
***Trends in Injuries and
Fatalities in the Manitoba
Agriculture Sector***

2000-2012



July 2013

Trends in Injuries and Fatalities in the Manitoba Agriculture Sector 2000-2012

Trends in Injuries in the Agriculture Sector

This report is comprised of acute hazard fatalities since 1995, and data on injuries and illnesses for farm workers covered voluntarily by the WCB 2000-2008. Since 2009, farms are required to have compulsory coverage for their workers, and the number of accepted injuries has more than doubled in the past three years.

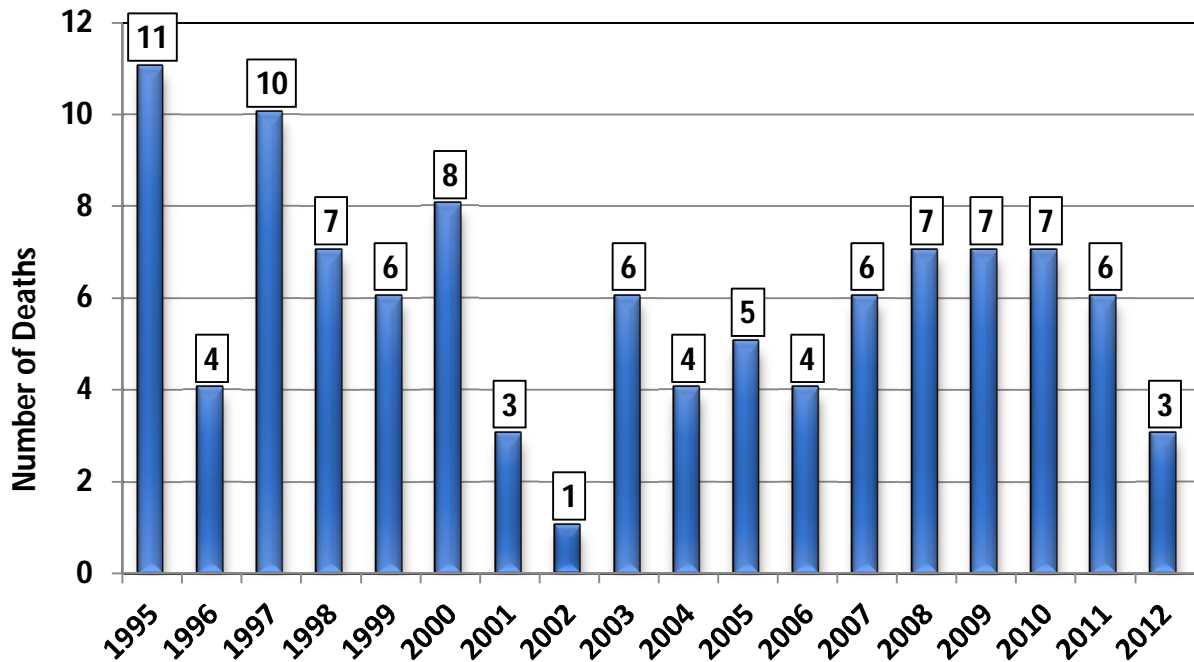
Fatalities

Since 1995, there have been 105 agriculture sector acute hazard fatalities, out of 372 acute hazard fatalities in all industry sectors. This represents about 30% of all acute hazard fatalities compared to 86 (23%) for transportation and 60 (16%) for construction. Of the 105 acute hazard agriculture fatalities, 36 were vehicle related, 15 were from being struck by objects such as round hay bales, 16 were from machinery contact (e.g. entanglement in power take offs or balers) and 10 were animal related. Since 1995, three of these workers had WCB coverage.



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Acute Hazard Fatalities in Agriculture 1995-2012



