Statistics 2024

WORKSAFE BC

Key statistics

B.C.'s workers and employers

Provincial time-loss claims rate

2.03

Total prevention activity hours

316,557

285,553

Insured (registered) employers[1]

2.73 million

Workers covered

Claims

Injuries reported.. **142,297**

Claims first paid this year[2] **58,207**

Work-related death claims[3] **146**

Short-term disability claims[4] **50,545**

Occupational disease claims[2] **6,552**

Percentage of claims disallowed........................ **8.5%**

Days lost from work .... **4.04 million**

1 The total number of registered employers includes deposit account (self-insured) employers at December 31, 2024.

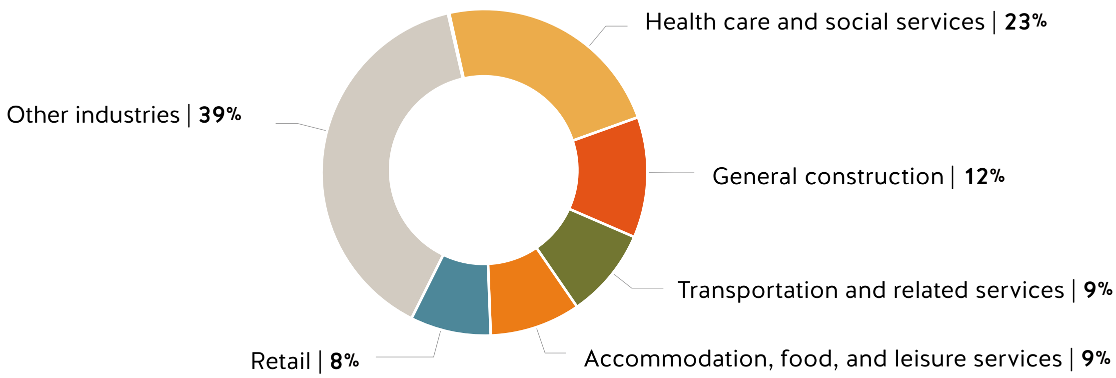
2 The total in this figure differs from the 95,346 claims cited in Figure 2.7 and cited on page 76 of the *2024 Annual Report and 2025–2027 Service Plan*, as those figures include health care–only claims. These statistics are based on short-term disability, long-term disability, and work-related death claims first paid in the year. Health care–only claims are not included.

3 These claims represent those accepted in the year, regardless of whether work-related death benefit payments have been made.

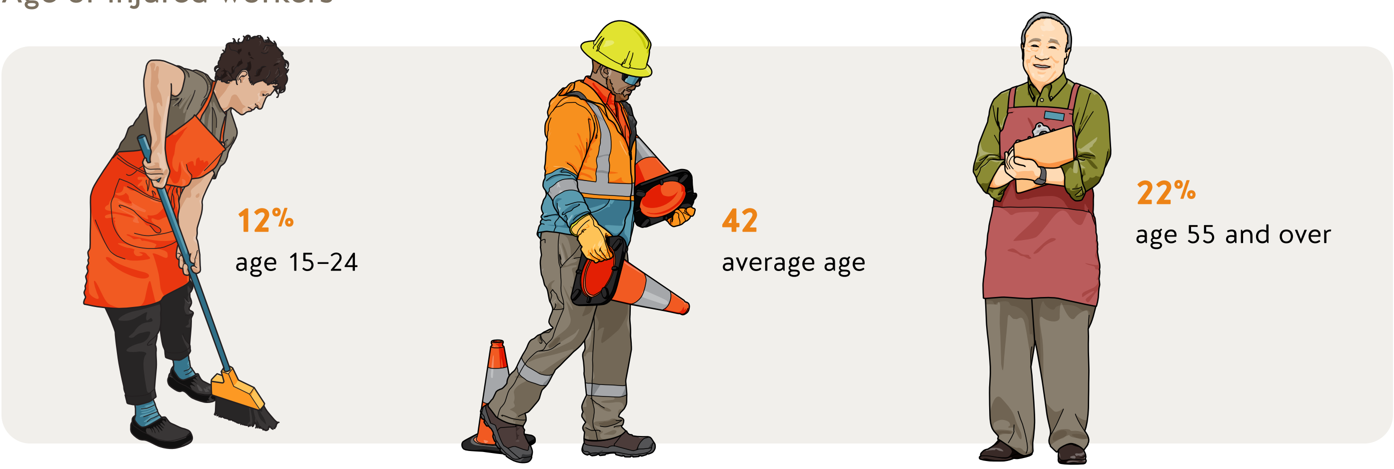
4 This count is based on claims where first payment has been made.

B.C.'s injured workers

Top five industries by number of injuries (all claim types)[1]



Age of injured workers[1]



1 These statistics are based on short-term disability, long-term disability, and work-related death claims first paid in the year. Health care–only claims are not included.

Contents

About this edition

This WorkSafeBC statistics report complements our **2024 Annual Report and 2025–2027 Service Plan** and highlights patterns of specific areas of injury through different perspectives. The data summarized in this report helps workers, employers, industry, and WorkSafeBC make more informed decisions about how to effectively manage workplace health and safety and proactively prevent work-related injury, disease, and death.

Ultimately, though, this publication serves as an important reminder that statistics are not simply numbers; at the source of every statistic is a person.

As our statistical data is readily available online, this edition of WorkSafeBC Statistics provides a compact overview, and has less comparison data than previous editions. For comparison of data year over year, please refer to our online tools by searching for “industry data” on **worksafebc.com**, or referring to **Statistics 2023**. Note that the numbering system of tables and charts has been revised for this edition and may not match numbers from previous publications.

The *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act* (FIPPA) requires a Privacy Impact Assessment to disclose or use information about sex at birth. As of publication, claims data on gender has not undergone a privacy impact assessment, and is not available for this edition of WorkSafeBC Statistics. Requests for this data can be made through WorkSafeBC’s **FIPP Office**.

The statistics in this book cover all industry sectors, subsectors, and classification units listed in the **2024 Classification and rate list**.

Accessing our statistics online

You can access detailed and up-to-date industry health and safety data by searching for “industry data” on worksafebc.com. There are several dashboards available, highlighting many different pieces of claims and health and safety data. Here are some of the key ones to start with:

- **Provincial overview**
- **Industry claims analysis: Claims with STD, LTD, or fatal**
- **Industry claim cost drivers**

Here are a few considerations to keep in mind as you navigate our online tools:

- Make use of the different filters on each of the tabs to find specific information by subsector, classification unit, employer size, health and safety association, and more.
- Some of the dashboards illustrate the same data in different ways. For example, the “Industry claims analysis” tabs on the “Provincial overview” dashboard show the data in a table format but the “Industry claims analysis” dashboard shows it in charts and graphs.
- Look at the top right-hand corner of each of the dashboards to see when the data was last updated.
- Right-click on datasets to show more functionality. For example, right-clicking on a graph or word cloud gives you the option to view the data as a table.

Work-related deaths and serious injury

Introduction

Given the life-changing consequences for workers and their families when serious injuries and work-related deaths occur, we strategically focus on preventing these injuries by targeting industries and risks most likely to cause serious harm. Our prevention initiatives continue to focus on ways to reduce and eliminate incidents resulting in serious injury and death.

Work-related deaths

For a more detailed look at the statistics in this section, see the **Work-related deaths: Data about workplace deaths in B.C.** interactive tool on the **Industry health & safety data** page on worksafebc.com. Focus your search by industry, subsector, classification unit, and employer size to see the data that is most relevant to you.

Figure 1.1. All reported fatalities and injuries, 2024

New injuries reported in 2024[1]	Fatalities occurring in 2024 and reported by March 31, 2025[2]	Fatalities as percentage of new injuries	Number of fatalities accepted as work-related death claims[3]	Number of accepted work-related death claims that were for workers on long-term disability[4]
142,297	197	0.14%	146	38

1 The count in this figure reflects a snapshot of the data as of February 3, 2025. The data in our online portals may show a different number because of claim consolidations.

2 The 146 work-related death claims accepted during the year cannot be compared to the 197 fatalities shown here, as some of the fatalities accepted in 2024 occurred and were reported in a prior year. In addition, some reported fatalities were not compensable. The 197 fatalities are categorized in figure 1.2. The 146 work-related death claims accepted in 2024 are broken down by subsector in figure 1.4.

3 Claims are rejected if the worker does not have WorkSafeBC coverage and disallowed when they are deemed unrelated to work.

4 Within accepted work-related death claims, a number of them are for workers who received long-term disability benefits who died from causes related to their compensable injuries or diseases.

Figure 1.2. Fatalities by category of injury or disease, 2024[1]

Category of injury or disease	Adjudication completed by March 31, 2025			Awaiting adjudication or application at March 31, 2025	Total fatalities occurring in 2024 and reported by March 31, 2025
	Allowed	Disallowed[2]	Rejected[3]		
Motor vehicle incident[4]	23	0	0	7	30
Other injury[5]	31	10	0	25	66
Asbestos exposure	36	0	0	1	37
Other disease	34	10	0	20	64
Total	**124**	**20**	**0**	**53**	**197**

1 All fatalities listed here occurred in 2024 and were reported by March 31, 2025; some incidents and exposures leading to those deaths occurred before 2024.

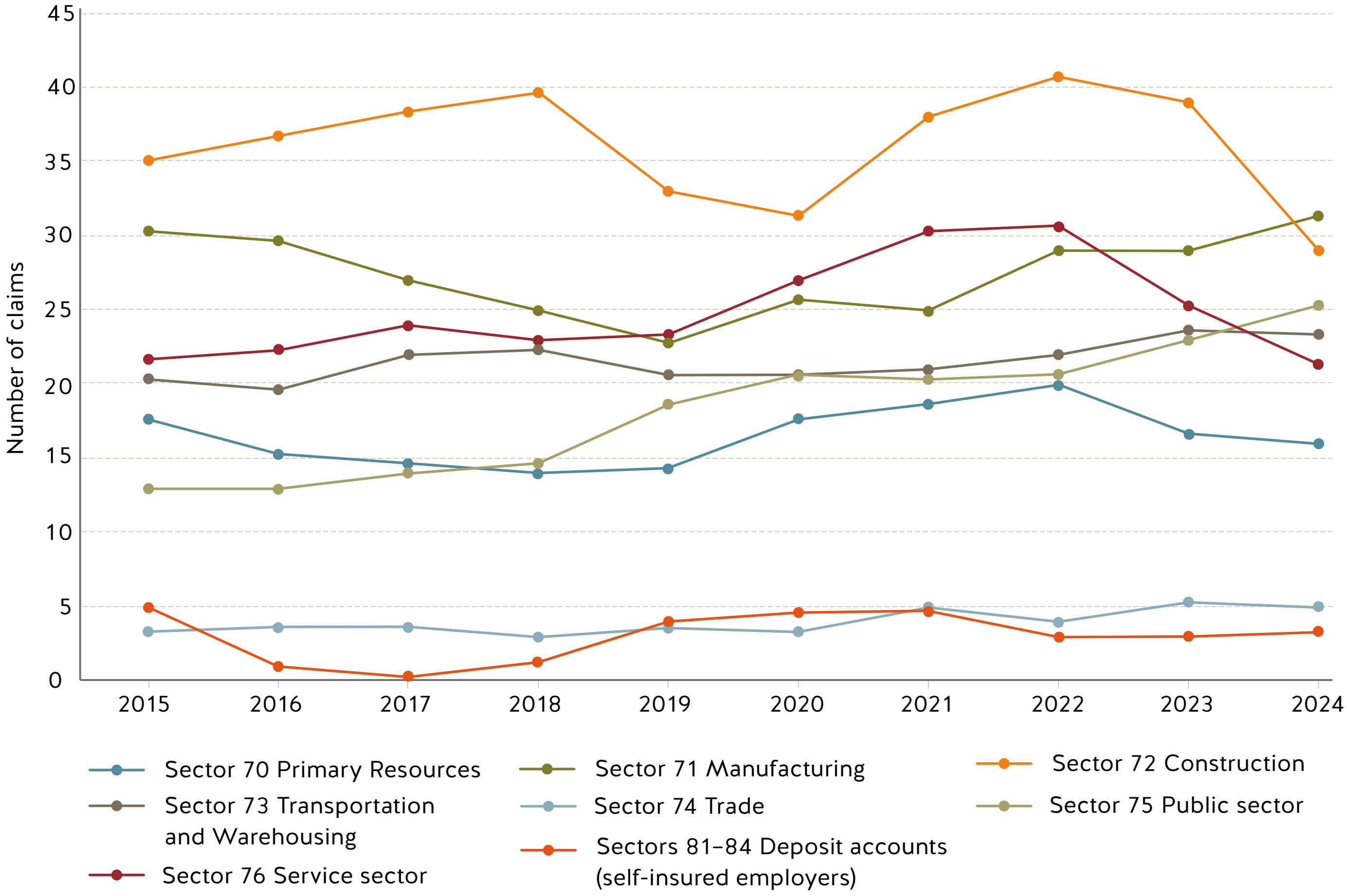
2 Disallowed claims are those deemed unrelated to work.

3 Claims are rejected if the worker does not have WorkSafeBC coverage. These claims were included in the "awaiting adjudication" column in previous versions of this figure.

4 Motor vehicle incident includes all vehicle incidents involving pedestrians.

5 The classification criteria for "Other injury" include, among others: incidents involving industrial vehicles (such as loaders, skidders, and forklifts), and deaths caused by a disease condition that is a compensable consequence of the original injury.

Figure 1.3. Work-related death claims by sector, 2015–2024[1]



1 Figures for 2015–2023 are centred on a three-year moving average. The 2024 average is based on a weighting of two-thirds being assigned to the 2024 actual result and one-third being assigned to the 2023 actual result.

Figure 1.4. Work-related death claims by subsector, 2015–2024[1,2]

Sector/ subsector[3]	Description	Year accepted 2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2015–2024
Sector 70 — Primary Resources												
7010	Agriculture	0	0	2	1	1	1	4	2	1	1	13
7020	Fishing	3	1	2	1	1	3	4	2	2	0	19
7030	Forestry	8	8	9	5	8	6	9	9	11	10	83
7040	Oil and Gas or Mineral Resources	5	6	2	7	3	6	7	3	6	3	48
	Total	**16**	**15**	**15**	**14**	**13**	**16**	**24**	**16**	**20**	**14**	**163**
Sector 71 — Manufacturing												
7110	Food and Beverage Products	0	4	1	1	0	2	1	0	4	0	13
7120	Metal and Non-metallic Mineral Products	11	13	10	7	15	13	16	7	22	13	127
7130	Petroleum, Coal, Rubber, Plastic, and Chemical Products	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	0	1	2	13
7140	Wood and Paper Products	15	11	17	8	6	8	9	14	11	12	111
7150	Other Products (not elsewhere specified)	0	0	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	8
	Total	**27**	**29**	**33**	**19**	**23**	**26**	**28**	**21**	**38**	**28**	**272**
Sector 72 — Construction												
7210	General Construction	24	27	43	30	30	29	28	48	34	23	316
7220	Heavy Construction	1	1	3	1	3	1	-1	3	2	0	14
7230	Road Construction or Maintenance	4	2	5	3	1	1	2	3	3	1	25
	Total	**29**	**30**	**51**	**34**	**34**	**31**	**29**	**54**	**39**	**24**	**355**

Sector/ subsector[3]	Description	Year accepted 2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2015–2024
Sector 73 — Transportation and Warehousing												
7310	Warehousing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
7320	Transportation and Related Services	13	24	22	20	25	17	20	25	20	24	210
	Total	**13**	**24**	**22**	**20**	**25**	**17**	**20**	**26**	**20**	**25**	**212**
Sector 74 — Trade												
7410	Retail	2	2	3	2	1	5	1	3	1	2	22
7420	Wholesale	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	2	4	18
	Total	**3**	**4**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**6**	**2**	**7**	**3**	**6**	**40**
Sector 75 — Public sector												
7530	Public Administration	11	19	9	14	21	21	20	20	22	27	184
Sector 76 — Service sector												
7610	Tourism and Hospitality	1	3	6	6	4	2	3	6	4	5	40
7620	Business Services	0	0	3	0	2	2	2	2	1	-1	11
7630	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	0	1	4	4	2	3	5	2	7	2	30
7640	Other Services (not elsewhere specified)	9	10	9	6	5	10	14	10	9	9	91
7650	Education	3	2	3	4	1	3	2	2	2	0	22
7660	Health Care and Social Services	2	4	0	2	1	3	6	4	3	2	27
7670	Utilities	3	3	1	1	5	4	2	4	2	1	26
	Total	**18**	**23**	**26**	**23**	**20**	**27**	**34**	**30**	**28**	**18**	**247**

Sector/ subsector[3]	Description	Year accepted 2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2015–2024
Sectors 81–84 — Deposit accounts (self-insured employers)												
8108	Canadian Pacific Railway Company	2	0	0	0	2	5	1	1	1	1	13
8110	Federal Government	1	0	-1	2	0	0	3	1	0	1	7
8209	BNSF Railway Company	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8310	Air Canada, Canadian National Railway Company, Via Rail Canada Inc.	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	4
8411	Government of the Province of British Columbia	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	4
	Total	4	0	-1	2	3	7	4	3	2	4	28
Section 240[4]												
240(1)(c)	Disaster Reserve	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
240(1)(d)	Enhancement Reserve	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other		1	0	-1	2	-1	0	0	4	3	0	8
Grand total		122	144	158	131	140	151	161	181	175	146	1,509

1 Claims accepted for work-related death benefits in 2015–2024. Some work-related death claims have been previously first paid for long-term disability benefits, such as claims for diseases like silicosis.

2 Starting in 2015, the methodology to calculate deaths identified as work-related was amended. The calculation accounts for work-related deaths in the year they are accepted. Previously, work-related deaths were counted in the year they were first paid.

3 If employers have been reclassified into a different subsector, then this data reflects the reclassification retroactively for all years. Some counts may have been revised slightly from counts published in WorkSafeBC's *Statistics 2023*.

4 The *Workers Compensation Act* was revised in 2019. The revision resulted in renumbering of the sections of the Act, which came into effect on April 6, 2020. This section uses those updated numbers.

Figure 1.5. Listing of work-related death claims accepted, 2024[1]

Below is a listing of work-related death claims accepted by WorkSafeBC in 2024, regardless of the year of injury or death. Claims that were received but not allowed are not included.

Subsector[2]	Description[3]	Year of death[4]	Occupation[3]	Age[5]	Incident description[6]
7010	Agriculture	2023	Egg farm worker	29	A worker was fatally injured after becoming caught in a chicken feeding machine.
7030	Forestry	2024	Aircraft maintenance engineer	31	A worker was involved in a float plane crash.
7030	Forestry	2024	Faller	58	A worker was falling a tree when a tree struck the worker on the back of the neck. Resulting quadriplegia and traumatic brain injury contributed to the worker's death years later from accidental drug toxicity.
7030	Forestry	2023	Forest firefighter	37	The pickup truck a worker was travelling in was involved in a head-on collision with a semi-truck.
7030	Forestry	2023	Forest firefighter	27	The pickup truck a worker was travelling in was involved in a head-on collision with a semi-truck.
7030	Forestry	2023	Forest firefighter	21	The pickup truck a worker was travelling in was involved in a head-on collision with a semi-truck.
7030	Forestry	2023	Forest firefighter	19	The pickup truck a worker was travelling in was involved in a head-on collision with a semi-truck.
7030	Forestry	2024	Yarding engineer	67	A worker developed mesothelioma as a result of asbestos exposure.
7030	Forestry	2023	Logging truck driver	56	A worker was removing binders from a load on logging truck when one of the logs came loose and struck the worker.
7030	Forestry	2023	Faller	71	A worker was falling a tree when a rotten tree fell and struck the worker in the back. Compensable paraplegia contributed to the worker's death years later due to septic shock.

Subsector[2]	Description[3]	Year of death[4]	Occupation[3]	Age[5]	Incident description[6]
7030	Forestry	2023	Logger	75	A worker was struck in the back by a log being moved by a grapple loader. Compensable injuries and a subsequent re-injury that led to a leg amputation contributed to the worker's death years later due to septic shock.
7040	Oil & Gas or Mineral Resources	2024	Heavy duty mechanic	68	A worker developed mesothelioma as a result of asbestos exposure.
7040	Oil & Gas or Mineral Resources	2024	Blaster	78	A worker had climbed on top of a powder truck to loosen some material. The truck moved forward and the worker fell 10 ft. to the ground. Compensable injuries contributed to the worker's later death due to complications of osteoarthritis.
7040	Oil & Gas or Mineral Resources	2023	Underground miner	44	A worker was remotely operating a concrete sprayer when the boom of the sprayer struck the worker, pinning them against a wall.
7120	Metal and Non-Metallic Mineral Products	2024	Smelter worker	75	A worker developed mesothelioma as a result of asbestos exposure.
7120	Metal and Non-Metallic Mineral Products	2024	Pipefitter	75	A worker developed asbestosis as a result of asbestos exposure.
7120	Metal and Non-Metallic Mineral Products	2011	Lift truck operator	75	A worker developed silicosis as a result of silica exposure. Compensable condition contributed to the worker's death years later due to a fall.
7120	Metal and Non-Metallic Mineral Products	2024	Millwright	85	A worker developed mesothelioma as a result of asbestos exposure. Compensable condition contributed to the worker's death years later through medical assistance in dying.
7120	Metal and Non-Metallic Mineral Products	2024	Production line machine operator	67	A worker developed Parkinson's disease as a result of exposure to trichloroethylene in the workplace. Compensable condition contributed to the worker's death years later due to a cardiac arrest.

Subsector[2]	Description[3]	Year of death[4]	Occupation[3]	Age[5]	Incident description[6]
7120	Metal and Non-Metallic Mineral Products	2024	Plater helper	87	A worker developed pleural disease as a result of asbestos exposure.
7120	Metal and Non-Metallic Mineral Products	2023	Wheel cleaner	64	A worker was working underneath a dump truck when the truck fell off the jack and fell on top of the worker. Resulting injuries contributed to the worker's death years later due to seizure disorder.
7120	Metal and Non-Metallic Mineral Products	2024	Machinist	79	A worker developed mesothelioma as a result of asbestos exposure.
7120	Metal and Non-Metallic Mineral Products	2024	Construction worker	81	A worker developed lung cancer as a result of asbestos exposure.
7120	Metal and Non-Metallic Mineral Products	2023	Oil and gas equipment assembly trainer	52	A worker fell 8–10 ft. from a ladder, striking their head on concrete below.
7120	Metal and Non-Metallic Mineral Products	2024	Production line assembly worker	79	A worker developed lung cancer as a result of asbestos exposure.
7120	Metal and Non-Metallic Mineral Products	2023	Cement plant worker	74	A worker developed mesothelioma as a result of asbestos exposure.
7130	Petroleum, Coal, Rubber, Plastic, and Chemical Products	2024	Plant maintenance worker	48	A worker developed leukemia as a result of exposure to benzene in the workplace. Compensable condition contributed to worker's later death due to pneumonia.
7130	Petroleum, Coal, Rubber, Plastic, and Chemical Products	2024	Commercial transport mechanic	73	While walking to their truck on a worksite, a worker slipped on the ice and fell, striking the back of their head on the ground. Resulting head injury contributed to the worker's death years later due to pancreatitis and small bowel obstruction.

Subsector[2]	Description[3]	Year of death[4]	Occupation[3]	Age[5]	Incident description[6]
7140	Wood and Paper Products	2024	Truck driver	57	A worker was loading a piece of mobile equipment into the back of a flatbed truck. The equipment overturned, striking the worker.
7140	Wood and Paper Products	2024	Millwright	72	A worker developed chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and lung disease as a result of regular exposure to wood dust, sulfur dioxide, chlorine gas, and other substances in the workplace. Compensable conditions contributed to the worker's death years later due to a heart attack.
7140	Wood and Paper Products	2024	Carpenter	91	A worker fell 20 ft. through an opening in the upper floor of a residential construction site. Resulting quadriplegia and other compensable conditions contributed to the worker's death years later due to a heart attack.
7140	Wood and Paper Products	2024	Pipefitter	54	A worker developed lung cancer as a result of exposure to asbestos and other substances in the workplace.
7140	Wood and Paper Products	2024	Equipment maintenance engineer	90	A worker developed mesothelioma as a result of asbestos exposure.
7140	Wood and Paper Products	2024	Pipefitter	83	A worker developed asbestosis and pleural disease as a result of asbestos exposure. Compensable condition contributed to the worker's death years later due to influenza.
7140	Wood and Paper Products	2023	Ironworker	82	A worker developed asbestosis and pleural disease as a result of asbestos exposure.
7140	Wood and Paper Products	2024	Pipefitter	92	A worker developed asbestosis and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) as a result of asbestos exposure. Compensable conditions contributed to the worker's death years later due to pneumonia and respiratory failure.
7140	Wood and Paper Products	2023	Carpenter	85	A worker developed mesothelioma as a result of asbestos exposure.

Subsector[2]	Description[3]	Year of death[4]	Occupation[3]	Age[5]	Incident description[6]
7140	Wood and Paper Products	2023	Heavy duty mechanic	73	A worker developed mesothelioma as a result of asbestos exposure. Compensable condition contributed to the worker's later death through medical assistance in dying.
7140	Wood and Paper Products	2024	Pipe insulator	83	A worker developed mesothelioma as a result of asbestos exposure.
7140	Wood and Paper Products	2024	Forklift operator	85	A worker developed mesothelioma as a result of asbestos exposure.
7150	Other Products (not elsewhere specified)	2023	Construction worker	51	A worker was exposed to carbon monoxide from running a generator while working in a residential building that was under construction.
7210	General Construction	2024	Carpenter	80	A worker fell 12 ft. from a flipping roof truss to the deck below while working at a residential construction site. Resulting paraplegia contributed to the worker's death years later through medical assistance in dying.
7210	General Construction	2024	Maintenance technician	32	A worker was cleaning the windows of a residential building using a telescopic window-washing brush. When repositioning to another area of the building, the pole struck an overhead power line and the worker was electrocuted.
7210	General Construction	2024	Plumber	84	A worker developed lung cancer as a result of asbestos exposure. Compensable condition contributed to the worker's later death through medical assistance in dying.
7210	General Construction	2024	Drywaller	60	A worker slipped and fell on a ramp that was slippery due to rain and snow, injuring their ankle. Complications of compensable injury contributed to the worker's death years later due to chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).

Subsector[2]	Description[3]	Year of death[4]	Occupation[3]	Age[5]	Incident description[6]
7210	General Construction	2024	Electrician	59	A worker contracted a streptococcal infection while at a work camp. Complications of compensable condition contributed to the worker's death a few days later due to necrotizing fasciitis and septic shock.
7210	General Construction	2024	Truck driver	69	The brakes on a worker's truck and trailer were not releasing, so the worker began to exit the truck to investigate. The truck started rolling backward and the worker fell from the truck and was run over by the front wheel.
7210	General Construction	2024	Refrigeration apprentice	17	A worker was pulling refrigeration lines through an exterior wall when a double-door entry unit fell, pinning the worker to the ground.
7210	General Construction	2024	Apprentice formwork carpenter	26	A worker climbed on top of a wall form that had been moved by a crane to rest against another wall. The crane's rigging caught on the edge of the wall form, causing the wall form to fall and crush the worker.
7210	General Construction	2024	Construction worker	40	A crane was lifting a flytable at a construction site. The flytable became detached and fell 27 floors, striking a worker who was standing on the ground.
7210	General Construction	2024	Heavy equipment operator	77	A worker was operating an excavator when a 70 lb rock flew in through the window and struck the worker in the lower body. Complications of surgery resulted in brain injury and contributed to the worker's death years later due to a hip fracture.
7210	General Construction	2024	Pipefitter	84	A worker was cleaning a metal pipe using an industrial lathe. The pipe became unbalanced and struck the worker in the head. Resulting brain injury contributed to the worker's death years later.

