

Health and safety in the Waste sector in Great Britain, 2016

Contents

Summary	2
Introduction	3
Work-related illness and workplace injury in the waste sector	4
Work-related illness	4
Work related illness by illness type	6
Workplace injury	7
Fatal injuries	7
Non-fatal injuries to workers	8
Impacts of health and safety failings	10
Working days lost	10
Enforcement	10
Annex 1: Sources and definitions used	11
Annex 2: Data tables	12

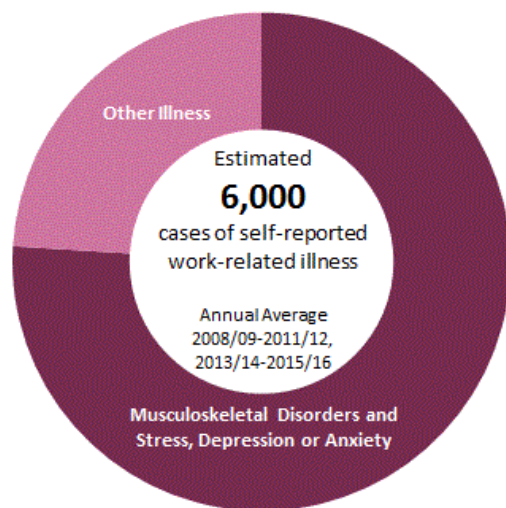


Summary

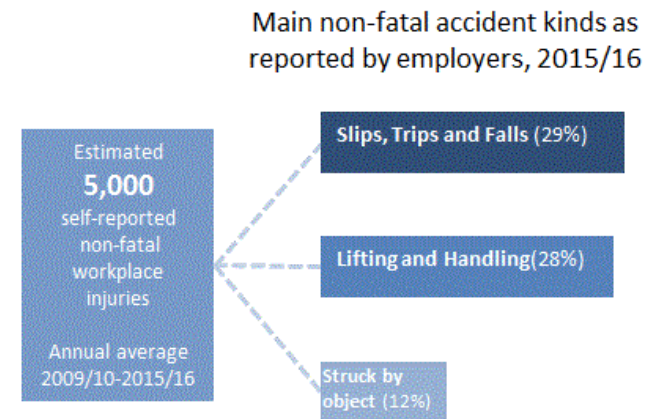
The information in this document relates to health and safety statistics for 2016. The document can be found at: www.hse.gov.uk/statistics/industry/waste-recycling/waste-recycling.pdf

Each year in the Waste¹ sector around...

...**5%** of workers suffer an illness they believe to be work-related...

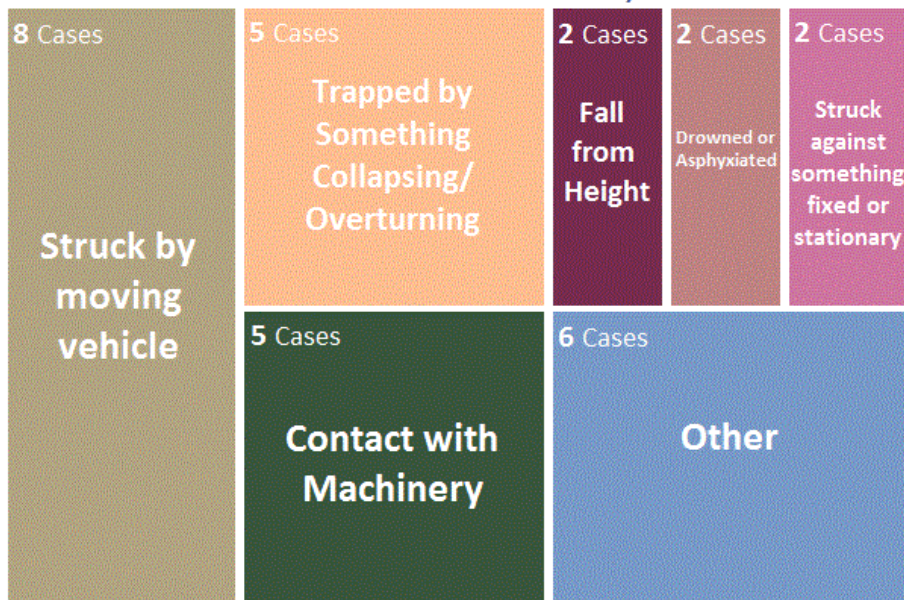


...and **5%** of workers sustain a non-fatal workplace injury...



...with **6** worker fatalities in 2015/16.

