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Technical Manual

Work Related Injuries, Expanded CURF, Australia

Australia

2009–10

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AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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ABBREVIATIONS

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ABSDL	Australian Bureau of Statistics Data Laboratory
ANZSCO	Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations
ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
ARIA	Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia
ASCED	Australian Standard Classification of Education
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
CAI	computer assisted interviewing
CD	collection district
CURF	confidentialised unit record file
DVA	Australian Government Department of Veterans Affairs
ERP	estimated resident population
LFS	Labour Force Survey
MESC	main English-speaking countries
MPHS	Multipurpose Household Survey
MPS	Monthly Population Survey
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OH&S	Occupational Health and Safety
RA	Remoteness Area
RADL	Remote Access Data Laboratory
RSE	relative standard error
SACC	Standard Australian Classification of Countries
SE	standard error
SEIFA	Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas
WRI	work-related injuries

INTRODUCTION

OVERVIEW

This Technical Manual provides information about the release of Work Related Injuries (WRI) microdata from the 2009-10 Multipurpose Household Survey (MPHS). Microdata are the most detailed information available from a survey and are generally the answers to individual questions on the questionnaire or the data derived from answers to two or more questions.

The microdata are only released with the approval of the Australian Statistician and for data collected in the MPHS are only available through Expanded Confidentialised Unit Record Files (CURFs). An expanded CURF provides access to more detailed information than would otherwise be available from a Basic CURF product. A Basic CURF has not been produced from this survey.

This publication provides general information and technical details about the CURF and should be used as a reference document when interrogating the file. The CURF can be accessed through the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Remote Access Data Laboratory (RADL) or via an ABS Data Laboratory (ABSDL).

The ABS RADL is a secure online data query service that approved clients can access via the ABS website <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>. Within the RADL, users submit data queries in SAS, SPSS or STATA software languages to interrogate and analyse CURFs which are kept in the ABS environment. The results of the queries are automatically checked for confidentiality prior to being made available to the users via their desktops.

The ABSDL is available to approved clients in a secure data laboratory in any ABS State or Territory office. This service provides researchers with a more responsive and interactive environment in which to analyse CURFs than that offered by the RADL. Because CURFs are kept within the ABS environment, the ABS is able to release more detailed confidentialised unit record data via the RADL and ABSDL than can be made available on CD-ROM.

Further information about the RADL and ABSDL services, and other information to assist users in understanding and using CURFs in general, is available from the CURF Microdata Entry Page on the ABS website (<<http://www.abs.gov.au/about/microdata>> or click on Services then Confidentialised Unit Record Files next to the CURF Microdata heading).

ABOUT THE SURVEY

The MPHS is conducted each financial year throughout Australia from July to June as a supplement to the ABS's monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS) and is designed to provide annual statistics for a number of small, self-contained topics. In 2009-10 the topics were:

- *Work Related Injuries* (cat. no. 6324.0);
- *Participation in Sport and Physical Recreation* (cat. no. 4177.0);
- *Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues and Events* (cat. no. 4114.0);
- *Spectator Attendance at Sporting Events* (cat. no. 4174.0);
- *Health Services: Patient Experiences in Australia* (cat. no. 4839.0.55.001);
- *Family Characteristics* (cat. no. 4442.0); and
- *Crime Victimisation* (cat. no. 4509.0).

In addition to these topics, information on basic demographics, labour force characteristics, educational attainment and income was also collected.

Summary data for all MPHS topics collected in 2009-10 have, or will be, published in separate publications. Generally, a separate Expanded CURF for each topic will be

INTRODUCTION *continued*

ABOUT THE SURVEY

continued

available following the release of the associated publication. In some cases, an Expanded CURF may include two or more related topics. This MPHS Expanded CURF contains microdata covering the WRI topic.

Work Related Injuries

The WRI topic collected information about people aged 15 years and over who worked at some time in the last 12 months. The survey collected information about whether the person experienced a work related injury or illness in the last 12 months and the following details about their most recent work related injury or illness: whether they suffered the injury or illness in their current job or a previous job, the type of injury or illness experienced, how the injury or illness occurred, the number of days/shifts absent from work due to the injury or illness, whether they received formal training in occupational health and safety (OH&S) risks in the workplace, sources of financial assistance, whether they applied for workers' compensation, and the reason they did not apply for workers' compensation. This information can be cross-classified with labour force characteristics, also including occupation and industry and demographics such as sex and age.

Comparability of time series

Information on this topic was previously collected in the 2005-06 MPHS, and prior to that in 2000, as a supplement to the monthly LFS. However, due to the different methodologies, comparisons should only be made between 2009-10 and 2005-06 MPHS data.

Published Estimates

Estimates from the 2009-10 MPHS relating to the WRI topic, as well as more information on the methodology, survey sample, conceptual framework and definitions, were published in *Work Related Injuries, Australia, 2009-10* (cat. no. 6324.0). This publication can be accessed free of charge on the ABS website <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>.

