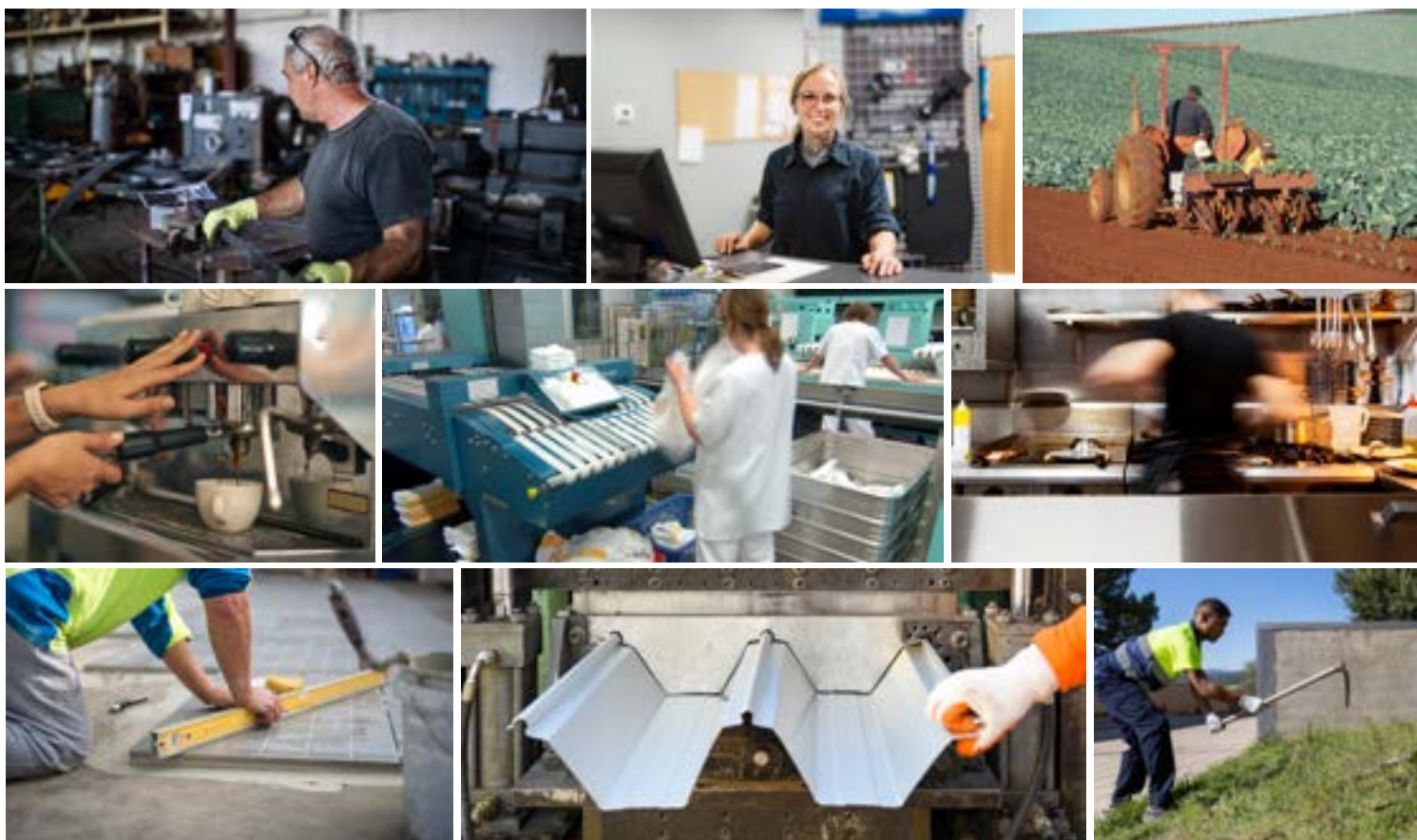


# 2022

## Work Health and Safety Performance



## Tasmania Industry Overview

Statewide Analysis

*An initiative of the WorkCover Tasmania Board delivered by WorkSafe Tasmania*



Prepared by:  
WorkSafe Tasmania

For more information contact:  
WorkSafe Tasmania  
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)

This report may also be available on the WorkSafe website [worksafe.tas.gov.au/snapshots](https://worksafe.tas.gov.au/snapshots). Extracts from this report may be reproduced without permission, provided care is taken to ensure information is not presented in a way which takes it out of context and the full report is acknowledged.