30 worker fatalities over the last five years



Source:

Labour Force Survey; and
RIDDOR (Fatal injuries and injury by accident kind)

Introduction

This report provides a profile of workplace health and safety for workers in the waste sector.

For this report, the waste sector has been defined with reference to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC), an internationally agreed classification of industries¹ and includes the following activities:

- Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery (SIC 38).

Some activities associated with waste fall outside of this definition of the waste sector. Most notably the wholesale of waste and scrap² (including collecting, sorting, separating, stripping of used goods) is an industry that is often associated with the waste sector, but within the Standard Industrial Classification is classified in the wholesale and retail trade sector. The wholesale of waste and scrap industry is small relative to the waste sector: statistics show the contribution of the wholesale of waste and scrap to the totality of work-related illness and injury in the combined sector (including both waste and wholesale of waste and scrap) to be small. Further, the rate of illness and injury is broadly similar for the combined industry group and the waste sector on its own. Therefore, statistics in this report are mostly presented for the waste sector only (SIC38) and do not include wholesale of waste and scrap.

The waste sector accounts for around 0.4% of the jobs in Great Britain³. This report considers the current health and safety situation for the waste sector, with a focus on the scale and profile of work-related illness and injury in workers in the sector. The main source of data used within this report comes from the Labour Force Survey, a large scale, nationally representative survey of households. This is the most comprehensive data source for both work-related illness and workplace injury. For work-related illness, the Labour Force Survey data in this report is supplemented with data from a medical surveillance scheme (THOR), while for injuries this survey data is supplemented with data from statutory notifications of workplace injuries under the Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrence Regulations (RIDDOR) to ensure as complete a picture as possible. More details on these (and other) data sources can be found at Annex 1.

¹ See www.ons.gov.uk/methodology/classificationsandstandards/ukstandardindustrialclassificationofeconomicactivities/uksic2007 for more details. The 'Waste' sector is defined by Division 38 of the 2007 Standard Industrial Classification.

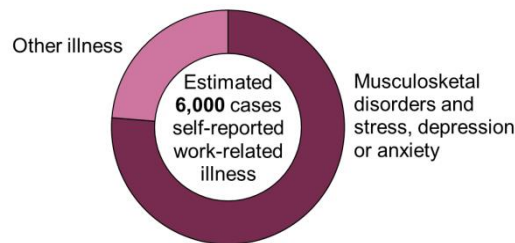
² Wholesale of waste and scrap industry is defined as class 46.77 within the 2007 Standard Industrial Classification

³ Annual Population Survey, 2011-2015

Work-related illness and workplace injury in the waste sector

Work-related illness

Figure 1: Estimated annual number of cases of self-reported work-related illness in the Waste sector



Source: Labour Force Survey annual average estimate for 2008/09-2011/12, 2013/14-2015/16

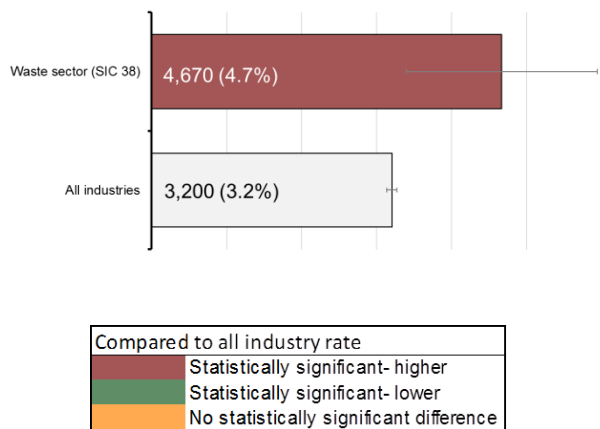
Between 2008/09 and 2015/16:

- Annually, around **6,000** workers in the waste sector in GB were suffering from an illness they believe was caused or made worse by their work

Of these 6,000 workers, we estimate that:

- Around three quarters were suffering from musculoskeletal disorders or stress, depression or anxiety;
- The remaining workers were suffering other types of illness, such as skin or respiratory conditions.

