HEALTH AND SAFETY AUTHORITY

# Summary of Workplace Injury, Illness and Fatality Statistics

## 2015 - 2016

2015-2016

# Our Vision:
# healthy, safe and productive lives


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## Abbreviations

| | |
|---|---|
| COPD | Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease |
| CSO | Central Statistics Office |
| ESAW | European Statistics on Accidents at Work |
| ESRI | Economic and Social Research Institute |
| HSA | Health and Safety Authority |
| ILO | International Labour Organization |
| ISCO | International Standard Classification of Occupations |
| NACE | *Nomenclature statistique des activités économiques dans la Communauté Européenne* (Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community) |
| OIB | Occupational injury benefits |
| QNHS | Quarterly National Household Survey |
| RTA | Road traffic accidents |

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# 1

# Introduction, overview and methodology

## 1.1 Introduction

The following tables and graphs outline the most recently available statistics on occupational injury, illness and workplace fatalities in Ireland. The figures provide key descriptive information on the characteristics of workers who experience work-related injuries and illness, namely their age group, gender, nationality and employment status (self-employed/employee)[1]. The tables also present information on the distribution of injuries and illnesses by the attributes of jobs and organisations, such as sector of economic activity, firm size and occupation. Information on the nature of the incident is also outlined, including the injury trigger, the nature of the injury/illness and the work environment in which it occurred. Trend data on the rates of injury and illness are derived using consistent methods so that the changes over time can be tracked.

The annual statistics report presents an overview of work-related injuries and illness in Ireland. Additional research provides insights into the types of factors and work experiences that lie behind the broad statistical picture (see Russell *et al.*, 2015; Russell *et al.*, 2016; Watson *et al.,* 2015; Watson *et al.,* 2017). These studies were carried out as part of a research programme involving the Health and Safety Authority (HSA) and the Economic and Social Research Institute (ESRI), and use statistical modelling to unpack different, often overlapping, influences. For example, men and women tend to be concentrated in different industrial sectors and this influences patterns of occupational injury and illness by gender (Russell *et al.*, 2015). These research reports complement the descriptive information presented here and provide further analysis of the risk factors and trends over time, including the risk factors for the two largest categories of work-related illness: musculoskeletal disorders and stress, anxiety and depression (Russell *et al.,* 2016). Other research undertaken as part of this programme has examined the exposure of Irish workers to different types of workplace risks – physical risks, chemical/biological risks, physically demanding work and psycho-social risks – comparing the situation in Ireland to that in other countries across the EU (Watson *et al.,* 2015). The most recent study highlights the higher rate of risks taken by some farmers and finds that more than one-third reported an accident or near miss on the farm and that this was more likely on larger farms (Watson *et al.,* 2017).

Section 1.2 outlines some of the main findings from the statistics report. The data come from a range of sources, which are described in Section 1.3, as well as the methodology used to calculate the tabulated data. Section 1.4 outlines how fatality, injury and illness rates are calculated, while Section 1.5 provides links to further sources of information on technical issues.

## 1.2 Overview for 2014–2016

### Non-fatal injury

We draw on two main sources of information on work-related injury: the record of incidents reported to the HSA; and the data provided by the annual module on work-related injury and illness in the Quarterly National Household Survey (QNHS), collected by the CSO (see Section 1.3 for details).

[1] Hereafter, the terms injury and illness are used to relate to work-related injury and illness.

# 1 Introduction, overview and methodology

## HSA figures

There were 8,381 non-fatal injuries reported to the HSA in 2016. Of these injuries, 7,957 (95%) involved workers, while the remaining 424 involved members of the public, including family members. For workers, only injuries involving four or more days' absence from work are reported to the HSA. There was a small increase in the number of injuries reported to the HSA in 2016 compared to 2015 (Figure 2.1). The number of people in employment also increased in 2016; taking this into account, the rate of reported injuries as a proportion of those in employment increased marginally, from 3.8 per 1,000 in 2015 to 3.9 per 1,000 in 2016.[2]

The largest number of non-fatal injury reports to the HSA came from the Health and Social Work sector. This sector submitted 19% of the non-fatal injury reports, while the Manufacturing sector accounted for 17% of reports (Figure 2.2). The Health sector is over-represented in the HSA statistics compared to its size in the labour market, where it accounts for 13% of all employment (Figure 2.3); however, this may be due to better employer reporting systems rather than a higher underlying injury rate. Under-reporting of accidents to the HSA varies significantly by sector (Russell *et al*., 2015) and the Central Statistics Office (CSO) data based on self-reports reveals a different sectoral pattern (see below).

## CSO module results

The CSO survey module provides figures on the injuries and illnesses reported directly by workers for the year 2015 (see Section 1.3 for details). These data suggest that 16,905 people experienced work injuries requiring an absence from work of four or more days in 2015, a 10% decrease from the 18,796 reported in 2014. When expressed as a rate of those employed, this represents a decrease to 8.6 per 1,000 workers from the rate of 9.8 in both 2013 and 2014 (Figures 2.4 and 2.5). The rate of injuries resulting in zero to three days' absence also decreased marginally, from 10.7 per 1,000 in 2014 to 10.5 in 2015. The year-on-year fluctuations can be quite large and some of this movement may be due to chance. Therefore, Figure 2.5 also presents a three-year rolling average, which smooths these fluctuations. The estimated number of days lost across the economy as a whole in 2015 due to work-related injury was 810,899, up from 750,011 in 2014.

The highest rates of injury causing four or more days' absence from work in 2015 include the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing sector, the Industry sector and the Construction sector, with rates of 21.4, 15.1, and 14.4 per 1,000 workers respectively (Figure 2.7). Including less serious accidents (0+ days absence), the injury rates across sector follow a similar pattern, with the highest rates found in the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing sector (41 per 1,000) and Industry (31 per 1,000).[3] As was the case in 2014, higher injury rates for less serious accidents are also found for 2015 in Accommodation and Food Services, at 25 per 1,000 workers (Figure 2.6).

For all injuries (0+ days' absence), consistent with previous years, female workers had lower injury rates than male workers in 2015 (Figure 2.12). A decrease in injury rates for male workers from 27.5 per 1,000 in 2014 to 23.0 per 1,000 in 2015 was noted, while the rate for female workers increased from 12.3 per 1,000 to 14.4 per 1,000 over the same period.

Non-Irish national workers comprised 14.9% of the Irish workforce in 2016 (Figure 2.17). In 2015, 18% of non-fatal injuries notified to the HSA involved non-Irish national workers (Figure 2.18). Russell *et al.,* (2015) found that, taking sector, occupation, working hours and other factors into account, migrant workers were no more likely than Irish workers to have experienced a workplace injury. However, it is also likely that migrants are under-represented in the HSA and CSO figures.

[2] These rates exclude accidents involving non-workers.

[3] Note that the 0+ figures include all work-related injuries, including those where there was no absence from work and longer spells of four or more days.

Manual handling-related injuries continue to account for about one-third of all non-fatal injuries reported to the HSA (33%), (Figure 2.19). Incidents involving aggression, fright, shock or violence, while accounting for only 6% of the non-fatal injury reports to the HSA, are most common in the Public Administration and Defence sector and the Health and Social Work sector, where they account for 21% and 16% of reported incidents respectively (Figure 2.20).

## Work-related illness

The total rate of illness decreased from 25.7 to 21.0 per 1,000 workers between 2014 and 2015 (Figure 2.4). The illness rate causing zero to three days' absence (0–3 days) fell from 13.2 in 2014 to 11.6 per 1,000 workers in 2015. However, there was a larger decline in more serious illnesses involving four or more (4+) days' absence from work, which decreased from 12.5 per 1,000 workers in 2014 to 9.4 per 1,000 workers in 2015. These decreases are reflected in the figures for estimated number of days lost across the economy due to work-related illness, from 1.1 million in 2014 to 912,595 in 2015 (Figure 2.4). As the number of workers suffering both short periods of work-related illness and long-term illnesses declined, it appears that average duration of work absence decreased. However, the CSO note that the number of days absent is subject to error and may include 'potential days absent'. In addition, a previous estimate by the authors, on the precision of days lost across several waves of the QNHS module on work-related accident and illnesses, found that the margin of error around the total days lost is relatively wide; this is because a small number of cases account for a large proportion of the total number of days lost.

The three sectors with the highest illness rates in 2015 (0+ days lost) were Health and Social Work (41 per 1,000 workers), Accommodation and Food Services (33 per 1,000) and Transport and Storage (28 per 1,000) (Figure 2.8). Previously, in 2014, the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing sector had the highest illness rate, followed by the Health and Social Work sector. In 2013, Health and Social Work and the Education sectors reported the highest illness rates.

Since 2011, women have experienced a higher illness rate than men (Figure 2.13). Other analysis has shown that in the period 2001 to 2007 there was no significant difference in men and women's illness rates, but in the period 2008 to 2012, women were more likely to experience work-related illness than men (Russell *et al*., 2015). While illness rates for male and female workers decreased between 2014 and 2015, the rate fell more sharply for men, from 24.8 to 18.6 per 1,000 workers compared to that for women, which decreased from 26.7 to 23.9 per 1,000 workers in the same period.

As in previous years, in 2015 older workers had higher work-related illness rates than younger workers (Figure 2.14): the rate peaked at 29.9 per 1,000 for workers aged between 55 and 64 years, compared to a rate of 11.1 per 1,000 for those aged 25 to 34 years. The rate falls again for those over 65 years, presumably as older workers with an illness withdraw from the workplace.

## Fatal injuries

There were 45 work-related fatalities reported to the HSA in 2016 (Figure 3.3), compared to 56 in 2015, a similar level of 55 fatalities in 2014, and 47 in 2013. Of the fatalities in 2016, 43 involved workers, with the remaining two involving members of the public, giving a worker fatality rate of 2.1 workers per 100,000 (Figure 3.1). This is slightly lower than the 2015 rate of 2.5 and the 2014 rate of 2.4 (Figure 3.1). The three-year rolling fatality rate has remained relatively stable since 2009, following a downward trend between 1999 and 2009 (Figure 3.1).

The highest number of fatalities occurred in the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing sector, where 24 worker deaths were recorded in 2016, with one additional non-worker death (Figure 3.2). In 2015, the same sector saw 24 fatalities, in total (Figure 3.3). In 2016, the fatality rate for workers in this sector was 21.3 per 100,000 workers – higher than the 2015 rate of 19.1 but lower than the average rate of 25.9 per 100,000 workers for the years between 2010 and 2014 (Figure 3.5).

There were nine worker fatalities in the construction sector during 2016 making this the sector with the second highest number of fatalities since 2012 (Figure 3.4). This translates into a fatality rate of 6.6 per 100,000 workers; slightly lower than the rate of 8.0 recorded in 2015 but higher than that of 5.5 in 2014.

Self-employed workers were once again over-represented in fatal work accidents: a total of 23 such accidents in 2016 (just over one half of all fatalities) involved self-employed persons, including 18 farmers, three in the Construction sector, with the remaining two self-employed workers from the Fishing sector and the Forestry sector (Figure 3.4). Figure 3.7 shows that most of the fatal accidents in the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing sector happened to workers in the older age groups. There was a linear relationship between numbers of all fatal accidents and increasing age in 2016 (Figure 3.8), with the highest number of accidents occurring among the 65+ age group (24%), similar to the pattern observed in 2014. The age profile of those fatally injured in 2015 was slightly younger, with most fatalities occurring among the 45–64 years group.

Non-Irish nationals accounted for 23% or 10 of 45 worker fatalities in 2016 (Figure 3.10). The fatality rate for non-Irish national workers was 3.2 per 100,000, compared to a rate for Irish workers of 1.9 per 100,000 (Figure 3.11). This is higher than the rate of 1.1 per 100,000 in 2015 and higher than all other years since 2009. This is a worrying development but could be due to random fluctuation and small numbers in the non-Irish national group; nevertheless, it will be kept under observation in future years.

The latest European statistics on fatality rates refer to the year 2014. These figures, compiled by Eurostat, report a fatality rate of 2.5 per 100,000 workers for Ireland. This is the fifth highest rate among the EU15 and higher than the EU15 average of 1.6 per 100,000 (Figure 3.14).

## Implications

The most recent labour market figures suggest that in the year to the last quarter of 2016 there was an annual increase in employment of 2.8%, or 56,500 persons (CSO, 2017). Analysis of Irish data for the period 2001 to 2012 (Russell *et al*., 2015) has found that the risk of injuries was significantly higher during the economic boom than in the recession, controlling for the numbers at work in different sectors of the economy and other compositional changes. These findings are consistent with the economic literature, which suggests that economic upturns may bring increased risks of occupational injury due to a rise in the number of inexperienced recruits, higher work intensity and longer working hours due to increased demands (Fairris, 1998; Davis and Jones, 2005). Other research suggests that in periods of financial instability, there may be a greater reluctance on behalf of employees to report injuries or take illness absence during recessionary periods (Boone *et al*., 2006; 2011). These factors would also contribute to a pro-cyclical pattern.

The triggers for occupational injuries have remained remarkably stable over recent years, with a few exceptions. Between 2014 and 2015, the Public Administration sector reported an increase in the triggers of 'aggression, shock, violence', from 3.6% to 12.1%; in 2016, the rate almost doubled to 21.4%. In the same sector, 'loss of control of transport or handling equipment', increased from 5.4% in 2014 to 9.4% in 2015 and to 12.6% in 2016. However, the relative stability of triggers across economic sectors highlights the potential to predict and prevent such accidents within sectors.

In the case of fatal injuries, those most at risk continue to be the self-employed, particularly in the Agricultural sector. Additional research on farm safety showed that the average fatality rate in farming was nearly ten times than that of all other occupations between 2009 and 2015, with more than one-third of farmers (36%) reporting either an accident or a near miss, or that someone else had had an accident on their farm (Watson *et al*., 2017). This study also found that farmers with larger holdings were more likely to take certain risks and to have an accident or near miss. Statistical analysis has shown that between 2004 and 2013, the fatality rate increased for workers in Agriculture, decreased for those in the Service sector, and did not significantly alter for those in Construction or Industry (Russell *et al*., 2015). The three-year rolling average suggests that the fatality rate for workers has remained stable since 2011; nevertheless, the deaths of 43 workers and two members of the public or family members suggest that work-related fatalities are still a serious concern.

Ireland's ranking position within the EU15 worker fatality statistics wavered between sixth and seventh highest from 2008 to 2013.[4] In 2014, it was ranked fifth highest.[5] In each of these years the Irish rate was above the EU15 average.