Subsector[2]	Description[3]	Year of death[4]	Occupation[3]	Age[5]	Incident description[6]
7210	General Construction	2024	Apprentice painter	80	A worker fell 15 ft. from a scaffolding, landing between two pipes. Resulting paraplegia contributed to the worker's death years later due to septicemia.
7210	General Construction	2024	Electrician	31	During poor road conditions, a worker's vehicle slid off the roadway and hit a snowbank. The worker exited the vehicle, walked down the highway, and was struck by a passing snowplow.
7210	General Construction	2024	Boilermaker	76	A worker developed asbestosis as a result of asbestos exposure. Compensable condition contributed to the worker's death years later through medical assistance in dying.
7210	General Construction	2024	Welder	81	A worker developed mesothelioma as a result of asbestos exposure. Compensable condition contributed to the worker's later death through medical assistance in dying.
7210	General Construction	2023	Roofing company owner	36	A worker fell 18 ft. from the roof of a residential building, landing on their head.
7210	General Construction	2024	Sign store owner	61	A 3,000 lb scissor lift rolled over a worker's foot. Compensable injury and later amputation of their lower leg contributed to the worker's death years later due to cardiogenic shock from a streptococcal infection.
7210	General Construction	2024	Floor layer	87	A worker developed mesothelioma as a result of asbestos exposure.
7210	General Construction	2021	Heavy equipment operator	64	While travelling on a forest service road for work, a worker's vehicle left the road and fell down an embankment.
7210	General Construction	2024	Refrigeration technician	86	A worker developed lung cancer as a result of exposure to fumes and other substances in the workplace.
7210	General Construction	2022	Cement finisher	58	A worker was involved in a motor vehicle incident while driving between worksites. The worker died due to complications from blunt force trauma.
7210	General Construction	2024	Asbestos removal worker	55	A worker developed mesothelioma as a result of asbestos exposure.

Subsector[2]	Description[3]	Year of death[4]	Occupation[3]	Age[5]	Incident description[6]
7210	General Construction	2024	Concrete finisher	63	A worker struck their head on a concrete chute while at work. Complications from the compensable injury contributed to the worker's death years later due to pneumonia.
7230	Road Construction or Maintenance	2022	Asphalt paving worker	61	A worker developed lung cancer as a result of regular exposure to asphalt fumes.
7310	Warehousing	2023	Recycling truck driver	73	A large metal cart that was being lifted by a loader became stuck on a loading dock. The worker attempted to push the cart and it fell on them. Resulting brain injury contributed to the worker's death years later due to a heart attack.
7320	Transportation and Related Services	2024	Deckhand	81	A worker developed mesothelioma and pleural disease as a result of asbestos exposure.
7320	Transportation and Related Services	2024	Log and gravel truck driver	70	While driving a logging truck, a worker began choking on food. The worker lost consciousness, the truck rolled over, and the load shifted forward into the cab. Compensable conditions contributed to the worker's death years later due to a heart attack.
7320	Transportation and Related Services	2024	Locomotive engineer	64	A worker developed mesothelioma as a result of asbestos exposure.
7320	Transportation and Related Services	2024	Boilermaker	86	A worker developed lung cancer and pleural disease as a result of asbestos exposure.
7320	Transportation and Related Services	2024	Helicopter pilot	28	A worker was involved in a helicopter crash.
7320	Transportation and Related Services	2024	Long haul truck driver	46	A worker's truck collided with the cab of a semi-trailer that had jackknifed into oncoming traffic on the highway.
7320	Transportation and Related Services	2024	Truck driver	24	A worker's semi-trailer drove over rocks on the highway, which caused the truck to jackknife into oncoming traffic. The cab of the worker's truck was struck by another truck.

Subsector[2]	Description[3]	Year of death[4]	Occupation[3]	Age[5]	Incident description[6]
7320	Transportation and Related Services	2022	Pipeline inspector	58	A worker was driving on the highway to a worksite. A rock flew up from a passing vehicle, went through the worker's windshield, and struck the worker in the face. The worker's truck left the roadway and drove into a field.
7320	Transportation and Related Services	2022	Oil and gas tank truck driver	54	A worker was driving an oil and gas tank truck filled with petroleum distillate. While trying to negotiate a turn, the truck struck a concrete barrier, tipped over, and ignited.
7320	Transportation and Related Services	2024	Tow truck driver	56	While towing a truck on the highway, a worker's truck rear-ended a semi-trailer, crushing the cab of the worker's vehicle.
7320	Transportation and Related Services	2024	Truck driver	43	A worker was a passenger in a commercial truck that was involved in a head-on collision with another truck on the highway. The engine of the worker's truck caught fire, and the worker was unable to exit the vehicle.
7320	Transportation and Related Services	2024	Long haul truck driver	25	A worker was turning left and struck the concrete barrier of a bridge. The truck went over the barrier and fell into the channel below.
7320	Transportation and Related Services	2023	Truck driver	32	A worker had stopped at a gas station while driving for work. While crossing the street, the worker was struck by a vehicle.
7320	Transportation and Related Services	2023	Truck driver	54	While driving on the highway, a worker hit a patch of black ice. The worker's vehicle left the roadway and rolled over.
7320	Transportation and Related Services	2024	Semi truck driver	41	A worker's truck was making a left turn when an oncoming vehicle ran a red light and struck the cab of the worker's truck. The worker was thrown from the vehicle.
7320	Transportation and Related Services	2023	Flight instructor	42	A worker was involved in a plane crash.
7320	Transportation and Related Services	2024	Truck driver	47	A worker's semi-truck left the roadway, drove over a cement barrier, and struck a group of trees.

Subsector[2]	Description[3]	Year of death[4]	Occupation[3]	Age[5]	Incident description[6]
7320	Transportation and Related Services	2024	Truck driver	57	A worker was involved in a head-on collision when a semi-truck crossed the centre line. The load that the worker's truck was carrying shifted forward and crushed the cab of the vehicle.
7320	Transportation and Related Services	2024	Courier driver	75	A worker's vehicle was involved in a collision with another vehicle. Compensable injuries contributed to the worker's death months later due to septic shock.
7320	Transportation and Related Services	2024	Helicopter pilot	63	A worker was involved in a helicopter crash.
7320	Transportation and Related Services	2024	Short haul truck driver	42	Two semi-trucks had been involved in a motor vehicle incident on a highway and a worker's truck collided with the two vehicles.
7320	Transportation and Related Services	2023	Truck driver	41	A worker's semi-truck was involved in a head-on collision with another truck when the other vehicle crossed the centre line on the highway. The worker's truck caught fire and fell down an embankment. The worker was unable to escape from the cab.
7320	Transportation and Related Services	2023	Transloading worker	53	A worker walked into the restricted area of a loading bay to tend to a container door that was stuck, and was pinned against the loading dock by a reversing transport truck.
7320	Transportation and Related Services	2023	Pilot car operator	71	A worker was involved in a head-on collision on a highway.
7410	Retail	2024	Toy store worker	15	A worker was struck by a vehicle while crossing a busy crosswalk to pick up supplies for work.
7410	Retail	2023	Building supply yard worker	60	While throwing a strap over a load on a flatbed truck, a worker slipped and fell to the ground. Compensable spinal injury contributed to the worker's death years later due to pneumonia.

Subsector[2]	Description[3]	Year of death[4]	Occupation[3]	Age[5]	Incident description[6]
7420	Wholesale	2024	Truck driver	32	A worker's semi-truck entered a corner too quickly and while trying to correct, flipped over into the oncoming lane and struck another vehicle.
7420	Wholesale	2024	Truck driver	28	A worker was a passenger in a semi-truck. The truck entered a corner too quickly and while trying to correct, flipped over into the oncoming lane and struck another vehicle. The worker was thrown back in the trailer and buried by cargo.
7420	Wholesale	2024	Assistant sales manager	70	A worker fell in a parking lot, striking their head on concrete. Resulting brain injury contributed to the worker's later death due to pneumonia.
7420	Wholesale	2022	Customer service manager	54	A worker contracted COVID-19 as a result of exposure in the workplace.
7530	Public Administration	2024	Firefighter	84	A worker developed leukemia as a result of regular exposure to toxins at fire scenes.
7530	Public Administration	2024	Firefighter	72	A worker developed mesothelioma as a result of regular exposure to toxins at fire scenes. Compensable condition contributed to the worker's later death through medical assistance in dying.
7530	Public Administration	2024	Volunteer firefighter	70	A worker developed colon cancer as a result of regular exposure to toxins at fire scenes.
7530	Public Administration	2024	Firefighter	59	A worker developed brain cancer as a result of regular exposure to toxins at fire scenes.
7530	Public Administration	2024	Firefighter	80	A worker developed bladder cancer as a result of regular exposure to toxins at fire scenes. Compensable condition contributed to the worker's death years later through medical assistance in dying.
7530	Public Administration	2023	Fire captain	76	A worker developed esophageal cancer as a result of regular exposure to toxins at fire scenes. Compensable conditions contributed to the worker's later death through medical assistance in dying.

Subsector[2]	Description[3]	Year of death[4]	Occupation[3]	Age[5]	Incident description[6]
7530	Public Administration	2023	Firefighter	38	A worker experienced an aggravation of existing cardiomyopathy as a result of regular exposure to toxins at fire scenes.
7530	Public Administration	2021	Fire chief	71	A worker developed skin cancer as a result of regular exposure to toxins at fire scenes.
7530	Public Administration	2024	Firefighter	73	A worker developed prostate cancer as a result of regular exposure to toxins at fire scenes.
7530	Public Administration	2023	Custodial guard	51	A worker developed psychological conditions as a result of witnessing multiple traumatic incidents. Compensable conditions contributed to the worker's later death due to suicide.
7530	Public Administration	2024	Assistant fire chief	63	A worker developed brain cancer as a result of regular exposure to toxins at fire scenes. Compensable condition contributed to the worker's death years later through medical assistance in dying.
7530	Public Administration	2024	Fire captain	74	A worker developed bladder cancer as a result of regular exposure to toxins at fire scenes.
7530	Public Administration	2024	Volunteer firefighter	61	A worker developed colon cancer as a result of regular exposure to toxins at fire scenes.
7530	Public Administration	2023	Director of corporate services	35	A worker contracted hantavirus due to exposure to rodent debris in the workplace.
7530	Public Administration	2024	Firefighter	59	A worker developed gallbladder cancer as a result of regular exposure to toxins at fire scenes. Compensable condition contributed to the worker's later death through medical assistance in dying.
7530	Public Administration	2024	Firefighter	72	A worker developed brain cancer as a result of regular exposure to toxins at fire scenes.
7530	Public Administration	2024	Firefighter	44	A worker developed a psychological condition as a result of regularly responding to calls for traumatic incidents. Compensable conditions contributed to the worker's death years later due to suicide.

Subsector[2]	Description[3]	Year of death[4]	Occupation[3]	Age[5]	Incident description[6]
7530	Public Administration	2024	Fire chief	93	A worker developed coronary artery disease as a result of regular exposure to toxins at fire scenes.
7530	Public Administration	2023	Volunteer firefighter	66	A worker developed pancreatic cancer as a result of regular exposure to toxins at fire scenes.
7530	Public Administration	2024	Volunteer firefighter	58	A worker developed skin cancer as a result of regular exposure to toxins at fire scenes.
7530	Public Administration	2024	Firefighter	66	A worker developed esophageal cancer as a result of regular exposure to toxins at fire scenes. Compensable condition contributed to the worker's later death through medical assistance in dying.
7530	Public Administration	2023	Lifeguard	65	A worker developed a lung infection as a result of exposure in the workplace. Complications of compensable condition contributed to the worker's death years later.
7530	Public Administration	2023	Volunteer firefighter	67	A worker developed colon cancer as a result of regular exposure to toxins at fire scenes. Compensable condition contributed to the worker's later death due to liver failure.
7530	Public Administration	2023	Firefighter	88	A worker developed bladder cancer as a result of regular exposure to toxins at fire scenes. Compensable condition contributed to the worker's death years later through medical assistance in dying.
7530	Public Administration	2024	Volunteer firefighter	66	A worker developed lung cancer as a result of regular exposure to toxins at fire scenes.
7530	Public Administration	2024	Firefighter	80	A worker developed lung cancer as a result of regular exposure to toxins at fire scenes.
7530	Public Administration	2024	Firefighter	73	A worker developed prostate cancer as a result of regular exposure to toxins at fire scenes.
7610	Tourism and Hospitality	2018	Motel owner	59	A worker was murdered by another worker.

Subsector[2]	Description[3]	Year of death[4]	Occupation[3]	Age[5]	Incident description[6]
7610	Tourism and Hospitality	2024	Heliskiing instructor	35	A worker was involved in a helicopter crash.
7610	Tourism and Hospitality	2024	Ski instructor	19	A worker was leading a ski lesson and struck a tree.
7610	Tourism and Hospitality	2024	Big game guide	82	A worker was in a tree spotting for game. When descending, a branch broke and the worker fell to the ground. Resulting tetraplegia contributed to the worker's death years later due to bowel obstruction.
7630	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	2023	Construction firm owner	86	While opening a filing cabinet, a worker lost balance and fell backward, hitting their head on a credenza. Compensable injuries contributed to the worker's death through medical assistance in dying.
7630	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	2023	Land surveyor	82	A worker developed mesothelioma as a result of asbestos exposure.
7640	Other Services (not elsewhere specified)	2024	Industrial laundry shuttle driver	67	A worker was loading a 400 lb cart onto a truck when the cart fell, striking the worker. Resulting brain injury contributed to the worker's death years later due to renal cancer.
7640	Other Services (not elsewhere specified)	2024	Mechanic	61	A worker developed lung cancer as a result of asbestos exposure.
7640	Other Services (not elsewhere specified)	2023	Security guard	77	A worker was attempting to fix a large rolling chain-link gate that had been jammed open when the gate fell onto the worker.
7640	Other Services (not elsewhere specified)	2024	Welder	84	A worker developed asbestosis as a result of asbestos exposure. Compensable condition contributed to the worker's death years later due to respiratory failure.
7640	Other Services (not elsewhere specified)	2023	Mechanic	71	A worker developed mesothelioma as a result of asbestos exposure.

Subsector[2]	Description[3]	Year of death[4]	Occupation[3]	Age[5]	Incident description[6]
7640	Other Services (not elsewhere specified)	2024	Assembly line worker	79	A worker developed mesothelioma as a result of asbestos exposure.
7640	Other Services (not elsewhere specified)	2024	Vehicle modification firm owner	46	A worker was fatally shot by a customer after an altercation.
7640	Other Services (not elsewhere specified)	2024	Antiques restoration and sales worker	84	A worker developed mesothelioma as a result of asbestos exposure.
7640	Other Services (not elsewhere specified)	2022	Care facility owner	68	A worker was found unresponsive at the workplace after falling down stairs.
7640	Other Services (not elsewhere specified)	2024	Automotive technician	73	A worker developed mesothelioma as a result of asbestos exposure.
7660	Health Care and Social Services	2018	Community pharmacist	38	A worker developed a bacterial infection as a result of exposure to an infected patient and died a few days later due to epiglottitis.
7660	Health Care and Social Services	2024	Community support worker	49	While driving on the highway to drop off clients, a worker's vehicle was involved in a head-on collision with a pickup truck. The worker's vehicle rolled and landed in a ditch.
7670	Utilities	2024	Power engineer	74	A worker developed mesothelioma as a result of asbestos exposure. Compensable condition contributed to the worker's later death through medical assistance in dying.
8108	Other	2024	Foundry worker	79	A worker developed mesothelioma as a result of asbestos exposure.
8110	Other	2023	Correctional officer	48	A worker suffered a back injury and developed a psychological condition after responding to a call for an unresponsive inmate. Compensable conditions contributed to the worker's death years later due to liver disease.

Subsector[2]	Description[3]	Year of death[4]	Occupation[3]	Age[5]	Incident description[6]
8310	Other	2024	Railway track maintainer	36	A worker's pickup truck was involved in a head-on collision with a semi-truck on a highway, and both vehicles caught fire.
8411	Other	2024	Firefighter	80	A worker developed prostate cancer as a result of regular exposure to toxins at fire scenes. Compensable condition contributed to the worker's death years later due to chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and respiratory failure.

1 This figure provides a description of the claims accepted for work-related death benefits in 2024, disregarding any payments.

2 The number of work-related death claims by subsector that can be derived from this figure differs slightly from that in figure 1.4. Figure 1.4 reflects +1 and -1 counts pertaining to some claims accepted in years before 2024 and transferred between subsectors in 2024.

3 In general, the listed occupation and industry pertain to the worker's employment at the time of the incident. However, for diseases that have a long latency period, the worker may have been exposed to the disease at multiple employment sites, the listed occupation and industry are based on the employment that is deemed to be the most significant contributor.

4 For some claims, the compensable consequence that resulted in the death of the worker happened years after the original injury.

5 Age of worker at time of death.

6 The information reported for each death in the listing — including the incident description — is primarily based on claim documents. These documents are not detailed investigation reports.

Figure 1.6. Work-related death claims by age group at time of death and category of disease or injury, 2024

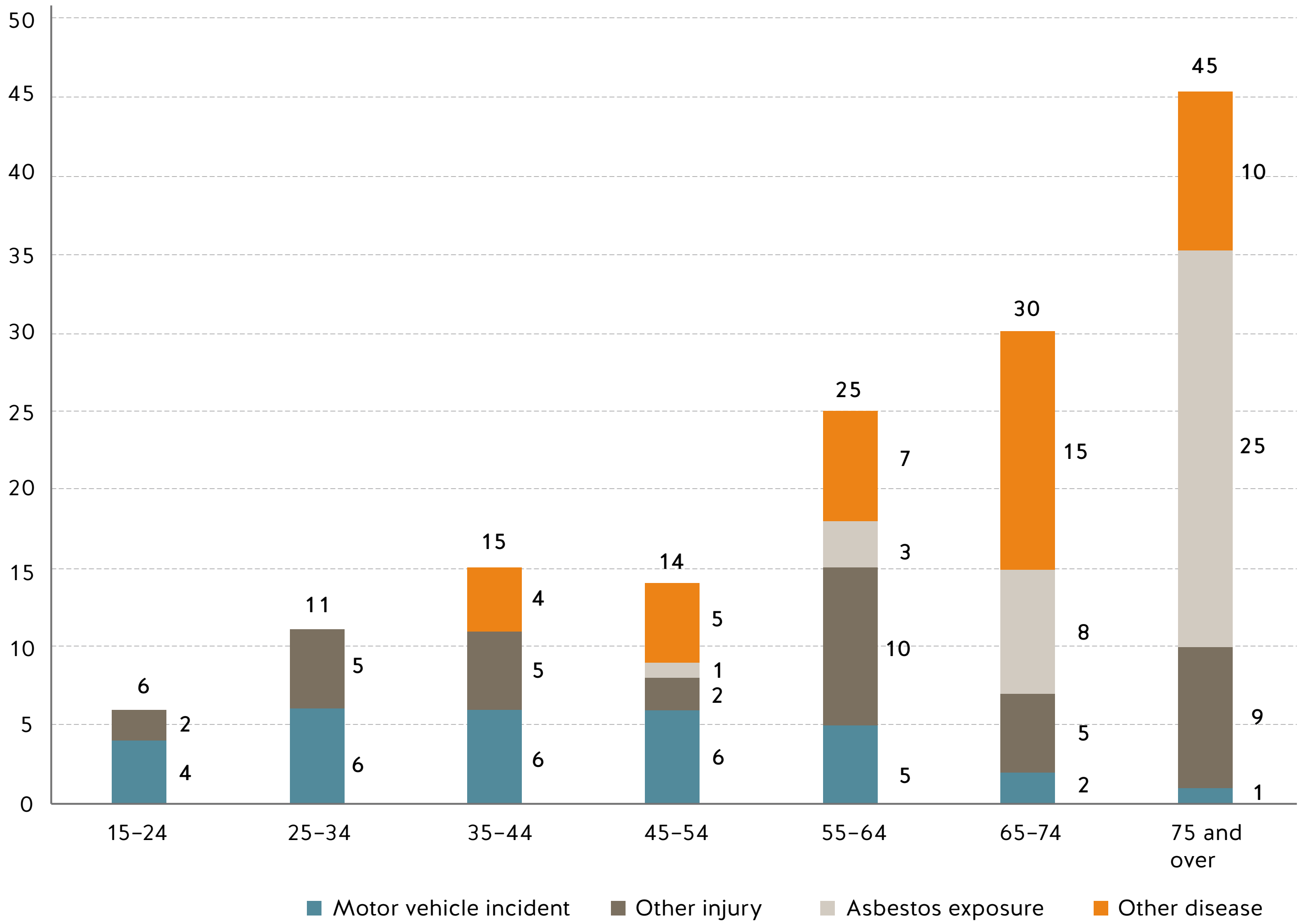
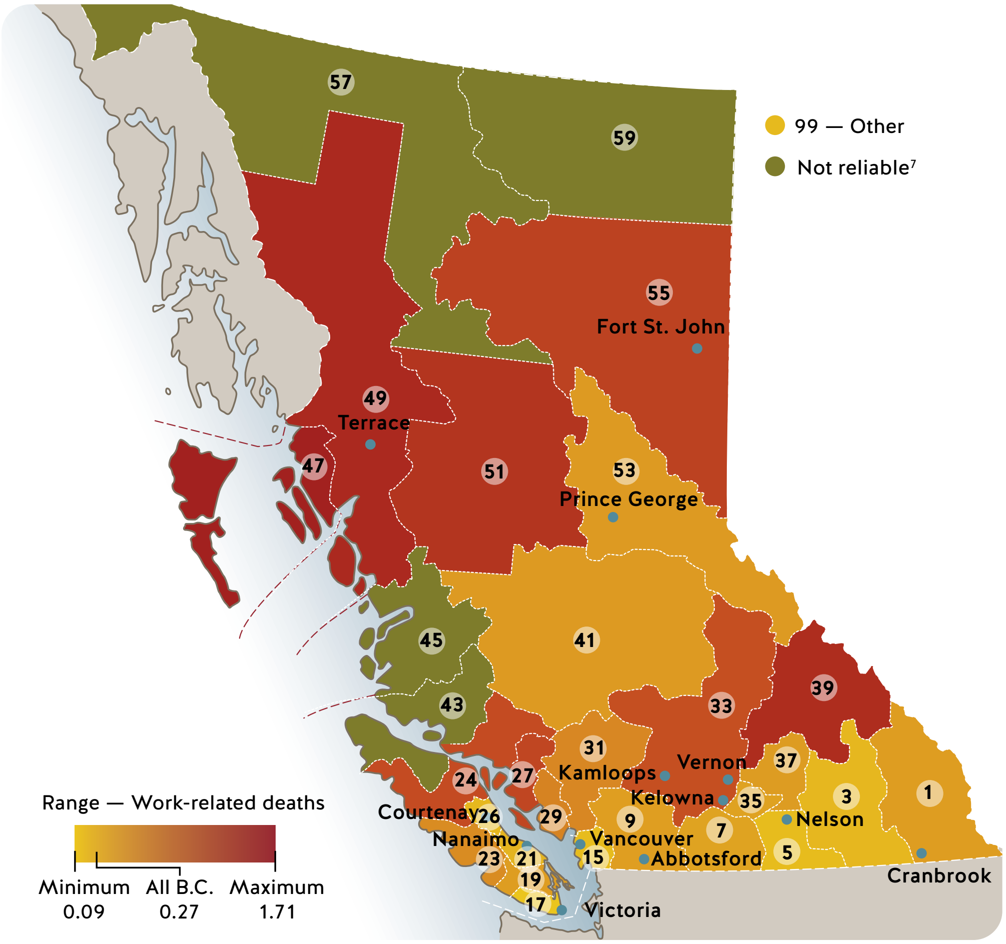


Figure 1.7. Rate of accepted claims for single-incident work-related deaths by regional district, 2020–2024[1–7]



Regional district No.	Description
1	East Kootenay
3	Central Kootenay
5	Kootenay Boundary
7	Okanagan–Similkameen
9	Fraser Valley
15	Greater Vancouver
17	Capital
19	Cowichan Valley
21	Nanaimo
23	Alberni–Clayoquot
24	Strathcona
26	Comox Valley
27	Powell River
29	Sunshine Coast
31	Squamish–Lillooet
33	Thompson–Nicola
35	Central Okanagan
37	North Okanagan
39	Columbia–Shuswap
41	Cariboo
43	Mount Waddington
45	Central Coast
47	Skeena–Queen Charlotte
49	Kitimat–Stikine
51	Bulkley–Nechako
53	Fraser–Fort George
55	Peace River
57	Stikine
59	Northern Rockies

1 The single incident accepted work-related death rate by 10,000 person years was 0.27 for All-BC between 2020 and 2024. Person-years are based on estimated number of workers. To calculate these estimates, the person years have been allocated based on an even distribution between employer operating-location CUs active in the period.

2 Accepted claims for single-incident work-related deaths are primarily coded based on incident location.

3 Accepted claims for single-incident work-related deaths include motor vehicle incidents and other injuries, and exclude work-related disease claims e.g., asbestosis, silicosis, and other disease-related deaths.

4 Industry mix may contribute to the differences between regional districts, as the time-loss claims rate differs between industries.

5 The regional districts in this figure are based on Statistics Canada's 2011 census divisions. Note that these census divisions differ from the regional districts currently used by the Province of British Columbia.

6 Regional Districts 43 (Mount Waddington), 45 (Central Coast), 57 (Stikine), and 59 (Northern Rockies) have a very low volume of person years and the above measure is not considered reliable.

7 Data presented is not comparable to prior years as the information has been changed from a claim count to a rate. The five-year range provides a more reliable and better representation than a single year as the annual number of work-related deaths by regional district is low and infrequent. Likewise, the worker population (person-years) is more stable over five years, than in a one-year timeframe.

Serious injury

A serious injury is a significant life-altering event that endangers a worker's life or results in a permanent injury. Serious injuries include deaths, traumatic injuries that are life threatening or that result in a loss of consciousness, and incidents such as chemical exposures, heat stress, and cold stress which are likely to result in a life-threatening condition or cause permanent injury or significant physical impairment.

For a deeper dive in serious injury statistics, including a look at statistics by region, please visit our **Industry health & safety data dashboards** at worksafebc.com.

