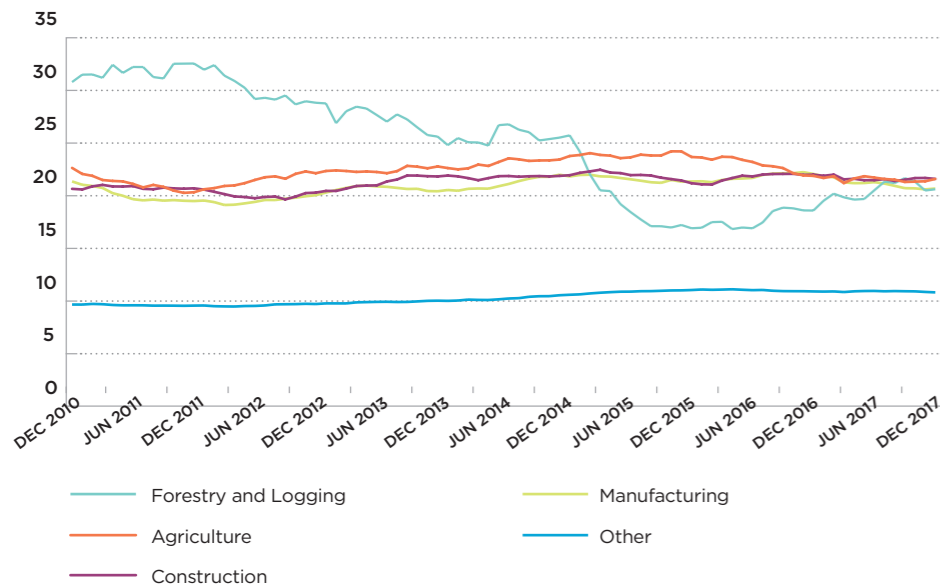


AUGUST 2018

Construction Sector Harm Dashboard

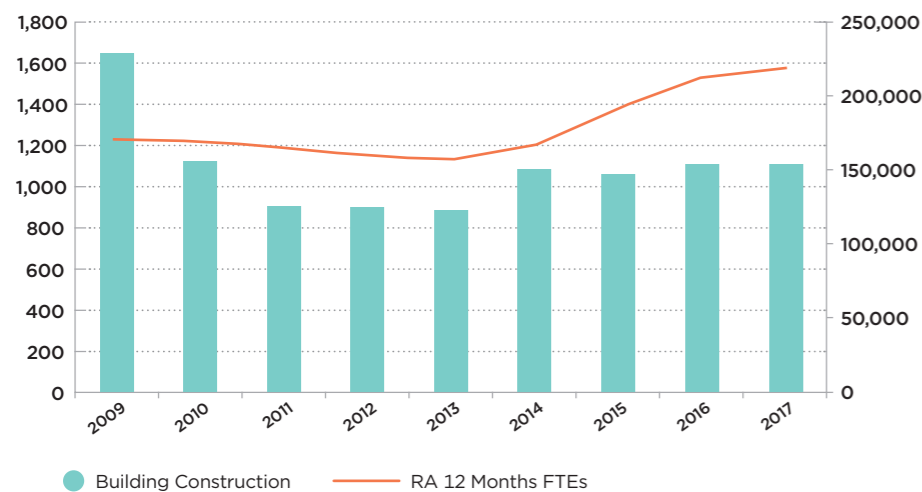
1. Week off work rate: High risk sectors



This graph shows the changes in the rate over time (ie number of injuries over the number of those working in construction) of injuries that require more than a week off work. It does this for New Zealand's higher risk industries.

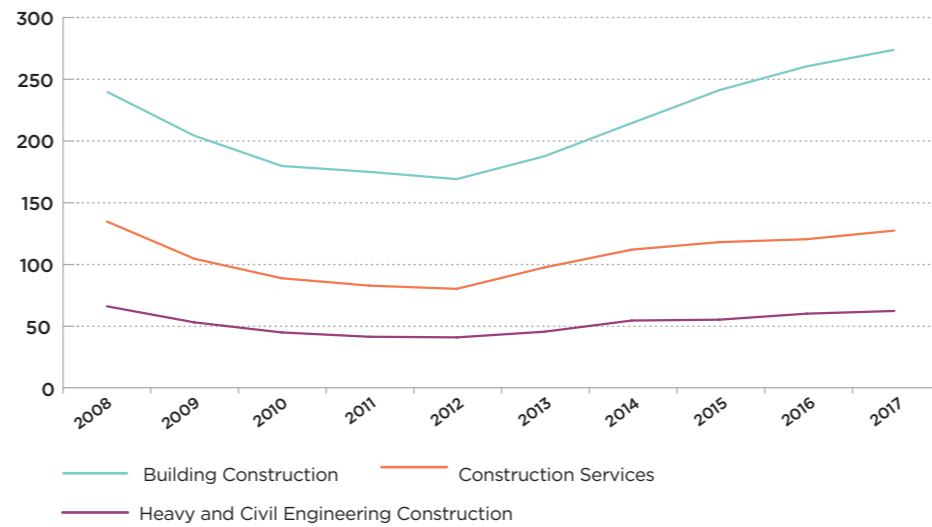
The graph shows that since the end of 2014 the rate of harm that has required a week of work in construction has stayed at a similar rate. However, what isn't showed is the actual injury counts for construction week away from work have significantly increased. This is due to the increase in the number of people employed in construction over that time. The actual injury counts for construction week away from work injuries were 4,410 in 2008 and reduced to 2,898 in 2012 before steadily increasing to 4,640 in 2017.

