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ISCRR

Institute for Safety, Compensation
and Recovery Research

Work-Related Fatalities Database

July 2000 – December 2009

May 2010

Table of contents

1. Background

- 1.1 Establishment
- 1.2 Objectives
- 1.3 Development of work-related classifications
- 1.4 Inclusions and Exclusions
 - 1.4.1 Inclusions
 - 1.4.2 Exclusions
- 1.5 Guidelines

2. Database analysis overview

- 2.1 Introduction
- 2.2 All cases on database (July 2000-December 2009)

3. All closed cases - July 2000 to December 2009

- 3.1 Overview
- 3.2 Work status
- 3.3 Age and gender
- 3.4 Coroners' recommendations
- 3.5 Intent
 - 3.5.1 Intent by age and gender
 - 3.5.2 Intent by Mechanism of injury
 - 3.5.3 Coroners' recommendation

4. Detailed analysis closed cases - July 2000 to Dec 2006

- 4.1 Overview
- 4.2 Unintentional injury deaths
 - 4.2.1 Overview
 - 4.2.2 Age and gender
 - 4.2.3 Unintentional injury deaths: Workers, volunteers and commuters
 - 4.2.3.1 Overview

4.2.3.2 Workers and volunteers

4.2.3.2.1 At work - Not Traffic Crash

4.2.3.2.2 At work - Traffic Crash

4.3 Intentional injury deaths

4.3.1 Year

4.3.2 Age and gender

4.3.3 Types of intentional work-related injury deaths

5. Denominator data

References

Appendices

Appendix A: Data items

Appendix B: Database status at Dec 2009

1. Background

1.1 Establishment

The Work-Related Fatalities Database was established as an ongoing research tool to provide fatal injury data for research and statistical analysis of broadly-defined work-related injury deaths (fatalities).

Retrospective cases were identified and included in the database from July 2000 to December 2006 and prospective cases have been identified from 1 July 2005. For each injury death that meets the WRLS definition of work-related, a defined set of variables is recorded. Case information has been completed and quality checked to Dec 2006. The datasets are at various stages of completion from 2007 (see Fig 1), with 2007 expected to be completed and new cases merged into the main database around the end of April 2010.

The Work-Related Fatalities Database was developed and implemented in the following stages:

1. Clarification of work-related definition and case inclusion criteria with experts in the area of occupational health and safety and injury epidemiology and journal articles on definitions prepared;
2. Data set specification and core database construction;
3. Retrospective identification and data capture of work-related fatalities from 2000 to July 2005 from the NCIS and WorkSafe Victoria¹,
4. Prospective, ongoing case identification and data capture of work-related injury deaths via the initial police description (Form 83) from 1 July 2005²;
5. Retrospective analysis of coroners findings relating to all unnatural deaths reported to the coroner from 1 July 2000 on the NCIS;
6. Value-added coding of data including ICD 10 external causes (mechanisms), occupation, toxicology (industry field and coroner's findings have not yet been fully coded)
7. Quality checking; and
8. Expert review.

1.2 Objectives

According to the World Health Organization surveillance is defined as:

“systematic ongoing collection, collation and analysis of data and the timely dissemination of information to those who need to know so that action can be taken”³

The accurate collection of valuable data is the first step towards ultimately reducing work-related injury. It is anticipated that the data accumulated will provide an accurate description of:

- the extent of work related fatalities in Victoria;
- the nature of fatalities occurring;

¹ Enquiries with WorkSafe Victoria were made to identify work-related deaths currently under investigation.

² Prospective surveillance has limitations. A large proportion of work-related fatalities are not identified using police reports alone.

³ World Health Organization and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Injury Surveillance Guidelines. World Health Organization, Geneva, Switzerland, 2001.

- populations and practices considered at greater risk of a fatal injury event;
- common risks or contributing factors associated with fatal injury events; and
- similar fatal work-related injury events for a given case (clusters)

Category development was informed through previously published studies (eg Langley, 2004; Driscoll, 2002) and expert consultation examining the epidemiology of work-related injury.

1.3 Development of work-related classifications

The classification system and definitions used were developed by a multi-disciplinary team with experience and expertise in medical, legal, public health, injury prevention and death investigation. Key criteria considered in the formulation of categories derived from this review included:

- groupings that have operational value and are acceptable to the needs of stakeholders;
- a clear decision-making path using a hierarchical structure;
- ensuring categories are mutually exclusive;
- development of coding rules;
- comparability to existing systems nationally and internationally;
- rigour to support research; and
- adopting existing standards (where possible).

(Published in the *ANZ J Occup Health and Safety* (2009), 25(6): 461-475).

1.4 Inclusions and exclusions

1.4.1 Inclusions

Included in the Work-Related Fatalities Database are injury deaths where the deceased was working or volunteering (divided into traffic and non-traffic categories); commuting to or from work; a bystander to the work activity of another (eg an occupant in a vehicle colliding with a heavy vehicle) or engaged in Do-it Yourself maintenance eg working on the roof or on a motor vehicle or engaged in activities on a hobby farm. Additionally included were injury fatalities where the fatality involved a Work Agent; the deceased experienced work related stressors that contributed to their death or the fatal injury event occurred at a work place.

People traveling for work or from a work function were included, as were people who had been drinking alcohol after work at their work place.

