



HEALTH AND SAFETY  
AUTHORITY



Summary of Workplace  
Injury, Illness and Fatality  
Statistics 2011-2012

12

Our vision:

A country where worker safety, health and welfare and the safe management of chemicals are central to successful enterprise

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# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Overview of the Summary of Statistics 2011-2012

The Health and Safety Authority's annual Summary of Statistics presents the most frequently sought information and statistics on occupational injury, illness and workplace fatalities in Ireland. Data from different sources is brought together so that readers can review and monitor trends across a range of factors related to workplace injury and illness, including the characteristics of the victim, the incident and the work environment. Ease of access and interpretation is key in our approach to publishing this statistical summary on an annual basis.

### Non-fatal injury and illness data

There were 6,619 non-fatal injuries reported to the Authority in 2012. For the second consecutive year, this represented a 5% decrease in the number of injuries reported to the Authority. The Human Health and Social Work sector submitted 20% of the non-fatal injury reports and the manufacturing sector accounted for approximately 17% of reports.

The estimates supplied by the CSO for injury and illness figures in 2011 would seem to confirm that there were some anomalies in the data for reference year 2009 which showed very low injury and illness rates across all categories. Figures for 2011 seem to be more consistent with the data for 2010 and years previous to 2009, and suggest that a reliable data series has been re-established.

The rate of injury causing more than three days absence from work has decreased since 2010 (9.3 injuries per 1,000 workers in 2011 compared to a rate of 10.8 in 2010) while the rate of illness causing more than three days absence from work has increased (10.9 cases per 1,000 workers in 2011 compared to a rate of 9.9 in 2010). Looking back over the time series of data, injury and illness rates causing more than three days absence are generally lower since 2008 (rates of between 6 and 11 cases per 1,000 workers) than during the period 2005 to 2007 (rates of between 10 and 14 cases per 1,000 workers).

The Transportation and Storage sector had the highest rates of injury in 2011, 51.3 per 1,000 workers (any days lost), followed by the Public Administration and Construction sectors. These three sectors also had the highest injury rates in 2010. Illness rates (any days lost) were highest in the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing sector (48.7 illnesses per 1,000 workers), followed by Public Administration and Administrative and Support Services sectors.

The CSO estimates that 590,690 working days were lost through injury in 2011, and 595,951 working days through illness. Both of these figures represent a decrease on the number of days lost recorded for 2010. In total, the estimated 1,186,641 days lost in 2011 represents a reduction of approximately 200,000 days lost compared to 2010.

Consistent with previous years, female workers had lower injury rates than male workers in 2011. The time series of injury data for males and females since 2005 indicates that female injury rates have remained relatively stable (in the region of 15 to 20 injuries per 1,000 female workers) compared to male injury rates which were almost at 40 injuries per 100 males in the period 2005 to 2007 and are in the region of 25 to 30 injuries per 1,000 more recently. Male and female illness rates are generally much closer, with no clear pattern in terms of which gender suffers higher rates of workplace illness. In 2011, the rates were 28.9 illness cases per 1,000 female workers compared with 24.5 per 1,000 male workers.

Non-Irish national workers comprised over 14% of the Irish workforce at the end of 2012, an increase of 2% since 2011. 16.4% of non-fatal injuries notified to the Authority in 2012 involved non-Irish national workers.

Manual handling related injuries continue to account for about one third of all non-fatal injuries reported to the Authority. Slip, trip and fall incidents were the second most common accident trigger (18%) and incidents where aggression, fright, shock or violence is a trigger are the third most reported incident type (7%).



The most recent figures released by Eurostat for non-fatal incidence rates across the European Union show that Ireland had the second lowest rate in the EU15 in 2010, 946 injuries per 100,000 workers compared to the Swedish rate of 883 per 100,000 workers and the EU15 average of 2,032 injuries per 100,000 workers).

### Fatal injury data

There were 48 work-related fatalities reported to the Health and Safety Authority in 2012. This was a decrease from the 54 reported in 2011 but was the same number of fatalities as recorded in 2010. 42 of these fatalities involved workers, giving a worker fatality rate of 2.3 workers per 100,000. This was a reduction on the 2011 rate, and equal to the rate recorded in 2010. Overall, the rolling fatality rate has increased slightly since 2009 when there was the lowest ever number of workplace fatalities recorded, but the rate continues to be below the rates of 2.5 to 3 fatalities per 100,000 workers which occurred during the years 2000 to 2007.

In 2012 the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing sector continued to exhibit a significantly higher number and rate of fatalities than other sectors. 28 were recorded in total (21 in farming and 7 in fishing), which was reflected in the fatality rate for the sector (29.2 fatalities per 100,000 workers). This very high rate is similar to the rate calculated for the sector in 2010 (31.2 per 1,000 workers) and 2011 (31.1 per 1,000 workers) and is more than four times higher than the rate in the construction sector.

There were 8 fatalities recorded in the Construction sector in 2012, 1 of which involved a non-worker. The worker fatality rate however rose to 6.9 fatalities per 100,000 workers, from 4.6 in 2011 and 4.5 in 2010.

Another change observed in 2012 was a decrease in the number of fatalities which occurred in the Transportation and Storage sector, which had seen a big increase in 2011. A single fatality was recorded compared to the 7 that occurred in 2011.

22 of the fatalities in 2012 involved self-employed persons (similar to 2011), including 17 farmers. The 65+ age group accounted for 12 of the fatalities. Of the 12, 9 involved elderly farmers, continuing the disproportionately high number of fatalities involving older workers in farming compared to other sectors.

Irish nationals accounted for 88% of work-related fatalities in 2012. The highest number of fatalities involving non-Irish nationals occurred in the Fishing sector (3 fatalities). The fatality rate for non-Irish national workers was 2.2 per 100,000 compared to the rate for Irish workers of 2.3 per 100,000 workers. Data from 2007 onwards shows that non-Irish national workers continue to have a fatality rate lower or equal to that of Irish workers.

Cork had the highest number of fatalities for the third consecutive year, with 9 reported in 2012.

At European level, Eurostat calculated a fatality rate of 2.3 fatalities per 100,000 workers in Ireland in 2010 (the most recent year for which data is available). This represents the 10th highest in the EU15 and is higher than the average EU15 rate of 1.8.

In addition to the reported workplace fatalities presented here, there may be other work-related road traffic fatalities that were investigated by the Gardai. Recent information on road traffic fatalities is available from The Road Safety Authority <http://www.rsa.ie/en/RSA/Road-Safety/Our-Research>.

Other work-related fatalities are highlighted in a short report published by the National Cancer Registry in 2012 giving an overview of mesothelioma in Ireland. Between 2007 and 2010 inclusive, there were 125 deaths from mesothelioma in Ireland. An average of 24 cases are diagnosed every year, the majority of which are occupational-related pleural mesothelioma subtypes. Asbestos exposure is a well-documented risk factor for this disease and it is 5 times more commonly diagnosed in men than in women. Incidence in men has increased over time, a trend that is expected to continue. The full report is available at the following link:

<http://www.ncri.ie/pubs/pubfiles/Mesothelioma.pdf>



## 1.2 Sources of Information

Various data sources are used to compile the Authority's Summary of Statistics. The source for any graph or table in this report is indicated in brackets after the title.

### Health and Safety Authority (HSA)

Employers are legally required to report incidents to the Authority when injuries cause four or more days absence (4+ days) from work. Injuries may be reported to the Authority by telephone, fax, post or online. The data items collected through the Authority's incident report form are determined by the European Statistics on Accidents at Work (ESAW) methodology.

Comparison of the Authority's database with CSO estimates of work-related injuries suggests underreporting from some sectors. For this reason, the non-fatal injury rates used by the Authority and presented in this Summary are based on data from the CSO. However, the 6,619 occupational injury reports in the Authority's database for 2012 are a valuable source of information on the characteristics of the accident victim, the nature of the incident and the working environment.

The Authority has responsibility for maintaining the official database of workplace fatalities and this database is used to calculate the annual worker fatality rate. The same data fields are collected for fatal injuries.

### Eurostat

Eurostat is the statistical agency of the European Union. It provides a statistical information service and promotes harmonisation of statistical methods across the member states. Eurostat has laid down the methodologies employed by all member states for capturing information and producing statistics in relation to occupational injuries and diseases. Eurostat administers working and technical groups that aim to promote better practices in this field across the Community. Eurostat compiles statistics based on injury data supplied by Member States and disseminates these statistics via the Eurostat website -

**[http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/health/health\\_safety\\_work](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/health/health_safety_work)**. European statistics for fatal and non-fatal injuries are included in this report.

European Commission Regulation (EU) No 349/2011 came into effect in April 2011. This implementing regulation makes it a legal requirement for member states to submit annual data on occupational injury to Eurostat.

### Central Statistics Office (CSO)

The Central Statistics Office (CSO) estimates the number of workers that suffered a work-related injury or illness each year. This estimate is based on the Accident and Illness module of the Quarterly National Household Survey (QNHS), administered in the first quarter of each year. The data relating to the number and rate of 4+ days lost injury and illness is an important indicator for the Authority as it represents the subset of accidents that employers are legally required to report.

As of the first quarter of 2009 the QNHS is undertaken on a calendar quarter basis. Up to and including the fourth quarter of 2008, the QNHS had operated on a seasonal quarter basis since its establishment in Q4 1997. Changes in survey methods since 1998 mean that the results of all QNHS surveys cannot be directly compared. However, the survey carried out in Q1 2011 is comparable to those carried out since 2003. For the Accidents and Illness module reported in this Summary, CSO field workers asked people aged 15 or over to indicate if they had suffered an injury incurred at work or an illness that the respondent believed had been caused or made worse by their work in the period January 2010 to December 2010.

As the QNHS is a sample survey involving self-reporting of work related accidents and illnesses the results are subject to sampling and other survey errors. Specifically, estimates and changes over time of a lower magnitude can be taken to have lower precision.



### Department of Social Protection

Data provided by the Occupational Injury Benefits (OIB) division of the Department of Social Protection is based on claims made by insured persons who are injured in the course of their work. The injury must last at least four days, and a medical certificate and claim form must be sent within 21 days of the injury.

