B/03/038

Name Of Programme: Agriculture		
Description of indicator **Briefly describe the indicator**	**How will this indicator give assurance** **How will this indicator reassure the programme manager that the activity is likely to have an impact.**	**Data collection and frequency of reporting** • **How will data for this indicator be collected (eg sample survey, data from training body, key stakeholders** • **How often will the indicator be reported on eg quarterly, 6 monthly, annually seasonally or more adhoc (eg quarter following a specific event)** • **What baselines are there?** • **What is the likely life of the indicator**
Safety Awareness Days 1) Numbers of SAD's held 2) Numbers of farmers attending events 3) Numbers of farmers who have had their awareness raised 4) Number of farmers implementing practical actions to reduce risk following attendance at the event.	• Independent evaluation has been carried out on a sample of the previous year's SAD's which concluded they were very effective in informing and influencing the target audience of self employed farmers - e.g. 95% of attendees said they found the SAD useful, 87% said it had increased their awareness of health and safety issues and 73% had made at least one practical improvement in health or safety at their farm.	• 14 SAD's are planned in 2003/04 with a target of 4,200 farmers expected to attend (minimum of 300 each SAD). • The data for this indicator will be collected from local HSE offices following each event. • The indicator will be reported on quarterly. • The quarterly baselines are: Q1 – 1 SAD (300 attendees); Q2 – 6 (1800); Q3 – 6 (1800); Q4 – 1 (300). • Of the 4,200 people who are expected to attend a SAD in 2003/04, HSE expect that 3,600 farmers will have an increased awareness and 3,000 will make at least one change or improvement in health or safety. • In the current year the sector are urgently commissioning research to develop a cost effective tool ('Barometer of culture change') for the evaluation of a range of interventions instead of commissioning costly individual ones. The intention is to develop a practical tool to enable assessments of the extent of; a) change of H&S awareness and b) conversion into practical actions/outcomes. It is intended that this evaluation tool will be applicable to SAD's as well as a range of other HSE interventions.
Number of enforcement notices issued	• Enforcement notices are a proven outcome/compliance sensitive measure. Improvement and prohibition notices are used to address a range of H&S issues and are a measure of the impact HSE has in enforcing action.	• The data for this indicator will be collected from FOCUS. • The indicator will be reported on quarterly. • 2002/03 data available as baseline • This indicator will last the life of the programme

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Description of indicator **Briefly describe the indicator**	**How will this indicator give assurance** **How will this indicator reassure the programme manager that the activity is likely to have an impact.**	**Data collection and frequency of reporting** • **How will data for this indicator be collected (eg sample survey, data from training body, key stakeholders** • **How often will the indicator be reported on eg quarterly, 6 monthly, annually seasonally or more adhoc (eg quarter following a specific event)** • **What baselines are there?** • **What is the likely life of the indicator**
Influence of safety through machinery design 1) Determination of rates of fatal/major injury accidents per working hour of machinery use for a sample of 'lead indicator' machines with a known accident history and recently subject to new design standards. 2) Market surveillance to evaluate extent of compliance with new EC design standards.	• Previous research on fatal/major injury accident rates per working hour of use has allowed us to target machinery and equipment that causes the most accidents. This approach identified machinery such as potato harvesters were causing a high level of accidents. A planned approach involving influencing the CEN "C" standard and visits to importers/manufacturers secured an improved level of safety by change in design. Almost invariably the only accidents due to entanglement and contact with moving parts to have occurred on these new types of potato harvesters have involved users wilfully bypassing the safety features provided. These conclusions are also applicable to other selected 'lead indicator' machines with a known accident history such as forage harvesters (new design standards operative since 1995 with further revisions in 2000) and potato box fillers (new standard agreed with industry in 1998). Future 'lead indicator' machinery will include power harrows/rotary cultivators, sprayers and silage cutters. • All known manufacturers/importers of the above three categories of agricultural machinery will be visited to determine whether the EC standards have been implemented.	• Periodically HSE/Agriculture Safety Advisory Group (subcommittee of the HSC's Agriculture Industry Advisory Committee) will review fatal/major injury accident occurrence involving agricultural machinery/equipment to identify emerging trends. • This indicator will be reported on annually. • 28 visits to machinery manufacturers/importers are planned during the year. • The data for this indicator will be obtained from sector inspection visit reports. • This indicator will be reported on quarterly. • The quarterly baselines are: Q1 – visits to be planned; Q2 – 2; Q3 – 12; Q4 – 14.
An in-year outcome indicator for Agriculture. Pilot of a recently developed tool/formula which seeks to convert quarterly data on the absolute number of reported fatals in Agriculture into the language of the PSA/RHS targets i.e into predicted end -year accident **rates** and hence to provide a (provisional/ predictive) "real time" indicator of accident trends.	• The tool/formula has been developed using a) 12 year historical data which points to a distinct and recurring pattern of occurrence of fatal accidents which in quantitative terms appears to be directly related to seasonal activity in the industry and b) estimates of the number of employed and self-employed Agricultural workers for the current year based on the previous year's census data and 3 year trends. The effectiveness of the tool and the extent to which it may provide assurance, will be evaluated during 03/04 and if promising, it will be further refined/recalibrated for future use.	• The data for this indicator will be collected from FOCUS and LFS. • The indicator will be reported on quarterly. • If the pilot proves successful this indicator will last the life of the programme