Common DIY activities include working on the roof (including clearing gutters); cleaning the pool; undertaking electrical or gas work; working with power tools such as electrical saws or chainsaws; working on vehicles (incl. tractors, motorcycles and cars); DIY activity that either leads to fatal injury eg homebuilt cars or where lack of expertise caused faults to machinery; and generally most instances where a ladder was involved. In general DIY activities involved home or vehicle maintenance where a tradesperson could or should have undertaken the task eg roof repair, tree felling.

A work agent can include any substance or equipment from a workplace that may not have been easily obtained from another source. The intent for work agent can be either intentional or unintentional.

Work stressor suicides include any suicide where a coroner made reference to any form of work-related stressor, including bullying, harassment, and work-related financial stress. Where co-existing factors exist, such as relationship problems or mental health issues, the case is still coded as work-related (though further research is required to assign attributable fractions to these cases).

Examples of inclusions are: a previous work injury, which contributed to the onset of depression, recent redundancy or loss of job. Unintentional work stressor related fatalities are also included in the database eg where alcohol abuse has been involved.

If the deceased was competing for substantial money; a professional, paid or sponsored to participate in a sporting activity, this was considered work.

1.4.2 Exclusions

Not included in this definition of work-relatedness were asbestos related deaths (due to the delay between exposure and death), deaths at work due to natural causes, and deaths due to complications of medical or surgical care except where the reason for medical care was a work related injury.

Criminal activity was NOT considered a work-related activity.

Injury deaths while commuting after drinking alcohol with work colleagues were not included unless the drinking took place at a workplace or as part of a work function.

Cases not included as Do-It-Yourself maintenance included picking fruit in a non-farming situation and other forms of home gardening and housework.

Where too many other stressors are listed, or the coroner names a particular other stressor such as relationship breakdown or terminal illness as having a major impact, then these cases are not classified as work-related. A review of stressor classified cases for inclusion according to these criteria is currently being undertaken.

Duty of care cases were not included.

1.5 Guidelines

Guides to coding and a data dictionary have been prepared for use with the database. The data items collected in the database are listed at Appendix A. The current status of the development of the database is shown in detail at Appendix B.

2. Database Analysis Overview

2.1 Introduction

Section 2.2 includes all work-related injury deaths identified to date from July 2000 to December 2009, both open and closed cases. Section 3 addresses all closed cases for the same time period, July 2000 – December 2009. Section 4 provides analyses of the stable dataset from July 2000-December 2006, where the vast majority of cases are closed and retrospective extraction of non-traditional work-related injury deaths from the NCIS has been completed. This retrospective extraction process is currently in progress for 2007.

2.2 All cases - July 2000 to December 2009

As of December 2009, there were 2321 external cause work-related deaths recorded in the work-related fatalities database (broadly-defined as discussed above).

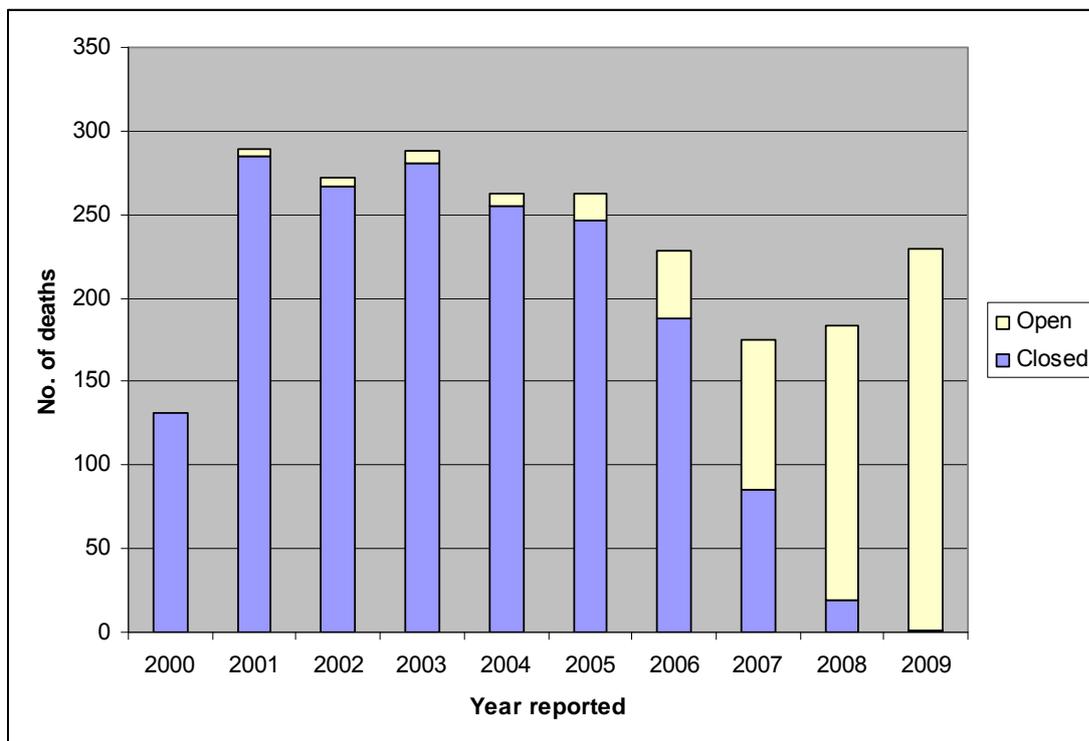


Figure 1: Work-related injury deaths 2000-2009 (n=2321)

Note: the reduced number of work-related injury deaths for the years 2007-2009 and to a lesser extent 2006 may be due to retrospective review of cases for these years being incomplete.

