



HEALTH AND SAFETY
AUTHORITY



Summary of Workplace
Injury, Illness and Fatality
Statistics 2009-2010

10

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1. Introduction

1.1 Overview of the Summary of Statistics 2009-2010

The Health and Safety Authority's annual Summary of Statistics aims to provide information on some of the most common queries on occupational injury, illness and workplace fatalities. 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. We continue to make every effort to ensure that the information is easy to access and interpret.

Non-fatal injury and illness data

The most recent data presented by the CSO continues to indicate a downward trend in the rates of non-fatal injury and illness data for 2009 in Ireland. Overall, the number of persons suffering injury or illness in 2009 fell by approximately 25% from the numbers in 2008. Of particular interest to the Authority is the large reduction in the numbers and rates of persons suffering injury or illness causing 4+ days absence in 2009 (6.2 workers out of every 1000 workers), the lowest rate recorded by the CSO to date. A similar trend is seen in the 4+ day illness rate of 6.6 illnesses per 1000 workers in 2009. There is a consequent reduction in the number of working days lost through injury and illness in 2009. At approximately 750,000 days this is almost half the number of days lost in 2009 and is the lowest recorded number of days lost in the last decade. Mirroring trends in CSO data, the Occupational Injuries Board at the Department of Social Protection processed fewer claims in 2010 than the previous year.

Despite the overall downward trend in the injury and illness rates, the CSO data does show some consistent patterns with previous years. For example, female workers continue to have lower injury and illness rates than male workers, although reductions were recorded in 2009 for both genders. A notable statistic in this area is the reduction by over 50% in the male injury rate in the construction sector, 17.7 per 1000 male workers compared to 36.7 in 2008. Workers aged between 20 and 24 years continue to display some of the highest injury rates, although a slight decrease was observed. Conversely, this age group continues to display the lowest rate of illness, despite a slight increase in 2009. The 65+ year age group recorded the highest rate of illness.

Despite the very substantial reductions evident in the CSO data for 2008 and 2009 it is important to note that the CSO has warned that many of these statistics are based on a very small number of respondents. Their assessment of the confidence intervals suggests that the differences in the 2008 and 2009 data are not statistically significant. The move from seasonal quarters to calendar quarters and the consequent slight change in the survey questions may have influenced responses. Further data must be obtained before the CSO can reach a conclusion about the statistical significance of the reduction.

Non-Irish national workers comprised over 12% of the Irish workforce at the end of 2010, compared to 16% in 2009 and 17% in 2008. 15% of non-fatal injuries notified to the Authority in 2010 involved non-Irish national workers.

In terms of the work environments in which injuries occur, the highest proportion (16%) of incidents occurred in production areas, factories or workshops. Manual handling related injuries continue to account for approximately one third of all reported injuries followed by slip, trip and fall incidents (21%).



Fatal injury data

There were 48 workplace fatalities reported to the Authority during 2010, an increase on the record low of 43 reported in 2009. This translates to a slight increase in the worker fatality rate, with 2.3 fatal accidents per 100,000 compared to 1.9 fatalities per 100,000 workers in 2009.

There was quite a narrow sectoral distribution of fatalities in 2010. A total of 60% of fatal incidents occurred in the farming, forestry and fishing sector (22, 3 and 4 fatalities respectively). The rate of 30.6 fatalities per 100,000 workers in the sector is almost double the rate in previous years (generally between 13 to 17 fatalities per 100,000 workers) and is six times higher than the rate in the construction sector.

The construction sector recorded 6 fatalities in 2010, the lowest number recorded in the sector since the Authority records began in 1989. This saw a reduction in the fatality rate to 4.5 fatalities per 100,000 workers in the sector, the lowest rate since the 2006 figure of 4.3 fatalities per 100,000 workers.

Of the 48 fatalities, 6 involved non-workers. Of the 42 worker fatalities, 22 involved self-employed persons and 21 of these were working in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector. This is the highest percentage of fatalities involving the self-employed ever recorded by the Authority. Another unique statistic that arose in 2010 is that all workplace fatalities involved male victims.

Tree felling activities claimed five lives in 2010, a significant increase on a single such incident in 2009. A further fatality occurred, where the victim was electrocuted while pruning trees beneath power lines.

Of the 2010 fatalities, 27% involved persons aged between 55 and 64. Elderly workers continue to figure highly in workplace fatalities, and particularly those involved in farming, with all 7 fatalities involving persons aged 65 years and over occurring in this sector. This marks a return to an unfortunate trend after a complete absence of such fatalities in 2009. Similar to 2009, the rate of fatal injury for non-Irish national workers was the same as for Irish workers in 2010.

Falls from height were the most common cause of workplace deaths in 2010, with 10 such fatal accidents recorded. The majority of these occurred in farming and construction where repair and maintenance was being undertaken at roof level. Munster registered the highest number of workplace fatalities in 2010 with 18 fatalities in total, 7 of which occurred in Cork.

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>.

1.2 NACE Revision 2

The statistical Classification of Economic Activities, NACE, underwent a major revision (NACE Rev.2) effective from 1 January 2008 under Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council, 20 December 2006. The revised classification reflects developments in economic activity – see table below comparing NACE Rev.1 and NACE Rev.2.

The Authority and all other agencies in Ireland and other EU member states were legally required to implement the new NACE codes from this date. The Authority's reporting systems and databases were adapted on 1 January 2008, with the result that data from 2008 onwards is recorded and presented using the NACE Rev.2 codes. CSO data is also based on the NACE Rev.2 classification since 2008. It has been necessary to re-classify data for some of the tables in this Summary to facilitate comparison of data over time.


Figure 1.1: Comparison of NACE Rev.1 and NACE Rev.2 economic activity classification

NACE Revision 1		NACE Revision 2	
A	Agriculture, hunting and forestry	A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing
B	Fishing		Removed
C	Mining and quarrying	B	Mining and quarrying
D	Manufacturing	C	Manufacturing
E	Electricity, gas and water supply	D	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply
	New	E	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities
F	Construction	F	Construction
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household services	G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
H	Hotels and restaurants	I	Accommodation and food service activities
I	Transport, storage and communication	H	Transport and storage
	New	J	Information and communication
J	Financial intermediation	K	Financial and insurance activities
K	Real estate, renting and business activities	L	Real estate activities
	New	M	Professional, scientific and technical activities
	New	N	Administrative and support service activities
L	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	O	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security
M	Education	P	Education
N	Health and social work	Q	Human health and social work activities
	New	R	Arts, entertainment and recreation
O	Other community, social and personal service activities	S	Other service activities

A further breakdown of this table is available in appendix 2.

1.3 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 7,284 occupational injury reports in the Authority's database for 2010 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.

European statistics for fatal and non-fatal injuries are included in this report.

Under Regulation No 1338/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on Community statistics on public health and health and safety at work, Eurostat has developed an implementing regulation which will make it a legal requirement for member states to submit annual data on occupational injury to Eurostat. The regulation is due to enter into force in 2011. The Authority already supplies this data to Eurostat under a voluntary arrangement and will continue to fulfil the legal requirement when it is introduced.

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.

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 2009 to December 2009.

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 2010 is comparable to those carried out since 2003.

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 and Family Affairs

Data provided by the Occupational Injury Benefits (OIB) division of the Department of Social and Family Affairs 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.



1.4 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). The full classification is available to download from the Eurostat website:

<http://circa.europa.eu/lirc/dsis/nacecpacon/info/data/en/2007%20introduction.htm>

- Occupation: ISCO (International Standard Classification of Occupations), maintained by ILO (International Labour Organization). The ISCO codes are available to download from the Eurostat website:

[http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics_explained/index.php/International_standard_classification_of_occupations_\(ISCO\)](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics_explained/index.php/International_standard_classification_of_occupations_(ISCO))

- European Statistics on Accidents at Work (ESAW) 2001 Methodology – variables, definitions and classifications relating to the victim, the incident and the circumstances of the incident.

http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/statmanuals/files/ESAW_2001_EN.pdf

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 2001 - 2010 (HSA)

Reported non-fatal incidents	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total
	9,215	8,098	7,172	8,412	8,330	8,441	8,754	8,417	7,161	7,284	81,284

Figure 2.2: Injuries reported by economic sector 2010 (HSA)

Sector	Number	%
Human health and social work activities	1384	19%
Manufacturing	1262	17.3%
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	1030	14.1%
Transportation and storage	1028	14.1%
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	614	8.4%
Construction	571	7.8%
Other service activities	210	2.9%
Administrative and support service activities	184	2.5%
Accommodation and food service activities	175	2.4%
Education	160	2.2%
Financial and insurance activities	147	2.0%
Information and communication	129	1.8%
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	122	1.7%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	86	1.2%
Mining and quarrying	54	0.7%
Professional, scientific and technical activities	54	0.7%
Arts, entertainment and recreation	46	0.6%
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	14	0.2%
Real estate activities	14	0.2%
Total	7,284	



Figure 2.3: Numbers employed in each economic sector 2004–2010 (CSO statistical release March 2011)

NACE Economic Sector	Number employed						
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
A Agriculture, forestry and fishing	108,918	108,165	109,879	114,248	101,500	80,600	85,000
B-E Industry	292,314	285,337	299,157	287,252	262,700	242,400	238,500
F Construction	221,108	237,944	268,596	258,915	179,900	129,100	109,900
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	265,080	282,942	289,707	310,493	283,900	266,800	267,400
H Transportation and storage	91,210	93,226	93,637	96,862	93,300	92,800	95,800
I Accommodation and food service activities	111,779	116,639	127,140	129,927	118,200	123,700	112,800
J Information and communication	63,588	70,405	65,784	69,826	72,700	74,100	68,900
K-L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	89,162	93,732	98,779	103,952	103,500	103,500	97,600
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	94,995	103,365	104,162	111,677	103,800	101,900	98,200
N Administrative and support service activities	64,471	68,055	73,685	83,514	66,500	59,100	58,800
O Public administration & defence; compulsory social security	92,545	103,851	101,973	102,496	105,700	106,000	104,300
P Education	121,866	136,006	142,320	141,680	150,500	147,500	152,400
Q Human health and social work activities	183,754	191,780	209,419	221,467	222,400	232,000	234,300
R-U Other NACE activities	110,291	113,350	97,105	102,803	101,100	98,200	99,400
Total	1,911,081	2,004,797	2,081,343	2,135,112	1,965,700	1,857,700	1,823,300

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 and retail trade;repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, **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, **T** - Activities of households as employers;undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use, **U** - Activities of extra territorial organisations and bodies



Figure 2.4: Number and rate of people suffering injury and illness 2005–2009 (CSO)

