

MOD Health and Safety Statistics Annual Report 2010/11

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INTRODUCTION

1. This report presents the latest figures for injury and illness to Service personnel, civilian Ministry of Defence (MOD) employees and other civilian personnel that were recorded on the MOD's Health and Safety recording systems during the financial year 2010/11. The report also provides information on the number of deaths to Service personnel and deaths to civilian personnel as recorded by the Safety, Sustainable Development & Continuity Division (SSD&C).
2. MOD personnel report health and safety incidents using a variety of reporting mechanisms. Since 2005 Service personnel and civilians report incidents to Incident Notification Cells or via their on-site Safety, Health, Environment and Fire (SHEF) advisors.
3. The notification cells record accidents and incidents on Health and Safety reporting systems; these include the Incident Recording Information System (IRIS), the Army Incident Notification Cell (AINC), the Defence Equipment and Support Cell (DINC), and the Naval Service Incident Notification Cell (NSINC) databases. To produce summary figures presented in this report, DASA combine data from all four databases. Further information on reporting mechanisms can be found in paragraphs 30 to 34.
4. This data has previously been presented in the Annual Official Statistic 'Health and Safety incidents among MOD personnel'. As part of DASA's continued rationalisation of its Official Statistics, and following a public consultation, several changes have been made to the presentation of statistics within this report.
5. Where time series are presented, they now start from 2007/08. This initial four year time series will increase each year until it reaches a rolling 10 year time series. This change was required to produce a consistent set of figures following changes in health and safety reporting practices and IT systems that were rolled out across the MOD, finishing in 2007/08.
6. Tables and charts that refer to major injuries and illnesses now all exclude deaths, which are presented separately.
7. Charts that previously presented three year moving averages have been amended to show an annual number or rate. This is to better pinpoint when changes in trends occur.
8. As in previous reports, the primary focus of the report is to examine MOD health and safety performance. For this reason, battlefield injuries and off duty road traffic accident (RTA) injuries have been excluded from tables and figures throughout the report.

KEY POINTS

Deaths

9. In 2010/11, 167 deaths occurred among the UK regular Armed Forces. Of these, 96 (57%) were on-duty deaths, of which 94 were injury related (74 were the result of hostile action). The overall number of deaths (excluding hostile action and off duty RTAs) in 2010/11 increased by 6% from 64 in 2009/10 to 68 in 2010/11. (**Table 1 and Figure 1**)
10. In 2010/11, 21 injury-related deaths occurred as a result of work place incidents or on duty road traffic accidents among UK Armed Forces and civilian personnel. (**Table 2 and Figure 3**)
11. The most frequently recorded causes of death for work place incidents between 2007/08 and 2010/11 were rotary blade accidents (10 deaths involving five separate incidents), fixed wing aircraft accidents (nine deaths involving four separate incidents) and land transport accidents (nine deaths involving eight separate incidents). (**Table A2**)

Major and Serious Injuries and Illnesses (excluding deaths)

12. The number of major and serious injuries and illnesses reported increased by 6% from 3,275 in 2009/10 to 3,485 in 2010/11. Of these, 2,680 (77%) involved Service personnel. The most common mechanism of non-fatal major and serious incidents to Service personnel was 'Training/exercise' with 1,535 (44%) incidents reported. (**Tables 3, 4 and Figure 5**)
13. The rate of major and serious injuries and illnesses for UK Regular Service and MOD civilian personnel increased from 659 per 100,000 in 2007/08 to 1,020 per 100,000 in 2010/11. The annual rate for Army personnel increased from 1,097 to 1,822 per 100,000 over the same period. This increase can be explained by improving reporting mechanisms. The annual rate for Naval Service personnel is the only rate that dropped over the four year period, from 588 per 100,000 in 2007/08 to 421 per 100,000 in 2010/11. (**Figure 6**)

Major Injuries and Illnesses (excluding deaths)

14. There were 1,530 major injuries and illnesses reported in 2010/11, a decrease of 8% on the number reported in 2009/10 (n=1,655). Of the 1,530 major injuries and illnesses, 1,220 (80%) involved Service personnel, 80 (5%) involved MOD civilian and 230 (15%) involved other personnel such as contractors. The most common mechanism of injury was 'Training/Exercise', which represented 630 (41%) of the total incidents recorded (**Tables 5, 6 and Figure 8**).
15. The number of major injuries and illnesses to UK Regular Service and MOD civilian personnel showed a 9% decrease in 2010/11 compared with 2009/10 (falling from 1,265 to 1,165) (**Table 5**).
16. In 2010/11 the overall rate of major injuries and illnesses to UK Regular Service personnel was 565 per 100,000, a decrease of 6% on the previous rate of 599 per 100,000 in 2009/10. Between 2007/08 and 2010/11:
 - The Naval Service rate decreased from 220 per 100,000 to 213 per 100,000;
 - The Army rate increased from 556 per 100,000 to 799 per 100,000;
 - The RAF rate increased from 32 per 100,000 to 282 per 100,000 and
 - The MOD civilian rate increased from 78 per 100,000 to 109 per 100,000 (**Figure 9**).

Serious Injuries and Illnesses

17. There were 1,960 serious injuries and illnesses reported in 2010/11, an increase of 21% on the number reported in 2009/10 (n=1,620). Of the 1,960 major injuries and illnesses, 1,460 (75%) involved Service personnel, 225 (12%) involved MOD civilian and 270 (14%) involved other personnel such as contractors. The most common mechanism of injury recorded was 'Training/Exercise', which represented 905 (46%) of total incidents recorded (**Tables 7, 8 and Figure 11**).
18. The number of serious injuries and illnesses to UK Regular Service and MOD civilian personnel showed a 22% increase in 2010/11 compared with 2009/10 (rising from 1,250 to 1,530) (**Table 7**).
19. In 2010/11 the overall rate of serious injuries and illnesses to UK Regular Service personnel was 677 per 100,000, an increase of 35% on the previous rate of 500 per 100,000 in 2009/10. Between 2007/08 and 2010/11:
 - The Naval Service rate decreased from 368 per 100,000 to 208 per 100,000;

- The Army rate increased from 541 per 100,000 to 1,023 per 100,000;
- The RAF rate increased from 141 per 100,000 to 210 per 100,000; and
- The MOD civilian rate increased from 286 per 100,000 to 316 per 100,000 (**Figure 12**)

Minor Injuries and Illnesses

20. The number of minor injuries and illnesses reported decreased by 3% from 5,915 in 2009/10 to 5,725 in 2010/11. Of these, 2,725 (48%) involved Service personnel. (**Table 9 and Figure 14**)
21. In 2010/11, 3,690 minor injuries and illnesses to UK Regular Service and MOD civilian personnel were reported. (**Table 9 and Figure 14**)

Near Misses

22. In 2010/11, 2,070 near misses were recorded accounting for 17% of the total incidents recorded. (**Section 7**)

Dangerous Occurrences

23. In 2010/11, 50 'Dangerous occurrences' were recorded on health and safety systems. The most frequently occurring type of dangerous occurrence was 'Near Miss/Safety Failure/Equipment Failure' with 39 incidents recorded. (**Section 7**)

DATA, DEFINITIONS AND METHODS

DATA

Deaths

UK Regular Armed Forces: death data

24. DASA receive weekly notifications of all regular Armed Forces deaths from the Joint Casualty and Compassionate Cell (formerly the single Service casualty cells). DASA also receive cause of death information from military medical sources in the single Services, death certificates and coroner's inquests.
25. The information on deaths presented here for regular Armed Forces includes all trained and untrained personnel and non-regulars who died on deployment.
26. The deaths data excludes the Home Service of the Royal Irish Regiment, full time reservists, Territorial Army and Naval Activated Reservists since DASA do not receive routine notifications of all deaths among reservists and non-regulars, and because reliable denominator data to produce interpretable statistics are not available. However, deaths to personnel in these categories may be included in the figures if their death has been notified to SSD&C.
27. To record information on cause and circumstances of death, DASA uses the World Health Organisation's International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Health-related Problems 10th revision (ICD-10). In addition, DASA also record the casualty reporting categories used by the Joint Casualty and Compassionate Cell, used for reporting to the Chain of Command and for notifying the next of kin.
28. DASA regularly check all deaths for information on coroner's verdicts (England and Wales) and the results of investigations by the Procurator Fiscal for Scotland where possible. For Northern Ireland, DASA liaise with the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA) who handle the official information on behalf of the Northern Ireland Office. There is an obligation for all accidental deaths and those resulting from violent action to be referred to these officials. Inquests are usually held within a few months of the death, but occasionally a few years may elapse. Therefore some recent deaths may not have clearly defined cause information.

Work-related deaths to civilian personnel

29. Civilian deaths and those to non-regular personnel who died while on-duty or on MOD sites (excluding those who died on deployment) are as notified to DASA via SSD&C.

Health and Safety Injuries and Illnesses

Reporting Procedures

30. Since 2005, Service personnel and civilians report incidents to Incident Notification Cells or via their on-site Safety, Health, Environment and Fire (SHEF) advisors.
31. The notification cells record accidents and incidents on Health and Safety reporting systems; these include the Incident Recording Information System (IRIS), the Army Incident Notification Cell (AINC), the Defence Equipment and Support Cell (DINC), and the Naval Service Incident Notification Cell (NSINC) databases. To produce summary figures presented in this report, DASA combine data from all four databases.

Health and safety incidents: cases covered

32. The information provided here covers a range of health and safety incidents as set out by the HSE Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 1995 (RIDDOR) and the MOD Joint Service Publication (JSP) 375, Leaflet 14 'Accident/Incident Reporting and Investigation'¹. Cases include both MOD and non-MOD personnel: regular Service personnel, members of the volunteer and regular reserves if they have been mobilised, MOD civilian staff, and any other civilians on MOD property or injured in or by MOD vehicles.

¹ http://www.mod.uk/NR/rdonlyres/D6D22833-8ABA-40E9-A0A7-84847754DDC6/0/20110524_JSP375_Leaflet14_UpdatedDINC.pdf

33. There is no current legal requirement, set out by RIDDOR, for injuries and illnesses to UK Service personnel to be notified to the HSE. However, MOD policy requires that all Service and civilian accidents/incidents, disease or dangerous occurrences which would have been reportable under RIDDOR be reported to the MOD.
34. It is MOD policy that all accidents/incidents (excluding battlefield injuries) relating to MOD staff, visitors, premises or equipment, or for which MOD may be culpable are reported and recorded; this includes fatalities, injuries, ill-health and near misses.

DEFINITIONS

Incident classifications

Illness

35. Illnesses specified within this report are defined as any reported episode of ill health with a cause which can be attributed to MOD activities or an individual's employment with the MOD.

Major injuries and illnesses (excluding deaths)

36. Major injuries are defined by the HSE as work-related cases which:
- could result in death or in hospitalisation (or being confined to bed, if at sea) for more than 24 hours
 - result in a person who was not at work being taken to a hospital for treatment.
 - a specific type of injury e.g. fracture (except for fingers, thumbs and toes)
37. Major illnesses include any illness recorded on the Health and Safety reporting systems with a severity of 'major'.

Serious injuries and illnesses

38. Serious injuries equate to the HSE over-three-day injury category, and are those that are not defined as 'major' according to the above criteria but which could result in a person being unable to perform their normal duties for more than three days.
39. Serious illnesses include any illness recorded on the MOD's Health and Safety reporting systems with a severity of 'serious'.

Minor injuries and illnesses

40. Minor injuries and illnesses are those that are not classified as 'major' nor 'serious'. This category will include the severities of 'slight' and 'trivial'. Slight injuries and illnesses are defined as those causing a loss of normal work activity for more than one hour, but less than three days loss of the injured person's normal duty. Trivial injuries and illnesses are any other (resulting in less than one hour's lost time).

Near Misses

41. Near Misses are events that, while not causing harm, have the potential to cause death, injury, damage or ill health, but which was avoided by circumstance or through timely intervention. Also known as hazardous incident at sea.

Dangerous Occurrences

42. The Health and Safety systems also record specific, unplanned, uncontrolled events which have the potential to cause injury or damage and are listed in Schedule 2 of RIDDOR (1995).

Work place incident

43. A 'work place incident' is an incident for which the MOD is responsible, that is it is deemed to be 'within the wire', thus work place incidents will include any incidents that occur on MOD property. On duty road traffic accidents (RTAs) are also included.

Within the wire

44. 'Within the wire' refers to incidents that occur on MOD property, including MOD sites in the UK and overseas, on military training facilities and ships. Injuries in Service provided accommodation and in Service educational facilities are also included.

Work-related deaths

45. For the purpose of this report, 'work-related deaths' have been defined as injury related deaths occurring on-duty or on MOD property, excluding suicides.

Hostile action

46. 'Hostile action' is the combination of the JCCC reporting categories 'killed in action' and 'died of wounds' for operational deaths that are a result of hostile action.

