

Statistics of fatal injuries

2005/06

A National Statistics publication

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Introduction

This report gives the statistics of fatal injuries to workers and members of the public in 2005/06 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 mainly on reports by employers and others under RIDDOR (the Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 1995). Unless otherwise stated, each reporting year covers the period 1 April to 31 March. Fatal injuries include deaths up to a year after the date of the accident and therefore the statistics for the year 2005/06 are provisional and will be finalised next year. Changes each year due to finalisation are usually only small, and also reflect changes to the coded details of records should more accurate information subsequently become available. Provisional figures are denoted by 'p'. Rates of fatal injury are expressed per 100 000 employees, self-employed or workers as appropriate. The term 'workers' describes both employees and self-employed combined.

Summary

- The provisional number of workers fatally injured in 2005/06 was 212, a decrease of 5% from 2004/05 when the finalised number of workers fatally injured was 223. This is the lowest on record.
- The *rate* of fatal injury to workers also decreased in 2005/06, from 0.75 to 0.71 deaths per hundred thousand workers, a decrease of 5% and the lowest rate on record.
- 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.
- Of the 212 fatal injuries to workers, 92 (43%) occurred in the two industries of construction (59) and agriculture, forestry and fishing (33).
- The provisional number of members of the public fatally injured in 2005/06 was 384, of which 254 resulted from acts of suicide or trespass on railways. The finalised figures for 2004/05 were 370 and 253 respectively.

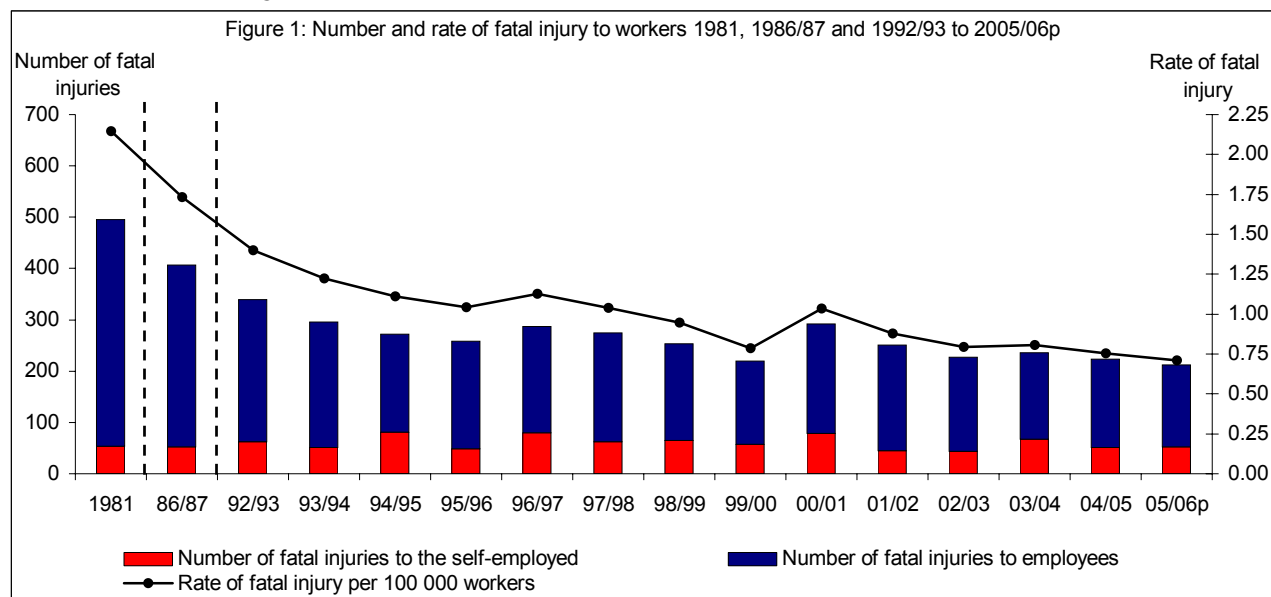
In 2005/06, the number of workers fatally injured in construction decreased to 59, the lowest on record. In agriculture, there was a reduction to 33, although the numbers can fluctuate each year. In manufacturing and services, the number of fatal injuries to workers both increased by 2, to 45 and 69 respectively.

Allowing for changes in employment, the *rate* of fatal injury to workers decreased in 2005/06 in construction (lowest on record), and agriculture. Rates of injury have increased in manufacturing and (slightly) in services. In extractive and utility supply industries, the numbers and rates of injury are subject to large year-on-year variation, due to relatively small numbers.

Falling from a height continues to be the most common kind (type) of accident, accounting for 22% of fatal injuries to workers in 2005/06. The number of fatal injuries of this kind decreased in 2005/06, from 53 to 46, and the lowest on record. In particular, 'high falls' (over 2 metres) have reduced to 26, from an average of 48 per year over the past five years. Being struck by a moving vehicle, and being struck by a moving or falling object, are the next most common kinds of fatal injury.

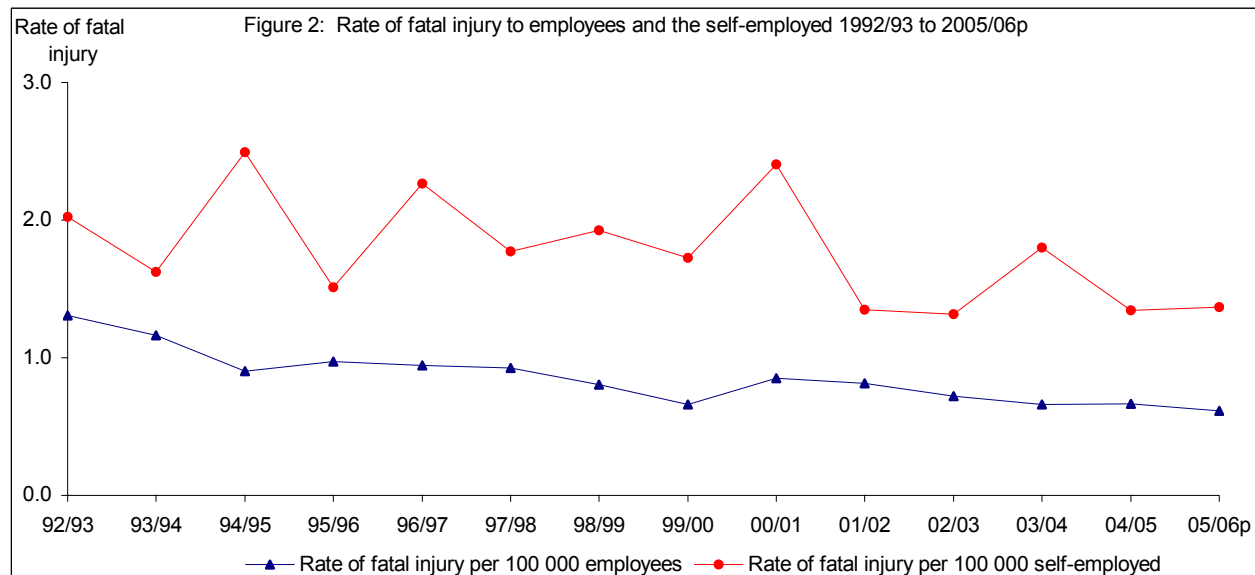
In 2003, the most recent year for which comparable data are available, the rate of fatal injury to workers in Great Britain was the lowest of European member states.

Fatal injuries to workers (See supplementary tables 1 and 2)



There were 212 fatal injuries to workers in 2005/06, a decrease of 11 (5%) on the 2004/05 figure (223). In 2005/06, the number of fatal injuries to employees fell to 160 compared with 172 in 2004/05 and the number of fatal injuries to the self-employed has risen slightly to 52 in 2005/06 compared to 51 in 2004/05.

The rate of fatal injury to workers decreased in 2005/06 to 0.71 deaths per hundred thousand workers, from 0.75 in 2004/05, a fall of 5%. This is the lowest level on record, and follows a general downward trend in the rate in the 1990s, although it has risen twice since then in 2000/01 and in 2003/04.

