

Progress in implementing the **New Zealand Injury Prevention Strategy**

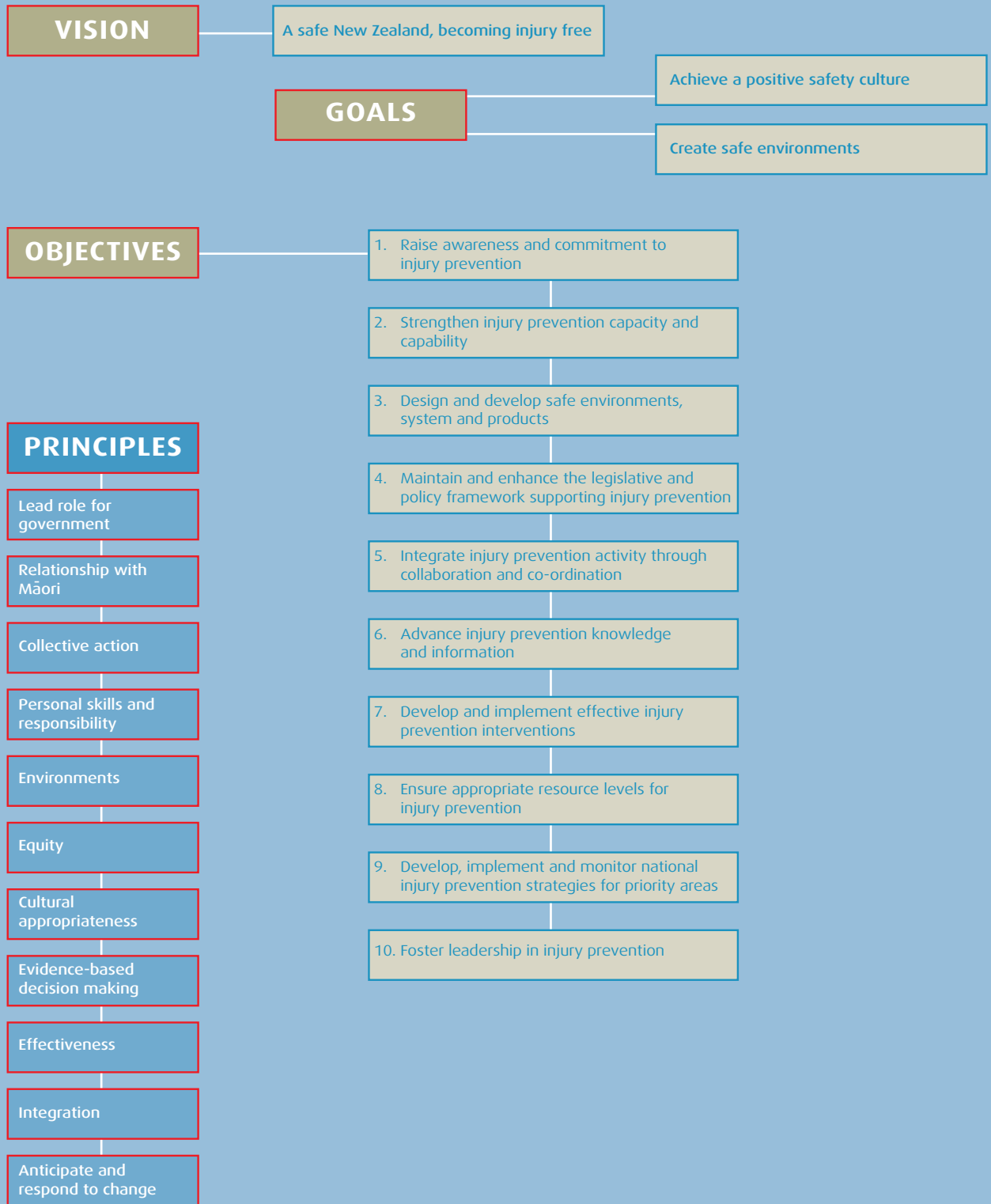
for the period 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006

2006

REPORT

Report of the Minister for ACC to the House of Representatives

New Zealand Injury Prevention Strategy



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MINISTER'S FOREWORD

The Government welcomes the publication of the second annual report on progress in implementing the New Zealand Injury Prevention Strategy in 2005/06. This report details progress made during the year within the framework of the Strategy's three-year Implementation Plan for 2005/08.

During the past year, work has continued on improving New Zealand's injury prevention performance, with a particular emphasis on three key strategies that aim to strengthen the infrastructure that supports injury prevention activity. The strategies focus on:

- Central and local government, non-government organisations and community groups working together when carrying out injury prevention work
- Building capacity in the injury prevention workforce through support, education and training
- Ensuring that the injury prevention community has better access to injury prevention data and that the quality of that information has improved.

It is encouraging to observe, and be informed of, the advancements being made in the injury prevention sector. The development and publication of the Serious Injury Indicator Chartbook for example, helps the sector greatly in being able to track the success of injury prevention through robust, valid indicators, with results depicted for easy assessment.

The Foundation Certificate in Injury Prevention – Te Aho Tapu continues to train and provide a career pathway for our injury prevention practitioners, and further work is planned for 2006/07 on addressing capacity and capability issues in the injury prevention research sector.

2005/06 saw the first Safety NZ Week, an ACC led initiative that encouraged all those involved in injury prevention to pull together under the banner of a national week. This also encouraged schools, community groups and businesses etc to become involved and to promote and be aware of injury issues in their communities. A highlight of the week was the inaugural New Zealand Community Safety and Injury Prevention Awards, which recognise and reward best practice injury prevention and safety initiatives as well as celebrate and support our injury prevention leaders and champions.

Another significant and encouraging trend during the year has been the increasing uptake of community based injury prevention involving local authorities, community groups and central government agencies. An example of the trend is the number of communities either completing or undertaking designation as 'Safe Communities' under the World Health Organisation criteria. During the year, Whangarei, New Plymouth, and Wellington were designated with several other communities working towards designation in 2007 and beyond. This approach lays a solid foundation for effective injury prevention programmes.

I congratulate the numerous community groups and individuals, the Strategy's advisory groups, Secretariat and government and non-government organisations for their enthusiasm and contribution to the second year of implementing the Strategy. The evidence of increasing effectiveness through collaboration and co-operation in the sector, with people working towards the vision of "A safe New Zealand, becoming injury free" is heartening.



Hon Ruth Dyson
Minister for ACC

MESSAGE FROM THE STAKEHOLDER REFERENCE GROUP (CHAIR)

The Stakeholder Reference Group (SRG) met on three occasions during the period covered by this report. Collectively this group continued to provide a diverse range of views to better inform the ongoing implementation of the Strategy. For the first time a joint meeting between members of the SRG and members of the Government Inter-Agency Steering Group has been planned for July 2006. To ensure that progress continues with regard to implementation of the Strategy it was evident that a more effective working relationship between the government and non-government sectors needs to occur.

A highlight for SRG members during the past 12 months has been the establishment of the Injury Prevention Ministerial Committee which met for the first time in April 2006. SRG members believe that input and support for the Strategy by a range of Government Ministers and Ministries will ensure the ongoing sustainability of effective injury prevention activities.

While it is acknowledged that more could be achieved in terms of better integration of intentional and unintentional injury prevention at community, regional and national levels, the launch of the All Age Suicide Prevention Strategy clearly demonstrates that an inter-sectorial collaborative effort can be achieved. The importance of the New Zealand Injury Prevention Strategy as the overarching framework for creating a positive safety culture and safe environments for all New Zealanders while at work, play, travelling or at home continues to be significant.

The NZIPS Secretariat based within ACC has continued to provide a professional and inclusive style of working that models effective collaboration and coordination. The SRG acknowledges their contribution to all the stakeholders involved in supporting the effective implementation of the Strategy.



Dr Carolyn Coggan
Chair, Stakeholder Reference Group

NEW ZEALAND INJURY PREVENTION STRATEGY – ANNUAL REPORT

Background

The New Zealand Injury Prevention Strategy (NZIPS) was launched by the Minister for ACC in June 2003. The Strategy provides a strategic framework for injury prevention activity in New Zealand. The framework is a guide for action by a range of government agencies, local government, non-government organisations, communities and individuals.

A second Implementation Plan for the NZIPS was released in June 2005 and listed key activities that needed to be undertaken during the period of 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2008 by the various agencies – government, non-government and community – to make the NZIPS a reality.

NZIPS 2005/08 Implementation Plan

The New Zealand Injury Prevention Strategy 2005/08 Implementation Plan was launched in July 2005, and is for a three year period. This new Plan builds on the progress that was achieved through the 2004/05 Implementation Plan and also includes activities around issues such as alcohol-related harm, which were not specifically addressed in the first Implementation Plan.

The three-year timeframe was chosen after consultation with the NZIPS advisory groups. The three year timeframe would enable a level of flexibility to anticipate and respond to changes in injury patterns, exposure to risk, population trends while giving stability to ongoing work within the Plan.

This second report on progress in implementing the NZIPS covers key activities set out in the 2005/08 Implementation Plan. The report is set out in a table format with the following information in the tables

- key activities in the 2005/08 Implementation Plan are described in the first column
- results achieved against the key activity are described in the second column
- the third column provides some selected examples to demonstrate the result achieved.

Implementing the Strategy

During the second year of implementation of the NZIPS, several key achievements have been accomplished. These achievements are outlined on page 6.

The NZIPS 2004/05 Annual Report set out issues for the future (pg 5), and many of the key achievements in this year's report provide evidence of significant progress in addressing these issues.

Issues raised in Annual Report 04/05	Achievements in 2005/06 year
<p>Strengthening community injury prevention capacity and capability through increased inter-sectoral work and collaboration and promotion of programmes with the leadership and involvement of local government and community groups, supported by central government agencies.</p>	<p>In the 2005/06 year New Plymouth, Whangarei and Wellington City were designated as World Health Organisation Safe Communities. The award requires collaboration between community and local government, with both groups being signatories to the agreement, to progress sustainability of programmes and sharing of information with others in the Safe Community network.</p>
<p>Continue promoting injury prevention workforce development, including progressing the Foundation Certificate in Injury Prevention (Te Aho Tapu) and further developing mid-level and advanced-level qualifications at the postgraduate level.</p>	<p>Te Aho Tapu was delivered to 39 injury prevention practitioners during the year. The course was delivered for the first time in October 2005 and has been well received by participants. An inter-agency project team commenced work during the year to identify and develop options for a mid-level qualification.</p>
<p>Progress effective implementation of the priority area strategies – workplace, falls and drowning – and ensure the All Ages Suicide Prevention Strategy is launched in 2006.</p>	<p>The New Zealand Suicide Prevention Strategy was released by the Hon Jim Anderton in June 2006 and work is now underway to complete the associated Action Plan. The Workplace Health and Safety Strategy instigated the corresponding Implementation Plan for 2005/06.</p>
<p>Undertake programme evaluation and review the outcomes from the Strategy's formative evaluation to implement changes, to enhance future injury prevention effort.</p>	<p>The Strategy's formative evaluation was completed and received by the Secretariat in March 2006. This evaluation included over 40 key informant interviews and highlighted a variety of successes and opportunities for the future of the Strategy. Work continues to implement several of these recommendations.</p>
<p>Provide information on New Zealand's injury rates based on valid injury outcome indicators, and monitor changes in safety cultures and safe environments.</p>	<p>The Chartbook of NZIPS serious injury outcome indicators 1994-2004 was released in January 2006 with a further Chartbook of NZIPS serious injury outcome indicators for children 1994-2004 following in March. These Chartbooks depict the injury trends for fatalities and serious injury in New Zealand and will be used to monitor changes in our injury rates.</p>

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS FOR THE STRATEGY IN 2005/06

- The Injury Prevention Ministerial Committee was established and convened for the first time in April 2006. This Committee provides high level leadership and guidance to the injury prevention sector and demonstrates leadership in injury prevention.
- The NZIPS Secretariat in collaboration with the Ministry of Health has commissioned a series of regional forums across New Zealand to strengthen and support effective injury prevention activity at both community and regional levels.
- New Plymouth, Whangarei and Wellington cities were successful in achieving designation as World Health Organisation Safe Communities. This designation was attained by demonstrating a co-ordinated, sustainable approach to locally led injury prevention initiatives that benefit the whole community. There have been other activities that have further served to engage local authorities to be more involved with community safety and injury prevention initiatives.
- Two courses of the Foundation Certificate in Injury Prevention (Te Aho Tapu) were completed and 39 injury prevention practitioners have been trained and assessed.
- Chartbooks depicting the NZIPS serious injury outcome indicators 1994-2004 and the NZIPS serious injury outcome indicators for children 1994-2004 were published. These publications assist in monitoring the rates of serious injury in New Zealand. The NZIPS Secretariat has commenced work on developing indicators to measure less serious injury.
- The inaugural New Zealand Community Safety and Injury Prevention Awards were held in August 2005, recognising outstanding contributions from agencies and individuals in this field. The awards were held as part of the inaugural Safety NZ Week, an ACC initiative to bring together a wide range of partners to promote injury prevention and safety.
- The NZIPS Secretariat in collaboration with other partners, developed a combined e-newsletter for the injury prevention sector. The NZIPS website has been continually updated during the year, to ensure it serves as a useful source of information and continues to raise awareness of injury prevention.

ISSUES FOR THE FUTURE

As reported in the NZIPS 2004/05 Annual Report, building on progress so far and attaining the NZIPS two goals of achieving a positive safety culture and creating safe environments, requires progress across all the key activities outlined in the new 2005/08 Implementation Plan.

The following areas remain critical over the next two years to the overall success of the Strategy and, in particular, improvements in New Zealand's injury prevention and community safety performance. These issues reflect, and build on the key areas of implementation in the Strategy's 2005/08 Implementation Plan.

