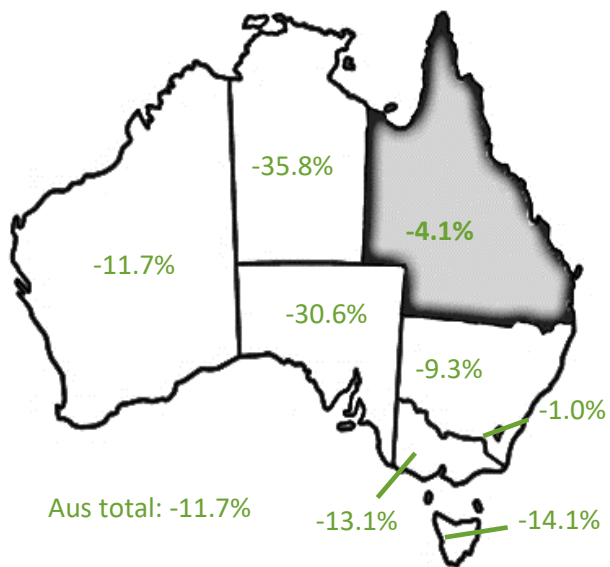


# Comparative Performance Monitoring Report for year ending 2017-18

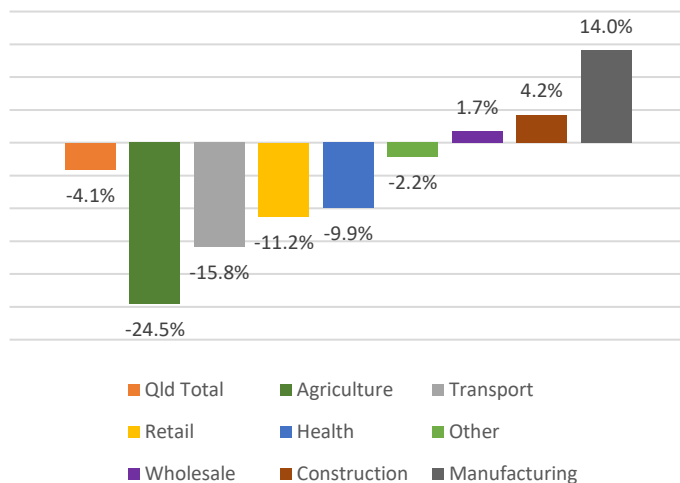
## Queensland's performance against other jurisdictions

This report summarises the findings of the Safe Work Australia Annual Comparative Performance Monitoring Report 21<sup>st</sup> Edition (CPM 21 Part 1) for 2017-18 – published by Safe Work Australia in February 2020.

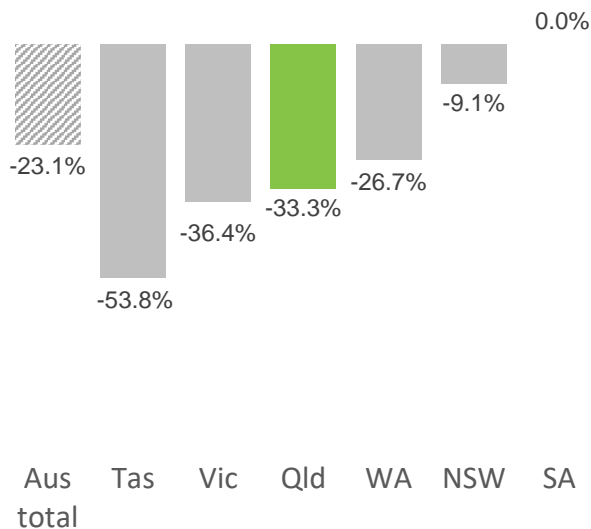
**Reduction in serious injury incidence rates by jurisdiction - 2013-14 to 2017-18**



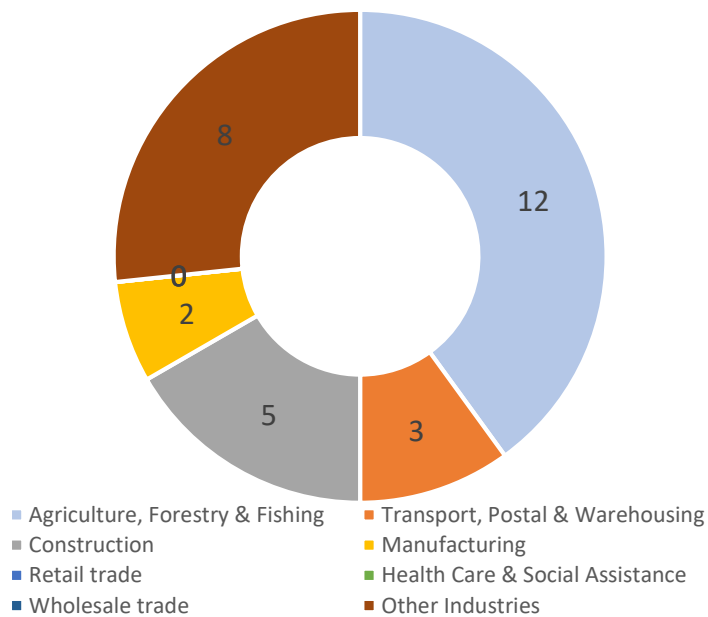
**Change in Queensland serious injury incidence rates by industry 2013-14 to 2017-18**