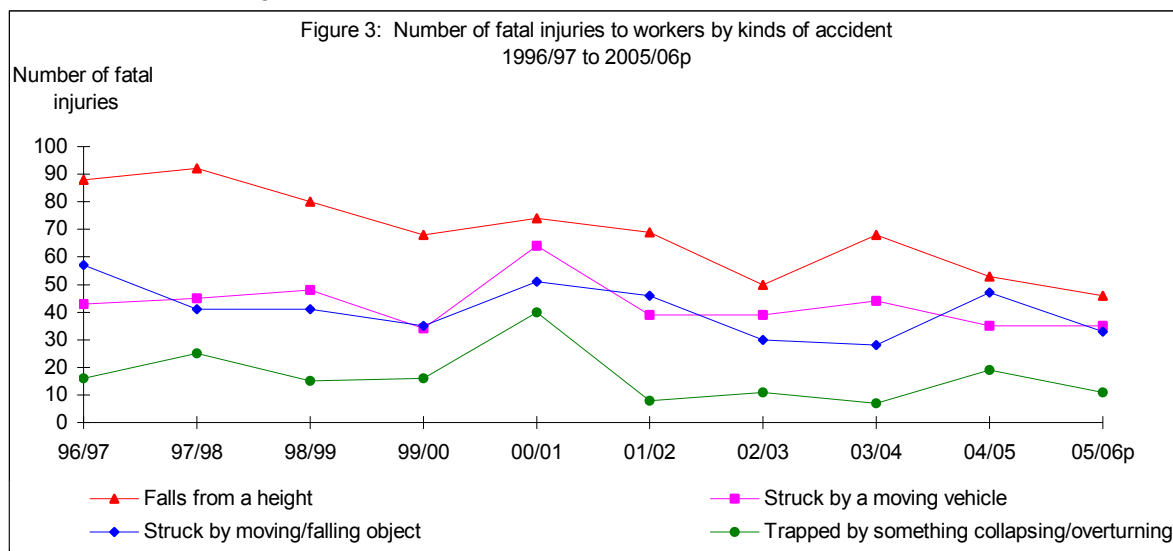


In 2005/06, the rate of fatal injury to employees dropped from 0.67 deaths per hundred thousand employees in 2004/05 to 0.62.

The rate of fatal injury to the self-employed increased slightly, to 1.37 in 2005/06 from 1.35 in 2004/05, an increase of 1%. 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 3 and 11)

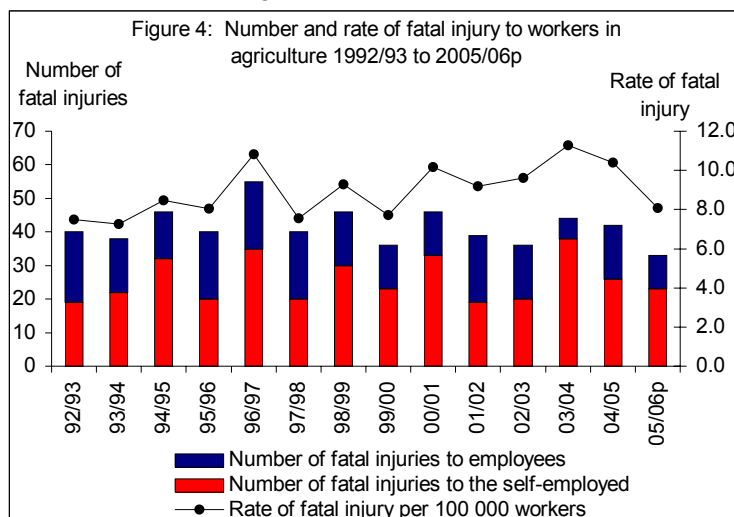


The most common kinds of fatal injury to workers in recent years have been falling from a height, being struck by a moving vehicle and being struck by a moving or falling object. In 2005/06, these three kinds together accounted for 54% of all fatal injuries to workers (114 of 212).

The number of workers fatally injured due to falling from a height decreased in 2005/06 from 53 to 46. This represents the lowest figure on record and continues the general downward trend over the past ten years. In particular, 'high falls' (over 2 metres) has reduced to 26, from an average of 48 per year over the past five years.

The number of deaths due to being struck by a moving vehicle in 2005/06 was 35, the same as 2004/05, although fluctuating each year with no overall trend. The number of workers fatally injured by being struck by a moving/falling object also decreased in 2005/06 from 47 to 33.

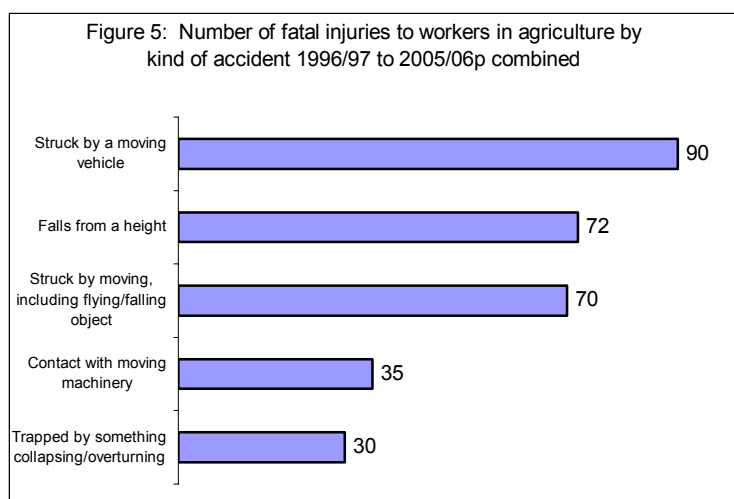
Fatal injuries to workers in agriculture, forestry and fishing (See supplementary tables 4, 5 and 12)



During the past ten years, the number and rate of injury to workers in agricultural industries has fluctuated with no overall trend.

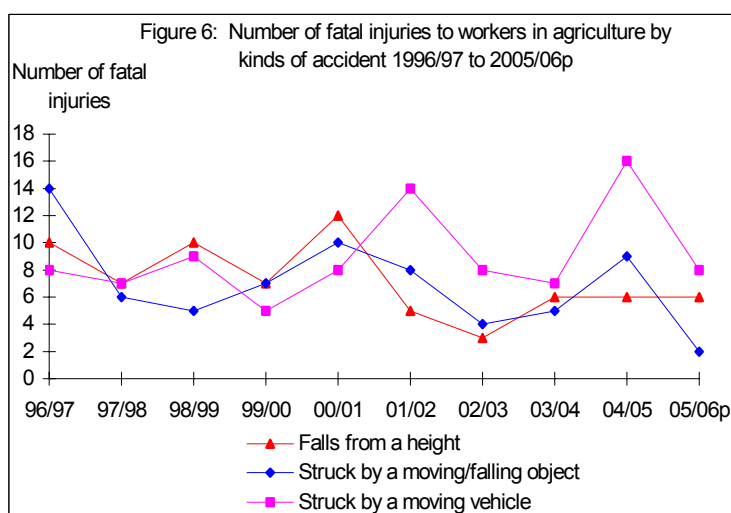
In 2005/06, the number fell by 21% to 33, from 42 in 2004/05. In 2005/06, the number of fatal injuries to employees fell by 6 and self-employed fatal injuries fell by 3.

The rate of fatal injury decreased to 8.1 per 100 000 workers, from 10.4 in the previous year, a reduction of 22%. This is the second successive reduction, and the lowest rate since 1999/2000.



71% of all fatal injuries during the ten-year period 1996/97 to 2005/06 were due to: being struck by a moving vehicle (22%); falling from a height (17%); being struck by a moving/falling object (17%); contact with moving machinery (8%); and being trapped by something collapsing/overturning (7%).

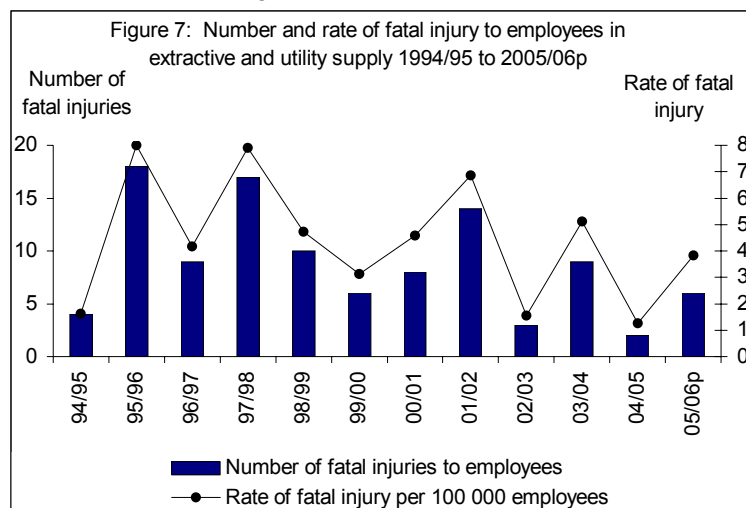
Vehicles commonly involved in fatal injuries to workers in agriculture are tractors, forklift trucks and all terrain vehicles. In 2005/06, there were eight deaths to workers as a result of being struck by a moving vehicle. Of these, two fatalities involved a wheeled tractor, one involved a reach truck, one involved a telescopic loader, one involved a trailer and one involved an all terrain vehicle.



