



TASMANIA

INDUSTRY OVERVIEW

# STATEWIDE ANALYSIS

2019

WORK HEALTH AND  
SAFETY PERFORMANCE



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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 reports provide an account of the work health and safety (WHS) performance of each industry group across Tasmania. They aim to identify and focus on emerging or existing WHS issues, for evaluation and action. They compare most current WHS performance relative to previous years and, where applicable, to other industries across Tasmania.

# INDUSTRY BACKGROUND

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.

On average, 62% 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 Transport, Postal and Warehousing; and least represented in Accommodation and Food Services.

## INDUSTRY PROFILE

### EMPLOYMENT

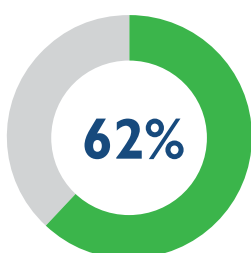
There are approximately 250,000 people employed in Tasmania, across 19 industry divisions. The three largest employing divisions are Health Care and Social Assistance, Retail Trade, and Education.

In recent years, hours worked have increased at a state level, with notable growth in Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing and declining in Construction.

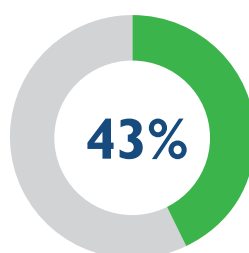
On average 62% of Tasmanians work full time. This varies between industries from 36% in Accommodation and Food Services to 96% in Mining.



Proportion of Tasmanian workforce employed full time



Proportion of Tasmanian workers aged over 45



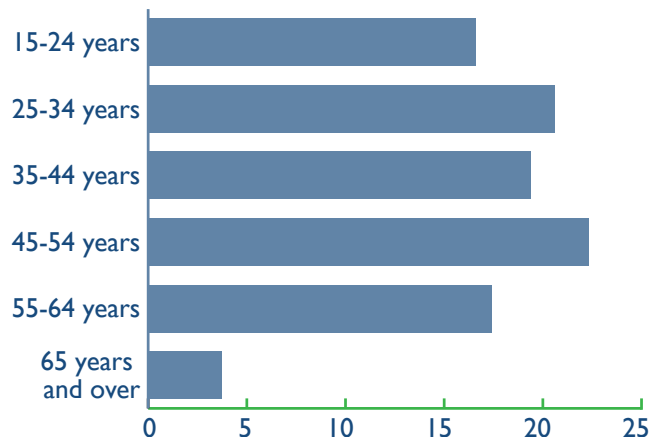
### AGE PROFILE

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

On average 43% 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 (21%) and Transport, Postal and Warehousing industry reporting the highest proportion of the workforce over 45 (60%).

In contrast younger workers (those under 25 years of age) are most represented in Accommodation and Food Services (39%) and least represented in Mining (3%).

Figure 1. Percentage of workforce by age group
























## INDUSTRY BREAKDOWN

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

Figure 2. Industry divisions

	Accommodation and Food Services.....	8%
	Administrative and Support Services.....	2%
	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.....	6%
	Arts and Recreation Services.....	3%
	Construction.....	8%
	Education and Training.....	9%
	Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services.....	1%
	Financial and Insurance Services.....	2%
	Health Care and Social Assistance.....	16%
	Information Media and Telecommunications.....	1%
	Manufacturing.....	7%
	Mining.....	1%
	Other Services.....	4%
	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services....	6%
	Public Administration and Safety.....	8%
	Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services.....	1%
	Retail Trade.....	10%
	Transport, Postal and Warehousing.....	4%
	Wholesale Trade.....	2%

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. School Education
2. Cafes, Restaurants and Takeaway Food Services
3. Hospitals
4. Other Social Assistance Services
5. Residential Care Services

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

Health Care and Social Assistance



Retail Trade



Construction



Education and Training



Accommodation and Food Services



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



# INJURY NUMBERS AND TRENDS

There were 7,636 workplace injuries in Tasmania in 2019.

Over the last ten years:

- injury numbers per year have decreased 17%
- the serious injury frequency rate has decreased 9% from 10.3 to 9.1 serious injuries per million hours worked
- there have been 81 work related fatalities.

**7,636**  
injuries in  
Tasmania  
in 2019

Serious injury numbers  
have decreased by  
**4%**  
in the last ten years



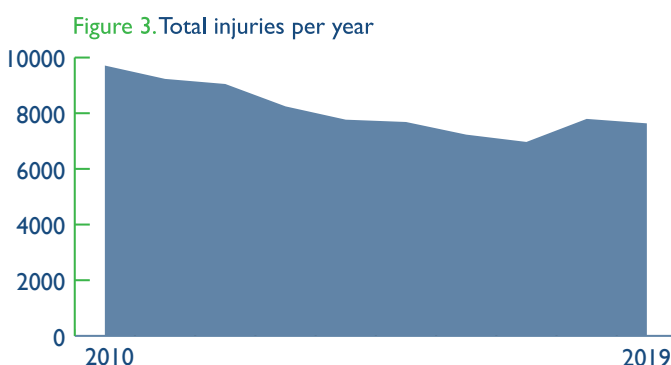
**9.1**  
serious injuries  
per million hours  
worked in 2019

## INJURY NUMBERS

There were 7,636 workplace injuries in Tasmania in 2019.

The number of injuries in Tasmania has decreased by 17% in last ten years (see Figure 3), with individual industries varying from a 57% decrease in Mining to a 11% increase in Health Care and Social Assistance.

Around 41% of injuries result in one week or more off work.



**Health Care and  
Social Assistance**  
reported the highest number  
of serious injuries in 2019 at  
**24%**  
of serious injuries statewide

## SERIOUS INJURIES

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

On average there have been 3,107 serious injuries per year over the last ten years (38% of all injuries). Serious injuries decreased 4% between 2010 and 2019.

At an industry level, Health Care and Social Assistance reported the highest number of serious injuries in 2019 among all industries (24% of all serious injuries).

### SERIOUS INJURY FREQUENCY RATES

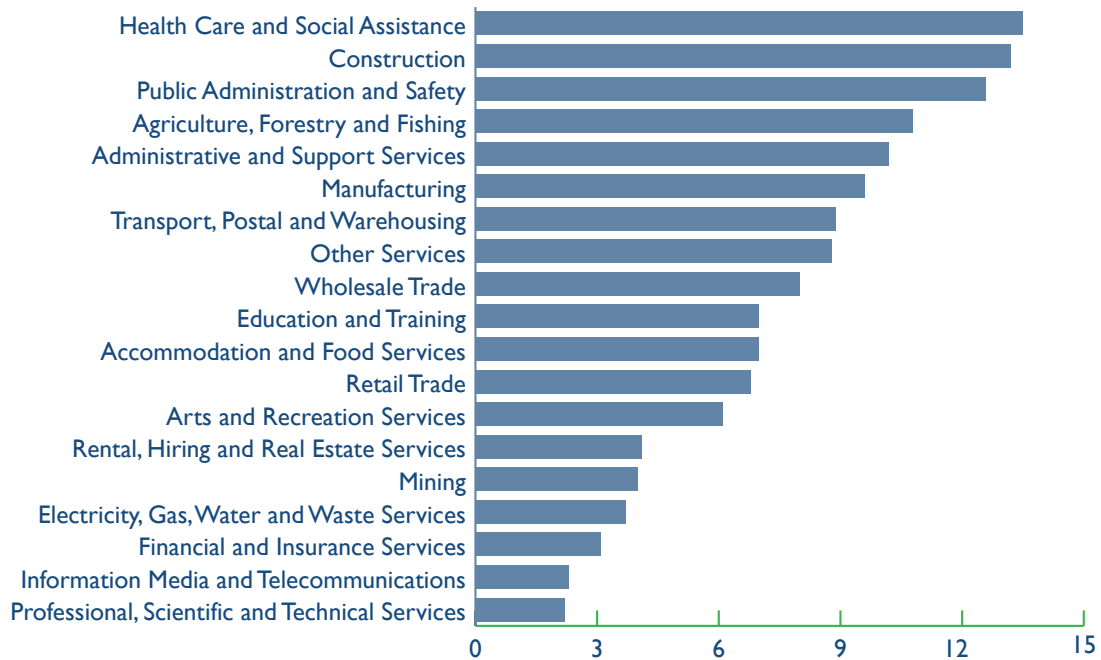
Frequency rates are calculated as the number of injuries per million hours worked. This gives context to the injury numbers by taking into account the size of an industry's workforce, and the part time/full time mix of the industry.

Statewide, the serious injury frequency rate for 2019 was 9.1 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 13.5 serious injuries per million hours worked.

The lowest serious injury frequency rate was reported by the Professional, Scientific and Technical Services at 2.2 serious injury per million hours worked (see Figure 4 over page).

