

TRADES UNION CONGRESS

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ASSOCIATION OF
TRADE UNION COUNCILS**

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**REPORT ON
OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH
& SAFETY IN LONDON**

prepared for the
10th CONFERENCE OF THE
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BACKGROUND

Health & Safety in Britain went through a fundamental change in 1974 when the Health & Safety at Work Act (HSAWA) was brought in following a report from a Government appointed committee. The HSAWA brought together the piecemeal legislation that did not cover all workers and acted very inefficiently.

HSAWA placed the key responsibility on employers. Following the Act there were the Safety Representatives and Safety Committees Regulations 1977. These created legal rights and powers for union appointed safety representatives and for the setting up of workplace safety committees where 2 or more safety reps requested it. This was the most important measure as it established safety reps in workplaces and those safety reps have been the most effective means of ensuring improvements in health & safety at workplace levels. Those who work in a workplace without a safety rep are twice as likely to have an accident.

Following these measures most of the key legislation has come from the European Directives covering issues like noise, control of substances, the framework directive etc.

The other key issue is enforcement of safety standards by the government agencies. Although it is reported that British enforcement is comparatively "good" there has been a constant draining of resources and numbers (plus an increasing workload) and a philosophy of persuasion rather than prosecution. The levels of inspection and pro-active work are not adequate.

SITUATION IN LONDON

This reflects the national situation. The types of industries effects the nature of the hazards but the problems are similar industry to industry (the heavy industries and other high risk areas such as agriculture, fishing, etc are primarily based outside London). The high levels of office and retail based work is reflected in conditions like stress, repetition strain injuries, musculo-skeletal disorders, display screen problems, hours of work, bullying etc. The large construction sector has been a long-time source of concern because of the serious hazards present and the structure of the industry. Unions have been pressing hard on this area and although great improvements have been made there are still serious breaches.

We would argue all sectors are exposed and only in the extreme high risk areas and where labour costs are only a very small percentage of output costs are very good levels established across a sector. Where good standards are maintained this is usually because of very good union organisation. There is also the "below level" areas covering those working illegally and in workplaces working off the books. This inevitably affects young and migrant workers heavily.

GOVERNMENT ENFORCEMENT

This is carried out by the Health & Safety Executive (HSE) and in some cases by local authority Environmental Health Officers (EHOs).

INITIATIVES & ACTIONS

These are undertaken by individual unions at workplace and industry level.

There is national co-ordination of policy matters through the TUC but individual unions pursue the issues that most concern them at national and international level.

Unions are involved in training of their safety representatives.

GLATUC support would be to local union initiatives and campaigns covering specific issues eg the Construction Safety Campaign and issues at the Olympic site.

ECONOMIC CRISIS

The economic situation determines the context in which health & safety matters are raised. Employers are always seeking to reduce their expenditure on health & safety and economic tightness intensifies this pressure. This also permeates thinking at Government level and the HSE which leads to a softening of approach to employers and enforcement and employers' arguments about over-regulation. It also increases the spread of anti-safety approaches like "behavioural safety" The cuts in budgets mean there is less enforcement by HSE and local authorities .(see attached pdf for staffing levels).

The unions representing HSE staff have exposed what is required to ensure a proper service.

HSE cuts threaten your safety at work

28/04/2003 from Prospect union

The safety of workers in the UK is being put at risk as a funding crisis in the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) threatens to bring the organisation to its knees, warns Prospect.

The union that represents 1,750 inspectors, scientists and other professionals in HSE has condemned the government's decision to slash the executive's budget which will cut to the heart of its role to ensure workplace safety.

Its grim message to the UK's 27 million workforce that the cuts to HSE threaten their safety at work has been issued on this year's Workers Memorial Day, (April 28) held to mark those employees killed by their work.

Plans to reduce spending in 2003-04 have led to HSE being told to make 5% cuts across all departments by October, with the result that 50 inspectors due to leave in the next year will not be replaced. HSE has refused to rule out compulsory redundancies.

The impact will hit frontline staff in the Field Operations Division (FOD) hardest as, in addition to the 5%, FOD needs to recoup £1.3m it was encouraged to spend over baseline in the last financial year in order to recruit.

Prospect members are alarmed at the impact the loss of these posts will have on workplace safety – 50 inspectors carry out around 10,000 inspections and investigations per year.

The TUC has also condemned the government for slashing HSE's funding while "squandering billions on compensation" to employees. The UK's bill for compensating victims of accidents at work presently costs eight times the HSE's annual budget. The dire shortfall means that in order to meet the cuts, HSE is:

- *freezing inspector and specialist recruitment even though figures for 1999-2000 reveal a 34% increase in work-related deaths*

- *rationing technical training for inspectors to enable them to tackle workplace crime*
- *leaving many posts unfilled thereby increasing the demands placed on other staff*

Inspectors also fear that the cuts in frontline inspectors will lead to inspection work being downgraded and undertaken by untrained staff, with the risk that safety faults would be overlooked.

Steven Kay, chair of Prospect's HSE branch, said: "HSE have reached a position where its ability to fulfil its mission statement – 'to ensure that risks to people's health and safety from work activities is properly controlled' – is in doubt.

"Workers expect to see their workplaces inspected by qualified experienced staff. The loss of 50 inspectors will clearly lead to fewer inspections and investigations."

Other HSE departments also face a cash crisis. The Railway Inspectorate has only just received an extra £4m necessary to meet the work identified in the Cullen report into the Ladbroke Grove rail crash and this will run out in two years; while the Hazardous Installations Division is struggling to undertake anything other than chargeable work and inspectors are being drained from FOD to do more work as a result.

These latest cuts come only a year after Prospect launched a campaign highlighting how years of insufficient funding for the executive meant many workplaces had escaped inspection for years on end.

In its campaign, Prospects for Safety, the union called for an additional £35m a year to double the number of safety inspectors and ensure workplaces are inspected at least every five years. Currently, employers can expect to be visited once every 10-15 years, if at all.

Richard Hardy, Prospect negotiator for HSE, said: "Safety inspectors were initially encouraged when the government launched its Revitalising Health and Safety strategy in 2000. Our campaign was for a small annual investment, but one which would save the economy billions of pounds and many individuals the misery of poor health.

"Three years later, it is clear that the 2004 targets for reducing work-related accidents and ill health will not be met and the Executive faces another cost-cutting exercise. This is the opposite of joined-up government."