Of the 33 fatal injuries in 2005/06, eight resulted from being struck by a moving vehicle. Of the remaining 25 deaths, the most common kinds of accident were falling from a height (6) and contact with moving machinery (6).

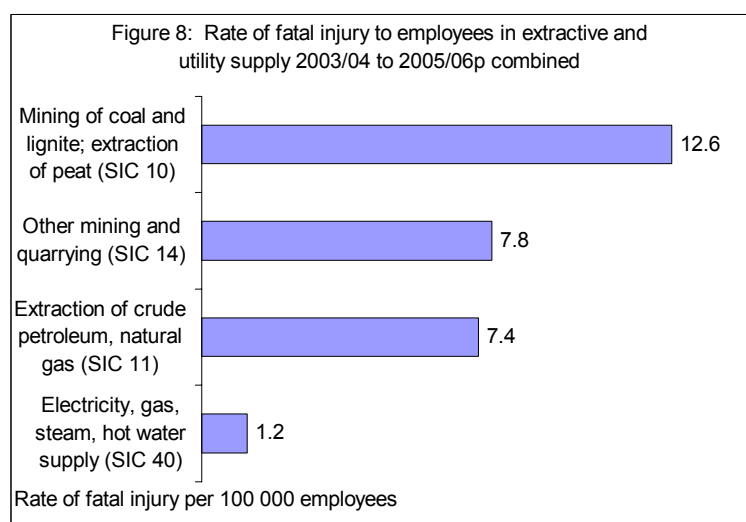
During the last year, there have been reductions in two of the three main kinds of fatal accident: - struck by a moving vehicle and struck by an object; falls from a height have remained at the same number (6).

Fatal injuries to employees in extractive and utility supply (See supplementary tables 4, 5 and 12)



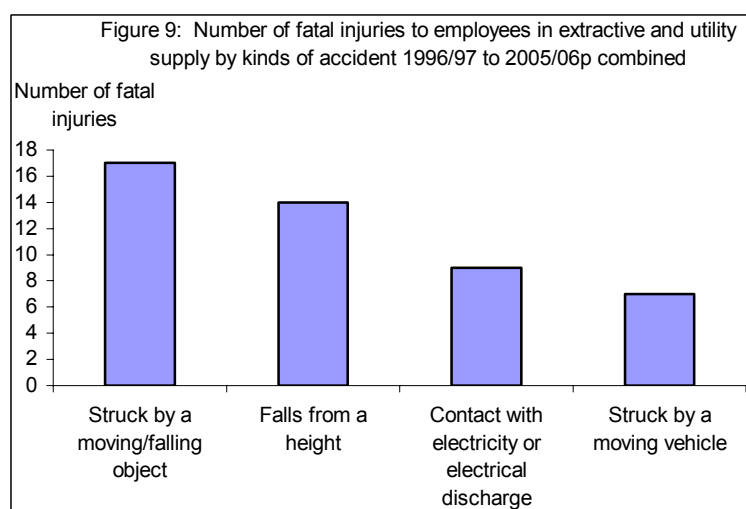
The extractive and utility supply industry includes: coal mines, open cast mining, quarrying, extraction of oil and gas, and the supply of electricity, gas and water. The statistics only cover employees because there are relatively few self-employed people in these industries. The number of fatal injuries to employees fluctuates each year but increased from 2 in 2004/05 to 6 in 2005/06; there were 9 in 2003/04.

The six deaths in 2005/06 occurred in the following industries: - extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas (2), service activities incidental to oil and gas extraction excluding surveying (1), quarrying of stone for construction (1), operation of gravel and sand pits (1) and the distribution and trade of gaseous fuels through mains (1).



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.

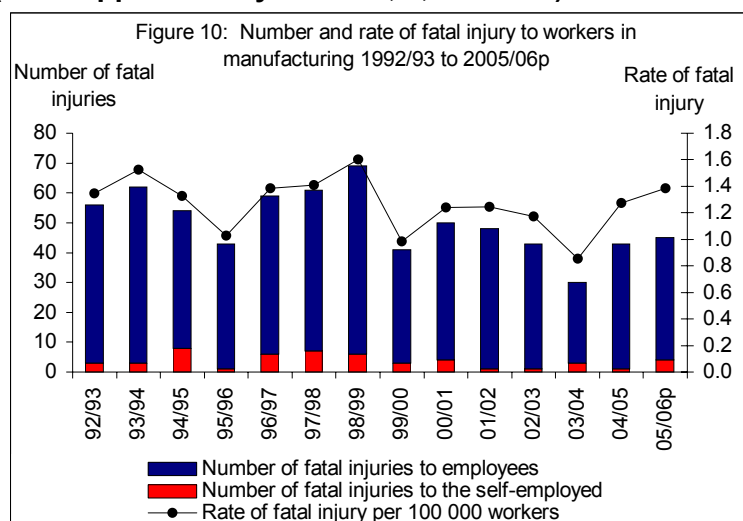
For the three years combined (2003/04 to 2005/06), for those industries with the highest rate of fatal injury, the numbers of fatalities recorded were: - the mining of coal and lignite and extraction of peat (3); other mining and quarrying (5); extraction of crude petroleum, natural gas (6); and the supply of electricity, gas, steam and hot water (3).



There have been 84 fatal injuries to employees in the ten years from 1996/97 to 2005/06 in the extractive and utility supply industries.

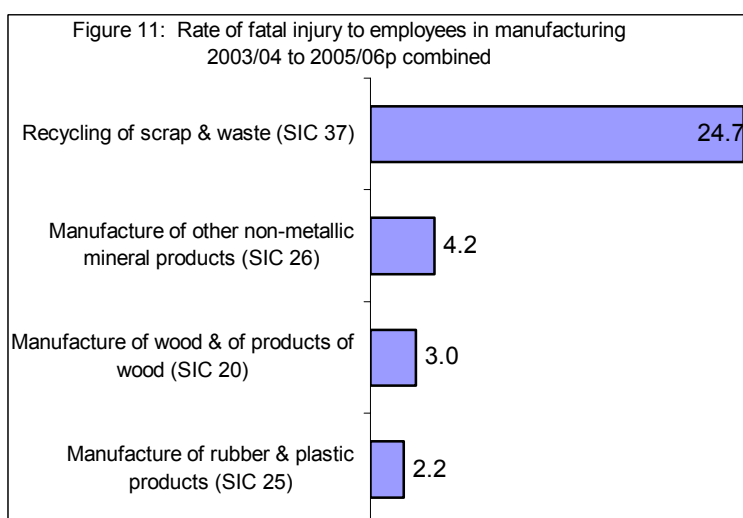
Of the 84 fatal injuries, 17 involved being struck by a moving/falling object, 14 resulted from falls from a height, 9 involved contact with electricity and a further 7 were from being struck by a moving vehicle.

Fatal injuries to workers in manufacturing (See supplementary tables 4, 5, 6 and 12)



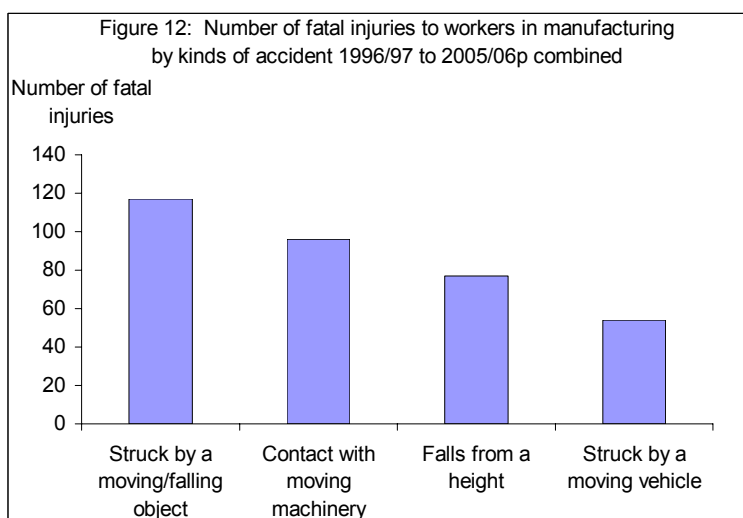
In 2005/06 there were 45 deaths to workers in manufacturing industries, two more than the previous year (43). Of these, 7 were in the manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products, 6 were in recycling of waste and scrap, 4 were in the manufacture of food products and beverages, 4 were in the manufacture of wood and wood products and 4 were in the manufacture of rubber and plastic products. In 2004/05, 9 fatal injuries occurred in one incident at a plastics factory in Glasgow.