Name Of Programme: Construction		
Description of indicator **Briefly describe the indicator**	**How will this indicator give assurance** **How will this indicator reassure the programme manager that the activity is likely to have an impact?**	**Data collection and frequency of reporting** • **How will data for this indicator be collected (e.g. sample survey, data from training body, key stakeholders** • **How often will the indicator be reported on e.g. quarterly, 6 monthly, annually seasonally or more adhoc (e.g. quarter following a specific event)** • **What baselines are there?** • **What is the likely life of the indicator**
Number of construction workers holding Construction Skills Certification Scheme (CSCS) cards	• Competence is a key issue in improving the construction industry's health & safety performance. CSCS is becoming the industry standard which HSE has promoted and supported directly and through the action plans developed by industry bodies	• Direct from Construction Industries Training Board who administer the CSCS scheme • Quarterly • Data available for last x years • 2-3 years
Number of articles that appeared in 5 key trade publications that deal with Construction Priority Programme issues	• Maintaining a high profile for HSE and health & safety issues in the construction media is an important element of the programme. The 5 publications are the ones our media research shows are most widely read by our target audience	• Regular monitoring of publications • Quarterly • 2002/3 Q4 data available as baseline • 1-2 years
Number of improvement notices issued	• Formal enforcement is a critical element of our compliance programme. It is the most visible measure of operational activity. Improvement notices tackle underlying causes such as management systems, competence, health issues, etc and are a measure of change effected by HSE	• From FOCUS (HSE database) • Quarterly • Construction Division data from 2002/3 • Three years and then reviewed
Number of Small and Medium sized Enterprises (SMEs) and workers attending HSE sponsored outreach events (Safety & Health Awareness Days (SHADs), Working well Together (WWT) Roadshows etc)	• Outreach is an important part of our approach to SMEs and workers and the various initiatives in our programme are intended to raise their risk awareness and provide practical solutions to the priority topics in a non-threatening environment	• Returns to WWT coordinator. Post event evaluation • 6 monthly • 2002/3 data available as baseline • 1-2 years
Number of strategic intervention plans developed for Government Clients, Major Projects or key dutyholders	• High-level interventions to key players are a significant feature of this programme as they represent over 60% of all construction work.	• Returns to sector (part of existing reporting streams) • 6 months • 2002/3 baseline • 1-2 years

