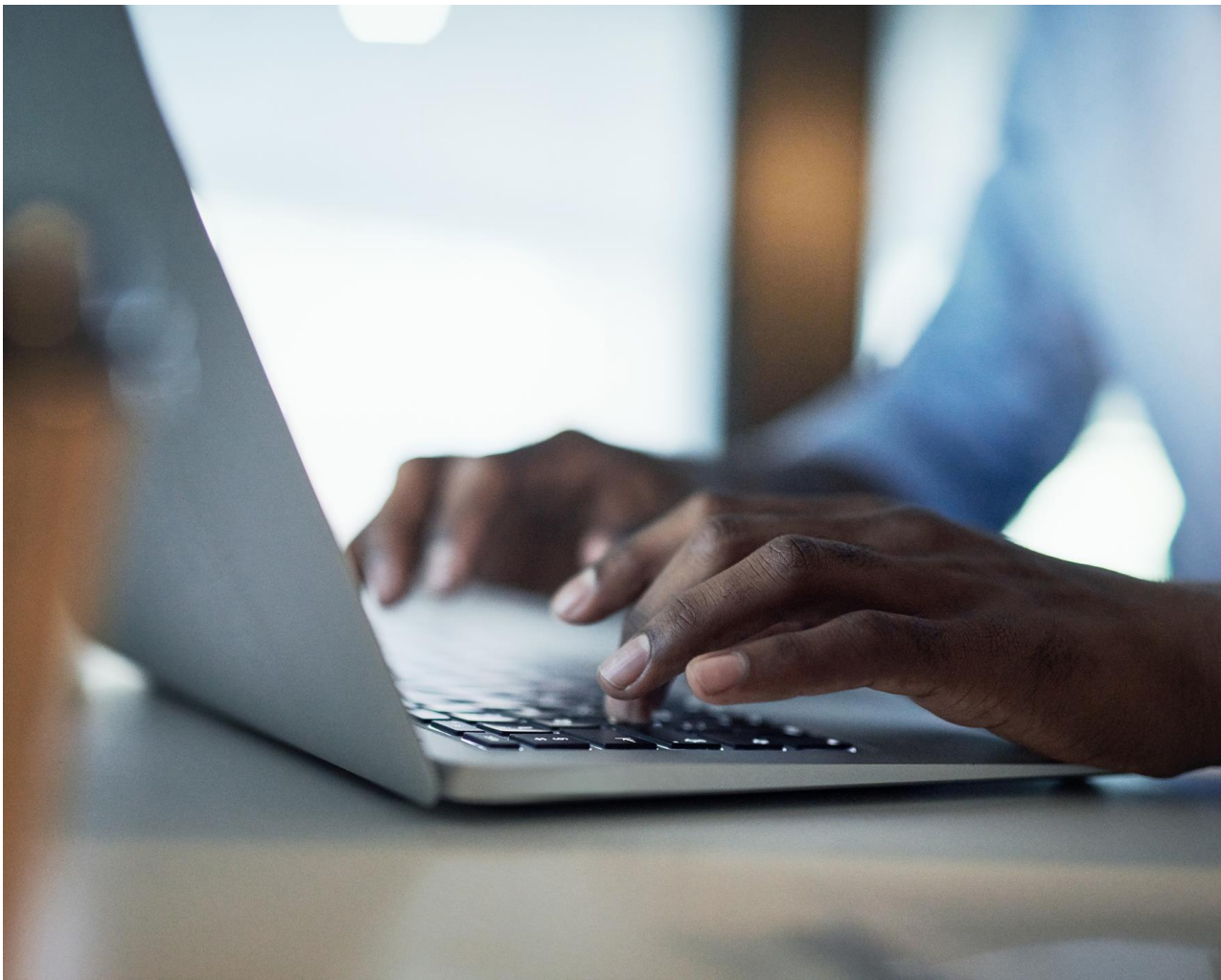


Workplace fatal injuries in Great Britain, 2021

Data up to March 2021

Annual statistics

First published 7 July 2021, updated 16 December 2021



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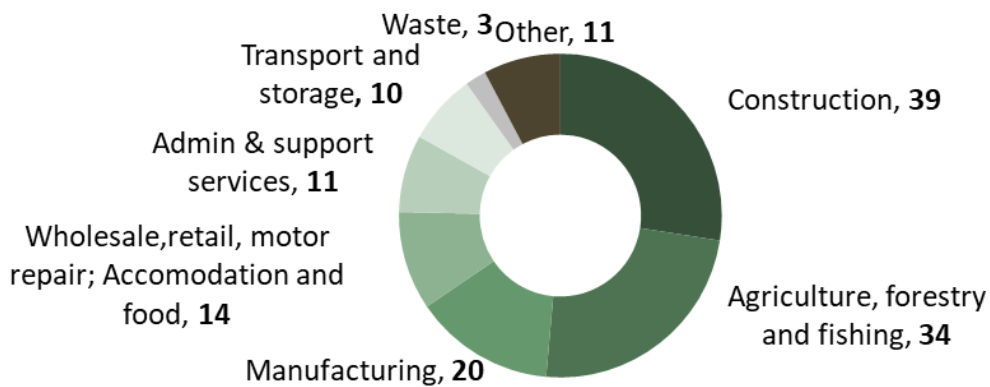
Note: This is an update of the report published in July 2021. Fatal injury rates for workers for 2020/21 have been revised to reflect revisions in the employment estimates. More details can be found at www.hse.gov.uk/statistics/about/revisions/revision-log.htm .

Summary

142 workers killed in work accidents in 2020/21.

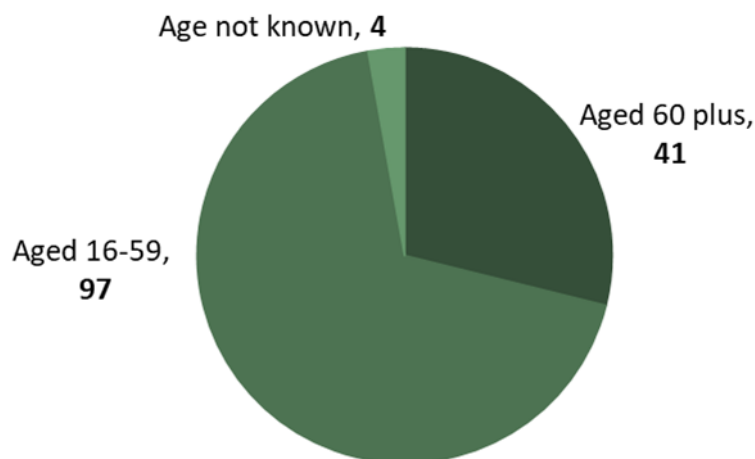
By industry: Over half of fatal injuries to workers in 2020/21 were in the Agriculture, forestry and fishing and Construction sectors, similar to earlier years. However, taking account of differing employment levels between sectors, then the rate of fatal injury per 100,000 workers is greatest in Agriculture, forestry and fishing and Waste and recycling.

