



Self-reported working conditions in 1995

Results from a household survey

J R Jones, J T Hodgson and J Osman



Government Statistical Service

AMENDMENTS TO PUBLICATION “SELF-REPORTED WORKING CONDITIONS IN 1995: RESULTS FROM A HOUSEHOLD SURVEY”

Since it was first published in 1997, amendments have been made to the publication “ Self-reported working conditions in 1995: Results from a household survey” . These amendments have been incorporated into this version for the website and are outlined below:

[Page 29, paragraph 5](#)

Last word of sentence was changed from **attacked** to **threatened**.

[Page 47, Table C3](#)

Base=100% for ‘**Threatened with physical violence by member of the public**’ was changed from **356** to **352**.

[Pages 48-67, Tables D1-D20](#)

(**p<0.1**) was replaced with (**p<0.01**).

[Page 53, Table D6](#)

Row containing data for ‘**ALL OCCUPATIONS**’ was moved to the row beneath **Science and engineering**’ .

[Page 88, Appendix 3](#)

Table G was replaced.

Self-reported working conditions in 1995

Results from a household survey

HSE BOOKS

© Crown copyright 1997

*Applications for reproduction should be made in writing to:
Copyright Unit, Her Majesty's Stationery Office,
St Clements House, 2-16 Colegate, Norwich NR3 1BQ*

First published 1997

ISBN 0 7176 1449 2

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means (electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise) without the prior written permission of the copyright owner.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Our thanks go to the Omnibus Survey team and interviewers at the Office for National Statistics for completing the data collection part of the study, and to the public who gave their time to take part in the Survey.

We would also like to thank members of HSE who contributed to the production of the report, in particular Eamonn Gilmurray and Gillian Owens who compiled the tables and graphs, and Tracy Clegg and Gillian Green for their assistance in checking the final document.

CONTENTS

	Page
PREFACE	v
1. INTRODUCTION	1
2. SURVEY METHODOLOGY	2
2.1 Omnibus survey ("Control" population)	2
2.2 Questionnaire	3
2.3 Occupational analysis	3
2.4 Working conditions analysis	4
2.5 Sampling errors	4
3. RESULTS	5
3.1 Current workers of retirement age	5
3.2 Job demands, control and support	5
3.3 Physical conditions	11
3.4 Noise and vibration	17
3.5 Ergonomic aspects	20
3.6 Violence	28
3.7 Comparison with First European Survey on the Work Environment	29
REFERENCES	31
TABLES	32
APPENDICES	70
Appendix 1: Questionnaire details	70
Appendix 2: Occupational groupings	79
Appendix 3: Occupational distribution from 1991 Census, 1995 Labour Force Survey (LFS) and "Control" study	88
Appendix 4: Sampling errors	89
Appendix 5: Questions from the First European Survey on the Work Environment	91

PREFACE

As part of a continuing programme to develop its information on work-related illness, the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) commissioned a "trailer" questionnaire to the 1990 Labour Force Survey (LFS). The study asked adults in a representative sample of households in England and Wales whether they felt they had suffered from any illness or condition caused or made worse by their work. A detailed report of the results was published in 1993¹.

A similar, but more detailed survey - the Self-reported Work-related Illness Survey (SWI) - was undertaken in 1995-96. One element of this survey was to commission a series of questions in the Office for National Statistics' August and October Omnibus surveys. A sample of 3,209 adults employed in the last 10 years were asked questions about certain conditions they experienced at work. This report details the findings of the study and is based on the replies of the 2,230 individuals who were employed when interviewed.

The principal purpose of the study is to identify job characteristics that could be associated with the occurrence of work-related illness. It acts as a baseline "control" study for use within the main SWI Survey which reports on the actual incidence of self-reported work-related illness. The "control" study results will be used to determine whether individuals suffering from certain work-related illness had a higher level of exposure to certain job characteristics than the general working population. This main SWI data will be published early in 1998. However, the findings in this report have an interest in their own right, as a baseline for comparison between occupations, as a baseline against which future trends might be assessed, and as background information for other studies of work-related illness.

It is important to be clear about the nature of this information. The aspects of working life which were surveyed were chosen for their potential influence on employees' health and well-being. But it must be understood that the prevalence of these work characteristics is *not* a measure of the health of people at work. For example, the fact that 29 per cent of respondents said that they always or nearly always had to work to tight deadlines is not in itself "good" or "bad". Working under pressure is a component of overall work pressures which, in certain circumstances, can lead to health problems, but the reported prevalence itself does not indicate the level of such problems or even if they exist.

Some of the aspects of working conditions covered in the report clearly represent a negative influence on employee health, for example performing tasks which leave the individual with ringing in the ears or being physically attacked. Others are open to greater interpretation. For example, whether breathing fumes or handling substances is a potential risk to health depends on the nature and degree of exposure; some are harmless at low levels. Individuals' views on whether a given substance is harmful may be inaccurate and this survey provides no information on controls within the workplace which can eliminate the health risk involved in these situations.

It also needs to be borne in mind that the survey is a relatively small scale one, so some estimates drawn from it can be subject to considerable statistical uncertainty. Most results have been reported as percentage prevalence among current workers (or particular groups of current workers). Estimates based on the whole population will be accurate within two to three percentage points, and those based on all males or all females to three or four percentage points. For smaller groups, notably particular occupational groups, the uncertainties are larger. The measure of uncertainty used in this report is the 95% confidence limit which is described in detail in [Appendix 4](#).

1. INTRODUCTION

This report presents the main findings from the "control" population and in particular reports on the prevalence of certain job characteristics and working conditions in the general working population. [Section 3](#) describes the results of a series of questions about job demands, physical and ergonomic aspects of work and about violence. Individuals were asked whether they felt they had too much or too little work, whether they worked to tight deadlines, had control over their work and whether they thought they received adequate support from managers. Findings here could indicate a propensity for employees to develop stress-related conditions.

In the questions on physical working conditions, respondents were asked about breathing fumes or dusts and breathing or handling harmful substances, working in uncomfortable hot and cold conditions or in noisy environments and using vibrating machinery or power tools. Such physical conditions have been linked to a range of illnesses or conditions, including skin complaints, respiratory conditions, hearing problems and stress. Individuals answered questions about ergonomic aspects - repetitive movements, working fast or in awkward positions, using force, lifting or moving objects - which might result in musculoskeletal disorders. Lastly, respondents were asked whether they had been physically attacked or threatened by a member of the public. Violence may obviously lead to physical harm but can also be stressful and could result, in more extreme cases, in disability or worse.

2. SURVEY METHODOLOGY

2.1 OMNIBUS SURVEY ("Control" population)

In 1995, as part of the larger study HSE commissioned a series of questions in the Office for National Statistics' (ONS) Omnibus survey. The questions were included in a module of the Omnibus for two months: August and October. The Omnibus is a multi-purpose survey developed by the ONS for use by government departments, and other public or non-profit making bodies. It is a vehicle for questions on topics too brief to warrant a survey of their own, and also for topics of immediate interest. Interviewing is carried out every month. Each month's questionnaire covers a variety of topics, reflecting users' requirements and a core of demographic questions.

2.1.1 Sample

Each month, interviews are conducted on approximately 2,000 adults aged 16 or over in private households in Great Britain. A random probability sample is selected for each month's survey. The sampling frame is the Postcode Address File of 'small users' which includes private household addresses. A new sample of 100 postal sectors is selected for each month, with stratification by region, the proportion of households renting from the local authorities and the proportion in which the head of household is in Socio-economic groups 1-5 or 13 (i.e. a professional, employer or manager). The postal sectors are selected with probability proportionate to size and, within each sector, 30 addresses are selected randomly.

If an address contains more than one household the interviewer uses a standard ONS procedure to select just one household randomly. Within households with more than one adult member, just one person aged 16 or over is selected, using random tables. The interviewer will only interview the selected person, no proxies are taken.

2.1.2 Weighting

Because only one household member is interviewed, people in households containing few adults have a better chance of selection than those in households with many. A weighting factor is applied to correct for this unequal probability. Responses are first weighted by the number of adults in the household, to correct the proportions, and then adjusted to give a total sample size equal to the number of respondents actually interviewed. This is the weighting applied to the majority of modules, which use the individual adult as the unit analysis.

2.1.3 Fieldwork

All interviews are carried out face-to-face by the interviewers trained to carry out ONS surveys. Advanced letters are sent to all the selected households giving a brief account of the survey. Interviewing is completed within a two-week period each month. Interviewers call at all selected addresses (unless refusal has been made beforehand in response to the advanced letter). The interviewer makes at least three calls at an address at different times of the day before abandoning the attempt to contact and interview the selected household.

As with all ONS surveys, a quality check on the fieldwork is carried out through recall interviews with a proportion of respondents to make sure that the interviews actually took place with those respondents and that the responses to questions are consistent.

2.1.4 Response rates

The small users' Postcode Address File includes some business addresses and other addresses, such as new and empty properties, at which no private households are living. The expected proportion of such addresses, which are classified as ineligible, is about 11-12%. They are eliminated from the set sample before response rates are calculated.

A person is classified as responding if he/she has completed both sections, or modules, collecting standard classificatory data, one of which is at the beginning and one at the end of the interview, and at least one of the client modules. A respondent may be ineligible for certain modules, or may not have answered every single question in some modules.

Response rate for August, 1995

The response rate for August 1995 was 77% as shown below:

		%
Selected addresses	3,000	100
Ineligible addresses	309	10
		%
Eligible addresses	2,691	100
Refusals	335	12
Informants incapable of interview	32	1
Non-contacts	261	10
Interviews achieved	2,063	77

Response rate for October, 1995

The response rate for October 1995 was 75% as shown below:

		%
Selected addresses	3,000	100
Ineligible addresses	305	10
		%
Eligible addresses	2,695	100
Refusals	441	16
Informants incapable of interview	0	0
Non-contacts	233	9
Interviews achieved	2,021	75

2.2 QUESTIONNAIRE

The "control" population questions formed a module of the Omnibus survey in August and October 1995. The Omnibus survey also provided demographic and occupational information for each respondent. [Appendix 1](#) contains a copy of the questions on conditions experienced at work.

2.3 OCCUPATIONAL ANALYSIS

The specific questions relating to working conditions were administered to respondents employed in the 10 year period prior to the interview. The questions were linked to the respondent's current job if they were in employment when interviewed and their last job if not. The analysis covers respondents who were in employment when interviewed - "current" workers only.

Occupations were coded by ONS using the Standard Occupation Classification² (SOC). The SOC codes have been grouped into 28 categories, with an additional category, "missing" where occupational details were not provided, for whatever reason, at interview. Groups were chosen to bring together occupational units with similar working conditions. In some cases sample numbers were too small to warrant a separate group, and "other" categories have been formed containing a mix of jobs e.g. other processing. [Appendix 2](#) provides details of

occupation groups. Coal mining is one of the occupation groups, but no current workers were interviewed.

To assess the representativeness of the "control" study by occupation the distribution of the sample by occupation was compared with that of the 1995 Labour Force Survey and the 1991 Census ([Table G, Appendix 3](#)). Overall, all three studies showed similar distributions. The "control" population did however differ from the other two studies, by about 1%, for the occupational groups managerial and road transport operatives.

2.4 WORKING CONDITIONS ANALYSIS

Respondents were asked a selection of questions about different aspects of their job and working conditions that could be associated with the occurrence of work-related illness. Each condition has been grouped into one of five categories: job demands, control and support; physical conditions; noise and vibration; ergonomic aspects and violence.

2.5 SAMPLING ERRORS

All estimates based on sample surveys are subject to statistical errors, which arise from the fact that no single sample of the population will give an exact representation of the total. The extent to which an estimate may be in error varies with the number of sample cases it is based on - the smaller the number of cases the bigger the error. [Table H](#), Appendix 4 shows how the likely error for a prevalence estimate in this survey varies with its sample size. [Appendix 4](#) also provides a description of how to calculate sampling errors.

3. RESULTS

A sample of 3,029 adults employed in the last 10 years responded to questions about certain conditions they experienced at work. This report provides detailed findings based on replies of the 2,230 individuals who were employed in full or part-time jobs when interviewed.

[Table A](#) shows the prevalence of exposure to selected working conditions, grouped into five specific categories, as reported by current workers, in the August and October surveys. As overall proportions reporting having too much work, and working in uncomfortable heat and cold in the two surveys were significantly different from the average across the surveys, they have not been combined in this table.

The results that follow concentrate on individuals who were in employment at the time of interview, current workers, and show exposure to selected working conditions by sex, age and occupation.

3.1 CURRENT WORKERS OF RETIREMENT AGE

A small proportion of respondents older than the usual retirement ages (65 years and over for males and 60 years and over for females) were still in employment. This group, particularly males, reported a much lower level of exposure to the selected job characteristics. This is not surprising as people whose job conditions are positive are more likely to continue working after retirement age than the rest of the working population. This will be true whether the positive experience is driven primarily by objective factors, or because people who are enthusiastic enough about their work to continue working after retirement age are likely to experience and describe their work conditions positively. A survey of this kind cannot disentangle these two aspects of the situation, which in any case will tend to reinforce each other.

Age analyses completed in the sections that follow concentrate on the pre-retirement age-groups.

3.2 JOB DEMANDS, CONTROL AND SUPPORT

Stress is the reaction people have to excessive demands or pressures. In the work place it rises when people try to cope with tasks, responsibilities or other types of pressure connected with their jobs, but find difficulty, strain or worry in doing so. There are a number of factors in the workplace which give rise to stress and stress-related conditions, in particular where individuals are experiencing high demands or have little control over their work or inadequate support from management. To estimate the proportion exposed to these types of conditions, in the workplace, respondents were asked about: having too much to do; having too little work to do; working to tight deadlines; lack of control over their work, and inadequate management support and help when needed. Fuller details of the questions administered are given in [Appendix 1](#). Physical conditions such as excessive noise and vibration can give rise to stress, as can threats and attacks by members of the public. Exposure to these workplace conditions will be covered in other sections.

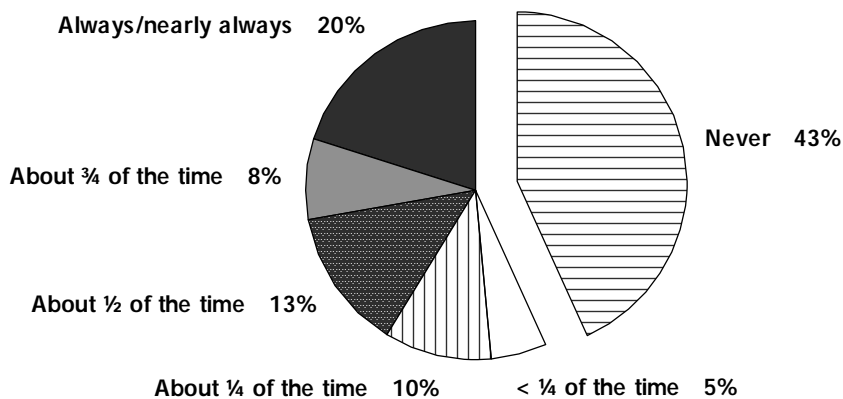
3.2.1 Too much work

Among current workers the prevalence of sometimes having too much work differed between survey months (Table A), 57% (CI: 53% to 60%) in August and 68% (CI: 65% to 72%) in October.

For men, the prevalence was highest amongst 25-34, 35-44 and 45-54 year age-groups (Tables B1 (a)-(b)) in both survey months. In particular, 79 % (CI: 71% to 87%) of men in the 25-34 year age-group reported having too much work in the October survey. Over 70% of women aged 25-34 and 45-54 also reported having too much work in the October survey.

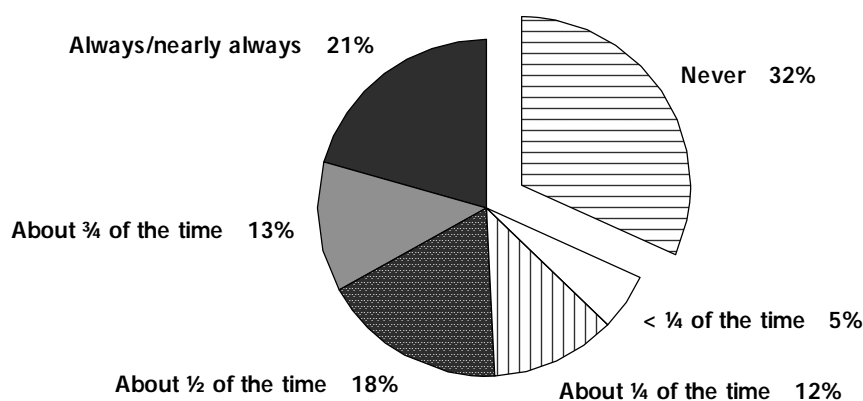
In the August survey 41% (CI: 38% to 45%) of respondents indicated that for at least half of their working time they had too much work to do. The percentage was higher in the October survey, 51% (CI: 47% to 54%), but in both surveys about 20% (CI: 17% to 23%) reported always having too much work to do (Figures 1(a)-(b) and Table C1).

Figure 1a: How often current workers felt they had too much work to do - results from August survey



Source: ONS Omnibus Survey, Aug 95

Figure 1b: How often current workers felt they had too much work to do - results from October survey



Source: ONS Omnibus Survey, Oct 95

At occupational level there were no significant differences between the August and October survey responses, so data for the two surveys have been combined.

The occupation groups of current workers (Table D1) reporting rates significantly above average were: science and engineering (84%, CI: 76% to 92%); teaching (80%, CI: 71% to 91%); nursing (81%, CI: 70% to 91%); professional and related supporting management (77%, CI: 70% to 85%) and managerial (74%, CI: 67% to 81%).

3.2.2 Too little work

Among current workers, the prevalence of having too little work was slightly higher among males than females: 25% (CI: 22% to 28%) for males and 20% (CI: 17% to 23%) for females (Table B2). For both males and females, the prevalence was highest among those in the 16-24 age-group (males 32%, CI: 23% to 40% and females 28%, CI: 20% to 35%). The proportions tended to decrease with age, but remained higher for males, falling to 23% (CI: 14% to 32%) for males and 11% (CI: 2% to 19%) for females in the pre-retirement age-group. Some 15% (CI: 13% to 18%) of males and 12% (CI: 9% to 14%) of females reported having too little work to do for at least one quarter of their working time (Table C1).

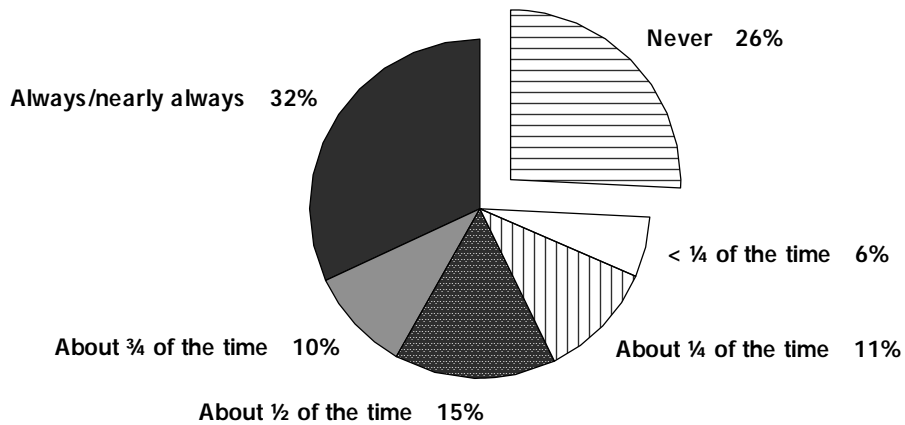
Ten per cent (CI: 8% to 12%) of current workers in the August survey and 14% (CI: 11% to 16%) in October reported busy periods at work as well as slack periods. A small proportion of these respondents provided inconsistent responses e.g. reported always having too much work and always having too little work. They were perhaps referring to different periods within the life of their job. A further 33% (CI: 29% to 36%) of current workers in the August survey and 20% (CI: 18% to 23%) in the October survey reported *never* having too little or too much work.

Only the proportion of teachers (4%, CI: 0% to 10%) reporting sometimes having too little work differed significantly from the proportion across all occupations (23%, CI: 21% to 25%), the proportion being significantly less than the average (Table D2).

3.2.3 Tight deadlines

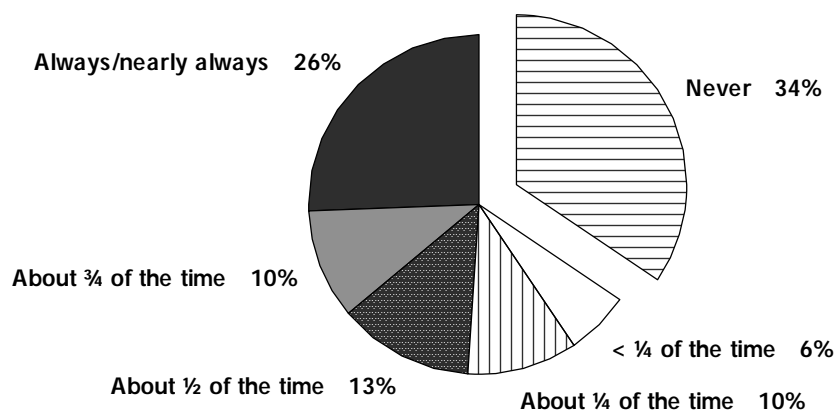
As many as 74% (CI: 71% to 77%) of male and 66% (CI: 62% to 69%) of female current workers (Table B3) reported sometimes working to tight deadlines. The proportions remained higher for males in all of the pre-retirement age-groups. Almost one third (CI: 29% to 35%) of males and just over one quarter (CI: 23% to 29%) of females (Figures 2(a) -(b) and Table C1) reported that they always or almost always worked to tight deadlines.

