

Comparisons of work-related fatal injuries between Great Britain and other countries, 2026

Data up to 2026
Periodic statistics
Official statistics in development
Published 1st July 2026



Table of Contents

Summary	5
Introduction	7
Great Britain	11
Argentina	12
Australia	14
Austria	15
Belgium	16
Bulgaria	17
Croatia	18
Cyprus	19
Czechia	20
Denmark	21
Estonia	22
Finland	23
France	24
Greece	25
Hungary	26
Iceland	27
Ireland	28
Italy	29
Japan	30
Latvia	31
Lithuania	32

Luxembourg	33
Malta	34
Netherlands	35
New Zealand	36
Norway	37
Poland	38
Portugal	39
Romania	40
Slovakia	41
Slovenia	42
South Korea	43
Spain	44
Sweden	45
Switzerland	46
United States	47
Annex 1: Definitions	48
Further information	49

Summary

Country	Rate ratio compared to Great Britain	Annual trend	Trend compared to Great Britain
Argentina*	● Significantly higher	~	~
Australia	● Slightly higher	↓ -2.5%	~
Austria	● Moderately higher	~	~
Belgium	● Similar	↓ -3.8%	~
Bulgaria	● Moderately higher	~	~
Croatia	● Slightly higher	↑ 5.5%	Increasing
Cyprus	● Slightly higher	↑ 10.0%	Increasing
Czechia	● Slightly higher	↓ -4.8%	Decreasing faster
Denmark	● Similar	~	~
Estonia	● Slightly higher	~	~
Finland	● Similar	↓ -4.8%	~
France	● Moderately higher	~	~
Greece	~	~	~
Hungary	● Slightly higher	↓ -4.4%	~
Iceland	~	~	~
Ireland	● Slightly higher	↓ -6.5%	Decreasing faster
Italy	● Moderately higher	~	~
Japan	● Slightly higher	↓ -3.5%	~
Latvia	● Moderately higher	~	~
Lithuania	● Moderately higher	~	~
Luxembourg	● Significantly higher	↓ -6.6%	~
Malta	● Moderately higher	~	Increasing
Netherlands	● Lower	↓ -7.1%	Decreasing faster
New Zealand	● Moderately higher	↓ -2.6%	~
Norway	● Slightly higher	↓ -6.3%	Decreasing faster
Poland	● Similar	↓ -6.8%	Decreasing faster
Portugal	● Moderately higher	~	~

Country	Rate ratio compared to Great Britain	Annual trend	Trend compared to Great Britain
Romania	● Slightly higher	↓ -9.2%	Decreasing faster
Slovakia	● Similar	~	~
Slovenia	● Slightly higher	~	~
South Korea*	● Significantly higher	~	~
Spain	● Slightly higher	~	~
Sweden	~	~	~
Switzerland	● Similar	~	~
United States	● Significantly higher	~	Decreasing slower

- Lower (upper C.I. ≤ 1)
- Similar (lower C.I. ≤ 1.5)
- Slightly higher (lower C.I. > 1.5 and central estimate ≤ 2.5)
- Moderately higher (lower C.I. > 1.5 and central estimate ≤ 3.5)
- Significantly higher (lower C.I. > 1.5 and central estimate > 3.5)

Non-statistically significant results are represented with ~

Countries with fewer than 10 years of data are suffixed with *. These results may have more uncertainty and thus should be interpreted with caution.

Key points

- Most countries had work-related fatal injury rate ratios that indicated rates were higher than Great Britain
- Only the Netherlands had a lower estimated work-related fatal injury rate ratio than Great Britain
- Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Poland, Slovakia and Switzerland had a work-related fatal injury rate ratio similar to Great Britain
- In most statistically significant cases, trends within countries decreased over the study period
- In most cases, work-related fatal injury trend comparisons between the comparator country and Great Britain were not statistically significant. This means there is no evidence that trends in other countries were different to that of Great Britain
- Where differences in trends were identified, countries showed faster or slower rates of change relative to Great Britain, and in some cases trends moved in opposite directions

Introduction

This report compares work-related fatal injuries in Great Britain with those in other countries. Direct comparisons of work-related fatal injury rates between countries are not appropriate as countries differ in their definitions of work-related fatal injuries, reporting systems, regulatory scope, workforce coverage, and data collection systems. These differences can bias level comparisons.

It is sometimes possible to compare Great Britain directly with a single country, provided that definition differences are carefully considered, alignment is undertaken across the two countries and care is taken in interpretation. However, comparing Great Britain simultaneously with a large set of countries is much more complicated. Aligning data across all countries requires harmonisation of scope, definitions, and series continuity, which is often not feasible without losing most of the available data. Therefore, our approach is to use regression models to account for differences in workforce size, industry composition, and quantify uncertainty around estimates. This compares rate ratios against the reference country (Great Britain), within-country trends, and the differences in trends between the comparator and reference country. Within-country trends act like using the country as their own controls with the assumption that reporting, collection systems and structural effects such as industry mix that could all affect fatal injury rates haven't changed dramatically within the country during the period selected.

This approach of comparing rate ratios and trends in work-related fatal injury rates in Great Britain with other countries aligns with HSE's strategic objective to "maintain Great Britain's record as one of the safest countries to work in". If trends in Great Britain are the same as or falling relative to the trends across other countries then this is evidence that Great Britain is maintaining its position internationally.

These statistics are deemed Official Statistics in Development. This means that they are undergoing further development and evaluation to improve their quality, methodology, and presentation. The modelling approach used will be kept under review and user feedback is welcomed to inform future releases.

How to read this report

The results presented in this report are derived from statistical models that compare countries after accounting for differences in workforce size, industry composition, and inclusion of road traffic accidents for Great Britain. Thus, estimates should be interpreted within the context of the specific comparison being made.

The guidance set out in the following paragraphs is designed to help anyone who wishes to use data from this report to ensure it is interpreted and reported correctly.

You can:

- Compare work-related fatal injury rates of a given country against Great Britain using the rate ratios
- Assess the within-country trends
- Compare trends in a given country against the trend of Great Britain
- Use confidence intervals and statistical significance to understand the uncertainty in estimates

You cannot:

- Conclude that one comparison country has a higher work-related fatal injury rate than another comparison country by comparing their rate ratios with Great Britain; the models compare each country with Great Britain individually and do not compare one another
- Interpret non-significant results as evidence that no differences exist. This indicates that there is insufficient evidence to conclude that a difference exists

Interpreting rate ratios

Country comparisons are presented as rate ratios relative to Great Britain which was selected as the reference category in order to be compared against individual countries. A rate ratio greater than 1 indicates a higher estimated work-related fatal injury rate than Great Britain, values less than 1 indicate lower, and a value of 1 indicates the same estimated work-related fatal injury rate as Great Britain. For example, a rate ratio of 2 would indicate the country has twice the estimated work-related fatal injury rate as Great Britain, whereas a rate ratio of 0.5 would indicate the country has half the estimated work-related fatal injury rate as Great Britain.

It should be noted that differences in reporting practices, including variations in the inclusion and exclusion criteria applied by countries, may affect the comparability of estimates. As a result, observed rate ratios may be influenced by these methodological differences and could be inflated or deflated independently of true underlying risk.

