

Fatal injuries in farming, forestry, horticulture and associated industries 2013/14

Operational Strategy Division (OPSTD), Agriculture, Waste and Recycling Sector

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Introduction

1 Part One of this report summarises the fatalities investigated by inspectors from the Health and Safety Executive (HSE), reported in the agricultural sector in Great Britain (GB) between 1 April 2013 and 31 March 2014. The agriculture sector comprises: farming; horticulture; forestry; fish farming; and other associated land-based industries including arboriculture.

Data in Part One of this report is provisional and does not include investigations carried out by local authorities.

2 Part Two summarises fatal injuries notified to HSE within the agricultural sector in the ten-year period 2003/04 to 2012/13. It identifies trends and highlights key issues from the investigation of fatal injuries involving employees, the self-employed and members of the public during this period.

The presentation of statistics in this report

3 HSE's official statistics are published by HSE's Statistics Branch and are subject to detailed review and scrutiny in line with national statistics protocols and quality standards. Fatal incident statistics are published for all industrial sectors annually (usually at the end of June), at which time the provisional figures for the 12 months to the end of the previous March are published and the figures for the preceding year are finalised.

4 The figures published in Part One are provisional because detailed checks need to be made to determine whether the fatality is legally reportable under the Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 2013 (RIDDOR) and to ensure that it is properly classified against the appropriate industry. These checks are important. Wider lessons cannot be fully learned from individual tragedies and HSE's interventions, and messages cannot be properly targeted unless they are based on reliable information about the sector in which the incidents occur and the frequency with which they happen (incidence rates). HSE's Statistics Branch and staff in HSE's industry-specific sectors use data of this kind to work out patterns of incident causation, trends and incidence rates. This helps HSE prioritise and devise effective interventions with particular industry sectors and types of businesses. The number of fatalities cannot be finalised until 16 months after the year end because people injured at work who die from their injury within 12 months are, by international statistical convention, counted as work fatalities in the year of the injury.

5 Although the number of fatal injuries reported in construction was higher, the incidence rate (expressed per 100 000 workers) in agriculture was the highest among the traditional industry sectors in GB in 2013/14. This continues to be a cause of concern for HSE, its Agriculture Industry Advisory Committee (AIAC) and the industry itself. AIAC is kept informed about indicative statistics and incident trends so that, as the year unfolds, any emerging patterns of causation or seasonal trends can be shared with the industry to try to prevent further incidents. The situation is ever-changing and there is a balance between the speed of providing relevant information and the accuracy of this information.

6 For these reasons, the collective headline statistics recorded in this report are based only on investigations carried out by inspectors from HSE and so will differ from HSE's overall figures published over the previous ten years.

7 In September 2011, the reporting system for RIDDOR also changed with some impact on the resulting statistics. For more information about the coverage of RIDDOR and the effect of recent changes, see www.hse.gov.uk/statistics/sources.htm.

8 Since April 2010, HSE has used the Standard Industrial Classification scheme 2007 (SIC 2007) to define industries, rather than the SIC 2003 scheme used in previous years. So RIDDOR reports before April 2010 will have been coded using SIC 2003; those after April 2010 using SIC 2007. Under the new industry coding, landscaping activities have been moved from agriculture to the services sector. The Office for National Statistics (ONS) estimates that this change will affect 13% of employees who were previously classified under agriculture.

9 The reclassification to SIC 2007 has affected many of the tables for the agriculture industry published on HSE's statistical website at www.hse.gov.uk/statistics/index.htm. The impact on the statistics is different for fatal and non-fatal injuries. On the one hand, the risk to agricultural workers is higher than that to landscaping workers. On the other, we believe the level of reporting of non-fatal injury is higher in landscaping services than in agriculture. This results in an apparent increase in the agricultural fatal injury rate and a corresponding apparent decrease in the non-fatal injury rate.

10 However, because HSE's agriculture strategy has been developed to address the hazards and risks in the industry, defined as including both:

- traditional farming activities such as arable, dairy, livestock and mixed farming, the growing of fruit and vegetables, forestry, production horticulture, aquaculture, agricultural and animal husbandry services; and
- the wider land-based industries, including arboriculture, animal care (veterinary practices etc), environmental conservation etc.

Fatal injuries in arboriculture have been included in this report.

11 Following detailed analysis, HSE has concluded that 31 people died in the industry in 2013/14. Each year this number may differ slightly from the number of deaths previously published centrally by HSE across all industries (one of which is 'agriculture'). Figures in this report include additional and more recent intelligence from HSE operational staff, and will be used when the 2013/14 data is finalised in 2015.

12 It also happens that each year one or two deaths may occur in workplaces that are strongly agriculture related hence included in this report, although classified by the ONS as services, for example arboriculture.

13 We hope that this approach will not lead to any confusion or concerns about discrepancies between HSE reports. HSE seeks to be transparent about its methodology; to provide up-to-date information and to maximise the immediate use to which this statistical information can be put with the overall aim of learning lessons. We hope the information in this report can be used to prevent or reduce future tragedies.

If you have any queries about this report, contact: The Health and Safety Executive's Agriculture, Waste and Recycling Sector.

Part One: Fatal injuries in farming, forestry, aquaculture, arboriculture and horticulture

1 April 2013 to 31 March 2014

General

14 The total number of reported fatal injuries resulting from work activities in the agriculture sector was 31, including four members of the public, two of whom were children.

15 The total excludes reported deaths from reportable diseases and fatal injuries investigated by local authorities.

Table 1 Six-year comparison

	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14(p)
Employed	9	13	12	12	10	9
Self-employed	17	25	23	22	21	17
Non-employed	4	5	8	6	5	4
Total adults	30	40	40	40	35	28
Total children (<16)	0	3	3	0	1	2
Total (SIC 2007, Group 1, 2 and 3)	30	43	43	40	36	30
Arboriculture	0	0	1 ¹	1 ²	1 ³	1 ⁴
Total	30	43	44	41	37	31

¹ Self-employed tree surgeon

² Employed tree surgeon

³ Member of public/landowner

⁴ Employee

Key points

16 Thirty-one (31) deaths were reported in 2013/14, six less than in the previous year.

17 The total of 27 deaths among all workers (ie employees and the self-employed) is a decrease of four from the previous year's figure of 31.

18 A total of ten employees were killed; a similar number to the previous year. The average number of employee deaths over the previous five years was 12; the range being between 9 and 13.

19 Seventeen (17) self-employed people died during the year; four less than the previous year. The average over the previous five years was 22; ranging between 17 and 25.

20 Of the 27 deaths involving workers, four were between the ages of 20 and 34 and ten between 35 and 54. Two were between 55 and 59 and a further two between 60 and 64. Nine workers were over 65 of which seven were self-employed farmers.

21 The youngest self-employed person was 33 and the oldest was 82. Amongst employees the ages ranged from 24 to 87.

22. The total number of workers killed over the five-year period (2009/10 to 2013/14) was 167. Of these, 58 (35%) were employees and 109 (65%) were self-employed.

23 In addition, four members of the public were killed in 2013/14. The average number of deaths involving members of the public over the previous five years was six.

