

Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security statistics in Great Britain, 2018

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This document can be found at www.hse.gov.uk/statistics/industry/public-admin.pdf

Key statistics

in the Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security sector in Great Britain, 2018



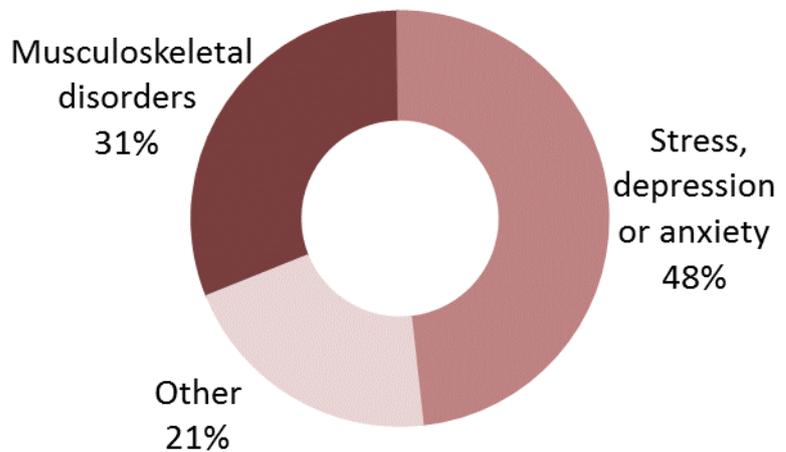
97,000

workers suffering from work-related ill

health (new or long-standing).

The rate of total self-reported work-related ill health shows no clear trend.

Source: LFS, 2017/18. Many of these illnesses were long-standing ill health conditions.

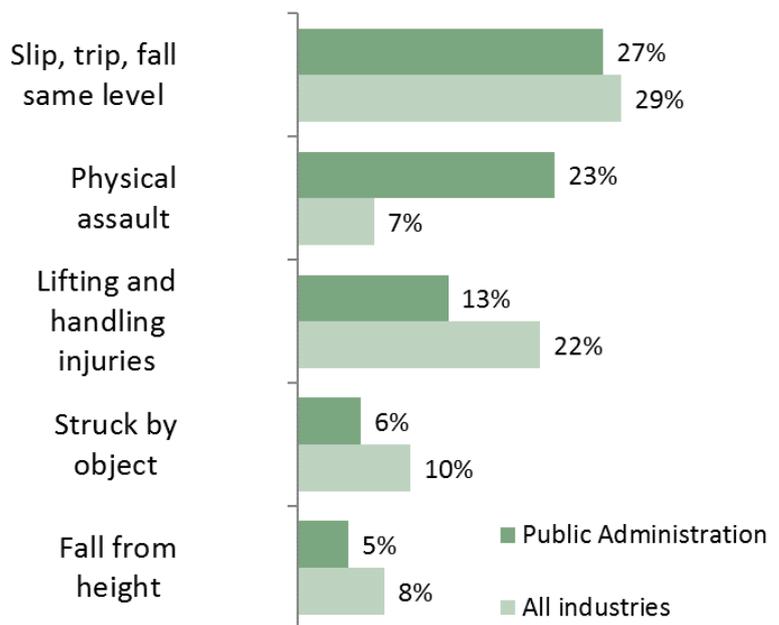


42,000

non-fatal injuries to workers each year.

The rate of self-reported non-fatal injury to workers was falling, but has been broadly flat in recent years.

Source: LFS, annual average 2015/16-2017/18.



Source: Non-fatal injuries reported under RIDDOR 2015/16-2017/18.

RIDDOR is used here as the LFS is not able to provide a breakdown to this level of detail.

Proportions of reported non-fatal injuries are shown for the most common five kinds.

Introduction

This report provides a profile of workplace health and safety in the Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security¹ sector. (*Public Administration* for short.)

Public Administration includes activities of a governmental nature, normally carried out by the public administration, local or national. It covers, for example, civil and criminal law courts, taxation, national defence, public order and safety, immigration services, foreign affairs, the administration of government programmes and compulsory social security activities.

These activities are included, even where the work is carried out by non-government businesses, for example in privately run prisons.

It does not cover all activities carried out by government. For example, administration of the school system is included, but teaching is not (section P). Similarly, hospitals, including prison or military hospitals come under health (section Q) but construction work carried out by Local Government staff under construction (section F). (This causes some confusion when reporting incidents.)

