

Health and Safety Executive

# Statistics of Fatal Injuries 2003/04



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## **Introduction and summary**

### **Introduction**

This report gives the statistics of fatal injuries to workers and members of the public in 2003/04 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 and members of the public were fatally injured. Summary figures are given for Wales, Scotland and for government office regions. The most recent rates of fatal injury to workers are also included for Great Britain and other European Union member states.

The numbers of workers and members of the public fatally injured (or fatal injuries) are based on reports by employers and others under RIDDOR (the Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 1995). Fatalities include deaths up to a year after the date of the accident and therefore the statistics for the year 2003/04 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 employees, self-employed or workers as appropriate.

### **Summary**

The provisional number of workers fatally injured in 2003/04 was 235, an increase of 4% from 2002/03 when the finalised number of workers fatally injured was 227. The rate of fatal injury to workers also increased in 2003/04 from 0.79 deaths per hundred thousand workers to 0.81 deaths per hundred thousand workers, an increase of 3%. There was a general downward trend in the rate in the 1990s, however it has risen twice since then, in 2000/01 and in 2003/04.

The provisional number of members of the public fatally injured in 2003/04 was 371, of which 240 resulted from acts of suicide or trespass on railways. The finalised figures for 2002/03 were 396 and 257 respectively.

Of the 235 fatalities to workers, 114 (49%) occurred in the two industries of construction (70) and agriculture, forestry and fishing (44). Nine percent of all fatal injuries to workers in 2003/04 occurred in one single incident: In February 2004, 21 people drowned while harvesting cockles when they were trapped by rising tides in Morecambe Bay.

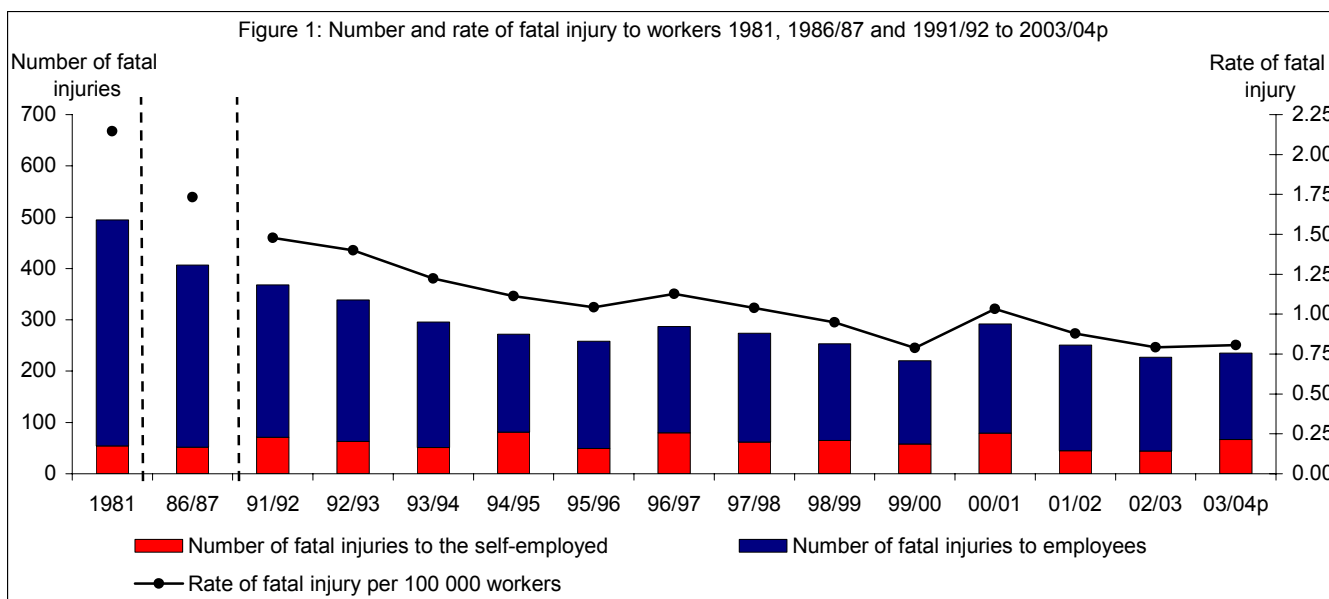
There were increases in 2003/04 in the number of workers fatally injured in agriculture, forestry and fishing, services and the extractive and utility supply industries. There was a reduction in the number of workers fatally injured in manufacturing and no change in construction. The rate of fatal injury to workers increased in 2003/04 in agriculture, forestry and fishing; services and the extractive and utility supply industries; and fell in manufacturing and construction.

Falling from a height continues to be the most common kind of accident, accounting for 29% of fatal injuries to workers in 2003/04. The number of fatal injuries of this kind increased in 2003/04 from 50 to 67. Being struck by a moving vehicle and being struck by a moving or falling object are the next most common kinds of fatal injury.

In 2000, the most recent year for which comparable data are available, the rate of fatal injury to workers in Great Britain was among the lowest of European member states.

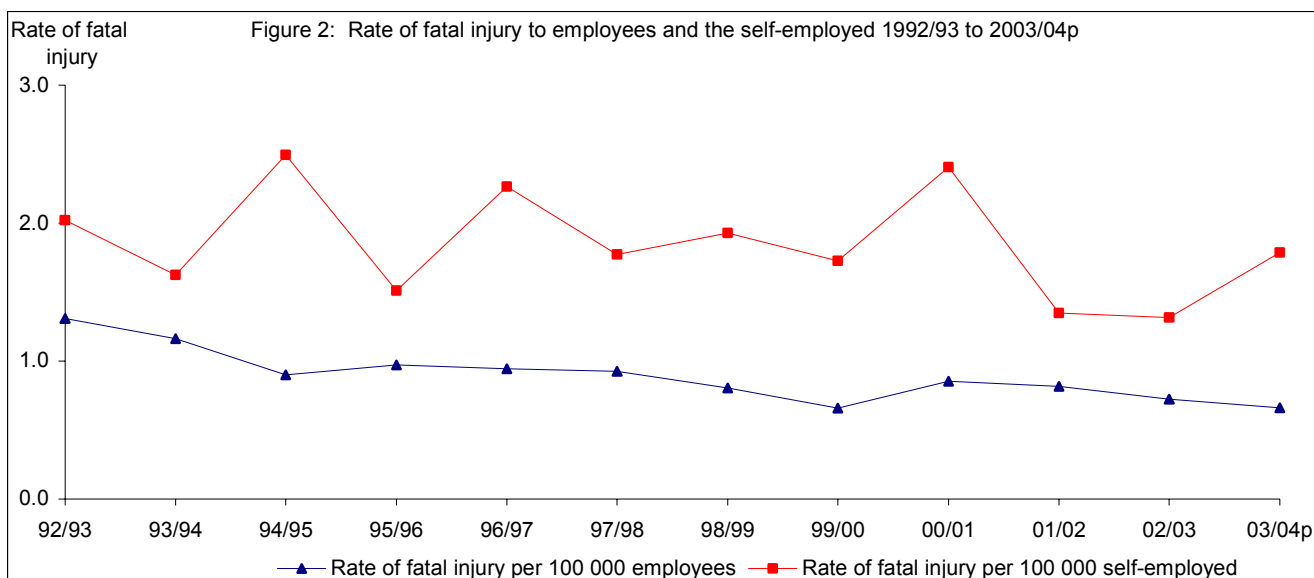
## Fatal injuries to workers

(See supplementary tables [1](#) and [2](#))



There were 235 fatal injuries to workers in 2003/04, an increase of 8 (4%) on the 2002/03 figure of 227. Whilst there was a reduction in the number of deaths to employees from 183 to 168, there was an increase in the number of self-employed workers fatally injured from 44 to 67. Twenty-one of the deaths to the self-employed occurred in one single incident at Morecambe Bay in February.

The rate of fatal injury to workers increased in 2003/04 from 0.79 deaths per hundred thousand workers in 2002/03 to 0.81, an increase of 3%. There was a general downward trend in the rate in the 1990s, however it has risen twice since then, in 2000/01 and in 2003/04.

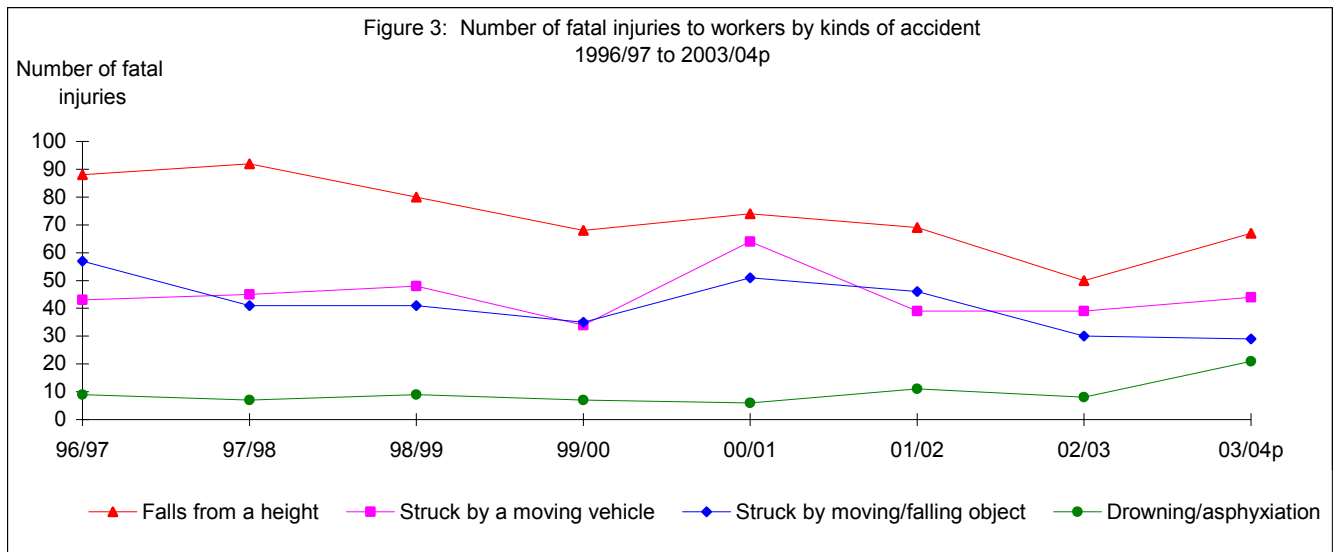


In 2003/04, the rate of fatal injury to employees fell by 8% to 0.66 deaths per hundred thousand employees from 0.72 in 2002/03.

The rate of fatal injury to the self-employed increased in 2003/04, from 1.32 to 1.79, an increase of 36%. In recent years, the rate of fatal injury to the self-employed has been higher than that for employees. This reflects the fact that proportionally more self-employed people than employees work in the higher risk industries of agriculture and construction, when compared with the economy as a whole.

## Fatal injuries to workers (cont)

(See supplementary tables [2](#), [3](#) and [12](#))



The most common kinds of fatal injury to workers in recent years have been falling from a height, being struck by a moving vehicle and being struck by a moving or falling object. In 2003/04, these three kinds together accounted for 60% of all fatal injuries to workers (140 of 235).

