



Health and safety at work

Summary statistics for Great Britain 2016

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Key facts



Workers suffering from a work-related illness (new or long standing) in 2015/16

Source: Estimates based on self-reports from the Labour Force Survey



Workers suffering from work-related musculoskeletal disorders (new or longstanding) in 2015/16

Source: Estimates based on self-reports from the Labour Force Survey



Workers suffering from work-related stress, depression or anxiety (new or longstanding) in 2015/16

Source: Estimates based on self-reports from the Labour Force Survey



Annual costs of new cases of work-related illness in 2014/15, excluding long latency illness such as cancer

Source: Estimates based on HSE Cost Model



Non-fatal injuries to workers in 2015/16

Source: Estimates based on self-reports from the Labour Force Survey



Non-fatal injuries to employees reported by employers in 2015/16

Source: RIDDOR



Fatal injuries to workers in 2015/16

Source: RIDDOR



Annual costs of workplace injury in 2014/15

Source: Estimates based on HSE Cost Model



Mesothelioma deaths in 2014, with a similar number of lung cancer deaths linked to past exposures to asbestos

Source: Death certificates



Working days lost due to work-related illness and non-fatal workplace injuries in 2015/16

Source: Estimates based on self-reports from the Labour Force Survey



Notices issued by all enforcing bodies in 2015/16

Source: HSE Enforcement data



Annual costs of work-related injury and new cases of illness in 2014/15, excluding long latency illness such as cancer

Source: Estimates based on HSE Cost Model



Work-related ill health

1.3 million

Workers suffering from a work-related illness (new or long standing)

0.5 million

Workers suffering from work-related musculoskeletal disorders (new or long standing)

0.5 million

Workers suffering from work-related stress, depression or anxiety (new or long standing)

25.9 million

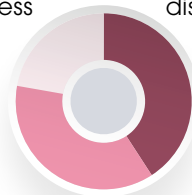
Working days lost due to work-related illness

Estimates based on self-reports from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) in 2015/16

Type of work-related ill health:

New and long standing cases: Self reports 2015/16 (LFS)

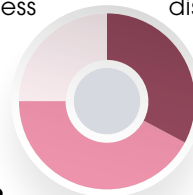
22% Other type of illness
41% Musculoskeletal disorders



37% Stress, depression or anxiety

New cases: Self reports 2015/16 (LFS)

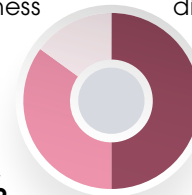
25% Other type of illness
33% Musculoskeletal disorders



42% Stress, depression or anxiety

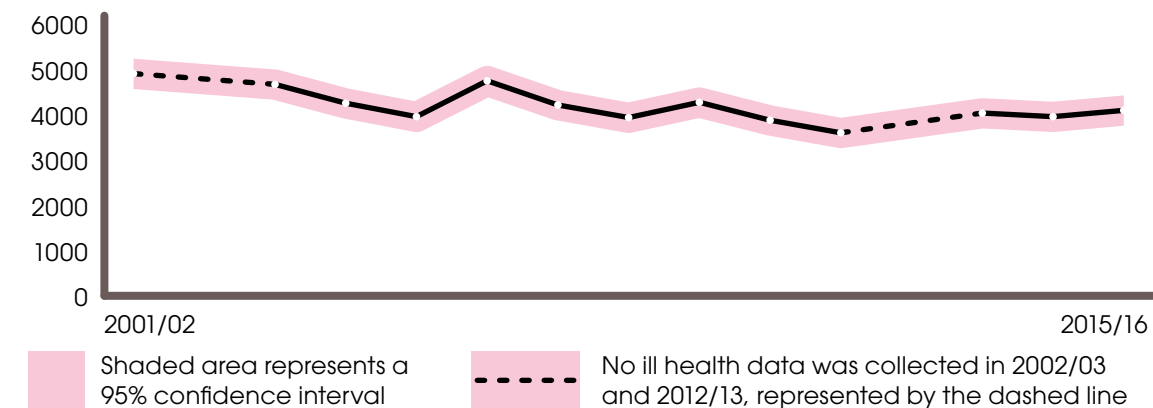
New cases: GP-reports averaged 2013-2015 (THOR-GP)

15% Other type of illness
50% Musculoskeletal disorders



35% Stress, depression or anxiety

Estimated self-reported work-related ill health per 100,000 workers; new and long standing cases



The rate of total self-reported work-related ill health, and specifically musculoskeletal disorders, showed a generally downward trend to around 2011/12; more recently the rate has been broadly flat.

