STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENT

to the

1993 – 94 Annual Report

Compiled by WorkCover Corporation's Research & Analysis Unit

December 1994

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WorkCover
CORPORATION

Making SA SAfer

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GLOSSARY

remuneration:	earnings paid to workers, as defined in the Act, upon which levies are set & amounts calculated.
incurred claims:	number of claims estimated to be reported to Workcover, including claims not yet reported.
compensated days lost claims/days lost claims/time lost claims:	claims that have received any income maintenance payments from Workcover.
date of injury:	date worker was injured (used in injury year of claims).
date of receipt:	date claim is received by the Corporation (used in report year of claims).
continuance rates:	the proportion or percentage of the initial number of claims still continuing on benefits at a particular point of time.
stress/mental disorders:	used interchangeably – most mental disorder claims are stress related.
exempts:	self insured employers.
non exempts:	employers covered by WorkCover.
secondary disability:	an aggravation of a previous injury.
journey claims:	claims incurred during the journey to or from home to work.
RAU:	Research and Analysis Unit.
LOEC:	transfer of longer term claimants from income maintenance to an annual loss of earning capacity (LOEC) lump sum payment.

INTRODUCTION

The Workcover scheme commenced operation on 30th September 1987. Statistics provided by the Corporation start from that time.

The scheme has operated through a period of economic expansion and significant employment growth in SA (1989/90), through a recession and in 1993/94 the start of economic recovery. These cycles in the economy show up quite clearly in claim number growth and the duration of claims through each period.

The scheme commenced operation at an average levy rate of 3.1% of remuneration. This increased in 1990/91 to 3.8%, to provide for an expected deterioration in the funding level. The 1991/92 average levy rate remained at 3.8%, reducing to 3.5% in 1992/93 for the first 6 months, and 3.15% for the next 6 months. An average levy rate of 2.86% applied in 1993/94 and 1994/95.

This supplement should be used in conjunction with other statistics provided in the main body of the 1994 Annual Report, which are generally not repeated here. The data relates to non exempt experience unless otherwise highlighted.

Employer Classifications

Employers fall into two groups: exempt (self insurers) and non exempt. Exempts comprise a number of large South Australian organisations, which employ approximately 40% of the state's workers. They include private organisations, State Government departments, statutory bodies and the Local Government Association. Under Corporation monitoring, these organisations are responsible for their own rehabilitation and compensation of their injured workers in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

The remaining 60% of workers are employed by non exempt employers and are covered by the Corporation. These employers must register with the Corporation and pay levies on either a monthly or annual basis, in arrears.

For more detailed statistics than those included here or in the main body of the Annual Report, WorkCover Corporation now has available a more detailed publication for claims from 1988/89 through to 1992/93. For any other information regarding work injury statistics the Research and Analysis Unit can be contacted at WorkCover on (08) 233 2222. For further details regarding information contained within this Statistical Supplement contact Janet Kennedy from the Research and Analysis Unit on (08) 233 2216.

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SECTION 1
CLAIM NUMBERS

Total claim numbers 2

WorkCover compensated days lost claims 4

SA claim numbers versus employment growth 5

TOTAL CLAIM NUMBERS

Figure 1.1

Total Number of Claims Incurred by Year of Injury (non exempt)		
Injury year	Males	Females
1987/88	28305	7075
1988/89	40580	10530
1989/90	44295	12225
1990/91	37830	11515
1991/92	30335	10135
1992/93	29410	9800
1993/94	30435	10115

Figure 1.1 shows the number of incurred claims (ie total number of claims estimated to be reported for each injury year).

Figure 1.2 (below) shows the estimated number of incurred claims (non exempts) by injury month since the start of the scheme.

Figure 1.2

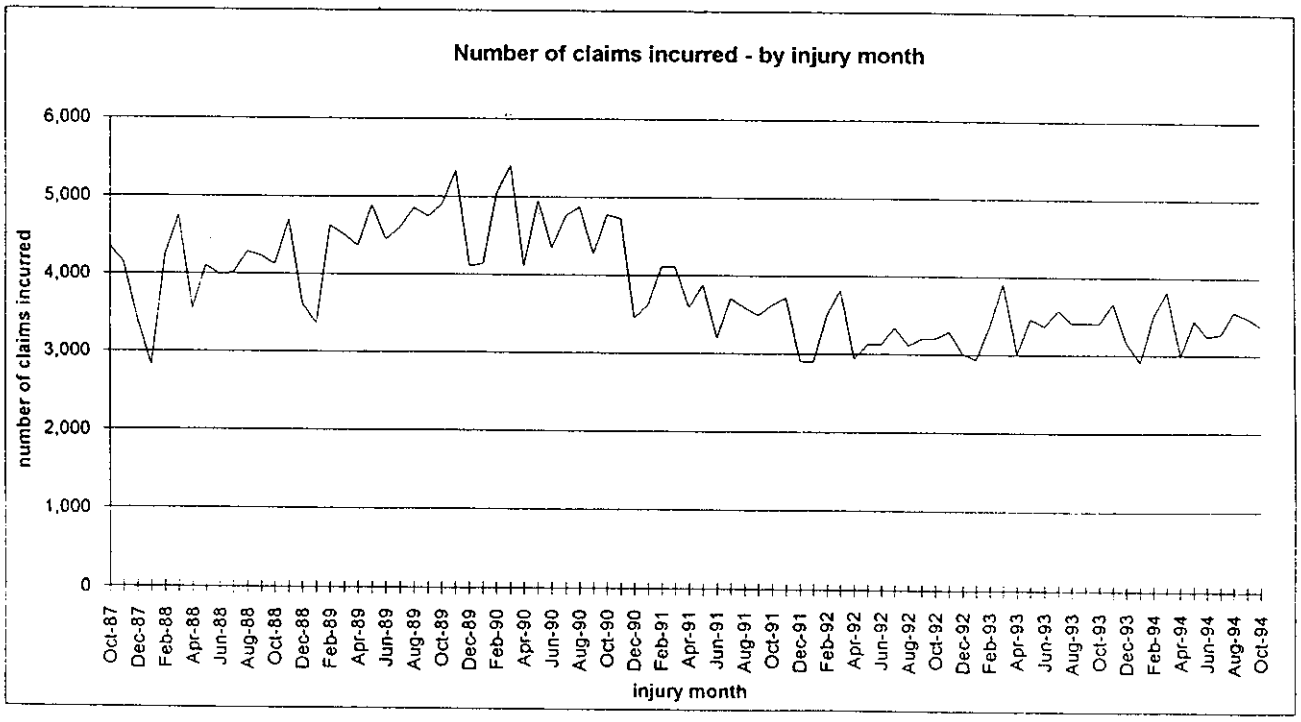


Figure 1.3 shows the estimated number of MALE incurred claims (non exempt) by injury month.

Figure 1.3

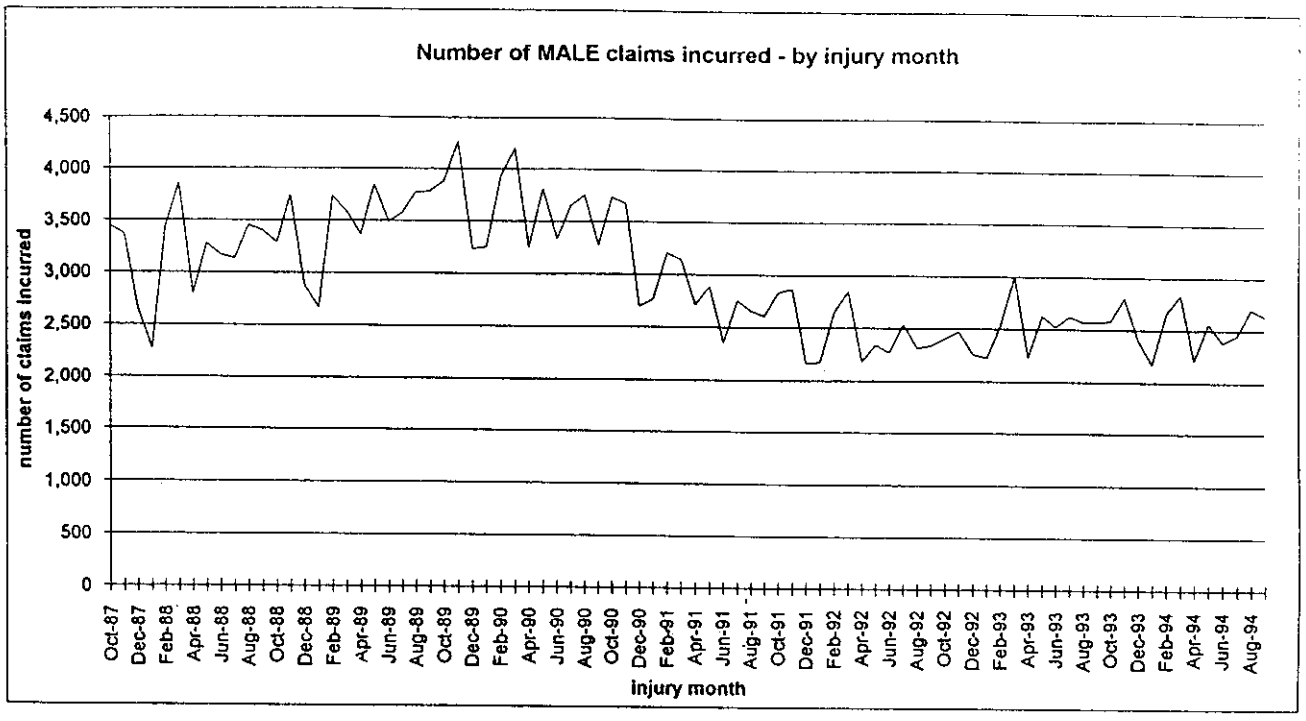
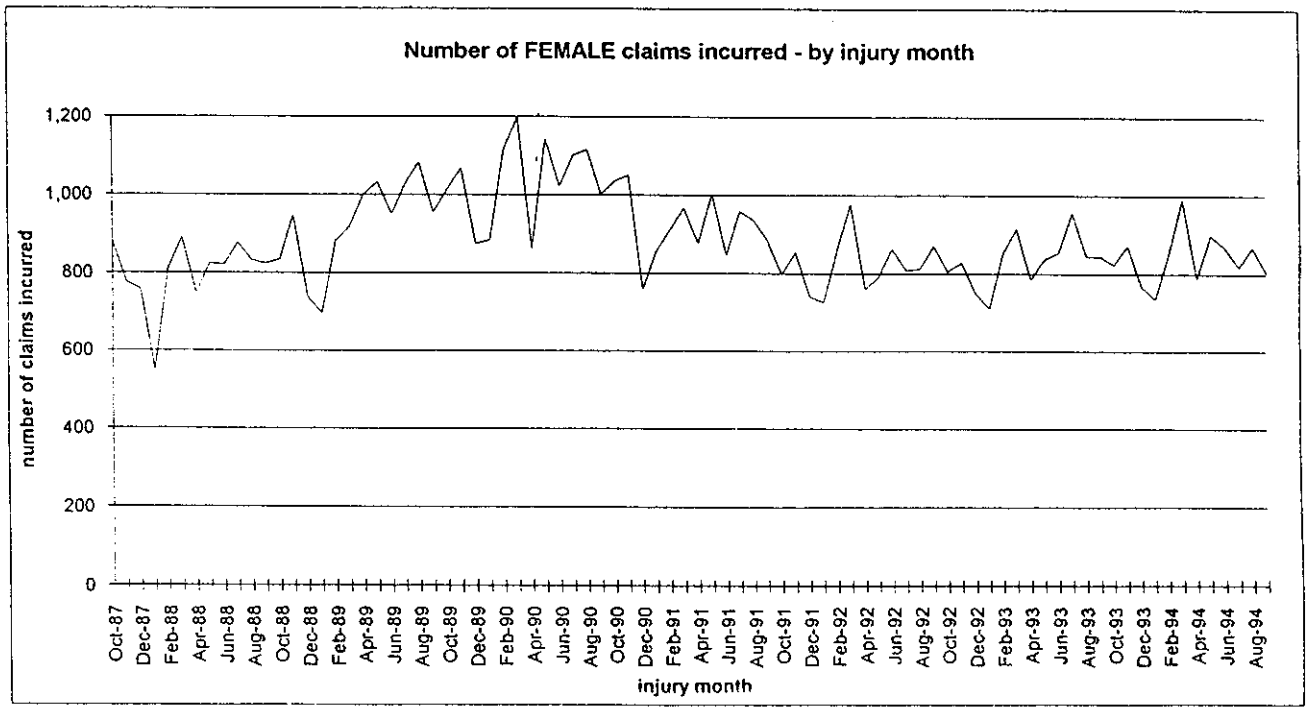


Figure 1.4 shows the estimated number of FEMALE incurred claims (non exempt) by injury month.

Figure 1.4



WORKCOVER COMPENSATED DAYS LOST CLAIMS

Figure 1.5

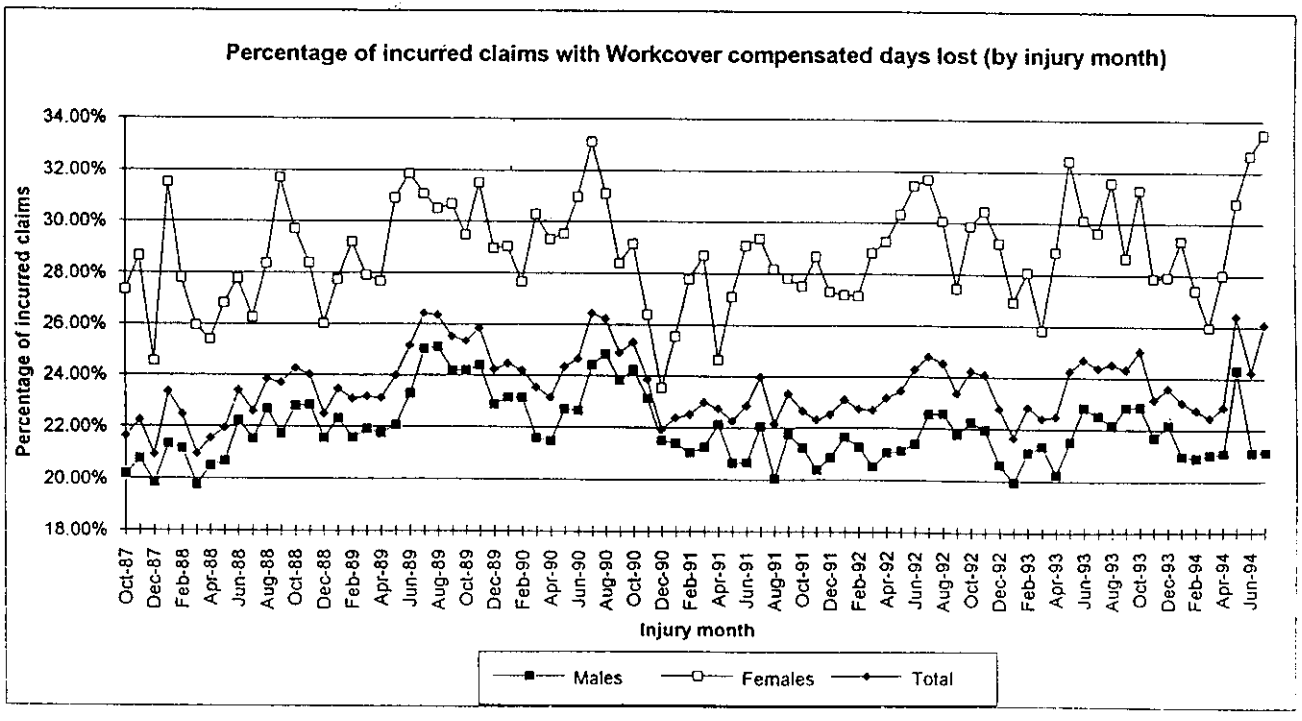
Number of WorkCover Compensated Days Lost Claims Incurred by Year of Injury (non exempt)

Injury year	Males	Females
1987/88	5851	1918
1988/89	9013	3043
1989/90	10368	3665
1990/91	8559	3236
1991/92	6403	2906
1992/93	6352	2873
1993/94	6674	2996

Figure 1.5 shows the number of Workcover compensated days lost claims incurred (ie total number of claims estimated to receive at least one income maintenance payment) for each year of injury.

Figure 1.6 shows the percentage of claims (total, male, female) which are estimated to receive income benefits for each injury month since the start of the scheme.

Figure 1.6



Figures 1.7 and 1.8 show the percentage growth per quarter in incurred total claims, WorkCover compensated days lost claims & South Australian employment (from ABS Labour Force) for each gender. The growth for a particular quarter is the year on year percentage change (ie. for the June 1992 quarter, the percentage change from June quarter 1991 to June quarter 1992 is calculated).

Figure 1.7

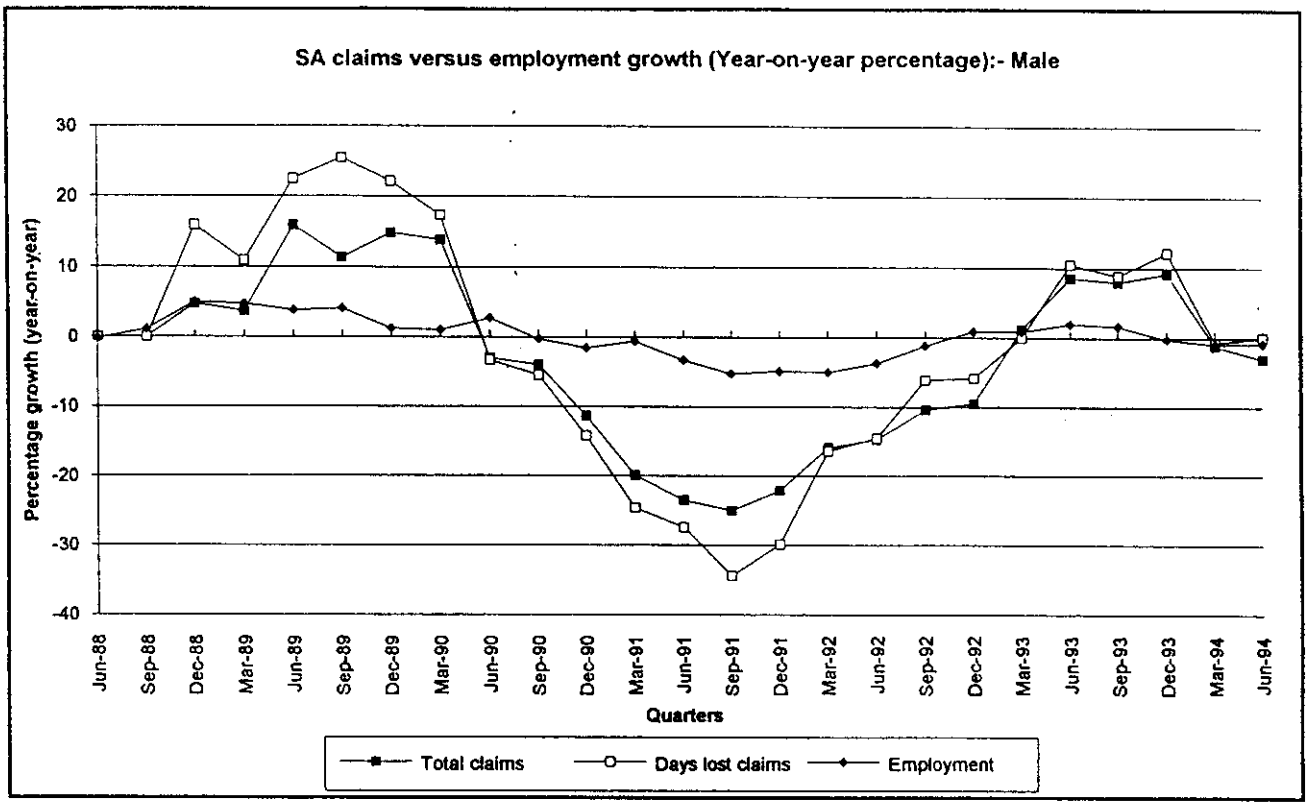
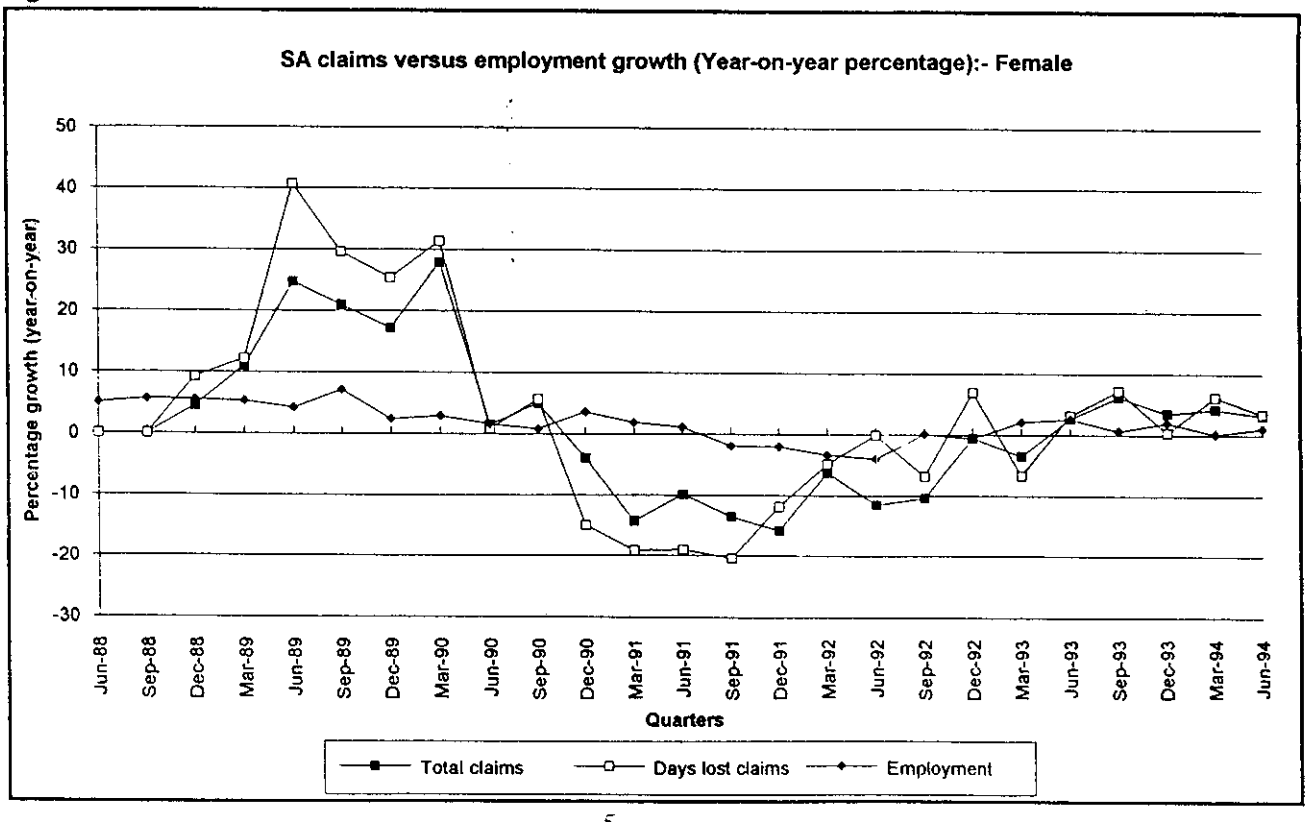


