

Updated Analysis of Work-related Road Traffic Accidents in Great Britain from the Labour Force Survey (LFS)

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LFS Work-related Road Traffic Accidents in Great Britain

Table 1: Estimated annual incidence and rates of self-reported, work-related non-fatal road traffic accidents to workers, for people working in the last 12 months, 2001/02-2015/16.

Category	Year	Estimated Incidence (thousands)			Rate per 100 000 workers		
		central	95% C.I.		central	95% C.I.	
			lower	upper		lower	upper
All work-related road traffic accidents	2001/02	100	86	114	370	320	420
	2002/03	101	87	115	370	320	430
	2003/04	93	79	107	340	290	390
	2004/05	85	72	99	310	260	360
	2005/06	88	73	102	310	260	360
	2006/07	72	59	85	250	210	300
	2007/08	89	74	103	310	260	360
	2008/09	87	72	102	310	250	360
	2009/10	84	69	99	300	250	350
	2010/11	62	48	76	220	170	270
	2011/12	74	58	90	260	200	320
	2012/13	60	46	73	210	160	250
	2013/14	74	58	89	250	200	300
	2014/15	56	42	69	180	140	230
2015/16	67	52	83	220	170	270	

Source: Labour Force Survey (LFS)

Breakdown of LFS Work-related Road Traffic Accidents in Great Britain

Table 2: Estimated annual incidence and percentage of self-reported, work-related non-fatal road traffic accidents to workers, by time taken to return to work, for people working in the last 12 months, averaged 2006/07-2015/16.

Time Taken to Return to Work [†]	Averaged estimated Incidence (thousands)			Averaged estimated percentage of injuries		
	central	95% C.I.		central	95% C.I.	
		lower	upper		lower	upper
Same day	16	14	18	22%	19%	25%
1 day	11	9	12	15%	12%	17%
2 days	5	4	6	7%	5%	8%
3 days	6	5	7	8%	6%	10%
4 days	3	2	4	4%	3%	6%
5 to 7 days	9	7	11	12%	10%	15%
8 to 14 days	7	5	8	9%	7%	11%
15 to 30 days	6	5	7	8%	7%	10%
31 to 60 days	4	3	5	5%	4%	6%
61 to 365 days	3	2	4	4%	3%	5%
Still off / Don't know	4	3	5	5%	4%	7%
All road traffic injuries	72	68	77

Source: Labour Force Survey (LFS)

Table 3: Estimated annual incidence and percentage of self-reported, work-related non-fatal road traffic accidents to workers, by nature of injury, for people working in the last 12 months, averaged 2006/07-2015/16.

Nature of injury	Averaged estimated incidence (thousands)			Averaged estimated percentage of injuries		
	central	95% C.I.		central	95% C.I.	
		lower	upper		lower	upper
Fracture/broken bones	5	4	6	7%	6%	9%
Dislocation of joints	1	1	2	2%	1%	3%
Strain/sprain	29	26	32	41%	38%	44%
Superficial	12	10	13	16%	14%	19%
Lacerations/open wounds	*	*	*	*	*	*
Burns/scalds	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other type of injury	22	20	25	31%	28%	34%
All road traffic injuries	72	68	77

Source: Labour Force Survey (LFS)

Notes

.. Not applicable

* Sample numbers too small to provide reliable estimates.

† 1 day = the day after the accident

2 days = on the second day after the accident etc.

These statistics contain estimates of work-related road traffic accidents and are not comparable with Department for Transport (DfT) statistics.

Workplace injuries sustained as a result of a road traffic accident in the last 12 months, include accidents that occurred at work or in the course of the work. Based on this definition, the following types of accidents are excluded:

- accidents which occurred in the course of travelling between home and the workplace (commuting accidents); and
- road traffic or transport accidents in the course of private activities.

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a national survey currently consisting of around 38,000 households each quarter which provides information on the UK labour market. The Health and Safety Executive commissions annual questions in the LFS to gain a view of work-related illness and workplace injury based on individuals' perceptions. The Office for National Statistics is the provider of the LFS data. The analysis of these data presented in the tables is the sole responsibility of HSE. See LFS technical note for more details about the data source.

The LFS survey data is used to make inferences about the whole population. When data obtained from a sample is used in this way, there is an element of sampling error, or uncertainty, about the sample estimate. Confidence intervals (C.I.) represent the range of uncertainty resulting from the estimate being derived from a sample of people, not the entire population. They are calculated in such a way that the range has a 95% chance of including the true value in the absence of bias - that is the value that would have been obtained if the entire population had been surveyed.

Results for tables 2 and 3 are based on data averaged over a ten year period, to ensure that sample numbers are sufficiently large to provide estimates. However, care should be taken when quoting, as changes may have occurred over time.

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