- Strengthen community injury prevention partnerships through increased inter-sectoral work and collaboration on, and promotion of, programmes. This will require the leadership and involvement of local government and community groups supported by central government agencies, and non-government groups such as the Safe Communities Foundation NZ, and the Injury Prevention Network of Aotearoa NZ (IPNANZ).
- Continue the injury prevention workforce development project including uptake of the Foundation Certificate in Injury Prevention (Te Aho Tapu) and development of mid-level and advanced-level qualifications at the postgraduate level. Associated with this will be identification of options to retain and enhance injury prevention research expertise.
- Progress effective implementation of the six priority area strategies – workplace, falls, drowning, suicide, assault and motor vehicle crashes. Implementation of these strategies will need to address the improvement of education around injury prevention and the creation of safer designs for the future.
- Enhance the co-ordination of injury prevention efforts, particularly across the government sector through the work of the NZIPS Government Inter-Agency Steering Group (GISG) and the non-government sector through the NZIPS Stakeholder Reference Group (SRG). A key action will be co-ordinating the combined work of the groups.
- Undertake programme evaluation and review the outcomes from the NZIPS formative evaluation, plus evaluation for the priority area strategies, to implement changes and to enhance future injury prevention effort.
- Ensure that injury rates are effectively monitored through regular updates of New Zealand's injury trends based on valid injury outcome indicators that cover both threat to life and threat to impairment injuries. Monitor changes in safety cultures and safe environments.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

ACC	Accident Compensation Corporation
ALAC	Alcohol Advisory Council of New Zealand
ALTP	Authorities' Land Transport Programme
ANCAP	Australian New Car Assessment Programme
CAA	Civil Aviation Authority
CPTED	Crime Prevention through Environmental Design
CPU	Crime Prevention Unit (Ministry of Justice)
CYF	Child, Youth and Family
DHB	District Health Board
DoL	Department of Labour
EANP	Elder Abuse and Neglect prevention
FACS	Family and Community Services (Ministry of Social Development)
GISG	Government Inter-Agency Steering Group
HRC	Health Research Council of New Zealand
HSE Act	Health and Safety in Employment Act 1992
HSNO	Hazardous Substances and New Organisms
INZED	Injury NZ E-Directory;
ICB	Injury Control Bulletin
IPNANZ	Injury Prevention Network of Aotearoa New Zealand
IPRC	Injury Prevention Research Centre, University of Auckland
IPRU	Injury Prevention Research Unit, University of Otago
LGNZ	Local Government New Zealand
Land Transport NZ	Land Transport New Zealand
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoJ	Ministry of Justice
MSD	Ministry of Social Development
MoT	Ministry of Transport
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MYD	Ministry of Youth Development
NGO	Non-government organisation
NOHSAC	National Occupational Health and Safety Advisory Committee
NRSC	National Road Safety Committee
NSCG	Network Safety Coordination Group
NZ-ADAM	New Zealand Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring
NZCTU	New Zealand Council of Trade Unions
NZIPS	New Zealand Injury Prevention Strategy

NZQA	New Zealand Qualifications Authority
RSAP	Road Safety Action Plan
Plunket	Royal New Zealand Plunket Society
SCFNZ	Safe Communities Foundation New Zealand
SPARC	Sport and Recreation New Zealand
SRG	Stakeholder Reference Group
TPK	Te Puni Kokiri
WHSS	Workplace Health and Safety Strategy
WHO	World Health Organization
WSNZ	Water Safety New Zealand
VUW	Victoria University of Wellington

DETAILS OF ACTIVITY AND RESULTS UNDER THE 2005/08 IMPLEMENTATION PLAN



Objective 1: Raise awareness and commitment to injury prevention

Key activity	Results achieved	Selected examples
<p>1.1. Raise awareness of and commitment to injury prevention by encouraging active and increased involvement in injury prevention activities by individuals, groups, communities and agencies.</p> <p>This activity also relates to activities 5.1, 5.2 and 10.2.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Several cross-agency projects were initiated or further strengthened during the year to promote and encourage a collaborative approach to injury prevention activity, in areas such as child safety, road safety etc. This included the Safekids campaign to progress community-based child injury prevention and the development of regional initiatives to improve child pedestrian safety 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safekids New Zealand undertook 17 information and planning workshops in April and May 2006 to inform providers and communities about the Safekids 2006/07 Campaign focus on childhood falls and poisoning prevention. More than 200 providers and community groups attended the half-day workshops. Participants learned about injury issues, the available programmes and resources, and planned local community-based injury prevention initiatives to reduce the incidence of injuries to children in their communities. Safekids, with support from ACC and the Royal New Zealand Plunket Society (Plunket), developed and distributed multi-language educational resources to raise caregiver awareness of preventable driveway run-over injuries to young children. Four well known Kiwi “dads” fronted the resources. Each “dad” represented a different ethnic community, with resources produced in English, Māori, Samoan and Tongan.

continued

Objective 1: Raise awareness and commitment to injury prevention *(continued)*

Key activity	Results achieved	Selected examples
1.1. (continued)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Injury Prevention Research Centre at the University of Auckland (IPRC) commenced updating the National Injury Resource Directory, which was last printed in 2003. The new Injury NZ E-Directory (INZED) will be a useful source of information for all injury prevention practitioners. Awareness of injury issues was further heightened through initiatives such as the ACC-sponsored inaugural Safety NZ Week in August 2005 and the Injury Prevention Network of Aotearoa New Zealand (IPNANZ) conference. An interagency project to develop an injury prevention e-newsletter was undertaken during the year. IP News is a joint publication of the New Zealand Injury Prevention Strategy (NZIPS) Secretariat, IPNANZ, Safe Communities Foundation New Zealand (SCFNZ), Sandra James and the ICB editor. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The INZED will list details of injury prevention practitioners, researchers and policy-makers, as well as provide information on people working with injury prevention in Māori, Pacific and other ethnic groups. The Directory will enable better networking between practitioners across the same and different regions and will be available later in 2006 in both online and downloadable formats. Four issues of the Injury Control Bulletin (ICB) were published during the year and widely circulated. ICB is published by IPRC with funding support from ACC. The inaugural Safety NZ Week was supported by more than 19 national partner agencies, and more than 100 events promoting safety were organised around New Zealand. ACC responded to 1,019 requests for safety resources to support Safety NZ Week initiatives. IPNANZ held a very successful conference, Living and playing safely in Aotearoa New Zealand, in November 2005. This was a major professional event for the injury prevention sector and was attended by more than 160 injury prevention practitioners. The e-newsletter will be a bimonthly email-based newsletter/bulletin with the purpose of disseminating information to the injury prevention sector and those interested in injury prevention. The newsletter will carry a brief outline of issues and events, with links to relevant websites for more information. The first issue will be circulated to more than 500 readers in August 2006.

continued

Objective 1: Raise awareness and commitment to injury prevention *(continued)*

Key activity	Results achieved	Selected examples
<p>1.2. Identify and promote initiatives that encourage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Safety considerations being integrated into everyday activities and environments - Social attitudes and behaviours to prevent injuries and injury-related harm. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the year agencies such as ACC, the Department of Labour (DoL), New Zealand Police and Land Transport NZ promoted initiatives to improve knowledge of health and safety and injury issues. This included promoting incentive arrangements for businesses implementing workplace health and safety systems. • DoL and ACC have provided leadership in health and safety management within their own workplaces by participating in the ACC Partnership Programme and retaining their tertiary status. • New Zealand Police delivers the four strategic road policing activities of speed control, drinking and/or drugged driver control, restraint device control and visible road safety enforcement, along with other road policing activities such as road user charges enforcement, traffic management services, and resolutions (ie sanctions, prosecutions and court orders). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ACC has developed and launched a Small Business Incentive Programme (Workplace Safety Discount programme) focused on the construction, agriculture, forestry, road transport, fishing and motor trade sectors. • Various government agencies are promoting the ACC incentive programmes to workplaces as a means to promoting workplace health and safety. This includes the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA), Maritime New Zealand through the FishSafe programme (which is linked to the small business incentive programme), and DoL health and safety inspectors providing information to workplaces. • ACC has worked with various parties in the equine industry (which has one of the highest workplace injury severity rates) to develop and implement an effective tool for managing health and safety responsibilities in small and medium businesses. The tool has been implemented by many employers and has heightened the sector's understanding of the hazards its employees face. • In the "Anywhere, Anytime" campaign, elements of general deterrence work are combined to create a public perception that the Police can appear "anywhere, anytime" and that, when they do, they will show zero tolerance for certain offending behaviour. This encourages behaviour change and achieves long-term road safety objectives.

continued

Objective 1: Raise awareness and commitment to injury prevention *(continued)*

Key activity	Results achieved	Selected examples
1.2. (continued)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Several media articles during the year focused on raising awareness of injury and injury-related harm issues, especially in the areas of family violence and drowning. The World Health Organisation (WHO) Safe Community accreditation of three local councils, various regional/ community safety campaigns and the inaugural Safety NZ Week were also actively promoted through the local media. Local authorities are being encouraged to improve community safety outcomes through initiatives such as the ACC/local government engagement programme and the SCFNZ WHO Safe Communities accreditation process. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Several media articles focused on family violence and drowning-related incidents that served to heighten awareness of personal safety and injury issues. Extensive media coverage accompanied the designation process of New Plymouth, Whangarei & Wellington as WHO Accredited Safe Communities. Safety NZ Week events were actively promoted in national and local media. They included: safety seminars at workplaces, in schools and by sports teams; safety checks in homes, which included reviewing emergency escape plans; car rescue demonstrations by the New Zealand Fire Service in Wellington; a spectacular stopping distance demonstration in Dunedin's Octagon; and the accreditation of New Zealand's first WHO Safe School at Woodend in North Canterbury. The Nelson and Marlborough Safekids Coalitions combined this year on a project called "Who's behind you?... walkabout before you back out", which was launched at most major shopping areas across Te Tau Ihu o te Waka-a-Maui, including at one marae-based Careers Expo for Learning Environments. An article on this kaupapa featured in the September issue of Housing New Zealand's magazine Close to Home, taking this message to 65,000 Housing New Zealand homes. SCFNZ has worked collaboratively with local authorities to support their accreditation as Safe Communities. Currently 26 Territorial Local Authorities have adopted the WHO Safe Communities model, with several also incorporating becoming a designated Safe Community into their Long Term Council Community Plans.

continued

Objective 1: Raise awareness and commitment to injury prevention *(continued)*

Key activity	Results achieved	Selected examples
<p>1.2. (continued)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ACC has developed partnerships with 22 councils nationally, providing support for continuous improvement in health and safety and the integration of injury prevention initiatives at a local level within Long-Term Council Community Plans frameworks. The Alcohol Advisory Council of New Zealand (ALAC) continued its campaign on increasing New Zealanders awareness of our drinking culture. The “Culture Change” programme was supported by enhanced “see” marketing (see section 7.3). The programme is being further supported through initiatives such as the ACC-ALAC partnership. Agencies continued to develop and publish information on interventions that help to promote personal wellbeing and safety, through their websites, newsletters, printed resources and other communication channels. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ACC and Whangarei District Council signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) and developed an action plan that identifies an initial three-year work programme. The action plan outlines injury prevention opportunities for Council staff and opportunities for safety promotion in the community. Highlights to date have included collaborating in achieving Whangarei’s WHO Safe Community accreditation, establishing a level of health and safety capability with the Council’s contractors and the substantial amount of injury prevention promotion by the Council, ACC and the wider community. The Safer Christchurch Interagency Group oversees the Safer Christchurch Strategy, which aligns injury prevention, road safety and crime prevention under the overarching aim of Christchurch becoming the safest city in New Zealand. All initiatives within these areas work towards Christchurch seeking WHO accreditation as a Safe Community. During the year ACC established a collaborative relationship with ALAC focusing on injury causation associated with drug and alcohol use in the workplace. Using ACC relationships with industry groups, the two organisations delivered messages and information from ALAC to employers and workers in key industry sectors. In 2005/06 the Ministry of Youth Development (MYD) published two suicide post-vention (after a suicide) resources aimed specifically at helping families bereaved by suicide, and community organisations working with people bereaved by suicide, to deal with their grief and to help avoid further associated suicides.

continued

Objective 1: Raise awareness and commitment to injury prevention *(continued)*

Key activity	Results achieved	Selected examples
<p>1.3. Actively promote the Strategy: raise awareness of and commitment to the Strategy as the framework for injury prevention in New Zealand.</p> <p>This activity also relates to activity 6.6.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The NZIPS Secretariat has actively promoted the Strategy, Implementation Plan and other NZIPS documents at various workshops and conferences. Other agencies for the six priority areas are also involved in promoting the NZIPS and associated priority area strategies and action plans. Non-government national organisations and some community coalitions have used the NZIPS as a basis for developing their injury prevention programmes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The NZIPS Secretariat had an active presence at the IPNANZ conference in November 2005. The Secretariat has also used the NZIPS’s Government Inter-Agency Steering Group (GISG) and Stakeholder Reference Group (SRG) as channels to promote information on the NZIPS and Implementation Plan. The Secretariat has continually reviewed the usage of the NZIPS website to make it an effective communication medium. More than 2000 copies of the new NZIPS 2005/08 Implementation Plan have been distributed through channels such as workshops and conferences and in response to email requests. A further 500 copies of the Implementation Plan were downloaded from the NZIPS website. DoL has promoted the Workplace Health and Safety Strategy (WHSS) and the NZIPS in articles through printed media such as Safeguard magazine and at conferences such as the New Zealand Institute of Safety Management conference. DoL has also promoted the two Strategies to the agriculture, mining, construction and forestry industries. The NZIPS is being promoted to local government as one of the drivers of the Injury Prevention through Environmental Design document. The NZIPS is a core reference document in IPNANZ’s Foundation Certificate in Injury Prevention (Te Aho Tapu) and the related New Zealand Qualifications Authority (NZQA) unit standards 22236 and 22238.¹

continued

¹ Unit 22236: “Demonstrate knowledge of injury and injury problems and explain the consequences on public health” and Unit 22238: “Describe the skills required by an injury prevention practitioner to work in the community”.

