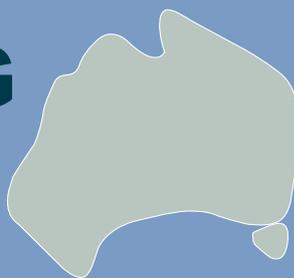


# MANUFACTURING



The Manufacturing industry employed 1.00 million people in 2011–12 (9% of the Australian workforce). Within this industry 96% of workers were employees and were covered by workers' compensation. Employers in this industry paid 2.5% of payroll in 2011–12 to provide workers' compensation coverage for their employees.

## FATALITIES

Over the five years from 2007–08 to 2011–12, 113 Manufacturing workers died from work-related injuries. The total number of deaths equates to 2.21 fatalities per 100 000 workers, which is slightly lower than the national rate of 2.29.

- *Being hit by falling objects* accounted for 22 fatalities. Of these, 8 involved conveyors and lifting machinery such as cranes and forklift trucks and 5 involved packaging, fittings and lifting equipment.
- *Vehicle incident* accounted for 21 fatalities. In 10 incidents the worker was in a truck, in 8 the worker was in a car and in 3 the worker was in an aircraft.
- *Being trapped by machinery or between stationary and moving objects* resulted in 17 fatalities, followed by *Falls from height* and *Being hit by falling objects* (14 and 13 fatalities respectively).

## SERIOUS CLAIMS

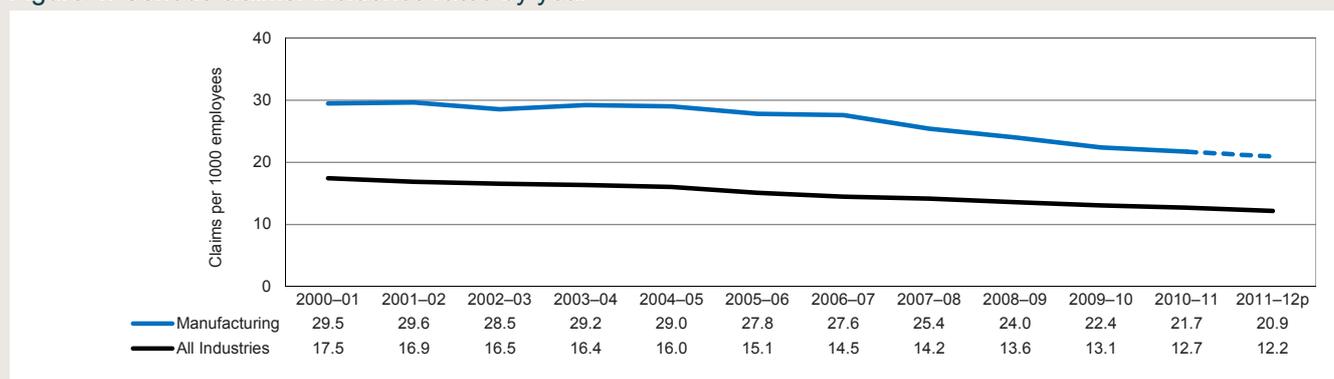
The preliminary data for 2011–12 show there were 19 002 successful workers' compensation claims for serious injury or illness. Over the five years from 2007–08 to 2011–12, the Manufacturing industry accounted for 16% of all serious workers' compensation claims. On average there were 60 claims each day from employees who required one or more weeks off work because of work-related injury or disease.

Figure 1 shows that the incidence rate of serious claims in the Manufacturing industry has fallen 26% from 29.5 claims per 1000 employees in 2000–01 to 21.7 in 2010–11. This rate remains higher than the rate for all industries (12.7) and was the second highest rate of all industries in 2010–11.

Between 2007–08 and 2011–12:

- *Body stressing* represented 41% of claims—many of these claims were due to muscular stress while lifting, carrying, or putting down crates, boxes, barrels and other containers as well as handling metal products.
- *Being hit by moving objects* accounted for 18% of claims—more than half of these involved materials, substances and equipment falling or moving into the path of the worker.
- *Falls, trips and slips of a person* accounted for 15% of claims—most of these involving stairs or falling over objects in traffic areas.

