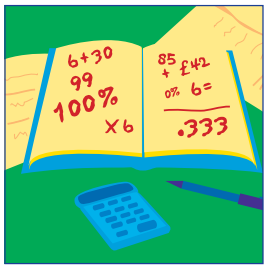
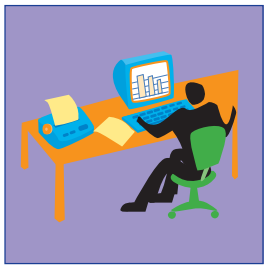
HEALTH AND SAFETY AUTHORITY





Health and Safety at Work in Ireland

1992 – 2002

€30

Health and Safety at Work in Ireland

1992 – 2002

Published in May 2005 by the Health and Safety Authority, 10 Hogan Place, Dublin 2.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This publication draws on a range of demographic and health and safety statistics to give a picture of occupational health and safety in Ireland over the 10 year period from 1992 to 2002. Four specific questions are posed, and answered, in this document.

- What is the trend of health and safety in Ireland?
- What are the characteristics of the health and safety problems specific to Ireland?
- What actions are needed in what areas?
- What kinds of information are available and what are missing?

Trend of health and safety in Ireland

Both the overall population and employment increased between 1992 and 2002. The employment increase included the construction sector, which is generally regarded as a high-risk sector. Despite this, the available data suggest that workplace injuries declined in the period from 1992 to 2002.

Workplace injuries declined between 1992 and 2002 despite the employment increase.

While the injury trend is declining, the existing data also show that both the number and rate of work-related injury and illness among those who are not in the labour force have increased between 1999 and 2002. This suggests that some work-related injuries or illnesses have resulted in long-term illness and the breakdown of type of illness indicates that a large proportion of them were originally workplace injuries.

Evidence of workplace injuries resulting in long-term illnesses.

The statistics indicate that the quality of health and safety management improved in various economic sectors, more education and information became available, and legal requirements became more rigorously enforced in the past decade.

More information and more rigorous enforcement have become available.

Characteristics of health and safety in Ireland

The latest comparable statistics for 2001 show that Ireland has the lowest non-fatal accident rate in the EU. However, Ireland's fatality rate was the sixth lowest among the 15 member states for the same year.

The lowest non-fatal accident rate and the 6th lowest fatal accident rate in the EU in 2001.

Ireland has a larger proportion of agriculture and construction sector workers than the EU average, which determines the characteristics of the risk and nature of hazard exposure in total. Overall, Ireland's health and safety performance is very positive; however, the statistics indicate a poor profile for the agriculture sector in respect of both health and safety management and outcome.

A larger proportion of agriculture and construction sector workers than the EU average. A poor health and safety profile for the agriculture sector.

The adverse effect of workplace injury and illness on employment and the economy was found to be more serious than previously perceived. Among those who had a workplace injury or work-related illness during 2002, an estimated 25,300 people were not at work at the end of the year. In the same year, an estimated 1.2 million working days were lost among those who were in employment due to work-related injury and ill health.

Damage to employment and the economy – 25,300 people not at work and 1.2 million working days lost.

Among those who had a work-related illness, half of the cases resulted from a bone, joint or muscle problem; therefore the majority of occupational health problems in Ireland is related to injury. Other significant problems are stress, depression or anxiety and breathing or lung problems. Heart or circulatory problems are also often mentioned both within and beyond the workplace.

The most common work-related illness results from a bone, joint or muscle problem.

Recommended actions

The analysis of the existing information suggests that the single most important issue to be addressed is back injury. This is the most prevalent and widespread problem across all the economic sectors and is a cost to the Irish economy and society in the form of absenteeism and unemployability. Back injury hazards in every type of workplace should be highlighted and tailor-made prevention programmes should be introduced. In the light of the high number of people who leave the workforce following a back injury, recovery support and assistance programmes to enable early return to work should also be introduced.

A programme to facilitate back injury prevention, recovery and rehabilitation is recommended.

The available information also strongly suggests different needs for different sectors and occupations; therefore specific messages need to be targeted on selected audiences (see Chapter 6 for more information).

Industry-specific messages.

Information gap

There are reasonably wide-ranging sources of information on the short-term outcome of health and safety in Ireland. Further observation of existing data, particularly the QNHS statistics, would help us to understand the long-term outcome, and additional information specifically on the long-term effect would be extremely valuable.

Further observation of long-term outcome of health and safety.

There is a need to develop a database of workplace exposure and intervention that would allow sectoral comparison and trend observation.

Need of a workplace exposure and intervention database.

There is also a pressing need to develop a data collection system for circumstances and possibly cause of work-related illness that can be used to inform an effective prevention programme.

Need of information on work-related illness.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Chapter 2. POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

- The population of the Republic of Ireland has grown to its highest level in recent history and the last decade was marked by a particularly high growth rate.
- The growth is concentrated in urban areas and Leinster.
- Population growth is almost equally due to natural increase and migration.
- More than half of migrants are returned migrants, but the foreign-born population has also increased.

- Life expectancy at birth in Ireland is improving, although it was still one of the worst when the EU comprised 15 member states[1].
- The most common cause of death is heart disease.
- As well as the increase in the size of the labour force, employment has increased so that Ireland's unemployment rate was one of the lowest in the EU in 2002.
- The number of workers in total has increased most substantially in the Services sectors, for males in the Construction sector and for females in the Education and Health sectors.
- In comparison to the EU average, Ireland has a larger proportion of workers employed in the Agriculture and Construction sectors.
- The number of workers has increased in all the occupational groups with the largest group being Managers and Administrators, the proportion of whom is larger than the EU average.

Chapter 3. IRISH WORKPLACE

- Most of the recent growth in employment has been in the number of employees rather than in the self-employed.
- Ireland has the fifth highest proportion of self-employed in the EU
- Over 80% of Irish workers are employees.
- 85% of employers employ fewer than 10 workers.
- There are over 132,000 employers and 113,000 self-employed.
- The Hotel and Restaurant sector (12%) and the Wholesale and Retail Trade sector (7%) have the highest proportion of workers in temporary employment.
- Over half of all workers in the Agriculture sector are in part-time employment.
- The percentage of Irish workers doing shift work (17%) is slightly above the EU average.
- Self-employed workers work an average of 50 hours a week, with those in Agriculture and Hotels and Restaurants sectors working above-average hours.
- Employees work an average of 40 hours a week with Agricultural and Mines and Quarries workers working above-average hours.
- Irish workers work more or less the same hours as the EU average.
- Ireland has the second highest level of workers in the EU who sometimes or always work at home (15%).
- Irish workers wear personal protective equipment (PPE) more frequently than almost all other workers in the EU.
- A high percentage of Irish workers are exposed to noise, compared to the EU average.
- Fewer Irish workers are exposed to ergonomic problems at work than the EU average.
- More Irish workers perform monotonous tasks at work than the EU average.
- Irish workers experience more or less the same level of violence (1.6% from co-worker and 4.3% from outsider) and intimidation (9.7%) at work as the EU average.
- Irish workers are less likely to experience discrimination at work than the EU average.

1 All references to the EU and the EU average in this document relate to an EU of 15 member states, prior to the May 2004 enlargement to 25 member states.

Chapter 4. WORKPLACE INTERVENTION

- Most workplaces give high priority to health and safety standards but this is significantly lower in the Agriculture sector.
- Managers responsible for safety say that laws and codes of practice, moral obligation, costs of accidents and insurance, and HSA inspection are important factors for improving health and safety in their workplace.
- The Agriculture and Fishing sectors have poorer health and safety management records in terms of both accident reporting and safety statement preparation than other sectors.
- Irish workers are more likely to have enough time allocated for their jobs and to use teamwork and task rotation compared to most EU workers.
- Irish workers are about average in relation to being informed about risks and being consulted compared to other EU workers.
- A range of health and safety courses has become available and a large number of persons has received formal health and safety education in the last decade.
- A number of campaigns to raise awareness in various aspects of health and safety at work has taken place in recent years.
- The number of inspections has increased since 1999, but inspections per 1,000 workers has not, due to the increase in the numbers employed.
- The percentage of complaint and accident investigations has increased in comparison to routine inspections.
- The proportion of inspections relating to Construction has increased from 28% in 1995 to 47% in 2002.
- There were 20,000 workers per inspector in 2002.
- More than 80% of persons inspected were either very satisfied (45%) or satisfied (43%) with the inspection.
- The number of prohibition notices issued each year has increased from fewer than 100 in 1992 to 684 in 2002.
- Site closure was first introduced in 2000 as a means of enforcement.
- The number of prosecutions taken each year more than quadrupled between 1992 and 2002.
- Prosecutions on indictment were first heard in 2000.

Chapter 5. OUTCOME OF WORKPLACE HEALTH AND SAFETY

5.1 Fatality

- There is a modest declining trend in the rate of work-related fatalities.
- The Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing sector and the Construction sector have the highest fatality rates per 100,000 workers and their trends are not declining to any significant extent.
- The further breakdown of sectors reveals an extremely high fatality rate in the Fishing sector (1 in 1,000) and a higher fatality rate in the Mining/Quarrying sector than in the Agriculture and the Construction sectors.
- Self-employed workers are significantly more likely to suffer a fatal injury than employees.
- Males are significantly more at risk of suffering a fatal injury.
- Most deaths occur in the 20 to 34 and 45 to 59 age groups, except in Agriculture where the 0 to 14 and 65+ age groups suffer the most deaths.

- The most common type of fatal injury involves a fall from a height, the next most common involves workplace transport.
- Male children aged 5 to 9 are more likely to die in a work-related accident (often in farming) than in a road traffic accident.
- Ireland had the sixth lowest fatality rate of the (former) 15 EU states in 2000.

5.2 Injury and illness

- 117,800 persons aged 15 or over were estimated to be affected by occupational injury or illness in 2002 (injury: 45,800 persons; illness: 72,000 persons).
- The injury and illness rate fell between 1999 and 2002 for those in the labour force but this fall was almost cancelled out by a rise in the rate for those not in the labour force.
- The rate of occupational illness is highest for those who are not in the labour force, indicating that a significant number of people may be leaving the labour force due to work-related illness.
- Males are much more likely to have injury or illness than females at all age groups, with 3% of those aged 30-34 affected by injury and 6% of those aged 55-64 affected by illness.
- Workplace injury is most common in the Construction sector.
- Males in the Hotels and Restaurants sector have an injury rate nearly as high as in the Construction sector and are the most likely to have multiple injuries.
- For males, the self-employed and those assisting relatives have the highest injury and illness rates.
- For females, the self-employed have the highest illness rate.
- The Health sector is one of the highest-risk sectors for female workers.
- Work-related illness is most common in Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.
- Bone joint and muscle problems are by far the most common type of work-related illness.
- Self-employed with no paid employees are most likely to have bone, joint or muscle problems and self-employed with paid employees are most likely to have stress, depression or anxiety problems.
- 25% of persons injured in 2002 suffered more than one injury.
- Ireland had the lowest rate of workplace accidents in the EU in 2000.
- The age group with the greatest number of reported accidents is 25 to 29.
- Accidents are most common at around 11:00 a.m. with a smaller peak occurring around 15:00. The Construction sector is unusual in that the peak at 15:00 is almost as large as the 11:00 peak.
- Agricultural accidents are most likely to occur in August and October.
- Over 35% of the reported accidents in the Construction sector in 2002 occurred to workers with less than one year's experience at work.
- Long-standing health problems are most common in the Agriculture and Fishing sectors.
- Chest or breathing problems are the most common type of long-standing health problem and are particularly high in the Hotels and Restaurants (including pubs) sector.
- Mesothelioma is most common among those aged 50 and over.

5.3 Economic issues

- Over 1.2 million working days were lost among those in employment in 2002 due to occupational injury or illness.
- On average, 14 working days were lost per injury case and 17 working days were lost per illness case.
- Over 35% of injuries and 40% of illnesses resulted in no days lost.
- The largest number of working days per incident was lost in the Public Administration and Defence sector.
- Self-employed are less likely to take days off as a result of occupational injury or illness.
- Over 60% of people with a long-standing health problem or disability experience restrictions to the kind and amount of work they do or can do.
- 8% of people in employment with a long-standing health problem or disability are provided with assistance to facilitate their work. Mental, nervous or emotional problems are most well provided for.
- 13% of people not in employment with a long-standing health problem or disability need assistance in order for them to work. Seeing difficulty assistances are the most needed.
- Occupational Injury Benefit payments increased from €45 million in 1992 to €77 million in 2002.
- The net incurred costs of employer's liability insurance increased from €173 million in 1998 to €290 million in 2002.
- The total fines arising from prosecutions increased from €19,141 in 1993 to €697,950 in 2003.

5.4 Workplace satisfaction

- Over 70% of those whose workplace was inspected by the Authority agreed that the inspection reduced the chance of an injury occurring at their workplace.
- Ireland has a high percentage of workplaces where discussion with employees leads to workplace improvements.
- Over 90% of Irish workers are satisfied with their working conditions.

CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background and purpose of the publication

In order to form effective policies and delivery programmes, it is crucial to understand the state of occupational health and safety in Ireland in the national and international context. In the past, a number of sources of information on occupational health and safety in Ireland have been published by different organisations at different times and a number of methodologies have been used. However, the bringing together of such information in order to create a better understanding of the reality of occupational health and safety was not attempted.

This publication is intended to present the state of occupational health and safety in Ireland by collating and analysing the available information covering the 10-year period from 1992 to 2002. The specific questions to be investigated are;

- What is the trend of health and safety in Ireland?
- What are the characteristics of the health and safety problems specific to Ireland?
- What actions are needed in what areas?
- What kinds of information are available and what are missing?

The factors to be taken into account when measuring health and safety are discussed in the following section. The information published here is intended to help inform decision-making at national level in relation to occupational health and safety, and also to act as a resource for health and safety professionals.

This publication is also the first in a series of health and safety statistical publications that will provide better and timelier information on workplace health and safety than has previously been available in Ireland.

1.2 Measuring health and safety

Measuring occupational safety and health performance is a challenge because the level of performance at any one time is influenced by a complex range of factors, including the:

- characteristics of the working population
- type of hazard exposures at workplaces
- result of interventions at workplace and national level.

None of the above factors stays static over time and the factors present influence each other. Examples of this interaction of factors are given below:

- Rapid increases in employment can lead to increases in injury rates due to the entry into the workforce of less experienced workers.
- The immigration of workers who have limited knowledge of the national language can affect levels of injury.
- Changes in the structure of the economy, e.g. increases in the number of construction workers, can change the average level of risk exposure for workers.
- Sustained interventions at national and workplace level can reduce the levels of hazard exposure.

The impact of the key factors on the measurement of health and safety performance is discussed below.

Population characteristics

Demographic factors, such as population size, age and sex distribution, and general health characteristics are basic background information required to assess health and safety performance. The chances of a person being injured or becoming ill are strongly associated with the age and gender of the person. Employment data and information on the economic structure of the country are some of the most important elements used to analyse health and safety performance, and these need to be integrated with the demographic information.

The nature and degree of occupational hazard vary substantially from sector to sector and the distribution of economic sectors dictates the overall hazard exposure of the working population. For example, the working populations of countries with a large proportion of their population working in sectors such as construction or agriculture have a high overall exposure to physical hazard. Occupation is another important factor associated with exposure to hazards.

Workplace exposure

Working conditions and hazard exposure provide important information that enables us to make comparisons between and within countries. Information on working conditions includes employment status such as self-employed/employee/assisting relatives, full-time/part-time employment, temporary/permanent employment, length of service at work, working hours, shift/night work and work environment. Most of this information is available from national censuses or surveys such as the Labour Force Survey.

Workplace exposure includes physical, chemical, biological and psychosocial hazard exposure associated with work and, as mentioned earlier, considerable variations can be expected between sectors. However, variations are also found within a sector, where hazards differ depending on the nature of the business, and workplace intervention plays a significant role in controlling hazards. The available information on hazard exposure is less consistent throughout the EU than is the information available on working conditions.

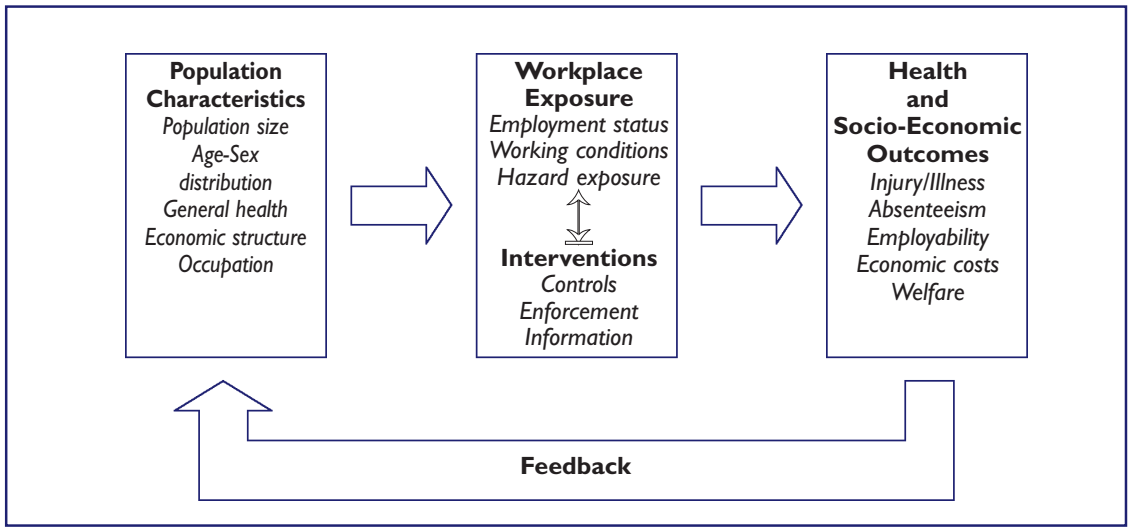
Workplace Intervention

Workplace intervention includes macro as well as micro level interventions that aim to minimise workplace hazard exposure and its negative outcomes. At macro level this can be expressed as national enforcement and information provision such as promotion and education. Examples of interventions include enforcement actions such as inspections, notices issued and prosecutions. Legislation, promotion, awareness campaigns, education and certified training are also interventions, though the results of some of these can be difficult to quantify. Even the quantifiable aspects can be difficult to compare internationally given the different legal or social systems among countries. As a result these data are more useful for national trend observations.

Other interventions include the quality of health and safety management at each workplace and it is possible to identify proxy measures, such as safety statement compliance, in order to compare performance between workplaces. In general, readily available data are more useful for trend observation within the workplace than for comparison between workplaces.

Workplace exposure influences the type of intervention required and intervention affects the exposure level, therefore these have a two-way relationship. The result of this dynamic process of interaction, together with the population characteristics, all influence health and safety outcomes and the process is summarised in Figure 1.1 below.

FIGURE 1.1 FACTORS AFFECTING HEALTH AND SAFETY PERFORMANCE



Health outcomes

Health and safety performance results in both health and socio-economic outcomes. Statistics on health outcomes typically include the number of occupational injury and work-related illnesses. Differences in definition of injury and illness have to be noted as they affect how such statistics are compared. The possible sources of such statistics are national surveys, reports to the regulatory authority, social security statistics, and statistics from healthcare establishments. Health outcomes can be observed from epidemiological evidence such as mortality and morbidity statistics where they contain occupational information.

Economic outcomes

Reduced health is a negative health outcome for individuals and reduced employability is a negative economic outcome for individuals. This can be seen by number of days lost, premature retirement, reduced hours of work, and unfavourable change of occupation. Labour Force Surveys are a source of such information for many countries.

Where workplace health and safety management fails, both individuals and the workplace suffer losses. The most visible aspect is the financial cost to business, which includes both direct costs and indirect losses. Many large companies have carried out their own cost estimations and some of them can be applied to other companies with a similar business structure. Costs can also be estimated for individuals using the same concept of the combination of direct costs and indirect losses.

The costs of negative health and economic outcomes, resulting from failures of workplace health and safety, also extend to society as a whole. Society bears direct costs resulting from social security payments and the extra burden on the medical service. Indirect losses include reduced tax income because of the reduced productivity of business and/or reduced income for individuals, businesses and the economy. Costs' estimation of health and safety outcomes requires more than a collation of statistics, as it involves quantification of the hidden costs of lost opportunities.

Welfare

The health and safety outcomes also include welfare issues such as improvements at the workplace and job satisfaction. While many indicators mentioned above are expressed as negative outcomes,

indicators that highlight positive aspects of workplace health and safety should be introduced in workplaces to measure the effectiveness of efforts for improvement.

Feedback

Finally, the outcomes feed back to affect the characteristics of the population and society and so complete the circle. Negative health outcomes mean poorer health characteristics of the population, and negative economic outcomes mean a weaker economy, both of which are carried over as negative legacies. Improved occupational safety and health can cut this circle and build up a healthier and more productive society.

1.3 Structure of the publication

The structure of this publication corresponds to the flowchart describing the relationship between factors affecting health and safety performance shown in Figure 1.1.

Chapter 2 *Population Characteristics* gives information on the demography and general health of the working population and information on economic sectors and occupations in Ireland.

Chapter 3 *Irish Workplace* summarises the available information on working conditions and hazard exposure.

Chapter 4 *Workplace intervention* outlines information on workplace and national interventions to improve health and safety in the workplace.

Chapter 5 *Outcome of Workplace Health and Safety* presents relevant outcomes by health, economic and welfare issues. It contains extensive information on workplace injuries and work-related illnesses, and information on absenteeism and employability. It also contains some information on financial costs and workplace satisfaction.

Chapter 6 *Conclusion* addresses the four questions set at the beginning of this chapter based on the information made available in the preceding chapters.

All the Figures showing statistics are included in the main part of the chapters and the Tables corresponding to the Figures are attached at the end of each chapter. Figure and Table numberings are organised so that the same number is assigned to a Figure and a Table that share the same information, e.g. Figure 2.1 consists of data presented in Table 2.1.