24 Two children were killed in 2013/14 as a result of a farming activity.

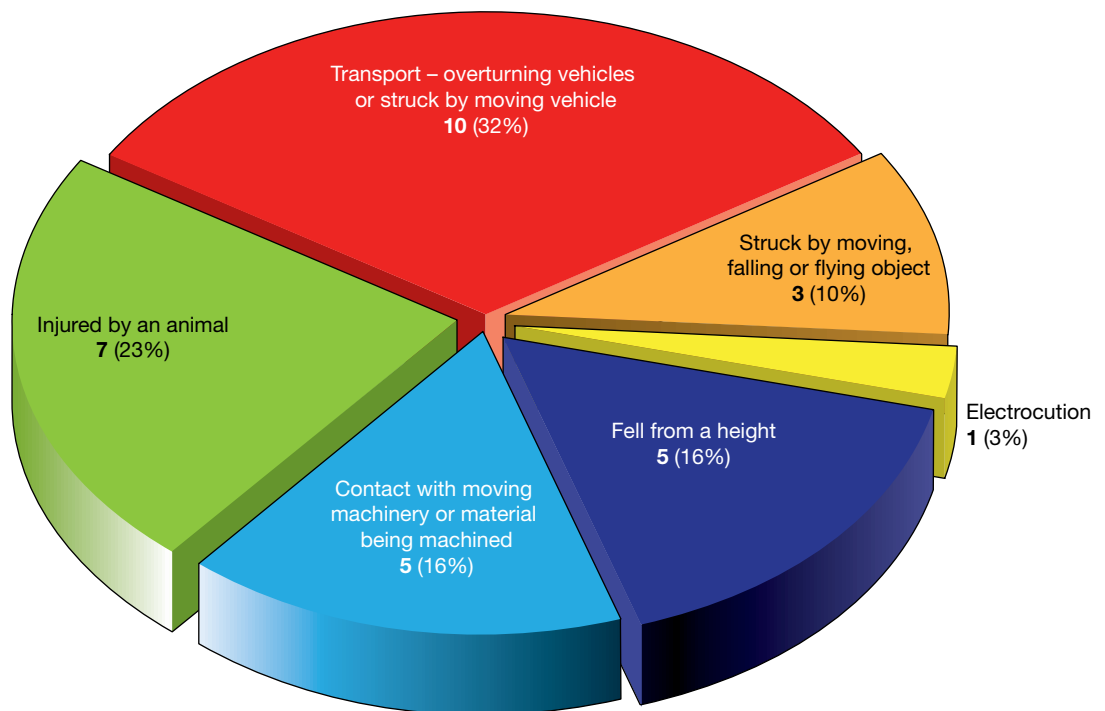


Figure 1 Fatal injuries by cause, 2013/14

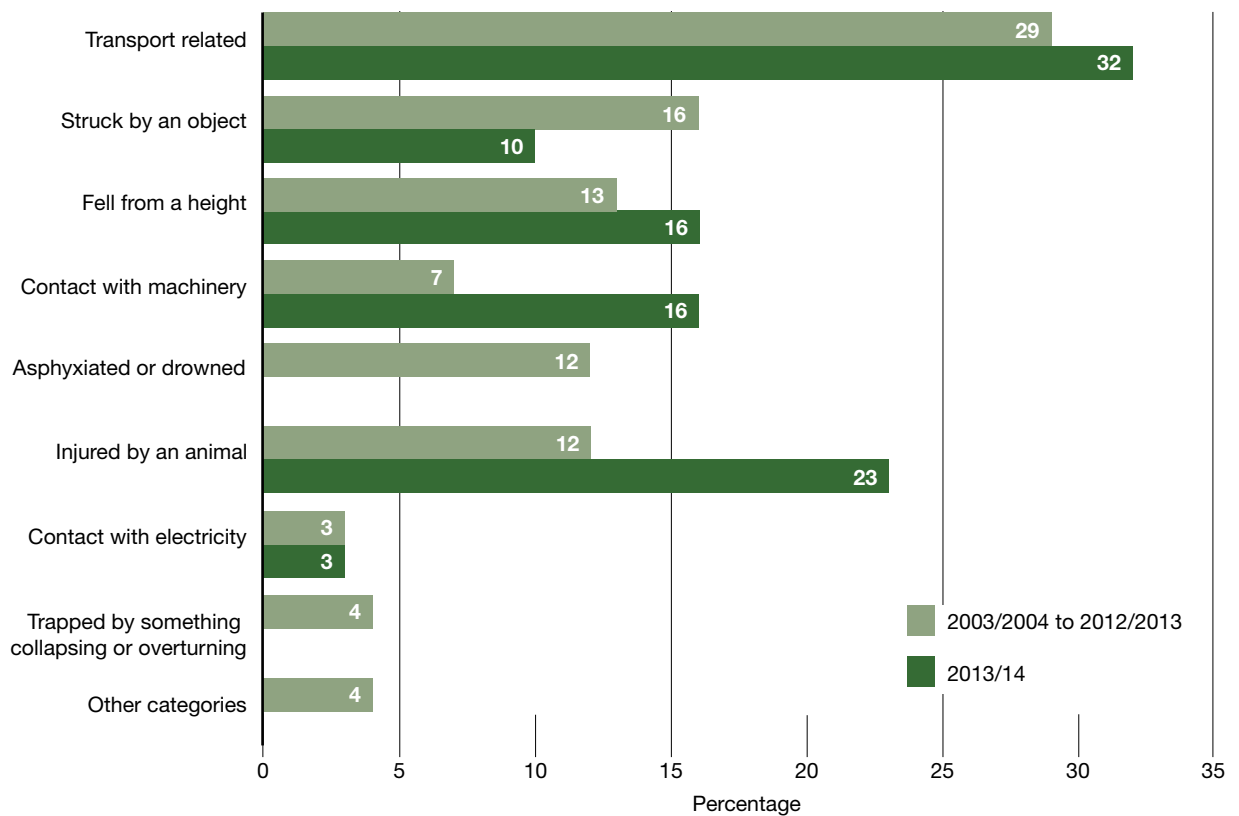


Figure 2 Fatal injuries by cause: Percentage in 2013/14 against previous 10 years (2003/04 to 2012/13)

Cause of fatality

25 As in previous years, transport was responsible for more deaths in 2013/14 than any other cause. Ten people (32%) died after being either: struck by moving vehicles; run over by tractors and farm equipment; caught between moving vehicles, equipment and structures; or trapped by an overturned vehicle.

26 Of the transport-related deaths:

- five involved tractors attached to either a trailer, slurry tanker or a plough: a 32-year old farm worker was run over by a reversing tractor and trailer; a 78-year-old self-employed farmer was crushed between a tractor and trailer; a 53-year-old farm worker was struck by a runaway tractor and muck spreader; an 11-year-old child was run over by a reversing tractor and slurry tanker; and a 37-year-old self-employed contractor was killed when a tractor and plough overturned down a ravine;
- a further three involved all-terrain vehicles (ATVs): a 79-year-old worker was trapped underneath a side-by-side ATV; a 51-year-old self-employed farmer died when his quad bike overturned; and a 50-year-old self-employed crofter was found trapped underneath his ATV when it rolled down a ramp and crushed him;
- one involved a telescopic handler and a dumper: a 24-year-old farm worker died when a telehandler rolled forward and crushed him against a dumper truck that had got stuck in a manure heap.

Other transport-related deaths included:

- a one-year-child that was run over by a reversing family vehicle in the farmyard.

27 The second largest category, seven deaths (23%) involved farm animals.

Four had involved a cow:

- an 82-year-old self-employed farmer was crushed to death by a cow; a 66-year-old member of the public was trampled to death by cow; a 53-year-old self-employed cattle farmer was attacked by an aggressive cow; and an 87-year-old dairy worker died when a cow brushed past him.

Three of the deaths involved a bull:

- a 78-year-old member of the public was attacked by a bull; a 33-year-old self-employed farmer was killed by a dairy bull; and a 65-year-old farmer was also attacked and trampled by his temperamental and aggressive bull.

28 Falls from a height caused five deaths (16%).

Four incidents involved fragile roofs:

- a 55-year-old self-employed farmer died when he fell through a fragile roof; a 64-year-old self-employed contractor was working on a barn roof replacing broken roof lights when he fell through onto a concrete floor below; a 61-year-old handyman died when he fell through a fragile roof light; and a 38-year-old self-employed farmer also fell through a fragile roof skylight onto a concrete floor below.
- the fifth was a 71-year-old self-employed farmer who died when he fell from scaffolding onto a pallet of slates.

29 Machinery caused a further five deaths (16%).

- A 40-year-old farm worker was killed by a tractor and power harrow drill combination; a 65-year-old self-employed farmer was trapped underneath a telehandler bucket; a 55-year-old farm worker was trapped in a tractor trailer tailgate; a 39-year-old self-employed farmer was dragged into a combine harvester; and a 66-year-old self-employed farmer died when he was dragged into a silo sweep auger.

30 Struck by a falling, flying or moving object caused three deaths (10%).

Two incidents involved bales:

- a 74-year-old self-employed farmer was found crushed underneath several bales of straw that had become unstable; and a 49-year-old farm manager was struck and knocked over onto a concrete floor by a collapsing column of bales.
- a 42-year-old worker was struck by a section of tree trunk.

31 The remaining victim was a 24-year-old farm worker who was found underneath a diet feeder near a welding kit.

Further details on all of these fatalities can be found later in this report under 'Summary of fatalities by HSE Division'.

Table 2 Type of fatal injuries, 2013/14

Transport (overturning vehicles or struck by moving vehicle)	10
Tractor and trailer	3
All-terrain vehicle (ATV)	3
Tractor and slurry tanker	1
Tractor and plough	1
Telescopic handler	1
Private vehicle	1
Injured by an animal	7
Cow	4
Bull	3
Fell from a height	5
Fragile roofs	4
Scaffolding	1
Contact with machinery	5
Power harrow drill	1
Telehandler bucket	1
Tractor trailer tailgate	1
Combine harvester	1
Silo sweep auger	1
Struck by moving, falling or flying object	3
Bales of straw	2
Tree/tree branch	1
Contact with electricity	1
Welding kit and extension lead	1
Total	31 (2)

Note: Number of child deaths shown in brackets

Employment status and location

Table 3 Fatalities by country 2013/14

	Employed	Self-employed	Non-employed	Total
England	10	10	3	23
Scotland	0	6	1	7
Wales	0	1	0	1
Total	10	17	4	31