The union will be raising the issues facing HSE in meetings with ministers in the near future.

Notes

HSE's annual budget for 2002/03 is £258m, but under the spending review plans no allowance has been made for inflation or other increasing costs over the next three years. These will leave HSE with a 10 per cent drop in funding – (£262m for 2004 and 2005 and £260m for 2006)

The compensation budget totals around £2 billion a year (65% paid out in compensation court cases and 35% paid by the state in industrial injuries benefit).

Prospect represents HSE safety inspectors, including factories, mines, nuclear, rail, chemicals, construction, off-shore and agriculture inspectors as well as scientists and other professional and technical staff.

Inspection trends in the HSE - Steven Kay, Prospect HSE Branch

This presentation gives a view on the current state of affairs inside HSE and the influences on it, drawing on Prospect members' experiences and reflects on possible areas for future campaigning. However, it is difficult to make predictions with any certainty about what will happen to HSE.

After nearly 12 years of a Labour government, HSE has a number of problems. Only in 2000

and 2001 did HSE get a slight budget increase; in every year since 2003 there have been cuts in real terms.

HSE has lost nearly a ¼ of its staff since 2003 – around 940 posts when comparing like with like. The number of frontline inspectors has actually been more or less static during this time. There have not been the increases we sought and that Select Committees have recommended but at least numbers didn't fall further. In the Field Operations Directorate, which does the bulk of HSE's inspection work, around ¼ are trainees with less than 2 years experience.

Fewer than 7% of major injuries that are reported get investigated (and there are a lot that don't get reported). Many of the injuries that are not investigated could have resulted in prosecution – health and safety crimes go unpunished as a result. This is probably the main reason why there are now only half the prosecutions there were in the early 1990s.

HSE has however become very sensitive to criticism by campaigners and the Select Committee on enforcement levels. As a result, a set of expectations on inspectors features in their performance agreements. This approach to managing enforcement has slowed the decline in enforcement since 2006. This however does not mean that enforcement is that well valued – being a successful prosecutor isn't seen as anything more than routine – being good at enforcing isn't a route to getting on in the organisation. And get on you must if you are an inspector in HSE because there is no career in being an ordinary inspector. The pay of the most experienced inspectors has fallen £4k in relation to average earnings since 2002, or about £2k below RPI. The only way to beat that is to get out of inspection or move out of HSE – which is what many of the best people do.

Looking forward we can only realistically expect more cuts. If Labour were to get back in – we could perhaps expect no major changes, just slow and steady cuts. If the Conservatives get in things are more uncertain.

In a recent speech, David Cameron attacked Labour's record on regulation and talked about "the over-the-top health and safety culture." He has asked former Minister, Lord David Young, to do an extensive review looking at H&S laws, the working of HSE etc.

The current government has paved the way for attacking health and safety regulation. In August 2008 the Better Regulation Executive produced a report called "Improving Outcomes for Health and Safety" which contains a number of distortions designed to continue a myth that health and safety regulation is over-burdensome. It is unsatisfactory to base any policy decisions around it.

*More resources for HSE is probably an unrealistic demand. Instead we should have two goals:
to make it politically suicidal to dismember HSE, or the legislation we have fought for for 200 years.
to campaign to make sure that HSE spends its budget where we want it spent.
There needs to be a debate engaging employers, employees and the public about what the priorities are for a diminishing budget; this must go beyond HSE's recent strategy consultation.*

There are some major obstacles to that debate including the large financial commitment to

HSE's new PFI Bootle Headquarters. This building has capacity for 1800 staff and even after the transfer of staff from London it still only has around 1400.

Despite this HQ problem, questions should be raised as to whether all the projects HSE is involved in are the best way to spend money. The presentation will discuss this further. We are moving into a very crucial period for the way health and safety is dealt with in this country and we should create a debate on priorities and influence the decisions. The choices to be made are not easy for Trades Unions; but better done with our input than without.

Below is the important review done by the union based *Hazards* magazine.



Once in a lifetime HSE inspection and enforcement drops off the chart. *Hazards* issue 110, April- June 2010

A worker is blinded. A High Court judge rules the firm is 100 per cent liable. It would seem to be a copper bottomed case for rigorous Health and Safety Executive (HSE) enforcement action. But there will be no prosecution. And, as new figures obtained by *Hazards* show, the watchdog is being seen less in Britain's workplaces and taking fewer prosecutions when it does show up. It is workers like Mark Downs who are losing out. He was left blind and with serious brain injuries when he was hit on the head by a five and a half tonne metal sheet. The 39-year-old (below right) was crossing the factory floor at Hadee Engineering Ltd in Sheffield when the sheet, which was being manoeuvred in a tandem lift, swung out of position and knocked him against a steel skip.



BLIND ALLEY *The Health and Safety Executive says it won't prosecute the firm "100 per cent liable" for blinding Mark Downs at work. Figures obtained by Hazards show the safety watchdog is rarely seen in Britain's workplaces any more, and is far less likely to act when it does turn up.*

The incident left him blind and paralysed down his left side. He has also lost his sense of smell and taste. He will never work again and will, in all probability, require lifelong assistance. His family even had to fight for the compensation that will pay for his long-term care.

Hadee Engineering refused to accept full liability for the welder's injuries – he required a 16 hour operation to treat a deep skull fracture, brain contusions and a right sided haemorrhage, and multiple fractures to both eye sockets – forcing Mark's family to turn to the courts.

At Sheffield High Court on 3 March 2010, Mr Justice MacDuff QC ruled that the employer was fully liable. The judge criticised Hadee Engineering Ltd for seriously breaching a number of health and safety regulations, including failing to properly supervise the tandem lift, not carrying out a risk assessment, not holding a written method statement, operating without a banksman or supervisor and failing to properly train one of the crane drivers. He also ruled that Mr Downs was entitled to 100 per cent of the final settlement for his injuries. The payout is likely to run to millions.

Lawyer Rachael Aram, a brain injury specialist at Irwin Mitchell Solicitors, represents the family. She said: "This horrific accident should never have happened, and had Mr Downs' employers followed basic health and safety regulations it would have been avoided."