Objective 1: Raise awareness and commitment to injury prevention *(continued)*

Key activity	Results achieved	Selected examples
1.3. (continued)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The NZIPS Secretariat and the Ministry of Health (MoH) have contracted two providers to conduct a series of regional forums in the North Island and South Island in 2006/07 and 2007/08. One of the key outcomes of these regional forums is encouraging local authorities to develop and implement effective community safety plans. The Strategy website is continually updated with links to other related sites. The NZIPS, Implementation Plan and other NZIPS-related documents have been viewed and downloaded extensively from the website. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community groups such as Auckland City's Communities Living Injury Free, Water Safe Auckland and New Plymouth injurySafe have continued to use the NZIPS and associated Implementation Plan as a framework in developing their business plans. The NZIPS website has more than 150 links to sites within New Zealand and overseas and is being continually updated with new information and ongoing progress with implementing the NZIPS. In the 2005/06 year the NZIPS website has averaged around 2000 visitors a month.



Objective 2: Strengthen injury prevention capacity and capability

Key activity	Results achieved	Selected examples
<p>2.1. Strengthen existing injury prevention competencies in education and training programmes, including an understanding about injuries.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Foundation Certificate in Injury Prevention (Te Aho Tapu) was launched in May 2005. The training programme is based around four unit standards and is undertaken as a four day course. The course includes assessment of each module and a workplace project assessment. Participants also receive ongoing support during this period. This is an interagency workforce development project involving ACC, the NZIPS Secretariat, MoH, Land Transport NZ and IPNANZ (Workforce Interagency Steering Group). The Workforce Interagency Steering Group has considered options to develop this qualification further, including identifying opportunities for mentoring and recognition of prior learning. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2005/06 two Foundation Certificate courses were held in Auckland and Christchurch. The courses were attended by 39 practitioners from fields such as road safety, workplace safety and community safety. The participants ranged from experienced practitioners to new entrants and initial feedback suggests that they found the course content, delivery and ongoing support from trainers very useful. To progress these options the Workforce Interagency Steering Group has met several times in the past year and initiated dialogue with IPRC and the Injury Prevention Research Unit (IPRU) of the University of Otago.

continued

Objective 2: Strengthen injury prevention capacity and capability *(continued)*

Key activity	Results achieved	Selected examples
2.1. (continued)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ACC, in association with the road transport industry and the New Zealand Council of Trade Unions (NZCTU), has continued to develop and promote training programmes such as driver safety training and health and safety representative training respectively. The FarmSafe programme had over 20,000 farmers completing the course by June 2006.² The SiteSafe Passport programme has seen over 72,000 people completing the training since 2000.³ Information on the numbers of participants in recognised training programmes will be gathered through the NZIPS stock take activity that will be conducted in 2006/07. The NZIPS Secretariat has been invited by the University of Otago to present a lecture to students who are undertaking the Certificate in Health Promotion course. The students in the Certificate are from a wide range of backgrounds and are often working in Public Health Units undertaking health promotion. The lecture will serve to highlight the importance of injuries as a key public health issue. Other opportunities to promote personal safety and an understanding of injury prevention were promoted through appropriate school-based education programmes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The DriverSafe Passport training programme was fully implemented during 2005/06 with 2,000 drivers completing the training programme. It provides practical training for self-employed drivers in the road transport industry and for employees of road transport companies. The delivery of employee health and safety representative approved courses by NZCTU and Business NZ (through the Employers' and Manufacturers' Association) continued to receive ACC support during the year. More than 20,000 employee representatives have now been trained to at least Stage 1 level by the two organisations. A Stage 2 course was fully implemented, providing further developmental training for representatives in their second year in the role. The overarching objective is to build the skills of representatives incrementally and to develop their ability to provide positive input to health and safety management in their workplaces. The lecture is scheduled for September 2006 and will include a practical example of a regional injury prevention implementation programme (eg. New Plymouth injurySafe). The Prevention of Dating Violence curriculum has been incorporated in teacher training and the Family Planning sexuality curriculum, Te Piritahi, aimed at Year 7-12 students.

continued

2 The FarmSafe programme is delivered by Telford Rural Polytechnic and is a collaborative venture between Federated Farmers of NZ, ACC, Agricultural ITO and Agriculture NZ.

3 The SiteSafe Passport programme provides a four-hour induction training module focussing on the health and safety hazards likely on a construction site.

Objective 2: Strengthen injury prevention capacity and capability *(continued)*

Key activity	Results achieved	Selected examples
2.1. (continued)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Several schools are now proactively aiming for achieving accreditation as International Safe Schools under the WHO Safe community accreditation programme. In 2005/06 Woodend School, Waimakariri, and Cosgrove School, Papakura, were designated as International Safe Schools. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A further 6 schools are currently engaged in the International Safe School movement with at least one school aiming for accreditation in the 2006/07 year. The interest and involvement from schools in this programme highlights the increasing focus on injury prevention and safety that is currently prevailing in this sector.
2.2. Promote wider collaboration and co-ordination of injury prevention training.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Foundation Certificate in Injury Prevention (Te Aho Tapu) is the result of collaboration between ACC, Land Transport NZ, MoH, the NZIPS Secretariat and IPNANZ. The Workforce Interagency Steering Group for this project has undertaken further work to identify training needs such as intermediate training and mid-level qualifications. The selected examples identified in activity 2.1 also demonstrate the inter-agency collaboration that is occurring in the area of workplace health and safety training. Under the Foundation Certificate course, four injury prevention unit standards have been established on the NZQA qualifications framework [National Qualifications Framework] with a total of 15 credits. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information on the Foundation Certificate has been promoted to key stakeholders and the wider injury prevention and community safety sector. The project has also been supported by the NZIPS Government Inter-Agency Steering Group (GISG) through identifying opportunities for collaborating on workforce development training programmes. Unit 22236: Demonstrate knowledge of injury and injury problems and explain the consequences on public health. Unit 22237: Describe key concepts and models of injury prevention. Unit 22238: Describe the skills required by an injury prevention practitioner to work in the community. Unit 22239: Develop an injury prevention project plan to address an identified issue. The Ministry of Justice's (MoJ) Crime Prevention Unit (CPU) launched Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) guidelines in November 2005. During the year, CPU worked on getting the guidelines accredited on the NZQA framework.

continued

Objective 2: Strengthen injury prevention capacity and capability *(continued)*

Key activity	Results achieved	Selected examples
<p>2.3. Strengthen and promote new Māori-focused injury prevention competencies in individual and organisational educational and training programmes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There has been an increased focus on strengthening the capacity of Māori practitioners through supporting and funding training programmes for Māori providers. During the year, Te Puni Kōkiri (TPK) funded “Project Mauri Ora”, which aims to promote “Zero Tolerance of Māori Violence” and build the capability of Māori practitioners to work with whānau, hapū and iwi to reduce the level of whānau violence. • The Foundation Certificate in Injury Prevention course units includes a framework identifying models for engaging with Māori communities and its relevance within the context of injury prevention. The future development of Foundation Certificate in Injury Prevention course will consider options for further strengthening the capacity of the Māori injury prevention workforce. • Other priority area strategies and lead agencies have implemented initiatives to improve the capacity and capability of Māori providers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As part of Project Mauri Ora, 150 graduates from five sites have gained accreditation as Māori practitioners with the kaupapa of stopping family violence. • As well as funding support, TPK has provided information and advice and brokered relationships between Te Korowai Aroha and key stakeholder agencies at regional and national levels. • In 2005/06 MYD facilitated 13 “E Tipu E Rea” workshops throughout New Zealand with community-based organisations and individuals. The workshops aim to enhance and support the delivery of services to taiohi, including building resilience and identity among young Māori. • Māori workers have been identified as a priority for a “vulnerable workers” programme under the Workplace Health and Safety Strategy (WHSS), and will be the focus of a dedicated activity programme over the coming year. • ACC has undertaken several activities aimed at increasing the capacity and capability of Māori injury prevention providers. These have included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An increased older falls capability through 48 new (Māori) trainers • A proactive engagement with Māori road safety partners to reduce road trauma • Increased messages on speed, alcohol and fatigue on the East Coast, through Ngati Porou Rugby • In Waikato, Māori-specific coalitions to reduce road trauma.

continued

Objective 2: Strengthen injury prevention capacity and capability *(continued)*

Key activity	Results achieved	Selected examples
2.3. (continued)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoH funds the “Ngati Haua Hauora Trust Violence Free Hapu” programme. The Trust ran five workshops on local marae in 2005/06, which resulted in the establishment of whanau support panels in the marae.
2.4. Strengthen and promote new injury prevention competencies and development opportunities for Pacific peoples and other ethnic groups in appropriate individual and organisational educational and training programmes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategies in the areas of family violence and workplace health and safety have focused on several initiatives to further strengthen injury prevention competencies among Pacific and other ethnic groups. The Foundation Certificate in Injury Prevention course is being actively promoted amongst the Pacific and ethnic providers. The future development of the Foundation course will consider options for further strengthening the capacity of the Pacific and other ethnic injury prevention workforce. Other priority area strategies will also consider options to strengthen the capacity and capability of Pacific and other ethnic injury prevention workforce. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The New Zealand Police website has been updated to incorporate general safety information in 12 language options (English, Arabic, Chinese, Farsi, German, Hindi, Japanese, Korean, Somali, Spanish, Thai and Vietnamese). As part of funding for family violence prevention education among Pacific groups, the Family and Community Services (FACS) team at the MSD is developing a family violence prevention resource kit in collaboration with community leaders and organisations. It will be used by Pacific families to grow their strengths, talents and abilities so they are better equipped to deal with life’s challenges. The resource kit will be launched by December 2006. Pacific peoples have also been identified as a priority for a “vulnerable workers” programme under the WHSS.

continued

Objective 2: Strengthen injury prevention capacity and capability *(continued)*

Key activity	Results achieved	Selected examples
<p>2.5. Encourage and support the further development of researchers with expertise in injury prevention.</p> <p>This activity also relates to activity 6.4.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Workforce Interagency Steering Group has been considering options for improving the capacity and capability of injury prevention researchers. This has included options for supporting and further enhancing postgraduate research and development opportunities in injury prevention and rehabilitation. There have been several research initiatives during the year aimed at supporting and encouraging expertise in injury prevention research. In 2005 the NZIPS Secretariat published a report on national and international research centres and their areas of research.⁴ In 2006/07 the NZIPS Secretariat will carry out a review in order to update the information in the first report. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land Transport NZ helps to fund projects undertaken by the MONASH University Accident Research Centre, one of the projects being the development of “Vehicle total safety ratings” using Australian and NZ crash data. A research funding partnership between DoL and the Health Research Council of New Zealand (HRC) has granted three “career development awards” as postgraduate research fellowships, including two PhD research projects and one MSc project. In 2005/06, MYD contracted (on behalf of seven other agencies) the University of Auckland to undertake the Youth’07 research project. The project will survey young people in New Zealand and provide a comprehensive assessment of the state of health of young people in New Zealand, with a particular focus on injuries. This second update on research centres will be published in 2007 and made available on the NZIPS website www.nzips.govt.nz.

⁴ A report titled Injury prevention research centres, and a report identifying research training opportunities. Visit www.nzips.govt.nz for more information.



Objective 3: Design and develop safe environments, systems and products

Key activity	Results achieved	Selected examples
<p>3.1. Identify and promote effective interventions and approaches that support resourcefulness, resilience and respect, responsibility for self and others, and the development of healthy social and physical environments.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information on key interventions and approaches continued to be identified and collected through a number of processes. Government agencies shared information via the NZIPS GISG and developments with the priority area strategies and implementation plans. The ICB included descriptions on a number of interventions, methods and in some cases results. The NZIPS website and newsletter also referenced the information. A number of websites such as the IPNANZ, SCFNZ, NZIPS and other government agencies included a range of information on new and existing interventions. Initiatives during the year, aimed at promoting healthy social environments, included the ACC-supported “Keeping Ourselves Safe” programme for pre-schoolers, and a Police national project to address child abuse notifications. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The rollout of the Alco-Link project continued in 2005/06.⁵ Information on the project was promoted to the wider injury prevention sector through a presentation at the IPNANZ conference in November 2005, as well as at local ALAC seminars. Alco-Link data can be used to identify patterns in alcohol-related offending and victimisation, and serves as a powerful tool to develop effective responses at both local and national levels. ACC has contracted with New Zealand Police to modify its existing “Keeping Ourselves Safe” programme (targeting 5 to 17-year-olds on personal safety and sexual abuse prevention) to suit early childhood education centres (3-4 year olds). Police has set up a national project with Child, Youth and Family (CYF) and relevant non-government organisations (NGOs). It aims to address child abuse notifications arising from Police officers attending domestic violence incidents where children and young people under the age of 17 are involved as either witnesses or victims.

continued

⁵ Alco-Link is a comprehensive alcohol intelligence system that expands on the “Last Drink Survey” that previously operated in several parts of the country. Alco-Link is a platform for developing a nationally consistent picture of the association between alcohol and offending/victimisation, which can be used by New Zealand Police and its partner agencies to help prevent and reduce alcohol-related harm.