	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Number	Rate per 1000	Number	Rate per 1000	Number	Rate per 1000	Number	Rate per 1000	Number	Rate per 1000
Total in employment	2,004,797		2,081,343		2,135,112		1,965,700		1,857,700	
Injury										
Total suffering injury	57,765	28.8	58,615	28.2	64,200	30.1	42,000	21.4	31,774	17.1
0-3 days' absence	33,925	16.9	34,197	16.4	35,327	16.5	24,100	12.3	20,321	10.9
4+ days' absence	23,840	11.9	24,392	11.7	28,800	13.5	17,900	9.1	11,454	6.2
Days lost due to injury	723,500		765,000		1,013,700		685,500		283,200	
Illness										
Total suffering illness	64,430	32.1	71,675	34.4	59,273	27.8	40,900	20.8	30,593	16.5
0-3 days' absence	41,382	20.6	43,653	21.0	33,319	15.6	24,000	12.2	18,329	9.9
4+ days' absence	23,048	11.5	27,952	13.4	25,954	12.2	16,800	8.5	12,265	6.6
Days lost due to illness	827,600		980,200		930,300		751,600		463,700	
Injury & Illness										
Total injury or illness	122,195	61.0	130,290	62.6	123,473	57.8	82,900	42.2	62,367	33.6
Total (4+ days' absence)	46,888	23.4	52,344	25.1	54,754	25.6	34,700	17.7	23,719	12.8
Total days lost	1,551,100		1,745,200		1,944,000		1,437,100		746,900	

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 2005–2009 (CSO)

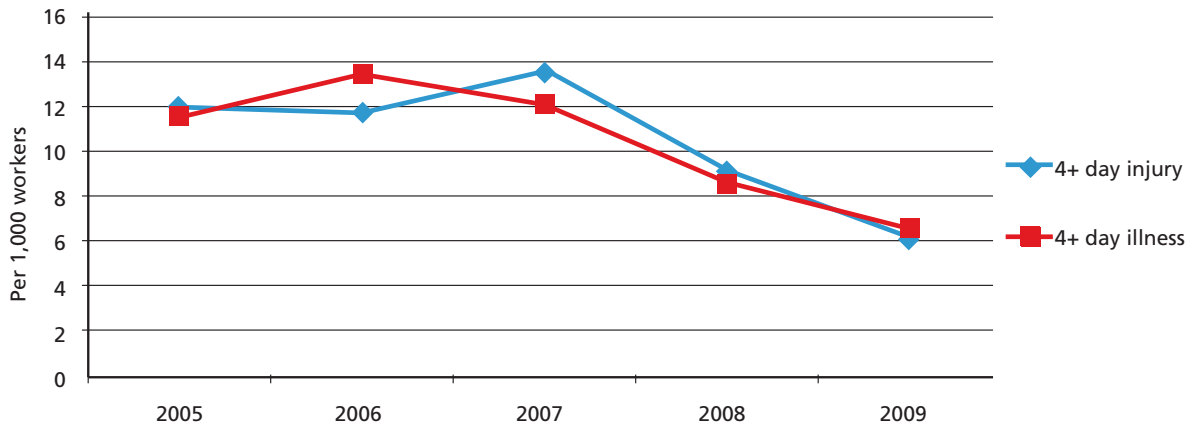
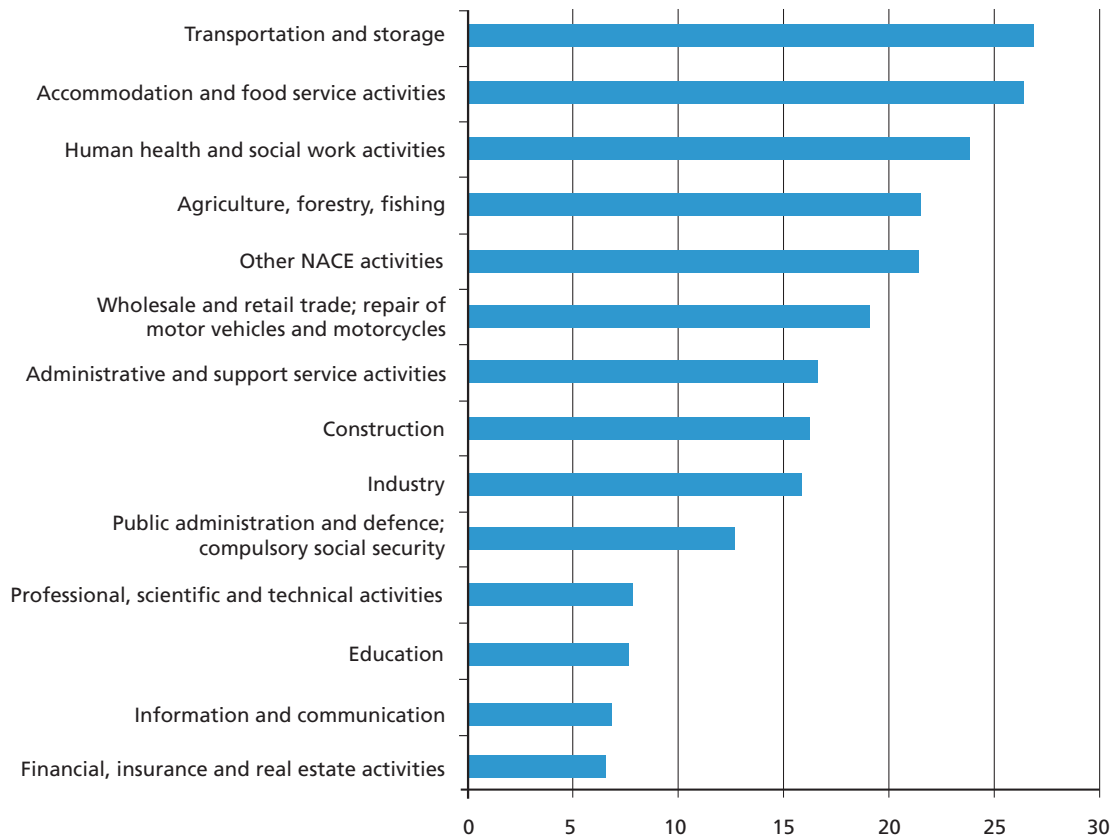


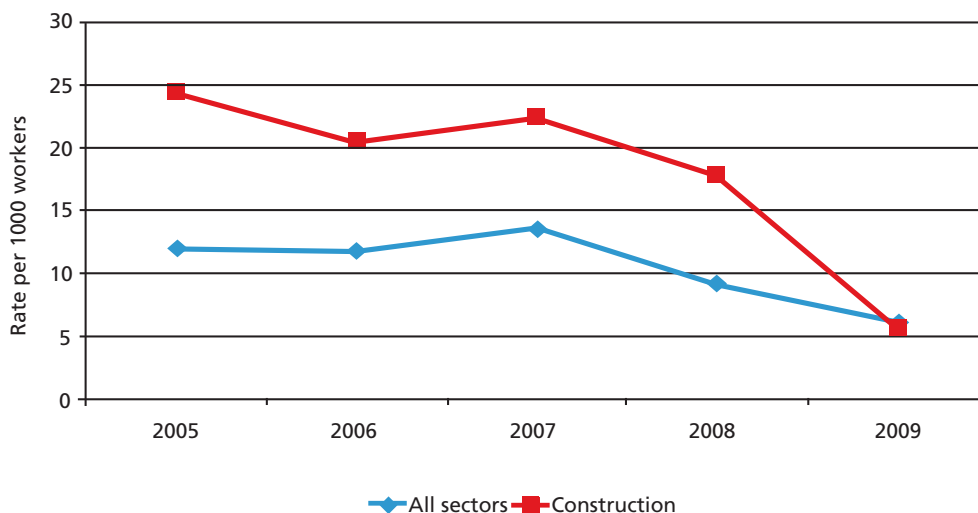
Figure 2.6: Rate of injuries (any days lost) per 1000 workers by economic sector 2009 (CSO)



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.

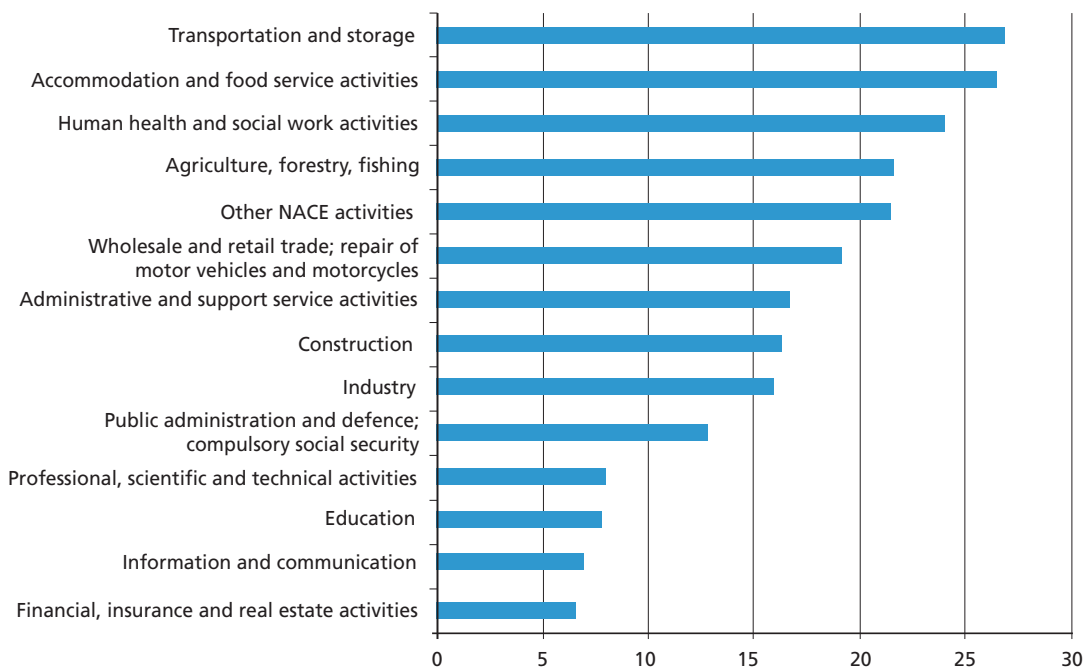


Figure 2.7: Rate of 4+ day injuries in construction compared to all sectors 2005-2009 (CSO)



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 1000 workers by economic sector 2009 (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.

