



HELLA 1998

**KEY FACT SHEET ON
INJURIES
WITHIN
THE HOTEL AND CATERING INDUSTRY
REPORTED TO
LOCAL AUTHORITIES
1991/92 TO 1996/97**

OPERATIONS UNIT
Room 512
Daniel House
Trinity Road
Bootle
Merseyside
L20 7HE

prepared by the Government Statistical Service



CONTENTS

KEY CHANGES UNDER RIDDOR95	PAGE 1
INTRODUCTION	PAGE 2
SECTION 1 - INJURIES IN THE HOTEL & CATERING INDUSTRY AS A WHOLE	PAGES 2 - 7
Fatal Injuries	Pages 3 - 5
Non-fatal Injuries	Pages 6 - 7
SECTION 2 - INJURIES IN HOTELS	PAGE 8
SECTION 3 - INJURIES IN RESTAURANTS	PAGE 9
SECTION 4 - INJURIES IN CANTEENS & OTHER CATERING ESTABLISHMENTS	PAGE 10
SECTION 5 - INJURIES IN PUBLIC HOUSES AND BARS	PAGE 11
SECTION 6 - INJURIES ON CAMPING SITES AND OTHER SHORT-STAY ACCOMMODATION	PAGE 12
ANNEX 1 - SOURCE OF STATISTICS	PAGE 13
ANNEX 2 - ADDITIONAL TABLES	PAGES 14 - 18

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 HOTEL AND CATERING INDUSTRY REPORTED TO LOCAL AUTHORITIES, 1991/92 TO 1996/97

Introduction

This report describes the features and trends in statistics on injuries in the hotel and catering industry for the years 1991/92 to 1996/97. The hotel and catering industry is made up of: restaurants, take-away food outlets, public houses, night clubs, hotels, camping and caravan and holiday camp sites. This report relates to those injuries reported to local authorities by employers and others under RIDDOR¹.

In 1996/97 there were around 228,000 catering premises employing about 1.7 million people, an average of about 7 employees per premise. Furthermore, a large number of members of the public visit premises in the hotel and catering 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 HOTEL & CATERING 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 20,855 injuries occurring within the hotel and catering industry, of which:

- 31 were fatal injuries.
- 7,123 (34%) were major injuries.
- 13,701 (66%) 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	10	2 996	13 637	16 643
Self-employed people	1	67	64	132
Members of the Public	20	4 060	..	4 080
Total	31	7 123	13 701	20 855

.. Not Reportable

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

FATAL INJURES TO EMPLOYEES

In the six year period since 1991/92 employers have reported 10 fatalities to employees, representing 10% 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
2	3	1	1	1	2	10

The number of fatal injuries to employees in the hotel and catering industry is relatively low and shows no trend.

What were the circumstances of the fatality?

Of the 10 deaths reported:

- 5 resulted from a fall from a height.
- 2 involved contact with electricity or an electrical discharge.
- 2 involved an act of violence.
- 1 involved being struck by a moving vehicle.

* note : acts of violence to workers are now reportable under RIDDOR 95.

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 7 of the 10 fatalities. Of these:

- 4 resulted from injuries to the head.
- 2 involved electrical current.
- 1 fatality resulted from a fracture to the leg.

In which business activity did the Injury occur?

Of the ten fatal injuries to employees, five fatalities occurred in public houses or bar.

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

Business activity	Total
Public house and bars	5
Hotels	2
Camping sites and other short-stay accommodation	2
Restaurants	1
Total	10

Of the five fatalities in public houses or bars:

- 2 occurred on the stairs

FATAL INJURIES TO MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC

In the six year period since 1991/92, employers and others have reported 20 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 last 6 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
2	7	5	6	-	-	20

What were the circumstances of the fatality?

Of the 20 reported fatalities to members of the public:

- 13 were due to a fall from a height of which 11 were falls down stairs.
- drowning or asphyxiation accounted for 6 fatal injuries.
- 1 involved striking a fixed object.

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 two thirds of all fatal injuries, the nature and site of injury was recorded. Of these:

- 6 deaths resulted from poisoning or gassing;
- 5 deaths resulted from a fracture, of which 4 were to the head;
- 2 deaths resulted from internal head injuries.

In which business activity did the injury occur?

Of the 20 fatalities to members of the public, half occurred in public houses and bars, 30% occurred in camping sites and other short-stay accommodation.