Figure 1.8



SECTION 2
CLAIM PAYMENTS

Claim payments by payment type & year of payment 7

Total payments by payment month 8

Income payments by payment month 8

Lump sum payments by payment month 9

Medical payments by payment month 9

CLAIM PAYMENTS

Figure 2.1

Claim Payments by Payment Type & Year of Payment ($ million)

	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95 projected (RAU)
Weekly Payments	118.8	132.1	104.4
Commutations	4.9	17.0	*
Loss of Earning Capacity (LOEC)	_	21.0	54.0
Medical	29.1	32.0	33.9
Lump Sum – Permanent Disability	28.6	45.4	39.1
Hospital	9.4	10.8	12.7
Vocational Rehabilitation	9.2	6.8	7.1
Legal Expenses	8.4	12.6	12.6
Physiotherapy/Chiropractic	7.2	7.9	7.7
Common Law	5.4	12.8	11.1
Travel	2.3	2.7	3.0
Investigation/Other	4.8	7.0	7.0
TOTAL	228.3	308.2	292.6

* included in weekly payments & LOEC's

Total claim payments by month depicted in figure 2.2 overleaf were fairly consistent through 1992/93, averaging $19 million per month. It is apparent that they began to increase from the commencement of the 1993/94 financial year, peaking at about $30 million per month towards the end of the financial year.

Increasing claim payments were consequent upon:

- longer duration of claims on income maintenance due to the recessions impact on return to work opportunities
- higher average earnings as more overtime and part-time hours were being worked as the economy picked up
- significant commutation activity
- conversion of workers from weekly payments to LOEC payments
- continuing speed-up in the rate which lump sums for permanent disability were being paid
- higher average lump sum for permanent disability settlements, particularly in the first half of the financial year
- increased common law and consequently legal costs, given the clearing of common law cases for injuries prior to December 1992.

The 1994/95 projections are provided in the table and on the graphs. It is expected that

LOEC's will continue to replace weekly payments for long term claims, and that a greater degree of stability in payments will return to other groupings. The RAU (Research and Analysis Unit) projection for 1994/95 is generally higher than Tillinghast's as can be seen in figure 2.2.

Figure 2.2

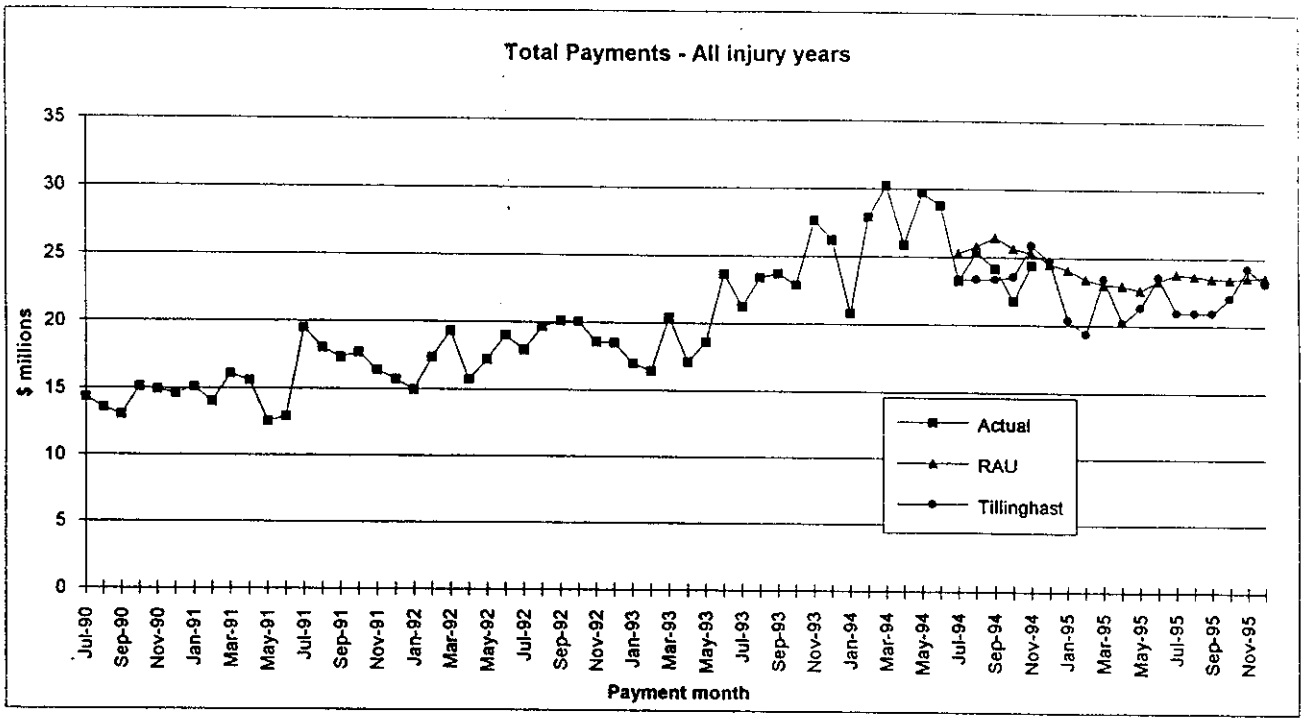
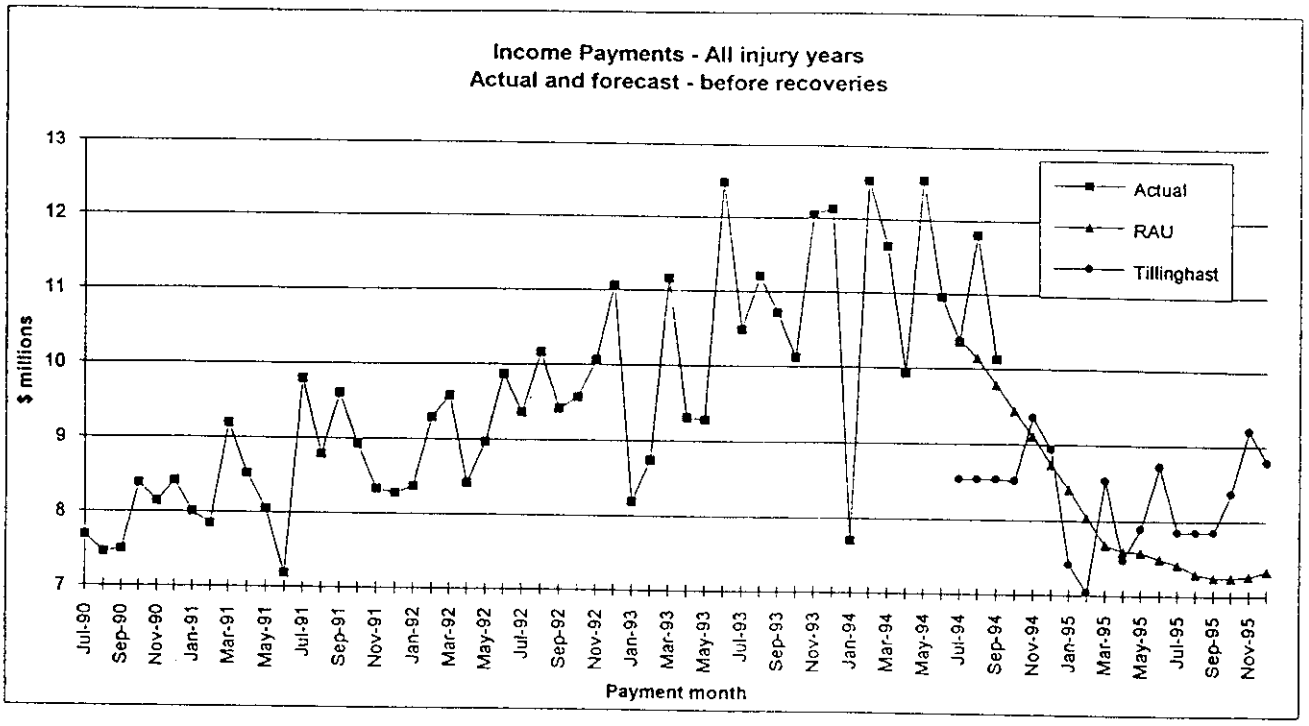
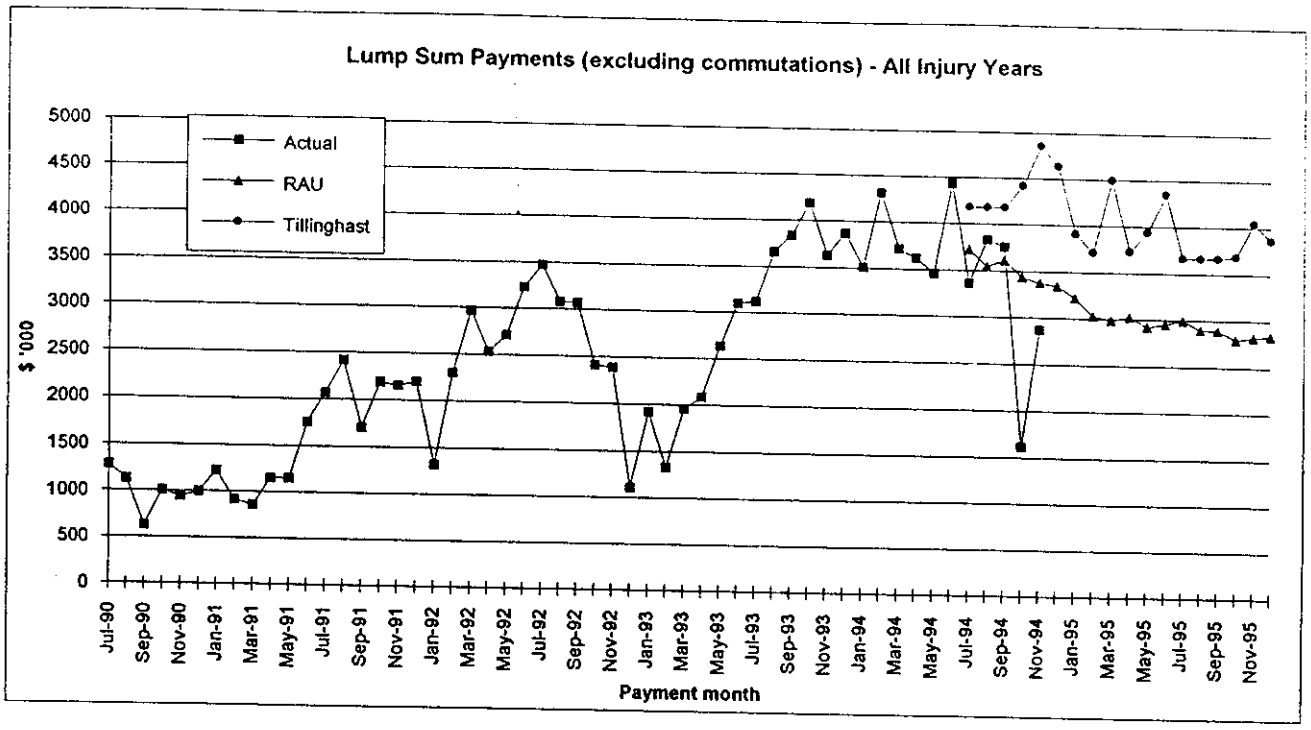


Figure 2.3



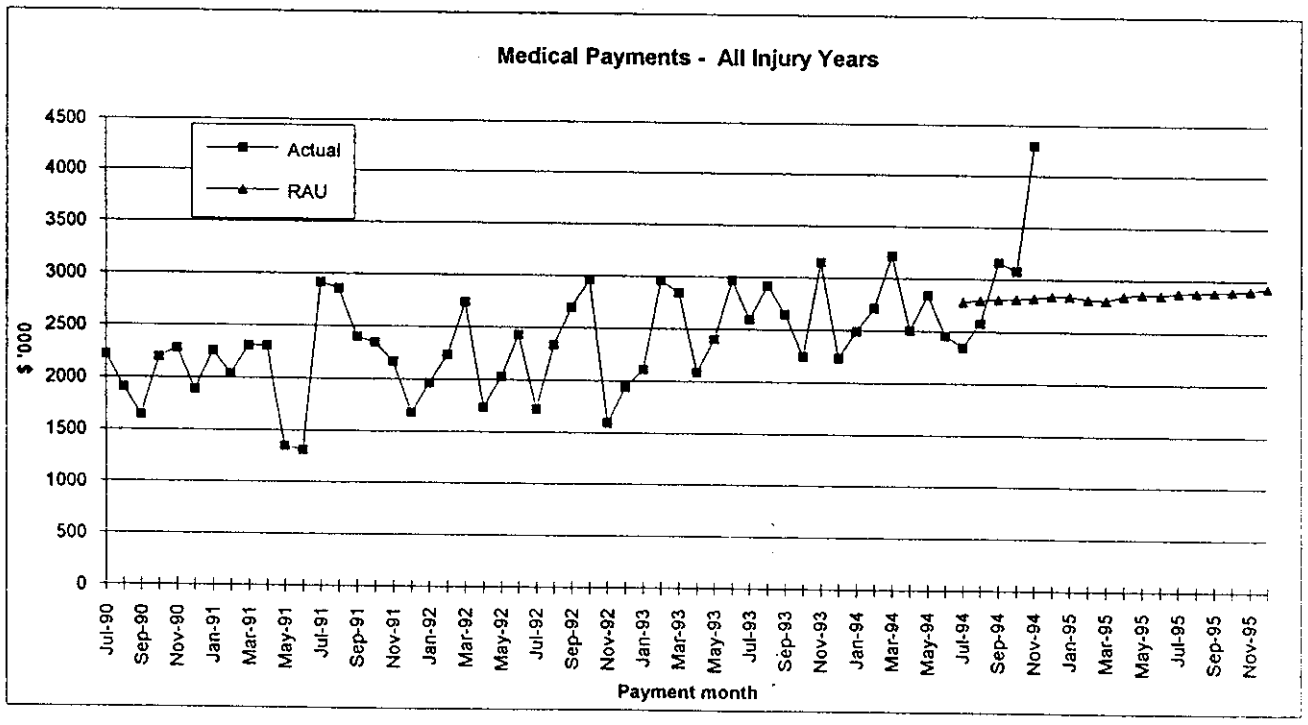
Income maintenance via weekly payments is expected to decrease in 1994/95 consequent on conversions to LOEC (see figure 2.3 above).

Figure 2.4



The lower level of lump sum payments for permanent disability as at the end of 1992 to early 1993 were consequent on delays extending from the legislation changes at the time. Payments through 1993/94 were fairly consistent averaging $3.8 million per month, and are expected to trend downwards in 1994/95 (see figure 2.4 above).

Figure 2.5



Medical payments per month have been consistently averaging about $2.7 million over the last 18 months (see figure 2.5 above).

SECTION 3
DURATION EXPERIENCE OF DAYS LOST CLAIMS

Duration experience – males *11*

Duration experience – females *12*

DURATION EXPERIENCE OF DAYS LOST CLAIMS

Please note that beyond 24 months after injury the tails of these curves (particularly the last 6 to 12 months) are being affected by the transfer of claimants from income maintenance to annual loss of earning capacity (LOEC) payments.
MALES (figures 3.1 and 3.2) – note the increasing proportion of claims continuing to 12 months from under 10% early in the scheme to the highest result so far of 13% for 1992/93 claims. The recession is believed to have had a significant impact on return to work results over the last few years, particularly for males.

Figure 3.1

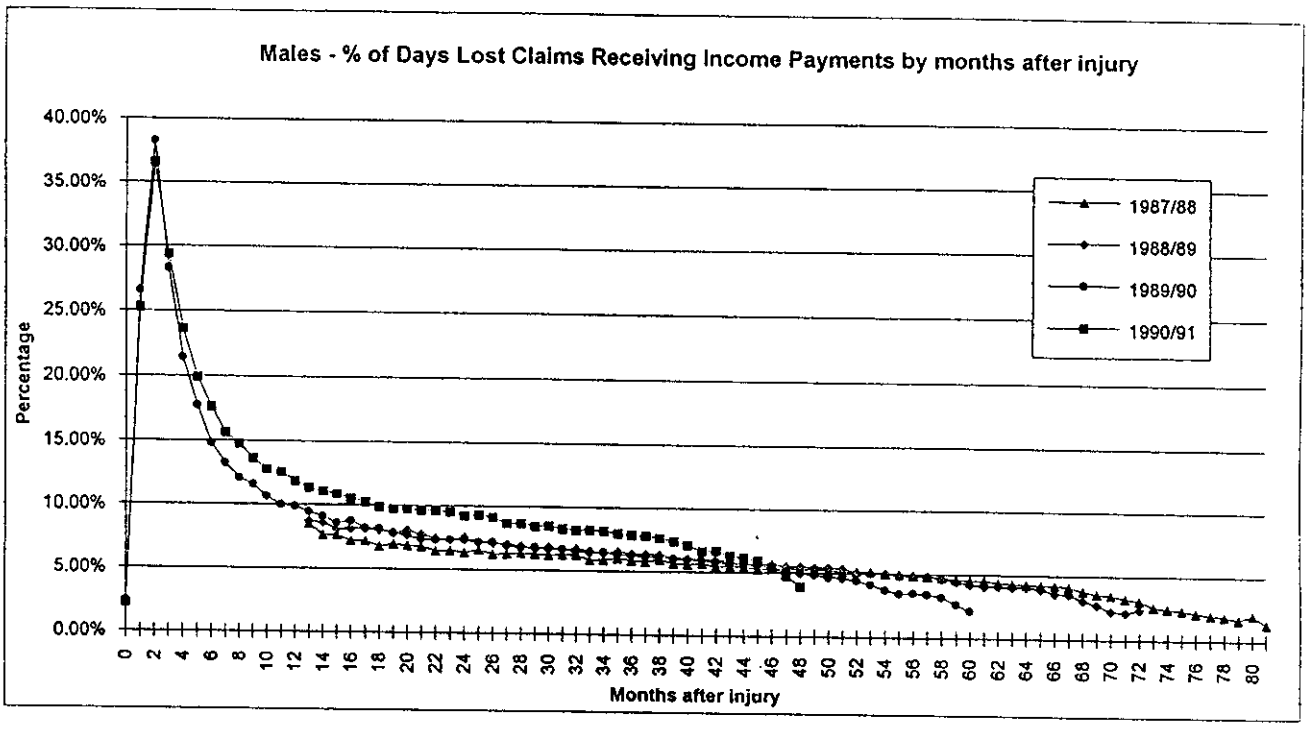
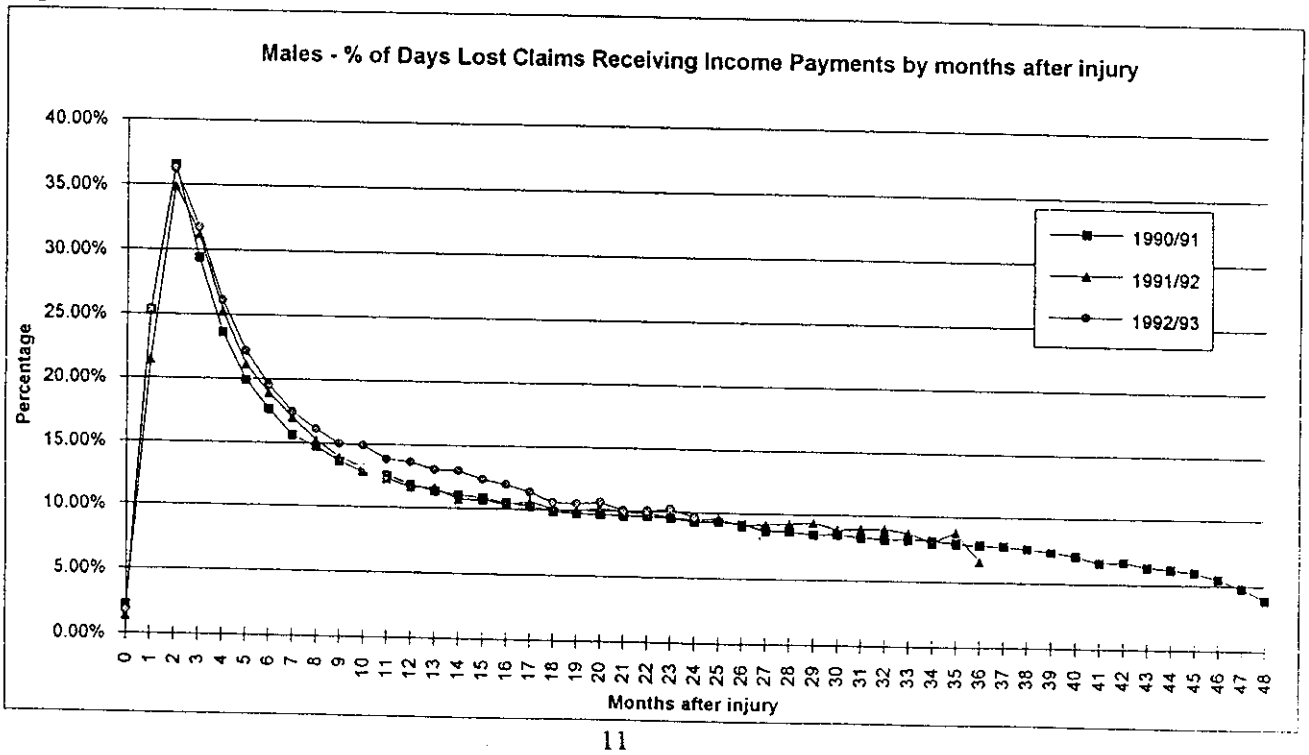


Figure 3.2



FEMALES (figures 3.3 and 3.4) – the best results for females were achieved for 1990/91 injuries; only 8% continuing to 24 months a result which was lower than males for one of the few times in the scheme's history. As is the case for males, the 1992/93 experience is showing longer continuance.