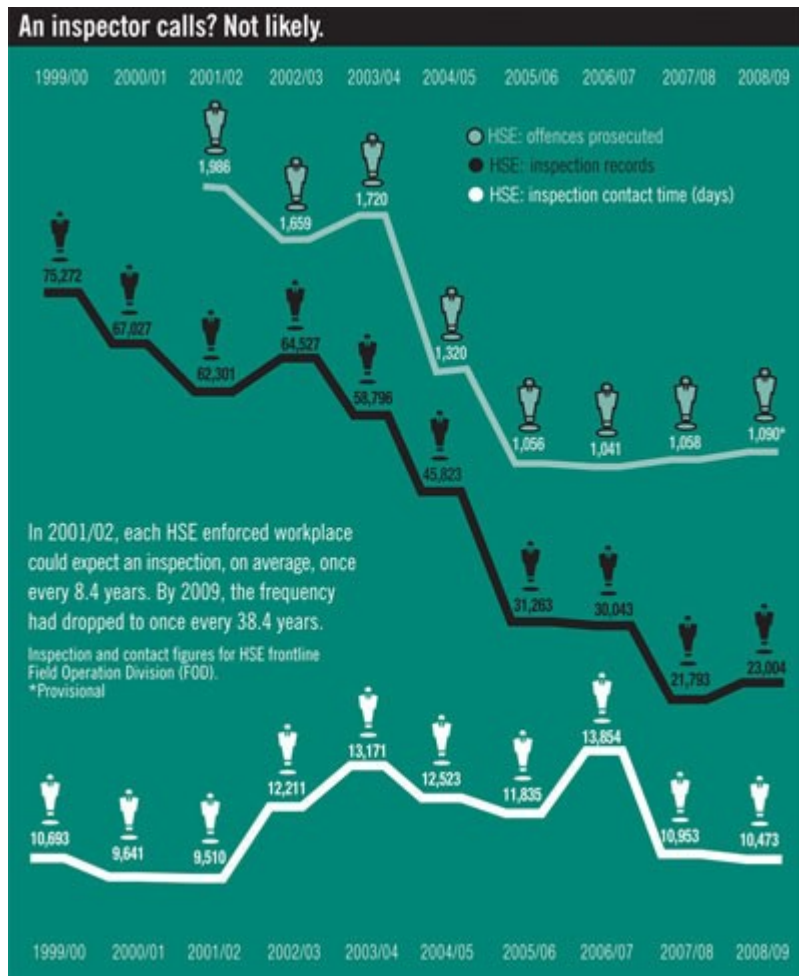
REGULA-TORY SCOUNDRELS Construction union UCATT protested outside Tory party HQ on 27 April, outraged by a Conservative push for health and safety deregulation ([Hazards 109](#)). HSE inspectors' union Prospect described David Cameron's plans as "sheer lunacy". And the Hazards Campaign said Tory plans to "privatise" safety enforcement were "a scoundrels' charter."

Despite the High Court judge finding the company was responsible for serious and numerous breaches of safety legislation, the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) had earlier decided it would not pursue a prosecution – and is standing by its decision.

HSE regional director David Snowball told *Hazards*: "It would not be appropriate for HSE to comment on what the Judge said in court but a senior operational manager has now completed a review of the HSE investigation. This has confirmed that the original HSE decision not to prosecute was correct because the available evidence, particularly of custom and practice for access into the area concerned, fell short of the standard of proof required for a realistic prospect of a successful conviction in a criminal case (ie. beyond reasonable doubt)."

It's a claim questioned by Mark's lawyer, Rachael Aram. While accepting the higher burden of proof required in criminal prosecutions, as opposed to the "balance of probabilities" in civil compensation cases, she says "there clearly were huge statutory breaches." The particulars of claim submitted to the court by Mark Downs' legal team included 22 explicit allegations of negligence. Of these, 15 were in relation to breaches of safety law - the management of health and safety at work, work equipment, lifting and welfare regulations - with the remainder relating to common law offences.

The High Court judge left little room for doubt about Hadee Engineering's culpability, noting the defendant had at best "a cavalier attitude" to health and safety.



Figures obtained by *Hazards* suggest HSE's reluctance to prosecute might have had as much to do with resources as the law. In 2001/02, HSE enforced safety at an estimated 525,841 workplaces. Latest figures show the much diminished inspectorate is now responsible for 884,000 workplaces.

Over the period, the number of HSE inspections has plummeted. A decade ago, the frequency with which HSE was likely to turn up at your workplace was once every 8.4 years.

Last year, with HSE faced with more workplaces and fewer frontline inspectors in its field operations division (FOD), that frequency had dropped to once every 38.4 years.

HSE's defence, used before parliamentary panels, at conferences and in press statements, was that it was doing fewer inspections, but doing these more thoroughly. It backed this up with statistics showing it was achieving an unprecedented level of "inspection contact time." Figures presented to *Hazards* by HSE in October 2009 appeared to bear this out – over the last three years, the amount of "inspection contact time in days" had gone from a low of around 9,500 days in 2001/02, to in excess of 15,500 for each of the last three years.

Another death, another casualty?

Will the Health and Safety Executive prosecute a firm where a laundry worker was crushed

and later died? The watchdog doesn't seem to know.

City Linen Services in Birmingham neglected to guard a machine or post warning signs about serious safety risks, but it didn't stop it putting an unsupervised notice on the job. Hafiz Abdul Shakoor fell into a coma and died of a heart attack 12 days after being trapped between metal bars in the laundry loading area. He had climbed up the rear of the equipment in an attempt to fit a new laundry bag. But this triggered a motion-sensitive mechanism which brought a metal bar down, crushing him.

The 36-year-old began to suffocate and was stuck inside the machine for 20 minutes until firefighters could free him. An inquest jury, which returned an accidental death verdict in March 2010, heard Mr Shakoor had worked for the company for two months but had only been operating the loading machine for two days before the incident on 7 April 2009.

Zahid Chaudhry, one of the company's four directors, told the inquest Mr Shakoor arrived at work for his 6am shift but "got confused" as there were no empty bags in which to load the laundry. The tragedy happened as he tried to fix a bag left on the floor into position by climbing up the rear of the equipment. City Linen Services co-director Mark Allen told the jury there should have been signs in place stating the machinery should not be climbed on and these had since been installed, as well as a mesh preventing employees from accessing the machine frame.

HSE investigating inspector Pamela Folsom indicated to a reporter from the Birmingham Mail that City Linen Services would not be prosecuted as employees had not been expected to climb on the bagging area machinery.

