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2016 BY THE NUMBERS

WSIB STATISTICAL REPORT

SCHEDULE 1

Published: June 26, 2017

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Data in By the Numbers: 2016 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.

INTRODUCTION

By the Numbers: 2016 WSIB Statistical Report

Being the leading compensation board means striving for and delivering excellence for injured workers and employers. Changing the way we communicate information to Ontarians is a meaningful step toward this goal. *By the Numbers: WSIB Statistical Report* provides useful information for both the wider prevention system and individual workplaces. The contents of this annual report provide insight into what is happening in Ontario's workplaces. It is intended to be a valuable resource for workers and employers as they continue the important work of making their workplaces safer and healthier. *By the Numbers* also helps fulfill our ongoing commitment to open and transparent data.

For the 2016 report, we have added a new focus chapter profiling both Schedule 1 and Schedule 2 employers by firm size, based on the number of full-time equivalent workers in these firms. This chapter compares small employers with fewer than 20 workers, medium sized employers with between 20 and 99 workers, and large employers with 100 or more workers as well as Schedule 2 firms.

In addition to making updates and adding new content, we are always looking for innovative ways to improve the *By the Numbers report*. This year, we made additions to Report Builder, an interactive feature that lets users choose the information they need to build their own reports. For 2016, we have added fatalities data to Report Builder and reports can now also be filtered by rate group. In future years, we will keep working toward more open and transparent data, and we plan to continue expanding the Report Builder feature.

This year we redeveloped the *By the Numbers* website so that users can now interact with the charts and graphs. The new website is also accessible and readers can now download data and images in a variety of open, machine-readable formats, providing an enhanced *By The Numbers* experience.

Who We Are and What We Do

We are legislated by the provincial government of Ontario and are responsible for administering the Workplace Safety and Insurance Act, 1997. We are completely funded by employer premiums, and to a lesser degree, the income we earn on our investments. The province does not provide us with any funding. We are a trust agency that is governed by an independent board of directors made up of representatives from employers, workers and others.

The WSIB administers the province's no-fault workplace insurance system for Ontario workplaces. We provide return to work, medical coverage, and wage loss benefits for workers injured on the job or contracting occupational diseases, for Schedule 1 and 2 employers.

Schedules 1 and 2

Employers who are registered with the WSIB, are covered under either Schedule 1 or Schedule 2 of the *Workplace Safety and Insurance Act, 1997 (WSIA)*. *By the Numbers* presents 10 years of statistics on Schedule 1 and 2 separately.

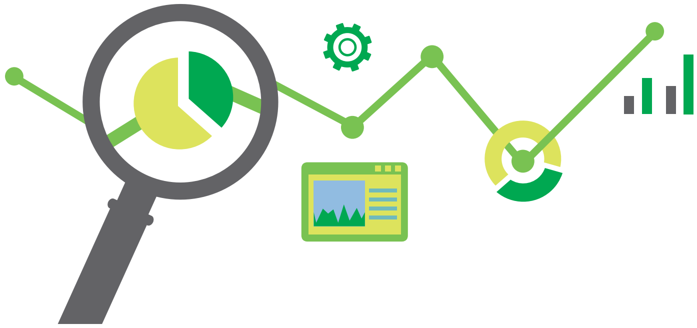
Schedule 1 employers are:

- Those for whom the WSIB is liable to pay benefit compensation for workers' claims;
- Required by legislation to pay premiums to the WSIB and are protected by a system of collective liability;
- Relieved of individual responsibility for actual claim costs, since the WSIB pays benefits to injured workers out of money pooled in the insurance fund.

Schedule 2 employers are:

- Employers who self-insure the provisions of benefits under the WSIA;
- Liable to pay all benefit compensation and administration costs for workers' claims. The WSIB administers the payment of benefits for workers of Schedule 2 employers and recovers the cost of these benefits plus administration fees from the employers.

DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

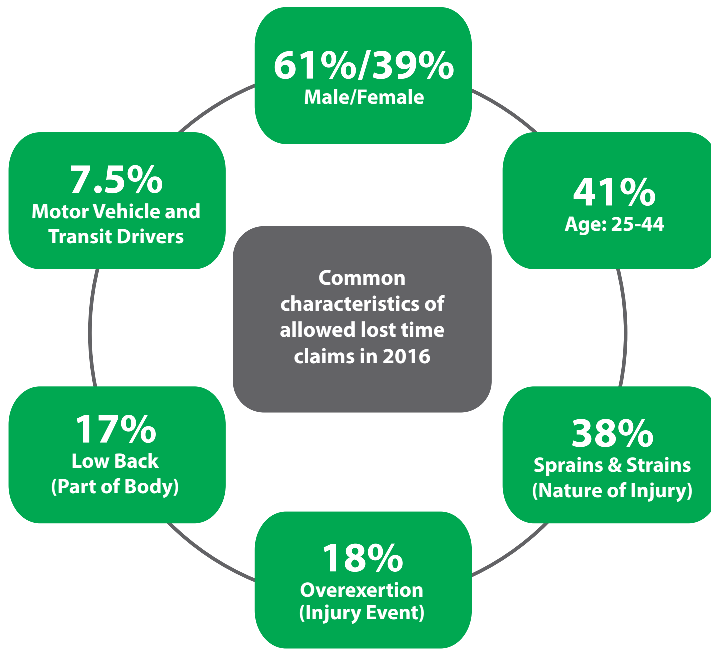


The WSIB is one of the most comprehensive workers' compensation benefit systems in North America. Between Schedule 1 and Schedule 2 employers, we cover 16 industries and employers that are self-insured within the province of Ontario. In 2016, we served more than 5.3 million workers and over 300,000 employers, registered 230,000 claims, and issued $2,521.4 million in benefit payments. The WSIB is committed to ensuring a sustainable insurance system for employers and workers, and improving outcomes for injured workers.

On December 6, 2016, the WSIB's Accounts and Claims Enterprise System (ACES) was fully implemented. ACES is our modernized, integrated solution for administering employer accounts and managing worker claims. The implementation of our new system is improving our ability to respond to customers' needs. In addition, our eAdjudication processes are facilitating faster eligibility decisions and earlier interventions for recovery and return to work. We discovered that some limited-entitlement cases which should have been coded as no lost time claims have, in fact, been coded as lost time through the adjudication process. Limited-entitlement claims are claims where health care benefits are granted but loss of earnings benefits are not because appropriate modified work was available. To ensure clarity and accuracy in future reporting, we have corrected our claims coding for 2017. In 2016, however, a small number of metrics included in By The Numbers were affected. Most observable for 2016 is an increase in the lost time injury rate and allowed lost time injuries, but a decrease in the no lost time injury rate and no lost time injuries. These nuances should be taken into consideration when using the By The Numbers report and data this year.

Summary of Performance for Schedule 1

The WSIB's integrated recovery and return to work approach continues to result in positive outcomes for both workers and employers. Over the past 10 years, the workforce covered by the WSIB has grown by 11 per cent, while the number of registered claims has decreased by 31 per cent. The 2016 lost time injury rate was 0.94 and continues to be the lowest amongst all jurisdictions in Canada. These sustained trends seem to demonstrate that the workplaces of Ontario are becoming safer work environments.



Workplaces, Workers and Claims

Since 2007, the services, health care, manufacturing, transportation, and construction sectors accounted for over 80 per cent of both WSIB covered employment and allowed lost time claims. These five industry sectors experienced an overall decrease in allowed lost time claims since 2007 and all but manufacturing have experienced an increase in covered employment over the same time period.

DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Continued Focus on High Impact Claims

High impact claims are a subset of allowed lost time claims that have significant impacts on workers and employers in recovery and return to work time. These claims involve injuries related to the low back, shoulders, and fractures. They typically have higher treatment costs and longer recovery times. Over the past five years, high impact claims represented more than 40 per cent of all lost time benefit payments, and between 32 per cent and 34 per cent of all lost time claims.

Access to timely, quality health care is an important factor in supporting recovery and return to work for injured workers and employers. That is why we continue to enhance the network of specialized assessment and treatment services across the province for low back and shoulder injuries. These improvements in health care approaches have improved our overall case management of high impact claims. In addition, high impact claims as a percentage of all Schedule 1 claims have been declining over the past five years.

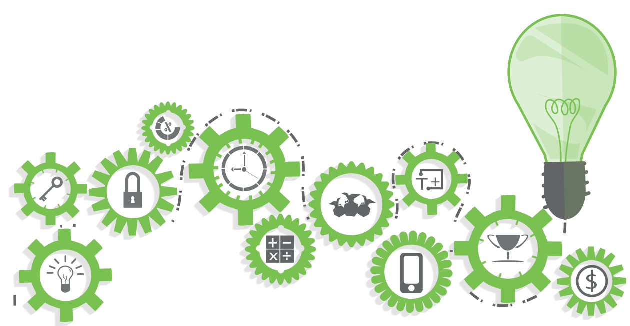
Recovery and Return to Work Outcomes

The average number of days lost within one month post injury or illness has remained relatively stable in recent years. Compared to 2015, the percentage of workers receiving loss of earning benefits at three months from injury or illness held steady at 11 per cent in 2016 and the percentage receiving loss of earning benefits at six months also remained steady at six per cent for 2016.

Benefit payments have continued their decreasing trend since 2012. Changes to the service delivery model, specialized and timely health care for injured workers, and positive improvements to the return to work program have resulted in a 16 per cent decrease in Schedule 1 total benefit payments from $2,664.3M in 2012 to $2,252.3M in 2016. At the same time, after adjusting for inflation, the amount of loss of earning benefits paid to an injured worker for a single day off work has remained relatively stable.

Contributing to improved return to work outcomes is the WSIB's ongoing emphasis on an integrated approach to recovery and return to work, including specialized medical assessment and treatment services. Our work transition program also continues to result in positive outcomes. Approximately 84 per cent of injured and ill workers returned to work upon completion of their work transition plan in 2016, as compared to 79 per cent in 2015.

In 2016, the WSIB's Return to Work staff made approximately 25,000 visits to Schedule 1 & 2 employers to build case-specific plans for workers and employers early in the claim. This is almost 20 per cent more visits than in 2015, the result of an increased focus on return to work in case management. In addition, improved return to work outcomes by Return to Work Specialists have meant fewer cases have required a referral to Work Transition Services. In 2016, approximately 89 per cent of Schedule 1 and 2 injured workers were off full loss of earnings benefits within a month of a Return to Work Specialists visit. As well, we have more than 200 professionally designated Work Transition Specialists who provide additional return to work support in circumstances where the worker requires a longer plan. Our vision is to support injured and ill workers to return to productive and safe employment. For employers, our approach ensures minimal disruption to their workforce as they continue to have an experienced and productive employee stay with their company. The WSIB is proud of the improvements we've achieved in improved return to work and recovery outcomes.



Looking Ahead

The WSIB continues to make investments in service quality and timeliness. We have an ongoing commitment to improving our systems and making a more sustainable and transparent compensation board that provides effective and efficient service to workers and employers.

2016 HIGHLIGHTS

WORKPLACES

16
DIVERSE INDUSTRIES

312K
EMPLOYERS COVERED

193K
CLAIMS REGISTERED

WORKERS

FEMALES
REPRESENT 48% OF THE WORKFORCE & 39% OF LOST TIME CLAIMS

4.6M
WORKERS COVERED

CLAIMS

7.7
AVERAGE DAYS LOST
WITHIN ONE MONTH POST INJURY DATE

0.94
LOST TIME INJURY RATE

HIGH IMPACT CLAIMS

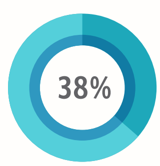
32%
OF ALL ALLOWED LOST TIME CLAIMS

42%
OF ALL LOST TIME BENEFIT PAYMENTS

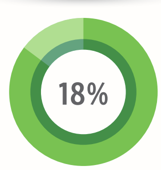
INJURY

ALLOWED LOST TIME CLAIMS

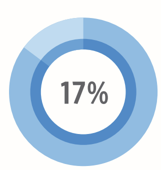
NATURE
SPRAINS & STRAINS



EVENT
OVEREXERTION



PART OF BODY
LOW BACK



RETURN TO WORK*

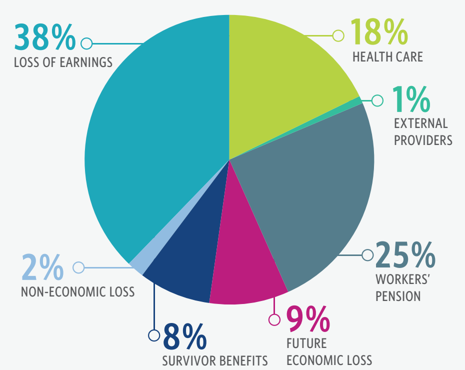
RETURN TO WORK STAFF MADE MORE THAN
25,000
WORKPLACE VISITS

89%
OF INJURED WORKERS WERE OFF FULL LOE BENEFITS
ONE MONTH
AFTER RETURN TO WORK STAFF MEMBER'S INVOLVEMENT

Represents Schedule 1 and 2 combined.

BENEFIT PAYMENTS

$2,252M
TOTAL BENEFIT PAYMENTS



DON'T MISS THE FOCUS CHAPTER HIGHLIGHTING
EMPLOYER SIZE

WORKPLACES | Employers

Overview

Over the past 10 years, the number of employers and workers covered by the WSIB has increased. We now cover approximately 65 per cent of Ontario's Schedule 1 workforce.

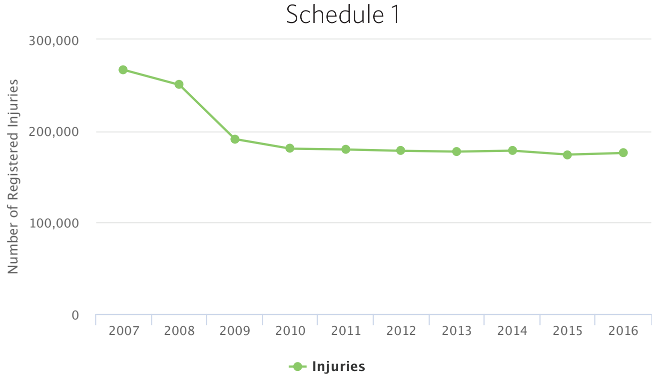
Comparing 2016 with 2015, there was an increase in the number of employers, WSIB covered employment, and registered claims, while the percentage of workforce covered stayed the same. Although registered claims increased in 2016, they remain at one of their lowest points over the past decade.

Illness and noise induced hearing loss (NIHL) claims both decreased in 2016, however, a nearly 2 per cent increase in injury claims resulted in an overall increase in registered claims.

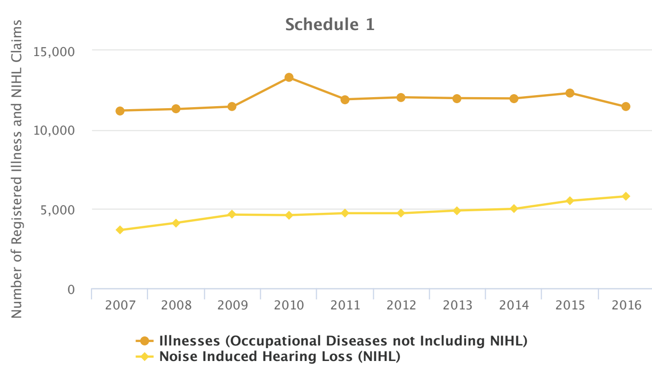
1.1
WSIB Covered Employment and Registered Claims

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Number of Employers	238,500	245,912	249,162	250,536	251,827	255,474	287,195	299,339	307,959	311,922
WSIB Covered Employment	4,156,585	4,108,618	3,932,241	4,009,201	4,128,939	4,239,440	4,361,029	4,431,674	4,556,888	4,621,929
% Workforce Covered	63%	62%	61%	61%	61%	63%	63%	64%	66%	66%
Registered Claims	281,676	265,890	207,296	198,617	196,449	195,128	194,393	195,495	192,077	193,214

1.2
Injury Claims by Registration Year
Schedule 1



1.3
Illness and NIHL Claims by Registration Year
Schedule 1

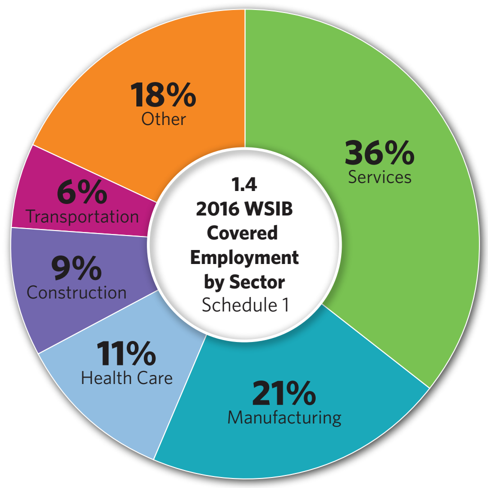


WORKPLACES | Industries

WSIB Covered Employment by Industry Sector

The distribution of workers among the industry sectors that are covered by the WSIB has remained fairly consistent over the past 10 years. Since 2007, five sectors (services, manufacturing, health care, construction, and transportation) accounted for over 80 per cent of WSIB Covered employment. The significant increases in employment in the construction, health care, and services industry sectors resulted in an overall 11 per cent increase in the number of Schedule 1 workers over the last 10 years.

Comparing 2016 with 2015, the majority of industry sectors experienced an increase in covered employment with the exception of the chemicals/process, manufacturing, mining, and primary metals sectors. With an increase of 11 percent, forestry was the industry sector with the largest proportional increase of covered employment.