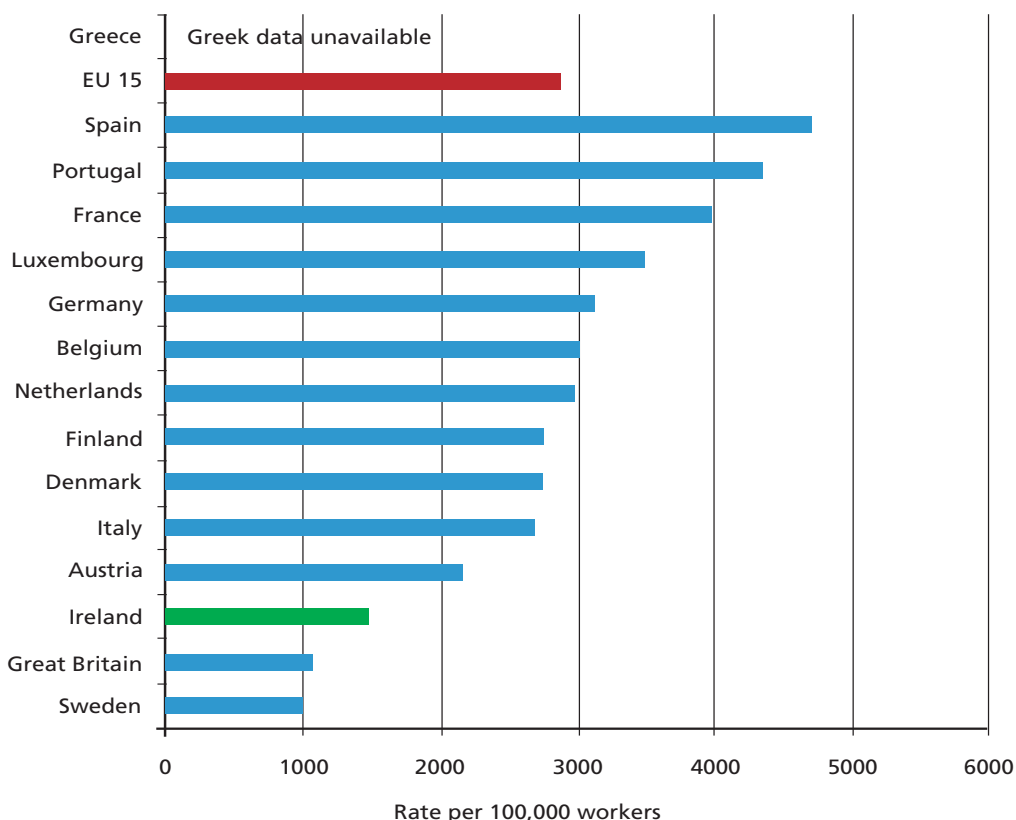


Figure 2.9: Number of OIB claims allowed 2000-2010 (DSFA)

Year	Claims Allowed	Days lost*	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

NO DATA

Figure 2.10: Rate of 4+ day injuries in the EU 2007 (Eurostat)



2007 is the most recent year for which data is available.



2.2 Victim Statistics

Figure 2.11: Number and rate of injury/illness* by economic sector and gender 2009 (CSO)

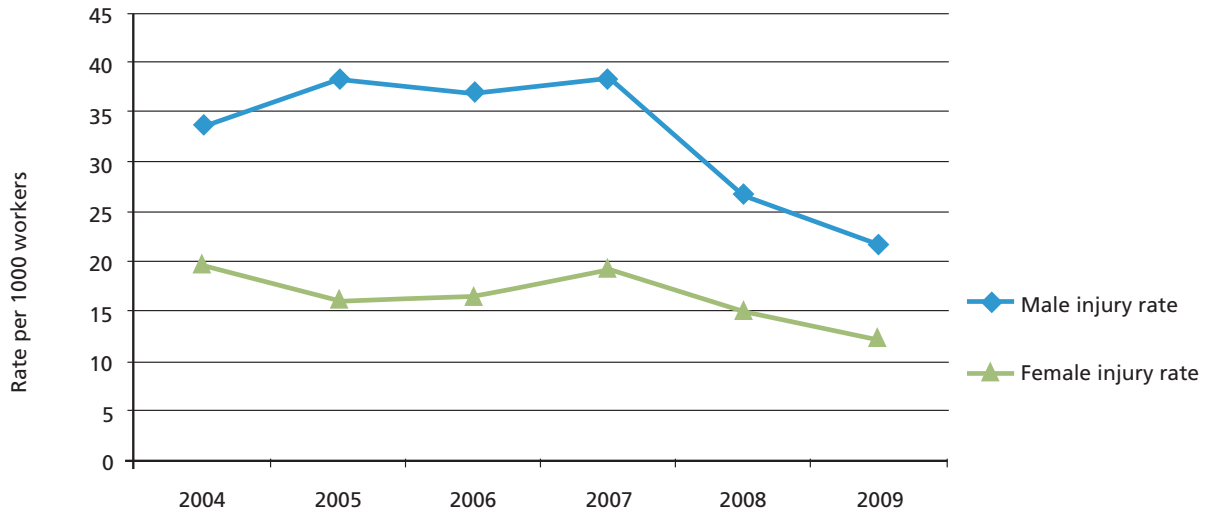
NACE	Economic Sector	Number employed		Injury rate per 1000 workers		Illness rate per 1000 workers	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	72,700	8,000	22.6	12.3	34.4	0.0
B-E	Industry	176,700	65,700	17.2	12.6	14.8	18.2
F	Construction	118,800	10,300	17.7	0.0	20.3	0.0
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	131,100	135,700	32.7	6.1	19.9	4.1
H	Transportation and storage	75,400	17,500	28.6	19.5	12.0	18.0
I	Accommodation and food service activities	55,900	67,800	44.5	11.5	21.2	10.9
J	Information and communication	52,600	21,500	9.8	0.0	6.6	26.6
K-L	Financial, insurance and real estate activities	48,600	54,900	0.0	12.4	19.1	12.9
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	60,500	41,400	9.0	6.3	4.6	6.8
N	Administrative and support service activities	29,200	29,800	17.4	16.0	19.6	13.6
O	Public administration & defence; compulsory social security	53,300	52,600	18.4	7.1	18.5	5.1
P	Education	40,300	107,300	0.0	10.7	0.0	28.9
Q	Human health and social work activities	42,100	189,900	39.8	20.5	37.1	23.8
R-U	Other NACE activities	39,200	59,000	40.8	8.6	16.9	6.3
Total		996,400	861,400	21.6	11.9	17.6	15.1

* 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.



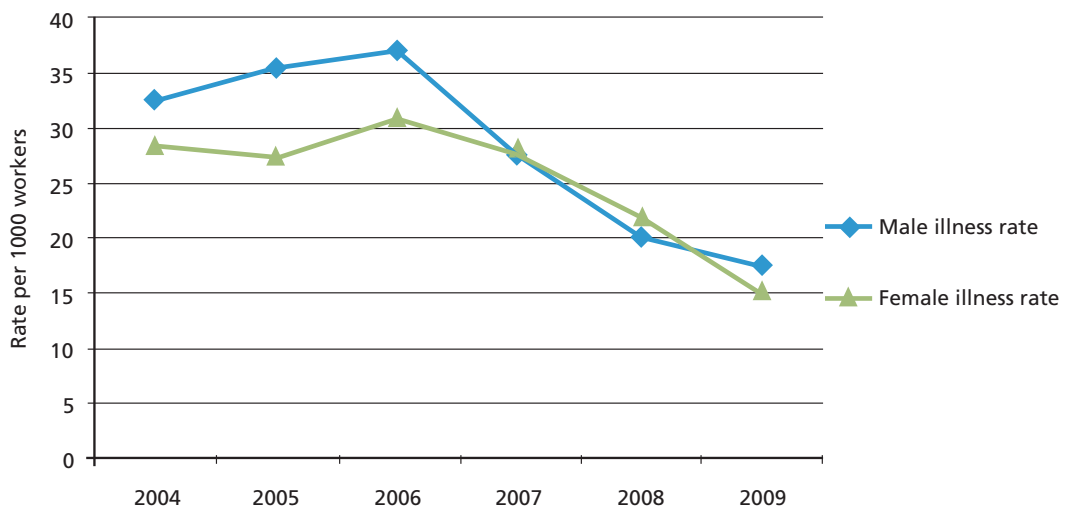
Figure 2.12: Rate of total injury* by gender 2004–2009 (CSO)



* The rates in this table are based on total injury figures. 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 2004–2009 (CSO)



* The rates in this table are based on total injury figures. 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 2.14: Rates of total injury and total illness per 1000 workers by age band 2009 (CSO)

Age range	Injury rate 2009	Illness rate 2009
15-19	*	*
20-24	24.0	12.5
25-34	18.6	17.5
35-44	16.7	15.7
45-54	16.6	19.0
55-64	14.5	14.8
65+	10.1	20.7
Total	17.1	16.5

* 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 1000 workers by occupation 2009 (CSO)

Occupation	Injury rate 2009	Illness rate 2009
Managers and Administrators	16.0	18.6
Professional	15.0	19.2
Associate Professional and Technical	18.6	27.0
Clerical and Secretarial	5.9	10.6
Craft and Related	28.2	16.7
Personal and Protective Service	22.1	17.4
Sales	5.5	6.4
Plant and Machine Operatives	26.7	17.0
Other	21.7	12.0
All sectors	17.1	16.5

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 2010 (HSA)

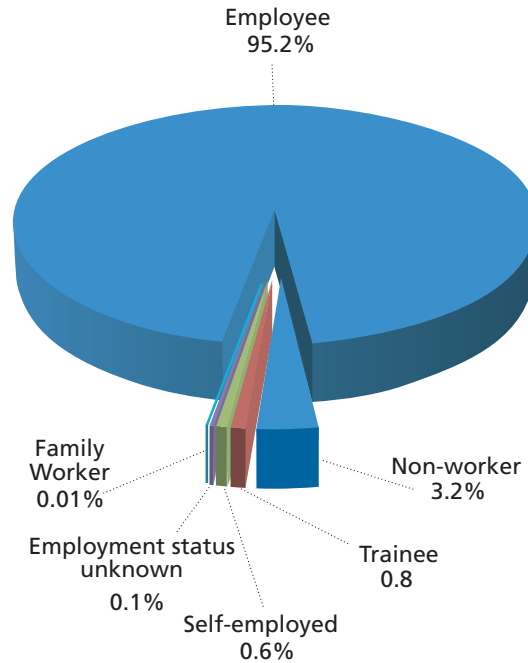


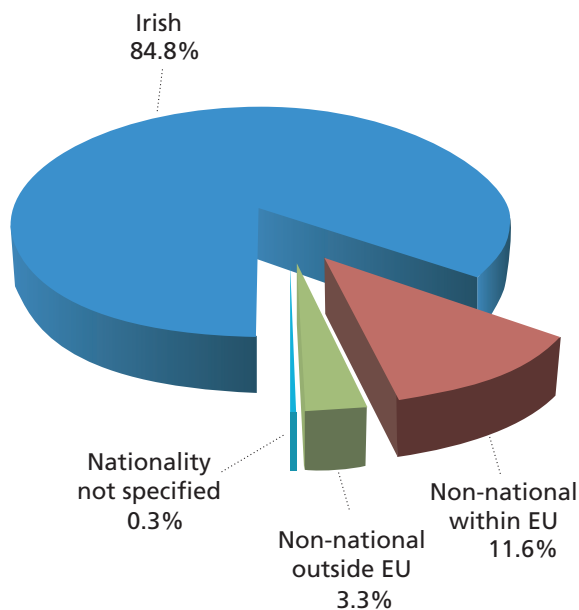
Figure 2.17: Workers by nationality and economic sector 2010 (CSO statistical release March 2011)

Economic Sector	Workers at Q4 2010		
	Irish	Non-Irish	% non-Irish
A Agriculture, forestry and fishing	79,400	5,500	6.5%
B-E Industry	197,600	40,900	17.1%
F Construction	99,300	10,600	9.6%
G Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	230,400	37,000	13.8%
H Transport and storage	86,800	9,000	9.4%
I Accommodation and food service activities	82,800	30,000	26.6%
J Information and communication	57,700	11,100	16.1%
K-L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	90,900	6,700	6.9%
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	90,600	7,600	7.7%
N Administrative and support service activities	47,800	11,000	18.7%
O Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	102,900	1,500	1.4%
P Education	144,100	8,300	5.4%
Q Human health and social work activities	205,700	28,600	12.2%
R-U Other NACE activities	87,100	12,200	12.3%
Total	1,603,100	220,000	12.1%

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.