The number of claims is likely to be less than the number of work-related injuries because not all workers are covered by social insurance, and not all injuries result in claims. The OIB dataset therefore includes a lower number of work injuries than the QNHS, but the figures are a useful trend indicator because the criteria for benefit payment have not changed over time.

## 1.3 Technical Notes

### Classification of injuries

The Authority uses standard international classifications for its incident database and 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://circa.europa.eu/irc/dsis/nacecpacon/info/data/en/2007%20introduction.htm>

- 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>

- European Statistics on Accidents at Work (ESAW) – variables, definitions and classifications relating to the victim, the incident and the circumstances of the incident, maintained by Eurostat.

[http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/product\\_details/publication?p\\_product\\_code=KS-RA-12-002](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/product_details/publication?p_product_code=KS-RA-12-002)

### Calculation of non-fatal and fatal injury rates

Injury and illness rates are calculated per 1,000 workers. Fatality rates are calculated per 100,000 workers.

# 2. Non-Fatal Injury and Illness Statistics

## 2.1 General Injury and Illness Statistics

**Figure 2.1: Injuries reported to the HSA 2002 - 2012 (HSA)**

Reported non-fatal incidents	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
	88,098	7,172	8,412	8,330	8,441	8,754	8,417	7,161	7,284	6,956	6,619	<b>85,644</b>

**Figure 2.2: Injuries reported by economic sector 2012 (HSA)**

Sector	Number	%
Human health and social work activities	1312	19.8%
Manufacturing	1110	16.8%
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	827	12.5%
Transportation and storage	814	12.3%
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	768	11.6%
Construction	420	6.3%
Accommodation and food service activities	224	3.4%
Administrative and support service activities	211	3.2%
Education	181	2.7%
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	141	2.1%
Other service activities	138	2.1%
Financial and insurance activities	136	2.1%
Information and communication	101	1.5%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	76	1.1%
Mining and quarrying	49	0.7%
Arts, entertainment and recreation	43	0.6%
Professional, scientific and technical activities	39	0.6%
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	18	0.3%
Real estate activities	10	0.2%
Activities of extra territorial organisations and bodies	1	0.02%
<b>Total</b>	<b>6619</b>	



**Figure 2.3: Numbers employed in each economic sector 2006–2012**  
(Data based on CSO statistical release April 2013)

Numbers employed							
Economic Sector	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	109,879	114,248	101,500	80,600	83,300	80,400	80,500
Industry	299,157	287,252	262,700	242,400	230,800	239,700	236,000
Construction	268,596	258,915	179,900	129,100	107,300	107,600	103,300
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	289,707	310,493	283,900	266,800	261,700	262,000	271,300
Transportation and storage	93,637	96,862	93,300	92,800	93,800	91,100	90,200
Accommodation and food service activities	127,140	129,927	118,200	123,700	102,900	113,400	117,600
Information and communication	65,784	69,826	72,700	74,100	70,500	74,700	78,500
Financial, insurance and real estate activities	98,779	103,952	103,500	103,500	99,800	102,200	101,000
Professional, scientific and technical activities	104,162	111,677	103,800	101,900	102,900	94,000	98,000
Administrative and support service activities	73,685	83,514	66,500	59,100	61,900	62,800	62,500
Public administration & defence; compulsory social security	101,973	102,496	105,700	106,000	106,600	102,900	99,500
Education	142,320	141,680	150,500	147,500	148,800	143,300	146,600
Human health and social work activities	209,419	221,467	222,400	232,000	230,300	238,000	239,600
Other NACE activities	97,105	102,803	101,100	98,200	103,500	95,600	98,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,081,300</b>	<b>2,135,100</b>	<b>1,965,600</b>	<b>1,857,600</b>	<b>1,804,200</b>	<b>1,807,700</b>	<b>1,825,000</b>



**Figure 2.4: Number and rate of people suffering injury and illness 2007–2011 (CSO)**

	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
	Number	Rate per 1,000								
Total in employment	2,135,100		1,965,600		1,857,600		1,804,200		1,807,700	
<b>Injury</b>										
Total suffering injury	64,200	30.1	42,000	21.4	31,774	17.1	40,584	22.5	40,097	22.2
0-3 days' absence	35,400	16.6	24,100	12.3	20,320	10.9	21,084	11.7	23,254	12.9
4+ days' absence	28,800	13.5	17,900	9.1	11,454	6.2	19,500	10.8	16,843	9.3
Days lost due to injury	1,013,700		685,500		283,200		666,553		590,690	
<b>Illness</b>										
Total suffering illness	59,273	27.8	40,874	20.8	30,593	16.5	38,703	21.5	48,436	26.8
0-3 days' absence	33,319	15.6	24,074	12.2	18,328	9.9	20,872	11.6	28,748	15.9
4+ days' absence	25,954	12.2	16,800	8.5	12,265	6.6	17,831	9.9	19,688	10.9
Days lost due to illness	930,300		751,600		463,700		704,494		595,951	
<b>Injury &amp; Illness</b>										
Total injury or illness	123,473	57.8	82,874	42.2	62,367	33.6	79,287	43.9	88,533	49.0
Total (4+ days' absence)	54,754	25.6	34,700	17.7	23,719	12.8	37,331	20.7	36,531	20.2
Total days lost	1,944,000		1,437,100		746,900		1,371,047		1,186,641	

**Note:** QNHS estimates are subject to sampling and other survey errors. Estimates and changes over time of a lower magnitude can be taken to have lower precision and should be interpreted with caution.



Figure 2.5: Rate of injury and illness causing 4+ days' lost 2005–2011 (CSO)

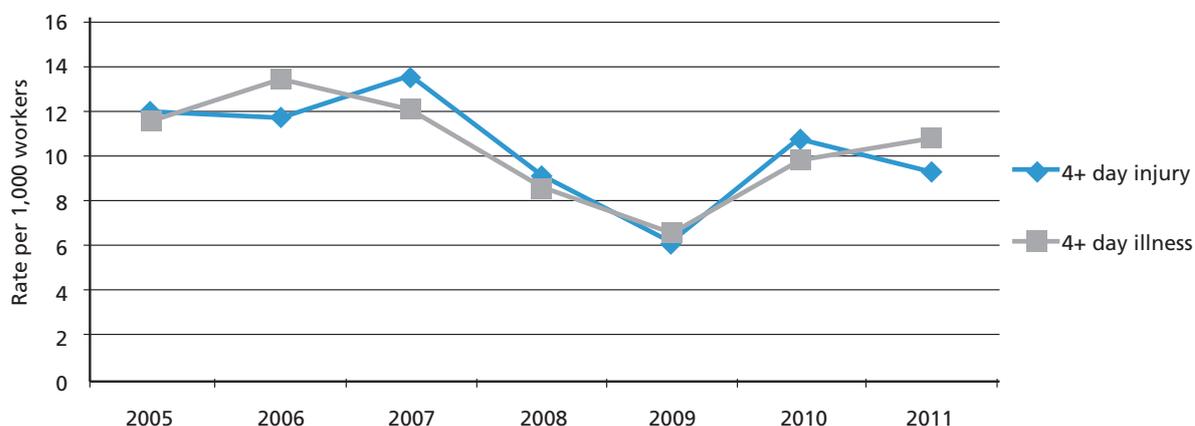
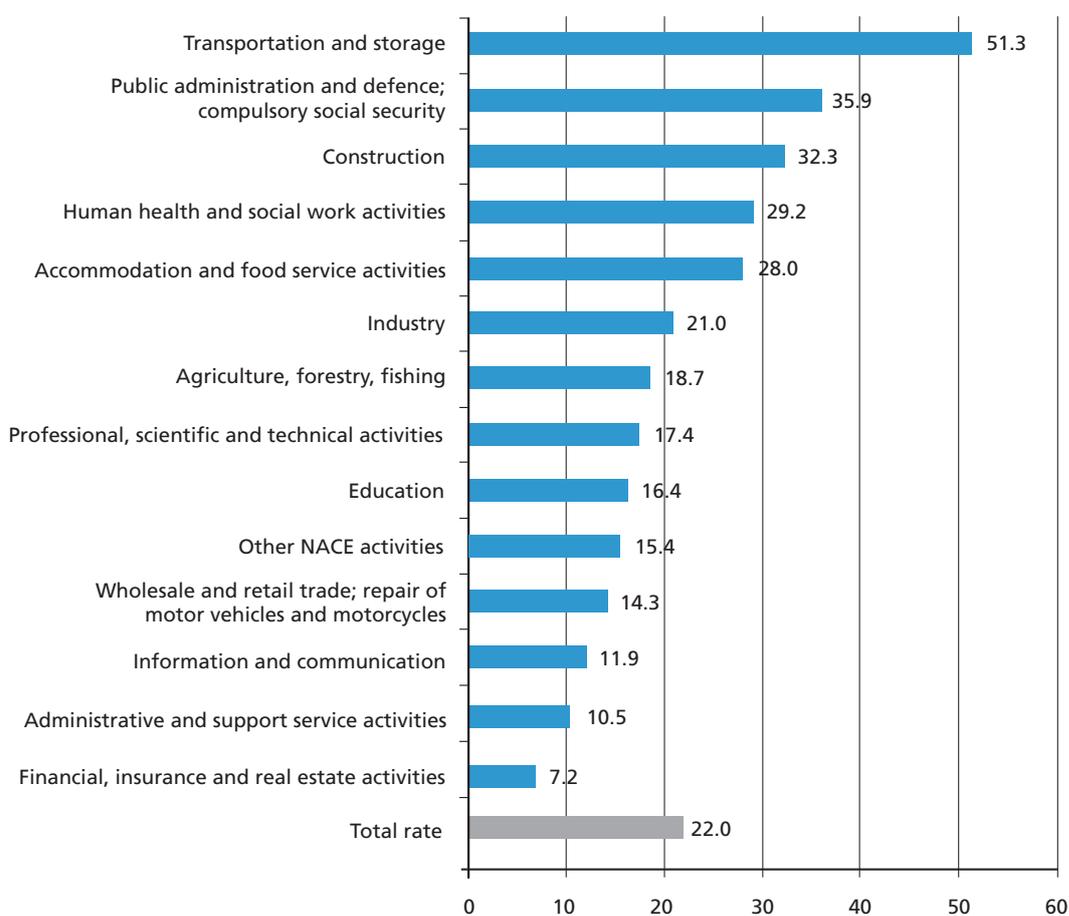