Objective 3: Design and develop safe environments, systems and products *(continued)*

Key activity	Results achieved	Selected examples
3.1. (continued)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The NZIPS Secretariat initiated work during the year to compile and develop an injury prevention intervention database. The database will serve as a channel to gather and make available information on injury prevention initiatives, across all regions and at national level. It is expected to be available on the NZIPS website by mid-2007, and will be updated on a regular basis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The "Towards Well-Being" youth suicide prevention programme completed its fourth year of operation.⁶ During the year ending June 2006 the programme monitored up to 570 young people at a time deemed at various stages of risk for deliberate self-harm injury. The development of this database will continue in 2006/07. The project will identify and consider existing databases and identify opportunities to collaborate with the relevant government agencies, non-government organisations and community groups on collating and sharing information through this database.
3.2. Work with the relevant regulatory and standard-setting bodies to improve and strengthen products, systems, environmental designs and standards to prevent injuries, whether intentional or unintentional.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development of implementation and action plans for the four new injury prevention strategies (falls, drowning, workplace health and safety and suicide prevention) has included approaches to improve and strengthen products, systems, standards and environmental design. Standards New Zealand released several new standards and undertook consultation on several draft standards during the year. These covered areas such as fire safety, family violence and child safety. Information on the new standards has been widely publicised by Standards New Zealand and relevant agencies, through various channels including websites. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under Action Area 10 of the Te Rito Family Violence Strategy, New Zealand Police funded the development and publication of a national sector-wide standard that establishes the minimum requirement that should be met by individuals and agencies/services involved in working with families living with family violence, child abuse or neglect.⁷

continued

6 The Towards Well-being Suicide Consultation and Monitoring Programme is a risk assessment, consultation and monitoring process established to support social workers in assessing and responding to suicide risk among young people in contact with CYF.

7 NZS 8006:2006 Screening, Risk Assessment and Intervention for Family Violence including Child abuse and neglect.

Objective 3: Design and develop safe environments, systems and products *(continued)*

Key activity	Results achieved	Selected examples
3.2. (continued)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government agencies were active in promoting initiatives to improve environmental design and standards. An example of this is the national guidelines for CPTED which were launched by the MoJ's CPU in November 2005. Agencies have also actively promoted guidelines, that they have developed, across the relevant industry sectors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CPU has provided training for Police and local authorities on the CPTED guidelines. In 2005/06 CPU provided funding for local authorities to conduct small projects, to develop ongoing CPTED activity and to complete CPTED assessments and plans. The uptake of these guidelines by local councils is indicative of their increasing focus on community safety. A training DVD has been developed to help local authorities and planners and includes extensive interviews, site assessments, interactive teaching resources and downloadable CPTED guides. Standards New Zealand released a draft standard on "Safety Barriers for Young Children around Swimming Pools, Spas and Hot Tubs" for public comment in June 2006. Maritime New Zealand is working with relevant parties to develop standards for recreational boats under 4.5 metres. FishSafe, has developed comprehensive guidelines for health and safety in the industry with support from ACC and Maritime New Zealand.⁸ The guidelines were launched in May 2006 and are being progressively implemented through an ACC-supported training initiative developed by the Seafood Industry Training Organisation. Patient handling guidelines, developed with help from ACC, are now well established within District Health Boards (DHBs) and other health care organisations. The guidelines are already having an effect in reducing the incidence and severity of injury from patient handling among health care workers.

continued

8 FishSafe is a representative health and safety group for the commercial inshore fishing industry.

Objective 3: Design and develop safe environments, systems and products *(continued)*

Key activity	Results achieved	Selected examples
3.2. (continued)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ACC has worked with Standards New Zealand to redevelop the standard for lifting patients. This aims to ensure that the standard is current and aligned with ACC’s patient handling guidelines – and that health care providers are given consistent and current advice on the most effective ways to manage the hazards associated with moving patients. • DoL has developed guidelines for designing safe external rotary milking platforms in association with the dairy industry and milking shed manufacturers. • ACC is developing an “Injury Prevention through Environmental Design” guideline to raise the profile of injuries in public spaces. The guideline will provide local government (designers, planners, engineers, architects, etc) with the knowledge and tools to eliminate/isolate/minimise injury risk in the design stage of new spaces, and modify existing high-risk spaces. • ACC is translating safe home design principles and standards into user-friendly information to distribute through various communication channels. • Sport and Recreation New Zealand (SPARC) has developed a resource called Outdoor Activities – Guidelines for Leaders. The Guidelines are for New Zealand outdoor leaders, including volunteer and employed instructors, aspiring instructors, teachers, youth group leaders, club trip leaders and guides. The Guidelines apply to a wide variety of outdoor activities, including some that people commonly access through commercial providers.

continued

Objective 3: Design and develop safe environments, systems and products *(continued)*

Key activity	Results achieved	Selected examples
<p>3.2. (continued)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government agencies have worked with industry sectors to promote and update guidelines for workplace health and safety systems, through a variety of channels such as training programmes and consultation with industry groups. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maritime New Zealand has developed and published guidelines for health and safety on board small commercial fishing boats. CAA has worked with the New Zealand Agricultural Aviation Association and the Agriculture Safety Council on safety guidelines for farm airstrips. The Ministry of Transport (MoT) is consulting the rail sector on safety targets and developing a rail safety strategy. DoL is working with the forestry sector and Land Transport NZ on safety guidelines for vehicles operating on private roads. DoL has worked with the timber preservation industry to update guidelines on safety in timber preservation operations.
<p>3.3. Promote and increase awareness of product safety through encouraging people to consider injury prevention impacts when making purchasing decisions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategies have focused on promoting awareness of product safety through approaches including public education, capability development and information disseminated through the channels such as media, advertising, community safety awards, training programmes, newsletters and websites. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ACC is working closely with the respective national sporting organisations to develop and implement coach education in rugby, netball, soccer, league and touch. Coaches influence players and can be targeted with injury prevention education. ACC has also been promoting the use of protective equipment in sport eg mouth guards in rugby and wrist guards for snowboarders. It has worked closely with the Consumers' Institute to test protective equipment and promote the use of safety equipment. Television has been a primary focus for the WHSS's public education programme. The "Special Investigators" series, which screens on Television New Zealand, follows health and safety inspectors from DoL, maritime accident investigators from Maritime New Zealand and aviation safety investigators from CAA as they investigate accidents and incidents.

continued

Objective 3: Design and develop safe environments, systems and products *(continued)*

Key activity	Results achieved	Selected examples
<p>3.3. (continued)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government agencies are adopting better procurement practices that give due consideration to health and safety when making their purchasing decisions. Measurement of the effect of increased promotion and education around safety products and systems and on reduced use/replacement, will require specific, targeted questions. This information will be gathered through the NZIPS stocktake survey in 2006/07. A number of government agencies were involved in promoting the use of safe products, systems and standards through national and regional collaborative activities. Areas of activity included workplaces (hospitals), road safety, drowning prevention and falls prevention. The implementation plans for the falls and drowning prevention strategies includes specific objectives aimed at increasing awareness around use of safe products. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ministry for the Environment and MoT have completed a report on government vehicle procurement as part of the Govt3 initiative. The Construction Industry Council has published a report on best practice in procurement in the construction industry in NZ. Awareness of the environmental factors associated with falls prevention has been raised at a community level through several projects, including the ACC/HealthWest Primary Health Organisation (based in Waitakere City) falls programme and the Rosmini College playground assessment programme. The Falls Prevention Strategy Implementation Plan focuses on creating safer environments to prevention injury from falls.



Objective 4: Maintain and enhance the legislative and policy framework supporting injury prevention

Key activity	Results achieved	Selected examples
<p>4.1. Current safety-related law and other instruments, including legislation, regulations, standards and codes of practice, have been identified and information is updated and disseminated appropriately.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agencies have continued reviewing and enhancing policy and safety-related law, where necessary, to improve safety outcomes. Information on this has been widely promoted through agency websites and other channels to achieve increased understanding. Lead agencies updated the NZIPS Secretariat on a six monthly basis during the year. This information has been used in compiling reports on progress with implementation of the NZIPS and provided to the injury prevention sector, where appropriate, to support existing programmes. Where appropriate, agencies provided the NZIPS Secretariat with explanatory notes around their safety related law and other instruments. This information will be used to update a report on safety related law and other instruments by the NZIPS Secretariat, through its second report on safety-related law in 2006/07.⁹ Information and resources provided by agencies on safety related law were posted, where appropriate, on the NZIPS website. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New Zealand Police has worked with Land Transport NZ and MoT on refining traffic law to enhance the safety of New Zealand's roads. The National Road Safety Committee (NRSC), led by MoT, has initiated a process of "pre-policy" engagement with stakeholders before providing the Government with policy proposals to complete the implementation of its Road Safety to 2010 Strategy. The updated report will be published on the NZIPS website and promoted through all available channels.

continued

9 For more information on the document "New Zealand's Safety Related Law" visit www.nzips.govt.nz.

Objective 4: Maintain and enhance the legislative and policy framework supporting injury prevention *(continued)*

Key activity	Results achieved	Selected examples
<p>4.2. Agencies provide practical and accessible guidance and advice with codes of practice, injury prevention standards etc.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the past year, several partnerships were established between government and non-government agencies and community groups to develop resources on injury prevention standards and codes of practice. These covered issues around use of alcohol safety and information on industries such as farming, forestry and fishing. In response to identified community information needs organisations such as the SCFNZ published fact sheets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> With the support of key external stakeholders, ACC is piloting a sports club accreditation programme in four Regional Sports Trusts. The programme aims to create sporting environments in which intoxication is not tolerated through creating good host responsibility practices and increasing club viability ie increased club participation, membership and community participation. The Family Violence Intervention Guidelines (launched in 2002) proved popular during 2005/06 with primary care clinicians, including midwives, Plunket nurses and GPs. Additional staff have been trained in using them and there have been increased referrals for child and partner abuse. Maritime New Zealand has worked with industry groups to develop and consult on voluntary standards for commercial kayaking and canoeing. During the year ACC in consultation with DoL and industry groups reviewed and re-published a guide for employers "How to implement safe practices". This publication describes best practice in managing health and safety at work and aligns with legislative and ACC incentive programmes.

continued

Objective 4: Maintain and enhance the legislative and policy framework supporting injury prevention *(continued)*

Key activity	Results achieved	Selected examples
<p>4.3. Agencies promote and devote appropriate time and resources to enforcing their safety-related law and other instruments.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information on agencies promotion and enforcement work have been published and disseminated as required. Each agency made the information available through website, newsletter and media statements. The NZIPS website is updated every two months and this includes updates on agencies promotion and enforcement work. There have been several examples of improved safety practices across and within sector groups. Information on these improvements have been gathered through the NZIPS GISG and SRG, the half-yearly reporting process, agency websites and newsletters such as ICB etc. Local government has been actively engaged in administering initiatives that will improve safety in their communities. These have included the ACC-local government engagement process and CPU's promotion of the CPTED guidelines among local councils. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The NRSC continued to meet quarterly to co-ordinate the Government's Road Safety to 2010 strategy and operations. During the year the group which comprises the chief executives of ACC, Land Transport NZ, Local Government NZ (LGNZ), MoT, New Zealand Police and Transit New Zealand, with MoJ, MoH and DoL as associate members, considered and reviewed the effective implementation of road safety related initiatives. The Land Transport Amendment Act 2005 came into force in January 2006. This legislation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lowers the threshold for immediate licence suspension for exceeding the speed limit and blood alcohol level Introduces "three strikes and you're out" for drink-drivers who are caught with a blood alcohol content over 80mg/100ml three times within four years Enables New Zealand Police to, at the roadside, suspend the licences of people with more than 100 demerit points Makes no differentiation between certain driving offences being committed on road or off road. DoL has a Small Business Information Unit that operates in Waitakere, West Auckland, Manukau, Tauranga, Nelson and Christchurch. These specialised units distribute information to small businesses in their areas. More information on these initiatives is provided under key activities in objectives 1, 5 and 9.

continued

Objective 4: Maintain and enhance the legislative and policy framework supporting injury prevention *(continued)*

Key activity	Results achieved	Selected examples
<p>4.4. Agencies consider injury prevention implications (and NZIPS or priority area strategies) as part of their policy, legislative development and business planning processes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agencies involved in injury prevention are aware of the NZIPS and receive updates from the NZIPS Secretariat. Lead agencies have references to priority area strategies in their documents but the extent and type of information is not fully known at this stage. In order to gather this information, the NZIPS Secretariat has, in association with the DoL, established a process to review the accountability documents of agencies focusing on injury prevention and/or community safety. Another activity that the NZIPS Secretariat will be undertaking in the 2006/07 year is to survey injury prevention activity among government, non-government and community agencies in 2006/07.¹⁰ The information from this survey will assess the level of uptake of the NZIPS in agencies accountability documents. This will be the second stocktake survey since the baseline organisational survey in 2004. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proposal to review the accountability documents of agencies responsible for injury prevention and/or community safety arose from a paper submitted to the Injury Prevention Ministerial Committee at its first meeting in April 2006. The objective of the review will be to ascertain the level of activity that is currently ongoing within each agency's accountability documents towards injury prevention and safety. Activity would include regulatory activity, design, research, engagement, capability development and financial incentives. As a next step the project will identify and recommend some opportunities for integrating the objectives of NZIPS and/or associated priority area strategies within the accountability documents. A final report outlining the findings and recommendations will be presented to the Injury Prevention Ministerial Committee.

continued

¹⁰ The NZIPS Formative Evaluation Baselines Organisational Stocktake Survey was completed in 2004. For more information visit www.nzips.govt.nz.

