HELA 1998

Health and Safety in Local Authority enforced industries

HELA

National Picture 1998

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INTRODUCTION

The national picture for 1997/98 forms part of the HELA report on health and safety in the service industries and continues the series of local authority health and safety statistics in a new format to those previously published within the Annex. It presents a picture of local authority work in enforcing the law on health and safety in 1996/97, including indicators of LA enforcement and priority inspection weightings. It also gives an overview of workplace injuries reported to local authorities during this period, including the first release of estimated final figures for 1997/98 and, for the first time, ill-health statistics.

There are six main sections:

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

- Staff resources;
- Number of premises;
- Visits made by inspectors;
- Numbers and trends in formal and informal notices;
- Prosecutions and convictions.

The second section presents statistics on workplace injuries. It contains 1997/98 estimated final and 1996/97 final figures. There are two main uses to which the injury statistics in this report can be put:

- to give a picture of the different levels of workplace injury in the six main local authority enforced industries: retail, wholesale, hotel and catering, offices, residential care homes and the consumer/leisure service industry; and
- to explain trends in safety performance over the last five years.

There are two complementary sources of information on workplace injury: those reported to local authorities under RIDDOR[1], and results from HSE's questions in the Labour Force Survey (LFS).

The LFS indicates that only one quarter of reportable non-fatal injuries to employees are actually reported by employers under RIDDOR. This situation is worse for self-employed people for whom the LFS suggests a reporting level of less than 5 per cent.

[1] *Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations, 1985 & 1995*

Section three contains a comparison of inspection activity with risks of injury for the six main LA enforced industries. Information from the first two sections is brought together and reasons behind the current trends in enforcement are discussed.

The fourth section describes six indicators of LA enforcement which are calculated from information contained in local authority annual returns (LAE1's). This section shows the variation in the indicators and compares them with 1995/96 figures. The indicators were first published in last year's Annex and are intended as a tool to enable LAs to measure consistency of approach to health and safety.

Section five presents information on priority inspection and contains National Accident Data (NAD) weights. Revised guidance on a system for prioritising LA health and safety inspections came into effect in April 1998; the main features of which are set out in the Local Authority Circular (LAC) 67/1 (revised). The NAD weights are additional weighting factors used to reflect differences in national accident patterns in the LA enforced sector; a commitment was made to publish these annually.

The final section of this report introduces ill-health statistics for LA enforced industries. These figures come from the 1995 Self-reported Work-related Illness Survey[2] ; full results were published earlier this year. This survey followed up people who had indicated, via screening questions placed on the Labour Force Survey, that they had an illness which had been 'caused' or 'made worse' by their work.

[2] *The title of this publication is - "Self-reported Work-related Illness in 1995"*

SECTION 1: INSPECTION AND ENFORCEMENT, NATIONAL ESTIMATES FOR GREAT BRITAIN 1996/97

1.1 This section of the report presents information on the inspection and enforcement activities of local authorities in 1996/97, and looks at trends over the last few years. This information is supplied to HSE by local authorities on the annual health and safety return (LAE 1 form). The results are national estimates grossed up from 381 returns from a possible 413 LAs in 1996/97. HSE would like to thank all those authorities who returned their LAE 1 form this year. Further information on sources is contained in Appendix 1 at the end of this report.

LOCAL AUTHORITY STAFF RESOURCES

1.2 In 1996/97 there were **9,580 enforcement officers** who were authorised to carry out enforcement work relating to all types of legislation, not just health and safety. Of these, there were **6,350 local authority inspectors holding appointments under Section 19 of the Health and Safety at Work (HSW) Act** , 270 fewer than the previous year.

1.3 Many of these 6,350 inspectors will have combined health and safety duties with other public protection work. Some LAs also appoint other professionally qualified and technical staff to carry out health and safety work. Often these staff do not have all the powers, particularly those relating to enforcement, which are available to inspectors under the HSW Act. A key indicator of staff resource on health and safety is the full-time equivalent (FTE) number of such officers.

- In 1996/97 there were **1,590 FTE** qualified staff (inspectors, professional and technical) undertaking health and safety duties under Section 19 of the HSW Act; this is 60 more than the previous year.

1.4 Table 1.1 shows trends in staff resources for health and safety enforcement since 1992/93. In particular:

- the number of full-time equivalent officers has been around the same level since 1993/94, having risen in the year before then;
- each full time equivalent officer is now responsible for enforcing health and safety in 800 premises on average, compared with 790 in 1993/94.

Table 1.1 : Numbers of enforcement officers 1992/93 - 1996/97

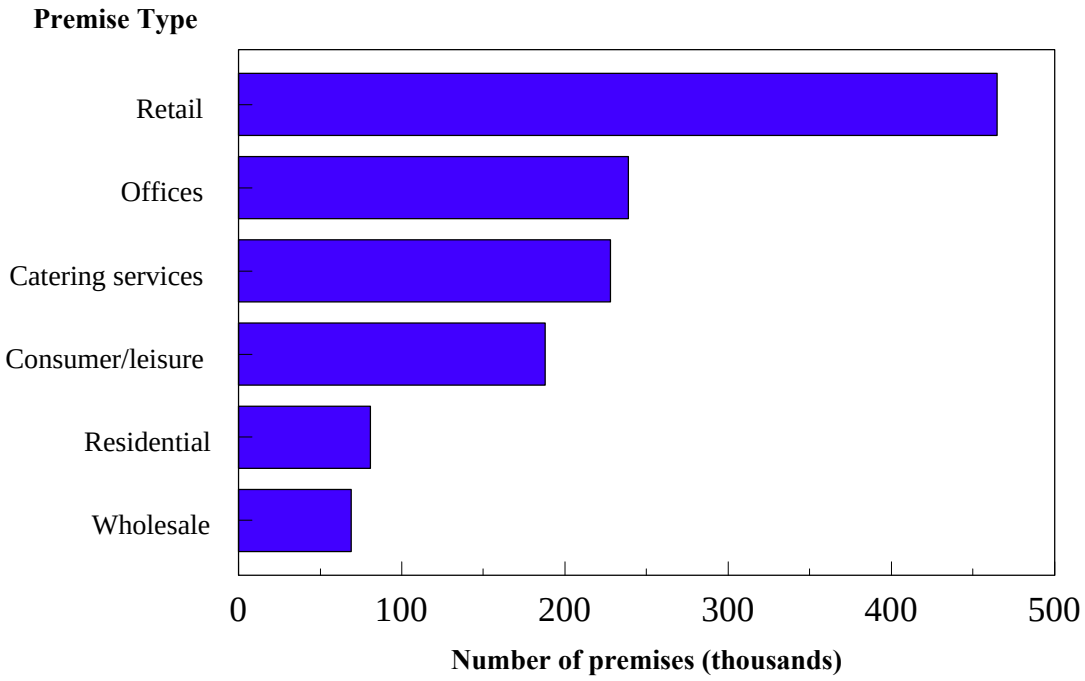
Staff resources	Number of staff				
	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97
Number of enforcement officers - all legislation	*	9 320	9 770	9 970	9 580
Number of officers holding appointments under Section 19 of HSW Act	6 040	6 560	6 730	6 620	6 350
Full-time equivalent number holding appointments under Section 19	1 470	1 560	1 580	1 530	1 590

*From 1993/94, the LAE1 form asks for the numbers of all enforcement officers

PREMISES

1.5 In 1996/97 local authorities were responsible for enforcing health and safety in around **1,270,000 premises**, a decrease of 3% (34,000) on the previous year. Retail shops continue to form the largest category of premises (37%) followed by offices (19%) and catering service premises (18%).

Figure 1.1 : Types of premise in the LA enforced sector 1996/97



1.6 Table 1.2 shows the number of premises over the past five years (1992/93 - 1996/97) for each type of premise.

1.7 In the year to 1996/97:

- the number of premises providing residential accommodation increased by 4%; and
- there was a 6% fall in the number of wholesale premises.

Table 1.2 : Premises enforced by local authorities 1992/93 to 1996/97

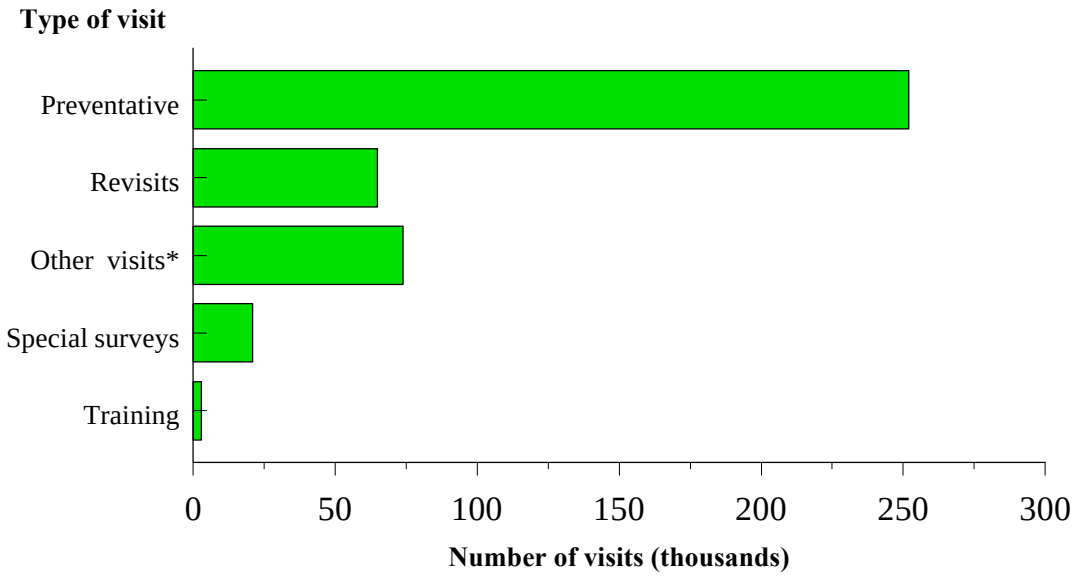
Type of premise	Number of premises (thousands)					Change 1995/96 - 1996/97
	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	
Retail shops	478	470	473	488	465	-5%
Wholesale, warehouses, etc.	68	68	70	73	69	-6%
Offices	237	229	230	234	239	+2%
Catering services	207	205	228	233	228	-2%
Residential accommodation	86	83	82	78	81	+4%
Consumer/leisure services	184	177	191	198	188	-5%
All premises	**1 260**	**1 232**	**1 274**	**1 304**	**1 270**	**-3%**

VISITS

1.8 During 1996/97 local authority inspectors made **415,000 visits** in connection with their health and safety duties, 40,000 fewer than in 1995/96. Figure 1.2 shows the overall number of visits in 1996/97 broken down by type of visit.

- 252,000 visits were preventive inspections involving a full inspection of health and safety standards;
- a further 21,000 were planned special surveys or visits connected with enforcement initiatives; and
- 65,000 revisits were made to check if specific action had been taken.

Figure 1.2 : Visits connected with the HSW Act 1996/97



* Other visits include advice, investigations of complaints and accidents and visits to new businesses

1.9 Of the 415,000 visits in 1996/97, 62% were made to either retail or catering premises, which together form over half of all premises in the LA enforced sector. Table 1.3 gives the number of visits and premises by type of premise. In the year to 1996/97 there were:

- 22,000 fewer visits to retail premises and 9,000 less visits to catering premises;
- no change in the number of visits to residential accommodation; and
- falls in both the number of visits and the number of premises, except for offices and premises providing residential accommodation.

Table 1.3 : Numbers of visits by type of premise, 1996/97 and changes since 1995/96

Type of Premise	Numbers of Visits (thousands)			Numbers of premises (thousands)		
	Number	**%**	**Change since 1995/96**	**Number**	**%**	**Change since 1995/96**
Retail	138	33%	-22 000	465	37%	-23 000
Wholesale, warehouses, etc.	25	6%	-3 000	69	5%	-4 000
Offices	38	9%	-3 000	239	19%	+5 000
Catering services	118	28%	-9 000	228	18%	-5 000
Residential accommodation	30	7%	-	81	6%	+3 000
Consumer/leisure services	66	16%	-3 000	188	15%	-10 000
All premises	**415**	100%	**-40 000**	**1 270**	100%	**-34 000**

Priority planning

1.10 Local authorities increasingly use a priority planning inspection rating system for allocating inspections:

– in 1996/97, 82% of LAs used a priority planning system, about the same level as in the previous 2 years, but higher than in 1993/94 (76%).

Five year trends in visits

1.11 The main points for trends from Table 1.4 are:

– the rate of visiting over the five year period has fallen for all premises except for residential accommodation which increased by 3%;

– the overall rate of visiting has fallen by one fifth, from 41 visits per 100 premises in 1992/93 to 33 visits per 100 premises in 1996/97.

