



INDUSTRY STATISTICAL REPORT 2017/18 - 2020/21


Arts and Recreation Services
in the Western Australian
Workers' Compensation
Scheme


September 2022



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WorkCover WA is the government agency responsible for overseeing the WA workers' compensation and injury management scheme. 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.

Industry Statistical Report:
Arts and recreation services
2017/18 to 2020/21

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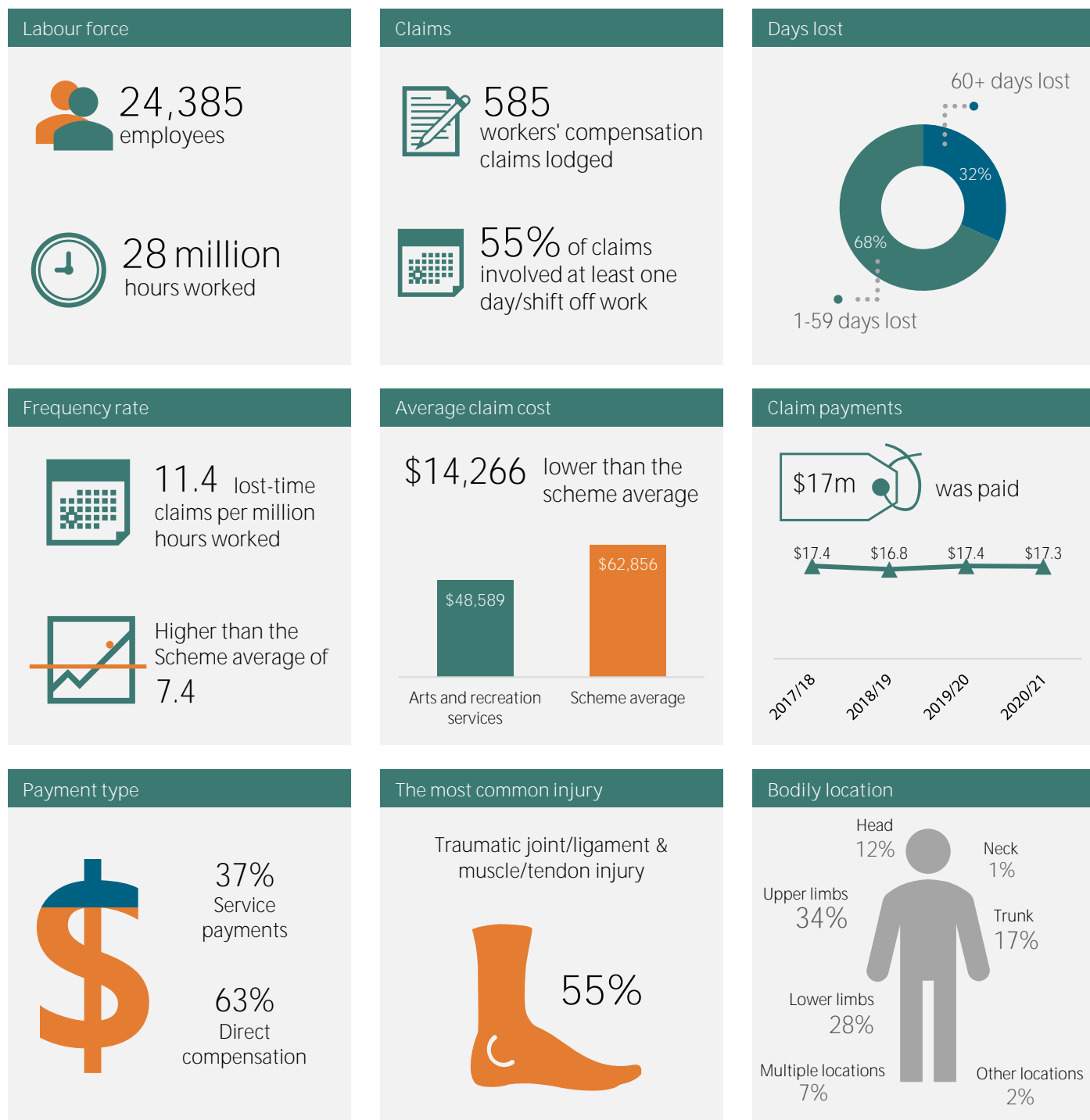
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Arts and recreation services

