

HIELA 1998



**KEY FACT SHEET ON
INJURIES
WITHIN
THE CONSUMER/LEISURE SERVICE INDUSTRY
REPORTED TO
LOCAL AUTHORITIES
1991/92 TO 1996/97**

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KEY CHANGES UNDER RIDDOR 95

KEY CHANGES IN REPORTABILITY OF INJURIES TO WORKERS FROM RIDDOR 85 TO RIDDOR 95

The term 'accident' now includes physical violence to people at work.

The criteria for a reportable major injury has been simplified and expanded slightly under RIDDOR 95; more fractures, except to fingers and toes, and more amputations are now defined as a major injury. Also, any dislocation to the knee, hip, shoulder or spine is now a major injury.

Over-3-day injuries are still injuries resulting in an inability to do normal work for more than 3 days. However the revision of the criteria of a major injury, as above, may have led to an over-3-day injury under RIDDOR 85, being now classed as a major injury under RIDDOR 95.

The substantial increase in the number of major injuries and small increase in the number of over-3-day injuries to workers, is largely due to these changes.

Non-fatal injuries to workers reported to local authorities, 1995/96 and 1996/97

	Major Injuries	Over-3-Day injuries
Number of injuries in 1995/96	2 668	20 399
Number of injuries in 1996/97	5 577	21 313
Difference	+2 909	+924
(minus acts of violence)	(211)	(548)
Change	+2 698	+366

KEY CHANGES IN REPORTABILITY OF INJURIES TO MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC FROM RIDDOR 85 TO RIDDOR 95.

Under RIDDOR 85, an injury to a member of the public was reportable if it resulted in a fatality or one of a list specified major injuries. RIDDOR 95 specifies that fatalities are still reportable, but now include suicide or trespass on railways.

A reportable non-fatal injury to a member of the public now includes any injury caused by accidents arising out of or in connection with work which lead to a person being taken from the site of the accident to hospital.

These changes have led to a substantial increase in the number of non-fatal injuries to members of the public. The number of fatal injuries in the LA sector are relatively unaffected.

KEY FACTS ABOUT INJURIES WITHIN THE CONSUMER/ LEISURE SERVICE INDUSTRY REPORTED TO LOCAL AUTHORITIES, 1991/92 TO 1996/97

Introduction

This factsheet describes the features and trends in statistics on injuries in the consumer/ leisure service industry for the years 1991/92 to 1996/97. This section of industry is made up of those businesses involved in sports and leisure activities, events, consumer activities such as hairdressing and laundries, and religious institutions. This report relates to those injuries reported to local authorities by employers and others under RIDDOR¹.

In 1996/97 there were around 188,000 consumer/ leisure service premises employing about 896,000 people, an average of 5 employees per premise. Furthermore, a large number of members of the public visit premises in the consumer/ leisure service industry every year. Employees and others have a duty to protect the health and safety of these people whilst in or around their premises.

Local Authorities and HSE get to know about virtually all fatalities at work. However, not all non-fatal injuries are reported by employers and self-employed people. The results of HSE's accident questions in the Labour Force Survey confirm the substantial level of under-reporting. Details of the LFS and RIDDOR sources of injury information are given at Annex 1.

Aggregate statistics on reported injuries cannot give detailed information on all the circumstances surrounding a workplace accident. This factsheet, therefore, also includes some case studies on particular fatal injuries, which provide more detailed information on the specific circumstances of the accident.

SECTION 1 - INJURIES IN THE CONSUMER/ LEISURE SERVICE INDUSTRY AS A WHOLE

Injury Statistics

The injuries in this report cover the six year period from 1991/92 to 1996/97. In this period employers and others have reported 7,901 injuries occurring within the consumer/ leisure service industry, of which:

- 37 were fatal injuries;
- 4,882 (62%) were major injuries;
- 2,982 (38%) were over 3-day injuries.

Table 1: Reported injuries by the employment status of injured person, 1991/92 to 1996/97

Employment Status	Severity of Injury			
	Fatal	Major	Over-3-day	Total
Employees	7	947	2 866	3 820
Self-employed people	6	92	116	214
Members of the Public	24	3 843	..	3 867
Total	37	4 882	2 982	7 901

.. Not Reportable

1. The Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 1985 and RIDDOR 1995.

FATAL INJURIES TO EMPLOYEES

In the six year period since 1991/92 employers have reported 7 fatalities to employees, representing 7% of all employee fatalities in the LA enforced sector since 1991/92.