1.5
WSIB Covered Employment by Industry Sector

INDUSTRY SECTOR	WSIB Covered Employment										% of Lost Time Claims									
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Agriculture	47,107	49,014	48,694	50,270	50,781	52,524	55,424	57,437	61,461	64,157	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Automotive	179,488	150,750	108,884	120,690	131,634	137,393	145,799	151,644	150,946	159,610	4%	4%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
Chemicals/ Process	120,207	116,028	102,341	103,799	99,996	104,224	103,044	99,435	105,377	104,531	3%	3%	3%	3%	2%	3%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Construction	268,645	282,717	261,648	280,028	291,505	306,990	366,062	382,560	392,277	399,040	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	8%	9%	9%	9%
Education	134,442	133,563	138,371	139,496	152,617	149,429	149,394	145,416	150,682	153,493	3%	3%	4%	4%	4%	4%	3%	3%	3%	3%
Electrical	79,326	81,753	84,123	88,686	90,259	92,119	91,310	91,197	88,967	92,320	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Food	127,584	124,622	121,550	123,964	125,625	128,632	128,714	129,609	131,901	131,990	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
Forestry	15,104	12,006	9,028	9,250	8,506	7,981	9,542	9,455	9,663	10,762	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Health Care	426,275	440,622	453,431	452,564	461,761	479,970	481,801	491,367	512,636	512,662	10%	11%	12%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%
Manufacturing	967,007	931,898	862,232	874,529	915,893	918,009	931,591	933,228	963,978	959,011	23%	23%	22%	22%	22%	22%	21%	21%	21%	21%
Mining	25,467	27,581	23,373	25,594	29,021	29,934	29,350	28,748	28,728	28,615	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Municipal	33,946	34,283	37,363	37,641	37,973	39,385	39,314	39,335	39,999	40,207	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Primary Metals	38,496	36,345	28,852	29,543	29,889	30,256	30,583	30,474	30,938	29,589	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Pulp & Paper	20,979	19,733	16,272	16,057	15,424	15,048	15,606	15,143	14,563	15,108	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Services	1,444,492	1,434,854	1,410,671	1,430,059	1,452,079	1,505,172	1,532,755	1,572,750	1,618,188	1,661,035	35%	35%	36%	36%	35%	36%	35%	36%	36%	36%
Transportation	228,022	232,849	225,410	227,031	235,975	242,374	250,740	253,877	256,586	259,800	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%
Total	**4,156,585**	**4,108,618**	**3,932,241**	**4,009,201**	**4,128,939**	**4,239,440**	**4,361,029**	**4,431,674**	**4,556,888**	**4,621,929**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

CLAIMS

Overview

To calculate the lost time injury (LTI) rate, we look at the number of allowed lost time claims and the total number of workers employed to show the number of lost time claims per 100 workers.

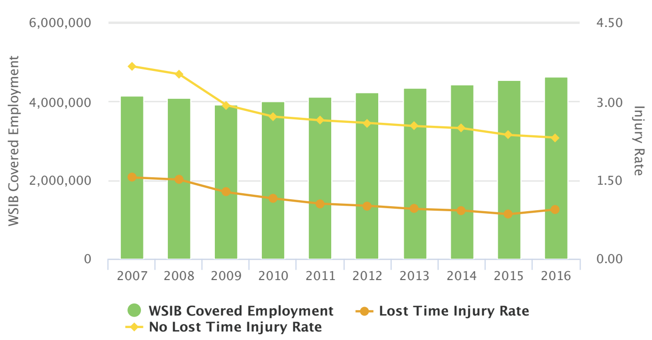
Since 2007, the number of workers covered by the WSIB for Schedule 1 firms has increased by approximately 11 per cent while the lost time and no lost time injury rates have declined by about 39 per cent and 37 per cent, respectively.

In 2016, covered employment for Schedule 1 and Schedule 2 firms increased by two per cent compared to 2015. Similarly, Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey (LFS) on employment in Ontario showed a one per cent increase in employment over the same period.

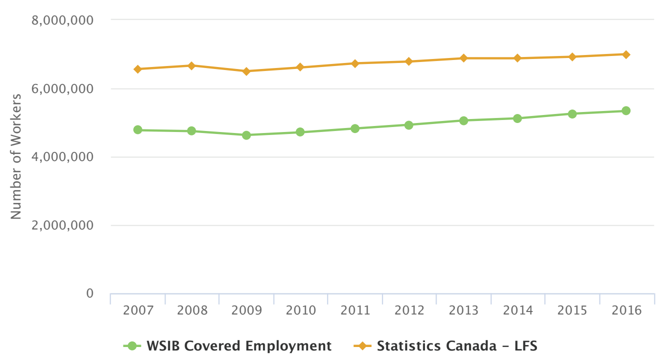
2.1
Allowed Claims and Injury Rates by Injury/Illness Year

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Allowed Lost Time Claims	64,531	61,992	50,104	46,160	43,371	42,702	41,508	40,585	38,953	43,386
Allowed No Lost Time Claims	152,418	144,489	115,340	108,660	108,954	109,648	110,120	110,196	107,504	106,888
WSIB Covered Employment	4,156,585	4,108,618	3,932,241	4,009,201	4,128,939	4,239,440	4,361,029	4,431,674	4,556,888	4,621,929
Lost Time Injury Rate	1.55	1.51	1.27	1.15	1.05	1.01	0.95	0.92	0.85	0.94
No Lost Time Injury Rate	3.67	3.52	2.93	2.71	2.64	2.59	2.53	2.49	2.36	2.31

2.2
WSIB Covered Employment and Injury Rates
Schedule 1



2.3
Employment Trends
Schedule 1 & 2

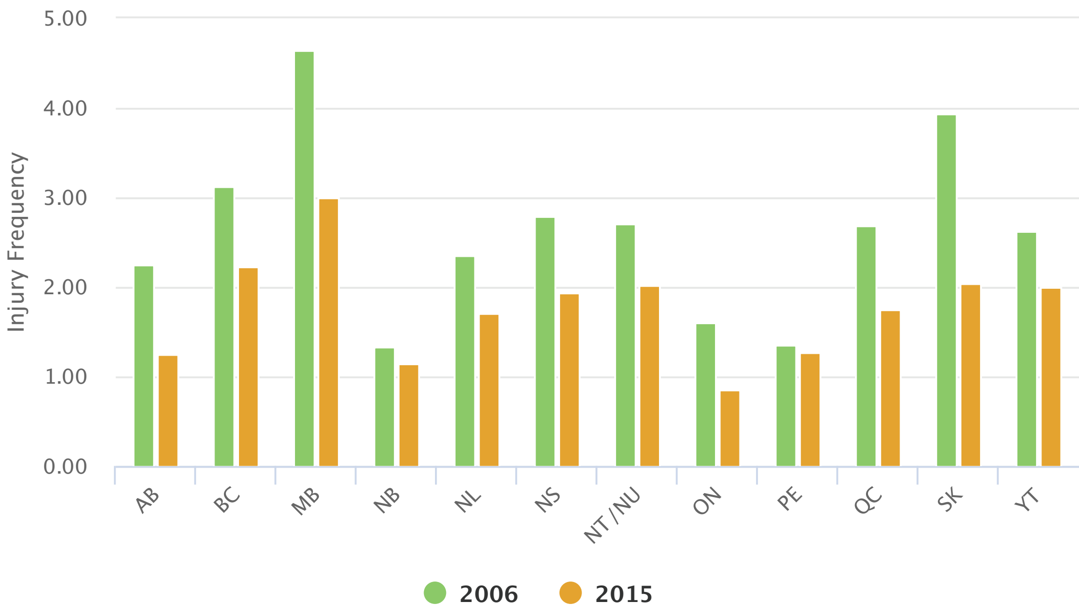


CLAIMS

Jurisdictional Comparisons

Over the past 10 years, injury rates among all the provinces and territories have declined, with Ontario, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Quebec seeing the largest decreases. The WSIB and workplace compensation boards across Canada continue working to improve overall health and safety in the workplace.

2.4
Injury Frequency by Canadian Jurisdiction



2.5
Injury Frequency by Canadian Jurisdiction

Reporting Year	AB	BC	MB	NB	NL	NS	NT/NU	ON	PE	QC	SK	YT
2006	2.24	3.12	4.65	1.33	2.36	2.80	2.71	1.61	1.35	2.69	3.93	2.63
2015	1.25	2.22	2.99	1.15	1.70	1.94	2.02	0.85	1.28	1.74	2.04	2.00

Data source for Lost Time Injury Rate by Jurisdiction: Detailed Key Statistical Measures Report http://awcbc.org/?page_id=9759 on the Association of Workers' Compensation Boards of Canada (AWCBC) website pulled May 2017.

Data notations: Data presented in the lost time injury rate by jurisdiction graph reflect the latest complete year due to the lag in reporting for all Canadian jurisdictions.

The WSIB uses the term LTI Rate which is equivalent to the Injury Frequency statistic that is reported by the WSIB to AWCBC annually.

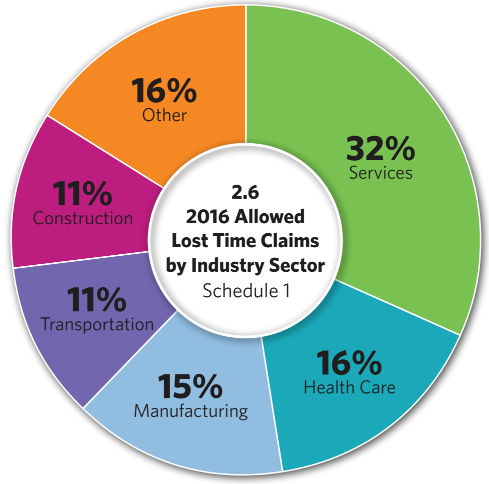
Differences in population, industry mixes, coverage, and legislation/policy may affect comparability between jurisdictions. These measures use standard definitions as compiled by AWCBC that may differ from individual workplace compensation board reports.

For all footnotes and definitions associated with these statistics above please visit the Detailed Key Statistical Measures Report http://awcbc.org/?page_id=9759 on the AWCBC website.

CLAIMS | Industry Sector Claims and LTI Rate

Allowed Lost Time Claims by Industry Sector

The distribution of lost time claims among the industry sectors remained fairly consistent over the past 10 years. Over the same period, most sectors experienced significant decreases in the number of allowed lost time claims with the largest decreases in the primary metals, pulp and paper, and automotive sectors.



The services, manufacturing, health care, construction, and transportation sectors account for 85 per cent of all Schedule 1 lost time claims in 2016. All of these industry sectors had an increase in allowed lost time claims compared with 2015. Services and manufacturing had the largest increases in allowed lost time claims at 13 per cent per cent each.

In 2016, the number of allowed lost time claims in all sectors increased over that of the previous year except for the mining sector which showed a decrease of 7 per cent.

2.7
Industry Sector Allowed Lost Time Claims by Injury/Illness Year

Industry Sector	Lost Time Claims										% Of Lost Time Claims									
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Agriculture	1,208	1,206	1,158	1,150	965	1,078	1,185	1,198	1,157	1,243	2%	2%	2%	3%	2%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
Automotive	4,231	3,399	1,933	2,116	1,961	1,897	1,666	1,607	1,425	1,696	7%	6%	4%	5%	5%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%
Chemicals/Process	1,365	1,195	928	881	819	725	691	683	632	782	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Construction	5,295	5,705	4,506	4,269	4,195	4,212	4,424	4,331	4,271	4,595	8%	9%	9%	9%	10%	10%	11%	11%	11%	11%
Education	662	692	653	609	597	581	560	653	517	585	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%
Electrical	469	473	444	386	381	321	330	315	331	369	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Food	2,332	1,945	1,585	1,433	1,192	1,195	1,106	1,001	1,023	1,120	4%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
Forestry	416	278	162	190	158	132	147	135	165	180	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Health Care	8,461	8,787	8,184	8,008	6,762	7,209	6,584	6,483	6,357	6,902	13%	14%	16%	17%	16%	17%	16%	16%	16%	16%
Manufacturing	11,196	10,404	7,723	6,786	6,726	6,442	6,209	6,018	5,645	6,383	17%	17%	15%	15%	16%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
Mining	331	313	224	250	325	261	231	184	181	169	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%
Municipal	648	651	682	624	611	588	598	595	577	600	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%	1%
Primary Metals	643	460	329	321	301	258	211	217	161	162	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%
Pulp & Paper	237	204	171	102	126	90	83	81	81	87	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Services	20,176	19,361	15,763	14,067	13,417	13,024	12,886	12,428	12,339	13,938	31%	31%	32%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%	32%	32%
Transportation	6,861	6,919	5,659	4,968	4,835	4,689	4,597	4,656	4,091	4,571	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	12%	11%	11%
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Total	**64,531**	**61,992**	**50,104**	**46,160**	**43,371**	**42,702**	**41,508**	**40,585**	**38,953**	**43,386**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

For a jurisdictional breakdown of Accepted Lost Time Claims by the Standard Industrial Classification please go to National Work Injury Statistics Program (NWISP) | AWCBC.

Lost Time Injury Rates by Industry Sector

To calculate the lost time injury (LTI) rate, we look at the number of allowed lost time claims and the total number of workers employed to show the number of lost time claims per 100 workers. All 16 industry sectors experienced LTI rate reductions when compared with 2007.

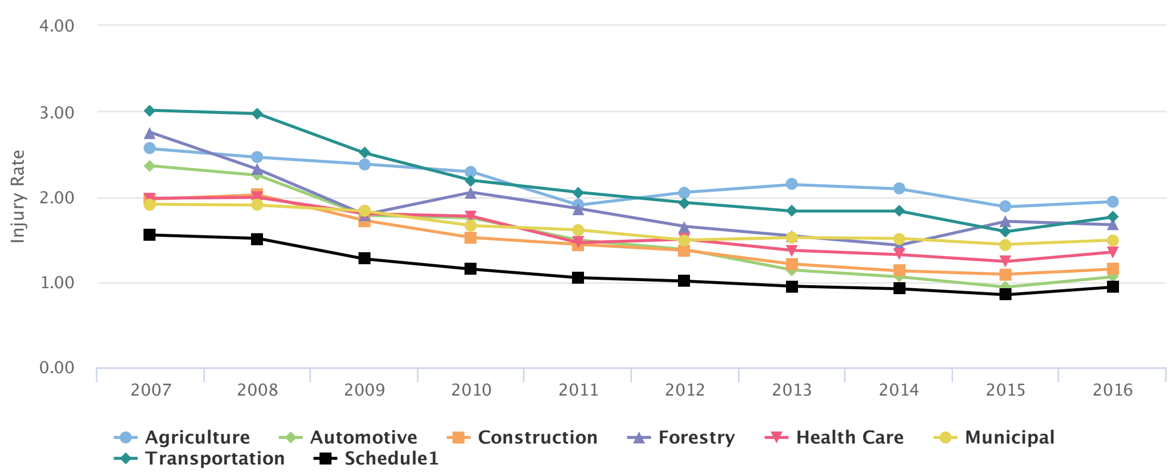
The 2016 Schedule 1 LTI rate was 0.94, an 11 per cent increase from 2015. Of the 16 industry sectors, only the forestry and mining sectors experienced an LTI rate decrease.

Overall in 2016, seven industry sectors had an LTI rate above the Schedule 1 rate and nine had an LTI rate below, with agriculture being the highest and education being the lowest.

2.8
Industry Sectors with Lost Time Injury Rates Above Schedule 1 by Injury/Illness Year

Industry Sector	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Agriculture	2.56	2.46	2.38	2.29	1.90	2.05	2.14	2.09	1.88	1.94
Automotive	2.36	2.25	1.78	1.75	1.49	1.38	1.14	1.06	0.94	1.06
Construction	1.97	2.02	1.72	1.52	1.44	1.37	1.21	1.13	1.09	1.15
Forestry	2.75	2.32	1.79	2.05	1.86	1.65	1.54	1.43	1.71	1.67
Health Care	1.98	1.99	1.80	1.77	1.46	1.50	1.37	1.32	1.24	1.35
Municipal	1.91	1.90	1.83	1.66	1.61	1.49	1.52	1.51	1.44	1.49
Transportation	3.01	2.97	2.51	2.19	2.05	1.93	1.83	1.83	1.59	1.76
Schedule1	**1.55**	**1.51**	**1.27**	**1.15**	**1.05**	**1.01**	**0.95**	**0.92**	**0.85**	**0.94**

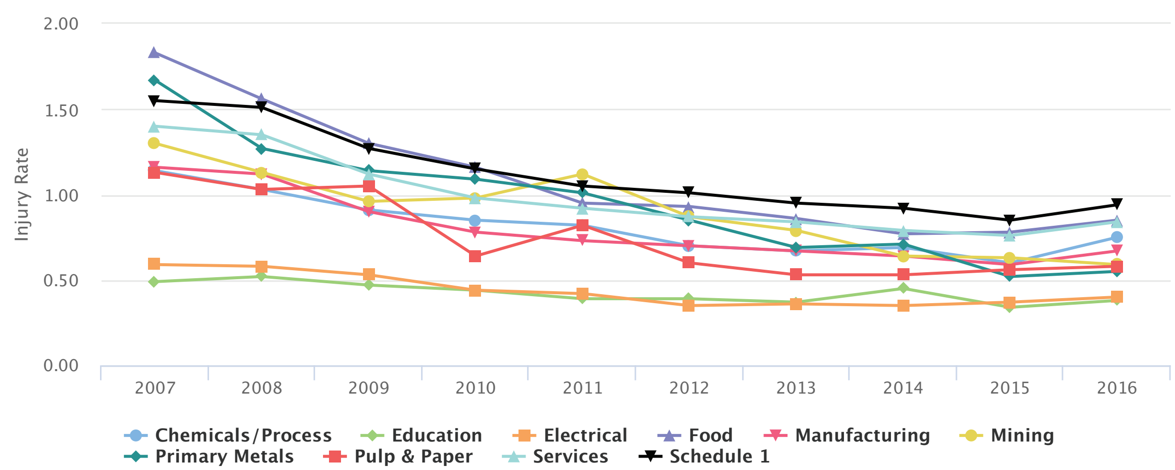
2.9
Industry Sectors with Lost Time Injury Rates Above Schedule 1 by Injury/Illness Year



2.10
Industry Sectors with Lost Time Injury Rates Below Schedule 1 by Injury/Illness Year

Industry Sector	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Chemicals/Process	1.14	1.03	0.91	0.85	0.82	0.70	0.67	0.69	0.60	0.75
Education	0.49	0.52	0.47	0.44	0.39	0.39	0.37	0.45	0.34	0.38
Electrical	0.59	0.58	0.53	0.44	0.42	0.35	0.36	0.35	0.37	0.40
Food	1.83	1.56	1.30	1.16	0.95	0.93	0.86	0.77	0.78	0.85
Manufacturing	1.16	1.12	0.90	0.78	0.73	0.70	0.67	0.64	0.59	0.67
Mining	1.30	1.13	0.96	0.98	1.12	0.87	0.79	0.64	0.63	0.59
Primary Metals	1.67	1.27	1.14	1.09	1.01	0.85	0.69	0.71	0.52	0.55
Pulp & Paper	1.13	1.03	1.05	0.64	0.82	0.60	0.53	0.53	0.56	0.58
Services	1.40	1.35	1.12	0.98	0.92	0.87	0.84	0.79	0.76	0.84
Schedule 1	1.55	1.51	1.27	1.15	1.05	1.01	0.95	0.92	0.85	0.94

2.11
Industry Sectors with Lost Time Injury Rates Below Schedule 1 by Injury/Illness Year



CLAIMS | Location

2016 Allowed Lost Time Claims by Location

The map below shows the number of allowed lost time claims per 10,000 employed workers by accident location in 2016. The number of employed workers used in this calculation is from the Statistics Canada 2011 National Household Survey. The accident location has been mapped to Statistics Canada 2011 Census Divisions for the province of Ontario. The 2016 provincial rate for Ontario is 98.73 allowed lost time claims per 10,000 employed workers.

