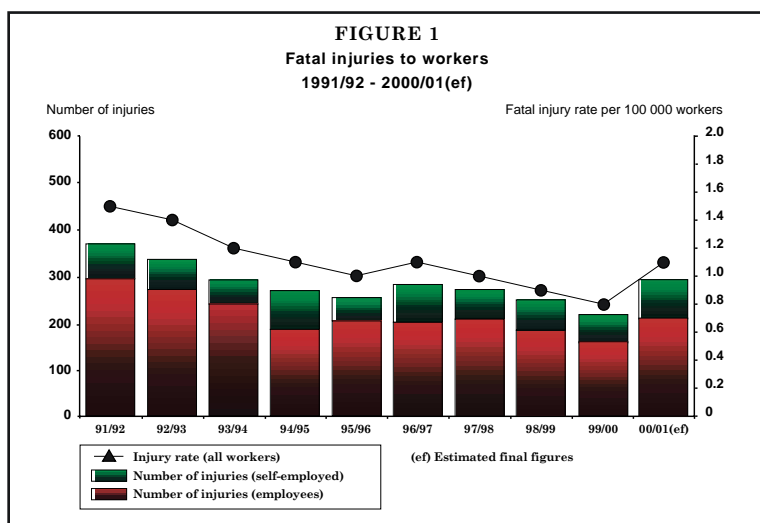
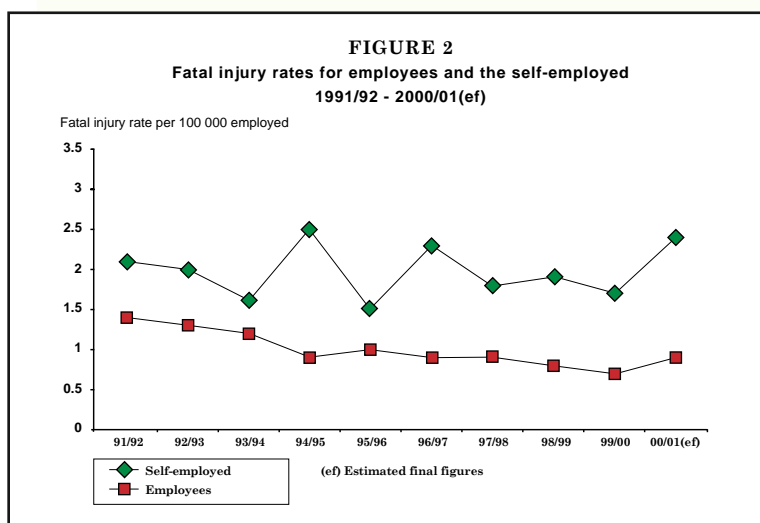


Fatal injuries to workers



In 2000/01:

- The number of fatal injuries to workers is expected to increase by 34% to 295 from 220 in the previous year.
- Estimated final figures indicate that there were 215 fatal injuries to employees, 53 more than in 1999/2000.
- Estimated final figures indicate that there were 80 fatal injuries to the self-employed, 22 more than in 1999/2000.
- The rate of fatal injury is expected to rise substantially in 2000/01, following a general downwards trend in the 1990s.
- Figure 1 shows that the fatal injury rate for workers is expected to increase to 1.1 per 100 000 workers from 0.8 the year before, and is at the highest level since the mid-1990s.
- The fatal injury rate for employees is expected to increase to 0.9 per 100 000 from 0.7 the year before.
- The fatal injury rate for the self-employed is expected to increase to 2.4 per 100 000 from 1.7 the year before, though the rate fluctuates year on year.