Fatal injuries to workers by main industry (2020/21)



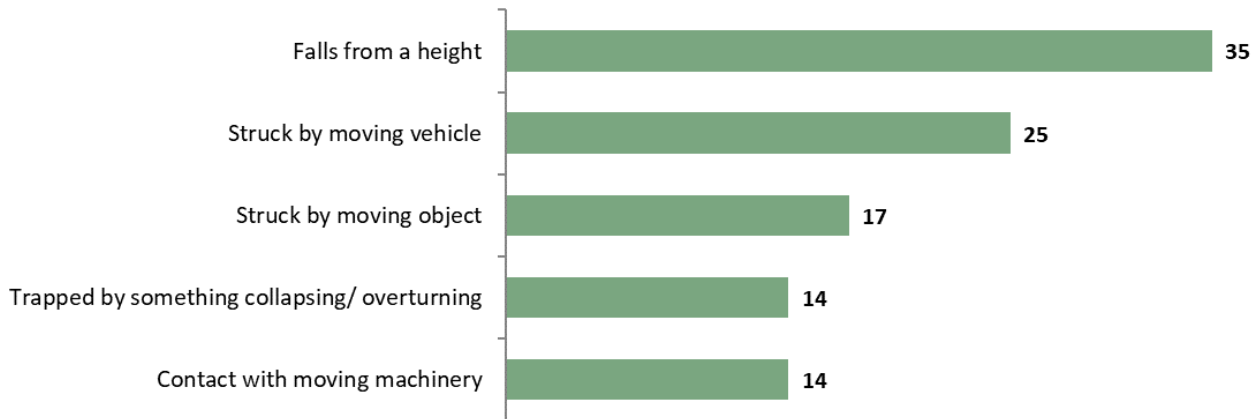
By age: 41 of the deaths in 2020/21 were to workers aged 60 and over. The rate of death is greatest for older age groups.

Fatal injuries to workers by age (2020/21)



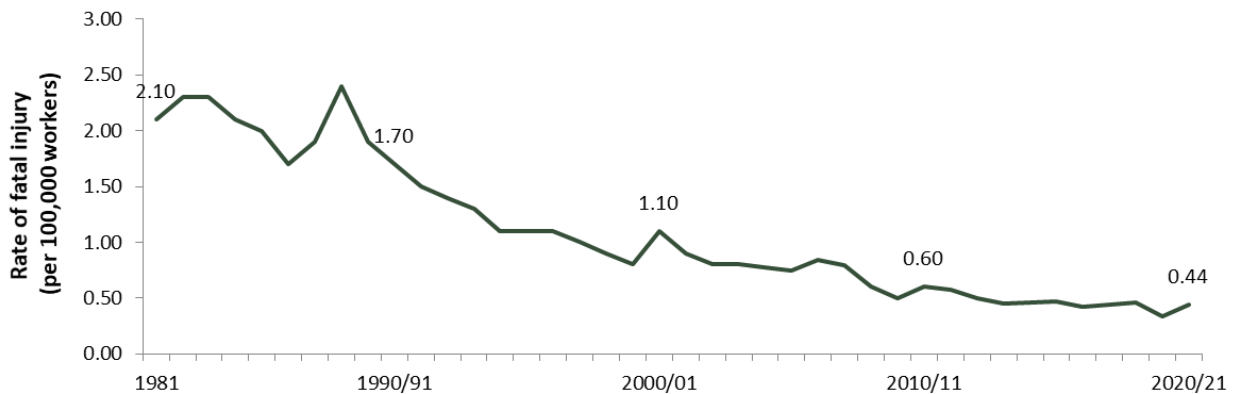
By accident kind: The most common kind of fatal accident to workers continues as falls from a height, being struck by a moving vehicle and being struck by a moving object, between them accounting for over half of all fatal accidents to workers in 2020/21.

Main kinds of fatal accidents for workers (2020/21)



Long term trend: The rate of fatal injury to workers showed a generally downward trend but has been broadly flat in recent years.

Rate of fatal injury per 100,000 workers



60 members of the public were also killed in 2020/21 as a result of a work-related accident.

Data source: RIDDOR - Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations. Figures for 2020/21 are published as provisional at this stage and will be finalised July 2022.

Introduction

This report provides headline numbers on workplace fatal injuries resulting from a work-related accident that were reported to enforcing authorities in 2020/21. It includes both fatal injuries to workers and to members of the public. The counts for 2020/21 are currently provisional and will be finalised in July 2022 to take account of any necessary adjustments. [See annex 1 for more details]. In tables and chart headings, 2020/21 is marked as 'p' for clarity.

Fatal injuries are thankfully rare events. There is a degree of chance and randomness to the annual count resulting in an element of natural variation from one year's count to the next. To allow for this natural variation, alongside figures for 2020/21, this report also presents the annual average estimate for the five years 2016/17-2020/21, which reduces the effect of year-on-year fluctuations and gives a more stable current picture.

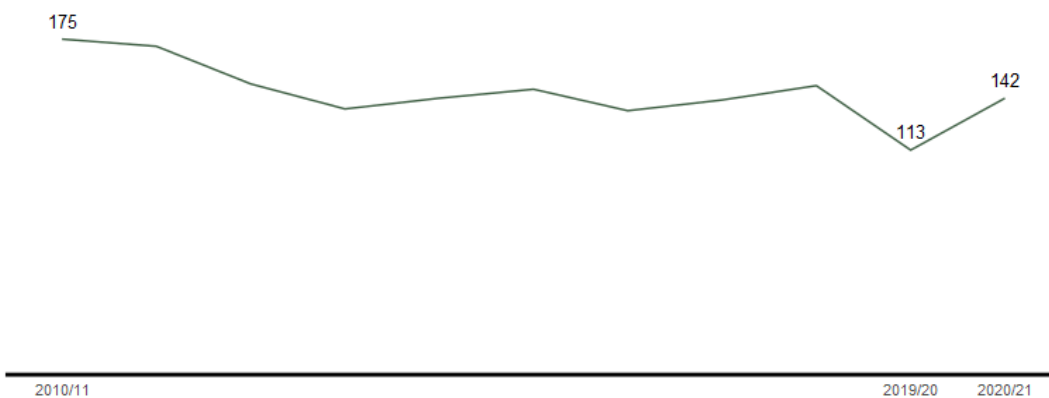
The figures make up part of a long running series enabling both short and long-term comparisons of change. The information includes only those cases of fatal injury that the enforcing authorities have judged as meeting the reporting criteria for workplace injuries as set out in the Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations (RIDDOR). Two notable exclusions from these statistics are fatal diseases (including COVID-19) and fatal accidents on non-rail transport systems. (See Annex 1 for more details).

Fatal injuries to workers

Headline figures

A total of 142 workers were killed at work in Great Britain in 2020/21, an increase of 29 from the previous year, though the number of deaths in 2019/20 (113) was low compared to other recent years (see Figure 1 below). In statistical terms the number of fatalities has remained broadly level in recent years – the average annual number of workers killed at work over the five years 2016/17-2020/21 is 136.

Figure 1: Fatal injuries to workers: GB 2010/11 - 2020/21p.



It should be noted though that the coronavirus pandemic and the government response to its impact have had a significant effect on the UK labour market in 2020/21. Many businesses have ceased operating or have changed their working practices, while government interventions have allowed for the furloughing of workers. Estimates from the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme (CJRS) show that 11.5 million jobs have been supported by the CJRS at various times over the year¹. This is reflected in statistics of total actual weekly hours worked which shows a marked reduction in 2020². The number of workplace deaths in 2020/21 should be seen in the context of these challenges in the labour market in 2020/21 and makes interpretation of comparisons with earlier years difficult.