## Findings from other sources

A recent study carried out in Ireland comparing coroner files and HSA reports nationally suggests that work-related road traffic fatalities are under-recorded in the HSA register (Drummond *et al*., 2016). This study found that, consistent with findings from other jurisdictions, 23% of road traffic accidents (RTAs) between 2008 and 2011 involved a worker. Of these 193 RTAs, 15% were worker fatalities; 23% were bystander type 1 fatalities and the remaining 62% were bystander type 2 fatalities.[6,7] Current information on road traffic fatalities is available from the website of the Road Safety Authority: **http://www.rsa.ie/en/RSA/Road-Safety/Our-Research/**.

The fatality statistics presented also exclude deaths resulting from long-term work-related illnesses, such as cancer. There are a very limited number of alternative sources of information on deaths from long latency occupational diseases in Ireland. These include the National Cancer Registry and the register of deaths. The processes of these diseases are often complex, multi-causal and can have a long latency period, making it difficult to attribute death to occupational hazards (Drummond, 2007).

Evidence from developed countries suggests that the burden of long latency disease such as chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and cancer attributed to workplace risk factors is substantial (Forouzanfar *et al*., 2016). For example, in the UK there are an estimated 13,000 deaths each year linked to past exposures at work, primarily due to exposure to chemicals or dusts, and an estimated 14,000 new cases of breathing and lung problems caused or made worse by work. In the case of mesothelioma, the great majority of cases are considered to be work-related and this is now defined as an occupational disease (see Parkin, 2011). The average annual Irish incidence (number of new cases) of pleural mesothelioma has risen from 27 cases between 1994 and 2010, to 39 cases between 2010 and 2012, and again to 45 cases between 2012 and

[4] It was seventh highest in 2008 and 2009, sixth highest in 2010, seventh highest in 2011, and sixth highest in 2012 and 2013.

[5] Some of these ranking positions may be inconsistent with those reported in the Statistical Summaries for previous years due to data being updated by Eurostat

[6] Bystander type 1 fatalities involve the death of someone who is not at work, the other party to the collision is working and work directly contributed to the accident.

[7] Bystander type 2 fatalities involve the death of someone who is not at work, the other party to the collision is working, but there is insufficient or no evidence that work directly contributed to the accident.

2014 (see NCRI, 2012; NCRI, 2014; NCRI, 2016).[8] In Ireland, over the period 1994 to 2009 and where occupation was known, 13% of those diagnosed with mesothelioma worked in Construction; 9% in Woodworking; 8% in Agriculture or Forestry and 6% in Plant and Machinery, Road Transport and Mining/Manufacturing. In total, men working in these sectors represented 48% of all mesothelioma cases compared to 20% of all male cancers (Jennings *et al*., 2013).

Despite limitations in reporting and attributing to work, the injuries reported to the HSA provide a consistent record of a subset of work-related injuries and deaths, which has been collected in a similar manner over a period of years. The underlying definition of reportable accidents/injuries to the HSA is set down in legislation and has not changed in practice since 1993.

The occupational injury reports in the HSA's database comprise a valuable source of information on the characteristics of the accident victim, the nature of the incident, the working environment and the proximate cause of the incident termed a 'trigger'. The categories of injury recorded, work environment, injury triggers and the definitions to be used for other classification variables such as sector and occupation are set out by European Statistics on Accidents at Work (ESAW); see Eurostat (2013).

## 1.3 Data sources and methodology

A variety of sources are used to compile the summary statistics presented here. The report presents recent results up to 2016, depending on the data source used. The HSA results refer to the year 2016, while the QNHS results only reach 2015 and Eurostat data to 2014. No one source provides a comprehensive picture of occupational injury and illness so the strengths and limitations of each dataset are described.

### Health and Safety Authority (HSA)

Employers are legally required to report incidents to the HSA when injuries result in four or more days' absence from work.[9] The HSA figures therefore represent a subset of accidents where the injury is serious enough to warrant an absence from work of four or more days. Incidents related to a place of work or a work activity in which a member of the public is injured are also reportable to the HSA, in cases where the person requires treatment from a medical practitioner.[10] In the tables based on the HSA data that follow, the table headings and notes will indicate whether the figures include or exclude 'non-workers'.

There is significant under-reporting of accidents to the HSA, as is the case in other national employer reporting systems. In 2015, 7,443 worker injuries were reported to the HSA (HSA, 2016) while the CSO figures for the same period suggest that there were 16,905 work-related accidents that resulted in four or more days' absence from work (Figure 2.4). These results suggest that approximately 44% of accidents/injuries are captured in the HSA, representing an increase on the 38% of reported cases in 2014. The incentives and disincentives to report non-fatal incidents can vary significantly across different groups. Comparison with figures from the CSO suggests that under-reporting of accidents to the HSA is particularly evident among the self-employed and smaller

[8] The published figure for annual incidence of mesothelioma between 1994–2010 was 24 but an additional three cases were registered since publication of the 2012 annual report (communication from NCRI). These cases relate to all mesothelioma – 91% of which are pleural mesothelioma.

[9] It should be noted that this refers to calendar days, so if one misses work on Friday and Monday due to the same injury, it is counted as four days (Friday, Saturday, Sunday and Monday).

[10] For further information see **http://www.hsa.ie/eng/Topics/Accident_and_Dangerous_Occurrence_Reporting/#reportableaccidents.**

employers. For example, over the period 2004 to 2012, only 1%–4% of injuries to self-employed people picked up in the QNHS were also picked up in the HSA statistics (see Russell *et al*., 2015, Appendix 1). Under-reporting also differs significantly across sectors so that differences between sectors in the HSA statistics should be interpreted with caution (ibid.).

## QNHS module on work-related accidents and illness

Since 1998, the CSO has conducted an annual special module on work-related accidents and illnesses within the QNHS, though in its earliest years only a small number of questions were included. The module is restricted to those who are employed at the time of the survey or who are not currently employed but worked during the 12-month reference period. Following previous practice, the illness and injury figures reported below refer only to those employed at the time of the survey or who had a job from which they were temporarily absent. The module is usually fielded in Quarter 1 (Q1) and since 2009 (except in 2013) the reference period has referred to the 12 months of the preceding calendar year.[11] **In the tables and graphs that follow, the year refers to the reference period in which the injury or illness occurred, rather than the date on which the survey was fielded.**

The most recent data come from the module that was held in Q1 2016, the reference period being 2015. Respondents were asked:

> *How many, if any, injuries did you incur at work (excluding commuting) during the period January 2015 to December 2015?*

Those who said they experienced such an injury were asked:

> *Now thinking about the time(s) when you were in employment during January to December, how many days were you absent from your job as a result of your most recent injury at work?* [12]

Information on work-related ill-health was collected using the following questions:

> *How many, if any, illnesses or disabilities have you experienced during the 12 months January 2015 to December 2015, that you believe were caused or made worse by your work?*
>
> *Now thinking about the time(s) when you were in employment during the 12-month period January 2015 to December 2015, how many days were you absent from your job as a result of your most recent work-related illness?*

The data for the year 2012 (collected in Q2 2013) are not strictly comparable to those for other years because they were collected as part of a European-wide labour force survey; a number of changes were introduced, for that year only, so that the data could be harmonised across the EU.[13] Four main changes were made. Firstly, there was the shift in field date from Quarter 1 to Quarter 2. Secondly, the reference period was changed from the previous calendar year to the 12 months preceding the interview date. Thirdly, changes were made to the question wording. Fourthly, the information on days absent was collected in grouped categories rather than the actual number of days (see HSA, 2014, for further details).

[11] Before 2009, the module referred to the 12 months prior to the interview date (CSO personal communication).

[12] The number of days ranges from 0 to 231 for those who were absent for the whole year (52*5) – 29 annual leave and bank holidays.

[13] The 2007 module was also carried out across the EU and therefore similar issues arise for that year (Venema *et al*., 2009).

The data in the QNHS are re-weighted to reflect the national distribution of the population, and are grossed up to reflect the actual numbers in employment. In the case of both injury and illness statistics derived from the CSO, the small number of respondents experiencing such 'events' in the unweighted data mean that caution should be exercised when interpreting differences between groups and change over time. This issue is particularly relevant for descriptions of sub-groups such as age groups or workers within industrial sectors.

## Eurostat statistics

Eurostat, the statistical agency of the European Union, sets out methodologies for Member States to collect information and produce statistics on occupational injuries and diseases. It compiles statistics based on injury data supplied by Member States.

European Statistics on Accidents at Work (ESAW) is the main data source from Eurostat and provides data on accidents based on administrative data from the Member States. The data come from national registers, public insurance/social security schemes or national bodies responsible for the collection of data on accidents at work. The data include non-fatal accidents at work causing more than three days of absence as well as fatal accidents. These data are reported in Figures 2.10 and 3.14 below. There is a time-lag for the construction of the comparative statistics so that the most recent European-wide data refer to 2014. The Irish data come from the reports to the HSA; however, the number of worker accidents (and the rates) cited by Eurostat differ from the HSA figures. For example, the Eurostat figure for Ireland in 2014 is 13,103 for worker accidents resulting in more than four days' absence, while the HSA figure is 7,431 or 7,057 excluding non-workers; see Figure 2.25a in HSA (2015). The difference arises because in countries without an insurance-based system (including Ireland) Eurostat adjusts the figures to take account of under-reporting. This adjustment is based on reporting levels by branch of economic activity. Eurostat also calculates the harmonised rates for a subset of sectors, excluding Public Administration, Health, Education and Mining/Quarrying, because these workers are not covered in many Member States.

The harmonised statistics produced by Eurostat are available at
**http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/health/health-safety-work/data/database**

## Occupational injury benefit statistics

Figures on the number of claims for occupational injury benefits (OIB) are provided by the Department of Social Protection. These represent claims made by insured persons who are injured during the course of their work. Up until the end of 2013, claims could be made for injuries resulting in absences of four or more days.

In January 2014, the rules of the scheme changed so that payment is made from the seventh day of incapacity of work, rather than the fourth day of incapacity. This led to a drop in the number of claims between 2013 and 2014 (Figure 2.9), despite an increase in the number employed over that period. Since then, the number of claims has increased slightly, to 10,182 in 2015 and 10,485 in 2016, from 9,768 in 2014; however, this 2016 figure is still 1,000 claims below the number claiming under the old rules in 2013.

The change in eligibility requirements means that the number of paid days is no longer comparable across the period. The change also means that only those with more serious injuries (proxied by length of absence from work) will receive the occupational injury benefit. This higher threshold will affect both the 'paid claim days' and the 'total claim duration' as shorter spells are excluded. This greater selectivity is likely to account for much of the increase in the average total duration of absence among claimants (including non-paid days), which increased from 47 to 57 days between 2013 and 2014. Between 2015 and 2016, the average total duration increased modestly, from 58 days to 60 days respectively.

A further limitation of these data is that not all workers are covered by social insurance; for example, few of the self-employed are covered by the OIB system. Even among those insured, not all injuries result in a claim.

## 1.4 Calculating accident, illness and fatality rates

In order to take account of changes in the level of employment, both economy-wide and within different demographic groups and sectors, the rates of injury and illness are calculated per 1,000 workers. Fatality rates are calculated per 100,000 workers.

The question then arises as to what employment figure should be used for the denominator. Previous HSA statistics reports have used a variety of reference points. In the statistics that follow, the rates have been calculated using the average level of employment across the four quarters of the relevant year. As the recorded accidents and illnesses occur over a 12-month period, and because employment levels fluctuate seasonally, the four-quarter average provides a better basis for calculating the incidence rate than any one particular quarter. This calculation is used for reported accidents and illnesses from both the QNHS and the HSA. As the latest QNHS data on illness and injury were collected in Quarter 1 of 2016 and refer to illness/injury during the period January–December 2015, the employment levels were calculated across the four quarters – Q1 2015 to Q4 2015.

Since the fatality numbers were reported on a calendar year basis, the denominator for calculating the fatal injury rates is the number employed in the calendar year for all years. This is calculated by taking the average number employed across the four quarters of the calendar year, as reported in the QNHS statistics.

## 1.5 Technical notes

The HSA and the CSO use the following standard international classifications for statistics.

- **Economic activity:** NACE (Nomenclature statistique des activités économiques dans la Communauté Européenne: Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community), maintained by Eurostat (Statistical Agency of the European Commission). The full classification is available to download from the Eurostat website: **http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/en/web/products-manuals-and-guidelines/-/KS-RA-07-015**.
- **Occupation:** ISCO (International Standard Classification of Occupations), maintained by ILO (International Labour Organization). Further information on ISCO codes can be found on the ILO website: **http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/stat/isco/index.htm.**
- **Other information:** European Statistics on Accidents at Work (ESAW) provide information on variables, definitions and classifications relating to the victim, the incident and the circumstances of the incident. It is maintained by Eurostat: **http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3859598/5926181/KS-RA-12-102-EN.PDF/56cd35ba-1e8a-4af3-9f9a-b3c47611ff1c.**

# 2

# Non-fatal injury and illness statistics

## 2.1 General injury and illness statistics

**Figure 2.1:** Injuries reported to the HSA, 2005–2016

| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Non-fatal accidents | 7,976 | 8,303 | 8,069 | 7,002 | 7,583 | 7,094 | 6,804 | 6,598 | 7,431 | 7,775 | 8,381 |

Source: HSA database
The figures reported in Figure 2.1 differ somewhat from those reported in the previously published HSA annual statistics reports. There are two reasons for this discrepancy. Previously published figures for the years 2004 to 2009 included 'dangerous occurrence' figures, and these have now been removed. Secondly, the figures for more recent years have been adjusted to include incidents that occurred within the relevant calendar year but were reported late to the HSA.

**Figure 2.2:** Injuries reported by economic sector, 2016 (HSA)

| | Workers | | Non-workers | | All | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| Q – Health and social work | 1,536 | 19.3% | 55 | 13.0% | 1,591 | 19.0% |
| C – Manufacturing | 1,436 | 18.0% | 11 | 2.6% | 1,447 | 17.3% |
| G – Wholesale and retail | 982 | 12.3% | 187 | 44.1% | 1,169 | 13.9% |
| H – Transportation and storage | 952 | 12.0% | 12 | 2.8% | 964 | 11.5% |
| O – Public administration and defence | 896 | 11.3% | 19 | 4.5% | 915 | 10.9% |
| F – Construction | 592 | 7.4% | 9 | 2.1% | 601 | 7.2% |
| N – Admin and support service | 377 | 4.7% | 4 | 0.9% | 381 | 4.5% |
| E – Water, sewerage, waste | 207 | 2.6% | 6 | 1.4% | 213 | 2.5% |
| P – Education | 196 | 2.5% | 57 | 13.4% | 253 | 3.0% |
| I – Accommodation and food | 169 | 2.1% | 22 | 5.2% | 191 | 2.3% |
| S – Other service activities | 162 | 2.0% | 5 | 1.2% | 167 | 2.0% |
| J – Information and communication | 87 | 1.1% | 1 | 0.2% | 88 | 1.0% |
| K – Financial and insurance | 85 | 1.1% | 20 | 4.7% | 105 | 1.3% |
| A – Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 78 | 1.0% | 1 | 0.2% | 79 | 0.9% |
| M – Professional, scientific and technical | 62 | 0.8% | 0 | 0.0% | 62 | 0.7% |
| B – Mining and quarrying | 55 | 0.7% | 0 | 0.0% | 55 | 0.7% |
| D – Electricity, gas, etc. | 44 | 0.6% | 0 | 0.0% | 44 | 0.5% |
| R – Arts, entertainment | 29 | 0.4% | 11 | 2.6% | 40 | 0.5% |
| L – Real estate | 11 | 0.1% | 3 | 0.7% | 14 | 0.2% |
| U – Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies | 1 | 0.0% | 1 | 0.2% | 2 | 0.0% |
| **All** | **7,957** | **100.0%** | **424** | **100.0%** | **8,381** | **100.0%** |

Note: Injuries reported for non-workers refer to the economic sector in which the injury occurred, for example a non-worker accident in a shop would be reported under Wholesale and retail.