CHAPTER 2. POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Health and safety performance is affected by population characteristics and an examination of these characteristics is necessary to understand trends in health and safety. Factors that may affect health and safety performance include changes in the labour force, changes in age structure and changes in employment level in economic sectors. These would can affect the size and characteristics of the population exposed to particular levels of risk.

This section examines key demographic factors such as population and employment change, population distribution, migration, mortality and labour force composition.

Summary

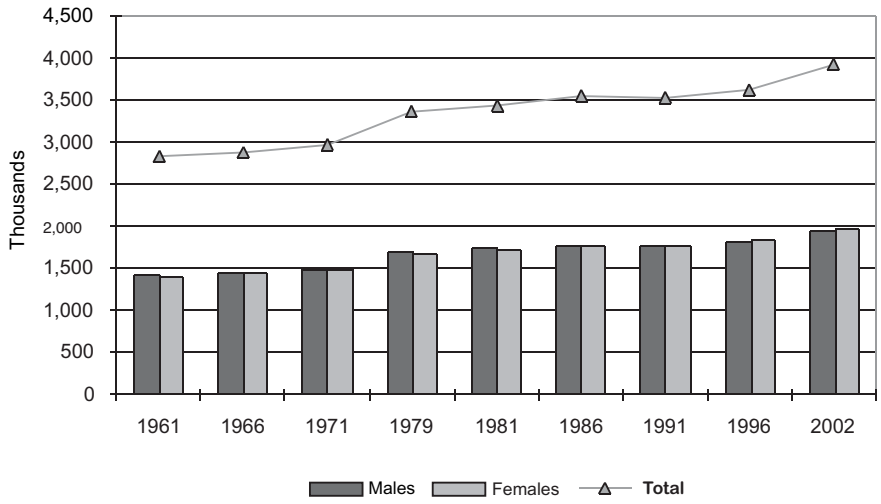
- The population of the Republic of Ireland has grown to its highest level in recent history and the last decade was marked by a particularly high growth rate.
- The growth is concentrated in urban areas and Leinster.
- Population growth is almost equally due to natural increase and migration.
- More than half of migrants are returned migrants, but the foreign-born population has also increased.
- Life expectancy at birth in Ireland is improving, howeveralthough, it iswas still one of the worst amongwhen the 15 EU comprised 15 member states.
- The most common cause of death is heart diseases.
- As well as the increase in the size of the labour force, employment has increased so that Ireland's unemployment rate was one of the lowest in the EU in 2002.
- The number of workers in total has increased most substantially in the Services sectors in total, and for males in the Construction sector and for females in the Education and Health sectors.
- In comparison to the EU average, Ireland has a larger proportion of workers employed in the Agriculture and the Construction sectors.
- The number of workers has increased in all the occupational groups with the largest group being Managers and aAdministrators, whose proportion is larger than the EU average.

2.1 Demography of Ireland

Population size

The population size of Ireland has been on a growing trend in the last few decades. Since 1961, which is was the census year that marked the recent lowest point, the population has increased from 2.8 million to 3.9 million in 2002. The growth was particularly notable during the 1970s and the turn of the twenty-first century, when the population increased by approximately 49,000 per annum.

FIGURE 2.1
TOTAL POPULATION OF REPUBLIC OF IRELAND BY SEX, 1961-2002, CENSUSES, CSO



The recent population growth is has been accompanied by the changes in age structure. Figures 2.2a-c show the age-sex distributions of the last three censuses in 1991, 1996 and 2002. In 1991 the population was heavily skewed towards young groups aged between 5 and 19, reflecting the high fertility in the recent past and the loss of working age population due to emigration. The age groups between 5 and 19 were still relatively large in 1996, but the differences from older age groups were narrowed as the numbers in the older groups were increased. In 2002 the peak age group has had moved to 20-24 for both males and females and the overall shape shows showed the a population structure that is was more evenly distributed throughout the working age population as a result of the increase in older age groups who came in or came back to Ireland since after the recent economic boom.

FIGURE 2.2A
POPULATION, BY 5-YEAR AGE GROUP AND SEX, OF REPUBLIC OF IRELAND, 1991, CENSUS, CSO

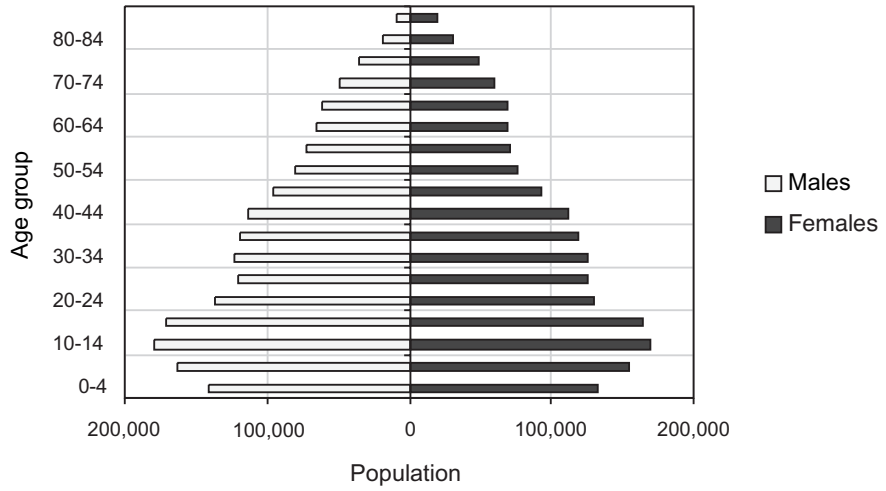


FIGURE 2.2B
POPULATION, BY 5-YEAR AGE GROUP AND SEX, OF REPUBLIC OF IRELAND, 1996, CENSUS, CSO

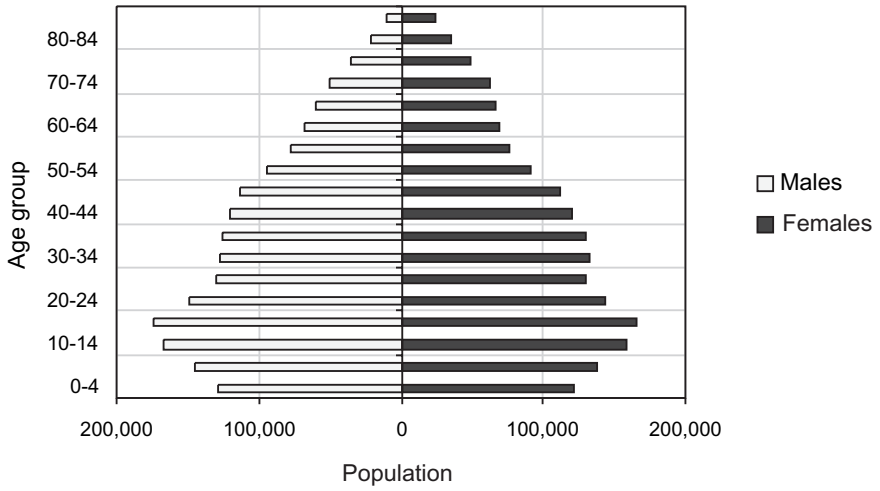
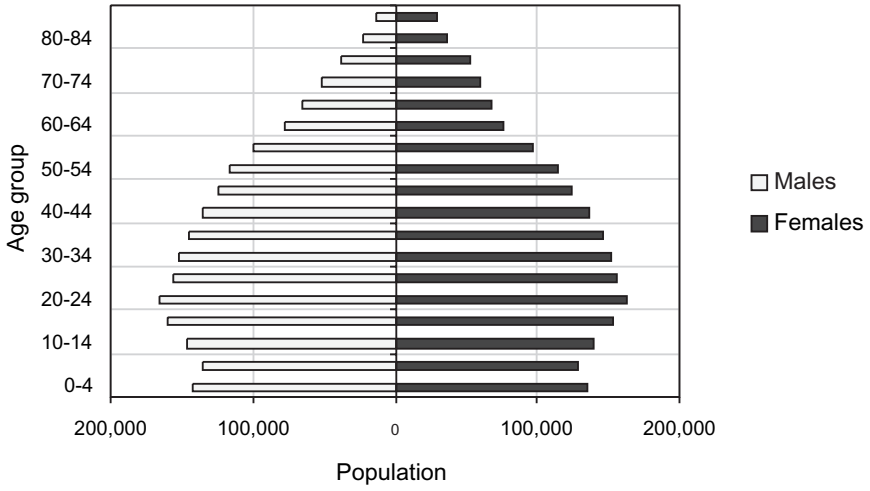


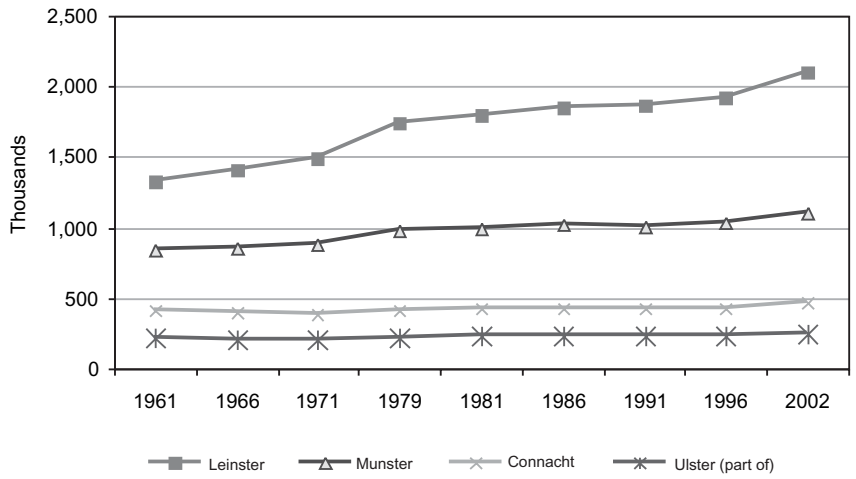
FIGURE 2.2C
POPULATION, BY 5-YEAR AGE GROUP AND SEX, OF REPUBLIC OF IRELAND, 2002, CENSUS, CSO



Geographical distribution

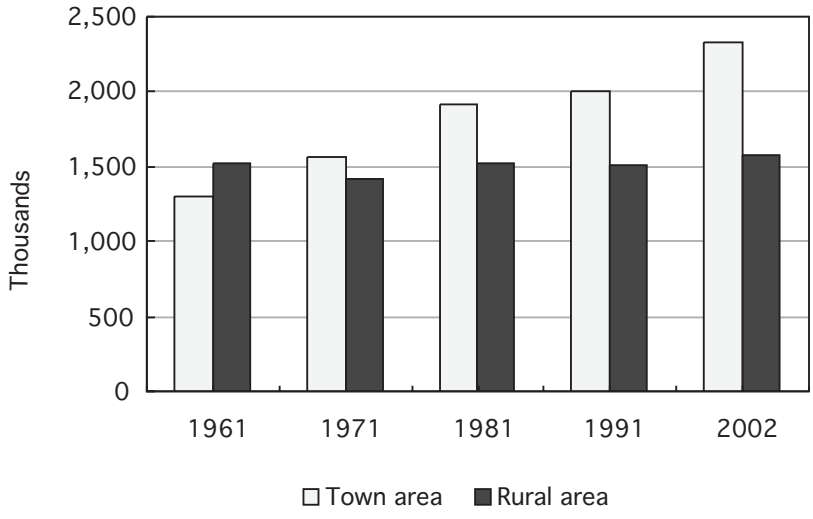
The population growth outlined above can be seen by geographical regions. Figure 2.3, which shows the population changes between 1961 and 2002 by province, confirms that the greatest increase has taken place in Leinster, while a more modest increase was seen in Munster and while the population in Connacht and the Republic part of Ulster remained more or less stagnant.

FIGURE 2.3
POPULATION BY PROVINCE, 1961-2002, CENSUSES, CSO



The growth in population is urban based. Figure 2.4 shows the changes in Aggregate town and rural population between 1961 and 2002. The population in the Aggregate town area is defined as those persons living in population clusters of 1,500 or more inhabitants and areas with less than 1,500 inhabitants are defined as Aggregate rural areas. A larger proportion of the population was living in rural areas up until 1961 but this has had reversed in by 1971 and since then the population in the town areas has steadily increased, whereas there was virtually no increase in the rural areas between 1961 and 2002.

FIGURE 2.4
AGGREGATE TOWN AND RURAL POPULATION, 1961-2002, CENSUSES, CSO



Migration

As noted in the first section of this chapter, migration greatly affects the population. This can be seen by comparing population change, natural increase and estimated net migration, which is shown in Figure 2.5 as annual averages for the period 1961-2002. Natural increase is obtained by births minus deaths, and net migration is a result of immigration minus emigration. It is clear that migration had a dominant influence on the pattern of population change over the period. In addition, natural increase is also affected by migration as the number of births fluctuates following the migration trends.

FIGURE 2.5
AVERAGE ANNUAL NATURAL INCREASE, POPULATION CHANGE AND ESTIMATED NET MIGRATION FOR EACH INTERCENSAL PERIOD, 1961-2002, CENSUSES, CSO

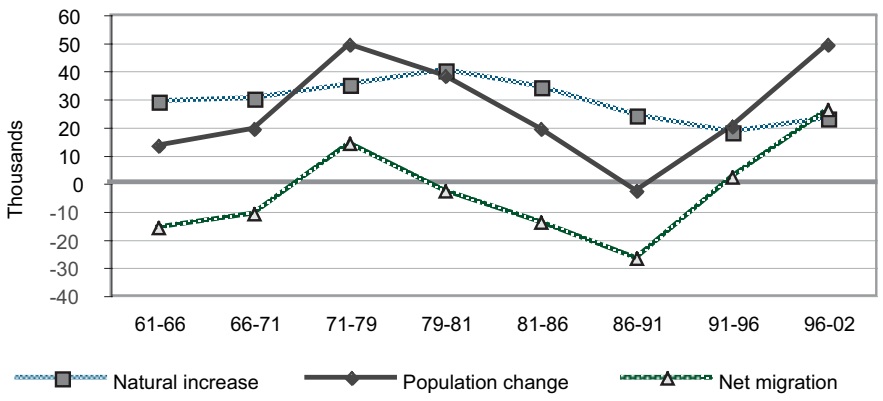
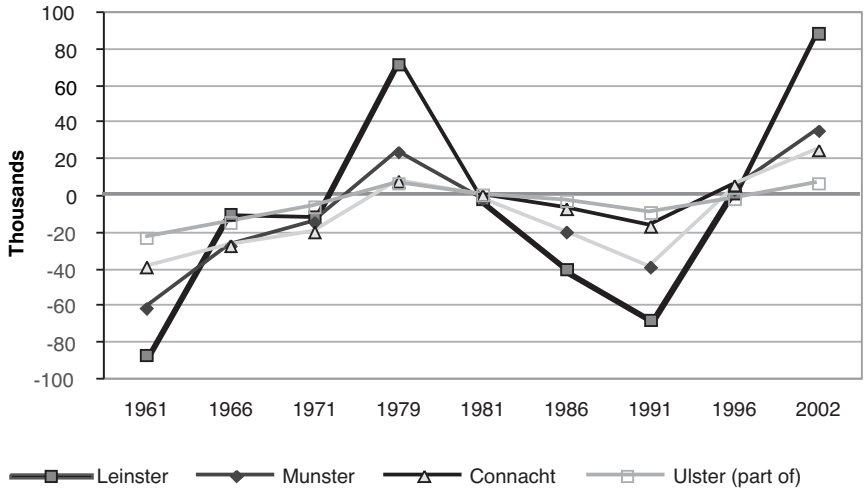


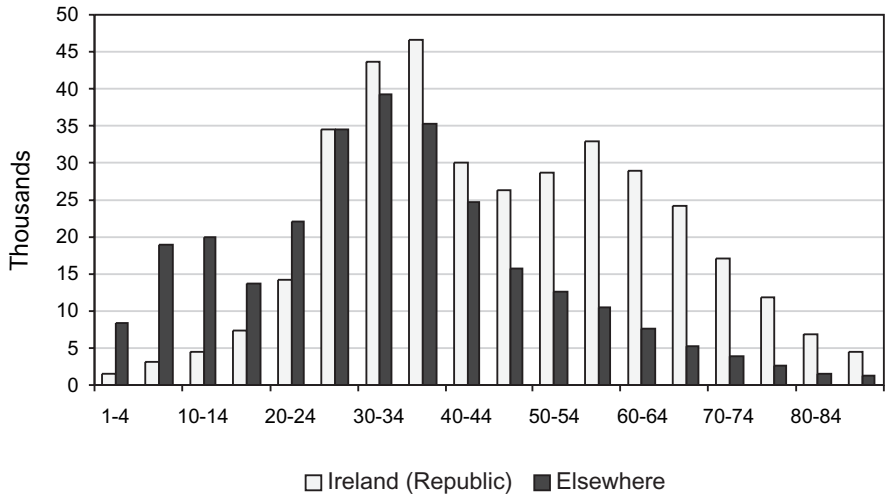
Figure 2.6 shows estimated net migration between 1961 and 2002 by province. While the pattern of net migration trends is more or less the same for all the provinces, the scale of net migration is largest in Leinster, whether it is positive or negative.

FIGURE 2.6
ESTIMATED NET MIGRATION BY PROVINCE, 1961-2002, CENSUSES, CSO



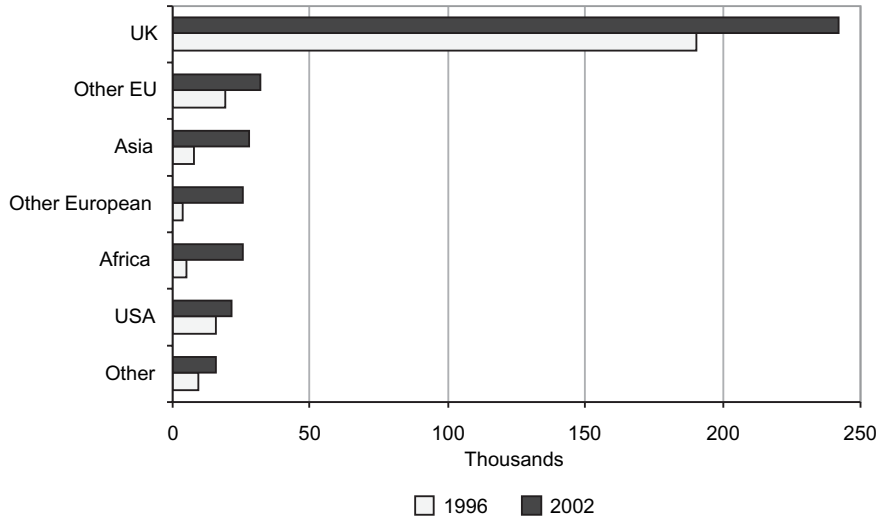
The characteristics of such migrants are important in terms of the implications for the working population. The 2002 Census results revealed that the largest proportion of migrants is comprised returned migrants, i.e. Irish persons who once had emigrated to overseas countries but had returned home. The foreign-born population is younger in general and a fair proportion of the very young foreign-born population is expected to be offspring of returned migrants, and therefore Irish. The peak age group is consists of those in their 30s indicating that the majority of migrants are in the working age group and that migrationthat migration has a significant impact on the country's employment.

FIGURE 2.7
USUALLY RESIDENT PERSONS WHO LIVED OVERSEAS FOR ONE YEAR OR MORE BY AGE GROUP AND BIRTHPLACE, 2002, CENSUS, CSO



As well as returned migrants, there are increasing numbers of foreign-born persons who came have come to Ireland, especially since the recent economic boom. The total number of foreign-born persons has increased from 251,624 in 1996 to 390,034 in 2002, or from 7 per cent of the total usually resident population to 10.4 per cent (see Table 2.8). While the number of UK-born is the highest in both 1996 and 2002, significant increases are seen among those who were born in Asia, non-EU Europe and Africa in 2002.

FIGURE 2.8
USUALLY RESIDENT NON IRISH-BORN PERSONS BY BIRTHPLACE, 1996 AND 2002, CENSUSES, CSO

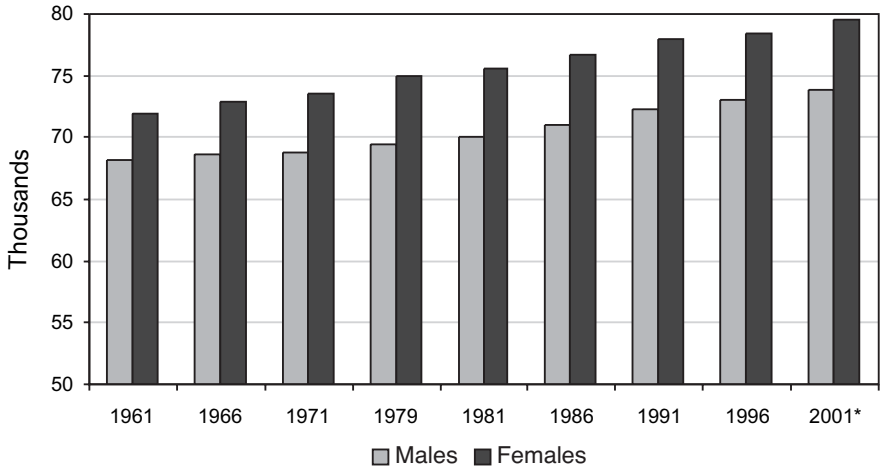


2.2 General health statistics

Life expectancy

In this section, statistics that indicate the general health trends in Ireland will be discussed, and specific statistics regarding workplace health and safety will be discussed in detail in Chapter 5. Figure 2.9 shows life expectancy at birth at different points between 1961 and 2001, and confirms the increase in longevity during the period for both males and females, which is usually a sign of general improvements in the health of the population.

