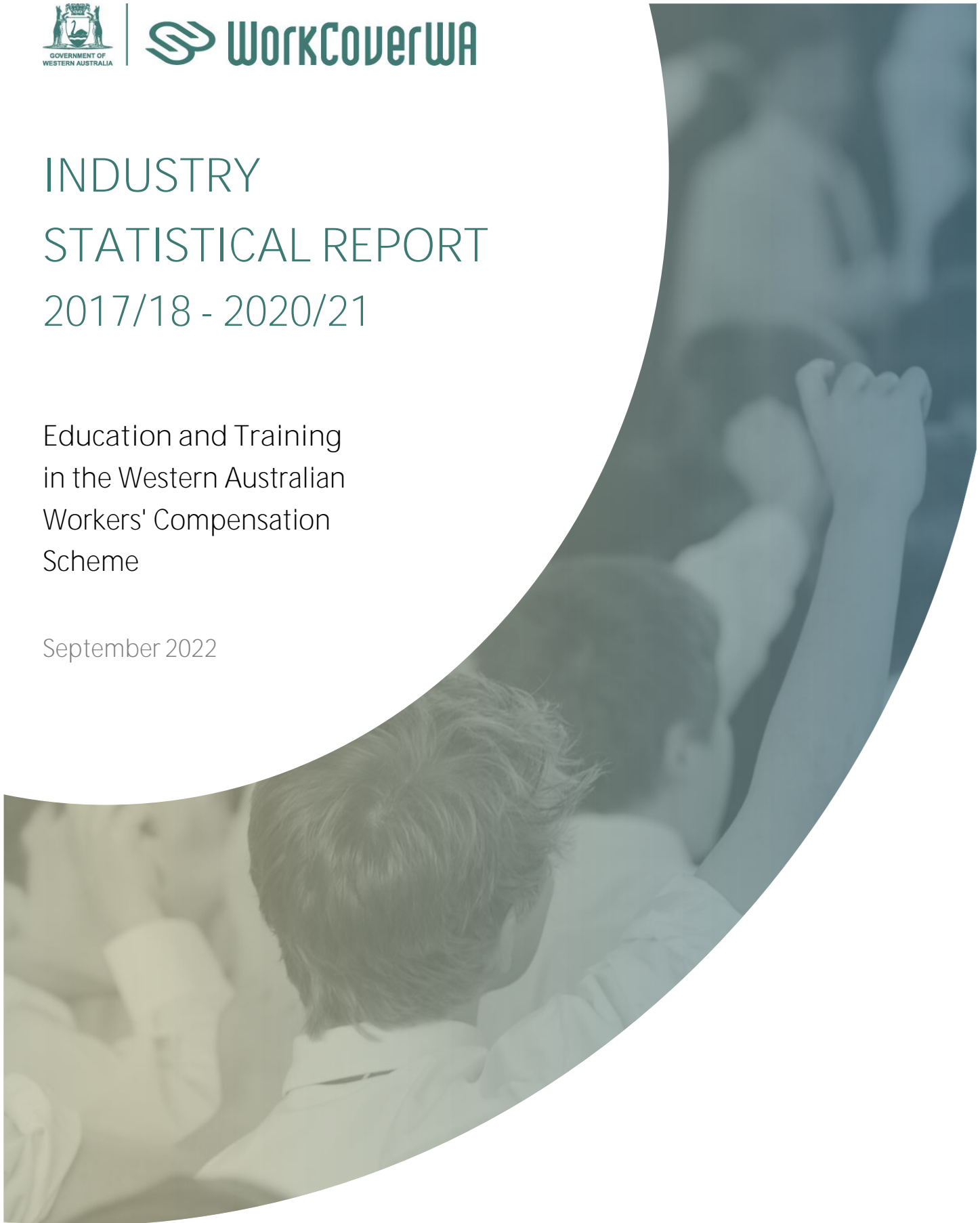




INDUSTRY STATISTICAL REPORT 2017/18 - 2020/21

Education and Training
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:
Education and training
2017/18 to 2020/21

