



Comprehensive Statistics

in support of the Revitalising Health and Safety programmes

Construction



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Introduction

This report gives the statistics of fatal and non-fatal injuries to workers in 2002/03p and recent years, for Great Britain. It provides messages for the Construction 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.

The construction industry has also set its own target to reduce the rate of fatal and major injury to workers by:

- 40% by 2004/05
- 66% by 2009/10.

Under the reporting regulations HSE (and local authorities) have got 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 employee non-fatal (major and over-3-day) injuries for the whole economy is 41% compared with 46% in construction. There is a severe under reporting from the self-employed people 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 (details on page 10).

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 in 2001/02. A direct comparison of statistics by agents before 2001/02 is not readily possible. This new structure has had an effect on the distribution of injuries between falls from a height and slips/trips. 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 counted as falls from height previously 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 for 2001/02 clarify the distinction between a slip/trip on the level and a fall from a height as described above. The new guidance emphasises the recording of the hazard of working at a height when an injured person slips at height and then falls to a lower level.

Top-level rates of fatal and non-fatal injury to employees and the self-employed are presented for accidents in the construction sector based on reports by employers and others under RIDDOR*, for all enforcing authorities. Top-level statistics for topics such as numbers and rates of injury, process, kinds and agents of accident in construction for employees and the self-employed contain provisional numbers and rates for 2002/03p. Detailed statistics on occupation and age and gender for employees in construction are presented for 2000/01 provisional.

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'.

* *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 construction decreased by 11% in 2002/03p to 71 from 80 in 2001/02.
- The rate of fatal injury to workers decreased by 9% in 2002/03p to 4.0 from 4.4 in 2001/02.
- The construction industry accounted for 31% of all fatal injuries to workers in 2002/03.
- The most common kinds of accident resulting in fatal injuries to workers in 2002/03p are falls from a height (46% of construction fatalities), being struck by a moving or falling object (15% of construction fatalities) and contact with electricity or electrical discharge (10% of construction fatalities).

Major injuries

- The number of major injuries to employees in construction rose in 2002/03p to 4098 from 4055 in 2001/02. This is the first increase since 1999/2000.
- The rate of major injury to employees rose in 2002/03p to 374.8 from 356.1, a rise of 5.2%. This is the first rise in the rate of major injury since 1998/99.
- The number of major injuries to the self-employed rose in 2002/03p by 7% to 682 from 640 in 2001/02. This is the fourth successive year in which this figure has risen.
- The rate of major injury to the self-employed increased in 2002/03p to 98.0 from 94.2 in 2001/02. This is the fourth successive year in which this figure has risen.
- The most common kinds of accident resulting in major injury to workers are falls from heights (31% of accidents), slips or trips (25% of accidents) and being struck by a moving or falling object (16% of accidents)
- Of the 1031 major injuries to employees sustained by falling from height, 52% resulted from falls from ladders, 17% from falls from scaffolds. Key ways of slipping or tripping which result in major injuries to employees are slipping or tripping on uneven floors or surfaces, tripping over materials or equipment and other trips and slips on surfaces such as floors, pavements, roads, and stairs.

Over-3-day Injuries

- The number of over-3-day injuries to employees in construction fell for the third successive year in 2002/03p to 8657 from 9100 in 2001/02, a reduction of 5%.
- The rate of over-3-day injury to employees in construction also fell in 2002/03p to 791.9 from 799.1 in 2001/02. The rate of over-3-day injury is now 27% lower than in 1996/97.
- The number of over-3-day injuries to the self-employed increased by 2% in 2002/03p to 605 from 595 in 2001/02.
- The rate of over-3-day injuries to the self-employed decreased slightly in 2002/03p to 87.4 from 87.6 in 2001/02
- Injured whilst handling, lifting or carrying and slipping and tripping continue to be the two most common kind of accidents resulting in over-3-day injury to both employees and the self-employed in construction.

Reporting Levels

- The averaged Labour Force Survey (LFS) rate of reportable injury allows us to estimate the level of reporting of non-fatal injuries. The estimate for the level of reporting of non-fatal injuries in construction in 2001/02 was 46%. The level of reporting has decreased since 1999/2000.

Revitalising Health and Safety Target

- The Revitalising injury indicator is the sum of two parts; the worker rate of fatal injury and the employee rate of major injury uprated by the estimated reporting level of employee injuries. The indicator is expressed as the number of injuries per 100,000 workers in construction.
- 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, ie by 2004/05. Additionally, the construction industry has set separate targets of reducing the indicator by 40% by 2004/05 and by 66% by 2009/10.

Summary

Process

- The largest number of fatalities in construction in 2002/03p occurred whilst people were undertaking roofing and cladding (11 of 71) and surface treatment; painting, decorating, plastering, flooring, plumbing, joinery processes (10 of 71).
- In terms of major injuries in 2002/03p, 44% occurred during construction and civil engineering processes, the largest of which were surface treatment; painting, decorating, plastering, flooring, plumbing, joinery processes (15% of all major injuries to employees in construction), electrical finishing processes (5% of all major injuries to employees in construction) and scaffolding (5% of all major injuries to employees in construction). Of the non-construction and civil engineering processes the largest number of major injuries were sustained during running and walking processes (19% of all major injuries to employees in construction).

Occupation

- There are a number of construction occupations with a small number of fatalities but with rates of fatality substantially higher than the industry average. They include roofers, scaffolders/steeplejacks, steel erectors and metal trade workers.
- A high number of the fatalities in the construction industry in 1999/2000 and 2000/01 are to people employed in other, more general, occupation groups. For example:
 - Around 20% of fatalities are to people working in other building trades, crafts and related occupations. The rate to this occupation group is nearly twice the industry average at 10.3 fatalities.
 - The general occupation, (other construction, plant and related operatives and other labourers) account for about 27% of fatal and major injuries in 1999/2000 and 2000/01. This group also has a high rate of twice the industry average.
- Of the major injuries in the construction industry, falls from a height account for 30% in 2001/02 and 2002/03p. There are, however, a number of occupations where the proportions of major injuries due to falls from a height are higher. Some examples of this are;
 - painters and decorators (62% in 2001/02 and 59% in 2002/03p)
 - bricklayers and masons (35% in 2001/02 and 36% in 2002/03p)
 - scaffolders, staggers, steeplejacks and riggers (36% in 2001/02 and 39% in 2002/03p)
 - electrical fitters and cable jointers (37% in 2001/02 and 40% in 2002/03p).

Job Tenure

Workers in construction with the least time with their current employer (or least time self employed) have the highest rate of reportable injury, once annualised or expressed per 12 months.

The annualised rate of injury in workers with short job tenure (less than 6 months with the employer or been self employed) is 5.7 times that for workers whose job tenure is at least 5 years.

The LFS suggests that 21% of reportable injuries are to workers who have been with their employer for less than 12 months.

Age and gender

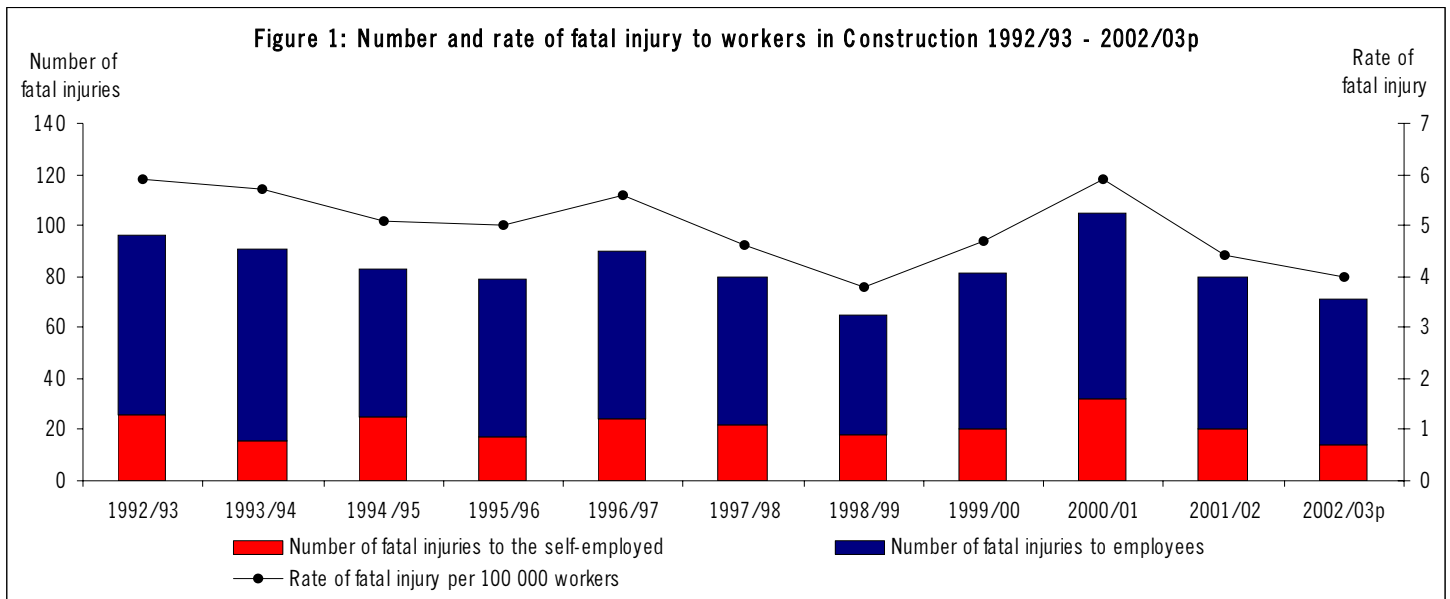
In 2002/03p the highest rate of fatal injury to male workers in construction was to those in the age bracket 55+ was 6.7. This rate has decreased from 2001/02 when the rate was 7.3. However this rate is the highest in construction and is 33% higher than the all age band rate of 4.5.

The rate of fatal injury to male workers aged 35-54 decreased by 28% in 2002/03p to 3.8 from 5.3 in 2001/02. This is the second successive year in which this rate has dropped.

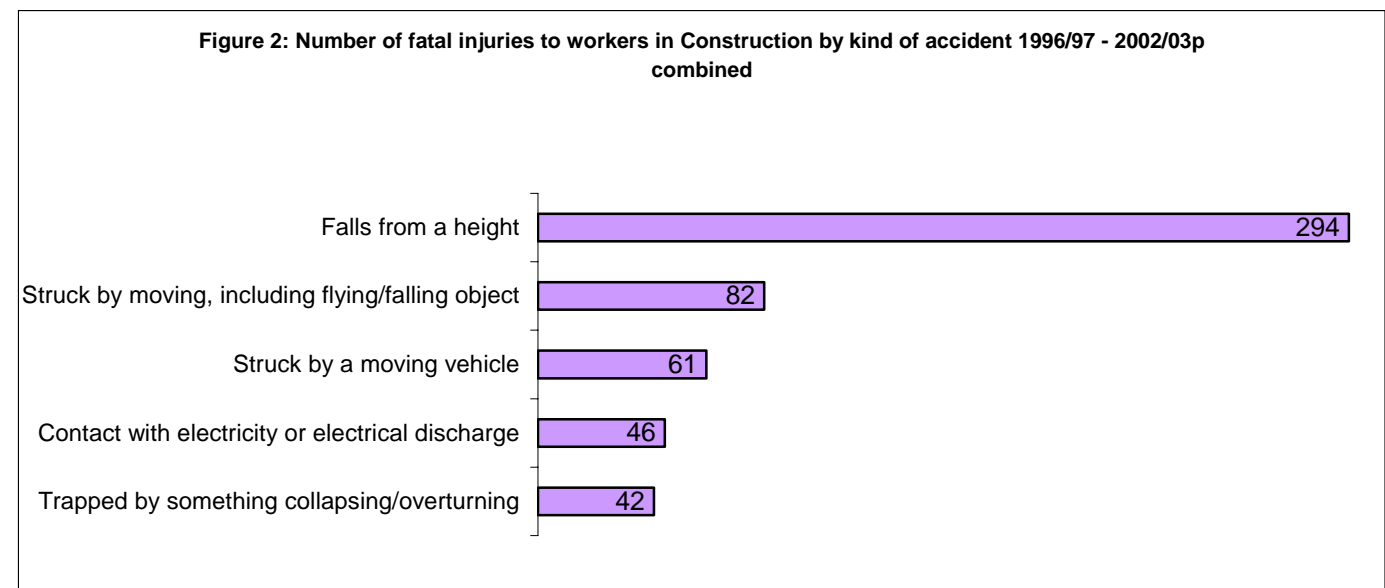
The rate of fatal injury to male workers aged 16-34 increased by 95% in 2002/03p to 3.9 from 2.0 in 2001/02. However despite this large increase the rate of fatal injury to workers aged 16-34 is 13% lower than the all age band rate.

Fatal Injuries to workers in construction – reported under RIDDOR

(For figure 1 see supplementary tables [1](#) & [2](#); For figure 2 see supplementary table [7](#), [8](#) & [13](#))



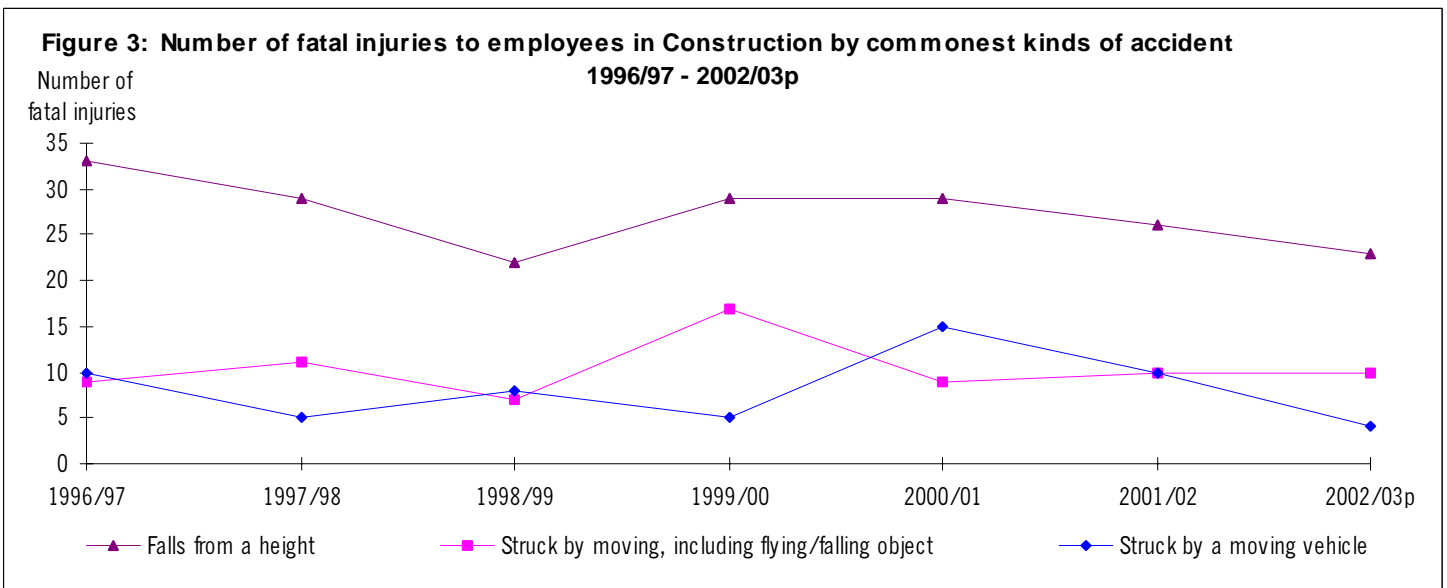
- The number of workers fatally injured in construction decreased by 11% in 2002/03p to 71 from 80 in 2001/02. This is the second successive year in which the number has fallen and is the second lowest recorded figure for the period 1992/93 to 2002/03p.
- The number of fatal injuries to employees decreased by 5% in 2002/03p to 57 from 60 in 2001/02.
- The number of fatal injuries to the self-employed decreased by 30% in 2002/03p to 14 from 20 in 2001/02.
- The rate of fatal injury to workers decreased by 9% in 2002/03p to 4.0 from 4.4 in 2001/02. This the second consecutive year in which the rate has fallen.



