Australian Government
Department of Employment
Office of the Federal Safety Commissioner

Biannual Report Data Analysis July to December 2014

Analysis of Biannual Data from Accredited Contractors

July to December 2014 Reporting Period

Contents

1 Introduction

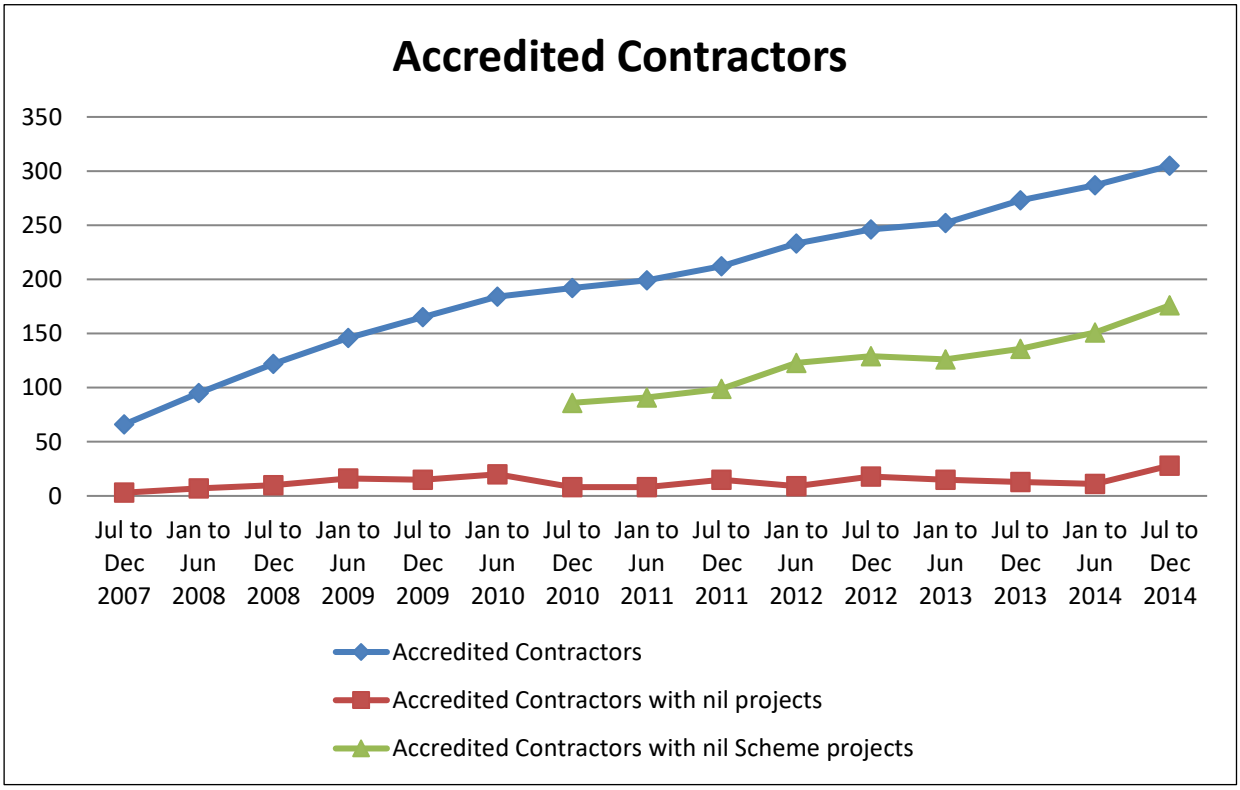
This report is produced by the Office of the Federal Safety Commissioner (OFSC). The report provides an overview and analysis of data collected from companies accredited under the Australian Government Building and Construction WHS Accreditation Scheme (the Scheme) for the period July to December 2014. Comparisons are also made with data collected from previous biannual periods where appropriate.

Under their conditions of accreditation accredited companies are required to submit biannual reports twice a year, in addition to incident reports, Scheme project reports and end of project reports. The data used in this report has been collected from a combination of biannual, incident, and Scheme project reports.

2 Overview

2.1 Number of Accredited contractors

The number of accredited contractors continues to grow, with 305[1] contractors submitting biannual reports for the July to December 2014 reporting period. This is a 6.27 per cent increase on the previous period. Of the 305 accredited contractors, 176 (57.70%) did not undertake Scheme projects during the period, with 28 (9.18%) undertaking no projects during the period whatsoever.



[1] 305 accreditations representing 349 companies.

2.2 Applications

The OFSC received 79 applications for accreditation and reaccreditation during the July to December 2014 reporting period, which is a slight decrease compared to the previous corresponding period (80 total for July to December 2013). Of these 79 applications, 46 were first time applications, and 33 were applications for reaccreditation.

33 contractors gained accreditation for the first time during the period, while 35 contractors achieved reaccreditation.

Period	Applications for First Accreditation	Applications for Reaccreditation	Total Applications
2006	24	0	24
Jan to Jun 2007	61	0	61
Jul to Dec 2007	50	0	50
Jan to Jun 2008	35	0	35
Jul to Dec 2008	41	0	41
Jan to Jun 2009	58	0	58
Jul to Dec 2009	48	17	65
Jan to Jun 2010	29	34	63
July to Dec 2010	39	30	69
Jan to Jun 2011	34	19	53
Jul to Dec 2011	38	26	64
Jan to Jun 2012	33	19	52
Jul to Dec 2012	27	37	64
Jan to Jun 2013	41	36	77
Jul to Dec 2013	48	32	80
Jan to Jun 2014	45	36	81
Jul to Dec 2014	46	33	79
Total	697	319	1016

2.3 Number of Projects

The OFSC has been notified of a total of 1263 directly and indirectly funded contracts for building work with a combined value of $64.36 billion that had been covered by the Scheme (as at 31 December 2014). Of the 1263 notified contracts, 306 were active and 957 were completed at the end of this reporting period.

The data gathered for this current reporting period includes non-Scheme projects valued at less than $3 million. The data prior to the July 2010 reporting period only includes projects with a value of $3 million or more.

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
Jul to Dec 2007	25	42	58	1,019
Jan to Jun 2008	32	71	85	1,212
Jul to Dec 2008	44	103	107	1,416
Jan to Jun 2009	61	128	124	1,730
Jul to Dec 2009	75	183	145	2,170
Jan to Jun 2010	94	249	153	2,255
Jul to Dec 2010	102	293	177	6,943
Jan to Jun 2011	108	329	185	7,861
Jul to Dec 2011	113	343	197	11,081
Jan to Jun 2012	110	357	218	8,824
Jul to Dec 2012	117	347	228	7,235
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

Period	Scheme projects (million hours)	Non-Scheme projects any value (million hours)	All projects (million hours)
Jul to Dec 2010	41.97	147.44	189.40
Jan to Jun 2011	26.29	135.95	162.24
Jul to Dec 2011	31.92	135.29	167.20
Jan to Jun 2012	29.94	139.57	169.51
Jul to Dec 2012	43.80	131.05	174.85
Jan to Jun 2013	33.66	135.78	169.45
Jul to Dec 2013	31.86	152.89	184.75
Jan to Jun 2014	30.57	137.86	168.44
Jul to Dec 2014	30.06	151.78	181.84

3 Analysis/Findings

3.1 Fatalities

There were no fatalities on Scheme projects in the July to December 2014 period, with the Scheme project fatalities frequency rate remaining the same as the previous corresponding period in 2013 which also recorded no fatalities on Scheme projects. Two fatalities were reported on non-Scheme projects during the period, representing a 100 per cent increase on the corresponding period in 2013 which saw one non-Scheme fatality. The non-Scheme project fatalities frequency rate (1.32) has also increased significantly from the July to December 2013 period (0.66).

These figures do not include deaths from heart attacks or other natural causes. The fatality frequency rate for non-Scheme projects includes hours worked on projects valued at less than $3 million, while the Scheme fatality frequency rate does not (there are no Scheme projects valued under $3 million). The result is a relative inflation of the fatality frequency rate on Scheme projects when compared to the rate on non-Scheme projects.

