

Motion Picture Industry 2000-2004

Prepared by: Risk Management,
Finance & Stakeholder Relations, April 2005

WorkSafeTM

 WORKERS'
COMPENSATION
BOARD
OF BRITISH
COLUMBIA

Motion Picture Industry

Statistical Overview

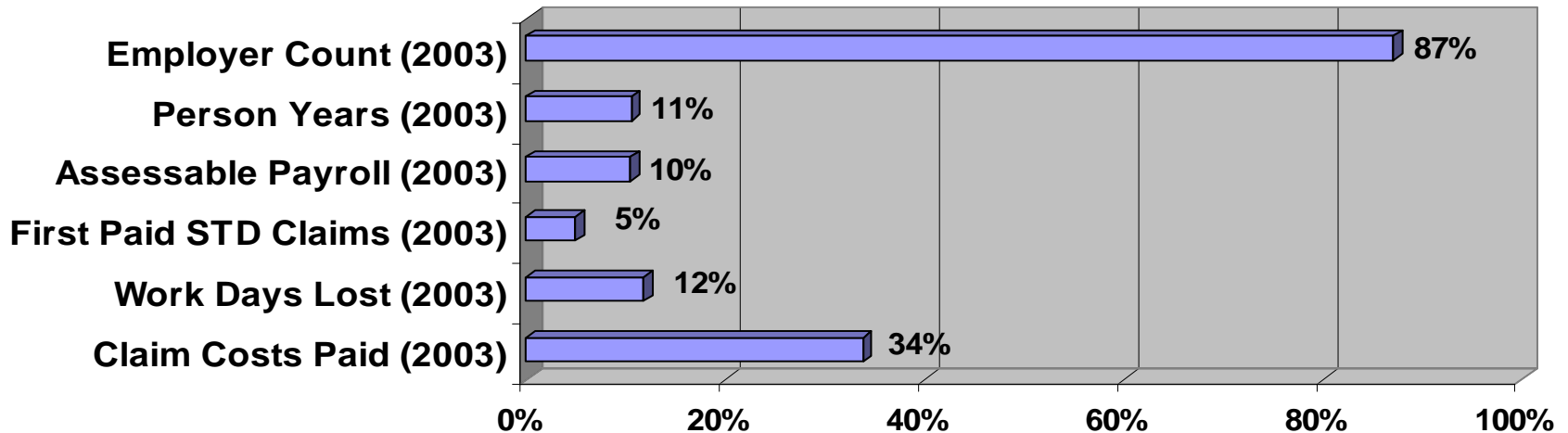
Year	Accepted Claims	Claim Costs (\$,000)	Days Lost	Injury Rate (per 100 person-years of employment)	Person Years	Injury Year Duration (Average Days Lost per Claim)	Fatalities
2000	379	\$5,074	14,057	2.3	17,000	20	2
2001	371	\$2,914	14,548	2.6	14,100	27	0
2002	355	\$3,053	18,086	2.6	13,100	29	0
2003	359	\$2,903	14,665	2.1	17,300	33	1
2004	246	\$3,155	18,489	1.7	14,100	40	0
2000-2004 Total	1,710	\$17,100	79,845	2.2 (avg)	15,100	29 (avg)	3
2000-2004 % Change	-35.1%	-37.8%	31.5%		-18.2%	100.0%	

- The Motion Picture Industry is included in Classification Unit 763025 – Motion Picture, Commercial, or Television Production
- Accepted Claims dropped considerably in 2004 along with estimated employment, however Days Lost increased significantly from the previous year
- Injury Year Duration has increased in each of the last 4 years – doubling since 2000
- See pages 11 and 12 for definitions of terms

