

HEALTH AND SAFETY
2002



Health and safety in local
authority enforced sectors

HELA

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NATIONAL PICTURE 2002



HELA's mission

To achieve, by leadership, a consistent approach to enforcement, among local authorities and between local authorities and HSE, to enable business to comply with health and safety law.



Health and safety in local authority enforced sectors

HELA



NATIONAL PICTURE 2002

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CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION 1

SUMMARY 3

SECTION 1: INSPECTION AND ENFORCEMENT BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES, NATIONAL ESTIMATES FOR GREAT BRITAIN 2000/01 7

Local authority staff resources 7

Table 1.1 Numbers of enforcement officers, 1996/97-2000/01 8

Premises 8

Figure 1.1 Types of premises in the LA enforced sector, 2000/01 8

Table 1.2 Premises enforced by local authorities, 1996/97 - 2000/01 9

Visits 9

Figure 1.2 Visits connected with health and safety, 2000/01 10

Table 1.3 Numbers of visits by type of premises, 2000/01 and changes since 1999/2000 10

Five year trends in visits 10

Table 1.4 Number of visits made per 1000 premises, 1996/97-2000/01 11

Balance of inspection 11

Table 1.5 Changes in visit rates by type of visit, 1996/97 - 2000/01 12

Visits per FTE officer 12

Table 1.6 Number of visits made, 1996/97-2000/01 12

Figure 1.3 Visits carried out by LA inspectors, 1996/97-2000/01 13

Complaints about health and safety standards and other requests for service 13

Table 1.7 Number and proportion of complaints/requests for service investigated, 1996/97 - 2000/01 13

Formal and informal enforcement action 14

Table 1.8 Changes in formal notices issued, 1996/97-2000/01 14

Figure 1.4 Formal notices issued by type of premises, 2000/01 15

Table 1.9 Rate of formal and informal notices by type of premises, 1996/97-2000/01 15

Informations laid/complaints taken and convictions 16

Table 1.10 Convictions by local authorities by type of legislation: Number of informations laid/complaints taken which were completed during 2000/01 (based on 378 LAE1 returns) 16

Table 1.11 Trends in completed informations/complaints and conviction rates, 1996/97-2000/01 17

Inspection and enforcement estimates for England, Wales and Scotland 17

Table 1.12 LA inspection and enforcement estimates by national region, 1996/97-2000/01 19

SECTION 2: WORKPLACE INJURIES IN SERVICE INDUSTRIES 20

Summary of fatal injuries in 2001/02: Provisional figures 21

Table 2.1 Main industry by employment status for fatal injuries, 2001/02 (provisional figures) 21

Summary of reported injuries in 2000/01: Finalised statistics 22

Table 2.2: Employment status and severity of injury, 2000/01 22

Trends in reported injuries to employees, 1996/97-2000/01 22

Table 2.3 Rates of injury to employees in the mainly LA enforced sector, 1996/97-2000/01 23

Trends for main industries 23

Table 2.4 Number of fatal injuries to employees by main industry, 1996/97-2000/01 24

Figure 2.1 Rates of reported major injury to employees by industry, 1996/97-2000/01 24

Figure 2.2 Rates of reported over-3-day injury to employees by industry, 1996/97-2000/01 25

Injuries by standard region 25

Table 2.5 Main industry by severity of injury for employees in England, Wales and Scotland, 2000/01 26

Injury rates by occupation groups 26

Table 2.6 LFS reportable non-fatal injury rates by occupation for the mainly LA enforced sectors, 1999/2000 27

Table 2.7 Riskiest occupations from the LFS 1999/2000 for the mainly LA enforced sectors, in terms of rates of reportable injuries 27

Figure 2.3 Relative risk of injury in specified occupations, compared to all occupations, LFS 1999/2000, for the mainly LA enforced sectors, in terms of rates of reportable injuries 28

Injuries to the self-employed 28

Trends in reported injuries to members of the public, 1996/97-2000/01 28

Table 2.8 Number of fatal injuries to members of the public by main industry, 1996/97-2000/01 29

Table 2.9 Non-fatal injuries to members of the public by industry, 1996/97-2000/01 30

Injuries by standard region 30

Table 2.10 Main industry by severity of injury for members of the public by national region, 2000/01 31

SECTION 3: REVITALISING HEALTH AND SAFETY 32

Base year data and trends 32

Injuries 32

Table 3.1 Rates of reported fatal and major injury in the mainly LA enforced sectors per 100 000 workers, 1996/97-2000/01 33

Ill health 33

Table 3.2 Annual average incidence rates of occupational diseases, 1998-2000, per 100 000 workers 34

Working days lost 35

Priority programmes 35

Priority kinds 36

Table 3.3 Reported major injuries to workers by kind of accident 1996/97-2000/01 36

Figure 3.1 Percentage of major injuries to workers by kind of accident 1996/97-2000/01 37

Table 3.4 Reported non-fatal injuries to members of the public by kind of accident 1996/97-2000/01 38

Figure 3.2 Percentage of non-fatal injuries to members of the public by kind of accident 1996/97 - 2000/01 38

Further detail on slip and trip injuries 39

Further detail on workplace transport injuries 40

Work-related musculoskeletal disorders 41

Work-related stress 41

SECTION 4: COMPARISON OF RATE OF INSPECTION WITH RISK OF INJURY 43

Table 4.1 Comparison of risk of injury with inspection activity 43

SECTION 5: INDICATORS OF LOCAL AUTHORITY ENFORCEMENT 45

Introduction 45

The six indicators 45

Category of LA 45

Use of the indicators 46

Targeting of enforcement 47

Tables 5.1 Indicator 1 - Number of preventive inspections per 1000 premises 47

Figure 5.1 Indicator 1 - Preventive inspections per 1000 premises (inter-quartile range, 1999/2000-2000/01) 48

Proportionality of enforcement 48

Table 5.2 Indicator 2 - Number of improvement notices per 1000 visits 49

Figure 5.2 Indicator 2 - Improvement notices per 1000 visits (inter-quartile range, 1999/2000-2000/01) 49

Table 5.3 Indicator 3 - Number of immediate prohibition notices per 1000 visits 50

Table 5.4 Indicator 4 - Number of completed informations laid/complaints taken per 1000 premises 50

Transparency of enforcement 51

Table 5.5 Indicator 5 - Number of premises per full-time equivalent (FTE) staff 52

Figure 5.3 Indicator 5 - Number of premises per full-time equivalent (FTE) officer (inter-quartile range, 1999/2000-2000/01) 52

Table 5.6 Indicator 6 - Percentage of convictions per completed information laid/complaint taken 53

APPENDIX 1: SOURCES OF LOCAL AUTHORITY INJURY AND ENFORCEMENT STATISTICS 54

Definition of industry codings used in Section 2 55

Table A1.1 Mainly LA enforced industries 56

APPENDIX 2: ADDITIONAL TABLES 57

Table A2.1 Injuries to employees by kind of accident and severity of injury, 2000/01 57

Table A2.2 Major injuries to employees by kind of accident and industry activity, 2000/01 58

Table A2.3 Over-3-day injuries to employees by kind of accident and industry activity, 2000/01 58

Table A2.4 Injuries to employees by severity of injury and detailed industry, 2000/01 59

Table A2.5 Non-fatal injuries to members of the public by kind of accident and industry activity, 2000/01 60

Table A2.6 Inspection, enforcement and injury data by county as reported to local authorities, 2000/01 60

APPENDIX 3: INDICATORS OF LOCAL AUTHORITY ENFORCEMENT 62

How to calculate the six indicators for your authority 62

Where to find this information on the 2000/01 LAE1 form 63

Table A3.1 Distribution of premises by category of local authority, 2000/01 63

Categories of local authorities 64

INTRODUCTION

The National Picture for 2002 forms part of the HELA report package on health and safety in the local authority enforced sector and continues the annual series of local authority health and safety statistics. It presents a picture of local authority work in enforcing health and safety law in 2000/01, including indicators of LA enforcement; gives an overview of workplace injuries reported to local authorities during this period, including provisional fatal injuries for 2001/02; presents data to support the 'Revitalising health and safety' agenda; and latest available data on work-related ill-health.

There are six main sections:

The first section presents estimates of local authority work on *inspection and enforcement of health and safety*. These statistics are based on the information supplied by LAs on the annual health and safety returns (LAE1 forms). The estimates cover:

- ▼ staff resources devoted to health and safety work;
- ▼ number of premises for which the local authorities have enforcement responsibility;
- ▼ visits made by LA inspectors in connection with their health and safety work;
- ▼ investigation of complaints about health and safety standards in LA enforced premises;
- ▼ numbers and trends in formal and informal notices;
- ▼ prosecutions and convictions following breaches of health and safety legislation; and
- ▼ summary statistics for the devolved administrations.

The second section presents statistics on *workplace injuries*. Numbers of injuries are as reported to local authorities,^{*} whereas injury rates are calculated from injuries reported to LAs *and* some injuries reported to HSE (as employment data cannot identify the enforcing authority). Fatalities for 2001/02 (provisional) are included, along with final figures for 2000/01. The injury figures can be used to:

- ▼ give a picture of the different levels of workplace injury in the mainly local authority enforced sectors: retail, wholesale, offices, hotels, catering services, public houses and bars, residential care homes, consumer services, and leisure;
- ▼ explain trends in safety performance; and
- ▼ compare targeting of inspection with risk of injury (see Section 4).

The injury figures presented in this report come from two sources: those reported to local authorities under RIDDOR,[†] and results from HSE's questions in the Labour Force Survey (LFS).

The LFS indicates that only around one quarter of reportable non-fatal injuries to employees in the LA enforced sector are actually reported by employers under RIDDOR. This situation is worse for self-employed people who report less than 1 in 20 injuries.

* *In the retail, wholesale, hotel and catering, offices, residential care homes and the consumer/leisure industries, LAs will be the principal enforcing authority. In each case, however, HSE may also have some enforcement responsibilities. The extent of this report and LAs' involvement in enforcement is, for ease, collectively known as the LA enforced sectors. This working definition may not provide an exact match with others' definitions of these sectors.*

† *Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations, 1985 and 1995.*

Section 3 provides information for the mainly LA enforced sectors to support the 'Revitalising health and safety' agenda. The section outlines the targets set for reducing rates of injury, ill-health and working days lost; overall base year data and trends; and data for the individual priority programmes as outlined in the HELA Strategic Plan for 2001-2004.

Section 4 contains a comparison of inspection activity with risks of injury for the LA enforced sector. This section combines information on injuries and enforcement activity to determine whether LA health and safety resources are being targeted to those sectors where, in some form, risks of injury are high.

Section 5 describes six indicators of LA health and safety enforcement which are calculated from information supplied in the annual health and safety returns (LAE1s). They are intended as a tool to enable LAs to measure their consistency of approach to health and safety with that of similar authorities.

SUMMARY

OVERALL PICTURE

There have been further reductions in the number of FTE staff, and visit rate (visits per 1000 premises), when comparing 2000/01 with earlier years. However, compared with 1999/2000, the rate of visiting per FTE inspector has remained broadly the same.

The number of fatal injuries to workers fluctuates year on year, and despite an increasing trend during the five-year period the longer term trend over the past ten years is still downward. Labour Force Survey rates of non-fatal injury have recently started to rise, while reported rates continue to fall, indicating a drop in reporting levels. This has led to an increase in the Revitalising indicator (rate of fatal injury, plus rate of major injury adjusted for under-reporting).

There has been a rising trend in the number of reported fatal injuries to members of the public over the past five years. Within individual industry sectors, fatalities in the past two years have occurred largely in hotels, residential homes, and leisure. The number of non-fatal injuries to members of the public has fluctuated substantially since the introduction of the new reporting regulations - over this period the services sector has continued to expand.

LA inspection and enforcement estimates and injury numbers/rates, 1996/97-2000/01

<i>Inspection and enforcement</i>	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/2000	2000/01
Total premises	1 272 000	1 214 000	1 202 000	1 194 000	1 197 000
FTE staff	1 590	1 440	1 210	1 110	1 070
Visit rate per 1000 premises	325	292	276	262	251
Notice rate per 1000 premises	4	4	5	5	5
Informations laid/ complaints taken by Procurator Fiscal ¹	364	506	424	412	401
Conviction rate ¹	89%	87%	79%	78%	88%
LAE1 reponse rate	92%	88%	89%	91%	93%
<i>Injuries</i>					
Fatal injuries to workers	9	15	12	14	19
Rate of fatal and major injury to employees	61.9	60.0	55.1	51.7	47.7
Fatal injuries to members of the public	6	9	11	18	21
Non-fatal injuries to members of the public	5 434	3 802	4 202	7 567	5 315

¹ The numbers of informations laid/complaints taken and convictions are taken from those LAs who returned their LAE1 for the given year. No estimates are made for this data.

INSPECTION AND ENFORCEMENT

STAFF RESOURCES

- ▼ The number of FTE staff undertaking health and safety duties in 2000/01 is **1070**, a fall of 4% on the previous year and the lowest level recorded.

PREMISES

- ▼ In 2000/01 LAs were responsible for enforcing health and safety in around **1 197 000** premises, a very slight increase when compared to the previous year.

VISITS

- ▼ LA inspectors made **300 000** visits in 2000/01, compared with 313 000 in 1999/2000.
- ▼ Overall, the rate of visiting has fallen by 23%, from 33 visits per 100 premises in 1996/97 to 25 in 2000/01.
- ▼ The proportion of proactive visits has remained constant at 62% for the past three years.

COMPLAINTS

- ▼ In 2000/01 LAs investigated 70 970 complaints about health and safety standards and other requests for health and safety services (eg advice, leaflets).

FORMAL AND INFORMAL NOTICES

- ▼ LAs issued **5810** formal notices in 2000/01, a fall of 5% on the previous year.
- ▼ In 2000/01 LAs issued **109 820** informal notices; the rate of informal notices has decreased to 92 per 1000 premises, and represents the lowest rate since 1996/97.

INFORMATIONS LAID/COMPLAINTS TAKEN AND CONVICTIONS

- ▼ In 2000/01 there were 401 informations laid/complaints taken of which 88% resulted in a conviction.
- ▼ The average fine in 2000/01 was **£3903**, 15% lower than the previous year (£4595).

WORKPLACE INJURIES IN SERVICES INDUSTRIES

REPORTED INJURIES TO EMPLOYEES

- ▼ The provisional figure for reported fatal injuries to employees in 2001/02 is 9, a substantial decrease on the previous year. Overall, the number of reported fatal injuries to employees fluctuates year on year. However, within individual industry sectors the numbers of fatalities fluctuate with no overall trend.
- ▼ The rate of reported major injury has reduced slightly in each of the last four years, and in 2000/01 is 47.5 per 100 000 employees.
- ▼ The rate of reported over-3-day injury has fallen in each of the last three years, to 211.4 per 100 000 employees in 2000/01, and the lowest rate for four years.

REPORTED INJURIES TO SELF-EMPLOYED PERSONS

- ▼ The figures for 2000/01 are: 1 fatality, 37 major injuries and 45 over-3-day injuries, compared with 2 fatalities, 62 major and 43 over-3-day injuries reported in 1999/2000.

REPORTED INJURIES TO MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC

- ▼ The number of reported fatal injuries to members of the public in 2001/02 is provisionally 27. This is higher than the 2000/01 figure and continues the rising trend from 1996/97. Figures for individual industry sectors fluctuate each year with no overall trend, although there has been a substantial increase in reported fatalities in residential care homes this year.
- ▼ The number of non-fatal injuries to members of the public has fluctuated widely since the introduction of RIDDOR 95.

REVITALISING HEALTH AND SAFETY

- ▼ The rate of reported fatal and major injury in the mainly LA enforced sector fell in the four years to 2000/01. However, when an adjustment is made for under-reporting, there is a slight increase in the rate since 1998/99, although the underlying trend is still downward.
- ▼ There were 2 124 000 working days lost due to workplace injury in the mainly LA enforced sectors in 2000/01, a rate of 21 300 per 100 000 workers. The most recent estimate of working days lost due to work-related ill-health is for 1995 and is 5.0 million or 51 000 days per 100 000 workers.

PRIORITY KINDS

- ▼ When comparing 2000/01 with the previous year, the numbers of injuries resulting from falls from height and slips and trips have decreased, although the proportions of such injuries have only changed slightly. For injuries resulting from being struck by a vehicle, both the number and proportion have decreased.

WORK-RELATED MUSCULOSKELETAL DISORDERS

- ▼ Residential care homes had the highest prevalence rate of musculoskeletal disorders in 1998/99, affecting between 1.3% and 2.9% of people who had worked in the last 12 months. The lowest rate was in offices, with an estimated 1% of people affected.

WORK-RELATED STRESS

- ▼ The highest prevalence rate of work-related stress was in offices, affecting 1.3% of people employed in the last 12 months. Consumer and leisure services had the lowest rate of stress with between 0.46% and 1.2% of people affected.

COMPARISON OF RATE OF INSPECTION WITH RISK OF INJURY

- ▼ LAs are maintaining or increasing the relative priority of visits in those premises where risks of injury, in some form, are high. This is within a falling rate of visiting due to increasing demand on LAs to investigate complaints and meet targets for food hygiene inspections.