The rate of self-reported stress, depression or anxiety has remained broadly flat for more than a decade.

Working days lost per worker due to self-reported work-related illness showed a generally downward trend up to around 2009/10; since then the rate has been broadly flat.

Find out the story behind the key figures. Visit www.hse.gov.uk/statistics/causdis/



Work-related ill health

13,000

Deaths each year estimated to be linked to past exposures at work, primarily to chemicals or dusts

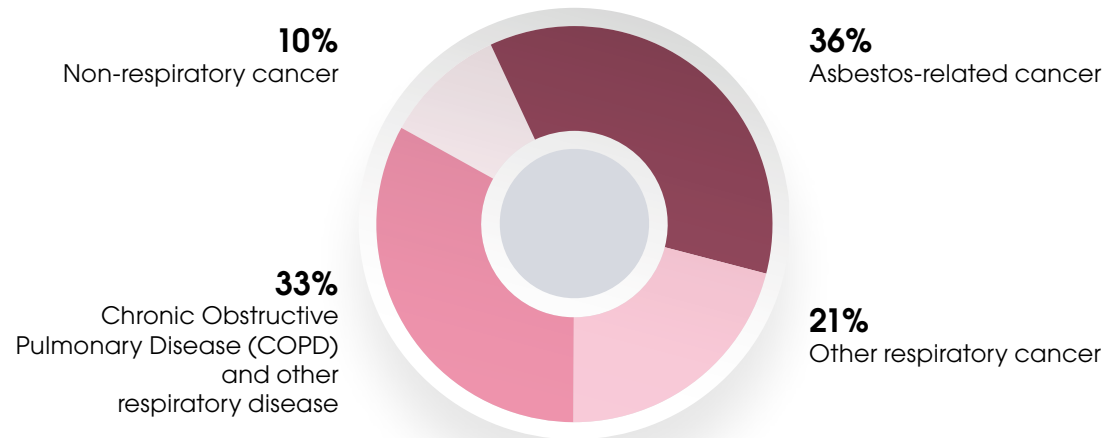
2515

Mesothelioma deaths in 2014, with a similar number of lung cancer deaths linked to past exposures to asbestos

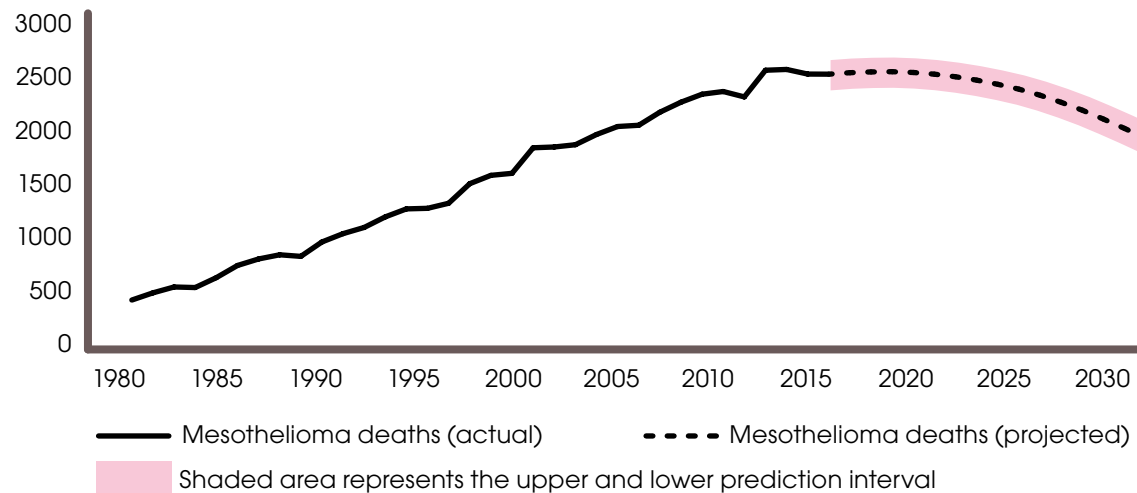
14,000

Estimated new cases of breathing or lung problems annually, according to self-reports from the Labour Force Survey

Estimated current annual deaths due to work-related diseases



Mesothelioma in Great Britain: annual actual and predicted deaths



There are projected to be around 2,500 mesothelioma deaths per year for the rest of this decade before numbers begin to decline.

