

**Manufacturing**  
Statistical update  
2015–16 to 2019–20

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# Manufacturing industry

## 1. Summary of findings

### a. Labour market

- Employment in the Manufacturing industry decreased over the period 2015–16 to 2019–20, while Queensland in general experienced employment growth. Over the period, employment reduced 0.6 per cent per annum in Manufacturing, whilst a growth rate of 1.6 per cent per annum was recorded for the whole Queensland economy.
- Primary metal and metal product manufacturing recorded strong growth in employment over the five-year period to 2019–20 (up 5,141 people or 39 per cent) whilst food product manufacturing recorded a reduction (down 9,149 people or 20 per cent).
- Workers in the Manufacturing industry are employed on a predominantly full-time basis. In 2019–20, the rate of full-time employment was higher for the Manufacturing industry (87 per cent) than for Queensland (69 per cent).

### b. Accepted workers' compensation claims

#### i. Occupations

- In 2018-19, most workers' compensation claims in the manufacturing sector were for:
  - labourers (4,670 claims or 41 per cent of all industry claims)
  - technicians and trades workers (3,360 claims or 30 per cent).

#### ii. Non-fatal claims and claim rates

- In 2019–20, the non-fatal claim rate for manufacturing, at 62.4 claims per 1,000 workers, was well above the average for Queensland at 27.4 claims per 1,000 workers.
- Food product manufacturing recorded the highest number of non-fatal claims (2,544 claims), with a claim rate at 67.5 claims per 1,000 employees.

- Between 2015–16 and 2019–20, the non-fatal claim rate fell 1.6 per cent per annum for the sector and 2.6 per cent per annum for the whole of Queensland.

#### iii. Serious injuries

- The serious injury claim rate for manufacturing, at 22.8 claims per 1,000 employees, was substantially above the state average of 12.3 in 2019–20.
- From 2015–16 to 2019–20, the serious injury claim rate increased by 3.2 per cent per annum for the sector, more than the increase of 1.2 per cent per annum recorded for all Queensland industries.

#### iv. Mechanisms of injury

- The most common mechanisms of injury over the five years to 2019–20 were:
  - body stressing (34 per cent)
  - being hit by moving objects (26 per cent)
  - hitting objects with a part of the body (19 per cent).

#### v. Agencies of injury

- The most common agencies of injury over the five years to 2019–20 were:
  - materials and substances (29 per cent),
  - non-powered hand tools, appliances and equipment (27 per cent)
  - machinery and (mainly) fixed plant (12 per cent)
  - environmental agencies (9 per cent).

#### vi. Fatalities

- Over the period 2015–16 to 2019–20 manufacturing was one of the most hazardous industries in Queensland. There was an average of eight fatalities each year recorded for the sector, the same number recorded for the transport, postal and warehousing industry.

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### c. Inspectorate activity

- In 2019–20:
  - Activities such as workplace visits, intervention activities, workshops, presentations and seminars by inspectors to businesses in the Manufacturing industry accounted for approximately 11 per cent of all inspector activities in Queensland. This is almost the same as the industry's share of notified events (10 per cent).
  - Approximately 62 per cent of events notified for the Manufacturing industry were categorised as bodily harm or dangerous event. Proactive activities made up 18 per cent of all activities for inspectors.
  - The share of statutory notices issued to businesses in the Manufacturing industry was 13 per cent. This is more than the industry's share of employees in Queensland (seven per cent).
  - Over 88 per cent of notices issued to businesses in the Manufacturing industry were improvement notices.

## 2. Labour market

### a. Business size

Table 1 below shows the structure of businesses in manufacturing was similar to that of Queensland as a whole in 2019. The vast majority of businesses in manufacturing were small businesses (93 per cent) compared with the Queensland total of 97 per cent. A small proportion of businesses in manufacturing were medium sized (around seven per cent) and large sized (less than one per cent).

**Table 1: Manufacturing, 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+	
Food product manufacturing	649	1,038	1,687	211	22	1,917
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	142	107	249	22	0	270
Textile, leather, clothing and footwear manufacturing	621	477	1,098	46	0	1,152
Wood product manufacturing	545	552	1,097	100	3	1,208
Pulp, paper and converted paper product manufacturing	39	30	69	11	0	88
Printing (including the reproduction of recorded media)	457	501	958	52	0	1,012
Petroleum and coal product manufacturing	40	16	56	0	6	55
Basic chemical and chemical product manufacturing	288	208	496	50	9	550
Polymer product and rubber product manufacturing	251	291	542	62	3	619
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	259	301	560	51	3	611
Primary metal and metal product manufacturing	157	167	324	51	9	371
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	1,534	1,465	2,999	226	14	3,225
Transport equipment manufacturing	909	692	1,601	113	6	1,711
Machinery and equipment manufacturing	1,036	1,035	2,071	151	12	2,233
Furniture and other manufacturing	865	697	1,562	54	0	1,602
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>7,792</b>	<b>7,577</b>	<b>15,369</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>16,624</b>
<b>Queensland total</b>	<b>288,461</b>	<b>157,369</b>	<b>445,830</b>	<b>11,302</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>457,876</b>
Industry subdivision	Proportion of businesses by size (%)					
	Small		Subtotal	Medium	Large	Total
	Non-employing	1-19		20-199	200+	
Food product manufacturing	33.9	54.1	88.0	11.0	1.1	100
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	52.6	39.6	92.2	8.1	0.0	100
Textile, leather, clothing and footwear manufacturing	53.9	41.4	95.3	4.0	0.0	100
Wood product manufacturing	45.1	45.7	90.8	8.3	0.2	100

Pulp, paper and converted paper product manufacturing	44.3	34.1	78.4	12.5	0.0	100
Printing (including the reproduction of recorded media)	45.2	49.5	94.7	5.1	0.0	100
Petroleum and coal product manufacturing	72.7	29.1	101.8	0.0	10.9	100
Basic chemical and chemical product manufacturing	52.4	37.8	90.2	9.1	1.6	100
Polymer product and rubber product manufacturing	40.5	47.0	87.6	10.0	0.5	100
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	42.4	49.3	91.7	8.3	0.5	100
Primary metal and metal product manufacturing	42.3	45.0	87.3	13.7	2.4	100
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	47.6	45.4	93.0	7.0	0.4	100
Transport equipment manufacturing	53.1	40.4	93.6	6.6	0.4	100
Machinery and equipment manufacturing	46.4	46.4	92.7	6.8	0.5	100
Furniture and other manufacturing	54.0	43.5	97.5	3.4	0.0	100
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>46.9</b>	<b>45.6</b>	<b>92.5</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Queensland total</b>	<b>63.0</b>	<b>34.4</b>	<b>97.4</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: ABS, Counts of Australian businesses, including entries and exits, Jun 2015 to Jun 2019. Cat. No. 8165.0 \*There are rounding errors in the table.