## **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 March 2023. The latest Safe Work Australia data was at end of 2021. ABS data, where applicable, is the most recent available from its website.

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

# Contents

Introduction.....	5
Industry background.....	6
Injury numbers and trends.....	8
Injured worker demographics.....	10
Injury causes.....	12
Industry snapshots.....	14
Statewide.....	16
Agriculture, Forestry And Fishing.....	18
Construction.....	19
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	20
Manufacturing.....	21
Mining.....	22
Public Administration And Safety.....	23
Retail Trade.....	24
Transport, Postal And Warehousing.....	25
Industry analysis: Other industries.....	26
Action areas.....	32



# 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

There are approximately 255,000 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, 63% 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 255,000 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 2022 to around 359 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 Financial and Insurance Services and Mining saw strong growth whereas others such as Administrative and Support Services and Accommodation and Food Services saw a decline in hours worked.

On average, 63% of Tasmanians work full time. This varies between industries, from 38% in Accommodation and Food Services to 95% in Mining.

### Age profile

The 45-54 year age group makes up the largest proportion of Tasmanian workers, at around 21% 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 reporting the highest proportion of the workforce over 45 (57%).

In contrast, younger workers (those under 25 years of age) are most represented in Accommodation and Food Services (43%) and least represented in Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services (2%).

**Figure 1. Percentage of workforce by age group**

15–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65+ years
17%	22%	19%	21%	16%	5%

**Statewide**  
hours worked increased  
in 2022



### Administration and Support Services

has seen the largest decrease in hours worked



### Financial and Insurance Services

has seen the largest increase in hours worked



Proportion of Tasmanian workers aged over 45:

**43%**

Proportion of Tasmanian workforce employed full time:

**63%**

## 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 %**

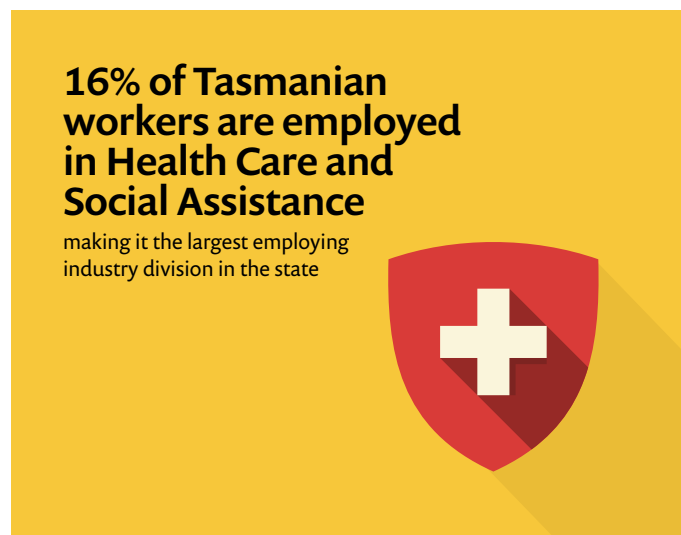
- 16** Health Care and Social Assistance
- 10** Retail Trade
- 9** Education and Training
- 9** Construction
- 8** Accommodation and Food Services
- 7** Manufacturing
- 7** Public Administration and Safety
- 7** Professional, Scientific and Technical Services
- 6** Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing
- 4** Transport, Postal and Warehousing
- 4** Other Services
- 2** Wholesale Trade
- 2** Administrative and Support Services
- 2** Financial and Insurance Services
- 2** Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services
- 2** 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. School Education**
- 2. Other Social Assistance Services**
- 3. Cafes, Restaurants and Takeaway Food Services**
- 4. Hospitals**
- 5. Supermarkets and Grocery Stores.**