The *Public Administration* sector is a major employer, accounting for 6% of the UK workforce². This report considers the current health and safety situation in the sector, focusing on three aspects:

- The scale and profile of work-related illness and injury in workers.
A range of data sources is considered to allow a full assessment of the current health and safety situation.
The most comprehensive data source for both work-related illness and workplace injury is the Labour Force Survey, a large scale, nationally representative survey of households.
This is supplemented with a range of data from other sources (e.g. for injuries, statutory notifications of workplace injuries under the Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrence Regulations (RIDDOR)) to ensure as complete a picture as possible.
More details on the data sources used can be found at Annex 1.
- The impacts of health and safety failings in terms of working days lost, costs to society and enforcement action taken against employers within the sector.

¹ The 'Public Administration' sector is defined by section O within the 2007 Standard Industrial Classification. See www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/classifications/current-standard-classifications/standard-industrial-classification/index.html for more details

² Annual Population Survey, 2016



Work-related ill health

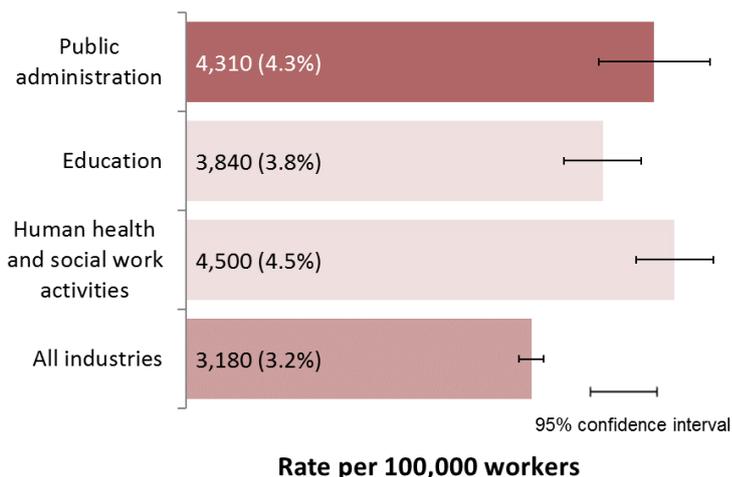
All illness

In Public Administration:

- There were an estimated **97,000** work-related ill health cases (new or long-standing)
 - **48%** were stress, depression or anxiety – a slightly higher proportion than all industries (44%); and
 - **31%** were musculoskeletal disorders.
- Cases of stress, depression or anxiety account for a slightly higher proportion of ill health cases in Public administration than in all industries (44%). The proportion of musculoskeletal disorders is lower than in all industries (35%).

Source: LFS, annual 2017/18

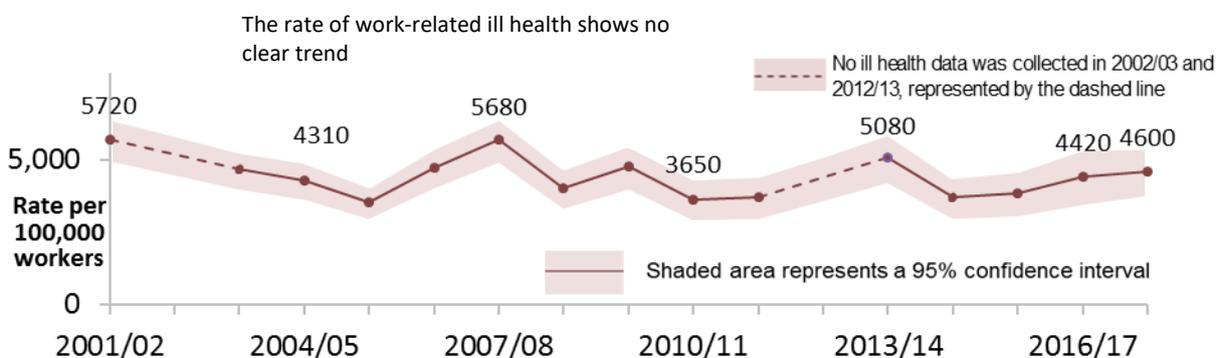
Public Administration compared with other selected industries



- Around **4.3%** of workers suffered from work-related ill health (new or long-standing cases).
- This rate is statistically significantly higher than for workers across all industries (**3.2%**).

Source: LFS, annual average 2015/16-2017/18. 95% confidence intervals are shown on the chart.

Changes over time



Source: LFS annual, from 2001/02 to 2017/18.