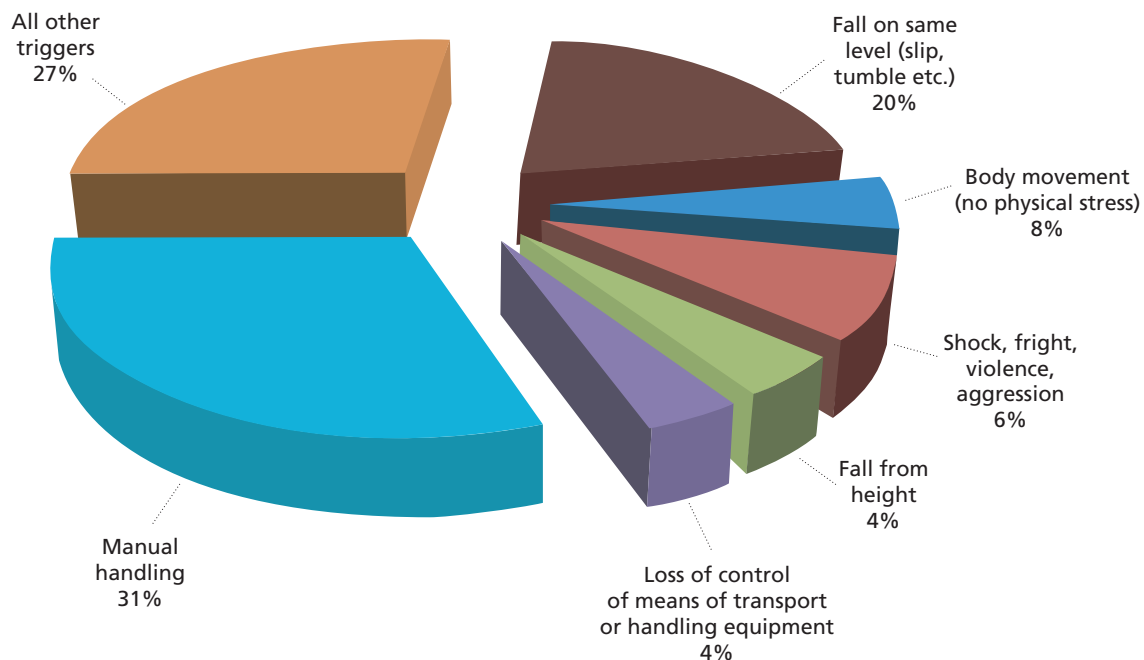


Figure 2.18: Distribution of reported non-fatal injuries by nationality 2010 (HSA)



2.3 Incident Statistics

Figure 2.19: Reported non-fatal accidents by trigger, all sectors 2010 (HSA)



**Figure 2.20: Injury type by gender 2009 (CSO)**

Injury Type	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Wound or superficial injury	8,648	8.7	2,495	2.9	11,143	6.0
Bone fracture	1,135	1.1	1,174	1.4	2,308	1.2
Dislocation, sprain or strain	5,788	5.8	2,472	2.9	8,260	4.4
Amputation, concussion, internal injury, burn, scald or frost bite	1,742	1.7	1,273	1.5	3,015	1.6
Other type of injury or not stated	4,228	4.2	2,819	3.3	7,047	3.8
Total	21,541	21.6	10,233	11.9	31,774	17.1

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 2.21: Illness type by gender 2009 (CSO)

Illness Type	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Bone, joint or muscle problem	8,074	8.1	5,025	5.8	13,099	7.1
Breathing or lung problem	1,797	1.8	643	0.7	2,439	1.3
Hearing problem, headache and or eyestrain, heart disease or attack, circulatory system problem, disease (virus, bacteria, cancer or other type of disease)	1,782	1.8	1,636	1.9	3,418	1.8
Stress, depression anxiety	2,426	2.4	3,019	3.5	5,445	2.9
Other type of illness or not stated	3,496	3.5	2,695	3.1	6,191	3.3
Total	17,574	17.6	13,018	15.1	30,593	16.5

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: Most injured body parts, all sectors 2010 (HSA)

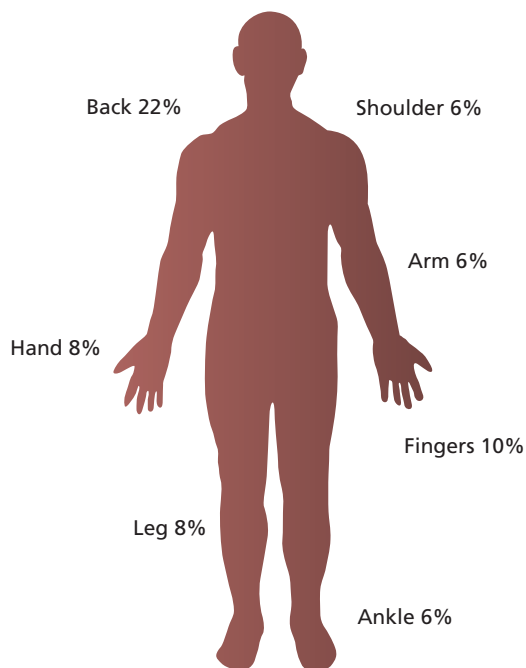
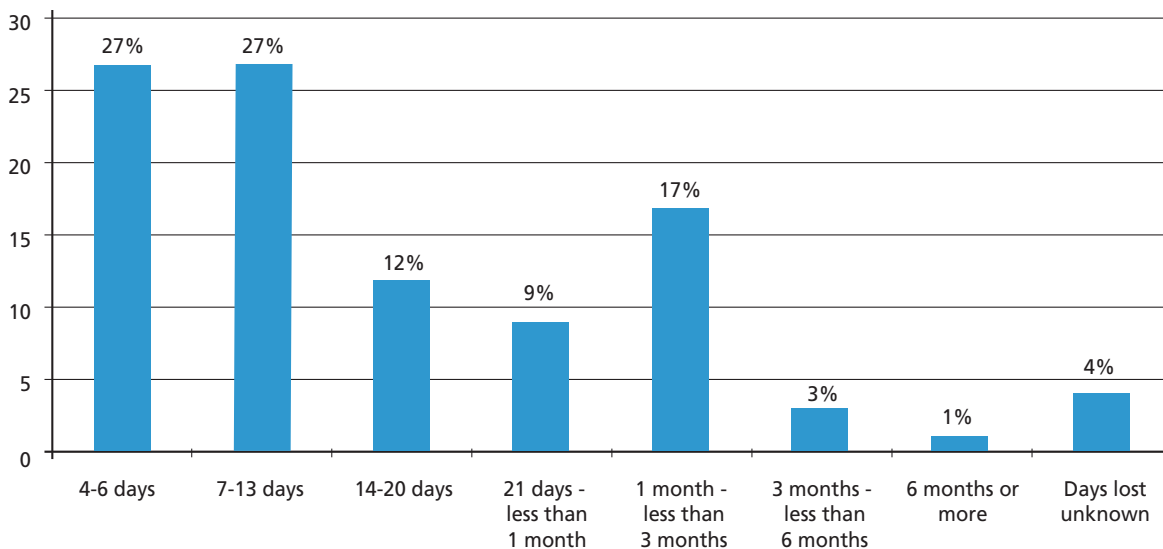


Figure 2.23: Reported non-fatal injuries by absence from work 2010 (HSA)





2.4 Work Environment Statistics

Figure 2.24 Reported non-fatal injuries by work environment 2010 (HSA)

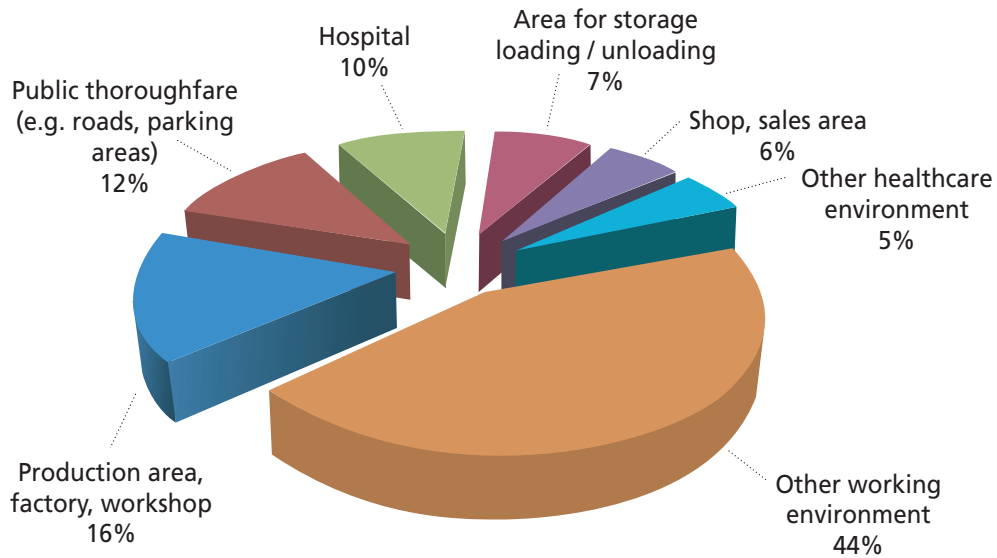


Figure 2.25: Reported non-fatal injuries by size of employing organisation 2010 (HSA)