Period	Number of Fatalities on Scheme projects	Scheme project Fatalities frequency rate	Number of Fatalities on non-Scheme projects	Non-Scheme projects Fatalities frequency rate	Number of Fatalities all projects	All projects Fatalities frequency rate
Jul to Dec 2007	1	NA	0	NA	1	NA
Jan to Jun 2008	0	NA	6	NA	6	NA
Jul to Dec 2008	0	NA	4	NA	4	NA
Jan to Jun 2009	1	NA	4	NA	5	NA
Jul to Dec 2009	0	0.00	1	1.07	1	0.92
Jan to Jun 2010	1	4.36	0	0.00	1	0.66
Jul to Dec 2010	2	4.77	2	1.35	4	2.39
Jan to Jun 2011	0	0.00	1	0.70	1	0.60
Jul to Dec 2011	3	9.40	3	2.22	6	3.59
Jan to Jun 2012	0	0.00	6	4.85	6	3.90
Jul to Dec 2012	2	4.57	3	2.29	5	2.86
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

3.2 Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR)

The Scheme mean LTIFR for the July to December 2014 period (4.61) decreased from the corresponding period in 2013 by 48.09 per cent, while the winsorised mean decreased by 34.86 per cent from 3.93 to 2.56. The non-Scheme project mean LTIFR for the period (5.47) decreased by 28.87 per cent when compared to the July to December 2013 period, with the winsorised mean LTIFR (2.78) decreasing by 11.18 per cent from the corresponding period in 2013.

Period	Scheme project median	Scheme project Arithmetic mean	Scheme project Winsorised mean	Non-Scheme project median	Non-Scheme project Arithmetic mean	Non-Scheme Project Winsorised mean
Jul to Dec 2007	0.00	6.94	4.04	4.65	10.06	7.52
Jan to Jun 2008	0.00	9.24	8.72	4.95	10.41	9.05
Jul to Dec 2008	0.00	7.44	6.21	4.65	12.22	7.36
Jan to Jun 2009	0.00	12.86	10.35	3.50	11.54	6.10
Jul to Dec 2009	0.00	9.36	7.68	3.00	11.61	8.28
Jan to Jun 2010	0.00	21.99	3.21	3.73	11.34	8.61
Jul to Dec 2010	0.00	5.54	3.43	0.00	13.83	4.76
Jan to Jun 2011	0.00	10.17	3.98	0.00	8.97	3.97
Jul to Dec 2011	0.00	20.60	6.82	0.60	8.01	5.45
Jan to Jun 2012	0.00	4.14	2.04	0.00	7.38	4.30
Jul to Dec 2012	0.00	13.54	1.88	0.00	6.15	2.71
Jan to Jun 2013	0.00	6.10	1.69	0.00	21.60	3.87
Jul to Dec 2013	0.00	8.88	3.93	0.00	7.69	3.13
Jan to Jun 2014	0.00	11.03	1.40	0.00	7.42	3.88
Jul to Dec 2014	0.00	4.61	2.56	0.00	5.47	2.78

Scheme LTIFR by construction type

When separated by industry sector, Scheme work carried out by accredited contractors on Commercial projects recorded the highest mean LTIFR (7.94), followed by Residential projects (4.47) and Civil projects (0.96).

	Residential	Civil	Commercial	All
Mean	4.47	0.96	7.94	4.61
Median	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Winsorised Mean	0.00	0.40	6.66	2.56

Non-Scheme LTIFR by construction type

Non-Scheme work carried out by accredited contractors on Commercial projects recorded the highest mean LTIFR (6.33), followed by Civil projects (5.13) and Residential projects (2.29).

	Residential	Civil	Commercial	All
Mean	2.29	5.13	6.33	5.47
Median	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Winsorised Mean	1.18	1.37	2.84	2.78

3.3 Medically Treated Injury Frequency Rate (MTIFR)

The Scheme project mean MTIFR for the period has decreased for the third consecutive corresponding period. The winsorised mean has decreased when compared with the previous corresponding period, while both the non-Scheme project mean MTIFR and winsorised mean MTIFR decreased from the corresponding period in 2013.

Period	Scheme project median	Scheme project Arithmetic mean	Scheme project Winsorised mean	Non-Scheme project median	Non-Scheme project Arithmetic mean	Non-Scheme Project Winsorised mean
Jul to Dec 2007	0.00	12.06	9.53	19.90	26.23	23.32
Jan to Jun 2008	0.00	18.06	16.29	19.00	29.39	24.36
Jul to Dec 2008	2.78	21.79	14.50	13.18	21.10	16.67
Jan to Jun 2009	8.58	33.93	22.78	14.32	26.82	17.21
Jul to Dec 2009	13.04	21.84	16.62	18.17	38.51	28.73
Jan to Jun 2010	0.00	34.67	16.95	21.03	40.15	28.45
Jul to Dec 2010	0.00	11.30	6.44	12.71	63.91	21.07
Jan to Jun 2011	0.00	19.93	8.12	11.02	36.31	20.00
Jul to Dec 2011	0.00	16.30	7.23	10.83	34.12	18.10
Jan to Jun 2012	0.00	13.13	9.65	10.24	32.21	18.69
Jul to Dec 2012	0.00	14.77	5.00	9.08	40.91	17.16
Jan to Jun 2013	0.00	7.52	3.78	8.28	29.95	16.89
Jul to Dec 2013	0.00	11.96	5.52	8.36	52.12	16.90
Jan to Jun 2014	0.00	6.58	4.47	7.22	22.02	14.44
Jul to Dec 2014	0.00	7.95	3.95	5.60	34.36	15.32

Scheme MTIFR by construction type

Scheme Commercial construction projects recorded the highest mean MTIFR (11.11), followed by Civil projects (6.07) and Residential projects (2.68). The winsorised mean MTIFR for Commercial and Residential Scheme projects were significantly lower than their arithmetic mean for both; the result of a number of high outliers.

	Residential	Civil	Commercial	All
Mean	2.68	6.07	11.11	7.95
Median	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Winsorised Mean	0.00	3.74	4.47	3.95

Non-Scheme MTIFR by construction type

Non-Scheme Commercial construction projects recorded the highest mean MTIFR (36.50), followed by Civil projects (21.58) and Residential projects (8.66). The winsorised mean MTIFR for Commercial and Civil construction types were significantly lower than their arithmetic means; the result of a number of high outliers.

	Residential	Civil	Commercial	All
Mean	8.66	21.58	36.50	34.36
Median	0.00	3.53	11.49	5.60
Winsorised Mean	6.85	10.80	18.50	15.32

3.4 Total Recorded Injury Frequency Rate (TRIFR)

In response to industry feedback the OFSC has included a Total Recorded Injury Frequency Rate (TRIFR) calculation to the biannual data analysis report, commencing from the January to June 2014 biannual period onwards. The following table provides the median, mean and winsorised mean figures for the 2014 biannual periods.

Note: TRIFR does not include hours worked on projects less than $3 million, or fatalities on projects less than $3 million.

Period	Scheme project median	Scheme project Arithmetic mean	Scheme project Winsorised mean	Non-Scheme project median	Non-Scheme project Arithmetic mean	Non-Scheme Project Winsorised mean
Jan to Jun 2014	0.00	17.61	8.04	12.05	29.44	20.65
Jul to Dec 2014	0.00	12.56	7.40	10.07	39.83	20.44

Scheme TRIFR by construction type

Scheme Commercial construction projects recorded the highest mean TRIFR (19.06), followed by Residential projects (7.15) and Civil projects (7.02).