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

Business Activity	Number
Public house and bars	10
Camping sites and other short-stay accommodation	6
Hotels	3
Restaurants	1
Total	20

Of the 10 fatalities to members of the public in public houses and bars:

- 5 occurred in the cellar;
- 4 occurred on the stairs;
- 1 occurred in the entrance or exit of the building.

Of the 6 fatal injuries occurring in camping sites and other short-stay accommodation:

- 4 occurred on the camp grounds.

CASE STUDIES

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

"A handyman fell to his death from a tree. The deceased, an experienced handyman, was carrying out work, outside his normal duties, on a tree situated near a mobile home on a caravan site. The deceased was removing branches from the tree when he fell approximately 2.5 metres onto paving slabs. The deceased died of head injuries received as a result of the fall. "

"A bar/cellar man, whilst carrying out his duties, consumed a quantity of pipe cleaning fluid. The cellar man cleaned the pipes before a lunch-time session. After cleaning the pipes, with the fluid, the cellar man tasted the beer. Later in the day he informed the manager of the public house that he could still taste the cleaning fluid. The manager advised the cellar man to go to hospital but he declined. The following day, the cellar man was found collapsed and was taken to hospital where he subsequently died."

NON-FATAL INJURIES TO EMPLOYEES

In the six year period to 1996/97 employers reported 2,996 major injuries and 13,637 over-3-day injuries (an accident resulting in an absence from normal work of 4 days or more) to employees. The 2,996 major injuries represent 16% of all major injuries reported over this period to local authorities, and the 13,637 represents 11% of all over-3-day injuries 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	374	422	444	472	448	836	2 996
Over-3-Day	2 103	2 250	2 381	2 408	2 192	2 303	13 637

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	374.5	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 non-fatal injury are:

- The rate of reported major injury in the hotel and catering industry rose in the year to 1996/97, although almost of all of this rise can be attributed to the changes in reporting regulations.
- The rate of reported over-3-day injury in the hotel and catering industry is similar to that seen in 1995/96.
- The rate of reported major injury within the hotel and catering industry is about a third of that in the manufacturing industry and a fifth of that in the construction industry (see Table 1 in Annex 2).
- The rate of reported over-3-day injury within the hotel and catering industry is about a fifth of that in the manufacturing and construction industries (see Table 1 in Annex 2).
- The LFS shows that the rate of non-fatal injury in the hotel and catering industry has fallen by 27% since 1989/90.

- This indicates an improvement in employer reporting of injuries from 10% in 1989/90 to 20%.

In which business activity did the injury occur?

28% of non-fatal injuries to employees occurred in hotels, 26% in restaurants and a further 24% occurred in canteens and other catering establishments. The number of non-fatal injuries in these areas of the hotel and catering industry will reflect the relatively high number of people in these industries.

Table 9: Non-fatal injuries to employees by business activity, 1991/92 to 1995/96

Business Activity	Major	%	Over-3-Day	%
Hotels	853	28	3 857	28
Restaurants	739	25	3 666	27
Canteens and other catering establishments	477	16	3 534	26
Public houses and bars	698	23	2 257	17
Camping sites and other short-stay accommodation	229	8	323	2
Total	2 996	100	13 637	100

NON-FATAL INJURIES TO MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC

Employers and others reported 4,060 major injuries to members of the public in the six year period since 1991/92, this represents 20% of all major injuries to members of the public reported over this period to 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
487	504	669	634	775	991	4 060

The number of major injuries to members of the public has doubled since 1991/92, and will reflect an improvement in employer reporting and changes in the reporting regulations.

In which business activity did the Injury occur?

Almost two thirds of major injuries to members of the public occurred in camping sites and other short-stay accommodation, a further 31% occurred in hotels, public houses and bars.

Table 11: Major injuries to members of the public by business activity, 1991/92 to 1995/96

Business Activity	No	%
Camping sites and other short-stay accommodation	2 485	61
Public house and bars	676	17
Hotels	588	14
Restaurants	278	7
Canteens and other catering establishments	33	1
Total	4 060	100

SECTION 2 - INJURIES IN HOTELS

NON-FATAL INJURIES TO EMPLOYEES

In the six year period to 1996/97 there were 4,710 reported non-fatal injuries to employees in the hotel industry, of which 853 were major injuries and 3,857 were over-3-day injuries.

Where did the injury happen and what were the circumstances of the injury?

Of the 853 major injuries:

- 52% (447) of injuries occurred in the bedroom area (of which 207 involved a slip or trip, 91 involved a fall from a height and 55 involved being struck by a moving or falling object).
- 19% (165) of injuries occurred in the kitchen (of which 124 involved a slip or trip and 14 involved contact with a harmful substance).