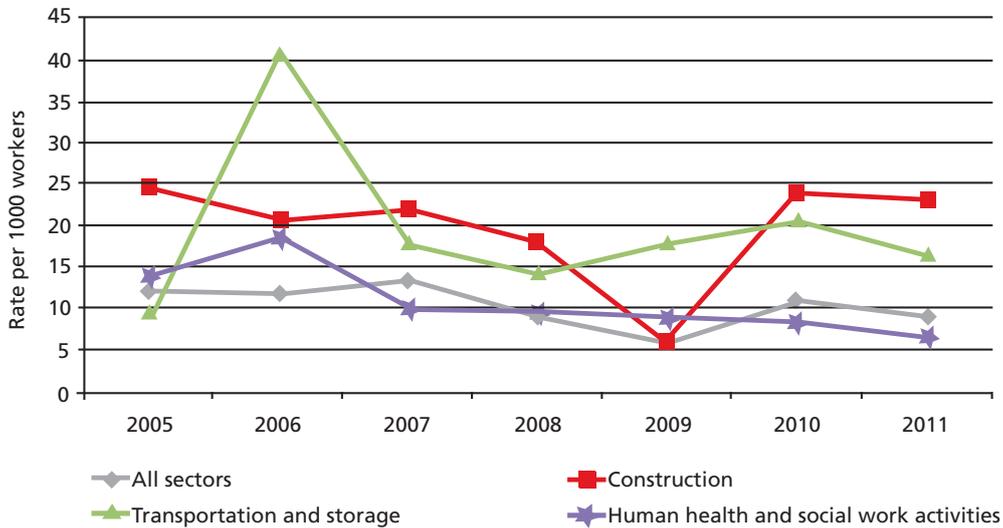
Figure 2.6: Rate of injuries (any days lost) per 1,000 workers by economic sector 2011 (CSO)



**Note:** QNHS estimates are subject to sampling and other survey errors. Estimates and changes over time of a lower magnitude can be taken to have lower precision and should be interpreted with caution.

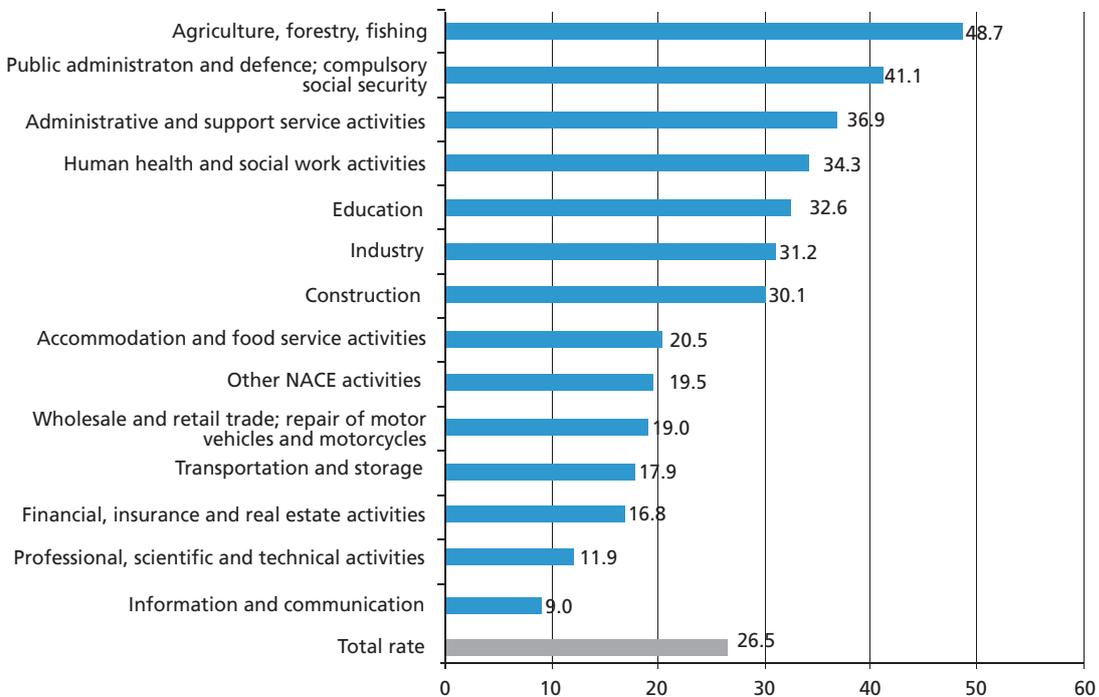


Figure 2.7: Rate of 4+ day injuries in selected sectors 2005-2011 (CSO)



**Note:** QNHS estimates are subject to sampling and other survey errors. Estimates and changes over time of a lower magnitude can be taken to have lower precision and should be interpreted with caution.

Figure 2.8: Rate of illnesses (any days lost) per 1,000 workers by economic sector 2011 (CSO)



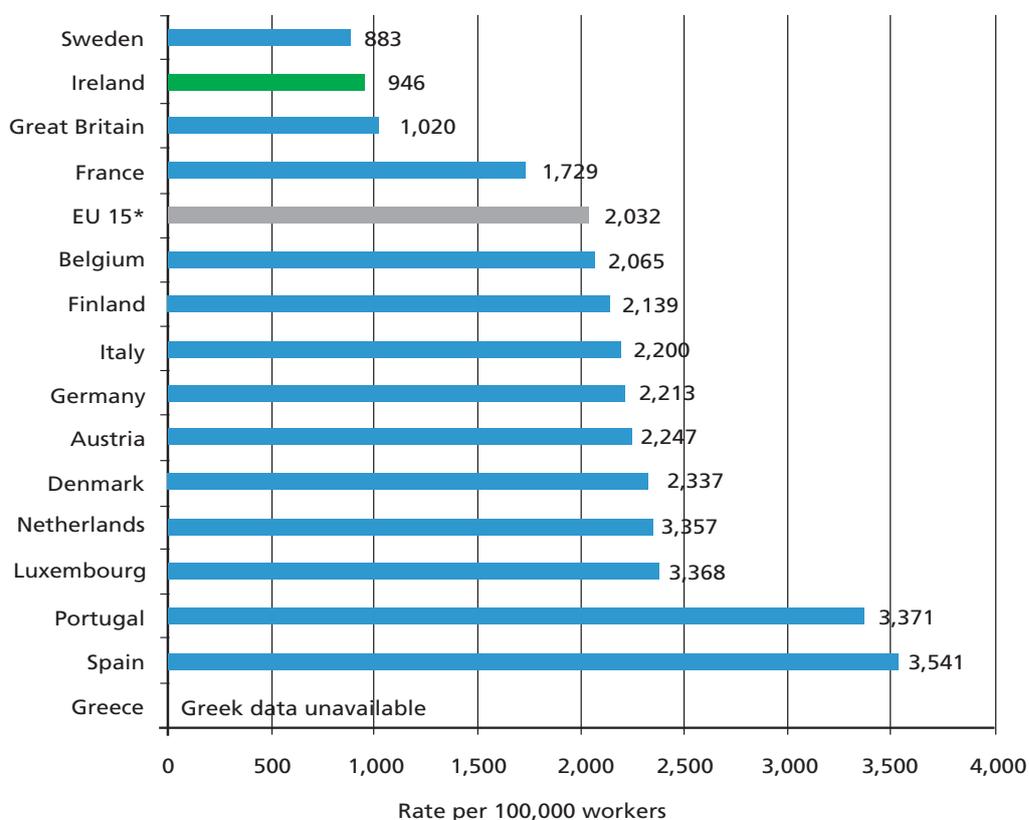
**Note:** QNHS estimates are subject to sampling and other survey errors. Estimates and changes over time of a lower magnitude can be taken to have lower precision and should be interpreted with caution.



**Figure 2.9: Occupational injury benefit claims (DSP)**

Year	Claims allowed	Days lost (claim paid days)	Avg. days lost per claim
2000	11,995		
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
2012	10,927	392,436	36

**Figure 2.10: Rate of 4+ day injuries in the EU 2010 (Eurostat)**



\*EU 15 figure is calculated on the basis of 14 member states.



## 2.2 Victim Statistics

**Figure 2.11: Number and rate of injury/illness\* by economic sector and gender 2011 (CSO)**

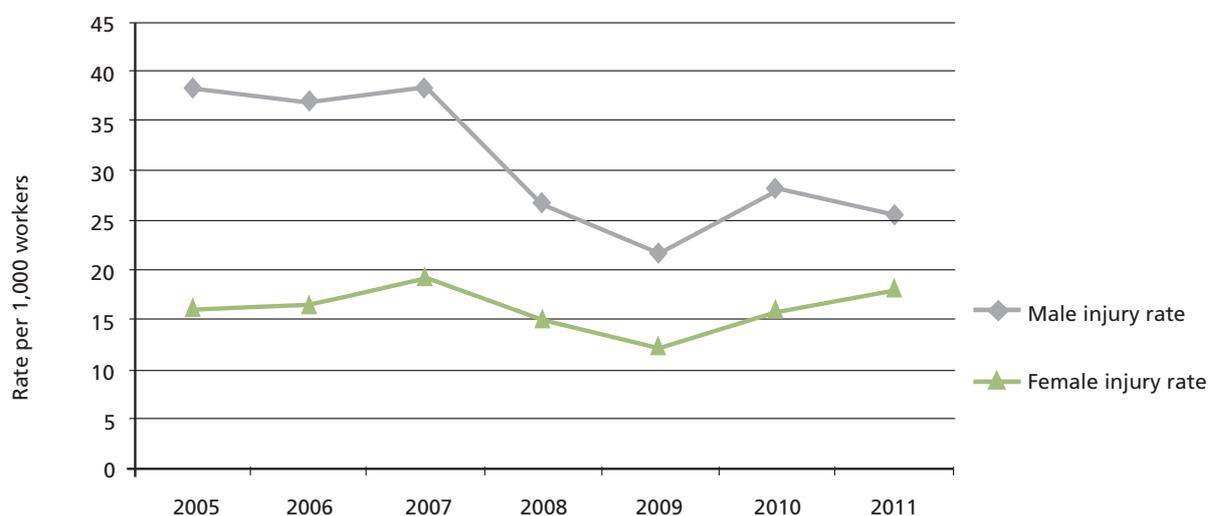
Economic Sector	Number employed		Injury rate per 1,000 workers		Illness rate per 1,000 workers	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	71,300	9,200	19.3	13.5	48.1	-
Industry	168,000	68,000	23.3	15.3	33.1	26.7
Construction	96,900	6,400	34.4	-	32.1	-
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	138,800	132,500	13.5	15.1	10.8	27.5
Transportation and storage	72,400	17,900	43.2	83.8	14.1	-
Accommodation and food service activities	54,900	62,700	27.0	28.8	21.4	12.3
Information and communication	54,200	24,300	17.3	-	10.2	1.5
Financial, insurance and real estate activities	46,400	54,600	11.2	3.8	14.5	10.2
Professional, scientific and technical activities	60,600	37,400	20.9	11.9	13.5	3.5
Administrative and support service activities	33,400	29,100	19.6	-	33.7	11.8
Public administration & defence; compulsory social security	51,000	48,500	64.8	5.5	41.8	19.5
Education	39,200	107,400	28.2	12.0	31.0	35.6
Human health and social work activities	44,500	195,100	19.6	31.4	29.4	69.0
Other NACE activities	39,600	58,900	24.9	9.0	4.6	17.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>971,200</b>	<b>852,000</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>28.9</b>