Road Traffic Accidents - on duty

47. Road traffic accidents are those which occur on public highways whilst the Service personnel are on duty.

Land Transport Accident

48. A land transport accident is defined as any accident involving a device that has been designed for, or is being used at the time for, the conveyance of either goods or people from one place to another on land.

Personnel classifications

49. **All personnel** – 'All personnel' includes any person whose injury or illness is recorded on MOD health and safety systems. This includes Regular and Reservist Service personnel, MOD civilian employees and any other person injured as a result of MOD activity or on a MOD site, such as contractors, cadets and members of the public.
50. **Naval Service** – The Naval Service includes both the Royal Navy and the Royal Marines. '*Naval Service – Regular*' includes identified UK Regular personnel only. '*Naval Service – Non-Regular*' includes the Royal Naval Reserve (RNR), Royal Marine Reserve (RMR) and Full Time Reserve Service (FTRS).
51. **Army** - '*Army – Regular*' includes identified UK Regular personnel only. '*Army – Non-Regular*' includes the Territorial Army (TA), Full Time Reserve Service (FTRS), Military Provost Guard Service (MPGS), Non Regular Permanent Staff (NRPS) and Cadet Force Adult Volunteers (CFAV).
52. **RAF** - '*RAF – Regular*' includes identified UK Regular personnel only. '*RAF – Non-Regular*' includes RAF Auxiliary personnel and Full Time Reserve Service (FTRS).
53. **MOD Civilian** – Consists of permanent Industrial and Non-Industrial MOD employees only. Excludes Royal Fleet Auxiliary (RFA) and MOD locally engaged staff overseas (LEC's).
54. **Other** – The 'Other' category consists of all other personnel who have an injury or illness recorded on MOD health and safety systems. These are people who are not Service personnel or MOD civilians (Industrial or Non-Industrial), but for whom the MOD has a duty of care. Such people include contractors (both casual and permanent), MOD locally engaged staff overseas, agency staff, Service cadets, visiting forces, dependents of Service personnel including children, members of public. The 'Other' category may also include Service and MOD civilian personnel who cannot be identified as Service personnel or MOD civilian (Industrial or Non-Industrial) due to data quality issues.

Mechanism classifications

55. **Adventure Training** – Injuries resulting from organised adventure training activities (i.e when part of an exercise or training course) such as skiing, rock climbing, parachuting and mountain biking.
56. **Built Estate Infrastructure** - Injuries resulting from issues with the working environment or accommodation on MOD sites. For example, injuries resulting from slips, trips or falls on poorly treated icy surfaces or trip hazards such as broken flooring. Injuries resulting from poor lighting would also come under this mechanism.
57. **Discipline Related** – Injuries resulting from incidents where an individual could be disciplined by the Service or civilian authorities for their actions. The individual committing the offence does not

necessarily have to be the injured person or a member of the Services. Many injuries that fall in to this mechanism are as a result of assaults. However, this mechanism is also used for injuries resulting from suspected self harm.

58. **Equipment Maintenance** – Injuries resulting from trying to fix or routinely maintain an item of machinery. For example injuries resulting from carrying out weapon repairs, injuries in workshops not directly involving vehicles, injuries as a result of using specialist equipment such as grinders or bolt guns.
59. **Normal duties** – Injuries that occur during normal work duties that do not fall into other mechanism categories.
60. **RTA** – Injuries resulting from road traffic accidents on the public highway. Only RTAs that occur on duty are included in the report.
61. **Sport/Recreation** – Injuries resulting from participating in sporting activities such as football or rugby. This mechanism also includes injuries resulting from off duty activities where that activity does not readily fall in to any other mechanism.
62. **Training/Exercise** – Injuries resulting from activities related to being on exercise, routine training or participating in organised physical training. This mechanism also includes non battlefield injuries sustained on operations where the information supplied on health and safety systems is minimal.
63. **Workplace Transport** – Injuries resulting from road traffic accidents off the public highway ie within the boundaries of a military establishment or training area. This mechanism also includes injuries resulting from directly working on a vehicle.

METHODS

Data Quality

64. **Service Number** – Service personnel and MOD Civilians have been identified by linking their recorded service or staff number to the Joint Personnel Administration System (JPA) or Human Resources Management System (HRMS). If no information exists on the health and safety system to indicate the individual's Service, or if they are identified as cadets, contractors or locally employed civilians or members of the public, they have been allocated to the 'Other' personnel category. Therefore it is important to note that although all injuries reported on MOD health and safety systems are included in the report, the figures for both MOD Civilian and Service personnel are likely to represent an under-count of the true situation.
65. **Safety-related deaths** –The MOD does not formally classify deaths as safety or non-safety related. Therefore, injury-related deaths caused by work place incidents and on duty RTAs are presented in **Section 2**, as these are the only clearly defined categories of death currently available.
66. **Late reporting of incidents** - Due to the fact that injuries and illnesses can be reported several months after the event, figures for 2010/11 have been marked as provisional (p) and will be updated in the 2011/12 report.
67. Injury and illness data used within this report was extracted from the various health and safety systems on 1 August 2011. Deaths data was sourced from the Deaths in the UK Regular Armed Forces 2010 National Statistic and Quarter 1 2011 data taken as at 14 September 2011.
68. Armed Forces strength data has been taken from the Joint Personnel Administration System (JPA) with strengths from May 2009 onwards provisional and subject to review.
69. Misclassification of injury severity: Where incidents have been recorded on health and safety systems with a severity of 'Unknown' or blank and the severity can be clearly identified, it has been reclassified to the correct severity. If the severity is not clear it has been classified as 'Minor'.
70. Due to complexity of reporting across different TLB systems, the mechanism from the Army AINC system has been adapted and applied to the other incident records held on other systems. It is not an exact practice due to the different types of activity undertaken by the three Services and MOD

71. The primary process for reporting ill health to Service personnel is through the Service medical reporting chain, not health and safety reporting processes. MOD civilians report through their reporting chain however they may report illnesses directly to their general practitioner. Therefore the numbers of safety related illnesses presented in this report should be treated as a minimum.

Statistical measures

Numbers and rates

72. In line with DASA's rounding policy numbers have been rounded to the nearest five. Numbers fewer than five have been suppressed, and are represented by ~. When reporting deaths, actual numbers have been presented in line with DASA's rounding policy, May 2009. Totals and sub-totals have been rounded separately and thus totals may not equal the sums of their rounded parts. Percentage values have been calculated using un-rounded figures.
73. This report provides data on the number of incidents recorded by various health and safety systems. Where possible we also provide crude rates based on the overall known population. Please note that DASA do not have reliable denominators for the reservist population, therefore the rates for Service personnel exclude reservists. For civilians, DASA only have information on MOD employees, not on external contractors. It is important to note that crude rates are not strictly comparable owing to the possible different age and gender profiles of the baseline populations. This would apply particularly between Service personnel and civilian personnel as the former are predominantly composed of young people.
74. All rates presented in the report are per 100,000 personnel per year.

Amendments to the structure and contents of the report

75. This data has previously been presented in the Annual Official Statistic 'Health and Safety incidents among MOD personnel'. As part of DASA's continued rationalisation of its Official Statistics, and following a public consultation, several changes have been made to the presentation of statistics within this report.
76. Where time series are presented, they now start from 2007/08. This initial four year time series will increase each year until it reaches a rolling 10 year time series. This change is required to produce a consistent set of figures due to changes in health and safety reporting practices and IT systems that were rolled out across the MOD, finishing in 2007/08.
77. Tables and charts that refer to major injuries and illnesses now all exclude deaths, which are presented separately.
78. Charts that previously presented three year moving averages have been amended to show an annual total number or rate. This is to better pinpoint when changes in the trend occur in the data.

Changes to previously published data

79. In previous reports the denominator used for civilian personnel rates has been the headcount of MOD Non-Industrial and Industrial personnel. In order to produce a more valid estimate of the time at risk of injury for civilian personnel, this report uses the number of Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) personnel as the denominator for MOD civilian rates. FTE is a measure of the proportion of a standard working week that an individual is employed, for example, a person who works three standard working days per week would have an FTE of 0.6.

RESULTS

Section 1: Deaths

80. **Section 1** contains information on deaths to UK Regular Service personnel.

81. In 2010/11, there were 167 deaths to UK Regular Service personnel; of these, 122 were Army personnel (73%), 30 were Naval Service personnel (18%) and 15 were RAF personnel (9%). A breakdown of these deaths by cause and duty status is provided in **Table 1**.

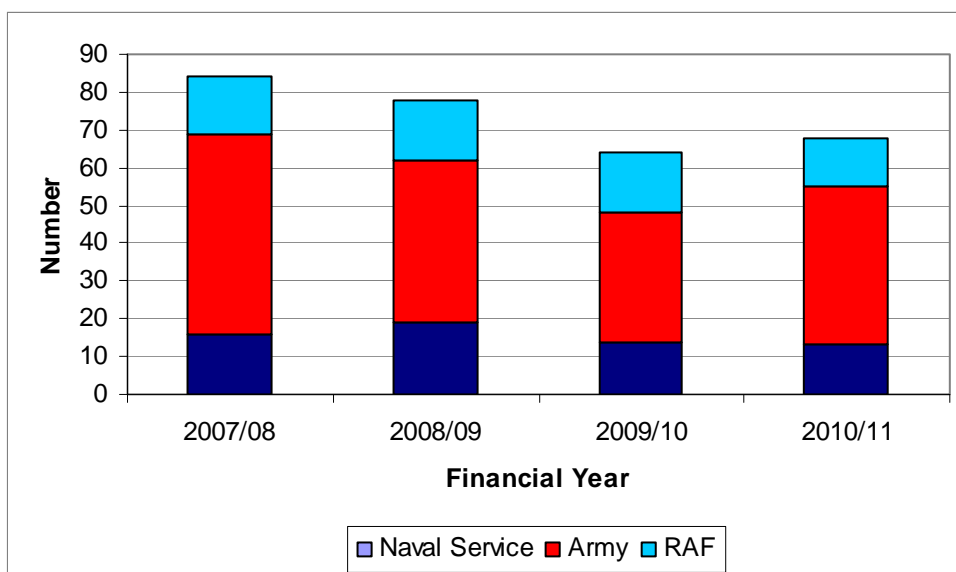
Table 1: UK Regular Service personnel¹, deaths, by cause, 2010/11², numbers

| Cause | All | On Duty | Off Duty | Under Investigation |
|--------------------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|---------------------|
| All | 167 | 96 | 64 | 7 |
| Disease-related conditions | 23 | 2 | 18 | 3 |
| External causes of injury | 135 | 94 | 39 | 2 |
| Deaths due to Accidents | 53 | 19 | 33 | 1 |
| Land Transport Accidents | 35 | 10 | 25 | 0 |
| of which Road Traffic Accidents | 33 | 8 | 25 | 0 |
| Other | 18 | 9 | 8 | 1 |
| Deaths due to Violence | 79 | 74 | 5 | 0 |
| Hostile Action | 74 | 74 | 0 | 0 |
| Other | 5 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Suicide and Open verdicts | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Cause not currently available | 9 | 0 | 7 | 2 |

1. Figures for Tri-Service Regular personnel and only those reservists who have died whilst deployed on operations.

2. 2010 data as reported in the 2010 Death National Statistic, Qtr 1 2011 data taken as at 14 Sept 2011.

Figure 1: UK Regular Service personnel¹, deaths (excluding hostile action and off-duty RTAs), by Service, 2007/08 to 2010/11², numbers

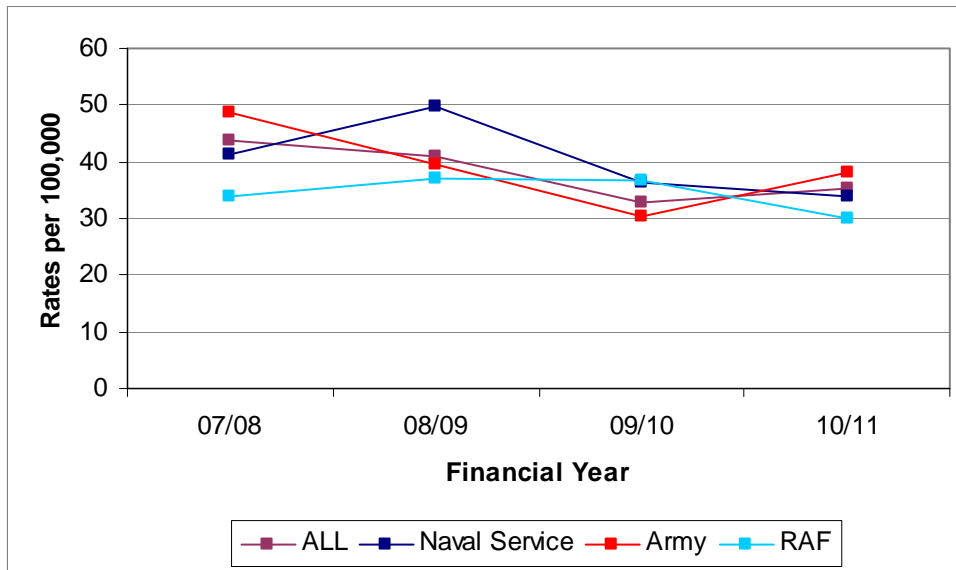


1. Figures for Tri-Service Regular personnel and only those reservists who have died whilst deployed on operations.

2. 2010 data as reported in the 2010 Death National Statistic, Qtr 1 2011 data taken as at 14 Sept 2011.