There are 564 (24%) apparent work-related cases still open for investigation. It is possible that on case completion some may be determined as natural causes or not work-related, and will subsequently be removed from the database.

The period 2007 to 2009 is still subject to finalization of a retrospective review of all cases reported to the coroner in Victoria for these years. It is anticipated that further Commuter, Bystander, Do-It-Yourself, Hobby Farmer, and work related suicides and assaults will be identified following this process.

On completion of the comprehensive retrospective review for these years, it will be possible to identify further trends for increases or decreases in particular types of work-related injury deaths over time.

3. All closed cases- July 2000 to December 2009

3.1 Overview

Of the 1757 closed cases, 1042 (59.3%) were unintentional injury deaths and 663 (38%) were intentional (639 suicides, 24 assaults). The other 52 cases were classified as *undetermined intent* (47), *complications of medical or surgical care following work injury*, *legal intervention*, *legal intervention/suicide* and *operations of war civil conflict or terrorism* (one of each).

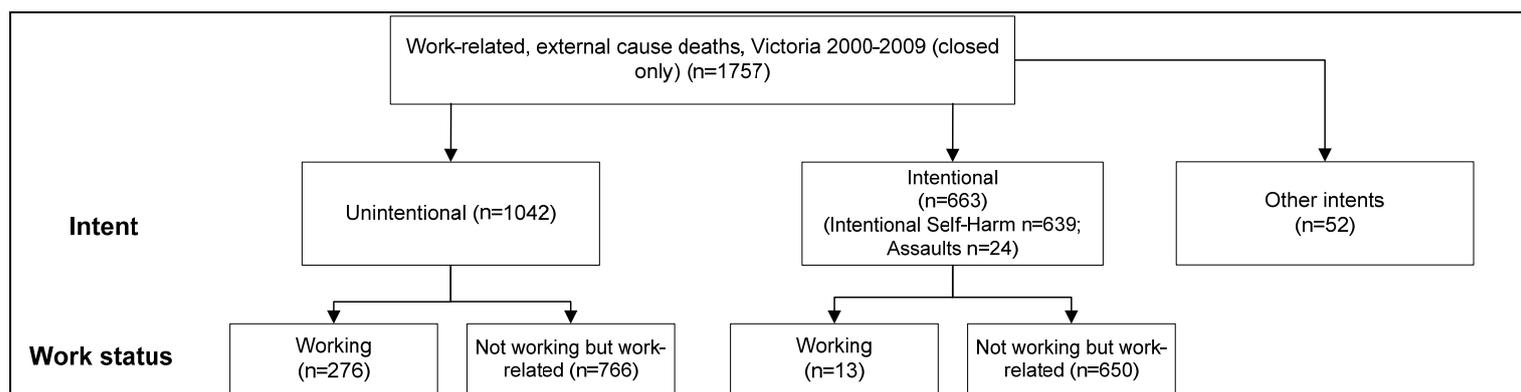


Figure 2: Work-related injury deaths in Victoria 2000-2009, closed cases only (n=1757)

3.2 Work status

The work status of all work-related fatalities is shown in Table 2.

3.3 Age and gender

Most work-related injury deaths occurred to males over a wide distribution of ages.

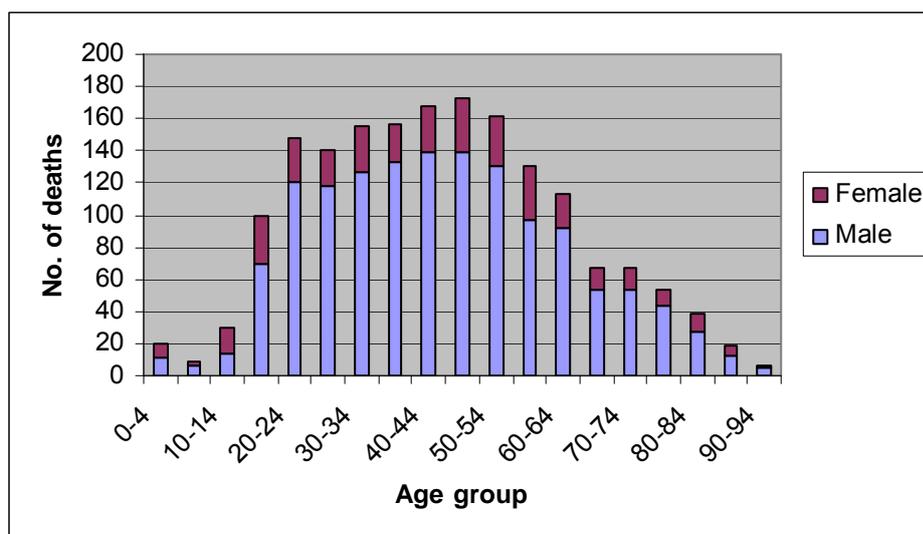


Figure 3: Work-related injury deaths by age and gender, 2000-2009 (n=1757)

3.4 Coroners' recommendations

The coroner made preventative comments or recommendations in 131/1403 (9.3%) of all closed work-related cases for the period 2000-2005. This field will be updated for subsequent years.