Injuries

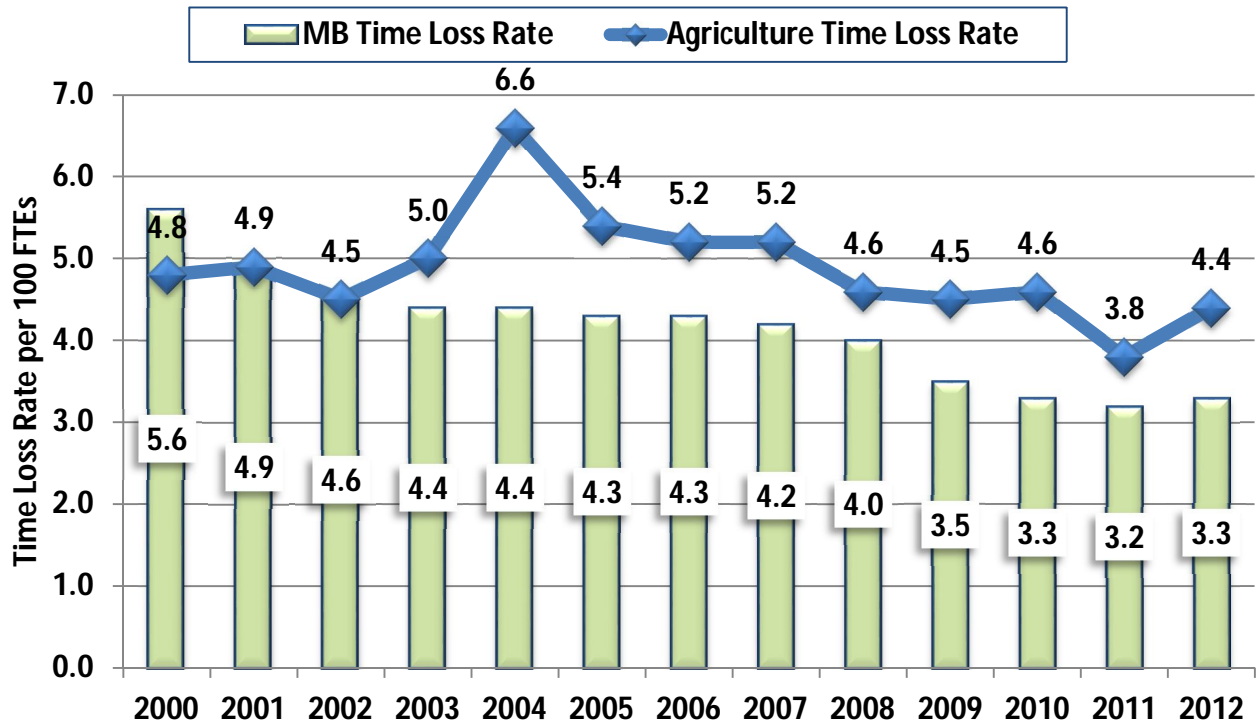
The agriculture sector has the following injury profile:

- ⇒ The agriculture sector had 6,600 full-time-equivalent (FTE) workers in 2012, after coverage was extended to all paid farm workers in 2009. This is a more than doubling of FTE workers from 2,600 FTE in 2008 when agriculture coverage was optional.
- ⇒ Time loss injury rates in the Agriculture sector remained above the provincial time loss rate most of this period. There has been, however, some improvement in the agriculture time loss injury rate since 2004.



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Agriculture vs. MB Timeloss Injury Rate