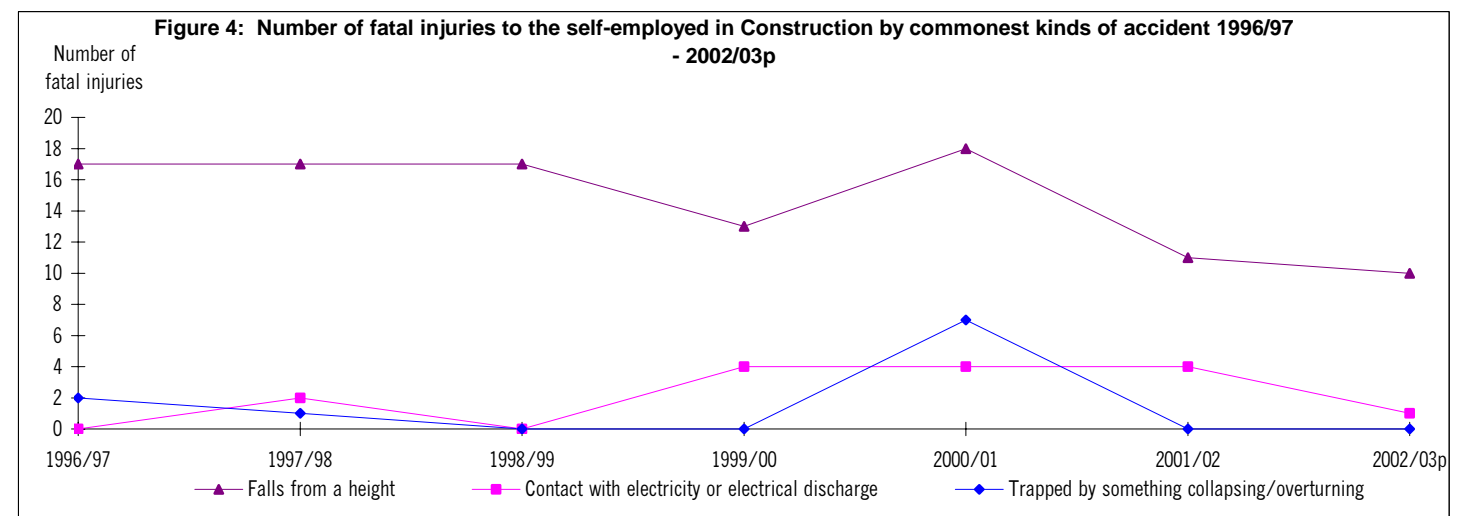
- The most common kind of accident resulting in fatal injury during the period 1996/97 to 2002/03p is falling from a height, which accounted for 294 of the 572 fatalities to workers in construction during the period.
- In the two years to 2002/03p, the numbers of workers fatally injured as a result of falling from a height has decreased.
- The second most common kind of accident leading to fatal injury in construction during the period 1996/97 to 2002/03p was being struck by a moving or falling object which accounted for 82 of the 572 fatal injuries to workers in this sector.

Fatal injuries to workers in construction – reported under RIDDOR

(For figure 3 see supplementary tables [7](#) & [8](#); For figure 4 see supplementary tables [13](#))



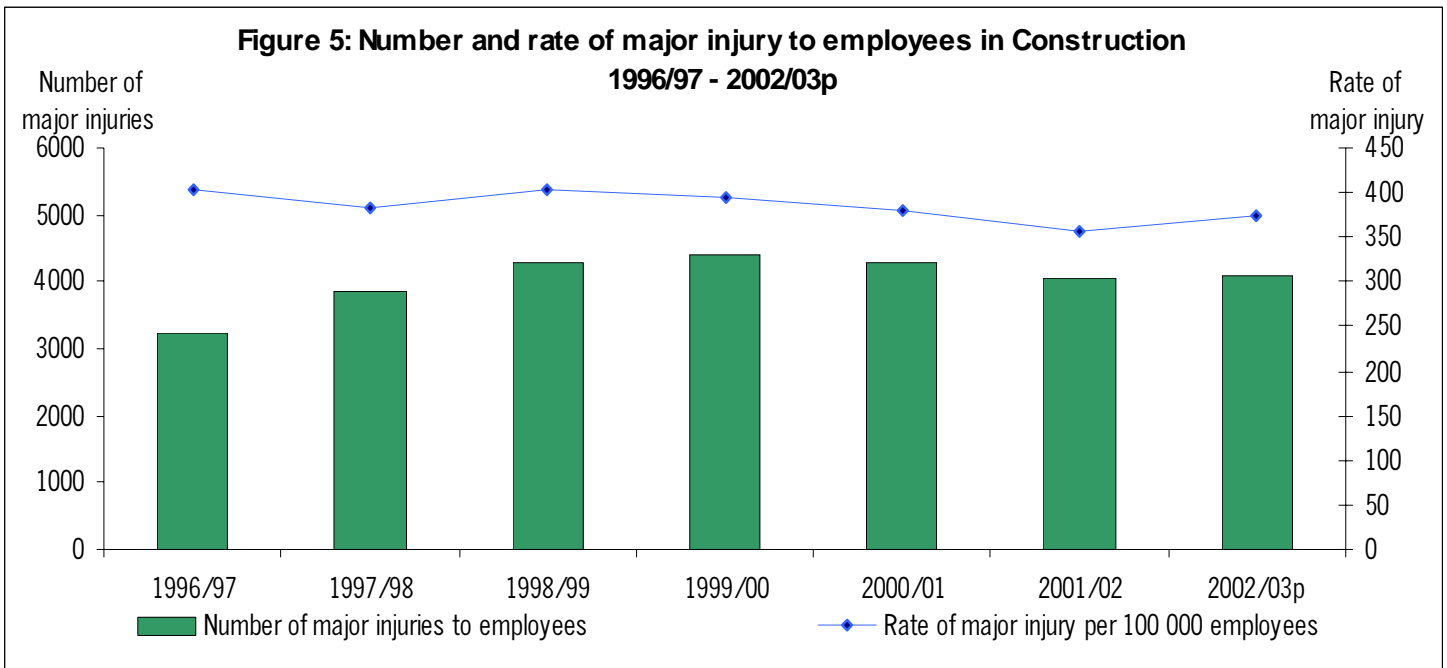
- In 2002/03p the number of employees fatally injured as a result of falling from a height decreased to 23. This is the second successive year in which this figure has decreased and is the second lowest during the period 1996/97 to 2002/03p.
- The number of employees fatally injured as a result of being struck by a moving vehicle decreased in 2002/03p to 4 from 10 in 2001/02. This is the lowest record figure in the period 1996/97 to 2002/03p.
- The number of employees fatally injured as a result of being struck by a moving or falling object was unchanged in 2002/03p at 10.



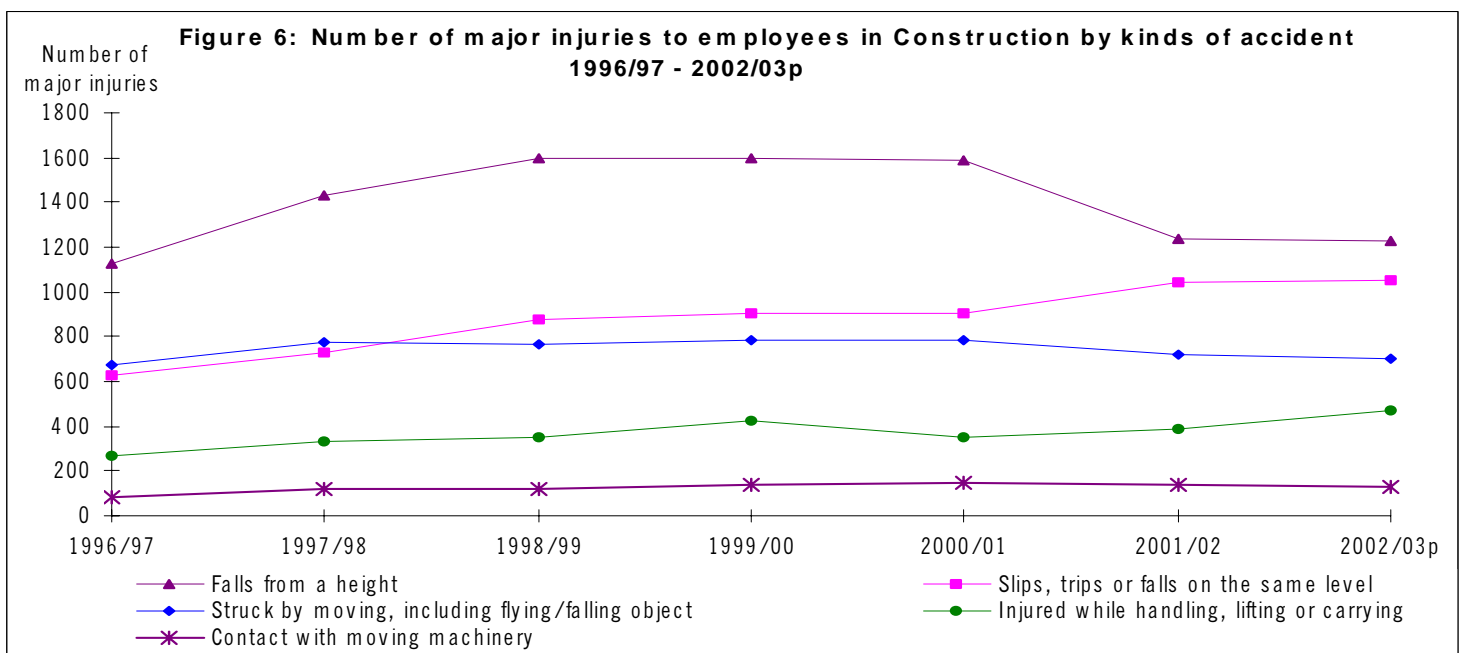
- The number of fatal injuries to the self-employed as a result of falling from a height decreased to 10 in 2002/03p from 11 in 2001/02. This is the second successive year in which this figure has decreased and this figure is the lowest for the period 1996/97 to 2002/03p.
- The number of self-employed people fatally injured as result of contact with electricity or electrical discharge decreased in 2002/03p to 1 from 4 in 2001/02.
- There were no fatal injuries to the self-employed as a result of being trapped by something collapsing or overturning in 2001/02 and 2002/03p.

Major injuries to employees in construction – reported under RIDDOR

(For figure 5 see supplementary tables [3](#) & [4](#); For figure 6 see supplementary tables [9](#) & [10](#))



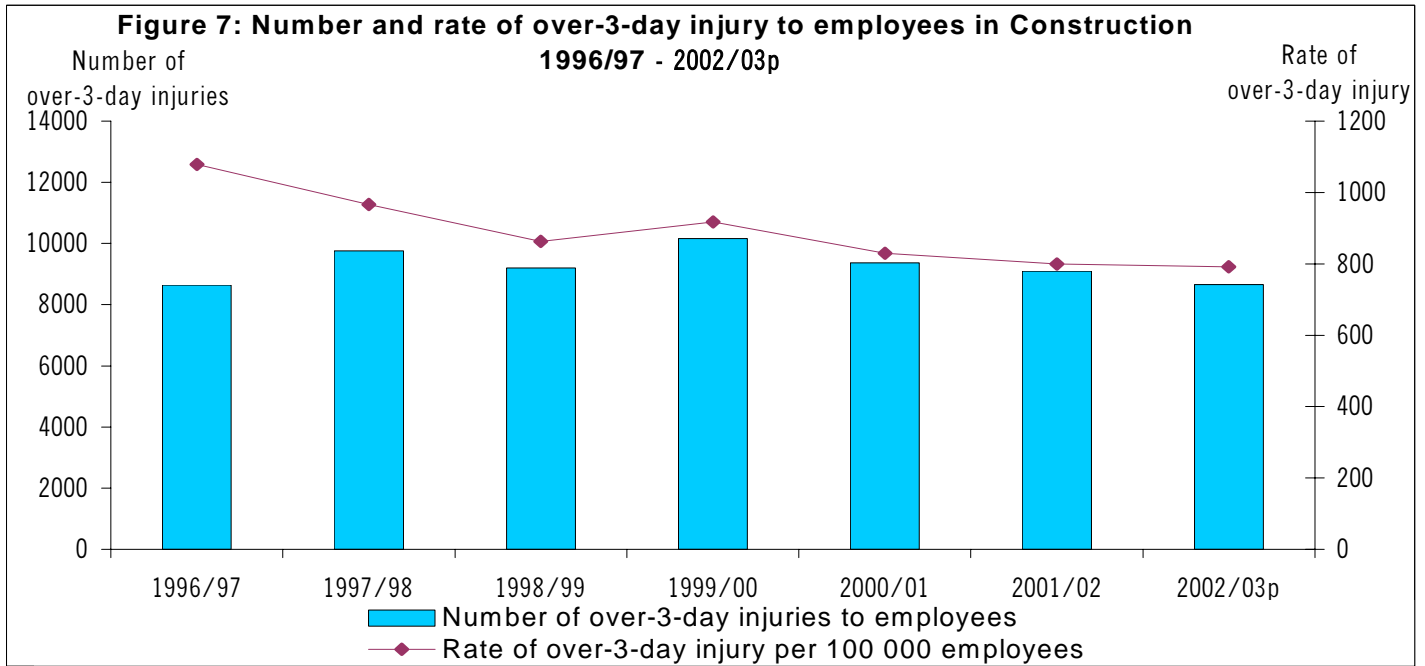
- The number of major injuries to employees in construction rose in 2002/03p to 4098 from 4055 in 2001/02. This is the first increase since 1999/2000.
- The rate of major injury to employees also rose in 2002/03p to 374.8 from 356.1, a rise of 5%. This is the first rise in the rate of major injury since 1998/99.
- The rate of major injury is 5% lower than in 1999/2000, the base year for the *Revitalising* programme.