Objective 4: Maintain and enhance the legislative and policy framework supporting injury prevention *(continued)*

Key activity	Results achieved	Selected examples
<p>4.5. Review and identify the need for developing new injury prevention policy and safety legislation, where appropriate.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The NZIPS Secretariat and GISG have been considering options for reviewing and identifying existing gaps in injury prevention policy. The review of accountability documents is expected to identify and consider some of the gaps in policy. Work has been done to streamline and clarify individual agencies roles and responsibilities to ensure that safety-related legislation is being enforced appropriately. Lead agencies responsible for priority area strategies progress legislation/ regulatory changes for which they are responsible. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agencies with HSE Act enforcement responsibilities are DoL, CAA, Maritime New Zealand and Police. All agencies have detailed operational programmes through which they discharge their enforcement responsibilities. In December 2005, Parliament passed an amendment to the HSNO Act that streamlines the responsibilities of some HSNO enforcement agencies and makes it possible to develop group standards for some substances. DoL has participated in the Ministry of Economic Development’s regulatory review project. It is reviewing the interfaces between its own and ACC’s operations and the interfaces between legislation such as the HSE Act and the HSNO Act.

continued



Objective 5: Intergrate injury prevention activity through collaboration and co-ordination

Key activity	Results achieved	Selected examples
<p>5.1. Strengthen existing and develop and implement new mechanisms for collaboration in and co-ordinating injury prevention activities at national, regional and community levels.</p> <p>This activity also relates to activities 1.1, 10.1 and 10.2.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A key step to strengthen community and regionally based injury prevention capacity was commenced in 2006, when the NZIPS Secretariat in collaboration with the MoH established a programme of regional support forums and ongoing support for local providers. The programme will operate until June 2008 and involves ten regions across New Zealand. • The outcome of this programme is to establish and implement regional plans and improved mechanisms and processes for collaboration and coordination. • A range of best practice examples of cross-agency projects were identified and promoted via the NZIPS website plus other organisations website and newsletters. • The programme referred to above for regional and community injury prevention will provide further linkages and examples over the next two years. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The regional forums have two key objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – To improve the collaboration and co-ordination of injury prevention performance at community, regional and national levels in line with the 10 NZIPS objectives and MoH’s public health objectives – To strengthen and support effective injury prevention activity at community and regional levels. • Two regional forums were held in Dunedin and Christchurch in April and May 2006. Both were well attended by representatives from government and non-government agencies and community organisations. • The range of best practice examples includes national organisations such as ACC establishing formal working arrangements with organisations such as the NZ Fire Service and the Order of St John. Other examples included cross agency projects to reduce the risk of alcohol related harm through ACC, Police and MoJ and an interagency group supporting a ‘sexual violence’ project. • Tauranga City Council has been working with ACC over the past two years with some outstanding achievements that include collaboration among key government and non-government agencies in funding and managing “City on its Feet”, a three-year falls prevention project with five partners investing over \$1 million to achieve a common safety goal.

continued

Objective 5: Intergrate injury prevention activity through collaboration and co-ordination *(continued)*

Key activity	Results achieved	Selected examples
5.1. (continued)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ACC’s Local Government Partnership strategy aims to encourage councils to establish a safety culture when working in and across the community; and to help councils to meet the “safety outcome” objective in their Long-Term Council Community Plans. • ACC aims to engage with 22 councils by the end of 2007, covering 70% of the New Zealand population. To date, eight councils have signed formal agreements and collaborative action plans, • In October 2005 ACC signed a MoU with the Order of St John. Its key objectives are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – To establish an injury prevention partnership (with several initiatives identified) – To brand the fleet of 480 St John ambulances with ACC signage. • ACC is also entering into a MoU with New Zealand Fire Service the key objective of which is to establish an active injury prevention partnership, for which several initiatives have been identified such as a school based road crash awareness programme. • New Zealand Police, in conjunction with MoJ and CYF, has established six “Family Safety Teams” throughout New Zealand. These multidisciplinary teams of Police, CYF and NGO victim advocates are working together to address family violence in their areas.

continued

Objective 5: Intergrate injury prevention activity through collaboration and co-ordination *(continued)*

Key activity	Results achieved	Selected examples
<p>5.1. (continued)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Three communities were designated as Safe Communities under the World Health Organisation (WHO) criteria during the 2005/06 year. They were: New Plymouth, Whangarei and Wellington. Communities working towards receiving accreditation in the 2006/07 year include Tauranga and North Shore City. Other communities that are actively engaged in the accreditation process are Porirua, Rotorua, Manukau, Turanganui-a-kiwa, and Christchurch. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All designated Safe Communities have to demonstrate the effective establishment of an infrastructure based on partnerships and collaborations, governed by a cross-sectional group that is responsible for safety promotion in their community. Each of the communities accredited in the year showed evidence of effective cross sectorial approach to community safety.
<p>5.2. Strengthen existing and develop new mechanisms for improving collaboration in and co-ordination of injury prevention activities between Māori and other injury prevention partners at national, regional and local levels.</p> <p>This activity also relates to activities 1.1, 10.1 and 10.2.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The programme to strengthen community and regionally based injury prevention reported against 5.1 includes a focus on Māori principles. The programme is designed to ensure that community or regional issues relating to Māori injury prevention issues can be identified and actioned. This will include a focus on connecting local issues to activities by government and non-government organisations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The IPNANZ Māori web page, Te Kupenga a Maui is under development and is expected to go live in October 2006. The communication strategy for Māori injury prevention celebrates successes and shares information relating to effective injury prevention programmes and initiatives. This also serves to guide non-Māori working with Māori, and to connect them with Māori injury prevention practitioners across the spectrum. IPNANZ members from Te Kao Kao O Takapau have agreed to share their Kaupapa Māori falls prevention programme with practitioners as an example of a best practice intervention disseminated to participants of the Foundation Course in Injury Prevention. IPNANZ continues to engage with organisations throughout the sector and act as a vehicle to disseminate information of issues relevant to Māori to enhance injury prevention programmes. In particular the involvement in the violence prevention sector to advise and assist IPNANZ membership in developing and delivering violence prevention programmes as a priority issue.

continued

Objective 5: Intergrate injury prevention activity through collaboration and co-ordination *(continued)*

Key activity	Results achieved	Selected examples
5.2. (continued)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ACC Safer Rohe Partnership initiative is based on establishing partnerships with Māori leaders and key organisations to increase the reach of successful interventions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key partnerships have been developed with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Kohanga Reo Trust: The aim is to establish an agreement to increase child restraint wearing through Kohanga Reo as a collective (with 10,500 pre-school children). Māori Women’s Welfare League: ACC is negotiating an agreement to channel information and education on child falls to 25,000 members.
5.3. Encourage collaboration in and co-ordination of injury prevention activity between Pacific groups, other ethnic groups, new migrants and other injury prevention providers at national, regional and community levels.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The programme to strengthen community and regionally based injury prevention reported against 5.1 includes a focus on Pacific and ethnic communities. The programme is designed to ensure that community or regional issues relating to Pacific and ethnic communities injury prevention can be identified and actioned. This will include a focus on connecting local issues to activities by government and non-government organisations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A number of initiatives have been implemented by ACC in South Auckland and Wellington to engage Pacific peoples. A Pacific Injury Prevention team has been established to deliver programmes and develop Pacific peoples capabilities in both regions, with a focus on road and home safety. In South Auckland, relationships have been established with churches and other Pacific community leaders/providers, while in Wellington 12 Pacific community leaders have been trained to deliver injury prevention programmes to Pacific peoples. The Asian community constitutes a significant proportion of the Auckland region’s population. Two injury prevention consultants have been recruited to engage with the Chinese and Indian communities respectively. They have initially focused on awareness of injury prevention programmes, moving to the implementation of road safety prevention strategies and engagement with small employers.

continued

Objective 5: Intergrate injury prevention activity through collaboration and co-ordination *(continued)*

Key activity	Results achieved	Selected examples
<p>5.4. Identify and monitor improvements in collaboration and co-ordination between the injury prevention sector and other related sectors.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Members of the NZIPS Government Inter-Agency Steering Group continued activities during the year to identify and progress opportunities to improve collaboration between the intentional and unintentional injury areas. The launch of the NZ Suicide Prevention Strategy 2006-2016 in 2006, and development of the implementation plan has provided a further focus for this work. The programme to strengthen community and regionally based injury prevention reported against activity 5.1 has demonstrated early results of improved coordination between business and community injury prevention providers, local councils and crime prevention sectors. Information on activities and improvements in collaboration, were disseminated via the NZIPS website. A wide range of other channels were also used including websites of other government and non-government organisations such as Family and Community Services (FACS, MSD), SCFNZ and IPNANZ. Newsletter published by IPRC, Safekids, Family Violence Clearinghouse, and Te Awatea Research Centre. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presentations and forums conducted by the SCFNZ during the past 12 months have placed particular emphasis on linking the business and community sectors. They have also incorporated a strong focus on better integration at local, regional and national levels in terms of adopting a coordinated approach to injury and crime prevention. The NZIPS Secretariat will be presenting at the Safer Communities Conference 2006 being hosted by LGNZ and MoJ in August 2006. The presentation will focus on making the links between intentional and unintentional injury. The Te Rito Collaborative Fund was a Budget 2004 initiative to establish community-based, collaborative initiatives throughout New Zealand. By establishing and funding collaborative networks at a local level, with key NGOs and government and private sector stakeholders, organisations are now in a position to consider the Te Rito strategy, along with other Government initiatives directed at reducing family violence, in an integrated way.

continued

Objective 5: Intergrate injury prevention activity through collaboration and co-ordination *(continued)*

Key activity	Results achieved	Selected examples
<p>5.5. Strengthen existing and develop and implement new mechanisms for collaboration in and co-ordination of injury prevention research and evaluation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In developing new strategies, such as the Falls and Drowning Prevention Strategies, the lead agencies have outlined funding options for injury prevention research. • The NZIPS GISG considered options to further strengthen mechanisms for funding injury prevention research and evaluation activities in 2007 and beyond. • The NZIPS Secretariat is promoting research information through its website and e-newsletter. The Secretariat will include information on injury prevention research and evaluation as part of its national database project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ACC is developing a new Research strategy that will address strategic priorities for ACC in terms of its long-term research and development needs. In developing the strategy, ACC will aim to facilitate injury prevention research across the government agencies with similar research needs/agendas. • DoL and ACC have participated in a research funding partnership with the HRC for the six years to June 2006. The latest partnership-funded project is looking at the success of health and safety interventions in the agriculture sector. • ACC and DoL are conducting a joint quantitative evaluation of the Farmsafe Programme. The evaluation is aimed at having a quantitative analysis made of injury rates before and after attendance at the programme. • Ministry of Health (DHB Funding and Performance Directorate) and the Health Research Council of New Zealand (HRC) partnered on the Family Violence Evaluation project. The purpose of the programme is to evaluate the effectiveness of FVP training in improving the response of healthcare providers to victims of family violence. • Safekids and IPRC provide regular newsletters with information on injury prevention research, projects and evaluations both nationally and internationally.



Objective 6: Advance injury prevention knowledge and information

Key activity	Results achieved	Selected examples
<p>6.1. Ensure that information on the social and economic cost of injury is disseminated.</p> <p>This activity also relates to activity 8.1.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agencies made available information on the social and economic cost of injuries for priority areas, such as road traffic crashes and occupational diseases. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In June 2006 MoT released an update estimating the total social cost of road crashes and injuries that occurred in New Zealand in 2005. It also reported the average social cost per injury and crash, at June 2006 prices.¹¹ The social costs of a road crash and the associated injuries comprise a number of elements including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of life and life quality Loss of output due to temporary incapacitation Medical costs Legal costs Property damage costs. A report on The Cost of Suicide to Society was publicly released in December 2005. The National Occupational Health and Safety Advisory Committee (NOHSAC) published a report in April 2006 on the social and economic costs of workplace-related deaths, diseases and injuries.
<p>6.2. Improve injury surveillance systems, including the provision of quality ethnicity data.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Following a review of the measurement of ethnicity in 2004, Statistics NZ promulgated a new data standard and has been working with agencies across the official statistics sector to implement the standard. A report on progress will be submitted to the Cabinet Policy Committee by 30 November 2006. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The NZIPS Secretariat has commissioned the IPRU to develop indicators for measuring serious injury among Māori. This project is ongoing and a report is due for publication in early 2007.

continued

¹¹ See www.transport.govt.nz/socialcost/ for more information.

Objective 6: Advance injury prevention knowledge and information *(continued)*

Key activity	Results achieved	Selected examples
6.2. (continued)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The NZIPS Secretariat published the New Zealand Injury Prevention Strategy: Chartbook of Serious Injury Outcome Indicators 1994-2004 in February 2006.¹² The Chartbook covers all injury and the six priority areas. • The Indicator for frequency of serious non-fatal injuries (for all injuries in the period 2001-04) implies a small increase, while the indicator for the rate of serious non-fatal injuries implies a small decrease. • Indicators for the frequency and rate of injury deaths (for all injuries in the period 1998-2002), indicates little apparent change. • The Chartbook has been widely distributed among injury prevention practitioners, agencies and community groups through channels such as workshops, newsletters, email groups and forums. • The NZIPS Secretariat also published an associated report titled New Zealand Injury Prevention Strategy Chartbook of Serious Injury Outcome Indicators for Children 1994-2004 in March 2006.¹³ • The NZIPS Secretariat and IPRU are scoping a project to develop indicators to measure and classify less serious injury. The project will commence in 2006/07. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chartbook is a tool for monitoring and measuring injury rates over the life of the NZIPS. It presents trends during 1994-2004 for NZIPS serious injury indicators across “all injuries” as well as the six national injury prevention priority areas (ie motor vehicle, workplace safety, falls, drowning, assault, suicide and deliberate self-harm). • This Chartbook is the first of several planned for monitoring the rates of serious injury in New Zealand and will be updated annually. • During the development of the Chartbook of NZIPS serious injury indicators, agencies such as Safekids identified a need to develop indicators for measuring child injury rates. Arising from this, IPRU was commissioned to develop a chartbook of child injury indicators, based on the NZIPS serious injury indicators.

continued

¹² To view the report, visit www.nzips.govt.nz or email nzips@acc.co.nz.

¹³ To view the report, visit www.nzips.govt.nz or email nzips@acc.co.nz.

