

Statistics snapshot

2021-22 Key NT work health and safety statistics – combined



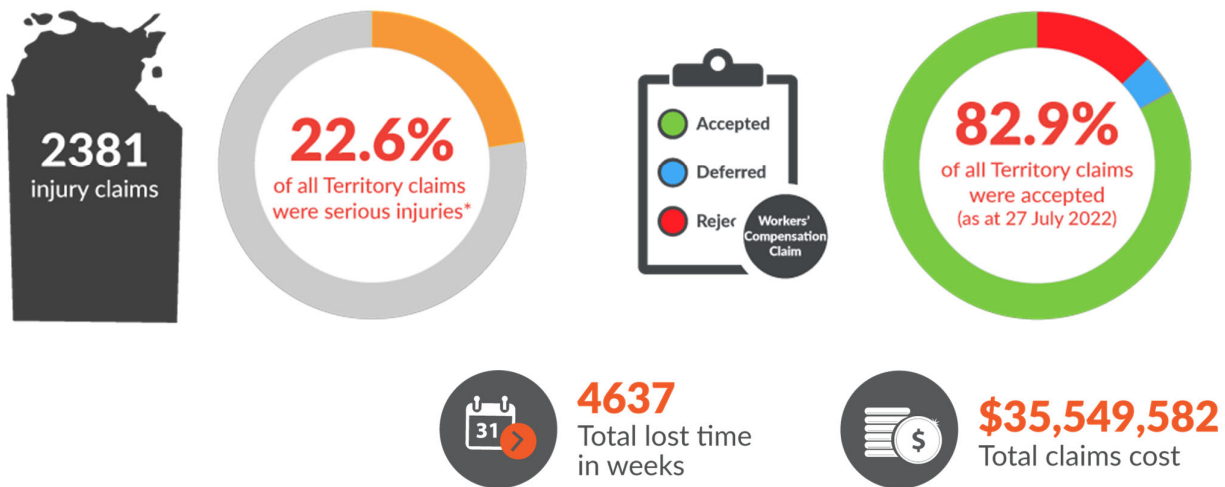
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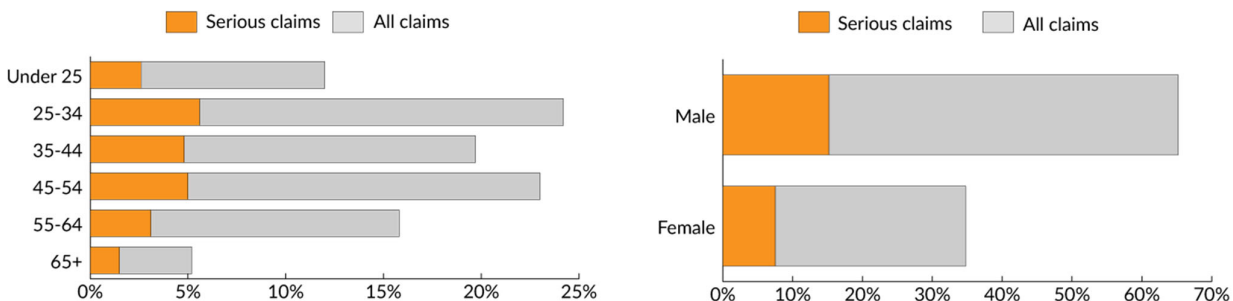
Northern Territory wide statistics

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



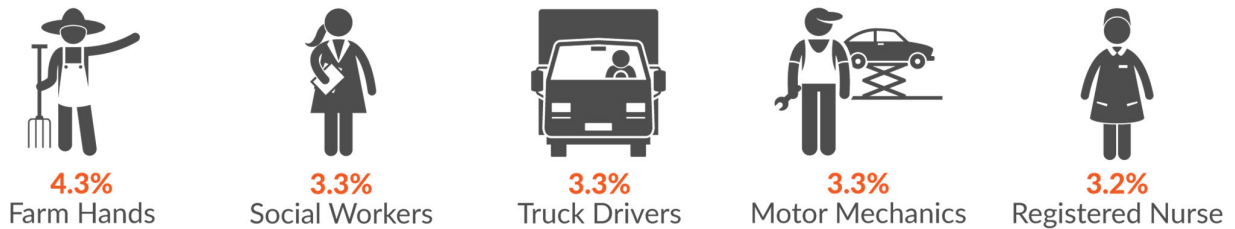
Injury claims by all industries



Main industries by serious injury



Main occupations seriously injured



Main mechanisms of serious injury



Main injury groups for serious injuries

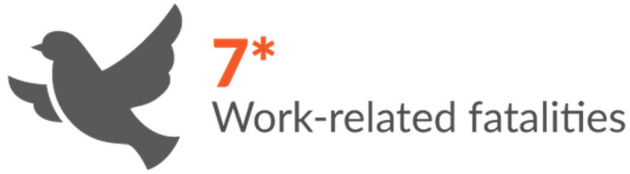


Explanatory notes

Workers' Compensation Claims from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022. Preliminary data subject to revision in subsequent years as claims are finalised.

- Statistics are based on data gathered from workers compensation claims.
- Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial classification (ANZSIC) 1993 used to identify industry sectors.
- Type of occurrence classification system (TOOCS) 3.1 used to identify mechanisms of injury.
- Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) 2nd edition used to identify occupations.
- Claims where the worker needed at least one week off due to their injuries are considered serious injuries.