\* The rates in this table are based on total injury and illness figures. There is insufficient data for 4+ day injuries and illness by gender

**Note:** QNHS estimates are subject to sampling and other survey errors. Estimates and changes over time of a lower magnitude can be taken to have lower precision and should be interpreted with caution.



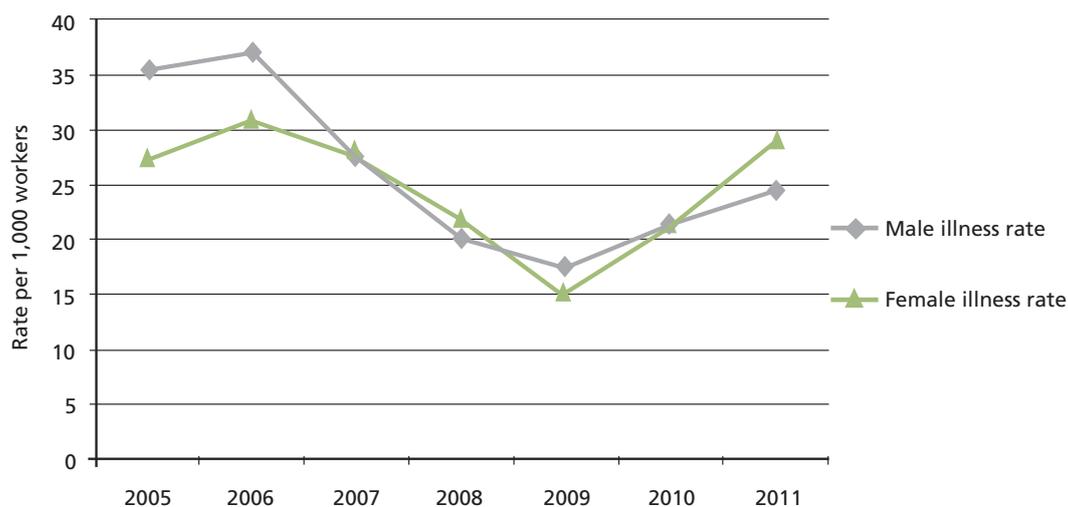
Figure 2.12: Rate of total injury\* by gender 2005–2011 (CSO)



\* The rates in this graph are based on total injury figures, regardless of number of days lost. There is insufficient data for 4+ day injuries by gender.

**Note:** QNHS estimates are subject to sampling and other survey errors. Estimates and changes over time of a lower magnitude can be taken to have lower precision and should be interpreted with caution.

Figure 2.13: Rate of total illness\* by gender 2005–2011 (CSO)



\* The rates in this graph are based on total illness figures, regardless of number of days lost. There is insufficient data for 4+ day illnesses by gender.

**Note:** QNHS estimates are subject to sampling and other survey errors. Estimates and changes over time of a lower magnitude can be taken to have lower precision and should be interpreted with caution.



**Figure 2.14: Rates of total injury and total illness per 1,000 workers by age band 2011 (CSO)**

Age range	Injury rate 2011	Illness rate 2011
15-19	*	*
20-24	*	*
25-34	25.4	27.9
35-44	23.9	30.1
45-54	20.1	27.0
55-64	23.5	24.7
65+	14.8	33.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>27.0</b>

\* Insufficient data

**Note:** QNHS estimates are subject to sampling and other survey errors. Estimates and changes over time of a lower magnitude can be taken to have lower precision and should be interpreted with caution.

**Figure 2.15: Rates of total injury and total illness per 1,000 workers by occupation 2011 (CSO)**

Occupation	Injury rate 2011	Illness rate 2011
Managers and Administrators	12.5	11.0
Professional	16.3	31.7
Associate Professional and Technical	21.4	35.6
Clerical and Secretarial	10.1	18.4
Craft and Related	28.0	40.1
Personal and Protective Service	38.6	35.3
Sales	11.8	15.1
Plant and Machine Operatives	33.6	30.9
Other/not stated	30.8	9.8
<b>All sectors</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>27.0</b>

**Note:** QNHS estimates are subject to sampling and other survey errors. Estimates and changes over time of a lower magnitude can be taken to have lower precision and should be interpreted with caution.



Figure 2.16: Reported non-fatal injuries by employment status 2012 (HSA)

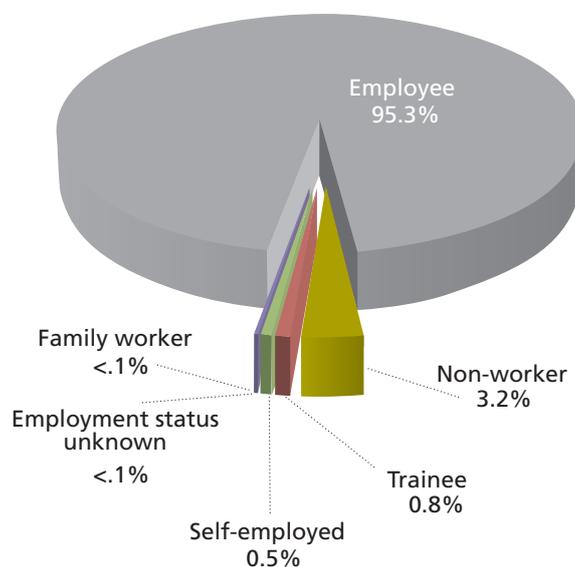


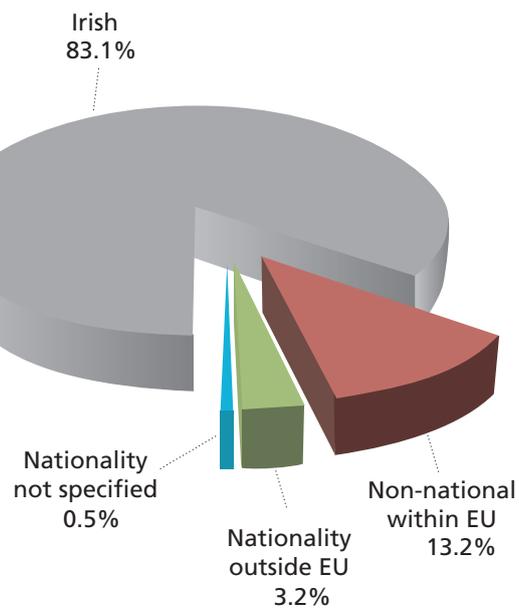
Figure 2.17: Workers by nationality and economic sector 2011 (CSO statistical release February 2012)

Economic Sector	Workers at Q4 2012		
	Irish	Non-Irish	% non-Irish
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	83,500	6,500	7.2%
Industry	193,800	43,400	18.3%
Construction	92,900	10,300	10.0%
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	228,700	44,700	16.3%
Transport and storage	78,100	10,800	12.1%
Accommodation and food service activities	80,300	38,000	32.1%
Information and communication	67,200	15,900	19.1%
Financial, insurance and real estate activities	94,400	8,400	8.2%
Professional, scientific and technical activities	90,700	11,500	11.3%
Administrative and support service activities	48,500	14,700	23.3%
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	93,600	-	-
Education	136,400	8,900	6.1%
Human health and social work activities	210,300	35,400	14.4%
Other NACE activities	78,600	17,700	18.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,577,000</b>	<b>266,200</b>	<b>14.4%</b>

**Note:** QNHS estimates are subject to sampling and other survey errors. Estimates and changes over time of a lower magnitude can be taken to have lower precision and should be interpreted with caution.