2.12
2016 Claim Rate by Census Division
Schedule 1 & 2

Provincial Average: 98.73

Data source:
Schedule 1 and 2 Allowed Lost Time Claims: WSIB – Enterprise Information Warehouse
2011 National Household Survey: Data Tables: Statistics Canada. 2015. Place of Work Status (5), Industry – North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) 2007 (102), Sex (3) and Age Groups (11) for the Employed Labour Force Aged 15 Years and Over, in Private Households of Canada, Provinces, Territories and Census Divisions, 2011 National Household Survey. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 99-012-X2011049. Ottawa. Released March 4, 2014.

Data Maturity:
Schedule 1 and 2 Allowed Lost Time Claims: 2016 Injury Year as at March 2017.

Data Exclusions:
Schedule 1 and 2 Allowed Lost Time Claims: Allowed lost time claims where claim location is Unknown, Ontario Navigational Waters and Outside of Ontario Employed Worker Census Count: Employed workers identified as having 'No Fixed Place of Work'.

Data notations:
Census Division refers to Statistics Canada Census Divisions for Ontario
Claim Rate is defined as the Number of Lost Time Claims per 10,000 Employed Workers:
(Number of Schedule 1 and 2 Allowed Lost Time Claims/Statistics Canada Employed Worker Census Count) x 10,000.

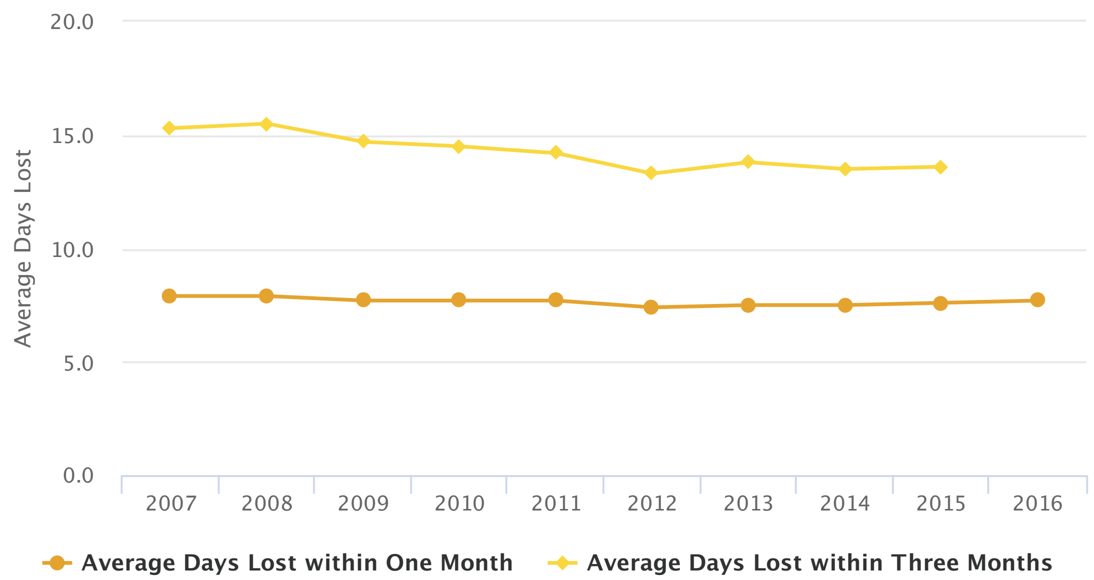
CLAIMS | Average Days Lost

Allowed Lost Time Claims Average Days Lost

The average days lost is the average number of days for which wage-loss benefits were paid. Improved recovery and return-to-work outcomes will be reflected in both the one and three month measures.

Since 2007, the average days lost within one month post-injury or occupational disease has experienced little fluctuation and remains relatively stable. In 2016, the average days lost within one month is 7.7.

2.13
Average Days Lost by Injury/Illness Year
Schedule 1



Data for Average Days Lost within Three Months will be available in summer 2017.

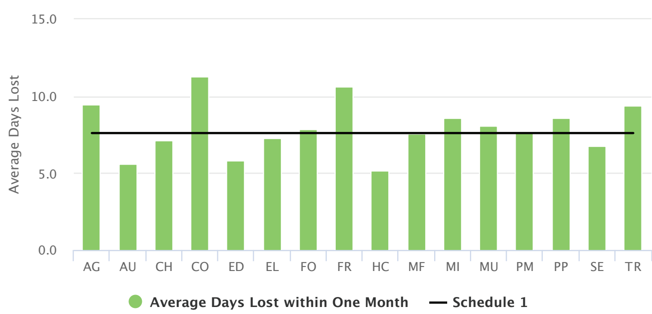
CLAIMS | Average Days Lost

Allowed Lost Time Claims Average Days Lost by Industry Sector

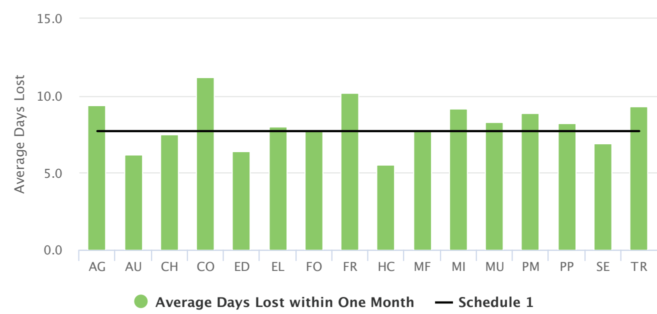
The average days lost within one month and three months post-injury or occupational disease by industry sector for 2015 and 2016 are illustrated in the bar graphs below. In 2016, the industry sectors with the highest average days lost within one month post-injury or occupational disease were forestry, construction, agriculture, and transportation, and those with the lowest average days lost were health care, automotive, and education.

The primary metals sector experienced the most significant increase from an average of 7.7 in 2015 to 8.9 days lost within one month in 2016.

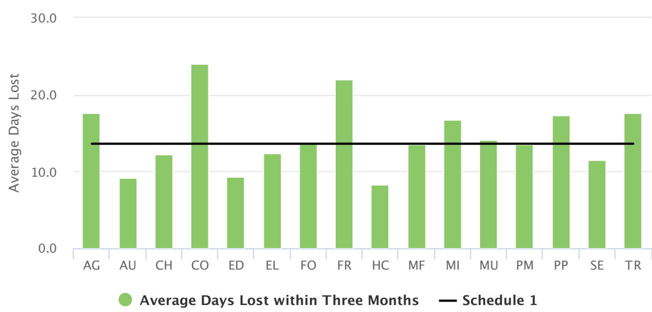
2.14
2015 Allowed Lost Time Claims Average Days Lost within One Month by Industry Sector
Schedule 1



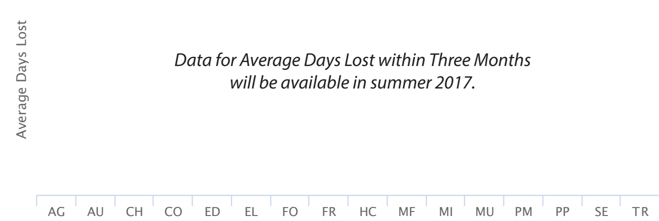
2.15
2016 Allowed Lost Time Claims Average Days Lost within One Month by Industry Sector
Schedule 1



2.16
2015 Allowed Lost Time Claims Average Days Lost within Three Months by Industry Sector
Schedule 1



2.17
2016 Allowed Lost Time Claims Average Days Lost within Three Months by Industry Sector
Schedule 1



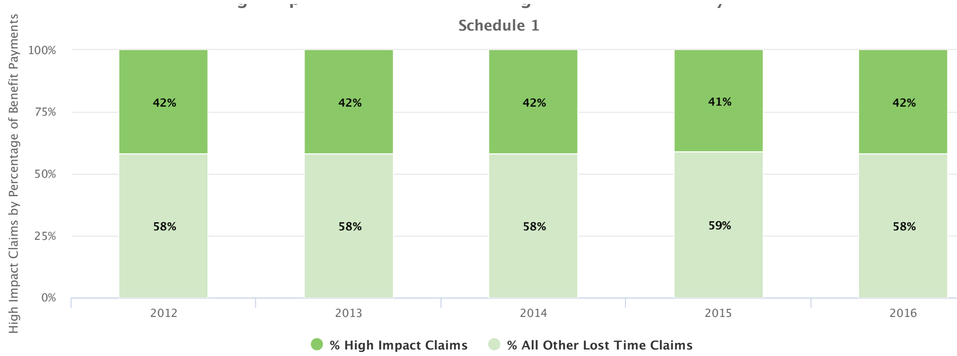
AG	Agriculture	AU	Automotive	CH	Chemicals/Process	CO	Construction	ED	Education	EL	Electrical
FO	Food	FR	Forestry	HC	Health Care	MF	Manufacturing	MI	Mining	MU	Municipal
PP	Pulp & Paper	SE	Services	PM	Primary Metals	TR	Transportation				

High Impact Claims by Benefit Payment Percentage

High Impact claims are allowed lost time claims that have been shown to have significant impacts on workers and employers. The WSIB is focused on return-to-work and recovery outcomes and supporting workers and employers to reduce the impacts of these claims. Specialized case management teams, new evidence-based health services, and expedited access to expert medical intervention are some of the initiatives implemented at the WSIB in recent years to improve outcomes related to high impact claims.

High impact claims refer to three specific types of claims - those involving the low back, shoulder, and fractures. These claims account for 42 per cent of all benefit payments and almost 32 per cent of all allowed lost time claims.

2.18
High Impact Claims as a Percentage of Total Benefit Payments
Schedule 1

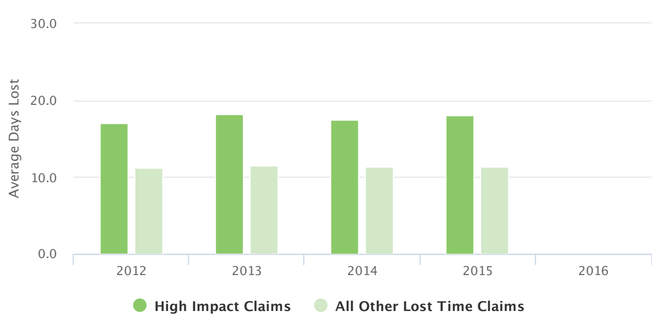


High Impact Claims Average Days Lost

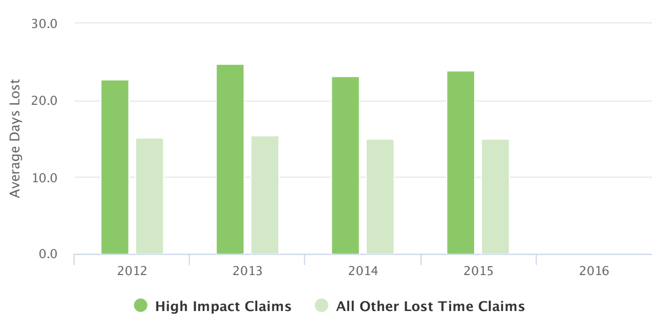
Due to the nature of high impact claims, the average days lost within three and six months post injury or illness is usually higher for these claim types in comparison to all other lost time claims combined.

The WSIB continues to focus on programs aimed at improving recovery and return-to-work outcomes for high impact claims.

2.19
High Impact Claims Average Days Lost within Three Months by Injury Year
Schedule 1



2.20
High Impact Claims Average Days Lost within Six Months by Injury Year
Schedule 1



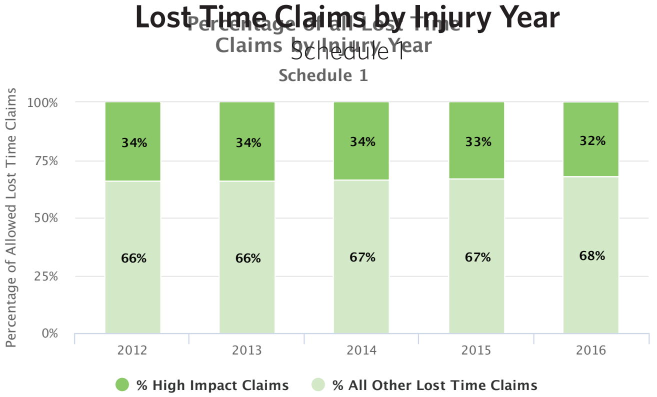
Data for Average Days Lost within Three Months will be available in summer 2017 and within Six Months in fall 2017.

High Impact Claims as a Percentage of All Lost Time Claims

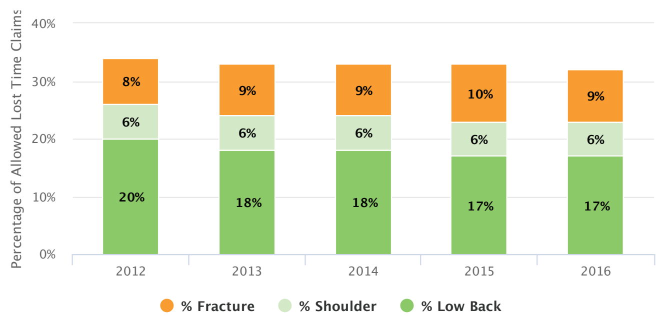
In general, the percentage of lost time claims related to low back injuries has continued to decrease since 2012. Over the same five year period, the percentage of fracture and shoulder injuries has remained fairly constant.

In 2016, the three types of high impact claims represented approximately 32 per cent of all lost time claims, of which low back claims accounted for the highest proportion at 17 per cent.

2.21
High Impact Claims as a Percentage of all Lost Time Claims by Injury Year
Schedule 1



2.22
High Impact Claim Types as a Percentage of all Lost Time Claims by Injury Year
Schedule 1



The leading characteristics for high impact claims have remained fairly consistent since 2013. The services, health care, manufacturing, and construction sectors continue to account for more than 70 per cent of all high impact claims. Similarly, male workers continue to represent about 65 per cent of all high impact injuries and those aged 50 to 54 years experience the highest percentage of these injuries.

2.23
Leading High Impact Claims Characteristics by Injury Year

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Gender	Male 65% Female 35%	Male 66% Female 35%	Male 66% Female 35%	Male 66% Female 34%	Male 65% Female 35%
Leading Age Groups	35 to 39 11% 40 to 44 12% 45 to 49 15% 50 to 54 15%	40 to 44 12% 45 to 49 14% 50 to 54 14% 55 to 59 11%	40 to 44 11% 45 to 49 13% 50 to 54 15% 55 to 59 11%	40 to 44 11% 45 to 49 12% 50 to 54 15% 55 to 59 11%	40 to 44 11% 45 to 49 12% 50 to 54 14% 55 to 59 12%
Leading Industry Sectors	Services 29% Health Care 16% Manufacturing 15% Transportation 12%	Services 29% Manufacturing 16% Health Care 15% Construction 13%	Services 28% Health Care 15% Manufacturing 15% Transportation 13%	Services 29% Health Care 15% Manufacturing 14% Construction 13%	Services 29% Health Care 15% Manufacturing 15% Construction 12%

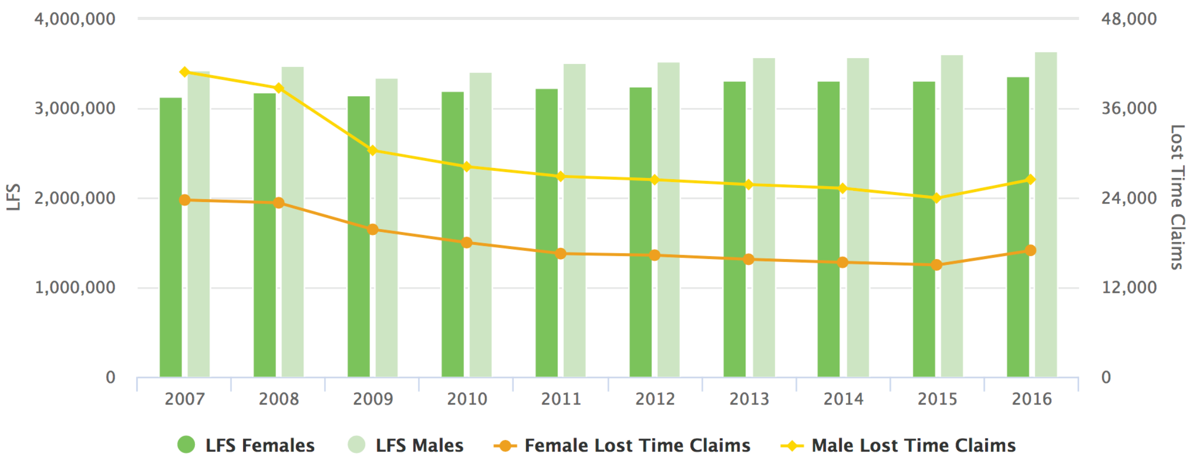
WORKERS | Age and Gender

Allowed Lost Time Claims by Age and Gender

The Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey (LFS) on employment shows that over the past decade, the average gender distribution of Ontario's employed workforce was 52 per cent male and 48 per cent female. Over the same period, the average distribution of all allowed lost time Schedule 1 claims was 62 per cent male and 38 per cent female.

