



# Industry Statistical Report 2013/14 - 2016/17


**Manufacturing in the Western Australian  
Workers' Compensation Scheme**


June 2018






WorkCover WA  
Scheme and Corporate Services  
Business Intelligence Services  
2 Bedbrook Place  
Shenton Park WA 6008

 [workcover.wa.gov.au](http://workcover.wa.gov.au)

 [communications@workcover.wa.gov.au](mailto:communications@workcover.wa.gov.au)

 (08) 9388 5555

 @WorkCoverWA

Industry Statistical Report:  
Manufacturing  
2013/14 to 2016/17

Published July 2018

**Data was extracted on 15 June 2018**

WorkCover WA is the government agency responsible for overseeing the WA workers' compensation and injury management system. WorkCover WA undertakes a range of educational, advisory, enforcement and performance monitoring activities to ensure the WA workers' compensation scheme is fair, accessible and cost-effective for all participants.

© WorkCover WA, Government of Western Australia

There is no objection to this publication being copied in whole or part, provided there is due acknowledgment of any material quoted from the publication.

# Table of Contents

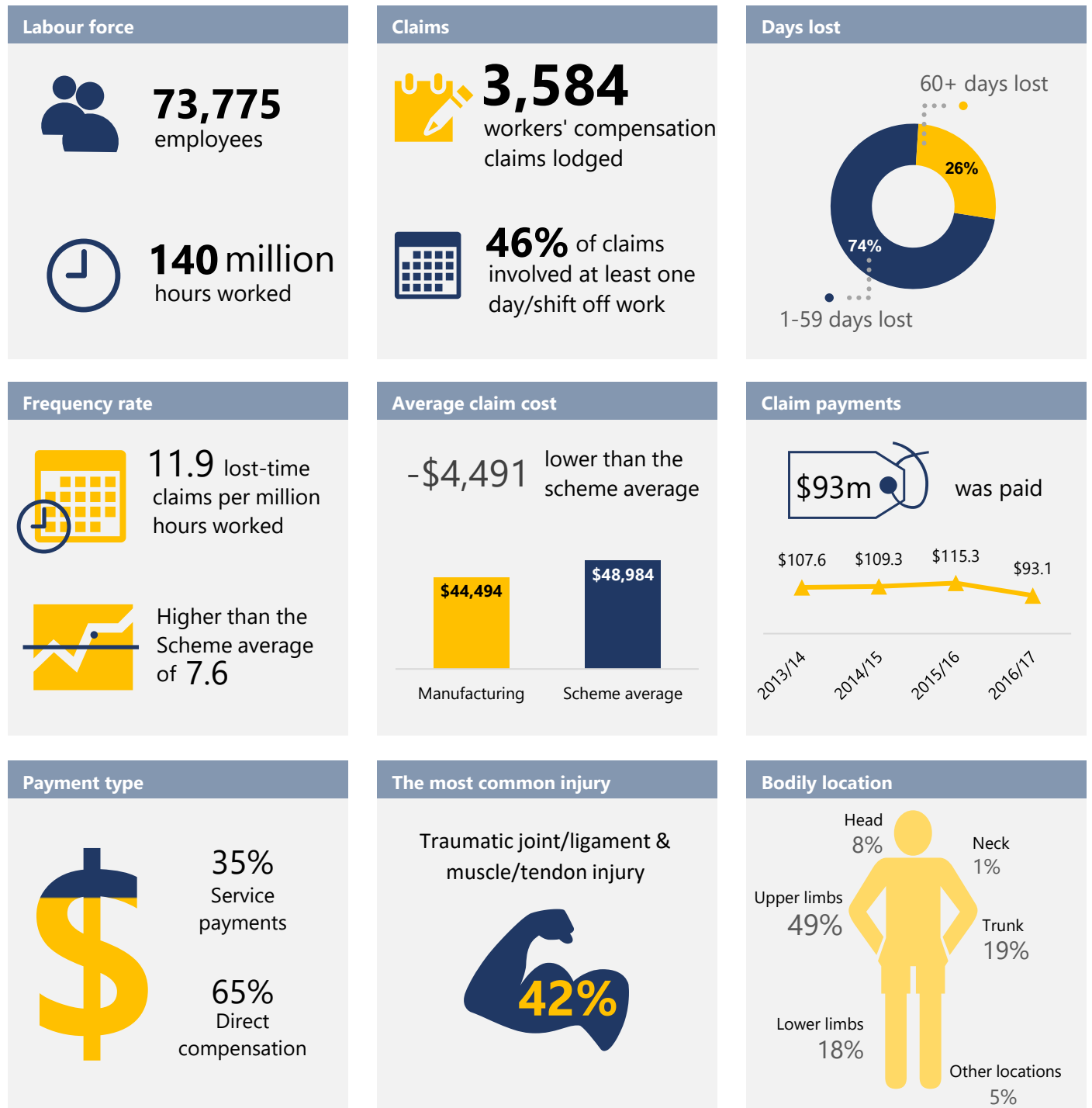
<b>Manufacturing at a glance</b> .....	4
<b>Claim numbers</b>	
Claims by lost-time .....	5
Frequency rate .....	5
Claims by days lost group .....	6
<b>Claim payments</b>	
Direct compensation payments .....	7
Service payments .....	7
<b>Claim costs</b>	
Total claim costs .....	9
Proportion by days lost .....	9
Average claim costs .....	9
<b>Claims by industry subdivision</b>	
Claim numbers by lost-time .....	10
Lost-time claims and frequency rate .....	13
<b>Return to work status</b> .....	15
<b>Claimant characteristics</b>	
Gender .....	16
Age group .....	17
Occupation .....	18
<b>Injury/disease attributes</b>	
Nature of injury/disease .....	19
Bodily location of injury/disease .....	20
Mechanism of incident .....	21
Agency of injury/disease .....	22
<b>Glossary</b> .....	23
<b>Disclaimer</b> .....	27

## Manufacturing

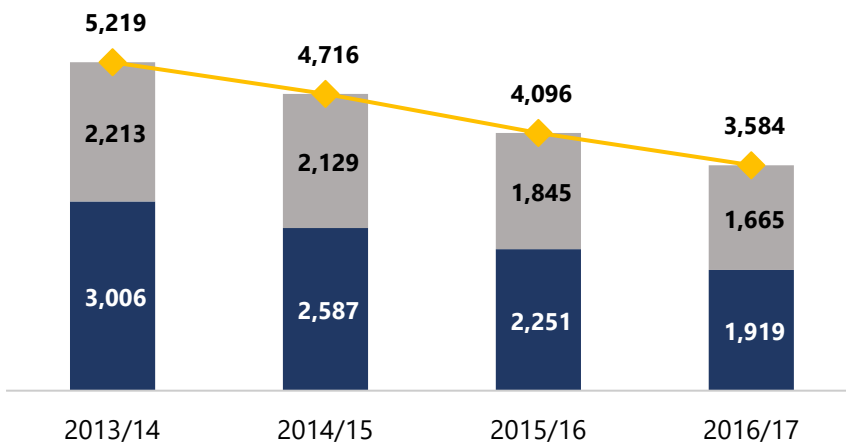
The Manufacturing industry is classified according to the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification 2006* provided by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

This industry includes food product manufacturing, beverage and tobacco product manufacturing, machinery and equipment, and wood product manufacturing.