Figure 2.18: Distribution of reported non-fatal injuries by nationality 2012 (HSA)



## 2.3 Incident Statistics

**Figure 2.19: Number of non-fatal accidents by trigger, all sectors 2012 (HSA)**

Trigger	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	Total
Aggression, fright, shock, violence	0	0	2	0	4	4	2	19	0	0	10	0	0	7	155	13	219	1	2	438
Attack by animal	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	6
Body movement (no physical stress)	2	1	67	4	8	28	29	40	14	7	13	0	0	14	22	5	48	0	13	315
Breakage causing splinters (e.g. glass, stone, metal)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4
Breakage of material at joints	2	4	45	1	6	18	27	16	14	3	2	0	2	13	9	2	24	0	4	192
Electrical problem	1	0	3	0	0	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	12
Explosion	0	0	3	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7
Fall from height	4	3	47	0	14	44	38	22	9	6	10	1	3	15	45	13	35	4	5	318
Fall on same level (slip, stumble etc)	8	3	145	5	26	71	179	151	55	29	33	3	9	32	121	54	251	14	21	1210
Fall, collapse of material	0	0	1	0	0	6	13	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	4	0	0	33
Fire, flare up	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	3	0	0	16
Loss of control of animal	21	0	3	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	7	3	0	3	46
Loss of control of hand held tool	1	1	63	1	4	15	18	6	14	4	1	0	0	2	4	8	2	0	9	153
Loss of control of machine	1	2	44	0	0	11	16	12	2	0	1	0	0	4	7	1	4	2	5	112
Loss of control of means of transport or handling equipment	3	3	20	1	6	10	16	45	1	7	2	1	0	9	85	0	18	2	8	237
Loss of control of object being worked on	4	2	47	0	6	12	20	10	6	0	1	0	0	4	10	1	11	0	1	135
Manual handling	13	17	426	3	43	128	302	324	56	34	37	3	17	69	216	40	457	12	49	2246
Other breakage/collapse related trigger	0	0	0	0	1	3	6	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	17
Other fall-related accident trigger	0	2	6	1	1	6	18	3	5	0	1	0	0	0	13	0	7	1	0	64
Other loss of control trigger	2	2	6	0	1	3	8	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	9	3	14	0	1	53
Overflow, leakage, emission	0	3	43	1	5	9	10	5	6	1	0	0	0	3	10	2	15	0	2	115
Person in inappropriate area	0	0	12	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	19
Other / unknown	11	6	125	0	15	45	64	146	35	10	23	2	5	38	102	30	195	7	12	871
<b>Total</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>1111</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>814</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>827</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>1312</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>6619</b>

### Sector key

A – Agriculture, forestry and fishing; B - Mining and quarrying; C – Manufacturing; D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; 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; I - Accommodation and food service activities; J - Information and communication; K - Financial and insurance activities; L - Real estate activities; 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 – Arts, entertainment and recreation; S - Other service activities.



Figure 2.20: Non-fatal injuries by trigger 2012 (HSA)

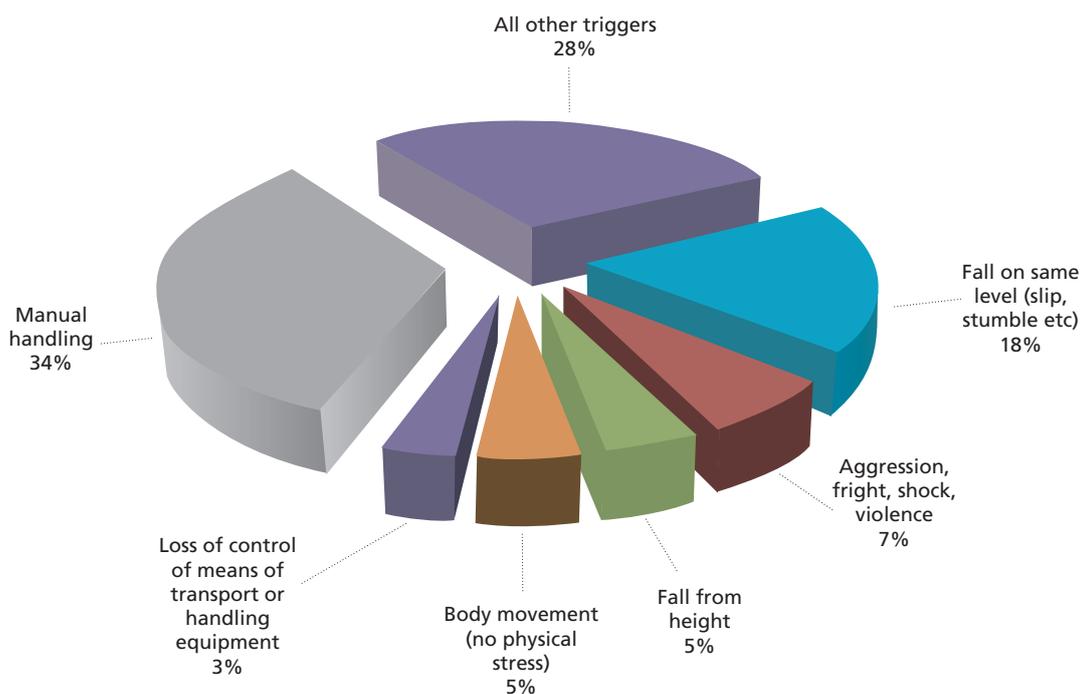


Figure 2.21: Injury type by gender 2011 (CSO)

Injury Type	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Wound or superficial injury	7,167	7.4	5,995	7.0	13,162	7.2
Bone fracture	2,437	2.5	673	0.8	3,110	1.7
Dislocation, sprain or strain	7,470	7.7	4,545	5.3	12,015	6.6
Amputation, concussion, internal injury, burn, scald or frost bite	1,380	1.4	955	1.1	2,336	1.3
Poisoning, infection, suffocation (asphyxiation), Other type of injury and not stated	6,310	6.5	3,165	3.7	9,475	5.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,764</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>15,333</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>40,097</b>	<b>22.0</b>

**Note:** QNHS estimates are subject to sampling and other survey errors. Estimates and changes over time of a lower magnitude can be taken to have lower precision and should be interpreted with caution.



**Figure 2.22: Illness type by gender 2011 (CSO)**

Illness Type	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Bone, joint or muscle problem	12,346	12.7	12,288	14.4	24,634	13.5
Breathing or lung problem	2,615	2.7	1,040	1.2	3,655	2.0
Hearing problem, headache and or eyestrain, heart disease or attack, circulatory system problem, Disease (Virus, bacteria, cancer or other type of disease)	3,868	4.0	4,080	4.8	7,948	4.4
Stress, depression anxiety	1,884	1.9	3,674	4.3	5,558	3.0
Skin problem, other types of complaint and including not stated	3,090	3.2	3,552	4.2	6,642	3.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,803</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>24,633</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>48,436</b>	<b>27.0</b>

**Note:** QNHS estimates are subject to sampling and other survey errors. Estimates and changes over time of a lower magnitude can be taken to have lower precision and should be interpreted with caution.

**Figure 2.23: Most injured body parts, all sectors 2012 (HSA)**

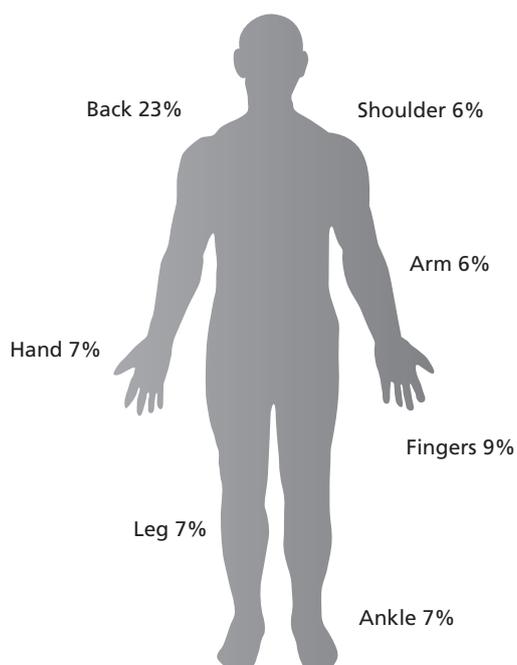
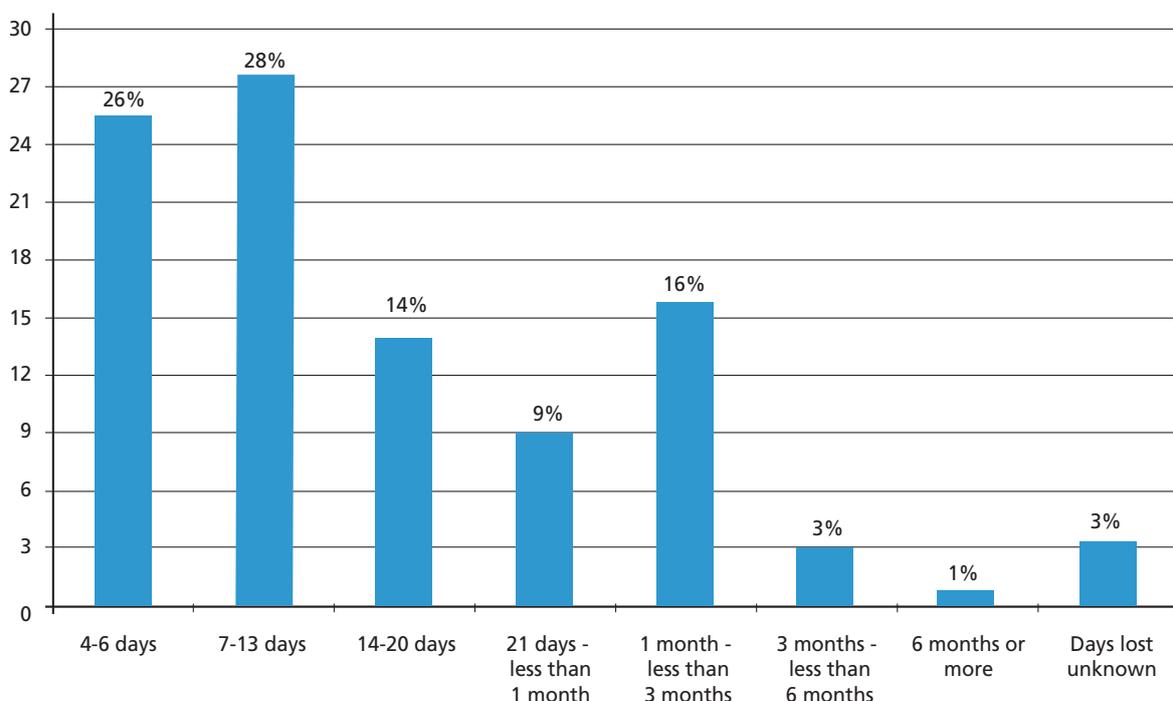




Figure 2.24: Reported non-fatal injuries by absence from work 2012 (HSA)



## 2.4 Work Environment Statistics

Figure 2.25 Reported non-fatal injuries by work environment 2012 (HSA)