Figure 2: Rate of all self-reported work-related illness (per 100,000 workers) in the Waste sector

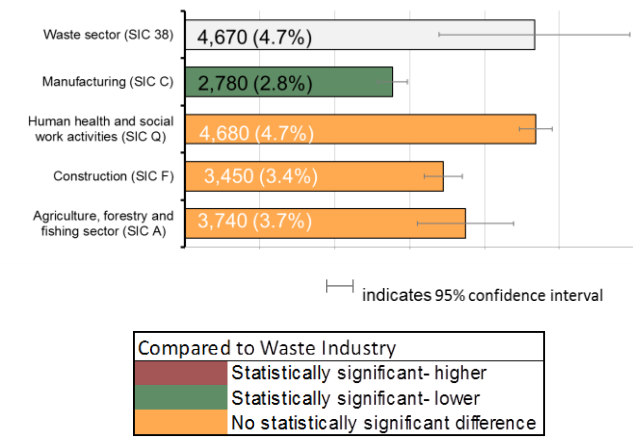


Source: Labour Force Survey, annual average estimate for 2008/09-2011/12, 2013/14-2015/16

Expressing the total number of workers suffering a work-related illness as a rate, annually between 2008/09 and 2015/16:

- Around 4.7% of workers in the waste sector in GB were suffering from an illness that they believe was caused or made worse by their work in the sector.
- This rate is statistically significantly higher than the rate for workers across all industries (3.2%).

Figure 3: Comparison of the rate of all self-reported work-related illness (per 100,000 workers) in the Waste sector with selected industries



Source: Labour Force Survey, annual average estimate for 2008/09-2011/12, 2013/14, 2014/15

Comparing the rate of self-reported work-related illness in the waste sector with other selected industries:

- The rate in the waste sector is of a similar order to that in Human health and Social work activities which has the highest illness rate of all the main industry sectors.
- While the rate in the Waste sector appears higher than the rate in both the Construction and Agriculture sector, the differences are not statistically significant (i.e. the differences may be due to sampling error that results from surveying a sample rather than the full population)
- The rate in the Waste sector is statistically significantly higher than the rate in the Manufacturing sector (4.7% in waste compared with 2.8% in manufacturing).

Work related illness by illness type

Figure 1 above, showing the broad breakdown of work-related illness in workers by illness type, suggests that around three-quarters of workers with work-related ill health are suffering from musculoskeletal disorders or stress, depression or anxiety, with the remaining workers suffering other types of illness, including (but not limited to) respiratory and skin disease. This section looks at HSE's statistical evidence on the different illness types suffered by workers in the Waste sector (though note, because of the relatively small size of the waste sector (compared to total employment), information by illness type is limited).

Respiratory disease

THOR-SWORD is a surveillance scheme made up of a sample of chest physicians who report cases of occupational respiratory disease presenting at their clinics. While this scheme will be an under-estimate of the true scale of occupational respiratory disease (both because it comprises only a sample of chest physicians and because only the more severe cases will be seen by such specialist doctors), the reporting of cases for a particular industry does highlight potential respiratory health issues within the industry.

- Between 2006 and 2012, there were 17 cases of suspected work-related respiratory disease in workers in the waste sector⁴ reported by chest physicians to THOR-SWORD. These cases comprised asthma (6 cases), non-malignant pleural disease (6 cases), allergic alveolitis (2 cases), mesothelioma (2 cases) and pneumoconiosis (1 case).
- Suspected agents reported for the non-asbestos respiratory diseases included moulds, rat infestation, contaminated metal working fluids, salvinase and MDI.
- Occupations reported included scrap merchants and scrap yard workers, bin men, a tanker driver, recyclers and a waste inspector.
- 16 of the 17 reported cases were in male workers, and the mean age was 61 (with a range 39-87 years).

THOR-GP is a sister scheme to THOR-SWORD but for a sample of General Practitioners trained in occupational medicine. There were two reports of occupational respiratory disease to workers in the waste sector to this scheme between 2006-2012, both to waste disposal operatives and attributed to dust

Skin disease

THOR-EPIDERM is a surveillance scheme made up of a sample of consultant dermatologists who report cases of occupational skin disease presenting at their clinics. Like THOR-SWORD, while this scheme will be an under-estimate of the true scale of occupational skin disease, the reporting of cases for a particular industry does highlight potential wider dermatological health issues within the industry.

- Between 2006 and 2012, there were 18 cases of suspected work-related skin disease in workers in the waste sector⁴ reported by consultant dermatologists to THOR-EPIDERM. These cases comprised contact dermatitis (10 cases), neoplasia (5 cases), other skin disease (2 cases – allergy to grass and weeds and cholinergic urticaria) and nail condition (1 case)
- In those cases not attributed to sun/UVL the reported suspected agents included glove use (attributed to occlusion or latex), nickel, manganese, propylene glycol and friction.
- Occupations reported included labourers, a dustman, a street cleaner and a scrap merchant.
- 17 of the 18 reported cases were in male workers, and the mean age was 47 (with a range 19-67 years).

