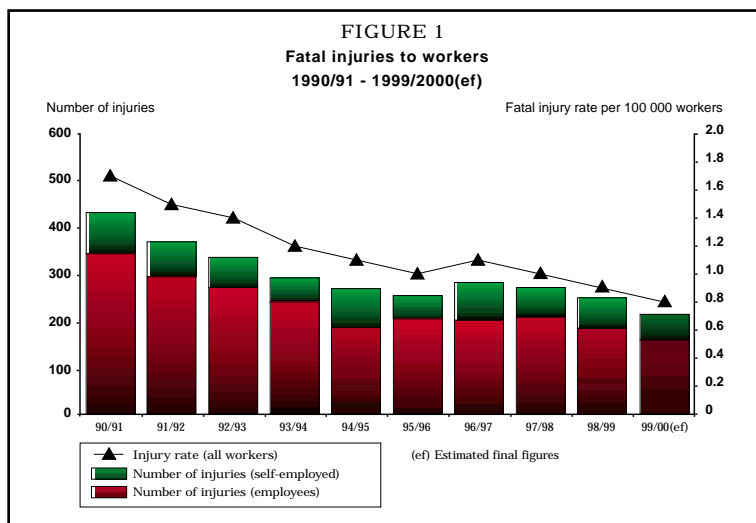
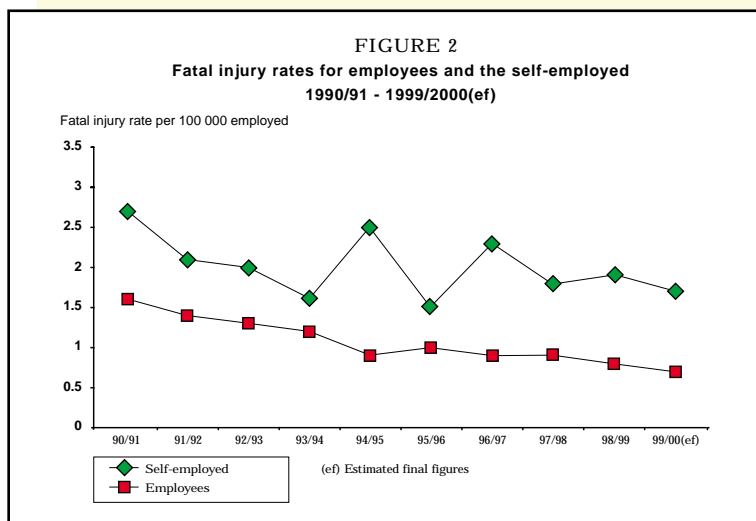


Fatal injuries to workers



In 1999/2000:

- The number of fatal injuries to workers is expected to fall to 218 from 253 in the previous year. This is the lowest number reported since the introduction of RIDDOR in 1986.
- Estimated final figures indicate that there were 161 fatal injuries to employees: 27 fewer than in 1998/99, the lowest number reported since the introduction of RIDDOR.
- Estimated final figures indicate that there were 57 fatal injuries to the self-employed, 8 less than in 1998/99.
- The best strategic view of the overall picture of injury rates is the long-term trend. There are clear downward trends in the numbers and rates of fatal injury to workers over the last ten years.
- Figure 1 shows that the fatal injury rate for workers is expected to fall to 0.8 per 100 000 workers.
- The fatal injury rate for employees is expected to fall to 0.7 per 100 000 from 0.8 the year before. This is the lowest rate since the introduction of RIDDOR.
- The fatal injury rate for the self-employed is expected to fall to 1.7 per 100 000 from 1.9 the year before.