Name Of Programme: Health Services		
Description of indicator **Briefly describe the indicator**	**How will this indicator give assurance** **How will this indicator reassure the programme manager that the activity is likely to have an impact.**	**Data collection and frequency of reporting** • **How will data for this indicator be collected (eg sample survey, data from training body, key stakeholders** • **How often will the indicator be reported on eg quarterly, 6 monthly, annually seasonally or more adhoc (eg quarter following a specific event)** • **What baselines are there?** • **What is the likely life of the indicator**
Trends in reportable incidents of Manual Handling Injuries [Outcome proxy]	• Nearly half of all reportable accidents in health services relate to manual handling. Trend monitoring will give reassurance of continued progress towards targets, and will serve as a reasonable proxy measure of wider impact/outcome on health and safety failures. This indicator is of direct relevance to the Programme contributions to HSE PSA1delivery, and a useful proxy for PSA2&3.	• Quarterly in arrears from validated downloads of RIDDOR data • Baseline comparisons from 2000/01 are available: wider scale trend data can be derived as necessary • Indicator should be of medium to long term utility
Progress on the implementation/conclusion of key stakeholder engagements [Programme delivery proxy]	• Central to the Programme is the successful engagement of key stakeholders who can leverage improvements across significant sections of health services. Their productive engagement will give reassurance that the Programme is being delivered	• Quarterly through review/report on the achievement of key milestones in the Plan • Data will be mainly qualitative; baseline analogy will be by comparison to what change the succesful engagement represents • Indicator comprises a basket of suitable initiatives from the Plan. It will evolve as progress is made.
Summary of key output data from HSE field force [Output proxy]	• HSE's field advisory, inspection and enforcement activity is designed in part to target poor performers, to require improved performance where necessary and to ensure that dutyholders are kept on notice of their responsibilities for securing good health and safety.	• Quarterly from FOCUS and monitoring returns from regions • Main baseline will be Plan targets but trend information for comparisons with previous years will be developed. • Main items to be collated will include the number of field contacts, the time spent on these contacts with respect to key risks targetted in the Plan and summary of enforcement actions (especially improvement notices served) • Indicator will be long term

Name Of Programme: Falls from height		
Description of indicator **Briefly describe the indicator**	**How will this indicator give assurance** **How will this indicator reassure the programme manager that the activity is likely to have an impact.**	**Data collection and frequency of reporting** • **How will data for this indicator be collected (eg sample survey, data from training body, key stakeholders** • **How often will the indicator be reported on eg quarterly, 6 monthly, annually seasonally or more adhoc (eg quarter following a specific event)** • **What baselines are there?** • **What is the likely life of the indicator**
Impact of programme indicated by changes over time in the "risk control indicators" (RCI) recorded by inspectors after regulatory contacts	• Performance in managing the hazard in the workplace can be assessed and comparisons made over time to see whether a higher proportion of premises visited have taken effective measures to prevent falls accidents. Inspection visits will remind managers and their workforce of the risks of falling from height and the need to consider how these risks can be best managed.	• From HSE's FOCUS/operational info systems. • The profile will take some time to build – the number of RCI scores and the robustness of any conclusions drawn from the data are unlikely to be significant before (at soonest) the second quarter of 2003-04, and longer for determining changes of significance in specific sectors. • Baseline from RCI scores for 2002-03 contacts. • Indicator to be reviewed after 3 years
Number of hits on the Falls from Height web site, number of requests for work at height related publications.	• Will give an indication of how HSE is managing to publicise the Programme and communicate information/advice that should lead to a reduction in the risk of a fall from height.	• HSE website team will track • Available six monthly • No baseline available • Indicator to be reviewed after 3 years
Work at Height Regulations – provision of, and level of attendance at, a number of presentations to stakeholder groups on the forthcoming Work at Height Regulations. Take up of Consultation Document on the Regulations.	• Will indicate that message about the new Regulations is being received by relevant stakeholders. This should assist in compliance and lead to improved safety when working at height with fewer accidents.	• Monitoring of requests for information about the Regulations and for copies of the consultation document. • Quarterly • In 2002/03 average of 4 presentations per quarter. No baseline for consultation document – publication due Autumn 2003 • Indicator will continue until Regulations are introduced (July 2004)

