



# Statistics of fatal injuries 2001/02



# Introduction

## INTRODUCTION

This report gives the statistics of fatal injuries to workers and members of the public in 2001/02 and recent years, for Great Britain. It also gives graphics and tables to show the number and rate of fatal injury in industries, and the numbers by the main kinds of accident in which workers were fatally injured. Summary figures are given for Wales and Scotland.

The numbers of workers and members of the public fatally injured (or fatal injuries) are based on reports by employers and others under RIDDOR\*\*. Fatalities include deaths up to a year after the date of the accident and therefore, the statistics for the year 2001/02 are provisional and will be finalised next year. Finalisation adds only a few fatalities each year. Provisional figures are denoted by 'p'.

Rates of fatal injury are expressed per 100 000 workers, employees or self-employed people as appropriate. These rates are quoted to one decimal place in the text and in the tables at the back of the report but any percentage changes in rates of fatal injury, are based on rates calculated to two decimal places.

- The provisional number of workers fatally injured in 2001/02 is 249.
- The finalised number of workers fatally injured in 2000/01 is 292.
- The number of members of the public fatally injured in 2001/02 is 384, of which 275 resulted from acts of suicide or trespass on railways.
- The rate of fatal injury to workers decreased by 15% to 0.88 in 2001/02 from 1.03 in 2000/01.
- Falls from a height, being struck by a moving/flying object and being struck by a moving vehicle continue to be the three most commonest kinds of accident, accounting for 27%, 17% and 16% of fatal injuries to workers in 2001/02.
- The number of fatal injuries due to falls from a height has decreased in the past five years, but the number due to the kinds of accident, struck by a moving/flying objects and struck by a moving vehicle have fluctuated with no real trend.

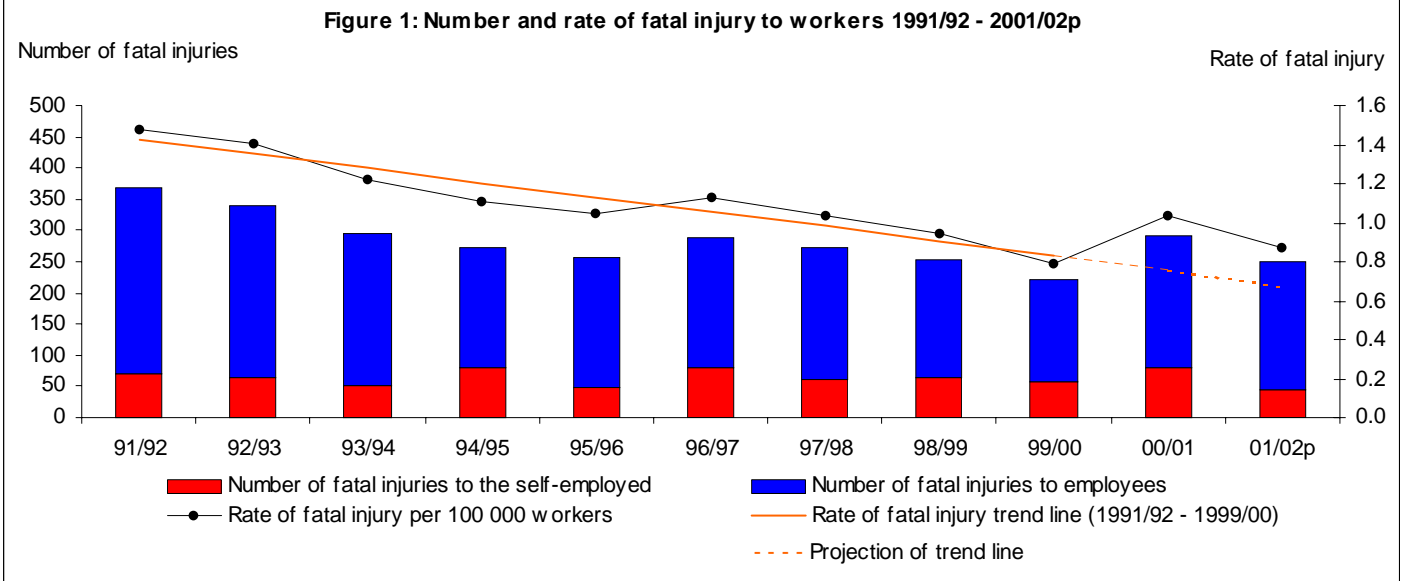
\*\* Injury statistics are compiled from reports made to HSE and local authorities under RIDDOR, the Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations, (1995).

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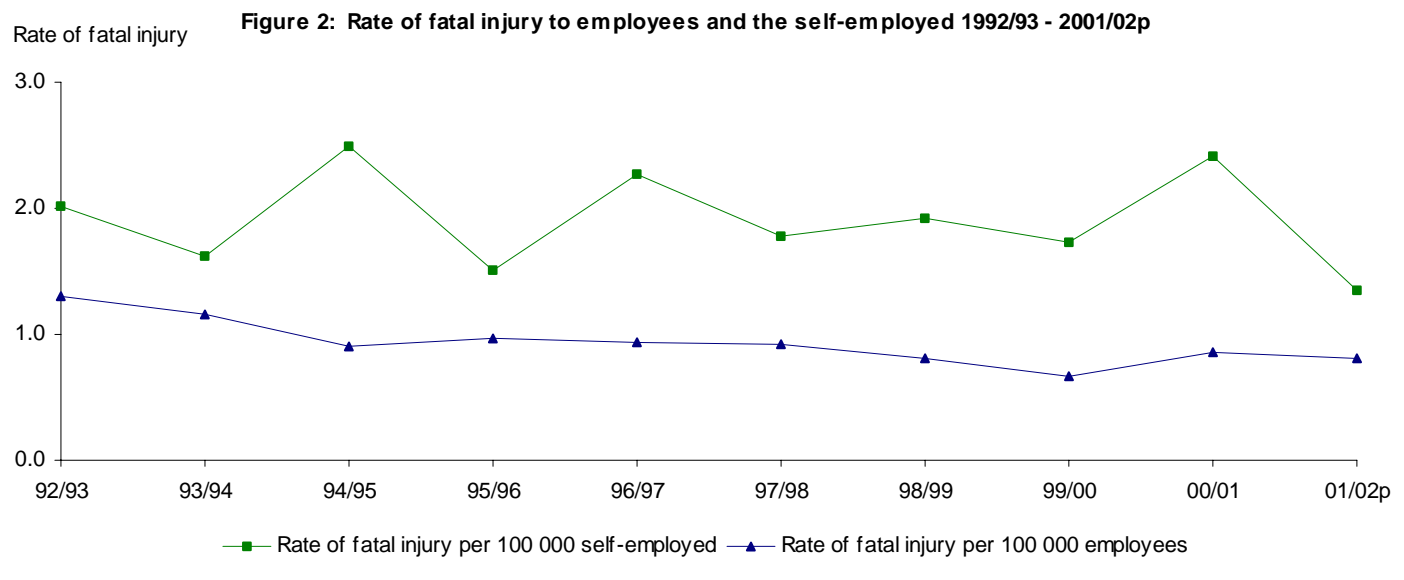
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# Fatal injuries to workers

(See supplementary tables 1 & 2)



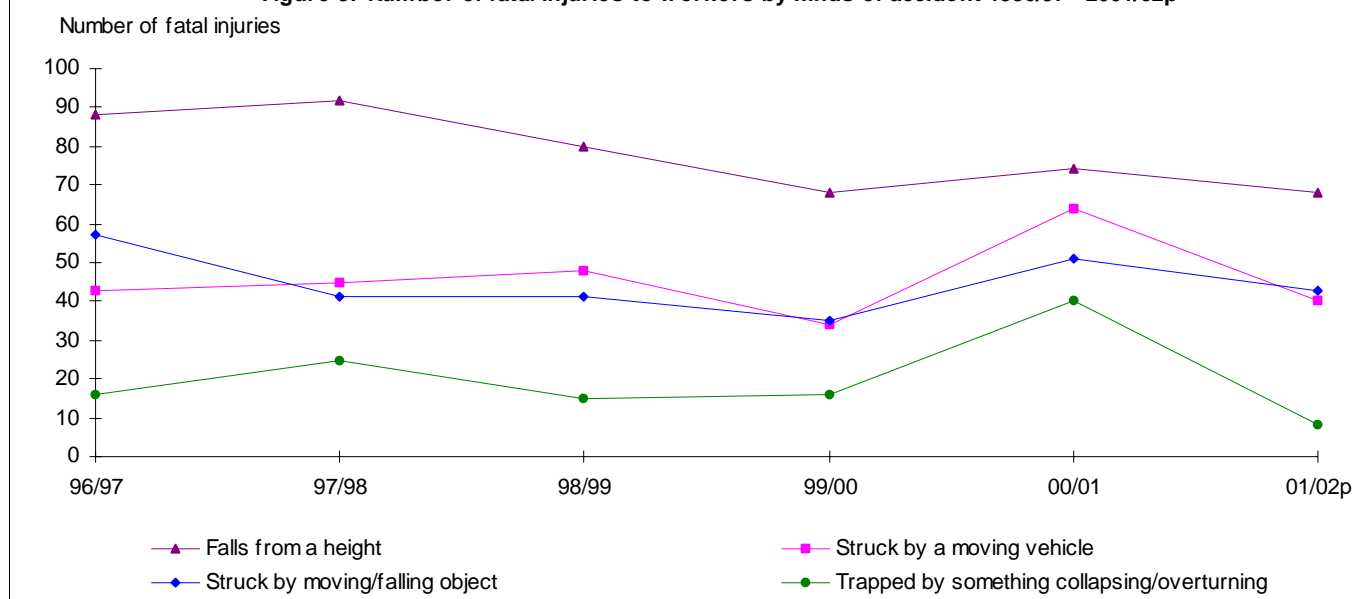
- The number of fatal injuries to workers decreased in 2001/02 by 15% to 249 from 292 in 2000/01.
- The number of fatal injuries decreased for employees (down to 204 from 213) and for the self-employed (down to 45 from 79).
- The rate of fatal injury to workers decreased to 0.9 in 2001/02 from 1.0 in 2000/01. Despite this decrease, the rate of fatal injury rose by over 30% in 2000/01, after the general downward trend until 1999/2000. The rate of fatal injury in 2001/02 is still higher than that expected had that downward trend continued.
- The number and rate of fatal injury generally decreased in the past ten years but increased in 1996/97 and in 2000/01. The rate for 2001/02 is one of the lowest on record, though it was lower in 1999/2000.