The descriptive terms used throughout this report are based on the estimated rate ratios and their confidence intervals:

- Lower than Great Britain: upper confidence interval is less than or equal 1
- Similar to Great Britain: lower confidence interval is less than or equal to 1.5
- Slightly higher than Great Britain: lower confidence interval is greater than 1.5 and central estimate is less than or equal to 2.5
- Moderately higher than Great Britain: lower confidence interval is greater than 1.5 and central estimate is less than or equal to 3.5
- Significantly higher than Great Britain: lower confidence interval is greater than 1.5 and central estimate is greater than 3.5

Statistical significance is described separately in the accompanying text.

Interpreting trends

Estimates presented for Great Britain are derived from a separate model to those used for international comparisons. In the international models, Great Britain is included as the reference category, meaning that trends for other countries are expressed relative to Great Britain rather than estimated independently.

As a result, there are three trend measures presented in this report:

- Great Britain trend: the estimated annual change in work-related fatal injury rates for Great Britain, based on a standalone model
- Country trend: the estimated annual change in work-related fatal injury rates over time within the comparison country, independent of Great Britain
- Pairwise (comparative) trend: the measure of how the trend in the comparison country compares to the trend in Great Britain, based on interaction terms within the international model

The individual country trends describe the magnitude and direction of the change in work-related fatal injury rates and are expressed as an annual average percentage change. The pairwise trend assesses whether the rate of change is statistically significantly different to that of Great Britain over the study period.

Trends are described based on both their direction and statistical significance. A statistically significant increase or decrease indicates evidence of a change over time within a country, while a non-significant result indicates that there is insufficient evidence to conclude that rates have changed.

Comparisons with Great Britain are based on the pairwise trend. Where differences are statistically significant, trends may be described as increasing or decreasing faster or slower than Great Britain. Where differences are not statistically significant, they are described as having no statistically significant difference. In some cases, trends may be described as similar to Great Britain where any difference is small in magnitude.

Considerations

The findings presented in this report may differ from those reported elsewhere by HSE or by other countries. Such differences are expected when using statistical models and there are a number of factors that contribute to this:

- The results presented in this report are derived from statistical models that account for differences in the number of workers, industry composition and changes over time against a reference country. Other publications may use alternative methods to show the scope and trend of work-related fatal injuries, such as raw counts, worker-based rates, or hours-based rates.
- The underlying data used for this report includes counts for work-related fatal road traffic accidents for Great Britain. Road traffic accidents are exempt from

RIDDOR reporting regulations unless on private roads, however counts were included due to this accident type often being included in the reporting from other countries. This was obtained from the Department for Transport's STATS19 dataset of driver or rider casualties driving as part of work and their passengers. For more information on this report, visit

www.gov.uk/government/statistics/reported-road-casualties-great-britain-involving-driving-for-work

- Differences remain between countries that cannot be fully harmonised. For example, some countries include volunteers or self-employed workers where others do not, and some include fatal injuries from events such as suicides or natural causes where a work-related link is assumed. Similarly, reporting systems vary between regulatory and insurance-based systems, which can affect both coverage and completeness. These differences may influence estimated rate ratios independently of underlying risk and should be considered when interpreting results.
- Data availability varies between countries included in this analysis. In particular, Argentina and South Korea have shorter time series compared with other countries. As a result, estimates for these countries are based on fewer observations, which may lead to greater uncertainty in the modelled trends and reduce the ability to detect statistically significant changes over time. Findings for these countries should therefore be interpreted with additional caution.
- A small number of years within the time series were affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, which influenced both fatal injury counts and the measurement of the population at risk. These years were included in this analysis, however the interpretation of rates during this period is more uncertain.
- The analyses presented in this report are based on calendar years. Other publications may use financial years or alternative reporting periods, resulting in differences in the cases included within each year.
- Countries are compared against Great Britain using model-based rate ratios and trend estimates. These measures are relative comparisons and should not be interpreted as equivalent to raw counts or rates published elsewhere.

For these reasons, the results in this report should be interpreted within the context of the methodology described in the technical report and should not be expected to match figures published in reports using different datasets, definitions, time periods, or analytical approaches.

For more information, see www.hse.gov.uk/statistics/assets/docs/international-technical-report.pdf

Great Britain

Overview

- **Study period:** 2012-2023
- **Model selected:** Poisson

Great Britain was used as the reference country for all country comparisons in this report. Work-related fatal injury rates in other countries are therefore interpreted relative to Great Britain after accounting for differences in workforce population and industry composition.

Headline statistics

Measure	Result
Estimated annual change	-1.9%
Trend over time	Statistically significant decrease

The model estimated that work-related fatal injury rates in Great Britain decreased by approximately 1.9% per year over the study period. This decrease was statistically significant, showing that work-related fatal injury rates followed a downward trend over the study period.

Important note on interpretation

The estimates and trends presented here for Great Britain are derived from a statistical model developed specifically for this international analysis. As such, they should not be compared directly with figures or trends published elsewhere by HSE.

The underlying dataset and modelling approach differ from standard HSE outputs, including the use of an additional RTA (road traffic accident) estimate and the use of calendar years rather than financial years.

These results therefore provide an overview of trends in Great Britain within the modelling framework used, and are intended to support interpretation of the international comparisons presented in this report

Argentina

Overview

- **Study period:** 2019-2023
- **Model selected:** Negative Binomial

This profile compares work-related fatal injuries in Argentina to those in Great Britain after accounting for differences in workforce population and industry composition.

Headline statistics

Measure	Result
Fatal injury rate ratio	4.05 to 5.09 times (95% C.I.)
Rate ratio assessment	Significantly higher
Estimated annual change	+1.5%
Trend over time	No statistically significant change
Trend compared to Great Britain	No statistically significant difference

Scale and trend of work-related fatal injuries

Over the period 2019-2023, the work-related fatal injury rate in Argentina was estimated to be 4.05 to 5.09 (95% C.I.) times the rate estimated for Great Britain. This difference was statistically significant ($p \leq 0.05$) and indicates that work-related fatal injury rates in Argentina were significantly higher than those in Great Britain after accounting for the differences in workforce population and industry composition.

The Negative Binomial model estimated that work-related fatal injury rates in Argentina increased by approximately 1.5% per year over the study period. This compares with an estimated increase of 2.2% per year in Great Britain within this pairwise comparison. However, these were not statistically significant, thus there is no evidence of a change in work-related fatal injury rates in Argentina over the study period, nor evidence that the trend differs from that of Great Britain in this comparison model.

The estimates presented for Argentina are based on a shorter time series than those available for most other countries included in this analysis. This may increase uncertainty in the model estimates and reduce the ability to detect statistically significant trends. Results should therefore be interpreted with caution.

The increasing trend for Great Britain observed in this comparison reflects this shorter time period. When the Great Britain model is restricted to the same period, a

similar increasing trend is observed, indicating that this result is driven by the limited time series rather than a change in the overall trend.

Australia

Overview

- **Study period:** 2012-2023
- **Model selected:** Negative Binomial

This profile compares work-related fatal injuries in Australia to those in Great Britain after accounting for differences in workforce population and industry composition.

Headline statistics

Measure	Result
Fatal injury rate ratio	1.63 to 1.94 times (95% C.I.)
Rate ratio assessment	Slightly higher
Estimated annual change	-2.5%
Trend over time	Statistically significant decrease
Trend compared to Great Britain	No statistically significant difference

Scale and trend of work-related fatal injuries

Over the period 2012-2023, the work-related fatal injury rate in Australia was estimated to be 1.63 to 1.94 (95% C.I.) times the rate estimated for Great Britain. This difference was statistically significant ($p \leq 0.05$) and indicates that work-related fatal injury rates in Australia were slightly higher than those in Great Britain after accounting for the differences in workforce population and industry composition.