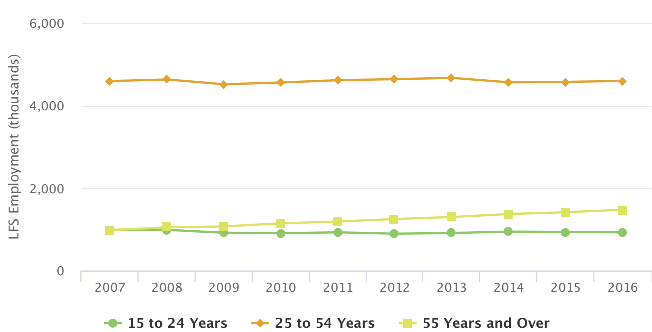
The demographic of Schedule 1 allowed lost time claims is different from the overall profile of Ontario's employed workforce. Males represent slightly more than half of Ontario's workforce but nearly two thirds of all Schedule 1 lost time allowed claims.

3.1
Allowed Lost Time Claims by Gender and Statistics Canada's LFS Employment Trends
Schedule 1

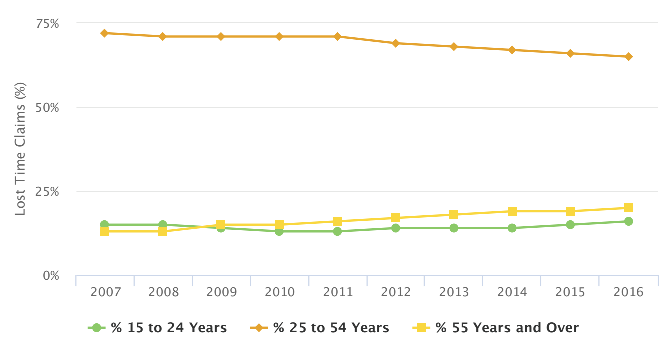


Over the last 10 years, those aged 55 years and over have continued to represent a growing proportion of all allowed lost time claims. This reflects the aging of Ontario's workforce, and is consistent with Statistics Canada's employment trends. Over the same period, the proportion of claims for those aged 25 to 54 years has declined and for those aged 15 to 24 years has remained relatively stable. Workers aged 25 to 54 years continue to represent the majority of allowed lost time claims.

3.2
Statistics Canada's LFS Employment by Age Group by Calendar Year
Schedule 1 & 2



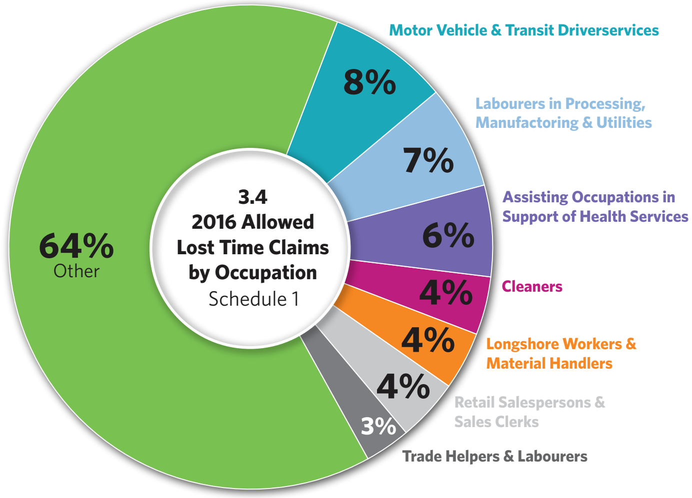
3.3
Lost Time Claims by Age Group by Injury/Illness Year
Schedule 1



WORKERS | Leading Occupations

2016 Allowed Lost Time Claims by Leading Occupations

Ontario's workforce is diverse and made up of more than 155 occupations. Over the past 10 years for Schedule 1, motor vehicle and transit drivers, as well as labourers in the processing, manufacturing and utilities sectors were the two occupations with the highest number of allowed lost time claims. Workers between the ages of 20 and 24 years represent the leading age group of allowed lost time claims in most of the seven leading occupations.



In 2016, workers aged 50 to 54 years and 20 to 24 years represented the greatest percentage of allowed lost time claims for the two leading occupations, which were motor vehicle and transit drivers, and labourers in the processing, manufacturing and utilities sectors, respectively. The leading occupations for female workers were assistive occupations in support of health services while motor vehicle and transit drivers were the leading occupations for male workers. In all cases, the leading nature of injury was sprains and strains and the part of body most frequently injured was the lower back.

3.5
2016 Leading Occupation Characteristics

	Leading Age Group	Leading Industry Sector	Leading Gender	Leading Event	Leading Source	Leading Part of Body	Leading Nature of Injury
Motor vehicle and transit drivers	50-54	Transportation	Male	Overexertion	Structures (including walkways; floors and buildings)	Lower back (lumbar; sacral; coccygeal regions)	Sprains and strains
Labourers in processing; manufacturing and utilities	20-24	Manufacturing	Male	Struck by objects or equipment	Structures (including walkways; floors and buildings)	Lower back (lumbar; sacral; coccygeal regions)	Sprains and strains
Assisting occupations in support of health services	50-54	Health Care	Female	Overexertion	Persons (bodily motion or condition)	Lower back (lumbar; sacral; coccygeal regions)	Sprains and strains
Cleaners	55-59	Manufacturing	Female	Overexertion	Structures (including walkways; floors and buildings)	Lower back (lumbar; sacral; coccygeal regions)	Sprains and strains
Longshore workers and material handlers	20-24; 25-29	Services	Male	Overexertion	Containers; boxes; barrels; packages (pressurized; non pressurized)	Lower back (lumbar; sacral; coccygeal regions)	Sprains and strains
Retail salespersons and sales clerks	20-24	Services	Female	Struck by objects or equipment	Structures (including walkways; floors and buildings)	Lower back (lumbar; sacral; coccygeal regions)	Sprains and strains
Trades helpers and labourers	20-24	Construction	Male	Struck by objects or equipment	Structures (including walkways; floors and buildings)	Lower back (lumbar; sacral; coccygeal regions)	Sprains and strains

RETURN TO WORK | Referrals

In 2016, our return to work staff made more than 25,000 Schedule 1 and 2 workplace visits to help workers and employers negotiate a successful, safe return to work.

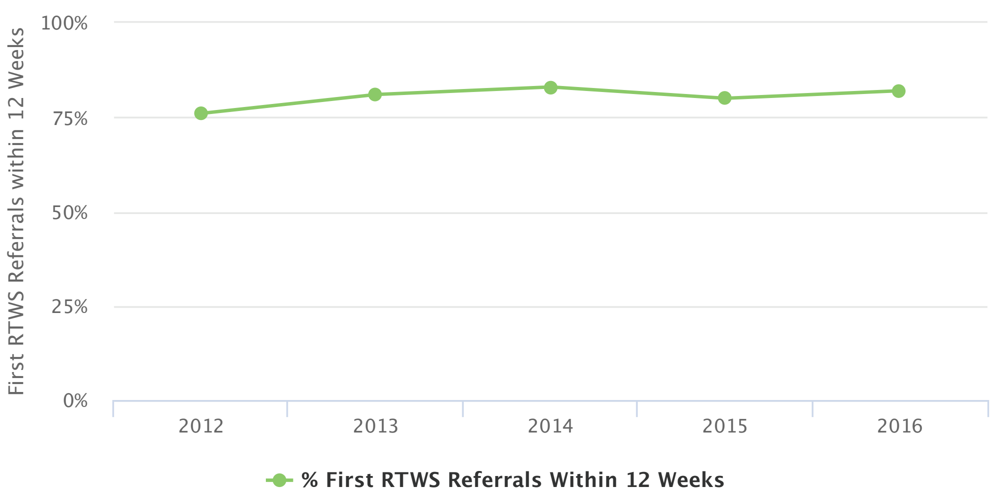
Referrals to Return to Work Specialists

Initial referrals to a Return to Work (RTW) Specialist within 12 weeks of the date of injury or latest recurrence have increased to 82 per cent since the role was first introduced in 2009. In 2016, about 89 per cent of Schedule 1 and 2 injured workers were off full Loss of Earnings benefits within a month of a Return to Work Specialist's involvement.

4.1

Percentage of First Return to Work Specialist (RTWS) Referrals within 12 Weeks

Schedule 1

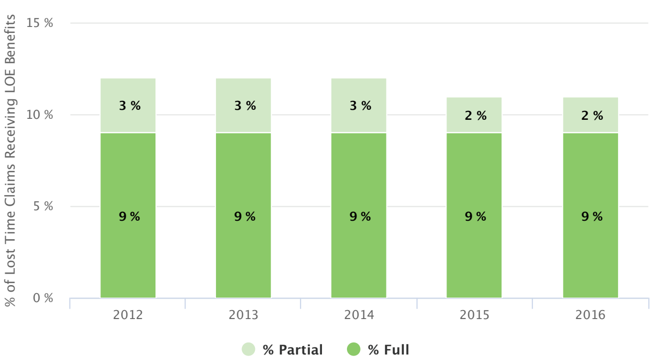


Allowed Lost Time Claims Receiving Loss of Earnings (LOE) Benefits

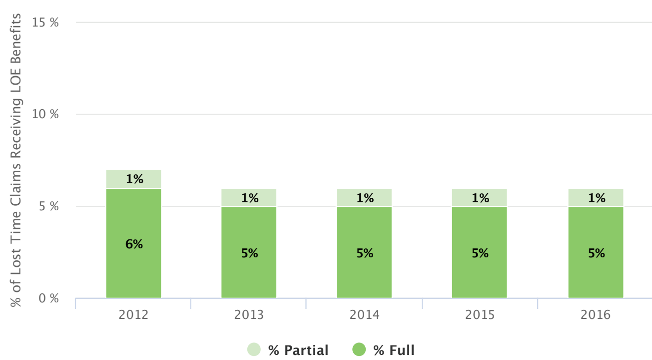
Loss of Earnings benefits are the wage loss benefits a worker receives for time lost from work because of a work-related injury or illness occurring on or after January 1, 1998. Improved recovery and return to work outcomes will be reflected in this measure.

The bar graphs below show the percentage of claims receiving Loss of Earnings benefits at three and six months post-injury or illness. Each bar is split by level of Loss of Earnings benefits - full and partial. Over the past five years, claim durations have remained consistently low, which is an indication of improved recovery and return to work outcomes. The percentage of claims on both partial and full Loss of Earnings benefits has held steady at both three and six months.

4.2
Percentage of Lost Time Claims Receiving Loss of Earnings (LOE) Benefits at Three Months by Report Year
Schedule 1



4.3
Percentage of Lost Time Claims Receiving Loss of Earnings (LOE) Benefits at Six Months by Report Year
Schedule 1



RETURN TO WORK | Work Transition

Work Transition/Labour Market Re-Entry

The WSIB's "Better at Work" philosophy guides our case management program, which includes return to work and work transition programs. The work transition program replaced the labour market re-entry program with improved services for workers and employers. Our data show that this new strategy is helping to improve outcomes for injured workers and reduce costs.

Since this new strategy was introduced in 2010, the work transition program has continued to evolve. Work transition staff have received extensive upgrading of their skills, specifically in the areas of job analysis and job accommodations. With these enhanced skills, work transition specialists are better able to identify and secure job opportunities for injured workers with their injury employers.

Additional improvements to the program include better integration and alignment with case management, resulting in coordination of recovery and return to work plans, earlier referrals to the work transition program, and a better overall experience for workers. In 2016, 64 per cent of Schedule 1 and 2 workers who reached six months on benefits had already been referred to work transition services. This compares to an average time to referral of 24 months under the former labour market re-entry program.

Earlier referrals, improved coordination of recovery and return to work, and more workers being accommodated at their pre-injury employer has meant that fewer workers require retraining services. As a result, year over year, program costs have declined.

4.4
Work Transition/Labour Market Re-Entry Programs Costs ($ millions) - Schedule 1 and 2

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
WT/LMR Program Costs	66.5	53.8	46.1	35.4	30.0
Assessments/Evaluations	5.5	5.6	5.8	4.5	6.1
Education/Training	36.2	30.1	26.2	19.4	14.9
Placement & Retention	6.5	4.9	4.1	3.2	2.9
Provider Related	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Supplies & Equipment	4.2	3.0	2.3	2.4	1.6
Travel Related	12.5	9.0	6.5	4.9	4.1
Other*	1.7	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.4
WT Administrative Costs	24.6	25.0	26.2	26.4	25.2
Total	91.1	78.8	72.2	61.8	55.2

*Other Category includes GL Adjustment, Other, Support Services, and Miscellaneous Expenses

RETURN TO WORK | Work Transition

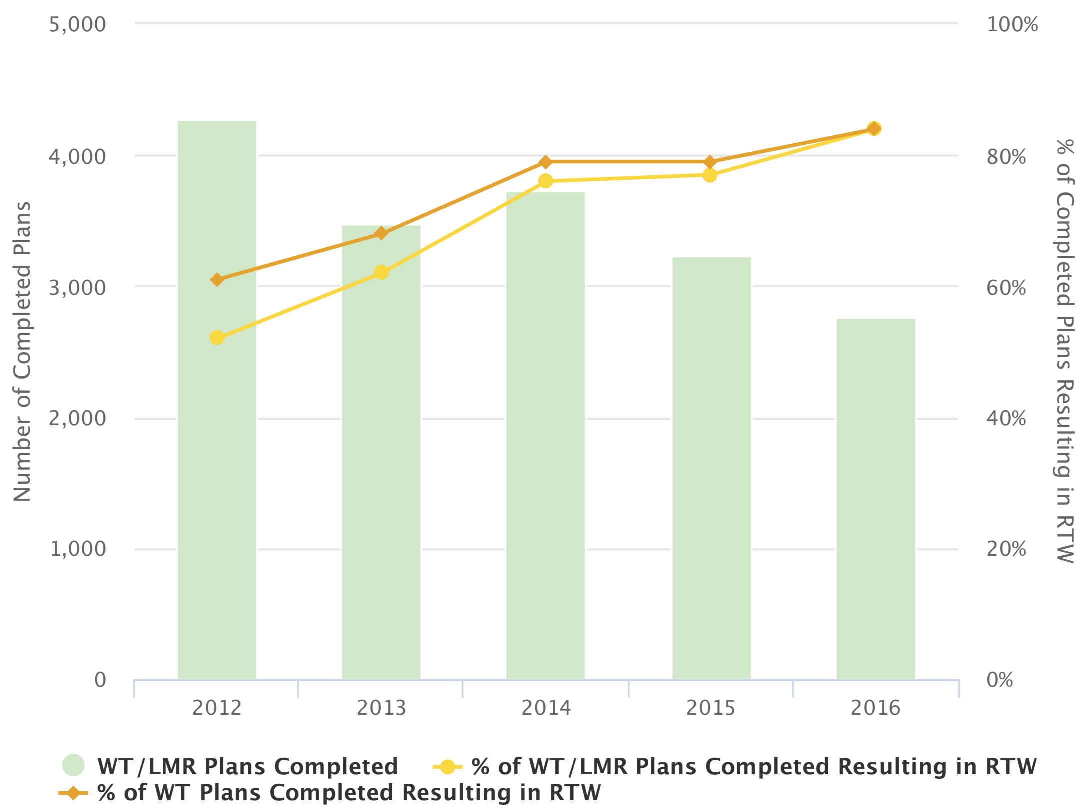
Completed Work Transition/Labour Market Re-Entry Plans

Since the implementation of the work transition (WT) program, the percentage of cases with completed plans resulting in a return to work (either with the injury employer or with a new employer) has shown converging results with employment outcomes achieved under the earlier labour market re-entry (LMR) program.

As a number of cases were transitioned from the labour market re-entry program to the work transition program, results over the past five years demonstrate the employment outcomes achieved by both programs. Since 2011, the number of cases completed under the labour market re-entry program has significantly decreased. This trend is evident in the percentage of completed plans for the combined work transition/labour market re-entry program becoming more closely aligned with that of the work transition program alone throughout the years.

The percentage of cases with completed plans resulting in a return to work has seen an improvement in 2016 compared to 2015. This is true for cases serviced exclusively by the work transition program and for the combined results of the work transition/labour market re-entry programs, with respective increases of 5 per cent and 7 per cent.