3.5 Intent

Of the 1757 injury deaths that were closed cases in the work-related fatalities database, the majority of cases (59%) were unintentional (Table 1). Intentional injury deaths (intentional self-harm and assaults) comprised 38% of cases.

Table 1: Work-related fatalities by intent, Victoria 2000-2009

Intent	No. cases	Proportion of total (%)
Unintentional	1042	59.3
Intentional	663	37.7
Other	52	3.0
Total	1757	100

3.5.1 Intent by age and gender

Males represented 81% of intentional and 78% of unintentional injury deaths.

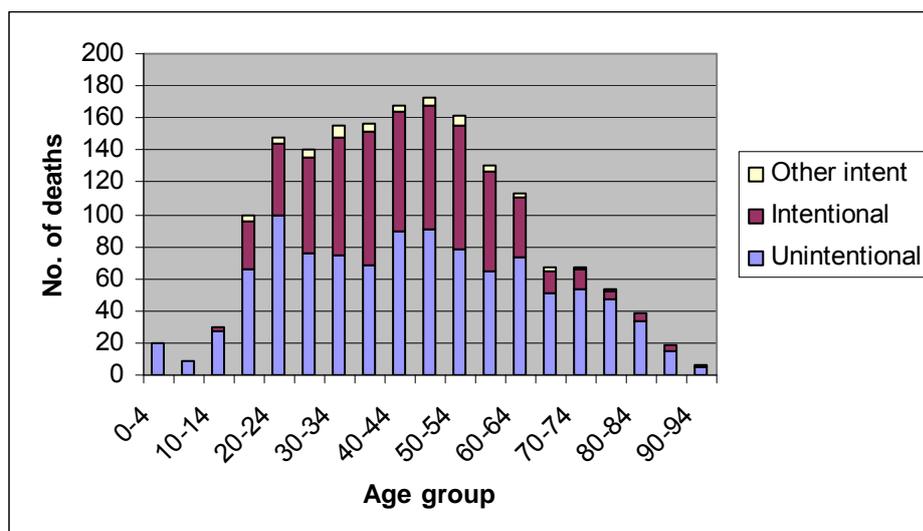


Figure 4: Work-related fatalities by age and intent, 2000-2009

3.5.2 Intent by Mechanism of injury

Of the 663 intentional self-harm injury deaths, the top 3 mechanisms of injury ie ICD-10 aggregated codes or broad group, were: equally *hanging, strangulation and suffocation* (n=198, 31%) and *jumping or lying before a moving object (usually trains or less commonly trucks)* (n=199, 31.1%); and then *self-poisoning by and exposure to other gases and vapours (generally motor vehicle exhaust gassings)* (n=73, 11.4%).

By contrast, the top three mechanisms for the 1042 unintentional injury deaths were: *transport crashes* (n= 770, 73.9%); *exposure to inanimate mechanical forces eg struck by thrown, projected or falling object eg crushed under car when jack collapsed, struck by tree, crushed under tractor* (n=78, 7.5%); and *falls* (n=77, 7.4%).

3.5.3 Coroners' recommendations

More recommendations were made for unintentional 114/864 (13.2%) than for intentional self-harm work-related deaths 16/560 (2.9%) over the years 2000-2005. As previously noted this field will be updated for subsequent years.

Table 2: Unintentional and intentional work-related injury deaths by year and work-relatedness, July 2000-2009, closed cases only (n=1705)*

Year	Unintentional						Intentional		Total
	Working or volunteering	Bystander †	Commuter‡	Do-It-Yourself	Hobby Farm	Other	Intentional self-harm**	Assault	
July 2000	19	44	4	9	-	6	43	4	129
2001	51	95	9	11	4	5	99	2	276
2002	39	97	6	16	2	7	89	4	260
2003	41	73	16	13	2	12	108	6	271
2004	48	68	16	11	4	10	87	6	250
2005	25	64	15	11	-	11	110	2	238
2006	27	38	15	15	4	6	77	-	182
2007	21	15	3	14	4	0	22	-	79
2008	4	7	1	3	-	-	4	-	19
2009	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	276	501	85	103	20	57	639	24	1705

* Work related injury deaths by *other including undetermined intent* are excluded (see Figure 2)

** Including *suicides using an agent obtained from work, by means of commercial transport eg rail suicide, at a workplace or due to work stressors, etc*

† Mostly crash with work vehicle

‡ Under-representation (as commuting status is often not mentioned in coroners' files)

Notes - area shaded in grey represents years that are incomplete (See Overview – section 1).

- when currently open cases are closed some totals will increase for pre-2007, especially for 2006.

4. Detailed analysis July 2000 – December 2006

4.1 Overview

This section addresses the currently completed dataset from July 2000 – December 2006. There were 1652 closed cases of which 58.7% were unintentional, 38.6% were intentional (mostly intentional self-harm) and 2.7% were other intents, mostly undetermined. Unintentional and intentional injury deaths, especially intentional self-harm are examined below in more detail.

4.2 Unintentional injury deaths July 2000-December 2006

4.2.1 Overview

The following describes the composition of the unintentional work-related injury deaths reported in the database for the period July 2000 – December 2006 only (n=970). For these years 74 potential cases remain open for investigation by the coroner and are not described here. For the majority of the included cases the main mechanism of injury was *transport accidents* (n=723, 74.6%).