Motion Picture Industry

Small Business Overview

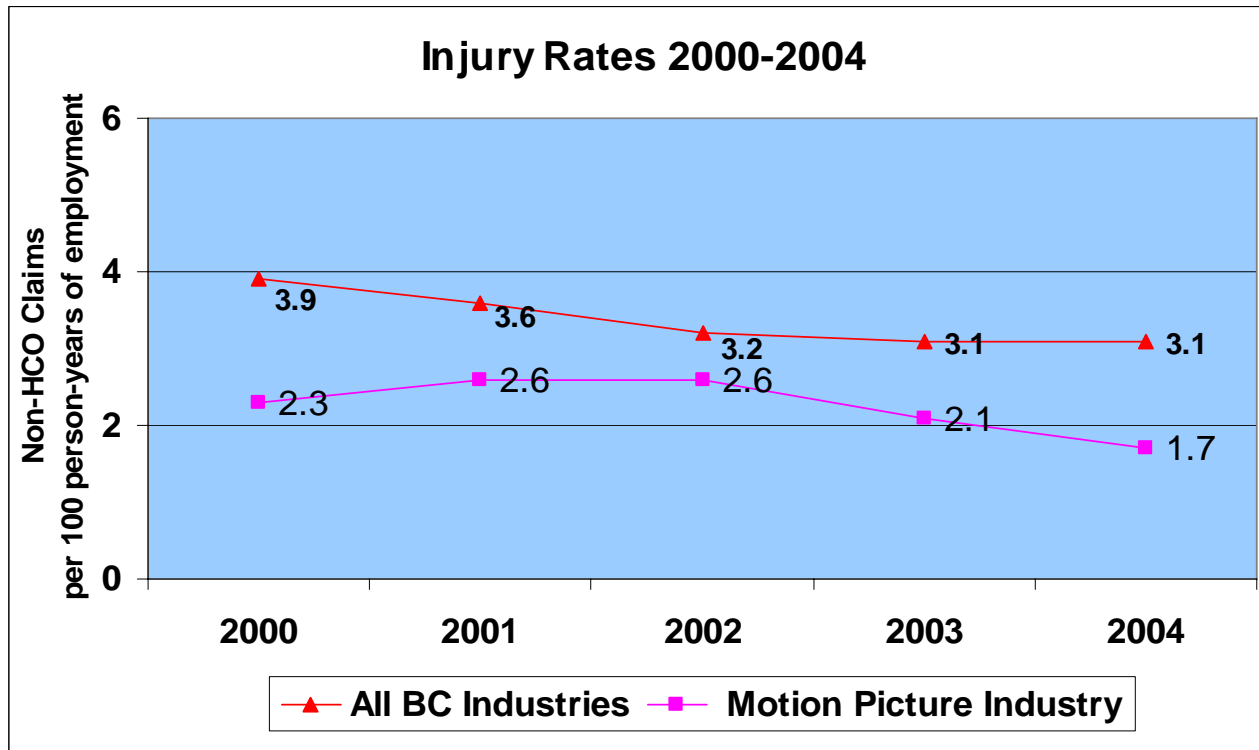
Small Business Portion of Total Industry



- Small Businesses are a significant portion of the industry
- Small Businesses contribute proportionally more to claim costs than they do to payroll
- See pages 11 and 12 for definitions of terms