An estimated 150 new cases of occupational asthma were seen by chest physicians each year on average over the last three years. This is lower than the early 2000's, but there has been little change over the last decade.

Find out the story behind the key figures. Visit www.hse.gov.uk/statistics/causdis/



Workplace injury

144

workers killed at work
in 2015/16

621,000

estimated non-fatal
injuries to workers
according to self-reports
from the Labour Force
Survey in 2015/16

72,702

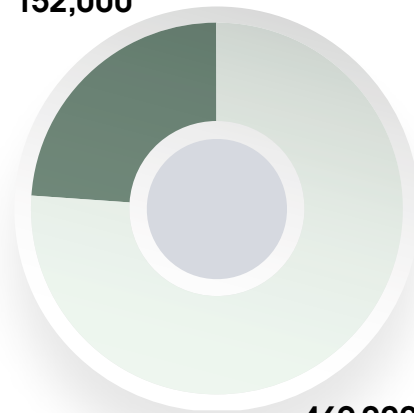
employee non-fatal
injuries reported by
employers under RIDDOR
in 2015/16

4.5 million

estimated working
days lost due to non-
fatal workplace injuries
according to self-reports
from the Labour Force
Survey in 2015/16

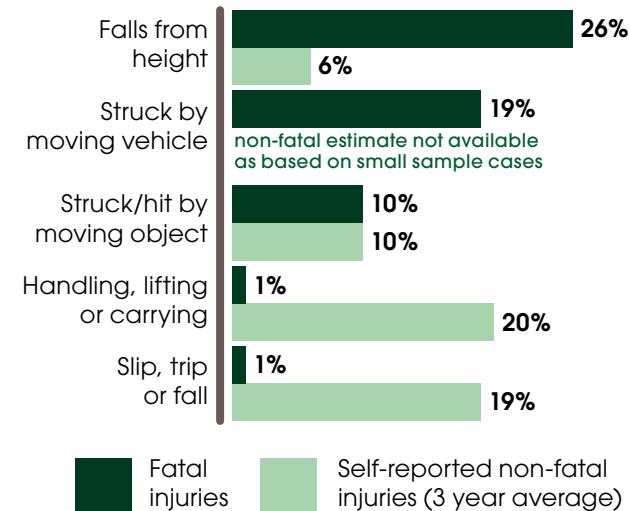
Estimated self-reported non-fatal injuries

injuries with over 7 day absence
152,000

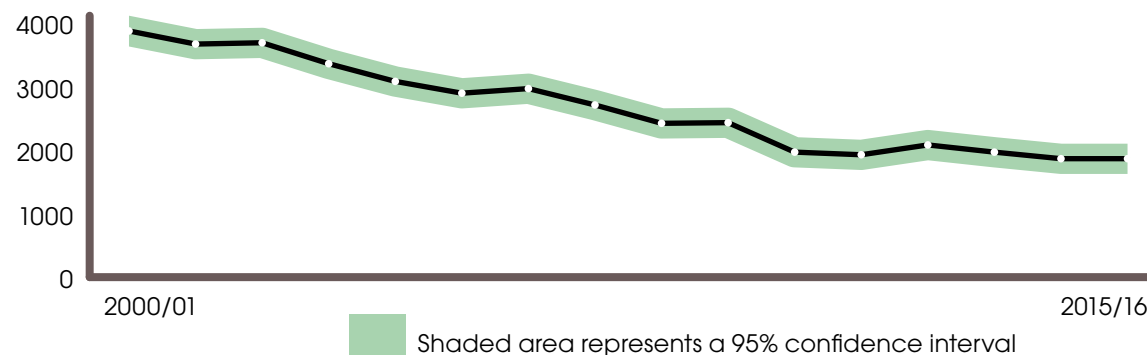


injuries with up to 7 day absence

Proportion of injuries caused by selected kinds of workplace accidents



Rate of self-reported non-fatal injury per 100,000 workers



There has been a long-term downward trend in the rate of fatal injury, although in recent years this shows signs of levelling off.

