

Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate



The Lost time injury frequency Rate (LTIFR) is measured as the number of lost time claims per million hours worked¹ and allows analysis of the number of lost time claims without the distorting effects of the size of the workforce. Larger industries with many workers would expect to report more claims than an industry with few workers; by viewing claims occurrence as a ratio to the number of hours worked within the industry, a comparison of the relative performance of industries can be made.

Lost time claims are those claims where a weekly benefit payment has been made, indicating the injured worker has had time off work due to the injury. Injuries involving lost time can be viewed as being more serious injuries.

The table below shows the Tasmanian LTIFR for each industry division² for the financial years 2000-01 to 2005-06.

Table 1. LTIFR – Claims per million hours worked

Industry Division	Report Year					
	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
Government Admin and Defence	15.5	12.5	21.4	25.8	19.5	24.5
Manufacturing	30.6	28.1	27.9	28.0	26.8	23.7
Forestry	22.1	30.9	31.3	24.6	16.4	23.0
Construction	21.0	19.8	20.3	18.3	21.6	21.2
Health and Community Services	22.0	21.3	21.5	19.7	22.2	20.6
Transport and Storage	20.3	23.0	19.4	20.5	25.9	20.2
Mining	33.4	37.2	31.8	19.5	18.8	16.8
Personal and Other Services	11.8	11.6	15.3	13.5	16.5	16.4
Agriculture, Fishing and Hunting	22.3	19.7	21.9	25.8	20.5	15.6
Education	15.1	20.2	12.2	12.8	15.5	15.2
Property and Business Services	13.6	13.1	13.9	13.9	14.8	13.4
Communication Services	3.1	9.1	12.2	10.9	10.5	12.7
Retail Trade	10.8	11.1	11.5	10.3	10.4	11.0
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	13.3	11.2	10.8	11.3	10.3	10.6
Wholesale Trade	7.9	7.7	7.7	12.1	15.8	9.8
Cultural and Recreational Services	13.1	11.1	7.1	10.6	8.8	7.6
Finance and Insurance	3.3	3.7	4.5	6.2	7.3	6.4
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	6.8	3.2	5.6	4.6	5.0	5.3
All Industries	17.6	17.1	17.0	17.1	17.4	16.2

The all industries LTIFR for 2005-06 is 16.2 lost time claims per million hours worked. There has been a slight downward trend in the all industries LTIFR with an 8% decrease since 2000-01. The 8% improvement in LTIFR is considerably less than the ACFR for the same period. This indicates that the reduction in minor injuries has been greater than the reduction in the more serious injuries.

The LTIFR for the Mining industry has decreased significantly during the period shown, reducing from 33.4 lost time claims per million hours worked to 16.8 lost time claims per million hours worked – a reduction of around 50%.

The LTIFR for the *Manufacturing, Mining and Cultural and recreational services* industries has been trending downward during the period shown.

The ACFR for the *Forestry* industry had been trending downward between 2000-01 and 2004-05, however this was reversed in 2005-06 with the ACFR increasing. The *Agriculture, fishing and hunting* industry has recorded decreases in the ACFR in the past two years.

The ACFR for the *Government administration and defence, Communication services, and Finance and insurance* industries has been trending upward during the period. The Wholesale Trade industry had also been trending upward during the period but decreased in 2005-06.

¹ Australian Bureau of Statistics denominator data, based on Labour Force Survey and Survey of Employment and Earnings data.

² Industries have been classified in accordance with the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification 1993 (ANZSIC). However, the *Agriculture, forestry and fishing* industry division has been split into two industries (*Forestry and Agriculture, fishing and Hunting*) in this report. This has been done to enable analysis of the Forestry industry which is a significant industry within Tasmania.