	Residential	Civil	Commercial	All
Mean	7.15	7.02	19.06	12.56
Median	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Winsorised Mean	0.00	4.57	13.27	7.40

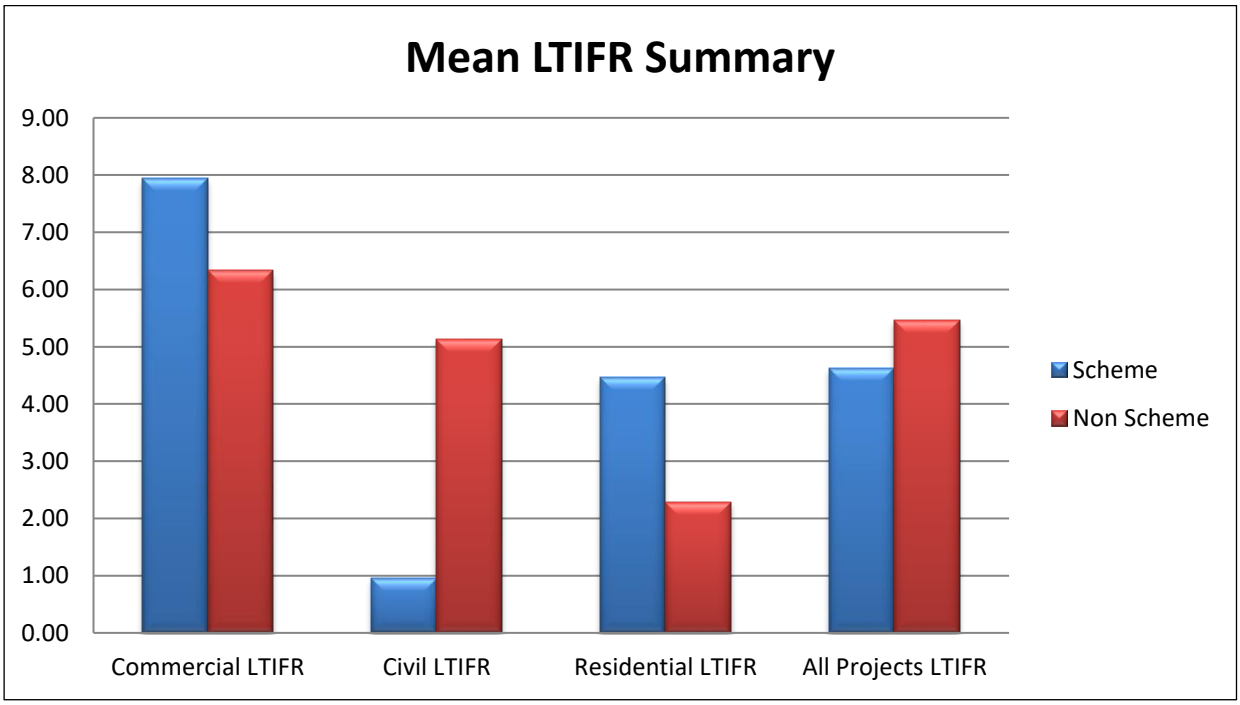
Non-Scheme TRIFR by construction type

Non-Scheme Commercial construction projects recorded the highest mean TRIFR (42.84), followed by Civil projects (26.71) and Residential projects (10.95).

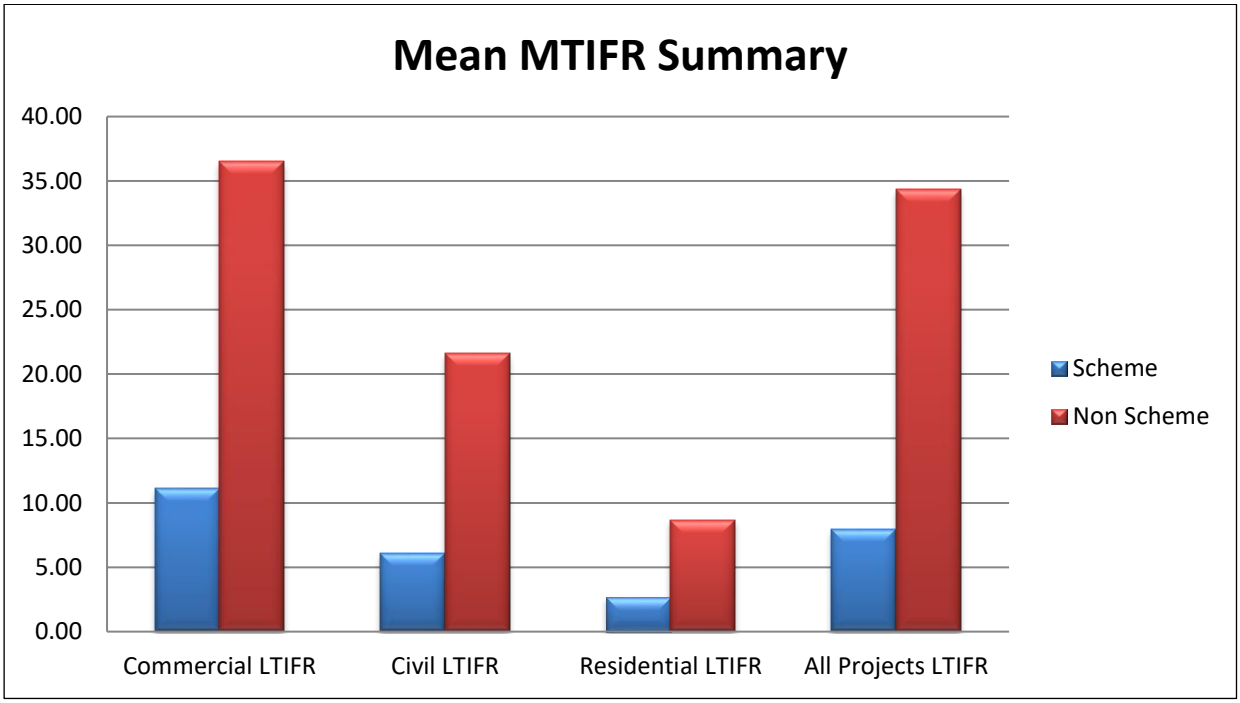
	Residential	Civil	Commercial	All
Mean	10.95	26.71	42.84	39.83
Median	0.00	5.23	18.90	10.07
Winsorised Mean	9.14	17.11	23.18	20.44

3.5 LTIFR/MTIFR/TRIFR Summary

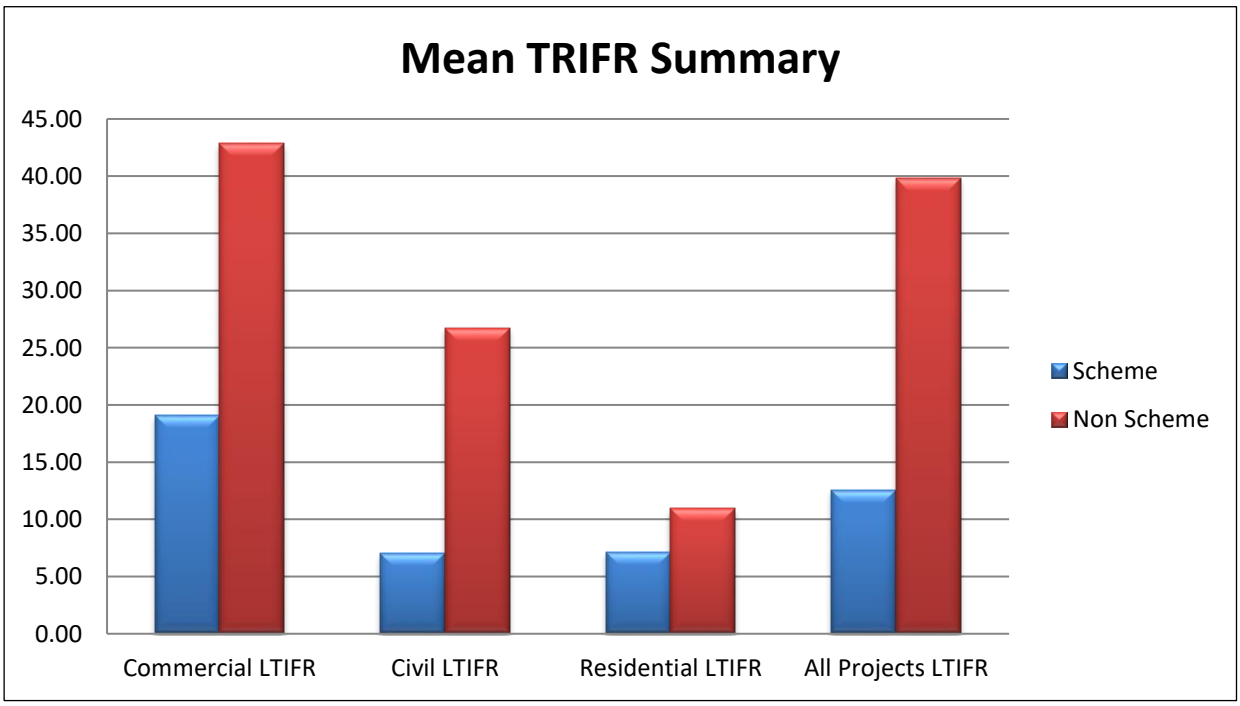
The graph below summarises the LTIFR figures across construction types and Scheme and non-Scheme projects. The Scheme LTIFR exceeds the non-Scheme LTIFR on Commercial and Residential projects whereas the non-Scheme LTIFR exceeds the Scheme LTIFR on Civil and All projects.