Figure 1.8. Provincial time-loss claims rate and time-loss claims rate for serious injuries, 2015–2024[1,2]

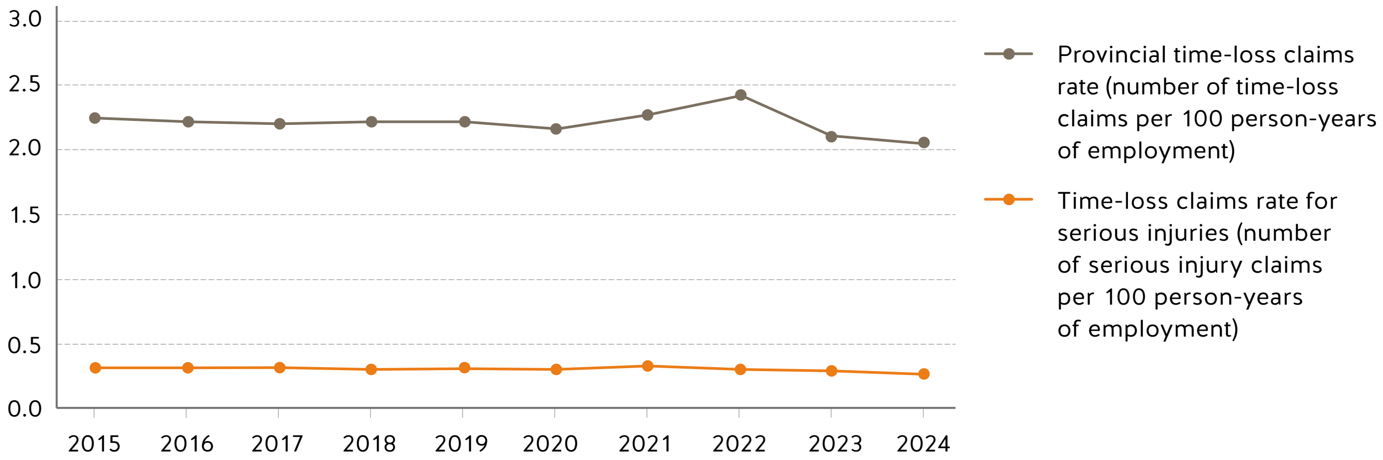


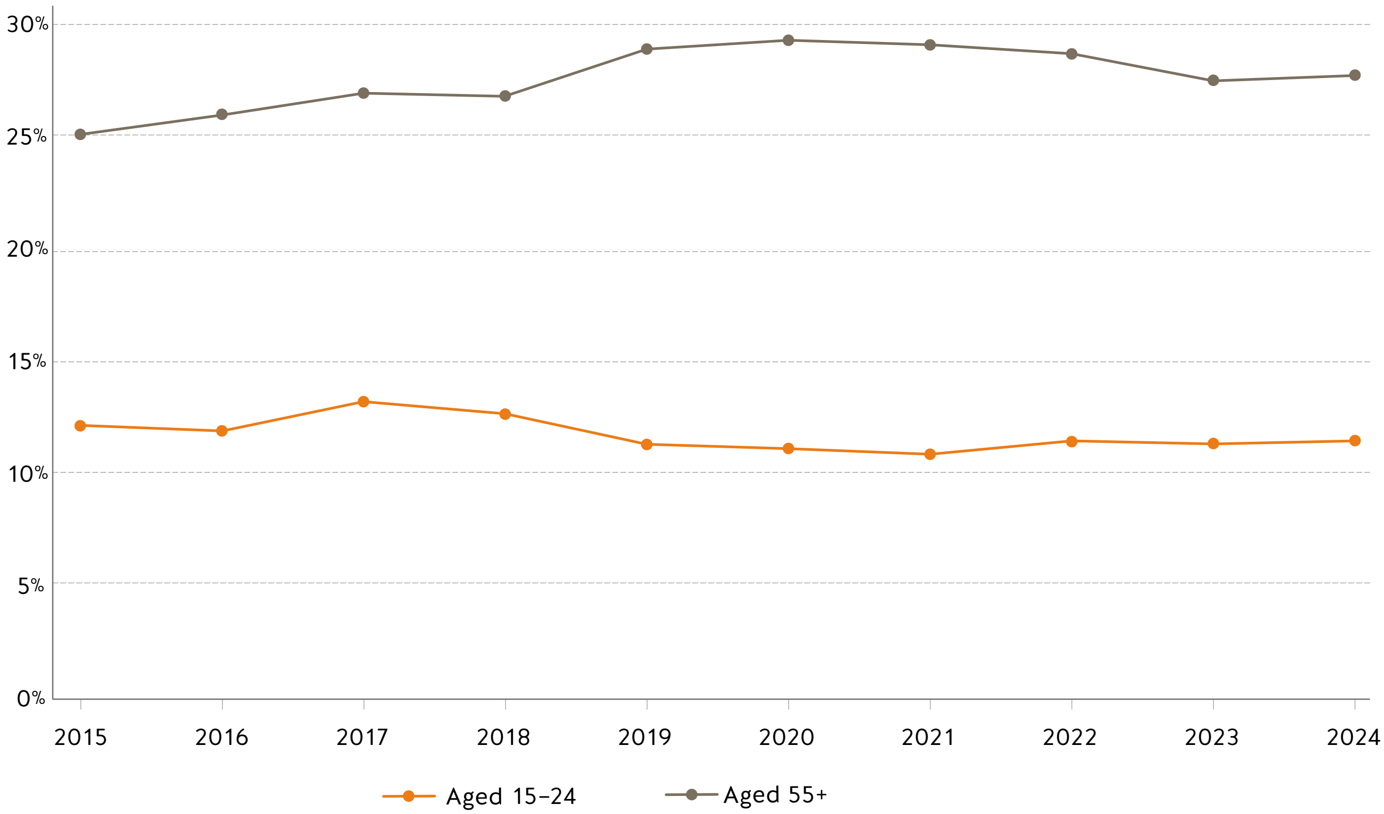
Figure 1.9. Serious injury time-loss claims rates by sector, 2020–2024[2]

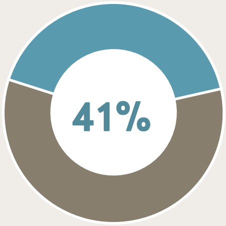
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
70 — Primary Resources	0.64	0.60	0.61	0.50	0.42
71 — Manufacturing	0.42	0.47	0.42	0.42	0.37
72 — Construction	0.70	0.72	0.63	0.63	0.60
73 — Transportation and Warehousing	0.62	0.69	0.64	0.57	0.58
74 — Trade	0.22	0.23	0.24	0.23	0.20
75 — Public sector	0.38	0.49	0.42	0.40	0.35
76 — Service sector	0.18	0.19	0.19	0.17	0.16
All B.C. — Rateable sectors	**0.29**	**0.31**	**0.29**	**0.27**	**0.25**

1 Serious injury claims include all work-related deaths and all time-loss claims with a first payment in the year of injury or in the three months following the year of injury that meet one of the following criteria: Serious medical diagnosis (one of 467 selected ICD-9 codes); or potentially serious medical diagnosis (one of 411 selected ICD-9 codes) with a long recovery period (50 or more work days lost).

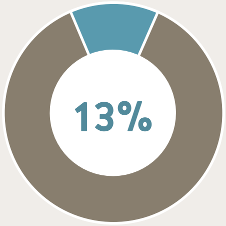
2 Data is as of September 25, 2025.

Figure 1.10. Percentage of serious injury claimants by age group, 2015–2024[1]

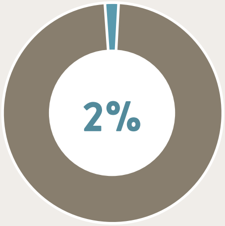




41% of total claims costs are for serious injury claims.[2]



13% of time-loss claims are for serious injuries.[2]



2% of serious injury claims represent work-related deaths.[2]

1 The data is for rateable sectors only.

2 These percentages are approximate.

Figure 1.11. Serious injury claims by incident type, 2024[1,2]

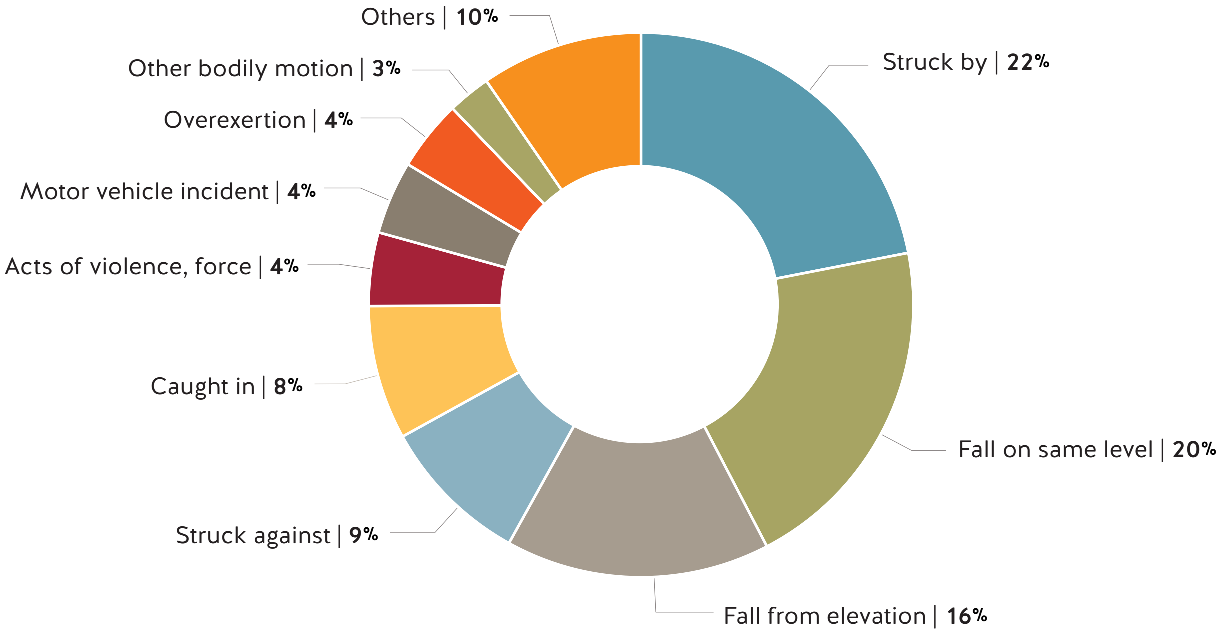
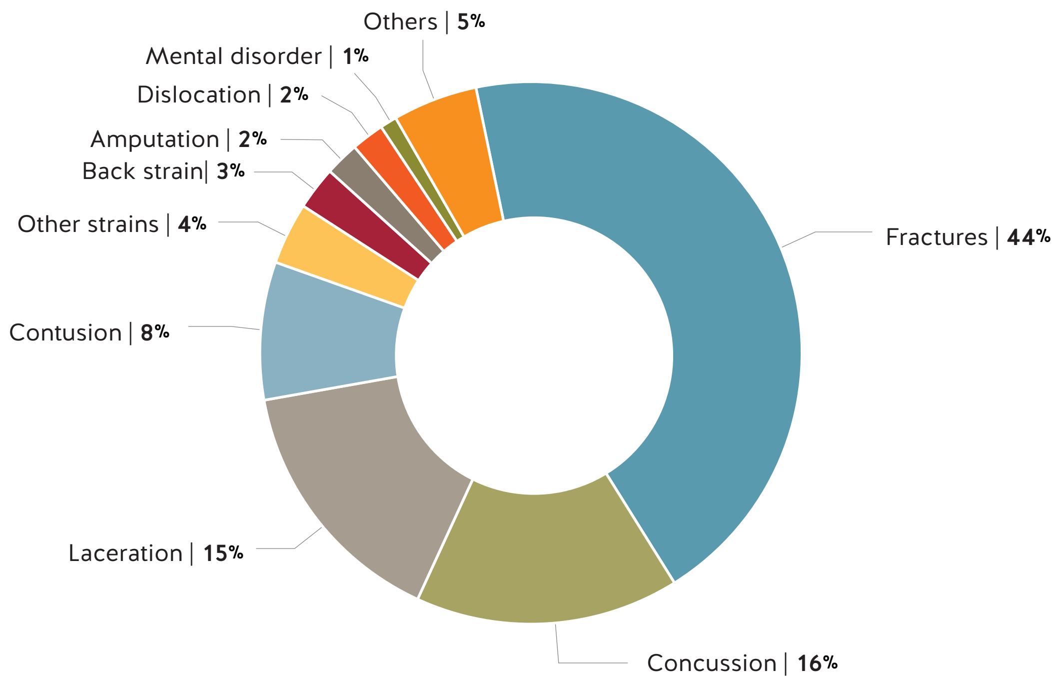


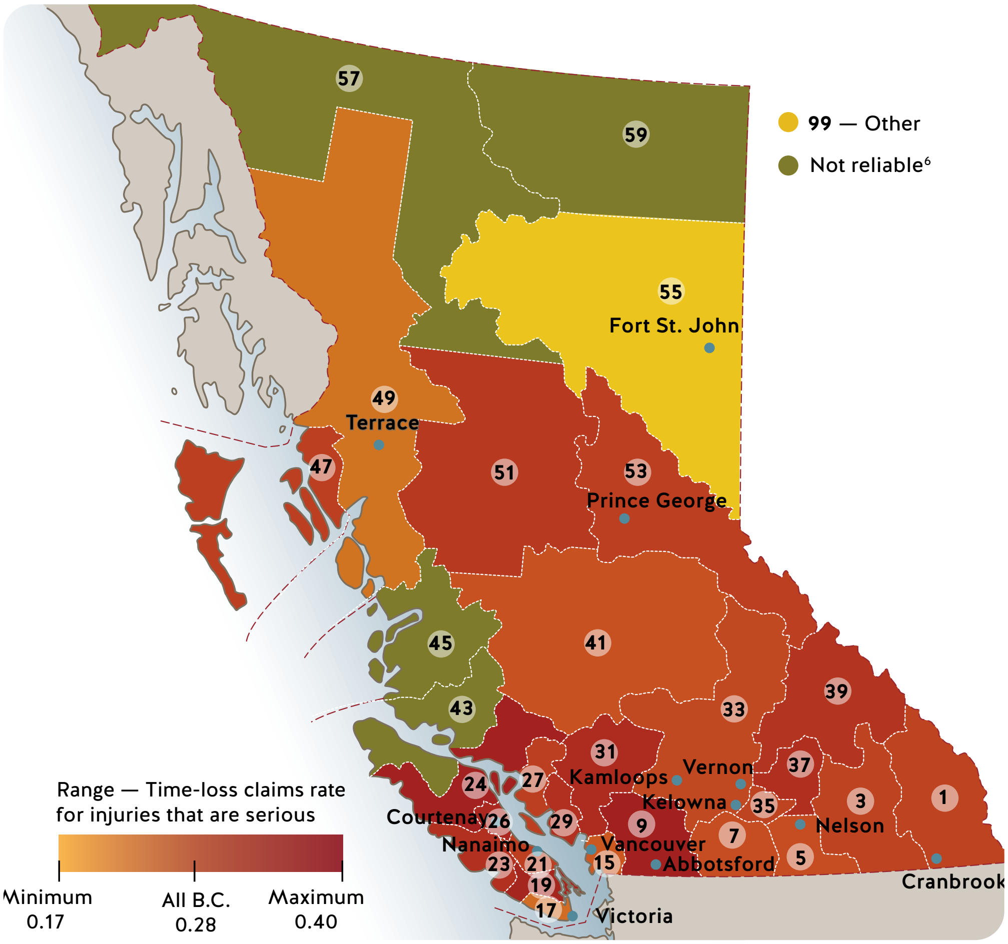
Figure 1.12. Serious injury claims by injury type, 2024[1,2]



1 Incident type is based on a combination of incident type and source of injury codes, while injury type is based on a combination of nature of injury and body part codes.

2 The data is for rateable sectors only.

Figure 1.13. Provincial time-loss claims rate for serious injuries, by regional district,[1-8] 2020–2024



Regional district No.	Description
1	East Kootenay
3	Central Kootenay
5	Kootenay Boundary
7	Okanagan–Similkameen
9	Fraser Valley
15	Greater Vancouver
17	Capital
19	Cowichan Valley
21	Nanaimo
23	Alberni–Clayoquot
24	Strathcona
26	Comox Valley
27	Powell River
29	Sunshine Coast
31	Squamish–Lillooet
33	Thompson–Nicola
35	Central Okanagan
37	North Okanagan
39	Columbia–Shuswap
41	Cariboo
43	Mount Waddington
45	Central Coast
47	Skeena–Queen Charlotte
49	Kitimat–Stikine
51	Bulkley–Nechako
53	Fraser–Fort George
55	Peace River
57	Stikine
59	Northern Rockies

1 The time-loss claims rate for serious injuries was 0.28 claims per 100 person years from 2020 to 2024. A person-year is the equivalent of one person working all year on either a part- or full-time basis. Estimates for person-years are based on gross payrolls submitted by employers, as well as matching wage-rate data.

2 Numerical figures are categorized by regional district based on the reporting/incident employer operating location. This location is not necessarily an indication of the region in which the injury occurred.

3 Industry mix may contribute to the differences between regional districts, as the time-loss claims rate for serious injuries differs between industries.

4 Regional districts 43 (Mount Waddington), 45 (Central Coast), 57 (Stikine) and 59 (Northern Rockies) have a very low volume of person years and the above measure is not considered reliable.

5 The regional districts in this figure are based on Statistics Canada's 2011 census divisions. These differ from the regional districts currently used by the Province of British Columbia.

6 Data presented is not comparable to prior years as the information has been updated to a rate. The five-year range provides a more reliable and better representation than a single year as the annual number of serious injuries by regional district are low and infrequent. Likewise, the worker population (person-years) is more stable over five years, than in a one-year timeframe.

Claims

Introduction

When work-related injuries occur, WorkSafeBC makes entitlement decisions on compensation benefits and administers health care and wage-loss benefits, permanent disability, and survivor benefits. Our staff work with external partners to rehabilitate injured workers and return them to safe, lasting employment.

Provincial overview

For more data related to statistics in this section, see the following interactive tools on the Industry health & safety data page on worksafebc.com:

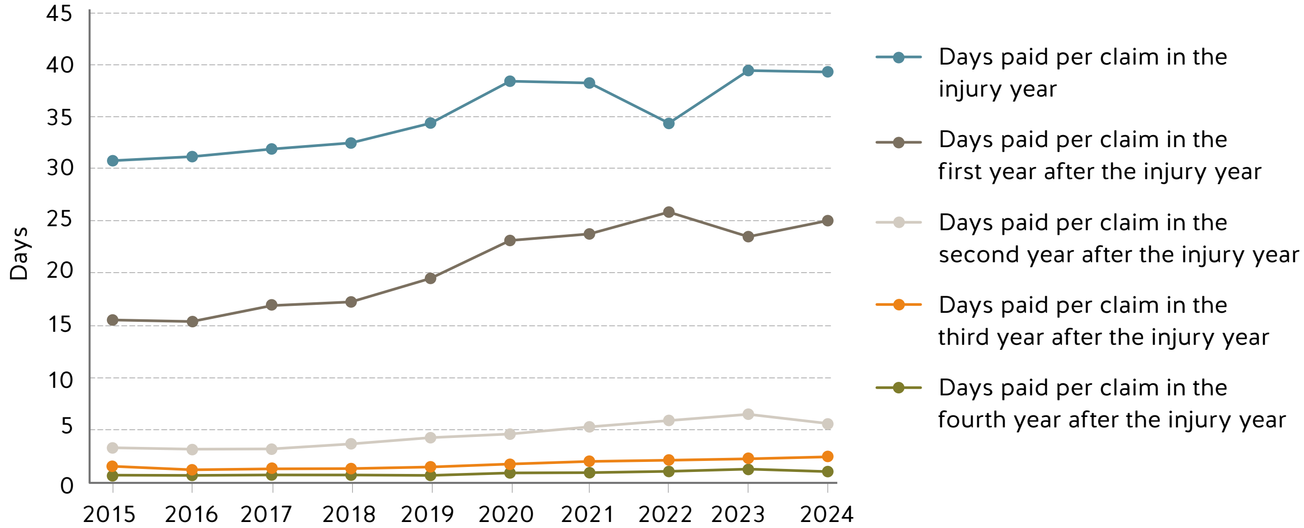
- Provincial overview (past 10 years)
- Provincial overview (last year and year to date)

Use these self-serve online tools to see time-loss claims rates, claim costs and types, payroll, assessment rates, and injury management patterns in different industries. Focus your search by industry, subsector, classification unit, and employer size to see the data that is most relevant to you.

Key indicators, 2015–2024

Figures 2.1–2.4 show 10-year trends featuring statistical indicators used since 1992.

Figure 2.1. Number of days paid per claim, 2015–2024[1]



1 This method of showing duration has been recommended by the Association of Workers' Compensation Boards of Canada (AWCBC) and has been adopted as a standard by Canadian compensation systems.

Figure 2.2. Provincial time-loss claims rate, 2015–2024[1,2]

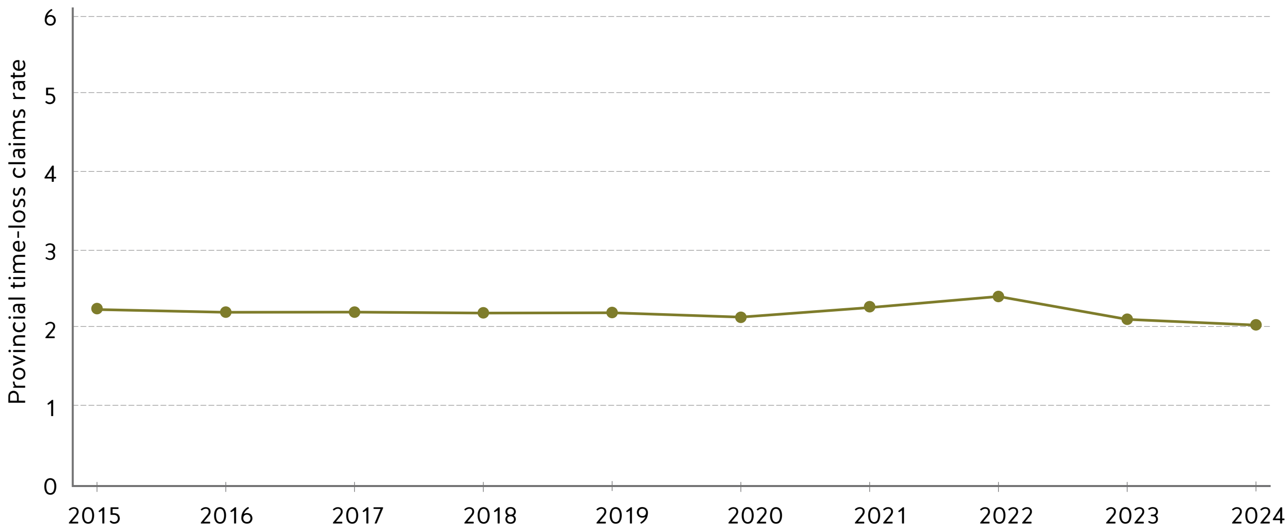
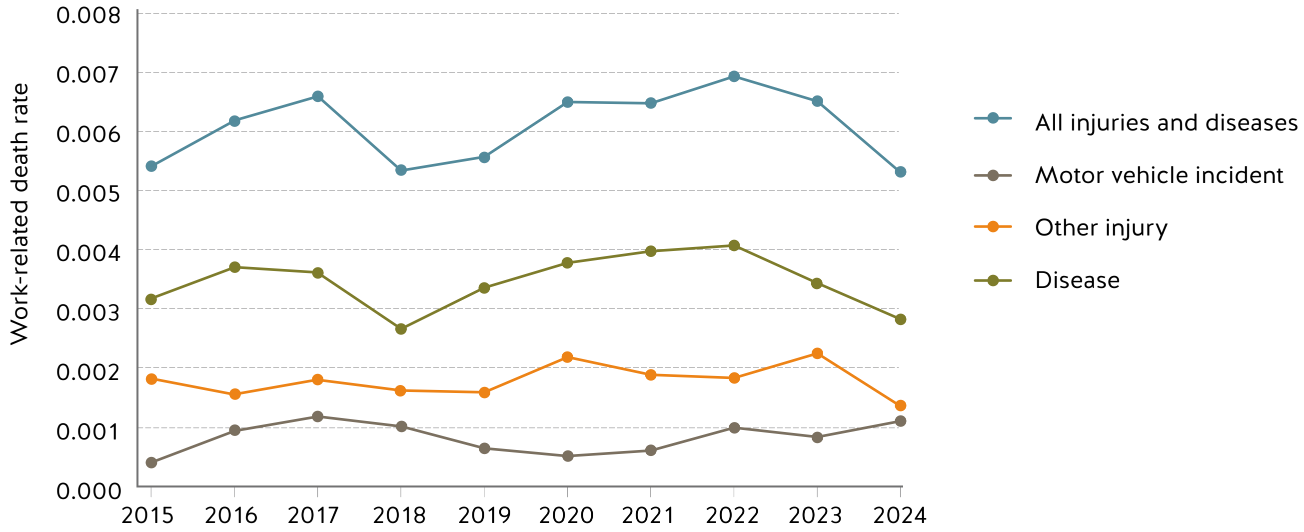


Figure 2.3. Work-related death rate by category of fatality, 2015–2024[3]

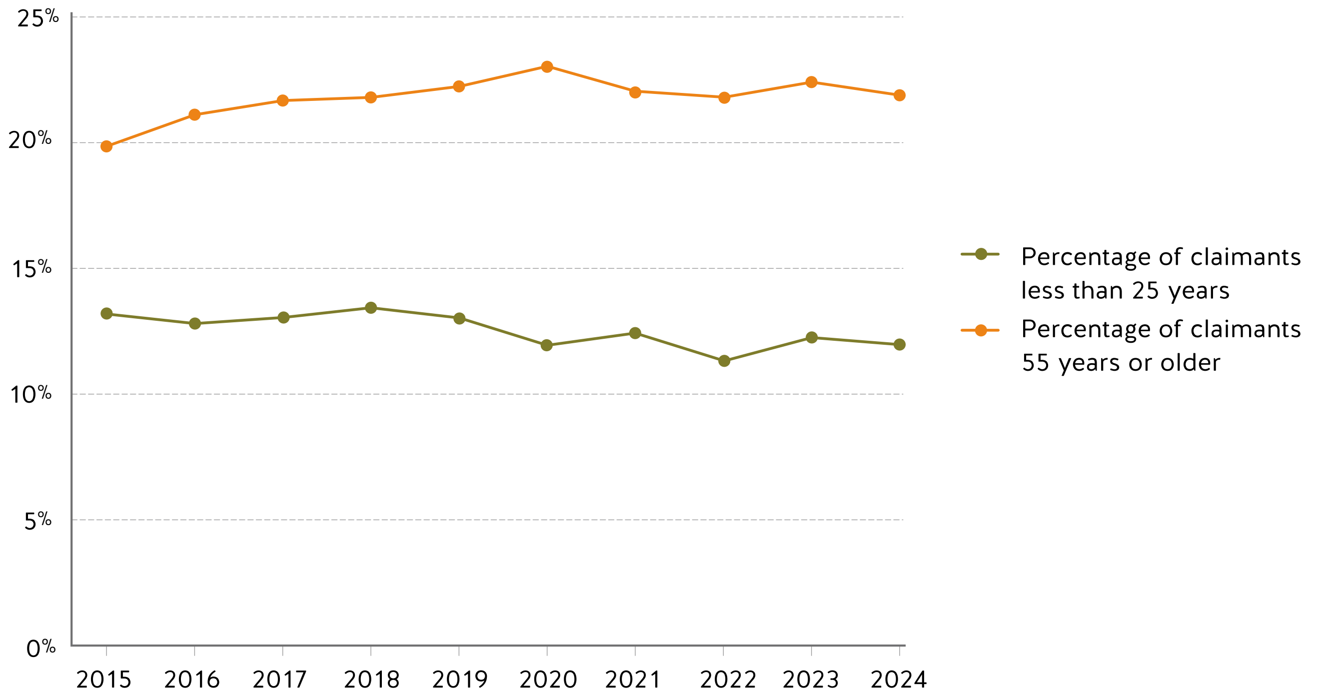


1 Number of claims per 100 person-years of WorkSafeBC-covered employment. (One person year is the equivalent of one person working all year on either a part- or full-time basis.)