The rate of self-reported non-fatal injury to workers showed a downward trend up to 2010/11; since then the rate has been broadly flat.

The rate of non-fatal injury to employees reported by employers (which only includes over-7-day and specified injuries) fell in 2015/16, continuing the long-term downward trend.

Find out the story
behind the key figures.
Visit [www.hse.gov.uk/
statistics/causinj](http://www.hse.gov.uk/statistics/causinj)



Costs to Britain

£14.1 billion

Annual costs of work related injury and illness in 2014/15, excluding long latency illness such as cancer

£9.3 billion

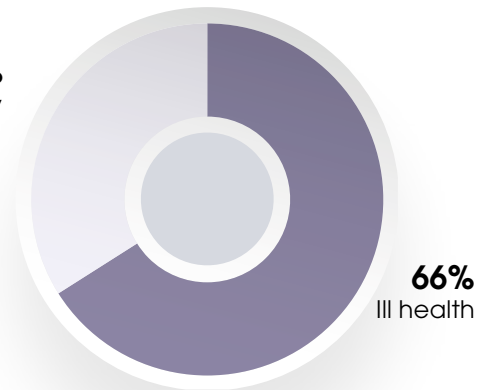
Annual costs of new cases of work related illness in 2014/15, excluding long latency illness such as cancer

£4.8 billion

Annual costs of workplace injury in 2014/15

Costs to Britain of workplace injuries and new cases of work-related ill health in 2014/15 by: type of incident

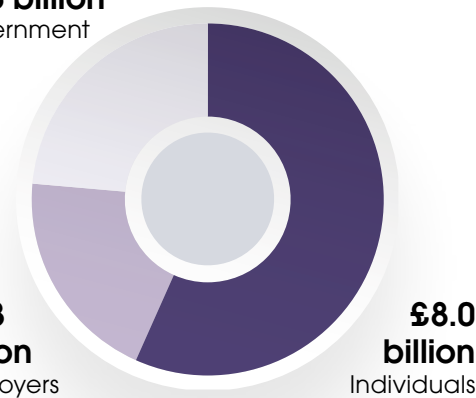
34%
Injury



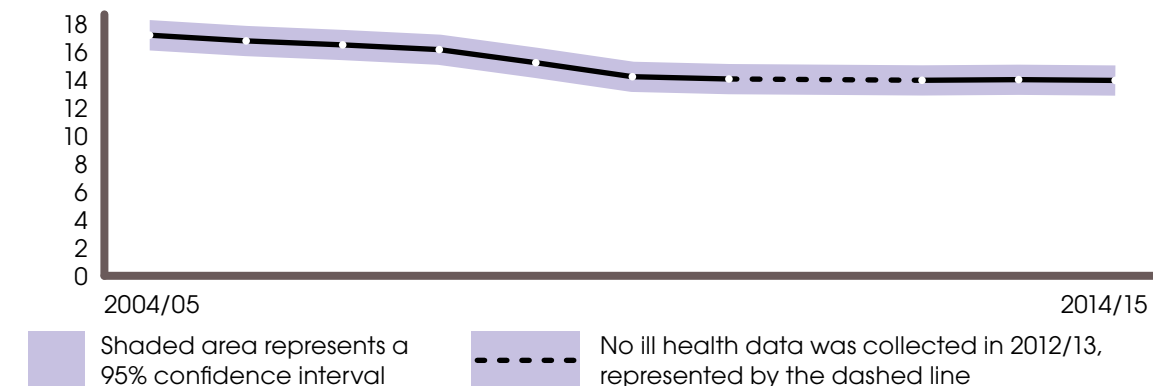
cost bearer

£3.3 billion
Government

£2.8 billion
Employers



Costs to Britain of workplace injuries and new cases of work-related ill health (£ billion, 2014 prices)



Total costs showed a downward trend between 2004/05 and 2009/10; since then the annual cost has been broadly level. This fall was driven by falls in injury costs.

Total costs include financial costs and human costs. Financial costs cover loss of output, healthcare costs and other payments made. Human costs are the monetary valuation given to pain, grief, suffering and loss of life.