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

SCOPE AND COVERAGE

The MPHS is conducted as a supplement to the ABS's monthly LFS. The scope of the LFS is restricted to people aged 15 years and over and excludes the following:

- members of the permanent defence forces;
- certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments, customarily excluded from the census and estimated resident populations;
- overseas residents in Australia; and
- members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants).

In addition the 2009-10 MPHS also excluded:

- people living in very remote parts of Australia; and
- people living in non-private dwellings such as hotels, university residences, students at boarding schools, patients in hospitals, residents of homes (e.g. retirement homes, homes for people with disabilities, women's shelters), and inmates of prisons.

The 2009-10 MPHS was conducted in both urban and rural areas in all states and territories, but excluded people living in very remote parts of Australia. The exclusion of these people will have only a minor impact on any aggregate estimates that are produced for individual states and territories, except the Northern Territory where such people account for around 23% of the total number of people in the population aged 15 years and over.

The coverage of the 2009-10 MPHS was the same as the scope, except the following small population was not covered for operational reasons:

- persons living in indigenous communities in non-very remote areas.

In the LFS, other coverage rules are applied which aim to ensure that each person is associated with only one dwelling, and hence has only one chance of selection in the survey. For more information about the LFS see *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0).

DATA COLLECTION METHODOLOGY

Each month one eighth of the dwellings selected in the LFS sample are rotated out of the survey. These dwellings are called 'the outgoing rotation group'. For 2009-10, the majority (over 80%) of the dwellings in the outgoing rotation group were selected for the MPHS each month.

In these dwellings, after the LFS had been fully completed for each person in scope and coverage, a person aged 15 years or over was randomly selected (based on a computer algorithm) and asked the MPHS questions in a personal interview. If the randomly selected person was aged 15 to 17 years, permission to interview was first sought from a parent or guardian. If permission was denied, information was obtained about the 15 to 17 year old from a responsible adult in the household (proxy).

Data were collected using Computer Assisted Interviewing (CAI), whereby responses were recorded directly onto an electronic questionnaire in a notebook computer, usually during a telephone interview. Face-to-face CAI interviews were conducted in a small number of households, where that was the method of collection for the LFS.

Sample size

The sample size varied for different topics in the MPHS. The 2009-10 MPHS sample was accumulated over a twelve month period from July 2009 to June 2010. The initial sample consisted of 38,655 private dwellings. Of the 32,760 private dwelling households that remained in the survey after sample loss (for example vacant or derelict dwellings, dwellings under construction and dwellings selected in the survey that had no residents in scope for the LFS), one person was randomly selected, resulting in 28,554 (14,205 for the main sample and 14,349 for the extra sample) or 87% of dwellings/persons fully responding to the MPHS.

The entire MPHS sample were asked questions on the WRI topic. This increased sample size, compared to other MPHS topic samples, aimed to increase the reliability of the estimates, in particular 'rare' characteristics.

It should be noted that steps are taken to confidentialise the unit record data made available on the CURF. This may include deleting some records. Consequently, the number of dwellings in the sample outlined above may not correspond to the number of records included on the CURF. For further details, see 'Using CURF Data'.

Due to differences in the scope and sample size of the MPHS and that of the LFS, the estimation procedure may lead to some small variations between labour force estimates from this survey and those from the LFS. For further information on the survey design and sample size of the LFS, refer to *Information Paper: Labour Force Survey Sample Design, Nov 2007 (Third edition)* (cat. no. 6269.0).

WEIGHTING, BENCHMARKING AND ESTIMATION

Weighting

As the survey was conducted on a sample of households in Australia, it is important to consider the method of sample selection when deriving estimates from the CURF. This is particularly important as a person's chance of selection in the survey varies depending on the state or territory in which they are selected.

Weighting is the process of adjusting results from the sample survey to infer results for the total in-scope population. To do this, a weight is allocated to each sample unit, which, for the WRI topic, is a person. The weight effectively indicates how many population units are represented by the sample unit.

The first step in calculating weights for each sample unit is to assign an initial weight which is equal to the inverse of the probability of being selected in the survey. For example, if the probability of a person being selected in the survey was one in 600, then the selected person would have an initial weight of 600 (that is, they represent 600 people in the population).

Benchmarking

The initial weights are then calibrated to align with independent estimates of the population of interest, referred to as 'benchmarks', in designated categories of age by sex by area of usual residence. Weights calibrated against population benchmarks ensure that the survey estimates conform to the independently estimated distribution of the population, rather than to the distribution within the sample itself. Calibration to population benchmarks helps to compensate for over or under-enumeration of particular categories of persons/households which may occur due to either the random nature of sampling or non-response.

Benchmarking continued

This WRI Expanded CURF includes a person weight only and no household weight (as the data relates only to person characteristics). Thirty 'replicate weights' have also been included on the CURF which can be used to calculate sampling error. For more information, refer to the 'Standard Errors' section in 'Using CURF Data'.

