

WorkSafe New Zealand Quarterly Report: 1 July to 30 September 2018

Performance dashboard (YTD 1 July 2018 to 30 September 2018)

On 4 October 2018 Statistics New Zealand released the updated data relating to the work-related fatality and serious non-fatal injury rates. Data on the rate of injuries resulting in more than a week away from work was released on 29 October 2018. All three series have been revised and now incorporate information to the end of 2017, as well as historic revisions. While trends in recent years have been positive, these latest results are concerning. After four years of improvements, these latest results may indicate that complacency is setting in.

Measure	Target	Current result	Trend*	Comment
Health and Safety system – work-related harm				
Indicator 1 Rate of fatalities ¹ Per 100,000 FTEs 3-year average	2020 target: 2.5 ^A	2.1 ^B 2015-17 official rate	→	The rate is 36% below the baseline. It is steady compared to 2014-16 and still on track for 2020, but not showing any particular progress. Because numbers of fatalities are relatively small a three-year average is used; we may see more of a change in following years given the number of fatalities has been improving recently.
Number of fatalities ¹ Annual count	2020 target: 68 SWIFT estimate	8 ^C YTD Aug 2018/19 SWIFT	→	Following an increase in SWIFT fatality numbers in early 2017, fatalities have reduced in subsequent months. Note that fatality numbers are expected to fluctuate over time.
Indicator 2 Rate of serious non-fatal injuries Per 100,000 FTEs Annual rate	2020 target: 14.3 ^D	16.9 ^E 2017 official rate	↗	The rate is 11% below the baseline. This is not as good a result as 2016, which seems to have been more anomalous in terms of the overall trend. Overall the rate is still making progress towards the 2020 target but the increased rate of these critical injuries in 2017 is concerning.
Supplementary indicator Rate of week away from work (WAFW) injuries Per 1,000 FTEs Annual rate	2020 target: 8.4 ^F	12.0 ^G 2017 official rate 11.8 ^H Year to 28 Feb 18 SWIFT	→	The rate is 6% above the baseline and similar to 2016. WAFW injuries counts do appear to be declining in terms of the longer overall trend, but not as quickly as we would like.
Number of week away from work injuries 12-month rolling average	2020 target: 18,930 ^I SWIFT estimate	27,184 ^J Year to 28 Feb 18 SWIFT	→	WAFW injury counts appear to have stabilised at around 26,000 per annum, after climbing from 21,000 between 2011 and 2016.

* The colour indicates if the result is on track to meet the target; the arrow shows the trend compared to the previous year's results.

Measure	Target	YTD forecast	YTD result	Trend	Comment
WorkSafe's core activity (SPE)					
Engagements with industry and PCBU ^K in higher risk sectors or other priority areas of focus ^L	≥ 85%	85%	96%	→	154 of 160 engagements in priority areas completed YTD.
Assessments in higher risk sectors or other priority areas of focus	≥ 85%	85%	97%	→	
Work-related health assessments	≥ 50% of completed assessments	50%	60% 2,046	→	Noise, wood dust and silica are the top three recorded focus areas.
Assessments that include interaction with a worker or representative where available	≥ 80%	80%	89%	→	2,910 of 3,267. Inspectors were unable to speak to a H&S rep or worker during some visits due to no-one else being onsite or because it was a self-employed person/business.
Assessment file quality	≥ 80% meet quality standards	80%	90%	→	Of 3,428 total assessments a sample of 496 files was reviewed; 448 met quality standards.
Duty-holders' understanding of incidents following DHR	≥ 90% agree have 'good' or 'very good' understanding	N/A		-	SES annual survey measure. Results to be reported in Q4 2018/19.

¹ While the only acceptable number of work-related fatalities is zero, interim targets help maintain momentum toward this goal.

Measure	Target	YTD forecast	YTD result	Trend	Comment
Successful prosecutions	≥ 80%	80%	80%	→	YTD 14 initiated, 15 disposed. 10 convicted, 3 withdrawn. 2 discontinued due to Enforceable Undertaking.
Prosecution file quality	≥ 80%	80%	100%	→	4/4 files reviewed met quality standard. Average result 9.1/10.
Investigation decisions communicated ^M	100%	100%	100%	→	
Energy safety investigations timeliness ^N	≥ 80%	80%	98% 130/133	→	Gas: 24, Electricity: 109 (1 fatal, 132 non-fatal). 80 electrical or gas cases currently under investigation.
Usefulness of guidance	≥ 60% agree 'very useful'	N/A		-	SES annual survey measure using 3-point rating scale. Results to be reported Q4 2018/19.
Lead cross-Regulator Chief Executives Group and ensure WorkSafe is participating in senior leadership groups in priority sectors	Achieve	On track.			
Stakeholder perceptions (SPE)					
Perception of WorkSafe		<i>No forecast, 2017/18 shown</i>		SES annual survey measure. Results for 2018/19 to be reported in Q4 2018/19	
<i>Educative</i>	≥ 69%	69%			
<i>Fair</i>	≥ 92%	91%			
<i>Proportionate</i>	≥ 72%	72%			
<i>Performing effectively</i>	≥ 66%	66%			