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Education and training

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

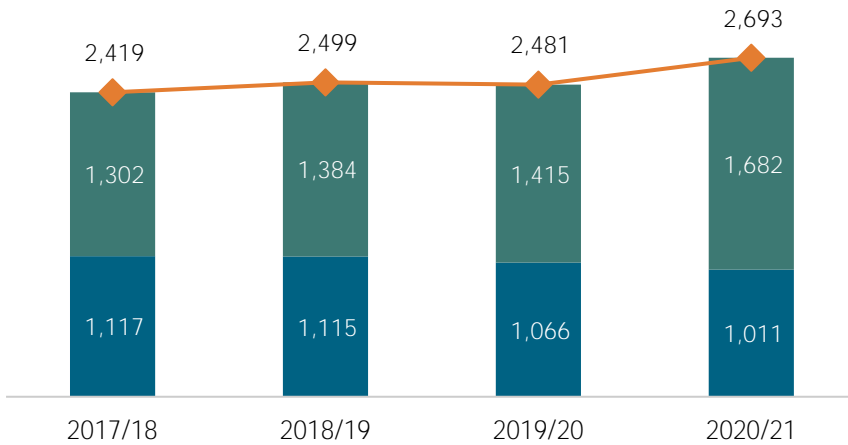
This industry covers businesses mainly engaged in the provision and support of education and training (except those engaged in training of animals) and includes preschool, tertiary, adult, community and other education.

Education and training at a glance 2020/21



Education and training

Claim numbers number of claims lodged by lost-time

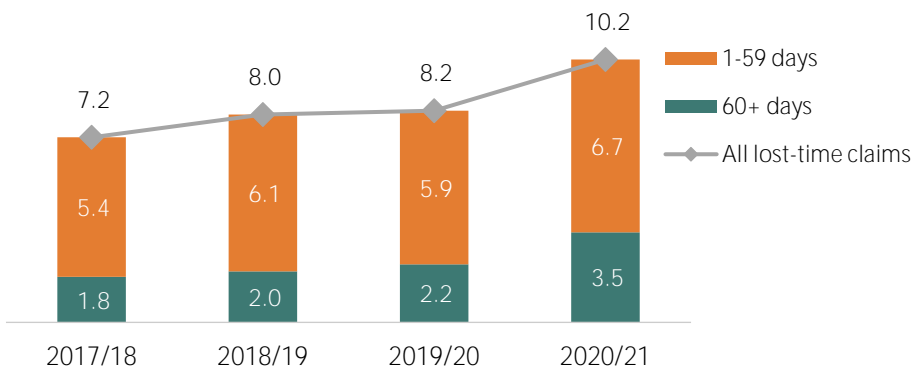


All claims
Total claims in the Education and training industry increased by 11% from 2017/18 to 2020/21.


Lost-time claims
Lost-time claims averaged 1,446 claims between 2017/18 to 2020/21.

No lost-time claims
Claims with no time off work decreased by 9% from 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.

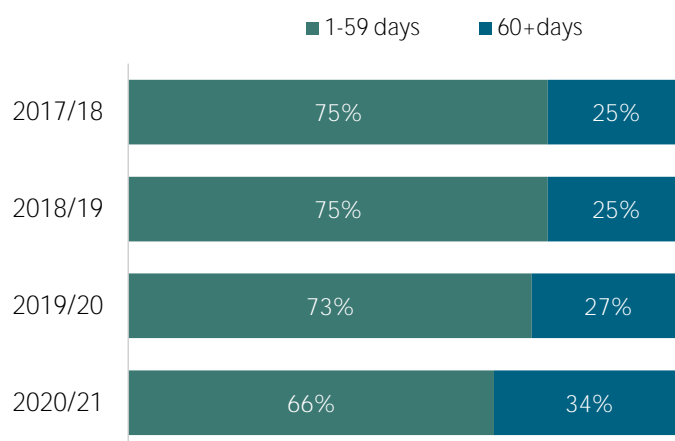
 **The frequency rate for the Education and training industry was 10.2 lost-time claims per million hours worked, compared to the scheme average of 7.4 for 2020/21.**