Figure 2a: How often male current workers had to work to tight deadlines



Source: ONS Omnibus Survey, Aug/Oct 95

Figure 2b: How often female current workers had to work to tight deadlines



Source: ONS Omnibus Survey, Aug/Oct 95

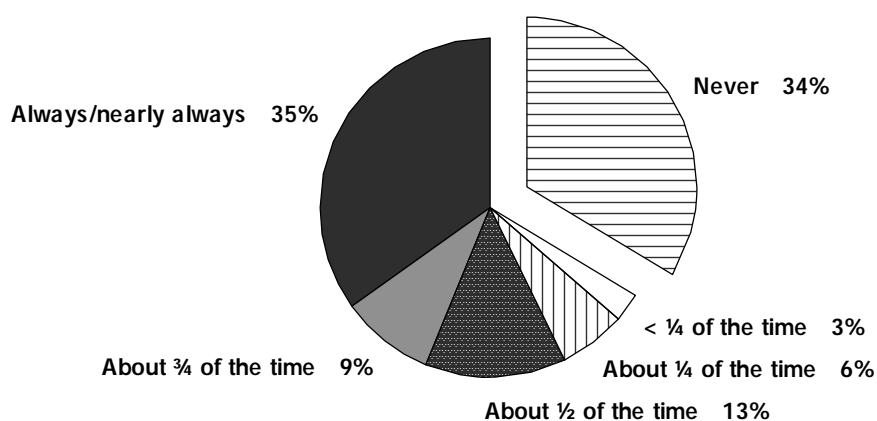
Over half (CI: 47% to 60%) of those reporting always or almost always having too much work to do also reported that they always or almost always had deadlines to meet, amounting to some 9% (CI: 8% to 10%) of current workers.

Four occupation groups had significantly raised rates (Table D3): science and engineering (96%, CI: 92% to 100%); professional and related supporting management (90%, CI: 85% to 96%); teaching (90%, CI: 82% to 97%) and managerial (83%, CI: 77% to 90%).

3.2.4 Choose or change order of tasks or method of working

One third (CI: 31% to 36%) of current workers reported that they were *never* able to choose or change the order of their tasks or method of working (Table B4). This percentage was highest in the youngest age-group, males 48% (CI: 40% to 57%) and females 38% (CI: 30% to 46%). At the other end of the scale, just over one third (CI: 32% to 37%) of respondents reported always or nearly always being able to choose or change the order of their tasks or method of working (Figure 3 and Table C1).

Figure 3: How often current workers were able to choose or change the order of their tasks or method of working



Source: ONS Omnibus Survey, Aug/Oct 95

About 30% (CI: 26% to 34%) of current workers reporting sometimes having too much work to do reported that they were *never* able to change the order of their task or method of working. Some 10% (CI: 8% to 11%) of current workers were in this situation. For respondents always or nearly always having too much work to do the proportion *never* able to change the order of their task or method of working remained constant at 30% (CI: 24% to 34%). About 6% (CI: 5% to 7%) of all current workers were in this high workload, low autonomy situation.

Repetitive assembly and inspection workers (71%, CI: 54% to 87%) showed the highest negative response, more than double the average for all occupations (Table D4). Within the processing area, other (60%, CI: 48% to 71%), textile (57%, CI: 38% to 75%) and metal (46%, CI: 34% to 57%) had raised rates. Other groups with above average rates were road transport operatives (60%, CI: 48% to 72%) and catering (53%, CI: 40% to 67%).

3.2.5 Enough help and support when needed, from the people in charge at work

Among current workers, 20% (CI: 18% to 22%) reported *not* getting enough help and support from the people in charge at work. Males in the youngest age-group and females in the pre-retirement age-group reported getting the most help (Table B5).

Three quarters (CI: 71% to 77%) of respondents who reported sometimes having too much work said that they got support and help when needed. For individuals reporting that they always or nearly always had too much work the percentage was lower, 63% (CI: 57% to 68%).

Of those reporting sometimes having to work to tight deadlines, 71% (CI: 67% to 75%) said that they got help and support when needed. The percentage was slightly lower (69%, CI: 67% to 72%) among those reporting always or nearly always having to work to tight deadlines.

The nursing group reported the lowest support (36%, CI: 23% to 49%), and the rate was significantly different from the average (Table D5).

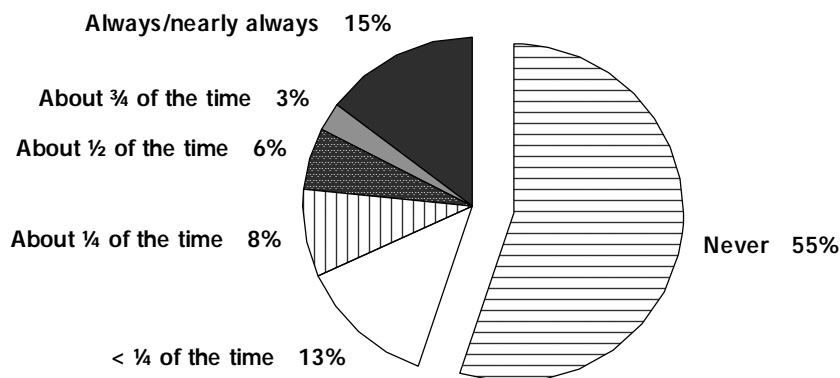
3.3 PHYSICAL CONDITIONS

Physical conditions in the workplace have been linked to a range of illness, including stress, skin complaints, respiratory conditions, hearing problems and musculoskeletal conditions. Exposure to fumes, dust or other harmful substances, handling or touching harmful substances and exposure to uncomfortable heat or cold are some selected physical exposures included in this survey, and covered in this section (see Appendix 1 for details of questions). Exposure to noise and vibration will be covered under noise and vibration.

3.3.1 Breathing fumes, dust or other harmful substances

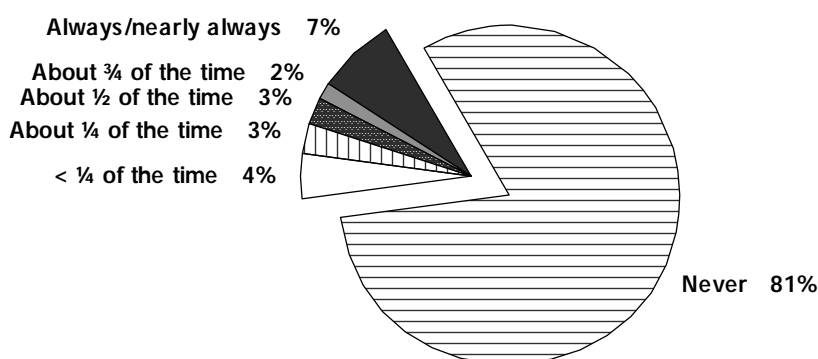
The prevalence of male current workers (45%, CI: 42% to 48%) sometimes being exposed to breathing fumes, dusts or other harmful substances in their job was more than double the prevalence for females (19%, CI: 16% to 22%). This difference occurred in all age-groups (Table B6). Almost one third (CI: 29% to 35%) of males and 15% (CI: 12% to 17%) of females reported being exposed for at least one quarter of their working time (Figures 4(a)-(b) and Table C1).

Figure 4a: How often male current workers were exposed to breathing fumes, dust or other harmful substances, in their job



Source: ONS Omnibus Survey, Aug/Oct 95

Figure 4b: How often female current workers were exposed to breathing fumes, dust or other harmful substances, in their job



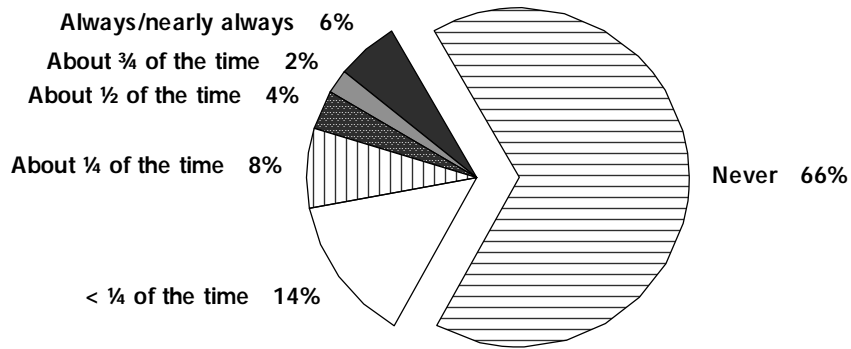
Source: ONS Omnibus Survey, Aug/Oct 95

Male dominated, manual occupation groups showed a higher risk of sometimes being exposed to breathing fumes, dust or other harmful substances than other occupation groups ([Table D6](#)). In particular, construction (86%, CI: 76% to 97%), metal processing (77%, CI: 67% to 86%), other processing (70%, CI: 60% to 81%), and farming, fishing and forestry (68%, CI: 52% to 84%) had rates which were more than double the average for all occupation groups. Electrical processing (60%, CI: 39% to 79%), materials moving and storing (54%, CI 33% to 72%), and road transport operatives (52%, CI: 39% to 65%) also had significantly raised rates.

3.3.2 Handling or touching harmful substances or materials

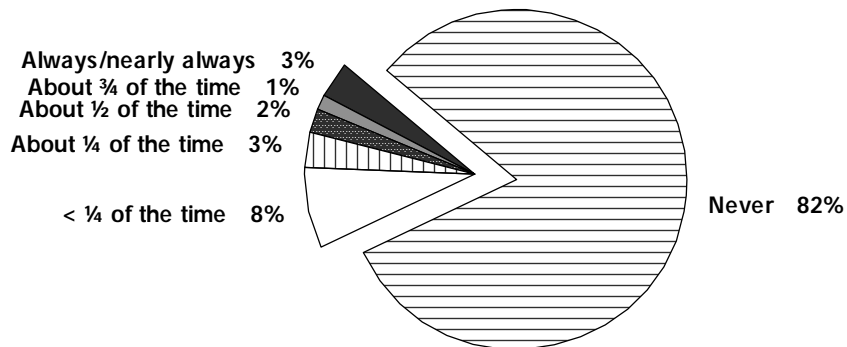
A higher proportion of males (33%, CI: 30% to 37%) than females (18%, CI: 15% to 21%) said their job sometimes involved the handling or touching of harmful substances or materials. The prevalence was higher for males in all age-groups ([Table B7](#)). One fifth (CI: 17% to 22%) of males and 10% (CI: 8% to 13%) of females reported being exposed for at least one quarter of their working time (Figures 5(a)-(b) and [Table C1](#)).

Figure 5a: How often male current workers were required to handle or touch harmful substances or materials, in their job



Source: ONS Omnibus Survey, Aug/Oct 95

Figure 5b: How often female current workers were required to handle or touch harmful substances or materials, in their job



Source: ONS Omnibus Survey, Aug/Oct 95

Nearly one fifth (CI: 16% to 20%) of respondents indicated that their current job sometimes exposed them to breathing fumes, dusts or other harmful substances, or required them to handle or touch harmful substances or materials. A further 59% (CI: 56% to 61%) of respondents reported that their job *never* exposed them to breathing fumes, dust or other harmful substances or required them to handle or touch harmful substances or materials.

The hair and beauty occupation group (Table D7) showed the highest proportion of sometimes being exposed to handling or touching harmful substances (72%, CI: 51% to 93%) nearly three times the average for all occupations. The rate among nurses was more than double the average (62%, CI: 49% to 75%), and the remaining occupation groups with significantly raised rates were manual and male dominated: farming, fishing and forestry (62%, CI: 46% to 78%); metal processing (60%, CI: 49% to 72%); construction (56%, CI: 40% to 70%); other processing (54%, CI: 42% to 65%); security and protective services (41%, CI: 24% to 57%); electrical processing (48%, CI: 27% to 67%) and science and engineering (38%, CI: 28% to 48%).

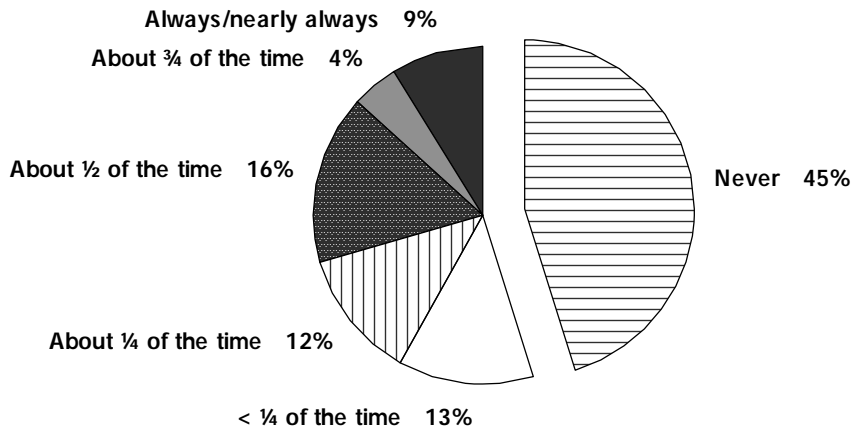
3.3.3 Uncomfortable heat or cold (includes hot and cold weather)

Among current workers, the prevalence of sometimes being exposed to uncomfortable heat or cold differed between the two monthly surveys. In the August survey, 48% (CI: 44% to 51%) reported ever being exposed compared with 37% (CI: 34% to 41%) in the October survey. In both surveys the prevalence for males exceeded that for females across most age-groups (Tables B8 (a)-(b)).

At the occupational level there were no significant differences between the August and October survey responses, so data for the two surveys have been combined.

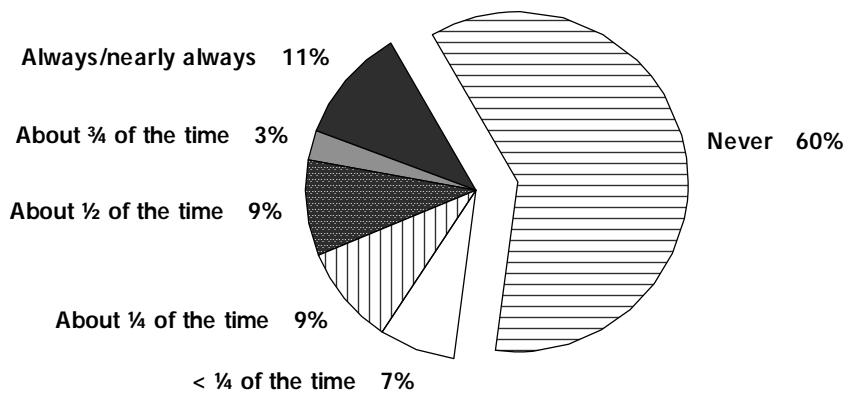
In the August survey 42% (CI: 37% to 47%) of males and 32% (CI: 28% to 37%) of females reported being exposed to uncomfortable heat or cold for at least one quarter of their working time. The percentage was slightly lower in the October survey, 36% (CI: 31% to 40%) for males and 24% (CI: 20% to 29%) for females (Figures 6(a)-(d) and Table C1).

Figure 6a: How often male current workers were exposed to uncomfortable heat or cold, in their job - results from August survey



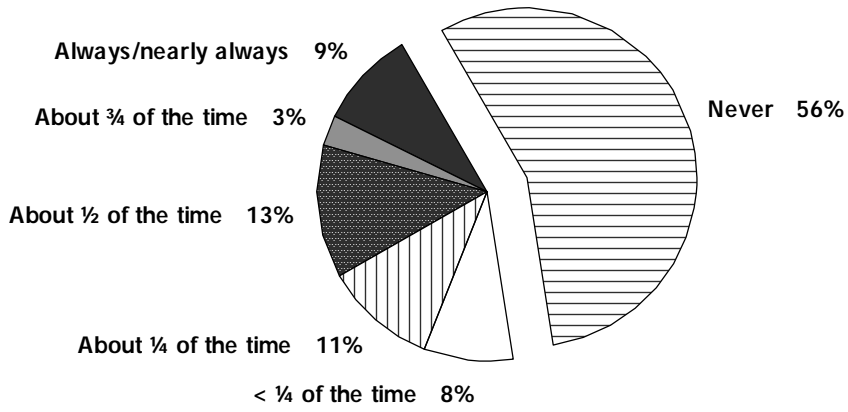
Source: ONS Omnibus Survey, Aug 95

Figure 6b: How often female current workers were exposed to uncomfortable heat or cold, in their job - results from August survey



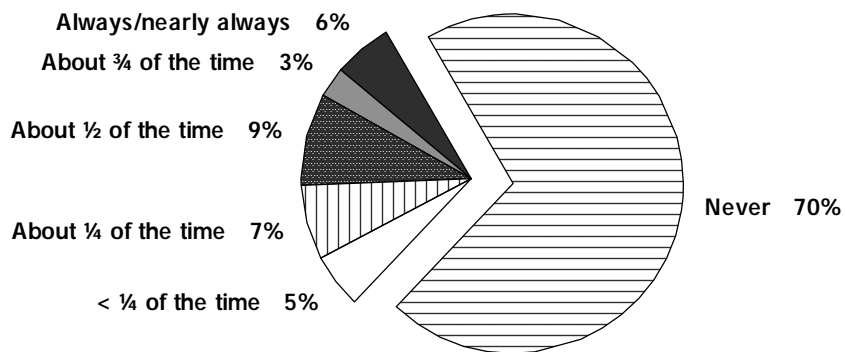
Source: ONS Omnibus Survey, Aug 95

Figure 6c: How often male current workers were exposed to uncomfortable heat or cold, in their job - results from October survey



Source: ONS Omnibus Survey, Oct 95

Figure 6d: How often female current workers exposed to uncomfortable heat or cold, in their job - results from October survey



Source: ONS Omnibus Survey, Oct 95

Occupation groups with obvious outdoor activities, hence exposure to varying weather conditions showed significantly raised rates (Table D8): other transport and machinery operatives (83%, CI: 63% to 100%); farming, fishing and forestry (79%, CI: 64% to 92%); construction (70%, CI: 56% to 84%); materials moving and storing (65%, CI: 48% to 85%) and security and protective services (63%, CI: 47% to 80%). Processing including electrical (66%, CI: 45% to 84%), metal (62%, CI: 51% to 73%) and other (76%, CI: 66% to 86%), with tendencies towards heat exposure also showed significantly raised rates. The catering group (64%, CI: 50% to 77%), with both exposure to heat and cold, also had a significantly raised rate.

3.4 NOISE AND VIBRATION

Prolonged or frequent exposure to machines or tools in the workplace can cause hearing damage. The risk of this occurring is related to the level of noise exposure and the length of time the individual is exposed to that level. To estimate the number at risk in the working population, respondents in this survey were asked whether and how often they had to raise their voice while talking to people from a normal talking distance (raised noise levels in workplace), and whether and how often work tasks left them with ringing in their ears or a temporary feeling of deafness (intensity of noise). While noise can cause hearing loss or tinnitus, it can also have other effects e.g. increased stress.

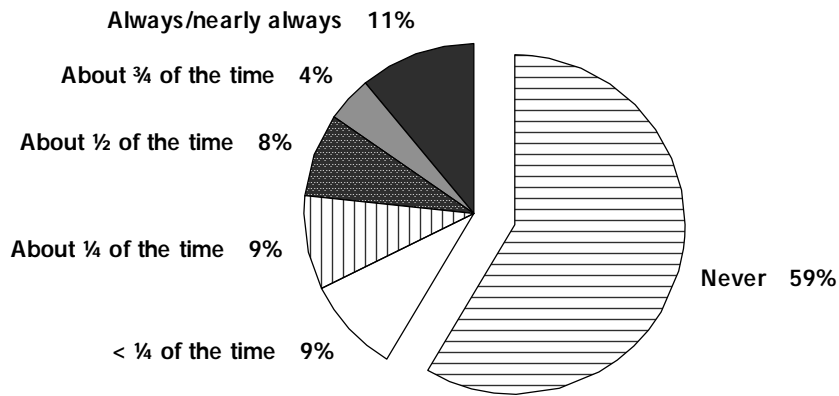
Vibration is another physical agent which many people are exposed to in the workplace. Vibration exposure is generally categorised into hand-arm and whole body, although subjects can be exposed to both types. Excessive exposure to vibration through the use of hand-held tools or machinery causes hand arm vibration syndrome, the most common effect of which is vibration white finger. Whole body vibration affects mainly seated workers, where machines or vehicles transmit vibration energy into the worker's body through a seat. Workers exposed to whole body vibration are principally at risk of developing low back pain. To estimate the number of people exposed in the workplace to these two risk factors, respondents were asked whether and how often their job involved the use of power tools which transmitted vibration into their hands and whether and how often their job involved sitting or standing on a vibrating machine or in a vibrating vehicle.

3.4.1 Raised noise levels in workplace (need to raise voice)

To get an idea of how many respondents were exposed at any time to loud noise in the workplace, in their current job, respondents were asked whether and how often they had to raise their voice while talking to people from a normal talking distance. Among males, 41% (CI: 38% to 45%) had sometimes had to raise their voice, for females the percentage was lower, 32% (CI: 28% to 35%). This difference occurred in all age-groups, but the proportion having to raise their voice decreased with age (Table B9).

