

# WORK-RELATED INJURIES IN AUSTRALIA, 2005–06

Factors affecting  
applications for  
workers' compensation

**AUGUST 2009**



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## Foreword

Safe Work Australia principally uses workers' compensation claims data to measure occupational health and safety (OHS) performance in Australia. The claims data are collated in the *National Data Set for Compensation Based Statistics* (NDS) and are published annually in the *Compendium of Workers' Compensation Statistics, Australia*. This publication is a key reference documenting patterns of work-related injuries and diseases and their causes in Australian workers. For the purposes of this report, the expression 'work-related injury' will be used to represent all work-related conditions, including work-related diseases.

While the NDS is a valuable tool for monitoring OHS, it does not provide information on work-related injuries for groups not well covered by workers' compensation schemes, such as self-employed workers. It is estimated that workers' compensation schemes, and therefore the NDS, covered only 88%<sup>1</sup> of the workforce in 2005–06. The NDS is also unable to provide any information on work-related injuries where workers' compensation was not sought. Therefore, although the NDS generally provides a good picture of the characteristics of work-related injuries, it underestimates the true number of work-related injuries occurring each year.

To address this situation, the National Occupational Health and Safety Commission (now known as Safe Work Australia) agreed to contribute funding towards a national survey of work-related injuries run by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) as part of the Multi-purpose Household Survey. The *Work-Related Injuries Survey* (WRIS) was conducted for the period 2005–06 with results released in December 2006. In this survey, participants aged 15 years and over, were asked to recollect and relate a range of details about their most recent work-related injury or illness, no matter how minor, that occurred within the last 12 months. The survey also collected information on labour force characteristics (e.g. industry, occupation) and personal demographics (e.g. age, sex) which are useful when making comparisons to the NDS. The WRIS also collected information on employment arrangements, such as whether the worker worked under shift arrangements, worked part-time or had access to paid leave. This type of information is not collected in the NDS. Importantly, the WRIS survey also collected information about whether or not workers' compensation was sought, and if not, why not.

This report is one in a series of reports that explore specific topics related to work-related injuries.

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<sup>1</sup> The percentage of employees is calculated from the Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Work-related Injuries Australia* (Cat. No. 6324.0)



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# Summary of findings

This report has identified several factors that affected the likelihood of employees making workers' compensation claims and the reasons for not applying for workers' compensation following a work-related injury. These include:

## Sex

- Female employees were less likely to apply for workers' compensation for their work-related injury than male employees.
- Of injuries that involved some time lost from work, 44% of female employees did not apply for compensation compared to 36% of male employees.

## Reasons for not applying

- Male and female employees did not apply for compensation for nearly four-tenths of their injuries that involved some time lost from work because they considered the injury too minor to claim. For a further one-tenth of these injuries, male and female employees felt it was inconvenient or too much effort to apply.
- Male employees did not apply for compensation for over two in ten injuries because they did not know they were eligible for compensation.
- For female employees, nearly two in ten did not apply due to concerns about their current or future employment.

## Age

- Young female employees were least likely to claim workers' compensation while males aged 45–54 years were most likely to claim compensation for injuries that involved some time lost from work.

## Type of injury

- The type of injury had little impact on whether an injured employee applied for workers' compensation except in cases that involved stress or other mental conditions. While around half of all injuries that involved some time lost from work were claimed, injuries that involved stress were only claimed in 36% of cases.

## Duration of employment

- There was little difference in the percentage of employees who claimed workers' compensation based on employment duration: employees with less than one year of employment claimed workers' compensation for 52% of their time lost injuries compared to 47% of time lost injuries for those with more than one year of employment.

## Alternative sources of financial assistance

- Regular sick leave was used by nearly two in ten injured employees who did not apply for workers' compensation
- One in ten accessed government payments such as Medicare and Centrelink payments.

## **Full-time / part-time employment**

- Of the injuries incurred by full-time employees that involved some time lost from work, 47% applied for workers' compensation compared to 53% of part-time employees.
- Unlike full-time employees, one of the main reasons why part-time employees did not apply for compensation was due to concern about current or future employment.

## **Leave entitlements**

- Of the injuries to employees with paid leave entitlements that involved some time lost from work, 56% applied for workers' compensation compared to just 43% of employees without paid leave entitlements.
- Injured employees without paid leave entitlements were three times as likely to think they were not eligible for workers' compensation as employees with paid leave entitlements.



# Introduction

International data and studies of Australian workers suggest that certain cohorts of the workforce are less likely to apply for workers' compensation for their work-related injury<sup>2</sup>. The groups of workers that are thought to be least likely to apply for workers' compensation are those that are 'precariously'<sup>3</sup> employed, such as casual workers and/or part-time workers. However, worker demographics such as age and sex may also affect the likelihood of workers' compensation claims. There are a variety of reasons why injured workers do not apply for workers' compensation, including a fear of the consequences of reporting an injury for their current or future employment<sup>4</sup> and confusion over whether or not they are eligible for workers' compensation.