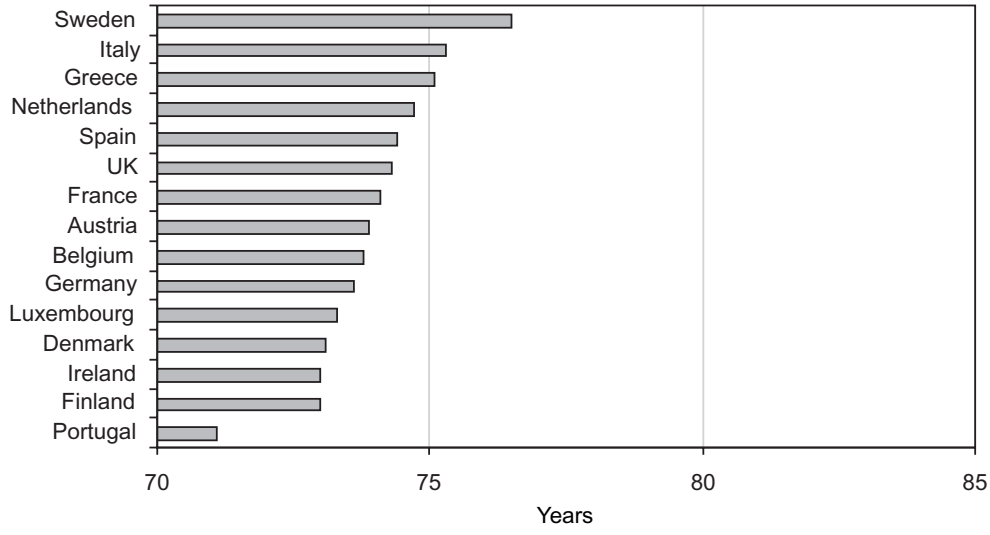
FIGURE 2.9
LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH 1961-2001, CSO



* Based on projections

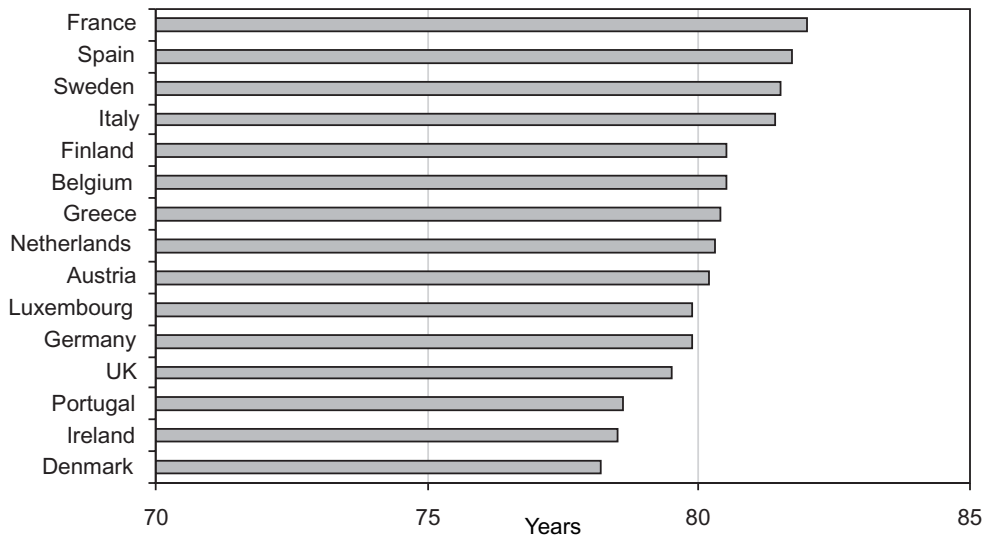
However, Ireland's life expectancy at birth is still one of the worst among West European countries for both males and females. The comparisons based on the 1996 data in Figures 2.10a and b show that both Irish males and females live significantly shorter lives than most of their contemporaries in what were the 15 EU member states and they fall behind the average. Life expectancy is an important

FIGURE 2.10A
LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH FOR MALES IN THE EU MEMBER STATES, 1996, EUROSTAT



indicator for general health. In order to understand the overall health status of the population other health indicators including informationincluding information on well-being, disability etc. is required. Such elements are further discussed in relation to workplace health and safety in the following chapters that follow.

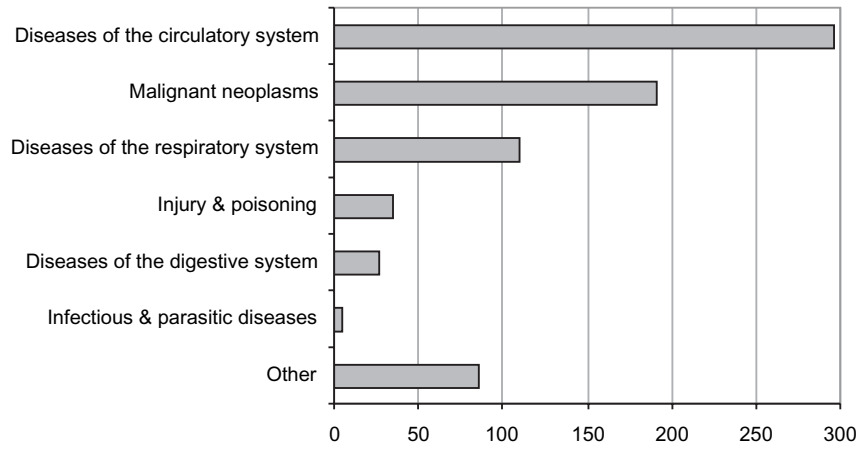
FIGURE 2.10B
LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH FOR FEMALES IN THE EU MEMBER STATES, 1996, EUROSTAT



Cause of death

Statistics on cause of death shed light on the health characteristics of the Irish population. Figure 2.11 shows that the most common cause of death is are Diseases of the circulatory system and a further breakdown of this category reveals that the highest number of such incidents is related to Ischaemic Heart Disease, and the next highest number relate to Acute Myocardial Infarction. The second commonest killer is Malignant neoplasms, i.e. cancer, and these top two groups accounted for 65 per cent of the total deaths in 2002. A significant number of people also died of Diseases of the respiratory system and smaller numbers of people died of Injury or poisoning, Diseases of the digestive system, and Infectious or parasitic diseases.

FIGURE 2.11
DEATH RATES PER 100,000 BY CAUSE OF DEATH, 2002, CSO



2.3 Economy and working population

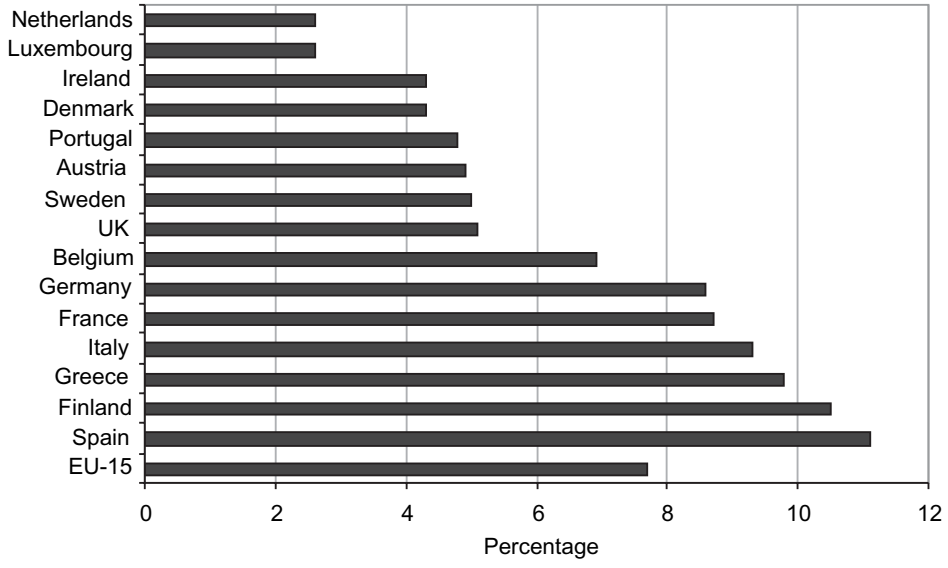
Labour force and employment

Historically, the population size of Ireland is very sensitive to economic changes and, as seen in the previous section on migration, the recent economic boom has undoubtedly accelerated the population growth. Figure 2.12 shows the number of persons aged 15 and over, including those in the labour force and those in employment. The table Table confirms the increases in employment especially in the late 1990s, as well as the general increase in the working age population. The estimated number of those who are in employment has increased from 1,155,900 in 1991 to 1,778,300 in 2003, or 1.5 times more than in 1991.

FIGURE 2.12
POPULATION AGED 15+, LABOUR FORCE AND IN EMPLOYMENT, 1991-2003, CSO

Because of the recent economic improvements, Ireland had one of the lowest unemployment rates in the EU in 2002 (see Figure 2.13). Only the Netherlands and Luxembourg had lower rates.

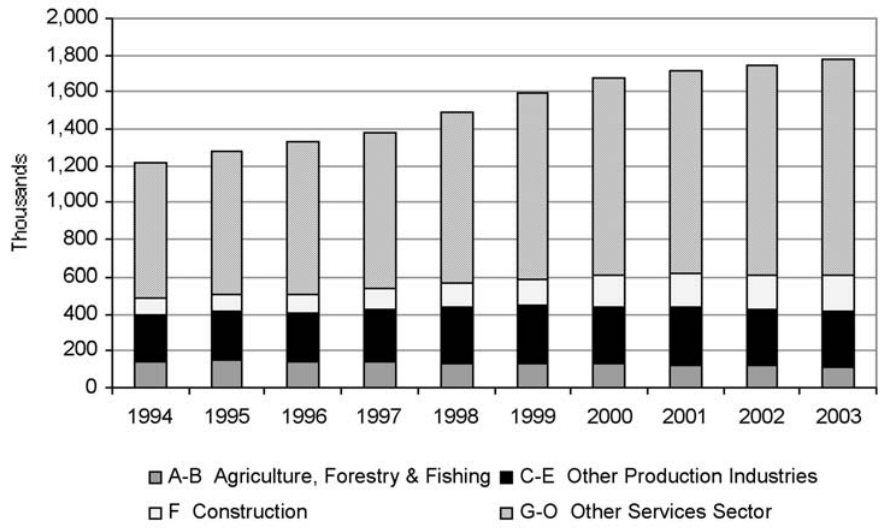
FIGURE 2.13
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE IN THE EU MEMBER STATES, 2002, EUROSTAT



Economic sector

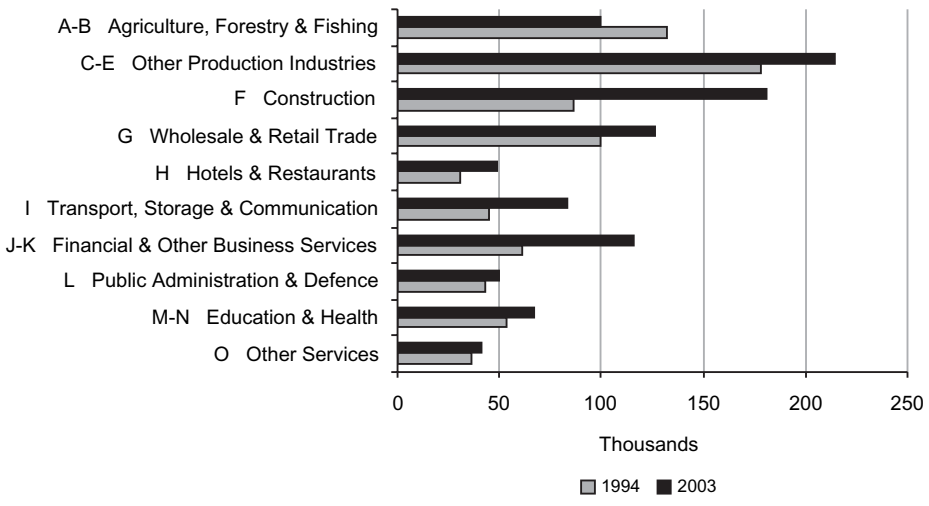
A breakdown of employment by economic sector reveals thereveals the different growth rates among industries. While marginalWhile marginal growth in employment is seen in Other Production Industries (i.e. Mining/Quarrying, Manufacturing, and Electricity/Gas/Water Supply aggregated together), much larger growths took place in the Construction and Other Services Sectors. Other Services Sectors include a range of public and private work activities and a further breakdown can be seen in the following analyses.

FIGURE 2.14A
PERSONS IN EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC SECTOR, 1994-2003, CSO



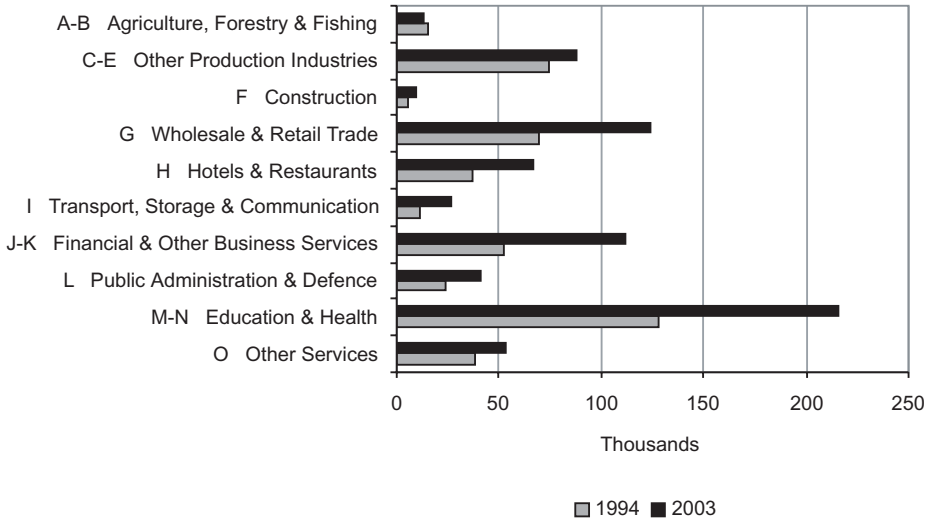
Economic sector distribution by sex reveals the stark contrast between males and females. For male workers the largest number is employed in the Production industries in both 1994 and 2003, whereas the largest sector for female workers is Education and Health in both 1994 and 2003. Further breakdown of Education and Health employment is available since after 1997 and this confirms that

FIGURE 2.14B
MALES IN EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC SECTOR, 1994 AND 2003, CSO



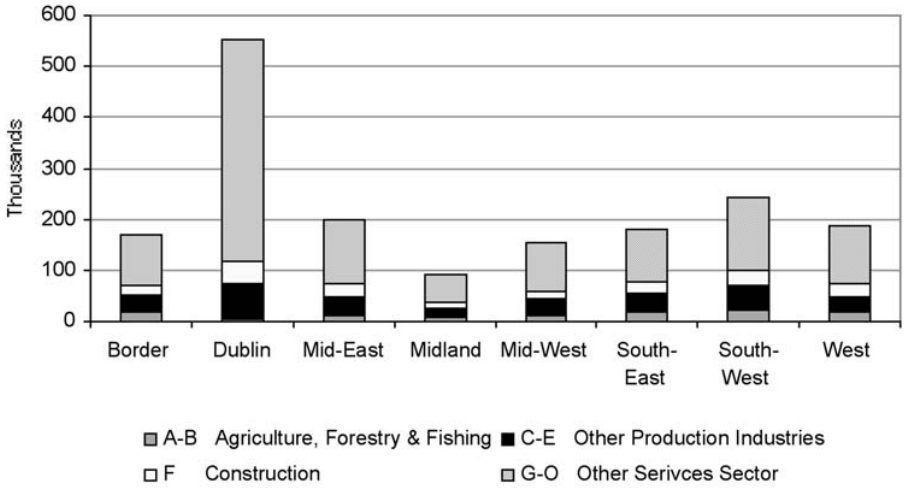
the Health sector has the largest number of female workers throughout the period (see Table 2.14). The number of both male and female workers has increased in all sectors except Agriculture during the period. The growth is particularly significant in the Construction sector for males and in the Education and Health sector for females. The Financial and Other Business Services sector has substantially increased employment of both male and female workers.

FIGURE 2.14C
FEMALES IN EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC SECTOR, 1994 AND 2003, CSO



The regional breakdown highlights the variation of employment by economic sector within the country. The Services sectors are heavily concentrated in the Dublin area, which and make up 79 per cent of total employment in the that Dublin area. Among the Services sectors, Dublin has far larger numbers of workers in the Financial and Other Business Services sector, the Education and Health sector, and the Wholesale and Retail Trade sector (see Table 2.15). On the other hand, less than 1 per cent of workers in the Dublin area are employed in the Agriculture sector, which accounts foraccounts for about 10 per cent of workers in the rest of the country. The list of counties by region is attached to Table 2.15.

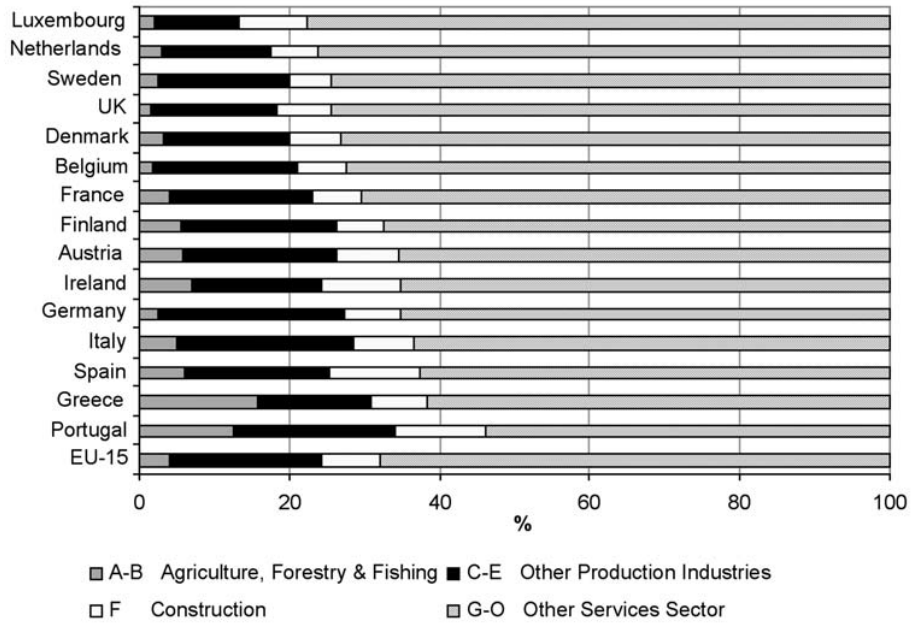
FIGURE 2.15
PERSONS IN EMPLOYMENT BY REGION AND ECONOMIC SECTOR, 2003, CSO



REGION	COUNTY
Border	Cavan, Donegal, Leitrim, Louth, Monaghan, Sligo
Dublin	Dublin
Mid-East	Kildare, Meath, Wicklow
Midland	Laois, Longford, Offaly, Westmeath
Mid-West	Clare, Limerick, Tipperary NR
South-East	Carlow, Kilkenny, Tipperary SR, Waterford, Wexford
South-West	Cork, Kerry
West	Galway, Mayo, Roscommon

A comparison with other countries highlights the characteristics of the Irish economy relative to others. Figure 2.16 shows that, despite the decrease in employment in the Agriculture sector, the proportion of employment in the Agriculture sector in the Irish labour market is still relatively high (third highest after Greece and Portugal in the EU before the 2004 enlargement) compared with the other EU member states in 2002. The other sector that where employment in Ireland is was higher than the previous EU of 15 average is was the Construction sector (third highest after Portugal and Spain). Both sectors involve physical and hazardous work activities. Ireland, therefore, has a relatively high proportion of its population working in known hazardous sectors compared to the EU average.

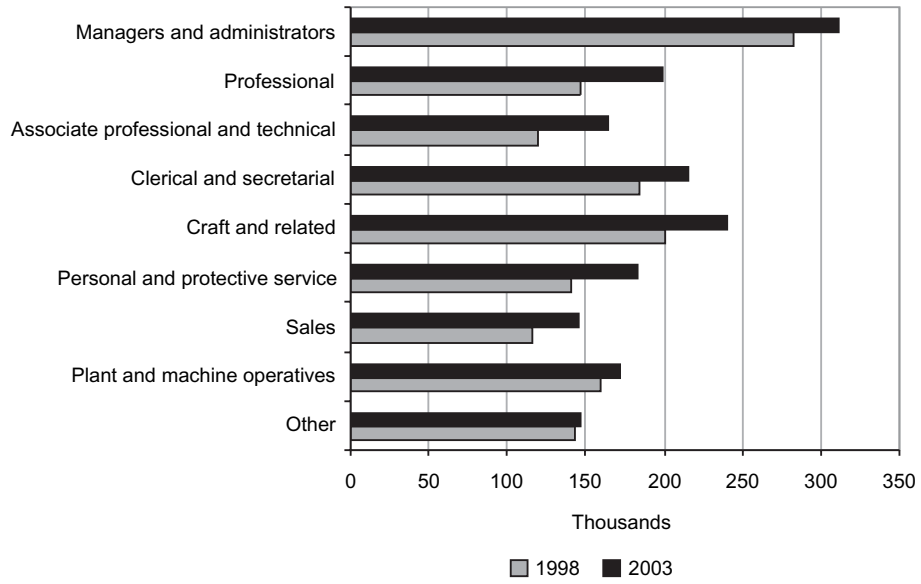
FIGURE 2.16
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ECONOMIC SECTOR IN THE EU MEMBER STATES, 2002, EUROSTAT



Occupational group

In addition to the economic sector in which a person is working, occupational group is another important classification used to summarise the characteristics of workers. Figure 2.17a shows the numbers of persons in employment by occupational group in 1998 and 2003, which confirms that the recent economic growth resulted in increases in all the occupational groups. The largest group is consists of Managers and administrators Administrators in both years, which is followed by Craft and related. Those who are classified in Managers and administrators Administrators range from senior managers of large organisations to the self-employed with no employees, including farmers. As a result, the socio-economic characteristics of this group is are expected to vary across a wide range of groups.