The rate of fatal injury to workers has risen in the last year from 1.27 in 2004/05 to 1.39 in 2005/06, although it has fluctuated in recent years with no overall trend.



The rate of fatal injury to employees in manufacturing has risen from 1.27 in 2004/05 to 1.39 in 2005/06. 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 (2003/04 to 2005/06), for those industries with the highest rate of fatal injury, the fatalities recorded were: - the recycling of scrap and waste (12 fatalities); the manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products (14); the manufacture of wood and products of wood (7); and the manufacture of rubber and plastic products (13).



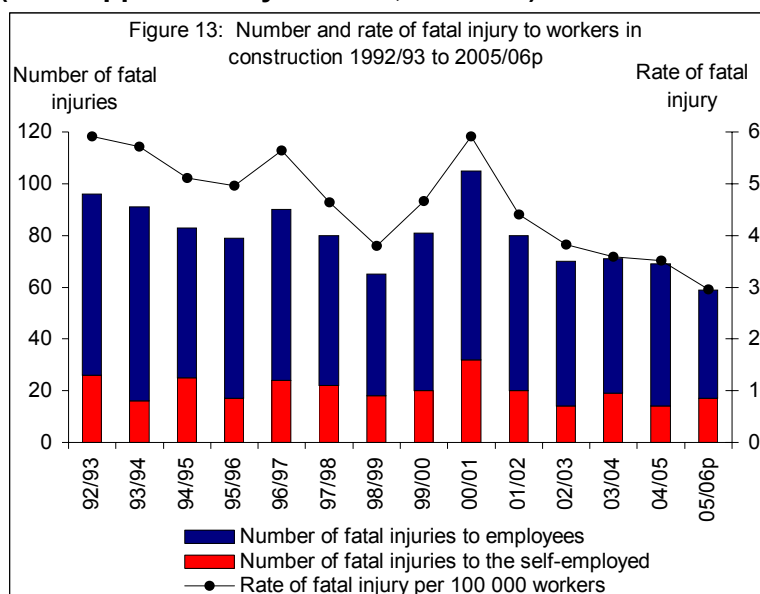
There have been 489 fatal injuries to workers in the ten years from 1996/97 to 2005/06 in the manufacturing industry, of which 36 were to the self-employed.

Of the 489 fatal injuries, 117 were as a result of being struck by a moving/falling object, 96 were due to contact with moving machinery, 77 were as a result of falling from a height and 54 were due to being struck by a moving vehicle.

In 2005/06, of the 45 fatalities to workers, 13 were as a result of being struck by a moving/falling object, 10 were due to contact with moving machinery, 6 were as a result of falling from a height and 5 were as a result of being struck by a moving vehicle.

Fatal injuries to workers in construction

(See supplementary tables 4, 5 and 12)

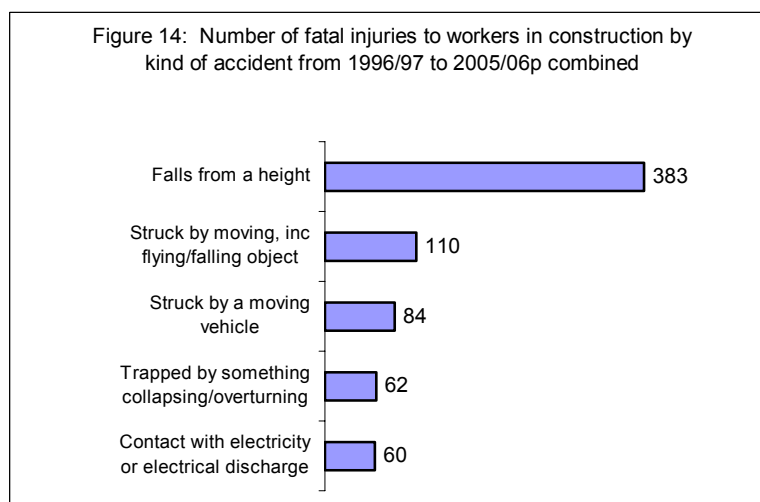


There were 59 fatal injuries to construction workers in 2005/06, a fall of 14% from 69 in 2004/05. The number of fatal injuries to employees in 2005/06 fell to 42, from 55 in 2004/05. However, the number of deaths to the self-employed rose from 14 to 17.

In 2005/06, 28% of all worker fatalities occurred in the construction industry. The proportion was 31% in the previous year.

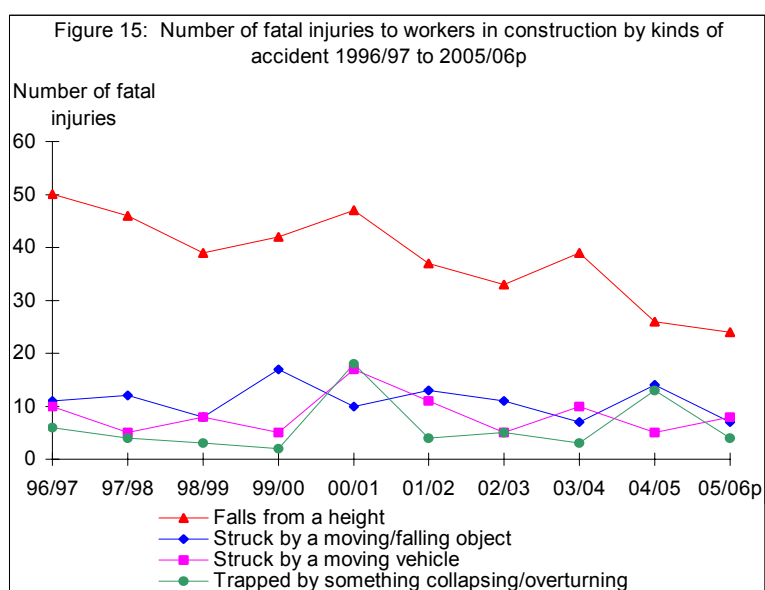
Of the 59 deaths, 8 occurred in the construction of commercial buildings, 8 in the construction of domestic buildings, 8 in the construction of highways, roads, airfields and sports facilities, 8 were in other construction work involving special trades and 7 were in the installation of electrical wiring and fitting.

The rate of fatal injury to workers has fallen by 50% since 2000/01 (5.91) to 2.95 in 2005/06. This is the lowest level on record.



Falls from a height account for around half of all fatalities in the period 1996/97 to 2005/06. 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.

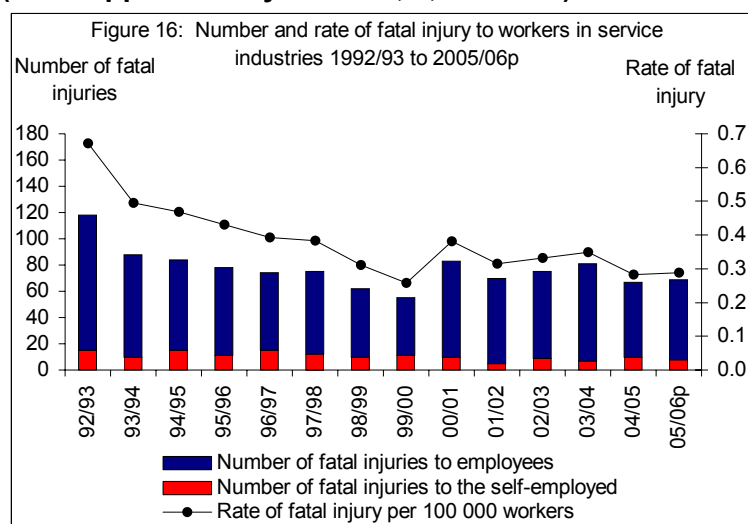
After falls from a height, the most common kinds of fatal injuries to workers in the period are being struck by a moving/falling object (14%) being struck by a vehicle (11%); being trapped by something collapsing/overturning (8%) and contact with electricity or electrical discharge (8%).



In 2005/06, there were 24 fatal injuries to workers in the construction industry due to falling from a height, a decrease of 2 from 2004/05. This continues the downward trend of the past ten years. Of the 24 fatalities, 13 were as a result of falling from a height of more than 2m, although this type of accident has reduced considerably in recent years.

After falling from a height, the most common kinds of fatal injury are being struck by a moving/falling object, being struck by a moving vehicle and being trapped by something collapsing/overturning. In 2005/06, these kinds accounted for 7, 8 and 4 fatal injuries respectively. Deaths due to being trapped by something collapsing/overturning fell in 2005/06 by 69% to 4 from 13 in 2004/05.