Table 1.1 Numbers of enforcement officers, 1996/97-2000/01

Staff resources	Number of staff				
	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99 ¹	1999/2000	2000/01
Number of enforcement officers - all legislation	9 590	10 100	n/a	n/a	n/a
Number of officers holding appointments under section 19 of the HSW Act	6 350	6 430	3 810	3 650	3 640
Full-time equivalent number holding appointments under section 19 of the HSW Act	1 590	1 440	1 210	1 110	1 070

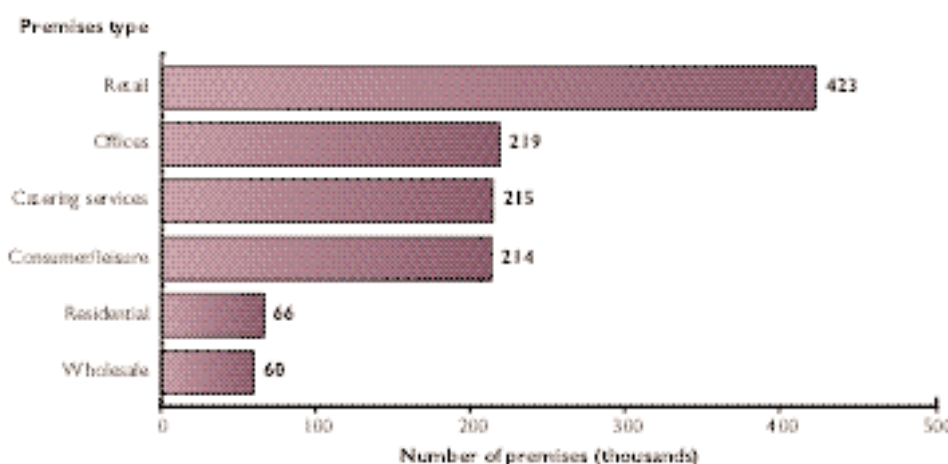
¹ Figures from 1998/99 are not directly comparable to figures for previous years due to changes in the question.

PREMISES

1.6 In 2000/01 local authorities were responsible for enforcing health and safety in around **1 197 000 premises**, an increase of 3000 on the previous year. Figures on size of business for 2001, published by the Department of Trade and Industry, show that in the main LA enforced sectors almost all businesses employ less than 50 employees. In consumer and leisure services around three quarters of businesses employ no staff, while in the hotel and catering sector this number is just under 15%. More than half of businesses in the retail, wholesale and office sectors employ no staff.

- ▼ As in previous years, retail shops continue to form the largest category of premises (35%) followed by offices (18%) and catering service premises (18%).

FIGURE 1.1
Types of premises in the LA enforced sector, 2000/01



1.7 Table 1.2 shows the number of premises over the past five years (1996/97-2000/01) for each type of premise. Despite the marginal increase this year, the number of premises is 6% lower than in 1996/97.

▼ In the year to 2000/01 there has been a small increase in the number of recorded premises overall, with the most notable increase in the number of consumer/leisure premises. The number of residential accommodation premises has remained similar to the previous year. There have been small decreases in all other premise categories.

Table 1.2 Premises enforced by local authorities, 1996/97-2000/01

Types of premises	Number of premises (thousands)					% Change
	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/2000	2000/01	1999/2000-2000/01
Retail shops	468	450	445	433	423	-2%
Wholesale, warehouses etc	68	67	66	61	60	-2%
Offices	238	228	223	227	219	-4%
Catering services	228	214	216	217	215	-1%
Residential accommodation	81	70	64	65	66	2%
Consumer/leisure services and other premises	189	185	188	191	214	12%
All premises	1 272	1 214	1 202	1 194	1 197	~

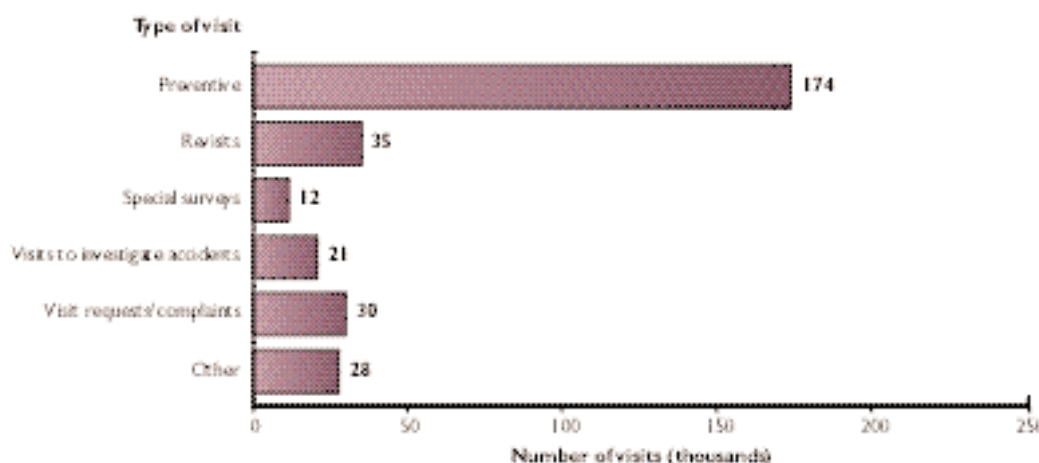
~ less than 0.5%

VISITS

1.8 During 2000/01 local authority inspectors made **300 000** visits in connection with their health and safety duties, 13 000 fewer than in 1999/2000. Figure 1.2 shows the overall number of visits in 2000/01 broken down by type of visit.

- ▼ 174 000 visits were preventive inspections involving a full inspection of health and safety standards, of which 68 000 were joint Health and Safety and food hygiene inspections;
- ▼ a further 12 000 were planned special surveys or visits connected with enforcement initiatives;
- ▼ 35 000 revisits were made to check if specific action had been taken; and
- ▼ 21 000 were visits to investigate the circumstances surrounding accidents.

FIGURE 1.2
Visits connected with health and safety, 2000/01



1.9 Of the 300 000 visits in 2000/01, 61% were made to either retail or catering premises, which together form over half of all premises in the LA enforced sector. Table 1.3 gives the number of visits and premises by type of premise. In the year to 2000/01:

- ▼ there were 5000 less visits to office premises and 4000 fewer visits to retail premises.
- ▼ the number of visits to residential accommodation premises increased by 2000 in 2000/01 to 24 000.

Table 1.3 Numbers of visits by type of premises, 2000/01 and changes since 1999/2000

Type of premises	Numbers of visits (thousands)			Numbers of premises (thousands)		
	Number	%	Change since 1999/2000	Number	%	Change since 1999/2000
Retail shops	95	32%	-4 000	423	35%	-10 000
Wholesale, warehouses etc	19	6%	-3 000	60	5%	-1 000
Offices	22	7%	-5 000	219	18%	-8 000
Catering services	87	29%	-3 000	215	18%	-2 000
Residential accommodation	24	8%	2 000	66	6%	1 000
Consumer/leisure services and other premises	53	18%	0	214	18%	23 000
All premises	300	100%	-13 000	1 197	100%	3 000

Five-year trends in visits

1.10 The main points for trends from Table 1.4 are:

- ▼ the rate of visiting over the five-year period has remained relatively stable in residential accommodation but has generally decreased in all other premise types;

- ▼ the overall rate of visiting has fallen by just under a quarter, from 33 visits per 100 premises in 1996/97 to 25 visits per 100 premises in 2000/01.

Table 1.4 Number of visits made per 1000 premises, 1996/97-2000/01

Type of premises	Number of visits per 1000 premises					% Change
	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/2000	2000/01	1996/97-2000/01
Retail shops	29	26	24	23	22	-24%
Wholesale, warehouses etc	37	33	35	36	32	-14%
Offices	16	14	12	12	10	-38%
Catering services	52	48	45	41	40	-23%
Residential accommodation	37	37	36	34	36	-3%
Consumer/leisure services and other premises	35	30	29	28	25	-29%
All premises	33	29	28	26	25	-24%

Balance of inspection

- ▼ The balance of inspection between 'proactive or planned' visits and 'reactive' visits has remained fairly stable over the last five years. There are three main categories of inspection:
 - ▼ the *proactive category* of preventive inspections and special surveys or initiatives;
 - ▼ *reactive visits*, including investigations of accidents or complaints, advice or training, visits to new premises, and other visits; and
 - ▼ *re-visits*, made to check that previous specified action for premises has been made.

1.12 Table 1.5 shows trends in rates of these three categories of visit since 1996/97.

- ▼ In 2000/01 the *proportion of proactive visits has remained at 62%*. This follows two consecutive years, 1996/97 and 1997/98, where the proportion remained steady at 65%.
- ▼ The *proportion of reactive visits has remained the same since 1998/99 at 26%*. This follows proportions of 19% and 20% in 1996/97 and 1997/98 respectively; and
- ▼ The rate of *revisits to check previously specified action has remained the same in 1998/99 and 1999/2000 at 3 per 100 premises*. The rate for 1996/97 and 1998/99 were 5 per 100 premises and 4 per 100 premises respectively.

Table 1.5 Changes in visit rates by type of visit, 1996/97-2000/01

<i>Type of visit</i>	<i>Number of visits per 100 premises</i>				
	<i>1996/97</i>	<i>1997/98</i>	<i>1998/99</i>	<i>1999/2000</i>	<i>2000/01</i>
All proactive visits (planned general or preventive inspection and special visits)	21	19	17	16	16
Reactive visits	6	6	7	7	7
Revisits to check	5	4	3	3	3
All visits	33	29	28	26	25
Proactive visits as % of all visits	65%	65%	62%	62%	62%
Reactive visits as % of all visits	19%	20%	26%	26%	26%

Visits per FTE officer

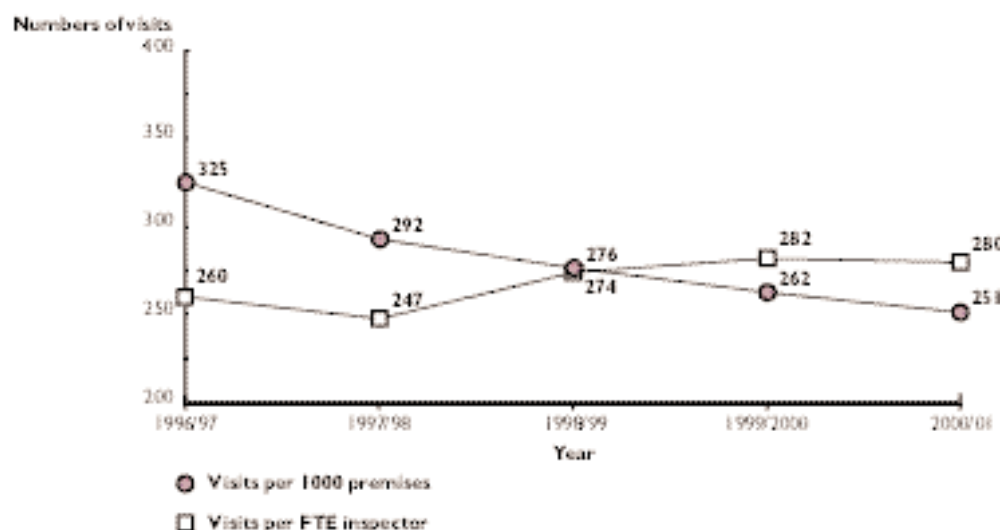
1.13 Table 1.6 and Figure 1.3 compare the number of visits per 1000 premises to the number of visits per FTE inspector over the last five years.

- ▼ The rate of visiting, in terms of visits per premise, has fallen over the last five years and will reflect the recent fall in FTE staff.
- ▼ The rate of visiting per FTE has fallen marginally from the previous year to 280 visits but is 8% higher than in 1996/97.

Table 1.6 Number of visits made, 1996/97-2000/01

						<i>% change</i>
	<i>1996/97</i>	<i>1997/98</i>	<i>1998/99</i>	<i>1999/2000</i>	<i>2000/01</i>	<i>96/97-00/01</i>
Number of visits/1000 premises	325	292	276	262	251	-23%
Number of visits/FTE inspector	260	247	274	282	280	8%

FIGURE 1.3
Visits carried out by LA inspectors, 1996/97-2000/01



COMPLAINTS ABOUT HEALTH AND SAFETY STANDARDS AND OTHER REQUESTS FOR SERVICE

1.14 On the 1998/99 LAE1 return the question on complaints was clarified to cover all requests for LAs' service, including complaints from employees and others about health and safety standards in the workplace, provision of information in the form of leaflets or oral/written advice, and on-site advice. As a result the 1998/99 and 1999/2000 figures are substantially higher and not directly comparable with previous years' figures. The overall number of complaints and other requests for service received by LAs have increased by around 7% in 2000/01 to 76 100. The proportion of complaints/requests which are investigated has remained fairly stable over the past five years.

Table 1.7 Number and proportion of complaints/requests for service investigated, 1996/97-2000/01

	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99 ¹	1999/2000	2000/01
Number of complaints/requests for service¹ investigated	38 360	42 050	60 390	66 090	70 970
Complaints/requests for service¹ investigated as a percentage of those received	94%	93%	90%	93%	93%

¹ Figures for 1998/99 are not directly comparable with figures for previous years as they now cover all requests for LAs' services, including complaints and provision of information or advice.

FORMAL AND INFORMAL ENFORCEMENT ACTION

1.15 Table 1.8 shows the number of formal notices issued for each of the last five years. During 2000/01 LA inspectors issued **5810 formal enforcement notices**, of which 81% were improvement notices.

Table 1.8 Changes in formal notices issued, 1996/97-2000/01

<i>Type of notice</i>	<i>Number of formal notices issued</i>				
	<i>1996/97</i>	<i>1997/98</i>	<i>1998/99</i>	<i>1999/2000</i>	<i>2000/01</i>
Improvement	3 880	3 320	5 140	4 850	4 720
Deferred prohibition	80	110	130	80	60
Immediate prohibition	1 210	1 070	1 200	1 170	1 030
All formal notices	5 170	4 500	6 470	6 100	5 810

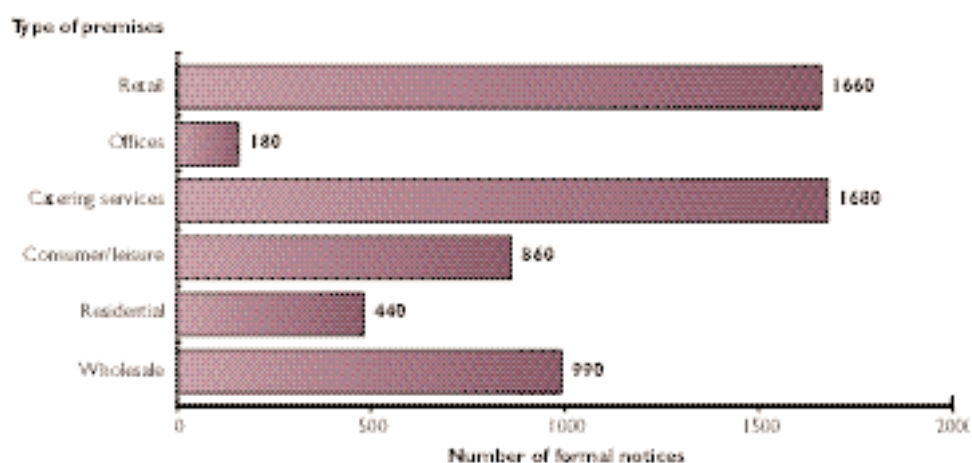
1.16 The number of formal notices issued by LA inspectors fell by 5% in 2000/01 to 5810. This follows a decrease in 1999/2000 of 6%. The main points are:

- ▼ the number of improvement notices also fell by 3% in 2000/01, although they are around 22% higher than the level in 1996/97; and
- ▼ the number of all prohibition notices fell by 13% in 2000/01, although numbers have generally fluctuated over the last five years.

1.17 Figure 1.4 shows the proportion of formal notices issued by type of premise. Of the 5810 formal notices issued in 2000/01:

- ▼ 29% (1680) were issued to catering service premises,
- ▼ 29% (1660) were issued to retail shops; and
- ▼ 17% (990) were issued to wholesale premises.

FIGURE 1.4
Formal notices issued by type of premises, 2000/01



1.18 In 2000/01 LAs issued **109 820 informal notices** asking for compliance (these are mainly letters), a decrease of 11 800 since 1999/2000. Around one third of these were sent to retail shops, and almost one third were sent to catering service premises.

1.19 Table 1.9 shows the number of formal and informal notices issued by LAs expressed per 1000 premises, and by type of premise since 1996/97. The overall rate of issuing formal notices in 2000/01 is 5 per 1000 premises, the same as in 1998/99 and 1999/2000.

- ▼ The rate of formal notices is highest in the wholesale industry, at more than three times the average.
- ▼ Catering premises attract the highest rate of informal notices (letters etc), about four times higher than the rate for offices.
- ▼ Office-based premises attracted the lowest rate of both formal and informal notices from LAs.