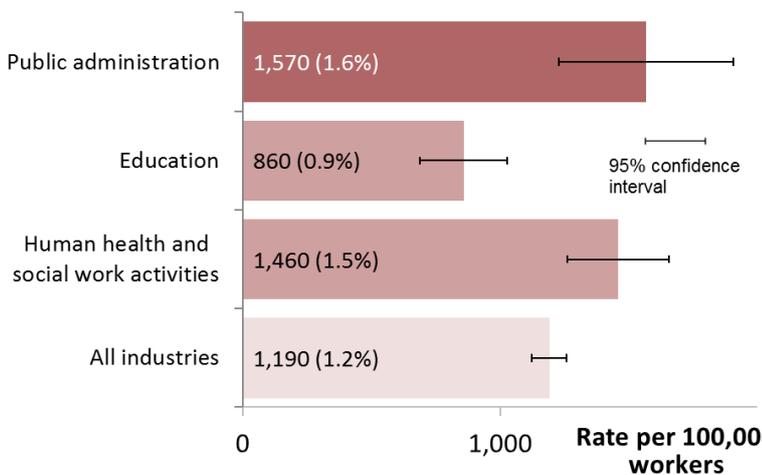
Work-related ill health

Musculoskeletal disorders

In *Public Administration* there were an estimated **30,000** work-related cases of musculoskeletal disorder (new or long-standing). This is about one third of all ill health in this Sector.

Source: LFS, annual average 2015/16-2017/18.

Public Administration compared with other industries

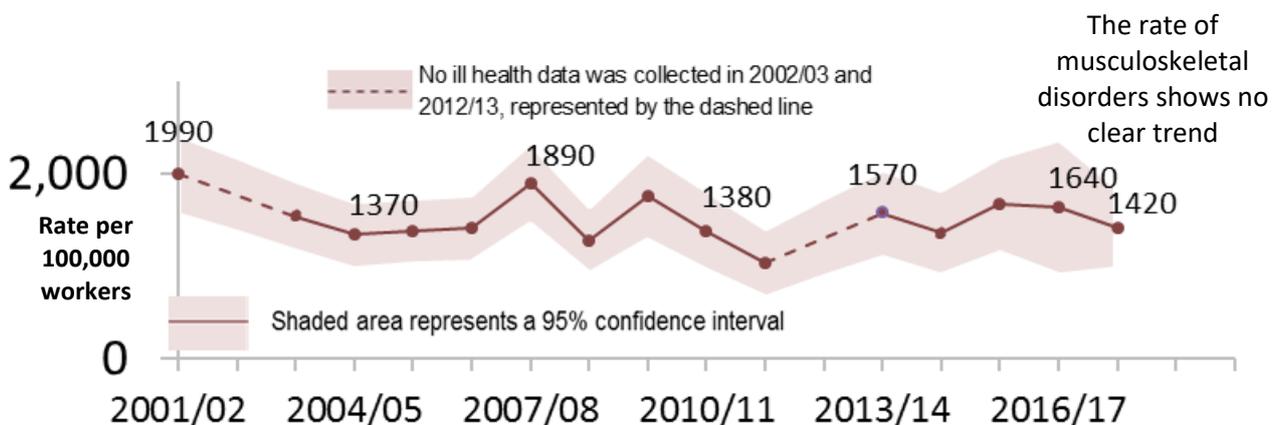


- Around **1.6%** of workers in the sector reported suffering from a musculoskeletal disorder they believed was work-related. (New or long-standing cases).
- This rate is statistically significantly higher than the rate for workers across all industries. (**1.2%**)

Source: LFS, annual average 2015/16-2017/18.

95% confidence intervals are shown on the chart.

Changes over time



Source: LFS annual, from 2001/02 to 2017/18.



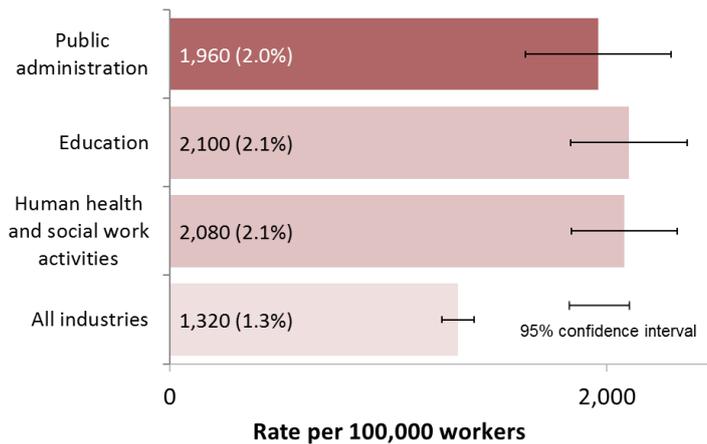
Work-related ill health

Stress, depression or anxiety

In *Public Administration* there were an estimated **47,000** work-related cases of stress, depression or anxiety (new or long-standing), about half of all ill health in this Sector.

