

December 2020

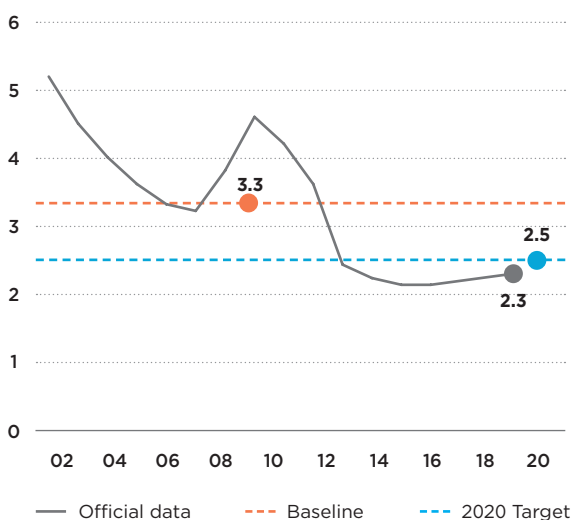
Progress towards the 2020 acute injury target

The three work-related acute injury rates indicate New Zealand's progress towards the work-related acute fatality and serious injury reduction target – a 25% reduction from the baseline by 2020.¹ The most recent official data available for the indicators is for the 2019 calendar year.

The latest data suggests that progress in reducing acute deaths and serious injuries has been interrupted, as 2019 data shows increases across all indicators. There have been mixed results across our highest risk sectors.

Acute injury (including fatalities) accounts for approximately 11% of the burden 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 acute injury



Latest official data: 2017–2019 three-year average

2.3 fatal acute injuries per 100,000 FTEs

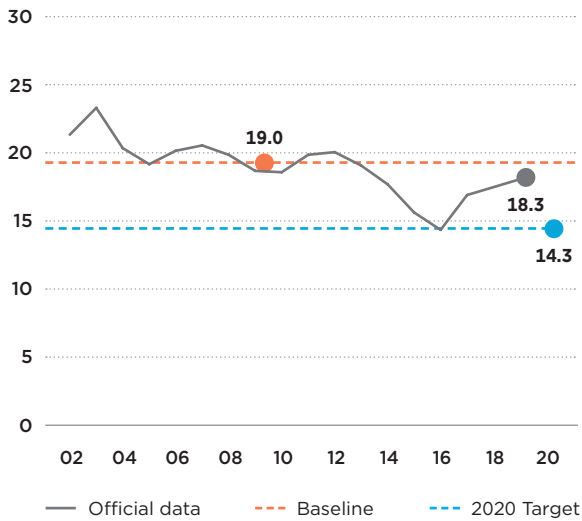
30% LOWER than the baseline

The fatality rate for 2017–2019 has increased from last year, indicating that progress has been interrupted.

Source: Stats NZ, from WorkSafe notifications and ACC claims data, 2002–2019

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 acute injury²



Latest official data: 2019 calendar year

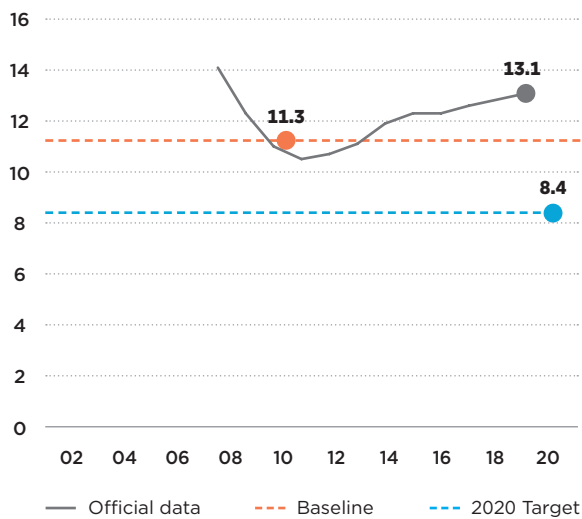
18.3 serious non-fatal acute injuries per 100,000 FTEs

4% LOWER than the baseline³

The indicator for potentially fatal acute injuries remains below baseline but has not reached the target level.

Source: Stats NZ from ACC claims and Ministry of Health hospitalisation data, 2002–2019

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



Latest official data: 2019 calendar year

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

16% HIGHER than the baseline⁴

The rate of week away from work acute injuries has increased slightly every year since 2011 and is still above baseline.

Source: Stats NZ from ACC claims data, 2002–2019

² Serious work-related acute 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 acute injury is the average rate for 2008–2010.

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