For person estimates, the MPHS was benchmarked to the Estimated Resident Population (ERP) aged 15 years and over living in private dwellings at 31 March 2010, in each state and territory, excluding the ERP living in very 'remote' areas of Australia. MPHS estimates do not (and are not intended to) match estimates for the total Australian person/household population obtained from other sources (which may include persons living in very remote parts of Australia).

Estimation

Survey estimates of counts of persons are obtained by summing the weights of persons with the characteristics of interest.

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

All sample surveys are subject to error which can be broadly categorised as either sampling error or non-sampling error.

Sampling Error

Sampling error occurs because only a small proportion of the total population is used to produce estimates that represent the whole population. Sampling error can be reliably measured as it is calculated based on the scientific methods used to design surveys.

Sampling error is the difference between the survey estimate and the value that could have been produced had all dwellings in scope of the survey been included. Sampling error arises because the estimates are based on a sample of units and so will differ from the estimates that would have been produced if all units in the population had been included in the survey.

One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error (SE), which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied because only a sample of dwellings was included. There are about two chances in three (67%) that the sample estimates will differ by less than one SE from the number that would have been obtained if all persons had been surveyed and about 19 chances in 20 (95%) that the difference will be less than two SEs. Instructions on how to calculate SEs can be found in 'Using CURF Data'.

Another measure of the sampling error is the relative standard error (RSE) which is obtained by expressing the SE as a percentage of the estimate. Generally, only estimates (numbers, percentages, means and medians) with RSEs less than 25% are considered sufficiently reliable for most purposes. In ABS publications, estimates with an RSE of 25% to 50% are preceded by an asterisk (e.g. *15.7) to indicate that the estimate should be used with caution. Estimates with RSEs over 50% are indicated by a double asterisk (e.g. **2.8) and should be considered unreliable for most purposes.

The formula for calculating the RSE of an estimate (y) is:

$$RSE(y) = SE(y)/y * 100\%$$

As outlined earlier, in addition to the person weight each record on the CURF also contains 30 'replicate' person weights. The purpose of these 'replicate weights' is to enable the calculation of the sampling error on each estimate produced. The basic concept behind the replication approach is to select different sub-samples

Sampling Error continued

repeatedly (30 times) from the whole sample. For each of these sub-samples the statistic of interest is calculated. The variance of the full sample statistics is then estimated using the variability among the replicate statistics calculated from these sub samples. As well as enabling variances of estimates to be calculated relatively simply, replicate weights also enable unit record analyses such as chi-square and logistic regression to be conducted which take into account the sample design.

Further information about RSEs and how they are calculated using 'replicate weights' can be referenced under 'Standard Errors' in 'Using CURF Data' or in the Technical Note section of: *Work-Related Injuries, Australia, 2009-10* (cat. no. 6324.0).

Datacubes linked to the Work-Related Injuries publication are available on the ABS website <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>. The datacubes contain estimates and their associated RSEs which can be used as a guide by users who have calculated their own RSEs.

Non-sampling error

Non-sampling error can occur at any stage throughout the survey process. For example, persons selected for the survey may not respond (non-response), survey questions may not be clearly understood by the respondent, responses may be incorrectly recorded by interviewers, or there may be errors when coding or processing the survey data.

Non-sampling error may occur in any collection, whether it is based on a sample or a full count such as a census. One of the main sources of non-sampling error is non-response by persons selected in the survey. Non-response occurs when persons cannot or will not co-operate, or cannot be contacted. Non-response can affect the reliability of results and can introduce a bias. The magnitude of any bias depends upon the rate of non-response and the extent of the difference between the characteristics of those persons who responded to the survey and those that did not.

Non-sampling errors are inaccuracies that occur because of imperfections in reporting by respondents and interviewers, and errors made in coding and processing data. Every effort is made to reduce the non-sampling error to a minimum by careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers, and efficient processing procedures, including extensive editing and quality control procedures at all stages of data processing.

One advantage of the CAI technology used to conduct interviews is that it potentially reduces non-sampling error by enabling edits to be applied as the data are being collected. The interviewer is alerted immediately if information entered into the computer is either outside the permitted range for a particular question, or contradictory to information previously recorded during the interview. These edits allow the interviewer to query respondents and resolve issues during the interview. CAI sequencing of questions is also automated so that respondents are only asked relevant questions and in the appropriate order, thereby eliminating interviewer sequencing errors.

MORE INFORMATION

Further information on the survey methodology can be found in:

- *Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001);
- *Information Paper: Labour Force Survey Sample Design, November 2007(Third edition)*(cat. no. 6269.0);
- *Labour Force Survey Standard Errors, 2005* (cat. no. 6298.0); and

SURVEY METHODOLOGY *continued*

MORE INFORMATION
continued

- *Information Paper: Questionnaires Used in the Labour Force Survey, 2004*
(cat. no. 6232.0).

USING CURF DATA

ABOUT THE MICRODATA

These WRI 2009-10 microdata are released under the *Census and Statistics Act 1905* which has provision for the release of data in the form of unit records where the information is not likely to enable identification of a particular person or organisation. Accordingly, there are no names or addresses of survey respondents on the CURF, and other steps have been taken to protect the confidentiality of respondents, while at the same time maintaining the integrity of the data and optimising content. These include removing or reducing the level of detail shown for some data items and changing characteristics such as state or area for several records. All income items have been perturbed.

