

TASMANIA INDUSTRY OVERVIEW

STATEWIDE ANALYSIS



2021

WORK HEALTH AND SAFETY PERFORMANCE

An initiative of the WorkCover Tasmania Board delivered by WorkSafe Tasmania



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Disclaimer

Purpose and Scope of Work

The purpose of this report is to provide an account of the work health and safety performance of industry in Tasmania. The aim is to identify and focus on emerging or existing WHS issues, for evaluation and action. It compares most current Industry WHS performance relative to previous years, and where applicable, to other industries in Tasmania.

Data

The data used in the preparation of this report comes from the WorkSafe Tasmania Information Management System (WIMS). While every effort is taken to ensure the accuracy of this report, all data is provided by Licensed and Self Insurers and the Tasmanian State Service. WorkSafe Tasmania cannot ensure the accuracy of the data.

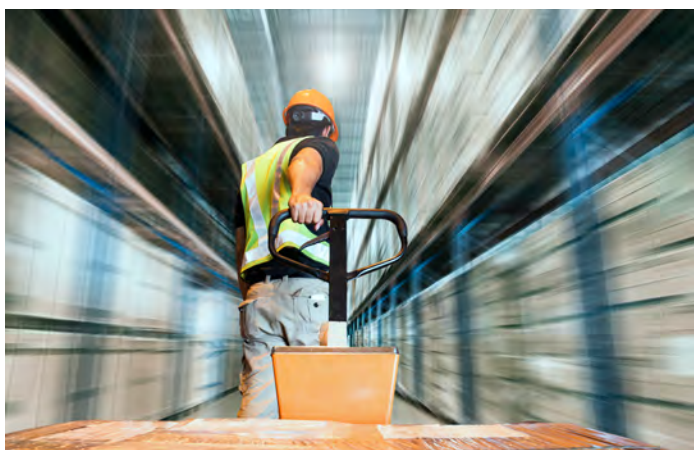
Denominator data is from Safe Work Australia and the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). Supporting statistics include sources like the Department of Treasury and Finance Tasmania.

WIMS data used in this report was current to May 2022. The latest Safe Work Australia data was at end of 2020. ABS data, where applicable, is the most recent available from its website.

This report provides data on a calendar year basis unless otherwise stated.

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Introduction

As part of the Strategic Plan 2018-2023, WorkSafe Tasmania has established a number of strategies to aid in fulfilling its promise to the Tasmanian community of 'Safe and Well, Every Day'. These strategies include a focus on Targeted Harm Reduction and Building Culture and Capability. A component of both of these strategies is implementing new ways to engage with and educate the community on injury trends and areas of risk in order to work towards better health, safety and wellbeing outcomes.

The Industry Overview report provides an account of the work health and safety (WHS) performance of each industry group across Tasmania. It identifies and focuses on emerging or existing WHS issues, for evaluation and action. It compares most current WHS performance relative to previous years and, where applicable, to other industries across Tasmania.





Industry background

At a glance . . .

There are approximately 250,000 people employed in Tasmania, across 19 industry divisions. The three largest employing divisions are Health Care and Social Assistance, Retail Trade, and Education and Training. On average, 61% of Tasmanians work full time, but this varies greatly between industries. Around 43% of Tasmanian workers are aged over 45 years, with older workers most represented in Public Administration and Safety; and least represented in Accommodation and Food Services.

Industry profile

Employment

There are approximately 250,000 people employed in Tasmania, across 19 industry divisions. The three largest employing divisions are Health Care and Social Assistance, Retail Trade, and Education and Training.

Statewide, hours worked increased in 2021 to around 355 million hours, from a lower than usual 335 million hours in 2020 due to the impact of COVID-19. At an industry level, some industries such as Transport, Postal and Warehousing and Rental, Hiring and Real Estate saw strong growth whereas others such as Information Media and Telecommunications, Arts and Recreation, and Education and Training remained in decline.

On average, 61% of Tasmanians work full time. This varies between industries, from 36% in Accommodation and Food Services to 96% in Mining.

Age profile

The 45-54 year age group makes up the largest proportion of Tasmanian workers, at around 22% of the total workforce.

On average, 42% of Tasmanian workers are aged over 45 years (see Figure 1 below). This varies between industries, with Accommodation and Food Services reporting the lowest proportion of the workforce over 45 (22%) and Public Administration and Safety reporting the highest proportion of the workforce over 45 (59%).

In contrast, younger workers (those under 25 years of age) are most represented in Accommodation and Food Services (43%) and least represented in Public Administration and Safety (4%).

Figure 1. Percentage of workforce by age group

15–24 years	24–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65+ years
11%	30%	17%	23%	12%	7%

Statewide
hours worked increased
slightly in 2021



Information Media and Telecommunications

has seen the largest decrease in hours worked



Transport, Postal and Warehousing

has seen the largest increase in hours worked



Proportion of Tasmanian workers aged over 45:

42%

Proportion of Tasmanian workforce employed full time:

61%

Industry breakdown

The workforce in Tasmania is broken into 19 industry divisions. These are listed in Figure 2 below, with the corresponding percentage of the Tasmanian workforce.