The number of deaths due to falling from a height rose in 2003/04 from 50 to 67. This is the first increase since 2000/01 and comes after a general downward trend since 1997/98. The number of workers fatally injured by being struck by a moving vehicle also increased in 2003/04, from 39 to 44, whilst the number of fatalities as a result of being struck by a moving or falling object fell by one from 30 to 29.

The number of workers fatally injured as a result of drowning or asphyxiation increased from 8 to 21 in 2003/04. All 21 deaths occurred at Morecambe Bay.

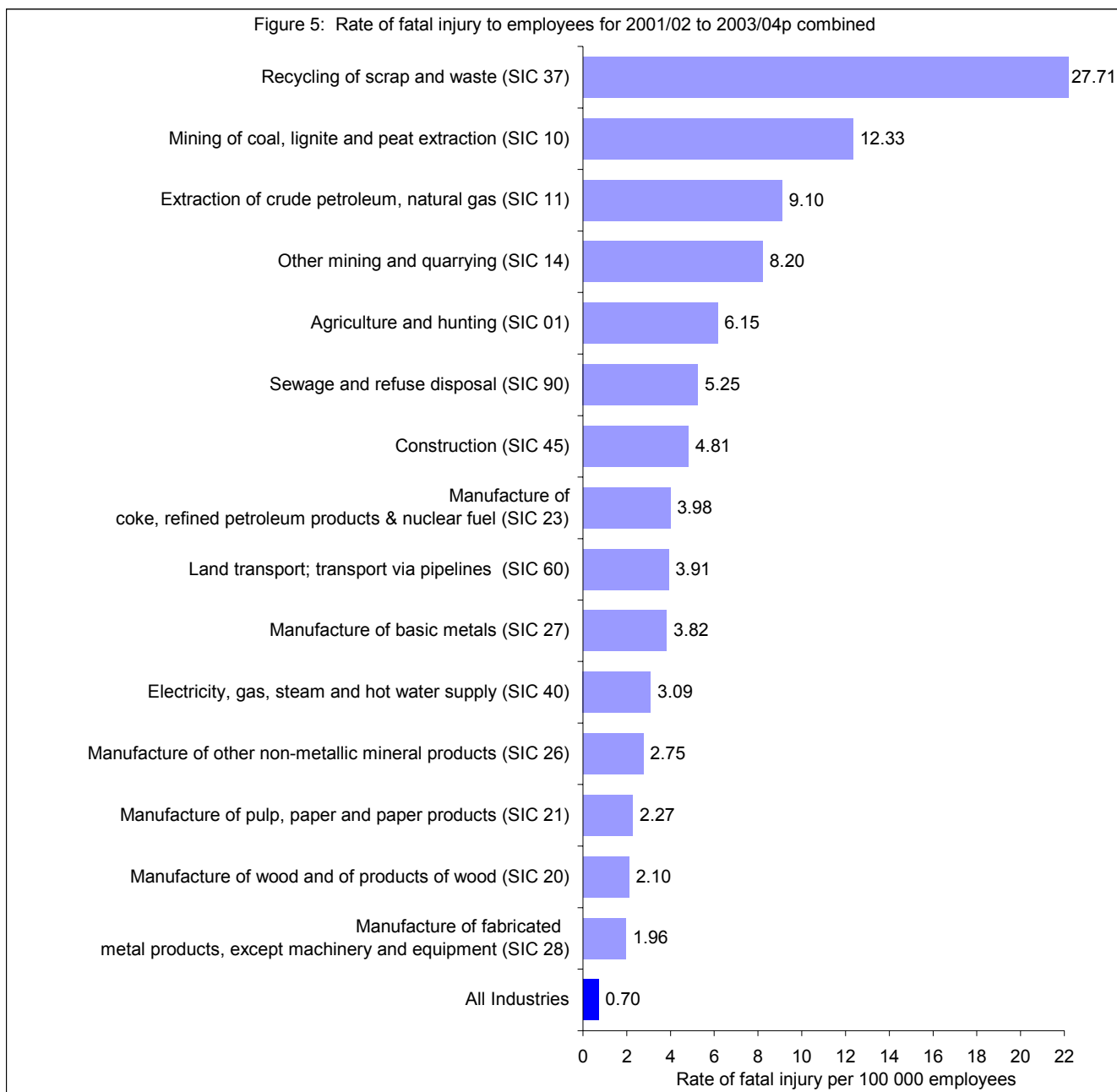


Among the broad top-level industry sectors, rates of injury are highest in agriculture and construction. Agriculture has the highest rates of fatal injury for both employees and the self-employed, and it is the only top-level industry sector where the rate of fatal injury is higher for the self-employed than for employees.

The number of self-employed workers in the extractive and utilities sector is very small, and there have been no fatal injuries to self-employed workers in this period.

## Industries with the highest rate of employee fatal injury

(See supplementary tables [5](#), [6](#), [8](#) and [9](#))

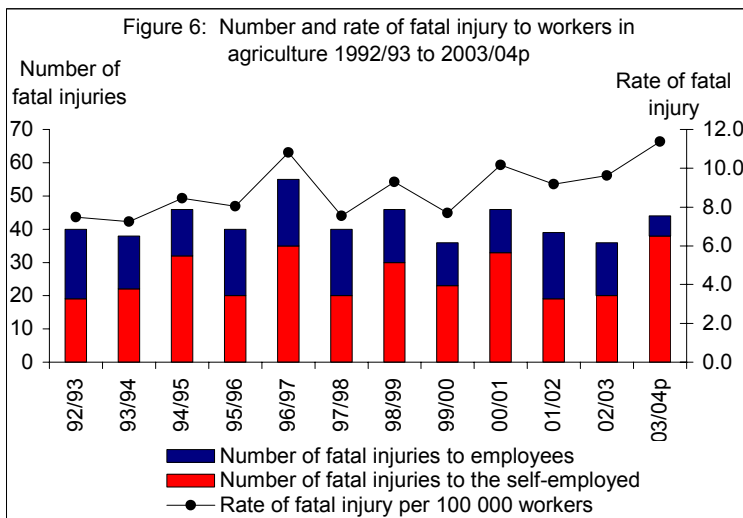


The industry with the highest rate of fatal injury to employees is the recycling of waste and scrap, where the rate is almost 40 times the national average. In the three-year period from 2001/02 to 2003/04, there have been 11 deaths to employees in this industry.

Other industries with rates of fatal injury to employees that are more than ten times the national average include the mining of coal, lignite and peat extraction; the extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas; and other mining and quarrying. Over the three-year period, there have been 18 deaths to employees in these three industries (4, 8 and 6 respectively).

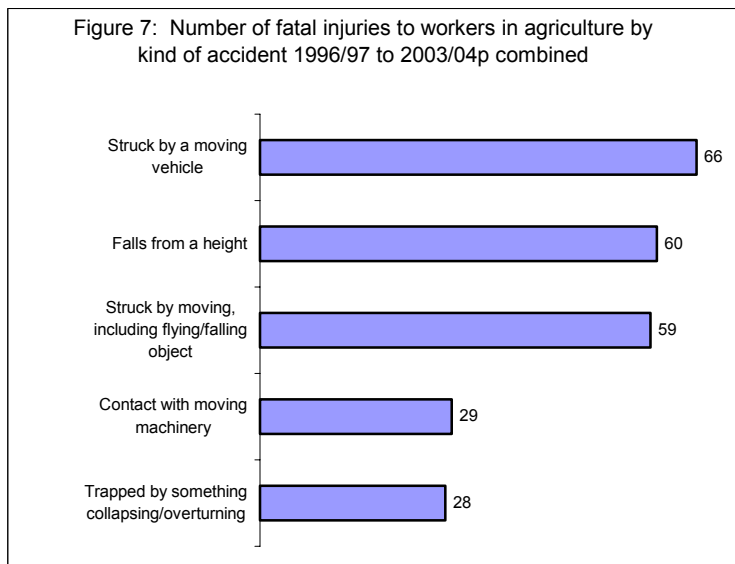
Some of the rates of injury are based upon a relatively small number of fatalities. Examples of these are: the manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel (three fatalities); the mining of coal, lignite and peat extraction (four fatalities in open-cast coal working); the manufacture of wood and wood products (five fatalities); and the manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products (six fatalities).

## Fatal injuries to workers in agriculture, forestry and fishing (See supplementary tables 4, 5 and 13)



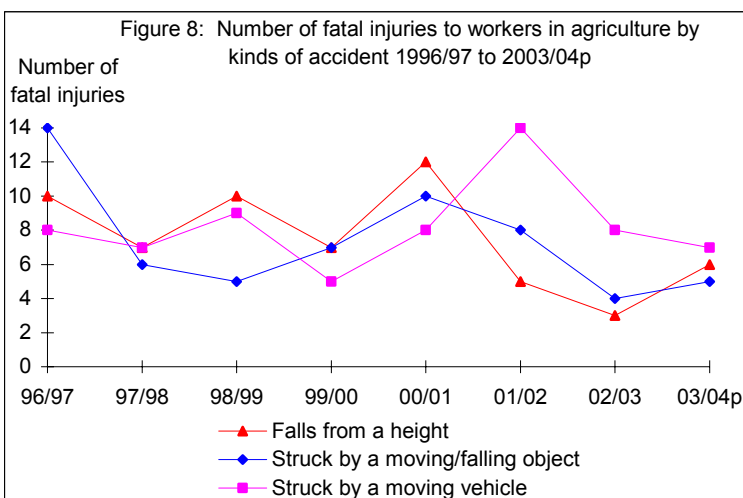
The number of fatal injuries to workers has fluctuated over the last decade with no overall trend. The number fell by almost 8% in 2002/03 to 36 from 39 in 2001/02, however there was an increase to 44 deaths in 2003/04. Twenty-one of the deaths in 2003/04 occurred in a single incident when a group of self-employed workers drowned while harvesting cockles in Morecambe Bay.

There were six deaths to employees in 2003/04. This is the lowest recorded level for almost twenty years. The number of deaths to the self-employed rose from 20 in 2002/03 to 38 in 2003/04. This increase is also reflected in the rate of fatal injury which in 2003/04 stands at 11.37 deaths per hundred thousand workers.



Just over three quarters of fatal injuries during the eight-year period 1996/97 to 2003/04 were due to being struck by a moving vehicle (27%), falling from a height (25%) and being struck by a moving/falling object (24%).

Vehicles commonly involved in fatal injuries to workers in agriculture are tractors, forklift trucks and all terrain vehicles. In 2003/04, there were seven deaths to workers as a result of being struck by a moving vehicle. Of these, five fatalities involved a wheeled tractor, one involved a telescopic loader and one involved an all terrain vehicle.

