

Health and Safety Executive Strategy Launch

Survey results

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KRC RESEARCH

OBJECTIVES

With the upcoming of launch of the Health and Safety Executive's new strategy in June 2009, the HSE sought to both establish attitudes to health and safety as well as to create 'hooks' by which media coverage can be supported.

The survey seeks to:

- Understand the extent to which health and safety myths are believed and supported;
- Assess perceptions of the most frequent accidents or most dangerous jobs;
- Measure awareness of the incidence of serious injuries in the workplace;
- Gauge attitudes towards health and safety from a number of angles including the economic climate, human resources, and "health and safety gone mad".

METHODOLOGY

Interviews were conducted online among members of the British workforce between 1st and 11th May 2009, specifically:

- 200 business leaders (owners or senior management of companies with 2-500 employees in Great Britain)
- 1002 employees (Middle management or lower from companies of any size)

The data for employees has been weighted according to the Annual Business Inquiry run by the Office for National Statistics, in terms of age, sex, region and company size.

Differences between sample subgroups (e.g. male and female workers) are only mentioned when the difference is statistically significant to the 95% confidence level. They are also only calculated from the "employee" sample of 1002 employees interviewed: The sample size of business leaders is too small for any meaningful subgroup analysis.

DETAILED FINDINGS – 1. HEALTH AND SAFETY MYTHS AND MISCONCEPTIONS

Activities banned by the HSE

Myths surrounding health and safety are present among both business leaders and employees, with a few slight differences between the two audiences.

Wearing flip flops to work is erroneously believed to be banned by one in four (25%) business leaders and three in ten (29%) employees.

Interestingly, more think it should be banned than think it is banned: one in three (35% of business leaders and 32% of employees) believes that wearing flip flops to work should be banned.

Workers in the North of Britain (35%) are more likely than other British workers (26%) to think that wearing flip flops to work is currently banned.

Thinking that wearing flip flops to work is higher among:

- Male workers (32%) than among female workers (26%);
- Workers from large enterprises (34%) than those in SMEs (27%); and
- Those who work in outdoors environments (42%) than those who work indoors (28%);

Advocacy for banning flip flops in the workplace is higher among workers in the Midlands (37%) than those elsewhere in Britain (30%).

One in seven business leaders (15%) believe that putting up office decorations is banned by the HSE, compared to just one in ten (9%) general employees.

A smaller minority - 7% of business leaders and 4% of employees - think that putting up office decorations should be banned.

Workers in the North of Britain (7%) are more likely than those elsewhere (2%) to think that putting up office decorations should be banned by the HSE.

One in five (20%) business leaders thinks donkey rides are banned by the HSE, and one in ten (9%) think they should be banned.

Three-quarters of business leaders (75%) and workers (75%) do not believe it is banned or that it should be banned.

One in eight of the workforce thinks donkey rides are currently banned (13%) and a similar proportion (14%) thinks they should be banned.

Female workers (19%) are more likely than male workers (9%) to state that donkey rides should be banned by the HSE. Workers in the South of Britain (16%) are more likely than those elsewhere in the country (10%) to think that donkey rides are currently banned by the HSE.

Three in ten business leaders (32%) and employees (31%) think that children are currently banned from playing with conkers. Very few - one in ten business leaders (9%) and one in twenty workers (6%) - think it should be banned.

Most common accident

While most can correctly identify the most common workplace accidents and most dangerous job, many risks are underestimated.

Half of business leaders (47%) and employees (50%) can correctly identify that the most common accident in the workplace is lifting or carrying.

Workers in privately-owned companies (52%) are more likely than those working in public organisations (42%) to correctly report lifting or carrying as the most common accident in British workplaces.

Workers in the North of Britain (41%) are less likely than those elsewhere (55%) to know that lifting or carrying is the most common accident in British workplaces.

Slipping and tripping is the second most common workplace accident – something which nearly half (47% of business leaders and 45% of employees) think is the most common accident, and that most (88% of business leaders and 90% of employees) think is one of the two most common accidents.