Figure 3.3

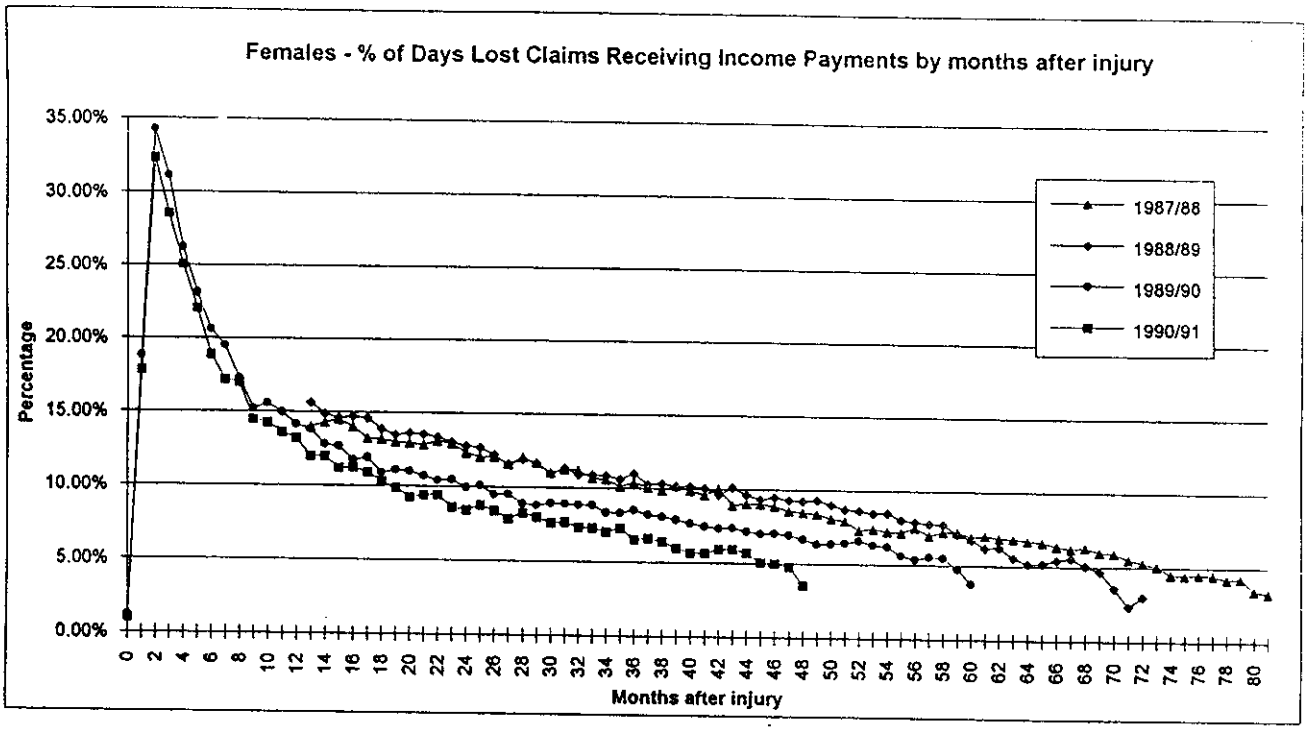
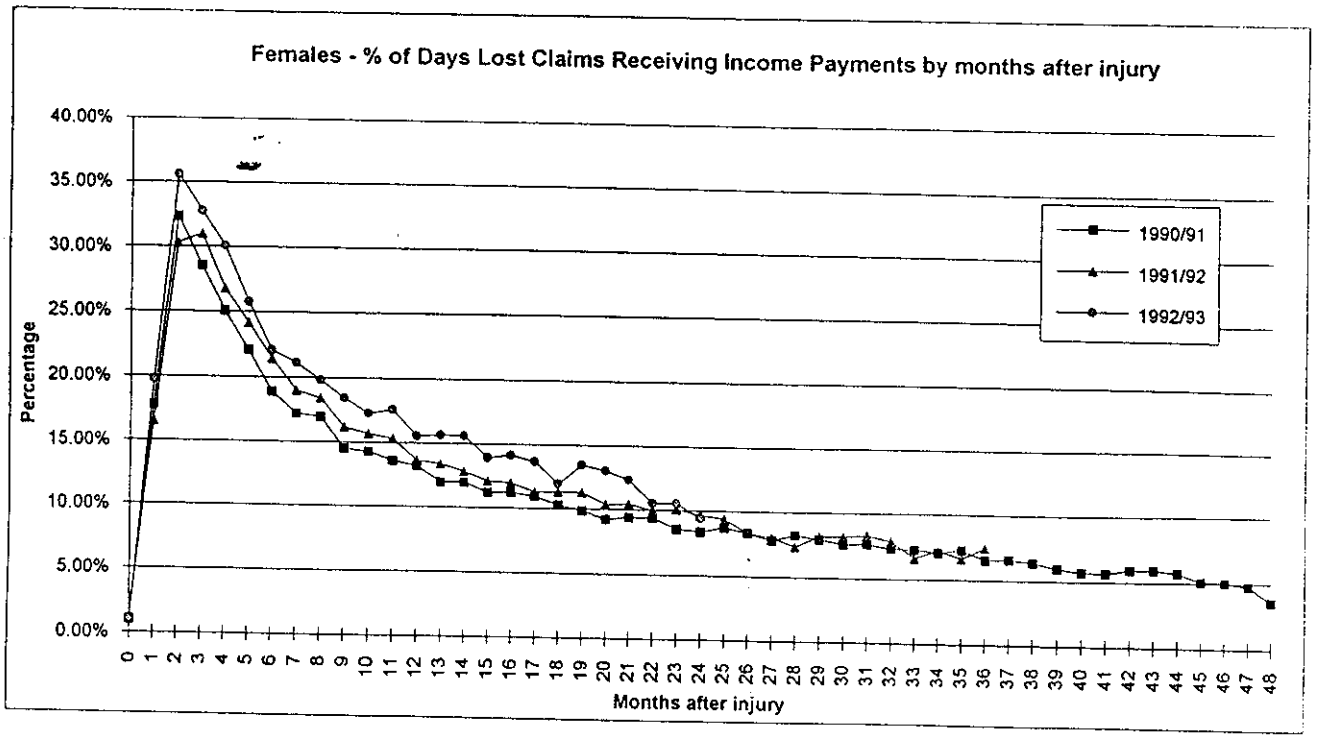


Figure 3.4



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INDUSTRY DIVISION CLAIM STATISTICS

Industry division claim numbers (total claims)	*14*
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Male reported claims by main injury/disease (total claims)	*24*
Female days lost claims by main injury/disease	*25*
Male days lost claims by main injury/disease	*26*
Breakdown of benefits paid in June 1994 by industry	*27*
Claim numbers by selected injury/disease by major industry	*32*

INDUSTRY DIVISION CLAIM NUMBERS (for Total claims)

Figure 4.1

Percentage of Reported Claims by Main Industry Division by Financial Year & Gender								
	1990/91		1991/92		1992/93		1993/94	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
manufacturing	41.1	25.3	41.8	22.3	42.1	22.2	41.4	20.8
construction	15.7	1.0	12.0	0.8	11.3	0.5	10.7	0.4
wholesale & retail trade	22.1	21.9	22.5	22.3	21.8	22.2	21.6	22.1
community services	3.7	25.7	4.7	27.2	5.5	27.9	6.1	28.1
recreational, personal & other services	4.2	14.4	4.8	15.3	4.9	14.7	4.7	14.9
agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting	3.8	2.0	3.5	1.9	3.5	2.0	3.8	2.3
finance, property & business services	2.9	8.5	3.4	8.7	3.3	9.2	3.6	9.6
transport & storage	4.8	0.9	5.8	1.0	5.8	0.9	6.2	1.1
other	1.5	0.4	1.5	0.4	1.8	0.6	1.8	0.6

Figure 4.1 above shows the number of reported claims in each financial year, by main industry division as a percentage of total claims reported in that year, for example 41.4% of male claims reported in 1993/94 year were from the manufacturing division.

Figure 4.2

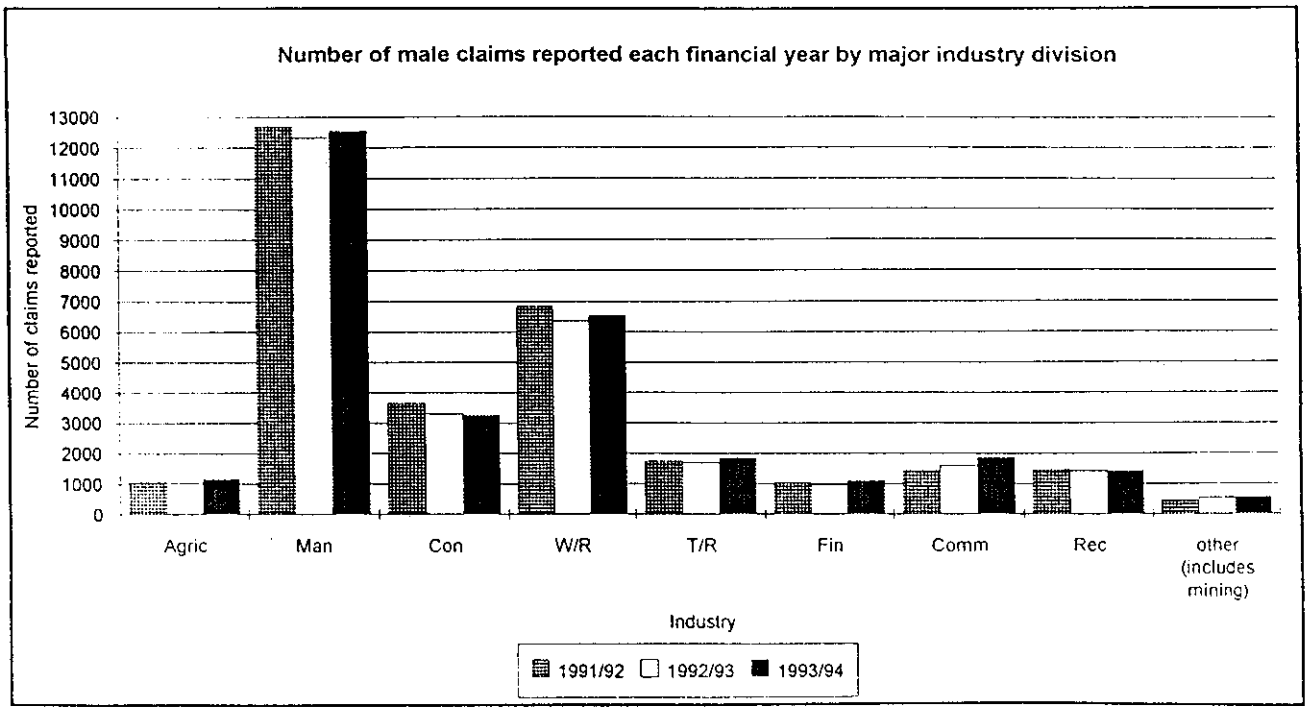

Figure 4.3

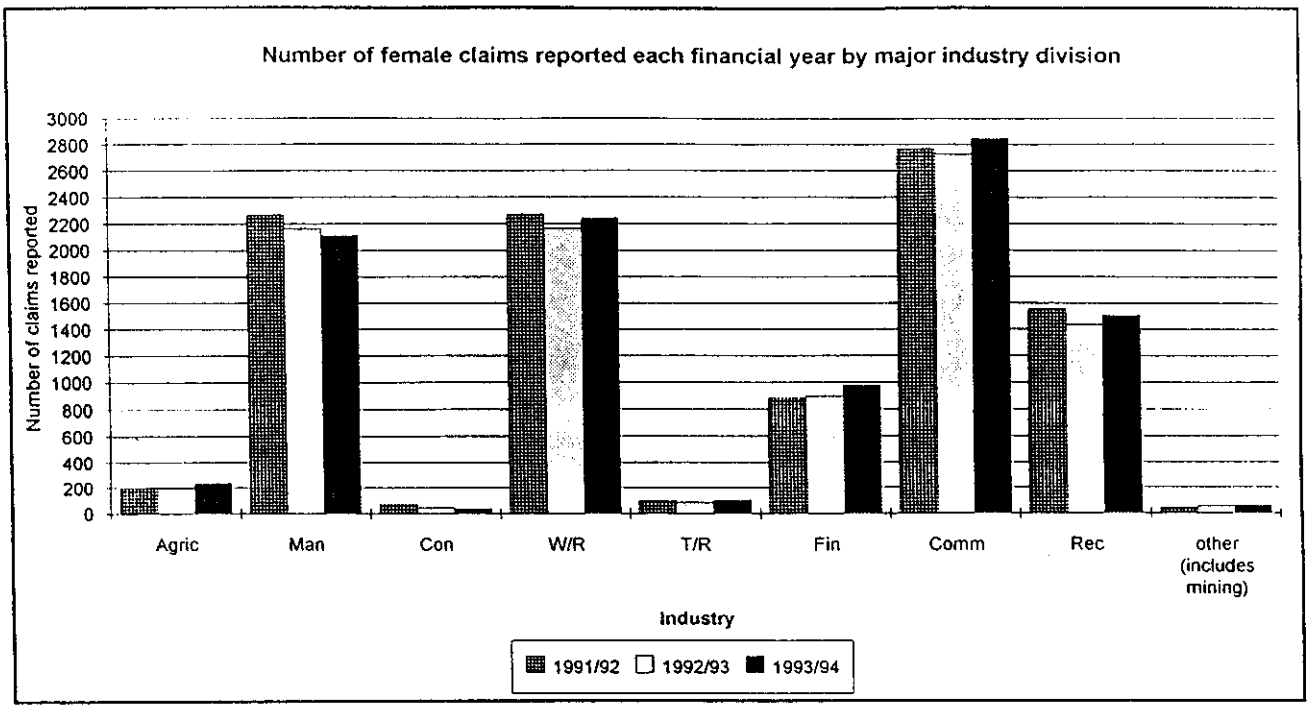

Figure 4.4

Year on year percentage change in number of reported claims by major industry 1992/93 vs 1993/94

	M	F
manufacturing	+2	−2
construction	−1	−11
wholesale/retail trade	+3	+4
community services	+16	+5
recreational, personal & other services	0	+5
agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting	+13	+20
finance, property & business services	+13	+9
transport & storage*	+10	+27
other	+3	+5

* no. of female claims in industry is small

Figure 4.5

Claim payments in 1993/94 by major industry

	$'000 paid	%
agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting	15,114	4.9
mining	4,165	1.4
manufacturing	93,251	30.3
construction	46,734	15.2
wholesale/retail trade	51,917	16.9
transport & storage	23,286	7.6
electricity, gas & water	303	0.1
finance, property & business services	17,527	5.7
community services	34,770	11.3
recreation, personal & other services	19,091	6.2
non-classifiable economic units	1,125	0.4

INDUSTRY DIVISION CLAIM NUMBERS (for Workcover compensated days lost claims)

Figure 4.6

Percentage of Reported Compensated Days Lost Claims by Main Industry Division by Financial Year & Gender

	1990/91		1991/92		1992/93		1993/94	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
manufacturing	36.4	24.8	38.0	22.6	37.1	19.7	35.6	18.7
construction	19.7	0.8	14.0	0.6	13.2	0.5	13.2	0.3
wholesale & retail trade	17.6	18.5	19.4	17.8	19.2	19.3	19.3	17.6
community services	3.8	29.5	4.8	30.2	5.8	32.0	6.2	34.8
recreational, personal & other services	4.0	12.6	4.6	15.1	4.8	14.9	5.2	14.3
agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting	6.9	2.6	6.1	2.1	6.1	1.9	6.2	2.8
finance, property & business services	3.5	10.0	3.7	10.3	4.0	10.5	4.0	10.1
transport & storage	6.7	0.9	8.1	1.2	8.0	1.2	8.4	1.1
other	1.4	0.3	1.3	0.1	1.8	0.0	2.0	0.3

Figure 4.6 shows the number of WorkCover compensated days lost claims reported in each year by main industry division, as a percentage of total days lost claims reported in that year. For example in 1993/94, 35.6% of male days lost claims were from the manufacturing division.