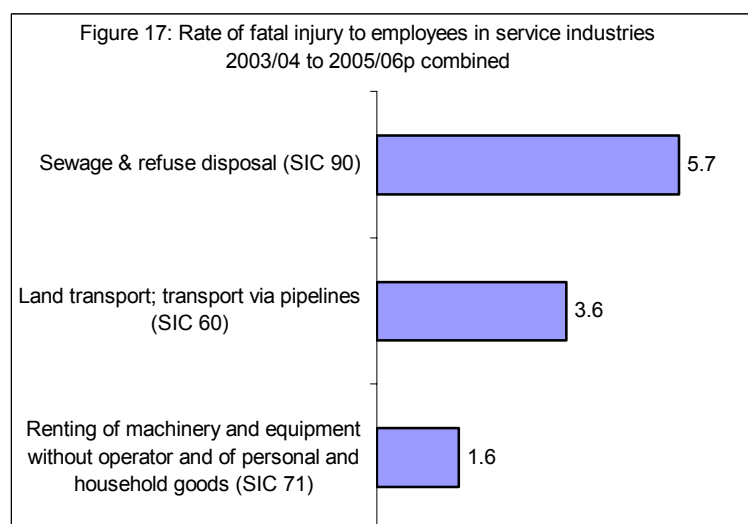
Fatal injuries to workers in service industries (See supplementary tables 4, 5, 7 and 12)



In 2005/06, there were 69 fatal injuries to workers in the large and varied service industries (a 3% rise), compared with 67 in 2004/05 and 81 in 2003/04.

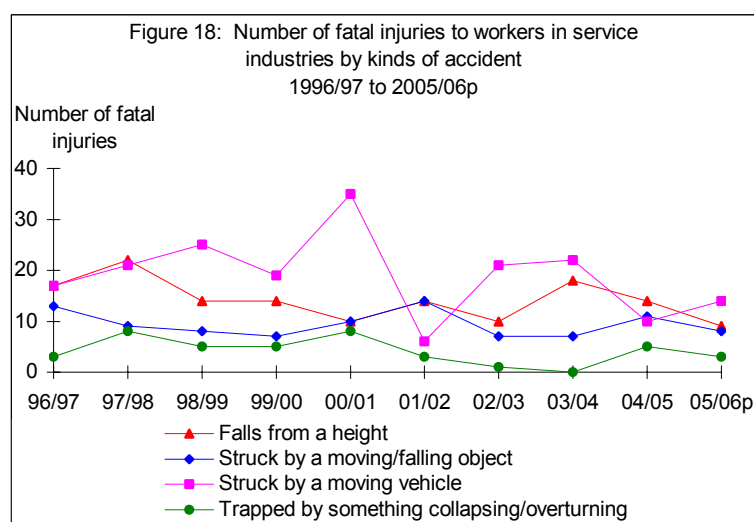
Of the 69 deaths to workers in 2005/06 there were: - 16 in land transport; 8 in the retail trade; 7 in sewage and refuse disposal; 6 in the sale, maintenance & repair of motor vehicles; 4 in renting of other equipment and 4 in public administration and defence.

The rate of fatal injury to workers rose slightly in 2005/06, and now stands at 0.29 fatal injuries per 100 000 workers, compared with 0.28 in 2004/05. Both the number and rate of fatal injury have fluctuated in recent years, with no overall trend.



For the three years combined (2003/04 to 2005/06), for those industries with the highest rate of fatal injury, the numbers of fatalities to employees recorded were: - sewage and refuse disposal (17); land transport and transport via pipelines (55) and the renting of machinery and equipment without operator and of personal household goods (7). These industries accounted for 41% of all fatal injuries to employees in services during the last 3 years.

The rate of fatal injury to employees in sewage and refuse disposal (5.7) is nearly 20 times the overall services rate (0.3) for the latest 3-year period.



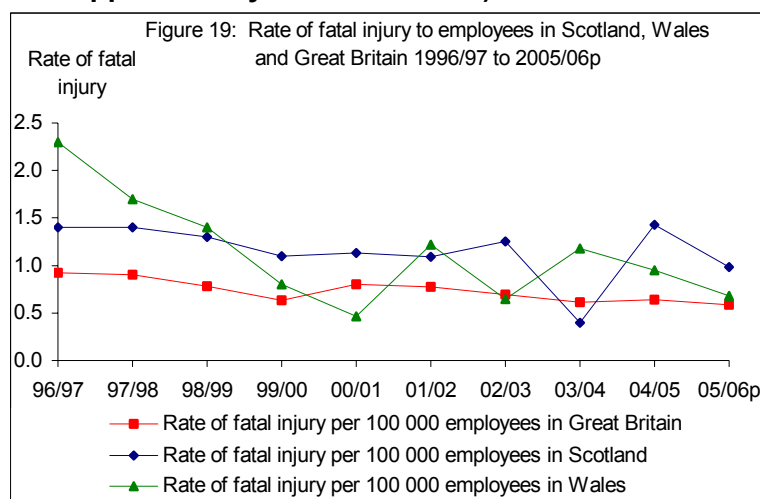
In 2005/06, there were 9 fatalities to workers in the services sector resulting from falls from a height, a decrease of 9 since 2003/04. In particular, falls over 2 metres have reduced to 3 in 2005/06 compared to 10 in 2004/05 and 11 in 2003/04.

There has also been a fall in the number of fatalities due to being struck by a moving/falling object which was 8 in 2005/06, a decrease of 3 from 2004/05 (11).

Being struck by a moving vehicle fatalities have increased by 4 in 2005/06 (14) compared with the previous year (10).

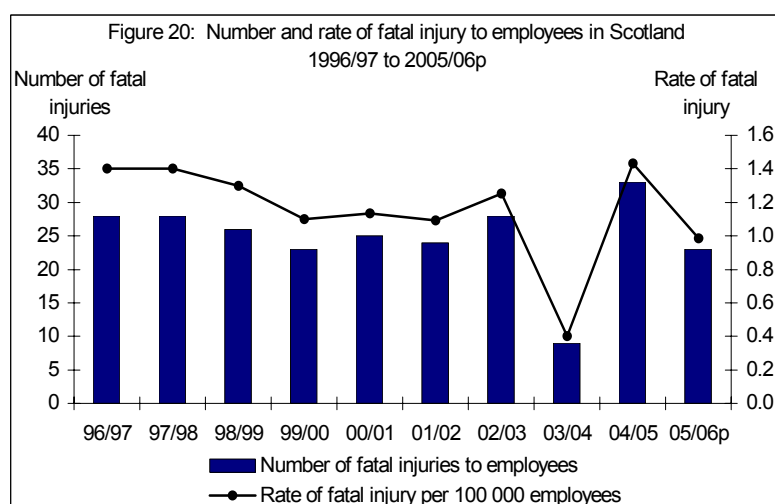
There has been a fall in deaths due to being trapped by something collapsing or overturning; 3 in 2005/06 compared with 5 in 2004/05.

Fatal injuries to employees in Scotland, Wales and Great Britain (See supplementary tables 8 and 10)



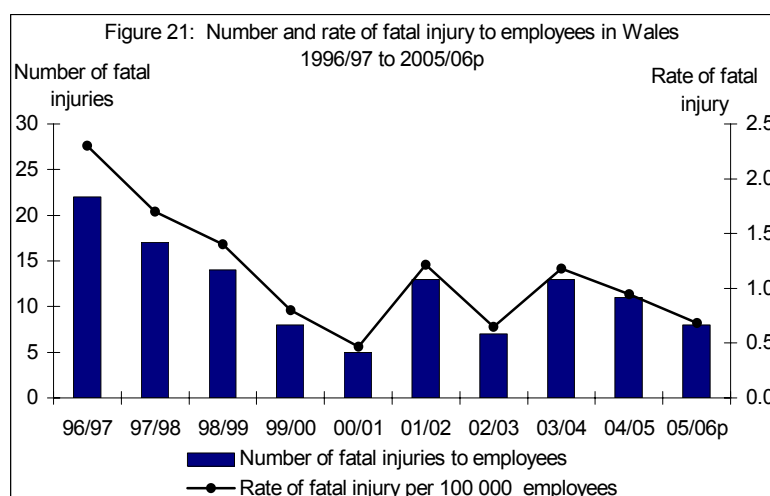
The rate of fatal injury to employees in Scotland fell in 2005/06 to 0.99 deaths per hundred thousand, from 1.43 in 2004/05.

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 2005/06, the rate fell to 0.68 deaths per hundred thousand employees from 0.95 in 2004/05.



There were 23 fatal injuries to employees in Scotland in 2005/06, compared with 33 in 2004/05. Of the 23 fatal injuries, 9 occurred in the services sector, 7 in construction, 6 in manufacturing and 1 in agriculture. For the second year running, there were no deaths in 2005/06 in the extractive and utility sector in Scotland.