Table 3: Unintentional work-related injury deaths by year and work-relatedness, July 2000-December 2006, closed cases only (n=970)

Year	Working or volunteering		Not Working but Work-Related					Total
	At work - Traffic	At Work - Not Traffic	Bystander	Commuter	Do-It-Yourself	Hobby Farm	Other	
Jul-00	8	11	44	4	9	0	6	82
2001	18	33	95	9	11	4	5	175
2002	14	25	97	6	16	2	7	167
2003	18	23	73	16	13	2	12	157
2004	23	25	68	16	11	4	11	158
2005	13	12	64	15	11	0	11	126
2006	16	11	38	15	15	4	6	105
Total	110	140	479	81	86	16	58	970

Note: The distribution of the 74 excluded ie open cases was mostly *at work not traffic crash* (n=47), 13 *bystander*, 9 *at work traffic crash*.

Although there appears to be a decrease in working and bystander injury deaths for the period July 2000-December 2006, the difference is less apparent for commuters and other work-related injury deaths (Table 3). Further analysis of trends is required after the retrospective review of all reported injury deaths for the period 2007-2009 is complete.

4.2.2 Age and gender

The majority of unintentional injury deaths were male and peaked for the normal curve at 40-49 years with the exception of the mode at 20-24 years.

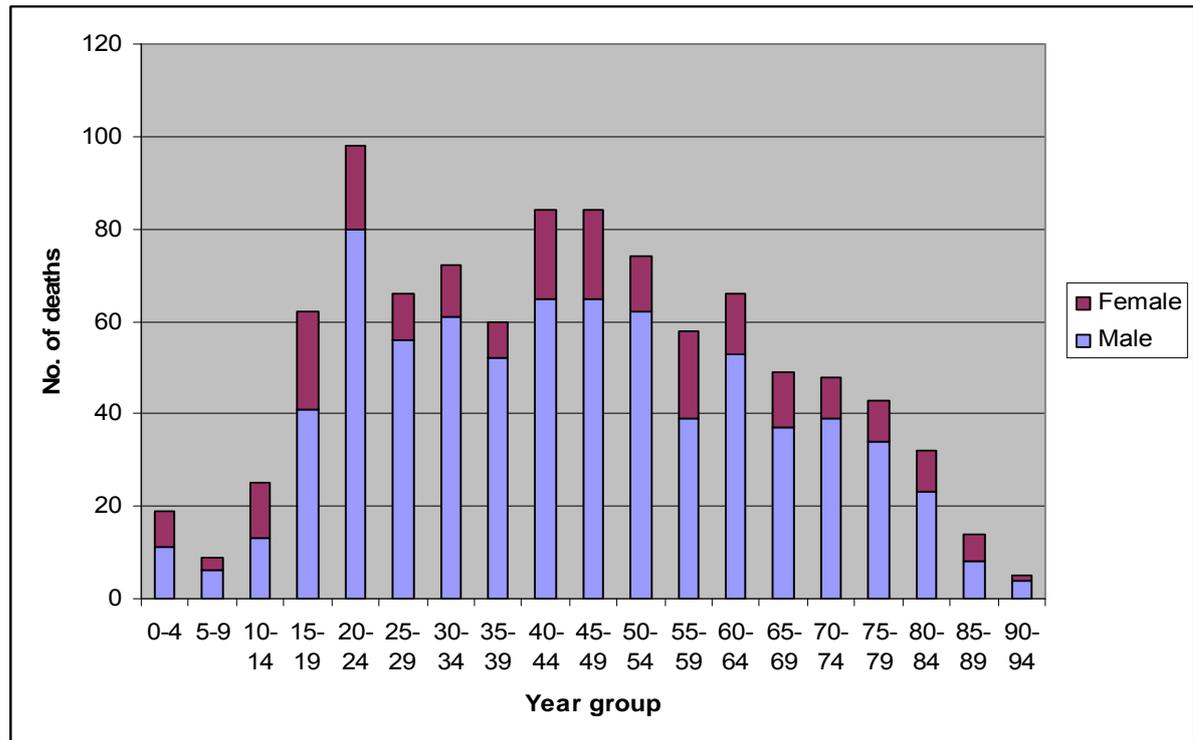


Figure 5: Unintentional work-related injury deaths in Victoria, age and gender July 2000-December 2006

4.2.3 Workers, volunteers and commuters

4.2.3.1 Overview

Over the years July 2000 - December 2006, there were 331 unintentional injury fatalities while working, volunteering or commuting. Of these, 244 were *working*, 81 *commuting to or from work* and 6 *volunteering*. A further 23 *bystanders* were also *commuting to work* at the time of the fatal incident – however they have been included in *Bystanders* due to the coding hierarchy.

4.2.3.2 Workers and volunteers

Of the 250 worker and volunteer unintentional fatalities, 140 were classified as *non-traffic workplace* and 110 as *road traffic*.

For the period July 2000 to December 2006, a total of 4,620 work-years were lost due to the deaths of workers and volunteers⁴. The average number of working years lost to 65 years from these working injury deaths was 18.6 years (S.D. 16.0).

⁴ The number of working-years lost by the injury deaths of persons working or engaged in volunteer work was calculated by taking the age of the deceased away from the retirement age in Australia (65). The number of years past retirement age accrued by persons aged over 65 years was subtracted from the total.