4. Workers per day not working due to requiring a week or more off work



This graph shows the lost productivity from injury that requires a week off work. It compares the lost FTEs per day with the average number of workers in construction.

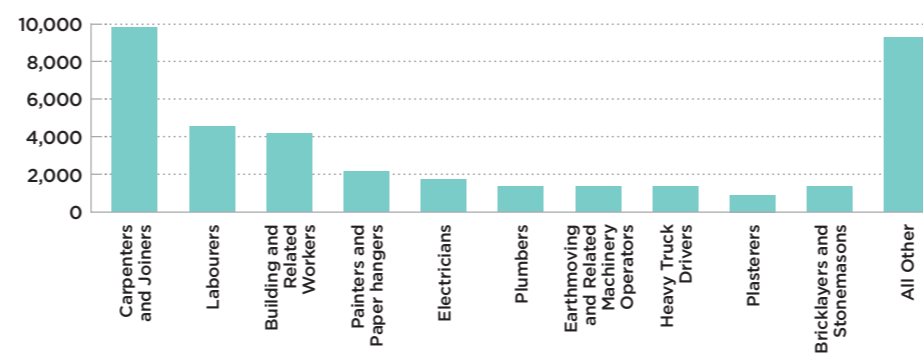
2. Week off work injury: sub sectors



This graph shows the numbers of injuries incurred that require more than a week off work for construction sub sectors under the ANZSIC codes.

Under these codes Building Construction work includes both residential and non residential work. Construction Services includes land development and site preparation, building installation and completion and building structure (bricklaying, roofing concrete structural steel) trades/services.

5. Week off work injuries by occupation



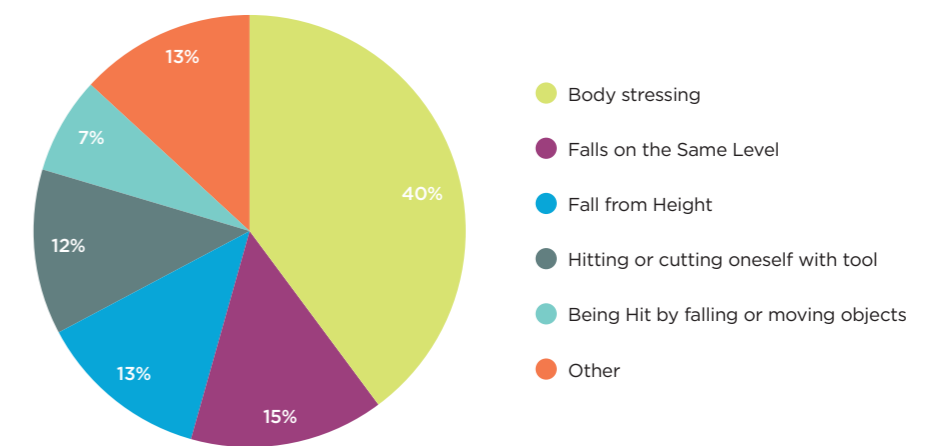
This graph breaks down injuries that require more than a week of work by occupation.

These occupations can be put into 4 groups based on this information. Over a quarter of week off work injuries are experienced by carpenters and joiners. Another quarter by labourers and building and related workers, meaning these three occupations make up just on half of week off work injuries.

Another quarter is made up of key trades and vehicle operators. Painters and paperhangers, electricians and plumbers are the key trades, making up 15% of claims. Earthmoving and related machinery operators, and heavy truck drivers are the key vehicle operators, making up 7% of week of work claims.

Other occupations make up the remaining quarter.

3. Week off work injury mechanism



This graph shows the make up of the 6 main mechanisms of harm for injuries that require more than a week of work in construction.

In addition to the graph above, WorkSafe's 2016 environment scan states that strains and sprains make up 70% of body stressing. Of this, lower back is 43% and shoulder strain/sprain is 17%. Body stressing has slowly been increasing since early 2013.

Falls from heights have been steadily decreasing since 2009, which is pleasing given the focus in this area by the sector, WorkSafe and WorkSafe's predecessors.

