**Biannual Report Data Analysis - Jan-Jun 2018**

**Accredited Contractors Data Report**

**January to June 2018**

**Reporting Period**



Contents

[1 Introduction 3](#_Toc524688621)

[2 Overview 3](#_Toc524688622)

[2.1 Number of Accreditations 3](#_Toc524688623)

[2.2 Number of Projects and Hours Worked 4](#_Toc524688624)

[3 Analysis/Findings 6](#_Toc524688625)

[3.1 Fatalities 6](#_Toc524688626)

[3.2 Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) 6](#_Toc524688627)

[3.3 Medically Treated Injury Frequency Rate (MTIFR) 8](#_Toc524688628)

[3.4 Total Recorded Injury Frequency Rate (TRIFR) 9](#_Toc524688629)

[3.5 LTIFR/MTIFR/TRIFR Summary 10](#_Toc524688630)

[3.6 Number of Notices Issued 12](#_Toc524688631)

[4 Incidents 13](#_Toc524688632)

[4.1 Nature of Injury 13](#_Toc524688633)

[4.2 Mechanism of Injury 15](#_Toc524688634)

[4.3 Location of Injury 17](#_Toc524688635)

[4.4 High-risk Construction Work 19](#_Toc524688636)

[4.5 Working Time Lost 22](#_Toc524688637)

[4.6 Age Breakdown 23](#_Toc524688638)

[4.7 Injured Worker’s Occupation 24](#_Toc524688639)

[4.8 Dangerous Occurrences 25](#_Toc524688640)

[4.9 Workers’ Compensation 26](#_Toc524688641)

[5 Awards and Recognition 27](#_Toc524688642)

[Glossary 28](#_Toc524688643)

# 1 Introduction

This report provides an overview of data collected from companies accredited under the Australian Government Work Health and Safety (WHS) Accreditation Scheme (the Scheme) for the period January to June 2018. Comparisons are also made with data collected from previous biannual periods to demonstrate trends over time where appropriate.

As a condition of accreditation, accredited contractors are required to submit WHS data reports twice a year, in addition to incident reports, Scheme project reports, and end of project reports.

Key terms and performance measures used throughout this report are defined in the Glossary commencing on page 27.

# 2 Overview

## 2.1 Number of Accreditations

The number of accreditations continues to grow, with 351 accreditations representing 438 companies[[1]](#footnote-1) submitting biannual reports for the January to June 2018 reporting period. The number of accredited companies has consistently increased since the Scheme commenced in 2005.

| Period | Number of Accreditations | Number of Accredited Companies | Number of newly Accredited Companies |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Jan to Jun 2013 | 252 | 282 | 22 |
| Jul to Dec 2013 | 273 | 306 | 26 |
| Jan to Jun 2014 | 287 | 333 | 32 |
| Jul to Dec 2014 | 305 | 349 | 38 |
| Jan to Jun 2015 | 317 | 371 | 20 |
| Jul to Dec 2015 | 331 | 390 | 26 |
| Jan to Jun 2016 | 336 | 396 | 10 |
| Jul to Dec 2016 | 340 | 413 | 22 |
| Jan to Jun 2017 | 347 | 427 | 18 |
| Jul to Dec 2017 | 347 | 433 | 20 |
| Jan to Jun 2018 | 351 | 438 | 12 |

Of the 351 accreditations, 216 (61.54 per cent) did not undertake Scheme projects during the reporting period, with 31 (8.83 per cent) undertaking no projects as the head contractor during the reporting period.

## 2.2 Number of Projects and Hours Worked

Since the commencement of the Scheme in 2005, the OFSC has been notified of 1,798 directly and indirectly funded contracts for building work, with a combined value of $109.32 billion that had been covered by the Scheme (which were active or completed as at 30 June 2018). Of the 1,798 notified contracts, 285 were active and 1,513 were completed at the end of this reporting period.

The data gathered for the reporting period includes non-Scheme projects valued at less than $4 million.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Period | Number of Accredited contractors reporting active Scheme projects | Number of active Scheme Projects | Number of Accredited contractors reporting non-Scheme projects | Number of non-Scheme projects where accredited contractor was the head contractor |
| Jan to Jun 2013 | 126 | 339 | 237 | 11,568 |
| Jul to Dec 2013 | 137 | 362 | 254 | 13,016 |
| Jan to Jun 2014 | 136 | 335 | 269 | 13,700 |
| Jul to Dec 2014 | 129 | 306 | 277 | 13,328 |
| Jan to Jun 2015 | 128 | 295 | 288 | 13,772 |
| Jul to Dec 2015 | 129 | 289 | 298 | 9,164 |
| Jan to Jun 2016 | 124 | 296 | 301 | 14,352 |
| Jul to Dec 2016 | 129 | 300 | 299 | 14,082 |
| Jan to Jun 2017 | 127 | 311 | 307 | 16,367 |
| Jul to Dec 2017 | 127 | 313 | 297 | 15,957 |
| Jan to Jun 2018 | 135 | 338 | 299 | 22,551 |

**Hours worked on Scheme projects**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Period | Scheme projects  Commercial  (million hours) | Scheme Projects  Civil  (million hours) | Scheme Projects  Residential  (million hours) | Total Scheme  Projects  (million hours) |
| Jan to Jun 2013 | 13.62 | 19.27 | 0.77 | 33.66 |
| Jul to Dec 2013 | 12.53 | 18.39 | 0.94 | 31.86 |
| Jan to Jun 2014 | 13.20 | 16.28 | 1.09 | 30.57 |
| Jul to Dec 2014 | 13.72 | 14.13 | 2.21 | 30.06 |
| Jan to Jun 2015 | 8.86 | 17.71 | 0.84 | 27.41 |
| Jul to Dec 2015 | 6.45 | 18.85 | 0.84 | 26.14 |
| Jan to Jun 2016 | 4.31 | 19.00 | 2.14 | 25.45 |
| Jul to Dec 2016 | 7.41 | 22.56 | 1.67 | 31.64 |
| Jan to Jun 2017 | 6.15 | 24.30 | 1.32 | 31.77 |
| Jul to Dec 2017 | 7.92 | 30.72 | 1.93 | 40.57 |
| Jan to Jun 2018 | 6.92 | 37.60 | 2.19 | 46.71 |