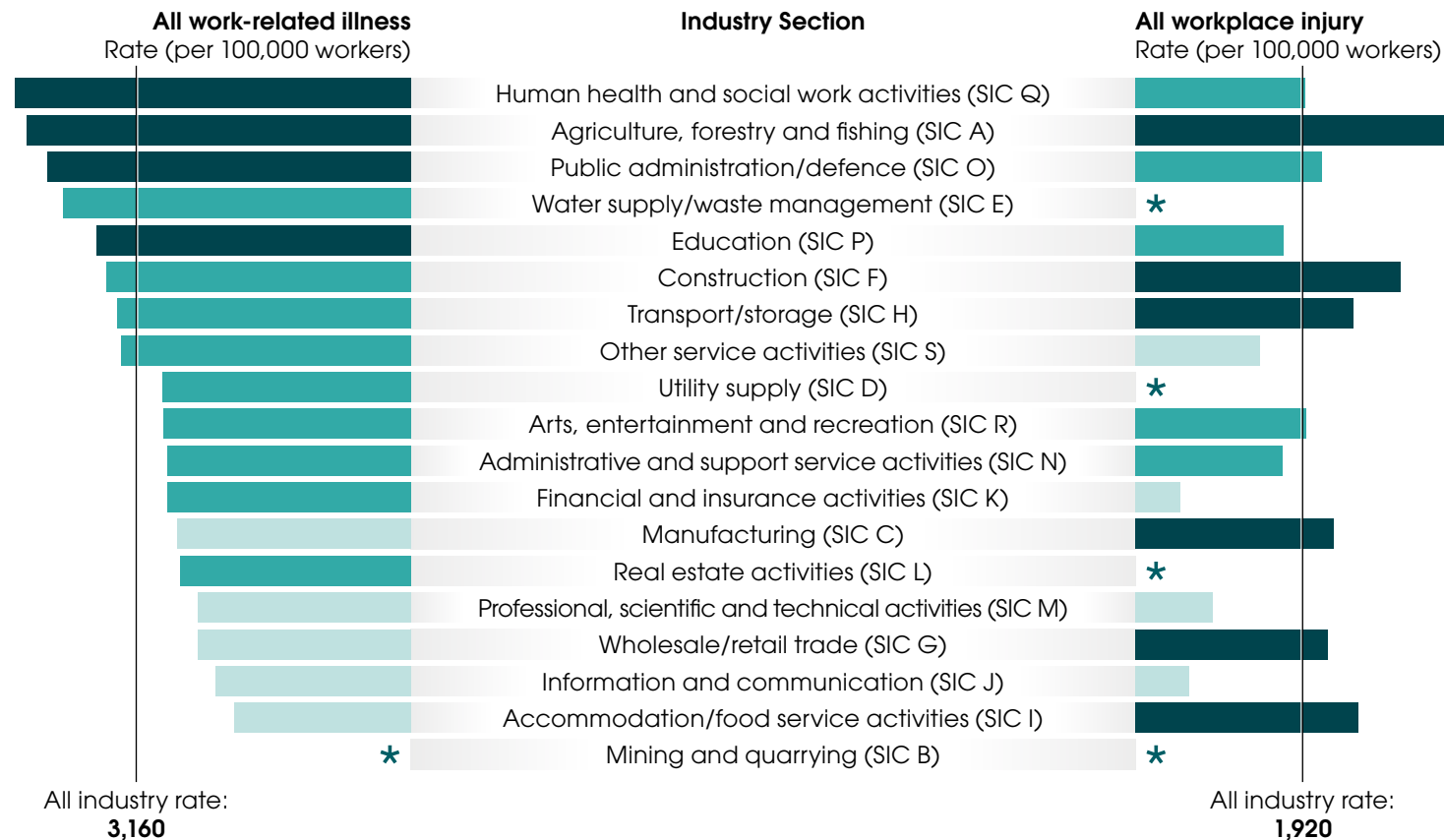
Find out the story behind the key figures. Visit <http://www.hse.gov.uk/statistics/cost.htm>

HSE has recently published research on the costs of work-related cancer. See <http://www.hse.gov.uk/research/rrhtm/rr1074.htm>



Industries

Rate of self-reported work-related illness and non-fatal injury by industry

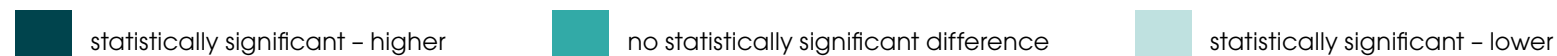


Industries with ill health rates statistically significantly higher than the rate for all industries were Human Health and Social Work activities, Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, Public Administration and Defence and Education.

Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, Construction, Accommodation and Food Services, Transport and Storage, Manufacturing and Wholesale and Retail Trade had statistically significantly higher injury rates than for all industries.

Find out the story behind the key figures. Visit <http://www.hse.gov.uk/statistics/industry/index.htm>

Compared to all industry rate:



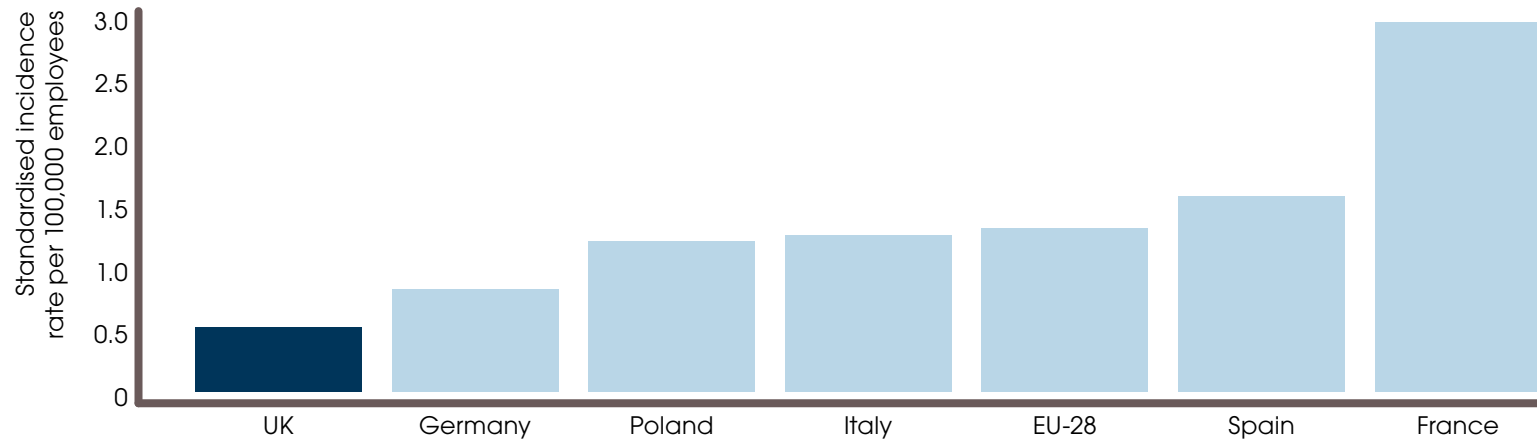
* indicates sample cases too small to provide reliable estimate

Source: Labour Force Survey annual average 2013/14-2015/16



European comparisons

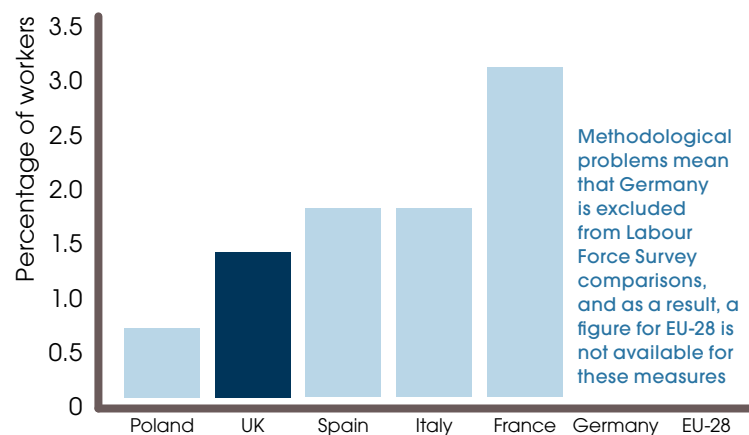
Fatal injuries in large EU economies (Eurostat 2013)