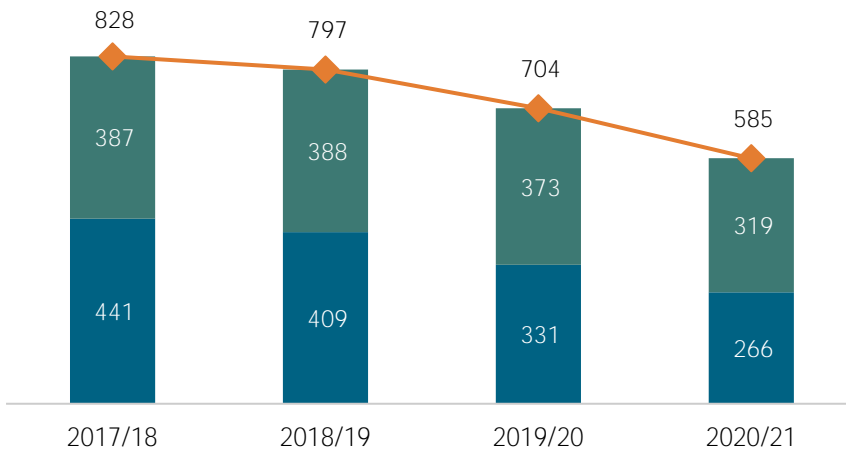
The Arts and Recreation Services industry is classified according to the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification 2006* provided by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

This industry includes businesses mainly engaged in heritage, creative and performing arts, sports and recreation, and gambling activities.

Arts & recreation services at a glance 2020/21



Claim numbers number of claims lodged by lost-time



■ All claims

Total claims in the Health care and social assistance industry significantly decreased by 29% from 2017/18 to 2020/21.

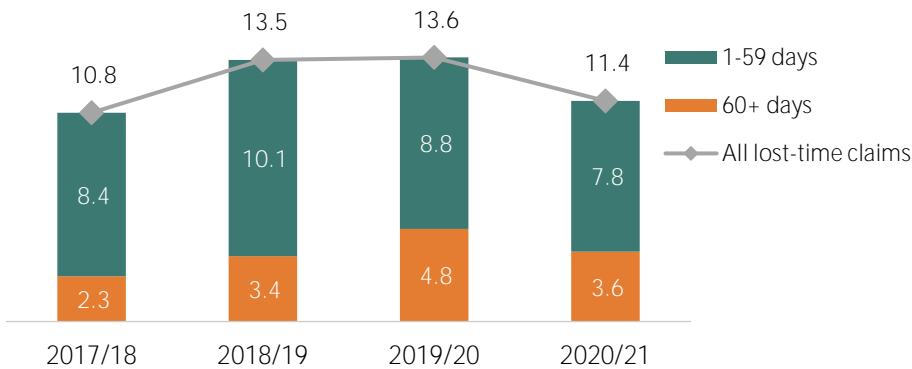
■ Lost-time claims

Lost-time claims averaged 367 claims per year between 2017/18 to 2020/21.

■ No lost-time claims

Claims with no time off work averaged 362 claims per year between 2017/18 to 2020/21.

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.



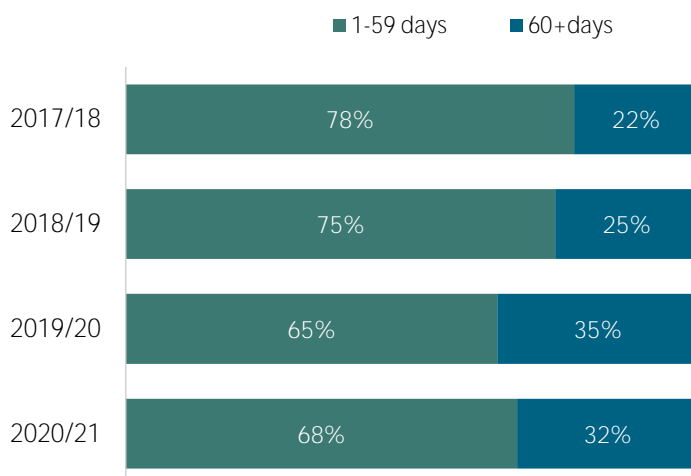
For claims lodged in 2020/21, the frequency rate for the Arts and recreation services industry was 11.4 lost-time claims per million hours worked. This is **higher** than the scheme average of 7.4.

Claim numbers number of claims lodged by days lost

DAYS LOST	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	4-year trend
0 days	441	409	331	266	▼
1 - 4 days	107	97	93	56	▼
5 - 19 days	131	117	82	89	▼
20 - 59 days	65	77	67	73	▲
60 - 119 days	37	32	50	37	■
120 - 179 days	13	14	23	16	▲
180+ days	34	51	58	48	▲
Total claims	828	797	704	585	▼

▲ Increasing ($\geq +5\%$) ■ Stable (within $\pm 5\%$) ▼ Decreasing ($\leq -5\%$)

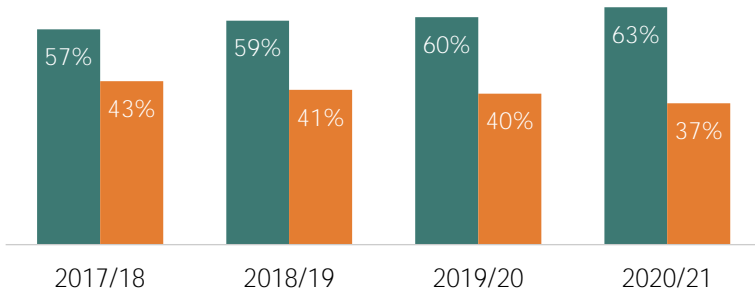
Lost-time claims proportions by days lost




Arts & recreation services accounted for 2% of total claims lodged in 2020/21 in the WA workers' compensation scheme.

