



Comprehensive Statistics

in support of the Revitalising Health and
Safety programmes

Agriculture



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Introduction

This report contains statistics of fatal and non-fatal injuries to workers in 2002/03 and recent years, in Great Britain. It provides messages for the agriculture sector on top level and detailed injury statistics, in support of monitoring the targets set under Revitalising Health and Safety (RHS) launched by the Health and Safety Commission and the Government in June 2000. The target for the whole economy is to reduce the rate of fatal and major injury to workers by:

- 5% by 2004/05
- 10% by 2009/10.

Under the reporting regulations, HSE and local authorities get to know of all fatal injuries, but it is known from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) that non-fatal injuries are under-reported. The latest reporting level for 2001/02 for employees' non-fatal (major and over-3-day) injuries for the whole economy is 41%. This compares with 32% in agriculture. There is severe under reporting from the self-employed who are estimated to report less than 5% of non-fatal injuries. This means that numbers and rates of injury are more meaningful for employees than the self-employed, as is the assessment on progress against targets. This under-reporting is factored into the Revitalising indicator rate of fatal and major injury through uprating the major injury element.

In 2001/02 HSE introduced a new structure for the kind and agent classifications which retains the same definitions for the kinds of accident (slip/trip, handling, fall) but identifies further detail on (i) the ways in which those kinds occur; and (ii) the equipment and material agents/items involved. These classifications are accompanied by new guidelines to improve the recording of kind and agent in injury reports. As a result, there are more detailed statistics of material agents from 2001/02. A direct comparison of statistics by agents before 2001/02 is not possible.

Overall, the proportion of 'falls from a height' accidents had remained steady until 2000/01. It has since dropped, which may in part be due to the new guidelines. Some major injuries that were previously counted as falls from a height are now counted as slip/trips. One main decrease in falls relates to falls from plant / platforms and surfaces such as floors, pavements, stairs and steps. These are areas where the new guidelines clarify the distinction between a slip/trip on the level and a fall from a height.

Top-level rates of fatal and non-fatal injury to employees and the self-employed are presented for accidents in the agriculture sector, based on reports by employers and others under RIDDOR*, for all enforcing authorities. The statistics for topics such as numbers, rates and percentage share of injury, kind and agents of accident in agriculture contain provisional data for 2002/03.

Rates of fatal and non-fatal injury are expressed per 100,000 workers, employees or self-employed people as appropriate. Provisional figures are denoted by 'p.'

From 2001/02 HSE introduced the Incident Contact Centre (ICC) to take notification of accidents from employers and others. The ICC takes phone, email and paper notifications. Reporting is made more convenient for businesses, particularly small businesses. This has encouraged more reporting of non-fatal accidents in agriculture and in parts of services, where reporting has been traditionally low. The ICC has new guidelines on the recording of all kinds of accident (same definitions however). This will have led, for some statistics, to small-scale changes in the distribution of kinds of accident.

** Injury statistics are compiled from reports made to HSE and local authorities under RIDDOR, the Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations, (1995).*

Summary

Fatal injuries

- The number of workers fatally injured in 2002/03p is 36, compared with 39 in 2001/02, a reduction of almost 8%. Agriculture accounted for 16% of all fatalities to workers in 2002/03p.
- The rate of fatal injury to workers increased by 3% to 9.5 in 2002/03p, from 9.2 in 2001/02.
- The rate of fatal injury to the self-employed has fluctuated but with a gradual upward trend.
- Falls from a height, being struck by a moving vehicle and being struck by a moving, including flying/falling object are the three most common kinds of fatal accident.

Major injuries

- The number of major injuries to employees in agriculture has remained at 601 for the last two years. 2001/02 and 2002/03p respectively. The rate of major injury to employees increased in 2002/03p by 13% to 269.7 from 238.5 in 2001/02, but has fluctuated since 1997/98.
- The rate of major injury to the self-employed decreased in 2002/03p by 21% to 43.2, from 54.4, in 2001/02 but is based on small numbers due to severe under reporting.
- In 2002/03p, 22% (132 of 601) of the major injuries to employees resulted from slips and trips, 16% (96 of 601) resulted from being struck by a moving/falling object, and 16% (95 of 601) as a result of falling from a height.
- Falls from a height, injured by an animal and being struck by a moving, including flying/falling object are the three most common kinds of major injury to the self-employed, accounting for 25%, 12% and 18% respectively.

Over-3-day injuries

- There were 1,309 over-3-day injuries to employees in 2002/03p, compared with 1,559 in 2001/02, a decrease of 16%. The rate of over-3-day injury to employees decreased in 2002/03p by 5%.
- Injured while handling, lifting or carrying and slips and trips continue to be the two most common kinds of over-3-day accident to employees, accounting for 35% and 20% of over-3-day injuries to employees in 2002/03p.

Reporting levels

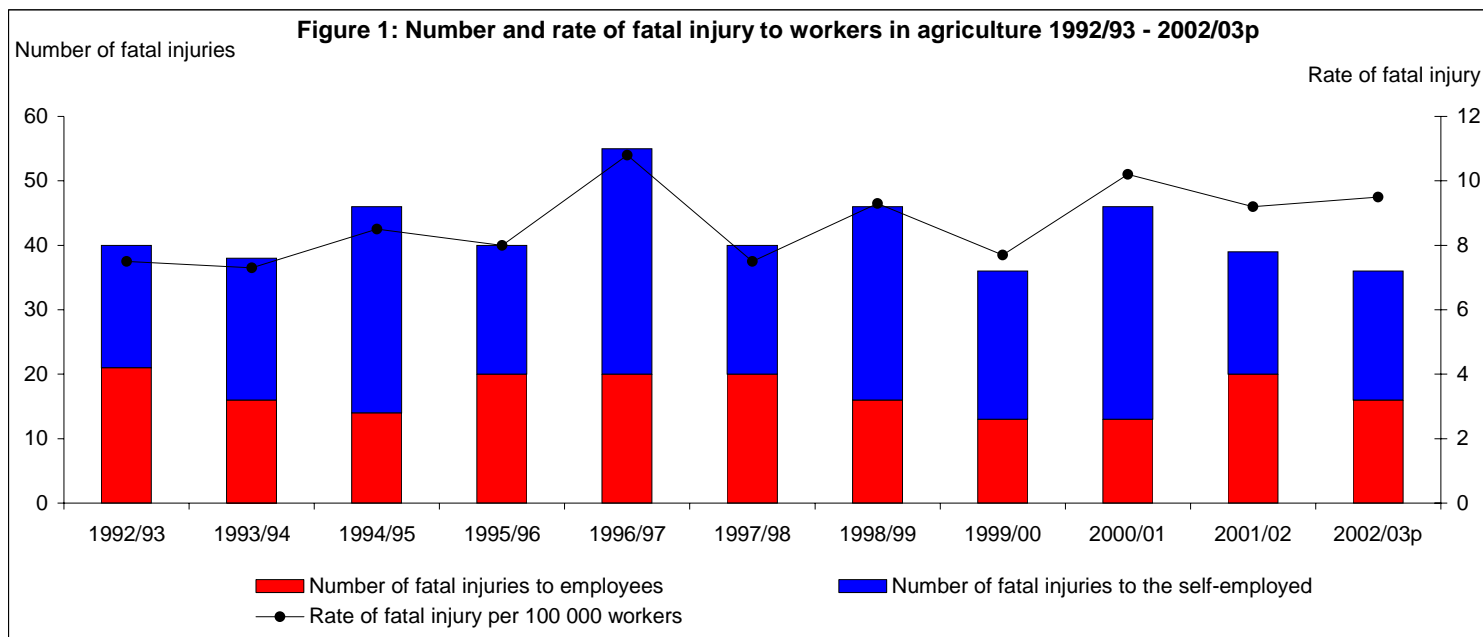
- The averaged LFS rate of reportable non-fatal injury rose by 37% from 2020 in 1996/97 to 2760 in 2000/01. The rate of reported non-fatal injury (major plus over-3-day) was 707 in 2000/01 and, compared with the LFS rate, suggests that about 26% of employee injuries are reported.

Revitalising Health and Safety target

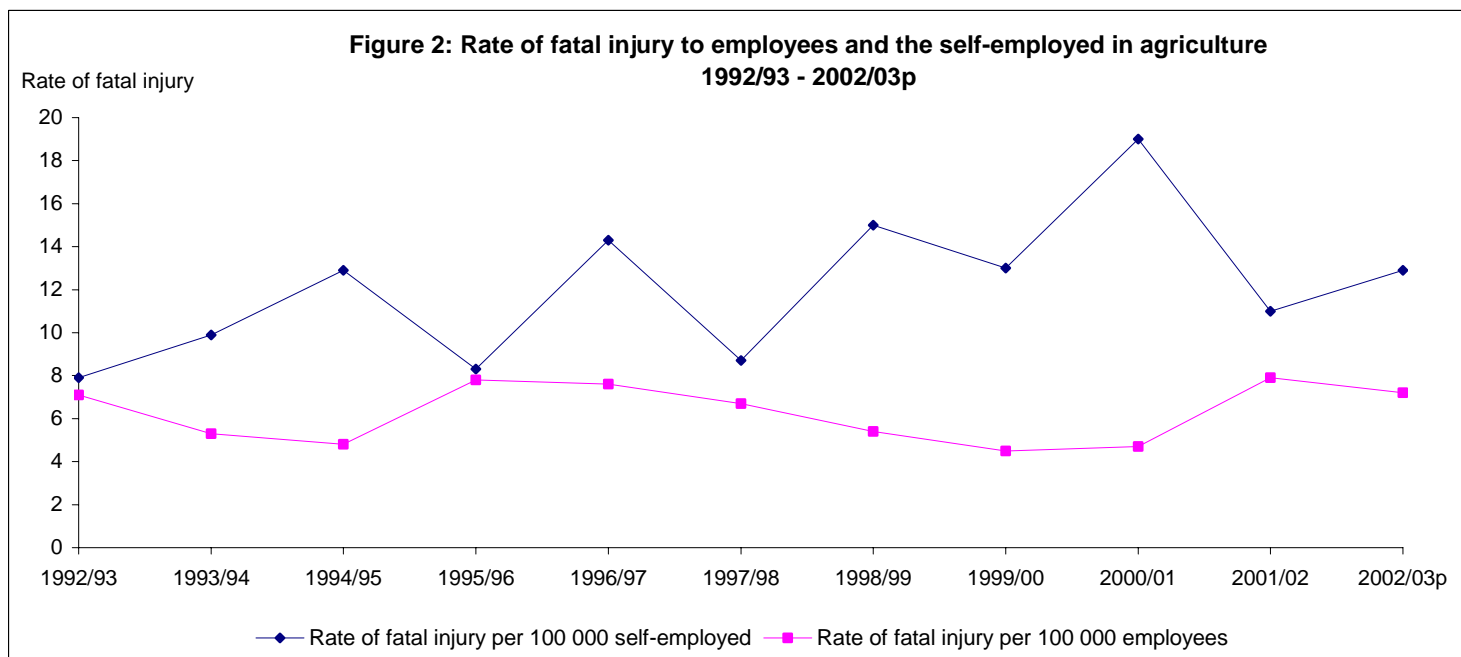
- The target across the whole economy is to reduce the indicator by 10% in the ten-year period, 1999/2000 to 2009/10, with an interim target of reducing the indicator by 5% by the mid-point of this period, i.e. by 2004/05. Additionally, the agriculture industry has set separate targets of reducing the indicator by one third by 2004/05 and two thirds by 2009/10.