Table 1.4 : Number of visits made per 100 premises since 1992/93

Type of premise	Number of visits per 100 premises					
	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	% change 1992/93 -96/97
Retail shops	40	39	36	33	30	-25%
Wholesale shops, warehouse, etc.	51	44	41	38	36	-29%
Offices	19	21	20	18	16	-16%
Catering services	65	66	61	55	52	-20%
Residential accommodation	36	36	39	38	37	+3%
Consumer/leisure services	42	41	39	35	35	-17%
All premises	**41**	**40**	**39**	**35**	**33**	**-20%**

Balance of inspection

1.12 The balance of inspection between "proactive or planned" visits and "reactive" visits has been changing over the last five years. This change can be measured crudely in three main categories:

the proactive category of preventive inspections and special surveys or initiatives;

reactive visits, including investigations of accidents or complaints, advice or training, visits to new premises, and other visits; and

re-visits, made to check that previous specified action for premises has been made.

1.13 Table 1.5 shows trends in rates of these three categories of visit since 1992/93.

- Over the last five years there has been an increase in the proportion of all visits that are proactive from 59% in 1992/93, to 66% in 1996/97;
- the rate of reactive visits has remained the same since 1993/94; and
- since 1993/94 there has been a substantial reduction in the rate of revisits to check previously specified action.

Table 1.5 : Changes in visit rates by type of visit since 1992/93

Type of visit	Number of visits per 100 premises				
	1992/93	**1993/94**	**1994/95**	**1995/96**	**1996/97**
Planned general or preventive inspection	21	23	23	21	20
Planned special visits	3	2	2	1	2
All proactive visits	**24**	**25**	**24**	**22**	**22**
Reactive visits	**8**	**6**	**6**	**6**	**6**
Revisits to check	8	9	8	7	5
All visits	**41**	**40**	**39**	**35**	**33**
- proactive visits as % of all visits	**59%**	**63%**	**64%**	**64%**	**66%**
- reactive visits as % of all visits	**20%**	**16%**	**16%**	**17%**	**19%**

Numbers may not add up due to rounding

Visits per FTE officer

1.14 Table 1.6 and Figure 1.3 compare the number of visits per 1,000 premises to the number of visits per FTE inspector over the last five years.

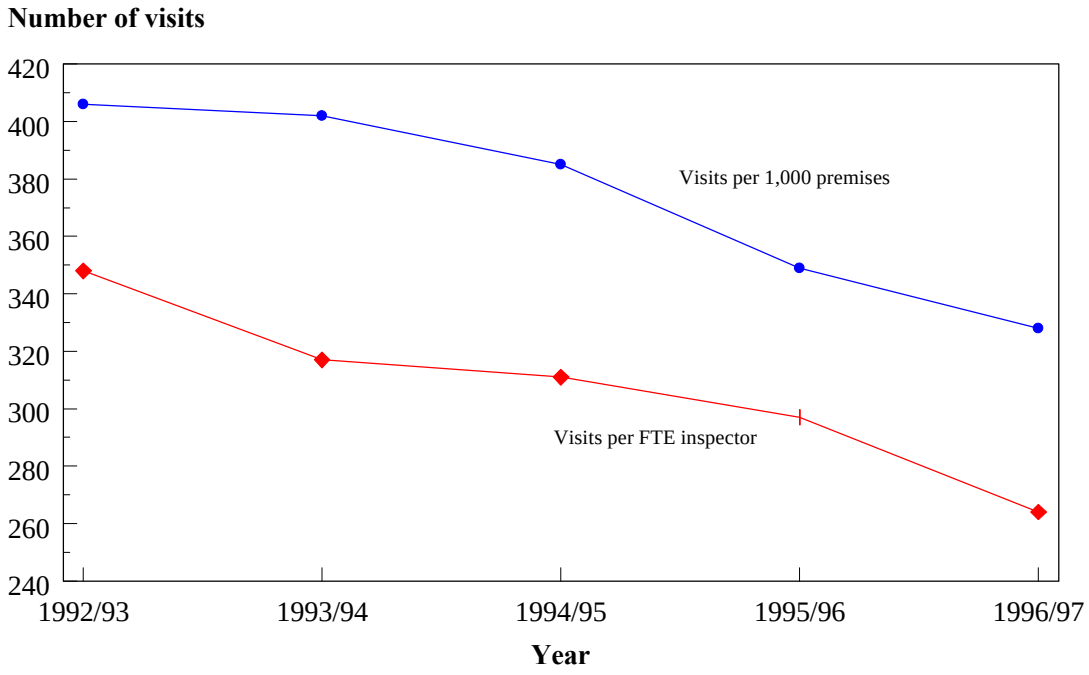
- In 1996/97 each full-time equivalent member of staff made 261 visits;
- the rate of visiting has fallen over the last five years, both in terms of visits per premise and visits per FTE inspector.

Table 1.6 : Number of visits made since 1992/93

	1992/93	**1993/94**	**1994/95**	**1995/96**	**1996/97**	**% change 1992/93 - 1996/97**
Number of visits/ 1,000 premises	406	402	385	349	327	-19%
Number of visits/ FTE inspector	348	317	311	297	261	-25%

Reasons for the fall in the rate of visiting are discussed in Section 3 of this report.

Figure 1.3 : Visits carried out by LA inspectors, 1992/93 - 1996/97



COMPLAINTS ABOUT HEALTH AND SAFETY STANDARDS

1.15 In 1996/97 LAs investigated 38,500 of the 41,100 complaints about health and safety standards. The proportion of complaints which are investigated has remained at around 95% since 1993/94. However, the number of complaints investigated has risen every year to be 47% higher than in 1992/93. Table 1.7 shows the number of investigated complaints since 1992/93.

Table 1.7 : Numbers of investigated complaints, 1992/93 - 1996/97

	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97
Number of complaints investigated	26 190	31 800	31 840	38 000	38 500

FORMAL AND INFORMAL ENFORCEMENT ACTION

1.16 Table 1.8 shows the number of formal notices issued for each of the last five years. During 1996/97 LA inspectors issued **5,180 formal enforcement notices**, of which 75% were improvement notices.

Table 1.8 : Changes in formal notices issued 1992/93 - 1996/97

Type of notice	Number of formal notices issued				
	1992/93	**1993/94**	**1994/95**	**1995/96**	**1996/97**
Improvement	24 470	18 650	10 120	6 750	3 890
Deferred Prohibition	270	180	240	170	80
Immediate Prohibition	2 240	1 830	1 430	1 220	1 210
All formal notices	**26 980**	**20 660**	**11 790**	**8 140**	**5 180**

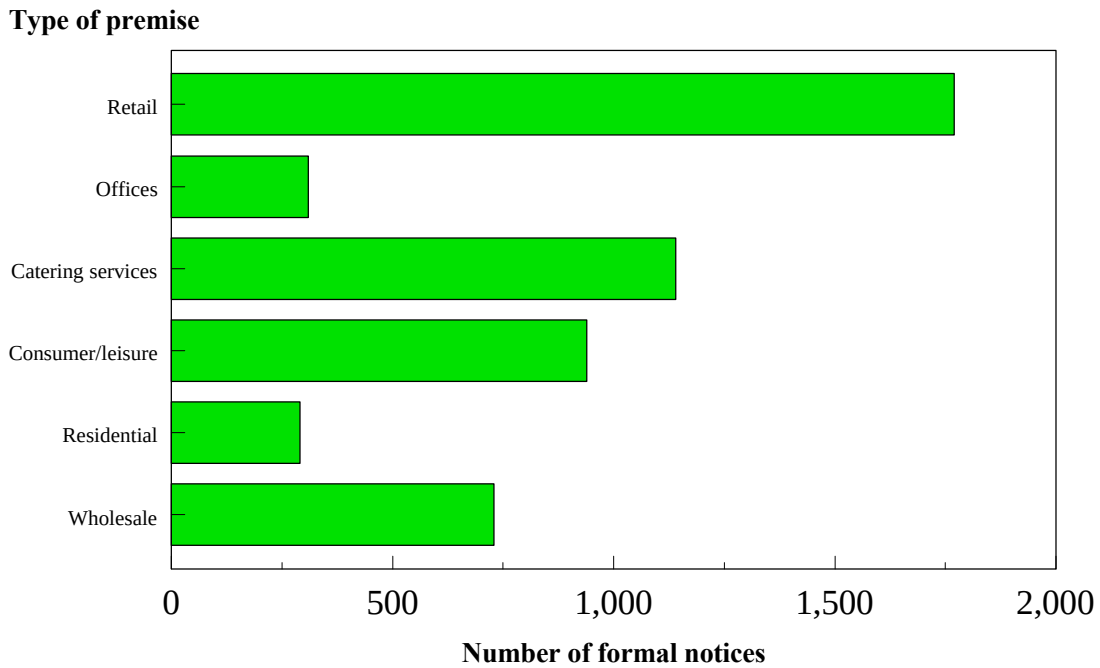
1.17 The numbers of formal notices issued by LA inspectors have fallen sharply each year since 1992/93. The main points are:

- the number of improvement notices fell by 42% in 1996/97, and now stands at 16% of the level of 1992/93; and
- the number of all prohibition notices fell by 7% in 1996/97 and is now half of the level of 1992/93.

1.18 Figure 1.4 shows the proportion of formal notices issued by type of premise. Of the 5,180 formal notices issued in 1996/97:

- 34% (1,770) were issued to retail shops; and
- 22% (1,140) were issued to catering service premises.

Figure 1.4 : Formal notices issued by type of premise 1996/97



1.19 In 1996/97 LAs issued **130,410 informal notices** asking for compliance (these are mainly letters), a reduction of 23,950 since 1995/96. Over a third of these were sent to retail shops, with a further 30% sent to catering services premises.

1.20 Table 1.9 shows the number of formal and informal notices issued by LAs expressed per 1,000 premises, and by type of premise since 1993/94. The overall rate of formal notices has fallen by over 75% since 1993/94, to 4 per 1,000 premises. This sharp fall in the rate of formal notices reflects the large reductions in the numbers of formal notices described above. The reduction in 1996/97 is due, in part, to the use of Notices of Intention (NOI), these can be given as a prior warning before a formal notice is issued.

- The rate of formal notices is highest in the wholesale industry, at almost three times the average.
- Catering premises attract the highest rate of letters; the rate is 67% higher than the rate for all premises.
- Office based premises attracted the lowest rate of formal notices and letters from LAs.

Table 1.9 : Rate of formal and informal notices by type of premise, 1993/94 - 1996/97

Type of premise	Formal notices per 1,000 premises				Informal notices per 1,000 premises			
	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97
Retail	13	9	6	4	119	112	108	97
Wholesale	36	19	15	11	132	124	131	109
Catering services	24	13	8	5	236	219	200	172
Offices	7	4	2	1	57	58	58	49
Residential accommodation	10	6	5	4	103	119	129	104
Consumer/leisure	27	10	6	5	125	116	109	99
All premises	**17**	**9**	**6**	**4**	**128**	**123**	**118**	**103**

INFORMATIONS LAID/COMPLAINTS TAKEN AND CONVICTIONS

1.21 The numbers of informations laid/complaints taken and convictions are taken from the 381 local authorities who returned their LAE 1 for 1996/97.

1.22 In 1996/97, LAs laid 364 informations before the courts in Great Britain (including complaints taken by the Procurator Fiscal in Scotland).

- In 89% of these cases LAs obtained a conviction.
- Where the type of premise was known, 32% of informations laid/complaints taken were for wholesale premises and 24% for retail premises.

1.23 Table 1.10 shows the number of informations laid/complaints taken and convictions obtained by type of legislation.

Table 1.10 : Convictions by local authorities by type of legislation: Number of informations laid/complaints taken during 1996/97 (based on 381 LAE 1 returns)

Convictions taken under:	GREAT BRITAIN		FINES	
	Informations laid*	Convictions	Total Fines (£)	Average Fine per conviction (£)
Health and Safety at Work Act	222	198	373 893	1 888
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	9	9	6 250	694
Other legislation or specific regulations	133	116	92 334	796
All Legislation	364	323	472 477	1 463

* includes complaints taken by the Procurator Fiscal in Scotland.

- Over 60% of informations laid/complaints taken were under the Health and Safety at Work Act.
- In 1996/97 the average fine per conviction was £1,463, this was 17% lower than in 1995/96 (£1,762) and 6% higher than in 1994/95 (£1,386).
- The average fine per conviction for the Health and Safety at Work Act was £1,888, 29% higher than the overall average of £1,463 for all types of legislation.

1.24 Table 1.11 shows the rates of conviction since 1992/93. The rate of conviction has risen in 1996/97 following falls in the previous three years.

Table 1.11 : Trends in conviction rates since 1992/93

	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97
Conviction rate	89%	86%	84%	80%	89%

SECTION 2: WORKPLACE INJURIES IN SERVICE INDUSTRIES

2.1 Two sources of information on workplace injury provide a picture of the levels and trends of injury in the workplace, as well as the most common kinds of accident and agents or equipment involved. These two sources are:

- individual injury reports made under the Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations (RIDDOR); and
- annual questions about workplace injury in the Labour Force Survey, a survey of around 60,000 private households.