Arts & recreation services

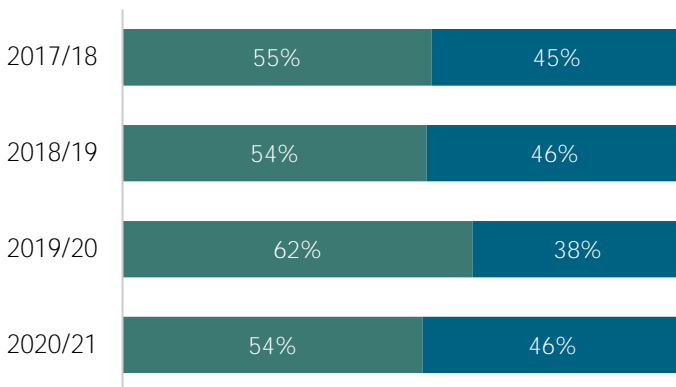
Total claim payments proportions by payment group





 **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.

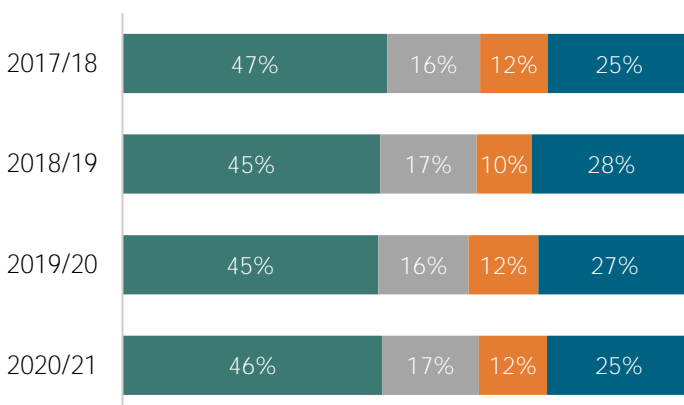
Direct compensation payments proportions by payment type



 **Income payments** as a proportion of direct compensation payments ranged from 54% to 62% to workers over four years.

 **Lump sums** accounted for 38% to 46% of direct compensation payments to workers over the last four years.

Service payments proportions by payment type



 **Medical & hospital**


 **Allied health**

 **Workplace rehabilitation**

 **Legal & miscellaneous**

Claim payments (\$million adjusted)

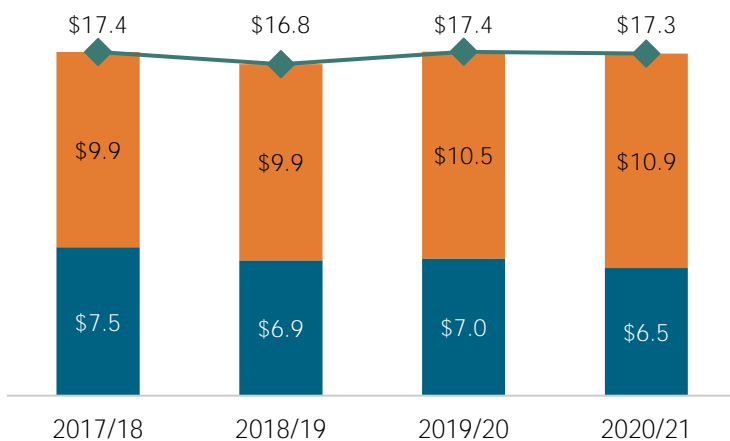
\$MILLION	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	4-year trend
DIRECT COMPENSATION					
Income payments	\$5.5	\$5.4	\$6.5	\$5.8	▲
Lump sums	\$4.4	\$4.5	\$3.9	\$5.1	▲
SERVICE PAYMENTS					
Medical & hospital	\$3.5	\$3.1	\$3.1	\$3.0	▼
Allied health*	\$1.2	\$1.2	\$1.1	\$1.1	▼
Workplace rehabilitation	\$0.9	\$0.7	\$0.9	\$0.8	▼
Legal & miscellaneous	\$1.9	\$1.9	\$1.9	\$1.6	▼
Total claim payments	\$17.4	\$16.8	\$17.4	\$17.3	■

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


▲ Increasing (≥+5%) ■ Stable (within +/-5%) ▼ Decreasing (≤-5%)

* Allied health includes 'other treatment services'.