Table 2: Fatal Injuries to Employees (including trainees) 1991/92 to 1996/97

1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	Total
3	1	-	2	1	-	7

The number of fatal injuries to employees in the consumer/ leisure service industry is relatively low and shows no trend in the past six years.

What were the circumstances of the fatality?

Of the 7 deaths reported:

- 3 resulted from a fall from a height
of which 2 resulted from a fall from a horse or pony.

Table 3 in Annex 2 gives further details on the kinds of accident resulting in a fatal injury.

What was the nature of the injury?

The nature of the injury was recorded in 5 of the 7 fatalities. Of these:

- 2 resulted from a fracture;
of which 1 was to the neck and 1 was to the torso;
- 1 resulted from internal injuries to the head;
- 1 death resulted from lacerations to the neck, and;
- 1 resulted from contact with electrical current.

In which business activity did the injury occur?

Of the seven fatal injuries to employees, five occurred in the sports and recreation industry.

Table 3: Fatal injuries to employees by business activity, 1991/92 to 1996/97

Business activity	Total
Sporting and recreational activities	5
Membership organisations	1
Cultural services	1
Total	7

Of the five fatal injuries occurring in the sports and recreation industry:

- 3 resulted from a fall from a height
of which 2 involved a fall from a horse or pony;
- 1 resulted from coming into contact with moving machinery.

FATAL INJURIES TO MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC

In the six year period since 1991/92, employers and others have reported 24 fatal injuries to members of the public. The number of fatal injuries to members of the public is relatively low and has shown no trend in the past five years.

Table 4: Fatal injuries to members of the public, 1991/92 to 1996/97

1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	Total
8	4	6	1	3	2	24

What were the circumstances of the fatality?

Of the 24 reported fatalities to members of the public:

- 10 were due to a fall from a height of which 4 involved a fall from a horse or pony;
- 4 involved being struck by a car, van or motorcycle;
- being struck by a moving object accounted for 4 fatalities, and;
- 3 fatalities resulted from drowning in a swimming pool.

Table 3 in Annex 2 gives more details on the kind of accident involved in fatal injuries.

What was the nature of the injury and what part of the body was affected?

In 7 of the 24 fatal injuries, the nature and site of injury was recorded. Of these:

- 2 were due to a fracture of some type of which 1 was to the head;
- 2 deaths resulted from lack of oxygen (drowning);
- 1 resulted from crushing injuries to the head, 1 resulted from internal injuries to the head and 1 resulted from internal injuries to the chest.

In which business activity did the injury occur?

21 of the 24 fatalities to members of the public occurred in the sports and recreation industry.

Table 5: Fatal injuries to members of the public by business activity, 1991/92 to 1996/97

Business Activity	Total
Sporting and recreational activities	21
Personal services	1
Membership organisations	2
Total	24

CASE STUDIES

Below are some narrative accounts [some based on the investigating officer's report] of fatal injuries to employees.

"A rider was fatally injured when he fell from a horse hired from a riding stables. The deceased was an experienced rider and was escorted by voluntary escorts. An examination was carried out by a master saddler and by HSE's laboratory. These checks found that the saddle tree was broken and had been in a state of disrepair for some time prior to the accident. The stable had failed to maintain this particular piece of equipment in a safe condition".

"A member of a gliding club was killed in an accident. The club's ground based winch launcher was not properly maintained. This resulted in the glider crashing after being launched at low height".

NON-FATAL INJURIES TO EMPLOYEES

In the six year period to 1996/97 employers reported 947 major injuries and 2,866 over-3-day injuries (an accident resulting in an absence from normal work of 4 days or more) to employees. The 947 major injuries represent 5% of all major injuries to employees reported over this period to local authorities, and the 2,866 over-3-day injuries represent 14% of all over-3-day injuries to employees reported over this period to local authorities.

Table 6: Non-fatal injuries to employees (including trainees), 1991/92 to 1996/97

	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	Total
Major	97	113	107	158	151	321	947
Over-3-Day	317	382	442	528	516	681	2 866

Numbers of non-fatal injuries are difficult to interpret without allowing for the associated levels of employment. Tables 7 and 8 display rates of major and over-3-day injury for the LA enforced sector for the past five years.