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

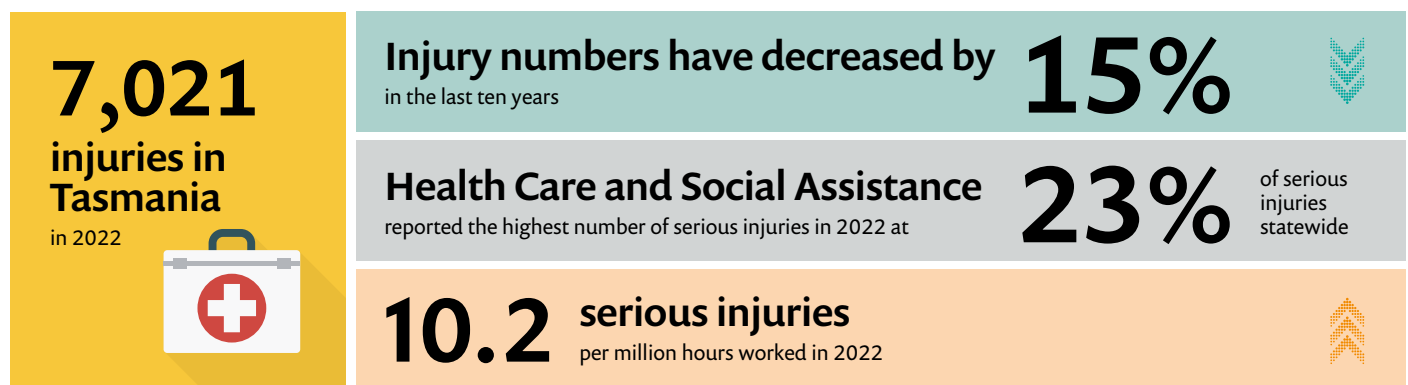


# Injury numbers and trends

There were 7,021 workplace injuries in Tasmania in 2022.

Over the last ten years:

- injury numbers per year have decreased 15%
- the serious injury frequency rate has risen slightly from 9.8 to 10.2 serious injuries per million hours worked
- there have been 82 work related fatalities.



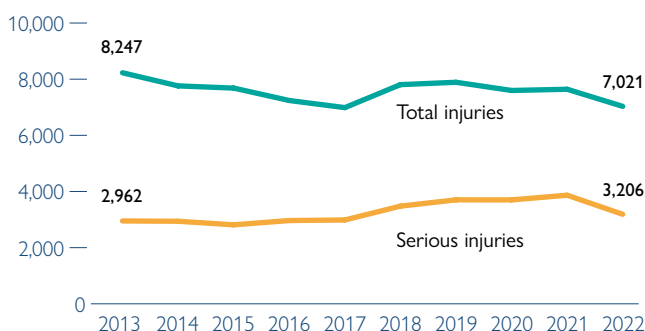
## Injury numbers

There were 7,021 workplace injuries in Tasmania in 2022\*.

The number of injuries in Tasmania has decreased by 15% in the last ten years (see Figure 3), with individual industries varying from a 36% decrease in Information Media and Telecommunications to a threefold 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 2013– 2022**



\*Workplace Injury numbers refer to the number of injuries reported to have occurred in the 2022 calendar year, via workers compensation data, as at the time of reporting. This may differ from other injury/claim numbers reported elsewhere.

## 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 risen steadily over the last ten years, peaking at 3,906 in 2021, whereas the total number of injuries has declined after the 2019 peak.

This continued increase in serious injury numbers results in a growing proportion of serious injuries. In 2022, 46% of all injuries progressed to being serious injuries, compared to 36% of all injuries ten years earlier.

On average there have been 3,280 serious injuries per year over the last ten years (an average of 43% of all injuries).

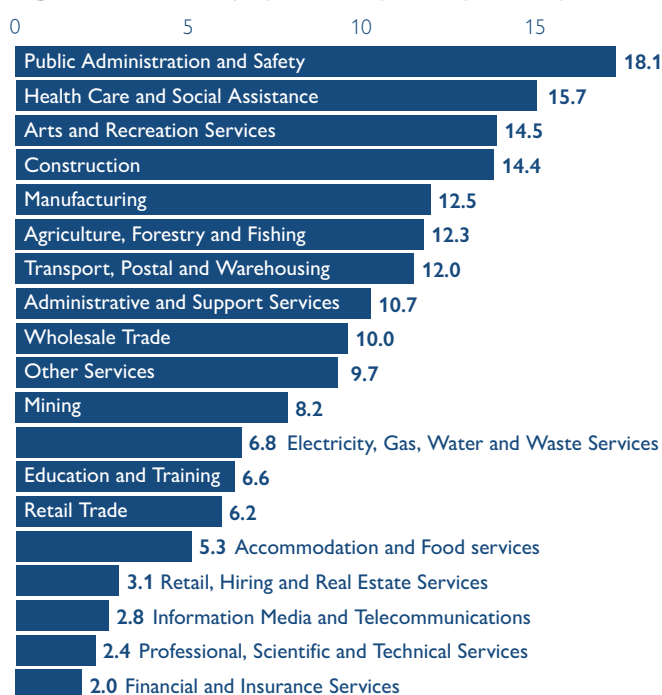
Statewide, the serious injury frequency rate for 2022 was 10.2 serious injuries per million hours worked.