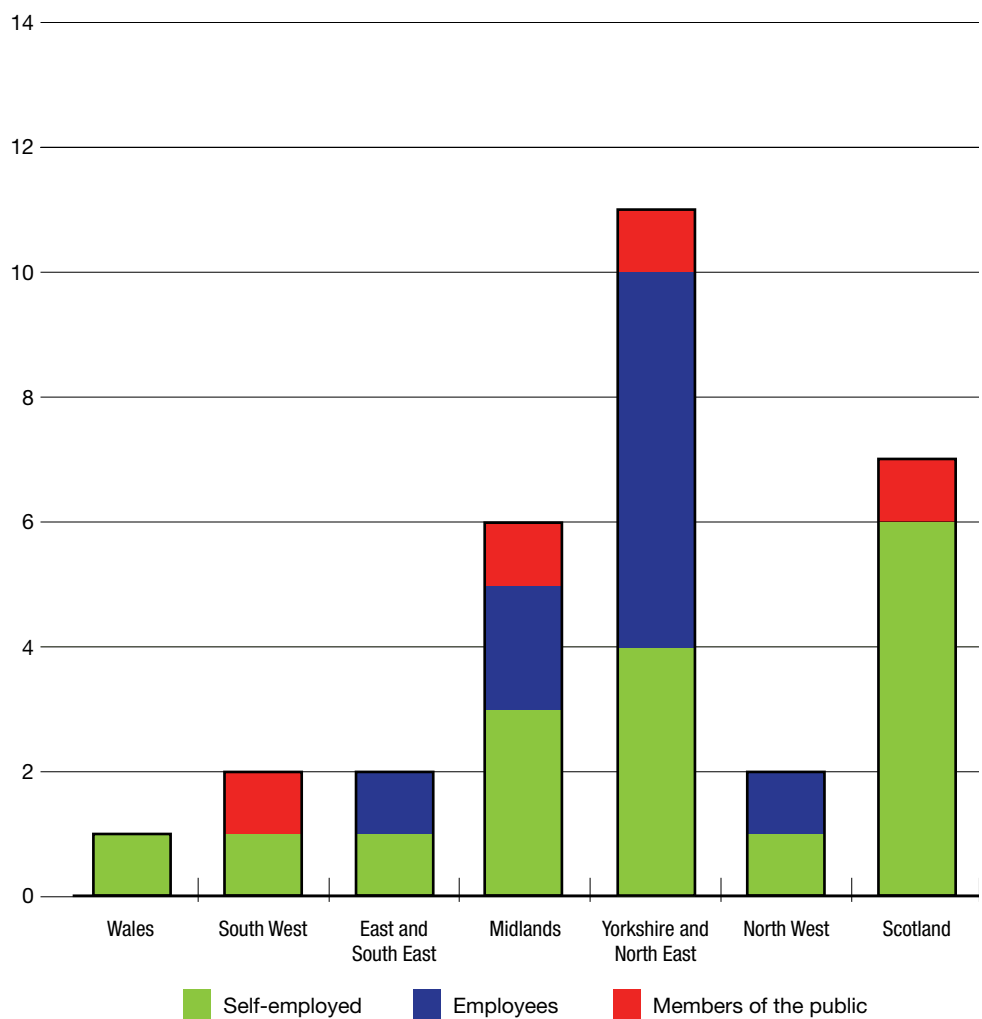


Figure 3 Fatal injuries by status and location 2013/14

Summary of fatalities by HSE division from 1 April 2013 to 31 March 2014

Table 4 Number of fatal injuries by HSE Division, 2013/14

HSE division	Counties and unitary authorities (UAs)	Number
East and South East	Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Cambridgeshire, Essex, Hampshire, Hertfordshire, Isle of Wight, Norfolk, Suffolk, Oxfordshire, Kent, East and West Sussex and Surrey	2
East of England	Essex, Norfolk, Suffolk	2
South East	East Sussex, Kent, Oxfordshire, Surrey, West Sussex, Berkshire, Hampshire, Cambridgeshire, Bedfordshire	0
Wales and South West		3
Wales	All Wales UAs	1
South West	Cornwall, Devon, Somerset, North Somerset, Bath and North East Somerset, Gloucestershire, South Gloucestershire, Bristol, Dorset, Swindon and Wiltshire	2
Midlands	West Midlands, Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, Warwickshire, Derbyshire, Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, Hereford and Worcester	6
Marches	Hereford and Worcester	3
East Midlands	Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, Warwickshire	2 (1)
North Midlands	Derbyshire, Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire	1
Yorkshire and North East	Cleveland, Durham, North Yorkshire, Northumberland, West Yorkshire, Tyne and Wear, Humberside and South Yorkshire	11
Yorkshire	North Yorkshire, West Yorkshire, South Yorkshire and Yorkshire (East Riding)	8 (1)
North East	Durham, Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	3
North West	Cheshire, Cumbria, Greater Manchester, Lancashire and Merseyside	2
Scotland	All Scottish UAs and island councils	7
Total		31 (2)

Note: Number of child deaths shown in brackets

East and South East

East of England

32 A 32-year-old farm worker was run over by a reversing tractor and trailer. He had intended to reverse the tractor and trailer out into the yard and then reverse back into the barn to unhitch the trailer. There were no witnesses and it is assumed that at some point during the process of disconnecting the trailer from the tractor he dismounted from the tractor leaving the engine running. The rear tractor wheel reversed over his head and part of his body. The tractor then jack-knifed and came to rest in the grain against the barn wall. He was later found on the barn floor.

33 A 65-year-old self-employed farmer was attacked by his bull. He was driving his vehicle through a field when it got stuck in the mud. There were no witnesses but he had phoned for help and then decided to get out of his vehicle to go into the field containing a bull, cows and calves. The bull was known to be temperamental and aggressive towards the farmer. He was found by his friend some distance away from his vehicle with injuries consistent with having been attacked and trampled by the bull.

Wales and South West

Wales

34 An 82-year-old self-employed farmer was crushed to death by a cow. She was last seen in the farmyard feeding her chickens. There were no witnesses but it is believed that the farmer approached a new-born calf and was attacked by an aggressive cow defending her calf. She died from extensive injuries consistent with being struck by a cow.

South West

35 A 66-year-old member of the public was trampled to death by a cow. He was walking across a public footpath that crossed the middle of a field with his brother and their two dogs on a lead. A herd of cattle were also grazing in the field. The herd were making their way across the field when suddenly one cow approached from the side and knocked both walkers to the ground. Other cattle surrounded and joined the attack. They let go of the dogs and as the attack lessened managed to leave the field over a gate and stile but one of the men died in the field from internal abdominal injuries.

36 A 78-year-old self-employed farmer was crushed between a tractor and trailer. He had intended to undertake some maintenance work on his old grass mower in one of the barns. The mower was mounted on a tractor. The accident was not witnessed and it is assumed that he had reached into the cab through the offside door to operate the hydraulic controls for the mower. He may have inadvertently pulled or knocked the tractor into gear causing it to move forward and crash into the trailer. He was found trapped between the door of the tractor and the cab and died from crush injuries.

Midlands

Marches

37. A 40-year-old farm worker was killed by a tractor and power harrow/drill combination. He had been ploughing in the same field. His colleague was following on after the ploughing with the power harrow and drill. He had completed his ploughing and parked his tractor at the edge of the field. His colleague had continued cultivating and sowing. It was dark at the time and there were no witnesses, but it was believed he attempted to mount his colleague's tractor while it was moving and either fell or slipped into the path of the machine.

38. A 33-year-old self-employed farmer was killed by a dairy bull. He was preparing to secure a bull into position inside a bull pen so that a vet could carry out tuberculosis (TB) testing. He noticed that the chain to close the yoke was either in the wrong position or tangled obstructing the yoke. He put his head through the feed hatch access gate and reached into the yoking area to adjust the chain before the bull entered. As he did this, the bull pushed its head through the yoke, flicking its head and forcing the farmer upwards onto the fencing bar above the feeding hatch. He fell backwards and died from head injuries.

39 A 74-year-old self-employed farmer was found crushed underneath several bales of straw. The bale string had been cut so that straw could be removed. There were no witnesses and it is assumed that he had moved some bales from the bottom of the stack. This would have caused the larger of the two stacks to become unsupported and unstable. He was found between two stacks of bales and had died from crush injuries to his chest.

East Midlands

40 A one-year-old child was run over by a reversing vehicle. She had been in her playpen while her father was mucking out the stables at the other end. The child's mother had been riding and washing the horse and when she finished let the child out of the playpen while she collected the empty waste bins. As the parents became preoccupied, the child moved away from the stable block into the yard. Not realising that the child was in the yard, the father reversed his vehicle out of the building and ran over the child. She was airlifted to hospital but died on arrival.

41 A 55-year-old self-employed farmer died when he fell through a fragile roof. He was working on a farm building with two other workers, installing metal corrugated sheets to form a second skin over the existing roof. The existing roof was constructed from asbestos cement sheets with plastic roof lights. He had gained access to the roof by a ladder. A third worker was working below operating a forklift truck to supply the metal corrugated sheets. There were no fall protection arrangements such as harnesses, safety nets etc. He was standing on a crawling board placed on the roof and was walking along it when he fell through one of the roof lights onto a concrete floor in the garage area below. He had serious head injuries and later died in hospital.

North Midlands

42 A 24-year-old farm worker was trapped between a telescopic handler and a dumper truck. There were no witnesses but it would appear that he was attempting to free a dumper truck that got stuck in a manure heap. He was preparing to tow it free using chains and a telescopic handler on sloping ground. He had climbed out of the telehandler, without applying the handbrake to attach the chains. The telehandler rolled forward and crushed him against the dumper truck. He died from head injuries.

Yorkshire and North East

Yorkshire

43 An 11-year-old child was run over by a reversing tractor and slurry tanker. He was collecting eggs from the farm shop. There were no barriers preventing visitors entering the farm working area. At the same time a tractor and slurry tanker was reversing up the yard to empty the farm visitor centre toilet. He was walking behind the tanker and was caught by the wheel and dragged under it.

44 A 79-year-old worker was trapped underneath a side-by-side ATV. He was not wearing a seat belt and had not received any training. It is assumed that he was driving the vehicle up and down a track when he was thrown out as it overturned

on a woodland shoot. He was trapped underneath the vehicle as it overturned and died from serious head injuries.

45 A 64-year-old self-employed contractor died when he fell through a fragile roof. He was working on a barn roof replacing broken roof lights. He had used a ladder to gain access to the roof and appeared to have used a plank of wood on the roof as a work platform. There were no witnesses. The investigation concluded that he had replaced the first sheet and was repairing an adjacent cracked panel when he fell through the fragile roof onto the concrete floor below.

46 A 61-year-old self-employed handyman died when he fell through a fragile roof light. He and his colleague, a retired builder, had accessed the barn roof by an aluminium ladder. Both men had planned to replace the corroded sheets. They had decided to remove the bolts and take out the first row of sheets then use the cage on the telehandler to get access to the bolts and the other sheets. There was insufficient room for the telehandler with one row removed, so they continued with the intention of removing a second row of sheets. His colleague was in front and heard a crack. He then noticed that the handyman had fallen through the roof light onto the concrete floor below.

47 A 65-year-old self-employed farmer's wife was trapped underneath a telehandler bucket. She was helping her husband to drive in fence posts in a field to the rear of the farm, using a large bucket fitted to a telehandler. She was steadying a particular fencepost when the bucket became detached from the telehandler and fell to the floor, trapping her underneath. It is assumed that her husband inadvertently released the locking pins holding the bucket in place whilst adjusting the position of the machine's boom. She was released from beneath the bucket, but later died from her injuries.

48 A 55-year-old farm worker was trapped in a trailer tailgate. He was helping to fill empty bags with sheep nuts from a tipping trailer attached to a tractor. He had entered the trailer body to clear the last of the feed from the bottom of the trailer. He then shouted to the farmer to open the hydraulic tail gate so that he could get out. According to the farmer he was last seen standing on the ground, clear of the tailgate. The farmer re-closed the tailgate, crushing the worker's head between the tailgate and the trailer body.