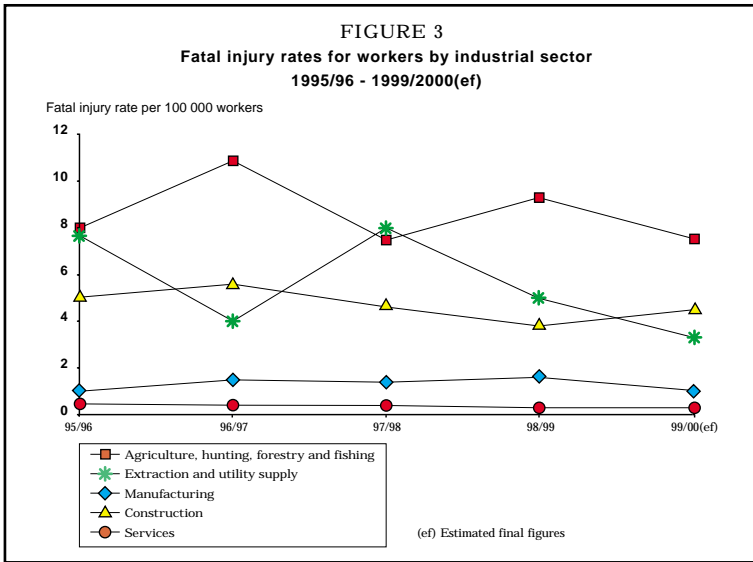
Types of accident and fatal injury

Based on provisional figures, in 1999/2000:

- Falls from a height, being struck by a moving vehicle, and being struck by a moving or falling object continued to be the three most common causes of fatal injury, accounting for 29%, 17% and 16% of fatal injuries to workers respectively.
- Multiple injuries, fractures, and concussion or internal injuries continued to be the three most common types of fatal injury, accounting for 28%, 14% and 9% of fatal injuries to workers respectively.
- Injuries to the head were the most common cause of death, accounting for 29% of all fatal injuries to workers.

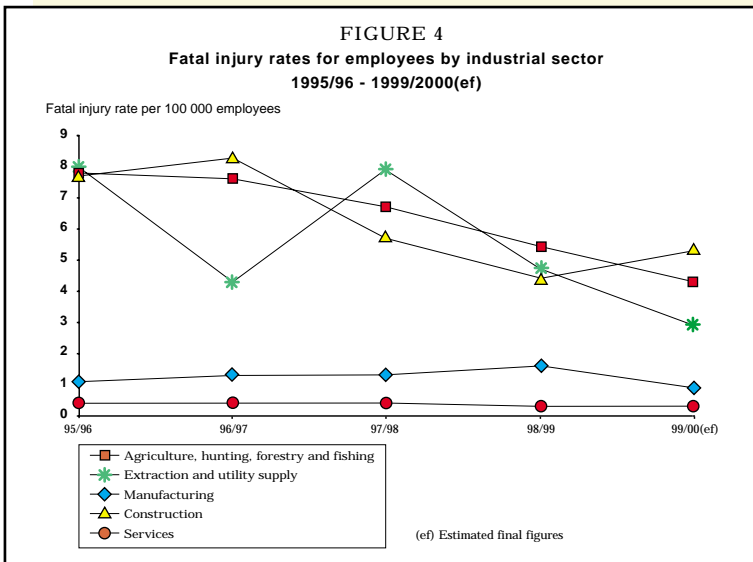
Estimated final figures for fatal injuries and fatal injury rates are based on the number of injuries reported so far, plus an estimate for late reports.