But when *Hazards* quizzed HSE HQ on the failure to prosecute, the watchdog backtracked, saying "the investigation is ongoing and no decision on any enforcement action has been taken yet." It did not respond to requests for an update on the investigation.

Only HSE got its sums wrong. Revised figures provided by HSE show frontline inspector contact time peaked in 2006/07, and has fallen dramatically each year since. Last year's total of 10,474 days is the lowest since 2001/02 – but since then the number of workplaces enforced by HSE has increased by 68 per cent.

The impact on deterrence should not be under-estimated. If the safety police aren't patrolling workplaces, then the safety criminals have a lot less to fear. There are certainly far fewer making an appearance in the dock. The number of offences prosecuted by HSE has crashed, down from 1,986 in 2001/02, to a provisional figure of 1,090 for 2008/09.

HSE points to its improving conviction rate, up from 70 per cent plus of offences prosecuted in 2005/06 and 2006/07 to around the 95 per cent mark for each of the last two years. It still means the number of offences prosecuted and the number of convictions obtained has all but halved. And that could be because HSE is dropping the more difficult cases.

David Snowball's comments suggest HSE is now taking only the cast iron certs, leaving

hundreds of cases that should be decided by a judge and jury never getting near a court. Cases like that of Mark Downs. According to Mark's lawyer, Rachael Aram: "There's no such thing as a case you can't lose. I'm astounded at a conviction rate of 90 per cent plus. Cases are being dropped that should go to court."

It is not just minor offences and injuries that are escaping official scrutiny and action. *Hazards* revealed in November 2009 that fewer than 1 in every 15 major injuries at work even result in a Health and Safety Executive (HSE) investigation ([Hazards 108](#)). And the failure to prosecute in the Mark Downs case is not an exception. There was absolutely no HSE enforcement action in almost 98 per cent of major injury cases.

Prosecutions are not just about collaring the guilty, they are about been seen to hold firms to account. If HSE is only taking cases where it is certain "beyond reasonable doubt" that a conviction will be secured, then firms that in all likelihood are guilty of sometimes heinous safety crimes will be escaping the courts purely on the say so of HSE.

HSE, inevitably, will take the decision not to prosecute with half an eye to its pared-back resources – court cases can sap time and money - and cut its enforcement cloth accordingly. Justice is one casualty. And so are workers like Mark Downs, where the lack of enforcement action makes them a victim of criminal neglect all over again.

London government office region (GOR)

Statistics of occupational ill health, safety and enforcement

- In 2008/09, an estimated 121 000 people in London, who worked in the last year, believed they were suffering from a work-related illness, according to the Labour Force Survey (LFS). The associated prevalence rate of 3100 per 100 000 people (3.1%) was statistically significantly lower than those for England and Great Britain (both 3900 per 100 000 people - 3.9%).
- The incidence rate of reportable non-fatal injury in London was 550 per 100 000 workers (0.55%) in 2007/08 (three-year average), based on results from the LFS. This was statistically significantly lower than the average of 970 per 100 000 workers (0.97%) for England.
- In 2008/09, the LFS showed that an estimated 2.1 million working days (full-day equivalent) were lost in London due to workplace injury and work-related ill health.
- In 2008/09(p), 20 workers were fatally injured at work, compared with 26 workers in 2007/08. The number of major injuries to employees recorded in London fell from 2 752 in 2007/08 to 2 648 in 2008/09.

In London, 59 offences were prosecuted by HSE, and 35 offences were prosecuted by local authorities in 2008/09.

Source HSE

GLATUC COMMENT—for a city as large as London and with the daily breaches found by unions this a ridiculously low figure.

Statistics of occupational ill health, safety and enforcement

Injuries

In 2008/09 there were 20 fatal injuries to workers in London, 2 648 reported major injuries to employees and 11 494 over 3 day injuries to employees

In London in 2008/09, the rate per 100 000 employees was 65.6 for fatal and major injuries and 283.0 for over 3 day injuries, compared with Great Britain averages of 125.7 and 471.9 respectively. However, differences between regional injuries rates are strongly influenced by the composition of employment in regions, for example, the mix of industries and occupations

Between 2004/05 and 2008/09, Falls from a height accounted for 31% of fatal injuries to workers. 39% of major injuries to employees were caused by Slips, trips or falls on same level. The most common kind of over 3 day injury was Injured while handling, lifting or carrying (37%).

Over the period 2004/05 to 2008/09 major injuries to employees decreased by 1%, compared to

a decrease of 9% in Great Britain as a whole. Over 3 day injuries to employees fell by 5%, compared to a fall of 14% in Great Britain.

In 2008/09 the Service industries accounted for approximately 76% of fatal and major injuries to employees in London. In 2008/09 the highest rate of fatal and major injuries to employees was in the Construction industry (347.7).

The Service industries accounted for 86% of over 3 day injuries to employees in London in 2008/09. In 2008/09 the highest rate of over 3 day injuries to employees was in the Construction industry (652.3).