FIGURE 2.17A
PERSONS IN EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUP, 1998 AND 2003, CSO



Figures 2.17b and c show the distribution of occupational group in 1998 and 2003 by sex, and again gender breakdown illustrates the different pattern. As well as Managers and Administrators, large numbers of males also have a manual type occupation such as Craft and related, and Plant and machine operatives. In fact, the Craft and related group is the largest group for male workers in 2003, and, together with the sector analysis results showing the increase in the Construction sector, the recent construction boom seems to have contributed to a large part of the employment increase of male workers. Such manual occupations have decreased among female workers while all the other occupations have increased. The clerical and secretarial group is the highest in both 1998 and 2003 for female workers, which is followed by the Personal and protective service group.

FIGURE 2.17B
MALES IN EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUP, 1998 AND 2003, CSO

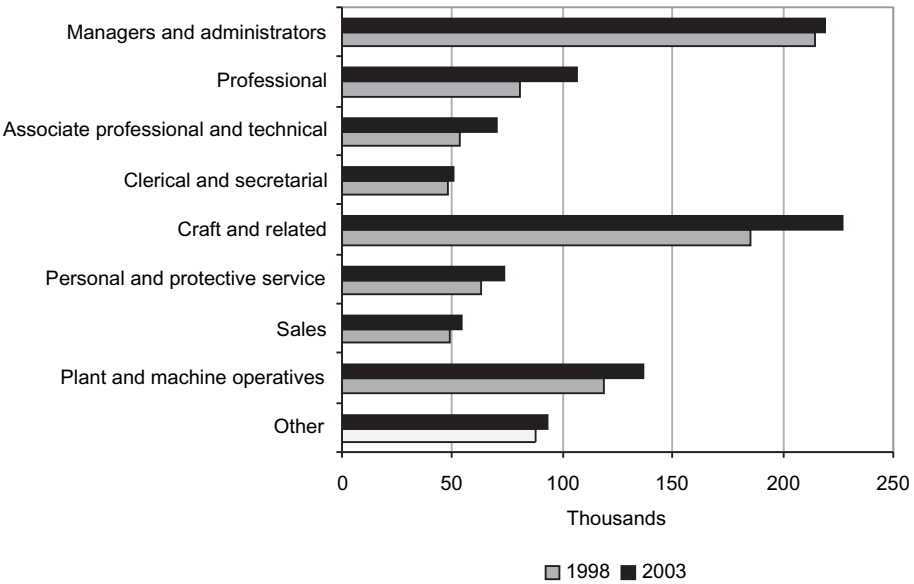
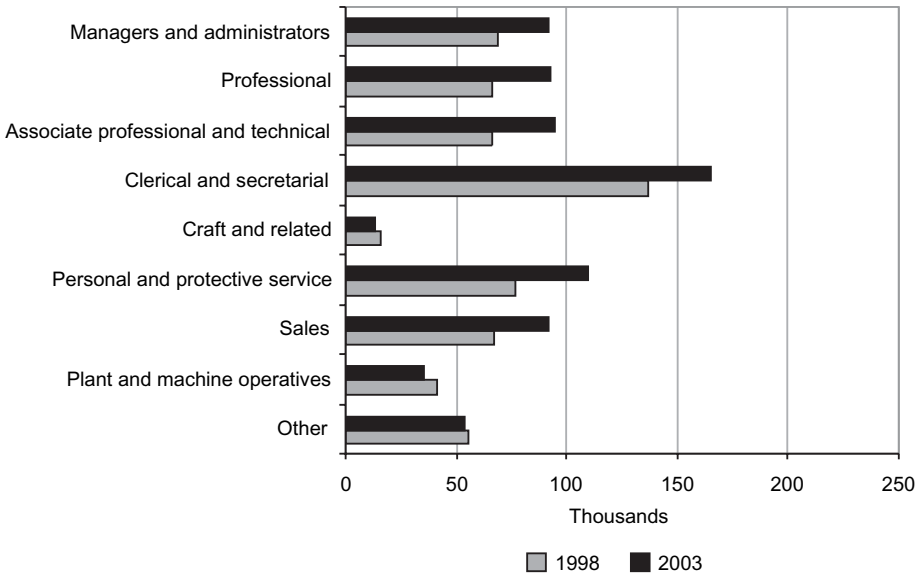
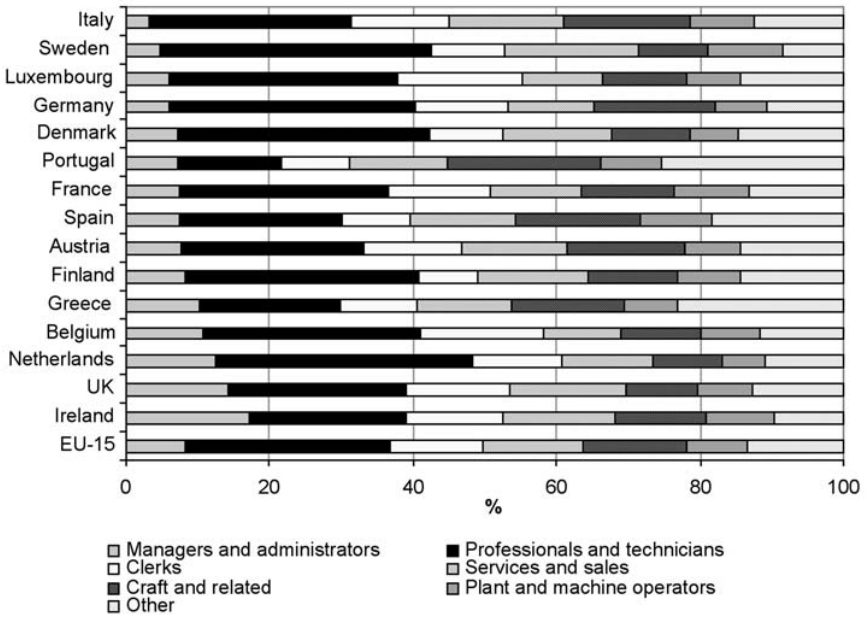


FIGURE 2.17C
FEMALES IN EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUP, 1998 AND 2003, CSO



A comparison of percentage distribution of occupational groups also reveals the specific characteristics of the Irish economy. Figure 2.18 shows that Ireland has the largest proportion of Managers and administrators Administrators among the EU member states and a relatively lower proportion of Professionals and technicians, and 'Others', which are mainly elementary operators. As mentioned above, Managers and administrators Administrators include senior managers of large organisations as well as self-employed with no employees and it may suggest that Ireland has a large proportion of small businesses relative to other EU member states.

FIGURE 2.18
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF OCCUPATIONAL GROUP IN THE EU MEMBER STATES, 2002, EUROSTAT



TABLES FOR CHAPTER 2

TABLE 2.1
TOTAL POPULATION OF REPUBLIC OF IRELAND BY SEX, 1961-2002, CSO

Year	Males	Females	Total
1961	1,416,549	1,401,792	2,818,341
1966	1,449,032	1,434,970	2,884,002
1971	1,495,760	1,482,488	2,978,248
1979	1,693,272	1,674,945	3,368,217
1981	1,729,354	1,714,051	3,443,405
1986	1,769,690	1,770,953	3,540,643
1991	1,753,418	1,772,301	3,525,719
1996	1,800,232	1,825,855	3,626,087
2002	1,946,164	1,971,039	3,917,203

Source: Censuses

TABLE 2.2
POPULATION BY 5-YEAR AGE GROUP AND SEX OF REPUBLIC OF IRELAND, 1991, 1996 AND 2002, CSO

Age group	1991		1996		2002	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
0-4	140,564	133,179	128,740	121,654	142,040	135,590
5-9	163,346	155,157	145,335	137,608	135,890	128,200
10-14	178,928	169,400	167,377	158,710	146,114	139,594
15-19	171,408	163,618	173,950	165,586	160,413	152,775
20-24	136,479	130,093	149,143	144,211	165,292	163,042
25-29	120,660	125,661	129,363	129,682	156,100	156,593
30-34	123,168	125,903	127,735	133,194	152,377	152,299
35-39	118,724	119,165	126,140	129,536	144,530	146,376
40-44	113,856	111,827	120,064	120,377	135,301	136,683
45-49	95,443	92,319	113,816	111,584	124,981	124,623
50-54	79,861	76,945	94,818	91,829	116,585	114,258
55-59	71,665	70,884	77,809	75,998	99,827	97,467
60-64	65,591	68,975	68,690	69,256	77,559	76,693
65-69	60,956	69,796	60,256	66,553	65,290	68,184
70-74	49,183	60,142	50,124	62,418	51,719	60,410
75-79	35,713	48,369	35,228	48,869	37,377	52,438
80-84	18,965	30,336	21,074	34,697	22,283	36,574
85+	8,908	20,532	10,570	24,093	12,486	29,240
Total	1,753,418	1,772,301	1,800,232	1,825,855	1,946,164	1,971,039

Source: Censuses

TABLE 2.3
POPULATION BY PROVINCE, 1961-2002, CSO

Year	State	Leinster	Munster	Connacht	Ulster (part of)
1961	2,818,341	1,332,149	849,203	419,465	217,524
1966	2,884,002	1,414,415	859,334	401,950	208,303
1971	2,978,248	1,498,140	882,002	390,902	207,204
1979	3,368,217	1,743,861	979,819	418,500	226,037
1981	3,443,405	1,790,521	998,315	424,410	230,159
1986	3,540,643	1,852,649	1,020,577	431,409	236,008
1991	3,525,719	1,860,949	1,009,533	423,031	232,206
1996	3,626,087	1,924,702	1,033,903	433,231	234,251
2002	3,917,203	2,105,579	1,100,614	464,296	246,714

Source: Censuses

TABLE 2.4
AGGREGATE TOWN AND RURAL POPULATION, 1961-2002, CSO

Thousands

Year	Town area	Rural area	Total
1961	1,299	1,519	2,818
1971	1,556	1,423	2,978
1981	1,915	1,529	3,443
1991	2,011	1,515	3,526
2002	2,334	1,582	3,917

Source: Censuses

TABLE 2.5
AVERAGE ANNUAL NATURAL INCREASE, POPULATION CHANGE AND ESTIMATED NET MIGRATION FOR EACH INTERCENSAL PERIOD, 1961-2002, CSO

Thousands

Period	Natural increase	Population change	Net migration
1961-1966	29	13	-16
1966-1971	30	19	-11
1971-1979	35	49	14
1979-1981	40	38	-3
1981-1986	34	19	-14
1986-1991	24	-3	-27
1991-1996	18	20	2
1996-2002	23	49	26

Source: Censuses

TABLE 2.6
ESTIMATED NET MIGRATION BY PROVINCE, 1961-2002, CSO

Year	Leinster	Munster	Connacht	Ulster (part of)
1961	-87,646	-61,400	-39,515	-23,442
1966	-10,443	-27,166	-27,826	-15,170
1971	-12,204	-15,077	-19,754	-6,871
1979	70,970	23,642	7,730	6,592
1981	-1,801	-2,481	-362	-401
1986	-40,661	-20,411	-7,201	-3,610
1991	-67,696	-39,486	-16,960	-10,028
1996	1,075	3,480	5,647	-1,900
2002	87,932	35,006	24,097	6,846

Source: Censuses

TABLE 2.7
USUALLY RESIDENT PERSONS WHO LIVED OVERSEAS FOR ONE YEAR OR MORE BY BIRTHPLACE, SEX AND AGE GROUP, 2002, CSO

Age group	Ireland (Republic)		Elsewhere	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1-4	790	749	4,201	4,176
5-9	1,667	1,501	9,803	9,247
10-14	2,389	2,200	10,130	9,968
15-19	3,796	3,621	6,770	6,846
20-24	6,319	7,931	10,274	11,843
25-29	14,800	19,602	16,725	17,783
30-34	19,707	23,916	19,797	19,436
35-39	22,869	23,643	17,703	17,432
40-44	15,103	14,980	12,340	12,286
45-49	12,781	13,411	7,800	7,886
50-54	14,274	14,299	6,257	6,395
55-59	16,717	16,063	5,048	5,359
60-64	14,988	13,984	3,738	3,779
65-69	12,600	11,599	2,643	2,526
70-74	8,576	8,645	1,991	1,952
75-79	5,378	6,529	1,170	1,389
80-84	2,912	4,061	676	931
85+	1,442	2,984	434	884
Total	177,108	189,718	137,500	140,118

Source: Census

TABLE 2.8
USUALLY RESIDENT PERSONS BY BIRTHPLACE, 1991, 1996 AND 2002, CSO

Birthplace	1991			1996			2002		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Ireland	1,642,579	1,654,415	3,296,994	1,664,451	1,680,468	3,344,919	1,667,525	1,686,500	3,354,025
UK	83,713	90,138	173,851	91,728	98,920	190,648	118,442	123,713	242,155
Other EU	N/A	N/A	N/A	8,735	10,497	19,232	15,050	16,998	32,048
Other European	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,788	1,817	3,605	14,214	11,585	25,799
Asia	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,384	3,766	8,150	14,986	12,514	27,500
Africa	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,672	2,195	4,867	13,522	12,221	25,743
USA	6,678	7,855	14,533	7,114	8,505	15,619	9,723	11,254	20,977
Other	20,448	19,893	40,341	4,638	4,865	9,503	7,804	8,008	15,812
Total foreign-born	110,839	117,886	228,725	121,059	130,565	251,624	193,741	196,293	390,034
% of foreign-born	6.3	6.7	6.5	6.8	7.2	7.0	10.4	10.4	10.4

Source: Censuses

TABLE 2.9
LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH 1961-2001, CSO

Year	Males	Females
1961	68.1	71.9
1966	68.6	72.9
1971	68.8	73.5
1979	69.5	75.0
1981	70.1	75.6
1986	71.0	76.7
1991	72.3	77.9
1996	73.0	78.5
2001*	73.8	79.5

** Based on projections*

TABLE 2.10
LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH IN THE EU MEMBER STATES BY SEX, 1996, EUROSTAT

EU member states	Males	Females
Austria	73.9	80.2
Belgium	73.8	80.5
Denmark	73.1	78.2
Finland	73.0	80.5
France	74.1	82.0
Germany	73.6	79.9
Greece	75.1	80.4
Ireland	73.0	78.5
Italy	75.3	81.4
Luxembourg	73.3	79.9
Netherlands	74.7	80.3
Portugal	71.1	78.6
Spain	74.4	81.7
Sweden	76.5	81.5
UK	74.3	79.5

TABLE 2.11
NUMBER OF DEATHS AND DEATH RATES PER 100,000 BY CAUSE OF DEATH, 1999-2002, CSO

	Number of deaths				Death rate per 100,000			
Cause of death	1999	2000	2001	2002	1999	2000	2001	2002
Infectious & parasitic diseases	205	223	166	174	5.5	5.9	4.3	4.4
Malignant neoplasms	7,651	7,666	7,577	7,499	204.3	202.4	197.4	191.4
Diseases of the circulatory system	13,380	12,666	11,914	11,595	357.3	334.5	310.3	296.0
Diseases of the respiratory system	5,391	4,863	4,412	4,330	144.0	128.4	114.9	110.5
Diseases of the digestive system	1,044	1,050	1,016	1,027	27.9	27.7	26.5	26.2
Injury & poisoning	1,603	1,578	1,456	1,381	42.8	41.7	37.9	35.3
Other	3,334	3,345	3,271	3,342	89.0	88.3	85.2	85.3
Total	32,608	31,391	29,812	2,9348	870.8	828.9	776.6	749.2

Source: Vital statistics

TABLE 2.12
POPULATION AGED 15+, LABOUR FORCE AND IN EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, 1991-2003, CSO

Thousands

Year	Population 15+			Labour force			In employment		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1991	1,270.6	1,314.6	2,585.1	879.4	475.0	1,354.4	754.5	401.4	1,155.9
1992	1,290.3	1,333.3	2,623.7	881.3	490.6	1,371.8	749.0	416.2	1,165.2
1993	1,307.0	1,350.1	2,657.1	888.0	515.2	1,403.2	749.4	433.7	1,183.1
1994	1,321.1	1,366.2	2,687.3	898.1	533.5	1,431.6	766.3	454.3	1,220.6
1995	1,337.1	1,386.3	2,723.4	909.2	550.0	1,459.2	798.8	482.9	1,281.7
1996	1,358.8	1,407.9	2,766.7	925.1	582.4	1,507.5	815.2	513.3	1,328.5
1997	1,383.1	1,432.0	2,815.1	937.3	601.7	1,539.0	840.3	539.7	1,379.9
1998	1,410.3	1,459.3	2,869.6	978.7	642.4	1,621.1	899.9	594.6	1,494.5
1999	1,433.4	1,482.0	2,915.5	1,006.7	681.4	1,688.1	947.3	643.9	1,591.1
2000	1,457.5	1,505.0	2,962.6	1,034.9	710.8	1,745.6	989.9	680.8	1,670.7
2001	1,485.8	1,531.5	3,017.3	1,053.7	728.1	1,781.9	1,013.9	702.5	1,716.5
2002	1,513.7	1,560.9	3,074.7	1,066.0	761.0	1,827.0	1,017.2	732.7	1,749.9
2003	1,537.3	1,586.5	3,123.8	1,080.6	779.1	1,859.7	1,029.2	749.1	1,778.3

Source: LFS 1991-1997, QNHS 1998-2003

TABLE 2.13
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE IN THE EU MEMBER STATES, 2002, EUROSTAT

Percent

EU member states	Males	Females	Total
Austria	5.2	4.6	4.9
Belgium	6.3	7.8	6.9
Denmark	4.3	4.4	4.3
Finland	10.7	10.2	10.5
France	7.8	9.8	8.7
Germany	8.8	8.3	8.6
Greece	6.4	14.9	9.8
Ireland	4.7	3.8	4.3
Italy	7.1	12.7	9.3
Luxembourg	1.9	3.6	2.6
Netherlands	2.3	2.9	2.6
Portugal	4.1	5.7	4.8
Spain	7.7	16.3	11.1
Sweden	5.4	4.7	5
UK	5.6	4.4	5.1
EU-15	6.9	8.7	7.7

Source: LFS (QNHS) 2002

TABLE 2.14
PERSONS IN EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC SECTOR, 1994-2003, CSO

Thousands

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Males										
A-B Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	132.1	133.6	124.6	125.5	119.1	120.4	116.3	107.2	108.4	99.9
C-E Other Production Industries	178.1	184.4	188.3	200.4	210.8	215.7	213.1	222.3	213.1	214.3
F Construction	86.0	91.2	94.9	104.4	120.7	135.9	159.2	172.0	172.3	181.1
G Wholesale & Retail Trade	99.6	102.8	107.0	108.8	117.1	118.2	125.7	130.7	125.0	126.7
H Hotels & Restaurants	31.1	30.6	32.2	32.7	40.5	41.8	44.0	43.1	44.7	48.8
I Transport, Storage & Communication	44.7	44.4	48.4	51.4	65.6	72.0	75.5	80.9	81.4	83.7
J-K Financial & Other Business Services	61.7	67.5	70.9	71.4	85.5	99.2	107.1	110.5	114.0	115.5
L Public Administration & Defence	42.8	46.6	46.2	45.0	43.2	45.1	45.8	45.4	48.2	50.1
M Education	53.7	57.7	63.2	33.4	32.3	32.6	33.4	32.3	33.8	34.2
N Health				27.1	25.9	24.9	27.2	27.4	31.2	33.3
O Other Services	36.5	40.0	39.7	40.4	39.2	41.5	42.7	42.1	45.1	41.6
Females										
A-B Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	14.8	15.5	16.8	16.1	15.9	15.5	14.6	12.9	12.4	13.3
C-E Other Production Industries	74	79.5	78.2	88.1	92.2	93.2	96.8	94.8	89.8	87.8
F Construction	5.6	5.4	5.9	6	5.4	6.1	7.2	8.2	8.8	9.3
G Wholesale & Retail Trade	69.6	74.4	77.0	84.5	94.3	105.1	110.1	117.1	120.8	124.1
H Hotels & Restaurants	37.3	40.0	41.3	43.7	57.6	60.8	65.0	61.6	60.1	66.5
I Transport, Storage & Communication	11.2	12.7	12.8	13.6	21.3	23.9	25.2	29.5	28.8	27.1
J-K Financial & Other Business Services	52.6	58.9	64.4	63.3	86.2	96.6	105.0	107.8	115.1	111.4
L Public Administration & Defence	23.6	24.3	29.4	27.2	27.5	29.3	32.0	35.0	41.0	40.6
M Education	127.8	134.4	146.7	59.8	60.9	67.9	68.9	70.4	76.2	80.6
N Health				92.6	87.9	95.1	105.2	115.1	125.8	134.6
O Other Services	37.9	37.8	40.7	44.8	45.5	50.3	50.8	50.1	53.9	53.8

TABLE 2.14 (CONTINUED)
PERSONS IN EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC SECTOR, 1994-2003, CSO

Thousands

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Total										
A-B Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	146.9	149.1	141.4	141.5	135.0	135.9	130.9	120.1	120.7	113.2
C-E Other Production Industries	252.1	263.9	266.5	288.5	302.9	308.9	309.9	317.1	302.9	302.1
F Construction	91.5	96.6	100.8	110.4	126.2	142.1	166.3	180.2	181.1	190.4
G Wholesale & Retail Trade	169.1	177.2	184.1	193.3	211.4	223.3	235.8	247.8	245.9	250.8
H Hotels & Restaurants	68.4	70.6	73.5	76.4	98.1	102.6	109.0	104.8	104.8	115.3
I Transport, Storage & Communication	55.9	57.1	61.2	65.0	86.9	96.0	100.8	110.4	110.2	110.8
J-K Financial & Other Business Services	114.3	126.4	135.2	134.7	171.8	195.8	212.1	218.3	229.1	226.9
L Public Administration & Defence	66.4	70.8	75.6	72.2	70.7	74.4	77.8	80.4	89.2	90.7
M Education	181.5	192.1	209.9	93.2	93.2	100.5	102.3	102.7	110.0	114.8
N Health				119.7	113.8	119.9	132.4	142.6	157.0	167.9
O Other Services	74.4	77.9	80.4	85.1	84.7	91.8	93.4	92.3	99.0	95.4