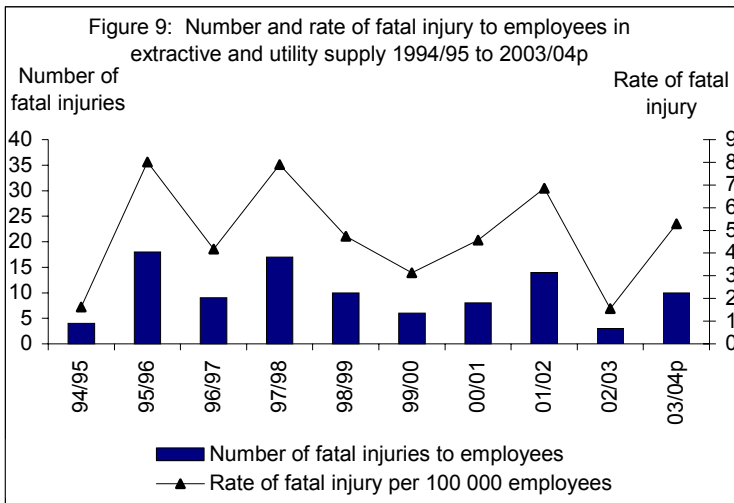


In 2003/04, 21 deaths resulted from drowning. All of these deaths occurred at Morecambe Bay.

Of the remaining 23 deaths, the most common kinds of accident were being struck by a moving vehicle (7), falling from a height (6) and being struck by a moving/falling object (5).

Over the period 1996/97 to 2003/04, the numbers of fatal injuries to workers as a result of falling from a height and being struck by a moving or falling object have reduced overall, although there have been variations year-on-year. The number of deaths as a result of being struck by a moving vehicle has fluctuated with no real trend.

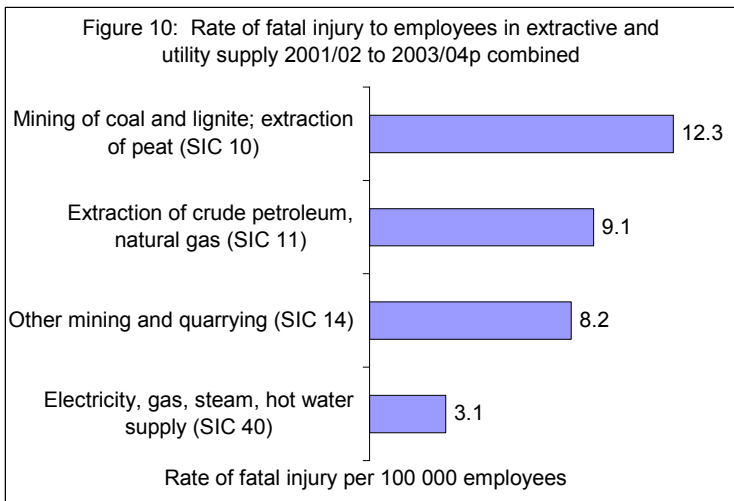
**Fatal injuries to workers in extractive and utility supply**  
(See supplementary tables 4, 5, 6, 7 and 13)



The extractive and utility supply industry includes: coal mines, open cast mining, quarrying, extraction of oil and gas, and the supply of electricity, gas and water. The statistics mainly cover employees because there are relatively few self-employed people in these industries. The number of fatal injuries to employees fluctuates but increased from 3 in 2002/03 to 10 in 2003/04.

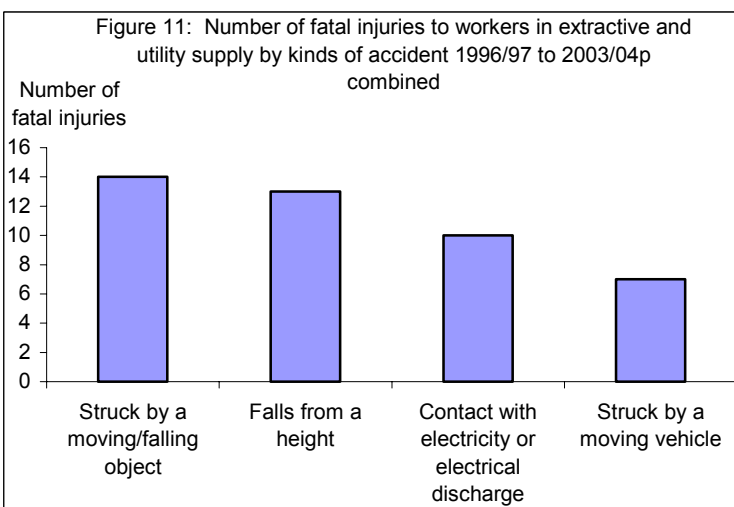
The 10 deaths in 2003/04 occurred in the supply of gas and electricity (2); open-cast coal working (2); the extraction of crude petroleum/natural gas (3); and other mining and quarrying (3).

There have been no deaths in deep coal mining in 2002/03 and 2003/04.



The rate of fatal injury to employees in the extractive and utility supply industry can be susceptible to fluctuation as a result of the relatively small numbers of fatalities. However, the rate of fatal injury in this industry is higher than the national average.

For the three years combined (2001/02 to 2003/04), for those industries with the highest rate of fatal injury, the numbers of fatalities recorded were: the mining of coal and lignite and extraction of peat (4); the extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas (8); other mining and quarrying (6); and the supply of electricity, gas, steam and hot water (9).



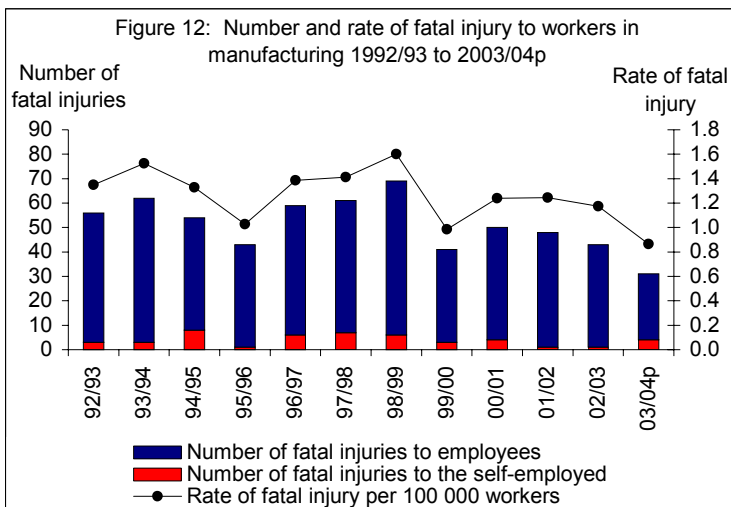
There have been 80 fatal injuries to workers in the eight years from 1996/97 to 2003/04 in the extractive and utility supply industries, of which 3 were to the self-employed.

Of the 80 fatal injuries, 14 involved being struck by a moving/falling object, 13 resulted from falls from a height, 10 involved contact with electricity and a further 7 were from being struck by a moving vehicle.

In 2003/04, of the ten fatalities to employees, three were as a result of falling from a height, two were due to exposure to or contact with a harmful substance, and two were due to contact with electricity.

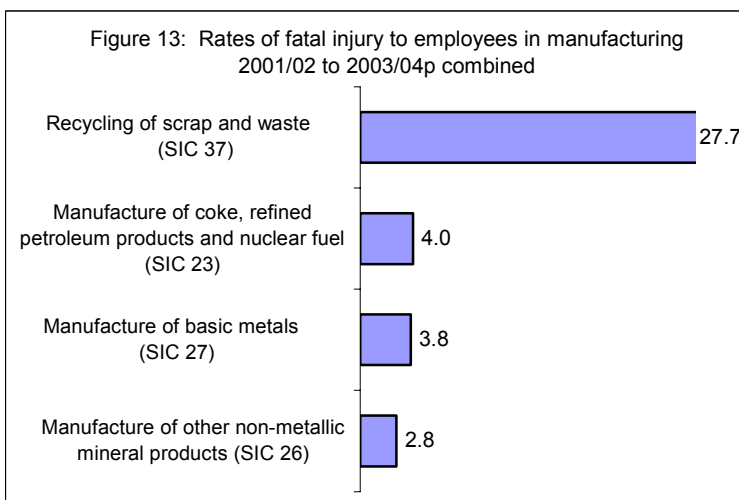
## Fatal injuries to workers in manufacturing

(See supplementary tables [4](#), [5](#), [8](#), and [13](#))



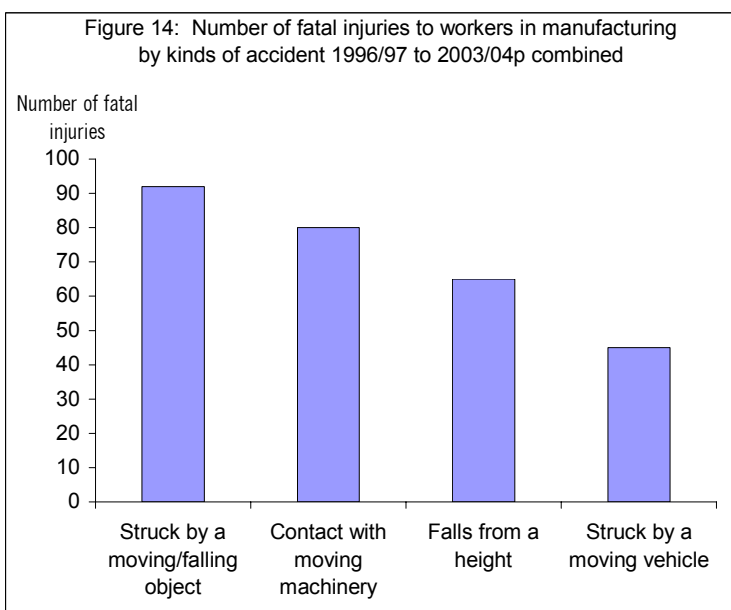
In 2003/04 there were 31 deaths to workers in the manufacturing sector. The number of fatal injuries has fallen for the past three years. Of the 31 deaths to workers, 7 were in the manufacture of fabricated metal products, 5 in the recycling of waste and scrap, 4 in the manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products and 3 in pulp, paper and paper products.

The rate of fatal injury to workers has fallen for the past two years from 1.24 in 2001/02 to 0.87 in 2003/04. This is the lowest level in the period 1992/93 to 2003/04.



The rate of fatal injury to employees in manufacturing has fallen in the last two years and was 0.8 in 2003/04. The rate of fatal injury to the self-employed fluctuates as a result of the relatively small number of fatalities to the self-employed in the manufacturing sector.

For the three years combined (2001/02 to 2003/04), for those industries with the highest rate of fatal injury, the numbers of fatalities recorded were: the recycling of scrap and waste (11); the manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel (3); the manufacture of basic metals (11); and the manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products (10).