**Hours worked on non–Scheme projects**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Period | Non-Scheme projects  Commercial  (million hours) | Non-Scheme Projects  Civil  (million hours) | Non-Scheme Projects  Residential  (million hours) | Total Non-Scheme  Projects  (million hours) |
| Jan to Jun 2013 | 68.32 | 61.50 | 5.96 | 135.78 |
| Jul to Dec 2013 | 76.36 | 67.32 | 9.21 | 152.89 |
| Jan to Jun 2014 | 70.17 | 58.27 | 9.42 | 137.86 |
| Jul to Dec 2014 | 72.37 | 65.27 | 14.14 | 151.78 |
| Jan to Jun 2015 | 72.14 | 67.83 | 9.34 | 149.31 |
| Jul to Dec 2015 | 73.56 | 62.27 | 10.54 | 146.37 |
| Jan to Jun 2016 | 77.48 | 55.33 | 14.94 | 147.75 |
| Jul to Dec 2016 | 79.88 | 71.50 | 13.69 | 165.07 |
| Jan to Jun 2017 | 76.29 | 65.56 | 12.97 | 154.82 |
| Jul to Dec 2017 | 80.95 | 82.86 | 8.91 | 172.73 |
| Jan to Jun 2018 | 79.41 | 82.14 | 11.70 | 173.25 |

# 3 Analysis/Findings

## 3.1 Fatalities

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Period | Number of Fatalities on Scheme projects | Scheme project Fatalities frequency rate[[2]](#footnote-2) | Number of Fatalities on non-Scheme projects | Non-Scheme projects Fatalities frequency rate2 | Number of Fatalities all projects | All projects Fatalities frequency rate2 |
| Jan to Jun 2013 | 2 | 5.94 | 3 | 2.21 | 5 | 2.95 |
| Jul to Dec 2013 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.66 | 1 | 0.54 |
| Jan to Jun 2014 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| Jul to Dec 2014 | 0 | 0.00 | 2 | 1.32 | 2 | 1.10 |
| Jan to Jun 2015 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.67 | 1 | 0.57 |
| Jul to Dec 2015 | 0 | 0.00 | 2 | 1.37 | 2 | 1.16 |
| Jan to Jun 2016 | 1 | 3.96 | 1 | 0.68 | 2 | 1.16 |
| Jul to Dec 2016 | 0 | 0.00 | 2 | 1.21 | 2 | 1.02 |
| Jan to Jun 2017 | 2 | 6.29 | 2 | 1.29 | 4 | 2.14 |
| Jul to Dec 2017 | 2 | 4.93 | 1 | 0.58 | 3 | 1.41 |
| Jan to Jun 2018 | 0 | 0.00 | 3 | 1.73 | 3 | 1.36 |

## 3.2 Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR)

In response to industry feedback, the OFSC has amended the methodology for calculating the LTIFR to better align with industry’s standard calculation of the LTIFR as a frequency rate (see glossary for frequency rate formula). The biannual analysis report LTIFR is now calculated as a frequency rate for the Scheme instead of calculating individual accredited companies LTIFRs and reporting the average of accredited companies LTIFRs.

Both the Scheme and non-Scheme project LTIFRs for this period are lower than the average of the corresponding periods for the previous five years.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Period** | **Scheme project LTIFR** | **Non-Scheme projects LTIFR** |
| Jan to Jun 2013 | 2.11 | 2.48 |
| Jul to Dec 2013 | 2.79 | 2.55 |
| Jan to Jun 2014 | 1.83 | 2.67 |
| Jul to Dec 2014 | 2.59 | 2.22 |
| Jan to Jun 2015 | 2.30 | 2.08 |
| Jul to Dec 2015 | 1.57 | 2.03 |
| Jan to Jun 2016 | 1.81 | 2.05 |
| Jul to Dec 2016 | 1.04 | 1.86 |
| Jan to Jun 2017 | 1.51 | 2.19 |
| Jul to Dec 2017 | 1.13 | 1.93 |
| **Jan to Jun 2018** | **0.90** | **1.94** |
| Average Rate  Jan to Jun 2013-17 | 1.91 | 2.29 |

**LTIFR by construction type**

Out of all construction types, the highest LTIFR rate was recorded by commercial, non-Scheme projects. Out of all non-Scheme work carried out by accredited contractors, Commercial projects recorded the highest LTIFR (2.67), followed by Residential projects (2.38) and Civil projects (1.02).

For all Scheme work carried out by accredited contractors, Commercial projects recorded the highest LTIFR (2.31), followed by Civil projects (0.69) and Residential projects (0.00).

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Civil** | **Commercial** | **Residential** | **All** |
| Scheme LTIFR | 0.69 | 2.31 | 0.00 | 0.90 |
| Non-Scheme LTIFR | 1.02 | 2.67 | 2.38 | 1.94 |

## 3.3 Medically Treated Injury Frequency Rate (MTIFR)

In response to industry feedback, the OFSC has amended the methodology for calculating the MTIFR to better align with industry’s calculation of the MTIFR as a frequency rate (see glossary for frequency rate formula). The biannual analysis report MTIFR is now calculated as a frequency rate for the Scheme instead of calculating individual accredited companies MTIFRs and reporting the average of accredited companies MTIFRs.