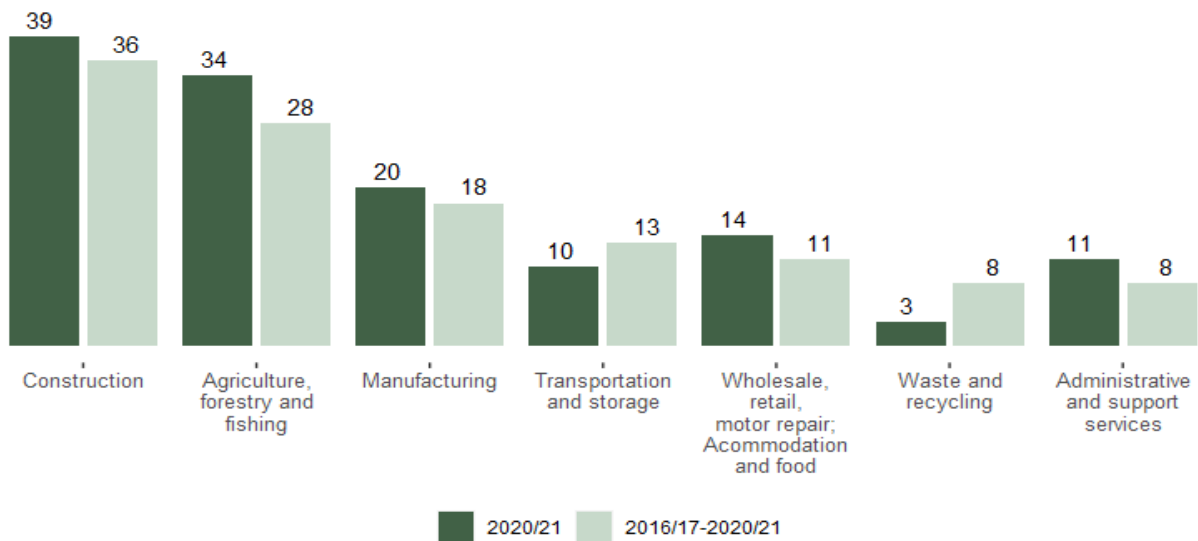
¹ www.gov.uk/government/statistics/coronavirus-job-retention-scheme-statistics-3-june-2021/coronavirus-job-retention-scheme-statistics-3-june-2021

² www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/timeseries/ybus/lms

Injuries by industry³

There are two ways of looking at fatality numbers. The first is to look at the absolute count. On this basis, Construction and Agriculture, forestry and fishing tend to come out worst as they account for the greatest number of fatalities each year, between them accounting for just over half of all worker deaths in 2020/21.

Figure 2: Number of fatal injuries to workers by main industry group, 2020/21p and annual average for 2016/17-2020/21p.



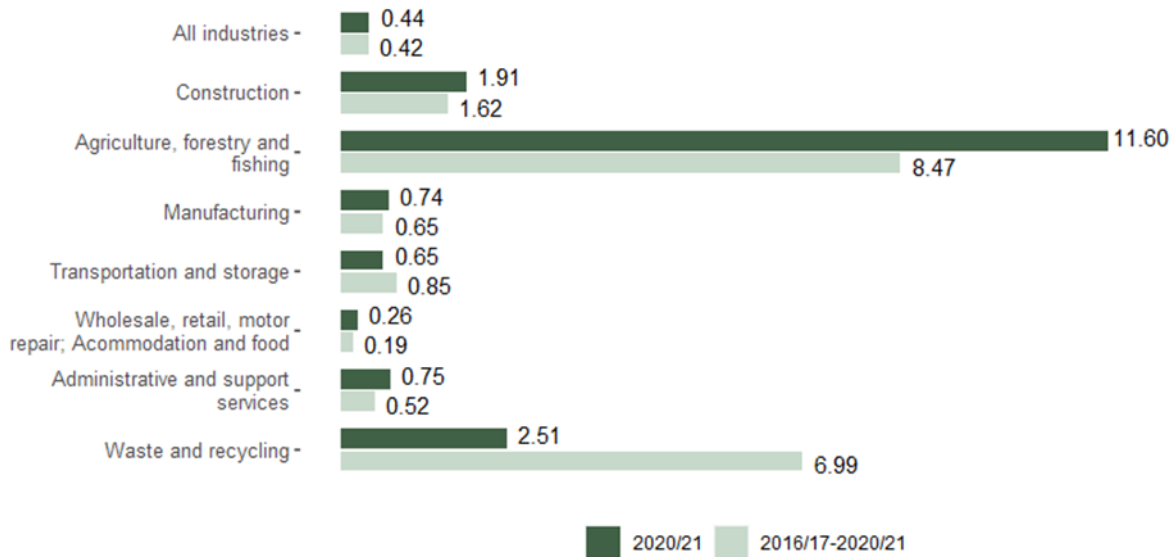
The number of fatal injuries in 2020/21 for many of the main industry sectors is higher than compared with the annual average over the last five years. However, numbers can be prone to year-on-year fluctuations and the annual number of deaths in 2019/20 was particularly low compared to other recent years.

- The number of fatal injuries in Construction in 2020/21 was 39, a decrease of 3 from the previous year total (42). The five-year average for fatal injuries in this sector is 36.
- In Agriculture, forestry and fishing in 2020/21 there were 34 fatal injuries, an increase of 13 from the low of 21 seen in the previous year. The five-year average for fatal injuries in this sector is 28.
- The Manufacturing sector saw 20 fatal injuries in 2020/21, an increase of 7 from the previous year total (13). The five-year average for fatal injuries in this sector is 18.

³Industry is defined using the Standard Industrial Classification 2007. See annex 1 for more details. www.ons.gov.uk/methodology/classificationsandstandards/ukstandardindustrialclassificationofeconomicactivities/uksic2007.

The second approach of looking at fatality numbers is to consider the **fatal injury rate**⁴ in terms of the number of fatalities per 100,000 workers employed. On this basis, Agriculture, forestry and fishing and Waste and recycling come out worst.

Figure 3: Rate of fatal injuries to workers by selected main industry group (rate per 100,000 workers), 2020/21p and annual average for 2016/17-2020/21p.



Based on the annual average rates for 2016/17-2020/21 (as this reduces the effect of year-on-year fluctuations and gives a more stable picture):

- The rate of fatal injury to workers in both Agriculture, forestry and fishing and Waste and recycling remains markedly higher than the average across all industries: around 20 times and 17 times as high respectively.
- The rate of fatal injury in Construction, while around 4 times as high as the average rate across all industries, is considerably less than the rate in either Agriculture, forestry and fishing or Waste and recycling, despite accounting for a greater number of cases than these sectors.

⁴ Injury rates are constructed by dividing the count of fatal injuries by the employment estimate. This is then multiplied by a factor of 100,000 to give a rate per 100,000 workers, in line with international standards. Coronavirus has introduced challenges to measuring employment: official measures include workers temporarily away from work, including in 2020/21 furloughed workers. While this measure will overestimate the number of workers actually 'at-work' in 2020/21 it benefits from using the same measurement concepts as in previous years. When interpreting data for 2020/21 the context of the labour market in this year resulting from coronavirus needs to be borne in mind. For more details on fatal injury rates see annex.

- The Manufacturing and the Transportation and storage sector have a rate of fatal injury around 1.5 and 2 times the average rate across all industries respectively.
- While the combined 'Wholesale, retail, motor repair; Accommodation and food services' sector accounted for around 8% of fatal injuries between 2016/17 and 2020/21, in terms of rate the overall sector is relatively low risk with an injury rate of around half the all industry rate. However, there will be variation in risk across activities within the sector.