### Manufacturing at a glance 2016/17



**Claim numbers** number of claims lodged by lost-time



■ **All claims**

Total claims in the Manufacturing industry decreased by 31%.

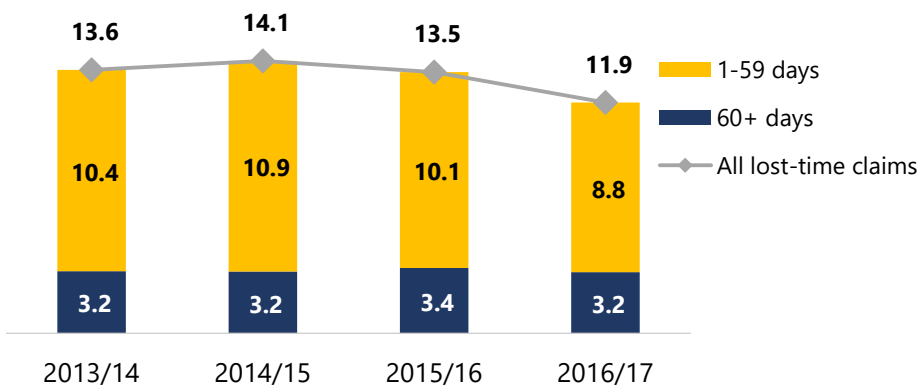
■ **Lost-time claims**

There has been a drop in the lost-time claims in Manufacturing by 25%.

■ **No lost-time claims**

Claims with no time off work averaged 2,441 per year between 2013/14 to 2016/17.

**Frequency rate** lost-time claims per million hours worked



**Frequency rate** indicates the prevalence of workers' compensation lost-time claims by measuring the number of claims per million hours worked. The number of hours worked by employed persons is supplied by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

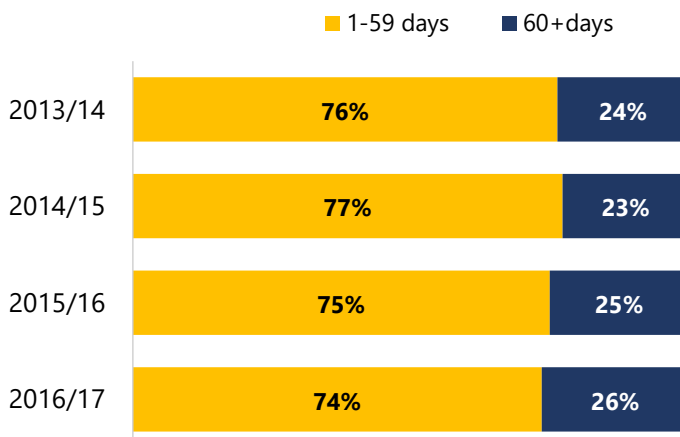
For claims lodged in 2016/17, the **Manufacturing** industry's frequency rate was **11.9** lost-time claims per million hours worked, which is higher than the scheme average of 7.6.

**Claim numbers** number of claims lodged by days lost

DAYS LOST	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Trend
0 days	3,006	2,587	2,251	1,919	▼
1 - 4 days	667	605	505	417	▼
5 - 19 days	639	658	563	471	▼
20 - 59 days	384	382	315	336	▼
60 - 119 days	180	165	186	139	▼
120 - 179 days	78	87	76	76	■
180+ days	265	232	200	226	▼
<b>All claims</b>	<b>5,219</b>	<b>4,716</b>	<b>4,096</b>	<b>3,584</b>	▼

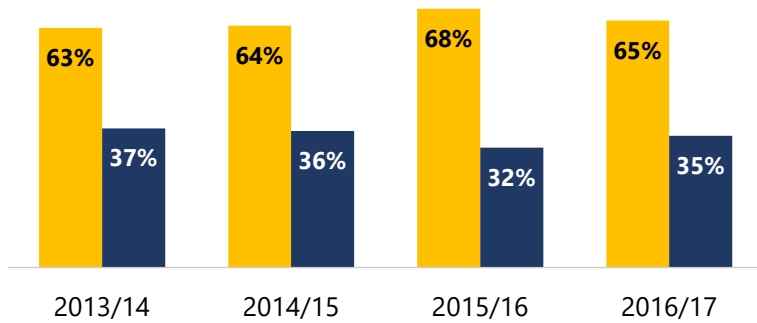
▲ Increasing   ■ Stable   ▼ Decreasing

**Lost-time claims** proportions by days lost group



**Manufacturing accounts for 13% of total claims lodged in 2016/17 in the workers' compensation scheme of WA.**

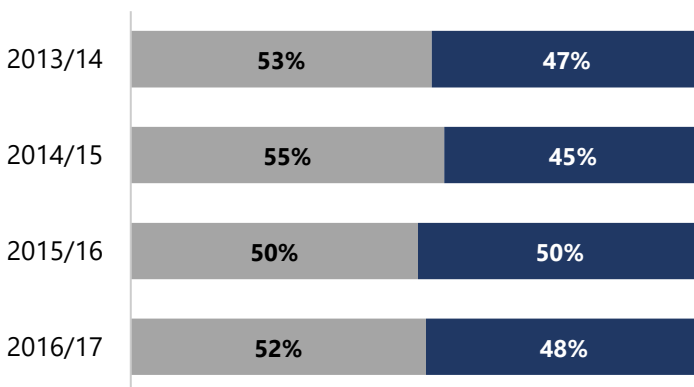
**Total claim payments proportions by payment group**



**Direct compensation** payments made directly to the worker (either by income replacement or lump sums).

**Service payments** includes medical & hospital, allied health, workplace rehabilitation and legal & miscellaneous payments.