49 A 49-year-old farm manager was crushed by a number of hay bales that fell from a stack. He was bedding up cattle in a cowshed and may have dislodged some bales. There were no witnesses and it is assumed that either: a column of bales had become unstable and collapsed as he stood in front of it; or he fell from another stack. It is likely the column contained one or more older bales which may have become distorted under the weight of the newer big bales on top, causing the column to lean forward. He was struck by the collapsing column of bales and died from head injuries.

50 A 24-year-old farm worker was found electrocuted underneath a diet feeder. He had been left on the farm to feed cattle silage through a diet feeder attached to a tractor. The farmer had left in the morning to take cattle to the market. There were no witnesses, but the worker was later discovered by the farmer with a welding kit connected to an extension lead. He had received burns on both arms consistent with having received an electric shock.

North East

51 A 53-year-old farm worker was hit by a runaway tractor and muck spreader. He had been spreading manure at the top of a field using a tractor and spreader. There were no witnesses and it is not known how he came to be out of his tractor.

It is assumed that the tractor travelled straight down the middle of the field and then crashed through a fence. He was discovered by another worker on the fence with injuries consistent with having been struck on the head by a vehicle wheel. He died from head injuries.

52 A 53-year-old self-employed cattle farmer was attacked by a cow. He had been working on the farm and was heading back to the cottage for lunch. As he passed the cow pen, he noticed that one of the calves was sheltering in a shaded corner. He decided to enter the pen and move the calf into the sun. He had only just entered the pen when a cow known to be aggressive charged him, knocking him against the wall. As his head hit against the wall, he slumped onto the ground and the cow butted him in his chest and head. He died from his injuries.

53 A 42-year-old worker was struck by a section of tree trunk. He and his brother (a tree surgeon) were felling a large tree at a private house. Following the removal of the limbs of the tree, the trunk was being sectionally felled. The cut sections were being allowed to free fall and one of these struck the worker on his head. He died from head injuries.

North West

54 An 87-year-old dairy farm worker died when a cow brushed past him. He was helping his son (a farmer) to move pregnant dairy cows from the beef shed to the field. He was holding the shed gate open to allow the cows to enter the field from the farmyard. His son was in the shed dividing the cows. The last cow out of the shed brushed against the gate that he was holding. He lost his balance and stumbled backwards striking his head on the concrete yard. He was taken to hospital with head injuries but later died.

55 A 38-year-old self-employed farmer died when he fell through a fragile roof light. There were no witnesses and it is assumed that he was clearing moss from the barn roof. There was a pressure washer nearby and evidence of moss from the roof having been put into the elevated bucket of the telehandler. There were ladders on the roof pitches and a fragile roof light was broken on one of the pitches with bits of it on the floor. It is likely that he stepped or fell through the fragile roof light onto the barn floor.

Scotland

56 A 37-year-old self-employed agricultural mechanic was killed when his tractor and plough overturned into a ravine. There were no witnesses and it is assumed that he was ploughing close to the edge of a field when the tractor overturned and rolled down a gully into the ravine. He was found at the bottom of the ravine next to the tractor.

57 A 50-year-old self-employed crofter was found trapped under an ATV. He was working alone underneath the vehicle on a ramp when the vehicle rolled down the ramp and crushed him. It is possible that he inadvertently turned the shaft causing the vehicle wheels to turn and roll down the sloping ramp. He was trapped for some time before his neighbour came to his rescue when he heard him shout for help. He later died in hospital from serious chest and abdominal crush injuries.

58 A 51-year-old self-employed farmer died when his quad bike overturned. He was driving the bike along a ridge close to the edge of sloping wet ground when he lost control of it. He tried to jump but landed face down and was crushed by the bike as it rolled down the slope. Although he had used quad bikes for some years he had no formal training and was not wearing a helmet. He suffered injuries to his shoulder and groin and later died in hospital.

59 A 39-year-old self-employed farmer was dragged into a combine harvester. He had been harvesting barley when the machine suffered a blockage. He had dismantled the machine, leaving the engine running and his father in the cab. They had attempted to free the blockage using the combine's reverse drive mechanism, but during the procedure the auger restarted into harvesting mode. He was dragged into the auger and died from crush injuries.

60 A 66-year-old self-employed farmer died when he was dragged into a silo auger. He was working alone emptying a grain silo and had been using a sweep auger to empty the remaining grain. There were no witnesses and it is assumed that he was clearing a blockage when he became entangled in the running auger. He was later found by his wife in the silo with the machine still running and died from serious injuries.

61 A 71-year-old self-employed farmer died when he fell from scaffolding. He was dismantling scaffolds from his farmhouse and was handing a scaffold board to a worker when he fell onto the ground below against a pallet of slates. He died from head injuries.

62 A 78-year-old member of the public was attacked by a bull. He was walking his dog in a field with calves, cows and a bull. There were no witnesses. It is assumed that his dog startled the calves and the bull attacked him. He was taken to hospital but later died from his injuries.