Of the 3,857 over-3-day injuries:

- 2,030 (53%) occurred in the bedroom area (of which 626 involved a slip or trip; 484 involved handling, lifting or carrying a load and 314 involved being struck by a moving or falling object).
- 1,066 (28%) injuries occurred in the kitchen (of which 334 involved a slip or trip; 252 involved contact with a harmful substance eg hot cooking oil and 228 involved being struck by a moving or falling object).
- 146 (4%) occurred in the restaurant (52 involved a slip or trip, 37 involved handling, lifting or carrying a load and 25 involved being struck by a moving object).

NON-FATAL INJURIES TO MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC

In the six year period to 1996/97 there were 588 reported major injuries to members of the public in hotels.

Where did the injury happen and what were the circumstances of the injury?

- 372 (63%) occurred in the bedroom area (of these 239 were due to a slip or trip and 98 involved a fall from a height).
- 41 (7%) occurred in or around the entrance or exit of the building (30 involved a slip or trip).
- 23 (4%) of injuries occurred in the car park area.

SECTION 3 - INJURIES IN RESTAURANTS

NON-FATAL INJURIES TO EMPLOYEES

In the six year period to 1996/97 there were 4,405 reported non-fatal injuries to employees in restaurants, of which 739 were major injuries and 3,666 were over-3-day injuries.

Where did the injury happen and what were the circumstances of the injury?

Of the 739 major injuries:

- 40% (298) of injuries occurred in the kitchen area (of which 192 involved a slip or trip and 44 involved contact with a harmful substance).
- 17% (124) of injuries occurred in the restaurant area (of which 87 involved a slip or trip).
- 7% (50) of injuries occurred in the stock room (of which 21 involved a slip or trip and 9 involved contact with a harmful substance).

Of the 3,666 over-3-day injuries:

- 1,951 (53%) occurred in the kitchen (680 involved contact with a harmful substance e.g. hot cooking oil, 522 involved a slip or trip and 288 involved handling, lifting or carrying a load).
- 466 (13%) occurred in the restaurant area (181 involved a slip or trip, 103 involved contact with a harmful substance and 67 involved handling, lifting or carrying a load).
- 228 (6%) occurred in the stock room (75 involved a slip or trip and 68 involved handling lifting or carrying a load).
- 201 (5%) occurred in the sales area (92 involved a slip or trip, 39 involved contact with a harmful substance and 24 involved handling lifting or carrying a load).

NON-FATAL INJURIES TO MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC

In the six year period to 1996/97 there were 278 reported non-fatal injuries to members of the public in restaurants.

Of these:

- 108 (39%) occurred in the restaurant area (of which 56 involved a slip or trip and 22 involved a fall from a height).
- 26 (9%) occurred in the exit or entrance (of which 20 involved a slip or trip).
- 23 (8%) occurred on the stairs (of which 13 involved a fall from a height and 9 involved a slip or trip).

SECTION 4 - INJURIES IN CANTEENS AND OTHER CATERING ESTABLISHMENTS

NON-FATAL INJURIES TO EMPLOYEES

In the six year period to 1996/97 there were 4,011 reported non-fatal injuries in canteens and other catering establishments, of which 477 were major injuries and 3,534 were over-3-day injuries.

Where did the injury happen and what were the circumstances of the injury?

Of the 477 major injuries:

- 214 (45%) occurred in the kitchen (136 involved a slip or trip, 30 involved contact with a harmful substance and 18 involved being struck by a moving object).
- 63 (13%) occurred whilst on delivery off premise (42 involved a slip or trip and 8 involved a fall from a height).
- 47 (10%) occurred in the eating area (34 involved a slip or trip).

Of the 3,534 over-3-day injuries:

- 1,816 (51%) occurred in the kitchen (509 involved a slip or trip, 366 involved being struck by a moving object, 362 involved contact with a harmful substance eg hot cooking oil and 339 involved handling, lifting or carrying a load).
- 443 (13%) occurred whilst on delivery off premise (146 involved a slip or trip, 105 involved handling, lifting or carrying a load, 68 involved being struck by a moving object and 55 involved contact with a harmful substance).
- 296 (8%) occurred in the eating area (124 involved a slip or trip, 48 involved handling lifting or carrying a load, 45 involved contact with a harmful substance and 44 involved being struck by a moving object).