Fatal injuries to workers in agriculture – reported under RIDDOR

(See supplementary tables [1](#) & [2](#))



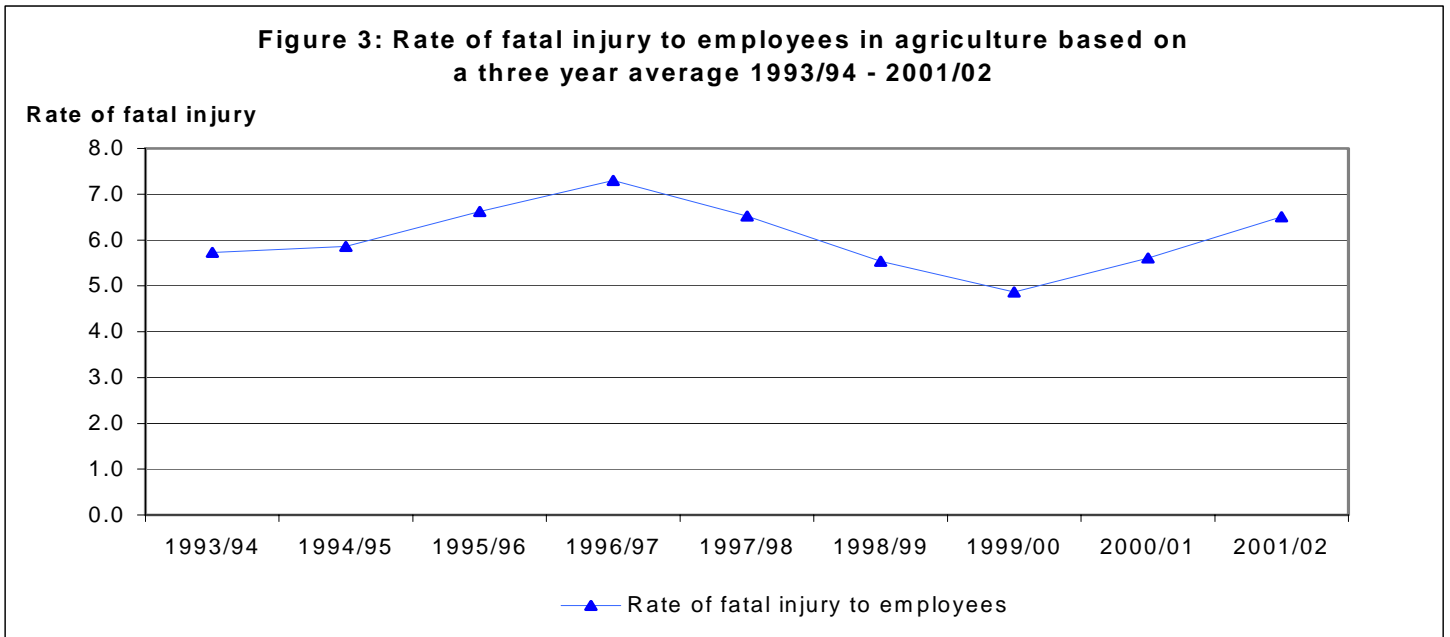
- The number of fatal injuries to workers has fluctuated in the past eleven years, and dropped by 8% in 2002/03p to 36, from 39, in 2001/02.
- The number of fatal injuries to employees dropped to 16 in 2002/03p, from 20 in 2001/02, but has fluctuated with no overall trend in the past eleven years.
- The number of fatal injuries to the self-employed increased in 2002/03p to 20, from 19 the year before, but has generally fluctuated over the past eleven years.
- The rate of fatal injury to workers increased by 3% in 2002/03p to 9.5. Rates are higher in the past two years than in the early 1990s.



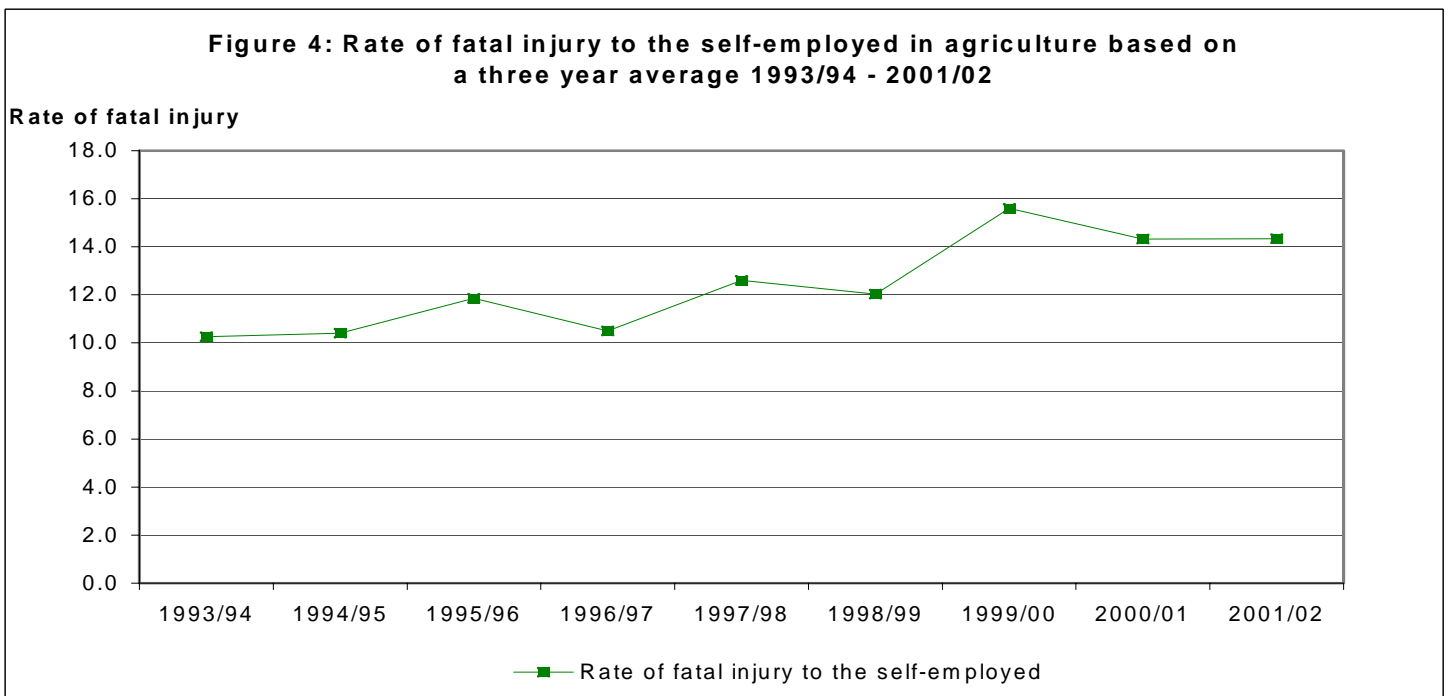
- The rate of fatal injury to employees dropped to 7.2 in 2002/03p, from 7.9, in 2001/02.
- The rate of fatal injury for the self-employed increased to 12.9 in 2002/03p, from 11.0 in 2001/02, and is the same as nine years ago.
- The rate of fatal injury is higher for the self-employed than for employees.

Three year average rate of fatal injury to workers in agriculture - reported under RIDDOR

(See supplementary tables [1](#) & [2](#))



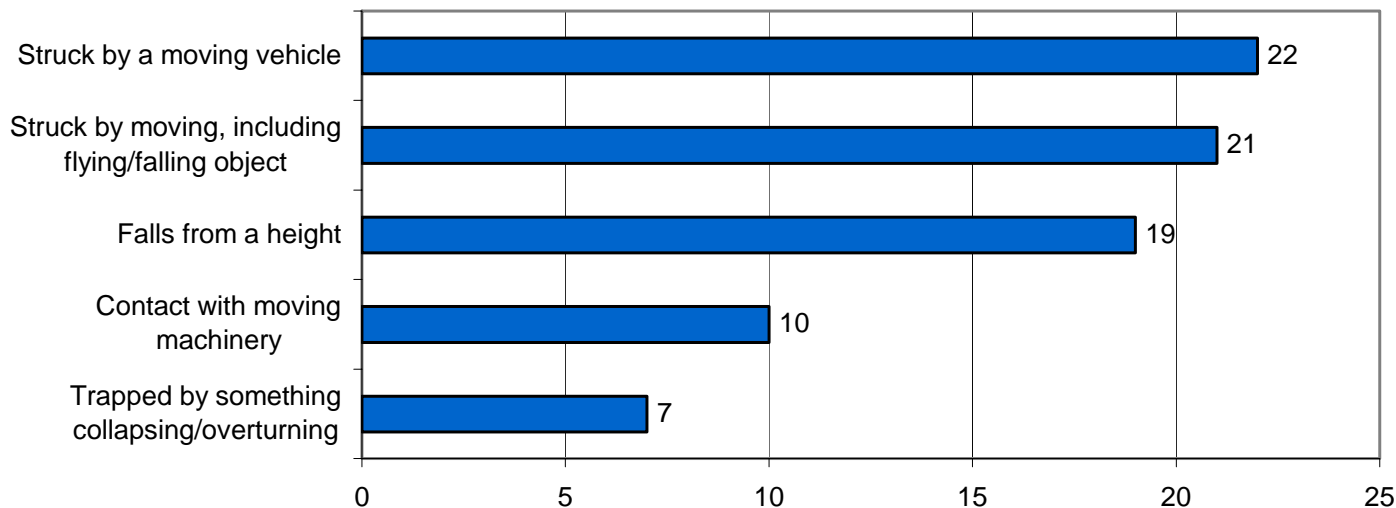
- Fatal injuries to workers are relatively rare and, as such, variation year on year is often seen. In order to 'smooth' the trends for presentation purposes, three year rolling averages have been taken. This 'smoothing' has a more pronounced effect on the self-employed data since the numbers involved are much smaller.
- Between 1996/97 and 1999/2000, the rate of fatal injury to employees steadily decreased but has shown an upward trend in the latest years.
- In the period 1993/94 – 1998/99, the rate of fatal injury to the self-employed fluctuated, but increased in 1999/2000, when it was at its highest during the nine year period. It remains the same in the latest two years.



Fatal injuries to workers in agriculture by kind – reported under RIDDOR

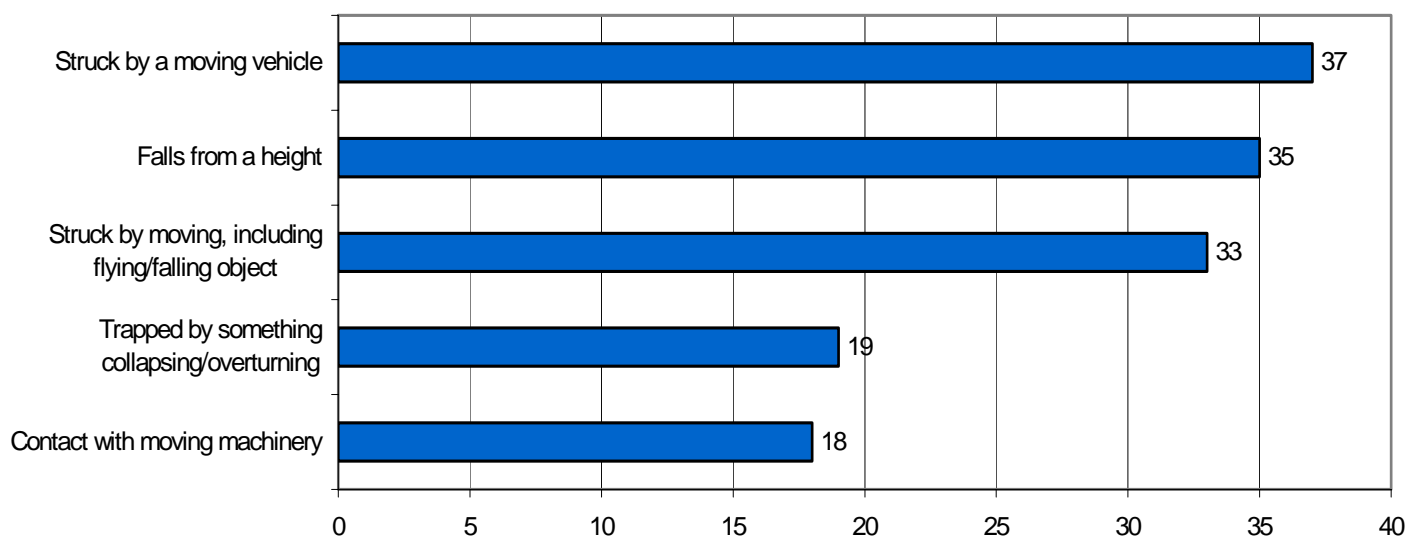
(For Figure 5 see supplementary tables [7](#) & [8](#); For Figure 6 see supplementary table [13](#))