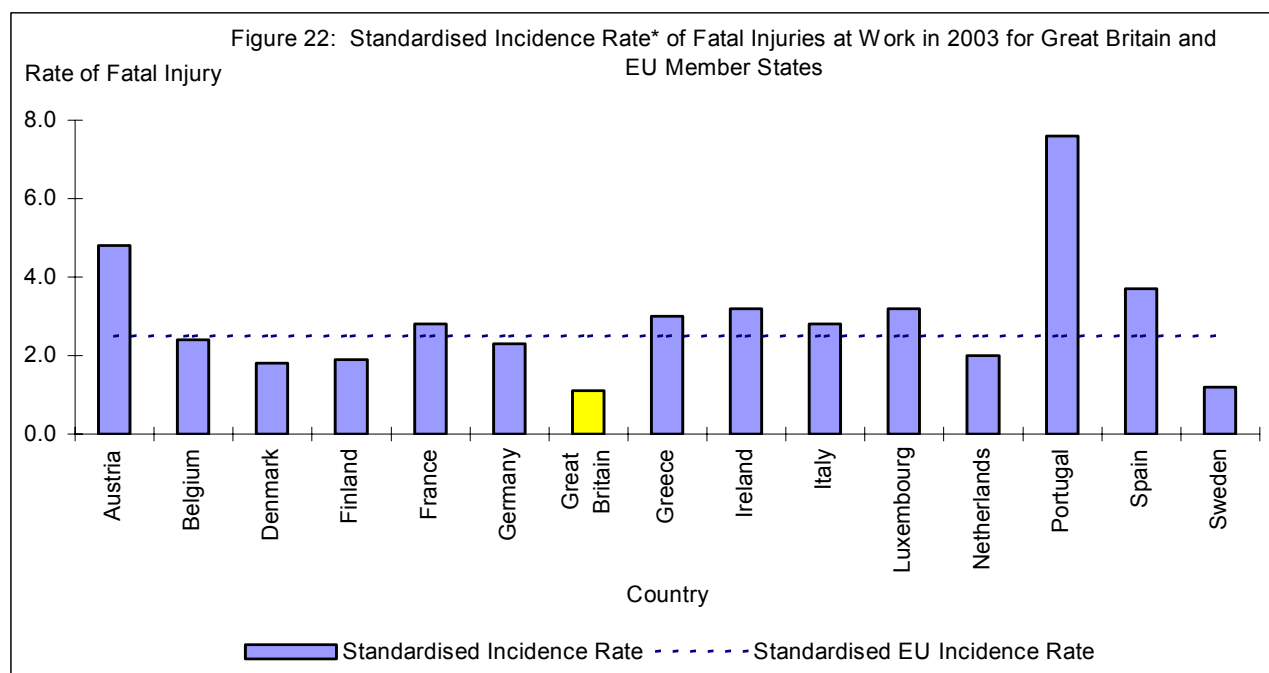
The rate of fatal injury to employees was generally downward from 1996/97 to 2001/02, but rose in 2002/03 and has fluctuated since. In 2004/05, there were nine fatal injuries resulting from an incident at a factory in Glasgow.



There were 8 fatal injuries to employees in Wales in 2005/06, compared with 11 in 2004/05. Of the 8 fatalities, 3 occurred in the services sector, 3 in manufacturing and 2 in construction. There were no deaths in agriculture in 2005/06. There have been no deaths in the extractive and utility supply industry in Wales in the last seven 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. However, the overall fatal injury rate for Wales has fallen by 42% between 2003/04 (1.18) and 2005/06 (0.68).

Fatal injuries in Great Britain and European Union member states (See supplementary table 13)



Source: Eurostat. * The rate for each member state is standardised to a common basis of the European Union mix of employment by industry.

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 above exclude such cases, however, there will still be some variation in the criteria used by different countries.

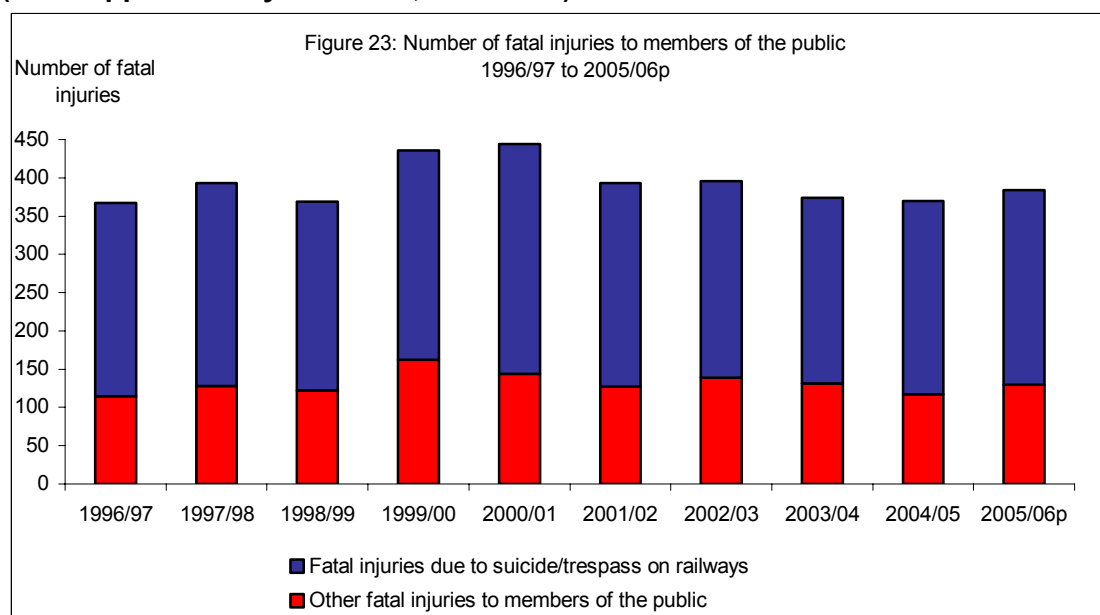
Coverage of accidents in certain member states is not complete for a number of sectors, particularly in relation to the public sector, the fishing industry and the extractive industries; and for self employed persons, employers and family workers. For this reason, the data collected cover only the nine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

Data for Portugal covers the year 2002.

In 2003, the most recent year for which data are published across the European Union, there were 4 153 work-related fatalities, of which 1 675 were road traffic and transport accidents (RTTA). Excluding transport accidents, the average rate of workplace fatal injury in the European Union was 2.5 deaths per hundred thousand workers. The equivalent rate for Great Britain was 1.1, which is the lowest among member states.

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.

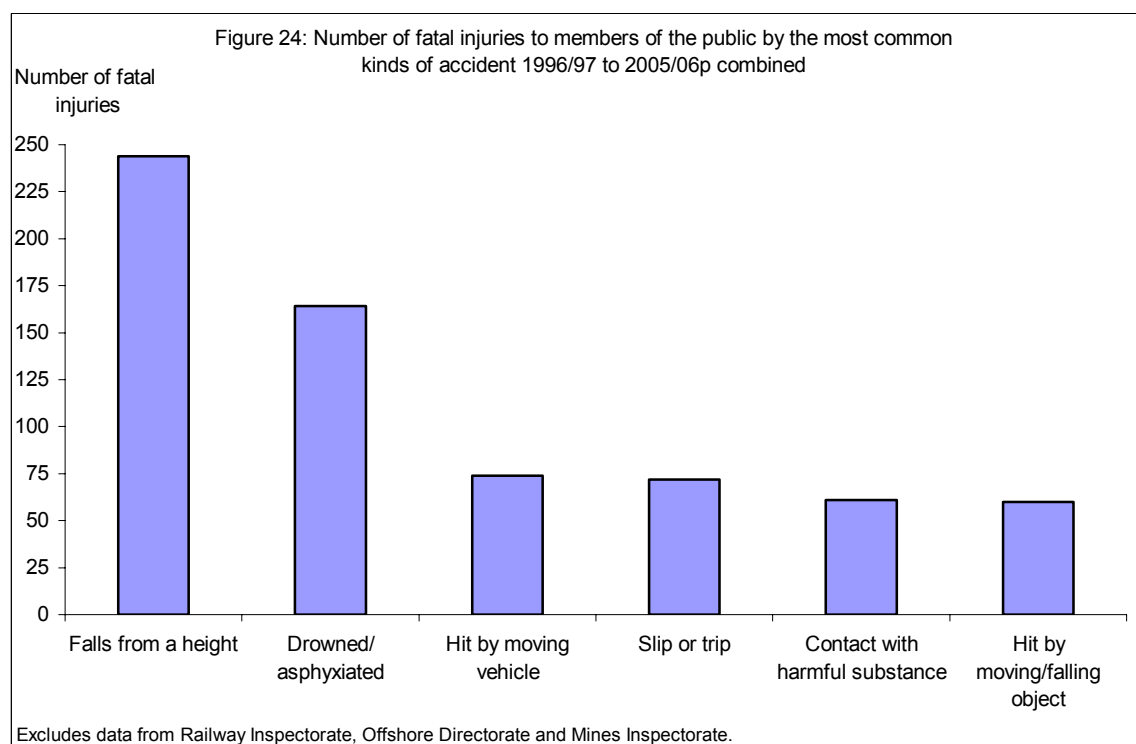
Fatal injuries to members of the public (See supplementary tables 14, 15 and 16)



In 2005/06, the total number of fatal injuries was 384, a rise of 4% on the previous year, 2004/05 (370).