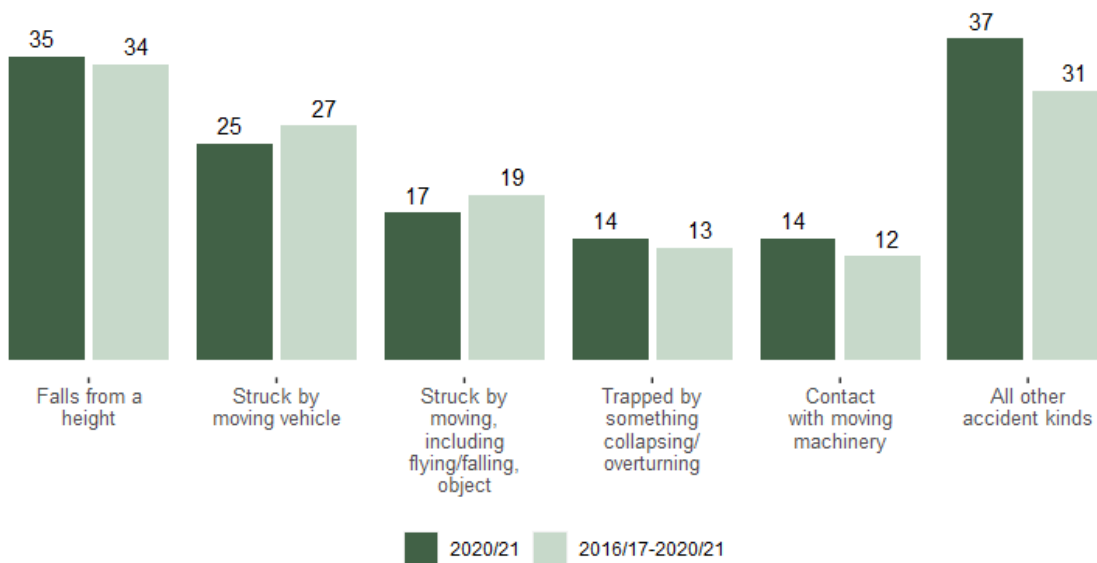
For more details of fatal injuries by main industry sector, see Table 1

www.hse.gov.uk/statistics/tables/ridfatal.xlsx.

Injuries by accident kind

77% of all fatal injuries were accounted for by just 5 different accident kinds in the five-year period 2016/17-2020/21 (see Figure 4 below). Falls from a height, being struck by a moving vehicle and being struck by a moving, including flying or falling, object continue as the three main causes of fatal injury, between them accounting for over half of all fatal injuries each year since at least 2001/02.

Figure 4: Number of fatal injuries to workers by accident kind, 2020/21p and annual average for 2016/17-2020/21p.



- In 2020/21, 35 fatal injuries were due to Falls from a height accounting for 25% of all worker deaths over the year.
- Struck by moving vehicle accounted for 25 fatal injuries to workers in 2020/21, representing 18% of the total number of deaths over the year.
- 12% of the fatal injuries in 2020/21 were caused by Struck by moving, including flying/falling, object.

For more details of fatal injuries by accident kind, see Table 3 www.hse.gov.uk/statistics/tables/ridfatal.xlsx.

Injuries by gender and age

Fatal injuries to workers are predominately to males. In 2020/21, 138 (97%) of all worker fatalities were to males, a similar proportion to earlier years.

In terms of age, around 30% of fatal injuries in 2020/21 were to workers aged 60 and over, even though such workers made up only 11% of the workforce. This is similar to what has been seen in previous years.

Figure 5: Number of fatal injuries to workers by age group, 2020/21p.

Base: Deaths where age was known. There were four deaths where age was unknown in 2020/21 which are excluded from chart below.

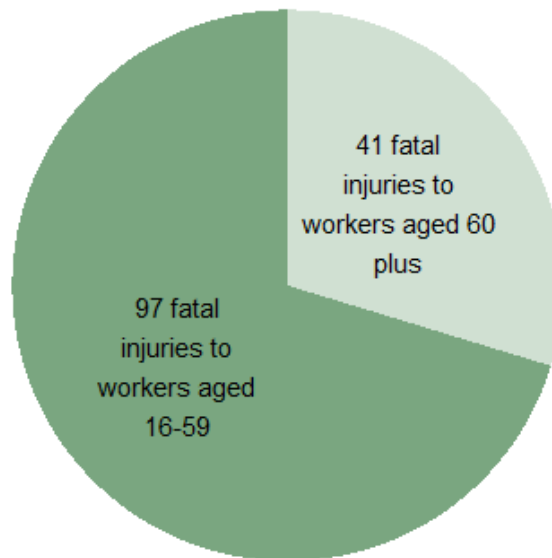
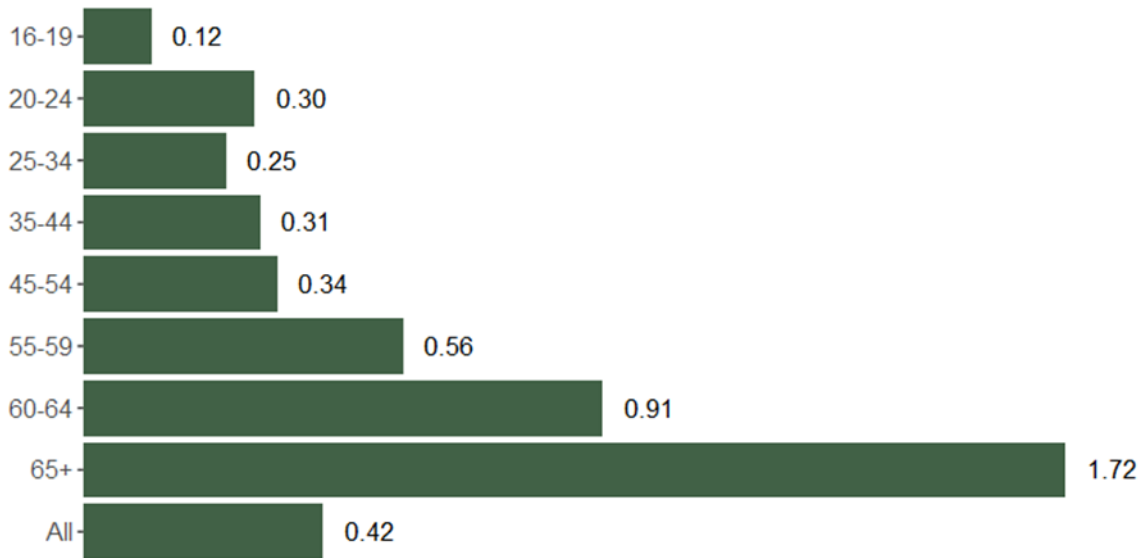


Figure 6 below shows the fatal injury rate by age group for the period 2016/17-2020/21. This clearly shows how the rate of fatal injury increases with age, with workers aged 60-64 having a rate around twice as high as the all ages rate and workers aged 65 and over a rate that is around four times as high as the all ages rate. Almost all the main industry sectors show an age gradient in fatal injury rate.

Figure 6: Rate of fatal injuries to workers by age group (per 100,000 workers), annual average for 2016/17-2020/21p.