The following graph summarises the MTIFR figures across construction types and Scheme and non-Scheme projects, with the Scheme MTIFR never exceeding the non-Scheme MTIFR.



The following graph summarises the TRIFR figures across construction types and Scheme and non-Scheme projects, with the non-Scheme TRIFR exceeding the Scheme TRIFR in each category.



3.6 Number of Notices Issued

There has been a 9.62 per cent increase in the number of Improvement notices issued to accredited contractors when compared to the corresponding period in 2013. Infringement, Prohibition and Other notices all slightly decreased; with the lowest number of Infringement and Prohibition notices recorded in the history of the Scheme. Overall, the total notices (153) for the July to December 2014 period is the lowest total number of notices ever recorded.

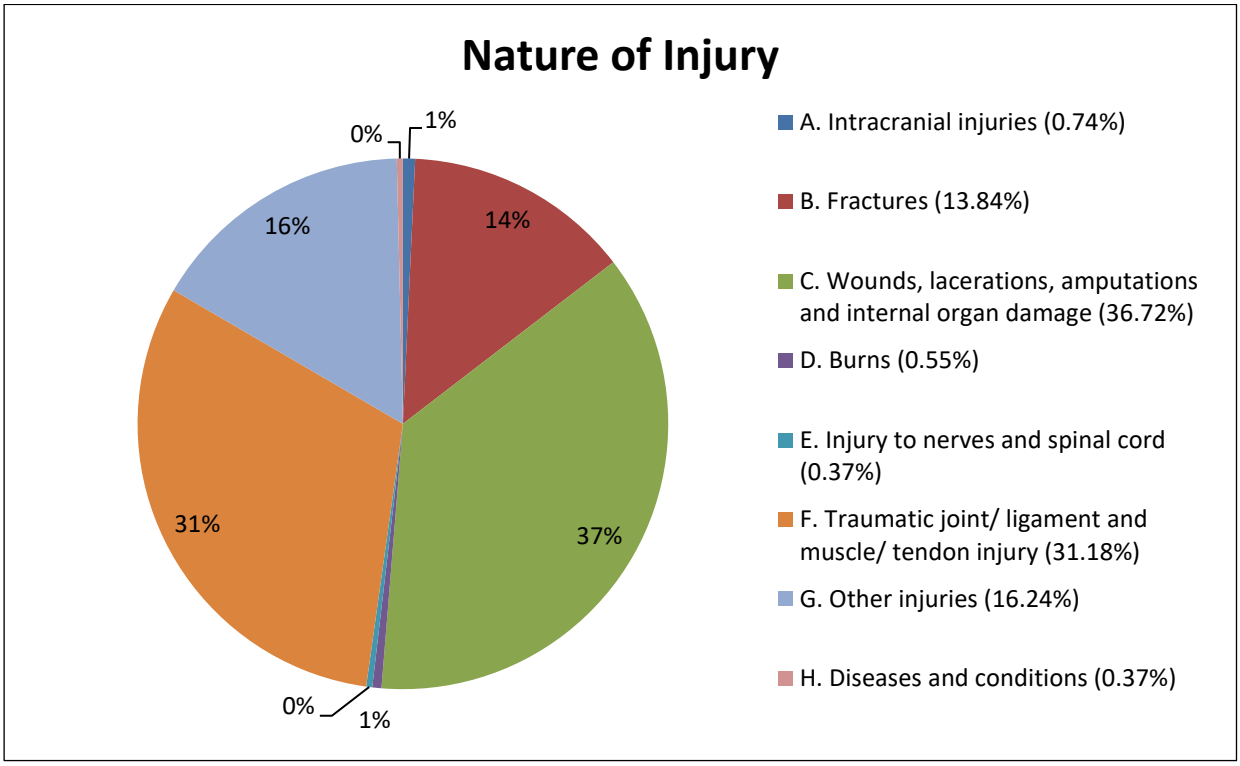
Period	Infringement Notices	Prohibition Notices	Improvement Notices	Other Notices (e.g. enforceable undertakings)	Total Notices
Jan to Jun 2011	10	63	140	7	220
Jul to Dec 2011	2	51	137	1	191
Jan to Jun 2012	4	52	136	5	197
Jul to Dec 2012	46	46	143	5	240
Jan to Jun 2013	8	41	112	5	166
Jul to Dec 2013	1	43	104	7	155
Jan to Jun 2014	5	39	126	3	173
Jul to Dec 2014	0	35	114	4	153

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 $3 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 (36.72 per cent) have slightly decreased when compared to the corresponding period in 2013, but still remain the highest occurring injuries, while 31.18 per cent of injuries relate to *Traumatic joint/ligament and muscle/tendons*. These two categories make up two thirds of the total injuries reported.

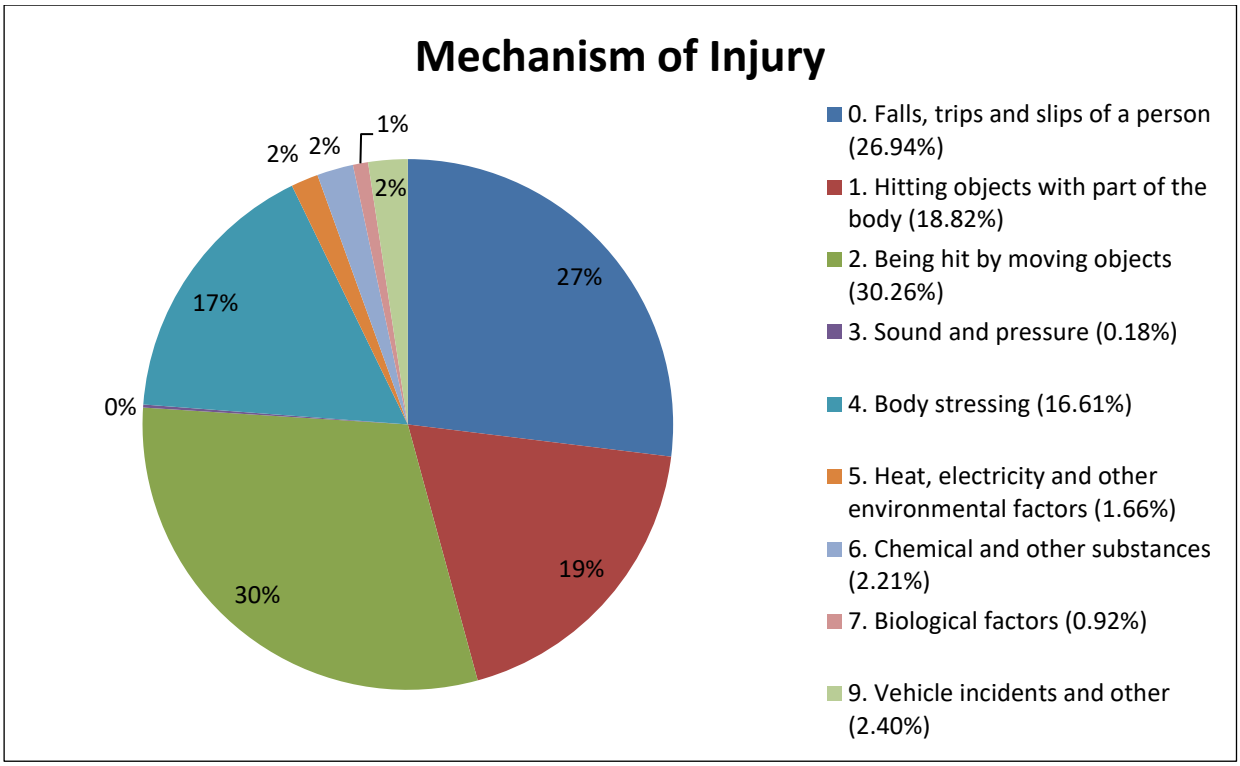


Nature of Injury

Period	Injury A	Injury B	Injury C	Injury D	Injury E	Injury F	Injury G	Injury H
Jul to Dec 2011	0.76%	10.51%	32.57%	1.43%	1.24%	33.81%	19.20%	0.48%
Jan to Jun 2012	0.87%	9.89%	38.57%	1.24%	1.11%	31.77%	15.70%	0.87%
Jul to Dec 2012	0.81%	12.53%	37.06%	2.02%	1.62%	26.95%	17.65%	1.35%
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%

4.2 Mechanism of Injury

The top four mechanisms of injury reported to the OFSC were *Being hit by moving objects* (30.26 per cent), *Falls, trips and slips of a person* (26.94 per cent), *Hitting objects with part of the body* (18.82 per cent) and *Body Stressing* (16.61 per cent). These mechanisms account for 92.63 per cent of all injuries reported during the period. These are the same four categories that were the top four identified in the corresponding period for the previous year.