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

2.3 The Health and Safety Executive has developed the Labour Force Survey (LFS) as a source of information on workplace injury to complement the flow of injury reports made by employers and others under RIDDOR. One of the main purposes of the LFS is to show the extent of under-reporting of non-fatal injuries by employers. More details on the structure of the LFS are given in Appendix 1.

2.4 This section of the report gives a picture of the overall levels of workplace injury and trends over six years for the main local authority enforced industries based on reported injuries and the LFS. It includes statistics of injuries reported to LAs for employees, self-employed and members of the public, with information on severity of injury and kinds of accident.

2.5 Appendix 2 contains additional injury tables which give more detailed figures.

2.6 There is a fact sheet for each of the 6 main LA enforced industries (retail, wholesale, offices, hotel and catering, residential care homes and consumer/leisure services) which presents more detailed statistics on, for example, the types of injury, the part of the body affected, kinds of accident , the agents involved and the location or activities of injured people. These are available free of charge from the HSE InfoLine on: 0541-545500 or from HSE's home page on the internet: http://www.open.gov.uk/hse/hsehome.htm

2.7 The injury figures given in this report, for 1996/97 and 1997/98 (estimated final figures) are based on injuries reported under the Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 1995 (RIDDOR 95). These regulations came into effect on 1 April 1996 and replaced RIDDOR 1985 and other older regulations. Changes in definitions of injuries means that there is a break in the series of major and over-3-day injuries between 1995/96 and 1996/97. The key changes in the regulations are as follows:

KEY CHANGES IN REPORTABILITY OF INJURIES TO WORKERS FROM RIDDOR 85 TO RIDDOR 95

The term 'accident' now includes physical violence to people at work.

The criteria for a reportable major injury has been simplified and expanded slightly under RIDDOR 95; more fractures, except to fingers and toes, and more amputations are now defined as a major injury. Also, any dislocation to the knee, hip, shoulder or spine is now a major injury.

Over-3-day injuries are still injuries resulting in an inability to do normal work for more than 3 days. However the revision of the criteria of a major injury, as above, may have led to an over-3-day injury under RIDDOR 85, being now classed as a major injury under RIDDOR 95.

2.8 The substantial increase in the number of major injuries and small increase in the number of over-3-day injuries to workers, is largely due to these changes.

Non-fatal injuries to workers reported to local authorities, 1995/96 and 1996/97

	Major Injuries	Over-3-Day injuries
Number of injuries in 1995/96	2 668	20 399
Number of injuries in 1996/97	5 577	21 313
Difference	+2 909	+924
(minus acts of violence)	(211)	(548)
Change	**+2 698**	**+366**

KEY CHANGES IN REPORTABILITY OF INJURIES TO MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC FROM RIDDOR 85 TO RIDDOR 95.

Under RIDDOR 85, an injury to a member of the public was reportable if it resulted in a fatality or one of a list specified major injuries. RIDDOR 95 specifies that fatalities are still reportable, but now include suicide or trespass on railways.

A reportable non-fatal injury to a member of the public now includes any injury caused by accidents arising out of or in connection with work which lead to a person being taken from the site of the accident to hospital.

These changes have led to a substantial increase in the number of non-fatal injuries to members of the public. The number of fatal injuries in the LA sector are relatively unaffected.

SUMMARY OF REPORTED INJURIES IN 1997/98: ESTIMATED FINAL FIGURES.

2.9 Figures for 1997/98 are estimated final figures which are based on reports received so far, with an allowance for late reports and coroner's verdicts. The final number of workplace injuries reported to local authorities in 1997/98 is expected to be 35,246 (see Table 2.1), compared with 32,339 in 1996/97.

Table 2.1 : Employment status and severity of injury, 1997/98 (estimated final figures)

Employment Status	Severity of Injury		Total
	Fatal	Non-fatal	
Workers (inc. trainees and self-employed)	14	31 377	31 391
Members of the Public	7	3 847	3 854
Total	**21**	**35 224**	**35 246***

* Note that the total estimate is greater than the sum of the parts due to rounding.

- The final number of fatal injuries for 1997/98 is expected to be 21, slightly higher than in 1996/97.
- For workers, the number of non-fatal injuries is expected to be 31,377, compared with 26,890 in 1996/97.
- In 1997/98, the final number of non-fatal injuries to members of the public is expected to be 3,847, compared with 5,434 in 1996/97.

2.10 Table 2.2 gives estimated final figures for employees by severity of injury and industry.

Table 2.2 : Main industry by severity of injury for employees, 1997/98 (estimated final figures)

Main Industry	Severity of Injury			Total[1]	
	Fatal	Major	Over-3-Day		
Retail	1	2 248	11 036	13 285	**43%**
Wholesale	3	519	2 905	3 427	**11%**
Offices	1	372	1 399	1 772	**6%**
Hotel & Catering	-	860	2 880	3 740	**12%**
Residential homes	2	171	659	832	**3%**
Consumer/leisure	1	367	1 037	1 405	**5%**
Other[2]	4	951	5 706	6 661	**21%**
Total[1]	**13**	**5 489**	**25 622**	**31 123**	**100%**

[1] Note that the totals may be greater than the sum of the parts due to rounding of estimates.

[2] This category includes activities such as small scale construction work, animal husbandry and city farms.

- 3 of the 13 fatal injuries to employees were in the wholesale industry.
- Over 40% of major and over-3-day injuries in 1997/98 were in the retail sector; no real change on the 1996/97 proportion.
- The number of non-fatal injuries to employees in the wholesale industry has increased substantially from 1,267 in 1996/97 to 3,424 in 1997/98.

Table 2.3 : Main industry by severity of injury for members of the public, 1997/98 (estimated final figures)

Main Industry	Severity of Injury		Total[1]	
	Fatal	Non-fatal		
Retail	-	1 904	1 904	**49%**
Wholesale	-	46	46	**1%**
Offices	-	51	51	**1%**
Hotel & Catering	-	672	672	**17%**
Residential homes	4	271	275	**7%**
Consumer/leisure	2	651	653	**17%**
Other[2]	-	252	252	**7%**
Total[1]	**7**	**3 847**	**3 854**	**100%**

[1] Note that the totals may be greater than the sum of the parts due to rounding of estimates.

[2] This category includes activities such as small scale construction work, animal husbandry and city farms.

- 4 of the 7 fatal injuries to members of the public were in residential homes.

- Half of the non-fatal injuries to members of the public in 1997/98 were in the retail sector, compared to 41% in 1996/97.

SUMMARY OF REPORTED INJURIES IN 1996/97: FINALISED STATISTICS

2.11 Table 2.4 gives figures on severity of injury by employment status. 32,339 workplace injuries were reported to local authorities in 1996/97. This is an increase of over 20% on the previous year, and will reflect the change in the reporting regulations.

Table 2.4 : Employment status and severity of injury, 1996/97

Employment Status	Severity of Injury		Total
	Fatal	Non-fatal	
Employees (inc. trainees)	6	26 709	26 715
Self-employed	3	181	184
Members of the Public	6	5 434	5 440
Total	**15**	**32 324**	**32 339**

- There were 15 fatal injuries in 1996/97, compared to 26 in the previous year. The new reporting regulations have had little effect on fatal injury reports.
- Of the 32,324 reported non-fatal injuries in 1996/97, 26,709 were to employees.
- In 1996/97 there were 5,434 reported non-fatal injuries to members of the public, compared with in 3,652 in 1995/96. The increase reflects changes in the reporting of non-fatal injuries to members of the public.

TRENDS IN REPORTED INJURIES TO EMPLOYEES, 1991/92 - 1996/97.

2.12 Numbers of non-fatal injuries are difficult to interpret without allowing for the associated levels of employment. Table 2.5 displays numbers of fatal injuries and rates of non-fatal injury for the LA enforced sector for the past six years. Rates of injury are expressed as the number of injuries for every 100,000 employees. The key points are:

- the number of fatal injuries to employees in the LA sector is relatively low, and has shown a generally downward trend over the six year period;
- the rate of reported major injury has shown no overall trend over the five year period to 1995/96. The rate rose substantially in 1996/97, to 61.7 per 100,000 employees, and mainly reflects the wider definition of a major injury in RIDDOR 95;
- the rate of reported over-3-day injury has shown no overall trend over the six year period to 1996/97.

Table 2.5 : Rates of injury in the LA enforced sector, 1991/92 - 1996/97

	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97
Number of fatal injuries	25	23	16	13	16	6
Rate of major injury	29.6	31.2	30.5	33.7	30.8	61.7
Rate of over-3-day injury	214.2	215.4	211.8	222.8	212.1	230.6

2.13 However, the Labour Force Survey (based on 1995/96 data) shows that the rate of non-fatal reportable injury (major and over-3-day injury combined) in the LA enforced sector has fallen by over 40% since 1989/90. The rate of reported non-fatal injury has shown no overall trend over the last five years to 1995/96, reflecting efforts by LAs and employers to improve the level of reporting.

Trends for main industries

2.14 The number of fatal injuries to employees has shown a small downward trend in the five years to 1995/96, although the number of fatal injuries in 1996/97 has dropped substantially (see Table 2.6). The small number of fatal injuries makes it difficult to compare trends in individual industries.

Table 2.6 : Number of fatal injuries to employees by main industry, 1991/92 - 1996/97

	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97
Retail	2	2	3	-	4	-
Wholesale	7	3	5	5	2	1
Offices	3	2	2	-	3	-
Hotel & Catering	2	3	1	1	1	2
Residential homes	1	-	1	-	-	-
Consumer/leisure	3	1	-	2	1	-
Other[1]	7	12	4	5	5	3
Total	**25**	**23**	**16**	**13**	**16**	**6**

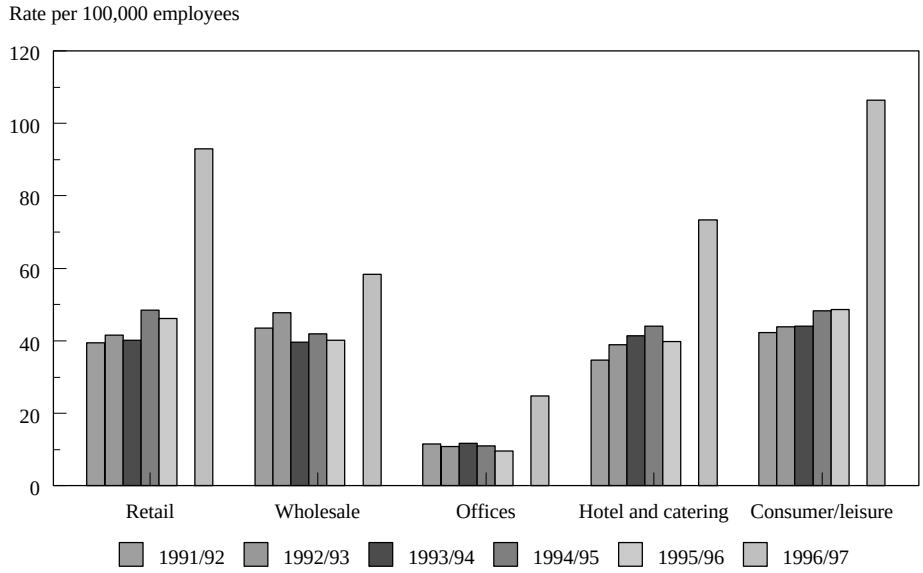
[1] This category includes activities such as small scale construction work, animal husbandry and city farms.

- Fatal injuries to employees in residential homes are very rare.
- Other activities enforced by LAs are responsible for between 25% and 50% of fatalities to employees each year.

2.15 Figure 2.1 shows trends in rates of reported major injury for main industries. The highest rates of major injury to employees in 1996/97 are in the retail and consumer/leisure service industries.

- All of the main industries show a substantial rise in the rate of reported major injury, reflecting the introduction of RIDDOR 95 from April 1996.
- In the five years to 1995/96 the rates of major injury in the consumer/leisure and retail industries are higher than those in the early 1990's.