SECTION 5 - INJURIES IN PUBLIC HOUSES AND BARS

NON-FATAL INJURIES TO EMPLOYEES

In the six year period to 1996/97 there were 2,955 reported non-fatal injuries to employees in public houses and bars, of which 698 were major injuries and 2,257 were over-3-day injuries.

Where did the injury happen and what were the circumstances of the injury?

Of the 698 major injuries:

- 202 (29%) injuries occurred in the area of the bar (101 involved a slip or trip and 36 involved a fall from a height).
- 124 (18%) of injuries occurred in the kitchen (76 involved a slip or trip and 14 involved being struck by a moving object).
- 91 (13%) injuries occurred in the area of the cellar (32 involved a slip or trip, 26 involved a fall from a height and 17 involved handling, lifting or carrying a load).

Of the 2,257 over-3-day injuries:

- 610 (27%) injuries occurred in the kitchen (179 involved contact with a harmful substance e.g. hot cooking oil, 152 involved a slip or trip, 130 involved being struck by a moving object and 80 involved handling, lifting or carrying a load).
- 554 (25%) occurred in the bar area (180 involved handling, lifting or carrying a load, 146 involved a slip or trip, 82 involved being struck by a moving object and 44 involved a fall from a height).
- 492 (22%) injuries occurred in a cellar (229 involved handling, lifting or carrying a load, 108 involved a slip or trip, 83 involved a fall from a height and 49 involved being struck by a moving object).

NON-FATAL INJURIES TO MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC

In the six year period to 1996/97 there were 676 reported non-fatal injuries to members of the public in restaurants.

Of these:

- 191 (28%) occurred in the playground area (of these 142 involved a fall from a height).
- 111 (16%) injuries occurred in the bar area (51 involved a slip or trip and 26 involved a fall from a height).
- 74 (11%) injuries occurred in gardens/grounds (49 involved a fall from a height and 18 involved a slip or trip).
- 49 (7%) occurred in the entrance or exit of the building (35 involved a slip or trip).

SECTION 6 - CAMPING SITES AND OTHER SHORT-STAY ACCOMMODATION

NON-FATAL INJURIES TO MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC

In the six year period to 1996/97 there were 2,485 of injuries to members of the public in camping sites and other short-stay accommodation.

Of these:

- 1,328 (53%) occurred on the camp grounds (of these 778 involved a slip or trip, 399 involved a fall from a height).
- 302 (12%) occurred whilst taking part in a leisure activity (253 involved a slip or trip and 27 involved a fall from a height).
- 238 (10%) occurred in the playground (of these 182 involved a fall from a height).
- 221 (9%) occurred in the residential accommodation area (111 involved a slip or trip, 80 involved a fall from a height).

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 Regulation (RIDDOR) 1985 & 1995. The statistics refer to injuries occurring in the hotel and catering industry, as defined by the Standard Industrial Classification 1992 section H (hotels and restaurants).

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 hotel and catering industry, compared with industry generally. The LFS shows that around 20% of non-fatal injuries to employees in the hotel and catering industry are reported.

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

Tables: on injuries in the hotel and catering 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/Personal	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/Personal	229.9	243.5	226.9	236.8	213.0	294.9
Manufacturing	1 264.5	1 219.0	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	1 106.0
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
Struck by moving vehicle	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Fall from a height	1	1	1	1	1	-	5
Contact with electricity	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Acts of Violence	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Total	2	3	1	1	1	2	10
Members of the Public							
Strike a fixed object	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Fall from a height	-	6	3	4	-	-	13
Drowning or asphyxiation	2	1	2	1	-	-	6
Total	2	7	5	6	-	-	20