Claim numbers number of claims lodged by days lost

DAYS LOST	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	4-year trend
0 days	1,117	1,115	1,066	1,011	▼
1 - 4 days	476	484	474	501	▲
5 - 19 days	311	330	347	346	▲
20 - 59 days	195	230	206	259	▲
60 - 119 days	125	121	129	160	▲
120 - 179 days	56	56	65	131	▲
180+ days	139	163	194	285	▲
Total claims	2,419	2,499	2,481	2,693	▲

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

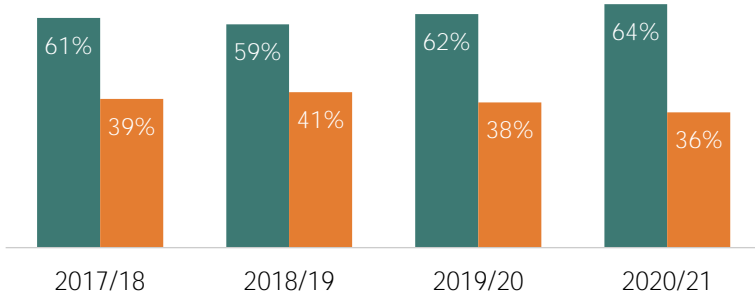
Lost-time claims proportions by days lost




Education and training accounts for 11% of total claims lodged in 2020/21 in the WA workers' compensation scheme.

Education and training

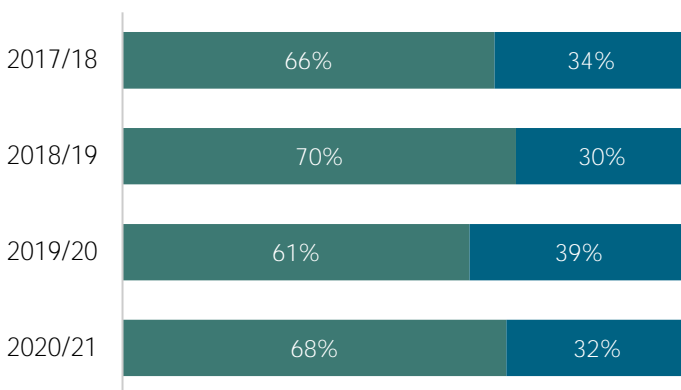
Total claim payments proportions by payment group





 **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.

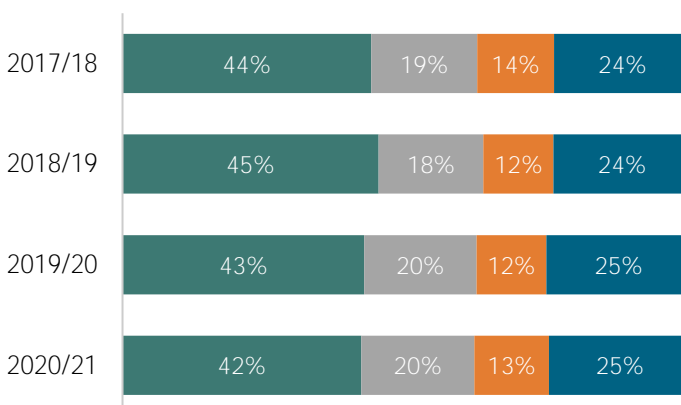
Direct compensation payments proportions by payment type



 **Income payments** accounted for almost two-thirds of direct compensation payments to workers over four years.

 **Lump sums** accounted for 30% to 39% 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**

Education and training

Claim payments (\$million adjusted)