- In 2001/02, the rate of fatal injury to employees decreased to 0.8 from 0.9 in 2000/01.
- The rate of fatal injury to the self-employed decreased in 2001/02 by 44% to 1.3 from 2.4 the year before, though the rate fluctuates year on year.
- The rate of fatal injury is higher to the self-employed than to employees. This reflects that proportionally more self-employed people than employees work in higher risk industries of agriculture and construction, and that rates of fatal injury are consistently higher for the self-employed than employees in agriculture and services.

## Fatal injuries to workers (See supplementary table 12)

Figure 3: Number of fatal injuries to workers by kinds of accident 1996/97 - 2001/02p



- In 2001/02, there were 68 fatal injuries to workers due to falling from a height, 23% less than in 1996/97 when there were 88.
- In 2001/02, 43 workers were fatally injured by moving/flying objects compared with 57 in 1996/97, and 41 in 1997/98.
- There were 40 fatal injuries from workers being struck by a moving vehicle compared with 43 in 1996/97, but the number fluctuates and has shown no real trend since 1996/97.
- The number of worker fatalities due to being trapped by something collapsing/overturning decreased to 8 in 2001/02 from 40 in 2000/01. The number of such fatalities has fluctuated in the past five years.
- The number of worker fatalities due to drowning or asphyxiation increased to 11 in 2001/02 from 6 in 2000/01. Of these 17 fatalities 10 were in service industries.

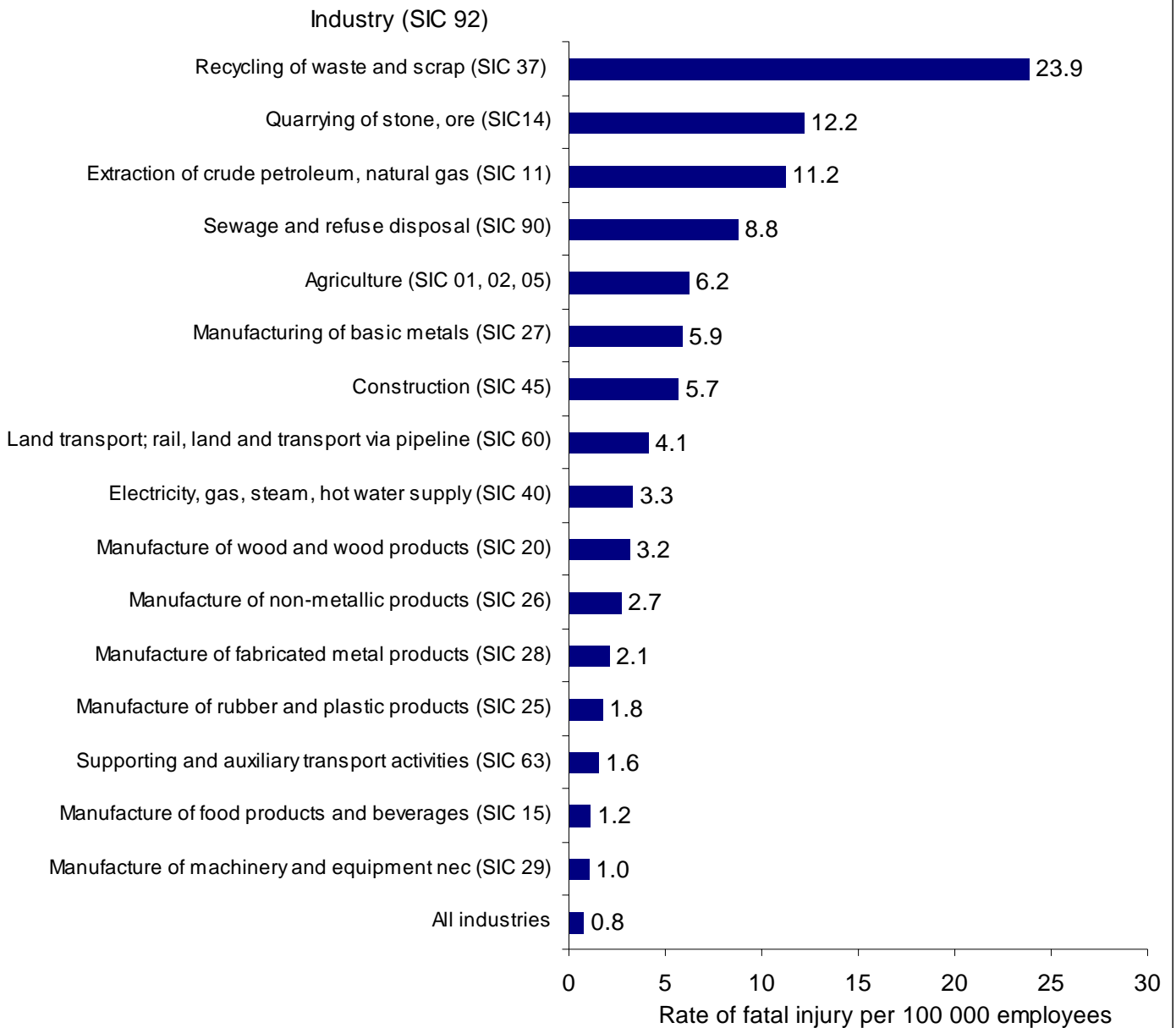
### Number of fatal injuries to workers by kind of accident

Kind of accident	92/93	93/94	94/95	95/96	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02p
Falls from a height	90	81	79	64	88	92	80	68	74	68
Struck by moving/flying objects	45	33	39	32	57	41	41	35	51	43
Struck by moving vehicle	51	46	45	42	43	45	48	34	64	40
Contact with moving machinery	24	20	24	20	20	21	21	14	19	22
Trapped by something collapsing/overturning	36	52	33	41	16	25	15	16	40	8
Contact with electricity or electrical discharge	30	14	14	17	16	17	17	18	14	12
Drowning or asphyxiation	10	12	12	10	9	7	9	7	6	11
Other kinds	53	38	26	32	38	26	22	28	24	45
<b>Total</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>249</b>

Note: The number of fatal injuries due to overturning vehicles are counted in the struck by a moving vehicle kind of accident from 2001/02. This will account for part of the drop in the collapse and overturn kind of accident in 2001/02.

(See supplementary table 6, 8 and 9)

**Figure 4: Rate of fatal injury to employees for 2000/01 and 2001/02p combined**

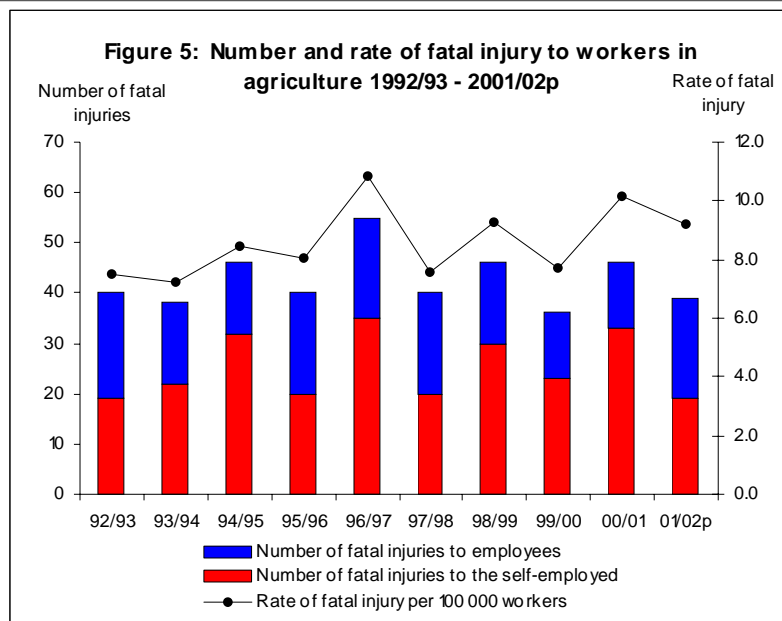


Industries with a small number of fatalities have not been included  
nec - not elsewhere classified  
SIC - Standard Industrial Classification (1992)

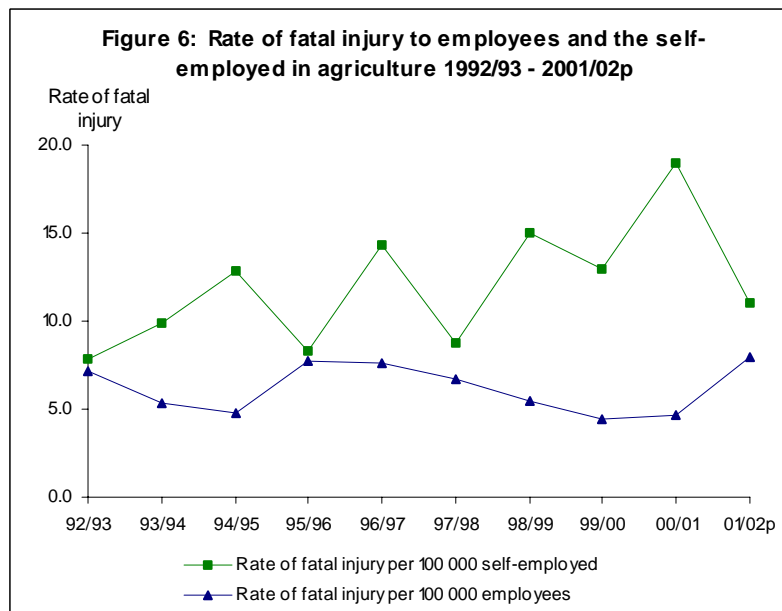
- The industry with the highest rate of fatal injury to employees for the combined years 2000/01 and 2001/02 is the recycling of waste and scrap (SIC 37), where the rate is nearly 30 times the national average.
- The rate of fatal injury to employees in quarrying of stone and ore (SIC 14) and in the extraction of crude petroleum natural gas (SIC 11) are approximately 14 times the national average.
- Mining of coal and lignite, extraction of peat (SIC 10) has a combined fatal rate to employees for 2000/01 and 2001/02 of 7.8. The number of fatal injuries is relatively small; in 2001/02 one occurred in deep coal mines and one in opencast coal mines. There were no fatal injuries to employees in 2000/01.
- The rate of fatal injury to employees for the combined years in agriculture and construction are 6.2 and 5.7 respectively, approximately 7 times the national average.
- The high risk industries account for 327 of 417 (78%) employee fatal injuries for the combined years.