82. The number of deaths to UK Regular Service personnel (excluding hostile action and off-duty RTAs) decreased from 84 deaths in 2007/08 to 64 deaths in 2009/10. In 2010/11 the number of deaths rose to 68 deaths (an increase of 6% from 2009/10).

Figure 2: UK Regular Service personnel¹, deaths (excluding hostile action and off-duty RTAs), by Service, 2007/08 to 2010/11², rates per 100,000



1. Figures for Tri-Service Regular personnel and only those reservists who have died whilst deployed on operations.
 2. 2010 data as reported in the 2010 Death National Statistic, Qtr 1 2011 data taken as at 14 Sept 2011.

- 83. The overall rate of UK Regular Service personnel deaths (excluding hostile action and off-duty RTAs) for 2010/11 was 35 per 100,000 compared to 44 per 100,000 in 2007/08. This was an increase on the previous year, 2009/10, when the rate was 33 per 100,000.
- 84. The most frequently recorded causes of death between 2007/08 and 2010/11 were helicopter accidents (five separate incidents resulting in 10 deaths), fixed wing aircraft accidents (four separate incidents resulting in nine deaths) and land transport accidents (eight separate incidents resulting in nine deaths).

Section 2: Work place incidents and on duty road traffic accidents resulting in injury-related deaths

85. **Section 2** contains information on injury-related deaths that were caused by work place incidents and on duty road traffic accidents (RTAs). A 'work place incident' is a death for which the MOD is responsible, that is it is deemed to be 'within the wire'. Work place incidents also include any vehicle incident that occurred on MOD property and on duty RTAs (see paragraphs 43, 44 and 47). A further breakdown of these deaths is provided in Annex A **Table A2**. Please note that disease-related deaths that may have been caused or exacerbated by health and safety failure are not included in these figures.
86. **It is important to note that DASA are not able to attribute these deaths to health and safety failures.**
87. In 2010/11, there were 21 work place incidents and on duty RTAs resulting in injury-related deaths. (**Table 2**). Of these, 14 were Army personnel (67%), 4 were Naval Service personnel (19%), 2 were RAF (10%) personnel and one civilian (5%).

Table 2: All personnel¹, work place incidents² and on duty RTAs³ resulting in deaths, 2010/11, numbers

| Cause | All | On Duty | Off Duty | Under Investigation |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------|---------------------|
| All | 21 | 20 | 1 | 0 |
| External causes of injury | 21 | 20 | 1 | 0 |
| Deaths due to Accidents | 21 | 20 | 1 | 0 |
| Land Transport Accidents | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| of which Road Traffic Accidents | 8 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Other | 11 | 10 | 1 | 0 |
| Deaths due to Violence | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cause not currently available | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

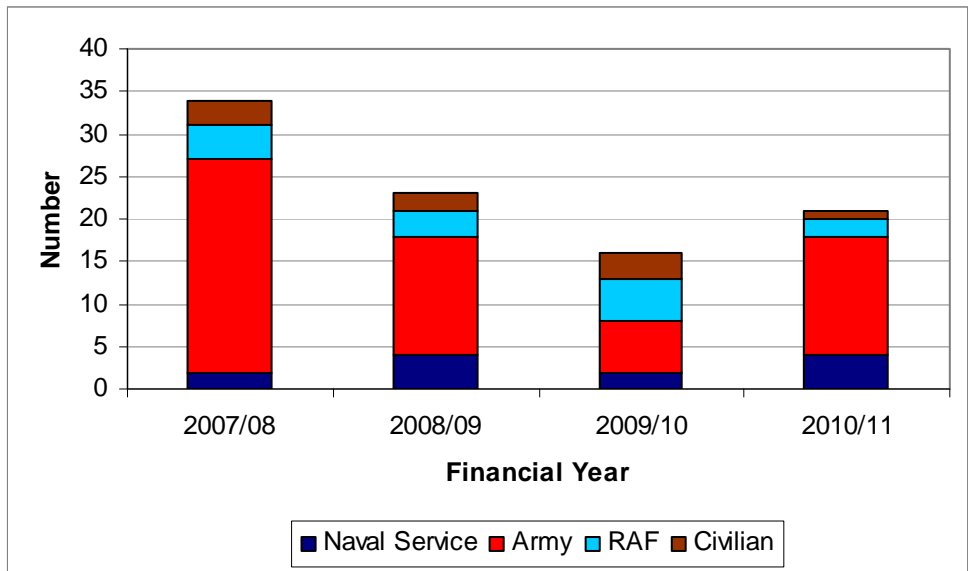
1. 'All personnel' includes any person whose injury or illness was recorded on MOD health and safety systems. This includes Regular and any other person injured as a result of MOD activity or on a MOD site (see paragraph 49).

2. For definition of work place incident (see paragraph 43).

3. 'Road traffic accidents - on duty' are those which occurred on public highways whilst the person was on duty (see paragraph 47).

88. There was no common cause among the 11 'Other deaths due to accidents'. These deaths included resulting from fire, falls and a negligent discharge.

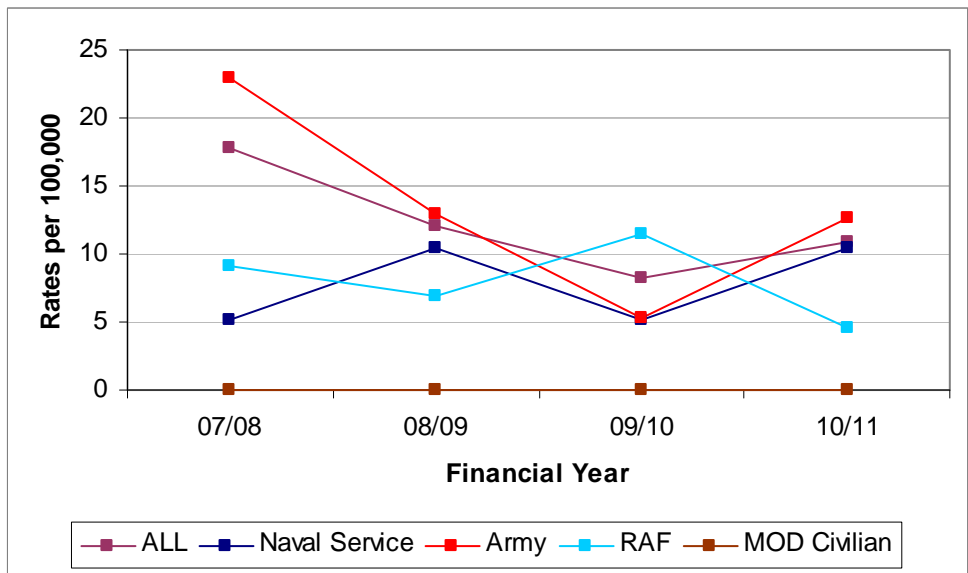
Figure 3: All personnel¹, work place incidents² and on duty RTAs³ resulting in deaths, by Service, 2007/08 to 2010/11, numbers



1. 'All personnel' includes any person whose injury or illness was recorded on MOD health and safety systems. This includes Regular and any other person injured as a result of MOD activity or on a MOD site (see paragraph 49).
2. For definition of work place incident (see paragraph 43).
3. 'Road traffic accidents - on duty' are those which occurred on public highways whilst the person was on duty (see paragraph 47).

89. The number of injury-related deaths caused by work place incidents and on duty RTAs decreased from 34 deaths in 2007/08 to 16 deaths in 2009/10. In 2010/11 the number of deaths rose to 21 deaths (an increase of 31%). The increase from 2009/10 to 2010/11 was mainly due to a single incident involving a military vehicle which resulted in four deaths.

Figure 4: All personnel¹, work place incidents² and on duty RTAs³ resulting in deaths, by Service, 2007/08 to 2010/11, rates⁴ per 100,000



1. 'All personnel' includes any person whose injury or illness was recorded on MOD health and safety systems. This includes Regular and any other person injured as a result of MOD activity or on a MOD site (see paragraph 49).
2. For definition of work place incident (see paragraph 43).
3. 'Road traffic accidents - on duty' are those which occurred on public highways whilst the person was on duty (see paragraph 47).
4. Rates for general civilian population cannot be calculated.

90. In 2010/11, the overall rate of work place incidents and RTAs resulting in injury-related death for UK Armed Forces and MOD civilian personnel was 11 per 100,000, an increase of 32% on the previous rate of 8 per 100,000 in 2009/10.

91. Comparing 2007/08 to 2010/11, the rate of work place incidents and RTAs resulting in injury-related deaths varied between each of the Services:

- Naval Service the rate increased from 5 per 100,000 to 10 per 100,000
 - Army the rate decreased from 23 per 100,000 to 13 per 100,000
 - RAF the rate decreased from 9 per 100,000 to 4 per 100,000
 - MOD civilian the rate remain unchanged at 0 per 100,000
92. There were ten work place incidents and on duty RTAs resulting in injury-related deaths to civilians during the period 2007/08 to 2010/11. Of these, five were cadets, three were contractors, one was a member of the Royal Fleet Auxiliary (RFA) and one was a MOD civilian locally engaged staff based overseas.

Section 3: Major and serious injuries and illnesses

93. **Section 3** contains information on major and serious injuries and illnesses recorded on the MOD health and safety systems. Major injuries equate to the Health and Safety Executive's (HSE) Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations (RIDDOR) category of 'major'. Serious injuries equate to the HSE RIDDOR category of 'over-three-day' injuries. Further information on the categories of injury and illness contained in this report can be found in paragraphs 35 to 40, along with detailed definitions of major and serious injuries and illnesses.
94. The MOD has no legal requirement to report injuries and illnesses to Armed Forces personnel to the HSE. However, all information on major and serious injuries has been provided with the assumption that there is no exemption. Incidences that involve MOD civilian personnel are notified to the HSE through normal RIDDOR procedures.
95. Deaths have been excluded from the following tables and figures, as they have been reported in Sections 1 and 2. Other exclusions include battlefield injuries and off duty RTAs (**see paragraph 8**).

Table 3: All personnel¹, major and serious injuries and illnesses², by Service and civilian personnel, 2007/08 to 2010/11^p, numbers³

| Service | 2007/08 | 2008/09 | 2009/10 | 2010/11 ^p |
|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------|
| All | 2,205 | 3,135 | 3,275 | 3,485 |
| Regular⁴ | 1,785 | 2,295 | 2,520 | 2,695 |
| Non Regular⁵ | 420 | 835 | 760 | 790 |
| Naval Service | 250 | 260 | 215 | 175 |
| Regular | 225 | 215 | 175 | 160 |
| Non Regular | 20 | 45 | 35 | 15 |
| Army | 1,410 | 1,865 | 1,960 | 2,260 |
| Regular | 1,195 | 1,585 | 1,735 | 2,015 |
| Non Regular | 215 | 280 | 225 | 245 |
| RAF | 85 | 135 | 240 | 245 |
| Regular | 75 | 120 | 220 | 215 |
| Non Regular | 10 | 15 | 20 | 30 |
| MOD Civilian⁶ | 290 | 375 | 385 | 305 |
| Industrial | 130 | 150 | 145 | 135 |
| Non-industrial | 160 | 225 | 240 | 170 |
| Other⁷ | 175 | 500 | 475 | 505 |

1. 'All personnel' includes any person whose injury or illness was recorded on MOD health and safety systems. This includes Regular and Reservist personnel, MOD civilian employees and any other person injured as a result of MOD activity or on a MOD site (see paragraph 49).

2. Includes all major and serious injuries and illnesses as reported on MOD health and safety systems (see paragraphs 36-39).

3. In line with DASA's rounding policy, all figures of five or more have been rounded to the nearest 5 and figures fewer than five have been suppressed and marked ~. Totals and sub-totals have been rounded separately and thus totals may not equal the sums of their rounded parts.

4. 'Regular' includes UK Regular Service personnel and MOD Civilian.

5. 'Non-Regular' includes Called out Reservist, Volunteer, Territorial Army (T.A.), Full Time Reservists (FTRS), Cadet Force Adult Volunteers.