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



 **Direct compensation** payments increased over four years to \$10.9 million in 2020/21.

 **Service payments** decreased from \$7.5 million in 2017/18 and stands at \$6.5 million in 2020/21.



Payments for claims in the Arts & recreation services industry in 2020/21 totalled **\$17.3 million**, accounting for **2%** of total scheme payments.

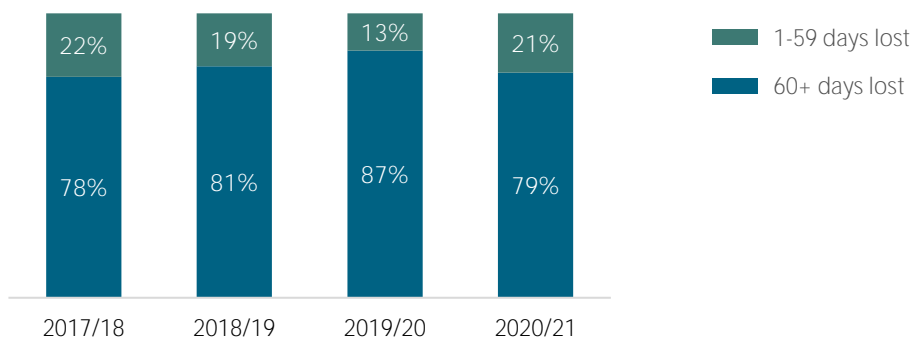
Claim costs* total claim costs by days lost

\$MILLION	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	4-year trend
1-59 days lost	\$2.7	\$2.9	\$2.3	\$3.2	▲
60+ days lost	\$9.5	\$12.8	\$15.1	\$12.3	▲
Total claims	\$12.3	\$15.8	\$17.3	\$15.5	▲

▲ Increasing ($\geq+5\%$) ■ Stable (within $\pm 5\%$) ▼ Decreasing ($\leq-5\%$)

* Due to the evolving nature of claims, data is subject to change particularly the most recent year.

Claim costs* proportion of claim costs by days lost



Claim costs* average claim costs by days lost

\$MILLION	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	4-year trend
1-59 days lost	\$9,017	\$10,108	\$9,409	\$14,802	▲
60+ days lost	\$113,415	\$132,203	\$114,992	\$121,517	▲
Total claims	\$31,677	\$40,632	\$46,491	\$48,589	▲

▲ Increasing ($\geq+5\%$) ■ Stable (within $\pm 5\%$) ▼ Decreasing ($\leq-5\%$)

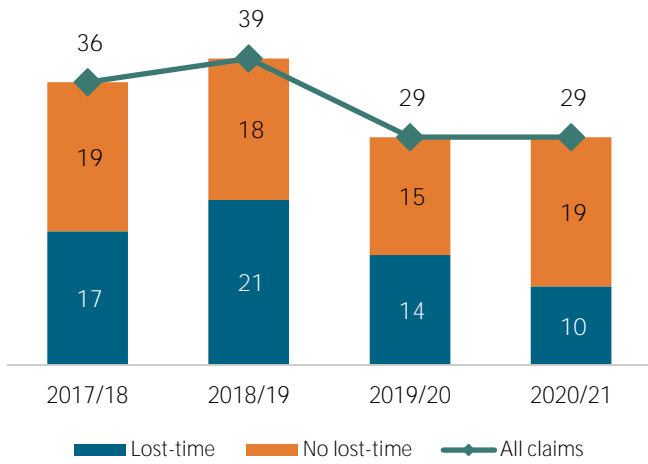


The average claim cost for Arts and recreation services was \$49,589 in 2020/21, compared with the scheme average of \$62,856.