The failure of some groups of workers to claim workers' compensation for their injuries could lead to the *National Data Set of Workers' Compensation Statistics* (NDS) underreporting the number of work-related injuries that occur to Australian workers. Furthermore, it may disguise trends in work-related injuries. For instance, it could lead to certain types of injuries being considered less common than they actually are, or some groups of workers being overlooked in targeted OHS campaigns.

The ABS conducted the *Work-Related Injury Survey* (WRIS) in 2005–06. From this survey we can obtain a better estimate of the number of work-related injuries occurring each year and explore patterns of workers' compensation applications. Participants in the survey were asked whether or not they had experienced a work-related injury in the twelve months prior to the survey. Those who had incurred a work-related injury were then asked whether or not they had applied for workers' compensation, and if not, why they had not applied. Workers were also asked to nominate other sources of financial assistance they had accessed to offset any costs associated with their work-related injury. The data collected in this survey enables researchers to relate key demographic and employment factors, as well as information about work-related injuries, to workers' compensation claim rates and the reasons for not applying for workers' compensation.

This aim of this report is to explore these relationships and identify groups of workers who, despite being eligible, do not claim workers' compensation for their injuries. It also identifies the main reasons why these workers do not apply for workers' compensation.

The data in this report pertain only to employees, the section of the workforce that is normally covered by workers' compensation schemes. Employees are people who work for an employer and are remunerated for their work. It also comprises people who operate their own incorporated enterprise, with or without hiring employees. Employees comprised 88% of the Australian workforce in 2005–06.

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<sup>2</sup> Mayhew C. & Quinlan M. 2001. The effects of changing patterns of employment on reporting occupational injuries and making workers' compensation claims. *Safety Science Monitor*, 5 (1): 1-12

<sup>3</sup> Quinlan M. 2004. Workers' compensation and the challenges posed by changing patterns of work: evidence from Australia. *Policy and Practice in Health and Safety*, 2 (1): 25-52

<sup>4</sup> Mayhew C. & Quinlan M. *op cit*

## Overview

The WRIS data showed that during 2005–06, 625 900 employees incurred work-related injuries in Australia. Table 1 shows that almost two thirds (62%) of these injuries were not claimed under workers' compensation. The percentage was higher for female employees, with 67% not applying for workers' compensation compared to 59% of male employees. Female employees were also more likely to have applied for but not received workers' compensation.

**Table 1 Employees with work-related injuries: Workers' compensation applications and the main reasons for not applying for workers' compensation, 2005–06**

Sex	Applied for and received workers' compensation	Applied for but did not receive workers' compensation	Did not apply for workers' compensation	Total
<b>Number of injured employees</b>				
Male	147 600	11 900	226 700	386 100
Female	66 500	12 000	161 400	239 800
<b>Total</b>	<b>214 000</b>	<b>23 800</b>	<b>388 100</b>	<b>625 900</b>
<b>Percentage</b>				
Male	38%	3%	59%	100%
Female	28%	5%	67%	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>62%</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Reasons for not applying

Why don't employees with work-related injuries make more workers' compensation claims? Table 2 shows that more than half of the employees who did not apply for workers' compensation deemed their work-related injury too minor or they did not consider it necessary to apply for workers' compensation. A further 9% did not think they were eligible and 5% thought they were not covered for workers' compensation. This means that over 52 000 employees did not know about their right of access to workers' compensation.

**Table 2 Employees with work-related injuries who did not apply for workers' compensation: Main reasons for not applying for workers' compensation**

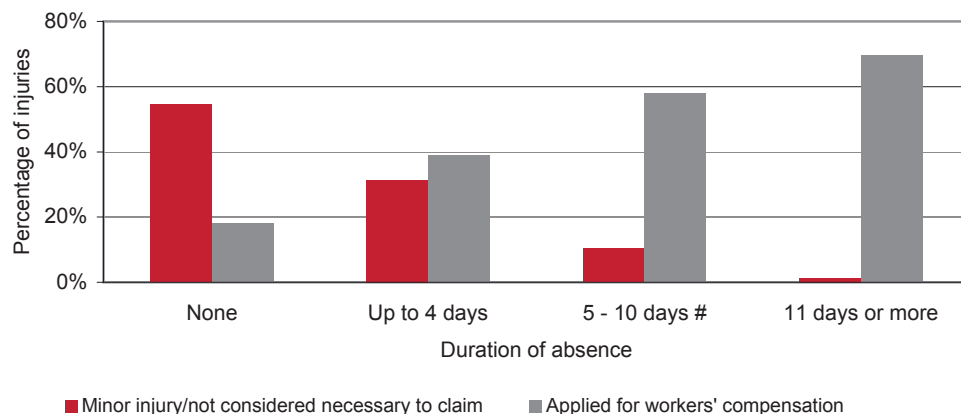
Reasons for not applying for workers compensation	Number of injured employees	Percentage
Minor injury / not considered necessary to claim	207 900	54%
Did not think eligible	33 900	9%
Negative impact on current or future employment	31 300	8%
Inconvenient / required too much effort or paperwork	31 200	8%
Not covered or not aware of workers' compensation	18 600	5%
Employer agreed to pay costs	9 900 <sup>#</sup>	3%
Other reason	55 200	14%
<b>Total not applied</b>	<b>388 100</b>	<b>100%</b>

<sup>#</sup> This estimate is subject to a relative standard error >25% and should be used with caution.

