

Public Sector OSH and IM Community of Practice

WorkCover WA

A/Chief Executive Officer Chris White

Tuesday 24 September 2019

WorkCover WA



Scheme management



Regulatio n



Dispute resolution

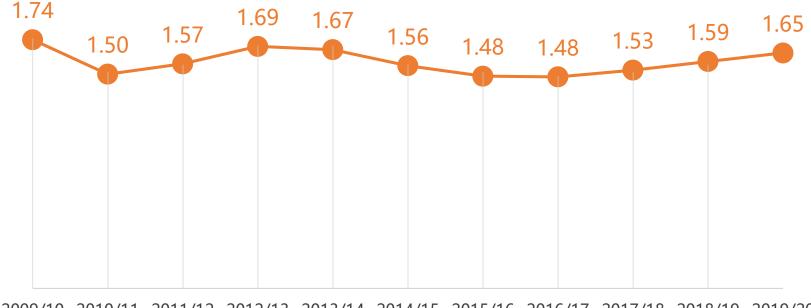
Scheme framework



Premium rates



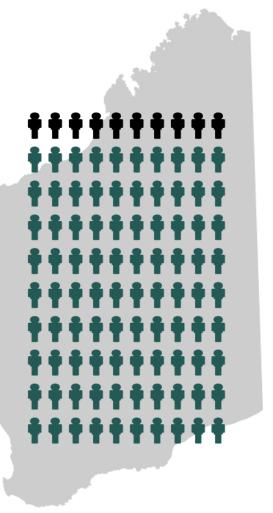
of payroll is the average premium rate for WA to ensure the premium collected covers the cost of workers' compensation claims



2009/10 2010/11 2011/12 2012/13 2013/14 2014/15 2015/16 2016/17 2017/18 2018/19 2019/20

Workers' Compensation - Public Sector

Around 10% of WA labour force are public sector employees









Source:

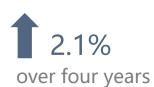
- Labour Force, Australia (Jul 2019), Australian Bureau of Statistics (catalogue 6202.0)
- Employment and Earnings, Public Sector, Australia (2017-18), Australian Bureau of Statistics (catalogue 6248.0.55.002)

WA State Government Trends









Source: WA Public Sector Quarterly Workforce Reports (December 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018)

INCIDENCE RATE



1 out of every 30 WA state government employees lodged a workers' compensation claim in 2017/18.

2014/15 2015/16

2016/17

2017/18

WA State Government Trends



\$1,467

The average weekly earnings of public sector workers in 2019

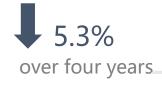


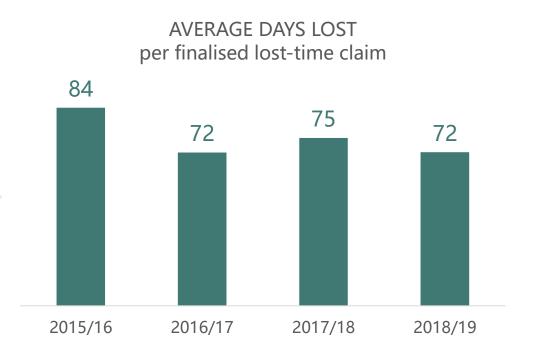
Source: Average Weekly Earnings, Australia (May 2019), Australian Bureau of Statistics (catalogue 6302.0)



\$21,916

The average weekly payment per finalised lost-time claim lodged by a WA state government worker in 2018/19





Comparison to WA State Government



INCIDENC E RATE TOTAL PAYMENT S

AVERAGE CLAIM COST

WA STATE GOVT

4,526 claims (17%)

3.3 claims per 100 workers

(18%)

\$166 million

\$40,109 per losttime claim

REST OF SCHEME

21,973 claims (83%)

2.1 claims per 100 workers in 2017/18

in 2017/18

\$735 million (82%)

\$43,978 per losttime claim

Comparison to WA State Government



AVERAGE DAYS LOST



RETURN TO WORK STATUS



DISPUTATIO N RATE

WA STATE GOVT

69 days per losttime claim

93% returned to

3.0 disputes applications per 100 active claims

REST OF SCHEME

90 days per losttime claim 85% returned to work in 2017/18

work in 2017/18

4.7
disputes
applications per
100 active claims

Return to work

Work-related injury



Injured worker visits doctor or hospital and obtains a First Certificate of Capacity



Workers' compensation claim

Communication

Worker

Submits claim form, Certificate of Capacity and other information

Has treatment

Engages in return to work program

Considers claim options



Employer

Has an established Injury Management System

Submits claim form to insurer and other info

Considers support for claim

Makes payments

Coordinates return to work program



Insurer

Determines liability

Manages the claim to closure

Makes payments

Coordinates services

Communicates with parties



Treats worker

Issues Certificates of Capacity

Doctor

Coordinates injury management

Approves return to work program

WRP

Assesses the workplace, work tasks and the worker's functional capacity

Develops return to work program





Benefits for workers

If a worker is away from work due to work related injury for:

20 days the likelihood work is 70%

45 days the likelihood of return to of return to work is 50%

70 days the likelihood of return to work is 35%

Johnson D & Fry T 2002, Factors Affecting Return to Work after Injury: A study for the Victorian WorkCover Authority. Melbourne: Melbourne Institute of Applied Economic and Social Research

Return to work:

- Ensures that some physical activity is undertaken on work days
- Provides a sense of community and social inclusion
- Allows worker to feel they are making a **contribution** to society and their family
- Gives structure to days and weeks
- Provides financial security

Benefits for employers

- Minimise disruption in the workplace
- Retain skills and knowledge of the injured worker
- Reduce costs of lost productivity
- Reduce costs of recruiting/training new staff
- Help build workplace morale by showing the injured worker is valued
- Contain workers' compensation premium and claim costs



Focus Areas

- National Return to Work Strategy
 - Increase in workers staying in or returning to good work following an injury or illness
 - Increase in positive return to work experiences for workers with an injury or illness
 - Increase in employers preparing for, effectively responding to and injury and illness in the workplace
- Occupational health
 - Management of psychological injury
 - Silicosis
- Changing employment patterns
 - Labour hire

Resources



Advice and Assistance: 1300 794 744