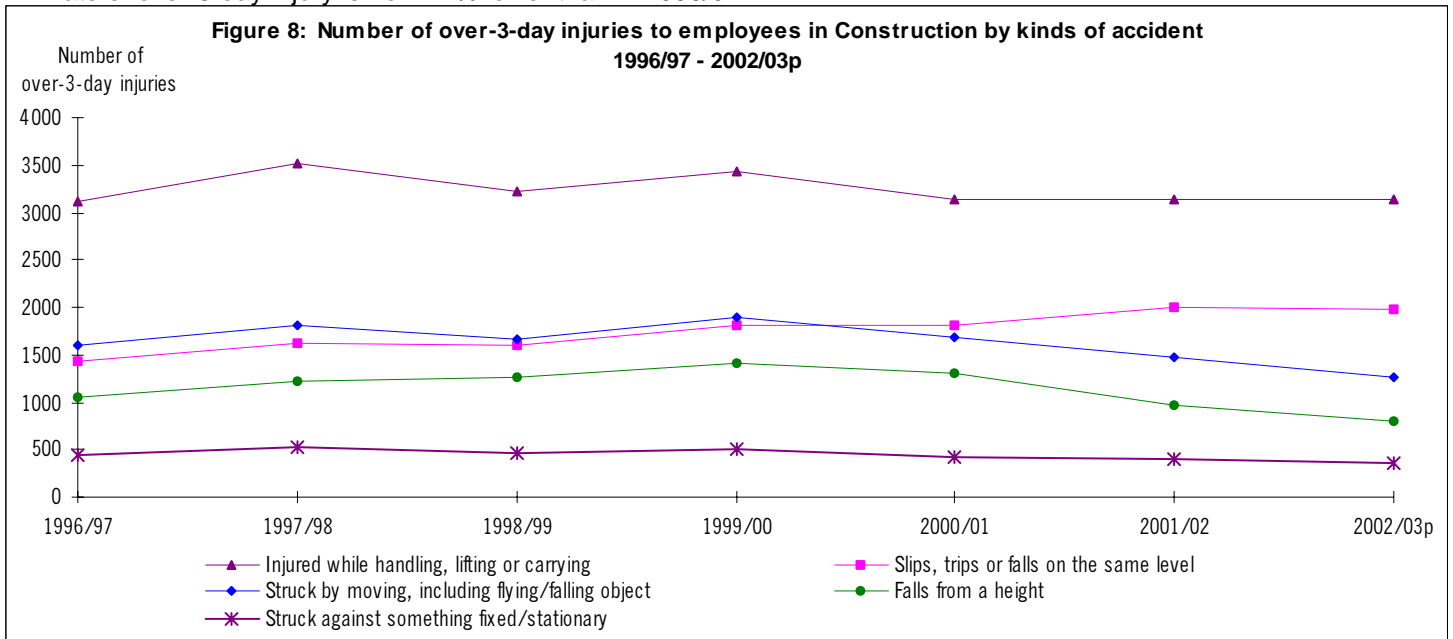
- In 2002/03p the number of major injuries resulting from falls from a height decreased slightly to 1230 from 1234 in 2001/02. Overall falls from heights accounted for 30% of major injuries to employees in construction.
- The number of employees who suffered major injury as a result of slips and trips in construction increased by 2% in 2002/03p to 1056 from 1039 in 2001/02. The number of major injuries as a result of slips and trips has increased every year in the period 1996/97 to 2002/03p. The 2002/03p figure is 68% higher than the 1996/97 figure.
- The number of employees who suffered major injury as a result of being struck by a flying/falling object decreased slightly in 2002/03p to 699 from 719 in 2001/02.

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

(For figure 7 see supplementary tables [5](#) & [6](#); For figure 8 see supplementary tables [11](#) & [12](#))



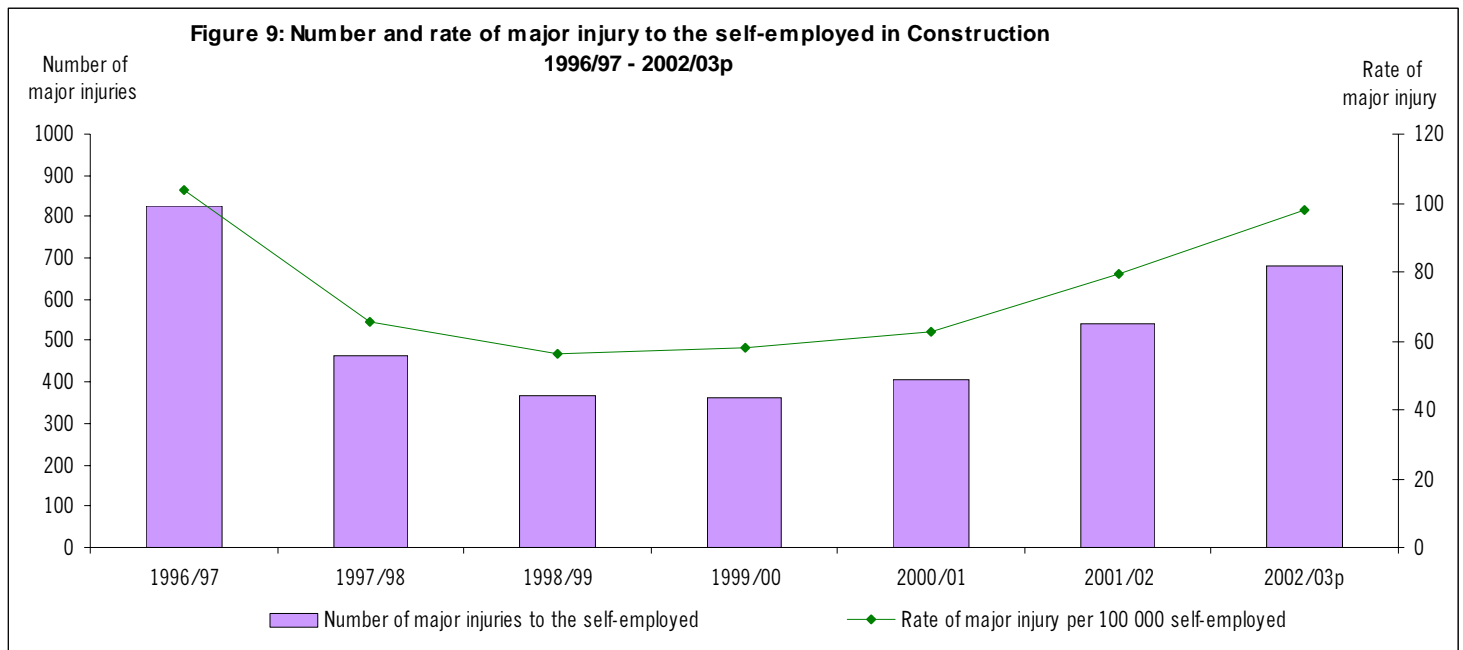
- The number of over-3-day injuries to employees in construction fell for the third successive year in 2002/03p to 8657 from 9100 in 2001/02, a reduction of 5%.
- The rate of over-3-day injury to employees in construction fell in 2002/03p to 791.9 from 799.1 in 2001/02. The rate of over-3-day injury is now 27% lower than in 1996/97.



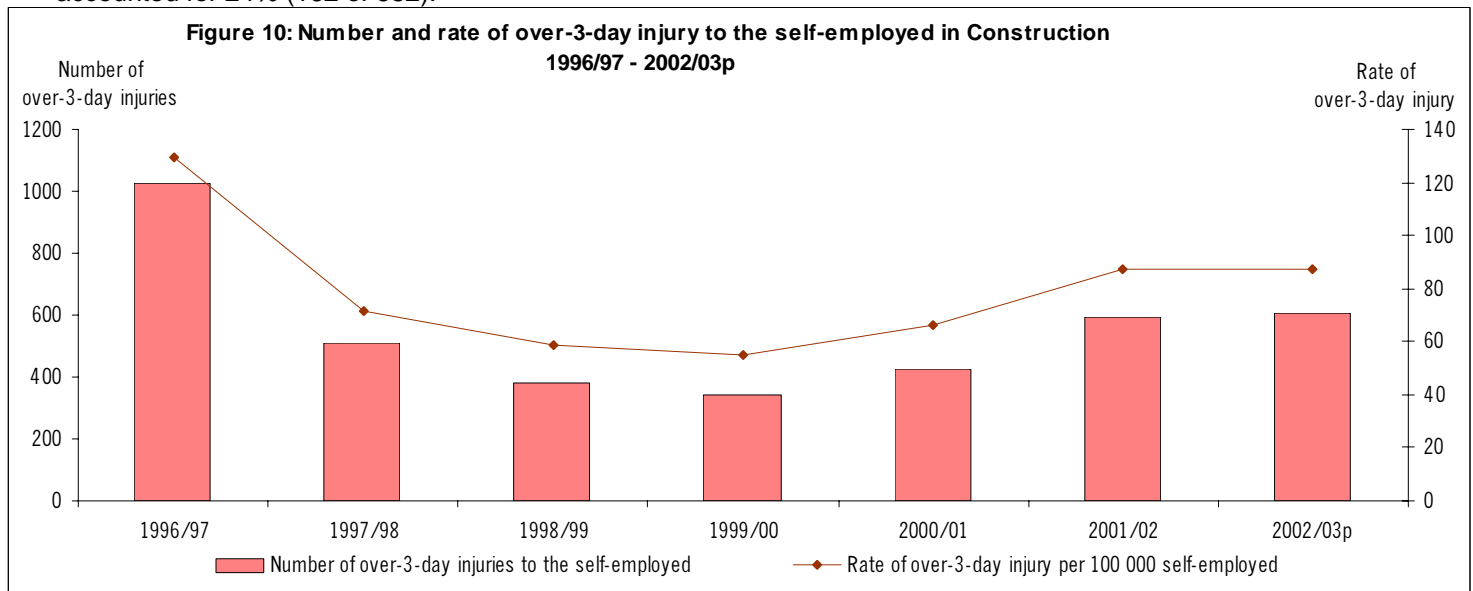
- The number of injuries resulting from handling and lifting decreased to 3134 in 2002/03p from 3142 in 2001/02. Handling injuries continue to be the most common kind of accident resulting in an over-3-day injury in the construction industry.
- The number of over-3-day injuries due to slips, trips or falls on the same level decreased in 2002/03p to 1975 from 1990. The 2002/03p figure is 38% higher than in 1996/97.
- The number of over-3-day injuries resulting from being struck by a moving object decreased for the third successive year in 2002/03p to 1269. The 2002/03p figure is 21% lower than the 1996/97 level.
- Over-3-day injuries resulting from falls from a height decreased by 17% to 804 in 2002/03p from 964 in 2001/02.

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

(For figure 9 see supplementary tables [3](#), [4](#) & [14](#); For figure 10 see supplementary tables [5](#), [6](#) & [15](#))



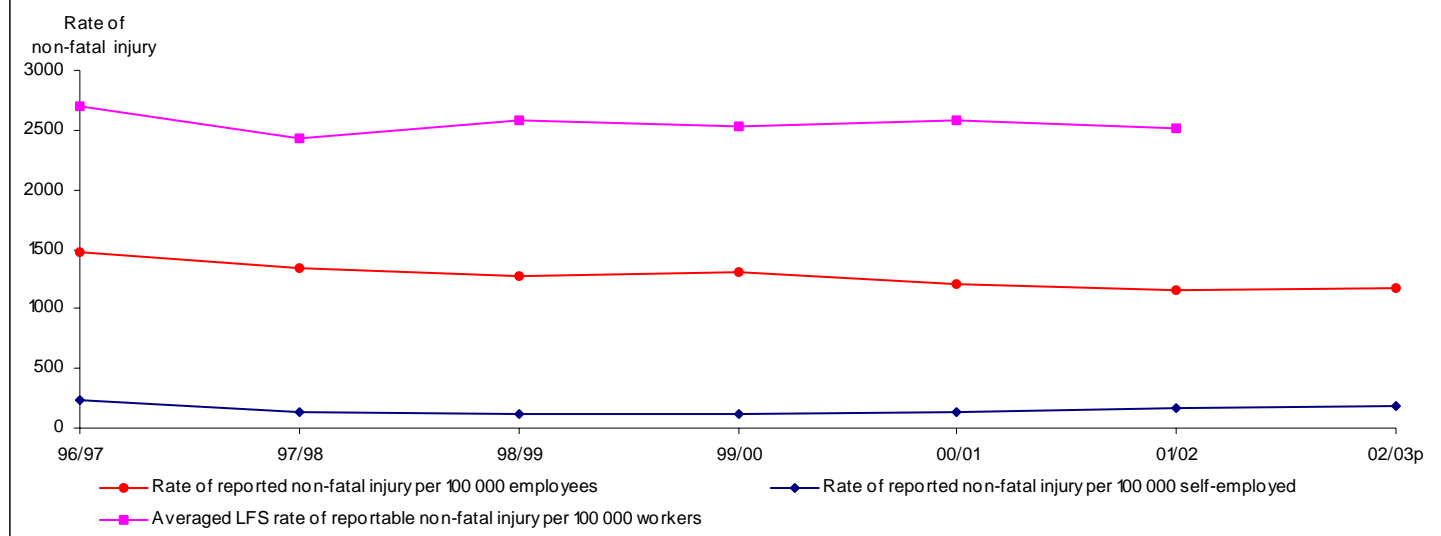
- The number of major injuries to the self-employed rose in 2002/03p by 26% to 682 from 540 in 2001/02. This is the third successive year in which this figure has risen.
- The rate of major injury to the self-employed increased in 2002/03p to 98.0 from 79.5 in 2001/02. This is the fourth successive year in which this figure has risen.
- The most common kind of accident resulting in major injury to the self-employed in construction is falls from a height, which accounted for 40% of injuries (273 of 682). The second most common kind was slipping or tripping which accounted for 24% (162 of 682).



