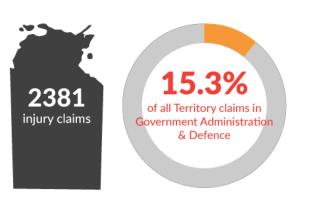
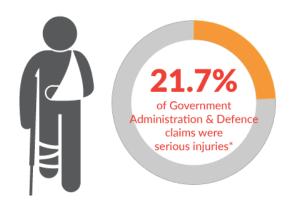
Statistics snapshot

2021-22 Work health and safety statistics – Government Administration and Defence

Key injury claims information



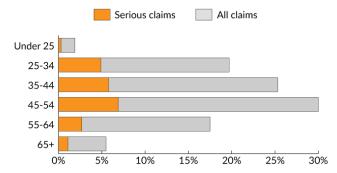


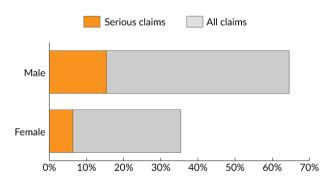




^{*} Claims where the worker needed at least one week of due to their injuries are considered serious injuries.

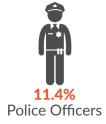
Injury claims by age and gender





Main occupations seriously injured











Main industry sub-groups by serious injury claims

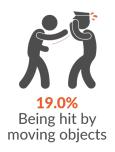




Main mechanisms of serious injury



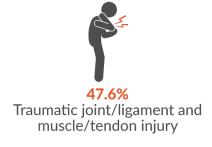




Break down by main mechanisms of serious injury

Falls, trips and slips of a person

The main two injury groups resulting from falls, trips and slips of a person were:



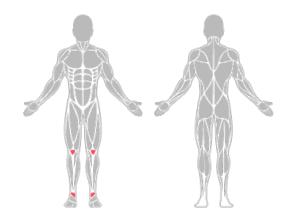


The two main incident types were:

- Falls on the same level (71.4%)
- Falls from a height (23.8%)

Main body areas injured were:

- Ankle (28.6%)
- Knee (19.0%)







Body stressing

The main two injury groups resulting from body stressing were:



Traumatic joint/ligament and muscle/tendon injury

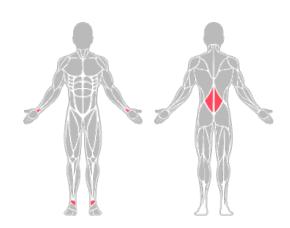


The two main incident types were:

- Muscular stress while lifting, carrying, or putting down objects (50.0%)
- Muscular stress while handling objects other than lifting, carrying or putting down (25.0%)

Main body areas injured were:

- Lower back (31.3%)
- Ankle (25.0%)
- Wrist (12.5%)



Being hit by moving object

The main two injury groups resulting from being hit by moving object were:



Traumatic joint/ligament and muscle/tendon injury



Wounds, lacerations, amputations and internal organ damage

The three main incident types were:

- Being assaulted by a person or persons (46.7%)
- Being hit by a person accidently (26.7%)
- Being hit by falling object (13.3%)

The main body areas injured were:

- Cranium (13.3%)
- Neck (13.3)
- Shoulder (13.3)

