

Table 1C Approximate Injury Rates by Year and by Broad Groups of the 1991 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC); Injury Years 1998-2007

Broad groups of the 1991 SOC	1998 Injury rate	1999 Injury rate	2000 Injury rate	2001 Injury rate	2002 Injury rate	2003 Injury rate	2004 Injury rate	2005 Injury rate	2006 Injury rate	2007 Injury rate	1998-2007 Injury rate
A Management	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6
B Business, Finance	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9
C Science and Related	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7
D Health	5.9	6.1	5.6	5.5	4.4	4.0	3.8	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.7
E Education, Government	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0
F Art, Culture, Sport	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2
G Sales and Service	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.3	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.7	3.2
H Trade, Transport	10.2	9.8	9.5	8.9	8.4	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.9	7.7	8.5
I Primary Industry	7.1	7.0	6.4	6.4	5.8	4.5	4.8	4.7	4.2	4.2	5.4
J Processing, Manufacturing, Utilities	14.0	14.1	11.9	10.4	9.3	8.9	8.7	9.5	9.6	8.5	10.4

- (1) The unit for the injury rate is 'number of claims per 100 estimated personyears where the claims are those where STD, LTD, or survivor benefits were awarded in the year of injury or in the first quarter of the following year. The personyears for the purpose of the injury rate have been estimated by combining Statistics Canada employment data with WorkSafeBC estimates of personyears.
- (2) The approximation introduced by the method of estimating personyears, and by the fact that the occupational classification of the claims has been done by WorkSafeBC whereas the occupational classification underlying the personyears has been done by Statistics Canada, means that the absolute levels of the injury rates may have some error. However, the trend in the injury rates will not be affected by these factors.