## Duration of absence from work

Another factor which affected whether or not employees applied for workers' compensation was the amount of time taken off work. The data showed that 40% of work-related injuries did not involve any time off work. Not surprisingly, the reason cited for not applying for workers' compensation for most of these 'no time lost' injuries was *Minor injury/not considered necessary*. Figure 1 shows that the percentage of work-related injuries that were considered *Minor injury/not considered necessary* for a workers' compensation claim decreased with the length of time absent from work. Correspondingly, the percentage of work-related injuries that prompted a workers' compensation claim increased with time absent from work. These data show that employees were more likely to lodge a workers' compensation claim when the injury involved a substantial amount of time off work. Around three-quarters of injuries that involved eleven days or more absence from work were claimed.

**Figure 1 Employees with work-related injuries: Percentage by workers' compensation applications and minor injuries by the duration of absence from work following a work-related injury**



# The relative standard error for the Minor injury data is approximately 31% and the data should be interpreted with caution.

Since injuries that involved no time lost from work did not usually result in a workers' compensation claim, they have been excluded from the following analysis. Table 3 shows that there were 177 100 work-related injuries that resulted in some time lost from work and for which employees did not apply for workers' compensation. Unless otherwise stated, the rest of this report is confined to an analysis of these injuries.

**Table 3 Employees with work-related injuries with some time lost and who did not apply for workers' compensation: Main reasons for not applying for workers' compensation**

Reasons for not applying for workers compensation	Number of injured employees	Percentage
Minor injury/ not considered necessary to claim	67 200	38%
Not covered/ not eligible for workers' compensation	31 500	18%
Negative impact on current or future employment	19 800	11%
Inconvenient/ required too much effort or paperwork	20 500	12%
Employer agreed to pay costs	#8 300	5%
Other reason	29 80 0	17%
<b>Total not applied</b>	<b>177 100</b>	<b>100%</b>

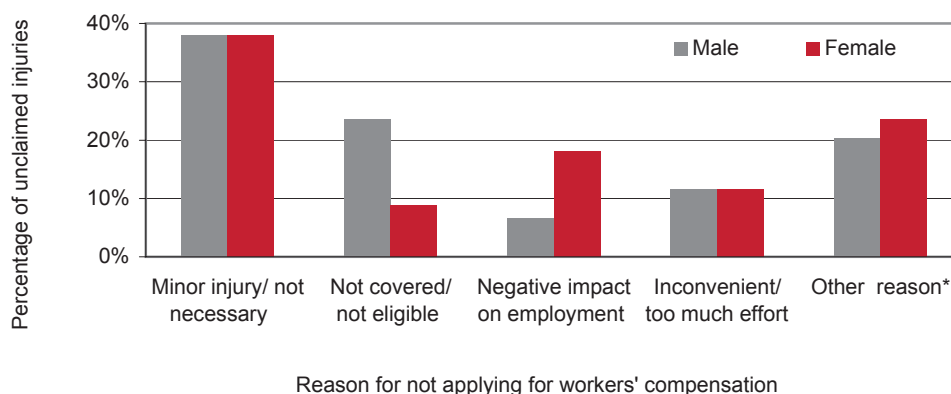
# This estimate is subject to a relative standard error >25% and should be used with caution.

## Sex

Female employees did not apply for workers' compensation for 44% of all their time lost injuries whereas male employees did not apply for workers' compensation for 36% of their time lost injuries.

Male and female employees who had an injury that resulted in some time lost from work differed in the reasons they provided for not applying for workers' compensation. The data in Figure 2 show that equal percentages of male and female employees considered they had a *Minor injury/not considered necessary* for workers' compensation (38% of unclaimed, time lost injuries). Furthermore, equal percentages of male and female employees considered making a workers' compensation claim *Inconvenient/too much effort* (12% of unclaimed, time lost injuries). However, a much greater percentage of male than female employees thought they were *Not covered/not eligible* for workers' compensation with more than two in ten male employees citing this reason compared to less than one in ten female employees. In contrast, female employees were more concerned that making a workers' compensation claim would have a *Negative impact on their current or future employment* than male employees with two in ten female employees citing this reason compared to less than one in ten male employees.

**Figure 2 Employees with work-related injuries involving some time lost from work: Percentage of unclaimed injuries by reasons for not applying for workers' compensation and sex\*\***



\* Other includes Employer agreed to pay costs and Did not know.

\*\* The data for female Not covered/not eligible and Inconvenient/too much effort and for male Negative impact on employment have high relative standard errors (between 25% and 50%) and should be used with caution.