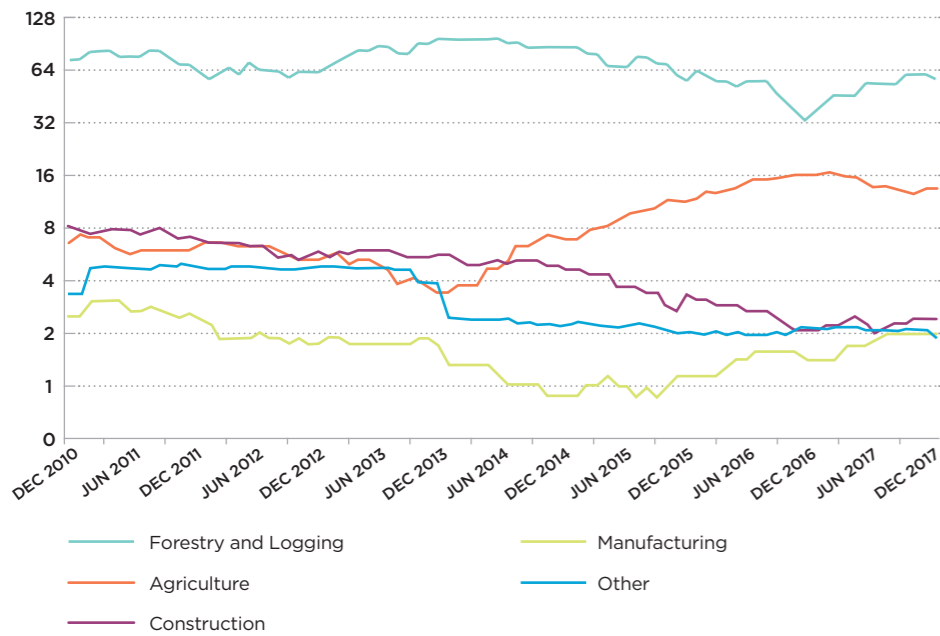
Falls from heights is the only week away from work mechanism that also features in the main fatality data.

Slips, trips and falls are the second largest group, with sprains and strains making up the largest block of injury type (46%). Hitting or cutting oneself with a tool is the fourth biggest mechanism for more than a week off work. 68% of those were to do with the hands/wrists.

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6. Fatality rate: High risk sectors



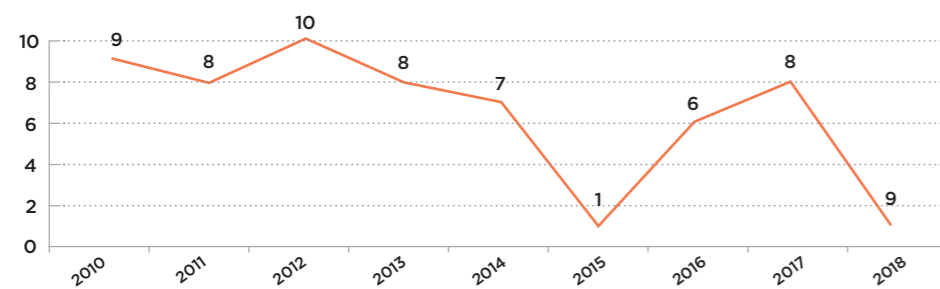
This graph shows the changes in the rate over time (ie number of fatalities over the number of those working in construction) for fatalities. It does this for New Zealand's higher risk industries.

The construction fatality rate had been trending down until the end of 2016 but has plateaued more recently.

Please note the logarithmic scale of the graph.

The fatality rate for forestry is significantly and consistently higher than other high risk sectors. The rate for agriculture had been increasing since 2014 but has plateaued more recently.

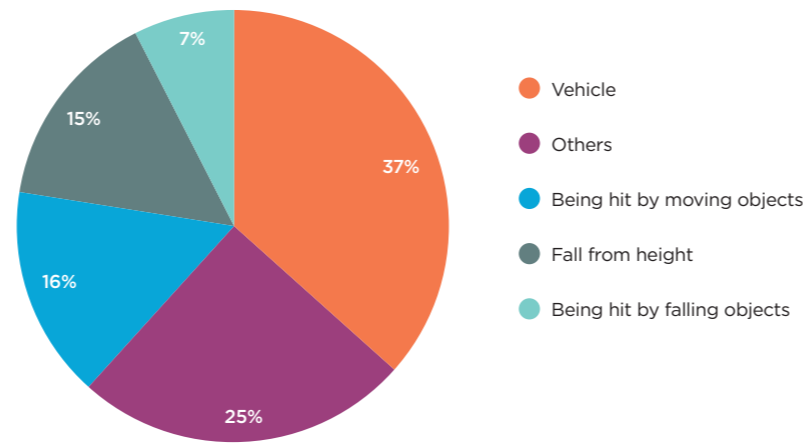
9. Fatalities: Construction



This graph shows the actual number of fatalities from safety incidents in construction.