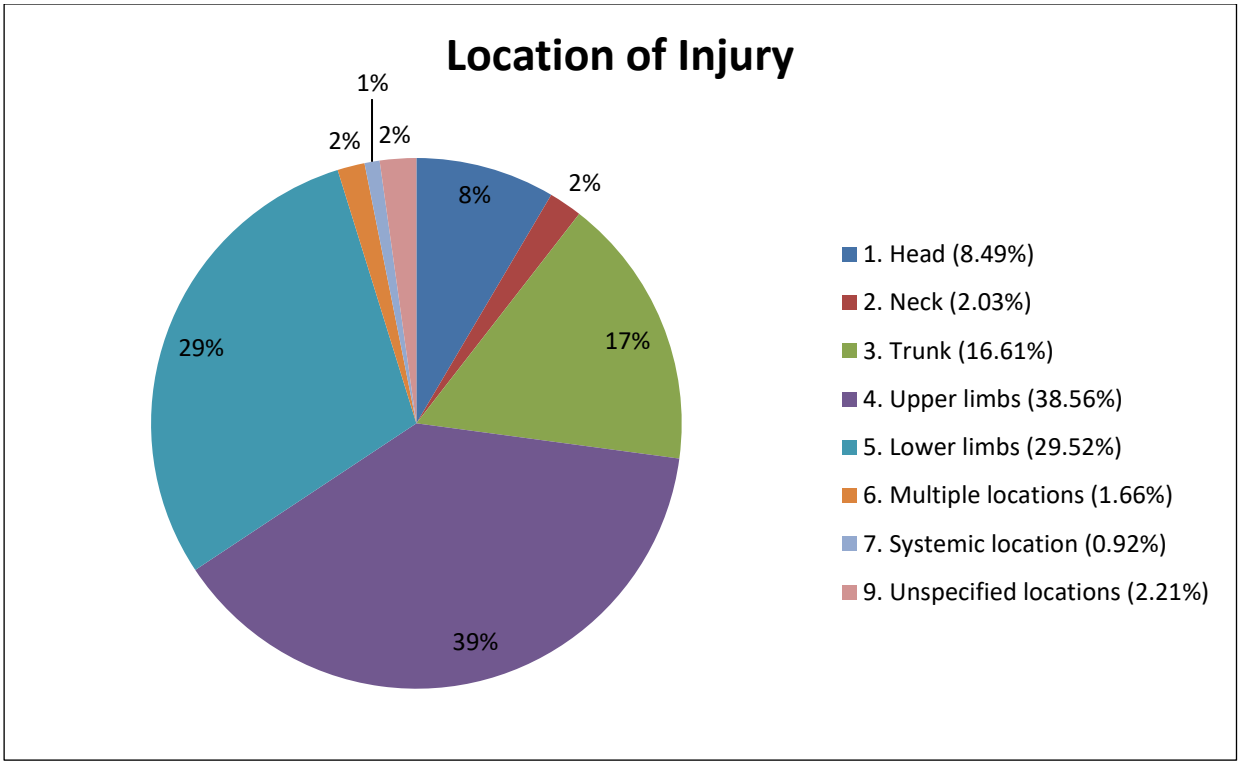


Mechanism of Injury

Period	Mech. 0	Mech. 1	Mech. 2	Mech. 3	Mech. 4	Mech. 5	Mech. 6	Mech. 7	Mech. 8	Mech. 9
Jul to Dec 2011	20.92%	21.78%	23.78%	0.29%	24.74%	2.10%	1.91%	0.67%	0.00%	3.82%
Jan to Jun 2012	21.26%	23.49%	25.34%	0.00%	20.64%	2.84%	2.10%	1.73%	0.25%	2.35%
Jul to Dec 2012	21.83%	20.89%	28.57%	0.13%	19.54%	3.91%	1.62%	0.94%	0.27%	2.29%
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%

4.3 Location of Injury

Over 65 per cent of injuries reported were sustained to *upper limbs* (38.56 per cent) and *lower limbs* (29.52 per cent).



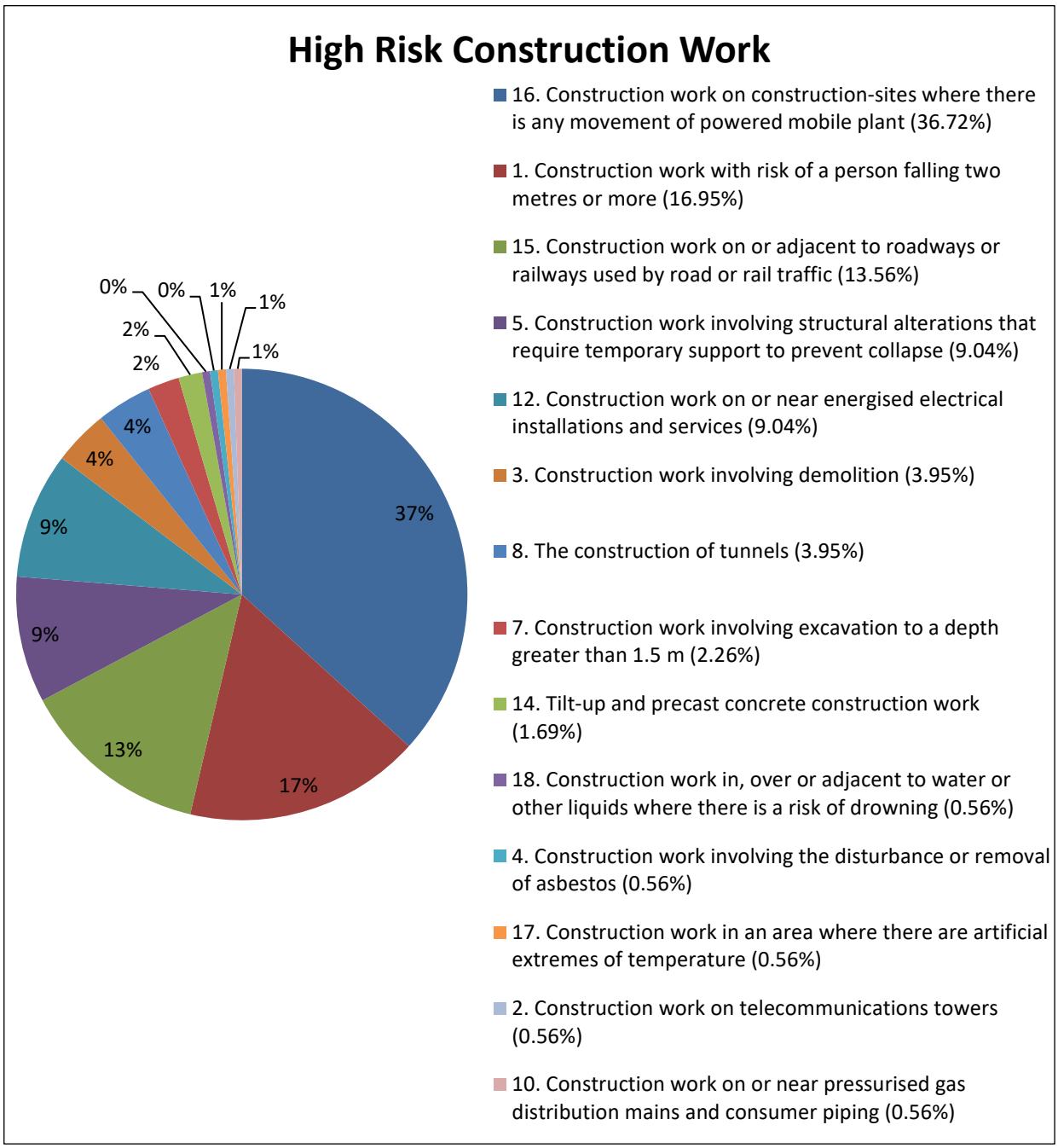
Location of Injury

Period	Loc. 1	Loc. 2	Loc. 3	Loc. 4	Loc. 5	Loc. 6	Loc. 7	Loc. 8	Loc. 9
Jul to Dec 2011	10.51%	1.81%	20.92%	34.48%	27.22%	2.29%	0.29%	0.19%	2.29%
Jan to Jun 2012	9.52%	2.10%	16.81%	37.33%	28.55%	2.10%	0.25%	0.62%	2.72%
Jul to Dec 2012	11.19%	1.21%	17.12%	34.91%	27.49%	3.50%	0.27%	0.27%	4.04%
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%