**Figure 5: Number of fatal injuries to employees by kinds of accident in agriculture
1996/97 - 2002/03p**



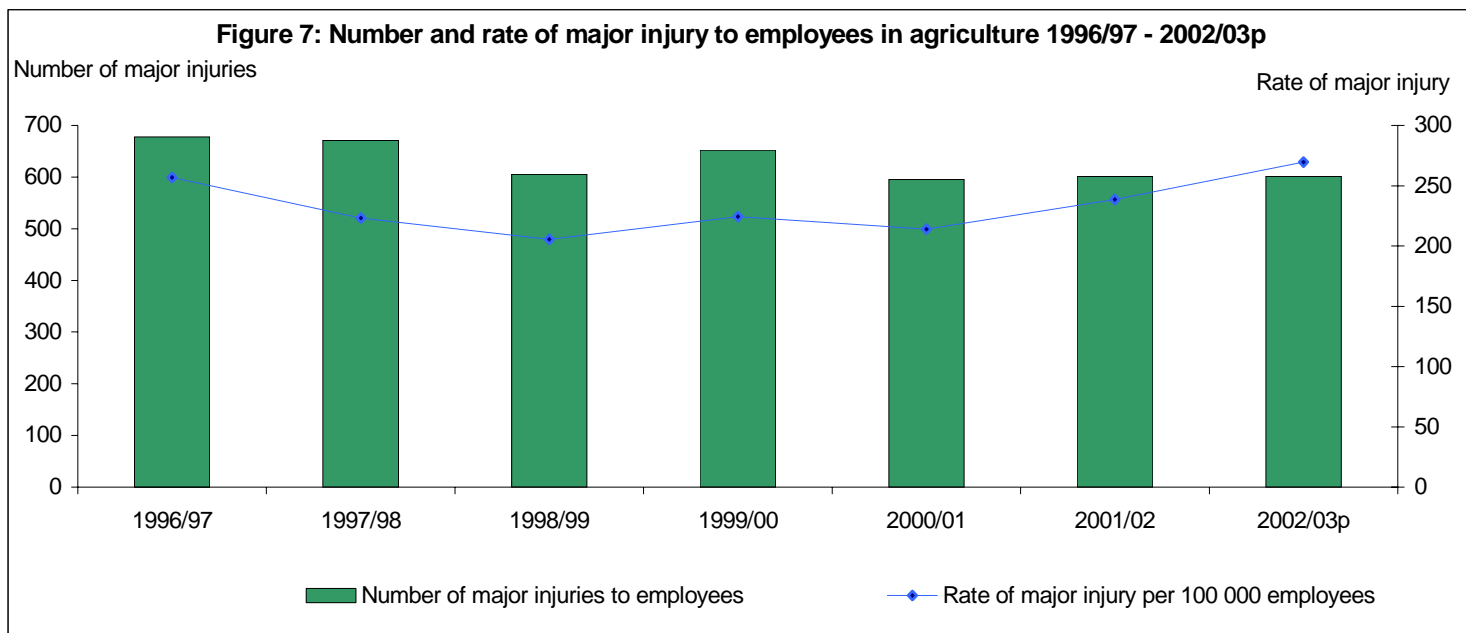
- In the period 1996/97 to 2002/03p, the 3 commonest kinds of fatality are struck by vehicles, struck by objects, and fall from a height. These three common kinds account for: -
 - 53% of 118 employee fatalities in the 7 year period, and 31% in the latest year 2002/03p
 - 58% of 180 fatalities to self-employed people in the 7 years.
- Of 54 worker fatalities due to fall from a height: -
 - 13 involved a fall from a roof
 - 6 involved ladders
 - 5 involved stacked material.

**Figure 6: Number of fatal injuries to self-employed by kind of accident in agriculture
1996/97 - 2002/03p**

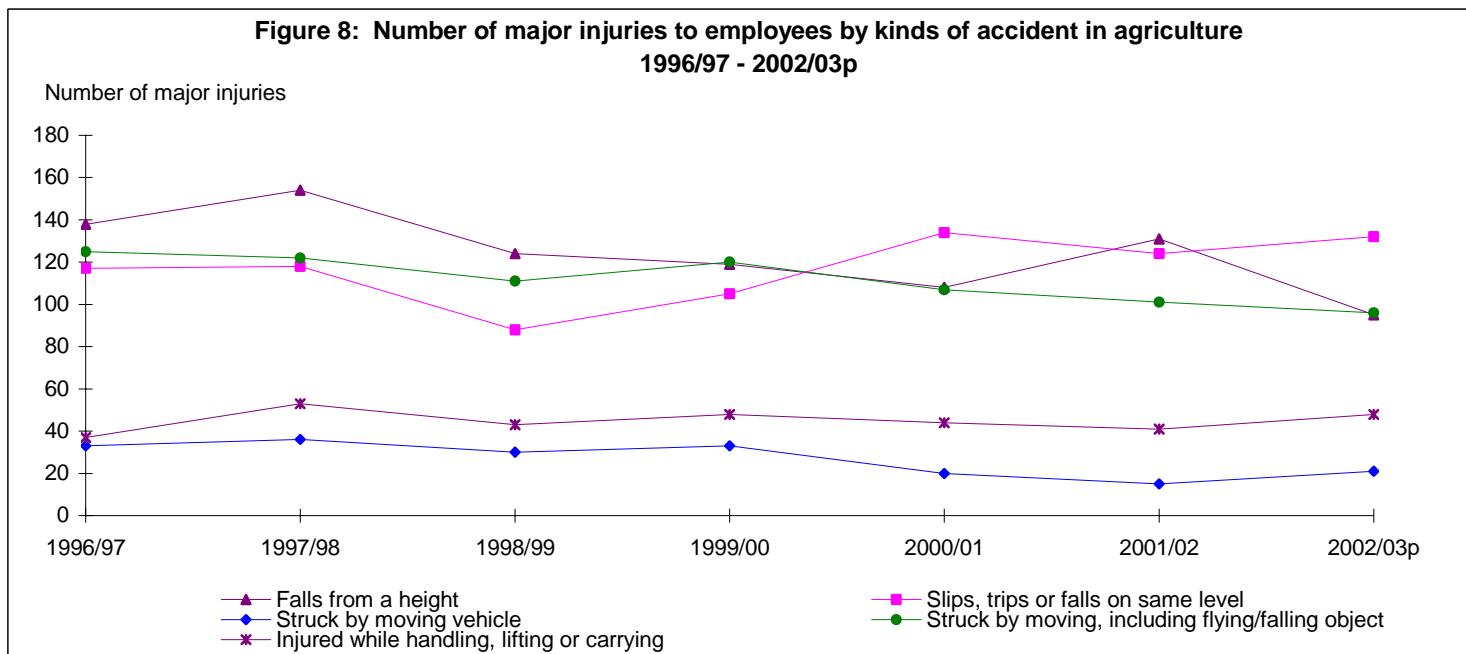


Major injuries to employees in agriculture – reported under RIDDOR

(For Figure 7 see supplementary tables [3](#) & [4](#); For Figure 8 see supplementary tables [9](#) & [10](#))



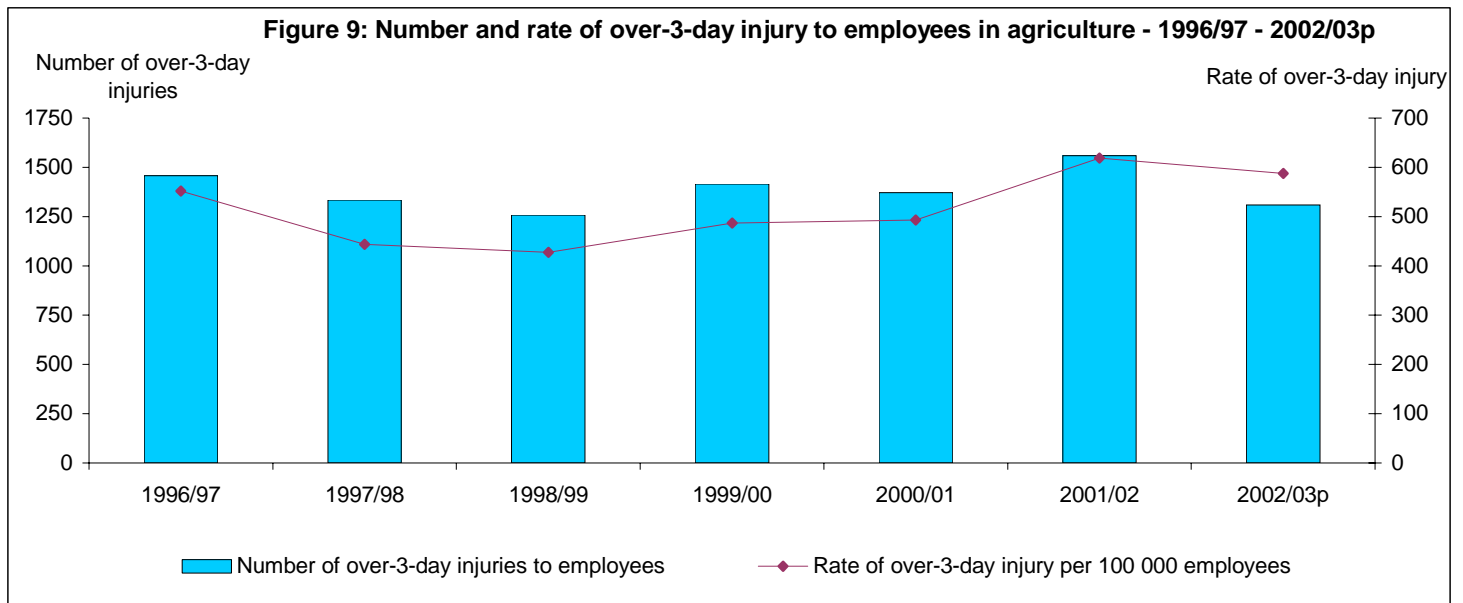
- For the last two years, the number of major injuries to employees remained unchanged, at 601. This is the second lowest figure reported in the seven year period.
- In 2002/03p, the number of major injuries to employees is 11% lower than seven years ago. The largest reduction was between 1999/2000 and 2000/01, which may reflect less activity due to the outbreak of foot and mouth disease.
- The rate of major injury to employees increased by 13% to 269.7 in 2002/03p, from 238.5 in 2001/02. The rate of major injury may be higher now than in 1996/97, but has fluctuated more recently.



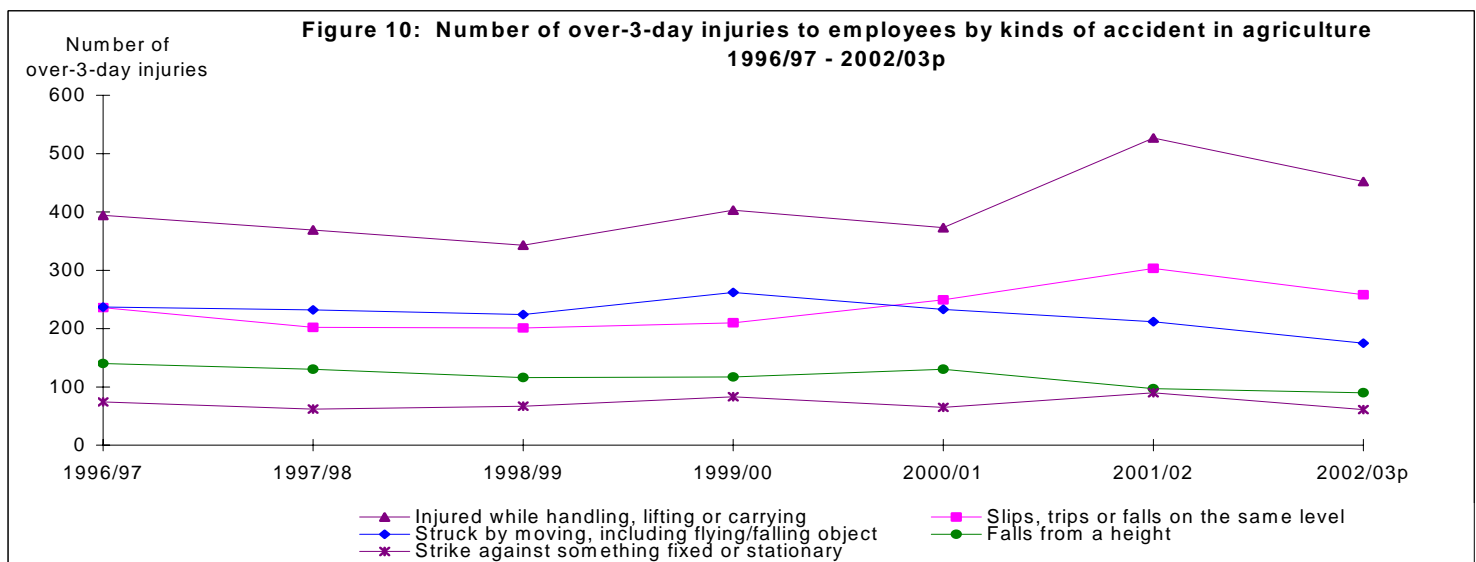
- In 2002/03p, 16% of major injuries to employees were due to falling from a height, 22% to slipping/ tripping, and 16% to employees being struck by a moving/falling object. They remain the three most common kinds of major incident throughout the period.
- Major injuries to employees due to slipping/tripping have increased in number and percentage in comparison to 1996/97.
- In 2002/03p, the number of major injuries to employees due to being struck by a moving/falling object, and falling from a height are 23% and 31% lower than seven years ago.

Over-3-day injuries to employees in agriculture – reported under RIDDOR

(For Figure 9 see supplementary tables [5](#) & [6](#); For Figure 10 see supplementary tables [11](#) & [12](#))



- The number of over-3-day injuries to employees has fluctuated over the last seven years with no overall trend. In 2002/03p, it was at its second lowest since the introduction of RIDDOR 95, and is 16% lower than 2001/02.
- The rate of over-3-day injury to employees decreased by 5% to 587.5 in 2002/03p from 618.7 in 2001/02, and is higher now than in 1996/97.
- There has been an upward trend in the rate of over-3-day injury to employees since 1998/99, when it was at its lowest at 427.5, although there is a decrease of 5% in 2002/03p, from 2001/02.