- The number of over-3-day injuries to the self-employed increased by 2% in 2002/03p to 608 from 595 in 2001/02.
- The rate of over-3-day injuries to the self-employed decreased slightly in 2002/03p to 87.4 from 87.6 in 2001/02.
- The number of over-3-day injuries to the self-employed as a result of slipping or tripping accidents increased by 21% in 2002/03p to 175 from 145 in 2001/02. Slipping and tripping accounts for 29% of over-3-day injury to the self-employed and is now the most common kind of over-3-day injury to the self-employed.
- Injuries as a result of handling, lifting or carrying accounted for 24% of all over-3-day injuries to the self-employed in 2002/03p.
- In 2002/03p falls from heights accounted for 19% of over-3-day injuries to the self-employed and being struck by a moving object accounted for 14%.

Non-fatal injuries in construction – Labour Force Survey

Figure 11: Rate of reported non-fatal injury to employees and the self-employed, and the averaged LFS rate of reportable non-fatal injury to workers in Construction 1996/97 to 2002/03p



- The averaged LFS rate of reportable injury in construction has fluctuated in the past three years with no real trend. The rate in 2001/02 is 7% lower than in 1996/97 (2510 compared with 2700).
- The rate of reported non-fatal injury to employees decreased by 22% (1482 compared with 1155). The greater reduction in the rate of reported injury (compared with the reduction in the rate of reportable injury from the LFS) suggests that the reporting level has generally decreased. The rate of reported injury increased by 1% in 2002/03p however it will not be possible to comment on this further until the 2003/04 latest results of the LFS become available in 2003/04.
- Rates of reported non-fatal injury for the self-employed are substantially lower than those for employees (185 compared with 1167). 2002/03p is the third successive year in which this rate has risen following a downward trend throughout the period 1996/97 to 1999/2000.

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)	2700	2430	2590	2530	2580	2510	n/a
RIDDOR reported (employees)	1482	1349	1266	1313	1210	1155	1167
RIDDOR reported (self-employed)	233	137	115	113	129	167	185
Percentage of injuries reported	54.9	55.5	48.9	51.9	46.9	46.0	n/a

Revitalising Health and Safety targets in construction

- 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 14.8% lower in 2002/03p compared to the base year 1999/2000. The rate rose in 2000/01 and then fell in the following two years.
Labour Force Survey	Levels of reportable non-fatal injury to workers as measured by the LFS rate have shown <u>little change</u> from 1999/2000 to 2001/02.
Reported major injuries	The rate of reported major injury to employees shows <u>no clear trend</u> over the period 1999/2000 to 2002/03p. The rate in 2002/03p is 5.3% lower than in the base year. The rate fell in 2000/01 and 2001/02, and then rose in 2002/03p.
Reported over-3-day injuries	The rate of reported over-3-day injury to employees has <u>fallen steadily</u> over the period from 1999/2000 to 2002/03p. The rate in 2002/03p is 13.6% lower than the rate in 1999/2000.
Reporting levels	The level of reporting of non-fatal injuries is estimated to have fallen from 1999/2000 to 2001/02, and is <u>11% lower</u> in 2001/02 than in the base year.
Judgement of progress	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The rate of fatal injury is 14.8% lower in 2002/03p compared with the base year 1999/2000. • The rate of reported major injury shows no uniform trend, but is 5.3% lower 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 fallen from the base year. <p>The judgement on trends in major injuries depends heavily on estimates of the level of reporting of major injuries. Whilst the rate of reported major injury has fallen since the base year, the level of reporting has also fallen. The position on the trends in major injuries is therefore unclear. Given that there is no clear trend in either the rate of reported major injury or the LFS rate of reportable injury, the judgement is that there has been little change in the rate of fatal and major injury since 1999/2000.</p>

Figure 12: Rate of reported non-fatal injury to employees in Construction 1996/97 - 2002/03p

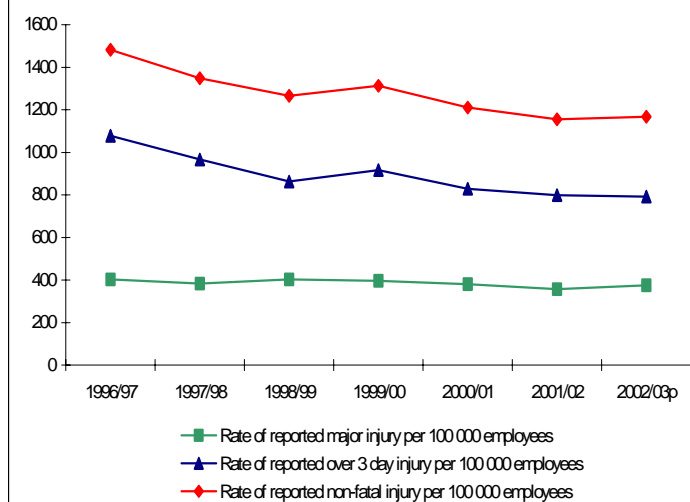
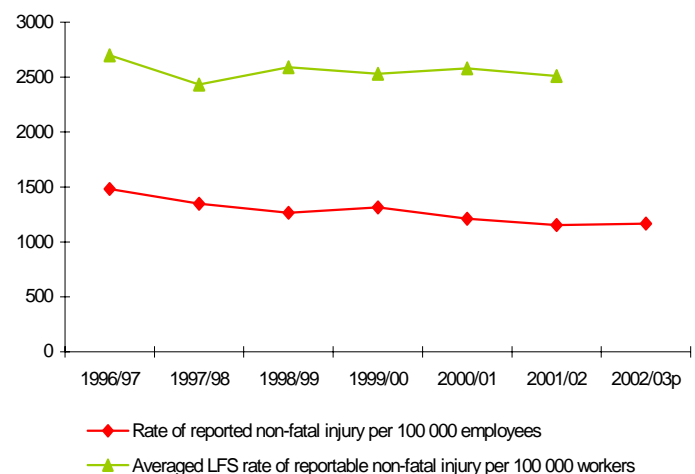


Figure 13: Rate of reported non-fatal injury to employees and the averaged LFS rate of reportable non-fatal injury to workers in Construction 1996/97 - 2002/03p



Fatal injuries to workers in construction by kind and agent of accident 1996/97 – 2000/01

Fatal injuries to workers due to falls from a height by agent 1996/97 - 2000/01*

	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01
Access falls	20	14	14	18	21
Ladder	6	9	9	9	9
Scaffold	11	2	5	2	9
From/down stairs, steps of building or structure	1	1	-	2	-
Other access falls	2	2	-	5	3
Structure falls	25	27	18	20	20
Roof	15	16	11	13	13
Platforms above ground level	4	1	2	4	1
Other structure falls	6	10	5	3	6
Other specified agents	3	4	4	2	3
Not known	2	1	3	-	2
Local Authority	-	-	-	2	1
Total	50	46	39	42	47

* As a result of a change in coding framework for sub-kind and agent in 2000/01 data from 2001/02 onwards is not directly comparable with previous data

- Fatalities to workers involving falls from heights accounted for 224 of all fatal injuries during the period 1996/97 to 2000/01.
- There were reductions in the number of fatalities involving falls from stairs and steps and platforms above ground level, and an increase in fatal injuries from falls from scaffold in 2000/01 compared with 1999/2000.
- In 2000/01, 13 (28%) fatal injuries were from roofs, the same number as in the previous year, and 9 (19%) were from ladders, the same as in the previous three years.
- Falls from scaffold accounted for 9 (19%) fatal injuries in 2000/01, an increase compared to the last three years, but a reduction compared to the number in 1996/97.

Fatal injuries to workers due to being struck by a moving vehicle by agent 1996/97 - 2000/01

	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01
Construction transport	4	3	4	2	8
Dump truck	1	-	-	-	3
Dumper	1	1	1	-	-
Bull dozer	-	1	-	-	-
Other construction transport	2	1	3	2	5
General transport	5	1	3	2	9
Private car	2	1	2	-	2
Goods vehicles	1	-	-	1	3
Other general transport	2	-	1	1	4
Other specified agents	1	-	1	1	-
Not known	-	1	-	-	-
Total	10	5	8	5	17

- Being struck by moving vehicles accounted for 45 fatalities, an average of 11% of all fatal accidents from 1996/97 to 2000/01.
- The number of fatal injuries due to being struck by moving vehicles increased in 2000/01 to the largest level in five years. In the five years (1996/97 to 2000/01), 7 (16%) of the struck by a moving vehicle fatalities involved private cars, and 5 (11%) involved goods vehicles.

Fatal injuries to workers in construction by kind and agent of accident 2001/02 – 2002/03p

Whilst the kinds of accident are the same in 2001/02 as in previous years, the new structure for sub-kinds and agents in 2001/02 means that a direct comparison of statistics by agents before 2001/02 is not possible.

Fatal injuries to workers due to falling from a height in 2001/02- 2002/03p

Group	Description	Number of fatal injuries	
		2001/02	2002/03p
01	Surfaces, structures and building access equipment	35	32
01.13, 01.14	Scaffold	10	6
01.03, 01.04	Roofs	8	8
01.06	Skylights	2	2
01.15, 01.16	Ladder	5	8
01.07, 01.08	Stairs/steps including cellar stairs/steps	1	-
	Other specified agents	7	8
01.90	Not known	1	-
09	Materials, objects, products, machine components	1	1
09.01	Building materials including bricks, tiles, beams, girders	1	-
00.90	Not known	1	1
	Total	37	33

- In 2002/03p the number of fatal injuries due to falls from a height decreased to 33 from 37 in 2001/02.
- The number of fatal injuries resulting from falls where scaffold was the agent decreased from 10 to 6 in 2002/03p.
- The most common agents for fatal injury resulting from falls in this sector are roofs and ladders (both with 8 fatal injuries)

Fatal injuries to workers due to being struck by a moving vehicle in 2001/02 - 2002/03p

Group	Description	Number of fatal injuries	
		2001/02	2002/03p
07	Vehicles, plant and earth moving equipment	11	5
07.23	Skip truck	-	1
07.28	Other heavy goods vehicles	2	3
07.41	Coach/minibus	2	-
07.50	Fork lift truck	-	1
	Other specified vehicles	5	-
07.90	Not known	2	-
	Total	11	5

- In 2002/03p the number of fatal injuries resulting from being struck by a moving vehicle decreased by 55% to 5 from 11. No one agent accounts for a significant share of this drop.
- In 2002/03p being struck by a moving vehicle accounted for 7% of fatal injuries to workers in construction, the corresponding figure for 2001/02 was 14%.

Major injuries to employees in construction by kind and agent of accident 1996/97 – 2000/01

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

	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01
Access falls	714	897	1033	1042	980
Ladder	408	507	588	584	561
Scaffold	186	221	265	243	231
From/down stairs, steps of building or structure	46	66	61	71	58
Other access falls	74	103	119	144	130
Structure falls	197	267	325	295	322
Roof	72	77	90	71	95
Platforms above ground level	34	59	67	71	65
Other structure falls	91	131	168	153	162
Other specified agents	156	193	196	181	198
Not known	38	43	25	37	48
Local Authority	21	27	21	39	40
Total	1126	1427	1600	1594	1588

- Between 1996/97 and 2000/01, 7335 (37%) of major injuries to employees involved falls from a height. In 1999/2000 and 2000/01, the number of major injuries due to falls from a height was lower than the number in 1998/99.
- The number of major injuries involving falls from a roof has generally fluctuated but is higher now than four years ago. In 2000/01 the number of falls involving scaffolds and ladders decreased by 5% and 4% respectively.
- In 2000/01, ladders accounted for 35% of major injuries due to falls from a height, 15% were from scaffold and 6% from roofs.

Major injuries to employees due to slipping and tripping accidents by agent 1996/97 to 2002/03p

Whilst the kinds of accident are the same in 2001/02 as in previous years, the new structure for sub-kinds and agents in 2001/02 means that, in some instances, a direct comparison of statistics by agents before 2001/02 is not possible.

	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02 (a)	2002/03p
Slip/trip	494	580	741	763	756	933	964
Over obstruction	141	181	267	272	276	239	225
On uneven surface	115	104	126	130	126	139	124
On slippery substance/surface	76	91	117	95	124		
Wet outdoor surface	11	19	19	15	16	89	114
Wet indoor surface	6	2	2	7	5		
Dry surface/substance	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	29	34
Other slip/trip	141	183	210	244	209	437	467
Other specified agents	54	56	45	50	51	n/a	n/a
Not known	64	80	69	74	85	106	92
Local Authority	15	11	19	21	17	n/a	n/a
Total	627	727	874	908	909	1039	1056

(a) Changes to the coding for sub-kinds and agents in 2001/02 means that in some instances, a direct comparison with previous years is not possible. Some particular examples are (i) from 2001/02, 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.

n/a not available

- There have been 5066 major slips and trips injuries to employees between 1996/97 and 2001/02p. The number of injuries due to slipping/tripping has generally increased over the six-year period.
- During the period from 1996/97 to 2000/01, the percentage of construction injuries that were slips and trips remained constant at around 20%, but this proportion increased to just over 25% in 2001/02, however, some of this increase may be due to changes in the coding framework.
- In 2001/02, slips and trips caused by tripping over obstructions and on an uneven surface accounted for 239 (23%) and 139 (13%) respectively, of all major injuries caused by slipping and tripping.

Major injuries to employees in construction due to falling from a height by agent in 2001/02 - 2002/03p

Whilst the kinds of accident are the same in 2001/02 as in previous years, the new structure for sub-kinds and agents in 2001/02 means that a direct comparison of statistics by agents before 2001/02 is not possible.

GROUP	DESCRIPTION	MAJOR INJURIES	
		2001/02	2002/03p
01	Surfaces, structures and building access equipment	1054	1031
01.15, 01.16	Ladder	468	534
01.13, 01.14	Scaffold	179	175
01.01	Floors, pavements, roads	118	41
01.03, 01.04	Roofs	68	98
01.07, 01.08	Stairs/steps including cellar stairs/steps	44	50
	Other specified agents	99	76
01.80, 01.90	Not known	74	57
02	Surfaces and structures – below ground level	11	9
03	Systems for the distribution of materials or substances	1	2
04	Hand held tools and equipment	-	2
06	Conveying, lifting, storage systems and hand held transport equipment	23	33
07	Vehicles, plant and earth moving equipment	88	77
07.26	Lorry loader	20	20
07.28	Other heavy goods vehicles	14	11
07.29	Trailer	11	8
	Other specified agents	34	27
07.90	Not known	9	11
08	Machines and equipment – not hand tools	1	5
09	Materials, objects, products machine components	35	41
09.01	Building materials including bricks, tiles, beams, girders	13	14
	Other specified agents	21	7
09.80, 09.90	Not known	13	20
11	Safety devices and equipment	1	-
12	Furniture, washing and bathing facilities, office and personal equipment	5	4
14	People	8	11
15	Animals, trees, plants	1	1
16	Physical, phenomena and natural elements	1	-
00.90	Not known	5	9
	Total	1234	1230

- In 2002/03, falls from a height accounted for 30% of major injuries to employees; this proportion is unchanged from 2001/02.
- In 2002/03p, of the 1230 falls from heights that resulted in major injury-
 - 44% were due to employees falling from ladders, (38% in 2001/02).
 - 14% were due to falls from scaffold, (15% in 2001/02).
 - 3.3% were due to falls on floors, pavements and roads, (9.6% in 2001/02).
- Falls from roofs showed the largest increase in numbers with a 44% increase in 2002/03p to 98 from 68 in 2001/02.