Work-related fatalities



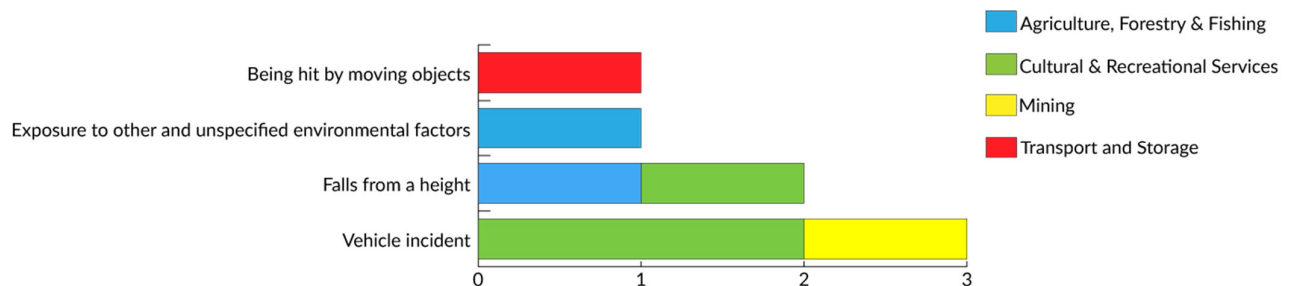
- In 2021-22, there were 3 worker fatalities and 4 fatalities classified as a bystander. A bystander is a person killed as a result of someone else’s work activity, while not engaged in a work activity of their own.
- The 2021-22 fatalities are currently under investigation. During the course of an investigation, a fatality may be determined as not work-related and the above figure will be adjusted accordingly during the next update.

* Please note this figure only includes work-related fatalities investigated by NT WorkSafe. Some fatalities in the Northern Territory may fall in the jurisdiction of other national agencies.

Work-related fatalities by industry

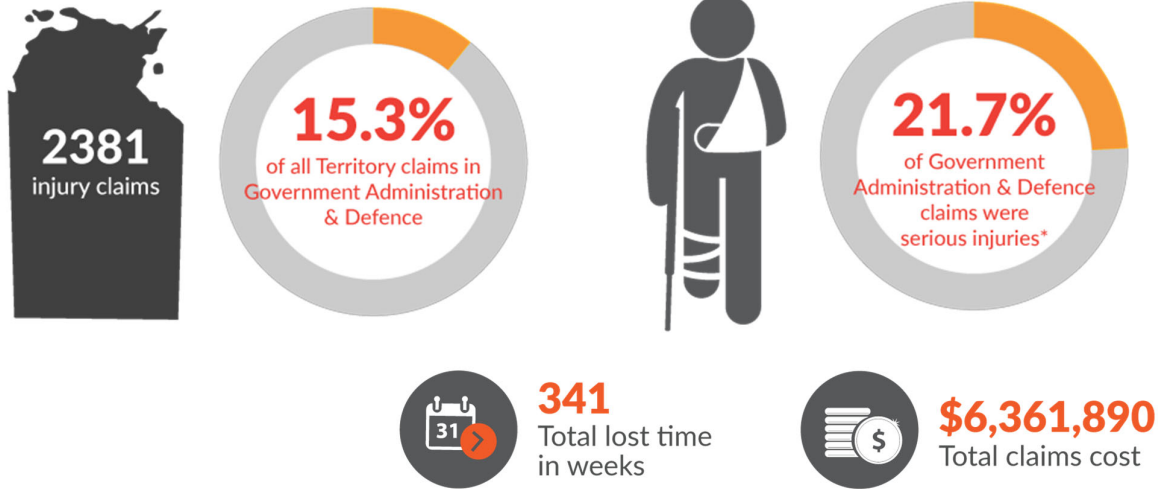


Work-related fatalities by mechanism of injury



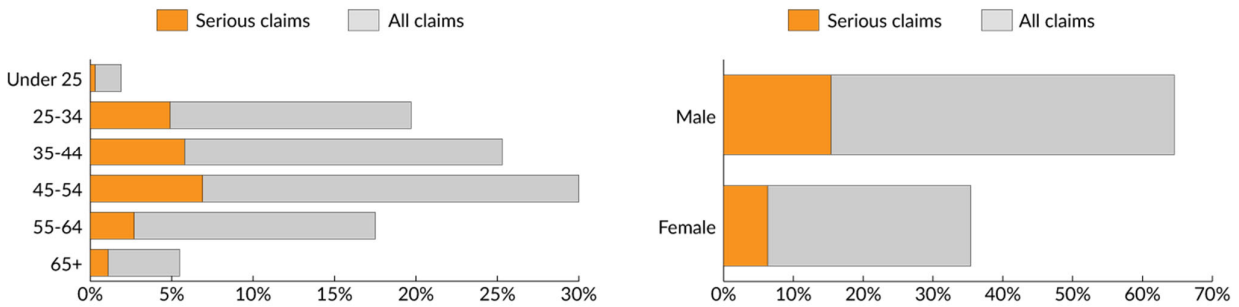
Industry focus - Government Administration and Defence

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



68.4%

State Government



29.1%

Local Government

Main mechanisms of serious injury



26.6%

Falls, trips and slips of a person



20.3%

Body stressing



19.0%

Being hit by moving objects

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:



47.6%

Traumatic joint/ligament and muscle/tendon injury



42.9%

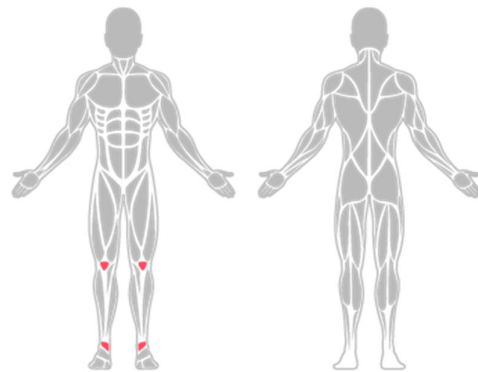
Fractures

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:



75.0%

Traumatic joint/ligament and muscle/tendon injury

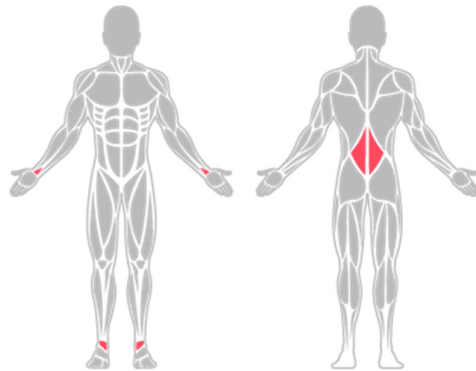


18.8%

Musculoskeletal and connective tissue 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:



46.7%

Traumatic joint/ligament and muscle/tendon injury

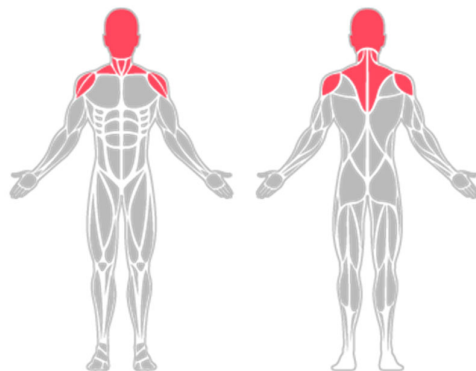


20.0%

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 accidentally (26.7%)
- Being hit by falling object (13.3%)

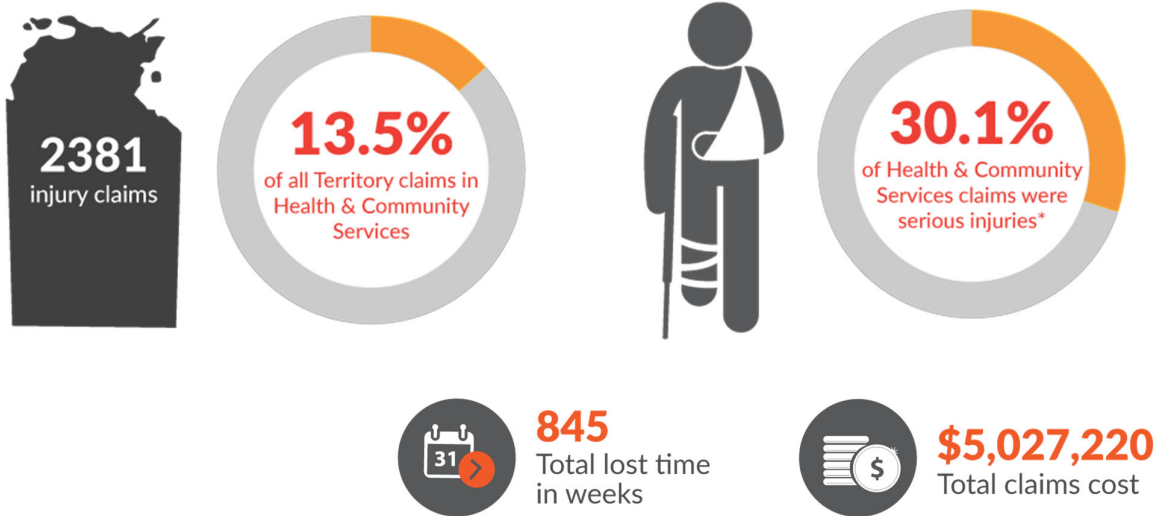


The main body areas injured were:

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

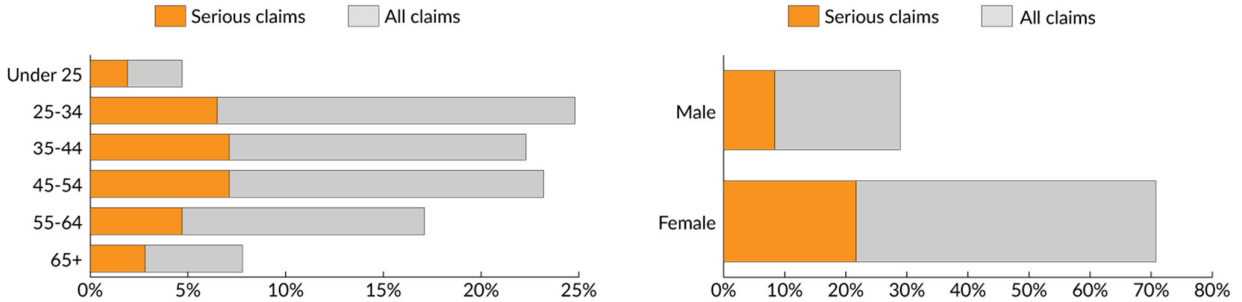
Industry focus – Health and Community Services

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



33.0%
Hospitals (except
Psychiatric Hospitals)