4.5
Work Transition/Labour Market Re-Entry Plans Completed Resulting in Return to Work
Schedule 1

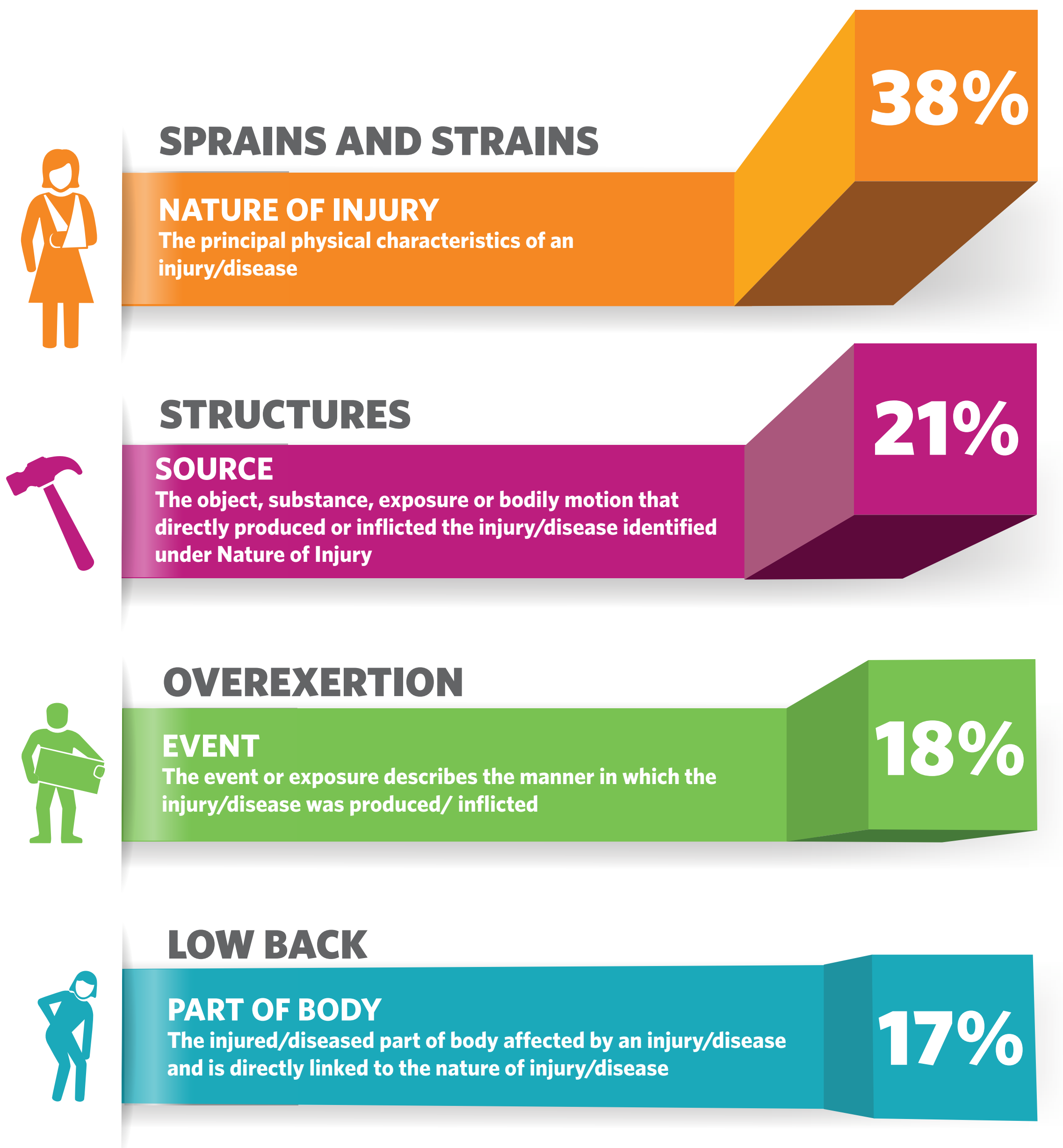


INJURIES/DISEASE

2016 Leading Injury Characteristics

Most workers' compensation boards and commissions in Canada code the injury details of a claim using the National Work Injuries Statistics Program coding standard. This standard is based on the Canadian Standards Association (CSA) Z795-96 codes which allow for more detailed coding of injury details. The WSIB adheres to this standard and codes all lost time claims using four categories: nature of injury, event, source, and part of body.

5.1
Schedule 1 2016 Leading Injury Characteristics

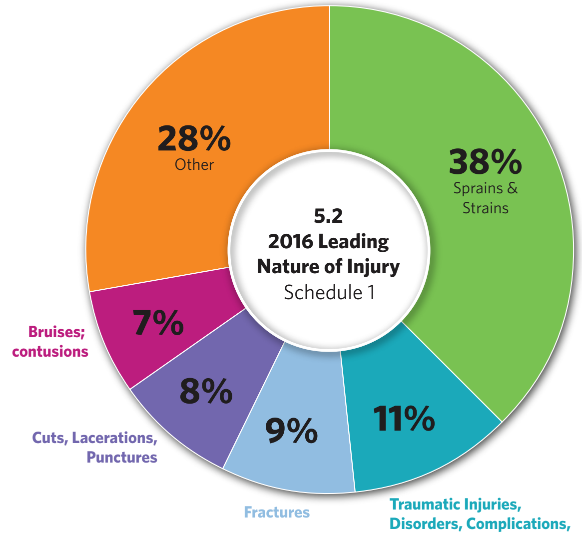


INJURIES/DISEASE | Nature

2016 Allowed Lost Time Claims by Leading Nature of Injury

Over the past 10 years, sprains and strains have continued to be the leading nature of injury and in 2016 represented 38 per cent of allowed lost time claims.

In 2016, male workers and workers employed in the services sector were most prone to experiencing one of the five leading nature of injuries. The majority of these injuries occurred in the motor vehicle and transit drivers occupations.



5.3
2016 Leading Injury Nature Characteristics

	Leading Age Group	Leading Industry Sector	Leading Gender	Leading Occupation	Leading Event	Leading Source	Leading Part of Body
Sprains and strains	50-54	Services	Male	Motor vehicle and transit drivers	Overexertion	Persons (bodily motion or condition)	Lower back (lumbar; sacral; coccygeal regions)
Traumatic injuries; disorders; complications; unspecified; NEC	20-24	Services	Male	Labourers in processing; manufacturing and utilities	Struck by objects or equipment	Structures (including walkways; floors and buildings)	Multiple body parts
Fractures	50-54	Services	Male	Motor vehicle and transit drivers	Fall on same level	Structures (including walkways; floors and buildings)	Finger(s); fingernail(s)
Cuts; lacerations; punctures	20-24	Services	Male	Labourers in processing; manufacturing and utilities	Struck by objects or equipment	Hand tools; non-powered	Finger(s); fingernail(s)
Bruises; contusions	20-24	Services	Male	Motor vehicle and transit drivers	Struck by objects or equipment	Structures (including walkways; floors and buildings)	Leg(s)

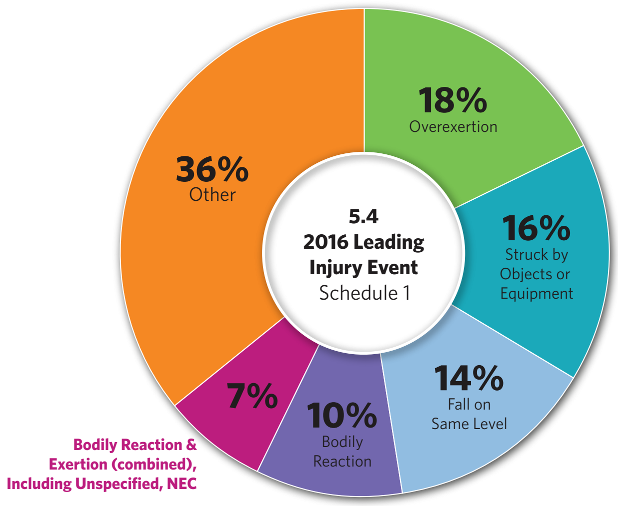
INJURIES/DISEASE | Event

2016 Allowed Lost Time Claims by Leading Injury Event

Over the past 10 years, overexertion has consistently represented the leading injury event and in 2016 accounted for 18 per cent of allowed lost time claims, down from 23 per cent in 2007. A further 16 per cent were the result of a worker being struck by objects/equipment and 14 per cent resulted from a fall on the same level.

In 2016, workers in the services sector (the sector with the largest number of workers covered) were most prone to experiencing one of the five leading injury events. While male workers represented the majority of lost time claims for these injury events overall, female workers represented the highest percentage of lost time claims that resulted from a fall on the same level.

These leading injury events also tended to be highest among the older age groups (50 to 54 and 55 to 59 years old), in various occupations.



5.5
2016 Leading Injury Event Characteristics

	Leading Age Group	Leading Industry Sector	Leading Gender	Leading Occupation	Leading Nature of Injury	Leading Source	Leading Part of Body
Overexertion	50-54	Services	Male	Assisting occupations in support of health services	Sprains and strains	Containers; boxes; barrels; packages (pressurized; non pressurized)	Lower back (lumbar; sacral; coccygeal regions)
Struck by objects or equipment	20-24	Services	Male	Labourers in processing; manufacturing and utilities	Cuts; lacerations; punctures	Hand tools; non-powered	Finger(s); fingernail(s)
Fall on same level	55-59	Services	Female	Motor vehicle and transit drivers	Sprains and strains	Structures (including walkways; floors and buildings)	Multiple body parts
Bodily reaction	50-54	Services	Male	Motor vehicle and transit drivers	Sprains and strains	Persons (bodily motion or condition)	Ankle(s)
Bodily reaction and exertion (combined); including unspecified; NEC	50-54	Services	Male	Assisting occupations in support of health services	Sprains and strains	Containers; boxes; barrels; packages (pressurized; non pressurized)	Lower back (lumbar; sacral; coccygeal regions)

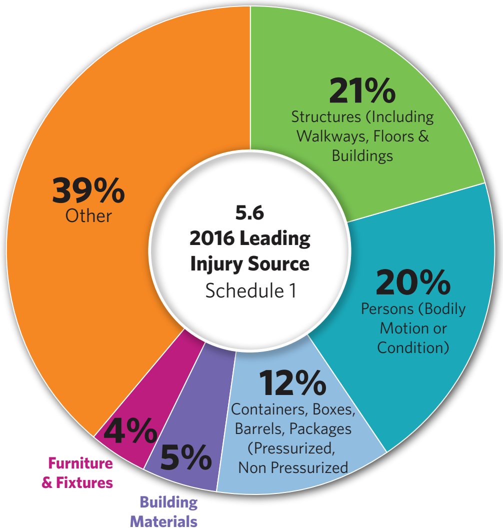
INJURIES/DISEASE | Source

2016 Allowed Lost Time Claims by Leading Injury Source

Over the past 10 years, structures (including walkways, floors, and buildings) and persons (bodily motion or condition) have consistently been the leading source of injury for allowed lost time claims. In 2016, these two sources of injury accounted for 21 per cent and 20 per cent of lost time claims, respectively.

Where persons was the source of injury, female workers and workers in the health care sector represented the highest percentage of these lost time claims in 2016. Three of the five leading injury sources were highest among those aged 50 to 54 and 55 to 59 years, in various occupations.

Sprains and strains were the leading nature of injury for all five leading injury sources and the part of body most often injured was the low back.



5.7
2016 Leading Injury Source Characteristics

	Leading Age Group	Leading Industry Sector	Leading Gender	Leading Occupation	Leading Event	Leading Nature of Injury	Leading Part of Body
Structures (including walkways; floors and buildings)	55-59	Services	Male	Motor vehicle and transit drivers	Fall on same level	Sprains and strains	Multiple body parts
Persons (bodily motion or condition)	50-54	Health Care	Female	Assisting occupations in support of health services	Bodily reaction	Sprains and strains	Lower back (lumbar; sacral; coccygeal regions)
Containers; boxes; barrels; packages (pressurized; non pressurized)	20-24	Services	Male	Labourers in processing; manufacturing and utilities	Overexertion	Sprains and strains	Lower back (lumbar; sacral; coccygeal regions)
Building materials	20-24	Construction	Male	Labourers in processing; manufacturing and utilities	Struck by objects or equipment	Sprains and strains	Lower back (lumbar; sacral; coccygeal regions)
Furniture and fixtures	50-54	Services	Female	Cleaners; Retail salespersons and sales clerks	Overexertion	Sprains and strains	Cranial region; including skull

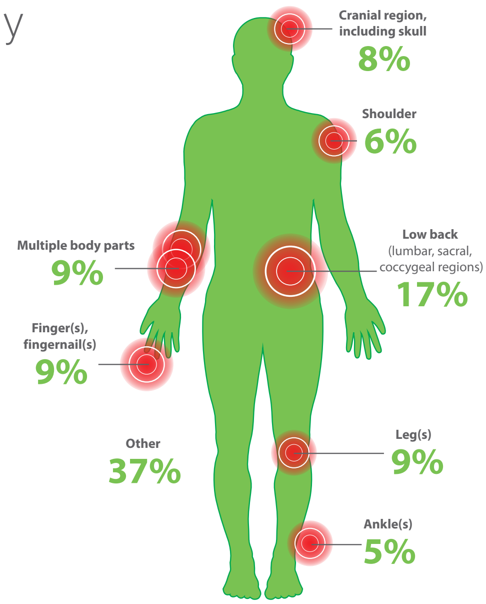
INJURIES/DISEASE | Part of Body

2016 Allowed Lost Time Claims by Part of Body

Over the past 10 years, the low back has consistently represented the leading part of body injured. In 2016, low back injuries accounted for about 17 per cent of allowed lost time claims, down from 21 per cent in 2007.

In 2016, workers in the services sector (the sector with the highest number of workers covered) were most prone to injuring one of the seven leading parts of body. Injuries to these seven parts of body tended to be the highest among male workers, across most age groups, and among motor vehicle and transit drivers. Sprains and strains were the leading nature of injury for most of these incidents.

Where the leading injury part of body was the cranial region, young workers (20 to 24 years old) experienced the greatest percentage of these lost time claims in 2016.



5.8
2016 Allowed Lost Time Claims by Part of Body
Schedule 1

5.9
2016 Leading Part of Body Characteristics

	Leading Age Group	Leading Industry Sector	Leading Gender	Leading Occupation	Leading Injury Event	Leading Nature	Leading Source
Lower back (lumbar; sacral; coccygeal regions)	50-54	Services	Male	Motor vehicle and transit drivers	Overexertion	Sprains and strains	Persons (bodily motion or condition)
Leg(s)	50-54	Services	Male	Motor vehicle and transit drivers	Bodily reaction	Sprains and strains	Persons (bodily motion or condition)
Finger(s); fingernail(s)	20-24	Services	Male	Labourers in processing; manufacturing and utilities	Struck by objects or equipment	Cuts; lacerations; punctures	Hand tools; non-powered
Multiple body parts	50-54	Services	Female	Motor vehicle and transit drivers	Fall on same level	Sprains and strains	Structures (including walkways; floors and buildings)
Cranial region; including skull	20-24	Services	Male	Retail salespersons and sales clerks	Struck by objects or equipment	Concussion	Structures (including walkways; floors and buildings)
Shoulder	50-54	Services	Male	Motor vehicle and transit drivers	Overexertion	Sprains and strains	Structures (including walkways; floors and buildings)
Ankle(s)	25-29	Services	Male	Motor vehicle and transit drivers	Bodily reaction	Sprains and strains	Persons (bodily motion or condition)

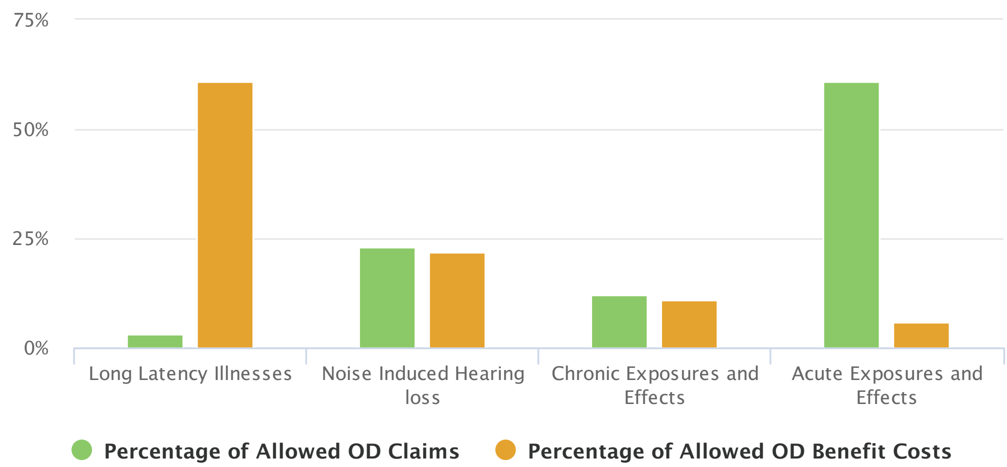
INJURIES/DISEASE | Occupational Disease

Overview

Occupational diseases are caused by exposure to physical, chemical, or biological agents in the workplace. This chapter delivers an overview of allowed occupational disease claims registered at the WSIB over the past 10 years.

Between 2007 and 2016, the WSIB allowed about 125,000 occupational disease claims which accounted for over $950 million in benefit costs*. As occupational disease includes a broad spectrum of conditions, we have grouped these claims into four major categories: long latency illness, noise induced hearing loss, chronic exposures and effects, and acute exposures and effects.

5.10
Percentage of Allowed Occupational Disease Claims and Benefit Costs Registered 2007 to 2016
Schedule 1 & 2



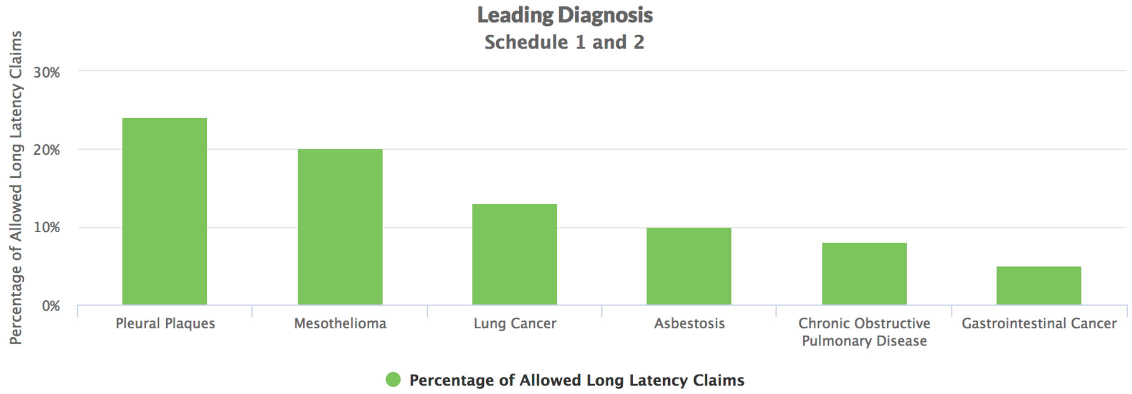
*Benefit costs represent the life-to-date costs associated with the claim as of March 31, 2017.