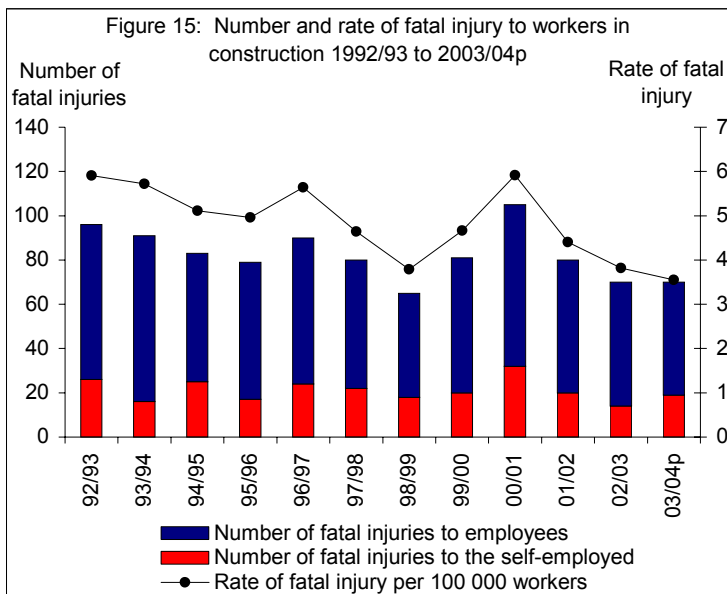
There have been 402 fatal injuries to workers in the eight years from 1996/97 to 2003/04 in the manufacturing industry, of which 32 were to the self-employed.

Of the 402 fatal injuries, 92 were as a result of being struck by a moving/falling object, 80 were due to contact with moving machinery, 65 were as a result of falling from a height and 45 were due to being struck by a moving vehicle.

In 2003/04, of the 31 fatalities to workers, 9 were as a result of being struck by a moving/falling object, 7 were due to contact with moving machinery and 4 were as a result of being struck by a moving vehicle.

## Fatal injuries to workers in construction

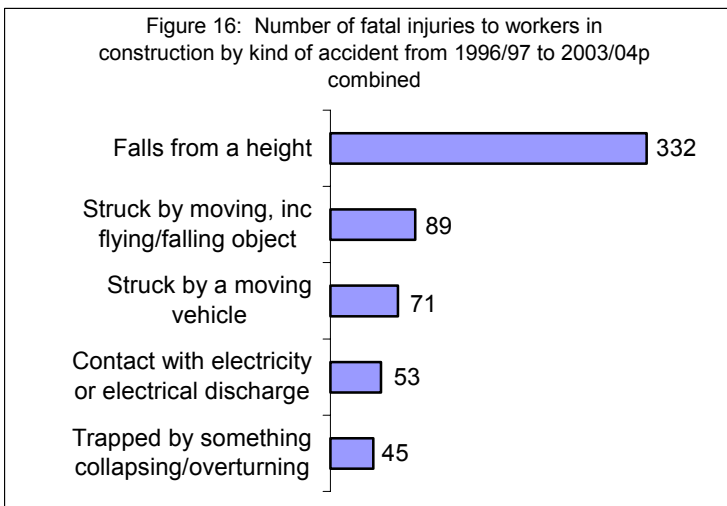
(See supplementary tables [4](#), [5](#), and [13](#))



There were 70 fatal injuries to workers in 2003/04, the same level as in 2002/03. The number of fatal injuries to employees in 2003/04 fell from 56 to 51. The number of deaths to the self-employed rose from 14 to 19.

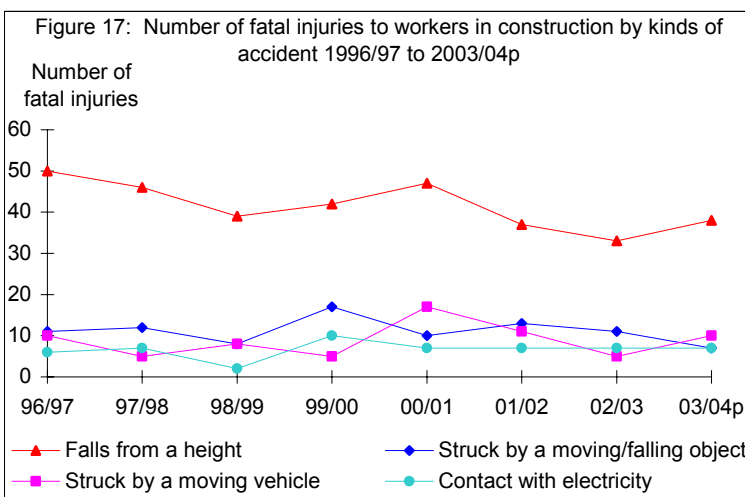
In 2003/04, 30% of all worker fatalities occurred in the construction industry. Of the 70 deaths, 13 occurred in the construction of commercial buildings, 10 in the installation of electrical wiring and fittings and 8 in the construction of domestic buildings.

The rate of fatal injury to workers generally fell in the 1990s until 1998/99 but rose substantially in the two years to 2000/01. Since then, the rate of fatal injury to workers has fallen and in 2003/04 is at 3.55 deaths per hundred thousand workers. This is the lowest level seen in the last 12 years.



The most common kind of fatal injury to workers during the period 1996/97 to 2003/04 is falling from a height, accounting for just over half of all fatalities. This is the most common kind of fatal injury for both employees and the self-employed. Falls from a height mainly involve roofs, ladders, scaffolds and raised platforms.

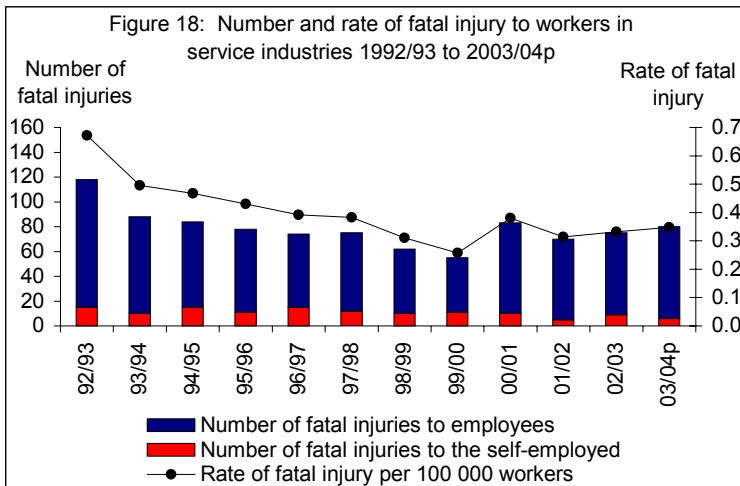
After falls from a height, the most common kinds of fatal injuries to workers are being struck by a moving/falling object and being struck by a vehicle, together accounting for around a quarter of all fatalities over the period.



In 2003/04, there were 38 fatalities to workers in the construction industry due to falling from a height, an increase of 5 from 2002/03. Of the 38 fatalities, 31 were as a result of falling from a height of more than 2m.

After falling from a height, the most common kinds of fatal injury are being struck by a moving vehicle, being struck by a moving/falling object and contact with electricity. In 2003/04, these kinds accounted for 10, 7 and 7 fatal injuries respectively. In recent years, the numbers of fatal injuries as a result of these kinds have fluctuated but generally account for between 5 and 15 fatal injuries each a year.

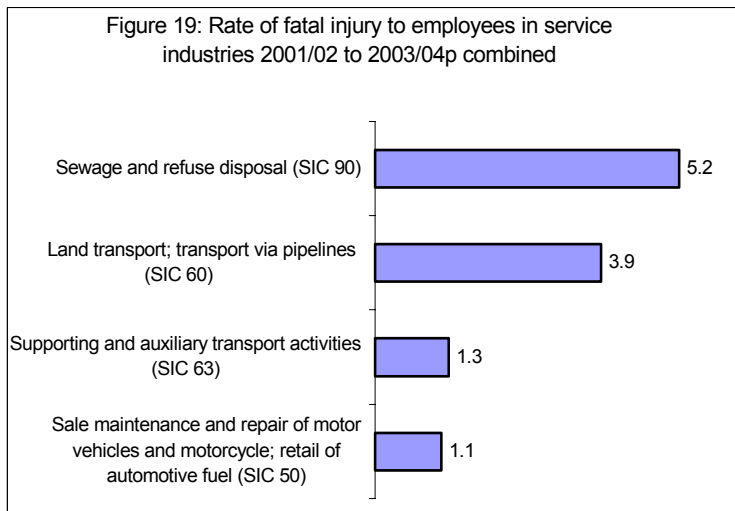
**Fatal injuries to workers in service industries**  
(See supplementary tables 4, 5, 9 and 13)



In 2003/04, there were 80 fatal injuries to workers in the large and varied services sector, compared with 75 in 2002/03 and 70 in 2001/02.

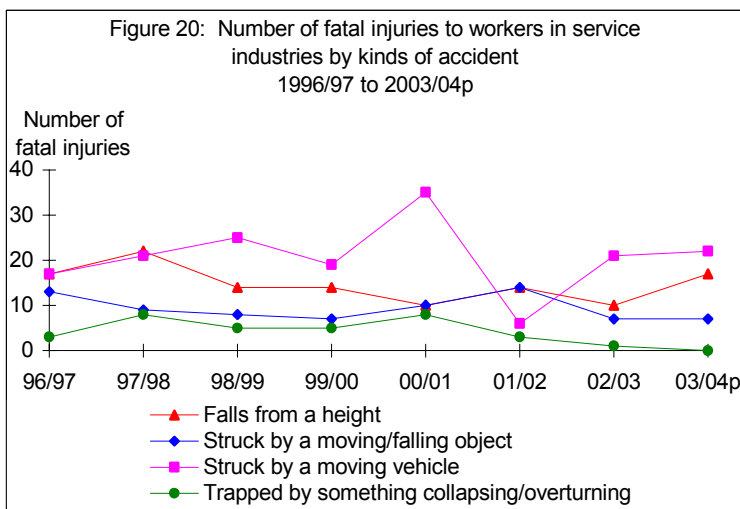
Of the 80 deaths to workers in 2003/04, 24 occurred in land transport, 8 occurred in the sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles and 6 in supporting and auxiliary transport activities.

The rate of fatal injury to workers fell during the 1990s, rose in 2000/01 and then fell in 2001/02. Since then, the rate has increased and in 2003/04 stands at 0.35 deaths per hundred thousand workers.



For the three years combined (2001/02 to 2003/04), for those industries with the highest rate of fatal injury, the numbers of fatalities recorded were: sewage and refuse disposal (15); land transport and transport via pipelines (59); supporting and auxiliary transport activities (15); and the sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles and retail of automotive fuel (19). These industries accounted for nearly half of all fatal injuries in the services sector.