Figure 2. Percentage of workforce by industry

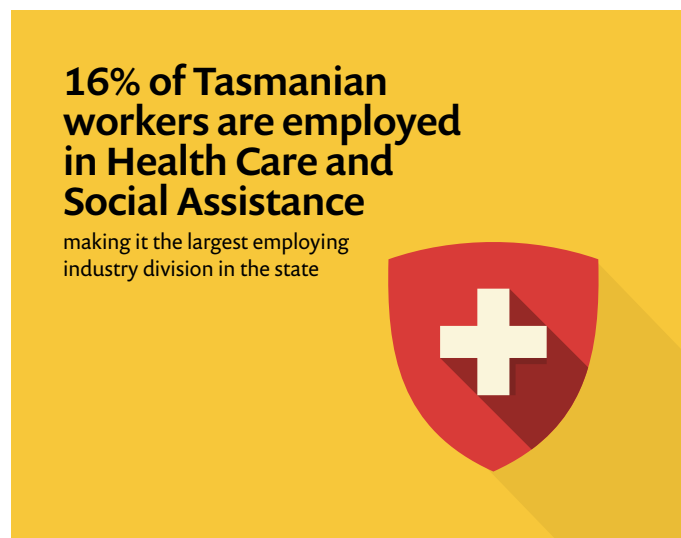
%	
16	Health Care and Social Assistance
10	Retail Trade
9	Education and Training
8	Manufacturing
8	Construction
7	Accommodation and Food Services
7	Public Administration and Safety
6	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing
6	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services
5	Transport, Postal and Warehousing
3	Wholesale Trade
3	Administrative and Support Services
3	Other Services
2	Financial and Insurance Services
2	Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services
1	Arts and Recreation Services
1	Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services
1	Mining
1	Information Media and Telecommunications

These 19 divisions are then further broken down into industry groups, of which there are 214.

The five largest employing industry groups in Tasmania are:

- 1. Cafes, Restaurants and Takeaway Food Services**
- 2. School Education**
- 3. Other Social Assistance Services**
- 4. Hospitals**
- 5. Supermarkets and Grocery Stores.**

Half of the state's workforce are employed in one of these four industries:



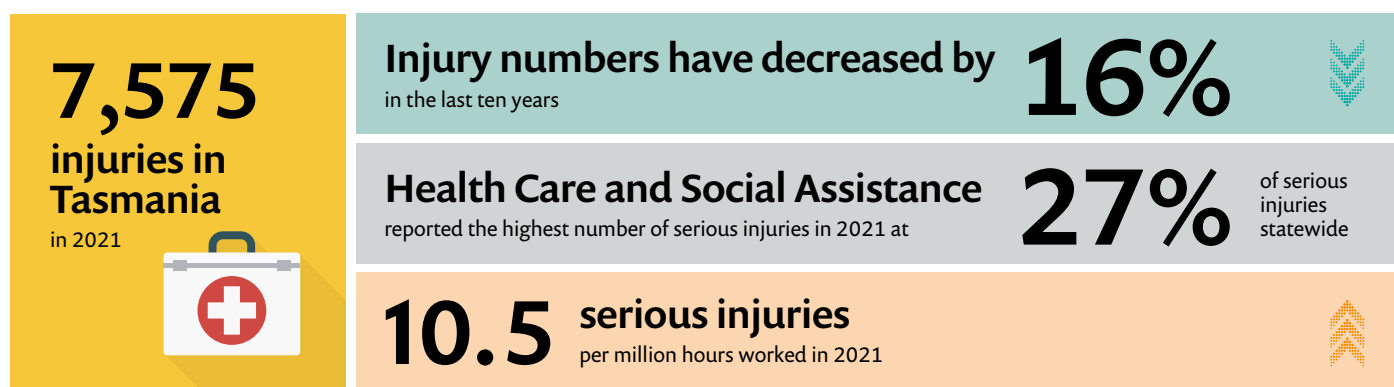
Injury numbers and trends

At a glance . . .

There were 7,575 workplace injuries in Tasmania in 2021.

Over the last ten years:

- injury numbers per year have decreased 16%
- the serious injury frequency rate has risen slightly from 10.2 to 10.5 serious injuries per million hours worked
- there have been 87 work related fatalities.



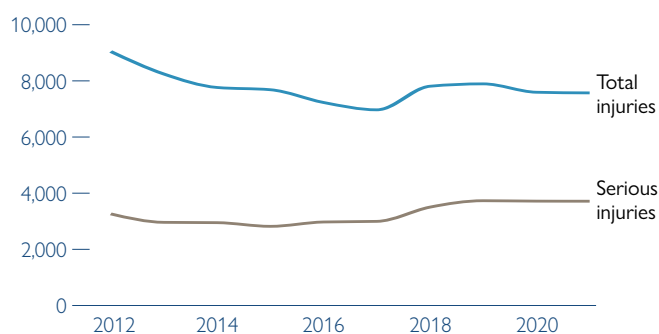
Injury numbers

There were 7,575 workplace injuries in Tasmania in 2021.

The number of injuries in Tasmania has decreased by 16% in the last ten years (see Figure 3), with individual industries varying from a 60% decrease in Information Media and Telecommunications to a 22% increase in Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services.

In January 2018 changes to the Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 1988 removed the requirement on employers to pay the first week of compensable wages on each workers compensation claim as an excess. This change led to a rise in claim numbers initially, which was expected, but numbers have begun to decline again in recent years.

Figure 3. Total injuries and serious injuries per year 2012– 2021



Serious injuries

A serious injury is one that results in the worker requiring at least one week off work due to their injury.

The increase in injuries since the removal of employer wage excess payments in 2018 (as noted in the Injury numbers section at left) led to a corresponding increase in the number of serious injuries. This number has continue to rise in recent years, reaching 3715 in 2021, whereas the total number of injuries has begun to decline after the 2018 peak (see Figure 3 at left).

This continued increase in serious injury numbers results in a growing proportion of serious injuries. In 2021, 49% of all injuries progressed to being serious injuries, compared to 36% of all injuries ten years earlier.