Workers from large companies (52%) are more likely than those in SMEs (42%) to wrongly report slipping and tripping as the most common workplace accident.

One in ten (9% of business leaders and 8% of employees) think that falling from a height is one of the two most common workplace accidents.

However, only 5% of business leaders and 3% of employees deem physical assault one of the two most common workplace accidents. In fact, this is one of the most common workplace accidents.

Four percent (4%) of workers, and 5% of business leaders, erroneously think that burning or scalding is one of the two most common workplace accidents.

Workers in industrial environments (98%) are more likely than office workers (91%) to correctly identify lifting or carrying as one of the two most common accidents in the workplace.

Outdoor workers (16%) are more likely than those working indoors (7%) to identifying falling from a height as one of the two most common accidents in the workplace.

Male workers (12%) are more likely than female workers (5%) to erroneously think that falling from a height is one of the two most common accidents in the workplace; and female workers (9%) are more likely than male workers (2%) to erroneously say that burning or scalding is one of the two most common workplace accidents.

Workers in Wales (79%) are less likely than those elsewhere in Britain (92%) to correctly identify lifting or carrying as one of the two most common workplace accidents.

Workers in London (81%) are less likely than those elsewhere in Britain (92%) to correctly identify slipping or tripping as one of the two most common workplace accidents.

Workers in Wales (15%) are more likely than those elsewhere in Britain (5%) to erroneously think that burning or scalding is one of the two most common workplace accidents.

Workers in the West Midlands (8%) are more likely than those elsewhere in Britain (2%) to

erroneously think that physical assault is one of the two most common workplace accidents.

Most dangerous job

The two most dangerous jobs are actually construction workers and farm workers. The risk posed by some dangerous jobs is underestimated by British business leaders and the British workforce alike.

Half of respondents (56% of business leaders and 52% of employees) correctly identify that construction worker is the most dangerous job in Great Britain in terms of the highest risk of having an accident in the workplace.

However, fewer correctly identify that a farm worker, police officer and refuse worker are also some of the most dangerous jobs:

Just two in five (38%) business leaders and one in three (32%) employees think that a farm worker is one of the two most dangerous jobs in Britain.

Only one in five (21%) business leaders and one in four (25%) employees deem a police officer to be one of the two most dangerous jobs in the country.

One in ten (8%) business leaders and one in twenty (6%) employees correctly identify a refuse worker as one of Britain's two most dangerous jobs.

While an electrician is not one of the most dangerous jobs, around one in seven business leaders (14%) and one in eight employees (12%) reports this to be one of the two most dangerous occupations.

Equally, the danger of mining is overestimated with three in ten (29% of business leaders and 32% of employees) citing this as one of the two most dangerous jobs in the country.

Male employees (39% vs. 25%) are more likely than female employees to correctly state that farm workers have one of the two most dangerous jobs.

Female employees (31%), on the other hand, are more likely than their male counterparts (20%) to wrongly identify police officers as having one of the two most dangerous jobs in the country.

Outdoor workers are more clued up than their indoor-working counterparts and are more likely to be aware of Britain's most dangerous jobs:

- They are more likely than indoor workers to correctly identify that construction workers (88% vs. 76%) and farm workers (45% vs. 31%) are the two most dangerous jobs in Great Britain.
- Indoor workers are more likely than outdoor workers to wrongly identify the following as one of the two most dangerous jobs in Britain: police officer (26% vs. 13%) and electrician (14% vs. 4%).

Welsh workers (17%) are more likely than workers anywhere else in Britain (2%) to think that being a zoo keeper is one of the two most dangerous jobs.

Workers in the South West (56%) are more likely than those elsewhere (30%) to correctly identify that a farm worker is one of the two most dangerous jobs.

Half of workers in the East Midlands (50%) think that a miner is one of the two most dangerous jobs – compared to 31% of workers elsewhere.

Deaths and serious injuries in the workplace

The number of people killed or seriously injured at their place of work in Great Britain is hugely underestimated.