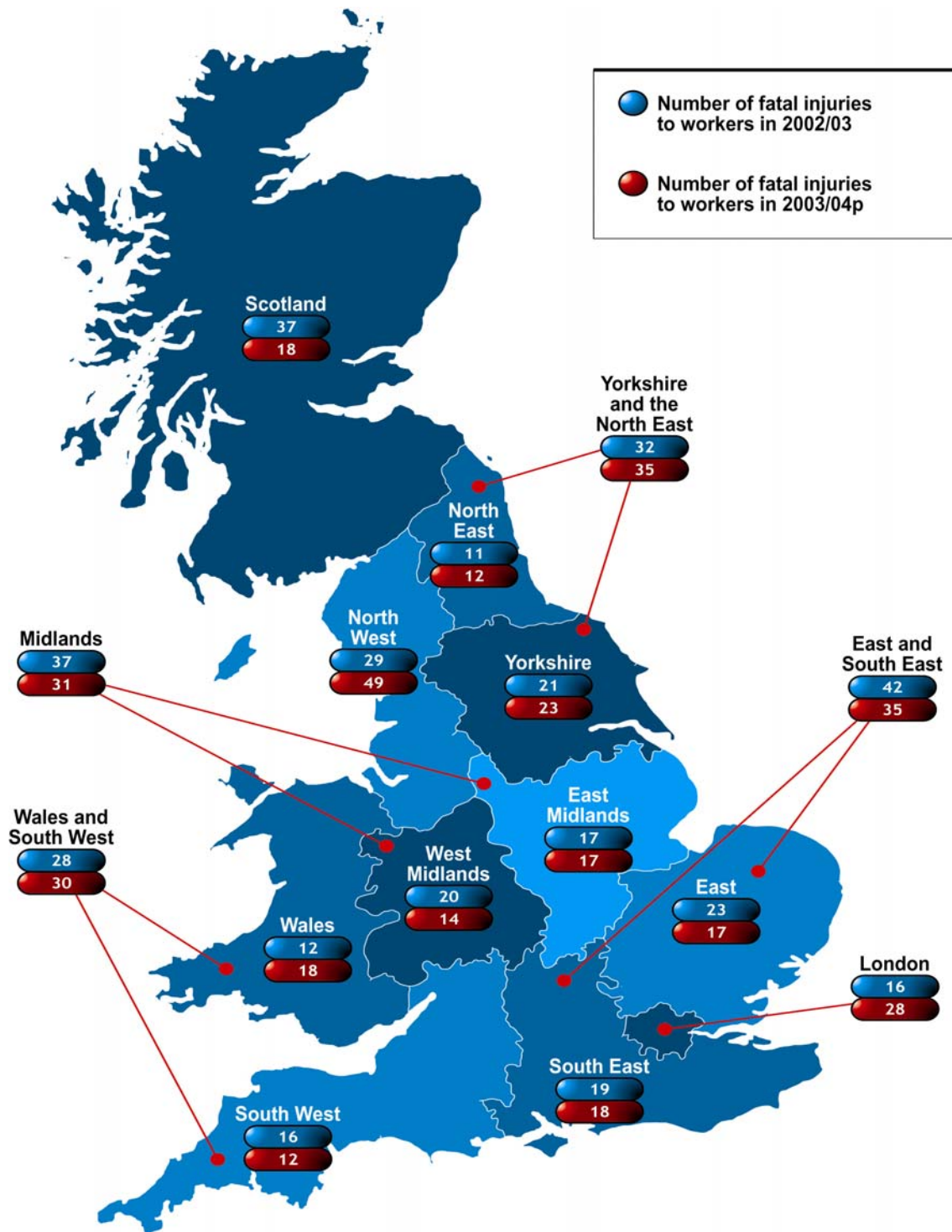
The rate of fatal injury to employees in the sewage and refuse disposal and land transport sectors is over four times the national average.



In 2003/04, there were 22 fatalities to workers in the services sector due to being struck by a moving vehicle, an increase of one from 2002/03. Of the 22 fatalities, 14 involved heavy goods vehicles or trailers and 4 involved forklift trucks.

Other common kinds of fatal injury include falling from a height and being struck by a moving/falling object. In 2003/04, these two kinds accounted for 24 fatalities. The number of fatal injuries due to being trapped by something collapsing or overturning has decreased since 2000/01 and there were no fatalities of this kind in 2003/04.

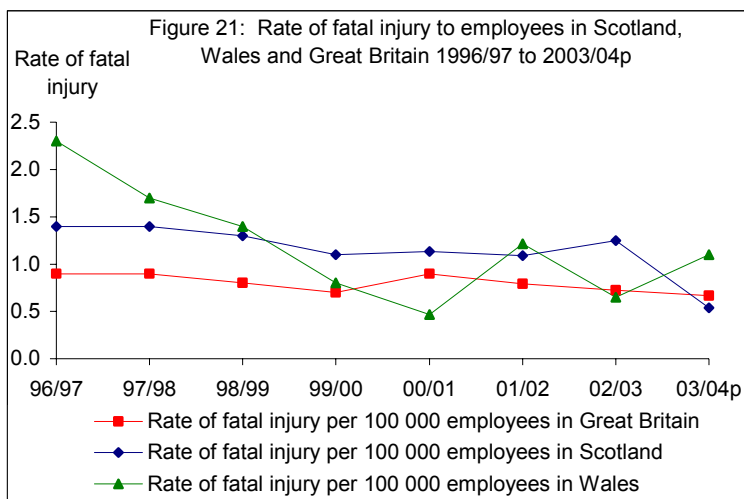
**Fatal injuries to workers by countries, government office regions and HSE field operations divisions**



The figures above exclude fatalities reported to the Railway Inspectorate (six in 2002/03 and nine in 2003/04).

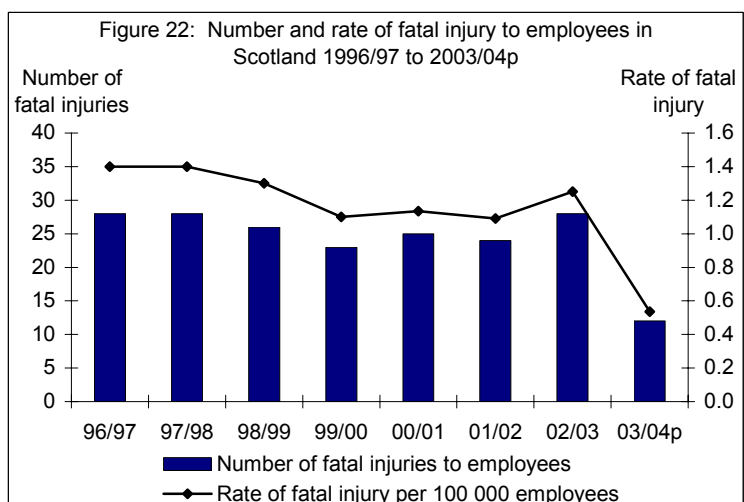
## Fatal injuries to employees in Scotland, Wales and Great Britain

(See supplementary tables [10](#) and [11](#))



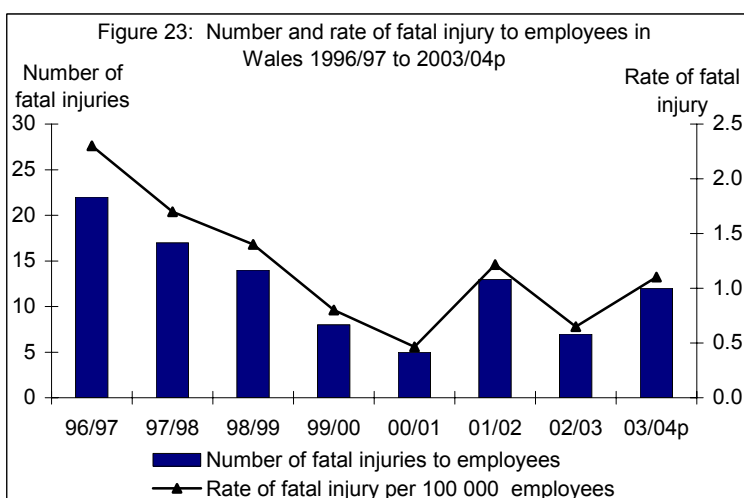
From 1996/97 to 2002/03, the rate of fatal injury to employees was higher in Scotland than in Great Britain as a whole. However, in 2003/04 the rate in Scotland fell from 1.25 to 0.54 deaths per hundred thousand employees, compared with 0.67 in Great Britain.

The rate of fatal injury to employees in Wales has generally fallen since 1996/97, although due to the relatively small numbers of employees in Wales, the rate is more susceptible to fluctuation. In 2003/04, the rate of fatal injury to employees in Wales rose to 1.10 deaths per hundred thousand employees from 0.65 in 2002/03.



There were 12 fatal injuries to employees in Scotland in 2003/04, a reduction from 28 in the previous year. This is the lowest level in the last 8 years. Of the 12 fatal injuries, 4 occurred in manufacturing, 4 in the extractive and utility industries, 3 in the services sector and one in construction. There were no deaths in 2003/04 in the agriculture sector in Scotland.

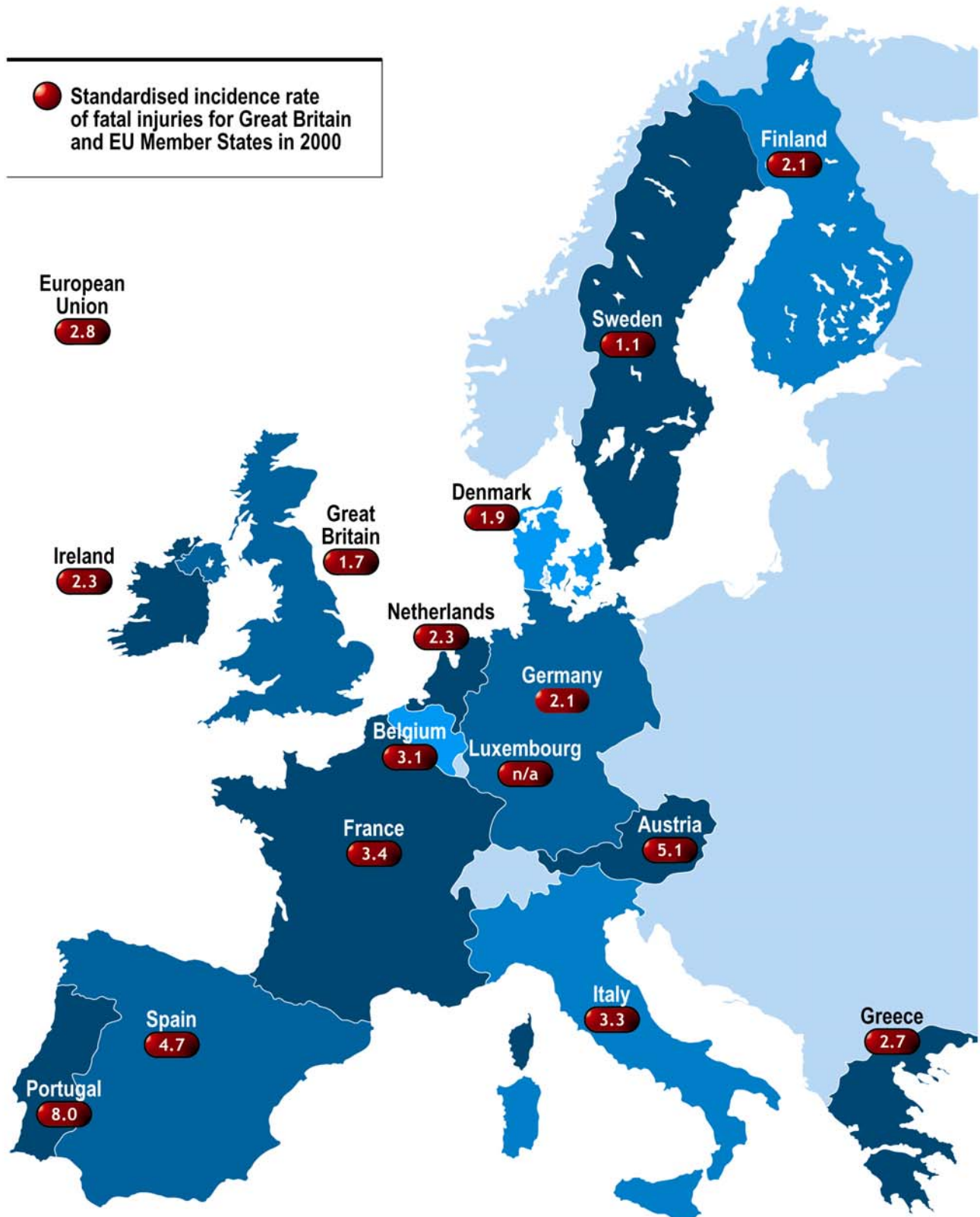
The rate of fatal injury to employees was generally downward from 1996/97 to 2001/02, but rose in 2002/03 and fell substantially in 2003/04. The rate of 0.54 in 2003/04 is the lowest in the eight-year period.