Figure 4. Serious injury frequency rate by industry 2019



## TRENDS IN SERIOUS INJURY FREQUENCY RATES OVER 10 YEARS

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

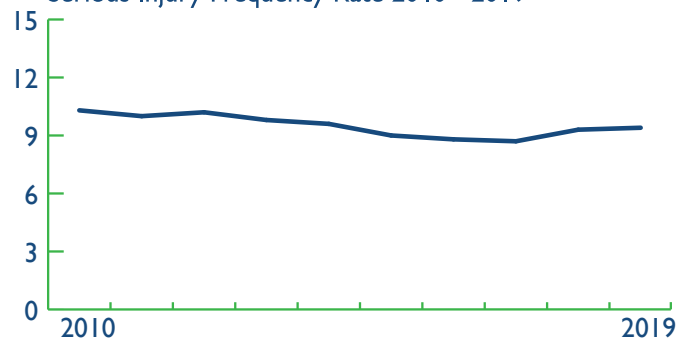
The serious injury frequency rate for all industries in Tasmania reduced approximately 9% in the last ten years from 10.3 to 9.4 serious injuries per million hours worked (see Figure 5).

On a non-rolling (actual) basis, the all industry serious injury frequency rate declined 12% from 10.5 to 9.1 serious injuries per million hours worked for this same period.

At an industry level, Mining has reported the greatest reduction in serious injury frequency rate over the last ten years with a three year rolling average frequency rate of 3.8 in 2019 compared to 7.9 in 2010.

In contrast, Accommodation and Food Services has seen a 24% increase in rolling average serious injury frequency rate in the same period from 6.3 in 2010 to 7.8 in 2019.

Figure 5. Three Year Rolling Average Serious Injury Frequency Rate 2010 - 2019



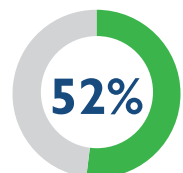
## FATALITIES

Statewide, there have been 81 work related fatalities in the last ten years (2010-2019).

59 of these fatalities were workers and 22 were bystanders.

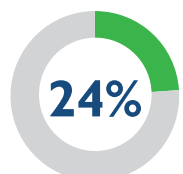
### Mining

industry division has reported the biggest decrease in serious injury frequency rate over the last ten years



### Accommodation and Food Services

industry division reported the biggest increase in serious injury frequency rate over the last ten years






















# INDUSTRY PERFORMANCE 2019

## STATEWIDE SNAPSHOT

### THE WORKFORCE

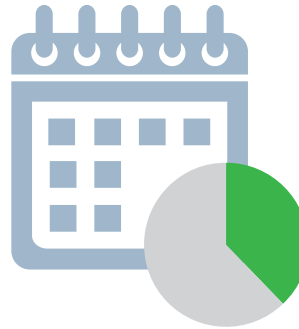
Industries divided into 19 divisions:

 Accommodation and Food Services.....8%	 Information Media and Telecommunications.....1%
 Administrative and Support Services.....2%	 Manufacturing.....7%
 Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.....6%	 Mining.....1%
 Arts and Recreation Services.....3%	 Other Services.....4%
 Construction.....8%	 Professional, Scientific and Technical Services....6%
 Education and Training.....9%	 Public Administration and Safety.....8%
 Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services.....1%	 Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services.....1%
 Financial and Insurance Services.....2%	 Retail Trade.....10%
 Health Care and Social Assistance.....16%	 Transport, Postal and Warehousing.....4%
	 Wholesale Trade.....2%

### THE INJURIES

7,636

injuries across the state in 2019



38%

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



Mining

industry reported the biggest decrease in serious injury frequency rate in ten years



Accommodation and Food Services

industry reported the biggest increase in serious injury frequency rate in the last ten years

### THE CAUSES

The most common causes of injury across the state



Body stressing



Falls, slips and trips



Being hit by moving objects



Mental stress



SUPPORTED BY

Tasmanian Government



## Statewide

hours worked have increased in recent years



**Agriculture,  
Forestry and Fishing**  
is the industry with the largest increase in hours

## Construction

has seen the largest decrease in hours worked



**16%**

of Tasmanian workers  
are employed in

## Health Care and Social Assistance

making it the largest employing  
industry in the state



**9.1**

serious injuries per million  
hours worked in 2019



serious injury frequency rate

**decreased 9%**

over the last ten years

Occupations with the highest percentage of serious injuries



**1 in 5**

workers injured in 2019  
worked in

## Health Care and Social Assistance

## ACTION AREAS

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



Musculoskeletal  
disorders



Hazardous  
manual tasks



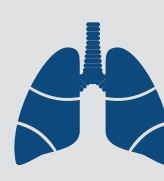
Safe movement of  
vehicles and plant



Slips, trips  
and falls



Mental health  
conditions



Asbestos related  
diseases



For more information contact

Phone: 1300 366 322 (within Tasmania)  
(03) 6166 4600 (outside Tasmania)  
Fax: (03) 6173 0206  
Email: [wstinfo@justice.tas.gov.au](mailto:wstinfo@justice.tas.gov.au)  
Web: [www.worksafe.tas.gov.au](http://www.worksafe.tas.gov.au)

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The information is made available for general information only and should not be taken as a substitute for professional advice.

# INJURED WORKER DEMOGRAPHICS

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 2019, at 10% of the total.

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

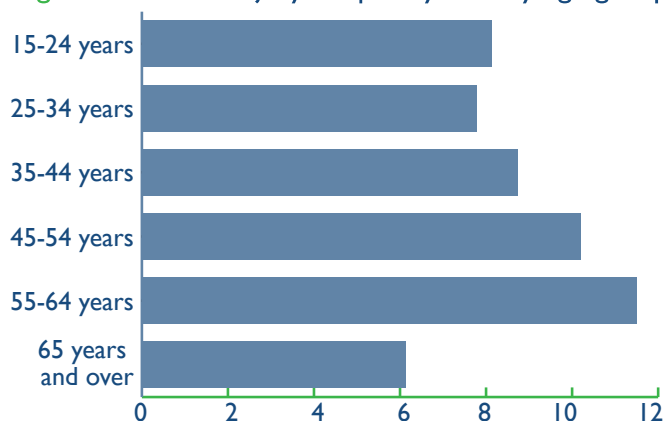
At an industry group level, workers in Residential Care Services make up 10% of all injuries and have an accordingly high serious injury frequency rate at 40 serious injuries per million hours worked, the sixth highest of all industry groups.

## AGE GROUP ANALYSIS

Workers 55-64 had the highest serious injury frequency rate with almost 11.5 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 10.2 injuries per million hours worked. The serious injury frequency rate for the other age groups are lower, ranging from 6.1 to 8.7 injuries per million hours worked (see Figure 6 below).

Figure 6. Serious injury frequency rate by age group



**55-64**  
year olds  
reported the highest  
serious injury frequency  
rate of all age groups

## OCCUPATION ANALYSIS

Miscellaneous Labourers accounted for the largest proportion of workers with serious injuries at 10%. Personal Carers and Assistants were the next occupation group with the largest proportion of serious injuries at 9%, followed by Cleaners and Laundry Workers (6%).

### Occupations with the highest percentage of serious injuries



Miscellaneous  
Labourers



Personal Carers  
and Assistants



Cleaners and  
Laundry Workers

## INDUSTRY ANALYSIS

At an industry group level, Health Care and Social Assistance reported the highest number of injuries and as a result had the highest serious injury frequency rate, as shown in Figure 4 (see page 5).

Breaking down to the more specific industry group level, in terms of injury numbers, Residential Care Services reported the highest number of injuries of all industry groups, accounting for 11% of total injuries for the year.

In terms of serious injury frequency rates, Basic Ferrous Metal Product Manufacturing reported the highest serious injury frequency rate, followed by Basic Polymer Manufacturing, and Sound Recording and Music Publishing. Many of these 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.

