

Construction Safety Association of Manitoba

PAYROLL

2022 PAYROLL

\$1.94B

PAYROLL PERCENTAGE
OF CLASSIFICATIONS

100%

2022 REBATE

\$3.18M

PROPORTION OF
PAYROLL CERTIFIED

56%

SEVERE INJURIES

2020

362

2021

350

2022

308

TIMELOSS INJURIES

2020

1194

2021

1309

2022

1243

TOP THREE INJURIES

PRIMARY CAUSE
OF THE INJURY

Fall to lower level

Bodily reaction

Struck by object

PRIMARY SOURCE
OF THE INJURY

Structures and surfaces

Parts and materials

Bodily motion or position
of worker

NATURE OF
THE INJURY

Fractures, dislocations

Sprains, strains, tears

BODY PART
INJURED

Shoulder

Fingers

Knees

*This data is representative of the levied classifications assigned to CSAM.

[constructionsafety.ca](https://www.constructionsafety.ca)



CSAM
CONSTRUCTION SAFETY
ASSOCIATION OF MANITOBA

CSAM OVERVIEW 2022

In 2022, Payroll specific to All Classifications showed a very minor increase of 2% from \$2.60B in 2021 to \$2.66 in 2022. This would suggest that payroll growth was flat given that we would normally allow for 3% annual growth to account for pay raises alone. More specifically, levied Classifications saw a slight drop in payroll \$1.95B in 2021, to \$1,94B in 2022. This would suggest there has been a slight drop in exposure hours in 2022.

When comparing Severe Injuries year over year there has been a fairly substantial drop. We primarily focus on the levied classifications given proportionately that there are far fewer Severe Injuries in the aligned classifications given the much lower Risk Categories.

In 2021, there were 350 Severe Injuries amongst the 18 Classifications. In 2022, there were a total of 308 or an approximate 12% reduction. These annualized numbers are secured four months into the new year as the measure has a tail delay given the definition of Severe Injuries. The number does not stabilize and is best represented at the end of April. So, the comparison is based on the number of Severe Injuries in 2022 as of April 30, 2023, compared to the same timeline the previous year.

Interestingly, Severe Injuries split out the same between the two sub populations comparing 2021 to 2022. That being, 47% of the Severe Injuries happen within a Safety Certified work environment and 53% happen in a non-certified environment. Perhaps most importantly approximately 56% of the levied work environment (payroll) is Safety Certified.

When reviewing Severe Injuries in relation to employer size over the two years 2021/2022, the greatest improvement took place with large employers with an approximate 33% drop in Severe Injury Claims 2021=26 2022=17, of the 17, 14 took place in a certified environment.

CSAM OVERVIEW 2022 (Page 2)

Large size employers (payroll over \$7.5M,) are accountable for approximately 6% of the Severe Injuries that took place in 2022. Fortunately, the vast majority of this sub population is safety certified. It is simply an educated guess that these employers represent approximately 15% of the \$1.94B of payroll. It quickly becomes apparent that certification's structure and controls result in successful overall outcomes.

Medium Size Employers (payroll of (>\$750,000 to <\$7.5M) saw a reduction of Severe Injuries from 2021=143 to 2022=116. Medium Size Employers who are safety certified saw a reduction of approximately 12%, 2021=112, 2022=98. It is unclear what the payroll for Medium Employers represents so it is somewhat difficult to put into perspective the relevance of this group being responsible for 38% of Severe Injuries.

Small Employers (<\$750,000 payroll) account for 48% of all Severe Injuries 2021=168, 2022=148, and also have the least amount of certified employers. In 2022, 29 of the 148 Severe Injuries in this subcategory took place in a safety certified work environment. It is perhaps unclear as to how well this is known within the Construction Industry and perhaps should be a targeted group working towards a goal of a much higher certification rate amongst Small Employers.

We have spent considerable time looking into Classifications 40102 Building Construction, 40203 Electrical Contracting and 40204 Plumbing Insulating, as these three Classifications represent approximately 68% of the levied payroll.

40102 Building Construction, in 2022, saw an overall increase in payroll of 6% now representing approximately 35% of all levied payroll. Severe Injuries dropped from 2021=136 to 2022=119. A good portion of these injuries (86) took place in a Small Employer work environment of which 11 were certified work environments.

As previously stated, the Classification is responsible for just over a third of the payroll and also is accountable for approximately 39% of all Severe Injuries. The classification overall is 56% safety certified.

CSAM OVERVIEW 2022 (Page 3)

40203 Electrical Contracting represents approximately 12% of levied payroll and is the 3rd largest Classification. Its payroll dropped 4% when comparing 2022 to 2021 suggesting an overall drop in Exposure Hours. Severe Injuries dropped from 2021=30 to 2022= 22. This Classification accounts for approximately 7% of all Severe Injuries. 50% of these injuries took place in a Small Employer work environment or (11) of which (4) of these employers were safety certified. 70% of the Classifications Payroll is Safety Certified.

40204 Plumbing Insulating and Mechanical is the 2nd largest Classification based on payroll of \$416.4M or about 21% of levied payroll, down about 10% from 2021. The Classification is responsible for 17% of Severe Injuries. Although there has been a reduction of Severe Injuries 2021=59, to 2022=52, relatively insignificant given the 10% reduction in payroll translated to exposure hours. 32 of the Severe Injuries happened within a Medium Employer work environment of which 27 of these employers were safety certified. The other 20 Severe Injuries happened in Small Employer environments of which 6 were safety certified. 65% of this payroll is safety certified.

I hope the above provides some insight as to what can be perceived to be a very successful year in the CSAM environment. Ideally, it provides some insight as to potential areas of strategic targeting which in turn will result in a return on investment.