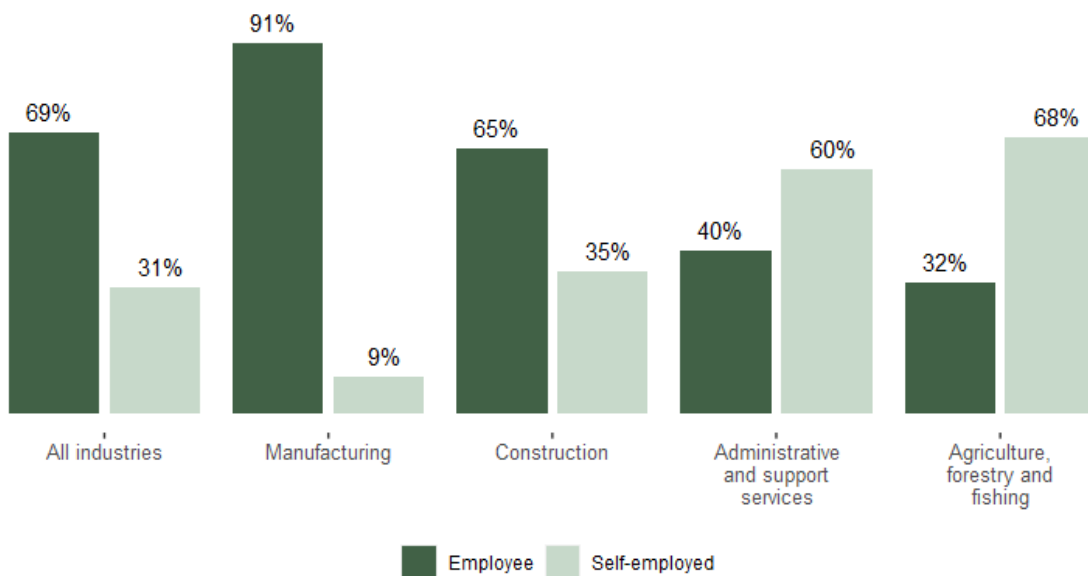
For more details of fatal injuries by age and gender see www.hse.gov.uk/statistics/tables/ridagegen.xlsx and table 4 www.hse.gov.uk/statistics/tables/ridfatal.xlsx.

Injuries by employment status

In 2020/21, 38% of worker fatal injuries were to self-employed workers even though such workers made up only 15% of the workforce. The proportion of fatal injuries to self-employed workers is higher in 2020/21 than in earlier years: in the 5-year period 2016/17-2020/21, 31% of fatal injuries were to self-employed workers.

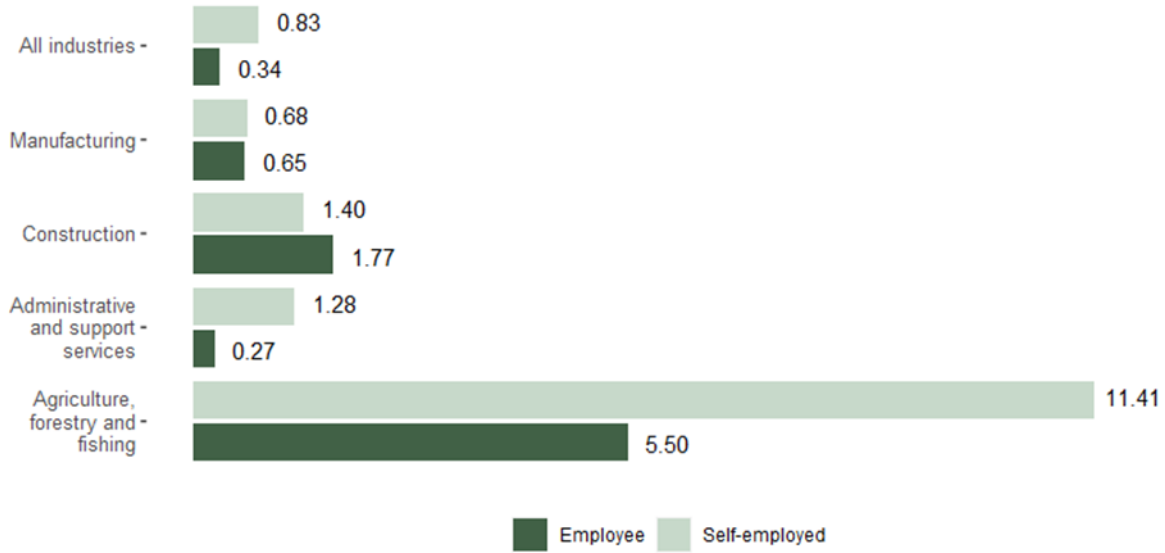
By industry, the proportion of fatal injuries to employees and the self-employed varies considerably, to some extent reflecting the relative make-up of the working population between employees and self-employed. Over the 5-year period 2016/17-2020/21, 60% or more of fatal injuries in both Agriculture, forestry and fishing and Administrative and support services are to self-employed workers. This compares with 35% in Construction and 9% in Manufacturing.

Figure 7: Fatal injury by employment status for selected industries, 2016/17-2020/21p.



However, some of the difference in the proportion of fatal injuries to the self-employed by industry is due to variations in the rate of fatal injury to these workers. Overall, the fatal injury rate for the self-employed for the five-year period 2016/17-2020/21 is around 2.5 times that of the employee rate, though this varies by industry. This increased rate for self-employed workers is particularly evident in the Agriculture, forestry and fishing sector and Administration and Support service activities. However, in Construction and Manufacturing, there is more parity in the rate of fatal injury between employees and self-employed workers.

Figure 8: Rate of fatal injuries to employees and self-employed workers (per 100,000 employees/self-employed) for selected industries, 2016/17-2020/21p.



For more details of fatal injuries by employment status, see www.hse.gov.uk/statistics/tables/ridfatal.xlsx.

Injuries by country within GB

Figure 9 below shows the country or region where the accident occurred for worker fatalities in 2020/21. The number of fatalities in some regions is relatively small, hence susceptible to considerable variation. Accidents involving multiple fatalities can also affect annual totals. Therefore, Figure 9 also shows the annual average number of worker deaths for the five-year period 2016/17-2020/21 as this reduces the effect of year-on-year fluctuations.

Figure 9: Number of fatal injuries to workers by country and region within GB, 2020/21p and annual average for 2016/17-2020/21p (annual average number in brackets).



In terms of fatal injury rate, England consistently has a lower injury rate than either Scotland or Wales. However, injury rates are strongly influenced by variations in the mix of industries and occupations, and in England there are a greater proportion of people working in lower risk jobs than in Scotland and Wales. The country injury rate does not make allowance for the varying composition of the workforce between these three nations.

For more details of fatal injuries by country and region within GB, see Table 5, www.hse.gov.uk/statistics/tables/ridfatal.xlsx.