## b. Workers employed

Between 2015–16 and 2019–20, the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) estimated that the number of workers in the industry decreased by around three per cent, while overall employment in Queensland increase by approximately six per cent over the period.

Table 2 shows in 2019–20, employment was highest in:

- food product manufacturing (37,697 people or 23 per cent of all industry workers)
- primary metal and metal product manufacturing (18,465 people or 11 per cent)
- machinery and equipment manufacturing (18,182 people or 11 per cent).

Of all workers in the industry, 87 per cent were employed in a full-time capacity and 77 per cent were males in 2019–20<sup>1</sup>.

**Table 2: Manufacturing, workers employed**

Subdivision	Workers employed					
	2015–16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019–20	Av. annual
						change (% p.a)
Food product manufacturing	46,846	41,347	42,361	44,580	37,697	-4.9
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	2,686	4,074	4,036	4,393	3,287	8.6
Textile, leather, clothing and footwear manufacturing	7,555	4,923	7,823	7,341	5,707	-1.1
Wood product manufacturing	6,996	5,811	8,519	7,923	9,224	9.8

<sup>1</sup> ABS labour force data

Pulp, paper and converted paper product manufacturing	1,125	2,350	442	1,504	2,242	<b>79.3</b>
Printing (including the reproduction of recorded media)	3,521	5,427	4,901	5,008	4,088	<b>7.1</b>
Petroleum and coal product manufacturing	2,432	1,881	1,794	1,215	1,332	<b>-12.5</b>
Basic chemical and chemical product manufacturing	7,890	6,411	7,645	6,274	8,058	<b>2.8</b>
Polymer product and rubber product manufacturing	5,237	5,063	7,185	5,293	4,501	<b>-0.7</b>
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	6,412	6,736	6,300	9,088	8,561	<b>9.3</b>
Primary metal and metal product manufacturing	13,324	12,646	11,871	14,038	18,465	<b>9.6</b>
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	13,396	14,410	14,240	13,363	13,948	<b>1.2</b>
Transport equipment manufacturing	14,330	14,498	14,295	13,937	15,468	<b>2.1</b>
Machinery and equipment manufacturing	18,535	18,534	22,750	22,951	18,182	<b>0.7</b>
Furniture and other manufacturing	9,009	12,986	13,684	13,895	13,500	<b>12.1</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>168,945</b>	<b>164,499</b>	<b>170,384</b>	<b>171,194</b>	<b>164,712</b>	<b>-0.6</b>
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>2,365,632</b>	<b>2,370,310</b>	<b>2,468,936</b>	<b>2,508,166</b>	<b>2,514,973</b>	<b>1.6</b>

Sources: ABS, Labour Force, Australia (released July 2020).

### c. Full-time and part-time employment

In 2019–20, manufacturing workers were engaged mostly on a full-time basis (87 per cent). Full-time employment was most prevalent in petroleum and coal product manufacturing (100 per cent).

Over the period 2015–16 to 2019–20, full-time employment in the industry decreased by around 0.7 per cent per annum on average, whereas part-time employment increased by 0.8 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: Manufacturing, category of employment**

Subdivision	Employed full-time					Av. annual change (% p.a)*
	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20	
Food product manufacturing	39,515	33,266	33,547	36,977	31,506	<b>-4.9</b>
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	2,323	3,982	3,518	3,475	3,054	<b>11.6</b>
Textile, leather, clothing and footwear manufacturing	5,403	2,798	6,313	4,767	3,619	<b>7.2</b>
Wood product manufacturing	6,036	5,448	7,784	7,043	7,816	<b>8.6</b>
Pulp, paper and converted paper product manufacturing	1,023	1,677	442	1,277	2,019	<b>59.3</b>

Printing (including the reproduction of recorded media)	2,640	4,062	3,088	4,250	3,282	11.2
Petroleum and coal product manufacturing	2,074	1,881	1,695	1,084	1,332	-8.1
Basic chemical and chemical product manufacturing	6,769	5,479	7,192	4,323	7,009	8.6
Polymer product and rubber product manufacturing	4,954	4,891	6,667	4,945	4,257	-1.2
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	5,872	6,250	5,684	7,283	7,559	7.3
Primary metal and metal product manufacturing	12,155	12,004	10,919	13,059	17,513	10.9
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	12,384	13,174	12,581	12,094	12,374	0.1
Transport equipment manufacturing	13,312	13,522	13,392	13,223	13,639	0.6
Machinery and equipment manufacturing	17,701	16,437	19,712	20,467	16,541	-0.6
Furniture and other manufacturing	7,858	10,968	11,896	12,076	11,684	11.6
<b>Manufacturing total</b>	<b>148,051</b>	<b>142,224</b>	<b>146,514</b>	<b>146,456</b>	<b>143,485</b>	<b>-0.7</b>
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>1,647,389</b>	<b>1,634,814</b>	<b>1,688,476</b>	<b>1,717,396</b>	<b>1,733,003</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Subdivision	Employed part-time					
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	Av. annual change (% p.a)
Food product manufacturing	7,331	8,080	8,814	7,602	6,191	-3.3
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	363	92	519	918	232	98.1
Textile, leather, clothing and footwear manufacturing	2,152	2,125	1,509	2,575	2,088	5.4
Wood product manufacturing	959	363	735	880	1,408	30.0
Pulp, paper and converted paper product manufacturing	102	673	0	228	223	N/A
Printing (including the reproduction of recorded media)	881	1,365	1,813	758	806	9.0
Petroleum and coal product manufacturing	358	0	99	131	0	N/A
Basic chemical and chemical product manufacturing	1,121	932	452	1,950	1,049	54.1
Polymer product and rubber product manufacturing	282	172	518	348	244	24.9
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	540	486	616	1,805	1,002	41.3
Primary metal and metal product manufacturing	1,169	641	952	979	953	0.9
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	1,013	1,235	1,659	1,269	1,574	14.2