\$MILLION	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	4 year trend
DIRECT COMPENSATION					
Income payments	\$20.3	\$22.7	\$22.4	\$29.4	▲
Lump sums	\$10.6	\$9.9	\$14.1	\$13.9	▲
SERVICE PAYMENTS					
Medical & hospital	\$8.8	\$10.2	\$9.6	\$10.1	▲
Allied health*	\$3.7	\$4.2	\$4.5	\$4.8	▲
Workplace rehabilitation	\$2.7	\$2.8	\$2.8	\$3.2	▲
Legal & miscellaneous	\$4.8	\$5.5	\$5.8	\$6.0	▲
Total claim payments	\$50.9	\$55.3	\$59.1	\$67.3	▲

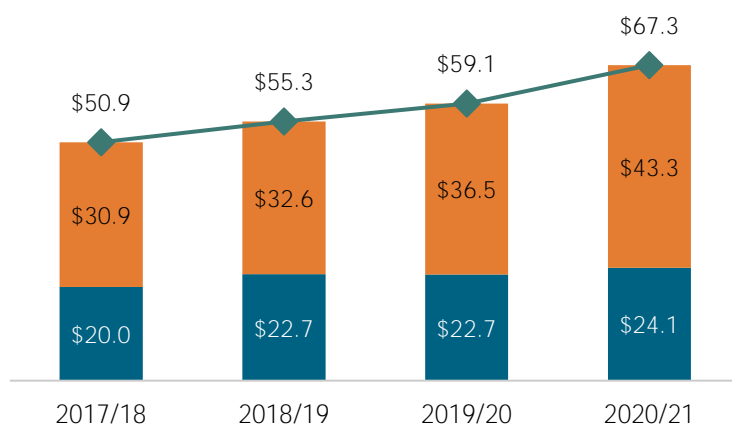
 Total claim payments are adjusted to allow meaningful comparisons over time.

Total claim payments increased by 32% from 2017/18 to 2020/21.


▲ 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 from \$30.9 million in 2017/18 to \$43.3 million in 2020/21.

 **Service payments** increased by \$4.1 million over the four year period.



Payments for claims in the Education and training industry in 2020/21 totalled \$67.3million, accounting for 7% of total scheme payments.

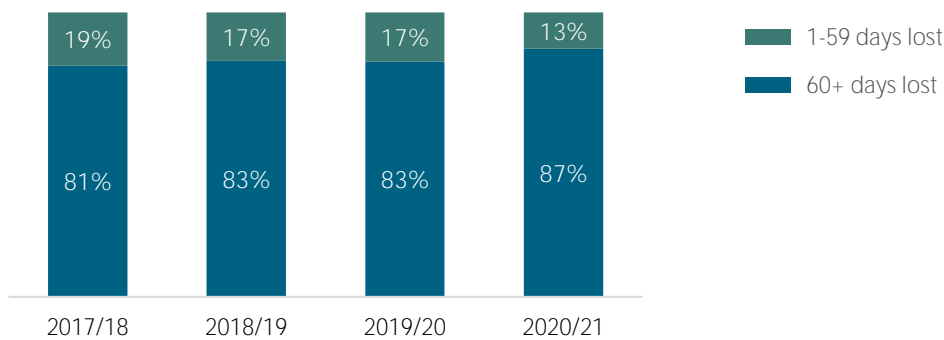
Claim costs* total claim costs by days lost

\$MILLION	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	4-year trend
1-59 days lost	\$9.5	\$10.0	\$10.3	\$9.3	■
60+ days lost	\$41.3	\$48.8	\$49.7	\$63.5	▲
Total claims	\$50.8	\$58.8	\$60.0	\$72.7	▲

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

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

Claim costs* proportions 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	\$9,707	\$9,625	\$10,064	\$8,388	▼
60+ days lost	\$129,068	\$143,430	\$127,982	\$110,165	▼
Total claims	\$39,043	\$42,496	\$42,398	\$43,242	■