Injury comparisons with other countries

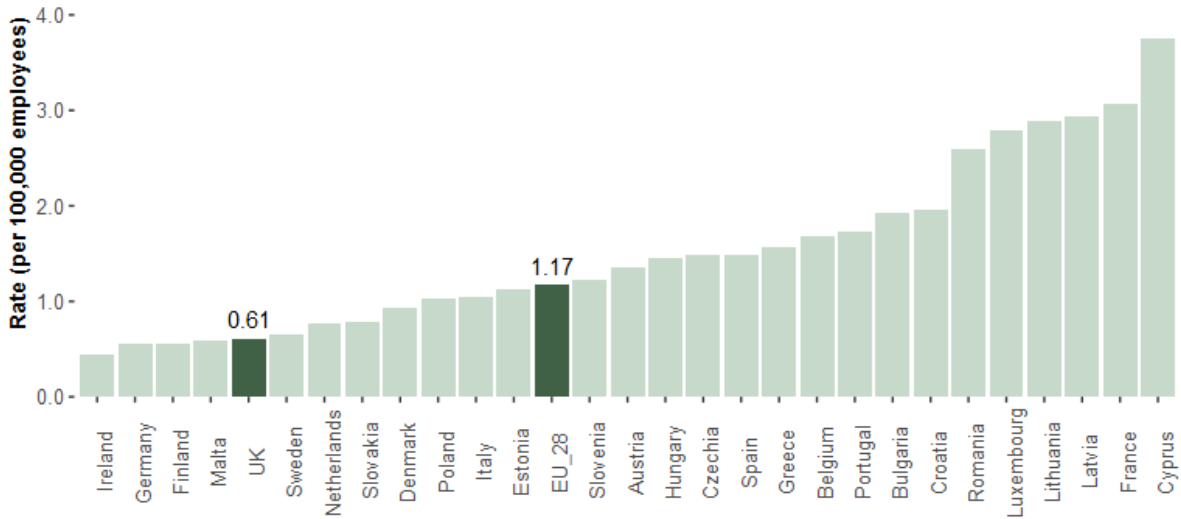
Health and safety systems differ across Europe in recording and reporting workplace fatal injuries. To enable comparisons across member states with differing industrial backgrounds, the European statistical office (Eurostat) publishes data in as standardised a form as possible. Data available from Eurostat shows the UK's historical performance is favourable compared to countries across the EU, with relatively low rates of workplace fatalities.

(See the appendix in www.hse.gov.uk/statistics/european/european-comparisons.pdf for details on the standardisation process).

Based on the most recent data to 2018, the UK consistently shows one of the lowest rates of fatal injury compared to countries across the EU.

- In 2018 the UK standardised rate, at 0.61 fatalities per 100,000 employees, was amongst the lowest of all European countries and compares favourably with most large economies such as France, Italy, Spain and Poland. Germany had a lower rate at 0.55 per 100,000 employees.
- Similarly, the UK three-year average rate for 2015-2017 (0.52 per 100,000 employees) was one of the lowest of all European countries. These three-year averages are provided to reduce the effects of yearly fluctuations, especially for countries with relatively small workforces.
- Standardised rates published by Eurostat are based on fatalities occurring across 12 common industry sectors, excluding transport. Whilst road traffic accidents should not be included in these rates, their removal may not always be complete. This should be considered when reviewing rates for individual countries.

Figure 10: Standardised incidence rates (per 100,000 employees) of fatal injuries at work for 2018.



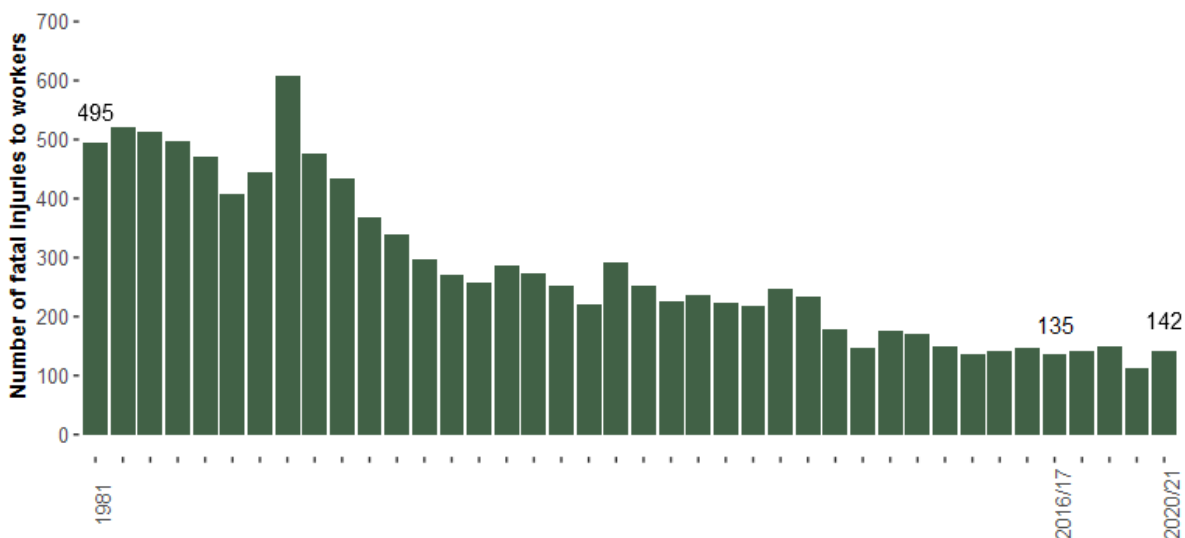
Global comparisons, for example with the USA, Asia etc., are not available due to differences in definitions of workplace accidents and reporting systems.

For more details see www.hse.gov.uk/statistics/european/table1.xlsx.

Longer term trends

Despite long term reductions in the number of workers killed by work activities, each year such cases continue, with 142 such deaths in 2020/21. This number compares with 292 twenty years ago (2000/01) and 495 in 1981 (prior to 1981 only fatal injury numbers to employees were reported to enforcing authorities).

Figure 11: Number of fatal injuries to workers in Great Britain 1981-2020/21p.



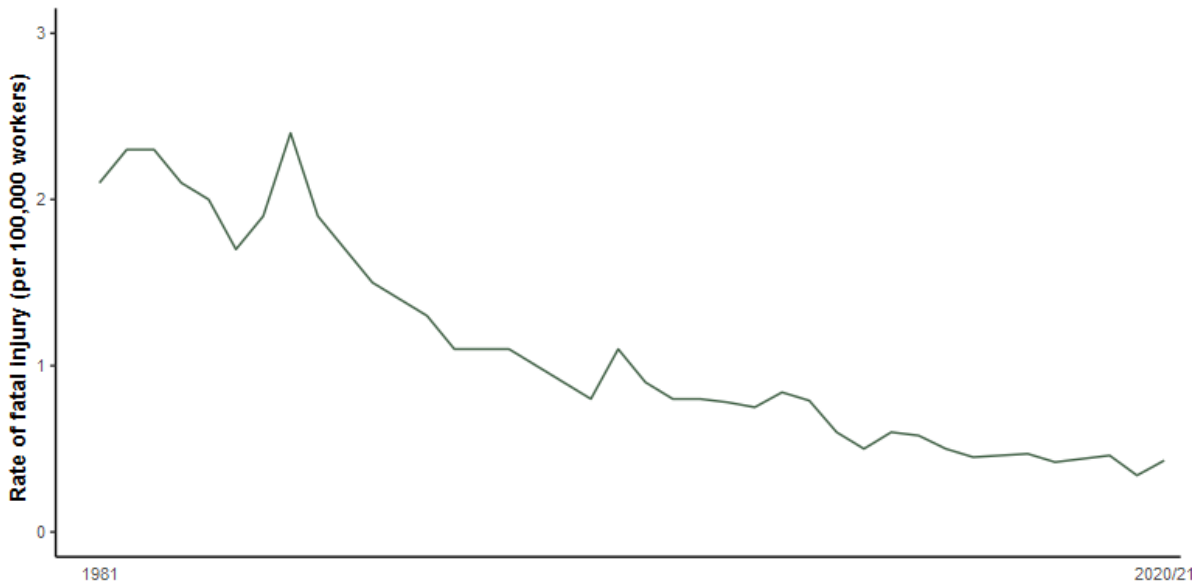
As described in earlier sections, the 142 fatal injuries to workers in 2020/21 represents an increase of 29 from the previous year, returning to a similar level of other recent years. It cannot be ignored though, that 2020/21 is like no other year in recent times with the coronavirus pandemic and government response to it having a significant effect on the UK labour market in 2020/21. The number of workplace deaths in 2020/21 should be seen in the context of these challenges in the labour market this year.