Figure 4.7

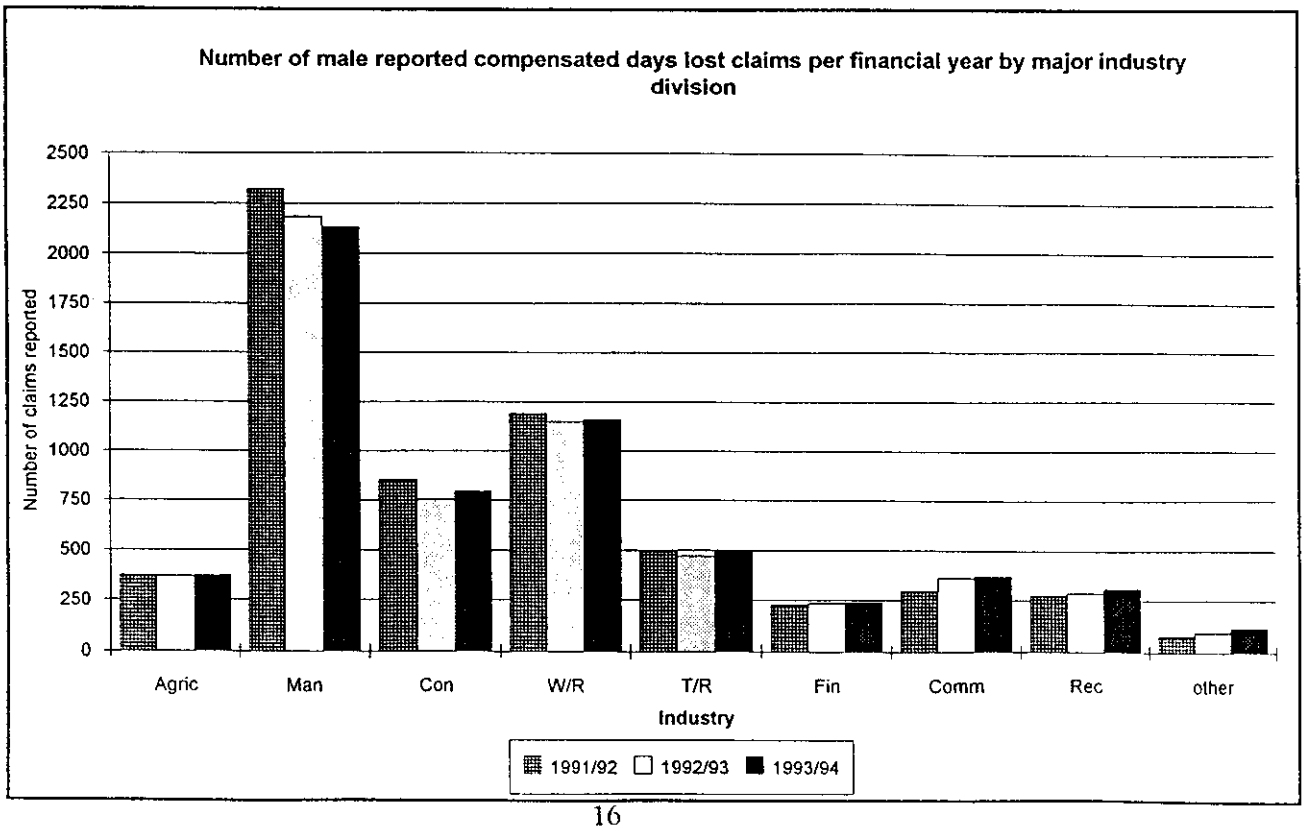

Figure 4.8

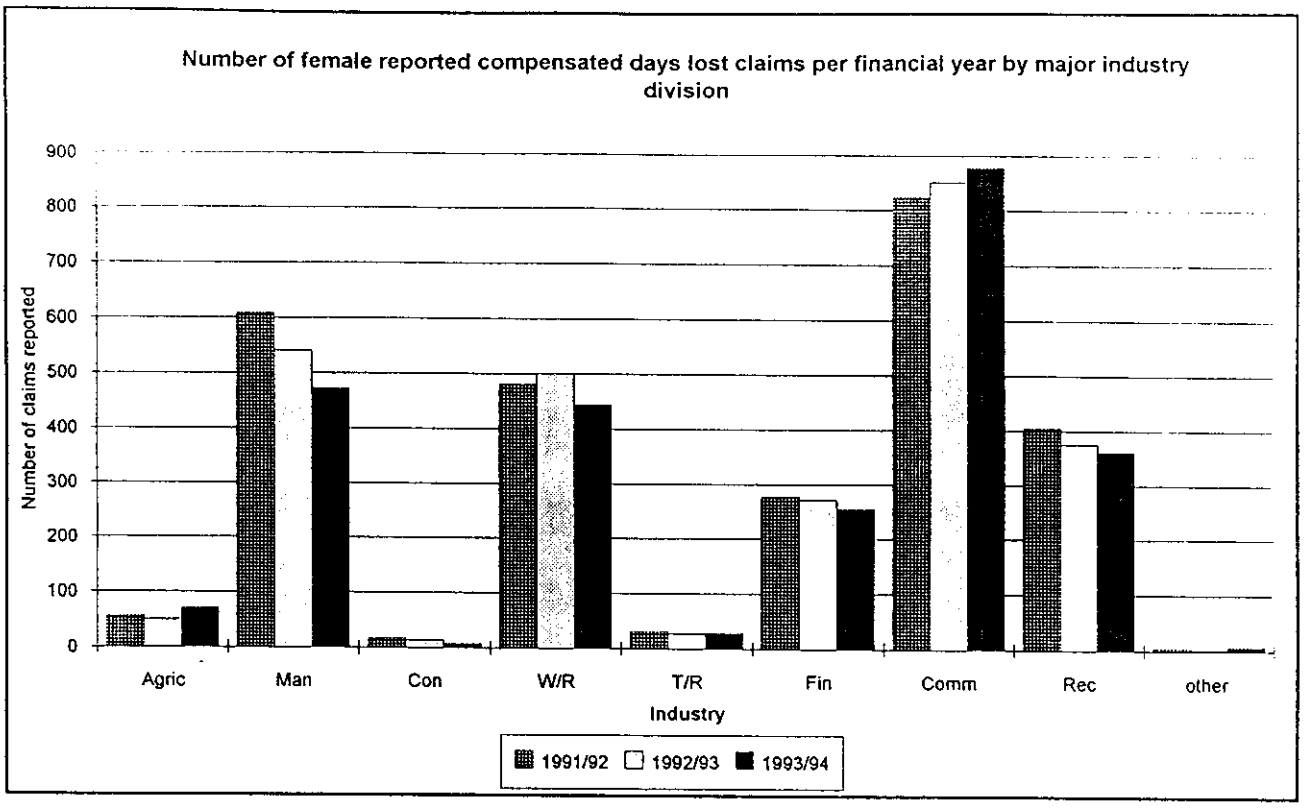

Figure 4.9

Year on year percentage change in number of reported compensated days lost claims by major industry division
1993/94 vs 1992/93

	males	females
manufacturing	−2	−13
construction*	+6	−43
wholesale/retail trade	+1	−11
community services	+2	+3
recreational, personal & other services	+8	−4
agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting	+1	+42
finance, property & business services	+1	−6
transport & storage	+7	+4
other*	+23	+300

* The number of female claims in these industries are small

CLAIM INCIDENCE RATES

Figure 4.10

Non-exempt Claim Incidence Rates - for Total Claims Reported
Comparison based on 1992/93 $ values
Reported claims per $million remuneration

	87/88	88/89	89/90	90/91	91/92	92/93
agriculture	6.1	7.7	8.5	7.6	6.0	5.4
mining	3.3	4.5	5.6	5.4	4.6	4.6
manufacturing	9.6	12.1	12.5	10.8	9.1	8.7
construction	8.4	9.8	10.6	10.5	8.1	7.3
wholesale & retail trade	4.8	5.5	5.8	5.4	4.7	4.3
transport & storage	4.7	5.8	6.9	6.1	5.9	5.4
finance, property & business services	1.2	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.7
community services	3.6	4.0	4.8	4.6	4.3	4.1
recreational, personal & other services	4.0	5.0	5.8	5.3	5.0	4.7
all industries	**5.5**	**6.7**	**7.2**	**6.5**	**5.5**	**5.2**

Figure 4.11

Non-exempt Claim Incidence Rates - for Days Lost Claims
Comparison based on 1992/93 $ values
Reported days lost claims per $million remuneration

	87/88	88/89	89/90	90/91	91/92	92/93
agriculture	2.4	3.2	3.5	2.9	2.0	1.8
mining	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.9
manufacturing	1.8	2.5	2.6	2.2	1.8	1.6
construction	1.9	2.5	2.7	2.8	1.9	1.7
wholesale & retail trade	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.8
transport & storage	1.4	1.8	2.2	1.8	1.7	1.5
finance, property & business services	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
community services	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1
recreational, personal & other services	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.1
all industries	**1.2**	**1.5**	**1.7**	**1.5**	**1.2**	**1.1**

PERCENTAGE OF CLAIMS REPORTED WITH TIME LOST BY INDUSTRY

Figure 4.12

Percentage of MALE claims reported with Workcover compensated days lost

	87/88	88/89	89/90	90/91	91/92	92/93	93/94
agriculture	40.0	42.0	43.2	38.9	35.1	35.5	31.8
mining	29.1	28.0	25.1	21.0	17.8	20.2	22.1
manufacturing	17.3	19.3	20.2	19.1	18.3	17.7	17.0
construction	22.2	25.7	25.5	27.1	23.4	22.8	24.4
wholesale & retail trade	17.4	17.4	18.8	17.2	17.4	18.0	17.7
transport & storage	31.2	31.7	32.7	30.2	28.2	27.6	26.9
finance, property & business services	21.7	26.3	25.5	25.8	21.7	24.1	21.6
community services	21.9	23.8	23.7	21.7	20.7	22.7	20.0
recreational, personal & other services	23.7	21.5	23.0	20.6	19.0	20.2	21.7

Figure 4.13

Percentage of FEMALE claims reported with Workcover compensated days lost

	87/88	88/89	89/90	90/91	91/92	92/93	93/94
agriculture	36.0	41.1	32.8	34.3	28.3	25.4	30.0
mining	15.4	16.7	23.1	33.3	0.0	0.0	5.4
manufacturing	23.2	27.2	26.3	26.3	26.8	25.0	22.3
construction	17.4	29.8	26.6	23.4	23.1	31.8	20.5
wholesale & retail trade	23.9	23.6	25.3	22.7	21.1	23.1	19.8
transport & storage	23.4	22.4	28.4	27.7	32.0	32.6	26.6
finance, property & business services	24.9	27.9	32.9	31.4	31.4	30.3	26.1
community services	28.2	31.5	33.6	30.8	29.7	31.2	30.8
recreational, personal & other services	28.8	27.0	27.3	23.4	26.0	26.2	24.0

DURATION ANALYSIS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY

Figure 4.14

Percentage of Total Workcover Compensated Days Lost Claims
Exceeding 20 Days Duration at 6 Months Development
By Major Industry Division

	88/89	89/90	90/91	91/92	92/93	93/94 to Feb 94
agriculture	35.6	39.0	38.0	46.3	44.1	47.4
mining	49.4	44.7	52.5	43.4	50.7	45.9
manufacturing	31.0	32.2	31.7	33.9	35.1	37.3
construction	40.4	34.9	43.1	48.8	46.5	45.3
wholesale & retail trade	33.9	34.7	39.1	39.7	41.8	40.4
transport & storage	41.1	43.2	43.9	45.8	47.4	45.2
finance, property & business services	44.8	39.8	47.1	39.9	46.5	47.6
community services	36.7	37.4	37.1	39.2	42.0	45.5
recreational, personal & other services	38.2	37.1	40.8	42.0	45.9	48.8
all industries	**34.5**	**35.2**	**37.9**	**39.5**	**41.2**	**42.5**

Figure 4.15

Percentage of Total Workcover Compensated Days Lost Claims
Exceeding 65 Days Duration at 6 Months Development
By Major Industry Division

	88/89	89/90	90/91	91/92	92/93	93/94 to Feb 94
agriculture	13.0	15.7	16.9	23.0	23.0	22.5
mining	9.5	14.9	16.4	20.5	22.7	23.0
manufacturing	11.5	12.2	13.8	12.0	13.7	14.8
construction	14.8	17.1	22.9	26.4	25.2	24.9
wholesale & retail trade	13.9	14.4	15.3	17.8	19.1	18.3
transport & storage	19.6	22.2	22.1	26.8	25.9	22.3
finance, property & business services	18.3	20.5	22.1	15.9	25.2	24.1
community services	17.7	16.2	15.3	17.5	18.6	19.8
recreational, personal & other services	15.3	15.8	19.8	22.2	21.7	20.7
all industries	**14.2**	**14.9**	**17.1**	**17.8**	**19.1**	**19.1**

Figure 4.16

Percentage of Total Workcover Compensated Days Lost Claims
Exceeding 130 Days Duration at 12 Months Development
By Major Industry Division

	87/88	88/89	89/90	90/91	91/92	92/93
agriculture	8.8	8.0	12.3	19.2	15.5	18.6
mining	6.7	8.6	14.0	15.2	13.8	14.6
manufacturing	10.4	11.1	11.0	11.9	10.0	11.2
construction	17.4	12.7	14.8	20.2	18.9	19.3
wholesale & retail trade	12.7	11.7	12.0	13.8	13.8	15.1
transport & storage	16.8	16.7	16.7	17.6	16.9	19.8
finance, property & business services	14.2	18.9	19.2	17.5	15.3	17.6
community services	15.0	17.5	16.6	14.4	12.3	14.0
recreational, personal & other services	14.2	15.7	13.8	14.8	15.2	18.0
all industries	**12.6**	**12.4**	**13.1**	**15.0**	**13.3**	**14.9**

Figure 4.17

Percentage of Total Workcover Compensated Days Lost Claims
Exceeding 260 Days Duration at 18 Months Development
By Major Industry Division

	87/88	88/89	89/90	90/91	91/92	92/93 to Feb 1993
agriculture	5.5	6.6	9.4	11.6	11.9	13.8
mining	4.3	7.6	11.3	9.8	6.6	13.7
manufacturing	7.3	8.1	8.6	7.9	6.9	6.9
construction	13.5	9.9	10.9	15.8	14.0	15.3
wholesale & retail trade	9.1	8.8	8.4	9.5	9.1	10.6
transport & storage	11.3	12.0	12.0	13.5	12.5	13.0
finance, property & business services	10.9	14.6	17.4	11.9	10.7	11.1
community services	10.0	13.2	11.6	9.1	6.5	7.6
recreational, personal & other services	10.2	9.8	9.0	10.0	9.4	10.9
all industries	**9.0**	**9.3**	**9.8**	**10.4**	**8.9**	**9.7**

Figure 4.18

Percentage of Total Workcover Compensated Days Lost Claims Exceeding 390 Days Duration at 24 Months Development By Major Industry Division

	88/89	89/90	90/91	91/92
agriculture	6.0	9.5	8.9	11.4
mining	7.2	11.3	8.0	6.5
manufacturing	7.1	7.8	6.3	5.6
construction	8.7	12.0	13.6	12.9
wholesale & retail trade	7.3	7.9	7.1	7.8
transport & storage	10.2	10.9	11.7	9.8
finance, property & business services	12.4	12.6	8.6	9.4
community services	12.8	12.4	6.2	4.7
recreational, personal & other services	9.4	9.5	6.7	6.9
all industries	**8.2**	**9.5**	**8.1**	**7.5**

Figure 4.19

Percentage of Total Workcover Compensated Days Lost Claims By Major Industry Division

	>780 days at 48 months development		> 1040 days at 60 months development
	88/89	89/90	88/89
agriculture	4.1	6.3	3.6
mining	5.5	7.3	3.8
manufacturing	7.4	5.6	5.7
construction	8.9	8.7	7.6
wholesale & retail trade	7.0	5.4	6.0
transport & storage	9.2	6.8	7.9
finance, property & business services	10.8	9.6	9.0
community services	12.6	6.8	10.0
recreational, personal & other services	8.4	6.4	6.7
all industries	**8.0**	**6.4**	**6.5**

Figures 4.14 to 4.19 show the proportion of those claimants receiving income benefits with more than 20, 65, 130, 260, 390, 780 and 1040 compensated days lost (ie. 1, 3, 6, 12, 18, 36 and 48 months) over a specified development period after injury. The development periods are necessary to compare claims from each injury year on the same time adjusted basis.

FEMALE CLAIMS BY MAIN INJURY/DISEASE BY INDUSTRY (Total claims)

Figure 4.20 shows female claims reported in 1993/94 by main injury/disease. The following abbreviations have been used for the industries. Man–manufacturing, Con–construction, Com–community services, W/R–wholesale & retail trade, Rec–recreational, personal & other services, T/S–transport & storage, Fin–finance, property & business services, Agr–agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting, Min–mining. For example in manufacturing 2114 female claims were reported in 1993/94 with 2% of these claims for mental disorders.

Figure 4.20

FEMALE Claims Reported in 1993/94 by main Injury/Disease (non exempt)

Industry	Man	Con	Com	W/R	Rec	T/S	Fin	Agr	Min
number of claims	2114	39	2853	2246	1509	109	979	237	37
Diseases (%)									
mental disorders	2.0	0.0	3.3	3.3	3.0	1.8	3.7	0.8	2.7
nervous system	3.2	5.1	1.5	1.1	1.0	2.8	1.3	3.4	0.0
musculoskeletal	12.3	2.6	6.4	5.2	6.1	6.4	7.3	13.1	0.0
skin & subcutaneous	3.3	5.1	1.4	1.4	3.1	1.8	2.5	4.2	0.0
other diseases	1.1	2.6	0.9	0.3	1.0	0.0	1.4	0.4	5.4
Injuries (%)									
fractures	2.4	2.6	2.2	2.4	4.1	3.7	2.8	2.5	0.0
sprains & strains	42.2	41.0	53.2	44.6	36.6	43.1	47.7	35.4	48.6
traumatic amputation	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.0
open wound	9.7	7.7	4.7	14.1	15.3	7.3	3.9	12.2	0.0
contusion	8.8	12.8	9.1	12.2	10.9	13.8	12.2	12.2	18.9
superficial injury	1.7	0.0	5.0	1.4	2.0	4.6	1.2	2.1	2.7
foreign body	2.5	5.1	0.8	1.2	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.0	10.8
burns	2.3	0.0	2.1	2.4	5.8	0.9	1.0	0.8	5.4
poisoning	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.0	2.0	1.7	0.0
hernia	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.8	0.0	0.4	0.0
intracranial	0.8	2.6	0.7	1.3	1.1	1.8	0.9	0.8	0.0
other & unspecified	4.2	7.7	4.9	4.0	3.8	4.6	5.7	5.1	0.0
uncoded	2.5	5.1	3.0	4.3	5.2	3.7	5.6	4.6	5.4

MALE CLAIMS BY MAIN INJURY/DISEASE BY INDUSTRY (Total claims)

Figure 4.21 shows male claims reported in 1993/94 by main injury/disease. The following abbreviations have been used for the industries. Man–manufacturing, Con–construction, Com–community services, W/R–wholesale & retail trade, Rec–recreational, personal & other services, T/S–transport & storage, Fin–finance, property & business services, Agr–agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting, Min–mining. For example in manufacturing 12,552 male claims were reported in 1993/94 with 0.7% of these claims for mental disorders.

Figure 4.21

MALE Claims Reported in 1993/94 by main Injury/Disease (non exempt)

Industry	Man	Con	Com	W/R	Rec	T/S	Fin	Agr	Min
number of claims	12552	3259	1856	6554	1437	1867	1104	1164	467
Diseases (%)									
mental disorders	0.7	0.6	1.7	1.0	1.9	1.0	2.1	0.6	0.4
nervous system	4.2	3.7	3.7	2.3	1.2	2.4	2.2	2.1	1.7
musculoskeletal	4.9	4.6	3.9	4.5	4.5	4.5	3.9	8.3	4.5
skin & subcutaneous	3.5	2.4	1.5	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.1	4.2	3.0
other diseases	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.7	1.9	0.6
Injuries (%)									
fractures	2.9	3.7	3.1	3.2	6.0	6.0	4.2	5.0	3.6
sprains & strains	30.5	32.0	33.2	33.6	32.6	38.1	40.7	26.1	36.6
traumatic amputation	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6
open wound	18.3	16.9	15.7	19.6	20.8	10.8	13.1	16.7	11.8
contusion	9.3	7.6	11.3	8.8	9.0	11.2	8.7	10.2	11.6
superficial injury	3.1	2.7	3.1	3.2	1.9	2.7	2.6	3.4	0.9
foreign body	10.8	11.5	10.9	8.2	2.0	6.2	6.1	4.0	6.6
burns	3.1	1.9	2.4	3.0	5.0	1.4	1.7	0.9	5.1
poisoning	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.7	1.3	1.2	1.8	1.5
hernia	0.8	0.9	0.3	1.1	0.8	1.2	1.1	0.7	1.9
intracranial	0.6	0.8	1.2	0.9	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.7	0.9
other & unspecified	3.0	3.9	3.1	3.0	4.1	4.2	3.2	5.2	3.9
uncoded	2.1	4.8	2.9	4.0	4.6	4.0	4.5	7.6	4.7

FEMALE CLAIMS BY INJURY/DISEASE (WorkCover compensated days lost claims)

Figure 4.22 shows female days lost claims reported in 1993/94 by main injury/disease. The following abbreviations have been used for the industries. Man–manufacturing, Con–construction, Com–community services, W/R–wholesale & retail trade, Rec–recreational, personal & other services, T/S–transport & storage, Fin–finance, property & business services, Agr–agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting, Min–mining. For example in manufacturing 472 female days lost claims were reported in 1993/94 with 3.4% of these claims for mental disorders.

Figure 4.22

FEMALE Days Lost Claims Reported in 1993/94 by main Injury/Disease (non exempt)

Industry	Man	Con	Com	W/R	Rec	T/S	Fin	Agr	Min
number of claims	472	8	879	444	362	29	255	71	2
Diseases (%)									
mental disorders	3.4	0.0	5.5	7.0	5.2	3.4	5.1	1.4	0.0
nervous system	4.7	12.5	1.5	1.4	1.7	3.4	1.6	4.2	0.0
musculoskeletal	17.4	0.0	10.1	9.0	12.2	10.3	11.4	18.3	0.0
skin & subcutaneous	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.7	3.0	0.0	2.0	1.4	0.0
other diseases	1.5	0.0	0.7	0.2	1.1	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
Injuries (%)									
fractures	5.3	12.5	3.6	4.3	8.8	6.9	6.7	4.2	0.0
fractures of vertebral column	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
sprains & strains	47.9	62.5	63.5	55.0	42.5	48.3	51.4	42.3	50.0
traumatic amputation	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
open wound	3.8	0.0	1.4	4.5	5.0	0.0	1.2	2.8	0.0
contusion	6.4	0.0	4.9	5.4	5.8	6.9	8.6	7.0	50.0
superficial injury	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.5	1.7	6.9	0.4	2.8	0.0
foreign body	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
burns	0.8	0.0	0.7	1.4	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
poisoning	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
hernia	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	3.4	0.0	1.4	0.0
dislocation	0.2	0.0	0.3	1.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
intracranial	1.1	12.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
other & unspecified	2.8	0.0	4.0	5.4	2.8	3.4	4.7	9.9	0.0
uncoded	1.9	0.0	1.5	3.4	4.7	0.0	4.3	4.2	0.0

MALE CLAIMS BY INJURY/DISEASE (WorkCover compensated days lost claims)

Figure 4.23 shows male days lost claims reported in 1993/94 by main injury/disease. The following abbreviations have been used for the industries. Man–manufacturing, Con–construction, Com–community services, W/R–wholesale & retail trade, Rec–recreational, personal & other services, T/S–transport & storage, Fin–finance, property & business services, Agr–agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting, Min–mining. For example in manufacturing 2134 male days lost claims were reported in 1993/94 with 1.5% of these claims for mental disorders.

