

Agriculture, forestry and fishing

Statistical update

2015–16 to 2019–20

Table of contents

Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry	3
1. Summary of findings	3
a. Labour market	3
b. Accepted workers' compensation claims	3
i. Occupations	3
ii. Non-fatal claims and claim rates	3
iii. Serious injuries	3
iv. Mechanisms of injury	3
v. Agencies of injury	3
vi. Fatalities	3
c. Inspectorate activity	3
2. Labour market	5
a. Business size	5
b. Workers employed	5
c. Full-time and part-time employment	7
3. Accepted workers' compensation claims	12
a. Accepted claims by occupation	12
b. Accepted non-fatal claims and claim rates by industry	12
c. Serious injury claims by industry and occupation	19
d. Mechanism of injury (non-fatal claims)	21
e. Agency of injury (non-fatal claims)	21
f. Fatalities	22
4. Inspectorate activity	24
a. Events notified	24
b. Inspectorate activity	24
c. Statutory notices	25
5. Explanatory notes	28
Accepted claims	28
Claim rate	28
Events	28
Full-time workers	28
Part-time workers	28
Notices	28
Site visits	29
Workers covered	29

Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry

1. Summary of findings

a. Labour market

- In Agriculture, forestry and fishing, employment increased approximately 37 per cent from 2015–16 to 2019–20 compared to almost six per cent growth for all of Queensland.
- Workers in Agriculture, forestry and fishing were more likely to be engaged on a full-time basis (80.0 per cent) than workers in Queensland as a whole (68.9 per cent) in 2019–20.

b. Accepted workers' compensation claims

i. Occupations

- In 2018–19, most workers in the Agriculture, forestry and fishing sector were employed as labourers (1,426 claims or 49 per cent).

ii. Non-fatal claims and claim rates

- The non-fatal claim rate in Agriculture, forestry and fishing in 2019–20, at 29.0 claims per 1,000 employees, was above the state average of 27.4.
- From 2015–16 to 2019–20, the non-fatal claim rate decreased 16 per cent in Agriculture, forestry and fishing compared to a 11 per cent decline for Queensland as a whole.

iii. Serious injuries

- In 2019–20, the serious injuries claim rate was 14.8 in Agriculture, forestry and fishing and 12.3 for Queensland.
- From 2015–16 to 2019–20, the serious injury claim rate decreased 2.1 per cent on average annually for the industry, compared to a 1.2 per cent rate for all of Queensland.

iv. Mechanisms of injury

- The most common mechanisms of injury over the five years to 2019–20 were:
 - being hit by moving objects (27 per cent)
 - falls, trips and slips (22 per cent)
 - body stressing (21 per cent).

v. Agencies of injury

- The most common agencies of injury over the five years to 2019–20 were:
 - non-powered hand tools, appliances and equipment (25 per cent)
 - environmental agencies (23 per cent)
 - animal, human and biological agencies (16 per cent)
 - mobile plant and transport (15 per cent)
 - materials and substances (9 per cent).

vi. Fatalities

- Over the period 2015–16 to 2019–20, Agriculture, forestry and fishing was one of the most hazardous industries in Queensland. There were an average of six fatalities each year recorded for the sector.

c. Inspectorate activity

- In 2019–20:
 - Activities such as workplace visits, intervention activities, workshops, presentations and seminars by inspectors to businesses in the Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry accounted for 3.5 per cent of all inspectorate activities in Queensland. This is similarly equivalent to the industry's share of notified events (3.2 per cent).
 - Approximately 41 per cent of events notified for the Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry were categorised as bodily harm or dangerous event. Proactive activities make up around 13 per cent of all activities for inspectors.

-
- The share of statutory notices issued to businesses in the Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry was three per cent. This is in line with the industry's share of employees in Queensland (three per cent).
 - Over 91 per cent of notices issued to businesses in the Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry were improvement notices.

2. Labour market

a. Business size

The data in Table 1 shows the number of businesses by size (number of employees) for each of the industry subdivisions in Agriculture, forestry and fishing in 2019. Consistent with Queensland as a whole, Agriculture, forestry and fishing was overwhelmingly comprised of small businesses (97 per cent). However, non-employing businesses were particularly prevalent in Agriculture, forestry and fishing (77 per cent) compared to the Queensland average (63 per cent). There were few medium (two per cent) and large businesses (less than one per cent) in the industry.

Table 1: Agriculture, forestry and fishing, size of business, Queensland, June 2019

Industry subdivision	Number of businesses by size					
	Small		Subtotal	Medium	Large	Total
	Non-employing	1-19		20-199	200+	
Agriculture	27,439	7,307	34,746	557	15	35,373
Aquaculture	114	83	197	5	0	206
Forestry and logging	611	165	776	8	0	781
Fishing, hunting and trapping	1,016	355	1,371	6	0	1,387
Agriculture, forestry and fishing support services	2,180	1,042	3,222	74	3	3,297
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	31,360	8,952	40,312	650	18	41,044
Queensland total	288,461	157,369	445,830	11,302	668	457,876
Industry subdivision	Proportion of businesses by size (%)					
	Small		Subtotal	Medium	Large	Total
	Non-employing	1-19		20-199	200+	
Agriculture	77.6	20.7	98.2	1.6	0.0	100
Aquaculture	55.3	40.3	95.6	2.4	0.0	100
Forestry and logging	78.2	21.1	99.4	1.0	0.0	100
Fishing, hunting and trapping	73.3	25.6	98.8	0.4	0.0	100
Agriculture, forestry and fishing support services	66.1	31.6	97.7	2.2	0.1	100
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	76.4	21.8	98.2	1.6	0.0	100*
Queensland total	63.0	34.4	97.4	2.5	0.1	100

Source: ABS, Counts of Australian businesses, including entries and exits, Jun 2015 to Jun 2019. Cat. No. 8165.0. Note: *There are rounding errors in the table. ABS totals do not add to 100 per cent for the industry.

b. Workers employed

The number of employed people, as determined by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) through its labour force survey, has been used in this report as an estimation of the number of workers covered by workers' compensation in Queensland and to calculate claim rates.