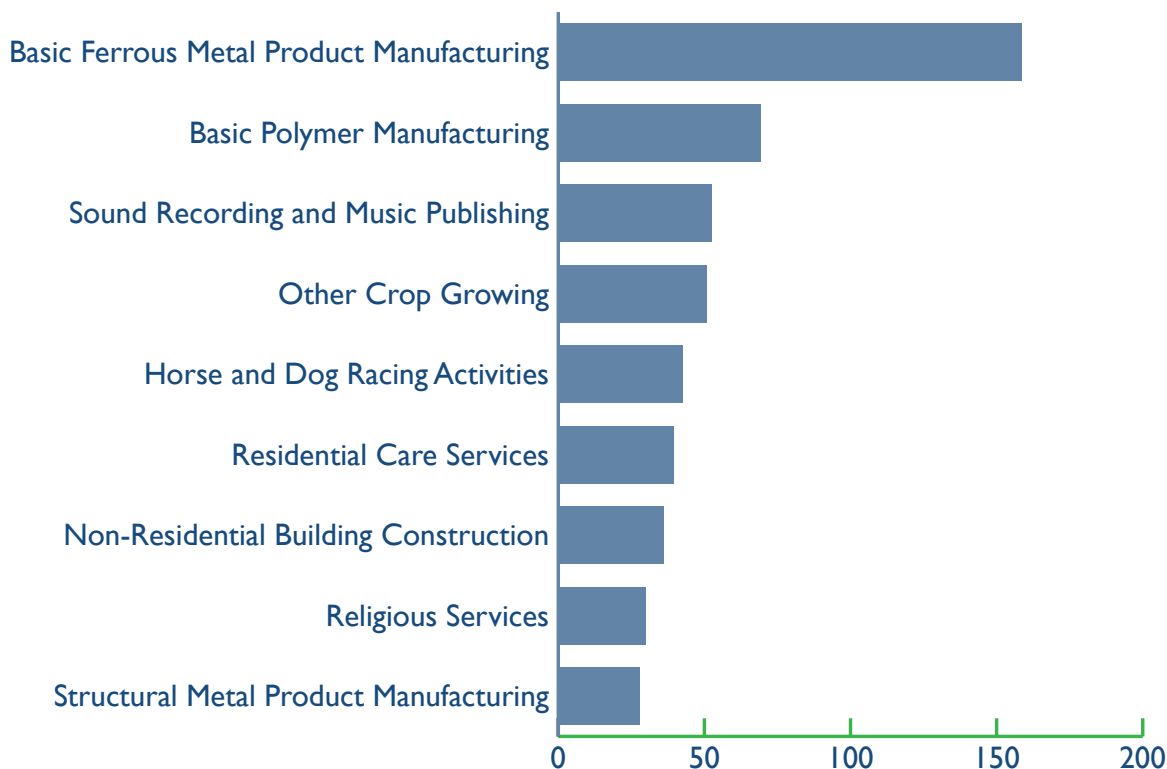
The industry groups with the ten highest serious injury frequency rates are shown in Figure 7 below.

1 in 5  
workers injured in 2019  
worked in  
Health Care and  
Social Assistance



Residential Care Services  
workers accounted for  
11%  
of all injuries

Figure 7. Ten Highest Serious Injury Frequency Rates by Industry Group

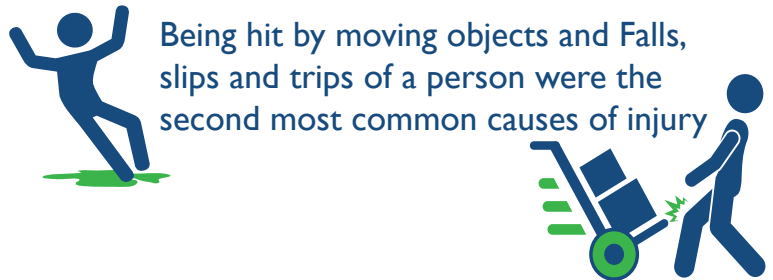
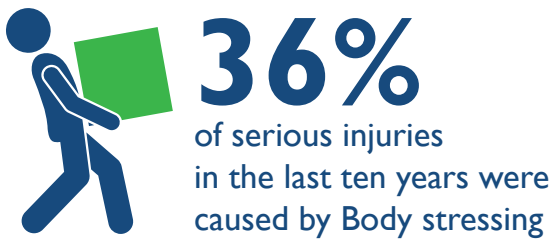


# INJURY CAUSES

The most common cause of serious injury is *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 is followed by *Falls, trips and slips of a person*, *Mental Stress* and *Being hit by moving objects* (including assaults).

*Mental stress* has increased significantly as a proportion of serious injuries in recent years while *Vehicle Incidents* has reduced as a proportion of serious injuries over the same period.



## MOST COMMON CAUSES OF INJURY

At the broadest level, *Body stressing* is the most common injury cause, resulting in 36% of all injuries.

*Being hit by moving objects* and *Falls, trips and slips of a person* were the next two most common causes of injury, each making up 19% and 18% respectively of the total injuries between 2015 and 2019.

At a serious injury mechanism class level, *Muscular stress while handling objects other than lifting, carrying, or putting down* was the main cause of serious injuries (16%) followed by *Muscular stress while lifting, carrying, or putting down objects* (14%). *Falls on the same level* was the next most common injury cause, resulting in 11% of all serious injuries.

These top three injury causes account for over two fifths of all serious injuries (41%).

## TRENDS IN INJURY CAUSE

In 2019, *Body stressing* accounted for 37% of serious injuries, almost twice as high as the next most common cause of serious injuries, *Falls, trips and slips of a person* at 20%.

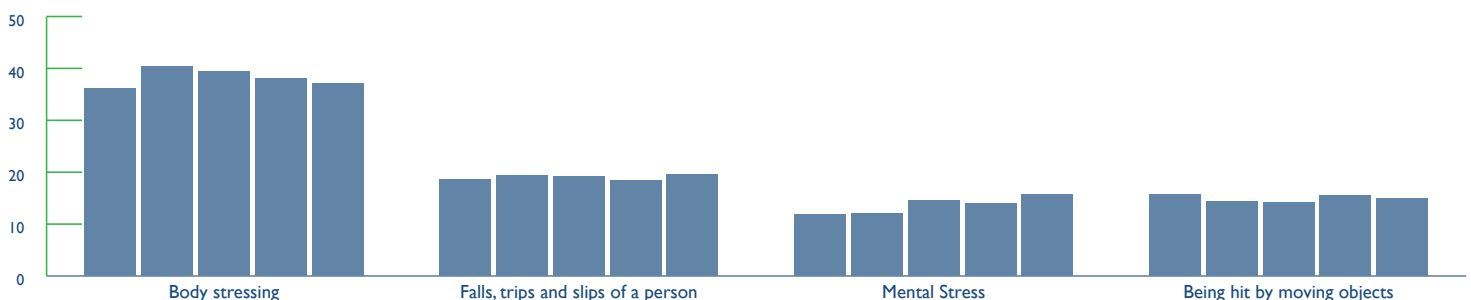
The next most common causes of serious injury were *Mental stress* and *Being hit by moving objects*.

*Mental stress* serious injuries have increased the most in percentage terms between 2015 and 2019 (32%)(see Figure 8). *Vehicle incidents* have reduced approximately 50% since 2015.



**Vehicle incidents**  
have reduced approximately  
**50% since 2015**

Figure 8. Trends in percentage of serious injuries represented by the most common injury causes 2015 - 2019



# TRENDS IN THE MOST COMMON INJURY CAUSES

## BODY STRESSING

The most common serious *Body stressing* injury is *Muscular stress while lifting, carrying, or putting down objects* (41% of all *Body stressing* injuries in 2019).

In recent years, *Muscular stress while lifting, carrying, or putting down objects* has increased the most as a proportion of all *Body stressing* injuries, from 33% of serious *Body stressing* injuries in 2015 to 41% in 2019.

*Repetitive movement* and *low muscle loading* injuries have continued to decrease in the last five years, from 11% of serious *Body stressing* injuries in 2015 to 8% in 2019.

## 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 2019, 58% of injuries in this mechanism can be attributed to *Falls on the same level*.

## MENTAL STRESS

*Work related harassment* and/or *workplace bullying* and *Work pressure* are the two most common causes of *Mental stress* serious injuries, together totaling 81% in 2019. Between 2015 and 2019, *Work pressure* serious injuries have increased the most (39%).

## BEING HIT BY MOVING OBJECTS

*Being hit by moving objects* as an injury class is the most common serious *Being hit by moving objects* injury, accounting for 34% of all serious injuries in this mechanism division. The second most common serious injury in this mechanism division is *Being assaulted by a person or persons* (21%). Between 2015 and 2019, these two injury classes have increased 5% and 18% respectively.

*Being hit by a person accident* and *Being hit by an animal* serious injuries have decreased statewide for this same period, by 27% and 23% respectively.

Muscular stress while lifting, carrying, or putting down objects is the main cause of serious injuries



58% of Falls, trips and slips of a person are Falls on the same level



Work related bullying/harassment and Work pressure are the most common causes of Mental stress injury



34% of Being hit by moving objects injuries involve contact with objects such as power tools, fragments, pieces of metal or timber





# INDUSTRY ANALYSIS:

This section presents a brief summary of key workforce and injury facts for each of the 19 industry divisions. The six priority industry divisions are presented first in more detail, followed by the other 13. More detailed industry snapshot posters are available at: [www.worksafe.tas.gov.au](http://www.worksafe.tas.gov.au)

## AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING

### INDUSTRY PROFILE

#### EMPLOYMENT

AFF accounts for 6% of total employment across Tasmania (approximately 15,000 workers) and is the ninth largest employing industry.

Parts of this industry are seasonal with workforce varying throughout the year and from year to year to meet demand. The industry has seen considerable growth in hours worked in the last year (22%).