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

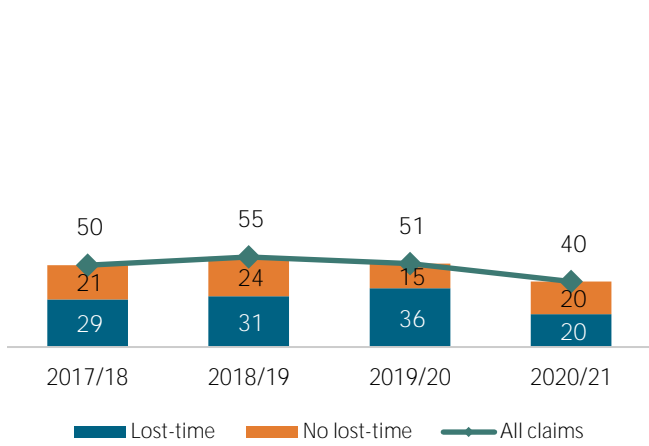


The average claim cost for Education and training was \$43,242 in 2020/21, compared with the scheme average of \$62,856.

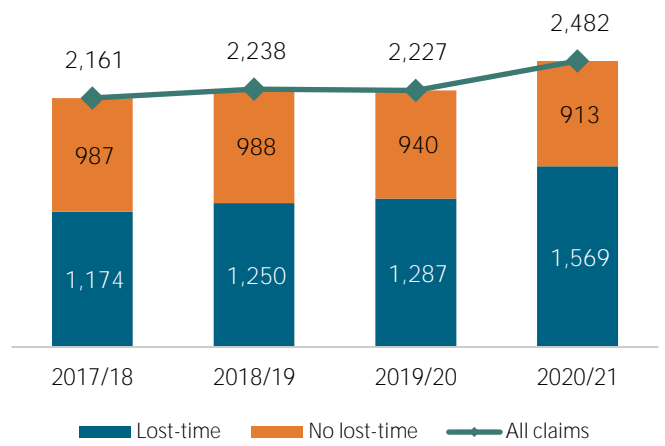
Education and training

Claim numbers by lost-time per industry subdivision

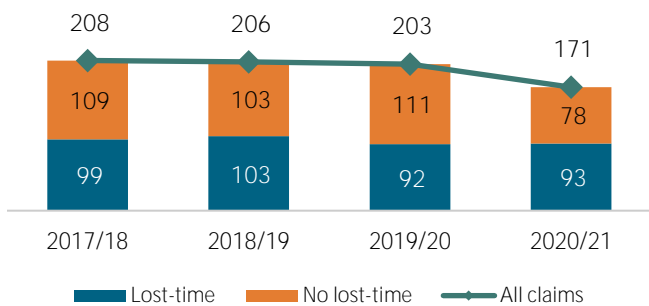
Adult, community and other education



Preschool and school education



Tertiary education



Lost-time claims and frequency rate by industry subdivision

SUBDIVISION	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Average* frequency rate
Adult, community and other education	29	31	36	20	1.1
1-59 days lost	19	21	24	11	0.7
60+ days lost	10	10	12	9	0.4
Preschool and school education	1,174	1,250	1,287	1,569	11.7
1-59 days lost	887	948	946	1,035	8.5
60+ days lost	287	302	341	534	3.3
Tertiary education	99	103	92	93	2.7
1-59 days lost	76	75	57	60	1.9
60+ days lost	23	28	35	33	0.8
Total claims	1,302	1,384	1,415	1,682	8.4

* 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	74%	75%	76%	74%	■
at 3 months	84%	83%	85%	85%	■
at 6 months	88%	87%	90%	90%	■
at 12 months	90%	89%	92%	92%	■

▲ 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, 92% of claimants in Education and training 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	7	8	7	<5	▼
20-24 years	42	43	43	52	▲
25-34 years	125	152	147	160	▲
35-44 years	236	275	254	304	▲
45-54 years	441	445	464	577	▲
55-59 years	221	218	236	293	▲
60-64 years	165	162	186	207	▲
65+ years	65	81	78	88	▲
Total claims	1,302	1,384	1,415	1,682	▲