Source: LFS 1994-1997, QNHS 1998-2003

TABLE 2.15
PERSONS IN EMPLOYMENT BY REGION AND ECONOMIC SECTOR, 2003, CSO

Thousands

	Border	Dublin	Mid-East	Midland	Mid-West	South-East	South-West	West
A-B Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	16.7	3.3	11.0	9.1	12.8	19.1	21.8	19.4
C-E Other Production Industries	33.8	70.7	35.2	17.3	31.5	37.3	47.7	28.7
F Construction	19.8	42.5	28.2	11.1	14.3	21.5	28.5	24.5
G Wholesale & Retail Trade	22.9	79.2	25.6	14.8	20.8	25.0	36.0	26.5
H Hotels & Restaurants	9.9	36.5	11.5	4.6	9.8	11.5	16.3	15.2
I Transport, Storage & Communication	9.0	47.4	10.8	5.1	10.3	8.1	12.6	7.5
J-K Financial & Other Business Services	13.7	116.9	24.4	6.3	13.6	12.7	22.8	16.6
L Public Administration & Defence	8.2	31.3	12.2	6.7	7.1	8.0	9.7	7.3
M-N Education & Health	28.5	89.3	29.6	14.1	24.3	27.5	37.5	32.0
O Other Services	7.1	33.3	10.6	4.2	8.8	9.3	11.7	10.5
Total	169.6	550.4	199.1	93.3	153.3	180.0	244.6	188.2

REGION	COUNTY
Border	Cavan, Donegal, Leitrim, Louth, Monaghan, Sligo
Dublin	Dublin
Mid-East	Kildare, Meath, Wicklow
Midland	Laois, Longford, Offaly, Westmeath
Mid-West	Clare, Limerick, Tipperary NR
South-East	Carlow, Kilkenny, Tipperary SR, Waterford, Wexford
South-West	Cork, Kerry
West	Galway, Mayo, Roscommon

Source: QNHS

TABLE 2.16
PERSONS IN EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC SECTOR IN THE EU MEMBER STATES, 2002, EUROSTAT

Thousands

Sector	A-B	C-E	F	G	H	I	J-K	L	M-Q	Total
Males										
Austria	111	582	277	259	73	192	211	139	212	2,056
Belgium	54	585	245	294	65	256	293	219	322	2,331
Denmark	67	318	164	236	27	132	197	75	236	1,458
Finland	89	354	138	146	22	122	161	59	149	1,245
France	684	3,204	1,415	1,722	394	1153	1645	1120	1725	13,063
Germany	584	6,495	2,395	2,303	528	1427	2296	1607	2474	20,109
Greece	355	431	289	407	147	205	173	194	244	2,442
Ireland	108	213	172	125	45	81	114	48	105	1,017
Italy	750	3,621	1,603	2,110	473	921	1353	1213	1512	13,558
Luxembourg	3	17	16	12	4	11	18	15	17	113
Netherlands	152	830	439	641	143	330	722	357	586	4,620
Portugal	319	641	589	441	105	160	170	210	174	2,810
Spain	718	2363	1,830	1,381	538	783	904	655	978	10,149
Sweden	84	561	221	299	51	203	400	112	330	2,266
UK	304	3,575	1,878	2,140	540	1527	2570	959	2041	15,571
EU-15	4,383	23,794	11,671	12,517	3,154	7,503	11,226	6,982	11,104	92,809
Females										
Austria	101	189	30	330	131	62	228	98	508	1,679
Belgium	19	195	20	285	68	57	213	171	692	1,721
Denmark	21	142	15	163	34	54	150	85	615	1,282
Finland	43	146	13	140	64	49	32	175	497	1,162
France	303	1,297	150	1,402	381	471	1482	1093	4242	10,822
Germany	318	2,488	363	2,788	705	600	2143	1284	5477	16,166
Greece	269	162	5	268	126	39	152	100	385	1,506
Ireland	12	90	9	121	60	29	115	41	251	733
Italy	322	1,539	110	1,294	435	256	1006	662	2575	8,199
Luxembourg	1	4	1	11	4	2	17	6	29	75
Netherlands	65	243	41	528	153	122	492	205	1357	3,556
Portugal	321	470	27	332	162	44	156	121	690	2,323
Spain	246	793	101	1,144	496	202	800	368	1940	6,091
Sweden	26	197	18	233	63	86	274	132	1051	2,082
UK	87	1,181	194	2,099	741	487	1979	934	5044	12,768
EU-15	2,154	9,137	1,098	11,137	3,624	2,560	9,356	5,360	25,354	70,165
Total										
Austria	212	771	307	590	204	254	438	237	720	3,734
Belgium	73	780	265	579	133	313	506	390	1,014	4,052
Denmark	88	463	179	399	61	186	347	160	851	2,741
Finland	133	501	151	286	86	170	308	120	646	2,406
France	987	4,501	1,564	3,123	775	1,624	3,128	2,213	5,966	23,885
Germany	902	8,983	2,758	5,091	1,233	2,027	4,438	2,891	7,951	36,275
Greece	624	593	294	675	273	244	324	294	629	3,949
Ireland	121	303	181	246	105	110	229	89	356	1,750
Italy	1,072	5,160	1,714	3,405	908	1,176	2,359	1,875	4,087	21,757
Luxembourg	4	21	17	23	8	13	35	21	45	188
Netherlands	218	1,074	480	1,170	296	453	1,214	562	1,943	8,176
Portugal	640	1,110	617	774	267	204	326	331	864	5,133
Spain	964	3,157	1,931	2,524	1,034	985	1,704	1,023	2,918	16,241
Sweden	110	758	239	532	114	288	675	244	1,382	4,348
UK	391	4,755	2,072	4,239	1,281	2,014	4,549	1,892	7,085	28,338
EU-15	6,537	32,931	12,769	23,654	6,778	10,062	20,583	12,342	36,458	162,974

Source: LFS (QNHS) 2002

TABLE 2.17
PERSONS IN EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUP, 1998-2003, CSO

Thousands

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Males						
Managers and administrators	214.2	220.2	219.6	219.0	222.0	219.1
Professional	80.8	83.3	90.6	95.8	98.5	106.6
Associate professional and technical	53.6	58.3	62.4	66.5	64.9	69.7
Clerical and secretarial	47.5	51.3	50.0	51.6	53.8	50.5
Craft and related	185.1	202.5	213.3	219.1	212.1	227.0
Personal and protective service	63.2	67.6	69.3	67.8	71.6	73.3
Sales	48.6	49.7	54.4	55.3	54.3	54.2
Plant and machine operatives	118.9	122.3	134.1	146.6	143.2	136.1
Other	88.0	92.2	96.1	92.2	96.8	92.7
Females						
Managers and administrators	69.1	72.4	81.4	87.1	86.2	92.0
Professional	66.4	75.5	75.9	77.0	89.8	92.8
Associate professional and technical	66.1	72.5	76.8	81.2	89.8	94.3
Clerical and secretarial	136.5	149.1	154.4	161.2	169.7	164.8
Craft and related	15.5	16.5	14.6	14.4	11.9	13.5
Personal and protective service	77.2	85.4	96.4	96.4	96.6	109.8
Sales	67.2	77.5	82.3	86.5	89.8	92.2
Plant and machine operatives	41.2	40.2	45.8	45.5	40.1	35.6
Other	55.3	54.7	53.1	53.3	58.8	54.3
Total						
Managers and administrators	283.3	292.6	301.1	306.1	308.2	311.1
Professional	147.2	158.8	166.5	172.8	188.4	199.4
Associate professional and technical	119.7	130.9	139.2	147.7	154.7	163.9
Clerical and secretarial	184.0	200.3	204.4	212.7	223.5	215.3
Craft and related	200.6	218.9	227.9	233.5	223.9	240.5
Personal and protective service	140.4	153.0	165.7	164.3	168.1	183.1
Sales	115.9	127.3	136.7	141.8	144.1	146.3
Plant and machine operatives	160.0	162.5	180.0	192.1	183.3	171.6
Other	143.4	146.9	149.2	145.5	155.6	147.0

Source: QNHS

TABLE 2.18
PERSONS IN EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUP IN THE EU MEMBER STATES, 2002, EUROSTAT

Thousands

	Managers	Profes-sionals	Tech-nicians	Clerks	Services & sales	Craft & related	Plant & machine operators	Other	Total
Males									
Austria	204	190	298	153	176	561	237	238	2,056
Belgium	294	366	265	281	151	414	280	273	2,324
Denmark	155	228	239	67	92	287	147	240	1,456
Finland	141	195	178	37	76	272	167	176	1,243
France	1,144	1,637	2,063	858	768	2,852	1,969	1,740	13,032
Germany	1,526	3,010	3,139	1,442	1,064	5,444	2,218	1,973	19,816
Greece	302	256	146	175	246	549	264	506	2,442
Ireland	217	132	54	60	95	211	133	115	1,017
Italy	574	1,055	2,294	1,356	1,738	3,263	1,541	1,737	13,558
Luxembourg	9	19	15	15	8	21	13	13	113
Netherlands	725	785	649	292	307	701	410	485	4,354
Portugal	263	148	210	183	243	845	343	575	2,810
Spain	841	1,011	969	602	959	2,651	1,403	1,715	10,149
Sweden	144	390	434	128	188	409	362	201	2,256
UK	2,736	2,101	1,784	914	1,220	2,721	1,783	2,282	15,541
EU-15	9,274	11,522	12,737	6,563	7,330	21,200	11,271	12,269	92,166
Females									
Austria	84	195	267	359	369	49	53	303	1,679
Belgium	137	419	179	407	282	39	49	205	1,717
Denmark	42	162	329	212	322	15	39	160	1,281
Finland	56	190	217	161	295	26	42	173	1,160
France	656	1,021	2,193	2,525	2,254	249	523	1,394	10,815
Germany	573	1,799	4,402	3,156	3,189	592	422	1,809	15,947
Greece	104	239	130	247	275	71	28	413	1,506
Ireland	83	154	45	174	177	11	35	53	733
Italy	145	1,283	1,443	1,661	1,722	568	399	978	8,199
Luxembourg	2	12	14	18	13	1	1	14	75
Netherlands	246	594	739	660	678	41	58	363	3,384
Portugal	110	212	170	303	457	247	101	722	2,323
Spain	391	980	701	929	1,406	189	237	1,257	6,091
Sweden	64	387	426	316	613	22	81	169	2,078
UK	1,262	1,517	1,669	3,181	3,320	110	364	1,320	12,751
EU-15	3,955	9,165	12,926	14,309	15,373	2,231	2,430	9,351	69,740
Total									
Austria	288	385	565	512	545	610	290	540	3,734
Belgium	431	785	444	688	433	453	329	477	4,041
Denmark	198	390	568	279	414	302	185	400	2,737
Finland	197	385	395	198	371	298	209	349	2,403
France	1,800	2,659	4256	3,383	3,022	3,101	2,493	3,134	23,847
Germany	2,098	4,809	7541	4,598	4,253	6,036	2,640	3,788	33,665
Greece	405	495	277	422	521	619	292	918	3,544
Ireland	300	286	99	235	272	222	167	169	1,450
Italy	719	2,338	3736	3,017	3,461	3,831	1,940	2,715	21,038
Luxembourg	11	31	29	33	21	22	14	27	177
Netherlands	971	1,380	1388	952	985	742	468	850	7,738
Portugal	373	359	380	485	700	1,092	444	1,298	5,133
Spain	1,232	1,991	1670	1,530	2,365	2,840	1,640	2,972	16,241
Sweden	207	777	861	444	800	431	443	371	4,127
UK	3,998	3,618	3453	4,095	4,540	2,832	2,147	3,609	28,293
EU-15	13,229	20,687	25663	20,872	22,703	23,430	13,701	21,621	161,906

Source: LFS (QNHS) 2002

CHAPTER 3. IRISH WORKPLACE

3. IRISH WORKPLACE

Several indicators can reflect different aspects of the workplace. Section 3.1 focuses on general working-condition issues, while section 3.2 deals with work-related hazard exposure by type of hazard. Note that all references to the EU and to EU percentages and averages refer to the EU of 15 member states prior to the May 2004 enlargement.

Summary

- Most of the recent growth in employment has been in the number of employees rather than in the self-employed.
- Ireland has the fifth highest proportion of self-employed in the EU.
- Over 80% of Irish workers are employees.
- 85% of employers employ fewer than 10 workers.
- There are over 132,000 employers and 113,000 self-employed.
- The hotel and restaurant sector (12%) and the wholesale and retail trade sector (7%) have the highest proportion of workers in temporary employment.
- Over half of all workers in the agriculture sector are in part-time employment.
- The percentage of Irish workers doing shift work (17%) is slightly above the EU average.
- Self-employed workers work an average of 50 hours per week, with those in agriculture and hotels and restaurants sectors working above-average hours.
- Employees work an average of 40 hours per week with agricultural and mines and quarries workers working above-average hours.
- Irish workers work more or less the same hours as the EU average.
- Ireland has the second highest level of workers in the EU who sometimes or always work at home (15%).
- Irish workers wear personal protective equipment (PPE) more frequently than almost all other workers in the EU.
- A high percentage of Irish workers are exposed to noise, compared to the EU average.
- Fewer Irish workers are exposed to ergonomic problems at work than the EU average.
- More Irish workers perform monotonous tasks at work than the EU average.
- Irish workers experience more or less the same level of violence (1.6% from co-worker and 4.3% from outsider) and intimidation (9.7%) at work as the EU average.

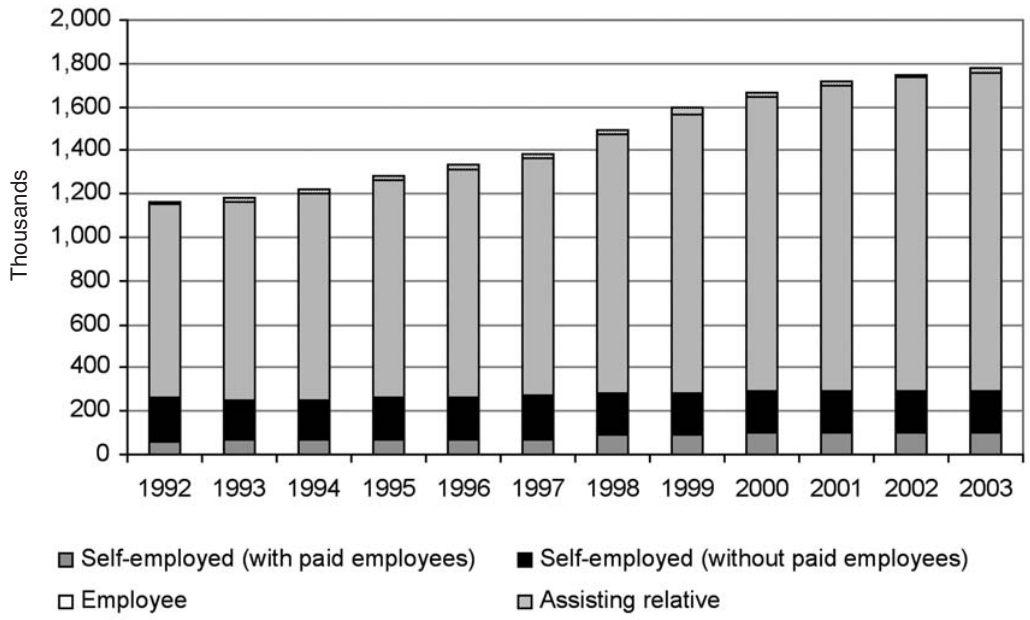
Irish workers are less likely to experience discrimination at work than the EU average.

3.1 Working conditions

Employment status

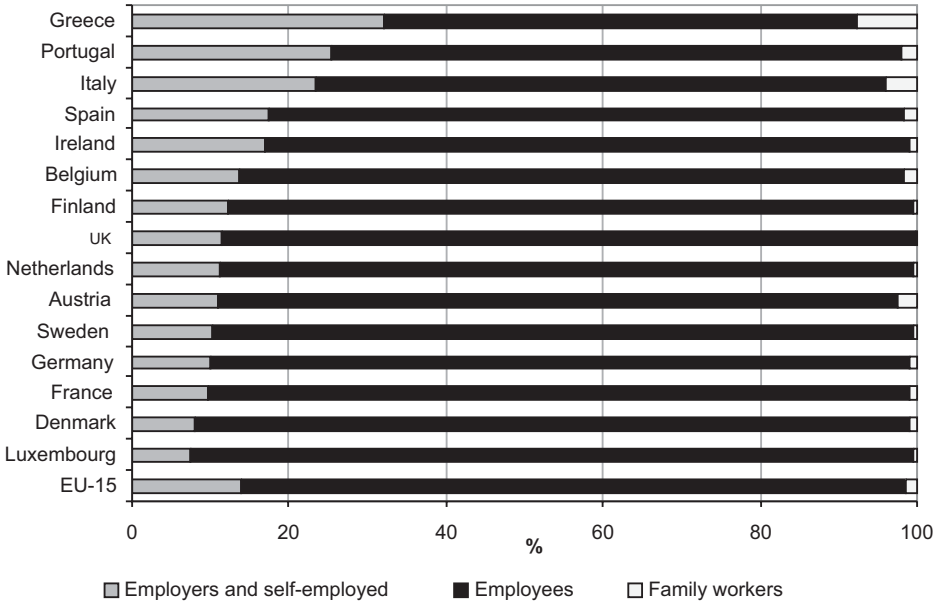
Employment status of workers is probably one of the most basic statistics to summarise working conditions. Figure 3.1 shows the number of persons aged 15 and over in employment by employment status between 1992 and 2003, and it confirms that the growth of employment in the past decade can be mostly attributed to the growth in the number of employees.

FIGURE 3.1
PERSONS AGED 15 AND OVER IN EMPLOYMENT BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS, 1992-2003, CSO



If the figures are compared with other EU countries, Ireland had the fifth highest proportion of self-employed in the 15 member states in 2002 (see Figure 3.2). The countries that have a higher proportion of self-employed than Ireland typically have a high proportion in the Agriculture and the Fishing sectors. Even with the recent growth among employees, the proportion of self-employed in Ireland is still relatively high, but it is approaching the EU average.

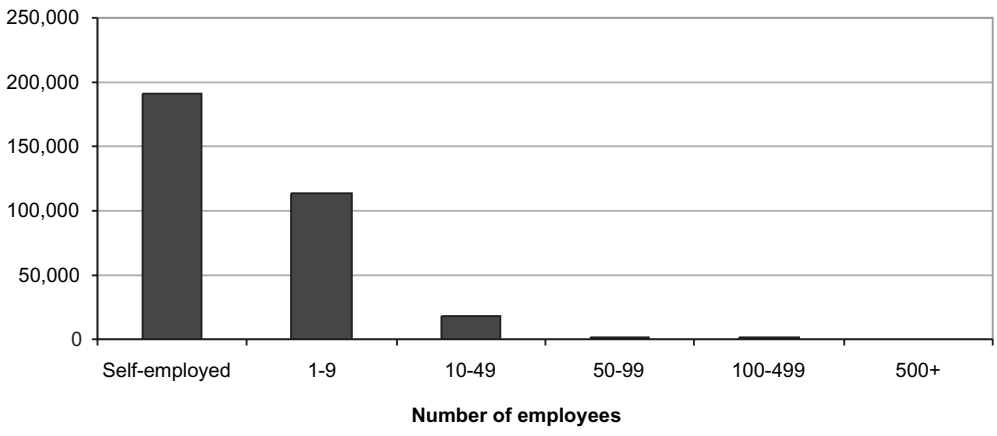
FIGURE 3.2
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS IN THE EU MEMBER STATES BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND SEX, 2002, EUROSTAT



Size of enterprise

While the great majority of persons at work are employees, Figure 3.3 shows that most enterprises employ fewer than 10 workers. The implications of size of enterprise are discussed in terms of health and safety management at work in Chapter 4, and in terms of health and safety outcomes in Chapter 5.