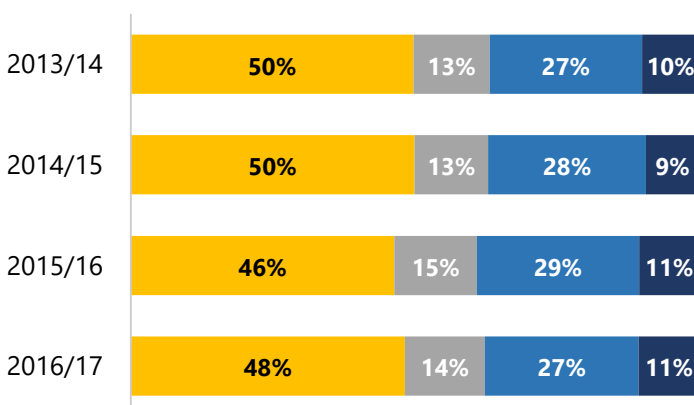
**Direct compensation payments proportions by payment type**



**Income payments** as a proportion of direct compensation payments has ranged from 50% to 55% over four years.

**Lump sums** as a proportion of direct compensation payments, in turn, has ranged from 45% to 50% over the same period.

**Service payments proportions by payment type**



**Medical & hospital**

**Allied health**

**Workplace rehabilitation**

**Legal & miscellaneous**

Claim payments (\$million adjusted)

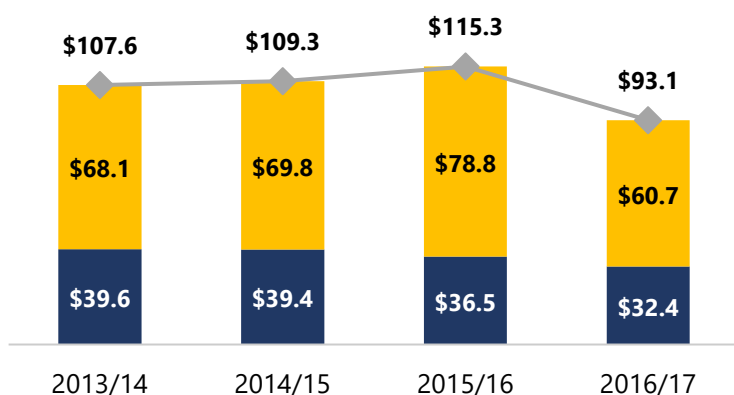
\$MILLION	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Trend
<b>DIRECT COMPENSATION</b>					
Income payments	\$35.9	\$38.3	\$39.7	\$31.4	▼
Lump sums	\$32.2	\$31.5	\$39.1	\$29.3	▼
<b>SERVICE PAYMENTS</b>					
Medical & hospital	\$19.7	\$19.7	\$16.9	\$15.6	▼
Allied health	\$5.3	\$5.1	\$5.3	\$4.6	▼
Workplace rehabilitation	\$10.6	\$11.0	\$10.4	\$8.8	▼
Legal & miscellaneous	\$4.0	\$3.7	\$3.9	\$3.4	▼
<b>Total claim payments</b>	<b>\$107.6</b>	<b>\$109.3</b>	<b>\$115.3</b>	<b>\$93.1</b>	▼



Total claim payments are adjusted to allow meaningful comparisons over time.

▲ Increasing   ■ Stable   ▼ Decreasing

Total claim payments (\$million adjusted) by payment group



**Direct compensation**

payments decreased from \$68.1 million in 2013/14 to \$60.7 million in 2016/17.



**Service payments**

decreased from \$39.6 million in 2013/14 to \$32.4 million in 2016/17.



Payments for claims in the Manufacturing industry in 2016/17 totalled **\$93.1 million**, accounting for **10%** of total scheme payments.



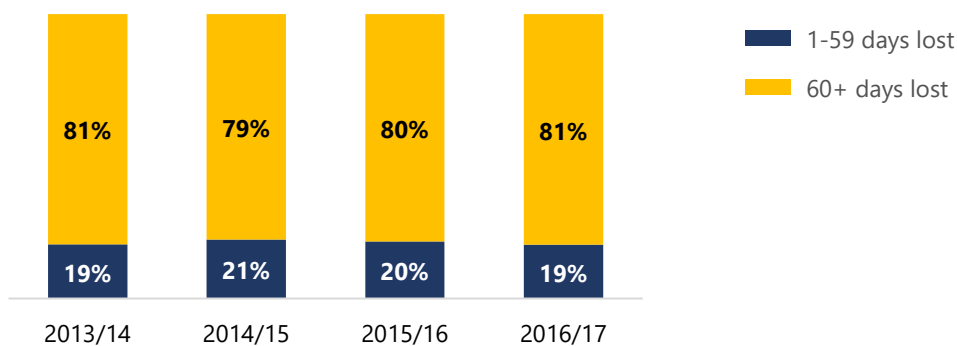
**Claim costs\* total claim costs by days lost**

\$MILLION	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Trend
1-59 days lost	\$18.8	\$19.2	\$14.6	\$14.0	▼
60+ days lost	\$79.8	\$73.4	\$58.2	\$60.1	▼
<b>Lost-time claims</b>	<b>\$98.6</b>	<b>\$92.6</b>	<b>\$72.8</b>	<b>\$74.1</b>	▼

\* Data is subject to revision as claims experience mature, especially the most recent year.

▲ Increasing   ■ Stable   ▼ Decreasing

**Claim costs\* proportion of claim costs by days lost**



**Claim costs\* average claim costs by days lost**

\$MILLION	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Trend
1-59 days lost	\$11,125	\$11,697	\$10,574	\$11,436	■
60+ days lost	\$152,523	\$151,622	\$125,888	\$136,247	▼
<b>Lost-time claims</b>	<b>\$44,542</b>	<b>\$43,507</b>	<b>\$39,449</b>	<b>\$44,494</b>	■

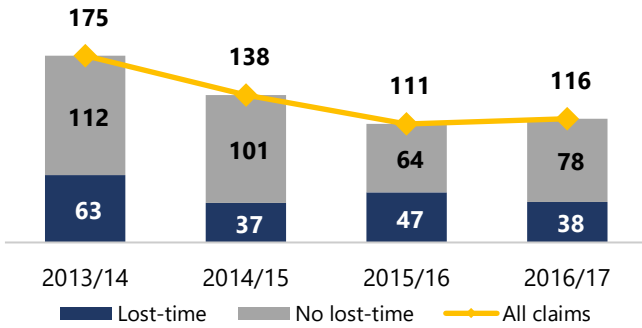
▲ Increasing   ■ Stable   ▼ Decreasing



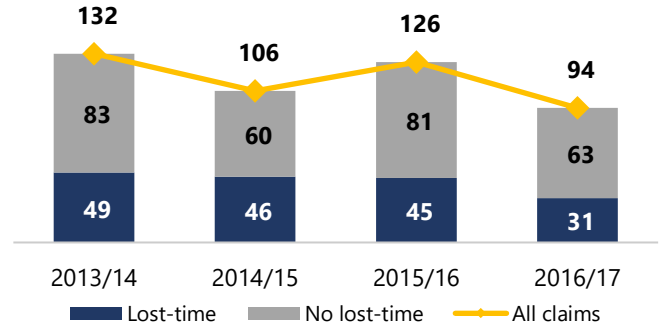
The average claim cost in **Manufacturing** was **\$44,494** in 2016/17, compared to the scheme average of \$48,984.