Source: LFS, annual 2017/18

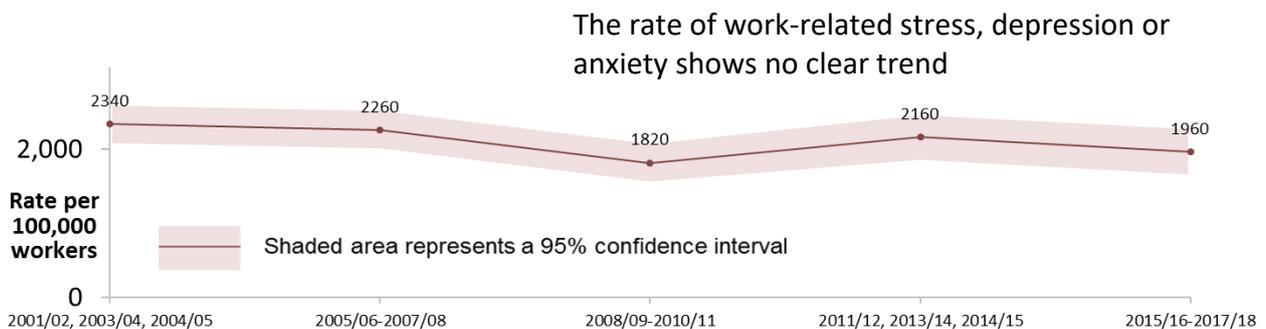
Public Administration compared with other industries



- Around **2%** of workers in the sector reported suffering from stress, depression or anxiety they believed was work-related. (New or long-standing cases).
- This rate is statistically significantly different from the rate for workers across all industries (1.3%).

Source: LFS, annual average 2015/16-2017/18.
95% confidence intervals are shown on the chart.

Changes over time



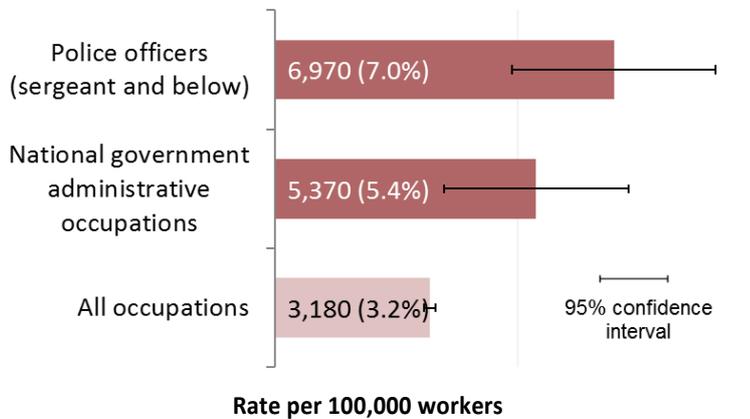
Source: LFS annual, from 2001/02 to 2017/18



Work-related illness

Occupation

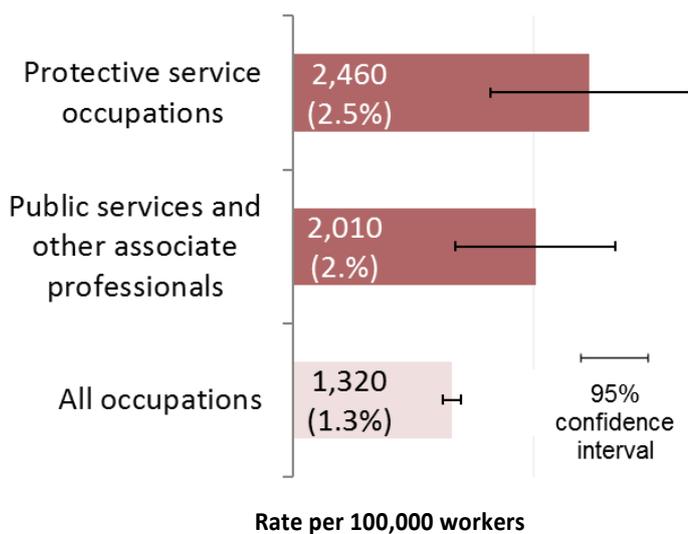
All work-related illness



Source: LFS annual average 2015/16-2017/18

- Police officers (sergeant and below) and National government administrative occupations report statistically significantly higher rates of all work-related illness than for all occupations.
- The reported rate for police officers is over twice the average rate.