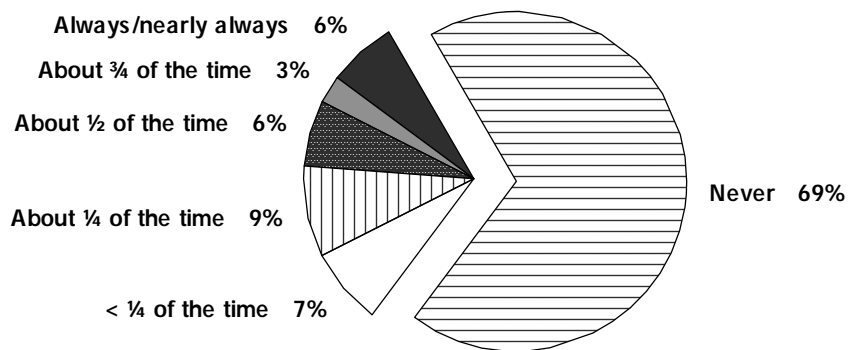
Some 11% (CI: 9% to 13%) of males and 6% (CI: 5% to 8%) of females reported always or nearly always having to raise their voice. Nearly one third (CI: 29% to 36%) of males and almost one quarter (CI: 21% to 27%) of females had to raise their voice at least a quarter of their working time (Figures 7(a)-(b) and Table C1).

Figure 7a: How often male current workers had to raise their voice at work while talking to people from a normal talking distance



Source: ONS Omnibus Survey, Aug/Oct 95

Figure 7b: How often female current workers had to raise their voice at work while talking to people from a normal talking distance



Source: ONS Omnibus Survey, Aug/Oct 95

The proportion, 74% (CI: 55% to 100%), of other transport and machinery operative workers sometimes having to raise their voice in the workplace was more than twice the average (Table D9). The areas of processing which were male dominated, metal (73%, CI: 63% to 83%), electrical (58%, CI: 39% to 79%) and other (66%, CI: 55% to 77%), and teachers (66%, CI: 55% to 79%) and workers in catering (52%, CI: 38% to 66%) also showed significantly raised rates.

3.4.2 Intensity of noise (ringing in ears)

To get an idea how many respondents were working in a workplace where noise intensity was high, respondents were asked whether and how often their work tasks left them with ringing in their ears or a temporary feeling of deafness. A higher proportion of males than females reported ever having such a sensation in their current job (males 11%, CI: 9% to 13% and females 4%, CI: 3% to 6%). The proportion remained fairly constant across all age-groups among females, but for males the proportion ranged from 6% (CI: 1% to 10%) in the pre-retirement age-group to 15% (CI: 10% to 21%) in the 35-44 age-group.

Some 6% (CI: 4% to 7%) of males and 3% (CI: 2% to 4%) of females reported that work tasks left them with ringing in their ears or a temporary feeling of deafness at least every week, and 3% (CI: 2% to 4%) of males and 2% (CI: 1% to 3%) of females said this sensation was daily (Table C2).

Most of the male dominated manual jobs showed a significantly higher than average rate of developing ringing in the ears following a work task (Table D10). The highest risk occupation was metal processing with a rate 3½ times the average (27%, CI: 17% to 37%). Repetitive assembly and inspection (24%, CI: 8% to 38%), and other transport and machinery operatives had rates nearly 3 times the average (23%, CI: 0% to 45%), and other processing (19%, CI: 10% to 28%), security and protective services (20%, CI: 6% to 33%), construction (18%, CI: 7% to 30%) and electrical processing (17%, CI: 2% to 33%) had rates which were more than double the average.

3.4.3 Use of power tools

Questions refer to the use of tools driven by air, electricity or a petrol motor, which transmit energy into the worker's hand.

The proportion of males saying their job sometimes involved the use of power tools was 27% (CI: 24% to 30%), compared to only 7% (CI: 5% to 9%) of females (Table B11). For males, the proportion ranged from 19% (CI: 11% to 28%) in the pre-retirement age-group to 31% in the 16-24 and 35-44 age-groups, but remained fairly stable for females. When asked how often they were exposed, two thirds (CI: 58% to 69%) of those reporting that their job involved the use of a power tool said they used them at least a quarter of their working time (Table C1).

Over 70% of construction (CI: 62% to 88%) and metal processing (CI: 63% to 83%) workers reported that their job ever involved the use of power tools - over 4 times the average percentage. Other occupation groups reporting rates significantly above average were: electrical processing (57%, CI: 36% to 76%); farming, fishing and forestry (53%, CI: 35% to 69%); other processing (42%, CI: 30% to 53%); repetitive assembly and inspection (40%, CI: 23% to 58%), and textile processing (27%, CI: 9% to 42%).

Some 29% (CI: 25% to 33%) of respondents reporting that they sometimes had to raise their voice at work to talk to people at a normal talking distance indicated that their job had sometimes involved using power tools.

3.4.4 Use of a vibrating machine or vehicle

Questions refer to the use of machines or vehicles which transmit vibration energy into the worker's body either through a seat or the surface the worker is standing on.

Among males, 12% (CI: 9% to 14%) said that their job had sometimes involved sitting or standing on a vibrating machine or in a vibrating vehicle (Table B12). The proportion was much smaller among females, only 1% (CI: 0.5% to 2%). About one third (CI: 23% to 41%) of respondents reporting the use of a vibrating machine or vehicle reported the frequency of use was always or nearly always (Table C1).

Just over half (CI: 28% to 83%) of other transport and machinery operative workers (Table D12) reported that their job had ever involved sitting or standing on a vibrating machine or vehicle - over 8 times the average percentage, 44% (CI: 27% to 61%) of farming, fishing and forestry workers - 6½ times the average and 30% (CI: 19% to 42%) of road transport operative workers - 4½ times the average. Four other occupation groups also had rates significantly higher than average: security and protective services (19%, CI: 6% to 33%); material moving and storing (17%, CI: 2% to 31%); construction (15%, CI: 4% to 26%) and metal processing (13%, CI: 5% to 20%).

3.5 ERGONOMIC ASPECTS

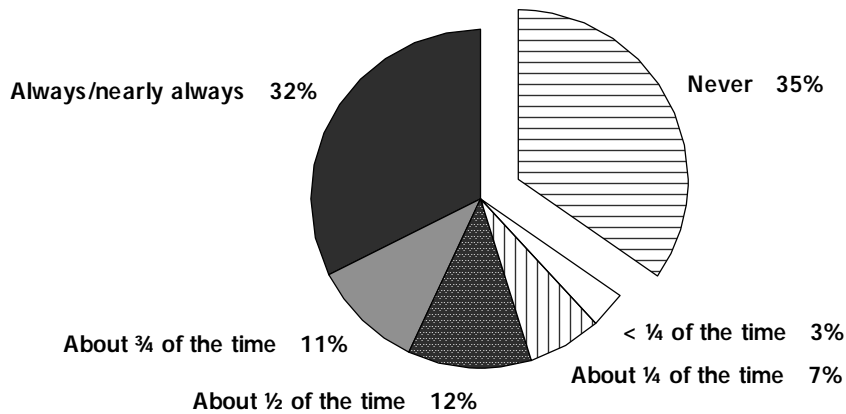
Poor workplace or job design can put workers' muscles and joints at risk, causing backaches, sore shoulders or elbows, or numb or tingling wrists and hands. In addition to musculoskeletal disorders, ergonomic aspects of the job can lead to stress-related conditions.

Respondents were asked whether and how often their job ever involved exposure to any of the following: repeating the same sequence of movements many times; working in awkward or tiring positions; working very fast; using appreciable force; lifting or moving heavy loads and twisting or stooping when lifting or moving heavy loads.

3.5.1. Repeating the same sequence of movements many times

The prevalence of repeating the same sequence of movements many times was slightly lower among male (64%, CI: 60% to 67%) than female (67%, CI: 64% to 71%) current workers. The prevalence was particularly high in the youngest age-group, 74% (CI: 67% to 82%) for males and 82% (CI: 75% to 89%) for females (Table B13). Just over 60% (CI: 59% to 64%) of respondents said their job involved repeating the same sequence of movements many times for at least a quarter of their working time and almost one third (CI: 30% to 35%) said their job always or nearly always involved repetition (Figure 8 and Table C1).

Figure 8: How often current workers had to repeat the same sequence of movements many times, in their job



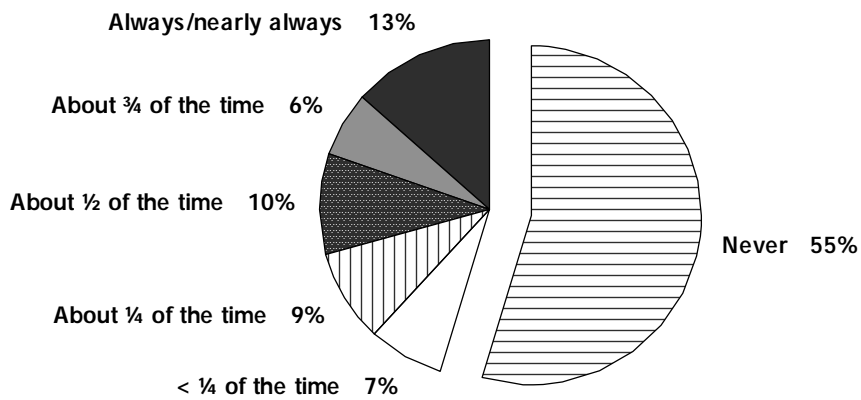
Source: ONS Omnibus Survey, Aug/Oct 95

Over half of the occupation groups reported that over three quarters of the workers were sometimes involved in repeating the same sequence of movements many times (Table D13). One occupation group had a significantly raised relative risk: other processing (85%, CI: 76% to 93%).

3.5.2 Working in awkward or tiring positions

The prevalence of sometimes having to work in awkward or tiring positions was similar for males and females (males 46%, CI: 42% to 49% and females 45%, CI: 42% to 49%), but ranged from 32% (CI: 23% to 42%) for males and 37% (CI: 23% to 50%) for females in the pre-retirement age-group to 54% (CI: 45% to 63%) for males and 49% (CI: 41% to 58%) for females in the youngest age-group (Table B14). Some 38% (CI: 36% to 41%) of respondents indicated that they spent at least one quarter of their working time in an awkward or tiring position (Figure 9 and Table C1).

Figure 9: How often current workers had to work in awkward or tiring positions, in their job



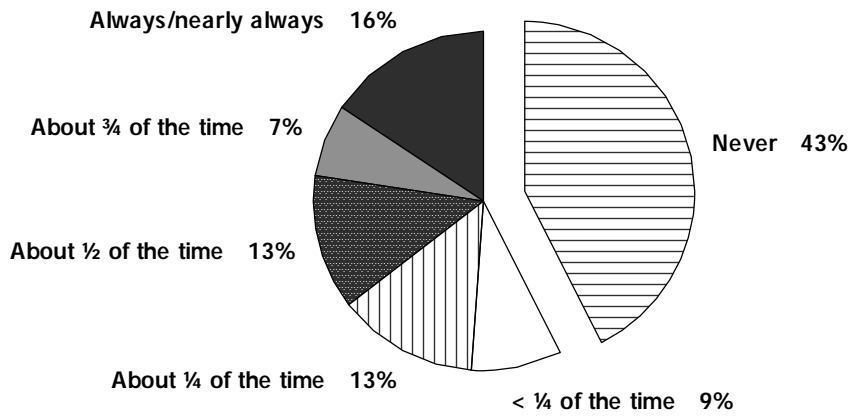
Source: ONS Omnibus Survey, Aug/Oct 95

Some 78% (CI: 68% to 87%) of metal workers (81% males and 40% females) and 72% (CI: 51% to 93%) of hair and beauty workers (56% males and 81% females) reported that their job sometimes involved working in awkward or tiring positions (Table D14). Three other occupation groups with rates significantly higher than average were construction (69%, CI: 54% to 82%), nursing (67%, CI: 54% to 80%) and other processing (63%, CI: 51% to 74%).

3.5.3 Working very fast

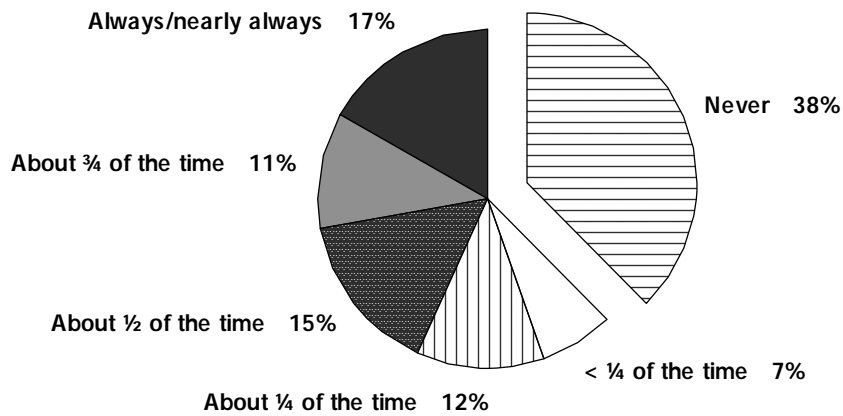
A higher proportion of females than males (62%, CI: 59% to 66% of females and 57%, CI: 54% to 61% of males) said their job had ever involved working very fast. The proportion was highest for both males and females in the youngest age-group (males 70%, CI: 62% to 78% and females 72%, CI: 64% to 79%), but was lowest for males in the pre-retirement age-group (42%, CI: 32% to 53%) and females in the 35-44 year age-group (54%, CI: 47% to 62%) (Table B15). Around one half (CI: 49% to 54%) of the respondents (49%, CI: 45% to 52% of males and 55%, CI: 52% to 59% of females) indicated that they worked very fast for at least one quarter of their working time (Figures 10(a)-(b) and Table C1).

Figure 10a: How often male current workers had to work very fast, in their job



Source: ONS Omnibus Survey, Aug/Oct 95

Figure 10b: How often female current workers had to work very fast, in their job



Source: ONS Omnibus Survey, Aug/Oct 95

No occupation group had a rate significantly higher than the average (Table D15), but the occupation groups catering, and hair and beauty reported the highest proportion of respondents (83% each, catering CI: 72% to 93% and hair and beauty CI: 61% to 99%) in a job which sometimes involved working very fast.

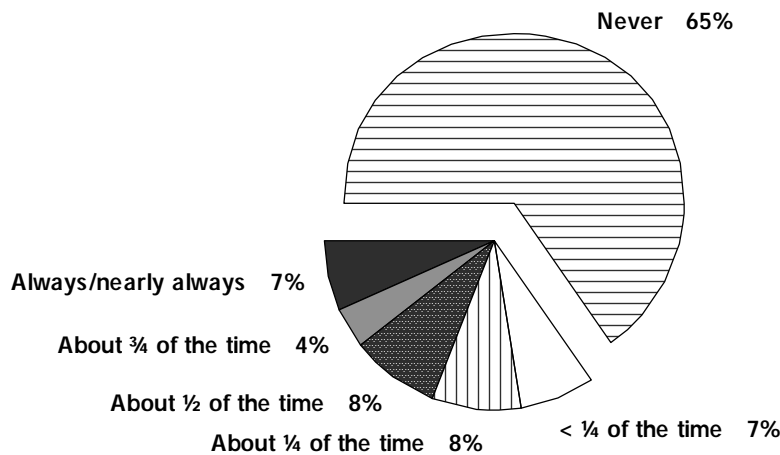
Low risk occupation groups, with rates significantly below average were teaching, road transport operatives and other personal services.

3.5.4 Using appreciable force

Interviewers reported that respondents were unsure what "appreciable force" meant, and often asked for an explanation. Some respondents mentioned they thought it meant a 'forceful approach' which teachers and managers thought applicable to them. Interviewers had been briefed that what was being referred to was physical force. It is possible that not all respondents were interpreting the question in the same way.

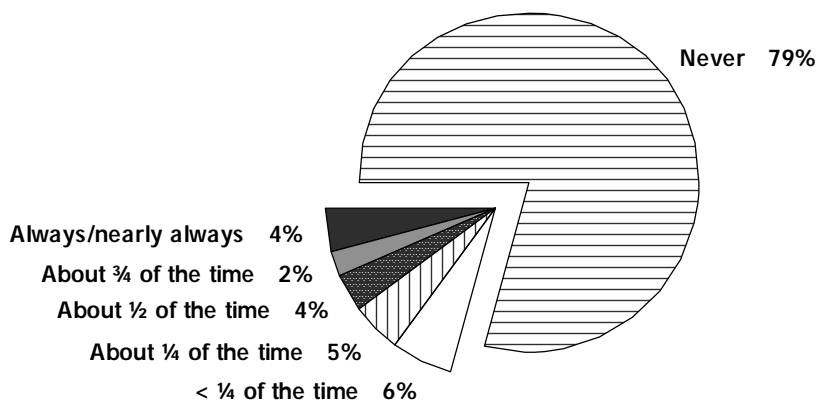
Just over one third (CI: 31% to 38%) of male and one fifth (CI: 18% to 24%) of female current workers said that their job sometimes involved using appreciable force. This proportion decreased with age, from 46% (CI: 37% to 55%) for males and 28% (CI: 20% to 35%) for females in the youngest age-group to 26% (CI: 17% to 35%) for males and 14% (CI: 4% to 23%) for females in the pre-retirement age-group (Table B16). Just over one quarter (CI: 24% to 31%) of males and 15% (CI: 12% to 18%) of females reported using appreciable force for at least one quarter of their working time (Figures 11(a)-(b) and Table C1).

Figure 11a: How often male current workers used appreciable force, in their job



Source: ONS Omnibus Survey, Aug/Oct 95

Figure 11b: How often female current workers used appreciable force, in their job



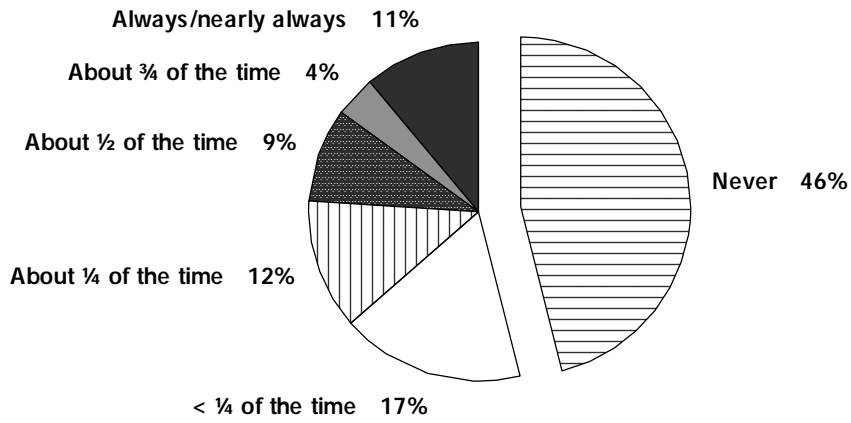
Source: ONS Omnibus Survey, Aug/Oct 95

Most of the male dominated occupations reported a higher risk of exposure. Metal workers (69%, CI: 58% to 80%), farming, fishing and forestry (65%, CI: 48% to 80%), and electrical processing (56%, CI: 36% to 77%) all had rates which were more than double the average rate. Other processing (53%, CI: 41% to 65%), construction (48%, CI: 33% to 64%) and security and protective services (46%, CI: 28% to 62%) also had significantly raised rates.

3.5.5 Lifting or moving heavy loads

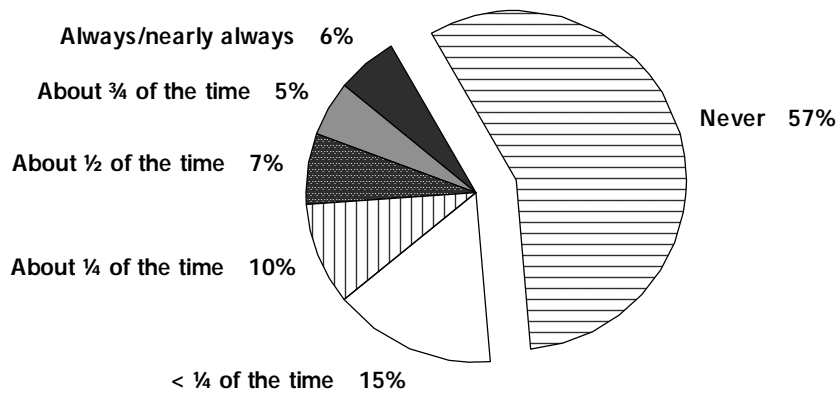
The proportion of males reporting that their job had sometimes involved lifting or moving heavy loads was higher than that for females (males 54%, CI: 51% to 57% and females 43%, CI: 40% to 47%), and decreased with age, from 66% (CI: 58% to 75%) in the youngest age-group to 39% (CI: 29% to 49%) in the pre-retirement age-group (Table B17). As for females, the proportions remained fairly stable in all age-groups except the youngest age-group, where it rose to 51% (CI: 42% to 59%) and in the pre-retirement age-group where it fell to 29% (CI: 16% to 41%). Over one third of males (CI: 33% to 40%) and 28% of females (CI: 24% to 31%) said that they were involved in lifting or moving heavy loads for at least one quarter of their working time (Figures 12(a)-(b) and Table C1).