**Change in work-related traumatic injury fatality rates by jurisdiction 2013-14 to 2017-18**



**Work-related traumatic injury fatalities by industry in Queensland 5 year average 2013-14 to 2017-18**



Produced by Data and Evaluation Services as at 13 February 2020

# Summary of the Safe Work Australia Annual Comparative Performance Monitoring Report

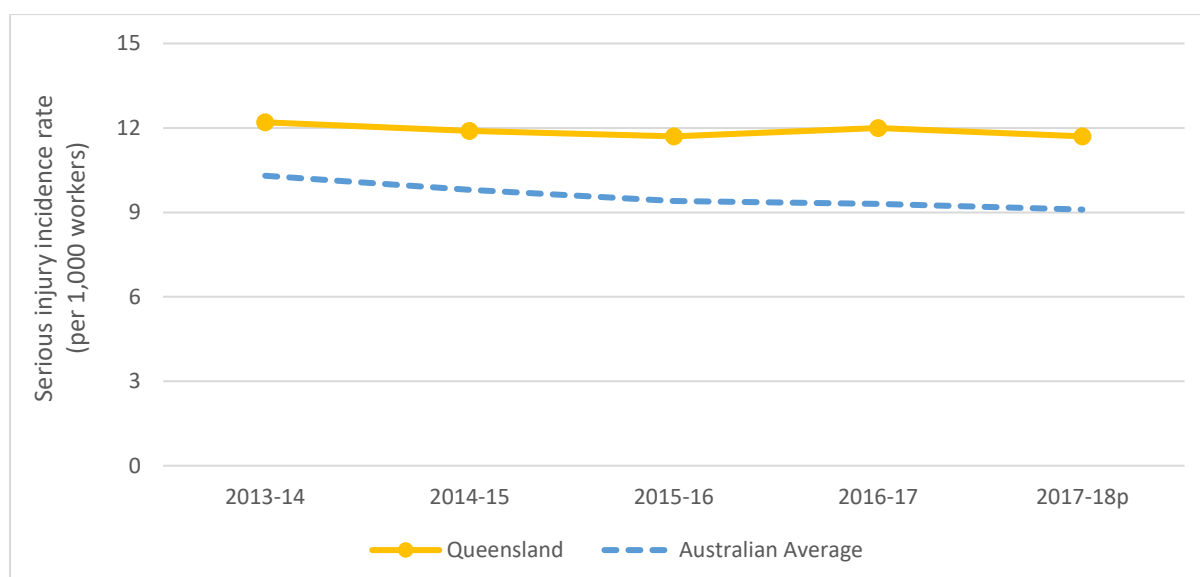
The Comparative Performance Monitoring (CPM) report is produced annually, around November/December, by Safe Work Australia to provide trend analysis on work health and safety and workers' compensation schemes operating in Australia and New Zealand.

## Serious injury claims and serious injury incidence rate

Accepted workers' compensation claims for an incapacity that results in a total absence of one working week or more.

According to the latest Comparative Performance Monitoring Report (CPM 21 Part 1), Queensland experienced a reduction in the serious injury rate each year from 2013-14 to 2017-18 except for 2016-17 where there was a marginal increase of 2.6 per cent. The Queensland serious injury claim incidence rate had an overall reduction of 4.1 per cent over the period.