Transport equipment manufacturing	1,018	975	903	714	1,828	<b>30.9</b>
Machinery and equipment manufacturing	834	2,097	3,037	2,485	1,640	<b>36.0</b>
Furniture and other manufacturing	1,152	2,018	1,788	1,819	1,816	<b>16.3</b>
<b>Manufacturing total</b>	<b>20,894</b>	<b>22,275</b>	<b>23,871</b>	<b>24,738</b>	<b>21,227</b>	<b>0.8</b>
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>718,244</b>	<b>735,496</b>	<b>780,460</b>	<b>790,769</b>	<b>781,970</b>	<b>2.2</b>
Subdivision	Employed total					
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	Av. annual change (% p.a)
Food product manufacturing	46,846	41,347	42,361	44,580	37,697	<b>-4.9</b>
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	2,686	4,074	4,036	4,393	3,287	<b>8.6</b>
Textile, leather, clothing and footwear manufacturing	7,555	4,923	7,823	7,341	5,707	<b>-1.1</b>
Wood product manufacturing	6,996	5,811	8,519	7,923	9,224	<b>9.8</b>
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Furniture and other manufacturing	9,009	12,986	13,684	13,895	13,500	<b>12.1</b>
<b>Manufacturing total</b>	<b>168,945</b>	<b>164,499</b>	<b>170,384</b>	<b>171,194</b>	<b>164,712</b>	<b>-0.6</b>
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>2,365,632</b>	<b>2,370,310</b>	<b>2,468,936</b>	<b>2,508,166</b>	<b>2,514,973</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Subdivision	Full-time workers as a proportion of total (%)					

	2015–16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019–20	Change*
Food product manufacturing	84.4	80.5	79.2	82.9	83.6	-0.8
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	86.5	97.7	87.1	79.1	92.9	6.4
Textile, leather, clothing and footwear manufacturing	71.5	56.8	80.7	64.9	63.4	-8.1
Wood product manufacturing	86.3	93.8	91.4	88.9	84.7	-1.6
Pulp, paper and converted paper product manufacturing	90.9	71.4	100.0	84.9	90.1	-0.9
Printing (including the reproduction of recorded media)	75.0	74.8	63.0	84.9	80.3	5.3
Petroleum and coal product manufacturing	85.3	100.0	94.5	89.2	100.0	14.7
Basic chemical and chemical product manufacturing	85.8	85.5	94.1	68.9	87.0	1.2
Polymer product and rubber product manufacturing	94.6	96.6	92.8	93.4	94.6	0.0
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	91.6	92.8	90.2	80.1	88.3	-3.3
Primary metal and metal product manufacturing	91.2	94.9	92.0	93.0	94.8	3.6
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	92.4	91.4	88.3	90.5	88.7	-3.7
Transport equipment manufacturing	92.9	93.3	93.7	94.9	88.2	-4.7
Machinery and equipment manufacturing	95.5	88.7	86.6	89.2	91.0	-4.5
Furniture and other manufacturing	87.2	84.5	86.9	86.9	86.6	-0.7
<b>Manufacturing total</b>	<b>87.6</b>	<b>86.5</b>	<b>86.0</b>	<b>85.5</b>	<b>87.1</b>	<b>-0.5</b>
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>69.6</b>	<b>69.0</b>	<b>68.4</b>	<b>68.5</b>	<b>68.9</b>	<b>-0.7</b>

Sources: ABS, Labour Force, Australia (released July 2020). Notes: \* percentage point change

### 3. Accepted workers' compensation claims

#### a. Accepted claims by occupation

As Table 4 below shows, in 2018-19, Labourers had the highest number of accepted claims (4,670 claims) followed by technicians and trades workers (3,360 claims).

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

**Table 4: Manufacturing, accepted non-fatal claims, by occupation**

Occupation	Number of claims				
	2015–16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Av. annual change (% p.a.)
Labourers	5,625	5,262	5,167	4,670	-6.0
Technicians and trades workers	3,247	3,478	3,527	3,360	1.3
Machinery operators and drivers	1,302	1,518	1,706	1,641	8.4
Managers	292	332	309	291	0.3
Clerical and administrative workers	238	175	193	175	-8.5
Professionals	122	149	127	125	1.9
Sales workers	126	116	86	97	-7.0
Community and personal service workers	30	31	17	19	-10.0
<b>Manufacturing total</b>	<b>11,322</b>	<b>11,506</b>	<b>12,147</b>	<b>11,394</b>	<b>3.3</b>
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>72,351</b>	<b>73,347</b>	<b>73,593</b>	<b>73,052</b>	<b>0.3</b>

Sources: QSA, July 2020. ABS, Labour force, Australia. \*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 reduced 2.2 per cent per annum for the industry and 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 manufacturing related non-fatal claims has fallen by 1.6 per cent per annum (down from 67.0 to 62.4 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 around a two per cent per annum reduction in the claim rate over the period 2015–16 to 2019–20, whilst employment in the industry has decreased by less than one percent on average per annum over the same period.

**Table 5: Manufacturing, total accepted non-fatal claims and claim rate**

Subdivision	Number of claims					Av. annual change (% p.a.)
	2015–16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019–20	
Food product manufacturing	2,566	2,485	2,648	2,631	2,544	-0.1
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	193	127	116	110	117	-10.4
Textile, leather, clothing and footwear manufacturing	134	118	134	117	124	-1.3
Wood product manufacturing	906	925	936	831	725	-5.2
Pulp, paper and converted paper product manufacturing	124	141	101	92	82	-8.6
Printing (including the reproduction of recorded media)	135	137	138	117	90	-9.0
Petroleum and coal product manufacturing	43	38	27	29	25	-11.7
Basic chemical and chemical product manufacturing	251	277	257	255	244	-0.5
Polymer product and rubber product manufacturing	424	433	427	397	403	-1.2
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	587	649	732	809	645	3.4
Primary metal and metal product manufacturing	506	471	432	409	433	-3.7
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	2412	2606	2726	2395	1987	-4.1
Transport equipment manufacturing	978	968	1,068	1,113	937	-0.6
Machinery and equipment manufacturing	929	965	1,031	962	886	-1.0
Furniture and other manufacturing	391	399	389	326	305	-5.8
<b>Manufacturing total</b>	<b>11,322</b>	<b>11,506</b>	<b>12,147</b>	<b>11,394</b>	<b>10,279</b>	<b>-2.2</b>
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>72,351</b>	<b>73,347</b>	<b>73,593</b>	<b>73,052</b>	<b>68,993</b>	<b>-1.1</b>
Subdivision	Claim rate (per 1,000 employed people)					Av. annual change (% p.a.)
	2015–16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019–20	
Food product manufacturing	54.8	60.1	62.5	59.0	67.5	5.6
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	71.9	31.2	28.7	25.0	35.6	-8.8
Textile, leather, clothing and footwear manufacturing	17.7	24.0	17.1	15.9	21.7	9.0
Wood product manufacturing	129.5	159.2	109.9	104.9	78.6	-9.4