Major injuries to employees in construction due to slipping and tripping by agent in 2001/02 - 2002/03p

Whilst the kinds of accident are the same in 2001/02 as in previous years, the new structure for sub-kinds and agents in 2001/02 means that a direct comparison of statistics by agents before 2001/02 is not possible.

GROUP	DESCRIPTION	MAJOR INJURIES	
		2001/02	2002/03p
01	Surfaces, structures and building access equipment	650	669
01.01	Floors, pavements, roads	411	428
01.07, 01.08	Stairs/steps including cellar stairs/steps	117	135
01.13, 01.14	Scaffold	35	35
01.15, 01.16	Ladders	22	30
01.03, 01.04	Roofs	10	12
	Other specified agents	16	19
01.80	Not known	39	10
02	Surfaces and structures – below ground level	12	1
03	Systems for the distribution of materials or substances	27	16
04	Hand held tools and equipment	4	3
05	Systems for energy and storage, motors	18	17
06	Conveying, lifting, storage systems and hand held transport equipment	22	29
07	Vehicles, plant and earth moving equipment	23	9
08	Machines and equipment – not hand tools	3	4
09	Materials, objects, products and machine components	189	191
09.01	Building materials including bricks, tiles, beams, girders	81	89
	Other specific agents	23	33
09.80, 09.90	Not known	85	69
10	Substances	42	47
11		-	2
12	Furniture, washing and bathing facilities, office equipment, personal equipment	8	9
14	People	11	8
15	Animals, trees, plants	2	3
16	Physical, phenomena and natural elements	20	46
00.90	Not known	8	2
	Total	1039	1056

- The number of major injuries as a result of slipping or tripping increased by 2% in 2002/03p to 1056 from 1039 in 2001/02. Overall slipping or tripping accounted for 26% of all major injuries to employees in construction in 2002/03p.
- Surfaces, structures and building access equipment were implicated in 63% of all of the major injuries that resulted from slips or trips. The most common surface agent was floors which accounted for 428 of 669 surface related slip accidents.
- The second most common agent for slips or trips was materials, objects, products and machine components which were implicated in 191 of 1056 slip/trip accidents. Building materials were the most common of these accounting for 47% of these accidents.

Major injuries to employees in construction due to slipping and tripping by agent in 2001/02

Group	Description	NUMBER OF MAJOR INJURIES					
		Slip on wet surface/ other substance	Slip on dry surface/ substance	Trip over obstruction	Trip over uneven surface	Slip/trip on same level nec	Slip/trip: unknown way
01	Surfaces, structures and building access equipment	20	21	44	128	352	85
01.01	Floors, pavements, roads	14	18	8	115	183	73
01.03, 01.04	Roofs, fragile roofs	2	2	-	2	4	-
01.07, 01.08	Stairs/steps including cellar stairs/steps	2	-	2	3	108	2
	Other specified agents	1	-	19	5	41	7
01.80	Not known	1	1	15	3	16	3
02	Surfaces and structures – below ground level	1	1	-	5	5	-
03	Systems for the distribution of materials or substances	-	1	21	2	2	1
04	Hand held tools and equipment	-	-	1	-	2	1
05	Systems for energy and storage, motors	-	1	12	1	4	-
06	Conveying, lifting, storage systems and hand held pushed/pulled transport equipment	-	-	16	1	3	2
07	Vehicles, plant and earth moving equipment	2	1	1	-	17	2
08	Machines and equipment – not hand tools	-	-	2	-	1	-
09	Materials, objects, products machine components	7	4	133	2	38	5
09.01	Building materials including bricks, tiles, beams, girders	2	-	59	1	17	2
	Other specific agents	2	-	15	-	5	1
09.80, 09.90	Not known	3	4	59	1	16	2
10	Substances	40	-	1	-	-	1
12	Furniture, washing and bathing facilities, office equipment, personal equipment	-	-	6	-	2	-
14	People	-	-	-	-	8	3
15	Animals, trees, plants	-	-	2	-	-	-
16	Physical, phenomena and natural elements	19	-	-	-	1	-
00.90	Not known	-	-	-	-	2	6
	Total	89	29	239	139	437	106

nec Not elsewhere classified

- In 2001/02 tripping over an obstruction accounted for 23% of all major injuries resulting from tripping or slipping. Other major ways of slipping or tripping were tripping over an uneven surface (13%), and slipping or tripping on a wet surface or other substance (9%).
- 56% of injuries resulting from tripping over an obstruction involved tripping over materials, objects, products and machine components.

Major injuries to employees in construction due to slipping and tripping by agent in 2002/03p

Group	Description	NUMBER OF MAJOR INJURIES					
		Slip on wet surface/ other substance	Slip on dry surface/ substance	Trip over obstruction	Trip over uneven surface	Slip/trip on same level nec	Slip/trip: unknown way
01	Surfaces, structures and building access equipment	21	30	28	114	391	85
01.01	Floors, pavements, roads	15	28	6	103	198	78
01.03, 01.04	Roofs, fragile roofs	2	1	-	-	8	1
01.07, 01.08	Stairs/steps including cellar stairs/steps	2	-	-	3	129	1
	Other specified agents	2	1	17	7	54	3
01.80	Not known	-	-	5	1	2	2
02	Surfaces and structures – below ground level	-	-	-	1	-	-
03	Systems for the distribution of materials or substances	-	-	12	1	3	-
04	Hand held tools and equipment	-	-	3	-	-	-
05	Systems for energy and storage, motors	-	-	15	1	1	-
06	Conveying, lifting, storage systems and hand held pushed/pulled transport equipment	2	-	16	-	11	-
07	Vehicles, plant and earth moving equipment	-	-	1	-	8	-
08	Machines and equipment – not hand tools	-	-	2	-	2	-
09	Materials, objects, products machine components	1	4	138	7	39	2
09.01	Building materials including bricks, tiles, beams, girders	-	2	68	4	14	1
	Other specific agents	-	1	19	-	12	1
09.80, 09.90	Not known	1	1	51	3	13	-
10	Substances	46	-	-	-	1	-
11	Safety devices	-	-	2	-	-	-
12	Furniture, washing and bathing facilities, office equipment, personal equipment	-	-	4	-	4	1
14	People	-	-	-	-	4	4
15	Animals, trees, plants	-	-	2	-	1	-
16	Physical, phenomena and natural elements	44	-	-	-	2	-
00.90	Not known	-	-	2	-	-	-
	Total	114	34	225	124	467	92

- In 2002/03p the number of major injuries due to slips and trips over an obstruction decreased from 239 to 225. In 2002/03p tripping over an obstruction accounted for 21% of all major injuries resulting from slips and trips.
- Slips on uneven surfaces accounted for 12% of major injuries due to slips or trips in 2002/03p. This proportion is down slightly from 13% in 2001/02.

Fatal injuries to workers in construction by process in 2001/02 - 2002/03p

In April 2001/02 new coding frameworks were introduced, therefore a direct comparison of processes with earlier years is not possible.

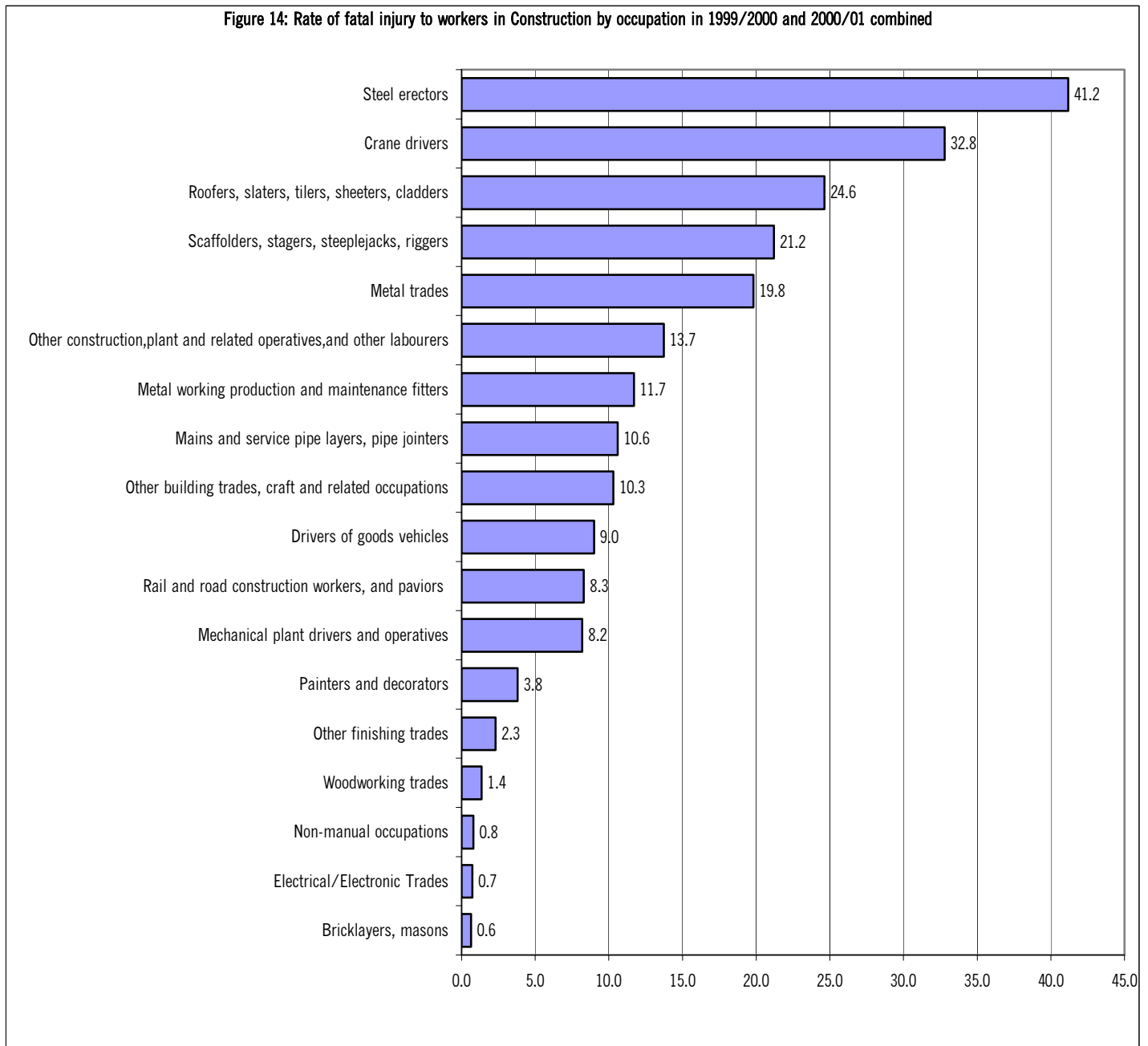
Group	Description	Number of fatal injuries	
		2001/02	2002/03p
01	Agriculture, Fishing, Forestry and Maintenance	2	-
04	Manufacturing production process	-	1
05	Construction and civil engineering	44	50
0511	Demolition, including use of explosives, site preparation, enclosure and surveying	2	7
0512	Cable/pipe laying and repairs, sewers/drains and repairs	2	1
0513	Foundations/excavations, piling and underpinning	4	6
0514	Tunnelling, including shafts	-	-
0521	Structural erection, steel, timber, concrete, including bridge building	4	1
0522	Road surfacing and building/repair	4	7
0523	In-situ concrete, including falsework/ formwork/steel fixing	1	-
0531	Electrical finishing processes	5	2
0532	Surface treatment; painting, decorating, plastering, flooring, plumbing, joinery	4	10
0533	Asbestos removal, insulation	-	1
0541	Bricklaying	4	-
0542	Scaffolding	5	3
0543	All roofing, roofing/cladding, tiling	8	11
0544	Cleaning building, including chemical/grit blasting	1	1
06	Transport and travelling	2	-
13	Repair, maintenance and cleaning	7	7
14	Handling, loading, storage (excluding docks)	10	2
15	Walking and running	3	3
16	Other processes	12	6
18	Offshore drilling and diving	-	2
	Process unknown	-	1
	Total	80	71

- The most common process associated with fatal injury in construction is roofing, cladding, tiling which accounted for 11 of 71 (15%) fatal injuries in construction in 2002/03p.
- The second most common process associated with fatalities in construction in 2002/03p is surface treatment; painting, decorating, plastering, flooring, plumbing and joinery which accounted for 10 of 71 (14%) fatal injuries.
- The number of fatal injuries associated with handling and load processes decreased to 2 in 2002/03 from 10 in 2001/02.

Major injuries to employees in construction by process 2001/02 – 2002/03p			
Group	Description	Number of Major Injuries	
		2001/02	2002/03p
01	Agriculture, Fishing, Forestry and Maintenance	10	21
02	Mining	1	0
03	Quarrying	2	5
04	Manufacturing production process	38	61
05	Construction and civil engineering	1157	1811
0511	Demolition, including use of explosives, site preparation, enclosure and surveying	31	66
0512	Cable/pipe laying and repairs, sewers/drains and repairs	45	38
0513	Foundations/excavations, piling and underpinning	79	111
0514	Tunnelling, including shafts	2	1
0521	Structural erection, steel, timber, concrete, including bridge building	81	136
0522	Road surfacing and building/repair	81	133
0523	In-situ concrete, including falsework/formwork/steel fixing	7	14
0531	Electrical finishing processes	115	193
0532	Surface treatment; painting, decorating, plastering, flooring, plumbing, joinery	346	617
0533	Asbestos removal, insulation	10	15
0541	Bricklaying	83	131
0542	Scaffolding	139	190
0543	All roofing, roofing/cladding, tiling	129	158
0544	Cleaning building, including chemical/grit blasting	9	8
06	Transport and travelling	61	51
07	Public Sector	1	5
08	Education, training, research, and recreation/sporting activities	9	15
09	Leisure and Entertainment	2	-
10	Health and Social Care	2	6
11	Waste and Refuse	18	16
12	Sales, personal services and catering	4	11
13	Repair, maintenance and cleaning	301	253
14	Handling, loading, storage (excl docks)	981	614
15	Walking and running	1101	796
16	Other processes	366	427
18	Offshore drilling and diving	1	1
	Total	4055	4098

- The number of major injuries associated with the construction and civil engineering (group 5) processes increased by 57% to 1811 in 2002/03p from 1157 in 2001/02.
- Of the major injuries associated with construction and civil engineering processes the greatest increase in the number of major injuries was associated with the surface treatment (0532) process in which the number increased to 617 from 346 (a 78% increase).
- Major injuries in construction associated with walking and running decreased by 28% in 2002/03p to 796 from 1101 in 2001/02.
- The number of major injuries resulting from handling, loading and storage processes also decreased in 2002/03p to 614 from 981 in 2001/02, a decrease of 37%.