**477**  
injuries in  
AFF in 2019

**11**  
serious injuries  
per million  
hours worked

#### AGE PROFILE

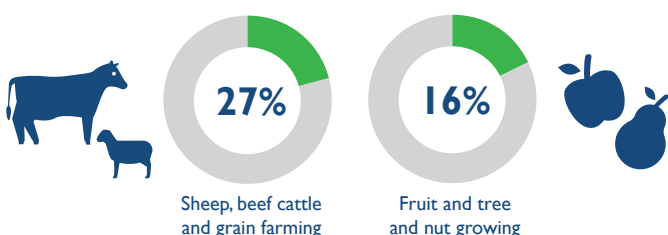
Of particular interest is that 7% of workers in Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing are over the age of 65 years. This is twice the proportion of workers in this age group statewide and second highest among each of the 19 industries.

#### INDUSTRY GROUP BREAKDOWN

The majority of workers in AFF are in the Sheep, Beef Cattle and Grain Farming group followed closely by Fruit and Tree Nut Growing, estimated at 27% and 16% respectively. The third and fourth largest employing groups are Dairy Cattle Farming and Aquaculture (13% and 11% respectively).

There are 14 active industry groups within AFF.

Industry groups with the most workers



### INJURY NUMBERS AND TRENDS

#### INJURY NUMBERS

There were 477 injuries in AFF in 2019. This is the seventh highest number of injuries out of 19 industries and accounts for 6% of total injuries across the state.

The number of injuries per year in AFF has decreased by 11% in last ten years.

#### SERIOUS INJURIES

AFF has averaged 195 serious injuries per year (44% of all AFF injuries) in the last ten years.

AFF reported the sixth highest number of serious injuries of any industry division in 2019 (7% of all serious injuries statewide).

#### SERIOUS INJURY FREQUENCY RATES

The serious injury frequency rate in AFF is fourth highest among all industry divisions, estimated at approximately 11 serious injuries per million hours worked.

#### TRENDS IN SERIOUS INJURY NUMBERS AND FREQUENCY RATES OVER 10 YEARS

The number of serious injuries per year in AFF decreased 16% between 2010 and 2019. This is higher than the 4% statewide decrease in serious injuries for all industries in this period.

This is in contrast to the lower than statewide decrease in total injury numbers, suggesting AFF has seen either a reduction in the occurrence of more severe injuries, or an improvement in injury outcomes lessening the length of time lost from work.

The AFF serious injury frequency rate has decreased over the last ten years by approximately 8% on a three year rolling average basis, from 12.1 to 11.2 serious injuries per million hours worked.



## FATALITIES

There have been 22 work related fatalities in AFF over the last ten years, the second highest of all industries. The 22 fatalities in AFF in the last ten years consisted of 17 workers and five bystanders.

## INJURED WORKER DEMOGRAPHICS

### AGE GROUP ANALYSIS

Workers aged between 25 and 34 years had the highest serious injury frequency rate in AFF, at 13.5 serious injuries per million hours worked, while those aged over 65 had the lowest rate at approximately four serious injuries per million hours worked.

### OCCUPATION ANALYSIS

Farm, Forestry and Garden workers accounted for the largest proportion of serious injuries at 51%.

This proportion is over five times the value represented by the next occupation group with the highest number of serious injuries, Farm and Farm Managers, which accounted for 10% of serious injuries in the last five years.

Miscellaneous Labourers were the occupation group with the next highest proportion of serious injuries at 8%.



### INDUSTRY GROUP ANALYSIS

The Dairy Cattle Farming group and the Aquaculture group accounted for 18% and 16% of all serious injuries in the last ten years respectively. These were followed by the Sheep, Beef Cattle and Grain Farming group at 14% of serious injuries in the same period.

Of the major AFF groups, the serious injury frequency rate for Sheep, Beef Cattle and Grain Farming workers is highest, at an estimated 22 serious injuries per million hours worked. This is followed by the Dairy Cattle Farming group at 18 serious injuries per million hours worked.



## INJURY CAUSES

### MOST COMMON CAUSES OF INJURY

At the broadest level, *Body stressing* was the most common cause of injury in AFF over the last five years, accounting for 30% of all serious injuries statewide, lower than the state average over the last five years of 38%.

*Being hit by moving objects* followed by *Falls, trips and slips of a person* were the next most common causes of injuries making up 27% and 23% of injuries respectively.

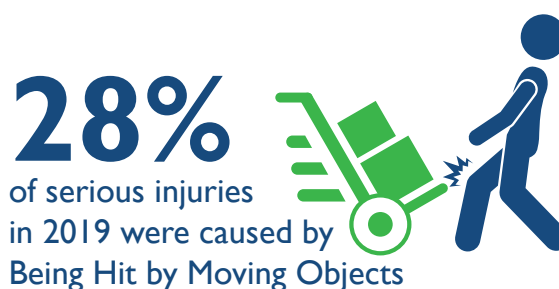
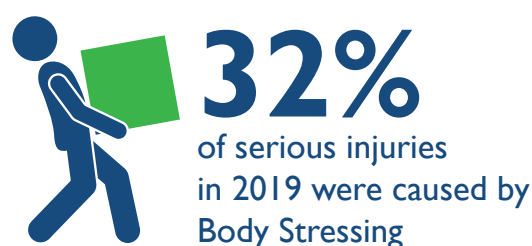
At a serious injury mechanism class level, *Muscular stress while handling objects other than lifting, carrying, or putting down* was the main cause of serious injuries (13%) in AFF. This is followed closely by *Falls on the same level* (11%). *Being hit by moving objects* was the next most common injury mechanism in AFF at 10%.

These top three injury mechanisms account for a third of all serious injuries in this industry (34%) which suggests the injury mechanisms in this industry are quite varied, reflecting diverse work activities and environments.

### TRENDS IN INJURY CAUSE

In 2019, *Body stressing* and *Being hit by moving objects* accounted for 32% and 28% of serious injuries respectively, followed by *Falls, trips and slips of person* at 19%.

*Body stressing* and *Being hit by moving objects* injuries have increased as a proportion of serious injuries in recent years. *Hitting objects with a part of the body* have on the other hand reduced approximately 46% from 2017 highs.



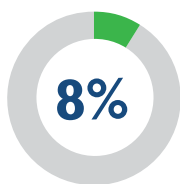
## INDUSTRY PROFILE

### EMPLOYMENT

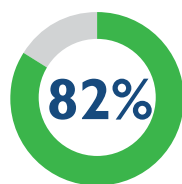
Construction accounts for almost 8% of total employment (approximately 20,000 workers). This industry is dependent on business and public confidence, investment and government policies.

Within the industry there has been growth in hours worked in Building Installation Services, and Other Construction Services.

82% of Construction workers are employed full time, compared to 62% of workers statewide.



8%  
of the total  
Tasmanian  
Workforce



82%  
of workers  
are employed  
full time

### AGE PROFILE

Workers aged up to 34 years make up an estimated 52% of the Construction workforce.

Consequently, older workers are much less represented in Construction than in other industries, with 31% of workers aged 45 and older. This is 12% lower than the average across all industries.

### INDUSTRY GROUP BREAKDOWN

Construction is divided into eight definable industry groups. Beginning with the largest definable employing group, this industry is made up of Building Installation Services, Residential Building Construction, Building Completion Services, Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction, Other Construction services, Land Development and Site Preparation Services, Building Structure Services and Non-Residential Building Construction.

**Building Installation  
Services**  
is the largest employing group

## INJURY NUMBERS AND TRENDS

### INJURY NUMBERS

There were 827 people injured in Construction in 2019, 11% of the total injuries across the state.

Construction reported the third highest number of injuries in 2019 and it has ranked between fourth and sixth highest each year for the last five years. The number of injuries in Construction has decreased 18% in the last ten years.

**827**  
injuries in  
Construction  
in 2019

**13.2**  
serious injuries  
per million  
hours worked

### SERIOUS INJURIES

In the last ten years, Construction has averaged 280 serious injuries per year, or around 39% of all injuries in the industry that period.

Construction reported the second highest number of serious injuries of any industry division in 2019. It accounted for 12% of all serious injuries in 2019.

### SERIOUS INJURY FREQUENCY RATES

The serious injury frequency rate in Construction is second highest among all industry divisions, estimated at approximately 13.2 serious injuries per million hours worked.

### TRENDS IN SERIOUS INJURY FREQUENCY RATES OVER 10 YEARS

Construction's serious injury frequency rate has decreased in the last ten years, declining approximately 17% on a three year rolling average basis from 13 to 10.7 serious injuries per million hours worked.

Around 39% of injuries result in one week or more off work, close to the statewide average of 38%.

## FATALITIES

There have been nine work related fatalities in Construction in the last ten years, all of which were workers.



## INJURED WORKER DEMOGRAPHICS

### AGE GROUP ANALYSIS

Workers aged 55-64 had the highest serious injury frequency rate with 13 serious injuries per million hours worked. This was followed by the youngest worker group, the 15-24 year age group, with a serious injury frequency rate of 12 serious injuries per million hours worked.