Figure 4.23

MALE Days Lost Claims Reported in 1993/94 by main Injury/Disease (non exempt)

Industry	Man	Con	Com	W/R	Rec	T/S	Fin	Agr	Min
number of claims	2134	795	371	1160	312	502	238	370	103
Diseases (%)									
mental disorders	1.5	0.8	3.8	2.4	5.1	1.8	3.8	0.3	1.0
nervous system	2.0	1.5	1.1	1.6	1.0	1.4	0.8	0.8	0.0
musculoskeletal	9.1	8.6	9.7	9.9	6.4	7.0	5.0	12.4	7.8
skin & subcutaneous	2.4	1.9	2.2	1.7	2.6	2.0	0.8	4.9	0.0
other diseases	1.2	0.8	1.1	0.9	1.6	1.0	0.8	2.2	0.0
Injuries (%)									
fractures	8.1	9.4	9.7	8.9	14.4	13.5	9.2	10.3	11.7
fractures of vertebral column	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0
sprains & strains	41.8	46.2	49.9	44.8	42.0	43.8	53.4	30.0	39.8
traumatic amputation	1.4	0.8	1.1	0.4	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.0
open wound	10.0	9.3	6.7	9.7	7.4	5.0	5.9	7.6	7.8
contusion	6.7	5.9	6.5	5.2	3.5	6.6	6.7	9.7	6.8
superficial injury	1.1	0.6	0.8	1.2	0.6	1.6	0.4	1.1	0.0
foreign body	1.3	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0
burns	2.6	1.3	0.8	2.0	3.2	0.4	0.8	0.3	8.7
poisoning	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
hernia	3.3	2.5	1.3	3.5	2.6	3.0	2.9	1.9	7.8
dislocation	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.6	0.0	1.4	0.0
intracranial	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	1.0	1.2	1.7	0.8	0.0
other & unspecified	4.0	4.5	2.2	2.8	4.5	5.0	2.9	7.8	4.9
uncoded	1.6	3.1	2.2	3.4	2.9	3.6	3.4	6.2	2.9

BREAKDOWN OF BENEFITS PAID IN JUNE 1994 BY INDUSTRY

Figure 4.24

Manufacturing: Break-down of benefits paid in June 1994		
No. of claimants paid in month and amount paid	no. claimants 5173	total paid $'000 8343
main payment categories* – % of above claimants receiving type of payment and % dollars paid		
common law	0.8	5.5
chiropractic	3.3	0.2
hospital	2.7	3.1
investigation	13.2	1.9
lump sum – permanent disability	1.9	19.5
medical	71.5	8.9
legal expenses	7.0	5.7
physiotherapy	16.5	1.8
rehabilitation	12.5	2.0
travelling	9.6	0.9
weekly payments	33.1	35.9

*payment categories LOEC (loss of earning capacity), other, commutation & property damage have been excluded.

Figure 4.25

Manufacturing sub-divisions: Break-down of benefits paid in June 1994		
no. of claimants paid in month and amount paid	no. claimants 5173	total paid $'000 8343
% of above claimants in each sub-division and % dollars paid		
food, beverages, tobacco	21.2	21.1
textiles	2.6	2.8
clothing, footwear	3.6	2.5
wood, wood products, furniture	8.9	11.5
paper, printing, publishing	5.7	5.4
chemical, petroleum, coal	2.0	1.6
non-metallic mineral products	5.3	7.4
basic metal products	5.7	5.4
fabricated metal products	13.4	14.9
transport equipment	8.8	7.2
other machinery & equipment	14.8	11.8
miscellaneous manufacturing	8.0	8.4

Figure 4.26

Construction: Break-down of benefits paid in June 1994						
No. of claims paid in month and amount paid	Total construction		General construction		Special trade construction	
	number	$'000	number	$'000	number	$'000
	1538	4824	573	1696	965	3128
main payment categories* – % of above claimants receiving type of payment and % dollars paid						
common law	1.3	5.2	1.2	4.2	1.3	5.8
chiropractic	4.5	0.2	3.1	0.1	5.3	0.2
hospital	3.8	1.9	3.7	1.6	3.8	2.0
investigation	13.6	0.7	15.0	0.7	12.7	0.7
lump sum – permanent disability	3.0	20.4	3.8	22.3	2.5	19.4
medical	63.5	4.7	63.0	4.4	63.7	4.9
legal expenses	11.8	6.4	13.1	5.0	11.0	7.2
physiotherapy	14.5	0.8	14.5	0.8	14.5	0.8
rehabilitation	14.9	1.3	16.2	1.4	14.1	1.2
travelling	7.7	0.6	8.2	0.6	7.4	0.6
weekly payments	50.8	35.0	50.4	39.9	51.0	32.4

*payment categories LOEC (loss of earning capacity), other, commutation & property damage have been excluded.

Figure 4.27

Wholesale & Retail Trade: Break-down of benefits paid in June 1994						
No. of claims paid in month and amount paid	Total wholesale/retail		Wholesale trade		Retail trade	
	number	$'000	number	$'000	number	$'000
	3146	4370	1280	1926	1866	2444
main payment categories* – % of above claimants receiving type of payment and % dollars paid						
common law	0.4	5.3	0.4	3.9	0.4	6.5
chiropractic	5.3	0.5	5.4	0.5	5.3	0.5
hospital	3.8	4.3	4.2	5.0	3.4	3.8
investigation	13.1	2.2	14.6	2.3	12.0	2.1
lump sum – permanent disability	1.6	13.2	2.0	14.9	1.2	11.8
medical	70.7	12.4	68.6	11.3	72.1	13.3
legal expenses	6.5	4.5	7.7	4.5	5.7	4.5
physiotherapy	17.6	2.3	19.3	2.2	16.4	2.4
rehabilitation	11.9	2.2	12.3	2.0	11.6	2.4
travelling	7.0	0.9	8.5	0.9	5.9	0.9
weekly payments	34.3	40.5	34.1	39.9	34.4	41.0

*payment categories LOEC (loss of earning capacity), other, commutation & property damage have been excluded.

Figure 4.28

Community services: Break-down of benefits paid in June 1994										
No. of claims paid in month and amount paid	Total community services		Health		Education, museum & library services		Welfare & religious institutions		Other community services	
	no.	$'000	no.	$'000	no.	$'000	no.	$'000	no.	$'000
	2069	3028	1145	1581	125	107	360	655	439	684
main payment categories* – % of above claimants receiving type of payment and % dollars paid										
common law	0.3	2.9	0.3	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.8	4.7	0.0	0.0
chiropractic	5.2	0.4	5.7	0.5	8.8	1.0	4.2	0.2	3.6	0.3
hospital	3.0	3.4	2.9	2.9	3.2	10.6	3.1	3.9	3.4	2.9
investigation	15.2	2.3	16.4	2.2	8.8	2.1	15.0	2.1	14.1	2.6
lump sum – permanent disability	1.3	11.1	1.1	10.0	0.8	2.1	2.2	20.9	1.1	5.4
medical	71.4	11.2	72.2	12.2	72.8	19.0	68.9	9.0	71.1	9.6
legal expenses	5.8	4.7	5.9	5.0	0.8	1.5	5.8	5.5	6.6	3.8
physiotherapy	23.9	2.8	27.7	3.3	25.6	4.6	19.7	2.4	16.9	1.5
rehabilitation	14.8	2.6	15.1	2.9	13.6	2.1	15.0	2.4	14.4	2.1
travelling	8.7	0.8	9.7	0.7	6.4	1.5	8.3	0.8	7.3	0.7
weekly payments	37.9	45.1	39.7	40.2	27.2	54.9	35.3	39.0	38.5	60.8

*payment categories LOEC (loss of earning capacity), other, commutation & property damage have been excluded.

Figure 4.29

Transport & Storage: Break-down of benefits paid in June 1994										
No. of claims paid in month and amount paid	Total		Road transport		Air transport		Services to transport		Storage	
	no.	$'000	no.	$'000	no.	$'000	no.	$'000	no.	$'000
	872	2503	641	1811	58	280	72	145	81	227
main payment categories* – % of above claimants receiving type of payment and % dollars paid										
common law	0.6	3.4	0.6	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	21.4
chiropractic	3.2	0.1	1.7	0.0	8.6	0.2	8.3	0.6	4.9	0.4
hospital	4.5	2.4	5.1	2.9	3.4	0.5	1.4	1.4	3.7	2.6
investigation	15.7	1.3	17.0	1.6	19.0	0.4	8.3	0.7	6.2	0.5
lump sum – perm. disability	2.5	27.1	2.2	21.5	3.4	65.2	4.2	13.0	3.7	38.4
medical	64.8	6.4	65.4	6.7	62.1	6.7	51.4	7.2	71.6	2.9
legal expenses	9.2	3.4	10.1	3.7	5.2	1.6	8.3	4.4	6.2	2.3
physiotherapy	16.6	1.0	16.8	1.0	24.1	0.9	9.7	1.0	16.0	1.1
rehabilitation	15.9	1.3	16.5	1.3	13.8	0.7	11.1	1.2	19.8	1.8
travelling	9.1	0.6	9.8	0.7	6.9	0.2	6.9	0.7	8.6	1.1
weekly payments	44.8	39.9	47.6	43.7	39.7	19.7	36.1	58.4	39.5	14.8

*payment categories LOEC (loss of earning capacity), other, commutation & property damage have been excluded.

Figure 4.30

Recreation, Personal & Other Services: Break–down of benefits paid in June 1994										
No. of claims paid in month and amount paid	Total recreation, personal & other		Entertainment & recreation		Restaurants, hotels & clubs		Personal services		Private households employing staff	
	no.	$'000	no.	$'000	no.	$'000	no.	$'000	no.	$'000
	1140	1816	266	371	686	1199	175	223	13	22
main payment categories* – % of above claimants receiving type of payment and % dollars paid										
common law	0.4	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
chiropractic	5.2	0.4	7.1	0.5	4.2	0.3	6.3	0.8	0.0	0.0
hospital	2.9	4.6	3.0	1.9	3.1	5.9	1.7	0.8	7.7	19.5
investigation	18.4	2.0	18.4	1.4	18.5	2.1	17.7	2.4	23.1	5.0
lump sum – perm. disability	2.0	28.9	1.9	51.0	2.3	27.4	0.6	1.9	7.7	15.9
medical	66.3	9.2	64.3	8.9	66.3	8.8	70.3	12.3	53.8	8.2
legal expenses	7.2	5.0	4.1	1.7	8.2	6.0	5.7	2.0	38.5	35.9
physiotherapy	18.2	2.1	18.4	2.1	18.5	2.0	17.1	2.2	15.4	2.3
rehabilitation	16.8	3.1	10.9	2.7	18.4	3.1	20.0	3.9	7.7	0.9
travelling	7.5	0.8	6.0	0.5	7.6	0.9	9.1	0.9	15.4	0.9
weekly payments	36.3	32.1	22.6	26.9	38.2	28.9	49.7	60.1	38.5	13.2

*payment categories LOEC (loss of earning capacity), other, commutation & property damage have been excluded.

Figure 4.31

Finance, property & business services: Break–down of benefits paid in June 1994								
No. of claims paid in month and amount paid	Total finance, property & business services		Finance & investment		Insurance & services to insurance		Property & business services	
	no.	$'000	no.	$'000	no.	$'000	no.	$'000
	903	1688	54	171	115	141	734	1376
main payment categories* – % of above claimants receiving type of payment and % dollars paid								
common law	0.6	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	9.7
chiropractic	4.8	0.2	7.4	0.2	6.1	0.5	4.4	0.2
hospital	3.0	2.7	3.7	0.8	2.6	3.4	3.0	2.9
investigation	15.5	1.5	16.7	0.5	19.1	2.7	14.9	1.6
lump sum	1.8	16.6	0.0	0.0	1.7	8.5	1.9	19.5
medical	66.2	8.4	64.8	3.4	60.0	10.5	67.3	8.9
legal expenses	9.2	5.5	3.7	0.5	7.8	8.2	9.8	5.9
physiotherapy	17.8	1.6	22.2	0.9	17.4	2.1	17.6	1.7
rehabilitation	13.6	1.8	14.8	0.6	12.2	2.1	13.8	1.9
travelling	9.2	0.7	9.3	0.1	13.9	1.7	8.4	0.7
weekly payments	40.6	38.7	31.5	62.3	31.3	49.1	42.8	34.7

*payment categories LOEC (loss of earning capacity), other, commutation & property damage have been excluded.

Figure 4.32

Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting: Break–down of benefits paid in June 1994										
No. of claims paid in month and amount paid	Total agric., forestry, fishing & hunting		Agriculture		Services to agriculture		Forestry & logging		Fishing & hunting	
	no.	$'000	no.	$'000	no.	$'000	no.	$'000	no.	$'000
	645	1475	532	1110	61	140	28	163	24	62
main payment categories* – % of above claimants receiving type of payment and % dollars paid										
common law	0.6	2.3	0.6	2.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	7.7	0.0	0.0
chiropractic	3.1	0.2	3.2	0.2	3.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.2
hospital	5.1	4.6	4.9	5.0	3.3	2.3	3.6	0.2	16.7	13.1
investigation	16.3	2.4	14.8	1.7	19.7	8.5	17.9	1.7	37.5	2.9
lump sum – perm. disability	2.3	21.1	2.6	27.2	1.6	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
medical	62.3	7.0	63.3	7.8	67.2	8.2	25.0	0.5	70.8	6.6
legal expenses	7.0	4.4	7.7	5.5	1.6	0.3	10.7	2.6	0.0	0.0
physiotherapy	12.6	1.0	12.6	1.1	11.5	0.9	17.9	0.4	8.3	0.6
rehabilitation	13.0	1.7	12.8	1.9	14.8	2.0	17.9	0.8	8.3	0.8
travelling	14.3	2.0	15.2	2.2	4.9	0.5	7.1	0.9	25.0	4.8
weekly payments	48.7	43.4	47.2	38.2	60.7	52.0	50.0	72.3	50.0	41.0

*payment categories LOEC (loss of earning capacity), other, commutation & property damage have been excluded.

Figure 4.33

Mining: Break–down of benefits paid in June 1994										
No. of claims paid in month and amount paid	Total mining		Metallic minerals		Construction materials		Other non–metallic minerals		Services to mining n.e.c	
	no.	$'000	no.	$'000	no.	$'000	no.	$'000	no.	$'000
	168	542	56	85	52	295	20	119	32	28
main payment categories* – % of above claimants receiving type of payment and % dollars paid										
common law	2.4	8.4	1.8	2.6	1.9	2.2	10.0	30.9	0.0	0.0
chiropractic	2.4	0.1	1.8	0.2	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.4
hospital	4.2	1.2	7.1	5.2	3.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	3.1	4.6
investigation	16.1	1.1	12.5	0.9	17.3	0.9	10.0	1.4	28.1	3.2
lump sum	3.0	37.1	1.8	6.2	3.8	56.2	10.0	25.4	0.0	0.0
medical	69.6	4.9	71.4	13.4	71.2	2.2	70.0	1.4	65.6	22.5
legal expenses	6.5	3.2	5.4	5.2	3.8	0.5	20.0	7.3	3.1	2.9
physiotherapy	14.3	0.7	5.4	0.2	25.0	0.8	20.0	0.4	12.5	1.4
rehabilitation	11.9	1.4	12.5	4.9	9.6	0.5	15.0	1.3	15.6	1.1
travelling	19.6	2.3	30.4	9.8	17.3	0.8	15.0	0.8	9.4	1.1
weekly payments	44.6	32.1	46.4	51.5	51.9	21.7	40.0	31.1	25.0	57.9

*payment categories LOEC (loss of earning capacity), other, commutation & property damage have been excluded.

CLAIM NUMBERS BY SELECTED INJURY/DISEASE BY MAJOR INDUSTRY

Figure 4.34

Industry division	Number of claims				Comments
	Female		Male		
	92/93	93/94	92/93	93/94	
SPRAINS & STRAINS					
agriculture	70	84	260	304	Sprain & strain injuries were 47% of female & 34% of male claims reported in 1993/94; compared to 43% & 31% respectively in 1992/93.
mining	9	18	136	171	
manufacturing	821	892	3568	3834	
construction	19	16	1058	1043	
wholesale & retail trade	907	1002	2098	2203	
transport & storage	37	47	644	711	
finance,property,business services	409	467	347	449	
community services	1437	1517	522	617	
recreation,personal,other services	470	552	419	467	
TOTAL	4179	4595	9052	9799	
Overall, there were increases in sprain & strain injuries for both males & females in 1993/94 compared with 1992/93.					
OPEN WOUND					
agriculture	27	29	181	194	Open wound claims were 10% of female and 18% of male claims reported in 1993/94. These percentages are virtually unchanged in comparison to 1992/93 figures.
mining	0	0	63	55	
manufacturing	258	206	2269	2301	
construction	3	3	564	550	
wholesale & retail trade	278	316	1265	1283	
transport & storage	2	8	179	201	
finance,property,business services	57	38	97	145	
community services	151	134	255	291	
recreation,personal,other services	219	231	328	299	
TOTAL	995	965	5201	5319	
Males had a 2.3% increase & females a 3% decrease in open wound injuries in 93/94 vs 92/93					
FRACTURES					
agriculture	13	6	66	59	Fractures were 2.7% of female & 3.6% of male claims reported in 1993/94 compared with 2.8% & 3.5% respectively in 1992/93.
mining	0	0	19	17	
manufacturing	52	51	352	365	
construction	2	1	139	119	
wholesale & retail trade	58	54	198	213	
transport & storage	3	4	91	112	
finance,property,business services	30	27	38	46	
community services	53	64	49	57	
recreation,personal,other services	67	62	67	86	
TOTAL	278	269	1019	1074	
Female fracture claim numbers decreased by 3.2% compared to the previous year. Male fracture claim numbers increased by 5.4% compared to the previous year.					

Figure 4.35

Industry division	Number of claims				Comments
	Female		Male		
	92/93	93/94	92/93	93/94	
MUSCULOSKELETAL DISEASES					
agriculture	9	31	74	97	Musculoskeletal diseases were 7.8% of female and 4.9% of male claims reported in 1993/94. This compares with 6.9% & 3.9% respectively in 1992/93.
mining	0	0	9	21	
manufacturing	240	259	516	609	
construction	3	1	108	151	
wholesale & retail trade	129	116	232	294	
transport & storage	2	7	71	84	
finance,property,business services	72	71	52	43	
community services	134	183	50	72	
recreation,personal,other services	85	92	39	64	
TOTAL	674	760	1151	1435	
Comparing 1993/94 to 1992/93 showed a 12.8% increase in musculoskeletal diseases for females & 24.7% increase for males.					
CONTUSION WITH INTACT SKIN					
agriculture	23	29	101	119	Contusion claims were 11% of female & 10% of male claims reported in 1993/94. These percentages are virtually unchanged in comparison to 1992/93 figures.
mining	1	7	56	54	
manufacturing	233	185	1253	1173	
construction	7	5	290	248	
wholesale & retail trade	295	274	640	578	
transport & storage	94	15	208	209	
finance,property,business services	86	119	122	96	
community services	271	261	171	210	
recreation,personal,other services	171	164	137	129	
TOTAL	1181	1059	2978	2816	
Males experienced a 5.4% decrease & females 10.3% decrease in these claims in 93/94 vs 92/93.					
MENTAL DISORDERS - STRESS					
agriculture	2	2	0	7	Mental disorder claims were 3.1% of female & 1% of male claims in 1993/94. Compared with 3.5% & 1% respectively in 1992/93.
mining	0	1	5	2	
manufacturing	42	43	85	87	
construction	1	0	14	18	
wholesale & retail trade	69	73	76	67	
transport & storage	6	2	13	19	
finance,property,business services	58	36	33	23	
community services	134	95	40	32	
recreation,personal,other services	36	46	27	27	
TOTAL	348	298	293	282	
Females experienced a 14.4% reduction & males a 3.8% reduction in mental disorder claims in 1993/94 vs 1992/93.					

Figure 4.36

Industry division	Number of claims				Comments
	Female		Male		
	92/93	93/94	92/93	93/94	
SKIN & SUBCUTANEOUS DISEASES					
agriculture	7	10	30	49	Skin diseases were 2.3% of female & 2.8% of male claims in 1993/94. These percentages remained virtually unchanged in comparison to 1992/93 figures.
mining	2	0	13	14	
manufacturing	74	70	494	438	
construction	1	2	69	77	
wholesale & retail trade	40	31	122	139	
transport & storage	2	2	34	38	
finance,property,business services	7	24	6	12	
community services	42	39	26	27	
recreation,personal,other services	39	47	32	29	
TOTAL	214	225	826	823	
Females experienced a 5.1% increase in these claims while male claims remained virtually unchanged.					
BURNS					
agriculture	1	2	16	11	Burn injuries were 2.7% for females & 2.9% for male claims reported in 1993/94 compared with 2.5% & 2.6% respectively in 1992/93.
mining	0	2	8	24	
manufacturing	39	48	379	389	
construction	0	0	55	63	
wholesale & retail trade	53	54	158	194	
transport & storage	1	1	29	27	
finance,property,business services	13	10	11	19	
community services	51	59	40	45	
recreation,personal,other services	92	88	65	72	
TOTAL	250	264	761	844	
Burn injuries increased in 1993/94 vs 1992/93 for both males (10.9%) & females (5.6%).					
DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM & SENSE ORGANS (INCLUDES HEARING LOSS)					
agriculture	5	8	23	24	Nervous system diseases were 1.9% of female and 3.5% of male claims in 1993/94. These percentages remained virtually unchanged in comparison to 1992/93 injuries.
mining	0	0	11	8	
manufacturing	79	68	566	533	
construction	1	2	102	121	
wholesale & retail trade	22	24	137	152	
transport & storage	4	3	83	45	
finance,property,business services	17	13	18	24	
community services	30	44	69	69	
recreation,personal,other services	18	15	21	17	
TOTAL	176	177	1030	993	
There was virtually no change in the number of these claims for females; whereas there was a 3.6% reduction in male claims.					