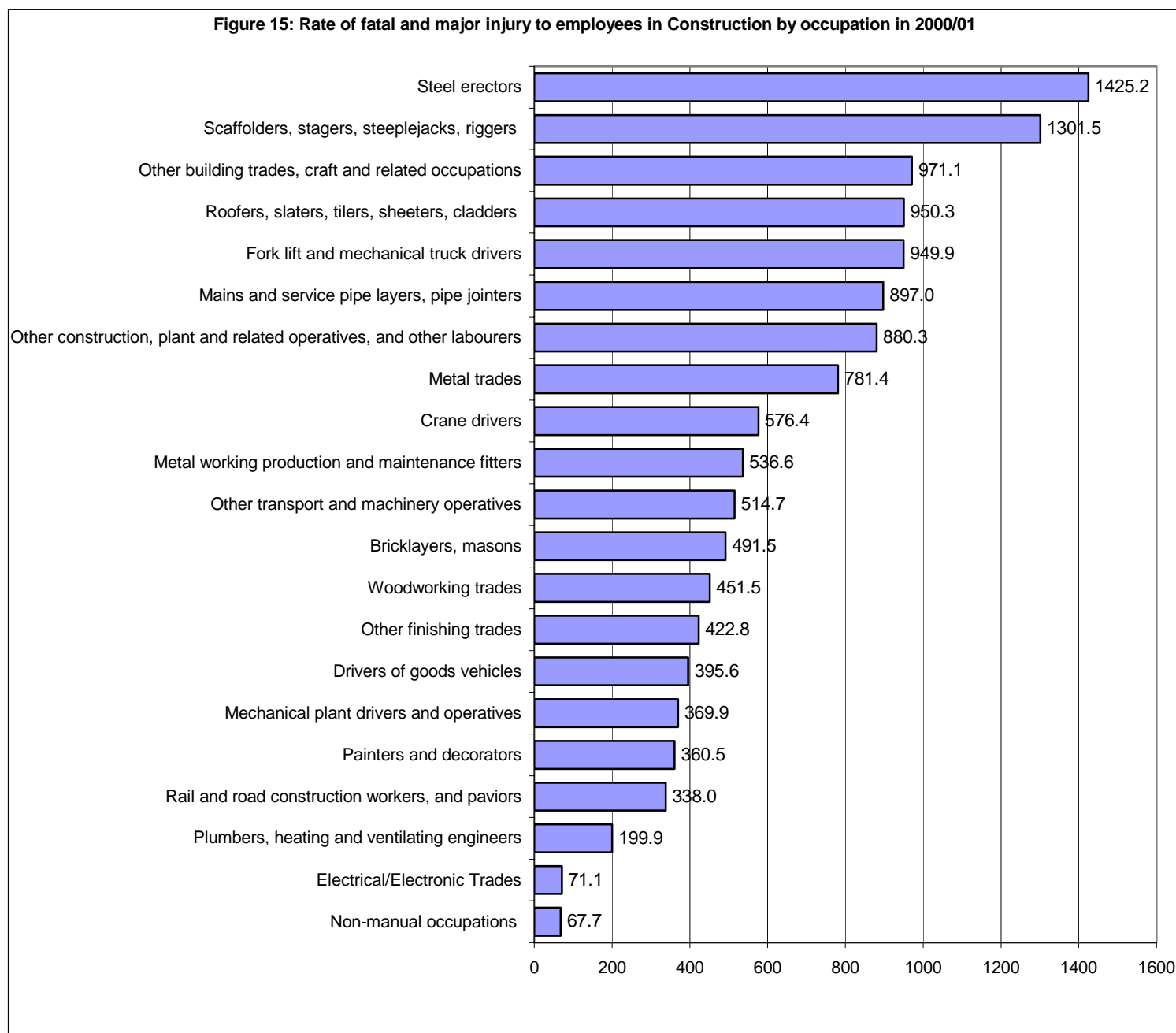
Fatal injuries to workers in construction by occupation



Rates of injury by occupation cannot be produced for the latest years 2001/02 and 2002/03p, due to a change in the coding framework for occupation from SOC 90 codes to SOC 2000 codes. Information about injuries by occupation can be found from page 28 onwards.

- The number of fatal injuries to workers employed as other construction, plant and related operatives, and other labourers not elsewhere specified in 1999/2000 and 2000/01 is the highest at 53 fatalities.
- In the combined years 1999/2000 and 2000/01, workers employed in other building trades, crafts and related occupations accounted for 39 (20%) of fatalities. The rate to this occupation group is nearly twice the industry average at 10.3 fatalities per 100 000 workers.
- Roofers accounted for 19 (10%) of fatalities to workers in 1999/2000 and 2000/01 combined. The rate to this occupation group is around five times the industry average at 24.6 fatalities per 100 000 workers.
- Workers employed in steel erection accounted for 6 fatalities in the period 1999/2000 to 2000/01. The rate to this occupation group was among the highest at 41.2 fatalities per 100 000 workers.

Fatal and major injuries to employees in construction by occupation



Rates of injury by occupation cannot be produced for the latest years 2001/02 and 2002/03p, due to a change in the coding framework for occupation from SOC 90 codes to SOC 2000 codes. Information about injuries by occupation can be found from page 28 onwards.

- The group of general occupations of other construction, plant and related operatives and other labourers, account for the most common number of fatal and major injuries: 1272 (29%) in 2000/01. This group also has a relatively high rate of fatal and major injury, over twice the industry average.
- There are other common occupations with high rates of fatal and major injury. These include:
 - Other building trades, crafts and related occupations (account for 14% in 2000/01);
 - Scaffolders and stagers (account for 4% in 2000/01); and
 - Steel erectors (account for 1% in 2000/01).
- Woodworking trades account for 8% of fatal and major injuries in 2000/01.

Job tenure of workers in construction

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) can provide an estimate of the number and the rate of injury for workers who either have been with their employer for particular periods of time or have been continuously self-employed for a period of time. Examples of the available periods include: less than 6 months, at least 6 months but less than 12 months, a year but less than 2 years, and 2 years but less than 5 years, and 5 years or more. Rates of injury are annualised in order to compare periods of less than one year with longer periods. In effect, injury rates for less than one year are uprated to bring them to an annual 12-month basis.

Rate of all workplace injury by job tenure with employer for all industries (a)

Job tenure	Annualised rate of all workplace injury (b)
Less than 6 months	11.4
6-11 months	5.6
12 months to less 5 years	4.2
5 years or more	3.5

Rate of injury from the report by IER, July 1999.

Per 100 000 workers

- Workers in the first few months with their employer have the highest rate of injury once expressed per 12 months.
- On a yearly basis, the rate of injury to workers in the first 6 months is over twice that in workers who have been with their employers for at least a year, whether all workplace injury or reportable injury.
- The relatively high risk for new workers remains after allowing for occupations and hours of work. Other factors cannot explain the higher risk in workers new to their employers.

Rate of reportable injury by job tenure in construction (c)

Job tenure	Number of reportable injuries	Annualised rate of reportable workplace injury (b)
Less than 6 months	22,220	10,660
6-11 months	19,300	3,650
12 months to less than 2 years	22,680	2,360
2 years but less than 5	41,620	2,360
5 years or more	96,277	2,030

(c) Based on the Labour Force Surveys of the 5 years: 1998/99 – 2002/03

- The number of injury cases in an industry like construction is relatively small and so injury numbers and rates are derived from the 5 surveys 1998/99 – 2002/03
- There were an estimated 202,090 workers suffering from a reportable injury in construction from 1998/99 to 2002/03.
 - Over 41,500 (21%) were workers whose job tenure was less than 12 months.
 - Just over 96,280 (48%) were to workers whose job tenure was 5 years or more.
- Workers in construction with the least time with their current employer (or least time self-employed) have the highest rate of reportable injury, once annualised or expressed per 12 months.
 - The annualised rate of injury in workers with short job tenure (less than 6 months with the employer or been self-employed) is 5.3 times that for workers whose job tenure is at least 5 years.
 - The annualised rate of reportable injury for job tenure less than 12 months is 7,490, which is 3.7 times the rate for workers whose job tenure is at least 5 years.
 - The rate of reportable injury increases as the job tenure decreases.

Fatal injuries to workers in construction by age and gender

Information in this section is based on injuries reported to all enforcing authorities. References to employment numbers are derived from the Labour Force Survey unless otherwise specified.

Number and rate of fatal injury to all workers by age band

Age band (years) (a)	1999/2000		2000/01		2001/02		2002/03p	
	Number	Rate (b)	Number	Rate (b)	Number	Rate (b)	Number	Rate (b)
16-34	25	3.9	29	4.5	13	1.8	24	3.4
35-54	34	3.9	50	5.6	40	4.6	28	3.3
55+	19	8.1	23	9.6	16	7.0	14	5.8
Total (c)	81	4.7	105	5.9	80	4.4	71	4.0

(a) Includes 3 fatal injuries in 1999/2000, 3 fatal injuries in 2000/01, 11 fatal injuries in 2001/02 and 5 fatal injuries in 2002/03p, where the age was not specified. These injuries are all to male workers.

(b) rate per 100 000 workers.

Number and rate of fatal injury to male workers by age band

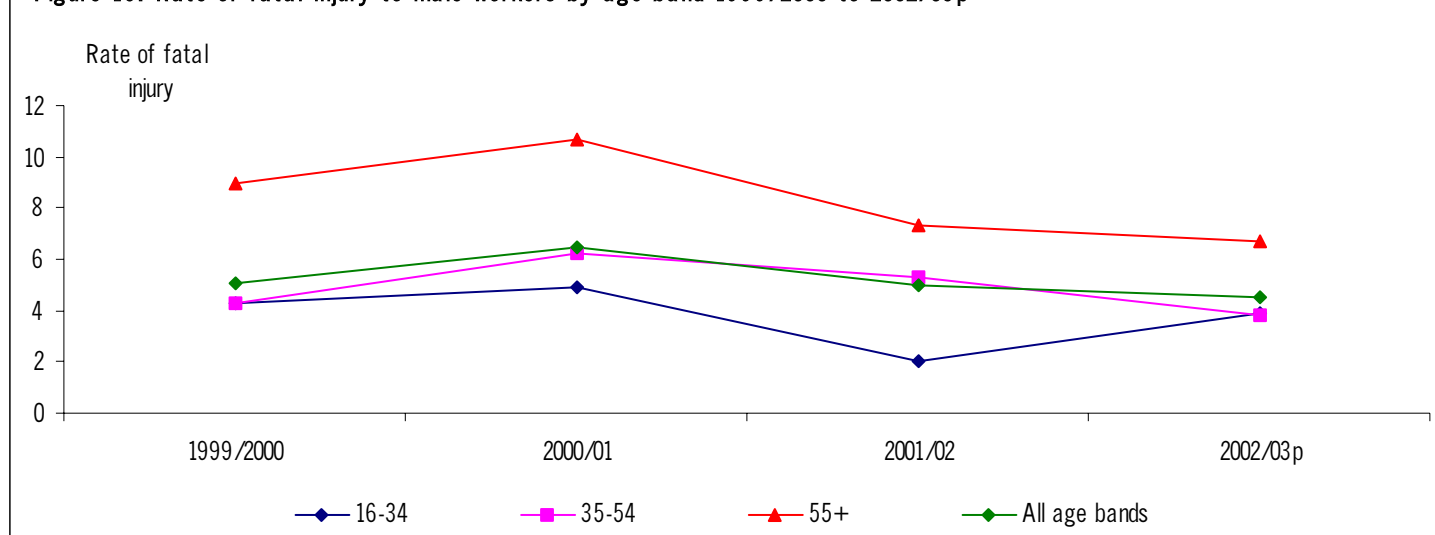
Age band (years) (a)	1999/2000		2000/01		2001/02		2002/03p	
	Number	Rate (a)	Number	Rate (a)	Number	Rate (a)	Number	Rate (a)
16-34	25	4.3	29	4.9	13	2.0	24	3.9
35-54	34	4.3	50	6.2	40	5.3	28	3.8
55+	19	9.0	23	10.7	15	7.3	14	6.7
Total	81	5.1	105	6.5	79	5.0	71	4.5

(a) Includes 3 fatal injuries in 1999/2000, 3 fatal injuries in 2000/01, 11 fatal injuries in 2001/02 and 5 fatal injuries in 2002/03p, where the age was not specified. These injuries are all to male workers.

(b) rate per 100 000 workers.

The only fatal injury to a female worker in this three-year period was in 2001/02. The injured worker was in the 55+ age group.

Figure 16: Rate of fatal injury to male workers by age band 1999/2000 to 2002/03p



- In 2002/03p the highest rate of fatal injury to male workers in construction was to those in the age bracket 55+ at 6.7. This rate has decreased from 2001/02 when the rate was 7.3. However this rate is 33% higher than the all age band rate of 4.5.
- The rate of fatal injury to male workers aged 35-54 decreased by 28% in 2002/03p to 3.8 from 5.3 in 2001/02. This is the second successive year in which this rate has dropped.
- The rate of fatal injury to male workers aged 16-34 increased by 95% in 2002/03p to 3.9 from 2.0 in 2001/02. However despite this large increase the rate of fatal injury to workers aged 16-34 is 13% lower than the all age band rate.