One in four (26% business leaders and 25% employees) think that less than 1000 British workers were killed or seriously injured in their workplace in 2007/2008. A further four in ten (42% of business leaders and 40% of employees) believe that this figures is between 1001 and 5000.

Business leaders and employees give an average (median) answer of 3,000 deaths and serious injuries – a grave underestimation of the real figure.

In fact, only 2% of business leaders and 1% of employees got the answer right (selecting the range of 100,001-150,000): 229 workers were killed and 136,771 employees were seriously injured at their place of work in 2007/2008, making a total of 137,000 seriously injured or killed.

Male employees (29%) are more likely than female employees (21%) to underestimate the incidence of workplace injury and say that less than 1000 workers were killed or seriously injured in their workplace in 2007/2008.

Those who work outdoors (44%) are more likely than those working indoors (24%) to underestimate the incidence of workplace injury and say that less than 1000 workers were killed or seriously injured in their workplace in 2007/2008.

Workers in the South West are the most likely to underestimate the number of serious injuries or deaths in the workplace: 42% of workers from the South West compared to 24% of workers from elsewhere in Britain estimate that less than 1000 serious injuries and deaths happened in the workplace in 2007/2008.

DETAILED FINDINGS – 2. BUSINESS LEADER ATTITUDES

Three in four business leaders (78%) agree that good health and safety standards are beneficial to their organisation. Nearly half (46%) agree strongly with this statement.

The vast majority of business leaders (87%) believe that the most effective way to improve health and safety practices is for senior management to show leadership on the issue. Two in five (43%) business leaders strongly agree with this.

However, one in three business leaders (36%) agree that the “stick” as opposed to the “carrot” is the most effective way to improve health and safety practices: that the number of inspections should be increased.

Most business leaders have a good understanding of the cost benefit of good health and safety practices in the workplace:

Two in three (69%) agree that the costs to their organisation of providing a safe working environment are less than the costs of dealing with a health and safety incident.

And just a third (36%) agrees that the costs of meeting health and safety regulations are onerous.

Health and safety is clearly important to business leaders and their organisations, and rightly so: Two thirds of employees (65%) agree that good health and safety practice in their workplace mean that they are valued as employees, and more than four in five employees (85%) agree that a healthy and safe work environment is important to them as employees. The vast majority (91%) of business leaders agree that people are the most important asset that their organisation has. Health and safety is therefore a driver of employee satisfaction and morale.

But the picture isn't all positive:

Only half of business leaders (47%) assert that health and safety is at the centre of their business. One in five (20%) says that health and safety is not at the centre of their business.

One in four (26%) admits that their organisation will face pressure to cut the health and safety budget in the recession. Less than half (42%) disagree and assert that their organisation will not face such pressure.

DETAILED FINDINGS – 3. OVERALL ATTITUDES AND PERCEPTIONS

Knowing someone injured in the workplace or made ill by work

Nearly half (47% of business leaders and 46% of employees) know someone who has been injured in their workplace or made ill by work.

Two in five office workers (39%) know someone who has been injured in their workplace or made ill by work, compared to three in five outdoor or industrial workers (62%).

Workers from large companies (54%) are more likely than those in SMEs (44%) to report knowing someone who has been injured in their workplace or made ill by work.

Workers in the South of Britain (37%) are less likely than other workers (51%) to know someone injured at work. Workers in the North East of England (67%) are more likely than workers from elsewhere in Britain (45%) to report knowing someone who has been injured in their workplace or made ill by work.

Attitudes towards Health and Safety

The value of health and safety is appreciated:

- The vast majority (82% of business leaders and 85% of employees) agree that a healthy and safe workplace is important to them as employees. Nearly half (45% of business leaders and 45% of employees) strongly agree with this statement.
- Two in three (66% of business leaders and 65% of employees) agree that good health and safety practices in their workplace mean that they are valued as employees.

But there are some areas in which health and safety has a bad reputation and is criticised:

- Two-thirds of business leaders (67%) and seven in ten employees (70%) agree that rather than being sued, businesses often use health and safety as an excuse to stop doing something.
- Three in four (75% of business leaders and 73% of employees) agree that jobsworths use health and safety as a convenient excuse to ban something or not to do something.
- A third (36% of business leaders and 37% of employees) agree that health and safety has gone mad or gone too far in their workplace in the last few years.