Claim numbers by lost-time per industry subdivision

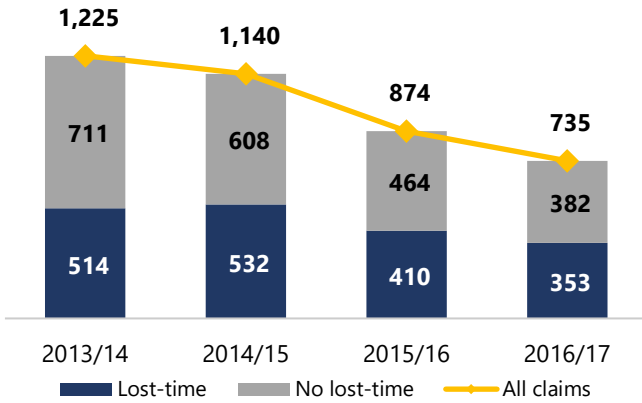
Basic chemical & chemical product manufacturing



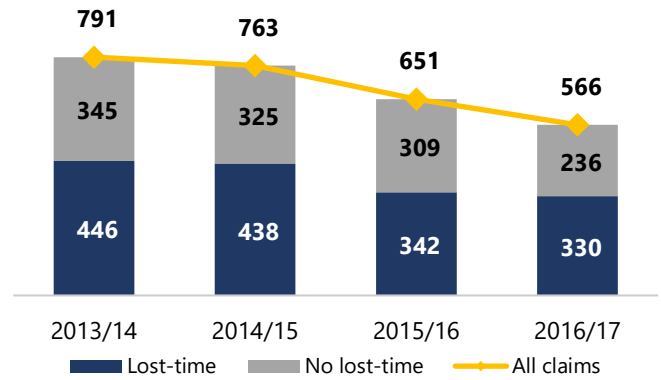
Beverage & tobacco product manufacturing



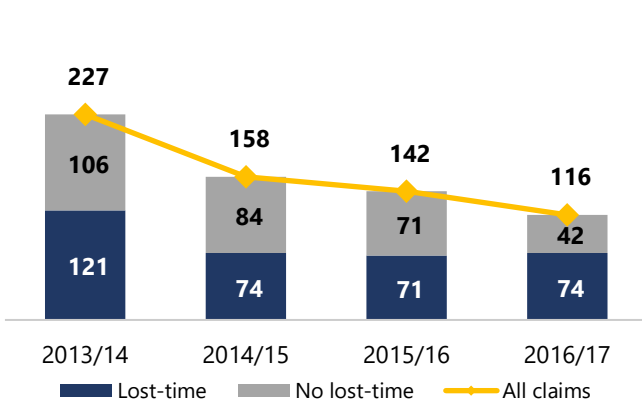
Fabricated metal product manufacturing



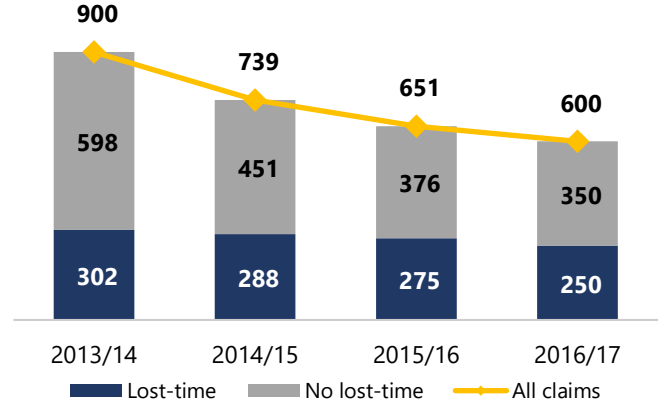
Food product manufacturing



Furniture & other manufacturing

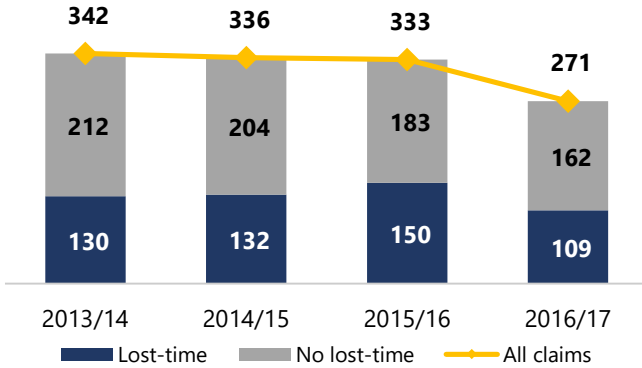


Machinery & equipment manufacturing

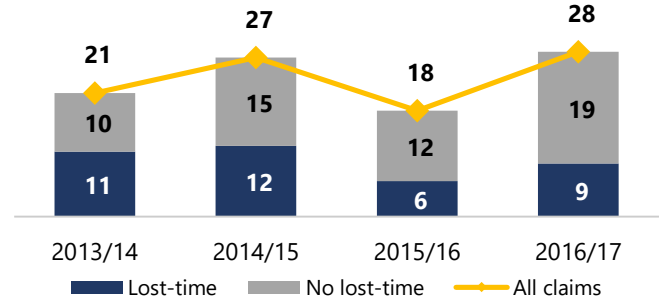


Claim numbers by lost-time per industry subdivision

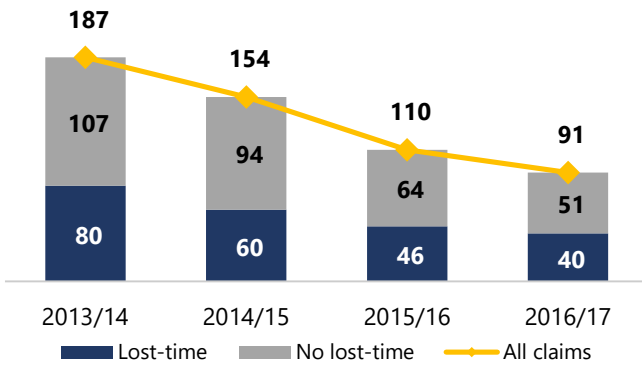
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing



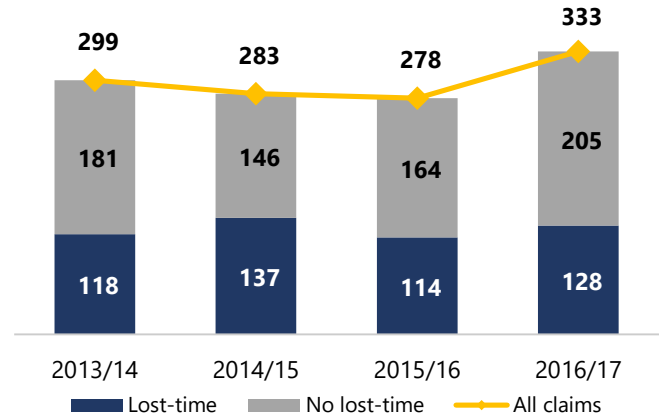
Petroleum & coal product manufacturing



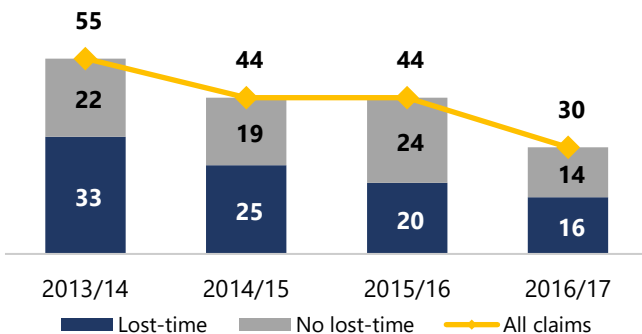
Polymer product & rubber product manufacturing