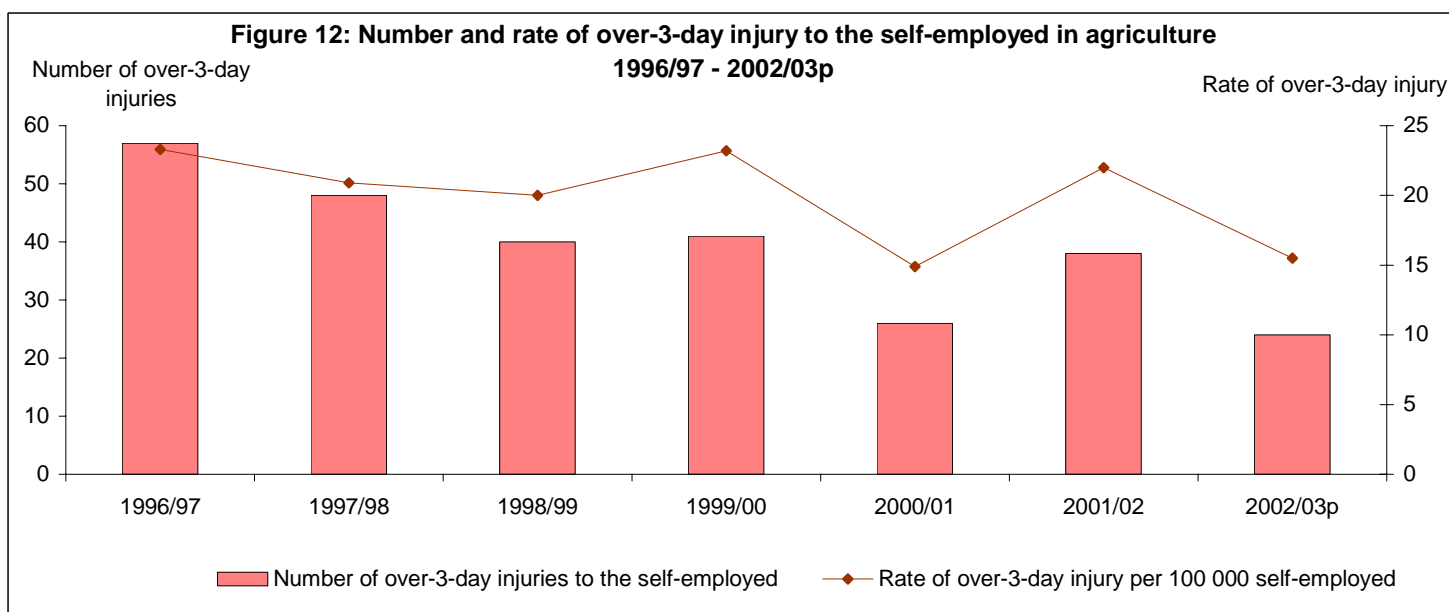
- In 2002/03p, 35% of over-3-day injuries to employees were due to handling, lifting or carrying, 20% due to slipping/tripping and 13% due to being struck by a moving/falling object. They remain the three most common kinds of major incident throughout the period.
- Since 1996/97, the number of over-3-day injuries to employees due to being struck by a moving/falling object has shown a drop and, in 2002/03p, is 26% lower than seven years ago.
- In the latest two years the number of over-3-day handling injuries were at the highest during the period, but saw a reduction of 14% from one year to the next.
- The percentage of over-3-day injuries to employees due to handling, lifting or carrying remained steady at around 27% or 28%, but increased in recent years.
- The percentage of over-3-day injuries to employees due to slipping/tripping remained steady during the years 1996/97 to 1999/2000, but increased in 2002/03p to 20%, the highest during the period.

Non-fatal injuries to the self-employed in agriculture– reported under RIDDOR

(For Figure 11 see supplementary tables [3](#) & [4](#); For Figure 12 see supplementary tables [5](#) & [6](#))



- There has been a steady decrease in the number of major injuries to the self-employed since the start of the period, with a decrease in the latest year to 67, from 94 in 2001/02. This is still lower than six years ago.
- The rate of major injury to the self-employed has fluctuated during the period but, in 2001/02, was the highest over the six years. At 43.2 in 2002/03p, there is a decrease of 21% in comparison to the previous year.

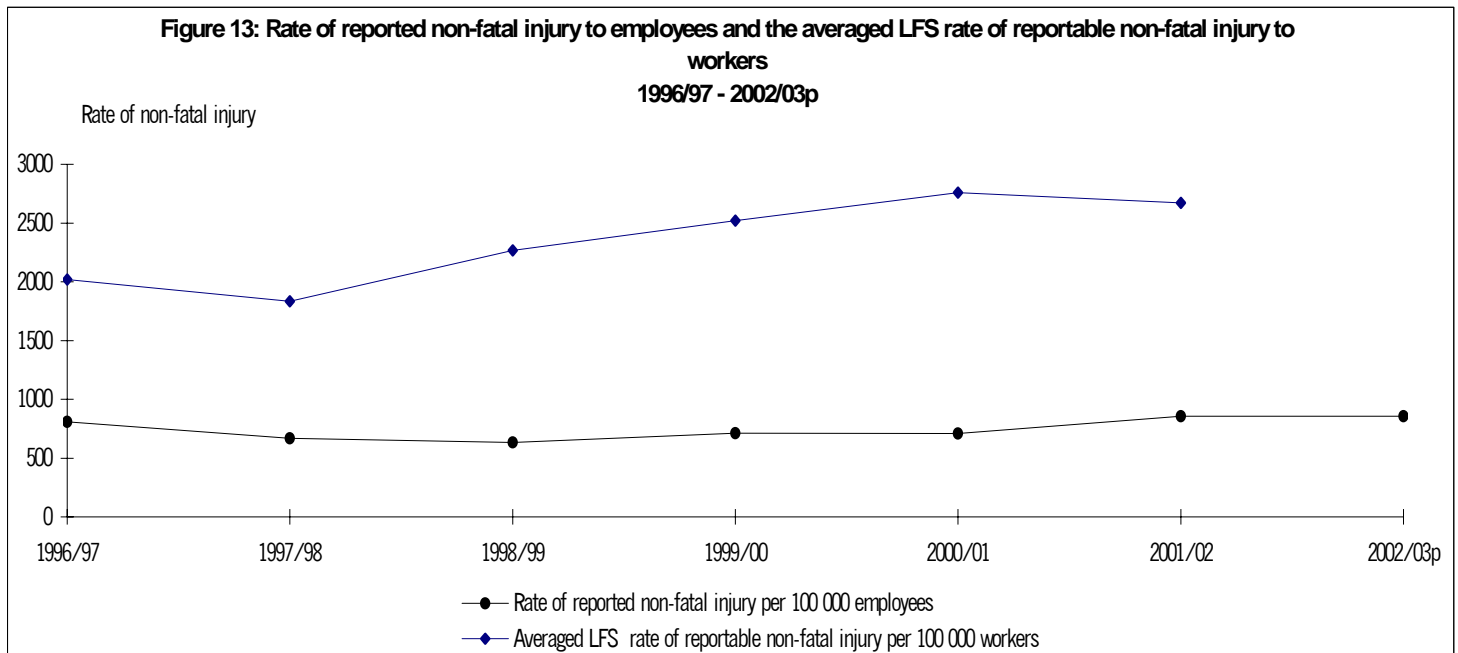


- In the years before 2000/01, over-3-day injuries to the self-employed steadily decreased, with an increase in 2001/02 to 38, followed by a reduction of 37%, to 24, in the latest year.
- In 2002/03p, the rate of over-3-day injury to the self-employed is the second lowest, at 15.5, in the seven years since the introduction of RIDDOR 95.

The rates of non-fatal injury for the self-employed are substantially lower than those for employees. From a comparison of data collected under RIDDOR and data supplied by the LFS (Labour Force Survey), it can be shown that the level of reporting of accidents for self-employed is much lower than for employees.

Non-fatal injuries in agriculture – Labour Force Survey

- The averaged LFS rate of reportable injury in agriculture fell by 3% in 2001/02 to 2,670 from 2,760 in 2000/01. This is the first time this rate has fallen since 1997/98.
- The rate of reported non-fatal injury has remained unchanged in 2002/03 at 857, which is the joint highest for the seven-year period 1996/97 to 2002/03p. The reduction in the averaged LFS rate coupled with the increase in reported accidents would suggest that the reporting level has increased in 2002/03p.
- The number of reported over-3-day injuries to workers in agriculture fell by 16% to 1333 in 2002/03p from 1,597 in 2001/02



Rates of all reported non-fatal injuries and averaged LFS rate of reportable non-fatal injury to workers

	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03p
LFS reportable (workers)	2020	1830	2270	2520	2760	2670	n/a
RIDDOR reported (employees)	809	667	633	711	707	857	857
RIDDOR reported (self-employed)	64	53	57	65	49	76	59
Percentage of injuries reported	40.0	36.4	28.0	28.2	25.6	32	n/a

n/a not available

Revitalising Indicator – rates of reported fatal and major injury

- The target is to reduce the rate of fatal and major injury by 10% in the ten-year period 1999/2000 to 2009/10 and by 5% by 2004/05. Progress against the target will be assessed from trends estimated in statistical models for the fatal and major injury series in the ten-year period (for full details see the statistical note at www.hse.gov.uk/statistics/statnote.pdf).
- The target for the incidence rate of fatal and major injury presents challenges for measurement since there are two principal sources of data: the number of injuries reported under RIDDOR and estimates on the levels of workplace injury taken from the LFS. A judgement on the trends is given below.

Incidence rate of fatal and major injury	
Trends from various data sources	
Fatal injuries	The rate of fatal injury to workers is 23% higher in 2002/03p than it was in the base year, 1999/2000. The rate rose in 2000/01, fell in 2001/02 and rose slightly in 2002/03p.
Labour Force Survey	Levels of reportable non-fatal injury to workers as measured by the averaged LFS rate increased by an estimated 6% from 1999/2000 to 2001/02.
Reported major injuries	The rate of reported major injury to employees is 20% higher in 2002/03p than in 1999/2000. The rate fell in 2000/01 and has increased in the two years since then.
Reported over-3-day injuries	The rate of reported over-3-day injury to employees rose in the first two years to 2001/02 and fell in 2002/03p. The rate is 21% higher in 2002/03p than in 1999/2000.
Reporting levels	The level of reporting is estimated to have fallen in 2000/01 and increased in 2001/02. It is 14% higher in 2001/02 than in the base year, although reporting levels remain relatively low at 32%.
Judgement against progress	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The rate of fatal injury is at a higher level in 2002/03p than in 1999/2000. The rate of reported major injury is higher in 2002/03p than in 1999/2000. Based on the estimate of non-fatal injury reporting taken from the LFS, the reporting level of major injuries appears to have increased from the base year. <p>The judgement on trends in major injuries depends on the balance between the trends in the rate of reported major injury and in the level of reporting. There have been increases in the rates of all categories of injury: reported major injury, reported over-3-day injury and reportable injury as estimated by the LFS. Whilst levels of reporting remain low, these trends suggest an increase in the rate of fatal and major injury since the base year.</p>

Figure 14a: Rate of reported non-fatal injury in agriculture 1996/97 - 2002/03p

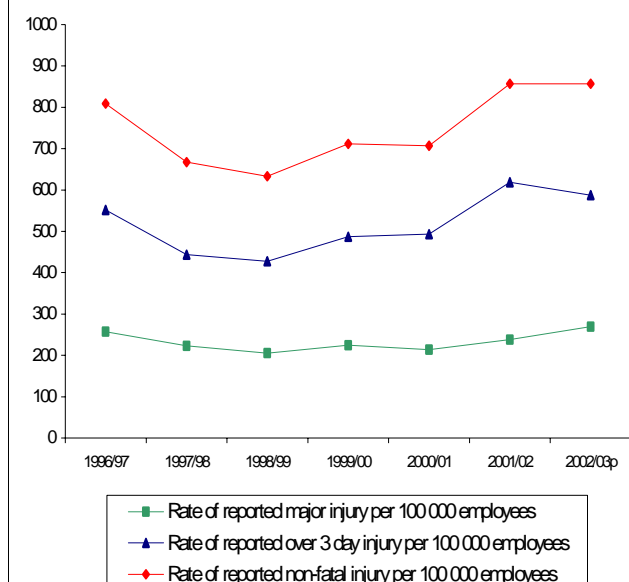


Figure 14b: Rate of reported non-fatal injury to employees and the averaged LFS rate of reportable non-fatal injury to workers in agriculture - 1996/97-2002/03p



Fatal injuries to workers due to fall from a height accidents by agent 1996/97 – 2002/03p

	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	Total
Access falls						
Ladder	-	-	-	1	1	2
Scaffold	-	1	-	-	-	1
Other access falls	-	-	-	1	2	3
Total of access falls	-	1	-	2	3	6
Structure falls						
Fragile roof	3	-	-	1	4	8
Roof edge	-	1	2	-	-	3
Other structure falls	1	1	1	-	1	4
Total of structure falls	4	2	3	1	5	15
Other falls						
Stacked material	1	1	2	1	-	5
Plant	-	-	1	-	-	1
Animal	1	-	-	-	-	1
Total of other falls	2	1	3	1	-	7
Other specified agents	4	3	4	3	4	18
Total	10	7	10	7	12	46

Agent group no.	Agent description	2001/02	2002/03p	Total
01	Surfaces, structures and building access equipment			
01.03	Roofs	1	-	1
01.06	Skylights/rooflights	1	-	1
01.16	Ladders	2	2	4
08	Machines and equipment – not hand tools			
08.80	Other known not in list	1	-	1
	Other known	-	1	1
	Total	5	3	8

- Of the 54 fatalities due to falls from height in the past seven years, 13 involved roofs of various types comprising:-
 - fragile roofs (8);
 - roof edge (3);
 - roofs not fragile (1);
 - skylights (1).
- The other 41 fatalities which occurred during the seven year span involved falling from: -
 - ladders (6);
 - scaffold (1),
 - stacked material (5);
 - plant/equipment (2);
 - animal (1);
 - other specified (26).
- During the seven year period there were 244 fatalities to workers caused by kinds other than falling from height including :-
 - struck by moving vehicle (59);
 - struck by moving object (54),
 - contact with moving machinery (28)
 - trapped by collapse/overturn (26);
 - other (77).