At an industry level, the serious injury frequency rate varies significantly. Public Administration and Safety has the highest serious injury frequency rate, estimated at approximately 18.1 serious injuries per million hours worked.

The lowest serious injury frequency rate was reported by Financial and Insurance Services at 2.0 serious injury per million hours worked (see Figure 4).



**Figure 4. Serious injury frequency rate by industry 2022**



## 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 10.2 serious injuries per million hours worked in 2022.

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.

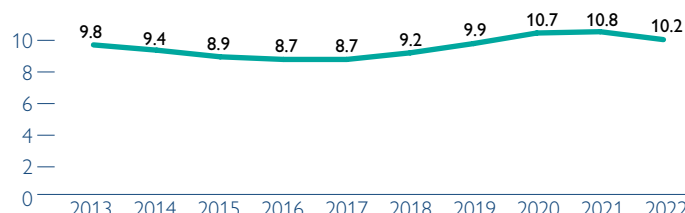
The 2022 serious injury frequency rate is slightly higher than the rate reported ten years ago but early evidence suggests a slight declining trend may be developing (see Figure 5).

On a non-rolling (actual) basis, the all industry serious injury frequency rate declined slightly from 9.3 to 9.0 serious injuries per million hours worked for this same period.

At an industry level, Professional, Scientific and Technical Services has reported the greatest reduction in serious injury frequency rate over the last ten years with a three year rolling average frequency rate of 2.4 in 2022 compared to 4.1 in 2013.

In contrast, Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services has seen a 74% increase in rolling average serious injury frequency rate in the same period from 1.8 in 2013 to 3.1 in 2022.

**Figure 5. Three year rolling average serious injury frequency rate 2013–2022**



## Fatalities

Statewide, there have been 85 work related fatalities in the last ten years (2013–2022).

Of these 85, 60 were workers and 25 were bystanders. A bystander is a person other than a worker who dies as a result of a workplace activity.

In the last ten years, there have been worker deaths in around half of the 19 industries, as shown in Figure 6 below.

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

Fatality causes vary between industry. In Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, one in five fatalities are a result of quad bike or motorbike incident and a further one in five result from tractor rollovers. Over a third of worker fatalities in Transport, Postal and Warehousing have involved fixed or rotary wing aircraft. In Construction, two in five fatalities have resulted from being hit by moving objects (including vehicles) or 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 2013–2022**



# 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 2022, at 11% of the total.

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

At an industry group level, workers in Residential Care Services make up 8% of all injuries, the highest proportion of all industry groups.

## 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**

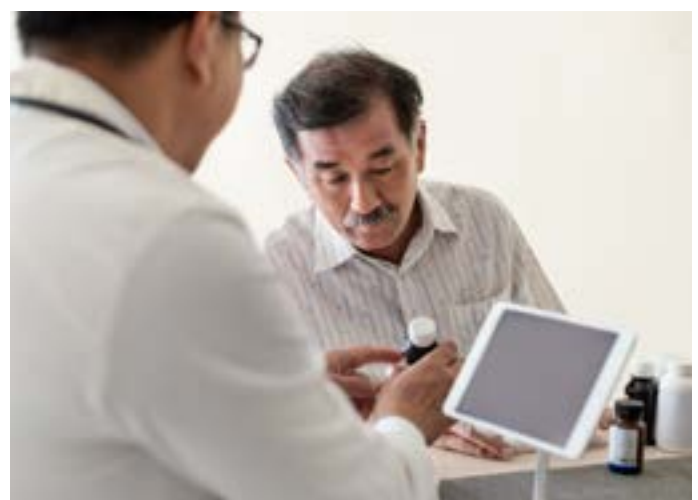
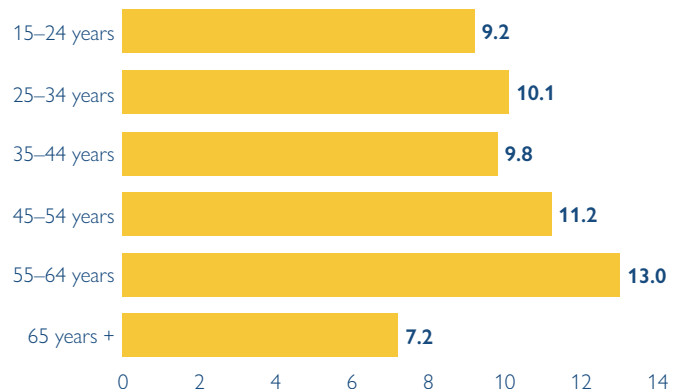
## Age group analysis

Workers in the 55-64 age group had the highest serious injury frequency rate at 13.0 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 11.2 injuries per million hours worked.