Between 2015–16 and 2019–20, the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) estimated that the number of workers in the industry grew by approximately 37 per cent.

Table 2 shows in 2019–20, the number of workers employed was highest in:

- agriculture (74,677 people or 93 per cent of industry workers' compensation participants)
- agriculture, forestry and fishing support services (3,718 people or 5 per cent)
- fishing, hunting and trapping (852 people or 1 per cent).

Of all workers in the industry, 80 per cent were employed in a full-time capacity and 61 per cent were males in 2019–20¹.

Table 2: Agriculture, forestry and fishing workers employed

Subdivision and group	Workers employed					Av. annual change (% p.a)
	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20	
Agriculture	51,277	43,365	52,823	62,718	74,677	11.0
Nursery and floriculture production	3,556	1,614	2,038	1,841	1,937	-8.2
Mushroom and vegetable growing	3,325	5,230	6,492	5,369	5,758	17.8
Fruit and tree nut growing	4,827	4,315	7,613	6,827	6,454	12.5
Sheep, beef cattle and grain farming	18,267	15,399	18,913	29,311	42,152	26.5
Other crop growing	2,607	2,262	2,338	3,206	5,082	21.4
Dairy cattle farming	3,068	1,539	1,910	1,085	2,501	15.4
Poultry farming	1,647	1,344	1,216	2,334	1,969	12.1
Deer farming	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Other livestock farming	2,310	1,362	2,528	2,736	2,611	12.0
Aquaculture	504	1,602	2,704	1,067	233	37.0
Aquaculture	504	1,602	2,704	1,067	233	37.0
Forestry and logging	741	1,312	977	527	621	5.9
Forestry and logging	741	1,312	977	527	621	5.9
Fishing, hunting and trapping	1,484	1,678	1,148	772	852	-10.2
Fishing	1,333	1,238	1,057	772	707	-14.3
Hunting and trapping	0	124	0	0	0	N/A
Agriculture, forestry and fishing support services	4,366	4,260	5,347	4,426	3,718	-2.5

¹ ABS labour force data

Subdivision and group	Workers employed					Av. annual change (% p.a)
	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20	
Forestry support services	638	834	206	1,219	730	101.9
Agriculture and fishing support services	3,728	3,291	4,976	2,882	2,848	-0.9
Agriculture, forestry and fishing total	58,684	52,432	62,999	69,509	80,226	8.8
Queensland	2,365,632	2,370,310	2,468,936	2,508,166	2,514,973	1.6

Sources: ABS, Labour Force, Australia.

c. Full-time and part-time employment

Details about the number of people working in the Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry as part-time and full-time workers are shown in Table 3. For 2019–20, Agriculture, forestry and fishing workers were more likely to be engaged on a full-time basis (80.0 per cent) than workers in Queensland as a whole (68.9 per cent).

Over the period 2015-16 to 2019-20, full-time employment in the industry increased by 10.8 per cent per annum, whereas part-time employment increased by 3.5 per cent per annum. In comparison, full-time employment for Queensland grew by 1.3 per cent per annum and part-time employment grew by 2.2 per cent per annum.

Table 3: Agriculture, forestry and fishing, category of employment

Subdivision and group	Employed full-time					Av. annual change (% p.a)
	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20	
Agriculture	8,246	7,135	6,826	6,985	5,605	-8.8
Nursery and floriculture production	2,592	810	1,551	1,083	1,404	5.5
Mushroom and vegetable growing	2,485	3,612	4,041	3,070	4,267	18.1
Fruit and tree nut growing	3,476	3,660	4,944	5,066	4,339	7.1
Sheep, beef cattle and grain farming	13,065	11,265	13,557	23,939	34,026	31.3
Other crop growing	2,509	1,876	1,814	1,817	4,699	32.6
Dairy cattle farming	2,305	1,444	1,723	969	2,083	13.3
Poultry farming	1,120	719	827	1,844	1,621	22.5
Deer farming	0	0	0	0	0	N/A

Other livestock farming	1,869	952	1,776	1,978	1,886	11.1
Aquaculture	391	1,291	2,214	967	233	42.4
Aquaculture	391	1,291	2,214	967	233	42.4
Forestry and logging	741	1,312	977	527	463	-1.6
Forestry and logging	741	1,312	977	527	463	-1.6
Fishing, hunting and trapping	1,268	1,555	1,052	583	823	-3.3
Fishing	1,117	1,238	961	583	678	-8.7
Hunting and trapping	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Agriculture, forestry and fishing support services	3,499	3,365	3,933	3,008	2,738	-4.9
Forestry support services	423	661	118	559	730	94.5
Agriculture and fishing support services	3,076	2,570	3,815	2,449	2,008	-5.5
Agriculture, forestry and fishing total	43,876	39,211	45,234	51,836	64,188	10.8
Queensland	1,647,389	1,634,814	1,688,476	1,717,396	1,733,003	1.3
	Employed part-time					
Subdivision and group	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20	Av. annual change
						(% p.a)
Agriculture	13,612	11,892	15,765	15,967	14,747	3.4
Nursery and floriculture production	964	804	487	758	533	-7.5
Mushroom and vegetable growing	840	1,618	2,451	2,300	1,491	25.7
Fruit and tree nut growing	1,351	655	2,670	1,762	2,115	60.5
Sheep, beef cattle and grain farming	5,202	4,135	5,356	5,372	8,126	15.1
Other crop growing	98	385	524	1,388	383	105.9
Dairy cattle farming	763	95	187	116	418	57.8
Poultry farming	527	625	389	489	348	-5.6
Deer farming	441	411	0	0	0	N/A
Other livestock farming	441	411	753	758	724	18.2