Of total cases, 33 persons were aged 65 years or more at the time of injury death.

Recommendations were made in 51 (23.1%) of unintentional worker and volunteer ie workplace injury deaths, and this was slightly higher for non-traffic crash injury deaths (2000-2005) (Table 4).

4.2.3.2.1 At Work – Not Traffic Crash (n=140)

Of the 140 unintentional non-traffic ie workplace injury deaths, the majority were male (94.2%), aged 25-64 years (72.1%) and caused by *non-road transport* (47.2%). A total of 2,309 working years were lost (Table 4).

A larger proportion of preventative comments were made by a coroner for deaths where the mechanism of fatal injury was due to *exposure to inanimate mechanical forces eg Struck by thrown, projected or falling objects* such as trees (n=13) (Table 4).

Table 4: Working and volunteer unintentional injury fatalities, non-traffic (workplace), Victoria (July 2000 - December 2006, closed cases)

ICD-10 mechanism of injury (Top 3)*	Number of fatalities	Gender		Age group			Years of working life lost**	Cases with coroner's recommendations ***
		Male	Female	15-24	25-64	≥ 65		
Non-road transport	66	63	3	9	43	14	1067	18 (27.2%)
Exposure to inanimate mechanical forces	31	31	0	3	25	3	558	11 (35.4%)
Falls	19	18	1	1	13	5	236	4 (21.1%)
Other	24	20	4	1	20	3	448	5 (20.8%)
Total	140	132	8	14	101	25	2309	38 (27.1%)

* ICD10 Broad group in database

** 65 years minus age. Difference subtracted from total where age is greater than 65 years.

Of the 66 *non-road transport fatalities*: 9 were *drivers of tractors* and 8 *working on the outside of tractors*; 9 *pedestrians in an off road collision with cars or heavy transport vehicles*; 6 involved in accidents to *private powered aircraft*, 5 involved *construction, especially earth moving equipment*, 5 *forklifts*; 4 were *jockeys or strappers thrown from horses* and 3 involved *drownings from fishing boats*.

Of the 31 exposed to *inanimate mechanical forces*, 7 were *struck by trees or branches* and 8 had *contact with various types of agricultural machinery*.

Of the 19 *falls*, 8 were *falls from, out of or through buildings or structures*, 5 were *falls from ladders* and 3 from *scaffolding*.

Of the 25 aged 65 years or over, 15 (60%) had a current occupation of *farmer*; *similarly three others were a beekeeper, nurseryman or plantation caretaker*. Six of the farmer fatalities involved *tractors, two cows*.

As for the counts above and other counts derived from 2000-2006 closed cases, they increase when open cases and/or deaths that occurred in 2007-2009 are included (see Figure 1).

4.2.3.2.2 At work - Traffic Crash (n=109)

Age and gender

A very clear majority of the 109 unintentional traffic crashes that occurred at work were male (92.7%) and one third (34.5%) were aged 30-44 years.

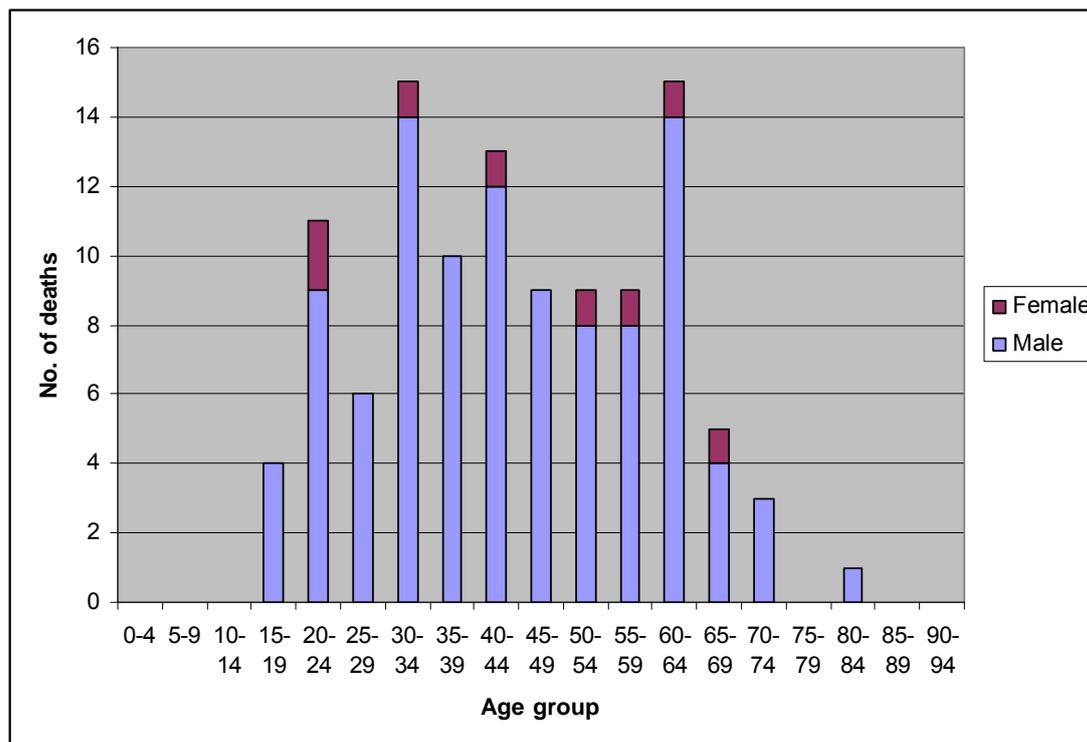


Figure 6: Traffic crashes occurring at work by age and gender, Victoria July 2000-December 2006

Crash types and occupations

The most common occupations of drivers who crashed were 48 *truck drivers* (42 of trucks), 7 *delivery drivers* (5 of light trucks, vans), 6 *farmers* (3 of light trucks, pickups), 4 *couriers* (all light trucks, vans), and 3 taxi drivers. The occupations for passenger car drivers were various (Table 5).