Fatal injuries to workers by industrial sector

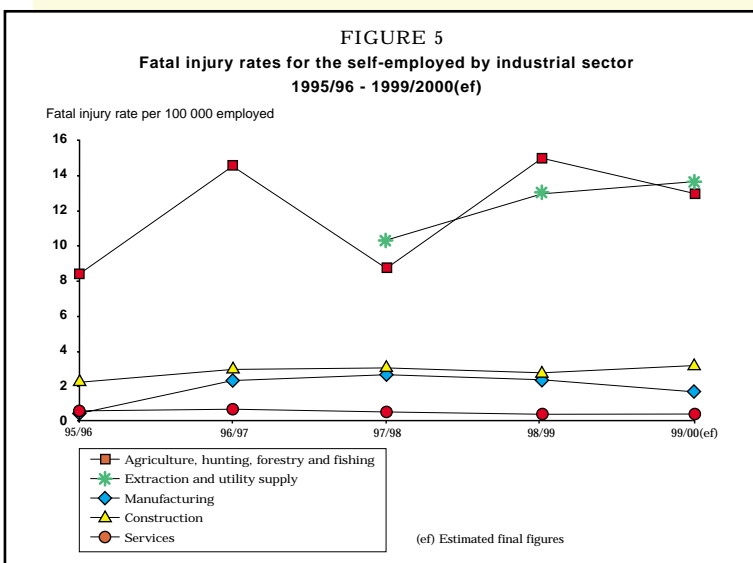


In 1999/2000:

- In construction, the fatal injury rate for workers is expected to be 4.5 per 100 000, below the average for the previous five years, but 18% higher than in 1998/99.
- Fatal injury rates are expected to fall in agriculture and manufacturing both compared with the average for the previous five years and from 1998/99 (reductions of 19% and 38% respectively).
- The fatal injury rate in extraction and utility supply is expected to be 34% lower than in 1998/99, while the rate in the service sector is expected to remain at 0.3 per 100 000, the lowest level since 1991/92.



- In construction, the fatal injury rate for employees is expected to rise to 5.3 per 100 000 compared to 4.4 in 1998/99 but below the average for the previous five years of 6.4.
- Rates of fatality for employees are expected to fall in agriculture, extraction and utility supply, and manufacturing, compared with both 1998/99 and the average for the previous five years.
- The fatal injury rate for employees in the service sector is expected to remain at the lowest level since 1991/92 (0.3 per 100 000).



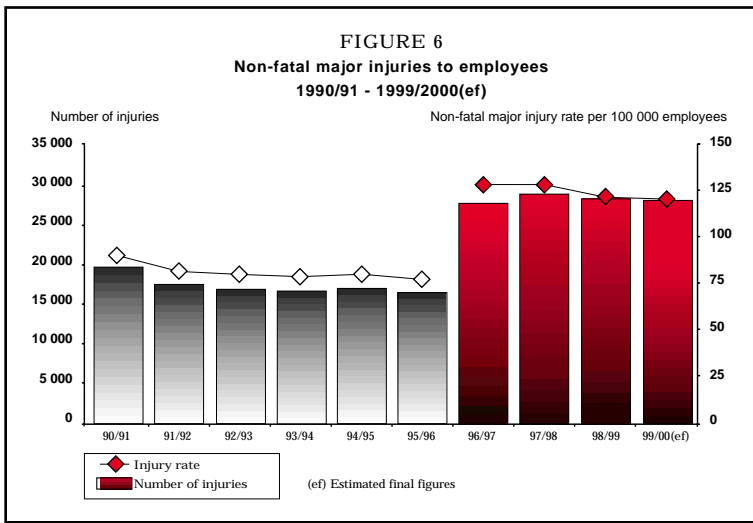
- The rate of fatality is expected to decrease in agriculture by 13% compared with 1998/99, but to be above the average for the previous five years.
- In manufacturing, the fatality rate is expected to fall by 27% from 1998/99 and is below the average for the previous five years.
- The fatal injury rate for the self-employed in construction is expected to rise to 3.2 per 100 000, above the average for the previous five years.