Stress, depression or anxiety



Source: LFS annual average 2015/16-2017/18

- Both Protective service occupations and Public services and other associate professionals report statistically significantly higher rates of stress, depression or anxiety than for all occupations.

- Protective service occupations is a group of occupations that includes Police officers. It is not possible to reliably estimate the rate for Police officers on their own as there aren't enough cases.
- There may be other occupations that experience higher rates, but the numbers are not big enough to provide reliable estimates.

Dermatitis

- NCOs and other ranks also experience higher rates of contact dermatitis than all occupations. (6.8 compared to 3.9 per 100,000 workers.)

Source: THOR, THORS04



Work-related injuries

Fatalities

In *Public Administration* there were:

- **four** fatal injuries to workers in 2017/18;
- **15** fatalities over the last five years, of which:
 - **six** were as a result of being struck by moving vehicle; and
 - **two** as a result of fire.

Source: RIDDOR, 2017/18; RIDDOR, 2013/14-2017/18



Work-related injuries

Labour Force Survey

– HSE’s preferred data source for non-fatal injuries

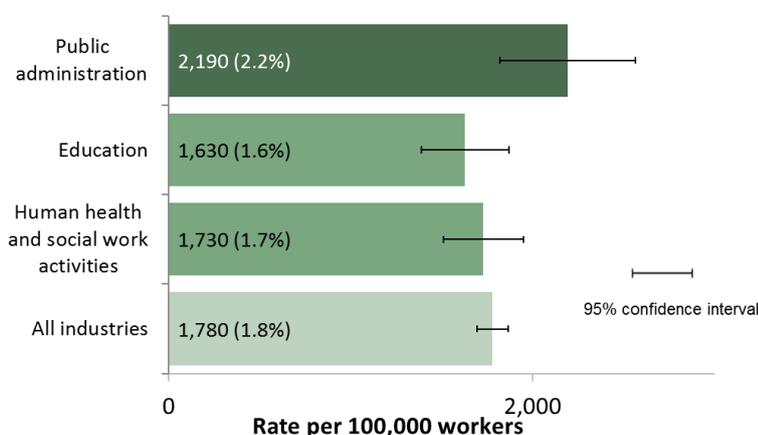
In *Public Administration* there were an estimated **42,000** work-related cases of injury. Of these:

- 36% involved over three days;
- 26% over seven days absence.

The proportion of injuries involving over three or seven days absence is similar to that for all industries (33% and 26%).

Source: LFS, annual average 2015/16-2017/18

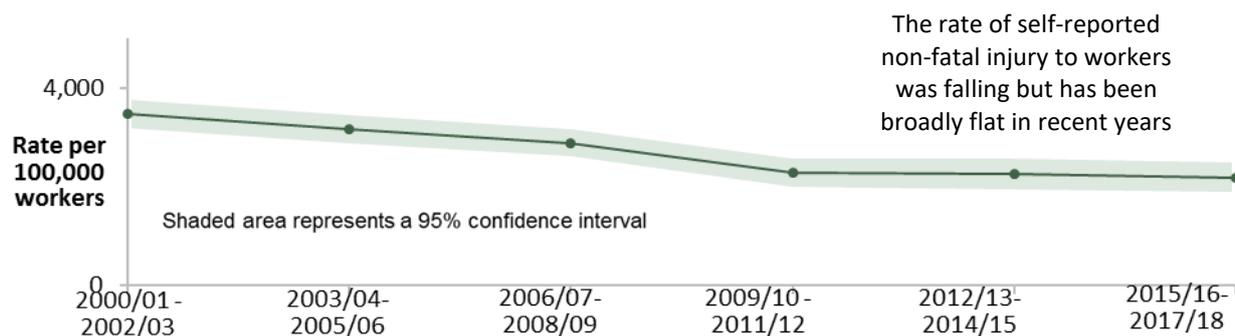
Public Administration compared with other industries



- Around **2.2%** of workers in this sector suffered from an injury.
- This is statistically significantly higher to the rate for all industries (1.8%).

Source: LFS, annual average 2015/16-2017/18

Changes over time



Source: LFS, annual three-year average 2000/01 – 2017/18



Work-related injuries

Supporting information from RIDDOR[#]

In *Public Administration* **4,258** non-fatal injuries to employees were reported. Of these:

- **1,127** (26%) were specified injuries^{##} and
- **3,131** (74%) were over 7-day injuries.
- 26% were specified injuries across all industries.