Both the Scheme and non-Scheme project MTIFRs for this period are lower than the average of the corresponding periods for the previous five years.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Period** | **Scheme project MTIFR** | **Non-Scheme projects MTIFR** |
| Jan to Jun 2013 | 7.46 | 12.91 |
| Jul to Dec 2013 | 6.46 | 11.45 |
| Jan to Jun 2014 | 5.99 | 12.54 |
| Jul to Dec 2014 | 4.96 | 10.44 |
| Jan to Jun 2015 | 4.78 | 11.64 |
| Jul to Dec 2015 | 3.98 | 9.83 |
| Jan to Jun 2016 | 4.76 | 9.47 |
| Jul to Dec 2016 | 3.95 | 8.97 |
| Jan to Jun 2017 | 4.31 | 8.94 |
| Jul to Dec 2017 | 4.29 | 8.07 |
| **Jan to Jun 2018** | **4.13** | **8.10** |
| Average Rate  Jan to Jun 2013-17 | 5.46 | 11.10 |

**MTIFR by construction type**

Out of all construction types, the highest MTIFR rate was recorded by commercial, non-Scheme projects. Out of all non-Scheme work carried out by accredited contractors, Commercial projects recorded the highest MTIFR (11.33), followed by Residential projects (11.18) and Civil projects (3.87).

For all Scheme work carried out by accredited contractors, Commercial projects recorded the highest MTIFR (7.52), followed by Civil projects (3.75) and Residential projects (0.00).

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Civil** | **Commercial** | **Residential** | **All** |
| Scheme MTIFR | 3.75 | 7.52 | 0.00 | 4.13 |
| Non-Scheme MTIFR | 3.87 | 11.33 | 11.18 | 8.10 |

## 3.4 Total Recorded Injury Frequency Rate (TRIFR)

In response to industry feedback, the OFSC has amended the methodology for calculating the TRIFR to better align with industry’s standard calculation of the TRIFR as a frequency rate (see glossary for frequency rate formula). The biannual analysis report TRIFR is now calculated as a frequency rate for the Scheme instead of calculating individual accredited companies TRIFRs and reporting the average of accredited companies TRIFRs.

***Note: TRIFR does not include hours worked on projects less than $4 million, or fatalities on projects less than $4 million.***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Period** | **Scheme project TRIFR** | **Non-Scheme projects TRIFR** |
| Jan to Jun 2013 | 9.62 | 15.41 |
| Jul to Dec 2013 | 9.26 | 14.00 |
| Jan to Jun 2014 | 7.82 | 15.21 |
| Jul to Dec 2014 | 7.55 | 12.68 |
| Jan to Jun 2015 | 7.08 | 13.72 |
| Jul to Dec 2015 | 5.55 | 11.88 |
| Jan to Jun 2016 | 6.60 | 11.52 |
| Jul to Dec 2016 | 4.99 | 10.84 |
| Jan to Jun 2017 | 5.89 | 11.14 |
| Jul to Dec 2017 | 5.47 | 10.01 |
| **Jan to Jun 2018** | **5.03** | **10.06** |
| Average Rate  Jan to Jun 2013-17 | 7.40 | 13.40 |

**TRIFR by construction type**

Out of all construction types, the highest TRIFR rate was recorded by commercial, non-scheme projects. Out of all non-Scheme work carried out by accredited contractors, Commercial projects recorded the highest TRIFR (14.00), followed by Residential projects (13.56) and Civil projects (4.94).

For all Scheme work carried out by accredited contractors, Commercial projects recorded the highest TRIFR (9.83), followed by Civil projects (4.44) and Residential projects (0.00).

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Civil** | **Commercial** | **Residential** | **All** |
| Scheme TRIFR | 4.44 | 9.83 | 0.00 | 5.03 |
| Non-Scheme TRIFR | 4.94 | 14.00 | 13.56 | 10.06 |

## 3.5 LTIFR/MTIFR/TRIFR Summary

The graph below summarises the LTIFR figures across construction types and Scheme and non-Scheme projects. The non-Scheme LTIFR exceeds the Scheme LTIFR on all construction types.

The following graph summarises the MTIFR figures across construction types and Scheme and non‑Scheme projects. The non-Scheme MTIFR exceeds the Scheme MTIFR on all construction types.

The following graph summarises the TRIFR figures across construction types and Scheme and non-Scheme projects. The non-Scheme TRIFR exceeds the Scheme TRIFR on all construction types.

## 3.6 Number of Notices Issued

The Biannual Report records the outcomes of WorkCover assessments or court actions issued by the relevant WHS authority of the jurisdiction in which the project is being undertaken. Accredited contractors report the number of notices issued to them as the head contractor or subcontractor, and notices issued to their subcontractors working on site during the period. The types of notices are:

**Infringement**

WHS regulations may allow for infringement notices to be issued as an alternative to prosecution for an offence that is not indictable.

**Prohibition**

Prohibition notices are issued for any work that involves or will involve an immediate risk to the health, safety and welfare of any person.

**Improvement**

Issued if the WHS authority believes someone has contravened the Act or regulations of the jurisdiction, or that a contravention may continue to be repeated. An improvement notice may also include directions about how to remedy a breach.