About two-thirds of fatal injuries in 2005/06 were due to acts of suicide or trespass on railway systems. This proportion has remained relatively constant over the period 1996/97 to 2005/06.

In 2005/06, there were also 36 fatal injuries to members of the public related to railways and a further 94 fatal injuries that occurred in other industries. Of the 94 non-railway fatal injuries, 78 were in the services industries.



Between 1996/97 and 2005/06, two-thirds of fatal injuries to members of the public were due to suicide or trespass on the railways (2 611 of 3 926).

Of the remaining 1 315 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 Fatal injuries to workers 1992/93 to 2005/06p 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
2003/04	168	68	236
2004/05	172	51	223
2005/06p	160	52	212

Table 2 Rate of fatal injuries to workers 1992/93 to 2005/06p 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
2003/04	0.7	1.8	0.8
2004/05	0.7	1.3	0.8
2005/06p	0.6	1.4	0.7

- (a) per 100 000 employees
(b) per 100 000 self-employed
(c) per 100 000 workers
p provisional

Table 3 Fatal injuries to workers by kind of accident 1996/97 to 2005/06p as reported to all enforcing authorities

Kind of accident	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06p
Falls from a height	88	92	80	68	74	69	50	68	53	46
Struck by moving or falling objects	57	41	41	35	51	46	30	28	47	33
Struck by moving vehicle	43	45	48	34	64	39	39	44	35	35
Contact with moving machinery	20	21	21	14	19	22	21	10	12	23
Trapped by something collapsing/overturning	16	25	15	16	40	8	11	7	19	11
Contact with electricity/electrical discharge	16	17	17	18	14	12	15	14	7	11
Drowning or asphyxiation	9	7	9	7	6	11	8	22	10	1
Other kinds	38	26	22	28	24	44	53	43	40	52
Total	287	274	253	220	292	251	227	236	223	212

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 Fatal injuries to workers by industry 1992/93 to 2005/06p 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
Employees	Section Year	A,B	C,E	D	F	G-Q	A-Q
	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
	2003/04	6	9	27	52	74	168
	2004/05	16	2	42	55	57	172
	2005/06p	10	6	41	42	61	160
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
	2003/04	38	1	3	19	7	68
	2004/05	26	-	1	14	10	51
	2005/06p	23	-	4	17	8	52
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
	2003/04	44	10	30	71	81	236
	2004/05	42	2	43	69	67	223
	2005/06p	33	6	45	59	69	212

(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 injuries to workers by industry 1992/93 to 2005/06p as reported to all enforcing authorities

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC 92)		Agriculture hunting forestry & fishing (b)	Extractive & utility supply industries	Manufacturing industries (c)	Construction	Service industries	All industries
Employees (d)	Section Year	A,B	C,E	D	F	G-Q	A-Q
	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
	2003/04	2.8	5.1	0.8	4.3	0.4	0.7
	2004/05	7.0	1.3	1.3	4.8	0.3	0.7
	2005/06p	4.6	3.8	1.4	3.5	0.3	0.6
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
	2003/04	21.3	12.1*	1.2	2.5	0.3	1.8
	2004/05	14.7	-	0.4*	1.7	0.4	1.3
	2005/06p	12.0	-	1.7	2.1	0.3	1.4
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
	2003/04	11.3	5.4	0.9	3.6	0.3	0.8
	2004/05	10.4	1.2	1.3	3.5	0.3	0.8
	2005/06p	8.1	3.6	1.4	3.0	0.3	0.7

(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.

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

Supplementary tables

Table 6 Fatal injuries to workers in manufacturing industries 2003/04 to 2005/06p as reported to all enforcing authorities

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC 2003) Manufacturing of:	Section	Year		
		2003/04	2004/05	2005/06p
Food products and beverages	15	2	3	4
Textiles	17	1	1	2
Wood and wood products	20	2	3	4
Pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing	21	2	1	-
Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	22	-	1	1
Chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	24	-	3	3
Rubber and plastic products	25	-	9	4
Other non-metallic mineral products	26	4	4	7
Basic metals	27	2	-	2
Fabricated metal products	28	7	7	3
Machinery and equipment not elsewhere classified	29	2	3	2
Medical, precision and optical instruments, watches and clocks	33	1	1	-
Motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	34	1	4	3
Other transport equipment	35	-	1	2
Furniture manufacturing not elsewhere classified	36	1	-	2
Recycling of waste and scrap	37	5	2	6
Manufacturing industries total	15-37	30	43	45

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Table 7 Fatal injuries to workers in the service industries 2003/04 to 2005/06p as reported to all enforcing authorities

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC 2003)	Section	Year		
		2003/04	2004/05	2005/06p
Sale, maintenance & repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	50	9	4	6
Wholesale trade & commission trade; except of motor vehicle & motorcycles	51	4	5	2
Retail trade, except motor vehicle & motor-cycles; repair of personal & household goods	52	3	2	8
Hotels and restaurants	55	5	3	3
Land transport; rail, land & transport via pipeline	60	24	19	16
Water transport (a)	61	-	1	-
Air transport	62	1	-	-
Supporting & auxiliary transport activities; activities of travel agencies	63	6	2	1
Post and telecommunications	64	2	-	-
Financial intermediation	65	-	-	1
Real estate activities	70	1	1	1
Renting of machinery & equipment without operator and of personal and household goods	71	1	2	4
Other business activities	74	9	5	11
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	75	4	9	4
Education	80	1	1	-
Health and social work:	85	4	-	2
Health services	851	2	-	1
Social work activities	853	2	-	1
Sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation and similar activities	90	1	10	7
Recreational, cultural & sporting activities	92	5	2	3
Other service activities not elsewhere classified	93	1	1	-
Service industries total	50-99	81	67	69

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

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Supplementary tables

Table 8 Fatal injuries to employees by industry and country 1996/97 to 2005/06p (a)

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC 92)		Agriculture hunting forestry & fishing (b)	Extractive & utility supply industries	Manufacturing industries (c)	Construction	Service industries	All industries
Great Britain	Section Year	A,B	C,E	D	F	G-Q	A-Q
	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
	2003/04	6	6	27	52	65	156
	2004/05	16	2	42	54	51	165
	2005/06p	10	4	40	42	56	152
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
	2003/04	-	1	4	1	3	9
	2004/05	5	-	14	11	3	33
	2005/06p	1	-	6	7	9	23
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
	2003/04	2	-	3	5	3	13
	2004/05	1	-	1	6	3	11
	2005/06p	-	-	3	2	3	8

(a) Excludes injuries reportable to HSE's Railways Inspectorate and Hazardous Installations Directorate's 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. p provisional

Table 9 Fatal injuries to workers by country and government office region 2003/04 to 2005/06p

Country/Region	Year		
	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06p
England	190	166	162
East	17	18	19
East Midlands	17	11	13
London	28	24	16
North East	12	7	11
North West	49	28	31
South East	18	19	22
South West	12	20	17
West Midlands	14	26	12
Yorkshire & the Humber	23	13	21
Scotland	18	37	32
Wales	19	15	13
Great Britain	227	218	207

The figures above exclude fatalities reported to the Railways Inspectorate (9 in 2003/04; 5 in 2004/05 and 5 in 2005/06p)

Supplementary tables

Table 10 Rate of fatal injuries to employees (a) by industry and country 1996/97 to 2005/06p (b)

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC 92)		Agriculture hunting forestry & fishing (c)	Extractive & utility supply industries	Manufacturing industries (d)	Construction	Service industries	All industries
Great Britain	Section Year	A,B	C,E	D	F	G-Q	A-Q
	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
	2003/04	2.8	3.4	0.8	4.3	0.3	0.6
	2004/05	7.0	1.3	1.3	4.7	0.2	0.6
	2005/06p	4.6	2.5	1.3	3.5	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
	2003/04	-	2.6	1.6	0.7	0.2	0.4
	2004/05	15.8	-	5.9	8.9	0.2	1.4
	2005/06p	3.2	-	2.6	5.6	0.5	1.0
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
	2003/04	15.8	-	1.7	9.0	0.4	1.2
	2004/05	7.6	-	0.6	12.1	0.3	0.9
	2005/06p	-	-	1.7	4.2	0.3	0.7