Perturbation is a process of altering the reported values for earnings or income to reduce the risk of identification of respondents. The distribution of values is not changed significantly through perturbation and the statistical validity of aggregate data is not affected. Estimates calculated using data from the WRI 2009-10 Expanded CURF will therefore not exactly match previously published estimates.

The 2009-10 WRI Expanded CURF contains 28,513 confidentialised respondent records from the survey. Each person record has a unique person identifier (ABSPID). Subject to the limitations of the sample size and the data classifications used, it is possible to interrogate the CURF, produce tabulations and undertake statistical analyses to individual specifications.

Intending users should ensure that the data they require, at the level of detail they require, are available on the CURF. Data obtained in the survey but not contained on the CURF may be available in tabulated form on request. The location of a full list of all data items on the CURF is provided under 'Data Item List' at the end of this Chapter.

FILE STRUCTURE

The WRI 2009-10 Expanded CURF contains three separate data files (SAS, SPSS and STATA), each containing 28,513 confidentialised records. Each record holds the person level data of a respondent to the survey. Using the person weight provided for each record, the data can be used to estimate characteristics for the Australian population.

GEOGRAPHY

To enable analysis at a regional level, each record contains a state/territory identifier (STATEUR) and two substate identifiers - Capital city/balance of state (AREASRC) and Remoteness areas (REMOTEC). The AREASRC data item has two output categories – Capital city and Balance of state. Only the statistical divisions for the six state capital cities (as defined in the *Australian Standard Geographical Classification* (cat. no. 1216.0)) are classified as capital cities. All other regions in Australia, including the territory capitals, Canberra and Darwin, are classified to the Balance of state category.

CONDITIONS OF USE OF SEIFA AND GEOGRAPHIC DATA ITEMS

To provide CURF users with greater flexibility in their analyses, the ABS has included one Socio-Economic Index For Areas (SEIFA) and two sub-state geography data items (as described above) on the Expanded CURF. For this CURF, the index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage (in deciles) has been included (data item DSEIFAD). Conditions are placed on the use of these items.

USING CURF DATA *continued*

CONDITIONS OF USE OF SEIFA AND GEOGRAPHIC DATA ITEMS *continued*

Tables showing multiple data items, cross tabulated by more than one sub-state geography at a time, are not permitted due to the detailed information about small geographic regions that could be presented. However, simple cross-tabulations of population counts by sub-state geographic data items are permitted and may be useful for clients in order to determine which geography item to include in their primary analysis.

See the Glossary for a definition of the SEIFA data item included on this CURF. For more information about SEIFA see *Information Paper: An Introduction to Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA), 2006* (cat. no. 2039.0).

HOUSEHOLD SIZE

Some inconsistencies may occur between the family composition of the household and household size as recorded on this CURF. The household is determined by the scope rules for the LFS i.e. household members that are out of scope for the LFS (e.g. they are part of the defence forces, etc.) are excluded from the calculation of household size. However, the out of scope persons are included when family composition is determined.

The result of these definitional differences is that, for example, the family composition may be described as a group household (i.e. two or more persons) but the household size recorded on the file may be one person (because the other household member(s) are out of scope for the LFS).

POPULATIONS

The population relevant to each data item is identified in the data item list and should be borne in mind when extracting and analysing data from the CURF. The actual population count for each data item is equal to the total cumulative frequency minus the 'Not applicable' category.

Generally, all populations, including very specific populations, can be 'filtered' by using other relevant data items. For example, if the population of interest is 'Employed persons', any data item with that population (excluding the 'Not applicable' category) can be used.

For example, the data items 'Full-time or part-time status in employment' (FTPTEMP) and 'Occupation of current main job - ANZSCO 2006' (OCC06CF) are applicable to employed persons only. Therefore, either of the following filters could be used when restricting a table to 'Employed persons' only:

FTPTEMP > 0 or OCC06CF > 00

(Note: For these data items the 'Not applicable' categories (i.e. those persons who are not employed) are codes 0 and code 00 respectively - which is therefore excluded from the population filter).

Alternatively, code 1 for the data item 'Labour force status' (LFSTATC) is Employed persons, and thus this data item could alternatively be used as the filter (i.e. LFSTATC = 1).

SPECIAL CODES

For some data items certain classification values have been reserved as special codes and must not be added as if they were quantitative values. The special codes generally relate to data items such as income. For example, code 9999999998 for the data item 'Weekly personal income from all sources - Parametric', refers to 'Income unknown or not stated'.

USING CURF DATA *continued*

SPECIAL CODES *continued*

Note most data items included on the CURF include a 'Not applicable' category. The classification value of the 'Not applicable' category and other special codes, where relevant, are shown in the CURF data item list (see 'Data Item List' section at the end of this Chapter).