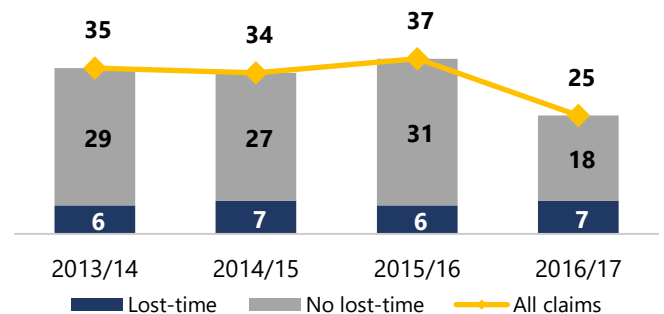
Primary metal & metal product manufacturing



Printing (incl the reproduction of recorded media)

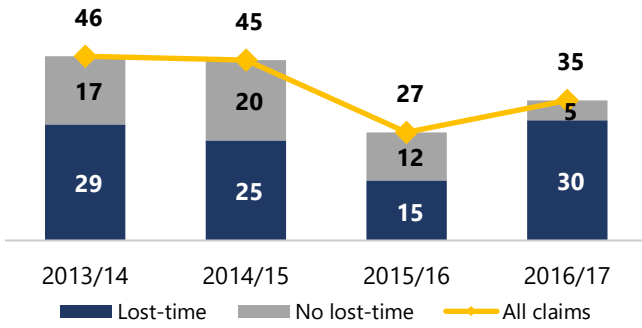


Pulp, paper & converted paper product manufacturing

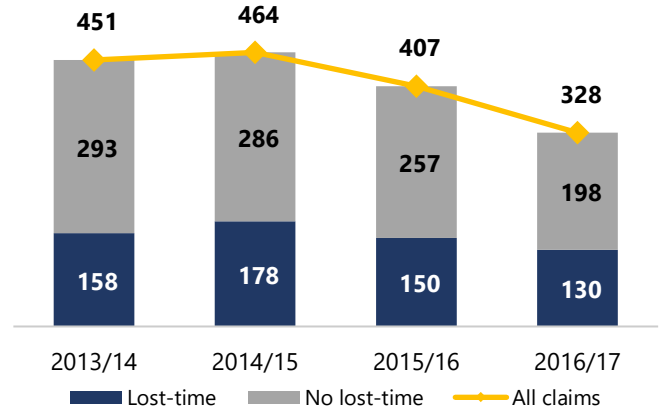


Claim numbers by lost-time per industry subdivision

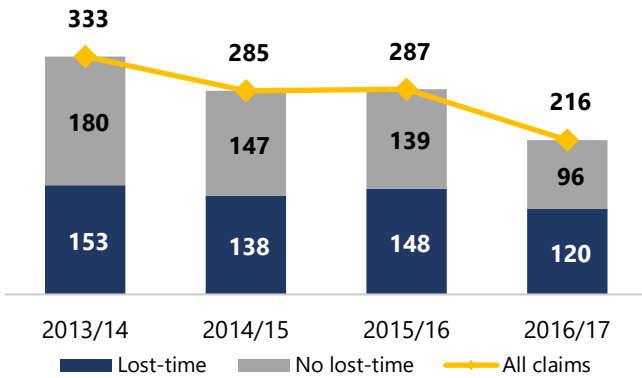
Textile, leather, clothing & footwear manufacturing



Transport equipment manufacturing



Wood product manufacturing



## Lost-time claims and frequency rate by industry subdivision

SUBDIVISION	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Average frequency rate*
<b>Basic chemical &amp; chemical product manufacturing</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>4.8</b>
1-59 days lost	45	19	31	19	2.9
60+ days lost	18	18	16	19	1.8
<b>Beverage &amp; tobacco product manufacturing</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>8.8</b>
1-59 days lost	37	35	32	23	6.5
60+ days lost	12	11	13	8	2.3
<b>Fabricated metal product manufacturing</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>38.0</b>
1-59 days lost	396	430	312	264	29.5
60+ days lost	118	102	98	89	8.6
<b>Food product manufacturing</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>12.5</b>
1-59 days lost	341	328	244	227	9.1
60+ days lost	105	110	98	103	3.3
<b>Furniture &amp; other manufacturing</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>8.5</b>
1-59 days lost	86	56	58	57	6.4
60+ days lost	35	18	13	17	2.1
<b>Machinery &amp; equipment manufacturing</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>13.5</b>
1-59 days lost	234	231	202	189	10.4
60+ days lost	68	57	73	61	3.1
<b>Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>16.4</b>
1-59 days lost	101	103	105	79	12.2
60+ days lost	29	29	45	30	4.2
<b>Petroleum &amp; coal product manufacturing</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4.5</b>
1-59 days lost	7	7	<5	6	2.7
60+ days lost	<5	5	<5	<5	1.8

\* Frequency rate is the average over four years (2013/14 to 2016/17).

## Lost-time claims and frequency rate by industry subdivision

SUBDIVISION	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Average frequency rate*
<b>Polymer product &amp; rubber product manufacturing</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>12.2</b>
1-59 days lost	54	38	35	26	8.3
60+ days lost	26	22	11	14	4.0
<b>Primary metal &amp; metal product manufacturing</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>6.6</b>
1-59 days lost	90	113	93	101	5.3
60+ days lost	28	24	21	27	1.3
<b>Printing (incl the reproduction of recorded media)</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>5.2</b>
1-59 days lost	23	19	14	12	3.8
60+ days lost	10	6	6	<5	1.4
<b>Pulp, paper &amp; converted paper product manufacturing</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6.2</b>
1-59 days lost	6	6	<5	5	4.8
60+ days lost	<5	<5	<5	<5	1.4
<b>Textile, leather, clothing &amp; footwear manufacturing</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>8.7</b>
1-59 days lost	23	21	10	19	6.4
60+ days lost	6	<5	5	11	2.3
<b>Transport equipment manufacturing</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>12.4</b>
1-59 days lost	119	135	122	109	9.8
60+ days lost	39	43	28	21	2.6
<b>Wood product manufacturing</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>27.5</b>
1-59 days lost	128	104	119	88	21.6
60+ days lost	25	34	29	32	5.9
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2,213</b>	<b>2,129</b>	<b>1,845</b>	<b>1,665</b>	<b>13.3</b>

\* Frequency rate is the average over four years (2013/14 to 2016/17).