**Figure 2.3:** Numbers employed in each economic sector, 2009–2015, four-quarter average (data based on CSO statistical release, May 2017)[1]

| | Numbers employed | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Economic sector | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 85,225 | 82,900 | 93,800 | 106,750 | 108,975 | 109,850 | 112,850 |
| Industry[2] | 245,350 | 240,325 | 236,175 | 240,500 | 239,000 | 248,200 | 257,950 |
| Construction | 121,000 | 107,800 | 100,825 | 102,000 | 109,425 | 125,425 | 135,775 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 276,675 | 273,200 | 272,925 | 272,325 | 272,400 | 273,850 | 277,200 |
| Transportation and storage | 93,525 | 94,900 | 88,525 | 88,150 | 89,425 | 91,825 | 95,375 |
| Accommodation and food | 126,700 | 116,525 | 122,825 | 130,825 | 137,200 | 138,000 | 147,350 |
| Information and communication | 74,900 | 76,325 | 79,800 | 80,575 | 81,350 | 83,300 | 86,625 |
| Financial, insurance and real estate | 101,875 | 102,000 | 100,925 | 99,300 | 99,975 | 100,650 | 101,375 |
| Professional, scientific and technical | 100,350 | 100,050 | 103,625 | 109,600 | 115,950 | 116,750 | 119,175 |
| Administrative and support services | 62,125 | 67,225 | 61,825 | 61,675 | 64,375 | 65,250 | 67,900 |
| Public administration and defence | 104,675 | 101,300 | 96,500 | 95,350 | 96,450 | 99,650 | 101,100 |
| Education | 149,675 | 144,000 | 145,925 | 146,375 | 149,900 | 151,250 | 152,350 |
| Health and social work | 237,700 | 241,175 | 245,700 | 246,325 | 247,200 | 250,675 | 252,750 |
| Other NACE activities | 94,675 | 96,875 | 99,925 | 99,875 | 99,325 | 103,150 | 105,575 |
| Not stated | 7,725 | 5,450 | ~ | ~ | 4,700 | ~ | ~ |
| **Total[3]** | **1,882,175** | **1,850,050** | **1,851,425** | **1,881,150** | **1,913,965** | **1,963,550** | **2,020,000** |

**Note:** ~Refers to instances where cases are too few to report

[1] In 2013, there was a shift in field dates from Quarter 1 to Quarter 2, so for the year 2012 the employment levels were calculated across the four quarters from Q3 2012 to Q2 2013, instead of across the calender year.

[2] Industry=Mining and quarrying + manufacturing + electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply + water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities: NACE B to E.

[3] The total four-quarter averages include the 'not stated' figures.

**Figure 2.4:** Number and rate of people suffering injury and illness, 2009–2015 (CSO)

| | 2010 | | 2011 | | 2012 | | 2013 | | 2014 | | 2015 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N | Rate per 1,000 | N | Rate per 1,000 | N | Rate per 1,000 | N | Rate per 1,000 | N | Rate per 1,000 | N | Rate per 1,000 |
| Total in employment | 1,882.18 | | 1,850.05 | | 1,851.43 | | 1,881.15 | | 1,913.90 | | 1,963,550 | |
| **Injury** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total suffering injury | 40,584 | 21.6 | 40,097 | 21.7 | 35,001 | 18.9 | 46,574 | 24.8 | 39,319 | 20.5 | 37,440 | 19.1 |
| 0–3 days' absence | 21,109 | 11.2 | 23,254 | 12.6 | 17,214 | 9.3 | 28,132 | 15.0 | 20,523 | 10.7 | 20,535 | 10.5 |
| 4+days' absence | 19,475 | 10.3 | 16,843 | 9.1 | 17,786 | 9.6 | 18,442 | 9.8 | 18,796 | 9.8 | 16,905 | 8.6 |
| Days lost due to injury[1] | 666,553 | | 590,690 | | n.a. | | 758,674 | | 750,011 | | 810,899 | |
| **Illness** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total suffering illness | 38,704 | 20.6 | 48,436 | 26.2 | 50,210 | 27.1 | 54,867 | 29.2 | 49,194 | 25.7 | 41,247 | 21.0 |
| 0–3 days' absence | 20,856 | 11.1 | 28,748 | 15.5 | 22,735 | 12.3 | 36,039 | 19.2 | 25,227 | 13.2 | 22,793 | 11.6 |
| 4+ days' absence | 17,848 | 9.5 | 19,688 | 10.6 | 27,474 | 14.8 | 18,828 | 10.0 | 23,966 | 12.5 | 18,454 | 9.4 |
| Days lost due to illness | 704,494 | | 595,951 | | n.a. | | 792,875 | | 1,106,311 | | 912,595 | |
| **Injury and illness** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total injury or illness | 79,288 | 42.1 | 88,533 | 47.9 | 85,210 | 46 | 101,440 | 53.9 | 88,513 | 46.2 | 78,687 | 40.1 |
| Total (4+ days' absence) | 37,323 | 19.8 | 36,531 | 19.7 | 45,261 | 24.4 | 37,270 | 19.8 | 42,762 | 22.3 | 35,359 | 18.0 |
| Total days lost | 1,371,047 | | 1,186,641 | | n.a. | | 1,551,549 | | 1,856,322 | | 1,723,494 | |

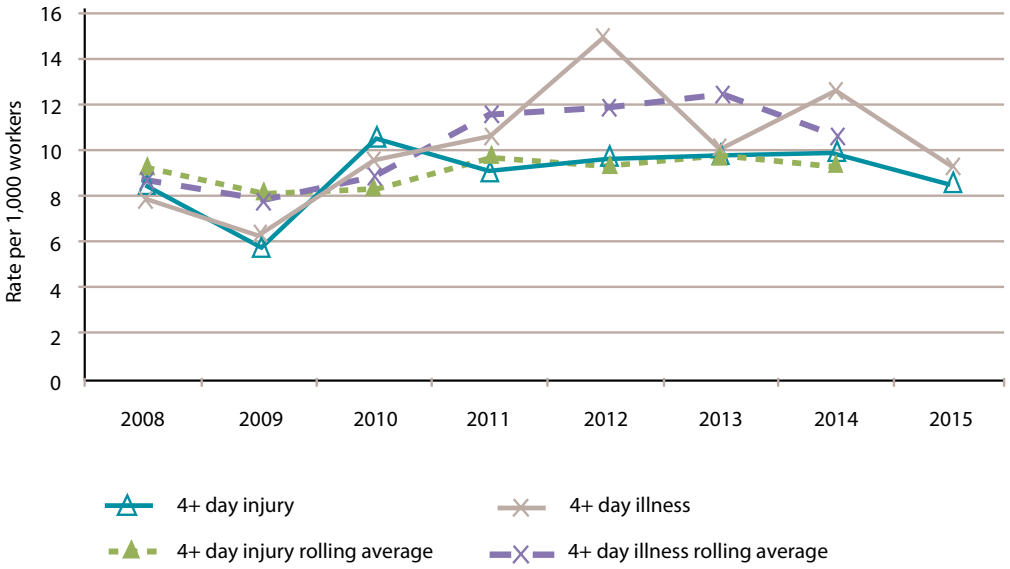
**Notes:** The days absent in 2012 are not strictly comparable with other years due to changes in response categories (see HSA, 2014, for details). The changes also mean that the total number of days lost cannot be calculated for 2012.

In all the statistics based on the CSO QNHS module that follow, the numbers of injuries and illnesses refer to those in employment at the time of the survey. The estimates are subject to sampling and other survey errors, and estimates and changes over time of a small magnitude can be taken to have lower precision.

n.a.: not available.

[1] Days lost data should be interpreted with care as respondents may have included potential days lost. The figures only refer to the most recent injury or illness.

**Figure 2.5:** Rate of injury and illness causing 4+ days lost per 1,000 workers, 2008–2015 (CSO)




**Note:** The rate is calculated from the four-quarter average employment for the year, as outlined in Figure 2.3. The increase for the 4+ day illness rate in 2012 is likely due to the change in the format of the question on illness in the 2013 European module *(see Russell et al., 2016)*. Rolling averages are based on an average of 3 years.