Pulp, paper and converted paper product manufacturing	110.2	60.0	228.5	61.2	36.6	<b>30.5</b>
Printing (including the reproduction of recorded media)	38.3	25.2	28.2	23.4	22.0	<b>-11.4</b>
Petroleum and coal product manufacturing	17.7	20.2	15.1	23.9	18.8	<b>6.5</b>
Basic chemical and chemical product manufacturing	31.8	43.2	33.6	40.6	30.3	<b>2.3</b>
Polymer product and rubber product manufacturing	81.0	85.5	59.4	75.0	89.5	<b>5.2</b>
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	91.5	96.3	116.2	89.0	75.3	<b>-3.2</b>
Primary metal and metal product manufacturing	38.0	37.2	36.4	29.1	23.4	<b>-10.9</b>
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	180.0	180.9	191.4	179.2	142.5	<b>-5.1</b>
Transport equipment manufacturing	68.2	66.8	74.7	79.9	60.6	<b>-1.9</b>
Machinery and equipment manufacturing	50.1	52.1	45.3	41.9	48.7	<b>-0.1</b>
Furniture and other manufacturing	43.4	30.7	28.4	23.5	22.6	<b>-14.5</b>
<b>Manufacturing total</b>	<b>67.0</b>	<b>69.9</b>	<b>71.3</b>	<b>66.6</b>	<b>62.4</b>	<b>-1.6</b>
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>30.9</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>-2.6</b>

Sources: QSA, July 2020. ABS, Labour Force, Australia (released July 2020).

In 2019–20 there were 10,279 accepted non-fatal injury and disease claims, of those 7,443 related to injuries while 2,836 related to disease and other causes.

Over the period 2015–16 to 2019–20, the industry experienced an average annual reduction of 3.1 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 0.7 per cent per annum, which was lower than the increase for Queensland of 0.9 per cent per annum.

The incidence (claims per 1,000 workers) of non-fatal injuries in 2019–20 was significantly higher for manufacturing workers (45.2) than workers in all industries in Queensland (19.3). Additionally, the industry rate for non-fatal diseases and other categories of 17.2 claims per 1,000 workers sat higher compared to 8.1 for Queensland.

**Table 6: Manufacturing, accepted non-fatal injury claims and claim rate**

Subdivision	Number of claims					Av. annual change (% p.a.)
	2015–16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019–20	
Food product manufacturing	1,745	1,743	1,801	1,724	1,633	<b>-1.6</b>
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	136	93	87	83	88	<b>-9.2</b>

Textile, leather, clothing and footwear manufacturing	81	69	91	82	94	5.5
Wood product manufacturing	726	759	761	639	583	-5.0
Pulp, paper and converted paper product manufacturing	94	102	71	61	61	-9.0
Printing (including the reproduction of recorded media)	93	105	101	81	57	-10.1
Petroleum and coal product manufacturing	22	26	15	16	16	-4.4
Basic chemical and chemical product manufacturing	180	186	175	196	170	-1.0
Polymer product and rubber product manufacturing	312	327	324	284	293	-1.3
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	435	498	531	499	458	1.7
Primary metal and metal product manufacturing	366	332	309	276	300	-4.6
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	1,955	2,119	2,205	1,919	1,506	-5.5
Transport equipment manufacturing	833	821	874	865	742	-2.6
Machinery and equipment manufacturing	701	753	793	732	652	-1.5
Furniture and other manufacturing	310	318	302	249	226	-7.3
<b>Manufacturing total</b>	<b>8,542</b>	<b>8,851</b>	<b>9,229</b>	<b>8,327</b>	<b>7,443</b>	<b>-3.1</b>
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>52,595</b>	<b>53,980</b>	<b>53,389</b>	<b>51,992</b>	<b>48,571</b>	<b>-1.9</b>
<b>Subdivision</b>	<b>Claim rate (per 1,000 employed people)</b>					
	<b>2015–16</b>	<b>2016-17</b>	<b>2017-18</b>	<b>2018-19</b>	<b>2019–20</b>	<b>Av. annual change (% p.a.)</b>
Food product manufacturing	37.2	42.2	42.5	38.7	43.3	4.2
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	50.6	22.8	21.6	18.9	26.8	-7.8
Textile, leather, clothing and footwear manufacturing	10.7	14.0	11.6	11.2	16.5	14.3
Wood product manufacturing	103.8	130.6	89.3	80.7	63.2	-9.3
Pulp, paper and converted paper product manufacturing	83.5	43.4	160.7	40.6	27.2	28.6
Printing (including the reproduction of recorded media)	26.4	19.3	20.6	16.2	13.9	-13.9
Petroleum and coal product manufacturing	9.0	13.8	8.4	13.2	12.0	15.5
Basic chemical and chemical product manufacturing	22.8	29.0	22.9	31.2	21.1	2.5
Polymer product and rubber product manufacturing	59.6	64.6	45.1	53.7	65.1	4.6

Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	67.8	73.9	84.3	54.9	53.5	-3.6
Primary metal and metal product manufacturing	27.5	26.3	26.0	19.7	16.2	-11.8
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	145.9	147.1	154.8	143.6	108.0	-6.5
Transport equipment manufacturing	58.1	56.6	61.1	62.1	48.0	-4.0
Machinery and equipment manufacturing	37.8	40.6	34.9	31.9	35.9	-0.7
Furniture and other manufacturing	34.4	24.5	22.1	17.9	16.7	-16.0
<b>Manufacturing total</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>53.8</b>	<b>54.2</b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>45.2</b>	<b>-2.6</b>
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>-3.4</b>