Table 5 Unintentional traffic crash fatalities for workers and volunteers

Traffic crash type*	N	%	Occupation
Driver of heavy transport vehicle in non collision transport accident (mostly rollovers)	19	17.4	17 truck drivers
Driver of heavy transport vehicle in collision with fixed or stationary object (mostly trees, road infrastructure eg gutters and road furniture eg light poles, crash barriers)	18	16.5	16 truck drivers
Car driver in collision with car, pick-up truck or van	9	8.3	2 nurse, other various
Car driver in collision with fixed or stationary object eg trees	9	8.3	2 farmers, other various
Car driver in collision with heavy transport vehicle or bus	8	7.3	2 truck drivers, other various
Driver of heavy transport vehicle in collision with car, pick-up truck or van	6	5.5	3 truck drivers, other various
Driver of heavy transport vehicle in collision with heavy transport vehicle or bus	6	5.5	6 truck drivers
Pedestrian injured in collision with car, pick-up truck or van	6	5.5	Various
Driver of pick-up truck or van in collision with heavy transport vehicle or bus	5	4.6	2 courier, 2 delivery driver
Driver of heavy transport vehicle in collision with train or railway vehicle	3	2.8	2 truck drivers
Motor cycle rider	5	4.6	Various
Other	15	13.7	
Total	109	100	

* Modified ICD-10 level 1 Text variable on database

4.3 Intentional injury deaths

Of the 1652 work-related injury deaths that have been closed by a coroner for the period June 2000 to December 2006 and retrospective case extraction has been completed, 613 (37.1%) were intentional self-harm (suicide) deaths and 24 were work-related assaults.

4.3.1 Year

The number of intentional work-related deaths increased from 2001 to 2006 (Table 5). However, six years is insufficient to identify whether there is an increasing trend for these types of deaths. Continued retrospective review of cases for more recent years, and a closer inspection of the relatedness to work are needed.

Table 5: Intentional work-related injury deaths by year and work-relatedness database selection criteria, July 2000-December 2006, closed cases only (n=637)

Year	Intentional Self-Harm (ISH) deaths*				Total ISH	Assaults
	Work Stressors	Means= Commercial transport***	Means = Work Agent	Other**		
July 2000	18	17	4	4	43	4
2001	53	32	6	8	99	2
2002	44	34	1	10	89	4
2003	62	36	2	8	108	6
2004	55	20	4	8	87	6
2005	66	29	4	11	110	2
2006	46	23	2	6	77****	0
Total	344	191	23	55	613	24

* These are coded for work-relatedness according to a hierarchy of: 1. Work agent, 2. Work stressor, 3. Commercial transport, 4. Other (including workplace).

**Includes mostly suicide at a work location.

*** Includes rail and heavy vehicle suicides

**** 110 external cause cases still open on the NCIS (Table 6).

4.3.2 Age and gender

Of the 613 work-related self-harm cases, 81.6% were male and 58.4% were aged 30-54 years.

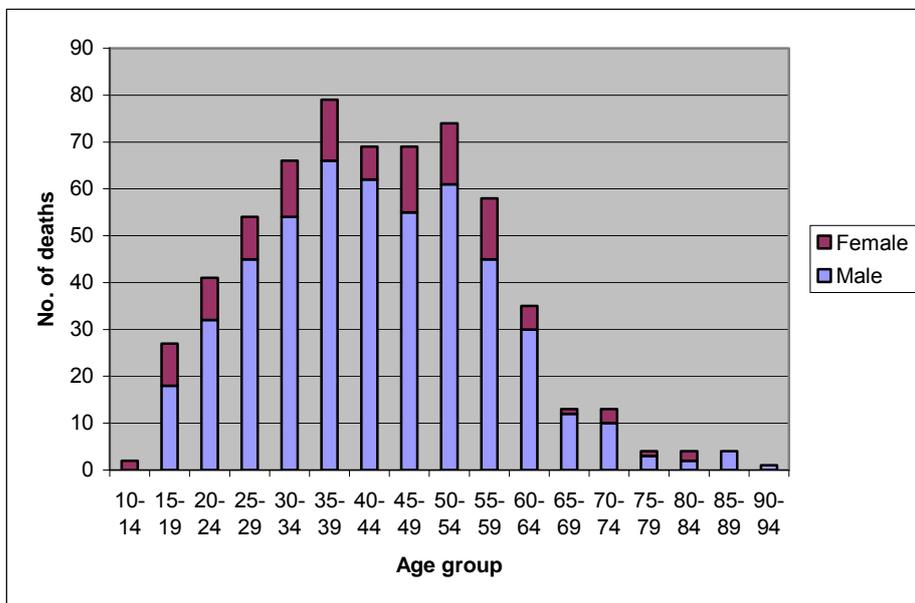


Figure 7 Intentional self-harm work-related injury deaths by age and gender, July 2000-2006, closed cases only (n=613)