**Figure 2.6:** Rate of injuries (any days lost) per 1,000 workers by economic sector, 2015 (CSO)

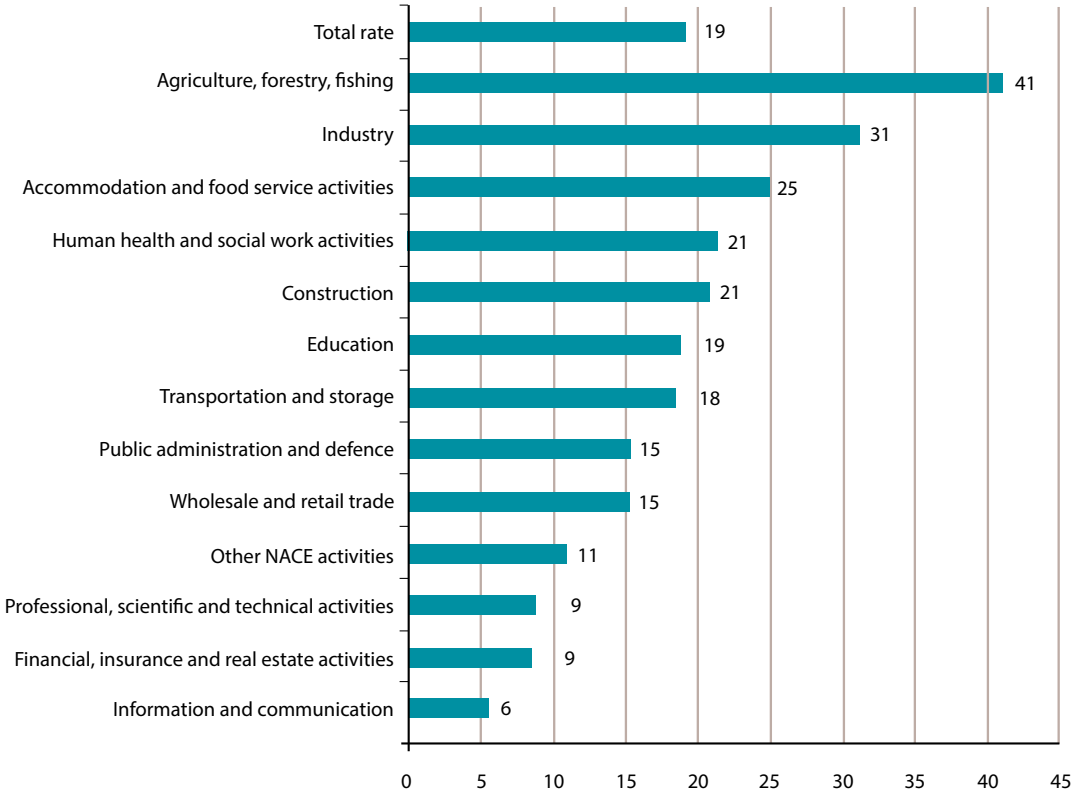


**Figure 2.7:** Rate of 4+ day injuries per 1,000 workers in selected sectors, 2008–2015 (CSO)

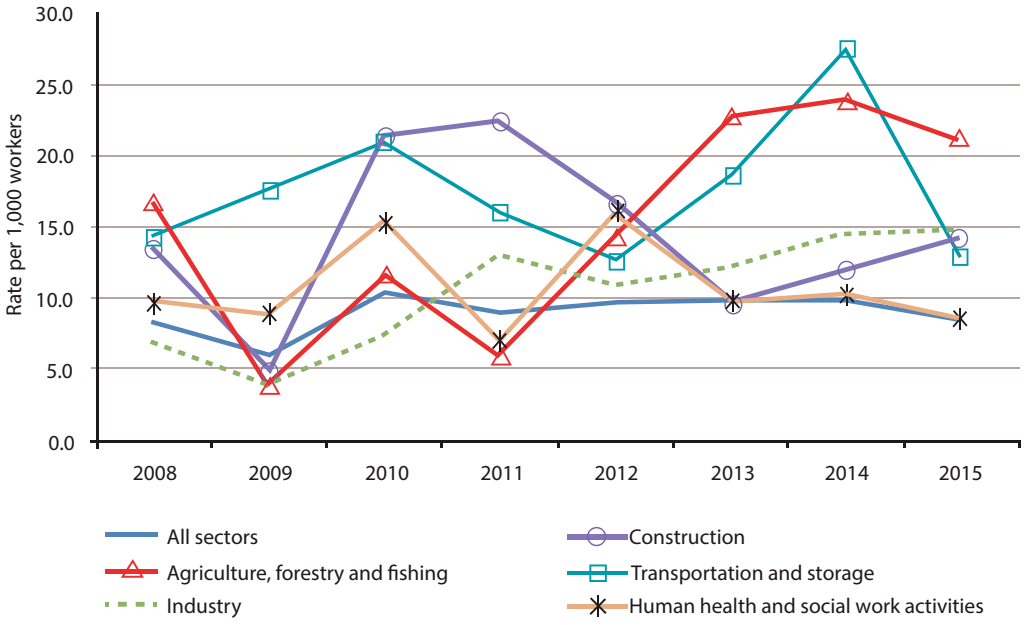



**Figure 2.8:** Rate of illness (any days lost) per 1,000 workers by economic sector, 2015 (CSO)

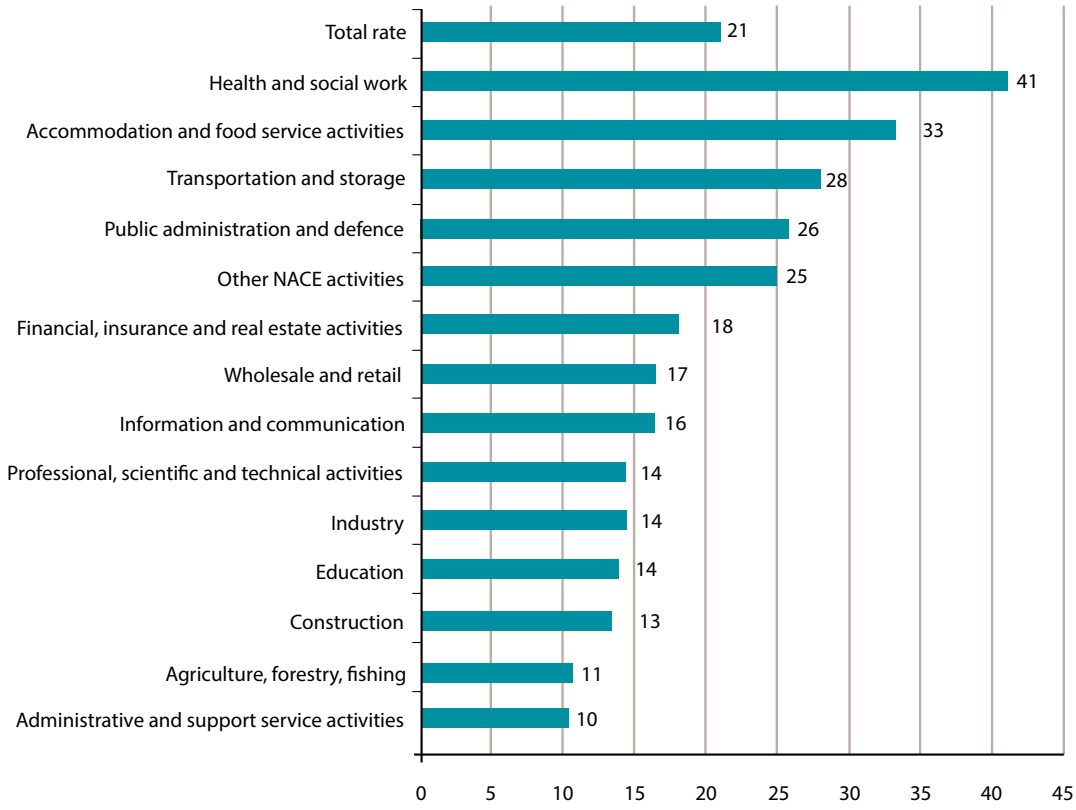


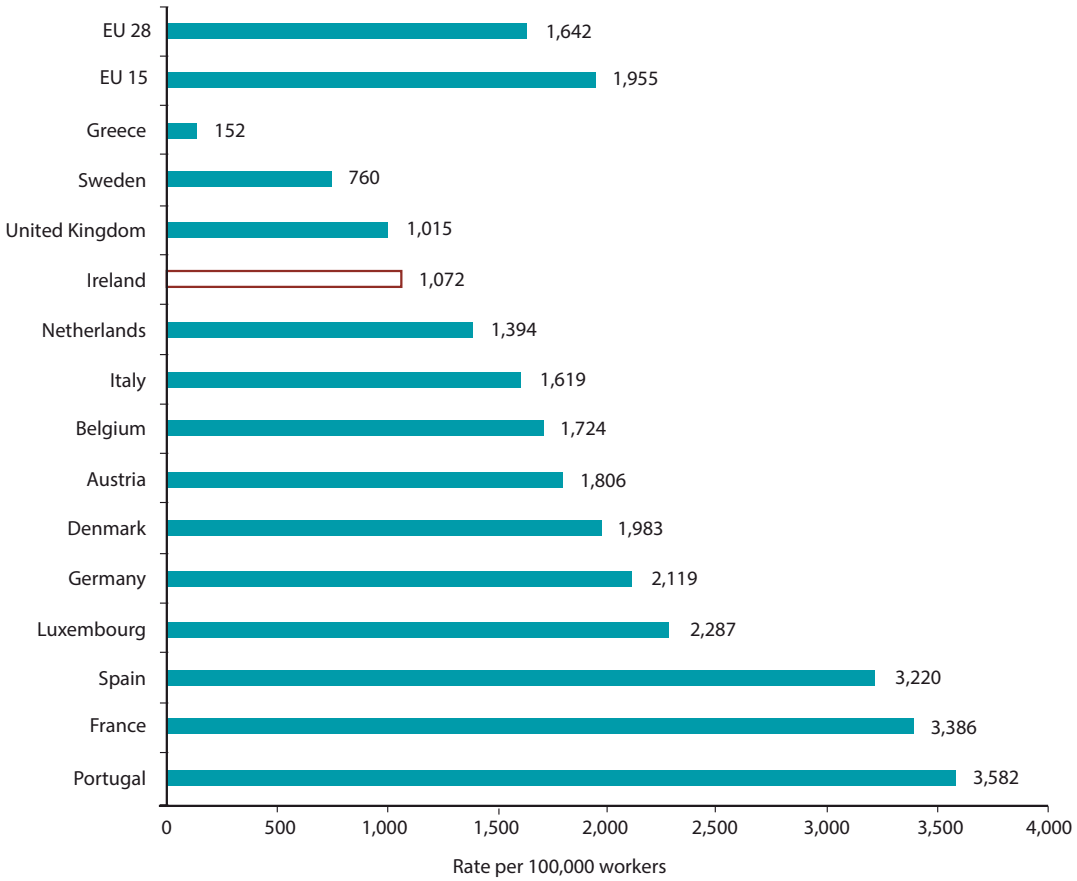
**Figure 2.9:** Occupational injury benefit claims (DSP), 2000–2016

| Year | Claims allowed | Claim days (paid days only) | Avg. duration (paid days only) | Total days lost (incl. unpaid days) | Avg. total duration (incl. unpaid days) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2000 | 11,995 | NO DATA | | | |
| 2001 | 12,050 | | | | |
| 2002 | 12,280 | | | | |
| 2003 | 11,096 | | | | |
| 2004 | 11,705 | | | | |
| 2005 | 11,759 | | | | |
| 2006 | 12,416 | | | | |
| 2007 | 13,803 | 502,178 | 36 | | |
| 2008 | 13,017 | 494,866 | 38 | | |
| 2009 | 13,099 | 489,308 | 38 | | |
| 2010 | 11,813 | 423,394 | 36 | | |
| 2011 | 11,616 | 406,730 | 35 | 506,403 | 47 |
| 2012 | 10,972 | 392,436 | 36 | 509,831 | 47 |
| 2013 | 11,428 | 414,997 | 37 | 537,862 | 47 |
| 2014 | 9,768 | 414,640 | 43 | 550,050 | 57 |
| 2015 | 10,182 | 441,091 | 43 | 589,067 | 58 |
| 2016 | 10,485 | 475,216 | 45 | 631,988 | 60 |

**Source:** Department of Social Protection

**Notes:** Claim days refers to the number of paid claim days; therefore, up to 2013, these figures do not count the first three days of the claim or Sundays. From 2014 onwards, claims were only paid from the seventh day. Total days lost includes these unpaid days.

**Figure 2.10:** Rate of 4+ day injuries per 100,000 workers in the EU15 zone, 2014 (Eurostat)




**Source of data:** Eurostat, Accidents at work by sex and age (NACE Rev. 2, A, C-N) [hsw_mi01]. Last updated 23 November 2016; extracted 19 May 2017.

**Notes:** The Eurostat 4+ injury rates are based on figures submitted by national agencies but are adjusted to take account of different reporting levels across countries (see discussion in Section 1.3 Data sources and methodology).

Other European statistics on persons reporting an accident at work resulting in sick leave and based on the EU-LFS are also available from the Eurostat web site at: **http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/health/health-safety-work/data/database**

## 2.2 Victim statistics

**Figure 2.11:** Number and rate of injury/illness (0+ days) per 1,000 workers by economic sector and gender, 2015 (CSO)

| | Numbers employed (1,000s) | | Injury rate per 1000 workers | | Illness rate per 1000 workers | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Economic sector** | **Male** | **Female** | **Male** | **Female** | **Male** | **Female** |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 97,125 | 12,725 | 42.9 | 26.9 | 12.2 | ~ |
| Industry | 179,550 | 68,650 | 38.5 | 12.4 | 14.2 | 15.0 |
| Construction | 117,650 | 7,775 | 22.2 | ~ | 14.3 | ~ |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 140,825 | 133,050 | 14.0 | 16.7 | 17.7 | 15.3 |
| Transportation and storage | 75,750 | 16,050 | 20.0 | 11.3 | 32.2 | 8.1 |
| Accommodation and food services | 62,725 | 75,275 | 35.6 | 16.2 | 52.1 | 17.6 |
| Information and communication | 58,000 | 25,275 | 4.7 | 7.5 | 19.1 | 10.3 |
| Financial, insurance & real estate | 48,675 | 52,000 | 7.0 | 9.9 | 18.8 | 17.2 |
| Professional, scientific & technical | 69,475 | 47,225 | 12.4 | 3.7 | 8.1 | 23.9 |
| Administrative and support services | 33,025 | 32,200 | ~ | ~ | 6.9 | 14.1 |
| Public administration and defence | 50,950 | 48,675 | 30.2 | ~ | 10.1 | 42.4 |
| Education | 40,675 | 110,575 | 6.2 | 23.4 | 6.0 | 16.8 |
| Health and social-work activities | 47,975 | 202,750 | 18.2 | 22.2 | 20.7 | 45.9 |
| Other NACE activities | 41,825 | 61,350 | 22.9 | 2.6 | 39.8 | 15.0 |
| **Total** | **1,067,025** | **896,550** | **23.0** | **14.4** | **18.6** | **23.9** |

**Notes:** ~ indicates that there are too few cases to report. In the case of injury and illness rates this means that there are too few cases to calculate the rate with confidence (ie not that the rate is zero).

**Figure 2.12:** Rate of total injury (0+ days) per 1,000 workers by gender, 2008–2015 (CSO)

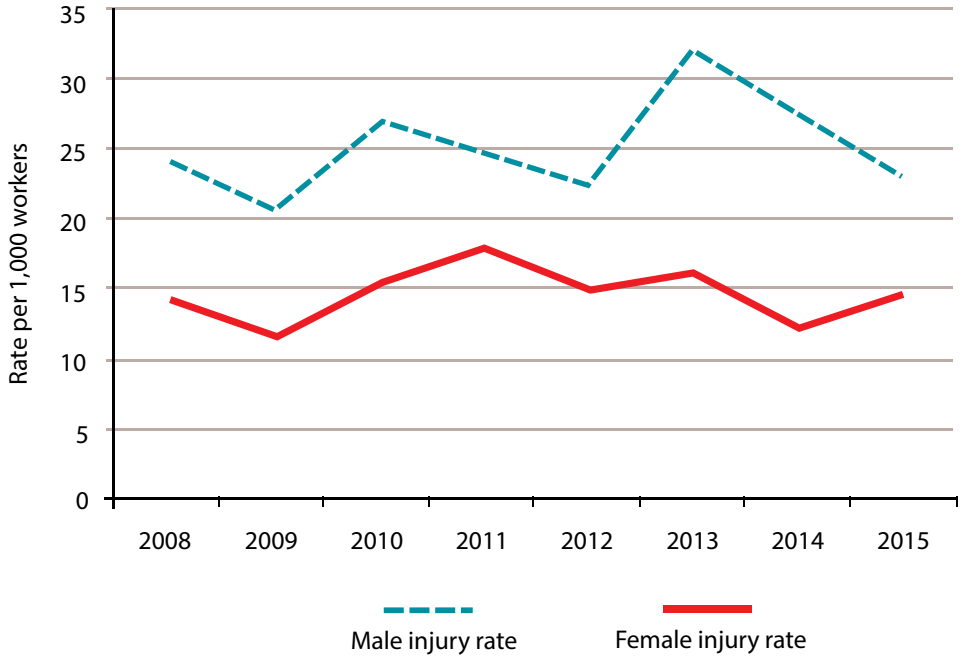



**Figure 2.13:** Rate of total illness (0+ days) per 1,000 workers by gender, 2008–2015 (CSO)

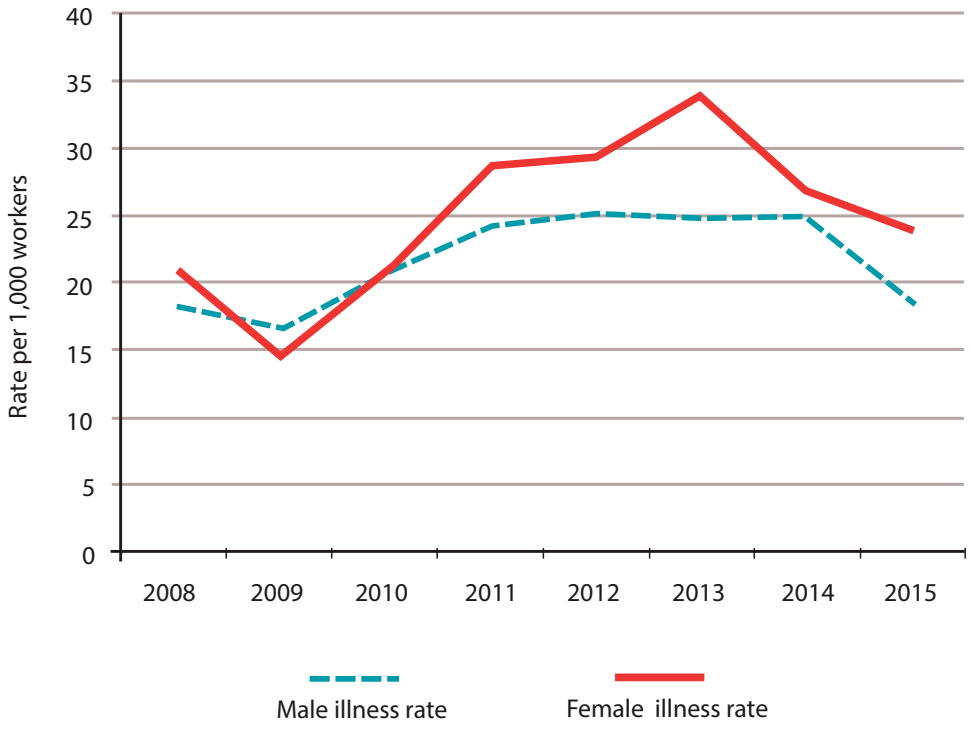


**Figure 2.14:** Rates of total injury and total illness (0+ days) per 1,000 workers by age band, 2015 (CSO)

| Age range | Injury rate 2015 | Illness rate 2015 |
|---|---|---|
| 15–19 | ~ | ~ |
| 20–24 | ~ | ~ |
| 25–34 | 16.3 | 11.1 |
| 35–44 | 20.6 | 23.9 |
| 45–54 | 18.6 | 23.1 |
| 55–64 | 15.9 | 29.9 |
| 65+ | 30.7 | 12.6 |
| **Total** | **19.1** | **21.0** |

**Note:** ~ indicates that there are too few cases to report

**Figure 2.15:** Rates of total injury and total illness (0 + days) per 1,000 workers by occupation, 2015 (CSO)

| Occupation | Injury rate 2015 | Illness rate 2015 |
|---|---|---|
| Managers and administrators | 21.1 | 16.9 |
| Professional | 16.3 | 24.5 |
| Associate professional and technical | 21.6 | 20.0 |
| Clerical and secretarial | 6.7 | 21.6 |
| Craft and related | 34.3 | 22.8 |
| Personal and protective service | 10.2 | 28.0 |
| Sales | 14.7 | 9.8 |
| Plant and machines operatives | 29.1 | 30.1 |
| Elementary occupations* | 13.0 | 14.4 |
| All occupations | 19.1 | 21.0 |

**Note:** * includes elementary agricultural (e.g. farm workers), construction, process plant (e.g. packers), administration (e.g. postal workers), cleaning, security, sales, storage and other occupations. See ONS (2010) for a detailed description of the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) 2010.