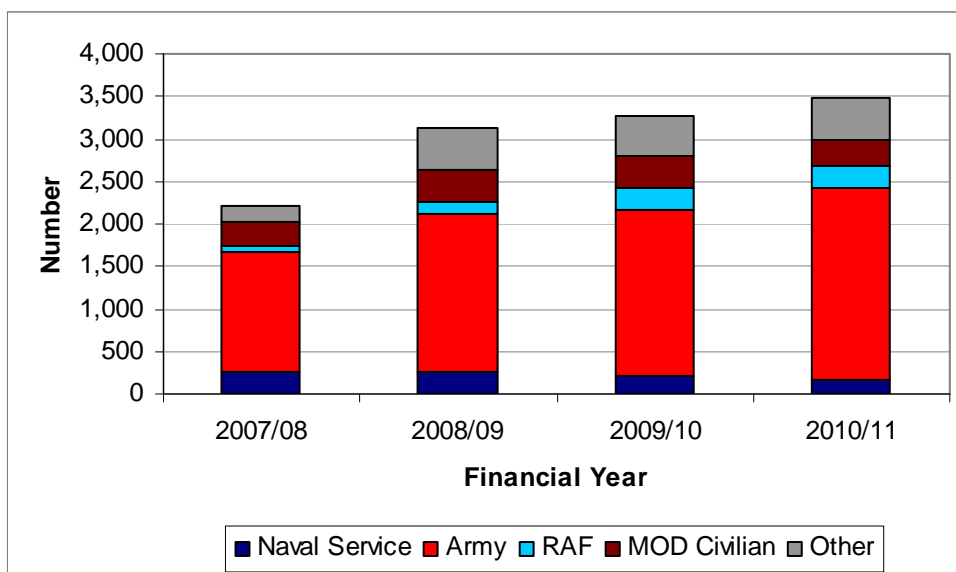
6. 'MOD Civilian' includes Industrial and Non-Industrial personnel only.(see paragraph 53).

7. 'Other' includes any other person injured as a result of MOD activity or on a MOD site (see paragraph 54).

p. Figures for 2010/11 are provisional (see paragraph 66).

96. There were 3,485 major and serious injuries and illnesses reported on MOD health and safety systems during 2010/11 (**Table 3** and **Figure 5**). This is a 6% increase on the 2009/10 figure of 3,275.

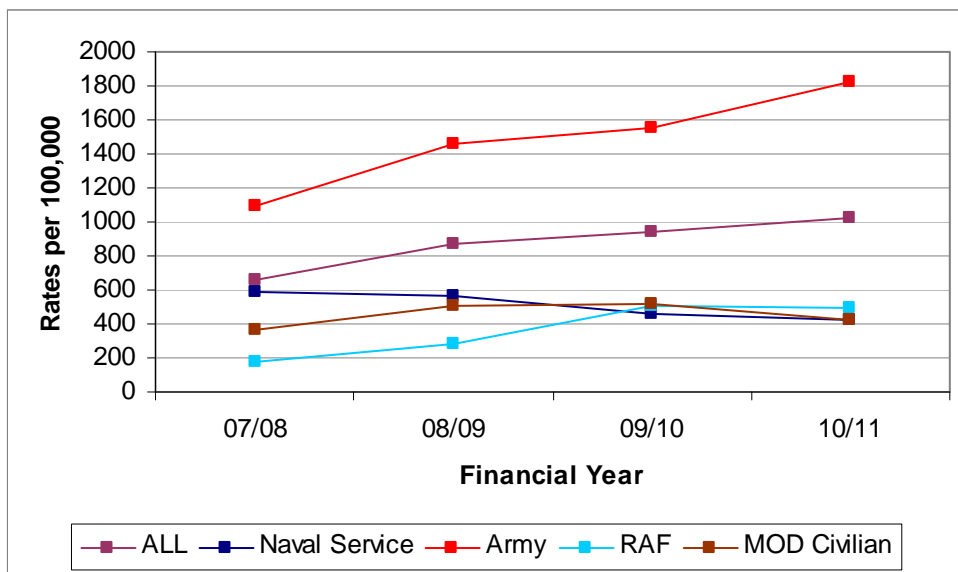
Figure 5: All personnel^{1,2,3}, major and serious injuries and illnesses⁴, 2007/08 to 2010/11^p, numbers



1. 'All personnel' includes any person whose injury or illness was recorded on MOD health and safety systems. This includes Regular and Reservist personnel, MOD civilian employees and any other person injured as a result of MOD activity or on a MOD site (see paragraph 49).
2. 'MOD Civilian' includes Industrial and Non-Industrial personnel only (see paragraph 53).
3. 'Other' includes any other person injured as a result of MOD activity or on a MOD site.(see paragraph 54).
4. Includes all major and serious injuries and illnesses as reported on MOD health and safety systems (see paragraphs 36-39).
- p. Figures for 2010/11 are provisional (see paragraph 66).

97. Of the 3,485 incidents reported in 2010/11, 77% (n=2,680) involved Service personnel. 5% (n=175) were Naval Service personnel, 65% (n=2,260) were Army personnel, 7% (n=245) were RAF personnel, 9% (n=305) were MOD civilians and 14% (n=505) were Other personnel such as contractors.
98. Of the 3,485 incidents, 60 (1.7%) were illnesses, the majority of which were to MOD civilian personnel (n=45). The most common cause was work-related stress (n=35). Please note that reporting of work related illness is known to be incomplete, so the figures quoted should be treated as a minimum. Chronic illness and infectious diseases are reported through medical services (either military or civilian).

Figure 6: UK Regular Service and MOD civilian personnel^{1,2}, major and serious injuries and illnesses³ by Service, 2007/08 to 2010/11^p, rates per 100,000



1. 'Regular' includes UK Regular Service personnel and MOD Civilian.

2. 'MOD Civilian' includes Industrial and Non-Industrial personnel only (see paragraph 53).

3. Includes all major and serious injuries and illnesses as reported on MOD health and safety systems (see paragraphs 36-39).

p. Figures for 2010/11 are provisional (see paragraph 66).

99. The overall rate of major & serious injuries and illnesses for UK Regular Service and MOD civilian personnel increased by 55% from 659 per 100,000 in 2007/08 to 1,020 per 100,000 in 2010/11.

100. Comparing 2007/08 to 2010/11, the rate of major & serious injuries and illnesses varied between each of the Services:

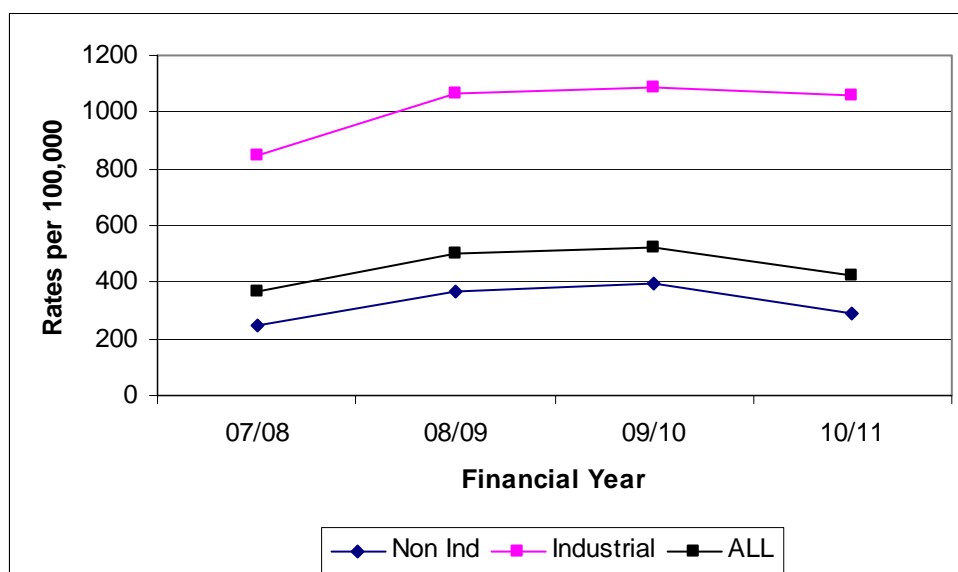
- Naval Service decreased by 28% from 588 to 421 per 100,000
- Army increased by 66% from 1,097 to 1,822 per 100,000
- RAF increased by 285% from 172 to 492 per 100,000
- MOD civilians increased by 17% from 364 to 424 per 100,000

101. The highest annual rate of major & serious injuries and illnesses for each Service was as follows:

- Naval Service was recorded at 588 per 100,000 in 2007/08
- Army was recorded at 1,822 per 100,000 in 2010/11
- RAF was recorded at 505 per 100,000 in 2009/10
- MOD civilians was recorded at 522 per 100,000 in 2009/10

102. From 2007/08 to 2010/11, the rate for MOD Industrial staff has been consistently higher than MOD Non-Industrial staff (see **Figure 7**). Further details of rates by severity for MOD Industrial staff and MOD Non-Industrial staff can be found in Annex B **Table B1**.

Figure 7: MOD civilian personnel¹, major and serious injuries and illnesses² by Service, 2007/08 to 2010/11^p, rates per 100,000



1. 'MOD Civilian' includes Industrial and Non-Industrial personnel only (see paragraph 53).
2. Includes all major and serious injuries and illnesses as reported on MOD health and safety systems (see paragraphs 36-39).
- p. Figures for 2010/11 are provisional (see paragraph 66).

103. From 2007/08 to 2010/11, the rate of major and serious injuries and illnesses for:

- MOD Industrial staff increased by 25% from 850 to 1,061 per 100,000
- MOD Non-industrial staff increased by 15% from 250 to 287 per 100,000

104. The highest rate of major and serious injuries and illnesses for the

- MOD Industrial staff was recorded at 1,090 per 100,000 in 2009/10
- MOD Non-Industrial staff was recorded at 395 per 100,000 in 2009/10

105. The difference in rates between the MOD Industrial staff and MOD Non-Industrial staff is likely to be explained by the different duties performed and the relative level of risk they are exposed to. For example, MOD Non Industrial staff are predominately office based while MOD Industrial staff work in vehicle workshops and stores.

Table 4: All personnel^{1,2,3}, major and serious injuries and illnesses⁴ by Service and mechanism, 2010/11^p, numbers⁵

| Mechanism | All | % | Naval Service | % | Army | % | RAF | % | MOD Civilian | % | Other | % |
|-----------------------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| All | 3,485 | 100% | 175 | 100% | 2,260 | 100% | 245 | 100% | 305 | 100% | 505 | 100% |
| Adventure training | 200 | 6% | 15 | 9% | 150 | 7% | 20 | 8% | ~ | 1% | 10 | 2% |
| Built Estate Infrastructure | 75 | 2% | ~ | 1% | 25 | 1% | 5 | 2% | 25 | 8% | 15 | 3% |
| Discipline Related | 75 | 2% | 0 | 0% | 65 | 3% | 0 | 0% | ~ | 0% | 10 | 2% |
| Equipment Maintenance | 20 | 1% | ~ | 2% | 5 | 0% | ~ | 1% | 5 | 2% | ~ | 1% |
| Normal duties | 725 | 21% | 65 | 36% | 210 | 9% | 45 | 19% | 220 | 71% | 190 | 38% |
| RTA | 60 | 2% | ~ | 1% | 40 | 2% | ~ | 1% | 10 | 3% | 5 | 1% |
| Sport/Recreation | 595 | 17% | 40 | 22% | 430 | 19% | 45 | 19% | 5 | 2% | 75 | 15% |
| Training/Exercise | 1,535 | 44% | 55 | 30% | 1,190 | 53% | 110 | 45% | 20 | 6% | 165 | 33% |
| Workplace Transport | 200 | 6% | ~ | 1% | 145 | 6% | 10 | 3% | 20 | 7% | 25 | 5% |

1. 'All personnel' includes any person whose injury or illness was recorded on MOD health and safety systems. This includes Regular and Reservist personnel, MOD civilian employees and any other person injured as a result of MOD activity or on a MOD site (see paragraph 49).

2. 'MOD Civilian' includes Industrial and Non-Industrial personnel only.(see paragraph 53).

3. 'Other' includes any other person injured as a result of MOD activity or on a MOD site (see paragraph 54).

4. Includes all major and serious injuries and illnesses as reported on MOD health and safety systems (see paragraphs 36-39).

5. In line with DASA's rounding policy, all figures of five or more have been rounded to the nearest 5 and figures fewer than five have been suppressed and marked ~. Totals and sub-totals have been rounded separately and thus totals may not equal the sums of their rounded parts. Percentage values have been calculated using un-rounded figures.

p. Figures for 2010/11 are provisional (see paragraph 66).

106. In 2010/11, 'Training/Exercise' was the most common mechanism that led to a major or serious injury with 1,535 (44%) incidents, this was followed by 'Normal duties' (n=725, 21%) and 'Sport/Recreation' (n = 595, 17%).
107. 'Training/Exercise' was the most common mechanism for the Army and RAF personnel.
108. 'Normal duties' was the most common mechanism for the Naval Service, followed by 'Training/Exercise.' The difference in the most common mechanism is the result of a definitional issue currently under review by the single Service Chief Environment and Safety Officers (CESOs).
109. 'Normal duties' was the most common mechanism for MOD civilians. This reflects the fact that MOD civilians predominately perform office based tasks which would be classified as 'Normal duties'.
110. The most common mechanisms for the 'Other' persons were 'Normal duties' and 'Training/Exercise'. Note that the 'Other' category includes a range of personnel types including cadets who spend a large proportion of their time on 'Training/Exercise' and contractors who are injured through their 'Normal duties'.