MULTIPLE RESPONSE FIELDS

Some questions included in the 2009-10 WRI survey allowed respondents to provide one or more responses. On the CURF, each response category for these multiple response questions is treated as a separate data item. Each data item has either a 'Not applicable' or a 'Yes' response. Generally a 'Not applicable' response has a code of '0' indicating that the response category is not relevant for the respondent. A 'Yes' response has a code greater than '0' indicating a positive response for that category.

Multiple response data items have the same general data item identifier (SAS Name) but are each suffixed with a letter. For example the 'All sources of financial assistance for medical expenses or income loss for most recent work-related injury or illness' question has eight response categories. From these categories eight separate data items have been produced – FINASSZA, FINASSZB, FINASSZC..... FINASSZH.

The 'Yes' response code is usually sequential beginning with code 1 for the A item, code 2 for the B item, code 3 for the C item, and code 4 for D, etc. (as shown in the table below).

ALL SOURCES OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR MEDICAL EXPENCES OR INCOME LOSS FOR MOST RECENT WORK-RELATED INJURY OR ILLNESS

	<i>Data Item</i>	<i>Data Item Response</i>
Workers' compensation	FINASSZA	Not Applicable (0) Yes (1)
Employer - regular sick leave	FINASSZB	Not Applicable (0) Yes (2)
Employer - other payment	FINASSZC	Not Applicable (0) Yes (3)
Medicare/social security/centrelink	FINASSZD	Not Applicable (0) Yes (4)
Private health insurance/Income Protection Insurance	FINASSZE	Not Applicable (0) Yes (5)
Other/money from family and friends	FINASSZF	Not Applicable (0) Yes (6)
Did not know	FINASSZG	Not Applicable (0) Yes (7)
Did not receive any financial assistance	FINASSZH	Not Applicable (0) Yes (8)

It should be noted that the sum of individual multiple response categories will be greater than the population or number of people applicable to the particular data items as respondents are able to select more than one response. Multiple response data items can be identified in the data item list as SAS Names followed by a range of letters in brackets; for example, FINASSZ (A-H).

WEIGHTS AND ESTIMATION

The CURF contains records which can be adjusted (weighted) to infer results for the total in-scope population in Australia. This CURF contains one weight which is:

- FINWTPF – Person Weight

The FINWTPF weight is used when estimating the number of people in Australia with a particular characteristic. The application of weights ensures that the person estimates conform to an independently estimated distribution of the population by age, sex, state/territory and part of state. If weights were to be ignored, no account would be

USING CURF DATA *continued*

WEIGHTS AND ESTIMATION *continued*

taken of a person's chance of selection in the survey or of different response rates across population groups, and the resulting estimates could be biased.

STANDARD ERRORS

Each record on the CURF contains 30 replicate weights. Using these weights, it is possible to calculate standard errors for the estimates produced from this file, using what is known as the 30 group Jack-knife variance estimator.

- WPF0101-WPF0130 - use for person estimates

To obtain the standard error of a weighted estimate y , calculate the same estimate using each of the 30 replicate weights. The variability between these replicate estimates (denoting $y(g)$ for group number g) is used to measure the standard error of the original weighted estimate y using the formula:

$$SE(y) = \sqrt{(29/30) \sum_{g=1}^{30} (y(g) - y)^2}$$

where:

g = the replicate group's number

$y(g)$ = the weighted estimate, having applied the weights for replicate group g

y = the weighted estimate from the full sample.

The 30 group Jack-knife method can also be applied where the estimate y is a function of estimates of population total, such as a proportion, difference or ratio. For more information on the 30 group Jack-knife method of SE estimation, see *Research Paper: Weighting and Standard Error Estimation for ABS Household Surveys (Methodology Advisory Committee), July 1999* (cat. no. 1352.0.55.029).

Use of the 30 group Jack-knife method for complex estimates, such as regression parameters from a statistical model, is not straightforward and may not be appropriate. The method as described does not apply to investigations where survey weights are not used, such as in unweighted statistical modelling.

COMPARISONS BETWEEN 2009-10 AND 2005-06 CURFS

This is the second time WRI data has been released through a CURF. In 2005-06, a single CURF covering multiple topics was released as a standard output from the MPHS. This year's CURF includes microdata only relating to the WRI topic.

Time series comparisons

Due to the different methodologies used in these various survey vehicles, comparisons should only be made between 2009-10 and 2005-06 MPHS data.

Overall, the data collected in both the 2009-10 WRI and 2005-06 WRI surveys are based largely on the same methodology, so comparisons can be made. Care still should be exercised when comparing changed data items.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN 2009-10 AND 2005-06 CURFS

Structure and Content of files

Some significant changes have occurred in the way data have been presented in comparison to the 2005-06 CURF. Firstly, all previous MPHS CURFs included microdata relating to all topics collected in the survey. However, this CURF includes microdata relating to only one of the topics collected in 2009-10, WRI. Data relating to the other topics collected in the 2009-10 MPHS will be released in separate individual CURFs.