Figure 2.1 : Rates of reported major injury to employees by main industry

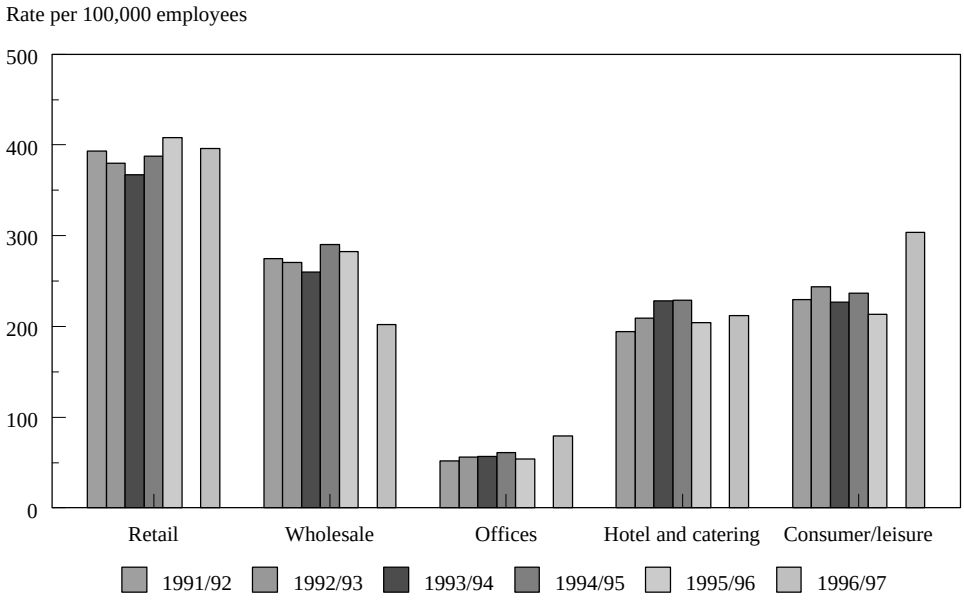


2.16 Figure 2.2 shows trends in rates of reported over-3-day injury for main industries. The effect of RIDDOR 95 is to increase marginally the number of over-3-day injuries to employees.

- Rates of over-3-day injury in both offices and the consumer/leisure industry have increased by 38% in the year to 1996/97; set against the effects of RIDDOR 95, this represents a substantial increase.

- The rate of over-3-day injury in the wholesale industry has fallen by 29% on the previous year.

Figure 2.2 : Rates of reported over-3-day injury to employees by main industry 1991/92 to 1996/97



Trends in kinds of accident

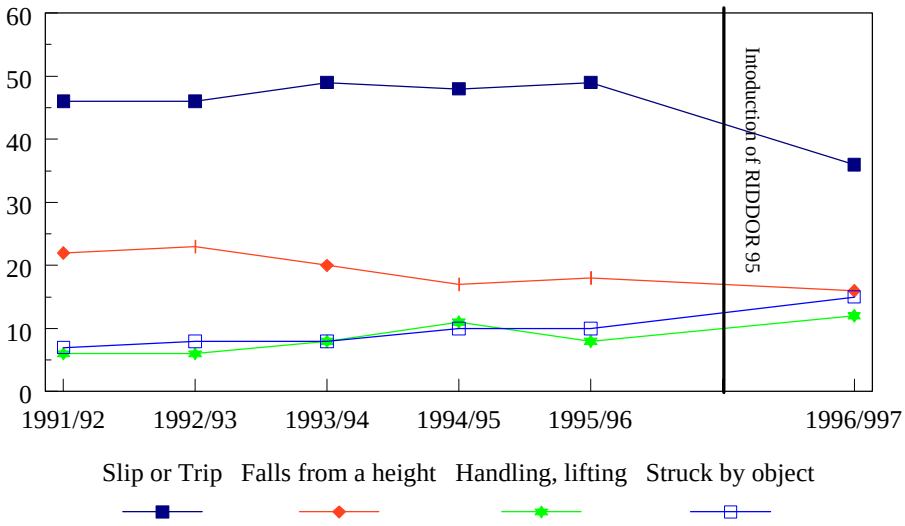
2.17 Trends in kinds of accident causing fatal injury are difficult to deduce because of the relatively small numbers involved. However;

- the most common cause of fatalities to employees each year is either falling from a height or being struck by a moving vehicle.

2.18 Figure 2.3 shows trends in the different kinds of accident resulting in a major injury since 1991/92. Tables A2.1 - A2.3 in Appendix 2 contain more detailed information on kinds of accident to employees.

- Slips and trips on the same level accounted for about 50% of all major injuries to employees in the five years to 1995/96, although this fell to about 36% in 1996/97.
- The proportion of injuries due to a fall from a height has fallen in each year since 1991/92, to now account for 16% of all major injuries to employees.
- The proportion of major injuries due to either being struck by a moving object or handling, lifting or carrying an object has doubled in the years to 1996/97 to 15% and 12% respectively.

Figure 2.3 : Percentage of major injuries to employees by kind of accident 1991/92 to 1996/97

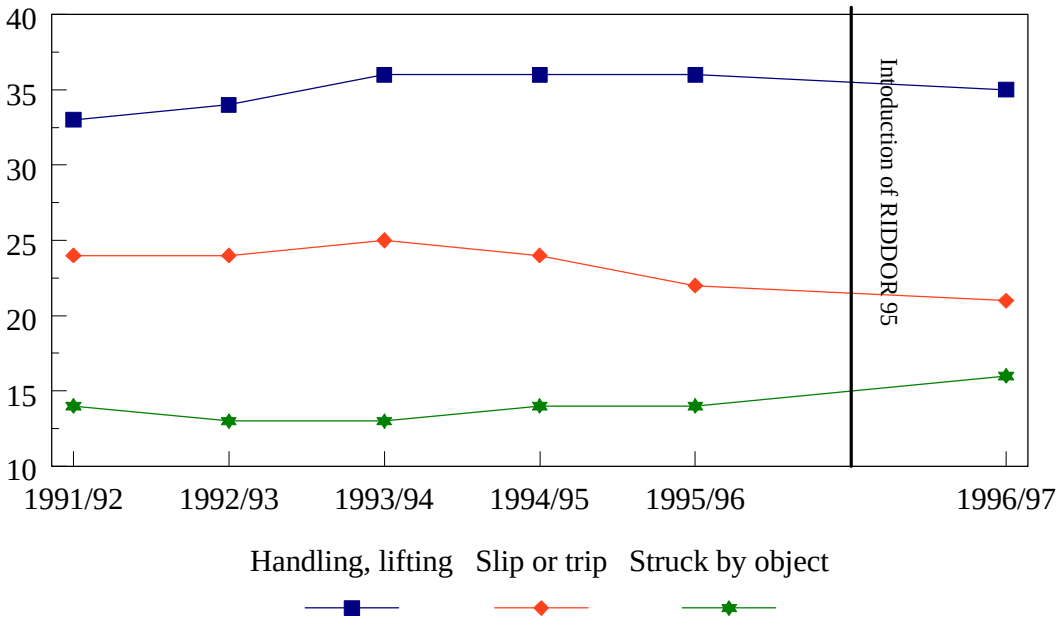


2.19 The three most common kinds of accident (see Figure 2.4) causing an over-3-day injury to employees are handling, lifting or carrying an object, slip or trip and being struck by a moving object.

- Handling lifting or carrying an object accounts for about a third of all over-3-day injuries to employees in each year.
- The proportion of slip or trip injuries has fallen from around 25% in the early 1990's to 21% of all over-3-day injuries to employees in 1996/97.

The percentage of injuries resulting from being struck by an object rose slightly in 1996/97 to 16%.

Figure 2.4 : Percentage of over-3-day injuries to employees by kind of accident 1991/92 to 1996/97



INJURIES TO SELF-EMPLOYED PERSONS

2.20 Fewer than 1% of all injuries in 1996/97 were to self-employed people. The results show:

– there were 3 fatal injuries to self-employed people in 1996/97 compared with 1 in 1995/96;

– 104 major injuries; and

– 77 over-3-day injuries.

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

TRENDS IN REPORTED INJURIES TO MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC, 1991/92 - 1996/97

2.22 Employers are required under RIDDOR to report fatal and non-fatal injuries to members of the public as a result of work activity. Non-fatal injuries, defined as major prior to 1996/97, are those which result in a person being taken to hospital.

– In 1996/97, there were 6 fatal injuries to members of the public.

– There were 5,434 non-fatal injuries, of which 2,211 were in the retail industry and 1,098 in the consumer/ leisure services industry.

– The number of reported non-fatal injuries to members of the public has risen each year since 1991/92, and partly reflects an improvement in employer reporting of such injuries and the change in the reporting regulations.

2.23 The numbers of fatal injuries to members of the public are relatively low, and fluctuate from year to year. Table A2.4 in Appendix 2 gives more details on fatal injuries to members of the public.

2.24 There has been a steady increase in the numbers of non-fatal injuries reported to LAs in the five years to 1995/96. Table 2.7 shows the numbers of non-fatal injuries to members of the public by main industry.

– There has been an increase in the numbers of non-fatal injuries to members of the public in the main LA enforced industries in the year to 1996/97, except in residential care homes where the number fell substantially.

Table 2.7 : Non-fatal injuries to members of the public by industry, 1991/92 - 1996/97

Industry	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97
Retail	724	895	1 009	1 003	999	2 211
Hotel and catering	487	504	669	634	775	991
Residential care homes	317	512	723	909	1 017	684
Consumer/leisure services	266	574	542	676	708	1 098
Total (for all industries)	1 903	2 622	3 125	3 378	3 652	5 434

Kinds of accident

2.25 Trends in kinds of accident causing fatal injury are difficult to deduce because of the relatively small numbers involved. However;

– the most common cause of fatalities to members of the public each year is falling from a height.

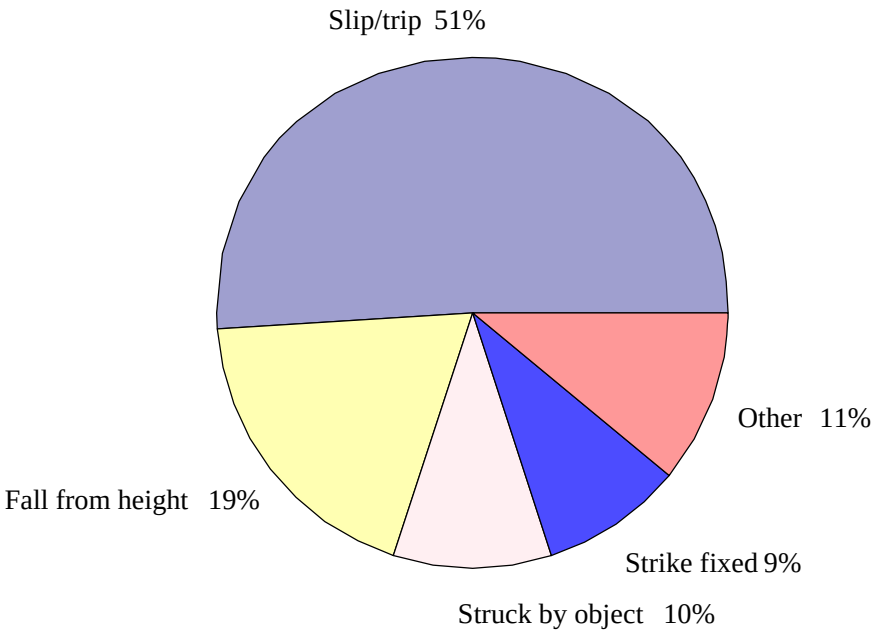
2.26 Figure 2.5 shows the percentage of kinds of accident occurring to members of the public. The main points are:

– half of all non-fatal injuries are due to a slip or trip on the same level;

– injuries resulting from a fall from a height account for about 1 in 5 non-fatal injuries to members of the public;

– being struck by an object or walking into a fixed object each account for about 1 in 10 non-fatal injuries to members of the public.

Figure 2.5 : Percentage of non-fatal injuries to members of the public by kind of accident 1996/97



SECTION 3: COMPARISON OF RATE OF INSPECTION WITH RISK OF INJURY

3.1 This section brings together both inspection and injury data from the previous two sections and looks at reasons behind the current trends in enforcement.

The LAE1 form collects information on inspection and enforcement by broad categories of industry activity. Although these categories differ slightly from the industry classifications used to categorise injuries, they do allow some comparison of rate of inspection and risk of injury to be made.

3.2 There are several factors which influence the number of visits made to different types of premise:

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

3.3 Table 3.1 shows the rate of inspection in each type of premise with indicators of safety performance, for example, numbers and rates of injury. The table shows both the rate of reported injury and the rate estimated by the LFS. Injuries are classified by industry as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) and are grouped into the six main industry categories on the LAE 1 form.

Table 3.1 : Comparison of risk of injury with inspection activity

Type of premise (a)	INJURY INFORMATION					INSPECTION
	Rate of injury to employees (b)			Injuries to members of the public		Visits per 100 premises 1996/97
	Rate of fatal injury 92/3-96/7	Rate of non-fatal injury		Fatal injuries 92/3-96/7	Non-fatal injuries 1996/97	
		Reported 1996/97	LFS 94/5-96/7			
Catering services	0.1	272	1 454	11	332	52
Residential accommodation (c)	0.3	337	1 978	39	1 330	37
Wholesale	1.1	261	1 815	1	49	36
Consumer/leisure services	0.5	381	1 068	15	1 049	35
Retail	0.2	550	1 152	11	2 188	30
Offices	0.1	112	579	4	281	16
All above	**0.3**	**292**	**1 103**	**81**	**5 229**	**33**

(a) Injury figures and rates are based on industry activity according to the SIC; this classification is not directly comparable with the types of premises used on the LAE 1 form.