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

**Table 7: Manufacturing, accepted non-fatal disease and other claims and claim rate**

Subdivision	Number of claims					
	2015–16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019–20	Av. annual change
						(% p.a.)
Food product manufacturing	821	742	847	907	911	3.0
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	57	34	29	27	29	-13.6
Textile, leather, clothing and footwear manufacturing	53	49	43	35	30	-13.2
Wood product manufacturing	180	166	175	192	142	-4.7
Pulp, paper and converted paper product manufacturing	30	39	30	31	21	-5.5
Printing (including the reproduction of recorded media)	42	32	37	36	33	-4.8
Petroleum and coal product manufacturing	21	12	12	13	9	-16.3
Basic chemical and chemical product manufacturing	71	91	82	59	74	3.9
Polymer product and rubber product manufacturing	112	106	103	113	110	-0.3
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	152	151	201	310	187	11.8
Primary metal and metal product manufacturing	140	139	123	133	133	-1.0
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	457	487	521	476	481	1.5
Transport equipment manufacturing	145	147	194	248	195	10.0
Machinery and equipment manufacturing	228	212	238	230	234	0.9

Furniture and other manufacturing	81	81	87	77	79	-0.4
<b>Manufacturing total</b>	<b>2,780</b>	<b>2,655</b>	<b>2,918</b>	<b>3,067</b>	<b>2,836</b>	<b>0.7</b>
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>19,756</b>	<b>19,367</b>	<b>20,204</b>	<b>21,060</b>	<b>20,422</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Subdivision	Claim rate (per 1,000 employed people)					
	2015–16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019–20	Av. annual change (% p.a.)
Food product manufacturing	17.5	17.9	20.0	20.3	24.2	8.6
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	21.2	8.3	7.2	6.1	8.8	-11.4
Textile, leather, clothing and footwear manufacturing	7.0	10.0	5.5	4.8	5.3	-1.5
Wood product manufacturing	25.7	28.6	20.5	24.2	15.4	-8.9
Pulp, paper and converted paper product manufacturing	26.7	16.6	67.9	20.6	9.4	36.8
Printing (including the reproduction of recorded media)	11.9	5.9	7.5	7.2	8.1	-3.8
Petroleum and coal product manufacturing	8.6	6.4	6.7	10.7	6.8	0.5
Basic chemical and chemical product manufacturing	9.0	14.2	10.7	9.4	9.2	4.7
Polymer product and rubber product manufacturing	21.4	20.9	14.3	21.3	24.4	7.4
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	23.7	22.4	31.9	34.1	21.8	2.0
Primary metal and metal product manufacturing	10.5	11.0	10.4	9.5	7.2	-8.4
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	34.1	33.8	36.6	35.6	34.5	0.4
Transport equipment manufacturing	10.1	10.1	13.6	17.8	12.6	9.0
Machinery and equipment manufacturing	12.3	11.4	10.5	10.0	12.9	2.2
Furniture and other manufacturing	9.0	6.2	6.4	5.5	5.9	-9.0
<b>Manufacturing total</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>-0.7</b>

Sources: QSA, July 2020. ABS, Labour Force, Australia (released July 2020).

### c. Serious injury claims by industry and occupation

In 2019–20, the serious injury claim rate (injuries requiring one or more weeks off work) for manufacturing, at 22.8 claims per 1,000 workers, was well above the state average of 12.3 claims per 1,000 workers for all industries.

Over the five-year period to 2019–20, the serious injury claim rate increased by 3.2 per cent per annum for the Manufacturing industry, compared to an increase of 1.2 per cent per annum recorded for Queensland.



The food product manufacturing industry subdivision recorded the highest number of serious injury claims in 2019–20, with 1,036 claims or 28 per cent of all serious claims made by manufacturing workers. However, the fabricated metal product manufacturing industry subdivision recorded the highest serious claim rate in 2019–20, at 48.7 per 1,000 workers.

**Table 8: Manufacturing, 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.)
Food product manufacturing	867	849	966	1,077	1,036	4.8
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	50	37	38	31	44	0.1
Textile, leather, clothing and footwear manufacturing	42	37	54	46	51	7.5
Wood product manufacturing	323	299	333	344	280	-2.8
Pulp, paper and converted paper product manufacturing	25	32	24	14	20	1.0
Printing (including the reproduction of recorded media)	47	47	53	45	40	-3.4
Petroleum and coal product manufacturing	10	10	5	13	9	19.8
Basic chemical and chemical product manufacturing	68	81	73	76	80	4.7
Polymer product and rubber product manufacturing	157	128	149	131	157	1.4
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	190	180	208	296	208	5.7
Primary metal and metal product manufacturing	92	104	89	82	117	8.4
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	629	691	788	734	679	2.4
Transport equipment manufacturing	240	228	288	346	290	6.3
Machinery and equipment manufacturing	242	256	268	306	282	4.2
Furniture and other manufacturing	143	133	129	142	118	-4.2
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>3,396</b>	<b>3,412</b>	<b>3,831</b>	<b>4,028</b>	<b>3,749</b>	<b>2.7</b>
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>27,815</b>	<b>28,691</b>	<b>29,698</b>	<b>31,646</b>	<b>30,986</b>	<b>2.8</b>
<b>Industry subdivision</b>	<b>Claim rate (per 1,000 all employed people)</b>					

						Av. annual change (% p.a.)
	2015–16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019–20	
Food product manufacturing	18.5	20.5	22.8	24.2	27.5	10.4
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	18.6	9.1	9.4	7.1	13.4	4.3
Textile, leather, clothing and footwear manufacturing	5.6	7.5	6.9	6.3	8.9	15.1
Wood product manufacturing	46.2	51.5	39.1	43.4	30.4	-7.9
Pulp, paper and converted paper product manufacturing	22.2	13.6	54.3	9.3	8.9	43.3
Printing (including the reproduction of recorded media)	13.3	8.7	10.8	9.0	9.8	-4.6
Petroleum and coal product manufacturing	4.1	5.3	2.8	10.7	6.8	57.2
Basic chemical and chemical product manufacturing	8.6	12.6	9.5	12.1	9.9	7.7
Polymer product and rubber product manufacturing	30.0	25.3	20.7	24.7	34.9	6.7
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	29.6	26.7	33.0	32.6	24.3	-3.3
Primary metal and metal product manufacturing	6.9	8.2	7.5	5.8	6.3	-0.8
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	47.0	48.0	55.3	54.9	48.7	1.4
Transport equipment manufacturing	16.7	15.7	20.1	24.8	18.7	5.2
Machinery and equipment manufacturing	13.1	13.8	11.8	13.3	15.5	5.1
Furniture and other manufacturing	15.9	10.2	9.4	10.2	8.7	-12.4
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>3.2</b>
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>

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

Labourers and technicians and trades workers had a large number of serious claims in 2018-19, 1,780 and 1,145 claims, respectively.