The serious injury frequency rate for the other age groups are lower, ranging from 7.2 to 10.2 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 2022 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, 13% 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 5% 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, Administration and Support Services, Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, Construction, Manufacturing and Retail 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.

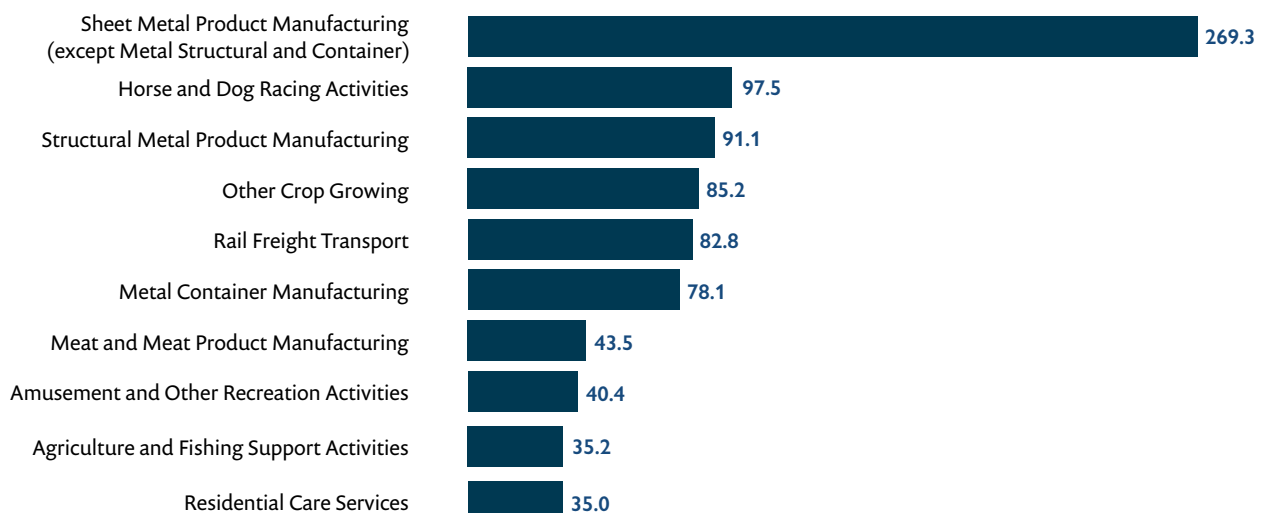
## Industry analysis

At an industry division level, Health Care and Social Assistance reported the highest number of injuries but Public Administration and Safety reported 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, Sheet Metal Product Manufacturing reported the highest serious injury frequency rate, followed by Horse and Dog Racing 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

The most common cause of serious injury in 2022 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 *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 *Body stressing* 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 34% of all serious injuries in 2022.

*Falls, trips and slips of a person* and *Mental stress* were the next two most common causes of injury, each making up 19% and 17% respectively of the total injuries in 2022.

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 *Falls on the same level* (12%). *Muscular stress while lifting, carrying or putting down objects* 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 2022, *Body stressing* accounted for 34% of serious injuries, followed by *Falls, trips and slips of a person* at 19%.

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 2013 and 2022 (47%). In 2022, 16% of all serious injuries were *Mental stress* related, compared to 12% in 2013. *Body stressing* has reduced approximately 10% since 2013 (see Figure 9).

*Being hit by moving objects* remains stable as a proportion of serious injuries over the last ten years, as has *Falls, trips and slips of a person*.