17.5%
Non-residential
Care Services NEC



10.3%
Child Care Services

Main mechanisms of serious injury



28.9%
Being hit by
moving objects



21.6%
Body stressing



18.6%
Mental Stress

Break down by main mechanisms of serious injury

Being hit by moving objects

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



50.0%
Wounds, lacerations, amputations
and internal organ damage



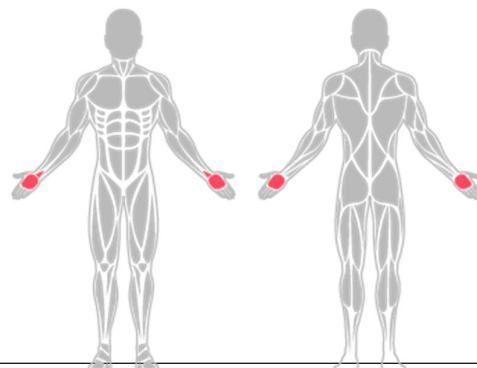
35.7%
Traumatic joint/ligament and
muscle/tendon injury

The three main incident types were:

- Being assaulted by a person or persons (50.0%)
- Being hit by a person accidentally (14.3%)
- Being bitten by an animal (10.7%)

Main body areas injured were:

- Hand (10.7%)
- Wrist (10.7%)



Body stressing

The main two injury groups resulting from being body stressing were:



76.2%

Traumatic joint/ligament and muscle/tendon injury

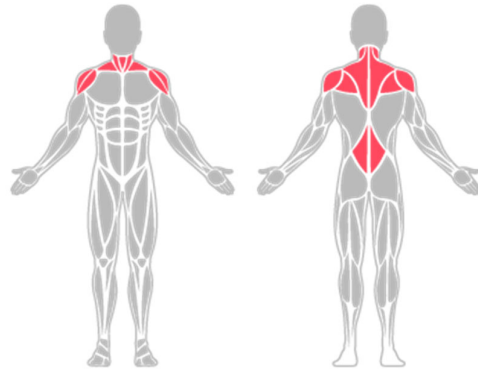


19.0%

Musculoskeletal and connective tissue injury

The three main incident types were:

- Muscular stress while lifting, carrying, or putting down objects (76.2%)
- Muscular stress while handling objects other than lifting, carrying or putting down (9.5%)
- Muscular stress with no objects being handled (9.5%)



Main body areas injured were:

- Lower back (57.1%)
- Shoulder (14.3%)
- Neck bones, muscles and tendons (9.5%)

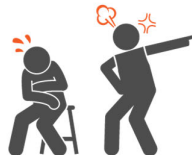
Mental stress

The main three injury groups resulting from mental stress were:



55.6%

Anxiety/Stress Disorder



22.2%

Reaction to Stressors (others, multiple or not specified)

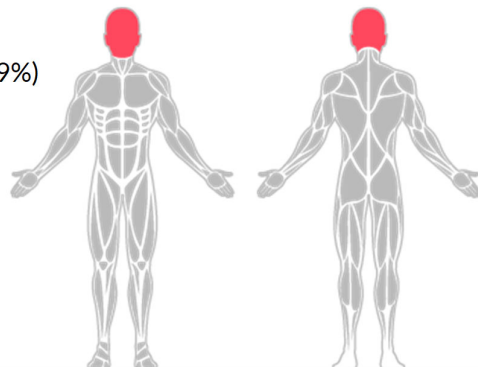


16.7%

Anxiety/Depression Combined

The four main incident types were:

- Work related harassment and/or workplace bullying (38.9%)
- Work pressure (33.3%)
- Exposure to workplace or occupational violence (16.7%)
- Exposure to a traumatic event (11.1%)

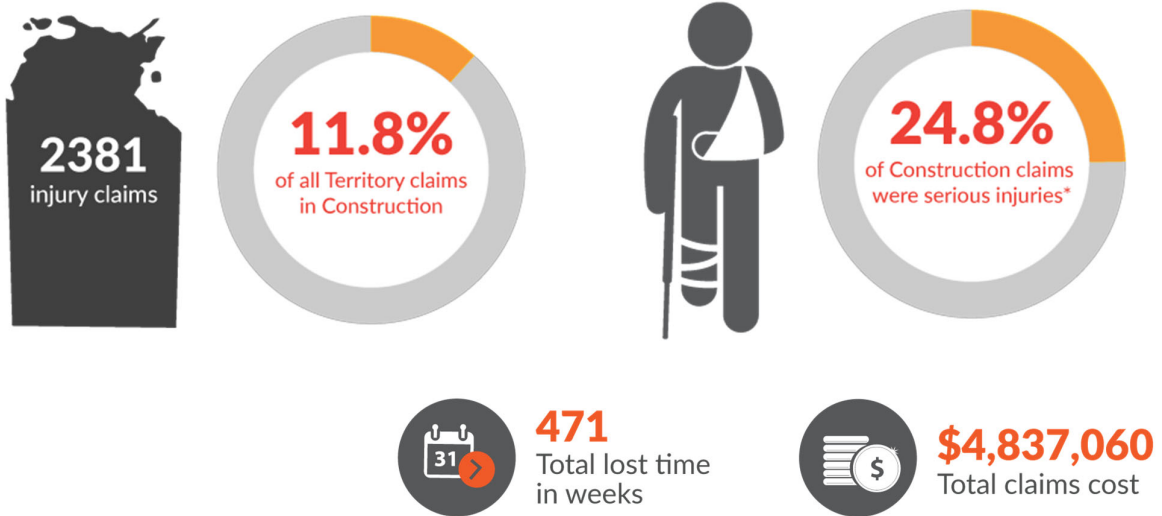


The main body area injured was:

- Psychological system in general (100%)

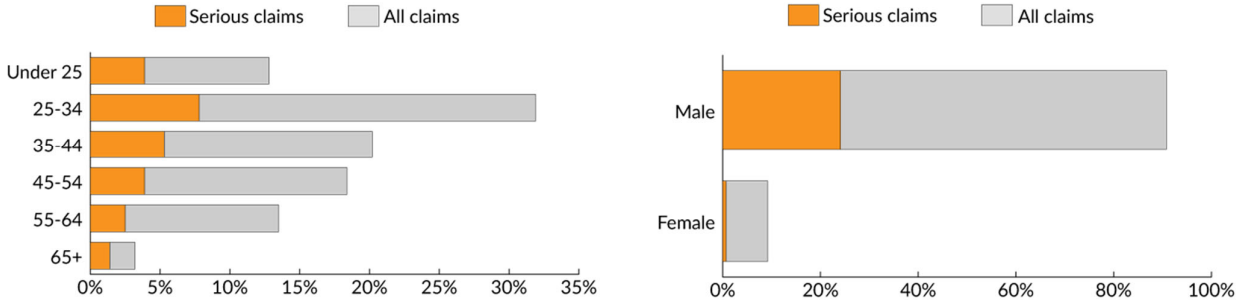
Industry focus - Construction

Key injury claims information

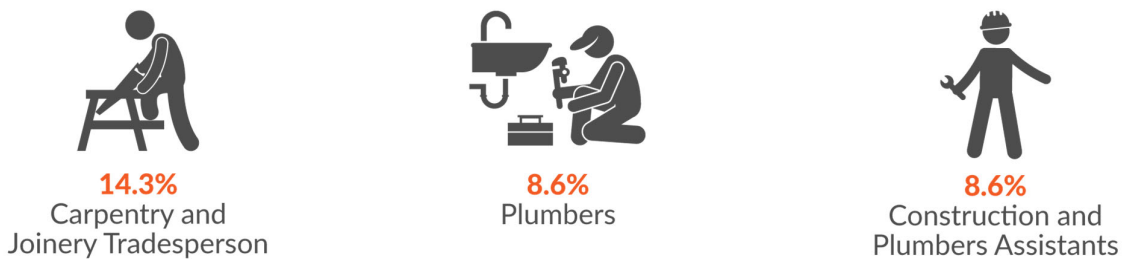


* Claims where the worker needed at least one week of due to their injuries are considered serious injuries.

Injury claims by age and gender



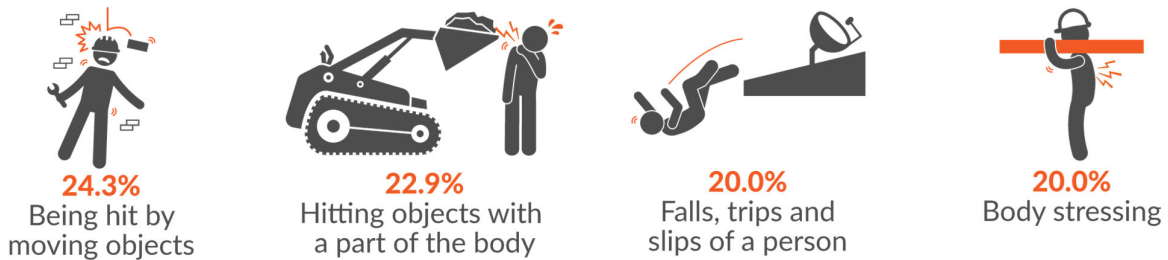
Main occupations seriously injured



Main industry sub-groups by serious injury claims



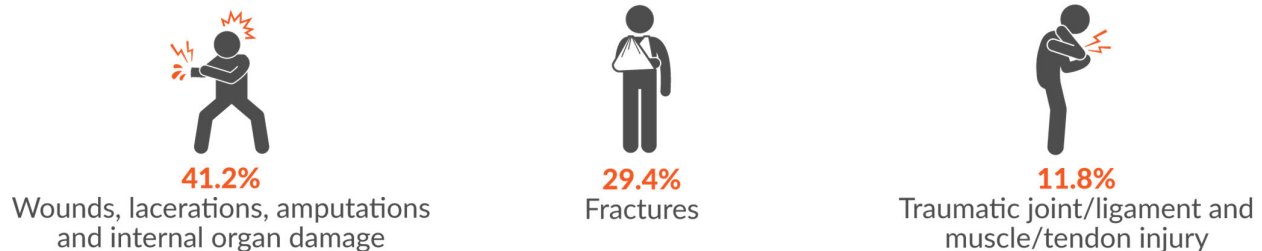
Main mechanisms of serious injury



Break down by main mechanisms of serious injury

Being hit by moving objects

The main three injury groups resulting from being hit by moving objects were:

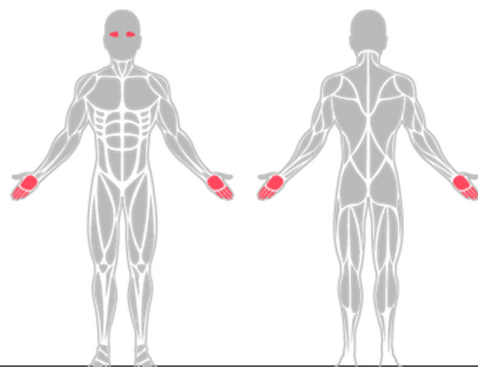


The three main incident types were:

- Being hit by moving object (41.2%)
- Being hit by falling object (29.4%)
- Being trapped between stationary and moving object (17.6%)

Main body areas injured were:

- Fingers (41.2%)
- Eye (unspecified) (11.8%)
- Hand (11.8%)



Hitting objects with a part of the body

The main three injury groups resulting from hitting objects with a part of the body were:



62.5%

Wounds, lacerations, amputations and internal organ damage



18.8%

Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue Diseases



12.5%

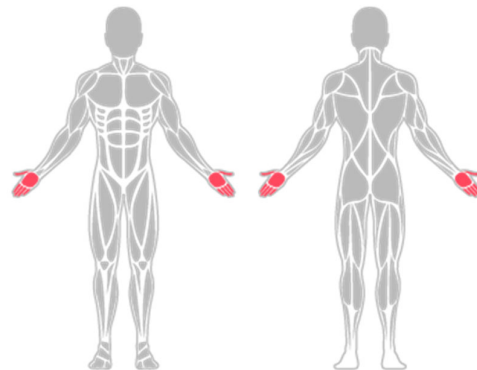
Traumatic joint/ligament and muscle/tendon injury

The two main incident types were:

- Hitting moving objects (56.3%)
- Hitting stationary objects (37.5%)

Main body areas injured were:

- Fingers (31.3%)
- Thumb (25.0%)
- Hand (25.0%)



Falls, trips and slips of a person

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



50%

Fractures



42.9%

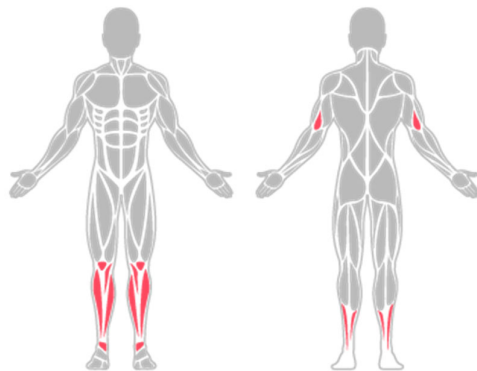
Traumatic joint/ligament and muscle/tendon injury

The two main incident types were:

- Falls from a height (71.4%)
- Falls on the same level (28.6%)

The main body areas injured were:

- Knee (21.4%)
- Ankle (21.4%)
- Lower leg (14.3%)
- Elbow (14.3%)



Body stressing

The main three injury groups resulting from body stressing were:



64.3%

Traumatic joint/ligament and muscle/tendon injury



14.3%

Musculoskeletal and connective tissue injury

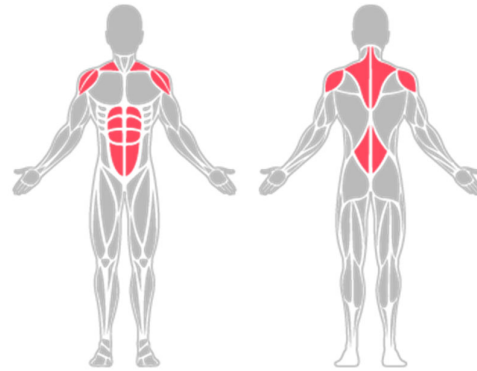


14.3%

Digestive system diseases (Hernias)

The two main incident types were:

- Muscular stress while lifting, carrying, or putting down objects (71.4%)
- Muscular stress while handling objects other than "lifting, carrying or putting down" (21.4%)



The main body areas injured were:

- Lower back (42.9%)
- Abdominal muscles and tendons (21.4%)
- Shoulder (14.3%)

Industry focus – Accommodation, café and restaurants

Key injury claims information



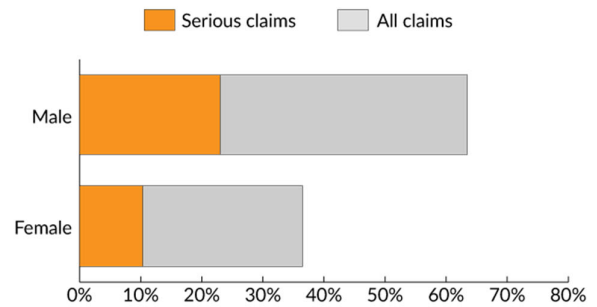
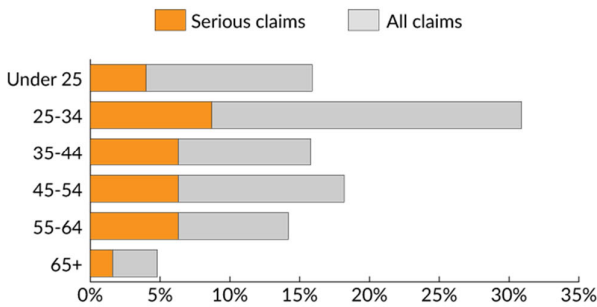
384
Total lost time
in weeks



