

WorkSafe New Zealand Update: as at 30 June 2018

Measure		Target/forecast	Current result	Trend	Comment
3-Yr average	Rate of fatalities ¹ Per 100,000 FTEs	2020 target: 3.0 ^A	2.1 ^B <i>2014-2016 official rate</i>	↘	Official data confirms that the interim 2016 target has been met for fatal injury reduction. This rate is now 38% below the baseline and is currently ahead of the 2020 target.
		World Class: 0.9 ^C			
YTD count	Number of fatalities ¹	2020 target: 68	43 ^D <i>Financial YTD 15 in calendar year</i>	→	Following an increase in SWIFT fatality numbers in early 2017, fatalities have reduced in the subsequent 12 months. Note that fatality numbers are expected to fluctuate over time.
		World Class: 20 ^E			
Annual rate	Rate of serious non-fatal injuries Per 1,000 FTEs	2020 target: 14.5	14.3 ^F <i>2016 official rate</i>	↘	Official data confirms that the interim 2016 target has been met for serious non-fatal injury reduction. This rate is now 26% below the baseline and is currently ahead of the 2020 target.
12-month rolling average	Rate of week away from work (WAFW) injuries Per 1,000 FTEs	2020 target: 8.4 ^G	11.7 ^H <i>Year to 30 November 2017</i>	↘	The latest SWIFT data shows that this supplementary indicator is beginning to reduce for the first time since 2011. However the 2016 target was not met and the rate remains above the baseline.
	Number of WAFW injuries	2020 target: 18,920 ^I	26,764 ^J <i>Year to 31 November 2017</i>	→	WAFW injury counts appear to have stabilised at around 26,000 per annum, after climbing from 21,000 between 2011 and 2016.

Measure	Target/forecast	Year-end	Comment
Made at least one change to improve workplace safety and/or reduce risks to workers' health	73%	84%	Appropriation measure, Service Excellence Survey. SPE Target for 2018/19 (2016/17 result: 81%)
Engagements in priority areas (SPE)	85%	95%	1,611 of 1,685 engagements in priority areas completed.
WRH assessments (SPE)	40% ^K	50% (6,958)	Agri-chemicals, noise and body stress are the top three recorded focus areas.
Assessment file quality (SPE)	80%	89%	Of total assessments to date: 1,936 files reviewed, 1,714 met quality standards.
Assessments in priority areas (SPE)	85%	96%	
People who say our guidance is very useful	60%	57%	Service Excellence Survey; result is within margins of error. This is measured on a three-point scale, with 'very useful' being the highest score. The percentage who agreed it was 'very useful' or 'somewhat useful' is significantly higher, at 97%.
DHRs (SPE)	400-600 forecast (demand-driven)	399 files	
Number of gas and electricity investigations ^L complete within 60 days (SPE)	80%	93% (393/422)	Gas: 79, Electricity: 343 Fatal: 3 Non-fatal: 419 (Under investigation: 58 electrical or gas cases)

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

Measure	Target/forecast	Year-end	Comment
Successful prosecutions (SPE)	80%	96%	YTD 109 initiated, 67 disposed. 49 convicted, 3 withdrawn, 15 other (15 discontinued due to EU).
Prosecution file quality (SPE)	80%	80%	69 files rated in 17/18. 55 met quality standard. Average result 8.4/10.
Percentage of people we directly engage with who think WorkSafe is:	Educative 64% Fair 87% Proportionate 67% Performing effectively 66%	69% 91% 72% 66%	Service Excellence Survey (Inspectors survey – 526 respondents).

Note: year-end results are unaudited and may be subject to revision.

Definitions for dashboard

^A The official data for this result was released by Statistics New Zealand on 4 October 2017. The target has been calculated using SWIFT fatalities data to allow estimation of progress towards the official target. It uses a baseline of 2008-2010.

^B The current result this month is the official rate of work-related fatal injury, released by Stats NZ on 4 October 2017. This relates to the three-year period 2014-16.

^C This is the United Kingdom fatality rate adjusted to reflect New Zealand's industry composition. Because a greater proportion of New Zealand workers work in 'high risk' industries, this rate is higher than the actual United Kingdom work-related fatality rate.

^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. SWIFT fatality data has been confirmed to the end of May 2018. Deaths that occurred outside New Zealand; resulted from natural causes; or involved people under the age of 15, 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).

SWIFT: 2017/18 YTD work-related fatalities by sector (Latest data: July 2017-May 2018)													Total	
6	6	5	4	4	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	43
Agriculture	Construction	Forestry	Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	Public Administration and Safety	Transport, Postal and Warehousing	Manufacturing	Accommodation and Food Services	Retail Trade	Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	Arts and Recreation Services	Fishing and Shearing Services	Mining	Unknown	

^E This is the number of fatalities that would occur each year if New Zealand had the same rate of fatalities as the United Kingdom (it has been adjusted to take account of higher levels of employment in 'high risk' industries in New Zealand).

^F The current result this month is the official rate of work-related serious non-fatal injury, released by Stats NZ on 4 October 2017. This relates to the 2016 calendar year.

^G The official data for this target will be released by Statistics New Zealand in October 2021. This target has been calculated using SWIFT WAFW claims data to allow estimation of progress towards the official target. It uses a baseline of 2009-2011.

^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 Percentage is out of actual assessments completed, not target number of assessments.

^L Into notifiable and non-notifiable incidents and unsafe situations.