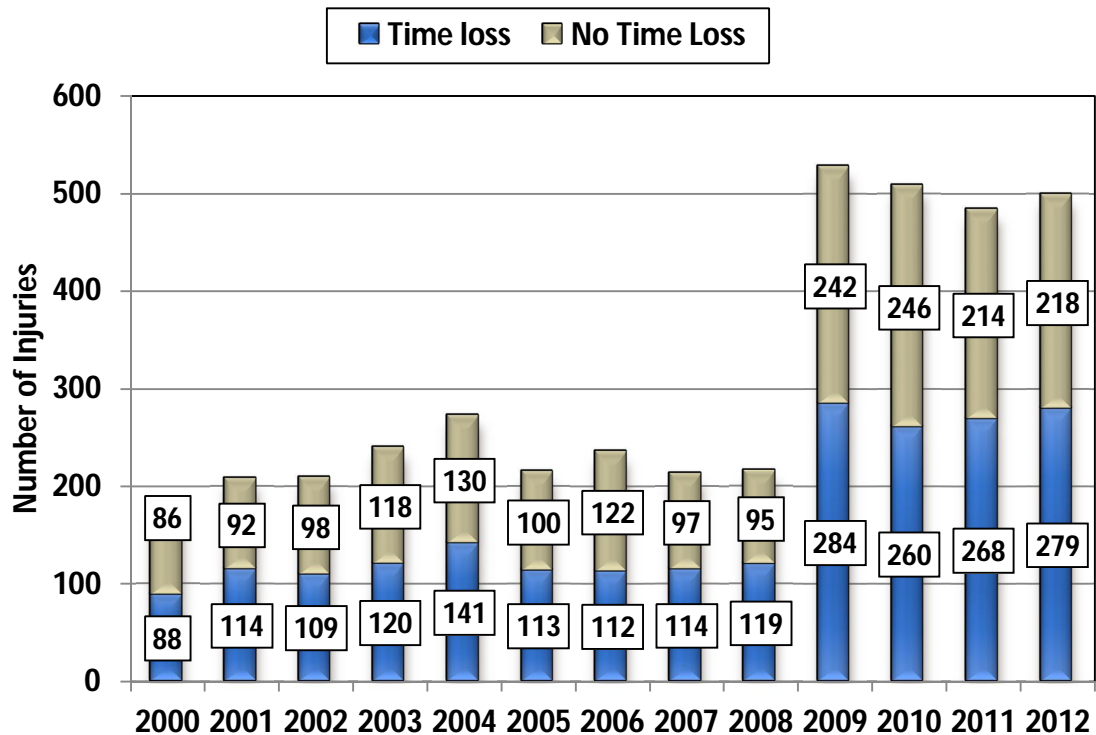


- ⇒ Farm workers had 497 injuries in 2012, of which 279 were time loss.
- ⇒ The all injury rate for agriculture went from 9.4 injuries per 100 FTEs to 7.8 in 2012 while the overall MB injury rate went from 11.5 to 6.8 from 2000 to 2012.



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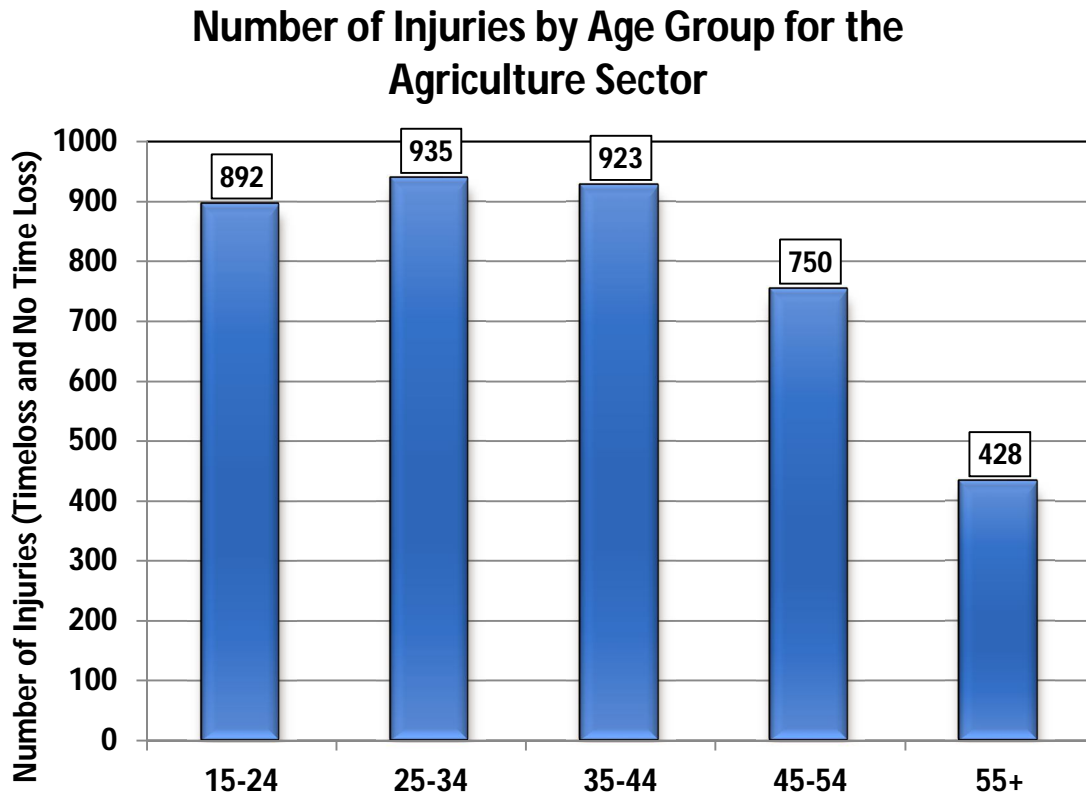
Trends in Time loss/ No Time Loss Injuries in Agriculture



- ⇒ 20% of all injuries in agriculture occur to women, and 80% to men (compared with 30% women and 70% men for all sectors).
- ⇒ By age group, 22% of injured agriculture workers are youth, 24% are 25-34, 23% are 35-44, 19% are 45-54, and only 11% are 55+.