\$1,347,913
Total claims cost

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

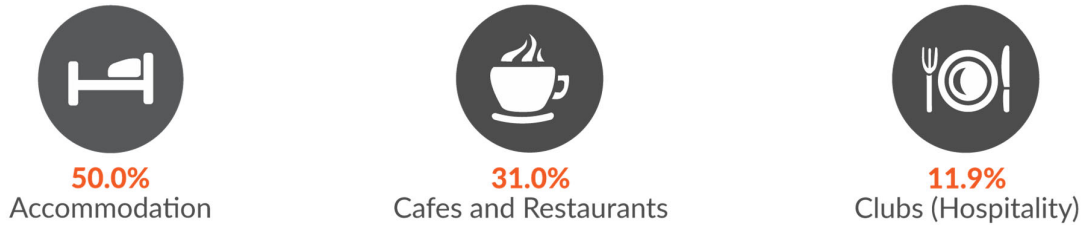
Injury claims by age and gender



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

Body stressing

The main two injury groups resulting from body stressing were:

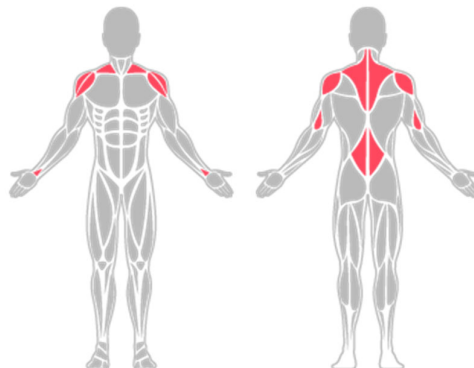


The two main incident types were:

- Muscular stress while lifting, carrying, or putting down objects (40.0%)
- Muscular stress while handling objects other than lifting, carrying or putting down (33.3%)

Main body areas injured were:

- Shoulder (20.0%)
- Wrist (13.3%)
- Lower back (13.3%)
- Elbow (13.3%)



Falls, trips and slips of a person

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



54.5%

Traumatic joint/ligament and muscle/tendon injury



27.3%

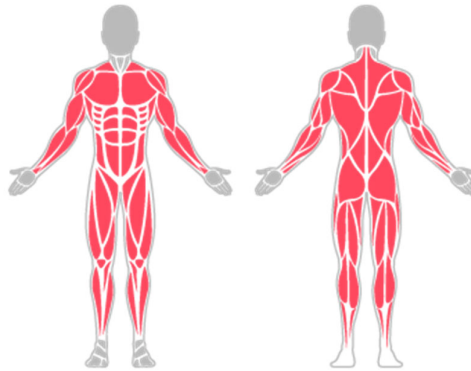
Fractures

The two main incident types were:

- Falls on the same level (54.5%)
- Falls from a height (45.5%)

Main body areas injured were:

- Trunk and limbs (18.2%)
- Wrist (18.2%)



Hitting objects with a part of the body

The main three injury groups resulting from hitting objects with a part of the body were:



75%

Wounds, lacerations, amputations and internal organ damage



12.5%

Skin and subcutaneous tissue diseases



12.5%

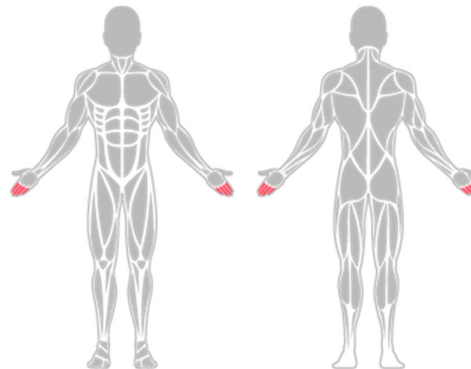
Traumatic joint/ligament and muscle/tendon injury

The main incident type was:

- Hitting moving objects (75.0%)

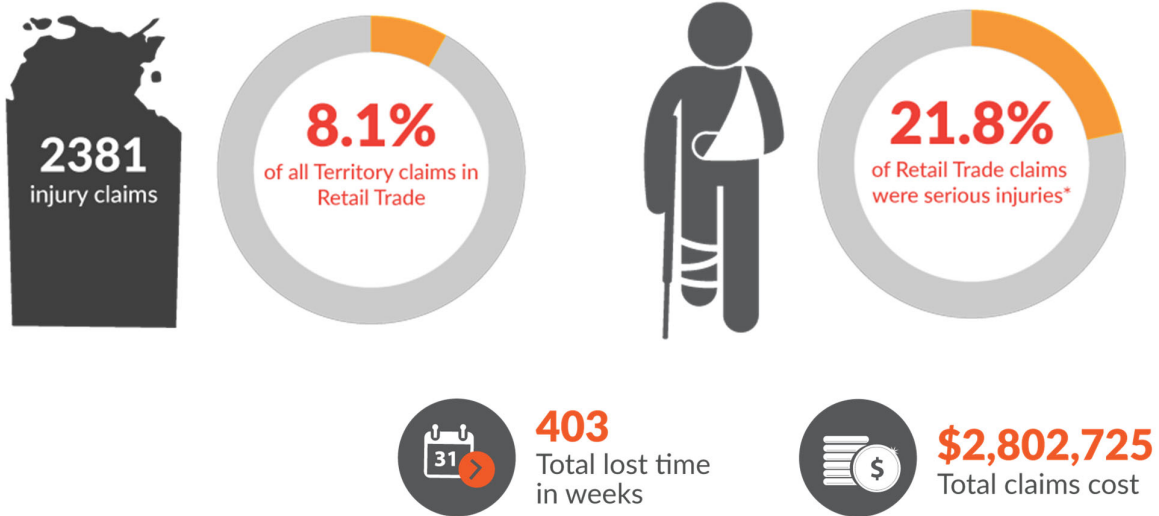
The main body area injured was:

- Fingers (62.5%)



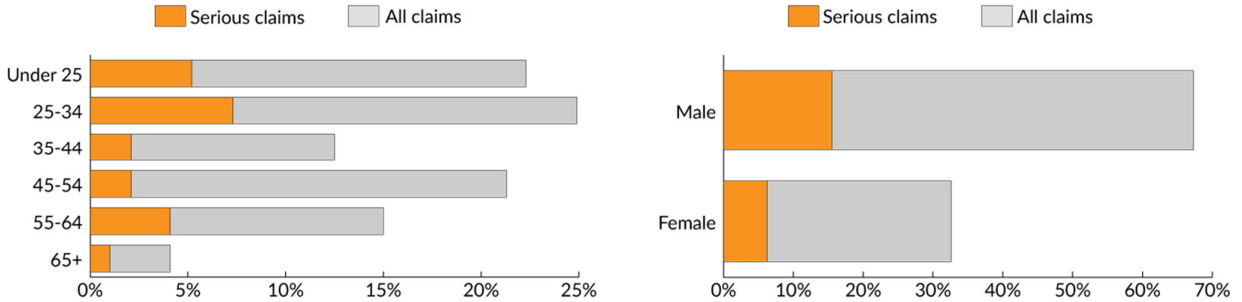
Industry focus – Retail Trade

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



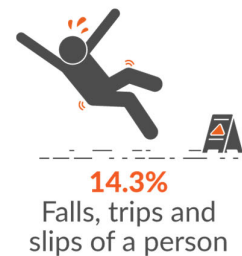
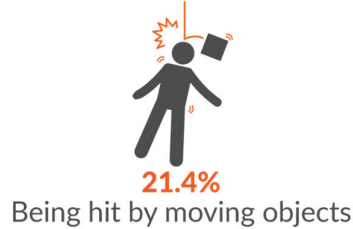
Main occupations seriously injured



Main industry sub-groups by serious injury claims



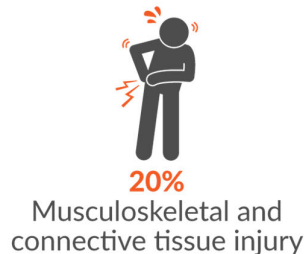
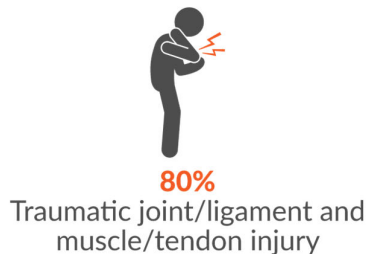
Main mechanisms of serious injury



Break down by main mechanisms of serious injury

Body stressing

The main two injury groups resulting from body stressing were:

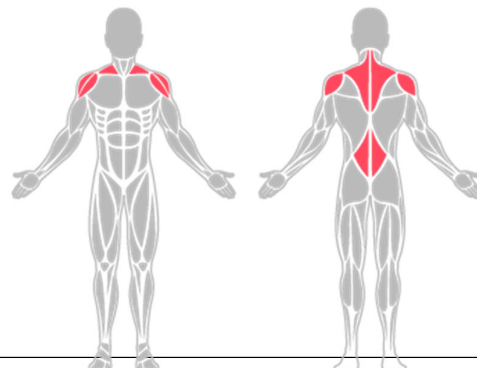


The three main incident types were:

- Muscular stress while handling objects other than lifting, carrying or putting down (40%)
- Muscular stress while lifting, carrying or putting down (40%)
- Muscular stress with no objects being handled (15.0%)

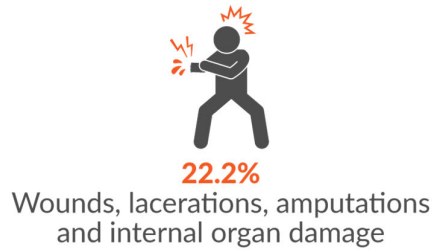
Main body areas injured were:

- Lower back (35.0%)
- Shoulder (25.0%)



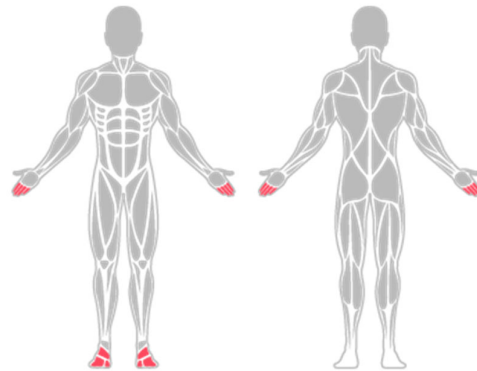
Being hit by moving objects

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



The four main incident types were:

- Being hit by moving objects (33.3%)
- Being hit by falling objects (22.2%)
- Being trapped by moving machinery or equipment (22.2%)
- Being trapped between stationary and moving objects (22.2%)

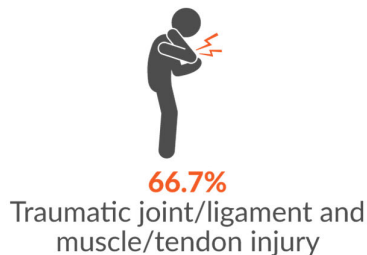


Main body areas injured were:

- Fingers (44.4%)
- Foot (22.2%)

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 (66.7%)
- Falls from a height (33.3%)

The main body area injured was:

- Ankle (33.3%)