Figure 12a: How often male current workers had to lift or move heavy loads, in their job



Source: ONS Omnibus Survey, Aug/Oct 95

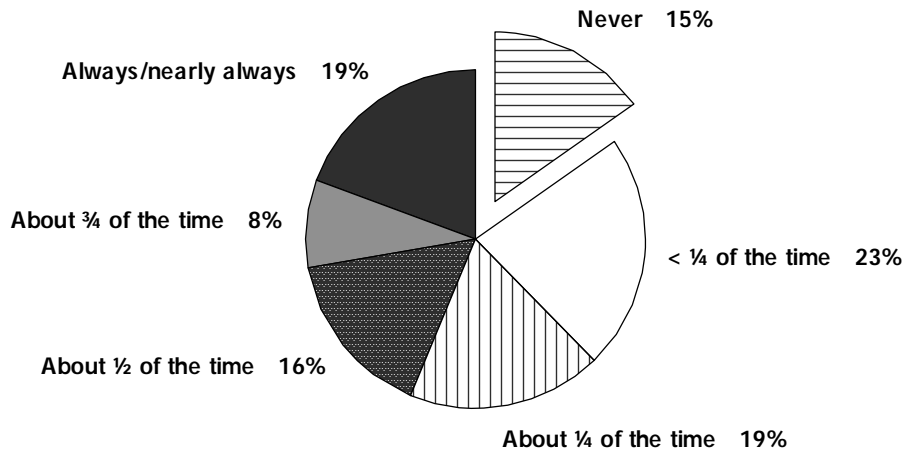
Figure 12b: How often female current workers had to lift or move heavy loads, in their job



Source: ONS Omnibus Survey, Aug/Oct 95

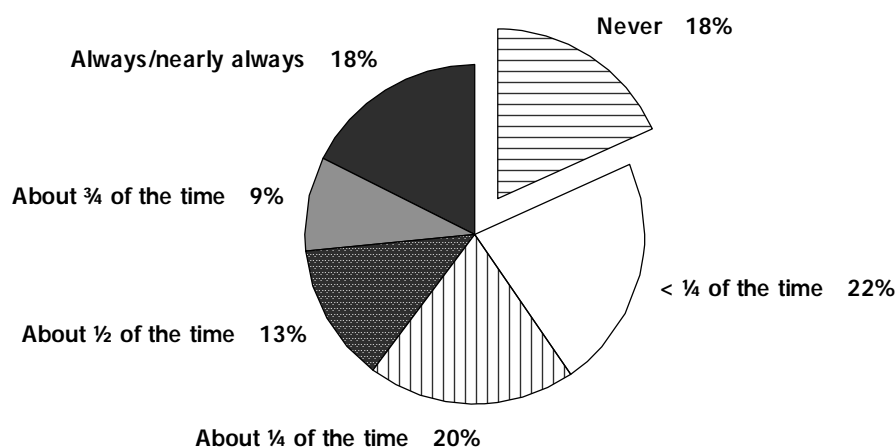
Some 85% (CI: 81% to 88%) of males and 82% (CI: 77% to 86%) of females said that lifting or moving heavy goods in their job had involved twisting or stooping. Nearly one fifth (CI: 16% to 23%) of males and 18% (CI: 13% to 22%) of females indicated that this was always or nearly always the case (Figures 13(a)-(b) and Table C1). This proportion was highest (92%, CI: 83% to 100%) for males aged 55-64 years, but remained over 80% in all other age-groups except the youngest where the proportion was 74% (CI: 64% to 84%). Females followed a similar pattern, but the highest proportion was 97% (CI: 84% to 100%), and the lowest 74% (CI: 63% to 84%) (Table B17).

Figure 13a: How often, for male current workers, lifting and moving heavy goods at work involved twisting or stooping



Source: ONS Omnibus Survey, Aug/Oct 95

Figure 13b: How often, for female current workers, lifting and moving heavy goods at work involved twisting or stooping



Source: ONS Omnibus Survey, Aug/Oct 95

A high proportion, 84%, of both construction workers (CI: 74% to 96%) and nurses (CI: 74% to 94%) reported their job had sometimes involved lifting or moving heavy loads (Table D17). Of these respondents, 88% (CI: 75% to 98%) of construction workers and 80% (CI: 68% to 92%) of nurses said the process had sometimes involved twisting or stooping (Table D18). Other occupation groups with rates significantly above average, for lifting or moving heavy goods, were material moving and storing (80%, CI: 65% to 96%), other processing (79%, CI: 69% to 88%), metal processing (78%, CI: 68% to 87%) and farming, fishing and forestry (77%, CI: 62% to 90%). A high proportion of workers in these occupation groups reported ever twisting or stooping when lifting or moving heavy loads.

3.6 VIOLENCE

People who deal directly with the public during the course of their work may face violent or aggressive behaviour. Violence can cause distress and anxiety or, in more extreme cases, pain, disability or death. Respondents in this survey were asked whether they had been physically attacked or threatened by a member of the public in their current job, and how often in the 12 months prior to the interview. Interviewers commented that some respondents were keen to discuss the questions in relationship to work colleagues, which suggests that for some people at least, this is also an area of strong concern. The questions in this survey did not address violence or bullying within the workforce.

3.6.1 Physically attacked by a member of the public

Some 6% (CI: 5% to 8%) of males and 8% (CI: 6% to 10%) of females reported that they had been attacked by a member of the public such as a client, customer, patient etc. in their current job (Table B19). Half (CI: 41% to 60%) of these respondents had been attacked between 1 and 4 times in the last 12 months, a further 10% (CI: 5% to 16%) had been attacked at least 5 times in the same period (Table C3).

Just over one third (CI: 21% to 47%) of nurses - nearly 5 times the average rate and one quarter (CI: 11% to 40%) of security and protective services workers - about 3½ times the average rate reported ever being attacked by a member of the public while in their job (Table D19). Care workers (21%, CI: 10% to 32%) and other education and welfare workers (14%, CI: 4% to 24%) also reported a significantly higher rate than average.

3.6.2 Threatened with physical violence by a member of the public

The proportion of males and females saying that they had ever been threatened with physical violence was similar (males 15%, CI: 12% to 17% and females 18%, CI: 15% to 21%). For males, the proportion remained fairly constant across all age-groups except the pre-retirement age-group, where it fell to 7%. The proportion of females also remained fairly constant at around 16% except in the 25-34 year age-group where nearly one quarter (CI: 18% to 30%) of respondents reported being threatened with physical violence (Tables B20).

Nearly 60% (CI: 52% to 65%) of respondents who had ever been threatened with physical violence reported being threatened between 1 and 4 times in the last 12 months, a further 22% (CI: 17% to 27%) had been threatened at least 5 times in the same period (Table C3).

The occupations reporting rates significantly above average were nursing, security and protective services and other education and welfare (Table D20). Nearly one half (CI: 34% to 62%) of nurses, 41% (CI: 24% to 57%) of security and protective services workers and 30% (CI: 16% to 42%) of other education and welfare workers reported being threatened.

Nearly one fifth (CI: 16% to 20%) of respondents had ever been physically attacked or threatened with physical violence or both.

3.7 COMPARISON WITH THE FIRST EUROPEAN SURVEY ON THE WORK ENVIRONMENT 1991-92

In March and April 1991 the European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions carried out a survey on the work environment³, the first of its kind giving comparable information for all EC countries. The survey was based on direct interviews with 12,500 workers throughout 12 member states of the European Community, including 1,090 individuals from the UK.

Questions covered in the European study were among those reviewed when determining the choice of questions for the "control" study, so some similar (and some almost identical) questions are covered in both studies (Appendix 5).

Tables E and F show results from the UK part of the European study and the "control" study. Comparisons with the UK part of the European study confirm some of the "control" study findings on how often current workers were exposed to certain working conditions.

In both studies, where questions were almost identical - "working to tight deadlines", "breathing fumes, dust or other harmful substances", "handling or touching harmful substances or materials", "need to raise voice" and "lifting or moving heavy loads", the proportion of respondents reporting a certain frequency of exposure was very close. For example, in both studies, almost two thirds of respondents reported working to tight deadlines at least one quarter of their working time, and about half of these individuals said that they were almost permanently working under such conditions.

The European study asked about "short" repetitive tasks, working in "painful" or tiring positions and working at very "high speed". The questions were more restrictive than in the "control" study, and this is reflected in the responses i.e. a lower proportion in the European study than the "control" study reported that they had been exposed to these conditions.

The "control" study members were asked about "uncomfortable" heat or cold, including hot and cold weather conditions, whereas respondents in the European study were asked a separate question about exposure to bad weather conditions (such as rain, wind, snow) before being asked about exposure to heat or cold, both indoors and out. Despite the different wording, results from the August ("control") study and the European study were particularly close - just over one third of respondents were exposed to heat or cold for at least one quarter of their working time, about one quarter exposed for at least a half of their working time and about 10% were exposed most of the time.

[Table F](#) shows that in both the European and "control" studies about one third of individuals reported being unable to choose or change the order of their task or method of working.

The European Foundation completed a second study in 1995, but full results were not available at the time of this analysis.

REFERENCES

1. Hodgson J T, Jones J R, Elliott R C, Osman J. Self-reported Work-related Illness. HSE Research Paper 33, HSE Books 1993. ISBN 0 7176 0607 4
2. ONS Standard Occupational Classification, HMSO 1995
3. European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions. First European Survey on the Work Environment. Dublin 1992. ISBN 92 826 4378 6
4. Butcher B & Elliott D. A Sampling Errors Manual, OPCS 1987

Table A: Percent of current workers reporting exposure to selected working conditions by survey month

Working conditions	August		October		August and October (pooled estimate)		
	Base=100%	'Yes' (%)	Base=100%	'Yes' (%)	'Yes' (%)	95% C.I. lower	upper
Job demands, control and support							
Too much work	1116	57 ++	1110	68 ++	^^
Too little work	1116	20	1108	25	23	20.7	24.8
Tight deadlines	1116	67	1109	73	70	67.9	72.4
Choose or change order of task or method of working*	1115	33	1109	33	33	30.6	35.3
Enough help and support when needed from people in charge	1085	19	1066	21	20	18.3	22.4
Physical conditions							
Breathing fumes, dust & other harmful substances	1111	33	1109	33	33	30.3	35
Handling or touching harmful substances or materials	1112	25	1108	28	26	24.1	28.5
Uncomfortable heat or cold (including hot & cold weather)	1111	48 ++	1109	37 ++	^^
Noise and vibration							
Raised noise levels in the workplace (need to raise voice)	1114	38	1109	36	37	34.4	39.2
Intensity of noise (ringing in ears)	1116	6	1107	9	8	6.36	9.02
Use of power tools	1114	16	1109	20	18	16	19.8
Use of vibrating machine or vehicle	1114	7	1109	7	7	5.46	7.95
Ergonomic aspects							
Repeating the same sequence of movements many times	1116	64	1109	67	65	63	67.7
Working in awkward or tiring positions	1116	43	1109	48	45	42.8	47.8
Working very fast	1116	58	1109	62	60	57.3	62.2
Using appreciable force	1105	26	1107	30	28	25.8	30.3
Lifting or moving heavy loads	1116	48	1109	50	49	46.5	51.4
Twisting or stooping when moving heavy loads	530	84	558	83	84	80.8	86.1
Violence							
Physically attacked by member of the public	1115	7	1109	7	7	5.74	8.29
Threatened with physical violence by member of the public	1097	16	1102	17	16	14.3	18

* Per cent responding 'no'

++ Per cent significantly above or below average of pooled surveys ($p < 0.01$)

^^ Pooled estimate difficult to interpret, as responses differed significantly between surveys

.. Not applicable

Source: ONS Omnibus Survey, Aug/Oct 95

Table B1: Percent of current workers who felt they ever had too much work to do, by age and sex

(a) Results from ONS Omnibus Survey, August 1995

Too much work to do	Age group						Total#
	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59(f)/64(m)	60(f)/65(m)+	
Men							
'Yes' (%)	49	63	68	61	50	6	59
Base=100%	84	161	122	142	66	8	584
Women							
'Yes' (%)	36	66	54	66	34	39	54
Base=100%	104	130	132	110	40	15	532
Total							
'Yes' (%)	42	65	61	63	44	27	57
Base=100% #	189	291	254	252	106	23	1116

Note: Percentages in italics are based on less than 50 sample cases# *The base numbers shown have been weighted (see section 2.1.2) and rounded to correct for household bias. Sub-group base totals may not add to total base.*

(b) Results from ONS Omnibus Survey, October 1995

Too much work to do	Age group						Total#
	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59(f)/64(m)	60(f)/65(m)+	
Men							
'Yes' (%)	49	79	73	68	63	19	67
Base=100%	89	152	128	140	64	17	590
Women							
'Yes' (%)	61	76	67	78	54	56	70
Base=100%	85	129	128	134	35	9	520
Total							
'Yes' (%)	55	78	70	73	60	32	68
Base=100% #	173	282	256	274	99	26	1110

Note: Percentages in italics are based on less than 50 sample cases# *The base numbers shown have been weighted (see section 2.1.2) and rounded to correct for household bias. Sub-group base totals may not add to total base.*

Table B2: Percent of current workers who felt they ever had too little work to do, by age and sex

Too little work to do	Age group						Total#
	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59(f)/64(m)	60(f)/65(m)+	
Men							
'Yes' (%)	32	25	25	24	23	<i>10</i>	25
Base=100%	173	312	250	281	130	25	1171
Women							
'Yes' (%)	28	24	16	18	11	<i>13</i>	20
Base=100%	189	259	259	244	74	24	1053
Total							
'Yes' (%)	29	24	20	21	19	<i>12</i>	23
Base=100% #	361	571	510	526	205	49	2224

Source: ONS Omnibus Survey, Aug/Oct 95

Note: Percentages in italics are based on less than 50 sample cases

The base numbers shown have been weighted (see [section 2.1.2](#)) and rounded to correct for household bias. Sub-group base totals may not add to total base.**Table B3: Percent of current workers who felt they ever had to work to tight deadlines, by age and sex**

Tight deadlines	Age group						Total#
	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59(f)/64(m)	60(f)/65(m)+	
Men							
'Yes' (%)	69	78	78	76	70	25	74
Base=100%	173	313	250	281	129	25	1172
Women							
'Yes' (%)	56	74	69	66	52	39	66
Base=100%	189	259	259	244	74	24	1053
Total							
'Yes' (%)	62	77	74	72	64	32	70
Base=100% #	362	573	510	526	203	49	2225

Source: ONS Omnibus Survey, Aug/Oct 95

Note: Percentages in italics are based on less than 50 sample cases

The base numbers shown have been weighted (see [section 2.1.2](#)) and rounded to correct for household bias. Sub-group base totals may not add to total base.

Table B4: Percent of respondents who were not able to choose or change the order of their tasks or method of working, by age and sex

Choose or change order of tasks or method of working	Age group						Total#
	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59(f)/64(m)	60(f)/65(m)+	
Men							
'No' (%)	48	28	29	39	30	40	34
Base=100%	173	312	250	281	129	25	1171
Women							
'No' (%)	38	31	26	33	34	24	32
Base=100%	189	259	259	244	74	24	1053
Total							
'No' (%)	43	29	27	36	32	32	33
Base=100% #	362	572	510	526	203	49	2224

Source: ONS Omnibus Survey, Aug/Oct 95

Note: Percentages in italics are based on less than 50 sample cases

The base numbers shown have been weighted (see section 2.1.2) and rounded to correct for household bias. Sub-group base totals may not add to total base.

Table B5: Percent of current workers who did not get enough help and support from people in charge when needed, by age and sex

Enough help and support from people in charge when needed	Age group						Total#
	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59(f)/64(m)	60(f)/65(m)+	
Men							
'No' (%)	10	22	25	20	18	19	20
Base=100%	172	303	240	268	113	23	1119
Women							
'No' (%)	19	27	23	17	13	11	21
Base=100%	189	256	251	239	72	24	1032
Total							
'No' (%)	14	24	24	19	16	15	20
Base=100% #	361	559	491	506	185	46	2151

Source: ONS Omnibus Survey, Aug/Oct 95

Note: Percentages in italics are based on less than 50 sample cases

The base numbers shown have been weighted (see section 2.1.2) and rounded to correct for household bias. Sub-group base totals may not add to total base.

Table B6: Percent of current workers who were ever exposed to breathing fumes, dusts and other harmful substances in their job, by age and sex

Breathing fumes, dusts & other harmful substances	Age group						Total#
	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59(f)/64(m)	60(f)/65(m)+	
Men							
'Yes' (%)	46	43	47	46	44	27	45
Base=100%	173	312	250	280	129	25	1170
Women							
'Yes' (%)	17	18	18	23	17	17	19
Base=100%	189	259	259	244	72	24	1050
Total							
'Yes' (%)	31	32	32	35	35	22	33
Base=100% #	362	572	510	524	201	49	2220

Source: ONS Omnibus Survey, Aug/Oct 95

Note: Percentages in italics are based on less than 50 sample cases

The base numbers shown have been weighted (see section 2.1.2) and rounded to correct for household bias. Sub-group base totals may not add to total base.

Table B7: Percent of current workers who were ever required to handle or touch harmful substances or materials in their job, by age and sex

Handling or touching harmful substances or materials	Age group						Total#
	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59(f)/64(m)	60(f)/65(m)+	
Men							
'Yes' (%)	39	32	38	31	28	21	33
Base=100%	173	311	250	280	129	25	1169
Women							
'Yes' (%)	19	20	16	19	16	11	18
Base=100%	189	259	259	244	73	24	1051
Total							
'Yes' (%)	29	27	26	26	24	16	26
Base=100% #	362	571	510	524	202	49	2220

Source: ONS Omnibus Survey, Aug/Oct 95

Note: Percentages in italics are based on less than 50 sample cases

The base numbers shown have been weighted (see section 2.1.2) and rounded to correct for household bias. Sub-group base totals may not add to total base.

Table B8: Percent of current workers who were ever exposed to uncomfortable heat or cold (including hot and cold weather) in their job, by age and sex

(a) Results from ONS Omnibus Survey, August 1995

Uncomfortable heat or cold (including hot & cold weather)	Age group						Total#
	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59(f)/64(m)	60(f)/65(m)+	
Men							
'Yes' (%)	59	60	53	56	40	31	55
Base=100%	84	160	122	140	66	8	581
Women							
'Yes' (%)	42	43	38	35	42	32	40
Base=100%	104	130	132	110	37	15	530
Total							
'Yes' (%)	50	52	45	47	41	32	48
Base=100% #	189	290	254	251	103	23	1111

Note: Percentages in italics are based on less than 50 sample cases

The base numbers shown have been weighted (see section 2.1.2) and rounded to correct for household bias. Sub-group base totals may not add to total base.

(b) Results from ONS Omnibus Survey, October 1995

Uncomfortable heat or cold (including hot & cold weather)	Age group						Total#
	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59(f)/64(m)	60(f)/65(m)+	
Men							
'Yes' (%)	42	48	49	42	35	38	44
Base=100%	89	152	128	140	63	17	589
Women							
'Yes' (%)	29	35	22	33	29	22	30
Base=100%	85	129	128	134	35	9	520
Total							
'Yes' (%)	36	42	36	38	33	32	37
Base=100% #	173	282	256	274	98	26	1109

Note: Percentages in italics are based on less than 50 sample cases

The base numbers shown have been weighted (see section 2.1.2) and rounded to correct for household bias. Sub-group base totals may not add to total base.

Table B9: Percent of current workers who ever had to raise their voice at work while talking to people from a normal talking distance, by age and sex

Raised noise levels in the workplace (need to raise voice)	Age group						Total#
	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59(f)/64(m)	60(f)/65(m)+	
Men							
'Yes' (%)	50	45	41	40	30	23	41
Base=100%	173	313	249	281	128	25	1170
Women							
'Yes' (%)	34	34	33	31	23	15	32
Base=100%	189	259	259	244	74	24	1053
Total							
'Yes' (%)	41	40	37	36	28	19	37
Base=100% #	362	573	509	526	202	49	2223

Source: ONS Omnibus Survey, Aug/Oct 95

Note: Percentages in italics are based on less than 50 sample cases

The base numbers shown have been weighted (see section 2.1.2) and rounded to correct for household bias. Sub-group base totals may not add to total base.

Table B10: Percent of current workers who were ever involved in work tasks which left them with ringing in their ears or a temporary feeling of deafness, by age and sex

Intensity of noise (ringing in ears)	Age group						Total#
	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59(f)/64(m)	60(f)/65(m)+	
Men							
'Yes' (%)	8	11	15	10	6	6	11
Base=100%	173	313	250	281	129	25	1172
Women							
'Yes' (%)	5	4	3	5	6	0	4
Base=100%	189	259	259	243	74	24	1049
Total							
'Yes' (%)	7	8	9	8	6	3	8
Base=100% #	362	573	510	524	203	49	2221

Source: ONS Omnibus Survey, Aug/Oct 95

Note: Percentages in italics are based on less than 50 sample cases

The base numbers shown have been weighted (see section 2.1.2) and rounded to correct for household bias. Sub-group base totals may not add to total base.