Kinds of accident and fatal injury

Based on provisional figures, in 2000/01:

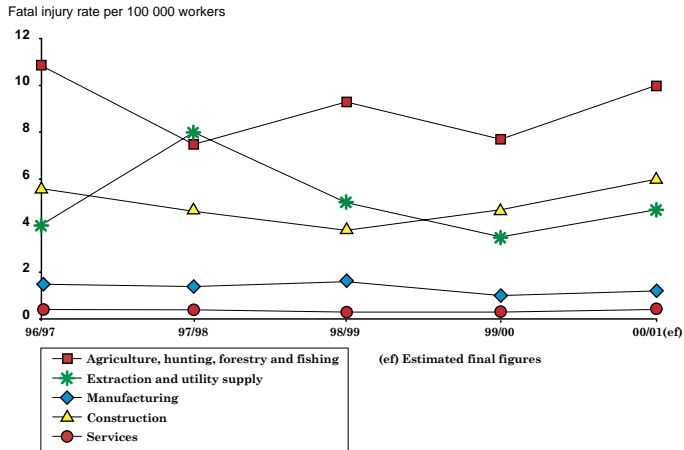
- Falls from a height, being struck by a moving vehicle, and being struck by a moving or falling object continued to be the three most common causes of fatal injury, accounting for 25%, 22% and 18% of fatal injuries to workers respectively.
- The number of falls from a height increased from 68 in 1999/00 to 73 in 2000/01, though this is lower than two years ago. However, the number of fatalities caused by being struck by a moving vehicle increased from 34 to 64 and is the highest since 1991/92.

Estimated final figures for fatal injuries and fatal injury rates are based on the number of injuries reported so far, plus an estimate for late reports.

Fatal injuries to workers by industrial sector

FIGURE 3

Fatal injury rates for workers by industrial sector
1996/97 - 2000/01 (ef)

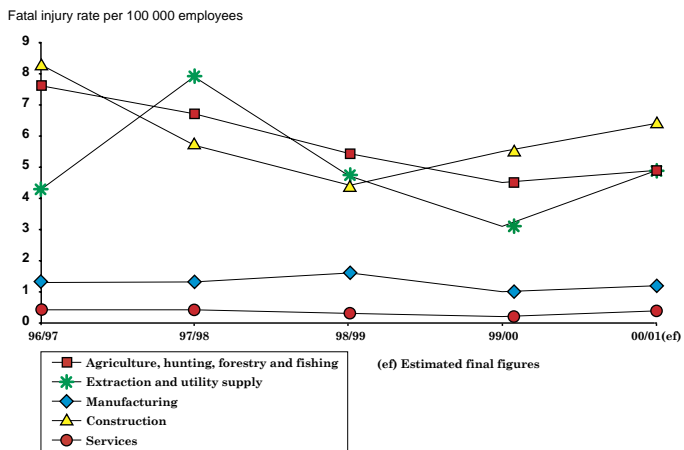


In 2000/01:

- In construction, the fatal injury rate for workers is expected to be 6.0 per 100 000, the highest for over ten years and 28% higher than in 1999/2000.
- Rates of fatal injury are expected to increase in the agriculture and extraction and utility industries compared with 1999/2000, though the rates fluctuate substantially year on year.
- The fatal injury rate in manufacturing is expected to be 1.2 compared with 1.0 in 1999/2000, though the rate is lower than in most of the 1990s. The rate in the services sector has increased to 0.4 after gradually dropping in the 1990s.

FIGURE 4

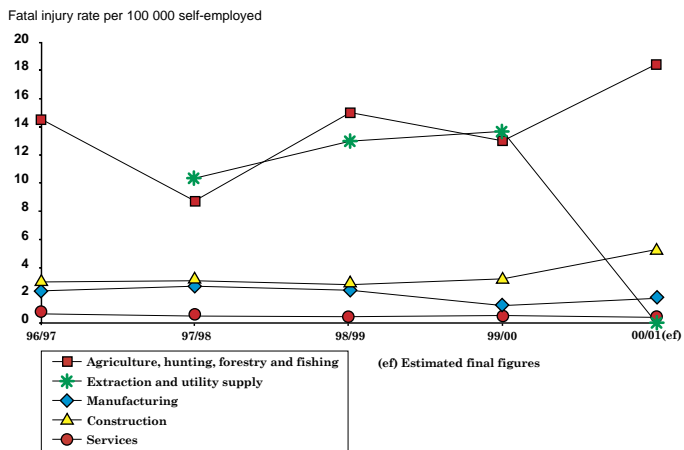
Fatal injury rates for employees by industrial sector
1996/97 - 2000/01 (ef)



- In construction, the fatal injury rate for employees is expected to rise to 6.4 per 100 000 compared to 5.5 in 1999/2000, and is above the average for the previous five years.
- Rates of fatality for employees are expected to rise in agriculture and extraction and utility supply compared with 1999/2000, but are below the average for the previous five years.
- The fatal injury rate for employees in the service sector is expected to increase to 0.4 per 100 000 from 0.2 in 1999/2000, and in manufacturing to 1.2 from 1.0.