SECTION 5
GENERAL CLAIM STATISTICS

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OTHER CLAIM STATISTICS (TOTAL CLAIMS)

There were 30,454 male and 10,176 female non exempt claims reported in 1993/94; with payments of $35.5 million to males & $12.6 million to females as at August 1994.
Note: the following percentages are calculated excluding uncoded claims.

Figure 5.1

1993/94 Reported Claims Proportions by Type of Injury/Disease
for Numbers of Claims & Payments to Date by Gender (non exempts)

	Percentage of claims		Percentage of payments	
	male	female	male	female
sprains & strains	33.6	47.2	40.2	51.7
open wound	18.2	9.9	6.2	2.1
contusion with intact skin	9.6	10.9	4.4	4.6
fracture	3.6	2.7	10.5	5.8
mental disorders – stress	1.0	3.1	4.3	9.4
musculoskeletal diseases	4.9	7.8	10.5	13.4
burns	2.9	2.7	1.5	0.6
skin diseases	2.8	2.3	1.2	1.2
nervous system diseases	3.5	1.9	2.5	1.9
superficial injuries	3.1	2.7	1.0	0.9
foreign body in eye etc.	9.4	1.3	1.0	0.1
hernia	0.9	0.1	2.6	0.3
concussion	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.3
circulatory diseases	0.2	0.1	1.8	0.1
multiple injuries	0.3	0.2	1.7	1.9
dislocation	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6
traumatic amputation	0.3	0.2	2.7	0.4

Figure 5.2

Percentage of Claims Reported in Each Financial Year by Age of Claimant and Gender

	1988/89		1989/90		1990/91		1991/92		1992/93		1993/94	
age in years	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
11–20	19.7	20.1	18.7	17.7	16.3	16.2	14.2	13.4	12.4	12.2	11.7	11.9
21–30	36.9	29.8	37.2	30.3	36.5	29.9	35.6	29.2	35.7	28.7	35.6	27.8
31–40	20.8	23.1	21.6	23.4	22.8	23.9	23.5	24.6	25.0	23.5	26.3	24.5
41–50	12.6	19.5	13.1	20.5	14.1	21.3	15.5	23.1	15.8	25.0	15.5	25.7
51–60	8.1	7.3	7.8	7.6	8.6	8.2	9.1	9.2	8.9	9.8	8.9	9.6
61+	1.9	0.7	1.7	0.4	1.7	0.6	2.1	0.5	2.2	0.8	1.9	0.6

Figure 5.3

Percentage of Claims Reported in 1993/94 by Accident Type (non exempt)		
	Male	Female
fall, trips & slips of a person	12	16
hitting objects with a part of the body	18	12
being hit by moving objects	25	11
sound & pressure	1	negl.
body stressing	28	37
heat, radiation & electricity	4	3
chemicals & other substances	3	3
biological factors	negl.	negl.
mental stress	1	3
other & unspecified mechanisms	8	15

Figure 5.4

Percentage of Claims Reported in 1993/94 by Body Part (non exempt)			
	Male	Female	Total
head	19	6	15
neck	3	7	4
trunk–back	17	19	18
trunk–other	4	2	4
upper limbs	35	34	34
lower limbs	15	14	15
multiple locations	5	13	7
systemic locations	1	1	1
non–physical locations	1	3	2
unspecified locations	1	1	1

Figure 5.5

Percentage of Claims Reported in 1993/94 by Agent of Injury (non exempt)			
	Male	Female	Total
machinery & mainly fixed plant	12	5	10
mobile plant & transport	10	12	10
powered equipment, tools & appliances	8	6	7
non–powered handtools, appliances & equipment	22	22	22
chemicals & chemical products	3	3	3
materials & substances	18	8	16
environmental agencies	12	16	13
animal, human & biological agencies	5	11	6
other & unspecified agencies	10	18	12

OTHER CLAIM STATISTICS (DAYS LOST CLAIMS)

Of all the claims reported in 1993/94 there were 2,534 females and 6,009 male claims that had any time lost as at September 1994; with payments of $10.9 million to females and $31.7 million to males as at September 1994.

Figure 5.6

1993/94 Workcover Compensated Days Lost Claims Reported Proportions by Injury/Disease

	Percentage of claims	
	male	female
sprains & strains	45	55
open wound	9	3
contusion with intact skin	6	6
fracture	10	5
mental disorders – stress	2	5
musculoskeletal diseases	9	12
burns	2	1
skin diseases	2	1
superficial injuries	1	1
hernia	3	0
other injuries	8	6
other diseases	3	3

Figure 5.7

1993/94 Workcover Compensated Days Lost Claims Reported Proportions by Bodily Location

	Percentage of claims	
	male	female
upper limbs	31	27
trunk – back	26	25
lower limbs	19	12
multiple locations	8	16
trunk – other	6	3
neck	3	8
head	3	2
non-physical locations	2	5
systemic locations	1	negl.
unspecified locations	1	1

Figure 5.8

Percentage of Workcover Compensated Days Lost Claims Reported in Each Financial Year by Age of Claimant and Gender

	1988/89		1989/90		1990/91		1991/92		1992/93		1993/94	
age in years	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
11–20	14.2	15.6	13.0	13.6	10.7	11.4	9.3	9.2	8.6	8.1	8.1	8.1
21–30	33.5	26.6	34.5	27.2	32.0	27.3	31.5	26.4	30.6	24.5	32.1	24.0
31–40	23.5	24.7	24.2	25.6	25.9	25.8	25.7	27.2	26.3	25.5	28.5	26.8
41–50	15.2	23.1	15.8	23.9	17.3	25.0	18.5	25.2	19.7	29.4	17.9	29.1
51–60	11.3	9.3	10.3	9.2	11.9	9.6	12.6	11.3	11.8	11.6	11.2	11.6
61+	2.3	0.7	2.2	0.5	2.3	0.8	2.5	0.5	3.0	0.9	2.3	0.5

Figure 5.9

Percentage of Workcover Compensated Days Lost Claims Reported in 1993/94 by Accident Type		
	Males	Females
fall, trips & slips of a person	16	16
hitting objects with a part of the body	9	4
being hit by moving objects	14	6
sound & pressure	negl.	negl.
body stressing	41	48
heat, radiation & electricity	2	1
chemicals & other substances	2	1
biological factors	negl.	negl.
mental stress	2	5
other & unspecified mechanisms	13	20

Figure 5.10

Percentage of Workcover Compensated Days Lost Claims Reported in 1993/94 by Agent of Injury			
	Male	Female	Total
machinery & mainly fixed plant	10	3	8
mobile plant & transport	15	16	15
powered equipment, tools & appliances	4	4	4
non-powered handtools, appliances & equipment	20	17	19
chemicals & chemical products	2	1	2
materials & substances	14	5	11
environmental agencies	15	15	15
animal, human & biological agencies	5	15	8
other & unspecified agencies	16	23	18

INJURY/DISEASE & BODILY LOCATION COMBINATIONS

Figure 5.11

Most Common Injury/Disease & Body Location of Claims Reported in 1993/94	
	Percentage of total claims
sprains & strains to trunk	16
open wound to upper limbs	12
foreign body on eye etc (head)	7
sprains & strains to upper limbs	6
sprains & strains to lower limbs	6
sprains & strains to multiple locations	4
contusion with intact skin to upper limbs	4
diseases of musculoskeletal system to the upper limbs	3
contusion with intact skin to lower limbs	3
sprains & strains to neck	3
diseases of nervous system etc. to the head	2
open wound to head	2
skin diseases to upper limbs	2
fractures to upper limbs	2
open wound to lower limbs	2

Figure 5.12

Most Common Injury/Disease & Body Location of Workcover Compensated Days Lost Claims Reported in 1993/94	
	Percentage of days lost claims
sprains & strains to trunk	23
sprains & strains to lower limbs	7
sprains & strains to upper limbs	7
sprains & strains multiple locations	6
open wound upper limbs	5
diseases of musculoskeletal system upper limbs	5
fractures to upper limbs	4
sprains & strains to neck	4
diseases of musculoskeletal system to trunk	3
mental disorders unspecified locations	3
fractures to lower limbs	3
hernia – trunk	2
contusion with intact skin lower limbs	2
contusion with intact skin upper limbs	2

AVERAGE COST OF CLAIMS BY SELECTED INJURY/DISEASE TYPE

Figure 5.13

Average Cost of Claims (non exempt) Reported in 1993/94 by Selected Injury/Disease Types by Gender

	days lost claims ($)		all claims (incl. days lost) ($)	
	females	males	females	males
all claims	4309	5267	1287	1210
fractures	4859	6063	2746	3513
dislocation	5512	4601	2302	2048
sprains & strains	4077	4740	1411	1448
intracranial injury	1336	4870	411	833
foreign body, eye etc.	2372	1149	125	131
traumatic amputation	8385	14581	3613	10418
open wound	1958	2716	270	416
superficial injury	3510	3947	413	392
contusion with intact skin	3001	3247	544	558
burns	1642	3382	277	622
multiple injuries	6204	13666	10395	7690
hernia	4923	4464	4260	3411
mental disorders – stress	7800	11840	3909	5382
nervous system/sense organ diseases (includes hearing loss)	3397	3888	1348	861
musculoskeletal disease	4724	6440	2214	2590
skin diseases	3896	2269	658	521
circulatory disease (eg heart)	1328	23260	803	11403

LUMP SUM PAYMENTS BY INJURY/DISEASE AND BODY PART

Figure 5.14

Injury/Disease & Body Parts – for Lump Sum Payments Made in 1993/94

	Percentage of payments	
	male	female
sprains & strains to the trunk	20.9	24.2
injury/disease uncoded	5.6	2.8
nervous system/sense organs diseases (mainly hearing loss)	5.1	1.4
other diseases	6.9	5.1
other injuries involving multiple body locations	11.6	16.2
open wound to upper limbs	5.5	1.0
other	4.1	2.1
sprain & strains to upper limbs	4.5	9.2
sprain & strains to lower limbs	4.3	3.9
musculoskeletal diseases	6.4	11.1
multiple injuries to multiple body locations	5.3	2.4
other injuries involving the head	3.3	4.5
fracture of upper limb	3.1	1.8
fracture of lower limb	3.2	1.5
other injuries involving the trunk	3.4	2.2
sprain & strains to neck	2.0	6.9
other injuries involving lower limb	3.3	2.4
contusion/crushing upper limb	1.5	1.2

Lump sum payments in 1993/94 were $45.1 million; 78% to males & 22% to females.

RANKING BY NUMBER OF DAYS LOST TO-DATE

Figure 5.15

Top Ten Accident Types in 1993/94		
Accident type	Number of days lost as at September 1994	Percentage of total days lost
muscular stress while handling objects other than lifting	76 266	20.8
muscular stress while lifting, carrying or putting down	58 174	15.8
vehicle accident	36 614	10.0
falls on the same level	36 460	9.9
falls from a height	19 659	5.4
exposure to mental stress factors	19 278	5.3
unspecified mechanisms of injury	17 704	4.8
fall, trips & slips of a person	15 647	4.3
muscular stress with no objects being handled	14 077	3.8
repetitive movement, low muscle loading	9 121	2.5

Figure 5.16

Top Ten Agency of Accident in 1993/94		
Agency	Number of days lost as at September 1994	Percentage of total days lost
agency not apparent	59 064	16.1
cars, stationwagons, vans, utilities	28 372	7.7
non-physical agencies	18 453	5.0
other	15 899	4.3
other person	14 492	3.9
ferrous & non-ferrous metal	14 297	3.9
trucks, semi-trailers, lorries	10 845	3.0
other traffic & ground surfaces	8 150	2.2
agency not known	7 891	2.1
crates, cartons, boxes, cases, drums, kegs, barrels	7 550	2.1

Figure 5.17

Top Ten Nature of Injuries in 1993/94		
Nature of injury	Number of days lost as at September 1994	Percentage of total days lost
sprains & strains of joints & adjacent muscles	167 921	45.7
fractures	35 913	9.8
disorders of muscle, tendons & other soft tissues	23 464	6.4
dorsopathies – disorders of the spinal vertebrae	21 504	5.9
mental disorders	19 310	5.3
other	15 703	4.3
contusion with intact skin surface & crushing injury	14 382	3.9
other & unspecified injuries	13 247	3.6
open wound not involving traumatic amputation	10 936	3.0
hernia	5 860	1.6

Figure 5.18

Top Ten Occupations in 1993/94		
Occupation	Number of days lost as at September 1994	Percentage of total days lost
truck drivers	25 474	6.9
other trades assistants & factory hands	22 040	6.0
cleaners	19 882	5.4
other	15 365	4.2
sales assistants	14 353	3.9
farm hands & assistants	10 945	3.0
structural steel, boilermaking & welding tradesperson	10 388	2.8
ward helpers	9 978	2.7
storemen/women	8 494	2.3
child care, refuge & related workers	7 329	2.0

DURATION OF DAYS LOST CLAIMS BY SELECTED TYPES

Figure 5.19 shows the number of claims by injury/disease type which have at least 20 days lost (1 month) and the percentage of total WorkCover compensated days lost claims. The figure also shows the number of these claims which then go on to have at least 65 days lost (3 months) and the proportion of total WorkCover compensated days lost claims these claims. Figure 5.20 shows the same statistics for injuries by body part.

Figure 5.19

Claims Injured in 1993/94 (to end February 1994) Observed 6 Months After Injury					
Type of injury/disease	Number claims with days lost	Number claims with >20 days lost	Percentage with > 20 days lost	Number claims with >65 days lost	Percentage with > 65 days lost
sprains & strains	2501	978	39.1	468	18.7
open wound	380	86	22.6	15	3.9
fractures	453	263	58.1	111	24.5
musculoskeletal diseases	502	270	53.8	126	25.1
contusion with intact skin	353	107	30.3	40	11.3
mental disorders – stress	143	105	73.4	70	49.0
skin diseases	102	24	23.5	12	11.8
multiple injuries	31	20	64.5	10	32.3
burns	99	15	15.2	1	1.0
superficial injury	49	15	30.6	8	16.3
dislocation	34	24	70.6	4	11.8
hernia	102	61	59.8	8	7.8

Figure 5.20

Claims Injured in 1993/94 (to end February 1994) Observed 6 Months After Injury					
Body part	Number claims with days lost	Number claims with >20 days lost	Percentage with > 20 days lost	Number claims with >65 days lost	Percentage with > 65 days lost
head	153	36	23.5	13	8.5
neck	224	86	38.4	32	14.3
trunk	1597	701	43.9	334	20.9
upper limbs	1557	631	40.5	214	13.7
lower limbs	881	310	35.2	122	13.8
multiple locations	521	239	45.9	143	27.4
systemic locations	29	19	65.5	11	37.9
non physical locations	140	102	72.9	69	49.3
unspecified locations	49	28	57.1	16	32.7

Figure 5.21

Claims Injured in 1993/94 (to end February 1994) Observed 6 Months After Injury					
Age at injury	Number claims with days lost	Number claims with >20 days lost	Percentage with > 20 days lost	Number claims with >65 days lost	Percentage with > 65 days lost
11-20	449	147	32.7	54	12.0
21-30	1627	623	38.3	274	16.8
31-40	1472	643	43.7	314	21.3
41-50	1079	502	46.5	229	21.2
51-60	591	290	49.1	122	20.6
over 60	90	53	58.9	24	26.7

Figure 5.21 shows the number of claims by age at injury that have had at least 20 days lost and the number of these claims which then go on to have at least 65 days lost.

Figure 5.22

1988/89 Injuries with > 520 days lost (2 years)							
Type of injury			Body part (for injuries only)			Age at injury (years)	
	No.	%*		No.	%	No.	%
mental disorders	16	2	head	13	1	<= 20	29	3
skin diseases	17	2	neck	49	6	21-30	208	20
musculoskeletal diseases	107	10	trunk (mostly back)	368	42	31-40	315	31
fracture	57	6	upper limb	174	20	41-50	269	26
sprain/strain	654	64	lower limb	89	10	51-60	174	17
open wound	22	2	multiple locations	180	21	>60	28	3
contusion/crushing	60	6					
multiple injuries	41	4					
other diseases	30	3					
other injuries	28	3					

* excludes uncoded injuries/diseases

Figure 5.22 shows the number of claims that have had at least 520 days lost (2 years) by type of injury, body part (for injuries only) and age at injury. There were 11,693 claims injured in 1988/89 with days lost. Of these claims 16 had at least 520 days lost due to mental disorders. 2% of the 1988/89 claims with > 520 days lost (excluding uncoded) were for mental disorders.

Figure 5.23

1988/89 Injuries with > 780 days lost (3 years)								
Type of injury			Body part (for injuries only)			Age at injury (years)		
	No.	%*		No.	%		No.	%
mental disorders	14	2	head	12	2	<= 20	33	4
skin diseases	11	1	neck	38	5	21-30	183	20
musculoskeletal diseases	84	10	trunk (mostly back)	318	44	31-40	269	29
fracture	47	5	upper limb	143	20	41-50	266	28
sprain/strain	552	64	lower limb	77	11	51-60	165	18
open wound	20	2	multiple locations	134	19	>60	19	2
contusion/crushing	45	5						
multiple injuries	36	4						
other diseases	28	3						
other injuries	25	3						

* excludes uncoded injuries/diseases

Figure 5.23 above shows the number of claims that have had at least 780 days lost (3 years) by type of injury, body part (for injuries only) and age at injury. For example 14 of the claims with > 780 days lost were due to mental disorders which account for 2% of the 1988/89 injuries with > 780 days lost (excluding uncoded) by injury/disease type.

Figure 5.24

1988/89 Injuries with > 1040 days lost (4 years)								
Type of injury			Body part (for injuries only)			Age at injury (years)		
	No.	%*		No.	%		No.	%
mental disorders	12	2	head	9	2	<= 20	21	3
skin diseases	8	1	neck	29	5	21-30	128	17
musculoskeletal diseases	68	10	trunk (mostly back)	268	46	31-40	227	30
fracture	41	6	upper limb	108	18	41-50	225	30
sprain/strain	439	63	lower limb	62	11	51-60	145	19
open wound	13	2	multiple locations	110	19	>60	11	1
contusion/crushing	37	5						
multiple injuries	33	5						
other diseases	22	3						
other injuries	24	3						

* excludes uncoded injuries/diseases

Figure 5.24 above shows the number of claims that have had at least 1040 days lost (4 years) by type of injury, body part (for injuries only) & age at injury. For example 21 claims with > 1040 days lost were for claimants with age at injury <= 20 years old and these account for 3% of the > 1040 days lost claims.