Long Latency Illness Claims

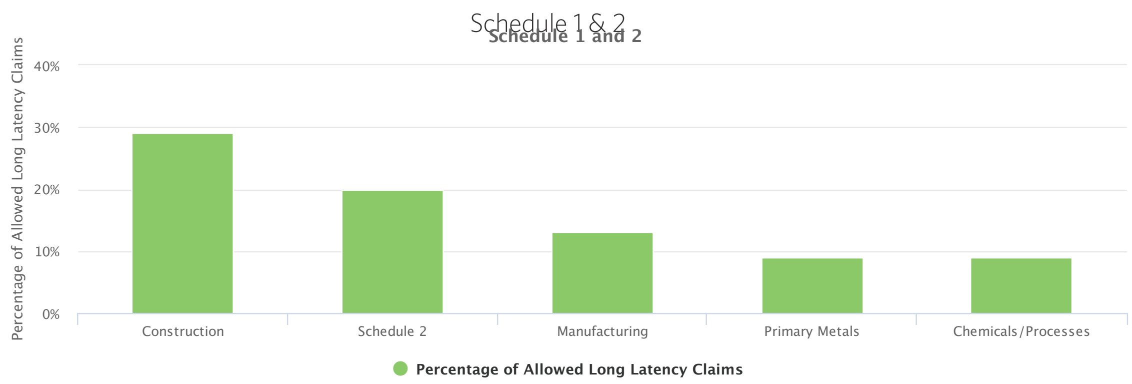
Many occupational diseases do not develop until long after a harmful exposure took place. Long latency illnesses can involve a delay of many years between the period of exposure to a disease-causing agent and the appearance of disease symptoms. While long latency claims account for only 3 per cent of all allowed occupational diseases registered at the WSIB between 2007 and 2016, they account for the largest proportion of allowed benefit costs and include some of the most serious illnesses. One example is mesothelioma, which is a cancer of the pleura or peritoneum that can develop today from exposure to asbestos decades ago.

Pleural plaques, mesothelioma, lung cancer, asbestosis, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease are the five leading diagnoses, which account for over 74 per cent of all allowed long latency illness claims over the past 10 years. The leading causal agent for these diagnoses is asbestos.

5.11
Allowed Long Latency Claims Registered 2007 to 2016
Leading Diagnosis



5.12
Allowed Long Latency Claims Registered 2007 to 2016
Leading Industry Sectors



The construction sector is the leading industry sector, accounting for 29 per cent of allowed long latency claims. Workers are predominantly male and are generally retired, with an average age of 67 years when diagnosed with a long latency illness.

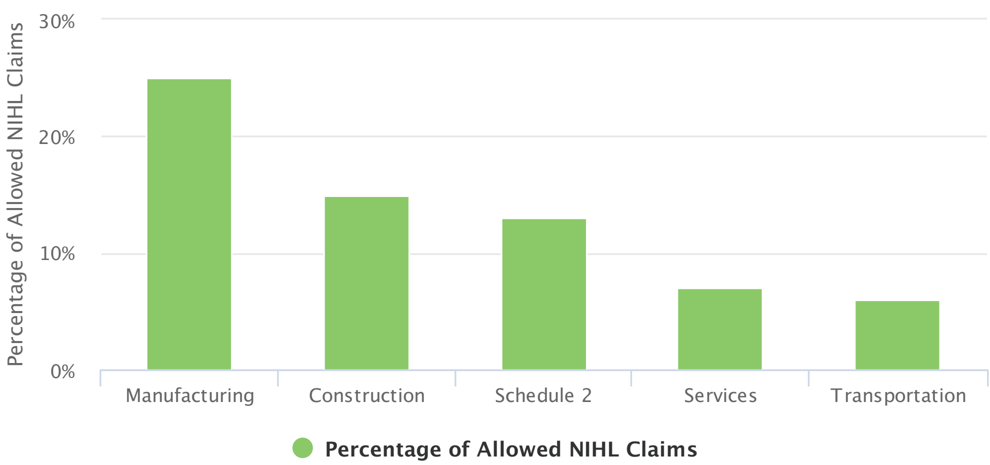
Noise Induced Hearing Loss Claims

Noise induced hearing loss (NIHL) is a permanent loss of hearing, usually in both ears, resulting from inner ear damage due to prolonged, continuous, or intermittent hazardous noise exposure. This type of hearing loss is a cumulative process that develops over many years. As a result, noise induced hearing loss often does not become apparent until workers are older and often retired from the workforce.

Allowed noise induced hearing loss claims registered between 2007 and 2016 accounted for about 23 per cent of all allowed occupational disease claims. The top five sectors for allowed noise induced hearing loss claims over the last 10 years are: manufacturing, construction, Schedule 2, services, and transportation.

Workers with an allowed noise induced hearing loss claim are predominantly male and generally retired, with an average age of 65 years at diagnosis.

5.13
Allowed NIHL Claims Registered 2007 to 2016
Leading Industry Sectors
Schedule 1 & 2

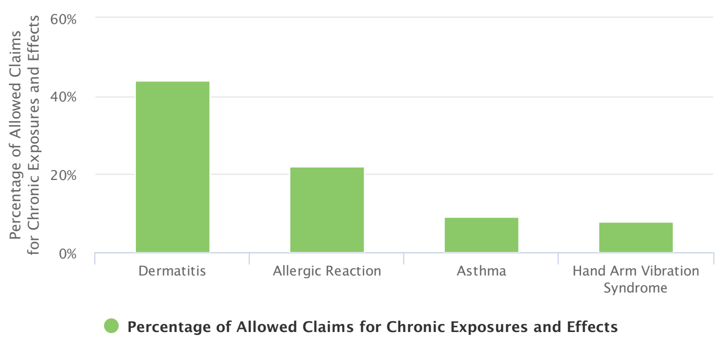


Claims for Chronic Exposures and Effects

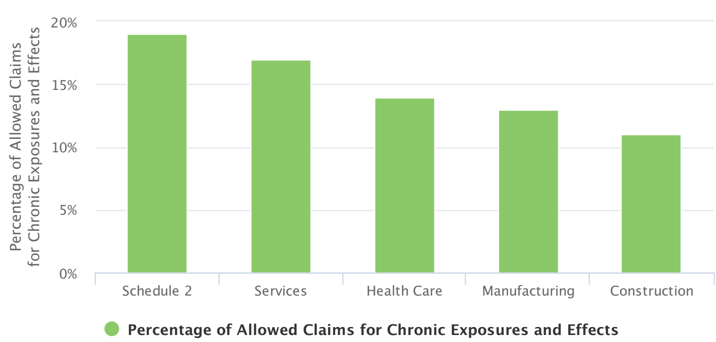
Occupational diseases in this category involve medical conditions that develop gradually over time from prolonged or chronic exposures in the workplace. Symptoms often have a temporal association with workplace exposures; the disease often becomes apparent while the individual is still working in the exposure environment.

Chronic exposures can occur through inhalation or skin absorption. Conditions like dermatitis and some respiratory diseases can be caused by chronic exposure to chemical or biological agents in the workplace. Allergy to latex is an example of a condition that can develop in workers exposed to that agent in the workplace. Dermatitis claims make up 44 per cent of allowed chronic exposures and effects cases.

5.14
Allowed Claims for Chronic Exposures and Effects Registered 2007 to 2016
Leading Diagnosis
Schedule 1 & 2



5.15
Allowed Claims for Chronic Exposures and Effects Registered 2007 to 2016
Leading Industry Sectors
Schedule 1 & 2



Workers aged 25 to 54 years form the majority of allowed chronic exposures and effects claims over the past 10 years. The leading industry sector was schedule 2, followed closely by services. There is a relatively even split in the percentage of allowed claims for male (56%) and female workers (44%) in this category.

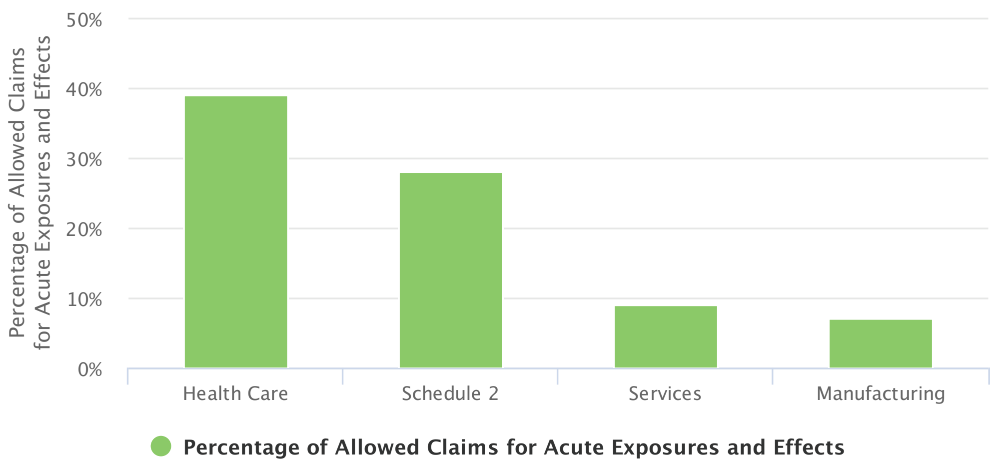
Claims for Acute Exposure and Effects

Acute exposures and effects describe medical conditions that arise immediately after exposure to a chemical, biological or physical agent in the workplace. Between 2007 and 2016, these claims accounted for nearly two-thirds of allowed occupational disease claims while still having the smallest proportion of benefit costs. Exposures to infectious disease from needle sticks, sharps, or bites accounted for the majority of these claims.

Health care and Schedule 2 were the two leading industry sectors in the last decade. These two sectors combined accounted for 67 per cent of allowed claims for acute exposures and effects.

The two leading age groups were 25 to 39 year olds and 40 to 54 year olds. Female workers accounted for a higher proportion of allowed claims for acute exposures and effects compared with their male counterparts.

5.16
Allowed Claims for Acute Exposures and Effects Registered 2007 to 2016
Leading Industry Sectors
Schedule 1 & 2



FATALITIES | Traumatic

Allowed Traumatic Fatalities by Year of Death

Unfortunately, every year a number of Ontario workers die of a work-related traumatic incident. Over the past 10 years, 92 per cent of all traumatic fatality claims occurred among males, with the predominant age group being 45 to 49 years old. During this period, the construction, transportation and services sectors accounted for 65 per cent of these workplace traumatic incidents.

For Schedule 1 employers in 2016, 60 workers lost their lives due to a workplace traumatic fatality. Motor vehicle incidents have remained the leading cause of traumatic fatalities over the past 10 years.

6.1
Allowed Traumatic Fatalities by Year of Death
Schedule 1

Over the 10 year period from 2007 to 2016, the following age groups, industry sectors, events, and gender accounted for the highest traumatic fatality percentages:

- Age Groups: 45 to 49 (13%), 55 to 59 (12%), 25 to 29 (11%), 40 to 44 (11%), 50 to 54 (11%)
- Industry Sectors: Construction (29%), Transportation (24%), Services (12%)
- Events: Motor Vehicle Incidents (36%), Falls (18%), Struck By/Caught in Objects (13%)
- Gender: Males (92%)

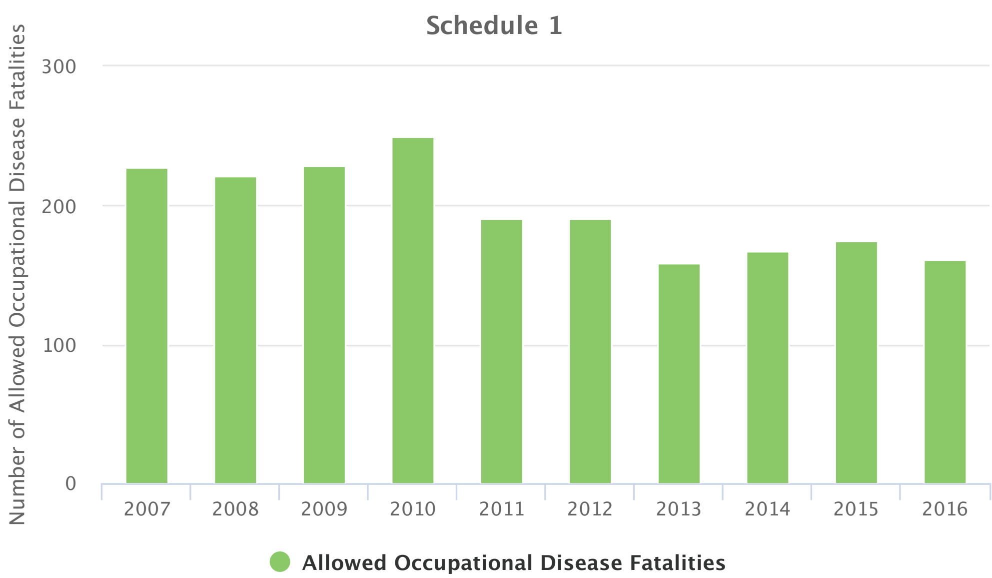
FATALITIES | Occupational Disease

Allowed Occupational Disease Fatalities by Entitlement Year

Workers who died of a work-related disease or condition are considered occupational disease fatalities. Over the past 10 years, occupational disease fatalities occurred predominantly among males, with a significant number in the construction and manufacturing sectors.

In 2016, 161 fatality claims were allowed for workers from Schedule 1 employers who lost their lives due to an occupational disease. Approximately 63 per cent of the 161 deaths in 2016 were caused by cancers, including mesothelioma and lung cancer.

6.2
Allowed Occupational Disease Fatalities by Entitlement Year
Schedule 1



Over the 10-year period from 2007 to 2016, the following industry sectors, disease types and gender accounted for the highest occupational disease fatality percentages:

- Industry Sectors: Construction (29%), Manufacturing (20%), Primary Metals (12%)
- Diseases: Mesothelioma (34%), Lung Cancer (29%)
- Gender: Males (97%)

FATALITIES | Day of Mourning

Reported Fatalities of the Day of Mourning

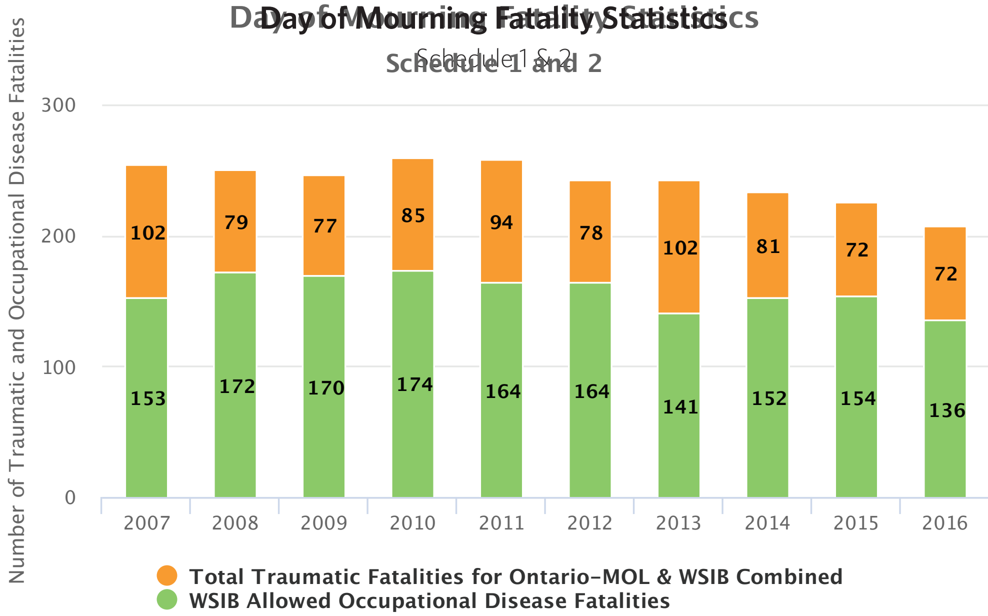
The National Day of Mourning occurs annually on April 28, to honour those workers who have died, been injured, or suffered an illness in a workplace. The Day of Mourning was enshrined in national legislation by an act of parliament on February 1, 1991.

Every year on the Day of Mourning, the WSIB, in conjunction with the Ministry of Labour, reports on workplace fatalities in Ontario workplaces. The Day of Mourning fatality statistic is a province-wide fatality number and includes all workplaces in Ontario, not just those covered by the WSIB. The number is fully reconciled with the WSIB, the Ministry of Labour and the Chief Prevention Office. In 2016, there were 208 individuals who died from a work-related injury or illness in Ontario.

It is important to note that the different methodologies used for reporting fatalities for various purposes can result in different statistics being reported. The following describes why WSIB fatality statistics differ from the Day of Mourning statistics.

The WSIB traumatic and occupational disease fatality statistics only include those workplaces covered by the WSIB under the Workplace Safety and Insurance Act. They include traumatic fatalities that occurred in the year specified as well as occupational disease fatalities for which entitlement was granted in the prior year, although the fatality may have occurred years earlier. Workers who passed away while in receipt of 100 per cent permanent disability benefits granted under a pre-1990 legislative framework are not included. The WSIB recognizes these individuals were employed in an Ontario workplace, suffered from a permanent disability, and have since passed away. The WSIB is unable to confirm these deaths as being related to the original injury or illness, and therefore they are not included in our annual fatality reporting.

6.3
Day of Mourning Fatality Statistics
Schedule 1 and 2



The provincial number includes Ministry of Labour fatalities for workers not covered under the Workplace Safety and Insurance Act, as well as those occupational disease fatalities where the death occurred in the specified year. This number differs from WSIB-only statistics where occupational disease fatalities are reported when entitlement has been granted for survivor benefits within the specified year. For more information on fatalities related to the Day of Mourning please visit the Ministry of Labour website at www.labour.gov.on.ca

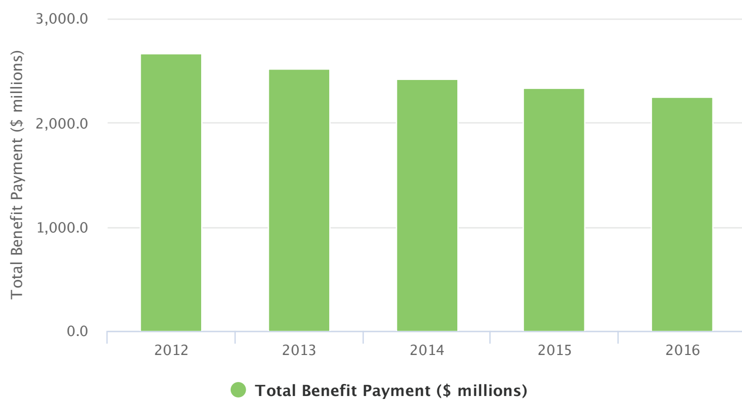
BENEFIT PAYMENTS

Benefit Payments by Benefit Category

The WSIB makes benefit payments to or on behalf of injured workers. Benefit payments are made during a specific year and are grouped into eight categories found in the table below. Since 2012, benefit payments have been decreasing year over year. This trend reflects both an overall decrease in new lost time claim volumes and improved recovery and return to work outcomes.

