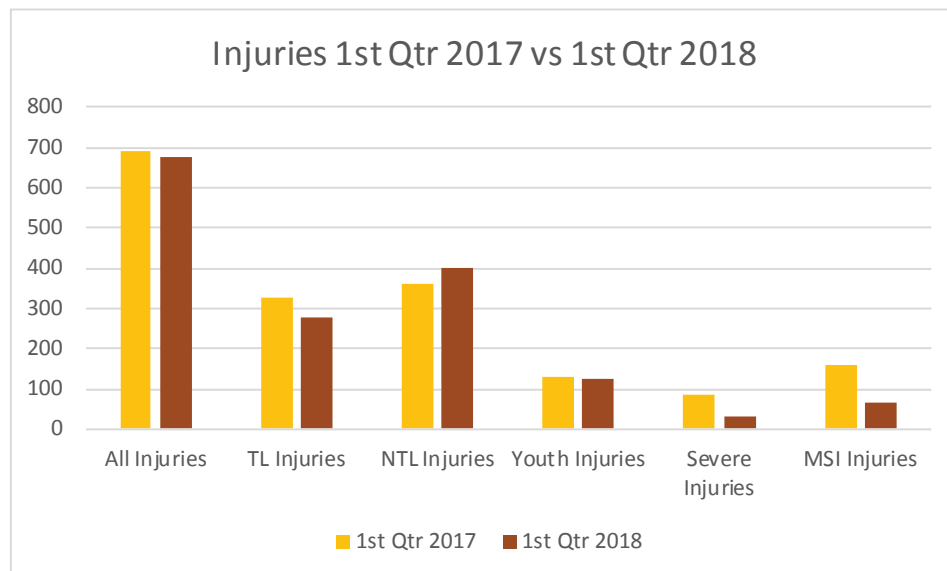


## Workplace Incident Statistics - April 2018 - SAFE Work Compass Report

SAFE Work Compass is an online, interactive database that contains statistics, resources, and predicts industry trends in real time. Our team at the Construction Safety Association of Manitoba pulled statistics from January - March 2017 and 2018 and determined the following:



\*The following statistics were pulled from SAFE Work Compass on April 5, 2018.

The Construction Safety Association of Manitoba is pleased with these results and encourages the construction industry to keep these trending numbers low with an assortment of courses and resources that will educate workers to be safer on-site.

Our library of Toolbox Talks provide quality information and generalized practices to construction employers and employees to keep construction safe and to reduce accidents and lower costs. To access our list of Toolbox Talks, visit <http://www.constructionsafety.ca/resources/downloads/>.

Our education and training courses are recognized as the best in the province - offering top-quality materials, instructors and technologies that speak to the new, ongoing and trending topics in the construction industry. When you complete our courses, you'll receive a training certificate and any accompanying take-home materials so you can be on-point with your education and training in your industry. To view our course offerings and to register, visit <http://www.constructionsafety.ca/training>.

To learn more about SAFE Work Compass, contact us at [safety@constructionsafety.ca](mailto:safety@constructionsafety.ca) or 204-775-3171.

- Incident totals between 1st quarter 2017 and 1st quarter 2018 are almost identical – 10 fewer incidents in the 1st quarter of 2018
- There were 51 fewer **Time Loss (TL)** incidents in the 1st quarter of 2018 compared to 1st quarter 2017 – a **reduction of 16%**
- Fewer time loss incidents means that there were more **Non Time Loss (NTL)** incidents in the 1st quarter of 2018 compared to 1st quarter of 2017
- There were 55 fewer **Severe** incidents in the 1st quarter of 2018 compared to 1st quarter 2017 – a **reduction of 63%**
- There were 95 fewer **MSI** incidents in the 1st quarter of 2018 compared to 1st quarter 2018 – a **reduction of 60%**

### COMPASS CATEGORY DEFINITIONS

**ALL - All Injuries** - Total injuries and illnesses that arise from work related activity or exposure; includes both time loss and no time loss injuries and illnesses that are accepted by the WCB.

**TL - Time Loss Injuries** - A subset of All Injuries for which payments have been made due to time missed from work beyond the day of the workplace injury. Includes injuries where a worker receives compensation for a permanent disability with or without any time lost in his or her employment (for example, if a worker is compensated for a loss of hearing resulting from excessive noise in the work place). Fatalities are classified as Time Loss injuries.

**NTL - No Time Loss Injuries** - A subset of All Injuries for which healthcare costs are paid only, or those involving payments for permanent impairment only.

**YOUTH - Youth Injuries** - The total number of time-loss and no-time-loss injuries of workers aged 15 to 24.

**SEVERE - Severe Injuries** - A subset of All Injuries where the worker is off work for 60 or more days, or those injuries identified as serious incidents under Workplace Safety and Health Bulletin # 119 that require the worker to miss 10 or more days of work, or Fatalities.

**MSI - Musculoskeletal injuries** - Musculoskeletal injury (MSI) is soft tissue damage or aggravation in the musculoskeletal system caused when demands exceed the tolerance of connective or related soft tissues such as muscles, tendons, ligaments, nerves, discs and joints. Damage can result from a single event or develop over time. Forceful effort, repetitive motions, awkward or sustained postures, vibration, contact stresses and inadequate recovery times are common factors that can injure or aggravate tissues. Beginning in 2017, the total number of MSIs will be divided into two categories: those related to poor ergonomics, such as working in awkward body positions or lifting unsafely and those due to incidents such as falls or being hit by an object.