2 To calculate the provincial time-loss claims rate, the number of claims relates to those first paid for short- and long-term disability, or work-related death benefits either in the year of injury or the first quarter of the following year. Estimates of person years are based on gross payrolls that employers with coverage report to WorkSafeBC.

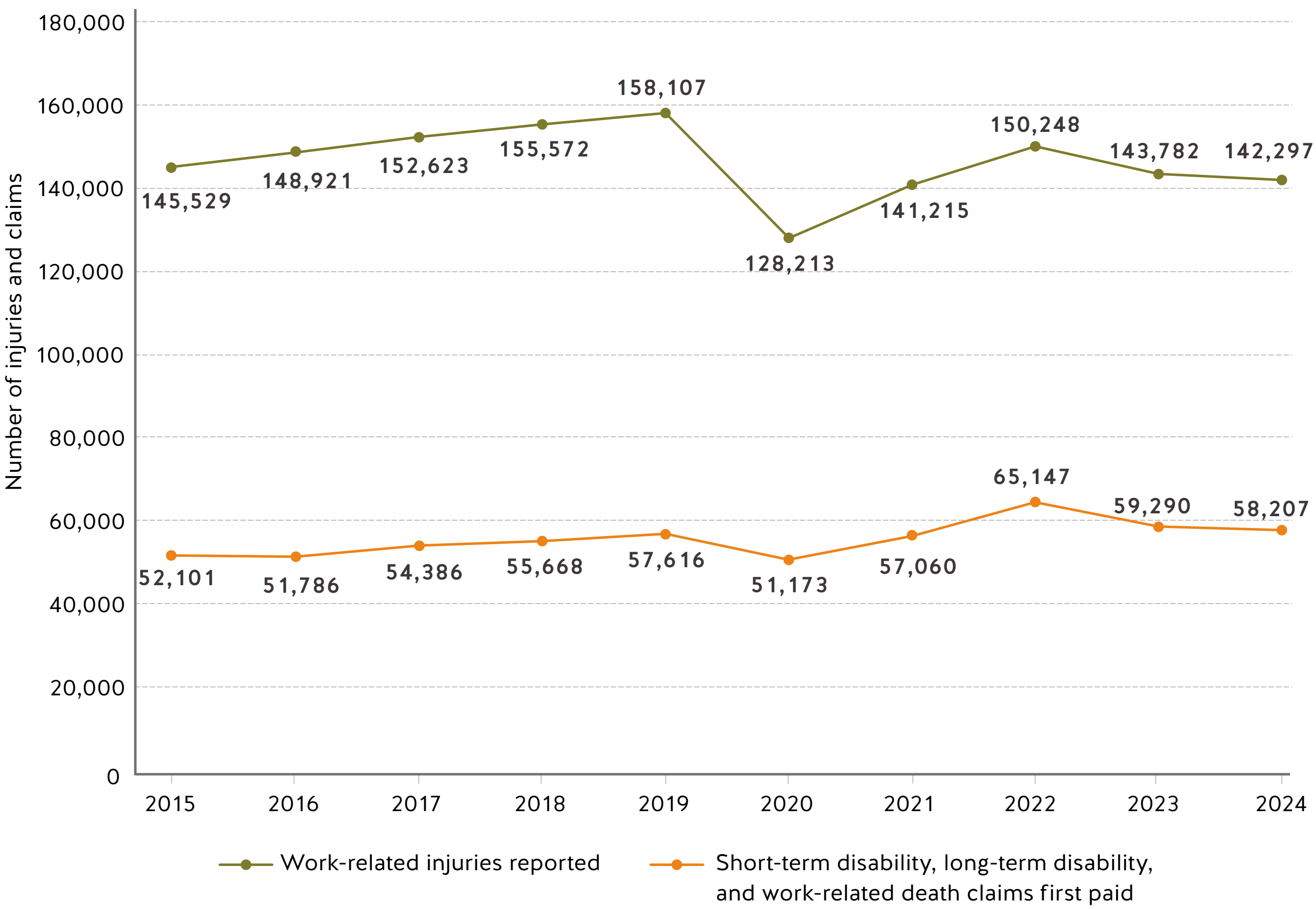
3 Number of accepted work-related death claims per 100 person-years of WorkSafeBC-covered employment.

Figure 2.4. Percentage of claimants under age 25 or 55 or older, 2015–2024[1]



1 Claimants receiving a first payment of short-term disability, long-term disability, or work-related death benefits in these years.

Figure 2.5. Work-related injuries reported and claims first paid, 2015–2024[1]



1 The number of work-related injuries reported may be revised in the future owing to the consolidation of claims reported.

Figure 2.6. Claims by regional district, 2024[1–4]

Provincial Regional district		Number of short- and long-term disability, and work-related death claims first paid in 2024
1	East Kootenay	722
3	Central Kootenay	576
5	Kootenay Boundary	285
7	Okanagan-Similkameen	799
9	Fraser Valley	3,829
15	Greater Vancouver	29,957
17	Capital	4,412
19	Cowichan Valley	808
21	Nanaimo	1,743
23	Alberni-Clayoquot	314
24	Strathcona	566
26	Comox Valley	634
27	Powell River	206
29	Sunshine Coast	288
31	Squamish-Lillooet	535

Provincial Regional district		Number of short- and long-term disability, and work-related death claims first paid in 2024
33	Thompson-Nicola	1,507
35	Central Okanagan	2,211
37	North Okanagan	882
39	Columbia-Shuswap	543
41	Cariboo	469
43	Mount Waddington	50
45	Central Coast	25
47	Skeena-Queen Charlotte	166
49	Kitimat-Stikine	358
51	Bulkley-Nechako	308
53	Fraser-Fort George	1,239
55	Peace River	388
57	Stikine	6
59	Northern Rockies	30
Other and unknown		4,351
Total		**58,207**

1 Claims are categorized by regional district based on the employer's reporting/incident operating location. This location is not necessarily an indication of the region in which the injury occurred.

2 The regional districts in this figure are based on Statistics Canada's 2011 census divisions. These census divisions differ from the regional districts currently used by the Province of British Columbia.

3 Claims not coded to a regional district, and those where the employer's reporting/incident operating location is outside of British Columbia, are included in the category "Other and unknown."

4 Due to the reporting process, the regional district information shown here might be different from that of the actual operating location for some employers.

Figure 2.7. Claims first paid, by subsector and type of claim, with number of days lost, 2024[1–7]

For related information see the "Days lost" tab on the interactive tool, **Industry claims analysis: Claims with short-term disability benefits (STD), long-term disability benefits (LTD), or survivor benefits (Fatal)**.

Sector/ sub-sector[3]	Description	Health care–only claims	Short-term disability claims	Long-term disability claims	Work-related death claims[4]	Overall total	Days lost from claims[5]
Sector 70 — Primary Resources							
7010	Agriculture	350	438	79	1	868	23,876
7020	Fishing	136	59	47	0	242	10,432
7030	Forestry	537	355	191	9	1,092	35,230
7040	Oil and Gas or Mineral Resources	587	237	129	2	955	24,879
	Total	**1,610**	**1,089**	**446**	**12**	**3,157**	**94,417**
Sector 71 — Manufacturing							
7110	Food and Beverage Products	692	1,127	161	0	1,980	64,395
7120	Metal and Non-metallic Mineral Products	1,667	1,500	292	13	3,472	77,193
7130	Petroleum, Coal, Rubber, Plastic, and Chemical Products	284	337	62	2	685	13,646
7140	Wood and Paper Products	1,415	850	331	11	2,607	60,961
7150	Other Products (not elsewhere specified)	383	444	76	0	903	18,570
	Total	**4,441**	**4,258**	**922**	**26**	**9,647**	**234,765**
Sector 72 — Construction							
7210	General Construction	6,714	5,964	1,164	22	13,864	390,561
7220	Heavy Construction	337	83	59	0	479	11,332
7230	Road Construction or Maintenance	406	297	90	1	794	23,687
	Total	**7,457**	**6,344**	**1,313**	**23**	**15,137**	**425,580**

Sector/ sub-sector[3]	Description	Health care–only claims	Short-term disability claims	Long-term disability claims	Work-related death claims[4]	Overall total	Days lost from claims[5]
Sector 73 — Transportation and Warehousing							
7310	Warehousing	98	169	17	1	285	6,997
7320	Transportation and Related Services	2,203	4,244	786	18	7,251	309,323
	Total	**2,301**	**4,413**	**803**	**19**	**7,536**	**316,320**
Sector 74 — Trade							
7410	Retail	3,108	4,320	557	3	7,988	186,230
7420	Wholesale	521	951	126	3	1,601	48,633
	Total	**3,629**	**5,271**	**683**	**6**	**9,589**	**234,863**
Sector 75 — Public sector							
7530	Public Administration	1,381	2,118	375	26	3,900	119,747
Sector 76 — Service sector							
7610	Tourism and Hospitality	3,399	4,506	440	3	8,348	207,786
7620	Business Services	307	335	77	-1	718	25,667
7630	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	1,110	850	149	4	2,113	55,801
7640	Other Services (not elsewhere specified)	3,168	3,991	576	8	7,743	205,228
7650	Education	1,679	2,923	313	0	4,915	101,710
7660	Health Care and Social Services	5,409	12,242	1,078	4	18,733	729,033
7670	Utilities	224	173	63	0	460	8,765
	Total	**15,296**	**25,020**	**2,696**	**18**	**43,030**	**1,333,990**
Sectors 81–84 — Deposit accounts (self-insured employers)							
8108	Canadian Pacific Railway Company	85	51	11	1	148	8,107
8110	Federal Government[6]	255	880	125	1	1,261	38,616
8209	BNSF Railway Company	1	0	0	0	1	-

Sector/ sub-sector[3]	Description	Health care–only claims	Short-term disability claims	Long-term disability claims	Work-related death claims[4]	Overall total	Days lost from claims[5]
8310	Air Canada, Canadian National Railway Company, Via Rail Canada Inc.	96	343	25	1	465	14,210
8411	Government of the Province of British Columbia	463	736	119	1	1,319	52,951
	Total	900	2,010	280	4	3,194	113,884
Section 240							
240(1)(c)	Disaster Reserve	0	0	0	0	0	-
240(1)(d)	Enhancement Reserve	5	5	0	0	10	1,156,106
	Total	5	5	0	0	10	1,156,106
Other[7]		**119**	**17**	**9**	**1**	**146**	**5,780**
Grand total		**37,139**	**50,545**	**7,527**	**135**	**95,346**	**4,035,452**

1 Claims can be reported in one year and paid in the next. As such, some paid claims shown here are not included in the total claims reported in other figures.

2 Claims can change categories from one year to the next. Thus, claim counts by type are adjusted so claims are not counted twice. For example, if a claim counted this year as a short-term disability (STD) claim in this figure becomes a long-term disability (LTD) claim next year, a count would be added to next year's LTD count and subtracted from next year's STD count. In this way, the STD claims in this figure can be considered the number of claims receiving STD benefits that do not go on to receive LTD or work-related death benefits. Similar adjustments are made for changes between other categories.

3 Some employers have been reclassified since their initial classification in a subsector. This figure reflects such changes as of the reclassification date (not retroactively) for all claims.

4 The count of work-related death claims in this figure is based on claims that were first paid work-related death benefits in the year. This count differs from the counts in figures 1.4 and 1.5, which are based on claims that were accepted in the year for work-related death benefits, regardless of whether the first payment has been made.

5 Days lost in 2024 are those paid in 2024 on current- and prior-year injuries. Of the total days paid during the year, 48.4% were from occupational injuries and diseases occurring in 2024; 34.5% were from injuries and diseases occurring in 2023; and 17.1% were from injuries and diseases occurring in 2022 and earlier.

6 Short-term disability claims for federal government employees who remained on full salary are counted as short-term disability claims in 2010 and later years.

7 Includes claims uncoded to subsector as of December 31, 2024.

Figure 2.8. Days lost and claims first paid by year of injury, 2024

Year of injury	Number of short-term disability, long-term disability, and work-related death claims first paid in 2024[1]	Total days lost in 2024 from all claims[2]
2014 and prior	168	38,960
2015	25	6,946
2016	22	9,091
2017	24	15,054
2018	33	21,592
2019	51	33,669
2020	90	57,701
2021	207	145,481
2022	599	363,135
2023	6,346	1,390,753
2024	50,642	1,953,070
Total	**58,207**	**4,035,452**

1 The total number of claims first paid in 2024, based on the year of injury. For example, in 2024, WorkSafeBC made the first short-term disability, long-term disability, or work-related death benefit payments for 25 claims from injuries occurring in 2015.

2 Total days lost includes workdays compensated in 2024 on all claims, not only those first paid in 2024. For example, in 2024, there were 6,946 days lost from all claims from injuries occurring in 2015.

Figure 2.9. Relief-adjusted short-term disability duration and time-loss claims rate for rateable subsectors, 2024[1]

Duration is a measure of the average injury severity or seriousness of claims. For more information about duration, see the "Injury management" tab on the Provincial overview (past 10 years) interactive tool.

Relief-adjusted short-term disability duration[1,3,4]	Subsector[5]		Time-loss claims rate[1,2]
60	7010	Agriculture	2.0
116	7020	Fishing[6]	
90	7030	Forestry	3.8
105	7040	Oil and Gas or Mineral Resources	1.3
75	7110	Food and Beverage Products	3.7
67	7120	Metal and Non-metallic Mineral Products	3.0
52	7130	Petroleum, Coal, Rubber, Plastic, and Chemical Products	1.3
82	7140	Wood and Paper Products	2.5
54	7150	Other Products	1.0
84	7210	General Construction	3.1
115	7220	Heavy Construction	1.6
98	7230	Road Construction or Maintenance	2.4
63	7310	Warehousing	4.1
97	7320	Transportation and Related Services	4.2
60	7410	Retail	1.9
69	7420	Wholesale	1.6
73	7530	Public Administration	3.2
65	7610	Accommodation, Food, and Leisure Services	1.5
99	7620	Business Services	0.1
88	7630	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	0.4
70	7640	Other Services	2.5
51	7650	Education	1.8
73	7660	Health Care and Social Services	3.9
59	7670	Utilities	0.8

1. The time-loss claims rate and duration can be quite volatile for smaller industries; performance can vary from year to year.

2. Number of claims per 100 person-years of covered employment. The number of claims are those that received short-term disability, long-term disability, or work related death benefits either in the year of injury or the first quarter of the following year. One person-year is the equivalent of one person working all year on either a part- or full-time basis. Subsector estimates of person-years are based on gross payroll data submitted by employers and on matching wage-rate data. In the past, wage-rate data was based on Statistics Canada information published on the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification basis. Wage-rate data is now primarily based on the wage rates of short-term disability claimants. Data pertaining to 2024 person-years is preliminary, so too are the 2024 time-loss claims rates.

3. Relief-adjusted, short-term disability duration is a measure of the total days lost per claim on disability claims, including days lost in years beyond the year of injury, and calculated according to a methodology established by the Association of Workers' Compensation Boards of Canada (AWCBC). Several methods can be used to calculate duration; comparisons from other sources should be made bearing this in mind. The subsector duration in the figure above reflects an adjustment for days relieved under section 240(1)(d) of the *Workers Compensation Act*.

4. Days lost for subsectors that frequently receive compensation payments on a calendar-day basis have been adjusted to the same workday basis as the other subsectors.

5. Some employers have been reclassified since their initial classification in a subsector. This data reflects such changes as of the reclassification date (not retroactively) for duration.

6. Due to the difficulty in calculating estimates of person years for subsector 7020 (most subsector 7020 employers do not report gross payrolls in the same way employers in other rated subsectors do), no time-loss claims rates are calculated for subsector 7020.

Figure 2.10. Time-loss claims rate and duration by subsector, 2020–2024[1,2,3]

Subsector	Description	Time-loss claims rate	Average duration
7010	Agriculture	3	63
7030	Forestry	4	110
7040	Oil & Gas or Mineral Resources	1	106
7110	Food and Beverage Products	4	65
7120	Metal and Non-Metallic Mineral Products	3	61
7130	Petroleum, Coal, Rubber, Plastic, and Chemical Products	1	55
7140	Wood and Paper Products	3	75
7150	Other Products (not elsewhere specified)	1	53
7210	General Construction	3	74
7220	Heavy Construction	2	130
7230	Road Construction or Maintenance	2	115
7310	Warehousing	5	56
7320	Transportation and Related Services	4	93
7410	Retail	2	61
7420	Wholesale	2	59
7530	Public Administration	4	71
7610	Accommodation, Food, and Leisure Services	1	57
7420	Wholesale	2	59
7530	Public Administration	4	71
7610	Accommodation, Food, and Leisure Services	1	57
7620	Business Services	0	84
7630	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	0	80
7640	Other Services (not elsewhere specified)	3	64

Subsector	Description	Time-loss claims rate	Average duration
7650	Education	2	51
7660	Health Care and Social Services	4	81
7670	Utilities	1	67
	All subsectors	2	72

1 Time-loss claims rates of less than 0.5 are shown as 0.

2 The figures for time-loss claims rate, short-term disability duration, and person-years are based on the five-year average for 2020–2024.

3 This figure does not include subsector 7020. Due to a difference in reporting gross payrolls, no time-loss claims rates are calculated for subsector 7020.

Claims costs

For more data related to statistics in this section, see the following interactive tool on the **Industry health & safety data page** on worksafebc.com: **Industry claim cost drivers**.

Use this self-serve tool to analyze claims costs for the past ten years and better understand trends and drivers of costs in different industries. You can filter by benefit type, claim characteristics, and type of claims to see the data that is most relevant to you.

Figure 2.11. Claims costs by benefit type, 2020–2024[1]

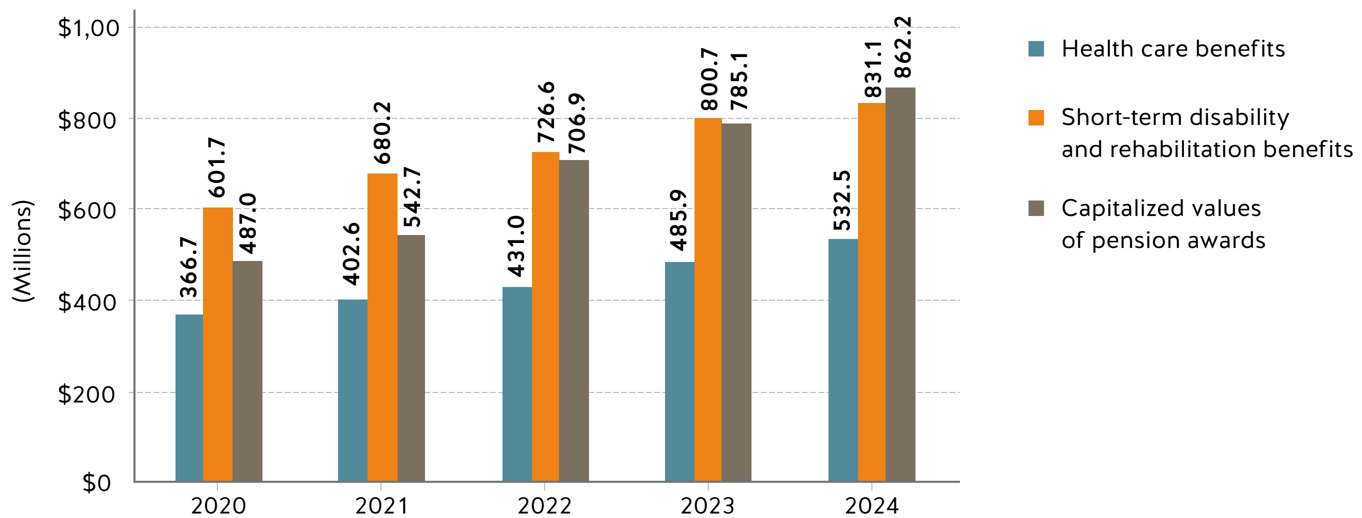
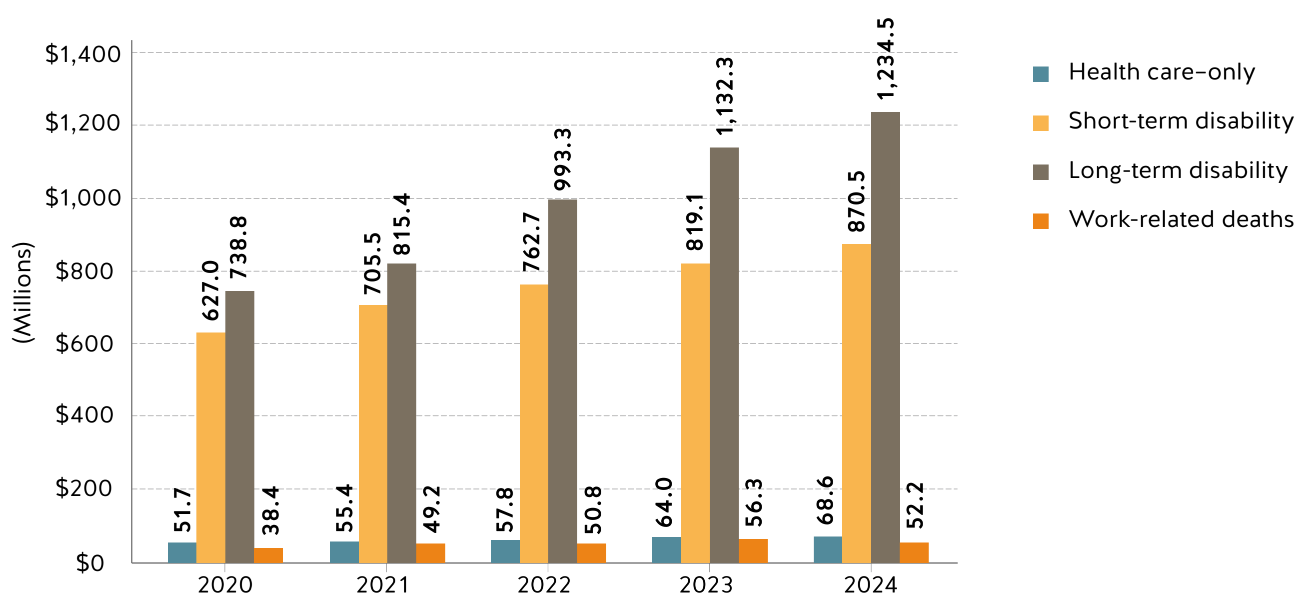


Figure 2.12. Claims costs by claim type, 2020–2024[1]



1 The costs shown here were calculated on a different basis than the costs shown on page 158 of WorkSafeBC's *2024 Annual Report and 2025–2027 Service Plan.*

Figure 2.13. Claims costs, by subsector and type of claim, 2024[1-7]

Sector/ sub-sector[2]	Description	Costs for health care–only claims	Costs for short-term disability claims (incl. health care and rehab costs)	Costs for long-term disability claims (incl. health care and rehab costs)	Work-related death benefits (incl. health care and rehab costs)[3]	Overall total[4]
Sector 70 — Primary Resources						
7010	Agriculture	$585,144	$4,534,680	$7,418,245	$1,197,391	$13,735,460
7020	Fishing	$449,826	$3,176,150	$5,552,994	$337	$9,179,307
7030	Forestry	$2,187,549	$9,514,010	$30,037,727	$4,524,581	$46,263,868
7040	Oil and Gas or Mineral Resources	$1,778,356	$8,461,438	$18,711,427	$475,957	$29,427,179
	Total	**$5,000,876**	**$25,686,278**	**$61,720,393**	**$6,198,267**	**$98,605,814**
Sector 71 — Manufacturing						
7110	Food and Beverage Products	$1,065,016	$13,339,417	$14,342,668	$4,851	$28,751,952
7120	Metal and Non-metallic Mineral Products	$3,707,545	$21,835,983	$29,015,940	$2,441,699	$57,001,168
7130	Petroleum, Coal, Rubber, Plastic, and Chemical Products	$558,349	$2,961,134	$4,474,053	$1,082,161	$9,075,697
7140	Wood and Paper Products	$5,539,766	$16,405,124	$37,096,565	$989,612	$60,031,068
7150	Other Products	$519,165	$4,450,619	$4,595,899	$0	$9,565,683
	Total	**$11,389,842**	**$58,992,277**	**$89,525,125**	**$4,518,324**	**$164,425,568**
Sector 72 — Construction						
7210	General Construction	$10,427,906	$93,505,205	$137,960,137	$5,977,348	$247,870,597
7220	Heavy Construction	$598,130	$2,573,396	$8,197,327	$44,300	$11,413,153
7230	Road Construction or Maintenance	$1,165,846	$5,711,512	$12,555,806	$333,486	$19,766,651
	Total	**$12,191,882**	**$101,790,113**	**$158,713,271**	**$6,355,134**	**$279,050,400**

Sector/ sub-sector[2]	Description	Costs for health care-only claims	Costs for short-term disability claims (incl. health care and rehab costs)	Costs for long-term disability claims (incl. health care and rehab costs)	Work-related death benefits (incl. health care and rehab costs)[3]	Overall total[4]
Sector 73 — Transportation and Warehousing						
7310	Warehousing	$170,549	$1,458,310	$1,129,224	$261,324	$3,019,407
7320	Transportation and Related Services	$5,759,142	$72,275,026	$71,905,115	$7,802,957	$157,742,239
	Total	**$5,929,691**	**$73,733,336**	**$73,034,339**	**$8,064,281**	**$160,761,646**
Sector 74 — Trade						
7410	Retail	$3,441,149	$31,760,926	$29,854,048	$28,078	$65,084,200
7420	Wholesale	$681,984	$10,921,629	$11,809,889	$952,315	$24,365,818
	Total	**$4,123,133**	**$42,682,555**	**$41,663,937**	**$980,392**	**$89,450,017**
Sector 75 — Public sector						
7530	Public Administration	$4,072,750	$35,183,945	$35,634,272	$9,148,753	$84,039,720
Sector 76 — Service sector						
7610	Accommodation, Food, and Leisure Services	$3,291,214	$37,628,681	$29,305,060	$1,261,865	$71,486,819
7620	Business Services	$581,458	$5,617,448	$7,071,207	-$21,907	$13,248,206
7630	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	$1,388,684	$11,831,636	$19,797,711	$1,776,359	$34,794,390
7640	Other Services	$5,752,542	$47,557,547	$50,255,853	$2,519,300	$106,085,242
7650	Education	$2,632,575	$26,313,148	$14,765,388	$4,174	$43,715,285
7660	Health Care and Social Services	$4,810,010	$157,186,419	$88,776,522	$869,656	$251,642,607
7670	Utilities	$697,495	$3,087,039	$5,960,952	-$2,076	$9,743,409
	Total	**$19,153,977**	**$289,221,917**	**$215,932,693**	**$6,407,372**	**$530,715,959**

Sector/ sub-sector[2]	Description	Costs for health care–only claims	Costs for short-term disability claims (incl. health care and rehab costs)	Costs for long-term disability claims (incl. health care and rehab costs)	Work-related death benefits (incl. health care and rehab costs)[3]	Overall total[4]
Sectors 81–84 — Deposit accounts (self-insured employers)						
8108	Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Teck Resources Limited	$215,538	$2,387,820	$2,260,579	-$74,891	$4,789,045
8110	Federal Government[5]	$679,805	$14,642,547	$23,915,797	$467,217	$39,705,366
8209	BNSF Railway Company	$7,336	$0	$1,809	$0	$9,144
8310	Air Canada, Canadian National Railway Company, Via Rail Canada Inc.	$187,538	$3,095,194	$1,267,725	$1,525,996	$6,076,454
8411	Government of the Province of British Columbia	$695,957	$12,454,348	$16,448,531	$2,126	$29,600,961
	Total	$1,786,174	$32,579,908	$43,894,441	$1,920,448	$80,180,971
Section 240						
240(1)(c)	Disaster Reserve	$18,230	$0	$180,684	$0	$198,914
240(1)(d)	Enhancement Reserve	$224,492	$190,800,685	$471,353,595	$250,909	$662,629,681
	Total	$242,722	190,800,685	471,534,279	250,909	662,828,595
Other costs, including investigation and unclassified[6]		**$4,689,524**	**$19,783,725**	**$42,876,639**	**$8,384,795**	**$75,734,683**
Grand total[7]		**$68,580,571**	**$870,454,740**	**$1,234,529,388**	**$52,228,674**	**$2,225,793,373**

1 Claims from all years.

2 Some employers have been reclassified since their initial classification in a subsector. This data reflects such changes as of the reclassification date.