**Figure 2.16: Proportion of reported non-fatal injuries by employment status, 2016 (HSA)**

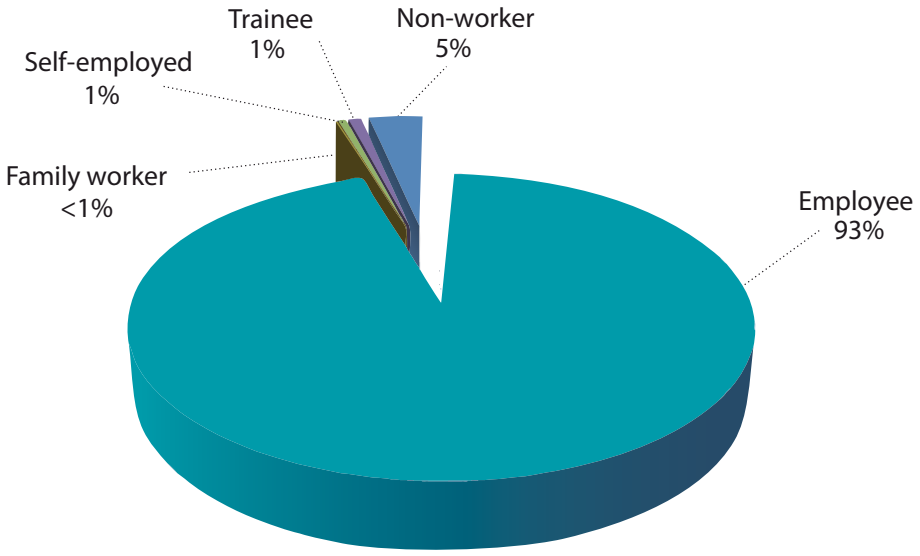
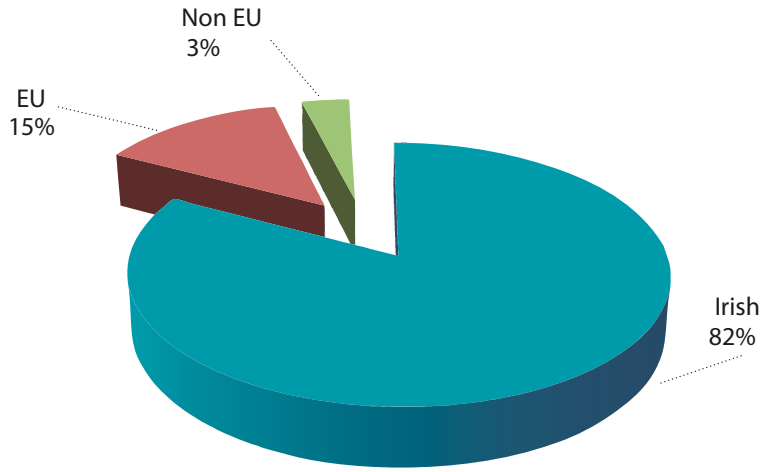



**Figure 2.17: Workers by nationality and economic sector, 2015 (CSO statistical release May 2017)**

| | Number of workers | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Economic sector | Irish | Non-Irish | % non-Irish |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 104,125 | 5,725 | 5.2% |
| Industry | 202,325 | 45,875 | 18.5% |
| Construction | 110,175 | 15,300 | 12.2% |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 229,375 | 44,475 | 16.2% |
| Transportation and storage | 82,500 | 9,350 | 10.2% |
| Accommodation and food service activities | 89,500 | 48,525 | 35.2% |
| Information and communication | 64,625 | 18,650 | 22.4% |
| Financial, insurance and real estate activities | 88,900 | 11,800 | 11.7% |
| Professional, scientific and technical activities | 102,125 | 14,625 | 12.5% |
| Administrative and support service activities | 49,275 | 15,925 | 24.4% |
| Public administration and defence | 96,625 | ~ | ~ |
| Education | 141,675 | 9,650 | 6.4% |
| Human health and social work activities | 221,050 | 29,625 | 11.8% |
| Other NACE activities | 83,475 | 19,700 | 19.1% |
| **Total** | **1,670,125** | **293,450** | **14.9%** |

**Note:** ~ indicates that there are too few cases to report

**Figure 2.18:** Proportion of reported non-fatal injuries by nationality, 2016 (HSA)




**Note:** The EU refers to those from the EU28

## 2.3 Nature of accidents and type of injuries sustained

**Figure 2.19: Proportion of reported non-fatal injuries by trigger, 2016 (HSA)**

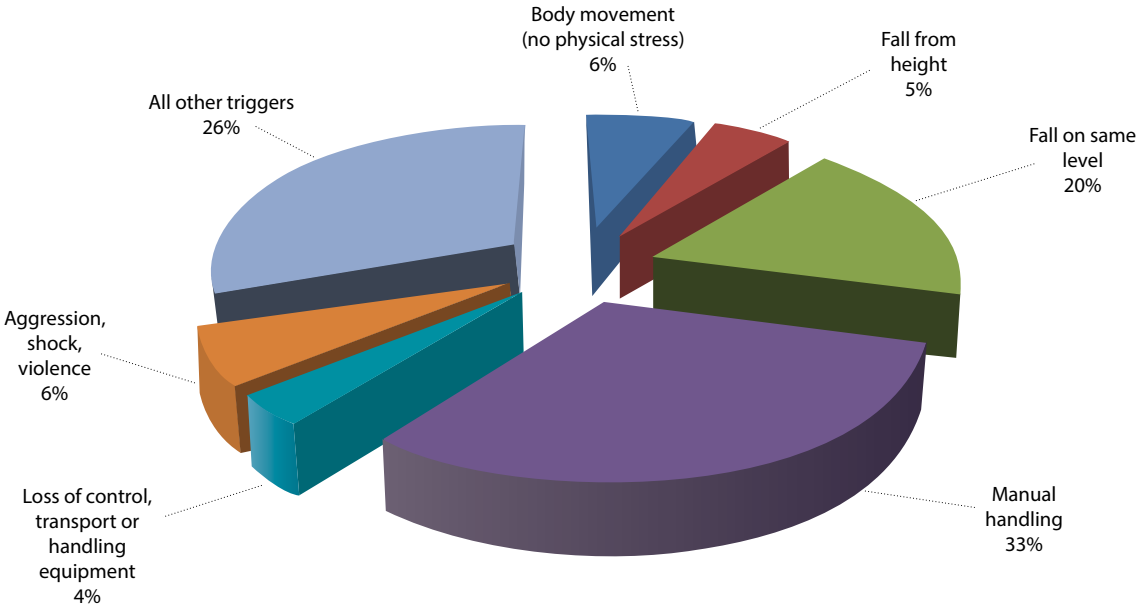



**Figure 2.20: Number and percentage of non-fatal accidents by trigger, selected sectors, 2016 (HSA)**

| | Industry | | Construction | | Wholesale and retail | | Transportation and storage | | Public admin and defence | | Health and social work | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| Body movement (no physical stress) | 121 | 6.9% | 43 | 7.2% | 62 | 5.3% | 58 | 6.0% | 37 | 4.0% | 105 | 6.6% |
| Fall from height | 78 | 4.4% | 78 | 13.0% | 38 | 3.3% | 37 | 3.8% | 41 | 4.5% | 37 | 2.3% |
| Fall on same level | 300 | 17.1% | 111 | 18.5% | 282 | 24.1% | 188 | 19.5% | 165 | 18.1% | 283 | 17.9% |
| Manual handling | 677 | 38.5% | 173 | 28.8% | 502 | 42.9% | 389 | 40.4% | 182 | 19.9% | 469 | 29.7% |
| Loss of control – transport or handling equipment | 38 | 2.2% | 25 | 4.2% | 22 | 1.9% | 49 | 5.1% | 115 | 12.6% | 29 | 1.8% |
| Aggression, shock, violence | 4 | 0.2% | 6 | 1.0% | 3 | 0.3% | 13 | 1.3% | 196 | 21.4% | 253 | 16.0% |
| All other[1] | 541 | 30.8% | 164 | 27.3% | 260 | 22.2% | 230 | 23.9% | 178 | 19.5% | 404 | 25.6% |
| **Total** | **1759** | **100%** | **600** | **100%** | **1169** | **100%** | **964** | **100%** | **914** | **100%** | **1580** | **100%** |

[1] Includes a small number of cases where the accident trigger is not recorded.

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**Figure 2.21:** Injury type by gender, 2015 (CSO)

| | Male | | Female | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Rate | Number | Rate | Number | Rate |
| Wound or superficial injury | 6,186 | 5.8 | 3,804 | 4.2 | 9,990 | 5.1 |
| Bone fracture | 2,434 | 2.3 | 793 | 0.9 | 3,226 | 1.6 |
| Dislocation, sprain or strain | 9,439 | 8.8 | 4,655 | 5.2 | 14,094 | 7.2 |
| Amputation, concussion or internal injury, burn, scald or frostbite | 1,394 | 1.3 | 937 | 1.0 | 2,331 | 1.2 |
| Poisoning or infection, suffocation (asphyxiation), other type of injury, not specified | 5,042 | 4.7 | 2,756 | 3.1 | 7,799 | 4.0 |
| **Total** | **24,495** | **23.0** | **12,945** | **14.4** | **37,440** | **19.1** |

**Figure 2.22:** Illness type by gender, 2015 (CSO)

| | Male | | Female | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Rate | Number | Rate | Number | Rate |
| Bone, joint or muscle problem | 9,445 | 8.9 | 9,795 | 10.9 | 19,241 | 9.8 |
| Breathing or lung problem | 396 | 0.4 | 2,827 | 3.2 | 3,223 | 1.6 |
| Hearing problem, headache, eyestrain, heart/circulatory problem, disease | 3,707 | 3.5 | 2,549 | 2.8 | 6,256 | 3.2 |
| Stress, depression or anxiety | 2,459 | 2.3 | 3,252 | 3.6 | 5,711 | 2.9 |
| Skin problem, other types of complaint, not stated | 3,830 | 3.6 | 2,985 | 3.3 | 6,815 | 3.5 |
| **Total** | **19,838** | **18.6** | **21,409** | **23.9** | **41,247** | **21.0** |

**Note:** Totals may not sum as figures for those in employment are rounded to nearest decimal.

**Figure 2.23a:** Most injured body parts, 2016 (HSA)

| Body part | All | | Workers only | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N | % | N | % |
| Back, including spine and vertebrae in the back | 1,880 | 22.4 | 1,856 | 23.3 |
| Finger(s) | 729 | 8.7 | 708 | 8.9 |
| Leg, including knee | 678 | 8.1 | 634 | 8.0 |
| Hand | 611 | 7.3 | 595 | 7.5 |
| Ankle | 498 | 5.9 | 473 | 5.9 |
| Shoulder and shoulder joints | 573 | 6.8 | 562 | 7.1 |
| Arm, including elbow | 475 | 5.7 | 455 | 5.7 |
| All others, including unknown | 2,937 | 35.0 | 2,674 | 33.6 |
| **Total** | **8,381** | **100.0** | **7,957** | **100.0** |

**Figure 2.23b: Most injured body parts, workers, 2016 (HSA)**

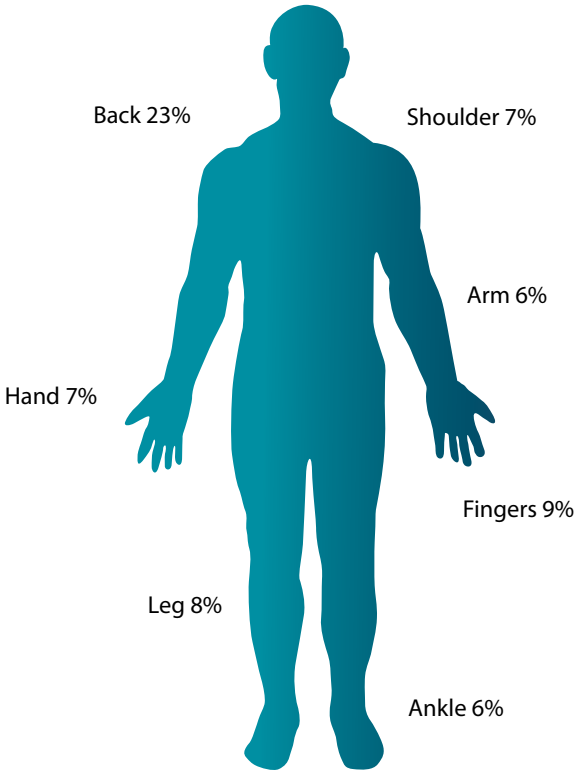
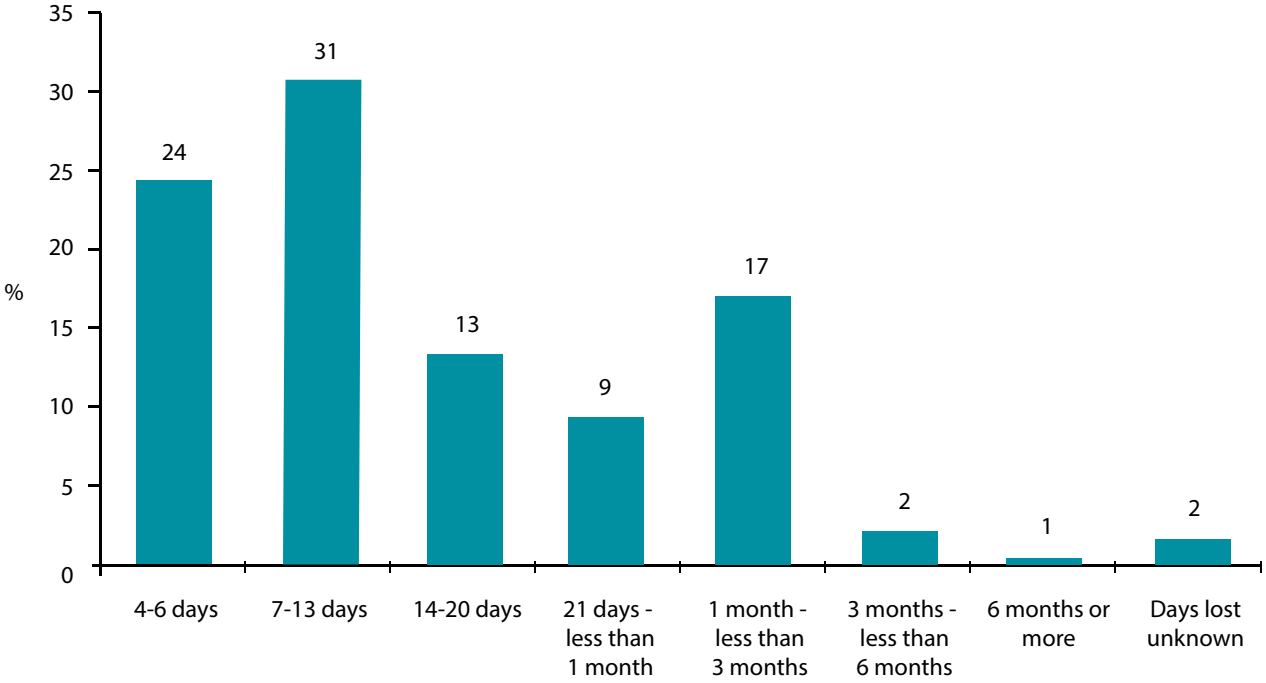