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Key Findings

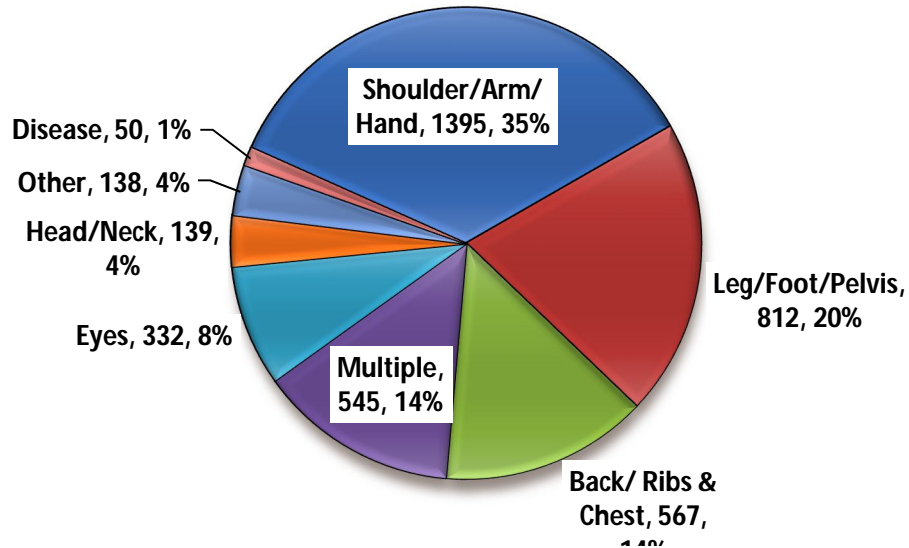
Note that all of the following injury categorizations are compiled by the part of body injured, nature of injury, source of injury and event causing injury.

- ⇒ For all injuries (time loss and no time loss), shoulders, hands and fingers are most frequently injured parts (35%), followed by legs (20%), multiple parts (14%) and backs (14%).
- ⇒ For time loss injuries only, backs are most frequent injury type (17%), legs (13%), fingers (12%), other trunk (11%), and multiple parts (10%).

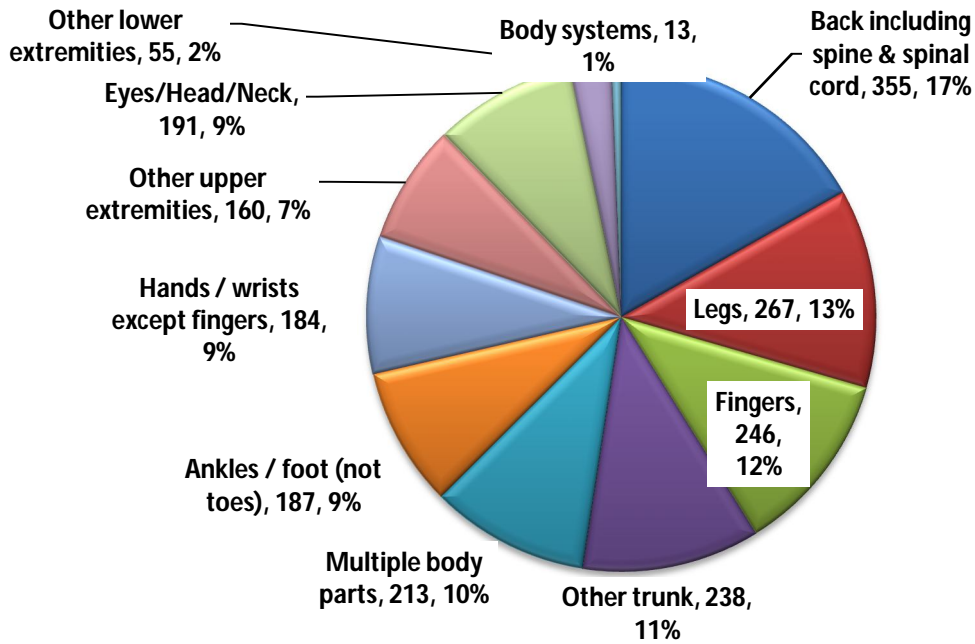


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Part of Body Injured 2000-2012 (All Injuries - Stickman Body Part)