3 Work-related death benefits were called costs for fatal claims in earlier versions of this figure.

4 The cost figures in this figure were calculated on a different basis than the benefit liabilities figures in Note 11 on page 153 of WorkSafeBC's *2024 Annual Report and 2025-2027 Service Plan*.

5 Some costs shown as short-term disability for the federal government in 2008 and prior years are shown as long-term disability and survivor costs in this figure.

6 "Other costs" includes claims costs not coded to a subsector, as well as proportional allocations across all claim types of payment adjustments, investigation costs, and other administrative costs.

7 Due to rounding, totals may not balance.

Figure 2.14. Distribution of costs by benefit type, 2023-2024[1,2,3]

	2023		2024	
	Cost[3]	Percentage of total	Cost[3]	Percentage of total
Health care–only claims	63,990,451	3.1%	68,580,571	3.1%
Short-term disability claims[1]	819,085,197	39.5%	870,454,740	39.1%
Long-term disability claims[1]	1,132,272,775	54.7%	1,234,529,388	55.5%
Work-related death claims[1]	56,313,085	2.7%	52,228,674	2.3%
Total[2]	**$2,071,661,507**	**100.0%**	**$2,225,793,373**	**100.0%**

1 Includes health care and rehabilitation benefits paid on these claims.

2 Data have been rounded, so totals may not balance.

3 The cost figures in this figure were calculated on a different basis than the benefit liabilities figures in Note 11 on page 153 of WorkSafeBC's *2024 Annual Report and 2025-2027 Service Plan.*

Claims by type

This section shows a selection of data by incident and injury type and claims first paid by age group. For other cross-sections of data see the **Other focused subject areas** section of our industry data tools.

Figure 2.15. Claims first paid by injury type, with days lost and costs, 2020–2024[1]

	Number of short-term disability, long-term disability, and work-related death claims first paid							Short-term disability, long-term disability, and work-related death benefits[5] (excludes rehab and health care costs), 2020–2024
Injury type[2]	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2020–2024	Days lost,[3,4] 2020–2024	
Abrasion	794	872	831	872	885	4,254	37,610	$8,998,716
Amputation	181	204	191	189	157	922	139,774	$76,123,705
Burn	607	651	683	701	716	3,358	63,447	$23,286,341
Concussion	2,340	2,530	2,909	2,754	2,710	13,243	1,136,553	$418,846,634
Contusion	4,117	4,176	4,596	4,940	4,852	22,681	618,163	$149,770,644
Cut	4,306	4,560	4,787	4,932	4,937	23,522	565,071	$166,092,412
Dislocation	287	361	326	347	293	1,614	163,701	$49,340,098
Electric shock, electrocution	22	47	40	42	46	197	16,303	$13,443,149
Fracture	3,352	3,716	3,911	3,909	3,689	18,577	2,276,939	$804,303,316
Hernia	337	340	320	366	358	1,721	140,121	$28,896,363
Strain, back	10,071	10,631	10,039	10,465	10,463	51,669	2,819,594	$744,446,123
Strain, other	18,130	19,953	20,448	20,509	21,319	100,359	7,330,055	$1,969,008,904
Traumatic tenosynovitis, bursitis, and related conditions[1]	809	806	765	833	922	4,135	390,458	$101,029,700
Multiple injuries	25	31	35	33	26	150	5,417	$71,472,407
Other injuries	233	328	327	250	266	1,404	127,867	$137,244,651
Occupational disease	5,544	7,832	14,931	8,123	6,552	42,982	3,454,213	$1,238,123,511
Uncoded	18	22	8	25	16	89	45,472	$18,936,026
Total[4]	**51,173**	**57,060**	**65,147**	**59,290**	**58,207**	**290,877**	**19,330,758**	**$6,019,362,700**

1 In this figure, traumatic tenosynovitis, bursitis, and related conditions are shown as injuries.

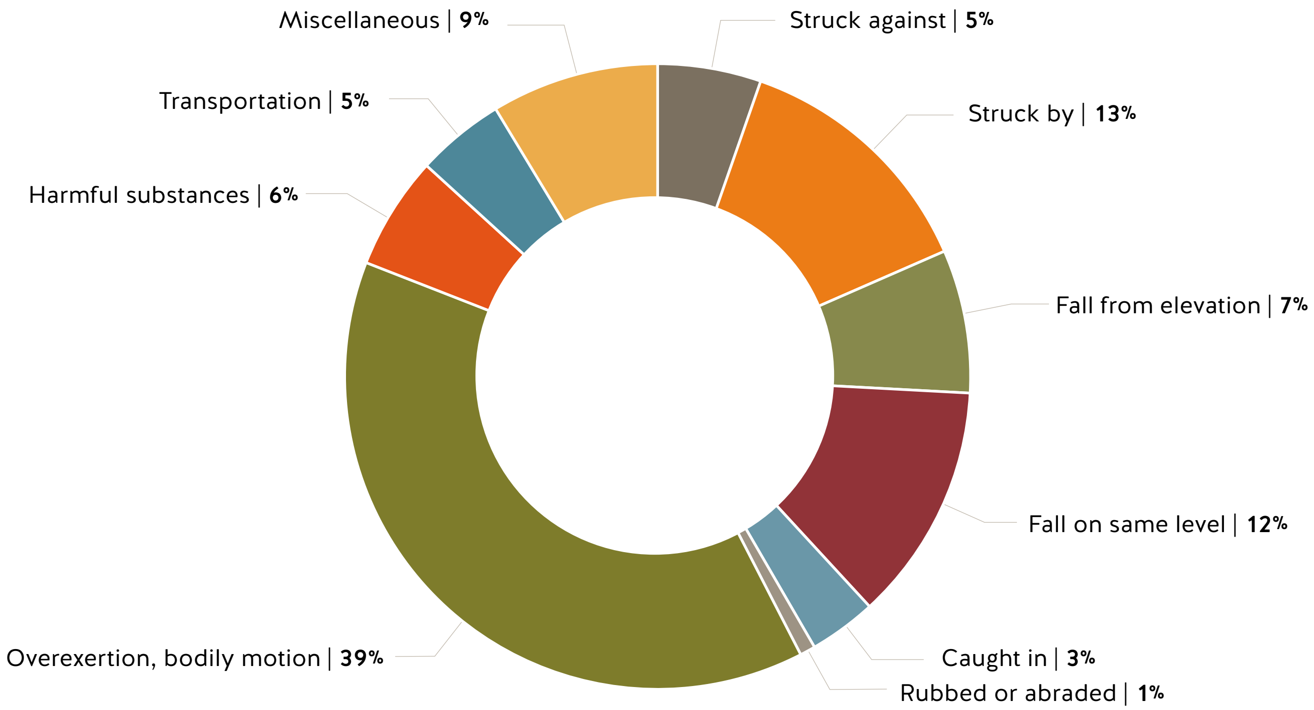
2 Injury type information in this figure is from a snapshot in time and may change in the future due to ongoing review and development of claim information.

3 Includes days paid in the period on current- and prior-year claims.

4 The 2020–2022 days lost included in these totals have been revised to correct a reporting error.

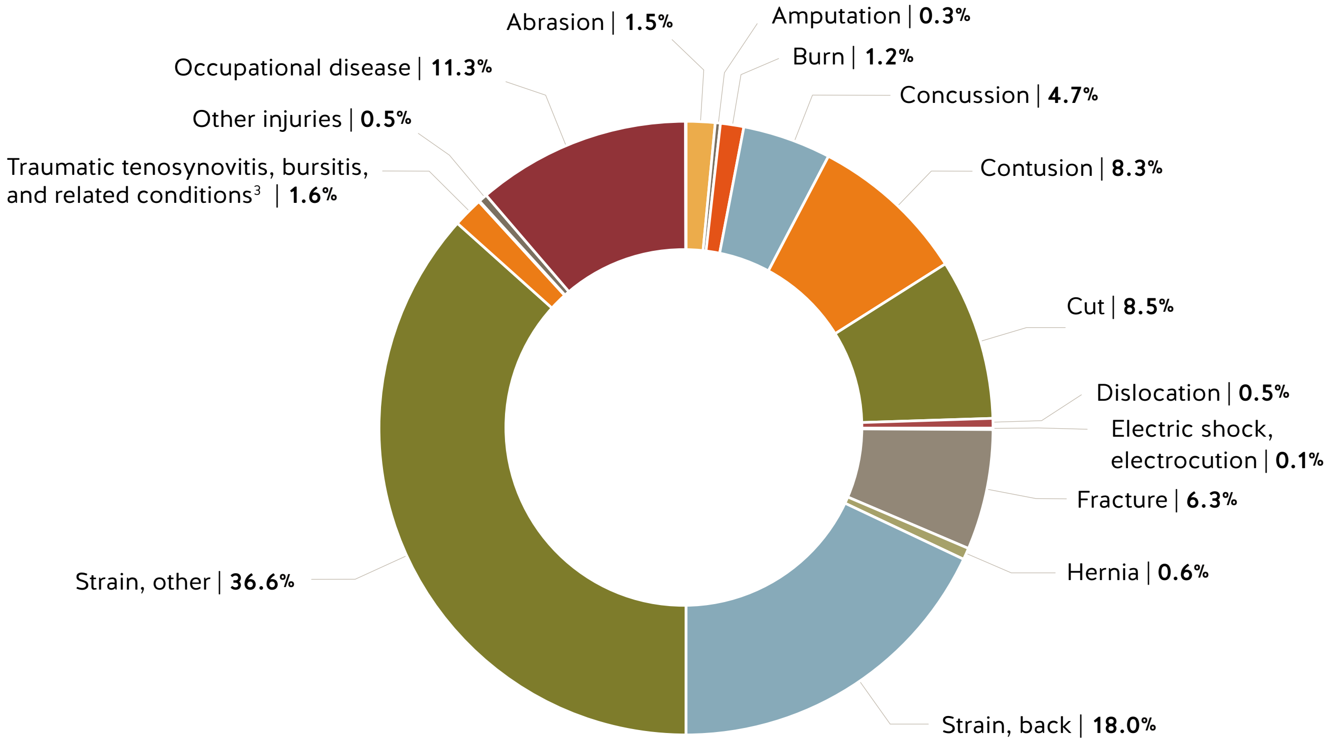
5 Includes short-term disability, long-term disability, and work-related death benefits charged in the period for current- and prior-year claims.

Figure 2.16. Short- and long-term disability, and work-related death claims first paid by incident type, 2024[1]



1 Due to rounding, figures may not total 100 percent.

Figure 2.17. Short- and long-term disability, and work-related death claims first paid by injury type, 2024[1,2]

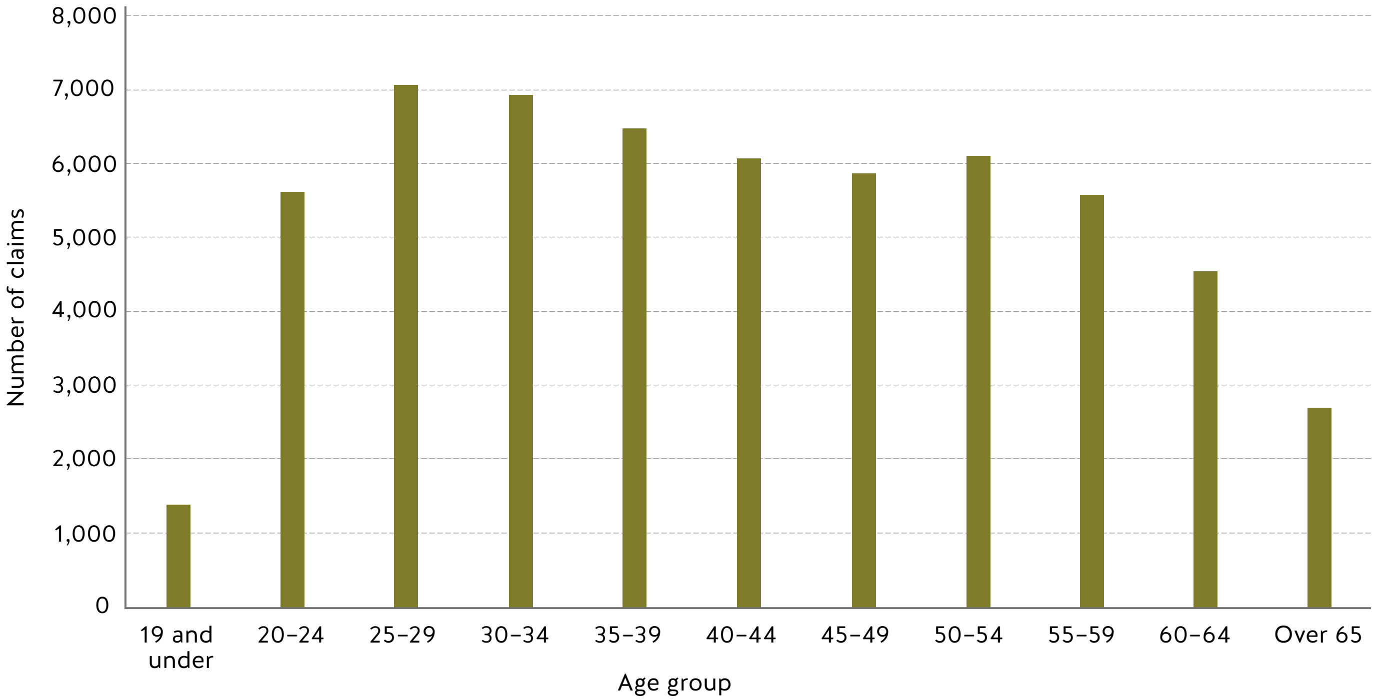


1 Injury type information may change in future versions of this figure due to ongoing review and development of claim information.

2 Due to rounding, figures may not total 100 percent.

3 Traumatic tenosynovitis, bursitis, and related conditions are shown as injuries.

Figure 2.18. Short- and long-term disability, and work-related death claims first paid by age group, 2024



Industry claims analysis

For a more detailed look at data related to statistics in this section, see the following interactive tool on the **Industry health & safety data** page on worksafebc.com: **Industry claims analysis: Claims with short-term disability benefits (STD), long-term disability benefits (LTD), or survivor benefits (Fatal)**.

This tool provides an in-depth look at the types of work-related injuries and claims that are driving costs in different industries. Analyze claim counts and costs, and apply filters like industry, employer size, and age group to get customized data that is most relevant to you.

Figure 2.19. Claims first paid, by subsector and incident type, with number of days lost, 2024[1–5]

			Short-term disability, long-term disability, and work-related death claims first paid in 2024										
			Number of claims by incident type[1]										
Sector/ sub-sector[2]	Description	Days lost[3] on claims for all years	No. of claims	Struck against	Struck by	Fall from eleva-tion	Fall on same level	Caught in	Rubbed or abraded	Over-exertion, bodily motion[5]	Harmful sub-stances	Trans-por-tation	Other
Sector 70 — Primary Resources													
7010	Agriculture	23,876	518	30	80	50	70	40	10	170	30	20	20
7020	Fishing	10,432	106	0	15	10	5	5	0	30	10	25	5
7030	Forestry	35,230	555	20	75	45	80	15	5	195	65	45	10
7040	Oil and Gas or Mineral Resources	24,879	368	5	35	40	30	20	5	110	45	70	10
	Total	**94,417**	**1,547**	**55**	**205**	**145**	**185**	**80**	**20**	**505**	**150**	**160**	**45**
Sector 71 — Manufacturing													
7110	Food and Beverage Products	64,395	1,288	80	200	80	205	110	5	505	50	35	15
7120	Metal and Non-metallic Mineral Products	77,193	1,805	120	335	125	115	155	70	670	130	45	40

Sector/ sub-sector[2]	Description	Days lost[3] on claims for all years	Short-term disability, long-term disability, and work-related death claims first paid in 2024										
			No. of claims	Number of claims by incident type[1]									
				Struck against	Struck by	Fall from eleva-tion	Fall on same level	Caught in	Rubbed or abraded	Over-exertion, bodily motion[5]	Harmful sub-stances	Trans-por-tation	Other
7130	Petroleum, Coal, Rubber, Plastic, and Chemical Products	13,646	401	20	70	20	50	40	0	155	35	0	10
7140	Wood and Paper Products	60,961	1,192	90	210	85	85	105	15	435	125	30	15
7150	Other Products	18,570	520	35	125	40	60	25	10	180	20	15	10
	Total	**234,765**	**5,206**	**345**	**940**	**350**	**515**	**435**	**100**	**1,945**	**360**	**125**	**90**
Sector 72 — Construction													
7210	General Construction	390,561	7,150	465	1,440	1,090	625	295	165	2,560	250	185	75
7220	Heavy Construction	11,332	142	5	25	20	15	10	0	50	10	0	5
7230	Road Construction or Maintenance	23,687	388	10	35	40	45	20	5	140	30	50	15
	Total	**425,580**	**7,680**	**480**	**1,500**	**1,150**	**685**	**325**	**170**	**2,750**	**290**	**235**	**95**
Sector 73 — Transportation and Warehousing													
7310	Ware-housing	6,997	187	10	25	20	15	10	0	90	0	10	5
7320	Transpor-tation and Related Services	309,323	5,048	250	450	530	525	175	20	1,930	160	765	245
	Total	**316,320**	**5,235**	**260**	**475**	**550**	**540**	**185**	**20**	**2,020**	**160**	**775**	**250**

Sector/ sub-sector[2]	Description	Days lost[3] on claims for all years	Short-term disability, long-term disability, and work-related death claims first paid in 2024										
				Number of claims by incident type[1]									
			No. of claims	Struck against	Struck by	Fall from eleva-tion	Fall on same level	Caught in	Rubbed or abraded	Over-exertion, bodily motion[5]	Harmful sub-stances	Trans-por-tation	Other
Sector 74 — Trade													
7410	Retail	186,230	4,880	345	785	290	690	160	10	2,210	80	135	175
7420	Wholesale	48,633	1,080	45	135	80	130	65	10	510	15	80	10
	Total	**234,863**	**5,960**	**390**	**920**	**370**	**820**	**225**	**20**	**2,720**	**95**	**215**	**185**
Sector 75 — Public sector													
7530	Public Adminis-tration	119,747	2,519	90	190	185	315	45	10	1,065	150	130	340
Sector 76 — Service sector													
7610	Accommo-dation, Food, and Leisure Services	207,786	4,949	375	1,045	355	825	135	20	1,500	455	100	140
7620	Business Services	25,667	411	25	40	35	75	15	0	110	20	50	40
7630	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	55,801	1,003	55	95	100	150	20	10	340	40	60	130
7640	Other Services	205,228	4,575	305	720	410	600	190	60	1,720	175	220	175
7650	Education	101,710	3,236	135	535	145	730	30	5	905	130	55	565
7660	Health Care and Social Services	729,033	13,324	470	795	355	1,430	270	20	5,840	1,235	380	2,530
7670	Utilities	8,765	236	5	10	25	35	10	5	115	15	10	10
	Total	**1,333,990**	**27,734**	**1,370**	**3,240**	**1,425**	**3,845**	**670**	**120**	**10,530**	**2,070**	**875**	**3,590**

Sector/ sub-sector[2]	Description	Days lost[3] on claims for all years	Short-term disability, long-term disability, and work-related death claims first paid in 2024										
			No. of claims	Number of claims by incident type[1]									
				Struck against	Struck by	Fall from eleva-tion	Fall on same level	Caught in	Rubbed or abraded	Over-exertion, bodily motion[5]	Harmful sub-stances	Trans-por-tation	Other
Sectors 81–84 — Deposit accounts (self-insured employers)													
8108	Canadian Pacific Railway Limited, Teck Resources Limited	8,107	63	0	5	5	0	5	0	25	5	15	5
8110	Federal Government	38,616	1,006	50	45	75	135	15	0	360	65	40	220
8209	BNSF Railway Company	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8310	Air Canada, Canadian National Railway Company, Via Rail Canada Inc.	14,210	369	30	40	20	40	30	0	150	10	35	15
8411	Government of the Province of British Columbia	52,951	856	40	60	35	85	15	5	325	40	50	200
	Total	113,884	2,294	120	150	135	260	65	5	860	120	140	440

Sector/ sub-sector[2]	Description	Days lost[3] on claims for all years	Short-term disability, long-term disability, and work-related death claims first paid in 2024										
				Number of claims by incident type[1]									
			No. of claims	Struck against	Struck by	Fall from eleva-tion	Fall on same level	Caught in	Rubbed or abraded	Over-exertion, bodily motion[5]	Harmful sub-stances	Trans-por-tation	Other
Section 240													
240(1)(c)	Disaster Reserve	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
240(1)(d)	Enhancement Reserve	1,156,106	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	1,156,106	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other[4]		5,780	27	0	5	0	0	0	0	10	10	0	5
Grand total[5]		4,035,452	58,207	3,110	7,625	4,310	7,165	2,030	465	22,405	3,405	2,655	5,040

1 Claim counts by incident type have been adjusted for the effect of uncoded claims and appear as rounded numbers.

2 Some employers have been reclassified since their initial classification in a subsector. This figure reflects such changes as of the reclassification date.

3 Days lost are days paid in the year on current- and prior-year claims.

4 Includes claims uncoded to subsectors as of December 31, 2024.

5 Due to rounding, totals may not balance.

Figure 2.20. Claims first paid by sector and age group, 2024

For a more in-depth look at statistics relating to different age groups, see the following interactive tools:

- Young workers; Claims with STD, LTD, or fatal payment in B.C.
- Mature workers: Claims with STD, LTD, or fatal payment in B.C.

Age group	Number of short-term disability, long-term disability, and work-related death claims first paid									
	Sector									Total no. of claims
	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	Deposit	Other[1]	
19 and under	37	120	281	68	249	62	544	16	1	1,378
20–24	113	399	940	484	789	141	2,559	171	2	5,598
25–29	193	549	1,095	566	715	242	3,400	291	2	7,053
30–34	181	611	1,125	640	633	333	3,084	299	2	6,908
35–39	171	562	966	550	536	346	3,031	295	4	6,461
40–44	156	550	744	508	516	328	2,988	273	-2	6,061
45–49	146	494	625	531	508	284	2,970	298	4	5,860
50–54	164	565	628	550	540	311	3,063	267	4	6,092
55–59	126	549	528	544	562	240	2,817	195	3	5,564
60–64	152	484	463	483	558	149	2,107	138	1	4,535
Over 65	108	323	283	310	353	83	1,168	56	6	2,690
Unknown	0	0	2	1	1	0	3	0	0	7
Total	**1,547**	**5,206**	**7,680**	**5,235**	**5,960**	**2,519**	**27,734**	**2,299**	**27**	**58,207**
Avg. age	**43**	**43**	**39**	**43**	**41**	**42**	**42**	**41**	**n/a**	**42**

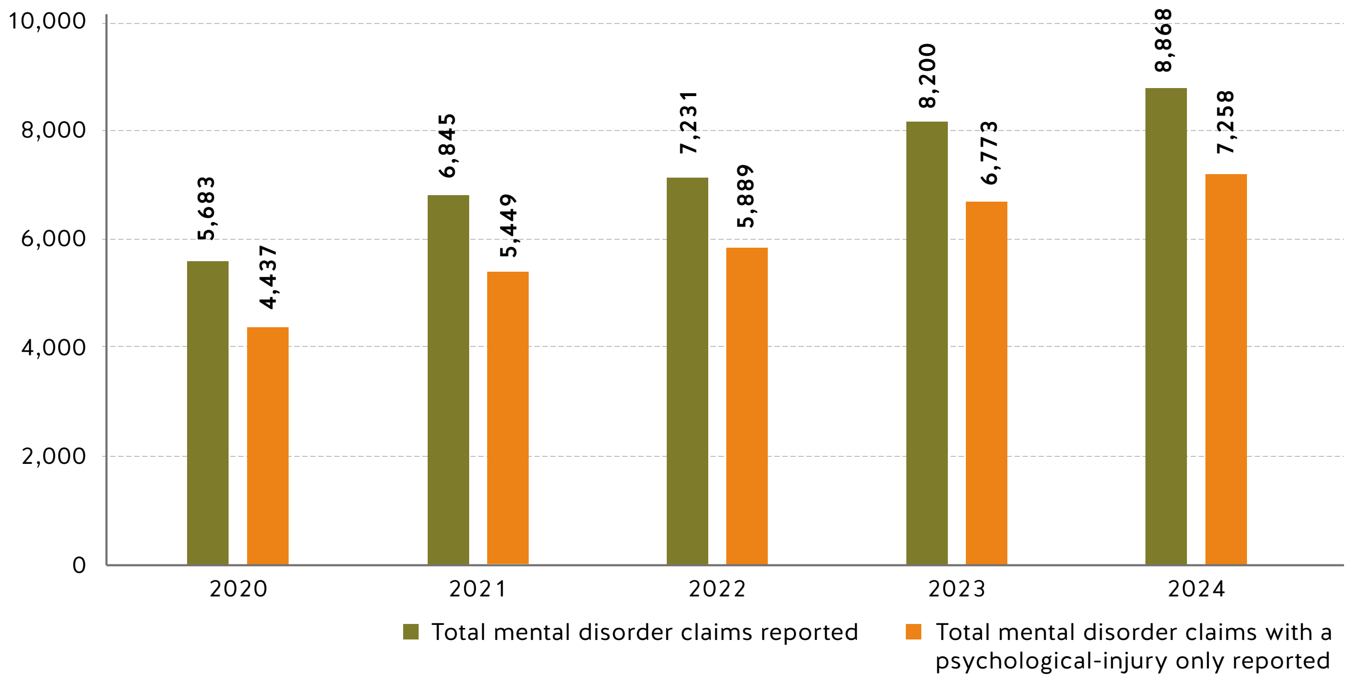
1. Includes claims not yet coded to a sector and those charged to section 240 of the *Workers Compensation Act*.

Mental disorder claims

Mental disorder claims are identified as a claim that has a new and first psychological injury added to the claim during the reporting year. The claim can be newly registered where the psychological injury is the first and only injury on the claim, or the psychological injury can be added to an accepted physical injury claim.

For related statistics, see the **Mental disorder claims** interactive tool on the **Industry health & safety data** page on worksafebc.com.

Figure 2.21. Mental disorder claims reported, 2020–2024[1-4]



1 In earlier editions of *WorkSafeBC Statistics* (prior to 2023), mental disorder claims included both psychological-injury only claims and claims with both a physical and psychological injury. These claims are now reported separately.