Fatal injuries to workers due to struck by moving vehicle accidents by agent 1996/97 – 2002/03p

	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	Total
Agricultural machinery						
Tractor	5	1	6	1	5	18
Slurry tanker	-	1	-	-	-	1
Combine harvester	-	1	-	-	-	1
Total of agricultural machinery	5	3	6	1	5	20
Agricultural vehicle						
Rough terrain lift truck	1	2	-	-	-	3
Other agricultural vehicle	-	1	3	-	2	6
Total of agricultural vehicle	1	3	3	-	2	9
Other vehicle						
Fork lift truck	-	-	-	1	-	1
Trailer	-	-	-	1	-	1
Loader	-	-	-	1	-	1
Unspecified vehicles	2	1	-	1	1	5
Total	8	7	9	5	8	37

Agent group no.	Agent description	2001/02	2002/03p	Total
07	Vehicles, plant and earth moving equipment			
07.27	Van/light van	1	-	1
07.29	Trailer	-	1	1
07.31	All terrain vehicle	1	1	2
07.42	Car	1	-	1
07.50	Fork lift truck	1	2	3
07.53	Telescopic loader	1	-	1
07.60	Wheeled tractor	9	2	11
07.80	Other known not in list	-	1	1
	Other known	-	1	1
	Total	14	8	22

The 59 fatalities due to moving vehicles in the past seven years involved :-

- tractors (29);
- rough terrain lift truck (3);
- loader (2);
- fork lift truck (4);
- slurry tanker (1);
- combine harvester (1);
- all terrain/quad bike (2);
- trailer (2);
- van (1);
- car (1);
- other specified (8),
- unspecified vehicles (5).

Major injuries to employees due to fall from a height accidents by agent 1996/97 – 2000/01

	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	Total
Access falls						
Ladder	31	46	29	30	23	159
Stairs	5	6	2	8	-	21
Gangway	6	4	4	5	1	20
Other access falls	8	13	6	8	7	42
Total of access falls	50	69	41	51	31	242
Structure falls						
Roofs	7	9	5	8	4	33
Platforms above ground level	2	3	6	2	2	15
Other structure falls	4	11	10	8	10	43
Total of structure falls	13	23	21	18	16	91
Vehicle falls						
Vehicle	21	12	17	16	15	81
From load on vehicle	1	3	3	2	2	11
Other vehicle falls	6	6	5	6	8	31
Total of vehicle falls	28	21	25	24	25	123
Total of other falls						
Stacked material	7	5	3	4	5	24
Plant	2	2	5	2	5	16
Animal	5	7	12	9	11	44
Unspecified falls	10	12	7	7	4	40
Total of other falls	24	26	27	22	25	124
Other specified agents						
Other specified agents	19	14	10	4	10	57
Not known	4	1	-	-	1	6
Total	138	154	124	119	108	643

In the past seven years, of 4,403 major injuries to employees on farms and in agriculture, 869, or 20%, are due to falling from a height.

In 2002/03p, the number of major injuries to employees due to falling from a height decreased to 95, from 131 in 2001/02, and is at its lowest since 1996/97.

Since 1996/97, falling from a ladder has accounted for a quarter of the overall total of major injuries to employees due to falling from a height.

In 2002/03p, falls from a height accounted for 16% of major injuries to employees.

Of these:

- 21 (22%) were due to employees falling from ladders;
- 13 (14%) from horses;
- 5 (5%) from floors, pavements and roads;
- 7 (7%) from trees, plants and crops; and
- 4 (4%) from trailers.

Major injuries to employees due to fall from a height accidents by agent 2001/02 - 2002/03p

Agent group no.	Agent description	2001/02	2002/03p
01	Surfaces, structures and building access equipment	64	40
01.01	Floors, pavements, roads	13	5
01.02	Exposed surfaces	-	1
01.03, 01.04	Roofs	6	5
01.06	Skylights, rooflights	1	-
01.08	Step/stair	1	2
01.09	Doors, walls, partitions	1	2
01.13, 01.14	Scaffold	3	-
01.15, 01.16	Ladders	33	21
01.80	Other known not in list	6	4
02	Surfaces and structures	-	1
02.01	Trench	-	1
06	Conveying, lifting, storage systems and hand held pushed/pulled transport equipment	5	6
06.03	Conveyor	-	1
06.12	Other crane and hoisting devices with suspended loads	1	-
06.13	Other lifting equipment including slings, hooks, ropes, grabs	1	1
06.14	Wheel barrow, hand truck, trolley, carts, pallet truck	1	-
06.16	Storage tanks	-	1
06.17	Storage containers	-	1
06.18	Storage accessories, shelving, pallet racks, pallets, racking	1	1
06.19	Miscellaneous portable containers	1	-
06.80	Other conveying	-	1
07	Vehicles, plant and earth moving equipment	24	16
07.25	Feed mix wagon	1	-
07.26	Lorry loader	-	3
07.27	Van/light van	2	-
07.28	Other heavy goods vehicle	3	2
07.29	Trailer	7	4
07.31	All terrain vehicle	1	2
07.41	Coach, minibus	-	1
07.42	Car	-	1
07.47	Other vehicles for carrying people	2	-
07.60	Wheeled tractor	3	3
07.78	Ship, boat, barge, tug including ferries	1	-
07.80	Other known vehicles not in list	4	-
08	Machines and equipment – not hand tools	1	5
08.02	Balers	-	1
08.03	Grass, hedge cutters	-	1
08.80	Other known materials not in list	1	3
09	Materials, objects, products, machine components	5	4
09.03	Vehicle components including handle, wheels, tyres, doors	2	1
09.08, 09.09	Farm products	2	-
09.80	Other known materials not in list	1	3
11	Safety devices and equipment	1	-
11.80	Other known safety device not in list	1	-
12	Furniture, washing, and bathing facilities	-	3
12.01	Furniture, inc desk	-	3
14	People	4	-
14.01	Injured person	4	-
15	Animals, trees, plants	24	20
15.05	Horse	17	13
15.09	Trees, plants and crops	7	7
00	No information	3	-
	Total	131	95

Major injuries to employees due to slip and trip accidents 1996/97 – 2002/03p

	1996/ 97	1997/ 98	1998/ 99	1999/ 2000	2000/ 01	2001/02(a)	2002/03p	Total
Slip/trip								
Over obstruction	18	18	23	18	23	20	18	138
On uneven surface	10	8	7	9	15	10	14	73
On slippery substance/surface	34	30	23	21	23	23	23	209
Wet indoor surface	1	3	2	3	2			
Wet outdoor surface	1	9	2	2	7			
Dry surface/substance	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	5	10	15
Unspecified slips/trips	25	25	24	26	40	47	53	240
Other specified agents								
Other specified agents	13	9	-	4	9	-		35
Not known	15	16	7	22	15	19	14	108
Total	117	118	88	105	134	124	132	818

(a) Changes to the coding for sub-kinds and agents for 2001/02 onwards means that in some instances, a direct comparison with previous years is not possible. Some particular examples are (i) from 2001/02 onwards, no distinction is made between wet indoor and outdoor surfaces; (ii) a new category of a slip or trip on a dry surface/substance was introduced in 2001/02 and (iii) the categories of 'other specified agents' and 'local authority' were removed from 2001/02.

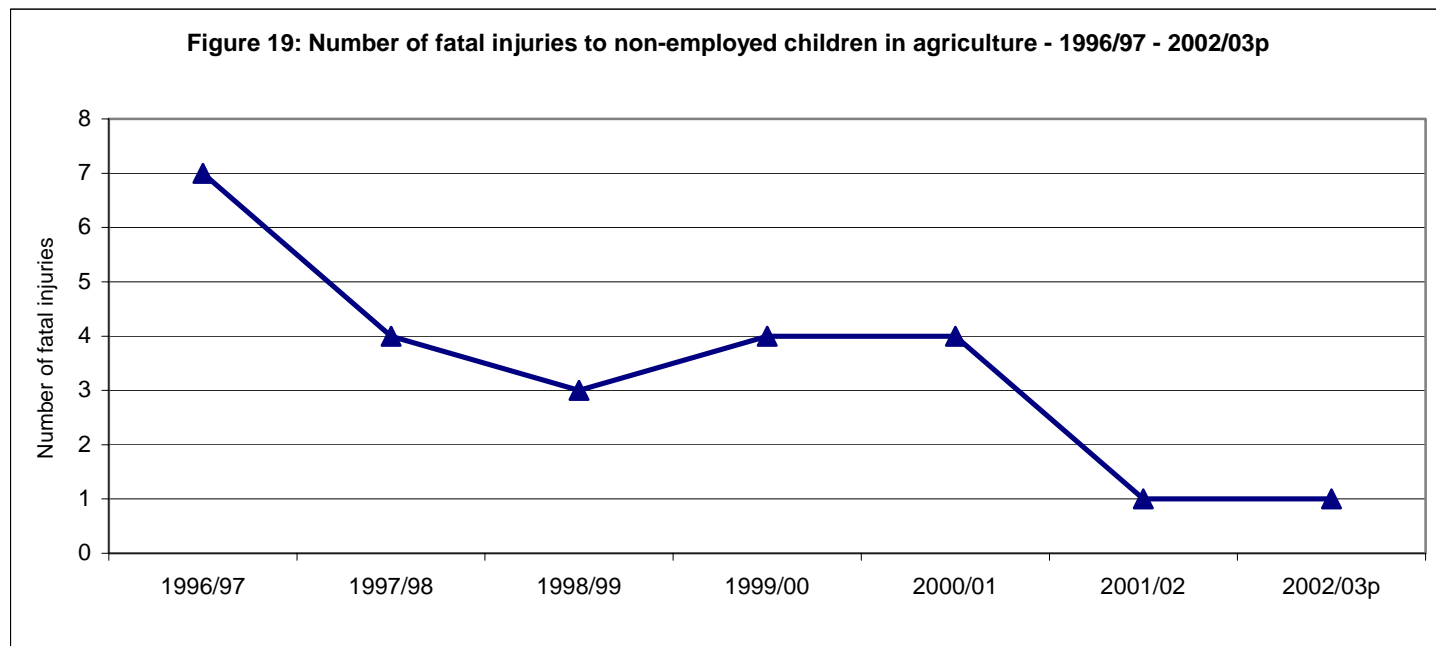
- There have been 818 major slips and trips injuries to employees between 1996/97 and 2002/03p. The number of injuries has generally remained stable over the period.
- In 2002/03p, the number of major injuries to employees due to slipping and tripping is the second highest during the period, and is 13% higher than seven years ago.
- In 1998/99, the number of slip and trip accidents involving employees was at its lowest during the period and, with the exception of 2001/02, has risen steadily since.
- In 2002/03p,
 - 24% tripped over an obstruction or on uneven surfaces
 - 17% slipped on slippery or wet surfaces/substances.
- Of slip/trip major injuries in 2002/03p -
 - 63 (48%) were due to employees slipping and tripping on floors, pavements and roads;
 - 15 (11%) on stairs/steps;
 - 6 (5%) on water; and
 - 3 (2%) on machine/vehicle components

Major injuries to employees due to slip and trip accidents by agent, 2001/02 – 2002/03p