Employment status, month and age

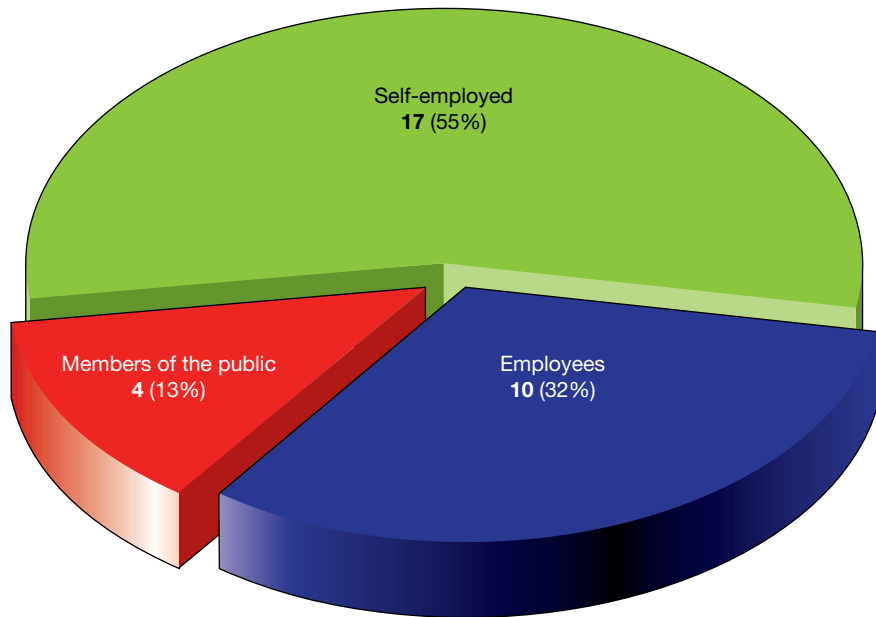


Figure 4 Fatal injuries by employment status, 2013/14

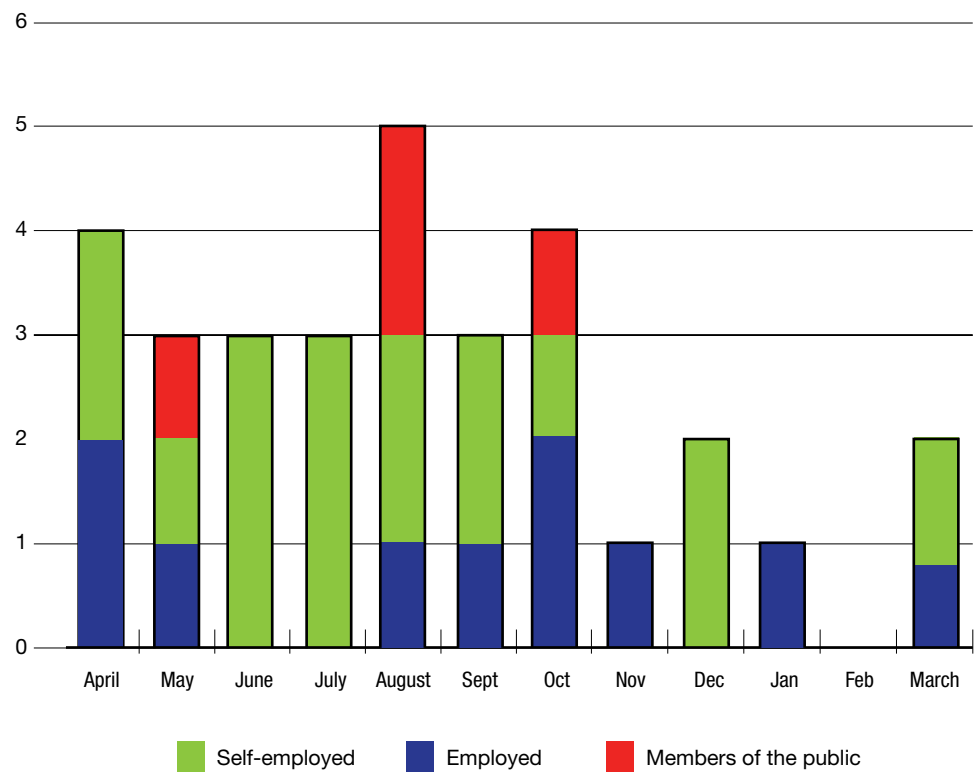


Figure 5 Fatal injuries by month of the year – 1 April 2013 to 31 March 2014

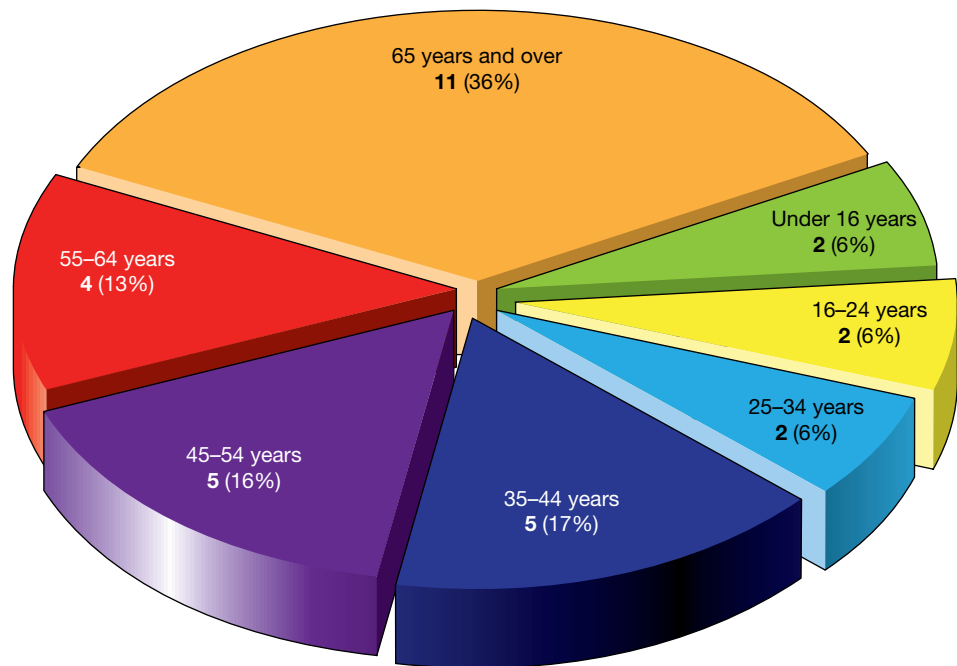


Figure 6 Fatal injuries by age, 2013/14

Table 5 Fatal injuries by age, 2013/14

Under 16	2
16-24	2
25-34	2
35-44	5
45-54	5
55-64	4
65 and over	11

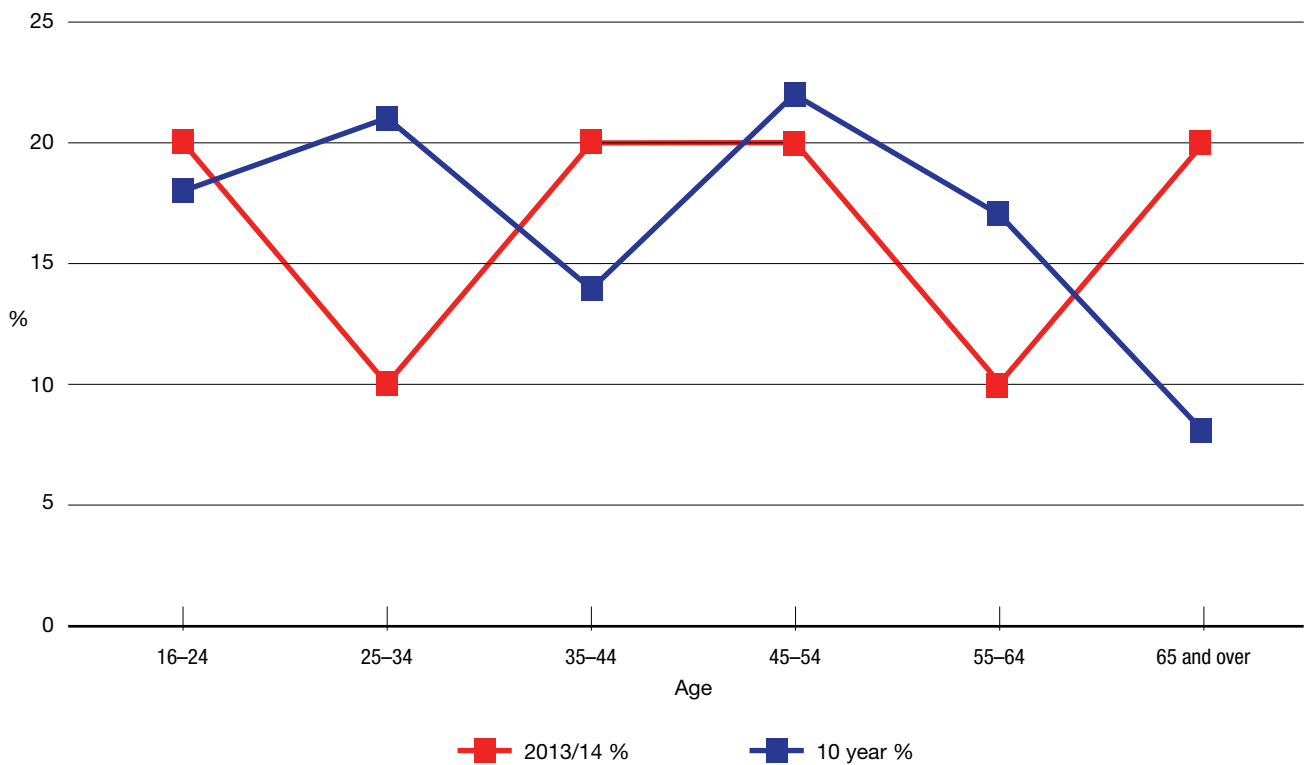


Figure 7(a) Age of deceased. Percentage of the total for employees – 2013/14 against ten-year period (2003/04 to 2012/013)

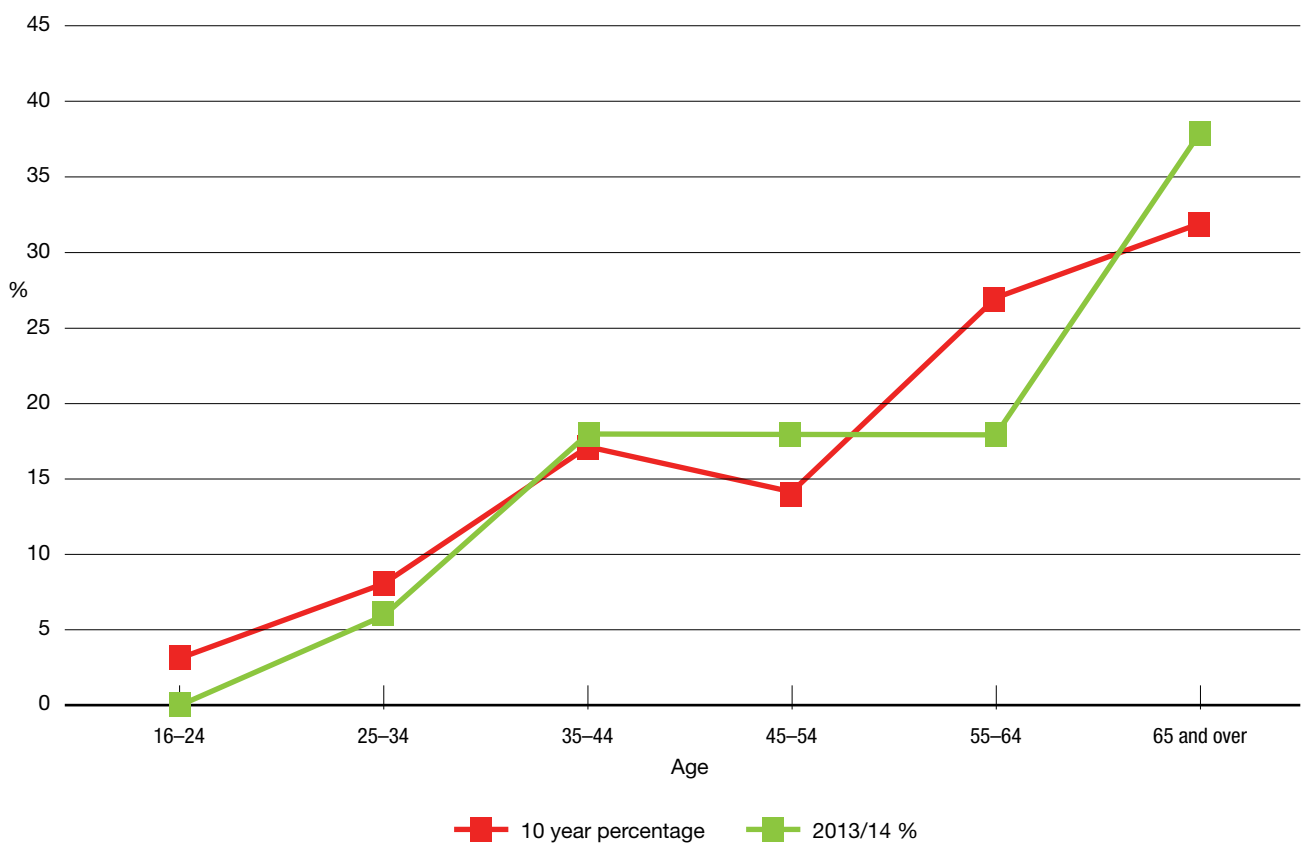


Figure 7(b) Age of deceased. Percentage of the total for self-employed – 2013/14 against ten-year period (2003/04 to 2012/13)

Part Two: Fatal injuries in the agricultural sector

2003/04 to 2012/13

63 Part Two of this report provides a detailed breakdown and summary of the causes of fatalities over the ten-year period 2003/04 to 2012/13. It also provides a comparison between 2013/14 and the previous ten years. However, changes to the industrial classification introduced in 2010 and reporting arrangements in September 2011 mean that data for this and subsequent years may not be directly comparable with that for 2009/10 to 2011/12 and earlier.