### 1. Queensland serious injury incidence rate against the national average

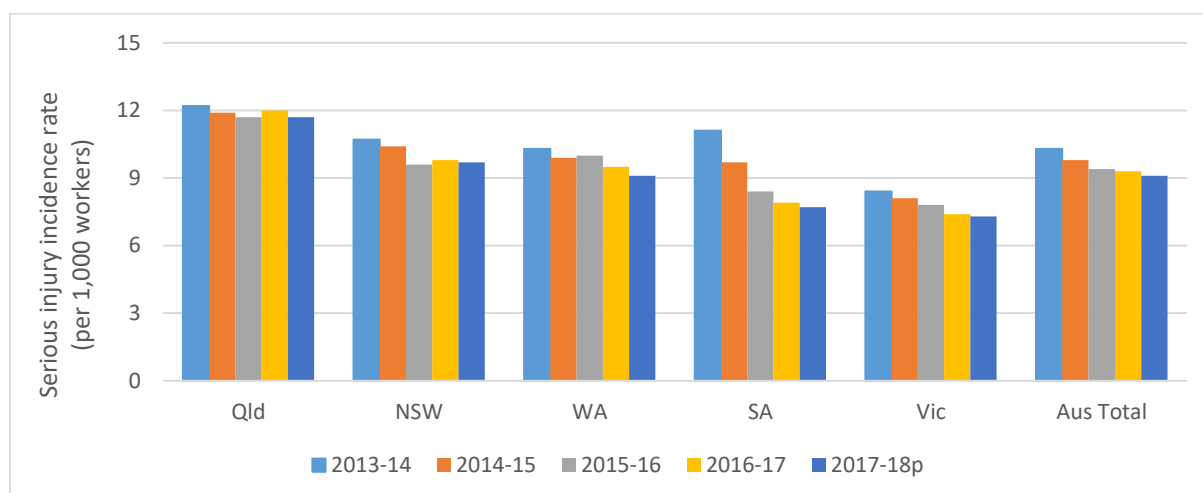


*Note: Data for 2017-18 is preliminary and subject to change when new data is available.*

Queensland's reduction of 4.1 per cent from 2013-14 to 2017-18 makes it the second lowest reduction out of the eight jurisdictions being measured across Australia.

The serious injury incidence rates for the largest five jurisdictions are shown in figure 2.

## 2. Queensland's serious injury incidence rate against other jurisdictions



Note: Data for 2017-18 is (p)reliminary and subject to change when new data is available.

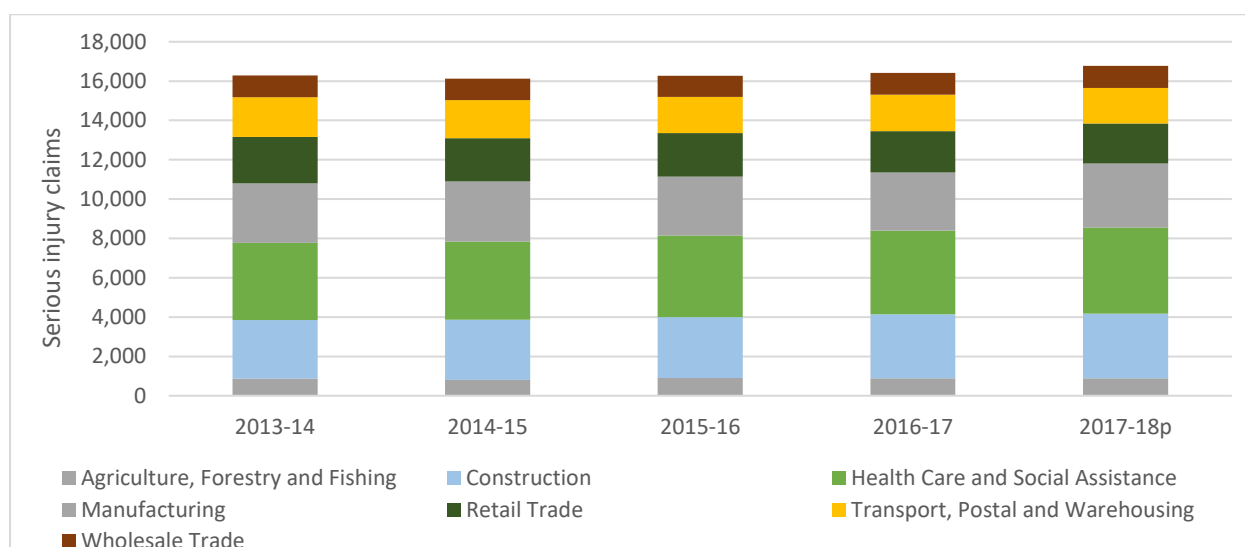
Table 3 shows the serious injury incidence rates for selected industries. Over the five-year period 2013-14 to 2017-18 most of these industries have seen reductions in the serious injury incidence rate, with the notable exceptions of Construction, Manufacturing and Wholesale Trade.

## 3. Queensland serious injury incidence rates by industry (per 1,000 workers)

Industry sector	2013-14	2017-18p	5 year average	% change 2013-14 to 2017-18
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	26.9	20.3	23.1	-24.5%
Construction	16.7	17.4	17.9	4.2%
Health Care and Social Assistance	14.1	12.7	13.6	-9.9%
Manufacturing	17.8	20.3	19.4	14.0%
Retail Trade	8.9	7.9	8.6	-11.2%
Transport, postal and warehousing	19.6	16.5	17.9	-15.8%
Wholesale Trade	17.6	17.9	17.1	1.7%
Other industries	9.1	8.9	8.7	-2.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>-4.1%</b>

Note: Data for 2017-18 is (p)reliminary and subject to change when new data is available.