Employees underestimate the threat of the recession on health and safety in the workplace: While one in four business leaders (26%) admits that their organisation will face pressure to cut the health and safety budget in the recession, just one in five (20%) employees think it likely that their employer will cut corners on health and safety due to the recession.

The vast majority also agree that they feel safe in the workplace – 90% of business leaders and 81% of employees.

- It might be interesting to note that business leaders are significantly more likely to

feel safe at work than their employees (90% vs. 81%) and conversely, employees (7%) are more likely than business leaders (2%) to disagree with the statement that they feel safe in their workplace.

- Three in five business leaders (60%) strongly agree that they feel safe in their workplace, compared to just one in three (35%) employees.

There is considerable support for the HSE's new strategy of making health and safety information available to everyone free of charge: 87% of business leaders and 91% of employees agree that the information should be made available free of charge.

- Employees (64%) are more likely than business leaders (56%) to strongly agree that health and safety information available to everyone free of charge.

Differences in attitudes by demographics:

Female employees (74%) are more likely than male employees (57%) to agree that good health and safety practices in their workplace mean that they are valued as an employee.

Full-time workers are more likely than their part-time counterparts to agree that:

- It's likely that their employer will cut corners on health and safety due to the recession (22% vs. 13%); and
- In the last few years, my place of work has taken health and safety too far (39% vs. 31%).

Workers from large companies are more likely than those in SMEs to agree that a healthy and safe work environment is important to them as an employee (90% vs. 84%).

However, workers from SMEs are more likely than those in large organisations to strongly agree that good health and safety practices in their workplace means that they're valued as employees (30% vs. 22%). They are also more likely to agree that it is likely that their employer will cut health and safety corners in the recession (22% vs. 16%).

People who work outdoors are more likely than those who work indoors to strongly agree that:

- Rather than risk being sued, businesses often use health and safety as an excuse to stop doing something (44% vs. 23%);
- In the last few years, my place of work has taken health and safety too far (35% vs. 10%); and
- Some people, such as jobsworths, use health and safety as a convenient excuse to ban something or not to do something (48% vs. 31%).

However, they are less likely to strongly agree that good health and safety practices in their workplace means that they're valued as employees (15% outdoor workers vs. 28% indoor workers).

It is perhaps not surprising that office workers are the most likely to agree that they feel safe in their workplace: 87% of office workers vs. 76% of industrial workers and 69% of outdoor workers (87% of office workers vs. 73% of non-office workers). They are also more likely to *strongly* agree with the statement: 39% of office workers vs. 23% of industrial workers and 21% of outdoor workers (39% of office workers vs. 23% of non-office workers). Office workers are less likely than non-office workers to agree that their employer might cut health and safety corners in the recession (19% vs. 29%). One in three industrial workers

(32%) agrees that it's likely their employer will cut corners.

Workers in public organisations are more likely than those from privately owned companies to agree that:

- Rather than risk being sued, businesses often use health and safety as an excuse to stop doing something (81% vs. 66%);
- In the last few years, my place of work has taken health and safety too far (50% vs. 34%) – that's half of public sector workers and one in three private sector workers; and
- Some people, such as jobsworths, use health and safety as a convenient excuse to ban something or not to do something (78% vs. 71%).

However, workers in privately-owned companies (22%) are more likely than those from public organisations (15%) to agree that it's likely their employer will cut health and safety corners in the recession.

Workers in the South East (94%) are more likely than those elsewhere (84%) to agree that a healthy and safe working environment is important to them as employees.

Workers in Wales (47%) are less likely than those elsewhere (66%) to agree that good health and safety practices in their workplace means that they're valued as employees.

Workers in the North of Britain (42%) are more likely than other workers in the country (35%) to agree that their place of work has taken health and safety too far in the last few years.