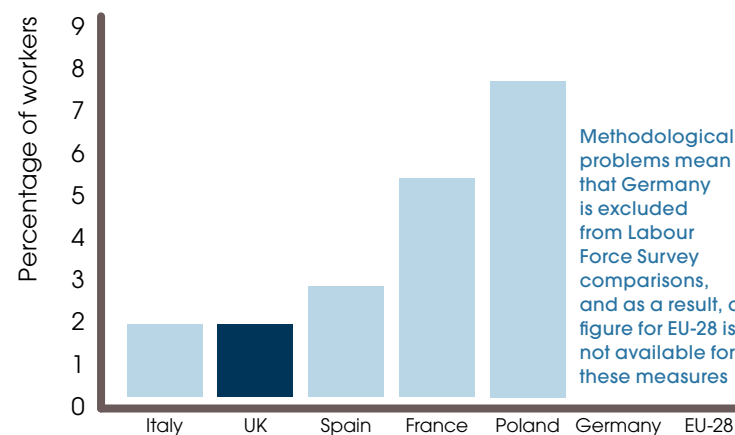
In 2013, the standardised rate of fatal injuries to employees in the UK was amongst the lowest of those published by Eurostat. The UK performs consistently well compared to other large economies and the EU average.

Non-fatal injuries in the UK were at a similar level to other large economies in 2013.

Self-reported work-related injuries resulting in sick leave (EU Labour Force Survey 2013)



Self-reported work-related health problems resulting in sick leave (EU Labour Force Survey 2013)



Rates of work-related ill health resulting in sick leave were lower than most other EU countries.

Find out the story behind the key figures. Visit www.hse.gov.uk/statistics/european/



Enforcement

660

cases prosecuted, or referred to COPFS for prosecution in Scotland, by HSE that resulted in a conviction in 2015/16

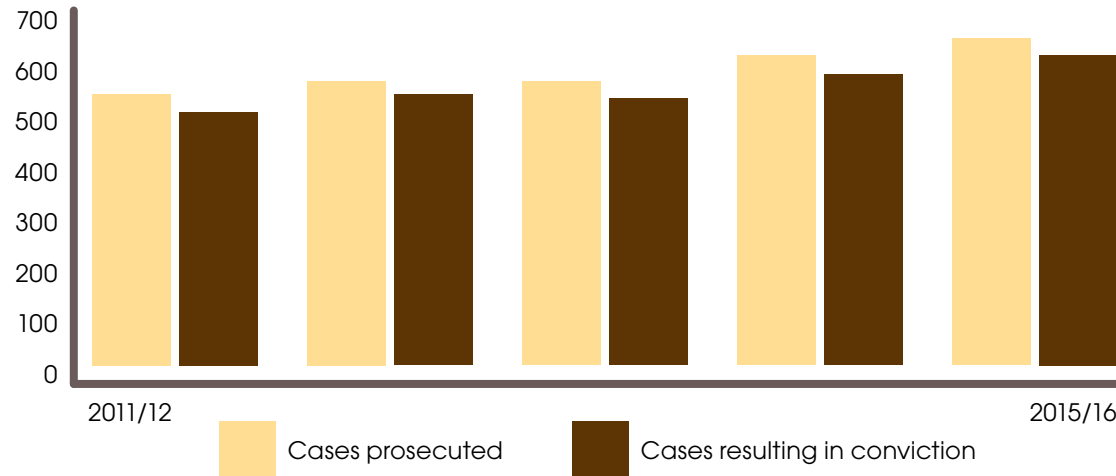
£38.3 million

in fines resulting from prosecutions instituted, or referred to COPFS for prosecution in Scotland, by HSE in 2015/16