Table 1.9 Rate of formal and informal notices by type of premises, 1996/97-2000/01

Type of premises	Formal notices per 1000 premises					Informal notices per 1000 premises				
	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/2000	00/01	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/2000	00/01
Retail	4	4	5	4	4	95	86	87	85	83
Wholesale	11	11	16	15	17	109	100	130	126	120
Catering services	5	5	8	9	8	170	172	173	182	154
Offices	1	1	1	1	1	48	42	44	48	39
Residential accommodation	4	4	4	7	7	104	114	111	127	122
Consumer/leisure and other premises	5	5	5	4	4	97	83	93	96	83
All premises	4	4	5	5	5	102	95	99	102	92

INFORMATIONS LAID/COMPLAINTS TAKEN AND CONVICTIONS

1.20 The numbers of informations laid/complaints taken and convictions are taken from the 378 local authorities who returned their LAE1 for 2000/01.

1.21 A total of 401 informations laid/complaints taken were completed by LAs in 2000/01.

▼ In 88% of these cases LAs obtained a conviction.

1.22 Table 1.10 shows the number of informations laid/complaints taken and convictions obtained in 2000/01 by type of legislation. Both the overall fines and the average fines for the main Acts and Regulations have decreased in the last year.

Table 1.10 Convictions by local authorities by type of legislation: Number of informations laid/complaints taken which were completed during 2000/01 (based on 378 LAE1 returns)

Convictions taken under:	GREAT BRITAIN		FINES	
	Informations laid ¹ which were completed in 2000/01	Convictions obtained in 2000/01	Total fines (£)	Average fine per conviction (£)
Health and Safety at Work Act	189	169	963 951	5 704
Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations	75	64	155 279	2 426
Workplace (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations	40	32	58 870	1 840
RIDDOR	19	17	20 099	1 182
Electricity at Work Regulations	24	23	36 715	1 596
PUWER	24	20	34 733	1 737
Other legislation or specific regulations	30	27	104 041	3 853
All legislation	401	352	1 373 688²	3 903

¹ Includes complaints taken by the Procurator Fiscal in Scotland.

² Includes a prosecution by Poole for breaches of the Health and Safety at Work Act resulting in a fine of £150 000.

▼ 47% of informations laid/complaints taken were under the Health and Safety at Work Act.

▼ In 2000/01 the average fine per conviction was £3903, 15% lower than in 1999/2000 (£4595). If the large fine is omitted, the average fine is £3476, 4% higher than 1999/2000 (excluding the three large fines) and 20% higher than in 1998/99 (£2889, excluding large fine of £425 000).

▼ The average fine per conviction for the Health and Safety at Work Act was £5704, 9% lower than in 1999/2000 (£6265).

- ▼ The number of FTE staff in England is now 33% lower than in 1996/97, 35% lower in Scotland and 25% lower in Wales, although in Wales the figure has remained the same since 1997/98.
- ▼ The overall rate of visiting has fallen substantially in England and Scotland over the five years to 2000/01, by 25% and 28% respectively. The visit rate in Wales has increased by 13% since 1999/2000, although it has fluctuated considerably over the last five years.
- ▼ The rate of issuing formal notices in 2000/01 in England has remained the same as the previous year. (The notice rate in Scotland has fallen by 14% and the notice rate for Wales has fallen by one third in the last year.) In Scotland and Wales the notice rates have fallen in 200/01, having remained at the same level in the previous two years.
- ▼ The numbers of informations laid/complaints fluctuate annually.
- ▼ The conviction rate in England has fluctuated between 79% and 88% in the five years to 2000/01, similar to Great Britain's figures as a whole. The conviction rates in Wales and Scotland have fluctuated considerably in the five year period to 2000/01, but these are based on a relatively small number of informations laid/complaints taken.

Table 1.12 LA inspection and enforcement estimates by national region, 1996/97-2000/01

	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/2000	2000/01
England					
Total premises	1 106 000	1 048 000	1 040 000	1 033 000	1 040 000
FTE staff	1 340	1 220	1 030	930	900
Visit rate per 1000 premises	328	297	277	263	246
Notice rate per 1000 premises	4	4	5	5	5
Informations laid/complaints taken by Procurator Fiscal ¹	325	440	378	366	358
Conviction rate ¹	88%	87%	82%	79%	87%
LAE1 response rate	93%	87%	87%	92%	92%
Wales					
Total premises	71 000	74 000	67 000	64 000	59 000
FTE staff	80	70	60	60	60
Visit rate per 1000 premises	268	216	254	250	288
Notice rate per 1000 premises	3	4	6	6	4
Informations laid/complaints taken by Procurator Fiscal ¹	14	39	28	21	27
Conviction rate ¹	93%	92%	61%	100%	100%
LAE1 response rate	77%	86%	95%	91%	91%
Scotland					
Total premises	94 000	92 000	95 000	97 000	98 000
FTE staff	170	150	120	120	110
Visit rate per 1000 premises	340	304	284	258	245
Notice rate per 1000 premises	3	4	7	7	6
Informations laid/complaints taken by Procurator Fiscal ¹	25	27	18	25	16
Conviction rate ¹	100%	78%	56%	52%	88%
LAE1 response rate	97%	100%	100%	91%	97%

¹ The numbers of informations laid/complaints taken and convictions are taken from those LAs who returned their LAE1 for the given year. No estimates are made for this data.

SECTION 2: WORKPLACE INJURIES IN SERVICE INDUSTRIES

2.1 This section gives a picture of the overall levels of workplace injury and trends over five years for those industries mainly enforced by local authorities (although HSE has joint responsibility for enforcement within several of these industries) as defined in Appendix table A1.1. Numbers of injuries are as reported to LAs, for employees, self-employed people and members of the public, with information on severity of injury, kinds of accident and country. Injury rates are calculated from injuries reported to LAs *and* some injuries reported to HSE since employment data cannot distinguish between the enforcing authorities.

2.2 There are two sources of information on workplace injury which together provide a picture of the levels and trends of injury in the workplace:

- ▼ individual injury reports made under the Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 1995 (RIDDOR 95), also referred to as *reported injuries*; and
- ▼ annual questions about workplace injury in the Labour Force Survey (LFS), a survey of around 60 000 private households. Comparisons between the two sources are based on LFS *reportable injuries* (ie those resulting in more than three days' absence from usual work and reportable to HSE or a local authority).

2.3 The flow of individual injury reports made by employers under RIDDOR forms an important operational tool for local authority managers and inspectors. In addition, injury reports are aggregated centrally to provide HSE, HELA, local authority managers and inspectors, as well as employers, with statistics on the kinds of accident and agents or equipment involved. The allocation of resources and the production of guidance on accident causes and the key areas of risk are based on such statistics.

2.4 The Health and Safety Executive has developed the Labour Force Survey (LFS) as a source of information on workplace injury to complement the flow of injury reports made by employers and others under RIDDOR. One of the main purposes of the LFS is to show the extent of under-reporting of non-fatal injuries by employers.

2.5 Further details on these sources are given in Appendix 1 and more detailed figures on injuries can be found in the additional tables in Appendix 2.

2.6 Fact sheets are available for six industry sectors mainly enforced by local authorities: retail, wholesale, offices, hotel and catering, residential care homes and consumer/leisure services. The fact sheets contain more detailed statistics on injuries reported to LAs including: the types of injury, the part of the body affected, kinds of accident, the agents involved and the location or activities of injured people. The fact sheets are available free of charge from HSE's website: <http://www.hse.gov.uk/hsestats.htm> or from the Strategy and Analytical Support Directorate, tel: 0151 951 4862. The latest fact sheets contain 1998/99 injury data and will be updated in 2002/03.

2.7 The injury figures given in this report, for 2000/01 and 2001/02 (provisional figures) are based on injuries reported under the Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 1995 (RIDDOR 95). These regulations came into effect on 1 April 1996 and replaced RIDDOR 1985.

SUMMARY OF FATAL INJURIES IN 2001/02: PROVISIONAL FIGURES.

2.8 Fatal figures for 2001/02 are provisional, based on reports received so far. Reportable fatalities include deaths up to one year after the date of the injury; provisional figures are based on the information available at the time the figures were compiled. The provisional number of workplace fatalities reported to local authorities in 2001/02 is 39 (see Table 2.1), compared with 40 in 2000/01.

- ▼ There has been a substantial fall in the number of fatal injuries to workers but there has been a rise in the number to members of the public in 2001/02. Over the last five years there has been a rising trend in the number of reported fatal injuries to members of the public. The long term trend for workers is downward.
- ▼ Of the 39 fatal injuries in 2001/02, 9 resulted from falls from height, 6 from drowning or asphyxiation and a further 5 from being struck by a moving, flying or falling object.

Table 2.1 Main industry by employment status for fatal injuries, 2001/02 (provisional figures)

Main industry	Employment status	
	Workers	Members of the public
Retail	2	3
Wholesale	1	-
Offices ¹	1	-
Hotels	-	3
Catering services	-	-
Public houses and bars	1	1
Residential homes	1	16
Consumer	-	2
Leisure	2	1
Other ²	4	1
Total	12	27

¹ The LA enforced offices sector includes financial, computer related and other business activities (see Table A1.1). However, head offices of businesses would be classified by the main economic activity eg branch office of manufacturing firm would be classified as manufacture but still enforced by LAs.

² This category includes activities such as distribution for retail and wholesale, peripatetic work activity on LA enforced premises, animal boarding, grounds maintenance, travel agents, postal sorting (manual) and small scale construction/building maintenance work.

- ▼ In 2001/02, 4 of the 9 fatal injuries to employees are in the retail and leisure industries (recreational, cultural and sporting activities).
- ▼ 16 of the 27 provisional fatal injuries to members of the public are in residential care homes. This is the highest recorded number of fatalities in this sector since 1991/92.

SUMMARY OF REPORTED INJURIES IN 2000/01: FINALISED STATISTICS

2.10 Table 2.2 gives figures on severity of injury by employment status. 36 270 workplace injuries were reported to local authorities in 2000/01, a decrease of almost 9% on the previous year.

Table 2.2 Employment status and severity of injury, 2000/01

<i>Employment status</i>	<i>Severity of injury</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Fatal</i>	<i>Non-fatal</i>	
Employees (inc. trainees)	18	30 833	30 851
Self-employed	1	82	83
Members of the public	21	5 315	5 336
Total	40	36 230	36 270

- ▼ There were 40 fatal injuries in 2000/01, compared to 32 in the previous year, with increases to both employees and members of the public.
- ▼ 85% (30 883) of the reported non-fatal injuries in 2000/01 were to employees.
- ▼ In 2000/01 there were 5315 reported non-fatal injuries to members of the public, a substantial decrease on the previous year, although numbers have fluctuated considerably over the last five years.

TRENDS IN REPORTED INJURIES TO EMPLOYEES, 1996/97-2000/01.

2.11 Numbers of non-fatal injuries are difficult to interpret without allowing for the associated levels of employment. Table 2.3 displays numbers of fatal injuries and rates of fatal and non-fatal injury for the mainly LA enforced sector for the past five years. Rates of *reported* (RIDDOR) injury are expressed as the number of injuries for every 100 000 employees and include injuries reported to LAs and some injuries reported to HSE. In 1999/2000 the source of employee estimates changed from the Annual Employment Survey (AES) to the Annual Business Inquiry (ABI). This resulted in an increase in the estimate of the number of employees of around 800 000 in 1999/2000 and explains, in part, the drop in rates of reported injury from 1998/99. Although rates have continued to fall in 2000/01, the key

messages on trends since 1996/97 are unaffected. The Labour Force Survey *reportable* injury rates are expressed per 100 000 workers and are unaffected by the change in employment estimates. The key points on trends, from both RIDDOR and LFS sources, are:

- ▼ the number of fatal injuries to employees in the LA sector is relatively low, when compared with all industry figures, fluctuating year on year, both overall and within industry sectors;
- ▼ the rate of reported major injury has reduced by almost one quarter since 1996/97 to 47.5 per 100 000 employees, although this is partly due to a fall in reporting of incidents as LFS rates have recently started to increase.
- ▼ the rate of reported over-3-day injury has also fallen by 16% over the last four years to 211.4 in 2000/01.

2.12 The rate of reportable non-fatal injury (major and over-3-day injury combined) from the Labour Force Survey increased marginally in 2000/01, although the rate is at a similar level to 1996/97.

Table 2.3 Rates of injury to employees in the mainly LA enforced sector,¹ 1996/97-2000/01

	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/2000	2000/01
Rate of fatal injury	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Number of fatal injuries	6	13	10	12	18
Rate of major injury	61.7	59.8	55.0	51.6	47.5
Rate of over-3-day injury	230.6	250.2	243.0	222.5	211.4
LFS rate of non-fatal injuries ²	1 140	1 110	1 080	1 100	1 130

¹ ie retail, wholesale, offices, hotels, catering, residential care homes, consumer and leisure services.

² Rate of injury expressed per 100 000 workers (employees and self-employed combined).

Trends for main industries

2.13 The number of fatal injuries to employees has fluctuated over the past five years (see Table 2.4). The relatively small number of fatal injuries makes it difficult to compare trends in individual industries. In the five years to 2000/01 there have been 59 fatal injuries to employees:

- ▼ over the past five years over 40% of all fatal injuries to employees occurred in retail, wholesale and the offices sector which includes financial, computer related and other business activities (see Table A1.1);
- ▼ other industries where LAs enforce (including distribution for retail and wholesale, animal boarding and grounds maintenance) have been responsible for almost one third of fatalities to employees over the past five years.

Table 2.4 Number of fatal injuries to employees by main industry, 1996/97-2000/01

Type of premises	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/2000	2000/01	Total
Retail	-	1	2	1	4	8
Wholesale	1	3	-	2	2	8
Offices ¹	-	2	3	1	2	8
Hotels	-	-	-	1	2	3
Catering services	-	-	1	-	-	1
Public houses and bars	2	-	-	-	2	4
Residential care homes	-	1	-	-	-	1
Consumer	-	-	-	1	-	1
Leisure	-	2	1	2	2	7
Other ²	3	4	3	4	4	18
Total (all industries)	6	13	10	12	18	59

1 The LA enforced offices sector includes financial, computer related and other business activities (see Table A1.1). However, head offices of businesses would be classified by the main economic activity eg branch office of manufacturing firm would be classified as manufacture but still enforced by LAs.

2 This category includes activities such as distribution for retail and wholesale, peripatetic work activity on LA enforced premises, animal boarding, grounds maintenance, travel agents, postal sorting (manual) and small-scale construction/building maintenance work.

2.14 Figures 2.1 and 2.2 show trends in rates of reported major and over-3-day injury for main industries. The highest rates of major injury to employees in 2000/01 are in the leisure industry and consumer services. Retail has the highest rate of over-3-day injury, although hotels, consumer, leisure and catering are also relatively high.

FIGURE 2.1
Rates of reported major injury to employees by industry, 1996/97-2000/01

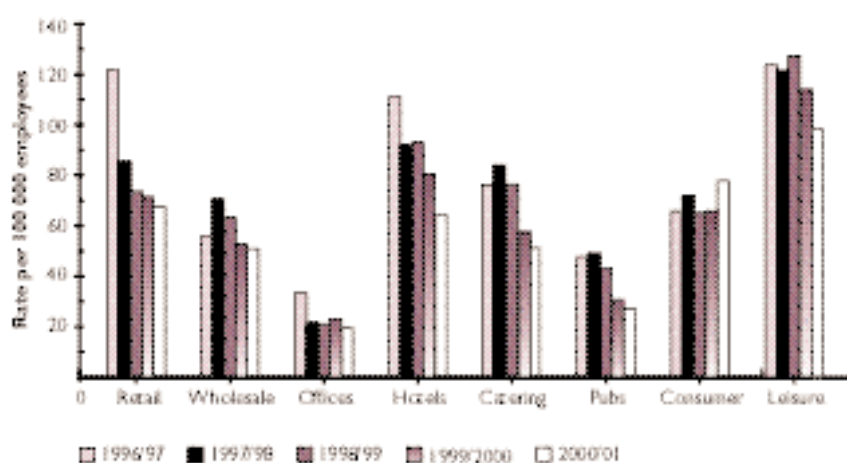
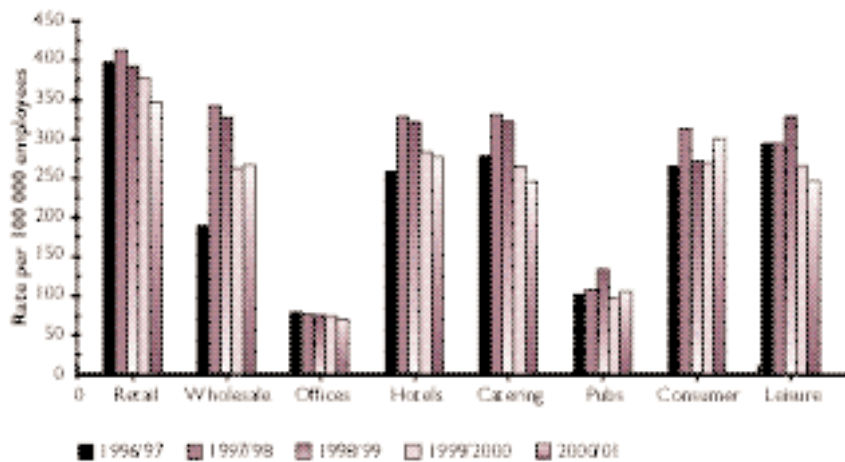


FIGURE 2.2
Rates of reported over-3-day injury to employees by industry, 1996/97-2000/01



2.15 Comparison of trends in RIDDOR injury rates and rates from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) will reflect the different nature of the two sources. The LFS shows that the levels of reporting varies substantially between industry sectors.