Loss of earnings, workers' pensions, and health care continue to account for the highest percentage of benefits paid to injured workers. For 2016, these three benefit categories account for over 80 per cent of all benefit payments made to or on behalf of injured workers (excluding Loss of Retirement Income Fund expense).

7.1
Total Benefit Payments by Payment Year
Schedule 1



7.2
Benefit Categories by Payment Year

Benefit Category	Benefit Payments ($ millions)					% of Benefits Payments				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Workers' Pension	652.4	624.2	596.3	577.3	557.5	24%	25%	25%	25%	25%
Loss of Earnings	968.1	908.3	863.2	839.2	854.1	36%	36%	36%	36%	38%
Health Care	457.5	454.9	452.2	445.8	395.4	17%	18%	19%	19%	18%
External Providers	64.6	51.9	44.3	34.0	28.5	3%	2%	2%	1%	1%
Non-Economic Loss	60.3	47.7	47.6	43.0	40.1	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Future Economic Loss	259.2	242.3	229.5	212.7	199.8	10%	10%	9%	9%	9%
Survivor Benefits	176.2	178.4	183.6	189.4	187.4	7%	7%	7%	8%	8%
Other	26.0	10.7	3.5	-8.8	-10.4	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Total Benefit Payments	**2.664.3**	**2518.4**	**2420.2**	**2332.6**	**2252.3**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

For additional information, please see our Corporate Reports on the WSIB website: http://www.wsib.on.ca

BENEFIT PAYMENTS | Loss of Earnings

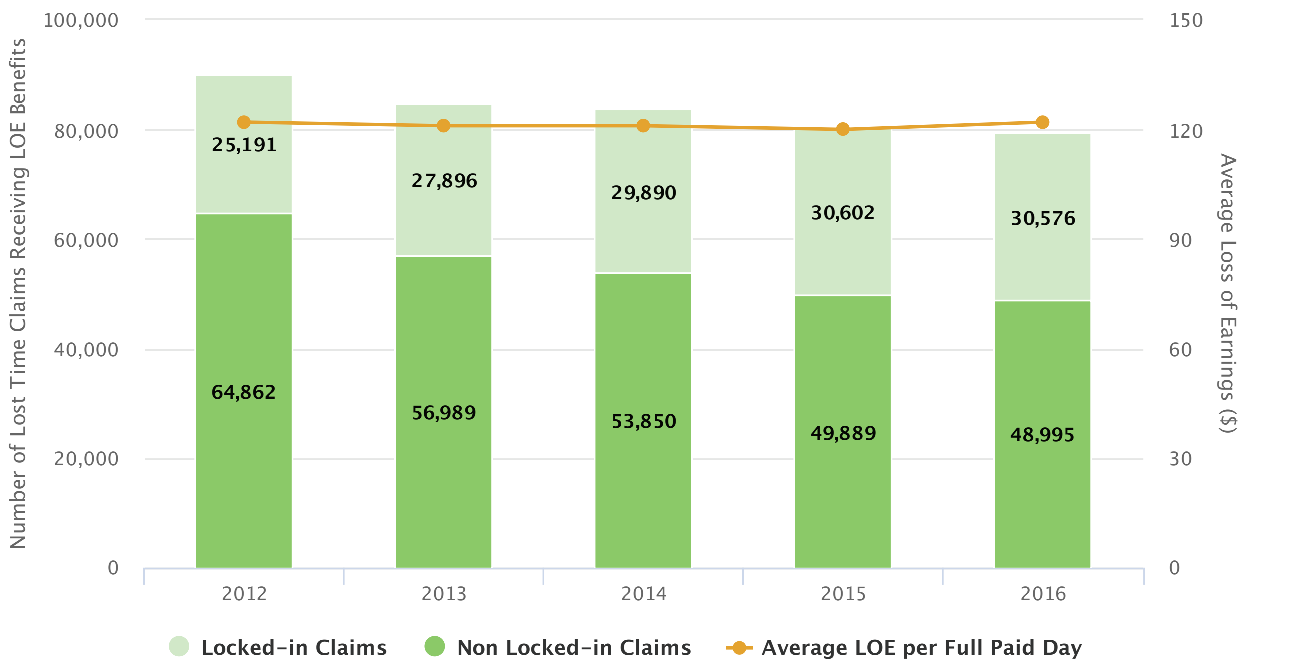
Loss of Earnings Benefit Payments

Over the past five years, loss of earnings accounted for the greatest percentage of benefit payments made to injured workers. Loss of earnings benefits are wage loss benefits for time lost from work due to a work-related injury or illness occurring on or after January 1, 1998. The number of allowed lost time claims receiving loss of earnings benefits has been steadily decreasing since 2012. Overall factors that are contributing to this trend include fewer new lost time claims, improved claims management, and shorter claims durations – a reflection of more workers recovering, returning to work, and mitigating their wage loss.

After adjusting for inflation, the loss of earnings paid for a single day off work for an injured worker has remained relatively stable over the last five years.

Locked-in claims continue to increase as a percentage of all claims receiving a loss of earnings benefit. This is largely due to fewer non-locked-in claims in an overall shrinking claim pool. As a result, locked-in claims represent a larger portion of the total. However, year-over-year growth in the number of locked-in claims has been slowing for several years and decreased slightly in 2016.

7.3
Loss of Earnings Claims and Average Loss of Earnings per Full Paid Day by Benefit Payment Year
Schedule 1



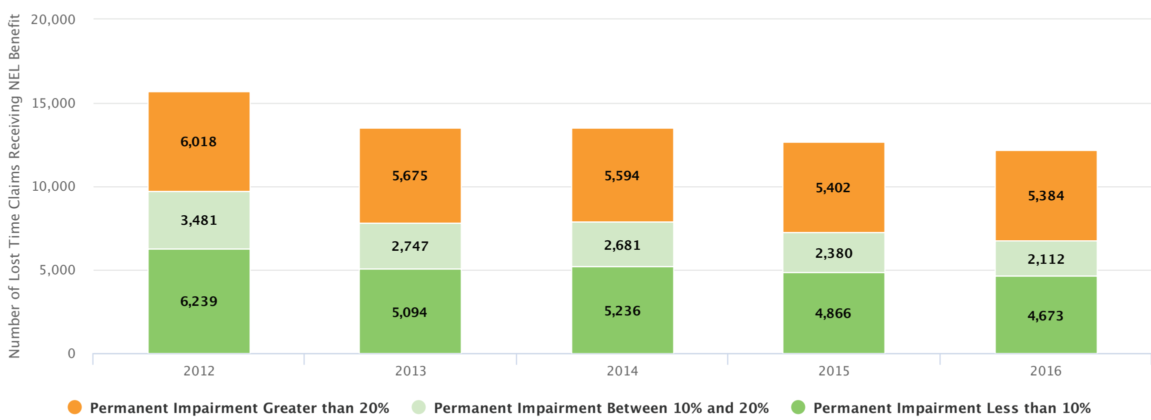
A claim is considered locked-in if a lock-in payment occurred at any point within the benefit payment year. The claim population includes Bill 99 legislation only.

Non-Economic Loss Benefit Payments

Non-economic loss benefits are based on the age of the worker and the severity of the permanent impairment sustained by the injured worker. They are awarded to recognize that, beyond a wage loss, an injured worker has also suffered a physical, functional, or psychological loss. Non-economic loss benefits are calculated as a percentage of whole body impairment.

The yearly total of allowed claims currently receiving a non-economic loss benefit has decreased by 23 per cent since 2012. Overall, this decrease is reflective of improved injured worker recovery and a decrease in new claims entering the system.

7.4
Non-Economic Loss Claims by Payment Year
Schedule 1



BENEFIT PAYMENTS | Health Care

Health Care Payments

Health care payments are made to or on behalf of injured or ill workers, and in 2016 represented 18 per cent of total payments. The decrease in health care payments between 2012 and 2015 can be attributed to a decrease in the overall number of claims entering the system, and the implementation of the health care and narcotics strategies. Our expanded province-wide network of expert, specialized medical assessment and treatment services ensure that injured workers have access to high quality providers. When needed, specialized hospital-based clinics are used for more complex injuries or occupational illnesses. The narcotics strategy includes increased oversight of how narcotics support treatment goals, including quality of function, quality of life, and safe and sustained return to work.

The decrease in health care costs between 2015 and 2016 is the result of a liability adjustment based on the most recent estimates of amounts owing. Excluding the adjustment, payments would have increased by two per cent in 2016. The increase can be attributed mainly to the increased expenditures related to the specialized clinical services and programs. These services and programs are associated with our overall health care strategy, an important systemic change that has had a large impact on recovery outcomes for injured workers.

7.5
Health Care Benefit Payments by Service Categories by Payment Year

Service Category	Benefit Payments ($ millions)		% of Benefit Payments	
	2015	2016	2015	2016
Specialized Clinical Services and Programs	97.4	104.2	22%	26%
Drug Benefits	57.5	53.4	13%	14%
Allowances (Clothing; Independent Living; Personal Care)	54.5	59.1	12%	15%
Physiotherapy; Chiropractic; and other Non-Physician Treatment Services	16.1	16.8	4%	4%
Physician Services via Ministry of Health & Long Term Care	31.9	31.1	7%	8%
Hospital In/Out-Patient	38.0	40.3	9%	10%
Hearing Aid Devices and Services	40.2	40.8	9%	10%
Travel and Accommodations	22.2	24.3	5%	6%
Reports and Information	25.7	25.0	6%	6%
Medical Devices	20.8	20.6	5%	5%
Other*	41.5	-20.1	9%	-5%
TOTAL	**445.9**	**395.4**	**100%**	**100%**

*The 2016 figure reflects a liability adjustment of $59M based on the most recent estimates of amounts owing.

External Provider Expense Payments

Since the implementation of the Work Reintegration Program in November 2010, which focuses on delivering return to work services with internal oversight, there has been a significant decrease in the payments to external providers. Overall, the decrease is a reflection of the program's improved return to work outcomes for injured workers, and of fewer claims entering the system.

In 2016, Schedule 1 claims experienced a 15 per cent decrease in external provider payments compared with the prior year. Education and training continues to be the largest category, accounting for half of external provider payments in 2016.

7.6
External Provider Benefit Payments by Service Categories by Payment Year

Service Category	Benefit Payments ($ millions)		% of Benefit Payment	
	2015	2016	2015	2016
Assessments/Evaluations	4.2	5.6	12%	20%
Education/Training	18.9	14.3	56%	50%
Placement & Retention	3.2	2.8	9%	10%
Provider Related	0.0	0.0	0%	0%
Supplies & Equipment	2.3	1.5	7%	5%
Travel Related	4.7	3.9	14%	14%
Other	0.6	0.5	2%	2%
Total	**33.9**	**28.7**	**100%**	**100%**

2016 BY THE NUMBERS
FOCUS CHAPTER

FOCUS | Employer Size

This chapter profiles Schedule 1 and Schedule 2 employers by firm size, based on the number of full-time equivalent workers in these firms*. Small employers are firms with less than 20 workers; medium sized employers are firms with between 20 and 99 workers; and large employers include firms that have 100 or more workers as well as all Schedule 2 firms.

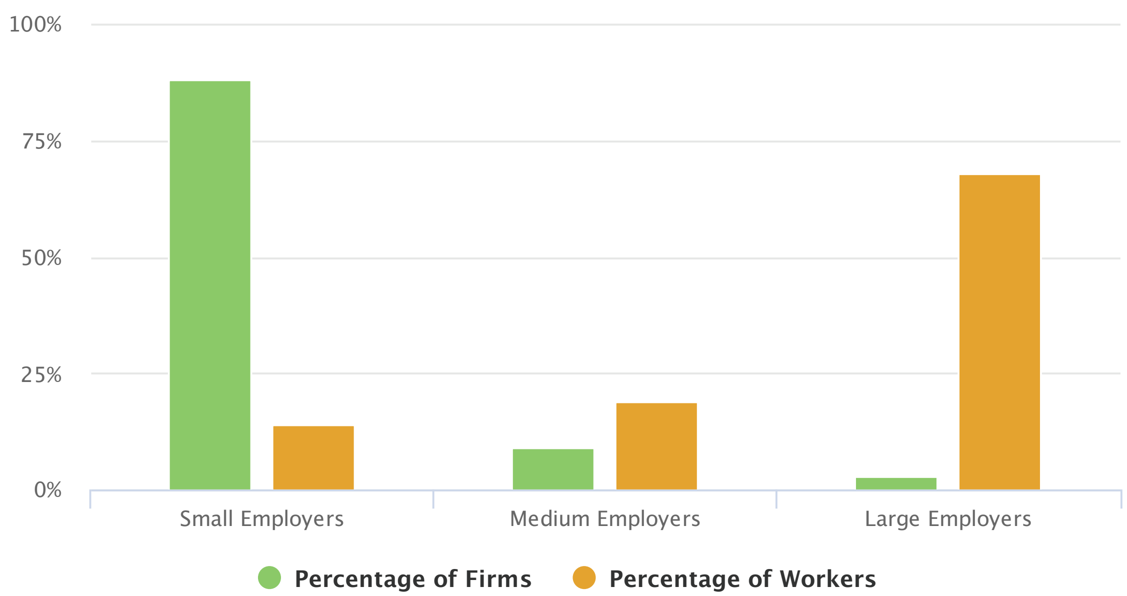
Overview

The majority of Ontario employers covered by the WSIB are small employers. In 2016, they represented approximately 88 per cent of employers covered by the WSIB , yet collectively accounted for only 14 per cent of workers covered.

In comparison, large employers accounted for the majority of workers covered by the WSIB. While representing 68 per cent of covered workers in 2016, large employers accounted for just 3 per cent of employers with WSIB coverage.

Among medium sized employers, the relationship observed between the proportion of employers and workers covered is more balanced. Medium sized employers represented 9 per cent of covered employers and 19 per cent of covered workers in 2016.

8.1
Percentage of Accounts and Workers in 2016 by Employer Size



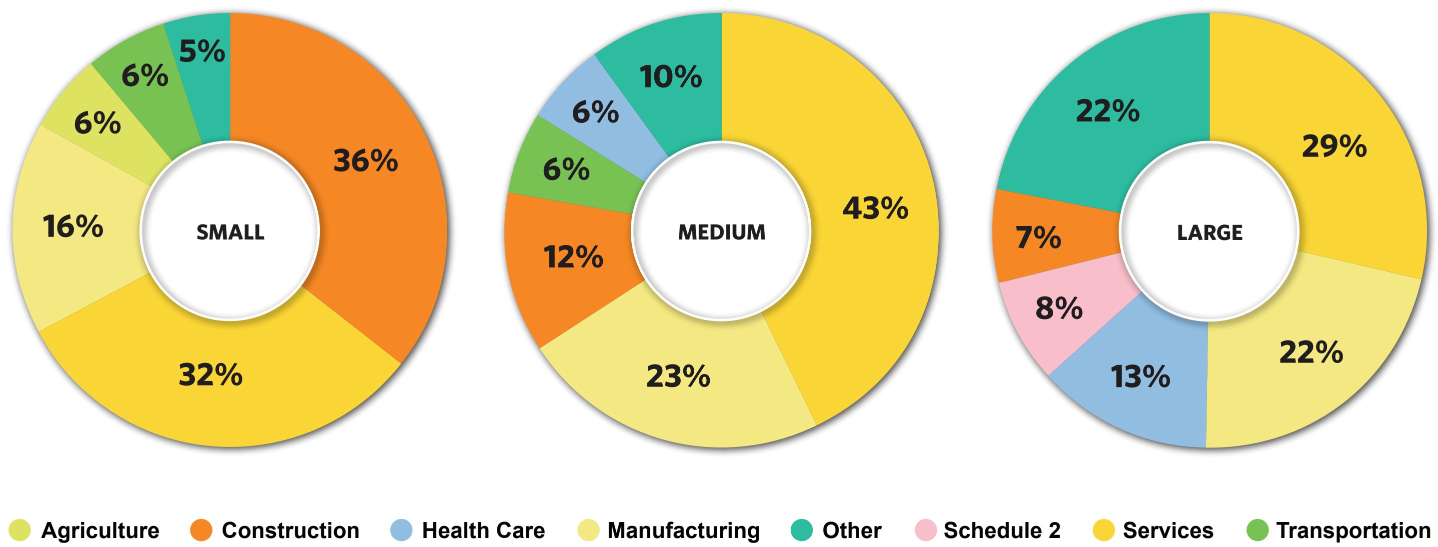
FOCUS | Employer Size

Industry Sectors

The leading industry sectors representing nearly 83 per cent of WSIB covered employers were services, construction and manufacturing. The services sector was a large component in all employer size bands representing 32 per cent of small employers, 43 per cent of medium sized employers, and 29 per cent of large employers in 2016.

Although construction was the top industry sector for small employers at 36 per cent, this was not the case for medium and large employers at 12 per cent and seven per cent, respectively. Conversely, the proportion of employers from the manufacturing sector was comparable for both medium and large employers at 23 per cent and 22 per cent, respectively, but lower for small employers.

8.2
2016 Employer Size by Leading Industry Sectors



FOCUS | Employer Size

Leading Lost Time Injury Characteristics

In 2016, sprains and strains were the most common nature of injury experienced by workers across all employer size bands. The leading cause of injury among workers for large employers was overexertion. In contrast, workers from small and medium sized employers were injured more often as a result of being struck by objects or equipment.