Table 7: Rates of major injury in the LA enforced sector, 1991/92 to 1996/97

	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97
Retail	39.5	41.6	40.1	48.5	46.1	90.3
Wholesale	43.5	47.7	39.7	41.9	40.1	59.1
Offices	11.5	10.9	11.7	11.0	9.7	23.6
Hotel & Catering	34.7	38.9	41.4	44.1	39.9	70.8
Consumer/leisure	42.3	43.8	44.0	48.3	48.7	102.6

Table 8: Rates of over-3-day injury in the LA enforced sector, 1991/92 to 1996/97

	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97
Retail	393.3	379.9	367.0	387.9	408.0	383.7
Wholesale	274.5	270.3	260.0	289.9	282.6	199.7
Offices	51.7	56.2	57.1	61.0	53.8	74.7
Hotel & Catering	194.6	209.1	228.2	229.2	204.5	205.1
Consumer/leisure	229.9	243.5	226.9	236.8	213.0	294.9

The key points for trends in reported injury are:

- The rate of reported major injury rate for the consumer/leisure service industry is double the rate seen in 1995/96, and will reflect the changes in the reporting regulations.
- The rate of reported over-3-day injury in the consumer/leisure service industry is higher than the previous year, with no overall trend since 1991/92.
- The rate of reported major injury in the consumer/leisure service industry is about half of that in the manufacturing industry and a quarter of that in the construction industry (see Table 1 in Annex 2).
- The rate of reported over-3-day injury within the consumer/leisure service industry is less than a third of that in the manufacturing industry and about a quarter of that in the construction industry (see Table 2 in Annex 2).

- The LFS shows that the rate of non-fatal injury in the consumer/leisure service industry has fallen by nearly 50% since 1989/90.
- This indicates an improvement in employer reporting of injuries from 15% in 1989/90 to 29%.

In which business activity did the injury occur?

70% of non-fatal injuries to employees occurred in the sports and recreation industry, with a further 12% occurring in membership organisations.

Table 9: Non-fatal injuries to employees by business activity, 1991/92 to 1996/97

Business activity	Major	%	Over-3-Day	%
Sporting and recreational activities	715	76	1 959	68
Personal services	49	5	224	8
Membership organisations	93	10	359	13
Cultural services	63	7	198	7
Other consumer services	27	3	126	4
Total	947	100	2 866	100

NON-FATAL INJURIES TO MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC

Employers and others reported 3,843 major injuries to members of the public in the six year period since 1991/92, representing 19% of all major injuries to members of the public reported over this period to the local authorities.

Table 10: Major injuries to members of the public, 1991/92 to 1996/97

1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	Total
266	574	542	676	708	1 077	3 843

The number of major injuries to members of the public has quadrupled in the five year period, and will partly reflect an improvement in employer reporting and changes in the reporting regulations.

In which business activity did the injury occur?

94% of major injuries to members of the public occurred in the sports and recreation industry.

Table 11: Major injuries to members of the public by business activity, 1991/92 to 1996/97

Business activity	Number	%
Sporting and recreational activities	3 594	94
Cultural services	111	3
Membership organisations	100	3
Personal services	15	~
Other consumer services	23	1
Total	3 843	100

~ less than 0.5%

SECTION 2 - INJURIES OCCURRING IN THE SPORTS AND RECREATION INDUSTRY

NON-FATAL INJURIES TO EMPLOYEES

In the six year period to 1996/97 there were 2,674 non-fatal injuries to employees in the sports and recreation industry, of which 715 were major injuries and 1,959 were over-3-day injuries.

What were the circumstances of the injury?

Of the 715 major injuries:

- 252 (35%) injuries resulted from a slip or trip (62 involved slipping on a slippery surface, 65 involved slipping whilst playing sports, 54 involved lost footing and 48 involved falling over an obstruction);
- 187 (26%) injuries resulted from fall from a height (89 involved a fall from a horse or pony, 29 resulted from a fall from a chair, box etc and 24 involved a fall down stairs);
- 59 (8%) injuries resulted from being struck by a moving object (12 involved being struck by an object falling from a shelf, table or stack, 7 involved being struck by flying chips or nails and 8 involved being struck by a piece of falling structure);
- 50 (7%) injuries resulted from being injured by an animal.