**Other – (e.g. enforceable undertakings)**

A WHS related notice (other than an infringement, prohibition or improvement notice) issued by the relevant WHS authority in the jurisdiction in which the project is being undertaken.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Period | Infringement Notices | Prohibition Notices | Improvement Notices | Other Notices (e.g. enforceable undertakings) | Total Notices |
| Jan to Jun 2013 | 8 | 41 | 112 | 5 | 166 |
| Jul to Dec 2013 | 1 | 43 | 104 | 7 | 155 |
| Jan to Jun 2014 | 5 | 39 | 126 | 3 | 173 |
| Jul to Dec 2014 | 0 | 35 | 114 | 4 | 153 |
| Jan to Jun 2015 | 0 | 24 | 43 | 7 | 74 |
| Jul to Dec 2015 | 0 | 10 | 52 | 11 | 73 |
| Jan to Jun 2016 | 3 | 21 | 54 | 4 | 82 |
| Jul to Dec 2016 | 3 | 19 | 69 | 8 | 99 |
| Jan to Jun 2017 | 3 | 31 | 115 | 8 | 157 |
| Jul to Dec 2017 | 3 | 47 | 110 | 6 | 166 |
| Jan to Jun 2018 | 8 | 37 | 153 | 3 | 201 |

# 4 Incidents

Accredited contractors are required to provide incident reports for lost time injuries, medically treated injuries and notifiable dangerous occurrences that occur on Scheme projects, as well as lost time injuries that occur on non-Scheme projects valued at greater than $4 million. Incident reports for all fatalities—regardless of project value—must also be submitted.

## 4.1 Nature of Injury

*Wounds, lacerations, amputations and internal organ damage* injuries (42.77 per cent) have slightly increased when compared to the average of the corresponding periods for the previous five years and still remains the highest occurring category. *Traumatic joint/ligament and muscle/tendons* injuries account for 20.62 per cent of all reported incidents*.*

Since the January to June 2013 reporting period, *Wounds, lacerations, amputations and internal organ damage* injuries and *Traumatic joint/ligament and muscle/tendons* injuries have been the first and second most reported injury category respectively, and on average these two categories make up over 66 per cent of the total.

The *Other diseases and claims* category was included from the January to June 2016 reporting period to collect data pertaining to mental illnesses and all other injuries not previously captured.

**Nature of Injury**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Period | Injury A | Injury B | Injury C | Injury D | Injury E | Injury F | Injury G | Injury H | Injury I |
| Jan to Jun 2013 | 0.16% | 12.28% | 43.22% | 2.71% | 0.48% | 21.69% | 19.14% | 0.32% | - |
| Jul to Dec 2013 | 0.78% | 13.40% | 36.92% | 2.49% | 0.93% | 28.97% | 14.95% | 1.56% | - |
| Jan to Jun 2014 | 0.18% | 15.64% | 39.54% | 0.70% | 1.05% | 26.89% | 15.29% | 0.70% | - |
| Jul to Dec 2014 | 0.74% | 13.84% | 36.72% | 0.55% | 0.37% | 31.18% | 16.24% | 0.37% | - |
| Jan to Jun 2015 | 0.21% | 15.00% | 38.96% | 2.29% | 0.63% | 29.58% | 13.33% | 0.00% | - |
| Jul to Dec 2015 | 0.48% | 14.80% | 39.62% | 1.19% | 0.48% | 29.83% | 13.60% | 0.00% | - |
| Jan to Jun 2016 | 1.17% | 14.72% | 42.99% | 2.10% | 1.17% | 25.23% | 11.92% | 0.47% | 0.23% |
| Jul to Dec 2016 | 0.48% | 17.27% | 43.65% | 0.48% | 1.20% | 24.22% | 11.51% | 0.48% | 0.72% |
| Jan to Jun 2017 | 0.86% | 15.91% | 36.56% | 1.51% | 0.65% | 29.25% | 12.90% | 0.86% | 1.51% |
| Jul to Dec 2017 | 0.61% | 19.18% | 45.10% | 1.43% | 0.20% | 19.18% | 13.47% | 0.41% | 0.41% |
| Jan to Jun 2018 | 0.39% | 17.73% | 42.77% | 0.77% | 0.39% | 20.62% | 16.38% | 0.39% | 0.58% |

**Nature of Injury Categories**

Injury A. Intracranial injuries

Injury B. Fractures

Injury C. Wounds, lacerations, amputations and internal organ damage

Injury D. Burns

Injury E. Injury to nerves and spinal cord

Injury F. Traumatic joint/ligament and muscle/tendon injury

Injury G. Other injuries

Injury H. Diseases and conditions

Injury I. Other diseases and claims

## 4.2 Mechanism of Injury

The top four mechanisms of injury reported to the OFSC were *Being hit by moving objects* (31.21 per cent), *Hitting objects with part of the body* (25.05 per cent), *Falls, trips and slips of a person* (24.08 per cent), and *Body Stressing* (13.29 per cent). These mechanisms account for 93.64 per cent of all injuries reported during the period. These are the same four categories that were identified in the corresponding period in 2017.

**Mechanism of Injury**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Period | Mech. 0 | Mech. 1 | Mech. 2 | Mech. 3 | Mech. 4 | Mech. 5 | Mech. 6 | Mech. 7 | Mech. 8 | Mech. 9 |
| Jan to Jun 2013 | 15.31% | 24.40% | 31.74% | 1.12% | 17.38% | 4.15% | 2.71% | 0.32% | 0.16% | 2.71% |
| Jul to Dec 2013 | 19.00% | 19.78% | 28.97% | 0.62% | 22.90% | 2.65% | 2.02% | 0.62% | 0.00% | 3.43% |
| Jan to Jun 2014 | 23.20% | 25.31% | 26.36% | 0.18% | 18.45% | 1.41% | 0.88% | 0.88% | 0.00% | 3.34% |
| Jul to Dec 2014 | 26.94% | 18.82% | 30.26% | 0.18% | 16.61% | 1.66% | 2.21% | 0.92% | 0.00% | 2.40% |
| Jan to Jun 2015 | 25.36% | 22.45% | 28.07% | 0.21% | 16.01% | 2.49% | 1.46% | 1.04% | 0.42% | 2.49% |
| Jul to Dec 2015 | 27.45% | 23.63% | 25.78% | 0.00% | 15.75% | 1.67% | 2.15% | 0.24% | 0.24% | 3.10% |
| Jan to Jun 2016 | 24.88% | 23.72% | 29.53% | 0.23% | 14.42% | 2.79% | 1.40% | 0.70% | 0.47% | 1.86% |
| Jul to Dec 2016 | 26.37% | 24.47% | 28.74% | 0.24% | 15.20% | 0.24% | 1.66% | 0.48% | 0.00% | 2.61% |
| Jan to Jun 2017 | 24.52% | 22.83% | 28.96% | 0.63% | 16.49% | 1.48% | 2.11% | 0.21% | 0.21% | 2.54% |
| Jul to Dec 2017 | 25.64% | 25.25% | 29.78% | 0.79% | 12.82% | 1.18% | 1.18% | 0.20% | 0.00% | 3.16% |
| Jan to Jun 2018 | 24.08% | 25.05% | 31.21% | 1.16% | 13.29% | 1.54% | 1.54% | 0.19% | 0.00% | 1.93% |