Aquaculture	113	311	490	100	0	13.5
Aquaculture	113	311	490	100	0	13.5
Forestry and logging	0	0	0	0	158	N/A
Forestry and logging	0	0	0	0	158	N/A
Fishing, hunting and trapping	216	124	96	189	29	-13.3
Fishing	216	0	96	189	29	N/A
Hunting and trapping	0	124	0	0	0	N/A
Agriculture, forestry and fishing support services	867	895	1,414	1,418	979	7.6
Forestry support services	215	174	88	659	0	120.9
Agriculture and fishing support services	652	721	1,161	433	840	25.7
Agriculture, forestry and fishing total	14,808	13,221	17,765	17,673	16,038	3.5
Queensland	718,244	735,496	780,460	790,769	781,970	2.2
Subdivision and group	Employed total					
	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20	Av. annual change (% p.a.)
Agriculture	21,858	19,026	22,591	22,952	20,351	-1.0
Nursery and floriculture production	3,556	1,614	2,038	1,841	1,937	-8.2
Mushroom and vegetable growing	3,325	5,230	6,492	5,369	5,758	17.8
Fruit and tree nut growing	4,827	4,315	7,613	6,827	6,454	12.5
Sheep, beef cattle and grain farming	18,267	15,399	18,913	29,311	42,152	26.5
Other crop growing	2,607	2,262	2,338	3,206	5,082	21.4
Dairy cattle farming	3,068	1,539	1,910	1,085	2,501	15.4
Poultry farming	1,647	1,344	1,216	2,334	1,969	12.1
Deer farming	441	411	0	0	0	N/A
Other livestock farming	2,310	1,362	2,528	2,736	2,611	12.0
Aquaculture	504	1,602	2,704	1,067	233	37.0
Aquaculture	504	1,602	2,704	1,067	233	37.0

Forestry and logging	741	1,312	977	527	621	5.9
Forestry and logging	741	1,312	977	527	621	5.9
Fishing, hunting and trapping	1,484	1,678	1,148	772	852	-10.2
Fishing	1,333	1,238	1,057	772	707	-14.3
Hunting and trapping	0	124	0	0	0	N/A
Agriculture, forestry and fishing support services	4,366	4,260	5,347	4,426	3,718	-2.5
Forestry support services	638	834	206	1,219	730	101.9
Agriculture and fishing support services	3,728	3,291	4,976	2,882	2,848	-0.9
Agriculture, forestry and fishing total	58,684	52,432	62,999	69,509	80,226	8.8
Queensland	2,365,632	2,370,310	2,468,936	2,508,166	2,514,973	1.6
Subdivision and group	Full-time workers as a proportion of total (%)					
	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20	Change*
Agriculture	37.7	37.5	30.2	30.4	27.5	-10.2
Nursery and floriculture production	72.9	50.2	76.1	58.8	72.5	-0.4
Mushroom and vegetable growing	74.7	69.1	62.2	57.2	74.1	-0.6
Fruit and tree nut growing	72.0	84.8	64.9	74.2	67.2	-4.8
Sheep, beef cattle and grain farming	71.5	73.2	71.7	81.7	80.7	9.2
Other crop growing	96.3	83.0	77.6	56.7	92.5	-3.8
Dairy cattle farming	75.1	93.8	90.2	89.3	83.3	8.2
Poultry farming	68.0	53.5	68.0	79.0	82.3	14.3
Deer farming	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other livestock farming	80.9	69.9	70.2	72.3	72.3	-8.6
Aquaculture	77.6	80.6	81.9	90.6	100.0	22.4
Aquaculture	77.6	80.6	81.9	90.6	100.0	22.4
Forestry and logging	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	74.5	-25.5
Forestry and logging	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	74.5	-25.5

Fishing, hunting and trapping	85.4	92.6	91.6	75.6	96.6	11.2
Fishing	83.8	100.0	90.9	75.6	95.9	12.1
Hunting and trapping	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Agriculture, forestry and fishing support services	80.1	79.0	73.6	68.0	73.7	-6.5
Forestry support services	66.3	79.2	57.4	45.9	100.0	33.7
Agriculture and fishing support services	82.5	78.1	76.7	85.0	70.5	-12.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing total	74.8	74.8	71.8	74.6	80.0	5.2
Queensland	69.6	69.0	68.4	68.5	68.9	-0.7

Sources: ABS, Labour Force, Australia. Note: *Percentage point change.

3. Accepted workers' compensation claims

a. Accepted claims by occupation

The distribution of claims by major occupation group is displayed in Table 4.

In 2018–19, claims in the Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry was highest for labourers, with at least 1,426 claims or 49 per cent of total.

Note that 2019–20 claims data has been omitted due to a lag in coding occupation data.

Table 4: Agriculture, forestry and fishing, accepted non-fatal claims by occupation

Occupation	Number of claims					Av. annual change (% p.a.)
	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19		
	Labourers	1,125	1,223	1,227	1,426	8.4
Machinery operators and drivers	492	483	320	218	-22.5	
Managers	141	151	159	204	13.6	
Technicians and trades workers	105	146	136	131	9.5	
Sales workers	33	56	46	25	2.1	
Clerical and administrative workers	36	28	23	21	-16.3	
Professionals	25	15	18	32	19.3	
Community and personal service workers	10	14	5	8	11.9	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing*	2,199	2,450	2,741	2,897	3.7	
Queensland	72,351	73,347	73,593	73,052	0.3	

Sources: QSA, July 2020. ABS, Labour force, Australia. Note: *Total includes claims where occupation is unknown.

b. Accepted non-fatal claims and claim rates by industry

The number of total accepted non-fatal claims (injury plus disease claims) has increased 3.5 per cent per annum for the industry and decreased 1.1 per cent per annum for Queensland over the five years to 2019–20 (Table 5).

Over the same period, the claim rate for Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry related non-fatal claims has fallen by 3.3 per cent per annum (down from 34.7 to 29.0 claims per 1,000 workers) and 2.6 per cent per annum for Queensland (down from 30.6 to 27.4 claims per 1,000 workers).

There has been a three per cent per annum reduction in the claim rate over the period 2015–16 to 2019–20, whilst employment in the industry has increased nearly 9.0 per cent on average per annum over the same period. This can be attributed to an increase in the number of workers being covered by workers' compensation (8.8 per cent per annum), along with a relatively smaller increase in the number of claims (3.5 per cent per annum).