64 **Standard Industrial Classification (SIC):** HSE now uses the SIC 2007 classification scheme to define industries, rather than the SIC 2003 scheme used in previous years – see www.hse.gov.uk/statistics/industry/sic2007.htm. The version used in these statistics is SIC 2007 which is the first major revision to the classification since 1992. Therefore, in theory the new industry coding used by HSE has moved landscape activities from agriculture to the services sector. However, because HSE's Agriculture Strategy has been developed to address the hazards and risks in agriculture and the wider land-based industries and in particular arboriculture (tree work-related activities) arboriculture fatalities have been included in this section of the report.

65 **Employment data:** With the release of the Annual Statistics Report in November 2011, HSE changed its source of employment data to the Annual Population Survey (APS). The APS is a comprehensive single data source that provides HSE and others with insight into a wide range of working structures.

66 RIDDOR definitions: Some of the definitions in RIDDOR changed from April 2013 and the restructuring of information collected under the new RIDDOR reporting arrangements, introduced in September 2011, means that data for subsequent years may not be directly comparable.

Summary

67 Four hundred and twenty-four (424) fatalities in agriculture (including farming, forestry, arboriculture, horticulture, fish farming etc) were reported to HSE between 2003/04 and 2012/13. Of these, 126 (30%) were to employees, 242 (57%) were to self-employed people and 56 (13%) were to members of the public who were killed as a result of someone else's work activity. Employees and the self-employed are included in Tables 6–18; members of the public are included in Tables 17–19.

68 Over the same period 16 children (under 16 years of age) were killed (included in Tables 17–19). This means that:

- on average over the past ten years, nearly one person a week had been killed as a direct result of an agricultural work activity;
- most of the people killed were self-employed; and
- twenty-nine percent (29%) of the reported fatalities to members of the public involved children.

See Tables 13 and 17 for further information.

Employees and self-employed people

69 There were 10 fatal injuries to employees in 2013/14 (a similar number to the previous year). In all, a total of 126 employees were killed over the past ten years; an average of 13 deaths per year.

70 There were 17 fatal injuries to self-employed people in 2013/14, four less than the previous year. In all, a total of 242 self-employed people were killed over the past ten years; an average of 24 deaths per year.

71 The combined total of 27 workers (ie employees and self-employed people) killed in agriculture during 2013/14 is four less than the previous year.

72 Over a ten-year period (2003/04 to 2012/13), 368 workers were killed; of whom 126 (34%) were employees and 242 (66%) were self-employed.

See Table 13 for more information.

Occupation (employees and self-employed) over a ten-year period (2003/04 to 2012/13)

73 Farmers and farm managers accounted for 62% of the self-employed fatalities and farm workers and farm labourers for 47% of the employee fatalities.

74 The highest number of fatalities to a specific occupational group involved fishing and aquaculture-related who accounted for 33 deaths; 25 of these were self-employed workers killed at Morecambe Bay in 2003/04.

75 Another specific occupational group was arborists/forestry workers who accounted for 30 deaths; 19 of these were self-employed.

76 Other agriculture-related activities, including groundsmen, contractors and maintenance workers, 19 deaths; 12 involving the self-employed. A further 12 fatalities involved tractor drivers, 9 of them were employees.

77 Drivers of tractors and other vehicles accounted for 11 fatal injuries; 73% of these were employees.

See Table 7 for further information about occupation

Kind of injury (employees and self-employed) over a ten-year period

78 The three main causes of fatal injuries to workers in agriculture over the past ten years were:

- transport – being struck by a moving vehicle/overturns (29% of all fatalities)
- struck by moving or falling objects (17%); and
- falls from a height (13% of all fatalities).

Other causes included:

- asphyxiation or drowning (12%);
- injury by an animal (10%);
- contact with machinery or material being machined (8%);
- trapped by something collapsing or overturning (4%); and
- contact with electricity or an electrical discharge (3%).

See Table 6 for more information on kind of injury.

Cause of injury (employees and self-employed) over a ten-year period

79 The largest cause of fatal injuries in agriculture continues to be workplace transport. Transport was involved in 105 deaths (29%) over the ten-year period.

In particular:

- being struck by moving vehicles, trapped in between vehicles, vehicles overturning etc accounted for most of the 105 deaths (29%) of the combined total fatalities;
- being struck by a tractor was the most common cause of fatal injuries to workers (including the self-employed) resulting in 44 deaths. Of these, 27 were to the self-employed and 17 involved employees.

80 Being struck by a moving, falling or flying object accounted for 62 deaths (17%); 21 of which were caused by falling branches/trees and nine from material being lifted or lifting equipment. A further seven were caused by moving or falling bales of hay.

81 Falls from heights accounted for 49 deaths (13%). The two most common causes were falling through fragile roofing materials (24 deaths) and falls from lifting equipment or moveable ladders – eight deaths in total.

82 Asphyxiation or drowning caused a further 44 deaths (12%); 33 in water. This figure includes 21 cockle pickers who died in Morecambe Bay in 2003/04.

Cause of injury (employees) over a ten-year period

83 Amongst employees, the most common cause of death was being struck by a tractor – accounting for 17 deaths. Other common categories of vehicle deaths were ATVs (11 deaths), and telescopic material handlers/loaders (four deaths).

84 Struck by moving, falling or flying objects caused 19 deaths, of which 9 were struck by a tree or a tree branch.

85 A further 16 were as a result of asphyxiation/drowning, of which 7 were in water.

86 In the other categories, falls from a height caused 14 deaths, machinery was involved in nine deaths, and contact with electricity eight deaths. Trapped by something collapsing or overturning caused six deaths and farm animals four.

Cause of injury (self-employed) over a ten-year period

87 Amongst the self-employed, the most common cause of death was also transport. Struck by a moving or overturned tractor accounted for 27 deaths. ATVs were involved in 10 deaths and a further eight were caused by fork lift trucks/telehandlers or loaders.

88 Asphyxiation or drowning in water was the second most common cause of death (26), although this includes 21 drowned in a single incident in Morecambe Bay in 2003/04. Falls from fragile roofs caused 21 deaths. Overall falls from a height caused 35 deaths.

89 In the other categories, struck by moving, falling or flying objects caused a total of 43 deaths, of which 12 were by trees/tree branches. Farm animals caused 32 deaths of which 13 were bulls and 19 involved cattle. Machinery was involved in a further 21 deaths.

90 Other significant causes include trapped by something collapsing or overturning, resulting in eight deaths and electrocutions by overhead power lines (four deaths).

See Table 8 for more information about causation.

Nature and site of injury (employees and the self-employed) over a ten-year period

91 A detailed breakdown in the nature and site of injury that had resulted in a death is provided in Tables 9 and 10.

Work activity (employees and self-employed) over a ten-year period

92 Fatalities in agriculture resulted from a range of work activities. One hundred and forty-six deaths (146), representing 40% of the total, occurred during work associated with the cultivation, harvesting, processing etc. of crops.

93 Seventy-four (74) deaths (20%) involved the handling and housing of livestock and work related to animal husbandry.

94 Thirty-six deaths (10%) occurred during the maintenance of machinery, buildings and land/estates, including general maintenance.

95 A further 36 (10%) deaths occurred during tree work in forestry and arboriculture including the maintenance of trees and woodland on farms and estates.

96 Fish farming, including shellfish harvesting, caused 30 deaths, 21 of them during cockle picking.

See Table 11 for further information about the work being undertaken at the time of the accident.

Age (employees and self-employed) over a ten-year period

97 Deaths to workers (employees and the self-employed) in agriculture aged 65 years and over and between 55 and 64 remain high, while deaths to those aged 24 years or less remain low in comparison with other industrial sectors. Of the 368 workers killed, 84 (22%) were between 55 and 64 and 86 (23%) were over 65 years of age, compared with 29 (8%) under 25.

98 Many of the self-employed who died were over 65 years of age – representing 31% of all reported fatalities to the self-employed. Over half the self-employed deaths, ie 139 in total, were to those aged 55 years and over compared with seven under 24.

99 For employees, those aged 25–34; 45–54 and 55–64 years had the largest proportion of fatal injuries. The lowest figures were for those under 19 and 65 years and over.

See Table 12 for further analyses of fatal injuries by age.

Month, day and time (employees and the self-employed) over a ten-year period

100 The highest number of deaths to the employed and self-employed during the ten-year period were in February (46 deaths) and August (43) followed by September (36).

101 The comparatively larger numbers during late summer/early autumn reflect the level of activity in the arable sector associated with harvesting and autumn cultivation. The lowest number of deaths occurred in November (23) and December, May and June (25 each).

102 In contrast to other industries, which show a gradual decrease in injuries to workers through the working week, there is no clearly discernible pattern in agriculture. The lowest number of deaths was on a Sunday (25).

103 Fatalities to employees are fairly evenly distributed through the working week though the number reported over the weekend is the lowest. Fewer deaths also occurred on Wednesday.

104 Forty-four (44) self-employed people were killed at weekends compared to 18 employees. Seventy-one percent (71%) of deaths at the weekend involved the self-employed.

105 The number of deaths increases during the morning, reduces over lunchtime and steadily rises again during the afternoon.

See Tables 14, 15 and 16 for a more detailed breakdown by month, day and time of day.