▲ 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	5.0	5.8	13.1	0.5	▼
20-24 years	4.5	5.5	4.9	7.3	▲
25-34 years	3.6	4.5	4.0	4.8	▲
35-44 years	5.4	6.7	6.0	7.4	▲
45-54 years	9.4	9.1	8.9	12.2	▲
55-59 years	9.1	11.1	14.0	15.9	▲
60-64 years	11.7	10.6	15.7	17.8	▲
65+ years	8.7	22.0	20.7	17.4	▲
Total claims	7.2	8.0	8.2	10.2	▲

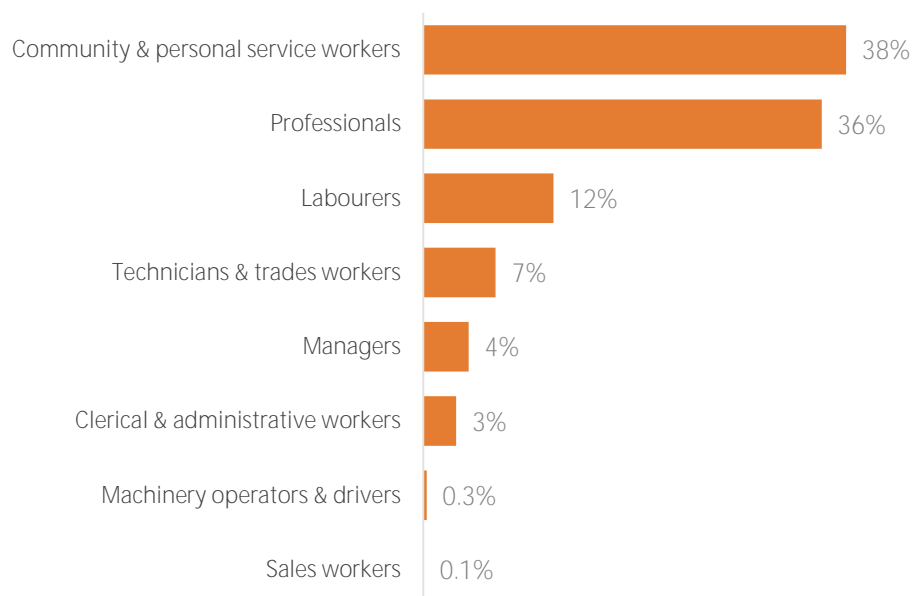
▲ Increasing (≥+5%) ■ Stable (within +/-5%) ▼ Decreasing (≤-5%)

Lost-time claims by occupation

OCCUPATION	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	4-year trend
Community & personal service workers	432	464	463	643	▲
Professionals	513	527	556	606	▲
Labourers	153	161	167	198	▲
Technicians & trades workers	98	102	102	110	▲
Managers	39	50	65	69	▲
Clerical & administrative workers	60	74	56	50	▼
Machinery operators & drivers	<5	<5	5	5	▲
Sales workers	<5	<5	<5	<5	▼
Total claims	1,302	1,384	1,415	1,682	▲

▲ 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	641	678	747	912	▲
Wounds, lacerations, amputations & internal organ damage	307	301	282	306	■
Fractures	140	161	162	199	▲
Mental diseases	80	94	80	108	▲
Intracranial injuries	35	43	37	49	▲
Musculoskeletal & connective tissue diseases	49	31	33	41	▼
Other injuries	14	22	27	24	▲
Nervous system & sense organ diseases	<5	10	16	15	▲
Burn	17	17	13	10	▼
Respiratory system diseases	5	9	5	6	▲
Other diseases	10	18	13	12	▲
Total claims	1,302	1,384	1,415	1,682	▲