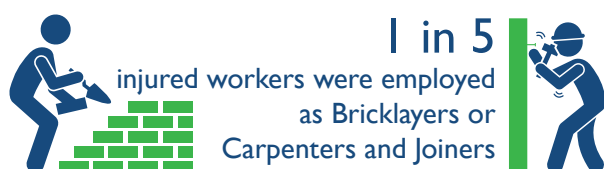
Variance in serious injury frequency rate between age groups is much less pronounced than in other industries.



### OCCUPATION ANALYSIS

Four occupation groups—Bricklayers, Carpenters and Joiners; Miscellaneous Labourers; Construction and Mining Labourers; and Electricians—accounted for over half or 59% of all serious injuries in Construction.

Bricklayers, Carpenters and Joiners as a group alone accounted for one in five (21%) serious injuries.



### INDUSTRY GROUP ANALYSIS

Workers in the Residential Building Construction and the Building Installation Services groups accounted for 40% of all serious injuries in the last five years (each at 20%). This was followed by the Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction group at 14%.

The Non-Residential Building Construction group has the highest serious injury frequency rate, with 36 serious injuries per million hours worked. This is followed by the Land Development and Site Preparation Services group with 18 serious injuries per million hours worked.

The next highest serious injury frequency rates were recorded in the Building Structure Services, and Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction groups, both with 11 serious injuries per million hours worked.

## INJURY CAUSES

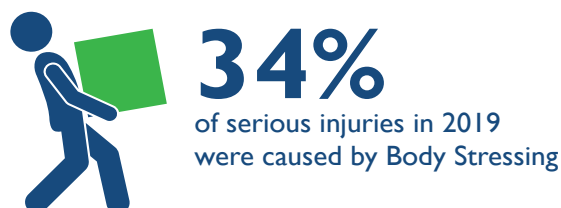
### MOST COMMON CAUSES OF INJURY

At the broadest level, *Body stressing* is the most common cause of serious injury making up 35% of all serious injuries over the last five years. The state average over the last five years is 38%.

*Being hit by moving objects and Falls, trips and slips* were the next two most common causes of injuries recording 20% and 19% of injuries respectively.

At a serious injury mechanism class level, *Muscular stress while lifting, carrying, or putting down objects* was the main cause of serious injuries (15%), followed by *Muscular stress while handling objects other than lifting, carrying, or putting down* (13%). *Falls on the same level* was the next most common injury mechanism at 11%.

These top three injuries account for well over a third of all serious injuries in this industry (39%).



### TRENDS IN INJURY CAUSE

In 2019, *Body stressing* accounted for 34% of serious injuries, 9% higher than the next most common cause of serious injuries; *Falls, trips and slips* (25%). This was followed by *Being hit by moving objects and Hitting objects with a part of the body* injuries.

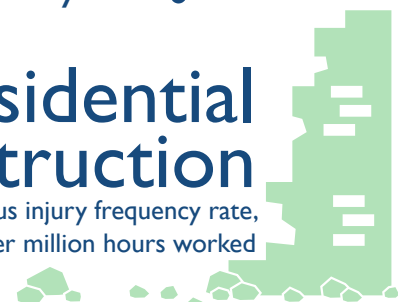
*Hitting objects with a part of the body* serious injuries have increased the most in percentage terms between 2015 and 2019 (19% increase).

Hitting objects with a part of the body injuries are increasing steadily



## Non-Residential Construction

had the highest serious injury frequency rate, with 36 serious injuries per million hours worked



# HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE

## INDUSTRY PROFILE

### EMPLOYMENT

HCSA accounts for 16% of total employment. It is the largest employing industry and has increased approximately 19% in the last three years on an hours worked basis. This increase in hours worked is almost nine times the average increase for all other Tasmanian industries.

This industry has a lower proportion of full time workers (51%) compared to the state average (62%).

### AGE PROFILE

Over half of workers (53%) in HCSA are over the age of 45. This industry has the fifth highest proportion of workers in this age category.

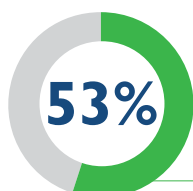
### INDUSTRY GROUP BREAKDOWN

The majority of workers in HCSA are in the Hospitals (26%), Other Social Assistance (24%), Residential Care (20%), Allied Health Care (12%) and Medical Services (7%) groups. These five groups make up to 84% of the HCSA workforce.

Employment trends at an industry group level show some movement in recent times. There has been an increase in Pathology, Other Social Assistance and Residential Care and a decrease in hours in Medical Services in the three years to November 2019.

**1,520**  
injuries in Health  
Care and Social  
Assistance in 2019

**13.5**  
serious injuries  
per million  
hours worked



of workers in  
Health Care are  
aged over 45

## INJURY NUMBERS AND TRENDS

### INJURY NUMBERS

There were 1,520 injuries in Health Care and Social Assistance in 2019. This is 20% of the total injuries across the state and the highest number of any industry. The number of injuries in HCSA has increased by 11% in last ten years.

Around 46% of injuries result in one week or more off work, notably higher than the statewide average of around 38%.

### SERIOUS INJURIES

On average there have been 649 serious injuries per year over the last ten years (46% of all HCSA injuries).

HCSA reported the highest number of serious injuries in 2019 among all industries (24% of all serious injuries). Serious injuries increased 28% between 2010 and 2019 while serious injuries for all industries decreased 4% in this period.

### SERIOUS INJURY FREQUENCY RATES

The serious injury frequency rate in HCSA is highest among all industry divisions, estimated at approximately 13.5 serious injuries per million hours worked.

### TRENDS IN SERIOUS INJURY FREQUENCY RATES OVER 10 YEARS

HCSA's industry serious injury frequency rate has decreased in the last ten years, approximately 4% on a three year rolling average basis from 15.1 to 14.6 serious injuries per million hours worked.

In contrast, the serious injury frequency rate for all industries in Tasmania reduced considerably more over this period, decreasing approximately 9% (from 10.3 to 9.4 serious injuries per million hours worked).

## FATALITIES

There has been one work related fatality in HCSA in the last ten years. Statewide, there have been 81 work related fatalities in the last ten years (2010-2019).





## INJURED WORKER DEMOGRAPHICS

### AGE GROUP ANALYSIS

Workers aged 55-64 in HCSA had the highest serious injury frequency rate with almost 16.7 serious injuries per million hours worked.

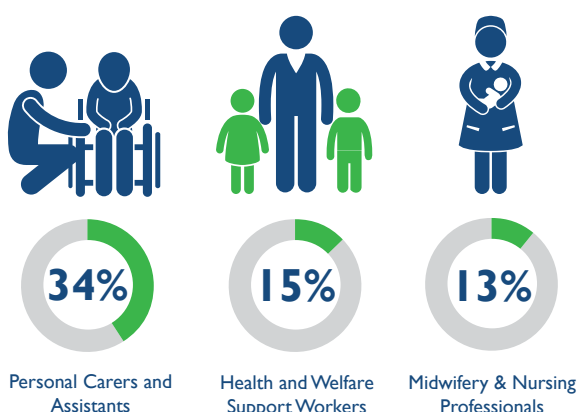
This was followed by workers in the 35-44 year age group with a serious injury frequency rate of 16.3 injuries per million hours worked. In general the serious injury frequency rate increases for age groups above 35 years except for the 65 years and over age bracket.

### OCCUPATION ANALYSIS

Personal Carers and Assistants accounted for the largest proportion of workers with serious injuries at 34%. This proportion is two times higher than the next occupation group of Health and Welfare Support Workers with 15% of serious injuries in the last five years.

Midwifery and Nursing professionals were the occupation group with the next largest proportion of serious injuries at 13%, followed by Miscellaneous Labourers (5%).

Occupations groups with the most serious injuries



### INDUSTRY GROUP ANALYSIS

While Hospitals as a group has the largest number of workers (10,000 or 26% of all HCSA workers), Residential Care Services workers accounted for almost half (49%) of all serious injuries in HCSA in the last five years.

This was followed by Hospitals at 29% and Other Social Assistance services at 10%.

The serious injury frequency rate for Residential Care Services workers is 2.5 times the rate of Hospital workers, at an estimated 40 serious injuries per million hours worked. Hospitals in comparison reported 16 serious injuries per million hours worked.

## INJURY CAUSES

### MOST COMMON CAUSES OF INJURY

At the broadest level, *Body stressing* is the most common injury cause, resulting in 40% of all injuries in HCSA over the last five years.

*Being hit by moving objects* and *Falls, trips and slips* were the next two most common causes of injuries recording 19% and 15% of injuries respectively between 2015 and 2019.

At a serious injury mechanism class level, *Muscular stress while handling objects other than lifting, carrying, or putting down* was the main cause of serious injuries (21%), followed by *Muscular stress while lifting, carrying, or putting down objects* (14%). *Falls on the same level* was the next most common injury cause, resulting in 11% of all serious injuries in HCSA.