Figure 1: Fatal injuries to workers in London 2003/04 - 2008/09p

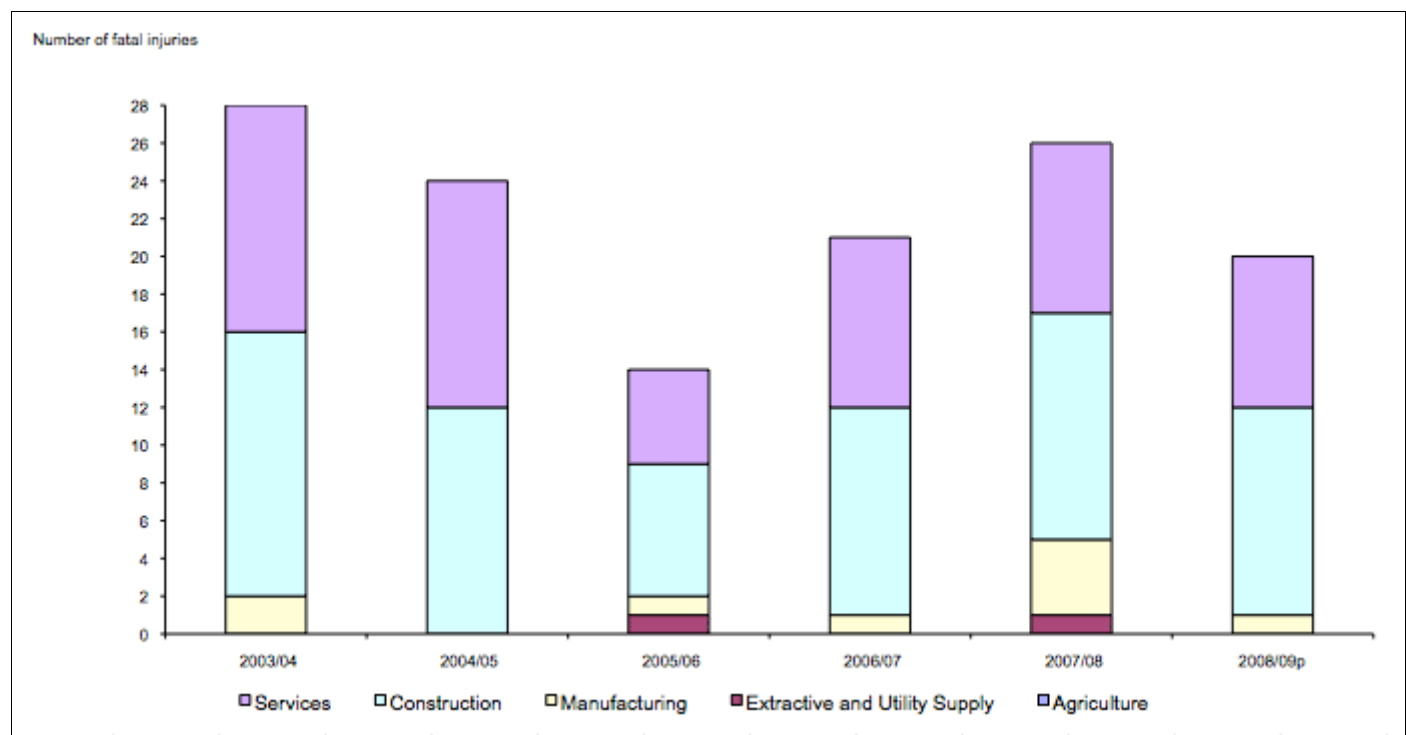


Figure 2: Major injuries (and fatal and major rates combined) to employees in London 2003/04 - 2008/09p

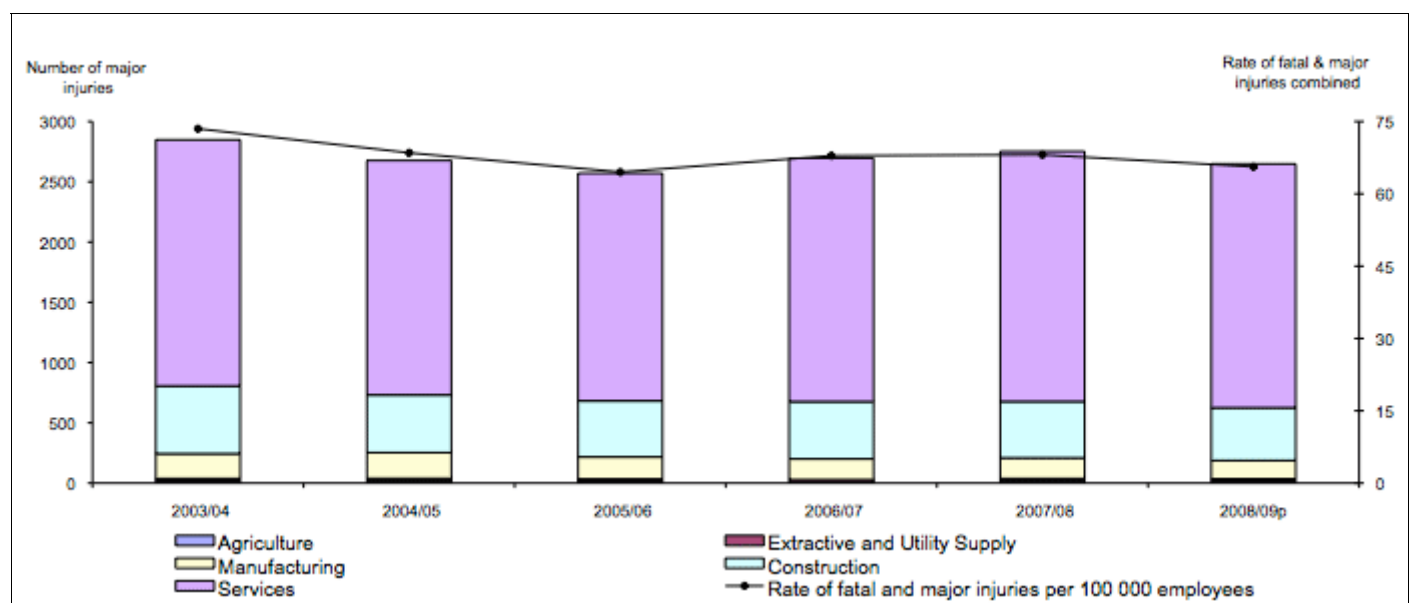
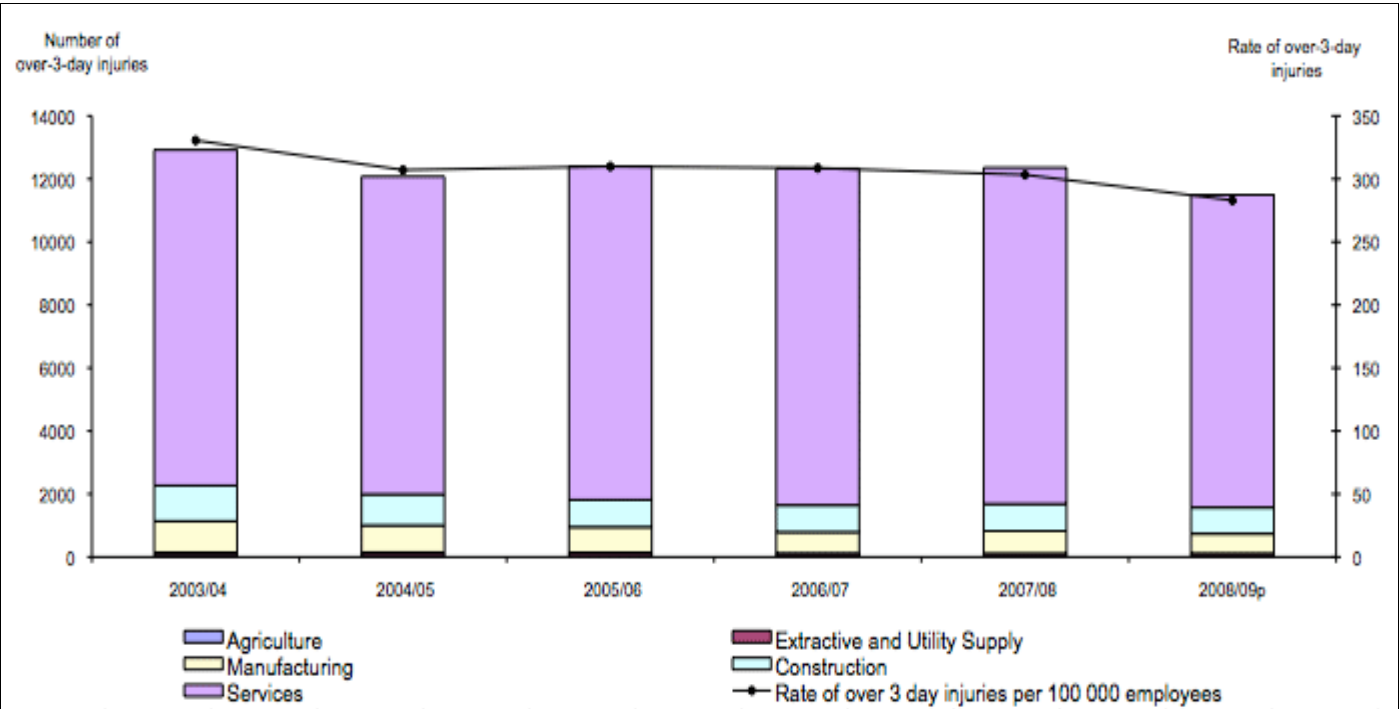