It may be that knowing someone injured or made ill by work changes perceptions of safety in the workplace:

Workers who know someone injured in the workplace or made ill by work are more likely than those who don't to agree that a healthy and safe work environment is important to them as employees (88% vs. 83%). They are less likely to agree that they feel safe in the workplace (76% vs. 86%).

SURVEY RESULTS BY AUDIENCE

Welcome, and thank you for agreeing to take part in this survey. First, a few questions to ensure that we are talking to a broad range of people.

DEMOGRAPHICS

S1. Click on the option that applies to you:

	Business Leaders	Employees
Male	61%	51%
Female	39%	49%

S2. Which of the following age bands represents your age?

	Business Leaders	Employees
Under 16	-	-
16-29	7%	24%
30-39	23%	23%
40-49	15%	25%
50-59	27%	20%
60 and above	29%	8%
Prefer not to say	-	-

S3. In which of the following regions do you live?

	Business Leaders	Employees
London	18%	15%
South East	12%	14%
Yorkshire and Humberside	11%	9%
East of England	11%	9%
South West	10%	8%
North West	9%	12%
Scotland	8%	9%
East Midlands	7%	7%
West Midlands	7%	9%
Wales	7%	4%
North East	3%	4%
None of these	-	-
<i>Net: North</i>	<i>30%</i>	<i>34%</i>
<i>Net: Midlands</i>	<i>31%</i>	<i>29%</i>
<i>Net: South</i>	<i>40%</i>	<i>37%</i>

S4. Which of the following describes your working status?

	Business Leaders	Employees
Employed full-time	83%	78%
Employed part-time	18%	22%
Not currently in employment	-	-
Prefer not to say	-	-

S5. In which of the following place do you spend most of your working hours? If you work in a number of environments, please select the place where you spend most of your working time. Please select one answer only.

	Business Leaders	Employees
Office	62%	53%
Other indoor spaces, e.g. school, hospital ward, kitchen	20%	28%
Outdoor, e.g. building site, agriculture	7%	7%
Industrial, e.g. plant, factory	5%	8%
Other	5%	3%
None of these	2%	1%

S6. Is the organisation you work for privately owned or public?

	Business Leaders	Employees
Private	86%	70%
Public	8%	20%
Charity / Not for profit	5%	4%
Public/private partnership	2%	3%
Don't know	-	2%

S7. Which of the following best describes your job function?

	Business Leaders	Employees
Owner	44%	-
Senior management	56%	-
Middle management	-	27%
Junior management	-	30%
None of these	-	43%

S8. And how many employees are there in your organisation in Great Britain?

	Business Leaders	Employees
Sole proprietor	-	-
2-19	61%	28%
20-49	16%	16%
50-99	11%	12%
100-249	9%	13%
250-500	4%	8%
More than 500	-	18%
Don't know	-	5%

TARGET:

1000 working adults

200 small business leaders of companies with 2-500 employees

DISPELLING HEALTH & SAFETY MYTHS

There are some areas of life which are banned by the Health and Safety Executive and others which are not. From the list below, please indicate:

- Whether you think it is something banned by the Health and Safety Executive;
- Whether it is something that should be banned by the Health and Safety Executive in your opinion.

	Business Leaders	Employees
Children playing with conkers		
Currently banned by the HSE	32%	31%
Should be banned by the HSE	9%	6%
Neither banned nor should be	62%	64%
<i>Combined: Is and should be banned</i>	2%	1%
Wearing flip flops to work		
Currently banned by the HSE	25%	29%
Should be banned by the HSE	35%	32%
Neither banned nor should be	43%	43%
<i>Combined: Is and should be banned</i>	3%	4%
Donkey rides		
Currently banned by the HSE	20%	13%
Should be banned by the HSE	9%	14%
Neither banned nor should be	75%	75%
<i>Combined: Is and should be banned</i>	3%	1%
Putting up office decorations		
Currently banned by the HSE	15%	9%

Should be banned by the HSE	7%	4%
Neither banned nor should be	82%	87%
<i>Combined: Is and should be banned</i>	3%	-

5. From the following list of accidents which can occur in the workplace, which do you think is the most common accident in British workplaces? And which is the second most common, in your opinion?