## Return to work status lost-time claims

PROPORTION	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Trend
Returned to work	81%	84%	87%	85%	▲
Not working	17%	12%	10%	12%	▼
Unknown	2%	4%	3%	2%	■

▲ Increasing   ■ Stable   ▼ Decreasing



Over four years, the proportion of claimants in the Manufacturing industry successfully **returning to work** (either at full or partial hours) improved.



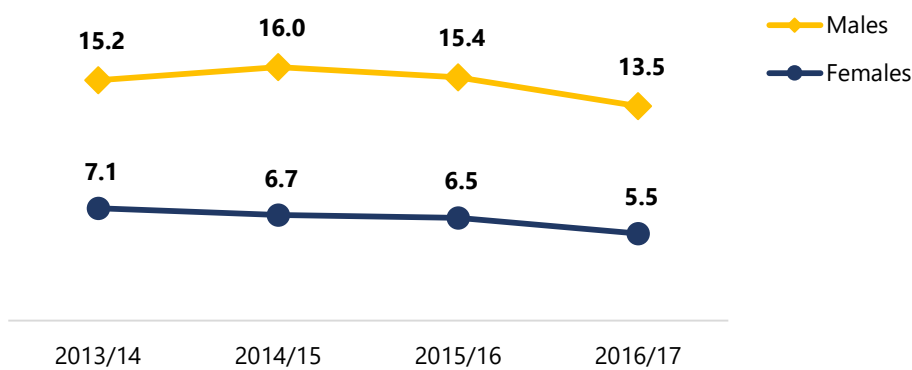
For 2016/17, the return to work rate for the Manufacturing industry was **85%**, which is the same rate as the overall scheme.

Lost-time claims gender by days lost group

GENDER	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Trend
<b>MALES</b>	<b>1,988</b>	<b>1,918</b>	<b>1,656</b>	<b>1,509</b>	▼
1-59 days lost	1,532	1,494	1,251	1,116	▼
60+ days lost	456	424	405	393	▼
<b>FEMALES</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>156</b>	▼
1-59 days lost	158	151	132	108	▼
60+ days lost	67	60	57	48	▼
<b>Lost-time claims</b>	<b>2,213</b>	<b>2,129</b>	<b>1,845</b>	<b>1,665</b>	▼

▲ Increasing   ■ Stable   ▼ Decreasing

Frequency rate by gender



Between 2013/14 and 2016/17, **90%** of claims were lodged by **males** in the Manufacturing industry, compared to **67%** of claims for the overall scheme.



**Lost-time claims by age group**

AGE GROUP	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Trend
15-19 years	107	100	109	70	▼
20-24 years	262	270	195	163	▼
25-34 years	582	544	484	410	▼
35-44 years	534	490	399	386	▼
45-54 years	465	443	368	378	▼
55-59 years	142	141	160	134	▼
60-64 years	104	104	106	96	▼
65+ years	17	37	24	28	▲

▲ Increasing    ■ Stable    ▼ Decreasing

**Frequency rate by age group**

AGE GROUP	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Trend
15-19 years	18.2	18.5	20.8	11.3	▼
20-24 years	14.0	17.7	22.6	14.0	■
25-34 years	16.0	14.3	14.8	11.4	▼
35-44 years	13.2	13.6	12.2	11.4	▼
45-54 years	11.7	12.2	10.1	12.2	■
55-59 years	12.7	11.6	13.2	11.9	▼
60-64 years	12.7	18.6	16.4	12.2	■
65+ years	8.8	15.3	9.3	13.5	▲

▲ Increasing    ■ Stable    ▼ Decreasing

**Lost-time claims by occupation**

OCCUPATION	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Trend
Technicians & trades workers	972	962	842	771	▼
Labourers	726	669	574	496	▼
Machinery operators & drivers	399	379	335	304	▼
Managers	42	35	29	32	▼
Sales workers	27	22	23	21	▼
Clerical & administrative workers	29	35	23	20	▼
Other	18	27	19	21	▲

▲ Increasing   ■ Stable   ▼ Decreasing


**Lost-time claims proportions by occupation 2016/17**



**Lost-time claims by nature of injury/disease**

NATURE	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Trend
Traumatic joint/ligament & muscle/tendon injury	1,006	925	793	698	▼
Wounds, lacerations, amputations & internal organ damage	668	659	534	510	▼
Fractures	229	244	221	206	▼
Other injuries	102	102	88	71	▼
Musculoskeletal & connective tissue diseases	63	55	69	62	■
Burn	51	59	53	55	▲
Digestive system diseases	35	33	31	24	▼
Nervous system & sense organ diseases	24	14	26	17	▼
Intracranial injuries	10	10	10	12	▲
Mental diseases	12	14	9	<5	▼
Other diseases	13	14	11	6	▼

▲ Increasing   ■ Stable   ▼ Decreasing



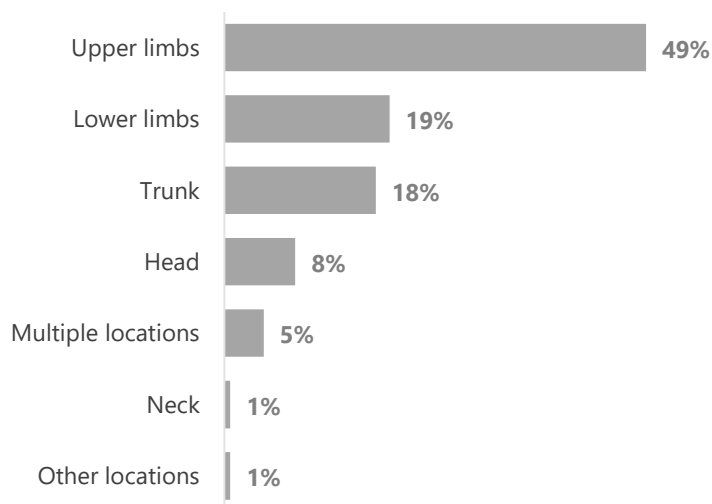
**Sprains and strains (traumatic joint/ligament and muscle/tendon injury)** continues to be the **leading** type of injury for claims lodged in the Manufacturing industry, and the overall scheme.