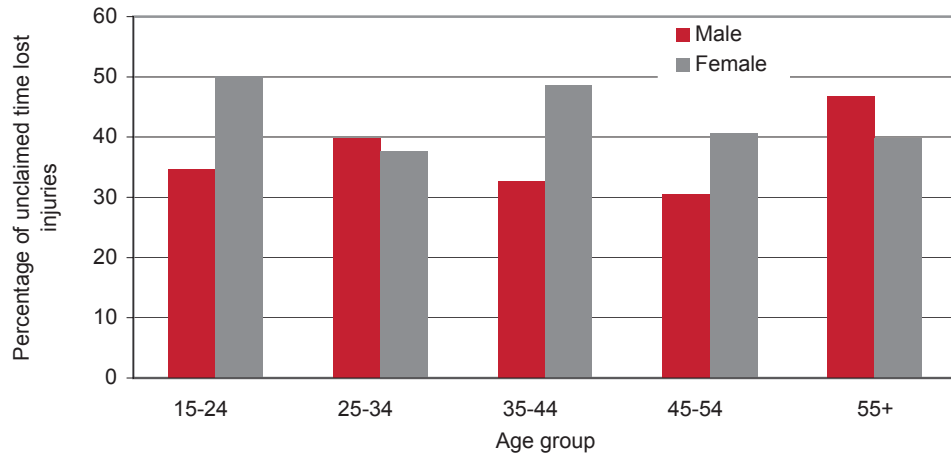
## Age

The impact of employee age and sex on workers' compensation applications following injuries that resulted in time lost from work is shown in Figure 3. It is clear from these data that there was no strong relationship between sex and age on the percentage of employees who did not apply for workers' compensation for injuries that resulted in time off work. Between 30 and 40% of male employees aged between 15 and 54 years did not apply for workers' compensation. However, the percentage of male employees who did not apply for compensation showed a sharp increase to 47% in males 55 years or older.

Female employees, on the other hand were least likely to apply for workers' compensation when they were less than 25 years old. The percentage of females who did not claim workers' compensation showed greater variation

by age than for males. With the exception of females aged 25-34 years, the percentage of female employees who did not apply for workers' compensation for time lost injuries did not fall below 40%.

**Figure 3 Employees with work-related injuries involving some time lost from work: Percentage of employees who did not apply for workers' compensation by age and sex**



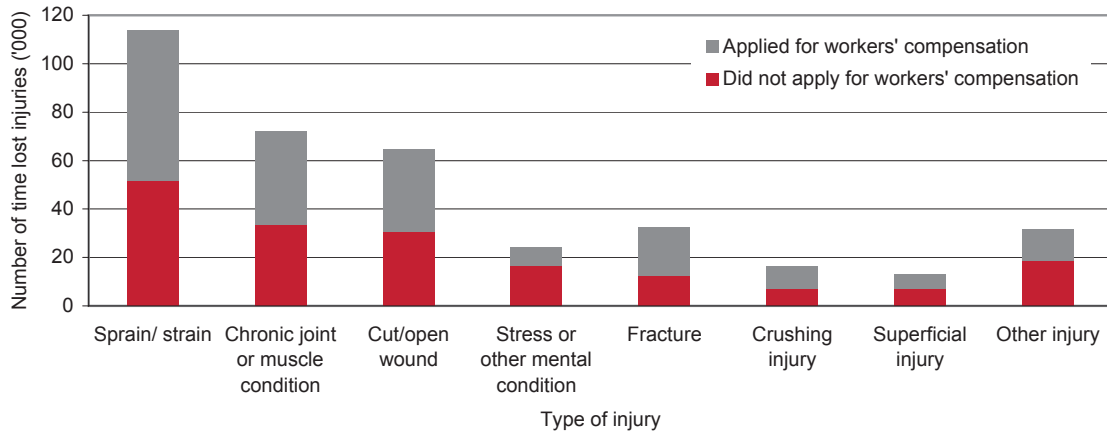
## Type of injury

While sex and age had some bearing on the likelihood of applying for workers' compensation, the type of injury incurred had only a small influence on whether or not an employee received workers' compensation. Figure 4 shows that for each type of injury, injured employees received workers' compensation for around half of their injuries, except for those classed as *Stress or other mental condition* or *Other injury*. The *Other injury* category includes injuries from burns, asthma, cancer or heart attacks. Employees applied for compensation for approximately 62% of Fracture injuries that resulted in time off work. Presumably this higher rate of workers' compensation application is due to it being relatively easier to attribute the cause of injury to work than for other types of work-related injury. Although 16 500 employees out of 24 200 cases (68%) did not apply for workers' compensation for their stress condition, in terms of actual numbers of unclaimed injuries, *Sprains/strains*, with 51 600 unclaimed time lost injuries, was the type of injury for which employees most commonly did not claim workers' compensation.

The main reason for not applying for workers' compensation for injuries that involved some time lost from work by the types of injury incurred are shown in Figure 5. The three types of injuries shown accounted for 65% of injuries incurred by employees that involved some time lost from work.