The Negative Binomial model estimated that work-related fatal injury rates in Australia decreased by approximately 2.5% per year over the study period. This compares with an estimated decrease of 1.6% per year in Great Britain within this pairwise comparison. Although the trend in Australia was statistically significant, there is no evidence that it differs from that of Great Britain in this comparison model.

Austria

Overview

- **Study period:** 2014-2023
- **Model selected:** Negative Binomial

This profile compares work-related fatal injuries in Austria to those in Great Britain after accounting for differences in workforce population and industry composition.

Headline statistics

Measure	Result
Fatal injury rate ratio	2.44 to 3.02 times (95% C.I.)
Rate ratio assessment	Moderately higher
Estimated annual change	-1.0%
Trend over time	No statistically significant change
Trend compared to Great Britain	No statistically significant difference

Scale and trend of work-related fatal injuries

Over the period 2014-2023, the work-related fatal injury rate in Austria was estimated to be 2.44 to 3.02 (95% C.I.) times the rate estimated for Great Britain. This difference was statistically significant ($p \leq 0.05$) and indicates that work-related fatal injury rates in Austria were moderately higher than those in Great Britain after accounting for the differences in workforce population and industry composition.

The Negative Binomial model estimated that work-related fatal injury rates in Austria decreased by approximately 1.0% per year over the study period. This compares with an estimated decrease of 1.8% per year in Great Britain within this pairwise comparison. However, these were not statistically significant, thus there is no evidence of a change in work-related fatal injury rates in Austria over the study period, nor evidence that the trend differs from that of Great Britain in this comparison model.

Belgium

Overview

- **Study period:** 2014-2023
- **Model selected:** Poisson

This profile compares work-related fatal injuries in Belgium to those in Great Britain after accounting for differences in workforce population and industry composition.

Headline statistics

Measure	Result
Fatal injury rate ratio	1.48 to 1.78 times (95% C.I.)
Rate ratio assessment	Similar
Estimated annual change	-3.8%
Trend over time	Statistically significant decrease
Trend compared to Great Britain	No statistically significant difference

Scale and trend of work-related fatal injuries

Over the period 2014-2023, the work-related fatal injury rate in Belgium was estimated to be 1.48 to 1.78 (95% C.I.) times the rate estimated for Great Britain. This difference was statistically significant ($p \leq 0.05$) and indicates that work-related fatal injury rates in Belgium were slightly higher than those in Great Britain after accounting for the differences in workforce population and industry composition.

The Poisson model estimated that work-related fatal injury rates in Belgium decreased by approximately 3.8% per year over the study period. This compares with an estimated decrease of 1.9% per year in Great Britain within this pairwise comparison. Although the trend in Belgium was statistically significant, there is no evidence that it differs from that of Great Britain in this comparison model.

Bulgaria

Overview

- **Study period:** 2014-2023
- **Model selected:** Negative Binomial

This profile compares work-related fatal injuries in Bulgaria to those in Great Britain after accounting for differences in workforce population and industry composition.

Headline statistics

Measure	Result
Fatal injury rate ratio	2.59 to 3.37 times (95% C.I.)
Rate ratio assessment	Moderately higher
Estimated annual change	-2.6%
Trend over time	No statistically significant change
Trend compared to Great Britain	No statistically significant difference

Scale and trend of work-related fatal injuries

Over the period 2014-2023, the work-related fatal injury rate in Bulgaria was estimated to be 2.59 to 3.37 (95% C.I.) times the rate estimated for Great Britain. This difference was statistically significant ($p \leq 0.05$) and indicates that work-related fatal injury rates in Bulgaria were moderately higher than those in Great Britain after accounting for the differences in workforce population and industry composition.

The Negative Binomial model estimated that work-related fatal injury rates in Bulgaria decreased by approximately 2.6% per year over the study period. This compares with an estimated decrease of 1.9% per year in Great Britain within this pairwise comparison. However, these were not statistically significant, thus there is no evidence of a change in work-related fatal injury rates in Bulgaria over the study period, nor evidence that the trend differs from that of Great Britain in this comparison model.

Model diagnostics note:

Model diagnostic tests indicated potential issues. There is evidence of overdispersion, meaning the model may underestimate variability. Results should be interpreted with caution.

Croatia

Overview

- **Study period:** 2014-2023
- **Model selected:** Negative Binomial

This profile compares work-related fatal injuries in Croatia to those in Great Britain after accounting for differences in workforce population and industry composition.

Headline statistics

Measure	Result
Fatal injury rate ratio	2.01 to 2.75 times (95% C.I.)
Rate ratio assessment	Slightly higher
Estimated annual change	+5.5%
Trend over time	Statistically significant increase
Trend compared to Great Britain	Increasing while Great Britain is decreasing

Scale and trend of work-related fatal injuries

Over the period 2014-2023, the work-related fatal injury rate in Croatia was estimated to be 2.01 to 2.75 (95% C.I.) times the rate estimated for Great Britain. This difference was statistically significant ($p \leq 0.05$) and indicates that work-related fatal injury rates in Croatia were moderately higher than those in Great Britain after accounting for the differences in workforce population and industry composition.

The Negative Binomial model estimated that work-related fatal injury rates in Croatia increased by approximately 5.5% per year over the study period. This compares with an estimated decrease of 2.0% per year in Great Britain within this pairwise comparison. This increase contrasts with the decreasing trend in Great Britain as estimated in this comparison model.

Cyprus

Overview

- **Study period:** 2014-2023
- **Model selected:** Poisson

This profile compares work-related fatal injuries in Cyprus to those in Great Britain after accounting for differences in workforce population and industry composition.

Headline statistics

Measure	Result
Fatal injury rate ratio	1.85 to 2.99 times (95% C.I.)
Rate ratio assessment	Slightly higher
Estimated annual change	+10.0%
Trend over time	Statistically significant increase
Trend compared to Great Britain	Increasing while Great Britain is decreasing

Scale and trend of work-related fatal injuries

Over the period 2014-2023, the work-related fatal injury rate in Cyprus was estimated to be 1.85 to 2.99 (95% C.I.) times the rate estimated for Great Britain. This difference was statistically significant ($p \leq 0.05$) and indicates that work-related fatal injury rates in Cyprus were moderately higher than those in Great Britain after accounting for the differences in workforce population and industry composition.

The Poisson model estimated that work-related fatal injury rates in Cyprus increased by approximately 10.0% per year over the study period. This compares with an estimated decrease of 1.9% per year in Great Britain within this pairwise comparison. This increase contrasts with the decreasing trend in Great Britain as estimated in this comparison model.

Czechia

Overview

- **Study period:** 2014-2023
- **Model selected:** Poisson

This profile compares work-related fatal injuries in Czechia to those in Great Britain after accounting for differences in workforce population and industry composition.