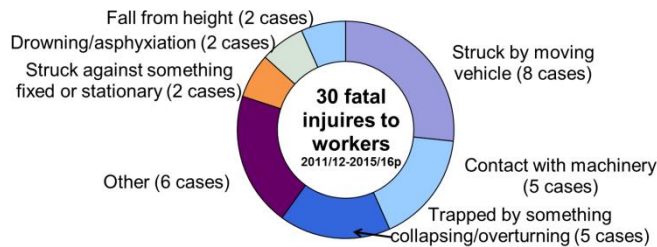
There were a further four cases of contact dermatitis reported to the THOR-GP scheme between 2006-2012 (one each to a scrap metal worker, a road sweeper, a recycler and a refuse truck driver). These cases were attributed to glove use and refuse sorting.

⁴ A slightly broader definition of waste sector has been taken here and as well as SIC 38 (Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities) it also includes reports for workers in SIC 39 (Remediation activities and other waste management services) and cases reported for Refuse and salvage operators (coded against the Standard Occupation Classification code 9235). In addition relevant cases were identified by searching for suitable terms in the text field. Any cases that were sewage workers were removed from results.

Workplace injury

Fatal injuries

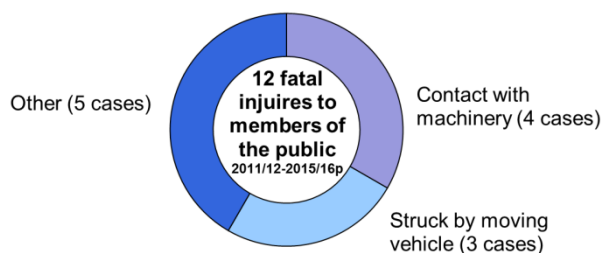
Figure 4: Fatal injuries to workers in the Waste sector by accident kind, last 5 years



Source: RIDDOR

- There were six fatal injuries to workers in the waste sector in 2015/16, broadly the same as the average for the previous five years (7).
- This brings the total number of fatal injuries to workers in the waste sector over the last five years to 30.
- Figure 4 opposite shows the breakdown of the 30 fatal injury cases in the waste sector by accident kind.

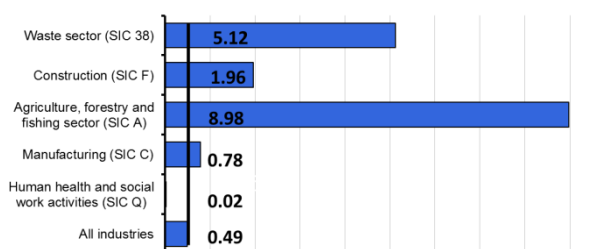
Figure 5: Fatal injuries to members of the public in the Waste sector by accident kind, last 5 years



Source: RIDDOR

- Over the five years to 2015/16 there were 12 fatal injuries to members of the public arising from work activities in the waste sector.
- Figure 5 opposite shows the breakdown of these deaths by accident kind.

Figure 6: Rate of fatal injuries per 100,000 workers by sector, averaged from 2011/12 to 2015/16p



Source: RIDDOR, 2011/12-2015/16p

Over the five-year period 2011/12 to 2015/16:

- The fatal injury rate to workers in the waste sector was 5.1 fatalities per 100,000 workers.
- Putting this number in context, the fatal injury rate in the waste sector was over 10 times greater than the rate across all industries over this five-year period and almost three times greater than the rate in the construction sector.
- Of the main industry sectors, only agriculture had a higher fatal injury rate over this period.

Non-fatal injuries to workers

Figure 7: Estimated annual number of cases of self-reported non-fatal workplace injury in the Waste sector by absence duration

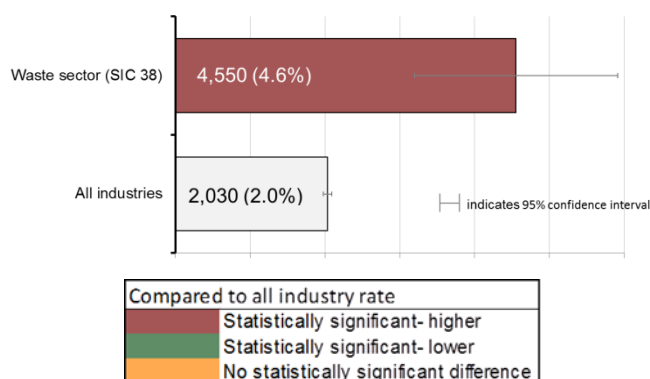


Source: Labour Force Survey annual average estimate, 2009/10-2015/16

Between 2009/10 and 2015/16:

- Annually, around **5,000** workers in the waste sector sustained a non-fatal injury at work.
- Around half of these cases resulted in over three days absence from work.