**Mechanism of Injury Categories**

Mechanism 0. Falls, trips and slips of a person

Mechanism 1. Hitting objects with part of the body

Mechanism 2. Being hit by moving objects

Mechanism 3. Sound and pressure

Mechanism 4. Body stressing

Mechanism 5. Heat, electricity and other environmental factors

Mechanism 6. Chemical and other substances

Mechanism 7. Biological factors

Mechanism 8. Mental stress

Mechanism 9. Vehicle incidents and other

## 4.3 Location of Injury

Over 72 per cent of injuries reported were sustained to *upper limbs* (43.93 per cent) and *lower limbs*(28.32 per cent).

**Location of Injury**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Period | Loc. 1 | Loc. 2 | Loc. 3 | Loc. 4 | Loc. 5 | Loc. 6 | Loc. 7 | Loc. 8 | Loc. 9 |
| Jan to Jun 2013 | 12.12% | 1.12% | 14.83% | 36.84% | 28.71% | 2.55% | 0.32% | 0.64% | 2.87% |
| Jul to Dec 2013 | 10.44% | 1.25% | 13.86% | 40.65% | 28.19% | 3.58% | 0.47% | 0.31% | 1.25% |
| Jan to Jun 2014 | 8.44% | 2.64% | 15.11% | 38.84% | 30.58% | 1.76% | 0.88% | 0.18% | 1.58% |
| Jul to Dec 2014 | 8.49% | 2.03% | 16.61% | 38.56% | 29.52% | 1.66% | 0.92% | 0.00% | 2.21% |
| Jan to Jun 2015 | 8.73% | 1.87% | 13.51% | 40.75% | 30.98% | 2.29% | 0.00% | 0.62% | 1.25% |
| Jul to Dec 2015 | 9.79% | 1.67% | 14.56% | 41.29% | 28.64% | 3.10% | 0.24% | 0.24% | 0.48% |
| Jan to Jun 2016 | 8.60% | 1.63% | 15.12% | 41.40% | 29.30% | 1.63% | 0.23% | 0.47% | 1.63% |
| Jul to Dec 2016 | 6.18% | 1.90% | 11.64% | 41.09% | 33.97% | 2.61% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 2.84% |
| Jan to Jun 2017 | 6.13% | 1.48% | 13.74% | 40.38% | 31.71% | 2.33% | 1.06% | 0.42% | 2.75% |
| Jul to Dec 2017 | 9.86% | 1.38% | 12.62% | 41.03% | 31.36% | 2.76% | 0.20% | 0.00% | 0.79% |
| Jan to Jun 2018 | 8.67% | 1.73% | 12.52% | 43.93% | 28.32% | 2.50% | 0.00% | 0.39% | 1.93% |

**Location of Injury Categories**

Location 1. Head

Location 2. Neck

Location 3. Trunk

Location 4. Upper limbs

Location 5. Lower limbs

Location 6. Multiple locations

Location 7. Systemic location

Location 8. Non-physical location

Location 9. Unspecified locations

## 4.4 High-risk Construction Work\*

When submitting incident reports, accredited contractors are required to disclose – where applicable – what was the most significant high-risk construction work taking place at the time of the incident. Of the incident reports submitted, 35 per cent nominated high-risk construction work as having been undertaken at the time of the incident. The three most common categories of high-risk work taking place at the time of an incident were:

* construction work on construction sites where there is any movement of powered mobile plant (29.95 per cent);
* construction work on or adjacent to roadways or railways used by road or rail traffic (21.26 per cent); and
* construction work with risk of a person falling two metres or more (16.43 per cent)

\*See glossary for high-risk construction work details.

