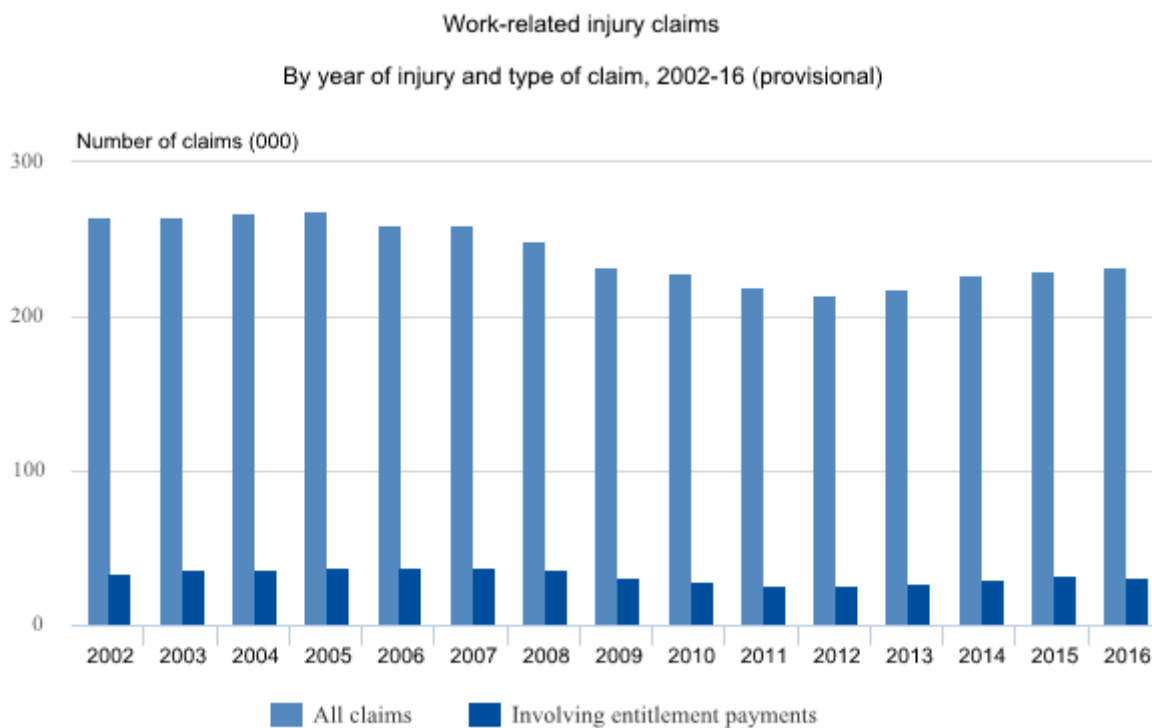


Injury Statistics – Work-related Claims: 2016

Embargoed until 10:45am – 31 August 2017

Key facts

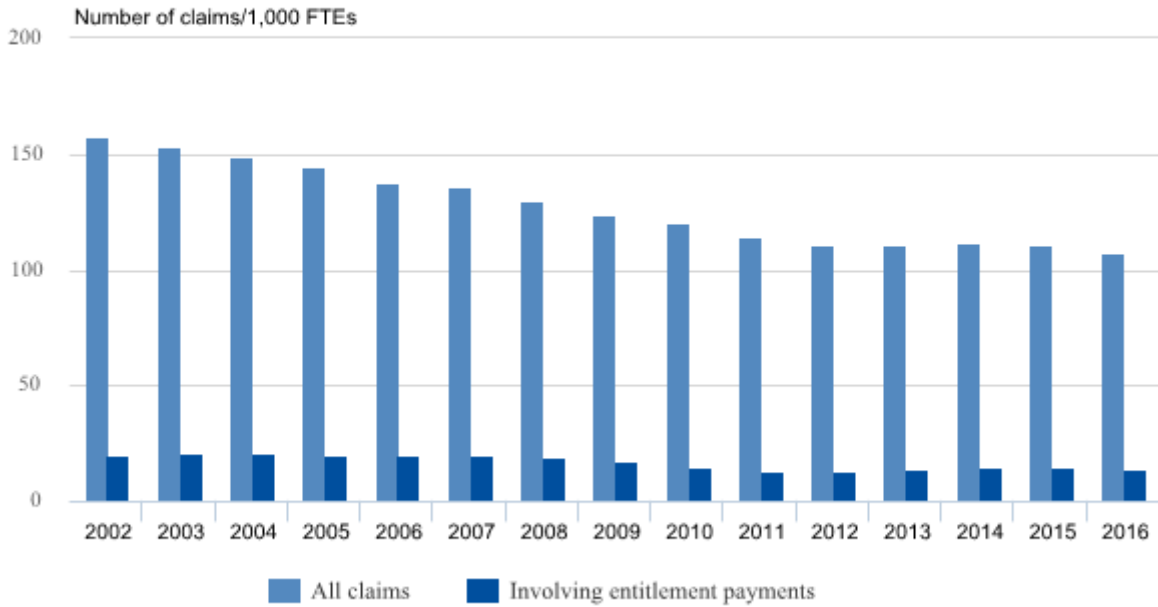
- In 2016 provisional data, 233,000 claims were made to ACC for a work-related injury (up about 2,500 from final 2015 data). 30,700 of these were for entitlement (ie more serious) claims (down about 1,400 claims from final 2015 data).
- The total number of claims steadily decreased between 2005 and 2011, but has increased slightly each year since 2012.



Source: Accident Compensation Corporation; Stats NZ

- In 2016, the overall rate of injury claims was 107 claims per 1,000 full-time equivalent employees (FTEs) – down from 111 claims per 1,000 FTEs in final 2015 data. (Note: FTE figures are from the Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS). The survey's recent redevelopment could affect rate changes between 2015 and 2016. See [DataInfo+](#) for more information on the survey's redevelopment.)
- For 2002–12, the incidence rate for all claims fell each year – from 158 claims per 1,000 FTEs in 2002 to 111 in 2012. This decline levelled off for 2012–15.

Incidence rates for work-related injury claims
By year of injury and claim type, 2002-16 (provisional)