**Lost-time claims by bodily location of injury/disease**

LOCATION	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Trend
Upper limbs	1,041	1,009	900	817	▼
Lower limbs	402	415	360	320	▼
Trunk	444	393	335	293	▼
Head	187	166	143	137	▼
Multiple locations	94	102	68	76	▼
Neck	21	16	20	11	▼
Other locations	24	28	19	11	▼

▲ Increasing   ■ Stable   ▼ Decreasing

**Lost-time claims proportions by bodily location of injury/disease 2016/17**



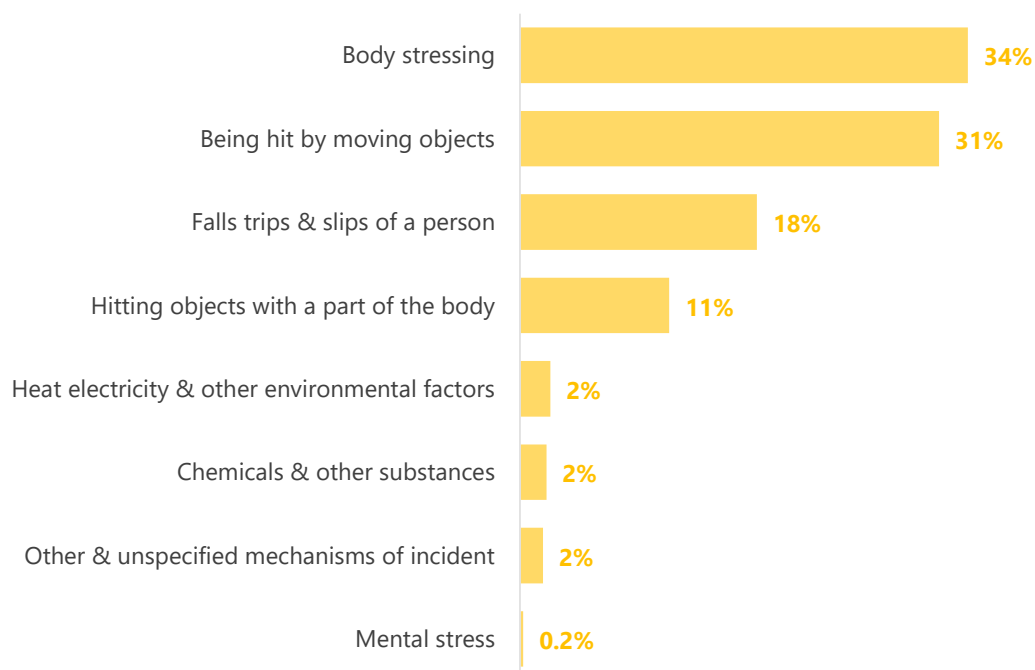
**Upper and lower limb injuries accounted for 68% of total claims lodged in 2016/17.**

**Lost-time claims by mechanism of incident**

MECHANISM	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Trend
Body stressing	817	731	648	558	▼
Being hit by moving objects	680	677	570	522	▼
Falls trips & slips of a person	333	338	310	295	▼
Hitting objects with a part of the body	257	249	200	186	▼
Heat electricity & other environmental factors	47	54	52	38	▼
Chemicals & other substances	35	28	30	33	▼
Other & unspecified mechanisms of incident	32	38	26	29	▼
Mental stress	12	14	9	<5	▼

▲ Increasing    ■ Stable    ▼ Decreasing

**Lost-time claims proportions by mechanism of incident 2016/17**

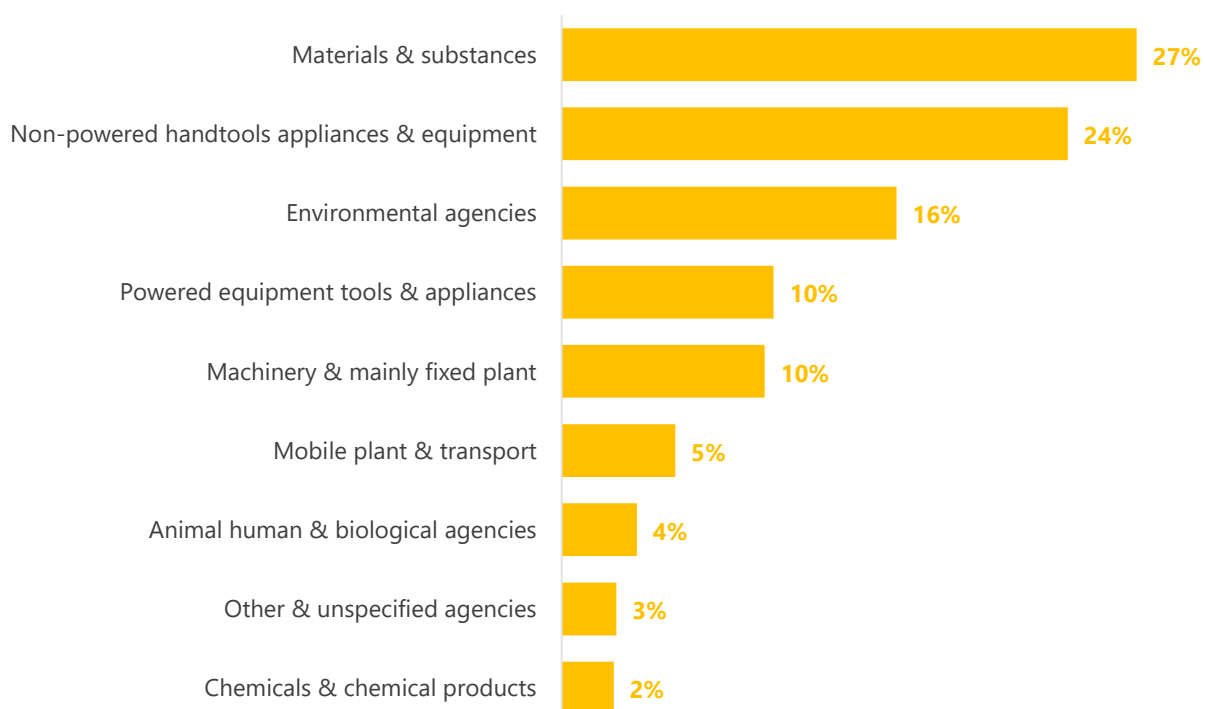


**Lost-time claims by agency of injury/disease**

AGENCY	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Trend
Materials & substances	657	642	567	450	▼
Non-powered handtools appliances & equipment	536	501	400	396	▼
Environmental agencies	317	330	302	262	▼
Powered equipment tools & appliances	191	194	163	166	▼
Machinery & mainly fixed plant	204	205	172	159	▼
Mobile plant & transport	112	90	80	89	▼
Animal human & biological agencies	72	61	64	59	▼
Other & unspecified agencies	80	76	69	43	▼
Chemicals & chemical products	44	30	28	41	▼