Taking employment levels into account, the 142 fatalities in 2020/21 gives rise to a fatal injury rate of 0.44 deaths per 100,000 workers⁵, higher than the rate in 2019/20 but similar to the rate in other recent years. When considering trends over time it is preferable to consider the rate of injury rather than just the number of injuries as the rate accounts for changes in the numbers in employment between years. The long-term picture for the fatal

⁵ [As footnote 4] Injury rates are constructed by dividing the count of fatal injuries by the employment estimate. This is then multiplied by a factor of 100,000 to give a rate per 100,000 workers, in line with international standards. Coronavirus has introduced challenges to measuring employment: official measures include workers temporarily away from work, including in 2020/21 furloughed workers. While this measure will over-estimate the number of workers actually 'at-work' in 2020/21 it benefits from using the same measurement concepts as in previous years. When interpreting data for 2020/21 the context of the labour market in this year resulting from coronavirus needs to be borne in mind. For more details on fatal injury rates see annex.

injury rate is similar to that for fatal injury numbers: a generally downward trend but has been broadly flat in recent years.

Figure 12: Rate of fatal injuries to workers in Great Britain 1981-2020/21p.



For more details see www.hse.gov.uk/statistics/tables/ridhist.xlsx and www.hse.gov.uk/statistics/tables/ridfatal.xlsx.

Alternative measure of fatal injury rate

Our headline measure of fatal injury rate is expressed as a rate per 100,000 workers, in line with international definitions. The fatal injury rate per 100,000 workers increased by 27% between 2019/20 and 2020/21, taking the rate back to the level of 2018/19.

However, as noted earlier the coronavirus and the government response to it in terms of the Coronavirus job retention scheme has allowed companies to furlough workers, keeping them employed and allowing them to work zero hours. The total number of workers in the 3 months October-December 2020 was 1.5% lower than the same period in 2019⁶, though this does not reflect the loss of workers due to furlough. This makes it an extremely difficult period to compare fatal injury rates with historical data.

An alternative rate measure is to consider the rate per 100 million hours worked⁷. While the number in employment in the UK fell by 1.5% in the 3 months October-December 2020 compared with the same period in 2019, between 2019 and 2020 total hours worked fell by 10% (reflecting the loss of hours from furloughed workers). Using the UK estimate of total hours worked it is possible to construct rates per 100 million hours worked⁸.

The rate of fatal injury per 100 million hours worked follows a very similar pattern to the rate per 100,000 workers, as shown in Figure 13 below, though standardising by hours worked results in a greater percentage increase in rate between 2019/20 and 2020/21 (40%), than compared to the increase in the worker rate measure (29%). However, for both measures of the rate of fatal injury the overall conclusion is the same: a generally broadly flat fatal injury rate in recent years.

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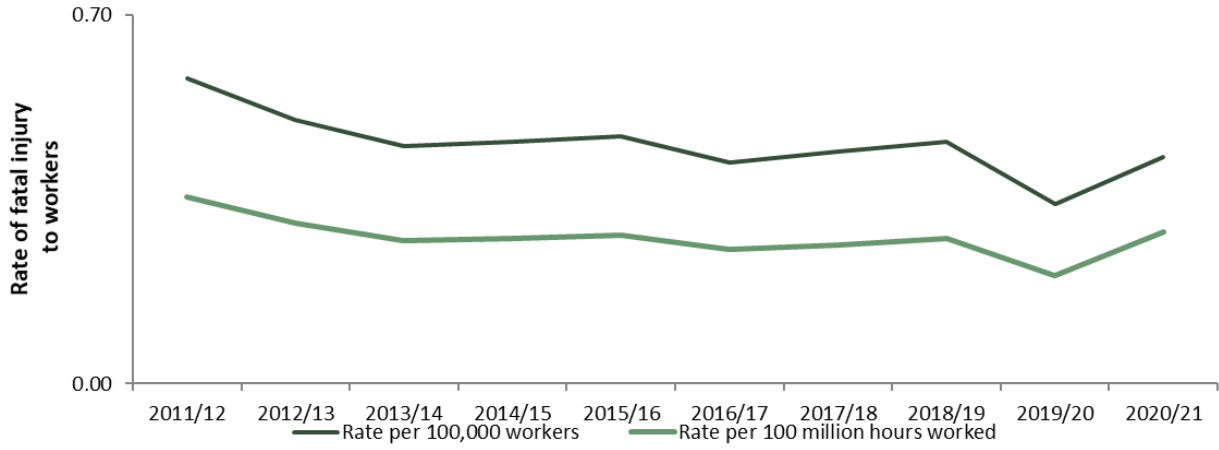
www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/datasets/fulltimeparttimeandtemporaryworkersnotseasonallyadjustedemp01nsa

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www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/timeseries/ybus/lms

⁸ Published estimates for hours worked are for the UK (including Northern Ireland) rather than GB and are used here as a proxy for hours worked in GB. (Unlike estimates of number of workers used in the rate calculation which are based on GB). Hours worked estimates used in the rate calculation are based on a calendar year basis so do not exactly align with the financial year basis of the fatal injury count.

Figure 13: Rate of fatal injury to workers, 2011/12 – 2020/21p expressed as (1) rate per 100,000 workers and (2) as rate per 100 million hours worked.

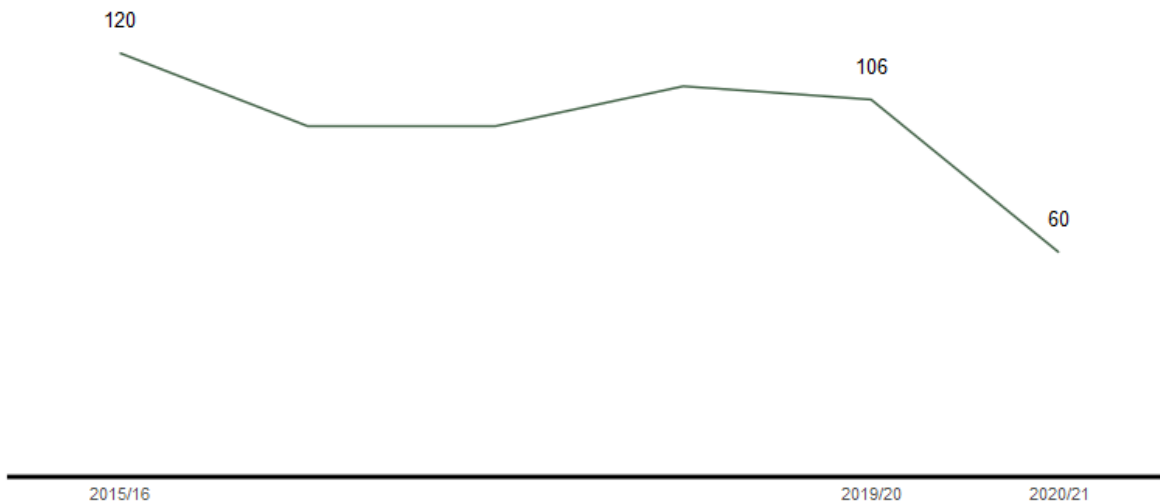


Fatal injuries to members of the public

A total of 60 members of the public were killed as a result of a work-related accident in 2020/21. This is statistically significantly lower than in earlier years and almost certainly reflects the lockdown restrictions in place on the British public over the course of the year. By sector, the number of work-related deaths to members of the public in the Transportation and storage sector (23) was notably (statistically significantly) lower in 2020/21 compared with earlier years (between 33 and 51 deaths annually in each of the previous four years).