Overall, claims for serious injuries in 2018-19 for the Manufacturing industry accounted for 32 per cent of the industry's total number of accepted nonfatal 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: Manufacturing, 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	1,730	1600	1,688	1,780	1.1
Technicians and trades workers	910	960	1,055	1,145	8.0
Machinery operators and drivers	424	492	602	598	12.6
Managers	85	99	94	105	7.7
Clerical and administrative workers	71	50	59	63	-1.6

Sales workers	50	39	26	34	-8.2
Professionals	24	50	35	31	22.3
Community and personal service workers	7	6	8	4	-10.3
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>3,396</b>	<b>3,412</b>	<b>3,831</b>	<b>4,028</b>	<b>6.0</b>
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>27,815</b>	<b>28,691</b>	<b>29,698</b>	<b>31,646</b>	<b>30,986</b>

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 below shows the most common mechanisms of injury in manufacturing, across all industry subdivisions for the period 2015–16 to 2019–20, were:

- body stressing (34 per cent)
- being hit by moving objects (26 per cent)
- hitting objects with a part of the body (19 per cent).

These three mechanisms accounted for the majority (78 per cent) of industry claims.

**Table 10: Manufacturing, 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 (%)
Food product manufacturing (12,874 claims)	Body stressing	38.9
	Being hit by moving objects	19.7
	Hitting objects with a part of the body	14.9
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing (663 claims)	Body stressing	39.7
	Being hit by moving objects	16.2
	Hitting objects with a part of the body	15.3
Textile, leather, clothing and footwear manufacturing (627 claims)	Body stressing	36.3
	Hitting objects with a part of the body	18.6
	Being hit by moving objects	14.8
Wood product manufacturing (4,323 claims)	Body stressing	31.9
	Being hit by moving objects	29.1
	Hitting objects with a part of the body	23.7
Pulp, paper and converted paper product manufacturing (540 claims)	Body stressing	43.7
	Being hit by moving objects	19.4
	Falls, trips and slips of a person	17.0
Printing (including the reproduction of recorded media) (617 claims)	Body stressing	42.7
	Being hit by moving objects	17.9
	Hitting objects with a part of the body	15.5
Petroleum and coal product manufacturing (162 claims)	Body stressing	38.9
	Falls, trips and slips of a person	13.6
	Hitting objects with a part of the body	13.0
Basic chemical and chemical product manufacturing	Body stressing	40.8

(1,284 claims)	Falls, trips and slips of a person	15.6
	Being hit by moving objects	15.2
Polymer product and rubber product manufacturing (2,084 claims)	Body stressing	37.8
	Being hit by moving objects	22.1
	Hitting objects with a part of the body	18.0
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing (3,422 claims)	Body stressing	32.8
	Being hit by moving objects	20.7
	Hitting objects with a part of the body	16.5
Primary metal and metal product manufacturing (2,251 claims)	Body stressing	34.4
	Being hit by moving objects	25.8
	Hitting objects with a part of the body	15.4
Fabricated metal product manufacturing (12,126 claims)	Being hit by moving objects	32.1
	Body stressing	28.9
	Hitting objects with a part of the body	22.4
Transport equipment manufacturing (5,064 claims)	Being hit by moving objects	31.0
	Body stressing	24.9
	Hitting objects with a part of the body	24.3
Machinery and equipment manufacturing (4,773 claims)	Body stressing	31.5
	Being hit by moving objects	28.1
	Hitting objects with a part of the body	19.5
Furniture and other manufacturing (1,810 claims)	Body stressing	34.0
	Being hit by moving objects	26.4
	Hitting objects with a part of the body	25.4
<b>Manufacturing (56,648 claims)</b>	<b>Body stressing</b>	<b>33.6</b>
	<b>Being hit by moving objects</b>	<b>25.5</b>
	<b>Hitting objects with a part of the body</b>	<b>19.1</b>

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 Manufacturing industry over the five years to 2019–20 were:

- materials and substances (29 per cent)
- non-powered hand tools, appliances and equipment (27 per cent)
- machinery and (mainly) fixed plant (12 per cent)
- environmental agencies (9 per cent)
- mobile plant and transport (7 per cent).

These five agencies accounted for most (84 per cent) industry claims.

**Table 11: Manufacturing, 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 (%)
Food product manufacturing (12,874 claims)	Machinery and (mainly) fixed plant	11.1
	Environmental agencies	10.5
	Materials and substances	10.2
	Non-powered hand tools, appliances and equipment	36.8
	Materials and substances	26.5
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing (663 claims)	Materials and substances	13.7
	Environmental agencies	12.8
	Mobile plant and transport	7.7
	Materials and substances	45.3
	Non-powered hand tools, appliances and equipment	20.4
Textile, leather, clothing and footwear manufacturing (627 claims)	Machinery and (mainly) fixed plant	15.7
	Environmental agencies	11.6
	Powered equipment, tools and appliances	8.8
	Materials and substances	33.5
	Non-powered hand tools, appliances and equipment	21.3
Wood product manufacturing (4,323 claims)	Machinery and (mainly) fixed plant	12.7
	Environmental agencies	6.9
	Powered equipment, tools and appliances	6.7
	Mobile plant and transport	23.0
	Environmental agencies	19.0
Pulp, paper and converted paper product manufacturing (540 claims)	Materials and substances	17.5
	Environmental agencies	14.4
	Mobile plant and transport	5.0
	Non-powered hand tools, appliances and equipment	31.0
	Materials and substances	16.7
Printing (including the reproduction of recorded media) (617 claims)	Materials and substances	16.3
	Environmental agencies	9.0
	Mobile plant and transport	8.5
	Non-powered hand tools, appliances and equipment	34.9
	Machinery and (mainly) fixed plant	19.4
Petroleum and coal product manufacturing (162 claims)	Machinery and (mainly) fixed plant	16.0
	Materials and substances	13.0
	Mobile plant and transport	8.6
	Non-powered hand tools, appliances and equipment	29.3
	Materials and substances	25.4
Basic chemical and chemical product manufacturing	Environmental agencies	13.1