Table 6 Fatal injuries to employees and the self-employed in agriculture, 2003/04 to 2012/13

Kind of incident	Employees	Self-employed	Total numbers	Percentage
Transport – struck by moving vehicle	42	63	105	29%
Struck by moving (including flying or falling) object	19	43	62	17%
Fall from a height	14	35	49	13%
Asphyxiation or drowning	16	28	44	12%
Injury by an animal	4	32	36	10%
Contact with machinery or material being machined	9	21	30	8%
Trapped by something collapsing or overturning	6	8	14	4%
Contact with electricity or an electrical discharge	8	4	12	3%
Other categories (including struck against something fixed or stationary; slip, trip or fall on same level; exposure or contact with a harmful substance and fire)	8	8	16	4%
Total	126	242	368	100%

Table 7 Fatal injuries to employees and the self-employed in agriculture, 2003/04 to 2012/13

Occupation	Employees	Self-employed	Total
Farmer/farm manager/managerial	22	151	173
Farm worker/labourer	59	28	87
Fishing and other aquaculture related	8	25	33
Forestry worker/arborist	11	19	30
Groundsman including contractors and maintenance	7	12	19
Driver including tractor drivers	9	3	12
Other	10	4	14
Total	126	242	368

Table 8 Fatal injuries to employees and the self-employed in agriculture, 2003/04 to 2012/13

More detailed breakdown by type of incident	Employees	Self-employed	Total
Struck by moving vehicle	42	63	105
Tractor	17	27	44
All-terrain vehicles (ATVs)	11	10	21
Forklift truck/telescopic handler/loader	4	8	12
Trailer, plant or equipment associated with vehicle	2	3	5
From transport of any kind	8	15	23
Struck by moving, falling or flying object	19	43	62
By a tree/tree branch	9	12	21
Material being lifted or lifting equipment	6	3	9
From moving or falling bales of hay	1	6	7
From shelf, table or stacking	2	4	6
From part of a building or structure	0	4	4
Other	1	14	15
Fall from a height	14	35	49
Fragile roof	3	21	24
From any man-lifting equipment	2	3	5
Moveable ladder	0	3	3
From a tree	1	2	3
From vehicle	1	1	2
From stacked material	1	1	2
From gangways, roof edge or other means of access including structures and buildings	1	1	2
Other	5	3	8
Asphyxiation/drowning	16	28	44
Water	7	26	33
Grain	1	1	2
Other including oxygen deficiency	8	1	9
Injury from an animal	4	32	36
Bulls	1	13	14
Other cattle	2	19	21
Horses	1	0	1

Table 8 Fatal injuries to employees and the self-employed in agriculture, 2003/04 to 2012/13 (continued)

More detailed breakdown by type of incident	Employees	Self-employed	Total
Contact with machinery	9	21	30
Combine harvesters	1	3	4
Other (including bale handlers, bale choppers, hay turners, balers, chainsaws etc)	5	12	17
Other attached powered machinery	3	6	9
Chainsaws	0	0	0
Trapped by something collapsing or overturning	6	8	14
Plant including lifting machinery and equipment	0	4	4
Building or structures	1	0	1
Bales of hay	2	0	2
Stacked material	0	1	1
Other	3	3	6
Contact with electricity	8	4	12
Overhead power lines	6	4	10
Other	2	0	2
Struck against something fixed or stationary	4	1	5
Exposure to or contact with harmful or hot substance	1	3	4
Entry into confined space	0	1	1
Spillage of some substance	1	0	1
Other	0	2	2
Slip, trip or fall on same level	0	2	2
Fire	1	0	1
Other kinds of incident	2	2	4
Total	126	242	368

Table 9 Fatal injuries to employees and the self-employed in agriculture, 2003/04 to 2012/13

Nature of injury	Employees	Self-employed	Total
Crushings and contusions	8	28	36
Concussion and internal injuries	11	29	40
Fractures	2	17	19
Asphyxiation, poisoning and gassing	14	10	24
Injury caused by electricity	7	3	10
Multiple injury types	24	43	67
Other known	27	70	97
Unknown	33	42	75
Total	126	242	368

Table 10 Fatal injuries to employees and the self-employed in agriculture, 2003/04 to 2012/13

Site of injury	Employees	Self-employed	Total
Head	22	47	69
Neck	3	5	8
Back	0	2	2
Trunk	10	22	32
Torso (multiple site)	1	4	5
Upper limb	1	1	2
Lower limb	1	2	3
Several of the above	25	43	68
General locations (inc drowning, asphyxiation, electrocution etc)	34	68	102
Other/unspecified locations	29	48	77
Total	126	242	368

Table 11 Fatal injuries to employees and the self-employed in agriculture, 2003/04 to 2012/13

Work activity	Employees	Self-employed	Total
Agriculture operations – all operations involving agriculture, eg cultivation, harvesting, crop spraying, all crop processing	53	93	146
Livestock operations – animal housing/handling, feeding and all other animal-related operations	22	52	74
Fish farming, including shellfish harvesting	6	24	30
Maintenance (machinery)	9	9	18
Maintenance (buildings)	2	13	15
Maintenance (land)	0	3	3
Landscape gardening	4	4	8
Arboriculture – tree surgery, care of trees etc	4	15	19
Forestry operations including tree felling and extraction	7	5	12
Maintenance of trees and woodland	1	4	5
Loading/unloading	1	6	7
General handling	2	3	5
Walking/running on or outside premises, entering and leaving buildings including travelling in vehicle on site	5	8	13
Travelling/delivering in vehicle including driving on public highway and off-site travel	5	1	6
Other general agriculture activities	5	2	7
Total	126	242	368

Table 12 Fatal injuries to employees and the self-employed in agriculture, 2003/04 to 2012/13

Age	Employees	Self-employed	Total
16–19	7	4	11
20–24	15	3	18
25–34	28	18	46
35–44	17	40	57
45–54	27	34	61
55–64	21	63	84
65 and over	10	76	86
Age not known	1	4	5
Total	126	242	368

Table 13 Fatal injuries to employees and the self-employed in agriculture, 2003/04 to 2012/13

Age	Total workers (employed and self-employed) by year										
	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	Total
16-19	2	1	0	2	2	0	1	0	3	0	11
20-24	1	4	2	1	2	3	2	0	1	2	18
25-34	9	6	0	4	7	1	5	3	7	4	46
35-44	14	2	8	7	5	6	3	5	3	4	57
45-54	5	8	8	6	7	6	8	6	2	5	61
55-64	8	11	9	6	6	5	13	12	8	6	84
65 and over	3	10	6	8	17	5	6	10	11	10	86
Age not known	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Total	44	42	34	36	46	26	38	36	35	31	368

Table 14 Fatal injuries to employees and the self-employed in agriculture, 2003/04 to 2012/13

Day of the week	Employees	Self-employed	Total
Monday	24	37	61
Tuesday	28	37	65
Wednesday	12	35	47
Thursday	21	57	78
Friday	23	32	55
Saturday	9	28	37
Sunday	9	16	25
Total	126	242	368

Table 15 Fatal injuries to employees and the self-employed in agriculture, 2003/04 to 2012/13

Month	Employees	Self-employed	Total
April	8	19	27
May	11	14	25
June	11	14	25
July	18	14	32
August	15	28	43
September	12	24	36
October	12	16	28
November	6	17	23
December	5	20	25
January	7	19	26
February	9	37	46
March	12	20	32
Total	126	242	368

Table 16 Fatal injuries to employees and the self-employed in agriculture, 2003/04 to 2012/13

Time of day	Employees	Self-employed	Total
Before 08:00	5	3	8
08:00–08:59	3	8	11
09:00–09:59	11	15	26
10:00–10:59	12	21	33
11:00–11:59	11	25	36
12:00–12:59	11	9	20
13:00–13:59	12	10	22
14:00–14:59	9	22	31
15:00–15:59	11	18	29
16:00–16:59	8	18	26
17:00–17:59	10	10	20
After 18:00	17	28	45
Time not known	6	55	61
Total where time is known	120	187	307
Total	126	242	368

Members of the public, 2003/2004 to 2012/13

106 Fifty-six (56) members of the public, including 16 children (aged under 16 years) died as a result of an agricultural work activity during the ten-year period.

107 The main cause of death to members of the public was being injured by an animal (28%) or as a result of being struck by a moving vehicle (26%). However, no children were killed by animals but 60% of the transport-related deaths to members of the public were to children.

108 Nine children died as a result of being struck by a moving vehicle (56% of all child fatalities). A further two each were as a result of asphyxiation or drowning and falls from a height.

109 Of the 16 child deaths, those aged between six and ten were most at risk. Seven children (44% of the total) were within this age group. The remaining child deaths were between one and five (five deaths) and 11 and 15 years of age (four deaths).

110 The main cause of fatal injuries to adult members of the public was being injured by an animal (16 deaths) followed by falls from a height (seven deaths). Six deaths were transport related and six deaths were caused by being struck by a flying or falling object.

111 Nineteen (19) fatalities (34%) involved elderly members of the public, ie people who were over the age of 65. This relates to 47% of the total adult deaths.

112 Eighteen (18) deaths (32%) involving members of public occurred over the weekend. Ten deaths occurred on Wednesday and eight deaths (each) occurred on Thursday and Friday. Fewer deaths occurred between Monday and Tuesday (six each). Thirty-one percent (31%) of the deaths to children occurred over the weekend.

113 More adults died during July, August and September than in any other month. Of the 40 deaths to adult members of the public, nine occurred in September (22%), eight in August (20%) and seven (17%) in July.