Figure 8: Rate of all self-reported workplace injury (per 100,000 workers) in the Waste sector

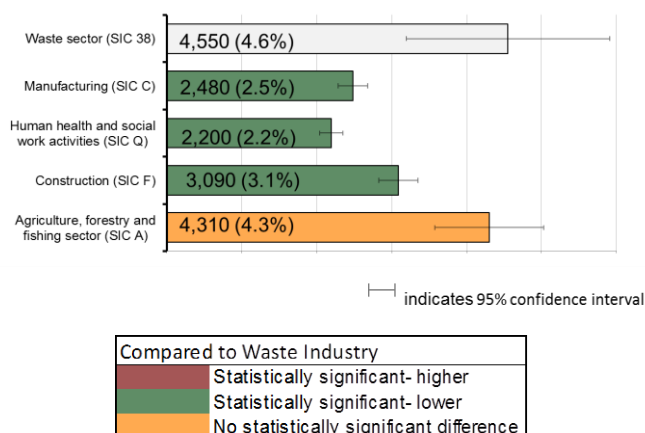


Source: Labour Force Survey annual average estimate, 2009/10-2015/16

Expressing the total number of workplace injury cases as a rate, annually between 2009/10 and 2015/16:

- around 4.6% of workers in the waste sector in GB sustained a workplace injury.
- This rate is statistically significantly higher than the rate for workers across all industries (2.0%).

Figure 9: Comparison of the rate of all self-reported work-related injury (per 100,000 workers) in the Waste sector with selected industries


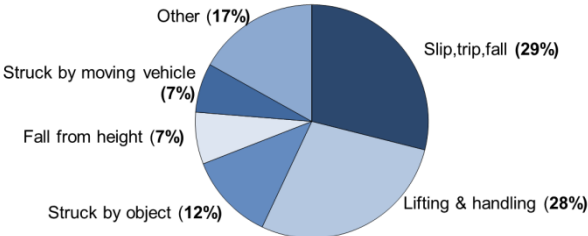


Source: Labour Force Survey annual average estimate, 2009/10-2015/16

Comparing the rate of self-reported work-related injury in the waste sector with other selected industries:

- The rate in the Waste sector is of a similar order to the rate in the Agriculture sector, and these have the highest injury rates of all the main industry sectors.
- The rate in the Waste sector (4.6%) is statistically significantly higher than the rates in the Manufacturing sector (2.5%), the Health sector (2.2%) and the Construction sector (3.1%).

The survey estimates of non-fatal workplace injury numbers presented above give the best indication of the scale of workplace injury within the sector. A further source of intelligence on workplace non-fatal injuries comes from statutory notifications from employers under the 'Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrence' regulations (RIDDOR) which requires employers to report certain specified workplace injuries and injuries resulting in more than 7 days absence from work. However, RIDDOR data need to be interpreted with care since it is known that non-fatal injuries are substantially under-reported⁵, especially for the self-employed. Variations in reporting rates both between industries and over time make such comparisons difficult. However, RIDDOR (as a data source) may sometimes be useful in providing analysis at a detailed level not available through the LFS, mainly around the type of accident itself.

<p>Figure 10: Employer reported non-fatal injuries to employees in the Waste sector</p>  <p>Source: RIDDOR</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Provisional figures show 1,863 employer reported non-fatal injuries to employees in the waste sector in 2015/16. ■ Reported non-fatal injuries are categorised as either specified (a pre-defined list of certain injury types and includes for example fractures, amputations, serious burns⁶) or as resulting in over 7-days absence from work. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Around a quarter of the injury reports in 2015/16 were for specified injuries.
<p>Figure 11: Employer reported non-fatal injuries to employees in the Waste sector by accident kind</p>  <p>Source: RIDDOR 2015/16p</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ In 2015/16, over half of employer reported non-fatal injuries in the waste sector were due to either slips, trips or falls or lifting and handling accidents, a similar pattern to earlier years (see figure 11). ■ There is a marked difference in the accident kind profile between specified injuries and over 7-day injuries. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Over half of all specified injuries were accounted for by slips, trips and falls (38%) and falls from height (15%). – For over-7-day injuries the proportion of injuries accounted for by these accident kinds were lower (26% and 5% respectively). – This difference is consistent with the fact that around 90% of specified injuries in the Waste sector are fractures while over 7-day injuries are more varied in nature.