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

(c) Includes residential care homes

3.4 There are several key points from this table and Table 1.4 in Section 1:

- catering service premises attracted the highest rate of visits from local authority inspectors in 1996/97. However, there has been a large fall in the rate of visiting these premises since 1992/93, partly reflecting changes in priorities for enforcing food hygiene regulations;

- while the overall rate of visiting has fallen, LAs have increased the relative priority of visits to residential accommodation and wholesale premises in the last two years. There was a high level of fatalities in these premises, either in rate of fatality to employees or in numbers of deaths to the public, and relatively high levels of reportable non-fatal injury;

- office based activities have the lowest scores on the injury indicators and similarly attracted the lowest rate of visiting.

3.5 In summary, LAs are continuing to move towards planned/proactive inspection and targeting inspection against the risk of injury to employees and members of the public. Although the rate of visiting per full-time equivalent inspector has fallen in each of the last five years, LAs are increasing the amount of advice (e.g. leaflets) and training (e.g. holding seminars) given to employers, and spending more time during their visits helping business to comply with health and safety legislation. This is demonstrated by the shift in the balance of inspection towards more proactive visits and away from revisits.

3.6 The reduction in the number of formal notices seen over the last few years is also reflected in the more advisory approach LA inspectors are taking to enforcement, e.g. on the Management Regulations' requirements for appointing competent persons and carrying out risk assessments. This approach, along with improved information campaigns and the Commission's own initiatives in raising the awareness of health and safety issues, has reduced the level of formal enforcement action. The reduction in formal notices in the last year will partly reflect the use of Notices of Intention. If employers act on this prior warning, no formal action is required.

3.7 Another reason given by LAs for the reduction in the rates of visiting is the rise in the number of complaints investigated; this figure has increased by 47% since 1992/93 to 38,500. Also, many LAs have experienced structural changes as a result of local government reorganisation; this will have had some impact on staff resources.

SECTION 4: INDICATORS OF LOCAL AUTHORITY ENFORCEMENT

INTRODUCTION

4.1 This section describes six indicators of local authority health and safety enforcement which are derived from information contained in the LAE1 returns. They are intended to be used as a tool to measure the consistency of approach by LAs to inspection and enforcement. This is the second year that these indicators have been included and feedback received from several LAs suggests that they have been a relevant and useful tool.
Section 1 contains similar indicators on number of visits per 1,000 premises and number of visits per full-time equivalent inspector (Table 1.6); and the rate of formal and informal notices per 1,000 premises, by type of premise (Table 1.9). The additional indicators in this section were produced in response to requests for more information on LA enforcement by both HELA and HSC.

4.2 LA inspectors often combine their health and safety inspections with other public protection duties, such as food hygiene inspections, and may be influenced by local needs and priorities. The indicators show the overall level and variation in LA activity and reflect the diverse roles of LA inspectors as well as any local issues.

THE SIX INDICATORS

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

1. Number of preventative inspections per 1,000 premises.
2. Number of improvement notices per 1,000 visits.
3. Number of immediate prohibition notices per 1,000 visits.
4. Number of informations laid/complaints per 1,000 premises.
5. Number of premises per full-time equivalent staff (FTE).
6. Percentage of convictions per information laid.

CATEGORY OF LA

4.4 Local authorities are grouped, for statistical purposes, into eight categories, with each group having a broadly similar industry, premise and population structure. These categories have been used to assist in the comparisons of inspection and enforcement practice. However, other groupings are possible and so, for example, all LAs within a 'County/Liaison Group' or a 'Family Tree' can, if they wish, use the following material to make comparisons about LA enforcement. The eight categories are:

1. London boroughs
2. Metropolitan districts

3. Urban/industrial
4. Suburban
5. Resort/retirement
6. Rural
7. Scottish urban
8. Scottish rural

Appendix 3 lists the LAs in each of these categories.

USE OF THE INDICATORS

4.5 Indicators are derived using information from LA annual returns (LAE1's). Not all LAs make a return and those that do may not complete the entire return; results showing variation are based on those LAs that return all the necessary information.

4.6 Some variation in the indicators is expected due to the differing circumstances in LAs. For example, LA inspectors visit premises to carry out food hygiene inspections but also need to focus on health and safety issues. Notices can be issued under either or both of these roles and this ability to combine inspections will be reflected in the visit rate and number of notices per visit. LAs should ascertain whether differences between themselves and other LAs in their category are due to distinctly different circumstances rather than a lack of consistency. Appendix 3 describes how indicators can be calculated by LAs to enable comparisons to be made with colleagues in similar authorities.

4.7 For indicators 1, 2 and 5 (inspections per 1,000 premises, improvement notices per 1,000 visits and premises per FTE), there is information on how the indicators vary for each category of LA. For these indicators, three numbers are provided for each category of LA:

- the average for the category;
- a lower number, with one quarter or 25% of LAs in the category lying below this (the lower quartile); and
- an upper number, with one quarter or 25% of LAs in the category lying above this (the upper quartile);

4.8 The difference between the upper quartile and lower quartile is known as the 'inter quartile range'; 50% of LAs in the category have indicators within this range. However, it is still too early to conclude that these LAs have the right approach and that others do not, all LAs need to look closely at their performance.

4.9 The average for each category will normally lie within the inter quartile range. However, if some LAs have relatively high or low indicator values the average can be outside the range. For example, the average number of premises per FTE for metropolitan districts is above the upper quartile, indicating that some LAs in this category have a high premise to staff ratio.

4.10 Variations for indicators 3, 4 and 6 (prohibition notices per 1,000 visits, informations laid per 1,000 premises and convictions per information laid) have not been produced because they are based on relatively small numbers of prohibition notices and informations laid.

TARGETING OF ENFORCEMENT

Table 4.1 : Indicator 1 - Number of preventive inspections per 1,000 premises

Category	1996/97			Key for Figure 4.1
	Average[1] for each category	Variation between LAs		Category of LA
		25% of LAs are below:	25% of LAs are above:	
London boroughs	141	94	261	LB
Metropolitan districts	166	98	326	MD
Urban/industrial	226	153	323	Urb
Suburban	230	147	348	SubU
Resort/retirement	164	119	232	Res
Rural	220	149	333	Rur
Scottish urban	234	186	323	ScUrb
Scottish rural	225	94	340	ScRur
All Local Authorities	198	139	320	All LA's

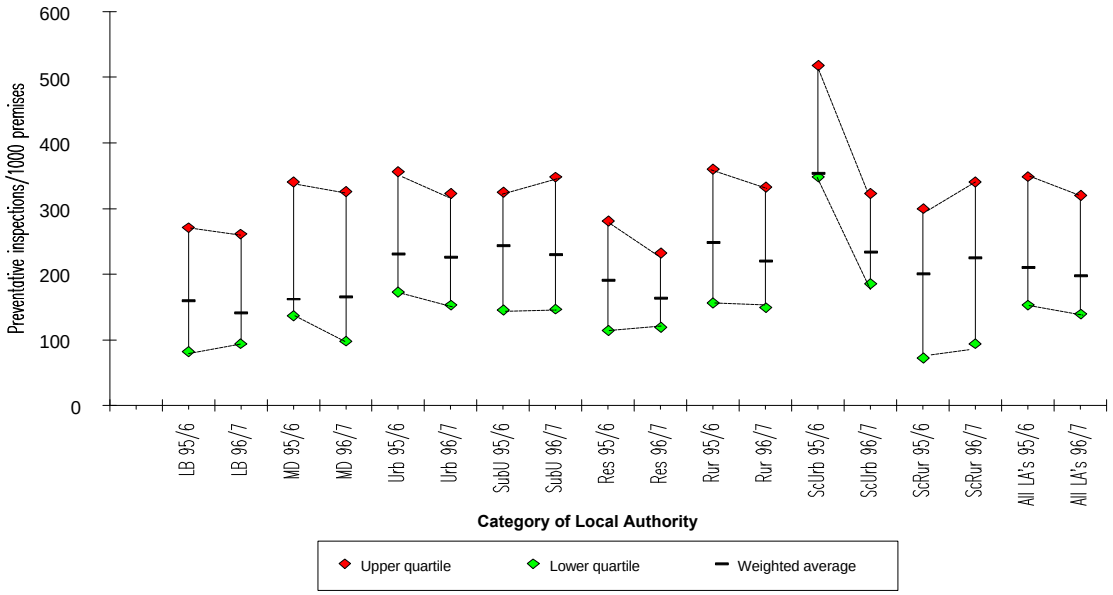
4.11 This indicator shows the amount of ***planned (proactive)*** activity achieved for a given number of premises. Other health and safety enforcement work also takes place, such as accident and complaint investigation (reactive visits) and revisits. This indicator should assist in considering your LA's attainment of the HSC's enforcement principle of ***'targeting'.*** Information from HELA on a system for prioritising planned inspections is set out in LAC 67-1 (revised) which is described in Section 5.

4.12 Targeting means making sure that inspection is targeted primarily on those whose activities give rise to the most serious risks or where the hazards are least well controlled. For this reason a comparison of inspection activity against the profile of premises by category of LA and risk of injury within the LA will inform any discussion at the local level. Table 3.1 in Section 3 gives information on the relative risk of injury for LA enforced industries, and Table A3.1 in Appendix 3 gives the distribution of premises for each category of LA.

4.13 The average rate of preventative inspections was 198 per 1,000 premises in 1996/97 (see Table 4.1). Put another way, around 20% of premises received a planned visit by a local authority.

The average number of preventative inspections per 1,000 premises has fallen slightly compared with 1995/96, reflecting a substantial reduction in the rate of planned visits in Scottish urban authorities (see Figure 4.1).

Figure 4.1 : Preventative inspections per 1,000 premises (inter quartile range 1995/6-96/7)



- For most categories of local authority, the average rate of planned inspection has fallen in the year to 1996/97 and there has been a similar reduction in the amount of variation. These figures indicate some improvement in consistency across LAs.

- Between 1995/96 and 1996/97 there was a substantial reduction in the average rate for Scottish urban authorities whilst the variation has only reduced marginally. This indicates that many LAs in this category have reduced their rate of preventative inspections and is likely to be an effect of local government reorganisation.

- In Scottish rural authorities the average rate increased, but again the variation only changed slightly. These results will reflect the local government reorganisation which reduced, by around half, the number of authorities in Scotland. Several of the new authorities contain a mixture of 'old' urban and rural LAs, new categories are allocated based on the population density and geographical location of the authorities.

<u>Individual LAs in the bottom 25% for the number of preventive inspections per 1,000 premises</u>

Possible issues to look at:

- is our 'reactive work' such as accident and complaint investigation driving out planned inspection activity;

- are the total resources we devote to health and safety significantly less than other LAs of the same category (see indicator 5 below).

PROPORTIONALITY OF ENFORCEMENT

4.14 The following three indicators point towards the amount of ***formal enforcement*** action taken against business premises in your area. Other forms of enforcement action including letters are also available to LA inspectors. These indicators should assist in considering your LA's attainment of the HSC's enforcement principle of ***'proportionality'.*** Proportionality means relating enforcement action to the risks and to the seriousness of any breach of health and safety law.

Table 4.2 : Indicator 2 - Number of improvement notices per 1,000 visits

	1996/97			Key for Figure 4.2
Category	Average[1] for each category	Variation between LAs		Category of LA
		25% of LAs are below:	25% of LAs are above:	
London boroughs	7	3.5	9.9	LB
Metropolitan districts	17	5.0	28.7	MD
Urban/industrial[2]	12	1.7	12.8	Urb
Suburban	6	0.0	9.4	SubU
Resort/retirement	6	0.9	13.9	Res
Rural[2]	6	0.0	6.7	Rur
Scottish urban	6	0.0	13.1	ScUrb
Scottish rural[2]	4	0.0	4.8	ScRur
All Local Authorities	9	0.8	11.7	All LA's

[1] Weighted average estimated for all LAs in the category

[2] Some LAs in this category issued a relatively large number of notices.

4.15 The overall rate of issuing improvement notices was 9 per 1,000 visits, in other words nearly 1% of visits generate an improvement notice (see Table 4.2). The average rates vary amongst the different categories of local authority.

Figure 4.2 shows the change in notice rates between 1995/96 and 1996/97. Average notice rates have either fallen or remained the same as in 1995/96. The largest falls were in metropolitan districts and urban/industrial authorities where rates almost halved, this brings the average for these LA categories more in line with other types of local authorities.

- The variation between LAs within each category has decreased over the year to 1996/97, except for in Scottish urban authorities where it has stayed the same. This indicates a move towards greater consistency between LAs in the same category and there has also been an overall improvement in consistency over the year.

- For several categories of LA the average is towards the upper quartile. This implies that some LAs within the category issued a relatively large number of improvement notices.

– There are also several types of local authority which have a lower quartile of zero, this means that at least 25% of LAs in these categories issued no improvement notices in 1996/97.