8.3
2016 Leading Lost Time Injury Characteristics

Employer Size	Leading Age Group	Leading Gender	Leading Occupation	Leading Nature of Injury	Leading Event	Leading Source	Leading Part of Body Injured
Small Employer	20-24	Male	Motor Vehicle And Transit Drivers	Sprains and strains	Struck by objects or equipment	Structures (including walkways; floors and buildings)	Lower back (lumbar; sacral; coccygeal regions)
Medium Employer	20-24	Male	Motor Vehicle And Transit Drivers	Sprains and strains	Struck by objects or equipment	Structures (including walkways; floors and buildings)	Lower back (lumbar; sacral; coccygeal regions)
Large Employer	50-54	Female	Assisting Occupations In Support Of Health Services	Sprains and strains	Overexertion	Persons (bodily motion or condition)	Lower back (lumbar; sacral; coccygeal regions)

FOCUS | Employer Size

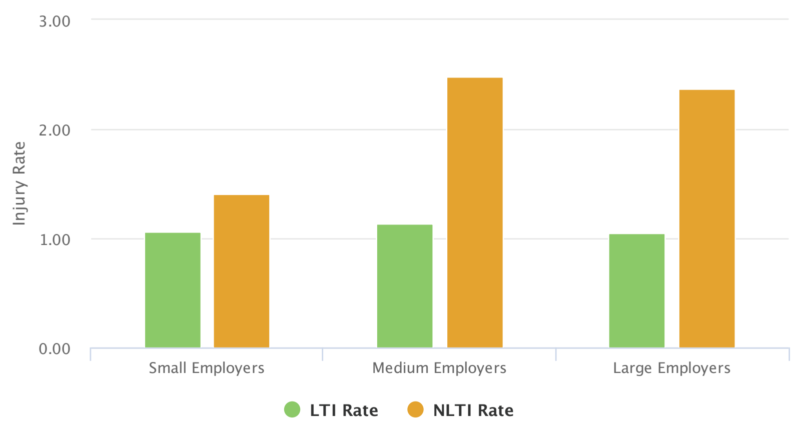
Injury Rates

The lost time injury (LTI) rate was comparable between small, medium, and large employers. In 2016, the LTI rate was the lowest for large employers at 1.05 LTIs per 100 workers compared to 1.13 for medium sized employers.

In contrast, the no lost time injury (NLTI) rate was significantly higher for medium and large employers than small employers. In 2016, the NLTI rate for small employers was 1.41 compared to medium sized employers at 2.48 and large employers at 2.37.

The NLTI to LTI injury rate gap was lowest for employers in the small size band and increases as employer size increases.

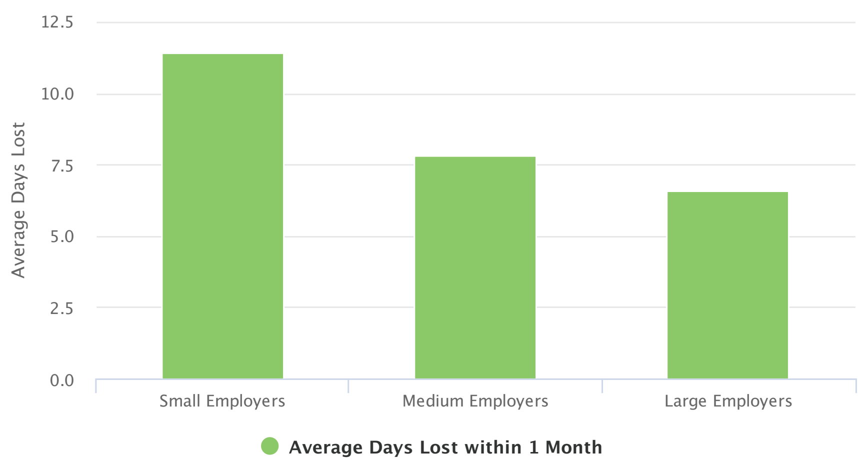
8.4
2016 Lost Time and No Lost time Injury Rates by Employer Size



Days Lost from Work

Workers from small employers lost more days from work within one month post injury or illness on average than workers from large employers. In 2016, the average days lost within one month was 11.4 for small employers and 6.6 for large employers.

8.5
2016 Average Days Lost from Work within 1 Month by Employer Size



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Highlights

The WSIB continues to enhance its programs and services and is developing new tools to provide improved service to employers and workers in Ontario so that they can improve the overall health and safety in their workplaces.

In the second quarter of 2017, the WSIB introduced a new recognition program called the Small Business Health and Safety Leadership Awards. This is our first award program intended specifically for small businesses in Ontario. The program demonstrates the WSIB's legislative mandate and strategic commitment to promote health and safety and leadership in the health and safety system. Small businesses registered with the WSIB are invited to self-nominate to win a financial award based on their leadership in the area of health and safety.

Our Workwell Program is a current service offering for employers that helps employers identify and address gaps in their health and safety management systems. The WSIB is developing a mobile version of the Workwell Evaluation Tool which will allow all employers, not just those engaged in Workwell, to be self-sufficient in evaluating their health and safety management systems and their return to work programs.

The WSIB will also be launching Compass later in 2017, an innovative and transparent online decision support tool that will provide employers and Ontarians access to data about health and safety in Ontario workplaces.

*Schedule 1 firms with no insurable earnings have been excluded as the number of full time equivalent workers cannot be calculated. Schedule 2 firms do not report insurable earnings. Therefore, the number of full time equivalent workers is an estimate based on data from Statistics Canada's Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours.

GLOSSARY

TERM	DEFINITION
Allowed Claims	Claims where entitlement to benefits has been authorized.
Average Days Lost	The average number of days lost for which wage loss benefits were paid for claims within 1 month, 3 months or 6 months after the injury/illness occurred.
Average Loss of Earnings (LOE) per Full Paid Day	Average amount paid for an entire day off work, adjusted for inflation.
Benefit Costs	Benefit Costs represent the total life to date costs associated with the claim. These costs include Loss of Earnings (including LOE covered by advances), Health Care, Labour Market Re-entry (LMR)/Work Re-Integration (WR), Non Economic Loss (NEL), Future Economic Loss (FEL), Worker pensions (including the capitalized values), burial expenses, bereavement counselling, dependent's lump sum and dependent's pension (including the capitalized values). Excluded are Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care costs.
Benefit Payments	Payments made to or on behalf of injured and ill workers. Includes Loss of Earnings (LOE), Workers' Pension, Health Care, Future Economic Loss (FEL), Survivor Benefits, External Providers and Non-Economic Loss (NEL). Excludes benefit liabilities and claims administration costs.
Benefit Payment Year	The year in which benefit payments were made.
Claim Rate	The number of lost time claims per 10,000 employed workers: (Number of Schedule 1 and 2 Allowed Lost Time Claims/Statistics Canada Employed Worker Census Count) x 10,000
Claims for Acute Exposures and Effects	Claims for acute exposures and effects describe medical conditions that arise immediately after exposure to a chemical, biological or physical agent in the workplace.
Claims for Chronic Exposures and Effects	Claims for Chronic Exposures and Effects involve medical conditions that develop gradually over time from prolonged or chronic exposures in the workplace.
Data Maturity	Data continues to be revised after the year has concluded as additional claims are reported and decisions on complex claims are made. The revision of data after the year has concluded is called "maturing". All data contained in this report 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.
District	Statistics Canada 2011 Census Divisions for the province of Ontario

GLOSSARY

TERM	DEFINITION
Employer	An employer means every person having in his, her or its service under a contract of service or apprenticeship another person engaged in work in or about an industry and includes: • A trustee, receiver, liquidator, executor or administrator who carries on an industry, • A person who authorizes or permits a learner to be in or about an industry for the purpose of undergoing training or probationary work, or • A deemed employer Coverage under the WSIA only applies to those employers: • whose operations are compulsorily covered by Schedules 1 or 2 of the Act, or • whose operations have been added to Schedule 1 of the Act by application, or • who have optional insurance only
External Provider Payments for Work Reintegration Program	These are payments associated with the reintegration program and represent payments to external agencies providing rehabilitation services, such as training programs to assist an injured worker's return to work and the costs of work transition assessments and plans, in the case of injured workers not returning to work with their pre-injury employer.
First Return to Work Specialist Referrals Within 12 Weeks	Cases with a first referral received by the Return to Work program within 12 weeks of either the case's date of injury or latest recurrence date.
Future Economic Loss Benefit Payment	Compensation to a worker, who was injured after January 1, 1990 and prior to January 1, 1998 and suffers a workplace injury resulting in a permanent impairment or temporary disability for 12 continuous months.
Health Care Payment	Payments made on behalf of an injured or ill worker for professional services provided by health care practitioners, hospitals and health facilities as well as the cost of drugs, attendant services, home or vehicle modifications, assistive devices and prostheses, extraordinary transportation costs to obtain health care and other measures to facilitate independent living and to improve the quality of an injured or ill worker's life.
High Impact Claims	High impact claims are allowed LTIs and fatalities that involve the lower back, shoulder or result from fractures which represent the three types of LTIs and fatalities with the highest life-time costs and average duration.
Industry Sector	The WSIB's operations are organized into 17 industry sectors (Schedule 2 is a separate industry sector).
Injury	A worker who sustains a personal injury by accident arising out of and in the course of his or her employment is entitled to benefits under the insurance plan.
Injury / Illness Year	Year of injury or illness is the year in which the injuries and illnesses occurred.

GLOSSARY

TERM	DEFINITION
Injury Event	Describes the manner in which the injury/disease was produced/inflicted and is based on the National Work Injuries Statistics Program (NWISP) coding standard (NWIS). This standard is based on the Canadian Standards Association (CSA) Z795-96 codes which allow for more detailed coding injury details.
Injury Source	The object, substance, exposure or bodily motion that directly produced or inflicted the injury/disease identified under Nature of Injury and is based on the National Work Injuries Statistics Program (NWISP) coding standard (NWIS). This standard is based on the Canadian Standards Association (CSA) Z795-96 codes which allow for more detailed coding injury details.
Labour Market Re-entry (LMR) Program	The Labour Market Re-entry (LMR) Program was introduced January 1, 1998 as part of Bill 99. LMR services were outsourced to primary service providers who provided assessments, LMR planning, and case management services. These primary service providers used a variety of secondary service providers (public, not for profit, and private) to deliver education and training programs. The WSIB established a new integrated return to work and LMR program in November 2010 called the Work Reintegration program.
Locked-In Claim	Those claims, with an injury/illness date on or after January 1, 1998 (Bill 99), where a final review of the loss of earnings benefit at 72 months post injury/illness has been completed and the benefit will continue to be paid to age 65, with few exceptions.
Long Latency Claims	Long latency claims can involve a delay of many years between the period of exposure to a disease-causing agent and the appearance of disease symptoms.
Loss Of Earning Benefit (LOE)	Wage loss benefits for time lost from work due to a work-related injury or illness occurring on or after January 1, 1998.
Lost Time Claim	A lost time claim is created when a worker suffers a work-related injury/disease which results in: • being off work past the day of accident • loss of wages/earnings, or • a permanent disability/impairment.
Lost Time Injury (LTI) Rate	Number of allowed lost-time injuries/illnesses per 100 derived full-time equivalent (FTE) workers for the injury year specified, where 100 FTE = 200,000 derived hours. [(Lost-time injuries/illnesses)/Derived hours]*200,000
Nature of Injury	The nature of injury or disease describes the principal physical characteristics(s) of the injury or disease. The principal physical characteristics of an injury/disease and based on the National Work Injuries Statistics Program (NWISP) coding standard (NWIS). This standard is based on the Canadian Standards Association (CSA) Z795-96 Coding of Work Injury or Disease Information coding standard which allow for more detailed coding injury details.
No Lost Time Claim	A no lost time claim results from a work-related injury where no time is lost from work, other than on the day of accident, but where health care is required. The health care costs resulting from the injury are paid by the WSIB.

GLOSSARY

TERM	DEFINITION
No Lost-time Injury (NLTI) Rate	Number of allowed no lost-time injuries/illnesses per 100 derived full-time equivalent (FTE) workers for the injury year specified, where 100 FTE = 200,000 derived hours. [(No lost-time injuries/illnesses)/Derived hours]*200,000
Non Locked-In Claim	Those claims, with an injury/illness date on or after January 1, 1998 (Bill 99), receiving loss of earnings benefits that may not be reviewed at the 72 month post injury/illness date.
Noise Induced Hearing Loss (NIHL)	NIHL is a permanent loss of hearing usually in both ears resulting from inner ear damage due to prolonged, continuous or intermittent hazardous noise exposure.
Non-Economic Loss Benefits (NEL)	Compensation paid to a worker who suffers a permanent impairment as a result of an injury or illness that occurred after January 1, 1990 and is based on 2 factors the severity of the permanent impairment and the age of the worker. All injury/illness types (lost-time and no lost-time) are included in this measure. Non-Economic Loss cannot be assessed until a worker has reached maximum medical recovery (MMR). As such NEL awards are typically awarded within 3 years of incident.
Occupation	A major grouping of occupations that are coded based on National Occupational Classification standards.
Occupational Disease Fatalities by Entitlement year	Allowed claims from workers who died of a work-related disease or condition for which entitlement to survivor benefits has been granted in the year specified. Excludes claims from workers who passed away while in receipt of 100% permanent disability (PD) benefits granted under a pre-1990 legislative framework.
Occupational Diseases	Occupational diseases are caused by exposure to physical, chemical, or biological agents in the workplace.
Other Benefit	Payments made to or on behalf of injured and ill workers. Includes situational payments such as Temporary Total and Temporary Partial for Bill 162 claims (accident dates between January 2, 1990 and December 31,1997) and pre-1990 claims.
Part of Body	The injured/disease part of body affected by an injury/disease and is directly linked to the nature of injury/disease which is based on the National Work Injuries Statistics Program (NWISP) coding standard (NWIS). This standard is based on the Canadian Standards Association (CSA) Z795-96 codes which allow for more detailed coding injury details.
Percentage of Workforce Covered	Percentage of the employed labour force that is covered under the WSIA.
Percentage Receiving Loss of Earnings Benefits	The percentage of injured or ill workers that continue to receive full or partial Loss of Earnings (LOE) benefits on the specified anniversary.

GLOSSARY

TERM	DEFINITION
Permanent Impairment	Any permanent physical or functional abnormality or loss (including disfigurement) which results from an injury, and any psychological damage arising from the abnormality or loss. A worker's degree of permanent impairment is expressed as a percentage of total permanent impairment of the whole person.
Registered Claims	Registered claims for injuries, illnesses or fatalities reported to the WSIB in the year (as some claims are registered with the WSIB after the year in which the injury, illness or fatality occurred) and includes all allowed, denied, abandoned and pending claims.
Registration Year	Total number of claims registered with the WSIB by year. Some claims are registered with the WSIB after the year in which the injury, illness or fatality occurred.
Return to Work Program (Work Reintegration Program)	The Work Reintegration program is a comprehensive and integrated approach to returning injured workers to employment. Early and ongoing support is provided to the workplace parties to create work reintegration plans. The focus is on return to the injury employer, and where that isn't possible, to provide high quality training and placement services that enable the worker to find a job with a new employer. The Work Reintegration program, launched in November 2010, integrates Return to Work and Work Transition programs.
Return to Work Specialist (RTWS)	Provide expert advice, vocational rehabilitation planning, and support workers and employers to coordinate work reintegration which may include accommodation and transition to a different job if necessary.
Statistics Canada - Labour Force Employment	Statistics Canada. Table 282-0008 - Labour force survey estimates (LFS), by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), sex and age group, annual (persons unless otherwise noted). (accessed: April 29, 2013)
Survivor Benefit Payment	Benefits payments provided to a spouse, dependent children and other dependents when an injured worker suffers a fatality in the workplace or as a result of an occupational disease. Benefits include lump sum payments, monthly payments, bereavement counselling and burial expenses.
Traumatic Fatalities by Year of Death	Allowed claims from workers who died of a work-related traumatic incident in the year specified. Excludes claims from workers who passed away while in receipt of 100% permanent disability (PD) benefits granted under a pre-1990 legislative framework.

GLOSSARY

TERM	DEFINITION
Work Transition (WT) Program	The Work Transition program replaced the outsourced Labour Market Re-entry (LMR) Program. Unlike the LMR program, Work Transition focuses first on helping the injured workers and employers find suitable and available work with the injury employer. The Work Transition Program provides new options to help workers remain with their employer including re-training and the alternative of part time employment in appropriate cases. When it is not possible for a worker to return to work with the injury employer, the Work Transition Program offers a broad range of services including high quality assessment, training and placement services to support workers to find a job with a new employer.
Work Transition Administrative Costs	Total administrative costs of the Work Transition Program.
Work Transition Plans Completed Resulting in Return to Work	Work Transition plans where the injured worker is employed at the conclusion of the plan. This measure excludes cases with prior Labour Market Re-entry plan services.
Work Transition Specialist (WTS)	Provide expert advice, vocational rehabilitation planning, and support workers and employers to co-ordinate work reintegration which may include accommodation and transition to a different job if necessary.
Work Transition/Labour Market Re-entry Plans Completed	Work Transition/Labour Market Re-entry plans where the injured worker is employed or employable at the conclusion of the plan.
Work Transition/Labour Market Re-entry Plans Completed Resulting in Return to Work	Work Transition plans where the injured worker is employed at the conclusion of the plan.
Work Transition/Labour Market Re-entry Program Costs	Totals costs by service category (Assessment Evaluations, Education/Training, Placement & Retention, Provider Related, Supplies & Equipment, Travel Related, and Other) for the Work Transition/Labour Market Re-entry programs.

GLOSSARY

TERM	DEFINITION
Worker's Pension Benefit Payment	Pensions for injured workers suffering a workplace injury prior to January 1, 1990 based on the degree of the injured worker's permanent disability.
WSIB Covered Employment Schedule 1	The number of full time equivalent workers is an estimate based on employer reported insurable earnings divided by the average hourly wage for the rate group divided by 2,000 hours, it is assumed a person works 2,000 hours per year.
WSIB Covered Employment Schedule 2	The number of full time equivalent workers is an estimate based on data from Statistics Canada's Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH).
WSIB Schedule 1	Schedule 1 employers are those for which the WSIB is liable to pay benefit compensation for workers' claims. Under the Workplace Safety and Insurance Act, Schedule 1 employers are required to pay premiums to the WSIB and are protected by a system of collective liability. Under this Act, the WSIB pays benefits to injured workers out of money pooled in the insurance fund it administered, and Schedule 1 employers are relieved of individual responsibility for actual accident costs.
WSIB Schedule 2	Schedule 2 employers are employers that self-insure the provisions of benefits under the WSIA. Schedule 2 employers are liable to pay all benefit compensation and administration costs for the workers' claims. The WSIB administers the payment of the benefits for workers of Schedule 2 employers and recovers the cost of these benefits plus administration fees from the employers.

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