# Fatal injuries to workers in agriculture

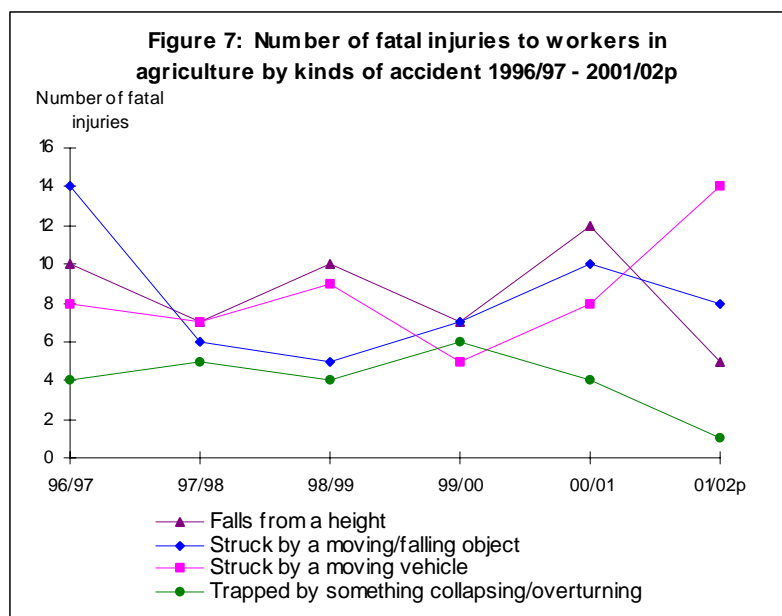
(See supplementary tables 3, 5 & 13)



- The number of fatal injuries to workers has fluctuated in the past ten years with no overall trend. The number dropped by 15% in 2001/02 to 39 from 46 in 2000/01.
- The number of fatal injuries to employees rose to 20 in 2001/02 from 13 in 2000/01 but has fluctuated with no overall trend in the past ten years.
- The number of fatal injuries to the self-employed decreased in 2001/02 to 19 from 33 the year before, but has generally fluctuated over the past ten years and is the same as in 1992/93.
- The rate of fatal injury to workers decreased by 9% in 2001/02 to 9.2 from 10.2 the year before.

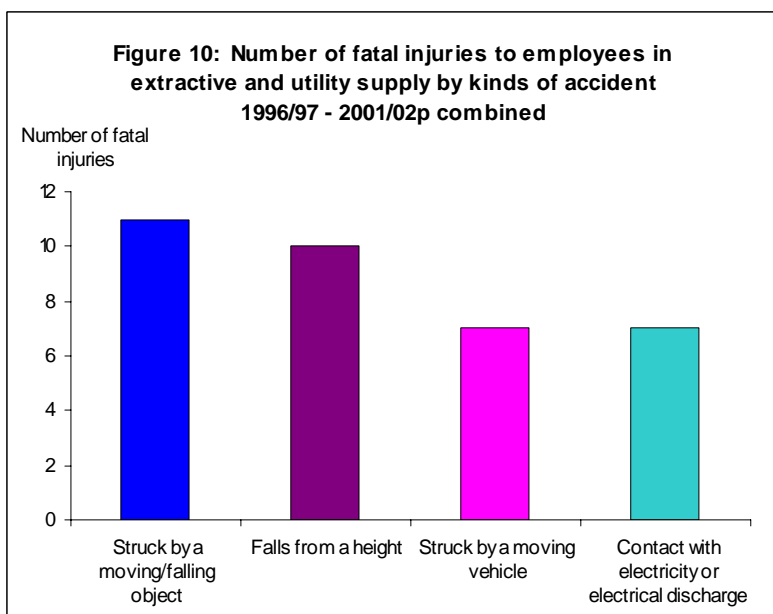
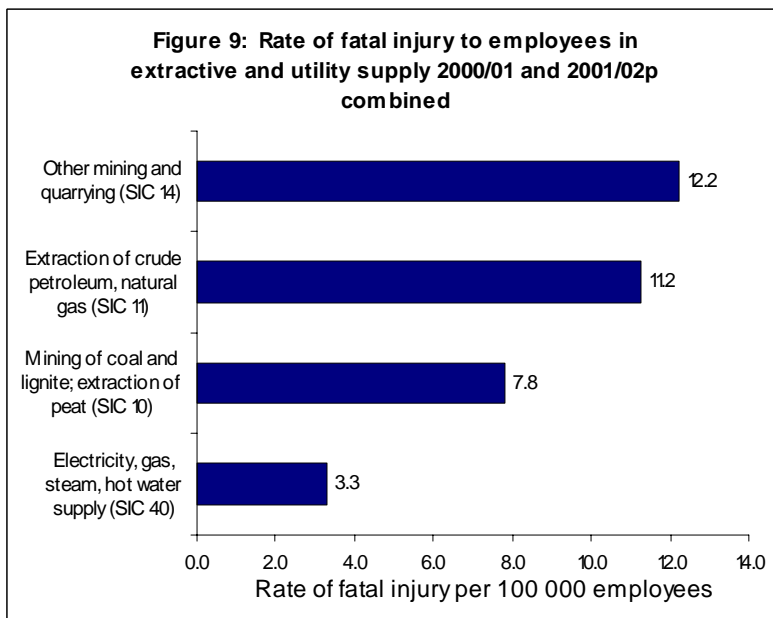
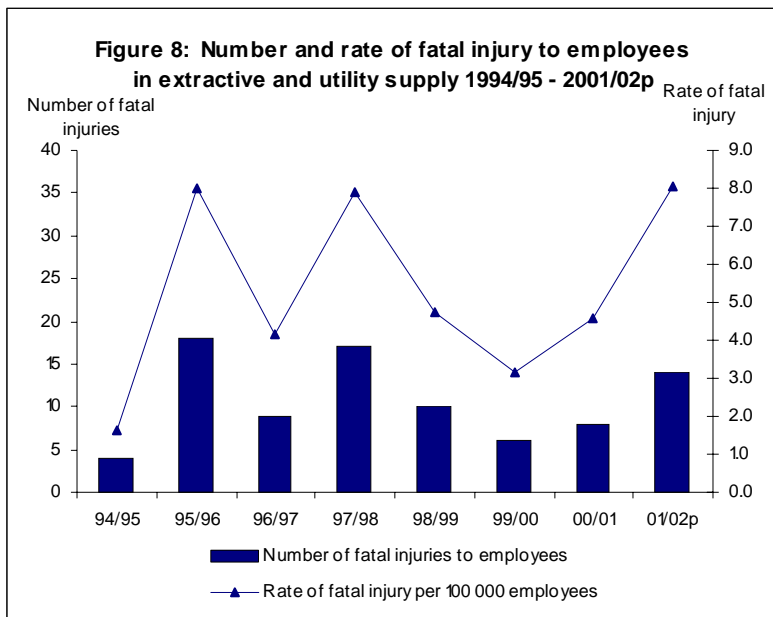


- The rate of fatal injury to employees rose to 8.0 in 2001/02 from 4.7 in 2000/01, after dropping gradually in the late 1990s.
- The rate of fatal injury for the self-employed decreased in 2001/02 to 11.0, but has fluctuated in the 1990s. The rate is higher in the past two years than in the early 1990s.
- The rate of fatal injury is higher in the self-employed than in employees.



- The number of workers fatally injured by being struck by a moving vehicle has risen from 5 in 1999/2000 to 14 in 2001/02, becoming the most common kind of fatal injury, (9 involved tractors).
- In 2001/02, there were decreases in the number of fatal injuries due to falling from a height, and being trapped by something collapsing or overturning. The numbers in these two kinds of accident are lower now than in 1996/97.
- Contact with moving machinery resulted in 6 fatalities to workers in 2001/02, involving vehicles such as trailers, tractors, balers, cultivating machines and power take off shaft.

(See supplementary tables 3, 5, 6, 7 & 13)