Part of Body Injured (Time Loss) 2000-2012



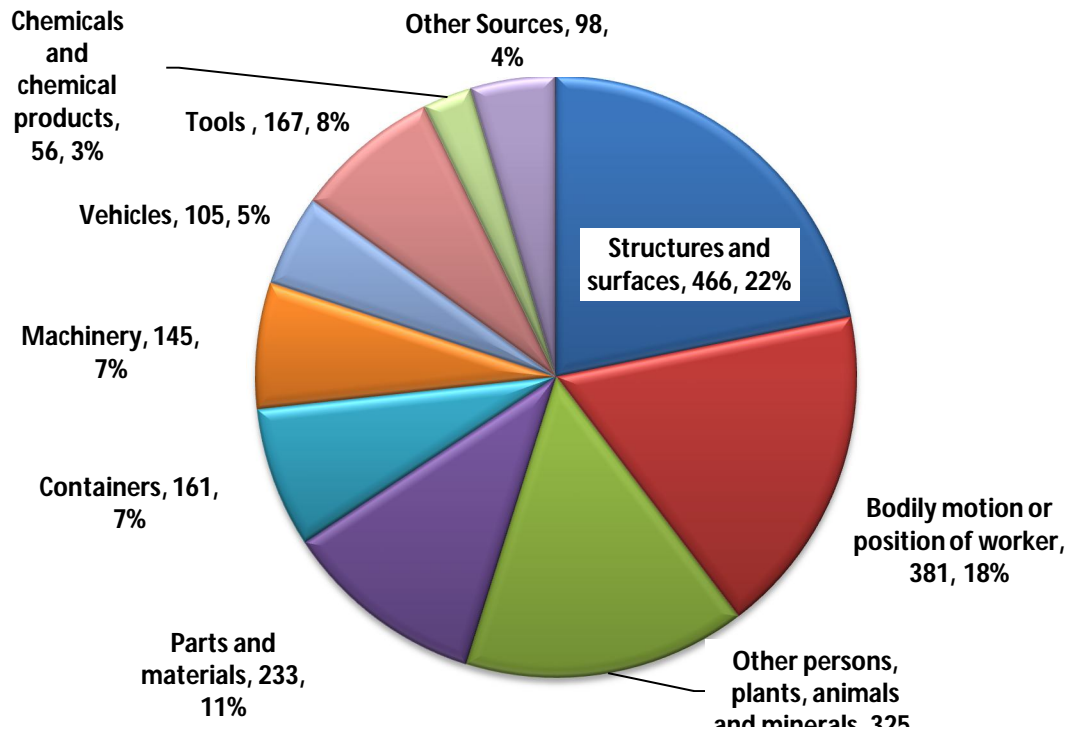
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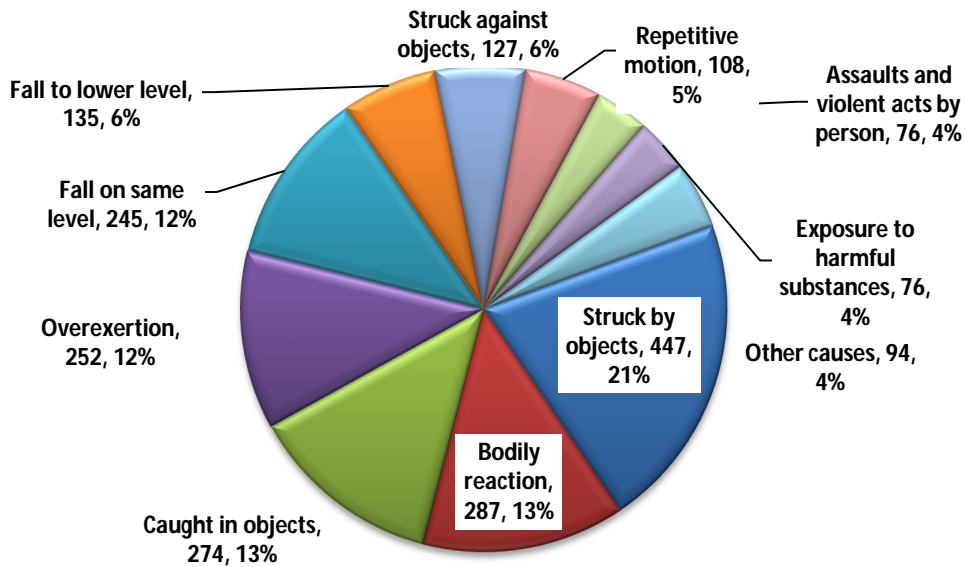
- ⇒ Strains, sprains and tears are the most frequent nature of injury (39% of all time loss injuries), followed by surface wounds and bruises (13%), open wounds (13%) other traumatic injuries (13%) and fractures and dislocations (11%).
- ⇒ Structures and surfaces was the source of 22% of injuries, bodily motion or the position of the workers was the source of 18% of injuries, animals were the source of 15%, parts and materials the source of 11%, and containers 7%. Machinery (7%) and vehicles (5%) combined as 12% of the sources).
- ⇒ Major causes of injury include struck by objects (21%), bending/ twisting/reaching/ crawling (13%), caught in objects (13%) which includes machinery such balers, fall on same level (12%) over exertion 12% and falls from height (6%).