FIGURE 5

Fatal injury rates for the self-employed by industrial sector
1996/97 - 2000/01 (ef)



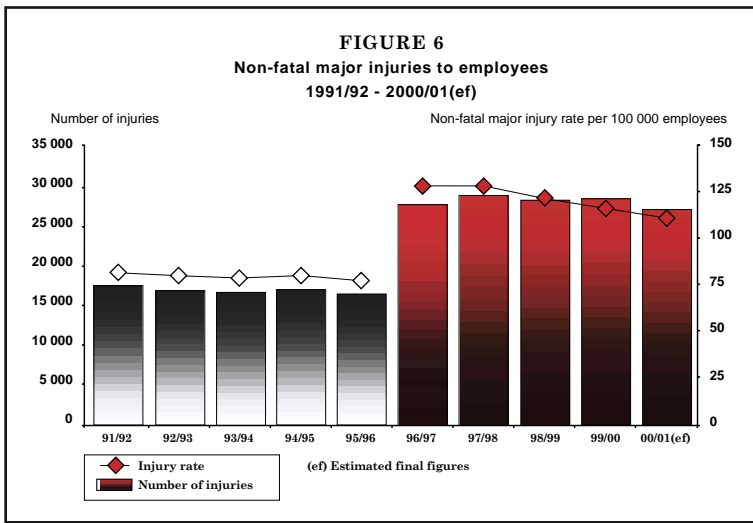
- The rate of fatal injury to the self-employed fluctuates year on year, though for 2000/01 the rate will increase in agriculture and construction to the highest level since 1991/92.
- In manufacturing the fatality rate is expected to rise, though it is based on 4 fatalities, and in extraction and utility supply there were no fatalities in 2000/01.
- In services the rate of fatal injury is expected to fall to 0.4 per 100 000 from 0.5 the year before.

Industrial sectors are those defined by the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification.

Estimated final figures for fatal injuries and fatal injury rates are based on the number of injuries reported so far, plus an estimate for late reports.

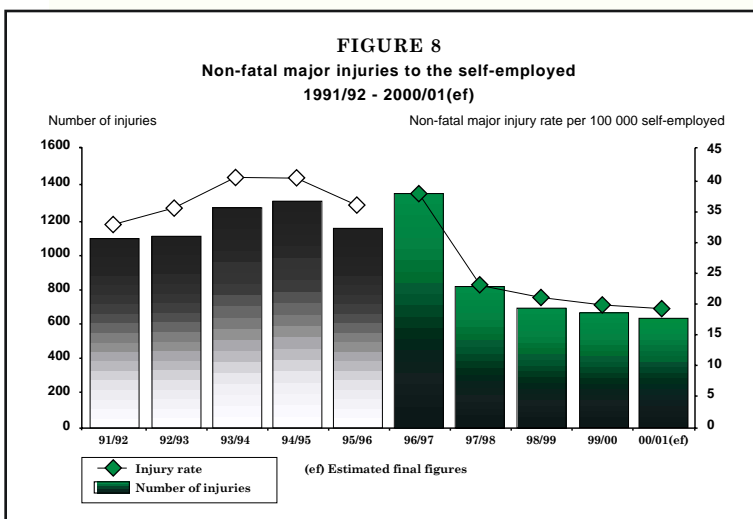
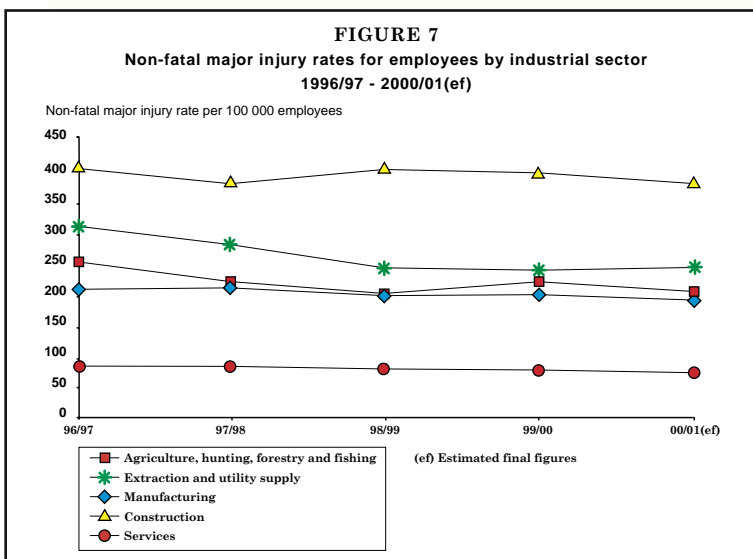
Major injuries to workers