Most common accident	Business Leaders	Employees
Lifting or carrying	47%	50%
Slipping or tripping	47%	45%
Falling from a height	2%	3%
Physical assault	2%	1%
Electrocution	2%	-
Burning or scalding	2%	2%
Don't know	1%	-

Second most common accident	Business Leaders	Employees
Lifting or carrying	43%	41%
Slipping or tripping	41%	46%
Falling from a height	8%	6%
Physical assault	3%	2%
Burning or scalding	3%	4%
Electrocution	2%	1%
Don't know	1%	-

1 st /2 nd most common accident	Business Leaders	Employees
Lifting or carrying	90%	91%
Slipping or tripping	88%	90%
Falling from a height	9%	8%
Physical assault	5%	3%
Electrocution	4%	1%
Burning or scalding	4%	5%
Don't know	2%	1%

Shaded rows designate options to respondents which are not one of the four most common workplace accidents.

6. And from the following list of jobs, which do you think is the most dangerous in terms of the highest risk of having an accident in the workplace? And which is the second most dangerous, in your opinion?

Most dangerous job	Business Leaders	Employees
Construction worker	56%	52%
Farm worker	18%	13%
Police officer	9%	11%
Refuse worker	3%	1%
Miner	9%	13%
Electrician	4%	3%
Social worker	2%	2%
Zoo keeper	1%	1%
Don't know	-	2%

Second most dangerous job	Business Leaders	Employees
Construction worker	25%	25%
Farm worker	20%	19%
Police officer	13%	14%
Refuse worker	6%	5%
Miner	21%	19%
Electrician	10%	9%
Social worker	4%	5%
Zoo keeper	3%	2%
Don't know	1%	3%

1 st /2 nd most dangerous job	Business Leaders	Employees
Construction worker	81%	77%
Farm worker	38%	32%
Police officer	21%	25%
Refuse worker	8%	6%
Miner	29%	32%
Electrician	14%	12%
Social worker	6%	7%
Zoo keeper	3%	3%
Don't know	1%	5%

Shaded rows designate options to respondents which are not one of the four most dangerous jobs.

7. To your best estimate, how many people do you think were killed or seriously injured at their place of work in 2007/8 in Great Britain?

	Business Leaders	Employees
Less than 1,000	26%	25%
1,001 to 5,000	42%	40%
5,001 to 50,000	17%	22%
50,001 to 100,000	6%	4%
100,001 to 150,000	2%	1%
More than 150,000	3%	2%
Don't know	7%	6%
<i>Average (median)</i>	<i>3000</i>	<i>3000</i>

BUSINESS LEADER ATTITUDES

QUESTIONS 8-15 ASKED OF BUSINESS LEADERS ONLY

The following questions are about health and safety in your organisation. We would like your honest opinions – please be assured that your answers are completely confidential and will not be linked to you or your organisation.

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? Please select one answer per row.

COMBINED: AGREE	Business Leaders
People are the most important asset that my organisation has	91%
The most effective way to improve health and safety practices is for senior management to show leadership on the issue	87%
Good health and safety standards are beneficial to my organisation	78%
The costs to my organisation of providing a safe working environment are less than the costs of dealing with a health and safety incident	69%
Health and safety is at the centre of my business	47%
The most effective way to improve health and safety practices is for the number of inspections to be increased	36%
For my organisation, the costs of meeting health and safety regulations are too onerous	36%
With the recession, my organisation will face pressure to cut the budget for health and safety this year	26%

COMBINED: DISAGREE	Business Leaders
With the recession, my organisation will face pressure to cut the budget for health and safety this year	42%
The most effective way to improve health and safety practices is for the number of inspections to be increased	38%
For my organisation, the costs of meeting health and safety regulations are too onerous	36%
Health and safety is at the centre of my business	20%
The costs to my organisation of providing a safe working environment are less than the costs of dealing with a health and safety incident	7%
Good health and safety standards are beneficial to my organisation	6%
The most effective way to improve health and safety practices is for senior management to show leadership on the issue	3%
People are the most important asset that my organisation has	1%