- ▼ The LFS rate of non-fatal injury in the retail sector has increased by 14% since 1996/97. However, corresponding rates of reported injury have fallen by 20% indicating a fall in reporting.
- ▼ Both reported injury and LFS rates of non-fatal injury increased in hotels between 1995/96 and 1998/99, although the rates fell in 1999/2000. Reported injuries considerably underestimate the risk in this industry. LFS rates for public houses and bars imply that this sector is also not as low risk as reported injuries suggest.
- ▼ In the wholesale sector, the LFS rate of reportable non-fatal injury and corresponding RIDDOR rates have fluctuated since 1996/97. However, the RIDDOR rate understates the risk in this sector.
- ▼ Both LFS and reported injuries show that the lowest risk is in the office-based industry sector.

Injuries by standard region

2.16 Table A2.6 in Appendix 2 shows the number of reported injuries to workers and members of the public by English county and for Wales and Scotland.

2.17 Table 2.5 shows the number of injuries to employees by industry sector and severity of injury for England, Wales, and Scotland for 2000/01.

- ▼ The retail sector is responsible for the largest number of non-fatal injuries in each country.

Table 2.5 Main industry by severity of injury for employees in England, Wales and Scotland, 2000/01

Main industry	England		Wales		Scotland	
	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal
Retail	4	10 789	-	513	-	706
Wholesale	2	2 484	-	128	-	146
Offices ¹	2	1 612	-	48	-	102
Hotels	2	1 058	-	58	-	127
Catering services	-	1 540	-	50	-	65
Public houses and bars	2	626	-	14	-	44
Residential homes	-	883	-	26	-	22
Consumer	-	475	-	15	-	32
Leisure	2	829	-	28	-	52
Other ²	4	7 752	-	255	-	354
<i>Of which freight transport</i>	2	4 074	-	148	-	225
<i>National post activities</i>	-	1 701	-	54	-	3
Total	18	28 048	-	1 135	-	1 650

1 The LA enforced offices sector includes financial, computer related and other business activities (see Table A1.1). However, head offices of businesses would be classified by the main economic activity eg branch office of manufacturing firm would be classified as manufacture but still enforced by LAs.

2 This category includes activities such as distribution for retail and wholesale, peripatetic work activity on LA enforced premises, animal boarding, grounds maintenance, travel agents, postal sorting (manual) and small-scale construction/building maintenance work.

Injury rates by occupation groups

2.18 The occupation of an injured person is a key discriminator of risk of injury. Rates of reported injury by occupation cannot be calculated because occupation is not currently recorded from RIDDOR reports received by local authorities. Table 2.6 presents rates of reportable non-fatal injury from the Labour Force Survey for the nine Standard Occupational Classification 1990 (SOC90) major groups for the mainly LA enforced sectors.

2.19 Workers in craft and related occupations, and plant and machine operatives, have the highest rates of reportable non-fatal injury across both the mainly LA enforced sectors and all industry. Conversely, occupations with the lowest risk of injury are professionals, managers and administrators, and clerical and secretarial workers (LA enforced sectors, and all industry).

- ▼ There have been increases in excess of 10% in the rate of reportable non-fatal injury to managers and administrators, clerical and secretarial workers, and to workers in craft and related occupations (including motor mechanics, electricians, gardeners/groundsmen and construction trades). This is in comparison to a reduction of 4% in the rate across all industry sectors.
- ▼ The rate of reportable non-fatal injury to workers in associate professional and technical occupations has fallen by 44% over the last four years. The corresponding reduction in rate for this category of worker across all industry is 27%.

Table 2.6 LFS reportable non-fatal injury rates by occupation for the mainly LA enforced sectors,¹1999/2000

Occupation	SOC major groups	LFS rate	Change
		1999/2000 ²	1996/97-1999/2000(%)
Managers and administrators	1	700	13%
Professionals	2	330	-3%
Associate professional and technical	3	660	-44%
Clerical and secretarial	4	780	16%
Craft and related	5	2 700	19%
Personal and protective service	6	1 530	-4%
Sales	7	1 080	-5%
Plant and machine operatives	8	3 600	7%
Other occupations (eg labourers, porters, cleaners)	9	1 780	-8%
All occupations		1 100	-4%

¹ ie retail, wholesale, hotel and catering, offices, residential care homes, consumer and leisure industries.

² Rate of injury expressed per 100 000 workers (employees and self-employed combined).

2.20 For the LA enforced sector, the riskiest occupations listed in Table 2.7 and Figure 2.3 together represent more than half of all the reportable injuries in 1999/2000. Road transport operatives have an injury rate which is more than three times the all-occupation average. Stores and despatch clerks, and health and related occupations, also have all-industry occupation injury rates around twice the average. The technical note in Appendix A1.7 gives more detail on selection of the riskiest occupations.

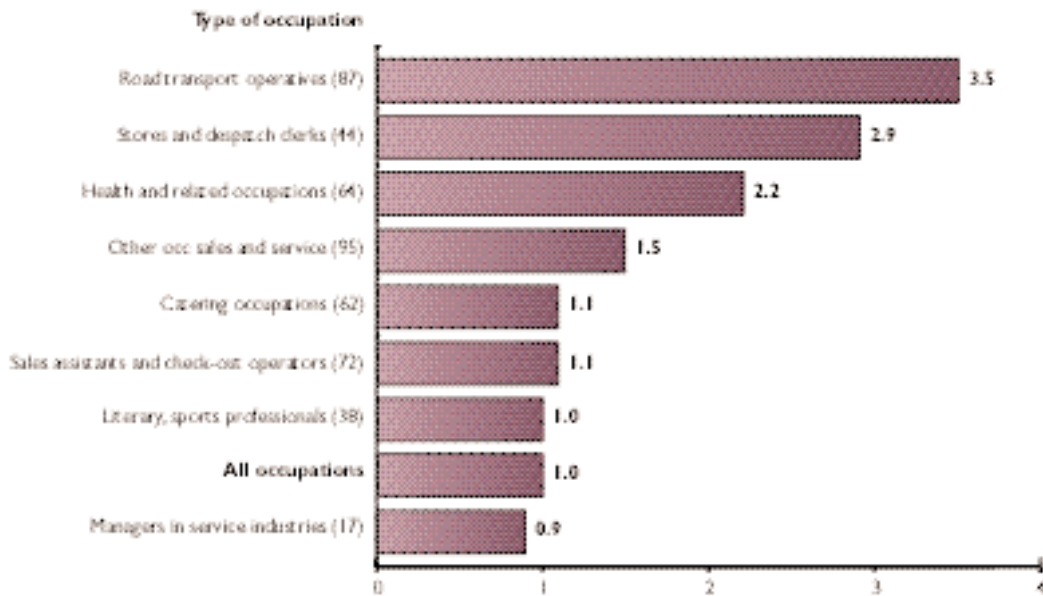
Table 2.7 Riskiest occupations from the LFS 1999/2000 for the mainly LA enforced sectors,¹ in terms of rates of reportable injuries²

Occupation	SOC90 minor groups	LFS rate	Relative risk to 'All occupations'
		1999/2000 ¹	
Road transport operatives	87	3 810	3.5
Stores and despatch clerks	44	3 220	2.9
Health and related occupations	64	2 470	2.2
Other occ sales and service	95	1 650	1.5
Catering occupations	62	1 260	1.1
Sales assistants and check-out operators	72	1 190	1.1
Literary, sports professionals	38	1 100	1.0
Managers in service industries	17	1 010	0.9
All occupations		1 100	1.0

¹ ie retail, wholesale, hotel and catering, offices, residential care homes, consumer and leisure industries.

² Rate of injury expressed per 100 000 workers (employees and self-employed combined).

FIGURE 2.3
 Relative risk of injury in specified occupations, compared to all occupations, LFS 1999/2000, for the mainly LA enforced sectors¹, in terms of rates of reportable injuries



¹ in retail, wholesale, hotel and catering, offices, residential care homes, consumer and leisure industries.

INJURIES TO THE SELF-EMPLOYED

2.20 Fewer than 1% of all injuries in 2000/01 were to self-employed people. The results show:

- ▼ there was 1 fatal injury to a self-employed person in 2000/01;
- ▼ 37 major injuries; and
- ▼ 45 over-3-day injuries.

2.21 Results from the LFS show that self-employed people in the LA enforced sector continue to report fewer than 5% of all injuries that they should under RIDDOR.

TRENDS IN REPORTED INJURIES TO MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC, 1996/97-2000/01

2.22 Non-fatal injuries to members of the public, defined as major prior to 1996/97, are those which arise out of or in connection with a work activity, and result in the injured person being taken from the site of the accident to hospital.

- ▼ In 2000/01, there were 21 fatal injuries to members of the public, compared to 18 in 1999/2000, continuing a rising trend from 1996/97.

- ▼ There were 5315 non-fatal injuries, of which 2432 (46%) were in the retail industry and 1121 (21%) in the leisure industry, a substantial decrease on 1999/2000 figures.
- ▼ The number of reported non-fatal injuries has fluctuated substantially since the introduction of the new reporting regulations in 1996.

2.23 The numbers of fatal injuries to members of the public in individual industry sectors fluctuate from year to year, although numbers in residential care homes have increased over the last five years. There have also been increases in retail and the leisure industry (recreational, cultural and sporting activities) in 2000/01. Table 2.8 gives more details on fatal injuries to members of the public by industry sectors.

Table 2.8 Number of fatal injuries to members of the public by main industry, 1996/97-2000/01

Industry	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/2000	2000/2001	Total
Retail	2	-	3	1	2	8
Wholesale	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offices ¹	-	-	-	1	-	1
Hotels	-	-	-	5	3	8
Catering services	-	-	-	1	1	2
Public houses and bars	-	1	2	-	-	3
Residential homes	2	4	5	5	6	22
Consumer	1	-	-	1	-	2
Leisure	1	4	1	4	8	18
Other ²	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total (for all industry)	6	9	11	18	21	65

¹ The LA enforced offices sector includes financial, computer related and other business activities (see Table A1.1). However, head offices of businesses would be classified by the main economic activity eg branch office of manufacturing firm would be classified as manufacture but still enforced by LAs.

² This category includes activities such as distribution for retail and wholesale, peripatetic work activity on LA enforced premises, animal boarding, grounds maintenance, travel agents, postal sorting (manual) and small-scale construction/building maintenance work.

2.24 Prior to the introduction of RIDDOR 95 there had been a steady increase in the numbers of non-fatal injuries reported to LAs; the underlying trend has remained upward since 1996/97. Table 2.9 shows the numbers of non-fatal injuries to members of the public by main industry.

- ▼ The numbers of non-fatal injuries to members of the public in individual industry sectors have fluctuated since the introduction of RIDDOR 95.

Table 2.9 Non-fatal injuries to members of the public by industry, 1996/97-2000/01

Industry	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/2000	2000/01
Retail	2 211	1 858	1 999	3 299	2 432
Wholesale	53	47	61	96	45
Offices ¹	67	50	67	119	84
Hotels	646	322	305	594	461
Catering services	107	154	181	331	200
Public houses and bars	238	194	189	346	242
Residential care homes	684	269	293	757	352
Consumer services	49	14	30	91	41
Leisure	1 049	630	795	1 411	1 121
Other ²	330	264	282	523	337
Total (all industries)	5 434	3 802	4 202	7 567	5 315

1 The LA enforced offices sector includes financial, computer related and other business activities (see Table A1.1). However, head offices of businesses would be classified by the main economic activity eg branch office of manufacturing firm would be classified as manufacture but still enforced by LAs.

2 This category includes activities such as distribution for retail and wholesale, peripatetic work activity on LA enforced premises, animal boarding, grounds maintenance, travel agents, postal sorting (manual) and small scale construction/building.

Injuries by standard region

2.25 Table A2.6 in Appendix 2 shows the number of reported injuries to members of the public and workers by English county and for Wales and Scotland.

2.26 Numbers of fatal and non-fatal injuries to members of the public by industry and national region are shown in Table 2.10.

▼ Around half of all non-fatal injuries in each country are in the retail sector.

Table 2.10 Main industry by severity of injury for members of the public by national region, 2000/01

Main industry	England		Wales		Scotland	
	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal
Retail	2	2 139	-	120	-	173
Wholesale	-	33	-	5	-	7
Offices ¹	-	69	-	7	-	8
Hotels	-	395	3	46	-	20
Catering services	-	182	1	8	-	10
Public houses and bars	-	220	-	12	-	10
Residential homes	6	333	-	10	-	9
Consumer	-	36	-	3	-	2
Leisure	8	1 031	-	47	-	43
Other ²	1	295	-	16	-	26
Total	17	4 733	4	274	-	308

¹ The LA enforced offices sector includes financial, computer related and other business activities (see Table A1.1). However, head offices of businesses would be classified by the main economic activity eg branch office of manufacturing firm would be classified as manufacture but still enforced by LAs.

² This category includes activities such as distribution for retail and wholesale, peripatetic work activity on LA enforced premises, animal boarding, grounds maintenance, travel agents, postal sorting (manual) and small-scale construction/building maintenance work.

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SECTION 3: REVITALISING HEALTH AND SAFETY

3.1 The 'Revitalising health and safety' strategy statement, launched by the Deputy Prime Minister and the Chair of the Health and Safety Commission (HSC) in June 2000, set national targets for improving health and safety performance. These are to:

- ▼ reduce the number of **working days lost** per 100 000 workers from work-related injury and ill-health **by 30% by 2010**;
- ▼ reduce the incidence rate of cases of **work-related ill-health by 20% by 2010**;
- ▼ reduce the incidence rate of **fatalities and major injuries by 10% by 2010**; and
- ▼ achieve **half** the improvement under each target by **2004**.

3.2 The second of these, and also the first with regard to ill-health, also featured among the targets announced in *Securing health together: A long-term occupational health strategy for Great Britain (SH2)*, launched in July 2000.

3.3 The publicity surrounding the launch implied a programme period of ten years from 2000 to 2010. For data organised on a financial year basis the base year is 1999/2000, the mid-point 2004/05, and the end year 2009/10. However, because the first estimates appear some time after the period to which they relate, and because they continue to be revised as more data become available, progress monitoring will need to be on a 'rolling' basis. For example, on this basis first estimates for the end year (2009/10) would be available in autumn 2010, finalised in autumn 2011.

3.4 Further information on the principles to be used by HSE when measuring progress against the targets is available in *Achieving the 'Revitalising health and safety' targets: Statistical note on progress measurement*, which is on the HSE website at www.hse.gov.uk/hsestats/statnote.pdf

BASE YEAR DATA AND TRENDS

Injuries

3.5 The Revitalising indicator for injuries combines the rate of reported fatal injury to workers and the rate of reported major injury to employees uprated by an estimate of under-reporting of non-fatal injuries by employers (based on LFS results).

3.6 LFS results show that the reporting level from self-employed people is very low. However, as numbers are smaller than for employees, estimates are less robust. Therefore under-reporting can only be securely estimated for employees. However, given that LFS results also show no significant difference between injury rates for employees and self-employed people, we can take the uprated employee rate of major injury to represent the rate for all workers. The fatal rate for employees has

been used to represent the rate for all workers in the mainly LA enforced sectors. This is due to employment data being unavailable at the level required. However, given the relatively small number of fatal injuries to the self-employed in the LA sector, this has no overall impact on the injury indicator.

▼ The rate of fatal and major injury in the mainly LA enforced sectors in 2000/01, uprated for under-reporting, is 208.2 per 100 000 workers. The corresponding rate across all industry is 261.6 per 100 000 workers.

3.7 Table 3.1 presents trends in the rates of reported fatal and major injury, with and without uprating for under-reporting, for the mainly LA enforced sectors.

Table 3.1 Rates of reported fatal and major injury in the mainly LA enforced sectors¹ per 100 000 workers, 1996/97-2000/01

	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/2000	2000/01
Reported fatal and major rate	61.9	60.0	55.1	51.7	47.7
Reporting level	26%	28%	28%	25%	23%
Uprated fatal and major rate (Revitalising indicator)	237.5	213.8	196.5	207.6	208.2

¹ ie retail, wholesale, hotels and catering, offices, residential care homes, consumer and leisure industries.

▼ The rate of reported fatal and major injury in the mainly LA enforced sectors fell in the five years to 2000/01. However, due to the recent fall in reporting the Revitalising indicator has increased, although the latest figure is 12% lower than in 1996/97.

Ill health

3.8 Occupational ill health presents particular challenges for progress measurement, reflecting factors such as the latency between exposure and disease, and the difficulty of attributing individual cases of illness to occupational causes. In recognition of this, HSE has decided that progress against the *Revitalising* targets will be measured separately for different diseases, using more than one data source, and will require existing data sources to be refined and new ones developed. At present, very little information is available on trends in the mainly LA enforced sectors. However it is possible to say something about levels of work-related ill health from the three main existing sources: reports of new cases of occupational disease from specialist doctors in the Occupational Disease Intelligence Network (ODIN); new cases of assessed disablement under the Department for Work and Pensions' Industrial Injuries Scheme (IIS); and estimates of the overall prevalence of illness, ranging from long standing to new cases, based on household surveys of Self-reported Work-related Illness (SWI).