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

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

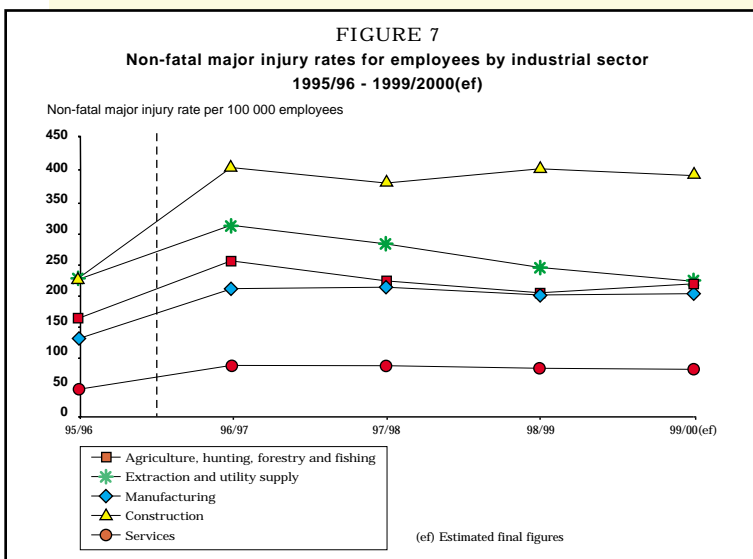
Major injuries to workers

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

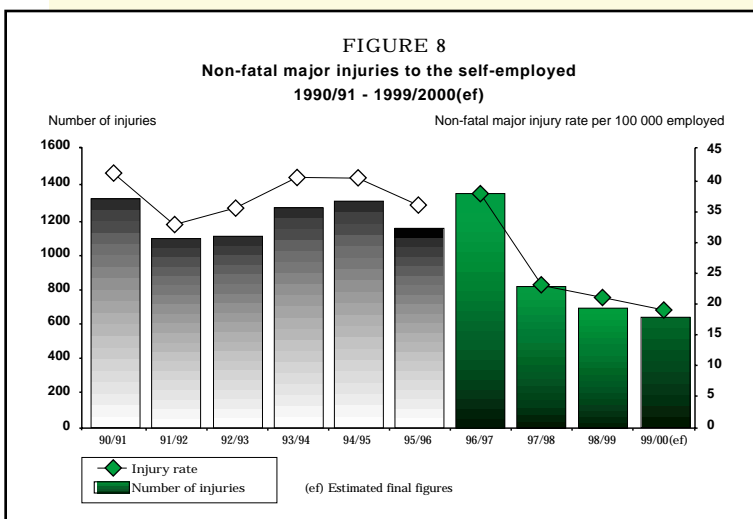


In 1999/2000:

- The non-fatal major injury rate for employees is expected to be 120.1 per 100 000, slightly less than in 1998/99.
- The number of reported non-fatal major injuries is expected to remain at a level slightly higher than that for 1996/97 (the first year of reporting under RIDDOR 95).
- Based on provisional figures, slips, trips or falls on the same level are expected to be the most common kind of non-fatal major injury to employees.



- In agriculture the non-fatal major injury rate for employees is expected to increase by 7% to 220.8 per 100 000. The rate in manufacturing is expected to increase from 201.5 to 204.0 per 100 000.
- Rates of non-fatal major injury are expected to fall in the other sectors.
- The largest decrease (9%) is expected in extraction and utility supply, with reductions also expected in construction and the service sector.



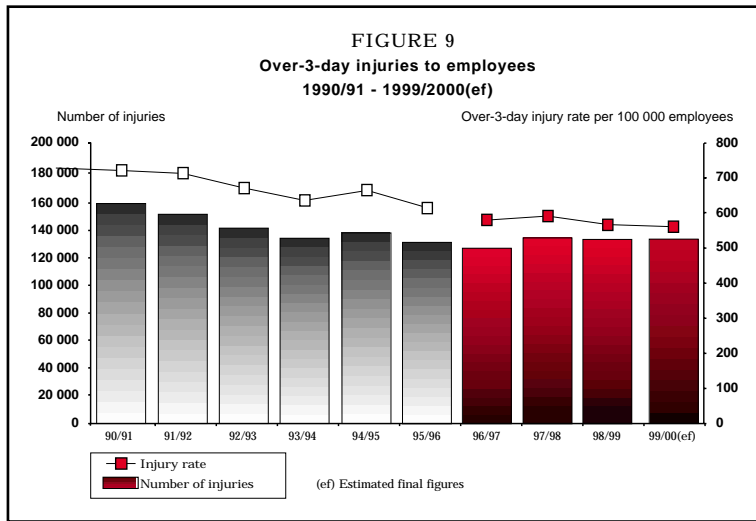
- The non-fatal major injury rate for the self-employed is expected to fall by 6% to 19.1 per 100 000. This follows a fall of 13% in 1998/99.
- The changes in the injury rate mirror similar changes in the actual number of reported injuries to the self-employed since 1996/97.