There were 12 fatal injuries to employees in Wales in 2003/04, compared with 7 in 2002/03. Of the 12 fatal injuries, 4 occurred in construction, 3 in manufacturing, 3 in the services sector and 2 in agriculture. There have been no deaths in the extractive and utility supply industry in Wales in the last five years.

The rate of fatal injury to employees fell from 1996/97 to 2000/01 and has fluctuated since then. Such variations are not uncommon since the numbers of employees in Wales are relatively small. These variations preclude robust comment on trends by industry.

## Fatal injuries in Great Britain and European Union member states



Source: Eurostat E3/ESAW – Table 5: Fatal accidents at work and commuting accidents in Europe by Member State 2000

A rate of fatal injury is not published for Luxembourg since the number of fatal injuries is relatively small. Data for Northern Ireland are not collated by Eurostat.

## Fatal injuries in Great Britain and European Union member states

(See supplementary table [14](#))

In 2000, the most recent year for which data are published across the European Union, there were 4605 work-related fatalities, of which 1974 were road traffic and transport accidents. Excluding transport accidents, the average rate of workplace fatal injury in the European Union was 2.8 deaths per hundred thousand workers. The equivalent rate for Great Britain was 1.7 which is the second lowest among member states.

The highest rates of fatal injury in the European Union in recent years have been in construction, agriculture, transport and the individual industries for the manufacture of mineral products, basic metals and wood products.

### Notes

These statistics have been published by Eurostat as a result of its programme with member states on the harmonisation of definitions of work-related accidents, and were compiled prior to the expansion of the European Union on 1 May 2004. They therefore relate to 15 member states.

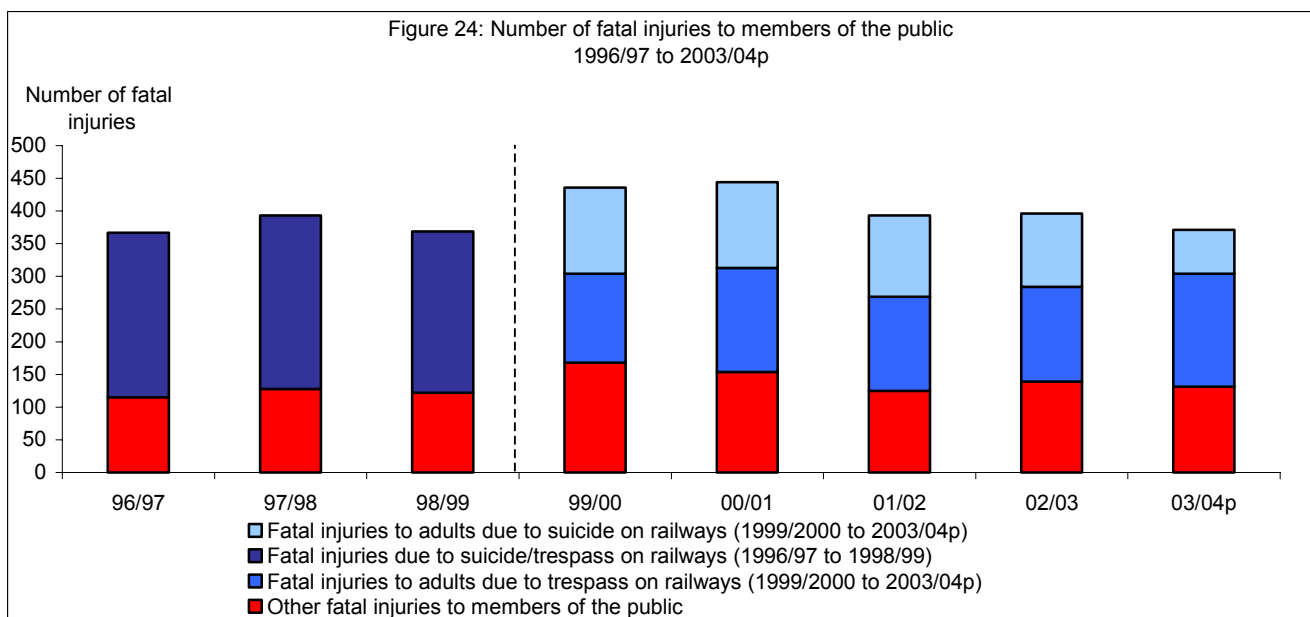
Different member states of the European Union have different methods for collating information relating to fatal injuries at work. For example, some countries include road traffic accidents and commuting accidents (i.e., accidents occurring during journeys to and from a place of work) in their statistics. The statistics shown here exclude such cases, however, there will still be some variation in the criteria used by different countries.

Coverage of accidents in member states is not complete for a number of sectors, particularly in relation to the public sector, the fishing industry and the extractive industries; and for self-employed persons, employers and family workers. For this reason, the data collected cover only the nine branches of activity that are common to all member states. The nine branches are:

- agriculture;
- manufacturing;
- utilities;
- construction;
- retail and wholesale distribution;
- hotels and restaurants;
- transport;
- financial services;
- real estate business activities.

Since each member state may also collect information on other sectors, the individual figures quoted for each member state may differ from those published at a national level.

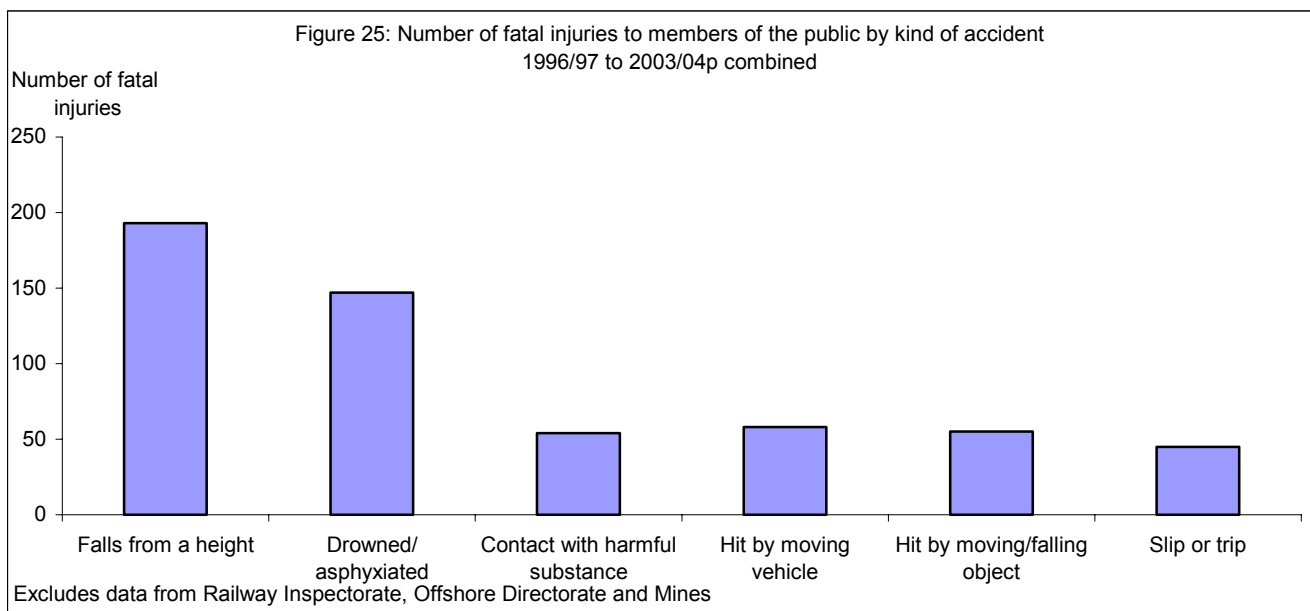
**Fatal injuries to members of the public**  
(See supplementary tables [15](#), [16](#) and [17](#))



In 2003/04, there was a fall in the number of fatal injuries to 371 from 396 in 2002/03.

About two-thirds of fatal injuries in 2003/04 were due to acts of suicide or trespass on railway systems. This proportion has remained relatively constant over the period 1996/97 to 2003/04. Prior to 1999/2000, the cases of suicide and trespass fatalities on the railways for both adults and children are grouped together. From 1999/2000 onwards, adult suicide and trespass fatalities on the railway are reported in separate categories and child suicide and trespass fatalities are reported in the 'other fatal injuries' category.

In 2003/04, there were also 36 fatal injuries to members of the public related to railways and a further 95 fatal injuries that occurred in other industries. Of the 95 non-railway fatal injuries, 79 were in the services industries.



Between 1996/97 and 2003/04, nearly two-thirds of fatal injuries to members of the public were due to suicide or trespass on the railways (2101 of 3169).

Of the remaining 1068 fatalities, the most common kinds of fatal injuries to members of the public are falling from a height and drowning/asphyxiation.

## Supplementary tables

TABLE 1 Number of fatal injuries to workers 1992/93 to 2003/04p as reported to all enforcing authorities

Year	Employees (a)	Self-employed (b)	Workers (c)
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
2001/02	206	45	251
2002/03	183	44	227
2003/04p	168	67	235

TABLE 2 Rate of fatal injury to workers 1996/97 to 2003/04p as reported to all enforcing authorities

Year	Employees (a)	Self-employed (b)	Workers (c)
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
2001/02	0.8	1.3	0.9
2002/03	0.7	1.3	0.8
2003/04p	0.7	1.8	0.8

(a) per 100 000 employees

(b) per 100 000 self-employed

(c) per 100 000 workers

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TABLE 3 Number of fatal injuries to workers by kind of accident 1996/97 to 2003/04p as reported to all enforcing authorities

Kind of accident	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04p
Falls from a height	88	92	80	68	74	69	50	67
Struck by moving or falling objects	57	41	41	35	51	46	30	29
Struck by moving vehicle	43	45	48	34	64	39	39	44
Contact with moving machinery	20	21	21	14	19	22	21	11
Trapped by something collapsing/overturning	16	25	15	16	40	8	11	7
Contact with electricity/ electrical discharge	16	17	17	18	14	12	15	13
Drowning or asphyxiation	9	7	9	7	6	11	8	21
Other kinds	38	26	22	28	24	44	53	43
Total	287	274	253	220	292	251	227	235

Note: The number of fatal injuries due to overturning is 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.