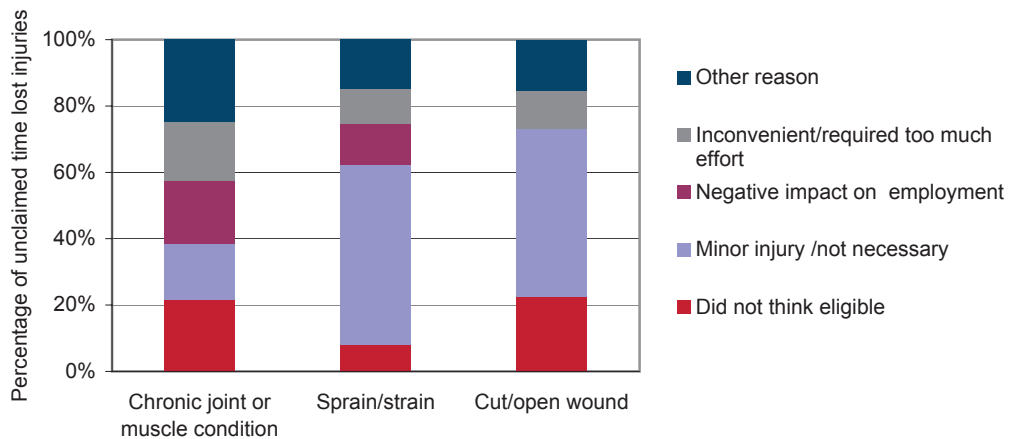
Figure 5 shows that the main reason *Sprains/strains* and *Cut/open wound* were not claimed was the employee felt that the injury was minor. Of the *Sprains/strains* that involved some time off work, around half required the employee to take less than five days off work. For *Cut/open wound* around three-quarters involved less than five days off work. These were much higher proportions than for the other reasons cited and hence explain why the *Minor injury/not considered necessary* response was used so often.

**Figure 4 Employees with work-related injuries involving some time lost from work: Number of employees who did not apply for workers' compensation by type of injury**



In contrast, only around one-third of *Chronic joint or muscle condition* injuries resulted in less than five days off work. For these injuries the main reason specified for not applying was that the employees thought they were not covered or not eligible for compensation. This could be linked to the difficulty in determining that work was the main cause of their muscle condition. This difficulty could also explain the large proportion of injured employees citing that claiming was *Inconvenient/required too much effort or paperwork*. Around two in ten gave this reason compared to around one in ten for the other two types of injuries shown.

**Figure 5 Employees with work-related injuries involving some time lost from work and who did not claim workers' compensation: Percentage by main reason for not applying and by selected types of injury\***



\* These data have high relative standard errors (up to 50%) and should be used with caution.

## Duration of employment

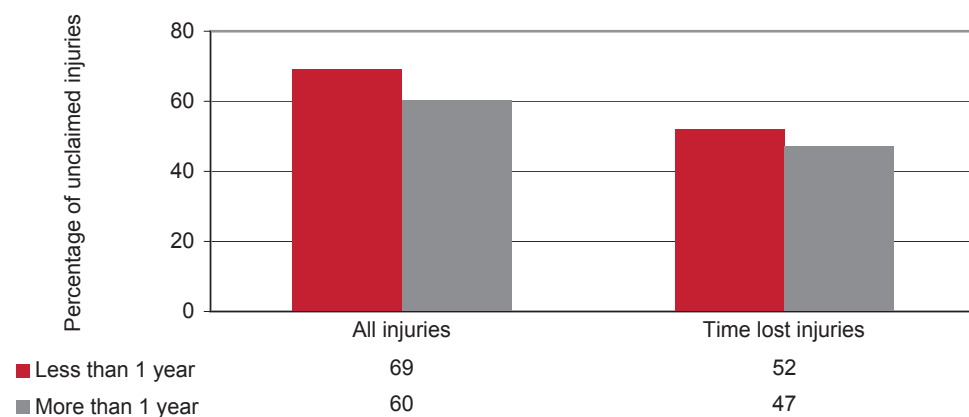
Participants in the WRIS were asked how long they had been in their job before their work-related injury occurred. The data showed that employees who had worked less than one year when their injury occurred were less likely to apply for workers' compensation than employees whose work-related injury occurred after one year of employment. As can be seen in Figure 6,

employees did not claim workers' compensation for 69% of all work-related injuries if they had been employed less than one year whereas 60% of all injuries were not claimed by those employed for more than one year.

However, Figure 6 also shows that when only the injuries that resulted in time lost from work were considered the difference between employees who had been employed less than or greater than one year decreased. The data also showed that longer periods of employment (greater than 2 years etc) were not associated with higher percentages of injured employees applying for workers' compensation. These data therefore show that duration of employment is only a factor in the application for and receipt of compensation for injuries which did not involve any time lost from work.

The next sections of this report examine whether or not employment conditions had an impact on whether or not employees apply for workers' compensation.

**Figure 6 Employees with work-related injuries: Percentage who did not apply for workers' compensation by the duration of employment before the work-related injury was incurred**



### Full-time / part-time work

Participants in the WRIS were asked whether they were working part time or full time in the job where their work-related injury occurred. Part-time employees are defined as people who usually work less than 35 hours per week whereas full-time employees work at least 35 hours per week. Part-time employees account for 28% of all employees and 26% of all injuries to employees. This translates to fairly equal incidence rates for full-time and part-time employees. However, when hours of work are considered, part-time employees had more than twice the frequency rate of work-related injuries of full-time employees (84 injuries per million hours worked by part-time employees compared to 39 injuries per million hours worked by full-time employees)<sup>5</sup>.