Objective 6: Advance injury prevention knowledge and information *(continued)*

Key activity	Results achieved	Selected examples
6.2. (continued)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunities to incorporate valid injury indicators measures within existing surveys were examined during the year but at this stage there have been no appropriate opportunities to include these measures within specific surveys. The Secretariat will continue to carry out surveillance to identify such opportunities. • The Injury Information Manager (Statistics New Zealand) has developed a statistical processing system that brings together ACC claims, public hospital discharges and Police road traffic crash reports. This will provide a basis for improving data standards as well as producing coherent statistics. • The project has been reviewing the data from several sources, such as ACC, to assess their impact on the expected outcomes of the injury database project. • Several other agencies, such as MoT and NOHSAC, continue to work on improving injury surveillance systems, with information on this disseminated through their websites. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistics New Zealand has, for the past four years, published an annual report on work-related injury statistics. The report is based on ACC data and reports on claim numbers for work-related injury, and gives information about characteristics such as the gender, occupation and industry of injured workers. A number of other agencies regularly publish and disseminate injury-related statistics via websites eg ACC, Land Transport NZ, MoH. • The NZIPS Secretariat has commissioned the IPRU to develop indicators for measuring serious injury among Māori. This project is ongoing and a report is due for publication in early 2007. • MoT continues to provide an annual statistical summary of road crashes in New Zealand. • The MoT website has information on travel, motor vehicle crashes, road user attitudes and behaviours in New Zealand, as well as road safety fact sheets looking at key statistics on a range of topics (eg fatigue, speed and alcohol). It also has results of the annual survey on public attitudes to road safety.

continued

Objective 6: Advance injury prevention knowledge and information *(continued)*

Key activity	Results achieved	Selected examples
<p>6.2. (continued)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An IPRU project is examining the feasibility of developing indicators for measuring alcohol-related injury. The identification of risk factors has included areas such as occupational health and safety issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NOHSAC published a report on the surveillance of occupational disease and injury in New Zealand in December 2005. This report identified issues across a number of government agencies. DoL has led a multi-agency group to discuss the report's recommendations and consider how they can be most effectively implemented. Good intelligence on disease and injury helps to identify determinants. The project is to critically appraise existing and potential indicators for alcohol-related injury in New Zealand. This is a sub-project within IPRU's HRC/ALAC hazardous drinking project grant. The health sector often requires people to work for extended periods in isolated circumstances where they do not have immediate access to support from colleagues. The Health and Disability Forum, together with ACC, has developed a research programme into the occupational safety and health issues associated with working in isolation. This will form a basis for future intervention to minimise hazards for people working in these circumstances.
<p>6.3. Information on the injury burden, risk factors and interventions is identified to inform the further development and implementation of national strategies.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information on the burden of injury, risk factors and interventions has been disseminated by agencies such as the NZIPS Secretariat, ACC, IPRU, IPRC, Safekids and SCFNZ. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SCFNZ has in the past year produced and widely disseminated over 15 injury data sheets to support the evidence-based approach of local injury prevention activities. The IPRU has available the National Injury Query System to help generate statistics on specific injury issues such as intent, age groups, mechanisms etc. The IPRC and agencies such as Safekids have also disseminated information on injury burden and interventions through their newsletter and websites.

continued

Objective 6: Advance injury prevention knowledge and information *(continued)*

Key activity	Results achieved	Selected examples
6.3. (continued)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Falls make up 43% of all hospitalisation, with fall-related injuries costing almost \$557 million in ACC claims in 2005/06 (excluding bulk-funded hospital costs). Falls have a significant personal and social cost in individual health and wellbeing. ACC is partnering with agencies such as DHBS in delivering initiatives to prevent injuries from falls, which places a significant burden on the society.
<p>6.4. Provide information to inform the development and implementation of injury prevention initiatives and focus research strategies on key injury issues.</p> <p>This activity also relates to activities 2.5, 7.2, 7.4 and 7.5.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ACC has continued to fund injury prevention research, including specific research on occupational safety and health issues, through the Joint Research Portfolio with DoL and HRC. ACC commissioned initial research into the social and economic costs of long-term gradual process injuries. This focused on reviews of the current state of knowledge on the social effects and economic cost of musculoskeletal injury (occupational overuse syndrome) and noise-induced hearing loss As stated previously, ACC is drafting a Research and Development Strategy which will identify options to improve collaboration and coordination of research. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A report has been prepared for ACC on priorities and processes for identifying and managing research into occupational ill health and disease, which has been identified as a major issue for workplace injury prevention in New Zealand. The report's preparation involved extensive consultation with injury prevention researchers. The joint research portfolio partners (ACC, DoL and HRC) have funded a study into musculoskeletal injuries among workers in the meat and fish processing industries. The study focuses on identifying the causes of such injuries with the objective of developing effective remedial strategies to reduce their incidence. Commissioned by ACC, IPRC has evaluated the effectiveness of the patient handling guidelines in the health care sector. MoT released a consultation document on a Transport Research Strategy which aims to achieve a more co-ordinated approach to transport-related research, thereby avoiding it being duplicated across the sector. Greater spending efficiency will mean the sector can carry out a wider range of research projects and more data will be available to more people.

continued

Objective 6: Advance injury prevention knowledge and information *(continued)*

Key activity	Results achieved	Selected examples
<p>6.5. Identify and monitor methods to measure changes in safety cultures and safe environments.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The NZIPS Secretariat initiated a research project in May 2006 to measure and monitor changes in safety culture and safe behaviours. The first part of the project will involve consultation with key stakeholders and research groups to define the scope and approach for the survey. Research indicators, survey options and defining key areas of coverage will be included in the work. Information during the development and undertaking of the survey will be made available via the NZIPS website and e-Newsletter. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Secretariat is being guided in this work by a research group comprising members of ACC's injury prevention and research team, IPRU, IPNANZ, SCFNZ, MoH and Statistics New Zealand. The group met once during the year. An independent research agency will be contracted to help the Secretariat to develop the research framework, which will be completed in 2006. The first survey will be conducted in the first quarter of 2007. In developing the survey, the NZIPS Secretariat will consider other attitude and behavioural surveys by agencies such as Land Transport NZ, ALAC and Moj.
<p>6.6. Identify appropriate avenues for disseminating injury and injury prevention information to a range of stakeholders. This activity also relates to activity 1.3.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The NZIPS Secretariat and other lead agencies have disseminated injury-related information through forums such as IPNANZ workshops, regional forums, website updates and newsletters (NZIPS and ICB). The Secretariat has continued reviewing its communication methods to ensure the information is circulated to the widest possible audience. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The NZIPS website has links to more than 150 external sites. The Secretariat provided support and resources for various forums, workshops and newsletters during the year, including the IPNANZ conference, Safety NZ Week and Injury Control Bulletin.



Objective 7: Develop and implement effective injury prevention interventions

Key activity	Results achieved	Selected examples
<p>7.1. Review data to identify risk and protective factors on a regular basis to inform evidence-based models of best practice injury prevention, across and within the six injury prevention priority areas.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data to guide injury prevention generally and across the six priority areas specifically was developed and published during the year as indicators for measuring serious injury outcomes. • A Chartbook detailing trends in fatal and non-fatal injuries was published in January 2006 and a further edition covering child injuries was released in March 2006.¹⁴ Lead agencies continued work on identifying and reviewing risk and protective factors in areas such as falls and drowning prevention as part of the development of implementation plans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A suite of five reports into the social and economic explanations for the trends in New Zealand’s suicide rates to 1999 were publicly released in December 2005. • The MoH Public Health Intelligence Unit was commissioned to undertake a study on the relationship between anti-depressant prescribing patterns and suicide-related outcomes in New Zealand. • ACC has funded the University of Auckland to carry out a hip protector pilot examining, in particular, compliance levels and how to maximise compliance and cost effectiveness. The final report is due July 2006. • The Otago Exercise Programme is a falls prevention programme targeted at older adults living in the community. The results from a report produced by the AUT University, demonstrates a 52% reduction in the number of falls after six months participation and a 50% reduction by 12 months.¹⁵ Gains in strength and balance have also been recorded.

continued

14 New Zealand Injury Prevention Strategy: Chartbook of serious injury outcome indicators 1994-2004 and NZIPS Chartbook of serious injury outcome indicators for children are available on www.nzips.govt.nz.

15 Otago exercise programme report on nurse delivered and physiotherapist delivered programmes in NZ June 2006.

Objective 7: Develop and implement effective injury prevention interventions

(continued)

Key activity	Results achieved	Selected examples
7.1. (continued)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where appropriate, risk and protective factors were identified for Māori and other ethnic groups within the context of developing implementation or action plans for new strategies covering suicide prevention, falls prevention and drowning prevention. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ACC has contracted IPRC to undertake a falls study to determine the circumstances of falls and the prevalence of potential risk and protective factors. The research will help to refine and target ACC's injury prevention initiatives in the home to high-risk sub-groups (final report due June 2007). ACC has contracted AUT University to undertake a randomised control trial of its Tai Chi programme. The study assesses the impact of Tai Chi on falls in older adults and the programme cost effectiveness and sustainability. One of the main activities of the Kidsafe Taranaki Trust is to monitor local hospital and emergency child injury statistics and analyse the data. Data collected provides insights into the most common causes of injury to children in the region, which helps to focus injury prevention programmes. DoL is developing programme plans for two national priority areas under the WHSS: airborne substances and vulnerable workers. These plans are taking available evidence and identifying the key interventions necessary to move towards the WHSS vision of "Healthy people in safe and productive workplaces". In 2005/06, MYD provided funding to Victoria University of Wellington (VUW) to assist with evaluating its newly developed suicide prevention policy. The evaluation will be completed in 2006/07 and the final report provided to MYD later in 2006.

continued

Objective 7: Develop and implement effective injury prevention interventions

(continued)

Key activity	Results achieved	Selected examples
<p>7.1. (continued)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There has been continuing work done on examining hospitalisation data to identify where alcohol has been a contributing factor to injury. • New Zealand Police's work in rolling out Alco-Link emphasises the role of partner agencies in using the enhanced data to minimise alcohol-related harm. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The work around Alco-Link has included work to support Liquor Liaison Groups and other mechanisms at local levels that can make best use of the Alco-Link data. Alco-Link, a joint project between New Zealand Police and ALAC and funded by ACC, was enhanced further in 2005/06 by a pilot to improve intelligence analysis.
<p>7.2. Identify, develop, implement and fund proven and promising initiatives within and across the six injury prevention priority areas and other emergent injury areas.</p> <p>This activity also relates to activities 6.4 and 8.2.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The uptake of proven and promising initiatives implemented in the six priority areas has increased. • These increases were not uniform, as implementation plans for strategies such as suicide, falls and drowning prevention are still being developed. The Road Safety to 2010 strategy was reviewed for its structural effectiveness, and the development of the WHSS was evaluated. • Each lead agency reported annually on progress on, or changes to, the implementation of six national strategies. • Information on proven and promising initiatives being implemented has been collected and published in formats such as the NZIPS website, plus on lead agencies websites such as that of Land Transport NZ. Other communication channels include ICB, the New Zealand Family Violence Clearinghouse e-newsletter and injury prevention conferences. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After an extensive independent review of the Road Safety to 2010 strategy, MoT and other NRSC agencies developed advice to Ministers on completing its implementation. A series of 14 workshops were organised to address three core behavioural issues: drink driving, speed and young drivers. • New Zealand Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (NZ-ADAM) research was undertaken throughout 2005/06. In this programme arrestees are questioned about injury-promoting behaviours such as drug driving. NZ-ADAM results help to better identify the prevalence of such risk behaviours among the offender population. • The agencies have provided these updates through the annual reporting process and the half yearly reports presented to the Injury Prevention Ministerial Committee. • The New Zealand Family Violence Clearinghouse has established a website as a central access point for the latest information on effective family violence prevention. It has links to current initiatives and events, funding and training opportunities, and research and evaluation news. In August 2005, the Clearinghouse published the first issue of its quarterly newsletter. The newsletter focuses on specific family violence areas, such as partner abuse, children and family violence and cultural considerations relating to family violence in New Zealand.

Objective 7: Develop and implement effective injury prevention interventions

(continued)

Key activity	Results achieved	Selected examples
7.2. (continued)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead agencies and other organisations such as the SCFNZ incorporated the identification and promotion of best practice examples of proven and promising injury prevention initiatives. The programme to strengthen community and regional injury prevention capacity and capability reported under 5.1 extended the process to enable significant identification and promotion of best practice. Government and non-government organisations websites and publications were also used to disseminate and promote the information. The New Zealand Community Safety and Injury Prevention Awards in August 2005 recognised best practice examples along with other specific sector award programmes such as workplace health and safety awards and road safety innovation awards. Where appropriate, agencies undertake planning and delivery to ensure adequate funding for evidence-based initiatives. Priority area strategies yet to be implemented will undergo this process in the next year. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The NZIPS Secretariat commenced scoping a project to establish a national injury prevention database to disseminate information of initiatives occurring around the country. This work will be progressed in the 06/07 year. A Ridding NZ campaign “Safety around road works” campaign began in 2004 to promote safety of road workers and around road works. The campaign was prompted in response to a horrific road crash. The campaign was a winner in Category 1 of the inaugural NZ Community Safety and Injury Prevention Awards 2005. Implementation of the patient handling guidelines in the health sector continued during the year. This initiative has been adopted across DHBs and some residential care facilities. ACC is continuing to support the guidelines by funding a patient handling advisor training programme for DHBs. This will focus on effective guideline implementation and continued maintenance. The Children and young people witnesses of family violence initiative provides funding of \$12 million (GST exclusive) over four years for 45 full-time-equivalent advocates for children and young people nationwide. The Elder Abuse and Neglect prevention services initiative is looking at funding pools for providers to improve services and education around elder abuse and neglect.

continued

Objective 7: Develop and implement effective injury prevention interventions

(continued)