(1,284 claims)	Chemicals and chemical products	11.3
	Machinery and (mainly) fixed plant	11.1
	Non-powered hand tools, appliances and equipment	38.7
	Machinery and (mainly) fixed plant	15.0
Polymer product and rubber product manufacturing (2,084 claims)	Machinery and (mainly) fixed plant	11.7
	Environmental agencies	10.3
	Chemicals and chemical products	7.2
	Materials and substances	35.6
	Non-powered hand tools, appliances and equipment	22.4
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing (3,422 claims)	Environmental agencies	11.5
	Mobile plant and transport	10.8
	Machinery and (mainly) fixed plant	8.5
	Non-powered hand tools, appliances and equipment	30.9
	Environmental agencies	17.3
Primary metal and metal product manufacturing (2,251 claims)	Machinery and (mainly) fixed plant	14.0
	Environmental agencies	9.4
	Mobile plant and transport	6.4
	Non-powered hand tools, appliances and equipment	30.6
	Machinery and (mainly) fixed plant	25.6
Fabricated metal product manufacturing (12,126 claims)	Machinery and (mainly) fixed plant	10.7
	Powered equipment, tools and appliances	7.6
	Environmental agencies	7.0
	Non-powered hand tools, appliances and equipment	35.3
	Animal, human and biological agencies	17.7
Transport equipment manufacturing (5,064 claims)	Mobile plant and transport	12.9
	Machinery and (mainly) fixed plant	10.7
	Powered equipment, tools and appliances	9.3
	Materials and substances	40.3
Machinery and equipment manufacturing (4,773 claims)	Non-powered hand tools, appliances and equipment	24.9
	Machinery and (mainly) fixed plant	14.0
	Powered equipment, tools and appliances	9.3
	Mobile plant and transport	7.9
	Non-powered hand tools, appliances and equipment	34.3
Furniture and other manufacturing (1,810 claims)	Materials and substances	25.2
	Machinery and (mainly) fixed plant	13.3
	Powered equipment, tools and appliances	6.4
	Mobile plant and transport	6.1
	Materials and substances	30.6
	Non-powered hand tools, appliances and equipment	24.5

<b>Manufacturing</b> (56,648 claims)	<b>Materials and substances</b>	<b>29.2</b>
	<b>Non-powered hand tools, appliances and equipment</b>	<b>27.1</b>
	<b>Machinery and (mainly) fixed plant</b>	<b>11.8</b>
	<b>Environmental agencies</b>	<b>8.7</b>
	<b>Mobile plant and transport</b>	<b>7.2</b>

Source: QSA, July 2020

## f. Fatalities

Table 12 details 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 Manufacturing industry (as well as transport, postal and warehousing) recorded the second highest number of compensated fatalities for Queensland industries over the period 2015–16 to 2019–20.

There were eight fatalities recorded on average for manufacturing each year compared to 59 for all Queensland industries.

**Table 12: 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
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>
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
<b>Queensland total#</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>59</b>

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

## 4. Inspectorate activity

### a. Events notified

Manufacturing accounts for a relatively small number of notified events in Queensland each year, and in 2019–20 accounted for 10 per cent (or 713 incidents) of all incidents in Queensland.

In 2019–20, events in the bodily harm/dangerous event category accounted for 62 per cent of all notified incidents that occurred in the Manufacturing industry.

**Table 13: Manufacturing, events notified**

Incident type	Number of events notified				
	2015–16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019–20
Fatality	5	5	5	5	7
Grievous bodily harm <sup>#</sup>	276	263	280	339	263
Bodily harm/dangerous event <sup>##</sup>	358	377	355	423	443
<b>Industry total</b>	<b>639</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>767</b>	<b>713</b>
<b>Queensland total</b>	<b>7,584</b>	<b>7,596</b>	<b>7,745</b>	<b>7,922</b>	<b>7,161</b>
Incident type	Industry share (%)				
	2015–16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019–20
Fatality	4	5	5	4	6
Grievous bodily harm <sup>#</sup>	13	12	11	12	11
Bodily harm/dangerous event <sup>##</sup>	7	7	7	8	10
<b>Industry total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>

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 as well as bystanders who suffered a fatal injury as a consequence of work activity.

### b. Inspectorate activity

Table 14 shows that manufacturing accounted for around 10 per cent of inspectorate activity each year. Around 18 per cent of activities were 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: Manufacturing, inspectorate activities**

Type of activity	Number of inspector activities				
	2015–16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019–20
Number of workplace visits: reactive	741	970	1247	1570	1615
Other intervention activities: reactive	2,898	3,737	4,116	5,789	6,172
Number of workplace visits: proactive	1,331	1,142	1,115	1,710	1,475
Number of workshops/presentations/seminars: proactive	633	589	305	185	207
<b>Industry total</b>	<b>5,603</b>	<b>6,438</b>	<b>6,783</b>	<b>9,254</b>	<b>9,469</b>
<b>Queensland total</b>	<b>69,877</b>	<b>70,541</b>	<b>69,891</b>	<b>77,930</b>	<b>85,714</b>
Type of activity	Industry share (%)				
	2015–16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019–20
Number of workplace visits: reactive	10	11	13	15	14
Other intervention activities: reactive	8	9	10	12	12
Number of workplace visits: proactive	6	7	8	10	7
Number of workshops/presentations/seminars: proactive	12	12	11	7	8
<b>Industry total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>

Source: CISR, extracted July 2020

### c. Statutory notices

Over recent years, 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 Manufacturing industry (88 per cent). Overall, in 2019–20, 13 per cent of notices issued by inspectors in Queensland were issued to businesses in the Manufacturing industry.

**Table 15: Manufacturing, statutory notices**

Food product manufacturing	2015–16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019–20
Improvement notice	19	28	193	423	318
Prohibition notice	3	5	15	22	41
Infringement notice	0	0	0	10	3
Electrical safety protection	0	0	4	1	0