Headline statistics

Measure	Result
Fatal injury rate ratio	1.80 to 2.11 times (95% C.I.)
Rate ratio assessment	Slightly higher
Estimated annual change	-4.8%
Trend over time	Statistically significant decrease
Trend compared to Great Britain	Decreasing more rapidly than Great Britain

Scale and trend of work-related fatal injuries

Over the period 2014-2023, the work-related fatal injury rate in Czechia was estimated to be 1.80 to 2.11 (95% C.I.) times the rate estimated for Great Britain. This difference was statistically significant ($p \leq 0.05$) and indicates that work-related fatal injury rates in Czechia were slightly higher than those in Great Britain after accounting for the differences in workforce population and industry composition.

The Poisson model estimated that work-related fatal injury rates in Czechia decreased by approximately 4.8% per year over the study period. This compares with an estimated decrease of 1.9% per year in Great Britain within this pairwise comparison. Rates decreased significantly more rapidly than in Great Britain as estimated in this comparison model.

Denmark

Overview

- **Study period:** 2014-2023
- **Model selected:** Poisson

This profile compares work-related fatal injuries in Denmark to those in Great Britain after accounting for differences in workforce population and industry composition.

Headline statistics

Measure	Result
Fatal injury rate ratio	1.39 to 1.76 times (95% C.I.)
Rate ratio assessment	Similar
Estimated annual change	+0.6%
Trend over time	No statistically significant change
Trend compared to Great Britain	No statistically significant difference

Scale and trend of work-related fatal injuries

Over the period 2014-2023, the work-related fatal injury rate in Denmark was estimated to be 1.39 to 1.76 (95% C.I.) times the rate estimated for Great Britain. This difference was statistically significant ($p \leq 0.05$) and indicates that work-related fatal injury rates in Denmark were slightly higher than those in Great Britain after accounting for the differences in workforce population and industry composition.

The Poisson model estimated that work-related fatal injury rates in Denmark increased by approximately 0.6% per year over the study period. This compares with an estimated decrease of 1.9% per year in Great Britain within this pairwise comparison. However, these were not statistically significant, thus there is no evidence of a change in work-related fatal injury rates in Denmark over the study period, nor evidence that the trend differs from that of Great Britain in this comparison model.

Estonia

Overview

- **Study period:** 2014-2023
- **Model selected:** Poisson

This profile compares work-related fatal injuries in Estonia to those in Great Britain after accounting for differences in workforce population and industry composition.

Headline statistics

Measure	Result
Fatal injury rate ratio	1.90 to 2.68 times (95% C.I.)
Rate ratio assessment	Slightly higher
Estimated annual change	-5.1%
Trend over time	No statistically significant change
Trend compared to Great Britain	No statistically significant difference

Scale and trend of work-related fatal injuries

Over the period 2014-2023, the work-related fatal injury rate in Estonia was estimated to be 1.90 to 2.68 (95% C.I.) times the rate estimated for Great Britain. This difference was statistically significant ($p \leq 0.05$) and indicates that work-related fatal injury rates in Estonia were moderately higher than those in Great Britain after accounting for the differences in workforce population and industry composition.

The Poisson model estimated that work-related fatal injury rates in Estonia decreased by approximately 5.1% per year over the study period. This compares with an estimated decrease of 1.9% per year in Great Britain within this pairwise comparison. However, these were not statistically significant, thus there is no evidence of a change in work-related fatal injury rates in Estonia over the study period, nor evidence that the trend differs from that of Great Britain in this comparison model.

Finland

Overview

- **Study period:** 2014-2023
- **Model selected:** Poisson

This profile compares work-related fatal injuries in Finland to those in Great Britain after accounting for differences in workforce population and industry composition.

Headline statistics

Measure	Result
Fatal injury rate ratio	1.14 to 1.47 times (95% C.I.)
Rate ratio assessment	Similar
Estimated annual change	-4.8%
Trend over time	Statistically significant decrease
Trend compared to Great Britain	No statistically significant difference

Scale and trend of work-related fatal injuries

Over the period 2014-2023, the work-related fatal injury rate in Finland was estimated to be 1.14 to 1.47 (95% C.I.) times the rate estimated for Great Britain. This difference was statistically significant ($p \leq 0.05$) and indicates that work-related fatal injury rates in Finland were slightly higher than those in Great Britain after accounting for the differences in workforce population and industry composition.

The Poisson model estimated that work-related fatal injury rates in Finland decreased by approximately 4.8% per year over the study period. This compares with an estimated decrease of 1.9% per year in Great Britain within this pairwise comparison. Although the trend in Finland was statistically significant, there is no evidence that it differs from that of Great Britain in this comparison model.

France

Overview

- **Study period:** 2014-2023
- **Model selected:** Negative Binomial

This profile compares work-related fatal injuries in France to those in Great Britain after accounting for differences in workforce population and industry composition.

Headline statistics

Measure	Result
Fatal injury rate ratio	2.39 to 3.10 times (95% C.I.)
Rate ratio assessment	Moderately higher
Estimated annual change	+2.5%
Trend over time	No statistically significant change
Trend compared to Great Britain	No statistically significant difference

Scale and trend of work-related fatal injuries

Over the period 2014-2023, the work-related fatal injury rate in France was estimated to be 2.39 to 3.10 (95% C.I.) times the rate estimated for Great Britain. This difference was statistically significant ($p \leq 0.05$) and indicates that work-related fatal injury rates in France were moderately higher than those in Great Britain after accounting for the differences in workforce population and industry composition.

The Negative Binomial model estimated that work-related fatal injury rates in France increased by approximately 2.5% per year over the study period. This compares with an estimated decrease of 1.9% per year in Great Britain within this pairwise comparison. However, these were not statistically significant, thus there is no evidence of a change in work-related fatal injury rates in France over the study period, nor evidence that the trend differs from that of Great Britain in this comparison model.

The estimates presented for France are based data with an “assumption of work-relatedness” where employers must definitively prove the fatality was unrelated to work. These inclusions can increase coverage of cases which would not have been deemed work-related in Great Britain potentially inflating reported fatality counts. Results should therefore be interpreted with caution.

Greece

Overview

- **Study period:** 2014-2023
- **Model selected:** Negative Binomial

This profile compares work-related fatal injuries in Greece to those in Great Britain after accounting for differences in workforce population and industry composition.

Headline statistics

Measure	Result
Fatal injury rate ratio	0.78 to 1.17 times (95% C.I.)
Rate ratio assessment	Not statistically significantly different
Estimated annual change	-0.9%
Trend over time	No statistically significant change
Trend compared to Great Britain	No statistically significant difference

Scale and trend of work-related fatal injuries

Over the period 2014-2023, the work-related fatal injury rate in Greece was estimated to be 0.78 to 1.17 (95% C.I.) times the rate estimated for Great Britain. This difference was not statistically significant ($p > 0.05$), thus there is insufficient evidence to conclude that work-related fatal injury rates differed between Greece and Great Britain after accounting for the differences in workforce population and industry composition.

The Negative Binomial model estimated that work-related fatal injury rates in Greece decreased by approximately 0.9% per year over the study period. This compares with an estimated decrease of 2.1% per year in Great Britain within this pairwise comparison. However, these were not statistically significant, thus there is no evidence of a change in work-related fatal injury rates in Greece over the study period, nor evidence that the trend differs from that of Great Britain in this comparison model.

Hungary

Overview

- **Study period:** 2014-2023
- **Model selected:** Negative Binomial

This profile compares work-related fatal injuries in Hungary to those in Great Britain after accounting for differences in workforce population and industry composition.