Section 4: Major injuries and illnesses

111. **Section 4** contains information on major injuries and illnesses recorded on the MOD health and safety systems. Major injuries equate to the Health and Safety Executive's (HSE) Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations (RIDDOR) category of 'major'. These include injuries where fractures or dislocations are sustained or where the injury necessitates hospitalisation of more than 24 hours. Further information on the categories of injury and illness contained in this report can be found in paragraphs 35 to 40, along with detailed definitions of major injuries and illnesses.

112. Deaths have been excluded from the following tables and figures, as they have been reported on in Sections 1 and 2. Other exclusions include battlefield injuries and off duty RTAs (**see paragraph 8**).

Table 5: All personnel¹, major injuries and illnesses², by Service and civilian personnel, 2007/08 to 2010/11^p, numbers³

| Service | 2007/08 | 2008/09 | 2009/10 | 2010/11 ^p |
|---------------------------------|------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------|
| All | 945 | 1,500 | 1,655 | 1,530 |
| Regular⁴ | 765 | 1,090 | 1,265 | 1,165 |
| Non Regular⁵ | 180 | 415 | 390 | 365 |
| Naval Service | 95 | 160 | 115 | 90 |
| Regular | 85 | 130 | 90 | 80 |
| Non Regular | 10 | 30 | 25 | 10 |
| Army | 705 | 950 | 1,060 | 990 |
| Regular | 605 | 830 | 945 | 885 |
| Non Regular | 100 | 120 | 110 | 105 |
| RAF | 20 | 50 | 135 | 140 |
| Regular | 15 | 40 | 125 | 120 |
| Non Regular | ~ | 10 | 10 | 15 |
| MOD Civilian⁶ | 60 | 85 | 105 | 80 |
| Industrial | 15 | 30 | 35 | 30 |
| Non-industrial | 45 | 60 | 70 | 50 |
| Other⁷ | 70 | 260 | 245 | 230 |

1. 'All personnel' includes any person whose injury or illness was recorded on MOD health and safety systems. This includes Regular and Reservist personnel, MOD civilian employees and any other person injured as a result of MOD activity or on a MOD site (see paragraph 49).

2. Includes all major injuries and illnesses as reported on MOD health and safety systems (see paragraphs 36-37).

3. In line with DASA's rounding policy, all figures of five or more have been rounded to the nearest 5 and figures fewer than five have been suppressed and marked ~. Totals and sub-totals have been rounded separately and thus totals may not equal the sums of their rounded parts.

4. 'Regular' includes UK Regular Service personnel and MOD Civilian.

5. 'Non-Regular' includes Called out Reservist, Volunteer, Territorial Army (T.A.), Full Time Reservists (FTRS), Cadet Force Adult Volunteers.

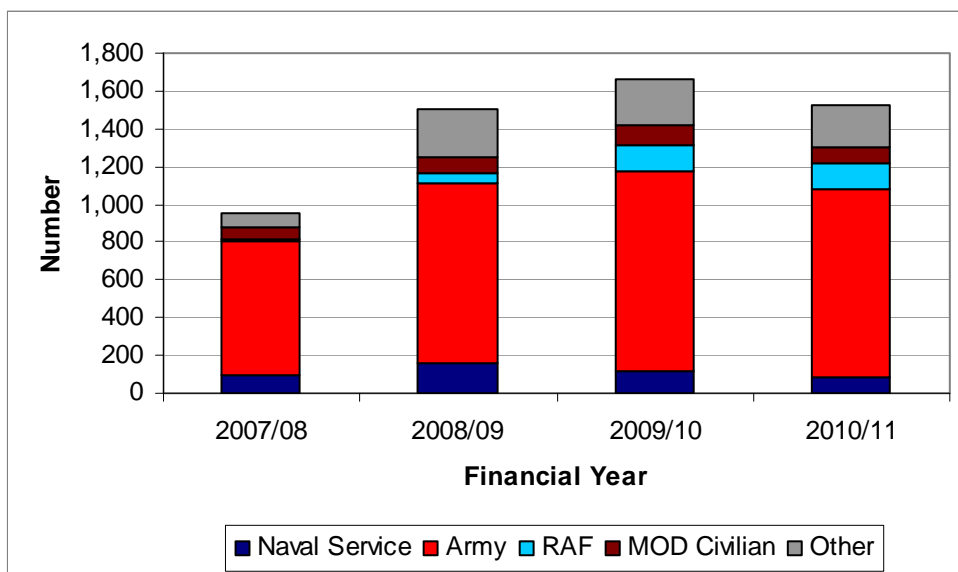
6. 'MOD Civilian' includes Industrial and Non-Industrial personnel only.(see paragraph 53).

7. 'Other' includes any other person injured as a result of MOD activity or on a MOD site (see paragraph 54).

p. Figures for 2010/11 are provisional (see paragraph 66).

There were 1,530 major injuries and illnesses reported on MOD health and safety systems during 2010/11 (Table 5 and Figure 8). This is an 8% decrease from the 2009/10 figure of 1,655.

Figure 8: All personnel^{1,2,3}, major injuries and illnesses⁴, 2007/08 to 2010/11^p, numbers



1. 'All personnel' includes any person whose injury or illness is recorded on MOD health and safety systems. This includes Regular and Reservist personnel, MOD civilian employees and any other person injured as a result of MOD activity or on a MOD site (see paragraph 49).

2. 'MOD Civilian' includes Industrial and Non-Industrial personnel only (see paragraph 53).

3. 'Other' includes any other person injured as a result of MOD activity or on a MOD site (see paragraph 54).

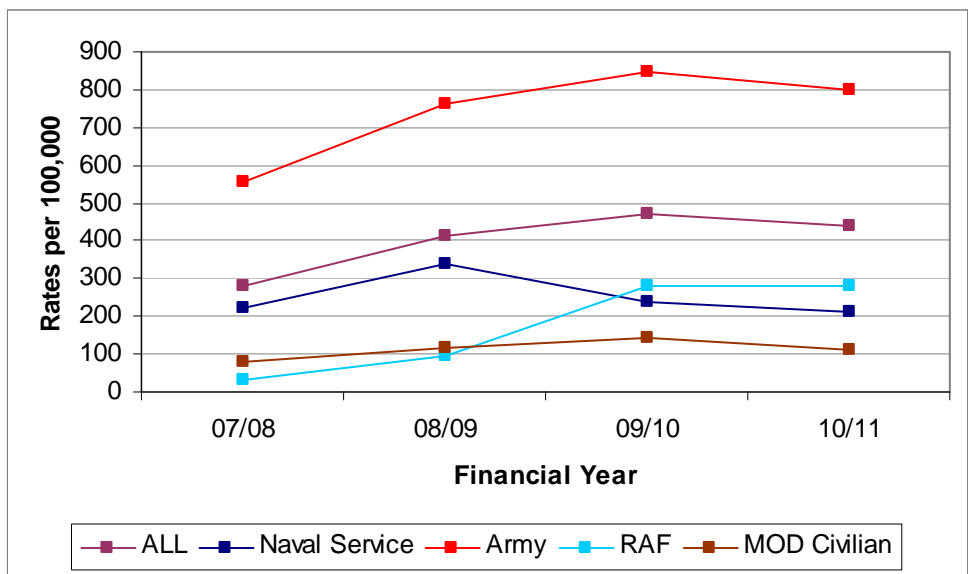
4. Includes all major injuries and illnesses as reported on MOD health and safety systems (see paragraphs 36-37).

p. Figures for 2010/11 are provisional (see paragraph 66).

113. Of the 1,530 incidents reported in 2010/11, 80% (n=1,220) involved Service personnel. 6% (n=90) were Naval Service personnel, 65% (n=990) were Army personnel, 9% (n=140) were RAF personnel, 5% (n=80) were MOD civilians and 15% (n=230) were Other personnel such as contractors.

114. Of the 1,530 incidents, (1%) were illnesses, the majority of which were to MOD civilian personnel (n=10). Please note that reporting of work related illness is known to be incomplete, so the figures quoted should be treated as a minimum. Chronic illness and infectious diseases are reported through medical services (either military or civilian).

Figure 9: UK Regular Service and MOD civilian personnel^{1,2}, major injuries and illnesses³ by Service, 2007/08 to 2010/11^p, rates per 100,000



- 1. 'Regular' includes UK Regular Service personnel and MOD Civilian.
- 2. 'MOD Civilian' includes Industrial and Non-Industrial personnel only (see paragraph 53).
- 3. Includes all major injuries and illnesses as reported on MOD health and safety systems (see paragraphs 36-37).
- p. Figures for 2010/11 are provisional (see paragraph 66).

115. The overall rate of major injuries and illnesses for UK Regular Service and MOD civilian personnel has increased by 56% from 280 per 100,000 in 2007/08 to 437 per 100,000 in 2010/11.

116. Comparing 2007/08 to 2010/11, the rate of major injuries and illnesses varied between each of the Services:

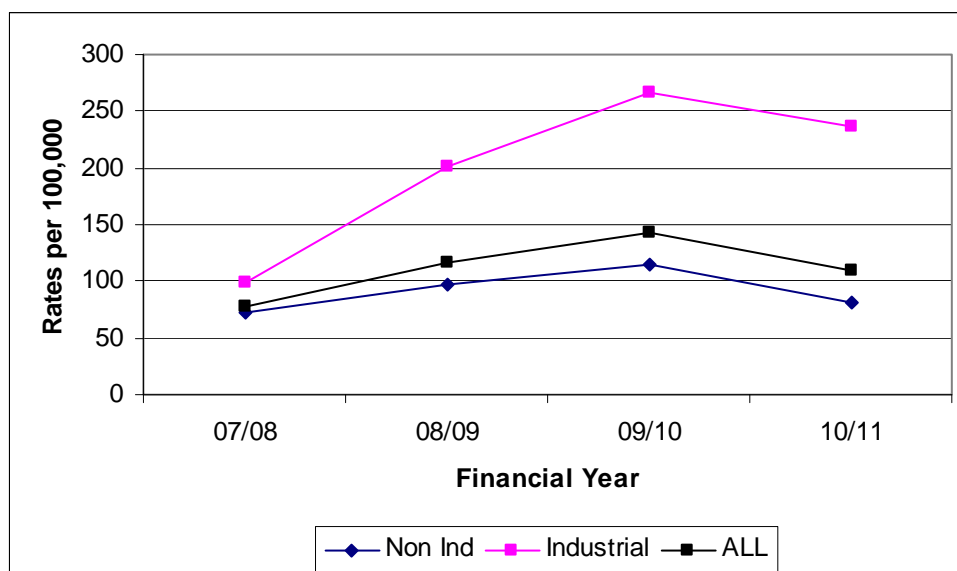
- Naval Service decreased by 3% from 220 to 213 per 100,000
- Army increased by 44% from 556 to 799 per 100,000
- RAF increased by 781% from 32 to 282 per 100,000
- MOD civilians increased by 38% from 78 to 109 per 100,000

117. The highest annual rate of major injuries and illnesses for each Service was as follows:

- Naval Service was recorded at 337 per 100,000 in 2008/09
- Army was recorded at 847 per 100,000 in 2009/10
- RAF was recorded at 282 per 100,000 in 2010/11
- MOD civilians was recorded at 138 per 100,000 in 2009/10

118. From 2007/08 to 2010/11, the rate of major injuries for MOD Industrial staff has been consistently higher than the rate for MOD Non-Industrial staff. (See **Figure 10**). Further details of rates by severity for MOD Industrial staff and MOD Non-Industrial staff can be found in Annex B **Table B1**.

Figure 10: MOD civilian personnel¹, major injuries and illnesses² by Service, 2007/08 to 2010/11^p, rates per 100,000



1. 'MOD Civilian' includes Industrial and Non-Industrial personnel only (see paragraph 53).
2. Includes all major injuries and illnesses as reported on MOD health and safety systems (see paragraphs 36-37).
- p. Figures for 2010/11 are provisional (see paragraph 66).

119. From 2007/08 to 2010/11, the rate of major injuries and illnesses for:

- MOD Industrial staff increased by 136% from 100 to 236 per 100,000
- MOD Non-industrial staff increased by 11% from 73 to 81 per 100,000

120. The highest rate of major injuries and illnesses for:

- MOD Industrial staff was recorded at 267 per 100,000 in 2009/10
- MOD Non-Industrial staff was recorded at 115 per 100,000 in 2009/10

121. The difference in rates between the MOD Industrial staff and MOD Non-Industrial staff is likely to be explained by the different duties performed and the relative level of risk they are exposed to. For example, MOD Non-Industrial staff are predominately office based while MOD Industrial staff work in vehicle workshops and stores.