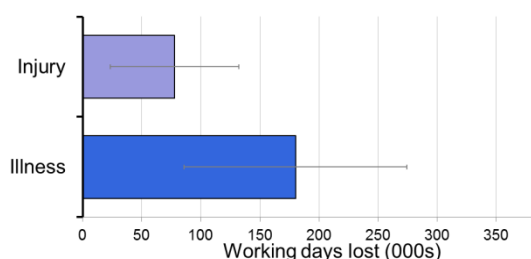
⁵ It is estimated that, across all industries, around a half of all reportable non-fatal injury to employees are actually reported, with the self-employed reporting a much smaller proportion.

⁶ For the full list of specified injuries, see www.hse.gov.uk/riddor/reportable-incidents.htm

Impacts of health and safety failings

Working days lost

Figure 12: Estimated working days lost due to work-related illness and workplace injury in the Waste sector.



— indicates 95% confidence interval

Source: Labour Force Survey
Annual average 2009/10-2015/16 (Injury)
Annual average 2008/09-2011/12, 2013/14-2015/16 (Illness)

Note: the days lost estimates for the Waste sector are based on a small number of sample cases – less than 40 – hence the wide confidence interval around the estimates. For such estimates it is preferable to quote the 95% confidence interval rather than the estimate itself to reflect the uncertainty in the precise size of the estimate.

An immediate impact of workplace injury and work-related illness (aside from the human suffering) is the impact on business in terms of lost working time due to sickness absence.

■ **Injury:** an annual average of **between 23,000 and 132,000** working days lost due to workplace injury in the Waste sector.

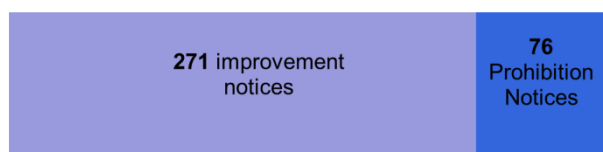
– This equates to annually between 0.22 and 1.23 days off per worker (compared to 0.17 days off per worker across all industries)

■ **Illness:** an annual average of **between 86,000 and 274,000** working days lost due to work-related illness in the Waste sector.

– This equates to annually between 0.81 and 2.57 days off per worker (compared to 0.82 days off per worker across all industries).

Enforcement

Figure 13: Enforcement notices issued by HSE to businesses in the Waste sector, 2015/16



Source: HSE Enforcement Data

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

■ Provisional figures for 2015/16 show a total of 347 notices issued by HSE inspectors in the Waste sector: 271 improvement notices and 76 prohibitions.

– This figure is comparable to the 387 notices issued in 2014/15.

■ There were 26 cases⁷ prosecuted, or referred to COPFS for prosecution in Scotland, by HSE in 2015/16p; 22 resulted in a guilty verdict for at least one offence.

– The resulting fines from these prosecutions totalled over £1,334,000.

⁷ Cases refer to a prosecution against a single defendant. The defendant may be an individual person or a company. There may be one or more breach of health and safety legislation (offences) in each case.

Annex 1: Sources and definitions used

The Labour Force Survey (LFS)

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

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

Self-reported injuries: Workplace injuries sustained as a result of a non-road traffic accident, as estimated by the LFS.

Working days lost: Days off work due to workplace injuries and work-related ill health, as estimated by the LFS. The figures are expressed as full-day equivalents, to allow for variation in daily hours worked

Specialist physician and general practitioner surveillance schemes (THOR and THOR-GP)

Cases of work-related respiratory and skin disease are reported by specialist physicians within The Health and Occupation Reporting network (THOR) surveillance schemes, and cases of any type of work-related ill health are reported by general practitioners within the THOR-GP scheme.

RIDDOR

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

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

HSE Enforcement data

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

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

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

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

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

Annex 2: Data tables

Labour Force Survey data presented in this report draws on unpublished data since it was necessary to combine seven years' worth of data together to enable average annual estimates of sufficient reliability. These seven year average data tables are re-produced below.