Agent group no.	Agent description	2001/02	2002/03p
01	Surfaces, structures and building access equipment	69	83
01.01	Floors, pavements, roads	52	63
01.03	Roofs	1	-
01.08	Stairs/steps	13	15
01.14	Mobile scaffolding	1	-
01.15	Fixed ladders	-	1
01.18	Fixed platforms	-	1
01.80, 01.90	Other/not known	2	3
02	Surfaces and structures – below ground level	1	1
02.01	Trench	-	1
02.02	Ditch	1	-
03	Systems for the distribution of materials or substances	1	-
03.01	Pipelines, pipework, flue pipes	1	-
04	Hand held tools and equipment	-	2
04.14	Waxing, lubricating equipment	-	1
04.80	Other known hand held equipment	-	1
05	Systems for energy and storage, motors	-	1
05.05	Other elec cables	-	1
06	Conveying, lifting, storage systems and hand held pushed/pulled transport equipment	7	3
06.13	Other lifting equipment	1	1
06.18	Storage accessories	-	2
07	Vehicles, plant and earth moving equipment	1	4
07.26	Lorry loader	-	1
07.29	Trailer	-	2
07.80	Other known vehicle not in list	1	1
08	Machines and equipment – not hand tools	1	-
08.07	Splitting, chopping, cutting	1	-
09	Materials, objects, products machine components	17	10
09.01	Building materials including bricks, tiles, beams, girders	1	1
09.02, 09.03	Machine/vehicle components	3	3
09.04	Machined parts or components	-	1
09.09, 09.12	Stored products	2	-
09.80, 09.90	Other/not known	11	5
10	Substances	14	10
10.07	Food	3	4
10.08	Water	11	6
11	Safety devices and equipment		
12	Furniture, washing and bathing facilities, office equipment, personal equipment	4	-
12.01	Furniture including desk, chair, table, bed	2	-
12.05	Personal items, including clothing	1	-
12.80	Other known furniture, facilities	1	-
14	People	1	1
14.01	Injured person	1	1
15	Animals, trees, plants	4	4
15.02	Cattle, excluding bulls	1	-
15.03	Farm animal inc sheep, goat	-	1
15.07	Dog	-	1
15.09	Trees, plants and crops	2	2
15.80	Other known plant or animal	1	-
16	Physical, phenomena and natural elements	3	13
16.04	Natural elements including bodies of water	3	13
00	No Information	1	-
	Total	124	132

Fatal injuries to non-employed children in agriculture

(For Figure 19 see supplementary table [20](#))



In the past seven years there were 24 fatalities to non-employed children in agriculture.

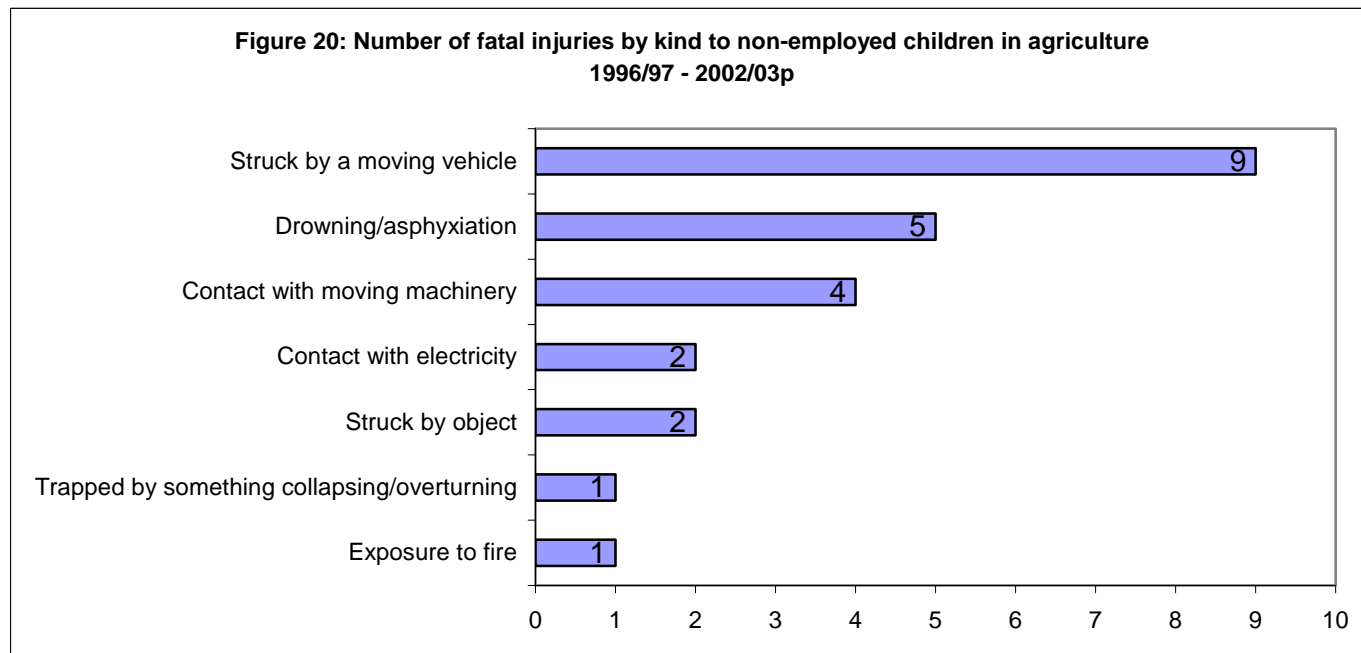
19 deaths were to boys, 5 to girls.

13 deaths were to children aged 1-5 years, compared with 11 to children aged 6-15.

The main kinds of accident involved were struck by vehicle (9), drowning/asphyxiation (5), and contact with machinery (4).

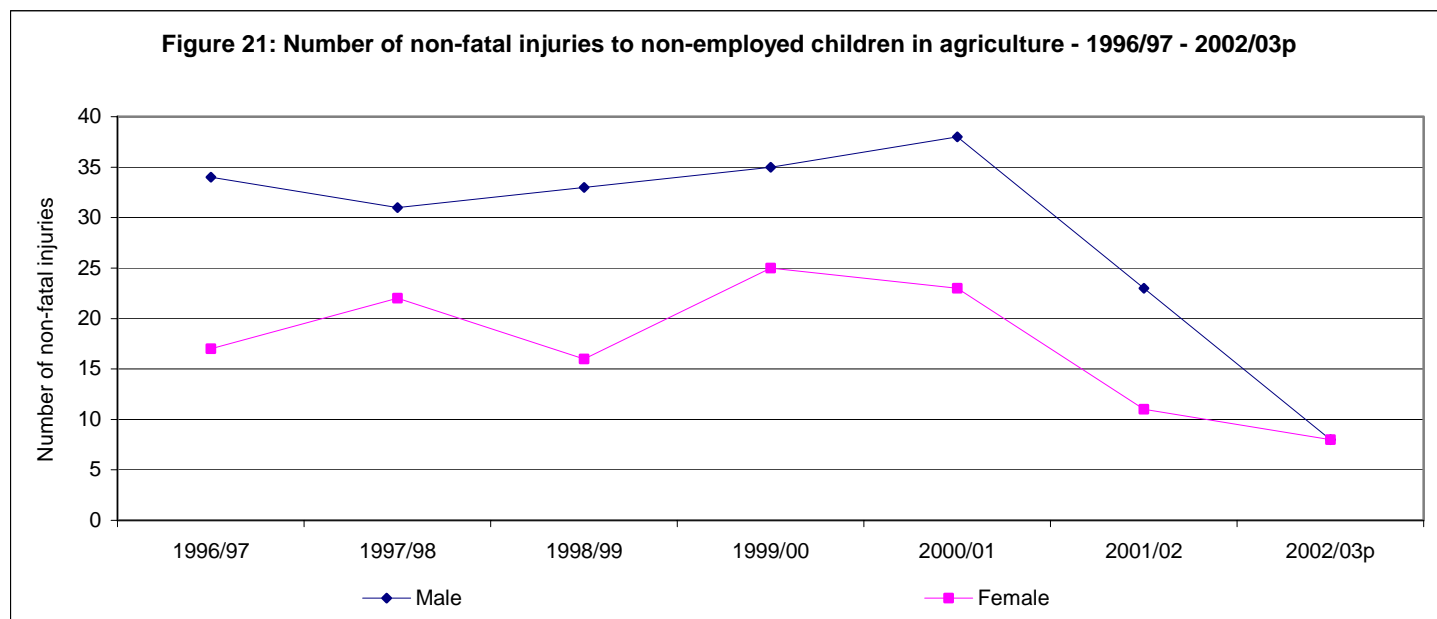
There were no fatalities to children which involved falls from a height.

In seven years, the number of fatal injuries to non-employed children in agriculture dropped from 7 in 1996/97, to 1, in 2002/03p.



Non-fatal injuries to non-employed children in agriculture by kind

(For Figure 21 see supplementary table [21](#); For Figure 22 see supplementary table [22](#))

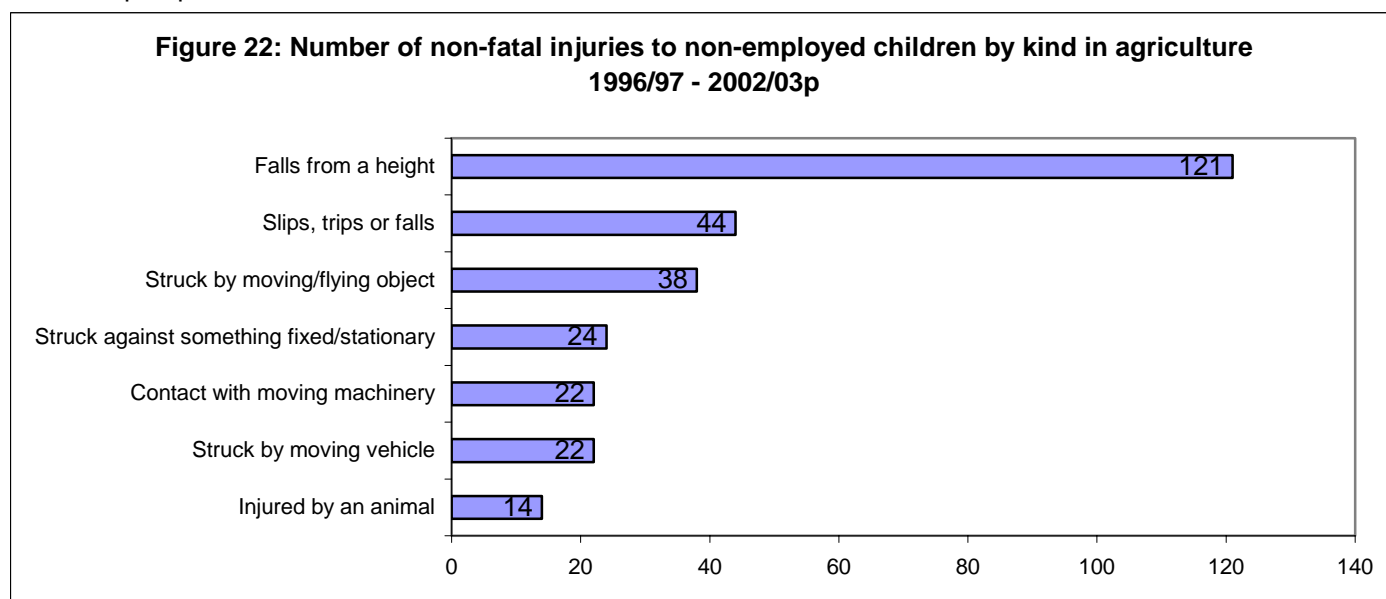


In the past seven years there were 324 non-fatal injuries to children.

202, or 62%, were to boys.

Between 1997/98 and 2000/01 the number of fatal injuries to boys rose, but in the latest two years the number decreased and, at 8 in 2002/03p, is 76% lower than seven years ago.

The number of non-fatal injuries to children was at its highest in 2000/01, but has dropped sharply since then and, at 16 in 2002/03p, represents a fall of 35 since 1996/97.



The most common kinds of non-fatal accident to children are falls from height (121), slips and trips (44), and being hit by moving/flying objects (38).

The commonest kinds of non-fatal injuries have been the top kinds in the past five years.

The number of children injured due to falls from a height was at its highest in 2000/01 when it included six falls from cycles at the same forestry location.

The commonest agents in the falls from height involve playground equipment (36), vehicles (13), fragile roofs (9).

Of the 36 playground equipment non-fatal falls since 1996/97, the most common were at children's playgrounds (20), sports activities (4) and extramural school activities (3). The remainder were a combination of entertainment services, stately homes, parks/gardens, indoor amusements and fairgrounds (9).

Non-fatal injuries due to slips and trips fluctuated over the five years. There has been a downward trend in the injuries involving being struck by objects since 1996/97.