While the fatalities in construction have been slowly reducing since 2012 (with a notable drop in 2015 and increase in 2016 and 2017) the fatality rate outlined in graph 6 has decreased further due to the increase in the number of people working in the sector over this time.

7. Fatality mechanism

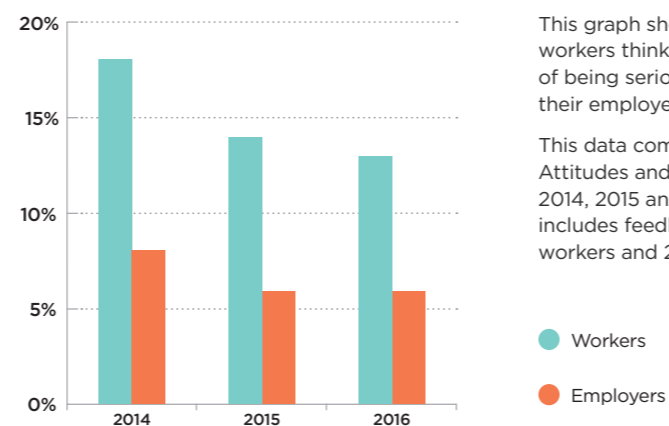


This graph shows the make up of the 6 main mechanisms involved in fatalities in construction.

In addition to the graph above, WorkSafe's 2016 environment scan states that:

- 80% of vehicle fatalities were on site and 20% occurred while travelling for work purposes.
 - Worksite vehicle fatalities fall into 3 groups- driver fatalities 40%, outside worker fatalities 30% or mobile plant operator fatalities 10%.
 - Failure to use a seatbelt was noted as a significant contributory factor to the driver's death in 80% of the cases where the driver was in the vehicle at the time when control was lost (over 30% of all vehicle fatalities).
 - Operating on a slope was a factor in over 90% of driver deaths and 70% of worker deaths.
- 50% of fall from height related fatalities involved their victim falling through internal openings and non-load bearing surfaces (e.g. skylights and non-completed floor sections.)
- Being crushed by objects while unloading them (from trucks, shipping containers, crates, etc) made up 40% of the hit by falling object fatalities. Trench collapse caused just under 30% of these fatalities.

10. Proportion thinking there is at least a moderate risk of being seriously hurt in their own construction workplace

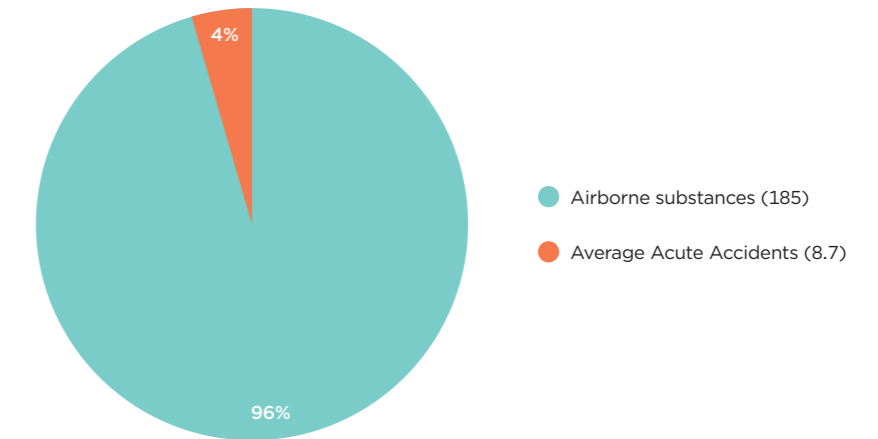


This graph shows that construction workers think there is more of a risk of being seriously hurt at work than their employees.

This data comes from WorkSafe's Attitudes and Behaviour surveys from 2014, 2015 and 2016. The 2016 survey includes feedback from 562 construction workers and 274 employers.

8. Airborne exposure verses incident fatalities

EXPOSURES ESTIMATED 2010 VERSES YEARLY AVERAGE 2008-2016



This graph compares fatalities from safety incidents with the estimated deaths from airborne exposures in construction.

Construction has the highest rate and number of airborne exposure related occupational health deaths of any sector in New Zealand - almost five times higher than the national average. It also has the second highest number and rate of hospitalisations - 3.5 times higher than the national average.

Navigatus Consulting's Simple National Occupational Disease Estimates (SNODE) model estimates that in 2010, 185 deaths and 731 hospitalisations were caused by work related exposures to airborne substances in the construction industry. This represents 125 deaths and 489 hospitalisations per 100,000 workers in 2010.

The SNODE estimates are approximate and should be considered indicative rather than accurate counts.