**Figure 2.24: Percentage of non-fatal injuries by absence from work, 2016 (HSA)**




**Note:** Excludes 'non-workers'; includes those whose employment status is missing.

## 2.4 Work environment statistics

**Figure 2.25a:** Reported non-fatal injuries by work environment, 2016 (HSA)

| | All | | Workers only | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N | % | N | % |
| Construction site | 419 | 5.0 | 413 | 5.2 |
| Farming, forestry, fishing (not on vessel) | 132 | 1.6 | 131 | 1.6 |
| Hospital and other healthcare | 1,399 | 16.7 | 1,369 | 17.2 |
| Public thoroughfare[1] | 844 | 10.1 | 825 | 10.4 |
| Production area, factory, workshop | 2,014 | 24.0 | 2,000 | 25.1 |
| Area for storage/ loading | 338 | 4.0 | 335 | 4.2 |
| Shop, sales, service-activity area | 1,359 | 16.2 | 1121 | 14.1 |
| Other | 1,859 | 22.2 | 1,746 | 21.9 |
| Unknown | 17 | .2 | 17 | .2 |
| **Total** | **8,381** | **100.0** | **7,957** | **100.0** |

[1]This grouping also includes the category 'land or rail transport' (for example train, bus, car).

**Figure 2.25b:** Reported non-fatal injuries by work environment, 2016 (HSA)

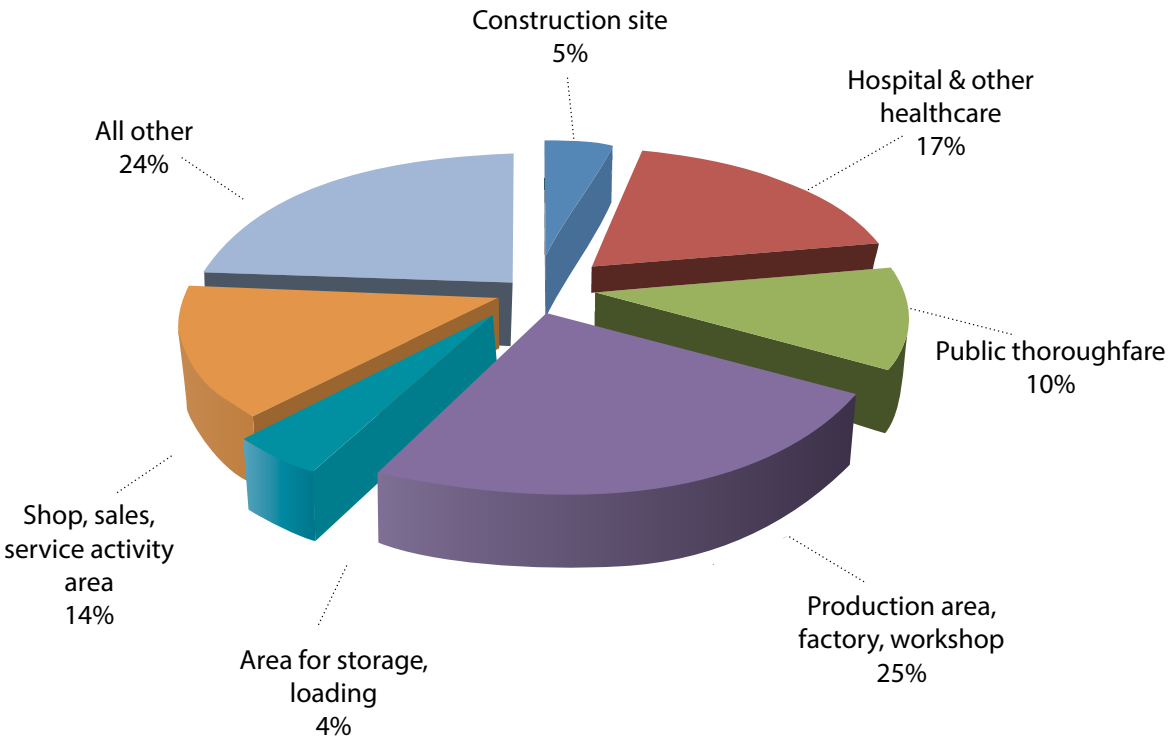
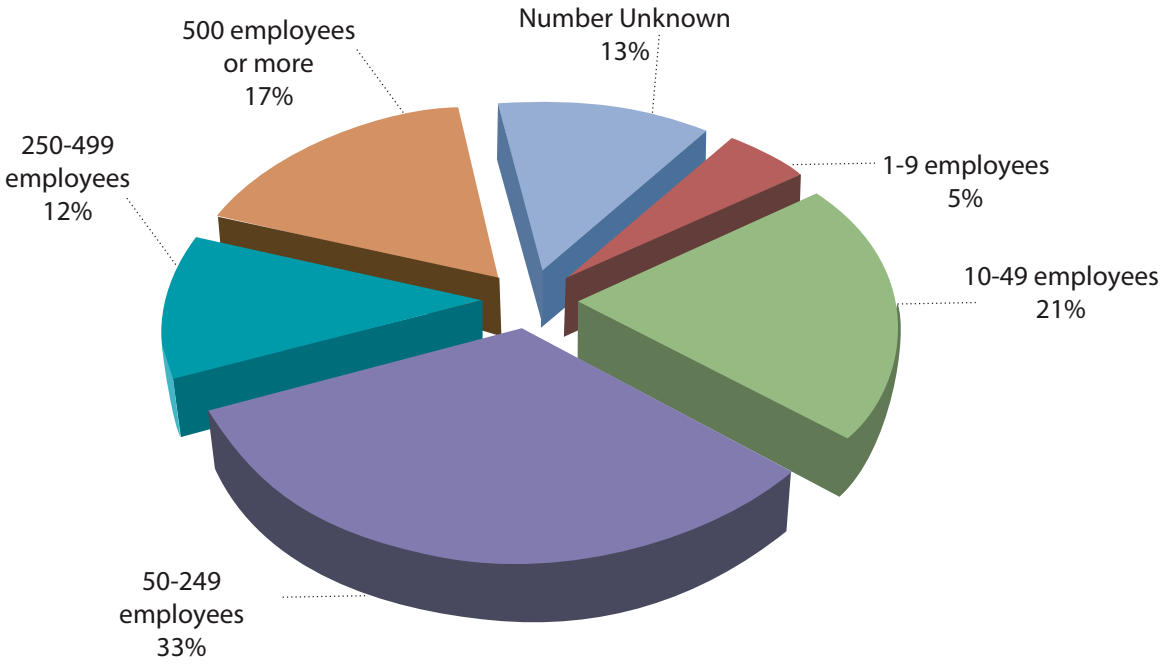


**Figure 2.26: Reported non-fatal injuries (%) by size of employing organisation, 2016 (HSA)**




HEALTH AND SAFETY AUTHORITY

**Figure 2.27:Number of non-fatal injury reports by county, 2016 (HSA)**

| | Non-workers | Workers | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leitrim | 4 | 28 | 32 |
| Longford | 2 | 58 | 60 |
| Roscommon | 2 | 66 | 68 |
| Carlow | 6 | 73 | 79 |
| Laois | 2 | 94 | 96 |
| Donegal | 6 | 95 | 101 |
| Monaghan | 7 | 95 | 102 |
| Sligo | 9 | 96 | 105 |
| Clare | 15 | 104 | 119 |
| Cavan | 11 | 130 | 141 |
| Tipperary South | 1 | 130 | 131 |
| Mayo | 10 | 134 | 144 |
| Offaly | 30 | 135 | 165 |
| Waterford | 17 | 139 | 156 |
| Kilkenny | 5 | 140 | 145 |
| Westmeath | 10 | 146 | 156 |
| Tipperary North | 6 | 147 | 153 |
| Wicklow | 14 | 156 | 170 |
| Dublin North | 7 | 179 | 186 |
| Wexford | 9 | 195 | 204 |
| Louth | 20 | 197 | 217 |
| Kerry | 10 | 218 | 228 |
| Meath | 15 | 275 | 290 |
| Galway | 15 | 308 | 323 |
| Limerick | 18 | 364 | 382 |
| Kildare | 23 | 394 | 417 |
| Cork | 39 | 917 | 956 |
| Dublin South | 65 | 1,462 | 1,527 |
| Dublin | 46 | 1,478 | 1,524 |
| Unknown | - | 4 | 4 |
| **Total** | **424** | **7,957** | **8,381** |

**Figure 2.28: Rate of illness and injury by region, 2015 (CSO)**

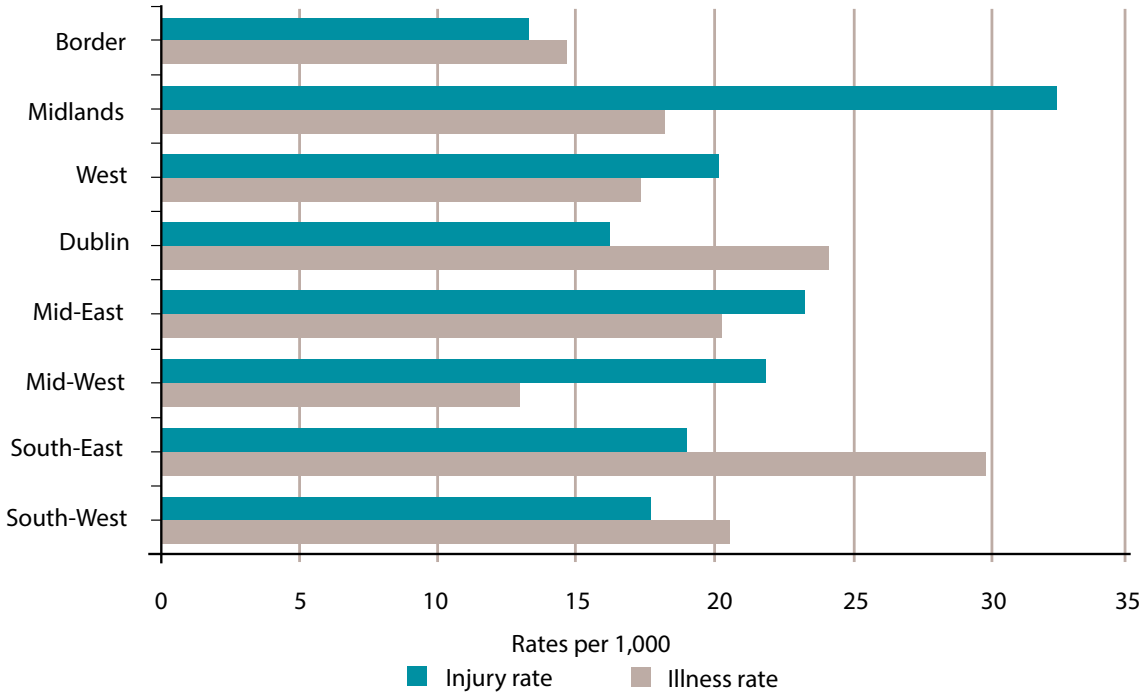



**Figure 2.29:** Number and rate of people suffering injury (0+ days) and illness (0+ days) by region, 2015 (CSO)

| | | Injury (0+ days) | | Illness (0+ days) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Region | Total employed (000s) | Number | Rate per 1,000 | Number | Rate per 1,000 |
| Border | 193,550 | 2,575 | 13.3 | 2,844 | 14.7 |
| Midlands | 117,500 | 3,816 | 32.5 | 2,138 | 18.2 |
| West | 179,775 | 3,632 | 20.2 | 3,129 | 17.4 |
| Dublin | 598,175 | 9,725 | 16.3 | 14,477 | 24.2 |
| Mid-East | 233,575 | 5,447 | 23.3 | 4,732 | 20.3 |
| Mid-West | 152,850 | 3,337 | 21.8 | 1,989 | 13.0 |
| South-East | 205,325 | 3,910 | 19.0 | 6,140 | 29.9 |
| South-West | 282,800 | 4,999 | 17.7 | 5,798 | 20.5 |
| **All** | **1,963,550** | **37,440** | **19.1** | **41,247** | **21.0** |

**Note:** The employment figures that are used to calculate the employment rates come from a household survey (QNHS) so they refer to the region where people reside rather than where they work. Totals may not sum as figures for those in employment are rounded to nearest decimal.