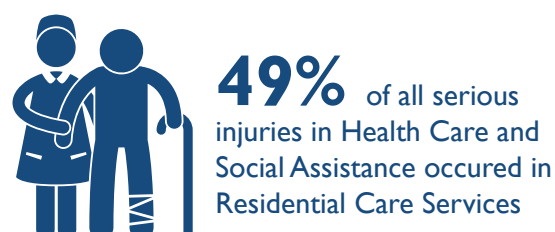
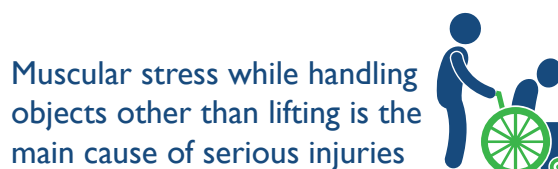
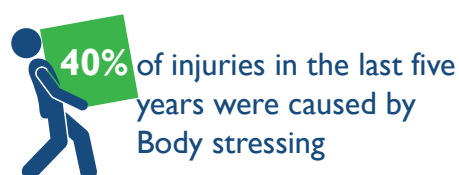
These top three injury causes account for almost half of all serious injuries in this industry (46%).

### TRENDS IN INJURY CAUSE

In 2019, *Body stressing* accounted for 44% of serious injuries in HCSA, twice as high as the next most common cause of serious injuries, *Mental stress* at 22%.

The next most common causes of serious injury were *Being hit by moving objects* and *Falls, trips and slips* injuries.

*Mental stress* serious injuries have increased the most in percentage terms between 2015 and 2019 (77%).



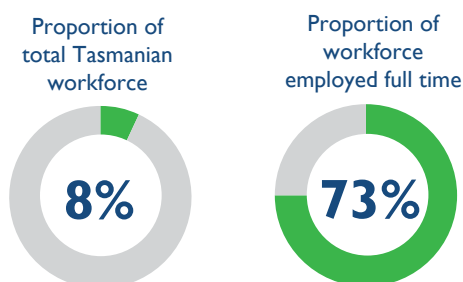
# PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND SAFETY

## INDUSTRY PROFILE

### EMPLOYMENT

PAS is a relatively large employer in Tasmania, ranked sixth largest among the 19 industry groups. PAS accounts for almost 8% of total employment (approximately 18,000 workers).

PAS has a considerable proportion of full time workers at 73% while 62% of Tasmanian workers as a whole work full time.



### AGE PROFILE

Over half or 56% of workers in this industry are over the age of 45 years. This is 13% higher than the average for all industries, indicating older workers are well represented in this industry. It is also worth noting that this industry has half as many workers below 25 years in age (5% versus industry average of 17%).

### INDUSTRY GROUP BREAKDOWN

PAS is made up of a relatively small number of groups, with injury data available for five under the Tasmanian workers compensation scheme.

At least 41% of PAS workers are employed in State Government Administration, followed by Local Government Administration (16%), Central Government Administration (22%), Public Order and Safety Services (17%) and Justice (2%).

Public Order and Safety Services is the most varied group made up of three main classes: Police, Fire Protection and Other Emergency Services, and Correctional and Detention Services.



## INJURY NUMBERS AND TRENDS

### INJURY NUMBERS

There were 810 people injured in PAS in 2019. This is 11% of the total injuries across the state. PAS reported the fourth highest number of injuries in 2019. The number of injuries in PAS has reduced by 11% in the last ten years.

Around 37% of injuries result in one week or more off work.

### SERIOUS INJURIES

PAS has averaged 324 serious injuries per year (37% of all PAS injuries) in the last ten years.

PAS has reported the third highest number of serious injuries by industry. It accounted for 10% of all serious injuries in 2019.



### SERIOUS INJURY FREQUENCY RATES

The serious injury frequency rate for PAS in 2019 is third highest among all industry divisions, estimated at approximately 12.6 serious injuries per million hours worked\*. This is 38% higher than industry average estimated at 9.1 serious injuries per million hours worked.

\*Before exclusion of Federal/Commonwealth worker hours whose injury numbers are not included in the scheme.

### TRENDS IN SERIOUS INJURY FREQUENCY RATES OVER 10 YEARS

Serious injuries in PAS increased 9% between 2010 and 2019 while serious injuries for all industries decreased 4% in this period.

On a three year rolling basis, the PAS industry serious injury frequency rate for 2019 has increased from ten years ago (from 12.2 to 14.4 serious injuries per million hours worked). The serious injury frequency rate for all industries decreased, from 10.3 to 9.4 serious injuries per million hours worked.



## FATALITIES

There has been one work related fatality in PAS industry workplaces in the last ten years, a worker.

## INJURED WORKER DEMOGRAPHICS

### AGE GROUP ANALYSIS

In general, serious injury frequency rates in PAS increase as workers' age increase. Workers aged 55-64 had the highest serious injury frequency rate in this industry at 19 serious injuries per million hours worked.

Workers aged between 15 and 24 years had the lowest serious injury frequency at ten serious injuries per million hours worked.



### OCCUPATION ANALYSIS

Prison and Security Officers and Firefighters and Police accounted for 30% of serious injuries in PAS. Miscellaneous Labourers further accounted for 12% of serious injuries in the last five years.

These three occupation groups accounted for almost half of all serious injuries in this industry (42%).

### INDUSTRY GROUP ANALYSIS

The State Government Administration group accounted for 38% of all serious injury injuries in the last five years, followed by the Public Order and Safety Services group at 31% and the Local Government Administration group at 29%.

The serious injury frequency rate for Local Government Administration workers is highest at 24 serious injuries per million hours worked.

This is followed by Public Order and Safety Services, and State Government Administration, at 23 and 15 serious injuries per million hours worked respectively; close to the average for these five industry groups\*, estimated at 19 serious injuries per million hours worked in 2019.

\* That is, adjusted for exclusion of Federal/Central government and Defence worker hours whose injury counts are not included in the Tasmanian data set.

## INJURY CAUSES

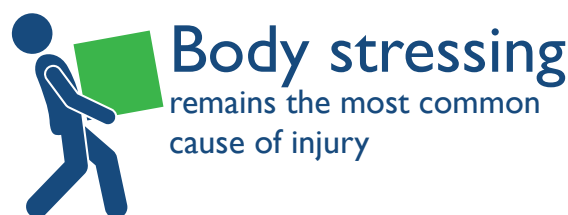
### MOST COMMON CAUSES OF INJURY

At the broadest level, *Body stressing* was the most common cause of all injuries over the last five years at 36%, equal to the state average during the same period.

*Being hit by moving objects* and *Falls, trips and slips* were the two next most common causes of injury, making up 18% and 16% of all injuries respectively.

At a serious injury mechanism class level, *Muscular stress while handling objects other than lifting, carrying, or putting down* was the main cause of serious injuries (13%) followed closely by *Muscular stress while lifting, carrying, or putting down objects* (12%).

*Work pressure* was the next most common injury mechanism in PAS at 9%, followed by *Falls on the same level* at 8% and *Muscular stress with no objects being handled* (8%).



### TRENDS IN INJURY CAUSE

In 2019, *Mental stress* and *Body stressing* accounted for 33% and 27% of serious injuries respectively, followed by *Falls slips and trips of a person* at 16%.

*Mental stress* injuries have increased as a proportion of PAS serious injuries significantly in the recent four years. *Vehicle incidents* have reduced approximately 36% from the high recorded in 2015.



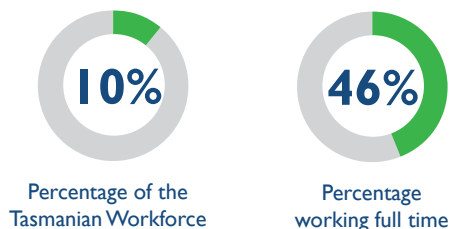
## INDUSTRY PROFILE

### EMPLOYMENT

The Retail Trade industry accounts for 10% of total employment in Tasmania (approximately 25,000 workers) with a buoyant employment market forecast for the next year.

There has been strong growth in hours worked in Motor Vehicle Parts and Tyre Retailing; Furniture, Flooring Coverings, Houseware and Textile Goods Retailing; and Fuel Retailing. There have been declines in Department Stores; Recreational Goods Retailing; and Hardware, Building and Garden Supplies Retailing.

While 62% of workers statewide are employed full time, in Retail Trade this proportion is much lower at only 46% of the workforce.



### AGE PROFILE

Over a quarter (28%) of Retail Trade workers are less than 24 years in age and almost half (48%) are 34 years old or younger, indicating younger workers are very well represented in Retail Trade.

### INDUSTRY GROUP BREAKDOWN

Retail Trade covers 16 industry groups employing in Tasmania. Supermarket and Grocery Stores makes up 28% of the total Retail Trade workforce, the largest group within the industry by far.

## INJURY NUMBERS AND TRENDS

There were 540 injuries in Retail Trade in 2019. This is the sixth highest number of injuries out of all 19 industries and makes up 7% of total injuries across the state.