Supplementary tables - Construction

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

Year	Employees	Self-employed	Workers
1992/93	70	26	96
1993/94	75	16	91
1994/95	58	25	83
1995/96	62	17	79
1996/97	66	24	90
1997/98	58	22	80
1998/99	47	18	65
1999/00	61	20	81
2000/01	73	32	105
2001/02	60	20	80
2002/03p	57	14	71

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

Year	Employees (a)	Self-employed (b)	Workers (c)
1992/93	7.8	3.6	5.9
1993/94	8.9	2.1	5.7
1994/95	6.9	3.2	5.1
1995/96	7.7	2.2	5.0
1996/97	8.2	3.0	5.6
1997/98	5.7	3.1	4.6
1998/99	4.4	2.8	3.8
1999/00	5.5	3.2	4.7
2000/01	6.5	5.0	5.9
2001/02	5.3	2.9	4.4
2002/03p	5.2	2.0	4.0

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

Year	Employees	Self-employed	Workers
1996/97	3227	827	4054
1997/98	3860	466	4326
1998/99	4289	367	4656
1999/00	4386	363	4749
2000/01	4303	405	4708
2001/02	4055	540	4595
2002/03p	4098	682	4780

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

Year	Employees (a)	Self-employed (b)	Workers (c)
1996/97	403.0	104.0	254.0
1997/98	382.3	65.4	251.2
1998/99	402.7	56.5	271.6
1999/00	395.9	57.7	273.5
2000/01	380.9	62.7	265.1
2001/02	356.1	79.5	252.8
2002/03p	374.8	98.0	267.1

(a) per 100 000 employees

(b) per 100 000 self-employed

(c) per 100 000 workers

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

Year	Employees	Self-employed	Workers
1996/97	8637	1029	9666
1997/98	9756	509	10265
1998/99	9195	381	9576
1999/00	10159	345	10504
2000/01	9367	429	9796
2001/02	9100	595	9695
2002/03p	8657	608	9265

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

Year	Employees (a)	Self-employed (b)	Workers (c)
1996/97	1078.6	129.4	605.7
1997/98	966.3	71.4	596.0
1998/99	863.4	58.7	558.6
1999/00	917.0	54.9	604.9
2000/01	829.2	66.4	551.7
2001/02	799.1	87.6	533.3
2002/03p	791.9	87.4	517.8

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

Kind of accident	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/2000	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03p
Falls from a height of which:	33	29	22	29	29	26	23
<i>Up to and including 2 metres</i>	1	-	-	2	-	5	1
<i>Over 2 metres</i>	31	29	21	24	29	17	19
<i>Height not stated</i>	1	-	1	3	-	4	3
Struck by a moving vehicle	10	5	8	5	15	10	4
Struck by a moving object	9	11	7	17	9	10	10
Trapped by something collapsing/ overturning	4	3	3	2	11	4	5
Contact with electricity or electrical discharge	6	5	2	6	3	3	6
Other kinds of accident	4	5	5	2	6	7	9
Total	66	58	47	61	73	60	57

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
Falls from a height of which:	50%	50%	47%	48%	40%	43%	40%
<i>- up to and including 2 metres</i>	2%	-	-	3%	-	8%	2%
<i>- over 2 metres</i>	47%	50%	45%	39%	40%	28%	33%
<i>- height not stated</i>	2%	-	2%	5%	-	7%	5%
Struck by moving vehicle	15%	9%	17%	8%	21%	17%	7%
Struck by a moving object	14%	19%	15%	28%	12%	17%	18%
Trapped by something collapsing/overturning	6%	5%	6%	3%	15%	7%	9%
Contact with electricity or electrical discharge	9%	9%	4%	10%	4%	5%	11%
Other kinds of accident	6%	8%	11%	3%	8%	11%	15%
Total injuries	66	58	47	61	73	60	57

(a) per 100 000 employees

(b) per 100 000 self-employed

(c) per 100 000 workers

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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
Contact with moving machinery	81	123	121	136	147	141	126
Struck by a moving object	674	772	769	788	783	719	699
Injured while handling, lifting or carrying	271	335	347	429	347	386	467
Slips, trips or falls on same level	627	727	874	908	909	1039	1056
Falls from a height of which:	1126	1427	1600	1594	1588	1234	1230
- up to and including 2 metres	480	631	775	774	805	579	532
- over 2 metres	534	649	723	740	702	478	495
- height not stated	112	147	102	80	81	177	203
Other kinds of accident	448	476	578	531	529	536	520
Total injuries	3227	3860	4289	4386	4303	4055	4098

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
Contact with moving machinery	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	4%	3%
Struck by a moving object	21%	20%	18%	18%	18%	18%	17%
Struck by moving vehicle	3%	2%	3%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Injured while handling, lifting or carrying	8%	9%	8%	10%	8%	10%	11%
Slips, trips or falls on same level	19%	19%	20%	21%	21%	26%	26%
Falls from a height of which:	35%	37%	37%	36%	37%	30%	30%
- up to and inc 2 metres	15%	16%	18%	18%	19%	14%	13%
- over 2 metres	17%	17%	17%	17%	16%	12%	12%
- height not stated	4%	4%	2%	2%	2%	4%	5%
Other kinds of accident	11%	10%	11%	10%	11%	10%	11%
Total injuries	3227	3860	4289	4386	4303	4055	4098

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 a moving object	1604	1801	1669	1901	1674	1474	1269
Strike against something stationary	432	521	453	508	412	396	368
Injured while handling, lifting or carrying	3107	3520	3218	3430	3136	3142	3134
Slips, trips or falls on same level	1436	1615	1605	1818	1801	1990	1975
Falls from a height of which:	1058	1213	1256	1411	1300	964	804
- up to and inc 2 metres	632	695	799	868	819	555	441
- over 2 metres	269	346	323	410	381	240	198
- height not stated	157	172	134	133	100	169	165
Other kind of accident	1000	1086	994	1091	1044	1134	1107
Total injuries	8637	9756	9195	10159	9367	9100	8657

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 a moving object	19%	19%	18%	19%	18%	16%	15%
Strike against something stationary	5%	5%	5%	5%	4%	4%	4%
Injured while handling, lifting or carrying	36%	36%	35%	34%	34%	35%	36%
Slips, trips or falls on same level	17%	17%	18%	18%	19%	22%	23%
Falls from a height of which:	12%	12%	14%	14%	14%	11%	9%
- up to and inc 2 metres	7%	7%	9%	9%	9%	6%	5%
- over 2 metres	3%	4%	4%	4%	4%	3%	2%
- height not stated	2%	2%	2%	1%	1%	2%	2%
Other kind of accident	11%	11%	10%	10%	11%	12%	13%
Total injuries	8637	9756	9195	10159	9367	9100	8657

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
Struck by a moving object	2	1	1	-	1	3	1
Struck by moving vehicle	-	-	-	-	2	1	1
Strike against something stationary	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Falls from a height of which:	17	17	17	13	18	11	10
- up to and inc 2 metres	2	1	3	-	1	1	-
- over 2 metres	15	12	14	13	17	7	9
- height not stated	-	4	-	-	-	3	1
Trapped by something collapsing/overturning	2	1	-	-	7	-	-
Contact with electricity or electrical discharge	-	2	-	4	4	4	1
Other kind of accident	3	1	-	3	-	1	1
Total injuries	24	22	18	20	32	20	14

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	20	15	13	14	13	17	21
Struck by a moving object	148	86	49	46	70	84	93
Injured while handling, lifting or carrying	54	35	18	22	31	43	49
Slips, trips or falls on same level	129	63	55	63	61	111	162
Falls from a height of which:	363	224	191	185	186	230	273
- up to and inc 2 metres	152	103	64	83	85	81	104
- over 2 metres	180	105	111	91	91	120	123
- height not stated	31	16	16	11	10	29	46
Other kinds of accidents	113	43	41	33	44	55	84
Total injuries	827	466	367	363	405	540	682

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
Struck by a moving object	231	112	65	80	96	112	87
Strike against something stationary	50	21	21	16	25	26	25
Injured while handling, lifting or carrying	233	113	68	63	84	149	145
Slips, trips or falls on same level	150	79	67	55	73	145	175
Falls from a height of which:	220	113	105	84	93	121	114
- up to and inc 2 metres	118	57	47	46	64	62	54
- over 2 metres	77	49	47	35	27	36	46
- height not stated	25	7	11	3	2	23	14
Other kind of accident	145	71	55	47	58	42	62
Total injuries	1029	509	381	345	429	595	608

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Table 16 Number and rate of fatal injury to workers by occupation 1999/00 - 2000/01

OCCUPATION	SOC 90 (a)	Number of fatal injuries:			Rate of fatal injury: 1999/00 and 2000/01 combined
		1999/00	2000/01	1999/00 and 2000/01 combined	
Non-manual occupations	All in major groups 1,2,3 and 4	4	4	8	0.8
Construction trades					
Bricklayers, masons	500	1	-	1	0.6
Roofers, slaters, tilers, sheeters, cladders	501	7	12	19	24.6
Scaffolders, staggers, steeplejacks, riggers	505	1	6	7	21.2
Painters and decorators	507	4	4	8	3.8
Other finishing trades	502,503,506	2	1	3	2.3
Metal working production and maintenance fitters	516	2	3	5	11.7
Electrical/Electronic Trades	All in major group 52	6	1	7	0.7
Plumbers, heating and ventilating engineers	532	-	-	-	-
Steel erectors	535	3	3	6	41.2
Metal trades	510-515, 517-519,530,531,533,534,536,537	4	2	6	19.8
Woodworking trades	All in minor group 57	2	3	5	1.4
Other building trades, craft and related occupations	504 and 509. All in minor groups 54,55,56 and 59. All in majors group 6 and 7	14	25	39	10.3
Transport and machinery operatives					
Drivers of goods vehicles	872	2	1	3	9.0
Mechanical plant drivers and operatives	885	1	3	4	8.2
Crane drivers	886	-	2	2	32.8
Fork lift and mechanical truck drivers	887	-	-	-	-
Other transport and machinery operatives	880,889	-	-	-	-
Plant and machine operatives not elsewhere classified					
Mains and service pipe layers, pipe jointers	895	-	2	2	10.6
Other construction, plant and related operatives, and other labourers	881-884,890-894,896-899, 920, 921 and 929. All in minor groups 80, 82,83, 84, 85, 86, 90, 91, 93, 94, 95 and 99.	25	28	53	13.7
Other occupations in construction					
Rail and road construction workers, and paviors	922-924	-	4	4	8.3
Other unknowns		3	1	4	-
TOTAL		81	105	186	4.7

(a) SOC 90 – Standard Occupational Classification 1990 p provisional

**Table 17 Number and rate of fatal and major injury to employees by occupation
1999/00 – 2000/01**

OCCUPATION	SOC 90 (a)	Number of fatal and major injuries		Rate of fatal and major injury	
		1999/00	2000/01	1999/00	2000/01
Non-manual occupations	All in major groups 1,2,3 and 4	236	291	56.4	67.7
Construction trades					
Bricklayers, masons	500	247	212	869.4	491.5
Roofers, slaters, tilers, sheeters, cladders	501	150	153	966.9	950.3
Scaffolders, staggers, steeplejacks, riggers	505	162	177	1228.7	1301.5
Painters and decorators	507	132	150	403.9	360.5
Other finishing trades	502, 503, 506	106	118	460.1	422.8
Metal working production and maintenance fitters	516	110	104	616.8	536.6
Electrical/ electronic trades	All in major group 52	293	274	76.6	71.1
Plumbers, heating and ventilating engineers	532	119	129	188.0	199.9
Steel erectors	535	70	60	1358.8	1425.2
Metal trades	510-515, 517-519,530,531,533,534,536,537	74	79	737.9	781.4
Woodworking trades	All in minor group 57	426	357	533.6	451.5
Other building trades, craft and related occupations	504 and 509. All in minor group 54,55,56 and 59. All in major groups 6 and 7	581	611	868.7	971.1
Transport and machinery operatives					
Drivers of goods vehicles	872	87	61	588.9	395.6
Mechanical plant drivers and operatives	885	61	62	272.9	369.9
Crane drivers	886	21	20	896.7	576.4
Fork lift and mechanical truck drivers	887	32	36	1113.1	949.9
Other transport and machinery operatives	880,889	8	7	883.5	514.7
Plant and machine operatives not elsewhere classified					
Mains and service pipe layers, pipe jointers	895	41	54	418.8	897.0
Other construction, plant and related operatives, and other labourers	881-884, 890-894, 896-899, 920, 921 and 929. All in minor groups 80, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 90, 91, 93, 94, 95 and 99.	1315	1272	872.3	880.3
Other occupations in construction					
Rail and road construction workers, and paviors	922-924	83	68	424.9	338.0
Other unknowns		93	81		
TOTAL		4447	4376	401.4	387.6

(a) SOC 90 – Standard Occupational Classification 1990
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Table 18 Number of fatal injuries to workers by occupation and kind of accident 2001/02

OCCUPATION	SOC 90 (a)	NUMBER OF FATAL INJURIES					
		Hit by moving or falling object	Hit by moving vehicle	Falls from Height	Contact with Electricity	Other	Not known
Non-manual occupations	All in major groups 1, 2, 3 and 4	1	3	1	-	2	-
Construction trades							
Bricklayers, masons	500	-	-	4	-	-	-
Roofers, slaters, tilers, sheeters, cladders	501	-	-	5	-	-	-
Scaffolders, staggers, steeplejacks, riggers	505	-	-	2	-	1	-
Painters and decorators	507	-	-	-	-	1	-
Other finishing trades	502, 503, 506	-	-	-	-	-	-
Metal working production and maintenance fitters	516	1	-	1	-	-	-
Electrical/ electronic trades	All in major group 52	-	-	2	2	-	1
Plumbing, heating and ventilating engineers	532	-	-	-	1	-	-
Steel erectors	535	1	-	1	-	-	-
Metal trades	510-515, 517-519, 530-1, 533-537	-	-	-	-	-	-
Woodworking trades	All in minor group 57	1	-	2	-	-	-
Other building trades, craft and related occupations	504 and 509. All in minor groups 54-56 and 59. All in major groups 6 and 7.	3	1	4	1	-	-
Transport and machinery operatives							
Drivers of goods vehicles	872	1	1	-	-	1	-
Mechanical plant drivers and operatives	885	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crane drivers	886	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fork lift and mechanical truck drivers	887	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transport and machinery operatives	880, 889	-	-	1	-	-	-
Plant and machinery operatives not elsewhere classified							
Mains and service pipe layers, pipe jointers	895	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other construction, plant/related operatives, other labourers	881-884, 890-894, 896-899, 920-921 and 929. All in minor groups 80, 82-86, 90-91, 93-95 and 99.	5	2	14	1	5	1
Other occupations in construction							
Rail and road construction workers, and paviors	922-924	-	4	-	2	-	-
Other unknowns		-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		13	11	37	7	10	2

