

# Benchmarking Report

For the period 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2016, plus five year trends

Published April 2017



# Key results

This report provides a summary of health and safety performance for Business Leaders' Health and Safety Forum members participating in the benchmarking initiative. This is our fifth annual benchmarking report and it covers the 2016 calendar year. It also provides a snapshot of the trends over the five years since we began collecting this data. The benchmarking process is useful to identify and compare performance, to support decision-making and to track progress towards our vision of Zero Harm Workplaces.

Over the last five years, overall reported employee injury frequency rates have fallen substantially, with a 51% reduction in the total recordable injury frequency rate (TRIFR), a 25% reduction in the lost time injury frequency rate (LTIFR) and a 51% fall in the medical treatment injury rate (MTIFR). All frequency rates reported in this report are based on 200,000 hours worked.

Meanwhile, 2016 also saw an encouraging improvement on 2015 in several areas, including a 27% fall in the TRIFR, a 43% fall in the MTIFR, and a 7% fall in the LTIFR\*.

We have continued with our focus on contractor injuries, with just under half of all benchmarking companies entering data for contractors in 2016, representing 39.3 million hours worked. TRIFR for contractors fell 4% and LTIFR fell 1%. Given the vital role contractors play in many businesses, monitoring their health and safety performance is an important element of good health and safety management.

Occupational illness reporting increased in 2016 but there is still not enough data to allow us to provide analysis of trends in this important area. With work-related health a priority area for WorkSafe in its 2016–2019 Action Plan, we encourage Forum members to think about how they can capture this data in 2017.

Participating members can view industry performance in real time by logging on to the online reporting tool [www.riskmanager.co.nz/benchmarking](http://www.riskmanager.co.nz/benchmarking)

## 5 year trends



**51%**  
**DECREASE**  
in total recordable  
injury frequency rate  
for employees over  
five years



**51%**  
**DECREASE**  
in medical treatment  
injury frequency rate  
for employees over  
five years

\* These results partially reflect a change in the mix of members that submitted data for 2016



**25%**  
DECREASE

in lost time injury  
frequency rate for  
employees over  
five years



**25%**  
INCREASE

in near miss  
reporting frequency  
rate for employees  
over five years

#### 2016 trends

**73 FORUM MEMBERS**  
participated in the 2016 report

**8 REPORTED 'ZERO HARM'**  
(no employee recordable injuries)

**22 FORUM MEMBERS**  
had an employee TRIFR of **less than 1** in 2016

**27% FALL IN TRIFR**  
for employees, to **3.29**, compared to 2015

**28,931 NEAR MISS EVENTS**  
recorded (previous year **24,336**)

# Key findings

## Benchmarking project highlights safety improvements

In 2016, 73 Business Leaders' Health and Safety Forum members took part in the benchmarking project, compared with 43 members in 2012. The number of employee hours for survey participants has increased significantly over the past year, to a record 186.1 million (123.8 million in 2015). This equates to around 93,000 full-time employees.

TRIFR decreased by 27% in 2016 to 3.29 per 200,000 hours worked, compared to the 2015 rate of 4.53. This included decreases in the frequency rates for medical treatment injury (43%), restricted work injury (11%) and lost time injury (7%). Overall, the TRIFR has reduced by 51% since the 2012 figure of 6.69.

## NZ businesses tracking well against international comparison

The 2016 TRIFR rate of 3.29 is tracking close to those in the US. The latest data from America's Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) shows the TRIFR for private sector companies is 3, and for state government is 3.7.

## Overall improvement in near-miss reporting

Near-missing reporting increased significantly over the five years. However, while the total number of near-miss reports increased in 2016, the frequency rate for near-miss reporting actually declined.

## Under-reporting of restricted work injuries suggests potential information gap for CEOs and directors

Restricted work injuries are still under-reported in the benchmarking survey, with fewer than half of companies reporting figures for this measure. Moreover, many which did enter these injuries, did not record the severity of the injury.

## Reported incident frequency rates – employees

Measure (frequency rate)	2011/12	2012/13	2014	2015	2016	Annual change %	5-year change %
<b>Total recordable injuries</b>	<b>6.69</b>	<b>4.58</b>	<b>3.93</b>	<b>4.53</b>	<b>3.29</b>	<b>-27%</b>	<b>-51%</b>
Medical treatment injuries	2.93	2.35	2.12	2.50	1.42	-43%	-51%
Lost time injuries (LTI)	2.06	1.47	1.50	1.66	1.54	-7%	-25%
Restricted work injuries (RWI)*	1.70	0.76	0.31	0.36	0.32	-11%	-81%
First aid injuries**	6.24	6.61	4.49	6.67	12.78	92%	105%
All injuries	12.93	11.19	8.42	11.20	16.07	44%	24%
Occupational illness	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.04	22%	83%
Near miss reports	24.89	28.60	29.15	39.30	31.09	-21%	25%
Days lost (LTI)	33.49	21.90	14.10	16.00	11.86	-26%	-65%
Days lost (RWI)*	8.13	3.75	0.80	1.40	1.54	10%	-81%

Frequency rates based on 200,000 hours worked.

## Reported incidents – employees

Measure	2011/12	2012/13	2014	2015	2016	Annual change %	5-year change %
<b>Total recordable injuries</b>	<b>3,411</b>	<b>3,279</b>	<b>2,842</b>	<b>2,802</b>	<b>3,060</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>-10%</b>
Medical treatment injuries	1,492	1,685	1,537	1,549	1,325	-14%	-11%
Lost time injuries (LTI)	1,052	1,055	1,084	1,027	1,436	40%	37%
Restricted work injuries (RWI)*	866	548	221	224	298	33%	-66%
First aid injuries**	3,178	4,737	3,251	4,132	11,894	188%	274%
All injuries	6,589	8,016	6,093	6,933	14,954	116%	127%
Occupational illness	9	3	10	16	34	113%	278%
Near miss reports	12,686	20,488	21,101	24,336	28,931	19%	128%
Fatal	1	1	0	0	0		-100%
Days lost (LTI)	17,066	15,691	10,205	9,908	11,031.5	11%	-35%
Days lost (RWI)*	4,145	2,683	581	868	1436.5	65%	-65%

\* Under-reporting of RWI measures mean these rates may not be accurate.

\*\* Significant annual increase in the first aid injury frequency rate reflects an increase in the companies recording this measure. It has also caused the rise in the all injuries frequency rate.

## Reported incidents and frequency rates – contractors

Thirty one members reported contractor data, a marginal increase on 2015, but the number of reported hours worked by contractors increased more than 50% year-on-year, from 25.8 million to 39.2 million – equivalent to 19,600 people working full-time.

Contractor statistics indicate good levels of health and safety performance, with a high near-miss reporting frequency rate and a lower TRIFR than for employees (2.20 versus 3.29).

It is not possible to tell from the data whether this is a reflection of strong health and safety performance among contractor companies, or the fact that some injuries aren't being reported to participating companies by contractors – or possibly both.