**34%** of serious injuries  
in 2022 were caused  
by **body stressing**

**Mental stress  
has increased**

**47%**  
over the last  
ten years



**Falls, slips and  
trips was the  
second most  
common cause  
of injury in 2022**



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

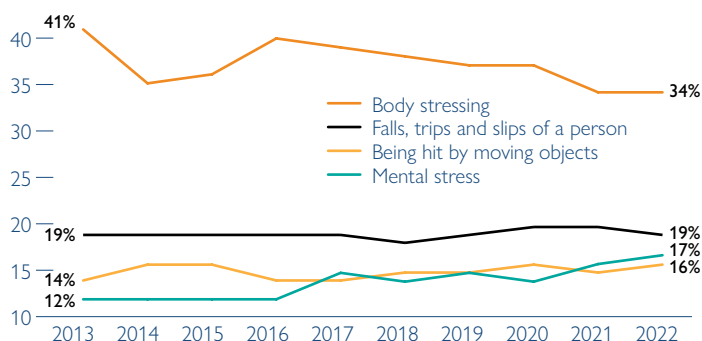


**Body stressing  
injuries**  
have reduced approximately  
**10% in the last  
ten years**





**Figure 9. Trends in percentages of the serious injuries represented by the most common injury causes 2013–2022**



### Repetitive movement injuries made up a 17% smaller proportion

of body stressing injuries than ten years ago

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



### 65% 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 by **23%** in the last ten years



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

**31%**

of mental stress injuries in 2022



## 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* (42% of all *Body stressing* injuries in 2022).

Ten year trends show a slight decreasing trend in *Repetitive movement low muscle loading* and *Muscular stress with no objects being handled* as a proportion of *Body Stressing* injuries. This corresponds with an increase in the proportion represented by *Muscular stress while handling objects without lifting, carrying or putting down*, from 39% ten years ago to 42% in 2022.

### 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 2022, 65% of serious injuries in this mechanism can be attributed to *Falls on the same level*. *Falls from a height* makes up a further 19% with the remaining 16% made up of *Stepping, kneeling or sitting on objects*. Ten year trends show a decrease in *Falls from a height* injuries in recent years, with an increase in injuries resulting from *Falls on the same level*.

### 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 2022 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 pressure* was the leading cause of *Mental stress* injury in 2022, making up 36% of *Mental stress* injuries. This is an increase from the 20% of *Mental stress* injuries attributed to *Work pressure* in 2013. In terms of injury numbers, there were over 2.5 times as many *Work pressure* injuries in 2022 as occurred in 2013. *Work pressure* includes stress arising from workload, deadlines and responsibilities, conflict with peers and supervisors, performance management etc.

*Work related harassment and/or workplace bullying* has varied between 24% 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 33% of serious *Mental stress* injuries attributable to this class.

# Industry snapshots

## 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 30% of all serious *Being hit by moving objects* injuries in 2022.

The second most common serious injury in this mechanism division is *Being assaulted by a person or persons* (24%). In the last ten years, this class has increased 14% as a proportion of *Being hit by moving objects* incidents.

*Being hit by falling objects* has decreased in the last ten years from 18% to 14% of *Being hit by moving objects* serious injuries.

**18%** of being hit by moving objects injuries

involve contact with objects such as

knives and cutlery, doors and windows as well as metallic items



**Work pressure**  
was the leading cause of mental stress injuries

in 2023



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

have increased by

**71%**

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 2022

### ► The workforce

Industries divided into 19 divisions.

Accommodation and Food Services.....8%
Administrative and Support Services.....2%
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.....6%
Arts and Recreation Services.....2%
Construction.....9%
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.....7%
Mining.....1%
Other Services.....4%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services.....7%
Public Administration and Safety.....7%
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services.....1%
Retail Trade.....10%
Transport, Postal and Warehousing.....4%
Wholesale Trade.....2%

### ► The injuries

# 7,021

injuries across the state in 2022

# 46%

of injuries in 2022 resulted in at least one week off work

compared to 36% ten years ago



### ► 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**

**Financial, Insurance Services and Mining** are the industries with the largest increase in hours

**Accommodation and Food Services** has seen the largest decrease in hours worked

**10.2**  
serious injuries  
per million  
hours worked  
in 2022

**85**  
work related  
deaths in the  
last ten years  
✚ 60 workers  
✚ 25 bystanders

Serious injury frequency  
rate increased slightly  
**from 9.8 to 10.2**  
serious injuries per million hours worked  
over the last ten years



Almost

**1 in 4**

workers seriously injured in  
2022 worked in Health Care  
and Assistance



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



**Professional, Scientific and  
Technical Services** 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**



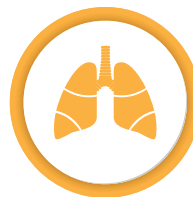
**HAZARDOUS  
MANUAL  
TASKS**



**SLIPS, TRIPS  
AND FALLS**



**SAFE  
MOVEMENT  
OF VEHICLES  
AND PLANT**



**ASBESTOS  
RELATED  
DISEASES**



**MENTAL  
HEALTH  
CONDITIONS**

# AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING

## INDUSTRY SNAPSHOT 2022

### ► 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. Aquaculture
3. Fruit and Tree Nut Growing



### ► The injuries

**491** injuries across the industry in 2022

**12.3** serious injuries per million hours worked



20% higher than the state average

**10%** higher serious injury frequency rate in 2022 than ten years ago



**17** work related deaths in the last ten years: **15** workers, **2** bystanders



### ► The people

#### Agriculture and Fishing Support Services

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



Occupations with the highest percentage of serious injuries

**42%**

Farm, Forestry and Garden Workers



**9%**

Miscellaneous Labourers



### ► The causes

**1** Body stressing



**2** Being hit by moving objects



**3** Falls, slips and trips



# CONSTRUCTION

## INDUSTRY SNAPSHOT 2022

### ► 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. Building Completion Services
3. Residential Building Construction