Table 5: Agriculture, forestry and fishing, total accepted non-fatal claims and claim rate

Subdivision and group	Number of claims					
	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20	Av. annual change (% p.a.)
Agriculture	1,647	1,735	1,661	1,752	1,811	2.5
Nursery and floriculture production	102	101	111	99	101	0.0
Mushroom and vegetable growing	241	252	249	287	273	3.4
Fruit and tree nut growing	524	459	462	448	474	-2.2
Sheep, beef cattle and grain farming	464	599	490	595	584	7.6
Other crop growing	81	87	99	103	108	7.5
Dairy cattle farming	27	21	27	21	18	-7.5
Poultry farming	115	96	117	116	118	1.6
Deer farming	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Other livestock farming	92	119	106	83	135	14.8
Aquaculture	25	26	29	22	31	8.1
Aquaculture	25	26	29	22	31	8.1
Forestry and logging	13	8	13	18	18	15.6
Forestry and logging	13	8	13	18	18	15.6
Fishing, hunting and trapping	19	23	14	21	29	17.5
Fishing	14	15	9	17	21	19.9
Hunting and trapping	5	8	5	4	8	25.6
Agriculture, forestry and fishing support services	208	267	224	301	252	7.6
Forestry support services	31	38	29	36	31	2.3
Agriculture and fishing support services	177	229	195	265	221	8.5
Agriculture, forestry and fishing total	2,038	2,193	2,073	2,260	2,323	3.5
Queensland	72,351	73,347	73,593	73,052	68,993	-1.1

Subdivision and group	Claim rate (per 1,000 employed people)					
	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20	Av. annual change (% p.a.)
Agriculture	32.1	40.0	31.4	27.9	24.3	-5.3
Nursery and floriculture production	28.7	62.6	54.5	53.8	52.2	25.2
Mushroom and vegetable growing	72.5	48.2	38.4	53.5	47.4	-6.5
Fruit and tree nut growing	108.6	106.4	60.7	65.6	73.4	-6.2
Sheep, beef cattle and grain farming	25.4	38.9	25.9	20.3	13.9	-8.4
Other crop growing	31.1	38.5	42.3	32.1	21.3	-6.0
Dairy cattle farming	8.8	13.6	14.1	19.4	7.2	8.2
Poultry farming	69.8	71.4	96.2	49.7	59.9	2.3
Deer farming	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other livestock farming	39.8	87.3	41.9	30.3	51.7	27.5
Aquaculture	49.6	16.2	10.7	20.6	133.1	134.1
Aquaculture	49.6	16.2	10.7	20.6	133.1	134.1
Forestry and logging	17.5	6.1	13.3	34.2	29.0	48.6
Forestry and logging	17.5	6.1	13.3	34.2	29.0	48.6
Fishing, hunting and trapping	12.8	13.7	12.2	27.2	34.0	36.0
Fishing	10.5	12.1	8.5	22.0	29.7	44.8
Hunting and trapping	N/A	64.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Agriculture, forestry and fishing support services	47.6	62.7	41.9	68.0	67.8	15.1
Forestry support services	48.6	45.5	140.9	29.5	42.4	41.9
Agriculture and fishing support services	47.5	69.6	39.2	92.0	77.6	30.5
Agriculture, forestry and fishing total	34.7	41.8	32.9	32.5	29.0	-3.3
Queensland	30.6	30.9	29.8	29.1	27.4	-2.6

Sources: QSA, July 2020. ABS, Labour Force, Australia.

In 2019–20 there were 2,323 accepted non-fatal injury and disease claims. Of those, 1,809 were related to injuries while only 404 related to disease and other causes.

Over the period 2015–16 to 2019–20, the industry experienced an average annual increase of 2.5 per cent per annum in the number of non-fatal injury claims compared to a fall of 1.9 per cent per annum recorded for Queensland. Over the same period, the number of non-fatal disease and other claims for the industry increased 9.7 per cent per annum compared with 0.9 per cent per annum for Queensland.

The incidence (claims per 1,000 workers) of non-fatal injuries in 2019–20 was higher for Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry workers (22.5) than workers in all industries in Queensland (19.3). The opposite was true for non-fatal diseases and other categories where the Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry rate was 5.0 claims per 1,000 workers compared to 8.1 for Queensland.

Table 6: Agriculture, forestry and fishing, accepted non-fatal injury claims and claim rate

Subdivision and group	Number of claims					
	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20	Av. annual change (% p.a.)
Agriculture	1,360	1,454	1,312	1,417	1,407	1.1
Nursery and floriculture production	81	80	79	74	69	-3.9
Mushroom and vegetable growing	206	206	183	214	192	-1.1
Fruit and tree nut growing	411	373	357	356	339	-4.6
Sheep, beef cattle and grain farming	402	531	418	514	515	8.5
Other crop growing	70	70	73	77	79	3.1
Dairy cattle farming	22	15	22	17	14	-6.4
Poultry farming	94	78	87	92	96	1.2
Deer farming	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other livestock farming	74	100	93	73	103	11.9
Aquaculture	20	22	19	14	23	8.6
Aquaculture	20	22	19	14	23	8.6
Forestry and logging	10	6	11	10	16	23.6
Forestry and logging	10	6	11	10	16	23.6
Fishing, hunting and trapping	12	17	12	14	18	14.4
Fishing	9	10	8	11	12	9.4
Hunting and trapping	3	7	4	3	6	41.4
Agriculture, forestry and fishing support services	160	202	174	240	206	9.0