4.3.3 Types of intentional work-related injury deaths

Suicides due to work stressors increased overall between 2000 and 2005 and may have declined in 2006 (although about 110 cases of likely work-related injury deaths remain open for 2006), although the difference in rate of death per persons employed in Victoria has yet to be calculated. *Work stressor suicides* include business owners who are suffering financial problems related to their business; people who have made compensation claims or been involved in job related court proceedings; people who have recently become unemployed; people who have been bullied at work; and people who have suffered ongoing difficulties gaining employment or with mobility or pain after a workplace injury. Main occupations include *technicians and trades workers, managers and professionals (such as engineers and accountants)*.

Eleven (46%) of the work-related assaults occurred while the deceased was working, and the majority of the assaults were carried out by co-workers or customers.

5. Denominator data

All fatal injury cases reported to the Victorian Coroner were reviewed in order to determine the proportion of injury deaths that were directly or indirectly work related. This important dataset requires further cleaning (although figures will generally remain the same). It should therefore be interpreted with caution.

Table 6: Total external-cause deaths at March 2010 (closed and open cases)

	External Cause Deaths (NCIS) (Closed) (A)	Cases open on NCIS where external cause on notice (B)	Proportion of A+B identified as work-related
July 2000	922	3	131 (14.2)
2001	1515	9	289 (19.2)
2002	1536	13	272 (17.9)
2003	1524	23	288 (18.9)
2004	1693	26	262 (16.9)
2005	1641	42	263 (18.2)
2006	1495	110	228 (14.2)
2007	1485	204	175 (10.4)
2008	1379	438	184 (10.1)
2009	655	898	229 (14.7)
2010	40	226	
Total			2321

When work-related deaths are broadly defined they represent a substantial proportion (>145) of all external cause deaths for completed years, 2000-2006.

References

Driscoll TR. (2002) The epidemiology of work-related fatalities in Australia. Sydney: University of Sydney;. (PhD thesis).

Langley, J (2004) reporting of work related fatalities: bystanders and commuters, *Inj Prev* (10), 193-194.

Appendices

Appendix A

WRLS Work-Related Fatalities Database Overview of Data Variables January 2010

Case Administration
Case Status
Year Death Reported
Local Case Number
NCIS Number
Coroner's Case Completion Method
Recommendation / Preventative Comment made by Coroner
Basic Demographics
Age
Gender
Country of Birth – sourced from the NCIS
Years in Australia - sourced from the NCIS
Indigenous Status - sourced from the NCIS
Employment Status - sourced from the NCIS
Marital Status - sourced from the NCIS
Incident Detail
Time of Incident – sourced from the NCIS
Date of Incident - sourced from the NCIS
Nature of Injury
Case Type
Intent
Medical Cause of Death – sourced from forensic pathology report / coroner's finding
Mechanism of Injury –International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10 th Revision (ICD-10)
De-Identified Narrative Text of Incident Circumstances - derived from coroner's finding and/or police report of death
Forensic Toxicology
Blood Alcohol Concentration
Other Drug(s) Result
Toxicology Results Text – sourced from the VIFM Toxicology Report
Work-Related Module
Work Status of Deceased
Work-Relatedness

Occupation – Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupation (ANZSCO)

Industry of Deceased – Australian and New Zealand Standard Industry Classification (ANZSIC)

Industry of Incident - Australian and New Zealand Standard Industry Classification (ANZSIC)

WorkSafe Victoria investigation undertaken and outcome

National Coroner's Information System – additional variables

Date of Incident

Date of Death

Time of Incident

Time of Death

NCIS Work-Relatedness

Activity Undertaken

Incident Location

Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)

Incident Address

Mechanism of Injury

Object Contributing

Mode of Transport

Counterpart

Context

Additional variables under consideration

Medical History

Primary Language Spoken and English proficiency

Employment Type and Arrangements

Working hours

Experience and Training

Plant / Vehicle/ Equipment in Use

Personal Protective Equipment – requirements and use

Timing of Death - Incident Rescue and Resuscitation Attempts

Australian Transport Safety Bureau Road Fatalities Crash Database – adoption of key variables

Other Investigatory Body Involvement

Appendix B: Database status at Dec 2009

Database Status for Work-Related Cases										
Tasks	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Retrospective case identification	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-
Review of open cases	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Merge LCB data with case list	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	NA	NA	NA	NA
Basic checking of case coding	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Obtain toxicology for w-r cases	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Code toxicology result for w-r	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Obtain available ICD-10 coding	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-
Code ICD10 for recently closed	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-
Code Occupation to ANZSCO (all underway)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-
Code Industry to ANZSIC (not commenced)	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□
Obtain required NCIS Codes	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Review WorkSafe Vic. involvement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Review/de-identify narrative text incident summary	✓	✓	✓-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Final review & agreement of WRLS coding	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Add new cases to main database	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-
Quality checking	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Preparation of denominator data	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Monitor recently closed cases	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Approximate number of open cases (on NCIS)	4	18	22	28	37	70	191	458	1288	3166

✓ Complete □ Not Done - Underway