Table B11: Percent of current workers who ever used power tools in their job, by age and sex

Use of power tools	Age group						Total#
	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59(f)/64(m)	60(f)/65(m)+	
Men							
'Yes' (%)	31	29	31	25	19	<i>15</i>	27
Base=100%	173	313	250	281	129	25	1172
Women							
'Yes' (%)	7	10	5	8	6	<i>0</i>	7
Base=100%	189	259	259	244	72	24	1050
Total							
'Yes' (%)	18	20	18	17	15	8	18
Base=100% #	362	573	510	526	201	49	2222

Source: ONS Omnibus Survey, Aug/Oct 95

Note: Percentages in italics are based on less than 50 sample cases

The base numbers shown have been weighted (see [section 2.1.2](#)) and rounded to correct for household bias. Sub-group base totals may not add to total base.**Table B12: Percent of current workers who ever sat or stood on a vibrating machine or in a vibrating vehicle in their job, by age and sex**

Use of vibrating machine or vehicle	Age group						Total#
	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59(f)/64(m)	60(f)/65(m)+	
Men							
'Yes' (%)	13	12	15	11	6	2	12
Base=100%	173	313	250	281	129	25	1172
Women							
'Yes' (%)	2	1	2	0	0	<i>0</i>	1
Base=100%	189	259	259	244	72	24	1050
Total							
'Yes' (%)	8	7	8	6	4	<i>1</i>	7
Base=100% #	362	573	510	526	201	49	2222

Source: ONS Omnibus Survey, Aug/Oct 95

Note: Percentages in italics are based on less than 50 sample cases

The base numbers shown have been weighted (see [section 2.1.2](#)) and rounded to correct for household bias. Sub-group base totals may not add to total base.

Table B13: Percent of current workers who ever had to repeat the same sequence of movements many times in their job, by age and sex

Repeating same sequence of movements many times	Age group						Total#
	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59(f)/64(m)	60(f)/65(m)+	
Men							
'Yes' (%)	74	65	56	66	58	54	64
Base=100%	173	313	250	281	129	25	1172
Women							
'Yes' (%)	82	67	60	65	64	65	67
Base=100%	189	259	259	244	74	24	1053
Total							
'Yes' (%)	78	66	58	66	60	60	65
Base=100% #	362	573	510	526	203	49	2225

Source: ONS Omnibus Survey, Aug/Oct 95

Note: Percentages in italics are based on less than 50 sample cases

The base numbers shown have been weighted (see section 2.1.2) and rounded to correct for household bias. Sub-group base totals may not add to total base.

Table B14: Percent of current workers who have ever had to work in awkward or tiring positions in their job, by age and sex

Working in awkward or tiring positions	Age group						Total#
	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59(f)/64(m)	60(f)/65(m)+	
Men							
'Yes' (%)	54	48	44	48	32	8	46
Base=100%	173	313	250	281	129	25	1172
Women							
'Yes' (%)	49	47	43	46	37	20	45
Base=100%	189	259	259	244	74	24	1053
Total							
'Yes' (%)	51	47	44	48	34	14	45
Base=100% #	362	573	510	526	203	49	2225

Source: ONS Omnibus Survey, Aug/Oct 95

Note: Percentages in italics are based on less than 50 sample cases

The base numbers shown have been weighted (see section 2.1.2) and rounded to correct for household bias. Sub-group base totals may not add to total base.

Table B15: Percent of current workers who ever had to work very fast in their job, by age and sex

Working very fast	Age group						Total#
	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59(f)/64(m)	60(f)/65(m)+	
Men							
'Yes' (%)	70	63	58	53	42	<i>15</i>	57
Base=100%	173	313	250	281	129	25	1172
Women							
'Yes' (%)	72	68	54	59	65	<i>46</i>	62
Base=100%	189	259	259	244	74	24	1053
Total							
'Yes' (%)	71	65	56	56	51	<i>30</i>	60
Base=100% #	362	573	510	526	203	49	2225

Source: ONS Omnibus Survey, Aug/Oct 95

Note: Percentages in italics are based on less than 50 sample cases

The base numbers shown have been weighted (see [section 2.1.2](#)) and rounded to correct for household bias. Sub-group base totals may not add to total base.**Table B16: Percent of current workers who ever had to use appreciable force in their job, by age and sex**

Using appreciable force	Age group						Total#
	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59(f)/64(m)	60(f)/65(m)+	
Men							
'Yes' (%)	46	39	34	30	26	<i>10</i>	35
Base=100%	173	309	247	281	129	25	1166
Women							
'Yes' (%)	28	25	16	19	14	<i>4</i>	21
Base=100%	188	258	258	243	73	24	1046
Total							
'Yes' (%)	36	32	25	25	21	<i>8</i>	28
Base=100% #	361	568	505	524	202	49	2212

Source: ONS Omnibus Survey, Aug/Oct 95

Note: Percentages in italics are based on less than 50 sample cases

The base numbers shown have been weighted (see [section 2.1.2](#)) and rounded to correct for household bias. Sub-group base totals may not add to total base.

Table B17: Percent of current workers who ever had to lift or move heavy loads in their job, by age and sex

Lifting or moving heavy loads	Age group						Total#
	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59(f)/64(m)	60(f)/65(m)+	
Men							
'Yes' (%)	66	59	56	51	39	7	54
Base=100%	173	313	250	281	129	25	1172
Women							
'Yes' (%)	51	44	43	44	29	28	43
Base=100%	189	259	259	244	74	24	1053
Total							
'Yes' (%)	59	52	49	47	35	17	49
Base=100% #	362	573	510	526	203	49	2225

Source: ONS Omnibus Survey, Aug/Oct 95

Note: Percentages in italics are based on less than 50 sample cases

The base numbers shown have been weighted (see [section 2.1.2](#)) and rounded to correct for household bias. Sub-group base totals may not add to total base.**Table B18: Percent of current workers who ever twisted or stooped when lifting or moving heavy loads in their job, by age and sex, (percentages based on current workers who ever lifted or moved heavy loads – see table B17)**

Twisting or stooping when lifting or moving heavy loads	Age group						Total#
	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59(f)/64(m)	60(f)/65(m)+	
Men							
'Yes' (%)	74	86	85	90	92	34	85
Base=100%	115	185	138	143	50	2	632
Women							
'Yes' (%)	74	82	82	85	97	84	82
Base=100%	96	114	111	106	20	7	456
Total							
'Yes' (%)	74	84	84	88	93	75	84
Base=100% #	210	298	249	249	71	8	1087

Source: ONS Omnibus Survey, Aug/Oct 95

Note: Percentages in italics are based on less than 50 sample cases

The base numbers shown have been weighted (see [section 2.1.2](#)) and rounded to correct for household bias. Sub-group base totals may not add to total base.

Table B19: Percent of current workers who had ever been physically attacked by a member of the public while at work, by age and sex

Physically attacked by a member of the public	Age group						Total#
	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59(f)/64(m)	60(f)/65(m)+	
Men							
'Yes' (%)	4	6	8	7	7	0	6
Base=100%	173	313	250	281	129	25	1172
Women							
'Yes' (%)	4	11	8	9	5	0	8
Base=100%	189	259	259	244	73	24	1051
Total							
'Yes' (%)	4	8	8	8	6	0	7
Base=100% #	362	573	510	526	202	49	2224

Source: ONS Omnibus Survey, Aug/Oct 95

Note: Percentages in italics are based on less than 50 sample cases

The base numbers shown have been weighted (see section 2.1.2) and rounded to correct for household bias. Sub-group base totals may not add to total base.

Table B20: Percent of current workers who had ever been threatened with physical violence by a member of the public while at work, by age and sex

Threatened with physical violence by member of public	Age group						Total#
	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59(f)/64(m)	60(f)/65(m)+	
Men							
'Yes' (%)	15	17	16	16	7	0	15
Base=100%	172	310	248	280	128	25	1164
Women							
'Yes' (%)	16	24	16	16	17	9	18
Base=100%	185	254	255	241	73	24	1035
Total							
'Yes' (%)	15	20	16	16	11	4	16
Base=100% #	57	564	503	522	201	49	2199

Source: ONS Omnibus Survey, Aug/Oct 95

Note: Percentages in italics are based on less than 50 sample cases

The base numbers shown have been weighted (see section 2.1.2) and rounded to correct for household bias. Sub-group base totals may not add to total base.

Table C1: Frequency of exposure to selected working conditions among current workers, by sex

Sex Frequency	Working conditions					
	Too much work		Too little work	Tight deadlines	Choose or change order of task or method of working	Breathing fumes, dust & other harmful substances
	Aug (%)	Oct (%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Men						
Always/nearly always	20	20	1	32	34	15
About ¾ of the time	7	10	1	10	8	3
About ½ of the time	14	18	5	15	13	6
About ¼ of the time	13	12	8	11	6	8
Less than ¼ of the time	5	6	10	6	3	13
Never	41	33	75	26	35	55
Base =100%	584	585	1168	1171	1149	1167
Women						
Always/nearly always	20	21	2	26	36	7
About ¾ of the time	8	15	1	10	10	2
About ½ of the time	13	17	4	13	13	3
About ¼ of the time	7	12	5	10	6	3
Less than ¼ of the time	5	5	9	6	3	4
Never	46	30	80	34	32	81
Base =100%	532	518	1052	1050	1029	1048
Total						
Always/nearly always	20	21	1	29	35	11
About ¾ of the time	8	13	1	10	9	2
About ½ of the time	13	18	4	14	13	4
About ¼ of the time	10	12	7	11	6	6
Less than ¼ of the time	5	5	9	6	3	9
Never	43	32	77	30	34	67
Base =100%#	1116	1103	2221	2221	2179	2217

Note: Percentages may not add due to rounding

Source: ONS Omnibus Survey, Aug/Oct 95

See footnote to Table B

Table C1 (continued)

Sex	Frequency	Working conditions				
		Handling or touching harmful substances or materials	Uncomfortable heat or cold		Raised noise levels in the workplace (need to raise voice)	Use of power tools
		Aug	Oct			
		(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Men						
	Always/nearly always	6	9	9	11	4
	About ¾ of the time	2	4	3	4	1
	About ½ of the time	4	16	13	8	1
	About ¼ of the time	8	12	11	9	2
	Less than ¼ of the time	14	13	8	9	3
	Never	66	45	56	59	88
	Base =100%	1170	580	589	1170	1173
Women						
	Always/nearly always	3	11	6	6	}
	About ¾ of the time	1	3	3	3	}
	About ½ of the time	2	9	9	6	} 1
	About ¼ of the time	3	9	7	9	}
	Less than ¼ of the time	8	7	5	7	}
	Never	82	60	70	69	99
	Base =100%	1050	528	520	1049	1051
Total						
	Always/nearly always	5	10	8	9	2
	About ¾ of the time	2	4	3	4	1
	About ½ of the time	3	13	11	7	1
	About ¼ of the time	6	11	9	9	1
	Less than ¼ of the time	11	10	7	8	2
	Never	74	52	63	63	93
	Base =100%#	2217	1109	1109	2220	2223

Note: Percentages may not add due to rounding

Source: ONS Omnibus Survey, Aug/Oct 95

See footnote to Table B

Table C1 (continued)

Sex	Frequency	Working conditions					
		Repeating same sequence of movements many times	Working in awkward/tiring positions	Working very fast	Using appreciable force	Lifting or moving heavy loads	Twisting or stooping when moving heavy loads
		(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Men							
	Always/nearly always	30	12	16	7	11	19
	About ¾ of the time	9	6	7	4	4	8
	About ½ of the time	13	9	13	8	9	16
	About ¼ of the time	7	10	13	8	12	19
	Less than ¼ of the time	5	9	9	7	17	23
	Never	36	55	43	65	46	15
	Base =100%	1172	1172	1173	1166	1172	631
Women							
	Always/nearly always	35	15	17	4	6	18
	About ¾ of the time	12	6	11	2	5	9
	About ½ of the time	11	10	15	4	7	13
	About ¼ of the time	7	8	12	5	10	20
	Less than ¼ of the time	2	5	7	6	15	22
	Never	33	55	38	79	57	18
	Base =100%	1050	1052	1053	1046	1046	455
Total							
	Always/nearly always	32	13	16	5	9	19
	About ¾ of the time	11	6	9	3	5	9
	About ½ of the time	12	10	14	6	8	15
	About ¼ of the time	7	9	13	7	11	19
	Less than ¼ of the time	3	7	8	6	17	22
	Never	35	55	40	72	51	16
	Base =100%#	2221	2225	2225	2211	2218	1088

Note: Percentages may not add due to rounding

Source: ONS Omnibus Survey, Aug/Oct 95

See footnote to Table B

Table C2: How often current workers were involved in a work task which left them with ringing in their ears or a temporary feeling of deafness, by sex

Frequency	Men	Women	Total
	(%)	(%)	(%)
Daily	3	2	2
Weekly	3	1	2
Less than weekly	5	1	3
Never	89	96	92
Base=100%	1173	1049	2223

Note: Percentages may not add due to rounding

Table C3: Frequency of physical attack or threat of physical attack by member of the public; in the last year for current workers ever attacked or threatened

Number of times in last year	Physically attacked by member of public	Threatened with physical violence by member of public
	(%)	(%)
0	39	19
1	30	23
2	13	23
3	6	8
4	2	5
5-9	6	8
10+	4	14
Base=100%	153	352

Table D1: Percent of current workers who felt they had too much work to do in their job, by occupation group and sex, and overall occupational relative risk

Occupation groups	Base=100%		% responding 'yes'			Relative risk
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons	Persons
Science & engineering	115	16	84	87	84	1.34 ++
Teaching	28	60	74	83	80	1.29 +
Nursing	4	72	57	82	81	1.28 +
Professional & related supporting management	90	65	81	73	77	1.24 +
Managerial	147	60	72	80	74	1.18 +
Textile processing	6	33	75	67	68	1.11
Other education & welfare	23	48	72	67	69	1.10
Material moving & storing	33	3	67	40	65	1.07
Other transport & machinery operatives	18	0	63	..	63	1.07
Clerical	68	184	67	64	65	1.04
Literary, artistic & sports	17	16	56	71	63	1.02
Hair & beauty	8	16	81	52	62	1.00
ALL OCCUPATIONS#	1173	1053	63	62	62	1.10
Farming, fishing & forestry	39	11	68	48	63	0.99
Metal processing	95	8	61	67	62	0.98
Electrical processing	34	0	60	..	60	0.94
Secretarial	7	93	64	56	57	0.91
Catering	16	59	37	56	52	0.83
Other processing	84	20	56	40	53	0.83
Construction	60	0	51	..	51	0.83
Other personal services	10	15	40	50	46	0.77
Selling	69	84	48	48	48	0.76 -
Security & protective services	40	7	50	36	48	0.75
Road transport operatives	85	1	46	0	45	0.73 -
Repetitive assembly, inspection	25	19	46	42	44	0.69
Cleaners	14	62	30	46	43	0.67 -
Care workers	6	71	25	44	42	0.67 -

Note: Percentages in italics are based on less than 50 sample cases

Occupation groups 'miscellaneous' & 'missing' have been excluded from this table

++/-- Relative risk significantly above or below average ($p < 0.01$)

+/- Relative risk significantly above or below average ($p < 0.05$)

.. Not applicable

See footnote to Table B

Source: ONS Omnibus Survey, Aug/Oct 1995

Table D2: Percent of current workers who felt they ever had too little work to do in their job, by occupation group and sex, and overall occupational relative risk

Occupation groups	Base=100%		% responding 'yes'			Relative risk
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons	Persons
Hair & beauty	8	16	<i>69</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>38</i>	1.65
Construction	59	0	<i>37</i>	..	<i>37</i>	1.56
Electrical processing	34	0	<i>34</i>	..	<i>34</i>	1.55
Repetitive assembly, inspection	25	19	<i>48</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>34</i>	1.50
Textile processing	6	33	<i>17</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>33</i>	1.46
Secretarial	7	93	<i>36</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>31</i>	1.36
Road transport operatives	85	1	<i>30</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>30</i>	1.33
Other education & welfare	23	48	<i>44</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>28</i>	1.24
Professional & related supporting management	90	65	<i>30</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>27</i>	1.19
Clerical	68	184	<i>18</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>27</i>	1.18
Science & engineering	115	16	<i>26</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>25</i>	1.07
Other processing	84	20	<i>21</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>23</i>	1.01
ALL OCCUPATIONS#	1171	1053	25	20	23	1.00
Security & protective services	40	7	<i>20</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>21</i>	0.93
Managerial	147	60	<i>22</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>20</i>	0.89
Catering	15	59	<i>14</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>20</i>	0.89
Selling	69	84	<i>22</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>20</i>	0.89
Material moving & storing	33	3	<i>22</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>20</i>	0.85
Metal processing	95	8	<i>22</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>20</i>	0.85
Cleaners	14	62	<i>37</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>16</i>	0.75
Other transport & machinery operatives	18	0	<i>14</i>	..	<i>14</i>	0.73
Other personal services	10	15	<i>35</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>15</i>	0.70
Care workers	6	71	<i>17</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>15</i>	0.68
Literary, artistic & sports	17	16	<i>12</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>14</i>	0.67
Nursing	4	72	<i>29</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>13</i>	0.58
Farming, fishing & forestry	39	11	<i>12</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>12</i>	0.53
Teaching	28	60	<i>9</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>4</i>	0.20 --

Note: Percentages in italics are based on less than 50 sample cases

Source: ONS Omnibus Survey, Aug/Oct 1995

Occupation groups 'miscellaneous' & 'missing' have been excluded from this table

++/- Relative risk significantly above or below average ($p < 0.01$)

+/- Relative risk significantly above or below average ($p < 0.05$)

.. Not applicable

See footnote to Table B

Table D3: Percent of current workers who felt they ever had to work to tight deadlines in their job, by occupation group and sex, and overall occupational relative risk

Occupation groups	Base=100%		% responding 'yes'			Relative risk
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons	Persons
Science & engineering	115	16	96	<i>100</i>	96	1.37 ++
Professional & related supporting management	90	65	94	85	90	1.29 ++
Teaching	27	60	<i>94</i>	88	90	1.28 +
Literary, artistic & sports	17	16	88	<i>81</i>	<i>84</i>	1.21
Textile processing	6	33	83	<i>84</i>	<i>84</i>	1.21
Managerial	147	60	85	79	83	1.19 +
Metal processing	95	8	79	<i>80</i>	79	1.12
Clerical	68	184	78	74	75	1.07
Material moving & storing	33	3	78	<i>20</i>	<i>74</i>	1.07
Other education & welfare	23	48	79	<i>74</i>	76	1.06
Other transport & machinery operatives	18	0	68	..	68	1.03
Repetitive assembly, inspection	25	19	<i>71</i>	<i>72</i>	<i>71</i>	1.01
ALL OCCUPATIONS#	1171	1053	74	66	70	1.00
Other processing	84	20	69	<i>68</i>	69	0.97
Electrical processing	34	0	68	..	68	0.97
Hair & beauty	8	16	75	<i>61</i>	66	0.95
Secretarial	7	93	78	61	62	0.90
Road transport operatives	85	1	60	<i>100</i>	60	0.86
Farming, fishing & forestry	39	11	65	<i>48</i>	61	0.86
Construction	60	0	59	..	59	0.86
Security & protective services	40	7	58	<i>57</i>	58	0.82
Catering	16	59	<i>40</i>	55	52	0.74
Cleaners	14	62	<i>30</i>	57	52	0.73
Nursing	4	72	<i>14</i>	52	50	0.71 -
Selling	69	84	56	40	47	0.67 --
Care workers	6	71	<i>42</i>	45	45	0.65 --
Other personal services	10	15	<i>45</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>42</i>	0.57

Note: Percentages in italics are based on less than 50 sample cases

Source: ONS Omnibus Survey, Aug/Oct 1995

Occupation groups 'miscellaneous' & 'missing' have been excluded from this table

++/-- Relative risk significantly above or below average ($p < 0.01$)

+/- Relative risk significantly above or below average ($p < 0.05$)

.. Not applicable

See footnote to Table B

Table D4: Percent of current workers who were not able to choose or change the order of their tasks or method of working, by occupation group and sex, and overall occupational relative risk

Occupation groups	Base=100%		% responding 'no'			Relative risk
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons	Persons
Repetitive assembly, inspection	25	19	<i>71</i>	<i>72</i>	<i>71</i>	2.13 ++
Road transport operatives	84	1	12	<i>100</i>	60	1.81 ++
Other processing	84	20	59	<i>66</i>	60	1.80 ++
Textile processing	6	33	<i>67</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>57</i>	1.71 ++
Other personal services	10	15	<i>60</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>54</i>	1.69
Catering	16	59	<i>37</i>	<i>58</i>	<i>53</i>	1.61 ++
Security & protective services	40	7	<i>51</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>52</i>	1.61
Material moving & storing	33	3	<i>48</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>51</i>	1.51
Other transport & machinery operatives	18	0	<i>49</i>	..	<i>49</i>	1.51
Hair & beauty	8	16	<i>75</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>45</i>	1.39
Metal processing	95	8	<i>48</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>46</i>	1.38 +
Nursing	4	72	<i>57</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>42</i>	1.27
Construction	60	0	<i>41</i>	..	<i>41</i>	1.26
Cleaners	14	62	<i>33</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>36</i>	1.07
Electrical processing	34	0	<i>34</i>	..	<i>34</i>	1.07
Selling	69	84	<i>29</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>36</i>	1.07
Clerical	68	184	<i>47</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>35</i>	1.06
ALL OCCUPATIONS#	1171	1053	34	32	33	1.00
Secretarial	7	93	<i>50</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>31</i>	0.94
Care workers	6	71	<i>50</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>28</i>	0.82
Other education & welfare	23	48	<i>23</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>19</i>	0.60 -
Literary, artistic & sports	17	16	<i>12</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>18</i>	0.55
Farming, fishing & forestry	39	11	<i>15</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>16</i>	0.48 -
Science & engineering	115	16	<i>16</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>15</i>	0.46 --
Managerial	147	60	<i>14</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>14</i>	0.42 --
Professional & related supporting management	90	65	<i>7</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>11</i>	0.33 --
Teaching	27	60	<i>6</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	0.14 --