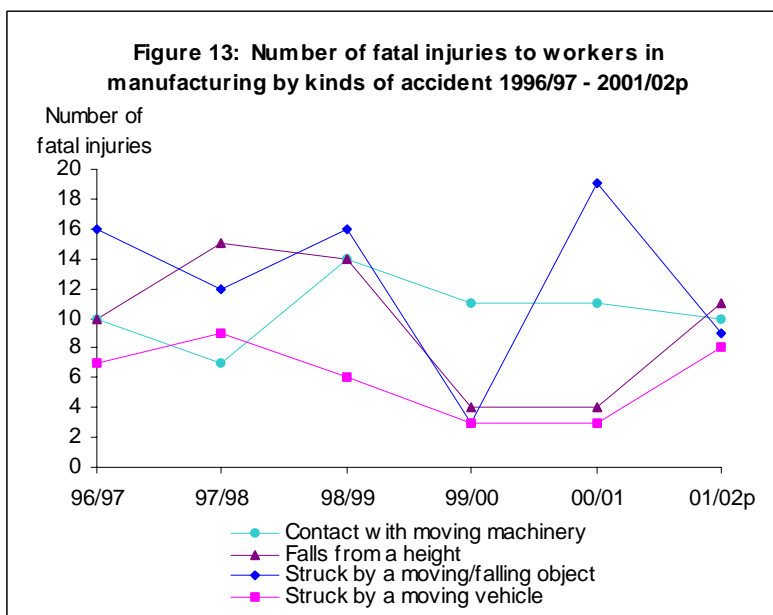
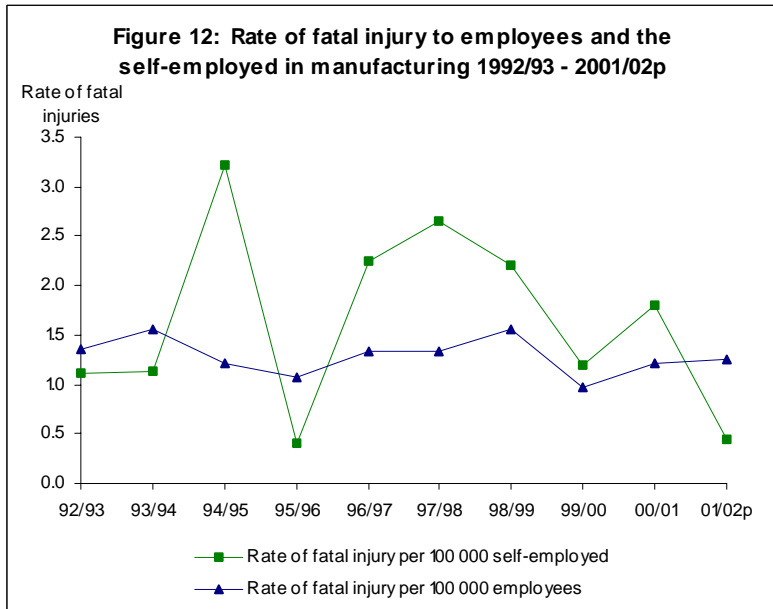
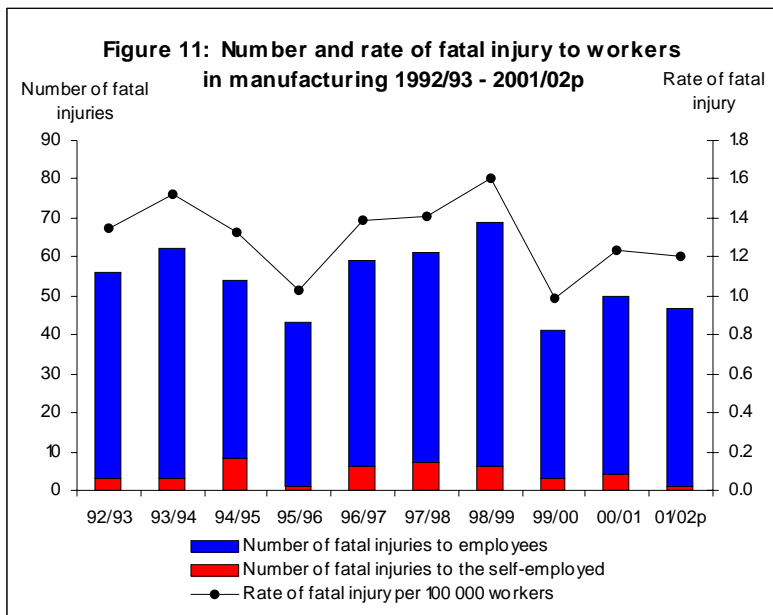
- The extractive industries include: coal mines, open cast mining, quarrying, extraction of oil and gas, and the supply of electricity, gas and water. The statistics cover employees mainly because there are relatively few self-employed people in these industries. The number of employee fatal injuries fluctuate but have risen from 6 in 1999/2000 to 14 in 2001/02.
- The number of fatal injuries in the extraction of oil and gas was 4 in 2001/02 compared with 2 in 1999/2000.
- The number of fatal injuries in coal mines is substantially lower now than in the mid-1990s. There was 1 in 2001/02, none in the previous two years, but 3 in 1997/98 and 6 in 1992/93, ten years ago.
- There were 6 fatal injuries in the electricity generation and supply industry in 2001/02, but none in 2000/01, and 2 in 1999/2000.

- The rate of fatal injury to employees is relatively high in the extractive and utility supply industries, but they fluctuate due to the small number of fatalities involved.
- In 2000/01 and 2001/02 combined, the rate of fatal injury to employees was:
  - 12.2 in quarrying of stone and ore (SIC 14)
  - 11.2 in extraction of oil and natural gas (SIC 11)
  - 7.8 in mining of coal and lignite; extraction of peat (SIC 10)
  - 3.3 in supply of electricity, gas, steam and hot water (SIC 40).

- There were 64 fatal injuries to employees in the past five years from 1996/97 to 2001/02p, in the extractive and utility supply industries. Of these 11 involved being struck by a moving/falling object, 10 were falls from a height, 7 were from being struck by a moving vehicle and a further 7 involved contact with electricity.
- Of the 14 fatal injuries in 2001/02 to employees, 3 fatalities were due to employees being exposed to an explosion from igniting materials involving motors, power generator transformers and pumps. Two fatal injuries were due to contact with electricity and a further two involved drowning and/or asphyxiation.

# Fatal injuries to workers in manufacturing

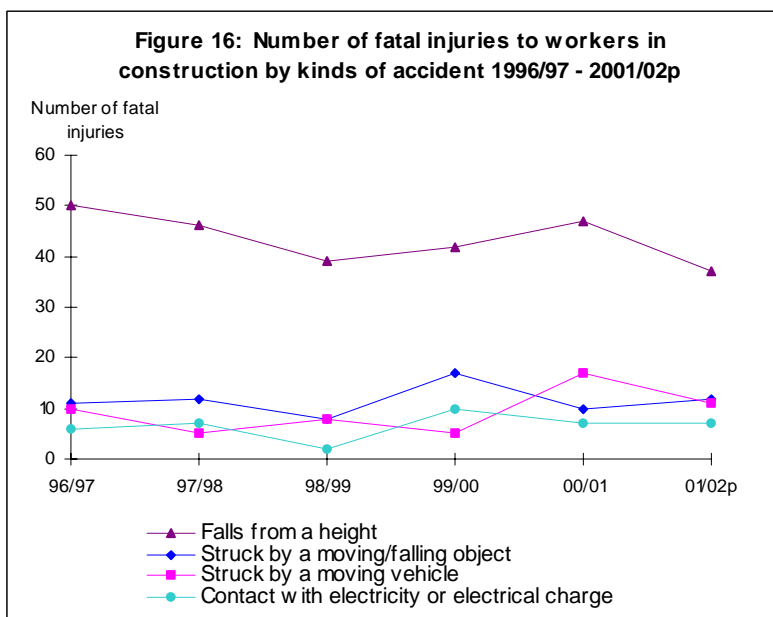
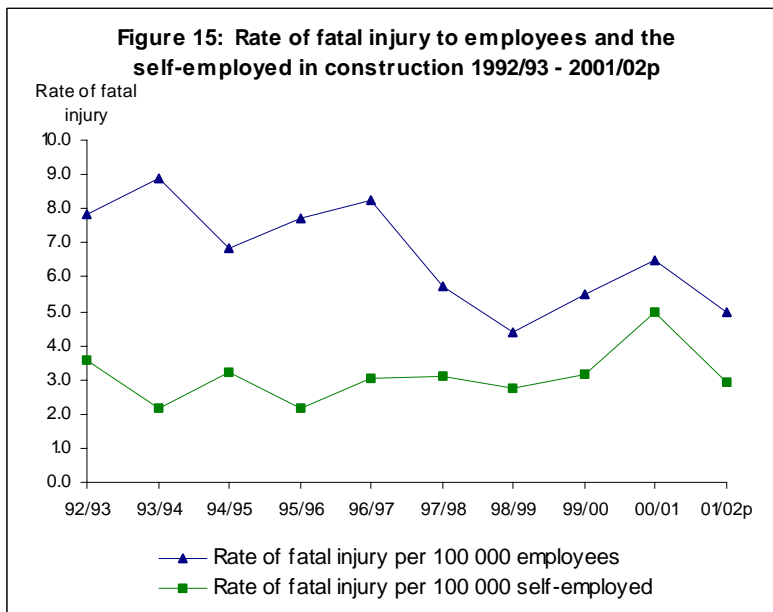
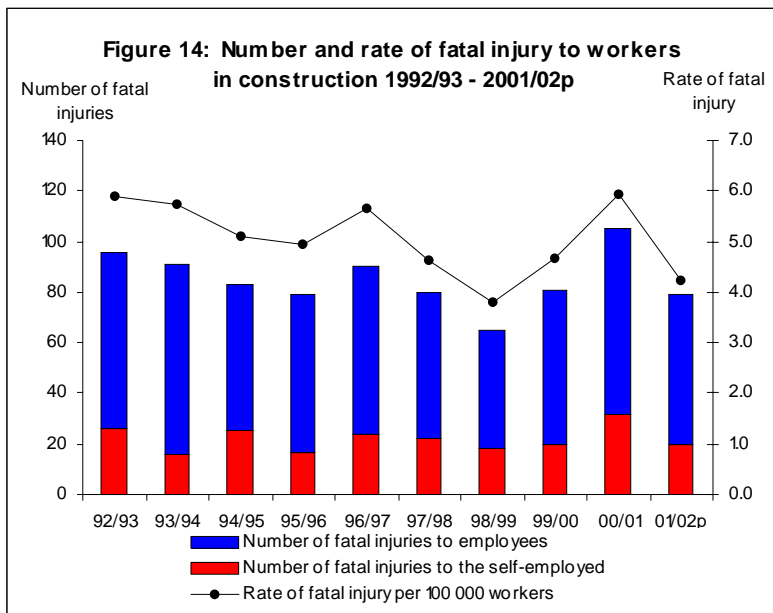
(See supplementary tables 3, 5, 8 & 13)



- In 2001/02 there were 47 fatal injuries to workers compared with 50 in 2000/01. The number is substantially lower than in most of the 1990s.
  - The number of employee fatal injuries in 2001/02 remained the same as in 2000/01 at 46. The number of fatal injuries to the self-employed dropped from 4 in 2000/01 to one in 2001/02.
  - The rate of fatal injury to workers is 1.2 in 2001/02, the same as in 2000/01 (to one decimal place), and is lower than in the early 1990s.
  - Of the 97 fatal injuries to workers in 2000/01 and 2001/02, 18 were in fabricated metal products, 13 in basic metals and 11 in food products and beverages.
- 
- The rate of fatal injury to employees increased to 1.3 from 1.2 the year before, though the rate fluctuates year on year.
  - The rate of fatal injury to the self-employed decreased to 0.4 from 1.8 in 2000/01. The rate has decreased substantially since 1997/98, although the rate for 2001/02 is based only on one fatal injury.
- 
- Generally, the most common kind of accident is being struck by a moving/falling object and accounts for 19% of all fatal injuries to workers in 2001/02, and 38% in 2000/01. Many involve machine products and materials.
  - The number of fatal injuries to workers due to falls from a height in 2001/02 rose to 11, this follows a decrease in the past three years. In 2001/02, 4 fatal injuries involved falling from a ladder and 2 involved falling from lifting/hoist equipment.
  - The number of fatal injuries involving contact with moving machinery decreased to 10 fatal injuries in 2001/02 from 11 in 2000/01, while the number of fatal injuries due to being struck by a moving vehicle rose to 8 following a downward trend since 1998/99.