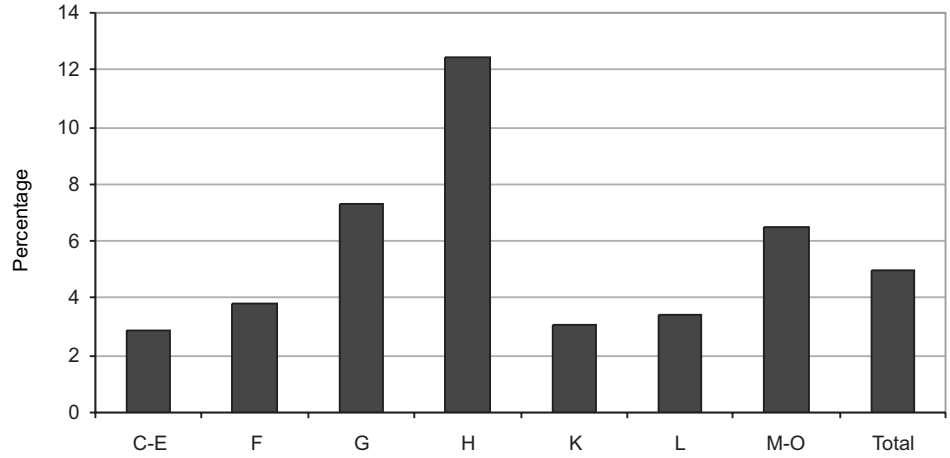
FIGURE 3.3
NUMBER OF EMPLOYERS BY SIZE OF ENTERPRISE, 2003, CSO AND REVENUE COMMISSIONERS



Temporary employment

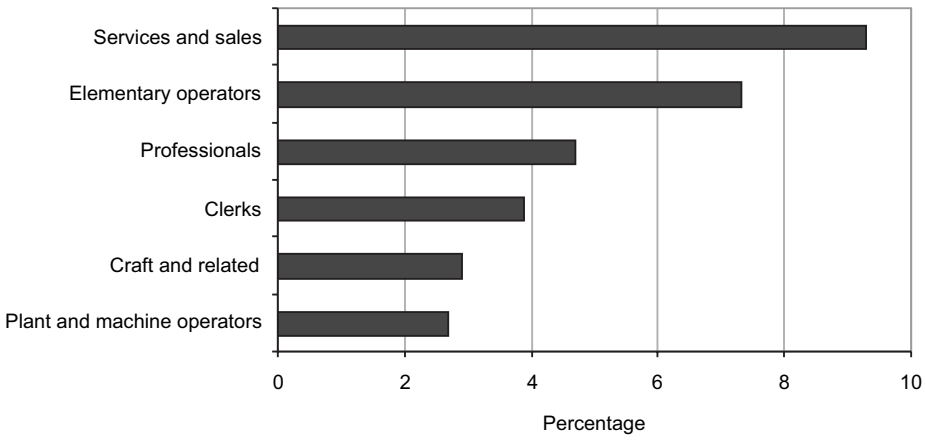
Figures 3.4 and 3.5 show the percentage of workers in temporary employment by economic sector and occupational group. Temporary workers are most common in the Hotels and Restaurants sector followed by the Wholesale and Retail sector and the Education, Health, Social work and other services sector combined. In terms of occupation, they are most common among services and sales workers who, for the most part, work in the Hotels and Restaurants sector and the Wholesale and Retail sector.

FIGURE 3.4
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS IN TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC SECTOR, 2002, EUROSTAT



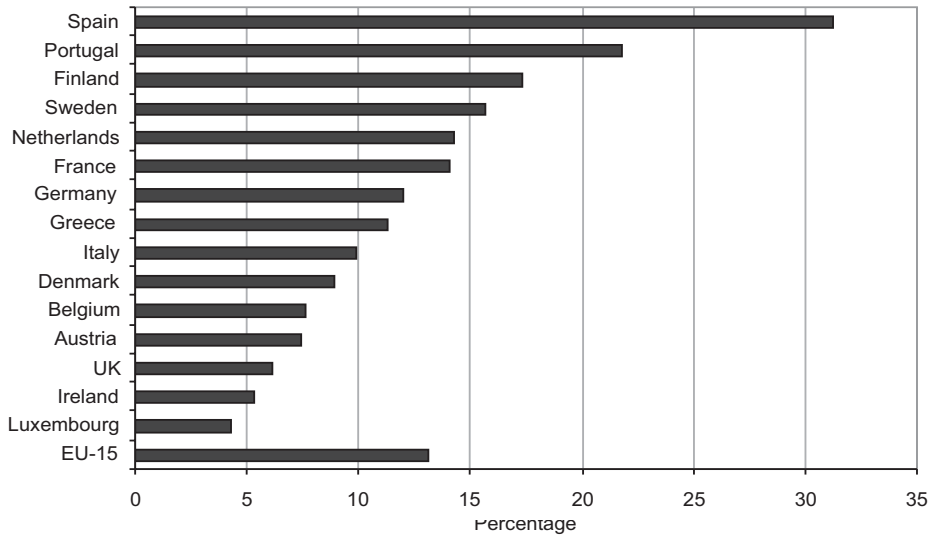
Economic Sector: C –– Mining & Quarrying, D – Manufacturing, E –– Electricity/Gas/Water, F — Construction, G — Wholesale/Retail trade; repair of vehicles, personal and household goods, H –– Hotels/Restaurants, K — Real Estate, Renting, Business, L — Public Admin./Defence, M — Education, N –– Health/Social Work, O –– Community/Social/Personal Services

FIGURE 3.5
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS IN TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUP, 2002, EUROSTAT



In the EU comparison, Ireland has the second lowest proportion of temporary workers (see Figure 3.6). Temporary employment is often associated with job insecurity, less training and less protection for workers as well as flexibility, therefore special attention needs to be paid to secure the same degree of protection enjoyed by workers in permanent employment.

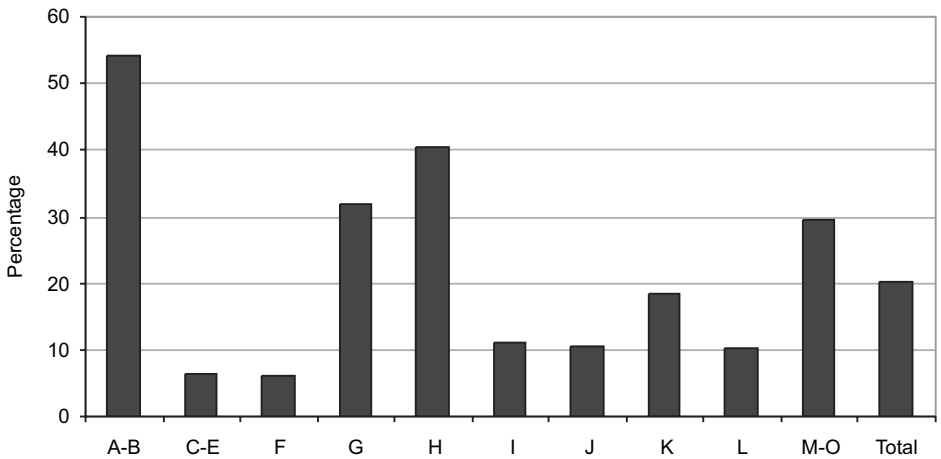
FIGURE 3.6
PERCENTAGE OF TEMPORARY WORKERS IN THE EU MEMBER STATES, 2002, EUROSTAT



Part-time employment

Figure 3.7 shows that over half of workers in the Agriculture and Fishing sector are in part-time employment and the Hotels and Restaurants sector and the Wholesale and Retail sector have the next highest proportion of workers in part-time employment. In terms of occupational group, as shown in Figure 3.8, services and sales workers have the highest proportion in part-time employment, as is the case in temporary employment.

FIGURE 3.7
PERCENTAGE OF PART-TIME WORKERS BY ECONOMIC SECTOR, 2002, EUROSTAT



Economic Sector: A – Agriculture, hunting and forestry, B – Fishing, C – Mining & Quarrying, D – Manufacturing, E – Electricity/gas/water, F – Construction, G – Wholesale/Retail trade; repair of vehicles, personal and household goods, H – Hotels/Restaurants, I – Transport, Storage, Communication, J – Financial Intermediation, K – Real Estate, Renting, Business, L – Public Admin./Defence, M – Education, N – Health/Social Work, O – Community/Social/Personal Services

FIGURE 3.8
PERCENTAGE OF PART-TIME WORKERS BY OCCUPATION GROUP, 2002, EUROSTAT

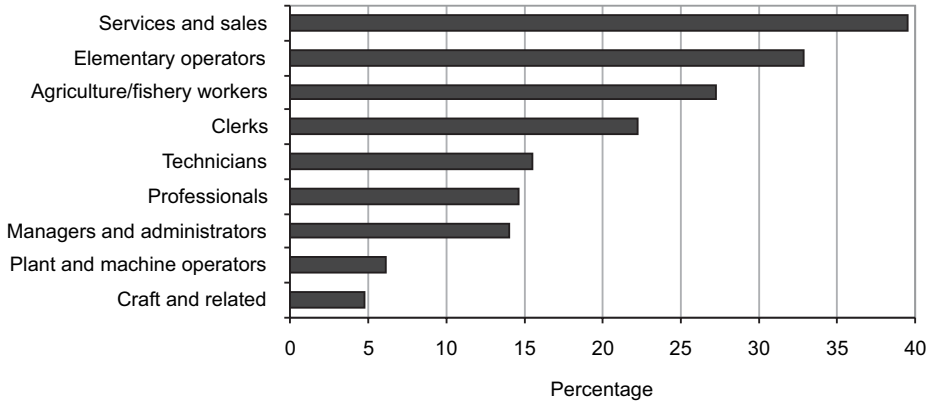
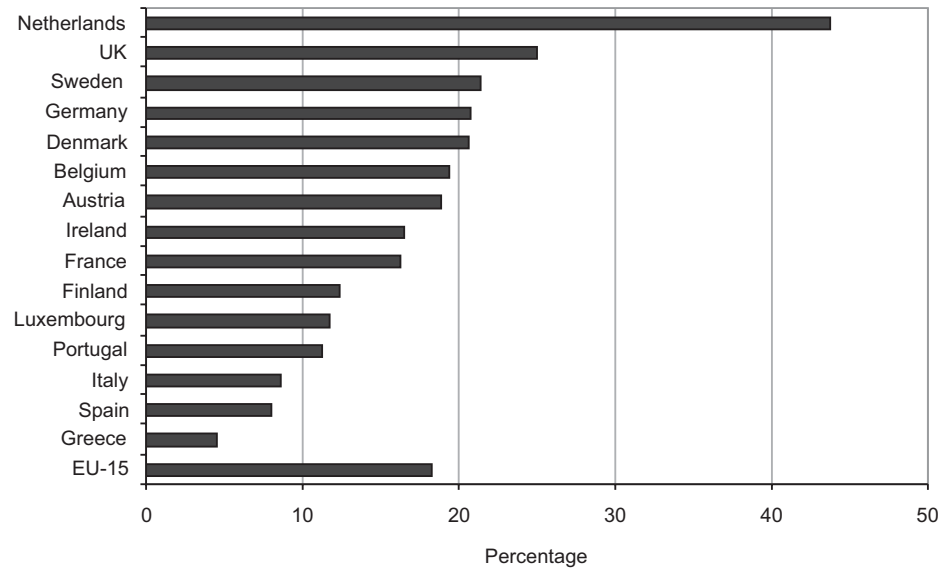


Figure 3.9 shows that Ireland has slightly fewer of its workers in temporary employment compared to the EU average. Part-time employment is least common in Greece followed by Spain and Italy, and is most common in the Netherlands where more than 40 per cent of workers are part-time workers.

FIGURE 3.9
PERCENTAGE OF TEMPORARY WORKERS IN THE EU MEMBER STATES, 2002, EUROSTAT



Second job

Figure 3.10 shows that, overall, only a small fraction of workers has a second job, but among them managers and administrators are the group with the highest proportion of second jobs. In the EU comparison, Ireland has the fourth lowest proportion of workers who have a second job (see Figure 3.11).

FIGURE 3.10
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS WITH A SECOND JOB BY OCCUPATION GROUP, 2002, EUROSTAT

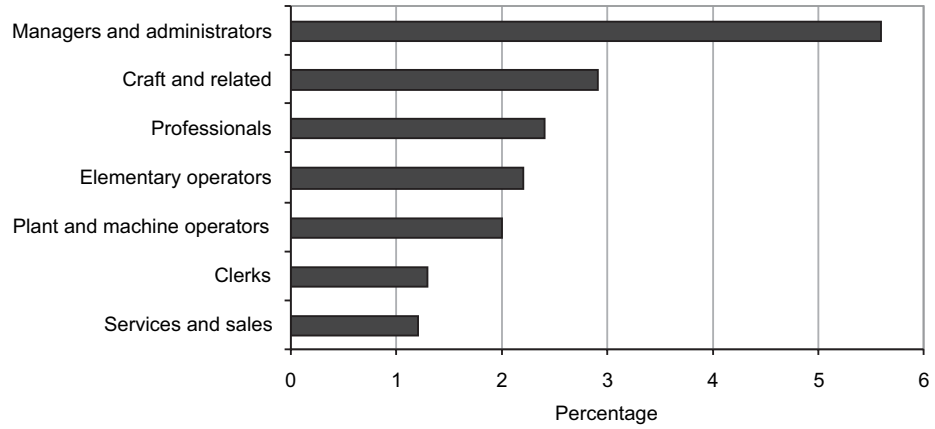
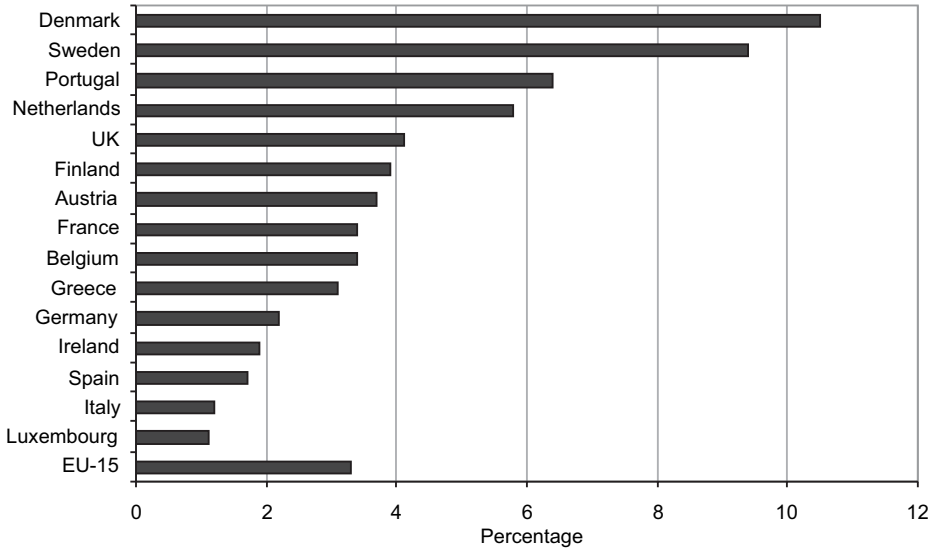


FIGURE 3.11
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS WITH A SECOND JOB IN THE EU MEMBER STATES, 2002, EUROSTAT



Shift-work/weekend work

Statistics used in this section are all European comparisons published by Eurostat. Working hours outside the 9 to 5 norm are often associated with fatigue, sleep deprivation and disruption to social and family life. Figures 3.12a-c show that Ireland has a slightly higher than average proportion of workers who perform shift work, but below average numbers performing work in the evening or at night. The definition of evening and night may differ among the EU member states, however, in general 'evening work' may be considered to be work done after usual working hours but before usual sleeping hours, and 'night work' may be regarded as work done during usual sleeping hours and implies abnormal sleeping times (Eurostat 2002).

FIGURE 3.12A
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS WHO DO SHIFT-WORK IN THE EU MEMBER STATES, 2002, EUROSTAT

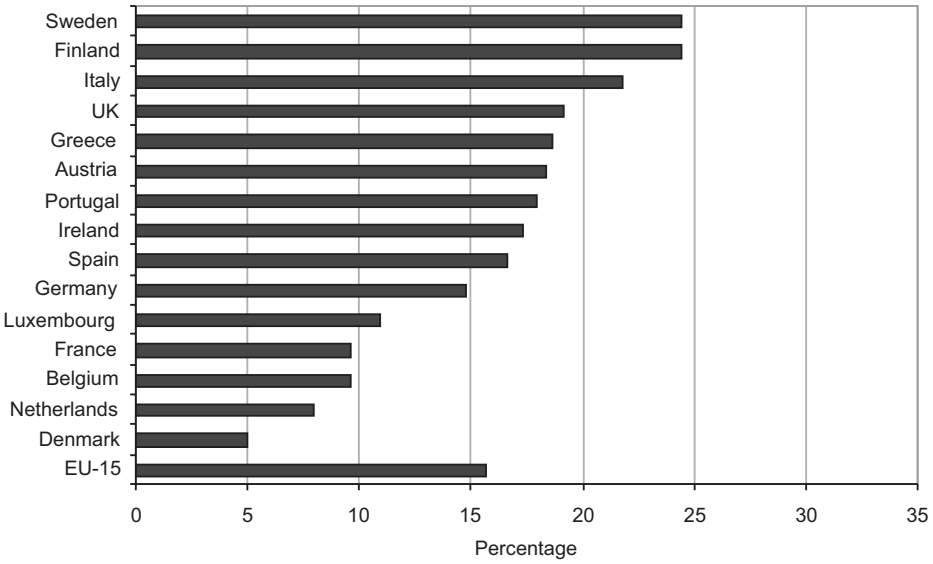


FIGURE 3.12B
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS WHO DO EVENING WORK IN THE EU MEMBER STATES, 2002, EUROSTAT

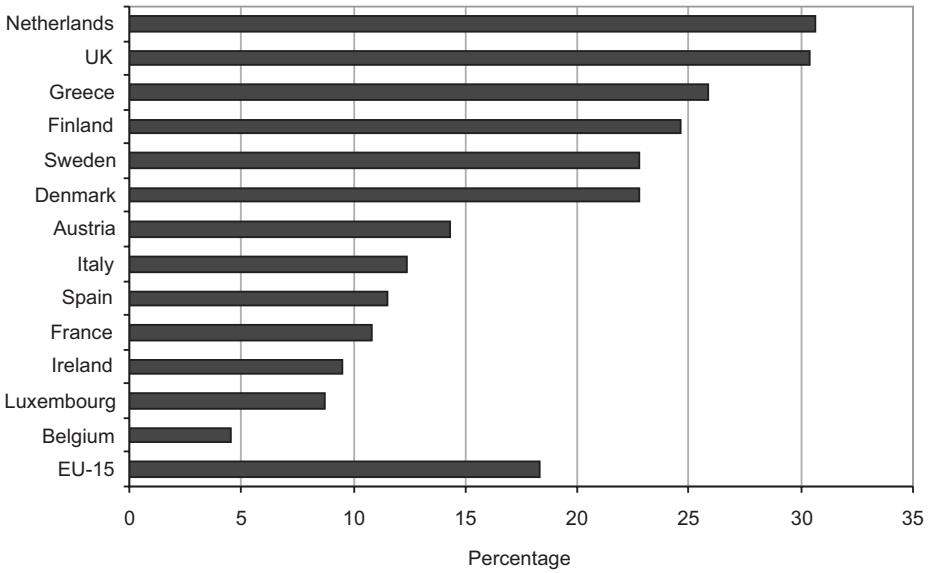
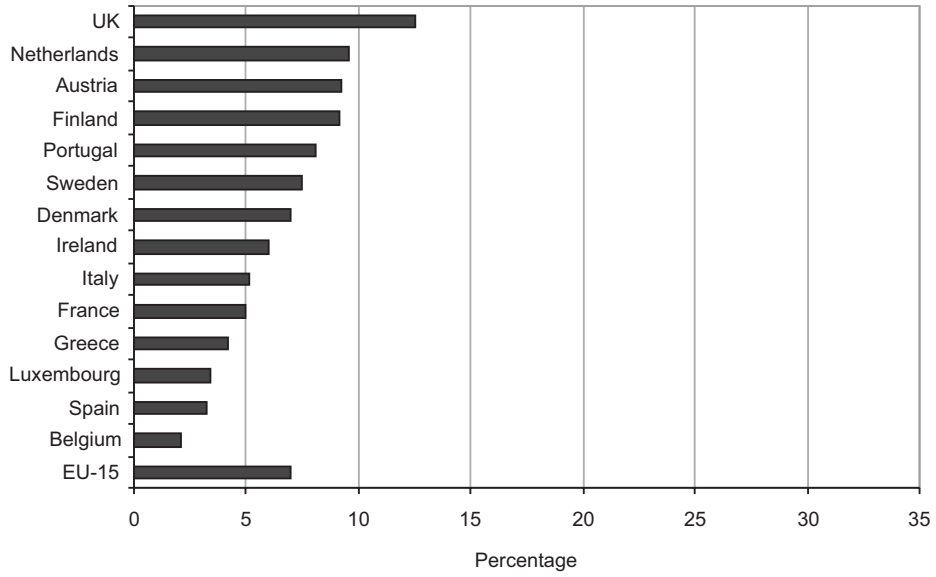


FIGURE 3.12C
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS WHO DO NIGHT WORK IN THE EU MEMBER STATES, 2002, EUROSTAT



Weekend work is also disruptive especially for family life. Figures 3.13a and b show that a quarter of Irish workers do Saturday work, which is slightly below the EU average, and almost 15 per cent of Irish workers do Sunday work, which is above the EU average.