Statistics for major injuries from 1996/97 cannot be compared with those for earlier years due to the introduction of revised injury reporting requirements (RIDDOR 95) in 1996.



In 2000/01:

- The non-fatal major injury rate for employees is expected to be 110.3 per 100 000, 5% lower than the previous year and continues the recent downward trend.
- The number of reported non-fatal major injuries is expected to decrease by 5% since 1999/2000.
- Slipping and tripping, and falling from a height, are expected to continue as the most common kinds of non-fatal major injury to employees.
- In agriculture the non-fatal major injury rate for employees is expected to decrease from 224.4 to 209.5 per 100 000. The rate in manufacturing is expected to decrease from 204.1 to 195.0 and in construction from 395.9 to 383.1 per 100 000.
- Rates of non-fatal major injury are expected to fall in the services sector, continuing a downward trend.
- In extraction and utility supply the non-fatal major injury rate is expected to increase by 2% to 248.5 per 100 000, following a small drop over the previous four years.



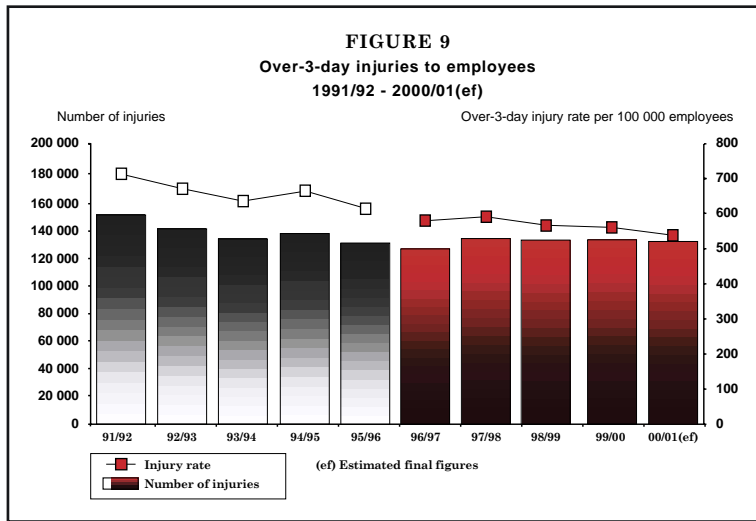
- The non-fatal major injury rate for the self-employed is expected to fall by 3% to 19.2 per 100 000.
- The changes in the injury rate mirror similar changes in the actual number of reported injuries to the self-employed since 1996/97.

Industrial sectors are those defined by the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification.

Estimated final figures for non-fatal injuries and non-fatal injury rates are based on the number of injuries reported so far, plus an allowance for late reports.