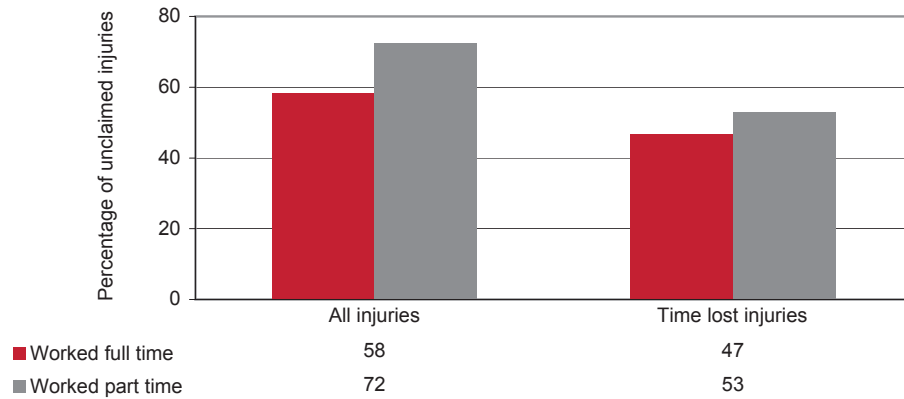
In addition to having a higher frequency rate of injury, part-time employees were, in general, less likely to apply for workers' compensation than employees who worked full-time. Figure 7 shows that part-time employees did not apply for workers' compensation for 72% of all the injuries they incurred

<sup>5</sup> More information on Full-time/Part-time work can be found in another report in this series: *The impact of employment arrangements on work-related injuries*.



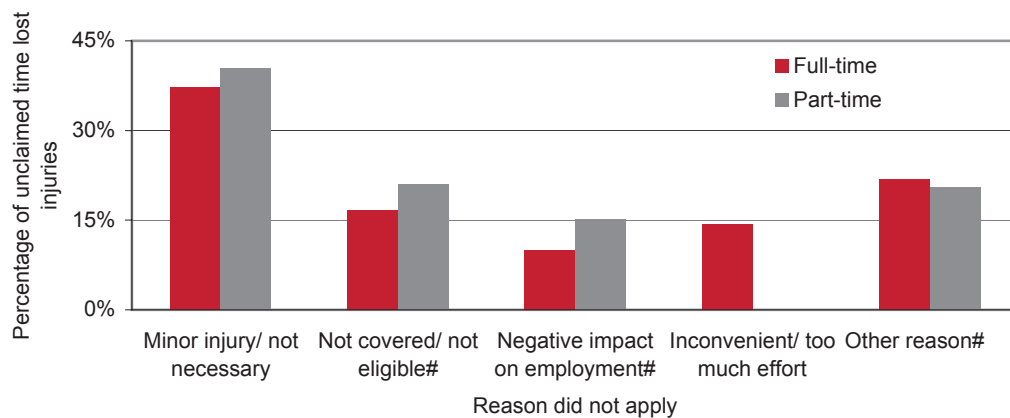
compared to 58% of all injuries incurred by employees who worked full time. However, when the data were restricted to injuries that involved some time lost from work, the difference between part-time and full-time workers was less: 53% of part-time workers did not apply for workers' compensation compared to 47% of full-time workers.

**Figure 7 Employees with work-related injuries who did not apply for workers' compensation for their injury: Percentage by full-time/part-time status**



The reasons that employees gave for not applying for compensation for time lost injuries differed only marginally with respect to whether the employee worked full-time or part-time. Only a very small percentage of part-time employees felt that it was *Inconvenient / too much effort to apply* for workers' compensation compared to full-time employees. Hence the percentages of injuries attributed to the other reasons for not applying were higher for part-time employees compared to full-time employees. Caution must be used when interpreting this data due to high relative standard errors. However, the data suggests that part-time employees did not apply for workers' compensation due to concerns about Negative impact on their employment relatively more frequently than full-time employees, with 15% of part-time employees citing this reason compared to 10% for full-time employees..

**Figure 8 Employees with work-related injuries who did not apply for workers' compensation for their lost time injury: Percentage by full-time/part-time status and reason did not apply for compensation**



# The part-time employee estimates have relative standard errors >25% and should be used with caution.



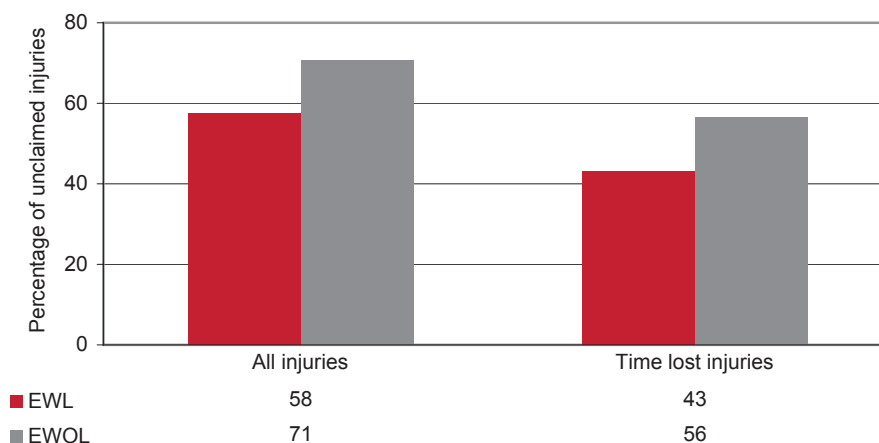
## Leave entitlements

In 2005–06, employees without paid leave entitlements (EWOLs) (casual workers) accounted for 19% of the workforce while employees with leave entitlements (EWLs) accounted for 62% of the workforce. The remainder of the workforce were Owner/Managers who were not asked about their leave entitlements and hence have been excluded from the following analyses.