▲ Increasing   ■ Stable   ▼ Decreasing

**Lost-time claims proportions by agency of injury/disease 2016/17**



# Glossary

<b>TERM</b>	<b>DEFINITION / EXPLANATION OF TERM</b>
<b>Act</b>	The <i>Workers' Compensation and Injury Management Act 1981</i> .
<b>Age</b>	Chronological age (in years) of the worker at the date of injury or disease.
<b>Agency of injury or disease</b>	The object, substance or circumstance that was principally involved in or most closely associated with the circumstances which ultimately led to the most serious injury or disease. A comprehensive list of this classification is available from <i>Safe Work Australia Type of Occurrence Classification System 3rd edition</i> ( <a href="http://safeworkaustralia.gov.au">safeworkaustralia.gov.au</a> ).
<b>Bodily location</b>	The part of the body affected by the most serious injury or disease. A comprehensive list of this classification is available from <i>Safe Work Australia Type of Occurrence Classification System 3rd edition</i> ( <a href="http://safeworkaustralia.gov.au">safeworkaustralia.gov.au</a> ).
<b>Claimant</b>	A person who lodges a claim in the WA workers' compensation scheme.
<b>Claim costs</b>	An estimate of costs for unfinalised claims, and total cost of finalised claims attributed to the year in which a claim was lodged. Claim costs are subject to revision as claims experience matures; this is especially true for more recent years. Claim costs are not adjusted for inflation.
<b>Claims data</b>	<p>Information pertaining to workers' compensation claims is reported to WorkCover WA by approved insurers and self-insurers. Information is collated based on the financial year in which a claim was lodged with the insurer. For the purposes of this report, certain types of claims were excluded:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▲ lost-time journey claims between home and work</li><li>▲ asbestos-related diseases, including mesothelioma and pneumoconiosis</li><li>▲ duplicated or disallowed (by an insurer).</li></ul> <p>Claim numbers are subject to revision as claims experience matures.</p>

# Glossary

<b>TERM</b>	<b>DEFINITION / EXPLANATION OF TERM</b>
<b>Claim payments</b>	Categories are based on WorkCover WA's Guidelines for Completing Form WC 101. Claim payments are in contrast with claim costs as they do not reflect liabilities incurred but not yet paid. Claim payment information is collated based on the financial year during which payment was made, regardless of when the claim was lodged with the insurer. In this report, claim payments are reported both in adjusted and unadjusted formats. In relation to the former, payments are adjusted for inflation to allow for meaningful comparisons over time.
<b>Days lost</b>	The number of hours off work divided by the number of hours usually worked each day. If the claim is finalised, actual hours off work are used, otherwise if the claim is not finalised, estimated hours off work are used.
<b>Direct compensation</b>	Payments made directly to the worker either by income replacement (payments made for absences from work) or lump sums such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▲ redemption payments made under Schedule 1</li><li>▲ specific injury payments made under Schedule 2</li><li>▲ fatal payments including funeral expenses</li><li>▲ common law and other Acts payments.</li></ul>
<b>Frequency rate</b>	The number of lost-time claims per million hours worked and indicates the prevalence of workers' compensation claims. It is based on the number of hours worked by employed persons in Western Australia as supplied by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.
<b>Industry</b>	Based on the <i>Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 2006</i> published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. The ANZSIC system groups together businesses that carry out similar economic activities and structured into a hierarchy of units reflecting different levels of description ( <a href="http://abs.gov.au">abs.gov.au</a> ).
<b>Long duration claims</b>	Workers' compensation claims for which the injury or disease results in an absence from work of at least 60 days or shifts.
<b>Lost-time claims</b>	Lost-time claims are claims for which the injury or disease results in an absence from work of at least one day or shift.



# Glossary

TERM	DEFINITION / EXPLANATION OF TERM
<b>Mechanism of incident</b>	The action, exposure or event that best describes the circumstances that resulted in the most serious injury or disease. The full list of this classification is available from <i>Safe Work Australia's Type of Occurrence Classification System 3rd edition</i> ( <a href="http://safeworkaustralia.gov.au">safeworkaustralia.gov.au</a> ).
<b>Nature of injury or disease</b>	The most serious injury or disease suffered by the worker. The full list of this classification is available from <i>Safe Work Australia's Type of Occurrence Classification System 3rd edition</i> ( <a href="http://safeworkaustralia.gov.au">safeworkaustralia.gov.au</a> ).
<b>Occupation</b>	Based on the <i>Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO)</i> published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. It is a skill-based classification which encompasses all occupations in the Australian workforce ( <a href="http://abs.gov.au">abs.gov.au</a> ).
<b>Service payments</b>	Service payments include: <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. medical and hospital payments:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▲ medical practitioner and specialist payments (consultation and treatment expenses rendered by general practitioners and medical specialists)</li><li>▲ hospital expenses (hospital accommodation and hospital treatment)</li></ul></li><li>2. allied health payments:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▲ other treatment and appliance payments (comprises payments made under clauses 17(1)(3), (4), (5) and (6) of Schedule 1 of the Act, other than medical and hospital expenses)</li></ul></li><li>3. workplace rehabilitation payments:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▲ workplace rehabilitation payments (comprises payments made under clause 17 (1a) of Schedule 1 of the Act in respect of counselling, occupational training, work assessment, aids and appliances)</li></ul></li><li>4. legal and miscellaneous:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▲ legal expenses (comprises the cost of legal advice and representation incurred by approved insurers or exempt employers, witness fees and the costs of these services incurred by the worker where the approved insurer or exempt employer is ordered to meet the costs)</li><li>▲ miscellaneous (includes general items that do not fit in any other category, for example travelling, meals and lodgings, under clause 19 of Schedule 1).</li></ul></li></ol>

# Glossary



## TERM

## DEFINITION / EXPLANATION OF TERM

### Worker

As defined in Section 5 of the *Workers' Compensation and Injury Management Act 1981*, a worker is defined as:

- a) any person to whose service any industrial award or industrial agreement applies; and
- b) any person engaged by another person to work for the purpose of the other person's trade or business under a contract with him for service, the remuneration by whatever means of the person so working being in substance for his personal manual labour or services.

- 1 Due to the dynamic nature of workers' compensation claims, the interpretation of data contained within this report (the data) must be undertaken with some caution. Data users are cautioned to consider carefully the provisional nature of the data before using it for decisions that concern personal or public safety or the conduct of business that involves substantial monetary or operational consequences.
- 2 The accuracy or reliability of the data is not guaranteed or warranted in any way. WorkCover WA has made a reasonable effort to ensure that the data is up-to-date, accurate, complete, and comprehensive at the time of disclosure. This data reflects data reported to this agency by insurers for the reporting periods indicated. Data users are responsible for ensuring by independent verification its accuracy, currency or completeness.
- 3 Neither WorkCover WA, or its agencies or representatives are responsible for data that is misinterpreted or altered in any way. Derived conclusions and analysis generated from this data are not to be considered attributable to WorkCover WA.
- 4 This data is provided as is and in no event shall WorkCover WA, its agencies or representatives be liable for any damages, including, without limitation, damages resulting from lost data or lost profits or revenue, the costs of recovering such data, the costs of substitute data, claims by third parties or for other similar costs, or any special, incidental, punitive or consequential damages, arising out of the use of the data.
- 5 Information concerning the accuracy and appropriate uses of the data or concerning other workers' compensation data may be obtained by contacting WorkCover WA.