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

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

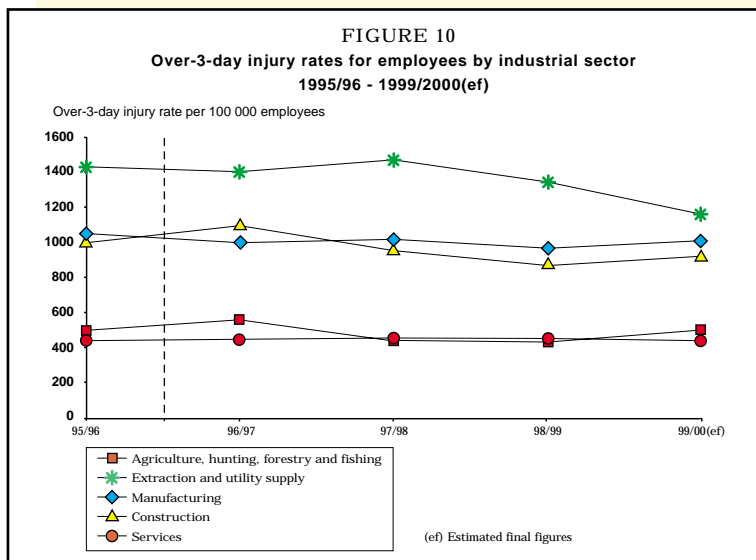
Over-3-day injuries to workers

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

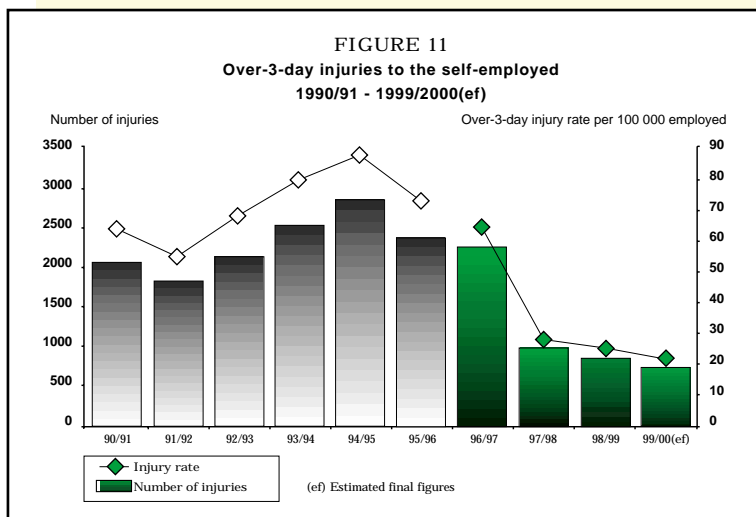


In 1999/2000:

- The over-3-day injury rate for employees is expected to fall by 1% compared with the previous year to 561.5 per 100 000.
- The number of over-3-day injuries to employees is expected to increase slightly to 132 307 from 132 295 in 1998/99.
- Based on provisional figures, injuries sustained while handling, lifting or carrying are expected to be the most common kind of over-3-day injury to employees.



- Rates of over-3-day injury for employees are expected to fall in the extraction and utility supply (13%) and service industries (3%).
- Compared with 1998/99, rates are expected to rise by 14%, 3% and 5% respectively in agriculture, construction and manufacturing.



- The over-3-day injury rate for the self-employed is expected to fall by 15% to 21.4 per 100 000. This follows a decrease of 10% between 1997/98 and 1998/99.
- The number of reported over-3-day injuries to the self-employed is expected to follow a similar pattern.