Figure 4.2 : Improvement notices per 1,000 visits (inter quartile range 1995/6-96/7)

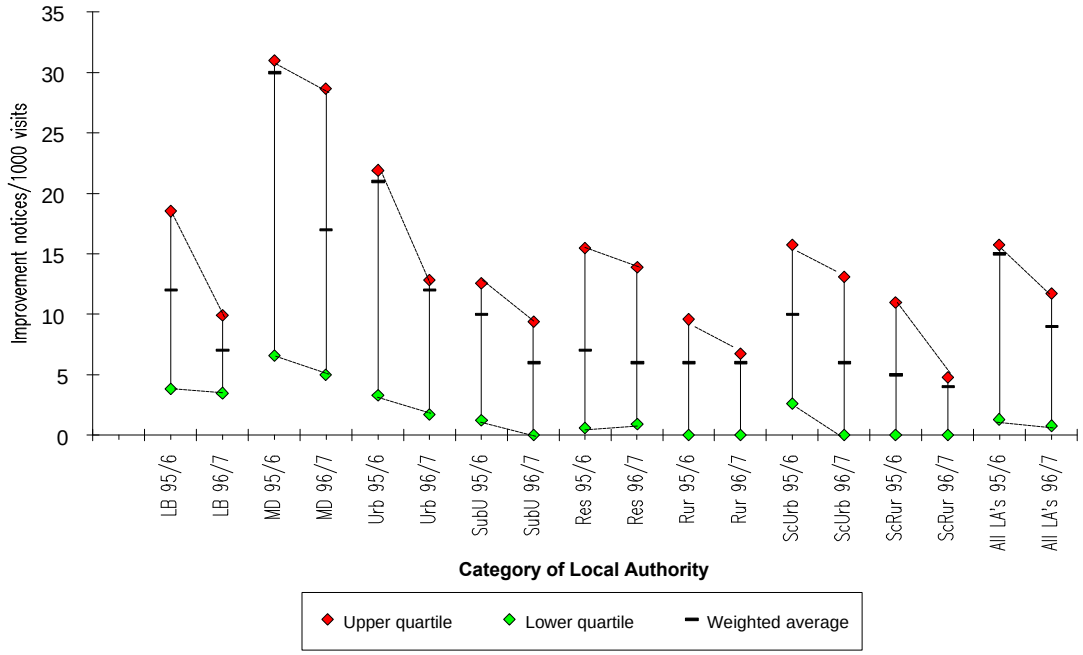


Table 4.3 : Indicator 3 - Number of immediate prohibition notices per 1,000 visits

	1995/96	1996/97
Category	**Average[1] for each category**	**Average[1] for each category**
London boroughs	3.3	4.1
Metropolitan districts	4.9	4.8
Urban/industrial	2.3	2.0
Suburban	1.6	2.3
Resort/retirement	2.1	3.0
Rural	2.0	1.5
Scottish urban	3.5	2.5
Scottish rural	1.6	1.4
All Local Authorities	2.7	2.9

[1] Weighted average estimated for all LAs in the category

Table 4.4 : Indicator 4 - Number of informations laid per 1,000 premises

Category	Average[1] for each category, 1995/96	Average[1] for each category, 1996/97
London boroughs	0.12	0.13
Metropolitan districts	0.55	0.56
Urban/industrial	0.35	0.24
Suburban	0.32	0.22
Resort/retirement	0.39	0.36
Rural	0.16	0.18
Scottish urban	0.49	0.28
Scottish rural	0.09	0.23
All Local Authorities	0.34	0.29

[1] Weighted average for all LAs in the category who returned a LAE1 form

4.16 For indicators 3 and 4 the variation has not been calculated as numbers of prohibition notices and informations laid are small. Less than 0.5% of visits generate an immediate prohibition notice and fewer still result in informations laid.

4.17 The overall rate of issuing prohibition notices has increased slightly compared to 1995/96 (see Table 4.3). The average rate for Scottish urban authorities fell from 3.5 per 1,000 visits to 2.5 per 1,000 visits, whilst for resort/retirement areas, the average rate increased from 2.1 per 1,000 visits to 3.0 per 1,000 visits in 1996/97.
There have been minor changes in rates of informations laid for most categories of LA apart from urban, suburban and Scottish urban authorities, where rates reduced by over 30%, and Scottish rural authorities where the rate more than doubled (see Table 4.4). In all cases numbers of informations laid are very small and the variation between LAs is small compared to other indicators.

Individual LAs in the top 25% for numbers of improvement notices per 1,000 visits; or with high numbers of immediate prohibition notices per 1,000 visits; or informations laid per 1,000 premises

Possible issues to look at:

- are the premises in our area of a significantly higher risk compared to those in other LAs of the same category;
- is our enforcement policy directed towards formal action, regardless of risk.

Individual LAs in the bottom 25% for numbers of improvement notices per 1,000 visits; or with very low/no immediate prohibition notices or informations laid per 1,000 premises

Possible issues to look at:

- are the premises in our area of a significantly lower risk compared to those in other LAs of the same category;
- is our enforcement policy directed more towards informal action (e.g. letters), regardless of risk.

TRANSPARENCY OF ENFORCEMENT

4.18 This indicator measures the resources available to assist business comply with health and safety law. The larger the number of premises per FTE, the lower the amount of resources available to each premise. The indicator is one way to consider your LA's attainment of the HSC's enforcement principle of ***'transparency'.*** Transparency means helping duty holders to understand what is expected of them and what they should expect from duty holders.

Table 4.5 : Indicator 5 - Number of premises per full-time equivalent (FTE) staff

Category	1995/96			1996/97		
	Average[1] for each category	Variation between LAs		Average[1] for each category	Variation between LAs	
		25% of LAs are below:	25% of LAs are above:		25% of LAs are below:	25% of LAs are above:
London boroughs	981	570	1 394	1 123	787	1 664
Metropolitan districts[2]	1 113	608	1 050	1 107	678	1 093
Urban/industrial	744	594	1 035	617	521	982
Suburban	770	566	1 141	655	577	1 047
Resort/retirement	1 019	672	1 520	923	640	1 346
Rural	878	655	1 374	829	642	1 468
Scottish urban	515	330	545	542	391	668
Scottish rural	616	393	841	659	459	801
All Local Authorities	852	561	1 154	799	575	1 101

[1] Weighted average estimated for all LAs in the category

[2] There are some LAs in this category with a large number of premises per FTE ; this means the weighted average is above the level of the upper 25% figure in the table

4.19 Table 4.5 shows that, overall, the average number of premises per full-time equivalent (FTE) has fallen and LAs are generally becoming more consistent in their approach to staff resources.

The reduction in premises per FTE has occurred in all categories of LA, except London boroughs and Scottish authorities which have increased. Again local government reorganisation is likely to have had an impact on staffing, especially in those new authorities where several 'old' LAs have been merged.

Individual LAs in the highest 25% for number of premises per full-time equivalent staff

Possible issues to look at:

- are the inspectoral resources we devote to health and safety significantly less than other LAs of the same category.

Table 4.6 : Indicator 6 - Percentage of convictions per information laid

Category	Average[1] for each category, 1995/96	Average[1] for each category, 1996/97
London boroughs	100%	93%
Metropolitan districts	82%	83%
Urban/industrial	74%	78%
Suburban	88%	98%
Resort/retirement	78%	97%
Rural	62%	96%
Scottish urban	67%	100%
Scottish rural	100%	100%
All Local Authorities	80%	89%

[1] Weighted average for all LAs in the category who returned a LAE1 form

4.20 The conviction rate for all LAs has risen by 9% in the year to 1996/97 (see Table 4.6). This is mainly due to vast improvements in the rate of convictions in several types of LA: suburban, resort, rural and Scottish urban authorities.

- The minimum average conviction rate now stands at over 75%, whereas in 1995/96 the minimum was around 60%.

This indicator may raise issues about any one of the following aspects but each one could be considered separately:

- the experience of the prosecutor in health and safety cases;

- the Council's policy to prosecute in all cases of a particular type irrespective of the 'quality' of the prosecution case; and

- the competence of inspectors in preparing the case for prosecution.

SECTION 5: PRIORITY INSPECTION

5.1 Revised guidance on a system for prioritising LA health and safety inspections is explained in the LA circular LAC 67-1 (revised) which came into effect in April 1998. The revised system is based on the approach used by HSE's Field Operations Division but has been adapted to meet the needs of LAs. It will help to increase the consistency of approach by LA inspectors to the assessment of hazard and risk.

5.2 Under this system LA inspectors assess the health and safety hazards and the likelihood of these being realised (the health and safety risks) in the premises they visit. From their assessment of these and other factors, including their confidence in the management and the degree of public risk, inspectors assign a priority rating score to each premise. This score then determines the frequency of planned inspection; higher scores reflect the higher priority premises that will receive more frequent inspection.

5.3 The advantages of the revised system are:

- it allows inspectors to clearly distinguish between health and safety hazards and risks;
- provides enhanced guidance on making hazard and risk judgements; and
- includes an additional element to reflect national accident patterns in each of the main LA enforced industry sectors.

5.4 The additional elements (NAD weights) are revised annually and a commitment was made to publish these with the LA Annual Report.

5.5 The weights for 1998/99 are given in Table 5.1 and are based on injury data up to 1996/97. The injury figures come from two sources: injuries reported to LAs under RIDDOR and results from HSE's questions on workplace injury in the Labour Force Survey, which allow for under reporting of injuries by employers.

Table 5.1 : National Accident Data (NAD) weights for 1998/99.

Premise type	No. of premises, 1996/97 (thousands)	NAD weight
Retail shops	465	5
Offices	239	2
Catering services	228	6
Consumer/leisure services	188	5
Residential accommodation	81	9
Wholesale warehouses etc.	69	8

5.6 The weights for retail shops and catering services are the same as in 1997/98, whilst weights for all other premise types have decreased by one.

5.7 The NAD weights are based on four categories of injuries:

- average rate of fatal injury to employees for the last 5 years (RIDDOR);
- average rate of non-fatal injury to employees for the last 3 years (Labour Force Survey);
- total number of fatal injuries to members of the public for the last 5 years (RIDDOR); and
- total number of non-fatal injuries to members of the public in 1996/97 (RIDDOR).

5.8 Weights were allocated to each of the four categories of injury data. The overall score (or NAD weight) for each premise type was calculated by multiplying each of the four injury figures by the corresponding weight for that category and then summing these weighted scores. This process is illustrated below for residential accommodation:

		Weighted score
Employees	**Rates**	**Rate*weight**
Fatal	0.3	0.38
Non-fatal	1 978	7.12
Members of public	**Numbers**	**Number*weight**
Fatal	43	1.29
Non-fatal	1 330	0.27
Overall score (NAD weight)		**9**

SECTION 6: ILL-HEALTH STATISTICS - SELF-REPORTED WORK-RELATED ILLNESS IN 1995

6.1 As part of a continuing programme to develop information on work-related illness, HSE undertook a special survey based on the perceptions of affected individuals. From August 1995 to February 1996 nearly 40,000 subjects in the fifth wave[3] of the Labour Force Survey (LFS) were asked:

> "In the last 12 months have you suffered from any illness, disability or other physical problem that was caused or made worse by your work? Please include any work you have done in the past."

6.2 Respondents who said "Yes" to this question were asked if they would agree to a further interview to record details of their work-related illness. Those who agreed (about 70%) were re-interviewed to collect detailed information about the work-related illness.

6.3 The main aim of the survey was to measure the numbers and types of illnesses caused by people's work. What the survey actually recorded was the opinion of individuals who believe themselves to be so affected. This is of interest and importance in its own right, but cannot be taken directly as an indicator of the 'true' extent of work-related illness. People's beliefs may be mistaken: they may ascribe the cause of illness to their work when there is no such link; and they may fail to recognise a link with working conditions when there is one.

6.4 With respondents' written consent, the details of their work related illnesses were checked with their own treating doctor (usually the GP). The detailed information available in the survey, including that from doctors, enabled HSE to make its own assessment as to whether cases could be regarded as work-related. On the basis of this information a number of cases were excluded from the analysis. The remainder were used for the main analysis presented in the published report[4].

6.5 The relatively small size of this sample means that the estimates based on it are imprecise, particularly for the smaller categories of illness or for individual occupations. As a reminder of these uncertainties, range estimates are given in the tables as well as point estimates. The ranges given are the 95% confidence limits for the point estimate, which means that each range has a 95% chance of including the true value (i.e. the value that would be found if the entire population had been surveyed).

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[3] Each household in the LFS sample is interviewed five times at approximately quarterly intervals. During each quarter, households on their initial interview are referred to as the first wave, those on their second interview the second wave, and so on. Fifth wave households are those having their final LFS interview.

[4] The title of the published report is: "Self reported work-related illness in 1995"

OVERALL PREVALENCE OF WORK-RELATED ILLNESS

6.6 A total of 285[5] respondents in the 1995 survey described a job (current or past) in an LA enforced premise as the cause of their illness. The results that follow concentrate on this subset of individuals and provide prevalence estimates for LA enforced premises in Great Britain.

