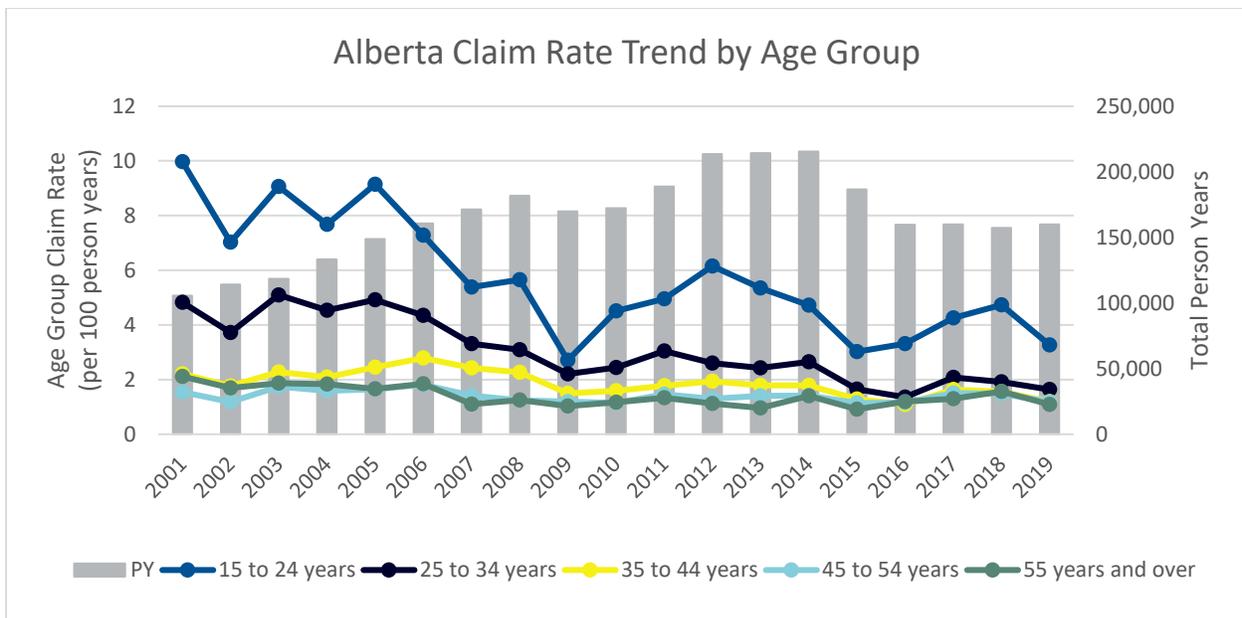


# INDUSTRY GROWTH AND WORKER INJURY BY AGE GROUPS

Data as of Q4 2019  
 Report updated Feb. 6, 2020

Energy Safety Canada’s analysis of Alberta Workers Compensation Board data and Statistics Canada data shows that change in the size of industry has a strong correlation with overall claim rate. After the 2008-2009 recession in Canada, Alberta’s upstream oil & gas industry started a recovery process. There was a 26% increase in industry size (person years) by 2012, accompanied by a 29% increase in total claim rate. For the 15 to 24 year old age group specifically, there was a 94% increase in claim rate between 2009 and 2012.



*Note: Certain injuries are not reflected in these charts. Injuries caused by exposures over many years (e.g., noise) have been excluded.*

During the 2010-2012 industry activity uptick, the top causes of injuries were the following, in ranking order:

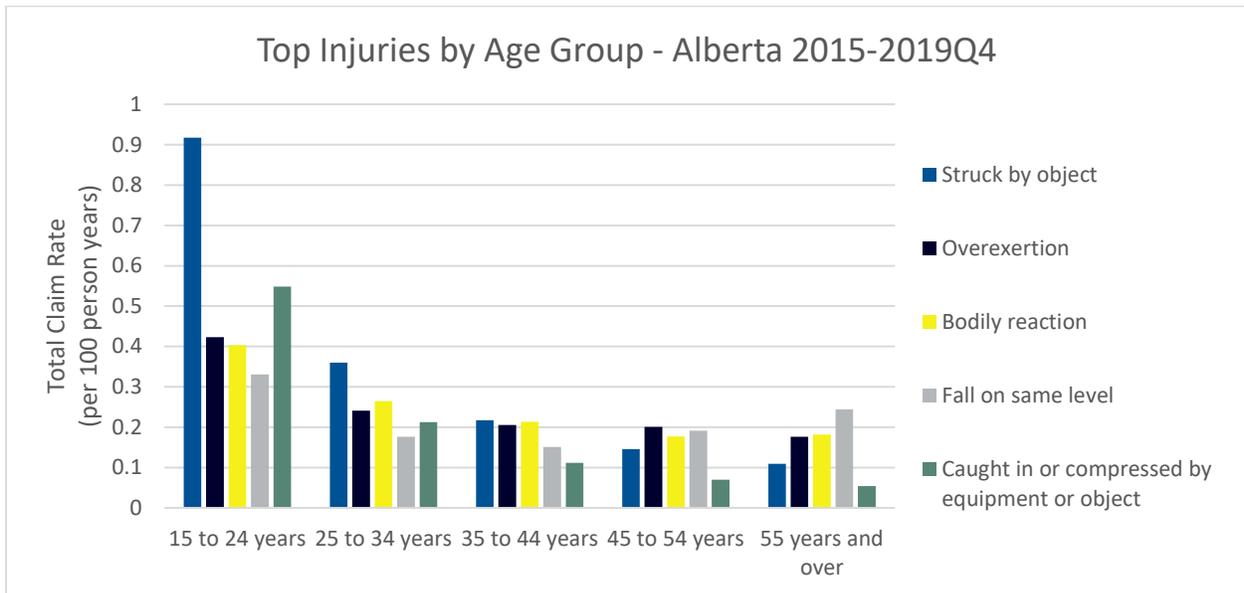
1. Overexertion
2. Struck by object
3. Bodily reaction
4. Fall on same level

*Data Disclaimer: While every reasonable effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of the data used in this report, data should be read as indicative of scope rather than exact figures. The variable nature of WCB Alberta claims management may be reflected in the data shown.*



The most common causes of injuries varied by age group, with *Struck by object* being at the top with younger workers, *Overexertion* with the middle-aged group, and *Fall on the same level* with older workers, within the aforementioned time frame. Injuries, especially *Struck by object* injuries, tend to increase in count and cost during economic growth.

Over the last five years, rankings of these top claim types have shifted on a year-over-year basis, however, *Struck by object*, *Overexertion* and *Fall on the same level* continue to be top causes of injuries.



*Note: Certain injuries are not reflected in these charts. Injuries caused by exposures over many years (e.g., noise) have been excluded.*

For information on how to prevent young worker injuries please see Energy Safety Canada's [Safety Bulletins](#).