	Business Leaders
8. Health and safety is at the centre of my business	
Strongly agree	19%
Somewhat agree	29%
Neither agree nor disagree	33%
Somewhat disagree	13%
Strongly disagree	7%
Don't know	1%
<i>Combined: Agree</i>	<i>47%</i>
<i>Combined: Disagree</i>	<i>20%</i>
9. The costs to my organisation of providing a safe working environment are less than the costs of dealing with a health and safety incident	
Strongly agree	40%
Somewhat agree	30%
Neither agree nor disagree	21%
Somewhat disagree	4%
Strongly disagree	4%
Don't know	3%
<i>Combined: Agree</i>	<i>69%</i>
<i>Combined: Disagree</i>	<i>7%</i>
10. For my organisation, the costs of meeting health and safety regulations are too onerous	
Strongly agree	11%

Somewhat agree	26%
Neither agree nor disagree	26%
Somewhat disagree	17%
Strongly disagree	19%
Don't know	3%
<i>Combined: Agree</i>	36%
<i>Combined: Disagree</i>	36%
11. With the recession, my organisation will face pressure to cut the budget for health and safety this year	
Strongly agree	8%
Somewhat agree	18%
Neither agree nor disagree	31%
Somewhat disagree	17%
Strongly disagree	26%
Don't know	2%
<i>Combined: Agree</i>	26%
<i>Combined: Disagree</i>	42%
12. The most effective way to improve health and safety practices is for senior management to show leadership on the issue	
Strongly agree	43%
Somewhat agree	44%
Neither agree nor disagree	10%
Somewhat disagree	2%
Strongly disagree	1%
Don't know	1%
<i>Combined: Agree</i>	87%
<i>Combined: Disagree</i>	3%
13. The most effective way to improve health and safety practices is for the number of inspections to be increased	
Strongly agree	10%
Somewhat agree	26%
Neither agree nor disagree	26%
Somewhat disagree	21%
Strongly disagree	17%
Don't know	1%
<i>Combined: Agree</i>	36%
<i>Combined: Disagree</i>	38%
14. People are the most important asset that my organisation has	
Strongly agree	64%
Somewhat agree	27%
Neither agree nor disagree	8%
Somewhat disagree	1%
Strongly disagree	1%
Don't know	1%
<i>Combined: Agree</i>	91%

<i>Combined: Disagree</i>	1%
15. Good health and safety standards are beneficial to my organisation	
Strongly agree	46%
Somewhat agree	32%
Neither agree nor disagree	16%
Somewhat disagree	5%
Strongly disagree	1%
Don't know	1%
<i>Combined: Agree</i>	78%
<i>Combined: Disagree</i>	6%

ATTITUDINAL STATEMENTS

16. Do you know someone who has been injured in their workplace or made ill by work?

	Business Leaders	Employees
Yes	47%	46%
No	54%	51%
Don't know	-	3%

Q17-Q24. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? Please select one answer per row.

COMBINED: AGREE	Business Leaders	Employees
I feel safe in my workplace	90%	81%
I think health and safety information should be available to everyone free of charge	87%	91%
A healthy and safe work environment is important to me as an employee	82%	85%
Some people – such as “jobsworths” - use health and safety as a convenient excuse to ban something or not to do something	75%	73%
Rather than risk being sued, businesses often use health and safety as an excuse to stop doing something	67%	70%
Good health and safety practices in my workplace means that I'm valued as an employee	66%	65%
In the last few years my place of work has taken health and safety too far – it's 'health and safety gone mad'	36%	37%