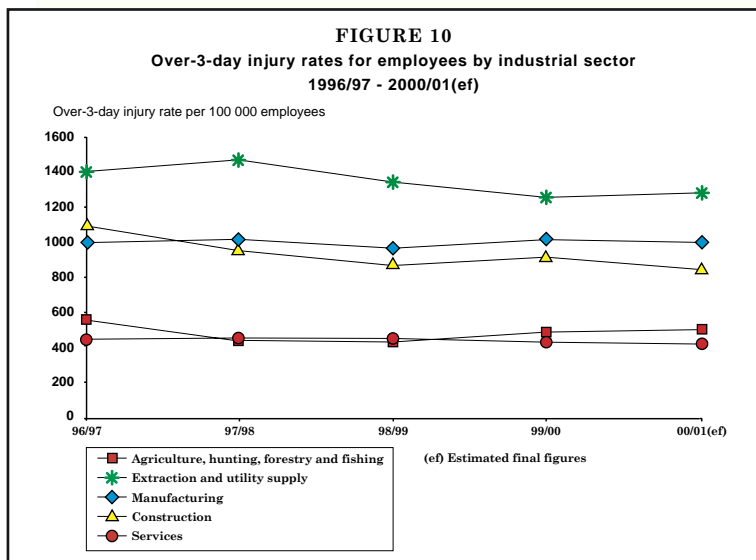
Over-3-day injuries to workers

Statistics for over-3-day injuries from 1996/97 cannot be compared with those for earlier years due to the introduction of revised injury reporting requirements (RIDDOR 95) in 1996.

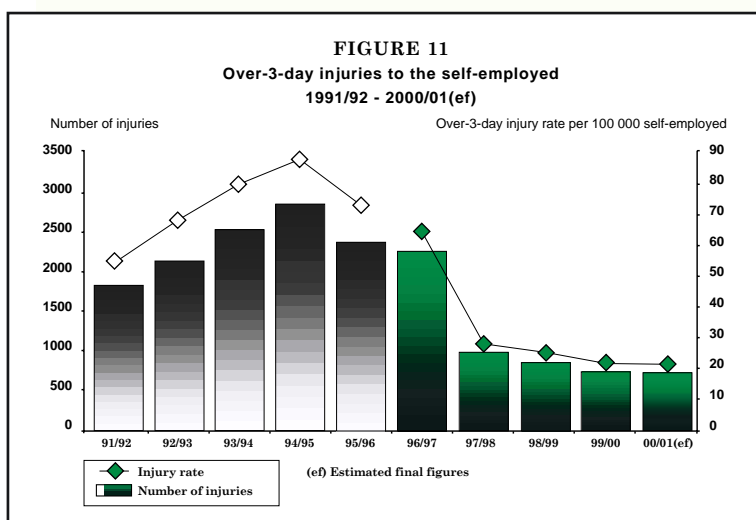


In 2000/01:

- The over-3-day injury rate for employees is expected to fall by 2% compared with the previous year to 537.8 per 100 000. There has been a small downward trend in the rate of over-3-day injuries.
- The number of over-3-day injuries to employees is expected to decrease to 133 112 from 135 381 in 1999/2000.
- Injuries sustained while handling, lifting and carrying or due to slipping and tripping are expected to be the most common kinds of over-3-day injuries to employees.



- Rates of over-3-day injury for employees are expected to rise in the extraction and utility supply (2%) and agriculture (1%) industries.
- Compared with 1999/2000, rates are expected to fall in manufacturing (0.4%), construction (8%) and service (2%) industries. Over the past five years, rates of over-3-day injuries have generally fallen in construction and services.



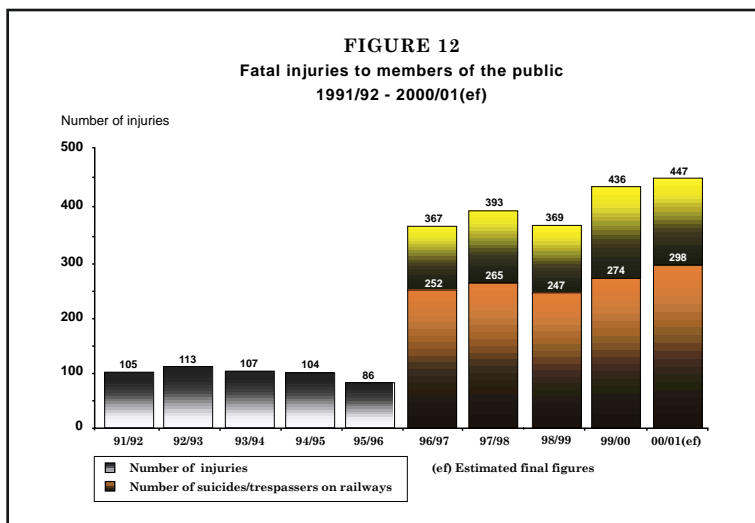
- The over-3-day injury rate for the self-employed is expected to decrease by 2% to 21.4 per 100 000. This follows a decrease of 13% between 1998/99 and 1999/2000.
- The number of reported over-3-day injuries to the self-employed is expected to follow a similar pattern.