Figure 1: Serious claims: Incidence rates by year



# MANUFACTURING



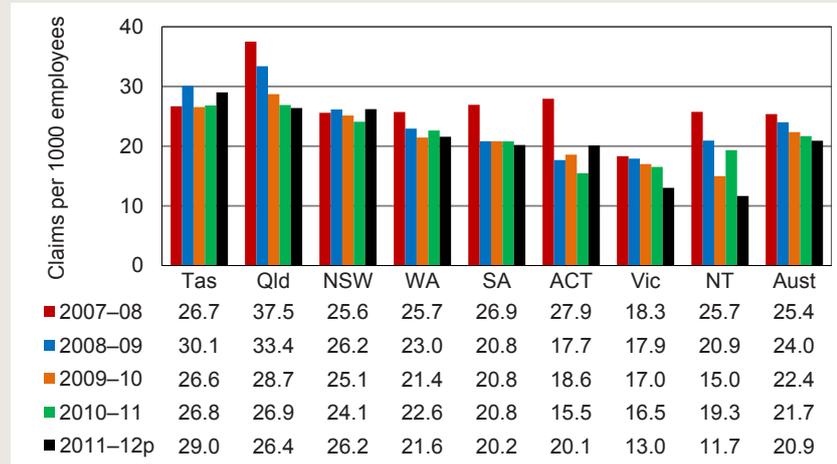
## SERIOUS CLAIMS BY JURISDICTION

Figure 2 shows the incidence rates of serious claims in the Manufacturing industry by jurisdiction.

Over the period 2007–08 to 2010–11 all jurisdictions except for Tasmania recorded falls in incidence rates of serious claims. The Australian Capital Territory recorded the largest decrease (44%) followed by Queensland (28%) and the Northern Territory (25%).

The preliminary data for 2011–12 show that Tasmania recorded the highest incidence rate with 29.0 serious claims per 1000 employees while the Northern Territory recorded the lowest rate with 11.7.

Figure 2: Serious claims: Incidence rates by jurisdiction



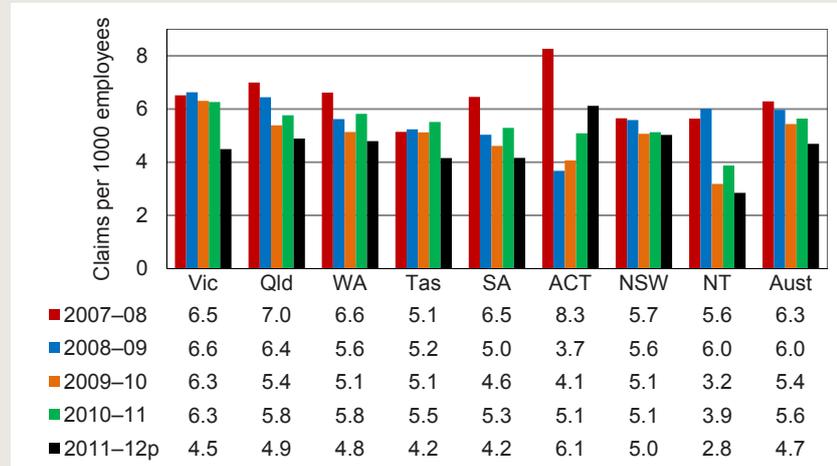
## CLAIMS INVOLVING 12 OR MORE WEEKS TIME LOST BY JURISDICTION

Figure 3 shows the incidence rates of claims involving 12 or more weeks off work by jurisdiction. Preliminary data for 2011–12 show 22% of serious claims had compensation paid for 12 or more weeks off work.

Over the period 2007–08 to 2010–11 all jurisdictions except Tasmania recorded falls in incidence rates of long term claims. The Australian Capital Territory recorded the largest decrease (39%) followed by the Northern Territory (30%).

The preliminary data for 2011–12 show that incidence rates of long term claims ranged from 2.8 claims per 1000 employees in the Northern Territory to 6.1 in the Australian Capital Territory.

Figure 3: Claims involving twelve or more weeks off work: Incidence rates by jurisdiction



Claims data were extracted from the National Data Set (NDS) for Compensation-based Statistics. The data presented here are restricted to accepted claims for serious injury and disease. Serious claims include fatalities, claims for permanent disability and claims for conditions that involve one or more weeks of time lost from work. Serious claims do not include those involving journeys to and from work. The 2011–12 data are preliminary and expected to rise. As such they have not been used to determine the percentage change in rates over time. More information on this industry can be found at [swa.gov.au](http://swa.gov.au).

Information on fatalities is extracted from the Traumatic Injury Fatalities database. Annual fatalities reports can be found at [swa.gov.au](http://swa.gov.au).