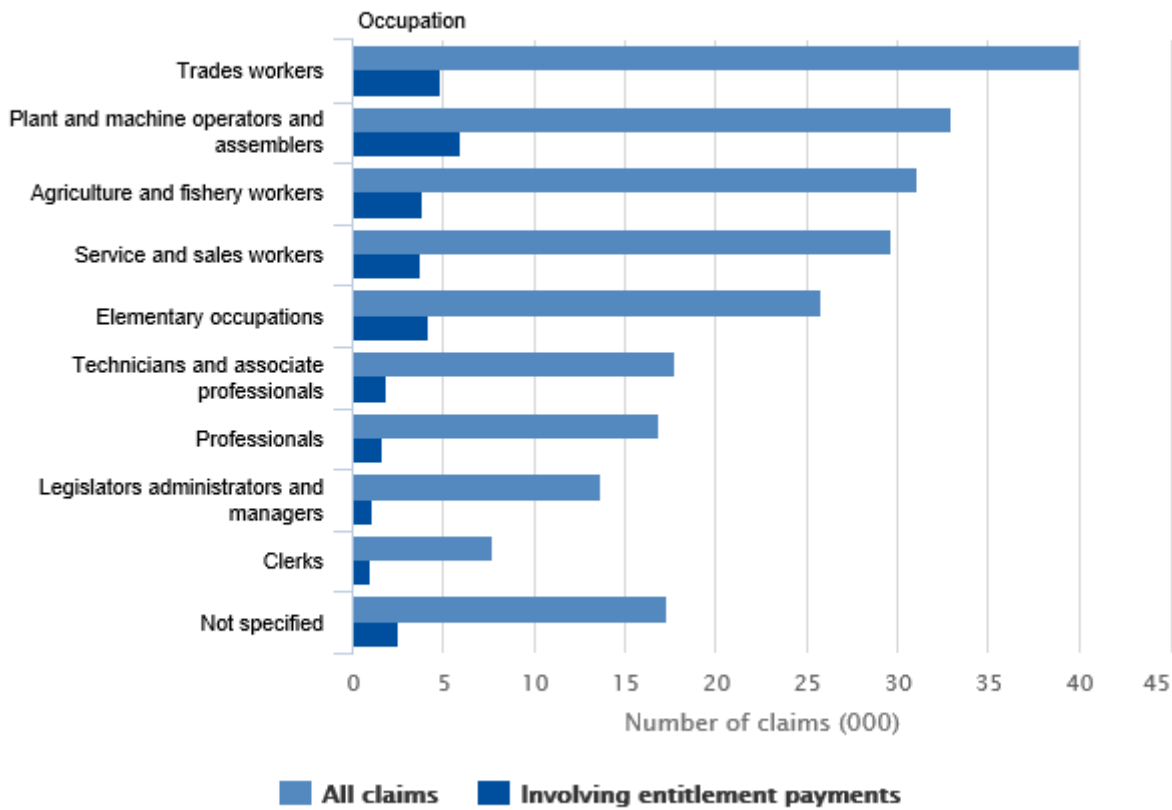


Source: Accident Compensation Corporation; Stats NZ

- In 2016, arts and recreation services had the highest claim rate by industry – 196 claims per 1,000 FTEs (3 percent of all claims).
- The manufacturing industry and the transport, postal, and warehousing industry had the highest rate of **entitlement** claims by industry in 2016 – both with 28 entitlement claims per 1,000 FTEs.
- Trades workers have had the highest number of claims by occupation since 2007. They made 40,000 claims in 2016, 17 percent of all claims. (Occupation rates are not available in this release. See [DataInfo+](#) for more information on occupation rates.)

Work-related injury claims

By occupation and claim type, 2016 (provisional)