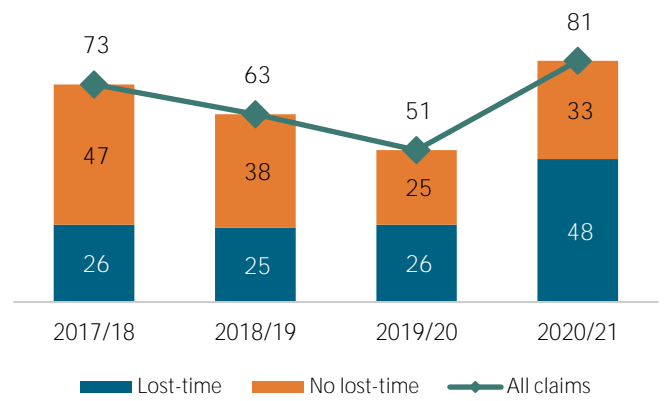
Arts & recreation services

Claim numbers by lost-time per industry subdivision

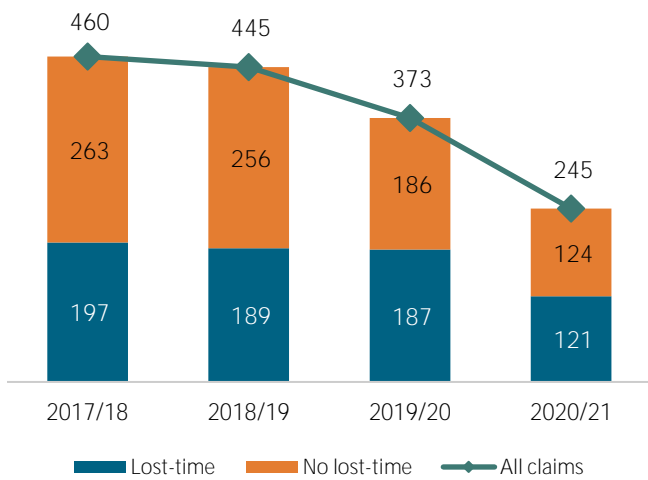
Creative and performing arts activities



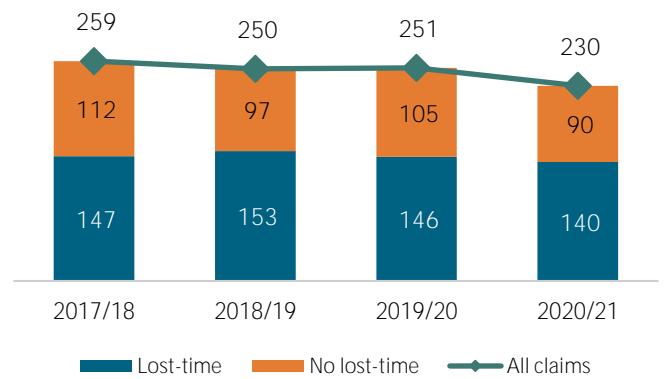
Gambling activities



Heritage activities



Sports and recreation activities



Lost-time claims and frequency rate by industry subdivision

SUBDIVISION	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Average* frequency rate
Creative and performing arts activities	17	21	14	10	8.0
1-59 days lost	15	16	10	5	5.9
60+ days lost	2	5	4	5	2.1
Gambling activities	26	25	26	48	6.0
1-59 days lost	14	21	10	31	3.6
60+ days lost	12	4	16	17	2.3
Heritage activities	197	189	187	121	26.3
1-59 days lost	169	156	135	90	20.8
60+ days lost	28	33	52	31	5.4
Sports and recreation activities	147	153	146	140	9.0
1-59 days lost	105	98	87	92	5.9
60+ days lost	42	55	59	48	3.1
Total claims	387	388	373	319	12.2

* The average frequency rate is over four years (2017/18 to 2020/21).



Frequency rate indicates the prevalence of workers' compensation claims by measuring the number of lost-time claims per million hours worked.

Work status rate lost-time claims

Return to work rate	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	4-year trend
at 1 month	71%	75%	74%	73%	■
at 3 months	82%	83%	83%	83%	■
at 6 months	87%	89%	90%	87%	■
at 12 months	100%	100%	100%	97%	■

▲ Increasing ($\geq +5\%$) ■ Stable (within $\pm 5\%$) ▼ Decreasing ($\leq -5\%$)



The return to work rate measures the proportion of claimants who returned to work at any capacity at key intervals from the date of claim lodgement.



For 2020/21, 97% of claimants in Arts & recreation services returned to work at 12 months after the claim was lodged, higher than the overall scheme (89%).

Lost-time claims by age group

AGE GROUP	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	4-year trend
15-19 years	20	9	19	18	▼
20-24 years	50	32	37	42	▼
25-34 years	75	87	71	62	▼
35-44 years	80	66	76	58	▼
45-54 years	85	116	87	66	▼
55-59 years	28	39	46	36	▲
60-64 years	33	29	22	19	▼
65+ years	16	10	15	18	▲
Total claims	387	388	373	319	▼

▲ Increasing (≥+5%) ■ Stable (within +/-5%) ▼ Decreasing (≤-5%)

Frequency rate by age group

AGE GROUP	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	4-year trend
15-19 years	8.3	4.2	14.1	11.4	▲
20-24 years	8.7	8.8	7.8	12.9	▲
25-34 years	9.8	13.4	13.3	11.5	▲
35-44 years	9.9	9.0	12.9	7.8	▼
45-54 years	14.1	21.0	13.5	10.3	▼
55-59 years	10.2	16.3	16.0	14.0	▲
60-64 years	16.1	53.2	73.4	17.6	▲
65+ years	13.5	15.0	35.4	65.0	▲
Total claims	10.8	13.5	13.6	11.4	▲