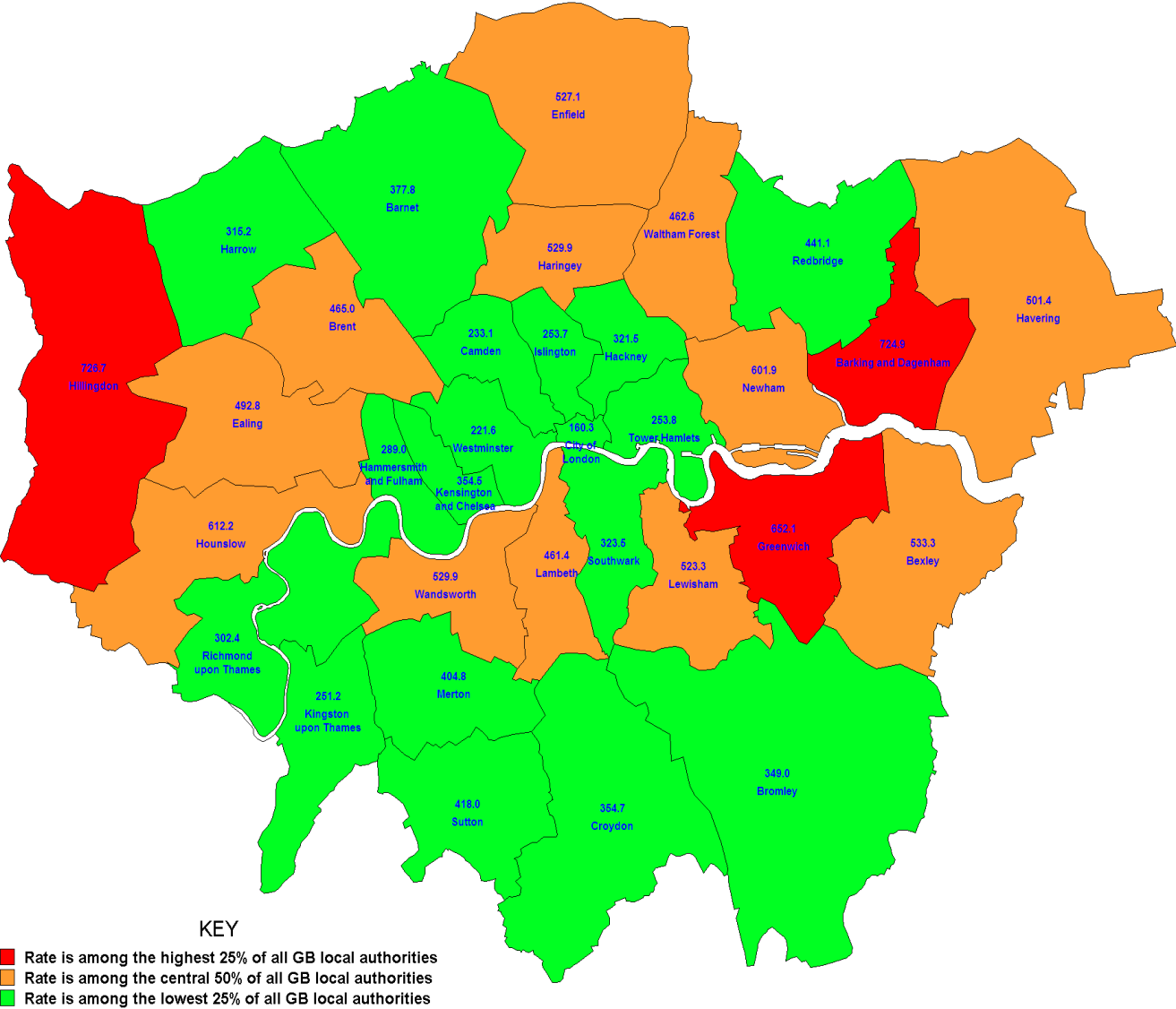
Figure3 -: Number and rate of over-3-day injuries to employees in London 2003/04



The injury figures above are based on reports under RIDDOR. HSE also places questions in the Labour Force Survey (LFS), asking people if they have suffered a workplace injury in the last year. Based on the Labour Force Survey (LFS), the rate of reportable non-fatal injury in London was 550 per 100 000 workers (0.55%) in 2007/08 (three-year average), statistically significantly lower than the average of 970 per 100 000 workers (0.97%) for England

GLATUC Note—unions have concerns about the accuracy of RIDDOR figures particularly in small businesses. There is a general underreporting of injuries and illnesses.