The number of injuries per year in Retail Trade has reduced by 32% in last ten years, while injuries in all industries reduced 17% between 2010 and 2019.

In 2019 around 40% of all injuries in Retail Trade resulted in one week or more time off work, almost the same as the state average (40%).

## SERIOUS INJURIES

Retail Trade has averaged 227 serious injuries per year over the last ten years (33% of all injuries). Retail Trade reported the seventh highest number of serious injuries in 2019 among all industries (accounting for 7% of all serious injuries).

Serious injuries in Retail Trade decreased 11% between 2010 and 2019 while serious injuries for all industries decreased 4% in this period.

### SERIOUS INJURY FREQUENCY RATES

The serious injury frequency rate in Retail Trade is 12th highest among all industry divisions, estimated at approximately 6.8 serious injuries per million hours worked (2019).

### TRENDS IN SERIOUS INJURY FREQUENCY RATES OVER 10 YEARS

While the number of serious injuries has shown a decrease over the last ten years, the serious injury frequency rate has increased over that period.

Retail Trade's industry serious injury frequency rate has increased 9% in the last ten years at 6.5 to 7.1 serious injuries per million hours worked.

**540**  
injuries in  
Retail Trade  
in 2019

**6.8**  
serious injuries  
per million  
hours worked

## FATALITIES

There have been four work related fatalities in Retail Trade in the last ten years, all workers.



## INJURED WORKER DEMOGRAPHICS

### AGE GROUP ANALYSIS

Workers aged 45-54 had the highest serious injury frequency rate with 8.9 serious injuries per million hours worked.

Serious injury rates rise progressively as age groups advance, peaking at the 45-54 year age group before declining. The 65 and over age group reported the lowest serious injury frequency rate.

### OCCUPATION ANALYSIS

Sales Assistants and Salespersons reported the highest proportion of serious injuries (42%), three times higher than the next highest group; Storepersons (12%). Miscellaneous Labourers accounted for another 7%.

These three occupations account for well over half (61%) of all serious injuries in the five years to 2019.

Occupation and Industry Group with the highest percentage of Serious Injuries



### INDUSTRY GROUP ANALYSIS

The Supermarket and Grocery Store group accounted for 30% of all serious injuries in the last five years.

This was followed by the Hardware, Building and Garden Supplies Retailing group at 11% of all serious injuries, and the Specialised Food Retailing group accounting for 11%. These three industry groups contributed to over half (52%) of all Retail Trade serious injuries.

The highest serious injury frequency rates were recorded in the Motor Vehicle Parts and Tyre Retailing, Supermarket and Grocery Stores and Specialised Food retailing groups, with 10.6 and 9.1 serious injuries per million hours worked respectively.

## INJURY CAUSES

### MOST COMMON CAUSES OF INJURY

At the broadest level, *Body stressing* was the most common cause of all injuries in Retail Trade over the last five years at 45%, above the state average of 36% during the same period.

*Being hit by moving objects* and *Falls, trips and slips of a person* were the next two most common causes of injuries recording 17% and 15% of injuries respectively.

At a serious injury mechanism class level, *Muscular stress while lifting, carrying, or putting down objects* was the main cause of serious injuries (23%) followed by *Muscular stress while handling objects other than lifting, carrying, or putting down* (18%).

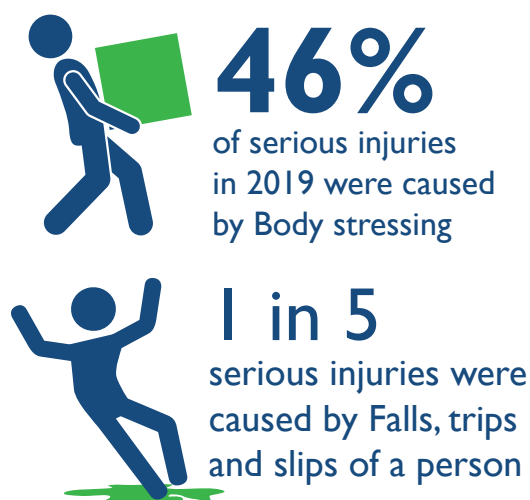
*Falls on the same level* was the next most common serious injury mechanism 10%, followed by *Muscular stress with no objects being handled* at 5%.

These top four injury mechanism classes account for 56% of all serious injuries.

### TRENDS IN INJURY CAUSE

In 2019, *Body stressing* accounted for 45% of serious injuries, 25% higher than the next most common cause of serious injury, *Falls, trips and slips of a person* (20%).

This was followed by *Mental stress* and *Being hit by moving objects* at 16% and 12% respectively.





# TRANSPORT, POSTAL AND WAREHOUSING

## INDUSTRY PROFILE

### EMPLOYMENT

TPW in Tasmania accounts for almost 4% of total employment (approximately 10,000 workers).

This industry has a considerable proportion of full time workers (72%) compared to 62% of Tasmanian workers as a whole.

### AGE PROFILE

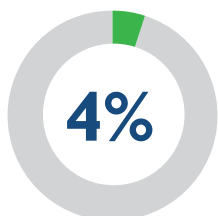
Over half or 60% of Tasmanian workers in this industry are more than 45 years in age, 17% higher than the average for all industries, indicating middle aged workers are well represented in this industry. This industry has almost half as many workers below 25 years in age (9% versus all industry average of 17%).

### INDUSTRY GROUP BREAKDOWN

There has been growth in Water Passenger Transport hours and very strong growth in Scenic and Sightseeing Transport. In contrast there have been declines in Airport Operations and Other Air Transport Support Services and Postal and Courier Pick-up and Delivery Services.

At least 32% of workers are in Road Freight Transport followed by Road Passenger Transport (15%), Postal and Courier Pick-up and Delivery Services (16%), Other Transport Support Services (6%) and Air and Space Transport (5%). These five groups make up an estimated 74% of all TPW workers in Tasmania. Road Freight Transport alone uses 40% of hours, employing 32% of TPW workers to do so.

Percentage of the total Tasmanian workforce

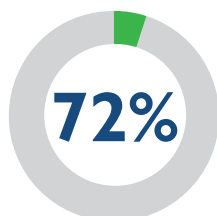


4%

1 in 3

workers are employed in Road Freight Transport

Percentage of workforce employed full time



72%



## INJURY NUMBERS AND TRENDS

### INJURY NUMBERS

There were 334 injuries in TPW in 2019, which was the eighth highest of all 19 industries and 4% of the total injuries across the state.

The number of injuries has reduced by 30% in the last ten years. This is compared to a 17% decrease across all industries between 2010 and 2019.

Around 44% of injuries result in one week or more off work, higher than the statewide average of 38%.

334

injuries in Transport, Postal and Warehousing

8.9

serious injuries per million hours worked

### SERIOUS INJURIES

TPW has averaged 160 serious injuries per year over the last ten years (or around 44% of all TPW injuries). It reported the ninth highest number of serious injuries in 2019 among all industries (accounting for 4% of all serious injuries statewide).

### SERIOUS INJURY FREQUENCY RATES

The serious injury frequency rate in TPW is seventh highest among all industry divisions, estimated at approximately 8.9 serious injuries per million hours worked in 2019.

### TRENDS IN SERIOUS INJURY FREQUENCY RATES OVER 10 YEARS

Serious injuries decreased 41% between 2010 and 2019 while serious injuries for all industries decreased 4% in this period.

TPW's serious injury frequency rate decreased substantially in the last ten years, declining 30% on a three year rolling average basis from 14.7 to 10.3 serious injuries per million hours worked.

## FATALITIES

There have been 28 work related fatalities in TPW in the last ten years, 13 workers and 15 bystanders.



## INJURED WORKER DEMOGRAPHICS

### AGE GROUP ANALYSIS

Workers aged 45-54 had the highest serious injury frequency rate with ten serious injuries per million hours worked. The data generally suggests serious injury rates peak about this age group.

Workers in the 65 and over year age bracket recorded the lowest serious injury frequency rate (7.5 serious injuries per million hours worked).

### OCCUPATION ANALYSIS

Truck Drivers had the highest proportion of serious injuries (38%) followed by Automobile, Bus and Rail Drivers (15%) and Delivery Drivers (8%). These three occupations account for 61% of serious injury incidents in the five years to 2019 for TPW.

### INDUSTRY GROUP ANALYSIS

The Road Freight Transport group accounted for 51% of all serious injuries in the last five years, followed by the Road Passenger Transport group at 16% and the Water Transport Support Services group at 7%. These three industry groups contributed almost three quarters (74%) of all serious injuries in this industry.

The highest serious injury frequency rates were recorded in the Water Transport Support Services and Airport Operations and Other Air Transport Support Services, with 15.6 and 12.5 serious injuries per million hours worked respectively.

This was followed by Water Passenger Transport and Road Freight Transport, with 12.4 and 12 serious injuries per million hours worked respectively.