Subdivision and group	Number of claims					
	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20	Av. annual change (% p.a.)
Forestry support services	21	30	20	23	26	9.4
Agriculture and fishing support services	139	172	154	217	180	9.3
Agriculture, forestry and fishing total	1,659	1,812	1,641	1,818	1,809	2.5
Queensland	52,595	53,980	53,389	51,992	48,571	-1.9
Subdivision and group	Claim rate (per 1,000 employed people)					
	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20	Av. annual change (% p.a.)
Agriculture	26.5	33.5	24.8	22.6	18.8	-6.3
Nursery and floriculture production	22.8	49.6	38.8	40.2	35.6	22.0
Mushroom and vegetable growing	62.0	39.4	28.2	39.9	33.3	-10.0
Fruit and tree nut growing	85.2	86.4	46.9	52.1	52.5	-8.1
Sheep, beef cattle and grain farming	22.0	34.5	22.1	17.5	12.2	-7.5
Other crop growing	26.9	31.0	31.2	24.0	15.5	-10.6
Dairy cattle farming	7.2	9.7	11.5	15.7	5.6	6.5
Poultry farming	57.1	58.0	71.5	39.4	48.8	0.9
Deer farming	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other livestock farming	32.0	73.4	36.8	26.7	39.5	24.9
Aquaculture	39.7	13.7	7.0	13.1	98.7	156.2
Aquaculture	39.7	13.7	7.0	13.1	98.7	156.2
Forestry and logging	13.5	4.6	11.3	19.0	25.7	46.1
Forestry and logging	13.5	4.6	11.3	19.0	25.7	46.1
Fishing, hunting and trapping	8.1	10.1	10.5	18.1	21.1	29.6
Fishing	6.8	8.1	7.6	14.2	17.0	30.2
Hunting and trapping	N/A	56.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Subdivision and group	Number of claims					
	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20	Av. annual change (% p.a.)
Agriculture, forestry and fishing support services	36.7	47.4	32.5	54.2	55.4	16.7
Forestry support services	32.9	36.0	97.2	18.9	35.6	46.9
Agriculture and fishing support services	37.3	52.3	30.9	75.3	63.2	31.7
Agriculture, forestry and fishing total	28.3	34.6	26.0	26.2	22.5	-3.9
Queensland	22.2	22.8	21.6	20.7	19.3	-3.4

Sources: QSA, July 2020. ABS, Labour Force, Australia.

Table 7: Agriculture, forestry and fishing, accepted non-fatal disease and other claims and claim rate

Subdivision and group	Number of claims					
	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20	Av. annual change (% p.a.)
Agriculture	287	281	349	335	404	9.7
Nursery and floriculture production	11	17	26	26	29	29.8
Mushroom and vegetable growing	35	46	66	73	81	24.1
Fruit and tree nut growing	62	68	72	81	69	3.3
Sheep, beef cattle and grain farming	113	86	105	92	135	8.1
Other crop growing	18	19	13	10	32	42.7
Dairy cattle farming	5	6	5	4	4	-4.2
Poultry farming	21	21	32	25	32	14.6
Deer farming	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other livestock farming	21	18	30	24	22	6.0
Aquaculture	5	4	10	8	8	27.5
Aquaculture	5	4	10	8	8	27.5
Forestry and logging	3	2	2	8	2	47.9

Subdivision and group	Number of claims					
	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20	Av. annual change (% p.a.)
Forestry and logging	3	2	2	8	2	47.9
Fishing, hunting and trapping	7	6	2	7	11	56.5
Fishing	5	5	1	6	9	117.5
Hunting and trapping	2	1	1	1	2	12.5
Agriculture, forestry and fishing support services	48	65	50	61	46	2.4
Forestry support services	10	8	9	13	5	-6.1
Agriculture and fishing support services	38	57	41	48	41	6.1
Agriculture, forestry and fishing total	379	381	432	442	514	8.1
Queensland	19,756	19,367	20,204	21,060	20,422	0.9
Subdivision and group	Claim rate (per 1,000 employed people)					
	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20	Av. annual change (% p.a.)
Agriculture	5.6	6.5	6.6	5.3	5.4	0.0
Nursery and floriculture production	3.1	10.5	12.8	14.1	15.0	69.6
Mushroom and vegetable growing	10.5	8.8	10.2	13.6	14.1	9.1
Fruit and tree nut growing	12.8	15.8	9.5	11.9	10.7	-0.4
Sheep, beef cattle and grain farming	6.2	5.6	5.6	3.1	3.2	-12.9
Other crop growing	6.9	8.4	5.6	3.1	6.3	11.5
Dairy cattle farming	1.6	3.9	2.6	3.7	1.6	22.6
Poultry farming	12.8	15.6	26.3	10.7	16.3	20.8
Deer farming	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other livestock farming	9.1	13.2	11.9	8.8	8.4	1.3
Aquaculture	9.9	2.5	3.7	7.5	34.3	108.5
Aquaculture	9.9	2.5	3.7	7.5	34.3	108.5

Subdivision and group	Number of claims					
	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20	Av. annual change (% p.a.)
Forestry and logging	4.0	1.5	2.0	15.2	3.2	133.8
Forestry and logging	4.0	1.5	2.0	15.2	3.2	133.8
Fishing, hunting and trapping	4.7	3.6	1.7	9.1	12.9	96.8
Fishing	3.8	4.0	0.9	7.8	12.7	179.0
Hunting and trapping	N/A	8.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Agriculture, forestry and fishing support services	11.0	15.3	9.4	13.8	12.4	9.3
Forestry support services	15.7	9.6	43.7	10.7	6.8	51.5
Agriculture and fishing support services	10.2	17.3	8.2	16.7	14.4	26.5
Agriculture, forestry and fishing total	6.5	7.3	6.9	6.4	6.4	0.1
Queensland	8.4	8.2	8.2	8.4	8.1	-0.7

Sources: QSA, July 2020. ABS, Labour Force, Australia.

c. Serious injury claims by industry and occupation

In 2019–20, the serious injuries claim rate (injuries requiring one or more weeks off work) for the Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry, at 14.8 claims per 1,000 employees, was significantly higher than the rate recorded for all Queensland industries (12.3) (see Table 8).

Over the five-year period to 2019–20, the serious injury claim rate reduced 2.1 per cent per annum for the Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry, compared to a claim rate of 1.2 per cent per annum for all Queensland industries. The agriculture industry subdivision recorded the highest number of serious injury claims in 2019–20 with 910 claims or 76.6 per cent of all serious claims made by Agriculture, forestry and fishing workers. The Aquaculture industry subdivision also had the highest claim rate in 2019–20, at 369 per 1,000 workers.