### Definitions

- **Restricted work injury:** Where an injury prevents a return to work on normal duties for 1 day/shift or more
- **Lost time injury:** Where an injury prevents a return to work for 1 day/shift or more
- **Medical treatment injury:** Where the injury requires a visit to a healthcare professional
- **Total recordable injury:** Total medical treatment injuries, restricted work injuries, lost time injuries and fatal injuries
- **First aid injury:** An injury requiring minor treatment
- **All injuries:** Total recordable injuries plus first aid injuries
- See detailed definitions at:  
[www.zeroharm.org.nz/assets/docs/benchmarking/benchmarking-tool-manual.pdf](http://www.zeroharm.org.nz/assets/docs/benchmarking/benchmarking-tool-manual.pdf)

## Contractor performance compared with previous year and employee performance

Measure (frequency rate)	Contractor 2014	Contractor 2015	Contractor 2016	Contractor annual change %	Employee 2016
<b>Total recordable injuries</b>	<b>2.76</b>	<b>2.29</b>	<b>2.20</b>	<b>-4%</b>	<b>3.29</b>
Medical treatment injuries	1.14	0.92	0.96	4%	1.42
Lost time injuries	1.21	1.05	1.04	-1%	1.54
Restricted work injuries*	0.4	0.32	0.19	-40%	0.32
First aid injuries	7.06	5.26	3.91	-26%	12.78
All injuries	9.82	7.55	6.11	-19%	16.07
Near miss reports	195.04	184.13	144.76	-21%	31.09
Days lost (LTI)	7.13	9.72	6.11	-37%	11.86
Days lost (RWI)*	0.87	2.46	0.75	-69%	1.54

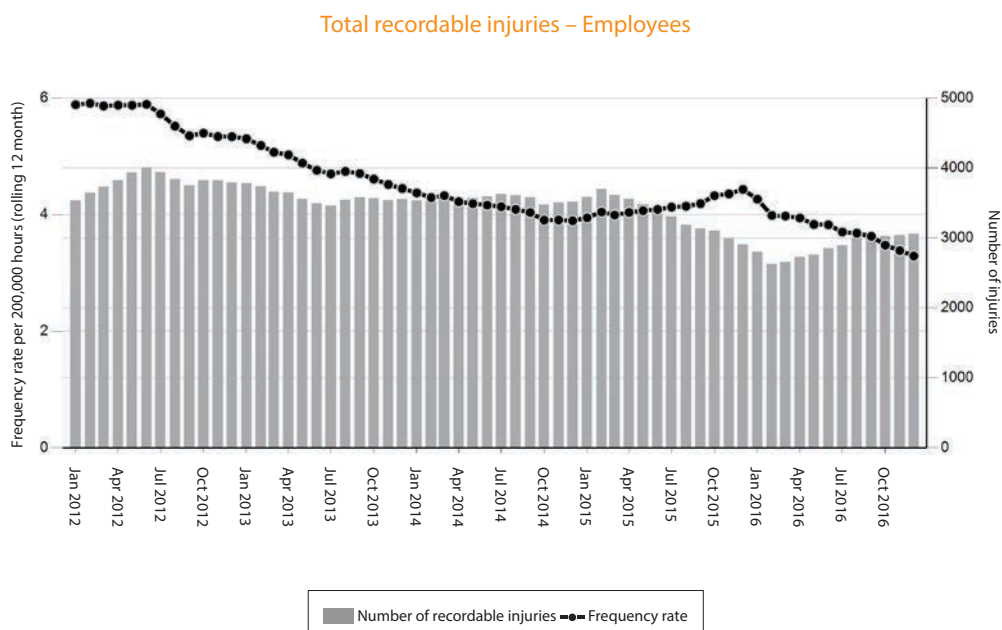
*\*Under-reporting of RWI measures mean these rates may not be accurate.*

*Frequency rates based on 200,000 hours worked.*

# Forum results – total recordable injuries

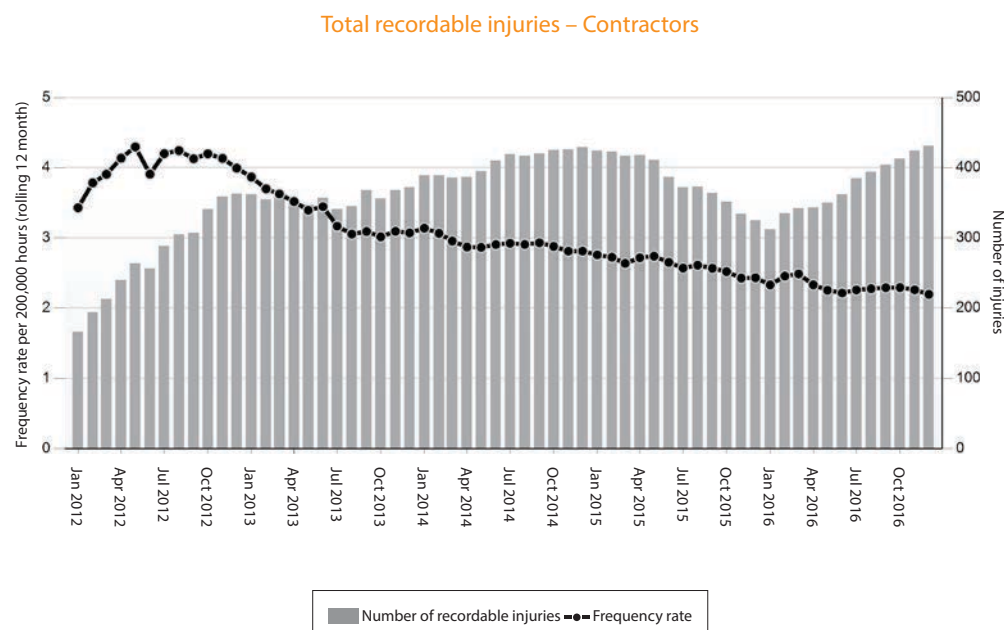
## 2016 saw a decrease in the employee TRIFR

There was a downward trend in reported TRIFR over the first three years of benchmarking, with a slight increase in 2015 and a significant reduction in 2016.



## Downward trend in injury rates for contractors

Contractor TRIFR has trended steadily downwards since 2012. There has also been a significant increase in the number of reported contractor hours – up from 25.8 million to 39.2 million.