Note: Percentages in italics are based on less than 50 sample cases

Source: ONS Omnibus Survey, Aug/Oct 1995

Occupation groups 'miscellaneous' & 'missing' have been excluded from this table

++/-- Relative risk significantly above or below average ($p < 0.01$)

+/- Relative risk significantly above or below average ($p < 0.05$)

.. Not applicable

See footnote to Table B

Table D5: Percent of current workers who felt they did not get enough help and support from people in charge at work, by occupation group and sex, and overall occupational relative risk

Occupation groups	Base=100%		% responding 'no'			Relative risk
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons	Persons
Nursing	4	71	0	38	36	1.76 ++
Construction	54	0	29	..	29	1.45
Other transport & machinery operatives	18	0	29	..	29	1.36
Literary, artistic & sports	14	15	22	31	27	1.35
Repetitive assembly, inspection	24	19	22	31	26	1.25
Care workers	6	68	50	22	24	1.19
Professional & related supporting management	89	64	26	21	24	1.18
Clerical	68	184	22	24	24	1.15
Teaching	27	60	31	19	23	1.13
Farming, fishing & forestry	36	8	29	0	24	1.11
Other education & welfare	19	48	17	25	23	1.10
ALL OCCUPATIONS#	1119	1032	20	21	20	1.00
Road transport operatives	76	1	19	0	19	0.95
Material moving & storing	33	3	17	40	19	0.95
Security & protective services	40	7	18	22	19	0.94
Secretarial	7	89	29	18	18	0.92
Metal processing	94	8	19	13	19	0.91
Textile processing	6	32	33	16	19	0.90
Science & engineering	115	16	16	37	18	0.90
Other processing	79	20	18	18	18	0.89
Managerial	131	56	16	19	17	0.84
Other personal services	10	15	25	7	15	0.78
Selling	66	84	11	19	15	0.75
Electrical processing	33	0	16	..	16	0.74
Hair & beauty	8	15	19	7	11	0.64
Catering	16	58	3	15	13	0.60
Cleaners	14	62	22	10	12	0.58

Note: Percentages in italics are based on less than 50 sample cases

Occupation groups 'miscellaneous' & 'missing' have been excluded from this table

++/-- Relative risk significantly above or below average ($p < 0.01$)

+/- Relative risk significantly above or below average ($p < 0.05$)

.. Not applicable

See footnote to Table B

Source: ONS Omnibus Survey, Aug/Oct 1995

Table D6: Percent of current workers who were ever exposed to breathing fumes, dusts and other harmful substances in their job, by occupation group and sex, and overall occupational relative risk

Occupation groups	Base=100%		% responding 'yes'			Relative risk
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons	Persons
Construction	60	0	86	..	86	2.66 ++
Metal processing	95	8	80	47	77	2.35 ++
Other processing	84	20	72	63	70	2.15 ++
Farming, fishing & forestry	39	11	78	33	68	2.09 ++
Electrical processing	34	0	60	..	60	1.80 ++
Other transport & machinery operatives	18	0	57	..	57	1.70
Material moving & storing	33	3	55	40	54	1.62 ++
Road transport operatives	84	1	52	0	52	1.59 ++
Hair & beauty	8	16	19	61	47	1.53
Textile processing	6	33	50	48	48	1.49
Repetitive assembly, inspection	25	19	56	33	46	1.39
Security & protective services	40	7	42	29	40	1.24
Managerial	147	60	41	26	36	1.11
Science & engineering	115	16	35	43	36	1.10
ALL OCCUPATIONS#	1170	1050	45	19	33	1.00
Other personal services	10	15	45	14	27	0.86
Other education & welfare	21	48	25	27	26	0.80
Catering	16	58	17	26	24	0.75
Nursing	4	72	0	25	24	0.73
Cleaners	14	62	18	24	23	0.69
Teaching	27	58	23	17	19	0.58 -
Professional & related supporting management	90	65	17	11	14	0.46 --
Selling	69	84	24	7	14	0.44 --
Literary, artistic & sports	17	16	12	13	13	0.37 -
Clerical	68	184	19	9	12	0.37 --
Secretarial	7	93	21	7	8	0.25 --
Care workers	6	71	33	5	8	0.24 --

Note: Percentages in italics are based on less than 50 sample cases

Occupation groups 'miscellaneous' & 'missing' have been excluded from this table

++/-- Relative risk significantly above or below average ($p < 0.01$)

+/- Relative risk significantly above or below average ($p < 0.05$)

.. Not applicable

See footnote to Table B

Source: ONS Omnibus Survey, Aug/Oct 1995

Table D7: Percent of current workers who were ever required to handle or touch harmful substances or materials in their job, by occupation group and sex, and overall occupational relative risk

Occupation groups	Base=100%		% responding 'yes'			Relative risk
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons	Persons
Hair & beauty	8	16	75	71	72	2.86 ++
Farming, fishing & forestry	39	11	66	48	62	2.36 ++
Nursing	4	72	28	64	62	2.36 ++
Metal processing	95	8	63	27	60	2.29 ++
Construction	60	0	56	..	56	2.10 ++
Other processing	84	20	59	34	54	2.05 ++
Electrical processing	34	0	48	..	48	1.79 ++
Other transport & machinery operatives	18	0	43	..	43	1.69
Security & protective services	40	7	38	57	41	1.54 +
Science & engineering	115	16	38	40	38	1.45 ++
Cleaners	14	62	44	30	33	1.25
Repetitive assembly, inspection	25	19	40	20	31	1.21
ALL OCCUPATIONS#	1170	1150	33	18	26	1.00
Other education & welfare	21	48	35	22	26	0.99
Material moving & storing	32	3	27	0	25	0.98
Other personal services	10	15	30	21	25	0.91
Catering	16	59	20	22	22	0.81
Teaching	27	58	31	17	22	0.81
Care workers	6	71	17	19	19	0.74
Managerial	147	60	24	8	19	0.72 -
Road transport operatives	84	1	16	100	17	0.67
Selling	69	84	18	10	13	0.50 --
Literary, artistic & sports	17	16	19	3	11	0.46
Professional & related supporting management	90	65	9	6	8	0.29 --
Clerical	68	184	7	5	5	0.21 --
Textile processing	6	33	33	0	5	0.20 --
Secretarial	7	93	0	0	0	0.00 --

Note: Percentages in italics are based on less than 50 sample cases

Source: ONS Omnibus Survey, Aug/Oct 1995

Occupation groups 'miscellaneous' & 'missing' have been excluded from this table

++/-- Relative risk significantly above or below average ($p < 0.01$)

+/- Relative risk significantly above or below average ($p < 0.05$)

.. Not applicable

See footnote to Table B

Table D8: Percent of current workers who were ever exposed to uncomfortable heat or cold (including hot and cold weather) in their job, by occupation group and sex, and overall occupational relative risk

Occupation groups	Base=100%		% responding 'yes'			Relative risk
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons	Persons
Other transport & machinery operatives	18	0	83	..	83	1.96 ++
Farming, fishing & forestry	39	11	82	<i>67</i>	79	1.84 ++
Other processing	84	20	76	<i>79</i>	76	1.79 ++
Construction	60	0	70	..	70	1.65 ++
Material moving & storing	33	3	67	<i>40</i>	65	1.57 ++
Electrical processing	34	0	66	..	66	1.53 ++
Security & protective services	40	7	57	<i>100</i>	63	1.50 ++
Catering	16	58	47	68	64	1.50 ++
Metal processing	95	8	63	53	62	1.47 ++
Other personal services	10	15	50	<i>64</i>	58	1.41
Road transport operatives	84	1	53	<i>100</i>	54	1.25
Hair & beauty	8	16	56	<i>45</i>	49	1.18
Repetitive assembly, inspection	25	19	42	<i>61</i>	50	1.18
Science & engineering	115	16	48	53	49	1.15
Textile processing	6	33	58	48	49	1.15
ALL OCCUPATIONS#	1170	1050	49	35	42	1.00
Managerial	147	60	37	46	40	0.93
Nursing	4	72	<i>14</i>	41	39	0.93
Selling	69	84	31	37	34	0.80
Literary, artistic & sports	17	16	38	29	33	0.79
Teaching	27	58	35	28	30	0.72
Clerical	68	184	38	25	28	0.67 --
Other education & welfare	21	48	22	28	26	0.62 -
Cleaners	14	62	4	30	26	0.59 --
Care workers	6	71	42	24	25	0.58 --
Professional & related supporting management	90	65	26	16	22	0.50 --
Secretarial	7	93	72	16	20	0.47 --

Note: Percentages in italics are based on less than 50 sample cases

Source: ONS Omnibus Survey, Aug/Oct 1995

Occupation groups 'miscellaneous' & 'missing' have been excluded from this table

++/- Relative risk significantly above or below average ($p < 0.01$)

+/- Relative risk significantly above or below average ($p < 0.05$)

.. Not applicable

See footnote to Table B

Table D9: Percent of current workers who ever had to raise their voice at work while talking to people from a normal talking distance, by occupation group and sex, and overall occupational relative risk

Occupation groups	Base=100%		% responding 'yes'			Relative risk
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons	Persons
Other transport & machinery operatives	18	0	74	..	74	2.11 ++
Metal processing	95	8	76	33	73	1.98 ++
Teaching	27	60	56	71	66	1.81 ++
Other processing	83	20	66	66	66	1.77 ++
Electrical processing	34	0	58	..	58	1.60 +
Repetitive assembly, inspection	25	19	58	44	52	1.42
Catering	16	59	40	55	52	1.41 +
Textile processing	6	33	83	41	48	1.32
Construction	60	0	45	..	45	1.22
Security & protective services	40	7	44	50	44	1.21
Care workers	6	71	42	44	44	1.20
Material moving & storing	33	3	45	0	42	1.13
Managerial	147	60	39	38	38	1.04
ALL OCCUPATIONS#	1170	1053	41	32	37	1.00
Farming, fishing & forestry	38	11	38	33	36	1.00
Science & engineering	115	16	34	20	32	0.87
Other personal services	10	15	40	25	31	0.87
Nursing	4	72	43	31	32	0.86
Other education & welfare	23	48	47	18	27	0.73
Clerical	68	184	25	27	26	0.71 --
Hair & beauty	8	16	38	16	23	0.68
Road transport operatives	85	1	24	0	23	0.63 -
Selling	69	84	23	22	22	0.60 --
Literary, artistic & sports	17	16	19	26	22	0.58
Secretarial	7	93	50	16	19	0.52 --
Professional & related supporting management	90	65	20	13	17	0.47 --
Cleaners	14	62	11	14	14	0.36 --

Note: Percentages in italics are based on less than 50 sample cases

Source: ONS Omnibus Survey, Aug/Oct 1995

Occupation groups 'miscellaneous' & 'missing' have been excluded from this table

++/- Relative risk significantly above or below average ($p < 0.01$)

+/- Relative risk significantly above or below average ($p < 0.05$)

.. Not applicable

See footnote to Table B

Table D10: Percent of current workers who were ever involved in work tasks which left them with ringing in their ears or temporary feeling of deafness, by occupation group and sex, and overall occupational relative risk

Occupation groups	Base=100%		% responding 'yes'			Relative risk
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons	Persons
Metal processing	95	8	29	7	27	3.56 ++
Repetitive assembly, inspection	25	19	21	28	24	2.98 ++
Other transport & machinery operatives	18	0	23	..	23	2.91 +
Other processing	84	20	19	18	19	2.52 ++
Security & protective services	40	7	24	0	20	2.51 ++
Construction	60	0	18	..	18	2.40 ++
Electrical processing	34	0	17	..	17	2.31 +
Farming, fishing & forestry	39	11	18	0	14	1.83
Material moving & storing	33	3	12	40	14	1.82
Literary, artistic & sports	17	16	6	10	8	1.19
Road transport operatives	85	1	9	0	8	1.07
Other personal services	10	15	0	14	8	1.05
Textile processing	6	33	17	6	8	1.01
ALL OCCUPATIONS#	1172	1049	11	4	8	1.00
Science & engineering	115	16	7	3	7	0.90
Secretarial	7	93	0	7	6	0.79
Teaching	27	60	0	8	5	0.75
Other education & welfare	23	48	4	4	4	0.55
Managerial	147	60	3	4	4	0.44 -
Clerical	68	183	4	3	3	0.42 --
Cleaners	14	62	0	2	2	0.34
Selling	69	84	2	2	2	0.34 -
Professional & related supporting management	90	65	4	0	2	0.34 -
Catering	16	59	0	2	1	0.17 -
Care workers	6	71	0	2	1	0.17 -
Hair & beauty	8	16	0	0	0	0.00
Nursing	4	72	0	0	0	0.00 -

Note: Percentages in italics are based on less than 50 sample cases

Source: ONS Omnibus Survey, Aug/Oct 1995

Occupation groups 'miscellaneous' & 'missing' have been excluded from this table

++/- Relative risk significantly above or below average ($p < 0.01$)

+/- Relative risk significantly above or below average ($p < 0.05$)

.. Not applicable

See footnote to Table B

Table D11: Percent of current workers who ever used power tools in their job, by occupation group and sex, and overall occupational relative risk

Occupation groups	Base=100%		% responding 'yes'			Relative risk
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons	Persons
Construction	60	0	76	..	76	4.20 ++
Metal processing	95	8	76	33	73	4.08 ++
Electrical processing	34	0	57	..	57	3.13 ++
Farming, fishing & forestry	39	11	58	33	53	2.91 ++
Other processing	84	20	50	8	42	2.32 ++
Repetitive assembly, inspection	25	19	44	36	40	2.29 ++
Hair & beauty	8	16	13	45	34	1.87
Other transport & machinery operatives	18	0	29	..	29	1.56
Textile processing	6	33	42	24	27	1.44 ++
Security & protective services	40	7	30	0	26	1.43
Cleaners	14	62	26	25	25	1.40
Material moving & storing	33	3	25	0	23	1.24
Science & engineering	115	16	18	23	18	1.03
ALL OCCUPATIONS#	1172	1050	27	7	18	1.00
Managerial	147	60	14	6	12	0.68 -
Teaching	27	58	8	8	8	0.46 -
Road transport operatives	85	1	8	0	8	0.46 --
Nursing	4	72	0	7	7	0.37 -
Literary, artistic & sports	17	16	9	0	5	0.34
Catering	16	58	0	7	6	0.30 --
Selling	69	84	8	3	5	0.29 --
Other education & welfare	23	48	5	3	4	0.24 --
Care workers	6	71	8	4	4	0.22 --
Clerical	68	184	9	0	3	0.16 --
Professional & related supporting management	90	65	3	0	2	0.11 --
Other personal services	10	15	0	0	0	0.00 -
Secretarial	7	93	0	0	0	0.00 --

Note: Percentages in italics are based on less than 50 sample cases

Occupation groups 'miscellaneous' & 'missing' have been excluded from this table

++/-- Relative risk significantly above or below average ($p < 0.01$)

+/- Relative risk significantly above or below average ($p < 0.05$)

.. Not applicable

See footnote to Table B

Source: ONS Omnibus Survey, Aug/Oct 1995

Table D12: Percent of current workers who ever sat or stood on a vibrating machine or vehicle in their job, by occupation group and sex, and overall occupational relative risk

Occupation groups	Base=100%		% responding 'yes'			Relative risk
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons	Persons
Other transport & machinery operatives	18	0	<i>54</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>54</i>	8.24 ++
Farming, fishing & forestry	39	11	<i>53</i>	<i>14</i>	44	6.52 ++
Road transport operatives	85	1	29	<i>100</i>	30	4.48 ++
Security & protective services	40	7	22	<i>0</i>	<i>19</i>	2.84 ++
Material moving & storing	33	3	<i>19</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>17</i>	2.47 +
Construction	60	0	15	<i>..</i>	15	2.22 +
Repetitive assembly, inspection	25	19	<i>12</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>14</i>	2.02
Metal processing	95	8	13	<i>13</i>	13	1.87 +
Other processing	84	20	12	<i>5</i>	11	1.57
Textile processing	6	33	<i>0</i>	<i>10</i>	8	1.14
ALL OCCUPATIONS#	1172	1050	12	1	7	1.00
Science & engineering	115	16	6	<i>0</i>	5	0.68
Other personal services	10	15	<i>10</i>	<i>0</i>	4	0.59
Professional & related supporting management	90	65	4	2	3	0.48
Electrical processing	34	0	3	<i>..</i>	3	0.44
Managerial	147	60	4	2	3	0.43 -
Catering	16	58	<i>13</i>	0	3	0.40
Selling	69	84	5	0	2	0.39 -
Cleaners	14	62	4	0	1	0.20 -
Care workers	6	71	8	0	1	0.19 -
Teaching	27	58	<i>0</i>	1	1	0.17 -
Clerical	68	184	2	0	1	0.12 --
Other education & welfare	23	48	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	0	0.00 -
Nursing	4	72	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	0	0.00 -
Secretarial	7	93	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	0	0.00 --
Literary, artistic & sports	17	16	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	0	0.00
Hair & beauty	8	16	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	0	0.00

Note: Percentages in italics are based on less than 50 sample cases

Source: ONS Omnibus Survey, Aug/Oct 1995

Occupation groups 'miscellaneous' & 'missing' have been excluded from this table

++/- Relative risk significantly above or below average ($p < 0.01$)

+/- Relative risk significantly above or below average ($p < 0.05$)

.. Not applicable

See footnote to Table B

Table D13: Percent of current workers who have ever had to repeat the same sequence of movements many times in their job, by occupation group and sex, and overall occupational relative risk

Occupation groups	Base=100%		% responding 'yes'			Relative risk
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons	Persons
Textile processing	6	33	83	87	87	1.34
Other processing	84	20	82	97	85	1.30 ++
Repetitive assembly, inspection	25	19	81	86	83	1.29
Other transport & machinery operatives	18	0	80	..	80	1.28
Catering	16	59	73	86	83	1.27
Construction	60	0	82	..	82	1.25
Secretarial	7	93	100	79	80	1.24
Material moving & storing	33	3	80	80	80	1.23
Cleaners	14	62	85	80	81	1.23
Hair & beauty	8	16	100	74	83	1.23
Farming, fishing & forestry	39	11	80	81	80	1.23
Metal processing	95	8	77	60	76	1.16
Clerical	68	184	67	78	75	1.15
Road transport operatives	85	1	75	100	75	1.14
Selling	69	84	53	76	66	1.01
ALL OCCUPATIONS#	1172	1053	64	67	65	1.00
Other personal services	10	15	50	71	62	0.98
Security & protective services	40	7	60	86	64	0.98
Electrical processing	34	0	63	..	63	0.95
Care workers	6	71	42	59	57	0.88
Managerial	147	60	54	60	56	0.86
Nursing	4	72	14	52	50	0.77
Other education & welfare	23	48	63	44	50	0.76
Literary, artistic & sports	17	16	56	39	48	0.74
Science & engineering	115	16	46	53	47	0.71 --
Professional & related supporting management	90	65	41	53	46	0.71 --
Teaching	27	60	33	29	30	0.46 --

Note: Percentages in italics are based on less than 50 sample cases

Source: ONS Omnibus Survey, Aug/Oct 1995

Occupation groups 'miscellaneous' & 'missing' have been excluded from this table

++/-- Relative risk significantly above or below average ($p < 0.01$)

+/- Relative risk significantly above or below average ($p < 0.05$)

.. Not applicable

See footnote to Table B

Table D14: Percent of current workers who ever had to work in awkward or tiring positions in their job, by occupation group and sex, and overall occupational relative risk

Occupation groups	Base=100%		% responding 'yes'			Relative risk
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons	Persons
Metal processing	95	8	81	<i>40</i>	78	1.71 ++
Hair & beauty	8	16	56	<i>81</i>	72	1.65 +
Construction	60	0	69	..	69	1.51 ++
Nursing	4	72	<i>14</i>	70	67	1.48 ++
Other processing	84	20	63	<i>63</i>	63	1.38 ++
Electrical processing	34	0	63	..	63	1.36
Other transport & machinery operatives	18	0	<i>60</i>	..	60	1.35
Textile processing	6	33	67	<i>57</i>	59	1.30
Farming, fishing & forestry	39	11	58	<i>48</i>	56	1.24
Material moving & storing	33	3	56	<i>40</i>	55	1.23
Care workers	6	71	58	50	51	1.12
Repetitive assembly, inspection	25	19	<i>42</i>	<i>61</i>	50	1.10
Road transport operatives	85	1	49	<i>100</i>	50	1.10
Security & protective services	40	7	43	<i>64</i>	47	1.03
Catering	16	59	<i>17</i>	<i>55</i>	47	1.03
ALL OCCUPATIONS#	1172	1053	46	45	45	1.00
Cleaners	14	62	33	46	44	0.96
Other education & welfare	23	48	28	47	41	0.90
Science & engineering	115	16	36	<i>60</i>	39	0.86
Selling	69	84	28	47	38	0.86
Clerical	68	184	41	38	39	0.85
Teaching	27	60	23	45	38	0.84
Other personal services	10	15	<i>10</i>	<i>54</i>	35	0.79
Managerial	147	60	36	35	36	0.79 -
Secretarial	7	93	<i>64</i>	31	33	0.75
Literary, artistic & sports	17	16	<i>31</i>	23	27	0.60
Professional & related supporting management	90	65	20	19	20	0.44 --

Note: Percentages in italics are based on less than 50 sample cases

Source: ONS Omnibus Survey, Aug/Oct 1995

Occupation groups 'miscellaneous' & 'missing' have been excluded from this table

++/-- Relative risk significantly above or below average ($p < 0.01$)