Headline statistics

Measure	Result
Fatal injury rate ratio	1.64 to 2.02 times (95% C.I.)
Rate ratio assessment	Slightly higher
Estimated annual change	-4.4%
Trend over time	Statistically significant decrease
Trend compared to Great Britain	No statistically significant difference

Scale and trend of work-related fatal injuries

Over the period 2014-2023, the work-related fatal injury rate in Hungary was estimated to be 1.64 to 2.02 (95% C.I.) times the rate estimated for Great Britain. This difference was statistically significant ($p \leq 0.05$) and indicates that work-related fatal injury rates in Hungary were slightly higher than those in Great Britain after accounting for the differences in workforce population and industry composition.

The Negative Binomial model estimated that work-related fatal injury rates in Hungary decreased by approximately 4.4% per year over the study period. This compares with an estimated decrease of 1.9% per year in Great Britain within this pairwise comparison. Although the trend in Hungary was statistically significant, there is no evidence that it differs from that of Great Britain in this comparison model.

Iceland

Overview

- **Study period:** 2014-2023
- **Model selected:** Poisson

This profile compares work-related fatal injuries in Iceland to those in Great Britain after accounting for differences in workforce population and industry composition.

Headline statistics

Measure	Result
Fatal injury rate ratio	0.85 to 2.00 times (95% C.I.)
Rate ratio assessment	Not statistically significantly different
Estimated annual change	-8.5%
Trend over time	No statistically significant change
Trend compared to Great Britain	No statistically significant difference

Scale and trend of work-related fatal injuries

Over the period 2014-2023, the work-related fatal injury rate in Iceland was estimated to be 0.85 to 2.00 (95% C.I.) times the rate estimated for Great Britain. This difference was not statistically significant ($p > 0.05$), thus there is insufficient evidence to conclude that work-related fatal injury rates differed between Iceland and Great Britain after accounting for the differences in workforce population and industry composition.

The Poisson model estimated that work-related fatal injury rates in Iceland decreased by approximately 8.5% per year over the study period. This compares with an estimated decrease of 1.9% per year in Great Britain within this pairwise comparison. However, these were not statistically significant, thus there is no evidence of a change in work-related fatal injury rates in Iceland over the study period, nor evidence that the trend differs from that of Great Britain in this comparison model.

Ireland

Overview

- **Study period:** 2014-2023
- **Model selected:** Negative Binomial

This profile compares work-related fatal injuries in Ireland to those in Great Britain after accounting for differences in workforce population and industry composition.

Headline statistics

Measure	Result
Fatal injury rate ratio	1.76 to 2.23 times (95% C.I.)
Rate ratio assessment	Slightly higher
Estimated annual change	-6.5%
Trend over time	Statistically significant decrease
Trend compared to Great Britain	Decreasing more rapidly than Great Britain

Scale and trend of work-related fatal injuries

Over the period 2014-2023, the work-related fatal injury rate in Ireland was estimated to be 1.76 to 2.23 (95% C.I.) times the rate estimated for Great Britain. This difference was statistically significant ($p \leq 0.05$) and indicates that work-related fatal injury rates in Ireland were slightly higher than those in Great Britain after accounting for the differences in workforce population and industry composition.

The Negative Binomial model estimated that work-related fatal injury rates in Ireland decreased by approximately 6.5% per year over the study period. This compares with an estimated decrease of 1.8% per year in Great Britain within this pairwise comparison. Rates decreased significantly more rapidly than in Great Britain as estimated in this comparison model.

Italy

Overview

- **Study period:** 2014-2023
- **Model selected:** Negative Binomial

This profile compares work-related fatal injuries in Italy to those in Great Britain after accounting for differences in workforce population and industry composition.

Headline statistics

Measure	Result
Fatal injury rate ratio	2.37 to 2.85 times (95% C.I.)
Rate ratio assessment	Moderately higher
Estimated annual change	+0.3%
Trend over time	No statistically significant change
Trend compared to Great Britain	No statistically significant difference

Scale and trend of work-related fatal injuries

Over the period 2014-2023, the work-related fatal injury rate in Italy was estimated to be 2.37 to 2.85 (95% C.I.) times the rate estimated for Great Britain. This difference was statistically significant ($p \leq 0.05$) and indicates that work-related fatal injury rates in Italy were moderately higher than those in Great Britain after accounting for the differences in workforce population and industry composition.

The Negative Binomial model estimated that work-related fatal injury rates in Italy increased by approximately 0.3% per year over the study period. This compares with an estimated decrease of 1.9% per year in Great Britain within this pairwise comparison. However, these were not statistically significant, thus there is no evidence of a change in work-related fatal injury rates in Italy over the study period, nor evidence that the trend differs from that of Great Britain in this comparison model.

Model diagnostics note:

Model diagnostic tests indicated potential issues. There is evidence of overdispersion, meaning the model may underestimate variability. Results should be interpreted with caution.

Japan

Overview

- **Study period:** 2012-2023
- **Model selected:** Negative Binomial

This profile compares work-related fatal injuries in Japan to those in Great Britain after accounting for differences in workforce population and industry composition.

Headline statistics

Measure	Result
Fatal injury rate ratio	1.52 to 1.77 times (95% C.I.)
Rate ratio assessment	Slightly higher
Estimated annual change	-3.5%
Trend over time	Statistically significant decrease
Trend compared to Great Britain	No statistically significant difference

Scale and trend of work-related fatal injuries

Over the period 2012-2023, the work-related fatal injury rate in Japan was estimated to be 1.52 to 1.77 (95% C.I.) times the rate estimated for Great Britain. This difference was statistically significant ($p \leq 0.05$) and indicates that work-related fatal injury rates in Japan were slightly higher than those in Great Britain after accounting for the differences in workforce population and industry composition.

The Negative Binomial model estimated that work-related fatal injury rates in Japan decreased by approximately 3.5% per year over the study period. This compares with an estimated decrease of 1.8% per year in Great Britain within this pairwise comparison. Although the trend in Japan was statistically significant, there is no evidence that it differs from that of Great Britain in this comparison model.

Latvia

Overview

- **Study period:** 2014-2023
- **Model selected:** Negative Binomial

This profile compares work-related fatal injuries in Latvia to those in Great Britain after accounting for differences in workforce population and industry composition.

Headline statistics

Measure	Result
Fatal injury rate ratio	2.75 to 3.53 times (95% C.I.)
Rate ratio assessment	Moderately higher
Estimated annual change	-0.8%
Trend over time	No statistically significant change
Trend compared to Great Britain	No statistically significant difference

Scale and trend of work-related fatal injuries

Over the period 2014-2023, the work-related fatal injury rate in Latvia was estimated to be 2.75 to 3.53 (95% C.I.) times the rate estimated for Great Britain. This difference was statistically significant ($p \leq 0.05$) and indicates that work-related fatal injury rates in Latvia were significantly higher than those in Great Britain after accounting for the differences in workforce population and industry composition.

The Negative Binomial model estimated that work-related fatal injury rates in Latvia decreased by approximately 0.8% per year over the study period. This compares with an estimated decrease of 1.9% per year in Great Britain within this pairwise comparison. However, these were not statistically significant, thus there is no evidence of a change in work-related fatal injury rates in Latvia over the study period, nor evidence that the trend differs from that of Great Britain in this comparison model.

Lithuania

Overview

- **Study period:** 2014-2023
- **Model selected:** Poisson

This profile compares work-related fatal injuries in Lithuania to those in Great Britain after accounting for differences in workforce population and industry composition.