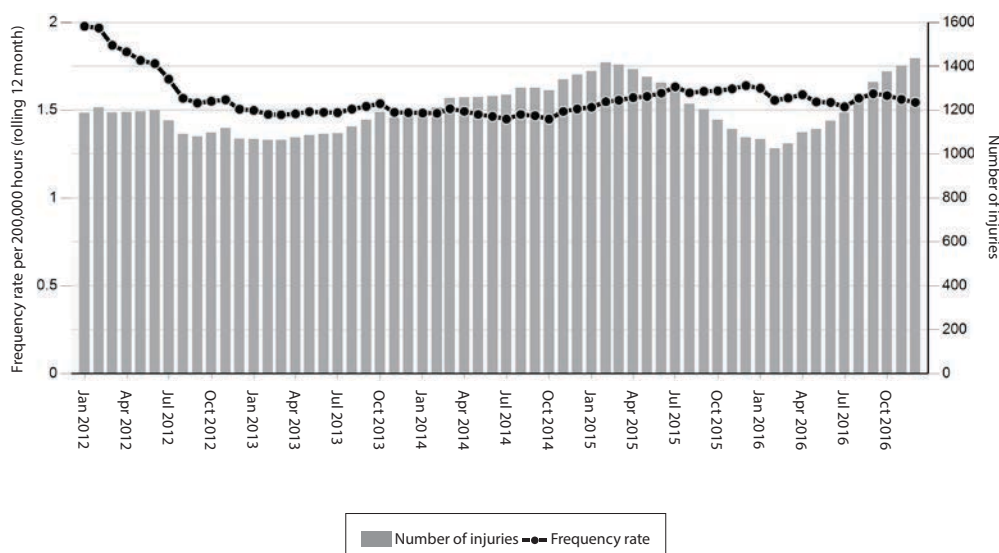
# Forum results – lost time injuries

## Employee injuries fall slightly in 2016

The LTIFR fell 7% in 2016, after creeping upwards slightly over the last three years. Given the number of injuries occurring each month is rising, the decrease in the injury frequency rate highlights the increase in exposure hours worked or recorded.

LTIFR captures reported injuries that resulted in at least one day being lost from work after the day of the injury or illness.

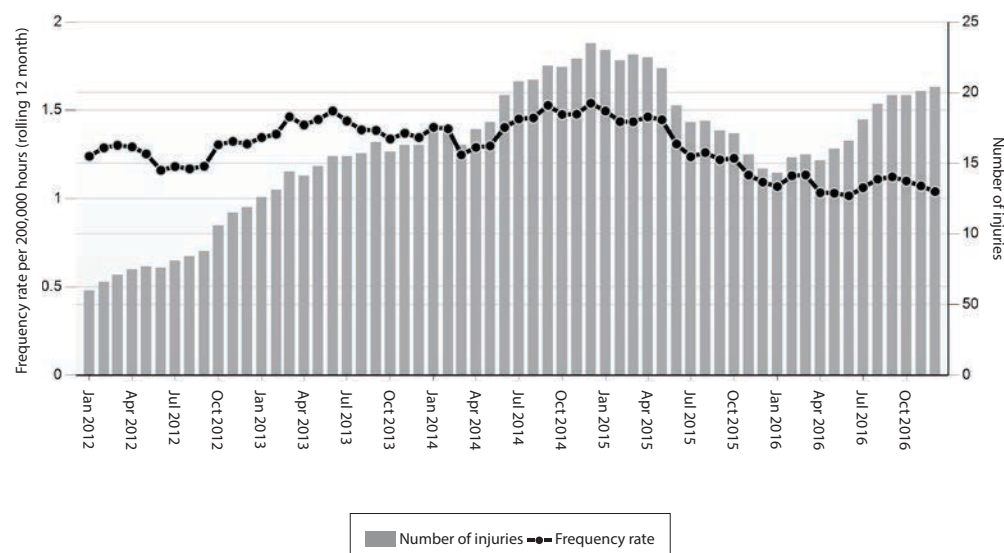
Lost time injuries – Employees



## Downward trend in lost time injuries for contractors

Contractor LTIFR performance is very similar to 2015, with only a 1% reduction over the year, to 1.04. When viewed over the three-year period, the reduction has been a more significant 14% (down from 1.21 in 2014).

Lost time injuries – Contractors



# Who's involved

## Employee hours recorded at a record high

In 2016, 73 Forum members contributed employee data across 80 companies\*, including 31 members who also contributed contractor data. The number of employee hours worked increased to a record 186.1 million, up from 123.8 million in the previous report. There was also an increase in the contractor work hours, up from 25.8 million to 39.3 million. The larger datasets enable more meaningful reports to be provided.

Industry Sector	Entities providing data
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4
Construction	10
Defence, public order and safety	0
Education and training, health care and social assistance, arts and recreation	0
Information media and communications; finance and insurance; property services; business services; business support services; public administration	5
Manufacturing	13
Mining, utilities, and waste management	16
Other services	6
Retail trade, accommodation, and food services	4
Wholesale trade, transport, postal, and warehousing	22
<b>Total</b>	<b>80*</b>

*\*Some members operate in more than one sector and entered data in more than one sector category to reflect the activities of different business units. As a result, those members are counted more than once in the table above. Industry classifications are based on ANZSIC level 1.*



This table shows which members participated in benchmarking.

INDUSTRY	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Construction	Information media and communications; finance and insurance; property services; business services; business support services; public administration	Manufacturing	Mining, utilities, and waste management	Other services	Retail trade, accommodation, and food services	Wholesale trade, transport, postal, and warehousing
Member	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ernslaw One</li> <li>Hikurangi Forest Farms</li> <li>PF Olsen NZ</li> <li>T&amp;G Global</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Brightwater Engineering</li> <li>City Care – Utilities and waste management</li> <li>ECL Group</li> <li>Fulton Hogan</li> <li>KiwiRail Construction</li> <li>Leighs Construction</li> <li>McConnell Dowell</li> <li>Naylor Love Construction</li> <li>PAE (New Zealand) (Construction)</li> <li>Taylor's Contracting Co Ltd</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>GNS Science</li> <li>KiwiRail Corporate Business Services</li> <li>NIWA</li> <li>PAE (New Zealand) (BSS)</li> <li>Plant &amp; Food Research</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Barkers</li> <li>Coca Cola Amatil (NZ) Ltd</li> <li>Dominion Salt</li> <li>Fonterra</li> <li>Gough Group</li> <li>IXOM</li> <li>Methanex New Zealand</li> <li>Miraka</li> <li>Ravensdown</li> <li>Refining NZ</li> <li>Silver Fern Farms</li> <li>Tasti</li> <li>Tenon</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bay of Plenty Regional Council</li> <li>City Care – Mining, Utilities and Waste</li> <li>Contact Energy</li> <li>Counties Power</li> <li>Delta</li> <li>Genesis Energy</li> <li>Horizon Energy</li> <li>Meridian Energy</li> <li>Northpower</li> <li>OMV New Zealand</li> <li>Powerco</li> <li>Shell Todd Oil Services</li> <li>Siemens New Zealand</li> <li>Top Energy</li> <li>Watercare</li> <li>WEL Networks</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>AECOM</li> <li>Beca</li> <li>City Care – Parks maintenance</li> <li>OCS Cannon Hygiene</li> <li>Opus International Consultants</li> <li>WorleyParsons</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Progressive Enterprises</li> <li>Restaurant Brands</li> <li>The Warehouse</li> <li>Z Energy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Auckland Airport</li> <li>Airways New Zealand</li> <li>BP New Zealand</li> <li>CentrePort</li> <li>CHEP New Zealand</li> <li>Christchurch Airport</li> <li>CSN</li> <li>Eastland Group</li> <li>Foodstuffs North Island</li> <li>Gilbarco New Zealand</li> <li>Halls Group</li> <li>KiwiRail Freight</li> <li>KiwiRail Interislander</li> <li>KiwiRail Passenger</li> <li>Lyttelton Port Co.</li> <li>Port Nelson</li> <li>Napier Port</li> <li>Port Otago</li> <li>Port Taranaki</li> <li>Red Bus</li> <li>South Port</li> <li>Wellington Airport</li> </ul>

# Sector results

## Overview

For the first time, the Forum benchmarking report looks at how five key industry sectors compare in terms of injury frequency and near-miss reporting rates.