**High-risk Construction Work**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Period | Jan to Jun 2013 | Jul to Dec 2013 | Jan to Jun 2014 | Jul to Dec 2014 | Jan to Jun 2015 | Jul to Dec 2015 | Jan to Jun 2016 | Jul to Dec 2016 | Jan to Jun 2017 | Jul to Dec 2017 | Jan to Jun 2018 |
| Risk 1 | 11.63% | 13.68% | 17.90% | 16.95% | 15.65% | 20.00% | 26.04% | 25.68% | 28.65% | 23.12% | 16.43% |
| Risk 2 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 1.23% | 0.56% | 0.68% | 2.96% | 2.37% | 0.55% | 0.56% | 0.00% | 0.48% |
| Risk 3 | 2.33% | 3.16% | 3.70% | 3.95% | 2.04% | 2.96% | 5.92% | 3.28% | 3.37% | 4.62% | 2.90% |
| Risk 4 | 1.86% | 3.16% | 3.70% | 0.56% | 6.12% | 1.48% | 0.00% | 3.28% | 1.69% | 1.16% | 0.48% |
| Risk 5 | 2.33% | 2.11% | 5.56% | 9.04% | 6.12% | 5.93% | 4.14% | 0.55% | 3.37% | 1.16% | 2.42% |
| Risk 6 | 0.00% | 0.53% | 0.62% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.55% | 1.12% | 0.00% | 0.97% |
| Risk 7 | 3.26% | 3.68% | 1.85% | 2.26% | 0.68% | 2.22% | 4.14% | 4.92% | 0.56% | 3.47% | 2.42% |
| Risk 8 | 5.58% | 3.16% | 6.79% | 3.95% | 5.44% | 0.74% | 0.00% | 2.19% | 3.37% | 2.31% | 11.11% |
| Risk 9 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Risk 10 | 3.72% | 2.63% | 4.94% | 0.56% | 3.40% | 1.48% | 2.37% | 3.83% | 1.12% | 0.58% | 0.00% |
| Risk 11 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 1.36% | 0.74% | 0.00% | 0.55% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Risk 12 | 13.02% | 10.00% | 4.32% | 9.04% | 10.20% | 14.07% | 11.24% | 8.74% | 6.18% | 6.36% | 7.25% |
| Risk 13 | 0.47% | 0.53% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.68% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.55% | 0.56% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Risk 14 | 2.79% | 3.16% | 3.09% | 1.69% | 2.04% | 0.00% | 0.59% | 1.09% | 3.37% | 3.47% | 3.86% |
| Risk 15 | 18.14% | 15.79% | 11.11% | 13.56% | 12.24% | 5.93% | 12.43% | 13.66% | 15.73% | 12.14% | 21.26% |
| Risk 16 | 33.95% | 35.26% | 33.95% | 36.72% | 33.33% | 40.00% | 28.40% | 29.51% | 28.65% | 39.88% | 29.95% |
| Risk 17 | 0.47% | 0.53% | 0.00% | 0.56% | 0.00% | 0.74% | 0.59% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Risk 18 | 0.00% | 2.63% | 1.23% | 0.56% | 0.00% | 0.74% | 1.78% | 0.55% | 1.69% | 1.73% | 0.48% |
| Risk 19 | 0.47% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.55% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |

Since January 2013, the top high risk construction category has been 16 - *Construction work on construction-sites where there is any movement of powered mobile plant*. Although there has been some general fluctuation in the figures between the January-June and July-December reporting periods, Mobile Plant continues to be one of the main hazards reviewed at audit.

Historically, the second highest rated category has generally been 1 - *Construction work with risk of a person falling two metres or more*, however for this reporting period, 15 - *Construction work on or adjacent to roadways or railways used by road or rail traffic* is the second highest category. High risk incidents attributed to road and railway construction are proportionally the highest in the last five years, and 7 percentage points above the average for the January-June period.

\*See glossary for high-risk construction work details.

**Selected Top Five, High-risk Construction Hazards Over Time**

The graph above illustrates the top five construction hazards with noticeable movement since January 2013. In the period January-June 2018, there have been proportional increases in the number of incidents involving the construction of tunnels and road or railways, with declines in the proportion of incidents involving powered mobile plant and falls of two meters or more.

## 4.5 Working Time Lost

There has been no change in the most common length of working time lost since the OFSC began collecting this information in July to December 2011. B*etween one and three days* remains the highest ranking category.There is consistently a significant percentage difference between the first and second highest categories (average 18 percentage points). Over 80 per cent of workers who suffered a lost time injury returned to work in less than two weeks.

**Working Time Lost**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Period | A | B | C | D | E | F |
| Jan to Jun 2013 | 46.67% | 23.20% | 12.27% | 8.80% | 6.67% | 2.40% |
| Jul to Dec 2013 | 38.67% | 20.82% | 17.85% | 13.73% | 7.09% | 1.83% |
| Jan to Jun 2014 | 41.71% | 22.61% | 15.83% | 11.31% | 7.79% | 0.75% |
| Jul to Dec 2014 | 42.75% | 21.75% | 12.25% | 13.75% | 7.00% | 2.50% |
| Jan to Jun 2015 | 41.71% | 21.14% | 16.29% | 12.29% | 6.57% | 2.00% |
| Jul to Dec 2015 | 40.57% | 14.15% | 18.55% | 14.78% | 7.86% | 4.09% |
| Jan to Jun 2016 | 35.59% | 25.76% | 14.24% | 12.88% | 10.51% | 1.02% |
| Jul to Dec 2016 | 34.28% | 18.02% | 20.14% | 14.84% | 10.60% | 2.12% |
| Jan to Jun 2017 | 35.08% | 18.03% | 20.66% | 16.07% | 8.85% | 1.31% |
| Jul to Dec 2017 | 37.74% | 21.38% | 13.84% | 14.78% | 11.01% | 1.26% |
| Jan to Jun 2018 | 35.08% | 23.69% | 21.85% | 9.85% | 7.69% | 1.85% |

## 4.6 Age Breakdown

Over 73 per cent of injured workers were below the age of 45. The 25-34 age bracket continues to account for the highest number of reported incidents (33.72 per cent). There has been an increase (8.28 per cent) in the number of incidents reported for the 55-64 age bracket when compared to the average of the corresponding periods for the previous five years.

**Incident Age Breakdown**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Period | 15-24 | 25-34 | 35-44 | 45-54 | 55-64 | 65 & Over |
| Jan to Jun 2013 | 18.20% | 33.33% | 20.93% | 16.59% | 9.66% | 1.29% |
| Jul to Dec 2013 | 19.55% | 34.62% | 23.24% | 13.30% | 8.65% | 0.64% |
| Jan to Jun 2014 | 19.48% | 31.84% | 25.47% | 16.48% | 5.99% | 0.75% |
| Jul to Dec 2014 | 19.05% | 30.67% | 20.38% | 18.86% | 9.14% | 1.90% |
| Jan to Jun 2015 | 16.99% | 35.46% | 23.14% | 15.50% | 8.28% | 0.64% |
| Jul to Dec 2015 | 12.50% | 37.74% | 21.88% | 17.07% | 10.58% | 0.24% |
| Jan to Jun 2016 | 20.70% | 33.95% | 20.93% | 15.35% | 8.37% | 0.70% |
| Jul to Dec 2016 | 17.30% | 31.75% | 20.38% | 17.30% | 12.09% | 1.18% |
| Jan to Jun 2017 | 15.29% | 34.18% | 23.35% | 17.20% | 8.70% | 1.27% |
| Jul to Dec 2017 | 15.75% | 37.20% | 23.62% | 14.76% | 7.48% | 1.18% |
| Jan to Jun 2018 | 18.30% | 33.72% | 21.39% | 15.41% | 9.63% | 1.54% |

## 4.7 Injured Worker’s Occupation

Over 86 per cent of people injured in reports submitted to the OFSC were Labourers (48.75 per cent) or Tradesmen (37.76 per cent).