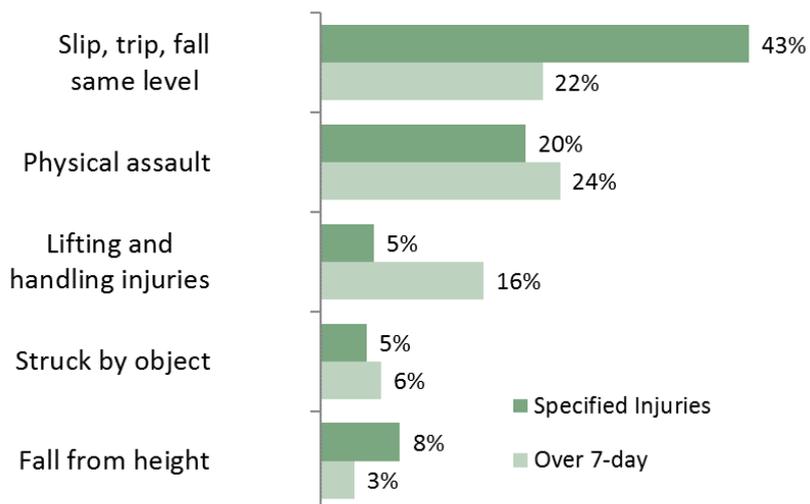
Source: RIDDOR, 2017/18

[#]The LFS gives the best indication of the scale of workplace injury within the sector. RIDDOR provides additional information for non-fatal injuries but needs to be interpreted with care. Non-fatal injuries are substantially under-reported, especially for the self-employed. Variations in reporting rates both between industries and over time make comparisons difficult. However, RIDDOR can be used for analysis at a detailed level not available through the LFS, for example, around the kind of incident.

^{##}For the full list of specified injuries, see www.hse.gov.uk/riddor/reportable-incidents.htm



Reported specified and over seven-day injuries to employees in *Public Administration*



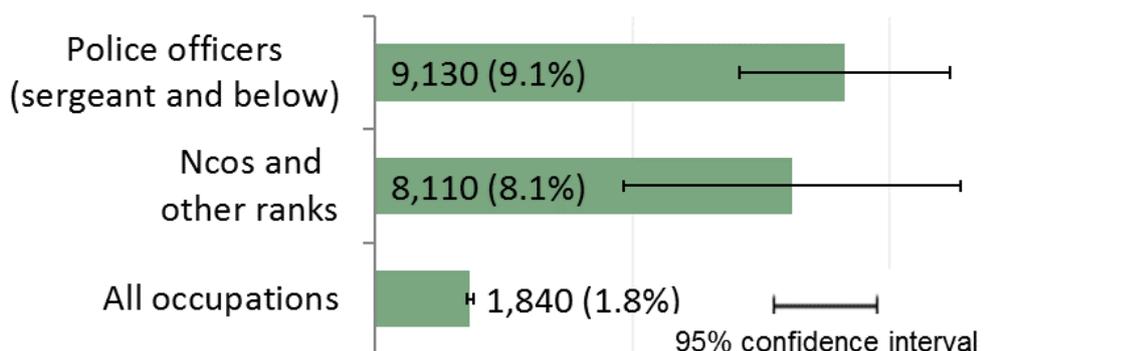
- Slips, trips and falls on the same level, when they result in a reportable injury, often result in a fracture and so are more likely to be reported as specified injuries.
- Lifting and handling injuries are much less likely to result in a fracture.

Source: RIDDOR, 2015/16 - 2017/18

- Physical assault accounts for over three times as many non-fatal injuries as in all industries. (See page 2.)



Work-related injuries Occupation



Source: LFS, annual five-year average 2013/14-2017/18

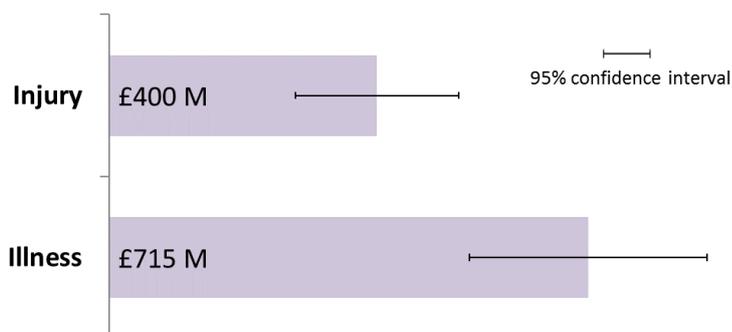
Police officers (sergeant and below) and NCOs / other ranks are the only identifiable occupations where the rate of self-reported injury is statistically significantly higher (four to five times) than that for all occupations.