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OCCUPATION STATISTICS

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Occupations by selected injury/disease types 49

Percentage of claims reported by main occupation 51

Nursing occupation statistics 51

OCCUPATIONS WITH THE HIGHEST NUMBER OF CLAIMS

Figure 6.1

Occupations with the Greatest Number of Total Claims in 1993/94 by Gender – showing average cost (as at early 1994/95)

Males			Females		
occupation	number of total claims	average cost ($)	occupation	number of total claims	average cost ($)
other trades assistants & factory hands	2110	1074	sales assistants	846	1154
structural steel, boilermaking & welding	1643	1015	cleaners	675	1673
metal fitters & machinists	1404	937	other trades assistants & factory hands	476	1253
truck drivers	1228	2766	ward helpers	448	1983
vehicle mechanics	1104	992	kitchenhands	337	1166
storemen/women	994	1287	child care, refuge & related workers	311	2106
sales assistants	576	1358	hand packers	301	1734
meat tradespersons	524	1100	registered nurses	257	2225
trades assistants	509	1782	cooks	230	1285

Figure 6.2

Occupations with the Greatest Number of Workcover Compensated Days Lost Claims in 1993/94 by Gender – showing average cost (as at early 1994/95)

Males			Females		
occupation	number of total claims	average cost ($)	occupation	number of total claims	average cost ($)
other trades assistants & factory hands	461	4040	cleaners	261	3816
truck drivers	425	7398	ward helpers	209	3892
structural steel boilermaking & welding	266	4961	sales assistants	184	4341
storemen/women	213	5030	child care, refuge & related workers	112	5104
metal fitters & machinists	206	4805	other trades assistants & factory hands	109	4273
vehicle mechanics	199	4438	hand packers	103	4587
farm hands & assistants	176	5091	registered nurses	86	6017
carpenters & joiners	143	5528	kitchenhands	72	4594
meat tradespersons	115	3972	cooks	63	4084
			enrolled nurses	62	4311

OCCUPATIONS BY SELECTED INJURY/DISEASE TYPES

Figure 6.3

Selected Injury Types – Main Occupations by Gender for Claims Reported in 1993/94

Males			Females		
occupation	number of claims	average cost ($)	occupation	number of claims	average cost ($)
FRACTURE					
truck drivers	73	6417	cleaners	20	4965
other trades assistants & factory hands	59	2101	sales assistant	17	1825
metal fitters & machinists	57	4198	farm hands/assistants	12	7486
structural steel, boilermaking & welding	39	3151	cooks	10	1828
storemen/women	42	4316	child care, refuge & related workers	8	7608
farm hands/assistants	35	3643	clerks	7	315
NERVOUS SYSTEM/SENSE ORGAN DISEASE					
structural steel, boilermaking & welding	175	459	other trades assistants & factory hands	18	2022
metal fitters & machinists	58	1109	cleaners	13	984
other trades assistants & factory hands	51	677	assemblers	11	1907
vehicle mechanics	37	1103	handpackers	10	2213
sheet metal tradespersons	26	136	cooks	8	1223
trades assistants	28	457	sales assistants	8	1218
MUSCULOSKELETAL DISEASES					
other trades assistants & factory hands	123	2671	cleaners	67	2607
truck drivers	72	5570	other trades assistants & factory hands	62	1819
metal fitters & machinists	55	1606	hand packers	42	3285
vehicle mechanics	47	2554	registered nurses	29	5087
storemen/women	46	1388	sales assistants	31	2622
farm hands/assistants	43	2267	assemblers	27	2625
SKIN DISEASES					
other trades assistants & factory hands	141	493	cleaners	26	357
meat tradespersons	43	537	other trades assistants & factory hands	22	229
structural steel, boilermaking & welding	39	858	hand packers	20	122
metal fitters & machinists	38	403	sales assistants	17	263
vehicle mechanics	37	390	kitchen hands	14	224
farm hands/assistants	27	242	hairdressers	12	3893

Figure 6.4

Selected Injury Types – Main Occupations by Gender for Claims Reported in 1993/94

Males			Females		
occupation	number of claims	average cost ($)	occupation	number of claims	average cost ($)
SPRAINS & STRAINS					
other trades assistants & factory hands	679	1329	sales assistants	365	1290
storemen/women	463	1306	cleaners	326	2114
truck drivers	577	2726	ward helpers	309	2246
structural steel, boilermaking & welding	350	2109	other trades assistants & factory hands	203	1586
metal fitters & machinists	347	1339	child care, refuge & related workers	192	1964
vehicle mechanics	332	1892	registered nurses	162	2311
OPEN WOUND					
other trades assistants & factory hands	436	438	sales assistants	151	211
metal fitters & machinists	266	318	kitchenhands	71	303
meat tradespersons	250	471	other trades assistants & factory hands	67	514
vehicle mechanics	233	410	cooks	60	149
structural steel, boilermaking & welding	205	428	hand packers	41	509
storemen/women	158	255	cleaners	34	435
MENTAL DISORDERS (mainly stress)					
cashiers	15	3968	sales assistants	30	4664
metal fitters & machinists	12	2550	childcare, refuge & related workers	18	4109
storemen/women	12	13927	receptionists & information clerks	15	6012
truck drivers	12	2820	cleaners	11	1845
other trades assistants & factory hands	11	6377	accounting clerks	10	7931
sales assistants	7	4318	welfare paraprofessional	9	7348
SPRAINS & STRAINS TO UPPER LIMBS					
other trades assistants & factory hands	46	3833	ward helpers	37	3296
truck drivers	31	7430	cleaners	20	5128
structural steel, boilermaking & welding	16	6040	other trades assistants & factory hands	15	4991
vehicle mechanics	12	6823	sales assistants	11	2324
meat tradespersons	12	3023	enrolled nurses	9	2604
metal fitters & machinists	11	1876	hand packers	9	5483

PERCENTAGE OF CLAIMS REPORTED BY MAIN OCCUPATION

Figure 6.5 shows the claims reported in 1993/94 by major occupation type for total claims and days lost claims.

Figure 6.5

Percentage of Claims Reported in 1993/94 by Main Occupation Group						
	Total Claims (%)			Days Lost Claims (%)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
managers & administrators	3	2	3	3	2	3
professionals	1	3	2	1	2	1
para professionals	2	6	3	1	5	3
tradespersons	40	5	31	35	5	26
clerks	1	11	4	1	9	4
salespersons & personal service workers	5	26	10	5	25	11
plant & machine operators & drivers	17	8	15	20	7	16
labourers & related workers	31	38	33	34	44	37

NURSING OCCUPATION STATISTICS

The majority of claims for nursing occupations are for females. The following occupations were included in the examination of nursing injuries – registered nurses, enrolled nurses, ward helpers, directors of nursing. Of the female claims injured in 1993/94, 11% were for nurses, accounting for 16% of female days lost claims. Sprains and strains account for 75% of nursing days lost claims. Figure 6.6 shows that for nursing injuries, 28% of days lost claims and 33% of no days lost claims are due to muscular stress while lifting, carrying or putting down objects.

Figure 6.6

Nursing claims injured in 1993/94			
days lost claims		no days lost claims	
main agencies	*% of claims*	*main agencies*	*% of claims*
other person	49	other person	66
		hypodermic syringes	19
main accident types	*% of claims*	*main accident types*	*% of claims*
muscular stress while handling objects other than lifting	34	muscular stress while handling objects other than lifting	39
muscular stress while lifting carrying or putting down objects	28	muscular stress while lifting, carrying or putting down objects	33
falls on the same level	10	hitting moving objects	18
vehicle accident	9	falls on the same level	17

SECTION 7
JOURNEY & SECONDARY DISABILITY CLAIM STATISTICS

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Occupations & industries with higher than average proportion of secondary disability claims in 1993/94 53

JOURNEY & SECONDARY DISABILITY CLAIMS

Figure 7.1

Journey claims reported to October 1994 by Injury Year

Year of Injury	Female			Male			Total		
	no. journey claims	total no. claims	% of total	no. journey claims	total no. claims	% of total	no. journey claims	total no. claims	% of total
1987/88	778	7,048	11.0	1124	28,259	4.0	1902	35,307	5.4
1988/89	1155	10,529	11.0	1681	40,596	4.1	2836	51,125	5.5
1989/90	1165	12,218	9.5	1531	44,244	3.5	2696	56,462	4.8
1990/91	978	11,488	8.5	1263	37,779	3.3	2241	49,267	4.5
1991/92	843	10,106	8.3	989	30,232	3.3	1832	40,338	4.5
1992/93	812	9,756	8.3	955	29,253	3.3	1767	39,009	4.5
1993/94	873	10,037	8.7	925	29,838	3.1	1798	39,875	4.5

Figure 7.2

Secondary Disability Claims

Report year	Female		Male		Total	
	no. secondary claims	% of reported claims	no. secondary claims	% of reported claims	no. secondary claims	% of reported claims
1987/88	212	3.4	472	1.8	684	2.1
1988/89	292	2.8	769	1.9	1061	2.1
1989/90	413	3.4	1060	2.4	1473	2.6
1990/91	575	5.0	1238	3.2	1813	3.6
1991/92	796	7.8	1431	4.7	2227	5.5
1992/93	836	8.5	1455	5.0	2291	5.9
1993/94	756	7.4	1361	4.5	2117	5.2

The proportion of claims recorded as secondary is increasing each year with females having a higher rate than males. It must be noted that 1993/94 is still relatively undeveloped.

Figure 7.3 shows the occupations and industries with significantly higher than average secondary disability proportions for 1993/94 claims by gender.

Figure 7.3

Occupations/Industries with higher than average secondary disability proportions of 1993/94 claims by gender

Industry				Occupation			
Females	%	Males	%	Females	%	Males	%
Manufacturing	10.1	Mining	6.6	Para-professionals	10.7	Para-professionals	6.6
Community services	9.8	Finance, property & business services	6.3	Plant & machine operators & drivers	8.9	Clerks	6.9
		Community services	5.3	Labourers & related workers	9.1	Plant & machine operators & drivers	5.7

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BACK INJURIES

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- *Occupations with the most back injuries (total claims)* 55

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- *Occupations with the most back injuries (days lost claims)* 56

BACK INJURIES (for total claims – non exempt)

Back injuries represent 16% of male claims reported in 1993/94 and 24% of total male claim costs (to date). Back injuries represent 18% of female claims reported in 1993/94 and 23% of total female claim costs (to date).

Figure 8.1

Main Industries for Back Injuries in 1993/94 – Number, Percent & Amount Paid (to early 1994/95)

Industry	Female			Male		
	number	%	paid $000	number	%	paid $000
not coded	5	0.27	0.5	8	0.16	21.9
agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting	36	1.95	78.3	166	3.38	275.1
mining	12	0.65	27.4	83	1.69	95.4
manufacturing	285	15.47	470.7	1887	38.42	3037.9
electricity, gas & water	0	0.00	0.0	11	0.22	16.1
construction	2	0.11	0.1	519	10.57	1657.5
wholesale & retail trade	422	22.91	537.0	1159	23.60	1879.2
transport & storage	14	0.76	11.9	345	7.03	791.1
communication	1	0.05	0.0	0	0.00	0.0
finance, property & business services	156	8.47	155.2	198	4.03	381.6
community services	712	38.70	1438.4	295	6.01	412.5
recreation, personal & other services	195	10.59	299.5	232	4.72	460.2
non-classifiable economic units	2	0.11	0.5	8	0.16	8.9
TOTAL	1842	100.00	3019.6	4911	100.00	9037.4

Figure 8.2

Occupations with the most Claims for Back Injuries in 1993/94 (average payment ($) to early 1994/95)

females			males		
occupation	no. of claims	average payment	occupation	no. of claims	average payment
sales assistant	163	1208	truck drivers	282	3066
ward helpers	153	2582	other trades assistants & factory hands	282	1380
cleaners	143	2157	storemen/women	263	1532
child care, refuge & related workers	103	2834	metal fitters & machinists	180	2158
registered nurses	88	2978	structural steel, boilermaking & welding	176	2258
other trades assistants & factory hands	68	1638	vehicle mechanics	169	2394
enrolled nurses	55	1811	sales assistants	128	2474
kitchenhands	54	2634	forklift & related drivers	93	917
hand packers	51	2419	carpenters & joiners	89	2669
cashiers	44	936	trades assistants	76	3699

BACK INJURIES (for Workcover Compensated Days Lost Claims - non exempt)

Back injuries represent 25% of male days lost claim numbers & 26% of male days lost claim costs (to September 1994). Back injuries represent 24% of female days lost claim numbers & 25% of female days lost claim costs (to September 1994).

Figure 8.3

Main Industries for Workcover Compensated Days Lost Back Injuries in 1993/94
Number, Percent & Paid to early 1994/95

Industry	Female			Male		
	no.	%	paid $'000	no.	%	paid $'000
not coded	1	0.16	0.4	3	0.20	20.2
agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting	13	2.10	72.4	68	4.50	252.7
mining	1	0.16	26.6	20	1.32	88.8
manufacturing	84	13.55	412.2	502	33.20	2670.4
electricity, gas & water	0	0.00	0.0	6	0.40	13.1
construction	0	0.00	0.0	223	14.75	1560.1
wholesale & retail trade	103	16.61	442.1	315	20.83	1672.6
transport & storage	6	0.97	9.5	132	8.73	731.7
finance, property & business services	54	8.71	134.9	62	4.10	350.2
community services	295	47.58	1323.9	102	6.75	371.8
recreation, personal & other services	62	10.00	264.8	77	5.09	425.2
non-classifiable economic units	1	0.16	0.0	2	0.13	0.3
TOTAL	620	100.00	2686.8	1512	100.00	8157.0

Figure 8.4

Occupations with the most Days Lost Claims for Back Injuries in 1993/94
(average payment ($) to early 1994/95)

Females			Males		
occupation	no. claims	average payment	occupation	no. claims	average payment
ward helpers	83	4489	truck drivers	123	6606
cleaners	78	3673	other trades assistants & factory hands	98	3513
child care, refuge & related workers	49	5601	storemen/women	70	4888
sales assistants	40	4047	vehicle mechanics	64	5886
registered nurses	38	6357	structural steel, boilermaking & welding	62	5724
enrolled nurses	24	3828	metal fitters & machinists	49	6871
hand packers	23	5059	carpenters & joiners	45	4885
other trades assistants & factory hands	23	4121	sales assistants	35	8237
kitchenhands	22	6121	other construction & mining labourers	34	6249
cooks	12	1876	farm hands & assistants	34	2464

SECTION 9
BODY STRESSING
(includes manual handling)

Body stressing claims by accident type 58

Occupations with the most claims for body stressing 58

Body stressing claims by agency of accident 59

Body stressing claims by main nature of injury 59

Main bodily locations for body stressing 59

BODY STRESSING (includes manual handling)

Figure 9.1

Body Stressing Claims (includes manual handling) by Accident Type
Comparison of 1992/93 and 1993/94 injuries (non exempt) – number of claims & cost to date

	Female				Male			
	1992/93		1993/94		1992/93		1993/94	
	no.	cost $'000	no.	cost $'000	no.	cost $'000	no.	cost $'000
muscular stress while lifting, carrying or putting down objects	1040	4550	1157	2573	3122	13005	3388	7808
muscular stress while handling objects other than lifting, carrying or putting down	1711	7887	1643	4353	3652	16235	3660	9005
muscular stress with no objects being handled	356	1246	409	921	817	2985	916	1821
repetitive movement, low muscle loading	345	1574	360	777	249	1095	246	798

Body stressing claims in 1992/93 represent 35% of female claims & 27% of male claims, with 46% of female costs and 39% of male costs to date. For 1993/94 body stressing claims represent 36% of female claims and 28% of male claims with 45% of female costs and 37% of male costs to date.

Figure 9.2

Occupations with the Most Claims for Body Stressing for 1993/94 injuries by gender

Female			Male		
	no. claims	average cost to Sept. 94		no. claims	average cost to Sept. 94
cleaners	337	3217	other trades assistants & factory hands	813	1775
ward helpers	317	2952	storemen/women	503	1772
sales assistants	267	1615	truck drivers	474	3992
other trades assistants & factory hands	262	2166	structural steel, boilermaking & welding	383	2494
child card, refuge & related workers	180	2814	metal fitters & machinists	375	1912
registered nurses	161	3436	vehicle mechanics	330	1927
hand packers	159	2738	sales assistants	230	2377
assemblers	118	3114	forklift & related drivers	196	1748
kitchen hands	110	3511	meat tradespersons	165	2120
enrolled nurses	109	2158	carpenters & joiners	156	3160

Figure 9.3

Body Stressing Claims for 1993/94 by Main Agency of Accident & Gender
(average cost as at early 1994/95)

Female			Male		
	no. claims	average cost ($)		no. claims	average cost ($)
agency not apparent	915	2805	agency not apparent	1619	2798
other person	537	2929	ferrous & non ferrous metal	770	2644
crates, cartons, boxes, cases, drums, kegs, barrels	208	1846	crates, cartons, boxes, cases, drums, kegs, barrels	470	1881
food & beverages	159	2100	food & beverages	261	2311

Figure 9.4

Body Stressing Claims for 1993/94 by Main Nature of Injury/Disease & Gender
(average cost as at early 1994/95)

Female			Male		
	no. claims	average cost ($)		no. claims	average cost ($)
sprains & strains of joints & adjacent muscles	2714	2164	sprains & strains of joints & adjacent muscles	6476	1982
musculoskeletal/connective tissue	593	3609	musculoskeletal/connective tissue	1031	3944
other & unspecified	115	1984	digestive system	235	4558
nervous system/sense organs	86	2960	other & unspecified injuries	196	2955
			nervous system/sense organs	106	3842

Figure 9.5

Main Bodily Locations for Body Stressing Claims for 1993/94 injuries by gender

Female			Male		
	no. claims	average payment to Sept. 94		no. claims	average payment to Sept. 94
lower back	1081	2754	lower back	3050	2910
shoulder	369	2665	shoulder	726	2364
neck & trunk	278	2224	wrist	448	1249
wrist	269	1997	knee	423	2694
neck bones, muscles & tendons	243	2137	abdominal muscles & tendons	406	2988
upper limb – multiple locations	213	2487	upper back	399	985
upper back	163	1236	neck bones, muscles & tendons	389	1470

SECTION 10
FATALITY STATISTICS

Fatalities by report year (exempts) 61

Fatalities by report year (non exempts) 61

Fatalities by industry (exempts) 62

Fatalities by industry (non exempts) 62

FATALITIES BY REPORT YEAR

Figure 10.1

Fatalities by report year (exempts)				
report year	no. of death claims reported	no. of commuting deaths	no. rejected	no. withdrawn
1988/89	8	2	0	0
1989/90	10	7	0	0
1990/91	13	5	0	0
1991/92	11	4	1	0
1992/93	11	5	0	0
1993/94	9	1	0	0

Figure 10.1 above shows the number of fatalities by report year for exempt employers. There were 9 deaths reported in 1993/94, with 1 of these deaths occurring while travelling to or from work.

Figure 10.2

Fatalities by report year (non exempts)				
report year	no. of death claims reported	no. of commuting deaths	no. rejected	no. withdrawn
1988/89	40	6*	9	0
1989/90	30	7#	7	1
1990/91	30	12	1	0
1991/92	22	9	2	0
1992/93	26	2	6	1
1993/94	29	7	4	1

* for 3 vehicle accidents it is unclear whether they are commuting accidents and therefore are not included in the commuting count

for 1 vehicle accident it is unclear whether it is a commuting accident and therefore is not included in the commuting count

Figure 10.2 above shows the number of fatalities claims by report year for non exempt employers. There were 29 death claims reported in 1993/94 with 7 of these being deaths while travelling to or from work. Four of the 29 deaths reported in 1993/94 were rejected, one withdrawn and 10 were still undetermined in September 1994.

FATALITIES BY INDUSTRY

Figure 10.3 shows fatalities for exempt employers by report year and industry excluding rejected & withdrawn claims.

Figure 10.3

Fatalities by Report Year and Industry (exempts)							
	Report Year						
	88/89	89/90	90/91	91/92	92/93	93/94	Total
agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
mining	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
manufacturing	3	4	4	2	1	2	16
electricity, gas & water	3	1	0	0	2	0	6
construction	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
wholesale & retail trade	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
transport & storage	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
communication	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
finance, property & business services	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
public administration & defence	0	0	1	1	0	1	3
community services	0	3	8	5	6	5	27
recreational, personal & other services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	8	10	13	10	11	9	61

Figure 10.4 shows fatalities for non exempt employers by report year and industry excluding rejected & withdrawn claims.

Figure 10.4

Fatalities by Report Year and Industry (non exempts)							
	Report Year						
	88/89	89/90	90/91	91/92	92/93	93/94	Total
agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting	3	2	1	2	2	2	12
mining	2	0	2	0	1	1	6
manufacturing	3	3	4	3	2	5	20
electricity, gas & water	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
construction	6	1	2	0	3	2	14
wholesale & retail trade	6	6	12	6	6	5	41
transport & storage	7	8	4	4	3	3	29
communication	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
finance, property & business services	2	0	2	0	1	1	6
public administration & defence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
community services	0	1	2	2	0	1	6
recreational, personal & other services	2	0	0	2	1	4	9
uncoded	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
TOTAL	31	22	29	20	19	24	145

SECTION 11
INJURIES DUE TO VIOLENCE

Injuries due to violence by accident type & main occupation 64

INJURIES DUE TO VIOLENCE

There were 5 fatalities in 1992/93 due to violence (2 in 1990/91 and 1 in 1989/90). Violent injuries are not directly identifiable and require a search of the claim comments which are not always available for particular mechanism of accident groups. Injuries from mid 1991 were examined and generally for non exempt claims with 5 or more days off. The data is an understatement of the extent of violence in the workplace.

Figure 11.1

Violent injuries by Accident Type
(Injuries from mid 1991)

Being hit by a person – 99 cases (8 commuting), total cost to date $935,000

Main Occupations	No. Claims	Comments
ward helpers	15	mainly from nursing/convalescent homes &
enrolled nurses	9	welfare/charitable operations
ushers/door attendants	10	mainly from hotels/bars & security services
guards/security officers	10	

Being hit by moving objects – 12 cases (2 commuting), total cost to date $288,000

Main Occupations	No. Claims	Main Agency	No. Claims
bar attendants	2	guns	2
salespersons	2	bats	2
		knives	2
		rocks, cue stick	1

Mental stress – 50 cases (2 commuting), total cost to date $666,000

Main Occupations	No. Claims	Comments
cashiers	9	mainly from service stations
sales assistant	6	

SECTION 12
MENTAL DISORDERS (STRESS)

Stress time lost claims as a proportion of all time lost claims 66

Stress claims reported to date 66

Stress claims relative/proportions analysis 67

Average payment per claims – stress claims & all claims 67

Stress claim payments by month of payment 67

Figure 12.1

Stress time-lost claims as a proportion of all time-lost claims for injuries in 1993 calendar year		
	non-exempt (%)	exempt (%)
males	2	7
females	6	14

Figure 12.2

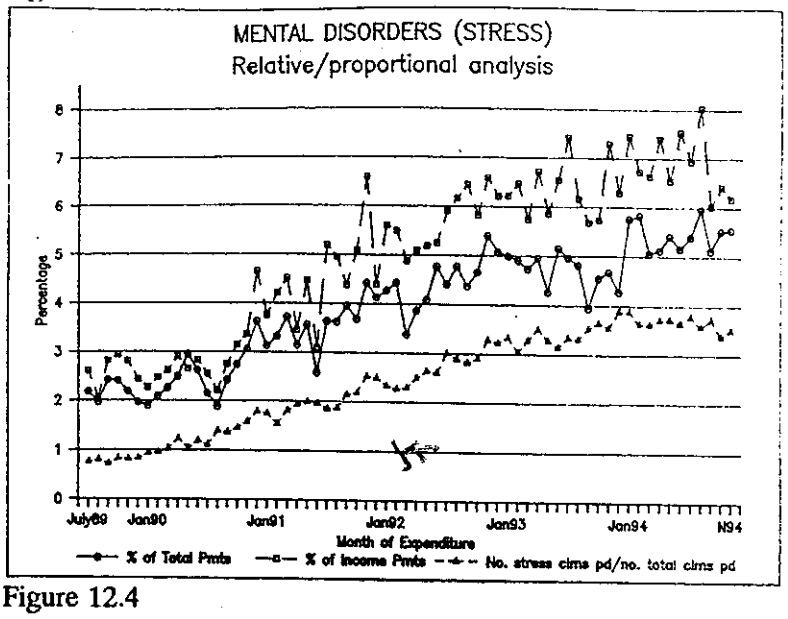
Stress claims reported from start of scheme to June 1993					
	no. claims with > 5 days off	cost to-date* ($ million)	remuneration declared for 1992/93 ($ million)	total claims** to annual remuneration ratio	cost to annual** remuneration %
non exempt	1284	34.8	7536	0.17	0.46
state government	1782	41.3	1699	1.05	2.43
crown agencies^	411	5.6	827	0.50	0.68
health commission	608	8.1	938	0.65	0.86
local government	122	1.5	238	0.51	0.63
private	285	5.6	1622	0.18	0.35
TOTAL	4492	96.9	12860	0.35	0.75

* exempt costs to-date are converted to be comparable to the non-exempt values in this table for their first 5 days of income maintenance payments.
^ statutory authorities set up by an act of parliament (eg ETSA, State Bank)
** 6 years of claims & costs related to one year's remuneration figure, used for relative comparison purposes.