# Fatal injuries to workers in construction

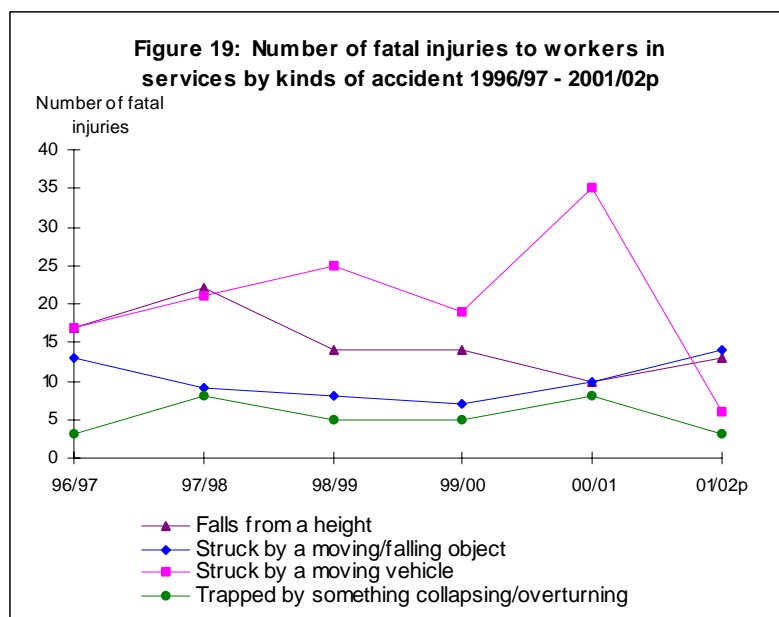
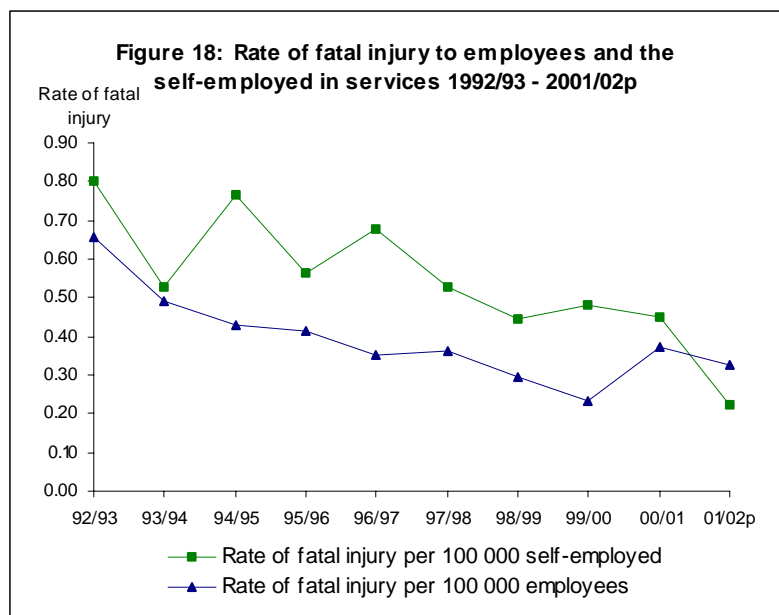
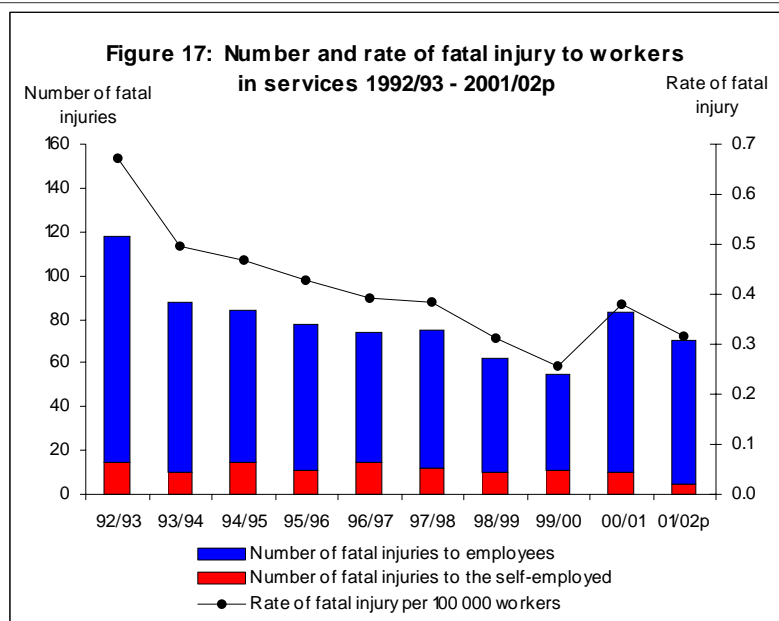
(See supplementary tables 3, 5, & 13)



- The number of fatal injuries to workers dropped to 79 in 2001/02 from 105 in 2000/01, a reduction of 25%. The construction industry accounts for 32% of all worker fatalities.
- The number of fatal injuries to employees and the self-employed dropped in 2001/02 compared with the previous year, from 73 to 59 and 32 to 20 respectively.
- The rate of fatal injury to workers dropped 28% to 4.2 in 2001/02 from 5.9 in 2000/01.
- The rate of fatal injury generally dropped in the 1990s until 1998/99, but rose substantially in the next two years to 2000/01 when the number was the highest for ten years. The rate of fatal injury is lower in 2001/02 than in most of the 1990s.
  
- The rate of fatal injury decreased in 2001/02 for employees by 23% and for the self-employed by 40%.
- Rates of fatal injury are generally higher in employees than the self-employed. However, rates of fatal injury in two groups are closer now than in the early 1990s, reflecting mostly lower rates of fatal injury to employees.
  
- In 2001/02, falls from a height involved 37 (47%) of worker fatal injuries. The number is lower than five years ago when there were 50 in 1996/97. Falls from a height mainly involve roofs or roof edges, ladders, scaffolds and raised platforms.
- In 2001/02, 12 fatal injuries involved being struck by a moving/falling object compared with 8 in 1998/99. The number of this kind has fluctuated around an average of about 11 fatalities between 1996/97 and 2001/02. Many involve objects falling from a building, and objects falling (or swinging) whilst being lifted.
- In 2001/02, 11 fatal injuries involved being struck by a moving vehicle, compared with 17 in 2000/01. The number has fluctuated between 5 and 17 since 1996/97, with no underlying trend. The commonest vehicles include excavators, goods vehicles and private vehicles.

# Fatal injuries to workers in services

(See supplementary tables 3, 5, 9 & 13)

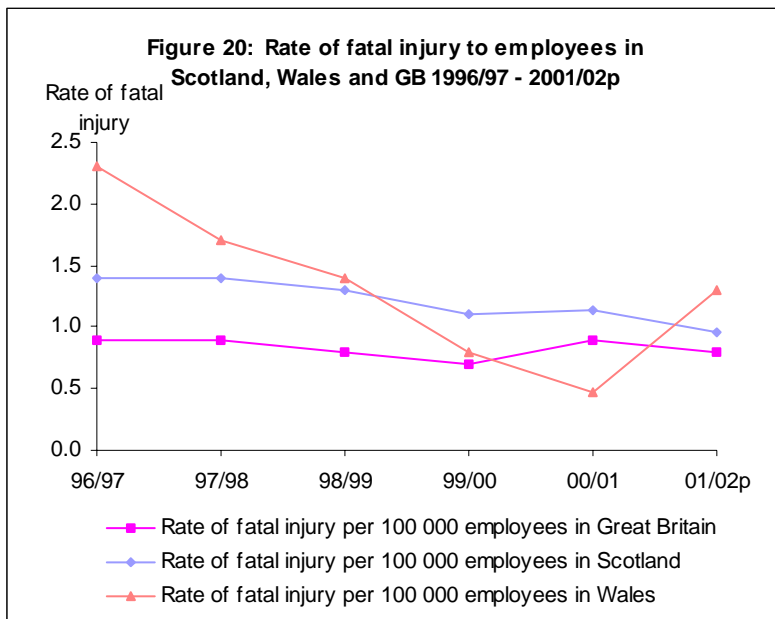


- In 2001/02, there were 70 fatal injuries to workers in the large and varied services sector, compared with 83 in 2000/01 and 55 in 1999/2000. The number fell by 16% in 2001/02 after rising by 51% in the year to 2000/01.
- The number of worker fatal injuries declined in the 1990s apart from in 2000/01. In the ten years to 2001/02 employment grew steadily and, as a result, the rate of worker fatal injury has decreased by 52% from 0.7 in 1992/93 to 0.3 in 2001/02.
- In the last two years 90% of worker fatal injuries are to employees. The number of fatal injuries dropped in 2001/02 for employees and for the self-employed.