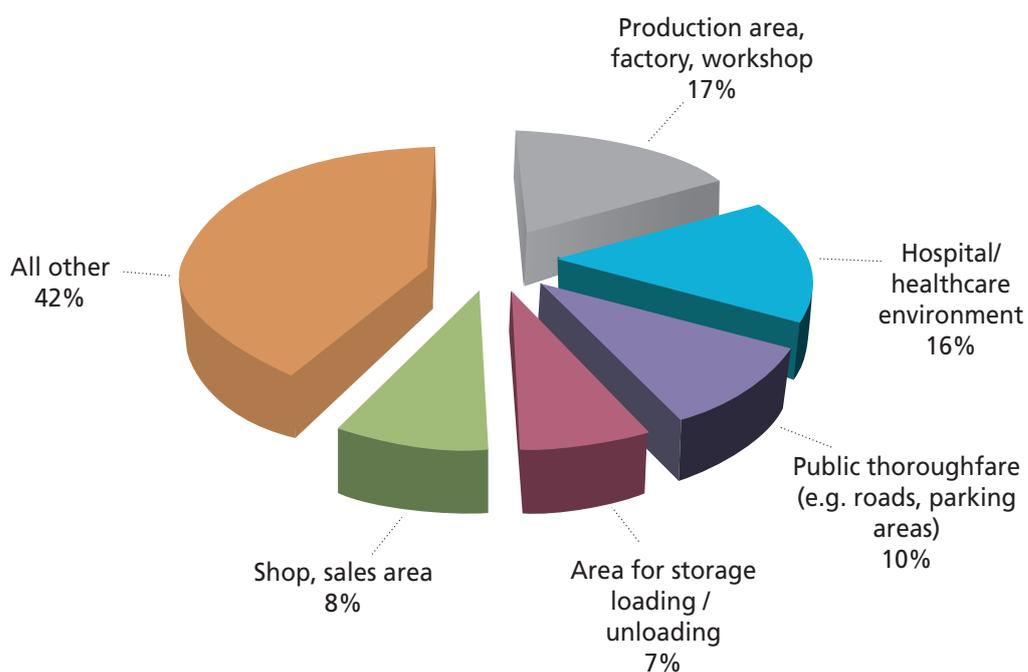


Figure 2.26: Reported non-fatal injuries by size of employing organisation 2012 (HSA)

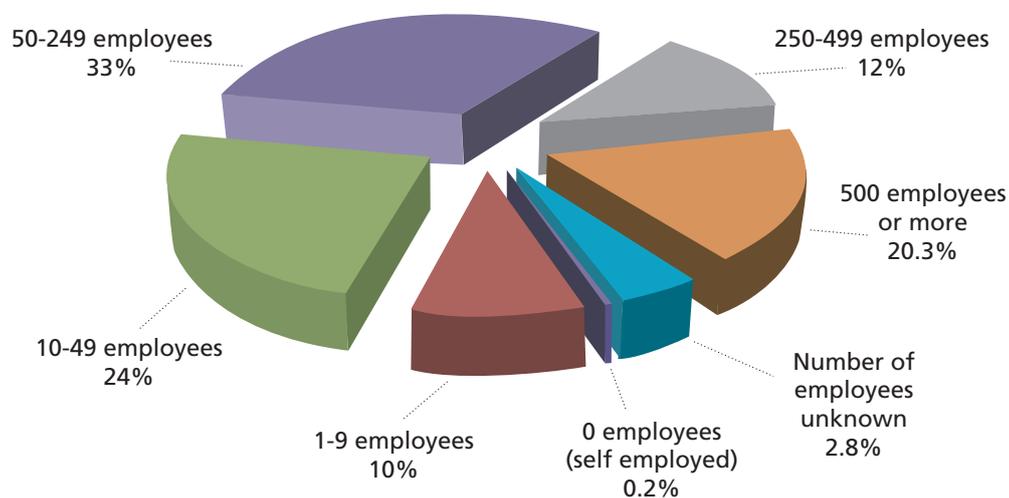


Figure 2.27: Number of non-fatal injury reports by county 2012 (HSA)

County	Reports	%
Carlow	85	1.3%
Cavan	132	2.0%
Clare	156	2.4%
Cork	765	11.6%
Donegal	100	1.5%
Dublin	2534	38.3%
Galway	262	4.0%
Kerry	186	2.8%
Kildare	338	5.1%
Kilkenny	97	1.5%
Laois	67	1.0%
Leitrim	23	0.3%
Limerick	327	4.9%
Longford	42	0.6%
Louth	150	2.3%
Mayo	136	2.1%
Meath	130	2.0%
Monaghan	58	0.9%
Offaly	105	1.6%
Roscommon	36	0.5%
Sligo	77	1.2%
Tipperary	272	4.1%
Waterford	145	2.2%
Westmeath	136	2.1%
Wexford	149	2.3%
Wicklow	111	1.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>6619</b>	<b>100%</b>

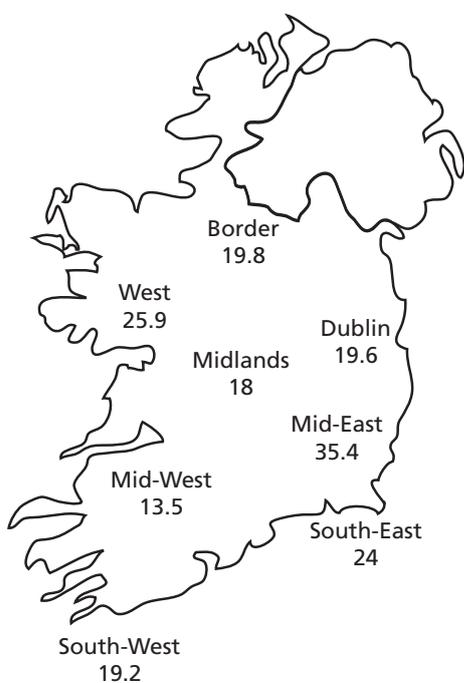


Figure 2.28: Rate of illness and injury by region 2011 (CSO)

Region	Total employed	Injury		Illness	
		Number	Rate per 1,000	Number	Rate per 1,000
Border	174,500	3448	19.8	3712	21.3
Midlands	104,800	1883	18.0	3285	31.3
West	177,100	4594	25.9	8914	50.3
Dublin	541,500	10589	19.6	11307	20.9
Mid-East	228,800	8093	35.4	7277	31.8
Mid-West	150,400	2030	13.5	3789	25.2
South-East	181,300	4347	24.0	4081	22.5
South-West	266,600	5114	19.2	6070	22.8

**Note:** QNHS estimates are subject to sampling and other survey errors. Estimates and changes over time of a lower magnitude can be taken to have lower precision and should be interpreted with caution.

Figure 2.29: Rate of injury per 1,000 workers by region 2011 (CSO)



Region	County
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 NR
South-East	Carlow, Kilkenny, Tipperary SR, Waterford, Wexford
South-West	Cork, Kerry

**Note:** QNHS estimates are subject to sampling and other survey errors. Estimates and changes over time of a lower magnitude can be taken to have lower precision and should be interpreted with caution.



# 3. Fatal Injury Statistics

Figure 3.1: Rate of worker fatalities 2003-2012 (HSA)

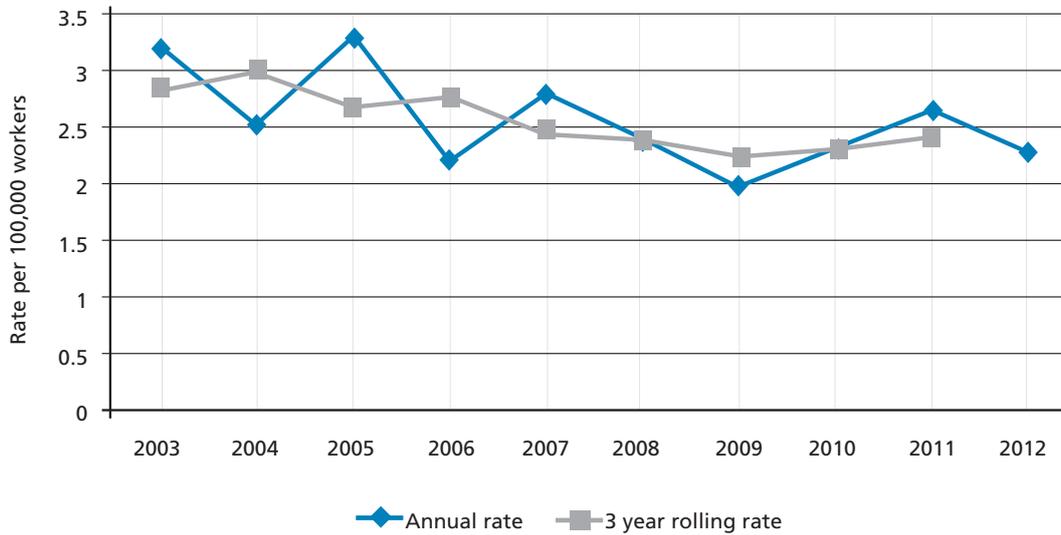
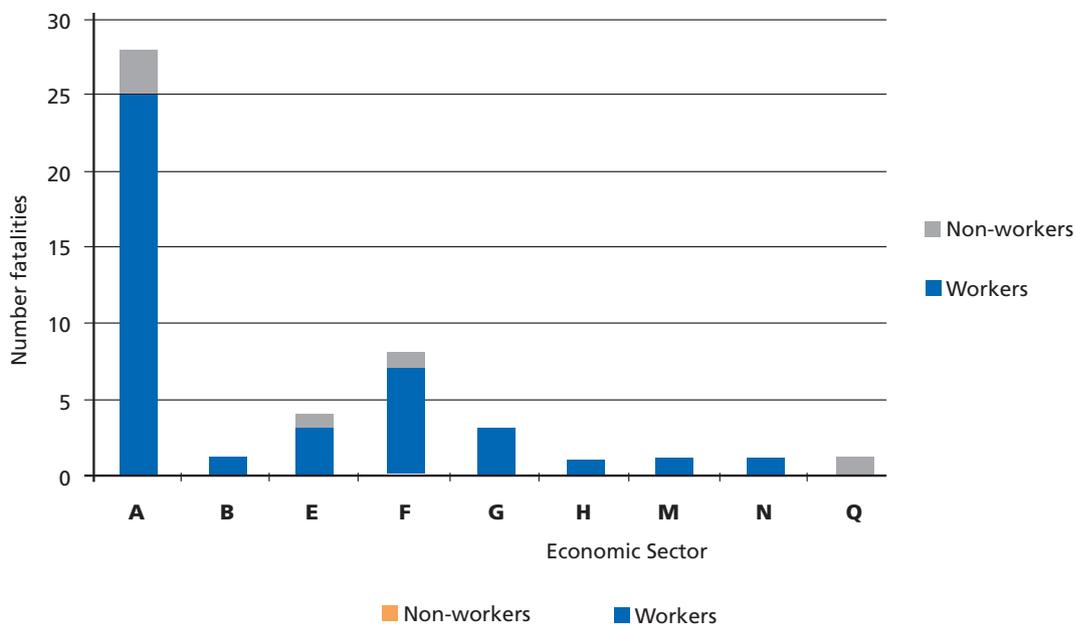