Table 8: Agriculture, forestry and fishing, accepted non-fatal serious claims and claim rate

Industry subdivision	Number of claims					
	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20	Av. annual change (% p.a.)
Agriculture	794	764	750	836	910	3.7
Aquaculture	48	54	37	55	86	34.5
Forestry and Logging	7	6	8	10	13	18.5
Fishing, Hunting and Trapping	9	12	9	10	22	34.9
Agriculture, forestry and fishing Support Services	109	116	108	148	136	7.1

Agriculture, forestry and fishing	975	965	925	1,070	1,188	5.4
Queensland	27,815	28,691	29,698	31,646	30,986	2.8
Industry subdivision	Claim rate (per 1,000 employed people)					
	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20	Av. annual change (% p.a.)
Agriculture	15.5	17.6	14.2	13.3	12.2	-5.1
Aquaculture	95.3	33.7	13.7	51.5	369.1	192.2
Forestry and logging	9.4	4.6	8.2	19.0	20.9	42.4
Fishing, hunting and trapping	6.1	7.1	7.8	13.0	25.8	48.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing support services	25.0	27.2	20.2	33.4	36.6	14.5
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	16.6	18.4	14.7	15.4	14.8	-2.1
Queensland	11.8	12.1	12.0	12.6	12.3	1.2

Sources: QSA, July 2020. ABS, Labour Force, Australia.

Labourers had a large number of serious claims (697 claims) in 2018–19. There were also a substantial number of claims for unknown occupations each year, with 73 in 2018–19.

Overall, claims for serious injuries in the Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry accounted for 38 per cent of the industry's total number of accepted non-fatal claims. In comparison, the number of serious claims accepted for all of Queensland accounted for 40 per cent of accepted claims.

Note that 2019–20 claims data has been omitted due to a lag in coding occupation data.

Table 9: Agriculture, forestry and fishing, accepted non-fatal serious claims by occupation

Occupation	Number of claims					Av. annual change (% p.a.)
	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19		
Labourers	516	546	536	697	11.3	
Machinery Operators and Drivers	235	220	155	97	-24.4	
Managers	84	61	82	92	6.4	
Technicians and Trades Workers	50	63	65	67	10.8	
Sales Workers	26	30	25	20	-7.1	
Clerical and Administrative Workers	18	8	7	8	-17.9	
Professionals	11	2	5	11	62.7	
Community and Personal Service Workers	8	8	3	5	1.4	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	975	965	925	1,070	3.5	
Queensland	27,815	28,691	29,698	31,646	4.4	

Sources: QSA, July 2020, employee claims. Note: Average change excludes the 2019–20 year. Totals include claims where occupation is unknown.

d. Mechanism of injury (non-fatal claims)

Table 10 shows the most common mechanisms of injury for the Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry over the five-year period 2015–16 to 2019–20 were:

- being hit by moving objects (27 per cent)
- falls, trips and slips (22 per cent)
- body stressing (21 per cent).

These three mechanisms accounted for over two thirds of industry claims.

Table 10: Agriculture, forestry and fishing, most prevalent mechanisms of injury for accepted non-fatal workers compensation claims by subdivision, 2015–16 to 2019–20

Industry subdivision	Mechanism of injury	Percentage of claims within subdivision (%)
Agriculture (8,606 claims)	Being hit by moving objects	27.9
	Falls, trips and slips of a person	23.0
	Body stressing	20.0
Aquaculture (133 claims)	Body stressing	33.1
	Being hit by moving objects	21.1
	Falls, trips and slips of a person	18.0
Forestry and logging (70 claims)	Being hit by moving objects	25.7
	Falls, trips and slips of a person	21.4
	Hitting objects with a part of the body	18.6
Fishing, hunting and trapping (106 claims)	Being hit by moving objects	28.3
	Falls, trips and slips of a person	20.8
	Body stressing	19.8
Agriculture, forestry and fishing support services (1,252 claims)	Being hit by moving objects	22.7
	Body stressing	21.7
	Falls, trips and slips of a person	20.5
Agriculture, forestry and fishing (10,887 claims)	Being hit by moving objects	26.8
	Falls, trips and slips of a person	22.4
	Body stressing	20.5

Source: QSA, July 2020. Note: The sub-industry totals do not add to the industry totals due to Labour Hire claims which aren't allocated a sub-industry.

e. Agency of injury (non-fatal claims)

Table 11 shows that the most common agencies of injury in the Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry over the five years to 2019–20 were:

- non-powered hand tools, appliances and equipment (25 per cent)
- environmental agencies (23 per cent)
- animal, human and biological agencies (16 per cent)
- mobile plant and transport (15 per cent)
- materials and substances (9 per cent).

These five agencies accounted for most (88 per cent) of industry claims.

Table 11: Agriculture, forestry and fishing, most prevalent agencies of injury for accepted non-fatal workers compensation claims by subdivision, 2015–16 to 2019–20

Industry subdivision	Agency of injury	Percentage of claims within subdivision (%)
Agriculture (8,606 claims)	Non-powered hand tools, appliances and equipment	23.5
	Environmental agencies	22.2
	Animal, human and biological agencies	17.9
	Mobile plant and transport	15.6
	Materials and substances	8.8
Aquaculture (133 claims)	Non-powered hand tools, appliances and equipment	25.6
	Materials and substances	20.3
	Environmental agencies	13.5
	Mobile plant and transport	12.8
	Animal, human and biological agencies	9.8
Forestry and logging (70 claims)	Environmental agencies	28.6
	Mobile plant and transport	24.3
	Materials and substances	14.3
	Non-powered hand tools, appliances and equipment	12.9
	Machinery and (mainly) fixed plant	10.0
Fishing, hunting and trapping (106 claims)	Environmental agencies	24.5
	Non-powered hand tools, appliances and equipment	18.9
	Mobile plant and transport	17.9
	Animal, human and biological agencies	15.1
	Materials and substances	12.3
Agriculture, forestry and fishing support services (1,252 claims)	Non-powered hand tools, appliances and equipment	27.0
	Environmental agencies	25.4
	Mobile plant and transport	17.1
	Animal, human and biological agencies	9.2
Agriculture, forestry and fishing (10,887 claims)	Non-powered hand tools, appliances and equipment	24.5
	Environmental agencies	23.0
	Animal, human and biological agencies	15.8
	Mobile plant and transport	15.4
	Materials and substances	9.1