Motion Picture Industry

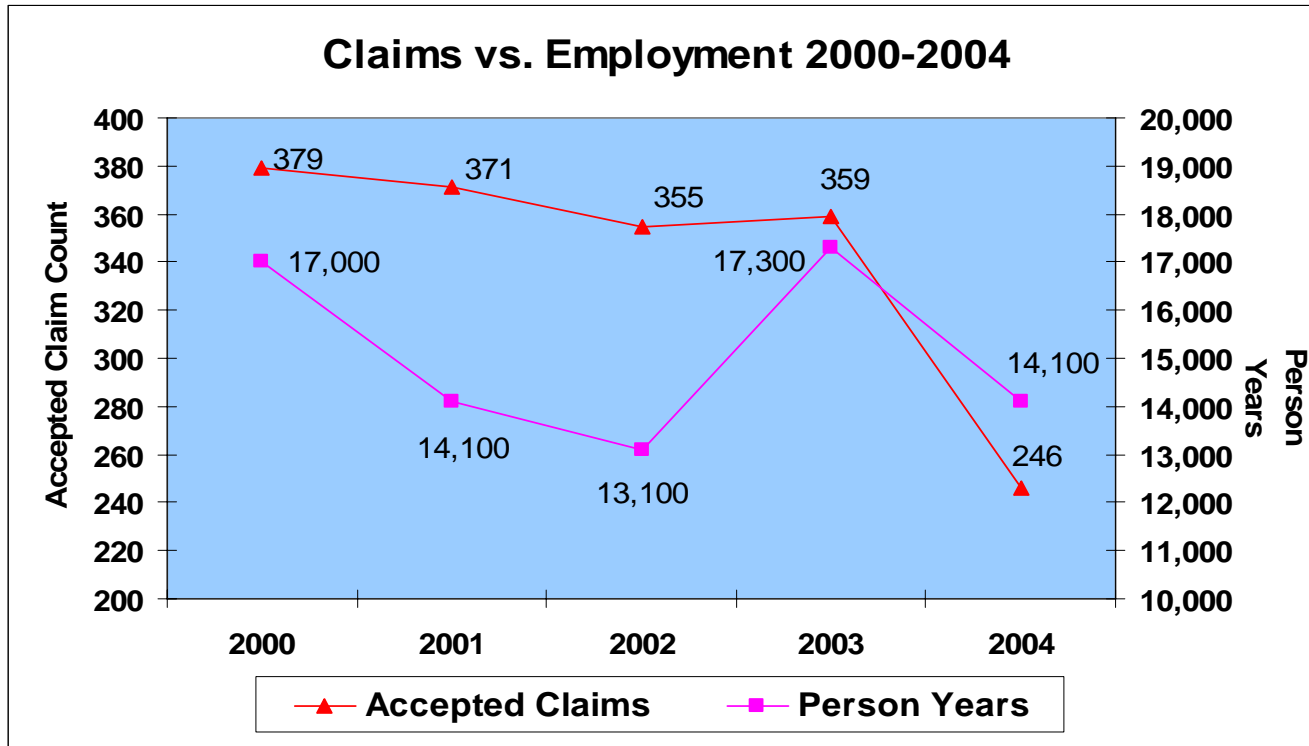
Trend Comparison: Injury Rates



- The Motion Picture industry has not experienced the same Injury Rate trend as All-BC

Motion Picture Industry

Trend Comparison: Claims Volume and Employment



- The drop in Accepted Claims matches the drop in estimated Employment

Motion Picture Industry

Accident and Injury Type Profiles

Accident Type

Accepted Claims

MSI 32%

Struck by Object 17%
Fall to Lower Level 13%
Bodily Reaction 12%
Fall on Same Level 9%

Claims Costs

MSI 34%

Bodily Reaction 20%
Fall to Lower Level 15%
Struck by Object 10%
Fall on Same Level 8%

Days Lost

MSI 32%

Fall to Lower Level 18%
Bodily Reaction 13%
Struck by Object 12%
Fall on Same Level 11%

Injury Type

Accepted Claims

Sprains, Strains, Tears 57%
Cuts, Lacerations 11%
Bruises, Contusions 9%
Fractures 7%
Abrasion 3%

Claims Costs

Sprains, Strains, Tears 52%
Fractures 13%
Respiratory Inflamm. 7%
Cuts, Lacerations 5%
Tendonitis 4%

Days Lost

Sprains, Strains, Tears 58%
Fractures 15%
Cuts, Lacerations 5%
Tendonitis 5%
Bruises, Contusions 4%

Motion Picture Industry

Other Injury Factors

Top Five Body Parts Injured

Top Five Sources of Injury

Motion Picture Industry

Age and Gender Breakdown

Age Category	Males	Females	Combined Gender
15 - 24	3%	1%	4%
25 - 34	24%	6%	30%
35 - 44	30%	7%	37%
45 - 54	19%	3%	23%
55 - 65	5%	0%	5%
65 +	1%	0%	1%
Combined Ages	82%	18%	100%

- Over 4 out of 5 injuries occur to males.
- Males aged 25-44 encompass more than half of all claims in the Motion Picture Industry.