## INJURY CAUSES

### MOST COMMON CAUSES OF INJURY

At the broadest level, *Body stressing* is the most common cause of injury in TPW, making up 40% of injuries. The state average is 36%.

*Falls, trips and slips* and *Being hit by moving objects* were the next two most common causes of injuries, recording 24% and 14% of injuries respectively. *Vehicle incidents* accounted for another 10%.

At a serious injury mechanism class level, *Muscular stress while handling objects other than lifting, carrying, or putting down* was the main cause (16%) of serious injuries in TPW followed by *Muscular stress while lifting, carrying, or putting down objects* (14%) and *Falls on the same level* (12%). *Vehicle accidents* was the next most common serious injury mechanism at 8%, followed by *Falls from a height* (7%).

These top five injury mechanism classes accounted for 57% of all serious injuries in the TPW.

### TRENDS IN INJURY CAUSE

*Body stressing* is the most common serious injury mechanism (39% in 2019). Between 2015 and 2019, *Falls, trips and slips* has increased as a proportion of serious injuries by 42%, the most among all causes.



**Water Transport Support Services** reported the highest serious injury frequency rate

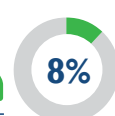
### Occupations with the Highest Percentage of Serious Injuries



Truck Drivers



Automobile, Bus and Rail Driver



Delivery Drivers



**39%**

of serious injuries in 2019 were caused by *Body stressing*

# INDUSTRY ANALYSIS

This section presents a brief summary of key workforce and injury facts for each of the 13 other industry divisions. More detailed snapshot posters are available for each industry at [www.worksafe.tas.gov.au](http://www.worksafe.tas.gov.au)



## ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES

This industry represents 8% of the state's workforce. Just 36% of its workers are employed full time. It has a large proportion of younger workers, with 43% aged under 25.

There were 333 injuries in the industry in 2019, with a serious injury frequency rate of 7 serious injuries per million hours worked.

The industry has seen a 24% increase in serious injury frequency rate over the last ten years but remains below the state average every year.

## ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES

This industry represents 2% of the state's workforce. 42% of its workers are employed full time. The largest proportion of its workers are aged 25-34 years, making up 27% of the industry's workforce.

There were 202 injuries in the industry in 2019, resulting in a serious injury frequency rate of 10.2 serious injuries per million hours worked.

The industry has reported a serious injury frequency rate above the state average every year for the last ten years.



## ARTS AND RECREATION SERVICES

This industry represents 3% of the state's workforce. 47% of workers are employed full time. 30% are below 25 years of age.

There were 167 injuries in the industry in 2019, with a serious injury frequency rate of 6.1 serious injuries per million hours worked.

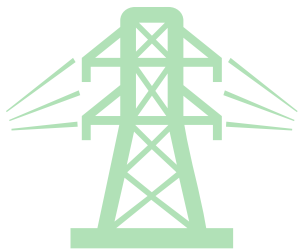
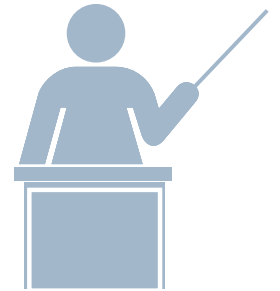
The serious injury frequency rate has fallen below the state average since 2018, after a peak in 2015.

## EDUCATION AND TRAINING

This industry represents 9% of the state's workforce. 57% of its workers are employed full time. More than half the workforce are aged 45 and over.

There were 700 injuries in the industry in 2019, with a serious injury frequency rate of 7 serious injuries per million hours worked.

The industry has seen only a slight decrease in its serious injury frequency rate over the last ten years with the rate dropping 7% more than the average decrease across all industries since a peak in 2012.



## ELECTRICITY, GAS, WATER AND WASTE SERVICES

This industry represents 1% of the state's workforce. 83% of its workers are employed full time. The majority of workers fall into either the 25-34 or 45-54 age groups.

There were 136 injuries in the industry in 2019, with a serious injury frequency rate of 3.7 serious injuries per million hours worked.

The industry has seen a 8% increase in serious injury frequency rate over the last ten years.

## FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES

This industry represents 2% of the state's workforce. 79% of its workers are employed full time. It has a large proportion of younger workers, with 57% aged 25-44 years, much higher than the state average of 40%.

There were 28 injuries in the industry in 2019, with a serious injury frequency rate of 3.1 serious injuries per million hours worked.

The industry has seen a 38% increase in serious injury frequency rate over the last ten years but remains well below the state average every year.





## INFORMATION MEDIA AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

This industry represents 1% of the state's workforce. 68% of its workers are employed full time. 54% of the workforce are aged between 25 and 44.

There were 22 injuries in the industry in 2019, resulting in a serious injury frequency rate of 2.3 serious injuries per million hours worked.

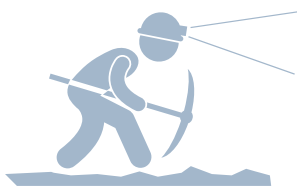
The industry has seen a 16% decrease in serious injury frequency rate over the last ten years.

## MANUFACTURING

This industry represents 7% of the state's workforce. 78% of its workers are employed full time. It has a fairly even distribution of workers between the different age groups.

There were 847 injuries in the industry in 2019, with a serious injury frequency rate of 9.6 serious injuries per million hours worked.

The industry has seen a 29% decrease in serious injury frequency rate over the last ten years and currently sits just slightly above the average.



## MINING

This industry represents 1% of the state's workforce. 96% of its workers are employed full time. It has a large proportion of older workers, with 48% aged 45 and over.

There were 74 injuries in the industry in 2019, with a serious injury frequency rate of 4 serious injuries per million hours worked.

The industry has seen a 52% decrease in serious injury frequency rate over the last ten years, a much stronger decrease than any other industry.

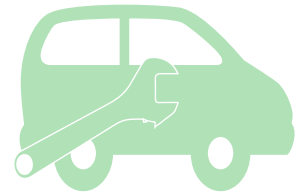


## OTHER SERVICES

This industry represents 4% of the state's workforce. 62% of its workers are employed full time. 39% of workers are aged under 35. Overall age group patterns are quite similar to the Tasmanian average.

There were 218 injuries in the industry in 2019, resulting in a serious injury frequency rate of 8.8 serious injuries per million hours worked.

The industry has seen a 14% decrease in serious injury frequency rate over the last ten years.

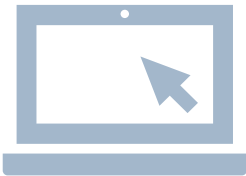


## PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES

This industry represents 6% of the state's workforce. 68% of its workers are employed full time. It has a higher than average proportion of workers aged between 25 and 44; 44% compared to the state average of 40% for this age group.

There were 128 injuries in the industry in 2019, resulting in a serious injury frequency rate of 2.2 serious injuries per million hours worked.

The industry has seen a 36% decrease in serious injury frequency rate over the last ten years.



## RENTAL, HIRING AND REAL ESTATE SERVICES

This industry represents 1% of the state's workforce. 62% of its workers are employed full time. It has almost two times the average proportion of workers aged over 65.

There were 50 injuries in the industry in 2019, with a serious injury frequency rate of 4.1 serious injuries per million hours worked.

The industry has seen a 21% increase in serious injury frequency rate over the last ten years.



## WHOLESALE

This industry represents 2% of the state's workforce. 85% of its workers are employed full time. 42% of workers are aged between 35 and 54.

There were 223 injuries in the industry in 2019, resulting in a serious injury frequency rate of 8 serious injuries per million hours worked.

The industry has seen a 25% increase in serious injury frequency rate over the last ten years.



# ACTION AREAS

As part of the Strategic Plan 2018-2023, WorkSafe Tasmania will be 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 AND PLANNED ACTIVITIES

Through the development of a Compliance Plan to inform inspectorate priorities, awareness campaigns and other engagement activities, WorkSafe Tasmania will be targeting the following priority conditions and causes of injury identified in the Strategic Plan 2018-2023.



**HAZARDOUS MANUAL TASKS**



**SLIPS, TRIPS AND FALLS**



**SAFE MOVEMENT OF VEHICLES AND PLANT**



**MENTAL HEALTH CONDITIONS**



**MUSCULOSKELETAL DISORDERS**



**ASBESTOS RELATED DISEASES**

Prepared by:  
WorkSafe Tasmania

Further information regarding this report can be obtained from:

WorkSafe Tasmania  
Telephone 1300 366 322

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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 February 2020. The latest Safe Work Australia data was at end of 2018. ABS data, where applicable, is the most recent available from its website.

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

**1300 366 322**  
[www.worksafe.tas.gov.au](http://www.worksafe.tas.gov.au)

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For more information contact

Phone: 1300 366 322 (within Tasmania)  
(03) 6166 4600 (outside Tasmania)

Fax: (03) 6173 0206

Email: [wstinfo@justice.tas.gov.au](mailto:wstinfo@justice.tas.gov.au)



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