(a) SOC 90 – Standard Occupational Classification 1990
p provisional

**Table 19 Number of major injuries to employees by occupation and kind of accident
2001/02**

OCCUPATION	SOC 90 (a)	NUMBER OF MAJOR INJURIES						
		Contact with moving machinery	Hit by moving, falling object	Hit by something fixed or stationary	Handling	Slip or Trip	Fall from a height	Other kind of accident
Non-manual occupations	All in major groups 1, 2, 3 and 4	5	30	11	25	137	69	26
Construction trades								
Bricklayers, masons	500	2	30	8	13	40	54	7
Roofers, slaters, tilers, sheeters, cladders	501	1	11	3	9	27	78	7
Scaffolders, staggers, steeplejacks, riggers	505	1	33	5	14	44	64	15
Painters and decorators	507	2	11	7	4	30	91	2
Other finishing trades	502, 503, 506	5	9	1	10	29	49	9
Metal working production and maintenance fitters	516	7	21	4	11	27	38	6
Electrical/ electronic trades	All in major group 52	4	28	18	33	90	128	46
Plumbing, heating and ventilating engineers	532	1	18	1	7	14	25	6
Steel erectors	535	-	10	2	6	6	22	-
Metal trades	510-515, 517-519, 530-1, 533-537	-	18	6	14	47	57	13
Woodworking trades	All in minor group 57	24	60	6	34	84	115	19
Other building trades, craft and related occupations	504 and 509. All in minor groups 54-56 and 59. All in major groups 6 and 7.	18	64	11	34	74	61	36
Transport and machinery operatives								
Drivers of goods vehicles	872	2	30	4	10	20	23	11
Mechanical plant drivers and operatives	885	2	7	2	3	8	4	3
Crane drivers	886	-	4	-	-	2	3	2
Fork lift and mechanical truck drivers	887	-	5	1	3	5	1	5
Other transport and machinery operatives	880, 889	4	2	-	-	8	2	6
Plant and machinery operatives not elsewhere classified								
Mains and service pipe layers, pipe jointers	895	2	8	-	5	8	2	7
Other construction, plant/related operatives, other labourers	881-884, 890-894, 896-899, 920-921 and 929. All in minor groups 80, 82-86, 90-91, 93-95 and 99.	51	296	40	137	314	344	157
Other occupations in construction								
Rail and road construction workers, and paviors	922-924	10	24	4	13	25	4	19
Other unknowns		-	-	-	1	-	-	-
TOTAL		141	719	134	386	1039	1234	402

(a) SOC 90 – Standard Occupational Classification 1990
p provisional

Table 20 Number of fatal injuries to workers by occupation and process – 2001/02

OCCUPATION	SOC 90 (a)	NUMBER OF FATAL INJURIES						
		Demolition, ground works/prep, structures, road making	Finishing processes in constr'n	General constr'n	Repair, maintenance and cleaning	Handling, loading, storage	Walking and running	Other
Non-manual occupations	All in major groups 1, 2, 3 and 4	2	1	1	1	1	-	1
Construction trades								
Bricklayers, masons	500	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
Roofers, slaters, tilers, sheeters, cladders	501	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
Scaffolders, staggers, steeplejacks, riggers	505	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Painters and decorators	507	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other finishing trades	502, 503, 506	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Metal working production and maintenance fitters	516	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Electrical/ electronic trades	All in major group 52	-	3	-	2	-	-	-
Plumbing, heating and ventilating engineers	532	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Steel erectors	535	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Metal trades	510-515, 517-519, 530-1, 533-537	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Woodworking trades	All in minor group 57	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Other building trades, craft and related occupations	504 and 509. All in minor groups 54-56 and 59. All in major groups 6 and 7.	2	2	2	-	-	1	2
Transport and machinery operatives								
Drivers of goods vehicles	872	-	-	-	-	2	-	1
Mechanical plant drivers and operatives	885	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crane drivers	886	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fork lift and mechanical truck drivers	887	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transport and machinery operatives	880, 889	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Plant and machinery operatives not elsewhere classified								
Mains and service pipe layers, pipe jointers	895	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other construction, plant/related operatives, other labourers	881-884, 890-894, 896-899, 920-921 and 929. All in minor groups 80, 82-86, 90-91, 93-95 and 99.	9	2	1	2	5	1	8
Other occupations in construction								
Rail and road construction workers, and paviors	922-924	3	-	-	-	1	1	1
Other unknowns		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		17	9	18	7	10	3	16

(a) SOC 90 – Standard Occupational Classification 1990; p provisional

Table 21 Number of major injuries to employees by occupation and process – 2001/02

OCCUPATION	SOC 90 (a)	NUMBER OF MAJOR INJURIES						
		Demolition, ground works/prep, structures, road making	Finishing processes in constr'n	General constr'n	Repair, maintenance and cleaning	Handling, loading, storage	Walking and running	Other
Non-manual occupations	All in major groups 1, 2, 3 and 4	16	15	6	22	67	137	40
Construction trades								
Bricklayers, masons	500	5	5	64	5	34	29	12
Roofers, slaters, tilers, sheeters, cladders	501	-	4	68	2	21	33	8
Scaffolders, staggers, steeplejacks, riggers	505	3	1	88	5	37	28	14
Painters and decorators	507	-	81	3	1	8	50	4
Other finishing trades	502, 503, 506	3	36	3	-	25	38	7
Metal working production and maintenance fitters	516	4	7	4	35	23	29	12
Electrical/ electronic trades	All in major group 52	6	94	1	41	60	121	24
Plumbing, heating and ventilating engineers	532	3	37	4	23	17	64	8
Steel erectors	535	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Metal trades	510-515, 517-519, 530-1, 533-537	20	5	5	8	35	30	14
Woodworking trades	All in minor group 57	14	87	28	25	68	86	34
Other building trades, craft and related occupations	504 and 509. All in minor groups 54-56 and 59. All in major groups 6 and 7.	34	19	16	18	86	70	55
Transport and machinery operatives								
Drivers of goods vehicles	872	2	-	1	-	49	33	15
Mechanical plant drivers and operatives	885	4	-	-	3	7	9	6
Crane drivers	886	-	-	-	2	6	1	2
Fork lift and mechanical truck drivers	887	-	-	2	-	11	5	2
Other transport and machinery operatives	880, 889	2	-	-	-	7	7	6
Plant and machinery operatives not elsewhere classified								
Mains and service pipe layers, pipe jointers	895	14	3	-	2	6	3	4
Other construction, plant/related operatives, other labourers	881-884, 890-894, 896-899, 920-921 and 929. All in minor groups 80, 82-86, 90-91, 93-95 and 99.	146	76	66	94	396	315	246
Other occupations in construction								
Rail and road construction workers, and paviors	922-924	50	-	1	6	17	13	12
Other unknowns		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		326	470	360	292	981	1101	525

(a) SOC 90 – Standard Occupational Classification 1990; p provisional

**Table 22 Number of fatal injuries to workers by occupation and kind of accident
2002/03p**

OCCUPATION	SOC 2000 (a)	NUMBER OF FATAL INJURIES					
		Hit by moving or falling object	Hit by moving vehicle	Falls from Height	Contact with Electricity	Other	Not known
Non-manual occupations	All in major groups 1, 2, 3, 4 & 9219	3	-	1	-	1	-
Construction trades							
Bricklayers, masons	5312	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roofers, slaters, tilers, sheeters, cladders	5313, 5322	-	-	6	-	-	-
Scaffolders, staggers, steeplejacks, riggers	8141	1	-	2	-	-	-
Painters and decorators	5323	-	-	2	-	2	-
Other finishing trades	5316, 2321	-	-	1	-	-	-
Metal working production and maintenance fitters	8117, 8118, 5221 - 5224	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical/ electronic trades	All in major group 524	-	-	2	1	1	-
Plumbing, heating and ventilating engineers	5314	-	-	-	-	-	-
Steel erectors	5311	-	-	1	-	-	-
Metal trades	5211 – 5216	-	-	-	-	2	-
Woodworking trades	5315	-	-	3	1	-	-
Other building trades, craft and related occupations	8149, 5319, 5499, 5231 – 5234	3	2	9	1	4	-
Transport and machinery operatives							
Drivers of goods vehicles	8211 – 8215	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mechanical plant drivers and operatives	8223, 8229	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crane drivers	8221	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fork lift and mechanical truck drivers	8222	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transport and machinery operatives	8217, 8219	1	2	-	1	-	-
Plant and machinery operatives not elsewhere classified							
Mains and service pipe layers, pipe jointers	5216	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other construction, plant/related operatives, other labourers	9139, 9149, 8119 – 8129, 8131 – 8139, 9121 - 9129	3	-	6	3	1	-
Other occupations in construction							
Rail and road construction workers, and paviors	8142 - 8143	-	1	-	-	3	-
Other unknowns		-	-	-	-	1	-
TOTAL		11	5	33	7	15	-

(a) SOC 2000 – Standard Occupational Classification 2000; p provisional

**Table 23 Number of major injuries to employees by occupation and kind of accident
2002/03p**

OCCUPATION	SOC 2000 (a)	NUMBER OF MAJOR INJURIES						
		Contact with moving machinery	Hit by moving, falling object	Hit by something fixed or stationary	Handling	Slip or Trip	Fall from a height	Other kind of accident
Non-manual occupations	All in major groups 1, 2, 3, 4 & 9219	11	55	9	37	155	119	36
Construction trades								
Bricklayers, masons	5312	3	31	3	16	44	61	12
Roofers, slaters, tilers, sheeters, cladders	5313, 5322	7	14	4	13	23	74	15
Scaffolders, staggers, steeplejacks, riggers	8141	-	23	3	11	42	56	7
Painters and decorators	5323	1	8	1	4	42	90	6
Other finishing trades	5316, 2321	2	17	2	21	23	49	5
Metal working production and maintenance fitters	8117, 8118, 5221 - 5224	2	10	-	5	15	19	6
Electrical/ electronic trades	All in major group 524	4	26	9	24	83	120	33
Plumbing, heating and ventilating engineers	5314	4	20	4	21	53	54	14
Steel erectors	5311	2	22	1	11	15	26	5
Metal trades	5211 – 5216	1	15	-	8	14	13	4
Woodworking trades	5315	24	56	11	41	79	128	21
Other building trades, craft and related occupations	8149, 5319, 5499, 5231 – 5234	18	111	17	69	104	128	65
Transport and machinery operatives								
Drivers of goods vehicles	8211 – 8215	2	20	1	9	23	20	5
Mechanical plant drivers and operatives	8223, 8229	1	3	2	2	11	3	5
Crane drivers	8221	-	2	-	1	2	3	-
Fork lift and mechanical truck drivers	8222	1	9	1	5	15	3	2
Other transport and machinery operatives	8217, 8219	1	12	-	3	12	12	5
Plant and machinery operatives not elsewhere classified								
Mains and service pipe layers, pipe jointers	5216	3	11	-	5	9	13	7
Other construction, plant/related operatives, other labourers	9139, 9149, 8119 – 8129, 8131 – 8139, 9121 - 9129	31	187	33	128	223	209	99
Other occupations in construction								
Rail and road construction workers, and paviors	8142 - 8143	3	21	1	16	31	12	33
Other unknowns		5	26	5	17	38	18	28
TOTAL		126	699	107	467	1056	1230	413

(a) SOC 2000 – Standard Occupational Classification 2000; p provisional

Table 24 Number of fatal injuries to workers by occupation and process – 2002/03p

OCCUPATION	SOC 2000 (a)	NUMBER OF FATAL INJURIES						
		Demolition, ground works/prep, structures, road making	Finishing processes in constr'n	General constr'n	Repair, maintenanc e and cleaning	Handling , loading, storage	Walking and running	Other
Non-manual occupations	All in major groups 1, 2, 3, 4 & 9219	2	1	-	1	-	-	1
Construction trades								
Bricklayers, masons	5312	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roofers, slaters, tilers, sheeters, cladders	5313, 5322	-	-	6	-	-	-	-
Scaffolders, staggers, steepjacks, riggers	8141	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Painters and decorators	5323	-	3	-	-	-	-	1
Other finishing trades	5316, 2321	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Metal working production and maintenance fitters	8117, 8118, 5221 - 5224	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical/ electronic trades	All in major group 524	-	3	-	-	-	-	1
Plumbing, heating and ventilating engineers	5314	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Steel erectors	5311	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Metal trades	5211 – 5216	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Woodworking trades	5315	1	1	1	-	-	1	-
Other building trades, craft and related occupations	8149, 5319, 5499, 5231 – 5234	11	2	1	2	-	1	2
Transport and machinery operatives								
Drivers of goods vehicles	8211 – 8215	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mechanical plant drivers and operatives	8223, 8229	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crane drivers	8221	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fork lift and mechanical truck drivers	8222	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transport and machinery operatives	8217, 8219	1	-	-	1	1	-	1
Plant and machinery operatives not elsewhere classified								
Mains and service pipe layers, pipe jointers	5216	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other construction, plant/related operatives, other labourers	9139, 9149, 8119 – 8129, 8131 – 8139, 9121 - 9129	4	1	3	2	-	1	2
Other occupations in construction								
Rail and road construction workers, and paviors	8142 - 8143	3	-	-	1	-	-	-
Other unknowns		-	-	-	-	1	-	-
TOTAL		22	13	15	7	2	3	9

(a) SOC 2000 – Standard Occupational Classification 2000; p provisional

Table 25 Number of major injuries to employees by occupation and process – 2002/03p

OCCUPATION	SOC 2000 (a)	NUMBER OF MAJOR INJURIES						
		Demolition, ground works/prep, structures, road making	Finishing processes in constr'n	General constr'n	Repair, maintenance and cleaning	Handling, loading, storage	Walking and running	Other
Non-manual occupations	All in major groups 1, 2, 3, 4 & 9219	29	61	17	52	46	125	92
Construction trades								
Bricklayers, masons	5312	7	4	88	4	23	27	17
Roofers, slaters, tilers, sheeters, cladders	5313, 5322	1	17	88	3	13	20	8
Scaffolders, staggers, steeplejacks, riggers	8141	3	-	101	1	13	17	7
Painters and decorators	5323	1	103	4	1	5	28	10
Other finishing trades	5316, 2321	5	58	4	9	20	14	9
Metal working production and maintenance fitters	8117, 8118, 5221 - 5224	-	5	1	18	8	9	16
Electrical/ electronic trades	All in major group 524	6	153	3	37	18	60	22
Plumbing, heating and ventilating engineers	5314	2	69	4	26	14	41	14
Steel erectors	5311	29	5	7	2	12	14	13
Metal trades	5211 – 5216	4	11	5	6	10	3	16
Woodworking trades	5315	18	161	21	19	38	66	37
Other building trades, craft and related occupations	8149, 5319, 5499, 5231 – 5234	141	58	44	19	92	75	83
Transport and machinery operatives								
Drivers of goods vehicles	8211 – 8215	3	2	1	2	39	22	11
Mechanical plant drivers and operatives	8223, 8229	5	1	-	2	4	8	7
Crane drivers	8221	-	-	-	-	2	5	1
Fork lift and mechanical truck drivers	8222	3	1	3	1	10	9	9
Other transport and machinery operatives	8217, 8219	8	-	1	3	14	11	8
Plant and machinery operatives not elsewhere classified								
Mains and service pipe layers, pipe jointers	5216	11	16	2	3	8	4	4
Other construction, plant/related operatives, other labourers	9139, 9149, 8119 – 8129, 8131 – 8139, 9121 - 9129	134	95	86	34	189	178	194
Other occupations in construction								
Rail and road construction workers, and paviors	8142 - 8143	62	1	1	1	22	18	12
Other unknowns		26	4	6	3	13	41	44
TOTAL		498	825	487	246	613	795	634

(a) SOC 2000 – Standard Occupational Classification 2000; p provisional

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.