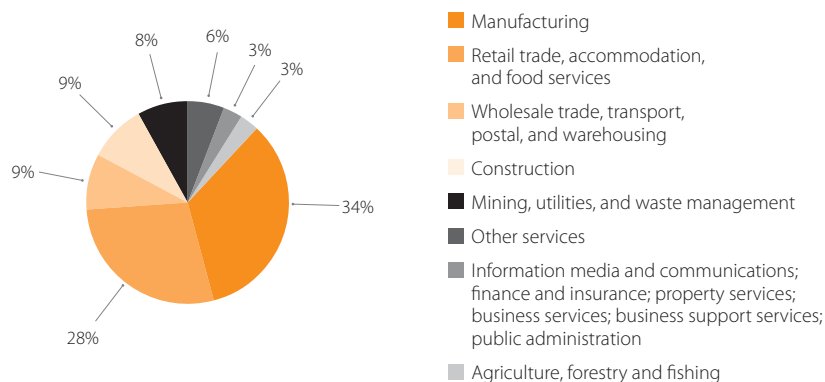
The results show steady falls in injury frequency rates between 2013 and 2016 for three sectors (construction; mining/utilities/waste management; and wholesale trade/transport/postal/warehousing), and overall falls in the manufacturing sector.

However, there has been a significant increase in the injury rate for the agriculture/forestry/fisheries sector. This is accompanied by a fall in near-miss reporting for that sector, compared with a rise in the other four sectors.

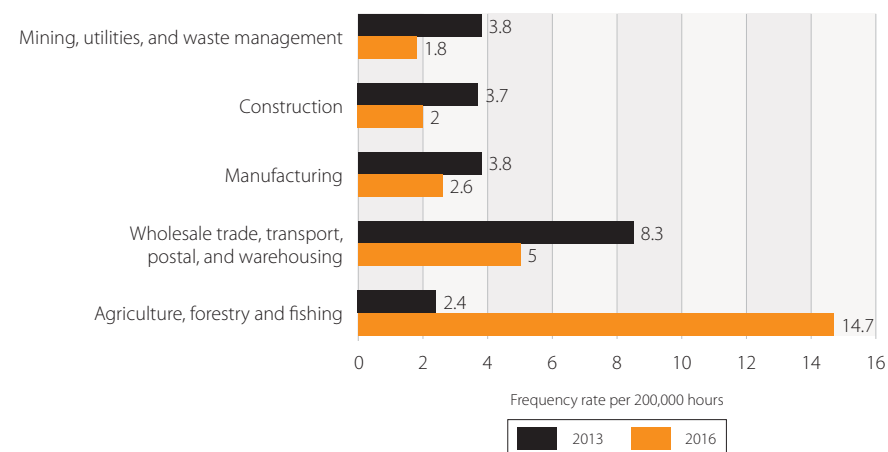
In this report the agriculture/forestry/fishing category is largely made up of forestry companies.

Meanwhile, graphs on the next three pages compare individual sector performance for employees against the performance of all companies participating in the benchmarking project. In sectors where sufficient data has been provided, the same comparison is made for contractors.

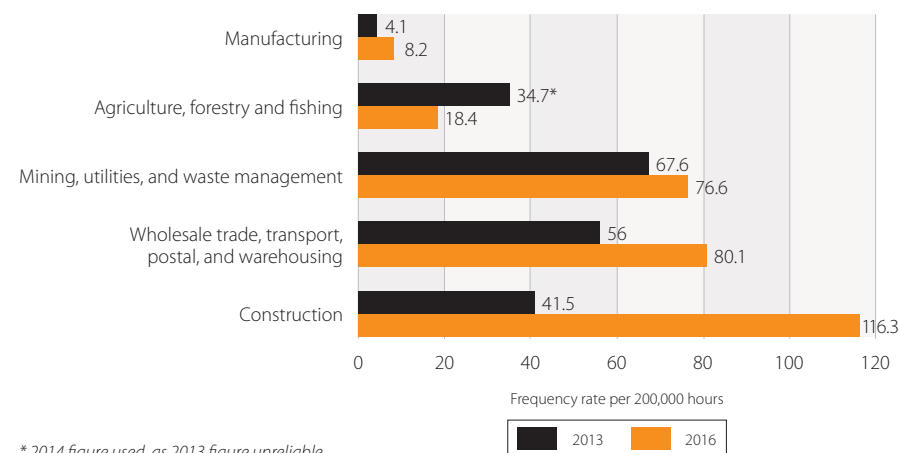
## Participation in benchmarking survey by sector



## Total recordable injury frequency rate

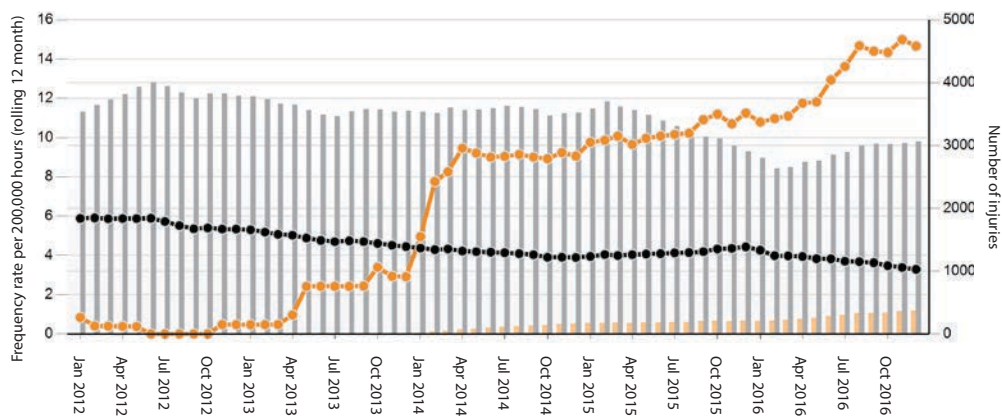


## Near-miss frequency rate

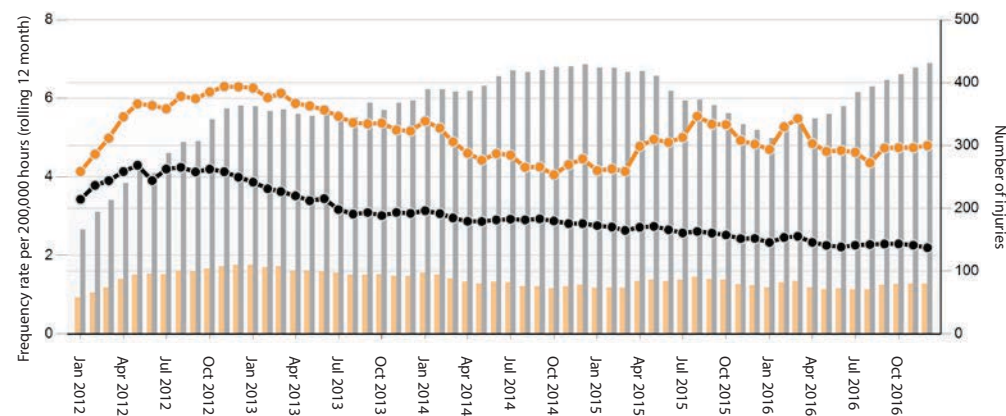


\* 2014 figure used, as 2013 figure unreliable.