Estimated injury rates by local authority in London

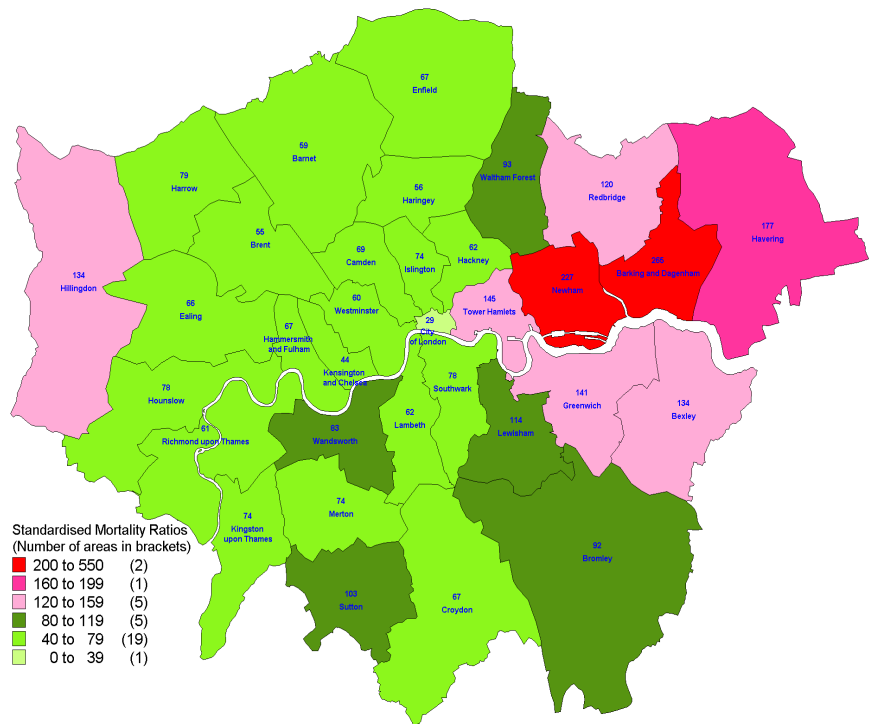


OVERALL LONDON STATISTICS

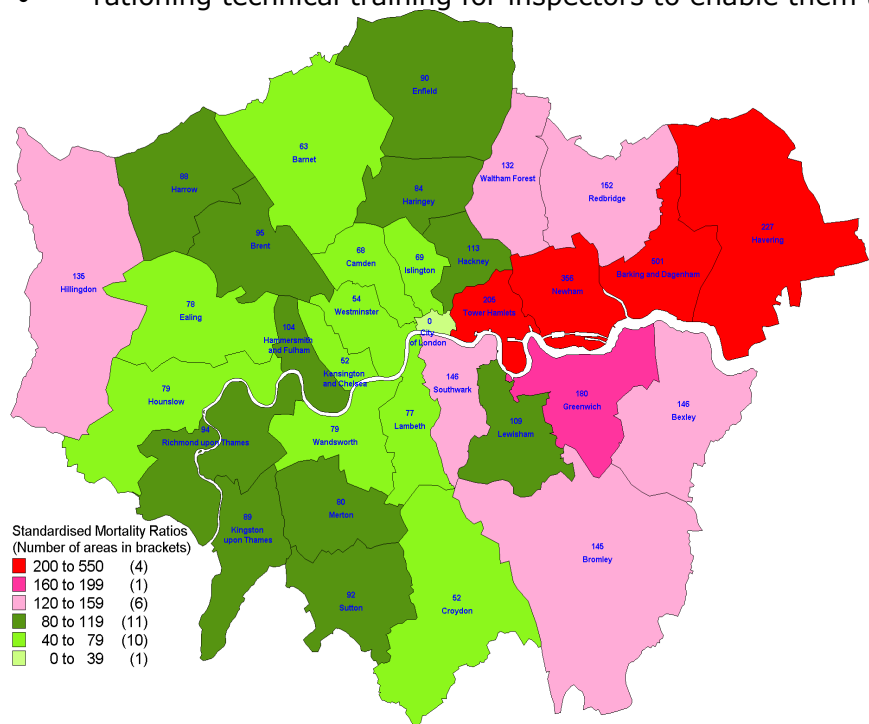
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S
2	* Excludes injuries reported to the Railways Inspectorate/ORR and records where the Local Authority location is not known.																		
3	3 Pages in A4 Landscape																		
4	p provisional																		
5		Employees						Employees						Employees					
6		Fatal Injuries						Major Injuries						Over 3 day Injuries					
7		2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09p	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09p	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09p
8	LONDON (all of Greater London)	23	19	11	16	21	16	2 848	2 676	2 570	2 695	2 752	2 648	12 921	12 075	12 399	12 329	12 356	11 494
9	Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	21	19	13	21	19	49	44	39	48	61	53
10	Extractive and Utility Supply	-	-	1	-	1	-	19	18	15	15	17	17	96	103	105	72	52	62
11	Manufacturing	2	-	-	1	4	1	206	214	183	173	171	152	994	859	809	673	712	624
12	Construction	10	9	5	8	8	7	562	478	465	475	468	437	1 130	984	861	852	859	833
13	Services	11	10	5	7	8	8	2 042	1 945	1 888	2 019	2 075	2 023	10 652	10 085	10 585	10 684	10 672	9 922

As well as immediate deaths and injuries there are the legacies of previous industries. Nowhere is this illustrated better than in the Mesothelioma rates—asbestos related illness where London rates highly in national terms.