114 See Tables 17–19 for more information on fatal injuries to members of the public.

Table 17 Summary of fatal injuries to members of the public in agriculture, 2003/04 to 2012/13

Year of fatal injury	Members of the public	... Of which were children
2003/04	7	2
2004/05	3	0
2005/06	8	3
2006/07	7	4
2007/08	2	0
2008/09	4	0
2009/10	5	3
2010/11	8	3
2011/12	6	0
2012/13	6	1
Total	56	16

Table 18 Summary of fatal injuries to members of the public in agriculture, 2003/04 to 2012/13

Age of injured person	Members of the public
1–5	5
6–10	7
11–15	4
16–19	2
20–64	19
Over 65	19
Total	56

Table 19 Summary of fatal injuries to members of the public in agriculture, 2003/04 to 2012/13

Kind of incident	Members of the public	... Of which were children
Transport: struck by moving vehicle	15	9
Asphyxiation or drowning	5	2
Injury by an animal	16	0
Fall from a height	8	2
Struck by moving, flying or falling object	7	1
Contact with machinery	1	0
Trapped by something collapsing/ overturning	1	0
Strike against something fixed	1	1
Exposure or contact with harmful or hot substance	1	1
Slip or trip on same level	1	0
Total	56	16

Work activity	Members of the public	... Of which were children
Agriculture operations including cultivation, harvesting, crop processing etc	18	7
Livestock operations – animal housing/handling, feeding and all other animal-related operations	12	3
Maintenance (machinery and buildings)	2	0
Travelling on site including driving on site. Also leaving on or outside premises including entering and leaving buildings	7	4
Travelling/delivering in vehicle including driving on the public highway and offsite	3	0
Tree felling care and maintenance	2	0
All other activities including recreation of parks and leisure activities	12	2
Total	56	16

Table 19 Summary of fatal injuries to members of the public in agriculture, 2003/04 to 2012/13 (continued)

Nature of injury	Members of the public	... Of which were children
Fractures	2	0
Concussion and internal injuries	3	1
Asphyxiation, poisoning and gassing	5	3
Contusions and crushings	4	1
Multiple injury types	18	5
Other known	10	4
Unknown	14	2
Total	56	16

Site of injury	Members of the public	... Of which were children
Head injuries	13	6
Neck	1	0
Trunk	1	0
Several torso	2	0
Several locations	14	1
General locations	17	8
Other/unspecified locations	8	1
Total	56	16

Day of the week	Members of the public	... Of which were children
Monday	6	1
Tuesday	6	1
Wednesday	10	3
Thursday	8	3
Friday	8	3
Saturday	9	1
Sunday	9	4
Total	56	16

Table 19 Summary of fatal injuries to members of the public in agriculture, 2003/04 to 2012/13 (continued)

Month	Members of the public	... Of which were children
April	1	0
May	3	2
June	5	1
July	10	3
August	9	1
September	12	3
October	4	2
November	4	1
December	3	1
January	2	0
February	1	0
March	2	2
Total	56	16

Part Three: Costs of workplace injury in the agricultural sector

115 Workplace injury (and work-related ill health) impose costs on employers (eg sick pay), on individuals (eg the human costs of pain, grief and suffering), and on the Government (eg health care expenditure).

116 The latest GB estimates show that workplace injuries in the agriculture sector cost society an estimated £137.3 million in 2012/13 (expressed in 2012 prices) (Source: HSE cost model).

117 The costs of workplace injuries in the agricultural sector falls into three distinct groups (see Figure 8), and are made up of both direct financial costs, such as productivity costs and health and rehabilitation costs, and the monetary value given to individuals' pain, grief and suffering (see Figure 9).

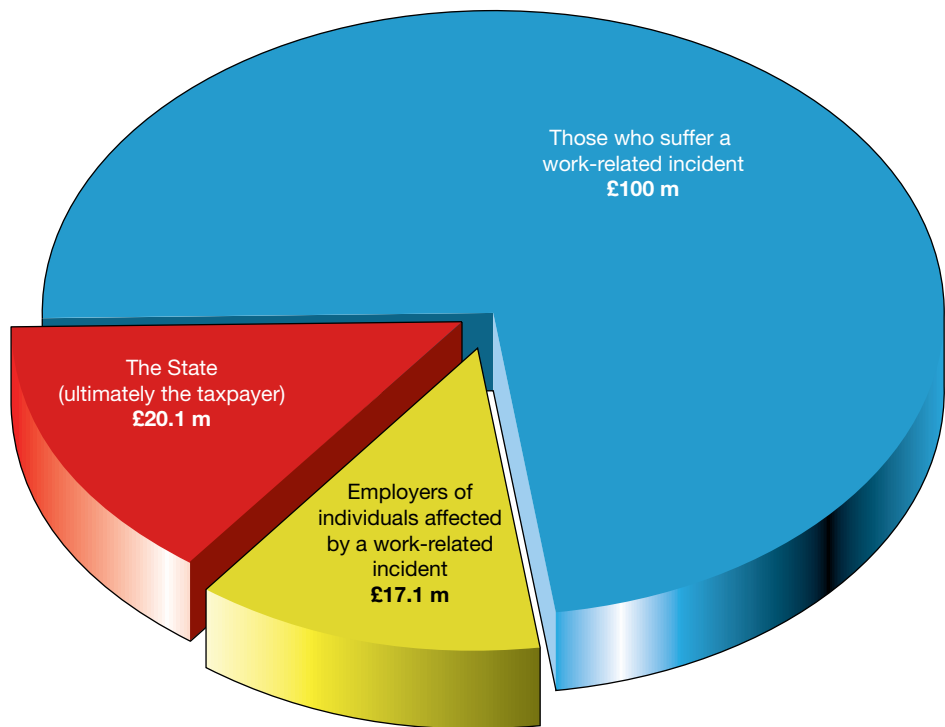


Figure 8 Breakdown of financial costs (by group)

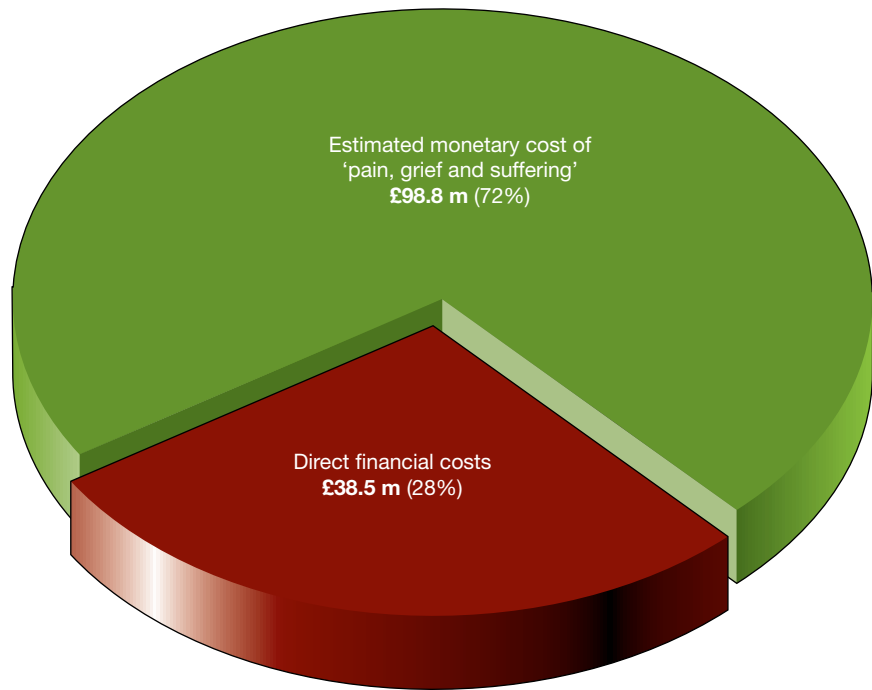


Figure 9 Costs of workplace injury (estimated monetary and direct)

118 The cost estimate is based on the annual number of fatal and non-fatal injuries in the agricultural sector.* While fatal injuries account for only a small proportion of total cases (less than 1%), their contribution to total costs is much greater (around 30%).

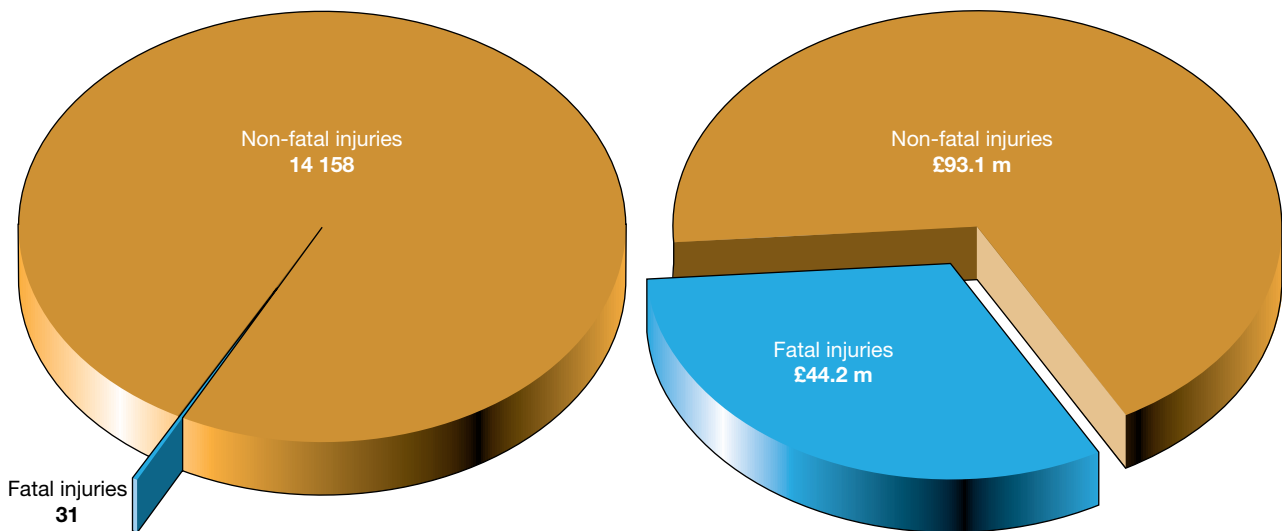


Figure 10 Breakdown of injury cases and cost by type of incident

Note

*The number of fatal injuries is based on the annual average number of fatal injuries in 2011/12–2013/14 reported under the Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrence Regulations (RIDDOR); the number of non-fatal injuries is based on the average annual number of injury cases for 2011/12–2013/14 estimated from self-reports in the Labour Force Survey (LFS).

119 For more details on the cost estimates and methods, see www.hse.gov.uk/statistics/cost.htm. For more details on workplace injury and illness by injury, see www.hse.gov.uk/statistics/industry/index.htm.

Further advice

For information about health and safety, or to report inconsistencies or inaccuracies in this guidance, visit www.hse.gov.uk. You can view HSE guidance online and order priced publications from the website. HSE priced publications are also available from bookshops.

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