

WorkSafe New Zealand Quarterly Report: Q4 1 April – 30 June 2019

System targets

Measure	Target	Current result	Comment
Indicator 1 Fatal injury rate Per 100,000 FTEs 3-year average	2020 target: 2.5 ^A	2.1 ^B (36% lower than baseline) <i>2015-17 official rate</i>	While the only acceptable number of work-related fatalities is zero, interim targets help maintain momentum toward this goal. 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 Annual count	2020 target: 68 ^C <i>SWIFT estimate</i>	47 ^D <i>SWIFT YTD July-February 2018/19</i>	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 (11% lower than the baseline) <i>2017 official rate</i>	The indicator for potentially fatal injuries increased for the first time since 2010. Overall the rate has trended downwards from the baseline. Next update: November 2019
Supplementary indicator Rate of week away from work (WAFW) injuries Per 1,000 FTEs Annual rate	2020 target: 8.4 ^G	12.0 ^H <i>2017 official rate</i> 11.95 ^I <i>Year to 31 May 2018 SWIFT</i>	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. Next update: November 2019
Number of week away from work injuries 12-month rolling average	2020 target: 18,930 ^J <i>SWIFT estimate</i>	27,815 ^K <i>Year to 31 May 2018 SWIFT</i>	WAFW injury counts appear to have stabilised at around 26,000 per annum, after climbing from 21,000 between 2011 and 2016.

Activity measures (SPE)

Measure	Target	2018/19 result	Comment
Engagements with industry and PCBU ^L in higher risk sectors or other priority areas of focus ^M	≥ 85%	93%	499 out of 536 engagements were in priority areas.
Assessments in higher-risk sectors or other priority areas of focus	≥ 85%	98%	13,204 out of 13,494 assessments were in priority sectors or other areas of focus.
Work-related health assessments	≥ 50% of completed assessments	61%	8,275 out of 13,494 assessment visits involved work-related health. Noise, body stress, wood dust, agriculture chemicals and silica make up 72% of all the assessments focusing on work-related health risks. This measure was incorrectly reported in the Quarter Three report. The result was reported as 91% when the actual result was 61%.
Assessments that include interaction with a worker or representative where available ^N	≥ 80%	89%	Inspectors have interacted with Health and Safety representatives and/or workers at 11,180 of 12,611 applicable assessments.
Assessment file quality	≥ 80% meet quality standards	90%	1,866 files have been reviewed to date, 1,687 of those meet the quality standards.
Duty-holders' understanding of incidents following DHR	≥ 90% agree have 'good' or 'very good' understanding	92%	SES annual survey measure.
Successful prosecutions	≥ 80%	93%	In 2018/19, there were 81 initiated, 81 disposed. 69 convicted, 5 withdrawn, 8 other (8 discontinued due to Enforceable Undertaking).
Prosecution file quality (<i>internal WorkSafe measure</i>)	≥ 80%	71%	71% as at 30 June 2019. The average result was 8.1/10. Of the 14 files that did not meet the quality standard, the majority were due to not being able to provide the file to Legal within six months. A new quality measure that incorporates all investigations, not just prosecution files, has been developed for 2019/20.

Measure	Target	2018/19 result	Comment
Investigation decisions communicated ^o	100%	100%	100% in 2018/19.
Energy safety investigations timeliness ^p	≥ 80%	93%	In 2018/19 93% (520/558) meeting targets with volume levels of Gas 84 (1 fatal), Electricity 474 (2 fatal).
Usefulness of guidance	≥ 60% agree 'very useful'	56%	SES annual survey measure using 3-point rating scale.
Lead cross-Regulator Chief Executives Group and participate in senior leadership groups in priority sectors	Achieve	Achieved	Four meetings were held in 2018/19.

Perception measure (SPE)

Perception of WorkSafe			
<i>Educative</i>	≥ 69%	70%	2018-19 General Inspectorate Survey – excludes HSNO only respondents.
<i>Fair</i>	≥ 91%	91%	
<i>Proportionate</i>	≥ 72%	68%	
<i>Performing effectively</i>	≥ 66%	70%	

Impact measures (SOI)

Where available results have been provided from previous years, but may be unaudited.

Measure	Target 2021/22	2014/15 result	2015/16 result	2016/17 result	2017/18 result	2018/19 result*	Comment
Workers in priority sectors who view health and safety as a top priority	> 65%	33%	35%	39%	36%	TBC	<i>WSIP Workers Survey results due mid-August.</i> **
Employers in priority sectors who view health and safety as a top priority	> 75%	50%	39%	63%	63%	TBC	<i>WSIP Workers Survey results due mid-August.</i> **
People who made at least one change to improve safety or reduce risks to workers' health ^q	> 85%	83%	75%	81%	84%	86%	Annual SES survey measure.
Employers with regularly reviewed health and safety systems ^r	> 80%	-	-	79%	81%	84%	<i>NSE annual survey, conducted by MBIE.</i> ***
Workers who agreed their workplace has ways for workers to participate in health and safety and raise issues	> 90%	83%	86%	90%	83%	TBC	<i>WSIP Workers Survey results due mid-August.</i> **
Employers who agreed their workplace has ways for workers to participate in health and safety and raise issues	> 90%	76%	77%	86%	86%	TBC	<i>WSIP Workers Survey results due mid-August.</i> **

Measure	Target 2021/22	2014/15 result	2015/16 result	2016/17 result	2017/18 result	2018/19 result*	Comment
Percentage of all precursor events in high hazard sectors that were adequately responded to	> 99%	99%	99%	96.4%	77%	■ TBC	<i>This result will be calculated in August 2019.</i> 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	■ TBC	HHU annual data. WorkSafe has discussed not reporting this measure with Audit NZ in the 2018/19 Annual Report. ****
People who agree that WorkSafe is making a real difference to workplace health and safety in New Zealand	> 75%	-	-	66%	66%	■ 70%	Annual SES survey measure.

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

** This survey replaces the previous Health & Safety Attitudes and Behaviours Survey.

*** You will be briefed on the high-level 2018/19 NSE results once MBIE has prepared a report summarising the survey findings (due to be completed by October 2019).

**** This measure is no longer fit for purpose given the current focus for the High Hazards Unit is to review safety cases as required under the Health and Safety at Work (Major Hazard Facilities) Regulations 2016. This change in focus is reflected in the new safety cases performance measure contained in the 2019/20 Statement of Performance Expectations. Historically this measure has been difficult to report against due to different processes and terms within the High Hazards Unit. We have discussed this with Audit New Zealand who has indicated they are comfortable that we do not report against this measure in the Annual Report.

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).

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 PCBU's 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.