## 4. Queensland serious injury claims by industry 2013-14 to 2017-18p



Note: Data for 2017-18 is (p)reliminary and subject to change when new data is available.

## Work-related traumatic injury fatalities

Work-related traumatic injury fatalities (not on a public road). Includes fatalities from workers' compensation regulators, WHS regulators and the National Coronial Information System (NCIS).

CPM 21 Part 1 reported that the work-related traumatic injury fatality rate (per 100,000 workers) in Queensland decreased from 1.8 in 2013-14 to 1.2 in 2017-18. This is a reduction of 33.3 per cent, which was more than the Australian average of 23.1 per cent over the same time period and is the third highest reduction across Australian jurisdictions. Table 5 shows the fatality numbers and rates by jurisdiction over the five-year period.

### 5. Queensland's work-related traumatic injury fatalities against other jurisdictions

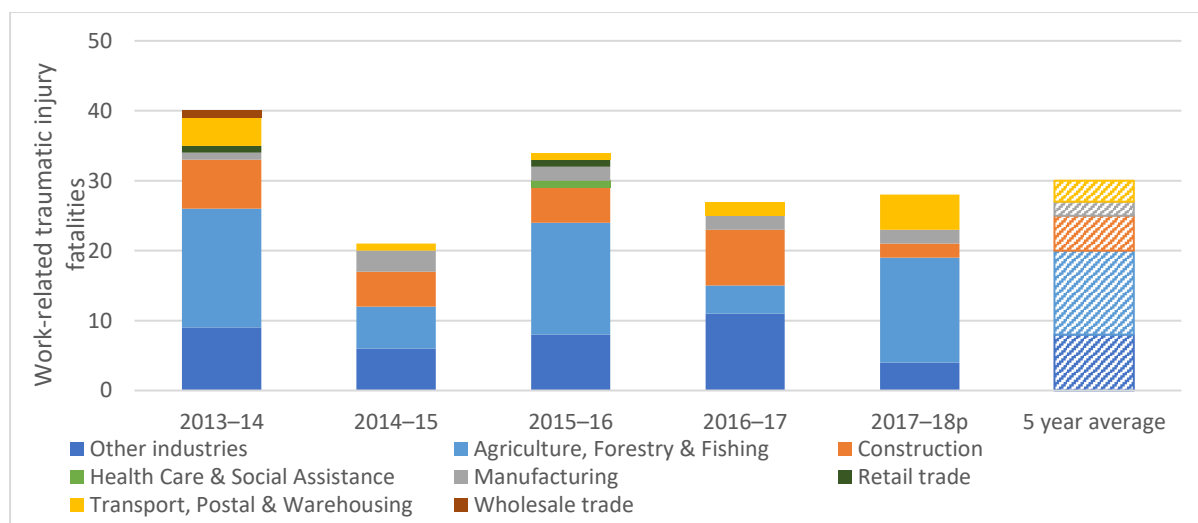
	Traumatic injury fatality rate			Number of traumatic injury fatalities		
	2013-14	2017-18p	% change 2013-14 to 2017-18	2013-14	2017-18p	% change 2013-14 to 2017-18
New South Wales	1.1	1.0	-9.1%	41	39	-4.9%
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>-33.3%</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>-31.0%</b>
Victoria	1.1	0.7	-36.4%	31	24	-22.6%
Western Australia	1.5	1.1	-26.7%	20	14	-30.0%
South Australia	1.0	1.0	0.0%	8	8	0.0%
Tasmania	2.6	1.2	-53.8%	6	3	-50.0%
Northern Territory	3.8	4.4	15.8%	5	6	20.0%
Australian Capital Territory	0.5	u/a	u/a	1	u/a	u/a
<b>Australian total</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>-23.1%</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>-20.1%</b>

Note: Data for 2017-18 is (p)reliminary and subject to change when new data is available.

The number of work-related traumatic injury fatalities in Queensland decreased by nearly a third (31.0 per cent) from 42 fatalities in 2013-14 to 29 fatalities in 2017-18.

The industry with the highest average number of work-related traumatic injury fatalities per year between 2013-14 and 2017-18 was Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (12), followed by Construction (5). Fatalities by industry are shown in figure 6 below.

### 6. Queensland work-related traumatic injury fatalities at the workplace by industry



Note: Data for 2017-18 is (p)reliminary and subject to change when new data is available.

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