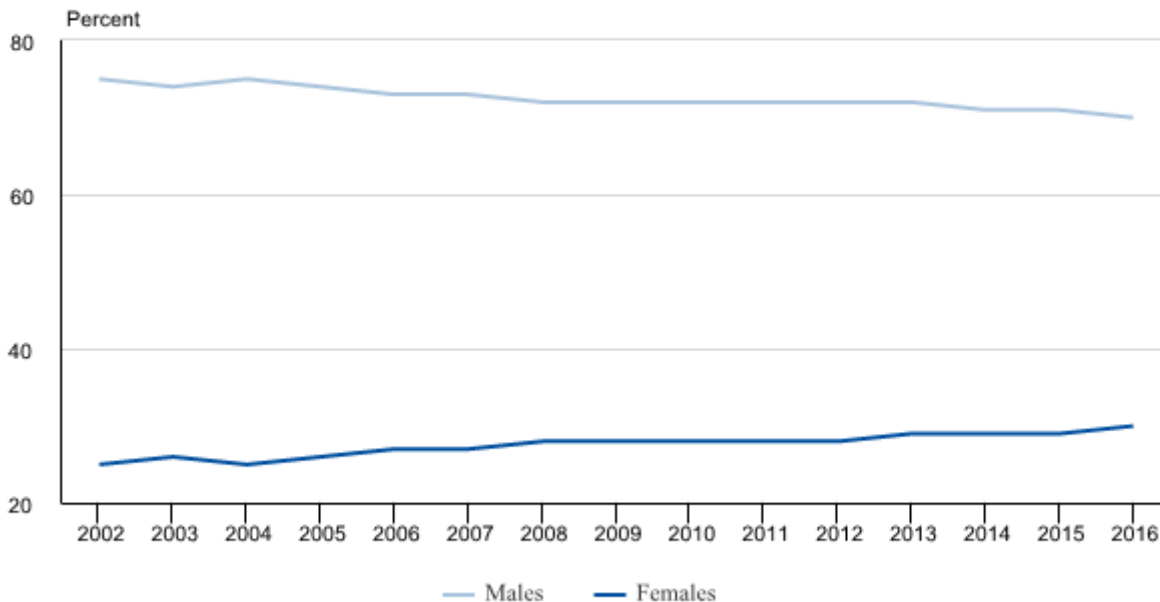


Source: Accident Compensation Corporation; Stats NZ

- Males had more claims for fatal work-related injuries than females in 2016 – 95 percent of fatal claims.
- The proportion of claims made by males has decreased over time while claims by females have increased, reducing the gap between them. This trend continued in 2016.

Percentage of work-related injury claims

By sex, 2002-16 (provisional)

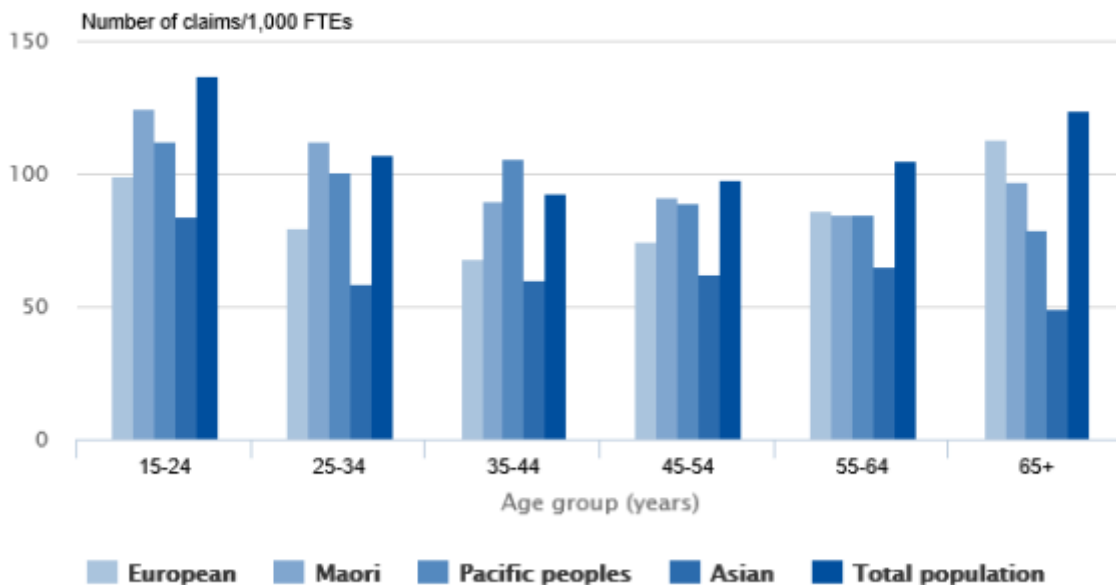


Source: Accident Compensation Corporation; Stats NZ

- In the 2013 Census, 15 percent of the population identified as being of Māori ethnicity. In 2016, the HLFs estimated 12.6 percent of the total labour force were of Māori ethnicity. Māori workers accounted for 11 percent of all work-related injury claims.
- Older workers (65+) had the lowest number of claims in 2016, consistent with the demographic structure of the working-age population. However, workers aged 65+ had the second-highest claim rate across all age groups – 124 claims per 1,000 FTEs. The highest claim rate was for workers aged 15–24 years – 137 claims per 1,000 FTEs.

Incidence rates for work-related injury claims

By age group and ethnic group, 2016 (provisional)



Source: Accident Compensation Corporation; Stats NZ

'Total population' includes the category 'Other', which includes Middle Eastern/Latin American/African and other ethnicity categories.