USING CURF DATA *continued*

Structure and Content of files continued

This change simplifies the use of the CURF by removing the need to use different weights and different sample identifiers for the various topics, as was needed on previous multiple-topic MPHS CURFs. However, the ability to produce cross-tabulations across different topics is no longer possible. Previous MPHS CURFs were released under the ABS catalogue number 4100.055.001.

Data Available on Request

Data obtained in the survey but not contained on the CURF may be available from the ABS, on request, as statistics in tabulated form.

Subject to confidentiality and sampling variability constraints, special tabulations can be produced incorporating data items, populations and geographic areas selected to meet individual requirements. These are available on request, on a fee for service basis, and can be provided in printed or electronic form. Contact the National Information Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or <client.services@abs.gov.au> for further information.

Data Item List

A complete list of all data items included in the 2009-10 CURF is provided in the Excel spreadsheet titled '6324_DATA_ITEM_LISTING_WRI0910E' that accompanies this Technical Manual. The data items are grouped under the following broad topics:

- Identifiers and weights
- Demographics
- Education
- Labour Force
- Income
- Work Related Injury
- Populations

Users intending to purchase CURFs should ensure the data they require, and the level of detail required, are available on the CURF they are intending to use.

FILE CONTENT

FILE CONTENT

The 2009-10 WRI Expanded CURF can be accessed via the RADL or ABSDL and is available in SAS, SPSS and STATA formats. The CURF comprises the following files:

Data files

WRI10E.sas7bdat - contains the person level confidentialised survey unit record data in SAS for Windows format.

WRI10E.sav - contains the person level confidentialised survey unit record data in SPSS for Windows format.

WRI10E.dta - contains the person level confidentialised survey unit record data in STATA format.

Information files

6324055001_200910.pdf - this is an Adobe Acrobat file that contains this Technical Manual.

6324055001_Data_Item_List_WRI10E.xls - this is a list of all the data items, including details of categories and code values, that are available on the Expanded CURF.

63240_2009-10.pdf - this is the complete publication *Work Related Injuries, Australia, 2009-10* (cat. no. 6324.0) in Adobe Acrobat format.

FREQUENCIES_WRI10E.txt - this frequency file contains documentation of the person level data (weighted and unweighted). Data item code values and category labels are provided with frequencies of each value. These files are in plain text format.

FORMATS.sas7bdat - this file is a SAS library containing formats.

1406055002_mar 2006.pdf - this is an Adobe Acrobat file that provides information about accessing CURFs via the RADL: *Technical Manual: ABS Remote Access Data Laboratory (RADL) User Guide, March 2006* (cat. no. 1406.0.55.002).

CONDITIONS OF RELEASE

CONDITIONS OF RELEASE RELEASE OF CURF

The 2009-10 WRI CURF is released in accordance with a Ministerial Determination (*Clause 7, Statutory Rules 1983, No.19*) in pursuance of section 13 of the *Census and Statistics Act 1905*. As required by the Determination, the information contained in the CURF can only be disclosed in a manner that is not likely to enable the identification of any particular person or organisation to which it relates.

The Australian Statistician's approval is required for the release of the CURF. In addition, and prior to being granted access to the CURF, all organisations, and individuals within organisations, who request access to the CURF will be required to sign an undertaking to abide by the legislative restrictions on use.

Organisations and individuals who seek access to the 2009-10 MPHS WRI Expanded CURF are required to give an undertaking which includes, among other conditions, that in using the CURF data they will:

- use the data only for the statistical purposes specified;
- not attempt to identify particular persons or organisations;
- not disclose, either directly or indirectly, the data to any other person or organisation other than members of their organisation who have been approved by the ABS to have individual access to the information;
- not attempt to match, with or without using identifiers, the data with any other list of persons or organisations;
- comply with any other directions or requirements specified in the ABS electronic publication *Responsible Access to ABS CURFs Training Manual* (cat. no. 1406.0.55.003); and
- not attempt to access the data after the term of their authorisation expires, or after their authorisation is rescinded by the organisation which provided it, or after they cease to be a member of that organisation.

Use of the data for statistical purposes means use of the content of the CURF to produce information of a statistical nature, i.e. the arrangement and classification of numerical facts or data, including statistical analyses or statistical aggregates. Examples of statistical purposes are:

- manipulation of the data to produce means, correlations or other descriptive or summary measures;
- estimation of population characteristics;
- use of data as input to mathematical models or for other types of analysis (e.g. factor analysis); and
- providing graphical or pictorial representations of the characteristics of the population or subsets of the population.

All CURF users are required to read and abide by the conditions and restrictions in the *Responsible Access to ABS CURFs Training Manual* (cat. no. 1406.0.55.003) which is available on the ABS website (<<http://www.abs.gov.au/about/microdata>> then click on CURF User Tool Kit).

Use of the data for unauthorised purposes may render the purchaser liable to severe penalties. Advice on the propriety of any particular intended use of the data is available from the Microdata Access Strategies Section of the ABS (email: <microdata.access@abs.gov.au>).