Fatal injuries to workers by age and gender in agriculture 2001/02 - 2002/03p

	2001/02		2002/03p		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 16	1	-	-	-	1	-
16-19	2	-	1	-	3	-
20-24	2	-	2	1	4	1
25-34	7	-	7	-	14	-
35-44	6	-	3	-	9	-
45-54	4	1	5	-	9	1
55-59	2	-	5	-	7	-
60-64	4	-	3	-	7	-
65+	9	1	7	-	16	1
Unknown	-	-	2	-	2	-
All Ages	37	2	35	1	75	3

In the past two years, of the 75 fatalities to workers, the largest number (17) occurred in the 65+ age band, accounting for 23% of the overall total.

In 2002/03p, fatal injuries to male workers in comparison to 2001/02 have:

- decreased to 35 from 37;
- increased in age bands 45-54, and 55-59;
- decreased in age bands 16-19, 35-44, 60-64, and 65+;
- stayed the same in age bands 20-24, 25-34.

In 2002/03p, fatal injuries to workers in comparison to 2001/02:

- decreased to 36 from 39;
- increased in age bands 20-24, and 55-59;
- decreased in age bands 16-19, 35-44, 60-64, 5-59 and 65+;
- stayed the same in age bands 25-34, 45-54.

During the two years, the number of fatal injuries to female workers:

- accounted for 4% of all fatal injuries (3);
- 1 of the 3 fatal injuries occurred in the 65+ age band;
- 1 fatality occurred in the 45-54 age band;
- 1 fatality occurred in the 20-24 age band.

Fatal and major injuries to employees in agriculture by age and gender 2001/02 - 2002/03p

	2001/02				2002/03p				Total	
	Number		Rate		Number		Rate		Number	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 16	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	-
16-19	51	7	340.9	181.3	39	12	284.3	367.6	90	19
20-24	63	14	274.7	275.5	56	14	337.0	205.4	119	28
25-34	109	25	229.7	172.9	104	23	296.8	179.4	213	48
35-44	115	13	239.4	98.2	103	15	228.3	102.3	218	28
45-54	84	17	311.9	149.6	87	10	273.7	85.3	171	27
55-59	29	9	242.5	92.3	36	7	301.8	372.7	65	16
60-64	21	2	231.6	59.2	30	4	224.3	285.3	51	6
65+	5	1	82.6	28.8	8	1	400.2	145.1	13	2
Unknown	52	3	-	-	58	8	-	-	110	11
All Ages	530	91	282.9	140.9	523	94	308.4	176.5	1053	185

Overall, fatal and major injuries to male employees (1,053). account for 85% of the total number of fatal and major injuries (1,236)

In 2002/03p, the number of fatal and major injuries to male employees, in comparison to 2001/02 has:

- decreased to 523, from 530.
- decreased in age bands 16-19, 20-24, 25-34, and 35-44,
- increased in age bands under 16, 45-54, 55-59, 60-64, and 65+.

In 2002/03p, the number of fatal and major injuries to women, in comparison to 2001/02 has:

- increased to 94, from 91.
- increased in age bands 16-19, 35-44, and 60-64.
- decreased in age bands 25-34, 45-54, and 55-59.
- stayed the same in age bands under 16, 20-24, and 65+.

Supplementary Tables

Table 1 Fatal injuries to workers 1992/93 – 2002/03p

Year	Employees	Self-employed	Workers
1992/93	21	19	40
1993/94	16	22	38
1994/95	14	32	46
1995/96	20	20	40
1996/97	20	35	55
1997/98	20	20	40
1998/99	16	30	46
1999/00	13	23	36
2000/01	13	33	46
2001/02	20	19	39
2002/03p	16	20	36

Table 2 Rate of fatal injury to workers 1992/93 – 2002/03p

Year	Employees (a)	Self-employed (b)	Workers (c)
1992/93	7.1	7.9	7.5
1993/94	5.3	9.9	7.3
1994/95	4.8	12.9	8.5
1995/96	7.8	8.3	8.0
1996/97	7.6	14.3	10.8
1997/98	6.7	8.7	7.5
1998/99	5.4	15.0	9.3
1999/00	4.5	13.0	7.7
2000/01	4.7	19.0	10.2
2001/02	7.9	11.0	9.2
2002/03p	7.2	12.9	9.5

Table 3 Major injuries to workers 1996/97 – 2002/03p

Year	Employees	Self-employed	Workers
1996/97	678	100	778
1997/98	671	74	745
1998/99	605	74	679
1999/00	652	74	726
2000/01	595	60	655
2001/02	601	94	695
2002/03p	601	67	668

Table 4 Rate of major injury to workers 1996/97 – 2002/03p

Year	Employees (a)	Self-employed (b)	Workers (c)
1996/97	256.9	40.9	153.0
1997/98	223.3	32.3	140.6
1998/99	205.6	36.9	137.2
1999/00	224.4	41.8	155.3
2000/01	213.9	34.5	144.8
2001/02	238.5	54.4	163.6
2002/03p	269.7	43.2	176.7

Table 5 Over-3-day injuries to workers 1996/97 – 2002/03p

Year	Employees	Self-employed	Workers
1996/97	1457	57	1514
1997/98	1334	48	1382
1998/99	1258	40	1298
1999/00	1415	41	1456
2000/01	1372	26	1398
2001/02	1559	38	1597
2002/03p	1309	24	1333

Table 6 Rate of over-3-day injury to workers 1996/97 – 2002/03p

Year	Employees (a)	Self-employed (b)	Workers (c)
1996/97	552.0	23.3	297.7
1997/98	443.9	20.9	260.8
1998/99	427.5	20.0	262.3
1999/00	487.0	23.2	311.5
2000/01	493.3	14.9	309.1
2001/02	618.7	22.0	375.9
2002/03p	587.5	15.5	352.6

(a) per 100 000 employees

(b) per 100 000 self-employed

(c) per 100 000 workers

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Table 7 Fatal injuries to employees by kind of accident 1996/97 - 2002/03p

Kind of accident	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03p
Contact with moving machinery	1	4	1	-	1	1	2
Struck by moving, including flying/falling, object	6	2	2	3	1	6	1
Struck by moving vehicle	2	5	2	2	1	6	4
Falls from a height of which:	3	4	2	1	6	3	-
- up to and inc 2 metres	2	2	1	-	1	1	-
- over 2 metres	1	2	1	1	5	2	-
- height not stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trapped by something collapsing/overturning	-	1	1	2	-	1	2
Contact with electricity or an electrical discharge	4	1	4	1	1	-	-
Other kinds	4	3	4	4	3	3	7
Total injuries	20	20	16	13	13	20	16

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Table 8 Percentage of fatal injuries to employees by kind of accident 1996/97 - 2002/03p

Kind of accident	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03p
Contact with moving machinery	5%	20%	6%	-	8%	5%	13%
Struck by moving, including flying/falling, object	30%	10%	13%	23%	8%	30%	6%
Struck by moving vehicle	10%	25%	13%	15%	8%	30%	25%
Falls from a height of which:	15%	20%	13%	8%	46%	15%	-
- up to and inc 2 metres	10%	10%	6%	-	8%	5%	-
- over 2 metres	5%	10%	6%	8%	38%	10%	-
- height not stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trapped by something collapsing/overturning	-	5%	6%	15%	-	5%	13%
Contact with electricity or an electrical discharge	20%	5%	25%	8%	8%	-	-
Other kinds	20%	15%	25%	31%	23%	15%	44%
Total injuries	20	20	16	13	13	20	16

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Table 9 Major injuries to employees by kind of accident 1996/97 - 2002/03p

Kind of accident	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03p
Struck by moving, including flying/falling, object	125	122	111	120	107	101	96
Struck by moving vehicle	33	36	30	33	20	15	21
Injured while handling, lifting or carrying	37	53	43	48	44	41	48
Slips, trips or falls on same level	117	118	88	105	134	124	132
Falls from a height of which:	138	154	124	119	108	131	95
- up to and inc 2 metres	78	83	75	68	60	50	37
- over 2 metres	44	58	41	36	34	45	29
- height not stated	16	13	8	15	14	36	29
Injured by an animal	73	60	59	64	65	45	51
Other kinds	155	128	150	163	117	144	158
Total injuries	678	671	605	652	595	601	601

Table 10 Percentage of major injuries to employees by kind of accident 1996/97 - 2002/03p

Kind of accident	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03p
Struck by moving, including flying/falling, object	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	17%	16%
Struck by moving vehicle	5%	5%	5%	5%	3%	3%	3%
Injured while handling, lifting or carrying	5%	8%	7%	7%	7%	7%	8%
Slips, trips or falls on same level	17%	18%	15%	16%	23%	21%	22%
Falls from a height of which:	20%	23%	20%	18%	18%	22%	16%
- up to and inc 2 metres	12%	12%	12%	10%	10%	8%	6%
- over 2 metres	6%	9%	7%	6%	6%	8%	5%
- height not stated	2%	2%	1%	2%	2%	6%	5%
Injured by an animal	11%	9%	10%	10%	11%	7%	8%
Other kinds	23%	19%	25%	25%	20%	24%	26%
Total injuries	678	671	605	652	595	601	601

Table 11 Over-3-day injuries to employees by kind of accident 1996/97 - 2002/03p

Kind of accident	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03p
Struck by moving, including flying/falling, object	237	232	224	262	233	212	175
Strike against something fixed or stationary	74	62	67	83	65	90	61
Injured while handling, lifting or carrying	394	369	343	403	373	527	452
Slips, trips or falls on same level	236	202	201	210	249	303	258
Falls from a height of which:	140	130	116	117	130	97	90
- up to and inc 2 metres	100	95	89	73	92	64	59
- over 2 metres	26	22	22	25	23	12	12
- height not stated	14	13	5	19	15	21	19
Injured by an animal	99	88	88	100	86	68	80
Other kinds	277	251	219	240	236	262	193
Total	1457	1334	1258	1415	1372	1559	1309

Table 12 Percentage of over-3-day injuries to employees by kind of accident 1996/97 - 2002/03p

Kind of accident	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03p
Struck by moving, including flying/falling, object	16%	17%	18%	19%	17%	14%	13%
Strike against something fixed or stationary	5%	5%	5%	6%	5%	6%	5%
Injured while handling, lifting or carrying	27%	28%	27%	28%	27%	34%	35%
Slips, trips or falls on same level	16%	15%	16%	15%	18%	19%	20%
Falls from a height of which:	10%	10%	9%	8%	9%	6%	7%
- up to and inc 2 metres	7%	7%	7%	5%	7%	3%	5%
- over 2 metres	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	1%	1%
- height not stated	1%	1%	-	1%	1%	1%	1%
Injured by an animal	7%	7%	7%	7%	6%	3%	6%
Other kinds	19%	19%	17%	17%	17%	17%	15%
Total	1457	1334	1258	1415	1372	1559	1309

Table 13 Fatal injuries to the self-employed by kind of accident 1996/97 – 2002/03p

Kind of accident	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03p
Contact with moving machinery	3	1	2	-	4	5	3
Struck by moving, including flying/falling, object	8	4	3	4	9	2	3
Struck by moving vehicle	6	2	7	3	7	8	4
Falls from a height of which:	7	3	8	6	6	2	3
- up to and inc 2 metres	1	1	-	2	2	-	-
- over 2 metres	4	2	8	4	4	2	3
- height not stated	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trapped by something collapsing/overturning	4	4	3	4	4	-	-
Other kinds	7	6	7	6	3	2	7
Total	35	20	30	23	33	19	20

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Table 14 Major injuries to the self-employed by kind of accident 1996/97 - 2002/03p

Kind of accident	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03p
Contact with moving machinery	13	11	13	12	11	14	6
Struck by moving, including flying/falling, object	30	19	13	17	14	27	12
Injured while handling, lifting or carrying	6	2	3	1	1	3	4
Slips, trips or falls on same level	5	4	4	-	3	6	7
Falls from a height of which:	24	18	13	18	12	20	17
- up to and inc 2 metres	9	7	5	5	3	4	5
- over 2 metres	14	10	7	12	9	13	11
- height not stated	1	1	1	1	-	3	1
Other kinds	22	20	28	26	19	24	21
Total	100	74	74	74	60	94	67

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Table 15 Over-3-day injuries to the self-employed by kind of accident 1996/97 –2002/03p

Kind of accident	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03p
Contact with moving machinery	14	12	10	4	5	2	4
Struck by moving, incl. flying/falling, object	13	11	12	15	3	7	4
Injured while handling, lifting or carrying	8	5	2	4	1	8	5
Slips, trips or falls on same level	2	4	3	1	6	2	1
Falls from a height of which:	4	5	3	6	1	4	1
- up to and inc 2 metres	1	4	2	2	1	3	-
- over 2 metres	3	1	1	4	-	1	-
- height not stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other kinds	16	11	10	11	10	15	9
Total	57	48	40	41	26	38	24

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Table 16 Fatal injuries to workers by occupation 1996/97 - 2002/03p