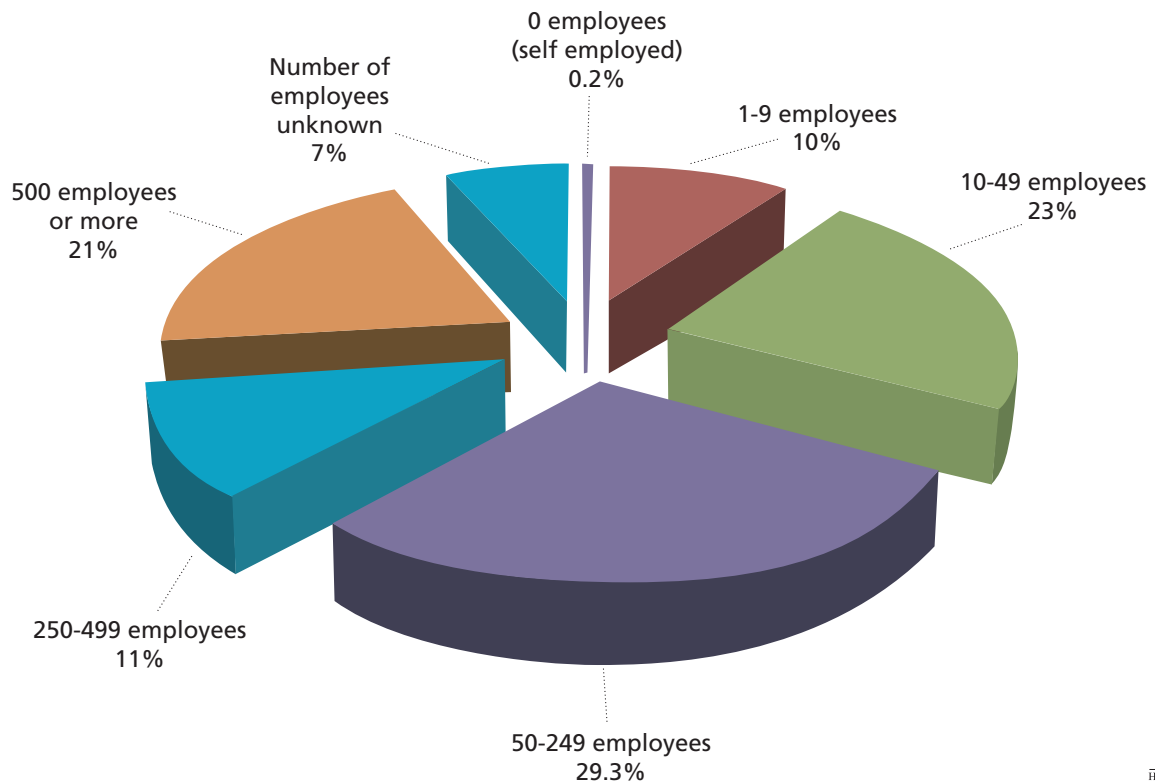


Figure 2.26: Number of non-fatal injury reports by county 2010 (HSA)

County	Reports	%
Carlow	101	1.4%
Cavan	84	1.2%
Clare	137	1.9%
Cork	835	11.5%
Donegal	89	1.2%
Dublin	2896	39.8%
Galway	301	4.1%
Kerry	183	2.5%
Kildare	310	4.3%
Kilkenny	116	1.6%
Laois	108	1.5%
Leitrim	38	0.5%
Limerick	293	4.0%
Longford	68	0.9%
Louth	171	2.3%
Mayo	158	2.2%
Meath	184	2.5%
Monaghan	65	0.9%
Offaly	128	1.8%
Roscommon	38	0.5%
Sligo	93	1.3%
Tipperary	279	3.8%
Waterford	163	2.2%
Westmeath	124	1.7%
Wexford	169	2.3%
Wicklow	149	2.0%
Total	7280	100%

Figure 2.27: Rate of illness and injury by region 2009 (CSO)

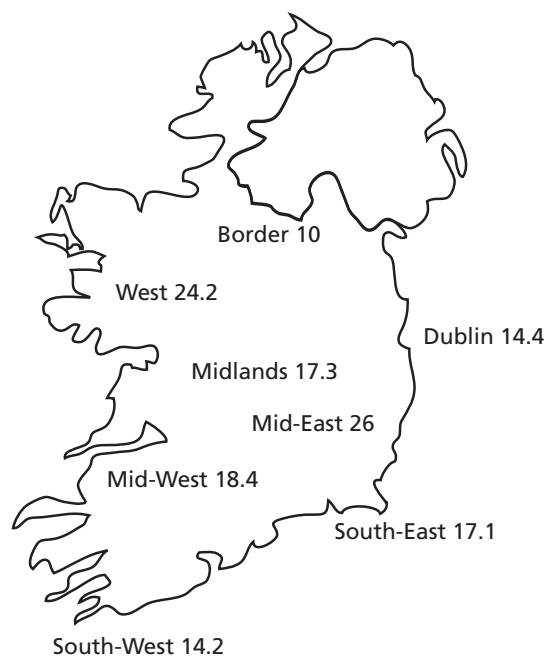
Region	Total employed	Injury		Illness	
		Number	Rate per 1000	Number	Rate per 1000
Border	187,846	1876	10.0	2492	13.3
Midlands	108,208	1876	17.3	1278	11.8
West	184,036	4454	24.2	4624	25.1
Dublin	540,255	7773	14.4	10835	20.1
Mid-East	230,897	6011	26.0	2518	10.9
Mid-West	147,855	2723	18.4	1664	11.3
South-East	189,848	3241	17.1	3082	16.2
South-West	268,701	3820	14.2	4101	15.3

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.



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

Figure 2.28: Rate of injury per 1000 workers by region 2009 (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.



3. Fatal Injury Statistics

In addition to the reported workplace fatalities presented here, there may be other work-related road traffic fatalities that were investigated by the Gardai, but not reported to the Authority. Recent information on road traffic fatalities is available from the Road Safety Authority <http://www.rsa.ie/en/RSA/Road-Safety/Our-Research>.

Figure 3.1: Rate of worker fatalities 2002-2010 (HSA)

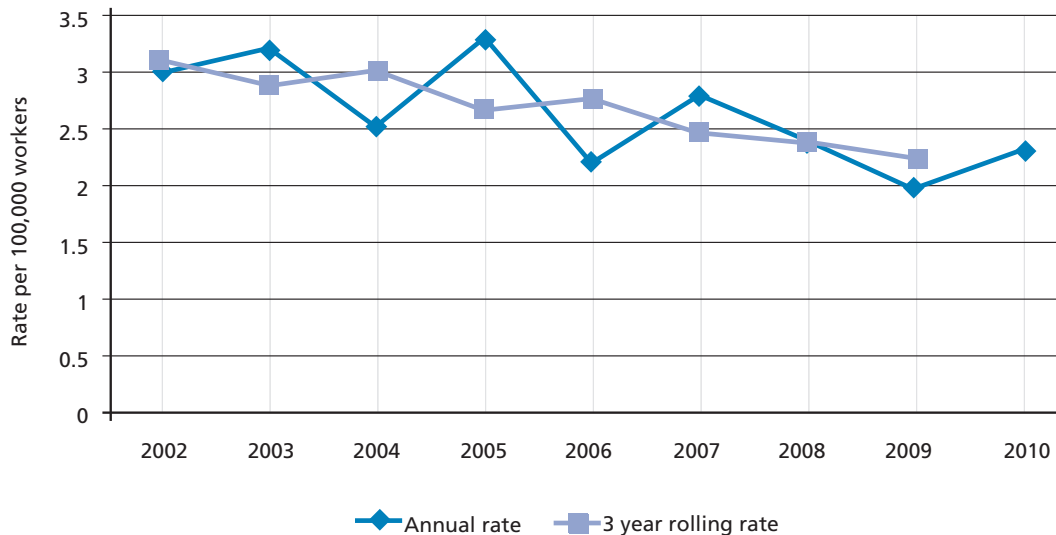
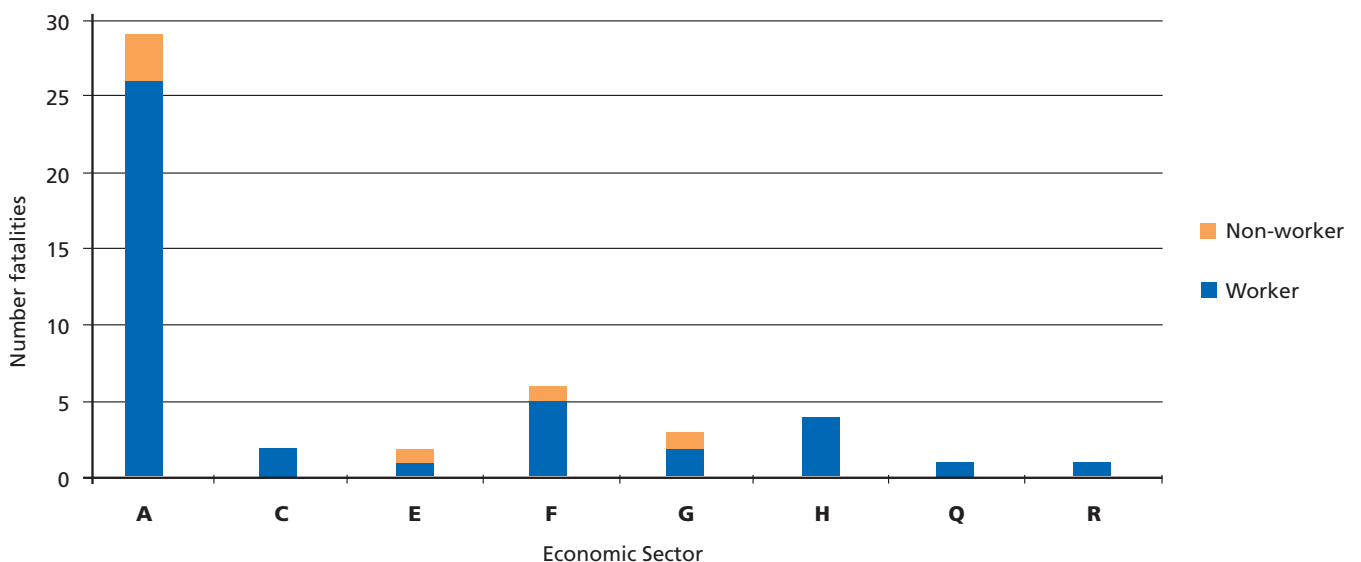