CONDITIONS OF RELEASE *continued*

CONDITIONS OF SALE

All ABS products and services are provided under Conditions of Sale. Any queries relating to these Conditions of Sale should be referred to
<intermediary.management@abs.gov.au>.

PRICE

CURF access is priced according to ABS Pricing Policy (see <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>, About Us, ABS Pricing Policy) and Commonwealth Cost Recovery Guidelines. For details, please use the relevant link upon the ABS website (<<http://www.abs.gov.au>>, Services, CURF Microdata, Applying for CURF Microdata).

The price for the 2009-10 WRI Expanded CURF, as at February 2011, is \$1,430 including GST. CURF prices are also listed on the ABS website (<<http://www.abs.gov.au/about/microdata>> then click on Frequently Asked Questions then How much do CURFs cost).

HOW TO ORDER

All clients wishing to access the 2009-10 WRI Expanded CURF are required to sign and submit a Deed of Undertaking. This Deed legally binds the client to comply with the ABS terms and conditions of the CURF access.

Assistance in applying for CURF access and submitting relevant documentation is provided in *Managing ABS Confidentialised Unit Record Files (CURFs): A Step by Step Guide* (cat. no. 1406.0.55.004). To access this guide on the ABS website, <<http://www.abs.gov.au/about/microdata>> click on Applying for CURF Microdata which is located on the left menu panel.

Before completing the application form, clients should read the *Responsible Access to ABS CURFs Training Manual* (cat. no. 1406.0.55.003) and other related CURF information which is available on the CURF Microdata web pages (<<http://www.abs.gov.au/about/microdata>>).

Australian Universities

The ABS/Universities Australia Agreement provides participating universities with access to a range of ABS products and services. This includes access to the 2009–10 WRI Expanded CURF for research and teaching purposes. For further information, university clients should refer to the ABS website <<http://www.abs.gov.au/about/microdata>> then click on ABS/Universities Australia Agreement located on the left menu panel.

Further Information

The CURF Microdata Entry page on the ABS website (<<http://www.abs.gov.au/about/microdata>>) contains links to all the information required for understanding and accessing CURFs. However, if other information is required, clients should contact the Microdata Access Strategies Section of the ABS (email: <microdata.access@abs.gov.au> or phone: (02) 6252 7714).

GLOSSARY

Applied for workers' compensation	To have formally applied for workers' compensation by completing an application for compensation.
Contributing family workers	People who work without pay, in an economic enterprise operated by a relative.
Current job	A job which had lasted or was likely to last for a period of two weeks or more in which a person was working during the reference week.
Current main job	The job in which most hours were usually worked by a person working during the reference week.
Current other job	Refers to a current job other than the current main job.
Days or shifts absent from work	Includes all work hours spent on medical consultation, hospitalisation and rest due to the injury or illness. The days or shifts absent do not have to be consecutive.
Duration of current main job	Length of time worked in current main job.
Duration of employment in job where most recent work-related injury or illness occurred	Length of time worked in job where most recent work-related injury or illness occurred.
Educational attainment	Level of highest educational attainment identifies the highest achievement a person has attained in any area of study. It is defined as the highest educational attainment a person has achieved, and is not a measurement of relative importance of different fields of study. For further information please see paragraphs 38 to 41 of the chapter on 'Level of highest educational attainment', <i>Education Variables, 2002</i> (cat. no. 1246.0).
Employed	<p>People aged 15 years and over who, during the reference week:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind, in a job or business or on a farm (comprising employees, employers and own account workers); or ■ worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers); or ■ were employees who had a job but were not at work and were: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ away from work for less than four weeks up to the end of the reference week; or ■ away from work for more than four weeks up to the end of the reference week and received pay for some or all of the four week period to the end of the reference week; or ■ away from work as a standard work or shift arrangement; or ■ on strike or locked out; or ■ on workers' compensation and expected to return to their job; or ■ were employers or own account workers who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.
Employees	People who work for a public or private employer and receive remuneration in wages, salary, a retainer fee from their employer while working on a commission basis, tips, piece rates, or payment in kind, or people who operate their own incorporated enterprise with or without hiring employees.
Employers	People who operate their own unincorporated economic enterprise or engage independently in a profession or trade, and hire one or more employees.
Employment types	<p>Classification of employed people according to the following employment type categories on the basis of their main job (that is, the job in which they usually work the most hours):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Employees (excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ with paid leave entitlements; ■ without paid leave entitlements; ■ Owner managers;