Key activity	Results achieved	Selected examples
7.2. (continued)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Budget 2003 approved funding of \$5.840 million over four years to establish a contestable fund for community-based collaborative initiatives to prevent family violence, and to undertake a four-year evaluation under the Te Rito Collaborative Fund. Thirty funded collaborative networks throughout New Zealand are undertaking projects on collaboration, education, awareness and training.
7.3. Enable communities to build their capacity to develop behavioural and environmental approaches to minimising the risk of alcohol-related injuries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of the ALAC Culture Change programme continued during the year on the approach to modifying behaviours in, and attitudes to, drinking alcohol. A particular focus has been ALAC's programme around the culture of drinking and the adoption of practices that reduce risk and enhance safety. A toolkit "Planning for alcohol in the community" was made available during the year. Developed by ALAC, the toolkit will enable communities to include reduction of alcohol-related harm as an outcome in Long-Term Council Community Plans and district plans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is continued evidence of positive change, with many more adults reporting having thought about the effects of their drinking on themselves and others. Many have thought about cutting back on how much they drink and discussed cutting back their drinking with others. Binge drinkers are more likely to report drinking less than moderate drinkers in comparison with their consumption over the previous year. However, as expected, average amounts consumed per drinking occasion remain stable. ALAC has analysed its monitoring and evaluation reports and commissioned focus group research to identify the main triggers for the "think" strategy. As part of the Culture Change programme, an enhanced "see" marketing has begun via: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Magazines Newspapers Radio "Tactical" channels such as billboards and signage in places the audience is most likely to see them. "Think" marketing has begun with three new television commercials. Other examples to support a drinking culture change has included:

continued

Objective 7: Develop and implement effective injury prevention interventions

(continued)

Key activity	Results achieved	Selected examples
7.3. (continued)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There has been significant increase during the year in the number of local authorities acknowledging community based injury prevention as an important component in reducing the injury burden. The designation of Whangarei, New Plymouth District and Wellington City as Safe Communities under the WHO criterion demonstrates this fact.¹⁶ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development of intoxication monitoring guidelines in partnership with Dunedin City Council, focused on managing intoxication in licensed premises Te Ara Poka Tika – a partnership with Māori Wardens to be launched at the Safer Communities Conference in August 2006 Work with ACC and other appropriate organisations to improve alcohol management in sports club environments – “Good sports” Increasing engagement with local authorities to encourage enhancing their responses to alcohol-related harm in their communities – a partnership conference was held in April 2006. With the support of SCFNZ, several communities are working with their local authorities towards WHO accreditation during the 2006/07 year. Auckland City also undertakes community injury prevention co-ordination through Communities Living Injury Free, while ACC has engaged with another eight local authorities on workplace health and safety plus safety outcomes under the Long-Term Council Community Plans.

continued

¹⁶ For more information on WHO criteria for safe communities accreditation visit www.safecommunities.org.nz.

Objective 7: Develop and implement effective injury prevention interventions

(continued)

Key activity	Results achieved	Selected examples
<p>7.4. Identify, develop, implement and fund culturally appropriate injury prevention programmes, which respond to the needs of Māori across and within the six injury prevention priority areas.</p> <p>This activity also relates to activities 6.4 and 8.2.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work continues on developing and using culturally appropriate programmes for Māori. In some areas new strategies were completed during the year. These include suicide, falls and drowning prevention strategies, with implementation plans that include a focus on appropriate approaches for Māori. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The family violence taskforce [Taskforce for Action on Violence within Families] will address family/whanau violence prevention and intervention from a Māori perspective, specifically through the newly established Māori Advisory Group and the representation of Māori NGOs on the Taskforce. • MoH has increased funding to Kia Piki Te Ora O Te Taitamariki sites to help them make the transition from a youth suicide prevention focus to an all-ages suicide prevention focus. This change in focus reflects the new all-ages New Zealand Suicide Prevention Strategy. Two new sites have been contracted to provide public health suicide prevention services for Māori. These sites also have an all-ages rather than a youth focus. • The ACC Safer Rohe programme has produced Māori injury statistics for Northland, South Auckland, Waikato and Gisborne. The statistics profile Māori injury deaths (2000/01) and Māori injury hospitalisations for 2001 to 2003. • ACC has commissioned a study on Māori health models, frameworks and theories that could relate to injury prevention and health promotion. The study will also review evidence-based interventions within Māori communities and other indigenous literature relevant to injury prevention and health promotion.

continued

Objective 7: Develop and implement effective injury prevention interventions

(continued)

Key activity	Results achieved	Selected examples
<p>7.5. Identify, develop, implement and fund culturally appropriate injury prevention programmes which respond to the needs of Pacific peoples and other ethnic communities across and within the six injury prevention priority areas.</p> <p>This activity also relates to activities 6.4 and 8.2.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work continues on developing and using culturally appropriate programmes for Pacific peoples and other ethnic communities. As referenced in 7.4, implementation plans for the new suicide, falls and drowning prevention strategies will include a focus on and approaches for Pacific peoples and other ethnic communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New initiatives during the year included a focus on support and information around family violence prevention from a Pacific perspective through the Pacific Advisory Group. Activities included community meetings, a new family resource kit and co-ordination with church and community leaders. The Taskforce for Action on Violence within Families will address family/whanau violence prevention and intervention from a Pacific perspective specifically through the recently established Pacific Advisory Group. “Strong Pacific Families”, an MSD initiative, is being implemented in Christchurch, Porirua, Manukau and Waitakere from 2005 to 2007. The programme aims to build strong Pacific families living free from violence. This year Strong Pacific Families focuses on funding community meetings to generate community action by working through community and church leaders, and developing resources to strengthen Pacific families. The Centre for Social Research and Evaluation is conducting a formative evaluation for the Strong Pacific Families resource kit and a process evaluation for the Strong Pacific Families project. These will identify indicators for monitoring progress in implementing the project. Final reports are due in May 2007.



Objective 8: Ensure appropriate resource levels for injury preventions

Key activity	Results achieved	Selected examples
<p>8.1. Ensure that appropriate resourcing is allocated at the government level for evidence-based injury prevention, primarily within and across the six injury prevention priority areas.</p> <p>This activity also relates to activity 6.1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This information was not collected in 2005/06 as it will be collected as part of a wider stocktake of injury prevention activity across government and non-government organisations. This information will be available in March 2007 and will include details of resourcing allocated during 2005/06. • Lead agencies for the six national priority strategies reviewed the resources allocated as part of their planning and business operations. • Agencies such as ACC and MoH involved with developing implementation plans for new strategies started planning for the resources required for successful implementation over the strategies lives. • The NZIPS Injury Prevention Ministerial Committee will be advised following completion of the stocktake of injury prevention activity in March 2007. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant resources have been made available in recent years to ensure that New Zealand Police can target their road policing enforcement efforts with adequate strategic capability. These resources have enabled improvements in research and evaluation. • The Government has earmarked \$10.3 million (GST exclusive) for suicide-prevention spending between 2005 and 2009. This includes funding for Lifeline, counselling training contracts, Kia Piki support and training, Suicide Prevention Information New Zealand, research into the causes and costs of suicide and the "Support for Families" initiative. A further \$6 million will be spent in the same period on the "National Depression" initiative.

continued

Objective 8: Ensure appropriate resource levels for injury preventions *(continued)*

Key activity	Results achieved	Selected examples
<p>8.2. Ensure sustainable funding arrangements are in place to support effective injury prevention efforts at national and community levels.</p> <p>This activity also relates to activities 7.2, 7.4 and 7.5.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The GISG met several times during the year to continue the focus on the co-ordination of, and sustainable resourcing for, injury prevention. Joint projects where agencies have pooled funding and/or personnel and expertise include injury prevention workforce development, injury data improvements, the development of new injury indicators and research. Best practice examples of sustainable funding across government and non-government groups involved with injury prevention were monitored and promoted through reporting, communication and recognition processes. A highlight this year was the inaugural New Zealand Community Safety and Injury Prevention Awards held in August 2005. The winners and highly commended entries in four categories demonstrated sustainable approaches to injury prevention. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Budget 2006 announced funding of \$11 million over four years for the “Changing Attitudes and Behaviours” community violence prevention campaign. This campaign will support community initiatives that change attitudes to family violence. A positive trend during the year was the increasing activity and interest in community-based injury prevention through co-ordination and leadership by local authorities. This model provides opportunities for further gains in sustainable funding arrangements and can be strengthened by effective co-ordination with central government agencies. The Government has provided \$9 million funding over the next four years to increase support for people affected by family violence. Funding will be increased for a range of family violence prevention and support services, including 24-hour crisis lines, counselling, social work support, safe-house accommodation, advocacy and information. The funding aims to help ease the pressure on providers of increased demand for their services. Officials from CYF and FACS are currently working on the criteria for the distribution of the funds. ACC and Taranaki DHB are collaborating to jointly fund the Otago Exercise Programme, a falls prevention initiative for the elderly.



Objective 9: Develop, implement and monitor national injury prevention strategies for priority areas

Key activity	Results achieved	Selected examples
<p>9.1. Support the further development and implementation of the national injury prevention strategies within the six priority areas.</p>	<p>Road Safety Strategy to 2010 (MoT)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As part of the third phase of implementing the Road Safety to 2010 strategy, the MoT has created a number of cross-agency project teams in the areas of road safety education, light and heavy vehicle safety, road engineering, alcohol and drugs, speed management, and young and novice drivers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Government's Road Safety to 2010 strategy aims to reduce road casualties to no more than 300 deaths and 4,500 hospitalisations a year by 2010. Road Safety to 2010 sets out a balanced approach focusing on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engineering Education Enforcement. New Zealand Police, as a member of the NRSC, is engaged in a number of programmes developed to meet the goal of enhanced road safety. While Police's main role will be a continued focus on improving road user behaviour through education and enforcement, it is important for Police to remain engaged with other relevant agencies looking at improving vehicle safety, road design and construction. The goals of the Road Safety to 2010 strategy require the implementation of a range of new enforcement, education and engineering initiatives. Police has contributed to New Zealand's declining road toll over the past decade by focusing its efforts on key problem areas and targeting its resources to areas of greatest risk. Police delivers the four strategic road policing activities of speed control, drinking and/or drugged driver control, restraint device control and visible road safety enforcement. MoT continues to produce a quarterly report on road safety progress.

continued

Objective 9: Develop, implement and monitor national injury prevention strategies for priority areas *(continued)*

Key activity	Results achieved	Selected examples
9.1. (continued)	<p>Assault - Te Rito : New Zealand Family Violence Prevention Strategy (MSD)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Family and Community Services team (within MSD) continued to lead implementation of the Te Rito strategy. Several initiatives were launched or strengthened during the year including budget funding for an attitudes and behaviours community prevention campaign. This campaign will support community initiatives which change attitudes to family violence. • Other initiatives have included increasing support for families affected by family violence; the family violence intervention programme (MSD/ Work and Income NZ); increased funding to address family violence in Pacific communities etc. <p>Safer Communities: Action Plan to Reduce Community Violence and Sexual Violence (Moj)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moj has funded the development of local alcohol strategies that aim to address alcohol-related harm. Strategies will be developed at the local level with input from Police, Alcohol Intel Analyst, CYF, Public Health, ALAC, CPU and the relevant local authority. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More information on these initiatives can be found under the objective areas 1,2,3,5,6 and 7 of this report. • The Police Alcohol Action Plan was launched in March 2006.

continued

Objective 9: Develop, implement and monitor national injury prevention strategies for priority areas *(continued)*

Key activity	Results achieved	Selected examples
9.1. (continued)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The interagency Sexual Violence Project Team was established in May 2006. This group is responsible for developing and implementing the action points in the sexual violence component of Safer Communities; Action Plan to Reduce Community Violence & Sexual Violence and for a co-ordinated approach to sexual violence across government. • Project CARV (Curbing Alcohol Related Violence) is under development. This a two-year MoJ-led demonstration programme aims to reduce alcohol-related violence and involves partnerships and collaborations between local authorities, New Zealand Police, DHBs and ALAC. <p>Preventing Injury From Falls: The National Strategy 2005-2015 (ACC)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant progress was made in developing the Falls Prevention Strategy Implementation Plan during the 2005/06 year. • The Falls Prevention Strategy and the Implementation Plan process continue to be promoted, and there is increasing collaboration on ensuring successful partnerships, including joint funding of falls prevention initiatives. In particular, ACC is developing engagement plans with DHBs. • ACC has secured an extension from the Minister for ACC, from June 06 to Dec 06, for the release of the Falls prevention strategy implementation plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sexual Violence Project team include MoJ, ACC, MoH, the Department of Corrections, MoE, New Zealand Police, the Ministry of Women’s Affairs, TPK, the Ministry of Pacific Island Affairs and MSD. The first meeting was held in May 2006 and the next will take place in September 2006. The second meeting will set the agenda for the team’s work in the next 12 months. • Three local authorities will receive \$80,000 per annum for the next two years to undertake this project. Regular inter-regional meetings will be held and progress reports submitted quarterly to CPU. • The draft Plan has been produced by a working group with representation from strategy, policy, community, provider and cultural groups. It has included ongoing consultation within the falls sector, especially with the National Falls Prevention Strategy Stakeholder Reference Group. • The Falls Prevention Strategy and the Implementation Plan process have been promoted at regional forums, stakeholder meetings and conferences and in print media. • ACC is working with MoH on sharing best practice models related to falls prevention and on reviewing resource allocations. • Following a successful initial year of providing the Otago Exercise Programme (for falls prevention among older adults) in the Taranaki region, the Taranaki DHB has extended it to

continued

Objective 9: Develop, implement and monitor national injury prevention strategies for priority areas *(continued)*