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, 29.95 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 (36.72 per cent)
- construction work with risk of a person falling two metres or more (16.95 per cent)
- construction work on or adjacent to roadways or railways used by road or rail traffic (13.56 per cent)

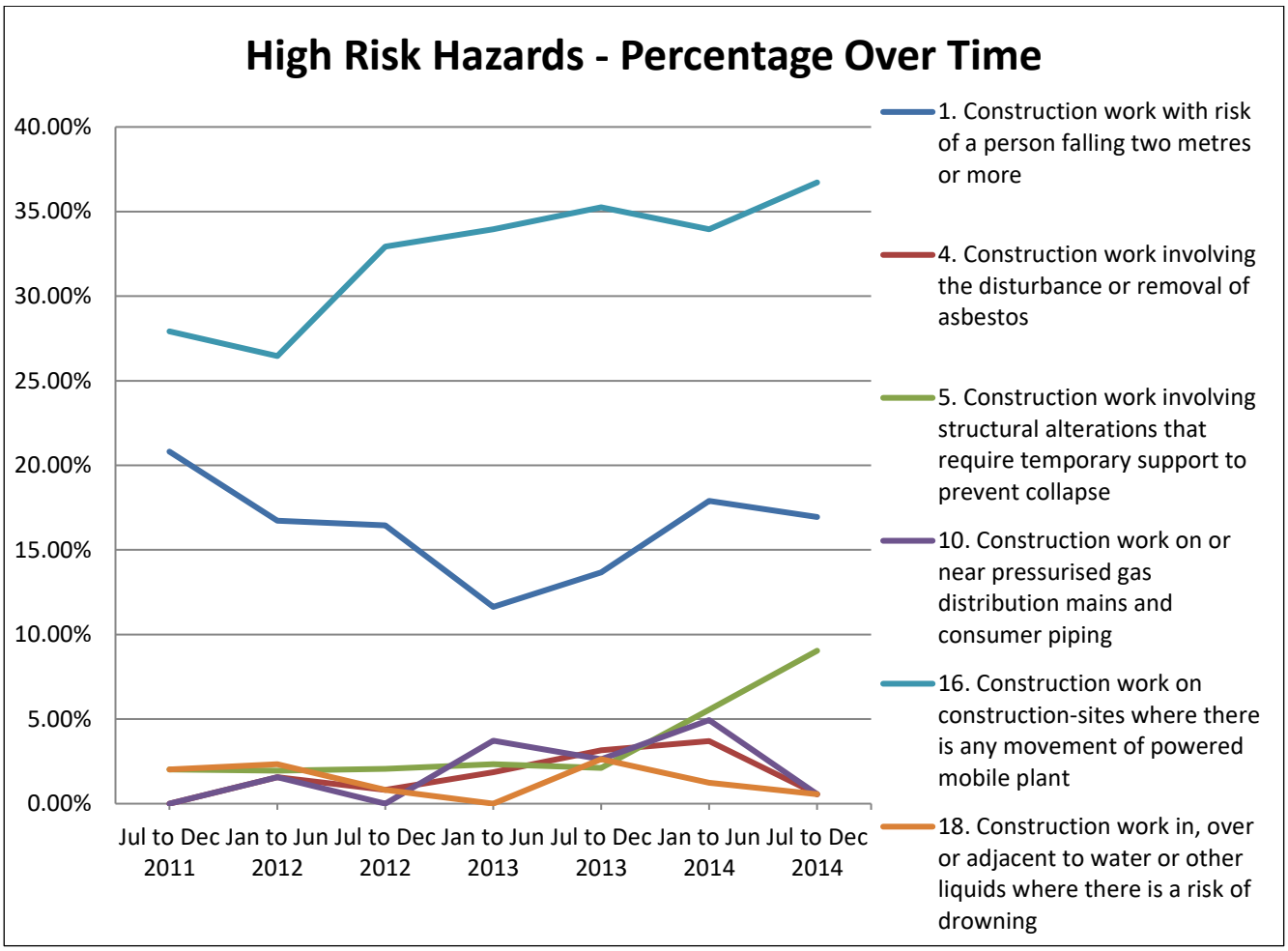


*See glossary for high-risk construction work details.

High-risk Construction Work

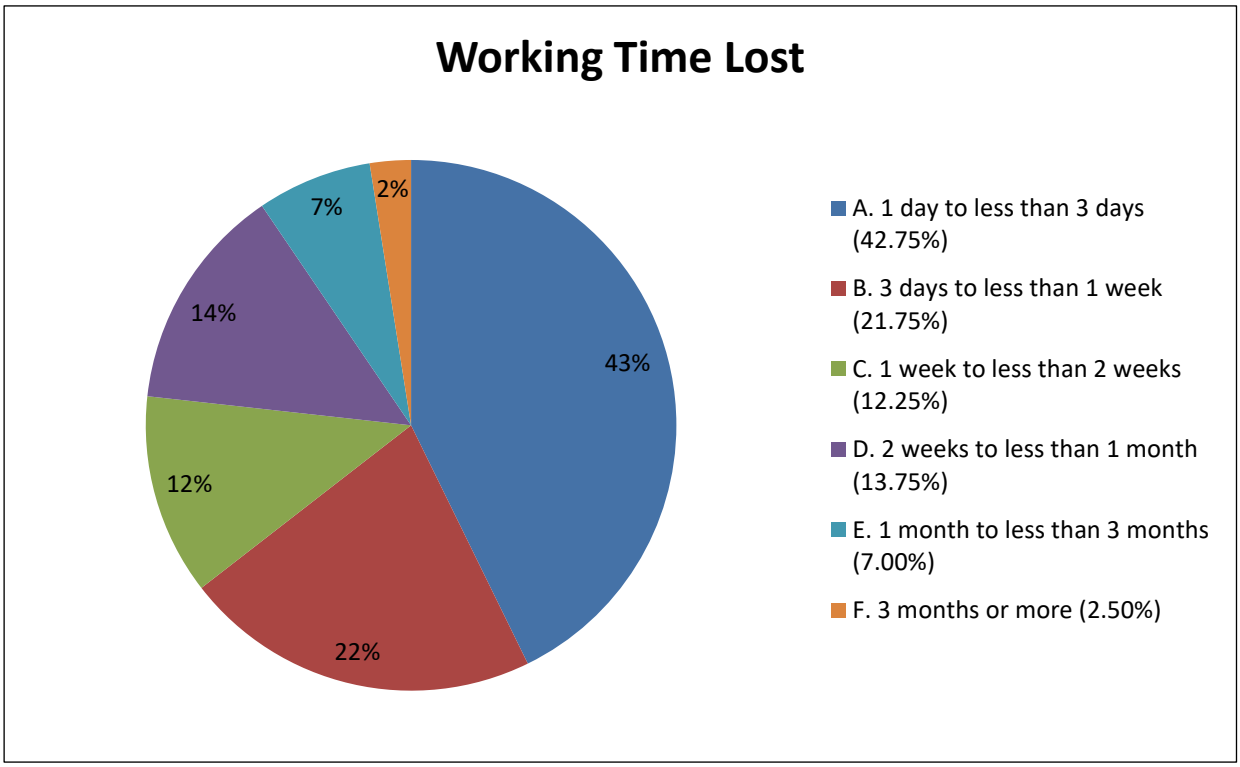
Period	Jul to Dec 2011	Jan to Jun 2012	Jul to Dec 2012	Jan to Jun 2013	Jul to Dec 2013	Jan to Jun 2014	Jul to Dec 2014
Risk 1	20.81%	16.73%	16.46%	11.63%	13.68%	17.90%	16.95%
Risk 2	0.00%	0.00%	0.41%	0.00%	0.00%	1.23%	0.56%
Risk 3	2.54%	4.67%	1.65%	2.33%	3.16%	3.70%	3.95%
Risk 4	0.00%	1.56%	0.82%	1.86%	3.16%	3.70%	0.56%
Risk 5	2.03%	1.95%	2.06%	2.33%	2.11%	5.56%	9.04%
Risk 6	0.00%	1.17%	0.82%	0.00%	0.53%	0.62%	0.00%
Risk 7	2.54%	1.95%	2.47%	3.26%	3.68%	1.85%	2.26%
Risk 8	0.51%	1.95%	7.00%	5.58%	3.16%	6.79%	3.95%
Risk 9	0.00%	0.39%	0.41%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Risk 10	0.00%	1.56%	0.00%	3.72%	2.63%	4.94%	0.56%
Risk 11	0.51%	1.56%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Risk 12	2.54%	8.56%	8.23%	13.02%	10.00%	4.32%	9.04%
Risk 13	0.00%	1.17%	1.23%	0.47%	0.53%	0.00%	0.00%
Risk 14	7.11%	8.17%	4.12%	2.79%	3.16%	3.09%	1.69%
Risk 15	30.46%	19.46%	20.58%	18.14%	15.79%	11.11%	13.56%
Risk 16	27.92%	26.46%	32.92%	33.95%	35.26%	33.95%	36.72%
Risk 17	1.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.47%	0.53%	0.00%	0.56%
Risk 18	2.03%	2.33%	0.82%	0.00%	2.63%	1.23%	0.56%
Risk 19	0.00%	0.39%	0.00%	0.47%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Looking at the percentage of a number of these high risk hazards in relation to the previous corresponding period, Risks 4 (disturbance or removal of asbestos), 5 (structural alterations that require temporal support), 10 (construction work on or near pressurised gas distribution mains and consumer piping) and 18 (risk of drowning) were the biggest movers. Risk 5 experienced a significant increase in proportion rising from the twelfth highest risk in the July to December 2013 period to fourth highest in the July to December 2014 period. Risks 4, 10 and 18 all recorded sizable drops since the July to December 2013 period. Risk 16 (movement of powered mobile plant) remains the most prevalent risk associated with incidents (36.72 per cent) followed by Risk 1 (risk of falling two metres of more with 16.95 per cent).