Table 6: All personnel^{1,2,3}, major injuries and illnesses⁴ by Service and mechanism, 2010/11^p, numbers⁵

| Mechanism | All | | Naval Service | | Army | | RAF | | MOD Civilian | | Other | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| | | % | | % | | % | | % | | % | | % |
| All | 1,530 | 100% | 90 | 100% | 990 | 100% | 140 | 100% | 80 | 100% | 230 | 100% |
| Adventure training | 115 | 7% | 10 | 11% | 80 | 8% | 10 | 7% | ~ | 3% | 10 | 4% |
| Built Estate Infrastructure | 35 | 2% | ~ | 2% | 15 | 1% | ~ | 1% | 10 | 10% | 10 | 3% |
| Discipline Related | 60 | 4% | 0 | 0% | 55 | 5% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 5 | 3% |
| Equipment Maintenance | 5 | 0% | ~ | 1% | ~ | 0% | ~ | 1% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% |
| Normal duties | 250 | 16% | 30 | 30% | 85 | 8% | 25 | 17% | 55 | 68% | 60 | 26% |
| RTA | 30 | 2% | ~ | 1% | 20 | 2% | 0 | 0% | ~ | 4% | ~ | 1% |
| Sport/Recreation | 330 | 22% | 20 | 24% | 225 | 23% | 20 | 16% | ~ | 4% | 60 | 26% |
| Training/Exercise | 630 | 41% | 25 | 29% | 445 | 45% | 75 | 55% | ~ | 5% | 75 | 33% |
| Workplace Transport | 80 | 5% | ~ | 1% | 60 | 6% | ~ | 2% | 5 | 6% | 10 | 4% |

1. 'All personnel' includes any person whose injury or illness was recorded on MOD health and safety systems. This includes Regular and Reservist personnel, MOD civilian employees and any other person injured as a result of MOD activity or on a MOD site (see paragraph 49).

2. 'MOD Civilian' includes Industrial and Non-Industrial personnel only (see paragraph 53).

3. 'Other' includes any other person injured as a result of MOD activity or on a MOD site (see paragraph 54).

4. Includes all major injuries and illnesses as reported on MOD health and safety systems (see paragraphs 36-37).

5. In line with DASA's rounding policy, all figures of five or more have been rounded to the nearest 5 and figures fewer than five have been suppressed and marked ~. Totals and sub-totals have been rounded separately and thus totals may not equal the sums of their rounded parts. Percentage values have been calculated using un-rounded figures.

p. Figures for 2010/11 are provisional (see paragraph 66).

122. In 2010/11, 'Training/Exercise' was the most common mechanism that led to a major injury with 630 (41%) incidents, this was followed by 'Sport/Recreation' (n=330, 22%) and 'Normal duties' (n=250, 16%).

123. 'Training/Exercise' was the most common mechanism for the Army and RAF personnel.

124. 'Normal duties' was the most common mechanism for the Naval Service followed by 'Training/Exercise.' The difference in the most common mechanism is the result of a definitional issue currently under review by the single Service Chief Environment & Safety Officers (CESOs).
125. 'Normal duties' was the most common mechanism for MOD civilians. This reflects the fact that MOD civilians predominately perform office based tasks which would be classified as 'Normal duties'.
126. The most common mechanisms for the 'Other' persons were 'Training/Exercise', 'Normal duties' and 'Sport/Recreation'. This is because the 'Other' category includes a range of personnel types from cadets who spend a large proportion of their time on 'Training/Exercise' and 'Sport/Recreation' and contractors who are injured through their 'Normal duties'.

Section 5: Serious injuries and illnesses

127. **Section 5** contains information on serious injuries and illnesses recorded on the MOD health and safety systems.

128. Serious injuries equate to the HSE over-three-day injury category, and are those that are not defined as 'major' according to the above criteria but which could result in a person being unable to perform their normal duties for more than three days.

129. Serious illnesses include any illness recorded on the MOD's Health and Safety reporting systems with a severity of 'serious'.

Table 7: All personnel¹, serious injuries and illnesses², by Service and civilian personnel, 2007/08 to 2010/11^P, numbers³

| Service | 2007/08 | 2008/09 | 2009/10 | 2010/11 ^P |
|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------|
| All | 1,260 | 1,630 | 1,620 | 1,960 |
| Regular⁴ | 1,020 | 1,210 | 1,250 | 1,530 |
| Non Regular⁵ | 240 | 425 | 370 | 430 |
| Naval Service | 155 | 105 | 100 | 85 |
| Regular | 140 | 90 | 85 | 80 |
| Non Regular | 10 | 15 | 15 | ~ |
| Army | 705 | 915 | 905 | 1,270 |
| Regular | 590 | 755 | 790 | 1,130 |
| Non Regular | 115 | 160 | 115 | 140 |
| RAF | 70 | 85 | 105 | 105 |
| Regular | 60 | 80 | 100 | 90 |
| Non Regular | 5 | 5 | 10 | 15 |
| MOD Civilian⁶ | 225 | 285 | 280 | 225 |
| Industrial | 115 | 120 | 110 | 105 |
| Non-industrial | 115 | 165 | 170 | 120 |
| Other⁷ | 105 | 240 | 230 | 270 |

1. 'All personnel' includes any person whose injury or illness was recorded on MOD health and safety systems. This includes Regular and Reservist personnel, MOD civilian employees and any other person injured as a result of MOD activity or on a MOD site (see paragraph 49).

2. Includes all serious injuries and illnesses as reported on MOD health and safety systems (see paragraphs 38-39).

3. In line with DASA's rounding policy, all figures of five or more have been rounded to the nearest 5 and figures fewer than five have been suppressed and marked ~. Totals and sub-totals have been rounded separately and thus totals may not equal the sums of their rounded parts.

4. 'Regular' includes UK Regular Service personnel and MOD Civilian.

5. 'Non-Regular' includes Called out Reservist, Volunteer, Territorial Army (T.A.), Full Time Reservists (FTRS), Cadet Force Adult Volunteers.

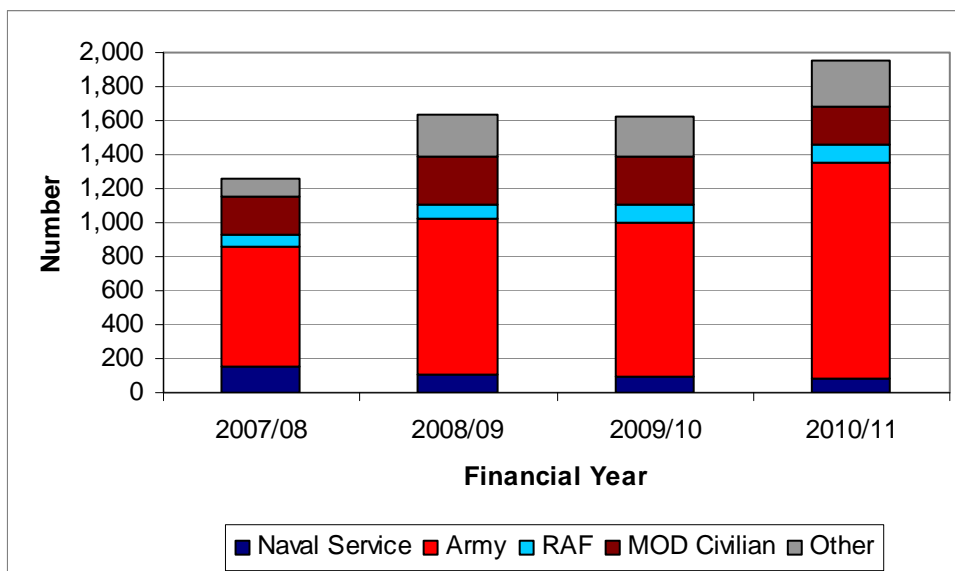
6. 'MOD Civilian' includes Industrial and Non-Industrial personnel only.(see paragraph 53).

7. 'Other' includes any other person injured as a result of MOD activity or on a MOD site (see paragraph 54).

p. Figures for 2010/11 are provisional (see paragraph 66).

130. There were 1,960 serious injuries and illnesses reported on MOD health and safety systems during 2010/11 (**Table 7** and **Figure 11**). This is a 21% increase on the 2009/10 figure of 1,620.

Figure 11: All personnel^{1,2,3}, serious injuries and illnesses⁴, 2007/08 to 2010/11^P, numbers



1. 'All personnel' includes any person whose injury or illness is recorded on MOD health and safety systems. This includes Regular and Reservist personnel, MOD civilian employees and any other person injured as a result of MOD activity or on a MOD site (see paragraph 49).

2. 'MOD Civilian' includes Industrial and Non-Industrial personnel only (see paragraph 53).

3. 'Other' includes any other person injured as a result of MOD activity or on a MOD site (see paragraph 54).

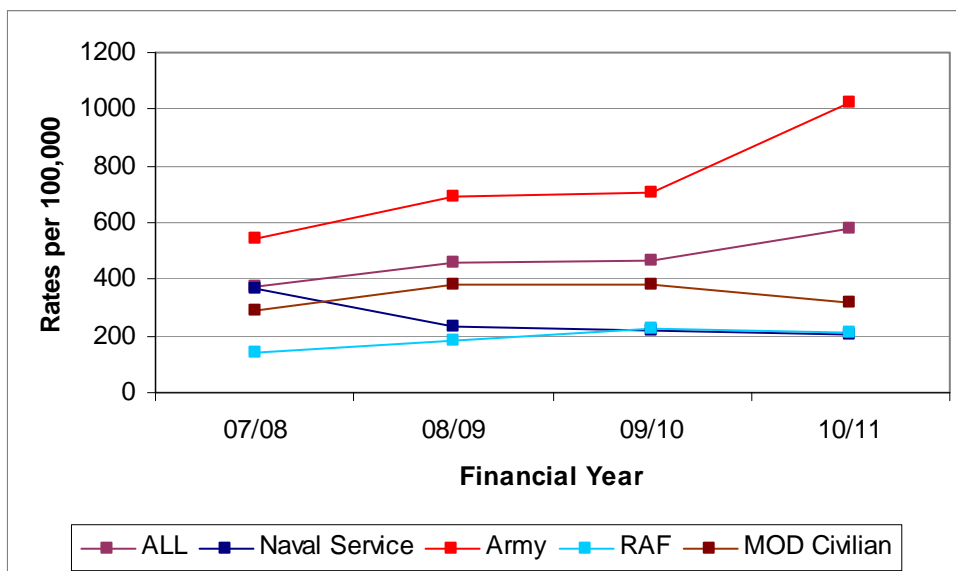
4. Includes all serious injuries and illnesses as reported on MOD health and safety systems (see paragraphs 38-39).

p. Figures for 2010/11 are provisional (see paragraph 66).

131. Of the 1,960 incidents reported in 2010/11, 74% (n=1,460) involved Service personnel. 4% (n=85) were Naval Service personnel, 65% (n=1,270) were Army personnel, 5% (n=105) were RAF personnel, 12% (n=225) were MOD civilians and 14% (n=270) were Other personnel such as contractors.

132. Of the 1,960 incidents, 45 (2%) were illnesses, the majority of which were to MOD civilian personnel (n=40). The most common cause was work-related stress (n=30). Please note that reporting of work related illness is known to be incomplete, so figures quoted should be treated as a minimum. Chronic illness and infectious diseases are reported through medical services (either military or civilian).

Figure 12: UK Regular Service and MOD civilian personnel^{1,2}, serious injuries and illnesses³ by Service, 2007/08 to 2010/11^p, rates per 100,000



1. 'Regular' includes UK Regular Service personnel and MOD Civilian.
2. 'MOD Civilian' includes Industrial and Non-Industrial personnel only (see paragraph 53).
3. Includes all serious injuries and illnesses as reported on MOD health and safety systems (see paragraphs 38-39).
- p. Figures for 2010/11 are provisional (see paragraph 66).

133. The overall rate of serious injuries and illnesses for UK Regular Service and MOD civilian personnel has increased by 54%, from 376 per 100,000 in 2007/08 to 579 per 100,000 in 2010/11.