Table 1: Estimated prevalence and rates of self-reported illness caused or made worse by current or most recent job, by industry, for people working in the last 12 months, averaged 2008/09-2011/12, 2013/14-2015/16 (Source: LFS)

Industry	SIC Code	Illness ascribed to current or most recent job					
		Estimated prevalence (thousands)			Rate per 100,000 employed in the last 12 months		
		central	95% C.I.		central	95% C.I.	
			lower	upper		lower	upper
All industry (current/most recent job)		992	971	1,013	3,200	3,140	3,270
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	A	13	11	15	3,740	3,110	4,380
Mining and quarrying	B	3	2	4	2,280	1,490	3,070
Manufacturing	C	83	77	89	2,780	2,580	2,970
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	D	7	5	9	3,900	2,950	4,850
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	E	8	6	10	3,590	2,770	4,420
Water collection, treatment and supply	36	*	*	*	*	*	*
Sewerage	37	*	*	*	*	*	*
Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery	38	6	4	7	4,670	3,400	5,940
Remediation activities and other waste management services.	39	*	*	*	*	*	*
Construction	F	79	74	85	3,450	3,200	3,700
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	G	103	96	110	2,420	2,270	2,580
Transportation and storage	H	54	49	59	3,470	3,170	3,780
Accommodation and food service activities	I	32	28	36	1,980	1,740	2,220
Information and communication	J	32	28	36	2,760	2,430	3,090
Financial and insurance activities	K	35	31	39	2,770	2,460	3,080
Real estate activities	L	8	6	10	2,520	1,940	3,100
Professional, scientific and technical activities	M	51	46	55	2,400	2,170	2,630
Administrative and support service activities	N	42	38	47	2,880	2,590	3,180
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	O	79	73	84	4,120	3,830	4,410
Education	P	120	113	127	3,640	3,420	3,850
Human health and social work activities	Q	189	180	198	4,680	4,460	4,900
Arts, entertainment and recreation	R	22	19	26	2,750	2,360	3,140
Other service activities	S	28	24	31	3,360	2,950	3,770
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods-and services-producing activities of households for own use	T	2	1	3	2,930	1,560	4,290
Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies	U	*	*	*	*	*	*

Table 2: Estimated incidence and rates of self-reported workplace non-fatal injury sustained in current or most recent job, by industry, for people working in the last 12 months, averaged 2009/10-2015/16 (LFS)

Industry	SIC Code	Injury sustained in their current/most recent job					
		Averaged estimated incidence (thousands)			Averaged rate per 100,000 workers		
		central	95% C.I.		central	95% C.I.	
			lower	upper		lower	upper
All industry (current/most recent job)		592	576	609	2,030	1,980	2,090
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	A	14	12	17	4,310	3,580	5,030
Mining and quarrying	B	*	*	*	*	*	*
Manufacturing	C	70	65	76	2,480	2,280	2,680
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	D	3	2	4	1,840	1,170	2,510
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	E	6	5	8	2,980	2,180	3,780
Water collection, treatment and supply	36	*	*	*	*	*	*
Sewerage	37	*	*	*	*	*	*
Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery	38	5	4	7	4,550	3,190	5,910
Remediation activities and other waste management services.	39	*	*	*	*	*	*
Construction	F	65	60	71	3,090	2,830	3,350
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	G	86	80	93	2,200	2,040	2,370
Transportation and storage	H	41	37	46	2,840	2,550	3,130
Accommodation and food service activities	I	39	34	43	2,610	2,320	2,910
Information and communication	J	8	6	10	680	510	840
Financial and insurance activities	K	5	4	7	460	330	590
Real estate activities	L	4	2	5	1,120	730	1,510
Professional, scientific and technical activities	M	17	14	20	820	670	960
Administrative and support service activities	N	23	20	27	1,720	1,480	1,960
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	O	40	36	45	2,240	2,000	2,470
Education	P	54	49	59	1,720	1,570	1,880
Human health and social work activities	Q	85	79	91	2,200	2,040	2,350
Arts, entertainment and recreation	R	17	14	20	2,200	1,820	2,580
Other service activities	S	10	8	13	1,330	1,060	1,610
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods-and services-producing activities of households for own use	T	*	*	*	*	*	*
Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies	U	*	*	*	*	*	*

Table 3: Estimated days (full-day equivalent) off work and average days lost per (full-time equivalent) worker due to self-reported illness caused or made worse by current or most recent job, by industry, for people working in the last 12 months, averaged 2008/09-2011/12, 2013/14- 2015/16 (LFS)