2 Claim data for 2020 to 2024 is as of February 11, 2025.

3 Mental disorder claims reported to WorkSafeBC are reported in the year that a first psychological injury is added on a claim. Starting in 2024, all data is refreshed as of the current year. This change in methodology explains the difference in the total reported numbers for the years 2020–2023 compared to what was previously reported.

4 Psychological-injury only claims describes claims where a psychological injury is the only injury on the claim.

Figure 2.22. Mental disorder claims with psychological-injury only by eligibility, 2020–2024[1]

Year	Allowed[2]	Disallowed[3,5]	No adjudication required[4,5]	Pending[5]	Rejected[4,5]	Suspended[5,6]
2020	1,624	1,387	235	0	23	1,254
2021	1,739	1,462	262	0	32	1,550
2022	1,977	1,517	496	0	27	1,593
2023	2,192	2,069	341	4	25	2,179
2024	2,437	2,874	211	353	37	2,373
2020–2024	**9,969**	**9,309**	**1,545**	**357**	**144**	**8,949**

Figure 2.23. Allowed mental disorder claims with psychological and physical injury, 2020–2024[2]

Year	Allowed
2020	970
2021	911
2022	983
2023	977
2024	1,118
2020–2024	**4,959**

1 Psychological-injury only claims describes claims where a psychological injury is the only injury on the claim.

2 Allowed claims are reported in the year the first psychological injury is accepted on the claim.

3 Disallowed claims are those that do not meet the requirements of section 135 of the *Workers Compensation Act*.

4 Claims that require no adjudication may have been filed in error or been rejected due to lack of WorkSafeBC coverage.

5 Disallowed, no adjudication required, pending, rejected, suspended are claims with these current eligibility decisions made in the year, and are on a different basis than the allowed claims.

6 Suspended claims are often those where the worker does not respond to a request for additional information or withdraws the claim. Suspended claims may proceed at a future date.

Figure 2.24. Mental disorder claims reported by subsector, 2020–2024

Sector/ subsector	Description	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2020–2024
Sector 70 — Primary Resources							
7010	Agriculture	23	30	25	26	20	124
7020	Fishing	8	6	10	7	13	44
7030	Forestry	25	33	46	25	32	161
7040	Oil and Gas or Mineral Resources	31	38	44	50	50	213
	Total	**87**	**107**	**125**	**108**	**115**	**542**
Sector 71 — Manufacturing							
7110	Food and Beverage Products	48	49	61	62	61	281
7120	Metal and Non-metallic Mineral Products	94	78	67	89	91	419
7130	Petroleum, Coal, Rubber, Plastic, and Chemical Products	16	23	22	23	32	116
7140	Wood and Paper Products	100	75	87	63	87	412
7150	Other Products	20	23	28	33	33	137
	Total	**278**	**248**	**265**	**270**	**304**	**1,365**
Sector 72 — Construction							
7210	General Construction	238	230	215	288	293	1,264
7220	Heavy Construction	6	10	15	18	11	60
7230	Road Construction or Maintenance	62	44	44	42	54	246
	Total	**306**	**284**	**274**	**348**	**358**	**1,570**
Sector 73 — Transportation and Warehousing							
7310	Warehousing	3	5	6	7	9	30
7320	Transportation and Related Services	464	495	500	601	618	2,678
	Total	**467**	**500**	**506**	**608**	**627**	**2,708**
Sector 74 — Trade							
7410	Retail	307	332	325	357	398	1,719
7420	Wholesale	54	46	43	68	62	273
	Total	**361**	**378**	**368**	**425**	**460**	**1,992**

Sector/ subsector	Description	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2020–2024
Sector 75 — Public sector							
7530	Public Administration	523	629	777	631	551	3,111
Sector 76 — Service sector							
7610	Tourism and Hospitality	220	248	315	415	446	1,644
7620	Business Services	129	122	155	157	188	751
7630	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	91	101	102	114	139	547
7640	Other Services (not elsewhere specified)	216	263	228	281	311	1,299
7650	Education	377	497	530	639	687	2,730
7660	Health Care and Social Services	2,068	2,778	2,884	3,344	3,822	14,896
7670	Utilities	21	25	28	44	37	155
	Total	3,122	4,034	4,242	4,994	5,630	22,022
Sector 81 to 84 — Deposit accounts (self-insured employers)		**416**	**557**	**566**	**613**	**591**	**2,743**
Other		**123**	**108**	**108**	**203**	**232**	**774**
Grand total		**5,683**	**6,845**	**7,231**	**8,200**	**8,868**	**36,827**

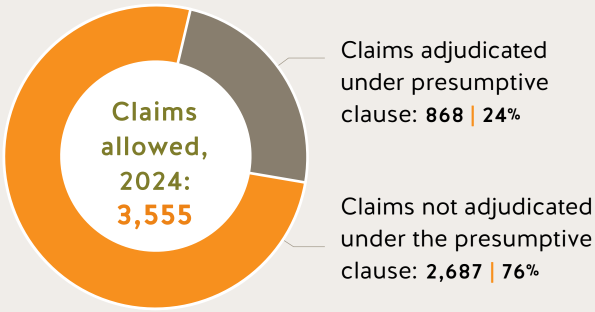
Presumptive clause

Under the *Workers Compensation Act*, workers in certain occupations who have been exposed to one or more traumatic events in their work and have been diagnosed with a mental disorder as a reaction to that trauma, the mental disorder is presumed to be caused by employment.

As of June 2024, the eligible occupations are:

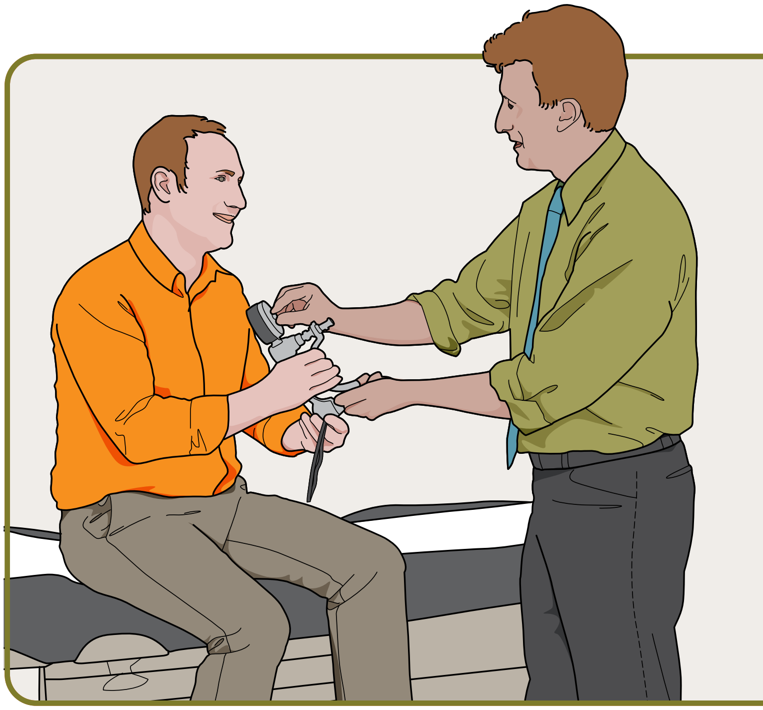
- Community-integration specialist
- Coroner
- Correctional officer
- Emergency medical assistant
- Emergency response dispatcher
- Firefighter
- Harm-reduction worker
- Health care assistant
- Nurse
- Parole officer
- Police officer
- Probation officer
- Respiratory therapist
- Shelter worker
- Sheriff
- Social worker
- Transition house worker
- Victim service worker
- Withdrawal management worker

In 2024, there were 3,555 mental disorder claims reported and allowed by WorkSafeBC. Of those 868 were adjudicated under the presumptive clause in section 135(2) of the Act.



Health care provider costs

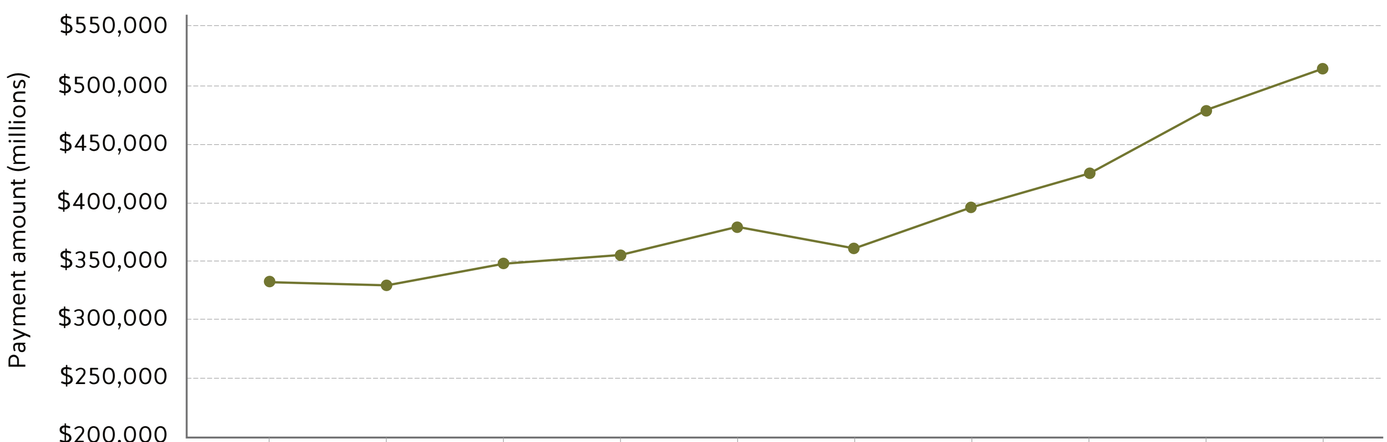
WorkSafeBC is the primary payer of health care costs for assessing and treating work-related injuries and disease in British Columbia.



In 2024, health care costs increased from the previous year by

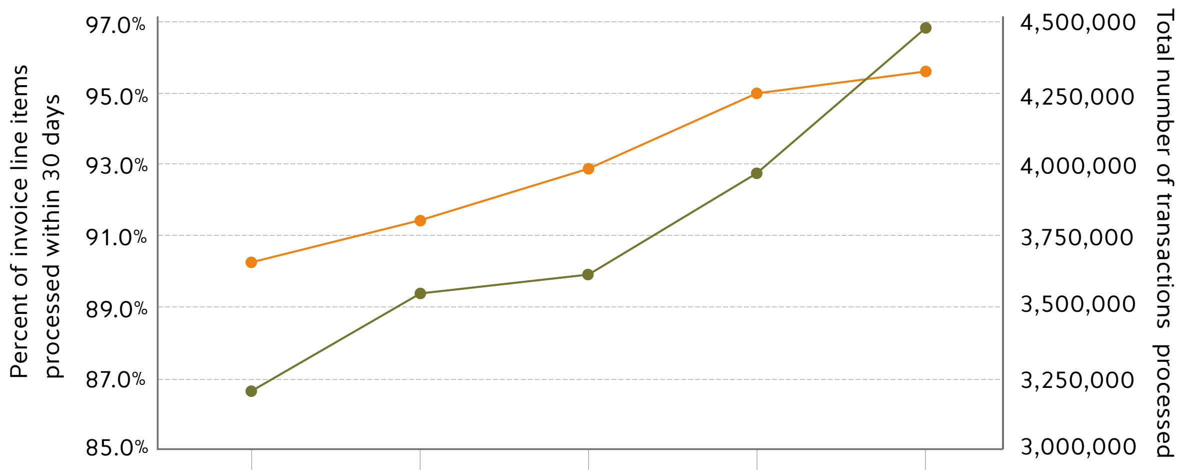
7.7%

Figure 2.25. Health care benefit payments, 2015–2024



	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
HC payments	$331,233	$329,714	$347,950	$354,765	$378,382	$360,522	$395,509	$423,769	$477,725	$514,347

Figure 2.26. Average timeliness for transactions, 2020–2024



	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Percent of invoice line items processed within 30 days	90.3%	91.4%	92.9%	95.0%	95.6%
Number of transactions processed within 30 days	3,203,823	3,547,410	3,613,762	3,969,864	4,480,916

In 2024, Health Care Operations handled

4.4 million invoicing transactions,

95.6% within 30 days

Prevention

Introduction

WorkSafeBC is dedicated to the prevention of injury, illness, disease, and death in the workplace. Through the efforts of Prevention Services, we help workers and employers reduce risk and keep workplaces healthy and safe through education, consultation, and enforcement. For a deeper dive into Prevention activities visit our **Industry risks: Prevention data for planning workplace health and safety in B.C.** dashboard and click on the "Prevention activities" tab.

Prevention Support Services

Prevention Information Line and Prevention Records

The Prevention Information Line is available for inquiries relating to health and safety matters in the workplace. Callers may require information about occupational health and safety regulations or may be calling to report an unsafe work practice or incident, including fatal or serious injuries.

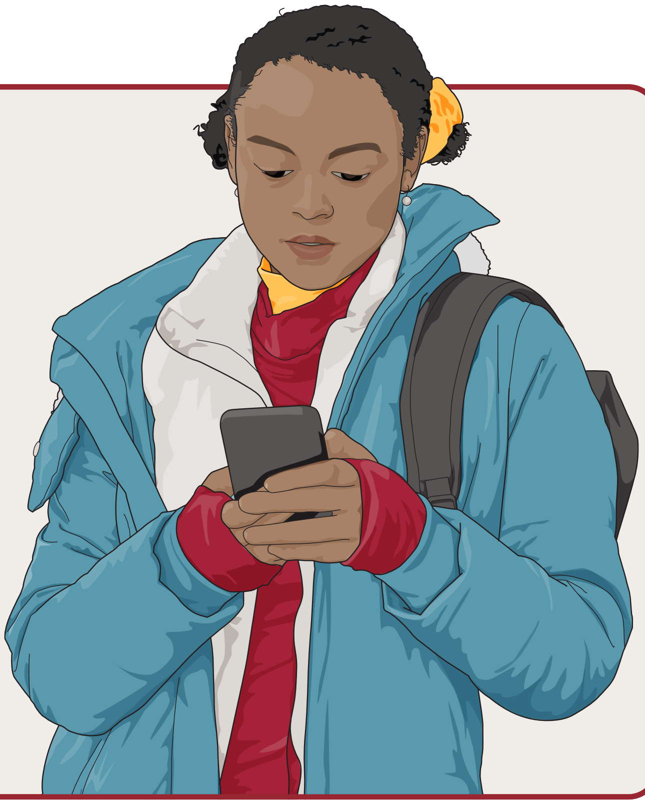
Prevention Support Services staff triage reports to prevention officers for response. Telephone calls to Prevention Records are usually related to an employer's health and safety clearance record or an industrial audiometric test.

Total calls to Prevention Support Services in 2024

42,501

Top 3 reasons for calls:

1. **Safety**
2. **Administration**
3. **Bullying and harassment**



Prevention activity

Figure 3.1. Prevention activity hours, 2020–2024[1]

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Inspection hours	232,791	223,826	216,011	230,176	252,385
Education hours	6,640	5,670	6,586	7,481	7,341
Consultation hours	15,549	13,425	11,751	11,982	11,637
Investigation hours	11,745	10,207	9,160	8,628	10,172
Other hours	41,508	33,508	31,277	35,873	35,022
Total prevention activity hours	**308,233**	**286,636**	**274,785**	**294,139**	**316,557**

Figure 3.2. Prevention documents, 2020–2024[1]

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Inspection reports[2]	60,685	55,420	52,936	54,573	56,882
Inspection reports that were worksite visits (%)[3]	66%	69%	68%	68%	69%
Initiating inspection reports	46,126	37,221	34,801	34,223	35,236
Initiating inspection reports with no orders (%)	75%	62%	60%	55%	54%
Order-to-worker reports	129	130	128	93	121
Education reports	253	291	378	423	426
Consultation reports	8,846	6,222	5,064	5,141	4,034

1 Historical counts have been reinstated to include documents issued to unregistered employers. Figures are based on data as of January 20, 2025.

2 In 2024, 89 percent of all inspection reports were related to employers within classification units targeted by WorkSafeBC Planned Inspectional Initiatives (previously known as High-Risk Strategies and Industry Initiatives). Results were the same as the 2020–2023 period average (90 percent).

3 Non-worksite visit inspection reports are typically created to follow up on prior inspection activity.

Figure 3.3. Orders, 2020–2024[1]

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Orders	27,066	32,405	33,655	40,030	41,595
Orders that were immediately complied with (%)	84%	82%	79%	80%	83%
Orders requiring multiple follow-ups (%)	16%	18%	21%	20%	17%
Orders to stop use	476	589	714	1,040	1,237
Orders to stop work	598	649	736	763	882
Temporary cessation of work orders	602	616	768	977	945
Orders to stop operations	6	8	10	3	4

Figure 3.4. Enforcement activity, 2020–2024[1]

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Compliance agreements	1	25	28	4	3
Warning letters issued	522	502	457	589	650
Citation warnings	522	650	779	632	577
Net citations imposed[2]	39	70	61	84	80
Net citations imposed amount ($)[2]	$25,498	$52,955	$54,812	$56,076	$59,780
Net penalties imposed[2]	402	354	371	372	361
Net penalties imposed amount ($)[2]	$5,413,631	$5,904,484	$4,829,702	$5,719,947	$7,619,582

1 Historical counts have been restated to include documents issued to unregistered employers. Figures are based on data as of January 20, 2025.

2 The net penalties imposed figures, as well as the net citations imposed figures, have been restated due to a change in the way WorkSafeBC counts them. Previously, all were counted, whether they were reversed or not. Calculations no longer include penalties or citations subsequently reversed (e.g., based on a successful appeal decision).

Figure 3.5. Incident investigations, 2020–2024[1]

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Notices of incident	655	663	679	767	611
Initiated WorkSafeBC investigations	102	123	103	116	86
Completed WorkSafeBC investigations	99	87	76	124	135

Figure 3.6. Bullying, harassment, and prohibited action, 2020–2024[1]

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Prohibited action complaints	659	547	500	583	807
Bullying and harassment general inquiries	3,509	3,468	3,354	3,869	3,958
Bullying and harassment policy, procedure, and training response[2]	297	226	240	282	322
Bullying and harassment psychological safety	0	101	259	548	713
Bullying and harassment policy, procedure, and training inspections[3]	898	825	945	2	0
Bullying and harassment complaints by workers	1,001	921	942	1,175	1,314

1 Historical counts have been restated to include documents issued to unregistered employers. Figures are based on data as of January 20, 2025.

2 Bullying and harassment policy, procedures, and training response refers to work done in response to requests from workers or employers.

3 Bullying and harassment policy, procedures, and training inspections refer to all inspections done for policies, procedures, and training, except in relation to bullying and harassment questionnaires (which is captured under bullying and harassment complaints by workers).

Health and safety associations

WorkSafeBC-funded health and safety associations represent more than a quarter of the population and more than one-third of the employers in British Columbia. In 2024, there were 12 active health and safety associations representing 180 different classification units (CUs).

Figure 3.7. WorkSafeBC-funded health and safety associations

Association[1,2,3]	Association description	Industry	Classification units represented[4]	Classification units[5] (#)	Employers[6] (#)	Workers[6] (#)
Actsafe (formerly SHAPE)	Promotes workplace health and safety in B.C.'s performing arts and motion picture industries (**actsafe.ca**)	Accommodation, Food, and Leisure	CUs 761011, 761027, 761030, 763025	4	2,537	23,857
AgSafe Farm and Ranch Safety and Health Association	Provides advice, health and safety courses, and materials to farms and ranches (**agsafebc.ca**)	Agriculture	Subsector 7010	24	5,019	23,867
BCCSA BC Construction Safety Alliance	Develops health and safety programs, tools, and resources (**bccsa.ca**)	Construction	Sector 72; CUs 712033, 714018, 715033, 704008	66	57,248	245,552
BCFSC BC Forest Safety Council	A not-for-profit society dedicated to promoting forest safety in the sector (**bcforestsafe.org**)	Forestry	Subsector 7030; CUs 732044, 714019, 714022	17	3,995	25,026
BCMSA BC Municipal Safety Association	Dedicated to improving worker health and safety through the sharing of knowledge and resources within local government (**bcmsa.ca**)	Local Government	CU 753004	1	383	47,846
CSSHSA[7] Community Social Services Health & Safety Association of BC	Delivers leading human resources and labour relations services that foster a sustainable, resilient, and robust work force in social services (**cssea.bc.ca**)	Health Care and Social Services	CUs 766007, 766010, 766017	3	2,685	58,128
Energy Safety Canada (formerly ENFORM Canada) (2007)	Advocates and provides resources for the continuous improvement of industry's safety performance (**enform.ca**)	Oil and Gas	CUs 704002, 704003, 704009, 713018, 767005	5	1,610	11,257
go2HR	Provides health and safety resources and training for the tourism and hospitality industry (**go2hr.ca**)	Accommodation, Food, and Leisure	CUs 761034, 761035, 761038, 761056	4	12,683	215,847

Association[1,2,3]	Association description	Industry	Classification units represented[4]	Classification units[5] (#)	Employers[6] (#)	Workers[6] (#)
MSABC Manufacturing Safety Alliance of BC (formerly FIOSA-MIOSA Safety Alliance of BC; BC Food Processors Health and Safety Council)	Dedicated to addressing challenges and opportunities specific to food and beverage processing and manufacturing, and to set industry standards for health and safety (safetyalliancebc.ca)	Food and Beverage Products	Subsector 7110; CUs 702001, 712001, 712003, 712005, 712008, 712013, 712014, 712018, 712028, 712034, 712035, 712038, 712040, 713012, 713013, 713015, 713023, 713024, 713025, 713027, 713028, 713029, 713031, 714001, 715003, 715024, 715026	46	2,962	56,421
SCBC[7] SafeCare BC	Strives to ensure injury-free, safe working conditions for continuing care workers in B.C. (safecarebc.ca)	Health Care and Social Services	CUs 766006, 766011	2	975	74,681
TSCBC Trucking Safety Council of BC	Dedicated to strengthening safety performance and to address the high personal and economic costs of work-related injury and death in the trucking industry (safetydriven.ca)	Transportation	CUs 732019, 732030	2	11,140	26,074

1 The BC Association for Crane Safety (BCACS) represents health and safety in the crane hoisting industry. As the industry is not represented by a specific group of classification units, it is not included in the above.

2 Fish Safe (BC Seafood Alliance) represents an industry-driven program for the improvement of safety on commercial fishing vessels (fishsafebc.com). Due to the nature of employment in the commercial fishing industry, WorkSafeBC does not estimate person-years for fishing CUs. Fish Safe represents CUs 702005–702010 but is not included above.

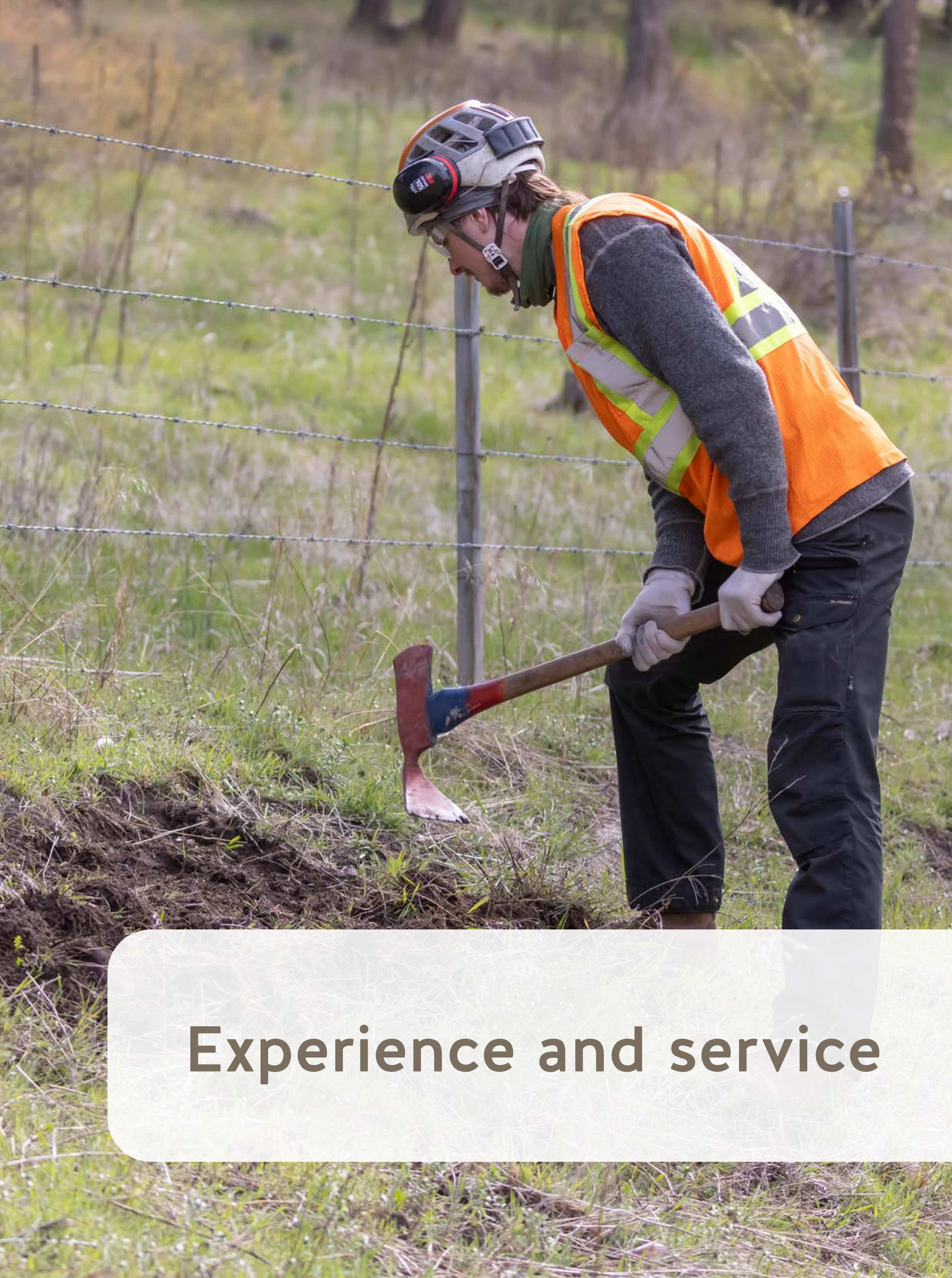
3 BC Common Ground Alliance (BCCGA) is an injury reduction initiative and does not receive the same type of funding as other health and safety associations. Therefore, it is not included above.

4 CUs can be represented by multiple health and safety associations.

5 Only active CUs are included.

6 Statistics based on 2024 employer counts and person-years for 2024 associations.

7 Health care authority employers are included in CSSHSA and SCBC statistics in this figure so they may not be comparable to statistics from other funded HSA reports.



Experience and service

Introduction

We are committed to creating an environment where everyone we serve can feel that their individual and collective voices have been heard and understood. This section represents our efforts to create a dialog between us and the people we serve.