EWLs incurred a higher rate of injury compared to EWOLs (76 injuries per 1000 EWLs compared to 66 injuries per 1000 EWOLs). However, since EWOLs worked fewer hours they recorded a much higher frequency rate of injury, 58 injuries per million hours worked by EWOLs compared to 42 for EWLs<sup>6</sup>.

In addition to recording higher frequency rates of injury EWOLs were less likely to apply for workers' compensation than EWLs. Figure 9 shows that EWOLs did not apply for workers' compensation for 71% of all injuries compared to 58% of all injuries incurred by EWLs. When only injuries with some time lost were considered, the percentage of injuries for which workers' compensation was not applied decreased for both groups. However, EWOLs were still considerably less likely to apply for workers' compensation than EWLs.

**Figure 9 Employees with work-related injuries: Percentage who did not apply for workers' compensation by leave entitlement**

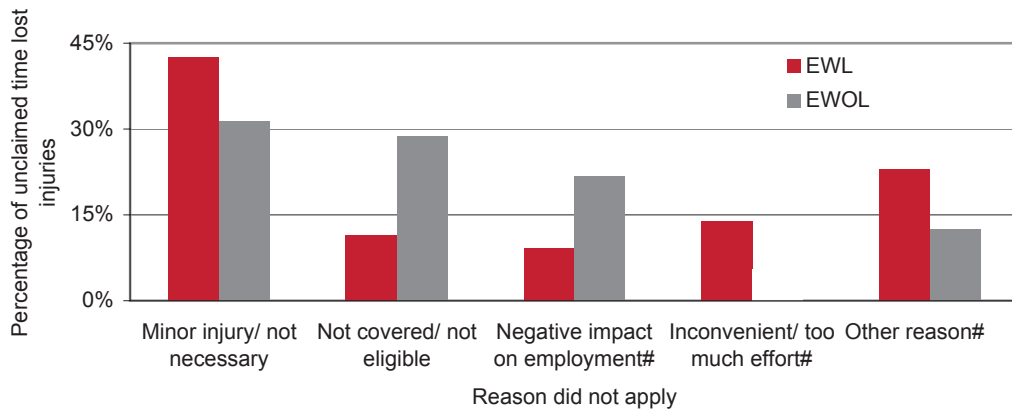


There were noticeable differences in the main reasons why EWLs and EWOLs did not apply for workers' compensation for injuries involving some time lost from work. As can be seen in Figure 10, EWOLs were nearly three times more likely than EWLs to think they were *Not covered/ not eligible* for workers' compensation. However, due to the smaller number of EWOLs in the workforce, the actual number of employees who thought they did not have the right to claim workers' compensation were similar for both groups, with 13 700 injured EWLs and 11 700 EWOLs not applying for this reason..

In addition, EWOLs were more than twice as likely as EWLs to consider that making a claim would have a *Negative impact on their current or future employment*. Therefore the data strongly suggest that EWOLs underutilise workers' compensation for work-related injuries.

<sup>6</sup> More information on the effect of access to paid leave entitlements on work-related injuries can be found in *The impact of employment arrangements on work-related injuries*.

**Figure 10 Employees with work-related injuries that involved some time lost from work: Percentage by Reasons for not applying for workers' compensation and leave entitlement**



# The EWOL estimates have relative standard errors for are >25% and should be used with caution.

## Sources of financial assistance

While 34% of injured employees received workers' compensation, 39% did not access any financial assistance. The remaining 27% accessed a variety of financial assistance measures. Table 3 shows the number of employees who accessed the different types of financial assistance available following a work-related injury. All forms of financial assistance were recorded in the survey and hence the sum of each type of financial assistance is more than the total number of injuries recorded during 2005-06. The percentages are only of the injured employees who did not access workers' compensation.

**Table 4 Employees with work-related injuries who did not receive workers' compensation: Number by Sources of financial assistance\***

Sources of financial assistance	Number of injured employees	Percentage
Received financial assistance other than workers' compensation	169 500	41
<i>Regular sick leave</i>	75 700	18
<i>Employer - other payment</i>	30 100	7
<i>Medicare / Social Security / Centrelink</i>	35 500	9
<i>Private health insurance / income protection insurance</i>	18 200	4
<i>Other/money from family and friends</i>	18 700	5
Did not receive any financial assistance	242 400	59
<b>Total no workers' compensation</b>	<b>411 900</b>	

\* As injured workers could access more than one form of financial assistance these numbers do not sum to the total