Headline statistics

Measure	Result
Fatal injury rate ratio	2.50 to 3.11 times (95% C.I.)
Rate ratio assessment	Moderately higher
Estimated annual change	-2.9%
Trend over time	No statistically significant change
Trend compared to Great Britain	No statistically significant difference

Scale and trend of work-related fatal injuries

Over the period 2014-2023, the work-related fatal injury rate in Lithuania was estimated to be 2.50 to 3.11 (95% C.I.) times the rate estimated for Great Britain. This difference was statistically significant ($p \leq 0.05$) and indicates that work-related fatal injury rates in Lithuania were moderately higher than those in Great Britain after accounting for the differences in workforce population and industry composition.

The Poisson model estimated that work-related fatal injury rates in Lithuania decreased by approximately 2.9% per year over the study period. This compares with an estimated decrease of 1.9% per year in Great Britain within this pairwise comparison. However, these were not statistically significant, thus there is no evidence of a change in work-related fatal injury rates in Lithuania over the study period, nor evidence that the trend differs from that of Great Britain in this comparison model.

Luxembourg

Overview

- **Study period:** 2014-2023
- **Model selected:** Poisson

This profile compares work-related fatal injuries in Luxembourg to those in Great Britain after accounting for differences in workforce population and industry composition.

Headline statistics

Measure	Result
Fatal injury rate ratio	7.01 to 10.14 times (95% C.I.)
Rate ratio assessment	Significantly higher
Estimated annual change	-6.6%
Trend over time	Statistically significant decrease
Trend compared to Great Britain	No statistically significant difference

Scale and trend of work-related fatal injuries

Over the period 2014-2023, the work-related fatal injury rate in Luxembourg was estimated to be 7.01 to 10.14 (95% C.I.) times the rate estimated for Great Britain. This difference was statistically significant ($p \leq 0.05$) and indicates that work-related fatal injury rates in Luxembourg were significantly higher than those in Great Britain after accounting for the differences in workforce population and industry composition.

The Poisson model estimated that work-related fatal injury rates in Luxembourg decreased by approximately 6.6% per year over the study period. This compares with an estimated decrease of 1.9% per year in Great Britain within this pairwise comparison. Although the trend in Luxembourg was statistically significant, there is no evidence that it differs from that of Great Britain in this comparison model.

Malta

Overview

- **Study period:** 2014-2023
- **Model selected:** Negative Binomial

This profile compares work-related fatal injuries in Malta to those in Great Britain after accounting for differences in workforce population and industry composition.

Headline statistics

Measure	Result
Fatal injury rate ratio	2.63 to 4.53 times (95% C.I.)
Rate ratio assessment	Moderately higher
Estimated annual change	+7.9%
Trend over time	No statistically significant change
Trend compared to Great Britain	Increasing while Great Britain is decreasing

Scale and trend of work-related fatal injuries

Over the period 2014-2023, the work-related fatal injury rate in Malta was estimated to be 2.63 to 4.53 (95% C.I.) times the rate estimated for Great Britain. This difference was statistically significant ($p \leq 0.05$) and indicates that work-related fatal injury rates in Malta were significantly higher than those in Great Britain after accounting for the differences in workforce population and industry composition.

The Negative Binomial model estimated that work-related fatal injury rates in Malta increased by approximately 7.9% per year over the study period. This compares with an estimated decrease of 1.9% per year in Great Britain within this pairwise comparison. Although there is no statistically significant evidence of a change over time, there is some evidence that the trend differs from that of Great Britain in this comparison model.

Model diagnostics note:

Model diagnostic tests indicated potential issues. There is evidence of excess zeros, which may not be fully captured by the model. Outliers were detected which may influence the estimates. Results should be interpreted with caution.

Netherlands

Overview

- **Study period:** 2014-2023
- **Model selected:** Negative Binomial

This profile compares work-related fatal injuries in Netherlands to those in Great Britain after accounting for differences in workforce population and industry composition.

Headline statistics

Measure	Result
Fatal injury rate ratio	0.53 to 0.67 times (95% C.I.)
Rate ratio assessment	Lower
Estimated annual change	-7.1%
Trend over time	Statistically significant decrease
Trend compared to Great Britain	Decreasing more rapidly than Great Britain

Scale and trend of work-related fatal injuries

Over the period 2014-2023, the work-related fatal injury rate in Netherlands was estimated to be 0.53 to 0.67 (95% C.I.) times the rate estimated for Great Britain. This difference was statistically significant ($p \leq 0.05$) and indicates that work-related fatal injury rates in Netherlands were lower than those in Great Britain after accounting for the differences in workforce population and industry composition.

The Negative Binomial model estimated that work-related fatal injury rates in Netherlands decreased by approximately 7.1% per year over the study period. This compares with an estimated decrease of 1.9% per year in Great Britain within this pairwise comparison. Rates decreased significantly more rapidly than in Great Britain as estimated in this comparison model.

Model diagnostics note:

Model diagnostic tests indicated potential issues. There is evidence of excess zeros, which may not be fully captured by the model. Results should be interpreted with caution.

New Zealand

Overview

- **Study period:** 2012-2023
- **Model selected:** Negative Binomial

This profile compares work-related fatal injuries in New Zealand to those in Great Britain after accounting for differences in workforce population and industry composition.

Headline statistics

Measure	Result
Fatal injury rate ratio	2.84 to 3.50 times (95% C.I.)
Rate ratio assessment	Moderately higher
Estimated annual change	-2.6%
Trend over time	Statistically significant decrease
Trend compared to Great Britain	No statistically significant difference

Scale and trend of work-related fatal injuries

Over the period 2012-2023, the work-related fatal injury rate in New Zealand was estimated to be 2.84 to 3.50 (95% C.I.) times the rate estimated for Great Britain. This difference was statistically significant ($p \leq 0.05$) and indicates that work-related fatal injury rates in New Zealand were significantly higher than those in Great Britain after accounting for the differences in workforce population and industry composition.

The Negative Binomial model estimated that work-related fatal injury rates in New Zealand decreased by approximately 2.6% per year over the study period. This compares with an estimated decrease of 1.7% per year in Great Britain within this pairwise comparison. Although the trend in New Zealand was statistically significant, there is no evidence that it differs from that of Great Britain in this comparison model.

Norway

Overview

- **Study period:** 2014-2023
- **Model selected:** Poisson

This profile compares work-related fatal injuries in Norway to those in Great Britain after accounting for differences in workforce population and industry composition.

Headline statistics

Measure	Result
Fatal injury rate ratio	1.50 to 1.87 times (95% C.I.)
Rate ratio assessment	Slightly higher
Estimated annual change	-6.3%
Trend over time	Statistically significant decrease
Trend compared to Great Britain	Decreasing more rapidly than Great Britain

Scale and trend of work-related fatal injuries

Over the period 2014-2023, the work-related fatal injury rate in Norway was estimated to be 1.50 to 1.87 (95% C.I.) times the rate estimated for Great Britain. This difference was statistically significant ($p \leq 0.05$) and indicates that work-related fatal injury rates in Norway were slightly higher than those in Great Britain after accounting for the differences in workforce population and industry composition.

The Poisson model estimated that work-related fatal injury rates in Norway decreased by approximately 6.3% per year over the study period. This compares with an estimated decrease of 1.9% per year in Great Britain within this pairwise comparison. Rates decreased significantly more rapidly than in Great Britain as estimated in this comparison model.