Measure	Target 2021/22	2017/18 result*	Comment
Impact measures (SOI)			
Workers in priority sectors who view health and safety as a top priority	> 65%	36%	A&B Survey. To be replaced with two-yearly survey as part of workforce segmentation and insights programme. Initial results expected Q1 2019/20.
Employers in priority sectors who view health and safety as a top priority	> 75%	63%	A&B Survey. As above.
People who made at least one change to improve safety or reduce risks to workers' health ^O	> 85%	84%	SES annual survey measure. Results to be reported in Q4 2018/19.
Employers with regularly reviewed health and safety systems ^P	> 80%	81%	NSE annual survey, conducted by MBIE. Results estimated to be reported in Q2 2018/19.
Workers who agreed their workplace has ways for workers to participate in health and safety and raise issues	> 90%	83%	A&B Survey. As above.
Employers who agreed their workplace has ways for workers to participate in health and safety and raise issues	> 90%	86%	A&B Survey. As above.
Percentage of all precursor events in high hazard sectors that were adequately responded to	> 99%	77%	HHU data.
Cases of non-compliance relating to a breach of the requirements set out in safety cases or Principal Hazard Management Plans subsequent to submission	0	12	HHU data.
People who agree that WorkSafe is making a real difference to workplace health and safety in New Zealand	> 75%	66%	Annual SES survey measure. Results to be reported in Q4 2018/19

* Colour-coding reflects where there is more work to do to meeting the targets in four years.

Definitions for dashboard

^A The official data for this target was released by Stats NZ on 29 October 2018, which revised the entire data series. It uses a baseline of 2008-2010.

^B This result is the official rate of work-related fatal injury, released by Stats NZ on 4 October 2018. This relates to the three-year period 2015-17 (calendar years).

^C This is a financial year-to-date count of fatalities recorded in SWIFT; it attempts to estimate the number of fatalities that fall within the fatality reduction target's definition. SWIFT includes matched ACC and WorkSafe fatalities data. Deaths that occurred outside New Zealand; resulted from natural causes; or involved people under the age of 15, bystanders, volunteers, or other unpaid workers are not included. SWIFT fatality counts differ from counts of fatalities occurring in WorkSafe's jurisdiction (which are recorded on WorkSafe's website).

2018/19 YTD work-related fatalities by sector (SWIFT, as at 31 August 2018)						Total
2	2	1	1	1	1	8
Agriculture	Forestry	Construction	Manufacturing	Transport, Postal and Warehousing	Education and Health	

Some fatalities have been recorded for September but final ACC claims data has not yet been processed; fatality numbers for September have not been included in this report.

The total number of fatalities in SWIFT for 2017/18 was 49; for 2016/17 was 74; for 2015/16 was 63; and for 2014/15 was 55. The number of fatalities does not reflect any changes to the working population over time (i.e. the number of people that are exposed to the risks of being in and around work).

N.B. SWIFT and WorkSafe notification data are subject to revision from time to time as a result of ongoing data quality improvement processes.

^D The official data for this target was released by Stats NZ on 29 October 2018, which revised the entire data series. It uses a baseline of 2008-2010.

^E This result is the official rate of work-related serious non-fatal injury, released by Stats NZ on 4 October 2018. This relates to the 2017 calendar year.

^F The official data for this target was released by Stats NZ on 29 October 2018, which revised the entire data series. It uses a baseline of 2009-2011.

^G This result is the official rate of injury resulting in more than a week away from work, released by Stats NZ on 29 October 2018. This relates to the 2017 calendar year.

^H This 12-month rolling average rate is calculated using SWIFT and Household Labour Force Survey data. A six-month lag is applied to this data to account for late claims/ACC processing times.

^I This measure displays the WAFW target as a count rather than a rate. It should be read as the maximum number of WAFW injuries permissible to achieve targets, assuming the population remains the same. It is calculated using the target rate from the section above and the most recent denominator data (i.e. Target rate multiplied by the denominator divided by 1,000). It is calculated on the basis of a 12-month year. It will be updated each quarter as new working population data becomes available.

^J This is a rolling 12-month count of WAFW injuries recorded in SWIFT.

^K WorkSafe data. Assessment managers and inspectors undertaking engagement initiatives and/or presentations where there are opportunities to improve health and safety performance or address risks to health and safety.

^L Higher risk sectors include: agriculture, manufacturing, forestry and construction. Other priority areas of focus include particular regional or national sectors of concern (outside of the higher risk sectors) that present a significant actual or potential risk to workplace health and safety (e.g. hazardous substances, adventure activities).

^M Percentage of investigations where a final decision is made and communicated to victims and PCBUs within 12 months of commencement. Excludes cases where an extension of time has been granted under section 147 of HSWA.

^N Percentage of energy safety investigations (into notifiable/non-notifiable incidents and unsafe situations) involving gas and electricity that are completed within 60 days.

^O After interaction with a health and safety inspector.

^P Employers who have a process for identifying, assessing and managing the business's main health and safety risks, who also regularly review the processes and systems.