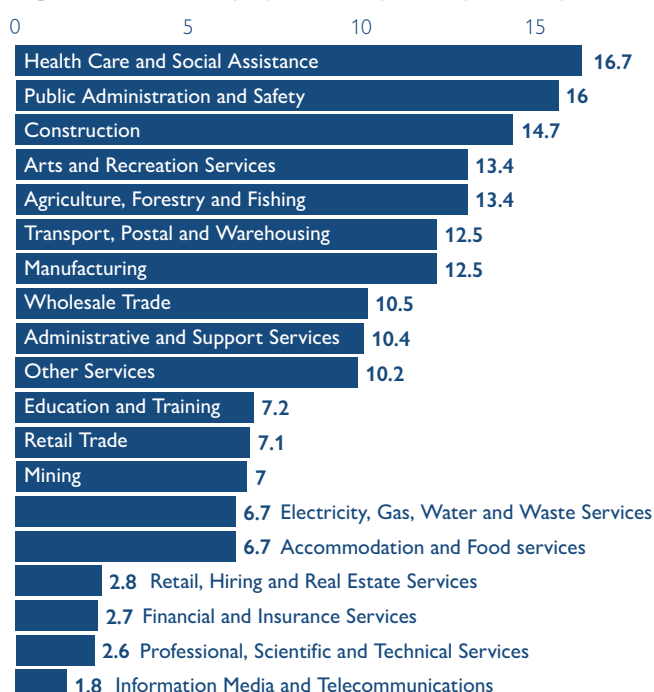
On average there have been 3,264 serious injuries per year over the last ten years (an average of 42% of all injuries).

Statewide, the serious injury frequency rate for 2021 was 10.5 serious injuries per million hours worked.

At an industry level, the serious injury frequency rate varies significantly. Health Care and Social Assistance has the highest serious injury frequency rate, estimated at approximately 16.7 serious injuries per million hours worked.

The lowest serious injury frequency rate was reported by Information, Media and Telecommunications at 1.8 serious injury per million hours worked (see Figure 4).

Figure 4. Serious injury frequency rate by industry 2021



Trends in serious injury frequency rates over ten years

Using a three year rolling average frequency rate balances the variations in injury numbers and workforce year to year.

The rolling average serious injury frequency rate for all industries in Tasmania was 10.8 serious injuries per million hours worked in 2021.

The increased number of serious injuries which followed the removal of the employer wage excess payments (as noted in 'Injury numbers' on page 8) resulted in an increase in the serious injury frequency rate after many years of decrease prior to this legislative change.

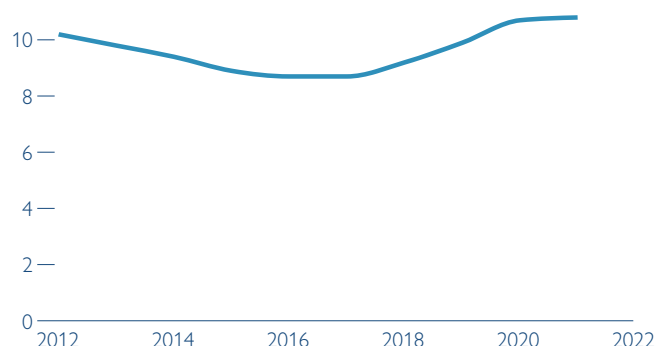
The 2021 serious injury frequency rate is equal to the rate reported ten years ago and early evidence suggests a slight declining trend may be developing (see Figure 5).

On a non-rolling (actual) basis, the all industry serious injury frequency rate rose slightly from 10.2 to 10.5 serious injuries per million hours worked for this same period.

At an industry level, Information Media and Telecommunications has reported the greatest reduction in serious injury frequency rate over the last ten years with a three year rolling average frequency rate of 1.8 in 2021 compared to 3.8 in 2012.

In contrast, Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste has seen a 74% increase in rolling average serious injury frequency rate in the same period from 3.4 in 2012 to 6.7 in 2021.

Figure 5. Three year rolling average serious injury frequency rate 2012–2021



Fatalities

Statewide, there have been 87 work related fatalities in the last ten years (2012-2021).

Of these 87, 58 were workers and 29 were bystanders. A bystander is a person other than a worker who dies as a result of a workplace activity.

Worker deaths occurred across a range of industries, as shown in Figure 6 below.

The majority of worker deaths resulted from vehicle accidents (as vehicle occupant), being hit by moving objects and falls from a height.

Two thirds of bystander deaths were the result of vehicle accidents (either as a vehicle occupant or pedestrian).

Figure 6. Number of worker fatalities per industry 2012–2021



Injured worker demographics

At a glance . . .

Workers in the 55-64 age group had the highest serious injury frequency rate of all age groups.

Miscellaneous Labourers make up the largest proportion of injured workers in 2021, at 11% of the total.

Health Care and Social Assistance is the industry division that reported the highest number of serious injuries and the highest serious injury frequency rate.

At an industry group level, workers in Residential Care Services make up 8% of all injuries, the first time in a number of years that Hospitals has not made up the largest proportion.

Occupational analysis

Miscellaneous Labourers accounted for the largest proportion of workers with serious injuries at 11%.

Personal Carers and Assistants were the occupation group with the next largest proportion of serious injuries at 9%, followed by Cleaners and Laundry Workers (5%).