FIGURE 3.13A
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS WHO DO SATURDAY WORK IN THE EU MEMBER STATES, 2002, EUROSTAT

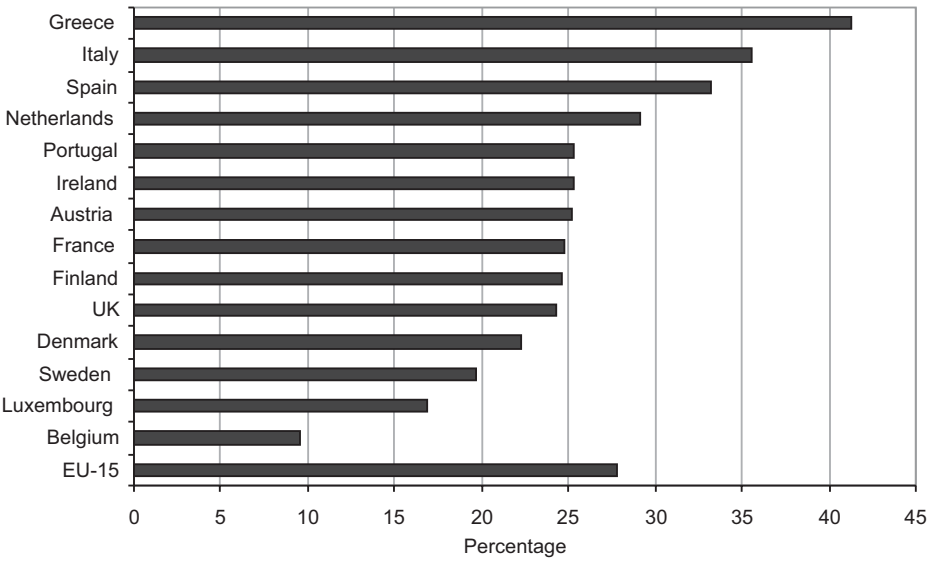
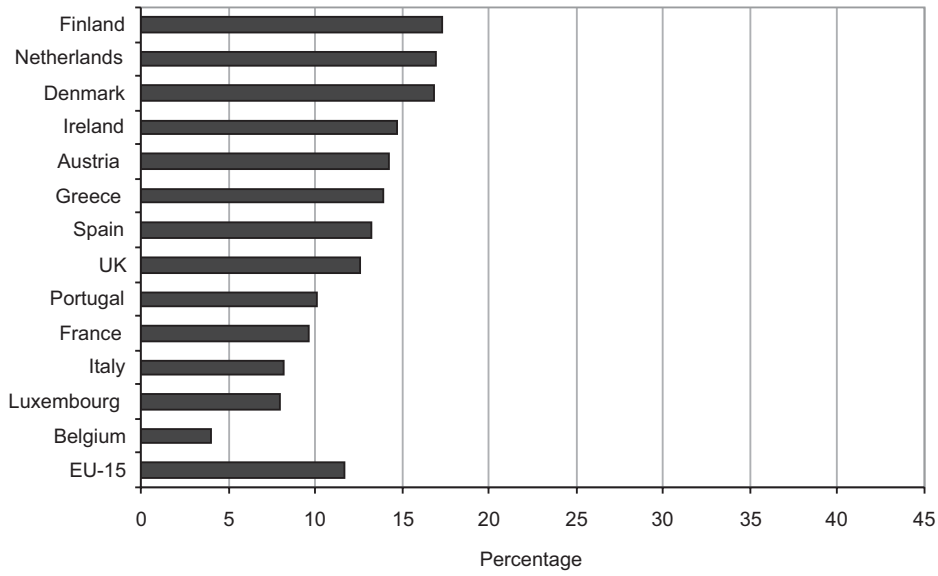


FIGURE 3.13B
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS WHO DO SUNDAY WORK IN THE EU MEMBER STATES, 2002, EUROSTAT



Hours of work

Figures 3.14a-c show average weekly hours worked by employment status and economic sector. On average, self-employed workers worked approximately 50 hours per week, which is 10 hours longer than full-time employees, with the workers in the Agriculture and Fishing sector (58 hours) and the Hotels and Restaurants sector (56 hours) working the longest hours. Variations of hours worked are less among full-time employees than self-employed workers, but in both groups in the Agriculture and Fishing sector workers worked the longest hours, and the Education, Health, Social work and other services sector workers worked the shortest hours of all the sectors.

Part-time employees worked approximately half the hours of full-time employees as expected, with the Construction sector workers working the longest hours.

FIGURE 3.14A
AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK BY SELF-EMPLOYED WORKERS BY ECONOMIC SECTOR, EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND SEX, 2002, EUROSTAT

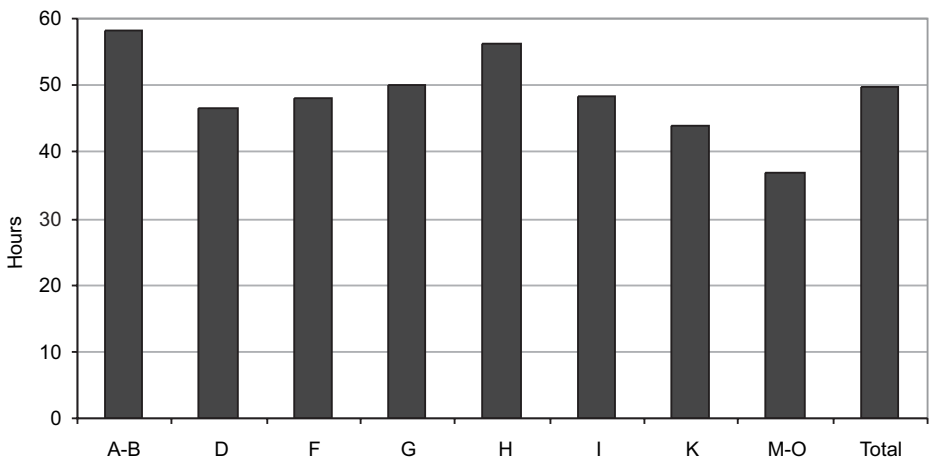
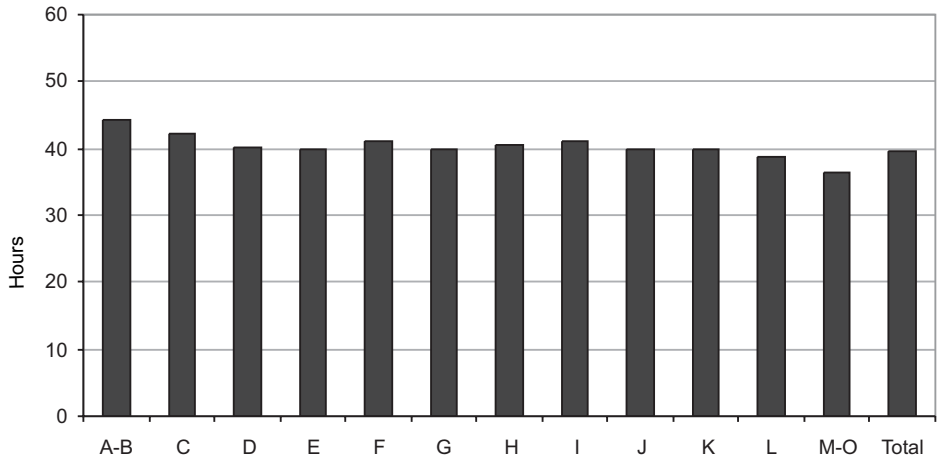
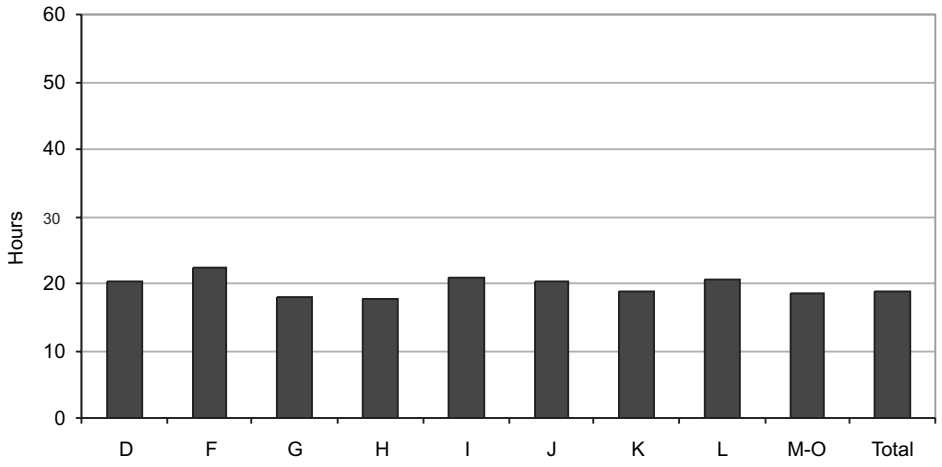


FIGURE 3.14B
AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK BY FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES BY ECONOMIC SECTOR, EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND SEX, 2002, EUROSTAT



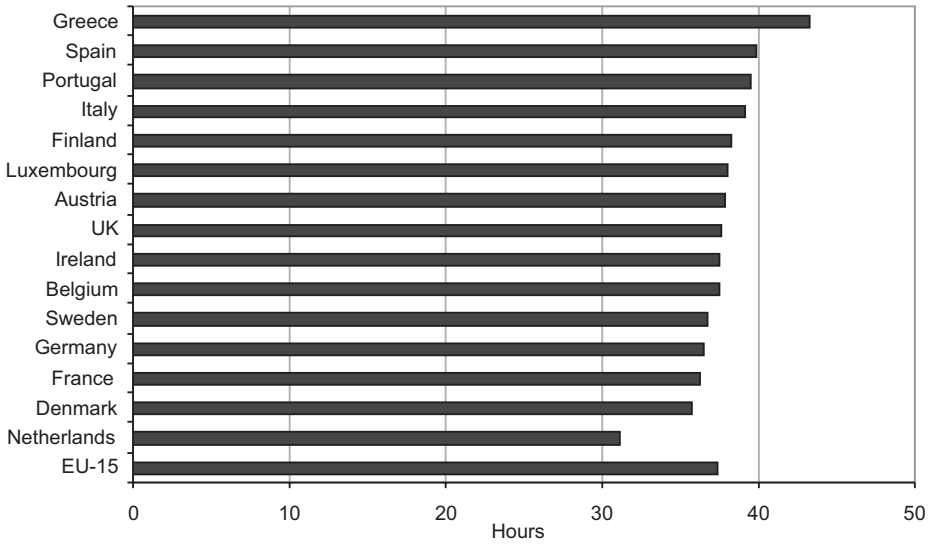
Economic Sector: A – Agriculture, hunting and forestry, B – Fishing, C – Mining & Quarrying, D – Manufacturing, E –– Electricity/Gas/Water, F – Construction, G – Wholesale/Retail trade; repair of vehicles, personal and household goods, H – Hotels/Restaurants, I – Transport, Storage, Communication, J –– Financial Intermediation, K – Real Estate, Renting, Business, L – Public Admin./Defence, M – Education, N –– Health/Social Work, O –– Community/Social/Personal Services

FIGURE 3.14C
AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK BY PART-TIME EMPLOYEES BY ECONOMIC SECTOR, EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND SEX, 2002, EUROSTAT



In comparison to other EU countries, the average hours worked by Irish workers is very close to the EU average while it is significantly shorter in the Netherlands and longer in Greece.

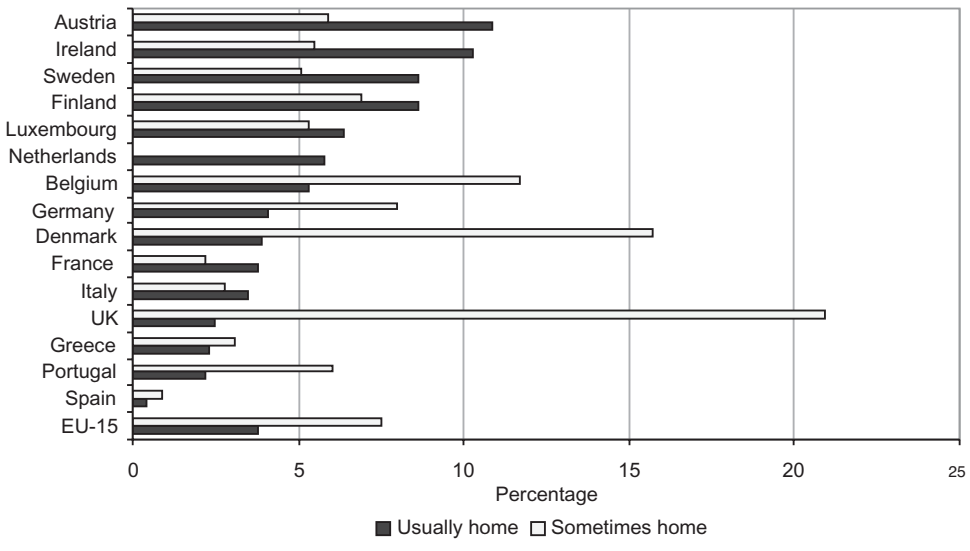
FIGURE 3.15
AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK BY WORKERS IN THE EU MEMBER STATES, 2002, EUROSTAT



Working at home

Working at home has both positive and negative implications on workers' health and safety. On the positive side, the fact that the worker does not need to commute means a reduction of stress, fatigue and the risk of commuting accident, and more time for private/family/social life. On the other hand, working at home can also mean inadequate working environments, fewer health and safety facilities or arrangements and a tendency to work over time. Figure 3.16 shows that Ireland, after Austria, has the second highest proportion of workers who usually work at home. However, Ireland's percentage of workers who sometimes work at home is lower than the EU average. In this category, the UK, followed by Denmark, is much higher than any other EU membe r state.

FIGURE 3.16
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS WHO WORK AT HOME IN THE EU MEMBER STATES, 2002, EUROSTAT



3.2 Workplace hazard exposure

Most of the working condition statistics presented in the previous section are from the Quarterly National Household Surveys conducted by the CSO and the Labour Force Surveys in the other EU member states, which are equivalent to the QNHS in Ireland, and were collated by Eurostat. For workplace hazard exposure, some countries carry out surveys or maintain a database for such information but in Ireland the system to collect this vital information has yet to be established. In the meantime, the third European Survey on Working Conditions carried out by the European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions in 2000 offers unique information on working condition and workplace exposure for the EU member states. Readers, however, have to bear in mind, especially when making comparisons, that the sample size for each member state is relatively small (see Appendix for methodology).

Physical and chemical exposure

Physical and chemical exposures are the most obvious workplace hazards and have the longest history of controlling measures. Figure 3.17 shows the percentages of workers who wear personal protective equipment (PPE) a quarter or more of the time at work. Ireland has the second highest percentage after Finland and it is much higher than the EU average. The results are influenced by both the proportion of workplaces that require wearing PPE and the level of compliance among workers. The Economic sector distributions, as seen in Chapter 2, indicate that Ireland has a relatively large proportion of workplaces that require the wearing of PPE (such as Construction and Agriculture), but also the compliance level seems high as other countries with a high proportion of such sectors do not necessarily have high percentages.

FIGURE 3.17
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS WHO WEAR PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE) $^{1}/_{4}$ OR MORE OF THE TIME AT WORK IN THE EU MEMBER STATES, 2000, EUROPEAN FOUNDATION

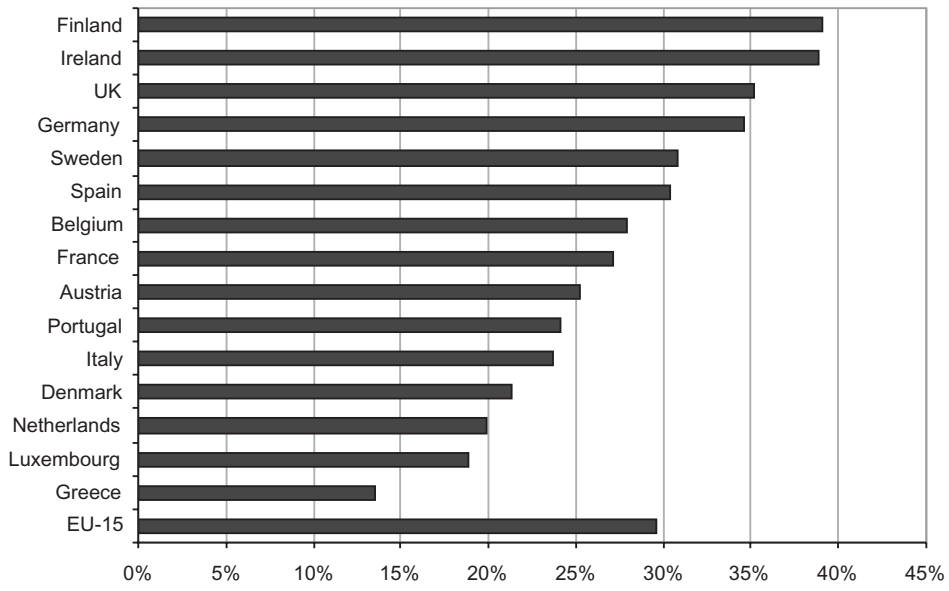


Figure 3.18 shows the percentages of workers who are exposed to vibrations one quarter or more of the time at work, and Ireland has a slightly higher percentage than the EU average. However, for the exposure to noise that requires raising the voice to talk to people, Ireland has the second highest percentage after Finland (see Figure 3.19), which may partly explain the high percentage of the wearing of PPE.

FIGURE 3.18
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS WHO ARE EXPOSED TO VIBRATION $^1/_4$ OR MORE OF THE TIME AT WORK IN THE EU MEMBER STATES, 2000, EUROPEAN FOUNDATION

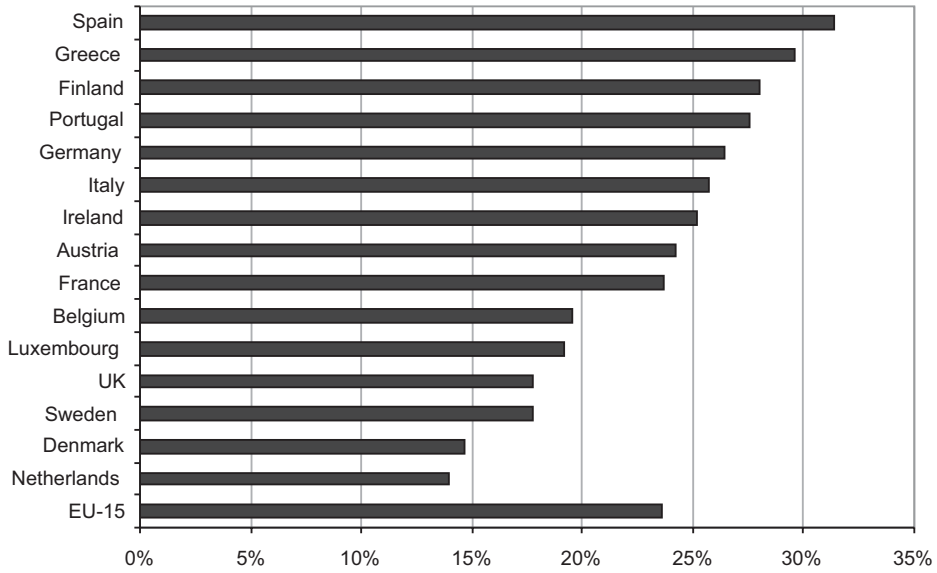
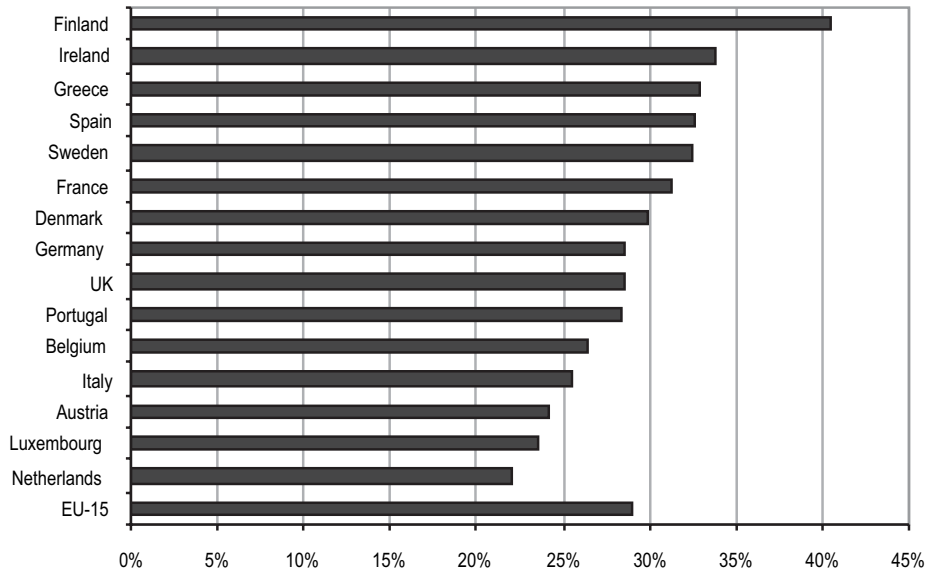


FIGURE 3.19
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS WHO ARE EXPOSED TO NOISE $^1/_4$ OR MORE OF THE TIME AT WORK IN THE EU MEMBER STATES, 2000, EUROPEAN FOUNDATION



Figures 3.20 and 3.21 show the percentages of workers who are exposed to extreme temperature one quarter or more of the time at work. 'High temperature' is defined as one that would cause a person to perspire even when not working but there is no specific definition of 'low temperature' in the question. The Irish workplace seems to have fewer high temperature problems but more low temperature problems than the EU average. Workers in Greece seem to have poor control over both high and low temperature exposure and this could be related to their low use of PPE.