:Name Of Programme: Musculoskeltal disorders		
Description of indicator **Briefly describe the indicator**	**How will this indicator give assurance** **How will this indicator reassure the programme manager that the activity is likely to have an impact.**	**Data collection and frequency of reporting** • **How will data for this indicator be collected (eg sample survey, data from training body, key stakeholders** • **How often will the indicator be reported on eg quarterly, 6 monthly, annually seasonally or more adhoc (eg quarter following a specific event)** • **What baselines are there?** • **What is the likely life of the indicator**
1. Field interventions Impact of programme as indicated by changes over time in the "risk control indicators" (RCI) recorded by inspectors after regulatory contacts 2. Number of Improvement Notices on msd issues	These two indicators measure the impact of the compliance part of the programme. Compliance with the regulations will reduce the number of new MSDs and help those with chronic MSDs can remain at work. RCIs measure how well employers are complying with the risk assessment/risk control aspects of the MSD regulations; and a high score is expected to result in an improvement notice (IN). Each quarter the visits carried out are expected to represent a sample of dutyholders and over time it is expected that the average RCI will fall. Assurance will be if experience follows prediction.	**How collected:** From FOCUS/operational info systems. **How often:**The profile will take some time to build – the number of RCI scores and thus the robustness of any conclusions drawn from the data are unlikely to be significant before (at soonest) the second quarter of 2003-04, and longer for determining changes of significance in specific sectors. **Baseline** from RCI scores for 2002-03 contacts. **For how long collected:** As long as the field programme of interventions remains an element of the programme.
RIDDOR manual handling accident figures	40% of reportable accidents result in an MSD leading to days off work. Trend monioring will give assurance of better compliance, reduced MSDs and reduced sickness absence.	**How collected**: Downloads of RIDDOR data **How often**: quarterly **Baselines**: RIDDOR figures from 2000-01 **For how long collected:** Over the life of programme
Hits on the web page of the Manual Handling Assessment Chart (MAC)	This indicator measures the level of compliance activity amongst dutyholders using this new aid to assess and control MSD risks. It will be on HSE's website from July 2003. The resource will be widely publicised. A large uptake will indicate greater dutyholder activity.	**How collected**: by DIAS/REFIT **How often**: monthly, starting September **Baselines**: nil, as MAC is a new tool **For how long collected:** over life of programme, assessed each year for its value

Name Of Programme: Work-related stress		
Description of indicator **Briefly describe the indicator**	**How will this indicator give assurance** **How will this indicator reassure the programme manager that the activity is likely to have an impact.**	**Data collection and frequency of reporting** • **How will data for this indicator be collected (eg sample survey, data from training body, key stakeholders** • **How often will the indicator be reported on eg quarterly, 6 monthly, annually seasonally or more adhoc (eg quarter following a specific event)** • **What baselines are there?** • **What is the likely life of the indicator**
Number of organisations officially piloting standards of good management practice, backed up by those extra that express an interest.	• Standards are being developed in real partnership with organisations. Success depends upon sign-up to piloting, within resources available to support this, both in numbers and in the mix of types of organisation. Assurance will be augmented by those wanting to pilot unofficially and share website and other materials.	• By the end of May 2003 twenty-four organisations in total (nine in the private sector and fifteen in the public sector) have signed up to the official pilot study including DWP. • Draft standards placed on HSE website in June 2003. The number of 'hits' on this part of the site and completion of an online feedback form will provide information on piloteers, allowing us to target follow-up communications. • Monthly feedback data on website 'hits'. Feedback forms received continually and collated into a six monthly feedback report to inform evaluation of official pilot. • This indicator will be replaced once the standards are agreed by an annual workplace survey which will give an indication of numbers of organisations complying with the standard.
Number of inspections where work-related stress is discussed with employers and/or employees.	• Predictions are that inspection rates will remain steady over the next 9 months, until standards are agreed and more inspectors trained. We would then expect increased inspection activity.	• The FOCUS database and a similar database being developed by LA sector will provide feedback on the number of contacts and the level of compliance found (through measurement of performance against clearly defined Risk Control Indicators). • The indicator will be reported on quarterly. • Between April and January 2002 FOCUS registered 1700 contacts. Data for Local Authorities is not yet available.