The information provided in figure 12.2 above for exempts is only as good as or as up-to-date as the timeliness of exempt employer information given to WorkCover. In this respect the State Government is likely to be more understated than any of the other exempt categories. Because of the way exempt information is provided to WorkCover (particularly costs via the 6 monthly returns), the non exempt cost development is likely to be at least 6 months further in time than any of the exempt categories (therefore overstated in comparison to the exempts).

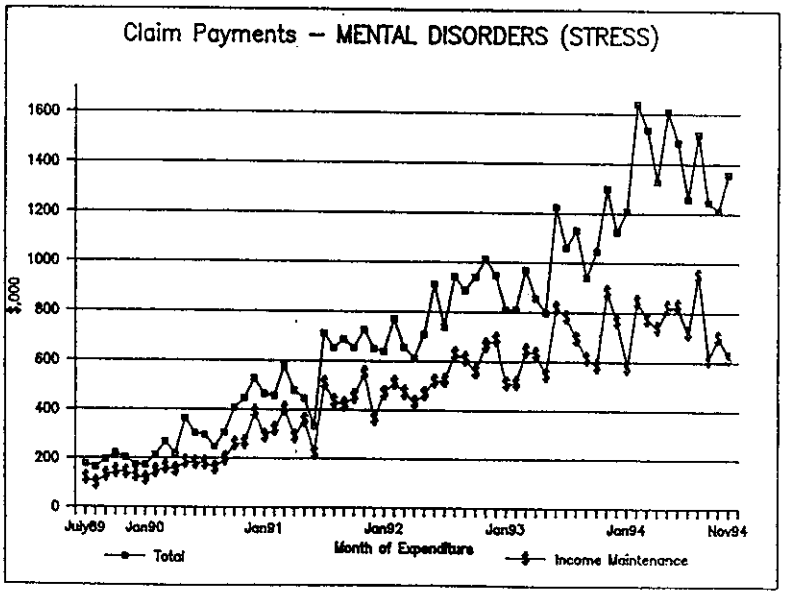
The State Government has a stress claim incident rate at least 6 times higher than non exempt or private exempt experience. The cost ratio is in line with that result.

Figure 12.3



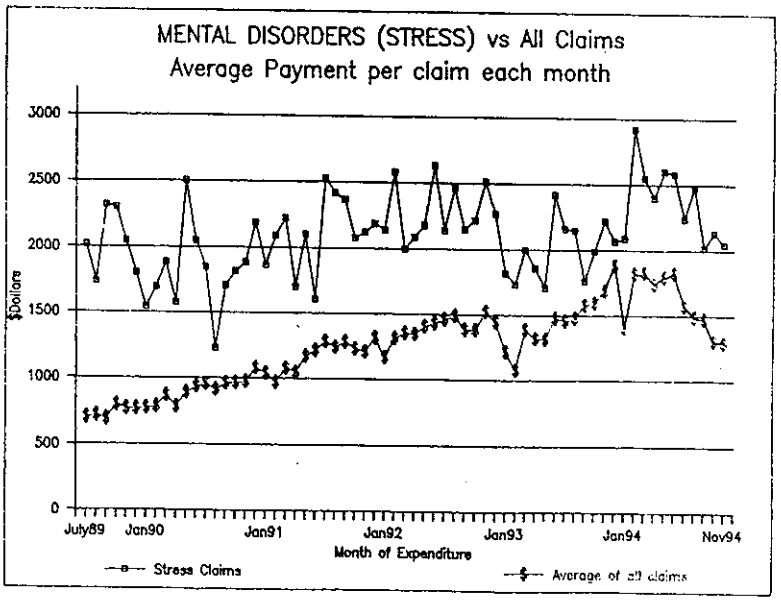
The proportion of all claims paid that are stress claims has been relatively stable since February 1994, averaging close to 3.7% per month. The percentage of total payments accounted for by stress claims has averaged 5.4% per month since January 1994.

Figure 12.4



After being on an upward trend since the start of the scheme, total payments per month to stress claims appear to be trending downwards since mid 1994. This result has been very much influenced by LOEC activity which was accelerating during the period February to May 1994. The lump sum payouts for income maintenance to these claims would have boosted both total payments per month & average payments per stress claim per month (note: LOEC not included in income group). The decline in total payments per month from June 1994 coincides with a decline in the LOEC activity over the same period.

Figure 12.5



The average payment per stress claim per month continues to be higher than the average payment per claim in general. After averaging close to $2600 per claim per month from February to June 1994, the average began to decline to be close to $2000 in November 1994. This again has been influenced by LOEC activity.

SECTION 13
HEARING LOSS CLAIMS

Hearing loss claims in 1992/93 by major occupations & associated industries (males) 69

HEARING LOSS (known cases)

Unfortunately no information is available on hearing loss for exempt claims of less than 5 days duration. Given that hearing loss claims generally do not incur many days off, a significant number are not being recorded. Hearing loss is predominantly a male affliction in the workforce, with only 10 recorded cases for females for 1992/93 and 13 for 1991/92. Assemblers and handpackers are the dominant female occupations. Male numbers for 1992/93 stand at 274, compared to 297 in 1991/92.

Figure 13.1

Hearing Loss Cases 1992/93, Major Male Occupations & associated Industries & Severity

occupation	no. of cases	associated industries	severity of hearing loss
structural steel, boilermaking & welding tradespersons	46	18 – structural steel fabricating 8 – ship building	five with > 25% loss
freight & furniture handlers	32	24 – stevedoring	all < 20%
metal fitters/machinists	31	9 – motor vehicle parts manufacturing	two at 25%
metal press operator	13	6 – steel pipes & tubes 5 – motor vehicle parts manufacturing	all < 20%
forklift & related drivers	10	5 – services to water transport	all < 20%
other trades assistants/factory hands	10	4 – appliances/electrical equipment manufacturing	all < 20%

SECTION 14
VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION STATISTICS

General rehabilitation data 71

Proportion of rehab referrals by age group 71

Proportion of rehab referrals by source 71

Percentage of 1993/94 rehab referrals by industry 72

Percentage of rehab referrals by occupation 72

Percentage of rehab referrals by injury/disease 72

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION STATISTICS

Figure 14.1

General Rehabilitation Data	
number of referrals for vocational rehab program in 1993/94	4186
male/female ratio of rehab referrals in 1993/94	64:36
percentage of claims referred for rehabilitation - 1993/94	10
$ million costs of rehabilitation in 1993/94	6.8
average number of claimants receiving rehabilitation services in a month	2148

Figure 14.1 details general information regarding the provision of vocational rehabilitation services. Rehabilitation claims are those with the potential for significant time off work. With the new case management model, claims are referred to rehabilitation earlier than was previously the case when claims were referred after 21 days lost.

Figure 14.2

Proportions of Rehabilitation Referrals in 1993/94 by Age Group		
age (years)	female (%)	male (%)
11–20	5.7	6.0
21–30	21.1	28.3
31–40	31.2	31.5
41–50	30.8	19.4
51–60	10.7	12.6
> 60	0.5	2.2

Figure 14.2 displays the age breakdown of claims receiving vocational rehabilitation.

Figure 14.3

Proportions of Rehabilitation Referrals by Source	
source	percentage
employer	4.8
medical expert	3.1
other	0.3
worker	0.9
union	0.2
Workcover	90.9

Figure 14.3 displays the source of referrals for rehabilitation. As is evident, internal referrals by Workcover claims staff are predominant, with those made by employers & medical experts making up the bulk of the remainder.

Figure 14.4

Percentage of 1993/94 Rehabilitation Referrals by Industry			
	female (%)	male (%)	total (%)
agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting	2.9	5.9	4.8
mining	0.1	1.1	0.8
manufacturing	20.6	36.1	30.6
construction	0.4	12.4	8.1
wholesale & retail trade	16.9	19.1	18.3
transport & storage	0.6	8.8	5.9
finance, property & business services	9.8	4.3	6.2
community services	32.7	5.8	15.3
recreational, personal & other services	15.6	6.3	9.6

Figure 14.5

Percentage of 1993/94 Rehabilitation Referrals by Occupation			
	female (%)	male (%)	total (%)
managers & administrators	3.0	3.3	3.2
professionals	2.7	0.6	1.3
para-professionals	5.5	1.1	2.7
tradespersons	4.9	31.7	22.2
clerks	8.9	1.3	4.0
salespersons & personal services workers	22.3	5.4	11.4
plant & machine operators & drivers	7.0	21.9	16.6
labourers & related workers	45.6	34.7	38.6

Figure 14.6

Percentage of 1993/94 Rehabilitation Referrals by selected Injury/Disease			
	female (%)	male (%)	total (%)
diseases of the nervous system & sense organs	2.2	1.3	1.6
musculoskeletal diseases	16.8	13.9	14.9
diseases of the skin & subcutaneous system	0.9	1.2	1.1
mental disorders	9.3	4.9	6.5
fractures	5.6	11.7	9.6
dislocation	0.4	0.8	0.7
sprains/strains	53.7	45.0	48.1
traumatic amputation	0.3	1.2	0.9
open wound	1.1	2.9	2.3
contusion with intact skin	3.5	4.3	4.0
multiple injuries	0.6	0.9	0.8
hernia	0.1	2.4	1.6

SECTION 15
LEVIES, EMPLOYER & REMUNERATION STATISTICS

Remuneration by industry 74

Percentage of employers by remuneration paid 74

Distribution of 1992/93 claims by size of employer 75

Cost to date of claims by size of employer 75

No. of locations by employer 76

No. of employees per employer & employer location 76

Non exempt levy collection by major industry 76

Non exempt employers by levy due 77

LEVIES, EMPLOYER & REMUNERATION STATISTICS

Note – 1993/94 total remuneration is not reliable until end of year reconciliation statements have been submitted by the majority of employers.

Figure 15.1

Remuneration by industry (non exempts)

	1991/92		1992/93		
	Remuneration $m	% of total	Remuneration $m	% of total	non exempt coverage %*
agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting	213	2.9	227	3.0	85
mining	81	1.1	91	1.2	47
manufacturing	1650	22.3	1651	21.9	61
construction	461	6.2	455	6.0	82
wholesale & retail trade	1970	26.6	1988	26.4	93
transport & storage	314	4.2	332	4.4	67
finance, property & business services	1108	15.0	1087	14.4	75
community services	985	13.3	1065	14.1	29
recreation, personal & other services	603	8.1	614	8.2	95
non-classifiable	1	negl.	1	negl.	10
electricity, gas & water	9	0.1	9	0.1	3
communication	7	0.1	9	0.1	100
TOTAL	7404	100.0	7532	100.0	59

* For example 85% of total remuneration for agriculture (exempt & non exempt) is for non exempt employers and 15% for exempt employers.

Figure 15.2

Percentage of employers by remuneration paid for financial year 1993/94

remuneration paid ($'000)	% of employers
0 – 5	21.5
>5 – 10	10.0
>10 – 20	12.3
>20 – 50	20.1
>50 – 100	13.6
>100 – 200	10.5
>200 – 500	7.5
>500 – 1000	2.4
>1000 – 2000	1.1
>2000 – 5000	0.6
>5000 – 10000	0.2
>10000 – 20000	0.1

Figure 15.3

Distribution of 1992/93 claims by size of employer			
remuneration ($000) p.a.	employer categorisation	% of total claims	% of claims with income compensation*
>0 – 20	small, up to one full time equivalent(f.t.e) employee	2.5 (977)	36
>20 – 200	small, up to ten f.t.e employees	16.4 (6406)	26
>200 – 1000	medium	31.4 (12265)	20
>1000 – 2000	medium/large	15 (5859)	21
>2000 – 5000	large	18.2 (7109)	21
>5000	very large	16.5 (6445)	24
		100 (39060)	23 (8827)

* Of the 977 claims in the first category, 36% have had income compensation to date.

Figure 15.4

Average cost to date of claims from small compared to medium/large employers					
	Average cost to date ($)				
report year	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93
small: remun >0 – $200,000 pa	4368	4508	4646	4059	3611
medium/large: remun > $200,000 pa	3540	3309	3112	2356	2144
% difference average cost small versus medium/large	+23%	+36%	+49%	+72%	+68

Figure 15.5

Remuneration $000	Average cost of 1992/93 claims to date by size of employer ($)	Comments
<5	5590	very small up to one f.t.e employees
5–10	6329	
10–20	4255	
20–50	4112	small up to 10 f.t.e employees
50–100	3657	
100–200	2896	
200–500	2205	medium
500–1000	2163	
1000–2000	2193	medium/large
2000–5000	2077	large
5000–10000	2146	very large
10000–20000	1593	
>20000	2826	

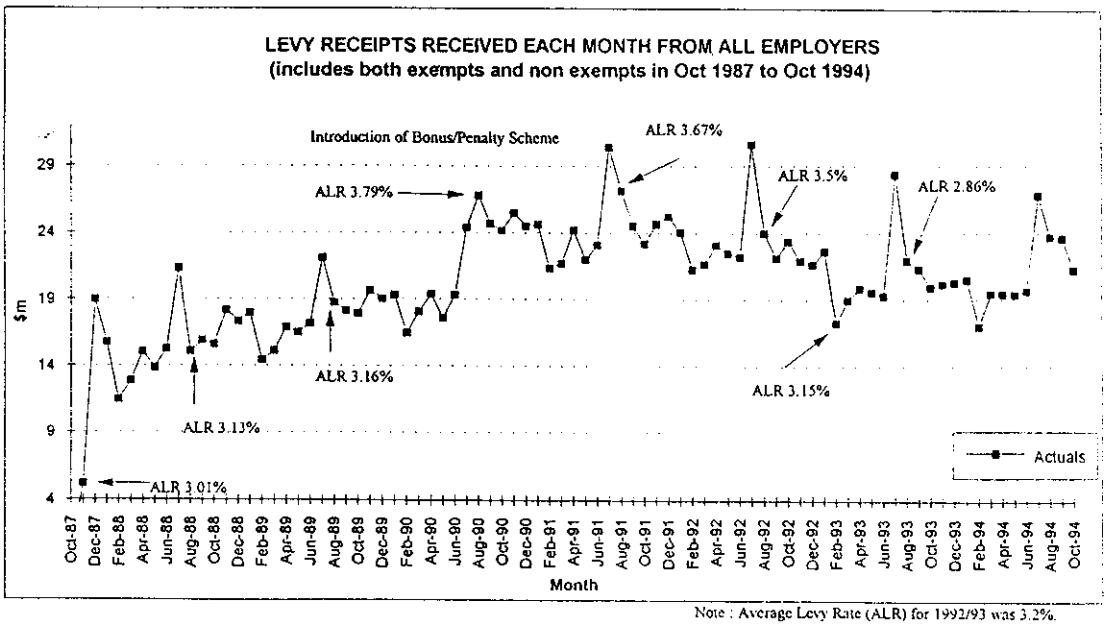
The first part of figure 15.6 shows employers by number of locations (data as at November 1994). The second part shows the number of employees per employer & employer location for 1992/93 year (a significant proportion of employee data for 1993/94 is unavailable at this stage).

Figure 15.6

Number of locations per employer	
no. of locations	no. of employers
1	48178
2	6123
3	1549
4	513
5	225
6	135
7	92
8	77
9	49
10	42
11–15	81
16–20	44
21–50	52
51–100	5
101–150	3
Total	57168

Number of employees per employer & employer location		
no. of employees	no. of locations	no. of employers
unavailable	22016	18644
1	10984	9258
2	8904	7464
3	5624	4626
4	4080	3468
5	2882	2413
6	2151	1814
7	1585	1381
8	1261	1109
9	923	824
10	820	729
11–15	2311	2078
16–20	1093	983
21–50	1858	1575
51–100	607	451
101–150	168	141
151–200	93	72
201–500	89	119
501–1000	28	42
1001–2000	11	21
2001–5000	6	9
over 5000	2	4
Total	67496	57225

Figure 15.7



Note : Average Levy Rate (ALR) for 1992/93 was 3.2%.

Figure 15.8

Non exempt levy collection* from major industries for 1991/92, 1992/93 & 1993/94
$ million

	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94
agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting	12	12	11
mining	5	4	4
manufacturing	98	86	81
construction	31	26	25
wholesale & retail trade	58	52	48
transport & storage	16	15	16
finance/property & business services	13	13	13
community services	27	28	30
recreational, personal & other services	18	17	16
Total	280	252	243

* estimates only

Figure 15.9

Current non exempt employers by levy due 1993/94

levy due $	% of total number	% of levy due
0–200	31.3	0.6
201–500	20.1	1.4
501–1000	14.2	2.2
1001–1500	7.1	1.9
1501–2000	4.5	1.7
2001–10000	16.4	15.6
10001–50000	5.0	22.5
50001–100000	0.7	10.9
100001–150000	0.2	6.1
150001–200000	0.1	4.4
200001–300000	0.1	6.3
300001+	0.2	26.3

SECTION 16
EXEMPT STATISTICS

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Exempt & non exempt claim comparison by main industry 79

Claim number comparison 1992/93 vs 1991/92 79

Claim payments by major financial group 80

Average cost per claim 80

EXEMPTS

Relative size: At $5.3 billion exempts account for 41% of total exempt/non exempt remuneration in 1992/93, the proportion changing little since Workcover commenced in 1987.

Industry make-up: Community services 49% of remuneration (14% for non exempts). Manufacturing 20% of remuneration similar to non exempts at 22%. Wholesale & retail trade 3% of remuneration (26% for non exempts). Hospitals, school & post-school education, motor vehicles & parts manufacturing & banking, together represent 50% of exempt remuneration but less than 5% for non exempts.

Gender make-up of injuries: For claims with 5 or more days off work (major) females make up 37% (2548) compared with 30% (2596) in non exempts.

Nature of injury: Stress is a major nature of injury in most exempt industry categorisations. 14% of female & 7% of male major claims in 1993 compared to 6% & 2% respectively for non exempt experience. Sprain, strain & musculoskeletal conditions represent over 60% of exempt major claims. Fractures & open wounds, particularly as a proportion of male claims are a lesser category for exempts than non exempts.

Occupation: Nurses made up 21% of exempt female major claims in 1993.

Figure 16.1

1992/93 Major Claims (5 or more days off) per $million remuneration		
	exempt	non exempt
TOTAL	1.3	1.2
hospitals	1.6	1.3
school education	0.7	0.2
motor vehicles & parts manufacturing	2.5	1.7
post school & other education	0.6	0.4
transport & storage	2.0	1.5
banks	0.3	no useful comparison possible
electricity, gas & water	0.7	no useful comparison possible
public administration	1.8	no useful comparison possible

Figure 16.2

Claim number comparison 1992/93 vs 1991/92			
Exempts	1992/93	1991/92	% change
private	10900	11100	-2.0
state government	7400	6200	+19.0*
health commission	4900	5600	-13.0
crown agencies	3500	3600	-3.0
local government	2800	2900	-3.0
total	29500	29400	+0.3
Non exempts	39200	40500	-3.0

* growth in minor claims (less than 5 days off) category

EXEMPTS

Percentage of claims with greater than or equal to 5 days off: Indicative proportions – exempts 22%, non exempts 23%. All exempt categorisations equal to or just below 22%, with the exception of the Health Commission at 28%.

Figure 16.3

Claim Payments ($million) – October 1987 to December 1993

Exempts*	income	medical	lump sum	other	total	recoveries
private	85	38	27	30	180	4.0
state government	83	34	32	16	165	0.3
health commission	52	23	9	16	100	4.0
crown agencies	27	13	9	5	54	1.0
local government	11	9	6	9	35	1.0
total	259	116	83	76	534	10.0
Non exempts	504	214	113	123	954	39.0

* payments are adjusted to be comparable to non exempt compensation basis

Figure 16.4

Average cost per claim as at end December 1993 ($)

	Exempts					Non exempts
	private	health comm.	crown	state govt.	local govt.	
income per major claim	5200	6100	5100	7700	3100	7800
medical per all claims	500	710	560	840	570	750
total per all claims (net of recoveries)	2300	3000	2300	4100	2000	3200