3.9 Table 3.2 presents the latest figures on the incidence rates of certain occupational diseases based on ODIN and IIS data, in the mainly LA enforced sectors and in all industries. The rates for the mainly LA

enforced sectors, from both sources, must be regarded as approximations to the true incidence rates because of uncertainties about the appropriate denominators (populations at risk): these use recent estimates of employment by industry, although in some cases people will have been employed in the industry which caused the disease several years ago. Comparisons between the mainly LA enforced sectors and other industries may also be affected by differential coverage of the sources (for ODIN this problem has been minimised by only including reports from disease specialists, eg chest physicians, and not those from occupational physicians, since access to the latter is far more common in some industries than in others).

- ▼ For each of the seven diseases, and from both of the two sources, the rate in the mainly LA enforced sectors is below the average for all industries - sometimes substantially so.
- ▼ The two diseases which have the highest rates relative to the average are dermatitis, many cases of which are in hotels and catering and other services (especially hairdressing), and upper limb disorders, many cases of which are in retail sales and other business activities.

Table 3.2 Annual average incidence rates of occupational diseases, 1998-2000 per 100 000 workers

	<i>ODIN: Estimated new cases reported to specialist physicians¹</i>		<i>IIS: New cases of assessed disablement for prescribed diseases²</i>	
	<i>Mainly LA enforced sectors</i>	<i>All industries</i>	<i>Mainly LA enforced sectors</i>	<i>All industries</i>
Asthma	~	2	~	1
Dermatitis	6	8	~	1
Hearing loss	~	2	~	1
Upper limb disorders	5	7	1	2
Spine and back disorders	1	3	n/a	n/a
Vibration White Finger	n/a	n/a	~	14
Mental ill health	9	14	n/a	n/a

~ represents rates which are less than 0.5 per 100 000 workers

¹ Based on reports by specialist doctors in the Occupational Disease Intelligence Network (ODIN): chest physicians, dermatologists, audiological physicians, rheumatologists or psychiatrists. Excludes reports to occupational physicians, who are also part of the ODIN scheme, on the grounds that different industries have very different degrees of coverage by such doctors. Rates are calculated using estimates of all in employment from the Labour Force Survey (LFS). Both the ODIN and the LFS estimates are only available at the 2-digit level of the Standard Industrial Classification and so the definition of the mainly LA enforced sectors (see Appendix 1) has had to be approximated. For mental health, data are only available since 1999.

² Based on numbers of employees assessed as disabled by industrial diseases prescribed in the Industrial Injuries Scheme (IIS). Rates are calculated using estimates of employees in employment from the short-term employment surveys.

3.10 Detailed results from a survey of self-reported work-related illness (SWI) carried out in 1998/99³ were reported in last year's *HELA National picture*. This SWI survey, unlike ODIN and IIS, did not give estimates of the incidence of new cases of illness but only the total prevalence including long standing cases as well; the results were also limited to those who had worked in the last 12 months. A further SWI survey, which was not subject to these limitations, was carried out in 2001/02, and results relating to the mainly LA enforced sectors will be included in next year's *National picture*.

3 Published as 'Self-reported work-related illness in 1998/99: Results from the EUROSTAT ill health module', available on the HSE website at <http://www.hse.gov.uk/hthdir/noframes/euro9899.htm>

- ▼ In 1998/99, the prevalence rate for people working in the last 12 months whose illness was caused or made worse by their current or most recent job in the mainly LA enforced sectors, at 3.2 per cent (95% confidence interval (CI): 3.0 to 3.4 per cent), was statistically significantly lower than the average for all industries. This was also the case in 1995, the time of the previous SWI survey.
- ▼ The industry within the mainly LA enforced sectors which had the highest prevalence rate, at 4.5 per cent (CI: 3.3 to 5.8 per cent), was residential care homes. Again, the same was true of the results of the 1995 SWI survey (reported in the 1998 HELA National picture).

Working days lost

3.11 The working days lost indicator combines injury and ill-health statistics currently derived from different sources, though both are based on self-reports and relate to a 12-month period. The LFS provides estimates of the number of working days lost due to all workplace injury via an additional question every three years. The estimate for the mainly LA enforced sectors in 2000/01 is 2 124 000 working days lost, compared with 7 257 000 across all industry. The corresponding rates of days lost per 100 000 workers in 2000/01 are 21 300 for the LA sectors and 27 900 across all industry.

3.12 The most recent available estimate of working days lost due to work-related illness is derived from the SWI survey in 1995⁴ and is 5.0 million (95% confidence interval (CI): 3.4 to 6.7 million)⁵ for the mainly LA enforced sectors, or 51 000 days per 100 000 workers. This compares with 18 million working days lost (CI: 14.5 to 21.4 million), or 71 000 days per 100 000 workers across all industries. Estimates for the mainly LA enforced sectors from the 2001/02 SWI survey will be available next year.

PRIORITY PROGRAMMES

3.13 The HELA Strategic Plan for 2001-2004 outlined the following hazards or sectors where enforcement activity will need to be greatest in order to meet the *Revitalising* targets. The Commission has identified that LAs have a particular role to play in the reduction of accidents involving slips and trips on the same level.

Hazards

- ▼ Slips and trips.
- ▼ Workplace transport.
- ▼ Falls from height.
- ▼ Work-related musculoskeletal disorders.
- ▼ Work-related stress.

4 The published report is: 'Self-reported work-related illness in 1995: Results from a household survey'.

5 Includes individuals whose current or most recent job was in a mainly LA enforced sector. This job may be different to the one that caused the illness. The estimated working days lost for complaints caused by a job in the mainly LA enforced sector was 4.5 million (95% confidence interval 3.0 to 6.0 million).

Sectors

- ▼ Construction.
- ▼ Agriculture.
- ▼ Health services.

Priority kinds

3.14 There are three priority kinds of accident: falls from height, workplace transport and slips and trips on the same level. The third of these, slips and trips, is a specific key priority for the LA enforced sectors.

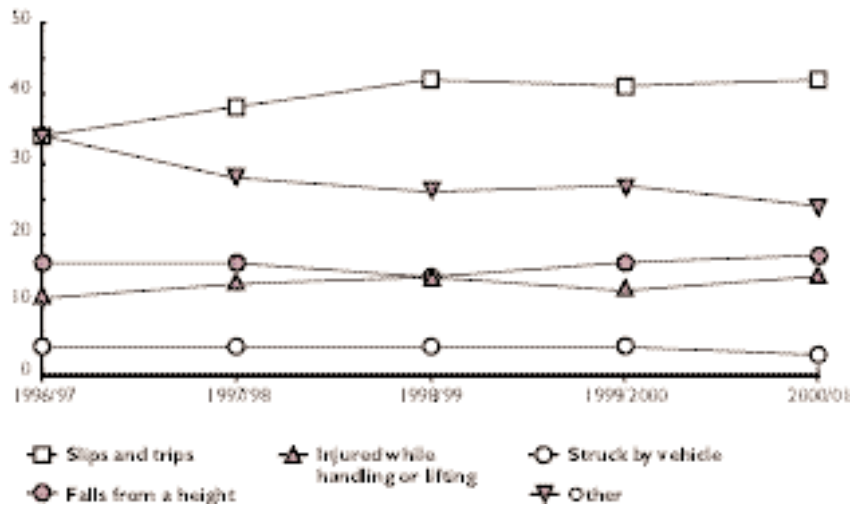
- ▼ In the five years to 2000/01 there have been 21 fatal injuries to workers resulting from falls from height and 30 fatalities relating to workplace transport.
- ▼ There have been 3 fatalities to a members of the public resulting from a slip or trip, 25 resulting from falls from height and 4 relating to workplace transport.

Table 3.3 Reported major injuries to workers by kind of accident 1996/97-2000/01

<i>Kind of accident</i>	<i>1996/97</i>	<i>1997/98</i>	<i>1998/99</i>	<i>1999/2000</i>	<i>2000/01</i>
Contact with moving machinery or material being machined	101	66	82	92	62
Struck by moving, including flying/falling objects	833	661	585	598	430
Struck by a moving vehicle	237	220	196	211	159
Strike against something fixed or stationary	369	375	285	346	281
Injured while handling, lifting or carrying	642	690	733	662	717
Slip, trip or fall on the same level	1 921	2 022	2 186	2 245	2 098
Falls from a height	908	879	740	909	819
Trapped by something collapsing or overturning (1998/99 onwards)	n/a	n/a	66	79	60
Drowning, suffocation or asphyxiation	2	8	13	2	9
Exposure to or contact with harmful substances	192	148	69	43	46
Exposure to fire	8	6	0	1	0
Exposure to an explosion	16	8	2	4	4
Contact with electricity or an electrical discharge	39	26	15	16	22
Injured by an animal	36	22	16	29	16
Other kind of accident	62	42	89	98	83
Assaults	211	135	127	146	121
Not known (1998/99 onwards)	n/a	n/a	5	27	39
Total	5 577	5 308	5 209	5 508	4 966

FIGURE 3.1

Percentage of major injuries to workers by kind of accident, 1996/97-2000/01



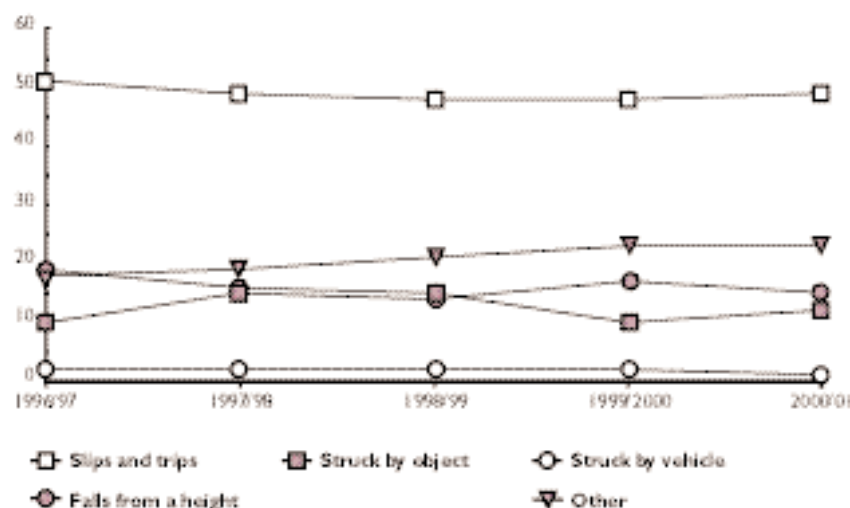
3.15 Table 3.3 presents numbers of major injuries to workers by kind of accident.

- ▼ The number of slip or trip major injuries to workers has decreased by 7%. This follows an increase in the three years to 1999/2000. However, the proportion of major injuries to workers due to slips or trips has increased over the five years from 34% in 1996/97 to 42% in 2000/01.
- ▼ The number of major injuries to workers resulting from falls from height and being struck by moving vehicle have fluctuated over the past four years, although the proportions have remained relatively stable.
- ▼ The number and proportion of major injuries resulting from handling, lifting or carrying have fluctuated slightly over the past four years.
- ▼ The number and proportion of major injuries due to other kinds of accident have generally dropped during the past four years.

Table 3.4 Reported non-fatal injuries to members of the public by kind of accident 1996/97-2000/01

<i>Kind of accident</i>	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/2000	2000/01
Contact with moving machinery or material being machined	142	16	29	131	78
Struck by moving, including flying/falling objects	546	558	617	796	620
Struck by a moving vehicle	102	72	74	139	71
Strike against something fixed or stationary	480	397	398	819	508
Injured while handling, lifting or carrying	58	109	153	226	187
Slip, trip or fall on the same level	2 793	1 849	2 037	3 622	2 604
Falls from a height	1 038	598	578	1 270	800
Trapped by something collapsing or overturning (1998/99 onwards)	n/a	n/a	64	71	49
Drowning, suffocation or asphyxiation	9	6	9	15	15
Exposure to or contact with harmful substances	89	92	104	116	100
Exposure to fire	4	3	3	7	2
Exposure to an explosion	3	8	3	8	6
Contact with electricity or an electrical discharge	8	9	16	20	14
Injured by an animal	47	21	38	67	33
Other kind of accident	113	64	75	234	200
Not known (1998/99 onwards)	n/a	n/a	4	26	28
Total	5 434	3 802	4 202	7 567	5 315

FIGURE 3.2
Percentage of non-fatal injuries to members of the public by kind of accident, 1996/97-2000/01



- ▼ The number of non-fatal injuries to the public resulting from a slip or trip has decreased in the past year. This follows an increase over the three years to 1999/2000. The proportion has been fairly level.
- ▼ In 2000/01, the number of non-fatal injuries resulting from a fall from a height was 800, having fluctuated widely during the past four years. The proportion has varied between 14% and 19% of all injuries.

- ▼ The proportion of injuries resulting from being struck by a vehicle has decreased slightly 2000/01. This follows three years where it remained constant at 2% of all non-fatal injuries.
- ▼ The number and proportion of non-fatal injuries due to other kinds of accident has fluctuated since 1996/97.

Further detail on slip and trip injuries

3.16 There are four industries where the number of injuries resulting from slips, trips and falls on the same level are relatively high. These are:

- ▼ Food retail industry (SIC 52.11);
- ▼ Department stores (SIC 52.12);
- ▼ Hotels and motels, with restaurant (SIC 55.11); and
- ▼ Restaurants and takeaways (SIC 55.30).

3.17 Of the 2098 slip and trip major injuries to workers in 2000/01:

- ▼ 375 (18%) were in the food retail industry, of which 108 occurred in the sales area/shop floor and 37 in the warehouse. Of the 375 injuries just over two fifths were slips, two fifths were trips and a further 12% resulted from lost footing.
- ▼ 188 (9%) occurred in department stores, with 40 of these occurring in the sales area/shop floor and 29 on stairs. Of the 188 injuries over half of slip and trip injuries in department stores resulted from trips, just over a quarter resulted from slips and just under a quarter resulted from lost footing.
- ▼ 98 (5%) were in hotels and motels (with own restaurants); 36 of these occurred in the kitchen and 13 occurred on stairs. Trips accounted for 41% of the injuries, 39% resulted from slips and one fifth involved lost footing.
- ▼ 135 (6%) occurred in restaurants and takeaways, with 45 of these happening in the kitchen and 22 in the canteen/restaurant. Over half of the injuries resulted from slips, just over one quarter resulted from trips and 17% involved lost footing.

3.18 Of the 2604 slip and trip non-fatal injuries to members of public in 2000/01:

- ▼ 747 (29%) occurred in the food retail industry, of which 403 occurred in the sales area or shop floor and 97 at the entrance/exit. Over half of the injuries were slips, just under two fifths were trips and 5% involved lost footing.

- ▼ 314 (12%) were in department stores, with 140 occurring in the sales area/shop floor. Half of the injuries were the result of trips, just under two fifths were the result of slips and 12% involved lost footing.
- ▼ 160 (6%) occurred in hotels and motels (with own restaurant); of these 27 happened in the toilet/bathroom. Of the 160 injuries, 56% resulted from slips, one third resulted from trips and 12% involved lost footing.
- ▼ 91 (3%) were in restaurants and takeaways. Over half of the injuries resulted from slips, 35% from trips and 8% from lost footing.

Further detail on workplace transport injuries

There are four categories relating to workplace transport injuries:

- ▼ Struck by a vehicle;
- ▼ Falls from vehicles;
- ▼ Struck by objects falling from vehicles; and
- ▼ Trapped by an overturning vehicle.

Of the 4966 major injuries to workers in 2000/01:

- ▼ 337 involved workplace transport, of which 159 (47%) resulted from being struck by a vehicle, 112 (33%) resulted from falls from a vehicle, 41 (12%) from being struck by objects falling from a vehicle; and 25 (7%) from being trapped by an overturning vehicle.

Of the 25 949 over-3-day injuries to workers in 2000/01:

- ▼ 1500 involved workplace transport, of which 935 (62%) resulted from being struck by a vehicle, 244 (16%) resulted from falls from a vehicle, 210 (14%) from being struck by objects falling from a vehicle, and 111 (7%) from being trapped by an overturning vehicle.

Of the 5315 non-fatal injuries to members of the public in 2000/01:

- ▼ 202 involved workplace transport, of which 114 (56%) resulted from falls from vehicles, 71 (35%) resulted from being struck by a vehicle, 13 (6%) resulted from being trapped by an overturning vehicle, and 4 from being struck by objects falling from a vehicle.

Work-related musculoskeletal disorders

3.19 Estimates of the number of people suffering from work-related musculoskeletal disorders are available from the survey of self-reported work-related illness (SWI) carried out in 1998/99. As explained above, these results are for the total prevalence, including long standing cases of illness, rather than just the incidence of new cases (which is what the *Revitalising* targets relate to). Estimates from the 2000/01 SWI survey will be included in next year's *National picture*.