- In 1995 an estimated 2 million people were suffering from an illness that they believe was caused by their work. Of these an estimated 490,000 people had illnesses caused by work in an LA enforced industry.

6.7 A list of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) 1992 codes used to define the main LA enforced industries for this analysis can be found in Appendix 4.

PREVALENCE OF WORK-RELATED ILLNESS BY DISEASE GROUP

6.8 Table 6.1 gives the estimated prevalence of work-related illness for various disease groups. Illnesses thought by respondents to be caused by "stress" have been treated as a separate category, described as "stress-ascribed" diseases. Regardless of whether the disease reported can in fact be caused by stress, these illnesses are best considered as indirect reports of stressful work conditions. This is because for most diseases the affected individual has no way of assessing the effect of stress on the disease process. For example, self reports of heart disease caused by stress may be correct, but cannot be regarded as a reliable basis for estimating the extent of work-related heart disease. Estimates of the extent of work-related circulatory disease can only properly be based on controlled epidemiological study of working populations in which other risk factors are appropriately measured and controlled for.

- Musculoskeletal disorders were the most commonly reported complaint, an estimated 294,000 people were affected. The corresponding figure for all industries is 1.2 million and is the same proportion as for LA enforced industries alone.

- The second largest disease category was stress, an estimated 139,000 people were affected by stress, depression or anxiety or a stress related illness. This is a similar proportion as for all industries where an estimated 515,000 people were affected.

- The group "other" diseases accounted for a further 52,000 estimated cases of work-related illnesses. If each of these illnesses was considered separately, the small numbers of cases involved would lead to unreliable estimates.

6.9 These numbers add to more than 490,000 since an individual can have more than one illness.

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[5] After excluding certain cases (those where the reported work cause was implausible; cases arising from war conditions; and cases caused by accidents other than manual handling accidents).

Disease group	Prevalence estimates (thousands)			Sample cases (illnesses)
		95 % confidence limits		
	Central	Lower	Upper	
Stress	139	108	169	87
Stress, depression or anxiety#	81	58	105	52
Stress ascribed conditions#	63	42	83	39
Deafness, tinnitus or other ear conditions	*11*	*2*	*20*	*6*
Lower respiratory disease	*28*	*14*	*42*	*16*
Skin disease	*18*	*5*	*30*	*8*
Musculoskeletal conditions	294	249	340	170
Back affected*	138	107	169	80
Upper limbs or neck affected*	140	108	171	80
Lower limbs affected*	*47*	*30*	*65*	*28*
"Other" diseases	52	33	70	31
All persons (reporting one or more of above illnesses)	**490**	**431**	**548**	**285**

Note: Figures in italics are based on 30 or fewer sample cases

Figures for stress have been given separately for those reporting a stress ascribed illness and for those reporting stress, depression or anxiety. The overall figure for stress is an estimate of the number of people reporting either of these two categories of stress.

* Musculoskeletal disorders have been broken down according to the part of the body affected. An individual may be included in more than one category depending on how many parts of the body were affected.

RATES AND PREVALENCE OF WORK-RELATED ILLNESS BY INDUSTRY

6.10 Difficulties arise in calculating rates of illness by industry since population denominators are only available for a persons' current or most recent job if this was within the last eight years before the survey (the LFS only asks respondents about jobs they have held up to eight years ago). Breakdowns by the different premise types are therefore shown in two ways.

6.11 Table 6.2 gives rates of work-related illness amongst those respondents whose current or most recent job occurred up to eight years ago. Over three quarters of the illnesses were linked to the sufferers current or most recent job. Table 6.3 shows the prevalence estimates for all jobs thought to have caused illness at any time (this includes the current or most recent job, plus any other jobs which have caused illness, and is not restricted to the last eight years).

6.12 Table 6.2 gives the rate of work-related illness amongst those respondents currently or recently working in an LA enforced premise.

- The highest rate of work-related illness was in residential care homes, 5.6% of those currently or recently working in this industry were suffering from a work-related illness.
- Other premises with a rate exceeding the average rate for all local authority enforced premises (2.9%) were consumer and leisure services (4.4%) and wholesale (3.1%).

Table 6.2 : Estimated rates of work-related illness for current or most recent job by industry.

Industry	Rate (% of workforce)			Sample cases (persons)
		95% confidence limits		
	Central	Lower	Upper	
Retail	2.8	2.1	3.4	65
Wholesale	*3.1*	*1.6*	*4.5*	*18*
Hotel & Catering	*2.5*	*1.5*	*3.5*	*25*
Offices	2.2	1.6	2.8	57
Residential care homes	*5.6*	*3.3*	*7.8*	*22*
Consumer/leisure services	4.4	2.9	6.0	32
Total	**2.9**	**2.5**	**3.3**	**219**

Note: Figures in italics are based on 30 or less sample cases

6.13 Table 6.3 gives the estimated prevalence for any job or jobs, current or past, that have caused illness.

- Retail premises had the largest prevalence estimate, 144,000 people were suffering from an illness which they believe was caused by their work.
- The second largest category is office workers with an estimated 125,000 people suffering from a work-related illness.

Table 6.3 : Estimated prevalence of work-related illness by industry.

Industry	Prevalence estimates (thousands)			Sample cases (persons)
		95% confidence limits		
	Central	Lower	Upper	
Retail	144	111	176	82
Wholesale	*46*	*28*	*64*	*27*
Hotel & Catering	*53*	*33*	*72*	*30*
Offices	125	96	154	75
Residential care homes	*44*	*27*	*60*	*28*
Consumer/leisure services	81	57	105	45
All persons	**490**	**431**	**548**	**285**

Note: Figures in italics are based on 30 or less sample cases

* Some respondents reported more than one illness caused by jobs in different LA enforced industries

APPENDIX 1: SOURCES OF LOCAL AUTHORITY INJURY AND ENFORCEMENT STATISTICS

A1.1 Each year local authorities are requested to complete a health and safety return (LAE 1 form). For 1996/97, LAE 1 forms were received from 381 LAs (92% of the 413 LAs with HSW enforcement responsibility). The LAE 1 forms are the sole source of information about premises, visits, complaints, staff resources and enforcement activity.

A1.2 The figures derived from the LAE 1 returns are estimates for the LA sector throughout Great Britain (unless otherwise stated). This national picture is obtained by grossing up data from the 381 LAE 1 forms received to give estimates for the total of 413 authorities.

A1.3 There are two sources of information on workplace injury. The first source is injury reports made by employers under RIDDOR and sent to local authorities, who subsequently copy them to HSE. These are coded and input by LAU staff onto the LA RIDDOR database. The LA RIDDOR database has proved to be a rich and reliable source of detailed statistics on injuries to employed persons and members of the public in the LA sector.

A1.4 There are three categories of reportable injury defined under the regulations: fatal injury, major injury and over-3-day injury. Deaths to all employed people and members of the public arising from work activity are reportable to either HSE or the local authority. Most major or serious injuries to employed people as a result of work activity are also reportable. Examples of major injuries are: fractures (except to fingers or toes), amputations, serious electric shocks. Less serious injuries to employed people, which lead to their absence from work, or inability to do their usual job, for over three days are also reportable. Major injuries to members of the public were reportable under RIDDOR 85, under the new regulations, RIDDOR 95, a non-fatal injury to a member of the public is reportable if it results in the injured person being taken to hospital.

A1.5 Secondly, HSE has developed the Labour Force Survey as a source of information on workplace injury to complement the flow of injury reports made by employers and others under RIDDOR. HSE placed a supplement of detailed questions on workplace injury (and ill-health) in the 1990 LFS. The results confirmed HSE's concern about the substantial under-reporting of non-fatal injuries by employers and self-employed people. HSE has placed a limited set of injury questions in the LFS annually since 1993. The LFS gives estimates of the levels of workplace injury which are not subject to under-reporting, and together with rates of reported injury, give estimates of the levels of reporting of injuries in industries. A detailed fact sheet presenting the results of the LFS, and background to the survey, is available from the Operation's Unit on 0151-951-4862.

A1.6 The source for employment figures is the Office for National Statistics, which breaks down the figures by industry activity according to the Standard Industrial Classification 1992 (SIC). However, the employment figures do not distinguish between enforcing authorities, LA or HSE, for any activity. Incidence rates are based on employee injury reports copied by LAs and some injuries reported to HSE.

DEFINITION OF THE INDUSTRY CODINGS USED IN THE SECTION ON REPORTED INJURIES

A1.7 Industrial classifications need to be revised periodically to take account of changes in the relative importance of various industries. The UK Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) was first introduced in 1948 and has since been revised in 1958, 1968, 1980 and 1992. The SIC is widely used throughout government, particularly for the production of employment statistics by industry. Use of the SIC for local authority injury statistics allows the calculation of injury rates for the main LA enforced industries.

A1.8 The latest revision, Standard Industrial Classification 1992 (SIC92), is better able to reflect the current industrial composition of the United Kingdom than its predecessor, SIC80. In particular, SIC92 allows a far more detailed classification of the service industries.

A1.9 Injuries reported under RIDDOR since 1995/96 were classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification 1992 (SIC). Statistics by industry for 1991/92 to 1994/95 have been revised to SIC 92 to allow a comparison over time.

A1.10 The definitions used in the SIC are slightly different from the 'type' of premises used on the LAE 1 form, and take no account of enforcing authority boundaries. That is why HSE injury statistics are included when calculating injury rates. The main LA enforced industries are:

Industry	**Description**	**SIC 92**
Retail	Retail sale of motor vehicles, their parts and accessories; retail of automotive fuel. Retail sale of all other goods	501,503-505 52
Wholesale	Wholesale and commission trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles.	51
Offices	Financial intermediation Insurance and pension funding Activities auxiliary to financial intermediation Computer and related activities Other business activities	65 66 67 72 74
Hotel and catering	Hotels, restaurants, bars, tourist and short-stay accommodation, canteens and catering	55
Residential care homes	Social work activities with accommodation	8531
Consumer/leisure services	Activities of membership organisations Recreational, cultural and sporting activities Other service activities	91 92 93

APPENDIX 2: ADDITIONAL TABLES

Table A2.1 : Injuries to employees by kind of accident and severity of injury, 1996/97

KIND OF ACCIDENT	SEVERITY OF INJURY				
	Fatal	Major		Over 3 day	
		No	%	No	%
Contact with moving machinery or material being machined	-	99	2%	437	2%
Struck by moving inc. flying/falling object	-	818	15%	3 313	16%
Struck by moving vehicle	2	232	4%	835	4%
Strike against something fixed or stationary	-	362	7%	1 579	7%
Injured whilst handling, lifting or carrying	-	636	12%	7 365	35%
Slip, trip or fall on same level	-	1 898	35%	4 427	21%
Fall from a height	-	877	16%	1 416	7%
Drowning or asphyxiation	-	2	~	2	~
Exposure to or contact with harmful substance	-	189	3%	794	4%
Exposure to fire	-	7	~	19	~
Exposure to an explosion	-	16	~	52	~
Contact with electricity or an electrical discharge	2	36	1%	91	~
Injured by an animal	-	35	1%	104	1%
Act of Violence	2	205	4%	537	3%
Other kind of accident	-	61	1%	265	1%
Total	**6**	**5 473**	**100%**	**21 236**	**100%**

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

Table A2.2: Major injuries to employees by kind of accident and industry activity, 1996/97

Kind of Accident	Severity of Injury											
	Retail		Wholesale		Office - based		Hotel and catering		Residential care homes		Consumer/ leisure	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Contact with a moving machinery	43	2%	6	2%	8	2%	11	1%	0	-	4	1%
Struck by moving object	398	17%	52	18%	60	14%	98	12%	4	4%	28	8%
Struck by a moving vehicle	85	4%	22	8%	9	2%	8	1%	1	1%	7	2%
Strike against something fixed	186	8%	15	5%	27	6%	38	5%	5	5%	29	8%
Handling, lifting or carrying	311	13%	38	13%	29	7%	59	7%	13	12%	16	5%
Slip or trip	796	34%	79	28%	184	42%	360	43%	42	38%	112	33%
Falls from a height	322	14%	63	22%	81	19%	86	10%	20	18%	83	24%
Contact with a harmful substance	62	3%	2	1%	4	1%	88	11%	0	-	10	3%
Act of Violence	67	3%	4	1%	15	3%	58	7%	21	19%	22	6%
Other kinds	44	2%	5	2%	16	4%	30	4%	4	4%	32	9%
Total	2 314	**100%**	286	**100%**	433	**100%**	836	**100%**	110	**100%**	343	**100%**

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

Table A2.3 : Over-3-day injuries to employees by kind of accident and industry activity, 1996/97