Impact of health and safety failings



Economic cost

Economic cost of workplace injury and new cases of work-related ill health in *Public Administration*



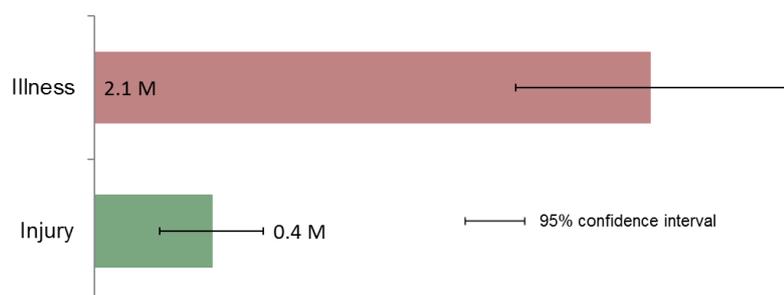
- The total cost in 2016/17 is estimated at **£1,116 million**, (95% confidence interval £898 M - £1,333 M)
- This accounts for 7% of the total cost across all industries (£14,895 M)

Source: HSE Costs to Britain, 2016/17.

Workplace injury and ill health impose costs: both financial (for example in terms of lost output and healthcare costs) and non-financial (the monetary valuation of the human cost of injury and illness in terms of loss of quality of life, and for fatalities, loss of life). Taken together, this gives the total economic cost to society. This cost is shared between individuals, employers and government/taxpayers.

Working days lost

- In *Public Administration* around **2.5 million working days** (full-day equivalent) were lost each year between 2015/16 and 2017/18 due to:



- work-related illness (83%);
- workplace injury (17%).

Source: LFS, annual average 2015/16-2017/18

- That is equivalent to around **1.5 working day** lost per worker – statistically significantly higher than the average days lost per worker across all industries (0.96 days).
- Assuming a full-time working year equates to 225 working days, this is equivalent to around **11,000 full-time workers** being absent from the workforce **for the whole year**.



Enforcement

Enforcement notices issued by HSE to businesses in this Sector, 2017/18p

5 Prohibition Notices	23 Improvement Notices
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Provisional figures for 2017/18 show a total of **28 notices** issued by HSE inspectors in *Public Administration*.

- 23 were improvement notices and
- five were prohibition notices.
- 38 notices were issued in 2016/17.

There were **six prosecution cases**[#] in 2017/18, each with a conviction for at least one offence and:

- **£373,000** in total fines^{##}
- averaging **£62,000** per conviction.

In 2016/17 there were seven cases, each with a conviction for at least one offence and:

- £612,000 total fines; and
- average fines of £87,000.

Source: HSE Enforcement Data

HSE and local authorities are responsible for enforcing health and safety legislation. For the most serious offences, inspectors may serve improvement notices and prohibition notices and they may prosecute (or in Scotland, report to the Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service (COPFS) with a view to prosecution).

[#]Cases refer to a prosecution against a single defendant. The defendant may be an individual person or a company. There may be one or more breach of health and safety legislation (offences) in each case.

^{##} New sentencing guidelines for health and safety offences came into force February 2016. A feature of these guidelines is that the fine is related to the turnover of organisations and, as a result, large organisations convicted of offences are receiving larger fines than seen prior to these guidelines.

Annex 1: Sources and definitions used

The Labour Force Survey (LFS): The LFS is a national survey run by the Office for National Statistics of currently around 38,000 households each quarter. HSE commissions annual questions in the LFS to gain a view of self-reported work-related illness and workplace injury based on individuals' perceptions. The analysis and interpretation of these data are the sole responsibility of HSE.

- Self-reported work-related illness: People who have conditions which they think have been caused or made worse by their current or past work, as estimated from the LFS. Estimated total cases include long-standing as well as new cases. New cases consist of those who first became aware of their illness in the last 12 months.
- Self-reported injuries: Workplace injuries sustained as a result of a non-road traffic accident, as estimated by the LFS.

Specialist physician surveillance schemes (THOR): Cases of work-related respiratory and skin disease are reported by specialist physicians within The Health and Occupation Reporting network (THOR) surveillance schemes.