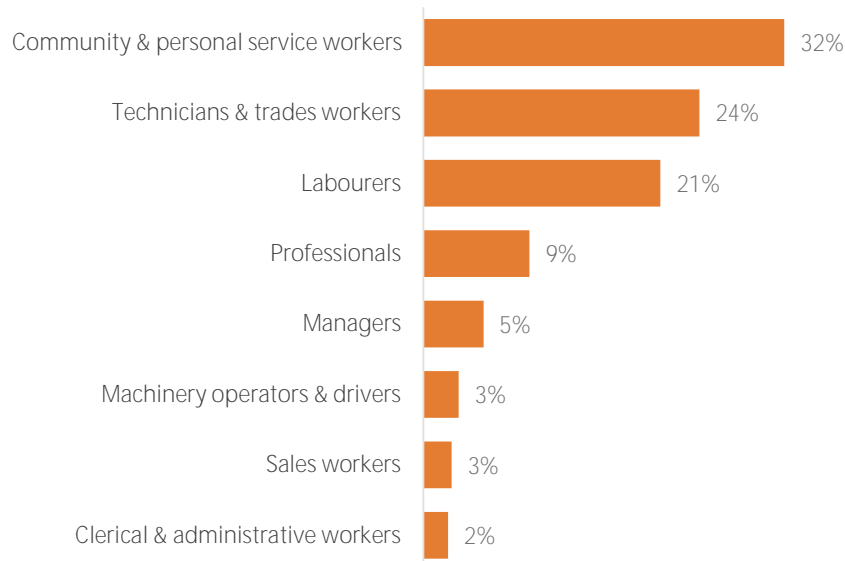
▲ Increasing (≥+5%) ■ Stable (within +/-5%) ▼ Decreasing (≤-5%)

Lost-time claims by occupation

OCCUPATION	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	4-year trend
Community & personal service workers	90	85	79	102	▲
Technicians & trades workers	96	87	106	78	▼
Labourers	136	142	109	67	▼
Professionals	29	31	31	30	■
Managers	17	16	15	17	■
Machinery operators & drivers	11	14	16	10	▼
Sales workers	<5	<5	<5	8	▲
Clerical & administrative workers	5	10	13	7	▲
Total claims	387	388	373	319	▼

▲ Increasing ($\geq +5\%$) ■ Stable (within $\pm 5\%$) ▼ Decreasing ($\leq -5\%$)

Lost-time claims proportions by occupation 2020/21



Lost-time claims by nature of injury/disease

NATURE	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	4-year trend
Traumatic joint/ligament & muscle/tendon injury	203	203	205	176	▼
Wounds, lacerations, amputations & internal organ damage	67	67	58	53	▼
Fractures	53	64	53	47	▼
Musculoskeletal & connective tissue diseases	15	9	11	13	▼
Intracranial injuries	10	10	11	12	▲
Other injuries	21	9	10	7	▼
Nervous system & sense organ diseases	<5	<5	<5	<5	▲
Digestive system diseases	<5	<5	<5	<5	▲
Burn	6	8	9	<5	▼
Other diseases	10	11	11	<5	■
Total claims	387	388	373	319	▼

▲ Increasing (≥+5%) ■ Stable (within +/-5%) ▼ Decreasing (≤-5%)



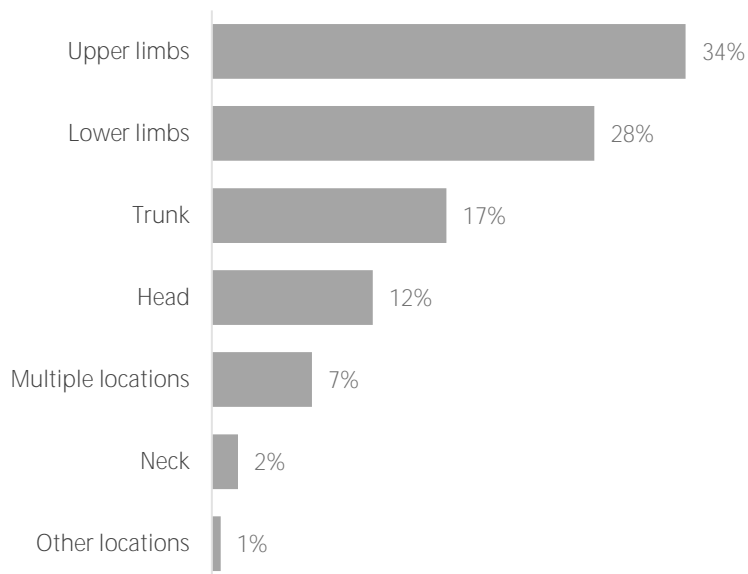
Sprains and strains (traumatic joint/ligament and muscle/tendon injury) continue to be the leading type of injury for claims lodged in the Arts & recreation services industry (55%), and shows the same pattern in the overall scheme (55%).