[Note: Changes in reporting requirements means that data on work-related deaths to members of the public is only available on a consistent basis since 2015/16].

Figure 14: Number of work-related deaths to members of the public 2015/16-2020/21p.



For more details of fatal injuries to members of the public, see Table 2 www.hse.gov.uk/statistics/tables/ridfatal.xlsx.

ANNEX 1: Sources and definitions

Coverage of fatal injury numbers

Fatal injuries included in this report are those that the relevant enforcing authority (namely HSE, Local authorities or the Office of Rail and Road) have judged as reportable under the Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations (RIDDOR).

Certain types of work-related injury are not reportable under RIDDOR, hence excluded from these figures. Particular exclusions include:

- Fatal accidents involving workers travelling on a public highway (a 'road traffic accident'). Such incidents are enforced by the police and reported to the Department for Transport. Those killed whilst commuting (travelling from home to work, and vice versa) are also excluded. For road accident statistics, see www.gov.uk/government/collections/road-accidents-and-safety-statistics.
- Fatal accidents involving workers travelling by air or sea. These incidents are the responsibility of the Air Accident Investigation Branch and Marine Accident Investigation Branch of the Department for Transport and reported accordingly;
- Fatalities to members of the armed forces on duty at the time of incident;
- Fatal injuries at work due to 'natural causes', often heart attacks or strokes, unless brought on by trauma due to the accident.

Fatal injury statistics presented in this report also exclude deaths from occupational diseases and diseases arising from certain occupational exposures (including COVID-19). Typically, for many occupational diseases, death occurs many years after first exposure to the causative agent. The asbestos-related cancer mesothelioma is one of the few examples where deaths due to an occupational disease can be counted directly. There were 2,369 such deaths in GB in 2019 - see www.hse.gov.uk/statistics/causdis/mesothelioma/mesothelioma.pdf. Other occupational deaths usually have to be estimated rather than counted. Each year around 13,000 deaths from occupational lung disease and cancer are estimated to have been caused by past exposure, primarily to chemicals and dust, at work. (This estimate includes the count of mesothelioma deaths).

Provisional nature of the latest statistics

On first publication, RIDDOR data is classified as provisional and marked with a 'p' suffix. The following year data are finalised and marked as 'r' (revised). The revised (finalised) figures for fatal injuries can go down as well as up, by up to +/-3% on finalisation for fatal injuries to workers. The change from provisional to final usually reflects more up-to-date information following the detailed investigations of these incidents, but also Regulation 6 of RIDDOR covers situations where someone dies of their injuries within a year of their accident. The finalised figure for 2019/20 is 113 revised from 111 in the provisional year.

Table 1: Differences in provisional and finalised counts of fatal injuries to workers, 2016/17-2020/21p

Year	Provisional figure	Revised finalised figure	Difference
2020/21p	142	-	NA
2019/20r	111	113	+2
2018/19	147	149	+2
2017/18	144	141	-3
2016/17	137	135	-2

Fatal injury rates

Differences in the size of the workforce will impact on comparisons of the number of fatalities, both over time and between one group and another within a year (e.g. between different industry groups). In order to make robust comparisons, it is important to consider the rate of fatal injury. The rate is constructed by dividing the count of fatal injuries by the employment estimate. This is then multiplied by a factor of 100,000 to give a rate per 100,000 workers, in line with international standards. The source of employment data used to construct the injury rates from 2004/05 onwards is the Annual Population Survey (APS). The Office for National Statistics are the producers of employment estimates from the Annual Population Survey.

The definition of 'in employment' includes those that had a job that they were temporarily away from. The changes in the labour market as a result of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic raise some conceptual measurement challenges. For example, there is likely to be an increase in people temporarily away from work as a result of sickness or employment policies such as furloughing.

Data from the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme (CJRS) shows the potential scale of furloughing on employment estimates: data show that 11.5 million jobs have been supported by the CJRS at various times over the year, with some industry sectors affected more than others. Therefore, the APS measure of 'in employment' is certainly greater than the 'at-work' (or 'at-risk' population) in 2020/21. However, to ensure some comparability between 2020/21 and earlier years it is important that measurement concepts are consistent over time. Hence the rate estimate in 2020/21 continues to use 'in employment jobs' as the measure of employment in the rate calculation, though an alternative measure using hours worked is also considered and presented in this report. When interpreting data for 2020/21 the context of the labour market in this year resulting from coronavirus needs to be borne in mind.

Statistical significance

The total fatal injury count is subject to a degree of chance and randomness; if exactly the same conditions prevail in two different years then it is likely that the annual count will differ due to natural variation. We use tests of statistical significance at the 95% confidence level to judge whether a difference between years is likely to be explained by natural variation alone or whether it represents a statistically significant difference. (Note statistical significance should not be confused with the significance of each injury. Every casualty is a tragedy and has both a social cost and a personal cost to those directly affected).

Industry definitions

The table below presents the 2007 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes used to define the top-level industry groupings presented in this report.

SIC Code	Industry Description
Section A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing
Section B	Mining and quarrying
Section C	Manufacture
Section D	Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning
Section E	Water Supply, Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation
Division 38	- of which waste and recycling
Section F	Construction
Section G, I	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; accommodation and food service activities
Section H	Transport and storage
Section J-N	Communication, business services and finance
Section N	- of which Administrative and support services
Section O-Q	Public administration; education; human health and social work activities
Section R-U	Arts, entertainment and recreation; all other service activities

For more details of what is included in these SIC codes, please see the [2007 Standard industrial Classification](#).

National Statistics

National Statistics status means that statistics meet the highest standards of trustworthiness, quality and public value. They are produced in compliance with the Code of Practice for Statistics, and awarded National Statistics status following assessment and compliance checks by the Office for Statistics Regulation (OSR). The last compliance check of these statistics was in 2013.

It is Health and Safety Executive's responsibility to maintain compliance with the standards expected by National Statistics. If we become concerned about whether these statistics are still meeting the appropriate standards, we will discuss any concerns with the OSR promptly. National Statistics status can be removed at any point when the highest standards are not maintained, and reinstated when standards are restored. Details of OSR reviews undertaken on these statistics, quality improvements, and other information noting revisions, interpretation, user consultation and use of these statistics is available from www.hse.gov.uk/statistics/about.htm

An account of how the figures are used for statistical purposes can be found at www.hse.gov.uk/statistics/sources.htm.

For information regarding the quality guidelines used for statistics within HSE see www.hse.gov.uk/statistics/about/quality-guidelines.htm

A revisions policy and log can be seen at www.hse.gov.uk/statistics/about/revisions/
Additional data tables can be found at www.hse.gov.uk/statistics/tables/.

General enquiries: heidi.edwards@hse.gov.uk

Journalists/media enquiries only: www.hse.gov.uk/contact/contact.htm



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