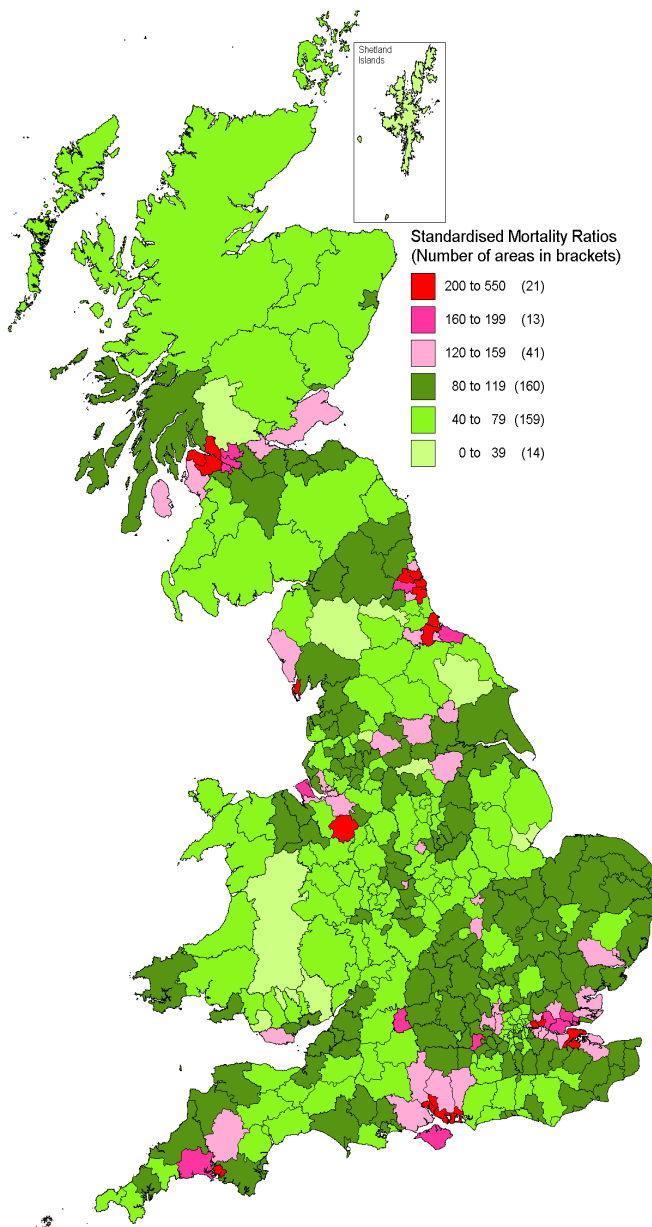
Male Mesothelioma Standardised Mortality Ratios (SMRs) for London 1981 - 2005



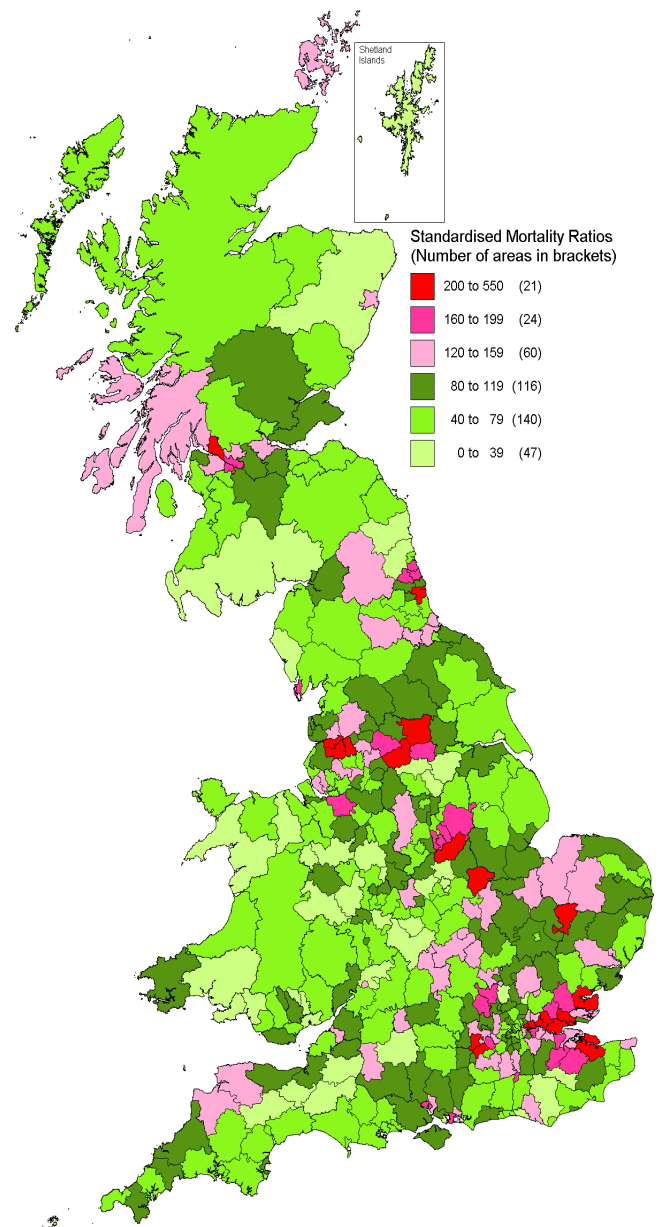
- rationing technical training for inspectors to enable them to tackle workplace



Male Mesothelioma Standardised Mortality Ratios (SMRs) for Great Britain 1981 - 2005



Female Mesothelioma Standardised Mortality Ratios (SMRs) for Great Britain 1981 - 2005



Enforcement

In 2008/09, there were 59 offences prosecuted by all HSE directorates in London, 50 of which led to a conviction. The average fine per conviction was £8,607, a fall on the previous year (£17,040). In 2008/09, there were 35 offences prosecuted by local authorities in London, 29 of which led to a conviction. The average fine per conviction was £6,062, an increase on the previous year (£1,731).

All statistics etc from HSE

GLATUC NOTE—Given size of city and number of hazards discovered by union representatives this is a ridiculously low figure.

European comparisons - Headline figures for 2006

- In 2006, there were 3 715 work-related fatalities in the EU. These include road traffic and transport accidents (RTTAs) occurring during work.
 - These fatalities occurred in the following 9 branches of industry, which are covered by injury notification in all member states: 1 143 in construction, 720 in manufacturing, 667 in transport, 462 in agriculture, 348 in retail and wholesale trade, 267 in the two branches of financial and business services, 60 in hotels and restaurants and 48 in utilities.
 - Of these, RTTAs accounted for 1 246 fatal injuries. 2 469 did not include RTTAs.
 - In 2006 the EU average rate of work-related fatal injury excluding RTTAs is 2.5 per hundred thousand workers. The British rate is 1.3, and is the lowest among EU member states.
 - Generally, British rates of fatal injury in main industrial sectors are substantially lower than the EU average.
- The British rate of (non-fatal) over-3-day injury is lower than other member states with the exception of Sweden.

Source—HSE