Model diagnostics note:

Model diagnostic tests indicated potential issues. Outliers were detected which may influence the estimates. Results should be interpreted with caution.

Poland

Overview

- **Study period:** 2014-2023
- **Model selected:** Negative Binomial

This profile compares work-related fatal injuries in Poland to those in Great Britain after accounting for differences in workforce population and industry composition.

Headline statistics

Measure	Result
Fatal injury rate ratio	1.13 to 1.46 times (95% C.I.)
Rate ratio assessment	Similar
Estimated annual change	-6.8%
Trend over time	Statistically significant decrease
Trend compared to Great Britain	Decreasing more rapidly than Great Britain

Scale and trend of work-related fatal injuries

Over the period 2014-2023, the work-related fatal injury rate in Poland was estimated to be 1.13 to 1.46 (95% C.I.) times the rate estimated for Great Britain. This difference was statistically significant ($p \leq 0.05$) and indicates that work-related fatal injury rates in Poland were slightly higher than those in Great Britain after accounting for the differences in workforce population and industry composition.

The Negative Binomial model estimated that work-related fatal injury rates in Poland decreased by approximately 6.8% per year over the study period. This compares with an estimated decrease of 1.9% per year in Great Britain within this pairwise comparison. Rates decreased significantly more rapidly than in Great Britain as estimated in this comparison model.

Portugal

Overview

- **Study period:** 2014-2023
- **Model selected:** Negative Binomial

This profile compares work-related fatal injuries in Portugal to those in Great Britain after accounting for differences in workforce population and industry composition.

Headline statistics

Measure	Result
Fatal injury rate ratio	2.96 to 3.70 times (95% C.I.)
Rate ratio assessment	Moderately higher
Estimated annual change	-1.8%
Trend over time	No statistically significant change
Trend compared to Great Britain	No statistically significant difference

Scale and trend of work-related fatal injuries

Over the period 2014-2023, the work-related fatal injury rate in Portugal was estimated to be 2.96 to 3.70 (95% C.I.) times the rate estimated for Great Britain. This difference was statistically significant ($p \leq 0.05$) and indicates that work-related fatal injury rates in Portugal were significantly higher than those in Great Britain after accounting for the differences in workforce population and industry composition.

The Negative Binomial model estimated that work-related fatal injury rates in Portugal decreased by approximately 1.8% per year over the study period. This compares with an estimated decrease of 2.0% per year in Great Britain within this pairwise comparison. However, these were not statistically significant, thus there is no evidence of a change in work-related fatal injury rates in Portugal over the study period, nor evidence that the trend differs from that of Great Britain in this comparison model.

Romania

Overview

- **Study period:** 2014-2023
- **Model selected:** Negative Binomial

This profile compares work-related fatal injuries in Romania to those in Great Britain after accounting for differences in workforce population and industry composition.

Headline statistics

Measure	Result
Fatal injury rate ratio	1.89 to 2.59 times (95% C.I.)
Rate ratio assessment	Slightly higher
Estimated annual change	-9.2%
Trend over time	Statistically significant decrease
Trend compared to Great Britain	Decreasing more rapidly than Great Britain

Scale and trend of work-related fatal injuries

Over the period 2014-2023, the work-related fatal injury rate in Romania was estimated to be 1.89 to 2.59 (95% C.I.) times the rate estimated for Great Britain. This difference was statistically significant ($p \leq 0.05$) and indicates that work-related fatal injury rates in Romania were moderately higher than those in Great Britain after accounting for the differences in workforce population and industry composition.

The Negative Binomial model estimated that work-related fatal injury rates in Romania decreased by approximately 9.2% per year over the study period. This compares with an estimated decrease of 1.9% per year in Great Britain within this pairwise comparison. Rates decreased significantly more rapidly than in Great Britain as estimated in this comparison model.

Slovakia

Overview

- **Study period:** 2014-2023
- **Model selected:** Poisson

This profile compares work-related fatal injuries in Slovakia to those in Great Britain after accounting for differences in workforce population and industry composition.

Headline statistics

Measure	Result
Fatal injury rate ratio	1.37 to 1.71 times (95% C.I.)
Rate ratio assessment	Similar
Estimated annual change	-3.1%
Trend over time	No statistically significant change
Trend compared to Great Britain	No statistically significant difference

Scale and trend of work-related fatal injuries

Over the period 2014-2023, the work-related fatal injury rate in Slovakia was estimated to be 1.37 to 1.71 (95% C.I.) times the rate estimated for Great Britain. This difference was statistically significant ($p \leq 0.05$) and indicates that work-related fatal injury rates in Slovakia were slightly higher than those in Great Britain after accounting for the differences in workforce population and industry composition.

The Poisson model estimated that work-related fatal injury rates in Slovakia decreased by approximately 3.1% per year over the study period. This compares with an estimated decrease of 1.9% per year in Great Britain within this pairwise comparison. However, these were not statistically significant, thus there is no evidence of a change in work-related fatal injury rates in Slovakia over the study period, nor evidence that the trend differs from that of Great Britain in this comparison model.

Slovenia

Overview

- **Study period:** 2014-2023
- **Model selected:** Poisson

This profile compares work-related fatal injuries in Slovenia to those in Great Britain after accounting for differences in workforce population and industry composition.

Headline statistics

Measure	Result
Fatal injury rate ratio	1.65 to 2.25 times (95% C.I.)
Rate ratio assessment	Slightly higher
Estimated annual change	-1.6%
Trend over time	No statistically significant change
Trend compared to Great Britain	No statistically significant difference

Scale and trend of work-related fatal injuries

Over the period 2014-2023, the work-related fatal injury rate in Slovenia was estimated to be 1.65 to 2.25 (95% C.I.) times the rate estimated for Great Britain. This difference was statistically significant ($p \leq 0.05$) and indicates that work-related fatal injury rates in Slovenia were slightly higher than those in Great Britain after accounting for the differences in workforce population and industry composition.

The Poisson model estimated that work-related fatal injury rates in Slovenia decreased by approximately 1.6% per year over the study period. This compares with an estimated decrease of 1.9% per year in Great Britain within this pairwise comparison. However, these were not statistically significant, thus there is no evidence of a change in work-related fatal injury rates in Slovenia over the study period, nor evidence that the trend differs from that of Great Britain in this comparison model.

South Korea

Overview

- **Study period:** 2017-2023
- **Model selected:** Negative Binomial

This profile compares work-related fatal injuries in South Korea to those in Great Britain after accounting for differences in workforce population and industry composition.

Headline statistics

Measure	Result
Fatal injury rate ratio	4.21 to 5.18 times (95% C.I.)
Rate ratio assessment	Significantly higher
Estimated annual change	-1.8%
Trend over time	No statistically significant change
Trend compared to Great Britain	No statistically significant difference

Scale and trend of work-related fatal injuries

Over the period 2017-2023, the work-related fatal injury rate in South Korea was estimated to be 4.21 to 5.18 (95% C.I.) times the rate estimated for Great Britain. This difference was statistically significant ($p \leq 0.05$) and indicates that work-related fatal injury rates in South Korea were significantly higher than those in Great Britain after accounting for the differences in workforce population and industry composition.