### ► The injuries

**744** injuries across the industry in 2022

**14.4** serious injuries per million hours worked



40% higher than the state average

**30%** higher serious injury frequency rate in 2022 than ten years ago



**10** work related worker deaths in the last ten years



### ► The people

#### Land Development and Site Preparation Services

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



Occupations with the highest percentage of serious injuries

**22%**

Bricklayers, Carpenters and Joiners



**17%**

Miscellaneous Labourers



### ► The causes

**1** Body stressing



**2** Falls, slips and trips



**3** Being hit by moving objects



# HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE

## INDUSTRY SNAPSHOT 2022

### ► The workforce

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


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



### ► The injuries

**1,391** injuries across the industry in 2022

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

**17%** higher serious injury frequency rate in 2022 than ten years ago 

### ► The people

**1 in 3**

serious injuries occurred in Residential Care Services



Occupations with the highest percentage of serious injuries

**34%**

**Personal Carers and Assistants**



**14%**

**Health and Welfare Support Workers**

### ► The causes

**1** Body stressing



**2** Mental stress



**3** Being hit by moving objects





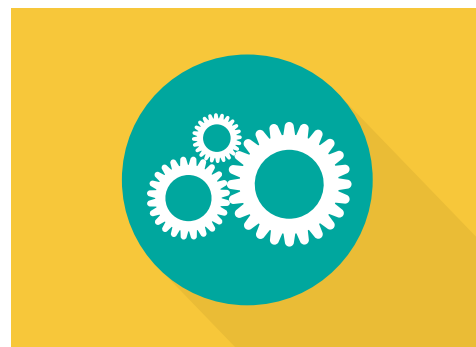
# MANUFACTURING

## INDUSTRY SNAPSHOT 2022

### ► 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. Beverage Manufacturing
3. Meat and Meat Product Manufacturing