## Supplementary tables

TABLE 4 Number of fatal injuries to workers by industry 1992/93 to 2003/04p as reported to all enforcing authorities

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC 92)		Agriculture hunting forestry & fishing (a)	Extractive & utility supply industries (b)	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
	2001/02	20	14	47	60	65	206
	2002/03	16	3	42	56	66	183
2003/04p	6	10	27	51	74	168	
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
	2001/02	19	-	1	20	5	45
	2002/03	20	-	1	14	9	44
2003/04p	38	-	4	19	6	67	
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
	2001/02	39	14	48	80	70	251
	2002/03	36	3	43	70	75	227
2003/04p	44	10	31	70	80	235	

(a) Excludes sea fishing

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

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## Supplementary tables

TABLE 5 Rate of fatal injury to workers by industry 1992/93 to 2003/04p as reported to all enforcing authorities

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC 92)		Agriculture hunting forestry & fishing (a)	Extractive & utility supply industries (b)	Manufacturing industries	Construction	Service industries	All industries
	Section	A,B	C,E	D	F	G-Q	A-Q
	Year						
Employees (d)	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
	2001/02	7.9	6.9	1.3	5.3	0.3	0.8
	2002/03	7.3	1.6	1.2	4.9	0.3	0.7
	2003/04p	2.8	5.3	0.8	4.3	0.4	0.7
Self-employed (e)	1992/93	7.9	(c)	1.1	3.6	0.8	2.0
	1993/94	9.9	(c)	1.1	2.1	0.5	1.6
	1994/95	12.9	(c)	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
	2001/02	11.0	-	0.4	3.0	0.2	1.3
	2002/03	12.9	-	0.5	2.0	0.4	1.3
2003/04p	21.7	-	1.6	2.4	0.2	1.8	
Workers (f)	1992/93	7.5	(c)	1.3	5.9	0.7	1.4
	1993/94	7.3	(c)	1.5	5.7	0.5	1.2
	1994/95	8.5	(c)	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
	2001/02	9.2	6.5	1.2	4.4	0.3	0.9
	2002/03	9.6	1.5	1.2	3.8	0.3	0.8
2003/04p	11.4	5.1	0.9	3.5	0.3	0.8	

(a) Excludes sea fishing

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

(c) 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 period

(d) per 100 000 employees

(e) per 100 000 self-employed

(f) per 100 000 workers

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\* rates based on one fatal case, and can fluctuate substantially

## Supplementary tables

TABLE 6 Number of fatal injuries to workers and rate of fatal injury to employees in the extractive and utility supply industries 2002/03 to 2003/04p as reported to all enforcing authorities

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC 92)	Section	Number of fatal injuries						Rate of fatal injury (a)	
		Employees		Self-employed		Workers		Employees (b)	
		02/03	03/04p	02/03	03/04p	02/03	03/04p	02/03	03/04p
Mining of coal and lignite; extraction of peat	10	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	22.5
<i>Deep coal mines</i>	10101	-	-	-	-	-	-	n/a	n/a
<i>Opencast coal working</i>	10102	-	2	-	-	-	2	n/a	n/a
Extraction of crude petroleum, natural gas	11	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	11.0
Mining of uranium and thorium ores	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mining of metal ores	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other mining and quarrying	14	1	3	-	-	1	3	4.2	13.4
Electricity, gas, steam, hot water supply	40	2	2	-	-	2	2	2.1	2.1
Collection, purification and distribution of water	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Extractive and utility supply industries	10-14, 40/41	3	10	-	-	3	10	1.6	5.3

TABLE 7 Number and rate of fatal injury to employees in the extractive and utility supply industries for 2001/02 to 2003/04p combined as reported to all enforcing authorities

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC 92)	Section	Number of fatal injuries	Rate of fatal injury (b)
		01/02 to 03/04p combined	01/02 to 03/04p combined
Mining of coal and lignite; extraction of peat	10	4	12.3
<i>Deep coal mines</i>	10101	-	n/a
<i>Opencast coal working</i>	10102	-	n/a
Extraction of crude petroleum, natural gas	11	8	9.1
Mining of uranium and thorium ores	12	-	-
Mining of metal ores	13	-	-
Other mining and quarrying	14	6	8.2
Electricity, gas, steam, hot water supply	40	9	3.1
Collection, purification and distribution of water	41	-	-
Extractive and utility supply industries	10-14, 40/41	27	4.6

(a) 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

(b) 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

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## Supplementary tables

TABLE 8 Number of fatal injuries to workers and rate of fatal injury to employees in the manufacturing industries 2002/03 to 2003/04p as reported to all enforcing authorities

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC 92) Manufacturing of:	Section	Number of fatal injuries						Rate of fatal injury (a)	
		Employees		Self-employed		Workers		Employees (b)	
		02/03	03/04p	02/03	03/04p	02/03	03/04p	02/03	03/04p
food products and beverages (c)	15	3	2	-	-	3	2	0.7	0.5
tobacco products	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
textiles	17	1	1	-	-	1	1	0.9	1.0
wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
leather and leather products	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
wood and wood products	20	2	1	-	1	2	2	2.5	1.3
pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing	21	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	3.5
publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	23	1	-	-	-	1	-	4.0	-
chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	24	2	-	-	-	2	-	0.9	-
rubber and plastic products	25	4	-	-	-	4	-	1.9	-
other non-metallic mineral products	26	4	4	-	-	4	4	3.4	3.4
basic metals	27	2	2	-	-	2	2	2.1	2.2
fabricated metal products	28	11	5	-	2	11	7	3.1	1.4
machinery and equipment nec	29	3	2	1	-	4	2	1.0	0.7
office machinery and computers	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
electrical machinery and apparatus nec	31	2	-	-	-	2	-	1.4	-
radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus	32	1	-	-	-	1	-	1.1	-
medical, precision and optical instruments, watches and clocks	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	34	1	1	-	1	1	2	0.5	0.5
other transport equipment	35	2	-	-	-	2	-	1.3	-
furniture; manufacturing nec (c)	36	2	1	-	-	2	1	1.1	0.5
recycling of waste and scrap (c)	37	1	5	-	-	1	5	7.2	36.9
Manufacturing industries	15-37	42	27	1	4	43	31	1.2	0.8

(a) Fatal injury rates to the self-employed and workers are unavailable as employment estimates for the self-employed are unavailable at a two digit SIC code

(b) per 100 000 employees

(c) Rates of fatal injury to employees for 2003/04p are calculated using employment estimates based on Annual Business Inquiry 2002, due to 2003/04 employment data not being available at this level at this time

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nec not elsewhere classified

## Supplementary tables

TABLE 9 Number of fatal injuries to workers and rate of fatal injury to employees in the service industries 2002/03 to 2003/04p as reported to all enforcing authorities

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC 92)	Section	Number of fatal injuries						Rate of fatal injury (a)	
		Employees		Self-employed		Workers		Employees (b)	
		02/03	03/04p	02/03	03/04p	02/03	03/04p	02/03	03/04p
Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	50	5	8	3	-	8	8	0.9	1.5
Wholesale trade and commission trade; except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	51	8	4	2	-	10	4	0.7	0.4
Retail trade, except motor vehicles and motor-cycles; repair of personal and household goods	52	1	2	-	1	1	3	0.0	0.1
Hotels and restaurants	55	1	5	-	-	1	5	0.1	0.3
Land transport; rail, land and transport via pipeline	60	22	22	1	2	23	24	4.4	4.5
Water transport (d)	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Air transport	62	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1.1
Supporting and auxiliary transport activities; activities of travel agencies	63	3	6	1	-	4	6	0.8	1.5
Post and telecommunications	64	1	3	-	-	1	3	0.2	0.5
Financial intermediation, except insurance and pension funding	65	2	-	-	-	2	-	0.3	-
Insurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Activities auxiliary to financial intermediation	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real estate activities	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Renting of machinery and equipment without operator and of personal and household goods	71	2	1	-	-	2	1	1.3	0.7
Computer and related activities	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Research and development	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other business activities	74	6	6	1	3	7	9	0.2	0.2
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	75	5	4	-	-	5	4	0.4	0.3
Education	80	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Health and social work	85	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	0.1
<i>Health services (c)</i>	<i>851</i>	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	<i>0.1</i>
<i>Other Health and social work (c)</i>	<i>Rest of 85</i>	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	<i>4.3</i>
Sewage and refusal disposal, sanitation and similar activities	90	6	1	-	-	6	1	6.2	1.1
Activities of membership organisations	91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational, cultural and sporting activities	92	3	5	1	-	4	5	0.4	0.7
Other service activities nec	93	1	1	-	-	1	1	0.3	0.3
Private households with employed persons	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Extra-territorial organisation and bodies	99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service industries	50-99	66	74	9	6	75	80	0.3	0.4

(a) 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

(b) per 100 000 employees

(c) Rates of fatal injury to employees for 2003/04p are calculated using employment estimates based on Annual Business Inquiry 2002, due to 2003/04 employment data not being available at this level at this time

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

p provisional

nec not elsewhere classified

## Supplementary tables

TABLE 10 Number of fatal injuries to employees by industry and country 1996/97 to 2003/04p (a)

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC 92)		Agriculture hunting forestry & fishing (b)	Extractive & utility supply industries	Manufacturing industries (c)	Construction	Service industries	All industries
	Section Year	A,B	C,E	D	F	G-Q	A-Q
Great Britain	1996/97	20	7	53	66	57	203
	1997/98	20	14	54	58	60	206
	1998/99	16	9	63	47	48	183
	1999/00	13	4	38	61	39	155
	2000/01	13	5	45	73	64	200
	2001/02	20	9	47	60	59	195
	2002/03	15	3	42	56	59	175
	2003/04p	6	7	27	51	65	156
Scotland	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
	2001/02	1	2	5	10	6	24
	2002/03	4	1	4	11	8	28
	2003/04p	-	4	4	1	3	12
Wales	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
	2001/02	1	-	7	2	3	13
	2002/03	1	-	1	1	4	7
	2003/04p	2	-	3	4	3	12

(a) Excludes injuries reportable to HSE's Railways Inspectorate and Hazardous Installations Directorate Offshore Division occurring in GB waters or the UK continental shelf

(b) Excludes sea fishing

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

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## Supplementary tables

TABLE 11 Rate of fatal injury to employees (a) by industry and country 1996/97 to 2003/04p (b)

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC 92)		Agriculture hunting forestry & fishing (c)	Extractive & utility supply industries	Manufacturing industries (d)	Construction	Service industries	All industries
	Section Year	A,B	C,E	D	F	G-Q	A-Q
Great Britain	1996/97	7.6	3.2	1.3	8.2	0.3	0.9
	1997/98	6.7	6.5	1.3	5.7	0.3	0.9
	1998/99	5.4	4.3	1.6	4.4	0.3	0.8
	1999/00	4.5	2.1	1.0	5.5	0.2	0.6
	2000/01	4.7	2.9	1.2	6.5	0.3	0.8
	2001/02	7.9	4.4	1.3	5.3	0.3	0.8
	2002/03	6.8	1.6	1.2	4.9	0.3	0.7
	2003/04p	2.8	3.7	0.8	4.3	0.3	0.6
Scotland (e)	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
	2001/02	2.9	5.3	1.8	8.1	0.3	1.1
	2002/03	12.2	2.3	1.5	8.9	0.5	1.3
	2003/04p	-	9.5	1.6	0.7	0.2	0.5
Wales (e)	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
	2001/02	6.9	-	3.6	3.5	0.4	1.2
	2002/03	7.6	-	0.5	1.9	0.5	0.6
	2003/04p	15.9	-	1.7	7.5	0.4	1.1