- ▼ In 1998/99 the estimated prevalence of self-reported musculoskeletal disorders caused or made worse by the current or most recent job in a mainly LA enforced sector, for people who worked in the last 12 months, was 1.3% (95% confidence interval (CI): 1.2% to 1.5%), compared with 1.6% (CI: 1.5% to 1.7%) for all industries. These rates were statistically significantly different.
- ▼ Residential care homes had the highest estimated prevalence rate in 1998/99, affecting between 1.3% and 2.9% of people who worked in the last 12 months (95% confidence interval quoted rather than central estimate because there are fewer than 30 sample cases). This rate, however, was not statistically significantly higher than the average across all mainly LA enforced sectors.
- ▼ At the other end of the scale, offices had the lowest prevalence rate affecting an estimated 1.0% (CI: 0.83% to 1.3%) of people employed in the last 12 months. This rate was statistically significantly lower than the average rate for all mainly LA enforced sectors.
- ▼ In terms of absolute prevalence, retail and offices topped the list, affecting an estimated 56 000 (CI: 46 000 to 66 000) and 43 000 (CI: 34 000 to 52 000) people respectively.

Work-related stress

3.20 Data on the number of people suffering from work-related stress are available from the same source, the 1998/99 SWI survey; they relate to total prevalence rather than incidence (see above). Again, 2000/01 SWI estimates will be included in next year's report.

- ▼ The estimated prevalence of self-reported stress, depression or anxiety caused or made worse by the current or most recent job in a mainly LA enforced sector in 1998/99, for people working in the last 12 months, was 1.1% (95% confidence interval (CI): 1.0% to 1.3%), compared with 1.3% (CI: 1.2% to 1.4%) for all industries. The difference was statistically significant.
- ▼ The mainly LA enforced sector with the highest prevalence rate in 1998/99 was offices, affecting an estimated 1.3% (CI: 1.1% to 1.6%) of people employed in the last 12 months.
- ▼ At the other end of the scale, the sector carrying the lowest risk was consumer and leisure services, where between 0.46% and 1.2% of people working in the last 12 months were affected (95% confidence intervals quoted rather than central estimate because there are fewer than 30 sample cases).

▼ In terms of absolute numbers, the sectors with the highest prevalence were offices and retail, with estimated prevalence of 55 000 (CI: 45 000 to 65 000) and 34 000 (CI: 26 000 to 42 000) respectively.

SECTION 4: COMPARISON OF RATE OF INSPECTION WITH RISK OF INJURY

4.1 This section brings together both inspection and injury data to determine whether local authority health and safety resources are being targeted to those sectors where, in some form, risks of injury are high. The LAE1 form collects information on inspection and enforcement by broad categories of industry activity. Although these categories differ slightly from the industry classifications used to categorise injuries, they do allow some comparison of rate of inspection and risk of injury to be made.

4.2 Several factors influence the number of visits made to different types of premise. These are:

- ▼ the numbers of each type of premise for which the LA is responsible;
- ▼ the level and relative risk of injury for different types of premise;
- ▼ the fact that most LA health and safety enforcement officers work in Environmental Health Services departments which have a wide range of public protection duties, including food safety and environmental protection. LA inspectors often combine health and safety inspections with visits connected with their other duties.

4.3 Table 4.1 shows the rate of inspection in each type of premise with indicators of safety performance, for example, numbers and rates of injury. The table shows both the rate of reported injury and the rate estimated by the LFS. Injuries are classified by industry as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) and are grouped into the main industry categories used on the LAE1 form.

Table 4.1 Comparison of risk of injury with inspection activity

Type of premises ¹	INJURY INFORMATION					INSPECTION
	Rate of injury to employees ²			Injuries to members of the public		Visits per 100 premises 2000/01
	Rate of non-fatal injury			Fatal injuries 1996/97-2000/01	Non-fatal injuries 2000/01	
	Rate of fatal injury 1996/97-2000/01	Reported 2000/01	LFS 1998/99-2000/01			
Catering services ³	0.1	228	1 370	5	442	40
Residential accommodation ⁴	0.1	405	1 850	30	813	36
Wholesale	0.5	317	1 440	-	45	32
Consumer/leisure services	0.4	360	1 070	20	1 162	25
Retail	0.1	416	1 390	8	2 432	22
Offices	0.1	87	550	1	84	10
All above	0.2	259	1 100	64	4 978	25

¹ Injury figures and rates are based on industry activity according to the SIC; 'Type of premise' (on LAE1 form) is based on groupings of SIC.

² Injury rates are the number of injuries per 100 000 employees, and include injuries reported to both LAs and HSE.

³ Includes catering, restaurants, takeaways, pubs and bars.

⁴ Includes residential care homes, hotels and other short stay accommodation.

4.4 There are several key points from the comparison of risk of injury with trends in rates of inspection (Table 1.4 in Section 1):

- ▼ there is an overall downward trend in rates of inspection in all premises;
- ▼ catering premises continue to attract the highest rate of visiting, reflecting visits made in conjunction with food hygiene regulations. However, the relative priority of visits to catering premises has decreased over the past four years;
- ▼ LAs have *maintained the relative priority* of visits to residential accommodation and wholesale premises over the past five years. There is a high level of fatalities in these premises, either as the number of injuries to members of the public or rate of injury to employees. There is also a high rate of non-fatal injury to employees (based on LFS results) in these premises;
- ▼ LAs have also *maintained the relative priority* of visits in consumer/leisure and retail premises, within a falling rate of visiting. The level of fatal injury is relatively high in consumer/leisure premises, either as a rate of injury to employees or as the number of deaths to the public. In retail premises, the number of non-fatal injuries to the public is high;
- ▼ office premises have the lowest rates of non-fatal injury to employees and numbers of non-fatal injuries to members of the public, attracting the lowest visit rates each year.

4.5 There are many factors which influence the relative priority of visits to premises by LAs. The relationship between the rate of visiting and the range of fatal and non-fatal injury indicators is undoubtedly complex. Nevertheless, LAs are maintaining or increasing the relative priority of visits in those premises where risks of injury, in some form, are high.

SECTION 5: INDICATORS OF LOCAL AUTHORITY ENFORCEMENT

INTRODUCTION

5.1 This section presents six indicators of local authority health and safety enforcement activity in England, Wales and Scotland. The indicators are derived from information supplied in the annual LAE1 returns. They enable individual authorities to compare their data with that of similar authorities to inform on consistency of approach to health and safety inspection and enforcement. There are similar indicators in Section 1: number of visits per 1000 premises and number of visits per full-time equivalent inspector (Table 1.6); and rate of formal and informal notices per 1000 premises (Table 1.9).

5.2 LA inspectors often combine their health and safety inspections with other public protection duties, such as food hygiene inspections, and are influenced by local needs and priorities. These indicators show the overall level and variation in LA activity for similar types of authority and will reflect the diverse roles of LA inspectors as well as any local issues.

THE SIX INDICATORS

5.3 The six indicators of LA health and safety enforcement are:

- ▼ number of preventive inspections per 1000 premises.
- ▼ number of improvement notices per 1000 visits.
- ▼ number of immediate prohibition notices per 1000 visits.
- ▼ number of informations laid/complaints taken per 1000 premises.
- ▼ number of premises per full-time equivalent staff (FTE).
- ▼ percentage of convictions per information laid/complaint taken.

CATEGORY OF LA

5.4 Local authorities are grouped, for estimation purposes, into ten categories. LAs in each category have broadly similar premise and population densities. Other groupings are possible, such as 'County groups' or 'Family groups' and LAs can, if they wish, calculate indicators (details can be found in Appendix 3) for each LA in the group and make comparisons. The ten categories used are:

- ▼ London boroughs.

- ▼ Metropolitan districts.
- ▼ Urban/industrial.
- ▼ Suburban.
- ▼ Resort/retirement.
- ▼ Rural.
- ▼ Scottish urban.
- ▼ Scottish rural.
- ▼ Welsh urban.
- ▼ Welsh rural.

(Appendix 3 includes lists of the LAs in each of these categories.)

USE OF THE INDICATORS

5.5 Indicators are derived using information from LA annual health and safety returns (LAE1s). Not all LAs make a return, and those that do may not complete the entire return; results showing variation are based on those LAs that return *all* the necessary information.

5.6 Some variation in the indicators is expected due to the differing circumstances in LAs. For example, LA inspectors visit premises to carry out food hygiene inspections but also need to focus on health and safety issues. This ability to combine inspections will be reflected in the visit rate and number of notices per visit.

5.7 For the number of inspections per 1000 premises, improvement notices per 1000 visits, and premises per FTE there is information on how the indicators vary for each category of LA. For these indicators, three numbers are provided for each category of LA:

- ▼ the average for the category;
- ▼ the lower quartile, with 25% of LAs in the category lying below this figure; and
- ▼ the upper quartile, with 25% of LAs in the category lying above this figure.

Half of the LAs in the category have indicators between the lower and upper quartiles.

5.8 Variations for the other three indicators have not been produced because they are based on relatively small numbers.

TARGETING OF ENFORCEMENT

Table 5.1 Indicator 1 - Number of preventive inspections per 1000 premises

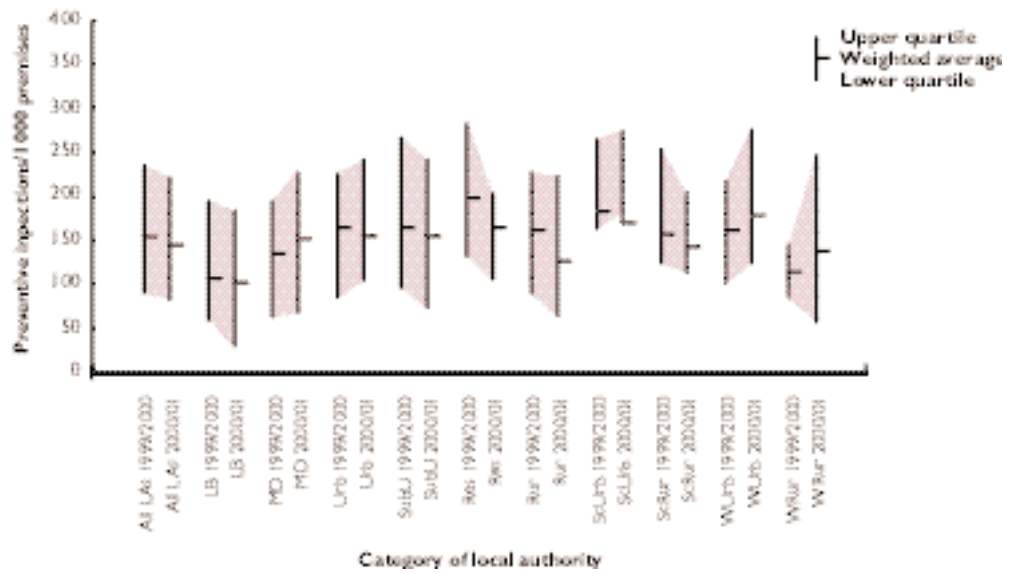
Category	1999/2000		2000/01		Key for Figure 5.1 Category of LA
	Average ¹ for each category	Average ¹ for each category	Variation between LAs		
			25% of LAs are below:	25% of LAs are above:	
London boroughs	108	102	31	183	LB
Metropolitan districts	134	152	69	230	MD
Urban/industrial	164	154	105	242	Urb
Suburban	163	153	75	227	SubU
Resort/retirement	198	164	106	204	Res
Rural	160	127	65	221	Rur
Scottish urban	184	170	182	273	ScUrb
Scottish rural	158	143	115	205	ScRur
Welsh urban	161	178	124	275	WUrb
Welsh rural	116	140	58	248	WRur
All local authorities	153	145	83	221	All LAs

¹ Weighted average estimated for all LAs in the category.

5.9 This indicator shows the rate of planned inspection for a given number of premises. Other health and safety enforcement work also takes place, such as accident and complaint investigation (reactive visits) and revisits.

5.10 The average rate of preventive inspections was 145 per 1000 premises in 2000/01 (see Table 5.1), which means that almost 15% of premises received a planned visit by a local authority, a similar figure to 1999/2000.

FIGURE 5.1
Indicator 1 - Preventive inspections per 1000 premises
 (inter-quartile range 1999/2000-2000/01)



- ▼ The average rate of planned inspection has fallen in most categories of LA in 2000/01, with the largest percentage reductions in rural authorities and resort areas. However, despite falls in average rates, variation has increased in London boroughs and in rural authorities.
- ▼ The average rate of planned inspection in metropolitan districts, and Welsh urban and rural authorities, has increased in 2000/01 by 13%, 11% and 21% respectively, with variation increasing also.

5.11 In the majority of cases those LAs with a relatively high workload (premises per FTE) have a correspondingly low visit rate, while those LAs with relatively low workloads obtain higher visit rates. As a result, those LAs whose planned inspection rate is below the lower quartile may have a high level of reactive work or fewer staff resources than other LAs in their category.

PROPORTIONALITY OF ENFORCEMENT

5.12 The following three indicators show levels of formal enforcement activity by category of LA. Other forms of enforcement action, including informal notices, are also available to LA inspectors.

5.13 The overall rate of issuing improvement notices in 2000/01 was 16 per 1000 visits. That is, 1.6% of visits generate an improvement notice, a slight increase on the previous year (1.5%). The rate of issuing all formal notices per 1000 premises has remained at 5 in 2000/01 (see Table 1.9, Section 1). Figure 5.2 shows the change in the rate of improvement notices per 1000 visits between 1999/2000 and 2000/01 for the ten categories of LA.

Rates of issuing improvement notices have decreased between 1999/2000 and 2000/01 for many categories of LA, and there has been a corresponding decrease in variation. Although Welsh urban authorities showed a decrease in average notice rate, there was an increase in variation.

Table 5.2 Indicator 2 - Number of improvement notices per 1000 visits

Category	1999/2000	2000/01		Key for Figure 5.2	
	Average ¹ for each category	Variation between LAs			
		Average ¹ for each category	25% of LAs are below:		25% of LAs are above:
London boroughs	14	12	5	20	LB
Metropolitan districts	19	17	6	26	MD
Urban/industrial ²	18	22	4	27	Urb
Suburban	13	17	2	23	SubU
Resort/retirement	8	8	1	17	Res
Rural	14	14	0	25	Rur
Scottish urban ²	23	21	6	24	ScUrb
Scottish rural	12	8	1	14	ScRur
Welsh urban	23	19	7	57	WUrb
Welsh rural	14	5	0	10	WRur
All local authorities	15	16	3	24	All LAs

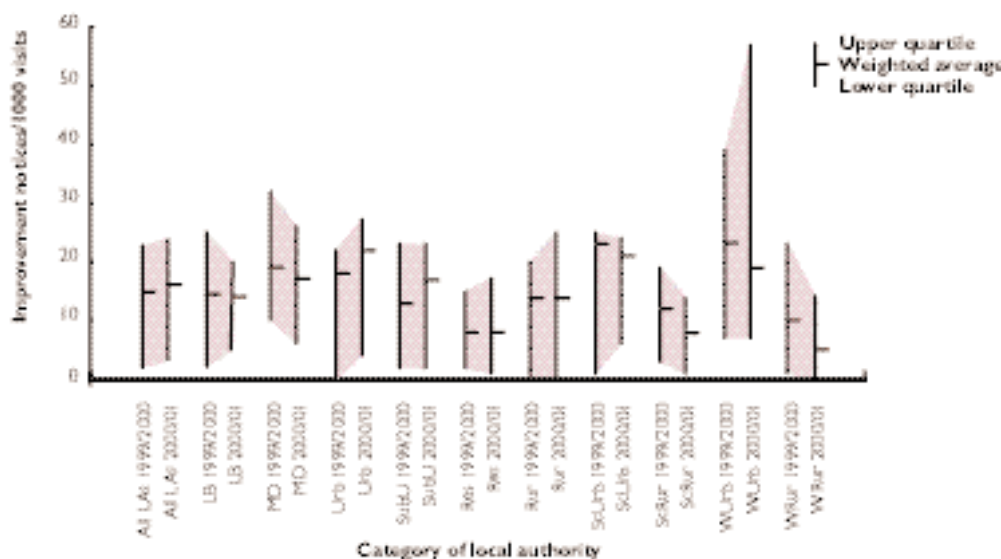
¹ Weighted average estimated for all LAs in the category.

² Some LAs in this category issued a large number of improvement notices.

▼ There were increases in the rates for urban/industrial and suburban authorities, although variation remained the same. However, rates for resort areas and rural authorities remained the same as the previous year, but variation increased.

[There are several types of local authority which have a lower quartile of zero. This means that at least 25% of LAs in these categories issued no improvement notices in 2000/01.]

FIGURE 5.2
Indicator 2 - Improvement notices per 1000 visits
(Inter-quartile range 1999/2000-2000/01)



5.14 Tables 5.3 and 5.4 show that fewer than 0.5% of visits generate an immediate prohibition notice and fewer still result in informations laid.

Table 5.3 Indicator 3 - Number of immediate prohibition notices per 1000 visits

Category	1999/2000	2000/01
	Average ¹ for each category	Average ¹ for each category
London boroughs	3.1	3.5
Metropolitan districts	6.5	4.9
Urban/industrial	3.0	3.3
Suburban	3.5	3.1
Resort/retirement	3.0	2.4
Rural	2.5	2.6
Scottish urban	5.3	4.6
Scottish rural	2.7	3.1
Welsh urban	2.2	2.2
Welsh rural	4.1	1.5
All local authorities	3.7	3.4

¹ Weighted average for all LAs in the category who returned an LAE1 form.