**Workers Occupation**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Period | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Jan to Jun 2013 | 42.58% | 47.69% | 1.91% | 0.48% | 1.91% | 0.00% | 5.42% |
| Jul to Dec 2013 | 37.85% | 49.84% | 2.34% | 0.93% | 2.18% | 0.31% | 6.54% |
| Jan to Jun 2014 | 41.65% | 47.28% | 1.05% | 1.05% | 2.11% | 0.53% | 6.33% |
| Jul to Dec 2014 | 40.59% | 48.89% | 1.48% | 1.29% | 1.48% | 0.18% | 6.09% |
| Jan to Jun 2015 | 47.40% | 42.62% | 0.83% | 1.66% | 1.87% | 0.00% | 5.61% |
| Jul to Dec 2015 | 38.19% | 54.18% | 1.43% | 1.91% | 1.91% | 0.24% | 2.15% |
| Jan to Jun 2016 | 42.09% | 49.30% | 2.33% | 0.93% | 0.47% | 0.47% | 4.42% |
| Jul to Dec 2016 | 40.38% | 41.33% | 3.09% | 2.14% | 3.33% | 0.24% | 9.50% |
| Jan to Jun 2017 | 42.28% | 48.63% | 1.48% | 1.06% | 3.17% | 0.00% | 3.38% |
| Jul to Dec 2017 | 37.87% | 51.28% | 1.18% | 2.17% | 2.37% | 0.00% | 5.13% |
| Jan to Jun 2018 | 48.75% | 37.76% | 1.54% | 2.31% | 1.93% | 0.00% | 7.71% |

## 4.8 Dangerous Occurrences

The OFSC encourages companies to accurately report Dangerous Occurrences both internally and to external bodies such as the OFSC. A Dangerous Occurrence (or ‘near miss’) can be as revealing of WHS system inadequacies as an incident that *does* result in an injury or fatality.

There were 63 Scheme Dangerous Occurrences reported to the OFSC in the January to June 2018 reporting period.

There was some further correlation between the circumstances of the Dangerous Occurrences reported to the OFSC and those of the incidents resulting in injury. The most common high-risk work nomination in the Dangerous Occurrence incident reports was also the most commonly nominated in the LTI/MTI/Fatality reports (*Construction work on construction-sites where there is any movement of powered mobile plant*).

Since Dangerous Occurrences data has been collected, the number of companies reporting Dangerous Occurrences for the January to June period has progressively decreased from 23 per cent to 16 per cent.

**Dangerous Occurrences**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Period | Dangerous Occurrences |
| Jan to Jun 2013 | 84 |
| Jul to Dec 2013 | 76 |
| Jan to Jun 2014 | 53 |
| Jul to Dec 2014 | 49 |
| Jan to Jun 2015 | 58 |
| Jul to Dec 2015 | 46 |
| Jan to Jun 2016 | 54 |
| Jul to Dec 2016 | 63 |
| Jan to Jun 2017 | 51 |
| Jul to Dec 2017 | 42 |
| Jan to Jun 2018 | 63 |

## 4.9 Workers’ Compensation

Accredited contractors continue to be well below the industry average for Workers Compensation Premium Rates in those jurisdictions where average rates are published.

**Accredited Contractors**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Period** | **Mean premium rate ACT %** | **Mean premium rate NSW %** | **Mean premium rate NT**  **%** | **Mean premium rate QLD %** | **Mean premium rate SA**  **%** | **Mean premium rate TAS %** | **Mean premium rate VIC %** | **Mean premium rate WA %** |
| Jan to Jun 2013 | 3.442 | 3.217 | 2.324 | 1.769 | 2.801 | 1.935 | 1.584 | 1.627 |
| Jul to Dec 2013 | 3.318 | 2.906 | 2.334 | 1.728 | 2.705 | 2.275 | 1.531 | 1.466 |
| Jan to Jun 2014 | 3.75 | 2.851 | 2.125 | 1.713 | 2.805 | 2.234 | 1.524 | 1.533 |
| Jul to Dec 2014 | 3.303 | 2.529 | 1.913 | 1.558 | 2.749 | 2.126 | 1.49 | 1.471 |
| Jan to Jun 2015 | 3.02 | 2.461 | 2.046 | 1.423 | 2.517 | 1.938 | 1.461 | 1.359 |
| Jul to Dec 2015 | 3.162 | 2.507 | 2.115 | 1.447 | 2.523 | 2.095 | 1.465 | 1.37 |
| Jan to Jun 2016 | 2.79 | 2.397 | 2.149 | 1.519 | 2.516 | 2.043 | 1.565 | 1.331 |
| Jul to Dec 2016 | 3.141 | 2.476 | 2.285 | 1.473 | 2.305 | 2.092 | 1.359 | 1.337 |
| Jan to Jun 2017 | 3.49 | 2.441 | 2.304 | 1.489 | 2.512 | 1.948 | 1.461 | 1.345 |
| Jul to Dec 2017 | 3.487 | 2.522 | 2.220 | 1.493 | 2.248 | 1.860 | 1.383 | 1.380 |
| Jan to Jun 2018 | 3.379 | 2.480 | 2.259 | 1.555 | 2.185 | 1.865 | 1.368 | 1.343 |