+/- Relative risk significantly above or below average ($p < 0.05$)

.. Not applicable

See footnote to Table B

Table D15: Percent of current workers who ever had to work very fast in their job, by occupation group and sex, and overall occupational relative risk

Occupation groups	Base=100%		% responding 'yes'			Relative risk
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons	Persons
Catering	16	59	83	83	83	1.38
Hair & beauty	8	16	<i>81</i>	<i>84</i>	83	1.34
Other transport & machinery operatives	18	0	74	..	74	1.30
Textile processing	6	33	75	76	76	1.29
Other processing	84	20	74	71	73	1.22
Secretarial	7	93	57	69	68	1.16
Nursing	4	72	43	70	68	1.15
Construction	60	0	69	..	69	1.14
Clerical	68	184	60	66	65	1.08
Literary, artistic & sports	17	16	62	68	65	1.07
Metal processing	95	8	63	67	63	1.06
Managerial	147	60	58	68	61	1.02
ALL OCCUPATIONS#	1172	1053	57	62	60	1.00
Repetitive assembly, inspection	25	19	50	70	58	0.99
Electrical processing	34	0	60	..	60	0.98
Professional & related supporting management	90	65	60	56	59	0.98
Material moving & storing	33	3	58	60	58	0.98
Selling	69	84	54	59	56	0.95
Science & engineering	115	16	55	70	57	0.95
Security & protective services	40	7	50	86	56	0.93
Other education & welfare	23	48	54	55	55	0.92
Cleaners	14	62	33	58	54	0.90
Farming, fishing & forestry	39	11	42	81	50	0.84
Care workers	6	71	42	44	44	0.74
Teaching	28	60	48	39	42	0.69 -
Road transport operatives	85	1	35	100	36	0.60 --
Other personal services	10	15	40	21	29	0.47 -

Note: Percentages in italics are based on less than 50 sample cases

Source: ONS Omnibus Survey, Aug/Oct 1995

Occupation groups 'miscellaneous' & 'missing' have been excluded from this table

++/- Relative risk significantly above or below average ($p < 0.01$)

+/- Relative risk significantly above or below average ($p < 0.05$)

.. Not applicable

See footnote to Table B

Table D16: Percent of current workers who ever had to use appreciable force in their job, by occupation group and sex, and overall occupational relative risk

Occupation groups	Base=100%		% responding 'yes'			Relative risk
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons	Persons
Metal processing	95	8	71	47	69	2.47 ++
Farming, fishing & forestry	39	11	64	71	65	2.29 ++
Electrical processing	32	0	56	..	56	2.02 ++
Other processing	83	19	55	45	53	1.90 ++
Other transport & machinery operatives	18	0	49	..	49	1.79
Construction	60	0	48	..	48	1.73 ++
Security & protective services	40	7	51	14	46	1.60 +
Repetitive assembly, inspection	25	19	33	47	39	1.38
Material moving & storing	33	3	39	0	36	1.29
Cleaners	14	62	41	35	36	1.27
Nursing	4	71	72	29	32	1.15
ALL OCCUPATIONS#	1166	1046	35	21	28	1.00
Managerial	147	59	27	27	27	0.96
Road transport operatives	84	1	26	0	26	0.93
Selling	68	84	18	29	24	0.87
Science & engineering	114	16	25	17	24	0.86
Care workers	6	71	58	21	24	0.84
Other education & welfare	23	48	19	20	19	0.71
Catering	16	58	7	23	19	0.68
Textile processing	6	33	42	14	19	0.64
Clerical	67	182	26	14	17	0.60 --
Other personal services	10	15	0	29	17	0.57
Literary, artistic & sports	17	16	25	3	14	0.54
Professional & related supporting management	90	65	10	12	11	0.39 --
Teaching	27	60	10	10	10	0.37 --
Secretarial	7	92	0	8	8	0.29 --
Hair & beauty	8	16	0	6	4	0.14 -

Note: Percentages in italics are based on less than 50 sample cases

Occupation groups 'miscellaneous' & 'missing' have been excluded from this table

++/- Relative risk significantly above or below average ($p < 0.01$)

+/- Relative risk significantly above or below average ($p < 0.05$)

.. Not applicable

See footnote to Table B

Source: ONS Omnibus Survey, Aug/Oct 1995

Table D17: Percent of current workers who ever had to lift or move heavy loads in their job, by occupation group and sex, and overall occupational relative risk

Occupation groups	Base=100%		% responding 'yes'			Relative risk
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons	Persons
Construction	60	0	84	..	84	1.73 ++
Nursing	4	72	57	86	84	1.72 ++
Material moving & storing	33	3	78	<i>100</i>	80	1.64 ++
Other processing	84	20	82	66	79	1.61 ++
Metal processing	95	8	81	40	78	1.58 ++
Farming, fishing & forestry	39	11	76	..	77	1.55 ++
Electrical processing	34	0	69	..	69	1.44
Repetitive assembly, inspection	25	19	60	72	66	1.34
Catering	16	59	50	66	62	1.28
Selling	69	84	54	62	58	1.19
Road transport operatives	85	1	57	<i>100</i>	58	1.19
Care workers	6	71	67	56	56	1.14
Other transport & machinery operatives	18	0	57	..	57	1.13
Security & protective services	40	7	50	64	52	1.08
Managerial	147	60	52	43	50	1.01
ALL OCCUPATIONS#	1172	1053	54	43	49	1.00
Other personal services	10	15	55	43	48	0.98
Textile processing	6	33	50	35	37	0.78
Cleaners	14	62	48	36	38	0.78
Literary, artistic & sports	17	16	44	26	35	0.74
Teaching	27	60	31	38	36	0.73
Science & engineering	115	16	31	27	30	0.62 --
Clerical	68	184	36	27	30	0.60 --
Other education & welfare	23	48	14	35	28	0.57 --
Professional & related supporting management	90	65	22	27	24	0.49 --
Secretarial	7	93	64	18	21	0.43 --
Hair & beauty	8	16	0	10	6	0.16 --

Note: Percentages in italics are based on less than 50 sample cases

Source: ONS Omnibus Survey, Aug/Oct 1995

Occupation groups 'miscellaneous' & 'missing' have been excluded from this table

++/-- Relative risk significantly above or below average ($p < 0.01$)

+/- Relative risk significantly above or below average ($p < 0.05$)

.. Not applicable

See footnote to Table B

Table D18: Percent of current workers who ever had to twist or stoop when lifting or moving heavy loads in their job, by occupation group and sex, and overall occupational risk

Occupation groups	Base=100%		% responding 'yes'			Relative risk
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons	Persons
Hair & beauty	0	2	..	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	1.61
Other education & welfare	3	17	<i>100</i>	<i>94</i>	<i>95</i>	1.53
Teaching	8	23	88	<i>93</i>	<i>92</i>	1.51
Metal processing	77	3	93	<i>100</i>	<i>93</i>	1.49
Literary, artistic & sports	7	4	<i>93</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>95</i>	1.48
Care workers	4	39	<i>75</i>	<i>91</i>	<i>89</i>	1.46
Secretarial	5	17	<i>89</i>	<i>91</i>	<i>90</i>	1.46
Other transport & machinery operatives	10	0	<i>85</i>	..	<i>85</i>	1.45
Material moving & storing	26	3	<i>88</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>89</i>	1.44
Other processing	68	13	<i>92</i>	<i>76</i>	<i>89</i>	1.43
Road transport operatives	49	1	<i>89</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>90</i>	1.42
Security & protective services	20	5	<i>90</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>92</i>	1.42
Managerial	75	26	<i>90</i>	<i>78</i>	<i>87</i>	1.40
Construction	51	0	<i>88</i>	..	<i>88</i>	1.39
ALL OCCUPATIONS#	632	456	85	82	84	1.00
Other personal services	6	6	<i>100</i>	<i>67</i>	<i>83</i>	1.00
Cleaners	7	22	<i>84</i>	<i>81</i>	<i>82</i>	0.99
Farming, fishing & forestry	29	9	<i>79</i>	<i>88</i>	<i>81</i>	0.98
Clerical	25	50	<i>96</i>	<i>71</i>	<i>79</i>	0.96
Nursing	2	62	<i>100</i>	<i>79</i>	<i>80</i>	0.96
Selling	37	52	<i>69</i>	<i>85</i>	<i>78</i>	0.94
Professional & related supporting management	19	17	<i>76</i>	<i>82</i>	<i>79</i>	0.94
Science & engineering	36	4	<i>79</i>	<i>62</i>	<i>78</i>	0.93
Catering	8	38	<i>74</i>	<i>75</i>	<i>75</i>	0.89
Textile processing	3	11	<i>67</i>	<i>82</i>	<i>78</i>	0.88
Electrical processing	24	0	<i>71</i>	..	<i>71</i>	0.85
Repetitive assembly, inspection	15	14	<i>48</i>	<i>81</i>	<i>64</i>	0.74

Note: Percentages in italics are based on less than 50 sample cases

Source: ONS Omnibus Survey, Aug/Oct 1995

Occupation groups 'miscellaneous' & 'missing' have been excluded from this table

++/- Relative risk significantly above or below average ($p < 0.01$)

+/- Relative risk significantly above or below average ($p < 0.05$)

.. Not applicable

See footnote to Table B

Table D19: Percent of current workers who had ever been physically attacked by a member of the public while at work, by occupation group and sex, and overall occupational relative risk

Occupation groups	Base=100%		% responding 'yes'			Relative risk
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons	Persons
Nursing	4	72	86	31	34	4.85 ++
Security & protective services	40	7	28	14	26	3.62 ++
Care workers	6	71	50	18	21	2.95 ++
Other education & welfare	23	48	19	12	14	2.00 +
Literary, artistic & sports	17	16	19	3	11	1.72
Hair & beauty	8	16	13	13	13	1.70
Road transport operatives	85	1	11	0	11	1.49
Managerial	147	60	8	16	10	1.44
ALL OCCUPATIONS#	1172	1051	6	8	7	1.00
Teaching	27	60	4	8	7	0.98
Construction	60	0	6	..	6	0.95
Electrical processing	34	0	5	..	5	0.83
Other transport & machinery operatives	18	0	6	..	6	0.79
Cleaners	14	62	0	7	6	0.75
Professional & related supporting management	90	65	4	6	5	0.73
Farming, fishing & forestry	39	11	4	0	3	0.57
Other personal services	10	15	10	0	4	0.57
Catering	16	59	3	4	4	0.57
Selling	69	84	6	2	4	0.56
Clerical	68	183	5	3	4	0.51 -
Material moving & storing	33	3	2	0	2	0.39
Science & engineering	115	16	3	0	2	0.32 -
Other processing	84	20	1	0	1	0.14 -
Repetitive assembly, inspection	25	19	0	0	0	0.00
Metal processing	95	8	0	0	0	0.00 --
Secretarial	7	93	0	0	0	0.00 --
Textile processing	6	33	0	0	0	0.00

Note: Percentages in italics are based on less than 50 sample cases

Occupation groups 'miscellaneous' & 'missing' have been excluded from this table

++/- Relative risk significantly above or below average ($p < 0.01$)

+/- Relative risk significantly above or below average ($p < 0.05$)

.. Not applicable

See footnote to Table B

Source: ONS Omnibus Survey, Aug/Oct 1995

Table D20: Percent of current workers who had ever been threatened with physical violence by a member of the public while at work, by occupation group and sex, and overall occupational relative risk

Occupation groups	Base=100%		% responding 'yes'			Relative risk
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons	Persons
Nursing	4	71	<i>100</i>	45	48	2.96 ++
Security & protective services	40	7	<i>42</i>	36	<i>41</i>	2.49 ++
Other education & welfare	23	46	<i>19</i>	35	30	1.79 ++
Care workers	6	69	75	20	24	1.48
Road transport operatives	84	1	21	0	21	1.31
Teaching	27	59	23	20	21	1.29
Managerial	147	60	16	33	21	1.28
Other personal services	10	15	20	22	21	1.23
ALL OCCUPATIONS#	1164	1035	15	18	16	1.00
Professional & related supporting management	89	63	15	17	16	0.97
Electrical processing	33	0	<i>14</i>	..	<i>14</i>	0.93
Science & engineering	114	16	16	<i>10</i>	15	0.90
Clerical	68	179	17	13	14	0.87
Catering	16	58	<i>10</i>	15	14	0.83
Textile processing	6	32	25	<i>10</i>	<i>12</i>	0.81
Selling	67	83	9	16	13	0.78
Other transport & machinery operatives	17	0	<i>12</i>	..	<i>12</i>	0.73
Metal processing	95	8	11	<i>13</i>	11	0.72
Cleaners	14	62	<i>18</i>	9	11	0.65
Literary, artistic & sports	17	16	<i>12</i>	6	<i>10</i>	0.56
Secretarial	7	93	0	10	9	0.55
Hair & beauty	8	16	0	<i>10</i>	6	0.51
Construction	59	0	6	..	6	0.42
Farming, fishing & forestry	39	11	7	0	5	0.37
Other processing	83	19	8	0	6	0.36 --
Repetitive assembly, inspection	25	19	8	0	5	0.28
Material moving & storing	33	3	2	0	2	0.17 -

Note: Percentages in italics are based on less than 50 sample cases

Occupation groups 'miscellaneous' & 'missing' have been excluded from this table

++/-- Relative risk significantly above or below average ($p < 0.01$)

+/- Relative risk significantly above or below average ($p < 0.05$)

.. Not applicable

See footnote to Table B

Source: ONS Omnibus Survey, Aug/Oct 1995

Table E: Comparison of exposure to certain working conditions from the ‘Control’ study and the 1991-92 European Survey on the Work Environment

Frequency	Working conditions								
	Tight deadlines		Breathing fumes, dust or other harmful substances		Handling or touching harmful substances or materials		Uncomfortable heat or cold (including hot & cold weather)+		
	Control	European (UK)	Control	European (UK)	Control	European (UK)	Control Aug	Control Oct	European (UK)
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Always/nearly always	29	31	11	10	5	4	10	8	11
At least 50% of the time	53	51	18	18	10	8	26	21	25
At least 25% of the time	64	64	23	27	15	16	37	30	37
Base=100%	2230	1090	2230	1090	2230	1090	1116	1113	1090

+ Wording of questions differs between studies; see Appendices 1 and 5

Source: ONS Omnibus Survey, Aug/Oct 95

European Foundation for the Improvement
of Living and Working Conditions, First
European Survey on the Work Environment 1991-92

Table E (continued)

Frequency	Working conditions									
	Raised noise levels in workplace (need to raise voice)		Repeating same sequence of movements many times+		Working in awkward/tiring positions+		Working very fast+		Lifting or moving heavy loads	
	Control	European (UK)	Control	European (UK)	Control	European (UK)	Control	European (UK)	Control	European (UK)
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Always/nearly always	9	9	32	21	13	10	16	14	9	8
At least 50% of the time	20	16	55	40	29	21	39	30	21	17
At least 25% of the time	28	28	62	54	38	32	52	42	32	32
Base=100%	2230	1090	2230	1090	2230	1090	2230	1090	2230	1090

+ Wording of questions differs between studies; see Appendices 1 and 5

Source: ONS Omnibus Survey, Aug/Oct 95

European Foundation for the Improvement
of Living and Working Conditions, First
European Survey on the Work Environment 1991-92

**Table F: Comparison of being able to choose or to change
order of task from 'control' study and the 1991-92
European Survey on the Work Environment**

Choose or change order of task or method of working	Control	European (UK)
	(%)	(%)
Yes	67	67
No	33	30
Don't know	0	3

APPENDIX 1

QUESTIONNAIRE DETAILS

Risk factors

Question number

Job demands, control and support

Too much work	M122.5, M122.6
Too little work	M122.7, M122.8
Tight deadlines	M122.15, M122.16
Change order of task or method of working	M122.33, M122.34
Enough help and support when needed from people in charge	M122.35

Physical conditions

Breathing fumes, dust & other harmful substances	M122.29, M122.30
Handling or touching harmful substances or materials	M122.31, M122.32
Uncomfortable heat or cold (including hot & cold weather)	M122.27, M122.28

Noise and vibration

Raised noise levels in the work place (needs to raise voice)	M122.36, M122.37
Intensity of noise (ringing in ears)	M122.38, M122.39
Use of power tools	M122.23, M122.24
Use of vibrating machine or vehicle	M122.25, M122.26

Ergonomic aspects

Repeating the same sequence of movements many times	M122.9, M122.10
Working in awkward or tiring positions	M122.11, M122.12
Working very fast	M122.13, M122.14
Using appreciable force	M122.17, M122.18
Lifting or moving heavy loads	M122.19, M122.20
Twisting or stooping when moving heavy loads	M122.21, M122.22

Violence

Physically attacked by member of the public	M122.40- M122.42
Threatened with physical violence by a member of the public	M122.43- M122.45

Module 122

18/20

The following questions are for the Health and Safety Executive

		21	
122	1. Interviewer check Respondent is working or away from job last week (Q1.17=1 or Q1.17a=1)	1	→5
	Respondent not currently working but has been in paid employment (Q1.22=1)	2	→2
	Never been in paid work (Q122 = 2)	3	→Next modules
		22	
122	2. May I just check, have you had a full-time job.... within the last 8 years	1]→3
	9 to 10 years ago	2	
	more than 10 years ago	3]→46
	never had a full-time job?	4	
		23/24	
122	3. In which year did you leave this job? Enter year →	19	1
		25/26	
122	4. And which month was that? Enter month →		1
		27	
	I would like to ask you some questions about different aspects of your work in your current/last full-time job. Each question asks whether some description applies/applied to your work and if it does/did how often. The questions have been designed to apply to a wide range of jobs. Please bear with me if not all of them seem relevant to your job.		
122	5. Do/did you ever feel you have/had too much work to do? Yes	1	→6
	No	2	→7
		28	
122	6. How often does/did this happen? <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px;">Show card C122.6</div>		
	Always/almost always	1	
	About three quarters of the time	2	
	About half of the time	3	
	About a quarter of the time	4	
	Less often	5	
		29	
122	7. Do/did you ever feel you have/had too little work to do? Yes	1	→8
	No	2	→9

122	8. How often does/did this happen?		30	
	Show card C122.6	Always/almost always	1	
		About three quarters of the time.....	2	
		About half of the time.....	3	
		About a quarter of the time	4	
		Less often	5	
122	9. Does/did your job ever involve repeating the same sequence of movements many times?		31	
		Yes	1	→10
		No	2	→11
122	10. How often does/did this happen?		32	
	Show card C122.6	Always/almost always	1	
		About three quarters of the time	2	
		About half of the time	3	
		About a quarter of the time	4	
		Less often	5	
122	11. Does/did your job ever involve working in awkward or tiring positions?		33	
		Yes	1	→12
		No	2	→13
122	12. How often does/did this happen?		34	
	Show card C122.6	Always/almost always	1	
		About three quarters of the time	2	
		About half of the time	3	
		About a quarter of the time	4	
		Less often	5	
122	13. Does/did your job ever involve working very fast?		35	
		Yes	1	→14
		No	2	→15

122	14. How often does/did this happen? Show card C122.6	Always/almost always About three quarters of the time..... About half of the time..... About a quarter of the time Less often	1 2 3 4 5	36	
122	15. Does/did your job ever involve working to tight deadlines? Yes No		1 2	37	→16 →17
122	16. How often does/did this happen? Show card C122.6	Always/almost always About three quarters of the time About half of the time About a quarter of the time Less often	1 2 3 4 5	38	
122	17. Does/did your job ever involve using appreciable force? Yes No		1 2	39	→18 →19
122	18. How often does/did this happen? Show card C122.6	Always/almost always About three quarters of the time About half of the time About a quarter of the time Less often	1 2 3 4 5	40	
122	19. Does/did your job ever involve lifting or moving heavy loads? Yes No		1 2	41	→20 →23

122	20. How often does/did this happen?		42	
	Show card C122.6	Always/almost always	1	
		About three quarters of the time.....	2	
		About half of the time.....	3	
		About a quarter of the time	4	
		Less often	5	
122	21. When your job involves/involved you in lifting or moving heavy loads does/did this involve twisting or stooping?		43	
		Yes	1	→22
		No	2	→23
122	22. Thinking of the times you lift/lifted or move/moved heavy loads, how often does/did this involve twisting or stooping?		44	
	Show card C122.6	Always/almost always	1	
		About three quarters of the time.....	2	
		About half of the time.....	3	
		About a quarter of the time	4	
		Less often	5	
122	23. Does/did your job ever involve the use of power tools which transmit/transmitted vibration into your hands?		45	
		Yes	1	→24
		No	2	→25
122	24. How often does/did this happen?		46	
	Show card C122.6	Always/almost always	1	
		About three quarters of the time	2	
		About half of the time	3	
		About a quarter of the time	4	
		Less often	5	
122	25. Does/did your job ever involve you sitting or standing on a vibrating machine or in a vibrating vehicle?		47	
		Yes	1	→26
		No	2	→27

122	26. How often does/did this happen? Show card C122.6	Always/almost always About three quarters of the time..... About half of the time..... About a quarter of the time Less often	48 1 2 3 4 5	
122	27. Does/did your job ever expose you to uncomfortable heat or cold? (includes hot and cold weather)	Yes No	49 1 2	→28 →29
122	28. How often does/did this happen? Show card C122.6	Always/almost always About three quarters of the time..... About half of the time..... About a quarter of the time Less often	50 1 2 3 4 5	
122	29. Does/did your job ever expose you to breathing fumes, dusts or other harmful substances?	Yes No	51 1 2	→30 →31
122	30. How often does/did this happen? Show card C122.6	Always/almost always About three quarters of the time About half of the time About a quarter of the time Less often	52 1 2 3 4 5	
122	31. Does/did your job ever require you to handle or touch harmful substances or materials?	Yes No	53 1 2	→32 →33