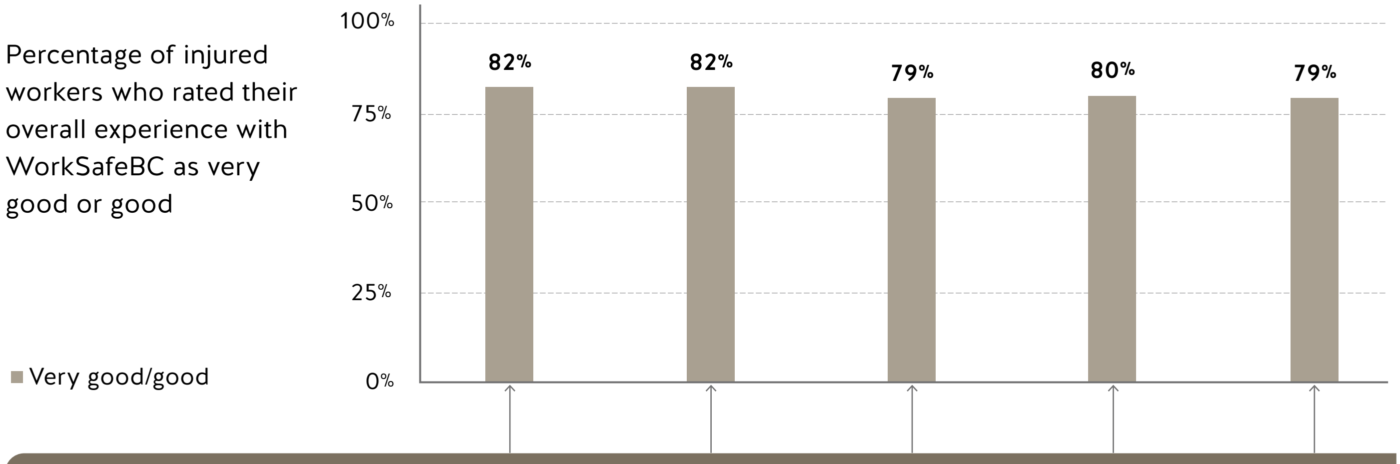
Voice of the Customer

The Voice of the Customer program identifies areas of service considered most important to injured workers and employers. Through the program, injured workers evaluate their experience with us, primarily based on their interactions with WorkSafeBC claims staff and the assistance they receive with returning to work. Employers evaluate their overall experience with our organization, primarily based on the claim process and premium costs.

We are in the process of transitioning to new worker and employer service measurements, which will include a broader range of worker and employer experiences. Some measures were retired or changed in 2023 in preparation for this transition.

Figure 4.1. Injured workers' rating of their overall experience, 2020–2024[1]

Percentage of injured workers who rated their overall experience with WorkSafeBC as very good or good

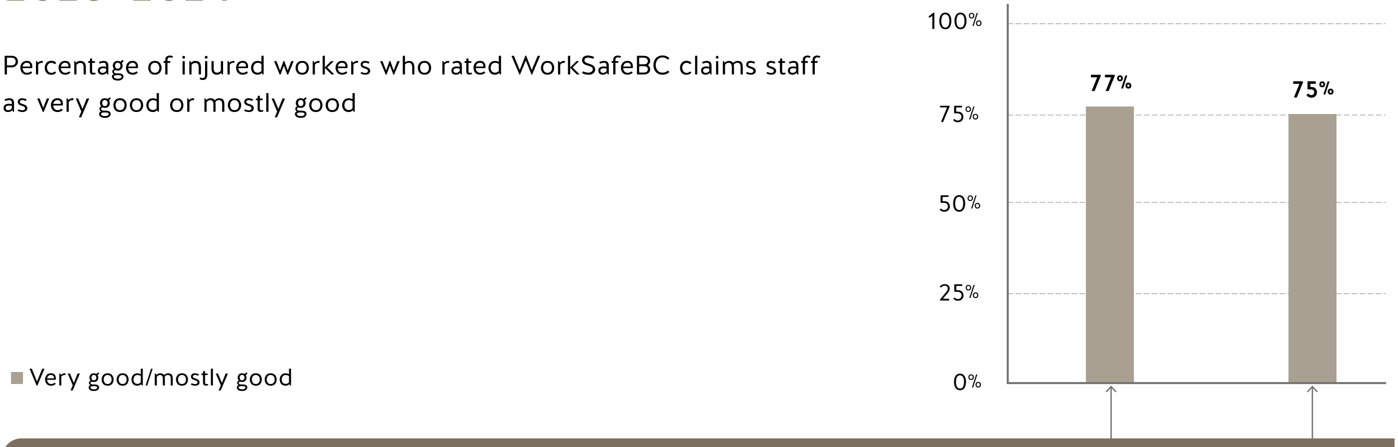


	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Very good/good	82%	82%	79%	80%	79%
Average	12%	12%	15%	12%	13%
Poor/very poor	6%	6%	6%	7%	9%

1 Due to rounding, numbers may not total 100 percent.

Figure 4.2. Injured workers' rating of WorkSafeBC claims staff, 2023–2024[1,2]

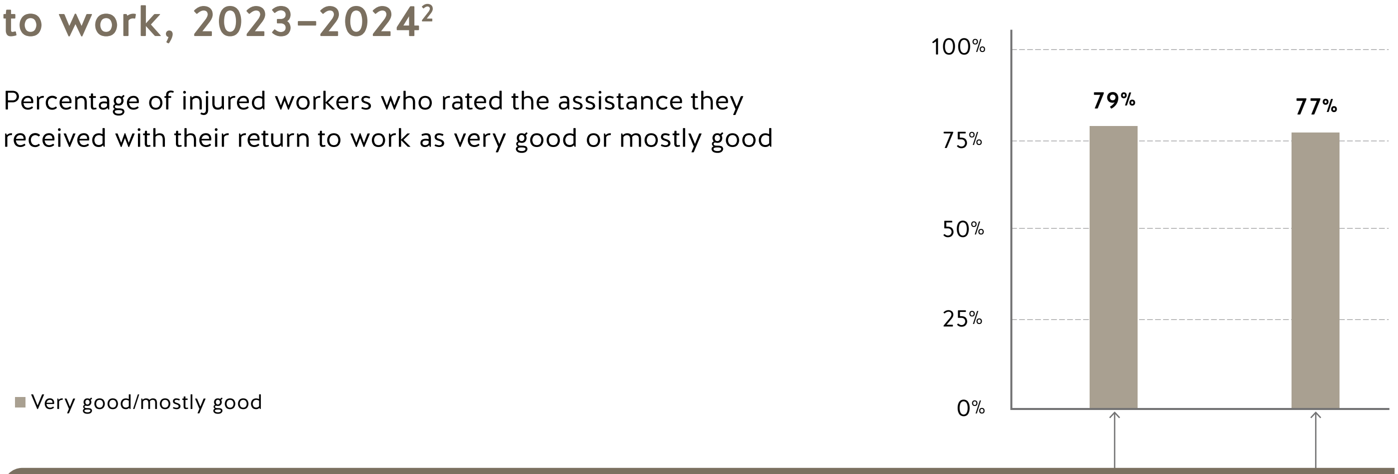
Percentage of injured workers who rated WorkSafeBC claims staff as very good or mostly good



	2023	2024
Very good/mostly good	77%	75%
Somewhat good/neither good nor poor/somewhat poor	17%	18%
Mostly poor/very poor	5%	7%

Figure 4.3. Injured workers' rating of assistance with their return to work, 2023–2024[2]

Percentage of injured workers who rated the assistance they received with their return to work as very good or mostly good

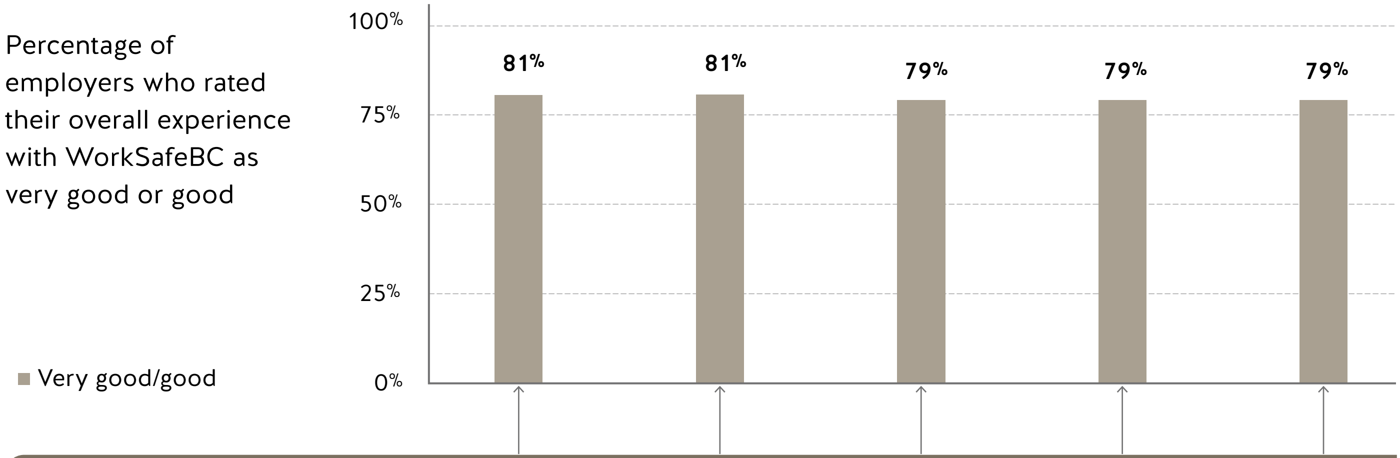


	2023	2024
Very good/mostly good	79%	77%
Somewhat good/neither good nor poor/somewhat poor	18%	17%
Mostly poor/very poor	3%	6%

1 Due to rounding, numbers may not total 100 percent.

2 The scale changed in 2023 and is not comparable to previous years. See *Statistics 2022* for how this was measured in previous years

Figure 4.4. Employers' rating of their overall experience, 2020–2024[1]

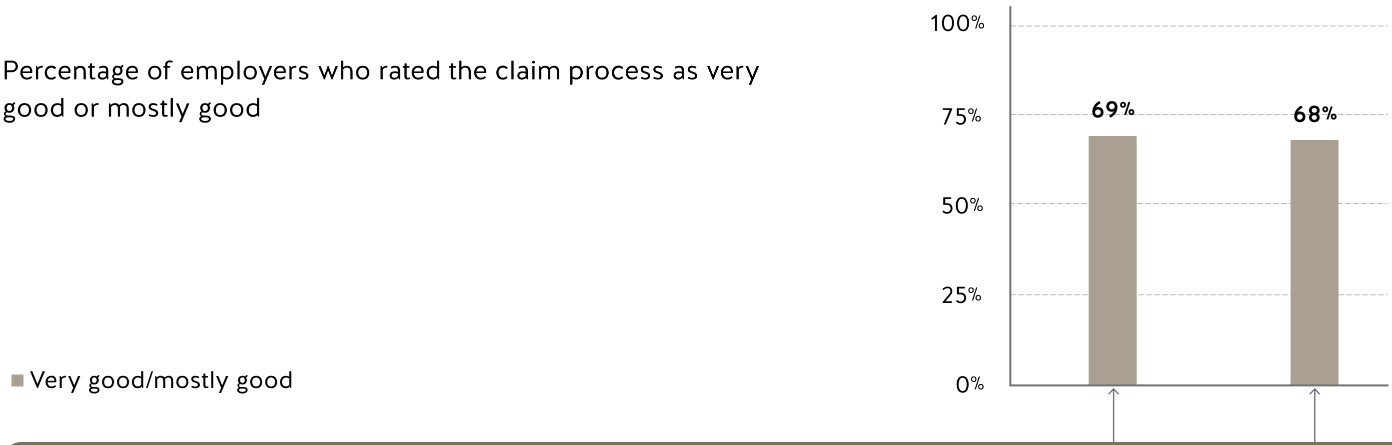


	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Very good/good	81%	81%	79%	79%	79%
Average	16%	15%	17%	16%	16%
Poor/very poor	3%	4%	4%	5%	5%

1 The base size for this survey of employers with two or more claims in the previous 12 months was reduced from 1,600 to 1,000 in 2023, and to 800 in 2024. We are transitioning to a new employer measurement that will include a broader range of employer experiences.

Figure 4.5. Employers' rating of the claim process, 2023–2024[1]

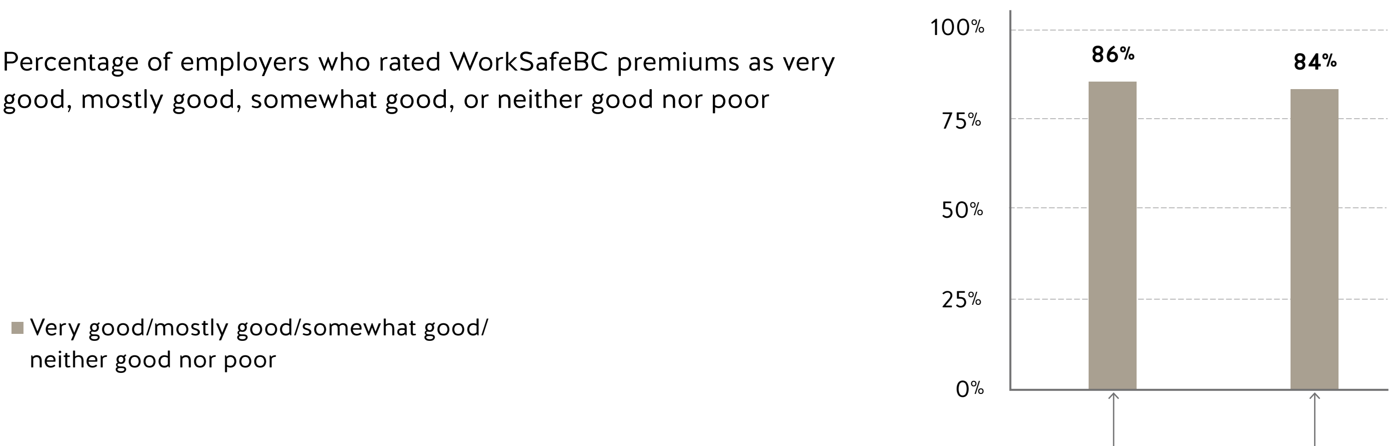
Percentage of employers who rated the claim process as very good or mostly good



	2023	2024
Very good/mostly good	69%	68%
Somewhat good/neither good nor poor/somewhat poor	28%	29%
Mostly poor/very poor	3%	3%

Figure 4.6. Employers' rating of WorkSafeBC premiums, 2023–2024[1,2]

Percentage of employers who rated WorkSafeBC premiums as very good, mostly good, somewhat good, or neither good nor poor



	2023	2024
Very good/mostly good/somewhat good/neither good nor poor	86%	84%
Somewhat poor/mostly poor/very poor	14%	16%

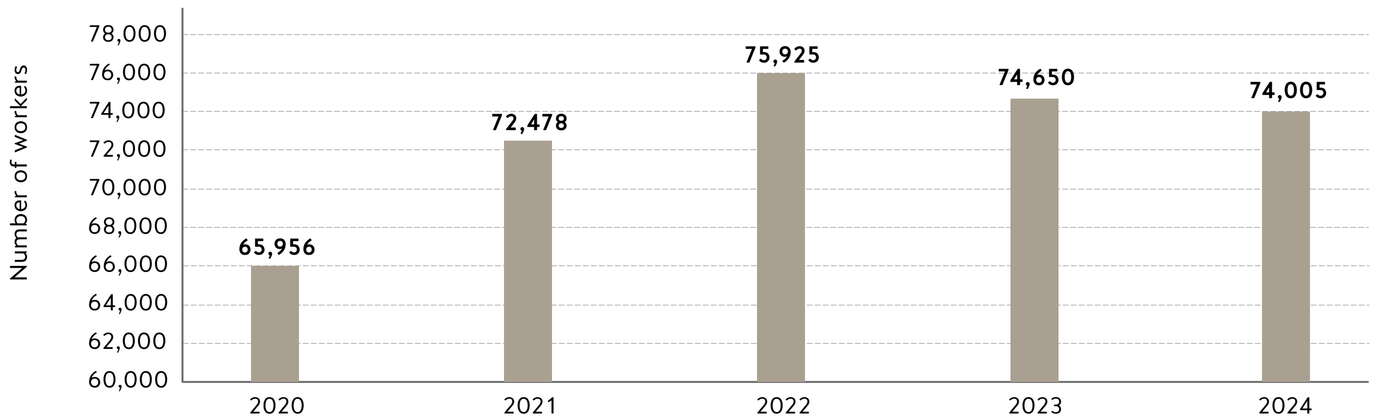
1 The scale changed in 2023 and is not comparable to previous years. See *Statistics 2022* for how this was measured in previous years.

2 While "good" ratings demonstrate a positive overall experience with product and service delivery, including neutral scores is the norm when evaluating service prices (such as premiums), as neutral scores tend to be associated with a positive, rather than a negative, view of prices. We therefore include the top four ratings (very good, mostly good, somewhat good, and neither good nor poor) in this measure.

Teleclaim

Teleclaim is a service centre for injured workers to call and complete worker applications for compensation by telephone.

Figure 4.7. Number of workers reporting injuries through Teleclaim, 2020–2024[1]



1 Statistics refer to completed 6T forms. Workers reporting an injury through Teleclaim fill out a Form 6T with a customer service representative.

Interpretation — All service areas

WorkSafeBC offers telephone interpretation services, mostly to injured workings calling Teleclaim and the Claims Call Centre. For a full listing of languages available to callers, see Appendix B, page 91.

Figure 4.8. Top five languages requested, 2024

Languages	Number of calls accessing interpretation service	Number of minutes of interpretation service
Punjabi	15,835	204,930
Spanish	4,238	72,975
Farsi	3,379	57,957
Mandarin	2,742	49,698
Cantonese	2,022	33,950

Total calls accessing interpretation services in 2024

35,886

Figure 4.9. Languages requested and served by Teleclaim interpretation services, 2024

Language	Number of calls
Punjabi	1118
Spanish	601
Mandarin	228
Farsi	221
Korean	138
Cantonese	134
Tigrinya	68
Arabic	58
Vietnamese	55
Russian	48
Ukrainian	47
Tagalog	48
Persian	40
Japanese	35
French	35
Hindi	28
Somali	12
Tamil	11
Turkish	10
Portuguese	10
Pashto	8
Dari	6
Thai	5
Czech	5
Mongolian	5
Cambodian	5
Oromo	4
Swahili	4
Chinese	3
Italian	3
Kurdish	3
Kurdish Sorani	3
Karen	2
Urdu	2
Hungarian	2
Burmese	2
German	2
Laotian	2
Malayalam	2
Yoruba	1
Croatian	1
Serbo-Croatian	1
Rohingya	1
Sinhalese	1
Serbian	1
Amharic	1
Polish	1
French Canadian	1
Indonesian	1
Sudanese Arabic	1
Albanian	1
Bengali	1
Gujarati	1
Creole	1
Grand Total	**3,028**

Digital resources and social media

Figure 4.10. Digital resources, 2024

Health and safety webpages:

6.76 million views

Health and safety videos (YouTube):

6.9 million views

Health and safety publications:

208,286 downloads

Health and safety interactive tools:

174,179 views

Supervising for Safety course:

5,019 completions

Searchable Occupational Health and Safety Regulation:

2.49 million views

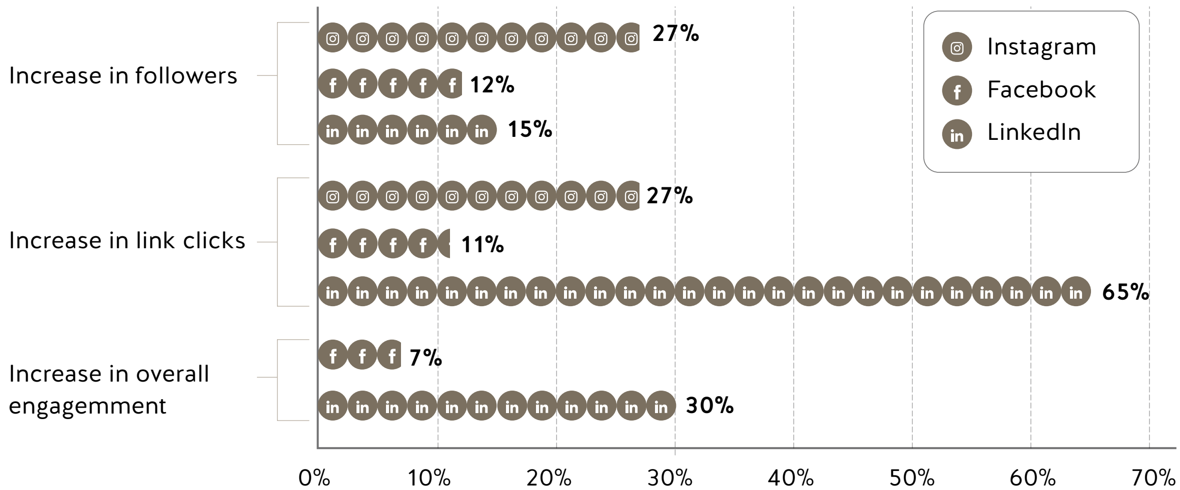
86,100 app installs

Health and Safety Enews is a monthly electronic newsletter that outlines the latest changes to the Occupational Health and Safety Regulation, guidelines, and policies. It also includes information on new workplace health and safety resources, initiatives, and events.

Health and Safety Enews subscribers: 19,499

Figure 4.11. Social media engagement, 2024

We saw increases in people following and engaging with our content in 2024, including an increase in people clicking on our content and links. This shows that we are developing content that is relevant to our audiences, and that we're reaching people on the platforms they want to engage on. Increased engagement with our content and resources supports our goal of preventing workplace injury, disease, and death.



Our stakeholders reach out to us in many ways, including social media. These conversations are growing every year and we continue to monitor and respond to online conversations to create positive experiences and provide timely information and resources.

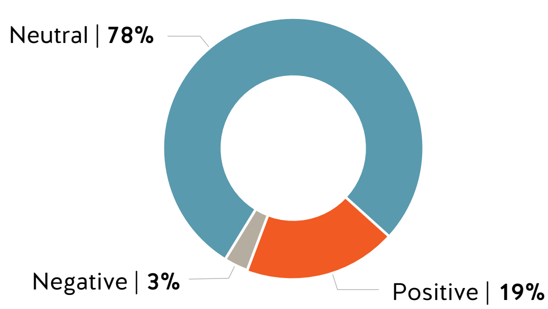
Messages replied to in 2023: 279

Messages replied to in 2024: 306

Percentage increase of 10%

Our average time to respond to questions and queries across our social media channels decreased by 16% in 2024, while the number of inquiries increased. This shows that we continue to be responsive and engaged with the online community we have created.

Sentiment across social channels:




TEAM MEMBER
PIPELINE
WHITE SPOT R+D KITCHEN
Jordan Chew
Kitchen Manager
White Spot
Garett Weston
Regional Chef
RIGHT TO
UNDERSTAND

Insurance

Introduction

This section covers insurance and assessments and provides statistics people's preferred methods of communicating with us.

Payroll and premiums

The workers' compensation system is funded by premiums paid by employers. These premiums pay for the costs associated with work-related injuries and diseases, including health care, wage loss, rehabilitation, and administration.

Figure 5.1. Payroll and premiums for rateable employers, 2015–2024[1]

Assessment year	Number of rateable employers at December 31	Assessable payroll[2]	Premiums	Maximum wage rate[3]
2015	225,561	$88,693,000,000	$1,440,694,000	$78,600
2016	231,461	$92,514,000,000	$1,510,324,000	$80,600
2017	238,525	$98,536,000,000	$1,579,685,000	$81,900
2018	245,237	$104,312,000,000	$1,571,694,000	$82,700
2019	249,317	$110,670,000,000	$1,632,989,000	$84,800
2020	255,471	$110,997,000,000	$1,632,306,000	$87,100
2021	263,273	$126,873,000,000	$1,849,875,000	$100,000
2022	269,302	$140,690,000,000	$2,041,331,000	$108,400
2023	280,871	$151,865,000,000	$2,250,285,000	$112,800
2024 (estimated)	285,478	$159,572,000,000	$2,455,000,000	$116,700

1 Rateable employers in this figure excludes self-insured employers and the federal government.

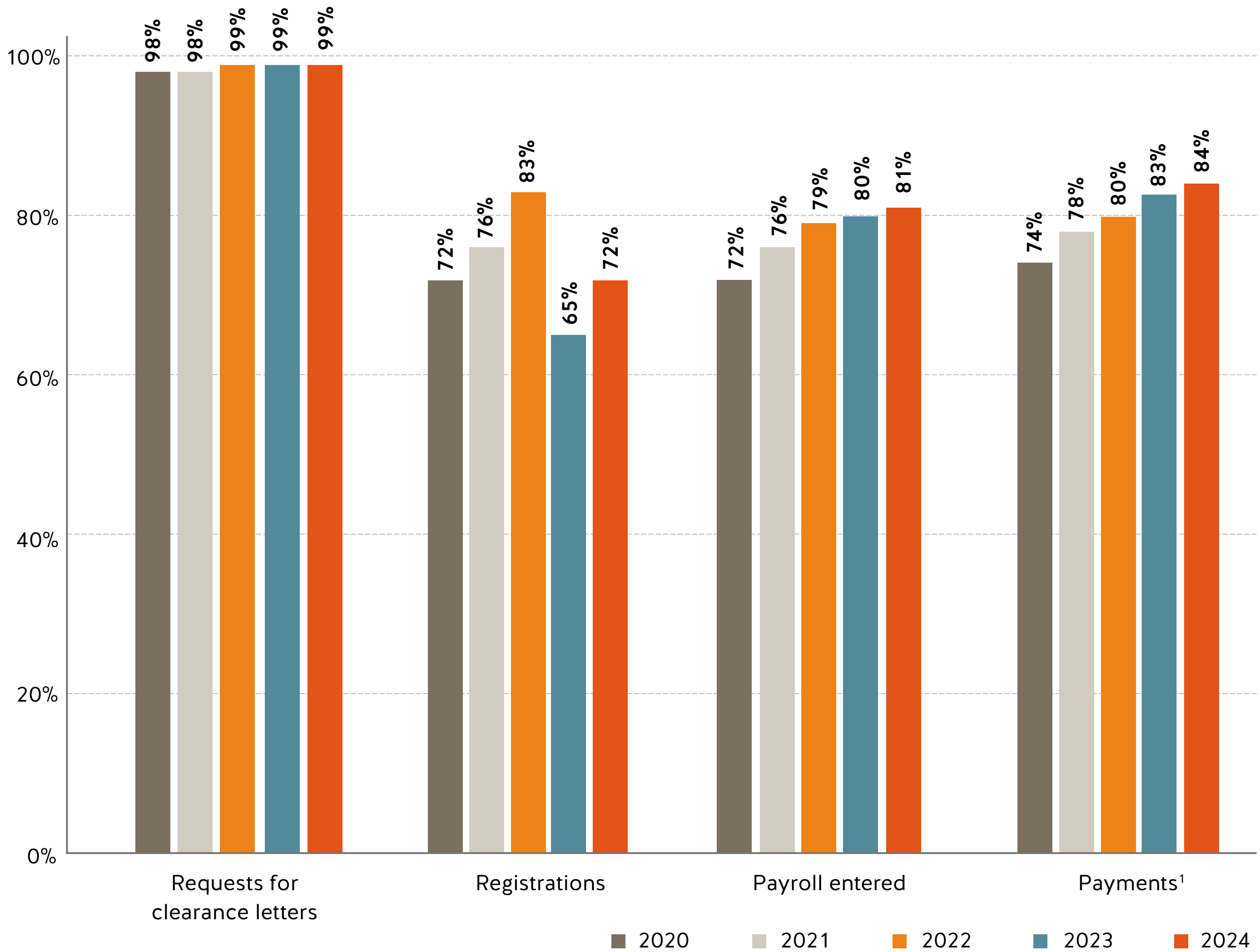
2 Assessable payroll includes only those portions of individual worker earnings up to the maximum wage rate for that assessment year.