- The Gisborne/Hawke's Bay region has had the highest claim rate since 2003. In 2016, this region had 149 claims per 1,000 FTEs (6 percent of all claims).
- Since 2002, the incidence rate has been consistently higher for self-employed workers than for employees. In 2016, the incidence rate was 127 claims per 1,000 FTEs for self-employed people, compared with 104 claims per 1,000 FTEs for employees.

For more detailed data see the Excel tables in the 'Downloads' box.

[See Arts and recreation services industry has highest injury rate news story.](#)

[See East coast workers top injury rates news story.](#)

Mark Sowden, Acting Government Statistician
 ISSN 1179-125X
 31 August 2017

Related links

Next release

Injury Statistics – Work-related Claims: 2017 will be released in 2018.

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Definition of terms and concepts used in this release.

Principles and protocols for producers of Tier 1 statistics

Statistics in this release are produced in accordance with the Official Statistics System principles and protocols for producers of Tier 1 statistics for quality. They conform to the Statistics NZ Methodological Standard for Reporting of Data Quality.

Related information

[The Injury Information Portal](#) provides links to:

- published data reports
- information about injury data collected in New Zealand
- reports and articles about injury data
- websites of other agencies that produce injury information.

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Tables

Excel tables

The following table files are available in Excel format from the 'Downloads' box. If you have problems viewing the files, [see opening files and PDFs](#).

- [2016 provisional statistics](#)
- [2015 final statistics](#)
- [Trends for 2002–16](#)

2016 provisional statistics

1. Claims for work-related injuries in 2016, by ethnic group, geographic region, scene, body site, occupation and type of payment
2. Claims for work-related injuries in 2016, by industry and injury type
3. Claims for work-related injuries in 2016, by age, employment status, and sex
4. Claims involving entitlement payments for work-related injuries in 2016, by ethnic group, geographic region, and occupation
5. Claims involving entitlement payments for work-related injuries in 2016, by industry and injury type
6. Claims involving entitlement payments for work-related injuries in 2016, by age, employment status, and sex
7. Claims for fatal work-related injuries in 2016, by sex, age, ethnic group, geographic region, industry, and occupation
8. Incidence rates of work-related injury claims in 2016, by age and ethnic group
9. Claims for work-related injuries in 2016, by number of claims per person

2015 final statistics

1. Claims for work-related injuries in 2015, by ethnic group, geographic region, scene, body site, occupation, and type of payment
2. Claims for work-related injuries in 2015, by industry and injury type
3. Claims for work-related injuries in 2015, by age, employment status, and sex
4. Claims involving entitlement payments for work-related injuries in 2015, by ethnic group, geographic region, and occupation
5. Claims involving entitlement payments for work-related injuries in 2015, by industry and injury type
6. Claims involving entitlement payments for work-related injuries in 2015, by age, employment status, and sex
7. Claims for fatal work-related injuries in 2015, by sex, age, ethnic group, geographic region, industry, and occupation
8. Incidence rates of work-related injury claims in 2015, by age and ethnic group
9. Claims for work-related injuries in 2015, by number of claims per person

Trends for 2002–16

1. Claims for work-related injuries, 2002–16
2. Number of claims for work-related injuries, by sex, age, geographic region, employment status, occupation, type of injury, and industry, 2002–16
3. Percentage of all claims for work-related injuries, by sex, age, geographic region, employment status, occupation, type of injury, and industry, 2002–16

4. Incidence rates for work-related injury claims, by sex, age, geographic region, employment status, and industry, 2002–16

Access more data on NZ.Stat

The following tables are available on NZ.Stat:

[Table 1: All claims for work-related injury, by territorial authority, 2002–2015](#)

[Table 2: All claims for work-related injury, by district health board, 2002–2015](#)

[Table 3: All claims for work-related injury, by territorial authority, 2016 PROVISIONAL](#)

[Table 4: All claims for work-related injury, by district health board, 2016 PROVISIONAL](#)

[Table 5: All claims for work-related injury, by industry and territorial authority, 2002–2016\(P\)](#)

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Next release

Injury Statistics – Work-related Claims: 2017 will be released in 2018.