134. Comparing 2007/08 to 2010/11, the rate of serious injuries and illnesses varied for each of the Services:

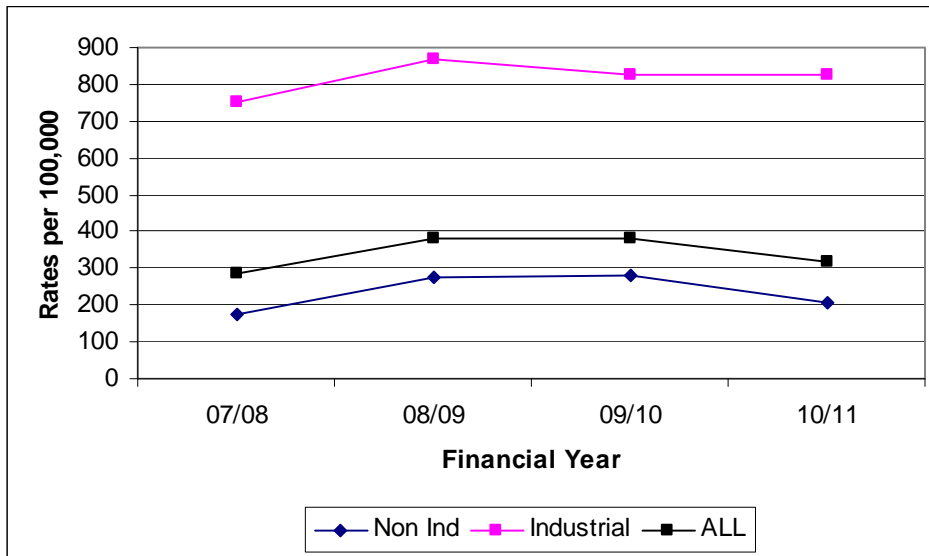
- Naval Service decreased by 43% from 368 to 208 per 100,000
- Army increased by 189% from 541 to 1,023 per 100,000
- RAF increased by 49% from 141 to 210 per 100,000
- MOD civilians increased by 10% from 286 to 316 per 100,000

135. The highest rate of serious injuries and illnesses for each Service was as follows:

- Naval Service was recorded at 368 per 100,000 in 2007/08
- Army was recorded at 1,023 per 100,000 in 2010/11
- RAF was recorded at 224 per 100,000 in 2009/10
- MOD civilians was recorded at 384 per 100,000 in 2008/09

136. From 2007/08 to 2010/11 the rate of serious injuries and illnesses for MOD Industrial staff has been consistently higher than MOD Non-Industrial staff (see **Figure 12**). Further details of rates by severity for MOD Industrial staff and MOD Non-industrial staff can be found in Annex B **Table B1**.

Figure 13: MOD civilian personnel¹, serious injuries and illnesses² by Service, 2007/08 to 2010/11^p, rates per 100,000



1. 'MOD Civilian' includes Industrial and Non-Industrial personnel only (see paragraph 53).

2. Includes all serious injuries and illnesses as reported on MOD health and safety systems (see paragraphs 38-39).

p. Figures for 2010/11 are provisional (see paragraph 66).

137. From 2007/08 to 2010/11, the rate of serious injuries and illnesses for:

- MOD Industrial staff increased by 10% from 750 to 825 per 100,000
- MOD Non-industrial staff increased by 16% from 177 to 206 per 100,000

138. The highest rate of serious injuries and illnesses for:

- MOD Industrial staff was recorded at 867 per 100,000 in 2008/09
- MOD Non-Industrial staff was recorded at 281 per 100,000 in 2009/10

139. The difference in rates between the MOD Industrial staff and MOD Non-Industrial staff can be explained by the different duties performed and the relative level of risk they are exposed to. For example, MOD Non Industrial staff are predominately office based while MOD Industrial staff work in vehicle workshops and stores.

Table 8: All personnel^{1,2,3}, serious injuries and illnesses⁴ by Service and mechanism, 2010/11^p, numbers⁵

| Mechanism | All | | Naval Service | | Army | | RAF | | MOD Civilian | | Other | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| | | % | | % | | % | | % | | % | | % |
| All | 1,960 | 100% | 85 | 100% | 1,270 | 100% | 105 | 100% | 225 | 100% | 270 | 100% |
| Adventure training | 90 | 4% | 5 | 6% | 70 | 6% | 10 | 9% | ~ | 0% | ~ | 1% |
| Built Estate Infrastructure | 40 | 2% | 0 | 0% | 15 | 1% | ~ | 4% | 15 | 7% | 5 | 3% |
| Discipline Related | 15 | 1% | 0 | 0% | 10 | 1% | 0 | 0% | ~ | 0% | ~ | 1% |
| Equipment Maintenance | 15 | 1% | ~ | 2% | ~ | 0% | ~ | 2% | 5 | 2% | ~ | 1% |
| Normal duties | 475 | 24% | 35 | 42% | 125 | 10% | 25 | 22% | 165 | 73% | 130 | 47% |
| RTA | 30 | 2% | 0 | 0% | 15 | 1% | ~ | 3% | 5 | 3% | ~ | 1% |
| Sport/Recreation | 265 | 14% | 15 | 19% | 205 | 16% | 25 | 24% | ~ | 1% | 15 | 6% |
| Training/Exercise | 905 | 46% | 25 | 31% | 745 | 59% | 35 | 32% | 15 | 7% | 90 | 32% |
| Workplace Transport | 125 | 6% | 0 | 0% | 85 | 7% | 5 | 5% | 15 | 7% | 15 | 6% |

1. 'All personnel' includes any person whose injury or illness was recorded on MOD health and safety systems. This includes Regular and Reservist personnel, MOD civilian employees and any other person injured as a result of MOD activity or on a MOD site.(see paragraph 49).

2. 'MOD Civilian' includes Industrial and Non-Industrial personnel only (see paragraph 53).

3. 'Other' includes any other person injured as a result of MOD activity or on a MOD site (see paragraph 54).

4. Includes all serious injuries and illnesses as reported on MOD health and safety systems (see paragraphs 38-39).

5. In line with DASA's rounding policy, all figures of five or more have been rounded to the nearest 5 and figures fewer than five have been suppressed and marked ~. Totals and sub-totals have been rounded separately and thus totals may not equal the sums of their rounded parts. Percentage values have been calculated using un-rounded figures.

p. Figures for 2010/11 are provisional (see paragraph 66).

140. In 2010/11, 'Training/Exercise' was the most common mechanism that led to a serious injury with 905 (46%) incidents, this was followed by 'Normal duties' (n=475, 24%) and 'Sport/Recreation' (n=265, 14%).

141. 'Training/Exercise' was the most common mechanism for the Army and RAF personnel.

142. 'Normal duties' was the most common mechanism for the Naval Service, followed by 'Training/Exercise'. The difference in the most common mechanism is the result of a definitional issue currently under review by the single Service Chief Environment and Safety Officers (CESOs).

143. 'Normal duties' was the most common mechanism for MOD civilians. This reflects the fact that MOD civilians predominately perform office based tasks which would be classified as 'Normal duties'.

144. The most common mechanisms for the 'Other' persons were 'Normal duties' and 'Training/Exercise'. Note that the 'Other' category includes a range of personnel types including cadets who spend a large proportion of their time on 'Training/Exercise' and contractors who are injured through their 'Normal duties'.

Section 6: Minor injuries and illnesses

145. **Section 6** contains information on minor injuries and illnesses recorded on the MOD health and safety systems. Minor injuries are not reportable under RIDDOR, but are presented here to give a complete picture of reported injuries and illnesses on MOD health and safety systems. Please note that minor injuries and illnesses are known to be underreported, so the figures in this section should be considered a minimum. Minor injuries are defined as any injury which results in the injured person being unable to carry out their normal duties for fewer than 3 days. The full definition of minor injuries and illnesses can be found in paragraph 40.

Table 9: All personnel¹, minor injuries and illnesses², by Service and civilian personnel, 2007/08 to 2010/11^p, numbers³

| Service | 2007/08 | 2008/09 | 2009/10 | 2010/11 ^p |
|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------|
| All | 3,845 | 5,745 | 5,915 | 5,725 |
| Regular⁴ | 2,825 | 3,490 | 3,655 | 3,690 |
| Non Regular⁵ | 1,015 | 2,255 | 2,260 | 2,030 |
| Naval Service | 680 | 850 | 825 | 855 |
| Regular | 600 | 765 | 720 | 800 |
| Non Regular | 80 | 80 | 105 | 55 |
| Army | 525 | 855 | 830 | 990 |
| Regular | 420 | 650 | 630 | 805 |
| Non Regular | 110 | 205 | 195 | 185 |
| RAF | 720 | 910 | 1,015 | 885 |
| Regular | 615 | 770 | 840 | 795 |
| Non Regular | 105 | 145 | 175 | 90 |
| MOD Civilian⁶ | 1,190 | 1,305 | 1,465 | 1,290 |
| Industrial | 560 | 570 | 580 | 505 |
| Non-industrial | 630 | 740 | 885 | 785 |
| Other⁷ | 725 | 1,825 | 1,785 | 1,705 |

1. 'All personnel' includes any person whose injury or illness was recorded on MOD health and safety systems. This includes Regular and Reservist personnel, MOD civilian employees and any other person injured as a result of MOD activity or on a MOD site (see paragraph 49).

2. Includes all minor injuries and illnesses as reported on MOD health and safety systems (see paragraph 40).

3. In line with DASA's rounding policy, all figures of five or more have been rounded to the nearest 5 and figures fewer than five have been suppressed and marked ~. Totals and sub-totals have been rounded separately and thus totals may not equal the sums of their rounded parts.

4. 'Regular' includes UK Regular Service personnel and MOD Civilian.

5. 'Non-Regular' includes Called out Reservist, Volunteer, Territorial Army (T.A.), Full Time Reservists (FTRS), Cadet Force Adult Volunteers.

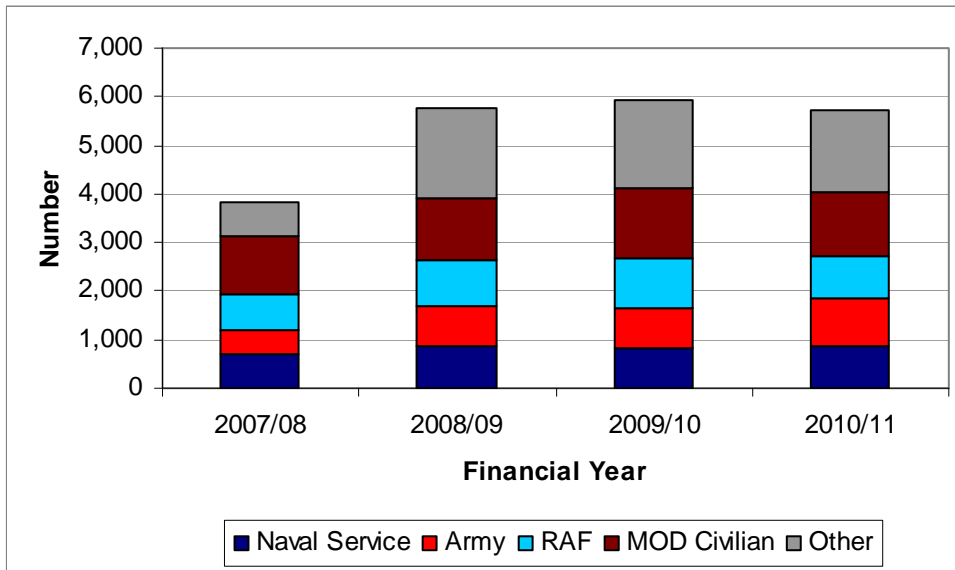
6. 'MOD Civilian' includes Industrial and Non-Industrial personnel only (see paragraph 53).

7. 'Other' includes any other person injured as a result of MOD activity or on a MOD site (see paragraph 54).

p. Figures for 2010/11 are provisional (see paragraph 66).

146. There were 5,725 minor injuries and illnesses reported on MOD health and safety systems during 2010/11 (**Table 9** and **Figure 14**). This is a decrease of 3% on the 2009/10 figure of 5,915.

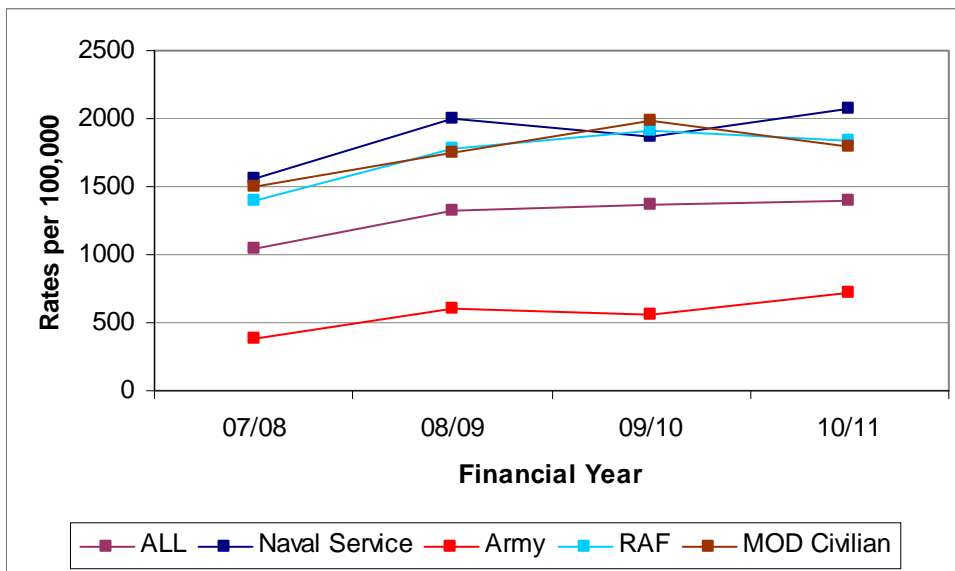
Figure 14: All personnel^{1,2,3}, minor injuries and illnesses⁴, 2007/08 to 2010/11^p, numbers



1. 'All personnel' includes any person whose injury or illness was recorded on MOD health and safety systems. This includes Regular and Reservist personnel, MOD civilian employees and any other person injured as a result of MOD activity or on a MOD site (see paragraph 49).
2. 'MOD Civilian' includes Industrial and Non-Industrial personnel only (see paragraph 53).
3. 'Other' includes any other person injured as a result of MOD activity or on a MOD site (see paragraph 54).
4. Includes all minor injuries and illnesses as reported on MOD health and safety systems (see paragraph 40).
- p. Figures for 2010/11 are provisional (see paragraph 66).