**Border:** Cavan, Donegal, Leitrim, Louth, Monaghan, Sligo

**Midlands:** Laois, Longford, Offaly, Westmeath

**West:** Galway, Mayo, Roscommon

**Dublin:** Dublin

**Mid-East:** Kildare, Meath, Wicklow

**Mid-West:** Clare, Limerick, Tipperary North

**South-East:** Carlow, Kilkenny, Tipperary South, Waterford, Wexford

**South-West:** Cork, Kerry

# 3

# Fatal injury statistics

**Figure 3.1:** Rate of worker fatalities per 100,000 workers 1998–2016 (HSA)

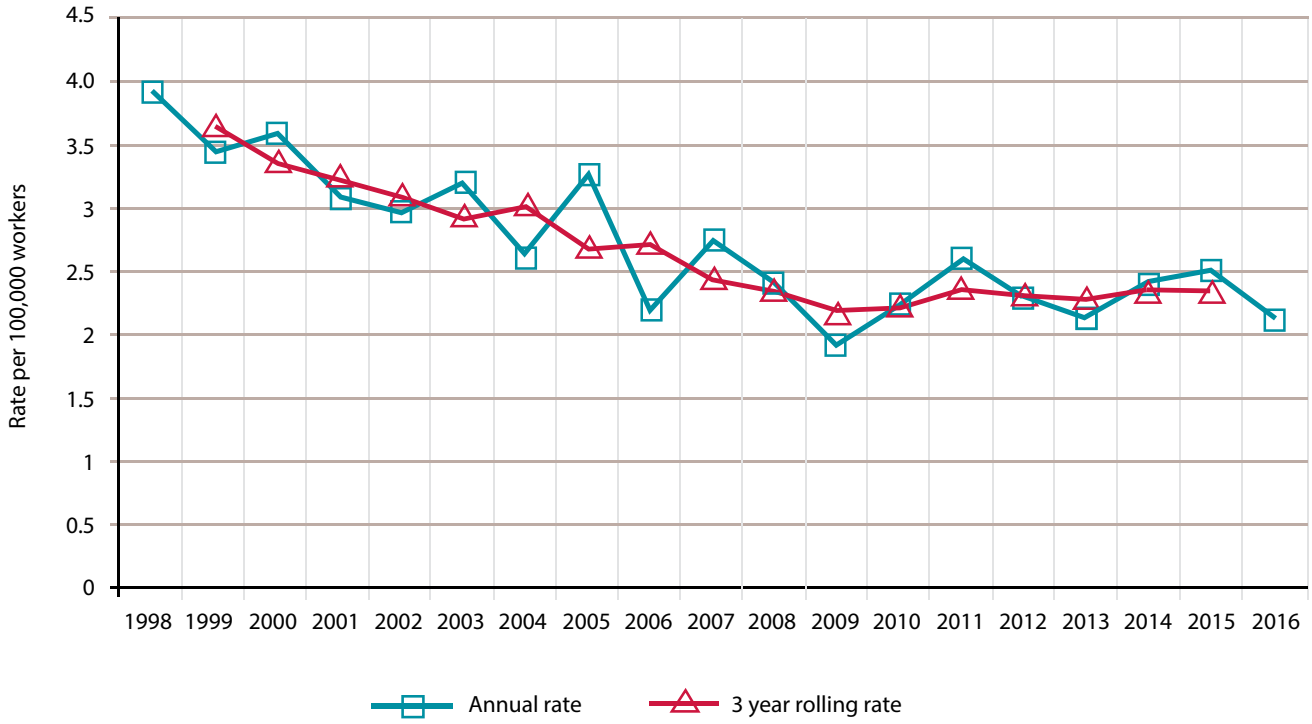
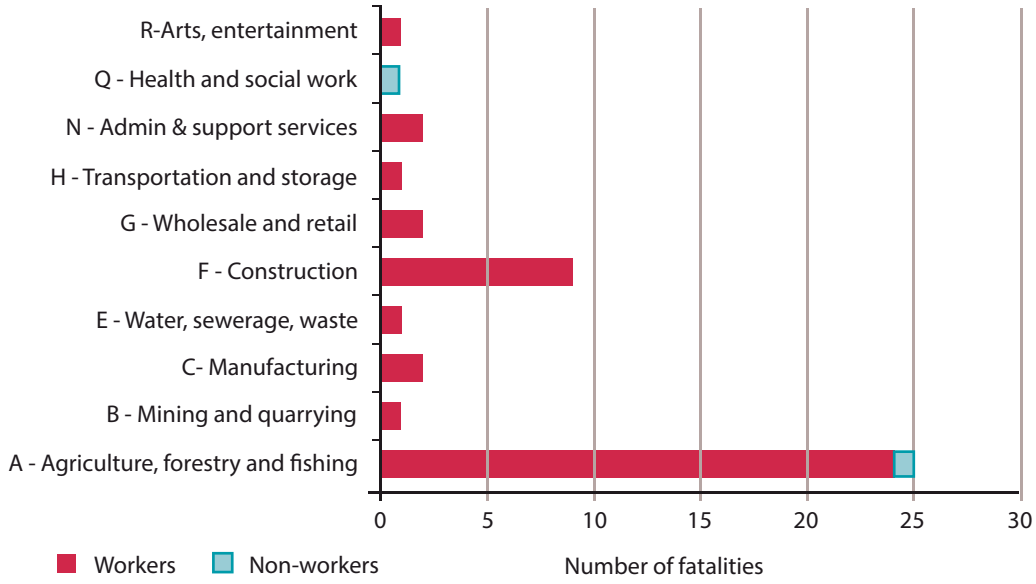



**Figure 3.2:** Number of reported fatalities by economic sector (worker and non-worker), 2016 (HSA)




**Sector keys**
A – Agriculture, forestry and fishing; B – Mining and quarrying; C – Manufacturing, E – Water supply: sewerage, waste management and remediation activities; F – Construction; G – Wholesale/retail trade, repair of vehicles, personal and household goods; H – Transportation and storage; M – Professional, scientific and technical activities; N – Administrative and support-service activities; O – Public administration and defence; compulsory social security; P – Education; Q – Human health and social work activities, R–U – Other NACE activities.

**Figure 3.3:** Number of reported fatalities (worker and non-worker) by economic sector, 2009–2016 (HSA)

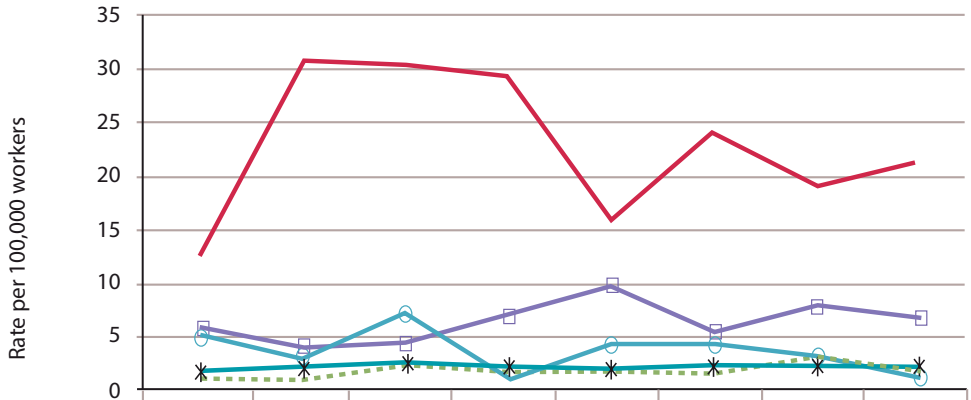
| Economic sector | Number of fatalities | | | | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2009 -2016 |
| A–Total agriculture, forestry and fishing | 13 | 29 | 27 | 28 | 21 | 31 | 24 | 25 | **198** |
| Agriculture | 10 | 22 | 22 | 20 | 16 | 30 | 18 | 20 | **158** |
| Forestry | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | **7** |
| Fishing | 2 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 4 | **33** |
| B–Mining and quarrying | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | **9** |
| C–Manufacturing | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | **14** |
| D–Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | **2** |
| E–Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities | 0 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 1 | **14** |
| F–Construction | 10 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 11 | 8 | 11 | 9 | **69** |
| G–Wholesale and retail trade | 2 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 | **22** |
| H–Transportation and storage | 6 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 1 | **30** |
| I–Accommodation and food services | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **2** |
| J–Information and communication | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **0** |
| K–Financial and insurance activities | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **0** |
| L–Real-estate activities | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **0** |
| M–Professional, scientific and technical activities | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | **6** |
| N–Administrative and support-service activities | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | **6** |
| O–Public administration and defence | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | **7** |
| P–Education | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **3** |
| Q–Human-health and social-work activities | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | **7** |
| R–U–Other NACE activities | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | **7** |
| **Total** | **43** | **48** | **54** | **48** | **47** | **55** | **56** | **45** | **396** |

**Figure 3.4:** Rate of reported worker fatalities by economic sector, 2016 (HSA)

| Economic sector | Worker | | | | | | Non-Worker | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Employee | Self-employed | Family worker | Trainee | Total | Rate per 100,000 | Non-Worker | Total |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 4 | 20* | 0 | 0 | 24 | 21.3 | 1 | **25** |
| Industry (NACE B–E) | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1.6 | 0 | **4** |
| Construction | 6 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 6.6 | 0 | **9** |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0.7 | 0 | **2** |
| Transportation and storage | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1.0 | 0 | **1** |
| Administration and support service | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2.9 | 0 | **2** |
| Health and social work | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | **1** |
| Other NACE activities (R–U) | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0.9 | 0 | **1** |
| **Total persons** | **19** | **23** | **0** | **1** | **43** | **2.1** | **2** | **45** |

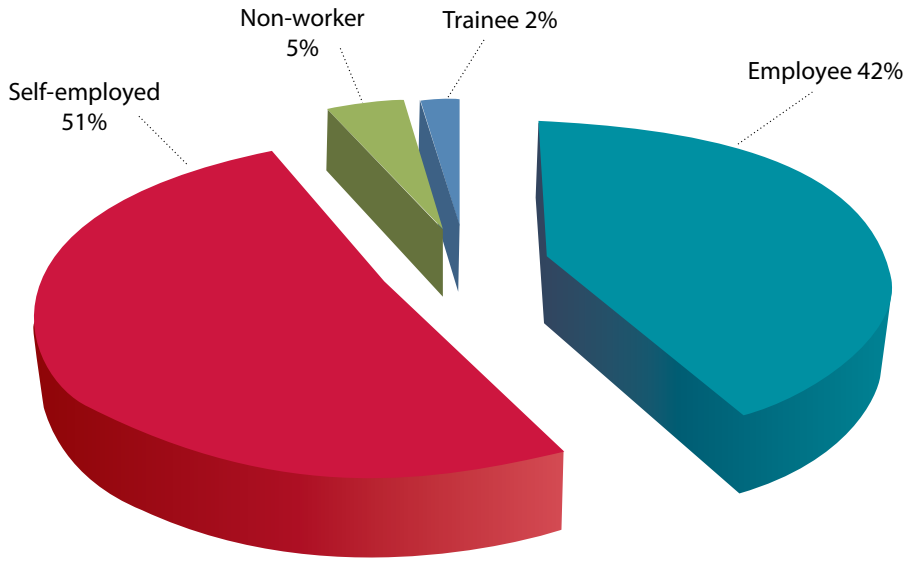
**Note:** * 18 in agriculture, one in fishing and one in forestry.

**Figure 3.5:** Comparison of fatality rates in selected sectors, 2009–2016 (HSA)




| | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 12.5 | 30.5 | 30.2 | 29.1 | 15.9 | 23.9 | 19.1 | 21.3 |
| Construction | 5.7 | 4.1 | 4.6 | 6.9 | 9.8 | 5.5 | 8.0 | 6.6 |
| Transport and storage | 5.2 | 3.2 | 7.4 | 1.1 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 3.3 | 1.0 |
| Industry | 1.2 | 1.2 | 2.5 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 3.2 | 1.6 |
| All sectors | 1.9 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.1 |

**Figure 3.6:** Percentage of reported fatal injuries by employment status, 2016 (HSA)




**Note:** numbers are small for some groups (n=19 for employee; n= 23 for self-employed; n=2 for non-worker and n=1 for trainee).

**Figure 3.7:** Number of reported fatalities (worker and non-worker) by economic sector and age band, 2016 (HSA)

| | Economic Sector | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Age | A | B | C | E | F | G | H | N | Q | R | Total |
| 0–17 years | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **1** |
| 18–24 years | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | **3** |
| 25–34 years | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | **6** |
| 35–44 years | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | **6** |
| 45–54 years | 4 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **8** |
| 55–64 years | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **10** |
| 65+ years | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | **11** |
| **Total** | **25** | **1** | **2** | **1** | **9** | **2** | **1** | **2** | **1** | **1** | **45** |

**Note:**

A – Agriculture, forestry and fishing; B – Mining and quarrying; C – Manufacturing, E – Water supply: sewerage, waste management and remediation activities; F – Construction; G – Wholesale/retail trade, repair of vehicles, personal and household goods; H – Transportation and storage; M – Professional, scientific and technical activities; N – Administrative and support-service activities; O – Public administration and defence; compulsory social security; P – Education; Q – Human health and social work activities, R – U – Other NACE activities.