Source: QSA, July 2020. Note: The sub-industry totals do not add to the industry totals due to Labour Hire claims which aren't allocated a sub-industry.

f. Fatalities

Table 12 presents a breakdown of the accepted number of fatal workers' compensation claims in Queensland by major industry groups, as administered under the *Workers' Compensation and Rehabilitation Act 2003*.

The Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry recorded the third highest number of fatalities in Queensland for the five-year period 2015–16 to 2019–20.

There was an average of six fatalities recorded for the industry each year compared to 59 for all Queensland industries.

Table 12: Agriculture, forestry and fishing, accepted fatal workers' compensation claims

Industry	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20	Average
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	6	6	11	6	2	6
Mining	1	6	3	7	3	4
Manufacturing	6	9	8	10	9	8
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	1	0	1	0	2	1
Construction	10	12	9	11	8	10
Wholesale trade	1	1	3	2	2	2
Retail trade	3	2	2	4	2	3
Accommodation and food services	3	0	1	4	1	2
Transport, postal and warehousing	6	11	9	8	8	8
Information, media and telecommunications	0	0	0	0	0	0
Financial and insurance services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rental, hiring and real estate services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Professional, scientific and technical services	3	2	2	1	1	2
Administrative and support services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public administration and safety	6	6	5	2	3	4
Education and training	3	2	1	1	4	2
Health care and social assistance	4	2	2	6	1	3
Arts and recreation services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Queensland total[#]	59	65	60	63	50	59

Source: QSA, July 2020. Notes: # includes unknown and mining. Numbers do not add up to the total due to unknown industries.

4. Inspectorate activity

a. Events notified

Agriculture, forestry and fishing accounts for a number of notified events in Queensland each year, and in 2019–20 accounted for 3 per cent (or 228 incidents) of all incidents in Queensland.

In 2019–20, events in the bodily harm/dangerous event category accounted for 41 per cent of all notified incidents that occurred in the Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry.

Table 13: Agriculture, forestry and fishing, events notified

Incident type	Number of events notified				
	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20
Fatality	11	4	17	20	13
Grievous bodily harm [#]	99	114	112	142	121
Bodily harm/Dangerous event ^{##}	60	92	72	78	94
Industry total	170	210	201	240	228
Queensland total	7,584	7,596	7,745	7,922	7,161
Incident type	Industry share (%)				
	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20
Fatality	9	4	16	17	11
Grievous bodily harm [#]	5	5	5	5	5
Bodily harm/Dangerous event ^{##}	1	2	1	2	2
Industry total	2	3	3	3	3

Source: CISR, extracted July 2020. Notes: # admitted to hospital. ## all other incidents including dangerous events.

The number of notified fatality events presented in Table 13 are the number of work-related fatalities recorded and coded as such, under the *Work Health and Safety Act 2011* (WHS Act). It is the official record of notifications to the Workplace Health and Safety Regulator of workers (both employees and self-employed) who suffered a fatal injury at work and bystanders who suffered a fatal injury as a consequence of work activity.

b. Inspectorate activity

Table 14 shows that Agriculture, forestry and fishing accounted for a small share of inspector activity each year at around 3 per cent. Proactive activities were a focus for inspectors with 13 per cent of activities of a proactive/educative nature in 2019–20.

It is important to note that activities in different categories and within categories are not necessarily equal in terms of time or resources used.

Table 14: Agriculture, forestry and fishing, inspectorate activities

Type of activity	Number of inspector activities				
	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20
Number of workplace visits: reactive	278	239	316	363	452
Other intervention activities: reactive	1,470	1,478	1,867	1,959	2,128

Type of activity	Number of inspector activities				
	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20
Number of workplace visits: proactive	559	471	276	376	342
Number of workshops/presentations/seminars: proactive	275	256	185	54	51
Industry total	2,582	2,444	2,644	2,752	2,973
Queensland total	69,877	70,541	69,891	77,930	85,714
Type of activity	Industry share (%)				
	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20
Number of workplace visits: reactive	3.8	2.8	3.2	3.4	3.9
Other intervention activities: reactive	4.2	3.6	4.3	4.1	4.2
Number of workplace visits: proactive	2.5	2.9	1.9	2.2	1.7
Number of workshops/presentations/seminars: proactive	5.4	5.2	6.8	2.2	2.0
Industry total	3.7	3.5	3.8	3.5	3.5

Source: CISR, extracted July 2020.

c. Statutory notices

Over recent years, Workplace Health and Safety Queensland (WHSQ) inspectors have issued more statutory notices in response to the findings of the Best Practice Review (BPR). The BPR recommended a shift to directed compliance, noting that stricter compliance by duty holders would reduce the exposure to risk of injury and illness to workers and others thereby reducing injury rates and workplace illnesses.

Table 15 details the different types of compliance notices issued by inspectors under the WHS Act or the *Electrical Safety Act 2002* (ES Act).

In 2019–20, improvement notices were the most commonly issued type of notice to businesses in the Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry (91 per cent). Overall, in 2019–20, three and a half per cent of notices issued by inspectors in Queensland were issued to businesses in the Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry.

