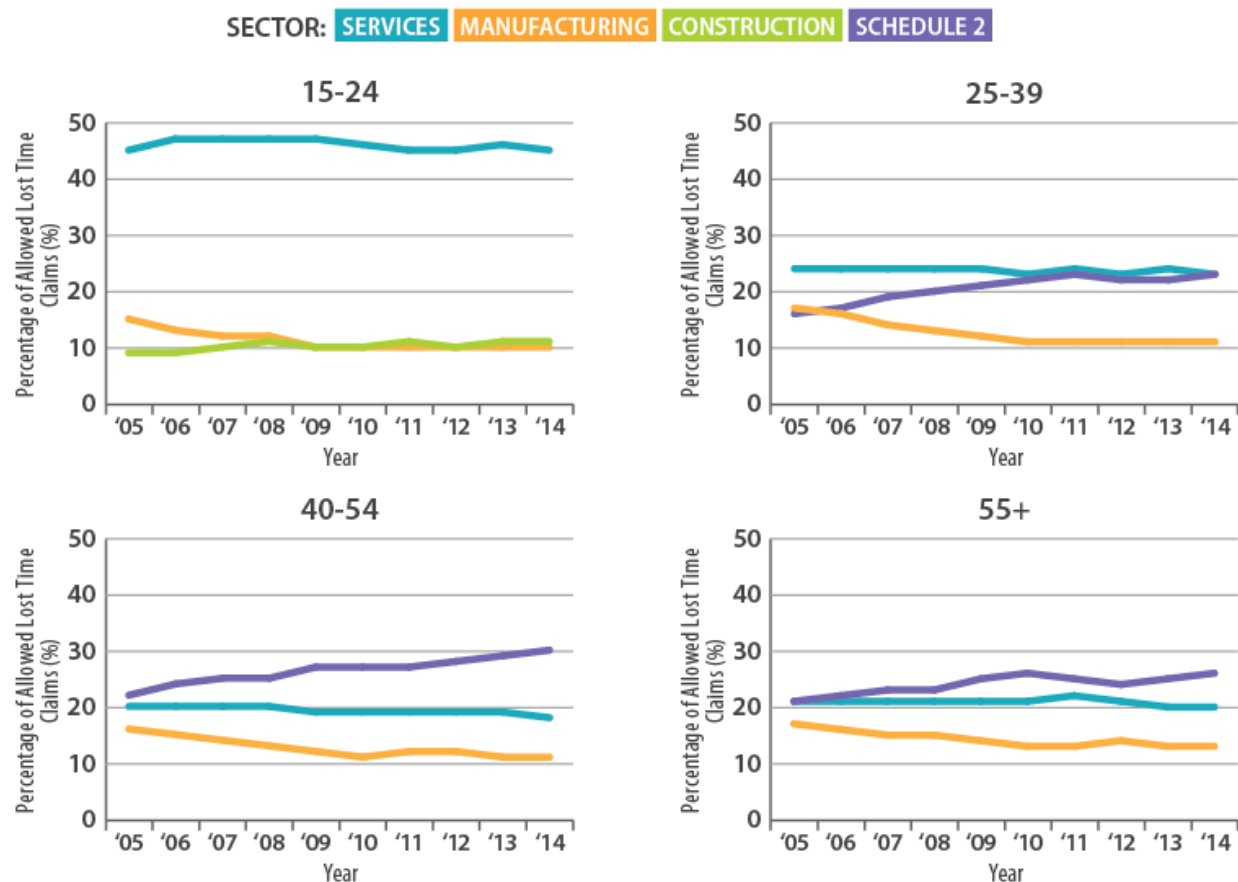


Our analysis of allowed lost time claims data for four age groups: 15 to 24, 25 to 39, 40 to 54 and 55+, demonstrates that the 25 to 54 age group consistently represent the largest proportion of claims. Age groups 15 to 24 and 55+ represent the smallest proportion; however, claims for those age 55 and over, have grown more significantly. The growth in this age group is expected given Ontario's aging workforce.