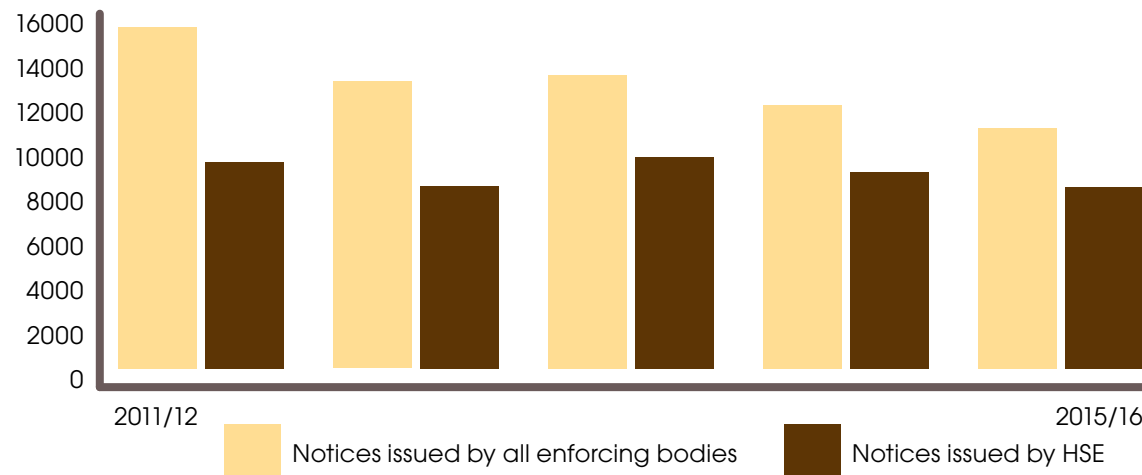
11,403

notices issued by all enforcing bodies in 2015/16

Prosecution cases instituted by HSE and, in Scotland, the Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service (COPFS)



Enforcement notices issued by all authorities



The number of cases prosecuted by HSE and, in Scotland, the Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service (COPFS) has shown an upward trend in recent years.

The number of notices issued by all enforcing bodies has shown a downward trend in recent years. The number of notices issued by HSE has fluctuated over the last five years.

Find out the story behind the key figures. Visit <http://www.hse.gov.uk/statistics/enforcement.htm>



Sources

The Labour Force Survey (LFS)

The LFS is a national survey run by the Office for National Statistics. Currently around 38,000 households are surveyed each quarter. HSE commissions annual questions in the LFS to gain a view of self-reported work-related illness and workplace injury based on individuals' perceptions. The analysis and interpretation of these data are the sole responsibility of HSE.

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

Requirements under which fatal, over-seven-day and specified non-fatal injuries to workers are reported by employers.

Specialist physician and general practitioner reporting (THOR and THOR-GP)

Cases of work-related respiratory and skin disease are reported by specialist physicians within The Health and Occupation Research network (THOR), and cases of any type of work-related ill health are reported by general practitioners within the THOR-GP scheme.

Death Certificates

Some occupational lung diseases, including the asbestos-related diseases mesothelioma and asbestosis, can be identified from the recorded cause of death.

Enforcement

The enforcing authorities are HSE, local authorities and, in Scotland, The Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service (COPFS). In Scotland, HSE and local authorities investigate potential offences but cannot institute legal proceedings and the COPFS makes the final decision on whether to institute legal proceedings and which offences are taken.

HSE Costs to Britain Model

Developed to estimate the economic costs of injury and new cases of ill health arising largely from current working conditions. The economic cost estimate includes both financial and human costs.

Eurostat

Eurostat (the statistical section of the European Commission) publishes data on fatal accidents at work. The fatalities are standardised to take account of the different industrial structure of employment across European Union member states.

European Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS)

A large household survey carried out in the Member States of the European Union. In 2013 the EU-LFS included an ad-hoc module asking about accidents at work and work-related health problems in the previous 12 months.

More information about our data sources can be found at www.hse.gov.uk/statistics/sources.htm



Definitions

Rate per 100,000 The number of annual injuries or cases of ill health per 100,000 employees or workers, either overall or for a particular industry.

95% confidence Interval The range of values which we are 95% confident contains the true value, in the absence of bias. This reflects the potential error that results from surveying a sample rather than the entire population.

Statistical Significance A difference between two sample estimates is described as 'statistically significant' if there is a less than 5% chance that it is due to sampling error alone.

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) The system used in UK official statistics for classifying business by the type of activity they are engaged in. The current version is SIC 2007. Industry estimates presented here are at SIC Section level.

National Statistics The LFS, RIDDOR, deaths from occupational lung disease, THOR, enforcement and Costs to Britain figures in this report are National Statistics.

National Statistics are produced to high professional standards set out in the National Statistics Code of Practice. They undergo regular quality assurance reviews to ensure that they meet customer needs. They are produced free from any political interference.

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Resources

More information about our data sources can be found at www.hse.gov.uk/statistics/sources.htm

HSE's statistics revisions policy can be seen at <http://www.hse.gov.uk/statistics/about/revisions/index.htm>

Additional data tables can be found at www.hse.gov.uk/statistics/tables/

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