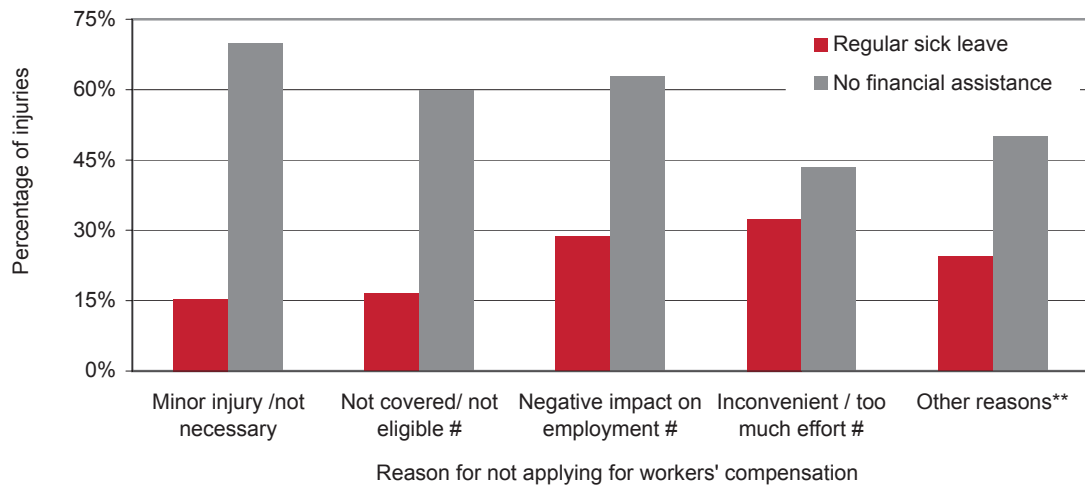
*Regular sick leave* was used by 18% of those who did not receive workers' compensation. This percentage includes employees who did not have access to paid leave. If employees without access to paid leave were excluded, 28% of employees who did not receive workers' compensation accessed their sick leave following a work-related injury.

A further, while 7% of employees accessed *Other employer payments* and 9% of employees who did not receive workers' compensation accessed *Medicare, Social security or Centrelink payments*.

Figure 11 depicts the percentage of employees who used their sick leave following their work-related injury and the percentage of employees who received no financial assistance with respect to the reasons the employees gave for not applying for workers' compensation. The data shows that of the Employees who considered they had a *Minor injury/* or one they did not consider necessary to claim, 70% did not receive any financial assistance for the injuries while a further 15% used their sick leave. This was to be expected as the majority of these injuries did not involve any time off work.

*Regular sick leave* was most often used in cases where the injured employee thought that making a workers' compensation claim was *Inconvenient or required too much effort or paperwork*. *Regular sick leave* was also used where the employee thought that making a claim would have a *Negative impact on their current or future employment*.

**Figure 11 Employees with work-related injuries who did not apply for workers' compensation: Percentage of injuries by sources of financial assistance and reasons for not applying for workers' compensation**



\*\* Other reasons includes Employer agreed to pay costs and Did not know

# The data for Regular sick leave have high relative standard errors and should be used with caution

## Conclusion

This report has identified many factors that affect whether or not employees applied for workers' compensation and the reasons why some did not apply for compensation. Despite all employees being covered by workers' compensation schemes many employees do not think they are eligible for workers' compensation. These employees were typically male. Employees who thought that making a workers' compensation claim would have a negative impact on current or future employment were most likely to be female.

# Explanatory notes

## Definitions

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
Employees	People who work for a public or private employer and receive remuneration in wages, salary, a retainer fee from their employer while working on a commission basis, tips, piece rates, or payment in kind, or people who operate their own incorporated enterprise with or without hiring employees
EWLs	Employees with leave entitlements
EWOLs	Employees without leave entitlements
Full-time work	People who usually worked 35 hours or more per week
Type of injury	Refers to the type of injury sustained
Paid leave entitlements	The entitlement of employees (excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises) to either paid holiday leave or paid sick leave (or both) in their job. People employed in their own business or who were contributing family workers were not asked about their leave entitlements.
Part-time work	People who usually worked less than 35 hours per week
WRIS	ABS Work-related injury survey (ABS Cat. No. 6324.0)

## Confidentiality

The numbers of injuries presented in this publication have been rounded to the nearest 100 in adherence to the practice of the ABS work-related injuries publication (ABS Cat. No. 6324.0)

## Type of injury classification

In the WRIS this variable is referred to as 'Work-related injury or illness'. This variable is based on the Nature of injury classification in the Type of Occurrence Classifications System (TOOCS) used by Safe Work Australia but with modifications. Refer to Appendix 1 in ABS Cat. No. 6324.0 for a detailed breakdown of each type of work-related injury.

## Relative Standard Errors (RSEs)

All data presented in this report conform with the ABS guidelines regarding data quality. Unless otherwise marked (#), all data presented have RSEs below 25%. Data with RSEs above 50% have not been published. Comprehensive information about RSEs can be found in the ABS Work-related injuries publication (ABS Cat. 6324.0)

## Rounding

Data have been rounded to the nearest 100. Due to the rounding process, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

### Inquires

For further information regarding the contents of this publication contact:

The Data & Analysis Section

**Safe Work Australia**

(02) 6121 9115