Occupations with the highest percentage of serious injuries



11%

Miscellaneous Labourers



9%

Personal Carers and Assistants



5%

Cleaners and Laundry Workers

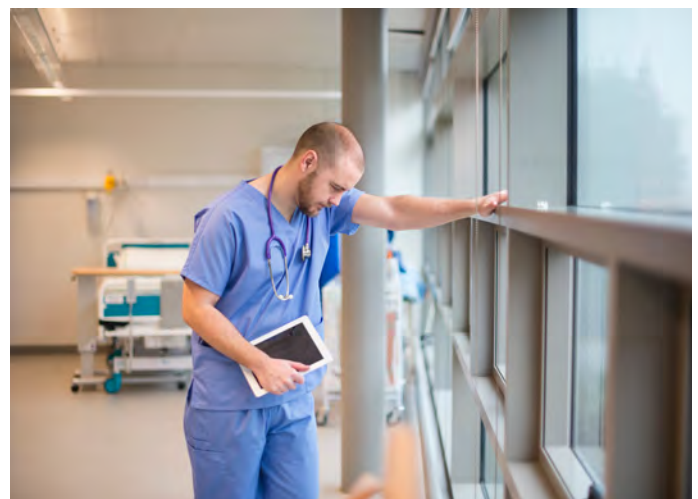
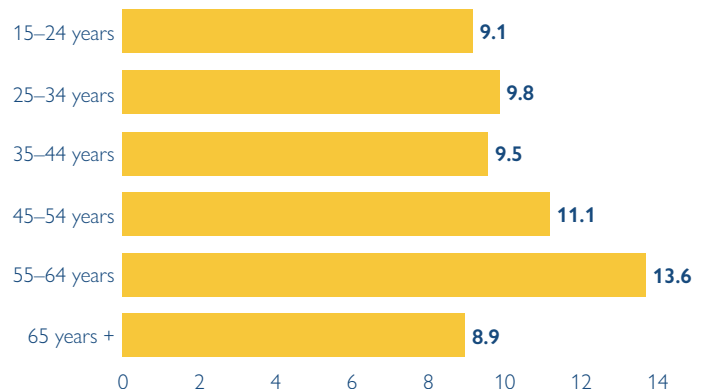
Age group analysis

Workers in the 55-64 age group had the highest serious injury frequency rate at 13.6 serious injuries per million hours worked.

This was followed by workers in the 45-54 year age group with a serious injury frequency rate of 11.1 injuries per million hours worked.

The serious injury frequency rate for the other age groups are lower, ranging from 8.9-9.8 injuries per million hours worked (see Figure 7 below).

Figure 7. Serious injury frequency rate by age group



Almost 1 in 4
workers seriously injured
in 2021 worked in
**Health Care and
Social Assistance**



**Residential
Care Services**

accounted for

1 in 12
serious injuries



Employment Analysis

Around 83% of injured workers are permanent workers, 14% are casual and the remainder under other arrangements (including temporary visas).

This proportion changes significantly when considering contracted hours, with almost a third of part time workers employed on a casual basis, compared to just 6% of full time workers.

At an industry level, employment status has a pronounced impact in some divisions. Casual workers are more likely than their permanent counterparts to get injured across Accommodation and Food Services, Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, Construction, Manufacturing, Retail Trade and Wholesale Trade.

In contrast, permanent workers are more represented in Education and Training and in Health Care and Social Assistance.

Overall, part time workers are a large proportion of injured workers across many industries.

Industry analysis

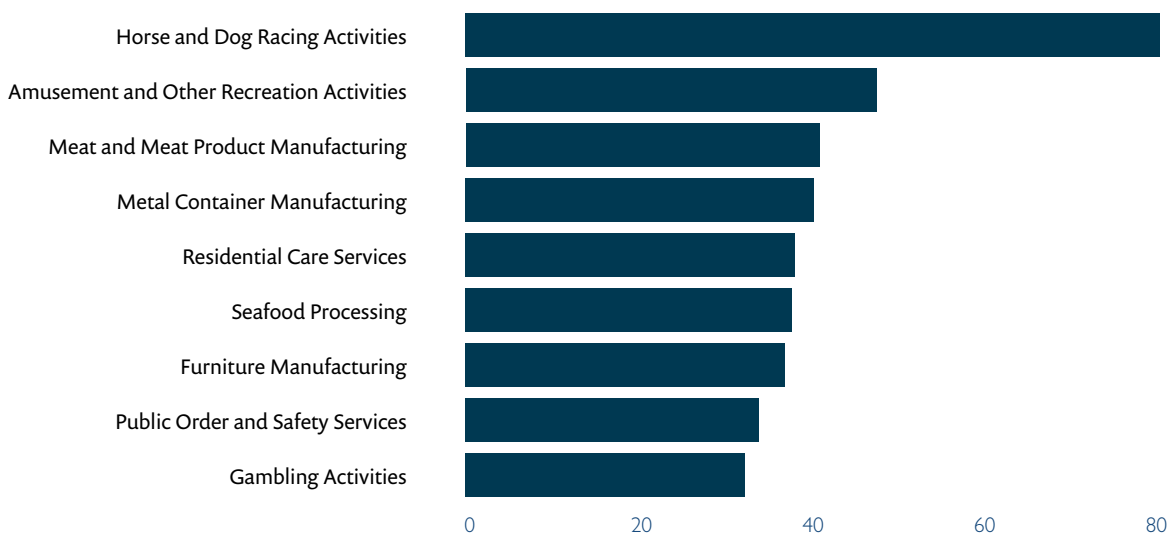
At an industry division level, Health Care and Social Assistance reported the highest number of injuries and had the highest serious injury frequency rate, as shown in Figure 4 (see page 9).

Breaking down to the more specific industry group level, in terms of injury numbers, Residential Care Services reported the highest number of serious injuries of all industry groups, accounting for 8% of total serious injuries for the year.

In terms of serious injury frequency rates, Horse and Dog Racing Activities reported the highest serious injury frequency rate, followed by Amusement and Other Recreation Activities. Many industry groups have a small number of workers, so small variations in injury numbers or injury severity can result in a high serious injury frequency rate.

The industry groups with the ten highest serious injury frequency rates are shown in Figure 8 below.

Figure 8. Ten highest serious injury frequency rates by industry group



Injury causes

At a glance . . .