High Risk Hazards - Percentage Over Time
40.00%
35.00%
30.00%
25.00%
20.00%
15.00%
10.00%
5.00%
0.00%
Jul to Dec 2011
Jan to Jun 2012
Jul to Dec 2012
Jan to Jun 2013
Jul to Dec 2013
Jan to Jun 2014
Jul to Dec 2014
1. Construction work with risk of a person falling two metres or more
4. Construction work involving the disturbance or removal of asbestos
5. Construction work involving structural alterations that require temporary support to prevent collapse
10. Construction work on or near pressurised gas distribution mains and consumer piping
16. Construction work on construction-sites where there is any movement of powered mobile plant
18. Construction work in, over or adjacent to water or other liquids where there is a risk of drowning

4.5 Working Time Lost

The most common length of time an injured worker was absent from work was *between one and three days* (42.75 per cent), which is an increase from the previous corresponding reporting period in 2013. There was a significant decrease to the proportion of injuries resulting in *One week to less than two weeks* of working time lost (12.25% compared to 17.85% in the corresponding period in 2013), and a significant increase to the proportion of injuries resulting in *3 months or more* of working time lost (2.50% compared to 1.83% in the corresponding period in 2013). Over 76 per cent of workers who suffered a lost time injury returned to work in less than two weeks.

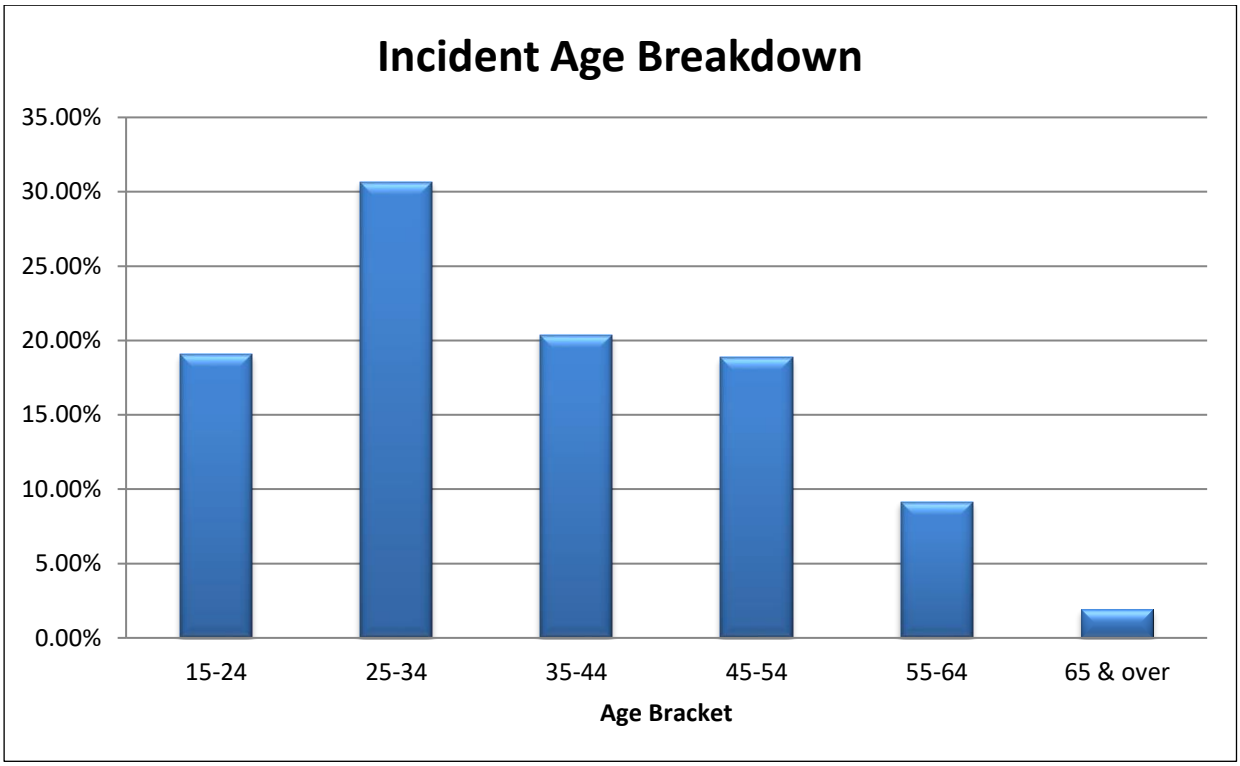


Working Time Lost

Period	A	B	C	D	E	F
Jul to Dec 2011	45.26%	22.40%	13.98%	9.47%	7.22%	1.65%
Jan to Jun 2012	46.41%	17.66%	13.55%	12.53%	8.21%	1.64%
Jul to Dec 2012	34.79%	25.00%	13.75%	13.33%	9.58%	3.54%
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%

4.6 Age Breakdown

Over 70 per cent of injured workers were below the age of 45. Although decreasing from the previous corresponding reporting period, the 25-34 age bracket continues to account for the highest number of reported incidents (30.67 per cent).