Ill health assessed for disablement benefit (IIDB): New cases of specified 'prescribed diseases' (with an established occupational cause) assessed for compensation under the Industrial Injuries Disablement Benefit scheme.

RIDDOR: The Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations, under which fatal and defined non-fatal injuries to workers and members of the public are reported by employers.

Certain types of work-related injury are not reportable under RIDDOR, hence excluded from these figures. Particular exclusions include fatalities and injuries to the armed forces and injuries from work-related road collisions.

HSE Costs to Britain Model: Developed to estimate the economic costs of injury and new cases of ill health arising from current working conditions. The economic cost estimate includes estimates of financial (or direct) costs incurred (either in terms of payments that have to be made or income/output that is lost) and the monetary valuation of the impact on quality and loss of life of affected workers.

HSE Enforcement data: The main enforcing authorities are HSE and local authorities. In Scotland, HSE and local authorities investigate potential offences but cannot institute legal proceedings and the Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service (COPFS) makes the final decision whether to institute legal proceedings and which offences are taken.

Enforcement notices cover improvement, prohibition and deferred prohibition. Offences prosecuted refer to individual breaches of health and safety legislation; a prosecution case may include more than one offence. Where prosecution statistics are allocated against a particular year, unless otherwise stated, the year relates to the date of final hearing with a known outcome. They exclude those cases not completed, for example adjourned.

Rate per 100,000: The number of annual injuries or cases of ill health per 100,000 employees or workers.

95% confidence interval: The range of values which we are 95% confident contains the true value, in the absence of bias. This reflects the potential error that results from surveying a sample rather than the entire population.

Statistical significance: A difference between two sample estimates is described as 'statistically significant' if there is a less than 5% chance that it is due to sampling error alone.

For more information, see www.hse.gov.uk/statistics/sources.pdf

Annex 2: List of tables

The data in this report can be found in the following tables:

Tables	Web Address (URL)
Work-related illness	
Ifsillind	www.hse.gov.uk/Statistics/lfs/lfsillind.xlsx
THORR04	www.hse.gov.uk/Statistics/tables/thorr04.xlsx
THORR05	www.hse.gov.uk/Statistics/tables/thorr05.xlsx
THORS04	www.hse.gov.uk/Statistics/tables/thors04.xlsx
THORS05	www.hse.gov.uk/Statistics/tables/thors05.xlsx
CAN05	www.hse.gov.uk/Statistics/tables/can05.xlsx
IIDB01	www.hse.gov.uk/Statistics/tables/iidb01.xlsx
DC01	www.hse.gov.uk/Statistics/tables/dc01.xlsx
Ifsillocc	www.hse.gov.uk/statistics/lfs/lfsillocc.xlsx
Workplace injuries	
Ifsinjind	www.hse.gov.uk/Statistics/lfs/lfsinjind.xlsx
Ifsinjocc	www.hse.gov.uk/statistics/lfs/lfsinjocc.xlsx
RIDIND	www.hse.gov.uk/Statistics/tables/ridind.xlsx
RIDFATAL	www.hse.gov.uk/Statistics/tables/ridfatal.xlsx
Costs to Britain of workplace injury and illness	
COST_Tables1516	www.hse.gov.uk/Statistics/tables/costs_tables1617.xlsx
Enforcement	
Notices	www.hse.gov.uk/Statistics/tables/notices.xlsx
Prosecutions	www.hse.gov.uk/Statistics/tables/prosecutions.xlsx
Other tables can be found at:	www.hse.gov.uk/Statistics/tables/index.htm

National Statistics

National Statistics status means that statistics meet the highest standards of trustworthiness, quality and public value. They are produced in compliance with the Code of Practice for Statistics, and awarded National Statistics status following an assessment by the Office for Statistics Regulation (OSR). The OSR considers whether the statistics meet the highest standards of Code compliance, including the value they add to public decisions and debate.

It is Health and Safety Executive's responsibility to maintain compliance with the standards expected by National Statistics. If we become concerned about whether these statistics are still meeting the appropriate standards, we will discuss any concerns with the OSR promptly. National Statistics status can be removed at any point when the highest standards are not maintained, and reinstated when standards are restored.

An account of how the figures are used for statistical purposes can be found at www.hse.gov.uk/statistics/sources.htm

For information regarding the quality guidelines used for statistics within HSE see www.hse.gov.uk/statistics/about/quality-guidelines.htm

A revisions policy and log can be seen at www.hse.gov.uk/statistics/about/revisions/
Additional data tables can be found at www.hse.gov.uk/statistics/tables/

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