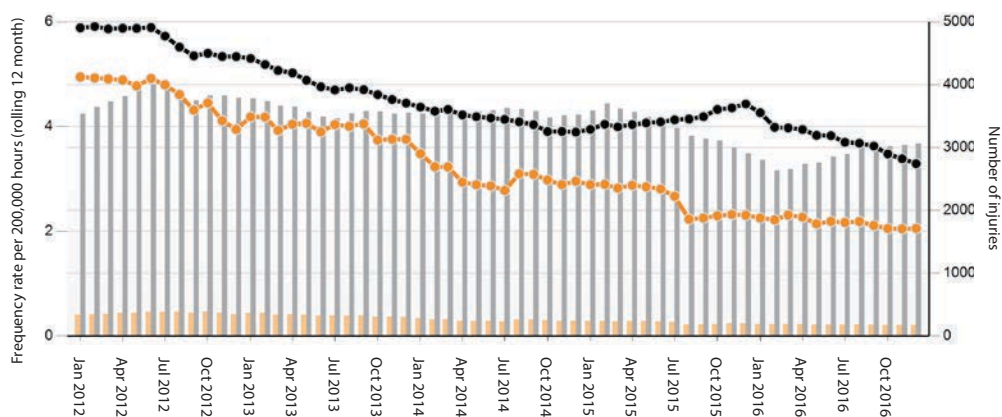
## Agriculture, forestry and fishing: Total recordable injuries – Employees



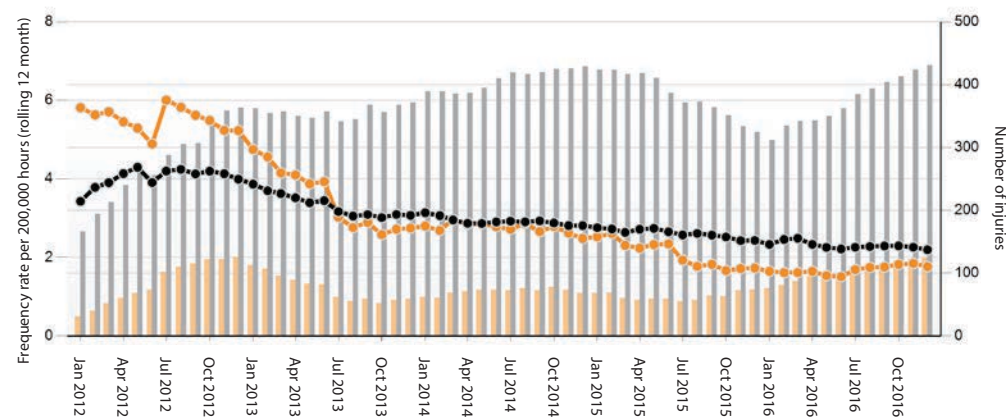
## Agriculture, forestry and fishing: Total recordable injuries – Contractors