Figure 3.2: Number of reported fatalities by economic sector (worker and non-worker) 2010 (HSA)



Sector key

A – Agriculture, forestry and fishing; **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; **Q** – Human health and social work activities; **R** – Arts, entertainment and recreation


Figure 3.3: Rate of reported worker fatalities by economic sector 2010 (HSA)

Economic Sector	Worker				Rate per 100,000	Non-Worker	Total
	Employee	Self-Employed	Family Worker 15+	Total			
A Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4	21	1	26	30.6	3	29
B-E Industry	3	0	0	3	1.3	1	4
F Construction	4	0	1	5	4.5	1	6
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2	1	0	3	1.1	1	4
H Transportation and storage	3	0	0	3	3.1	0	3
Q Human health and social work activities	1	0	0	1	0.4	0	1
R-U Other NACE activities	1	0	0	1	1.0	0	1
Total persons	18	22	2	42	2.3	6	48

Figure 3.4: Number of reported fatalities (worker and non-worker) by economic sector 2008 - 2010 (HSA)

Economic Sector	Number of fatalities			Total in Sector
	2008	2009	2010	
A Agriculture, forestry and fishing	22 (20 -1 -1)	13 (10-1-2)	29 (22-3-4)	64
B Mining and quarrying	1	2	0	3
C Manufacturing	6	1	2	9
D Electricity; gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0	0	0	0
E Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	2	0	2	4
F Construction	15	10	6	31
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and personal goods	3	2	4	9
H Transportation and storage	3	6	3	12
I Accommodation and food service activities	0	1	0	1
J Information and communication	0	0	0	0
K Financial and insurance activities	0	0	0	0
L Real estate activities	0	0	0	0
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	1	1	0	2
N Administrative and support service activities	0	1	0	1
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	1	2	0	3
P Education	0	2	0	2
Q Human health and social work activities	0	1	1	2
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	1	0	1	2
S Other service activities	2	1	0	3
Total	57	43	48	148



Figure 3.5: Rate of reported worker fatalities by economic sector 2004–2010 (HSA)

Economic Sector	Rate of fatalities per 100,000 workers						
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	13.3	14.7	15.5	17.7	15.5	13.4	30.6
Construction	6.6	8.3	4.3	5	5.6	6.6	4.5
Education	0.8	-	-	-	-	1.4	-
Financial and other business services	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.4	-	-
Health	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	0.4
Hotels and restaurants	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	-
Other production industries	1	4.2	2.1	2.1	3.2	1.2	1.3
Other services	1.7	1.6	0.8	3.2	1.6	-	-
Public administration and defence	-	2	1	3.8	1.9	1.9	-
Transport, storage and communication	5.2	4.2	2.6	5.8	2.5	-	-
Wholesale and retail trade	1.5	1.8	0.7	0.3	1.0	-	1.1
New Category - Administrative and support service activities	-	-	-	-	-	1.6	-
New Category - Other NACE activities	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	1.0
New Category - Professional, scientific and technical activities	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	-
New Category - Transportation and storage	-	-	-	-	-	5.4	3.1
Total	2.5	3.3	2.2	2.8	2.5	2.0	2.3

Figure 3.6: Comparison of total reported fatality rate with reported fatality rate in the Agriculture/Fishing and Construction sectors 2002–2010 (HSA)

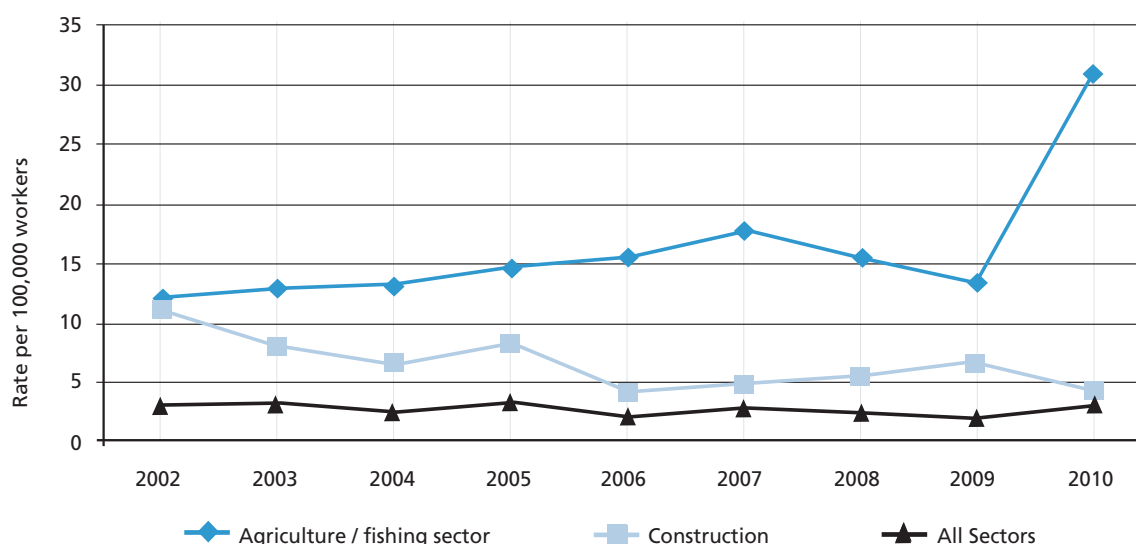




Figure 3.7: Percentage of reported fatal injuries by employment status 2010 (HSA)

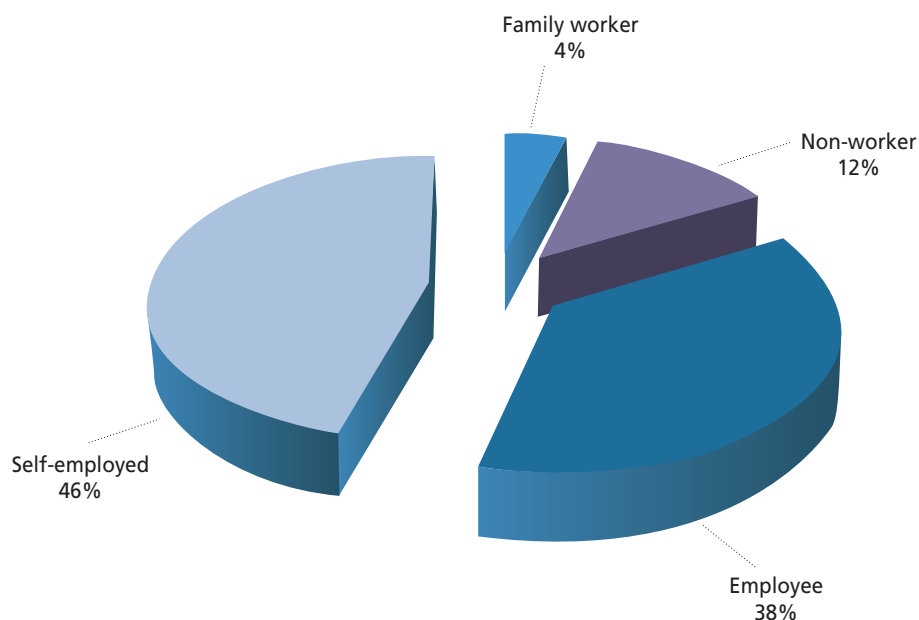


Figure 3.8: Number of reported fatalities (worker and non-worker) by economic sector and age band 2010 (HSA)

Age band	Economic sector								Total
	A	C	E	F	G	H	Q	R	
0-17	3	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	6
18-24	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	4
25-34	4	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	7
35-44	4	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	8
45-54	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	3
55-64	9	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	13
65+	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Total	29	2	2	6	3	4	1	1	48

Sector key

A – Agriculture, forestry and fishing; **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; **Q** – Human health and social work activities; **R** – Arts, entertainment and recreation



Figure 3.9: Number of reported fatalities (worker and non-worker) by age band 2010 (HSA)

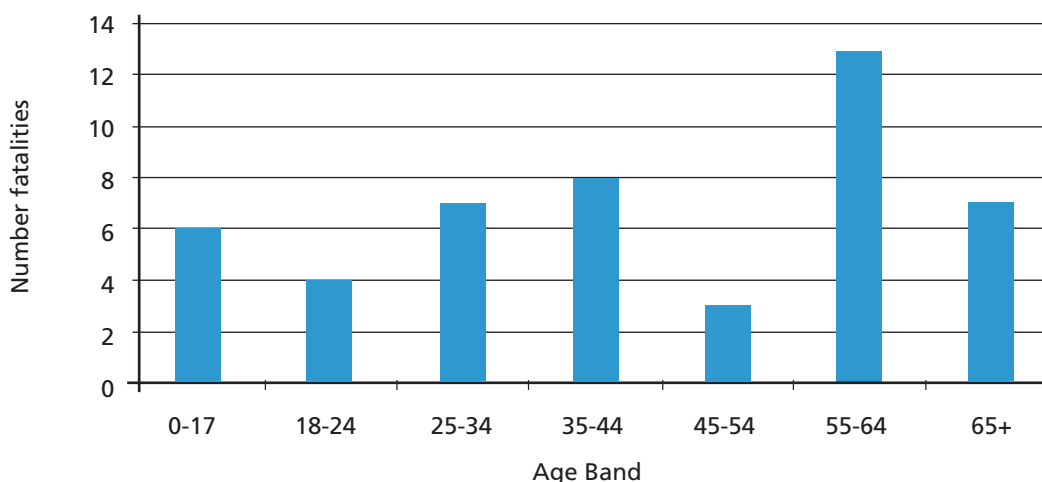


Figure 3.10: Number of reported worker fatalities by nationality and economic sector 2010 (HSA)

Economic Sector	Irish	Other EU	Non-EU
A	28	-	1
C	1	1	-
E	2	-	-
F	5	1	-
G	1	2	-
H	3	1	-
Q	1	-	-
R	1	-	-
Total	42	5	1

Sector key

A – Agriculture, forestry and fishing; **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; **Q** – Human health and social work activities; **R** – Arts, entertainment and recreation



Figure 3.11: Percentage of reported worker fatalities by nationality 2010 (HSA)