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



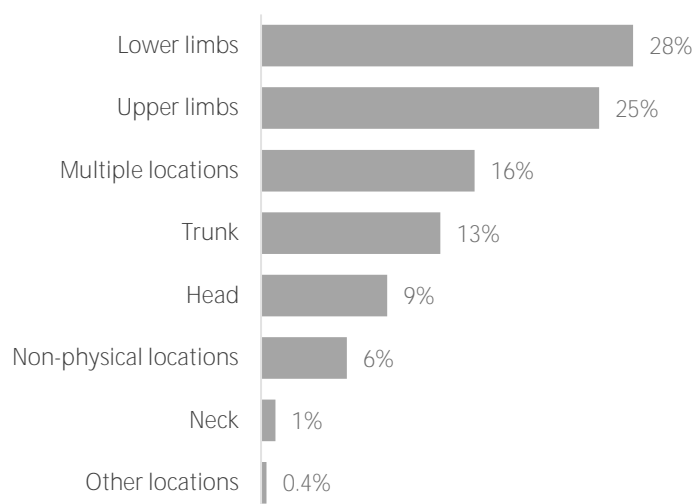
In 2020/21, Sprains and strains (traumatic joint/ligament and muscle/tendon injury) continue to be the **leading** type of injury for claims lodged in the Education and training industry (54%), on par with the overall scheme (55%).

Lost-time claims by bodily location of injury/disease

LOCATION	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	4-year trend
Lower limbs	365	332	384	469	▲
Upper limbs	353	378	368	426	▲
Multiple locations	174	202	223	269	▲
Trunk	193	201	205	226	▲
Head	109	124	127	159	▲
Non-physical locations	80	94	80	108	▲
Neck	18	41	17	18	■
Other locations	10	12	11	7	▼
Total claims	1,302	1,384	1,415	1,682	▲

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

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



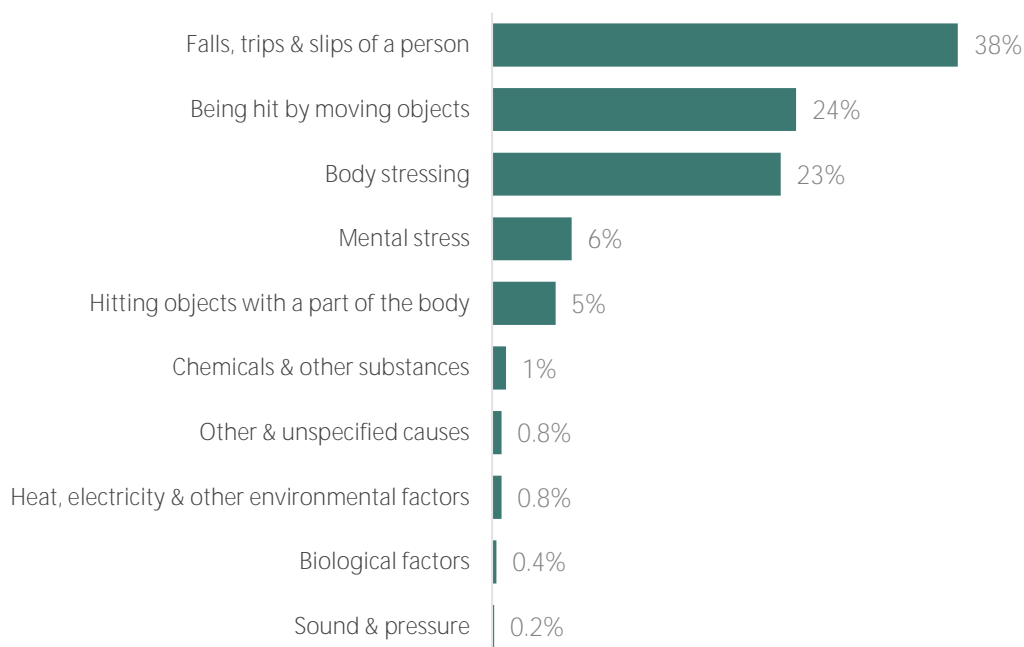
Upper and lower limb injuries accounted for 53% of total claims lodged in 2020/21.