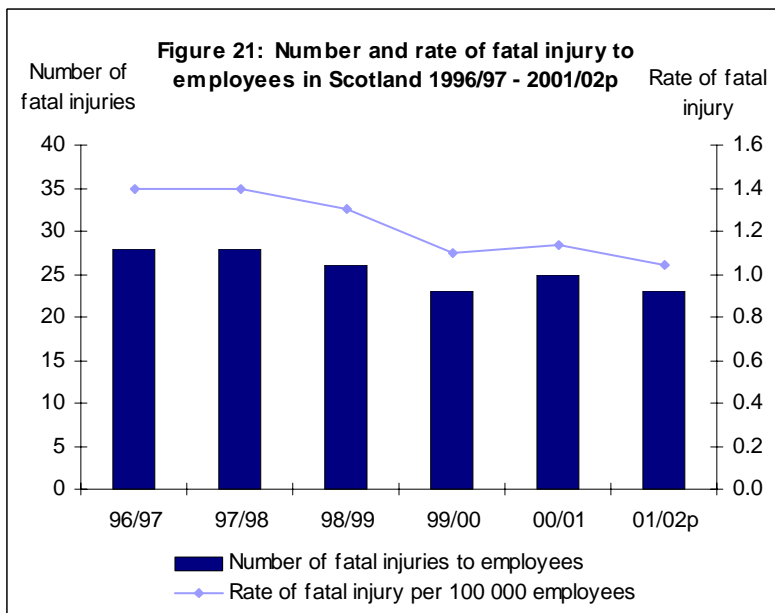
- The rate of employee fatal injury fell throughout the 1990s until 2000/01 when the figure rose to 0.4. The rate of employees fatal injury dropped to 0.3 in 2001/02, and is lower than in most of the 1990s.
- Of 138 employee fatal injuries in 2000/01 and 2001/02, 42 are in land transport (road and rail but not road traffic accidents), 15 are in sewage and refuse disposal, 12 are in supporting storage and services to transport activities, and 9 in sale and repair of motor vehicles.
- These industries account for 57% of employee fatal injuries in services and have the highest rate of fatal injury.
- The rate of fatal injury to the self-employed decreased to 0.2 from 0.4 in 2000/01. The rate has fluctuated slightly year on year, but has shown a general downward trend.

- The number of fatal injuries involving a moving vehicle dropped by 83% to 6 in 2001/02, from 35 in 2000/01. In most years before 2001/02, being hit by a moving vehicle was the commonest kind of fatal injury.
- In 2001/02 the most common kind of fatal injury is being struck by moving/flying objects. The number of these has risen in the past two years, from 7 in 1999/2000 to 14 in 2001/02. They involve goods vehicles, and machine components.
- The number of fatal injuries to workers due to falls from a height rose to 13 in 2001/02 from 10 in 2000/01. The figure is lower than five years ago in 1996/97.

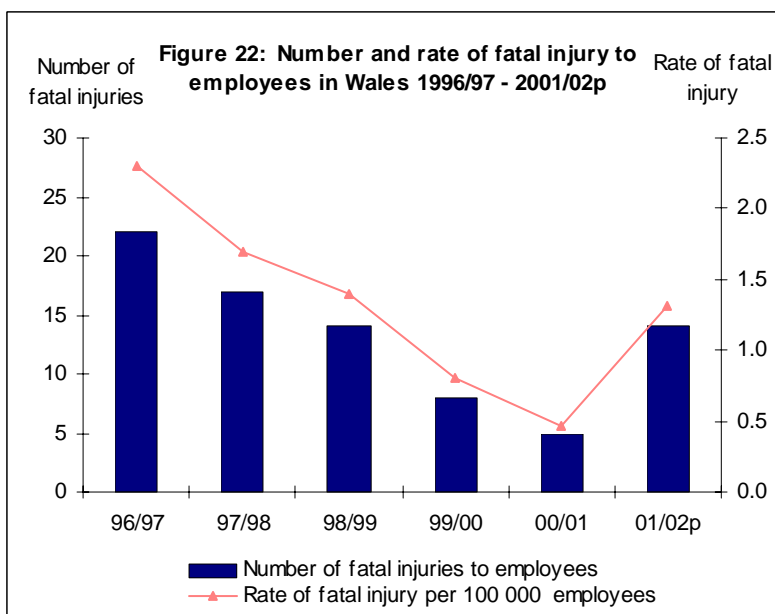
(See supplementary tables 10 & 11)



- The rate of fatal injury to employees is higher in Scotland than in Great Britain, and in 2001/02 the rate in Scotland dropped 9% compared with a drop of 11% in Great Britain as a whole.
- The rate of fatal injury to employees in construction has been consistently higher in Scotland than in Great Britain.
- The rate of fatal injury to employees in Wales dropped nearly 80% from 2.3 in 1996/97 to 0.5 in 2000/01, but then more than doubled to 1.3 in 2001/02. However, the rate in 2001/02 has dropped by over 40% in Wales since 1996/97.
- The number and the rate of fatal injury in industries in Wales fluctuate year by year, precluding robust comment on trends by industry. The rate of fatal injury to employees in construction in Wales has dropped each year since 1996/97.



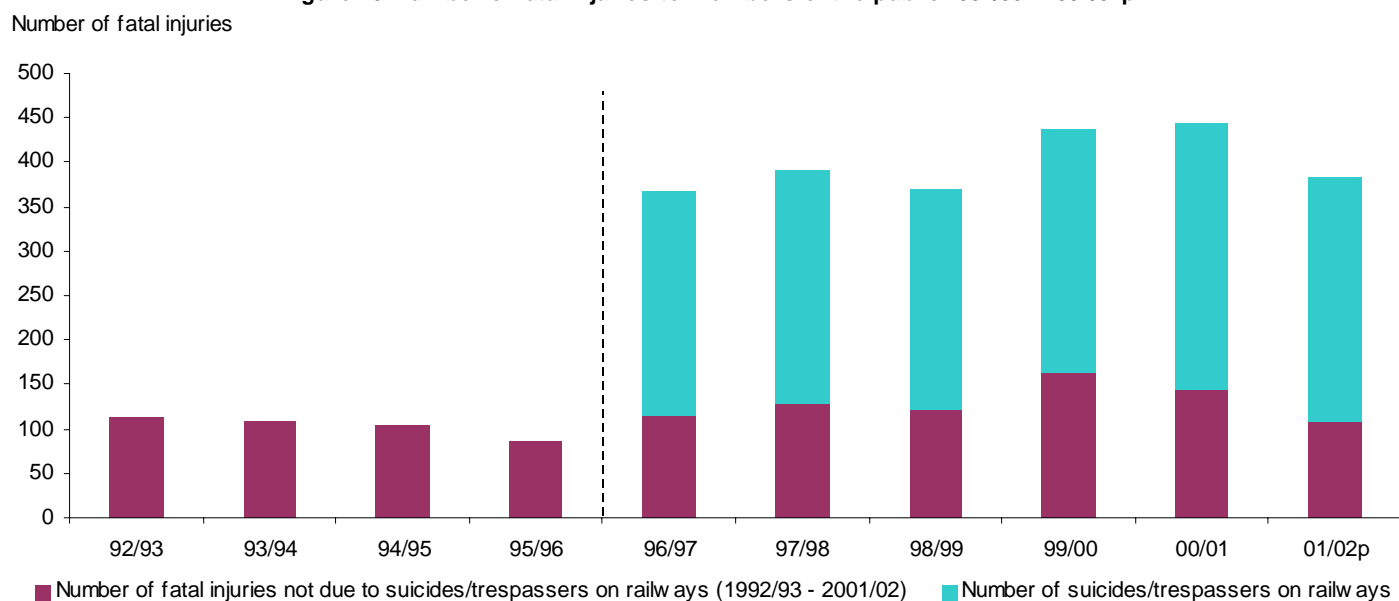
- There were 23 fatal injuries to employees in Scotland in 2001/02, a decrease of 2 fatal injuries compared with 25 in 2000/01. This is the same number of fatal injuries as reported in 1999/2000 and the lowest over the past five years.
- The rate of fatal injury to employees is 1.0 in 2001/02 compared with 1.1 in 2000/01. The rate has generally followed a downward trend.
- In 2001/02, the number of fatal injury to employees decreased in all industries except agriculture, manufacturing and extractive and utility supply industries.



- There were 14 fatal injuries to employees in Wales in 2001/02, an increase of 9 fatal injuries compared with 5 in 2000/01. In previous years there has been a clear downward trend. The number rose in manufacturing to 7 in 2001/02 from 2 in 2000/01.
- The rate of fatal injury to employees is 1.3 in 2001/02 compared with 0.5 in 2000/01. Previously there has been a clear downward trend in the fatal injury rate.
- The number and the rate of fatal injury to employees has fluctuated but rose in manufacturing. The rate of fatal injury rose to 3.6 in 2001/02 from 1.0 in 2000/01.

(See supplementary table 4)

**Figure 23: Number of fatal injuries to members of the public 1992/93 - 2001/02p**



- In 2001/02, there was a decrease of 14% in the number of fatal injuries to 384 from 444 in 2000/01, when the highest number of fatal injuries were reported in the last ten years.
- About 72% of fatal injuries are due to acts of suicide or trespass on railway systems. The number of such fatalities tended to rise in the five years to 2000/01 but dropped from 300 to 275 in 2001/02. Prior to 1996/97 injuries resulting from acts of suicide and trespass were reportable under separate legislation.
- There were also 20 fatal injuries to members of the public which were railway related and a further 89 which occurred in other industries.
- There were 89 non-railway fatal injuries. 73 were in other services, of which 47 were in health and social work.
- In 2001/02, there was a decrease of 13% in the number of fatal injuries that occurred in the service sector, following a year (2000/01) where the highest number of fatal injuries reported in the last ten years.
- The number of fatal injuries to members of the public have been dropping in agriculture and fluctuated in construction over the past ten years.