3 WorkSafeBC assesses up to the maximum wage rate or each individual included in an employer's assessable payroll. Any earnings which exceed the maximum wage rate are referred to as excess earnings and are excluded from the employer's assessable payroll for an employer's annual payroll reporting.

Assessment transactions

Figure 5.2. Percentages of assessment transactions conducted through self-service channels, 2020–2024

Self-service channels include worksafebc.com online applications and the Interactive Voice Recognition (IVR) phone service.



1 Credit card and direct debit.

Employer Service Centre

The Employer Service Centre handles assessment-related inquiries such as registration, status determinations, payroll, and classifications.

Figure 5.3 Telephone calls received, 2020–2024

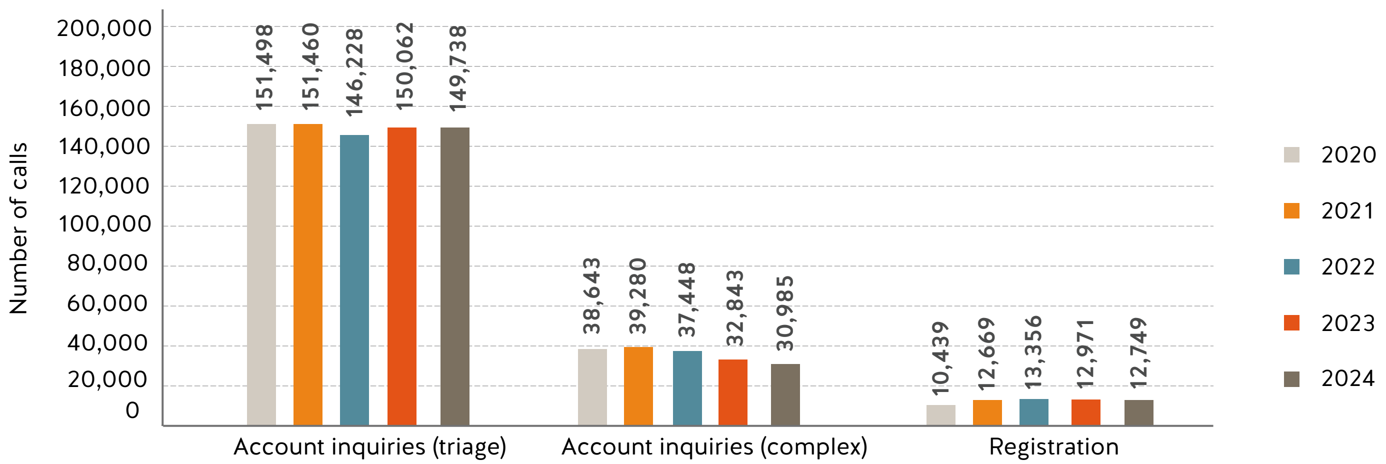


Figure 5.4. Telephone queue service levels, 2020–2024

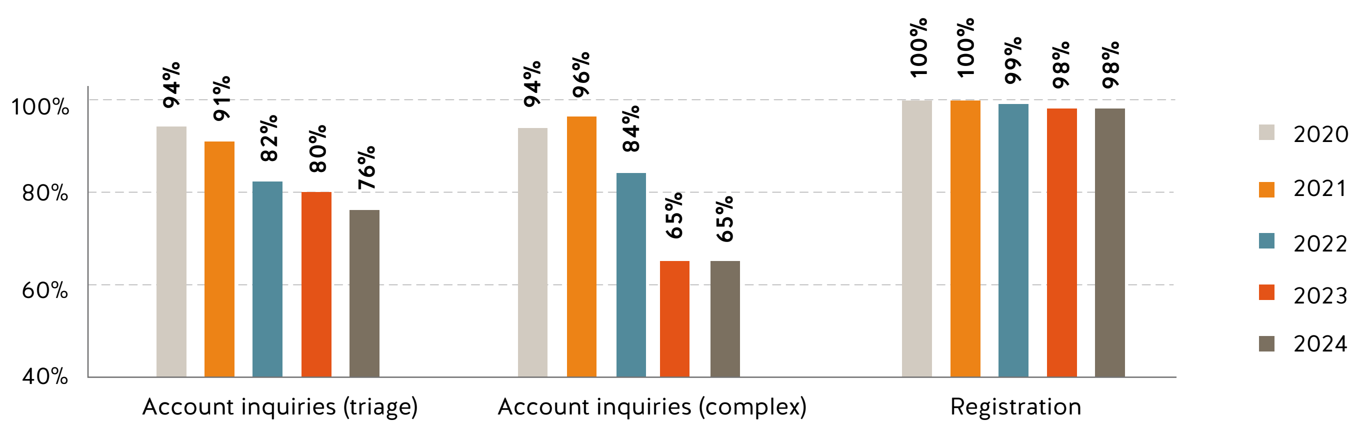


Figure 5.5. Average wait times, 2024

The Employer Service Centre has a service target of all phone call answered within five minutes.

	Average wait time
Account inquiries (triage)	3.3 minutes
Account inquiries (complex)	4.5 minutes
Registration	0.4 minutes
Aggregate average for all queues	**3.3 minutes**

Appendices

Appendix A

Classes of Industry[1]

The *Workers Compensation Act* applies to the industry sectors, subsectors, and classification units listed in the **2024 Classification and rate list**. The Act divides all industries within its scope into 11 classes, as follows:

Class 1	Primary Resources
Class 2	Manufacturing
Class 3	Construction
Class 4	Transportation and Warehousing
Class 5	Trade
Class 6	Public Sector
Class 7	General Sector
Class 8	Canadian Pacific Railway Limited, Teck Resources Limited
Class 9	BNSF Railway Company
Class 10	Air Canada, Canadian National Railway Company, Via Rail Canada Inc.
Class 11	British Columbia Assessment Authority, British Columbia Ferry Services Inc., Government of British Columbia, Workers' Compensation Board

In section 244, the Act provides WorkSafeBC with the authority to create further classes and subclasses of industry. WorkSafeBC has used that authority to create a dynamic system for classifying firms in British Columbia. Each class set out in the Act is represented by a sector in WorkSafeBC's classification system, as follows:

Sector 70	Primary Resources
Sector 71	Manufacturing
Sector 72	Construction
Sector 73	Transportation and Warehousing
Sector 74	Trade
Sector 75	Public Sector
Sector 76	Service Sector
Sector 81	Deposit Sector 8 (formerly Class 10) Canadian Pacific Railway Limited, Teck Resources Limited
	Subsector 8110 — Federal Government
Sector 82	Deposit Sector 9 (formerly Class 18) BNSF Railway Company
Sector 83	Deposit Sector 10 (formerly Class 12) Air Canada, Canadian National Railway, Via Rail Canada Inc.
Sector 84	Deposit Sector 11 (formerly Class 13) Government of British Columbia

1 The *Workers Compensation Act* does not apply to workers of the (federal) Government of Canada. However, according to section 4(2) of the *Government Employees Compensation Act*, a federal government employee usually employed in B.C. is given the same rights to compensation as workers under the Act. Their claims are administered by WorkSafeBC and recorded under subsector 8110. Notwithstanding, claims on injuries arising from or associated with members of the regular force of the Canadian Forces or the Royal Canadian Mounted Police are not administered by WorkSafeBC.

Appendix B

Telephone interpretation services, 2024

Our telephone interpretation services were offered in the following languages:

A

Adari
Afghani
Afrikaans
Akan
Albanian
Algoma
Amharic
Arabic
Armenian
Assyrian
Azerbaijani
Azeri

B

Bambara
Belarusian
Bengali
Bosnian
Bulgarian
Burmese

C

Cambodian
Cantonese
Catalan
Cebuano
Chaldean
Chiu Chow
Creole
Croatian
Czech

D

Dagomba
Danish
Dari
Dinka
Dutch

E

English
Estonian

F

Fanti
Farsi
Finnish
Flemish
French
Fukien
Fulani
Fuzhou

G

Ga
Georgian
German
Greek
Gujarati

H

Haitian Creole
Hakka
Hausa
Hebrew
Hindi
Hmong
Hoiping
Hokkein
Hungarian

I

Igbo
Ilocano
Indonesian
Italian

J

Japanese

K

Kannada
Karen
Kashmiri
Kinyarwanda
Kirundi
Kiswahili
Korean
Krio
Kurdish
Kurmanji
Kutchi

L

Laotian
Latvian
Lingala
Lithuanian
Luganda

M

Maay Maay
Macedonian
Maithili
Malay
Malayalam
Maltese
Mampruli
Mandarin
Mandinga
Marathi
Mien
Mohawk
Moldovan
Mongolian

N

Nepalese
Norwegian
Nyanja

O

Oji-Cree
Ojibway
Oriya
Oromo

P

Pashtu
Persian
Pidgin English
Polish
Portuguese
Portuguese Brazilian
Punjabi

Q

Quebec French

R

Rakhine
Rohingya
Romanian
Russian

S

Serbian
Shanghainese
Sindhi
Sinhalese
Slovak
Slovenian
Somali
Soninke
Sorani
Spanish
Swahili
Swedish
Sylheti

T

Tagalog
Taiwanese
Tamil
Telugu
Thai
Tibetan
Tigrinya
Toishan
Tshilubà
Turkish
Turkmen
Twi

U

Uighur
Ukrainian
Urdu
Uzbek

V

Vietnamese

W

Wolof

X

Xiamen

Y

Yiddish
Yoruba

Z

Zulu

Glossary

Glossary

Act, the

The *Workers Compensation Act*.

Assessable payroll

The collective earnings of an employer's workers — full- or part-time, casual, etc. — up to a maximum amount per worker per year. The maximum amount (known as the **Maximum wage rate**) was $116,700 for 2024. Employers' premiums are based, in part, on their assessable payroll.

Assessment

The total premium a firm pays for workers' compensation insurance. The premium is calculated based on the firm's base rate, assessable payroll, and experience rating discount or surcharge.

AWCBC

The Association of Workers' Compensation Boards of Canada.

Benefit

WorkSafeBC payment made to a worker, the worker's beneficiaries, or the worker's health care providers for an allowed claim. Benefit types include health care benefits, short-term disability, long-term disability, and pension awards.

Bullying and harassment complaints

When WorkSafeBC receives a complaint of bullying and harassment it is assigned to a designated prevention officer.

Bullying and harassment general inquiries

The number of general inquiries fielded by WorkSafeBC regarding bullying and harassment.

Bullying and harassment policy, procedure, and training inspections

Inspections by prevention officers for compliant policies, procedures, and training at workplaces, not related to bullying and harassment complaints.

Bullying and harassment policy, procedure, and training response

Formal complaints that the employer does not have adequate policies, procedures, or training at their workplace; these complaints are typically assigned to a designated prevention officer.

Citations

WorkSafeBC — through regulation — can quickly and efficiently issue administrative penalties of up to $1,312.96 (plus the Consumer Price Index). This tool allows WorkSafeBC to penalize employers who fail to comply with orders, or who fail to prepare or send a compliance report, which are not in circumstances that are high risk.

Citation warnings

Where an employer has failed to comply with an order relating to a non–high-risk violation or has failed to prepare or send a compliance report to WorkSafeBC, a written warning is provided to the employer that an occupational health and safety citation may be issued for that violation.

Claim

A request for payment or benefit to compensate for an injury, illness, or disease a claimant believes is work-related.

Claims cost

Claims cost is the total dollar amount of claim benefits. These costs include the payment of health care benefits, vocational rehabilitation benefits, and short-term disability (STD) benefit payments made during the year, and lump sum awards and capitalized values of long-term disability (LTD) and work-related death benefits set up in the year. All of these amounts are in respect of current- and prior-year injuries and diseases. (Claims cost data is compiled differently in WorkSafeBC's annual reports.)

Class

A category in WorkSafeBC's former classification system equivalent to sector in the current classification system.

Classification unit (CU)

A very specific grouping of business types, such as "Candy or chocolate manufacture." The system hierarchically groups B.C. firms into sectors, subsectors, and CUs. Using this system, each employer in B.C. is classified into the appropriate unit based on the products or services produced, and the processes, technology, or materials used. Each CU is made up of firms considered to be peers or competitors, based on the similarity in business activities. A firm's CU determines its base premium rate. *See also* **Sector** and **Subsector**.

Clearance letter

A letter indicating whether a business, contractor, or subcontractor is registered with WorkSafeBC and paying its premiums as required.

Completed WorkSafeBC investigation

A WorkSafeBC investigation completed by the OHS Investigations department as a result of an incident.

Compliance agreement

A voluntary agreement entered into by an employer and WorkSafeBC, and an alternative to an occupational health and safety order, that sets out what an employer will do to achieve compliance, including the time frame for compliance.

Consultation hours

The hours WorkSafeBC prevention officers spend consulting with employers, including preparation and travel time.

Consultation report

A document compiled by a prevention officer recording information about a verbal or written exchange between WorkSafeBC and an employer.

Days lost from work

The number of days an injured worker misses from work because of a compensable injury or disease. Also known as "days paid."

Deposit account or deposit-account employer

See **Self-insured employer**.

Disallowed claim

A claim that WorkSafeBC deems to be unrelated to work and therefore does not accept. *See also* **Rejected claim**.

Duration

The average number of work days lost on short-term disability (STD) claims.

Education hours

Hours that prevention officers spend on presentations and education, including preparation and travel time.

Education report

A document containing recorded information about education sessions that WorkSafeBC delivers to stakeholders. Prevention Services delivers education presentations to employers and their workers on occupational health and safety issues.

Fatal claim

See **Work-related death claim**.

Federal government

The *Workers Compensation Act* does not apply to employees of the Canadian government. However, federal government employees in B.C. have the same rights to compensation as other workers under the *Workers Compensation Act*.

First payment or first paid

The initial payment on a claim.

Gross payroll

Includes wages, salaries, commissions, holiday pay, bonuses, and piecework, as well as any other means or manner by which a worker is paid for services.

Health care–only claim

A claim for which health care costs are paid, but no payment is provided for wage-loss, long-term disability, or work-related death benefits.

ICD-9 code

A category of disease or injury listed in the World Health Organization's *International Classification of Diseases, 9th revision*. This statistical standard has categories for injuries, diseases, and symptoms.

Incident

An occurrence that resulted in, or had the potential to result in, an injury or occupational disease. Section 68 of the *Workers Compensation Act* sets out the types of incidents (such as fatalities, serious injuries, and more) that must be reported to WorkSafeBC immediately. Failure to report these incidents may result in an order or penalty against the employer.

Industrial vehicles

Industrial vehicles differ from motor vehicles as they are for specific use within a worksite and not typically operated on public roadways. For example, industrial vehicles used at logging sites, farms, construction sites, and warehouses. *See also* **Mobile equipment**.

Industry sector

See **Sector**.

Initiated WorkSafeBC investigation

A WorkSafeBC investigation initiated by the Fatal and Serious Injuries Investigations department as a result of an incident.

Initiating inspection report

An inspection report that is the prevention officer's initial activity for the employer's worksite; this activity usually involves a site visit to evaluate regulatory compliance under the *Workers Compensation Act* and the Occupational Health and Safety Regulation.

Initiating inspection reports with no orders

An inspection report that is the prevention officer's initial activity for the employer's worksite, which indicates no violations of the *Workers Compensation Act* or the Occupational Health and Safety Regulation were observed.

Inspection

An inspection conducted by a prevention officer at a worksite to evaluate compliance with the *Workers Compensation Act* and the Occupational Health and Safety Regulation.

Inspection hours

The number of hours prevention officers spend on inspections, including preparation and travel time.

Inspection report

A document recording the activities by a prevention officer; this activity usually involves a site visit to evaluate regulatory compliance under the *Workers Compensation Act* and the Occupational Health and Safety Regulation. An inspection report may relate to either the prevention officer's initial or follow-up activity.

Inspection reports that were site visits

An inspection report created as the result of a prevention officer's visit to a worksite to evaluate regulatory compliance with the *Workers Compensation Act* and the Occupational Health and Safety Regulation.

Investigation

WorkSafeBC responds to reported workplace incidents that result in death or injury, or that present a high risk of causing a serious injury or death to workers. Depending on the circumstances, WorkSafeBC may initiate a formal investigation.

Investigation hours

Number of hours WorkSafeBC officers spend on notice of incidents and incident investigations, including preparation and travel time.

Key indicators

Statistical indicators used since 1992. These include the number of days paid per claim, the provincial time-loss claims rate, the work-related death rate, and the percentage of claimants under age 25 or 55 or older.

Long-term disability (LTD) claim

A claim for an injured worker with a permanent injury or disease (i.e., an injury or disease from which the worker does not fully recover).

Maximum wage rate

The maximum wage rate on which benefits are paid to claimants by WorkSafeBC. Compensation benefits, also known as wage-loss benefits, are generally based on 90 percent of a worker's average net earnings after statutory deductions. If the worker earns more than the maximum wage rate, their benefits are based on 90 percent of the maximum wage rate. In 2024, the maximum wage rate was $116,700.

Mobile equipment

Mobile equipment refers to vehicles for specific use within a worksite and not typically operated on public roadways. For example mobile equipment used at logging sites, farms, construction sites, and warehouses. *See also* **Industrial vehicles**.

Motor vehicle incident (MVI)

An incident involving a motor vehicle. Previously referred to as a "motor vehicle accident (MVA)."

Net citations imposed

Where an employer has failed to remedy a contravention of the *Workers Compensation Act* and/or the Occupational Health and Safety Regulation (OHS) within the time frame specified in an OHS Citation Warning, a prevention officer will issue an OHS Citation. OHS Citations subsequently reversed (e.g., based on a review decision) are not included.

Net citations imposed amount ($)

Dollar value of citations imposed against employers for failure to remedy a contravention of the *Workers Compensation Act* and/or the Occupational Health and Safety Regulation within the time frame specified. Citations subsequently reversed (e.g., based on a review decision) are not included.

Net penalties imposed

Administrative penalties that employers have been ordered to pay for violations of the *Workers Compensation Act* or the Occupational Health and Safety Regulation. Penalties subsequently reversed (e.g., based on a review or appeal decision) are not included.

Net penalties imposed ($)

Dollar amounts of administrative penalties imposed against employers for violations of the *Workers Compensation Act* or the Occupational Health and Safety Regulation. Penalties subsequently reversed (e.g., based on a review or appeal decision) are not included.

New injuries reported in the year

See **Reported claim**.

Notice of incident

A document issued by a prevention officer to record information gathered as a result of a preliminary investigation into an incident.

Occupational disease

An illness or disease arising from work-related activity or exposure.

Order

Where a prevention officer observes a violation or violations of the *Workers Compensation Act* and/or the Occupational Health and Safety Regulation, officers will issue an order to the responsible workplace party documenting the violation and ordering the violation be remedied. Orders may be issued as a result of initial or follow-up activity.

Orders requiring multiple follow-ups

An order where the contravention of the *Workers Compensation Act* and/or the Occupational Health and Safety Regulation was not remedied immediately, or in advance of a subsequent inspection.

Orders that were immediately complied with

An order where the contravention of the *Workers Compensation Act* and/or the Occupational Health and Safety Regulation was remedied immediately.

Orders to stop operations

Where WorkSafeBC has issued a stop-work order and has reasonable grounds to believe that the same or similar unsafe conditions exist or would exist at the other workplace, WorkSafeBC may order that work at all other workplaces of an employer be stopped until the order is cancelled by WorkSafeBC.

Orders to stop use

If a prevention officer has reasonable grounds for believing that a thing that is being used or that may be used by a worker does not comply with the *Workers Compensation Act* and/or the Occupational Health and Safety Regulation, WorkSafeBC may order that the thing is not to be used until the order is cancelled by WorkSafeBC.

Order to stop work

An order issued under section 191 of the *Workers Compensation Act*. WorkSafeBC will order that work at all, or part of a workplace, stops until the order is cancelled by WorkSafeBC.

Order to worker report

A document issued by a prevention officer to an individual (for example, a worker or a supervisor) when the individual has failed to comply with their obligations under the *Workers Compensation Act* or the Occupational Health and Safety Regulation.

Other hours

Hours that WorkSafeBC officers spend on certification, specialty groups, help desk support for employers and workers, research, and publications, including preparation and travel time.

Penalties

Administrative penalties imposed on an employer for violations of the *Workers Compensation Act* or Occupational Health and Safety Regulation when these violations meet certain criteria.

Pension payment

A form of monthly payment by WorkSafeBC to a worker or beneficiary regarding a long-term disability or work-related death. (Pension cash awards are one-time cash payments related to long-term disabilities.)

Permanent disability claim

See **Long-term disability claim**.

Person-year

One person-year is the equivalent of one person working all year on either a part- or full-time basis. WorkSafeBC estimates person-years using employers' reported payroll.

Premium

The dollar amount an employer pays for WorkSafeBC coverage.

Prevention activity hours

Hours that WorkSafeBC officers spend on inspections, education, consultations, investigations, and activities, but not administrative time.

Prevention officer

A WorkSafeBC employee who conducts workplace inspections and is empowered to enforce the *Workers Compensation Act* and the Occupational Health and Safety Regulation. Prevention officers also investigate incidents and provide consultation, education, and technical assistance to employers.

Prohibited action

It is illegal for an employer or union to penalize a worker for raising a health or safety issue at work. Some ways workers might be penalized include being laid off, having work hours or wages reduced, or being disciplined, coerced, or intimidated in any way. If a worker experiences any negative action because of raising a health and safety concern, they can submit a complaint to WorkSafeBC. They can also submit a complaint if an employer fails to pay wages for health and safety–related work, including working as a member of a health and safety committee, accompanying a WorkSafeBC prevention officer on a safety inspection, or being laid off because of stop-work order.

Provincial time-loss claims rate

The number of claims per 100 person-years of employment. (One person-year is the equivalent of one person working all year on either a part- or full-time basis.) The claims count includes injuries that occurred in a given year and were allowed for short- and long-term disability, or work-related death benefits in that year or in the first three months of the following year. Deposit-account employers are not included in the calculation. This measure was renamed from "Provincial injury rate" by the WorkSafeBC's Board of Directors in 2021. The calculation methodology did not change.

Rateable employer

An employer registered in a rateable sector.

Rateable sector

Sectors 70 through 76; these sectors are rateable because employers in these sectors pay premiums based on their expected claims costs. (Sectors 81–84 are for deposit-account employers. These employers do not pay premiums to WorkSafeBC; instead, they pay their claims costs directly.)

Rateable subsector

Subsectors 7010 through 7670; these subsectors are rateable because employers in these subsectors pay premiums based on their expected claims costs. (Subsectors 8108 through 8411 are for deposit-account employers. These employers do not pay premiums to WorkSafeBC; instead, they pay their claims costs directly.)

Regional district

The regional districts in this book are based on Statistics Canada's 2011 census divisions. These census divisions differ from the regional districts used by the Province of British Columbia.

Registered claim

See **Reported claim**.

Regulation, the

The Occupational Health and Safety Regulation.

Rejected claim

A claim for benefits arising from an injury for which the injured person does not have WorkSafeBC coverage; therefore, WorkSafeBC does not accept the claim. *See also* **Disallowed claim**.

Reported claim

An injury or disease reported to WorkSafeBC as being work-related and for which compensation is being sought. Includes claims that may be disallowed or rejected at a later date. Also known as a **Reported injury** and **Registered claim**.

Reported fatality

A death that occurred in the year and was reported to WorkSafeBC by the last day of March in the following year.

Reported injury

See **Reported claim**.

Reserves

Financial assets set aside to meet fiscal obligations arising from future events (such as an earthquake or other disaster), contingent liabilities (such as latent occupational diseases), and other risks. For a list of WorkSafeBC's current reserves, see WorkSafeBC's *2024 Annual Report and 2025-2027 Service Plan*.

Review Division

A department of WorkSafeBC established in 2002 to provide an independent review of WorkSafeBC claim, prevention, and assessment decisions appealed by workers and employers. *See also* **WCAT**.

Sample

A specimen taken from an investigative site and sent to a laboratory for analysis.

Section 240

The section of the *Workers Compensation Act* that specifies categories of claims costs that are not charged to employers because they would unfairly burden employers. For example, costs arising from a natural disaster or costs attributable to pre-existing medical conditions of injured workers.

Sector

A broad grouping of industries, such as the manufacturing sector. The system groups B.C. firms hierarchically into sectors, subsectors, and CUs. For the purposes of section 240 of the *Workers Compensation Act*, a sector is equivalent to a class. Also known as an **Industry sector**. *See also* **Classification unit** and **Subsector**.

Self-insured employer

An employer in sector 81, 82, 83, or 84. Employers in these sectors pay their own claims costs instead of paying premiums to WorkSafeBC; they are not rateable. Typically, the provincial or federal governments are in this category as employers. Also known as a **Deposit-account employer**.

Serious injury claim

WorkSafeBC tracks claims classified as serious or potentially serious with a recovery period of 50 or more lost workdays. This includes all work-related deaths. To classify these claims, WorkSafeBC uses the *International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision* (ICD-9) to categorize specified injury or disease types.

Serious injury time-loss claims rate

Number of serious injury claims per 100 person-years; a component of the overall time-loss claims rate. (One person-year is the equivalent of one person working all year on either a part- or full-time basis.)

Short-term disability (STD) claim

A claim from an injured worker who has lost time from work. Also known as **Wage-loss claim** or **Temporary total disability claim**.

Subclass

A category in WorkSafeBC's former classification system equivalent to subsector in the new system. *See* **Subsector**.

Subsector

A specific grouping of industries, such as road construction. The system groups B.C. industries hierarchically into sectors, subsectors, and CUs. For the purposes of section 240 of the *Workers Compensation Act*, a subsector is equivalent to a subclass. *See also* **Classification unit** and **Sector**.

Survivor benefit

See **Work-related death benefit**.

Temporary cessation of work

Where the conditions at the workplace present a high risk of serious injury, serious illness, or death, but the employer is able to comply fully with the related non-compliance orders prior to the conclusion of the inspection, a prevention officer may stop work temporarily instead of issuing a stop-work order.

Temporary total disability claim

See **Short-term disability claim**.

Time-loss claim

An accepted claim for short- or long-term disability, or survivor (work-related death) benefits where the first claim payment is made within the year of injury or the first three months following the year of injury.

Uncoded claim

A claim not yet coded for the purpose of statistical analysis.

Variance

An exception granted by WorkSafeBC when it is not possible for an employer to comply with a particular regulatory requirement. For a variance to be granted, WorkSafeBC must be satisfied that the variance provides protection for workers that is equal to or greater than the protection established by the provision being varied.

Wage-loss claim

See **Short-term disability claim**.

Warning letter

Warning letters may be issued to an employer for violations of the *Workers Compensation Act* or the Occupational Health and Safety Regulation when these violations meet certain criteria. They are an alternative to an administrative penalty.

WCAT (Workers' Compensation Appeal Tribunal)

An independent and external organization established in 2003 to provide a second and final level of appeal for most WorkSafeBC decisions relating to workers and employers. *See also* **Review Division**.

Work-related death benefit

A WorkSafeBC payment made to beneficiaries of a worker who died as a result of a work-related incident or disease.

Work-related death claim

A claim involving the death of a worker and accepted for work-related death benefits.

Work-related death rate

The number of allowed work-related death claims per 100 person-years. (One person-year is the equivalent of one person working all year on either a part- or full-time basis.)

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For more information

WorkSafeBC makes every attempt to ensure the accuracy and reliability of information contained in this report; however, some data may change after publication. To view this report and the *2024 Annual Report and 2025–2027 Service Plan* visit **worksafebc.com**.