147. Of the 5,725 incidents reported in 2010/11, 48% (n=2,725) involved Service personnel. 15% (n=855) were Naval Service personnel, 17% (n=990) were Army personnel, 15% (n=885) were RAF personnel, 23% (n=1,290) were MOD civilians and 30% (n=1,705) were Other personnel such as contractors.

Figure 15: UK Regular Service and MOD civilian personnel^{1,2}, minor injuries and illnesses³, 2007/08 to 2010/11^p, rates per 100,000



1. 'Regular' includes UK Regular Service personnel and MOD Civilian.
2. 'MOD Civilian' includes Industrial and Non-Industrial personnel only (see paragraph 53).
3. Includes all minor injuries and illnesses as reported on MOD health and safety systems (see paragraph 40).
- p. Figures for 2010/11 are provisional (see paragraph 66).

148. The overall rate of minor injuries and illnesses for UK Regular Service and MOD civilian personnel has increased from 1,043 per 100,000 in 2007/08 to 1,396 in 2010/11.

149. Comparing 2007/08 to 2010/11, the rate of minor injuries and illnesses varied for each of the Services:

- Naval Service increased by 34% from 1,556 to 2,080 per 100,000
- Army increased by 89% from 384 to 726 per 100,000
- RAF increased by 31% from 1,397 to 1,835 per 100,000
- MOD civilians increased by 20% from 1,502 to 1,798 per 100,000

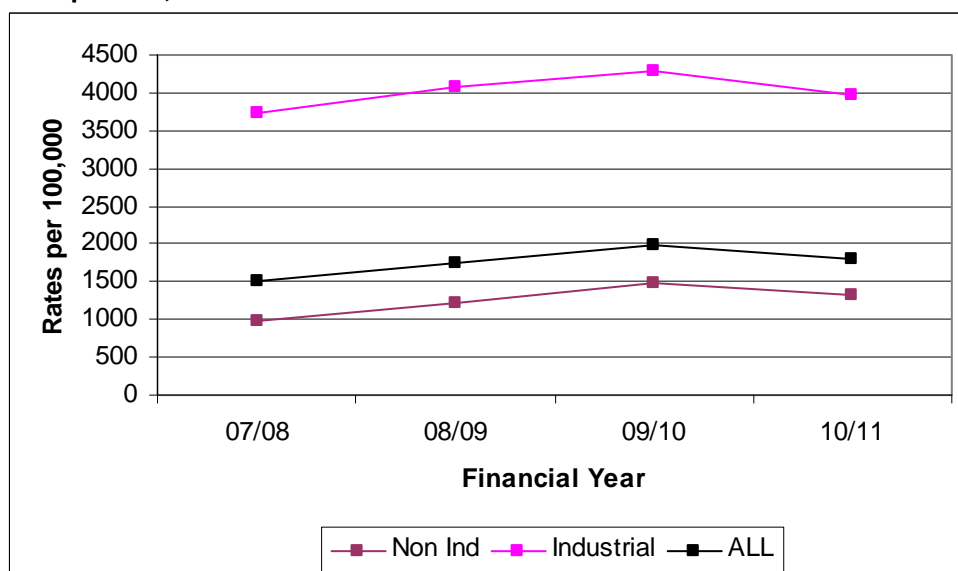
150. The highest rate of minor injuries and illnesses for each Service was as follows:

- Naval Service was recorded at 2,080 per 100,000 in 2010/11
- Army was recorded at 726 per 100,000 in 2010/11
- RAF was recorded at 1,916 per 100,000 in 2009/10
- MOD civilians was recorded at 1,986 per 100,000 in 2009/10

151. The rate of minor injuries and illnesses for the Army is consistently lower than the rates for the Naval Service, RAF and MOD civilian personnel. This is likely to be due to the Army having to prioritise the recording of incidents due to pressures at the call centre.

152. From 2007/08 to 2010/11, the rate of major injuries for MOD Industrial staff has been consistently higher than the rate for MOD Non-Industrial staff (see **Figure 16**). Further details of rates by severity for MOD Industrial staff and MOD Non-Industrial staff can be found in Annex B **Table B1**.

Figure 16: MOD civilian personnel¹, minor injuries and illnesses² by Service, 2007/08 to 2010/11^p, rates per 100,000



1. 'MOD Civilian' includes Industrial and Non-Industrial personnel only.(see paragraph 53).

2. Includes all minor injuries and illnesses as reported on MOD health and safety systems (see paragraph 40).

p. Figures for 2010/11 are provisional (see paragraph 66).

153. Comparing 2007/08 to 2010/11, the rate of minor injuries and illnesses for:

- MOD Industrial staff increased by 7% from 3,724 to 3,970 per 100,000
- MOD Non-industrial staff increased by 36% from 982 to 1,331 per 100,000

154. The highest rate of minor injuries and illnesses for:

- MOD Industrial staff was recorded at 4,294 per 100,000 in 2009/10
- MOD Non-Industrial staff was recorded at 1,469 per 100,000 in 2009/10

155. The difference in rates between the MOD Industrial staff and MOD Non-Industrial staff can be explained by the different duties performed and the relative level of risk they are exposed to. For example, MOD Non Industrial staff are predominately office based while MOD Industrial staff work in vehicle workshops and stores.

Section 7: Other recorded incidents - Near misses and dangerous occurrences

156. **Section 7** contains information on incidents recorded on the MOD health and safety systems that did not result in injury or illness.
157. In December 2010, a MOD Near miss reporting campaign was launched to increase reporting of near misses and is one of the Defence Board's strategic objectives. Near misses are events which would normally have resulted in death, injury or ill health, or a dangerous event, but by good fortune, did not.
158. Health and Safety systems also record specific, unplanned, uncontrolled events which have the potential to cause injury or damage and are listed in Schedule 2 of RIDDOR (1995). These are recorded as dangerous occurrences.

Near Misses

159. There were 2,070 near misses recorded on health and safety systems in 2010/11, accounting for 17% of all events.
160. The number of near misses has increased between 2007/08 and 2010/11 from 780 to 2,070 respectively. However, the highest number of recorded near misses was in 2009/10 with 2,125. In 2007/08 near misses accounted for 10% of all recorded incidents, by 2010/11, this had increased to 17%. This suggests that the increase in the number of near misses is due to better reporting practices.
161. The majority of near misses were reported Defence Equipment and Support Incident Notification Cell (DINC), who reported 1,055 near misses in 2010/11.

Dangerous Occurrences

162. There were 50 dangerous occurrences reported on health and safety systems in 2010/11. This is a decrease of 25% compared with 2009/10 when there were 67 dangerous occurrences reported. The most common mechanism is Near Miss/Safety Failure/Equipment Failure with 39 recorded incidents.
163. Of the 50 dangerous occurrences reported in 2010/11, 50% were reported to the Army Incident Notification Cell (n=25). These covered a range of incidents from fires, ammunition incidents and fallen trees.

Annex A - On/Off duty work related deaths

Work-related deaths

164. Work-related deaths' have been defined as injury related deaths occurring on-duty or on MOD property, excluding suicides. Hostile action includes deaths categorised as Killed in Action (KIA) and Died of Wounds (DOW) where KIA is a battle casualty who is killed outright or who dies as a result of wounds or other injuries before reaching a medical treatment facility and DOW is a battle casualty who dies of wounds or other injuries received in action, after having reached a medical treatment facility.

165. DASA were notified of 82 work-related deaths (excluding hostile action) among UK Armed Forces and civilian personnel for the period 1 April 2007 to 31 March 2011. The main cause categories by financial year are shown in **Tables A1** and **A2**.

Table A1: All personnel¹, work-related deaths by type of incident³, 2007/08 to 2010/11, numbers

| Type of incident | All | 2007/08 | 2008/09 | 2009/10 | 2010/11 |
|--|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| All | 408 | 96 | 80 | 138 | 94 |
| Hostile action | 326 | 67 | 60 | 125 | 74 |
| Road traffic accident - on duty ² | 26 | 11 | 6 | 1 | 8 |
| Work place incident | 56 | 18 | 14 | 12 | 12 |

Source: DASA(Health Information) and SSD&C

1. 'All personnel' includes any person whose injury or illness is recorded on MOD health and safety systems. This includes Regular and Reservist personnel, MOD civilian employees and any other person injured as a result of MOD activity or on a MOD site (see paragraph 49).

2. 'Road traffic accidents - on duty' are those which occur on public highways whilst the Service personnel are on duty (see paragraph 47).

3. Excludes coroner confirmed suicide and open verdicts.

Table A2: All personnel¹, On-duty² work place incidents³ resulting in injury-related deaths by cause⁴, 2007/08 to 2010/11, numbers

| Work Place Incidents | All | 2007/08 | 2008/09 | 2009/10 | 2010/11 |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| All | 56 | 18 | 14 | 12 | 12 |
| Adventure training | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Electrocution | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Falls | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Gunshot wounds and other explosive related agents | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Heat injury | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Parachuting accidents | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sport | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Transport accidents | 29 | 12 | 8 | 7 | 2 |
| Fixed wing aircraft | 9 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| Rotary blade aircraft | 10 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Land transport | 9 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Water transport | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Water based activities | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Other | 7 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 5 |
| Pending investigation | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |

Source: DASA(Health Information) and SSD&C

1. 'All personnel' includes any person whose injury or illness was recorded on MOD health and safety systems. This includes Regular and Reservist personnel, MOD civilian employees and any other person injured as a result of MOD activity or on a MOD site (see paragraph 49).

2. Duty status is as specified on initial notification of death or any subsequent information received.

3. For definition of work place incident (see paragraph 43).

4. Excludes coroner confirmed suicide and open verdicts.

166. The classification of cause presented in **Table A3** is based on the best available information to DASA. DASA, however, do not receive all data regarding the circumstances of death. For example, 'adventure training' is based on information in the NOTICAS signal and refers to the activity the deceased was engaged in rather than the specific cause of death. There may have been other deaths that occurred during adventure training but they may not have been recorded as such.

167. **Table A3** includes deaths that were recorded as 'off duty', however because they have occurred 'within the wire' they are considered to be work-place incidents and thus fall under the JSP442 reporting requirements.

Table A3: All personnel¹, Off duty² work place incidents³ resulting in injury-related deaths by cause⁴, numbers

| Work Place Incidents | All | 2007/08 | 2008/09 | 2009/10 | 2010/11 |
|-----------------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| All | 12 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| Fall | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Substance abuse | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Workplace Transport | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Pending investigation | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |

Source: DASA(Health Information) and SSD&C

1. 'All personnel' includes any person whose injury or illness is recorded on MOD health and safety systems. This includes Regular and Reservist personnel, MOD civilian employees and any other person injured as a result of MOD activity or on a MOD site (see paragraph 49).

2. Duty status is as specified on initial notification of death or any subsequent information received.

3. For definition of work place incident (see paragraph 43).

4. Excludes coroner confirmed suicide and open verdicts.

168. DASA have been notified of 12 injury related deaths that occurred off-duty (**Table A3**) that have occurred to UK Armed Forces and civilian personnel on MOD property.

Annex B - MOD civilian personnel injuries and illnesses

MOD civilian personnel injuries and illnesses

169. **Table B1** shows MOD civilian personnel all injury and illness rates by severity.

Table B1: MOD civilian personnel¹, all severities of injuries and illnesses², 2007/08 to 2010/11^P, rates per 100,000³

| Severity | 2007/08 | 2008/09 | 2009/10 | 2010/11 ^P |
|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------|
| Major and Serious | | | | |
| All | 364 | 500 | 522 | 424 |
| Industrial | 850 | 1,068 | 1,090 | 1,061 |
| Non-industrial | 250 | 370 | 395 | 287 |
| Major | | | | |
| All | 78 | 116 | 142 | 109 |
| Industrial | 100 | 201 | 267 | 236 |
| Non-industrial | 73 | 97 | 115 | 81 |
| Serious | | | | |
| All | 286 | 384 | 380 | 316 |
| Industrial | 750 | 867 | 823 | 825 |
| Non-industrial | 177 | 273 | 281 | 206 |
| Minor | | | | |
| All | 1,502 | 1,746 | 1,986 | 1,798 |
| Industrial | 3,724 | 4,071 | 4,294 | 3,970 |
| Non-industrial | 982 | 1,213 | 1,469 | 1,331 |

1. 'MOD Civilian' includes Industrial and Non-Industrial personnel only (see paragraph 53).

2. Injury and illness classifications (see paragraphs 35-40).

3. Rates are calculated using Full-time equivalent civilian strengths as the denominator.

p. Figures for 2010/11 are provisional (see paragraph 66).