Of the 1,959 over-3-day injuries:

- 548 (28%) injuries resulted from a slip or trip (122 resulted from lost footing, 141 involved slipping whilst playing sports, 111 involved slipping on a slippery surface, 57 involved slipping on the stairs, 48 involved slipping on an uneven surface and 53 involved falling over an obstruction);
- 436 (22%) injuries resulted from handling, lifting or carrying a load (172 involved handling, lifting or carrying an awkward object and 154 involved handling, lifting or carrying a heavy object);
- 227 (12%) injuries resulted from fall from a height (96 involved a fall from a horse or pony, 53 involved a fall down stairs and 37 involved a fall from a chair, box etc);
- 241 (12%) injuries resulted from being struck by a moving object (52 involved being struck by a door or ramp, 43 involved being struck by an object falling from a shelf, table or stack, 41 involved a knife and 23 involved being struck by a falling piece of structure);
- 126 (6%) injuries resulted from being injured by an animal.

What was the nature of the injury and what part of the body was affected?

The majority (78%) of major injuries involved a fracture of some type.

- Fractures accounted for 557 major injuries. Of these 161 were to the arm, shoulder or collar bone, 131 were to the wrist, 79 were to the leg, thigh or hip and 72 were to the ankle;

Around a third of over-3-day injuries were sprains or strains.

- Sprains or strains accounted for 642 (33%) over-3-day injuries. Of these 190 were to the back or spine, 143 were to the leg, thigh or hip, 130 were to the ankle and 45 were to the arm, shoulder or collar bone;
- bruising accounted for 379 (19%) over-3-day injuries. Of these 71 were to the leg, thigh or hip, 34 were to the back or spine, 40 were to the foot, 38 were to the arm, shoulder or collar bone and 28 were to the head;
- Fractures* accounted for 192 (10%) over-3-day injuries. Of these 49 were to the foot, 43 were to the finger, 26 were to the hand and 35 were to the toes.

NON-FATAL INJURIES TO MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC

In the six year period to 1996/97 there were 3,594 non-fatal injuries to members of the public in the sports and recreation industry.

What were the circumstances of the injury?

Of these 3,594 major injuries:

- 1,870 (52%) injuries resulted from a slip or trip (1,308 involved slipping whilst playing sports, 209 involved lost footing, 134 involved slipping on a slippery surface and 75 involved slipping on an uneven surface);
- 1,188 (33%) injuries resulted from a fall from a height (467 involved falling from a horse or pony, 342 involved falling from some type of sports equipment and 194 involved a fall from a car, van or motorcycle);
- 163 (5%) injuries resulted from striking a fixed object (101 involved walking into a fixed object, eg a wall, 38 involved walking into or striking another person and 12 stepped on a nail.

What was the nature of the injury and what part of the body was affected?

The majority (82%) of major injuries involved a fracture of some type.

- Fractures accounted for 2,940 over-3-day injuries. Of these 969 were to the arm, shoulder or collar bone, 881 were to the wrist, 398 were to the ankle and 418 were to the leg, thigh or hip.

* Under RIDDOR 95 only fractures to the fingers and toes are classed as over-3-day injuries

Source of Injury Statistics

The statistics in this fact sheet are based on injuries reported to local authorities under the Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations, (RIDDOR) 1985 and 1995. The statistics refer to injuries occurring in the consumer/ leisure service industry, as defined by the Standard Industrial Classification 1992 groups 91.1 (activities of business, employers and professional organisations); 91.2 (activities of trade unions); 91.3 (activities of other membership organisations); 92.5 (library, archives, museums and other cultural activities); 92.6 (sporting activities); 92.7 (other recreational activities and 93 (other service activities).

Reporting of Injuries and the LFS

Local Authorities and HSE get to know about virtually all fatalities at work. However, not all non-fatal injuries are reported by employers and self-employed people. As a result, HSE places a set of accident questions each year in the Labour Force Survey (LFS). The most recent results show that employers currently report about 40% of non-fatal injuries to employed people.

The reporting levels vary between employers in different industries and are lowest in many parts of the services industry. This means that reported injuries understate the true risk of injury in the services industry, including the retail distribution industry, compared with industry generally. The LFS shows that only 29% of non-fatal injuries to employees in the consumer/ leisure service industry are reported.

A fact sheet on the results of the LFS is available from the Operations Unit.

Tables: on injuries in the consumer/leisure service industry

- Table 1: Rates of major injury to employees, 1991/92 to 1996/97
- Table 2: Rates of over-3-day injury to employees, 1991/92 to 1996/97
- Table 3: Fatal injuries to employees and members of the public by kind of accident, 1991/92 to 1996/97.
- Table 4: Major injuries to employees by kind of accident, 1991/92 to 1996/97.
- Table 5: Over-3-day injuries to employees by kind of accident, 1991/92 to 1996/97.
- Table 6: Major injuries to members of the public by kind of accident, 1991/92 to 1996/97.
- Table 7: Major injuries to employees by location of accident, 1991/92 to 1996/97.
- Table 8: Over-3-day injuries to employees by location of accident, 1991/92 to 1996/97.
- Table 9: Major injuries to members of the public by location of accident, 1991/92 to 1996/97.