The most common cause of serious injury in 2021 was *Body stressing*, including *Muscular stress while handling objects without lifting, carrying or putting down objects*, and incidents involving *Muscular stress while lifting, carrying or putting down objects*.

This was followed by *Being hit by moving objects* (including assaults), *Falls, trips and slips of a person* and *Mental stress*.

Mental stress has increased significantly as a proportion of serious injuries in recent years while *Body stressing* has reduced as a proportion of serious injuries over the same period. *Biological factors* returned to its pre-2020 level after an unusually high year due to COVID-19.

Most common causes of injury

At the broadest level, *Body stressing* is the most common injury cause, resulting in 34% of all serious injuries in 2021.

Falls, trips and slips of a person and *Being hit by moving objects* were the next two most common causes of injury, each making up 19% and 15% respectively of the total injuries between 2012 and 2021.

At a more detailed mechanism class level, *Muscular stress while handling objects other than lifting, carrying or putting down* was the main cause of serious injuries (14%) followed by *Muscular stress while lifting, carrying or putting down objects* (12%). *Falls on the same level* was the next most common injury cause, resulting in 12% of all serious injuries.

These top three injury causes account for 38% of all serious injuries.

Trends in injury cause

In 2021, *Body stressing* accounted for 34% of serious injuries, almost twice as high as the next most common cause of serious injuries, *Falls, trips and slips of a person* at 19%.

The next most common causes of serious injury were *Being hit by moving objects* and *Mental stress*.

Mental stress serious injuries have increased the most in percentage terms between 2012 and 2021 (50%). In 2021, 16% of all serious injuries were *Mental stress* related, compared to 10% in 2012. *Body stressing* has reduced approximately 21% since 2012 (see Figure 9).

Being hit by moving objects remains stable as a proportion of serious injuries over the last ten years. Serious injuries resulting from *Falls, trips and slips of a person* have decreased as a proportion of serious injuries over the same period.

34% of serious injuries in 2021 were caused by body stressing

Mental stress has increased significantly in recent years



Falls, slips and trips was the second most common cause of injury in 2021



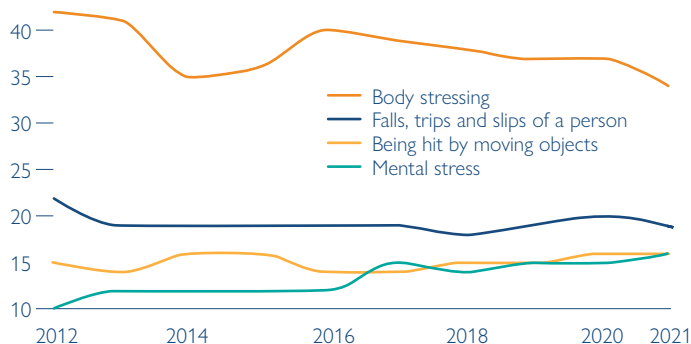
15% of serious injuries in the last ten years were caused by being hit by moving objects



Body stressing injuries have reduced approximately **21% in the last ten years**



Figure 9. Trends in percentages of the serious injuries represented by the most common injury causes 2012–2021



Repetitive movement injuries

have increased in the last ten years

Muscular stress while handling objects without lifting, carrying or putting down is the main cause of serious body-stressing injuries



60% of falls, trips and slips of a person are falls on the same level

Injuries caused by stepping, kneeling or sitting on objects have increased in the last ten years



21% of being hit by moving objects injuries

involve contact with objects such as knives and cutlery, doors and windows as well as metallic items



Trends in the most common injury causes

Body stressing

The most common serious *Body stressing* injury is *Muscular stress while handling objects without lifting, carrying or putting down* (41% of all *Body stressing* injuries in 2021).

Ten year trends show a slight increasing trend in *Repetitive movement low muscle loading* injuries and a corresponding decrease in *Muscular stress while lifting, carrying or putting down objects* as a proportion of *Body stressing* injuries.

Falls, trips and slips of a person

Falls on the same level contributes the major portion to *Falls, trips and slips of a person* serious injuries. In 2021, 60% of serious injuries in this mechanism can be attributed to *Falls on the same level*.

Falls from a height makes up a further 20% with the remaining 19% made up of *Stepping, kneeling or sitting on objects*.

Ten year trends show a decrease in *Falls from height* in recent years.

Being hit by moving objects

Being hit by moving objects as an injury class is the most common serious injury in the *Being hit by moving objects* injury mechanism division. It accounts for 36% of all serious injuries.

The second most common serious injury in this mechanism division is *Being assaulted by a person or persons* (22%). In the last ten years, these classes have increased 20% and 23% as a proportion of *Being hit by moving objects* incidents.

Being hit by falling objects has decreased in the last ten years from 21% to 14% of *Being hit by moving objects* serious injuries.

The proportion of *Being hit by moving objects* injuries caused by *Being trapped by moving machinery or equipment* has dropped by around one third over the last ten years.

Industry snapshots

Mental stress

Work pressure and Work related harassment and/or workplace bullying are the two most common causes of *Mental stress* serious injuries. Two thirds of all *Mental stress* injuries in 2021 were caused by either *Work pressure* or *Work related harassment and/or workplace bullying*.

Ten year trends show notable increases in both these injury causes as a proportion of *Mental stress* injuries.

Work related harassment and/or workplace bullying has varied between 15% and 41% of serious *Mental stress* injuries each year in the last ten years. It peaked in 2019 with the two most recent years having decreased slightly to around 36% of serious *Mental stress* injuries attributable to this class.

**Work related harassment and/
or workplace bullying made up**

36%

of mental stress injuries in 2021



**Injuries caused by
being assaulted
by a person or
persons**

have increased in the last ten years



The following pages present summary snapshots, all available as individual printable files on the WorkSafe Tasmania website. The first presents statewide analysis, the remainder are focussed on each of the nineteen industry divisions found in Tasmania.