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Source of Injury (Time loss) 2000-2012

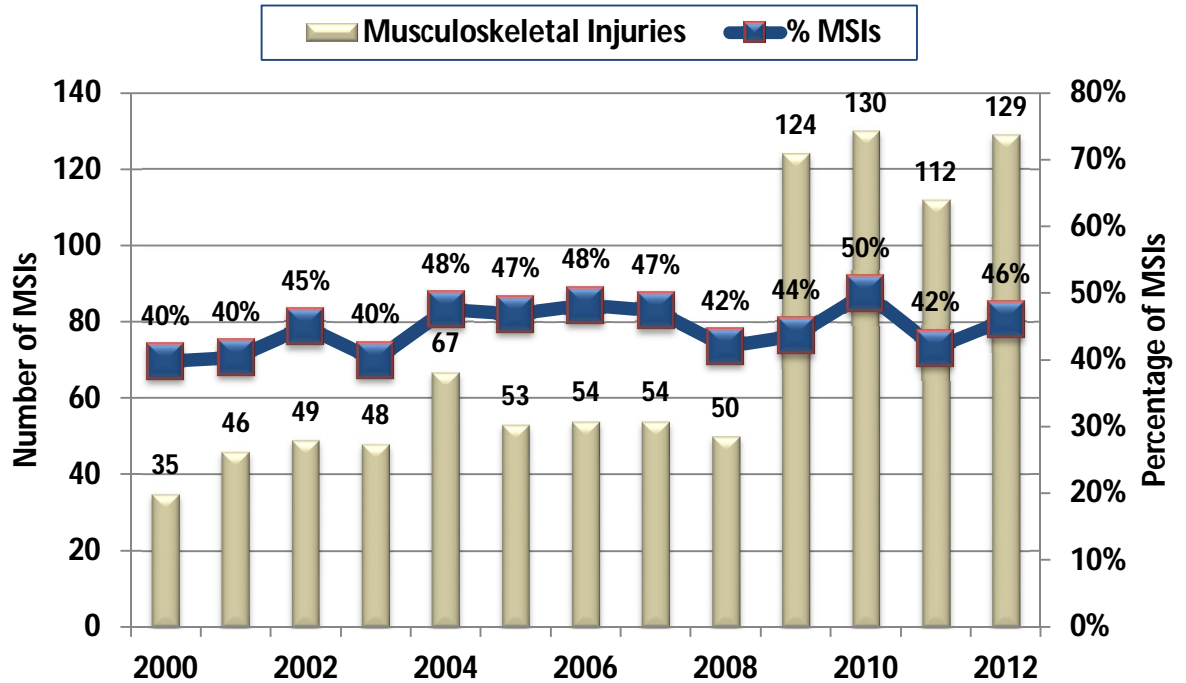


Cause of Injury (Time loss) 2000-2012



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Musculoskeletal Injuries (Number of MSIs and % MSIs)



⇒ Since 2000, the number and percentage of MSIs has ranged from 39% to 50% of time-loss injuries. Musculoskeletal injuries are typically more complex and workers with these types of injuries take longer to recover.