Table 15: Agriculture, forestry and fishing, statutory notices

Agriculture	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20
Improvement notice	72	182	311	577	483
Prohibition notice	15	13	24	23	23
Infringement notice	0	0	1	35	27
Electrical safety protection	3	1	1	4	0
Unsafe equipment notice	2	0	1	0	0
Seizures	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	92	196	338	639	533

Aquaculture	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20
Improvement notice	0	0	4	2	2
Prohibition notice	0	0	0	0	1
Infringement notice	0	0	1	0	0
Electrical safety protection	0	0	0	0	0
Unsafe equipment notice	0	0	0	0	0
Seizures	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	0	0	5	2	3
Forestry and logging	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20
Improvement notice	1	0	0	28	14
Prohibition notice	0	0	0	0	0
Infringement notice	0	0	0	1	1
Electrical safety protection	0	0	0	0	0
Unsafe equipment notice	0	0	0	0	0
Seizures	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	1	0	0	29	15
Fishing, hunting and trapping	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20
Improvement notice	0	0	1	6	33
Prohibition notice	0	0	0	0	2
Infringement notice	0	0	0	1	1
Electrical safety protection	0	0	0	0	0
Unsafe equipment notice	0	0	0	0	0
Seizures	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	0	0	1	7	36
Agriculture, forestry and fishing support services	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20
Improvement notice	0	8	14	44	61
Prohibition notice	2	3	3	10	2
Infringement notice	0	0	0	5	1
Electrical safety protection	0	2	0	0	0
Unsafe equipment notice	0	0	0	0	0
Seizures	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	2	13	17	59	64
Total industry	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20
Improvement notice	73	190	330	657	593
Prohibition notice	17	16	27	33	28
Infringement notice	0	0	2	42	30
Electrical safety protection	3	3	1	4	0
Unsafe equipment notice	2	0	1	0	0
Seizures	0	0	0	0	0
Industry total	95	209	361	736	651
Queensland total notices	2,699	3,920	7,405	15,918	19,345

	Industry as a proportion of Queensland (%)				
	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20
Notices to Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry	3.5	5.3	4.9	4.6	3.4

Source: CISR, extracted July 2020.

5. Explanatory notes

Accepted claims

Accepted claims are those where an insurer has accepted liability for the claim at some stage of the claims history. Accepted claims may be subject to development over time, thus the category they are reported in may change over time. Claims for a serious injury are those involving one or more weeks off work.

Accepted claims include the categories:

- accepted non-fatal injury claims (including the category 'accepted non-fatal serious injury claims')
- accepted non-fatal disease and other claims
- accepted fatal workers' compensation claims.

Claim rate

Due to limitations in data availability, calculating claim rates for occupations is not possible except at Census time.

The claim rates for the type of claim by industry reported in Tables 5, 6, 7 and 8 are based on the number of employed people from ABS labour force data. This is used as an approximation of employees covered by workers' compensation and is likely an overestimate of less than ten per cent. In between Census periods, ABS labour force data is the best information available for this purpose. The claim rate is derived using the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Number of claims (by industry) x 1,000}}{\text{Number of employed (by industry)}} = \text{Claim rate per 1,000 employees covered by workers' compensation}$$

Events

- The WHS Act prescribes that a person who conducts a business or undertaking must ensure that the regulator is notified immediately after becoming aware that a notifiable incident arising out of the conduct of the business or undertaking has occurred. What is considered to be notifiable is also defined in this legislation.
- The Office of Industrial Relations (OIR) also receives requests for regulator response.
- Notifications and reports to OIR are assessed as per the WHSQ Response Assessment Process based on a number of factors including, but not limited to, the severity of the incident. This forms the basis for the action taken by OIR in response to the notification or report and can include administrative response, regional response, ESO response or response by one of the specialist units in OIR.
- As part of this process, incidents are categorised as types as per the categories prescribed in the legislation based on the information Assessment Services is provided and/or gathers as part of their assessment process.

Full-time workers

Full-time workers are people who usually work 35 hours or more per week in all jobs, or although usually working less than 35 hours a week, actually worked 35 hours or more during the reference week.

Part-time workers

Part-time workers are those who usually work less than 35 hours per week, and either did so during the reference week, or were not at work in the reference week.

Notices

- Statutory notices represent notices issued as a result of both proactive and reactive work.

- Data in this report may differ from other data published on statutory notices due to the date of extraction from the database.
- Due to various legislative changes occurring over the period 2015–16 to 2019–20, caution should be exercised when comparing changes in data items over this period. The various data items, relevant legislation changes and some of the impacts are explained below:
 - ‘Infringement notices’ are on-the-spot fines for contravention of either WHS legislation or the ES Act. From 1 January 2012, this data includes infringement notices where a dangerous and/or hazardous substance is involved.
 - ‘Seizures’ includes a number of notice types, all relating to when something (e.g. plant, tool or workplace) is seized for evidence, or where a workplace which is the subject of investigation is not to be disturbed. Seizure notices are issued under either the WHS Act, ES Act or, until 1 January 2012, the *Dangerous Goods Safety Management Act 2001*.
 - ‘Electrical safety protection notices’ and ‘unsafe equipment notices’ are issued by WHSQ inspectors under the ES Act. The ‘electrical safety protection notice’ is the equivalent of the ‘WHSQ prohibition notice’ and the ‘unsafe equipment notice’ is also the equivalent of the ‘prohibition notice’ but where it relates specifically to equipment, as opposed to work processes.
 - ‘Improvement notices’ require an improvement in health and safety by a specified time and can be served under either the WHS Act or ES Act.
 - ‘Prohibition notices’ prohibit a certain work activity or use of certain equipment and can be served under WHS legislation only.

Site visits

Site visits represent the number of times a workplace was visited by WHSQ staff. One or more site visits may take place as part of any given investigation, assessment or advisory. Advisories are an educational or industry information activity undertaken by an inspector.

Workers covered

Covered workers have been approximated using the ABS number of employed people. See Claim rate section above for further information.

PN12718



Unless otherwise noted, this document is available under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International Licence (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/>). You are free to copy and redistribute the work, so long as you attribute The State of Queensland. The material presented in this publication is distributed by the Queensland Government for information only and is subject to change without notice. The Queensland Government disclaims all responsibility and liability (including liability in negligence) for all expenses, losses, damages and costs incurred as a result of the information being inaccurate or incomplete in any way and for any reason.