Table 5.4 Indicator 4 - Number of completed informations laid/complaints taken per 1000 premises

Category	1999/2000	2000/01
	Average ¹ for each category	Average ¹ for each category
London boroughs	0.33	0.20
Metropolitan districts	0.76	0.59
Urban/industrial	0.30	0.49
Suburban	0.24	0.23
Resort/retirement ²	0.11	0.30
Rural	0.16	0.16
Scottish urban	0.22	0.20
Scottish rural ²	0.33	0.09
Welsh urban ²	0.29	0.72
Welsh rural ²	0.38	0.04
All local authorities	0.35	0.34

¹ Weighted average for all LAs in the category who returned an LAE1 form.

² These rates are based on very small numbers of informations laid/complaints taken.

- ▼ The rate of issuing immediate prohibition notices has decreased or remained the same for many categories of LA. This follows a decrease in the number of immediate prohibition notices served and a further reduction in the rate of visiting overall. However, there were increases in the rate for London boroughs, urban and industrial authorities, and English and Scottish rural authorities.
- ▼ The overall rate of informations laid/complaints taken has remained relatively stable over the past three years. However, in many categories rates have decreased.
- ▼ There are large fluctuations in the conviction rate for resort and retirement, Scottish urban and Welsh authorities, but these are based on relatively small number of informations laid/complaints taken in one or both years.

TRANSPARENCY OF ENFORCEMENT

5.16 The number of premises per FTE measures the LA resources available to assist business in complying with health and safety law and indicates workload. The larger the number, the lower the amount of resources available to each premise. In general, those authorities with a high number of premises per FTE, or workload, have correspondingly low visit rates and vice versa.

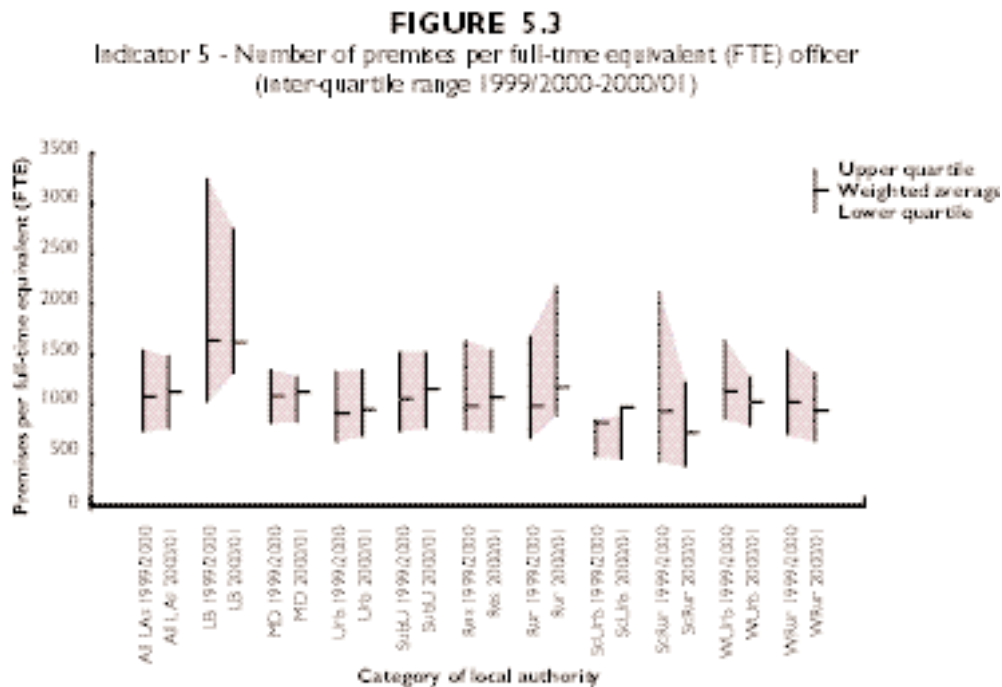
5.17 Table 5.5 shows the number of premises per full-time equivalent (FTE).

- ▼ The average number of premises per FTE has increased for most categories of local authority in 2000/01 and reflects the overall reduction in staff resources for health and safety.
- ▼ The largest increases in rates occurred in rural, and Scottish urban authorities, with rises of 19% and 23% respectively, to 1180 and 985 premises per FTE. Variation also increased, particularly in rural authorities.
- ▼ There have been improvements in consistency (ie reductions in variation) in all remaining authorities in 2000/01.

Table 5.5 Indicator 5 - Number of premises per full-time equivalent (FTE) staff

Category	1999/2000		2000/01		Key for Figure 5.3
	Average ¹ for each category	Average ¹ for each category	Variation between LAs		
			25% of LAs are below:	25% of LAs are above:	
London boroughs	1 651	1 621	1 312	2 765	LB
Metropolitan districts	1 098	1 111	829	1 289	MD
Urban/industrial	906	941	695	1 343	Urb
Suburban	1 060	1 143	766	1 516	SubU
Resort/retirement	1 079	1 126	734	1 532	Res
Rural	995	1 180	898	2 189	Rur
Scottish urban	803	985	476	880	ScUrb
Scottish rural	931	716	386	1 228	ScRur
Welsh urban	1 113	1 006	793	1 287	WUrb
Welsh rural	1 010	943	630	1 313	WRur
All local authorities	1 076	1 119	754	1 526	All LAs

¹ Weighted average estimated for all LAs in the category.



5.18 LAs in the highest 25% for workload (premises per FTE) should look into whether the inspectoral resources they devote to health and safety are significantly less than other LAs of the same category.

5.19 The overall conviction rate for all LAs in 2000/01 has increased, compared to the previous year (see Table 5.6).

- ▼ Conviction rates have increased in the majority of categories, with Scottish urban authorities showing a substantial rise. However, the number of complaints taken in Scotland is relatively low and fluctuates each year, and in particular the increase in conviction rates in Scottish rural authorities is based on very small numbers.
- ▼ The conviction rate for suburban authorities has decreased.

Table 5.6 Indicator 6 - Percentage of convictions per completed information laid/complaint taken

Category	1999/2000	2000/01
	Average ¹ for each category	Average ¹ for each category
London boroughs	54%	61%
Metropolitan districts	80%	94%
Urban/industrial	83%	85%
Suburban	96%	84%
Resort/retirement ²	100%	96%
Rural	83%	95%
Scottish urban	43%	85%
Scottish rural ²	64%	100%
Welsh urban ²	100%	100%
Welsh rural ²	100%	100%
All local authorities	78%	88%

¹ Weighted average for all LAs in the category who returned an LAE1 form.

² These rates are based on very small numbers of informations laid/complaints taken.

APPENDIX 1: SOURCES OF LOCAL AUTHORITY INJURY AND ENFORCEMENT STATISTICS

A1.1 Each year local authorities are requested to complete a health and safety return (LAE1 form). The LAE1 forms are the sole source of information about staff resources, premises, visits, complaints, and enforcement activity. The LAE1 form for 1998/99 changed following a review by a HELA working group. There are also some minor changes to the 2000/01 form which build on and further refine the 1998/99 changes. These were agreed by HELA and circulated to all local authorities in November 1999.

A1.2 The figures derived from the LAE1 returns are estimates for the LA sector throughout Great Britain (unless otherwise stated). The estimation method was revised last year as the previous method could not provide separate estimates for England and Wales.

A1.3 Two new categories of LA were set up from which to provide an aggregate for Wales. Estimates for England are based on pre-existing categories which no longer include the Welsh LAs. Estimates for England, Wales and Scotland are then aggregated to provide an estimate for Great Britain. This aggregation across three countries is, in effect, a slight revision to the previous method but resulted in only minor changes to published estimates for Great Britain, and has had no impact on overall trends. For 1999/2000, LAE1 forms were received from 375 LAs (91% of the 410 LAs with health and safety enforcement responsibility).

A1.4 There are two sources of information on workplace injury. The first source is injury reports made by employers under RIDDOR and sent to local authorities, who subsequently copy them to HSE. (From 1 April 2001 employers can report all RIDDOR incidents to a central Incident Contact Centre. These are then forwarded to the relevant enforcing authority.) These are currently coded and input by LAU staff onto the LA RIDDOR database. The LA RIDDOR database has proved to be a rich and reliable source of detailed statistics on injuries to employed persons and members of the public in the LA sector.

A1.5 There are three categories of reportable injury defined under the regulations: fatal injury, major injury and over-3-day injury. Deaths to all employed people and members of the public arising from work activity are reportable to either HSE or the local authority. Most major or serious injuries to employed people as a result of work activity are also reportable. Examples of major injuries are fractures (except to fingers or toes), amputations and serious electric shocks. Less serious injuries to employed people, which lead to their absence from work, or inability to do their usual job, for over three days are also reportable. Major injuries to members of the public were reportable under RIDDOR 85. Under the new regulations, RIDDOR 95, a non-fatal injury to a member of the public is reportable if it results in the injured person being taken from the site of the incident to hospital.

A1.6 Secondly, HSE has developed the Labour Force Survey as a source of information on workplace injury to complement the flow of injury reports made by employers and others under RIDDOR. HSE placed a supplement of detailed questions on workplace injury (and ill-health) in the 1990 LFS. The results confirmed HSE's concern about the substantial under-reporting of non-fatal injuries by employers and self-employed people. HSE has placed a limited set of injury questions in the LFS annually

since 1993. The LFS gives estimates of the levels of workplace injury which are not subject to under-reporting, and together with rates of reported injury, give estimates of the levels of reporting of injuries in industries. A detailed fact sheet presenting the results of the LFS, and background to the survey, is available on HSE's website: <http://www.hse.gov.uk/hsestats/lfsfact1.pdf> or from the Strategy and Analytical Support Directorate, tel: 0151 951 4862.

A1.7 The figures in Table 2.6 show the highest risk occupations coded to minor occupation groups. When more detailed occupation codes are used, the estimates can be less reliable because they are based on fewer cases. The riskiest occupations are therefore chosen to be those with the highest injury rates, where the estimated number of injuries is at least 10 000 (pooled over three years), and consequently reliable to publish. By setting a further requirement that the lower 95% confidence limit gives a rate above 2000, a list of around eight riskiest occupations is obtained.

A1.8 The source for employment figures is the Office for National Statistics, which breaks down the figures by industry activity according to the Standard Industrial Classification 1992 (SIC). However, the employment figures do not distinguish between enforcing authorities, LA or HSE, for any activity. Therefore, incidence rates are based on employee injury reports copied by LAs and some injuries reported to HSE.

DEFINITION OF INDUSTRY CODINGS USED IN SECTION 2

A1.9 Industrial classifications need to be revised periodically to take account of changes in the relative importance of various industries. The UK Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) was first introduced in 1948 and has since been revised in 1958, 1968, 1980 and 1992. The SIC is widely used throughout government and the EU, particularly for the production of employment statistics by industry. Use of the SIC for local authority injury statistics allows the calculation of injury rates for the mainly LA enforced sectors.

A1.10 The latest revision, Standard Industrial Classification 1992 (SIC92), is better able to reflect the current industrial composition of the United Kingdom than its predecessor, SIC80. In particular, SIC92 allows a far more detailed classification of the service sector.

A1.11 Injuries reported under RIDDOR since 1995/96 were classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification 1992 (SIC).

A1.12 The definitions used in the SIC are slightly different from the 'type' of premises used on the LAE1 form, and take no account of enforcing authority boundaries. That is why HSE injury statistics are included when calculating injury rates for employees. The mainly LA enforced industries are listed in Table A1.1, although LAs are responsible for enforcing health and safety in parts of other industry sectors where HSE is the main enforcer.

Table A1.1 Mainly LA enforced industries

<i>Industry</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>SIC92 code</i>
Retail	Retail sale of motor vehicles, their parts and accessories; retail of automotive fuel Retail sale of all other goods	501,503-505 52
Wholesale	Wholesale and commission trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	51
Offices	Financial intermediation Insurance and pension funding Activities auxiliary to financial intermediation Computer and related activities Other business activities (inc. legal, accounting, architectural, advertising and industrial cleaning)	65 66 67 72 74
Hotels	Hotels, camp sites and other tourist and short-stay accommodation	551 552
Catering services	Restaurants, canteens and catering services	553 555
Public houses and bars	Public houses and bars (inc. night clubs)	554
Residential care homes	Social work activities with accommodation	8531
Consumer services	Activities of membership organisations Other service activities	91 93
Leisure	Recreational, cultural and sporting activities	92

APPENDIX 2 ADDITIONAL TABLES

Table A2.1 Injuries to employees by kind of accident and severity of injury, 2000/01

Kind of accident	Severity of injury				
	Fatal	Major		Over-3-day	
		No	%	No	%
Contact with moving machinery or material being machined	-	62	1%	490	2%
Struck by moving inc. flying/falling object	2	428	9%	2 926	11%
Struck by moving vehicle	7	158	3%	931	4%
Strike against something fixed or stationary	-	280	6%	1 419	5%
Injured whilst handling, lifting or carrying	-	717	15%	10 065	39%
Slip, trip or fall on same level	-	2 092	42%	5 493	21%
Fall from a height	4	796	16%	1 465	6%
Trapped by something collapsing or overturning	-	60	1%	262	1%
Drowning or asphyxiation	1	8	~	37	~
Exposure to or contact with harmful substance	-	45	1%	997	4%
Exposure to fire	-	-	~	27	~
Exposure to an explosion	-	4	~	29	~
Contact with electricity or an electrical discharge	1	22	~	129	1%
Injured by an animal	1	16	~	98	~
Act of violence	2	120	2%	684	3%
Other kind of accident	-	83	2%	601	2%
Not known	-	38	1%	251	1%
Total	18	4 929	100%	25 904	100%

Note: Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding
~ less than 0.5%

Table A2.2 Major injuries to employees by kind of accident and industry activity, 2000/01

<i>Kind of accident</i>	<i>Retail</i>	<i>Wholesale</i>	<i>Offices</i>	<i>Hotels</i>	<i>Catering services</i>	<i>Bars</i>	<i>Res.care homes</i>	<i>Consumer</i>	<i>Leisure</i>
Contact with moving machinery	30	4	3	2	1	0	0	1	4
Struck by moving object	171	56	36	13	15	12	11	7	10
Struck by moving vehicle	51	20	5	2	2	0	0	0	9
Strike against something fixed	103	24	27	9	9	7	3	4	14
Handling, lifting or carrying	355	65	32	26	26	6	17	10	21
Slip or trip	812	136	185	115	196	71	64	61	90
Falls from a height	261	61	58	41	27	23	21	30	69
Trapped by something collapsing/overturning	32	2	2	2	0	1	0	4	2
Contact with a harmful substance	24	1	2	4	6	3	1	0	1
Act of violence	40	3	9	5	6	17	19	6	7
Other kinds	49	12	10	15	6	3	7	2	33
Total	1 928	384	369	234	294	143	143	125	260

Table A2.3 Over-3-day injuries to employees by kind of accident and industry activity, 2000/01

<i>Kind of accident</i>	<i>Retail</i>	<i>Wholesale</i>	<i>Offices</i>	<i>Hotels</i>	<i>Catering services</i>	<i>Bars</i>	<i>Res.care homes</i>	<i>Consumer</i>	<i>Leisure</i>
Contact with moving machinery	246	52	27	18	17	3	6	8	12
Struck by moving object	1 297	241	152	126	156	54	50	36	76
Struck by moving vehicle	319	182	19	7	15	0	4	3	4
Strike against something fixed	541	153	80	39	45	16	11	14	41
Handling, lifting or carrying	4 047	1 008	463	252	304	161	299	130	145
Slip or trip	2 157	439	369	286	379	115	110	90	148
Falls from a height	522	153	142	59	60	20	35	48	50
Trapped by something collapsing/overturning	124	31	9	11	11	0	2	5	5
Contact with a harmful substance	277	17	27	133	280	83	38	19	48
Act of violence	215	9	41	23	25	56	183	21	24
Other kinds	335	89	64	55	69	33	50	23	96
Total	10 080	2 374	1 393	1 009	1 361	541	788	397	788

Table A2.4 Injuries to employees by severity of injury and detailed industry, 2000/01

Industry	Division/group	Severity of injury		
		Fatal	Major	Over-3-day
<i>Standard Industrial Classification 1992 (SIC92)</i>				
Agriculture and hunting (animal husbandry)	01	-	10	30
Manufacture of food products and beverages (brewing on pub premises)	15	-	29	203
Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	22	-	6	46
Manufacture of machinery and equipment not elsewhere classified (maintenance of lifts and escalators)	29	-	-	-
Collection, purification and distribution of water	41	-	3	6
Construction (small-scale)	45	1	80	228
Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles; retail sale of fuel	50	1	76	376
Wholesale trade and commission trade (excluding vehicles)	51	2	384	2 374
Retail trade; repair (excluding vehicles)	52	3	1 890	9 897
Hotels	551	2	199	893
Camping sites and other short-stay accommodation	552	-	35	116
Restaurants	553	-	195	744
Bars	554	2	143	541
Canteens and catering	555	-	99	617
Land transport	60	2	525	3 932
Air transport	62	-	2	21
Supporting transport activities; travel agencies	63	-	63	301
Post and telecommunications	64	-	133	1 872
Financial intermediation (excluding pensions)	65	-	95	437
Insurance and pension funding	66	-	25	91
Activities auxiliary to financial intermediation	67	-	7	11
Real estate activities	70	1	70	203
Renting of machinery/equipment and personal/household goods	71	-	23	66
Computer and related activities	72	-	33	106
Other business activities	74	2	209	748
Social work activities with accommodation (eg residential care homes)	8531	-	143	788
Social work activities without accommodation (eg pre-school nurseries)	8532	-	67	211
Activities of membership organisations	91	-	109	336
Recreational, cultural and sporting activities	92	2	260	649
Other service activities	93	-	16	61
Total		18	4 929	25 904

