

WorkSafe New Zealand Quarterly Report: 1 October – 31 December 2018

Measure	Target	Current result	Comment
System targets			
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% lower than the baseline. The fatality rate for 2015-17 is unchanged from last year, indicating progress may be levelling off. Because numbers of fatalities are relatively small a three-year average is used.
Number of fatalities ¹ Annual count	2020 target: 68 ^C SWIFT estimate	25 ^D YTD Nov 2018/19 SWIFT	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 ^E	16.9 ^F 2017 official rate	The rate is 11% lower than the baseline. The indicator for potentially fatal injuries increased for the first time since 2010. Overall the rate has trended downwards from the baseline.
Supplementary indicator Rate of week away from work (WAFW) injuries Per 1,000 FTEs Annual rate	2020 target: 8.4 ^G	12.0 ^H 2017 official rate 11.95 ^I Year to 31 May 18 SWIFT	The rate is 6% higher than the baseline. The rate of week away from work injuries has decreased slightly since 2015, indicating unchanged progress against the baseline.
Number of week away from work injuries 12-month rolling average	2020 target: 18,930 ^J SWIFT estimate	27,815 ^K Year to 31 May 18 SWIFT	WAFW injury counts appear to have stabilised at around 26,000 per annum, after climbing from 21,000 between 2011 and 2016.

Measure	Target	YTD result	Comment
Activity measures (SPE)			
Engagements with industry and PCBU ^L in higher risk sectors or other priority areas of focus ^M	≥ 85%	95%	253/266 engagements in priority areas completed YTD.
Assessments in higher-risk sectors or other priority areas of focus	≥ 85%	98%	6,340/6,962 visits
Work-related health assessments	≥ 50% of completed assessments	61%	4,231/6,962 visits. Noise, body stress, wood dust, agri chemicals and silica make up over 70% of all the assessments focussing on work-related health risks.
Assessments that include interaction with a worker or representative where available ^N	≥ 80%	88%	5,761/6,513 visits
Assessment file quality	≥ 80% meet quality standards	90%	A sample of 951 files has been reviewed; 859 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.
Successful prosecutions	≥ 80%	90%	YTD 44 initiated, 39 disposed. 30 convicted, 4 withdrawn, 5 discontinued due to Enforceable Undertaking.
Prosecution file quality	≥ 80%	65%	11 files did not meet the quality standard. Of these, 8 missed an internal timeliness standard. Action is being undertaken to ensure external filing dates are not compromised.
Investigation decisions communicated ^O	100%	100%	
Energy safety investigations timeliness ^P	≥ 80%	94% 269/287	Gas: 39, Electricity: 248 (1 fatal, 286 non-fatal). 53 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.

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

Measure	Target	YTD result	Comment
Lead cross-Regulator Chief Executives Group and ensure WorkSafe is participating in senior leadership groups in priority sectors	Achieve	■ On track	
Perception measure (SPE)			
Perception of WorkSafe <i>Educative</i> <i>Fair</i> <i>Proportionate</i> <i>Performing effectively</i>	≥ 69% ≥ 92% ≥ 72% ≥ 66%	■ N/A	SES annual survey measure. Results for 2018/19 to be reported in Q4 2018/19

Measure	Target 2021/22	2014/15 result	2015/16 result	2016/17 result	2017/18 result*	Comment
Impact measures (SOI) – where available results have been provided from previous years, but may be unaudited						
Workers in priority sectors who view health and safety as a top priority	> 65%	33%	35%	39%	■ 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%	50%	39%	63%	■ 63%	A&B Survey. As above.
People who made at least one change to improve safety or reduce risks to workers' health ^Q	> 85%	83%	75%	81%	■ 84%	SES annual survey measure. Results to be reported in Q4 2018/19.
Employers with regularly reviewed health and safety systems ^R	> 80%			79%	■ 81%	NSE annual survey, conducted by MBIE.
Workers who agreed their workplace has ways for workers to participate in health and safety and raise issues	> 90%	83%	86%	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%	76%	77%	86%	■ 86%	A&B Survey. As above.
Percentage of all precursor events in high hazard sectors that were adequately responded to	> 99%	99%	99%	96.4%	■ 77%	HHU annual data. Note that in 2017/18 analysis of information provided by operators about precursor events became more rigorous and now includes a review of the causes of the failure and the remedial measures identified by the duty-holder.
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			4	■ 12	HHU annual data.
People who agree that WorkSafe is making a real difference to workplace health and safety in New Zealand	> 75%			66%	■ 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 (calendar years).

^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 measure displays the fatality target as a count rather than a rate. It should be read as the maximum number of fatal 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 100,000). It will be updated each quarter as new working population data becomes available.

^D 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 30 November 2018)										Total
4	4	4	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	25
Agriculture	Forestry	Manufacturing	Construction	Transport, Postal and Warehousing	Arts and Recreation Services	Public Administration and Safety	Fishing, Hunting and Trapping	Health Care and Social Assistance	Unknown	

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

The total number of fatalities in SWIFT for 2017/18 was 50; for 2016/17 was 74; for 2015/16 was 63; and for 2014/15 was 55. Note that the number of fatalities is not a rate and is not adjusted to incorporate 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 sometimes revised as a result of ongoing data quality improvement processes.

^E 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.

^F 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.

^G 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.

^H 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.

^I 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.

^J 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.

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

^L 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.

^M 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).

^N This measure includes only those visits where this option was available. Inspectors may be unable to speak to a Health and Safety Representative or worker during some visits, for example due to no-one else being onsite or because it is a self-employed person/business.

^O 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.

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

^Q After interaction with a health and safety inspector.

^R 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.