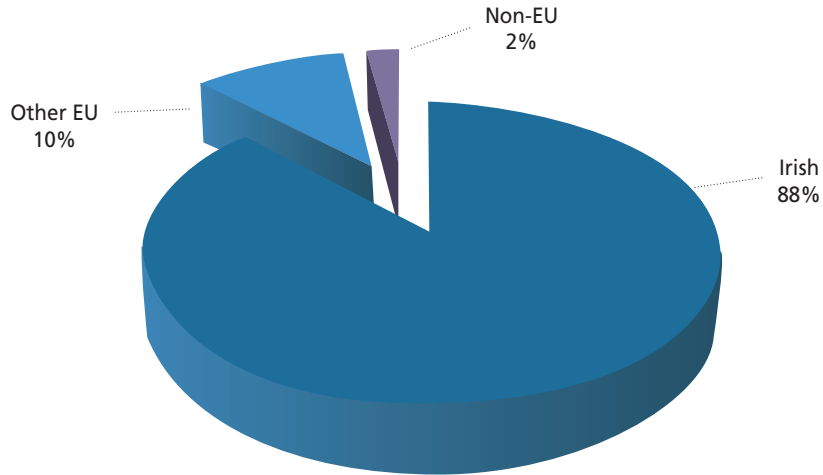


Figure 3.12: Reported worker fatality rates by nationality 2005–2010 (HSA)

Fatality rates per 100,000 workers	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Irish workers	3	2	2.8	2.5	2	2.3
Non-Irish national workers	5.6	3.2	2.4	2.2	2	2.3
All workers	3.3	2.1	2.8	2.5	2	2.3

Figure 3.13: Number of reported fatalities (worker and non-worker) by accident trigger 2010 (HSA)

Accident trigger	NACE								Total
	A	C	E	F	G	H	Q	R	
Fall from height	3	2	-	3	-	1	-	1	10
Loss of control of object being worked on	3	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	5
Fall, collapse of material - from above	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Other fall-related accident trigger	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
Loss of control of machine	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Loss of control of means of transport or handling equipment	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Other body movement	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Other breakage/collapse related trigger	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Other loss of control trigger	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
Electrical problem - direct contact	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Explosion	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Fall, collapse of material - from below	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Fire, flare up	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Loss of control of animal	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other triggers not listed	9	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	11
Total	29	2	2	6	3	4	1	1	48

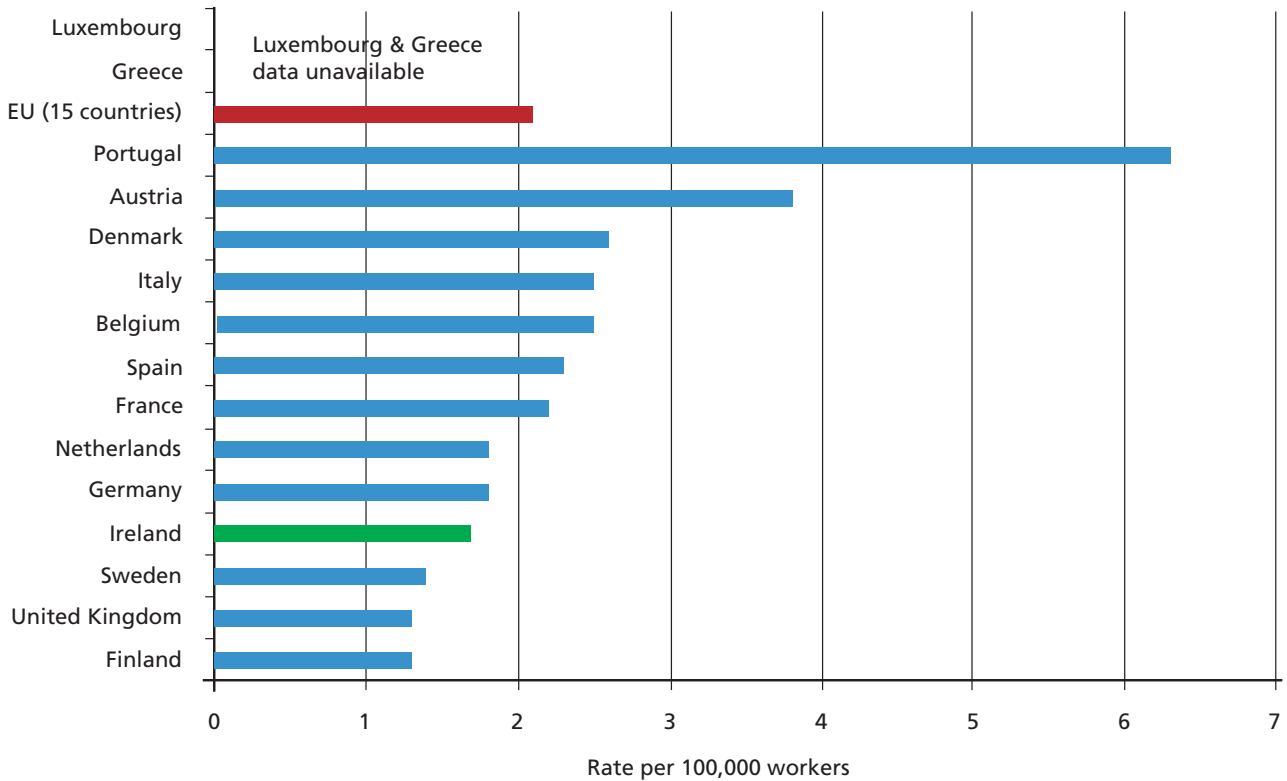


Figure 3.14: Number of reported fatalities (worker and non-worker) by county 2006-2010 (HSA)

County	Year				
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Carlow	-	1	1	-	1
Cavan	1	1	-	1	-
Clare	6	1	3	2	4
Cork	11	3	13	3	7
Derry	-	1	-	-	-
Donegal	4	4	2	4	5
Dublin	5	9	5	8	2
Galway	1	2	4	-	2
Kerry	1	4	3	4	3
Kildare	1	2	1	-	2
Kilkenny	2	5	1	-	2
Laois	1	1	2	-	1
Leitrim	-	-	2	-	2
Limerick	2	4	4	-	1
Longford	2	-	-	1	1
Louth	-	5	-	4	2
Mayo	4	3	1	1	2
Meath	-	-	5	3	2
Monaghan	-	-	-	3	1
Offaly	2	-	1	-	1
Roscommon	1	-	-	-	1
Sligo	1	2	1	-	-
Tipperary	-	-	5	3	2
Waterford	-	10	1	1	1
Westmeath	2	2	-	1	1
Wexford	3	5	2	2	1
Wicklow	1	2	-	2	1
Total	51	67	57	43	48

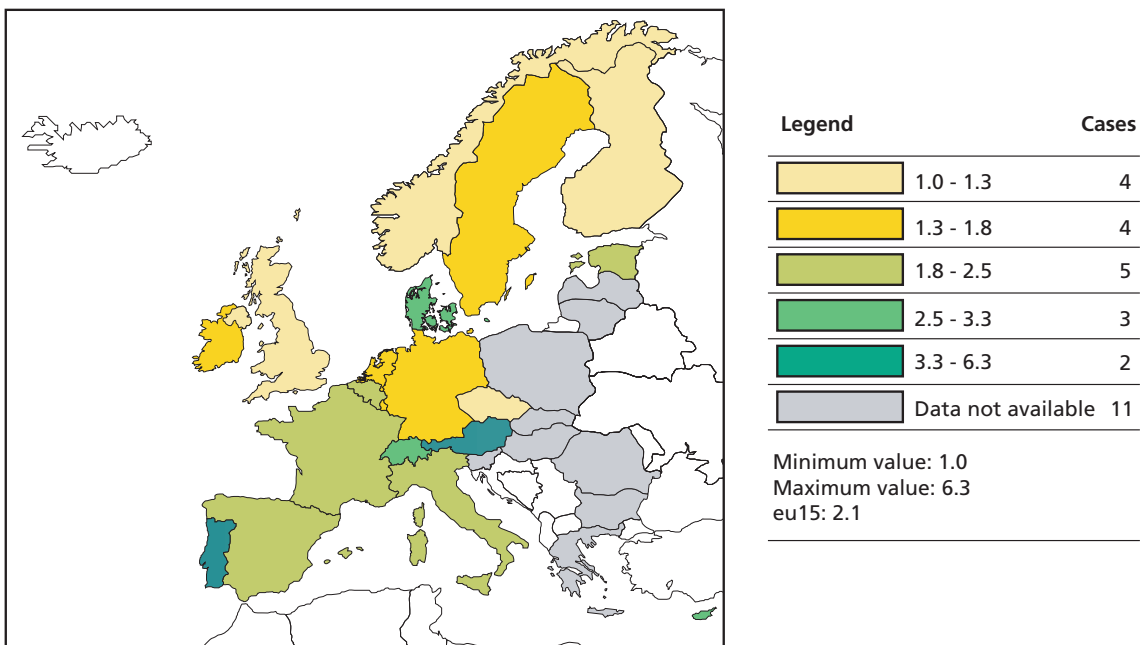


Figure 3.15: Worker fatality rates in the EU 2007 (Eurostat)



2007 is the most recent year for which data is available

Figure 3.16: Map showing worker fatality rates in the EU 2007 (Eurostat)



2007 is the most recent year for which data is available



Appendix 1 Summary of Fatalities 2010

NACE A - Agriculture (22 fatalities)

Date	Circumstances	Employment Status	Occupation	Work Environment	County	Age	Nationality
22/01/2010	Struck by a tree during felling operation	Self-employed	Skilled agricultural worker	Farming environment	Waterford	65	Irish
25/01/2010	Caught in the power take off of a vacuum tanker while removing slurry from a slatted tank	Self-employed	Skilled agricultural worker	Farming environment	Offaly	57	Irish
30/01/2010	Fell from height of two metres while installing shed lighting	Family worker	Labourer in agriculture	Farming environment	Cork	19	Irish
11/02/2010	Victim's clothing caught fire while burning gorse	Self-employed	Skilled agricultural worker	Farming environment	Kerry	81	Irish
15/02/2010	Working at rear of tractor when it reversed down an incline, trapping the victim	Self-employed operator	Driver and mobile-plant	Farming environment	Cork	30	Irish
19/02/2010	Struck by a farm load operated by an agricultural contractor	Non-worker	Non-worker	Farming environment	Wicklow	2	Irish
19/04/2010	Struck by a falling gate	Non-worker	Non-worker	Farming environment	Leitrim	2	Irish
27/04/2010	Fell backwards and struck head on the ground while herding bullocks	Self-employed	Skilled agricultural worker	Farming environment	Longford	78	Irish
15/05/2010	Tractor overturned and trapped the victim	Self-employed	Skilled agricultural worker	Farming environment	Kilkenny	60	Irish
08/06/2010	Victim was run over by a tractor he was attempting to start	Retired farmer	Skilled agricultural worker	Farming environment	Clare	64	Irish
15/06/2010	Victim was run over by a tractor while lying in a field	Employee	Labourer in agriculture	Farming environment	Laois	21	Irish
27/06/2010	Struck by a train while herding livestock across train track	Self-employed	Skilled agricultural worker	Railway Line / Farming environment	Clare	61	Irish
01/07/2010	Struck by concrete block that fell from a mini-excavator	Self-employed	Labourer in agriculture	Farming environment	Kerry	56	Irish