## Construction: Total recordable injuries – Employees

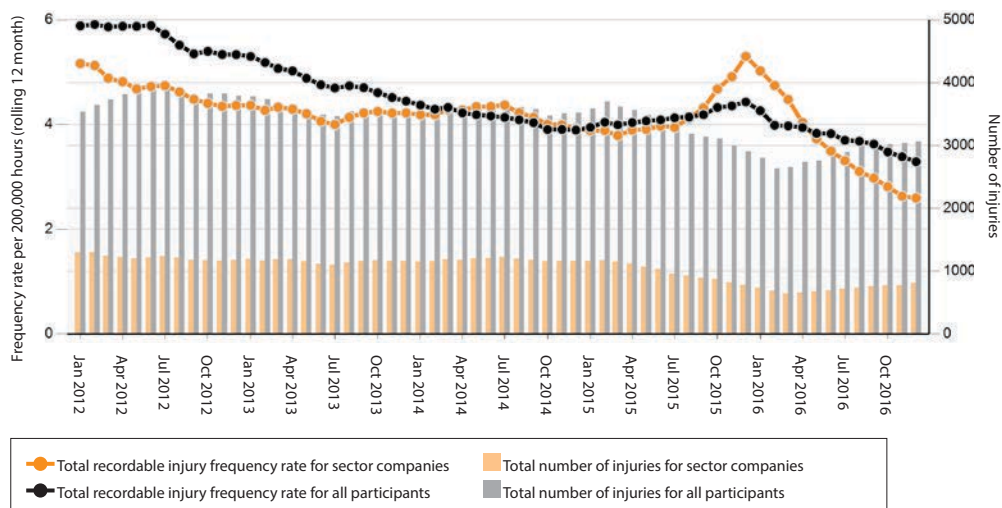


## Construction: Total recordable injuries – Contractors

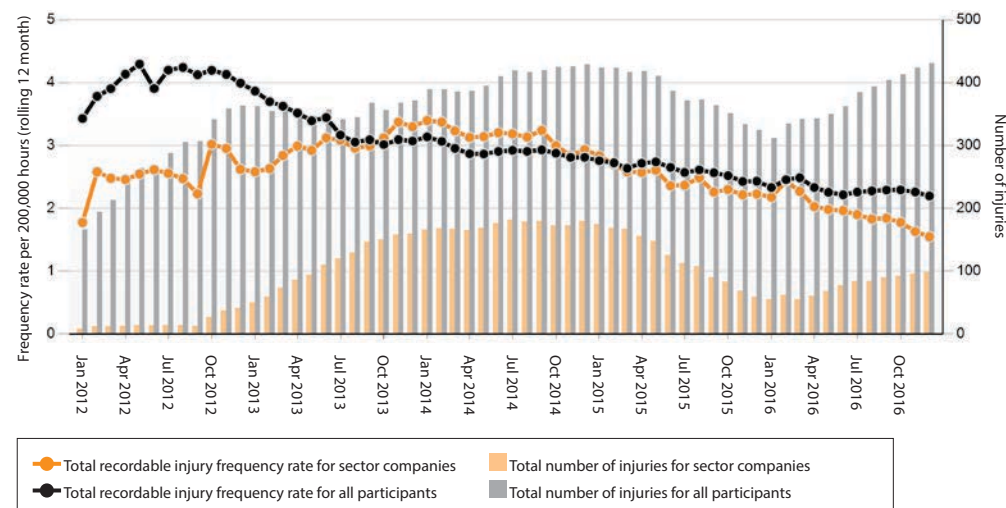


# Sector results – continued

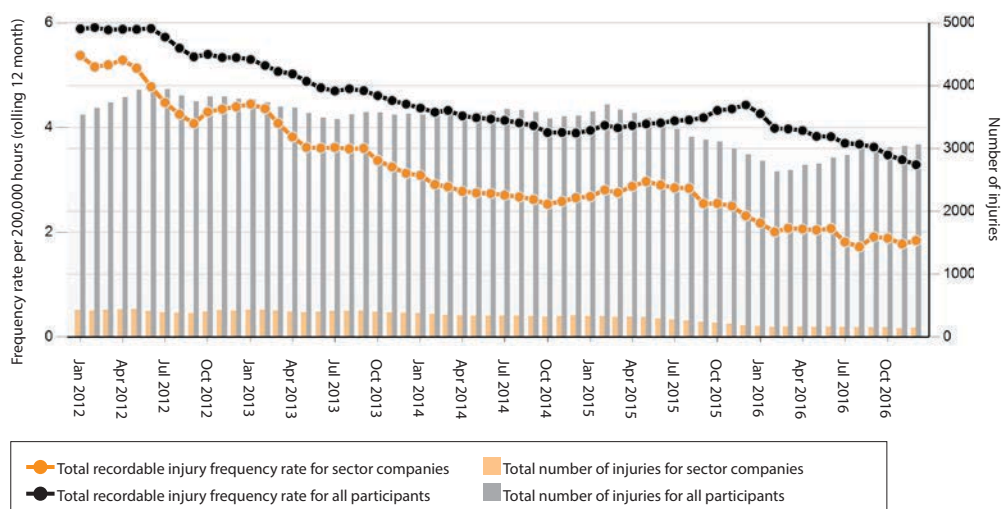
**Manufacturing: Total recordable injuries – Employees**



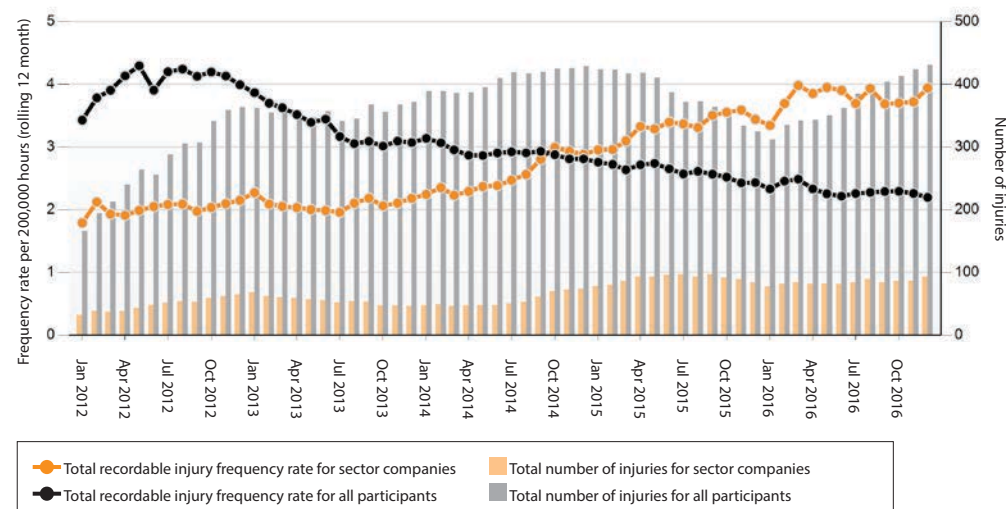
**Manufacturing: Total recordable injuries – Contractors**



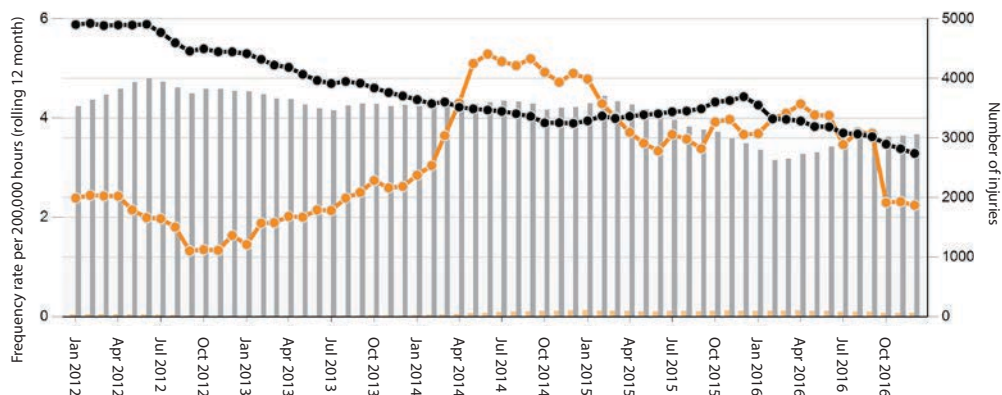
**Mining, Utilities and Waste Management: Total recordable injuries – Employees**



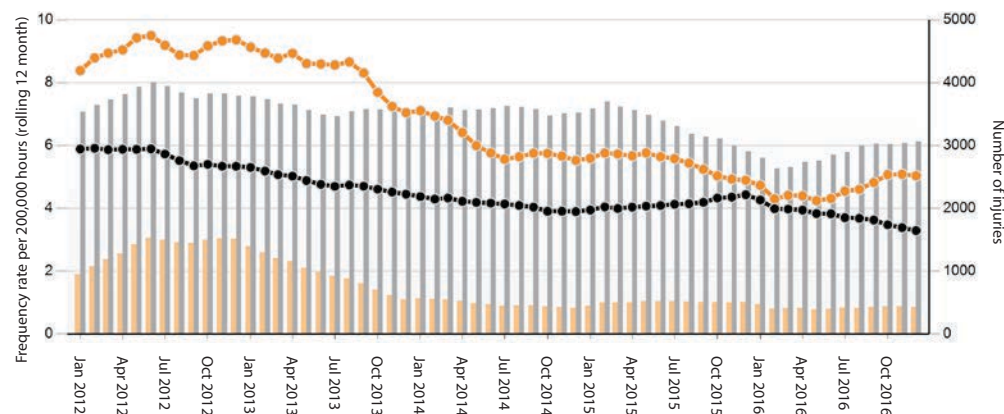
**Mining, Utilities and Waste Management: Total recordable injuries – Contractors**



### Information media and communications; finance and insurance; property services; business services; business support services; public administration: Total recordable injuries – Employees