122	32. How often does/did this happen? Show card C122.6	Always/almost always About three quarters of the time..... About half of the time..... About a quarter of the time Less often	54 1 2 3 4 5	
122	33. Can/could you ever choose or change the order of your tasks or your method of working?	Yes No	55 1 2	→34 →35
122	34. How often can/could you do this? Show card C122.6	Always/almost always About three quarters of the time..... About half of the time..... About a quarter of the time Less often	56 1 2 3 4 5	
122	35. When you need/needed it, do/did you get enough help and support from the people in charge at work?	Yes No	57 1 2	
122	36. In order to get an idea of how noisy your workplace is/was, do/did you ever have to raise your voice while talking to people from a normal talking distance?	Yes No	58 1 2	→37 →38
122	37. How often does/did this happen? Show card C122.6	Always/almost always About three quarters of the time About half of the time About a quarter of the time Less often	59 1 2 3 4 5	

		60	
122	38. Do/did you ever have work tasks that leaves/left you with a ringing in your ears or a temporary feeling of deafness?		
	Yes	1	➔39
	No	2	➔40
		61	
122	39. How often does/did this happen		
	Daily	1	
	Weekly	2	
	Or less often	3	

<p>122 40. Many jobs involve contact with members of the public and occasionally this may result in argument or confrontation or even physical abuse. Thinking about your current/last full-time job have you ever been/were you ever physically attacked by a member of the public (such as client, customers, patients etc) while in your job?</p>	<p>62</p> <p>1 →41 2 →43</p>
<p>122 41. Interviewer check Respondent is working or away from job last week. (Q122.1 code 1) Respondent worked full-time in last 10 years. (Q122.2 codes 1, 2) All others</p>	<p>63</p> <p>1 →42a 2 →42b 3 →46</p>
<p>122 42a. How many times have you been attacked in the last year by a member of the public?</p> <p>122 42b. About how many times were you attacked in a typical year in this job?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Enter number of attacks →</p>	<p>64/65</p> <p>...1...</p>
<p>122 43. Thinking about your current/last full-time job have you every felt/did you ever feel threatened with physical violence while at work?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Yes 1 →44 No 2 →46</p>	<p>66</p>
<p>122 44. Interviewer check Respondent is working or away from job last week. (Q1 code 1)..... Respondent worked full-time in last 10 years. (Q2 codes 1, 2)</p>	<p>67</p> <p>1 →45a 2 →45b</p>
<p>122 45a. How many times have you felt threatened in the last year?</p> <p>122 45b. About how many times did you feel threatened in a typical year in this job?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Enter number of times →</p>	<p>68/69</p> <p>...1...</p>

APPENDIX 2

OCCUPATIONAL GROUPINGS

Code	Group	SOC	Description
1	Professional & related supporting management	100	Gen. admin national gov (G5+)
		102	Local Gov. officers (admin. exec.)
		103	Gen. admin. national Gov. (HEO+)
		120	Treasurers and company finance
		121	Marketing and sales managers
		122	Purchasing managers
		123	Advertising and PR managers
		124	Personnel, training and industrial relations managers
		125	Organisation and methods & work study managers
		127	Company secretaries
		155	Customs & excise - immigration officers
		170	Property and estate management
		190	Officials of trade assoc., TUs, prof. bodies and charities
		191	Registrars and administrators of educ. est.
		240	Judges & officers of court
		241	Barristers and advocates
		242	Solicitors
		250	Chartered and certified accountants
		251	Management accountants
		252	Actuaries, economists and statisticians
		253	Management consultants, bus. analysts
		270	Librarians
		271	Archivists and curators
		348	Environmental health off.
		350	Legal service and related occ.
		360	Estimators, valuers
		361	Underwriters, claims assessors, brokers, inv. analysts
		362	Taxation experts
		363	Personnel and ind. relation officers
		364	Organisation and methods & work study officers
		390	Information officers
		394	Inspectors of factories, utilities and trading standards
		395	Other statutory inspectors nec
		399	Other assoc. prof. and tech. occ. nec
		613	Customs & excise officers etc.
		700	Buyers (retail trade)
		701	Buyers and purchasing officers (not retail)

2	Teaching	230 University and polytechnic teaching prof.
		231 Higher and further educ. teaching prof.
		233 Secondary teachers
		234 Primary and nursery teachers
		235 Special educ. teachers
3	Nursing	340 Nurses
		341 Midwives
		640 Asst. nurses, aux.
		643 Dental nurses
4	Other education and welfare	220 Medical practitioners
		221 Pharmacists
		222 Opticians
		223 Dental practitioners
		224 Veterinarians
		232 Educ. officers, school inspectors
		239 Other teaching prof.
		290 Psychologists
		291 Other social and behavioural scientists
		292 Clergy
		293 Social workers, probation officers
		342 Medical radiographers
		343 Physiotherapists
		344 Chiropodists
		345 Dispensing opticians
		346 Medical technicians, dental aux.
		347 Occ. and speech therapists, psychotherapists, therapists
		349 Other health ass. prof. nec
		371 Welfare, community and youth workers
		391 Vocational & industrial trainers
		392 Careers advisers and vocational guidance
		393 Driving instructors
		396 Occ. Hygienists and safety officers
		592 Dental technicians
5	Literary, artistic and sports	380 Authors etc.
		381 Artists etc.
		382 Industrial designers
		383 Clothing designers
		384 Actors and entertainers
		385 Musicians
		386 Photographers etc.
		387 Prof. athletes, sports officials
		791 Window dressers, floral arrangers

6	Science and Engineering	200	Chemists		
		201	Biologists and biochemists		
		202	Physicists etc.		
		209	Other natural scientists		
		210	Civil, struc, mining and quarrying eng.		
		211	Mechanical eng.		
		212	Electrical eng.		
		213	Electronic eng.		
		214	Software eng.		
		215	Chemical eng.		
		216	Design and dev. eng.		
		217	Process and prod. eng.		
		218	Planning and QC eng.		
		219	Other eng. and technologists nec		
		260	Architects		
		261	Town planners		
		262	Building surveyors etc.		
		300	Lab. technicians		
		301	Eng. technicians		
		302	Electrical technicians		
		303	Architectural & town planning technicians		
		304	Building and civil eng tech.		
		309	Other scientific tech. nec		
		310	Draughtsperson		
		311	Building inspector		
		312	Quantity surveyor		
		313	Marine, insurance and other surveyors		
		320	Computer analyst / programmers		
		330	Air traffic controllers		
		331	Aircraft flight deck officers		
		332	Ship and hovercraft officers		
		864	Routine laboratory testers		
		7	Managerial	101	General managers
				110	Prod. works and maintenance managers
111	Managers in building & contracts				
112	Clerks of work				
113	Man. in mining & energy				
126	Computer sys. managers				
130	Credit controllers				
131	Bank managers etc.				
139	Other financial institute man.				
140	Transport man.				
141	Store controllers				
142	Warehousing man. etc.				
171	Garage man. & proprietors				

7	Managerial (continued)	173	Hotel & accom. man.
		174	Restaurant & catering man.
		175	Publicans etc.
		176	Entertainment & sports man.
		177	Travel agency man.
		179	Man. & proprietors in service industries
		199	Other man. & admin. nec
		8	Clerical
400	Civil service AOs and AAs		
401	Local govt. clerical officers and assts.		
410	Accounts & wages clerks etc.		
411	Counter clerks & cashiers		
412	Debt, rent & other cash collectors		
420	Filing, computer & other record clerks		
421	Library assts., clerks		
430	Clerks nec		
440	Stores, despatch & prod. control clerks		
491	Tracers, drawing office assts.		
721	Retail cash desk & check out clerks		
940	Postal workers, mail sorters		
941	Messengers, couriers		
9	Secretarial	450	Medical secretaries
		451	Legal secs.
		452	Typists & word processor ops.
		459	Other secs & PAs
		460	Receptionist
		461	Receptionist / telephonist
		462	Telephone ops.
		490	Computer ops. data processing etc.
10	Selling	702	Importers & exporters
		703	Air commodity & ship brokers
		710	Technical & wholesale sales reps.
		719	Other sales reps nec
		720	Sales assts
		722	Petrol pump forecourt attends.
		730	Collector & credit agents
		731	Roundsperson, van salesperson
		732	Market & street traders
		733	Scrap metal dealers
		790	Merchandisers
		792	Telephone sales person
		954	Shelf fillers

11	Security & protective services	150 Officers in UK armed forces
		151 Officers in non-UK armed forces
		152 Police officers - inspectors & above
		153 Firemen - station officers & above
		154 Prison principal officers and above
		600 NCOs & other ranks, UK armed forces
		601 NCOs & other ranks, non-UK forces
		610 Police officers (sergeant & below)
		611 Firemen (leading officer & below)
		612 Prison officers (below principal)
		614 Traffic wardens
		615 Security guards etc.
		619 Other security personnel nec
12	Catering	620 Chefs, cooks
		621 Waiters, waitresses
		622 Bar staff
		952 Kitchen porters
		953 Catering assistants
13	Care workers	370 Matrons, houseparents
		641 Hospital ward assistants
		642 Ambulance staff
		644 Care assistants & attendants
		650 Nursery nurses
		651 Playgroup leaders
		652 Educational assistants
		659 Other childcare occupations nec
		950 Hospital porters
14	Hair & beauty	172 Hairdressing managers & proprietors
		660 Hairdressers,barbers
		661 Beauticians & related occupations
15	Cleaners	670 Domestic housekeepers etc.
		671 Housekeepers (non-domestic)
		672 Caretakers
		673 Launderers, dry cleaners etc.
		958 Cleaners, domestics
16	Other personal services	630 Travel & flight attendants
		631 Railway station staff
		690 Undertakers
		691 Bookmakers
		699 Other personal services nec
		951 Hotel porters

16	Other personal services (continued)	955	Lift & car park attendants
		956	Window cleaners
		957	Road sweepers
		959	Other sales, service occupations
17	Farming, fishing & forestry	160	Farm owners & managers etc.
		169	Other farming etc. managers
		594	Gardeners, groundspersons
		595	Horticultural trades
		900	Farm workers
		901	Farm machinery drivers etc.
		902	Other related farming occupations
		903	Fishing and related workers
		904	Forestry workers
18	Metal processing	510	Lathe, capstan etc. operators
		511	Boring, drilling machine operators
		512	Grinding machine setters, operators
		513	Milling machine setters, operators
		514	Press setters, operators
		515	Tool makers, fitters etc.
		516	Metal work, maintenance fitters
		517	Precision instrument makers etc.
		518	Gold, precious stone etc. workers
		519	Other setters, operators nec
		530	Smiths & forge workers
		531	Moulders, core makers, die casters
		532	Plumbers, heating etc. engineers
		533	Sheet metal workers
		534	Metal plate workers, riveters etc.
		535	Steel erectors
		536	Barbenders, steel fixers
		537	Welding trades
		540	Motor mechanics etc.
		541	Coach & vehicle body builders
542	Vehicle body repairers etc.		
544	Tyre & exhaust fitters		
830	Furnace operatives (metal)		
831	Metal drawers		
832	Rollers		
833	Annealers, hardeners etc. (metal)		
834	Electroplaters etc.		
839	Other metal process operatives nec		
840	Machine tool operatives		

18	Metal processing (continued)	841	Automatic machine operatives
		842	Metal polishers
		843	Metal dressing operatives
		844	Shot blasters
		911	Foundry labourers
		912	Engineering etc. labourers
19	Electrical processing	913	Fitters mates (metal, electrical)
		520	Electrical production fitters
		521	Electricians etc.
		522	Electrical engineers (non-prof)
		523	Telephone fitters
		524	Cable jointers, lines repairers
		525	Radio, TV & video engineers
		526	Computer engineers etc.
		529	Other electrical trades nec
		543	Auto electricians
		598	Office machinery mechanics
20	Textile processing	550	Weavers
		551	Knitters
		552	Warp preparers, dyers, finishers etc.
		553	Sewing machinists etc.
		554	Coach trimmers, upholsterers etc.
		555	Shoe repairers etc.
		556	Tailors & dressmakers
		557	Milliners, furriers etc.
		559	Other textile workers nec
		810	Tannery production operatives
		811	Preparatory fibre processors
		812	Spinners, doublers, twisters
		813	Winders, reelers
		814	Other textiles operatives
21	Other processing	560	Originators & compositors
		561	Printers
		562	Bookbinders & print finishers
		563	Screen printers
		569	Other printing & related trades nec
		570	Carpenters & joiners
		571	Cabinet makers
		572	Case & box makers
		573	Pattern makers (moulds)
		579	Other woodworking trades nec
		578	Butchers / fishmongers managers etc.

21	Other processing (continued)	580	Bakers, flour confectioners
		581	Butchers, meat cutters
		582	Fishmongers, poultry dressers
		590	Glass product & ceramics makers
		591	Glass product & ceramic finishers
		593	Music instrument makers, piano tuners
		596	Coach painters, other spray painters
		599	Other craft & related occupations nec
		800	Bakery etc. process operatives
		801	Brewery etc. process operatives
		802	Tobacco process operatives
		809	Other food etc. process operatives
		820	Other chemical etc. operatives nes
		821	Paper, wood etc. process operatives
		822	Cutting etc. machine operatives
		823	Glass, ceramics furnace operatives
		824	Rubber etc. process operatives
		825	Plastics operatives etc.
		826	Synthetic fibre makers
		829	Other chemical etc. operatives
		890	Washers etc. in mines & quarries
		891	Printing machine minders
		897	Woodworking machine operatives
		899	Other machine etc. operatives nec
		919	Making, processing labourers
		893	Energy etc. plant operatives
		894	Lubricators etc.
22	Repetitive assembly, inspection	850	Assemblers etc. (electronic goods)
		851	Assemblers etc. (vehicles, metal)
		859	Other assemblers etc. nec
		860	Inspectors etc. (metal, electrical)
		861	Inspectors etc. (other goods)
		862	Packers, bottlers etc.
		863	Weighers, graders, sorters
		869	Other routine operatives nec
23	Construction	500	Bricklayers, Masons
		501	Roofers, tilers, cladders etc.
		502	Plasterers
		503	Glaziers
		504	Builders, building contractors
		505	Scaffolders, steeplejacks etc.
		506	Floor, carpet, wall etc. fitters
507	Painters & decorators		

23	Construction (continued)	509 Other construction trades nec 892 Water etc. plant attendants 895 Service pipe layers & jointers 896 Construction operatives 898 Mine & quarry workers (non-coal) 920 Woodworkers mates 921 Building trades mates 922 Rail construction etc. workers 923 Road construction etc. workers 924 Paviments, kerb layers 929 Other building etc. labourers
24	Coal mining	597 Face trained coalmining workers etc. 910 Coal mine labourers
25	Road transport operatives	870 Bus inspectors 871 Road transport depot inspectors etc. 872 Drivers of road goods vehicles 873 Bus & coach drivers 874 Cab drivers & chauffeurs 875 Bus conductors
26	Other transport and machinery operatives	880 Seafarers (merchant navy) etc. 881 Railway inspectors, guards etc. 882 Railway engine drivers etc. 883 Railway signal etc. operatives 884 Shunters & points operatives 885 Mechanical plant drivers etc. 886 Crane drivers 887 Forklift & mechanical truck drivers 889 Other transport & machinery ops nec
27	Materials moving and storing	441 Storekeepers & warehousepersons 930 Stevedores, dockers 931 Goods porters 932 Slings 933 Refuse & salvage collectors 934 Drivers mates
28	Miscellaneous	990 All other labourers etc. 999 All others (miscellaneous)
29	Missing	-9 Missing

APPENDIX 3 (REVISED NOVEMBER 1998)

Table G: Occupational distribution from 1991 Census, 1995 Labour Force Survey (LFS) and "Control" study

Occupational groups	1991 Census (%)	1995 LFS (%)	"Control" study (%)
Professional & related supporting management	6.5	8.3	7.2
Teaching	3.4	3.7	4.0
Nursing	2.9	2.6	3.5
Other education & welfare	2.8	3.4	3.2
Literary, artistic & sports	1.4	1.8	1.5
Science & engineering	5.4	5.4	6.0
Managerial	10.6	10.4	9.6
Clerical	11.4	11.1	11.6
Secretarial	5.2	4.5	4.6
Selling	6.4	7.2	7.0
Security & protective services	2.4	2.2	2.2
Catering	3.3	3.9	3.5
Care workers	2.9	4.1	3.5
Hair & beauty	0.7	0.6	1.1
Cleaners	3.8	3.4	3.5
Other personal services	0.8	0.9	1.2
Farming, fishing & forestry	2.2	2.2	2.3
Metal processing	6.5	5.0	4.7
Electrical processing	2.0	2.0	1.6
Textile processing	1.4	1.2	1.8
Other processing	5.6	4.7	4.8
Repetitive assembly, inspection	2.3	2.2	2.0
Construction	4.0	3.2	2.8
Coal mining	0.2	0.1	-
Road transport operatives	2.9	2.9	3.9
Other transport & machinery operatives	1.0	0.8	0.8
Material moving & storing	1.6	1.8	1.7
Miscellaneous	0.3	0.4	0.4

Note: Occupation at interview or when completing census form

APPENDIX 4

SAMPLING ERRORS

A numerical measure of the probable margin of error due to sampling is provided by the quantity known as the standard error, otherwise the square root of the variance.

The sample estimate and its standard error allow us to construct interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples which, in the absence of bias, will be the true population value. To illustrate this, if all possible samples were selected, each of them surveyed under essentially the same conditions, 19/20 of the intervals from two standard errors below the estimate to two standard errors above the estimate would include the average value of all possible samples.

For any particular sample the confidence interval may or may not include the true value; we can only say that in the absence of bias, it does contain the true value with 95% confidence.*

Methods for calculating sampling errors for simple random samples as well as more complex sample designs are described in OPCS' Sampling Errors Manual⁴.

This survey used a complex sample design and it would be misleading to judge the reliability of the estimates by using standard errors calculated on the basis of a simple random sample (srs). For a proportion, p , based on a sample n cases it is easy to calculate what the standard error would have been if the design had been simple random.

$$\text{i.e. } sr(p) = \sqrt{(p(1-p))/n}$$

For each proportion the real, complex standard error could be calculated, and the design factor, $deft$, which is the ratio of the complex to the srs standard error, obtained.

$$se(p) = deft \times sr(p)$$

$$deft = se(p)/sr(p)$$

Given that it is not practical to calculate directly the complex standard error for every proportion, standard errors included in this report have been calculated using an estimate of 1.2 for the design factor and the srs standard error.

$$se(p) = 1.2 \times sr(p)$$

* [Table H](#) gives a guide to the 95% confidence intervals around percentages based on samples of different sizes.

Table H: 95% confidence intervals for percentages, estimated design factor = 1.2

(%)	Sample size												
	30	50	100	150	200	250	300	400	500	1000	1500	2000	
	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-
10/90	12.9	10.0	7.1	5.8	5.0	4.5	4.1	3.5	3.2	2.2	1.8	1.6	
15/85	15.3	11.9	8.4	6.9	5.9	5.3	4.8	4.2	3.8	2.7	2.2	1.9	
20/80	17.2	13.3	9.4	7.7	6.7	6.0	5.4	4.7	4.2	3.0	2.4	2.1	
25/75	18.6	14.4	10.2	8.3	7.2	6.4	5.9	5.1	4.6	3.2	2.6	2.3	
30/70	19.7	15.2	10.8	8.8	7.6	6.8	6.2	5.4	4.8	3.4	2.8	2.4	
35/65	20.5	15.9	11.2	9.2	7.9	7.1	6.5	5.6	5.0	3.5	2.9	2.5	
40/60	21.0	16.3	11.5	9.4	8.1	7.3	6.7	5.8	5.2	3.6	3.0	2.6	
45/55	21.4	16.5	11.7	9.6	8.3	7.4	6.8	5.9	5.2	3.7	3.0	2.6	
50/50	21.5	16.6	11.8	9.6	8.3	7.4	6.8	5.9	5.3	3.7	3.0	2.6	

The 95% confidence interval = +/- 1.96 x 1.2 x sqrt(pq/n) where p is the percentage, q is (100-p), n is the sample number

APPENDIX 5

QUESTIONS USED IN EUROPEAN SURVEY ON THE WORK ENVIRONMENT 1991-92

Possible answers to Questions (a)-(i):

all the time
almost all the time
around $\frac{3}{4}$ of the time
around $\frac{1}{2}$ of the time
around $\frac{1}{4}$ of the time
almost never
never
don't know

When at work, are you exposed to:

- a) Noise so loud that you would have to raise your voice to talk to people?
- b) Heat or cold either indoor or outdoor?
- c) Breathing in vapours, fumes, dust or dangerous substances?
- d) Handling and/or touching dangerous substances or materials?

Does your work involve:

- e) Painful or tiring positions?
- f) Carrying or moving heavy loads?
- g) Working at a very high speed?
- h) Working to tight deadlines?
- i) Carrying out short repetitive tasks?

Possible answers to Question (j):

yes
no
don't know

- j) Do you have the possibility to choose or change:
 - a) your order of tasks or your methods of work?