Kind of Accident	Severity of Injury											
	Retail		Wholesale		Office - based		Hotel and catering		Residential care homes		Consumer / leisure	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Contact with moving machinery	222	2%	38	4%	20	2%	43	2%	1	~	11	2%
Struck by moving object	1 739	17%	170	17%	148	12%	397	17%	33	7%	89	12%
Struck by a moving vehicle	435	4%	54	5%	23	2%	21	1%	1	~	10	1%
Strike against something fixed	876	9%	67	7%	76	6%	124	5%	15	3%	38	5%
Handling, lifting or carrying	3 527	35%	380	38%	373	30%	461	20%	208	42%	156	22%
Slip or trip	1 941	20%	183	18%	301	24%	602	26%	70	14%	203	28%
Falls from a height	585	6%	84	8%	154	12%	141	6%	31	6%	65	9%
Contact with a harmful substance	261	3%	6	1%	20	2%	384	17%	21	4%	39	5%
Act of Violence	188	2%	3	~	67	5%	68	3%	95	19%	38	5%
Other kinds	168	2%	11	1%	69	5%	62	3%	17	3%	68	9%
Total	**9 942**	**100%**	**996**	**100%**	**1 251**	**100%**	**2 303**	**100%**	**492**	**100%**	**717**	**100%**

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

Table A2.4 : Numbers of fatal and non-fatal injuries to members of the public, 1991/92 - 1996/97

Year	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97
Numbers of fatal injury						
Retail	4	2	6	-	1	2
Wholesale	-	-	1	-	-	-
Offices	-	-	1	1	-	-
Hotel & Catering	2	7	5	6	-	-
Residential homes	18	6	15	6	3	2
Consumer/leisure	8	4	6	1	3	2
Total (for all industry)	**32**	**19**	**34**	**14**	**9**	**6**
Numbers of major injury						
Retail	724	895	1 009	1 003	999	2 211
Wholesale	11	14	19	17	26	53
Offices	61	79	90	87	36	67
Hotel & Catering	487	504	669	634	775	991
Residential homes	317	512	723	909	1 017	684
Consumer/leisure	266	574	542	676	708	1 098
Total (for all industry)	**1 903**	**2 622**	**3 125**	**3 378**	**3 652**	**5 434**

Table A2.5 : Non-fatal injuries to members of the public by kind of accident and industry activity, 1996/97

Kind of Accident	Severity of Injury							
	Retail		Hotel and catering		Residential care homes		Consumer / leisure	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Contact with a moving machinery	104	5%	5	1%	2	~	6	1%
Struck by moving object	321	15%	96	10%	6	1%	72	7%
Struck by a moving vehicle	61	3%	3	~	1	~	31	3%
Strike against something fixed	216	10%	85	9%	16	2%	115	10%
Handling, lifting or carrying	27	1%	9	1%	8	1%	10	1%
Slip or trip	1 235	56%	406	41%	497	73%	451	41%
Falls from a height	186	8%	300	30%	116	17%	350	32%
Contact with a harmful substance	26	1%	37	4%	10	1%	11	1%
Other kinds	35	2%	50	5%	28	4%	52	5%
Total	**2 211**	**100%**	**991**	**100%**	**684**	**100%**	**1 098**	**100%**

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

APPENDIX 3: INDICATORS OF LOCAL AUTHORITY ENFORCEMENT

A3.1 This appendix gives some additional information to supplement Section 4 of this report on 'Indicators of LA Enforcement'.

HOW TO CALCULATE THE SIX INDICATORS FOR YOUR AUTHORITY

(1) Number of preventive inspections per 1,000 premises

This is the number of preventive inspections you have carried out in 1996/97 (e.g. 400) divided by the number of premises you enforce (e.g. 2,000). After calculating this, the number is multiplied by 1,000. (e.g. 400 divided by 2,000 = 0.2; this multiplied by 1,000 = **200**, this is your number of preventive inspections per 1,000 premises).

(2) Number of improvement notices per 1,000 visits

This is calculated in a similar way. It is the number of improvement notices you have issued in 1996/97 (e.g. 20) divided by the number of visits you made (e.g. 600). After calculating this, the number is multiplied by 1,000. (e.g. 20 divided by 600 = 0.033; this multiplied by 1,000 = **33**, this is your number of improvement notices per 1,000 visits).

(3) Number of immediate prohibition notices per 1,000 visits

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

(4) Number of informations laid/complaints taken per 1,000 premises

This is the number of informations laid/complaints taken by your authority in 1996/97 (e.g. 2) divided by the number of premises you enforce (e.g. 2,000). After calculating this, the number is multiplied by 1,000. (e.g. 2 divided by 2,000 = 0.001; this multiplied by 1,000 = **1.0**, this is your number of informations laid/complaints taken per 1,000 premises).

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

This is the number of premises which you enforce (e.g. 2,000) divided by the full time equivalent number of staff authorised to issue notices under section 19 of the Health and Safety at Work Act (e.g. 2). (e.g. 2,000 divided by 2 = **1,000**, this is your number of premises per FTE staff).

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

This is the percentage of the informations/complaints taken by your authority in 1996/97 that resulted in a conviction. For example you laid 12 informations/complaints, of which 10 resulted in convictions. This, as a percentage, is 10 divided by 12 = 0.83 multiplied by 100 = **83%**).

WHERE TO FIND THIS INFORMATION ON THE LAE 1 FORM

Information	**Question on LAE 1 form**
Number of premises	Total for column a of question 1a
Number of preventive inspections	Total for column b of question 1a
Number of visits	Total for column g of question 1a
Number of FTE staff	The first part of question 4c
Number of improvement notices	Total for column a of question 5
Number of immediate prohibition notices	Total for column c of question 5
Number of informations laid/complaints taken	Total for column f of question 5
Number of convictions	Total for column g of question 5

Table A3.1 : Distribution of premises by category of local authority, 1996/97.

	Percentage of each type of premise					
Category of LA	**Retail**	**Wholesale**	**Offices**	**Catering**	**Residential**	**Consumer/leisure**
London boroughs	30%	7%	31%	14%	6%	12%
Metropolitan districts	44%	5%	15%	19%	3%	14%
Urban/industrial	39%	6%	19%	18%	3%	15%
Suburban	35%	6%	20%	18%	4%	17%
Resort/retirement	33%	3%	12%	17%	20%	14%
Rural	36%	4%	11%	21%	12%	17%
Scottish urban	38%	5%	20%	18%	3%	16%
Scottish rural	37%	3%	15%	15%	12%	19%

CATEGORIES OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES

A3.2 Below is a list of each local authority for the 8 categories of LA. As the statistics refer to the 1996/97 financial year, the list of LAs is those which existed on 31 March 1997, following the reorganisation of 1 April 1996.

A3.3 There is a ninth category of local authority with only 3 LAs. These are the Isles of Scilly, Inner Temple and Middle Temple. The 6 indicators have not been produced for this category as there are only 3 LAs in the category.

Category 1 - London Boroughs

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

Category 2 - Metropolitan Districts

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

Category 3 - Urban and Industrial

Amber Valley
Ashfield
Barrow-in-Furness
Bassetlaw
Blackburn with Darwen
Blaenau Gwent
Bolsover
Bridgend
Brighton
Bristol
Broxtowe
Burnley
Caerphilly
Cambridge
Cannock Chase
Cardiff
Carlisle
Cheltenham
Chester
Chesterfield
Copeland
Corby
Crewe & Nantwich
Darlington
Derby
Derwentside
Durham
Easington
East Northamptonshire
East Staffordshire
Ellesmere Port and Neston
Erewash
Exeter
Gloucester
Hartlepool
Hereford
High Peak
Hinckley & Bosworth
Hove
Hull
Hyndburn
Ipswich
Kettering
Leicester
Lincoln
Luton
Mansfield
Melton
Merthyr Tydfil
Middlesbrough
Neath and Port Talbot
Newcastle-under-Lyme
Newport
North East Derbyshire
North East Lincoinshire
North Warwickshire
North West Leicestershire
Norwich
Nottingham
Nuneaton & Bedworth
Oxford
Pendle
Plymouth
Portsmouth
Preston
Reading
Redcar and Cleveland
Rhondda, Cynon, Taff
Rossendale
Sedgefield
Slough
South Derbyshire
Southampton
Staffordshire Moorlands
Stockton-on-Tees
Stoke-on-Trent
Swansea
Thurrock
Torfaen County
Wansbeck
Watford
Wear Valley
Worcester
Wrexham

Category 4 - Suburban

Ashford
Aylesbury Vale
Babergh
Basildon
Basingstoke Deane
Bath and North East Somerset
Bedford
Blaby
Blyth Valley
Bracknell Forest
Braintree
Brentwood
Guildford
Halton
Harborough
Harlow
Hart
Havant
Hertsmere
Horsham
Huntingdonshire
Lichfield
Macclesfield
Maidstone
South Northamptonshire
South Oxfordshire
South Ribble
South Staffordshire
Spelthorne
St Albans
St Edmundsbury
Stafford
Stevenage
Stratford-on-Avon
Stroud
Surrey Heath

Broadland
Bromsgrove
Broxbourne
Castle Morpeth
Castle Point
Chelmsford
Cherwell
Chester-le-Street
Chiltern
Chorley
Colchester
Congleton
Crawley
Dacorum
Dartford
Daventry
East Dorset
East Hampshire
East Hertfordshire
Eastleigh
Elmbridge
Epping Forest
Epsom & Ewell
Fareham
Flintshire
Forest Heath
Gedling
Gillingham
Gosport
Gravesham
Maldon
Malvern Hills
Mid Bedfordshire
Mid Suffolk
Mid Sussex
Milton Keynes
Mole Valley
Monmouthshire
Newbury
North Hertfordshire
North Lincolnshire
North Somerset
North Wiltshire
Northampton
Oadby & Wigston
Peterborough
Redditch
Reigate & Banstead
Ribble Valley
Rochester Upon Medway
Rochford
Rugby
Runnymede
Rushcliffe
Rushmoor
Rutland
Sevenoaks
South Bedfordshire
South Bucks
South Cambridgeshire
South Gloucestershire
South Norfolk
Swale
Swindon
Tamworth
Tandridge
Test Valley
Tewkesbury
Three Rivers
Tonbridge & Malling
Tunbridge Wells
Uttlesford
Vale of Glamorgan
Vale of White Horse
Vale Royal
Warrington
Warwick
Waverley
Wellingborough
Welwyn Hatfield
West Lancashire
West Oxfordshire
West Wiltshire
Winchester
Windsor and Maidenhead
Woking
Wokingham
Wrekin
Wychavon
Wycombe
Wyre Forest
York

Category 5 - Resort and Retirement

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

Category 6 - Rural

Allerdale	East Lindsey	North Cornwall	Shepway
Alnwick	East Riding of Yorkshire	North Devon	South Hams
Anglesey	Eden	North Dorset	South Herefordshire
Berwick upon Tweed	Fenland	North Kesteven	South Holland
Boston	Forest of Dean	North Norfolk	South Kesteven
Breckland	Great Yarmouth	North Shropshire	South Lakeland
Bridgnorth	Gwynedd	Oswestry	South Shropshire
Caradon	Hambleton	Pembrokeshire	South Somerset
Carmarthenshire	Harrogate	Penwith	Suffolk Coastal
Carrick	Shrewsbury & Atcham	Powys	Teesdale
Cardiganshire	Kennet	Purbeck	Torridge
Cotswold	Kerrier	Restormel	Tynedale
Craven	Kings Lynn & West Norfolk	Richmondshire	Waveney
Denbighshire	Leominster	Ryedale	West Devon
Derbyshire Dales	Mendip	Salisbury	West Dorset
Dover	Mid Devon	Sedgemoor	West Lindsey
East Cambridgeshire	Newark & Sherwood	Selby	West Somerset

Category 7 - Scottish Urban

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

Category 8 - Scottish Rural

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

APPENDIX 4: DEFINITION OF INDUSTRY CODES USED IN SECTION 6 - ILL HEALTH STATISTICS

A4.1 The definitions used in the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) are slightly different from the 'type' of premises used on the LAE 1 form in that hotels and other short stay accommodation are separated from residential care homes. The main LA enforced industries are:

Industry	**Description**	**SIC 92**
Retail	Retail sale of motor vehicles, their parts and accessories; retail of automotive fuel. Retail sale of all other goods. Activities of travel agencies.	50.1, 50.3-50.5 52 63.3
Wholesale	Wholesale and commission trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles.	51
Offices	Financial intermediation Insurance and pension funding Activities auxiliary to financial intermediation Real estate activities Computer and related activities Other business activities Activities of membership organisations	65 66 67 70.3 72 74 91 (exc. 91.31)
Hotel and Catering	Hotels, restaurants, bars, tourist and short-stay accommodation, canteens and catering	55
Residential Care Homes	Social work activities with accommodation	85.31
Consumer /Leisure Services	Activities of religious organisations Other entertainment activities. News agencies, cultural, sporting and other recreational activities. Other service activities	91.31 92.31, 92.32, 92.34 92.4 - 92.7 93