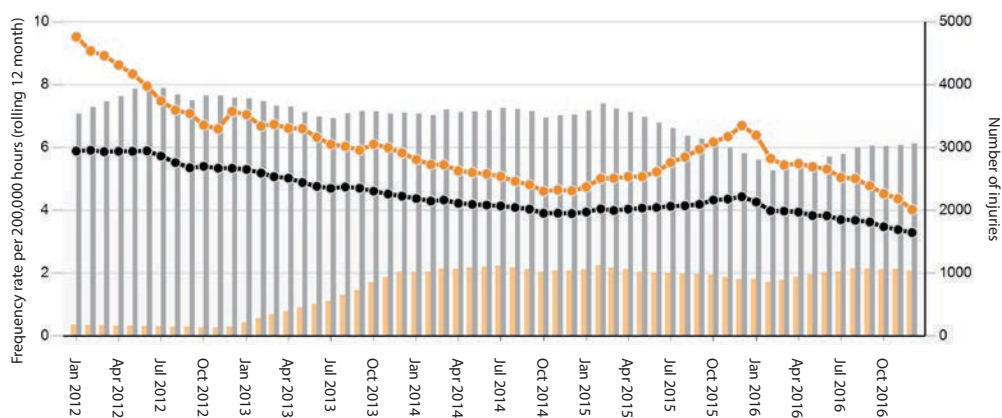
### Wholesale trade, transport, postal and warehousing: Total recordable injuries – Employees



● Total recordable injury frequency rate for sector companies  
 ● Total recordable injury frequency rate for all participants  
 ■ Total number of injuries for sector companies  
 ■ Total number of injuries for all participants

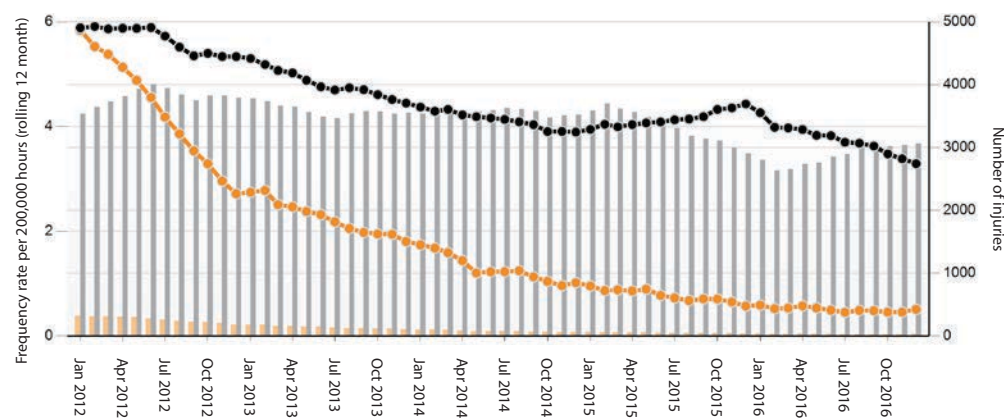
● Total recordable injury frequency rate for sector companies  
 ● Total recordable injury frequency rate for all participants  
 ■ Total number of injuries for sector companies  
 ■ Total number of injuries for all participants

### Retail trade, accommodation, and food services: Total recordable injuries – Employees



● Total recordable injury frequency rate for sector companies  
 ● Total recordable injury frequency rate for all participants  
 ■ Total number of injuries for sector companies  
 ■ Total number of injuries for all participants

### Other services: Total recordable injuries – Employees



● Total recordable injury frequency rate for sector companies  
 ● Total recordable injury frequency rate for all participants  
 ■ Total number of injuries for sector companies  
 ■ Total number of injuries for all participants



# Sector results

## Type of incident: Number of reported injuries by sector

Sector	Year	Hours worked	Near miss	First aid injury	Medical treatment injury	Restricted work injury	Occupational illness	Lost Time injury (LTI)	Fatal	Total recordable injury	All injuries	Days Lost (LTI)	Days Lost (RWI)
Manufacturing	2016	62,654,766	2,567	1,922	263	96	8	454	0	813	2,735	5,949	310
	2015	26,082,932	1,862	323	286	65	1	326	0	677	1,000	6,631	217
	2014	35,637,830	3,126	469	404	79	3	410	0	893	1,362	6,540	225
	2012/13	54,417,346	1,125	443	351	130	1	565	0	1,044	1,487	10,810	368
	2011/12	34,475,655	503	245	341	95	4	461	0	897	1,142	8,607	25
Wholesale trade, transport, postal, and warehousing	2016	17,038,574	6,823	806	201	28	12	200	0	429	1,235	1,537	203
	2015	20,517,568	5,857	943	285	15	5	203	0	503	1,446	1,539	171
	2014	12,952,425	3,837	427	145	29	2	155	0	329	756	2,425	*
	2012/13	21,584,846	6,044	1,130	375	327	0	206	1	901	2,031	3,731	2,079
	2011/12	29,314,392	2,845	1,239	453	636	3	348	1	1,438	2,677	7,059	3,924
Mining, utilities, and waste management	2016	15,542,006	5,953	558	67	36	6	39	0	142	700	528	91
	2015	14,642,282	5,298	450	73	53	9	41	0	167	617	326	403
	2014	23,637,702	4,897	763	209	48	5	50	0	307	1,070	441	113
	2012/13	19,613,452	6,633	1,056	290	46	2	34	0	370	1,426	624	92
	2011/12	11,256,054	3,687	718	221	66	2	45	0	332	1,050	239	74
Construction	2016	16,655,087	9,689	608	103	17	4	50	0	171	779	277	82
	2015	15,928,097	8,184	541	123	19	1	51	0	194	735	183	29
	2014	15,823,784	5,614	497	109	30	0	90	0	229	726	422	69
	2012/13	16,160,805	3,351	374	193	30	0	73	0	296	670	221	83
	2011/12	8,812,282	2,675	419	199	39	0	45	0	283	702	171	73
Retail trade, accommodation, and food services**	2016	51,666,498	675	6,633	480	39	4	520	0	1,039	7,672	1,506	0
	2015	26,973,237	501	1,089	623	6	0	274	0	903	1,992	169	0
	2014	34,950,103	91	394	533	3	0	290	0	826	1,220	18	0
	2012/13	16,055,778	72	1,150	357	1	0	150	0	508	1,658	164	0
Other services	2016	11,827,559	1,143	484	13	2	0	15	0	30	514	374	0
	2015	10,951,795	877	316	18	4	0	10	0	32	348	53	0
	2014	16,169,887	1,958	459	34	6	0	21	0	61	520	80	*
	2012/13	14,047,638	1,904	548	106	13	0	25	0	144	692	135	61
	2011/12	10,688,867	1,752	421	148	25	0	102	0	275	696	754	39
Information media and communications; finance and insurance; property services; business services; business support services; public administration	2016	5,614,336	516	226	40	1	0	22	0	63	289	85	0
	2015	4,506,190	486	111	53	9	0	23	0	85	196	127	0
	2014	1,807,607	314	33	38	3	0	7	0	48	81	18	0
	2012/13	985,595	346	19	8	1	0	2	0	11	30	7	0
	2011/12	3,107,192	402	78	27	1	0	3	0	31	109	38	10
Agriculture, forestry and fishing**	2016	5,087,107	1,565	657	158	79	0	136	0	373	1,030	776	751
	2015	4,230,188	1,259	358	87	52	0	98	0	237	595	880	48
	2014	3,791,430	1,264	209	65	23	0	61	0	149	358	261	87
	2012/13	411,569	1,013	17	5	0	0	0	0	5	22	0	0

\*\* Insufficient data for reporting for 2011/12. \* Reporting too low to allow meaningful comparisons.