Industry	SIC Code	Illness ascribed to current or most recent job					
		Estimated days lost (thousands)			Average days lost per worker		
		central	95% C.I.		central	95% C.I.	
			lower	upper		lower	upper
All industry (current/most recent job)		19,883	18,958	20,808	0.82	0.78	0.86
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	A	168	75	260	0.46	0.21	0.71
Mining and quarrying	B	*	*	*	*	*	*
Manufacturing	C	1,865	1,544	2,186	0.71	0.59	0.83
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	D	164	85	243	1.03	0.54	1.52
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	E	228	126	330	1.15	0.64	1.66
Water collection, treatment and supply	36	*	*	*	*	*	*
Sewerage	37	*	*	*	*	*	*
Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery	38	180	86	274	1.69	0.81	2.57
Remediation activities and other waste management services.	39	*	*	*	*	*	*
Construction	F	1,834	1,517	2,151	0.88	0.73	1.03
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	G	1,937	1,646	2,228	0.65	0.55	0.75
Transportation and storage	H	1,489	1,230	1,748	1.08	0.9	1.27
Accommodation and food service activities	I	498	362	634	0.49	0.35	0.62
Information and communication	J	555	399	711	0.55	0.39	0.7
Financial and insurance activities	K	829	628	1,030	0.78	0.59	0.97
Real estate activities	L	166	84	248	0.65	0.33	0.98
Professional, scientific and technical activities	M	615	470	761	0.35	0.27	0.43
Administrative and support service activities	N	740	565	914	0.68	0.52	0.84
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	O	1,803	1,525	2,082	1.14	0.96	1.31
Education	P	1,920	1,670	2,170	0.85	0.74	0.96
Human health and social work activities	Q	4,179	3,781	4,578	1.4	1.27	1.54
Arts, entertainment and recreation	R	353	229	477	0.64	0.42	0.87
Other service activities	S	451	309	594	0.74	0.51	0.98
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods-and services-producing activities of households for own use	T	*	*	*	*	*	*
Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies	U	*	*	*	*	*	*

Table 4: Estimated days (full-day equivalent) off work and average days lost per (full-time equivalent) worker due to self-reported workplace non-fatal injury sustained in current or most recent job, by industry, for people working in the last 12 months, averaged 2009/10-2015/16 (LFS)

Industry	SIC Code	Injury sustained in their current/most recent job					
		Averaged estimated days lost (thousands)			Average days lost per worker		
		central	95% C.I.		central	95% C.I.	
			lower	upper		lower	upper
All industry (current/most recent job)		4,183	3,855	4,511	0.17	0.16	0.19
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	A	110	64	157	0.31	0.18	0.43
Mining and quarrying	B	*	*	*	*	*	*
Manufacturing	C	619	490	749	0.23	0.19	0.28
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	D	*	*	*	*	*	*
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	E	80	26	135	0.4	0.13	0.68
Water collection, treatment and supply	36	*	*	*	*	*	*
Sewerage	37	*	*	*	*	*	*
Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery	38	78	23	132	0.73	0.22	1.23
Remediation activities and other waste management services.	39	*	*	*	*	*	*
Construction	F	529	417	642	0.26	0.2	0.31
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	G	507	368	646	0.17	0.12	0.22
Transportation and storage	H	413	305	522	0.3	0.22	0.38
Accommodation and food service activities	I	190	113	267	0.18	0.11	0.26
Information and communication	J	31	12	49	0.03	0.012	0.047
Financial and insurance activities	K	33	12	54	0.032	0.012	0.051
Real estate activities	L	46	0	97	0.18	0	0.37
Professional, scientific and technical activities	M	60	27	93	0.033	0.015	0.052
Administrative and support service activities	N	147	88	206	0.13	0.08	0.19
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	O	292	209	375	0.19	0.13	0.24
Education	P	258	194	321	0.11	0.085	0.14
Human health and social work activities	Q	608	504	712	0.2	0.17	0.24
Arts, entertainment and recreation	R	138	81	196	0.25	0.15	0.36
Other service activities	S	74	34	114	0.12	0.056	0.19
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods-and services-producing activities of households for own use	T	*	*	*	*	*	*
Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies	U	*	*	*	*	*	*

Notes:

* Sample numbers too small to provide reliable estimates.

Figures in italics are estimates based on fewer than 30 sample cases (or 40 sample costs for days lost estimates).

No ill health data collected in 2012/13.

RIDDOR data published in this report can mostly be found at: www.hse.gov.uk/statistics/tables

National Statistics

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