## Number of fatal injuries to members of the public by industry

Industry	92/93	93/94	94/95	95/96	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02p
Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	12	3	5	5	9	11	9	8	7	2
Extractive and utility supply industries	2	1	4	3	3	1	2	2	3	5
Manufacturing industries	-	1	2	-	1	1	-	4	2	3
Construction	5	6	5	3	3	6	3	6	8	6
Services industries	94	96	88	75	351	374	355	416	424	368
Suicides/trespassers on railways (a)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	252	265	247	274	300	275
Other railway (a)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	23	46	36	60	30	20
Other services	94	96	88	75	76	63	72	82	94	73
<b>All industries</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>384</b>

(a) Prior to 1996/97 injuries involving railways or other relevant transport systems were reportable under separate legislations and not under RIDDOR.

n/a - not available

**TABLE 1** Number of fatal injuries to workers 1992/93 – 2001/02p (a)

Year	Employees	Self-employed	Workers
1992/93	276	63	339
1993/94	245	51	296
1994/95	191	81	272
1995/96	209	49	258
1996/97	207	80	287
1997/98	212	62	274
1998/99	188	65	253
1999/00	162	58	220
2000/01	213	79	292
2001/02p	204	45	249

**TABLE 2** Rate of fatal injury to workers 1992/93 – 2001/02p (a)

Year	Employees (b)	Self-employed (c)	Workers (d)
1992/93	1.3	2.0	1.4
1993/94	1.2	1.6	1.2
1994/95	0.9	2.5	1.1
1995/96	1.0	1.5	1.0
1996/97	0.9	2.3	1.1
1997/98	0.9	1.8	1.0
1998/99	0.8	1.9	0.9
1999/00	0.7	1.7	0.8
2000/01	0.9	2.4	1.0
2001/02p	0.8	1.3	0.9

(a) as reported to all enforcing authorities

(b) per 100 000 employees

(c) per 100 000 self-employed

(d) per 100 000 workers

p provisional

**TABLE 3 Number of fatal injuries to workers by industry 1992/93 - 2001/02p (a)**

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (SIC 92)		Agriculture hunting forestry & fishing (b)	Extractive & utility supply industries (c)	Manufacturing industries	Construction	Service industries	All industries
Section	Year	A,B	C,E	D	F	G-Q	A-Q
Employees	1992/93	21	29	53	70	103	276
	1993/94	16	17	59	75	78	245
	1994/95	14	4	46	58	69	191
	1995/96	20	18	42	62	67	209
	1996/97	20	9	53	66	59	207
	1997/98	20	17	54	58	63	212
	1998/99	16	10	63	47	52	188
	1999/00	13	6	38	61	44	162
	2000/01	13	8	46	73	73	213
2001/02p	20	14	46	59	65	204	
Self-employed	1992/93	19	-	3	26	15	63
	1993/94	22	-	3	16	10	51
	1994/95	32	1	8	25	15	81
	1995/96	20	-	1	17	11	49
	1996/97	35	-	6	24	15	80
	1997/98	20	1	7	22	12	62
	1998/99	30	1	6	18	10	65
	1999/00	23	1	3	20	11	58
	2000/01	33	-	4	32	10	79
2001/02p	19	-	1	20	5	45	
Workers	1992/93	40	29	56	96	118	339
	1993/94	38	17	62	91	88	296
	1994/95	46	5	54	83	84	272
	1995/96	40	18	43	79	78	258
	1996/97	55	9	59	90	74	287
	1997/98	40	18	61	80	75	274
	1998/99	46	11	69	65	62	253
	1999/00	36	7	41	81	55	220
	2000/01	46	8	50	105	83	292
2001/02p	39	14	47	79	70	249	

**TABLE 4 Number of fatal injuries to members of the public 1992/93 - 2001/02p (a)**

Industry	92/93	93/94	94/95	95/96	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02p
Suicides/trespassers on railways (d)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	252	265	247	274	300	275
Non suicides/trespassers on railways (d)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	23	46	36	60	30	20
Other fatal injuries	113	107	104	86	92	82	86	102	114	89
<b>Total</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>384</b>

(a) as reported to all enforcing authorities

(b) Excludes sea fishing

(c) Includes the number of injuries in the offshore oil and gas industry collected under offshore installations safety legislation, before 1996/97

(d) Prior to 1996/97 injuries involving railways or other relevant transport systems were reportable under separate legislations and not under RIDDOR.

n/a not available

p provisional

**TABLE 5 Rates of fatal injury to workers by industry 1992/93 - 2001/02p (a)**

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (SIC 92)		Agriculture hunting forestry & fishing (b)	Extractive & utility supply industries (c) (d)	Manufacturing industries	Construction	Service industries	All industries
	Section	A,B	C,E	D	F	G-Q	A-Q
	Year						
<b>Employees (e)</b>	1992/93	7.1	9.0	1.4	7.8	0.7	1.3
	1993/94	5.3	6.1	1.6	8.9	0.5	1.2
	1994/95	4.8	1.6	1.2	6.9	0.4	0.9
	1995/96	7.8	8.0	1.1	7.7	0.4	1.0
	1996/97	7.6	4.2	1.3	8.2	0.4	0.9
	1997/98	6.7	7.9	1.3	5.7	0.4	0.9
	1998/99	5.4	4.7	1.6	4.4	0.3	0.8
	1999/00	4.5	3.1	1.0	5.5	0.2	0.7
	2000/01	4.7	4.6	1.2	6.5	0.4	0.9
	2001/02p	8.0	8.0	1.3	5.0	0.3	0.8
<b>Self-employed (f)</b>	1992/93	7.9	n/a	1.1	3.6	0.8	2.0
	1993/94	9.9	n/a	1.1	2.1	0.5	1.6
	1994/95	12.9	n/a	3.2	3.2	0.8	2.5
	1995/96	8.3	-	0.4	2.2	0.6	1.5
	1996/97	14.3	-	2.3	3.0	0.7	2.3
	1997/98	8.7	10.3 *	2.7	3.1	0.5	1.8
	1998/99	15.0	13.0 *	2.2	2.8	0.4	1.9
	1999/00	13.0	13.7 *	1.2	3.2	0.5	1.7
	2000/01	19.0	-	1.8	5.0	0.4	2.4
	2001/02p	11.0	-	0.4	2.9	0.2	1.3
<b>Workers (g)</b>	1992/93	7.5	n/a	1.3	5.9	0.7	1.4
	1993/94	7.3	n/a	1.5	5.7	0.5	1.2
	1994/95	8.5	n/a	1.3	5.1	0.5	1.1
	1995/96	8.0	7.7	1.0	5.0	0.4	1.0
	1996/97	10.8	4.0	1.4	5.6	0.4	1.1
	1997/98	7.5	8.0	1.4	4.6	0.4	1.0
	1998/99	9.3	5.0	1.6	3.8	0.3	0.9
	1999/00	7.7	3.5	1.0	4.7	0.3	0.8
	2000/01	10.2	4.4	1.2	5.9	0.4	1.0
	2001/02p	9.2	7.6	1.2	4.2	0.3	0.9

(a) as reported to all enforcing authorities

(b) Excludes sea fishing

(c) Includes the number of injuries in the offshore oil and gas industry collected under offshore installations safety legislation, before 1996/97

(d) Employment data for the self-employed in extractive and utility supply industries are not available before 1995/96, hence rates cannot be calculated for the self-employed or workers for this time.

(e) per 100 000 employees

(f) per 100 000 self-employed

(g) per 100 000 workers

n/a not available

\* Rates are based on one fatal case, and can fluctuate substantially.

p provisional

**TABLE 6 Number of fatal injuries to workers and rate of fatal injury to employees in the extractive and utility supply industries 2000/01 - 2001/02p (a)**

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (SIC92)	Section	Number of fatal injuries						Rate of fatal injury (b)	
		Employees		Self-employed		Workers		Employees (c)	
		00/01	01/02p	00/01	01/02p	00/01	01/02p	00/01	01/02p
Mining of coal and lignite; extraction of peat	10	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	15.6
<i>Deep coal mines</i>	10101	-	1	-	-	-	1	n/a	n/a
<i>Opencast coal working</i>	10102	-	1	-	-	-	1	n/a	n/a
Extraction of crude petroleum, natural gas	11	3	4	-	-	3	4	9.9	12.6
Mining of uranium and thorium ores	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining of metal ores	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other mining and quarrying	14	5	2	-	-	5	2	17.8	6.9
Electricity, gas, steam, hot water supply	40	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	6.6
Collection, purification and distribution of water	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Extractive and utility supply industries</b>	<b>10-14, 40/41</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>8.0</b>

**TABLE 7 Number and rate of fatal injury to employees in the extractive and utility supply industries for 2000/01 and 2001/02p combined (a)**

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (SIC92)	Section	Number of fatal injuries	Rate of fatal injury (c)
		00/01 and 01/02p combined	00/01 and 01/02p combined
Mining of coal and lignite; extraction of peat	10	2	7.8
<i>Deep coal mines</i>	10101	1	n/a
<i>Opencast coal working</i>	10102	1	n/a
Extraction of crude petroleum, natural gas	11	7	11.2
Mining of uranium and thorium ores	12	-	-
Mining of metal ores	13	-	-
Other mining and quarrying	14	7	12.2
Electricity, gas, steam, hot water supply	40	6	3.3
Collection, purification and distribution of water	41	-	-
<b>Extractive and utility supply industries</b>	<b>10-14, 40/41</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>6.3</b>

(a) as reported to all enforcing authorities

(b) Rates of fatal injury to the self-employed and workers are not available as employment estimates for the self-employed are not available at a two digit SIC code.

(c) per 100 000 employees

n/a employment estimates are not available for these industries at a five digit SIC level, therefore rates cannot be calculated.

p provisional

**TABLE 8 Number of fatal injuries to workers and rate of fatal injury to employees in the manufacturing industries 2000/01 - 2001/02p (a)**

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (SIC92)	Section	Number of fatal injuries						Rate of fatal injury (b)	
		Employees		Self-employed		Workers		Employees (c)	
		00/01	01/02p	00/01	01/02p	00/01	01/02p	00/01	01/02p
<b>Manufacturing of:</b>									
food products and beverages	15	4	7	-	-	4	7	0.8	1.5
tobacco products	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
textiles	17	2	-	1	-	3	-	1.5	-
wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur	18	1	-	-	-	1	-	1.1	-
leather and leather products	19	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	4.9
wood and wood products	20	3	2	1	-	4	2	3.8	2.6
pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing	21	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	3.3
publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	23	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	6.4
chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	24	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	0.9
rubber and plastic products	25	5	3	-	1	5	4	2.2	1.4
other non-metallic mineral products	26	5	2	-	-	5	2	3.8	1.5
basic metals	27	6	7	-	-	6	7	5.3	6.6
fabricated metal products	28	11	5	2	-	13	5	2.8	1.3
machinery and equipment nec	29	4	3	-	-	4	3	1.1	0.9
office machinery and computers	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
electrical machinery and apparatus nec	31	2	-	-	-	2	-	1.2	-
radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
medical, precision and optical instruments, watches and clocks	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	34	1	2	-	-	1	2	0.5	1.0
other transport equipment	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
furniture; manufacturing nec	36	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	1.5
recycling of waste and scrap	37	2	4	-	-	2	4	15.9	31.9
<b>Manufacturing industries</b>	<b>15-37</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>

(a) as reported to all enforcing authorities

(b) Rates of fatal injury to the self-employed and workers are not available as employment estimates for the self-employed are not available at a two digit SIC code.

