

# National OHS Strategy 2002–2012

## Jurisdictional progress

The National OHS Strategy 2002–2012 (the National Strategy) provides the framework for collective efforts to improve Australia's work health and safety performance. The strategy for the next decade – the Australian Work Health and Safety Strategy 2012–2022 – was launched in October 2012. This is the final reporting on the progress against targets in the National Strategy.

Work-related injuries are measured using serious injury (including musculoskeletal disorders) claims from the National Data Set for Compensation-based Statistics

The table below shows that nine of the 10 jurisdictions have recorded an improvement in their incidence rate of serious work-related injuries since the commencement of the National Strategy. South Australia recorded the greatest improvement (40%) and met the target of a 40% reduction by 2012. South Australia had the second highest incidence rate at the commencement of the National Strategy but has recorded an incidence rate similar to, or lower than, the national rate since 2008–09.

New South Wales recorded the second largest improvement (33%) followed by Victoria (26%) and the Australian Government with a 23% improvement.

(NDS). Serious claims include all fatalities, all claims for permanent incapacity and claims involving one or more weeks of time lost from work.

The baseline for measuring progress is the three-year period 2000–01 to 2002–03. A three-year base period was chosen to compensate for expected volatility in the compensation data. As data supplied for the latest year are updated, no adjustments were needed as updated data likely reflect final numbers.

The Australian Capital Territory was the only jurisdiction that did not record an improvement in the incidence rate of work-related injuries since the commencement of the National Strategy. The Australian Capital Territory recorded a 6% increase in its incidence rate between the base period and 2011–2012. However, achievement of the target may be more difficult in the Australian Capital Territory where reforms introduced during the base period have resulted in greater reporting of claims since 2002–03. Changes to scheme operations since the base period in the other jurisdictions may also have affected the percentage improvements shown in this indicator.

Incidence rate of serious injury, Australian jurisdictions, base period to 2011–12

Jurisdiction	Base period	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Percentage improvement (%)
South Australia	18.3	18.1	16.3	14.7	12.7	11.6	11.2	10.4	11.0	39.9
New South Wales	17.1	15.2	13.6	13.0	12.7	12.4	12.2	12.1	11.5	32.5
Victoria	11.4	10.3	10.3	9.3	9.6	8.5	8.7	8.6	8.4	26.3
Australian Government	8.7	8.4	7.8	6.9	5.5	6.8	6.4	6.4	6.7	23.0
Queensland	16.6	15.8	15.7	15.9	15.2	11.2	14.2	13.6	13.5	18.7
Northern Territory	12.2	11.9	12.4	12.6	11.2	15.2	11.7	11.5	10.0	18.0
Tasmania	16.1	16.0	15.9	15.7	14.8	14.8	14.0	14.1	13.3	17.4
Seacare	36.3	25.4	30.2	26.5	27.4	35.2	39.7	41.3	32.9	9.4
Western Australia	12.5	13.6	12.4	12.3	12.3	11.6	11.0	11.5	11.5	8.0
Australian Capital Territory	11.3	12.3	12.4	11.6	11.3	11.7	12.0	12.2	12.0	-6.2
<b>Australia</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>26.4</b>



These data were extracted from the 16th Comparative Performance Monitoring report. More information on these indicators, including information on jurisdictional performance and the National OHS Strategy can be found on the Safe Work Australia [website](#)