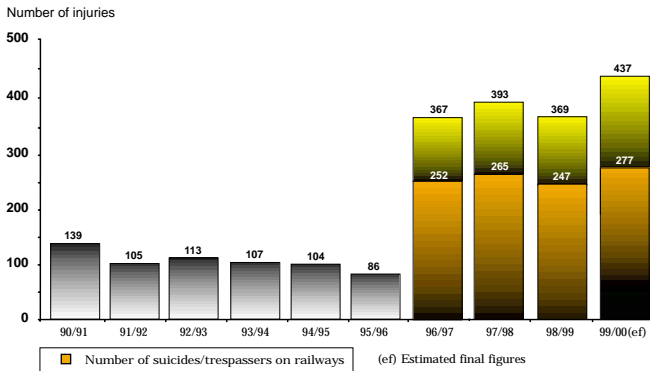
Industrial sectors are those defined by the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification.

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

Injuries to members of the public

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

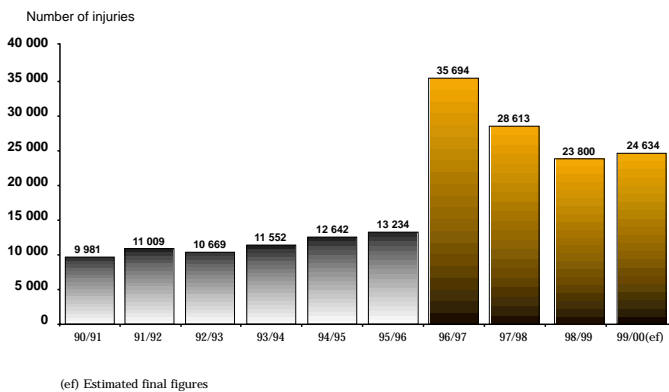
FIGURE 12
Fatal injuries to members of the public
1990/91 - 1999/2000(ef)



In 1999/2000:

- The number of fatal injuries to members of the public is expected to increase to 437 from 369 in the previous year.
- Virtually all of these injuries (95%) occurred in the service sector, and 334 of these were fatalities reported to the Railway Inspectorate.
- 277 fatalities among members of the public resulted from acts of suicide or trespass on railways or other relevant transport systems, compared with 247 in 1998/99. Prior to 1996/97 such injuries were reportable under separate legislation and not under RIDDOR.

FIGURE 13
Non-fatal injuries to members of the public
1990/91 - 1999/2000(ef)



- The number of non-fatal injuries to members of the public is expected to be 24 634.
- This represents a slight increase compared with the previous year, while 1997/98 and 1998/99 saw a decrease from the number in 1996/97, the first year of reporting under RIDDOR 95.
- 97% of the non-fatal injuries occurred in the service sector. The number of injuries in this sector is expected to increase by 1% compared with 1998/99.
- In construction, the number of injuries is expected to increase by 8%.

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

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

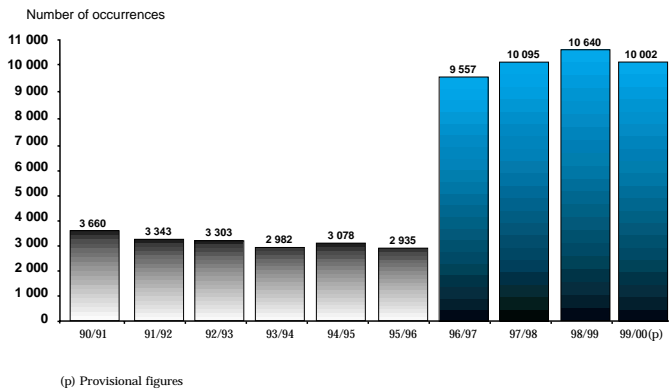
- The term 'accident' now includes acts of violence at work, and acts of suicide or trespass on railways or other transport systems.
- The list of reportable major injuries includes a wider range of fractures and amputations as well as certain dislocations.
- In most circumstances, the criterion for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

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

Dangerous occurrences

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

FIGURE 14
Dangerous occurrences reported to HSE
1990/91 - 1999/2000(p)