### ► The injuries

**826** injuries across the industry in 2022

**12.5** serious injuries per million hours worked  22% higher than the state average

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

**4** work related worker deaths in the last ten years 

### ► The people

**Other Transport Equipment Manufacturing** reported the highest number of serious injuries



Occupations with the highest percentage of serious injuries

**15%** Fabrication Engineering Trades Workers

**14%** Labourers

### ► The causes

**1** Body stressing



**2** Being hit by moving objects



**3** Falls, slips and trips



# MINING

## INDUSTRY SNAPSHOT 2022

### ► 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. Coal Mining



### ► The injuries

**67** injuries across the industry in 2022

**8.2** serious injuries per million hours worked

20% lower than the state average

**48%** higher serious injury frequency rate in 2022 than ten years ago



**5** work related worker deaths in the last ten years



### ► The people

**Construction Material Mining**

reported the highest serious injury frequency rate



Occupations with the highest percentage of serious injuries

**27%**

**Stationary Plant Operators**

**23%**

**Construction and Mining Labourers**

### ► The causes

**1** Falls, slips and trips



**2** Being hit by moving objects



**3** Body stressing



# PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND SAFETY

## INDUSTRY SNAPSHOT 2022

### ► 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

**893** injuries across the industry in 2022

**18.1** serious injuries per million hours worked



52% higher than the state average

**14%** higher serious injury frequency rate in 2022 than ten years ago



**3** work related deaths in the last ten years: **2** workers, **1** bystander



### ► The people

**Public Order and Safety Services**

reported the highest serious injury frequency rate

Occupations with the highest percentage of serious injuries

**22%**

**Firefighters and Police**

**13%**

**Prison and Security Officers**



### ► The causes

**1** Mental stress



**2** Body stressing



**3** Being hit by moving objects



# RETAIL TRADE

## INDUSTRY SNAPSHOT 2022

### ► 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. Specialised Food Retailing



### ► The injuries

**386** injuries across the industry in 2022

**6.2** serious injuries per million hours worked

40% lower than the state average

**1%** higher serious injury frequency rate in 2022 than ten years ago

**5** work related worker deaths in the last ten years

### ► The people

**34%**

of serious injuries occurred in Supermarket and Grocery Stores



Occupations with the highest percentage of serious injuries

**24%**

**Sales Assistants and Salespersons**

**21%**

**Storepersons**



### ► The causes

**1** Body stressing



**2** Falls, slips and trips



**3** Mental stress





# TRANSPORT, POSTAL AND WAREHOUSING

## INDUSTRY SNAPSHOT 2022

### ► 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

**299** injuries across the industry in 2022

**12.0** serious injuries per million hours worked



17% higher than the state average

**5%** higher serious injury frequency rate in 2022 than ten years ago



**28** work related deaths in the last ten years: **15** workers, **13** bystanders



### ► The people

#### Road Passenger Transport

reported the highest serious injury frequency rate

Occupations with the highest percentage of serious injuries

**35%**

Truck Drivers



**18%**

Automobile, Bus and Rail Drivers



### ► The causes

**1** Body stressing



**2** Falls, slips and trips



**3** Being hit by moving objects



# 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

**290** injuries in the industry in 2022

**5.3** serious injuries per million hours worked

48% lower than the state average

**15%** lower serious injury frequency rate in 2022 than ten years ago



**Most common causes of injury:**

**1** Body stressing



**2** Falls, slips and trips



**3** Being hit by moving objects



## ► Administrative and Support Services

**209** injuries in the industry in 2022



**10.7** serious injuries per million hours worked



4% higher than the state average

**19%** lower serious injury frequency rate  
in 2022 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

**169** injuries in the industry in 2022



**14.5** serious injuries per million hours worked



27% higher than the state average

**25%** higher serious injury frequency rate  
in 2022 than ten years ago



**1** work related worker death  
in the last ten years

Most common causes of injury:

1 Falls, slips and trips



2 Body stressing

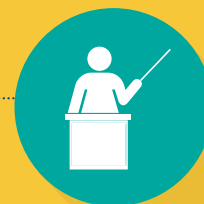


3 Being hit by moving objects



## ► Education and Training

**544** injuries in the industry in 2022



**6.6** serious injuries per million hours worked

31% lower than the state average

**6%** lower serious injury frequency rate in 2022 than ten years ago

**6** work related bystander deaths in the last ten years

Most common causes of injury:

1 Mental stress



2 Body stressing



3 Falls, slips and trips



## ► Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services

**99** injuries in the industry in 2022



**6.8** serious injuries per million hours worked

36% lower than the state average

**47%** higher serious injury frequency rate in 2022 than ten years ago

**2** work related bystander deaths in the last ten years

Most common causes of injury:

1 Body stressing



2 Falls, slips and trips



3 Mental stress



## ► Financial and Insurance Services

**15** injuries in the industry in 2022

**2.0** serious injuries per million hours worked

80% lower than the state average

**20%** lower serious injury frequency rate in 2022 than ten years ago

### Most common causes of injury:

1 Mental stress



2 Falls, slips and trips



3 Body stressing



## ► Information Media and Telecommunications

**29** injuries in the industry in 2022

**2.8** serious injuries per million hours worked

73% lower than the state average

**25%** lower serious injury frequency rate in 2022 than ten years ago

### Most common causes of injury:

1 Body stressing



2 Being hit by moving objects



3 Mental stress





## ► Other Services

**180** injuries in the industry in 2022

**9.7** serious injuries per million hours worked

6% lower than the state average

**2%** higher serious injury frequency rate in 2022 than ten years ago

**3** work related worker deaths in the last ten years



Most common causes of injury:

**1** Body stressing



**2** Falls, slips and trips



**3** Mental stress



## ► Professional, Scientific and Technical Services

**140** injuries in the industry in 2022

**2.4** serious injuries per million hours worked

76% lower than the state average

**45%** lower serious injury frequency rate in 2022 than ten years ago

Most common causes of injury:

**1** Mental stress



**2** Body stressing



**3** Falls, slips and trips



## ► Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services

**34** injuries in the industry in 2022

**3.1** serious injuries per million hours worked

70% lower than the state average

**74%** higher serious injury frequency rate in 2022 than ten years ago

Most common causes of injury:

1 Body stressing

2 Falls, slips and trips

3 Being hit by moving objects



## ► Wholesale Trade

**218** injuries in the industry in 2022

**10** serious injuries per million hours worked

3% lower than the state average

**37%** higher serious injury frequency rate in 2022 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.













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