NACE A - Agriculture (22 fatalities)

Date	Circumstances	Employment Status	Occupation	Work Environment	County	Age	Nationality
11/07/2010	Became entrapped by rear wheel of tractor while attempting to dismount the vehicle	Self-employed	Skilled agricultural worker	Farming environment	Galway	82	Irish
22/07/2010	Fell through skylight on barn roof	Self-employed	Skilled agricultural worker	Farming environment	Limerick	73	Irish
17/08/2010	The victim was found in a slurry tank	Self-employed	Skilled agricultural worker	Farming environment	Westmeath	56	Irish
02/09/2010	The victim was driving a tractor which was struck by a freight train at an unmanned crossing	Self-employed	Skilled agricultural worker	Railway Line / Farming environment	Roscommon	61	Irish
06/09/2010	Struck by a section of tree trunk during felling operation	Employee	Labourer in agriculture	Farming environment	Kilkenny	37	Irish
06/10/2010	Attacked by bull during while herding cattle	Self-employed	Skilled agricultural worker	Farming environment	Galway	38	Irish
19/10/2010	Drowned in an open rainwater lagoon	Non-worker	Non-worker	Farming environment	Meath	1	Irish
19/10/2010	Fell through an asbestos roof	Self-employed	Skilled agricultural worker	Farming environment	Tipperary	68	Irish
08/11/2010	Struck by a tree during felling operation	Self-employed	Skilled agricultural worker	Farming environment	Louth	57	Irish



NACE A - Forestry (3 fatalities)

Date	Circumstances	Employment Status	Occupation	Work Environment	County	Age	Nationality
04/02/2010	Struck by a tree during felling operation	Self-employed	Skilled agricultural worker	Forestry zone	Cork	40	Irish
19/05/2010	Chainsaw made contact with overhead wire while victim was working up a tree	Employee	Labourer in agriculture	Private domestic garden	Clare	27	Irish
04/08/2010	Struck by a tree during felling operation	Self-employed	Skilled agricultural worker	Private home	Donegal	58	Irish

NACE A - Fishing (4 fatalities)

Date	Circumstances	Employment Status	Occupation	Work Environment	County	Age	Nationality
13/02/2010	The victim fell overboard	Employee	Fisherman	Sea fishing aboard vessel	Cork	33	Egyptian
15/05/2010	Drowned when 16 foot fiberglass punt sank	Self-employed	Fisherman	On / over water	Wexford	27	Irish
01/11/2010	Drowned when lobster boat sank	Self-employed	Fisherman	On / over water	Donegal	41	Irish
01/11/2010	Drowned when lobster boat sank	Self-employed	Fisherman	On / over water	Donegal	65	Irish



NACE C - Manufacturing (2 fatalities)

Date	Circumstances	Employment Status	Occupation	Work Environment	County	Age	Nationality
14/09/2010	Fell through a roof light while cleaning material from the roof of a warehouse	Employee	General operative	Industrial Site	Monaghan	34	Latvian
19/11/2010	Fell through an asbestos roof	Employee	Maintenance worker	Factory	Mayo	42	Irish

NACE E - Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (2 fatalities)

Date	Circumstances	Employment Status	Occupation	Work Environment	County	Age	Nationality
15/02/2010	While using a skip loading vehicle the victim became trapped between an elevated skip and the loader	Employee	Lorry driver	Farming environment	Kerry	30	Irish
16/02/2010	The victim was struck by a refuse lorry while playing outside his home	Non-worker	Non-worker	Public road	Donegal	3	Irish



NACE F - Construction (6 fatalities)

Date	Circumstances	Employment Status	Occupation	Work Environment	County	Age	Nationality
29/04/2010	The victim was trapped underneath the tracks of an excavator which was tracking backwards	Employee	Labourers in construction	Construction environment	Clare	61	Irish
11/05/2010	The victim was struck by a reversing dump truck	Employee	Labourers in construction	Construction environment	Tipperary	62	Irish
11/08/2010	The victim was clearing grass from a chimney when he fell from the roof of a two storey house	Family worker	Labourers in construction	Private home	Dublin	15	Irish
30/08/2010	Portable lift that was being towed came detached and struck the victim's vehicle	Non-worker	Unknown	Public Road	Mayo	61	Irish
12/10/2010	Victim fell from ladder while house painting	Employee	Labourers in construction	Construction environment	Leitrim	55	Polish
10/11/2010	Fell through a glass skylight while removing corrugated asbestos cement sheets	Employee	Labourers in construction	Construction environment	Kildare	51	Irish

NACE G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and personal goods (4 fatalities)

Date	Circumstances	Employment Status	Occupation	Work Environment	County	Age	Nationality
10/04/2010	The victim was in the process of cutting up a machine for scrap when a weight, approximately 4 tonnes, fell off the machine and crushed him	Employee	General operative	Industrial site	Cork	42	Polish
05/05/2010	Victim went under an elevated car to detach a chain when the car fell on top of him	Self-employed	Scrap merchant	Private home	Cork	48	Irish
15/10/2010	Victim struck by wheel of a truck	Non-worker	Non-worker	Industrial site	Donegal	4	English
17/12/2010	Victim caught in fuel explosion while preparing fuel tanker for deliveries	Employee	General operative	Industrial site	Louth	24	Irish



NACE H - Transportation and storage (3 fatalities)

Date	Circumstances	Employment Status	Occupation	Work Environment	County	Age	Nationality
13/03/2010	Driver delivering agricultural diesel to a farm contractor fell from a ladder while gaining access to the top of a bulk storage tank	Employee	Dangerous Goods Driver	Farming environment	Kildare	51	Irish
19/03/2010	Working at the rear of a delivery truck when the vehicle was reversed and trapped the victim	Employee	General operative	Supermarket	Cork	42	Irish
13/05/2010	Heavy goods vehicle overturned when negotiating a bend on motorway	Employee	HGV Driver	Public road	Dublin	27	Polish

NACE Q - Human health and social work activities (1 fatality)

Date	Circumstances	Employment Status	Occupation	Work Environment	County	Age	Nationality
03/06/2010	Fell from moving ambulance while attempting to secure the side door	Employee	Paramedic	Ambulance	Cavan	44	Irish

NACE R - Arts, entertainment and recreation (1 fatality)

Date	Circumstances	Employment Status	Occupation	Work Environment	County	Age	Nationality
16/02/2010	Fell from a horse and struck a fence as he fell, sustaining head injuries	Trainee	Apprentice Jockey	Racing stables	Carlow	21	Irish



Appendix 2 NACE Rev 2 – Level 1 and 2

NACE Rev 2 Code Level NACE Rev 2 Description		
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING		
A	01	Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities
A	02	Forestry and logging
A	03	Fishing and aquaculture
MINING AND QUARRYING		
B	05	Mining of coal and lignite
B	06	Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas
B	07	Mining of metal ores
B	08	Other mining and quarrying
B	09	Mining support service activities
MANUFACTURING		
C	10	Manufacture of food products
C	11	Manufacture of beverages
C	12	Manufacture of tobacco products
C	13	Manufacture of textiles
C	14	Manufacture of wearing apparel
C	15	Manufacture of leather and related products
C	16	Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials
C	17	Manufacture of paper and paper products
C	18	Printing and reproduction of recorded media
C	19	Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products
C	20	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products
C	21	Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations
C	22	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products
C	23	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products
C	24	Manufacture of basic metals
C	25	Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment
C	26	Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products
C	27	Manufacture of electrical equipment
C	28	Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.
C	29	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers
C	30	Manufacture of other transport equipment
C	31	Manufacture of furniture
C	32	Other manufacturing
C	33	Repair and installation of machinery and equipment
ELECTRICITY, GAS, STEAM AND AIR CONDITIONING SUPPLY		
D	35	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply
WATER SUPPLY; SEWERAGE, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATION ACTIVITIES		
E	36	Water collection, treatment and supply
E	37	Sewerage
E	38	Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery
E	39	Remediation activities and other waste management services



NACE Rev 2 Code		Level	NACE Rev 2 Description
CONSTRUCTION			
F	41		Construction of buildings
F	42		Civil engineering
F	43		Specialised construction activities
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE; REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOTORCYCLES			
G	45		Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
G	46		Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles
G	47		Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles
TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE			
H	49		Land transport and transport via pipelines
H	50		Water transport
H	51		Air transport
H	52		Warehousing and support activities for transportation
H	53		Postal and courier activities
ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICE ACTIVITIES			
I	55		Accommodation
I	56		Food and beverage service activities
INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION			
J	58		Publishing activities
J	59		Motion picture, video and television programme production, sound recording and music publishing activities
J	60		Programming and broadcasting activities
J	61		Telecommunications
J	62		Computer programming, consultancy and related activities
J	63		Information service activities
FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE ACTIVITIES			
K	64		Financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding
K	65		Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security
K	66		Activities auxiliary to financial services and insurance activities
REAL ESTATE ACTIVITIES			
L	68		Real estate activities
PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL ACTIVITIES			
M	69		Legal and accounting activities
M	70		Activities of head offices; management consultancy activities
M	71		Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis
M	72		Scientific research and development
M	73		Advertising and market research
M	74		Other professional, scientific and technical activities
M	75		Veterinary activities



NACE Rev 2 Code Level NACE Rev 2 Description		
ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICE ACTIVITIES		
N	77	Rental and leasing activities
N	78	Employment activities
N	79	Travel agency, tour operator and other reservation service and related activities
N	80	Security and investigation activities
N	81	Services to buildings and landscape activities
N	82	Office administrative, office support and other business support activities
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE; COMPULSORY SOCIAL SECURITY		
O	84	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security
EDUCATION		
P	85	Education
HUMAN HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK ACTIVITIES		
Q	86	Human health activities
Q	87	Residential care activities
Q	88	Social work activities without accommodation
ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION		
R	90	Creative, arts and entertainment activities
R	91	Libraries, archives, museums and other cultural activities
R	92	Gambling and betting activities
R	93	Sports activities and amusement and recreation activities
OTHER SERVICE ACTIVITIES		
S	94	Activities of membership organisations
S	95	Repair of computers and personal and household goods
S	96	Other personal service activities
ACTIVITIES OF HOUSEHOLDS AS EMPLOYERS; UNDIFFERENTIATED GOODS-AND SERVICES-PRODUCING ACTIVITIES OF HOUSEHOLDS FOR OWN USE		
T	97	Activities of households as employers of domestic personnel
T	98	Undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of private households for own use
ACTIVITIES OF EXTRA TERRITORIAL ORGANISATIONS AND BODIES		
U	99	Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies

References

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Health and Safety Authority (2009), Summary of Injury, Illness and Fatality Statistics 2008–2009

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