Lost-time claims by bodily location of injury/disease

LOCATION	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	4-year trend
Upper limbs	125	131	122	109	▼
Lower limbs	115	99	108	88	▼
Trunk	63	81	78	54	▼
Head	39	34	27	37	▼
Multiple locations	24	30	23	23	■
Neck	8	5	<5	6	▼
Other locations	13	8	11	<5	▼
Total claims	387	388	373	319	■

▲ Increasing ($\geq +5\%$) ■ Stable (within $\pm 5\%$) ▼ Decreasing ($\leq -5\%$)

Lost-time claims proportions by bodily location of injury/disease 2020/21



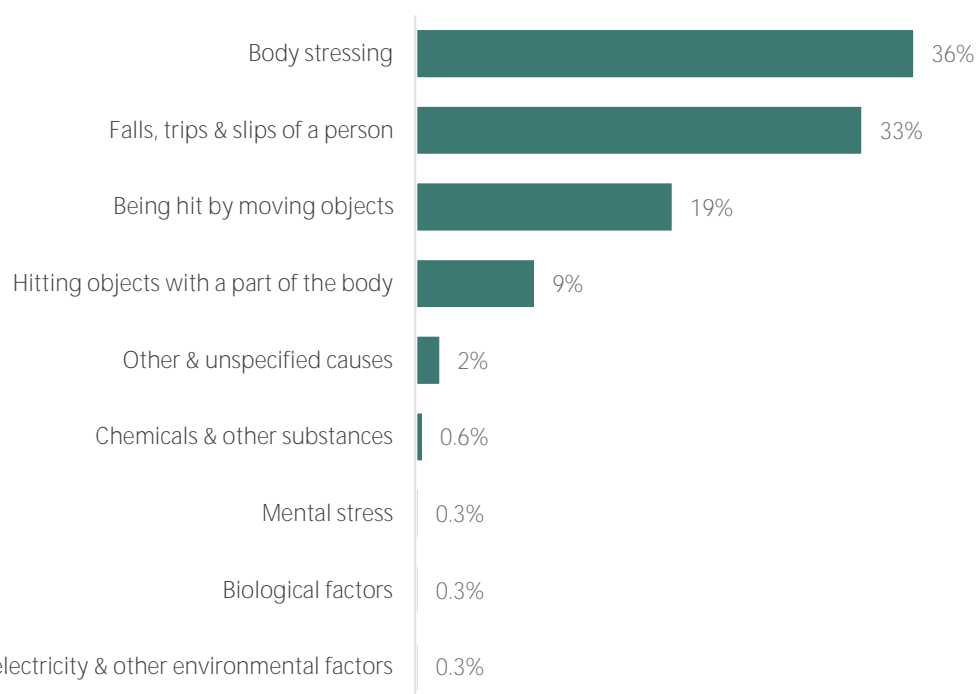
Upper and lower limb injuries accounted for 62% of total claims lodged in 2020/21.

Lost-time claims by mechanism of incident

MECHANISM	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	4-year trend
Body stressing	130	129	137	116	▲
Falls, trips & slips of a person	113	128	117	104	▲
Being hit by moving objects	82	70	66	60	▲
Hitting objects with a part of the body	27	29	21	28	▲
Other & unspecified causes	9	<5	5	6	■
Chemicals & other substances	15	10	10	<5	■
Mental stress	5	8	8	<5	■
Biological factors	<5	<5	<5	<5	■
Heat, electricity & other environmental factors	<5	9	7	<5	■
Total claims	387	388	373	319	▲

▲ Increasing ($\geq+5\%$) ■ Stable (within $\pm 5\%$) ▼ Decreasing ($\leq-5\%$)