The Negative Binomial model estimated that work-related fatal injury rates in South Korea decreased by approximately 1.8% per year over the study period. This compares with an estimated decrease of 2.3% per year in Great Britain within this pairwise comparison. However, these were not statistically significant, thus there is no evidence of a change in work-related fatal injury rates in South Korea over the study period, nor evidence that the trend differs from that of Great Britain in this comparison model.

The estimates presented for South Korea are based on a shorter time series than those available for most other countries included in this analysis. This may increase uncertainty in the model estimates and reduce the ability to detect statistically significant trends. Results should therefore be interpreted with caution.

Spain

Overview

- **Study period:** 2014-2023
- **Model selected:** Negative Binomial

This profile compares work-related fatal injuries in Spain to those in Great Britain after accounting for differences in workforce population and industry composition.

Headline statistics

Measure	Result
Fatal injury rate ratio	2.07 to 2.47 times (95% C.I.)
Rate ratio assessment	Slightly higher
Estimated annual change	+0.8%
Trend over time	No statistically significant change
Trend compared to Great Britain	No statistically significant difference

Scale and trend of work-related fatal injuries

Over the period 2014-2023, the work-related fatal injury rate in Spain was estimated to be 2.07 to 2.47 (95% C.I.) times the rate estimated for Great Britain. This difference was statistically significant ($p \leq 0.05$) and indicates that work-related fatal injury rates in Spain were moderately higher than those in Great Britain after accounting for the differences in workforce population and industry composition.

The Negative Binomial model estimated that work-related fatal injury rates in Spain increased by approximately 0.8% per year over the study period. This compares with an estimated decrease of 1.9% per year in Great Britain within this pairwise comparison. However, these were not statistically significant, thus there is no evidence of a change in work-related fatal injury rates in Spain over the study period, nor evidence that the trend differs from that of Great Britain in this comparison model.

Sweden

Overview

- **Study period:** 2014-2023
- **Model selected:** Poisson

This profile compares work-related fatal injuries in Sweden to those in Great Britain after accounting for differences in workforce population and industry composition.

Headline statistics

Measure	Result
Fatal injury rate ratio	0.99 to 1.23 times (95% C.I.)
Rate ratio assessment	Not statistically significantly different
Estimated annual change	+1.0%
Trend over time	No statistically significant change
Trend compared to Great Britain	No statistically significant difference

Scale and trend of work-related fatal injuries

Over the period 2014-2023, the work-related fatal injury rate in Sweden was estimated to be 0.99 to 1.23 (95% C.I.) times the rate estimated for Great Britain. This difference was not statistically significant ($p > 0.05$), thus there is insufficient evidence to conclude that work-related fatal injury rates differed between Sweden and Great Britain after accounting for the differences in workforce population and industry composition.

The Poisson model estimated that work-related fatal injury rates in Sweden increased by approximately 1.0% per year over the study period. This compares with an estimated decrease of 1.9% per year in Great Britain within this pairwise comparison. However, these were not statistically significant, thus there is no evidence of a change in work-related fatal injury rates in Sweden over the study period, nor evidence that the trend differs from that of Great Britain in this comparison model.

Switzerland

Overview

- **Study period:** 2014-2023
- **Model selected:** Negative Binomial

This profile compares work-related fatal injuries in Switzerland to those in Great Britain after accounting for differences in workforce population and industry composition.

Headline statistics

Measure	Result
Fatal injury rate ratio	1.41 to 1.75 times (95% C.I.)
Rate ratio assessment	Similar
Estimated annual change	-3.2%
Trend over time	No statistically significant change
Trend compared to Great Britain	No statistically significant difference

Scale and trend of work-related fatal injuries

Over the period 2014-2023, the work-related fatal injury rate in Switzerland was estimated to be 1.41 to 1.75 (95% C.I.) times the rate estimated for Great Britain. This difference was statistically significant ($p \leq 0.05$) and indicates that work-related fatal injury rates in Switzerland were slightly higher than those in Great Britain after accounting for the differences in workforce population and industry composition.

The Negative Binomial model estimated that work-related fatal injury rates in Switzerland decreased by approximately 3.2% per year over the study period. This compares with an estimated decrease of 1.9% per year in Great Britain within this pairwise comparison. However, these were not statistically significant, thus there is no evidence of a change in work-related fatal injury rates in Switzerland over the study period, nor evidence that the trend differs from that of Great Britain in this comparison model.

United States

Overview

- **Study period:** 2012-2023
- **Model selected:** Negative Binomial

This profile compares work-related fatal injuries in United States to those in Great Britain after accounting for differences in workforce population and industry composition.

Headline statistics

Measure	Result
Fatal injury rate ratio	4.21 to 4.64 times (95% C.I.)
Rate ratio assessment	Significantly higher
Estimated annual change	-0.2%
Trend over time	No statistically significant change
Trend compared to Great Britain	Decreasing more slowly than Great Britain

Scale and trend of work-related fatal injuries

Over the period 2012-2023, the work-related fatal injury rate in United States was estimated to be 4.21 to 4.64 (95% C.I.) times the rate estimated for Great Britain. This difference was statistically significant ($p \leq 0.05$) and indicates that work-related fatal injury rates in United States were significantly higher than those in Great Britain after accounting for the differences in workforce population and industry composition.

The Negative Binomial model estimated that work-related fatal injury rates in United States decreased by approximately 0.2% per year over the study period. This compares with an estimated decrease of 1.9% per year in Great Britain within this pairwise comparison. Although there is no statistically significant evidence of a change over time, there is some evidence that the trend differs from that of Great Britain in this comparison model.

Annex 1: Definitions

- **Model:** A statistical method of analysing data, identifying relationships between variables, and incorporating uncertainty
- **Poisson:** A type of statistical model used for count data when the variance equals the mean
- **Negative binomial:** A type of statistical model used for count data when the data is substantially overdispersed for a Poisson model
- **Statistical significance:** A measure of whether an observed difference or trend is likely to be genuine or due to random variation. In this report, results are considered statistically significant if there is a less than 5% chance the results are due to random variation alone ($p \leq 0.05$)
- **95% confidence interval (C.I.):** The range of values within which we are 95% confident contains the true value, in the absence of bias. Narrow confidence intervals indicate more precise estimates whereas wider confidence intervals indicate more uncertainty
- **Rate ratio:** A measure used to compare fatal injury rates between groups. A rate ratio of 1 indicates no difference, values greater than 1 indicate higher rates, and values less than 1 indicate lower rates relative to the comparison group
- **Rate per 100,000:** The number of annual work-related fatal injuries per 100,000 employees or workers

Further information

The estimates presented in this report are accompanied by a technical report that describes the data sources, modelling approach, assumptions, quality measures, and limitations of the analysis in more detail. The technical report is available at: www.hse.gov.uk/statistics/assets/docs/international-technical-report.pdf

The underlying model input data used in this research is available at www.hse.gov.uk/statistics/assets/docs/international-model-data.xlsx

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

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

Lead Statisticians: [Lauren Vango and Kerry Grindle](#)

These statistics are deemed Official Statistics in Development. This means that they are undergoing further development and evaluation to improve their quality, methodology, and presentation. The current modelling approach will be kept under review and user feedback is welcomed to inform future releases.

Users are encouraged to provide comments and feedback on how these statistics are used and how they meet their needs. Feedback on the content, relevance, accessibility and timeliness of these statistics and any non-media enquiries should be directed to: statsfeedback@hse.gov.uk

Journalists/media enquiries only: www.hse.gov.uk/contact/contact.htm