Occupation	SOC 90 (1)	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03p	SOC 2000	Total
Agriculture machine driver	901	5	1	3	2	-	1	-	8223	12
Agriculture manager	016	12	12	18	13	21	10	13	5111, 1211/2/3	99
Farm worker	900	17	7	13	10	10	17	6	9111	80
Forestry	904	3	6	2	1	7	1	2	9112	22
Groundskeeper/ Gardener	594	1	1	3	2	-	1	3	5113	11
Other agriculture	902, 990	6	7	4	6	5	7	4	5119, 9119	39
Other		11	6	3	2	3	2	8		35
Total		55	40	46	36	46	39	36		298

Table 17 Number and rate of fatal injury to workers by key occupations 1999/00 - 2000/01 combined

Occupation	SOC90 (1)	Number	Rate*
Farm manager	Minor group 16	33	10.9
Farm worker	900	21	12.0
Other in agriculture and labourer	902, 990	11	18.4
Forestry	904	8	45.0
Agricultural machine driver	901	2	7.6
Groundskeeper/ Gardener	594	2	1.7
Other		5	-
All occupations		82	8.8

Table 18 Fatal and major injuries to employees by occupation 1996/97 – 2002/03p

Occupation	SOC90 (1)	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03p	SOC 2000	Total
Agriculture machine driver	901	27	30	41	28	20	15	16	8223	177
Agric manager	016	24	34	42	36	36	18	36	5111, 1211/2/3	226
Farm worker	900	242	196	157	189	154	141	124	9111	1 203
Forestry	904	38	41	31	39	37	21	24	9112	231
Groundskeeper/ Gardener	594	47	46	42	44	60	51	67	5113	357
Goods driver	872	29	24	24	14	8	26	13	8211/2	138
Other agriculture	902, 990	84	136	121	142	141	81	66	5119, 5112, 9119	771
Other misc		207	184	163	173	152	268	271		1 418
Total		698	691	621	665	608	621	617		4 521

Table 19 Number and rate of fatal and major injury to employees by key occupations 2002/03p

Occupation	SOC2000 (1)	Number	Rate
Ag machine drv	8223	16	110.7**
Ag manager	5111, 1211/2/3	36	172.7
Farmworker	9111	124	271.0
Forestry	9112	24	*
Goods driver	8211/2	13	*
Groundskeeper	5113	67	255.8
Other miscellaneous occupations	-	271	*
Other agriculture	5119, 5112, 9119	66	172.6
All occupations		617	281.7

(1) SOC 90 – Standard Occupational Classification 90 (2) SOC 2000 – Standard Occupational Classification 2000
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* Figures cannot be provided due to small numbers in employment data ** Includes 2 years employment data

Table 20 Fatal injuries to non-employed children 1996/97 - 2002/03p

Age	1996/97		1997/98		1999/00		1999/00		2000/01		2001/02		2002/03p	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1-5	2	1	-	1	1	1	1	2	3	-	1	-	-	-
6-10	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
11-15	1	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Total	6	1	3	1	2	1	2	2	4	-	1	-	1	-

M Male
F Female

Table 21 Non-fatal injuries to non-employed children 1996/97 - 2002/03p

Age	1996/97		1997/98		1999/00		1999/00		2000/01		2001/02		2002/03p	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1-5	12	4	10	8	10	3	11	4	8	3	3	2	2	-
6-10	8	7	11	8	15	5	13	13	18	9	7	2	2	3
11-15	14	6	10	6	8	8	11	8	12	11	13	7	4	5
Total	34	17	31	22	33	16	35	25	38	23	23	11	8	8

M Male
F Female

Table 22 Non-fatal injuries to non-employed children by kind 1996/97 – 2002/03p

	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03p	Total
Contact with moving machinery	3	3	4	5	5	2	-	22
Struck by moving, including flying/falling object	8	7	6	5	5	5	2	38
Struck by moving vehicle	4	3	3	6	2	2	2	22
Struck against something fixed or stationary	6	5	-	6	4	2	1	24
Injured while handling, lifting or carrying	1	-	1	-	1	3	1	7
Slips, trips or falls on the same level	7	7	3	11	6	5	5	44
Falls from a height	18	20	23	21	28	8	3	121
Trapped by something collapsing/overturning	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	3
Drowning/asphyxiation	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Exposure to or contact with harmful or hot substance	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	4
Injured by any animal	1	3	2	2	5	-	1	14
Other kinds	2	4	6	3	3	5	1	24
Total	51	53	49	60	61	34	16	324

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Technical Note

RIDDOR (Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations) 95

Injury and dangerous occurrence statistics given in this report for 1996/97 – 2002/03 were compiled from reports made to HSE and local authorities under the Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 1995 (RIDDOR 95). These Regulations came into effect on 1 April 1996 and replaced RIDDOR 85, the Railways (Notice of Accidents) Order 1986, and certain provisions of the Offshore Installations (Inspectors and Casualties) Regulations 1973 and the Submarine Pipelines (Inspectors etc) Regulations 1977. Certain provisions of the Regulation of Railways Act 1871 and the Transport and Works Act 1992 were also repealed or amended.

Deaths of all employed people and members of the public arising from work activity are reportable to either HSE or the local authority. There are three categories of reportable injury to workers defined under the regulations: fatal, major and over-3-day injury. Examples of major injuries include: fractures (except to fingers, thumbs or toes), amputations, dislocations (of shoulder, hip, knee, spine) and other injuries leading to resuscitation or 24 hour admittance to hospital. Over-3-day injuries include other injuries to workers that lead to their absence from work, or inability to do their usual job, for over three days. A non-fatal injury to a member of the public is reportable if it results in the injured person being taken from the site of the incident to hospital.

Certain reporting requirements under RIDDOR 95 differ from those under the previous regulations, RIDDOR 85. For example, the definition of a major injury to workers was widened and that of members of the public was altered to include the hospital criterion. Therefore statistics of worker fatalities are comparable, but other injury statistics including major injuries and dangerous occurrences from 1996/97 cannot be compared with those for previous years. RIDDOR 95 also introduced acts of violence at work and acts of suicide or trespass on railways or other transport systems. In 2001/02, HSE introduced new guidelines to improve the quality of recording of kinds of accident and give more detail on equipment and material agents involved. As a result, there was a small change in the percentage share of in each kind, predominantly for major and over-3-day injuries.

Injuries which are not reportable under RIDDOR 95 are: road traffic accidents involving people travelling in the course of their work, which are covered by road traffic legislation; accidents reportable under separate merchant shipping, civil aviation and air navigation legislation; accidents to members of the armed forces; and fatal injuries to the self-employed arising out of accidents at premises which the injured person either owns or occupies.

Selected incidents that have a high potential to cause death or serious injury are reportable under RIDDOR 95 as dangerous occurrences. A dangerous occurrence is reportable whether or not someone is injured. Statistics reported from 1996/97 are reported under RIDDOR 95, while statistics prior to 1996/97 were reported under RIDDOR 85. The updated reporting requirements differ considerably from RIDDOR 85, for example, an extra section relating dangerous occurrences to offshore workplaces was added.

Employment estimates

Injury rates for employees produced by HSE are based on employment estimates produced by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). The Short Term Employment Survey is used to obtain top-level employment data and the Annual Business Inquiry has been used to obtain SIC 92 four-digit employment data since 2000/01; previously this was taken from the Annual Employment Survey. Such estimates are normally subject to a number of revisions based on information from the Annual Employment Survey. When HSE finalises the provisional injury statistics, rates are revised using the employment data available at that particular time. Injury rates are not revised to incorporate subsequent revisions to employment estimates by the ONS.

Labour Force Survey

HSE developed the Labour Force Survey (LFS) as a source of information on workplace injury to complement the flow of the injury reports made by employers and others under RIDDOR. HSE placed a supplement of detailed questions on workplace injury in the 1990 LFS, and has placed a limited set of injury questions annually since 1993. The LFS gives estimates on the levels of workplace injury that are not subject to under-reporting, and together with the rates of reported injury, gives estimates of the levels of reporting of injuries in industries. LFS injury rates are presented as three year moving averages, to reduce annual fluctuations that stem from sampling error

Every three years a further question is asked to establish the actual number of days off work following the workplace injury. The total working days lost figure is based on those injuries that result in at least one full day being taken off work. No estimates are made for the small proportion of people who are still off work following an injury at the time of interview, or expect never to return to work. Further results and background information are available in the LFS fact sheet (www.hse.gov.uk/statistics/2002/lfsfct01.pdf).

Injury Rates by Occupation

Standard Occupational Classification 2000 (SOC2000) was introduced in 2001/02 and replaced SOC92 codes. The LFS adopted SOC2000 in 2001/02, RIDDOR adopted SOC2000 a year later in 2002/03. Since rates of injury by occupation for any given year are calculated using both LFS occupation employment estimates and the number of injuries reported under RIDDOR for the same year, a rate of injury by occupation for 2001/02 cannot be derived.

Progress measurement for the *Revitalising Health and Safety* injuries target

HSE set out its technical approach to assessing progress against the *Revitalising* targets in a Statistical Note published in 2001 (www.hse.gov.uk/statistics/statnote.pdf). The target for the incidence rate of fatal and major injury presents challenges for measurement since there are two principal sources of data; the number of injuries reported under RIDDOR and estimates on the levels of workplace injury taken from the LFS. Work is currently underway on the development of the Workplace Health and Safety Survey (WHASS) that will assist in the measurement of the target indicator, however the first survey will only be undertaken in 2004/05.

The indicator is made up of two elements: the rate of worker fatal injury and the rate of employee major injury. Whilst HSE is informed of all fatal injuries to workers, the number of major injuries is subject to under-reporting. The extent of under-reporting varies across different industries and is particularly severe among the self-employed. To allow for this, the rate of reported major injury is up-rated using estimates of the level of non-fatal injury taken from the LFS. The total number of non-fatal injuries is defined as the sum of the total number of major injuries and the total number of over-3-day injuries. The indicator for each year is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Indicator} = \text{Rate of worker fatal injury} + \frac{\text{Rate of reported employee major injury}}{\text{Reporting percentage}}$$

Since the LFS does not identify major injuries, this up-rating process assumes that major and over-3-day injuries are reported to the same extent. However, there appears to be a recent change in the relationship between the reporting of major and over-3-day injuries. In the period 2000/01 to 2002/03, the rate of over-3-day injuries has fallen, and the rate of major injuries has increased. This change can be illustrated by change in the ratio of the rate of major injury to the rate of over-3-day injury, as shown in the following table:

Year	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/2000	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03p
Ratio of major to over-3-day injuries	0.220	0.217	0.215	0.212	0.205	0.216	0.226

From 1996/97 to 2000/01, the ratio of the rate of major injuries to the rate of over-3-day injuries fell from 0.220 to 0.205. However, in 2001/02 this ratio increased by 5.2% and then by a further 4.4% in 2002/03 to 0.226, an increase over the two-year period of 9.9%. In effect, this means that there were 5.2% more major injuries reported in 2001/02 than would have been expected had the relationship seen up to 2000/01 continued, and 9.9% more major injuries reported in 2002/03. The actual number of reported major injuries in 2001/02 was 28011, which when divided by 1.052 (5.2% lower) gives 26626. In 2002/03, the actual number of reported major injuries was 28426, which when divided by 1.099 (9.9% lower) gives 25865. Therefore, we would have expected 26626 major injuries in 2001/02 and 25865 major injuries in 2002/03 had the previous relationship continued. To take account of this, in calculating the indicator, a revision to the estimate of the global level of reporting is needed to allow for these increases of 5.2% and 9.9%. The global estimate of reporting using the LFS is 41.3% for 2001/02 and projected to be 40.8% for 2002/03. Increasing these figures by 5.2% and 9.9% respectively results in revised reporting estimates of 43.4% for 2001/02 (41.3% x 1.052) and 44.8% for 2002/03 (40.8% x 1.099). The following table shows the effect on the indicator of using this revised method of calculation:

Year	Rate of fatal injury	Rate of reported major injury	Original reporting percentage	Revised reporting percentage for major injuries	Original indicator	Revised indicator
2001/02	0.88	110.9	41.3%	43.4%	269.8	256.4
2002/03p	0.79	113.0	40.8%	44.8%	278.1	253.1

However, the indicator for 2002/03 depends heavily on the global estimate of reporting of non-fatal injuries projected from the past trend. The projected global estimate at this stage is 40.8% and this will be finalised in 2004 when the averaged LFS for 2002/03 is available. If the finalised global estimate remains the same in 2002/03 as in 2001/02, ie at 41.3%, then the indicator would be close to 250.

As with any data series, the indicator can be subject to variation year on year. To reduce the effect of annual fluctuations and to allow for the sampling error in the LFS up-rating factor, the indicator series for the target period will be modelled to assess the overall trend. This will be subject to peer review. In addition research is planned to consider the extent of change of reporting levels of major and over-3-day injuries including a detailed study of hospital attendance.