

WORKSAFE

October 2018

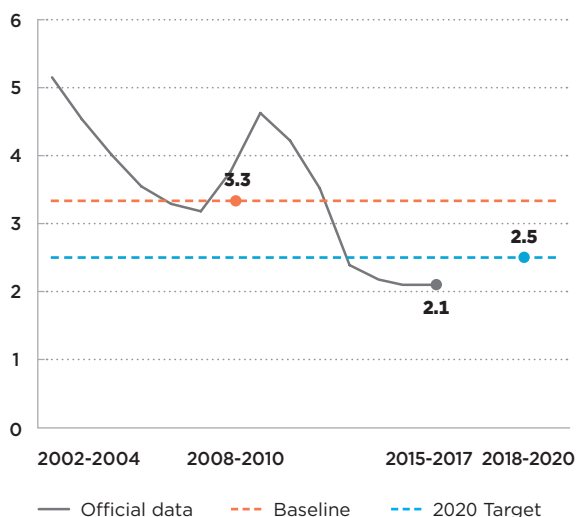
Progress towards the 2020 injury targets

The three work-related injury rates indicate New Zealand's progress towards the work-related fatality and serious injury reduction target – a 25% reduction from the baseline by 2020. The most recent official data available for the indicators is for the 2017 calendar year.

While trends in recent years have been positive, the latest results indicate that the health and safety system cannot become complacent. The work-related fatal injury rate is unchanged from last year, and after four years of improvement the rate of work-related serious non-fatal injury for 2017 is higher than in 2016.

These injury targets cover around one-tenth of work-related harm. The majority of harm is the effect of work on health and early deaths from work-related exposures.

Target indicator 1: Fatal work-related injury



Latest official data: 2015-2017 three-year average

2.1 fatal injuries
per 100,000 FTEs

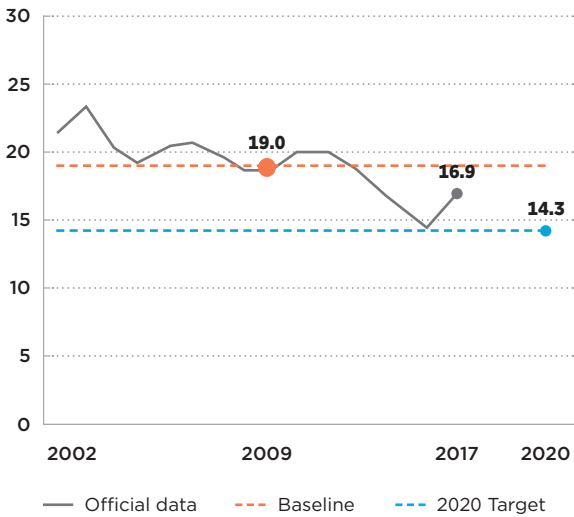
36% LOWER
Than the baseline¹

The fatality rate for 2015-17 is unchanged from last year, indicating progress may be levelling off.

Source: Stats NZ, from WorkSafe notifications and ACC claims data, 2002-2017

¹ The baseline for fatal injury is the average rate for 2008-2010, excluding the 29 workers killed in the Pike River Coal Mine Tragedy (November 2010). These fatalities are included in the official indicator data, as are the worker fatalities that occurred during the Christchurch earthquakes in 2011.

Target Indicator 2: Serious non-fatal work-related injury²



Latest official data: 2017 calendar year

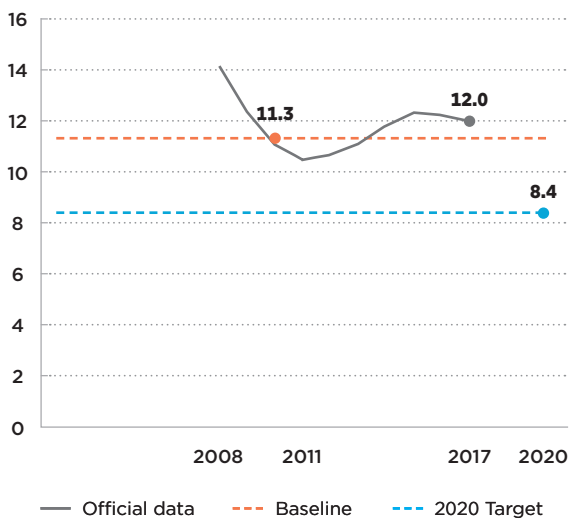
16.9 serious non-fatal injuries per 100,000 FTEs

11% LOWER than the baseline³

The indicator for potentially fatal injuries increased for the first time since 2010. Overall the rate has trended downwards from the baseline.

Source: Stats NZ, from ACC claims and Ministry of Health hospitalisation data, 2002-2017

Supplementary Indicator: Work-related injury resulting in more than a week away from work



Latest official data: 2017 calendar year

12.0 ACC weekly compensation claims for injury per 1,000 FTEs

6% HIGHER than the baseline⁴

The rate of week away from work injuries has decreased slightly since 2015, indicating unchanged progress against the baseline.

Source: Stats NZ, from ACC claims data, 2008-2017

² Serious work-related injuries are injuries where a person has been hospitalised and the injury they received is one that matches a diagnosis with a high threat to life.

³ The baseline rate of serious non-fatal injury is the average rate for 2008-2010.

⁴ The baseline rate of injury resulting in more than a week away from work (i.e. where ACC has accepted a claim for weekly compensation for injury) is the average rate for 2009-11.