Table A2.5 Non-fatal injuries to members of the public by kind of accident and industry activity, 2000/01

<i>Kind of accident</i>	<i>Retail</i>	<i>Hotels</i>	<i>Catering services</i>	<i>Bars</i>	<i>Residential care homes</i>	<i>Leisure</i>
Contact with moving machinery	39	2	-	8	-	12
Struck by moving object	357	48	30	43	14	72
Struck by moving vehicle	41	3	-	-	-	15
Strike against something fixed	231	41	17	27	16	133
Handling, lifting or carrying	98	14	8	11	12	21
Slip or trip	1 431	228	102	89	207	283
Falls from a height	100	69	17	40	59	465
Trapped by something collapsing/overturning	27	5	1	2	2	8
Contact with harmful substance	30	24	13	4	12	10
Other kinds	78	27	12	18	30	102
Total	2 432	461	200	242	352	1 121

Table A2.6 Inspection, enforcement and injury data by county as reported to local authorities, 2000/01

<i>County</i>	<i>Inspection and enforcement data</i>					<i>Reported injuries</i>	
	<i>Total premises¹</i>	<i>FTE¹</i>	<i>Visits per 1000 premises¹</i>	<i>Formal Notices per 1000 premises¹</i>	<i>LAE1 Response rate</i>	<i>Workers</i>	<i>Members of the public</i>
Former County of Avon	28 654	20.2	170	5	100%	617	76
Bedfordshire (inc Luton UA)	7 254	10.5	114	12	75%	255	41
Former County of Berkshire	11 353	9.7	190	6	100%	576	82
Buckinghamshire (inc Milton Keynes UA)	10 198	8.6	177	9	100%	558	73
Cambridgeshire (inc Peterborough UA)	10 560	9.4	173	3	83%	512	53
Cheshire (inc Halton and Warrington UAs)	14 954	14.4	293	9	88%	804	130
Former County of Cleveland	5 652	9.9	242	12	100%	189	61
Cornwall	15 311	14.2	290	6	86%	186	66
Cumbria	9 218	5.3	188	5	83%	202	67
Derbyshire (inc City of Derby UA)	17 053	16.4	177	5	78%	268	60
Devon (inc Plymouth and Torbay UAs)	23 437	20.3	257	2	100%	541	203
Dorset (inc Bournemouth and Poole UAs)	15 122	10.8	195	2	100%	309	79
Durham (inc Darlington UA)	7 063	9.3	435	6	88%	185	36
East Sussex (inc Brighton and Hove UA)	19 546	15.3	223	2	100%	252	61
Essex (inc Southend and Thurrock UAs)	24 331	23.7	290	4	93%	728	133
Gloucestershire	9 289	9.9	225	3	100%	306	62
Hampshire (inc Portsmouth and Southampton UAs)	25 192	27.6	228	6	100%	918	163

County	Inspection and enforcement data					Reported injuries	
	Total premises ¹	FTE ¹	Visits per 1000 premises ¹	Formal Notices per 1000 premises ¹	LAE1 Response rate	Workers	Members of the public
Herefordshire UA	3 528	2.0	188	16	100%	105	15
Hertfordshire	16 618	14.4	244	3	100%	810	110
Former County of Humberside	16 069	18.8	227	7	100%	356	54
Isle of Wight	2 642	2.7	122	12	100%	42	17
Kent (inc The Medway Towns UA)	25 701	21.9	309	3	92%	1 117	173
Lancashire (inc Blackburn and Blackpool UAs)	31 287	28.0	264	4	100%	543	118
Leicestershire (inc City of Leicester and Rutland UAs)	15 941	22.6	215	10	89%	550	71
Lincolnshire	11 012	12.5	356	5	86%	362	178
Norfolk	14 882	16.6	290	6	100%	451	93
North Yorkshire (inc York UA)	13 320	9.8	208	1	88%	395	77
Northamptonshire	8 024	9.9	363	10	86%	597	39
Northumberland	3 465	3.0	122	6	83%	94	19
Nottinghamshire (inc City of Nottingham UA)	8 084	12.3	281	7	88%	590	116
Oxfordshire	11 742	7.8	227	3	100%	374	30
Shropshire (inc Telford and Wrekin UA)	7 178	8.0	149	2	100%	215	53
Somerset	11 861	11.6	150	4	100%	256	42
Staffordshire (inc Stoke-on-Trent UA)	17 414	23.0	352	10	89%	606	88
Suffolk	12 896	15.5	150	4	86%	208	37
Surrey	15 896	14.1	203	6	82%	515	66
Warwickshire	9 835	9.2	270	5	100%	398	43
West Sussex	12 679	11.7	216	2	100%	357	105
Wiltshire (inc Swindon UA)	11 953	14.9	109	3	100%	500	78
Worcestershire	8 463	9.2	319	6	100%	321	50
Greater Manchester	53 511	58.1	234	9	100%	2 155	223
Merseyside	21 786	20.7	325	2	80%	600	106
South Yorkshire	16 807	13.0	193	2	75%	746	124
Tyne and Wear	21 724	19.5	305	5	100%	547	133
West Midlands	42 919	41.6	272	10	100%	1452	236
West Yorkshire	43 628	27.5	217	3	100%	1 473	214
Greater London	174 938	108.3	190	3	91%	4 004	596
England²	1 040 000	900.0	246	5	92%	28 145	4 750
Wales²	59 000	60.0	245	4	91%	1 137	278
Scotland²	98 000	110.0	288	6	97%	1 652	308
Total² (Great Britain)	1 197 000	1 070.0	251	5	93%	30 934	5 336

1 Enforcement data by county reflects returns received from LAs within the county. No estimates are made for this data.
2 Enforcement data for England, Wales, Scotland and Great Britain estimates based on returns received.

APPENDIX 3: INDICATORS OF LOCAL AUTHORITY ENFORCEMENT

A3.1 This appendix gives some additional information to supplement Section 5 on 'Indicators of LA Enforcement'.

HOW TO CALCULATE THE SIX INDICATORS FOR YOUR AUTHORITY

(1) Number of preventive inspections per 1000 premises

The number of preventive inspections you have carried out in 2000/01 (eg 400) divided by the number of premises you enforce (eg 2000). This figure is then multiplied by 1000 (eg 400 divided by 2000 = 0.2; this multiplied by 1000 = **200**, to give the number of preventive inspections per 1000 premises).

(2) Number of improvement notices per 1000 visits

The number of improvement notices you have issued in 2000/01 (eg 20) divided by the number of visits you made (eg 600). Multiply this number by 1000 (eg 20 divided by 600 = 0.033; this multiplied by 1000 = **33**, to give the number of improvement notices per 1000 visits).

(3) Number of immediate prohibition notices per 1000 visits

This is calculated exactly the same as for improvement notices in (2) but using the number of immediate prohibition notices with the number of visits.

(4) Number of informations laid/complaints taken per 1000 premises

This is the number of informations laid/complaints taken which were completed by your authority in 2000/01 (eg 2) divided by the number of premises you enforce (eg 2000). Then multiply this figure by 1000 (eg 2 divided by 2000 = 0.001; this multiplied by 1000 = **1.0**, to give the number of informations laid/complaints taken per 1,000 premises).

(5) Number of premises per full time equivalent (FTE) staff

The number of premises which you enforce (eg 2000) divided by the full time equivalent number of staff authorised to issue notices under Section 19 of the Health and Safety at Work Act (eg 2). This gives the number of premises per FTE (eg 2000 divided by 2 = **1000**).

(6) Percentage of convictions per information laid/complaints taken

This is the percentage of informations/complaints completed by your authority in 2000/01 which resulted in a conviction. For example, you completed 12 informations/complaints, of which 10 resulted in convictions. This, as a percentage, is 10 divided by 12 = 0.83 multiplied by 100 = 83%).

WHERE TO FIND THIS INFORMATION ON THE 2000/01 LAE1 FORM

Information	Question on LAE1 form
Number of premises	Total for column a of question 1
Number of preventive inspections	Total for column b1 of question 1
Number of visits	Total for column h of question 1
Number of FTE staff	Total of 'number of inspectors' x 'percent of time' from question 4
Number of improvement notices	Total for column b1 of question 5
Number of immediate prohibition notices	Total for column d of question 5
Number of completed informations laid/complaints taken	From column a of question 6 - number of informations/complaints <i>completed</i> in 2000/01 (ie excludes cases started in the current year but not heard)
Number of convictions	From column e of question 6 - number of convictions obtained in 2000/01

Table A3.1 Distribution of premises by category of local authority, 2000/01

Category of LA	Percentage of each type of premises						
	Retail	Wholesale	Offices	Catering	Residential accommodation	Consumer/Leisure	Other premises
London boroughs	31%	5%	26%	15%	2%	15%	6%
Metropolitan districts	38%	6%	17%	18%	4%	15%	2%
Urban/industrial	39%	6%	17%	19%	4%	13%	2%
Suburban	34%	6%	21%	18%	4%	15%	2%
Resort/retirement	33%	3%	12%	18%	15%	14%	5%
Rural	33%	4%	11%	20%	11%	17%	4%
Scottish urban	32%	5%	21%	21%	3%	16%	2%
Scottish rural	37%	2%	12%	17%	13%	18%	1%
Welsh urban	45%	3%	14%	18%	3%	13%	4%
Welsh rural	38%	3%	12%	19%	15%	12%	1%

CATEGORIES OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES

A3.2 Below is a list of each local authority for the ten categories of LA. As the statistics refer to the 2000/01 financial year, the list of LAs is those which existed on 31 March 2001.

A3.3 There is an eleventh category of local authority with only three LAs. These are the Isles of Scilly, Inner Temple and Middle Temple. The six indicators have not been produced for this category given the small number of LAs it includes.

Category 1 - London Boroughs

Barking and Dagenham	Hackney	Lewisham
Barnet	Hammersmith and Fulham	Merton
Bexley	Haringey	Newham
Brent	Harrow	Redbridge
Bromley	Havering	Richmond-upon-Thames
Camden	Hillingdon	Southwark
City of London	Hounslow	Sutton
Croydon	Islington	Tower Hamlets
Ealing	Kensington and Chelsea	Waltham Forest
Enfield	Kingston-upon-Thames	Wandsworth
Greenwich	Lambeth	Westminster

Category 2 - Metropolitan Districts

Barnsley	Leeds	Solihull
Birmingham	Liverpool	South Tyneside
Bolton	Manchester	St Helens
Bradford	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	Stockport
Bury	North Tyneside	Sunderland
Calderdale	Oldham	Tameside
Coventry	Rochdale	Trafford
Doncaster	Rotherham	Wakefield
Dudley	Salford	Walsall
Gateshead	Sandwell	Wigan
Kirklees	Sefton	Wirral
Knowsley	Sheffield	Wolverhampton

Category 3 - Urban and Industrial

Amber Valley	East Northamptonshire	Norwich
Ashfield	East Staffordshire	Nottingham
Barrow-in-Furness	Ellesmere Port and Neston	Nuneaton & Bedworth
Bassetlaw	Erewash	Oxford
Blackburn with Darwen	Exeter	Pendle
Bolsover	Gloucester	Plymouth
Brighton & Hove	Hartlepool	Portsmouth
Bristol	High Peak	Preston
Broxtowe	Hinckley & Bosworth	Reading
Burnley	Hull	Redcar and Cleveland
Cambridge	Hyndburn	Rossendale
Cannock Chase	Ipswich	Sedgefield
Cheltenham	Kettering	Slough
Chester	Leicester	South Derbyshire
Chesterfield	Lincoln	Southampton
Corby	Luton	Staffordshire Moorlands
Crewe & Nantwich	Mansfield	Stockton-on-Tees
Darlington	Middlesbrough	Stoke-on-Trent
Derby	Newcastle-under-Lyme	Thurrock
Derwentside	North East Derbyshire	Wansbeck
Dover	North East Lincolnshire	Watford
Durham	North Warwickshire	Worcester
Easington	North West Leicestershire	

Category 4 - Suburban

Ashford	Harborough	South Ribble
Aylesbury Vale	Harlow	South Staffordshire
Babergh	Hart	Spelthorne
Basildon	Havant	St Albans
Basingstoke Deane	Hertsmere	St Edmundsbury
Bath and North East Somerset	Horsham	Stafford
Bedford	Huntingdonshire	Stevenage
Blaby	Lichfield	Stratford-on-Avon
Blyth Valley	Macclesfield	Stroud
Bracknell Forest	Maidstone	Surrey Heath
Braintree	Maldon	Swale
Brentwood	Malvern Hills	Swindon
Broadland	Medway Towns	Tamworth
Bromsgrove	Mid Bedfordshire	Tandridge
Broxbourne	Mid Suffolk	Telford & Wrekin
Castle Morpeth	Mid Sussex	Test Valley
Castle Point	Milton Keynes	Tewkesbury
Chelmsford	Mole Valley	Three Rivers
Cherwell	North Hertfordshire	Tonbridge & Malling
Chester-le-Street	North Lincolnshire	Tunbridge Wells
Chiltern	North Somerset	Uttlesford
Chorley	North Wiltshire	Vale of White Horse
Colchester	Northampton	Vale Royal
Congleton	Oadby & Wigston	Warrington
Crawley	Peterborough	Warwick
Dacorum	Redditch	Waveney
Dartford	Reigate & Banstead	Waverley
Daventry	Ribble Valley	Wellingborough
East Dorset	Rochford	Welwyn Hatfield
East Hampshire	Rugby	West Berkshire
East Hertfordshire	Runnymede	West Lancashire
Eastleigh	Rushcliffe	West Oxfordshire
Elmbridge	Rushmoor	West Wiltshire
Epping Forest	Rutland	Winchester
Epsom & Ewell	Sevenoaks	Windsor and Maidenhead
Fareham	South Bedfordshire	Woking
Forest Heath	South Bucks	Wokingham
Gedling	South Cambridgeshire	Wychavon
Gosport	South Gloucestershire	Wycombe
Gravesham	South Norfolk	Wyre Forest
Guildford	South Northamptonshire	York
Halton	South Oxfordshire	

Category 5 - Resort and Retirement

Adur	Fylde	Southend-on-Sea
Arun	Great Yarmouth	Taunton Deane
Blackpool	Hastings	Teignbridge
Bournemouth	Isle of Wight	Tendring
Canterbury	Lancaster	Thanet
Charnwood	Lewes	Torbay
Chichester	New Forest	Wealden
Christchurch	Poole	Weymouth and Portland
East Devon	Rother	Worthing
Eastbourne	Scarborough	Wyre

Category 6 - Rural

Allerdale	Kennet	Shepway
Alnwick	Kerrier	Shrewsbury & Atcham
Berwick upon Tweed	Kings Lynn & West Norfolk	South Hams
Boston	Melton	South Holland
Breckland	Mendip	South Kesteven
Bridgnorth	Mid Devon	South Lakeland
Caradon	Newark & Sherwood	South Shropshire
Carlisle	North Cornwall	South Somerset
Carrick	North Devon	Suffolk Coastal
Copeland	North Dorset	Teesdale
Cotswold	North Kesteven	Torridge
Craven	North Norfolk	Tynedale
Derbyshire Dales	North Shropshire	Wear Valley
East Cambridgeshire	Oswestry	West Devon
East Lindsey	Penwith	West Dorset
East Riding of Yorkshire	Purbeck	West Lindsey
Eden	Restormel	West Somerset
Fenland	Richmondshire	
Forest of Dean	Ryedale	
Hambleton	Salisbury	
Harrogate	Sedgemoor	
Herefordshire	Selby	

Category 7 - Scottish Urban

Aberdeen	Edinburgh	North Ayrshire
Clackmannanshire	Falkirk	North Lanarkshire
Dundee	Fife	Renfrewshire
East Dunbartonshire	Glasgow	South Lanarkshire
East Lothian	Inverclyde	West Dunbartonshire
East Renfrewshire	Midlothian	West Lothian

Category 8 - Scottish Rural

Aberdeenshire	Highland	Shetland Islands
Angus	Moray	Stirling District
Argyll & Bute	Orkney Islands	South Ayrshire
Dumfries and Galloway	Perthshire & Kinross	Western Isles
East Ayrshire	Scottish Borders	

Category 10 - Welsh Urban

Blaenau Gwent	Merthyr Tydfil	Swansea
Bridgend	Neath Port Talbot	Torfaen
Caerphilly	Newport	Vale of Glamorgan
Cardiff	Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	Wrexham
Flintshire		

Category 11 - Welsh Rural

Anglesey	Conwy	Monmouthshire
Carmarthenshire	Denbighshire	Pembrokeshire
Ceredigion	Gwynedd	Powys

FURTHER INFORMATION

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