Industrial sectors are those defined by the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification.

Estimated final figures for non-fatal injuries and non-fatal injury rates are based on the number of injuries reported so far, plus an allowance for late reports.

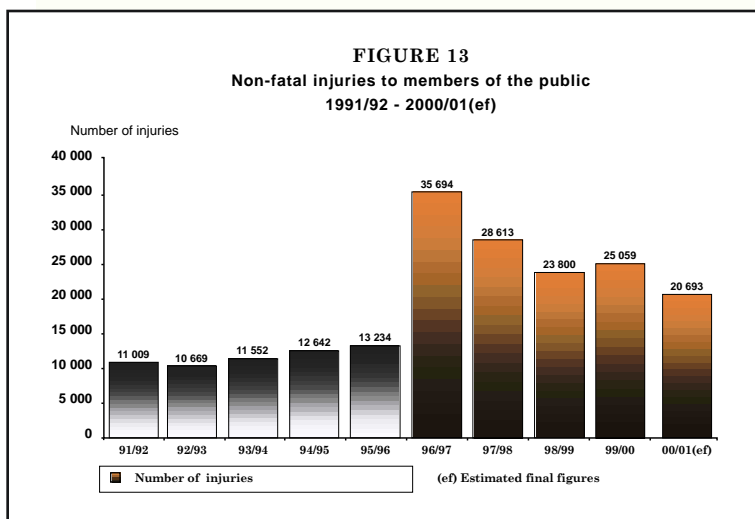
Injuries to members of the public

Injury statistics for members of the public from 1996/97 cannot be compared with those for earlier years due to the introduction of revised injury reporting requirements (RIDDOR 95) in 1996.



In 2000/01:

- The number of fatal injuries to members of the public is expected to increase to 447 from 436 in the previous year.
- Virtually all of these injuries (96%) occurred in the service sector, and 331 of these were fatalities reported from the railway industry.
- 298 fatalities among members of the public resulted from acts of suicide or trespass on railways or other relevant transport systems, compared with 274 in 1999/2000. Prior to 1996/97 such injuries were reportable under separate legislation and not under RIDDOR.



- The number of non-fatal injuries to members of the public is expected to be 20 693.
- This represents a decrease compared with the previous year, while 1999/2000 saw an increase from the number in 1998/99.
- 97% of the non-fatal injuries occurred in the service sector. The number of injuries in this sector is expected to decrease by 17% compared with 1999/2000.
- In construction, the number of injuries is expected to decrease by 21%.

The Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 1995 (RIDDOR 95)

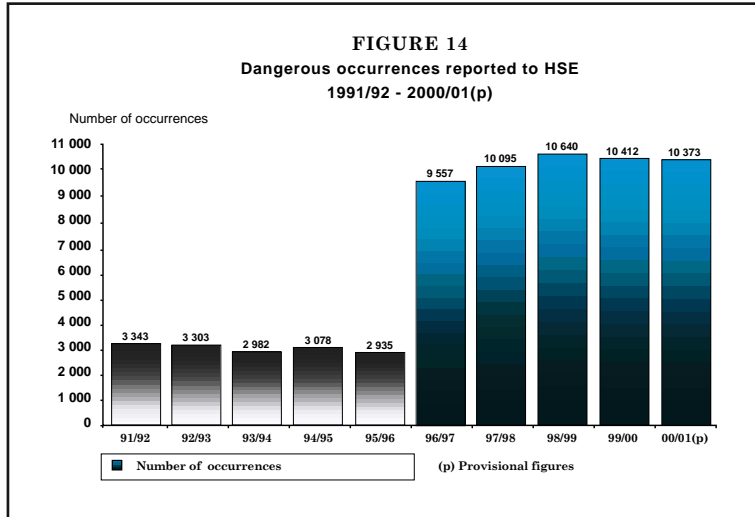
Injury and dangerous occurrence statistics for 1996/97 onwards cannot be compared with those for previous years due to the introduction of the Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 1995 (RIDDOR 95) on 1 April 1996. Under these revised reporting requirements:

- The term 'accident' now includes acts of violence at work, and acts of suicide or trespass on railways or other transport systems.
- The list of reportable major injuries includes a wider range of fractures and amputations as well as certain dislocations.
- In most circumstances, the criterion for reporting a non-fatal injury to a member of the public is if the person is taken from the site of the accident to a hospital - rather than if their injury is on the list of reportable major injuries.
- The list of dangerous occurrences includes a wider range of occurrences. Additional occurrences in respect of mines, quarries, relevant transport systems and offshore workplaces are now reportable.

Estimates of the effect these changes had on the statistics between 1995/96 and 1996/97 were published in *Health and Safety Statistics 1997/98*.

Dangerous occurrences

Statistics for dangerous occurrences from 1996/97 cannot be compared with those for earlier years due to the introduction of revised reporting requirements (RIDDOR 95) in 1996. Statistical information is restricted to a limited set of dangerous occurrences. Trends in the number of these incidents must be treated with caution, as there are no estimates of the extent to which dangerous occurrences go unreported, or how reporting rates might be changing.

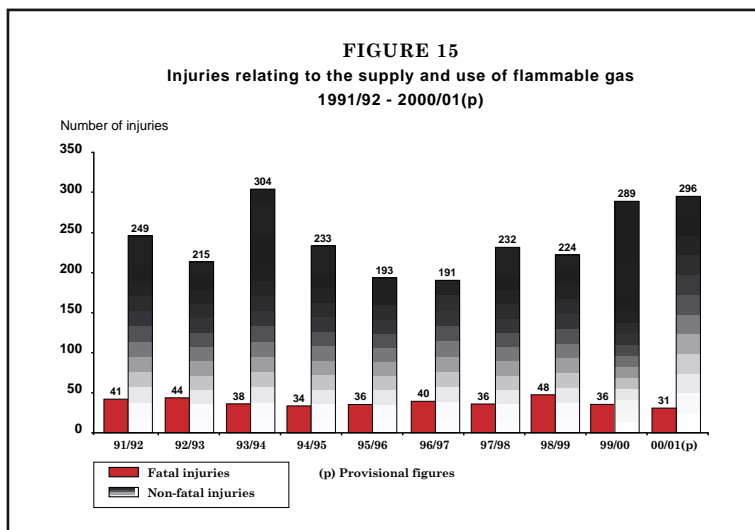


In 2000/01:

- The provisional number of dangerous occurrences reported to HSE was 10 373, a decrease of 0.4% compared with the previous year.
- Of the incidents reported in relation to any place of work, 24% related to the failure of lifting machinery.
- The total number of incidents reported in relation to any place of work decreased whereas the number of additional occurrences reported in relation to mines increased, and to quarries and transport systems decreased.

Gas safety

Incidents involving flammable gas to premises by pipe (or refillable containers), that result in death or a specified major injury or condition following an incident at work, are reportable under RIDDOR. These exclude injuries covered under the general provisions of RIDDOR, and therefore occur mainly in domestic premises.



In 2000/2001:

- The total number of incidents involving gas and causing injury has decreased: 169 incidents have been reported so far compared with a final total of 174 in 1999/2000.
- The estimated final number of fatalities resulting from incidents involving gas was 31 compared with a final total of 36 in 1999/2000.
- The estimated final number of fatalities due to carbon monoxide poisoning was 24 compared with a final total of 26 in 1999/2000.*
- The number of non-fatal injuries from gas-related incidents has increased: 296 injuries have been reported so far compared with a final total of 289 in 1999/2000.