GLOSSARY *continued*

Employment types <i>continued</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ owner managers of incorporated enterprises; ■ owner managers of unincorporated enterprises; ■ Contributing family workers.
Financial assistance	Monetary assistance received from any party to cover medical expenses or income loss incurred due to their work-related injury or illness.
Fixed term contract	See 'Worked on a fixed-term contract'.
Full-time workers	Employed persons who usually worked 35 hours or more a week (in all jobs) and others who, although usually working less than 35 hours a week, worked 35 hours or more during the reference week.
Incorporated enterprise	An enterprise which is registered as a separate legal entity to its members or owners (also known as a limited liability company).
Industry	In this publication, industry relates to a group of businesses or organisations that perform similar sets of activities in terms of the production of goods or services. Industry is classified according to <i>Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 2006</i> (cat. no. 1292.0).
Injury or illness sustained	See 'Work-related injury or illness'.
Last 12 months	The 12 months up to and including the survey reference week.
Main English-speaking countries	Comprises the United Kingdom, Ireland, Canada, South Africa, the United States of America and New Zealand.
Main job	The job in which most hours are usually worked.
Multiple jobholder	People who worked in more than one job or business during the survey reference week, excluding those who only worked in more than one job because they had changed jobs during the reference week.
Non-school qualification	Non-school qualifications are awarded for educational attainments other than those of pre-primary, primary or secondary education. They include qualifications at the Postgraduate Degree Level, Master Degree Level, Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate Level, Bachelor Degree Level, Advanced Diploma and Diploma level, and Certificates I, II, III and IV levels. Non-school qualifications may be attained concurrently with school qualifications.
Not employed	People who are either unemployed or not in the labour force.
Not in the labour force	People who are not in the categories 'employed' or 'unemployed' as defined.
Occupation	In this publication, occupation relates to a collection of jobs that are sufficiently similar in their main tasks to be grouped together for the purposes of classification. Occupation is classified according to <i>Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO), First Edition, 2006</i> (cat. no. 1220.0).
Own account worker	A person who operates his or her own unincorporated economic enterprise or engages independently in a profession or trade, and hires no employees.
Owner Managers	People who work in their own business, with or without employees, whether or not the business is of limited liability.
Owner managers of incorporated enterprises	People who work in their own incorporated enterprise, that is, a business entity which is registered as a separate legal entity to its members or owners (also known as a limited liability company).
Owner managers of unincorporated enterprises	People who operate their own unincorporated enterprise, that is, a business entity in which the owner and the business are legally inseparable, so that the owner is liable for any business debts that are incurred. Includes those engaged independently in a trade or profession.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Paid leave entitlements	The entitlement of employees (excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises) to either paid holiday leave or paid sick leave (or both) in their job. People employed in their own business or who were contributing family workers were not asked about their leave entitlements.
Previous job	The last job in which employment ceased during the last 12 months.
Reference week	The week preceding the week in which the interview was conducted.
Shift arrangements	A system of working whereby the daily hours of operation at the place of employment are split into at least two set work periods (shifts), for different groups of workers.
Shift work	Worked under shift arrangements.
Status in employment	Employed people classified by whether they were employees, employers, own account workers or contributing family workers.
Unemployed	People who were not employed during the reference week, and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week and were available for work in the reference week; or ■ were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the reference week, and could have started in the reference week if the job had been available then.
Usual hours worked	The number of hours usually worked in a week.
Unincorporated enterprise	A business entity in which the owner and the business are legally inseparable, so that the owner is liable for any business debts that are incurred.
Worked at some time in the last 12 months	People who worked in a job which lasted for two weeks or more, in the last 12 months, regardless of whether they worked full-time or part-time.
Work-related injury or illness	<p>Any injury or illness or disease which first occurred in the last 12 months, where a person suffers either physically or mentally from a condition that has arisen out of, or in the course of, employment.</p> <p>The injury or illness was considered to be in scope if the respondent first became aware of it in the last 12 months, even though the cause of the injury or illness may have occurred outside the 12 month reference period. Included are injuries or illnesses that occurred while commuting to and from work, outside the place of work but while on work duty, or during work breaks.</p> <p>Information was collected about the respondent's most recent work-related injury or illness if there was more than one work-related injury or illness in the reference period.</p> <p>For more details on the types of injury or illness, or how they occurred refer to 'Appendix 1', <i>Work-Related Injuries, Australia, 2009-10</i> (cat. no. 6324.0).</p>
Worked full time	People who usually worked 35 hours or more per week in the job in which the work-related injury or illness occurred.
Worked part time	People who usually worked less than 35 hours or more per week in the job in which the work-related injury or illness occurred.
Workers' compensation	<p>Workers' compensation includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ payments by an insurer or other liable party for costs related to a work-related injury or illness; ■ medical payments, incapacity payments (income maintenance and salary top-up), rehabilitation payments, travel payments and legal payments; and ■ any 'settlement' or 'judgement of claim'.
Works on a contract basis	Owner managers who were engaged by an organisation to provide a particular service or undertake a particular task at an agreed price or rate, and generally for a specified period.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Worked on a fixed-term contract	Employees (excluding Owner managers of incorporated enterprises) with a contract of employment which specifies that the employment will be terminated on a particular date or on completion of a specific task.
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FOR MORE INFORMATION . . .

INTERNET

www.abs.gov.au the ABS website is the best place for data from our publications and information about the ABS.

INFORMATION AND REFERRAL SERVICE

Our consultants can help you access the full range of information published by the ABS that is available free of charge from our website. Information tailored to your needs can also be requested as a 'user pays' service. Specialists are on hand to help you with analytical or methodological advice.

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