(a) per 100 000 employees

(b) Excludes injuries reportable to HSE's Railways Inspectorate and Hazardous Installations Directorate Offshore Division occurring in GB waters or the UK continental shelf

(c) Excludes sea fishing

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

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

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## Supplementary tables

TABLE 12 Number of fatal injuries to workers by kind of accident 2000/01 to 2003/04p as reported to all enforcing authorities

Kind of accident	Employees				Self-employed				Workers			
	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04p	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04p	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04p
Contact with moving machinery	14	16	17	9	5	6	4	2	19	22	21	11
Struck by moving, including flying/falling, object	40	40	26	19	11	6	4	10	51	46	30	29
Struck by moving vehicle	54	30	32	38	10	9	7	6	64	39	39	44
Strike against something fixed or stationary	-	8	10	6	-	-	3	-	-	8	13	6
Injured while handling, lifting or carrying	1	1	3	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	2
Slips, trips or falls on same level	2	2	-	4	2	-	1	-	4	2	1	4
Falls from a height of which:	47	53	36	48	27	16	14	19	74	69	50	67
- up to and inc 2 metres	2	10	5	4	3	1	-	2	5	11	5	6
- over 2 metres	45	32	25	37	24	12	13	14	69	44	38	51
- height not stated	-	11	6	7	-	3	1	3	-	14	7	10
Trapped by something collapsing/overturning	27	8	10	4	13	-	1	3	40	8	11	7
Drowning or asphyxiation	6	11	7	-	-	-	1	21	6	11	8	21
Exposure to, or contact with, a harmful substance	1	3	5	6	2	-	3	-	3	3	8	6
Exposure to fire	2	2	5	1	-	-	1	-	2	2	6	1
Exposure to an explosion	1	6	6	-	1	-	-	1	2	6	6	1
Contact with electricity or electrical discharge	8	7	12	10	6	5	3	3	14	12	15	13
Injured by an animal	2	3	2	-	1	1	2	1	3	4	4	1
Acts of violence	3	3	1	2	-	1	-	-	3	4	1	2
Other kind of accident	4	8	9	13	1	-	-	-	5	8	9	13
Injuries not classified by kind	1	5	2	6	-	1	-	1	1	6	2	7
Total	213	206	183	168	79	45	44	67	292	251	227	235

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## Supplementary tables

TABLE 13 Number of fatal injuries to workers by industry and kind of accident 2003/04p as reported to all enforcing authorities

Kind of accident	Workers					
	Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	Extractive & utility supply industries	Manufacturing industries	Construction	Service industries	All industries
Contact with moving machinery	1	-	7	1	2	11
Struck by moving, including flying/falling, object	5	1	9	7	7	29
Struck by moving vehicle	7	1	4	10	22	44
Strike against something fixed or stationary	1	-	-	2	3	6
Injured while handling, lifting or carrying	-	-	1	-	1	2
Slips, trips or falls on same level	-	-	-	-	4	4
Falls from a height of which:	6	3	3	38	17	67
- up to and including 2 metres	-	-	-	2	4	6
- over 2 metres	6	2	2	31	10	51
- height not stated	-	1	1	5	3	10
Trapped by something collapsing/overturning	2	1	1	3	-	7
Drowning or asphyxiation	21	-	-	-	-	21
Exposure to, or contact with, a harmful substance	-	2	-	-	4	6
Exposure to fire	-	-	-	-	1	1
Exposure to an explosion	-	-	-	-	1	1
Contact with electricity or electrical discharge	-	2	1	7	3	13
Injured by an animal	1	-	-	-	-	1
Acts of violence	-	-	-	-	2	2
Other kind of accident	-	-	2	1	10	13
Injuries not classified by kind	-	-	3	1	3	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>235</b>

p provisional

## Supplementary tables

TABLE 14 Fatal accidents at work in Europe by member state in 2000

Member State	Fatal Accidents at Work (a)				
	Total excluding RTTA (b)		Fatal RTTA (b)		Total including RTTA (b)
	Number	Standardised Incidence Rate (c)	Number	% of total deaths	Number
Austria	146	5.1	70	32%	216
Belgium	56	3.1	43	43%	99
Denmark	31	1.9	24	44%	55
Finland	31	2.1	7	18%	38
France	375	3.4	389	51%	764
Germany	455	2.1	455	50%	910
Great Britain (d)	228	1.7	-	-	228
Greece	36	2.7	11	23%	47
Ireland (d)	21	2.3	-	-	21
Italy	469	3.3	610	57%	1 079
Luxembourg (e)	11	not published	2	15%	13
Netherlands (f)	76	2.3	12	not calculated	88
Portugal	256	8.0	53	17%	309
Spain	415	4.7	273	40%	688
Sweden	25	1.1	25	50%	50
European Union	2 631	2.8	1 974	43%	4 605

Source: Eurostat E3/ESAW – Table 5: Fatal accidents at work and commuting accidents in Europe by Member State 2000

- (a) These statistics have been published by Eurostat as a result of its programme with member states on the harmonisation of definitions of work-related accidents. Accidents at work are defined as “a discrete occurrence in the course of work which leads to physical or mental harm”. This includes accidents in the course of work outside the premises of business and cases of acute poisoning. Occurrences having only a medical origin (such as a heart attack at work) or occupational illnesses are excluded. The data collected cover the nine branches of activity that are common to all member states; the nine branches are agriculture, manufacturing, utilities, construction, retail and wholesale distribution, hotels and restaurants, transport, financial services and real estate business activities. Since each member state may also collect information on other sectors, the individual figures for each member state quoted above may differ from those published at a national level.
- (b) RTTAs (road traffic and transport accidents) at work are defined as accidents in the transport branch and traffic accidents or accidents on all means of transport at work in all other branches of economic activity.
- (c) Since the activity structure of a country influences the value of its total frequency, the standardised incidence rate is calculated by giving each of the branches of activity the same weight at national level as at European Union level.
- (d) Data on road traffic and transport accidents are not available for Great Britain and Ireland (except for accidents in the transport branch other than traffic and means of transport). Data for Northern Ireland are not collated by Eurostat.
- (e) A rate of fatal injury is not published for Luxembourg since the number of fatal injuries is relatively small.
- (f) Partial data are quoted for fatal RTTAs in the Netherlands.

## Supplementary tables

TABLE 15 Number of fatal injuries to members of the public 1996/97 to 2003/04p as reported to all enforcing authorities

Industry	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04p
Suicide/trespass on railways	252	265	247	274	300	266	257	240
Other fatalities on railways	23	46	36	60	30	36	44	36
Other fatal injuries	92	82	86	102	114	91	95	95
Total	367	393	369	436	444	393	396	371

p provisional

TABLE 16 Number of fatal injuries to members of the public by industry 1996/1997 to 2003/04p as reported to all enforcing authorities

Industry	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04p
Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	9	11	9	8	7	2	3	7
Extractive and utility supply industries	3	1	2	2	3	3	4	3
Manufacturing industries	1	1	-	4	2	3	-	3
Construction	3	6	3	6	8	5	5	3
Services industries	351	374	355	416	424	380	384	355
<i>Suicides/trespassers on railways</i>	<i>252</i>	<i>265</i>	<i>247</i>	<i>274</i>	<i>300</i>	<i>266</i>	<i>257</i>	<i>240</i>
<i>Other railway</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>36</i>
<i>Other services</i>	<i>76</i>	<i>63</i>	<i>72</i>	<i>82</i>	<i>94</i>	<i>78</i>	<i>83</i>	<i>79</i>
All industries	367	393	369	436	444	393	396	371

TABLE 17 Number of fatal injuries to members of the public by kind of accident 1996/97 to 2003/04p\*

Kind	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04p
Contact with moving machinery	1	2	-	-	4	-	3	-
Hit by a moving, falling object	7	6	8	8	8	5	7	6
Hit by a moving vehicle	7	9	9	7	6	4	7	9
Hit by something stationary	4	2	1	3	3	3	-	4
Handling	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Slip or trip	3	2	2	7	6	9	8	8
High fall	16	7	9	15	18	7	11	8
Low fall	2	7	8	11	7	1	4	5
Fall- height not known	7	6	5	3	4	11	10	11
Collapse	1	3	-	1	4	2	1	3
Drowned or asphyxiated	20	19	17	25	30	15	9	12
Contact with harmful substance	4	6	10	8	8	9	7	2
Fire	4	2	2	2	1	2	1	5
Explosion	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Electricity	1	1	1	-	3	-	-	-
Injured by an animal	-	1	2	3	-	1	-	2
Other kinds of accident	9	7	10	9	7	16	18	14
Not known	5	1	3	-	2	1	3	4

\* Excludes data from Railway Inspectorate, Offshore Directorate and Mines Inspectorate

## Technical note

Statistics of fatal injuries given in this report for 1996/97 - 2003/04 were compiled from reports made to HSE and local authorities under the Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 1995 (RIDDOR 95). These Regulations came into effect on 1 April 1996 and 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. Deaths of all employed people and members of the public arising from work activity are reportable to either HSE or the local authority.

Certain reporting requirements under RIDDOR 95 differ from those under the previous regulations, RIDDOR 85. For example, RIDDOR 95 introduced acts of violence at work, and acts of suicide or trespass on railways or other transport systems. Injuries which are not reportable under RIDDOR 95 are: road traffic accidents involving people travelling in the course of their work which are covered by road traffic legislation; accidents reportable under separate merchant shipping, civil aviation and air navigation legislation; accidents to members of the armed forces; and fatal injuries to the self-employed arising out of accidents at premises which the injured person either owns or occupies.

Rates of fatal injury for employees produced by HSE are based on employment estimates produced by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). The Short Term Employment Survey is used to obtain top-level employment data and the Annual Business Inquiry has been used to obtain SIC 92 four-digit employment data since 2000/01; previously this was taken from the Annual Employment Survey. Such estimates are normally subject to a number of revisions based on information from the Annual Employment Survey. When HSE finalises the provisional statistics, rates are revised using the employment data available at that particular time. Rates of fatal injury are not revised to incorporate subsequent revisions to employment estimates by the ONS.

The European Statistics on Accidents at Work (ESAW) are drawn up on the basis of Council Directive No 89/391/EEC of 12 June 1989 on the introduction of measures to encourage improvements in the safety and health of workers at work, in accordance with definitions and classifications that have been harmonised in conformity with the recommendations of the International Labour Office. Nine common branches of activity are covered by the data of all the member states and these are used to calculate the incidence rates. The nine branches are agriculture, manufacturing, utilities, construction, retail and wholesale distribution, hotels and restaurants, transport, financial services and real estate business activities.

## Contacts

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