Figure 3.2: Number of reported fatalities by economic sector (worker and non-worker) 2012 (HSA)



**Sector key**

A – Agriculture, forestry and fishing; B - Mining and quarrying; 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; Q - Human health and social work activities



**Figure 3.3: Rate of reported worker fatalities by economic sector 2012 (HSA)**

Economic Sector	Worker					Non-Worker	Total
	Employee	Self-Employed	Family Worker	Total	Rate per 100,000		
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	8	17	-	25	29.2	3	28
Industry (NACE B-E)	4	-	-	4	1.7	1	5
Construction	5	2	-	7	6.9	1	8
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1	2	-	3	1.1	-	3
Transportation and storage	1	-	-	1	1.1	-	1
Professional, scientific and technical activities	-	1	-	1	1.0	-	1
Administrative and support service activities	1	-	-	1	1.5	-	1
Human health and social work activities	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>48</b>

**Figure 3.4: Number of reported fatalities (worker and non-worker) by economic sector 2008 - 2012 (HSA)**

Economic Sector (NACE Rev.2)	Number of fatalities					Total in Sector
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
A-Agriculture, forestry and fishing	22 (20-1-1)	13 (10-1-2)	29 (22-3-4)	27 (22-0-5)	28 (21-0-7)	119
B-Mining and quarrying	1	2	0	1	1	5
C-Manufacturing	6	1	2	2	0	11
D-Electricity; gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0	0	0	0	0	0
E-Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	2	0	2	3	4	11
F-Construction	15	10	6	6	8	45
G-Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and personal goods	3	2	4	2	3	14
H-Transportation and storage	3	6	3	7	1	20
I-Accommodation and food service activities	0	1	0	1	0	2
J-Information and communication	0	0	0	0	0	0
K-Financial and insurance activities	0	0	0	0	0	0
L-Real estate activities	0	0	0	0	0	0
M-Professional, scientific and technical activities	1	1	0	2	1	5
N-Administrative and support service activities	0	1	0	0	1	2
O-Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	1	2	0	1	0	4
P-Education	0	2	0	0	0	2
Q-Human health and social work activities	0	1	1	1	1	4
R-Arts, entertainment and recreation	1	0	1	1	0	3
S-Other service activities	2	1	0	0	0	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>250</b>



**Figure 3.5: Rate of reported worker fatalities by economic sector 2009–2012 (HSA)**

Economic Sector	Rate of worker fatalities			
	2009	2010	2011	2012
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	13.4	31.2	31.1	29.2
Industry	1.2	1.3	2.5	1.7
Construction	6.6	4.7	4.6	6.9
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	-	1.1	0.8	1.1
Transportation and storage	5.4	3.2	7.7	1.1
Accommodation and food service activities	0.8	-	-	-
Information and communication	-	-	-	-
Financial, insurance and real estate activities	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1	-	2.1	1
Administrative and support service activities	1.6	-	-	1.5
Public administration & defence; compulsory social security	1.9	-	1	-
Education	1.4	-	-	-
Human health and social work activities	-	0.4	-	-
Other NACE activities	1	1	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.3</b>

**Figure 3.6: Comparison of fatality rates in selected sectors 2008–2012 (HSA)**

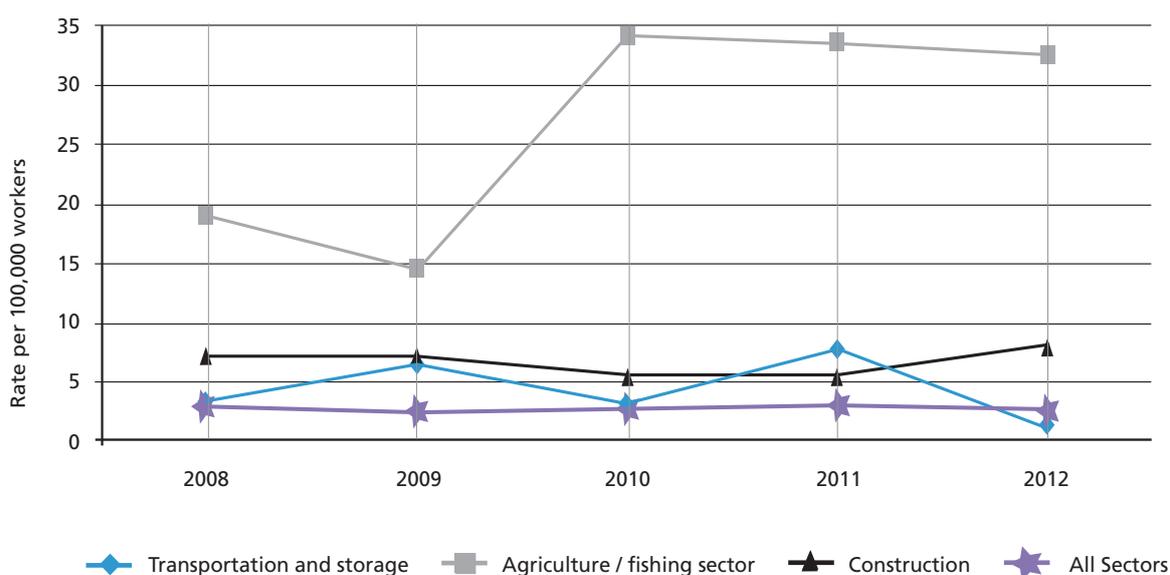




Figure 3.7: Percentage of reported fatal injuries by employment status 2012 (HSA)

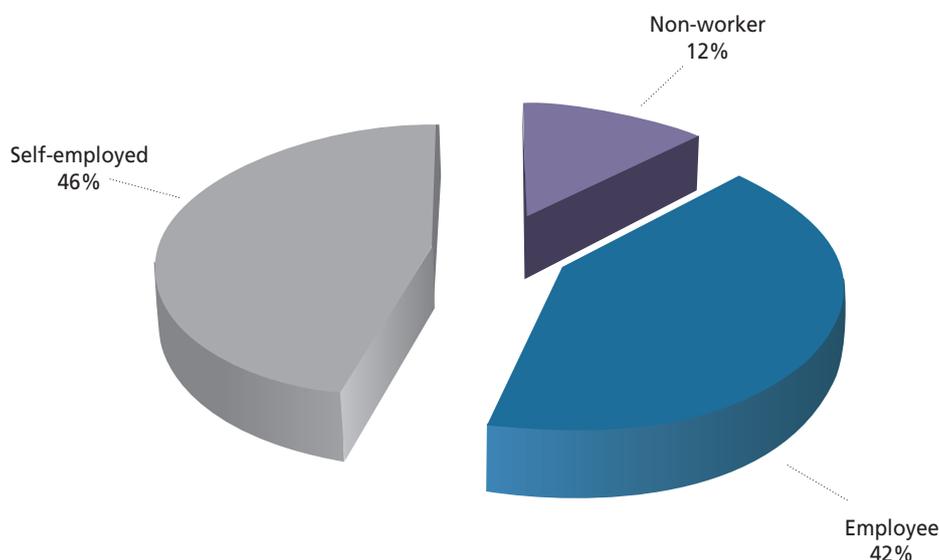


Figure 3.8: Number of reported fatalities (worker and non-worker) by economic sector and age band 2012 (HSA)

Age Band	Economic sector									Total
	A	B	E	F	G	H	M	N	Q	
0-17	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
18-24	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4
25-34	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3
35-44	3	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	6
45-54	8	-	2	1	2	-	1	-	-	14
55-64	3	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	7
65+	9	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>48</b>

**Sector key**

A – Agriculture, forestry and fishing; B - Mining and quarrying; 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; Q - Human health and social work activities.



Figure 3.9: Number of reported fatalities (worker and non-worker) by age band 2012 (HSA)

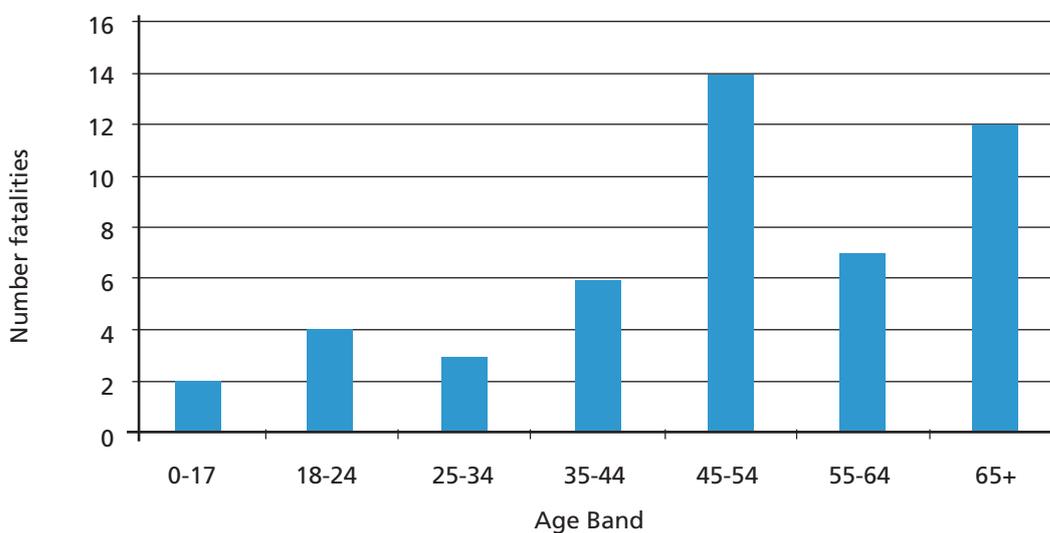


Figure 3.10: Number of reported fatalities (worker and non-worker) by nationality and economic sector 2012 (HSA)

Economic Sector	Irish	Other EU	Non-EU
A	25	-	3
B	1	-	-
E	3	1	-
F	7	1	-
G	3	-	-
H	1	-	-
M	1	-	-
N	-	1	-
Q	1	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>

**Sector key**

A – Agriculture, forestry and fishing; B - Mining and quarrying; 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; Q - Human health and social work activities.