Motion Picture Industry

Claims by Occupation

Between 2000 and 2004, the majority of claims occurred in the following occupations:

- Grip, boom grip, prop handler, stagehand, wardrobe attendant, spotlight operator 20%
- Carpenters and carpenters' helpers 18%
- Key grip, gaffer, make-up artist, set decorator, special effects, etc 14%
- Production assistant, assistant director 6%
- Lighting technician 5%
- Truck Drivers 5%

The top three occupations account for 52% of the claims, and are primarily the result of:

- Overexertion while lifting wood/lumber or boxes,
- Falling to the floor and slipping / tripping without falling,
- Being struck by hand tools, wood/lumber, and flying fasteners.

Motion Picture Industry

Accepted Fatalities

Fatalities 2000-2004:

- 2000 Camera Asst – Helicopter crash
- 2000 Spec Effects – Allergy induced asthma
- 2003 Greensman – Heart attack lifting bags of leaves

DEFINITIONS

Accepted Claims refers to the number of short term disability, long term disability, and fatal claims accepted in the year (for all years of injury). It excludes health-care-only claims.

Assessable Payroll is the payroll used by the WCB in calculating the employer's assessment. It is the sum of the year's payroll for each employee, limited by the year's Maximum Assessable Wage.

Claim Costs is the total claim cost charged in the year for claims from all years of injury.

Classification Unit (CU) is the lowest level of industry grouping used by the WCB.

Days Lost are days paid in the year for claims from all years of injury.

Employer Count refers to the number of employers registered with the WCB in the Classification Units indicated and reporting payroll in the year specified.

Fatalities are fatality claims accepted by the WCB for survivor or fatal benefits.

First Paid STD Claims refers to the number of short term disability (STD) claims with the first STD payment made in the year .

Injury Rate is the number of Non-Health Care Only (Non-HCO) claims per 100 estimated person-years of employment.

DEFINITIONS (con't)

Injury Year Duration is also referred to as 'Current Year Duration'. It includes only days lost (i.e., days paid per claim) in the year of injury. For example, the 2002 injury year duration would only include days lost in 2002 respective to its accepted injury claims in 2002. Injury year duration is the most widely-used method of calculating duration for statistical purposes. A duration statistic calculated for a group of 25 or fewer claims should be regarded as having high statistical variability. It is important to note that 'Injury Year Duration' is not the same as 'Total Claim Duration' which is reported in the *WCB Statistical Annual Report*.

MSI or Musculoskeletal Injury refers to a combination of overexertion and repetitive motion accident types.

Non-HCO Claims refers to the total number of Non Health Care Only claims. A Non-HCO claim must have a Short Term Disability (STD), Long Term Disability (LTD) or Fatal benefit in the year of injury or in the following 3 months.

Person-Years of employment for an employer are estimated by dividing the employer's payroll by the average wage rate for the industry the employer operates in. The assumption being made is that wage rates are the same for all employers in the industry. For example, a person year is equivalent to one person working fulltime at an occupation for a one year period.

Small Business refers to employers having less than 20 person years of employment (but more than zero).

Total Claim Duration (also referred to as 'Complete Claim Duration') is a measure of the total days lost per claim on disability claims, including days lost in years beyond the year of injury. Total Claim Duration takes into account duration of claims that are active (open) within the year, and therefore reflects days lost for claims that occurred in previous years. For example, year 2000 total claim duration will reflect days lost with respect to injuries from previous years. The WCB Statistical Services Department calculates total claim duration only at a subsector level. That is, it is not calculated for classification units, occupational type, age, and other work-related variables.