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Number of people who report experiencing working conditions which may cause work-related stress.	• At present it is difficult to predict the time when numbers will reduce. Work is in hand to produce a model to help make this prediction.	• We will run an Omnibus survey module of working conditions associated with work-related stress, using questions derived from the management standards. • The first module will be run in February 2004 and will set a baseline for the impact of the management standards. • The Omnibus survey module will be reviewed after 3 years.

Name Of Programme: Workplace Transport		
Description of indicator **Briefly describe the indicator**	**How will this indicator give assurance** **How will this indicator reassure the programme manager that the activity is likely to have an impact.**	**Data collection and frequency of reporting** • **How will data for this indicator be collected (eg sample survey, data from training body, key stakeholders** • **How often will the indicator be reported on eg quarterly, 6 monthly, annually seasonally or more adhoc (eg quarter following a specific event)** • **What baselines are there?** • **What is the likely life of the indicator**
1 Safe Site: • Production and piloting of 'safe site toolkit' in accordance with project plan; • Numbers sold/distributed; • Numbers of sites visited (HSE and LA enforcement) where product has been used; • Impact of programme indicated by changes over time in the "risk control indicators" (RCI) recorded by inspectors after regulatory contacts.	• Key information to help employers assess and improve the safety of premises layout is not yet readily available in pain English. • Production and dissemination of this, with encouragement to use it, is assumed to make an impact • Follow up activity by inspectors, trade associations; trainers and others will help to raise standards; • Finally, improvement notices may be required – but to enable us to measure the trend of improvement we need to capture and record incidences where the standard is met, and were it is not	• Numbers sold/issued can be recorded cumulatively and reported quarterly – for so long as we produce the 'toolkit' • RCI reports available frorom HSE's FOCUS/operational info systems. The profile will take some time to build – the number of RCI scores and the robustness of any conclusions drawn from the data are unlikely to be significant before (at soonest) the second quarter of 2003-04, and longer for determining changes of significance in specific sectors. Baselines from RCI scores are available from 2002-03 contacts. This Indicator to be reviewed after 3 years.

Name Of Programme: Workplace Transport		
Description of indicator **Briefly describe the indicator**	**How will this indicator give assurance** **How will this indicator reassure the programme manager that the activity is likely to have an impact.**	**Data collection and frequency of reporting** • **How will data for this indicator be collected (eg sample survey, data from training body, key stakeholders** • **How often will the indicator be reported on eg quarterly, 6 monthly, annually seasonally or more adhoc (eg quarter following a specific event)** • **What baselines are there?** • **What is the likely life of the indicator**
2 Safe Driver • Progress of activity against project plan • Numbers of drivers attending for a) initial operator training b) additional module for another task or vehicle c) refresher training: and d) the numbers identified as failing the minimum standard or requiring extra coaching in each case.	• The safe driver stream plans to increase awareness of the need for structured training for WPT vehicles and to extend the provision from industrial lift trucks to all WPT vehicles • If the programmes is successful numbers attending for initial training and refresher and retraining should increase. We are close to agreeing a measure of workplace transport activity against which the gross figures can be compared so that we can extract the real effect of the programme from the effects of variances in economic activity.	• Collected via business and collated by the accrediting bodies half yearly. A statistically significant sample will be identified to reduce burden of collection. • As the programme progresses there are options for change that, if selected by consultees, would allow us access to real time data about this identifier. • This indicator will be reviewed after 3 years
3 – Safe vehicle • Numbers of absent or deficient standards identified for workplace transport vehicles • (eg – there is no standard for roll over protection systems for small vehicles) • Numbers of standards committees workplans changed to include developing these • Numbers of existing vehicles retrofitted to bring them up to the standard	• Some vehicles have design faults that generate risk.identifying and promulgating solutions to these will improve workplace transport safety.	• For identification of standards – as and when required • For standards committees – annually as workplans are agreed • For retrofits – annually depending on manufacturers/suppliers information • Indicator will be reviewed after 3 years