Lost-time claims proportions by mechanism of incident 2020/21

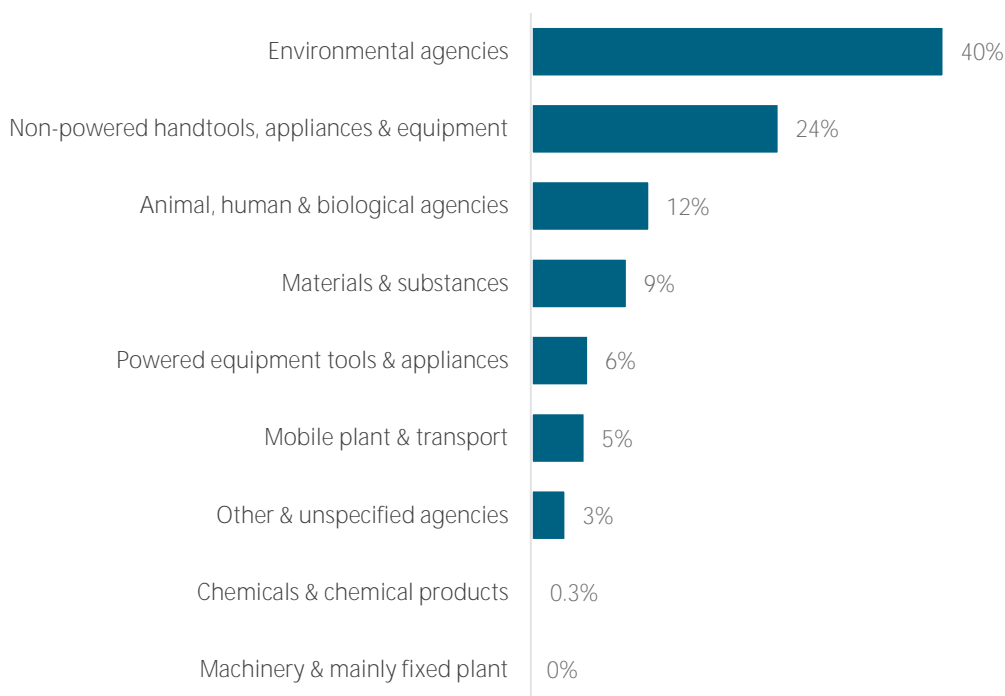


Lost-time claims by agency of injury/disease

AGENCY	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	4-year trend
Environmental agencies	139	145	133	128	▼
Non-powered handtools, appliances & equipment	71	75	73	77	▲
Animal, human & biological agencies	57	40	44	37	▼
Materials & substances	35	40	37	30	▼
Powered equipment tools & appliances	25	25	29	18	▼
Mobile plant & transport	35	32	28	17	▼
Other & unspecified agencies	14	15	22	11	▼
Chemicals & chemical products	5	6	<5	<5	▼
Machinery & mainly fixed plant	6	10	<5	0	▼
Total claims	387	388	373	319	▼

▲ Increasing ($\geq+5\%$) ■ Stable (within $\pm 5\%$) ▼ Decreasing ($\leq-5\%$)

Lost-time claims proportions by agency of injury/disease 2020/21



Glossary

TERM	DEFINITION / EXPLANATION OF TERM
Act	The <i>Workers' Compensation and Injury Management Act 1981</i> .
Age	Chronological age (in years) of the worker at the date of injury or disease.
Agency of injury or disease	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> (safeworkaustralia.gov.au).
Bodily location	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> (safeworkaustralia.gov.au).
Claimant	A person who lodges a claim in the WA workers' compensation scheme.
Claim costs	An estimate of costs for unfinalised claims, and total cost of finalised claims attributed to the year in which a claim was lodged. Due to the evolving nature of claims, data is subject to change particularly the most recent year. Claim costs are not adjusted for inflation.
Claims data	<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">▲ lost-time journey claims between home and work▲ asbestos-related diseases, including mesothelioma and pneumoconiosis, caused by asbestos exposure▲ duplicated or disallowed (by an insurer). <p>Due to the evolving nature of claims, data is subject to change particularly the most recent year.</p>

Glossary

TERM	DEFINITION / EXPLANATION OF TERM
Claim payments	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.
Days lost	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.
Direct compensation	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">▲ redemption payments made under Schedule 1▲ specific injury payments made under Schedule 2▲ fatal payments including funeral expenses▲ common law and other Acts payments.
Frequency rate	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.
Industry	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 (abs.gov.au).
Long duration claims	Workers' compensation claims for which the injury or disease results in an absence from work of at least 60 days or shifts.
Lost-time claims	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
Mechanism of incident	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> (safeworkaustralia.gov.au).
Nature of injury or disease	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> (safeworkaustralia.gov.au).
Occupation	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 (abs.gov.au).
Service payments	Service payments include: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. medical and hospital payments:<ul style="list-style-type: none">▲ medical practitioner and specialist payments (consultation and treatment expenses rendered by general practitioners and medical specialists)▲ hospital expenses (hospital accommodation and hospital treatment)2. allied health payments:<ul style="list-style-type: none">▲ 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)3. workplace rehabilitation payments:<ul style="list-style-type: none">▲ 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)4. legal and miscellaneous:<ul style="list-style-type: none">▲ 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)▲ miscellaneous (includes general items that do not fit in any other category, for example travelling, meals and lodgings, under clause 19 of Schedule 1).

Glossary



TERM	DEFINITION / EXPLANATION OF TERM
Worker	<p>As defined in Section 5 of the <i>Workers' Compensation and Injury Management Act 1981</i>, a worker is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) any person to whose service any industrial award or industrial agreement applies; andb) 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 and self-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.**