In its Strategic Plan 2018-2023, WorkSafe Tasmania has identified eight of these industries as high priority industries based on a number of factors including injury frequency, safety performance and the undertaking of high risk activities. These high priority industries are:

- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing
- Construction
- Health Care and Social Assistance
- Manufacturing
- Mining
- Public Administration and Safety
- Retail Trade
- Transport, Postal and Warehousing (specifically Road Transport).

The snapshots provide a summary of key workforce and injury facts for each of the 19 industry divisions. The eight high priority industry divisions are presented first in detailed posters, followed by postcards containing key facts for the remaining 11 divisions.





INDUSTRY PERFORMANCE

STATEWIDE SNAPSHOT 2021

► The workforce

Industries divided into 19 divisions.

Accommodation and Food Services.....	7%
Administrative and Support Services.....	3%
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.....	6%
Arts and Recreation Services.....	1%
Construction.....	8%
Education and Training.....	9%
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services.....	2%
Financial and Insurance Services.....	2%
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	16%

Information Media and Telecommunications.....	1%
Manufacturing.....	8%
Mining.....	1%
Other Services.....	3%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services.....	6%
Public Administration and Safety.....	7%
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services.....	1%
Retail Trade.....	10%
Transport, Postal and Warehousing.....	5%
Wholesale Trade.....	3%

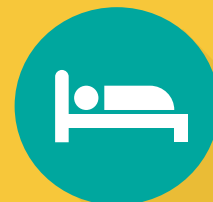
► The injuries

7,575

injuries across the state in 2021

40%

of injuries over the last ten years resulted in at least one week off work



► The people

55–64 year olds

reported the highest serious injury frequency rate of all age groups

Occupations with the highest percentage of serious injuries

11% Miscellaneous Labourers



9% Personal Carers and Assistants



5% Cleaners and Laundry Workers



► The causes

The most common causes of injury across the state:



1

Body stressing



2

Being hit by moving objects



3

Falls, slips and trips



4

Mental stress

16% of Tasmanian workers are employed in **Health Care and Social Assistance** making it the largest employing industry in the state

Statewide hours worked have increased in recent years

Transport, Postal and Warehousing is the industry with the largest increase in hours

Information Media and Telecommunications has seen the largest decrease in hours worked

10.5
serious injuries
per million hours
worked in 2021

**Serious injury
frequency
rate increased
slightly over the
last ten years**



Almost

1 in 4

workers seriously injured in
2021 worked in Health Care
and Assistance



**Electricity, Gas, Water
and Waste Services** reported the biggest
increase in serious injury frequency rate in ten years



**Information Media and
Telecommunications** reported the biggest
decrease in serious injury frequency rate in ten years

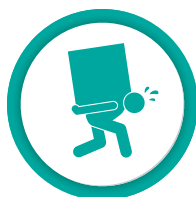


► Action areas

Priority conditions and causes identified in the WorkSafe Strategic Plan 2018–2023:



**MUSCULO-
SKELETAL
DISORDERS**



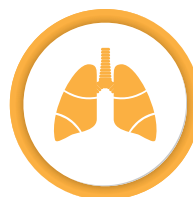
**HAZARDOUS
MANUAL
TASKS**



**SLIPS, TRIPS
AND FALLS**



**SAFE
MOVEMENT
OF VEHICLES
AND PLANT**



**ASBESTOS
RELATED
DISEASES**



**MENTAL
HEALTH
CONDITIONS**

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING

INDUSTRY SNAPSHOT 2021

► The workforce

This industry covers a wide range of activities, separated into 15 groups. The three largest employing groups are:


1. Sheep, Beef Cattle and Grain Farming
2. Fruit and Tree Nut Growing
3. Aquaculture



► The injuries

515 injuries across the industry in 2021

13.4 serious injuries per million hours worked  28% higher than the state average

22% higher serious injury frequency rate in 2021 than ten years ago 

► The people

Dairy Cattle Farming

reported the highest serious injury frequency rate at 29 serious injuries per million hours worked



Occupations with the highest percentage of serious injuries

50%

Farm, Forestry and Garden Workers

9%

Farmers and Farm Managers

► The causes

1 Body stressing

2 Falls, slips and trips

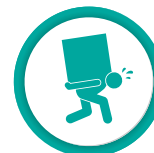
3 Being hit by moving objects

► Action areas

Priority conditions and causes identified in the WorkSafe Strategic Plan 2018–2023 relevant to the industry:



MUSCULO-SKELETAL DISORDERS



HAZARDOUS MANUAL TASKS



SLIPS, TRIPS AND FALLS



SAFE MOVEMENT OF VEHICLES AND PLANT

CONSTRUCTION

INDUSTRY SNAPSHOT 2021

► The workforce

This industry covers a wide range of activities, separated into eight groups. The three largest employing groups are:

1. Building Installation Services
2. Residential Building Construction
3. Building Completion Services



► The injuries

744 injuries across the industry in 2021

14.7 serious injuries per million hours worked

↑ 40% higher than the state average

12% higher serious injury frequency rate in 2021 than ten years ago



► The people

Building Structure Services had the highest serious injury frequency rate with 25 serious injuries per million hours worked



Occupations with the highest percentage of serious injuries

21%

Bricklayers, Carpenters and Joiners



13%

Miscellaneous Labourers



► The causes

1 Falls, slips and trips

2 Body stressing

3 Being hit by moving objects

► Action areas

Priority conditions and causes identified in the WorkSafe Strategic Plan 2018–2023 relevant to the industry:



MUSCULO-SKELETAL DISORDERS



HAZARDOUS MANUAL TASKS



SLIPS, TRIPS AND FALLS



SAFE MOVEMENT OF VEHICLES AND PLANT



ASBESTOS RELATED DISEASES

HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE

INDUSTRY SNAPSHOT 2021

► The workforce

This industry covers a wide range of activities, separated into eight groups. The three largest employing groups are:


1. Hospitals
2. Other Social Assistance Services
3. Residential Care Services



► The injuries

1,734 injuries across the industry in 2021

16.7 serious injuries per million hours worked  59% higher than the state average—the highest of all industries

13% higher serious injury frequency rate in 2021 than ten years ago 

► The people

2 in 5

serious injuries occurred in Residential Care Services



Occupations with the highest percentage of serious injuries

33%

Personal Carers and Assistants

15%

Health and Welfare Support Workers



► The causes

1 Body stressing

2 Mental stress

3 Falls, slips and trips

► Action areas

Priority conditions and causes identified in the WorkSafe Strategic Plan 2018–2023 relevant to the industry:



MUSCULO-SKELETAL DISORDERS



HAZARDOUS MANUAL TASKS



SLIPS, TRIPS AND FALLS



MENTAL HEALTH CONDITIONS

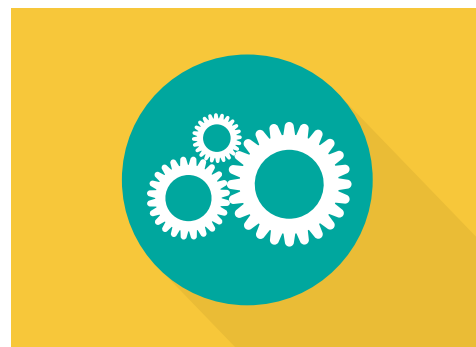
MANUFACTURING

INDUSTRY SNAPSHOT 2021

► The workforce

This industry covers a wide range of activities, separated into 60 groups. The three largest employing groups are:

1. Bakery Product Manufacturing
2. Basic Non-ferrous Metal Manufacturing
3. Beverage Manufacturing



► The injuries

878 injuries across the industry in 2021

12.5 serious injuries per million hours worked



19% higher than the state average

10% lower serious injury frequency rate in 2021 than ten years ago



► The people

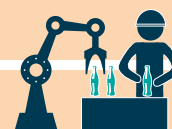
Other Transport Equipment Manufacturing reported the highest number of serious injuries



Occupations with the highest percentage of serious injuries

17% Labourers

14% Food Process Workers



► The causes

1 Body stressing

2 Being hit by moving objects

3 Falls, slips and trips

► Action areas

Priority conditions and causes identified in the WorkSafe Strategic Plan 2018–2023 relevant to the industry:



MUSCULO-SKELETAL DISORDERS



HAZARDOUS MANUAL TASKS



SLIPS, TRIPS AND FALLS



SAFE MOVEMENT OF VEHICLES AND PLANT

MINING

INDUSTRY SNAPSHOT 2021

► The workforce

This industry covers a wide range of activities, separated into ten groups. The three largest employing groups are:

1. Metal Ore Mining
2. Other Mining Support Services
3. Oil and Gas Extraction



► The injuries

72 injuries across the industry in 2021

7 serious injuries per million hours worked

33% lower than the state average

20% lower serious injury frequency rate in 2021 than ten years ago

► The people

Metal Ore Mining

reported the highest serious injury frequency rate



Occupations with the highest percentage of serious injuries

26%

Construction and Mining Labourers

16%

Stationary Plant Operators

► The causes

1 Falls, trips and slips

2 Body stressing

3 Being hit by moving objects

► Action areas

Priority conditions and causes identified in the WorkSafe Strategic Plan 2018–2023 relevant to the industry:



MUSCULO-SKELETAL DISORDERS



HAZARDOUS MANUAL TASKS



SLIPS, TRIPS AND FALLS



SAFE MOVEMENT OF VEHICLES AND PLANT

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND SAFETY

INDUSTRY SNAPSHOT 2021

► The workforce

This industry covers a wide range of activities, separated into eight groups. The three largest employing groups are:

1. State Government Administration
2. Central Government Administration
3. Public Order and Safety Services



► The injuries

821 injuries across the industry in 2021

16 serious injuries per million hours worked

↑ 52% higher than the state average

21% higher serious injury frequency rate in 2021 than ten years ago



► The people

Public Order and Safety Services

reported the highest serious injury frequency rate

Occupations with the highest percentage of serious injuries

19%

Firefighters and Police

19%

Prison and Security Officers



► The causes

1 Mental stress

2 Body stressing

3 Falls, slips and trips

► Action areas

Priority conditions and causes identified in the WorkSafe Strategic Plan 2018–2023 relevant to the industry:



MUSCULO-SKELETAL DISORDERS



HAZARDOUS MANUAL TASKS



SLIPS, TRIPS AND FALLS



SAFE MOVEMENT OF VEHICLES AND PLANT



MENTAL HEALTH CONDITIONS

RETAIL TRADE

INDUSTRY SNAPSHOT 2021

► The workforce

This industry covers a wide range of activities, separated into 14 groups. The three largest employing groups are:

1. Supermarket and Grocery Stores
2. Pharmaceutical and Other Store-Based Retailing
3. Motor Vehicle Retailing



► The injuries

420 injuries across the industry in 2021

7.1 serious injuries per million hours worked

32% lower than the state average

19% higher serious injury frequency rate in 2021 than ten years ago

► The people

32%

of serious injuries occurred in Supermarket and Grocery Stores



Occupations with the highest percentage of serious injuries

30%

Sales Assistants and Salespersons



16%

Storepersons



► The causes

1 Body stressing

2 Falls, slips and trips

3 Mental stress

► Action areas

Priority conditions and causes identified in the WorkSafe Strategic Plan 2018–2023 relevant to the industry:



MUSCULO-SKELETAL DISORDERS



HAZARDOUS MANUAL TASKS



SLIPS, TRIPS AND FALLS



SAFE MOVEMENT OF VEHICLES AND PLANT



MENTAL HEALTH CONDITIONS

TRANSPORT, POSTAL AND WAREHOUSING

INDUSTRY SNAPSHOT 2021

► The workforce

This industry covers a wide range of activities, separated into 14 groups. The three largest employing groups are:

1. Road Freight Transport
2. Road Passenger Transport
3. Postal and Courier Pick-up and Delivery Services



► The injuries

351 injuries across the industry in 2021

12.5 serious injuries per million hours worked  19% higher than the state average

2% lower serious injury frequency rate in 2021 than ten years ago 

► The people

Road Freight Transport

reported the highest serious injury frequency rate

Occupations with the highest percentage of serious injuries

36% Truck Drivers

16% Automobile, Bus and Rail Drivers



► The causes

1 Being hit by moving objects

2 Body stressing

3 Falls, slips and trips

► Action areas

Priority conditions and causes identified in the WorkSafe Strategic Plan 2018–2023 relevant to the industry:



MUSCULO-SKELETAL DISORDERS



HAZARDOUS MANUAL TASKS



SLIPS, TRIPS AND FALLS



SAFE MOVEMENT OF VEHICLES AND PLANT

Industry analysis: Other industries

This section presents a summary of key workforce and injury facts for each of the 11 industry divisions not identified as focus industries in the WorkSafe Tasmania Strategic Plan 2018-2023.

Industries in this section are:

- Accommodation and Food Services
- Administrative and Support Services
- Arts and Recreation Services
- Education and Training
- Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services
- Financial and Insurance Services
- Information Media and Telecommunications
- Other Services
- Professional, Scientific and Technical Services
- Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services
- Wholesale Trade.



► Accommodation and Food Services

313 injuries in the industry in 2021

6.7 serious injuries per million hours worked

36% lower than the state average

25% higher serious injury frequency rate in 2021 than ten years ago



Most common causes of injury:

1 Body stressing



2 Falls, slips and trips



3 Hitting objects with a part of the body



► Administrative and Support Services

188 injuries in the industry in 2021

10.4 serious injuries per million hours worked

in line with the state average

19% lower serious injury frequency rate in 2021 than ten years ago



Most common causes of injury:

1 Body stressing



2 Falls, slips and trips



3 Being hit by moving objects



► Arts and Recreation Services

183 injuries in the industry in 2021

13.4 serious injuries per million hours worked

27% higher than the state average

6% lower serious injury frequency rate in 2021 than ten years ago



Most common causes of injury:

1 Falls, slips and trips



2 Body stressing

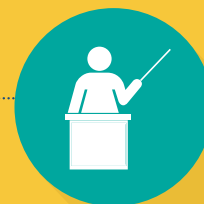


3 Mental stress



► Education and Training

607 injuries in the industry in 2021



7.2 serious injuries per million hours worked



31% lower than the state average

3% lower serious injury frequency rate in 2021 than ten years ago



Most common causes of injury:

1 Body stressing



2 Falls, slips and trips



3 Mental stress



► Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services

94 injuries in the industry in 2021



6.7 serious injuries per million hours worked



36% lower than the state average

74% higher serious injury frequency rate in 2021 than ten years ago



Most common causes of injury:

1 Body stressing



2 Falls, slips and trips



3 Mental stress



► Financial and Insurance Services

23 injuries in the industry in 2021



2.7 serious injuries per million hours worked



74% lower than the state average

46% higher serious injury frequency rate in 2021 than ten years ago



Most common causes of injury:

1 Body stressing



2 Mental stress



3 Falls, slips and trips



► Information Media and Telecommunications

21 injuries in the industry in 2021



1.8 serious injuries per million hours worked



83% lower than the state average

30% lower serious injury frequency rate in 2021 than ten years ago



Most common causes of injury:

1 Body stressing



2 Mental stress



3 Falls, slips and trips



► Other Services

196 injuries in the industry in 2021

10.2 serious injuries per million hours worked

2% lower than the state average

8% higher serious injury frequency rate in 2021 than ten years ago

Most common causes of injury:

1 Body stressing

2 Mental stress

3 Being hit by moving objects



► Professional, Scientific and Technical Services

129 injuries in the industry in 2021

2.6 serious injuries per million hours worked

75% lower than the state average

23% lower serious injury frequency rate in 2021 than ten years ago

Most common causes of injury:

1 Falls, slips and trips

2 Body stressing

3 Mental stress



► Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services

23 injuries in the industry in 2021

2.8 serious injuries per million hours worked

73% lower than the state average

45% higher serious injury frequency rate in 2021 than ten years ago

Most common causes of injury:

1 Falls, slips and trips



2 Body stressing



3 Mental stress



► Wholesale Trade

263 injuries in the industry in 2021

10.5 serious injuries per million hours worked

in line with the state average

73% higher serious injury frequency rate in 2021 than ten years ago

Most common causes of injury:

1 Body stressing



2 Falls, slips and trips



3 Being hit by moving objects



Action areas

As part of its Strategic Plan 2018-2023, WorkSafe Tasmania is working to reduce harm in Tasmanian workplaces through targeted harm reduction programs. This includes targeting priority industries and high consequence activities, and focusing on priority conditions and their causes.

All workplaces around the state should expect increased engagement with WorkSafe Tasmania through a range of avenues.

Priority areas

WorkSafe Tasmania will target the following priority conditions and causes of injury identified in the Strategic Plan 2018-2023.





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