(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 11 Fatal injuries to workers by kind of accident 2002/03 to 2005/06p as reported to all enforcing authorities

Kind of accident	Employees				Self-employed				Workers			
	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06p	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06p	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06p
Contact with moving machinery	17	9	10	19	4	1	2	4	21	10	12	23
Struck by moving, including flying/falling, object	26	19	39	29	4	9	8	4	30	28	47	33
Struck by moving vehicle	32	38	23	27	7	6	12	8	39	44	35	35
Strike against something fixed or stationary	10	6	3	5	3	-	1	2	13	6	4	7
Injured while handling, lifting or carrying	3	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	3	3	2	1
Slips, trips or falls on same level	-	4	7	6	1	-	-	1	1	4	7	7
Falls from a height of which:	36	48	36	27	14	20	17	19	50	68	53	46
- up to and inc 2 metres	5	4	5	4	-	2	2	4	5	6	7	8
- over 2 metres	25	37	24	16	13	15	14	10	38	52	38	26
- height not stated	6	7	7	7	1	3	1	5	7	10	8	12
Trapped by something collapsing/overturning	10	4	17	8	1	3	2	3	11	7	19	11
Drowning or asphyxiation	7	-	8	1	1	22	2	-	8	22	10	1
Exposure to, or contact with, a harmful substance	5	6	3	5	3	-	-	2	8	6	3	7
Exposure to fire	5	1	2	4	1	-	1	-	6	1	3	4
Exposure to an explosion	6	-	4	4	-	1	-	-	6	1	4	4
Contact with electricity or electrical discharge	12	9	4	8	3	5	3	3	15	14	7	11
Injured by an animal	2	-	-	-	2	1	3	2	4	1	3	2
Acts of violence	1	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	2
Other kind of accident	9	13	7	11	-	-	-	2	9	13	7	13
Injuries not classified by kind	2	6	6	3	-	-	-	2	2	6	6	5
Total	183	168	172	160	44	68	51	52	227	236	223	212

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Supplementary tables

Table 12 Fatal injuries to workers by industry and kind of accident 2005/06p as reported to all enforcing authorities

Kind of accident	Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	Extractive & utility supply industries	Manufacturing industries	Construction	Service industries	All industries
Contact with moving machinery	6	1	10	2	4	23
Struck by moving, including flying/falling, object	2	3	13	7	8	33
Struck by moving vehicle	8	-	5	8	14	35
Strike against something fixed or stationary	2	-	1	3	1	7
Injured while handling, lifting or carrying	-	-	1	-	-	1
Slips, trips or falls on same level	1	-	1	1	4	7
Falls from a height of which:	6	1	6	24	9	46
- up to and including 2 metres	1	-	-	4	3	8
- over 2 metres	5	1	4	13	3	26
- height not stated	-	-	2	7	3	12
Trapped by something collapsing/overturning	2	-	2	4	3	11
Drowning or asphyxiation	-	-	-	1	-	1
Exposure to, or contact with, a harmful substance	1	-	1	1	4	7
Exposure to fire	-	-	2	-	2	4
Exposure to an explosion	-	-	2	1	1	4
Contact with electricity or electrical discharge	-	-	1	3	7	11
Injured by an animal	2	-	-	-	-	2
Acts of violence	-	-	-	-	2	2
Other kind of accident	-	1	-	3	9	13
Injuries not classified by kind	3	-	-	1	1	5
Total	33	6	45	59	69	212

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Supplementary tables

Table 13 Fatal accidents at work in Europe by member state in 2003

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	145	4.8	54	27%	199
Belgium	41	2.4	34	45%	75
Denmark	27	1.8	12	31%	39
Finland	29	1.9	15	34%	44
France	318	2.8	382	55%	700
Germany	465	2.3	339	42%	804
Great Britain (d)	182	1.1	Not available	Not available	182
Greece	48	3.0	15	24%	63
Ireland (d)	52	3.2	Not available	Not available	52
Italy	427	2.8	488	53%	915
Luxembourg	6	3.2	1	14%	7
Netherlands (e)	60	2.0	12	Not calculated	72
Portugal (f)	285	7.6	38	12%	323
Spain	365	3.7	270	43%	635
Sweden	28	1.2	15	35%	43
European Union	2 478	2.5	1 675	41%	4 153

- (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 business premises 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 covers 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) The profile of employment by industrial sector will vary between member states and will impact therefore on the comparison between member states. The standardised incidence rate of fatal injury for each member state is calculated on the basis of sectoral rates in the member state applying to the profile of employment at EU level. In effect, the rates for member states are standardised to the same basis of employment by industry- the EU profile.
- (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).
- (e) Partial data are quoted for fatal RTTAs in the Netherlands.
- (f) Data for Portugal covers the year 2002..

Supplementary tables

Table 14 Fatal injuries to members of the public 1996/97 to 2005/06p as reported to all enforcing authorities

Industry	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06p
Suicide/trespass on railways	252	265	247	274	300	266	257	243	253	254
Other fatalities on railways	23	46	36	60	30	36	44	35	32	36
Other fatal injuries	92	82	86	102	114	91	95	96	85	94
Total	367	393	369	436	444	393	396	374	370	384

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Table 15 Fatal injuries to members of the public by industry 1996/97 to 2005/06p as reported to all enforcing authorities

Industry	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06p
Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	9	11	9	8	7	2	3	7	3	10
Extractive and utility supply industries	3	1	2	2	3	3	4	3	1	-
Manufacturing industries	1	1	-	4	2	3	-	3	3	1
Construction	3	6	3	6	8	5	5	4	8	5
Services industries	351	374	355	416	424	380	384	357	355	368
Suicides/trespassers on railways	252	265	247	274	300	266	257	243	253	254
Other railway	23	46	36	60	30	36	44	35	32	36
Other services	76	63	72	82	94	78	83	79	70	78
All industries	367	393	369	436	444	393	396	374	370	384

Table 16 Fatal injuries to members of the public by kind of accident 1996/97 to 2005/06p*

Kind	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06p
Contact with moving machinery	1	2	-	-	4	-	3	-	2	-
Hit by a moving, falling object	7	6	8	8	8	5	7	6	3	2
Hit by a moving vehicle	7	9	9	7	6	4	7	9	7	9
Hit by something stationary	4	2	1	3	3	3	-	5	5	4
Handling	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Slip or trip	3	2	2	7	6	9	8	9	9	17
High fall	16	7	9	15	18	7	11	8	6	11
Low fall	2	7	8	11	7	1	4	5	7	10
Fall - height not known	7	6	5	3	4	11	10	11	13	4
Collapse	1	3	-	1	4	2	1	3	2	-
Drowned or asphyxiated	20	19	17	25	30	15	9	13	10	6
Contact with harmful substance	4	6	10	8	8	9	7	2	4	3
Fire	4	2	2	2	1	2	1	5	1	2
Explosion	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Electricity	1	1	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Injured by an animal	-	1	2	3	-	1	-	2	-	4
Other kinds of accident	9	7	10	9	7	16	18	14	11	17
Not known	5	1	3	-	2	1	3	3	3	2

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

Technical note

Statistics of fatal injuries given in this report for 1996/97 - 2005/06 were compiled mainly 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.

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.

Deaths of all employed people and members of the public arising from work activity are reportable to one of the following enforcing authorities: HSE, the local authority, or the Office of Rail Regulation (ORR). Since 1 April 2006, enforcement of health and safety on railways has been the responsibility of ORR, and they have provided relevant figures for 2005/06. Prior to this date, enforcement was the responsibility of HSE's Railways Inspectorate. More information on these new working arrangements can be found at <http://www.hse.gov.uk/railways/index.htm>. ORR also publish detailed railways-specific safety statistics, which can be found at <http://www.rail-reg.gov.uk/server/show/nav.1210>.

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.

Rates of fatal injury for the self-employed are based on employment estimates from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), produced by ONS. In 2003/04, estimates of the self-employed were revised by ONS for two reasons: a re-weighting of pre-2003/04 data as a consequence of the 2001 Census results; and a shift between employees and self-employed, as a result of the introduction of SOC 2000 (occupation coding framework). The net result is to increase the estimates of the self-employed slightly from 2003/04 onwards, although the overall pattern in injury rates for the self-employed and workers remain unchanged.

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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