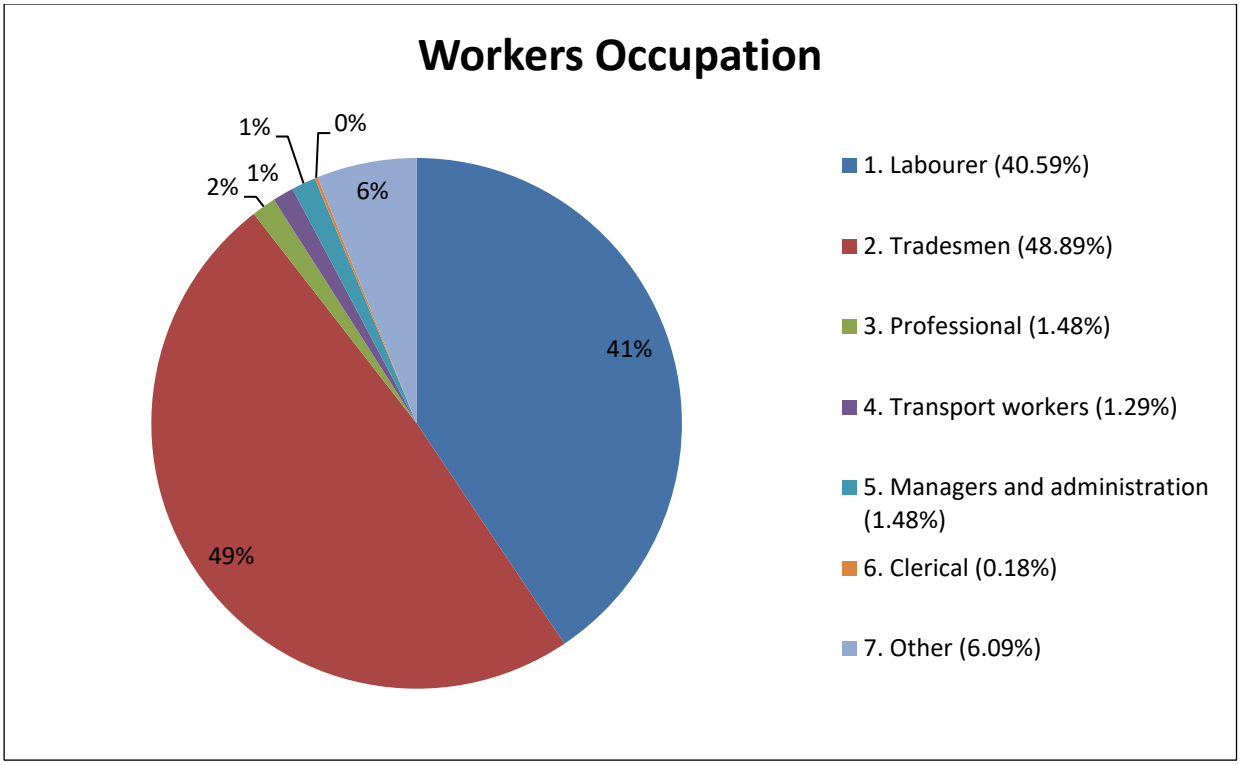


Incident Age Breakdown

Period	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 & Over
Jul to Dec 2011	19.77%	28.65%	21.97%	19.96%	8.69%	0.96%
Jan to Jun 2012	20.77%	28.18%	22.13%	20.02%	7.66%	1.24%
Jul to Dec 2012	17.84%	33.24%	25.00%	15.14%	7.43%	1.35%
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%

4.7 Injured Person's Occupation

Almost 90 per cent of people injured in reports submitted to the OFSC were Labourers (40.59 per cent) or Tradesmen (48.89 per cent).



Workers Occupation

Period	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jul to Dec 2011	42.22%	47.47%	1.15%	1.43%	1.72%	0.19%	5.83%
Jan to Jun 2012	45.49%	44.99%	2.10%	1.11%	1.48%	0.37%	4.45%
Jul to Dec 2012	41.37%	48.92%	2.02%	0.54%	2.16%	0.13%	4.85%
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%

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.

Forty-nine Scheme Dangerous Occurrences were reported to the OFSC in the July to December 2014 reporting period; the lowest in the history of the Scheme.

There was again some 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 nominated in Dangerous Occurrence incident reports was also the most commonly nominated in LTI/MTI/Fatality reports (work on construction sites where there is any movement of powered mobile plant).

Dangerous Occurrences

Period	Dangerous Occurrences
Jul to Dec 2011	79
Jan to Jun 2012	89
Jul to Dec 2012	83
Jan to Jun 2013	84
Jul to Dec 2013	76
Jan to Jun 2014	53
Jul to Dec 2014	49

4.9 Workers' Compensation

Accredited Companies

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 %
Jul to Dec 2007	5.589	3.069	2.675	1.346	2.940	.	3.098	2.496
Jan to Jun 2008	4.962	3.508	2.355	1.438	3.037	.	2.054	3.348
Jul to Dec 2008	4.274	3.106	2.261	1.568	3.750	1.087	2.297	2.066
Jan to Jun 2009	3.742	2.811	1.973	1.117	3.832	1.155	2.289	2.342
Jul to Dec 2009	3.849	3.351	2.376	1.424	3.695	1.302	2.202	1.948
Jan to Jun 2010	3.521	2.975	2.372	1.316	3.560	1.475	2.270	1.731
Jul to Dec 2010	3.025	3.051	2.389	1.548	3.845	1.015	1.980	1.896
Jan to Jun 2011	3.699	3.014	2.310	1.449	3.668	1.701	1.905	1.767
Jul to Dec 2011	3.534	3.019	2.028	1.735	2.913	2.277	1.746	1.518
Jan to Jun 2012	3.712	3.102	3.508	1.717	3.204	2.014	1.680	3.048
Jul to Dec 2012	3.488	3.177	2.303	1.702	2.981	1.858	1.773	1.568
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	3.750	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	1.490	1.471

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 %
House construction September 2014[1]	NA	3.666	NA	2.437	3.19	4.23	1.736	1.11
Non-residential construction September 2014[1]	NA	2.858	NA	2.33	3.08	3.58	1.625	2.02

[1] *Source:* Safe Work Australia publication Comparison of Workers' Compensation Arrangements in Australia and New Zealand July 2015, Table 7.6 Selected Industry Premium Rates as at 30 September 2014, pages 199-202.

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:

- Built Holdings Pty Ltd – won the Master Builders Association Award for 'Site Safety in Commercial Projects $10 to $50 million' for the 478 George Street Project; and won the Master Builders Association of Victoria Award for 'Excellence in Health and Safety' for the William Project, Melbourne.

- Grocon Constructors Pty Ltd – won the Master Builders Association Award for 'Site Safety in Commercial Projects $50 million & Over' for the 5 Martin Place Project.

- Hazell Bros Group Pty Ltd – won the Work Safe Tasmania Award for 'Best Work Health and Safety Management System'.

- John Holland Pty Ltd – won the Comcare Award for 'Workplace Health and Wellbeing Initiative: Working Away Support Program'.

- Ostwald Bros Pty Ltd – won the Queensland Major Contractors Association Award for 'Project Safety Excellence' for the APLNG Rig Pads & Roads Project.

- Thiess Pty Ltd – won the International Business Awards Silver Stevie for the 'Health, Safety and Environment Program' award category for the 'Thiess' Safety Culture Transformation Program'.

6 Initiatives

Accredited contractors submit details of any safety initiatives developed by their company during the reporting period. Many of these initiatives will form the basis of case studies and fact sheets to be published on fsc.gov.au over the coming months.

Glossary

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

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:

$$\frac{\text{Number of incidences}}{\text{Number of hours worked}} \times 100{,}000{,}000 \text{ (hours)}$$

Frequency rate - Frequency rates are calculated as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Number of incidences}}{\text{Number of hours worked}} \times 1{,}000{,}000 \text{ (hours)}$$

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 fatality, 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.

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

Median - The median is the middle of a distribution; half the scores are above the median and half are below the median. If the number of values in the data set is even, then the median is the average of the two middle values. The median is less sensitive to extreme scores than the average.

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

A. Intracranial injuries
B. Fractures
C. Wounds, lacerations, amputations and internal organ damage
D. Burns
E. Injury to nerves and spinal cord
F. Traumatic joint/ligament and muscle/tendon injury
G. Other injuries
H. Diseases and conditions

Non-Scheme projects – Projects where the accredited contractor is the head contractor, the value of building work is $3 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 $3 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.

Winsorised mean - involves the calculation of the mean after replacing given parts of a distribution at the high and low end with the most extreme remaining values, typically replacing an equal amount of both ends. Often 10 per cent of the ends are replaced. The winsorised mean is a useful estimator because it is less sensitive to outliers than the mean but will still give a reasonable estimate of central tendency.