Unsafe equipment notice	0	0	0	0	1
Seizures	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>363</b>
<b>Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing</b>	<b>2015–16</b>	<b>2016-17</b>	<b>2017-18</b>	<b>2018-19</b>	<b>2019–20</b>
Improvement notice	1	4	6	20	23
Prohibition notice	1	0	0	2	1
Infringement notice	0	0	0	0	1
Electrical safety protection	0	0	0	0	0
Unsafe equipment notice	0	0	0	0	0
Seizures	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>Textile, leather, clothing and footwear manufacturing</b>	<b>2015–16</b>	<b>2016-17</b>	<b>2017-18</b>	<b>2018-19</b>	<b>2019–20</b>
Improvement notice	4	7	18	14	24
Prohibition notice	0	0	2	0	3
Infringement notice	0	0	0	1	1
Electrical safety protection	0	0	2	0	0
Unsafe equipment notice	0	0	0	0	0
Seizures	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>Wood product manufacturing</b>	<b>2015–16</b>	<b>2016-17</b>	<b>2017-18</b>	<b>2018-19</b>	<b>2019–20</b>
Improvement notice	19	15	82	426	202
Prohibition notice	6	5	2	34	23
Infringement notice	1	0	0	4	8
Electrical safety protection	0	1	1	5	2
Unsafe equipment notice	0	0	0	1	0
Seizures	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>235</b>
<b>Pulp, paper and converted paper product manufacturing</b>	<b>2015–16</b>	<b>2016-17</b>	<b>2017-18</b>	<b>2018-19</b>	<b>2019–20</b>
Improvement notice	1	9	3	5	6
Prohibition notice	0	0	0	1	0
Infringement notice	0	0	1	0	2
Electrical safety protection	0	0	0	0	0
Unsafe equipment notice	0	0	0	0	0
Seizures	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Printing (including the reproduction of recorded media)</b>	<b>2015–16</b>	<b>2016-17</b>	<b>2017-18</b>	<b>2018-19</b>	<b>2019–20</b>
Improvement notice	3	4	13	12	12
Prohibition notice	2	1	1	3	1
Infringement notice	0	0	0	0	1

Electrical safety protection	0	0	0	0	0
Unsafe equipment notice	0	0	0	0	0
Seizures	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Petroleum and coal product manufacturing</b>	<b>2015–16</b>	<b>2016-17</b>	<b>2017-18</b>	<b>2018-19</b>	<b>2019–20</b>
Improvement notice	0	0	4	4	6
Prohibition notice	0	0	0	0	0
Infringement notice	0	0	0	0	0
Electrical safety protection	0	0	0	0	0
Unsafe equipment notice	0	0	0	0	0
Seizures	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Basic chemical and chemical product manufacturing</b>	<b>2015–16</b>	<b>2016-17</b>	<b>2017-18</b>	<b>2018-19</b>	<b>2019–20</b>
Improvement notice	7	9	38	77	108
Prohibition notice	0	0	4	1	3
Infringement notice	0	0	0	1	3
Electrical safety protection	0	0	0	0	0
Unsafe equipment notice	0	0	0	0	0
Seizures	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>114</b>
<b>Polymer product and rubber product manufacturing</b>	<b>2015–16</b>	<b>2016-17</b>	<b>2017-18</b>	<b>2018-19</b>	<b>2019–20</b>
Improvement notice	7	9	60	84	76
Prohibition notice	0	1	4	5	10
Infringement notice	0	0	0	0	3
Electrical safety protection	0	0	1	0	0
Unsafe equipment notice	0	0	0	0	0
Seizures	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>89</b>
<b>Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing</b>	<b>2015–16</b>	<b>2016-17</b>	<b>2017-18</b>	<b>2018-19</b>	<b>2019–20</b>
Improvement notice	7	26	88	390	205
Prohibition notice	4	1	7	65	19
Infringement notice	0	0	0	21	8
Electrical safety protection	0	0	2	2	1
Unsafe equipment notice	0	0	0	0	0
Seizures	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>233</b>
<b>Primary metal and metal product manufacturing</b>	<b>2015–16</b>	<b>2016-17</b>	<b>2017-18</b>	<b>2018-19</b>	<b>2019–20</b>
Improvement notice	35	36	42	92	74
Prohibition notice	2	6	1	5	3
Infringement notice	0	1	0	3	4

Electrical safety protection	0	0	0	1	0
Unsafe equipment notice	0	0	0	0	0
Seizures	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>81</b>
<b>Fabricated metal product manufacturing</b>	<b>2015–16</b>	<b>2016-17</b>	<b>2017-18</b>	<b>2018-19</b>	<b>2019–20</b>
Improvement notice	37	53	164	373	432
Prohibition notice	3	11	14	51	44
Infringement notice	1	2	1	15	15
Electrical safety protection	0	0	0	3	1
Unsafe equipment notice	0	0	1	0	0
Seizures	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>492</b>
<b>Transport equipment manufacturing</b>	<b>2015–16</b>	<b>2016-17</b>	<b>2017-18</b>	<b>2018-19</b>	<b>2019–20</b>
Improvement notice	10	21	74	194	210
Prohibition notice	7	2	4	16	16
Infringement notice	0	0	0	10	7
Electrical safety protection	0	0	0	2	2
Unsafe equipment notice	0	0	0	0	0
Seizures	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>235</b>
<b>Machinery and equipment manufacturing</b>	<b>2015–16</b>	<b>2016-17</b>	<b>2017-18</b>	<b>2018-19</b>	<b>2019–20</b>
Improvement notice	7	18	50	124	165
Prohibition notice	2	1	3	11	17
Infringement notice	2	0	1	6	3
Electrical safety protection	0	0	0	1	7
Unsafe equipment notice	0	0	0	0	0
Seizures	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>193</b>
<b>Furniture and other manufacturing</b>	<b>2015–16</b>	<b>2016-17</b>	<b>2017-18</b>	<b>2018-19</b>	<b>2019–20</b>
Improvement notice	11	49	81	366	301
Prohibition notice	1	6	9	53	37
Infringement notice	0	1	0	9	11
Electrical safety protection	0	0	1	0	0
Unsafe equipment notice	0	0	0	0	0
Seizures	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>349</b>
<b>Total industry</b>	<b>2015–16</b>	<b>2016-17</b>	<b>2017-18</b>	<b>2018-19</b>	<b>2019–20</b>
Improvement notice	168	288	916	2,604	2,162
Prohibition notice	31	39	66	269	218
Infringement notice	4	4	3	80	70
Electrical safety protection	0	1	11	15	13
Unsafe equipment notice	0	0	1	1	1

Seizures	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Industry total</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>997</b>	<b>2,969</b>	<b>2,465</b>
<b>Queensland total notices</b>	<b>2,699</b>	<b>3,920</b>	<b>7,405</b>	<b>15,918</b>	<b>19,345</b>
	<b>Industry as a proportion of Queensland (%)</b>				
	<b>2015–16</b>	<b>2016-17</b>	<b>2017-18</b>	<b>2018-19</b>	<b>2019–20</b>
<b>Notices to Manufacturing industry</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>12.7</b>

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:

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

### 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, Electrical Safety Office (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.

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## 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.

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