(c) per 100 000 employees

(d) Injuries arising from shore-based services only. Excludes incidents reported under merchant shipping legislation.

p provisional

nec not elsewhere classified

**TABLE 9 Number of fatal injuries to workers and rate of fatal injury to employees in the service industries 2000/01 - 2001/02p (a)**

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (SIC92)	Section	Number of fatal injuries						Rate of fatal injury (b)	
		Employees		Self-employed		Workers		Employees (c)	
		00/01	01/02p	00/01	01/02p	00/01	01/02p	00/01	01/02p
Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	50	3	6	2	1	5	7	0.6	1.1
Wholesale trade and commission trade; except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	51	6	5	-	-	6	5	0.5	0.4
Retail trade, except motor vehicles and motor-cycles; repair of personal and household goods	52	3	2	1	-	4	2	0.1	0.1
Hotels and restaurants	55	4	1	-	-	4	1	0.2	0.1
Land transport; rail, land and transport via pipeline	60	28	14	3	1	31	15	5.5	2.7
<i>Railways (d)</i>	<i>6010</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>16.6</i>	<i>10.2</i>
<i>Other transport (d)</i>	<i>Rest of 60</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>2.0</i>
Water transport (e)	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Air transport	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supporting and auxiliary transport activities; activities of travel agencies	63	6	6	1	-	7	6	1.6	1.6
Post and telecommunications	64	-	1	2	-	2	1	-	0.2
Financial intermediation, except insurance and pension funding	65	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Insurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Activities auxiliary to financial intermediation	67	1	-	-	-	1	-	0.4	-
Real estate activities	70	1	-	-	1	1	1	0.3	-
Renting of machinery and equipment without operator and of personal and household goods	71	1	2	-	-	1	2	0.7	1.3
Computer and related activities	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Research and development	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other business activities	74	4	8	1	1	5	9	0.1	0.3
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	75	2	5	-	-	2	5	0.1	0.4
Education	80	2	2	-	-	2	2	0.1	0.1
Health and social work	85	2	2	-	-	2	2	0.1	0.1
<i>Health Services (d)</i>	<i>851</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.1</i>
<i>Other Health and social work (d)</i>	<i>Rest of 85</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.1</i>
Sewage and refusal disposal, sanitation and similar activities	90	7	8	-	-	7	8	7.9	9.7
Activities of membership organisations nec	91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational, cultural and sporting activities	92	3	3	-	-	3	3	0.5	0.5
Other service activities nec	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private households with employed persons	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Extra-territorial organisation and bodies	99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Service industries</b>	<b>50-99</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>

(a) as reported to all enforcing authorities

(b) Rates of fatal injury to the self-employed and workers are not available as employment estimates for the self-employed are not available at a two digit SIC code.

(c) per 100 000 employees

(d) Rates of fatal injury to employees for 2001/02p are calculated using employment estimates that are a pooled average from the previous three years, due to employment data not being available at this time.

(e) Injuries arising from shore-based services only. Excludes incidents reported under merchant shipping legislation.

p provisional

nec not elsewhere classified

**TABLE 10 Number of fatal injuries to employees by industry and country 1996/97- 2001/02p (a)**

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (SIC 92)		Agriculture hunting forestry & fishing (b)	Extractive & utility supply industries (c)	Manufacturing industries (d)	Construction	Service industries (e)	All industries
	Section	A,B	C,E	D	F	G-Q	A-Q
	Year						
<b>Great Britain</b>	1996/97	20	9	53	66	59	207
	1997/98	20	17	54	58	63	212
	1998/99	16	10	63	47	52	188
	1999/00	13	6	38	61	44	162
	2000/01	13	9	46	73	72	213
	2001/02p	20	14	46	59	65	204
<b>Scotland</b>	1996/97	2	1	9	12	4	28
	1997/98	2	6	7	9	4	28
	1998/99	3	1	11	7	4	26
	1999/00	3	1	3	11	5	23
	2000/01	1	-	5	12	7	25
	2001/02p	1	2	5	10	5	23
<b>Wales</b>	1996/97	3	1	7	4	7	22
	1997/98	1	1	3	4	8	17
	1998/99	1	2	5	3	3	14
	1999/00	-	-	3	3	2	8
	2000/01	-	-	2	3	-	5
	2001/02p	1	1	7	2	3	14

(a) as reported to all enforcing authorities

(b) Excludes sea fishing

(c) Excludes injuries reportable to HSE's Hazardous Installations Directorate Off shore Division occurring in GB waters or the UK continental shelf.

(d) Prior to 1998/99, data excludes injuries reportable to HSE's Explosives Inspectorate

(e) Prior to 1998/99, data excludes injuries reportable to HSE's Railway Inspectorate

p provisional

**TABLE 11 Rate of fatal injury to employees (a) by industry and country 1996/97 - 2001/02p (b)**

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (SIC 92)		Agriculture hunting forestry & fishing (c)	Extractive & utility supply industries (d)	Manufacturing industries (e)	Construction	Service industries (f)	All industries
	Section	A,B	C,E	D	F	G-Q	A-Q
	Year						
<b>Great Britain</b>	1996/97	7.6	4.2	1.3	8.2	0.4	0.9
	1997/98	6.7	7.9	1.3	5.7	0.4	0.9
	1998/99	5.4	4.7	1.6	4.4	0.3	0.8
	1999/00	4.5	3.1	1.0	5.5	0.2	0.7
	2000/01	4.7	5.1	1.2	6.5	0.4	0.9
	2001/02p	8.0	8.0	1.3	5.0	0.3	0.8
<b>Scotland (g)</b>	1996/97	6.3	2.4	2.9	11.2	0.3	1.4
	1997/98	6.0	14.8	2.2	7.8	0.3	1.4
	1998/99	8.2	2.2	3.5	6.0	0.3	1.3
	1999/00	7.4	2.5	1.0	8.3	0.3	1.1
	2000/01	2.6	-	1.7	9.0	0.4	1.1
	2001/02p	2.9	5.3	1.8	8.1	0.3	1.0
<b>Wales (g)</b>	1996/97	16.4	9.3	3.3	11.0	1.0	2.3
	1997/98	4.3	10.4	1.4	8.8	1.2	1.7
	1998/99	5.4	19.9	2.3	5.8	0.4	1.4
	1999/00	-	-	1.5	5.5	0.3	0.8
	2000/01	-	-	1.0	5.6	-	0.5
	2001/02p	6.9	13.2	3.6	3.5	0.4	1.3

(a) per 100 000 employees

(b) as reported to all enforcing authorities

(c) Excludes sea fishing

(d) Excludes injuries reportable to HSE's Hazardous Installations Directorate Off shore Division occurring in GB waters or the UK continental shelf.

(e) Prior to 1998/99, data excludes injuries reportable to HSE's Explosives Inspectorate

(f) Prior to 1998/99, data excludes injuries reportable to HSE's Railway Inspectorate

(g) Rates are based on small numbers and can fluctuate substantially

p provisional

**TABLE 12 Number of fatal injuries to workers by kind of accident 1998/99 - 2001/02p**

Kind of accident	Employees				Self-employed				Workers			
	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02p	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02p	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02p
Contact with moving machinery	18	13	14	16	3	1	5	6	21	14	19	22
Struck by moving, including flying/falling, object	35	30	40	37	6	5	11	6	41	35	51	43
Struck by moving vehicle	38	27	54	31	10	7	10	9	48	34	64	40
Strike against something fixed or stationary	-	-	-	9	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	9
Injured while handling, lifting or carrying	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
Slips, trips or falls on same level	3	3	2	2	-	-	2	-	3	3	4	2
Falls from a height of which:	48	43	47	52	32	25	27	16	80	68	74	68
- up to and inc 2 metres	6	2	2	10	3	3	3	1	9	5	5	11
- over 2 metres	41	36	45	32	29	22	24	12	70	58	69	44
- height not stated	1	5	-	10	-	-	-	3	1	5	-	13
Trapped by something collapsing/overturning	11	10	27	8	4	6	13	-	15	16	40	8
Drowning or asphyxiation	5	5	6	11	4	2	-	-	9	7	6	11
Exposure to, or contact with, a harmful substance	2	5	1	3	-	-	2	-	2	5	3	3
Exposure to fire	3	6	2	2	1	1	-	-	4	7	2	2
Exposure to an explosion	5	2	1	6	1	-	1	-	6	2	2	6
Contact with electricity or electrical discharge	16	12	8	7	1	6	6	5	17	18	14	12
Injured by an animal	2	2	2	3	2	4	1	1	4	6	3	4
Acts of violence	1	-	3	3	-	-	-	1	1	-	3	4
Other kind of accident	-	3	4	8	1	-	1	-	1	3	5	8
Injuries not classified by kind	-	1	1	5	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>249</b>

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**TABLE 13** Number of fatal injuries to workers by industry and kind of accident 2001/02p

Kind of accident	Workers					
	Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	Extractive & utility supply industries	Manufacturing industries	Construction	Service industries	All industries
Contact with moving machinery	6	2	10	1	3	22
Struck by moving, including flying/falling, object	8	-	9	12	14	43
Struck by moving vehicle	14	1	8	11	6	40
Strike against something fixed or stationary	-	1	1	2	5	9
Injured while handling, lifting or carrying	-	-	-	-	1	1
Slips, trips or falls on same level	-	-	-	-	2	2
Falls from a height of which:	5	2	11	37	13	68
- up to and inc 2 metres	1	-	3	6	1	11
- over 2 metres	4	1	6	24	9	44
- height not stated	-	1	2	7	3	13
Trapped by something collapsing/overturning	1	-	-	4	3	8
Drowning or asphyxiation	1	2	-	1	7	11
Exposure to, or contact with, a harmful substance	-	-	2	-	1	3
Exposure to fire	-	-	1	-	1	2
Exposure to an explosion	-	3	2	1	-	6
Contact with electricity or electrical discharge	1	2	1	7	1	12
Injured by an animal	3	-	-	-	1	4
Acts of violence	-	-	-	-	4	4
Other kind of accident	-	-	1	1	6	8
Injuries not classified by kind	-	1	1	2	2	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>249</b>

p provisional