**Figure 3.8:** Number of reported fatalities (worker and non-worker) by age band, 2016 (HSA)

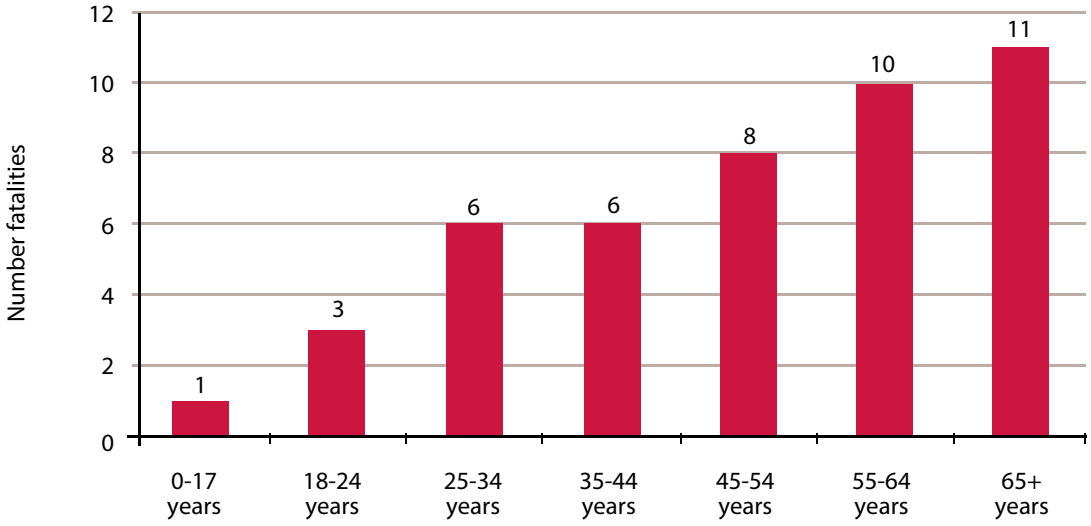
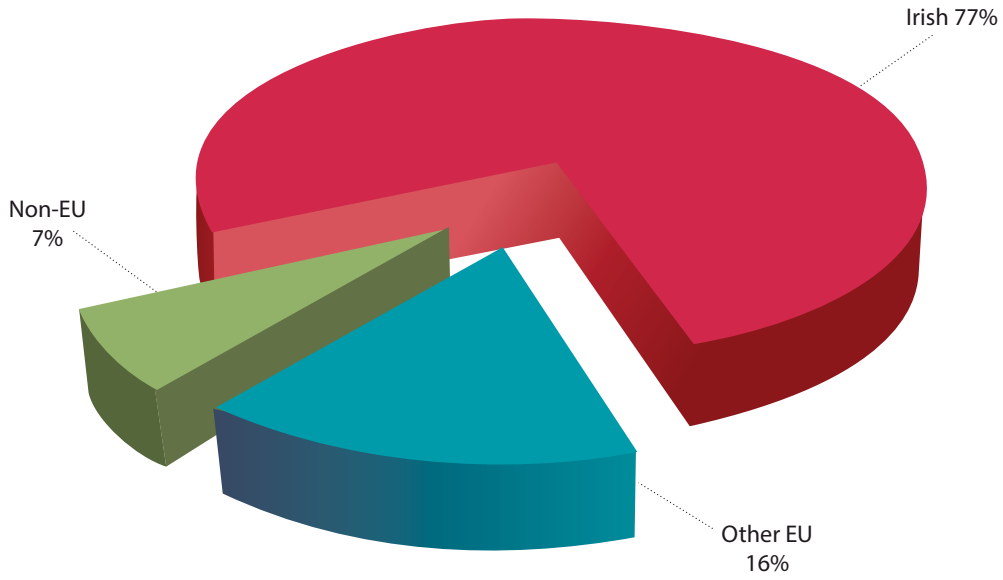



**Figure 3.9:** Number of reported worker fatalities by nationality and economic sector, 2016 (HSA)

| Economic sector | Irish | Other EU | Non-EU |
|---|---|---|---|
| A–Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 21 | 2 | 1 |
| B–Mining and quarrying | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| C–Manufacturing | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| E–Water, sewerage, waste | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| F–Construction | 7 | 2 | 0 |
| G–Wholesale and retail trade | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| H–Transportation and storage | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| N – Administrative and support | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| R–U–Other NACE activities | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| **Total** | **33** | **7** | **3** |

**Figure 3.10:** Percentage of reported worker fatalities by nationality, 2016 (HSA)




**Note:** numbers are small for the non-Irish groups (n=7 for other EU group; n=3 for non-EU group).

**Figure 3.11:** Reported worker fatality rates (per 100,000 workers) by nationality, 2009–2016 (HSA)

| | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Irish workers | 1.9 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 1.9 |
| Non-Irish national workers | 1.7 | 1.8 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 2.9 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 3.2 |
| All workers | 1.9 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.1 |

**Figure 3.12:** Number of fatalities (worker and non-worker) by accident trigger, 2016 (HSA)

| Accident trigger | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Loss of control of means of transport or handling equipment | 10 | 22.2 |
| Fall from height | 7 | 15.6 |
| Fall, collapse of material - from above | 6 | 13.3 |
| Accident trigger unknown | 3 | 6.7 |
| Breakage of material at joints | 3 | 6.7 |
| Loss of control of machine | 3 | 6.7 |
| Fall, collapse of material - from below | 2 | 4.4 |
| Fall, collapse of material - on same level | 2 | 4.4 |
| Loss of control of animal | 2 | 4.4 |
| Loss of control of object being worked on | 2 | 4.4 |
| Electrical problem - direct contact | 1 | 2.2 |
| Fire, flare up | 1 | 2.2 |
| Other shock, fright, violence trigger | 1 | 2.2 |
| Person in inappropriate area | 1 | 2.2 |
| Violence, aggression, threat by co-worker | 1 | 2.2 |
| **Total** | **45** | **100%** |

**Figure 3.13:** Number of reported fatalities (worker and non-worker) by region, 2009–2016 (HSA)

| Region | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Border | 12 | 10 | 4 | 9 | 7 | 10 | 15 | 5 |
| Midlands | 2 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 3 |
| West | 1 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 8 | 4 |
| Dublin | 8 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 3 | 3 |
| Mid-East | 5 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 6 |
| Mid-West | 5 | 7 | 9 | 10 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 5 |
| South-East | 3 | 5 | 8 | 3 | 6 | 11 | 8 | 7 |
| South-West | 7 | 10 | 17 | 11 | 14 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| **Total** | **43** | **48** | **54** | **48** | **46** | **55** | **56** | **45** |

**Border:** Cavan, Donegal, Leitrim, Louth, Monaghan, Sligo

**Midlands:** Laois, Longford, Offaly, Westmeath

**West:** Galway, Mayo, Roscommon

**Dublin:** Dublin

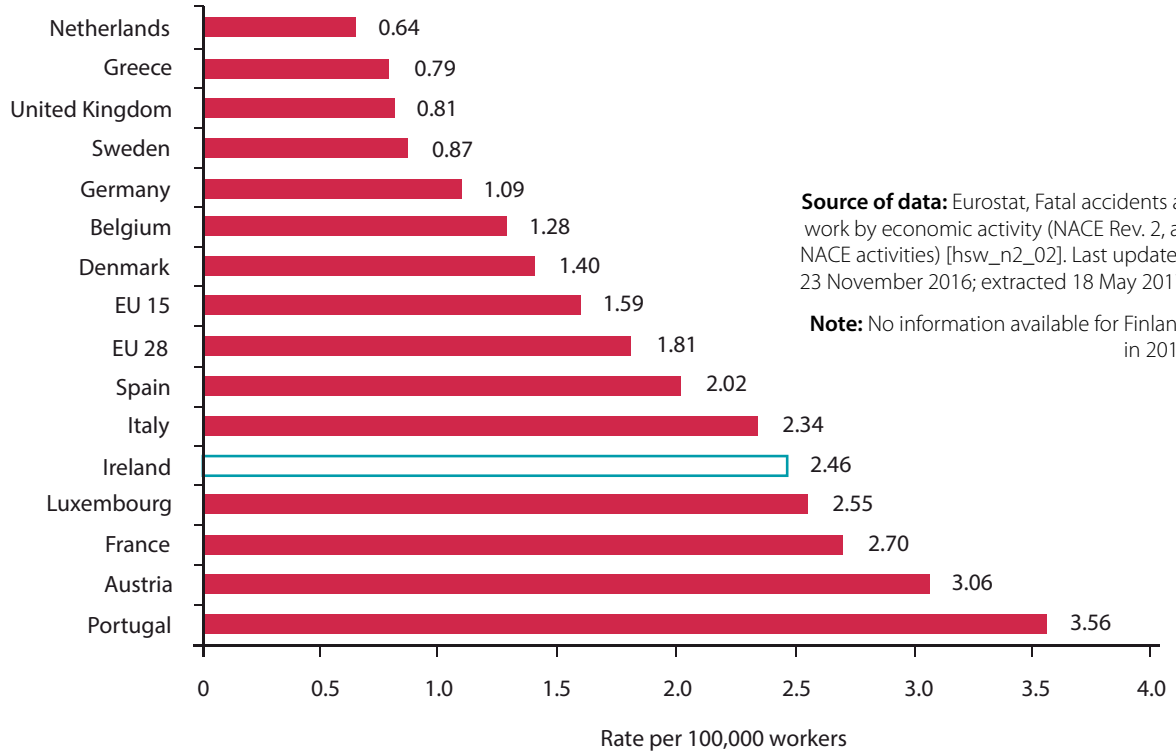
**Mid-East:** Kildare, Meath, Wicklow

**Mid-West:** Clare, Limerick, Tipperary North

**South-East:** Carlow, Kilkenny, Tipperary South, Waterford, Wexford

**South-West:** Cork, Kerry

**Figure 3.14:** Worker fatality rates per 100,000 workers in the EU15 Zone, 2014 (Eurostat)




**Source of data:** Eurostat, Fatal accidents at work by economic activity (NACE Rev. 2, all NACE activities) [hsw_n2_02]. Last updated 23 November 2016; extracted 18 May 2017.

**Note:** No information available for Finland in 2014

# Appendix

## Classification of economic activities

# Appendix – Classification of economic activities

HEALTH AND SAFETY AUTHORITY

## NACE Rev 2 – Level 1 and 2

| NACE Rev 2 Code | | | Level | NACE Rev 2 Description |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING | | | | |
| A | 01 | | 2 | Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities |
| A | 02 | | 2 | Forestry and logging |
| A | 03 | | 2 | Fishing and aquaculture |
| MINING AND QUARRYING | | | | |
| B | 05 | | 2 | Mining of coal and lignite |
| B | 06 | | 2 | Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas |
| B | 07 | | 2 | Mining of metal ores |
| B | 08 | | 2 | Other mining and quarrying |
| B | 09 | | 2 | Mining support-service activities |
| MANUFACTURING | | | | |
| C | 10 | | 2 | Manufacture of food products |
| C | 11 | | 2 | Manufacture of beverages |
| C | 12 | | 2 | Manufacture of tobacco products |
| C | 13 | | 2 | Manufacture of textiles |
| C | 14 | | 2 | Manufacture of wearing apparel |
| C | 15 | | 2 | Manufacture of leather and related products |
| C | 16 | | 2 | Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials |
| C | 17 | | 2 | Manufacture of paper and paper products |
| C | 18 | | 2 | Printing and reproduction of recorded media |
| C | 19 | | 2 | Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products |
| C | 20 | | 2 | Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products |
| C | 21 | | 2 | Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations |
| C | 22 | | 2 | Manufacture of rubber and plastic products |
| C | 23 | | 2 | Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products |
| C | 24 | | 2 | Manufacture of basic metals |
| C | 25 | | 2 | Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment |
| C | 26 | | 2 | Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products |
| C | 27 | | 2 | Manufacture of electrical equipment |
| C | 28 | | 2 | Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c. |
| C | 29 | | 2 | Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers |
| C | 30 | | 2 | Manufacture of other transport equipment |
| C | 31 | | 2 | Manufacture of furniture |
| C | 32 | | 2 | Other manufacturing |
| C | 33 | | 2 | Repair and installation of machinery and equipment |

# Appendix – Classification of economic activities

| NACE Rev 2 Code | | | Level | NACE Rev 2 Description |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ELECTRICITY, GAS, STEAM AND AIR-CONDITIONING SUPPLY | | | | |
| D | 35 | | 2 | Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply |
| WATER SUPPLY: SEWERAGE, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATION ACTIVITIES | | | | |
| E | 36 | | 2 | Water collection, treatment and supply |
| E | 37 | | 2 | Sewerage |
| E | 38 | | 2 | Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery |
| E | 39 | | 2 | Remediation activities and other waste management services |
| CONSTRUCTION | | | | |
| F | 41 | | 2 | Construction of buildings |
| F | 42 | | 2 | Civil engineering |
| F | 43 | | 2 | Specialised construction activities |
| WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE: REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOTORCYCLES | | | | |
| G | 45 | | 2 | Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles |
| G | 46 | | 2 | Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles |
| G | 47 | | 2 | Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles |
| TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE | | | | |
| H | 49 | | 2 | Land transport and transport via pipelines |
| H | 50 | | 2 | Water transport |
| H | 51 | | 2 | Air transport |
| H | 52 | | 2 | Warehousing and support activities for transportation |
| H | 53 | | 2 | Postal and courier activities |
| ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICE ACTIVITIES | | | | |
| I | 55 | | 2 | Accommodation |
| I | 56 | | 2 | Food and beverage service activities |
| INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION | | | | |
| J | 58 | | 2 | Publishing activities |
| J | 59 | | 2 | Motion picture, video and television programme production, sound recording and music publishing activities |
| J | 60 | | 2 | Programming and broadcasting activities |
| J | 61 | | 2 | Telecommunications |
| J | 62 | | 2 | Computer programming, consultancy and related activities |
| J | 63 | | 2 | Information service activities |

# Appendix – Classification of economic activities

HEALTH AND SAFETY AUTHORITY

## NACE Rev 2 – Level 1 and 2

| NACE Rev 2 Code | | | Level | NACE Rev 2 Description |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE ACTIVITIES | | | | |
| K | 64 | | 2 | Financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding |
| K | 65 | | 2 | Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security |
| K | 66 | | 2 | Activities auxiliary to financial services and insurance activities |
| REAL-ESTATE ACTIVITIES | | | | |
| L | 68 | | 2 | Real-estate activities |
| PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL ACTIVITIES | | | | |
| M | 69 | | 2 | Legal and accounting activities |
| M | 70 | | 2 | Activities of head offices; management consultancy activities |
| M | 71 | | 2 | Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis |
| M | 72 | | 2 | Scientific research and development |
| M | 73 | | 2 | Advertising and market research |
| M | 74 | | 2 | Other professional, scientific and technical activities |
| M | 75 | | 2 | Veterinary activities |
| ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT-SERVICE ACTIVITIES | | | | |
| N | 77 | | 2 | Rental and leasing activities |
| N | 78 | | 2 | Employment activities |
| N | 79 | | 2 | Travel agency, tour operator and other reservation service and related activities |
| N | 80 | | 2 | Security and investigation activities |
| N | 81 | | 2 | Services to buildings and landscape activities |
| N | 82 | | 2 | Office administrative, office support and other business support activities |
| PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE; COMPULSORY SOCIAL SECURITY | | | | |
| O | 84 | | 2 | Public administration and defence; compulsory social security |
| EDUCATION | | | | |
| P | 85 | | 2 | Education |
| HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK ACTIVITIES | | | | |
| Q | 86 | | 2 | Human health activities |
| Q | 87 | | 2 | Residential care activities |
| Q | 88 | | 2 | Social-work activities without accommodation |

# Appendix – Classification of economic activities

| NACE Rev 2 Code | | | Level | NACE Rev 2 Description |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION | | | | |
| R | 90 | | 2 | Creative, arts and entertainment activities |
| R | 91 | | 2 | Libraries, archives, museums and other cultural activities |
| R | 92 | | 2 | Gambling and betting activities |
| R | 93 | | 2 | Sports activities and amusement and recreation activities |
| OTHER SERVICE ACTIVITIES | | | | |
| S | 94 | | 2 | Activities of membership organisations |
| S | 95 | | 2 | Repair of computers and personal and household goods |
| S | 96 | | 2 | Other personal service activities |
| ACTIVITIES OF HOUSEHOLDS AS EMPLOYERS; UNDIFFERENTIATED GOODS AND SERVICES – PRODUCING ACTIVITIES OF HOUSEHOLDS FOR OWN USE | | | | |
| T | 97 | | 2 | Activities of households as employers of domestic personnel |
| T | 98 | | 2 | Undifferentiated goods and services – producing activities of private households for own use |
| ACTIVITIES OF EXTRATERRITORIAL ORGANISATIONS AND BODIES | | | | |
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**Legislation**

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# Notes

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