I think it's likely that my employer will cut corners on health and safety due to the recession	17%	20%
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COMBINED: DISAGREE	Business Leaders	Employees
I think it's likely that my employer will cut corners on health and safety due to the recession	64%	59%
In the last few years my place of work has taken health and safety too far – it's 'health and safety gone mad'	40%	35%
Rather than risk being sued, businesses often use health and safety as an excuse to stop doing something	10%	8%
Good health and safety practices in my workplace means that I'm valued as an employee	7%	10%
Some people – such as "jobsworths" - use health and safety as a convenient excuse to ban something or not to do something	7%	9%
A healthy and safe work environment is important to me as an employee	3%	3%
I feel safe in my workplace	2%	7%
I think health and safety information should be available to everyone free of charge	1%	1%

	Business Leaders	Employees
17. Rather than risk being sued, businesses often use health and safety as an excuse to stop doing something		
Strongly agree	30%	25%
Somewhat agree	37%	45%
Neither agree nor disagree	23%	21%
Somewhat disagree	6%	6%
Strongly disagree	4%	2%
Don't know	1%	1%
<i>Combined: Agree</i>	<i>67%</i>	<i>70%</i>
<i>Combined: Disagree</i>	<i>10%</i>	<i>8%</i>
18. A healthy and safe work environment is important to me as an employee		

Strongly agree	45%	45%
Somewhat agree	38%	40%
Neither agree nor disagree	15%	11%
Somewhat disagree	2%	2%
Strongly disagree	1%	1%
Don't know	-	-
<i>Combined: Agree</i>	<i>82%</i>	<i>85%</i>
<i>Combined: Disagree</i>	<i>3%</i>	<i>3%</i>
19. I feel safe in my workplace		
Strongly agree	60%	35%
Somewhat agree	31%	46%
Neither agree nor disagree	9%	12%
Somewhat disagree	2%	5%
Strongly disagree	-	2%
Don't know	-	-
<i>Combined: Agree</i>	<i>90%</i>	<i>81%</i>
<i>Combined: Disagree</i>	<i>2%</i>	<i>7%</i>
20. Good health and safety practices in my workplace means that I'm valued as an employee		
Strongly agree	33%	28%
Somewhat agree	33%	37%
Neither agree nor disagree	27%	24%
Somewhat disagree	4%	7%
Strongly disagree	3%	3%
Don't know	1%	1%
<i>Combined: Agree</i>	<i>66%</i>	<i>65%</i>
<i>Combined: Disagree</i>	<i>7%</i>	<i>10%</i>
21. I think it's likely that my employer will cut corners on health and safety due to the recession		
Strongly agree	6%	5%
Somewhat agree	11%	15%
Neither agree nor disagree	20%	19%
Somewhat disagree	24%	24%
Strongly disagree	40%	35%
Don't know	1%	2%
<i>Combined: Agree</i>	<i>17%</i>	<i>20%</i>
<i>Combined: Disagree</i>	<i>64%</i>	<i>59%</i>
22. In the last few years my place of work has taken health and safety too far – it's 'health and safety gone mad'		
Strongly agree	14%	11%
Somewhat agree	22%	26%
Neither agree nor disagree	25%	26%
Somewhat disagree	18%	21%

Strongly disagree	23%	14%
Don't know	-	1%
<i>Combined: Agree</i>	<i>36%</i>	<i>37%</i>
<i>Combined: Disagree</i>	<i>40%</i>	<i>35%</i>
23. I think health and safety information should be available to everyone free of charge		
Strongly agree	56%	64%
Somewhat agree	32%	27%
Neither agree nor disagree	12%	7%
Somewhat disagree	1%	-
Strongly disagree	1%	1%
Don't know	-	1%
<i>Combined: Agree</i>	<i>87%</i>	<i>91%</i>
<i>Combined: Disagree</i>	<i>1%</i>	<i>1%</i>
24. Some people – such as “jobsworths” - use health and safety as a convenient excuse to ban something or not to do something		
Strongly agree	38%	32%
Somewhat agree	37%	40%
Neither agree nor disagree	17%	18%
Somewhat disagree	4%	6%
Strongly disagree	3%	2%
Don't know	2%	1%
<i>Combined: Agree</i>	<i>75%</i>	<i>73%</i>
<i>Combined: Disagree</i>	<i>7%</i>	<i>9%</i>

Thank you for your time – those are all the questions we have.