Table 1: Rates* of major injury to employees, 1991/92 to 1996/97

	1991/92	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1995/96	1996/97
Retail	39.5	41.6	40.1	48.5	46.1	90.3
Wholesale	43.5	47.7	39.7	41.9	40.1	59.1
Offices	11.5	10.9	11.7	11.0	9.7	23.6
Hotel & Catering	34.7	38.9	41.4	44.1	39.9	70.8
Consumer/leisure	42.3	43.8	44.0	48.3	48.7	102.6
Manufacturing	139.4	136.2	138.6	138.9	130.5	206.4
Construction	261.0	230.4	214.4	221.2	224.0	394.8
All industry	81.6	80.3	79.3	80.4	77.1	125.8
Under RIDDOR 95 the definition of a major injury was widened						

Table 2: Rates* of over-3-day injury to employees, 1991/92 to 1996/97

	1991/92	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1995/96	1996/97
Retail	393.3	379.9	367.0	387.9	408.0	383.7
Wholesale	274.5	270.3	260.0	289.9	282.6	199.7
Offices	51.7	56.2	57.1	61.0	53.8	74.7
Hotel & Catering	194.6	209.1	228.2	229.2	204.5	205.1
Consumer/leisure	229.9	243.5	226.9	236.8	213.0	294.9
Manufacturing	1 264.5	1219.0	1 162.1	1 193.7	1 067.4	1 002.5
Construction	1 515.7	1 277.6	1 127.4	1 139.4	1 030.3	1 106
All industry	707.6	669.0	640.2	657.2	607.4	571.9

*Incidence rates are the number of injuries per 100,000 employees and are based on injuries reported to both HSE and local authorities.

Table 3: Fatal injuries to employees and members of the public by kind of accident, 1991/92 to 1996/97

Employees	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	Total
Contact with moving machinery	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Struck by a moving vehicle	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Fall from a height	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Injured by an animal	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Other kind of accident	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Total	3	1	-	2	1	-	7

Members of the Public

Struck by a moving object	1	1	-	1	-	1	4
Struck by a moving vehicle	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
Slip or Trip	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Fall from a height	1	2	5	-	2	-	10
Drowning or asphyxiation	2	-	-	-	-	1	3
Other kind of accident	-	-	1	-	1	-	2
Total	8	4	6	1	3	2	24

Table 4: Major injuries to employees by kind of accident, 1991/92 to 1996/97

Kind of accident	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	Total
Contact with moving machinery or material being machined	3	5	5	1	3	3	20
Struck by moving inc. flying/falling object	3	9	6	17	9	27	71
Struck by a moving vehicle	2	7	2	4	3	7	25
Strike against something fixed or stationary	2	3	5	-	5	26	41
Injured whilst handling, lifting or carrying	4	2	8	15	6	14	49
Slip, trip or fall on same level	34	40	46	70	70	105	365
Fall from a height	34	33	29	31	37	77	241
Exposure to or contact with harmful substance	3	4	2	2	5	10	26
Exposure to fire	-	2	-	-	-	1	3
Exposure to an explosion	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Contact with electricity or an electrical discharge	2	1	1	2	1	3	10
Injured by an animal	6	4	3	11	9	20	53
Acts of Violence	-	-	-	-	-	20	20
Other kind of accident	4	2	-	5	3	8	22
Total	97	113	107	158	151	321	947
Under RIDDOR 95 the definition of a major injury was widened							

Table 5: Over-3-day injuries to employees by kind of accident, 1991/92 to 1995/96

Kind of accident	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	Total
Contact with moving machinery or material being machined	6	14	13	10	11	10	64
Struck by moving inc. flying/falling object	35	50	37	84	58	85	349
Struck by a moving vehicle	10	5	1	9	9	10	44
Strike against something fixed or stationary	6	9	21	19	21	38	114
Injured whilst handling, lifting or carrying	80	85	124	150	135	148	722
Slip, trip or fall on same level	81	98	137	131	160	195	802
Fall from a height	57	49	49	58	62	60	335
Drowning or asphyxiation	1	1	-	3	2	-	7
Exposure to or contact with harmful substance	20	22	21	25	24	37	149
Exposure to fire	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
Exposure to an explosion	-	-	1	1	-	1	3
Contact with electricity or an electrical discharge	5	4	1	3	4	5	22
Injured by an animal	12	25	27	28	26	28	146
Acts of Violence	-	-	-	-	-	34	34
Other kind of accident	4	19	10	7	4	29	73
Total	317	382	442	528	516	681	2 866