Name Of Programme: Workplace Transport		
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4 Raising Awareness of the Risk • Numbers of workplace transport guidance leaflets issued and sold; • Numbers of hits on the workplace transport webpage; • Numbers of call to the Infoline on the topic; • Number using the dedicated information service provided by the freight Transport Association (once this goes live). • Other individual measures will be described on an ad-hoc basis for specific events	• There is much ignorance in workplaces about the types and degree of workplace transport risks. We will run a campaign to increase awareness of these. In addition to these measures we will evaluate the quality of our interventions retrospectively. • We will measure the increase in calls on the information we offer on this topic, and the trends. (EG- In the period when we launched the discussion document on workplace transport safe, and for a month or two after – calls on two existing publications increased markedly over the same period in previous years).	• Quarterly as trendlines. • We will break down the information geographically and by industry wherever this is possible – so as to see the effect of specific interventions. • Indicator will be reviewed after three years.

Name Of Programme: Slips and Trips		
Description of indicator **Briefly describe the indicator**	**How will this indicator give assurance** **How will this indicator reassure the programme manager that the activity is likely to have an impact.**	**Data collection and frequency of reporting** • **How will data for this indicator be collected (eg sample survey, data from training body, key stakeholders** • **How often will the indicator be reported on eg quarterly, 6 monthly, annually seasonally or more adhoc (eg quarter following a specific event)** • **What baselines are there?** • **What is the likely life of the indicator**
1 Field interventions Impact of programme as indicated by changes over time in the "risk control indicators" (RCI) recorded by inspectors after regulatory contacts	Changes in the profile of RCI scores for S&T compliance (or the average score) will provide a measure of impact, both of the direct intervention element of the programme and of the programme as a whole (ie the effect of the programme in changing the behaviour of duty-holders).	From FOCUS/operational info systems. The profile will take some time to build – the number of RCI scores and thus the robustness of any conclusions drawn from the data are unlikely to be significant before (at soonest) the second quarter of 2003-04, and longer for determining changes of significance in specific sectors. Baseline from RCI scores for 2002-03 contacts. As long as the field programme of interventions remains an element of the programme.
2 Raising awareness Increase in number of improvement notices issued during intervention programme (notices/1000 contacts).	Willingness to issue formal enforcement notices is an indicator of Increased awareness by inspectors of the S&T problem and solutions, and confidence in applying them.	From FOCUS/operational info systems. Quarterly. Baseline 2002-03 figure 80 notices/xxxx contacts It is likely that this indicator will have a limited life, because it is hoped that success with the programme overall would in time reduce the occasions when notices would be appropriate.
3 Designing out S&T Survey of increased awareness of designers, architects etc, following campaign/conference to raise awareness on designing-out slip and trip hazards; followed by further survey to confirm changed behaviour.	Architects, designers and other construction professions are more aware of slips and trip hazards and risks, and solutions, and will seek to apply their knowledge in future design and refurbishment work.	Initial survey of awareness following conference with follow up sample survey. Results available quarter after the event. Baseline will be set through a pre conference survey. One-off indicator for this conference; follow-up survey can be repeated but best linked to any continuation of interventions with designers etc.