Between 2005 and 2014, we observed a decrease in the percentage of allowed lost time claims for injured workers between the age of 15 to 24 and 25 to 39 while older workers aged 50 and over had an increase. The percentage of allowed lost time claims for injured workers between the age of 40 to 54 remained fairly stable. Overall, the trend shows a decrease in the allowed lost time claims and is reflective of improved health and safety efforts.

Leading Industry Sectors

Since 2005, Services continues to be the leading sector for allowed lost time claims for injured workers under 25 and represent 45% of allowed lost time claims. Comparatively, Schedule 2 has remained the leading sector for those aged 40 to 54 and those 55 and over. Over the past decade, allowed lost time claims for injured workers 25 to 39 have undergone a gradual shift from Services as the leading sector for this age group to Schedule 2.



Our 2014 analysis demonstrates that there are differences in the leading occupation, part of body, and injury event between those aged 15 to 24 and the remaining three age groups. These factors can contribute to the recovery time for injured workers.

Leading Occupation

Young workers (15-24)

Labourers in Processing, Manufacturing and Utilities

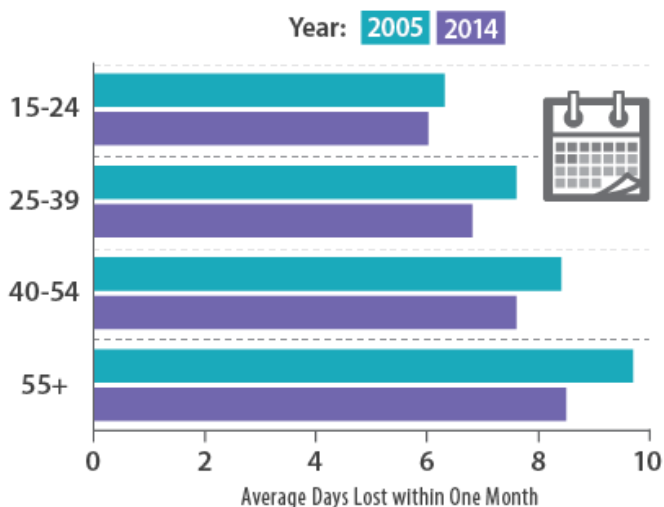


All other age groups (25-55+)

Motor Vehicle and Transit Drivers



Leading Part of Body

Young workers (15-24)**Finger & Fingernail incidents****All other age groups (25-55+)****Low back injuries****Leading Injury Event****Young workers (15-24)****Struck by objects or equipment****Age groups (25-54)****Overexertion****Age group (55+)****Fall on same level****Average Days Lost within One Month**

Since 2005, the average days lost within one month post injury or illness has decreased for all four age groups; an indication that the WSIB's improvement in case management and providing early and expert medical services are having a positive impact on injured worker's return to work and recovery. The correlation of longer recovery time with increasing age and injury severity continues to be represented in the data. Injured workers 25 and older predominantly experience lower back injuries as a result of an overexertion or fall. These types of injuries tend to result in longer recovery times and higher costs.

Unsurprisingly, recovery time increases with each incremental age group. Since 2014, young workers under the age of 25, who represent 12% of all lost time claims, have the lowest average days lost (6 days) within one month. Injuries in this age group predominantly relate to fingers from being struck by objects or equipment. Injured workers aged 25 to 39 experience lower average days lost of 6.8 within one month, compared to 7.6 for those aged 40 to 54. The longest recovery period is noted in older workers who experience on average 8.5 days lost within one month, an increase of 42% or 2.5 days compared to the younger age group.

[By The Numbers 2014 Focus \(pdf\)](#)

Data in By the Numbers: 2014 WSIB Statistical Report may not match previously published results. This is due to factors such as data maturity, updated definitions and methodologies, and rounding. Data in By the Numbers is matured three months, with the exception of benefit payments, which represents cash paid during the year to or on behalf of injured workers and are not matured three months following year end. Percentages may not add up due to rounding.