Table 6: Major injuries to members of the public by kind of accident, 1991/92 to 1996/97

Kind of accident	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	Total
Contact with moving machinery or material being machined	-	1	-	1	1	6	9
Struck by moving inc. flying/falling object	4	3	4	8	6	68	93
Struck by a moving vehicle	16	20	7	4	6	30	83
Strike against something fixed or stationary	4	13	12	16	20	113	178
Injured whilst handling, lifting or carrying	-	-	7	11	6	9	33
Slip, trip or fall on same level	156	317	325	364	387	448	1 997
Fall from a height	68	182	172	247	263	341	1 273
Drowning or asphyxiation	-	4	3	2	3	1	13
Exposure to or contact with harmful substance	-	2	-	-	2	11	15
Exposure to fire	2	1	-	2	-	1	6
Injured by an animal	4	7	3	5	5	28	52
Other kind of accident	12	24	9	16	9	21	91
Total	266	574	542	676	708	1 077	3 843

Under RIDDOR 95 a non-fatal injury to a member of the public was widened to include such things as "taken to hospital",

Table 7: Major injuries to employees by location of accident, 1991/92 to 1996/97

Location of accident	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	Total
Equestrian sports	25	21	8	23	32	36	145
General leisure	9	8	13	25	28	18	101
Office	8	9	5	6	7	26	61
Sports ground	4	5	6	11	5	36	67
Kitchen	5	7	7	4	5	12	40
Golf course	2	6	7	6	7	10	38
Delivery off premise	2	3	5	8	3	12	33
Stairs	4	3	3	5	4	6	25
Loading bay (owner)	3	5	3	4	2	2	19
Sales area	1	3	5	8	-	6	23
Staff room	-	4	5	3	5	9	26
Bar	1	2	3	8	2	13	29
Gardens/ grounds	-	-	4	4	5	11	24
Canteen/ restaurants	3	1	1	4	4	9	22
Entrance or exit	-	2	3	6	1	7	19
Other places	30	34	29	33	41	108	275
Total	97	113	107	158	151	321	947

Under RIDDOR 95 the definition of a major injury was widened

Table 8: Over-3-day injuries to employees by location of accident, 1991/92 to 1995/96

Location of accident	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	Total
Office	38	35	39	39	54	69	274
Equestrian sports	29	41	40	45	46	38	239
Sports ground	3	20	56	44	44	96	263
Kitchen	30	37	24	34	34	52	211
General leisure	19	16	32	35	42	31	175
Delivery off premise	21	24	25	52	22	28	172
Canteen/ restaurants	12	18	16	27	12	23	108
Sales area	18	10	11	18	18	30	105
Stairs	12	14	13	19	16	29	103
Loading bay (owner)	6	6	18	16	11	10	67
Stock room	7	7	9	27	15	10	75
Golf course	4	14	9	24	18	14	83
Staff room	11	10	11	20	7	13	72
Bar	11	4	14	20	7	23	79
Gardens/ grounds	-	-	17	14	9	11	51
Stately homes	3	11	12	8	6	4	44
Entrance or exit	2	11	7	8	11	15	54
Cinema	9	10	8	5	7	-	39
Car park	5	8	7	5	11	10	46
Other places	77	86	76	68	126	175	608
Total	317	382	442	528	516	681	2 866

Table 9: Major injuries to members of the public by location of accident, 1991/92 to 1996/97

Location of accident	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	Total
General leisure	136	267	266	308	324	258	1 559
Equestrian sports	29	65	74	102	121	98	489
Motor sports	20	96	46	43	24	52	281
Playground	29	40	43	61	56	118	347
Sports ground	12	11	14	24	27	162	250
Sports hall	8	11	12	34	17	73	155
Gardens/ grounds	-	-	11	23	29	30	93
Stately homes	-	12	14	8	9	9	52
Other places	32	72	62	63	101	277	607
Total	266	574	542	676	708	1 077	3 843

Under RIDDOR 95 a non-fatal injury to a member of the public was widened to include such things as "taken to hospital",