Key activity	Results achieved	Selected examples
9.1. (continued)	<p>Drowning Prevention Strategy: Towards a Water Safe New Zealand 2005-2015 (ACC)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In February 2006, ACC met individually with the chief executives of six water safety sector NGOs with the aim of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Clarifying ACC and the NGO’s vision for implementing the Drowning Prevention Strategy – Determining the enablers and barriers to progress with the Strategy within the sector – Identifying priority needs for the Implementation Plan. • Work on the draft Plan has made substantial progress since then via an Implementation Management Group of water safety sector leaders, government organisations and specialist and interest groups. • A governance review is the first priority to be implemented under the Strategy. It has been commissioned with the aim of providing strategic leadership for the sector and addressing infrastructural and resourcing 	<p>enable a doubling in the number of participants. This was driven by the organisation’s recognition of the value of falls prevention in terms of hospital admission rates and subsequent costs. ACC funded an initial 50 participants and the Taranaki DHB funded a further 50. The results of this programme have been both objective (in terms of a reduction in falls) and subjective (i.e. a reduction in the fear of falling).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to sector leaders, the major needs and challenges confronting the water-safety sector are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustained funding • Constraints and opportunities regarding co-operation, co-ordination and collaboration • Service quality (with the need for evidence-based interventions and their national rollout) • Strategic leadership via a governance framework. • The Implementation Management Group is providing a forum for strategic debate and decision-making. Two significant activities that have been prioritised under the draft Implementation Plan are already underway as a result: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The governance review started in June 2006 with the aim of presenting pragmatic and strategic recommendations, firstly to the Implementation Management Group (by December 2006) and then to the Government in 2007 • The research committee was convened in May, and is developing a research plan. • The Drowning Prevention Strategy and the Implementation Plan process have been promoted at regional

continued

Objective 9: Develop, implement and monitor national injury prevention strategies for priority areas *(continued)*

Key activity	Results achieved	Selected examples
9.1. (continued)	<p>priorities, as well as operational needs. The review has been unanimously agreed to by sector leaders, but has potential implications for each of the NGOs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Implementation Management Group has also established a research committee to prioritise the range of research activities required and enable top priorities to be commissioned. • The Implementation Management Group has sought to keep key stakeholders informed of and involved in the draft Implementation Plan, following extensive consultation on the Strategy in 2005. • ACC has secured an extension from the Minister for ACC, from June 06 to Dec 06, for the release of the Drowning prevention strategy implementation plan. <p>Workplace Health and Safety Strategy to 2015</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The strategy was launched in June 2005 together with an action plan for the 05/06 year. During the year the WHSS progressed actions outlined in the WHSS action plan including commencing the process towards establishing a governance structure for the strategy. • ALAC is working with DoL on initiatives to improve workplace safety by reducing hazardous alcohol consumption. 	<p>forums, conferences and government agency briefings, and also via frequent newsletters to key stakeholders and regular updates on the Strategy website.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actions carried under the strategy are detailed within each of the objective areas of this annual report. The action plan for the WHSS ends in July 2006 and the DoL are continuing to develop high level approaches for future implementation of the WHSS. • A fact sheet for employers is being developed using two recently published workplace reports. This work is being undertaken by ALAC in collaboration with ACC, the New Zealand Drug Foundation and DoL.

continued

Objective 9: Develop, implement and monitor national injury prevention strategies for priority areas *(continued)*

Key activity	Results achieved	Selected examples
9.1. (continued)	<p>New Zealand Suicide Prevention Strategy 2006-2016 (MoH)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> On 1 July 2005 MoH became the lead agency for developing and implementing the New Zealand Suicide Prevention Strategy. A Suicide Prevention External Experts' Advisory Group was established to advise officials on the revision of the draft Strategy. An all-ages New Zealand Suicide Prevention Strategy 2006 – 2016 was launched in June 2006. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The MoH is currently working on developing an action plan for the strategy in association with the Suicide expert advisory group and government interagency committee. Te Puni Kōkiri is an active member of the Inter-Agency Committee on Suicide Prevention.
9.2. Ensure appropriate coordination and collaboration between the Strategy, six related strategies and any existing or new strategies that impact on them. This activity also relates to objective 10.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Strategy's advisory groups namely GISG and SRG have met as outlined in section 10.4. Members of the Secretariat have actively participated on the interagency groups for the development of new strategies and implementation plans, as well as being involved with the working groups for the existing strategies. The Injury Prevention Ministerial Committee was established late last year and held its first meeting on 3 April 2006. The committee has representation from 12 Ministers with portfolios covering labour, disability issues, health, social development, justice, local government, transport safety, Māori affairs, education, rural affairs, housing etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At the first meeting of the Ministerial Committee, the members considered issues around integrating injury prevention policy between government agencies and outcomes from the formative evaluation of the Strategy. Some of actions arising from the meeting included members approval for the NZIPS Secretariat to proceed with a review of accountability documents of key agencies with a responsibility for injury prevention / community safety and the comparison of injury rates across the OECD countries with NZ's performance. The committee is planning to meet at least once every quarter.

continued

Objective 9: Develop, implement and monitor national injury prevention strategies for priority areas *(continued)*

Key activity	Results achieved	Selected examples
<p>9.3. Review and evaluate the Strategy's six national injury prevention priority areas.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A common evaluation approach has been discussed at the NZIPS GISG meetings. The DoL have adopted the NZIPS evaluation framework as a basis in the development of the evaluation framework for the WHSS. • The development of the valid injury indicators has provided lead agencies with an initial set of high level indicators to measure progress with implementing the priority area strategies. • The NZIPS Secretariat has published a chartbook of injury indicators (refer section 6.2 for more information). • Agencies will continue to monitor injury data to inform them of progress with injury prevention performance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project teams for the development of the falls and drowning prevention strategies evaluation framework are also looking to use the NZIPS evaluation framework as a basis for their work. • The DoL have conducted an process evaluation of the WHSS and a report prepared in May 2006. • Refer to section 6.2 for more information on the injury surveillance work. • ACC will consider the development of individual indicators to measure progress with the falls and drowning prevention strategies, as the implementation plans are being developed.



Objective 10: Foster leadership in injury prevention

Key activity	Results achieved	Selected examples
<p>10.1. Identify injury prevention champions and sector leaders at national and community levels.</p> <p>This activity also relates to activities 5.1 and 5.2.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information on injury prevention champions and sector leaders continued to be collected and promoted through channels such as the New Zealand Community Safety and Injury Prevention Awards. The Secretariat and other agencies such as ACC, Ministry of Transport & SCFNZ are actively involved in engaging these sector leaders and community injury prevention practitioners through the regional activities and designation of WHO Safe Communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ACC and SPARC are supporting the Osteoporosis New Zealand “You Deserve a Medal Awards” which aim to raise awareness of the benefits of regular physical activity for older adults’ bone health. The ACC award recognises those who are role models to others by promoting strength and balance exercises and other ways of preventing falls. The SPARC award is for an older adult who has maintained physical activity throughout life for bone health. IPNANZ will celebrate its inaugural leadership awards November 2006 and have chosen 5 IP leaders to acknowledge with its leadership award Te Manaia. MoT has initiated a series of stakeholder engagement forums (“See you there... Safe As!) to support the implementation of the Road Safety to 2010 strategy. Community champions within local authorities have been identified as part of the WHO Safe Communities designation process. These local champions are actively supporting this evidence-based approach to improving community safety outcomes.

continued

Objective 10: Foster leadership in injury prevention *(continued)*

Key activity	Results achieved	Selected examples
<p>10.2. Encourage, promote and recognise injury prevention champions and their achievements and successes.</p> <p>This activity also relates to activities 1.1, 5.1 and 5.2.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agencies such as ACC, the Road Safety Trust, Land Transport NZ, the NZIPS Secretariat, DoL and SCFNZ have continued to support the sponsorship and promotion of community and safety awards as a way of recognising achievements and innovations in injury prevention and workplace and community safety. ACC and the NZIPS Secretariat sponsored the inaugural NZ Community Safety and Injury prevention awards in 2005, in partnership with the SCFNZ. The Awards were held to coincide with the inaugural Safety NZ Week in August 2005. The promotion of recognising champions and achievements through local media, certificates and public announcements continues to be encouraged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The New Zealand Community Safety and Injury Prevention Awards have four categories that recognise outstanding contributions from agencies and individuals in injury prevention and community safety.¹⁷ ACC also sponsored a Safety NZ Week competition, enabling agencies to show how they celebrated Safety NZ Week within their organisations and promoted injury prevention messages. The publisher of Safeguard magazine and DoL jointly sponsored the annual Workplace Health and Safety Awards 2005. ACC and other agencies sponsored individual categories in these Awards. ACC also sponsored a workplace health and safety category in the annual Westpac Business Excellence Awards during the year. The NZIPS Secretariat disseminated information regarding the Mayor of Auckland's Community Safety Awards and the Land Transport NZ's Road Safety Awards via the NZIPS website. The NZIPS Secretariat have assisted communities to use local media to promote their work and achievements via the provision of a media expert to assist in the writing and placing of articles. In particular, this was used with the promotion of New Plymouth's designation as a Safe Community. The offer to provide media assistance was also extended to Whangarei.

continued

17 The New Zealand Community Safety and Injury Prevention Awards 2005

Category 1: Outstanding community safety and/or injury prevention coalitions.

Category 2: Outstanding community safety and/or injury prevention initiatives or programmes.

Category 3: Outstanding example of the NZIPS framework guiding the development of a community safety and/or injury prevention initiative.

Category 4: Outstanding business or organisation that is contributing to the greater wellbeing of its own workforce and the community in general.

Objective 10: Foster leadership in injury prevention *(continued)*

Key activity	Results achieved	Selected examples
10.2. (continued)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Thinksafe Health and Safety Excellence award is given to the company that passes an independent audit of its system and is able to demonstrate the successful implementation of a health and safety project to improve its workplace. 	
10.3. ACC continues to support and sustain the NZIPS Secretariat activities to enable it to lead work under the Strategy's Implementation Plan. This work also relates to all of the Strategy's objectives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The NZIPS Secretariat work has continued to be funded by ACC. During the year, the Secretariat provided services to the NZIPS advisory groups as well as the newly established Injury Prevention Ministerial Committee, including drafting agendas, background papers and other relevant material for the meetings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Injury Prevention Ministerial Committee held its first meeting in April 2006, with a second meeting scheduled for July 2006.
10.4. Ensure the continued involvement of the NZIPS advisory groups with the implementation of the Strategy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The GISG met twice during the year. The SRG met three times during the year. The Expert Advisory Panel was not required to meet during the year. The number was sufficient as it was supplemented by advisory group members also being involved with other interagency projects, such as the review of the accountability documents, where GISG members were involved; the development of implementation plans for new priority area strategies such as falls, drowning and suicide prevention and the Injury Prevention Ministerial Committee which involved the SRG and GISG. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The GISG meetings were held on 14 November 2005 and 8 June 2006. The SRG met on 6 July 2005, 22 November 2005 and 4 April 2006. The NZIPS Secretariat prepared for the first joint meeting of the SRG and GISG groups to be held in late July 2006. This meeting is to determine the top priorities for each group, and to agree on two joint priorities to be progressed in the 06/07 year.

continued

Objective 10: Foster leadership in injury prevention *(continued)*

Key activity	Results achieved	Selected examples
<p>10.5. Government agencies provide injury prevention leadership at the national level for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – National injury prevention policy and legislative activities (see objective 4) – National injury-related strategies (see objective 9). <p>The Strategy's three advisory groups provide a leadership role for injury prevention activity.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead agencies for the six national priority areas have continued to work on progressing the work under their strategies as outlined under objective 9 and objective 4 of the Strategy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agencies with responsibilities to implement national strategies have undertaken work during the year to co-ordinate a variety of government and non-government groups to develop new implementation plans to support the strategies.
<p>10.6. NZIPS Secretariat to co-ordinate reporting against the Strategy and Implementation Plan.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The first Annual Report "Progress with implementing the New Zealand Injury Prevention Strategy for the period 1 July 2004 to 30 June 2005" was tabled in Parliament in early 2006. 	

APPENDIX 1

Membership of the Stakeholder Reference Group (for the period 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006)

Dr Carolyn Coggan	Chair
Kevin Bryant	Training and education
Sue Campbell	Child safety
Janferie Bryce-Chapman	Older persons
Kitch Cuthbert	Road safety
Margaret Devlin (till Dec 05)	Injury prevention practitioners
Metua Faasisila	Pacific peoples
George Fairbairn	Road safety
Dr Janet Fanslow	Violence prevention
Corrina Gage	Injury prevention for/by Maori
Dr Ian Hassall	Child abuse prevention
Paul Jarvie	Workplace injury prevention
Bruce Mackie (till Dec 05)	Suicide prevention
Gary Moller	Sports injury prevention
Alan Muir	Water safety
Tom Mulligan	Injury prevention for/by Maori
Val Norton	IPNANZ
Tony St Clair (till Dec 05)	Workplace injury prevention/Agriculture
Dr Bruce Scoggins	Injury prevention research funding
Maevis Watson (till Dec 05)	Workplace injury prevention
Ross Wilson (till Dec 05)	Workplace injury prevention
Justin Zeng	New Migrants
Alan Parsons (from Jan 06)	Injury prevention practitioners
Don Nicholson (from Jan 06)	Workplace injury prevention/Agriculture
Erik Greenslade (from Jan 06)	Workplace injury prevention
Nettie Cullen (from Jan 06)	Suicide prevention
Amanda Stephens (from Jan 06)	Workplace injury prevention
Carolynne Stone (from Jan 06)	Local government

APPENDIX 2

Membership of the Government Inter-Agency Steering Group (for the period 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006)

Accident Compensation Corporation

Alcohol Advisory Council of New Zealand

Civil Aviation Authority

Department of Labour

Maritime New Zealand

Ministry of Consumer Affairs

Ministry of Health

Ministry of Justice

Ministry of Pacific Island Affairs

Ministry of Social Development

Ministry of Transport

Ministry of Women's Affairs

Ministry of Youth Development

New Zealand Police

Sport and Recreation New Zealand

Te Puni Kokiri

Statistics NZ

New Zealand Fire Service

New Zealand Police

NZIPS Secretariat

Dr Keith McLea (till June 06)

Katrina Ings

Geoff Wilson

Bhama Rajiv Kumar

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