**Industry**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Period** | **Mean premium rate ACT %** | **Mean premium rate NSW %** | **Mean premium rate NT**  **%** | **Mean premium rate QLD %** | **Mean premium rate SA %** | **Mean premium rate TAS %** | **Mean premium rate VIC %** | **Mean premium rate WA %** |
| Non-residential construction September 2016[[3]](#footnote-3) | NA | NA | NA | 2.218 | 2.545 | 3.180 | 1.471 | 1.500 |

# 5 Awards and Recognition

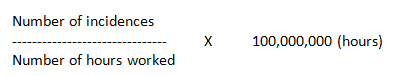
During this reporting period accredited contractors have been the recipients of a number of prestigious safety awards, including—but not limited to—the following:

* John Holland Pty Ltd won the 2018 ‘Safe Work Australia Good Design Award’ for the Dalrymple Bay Coal Terminal – Mobile Swing-Stage Gantry.
* Fulton Hogan Construction Pty Ltd won the 2018 Australian Asphalt Pavement Association Victorian State ‘Safety Initiative’ award.
* Hazell Bros Group Pty Ltd won the 2018 Cement Concrete and Aggregates Australia, Tasmania ‘Health and Safety Innovation’ award for the Forico Log Yard Concrete Placement Conveyor.
* Georgiou Group Pty Ltd won the 2018 Industrial Foundation for Accident Prevention ‘Platinum Safe way Achievement Award’ for Best Practice and Continuous Improvement of Health and Safety management.
* Decon Technologies Pty Ltd won the 2018 National Electrical and Communications Association Victorian ‘Work Health & Safety Management System (Company)’ Award for ‘Home Safe’.
* Monford Group Pty Ltd won the 2018 Industrial Foundation for Accident Prevention ‘Gold Safe Way Achievement Award’ for their Safety Management System.

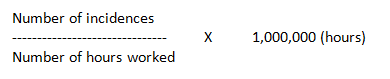
# Glossary

**Dangerous occurrence** - An incident where no person is injured, but could have been injured, resulting in Serious Personal Injury, Incapacity or Death. Also commonly called a “near miss”.

**Fatality Frequency Rate** – Fatality Frequency rates are calculated as follows:



**Frequency rate** - Frequency rates are calculated as follows:



**High-risk construction work hazards**

1. Construction work where there is a risk of a person falling two metres or more
2. Construction work on telecommunications towers
3. Construction work involving demolition
4. Construction work involving the disturbance or removal of asbestos
5. Construction work involving structural alterations that require temporary support to prevent collapse
6. Construction work involving a confined space
7. Construction work involving excavation to a depth greater than 1.5 metres
8. The construction of tunnels
9. Construction work involving the use of explosives
10. Construction work on or near pressurised gas distribution mains and consumer piping
11. Construction work on or near chemical, fuel or refrigerant lines
12. Construction work on or near energised electrical installations and services
13. Construction work in an area that may have a contaminated or flammable atmosphere
14. Tilt-up and precast concrete construction work
15. Construction work on or adjacent to roadways or railways used by road or rail traffic
16. Work on construction sites where there is any movement of powered mobile plant
17. Construction work in an area where there are artificial extremes of temperature
18. Construction work in, over or adjacent to water or other liquids where there is a risk of drowning
19. Construction work involving diving

**Incident** - An incident resulting in an injury that is required to be notified by the WHS legislative requirement for notifiable incidents in the jurisdiction in which the project is being undertaken.

**LTIFR (Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate)** - The number of occurrences of lost time injury that result in a permanent disability or time lost from work of one day shift or more in the period. The number of hours worked refers to the total number of hours worked by all workers in the period, including overtime and extra shifts.

**Mean (average)** - The mean is the sum of all the scores divided by the number of scores.

**Mechanism of incident classification**

Major Groups

0. Falls, trips and slips of a person

1. Hitting objects with a part of the body

2. Being hit by moving objects

3. Sound and pressure

4. Body stressing

5. Heat, electricity and other environmental factors

6. Chemicals and other substances

7. Biological factors

8. Mental stress

9. Vehicle incidents and other

**MTIFR (Medically Treated Injury Frequency Rate)** - The number of occurrences of treatment by, or under the order of, a qualified medical practitioner, or any injury that could be considered as being one that would normally be treated by a medical practitioner. The number of hours worked refers to the total number of hours worked by all workers in the period, including overtime and extra shifts.

**Nature of injury classification**

1. Intracranial injuries
2. Fractures
3. Wounds, lacerations, amputations and internal organ damage
4. Burns
5. Injury to nerves and spinal cord
6. Traumatic joint/ligament and muscle/tendon injury
7. Other injuries
8. Diseases and conditions

**Non-Scheme projects** – Projects where the accredited contractor is the head contractor, the value of building work is $4 million or more, and the project is not a Scheme project.

**Scheme projects** - Projects that are directly funded by the Australian Government with a value of $4 million or more, plus projects that are indirectly funded by the Australian Government where:

* the value of the Australian Government contribution to the project is at least $5 million and represents at least 50 per cent of the total construction project value; or
* the Australian Government contribution to a project is $10 million or more, irrespective of the proportion of Australian Government funding.

**TRIFR (Total Recorded Injury Frequency Rate)** – The total number of Medically Treated Injuries, Lost Time Injuries and Fatalities in the defined period divided by the number of hours worked in the period, multiplied by one million.

1. Accreditations can be granted to either an individual company or multiple companies as part of a joint accreditation. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. See glossary for frequency rate formulas [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Source: Safe Work Australia publication Comparison of Workers’ Compensation Arrangements in Australia and New Zealand December 2017, Table 7.6 Selected Industry Premium Rates as at 30 September 2016, pages 223‑225. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)