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	6	4	6	8	5	11	40
Struck by moving inc. flying/falling object	18	24	19	35	31	98	225
Struck by moving vehicle	2	2	2	1	1	8	16
Strike against something fixed or stationary	8	6	15	9	16	38	92
Injured whilst handling, lifting or carrying	14	16	24	28	28	59	169
Slip, trip or fall on same level	216	248	284	288	292	360	1 688
Fall from a height	54	79	66	69	62	86	416
Drowning or asphyxiation	1	-	1	1	1	-	4
Exposure to or contact with harmful substance	42	27	13	20	7	88	197
Exposure to fire	2	-	-	1	-	3	6
Exposure to an explosion	1	1	3	1	1	1	8
Contact with electricity or an electrical discharge	6	5	4	6	2	14	37
Injured by an animal	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
Acts of Violence	-	-	-	-	-	58	58
Other kind of accident	4	10	6	4	2	12	38
Total	374	422	444	472	448	836	2 996
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 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	61	49	46	59	56	43	314
Struck by moving inc. flying/falling object	285	327	349	395	351	397	2 104
Struck by moving vehicle	33	40	33	19	23	21	169
Strike against something fixed or stationary	94	105	98	103	105	124	629
Injured whilst handling, lifting or carrying	436	470	536	515	480	461	2 898
Slip, trip or fall on same level	628	714	806	742	645	602	4 137
Fall from a height	150	130	142	148	138	141	849
Drowning or asphyxiation	7	-	1	2	-	-	10
Exposure to or contact with harmful substance	357	357	320	364	339	384	2 121
Exposure to fire	3	5	6	6	3	6	29
Exposure to an explosion	12	13	3	7	10	6	51
Contact with electricity or an electrical discharge	18	23	19	27	29	25	141
Injured by an animal	1	2	-	1	1	4	9
Acts of Violence	-	-	-	-	-	68	68
Other kind of accident	18	15	22	20	12	21	108
Total	2 103	2 250	2 381	2 408	2 192	2 303	13 637

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	-	3	-	3	3	5	14
Struck by moving inc. flying/falling object	9	4	15	14	14	96	152
Struck by moving vehicle	3	4	3	2	2	3	17
Strike against something fixed or stationary	9	7	6	15	21	85	143
Injured whilst handling, lifting or carrying	5	3	8	8	4	9	37
Slip, trip or fall on same level	317	285	411	381	430	406	2 230
Fall from a height	119	155	204	197	286	300	1 261
Drowning or asphyxiation	2	2	2	1	2	8	17
Exposure to or contact with harmful substance	2	1	2	1	3	37	46
Exposure to fire	2	3	-	-	-	2	7
Exposure to an explosion	1	1	-	-	-	1	3
Contact with electricity or an electrical discharge	1	-	-	1	1	1	4
Injured by an animal	-	-	-	-	2	5	7
Other kind of accident	17	36	18	11	7	33	122
Total	487	504	669	634	775	991	4 060
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
Kitchen	142	132	146	135	90	182	827
Residential accommodation	26	36	48	90	112	191	503
Bar	37	42	40	35	19	74	247
Canteen/restaurant	26	23	37	43	35	55	219
Stairs	19	19	15	13	18	39	123
Cellar	10	22	21	11	19	29	112
Stock room	16	18	8	15	20	11	88
Delivery off premise	4	8	14	21	21	12	80
Holiday camp grounds	13	16	10	15	12	26	92
Loading bays (owner)	9	15	13	11	7	10	65
Sales area	8	12	9	6	12	22	69
Car park	2	8	14	8	11	21	64
Staff room	13	8	8	6	8	17	60
Entrance or exit	3	8	5	12	6	29	63
Office	7	4	5	7	9	13	45
Corridor	10	9	6	3	3	8	39
Other places	29	42	45	41	46	97	300
Total	374	422	444	472	448	836	2 996
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 1996/97.

Location of accident	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	Total
Kitchen	1 052	1 053	1 080	944	586	769	5 484
Residential accommodation	177	244	274	357	597	492	2 141
Canteen/restaurant	108	120	196	235	149	152	960
Bar	115	104	122	116	108	157	722
Cellar	112	92	96	77	117	80	574
Delivery off premise	46	43	98	160	137	37	521
Stock room	81	76	75	88	65	76	461
Loading bays (owner)	45	74	81	79	49	37	365
Stairs	60	59	32	82	61	72	366
Sales area	41	53	43	23	39	49	248
Staff room	26	34	26	37	25	38	186
Office	25	38	29	25	31	42	190
Corridor	39	31	18	18	12	20	138
Entrance or exit	18	28	18	19	33	34	150
Car park	9	17	18	19	32	33	128
Holiday camp grounds	13	21	12	14	19	22	101
Other places	136	163	163	115	132	193	902
Total	2 103	2 250	2 381	2 408	2 192	2 303	13 637

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
Holiday camp grounds	282	202	184	184	236	247	1 335
Residential accommodation	55	81	83	100	173	110	602
Playground	47	44	66	98	79	130	464
General leisure	3	46	100	54	67	48	318
Entrance/exit	16	22	14	30	24	23	129
Canteen/restaurant	12	11	25	36	17	62	163
Bar	16	18	30	14	15	43	136
Other places	56	80	167	118	164	328	913
Total	487	504	669	634	775	991	4 060
Under RIDDOR 95 a non-fatal injury to a member of the public was widened to include such things as "taken to hospital",							