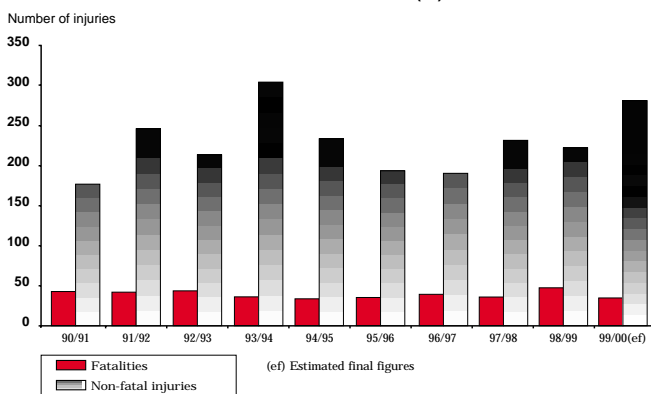
In 1999/2000:

- The provisional number of dangerous occurrences reported to HSE was 10 002, a decrease of 6% compared with the previous year.
- Of the incidents reported in relation to any place of work, 25% related to the failure of lifting machinery.
- The total number of incidents reported in relation to any place of work increased whereas the number of additional occurrences reported in relation to mines, quarries and transport systems decreased.

Gas safety

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

FIGURE 15
Injuries relating to the supply and use of flammable gas
1990/91 - 1999/2000(ef)



In 1999/2000:

- The estimated final number of fatalities resulting from incidents involving gas was 36, compared with a final total of 48 in 1998/99.
- The estimated final number of fatalities due to carbon monoxide poisoning was 27 compared with a final total of 37 in 1998/99.*
- The total number of incidents involving gas and causing injury has increased: 174 incidents have been reported so far compared with a final total of 151 in 1998/99.
- The number of non-fatal injuries from gas-related incidents has increased: 284 injuries have been reported so far compared with a final total of 224 in 1998/99.

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

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

Notes

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

Under reporting

Despite the legal requirements to report injuries incurred through work activity, HSE is aware that not all non-fatal injuries are reported. The results of the Labour Force Survey for the last three years show that 47% of non-fatal injuries to employees were reported to the appropriate enforcing authority while the reporting level of injuries to the self-employed was less than 5%. Further details were published in *Health and Safety Statistics 1998/99* and information on the current level of under reporting will be available later this year.

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

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

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

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

- 5 Any other comments?
-
-
-

Thank you for taking the time to answer these questions

Further information

This publication only represents a summary of the latest statistics available on occupational injuries, dangerous occurrences and gas safety. Further information can be obtained from the Health and Safety Executive, Strategy and Analytical Support Directorate (SASD), Room 512, Daniel House, Trinity Road, Bootle, Merseyside, L20 7HE (Tel: 0151 951 4842). More detailed information, including figures for England, Scotland and Wales, will be published in *Health and Safety Statistics 1999/2000* and in the *HSC Annual Report 1999/2000* available from October 2000. Information on injuries in the EU was published in *Statistics in Focus* and *Health and Safety Statistics 1997/98*.

Fatal injury statistics for the first six months and the first nine months of 2000/2001 will be released via HSE's website in autumn 2000 and spring 2001 respectively. In addition to this information, lists of fatalities and completed prosecutions are posted on a quarterly basis to HSE's website (www.open.gov.uk/hse/hsestats.htm).

Ill-health statistics

There are several sources of information on occupational or work-related ill health. Statistics from these sources become available on different timescales, and no single source gives a complete and balanced picture. Further information can be obtained from the Health and Safety Executive, Epidemiology and Medical Statistics Unit, Room 244, Magdalen House, Trinity Road, Bootle, Merseyside, L20 3QZ (Tel: 0151 951 4540). Detailed information from the different sources will be drawn together in *Health and Safety Statistics 1999/2000* and in the *HSC Annual Report 1999/2000*, which will be available from October 2000.

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