Figure 3.11: Percentage of reported worker fatalities by nationality 2012 (HSA)

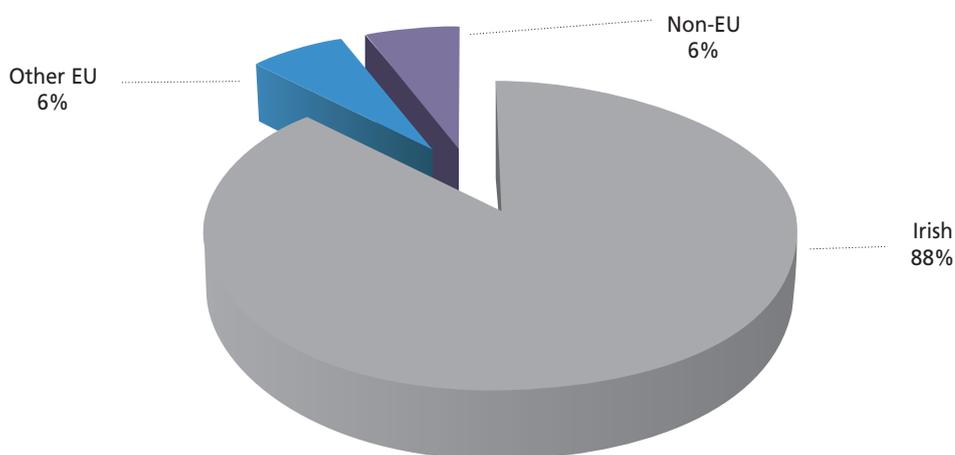


Figure 3.12: Reported worker fatality rates by nationality 2007–2012 (HSA)

Worker fatality rates per 100,000 workers	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Irish workers	2.8	2.5	2.0	2.3	2.8	2.3
Non-Irish national workers	2.4	2.2	2.0	2.3	1.8	2.2
All workers	2.8	2.5	2	2.3	2.7	2.3

Figure 3.13: Number of reported fatalities (worker and non-worker) by accident trigger 2012 (HSA)

Accident trigger	Economic sector								Total
	A	B	E	F	G	H	M	N	
Electrical trigger	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Fall from height	2	-	-	2	1	1	-	1	7
Fall on same level (slip, stumble etc)	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Other fall related trigger	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Fall, collapse of material - from above	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2
Loss of control of animal	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Loss of control of machine	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	3
Loss of control of means of transport or handling equipment	13	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	16
Loss of control of object being worked on	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Other triggers not listed	1	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	5
Accident trigger unknown	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>48</b>

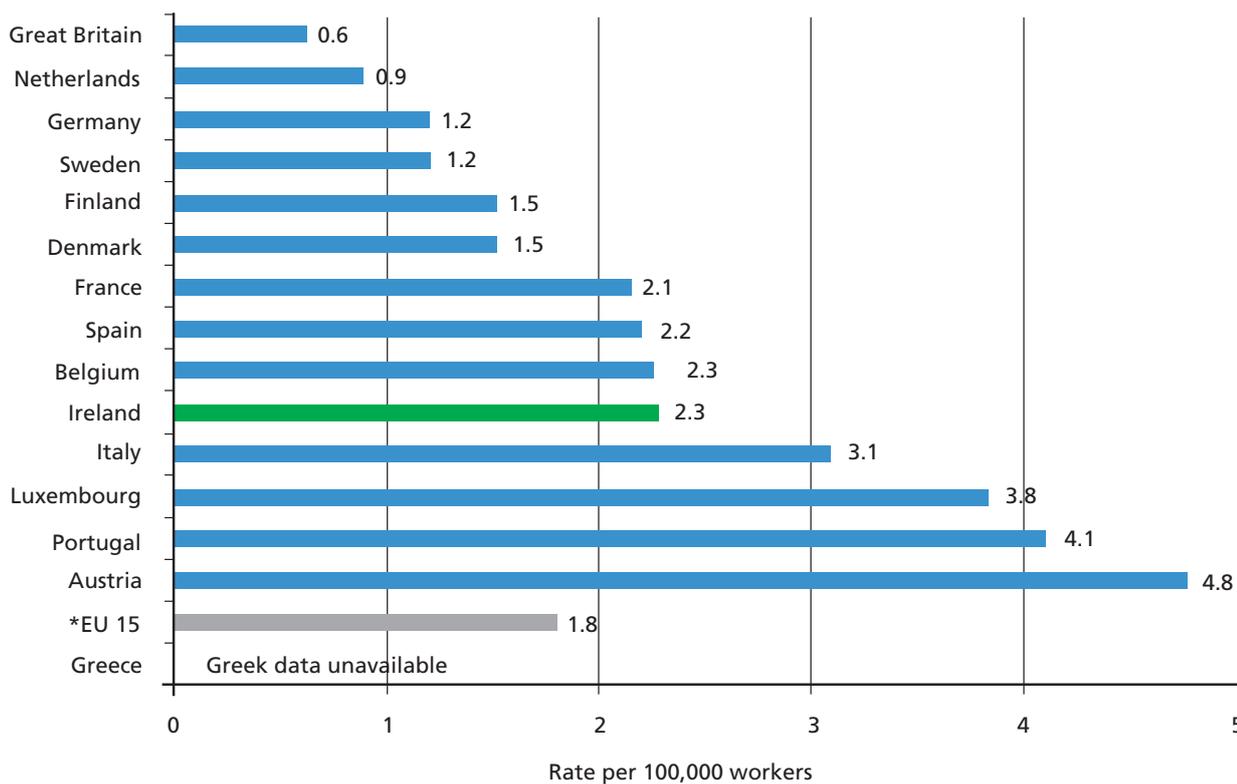


**Figure 3.14: Number of reported fatalities (worker and non-worker) by county 2007-2012 (HSA)**

County	Year					
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Carlow	1	1	-	1	-	-
Cavan	1	-	1	-	1	3
Clare	1	3	2	4	-	7
Cork	3	13	3	7	13	9
Derry	1	-	-	-	-	-
Donegal	4	2	4	5	3	2
Dublin	9	5	8	2	4	2
Galway	2	4	-	2	3	2
Kerry	4	3	4	3	4	2
Kildare	2	1	-	2	1	1
Kilkenny	5	1	-	2	3	1
Laois	1	2	-	1	1	2
Leitrim	-	2	-	2	-	2
Limerick	4	4	-	1	4	-
Longford	-	-	1	1	-	2
Louth	5	-	4	2	-	-
Mayo	3	1	1	2	1	2
Meath	-	5	3	2	2	-
Monaghan	-	-	3	1	-	2
Offaly	-	1	-	1	3	-
Roscommon	-	-	-	1	1	2
Sligo	2	1	-	-	-	-
Tipperary	-	5	3	2	5	3
Waterford	10	1	1	1	1	1
Westmeath	2	-	1	1	-	2
Wexford	5	2	2	1	4	1
Wicklow	2	-	2	1	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>48</b>



Figure 3.15: Worker fatality rates in the EU 2010 (Eurostat)



\*EU 15 figure is calculated on the basis of 14 member states.



# Appendix – Classification of Economic Activities

NACE Rev 2 Code		Level	NACE Rev 2 Description
<b>AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING</b>			
A	01	2	Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities
A	02	2	Forestry and logging
A	03	2	Fishing and aquaculture
<b>MINING AND QUARRYING</b>			
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
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>			
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
<b>ELECTRICITY, GAS, STEAM AND AIR CONDITIONING SUPPLY</b>			
D	35	2	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply
<b>WATER SUPPLY; SEWERAGE, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATION ACTIVITIES</b>			
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



NACE Rev 2 Code		Level	NACE Rev 2 Description
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>			
F	41	2	Construction of buildings
F	42	2	Civil engineering
F	43	2	Specialised construction activities
<b>WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE; REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOTORCYCLES</b>			
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
<b>TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE</b>			
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
<b>ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICE ACTIVITIES</b>			
I	55	2	Accommodation
I	56	2	Food and beverage service activities
<b>INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION</b>			
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
<b>FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE ACTIVITIES</b>			
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
<b>REAL ESTATE ACTIVITIES</b>			
L	68	2	Real estate activities
<b>PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL ACTIVITIES</b>			
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



NACE Rev 2 Code		Level	NACE Rev 2 Description
<b>ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICE ACTIVITIES</b>			
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
<b>PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE; COMPULSORY SOCIAL SECURITY</b>			
O	84	2	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security
<b>EDUCATION</b>			
P	85	2	Education
<b>HUMAN HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK ACTIVITIES</b>			
Q	86	2	Human health activities
Q	87	2	Residential care activities
Q	88	2	Social work activities without accommodation
<b>ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION</b>			
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
<b>OTHER SERVICE ACTIVITIES</b>			
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
<b>ACTIVITIES OF HOUSEHOLDS AS EMPLOYERS; UNDIFFERENTIATED GOODS - AND SERVICES - PRODUCING ACTIVITIES OF HOUSEHOLDS FOR OWN USE</b>			
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
<b>ACTIVITIES OF EXTRA TERRITORIAL ORGANISATIONS AND BODIES</b>			
U	99	2	Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies

# References

- Central Statistics Office, Statistical Release, April 2012
- Health and Safety Authority, Summary of Injury, Illness and Fatality Statistics 2009–2010
- Central Statistics Office NaceCoder:

*<http://www.cso.ie/px/lu/INACECoder/INACEItems/searchnace.asp/searchnace.asp>*





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