*One of the fatalities resulting from carbon monoxide poisoning reported in 2000/01 has been confirmed as a suicide, compared with 3 in 1999/2000, 4 in 1998/99 and 1 in 1997/98. The number of suicides in previous years is not known.

Provisional statistics relate to incidents reported so far to HSE and may change when final figures are available.

Notes

- **Workers** include the whole of the working population, ie both employees and the self-employed.
- The sources of safety statistics for the years 1989/90 to 1995/96 are reports to all enforcing authorities made under the Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 1985 (RIDDOR 85). These regulations came into effect on 1 April 1986 and replaced the previous reporting regulations, NADOR. The safety statistics from 1996/97 onwards are compiled from reports made to all enforcing authorities under RIDDOR 95 which came into effect as of 1 April 1996. RIDDOR 95 replaced RIDDOR 85, the Railways (Notice of Accidents) Order 1986, and certain provisions of the Offshore Installations (Inspectors and Casualties) Regulations 1973 and the Submarine Pipelines (Inspectors etc) Regulations 1977. Certain provisions of the Regulation of Railways Act 1871 and the Transport and Works Act 1992 were also repealed or amended.
- Injuries, dangerous occurrences and gas incidents are reported for a 12-month period commencing on 1 April.

Under-reporting

Despite the legal requirements to report injuries incurred through work activity, HSE is aware that not all non-fatal injuries are reported. The results of the Labour Force Survey (LFS) for the last three years show that in 1999/00 44% of non-fatal injuries to employees were reported to the appropriate enforcing authority while the reporting level of injuries to the self-employed was less than 4%. The level of reporting has declined marginally in recent years. The figure for employee non-fatal injury in 1997/98 is 47%. The rate of reportable injury, indicated by the LFS, has dropped marginally since 1997/98. Further details are posted on HSE's website (www.hse.gov.uk/hsestats/lfsfact1.pdf).

To help us assess this bulletin, please complete this questionnaire and return it to: **SASD, Room 512, Daniel House, Bootle, Merseyside, L20 7HE**, or send by e-mail to catherine.lloyd@hse.gsi.gov.uk

- 1 Did the bulletin contain the information you needed? Yes No
- 2 Did you find the bulletin (please ring):
- | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Very useful | Useful | Partly useful | Not useful |
| Very easy to understand | Quite easy to understand | Partly understandable | Difficult to understand |
| Well presented | Reasonably presented | Not very well presented | Poorly presented |

- 3 What other information (if any) would you like to see it contain?
-
-
-

- 4 Will you read this bulletin in the future? Yes No

- 5 Any other comments?
-
-
-

Thank you for taking the time to answer these questions

Further information

This publication only represents a summary of the latest statistics available on occupational injuries, dangerous occurrences and gas safety. Further information can be obtained from the Health and Safety Executive, Strategy and Analytical Support Directorate (SASD), Room 512, Daniel House, Trinity Road, Bootle, Merseyside, L20 7HE (Tel: 0151 951 4842). More detailed information, including figures for England, Scotland and Wales, will be published in *Health and Safety Statistics 2000/01* and in the *HSC Annual Report 2000/01* available from October 2001. Information on injuries in the EU was published in *Statistics in Focus* and *Health and Safety Statistics 1997/98*.

Fatal injury statistics for the first six months and the first nine months of 2001/2002 will be released via HSE's website in autumn 2001 and spring 2002 respectively. In addition to this information, lists of fatalities and completed prosecutions are posted on a quarterly basis to HSE's website (www.open.gov.uk/hse/hsestats.htm).

Ill-health statistics

There are several sources of information on occupational or work-related ill health. Statistics from these sources become available on different timescales, and no single source gives a complete and balanced picture. Further information can be obtained from the Health and Safety Executive, Epidemiology and Medical Statistics Unit, Room 244, Magdalen House, Trinity Road, Bootle, Merseyside, L20 3QZ (Tel: 0151 951 4540). Detailed information from the different sources will be drawn together in *Health and Safety Statistics 2000/01* and in the *HSC Annual Report 2000/01*, which will be available from October 2001.

Printed and published by the Health and Safety Executive

C65

07/01

MISC407