## Type of incident: Injury frequency rate by sector

Sector	Year	Hours worked	Near miss	First aid injury	Medical treatment injury	Restricted work injury	Occupational illness	Lost Time injury (LTI)	Fatal	Total recordable injury	All injuries	Days Lost (LTI)	Days Lost (RWI)
Manufacturing	2016	62,654,766	8.19	6.14	0.84	0.31	0.03	1.45	0.00	2.60	8.73	18.99	0.99
	2015	26,082,932	14.28	2.48	2.19	0.50	0.01	2.50	0.00	5.19	7.67	50.85	1.66
	2014	35,637,830	17.54	2.63	2.27	0.44	0.02	2.30	0.00	5.01	7.64	36.70	1.26
	2012/13	54,417,346	4.13	1.63	1.29	0.48	0.00	2.08	0.00	3.84	5.47	39.73	1.35
	2011/12	34,475,655	2.92	1.42	1.98	0.55	0.02	2.67	0.00	5.2	6.62	49.93	0.15
Wholesale trade, transport, postal, and warehousing	2016	17,038,574	80.09	9.46	2.36	0.33	0.14	2.35	0.00	5.04	14.50	18.04	2.38
	2015	20,517,568	57.09	9.19	2.78	0.15	0.05	1.98	0.00	4.90	14.10	15.00	1.67
	2014	12,952,425	59.25	6.59	2.24	0.45	0.03	2.39	0.00	5.08	11.67	37.44	1.19
	2012/13	21,584,846	56.00	10.47	3.47	3.03	0.00	1.91	0.01	8.35	18.82	34.57	19.26
	2011/12	29,314,392	19.41	8.45	3.09	4.34	0.02	2.37	0.01	9.81	18.26	48.16	26.77
Mining, utilities, and waste management	2016	15,542,006	76.61	7.18	0.86	0.46	0.08	0.50	0.00	1.83	9.01	6.79	1.17
	2015	14,642,282	72.37	6.15	1.00	0.72	0.12	0.56	0.00	2.28	8.43	4.45	5.50
	2014	23,637,702	41.43	6.46	1.77	0.41	0.04	0.42	0.00	2.60	9.05	3.73	0.96
	2012/13	19,613,452	67.64	10.77	2.96	0.47	0.02	0.35	0.00	3.77	14.54	6.36	0.94
	2011/12	11,256,054	65.51	12.76	3.93	1.17	0.04	0.8	0.00	5.9	18.66	4.25	1.31
Construction	2016	16,655,087	116.35	7.30	1.24	0.20	0.05	0.60	0.00	2.05	9.35	3.32	0.98
	2015	15,928,097	102.76	6.79	1.54	0.24	0.01	0.64	0.00	2.44	9.23	2.30	0.36
	2014	15,823,784	70.96	6.28	1.38	0.38	0.00	1.14	0.00	2.89	9.18	5.33	0.87
	2012/13	16,160,805	41.47	4.63	2.39	0.37	0.00	0.90	0.00	3.66	8.29	2.73	1.03
	2011/12	8,812,282	60.71	9.51	4.52	0.89	0.00	1.02	0.00	6.42	15.93	3.87	1.66
Retail trade, accommodation, and food services	2016	51,666,498	2.61	25.68	1.86	0.15	0.02	2.01	0.00	4.02	29.70	5.83	0.00
	2015	26,973,237	3.71	8.07	4.62	0.04	0.00	2.03	0.00	6.70	14.77	1.25	0.00
	2014	34,950,103	0.52	2.25	3.05	0.02	0.00	1.66	0.00	4.73	6.98	0.10	0.00
	2012/13	16,055,778	0.90	14.33	4.45	0.01	0.00	1.87	0.00	6.33	20.65	2.04	0.00
Other services	2016	11,827,559	19.33	8.18	0.22	0.03	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.51	8.69	6.32	0.00
	2015	10,951,795	16.02	5.77	0.33	0.07	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.58	6.36	0.97	0.00
	2014	16,169,887	24.22	5.68	0.42	0.07	0.00	0.26	0.00	0.75	6.43	0.99	0.12
	2012/13	14,047,638	27.11	7.80	1.51	0.19	0.00	0.36	0.00	2.05	9.85	1.92	0.87
	2011/12	10,688,867	32.78	7.88	2.77	0.47	0.00	1.91	0.00	5.15	13.02	14.11	0.73
Information media and communications; finance and insurance; property services; business services; business support services; public administration	2016	5,614,336	18.38	8.05	1.42	0.04	0.00	0.78	0.00	2.24	10.30	3.03	0.00
	2015	4,506,190	21.57	4.93	2.35	0.40	0.00	1.02	0.00	3.77	8.70	5.64	0.00
	2014	1,807,607	34.74	3.65	4.20	0.33	0.00	0.77	0.00	5.31	8.96	1.99	0.00
	2012/13	985,595	70.21	3.86	1.62	0.20	0.00	0.41	0.00	2.23	6.09	1.42	0.00
	2011/12	3,107,192	25.88	5.02	1.74	0.06	0.00	0.19	0.00	2	7.02	2.45	0.64
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2016	5,087,107	61.53	25.83	6.21	3.11	0.00	5.35	0.00	14.66	40.49	30.51	29.53
	2015	4,230,188	59.52	16.93	4.11	2.46	0.00	4.63	0.00	11.21	28.13	41.61	2.25
	2014	3,791,430	66.68	11.02	3.43	1.21	0.00	3.22	0.00	7.86	18.88	13.77	4.59
	2012/13	411,569	492.26	8.26	2.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.43	10.69	0.00	0.00

\*\* Insufficient data for reporting in 2011/12. Frequency rates not reported at all for two sectors with insufficient data: Defence, public order & safety; and Education & training, health care & social assistance, arts & recreation.



# About the report

This report uses information compiled by risk and safety consultancy Impac. Impac hosts the Forum's online benchmarking tool that supports our benchmarking project, and participants can use it to get real-time information about their performance. Visit [www.zeroharm.org.nz/our-work/benchmarking/](http://www.zeroharm.org.nz/our-work/benchmarking/) for more information, including a link to the online tool and definitions.

## Limitations on the data

This report may not necessarily reflect the level of risk of critical harm within participating businesses. Research has identified that the risk of serious and fatal harm does not necessarily drop with reductions in injury frequency rates, which generally only measure the frequency of less serious injury.

The data in this report may be subject to errors relating to the way it is collected, classified and reported by member organisations. In particular, it may have been affected by the fact that some Forum members do not yet use OSHA definitions for reporting injury outcomes. In December 2011, the Forum adopted OSHA as a common injury reporting standard and injury classification standard (based on ANZSIC level 1) to improve the quality and reliability of benchmarking data.



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## About the Business Leaders' Health and Safety Forum

The Business Leaders' Health and Safety Forum inspires and supports its members to become more effective leaders on health and safety. The Forum has about 300 members, who are CEOs or Managing Directors of significant New Zealand companies or companies operating in high risk sectors.

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