Lost-time claims by mechanism of incident

MECHANISM	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	4-year trend
Falls, trips & slips of a person	459	462	542	631	▲
Being hit by moving objects	339	334	326	412	▲
Body stressing	319	358	350	391	▲
Mental stress	79	94	81	108	▲
Hitting objects with a part of the body	61	69	62	86	▲
Chemicals & other substances	13	16	17	19	▲
Other & unspecified causes	10	21	11	13	▲
Heat, electricity & other environmental factors	17	19	14	13	▼
Biological factors	<5	10	9	6	▲
Sound & pressure	<5	<5	<5	<5	▲
Total claims	1,302	1,384	1,415	1,682	▲

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

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

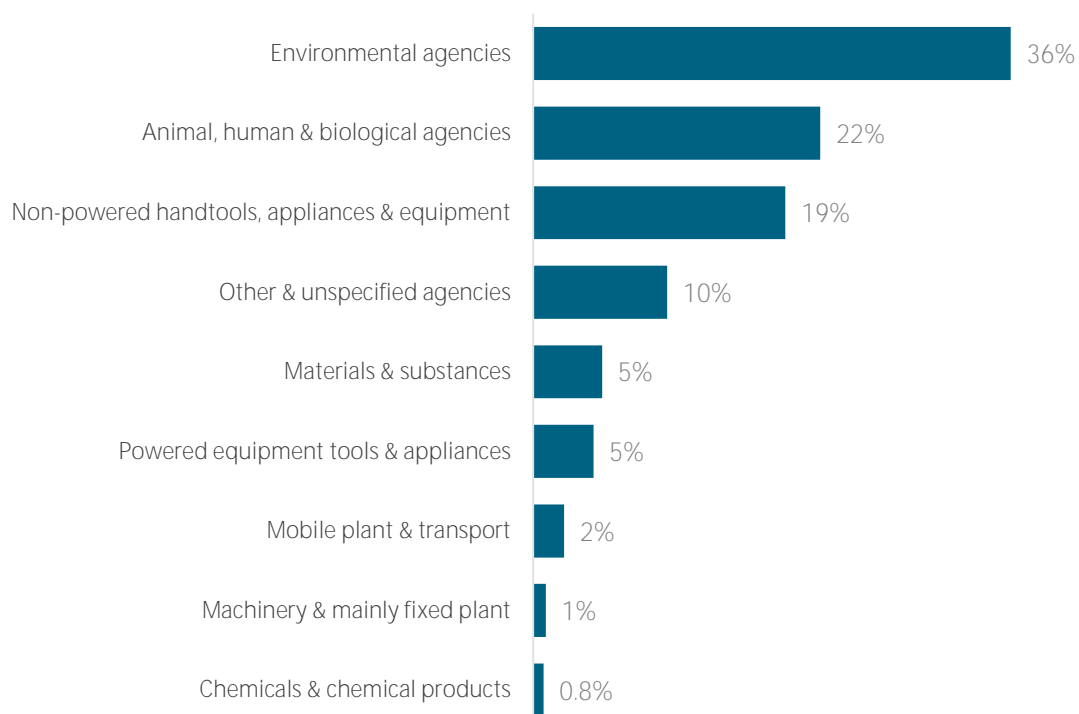


Lost-time claims by agency of injury/disease

AGENCY	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	4-year trend
Environmental agencies	465	471	549	602	▲
Animal, human & biological agencies	280	260	263	362	▲
Non-powered handtools, appliances & equipment	260	278	276	318	▲
Other & unspecified agencies	123	159	146	169	▲
Materials & substances	58	85	56	87	▲
Powered equipment tools & appliances	58	61	54	76	▲
Mobile plant & transport	30	42	39	39	▲
Machinery & mainly fixed plant	20	14	19	16	▼
Chemicals & chemical products	8	14	13	13	▲
Total claims	1,302	1,384	1,415	1,682	▲

▲ 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.**