FIGURE 3.20
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS WHO ARE EXPOSED TO HIGH TEMPERATURE $^1/_4$ OR MORE OF THE TIME AT WORK IN THE EU MEMBER STATES, 2000, EUROPEAN FOUNDATION

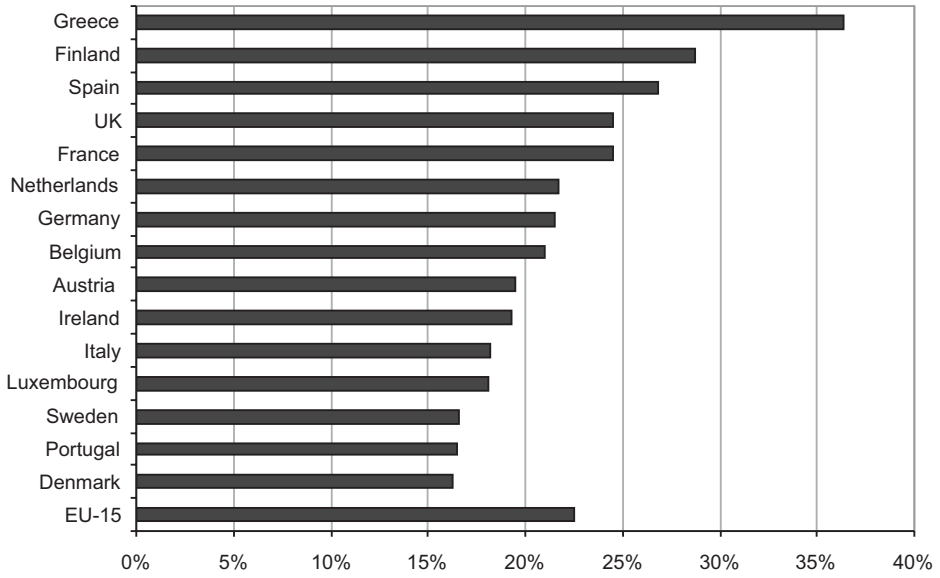


FIGURE 3.21
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS WHO ARE EXPOSED TO LOW TEMPERATURE $^1/_4$ OR MORE OF THE TIME AT WORK IN THE EU MEMBER STATES, 2000, EUROPEAN FOUNDATION

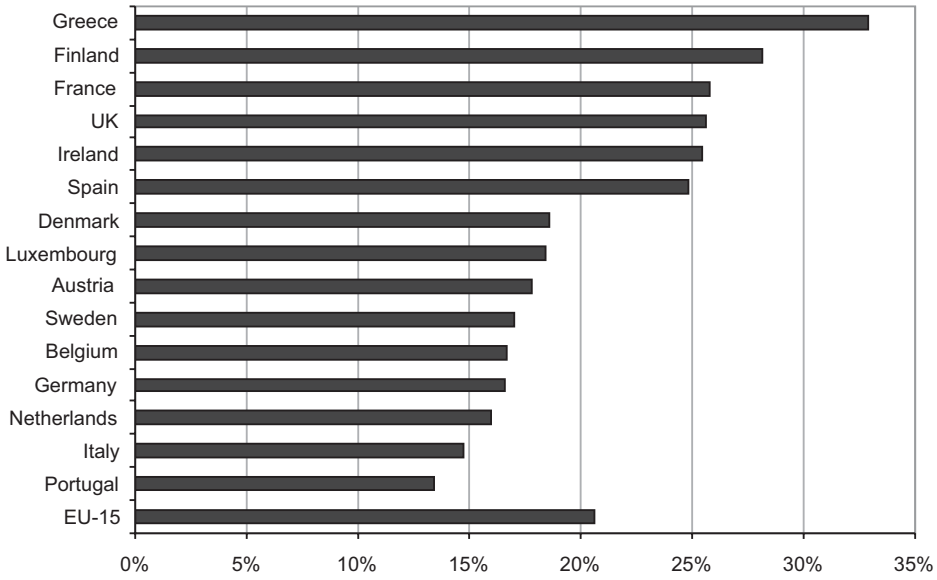


Figure 3.22 shows the percentages of workers who are exposed to radiation such as x-rays, radioactive radiation, welding light and laser beams one quarter or more of the time at work. Exposures to radiation are relatively rare and Ireland has a slightly higher percentage than the EU average.

FIGURE 3.22
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS WHO ARE EXPOSED TO RADIATION 1/4 OR MORE OF THE TIME AT WORK IN THE EU MEMBER STATES, 2000, EUROPEAN FOUNDATION

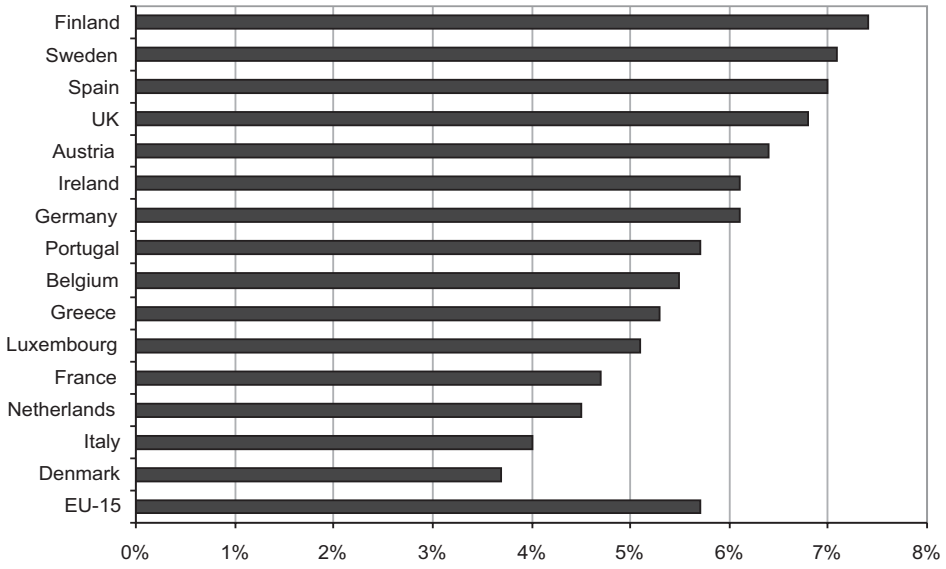
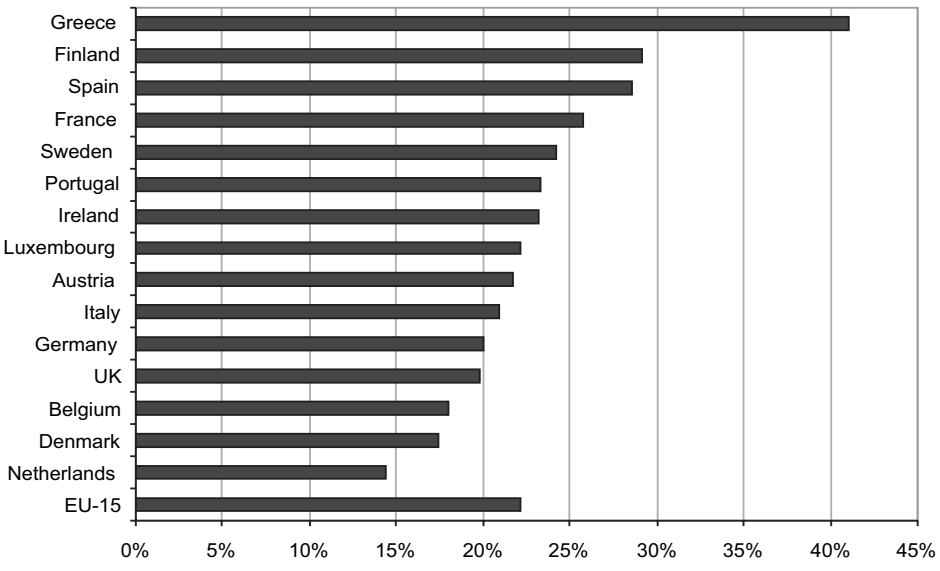


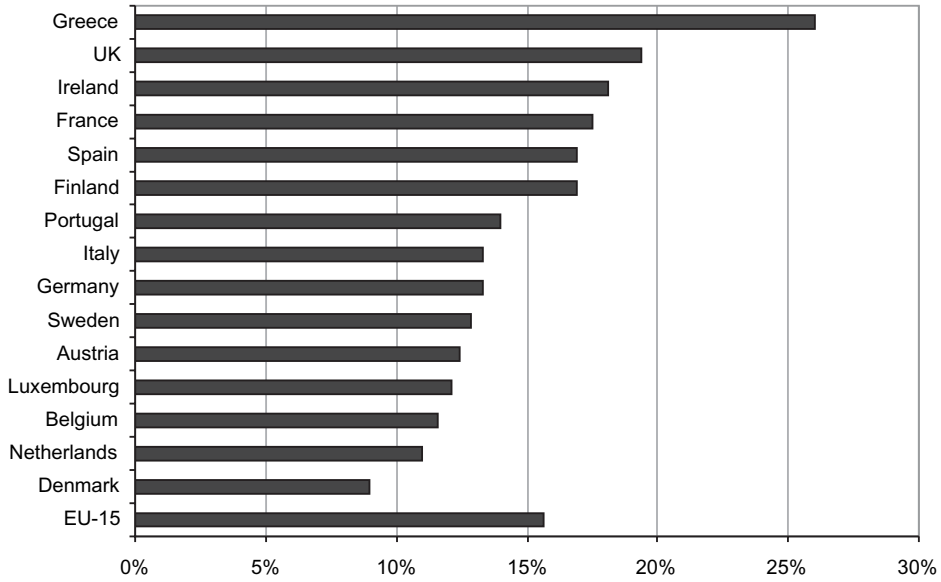
Figure 3.23 shows the percentages of workers who are exposed to breathing in vapours, fumes, dust, or dangerous substances such as chemicals and infectious materials one quarter or more of the time at work. Figure 3.24 shows the percentages of workers who are exposed to handling or touching

FIGURE 3.23
ERCENTAGE OF WORKERS WHO ARE EXPOSED TO BREATHING IN VAPOURS, FUMES, DUST, OR DANGEROUS SUBSTANCES SUCH AS CHEMICALS AND INFECTIOUS MATERIALS 1/4 OR MORE OF THE TIME AT WORK IN THE EU MEMBER STATES, 2000, EUROPEAN FOUNDATION



dangerous products or substances one quarter or more of the time at work. More than 20 per cent of EU workers are exposed to breathing in dangerous substances and more than 15 per cent of them are handling or touching dangerous substances on a regular basis. Ireland has a higher proportion of workers who are handling dangerous substances than the EU average.

FIGURE 3.24
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS WHO ARE EXPOSED TO HANDLING OR TOUCHING DANGEROUS PRODUCTS OR SUBSTANCES $^{1}/_{4}$ OR MORE OF THE TIME AT WORK IN THE EU MEMBER STATES, 2000, EUROPEAN FOUNDATION



Ergonomic issues

The importance of ergonomic issues in terms of health and safety at work has become recognised increasingly among professionals. Figure 3.25 shows the percentages of workers whose job involves painful or tiring positions one quarter or more of the time at work. It confirms that still more awareness-raising and improvements at work are necessary as nearly half of the EU workers are experiencing such problems. Figure 3.26 shows that more than a third of the EU workers perform carrying or moving heavy loads one quarter or more of the time at work, and Figure 3.27 shows that more than half of the EU workers do repetitive hand or arm movements one quarter or more of the time at work. For all the three measurements, Ireland has slightly lower percentages than the EU average.

FIGURE 3.25
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS WHOSE JOB INVOLVES PAINFUL OR TIRING POSITIONS $^{1}/_{4}$ OR MORE OF THE TIME AT WORK IN THE EU MEMBER STATES, 2000, EUROPEAN FOUNDATION

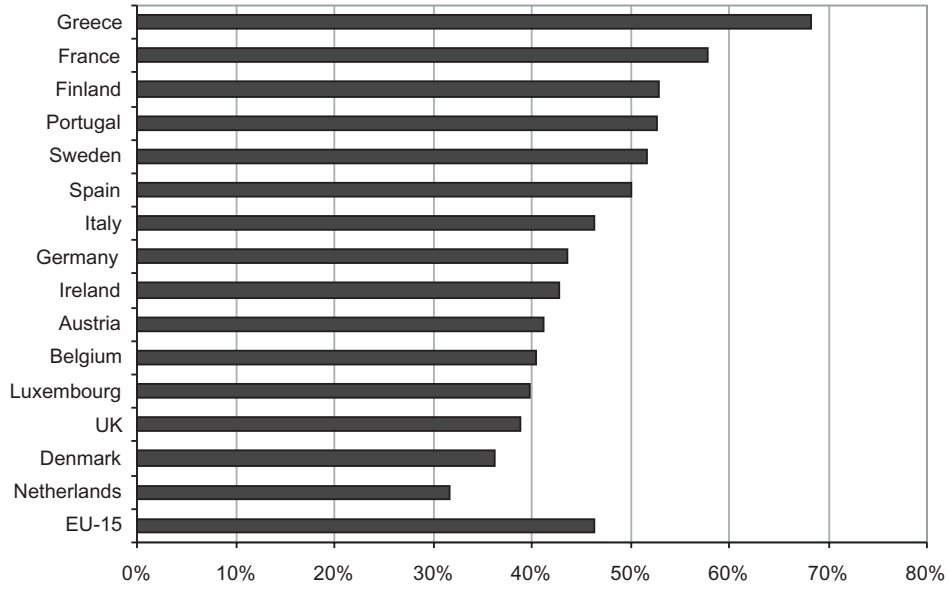


FIGURE 3.26
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS WHO EFFECT CARRYING OR MOVING OF HEAVY LOADS $^{1}/_{4}$ OR MORE OF THE TIME AT WORK IN THE EU MEMBER STATES, 2000, EUROPEAN FOUNDATION

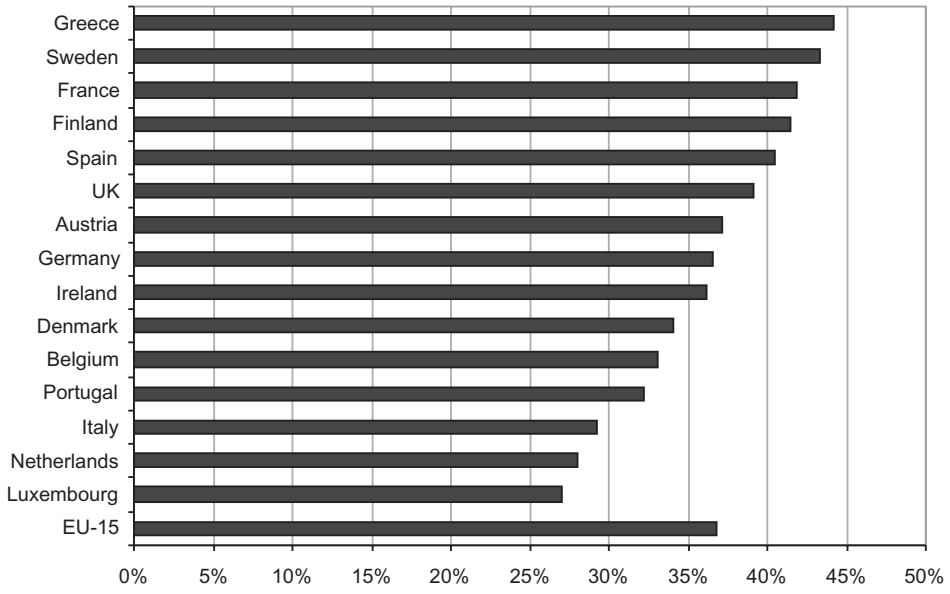


FIGURE 3.27
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS WHO ARE EXPOSED TO REPETITIVE HAND OR ARM MOVEMENTS 1/4 OR MORE OF THE TIME AT WORK IN THE EU MEMBER STATES, 2000, EUROPEAN FOUNDATION

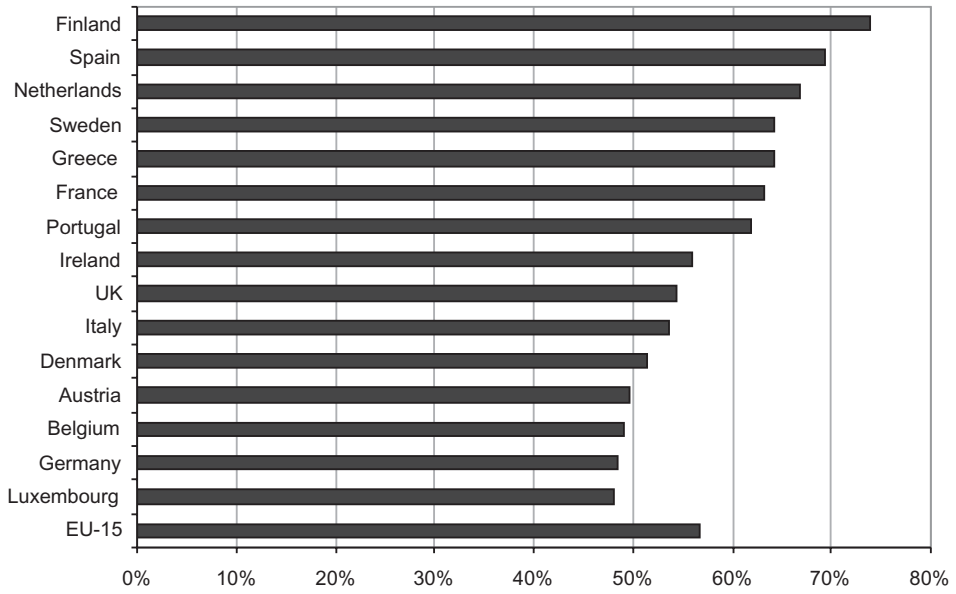
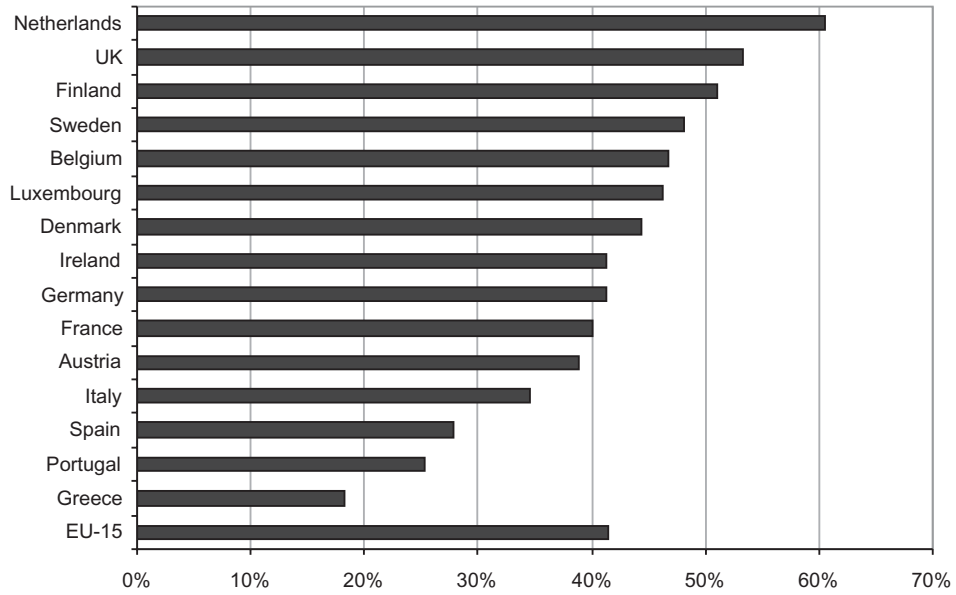


Figure 3.28 shows the percentages of workers whose job involves working with computers one quarter or more of the time at work. The rapid increase of computer use brings with it associated hazards such as eye strain and wrist pain. The prevalence of the use varies substantially among the member states, from 18 per cent in Greece to over 60 per cent in the Netherlands. Ireland is right on the average for the EU.

FIGURE 3.28
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS WHOSE JOB INVOLVES WORKING WITH COMPUTERS 1/4 OR MORE OF THE TIME AT WORK IN THE EU MEMBER STATES, 2000, EUROPEAN FOUNDATION



Stress-inducing factors

In a similar way as ergonomic issues, factors causing stress at work have also become increasingly recognised recently. Figure 3.29 shows the percentages of workers whose job involves dealing directly with people who are not employees at their workplace, such as customers, passengers, pupils and patients, one quarter or more of the time. This is a particularly important issue where service industries are dominant in the economy, such as in many EU member states. On average, more than 60 per cent of EU workers are dealing with customers and Ireland is very close to the average.

FIGURE 3.29
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS WHOSE JOB INVOLVES DEALING DIRECTLY WITH PEOPLE WHO ARE NOT EMPLOYEES AT THEIR WORKPLACE $^{1}/_{4}$ OR MORE OF THE TIME AT WORK IN THE EU MEMBER STATES, 2000, EUROPEAN FOUNDATION

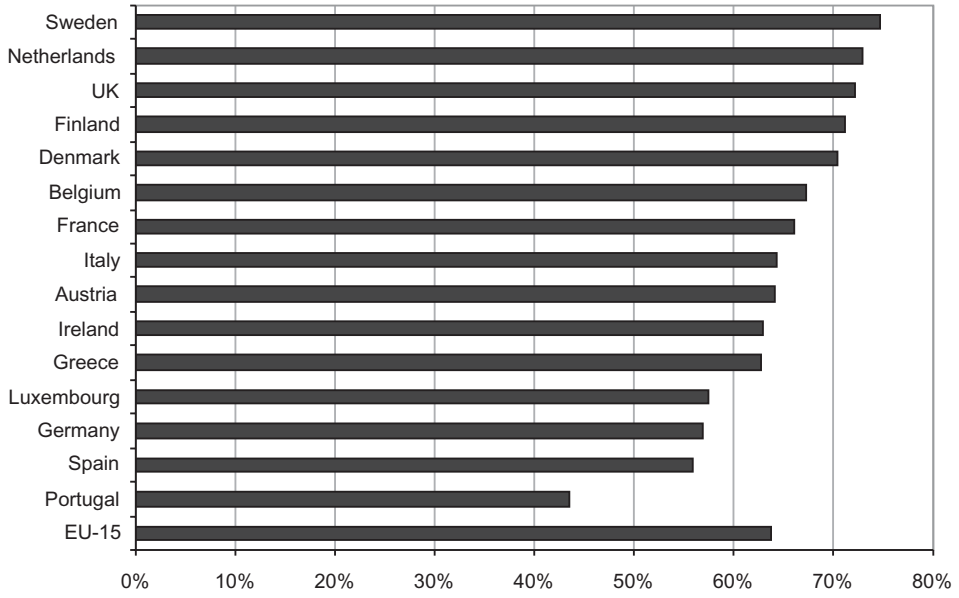


Figure 3.30 shows the percentages of workers whose job involves working at very high speed one quarter or more of the time at work. As there is no further explanation of what 'very high speed' is, it is open to interpretation but in some countries such as Sweden the majority of the workers are working at very high speed. Figure 3.31 shows the percentages of workers whose job involves working to tight deadlines one quarter or more of the time at work. On both accounts more than 50 per cent of EU workers are often working under such conditions. Ireland is one of the lowest countries in terms of high-speed work, but is higher than the EU average with regard to deadlines.

FIGURE 3.30
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS WHOSE JOB INVOLVES WORKING AT VERY HIGH SPEED 1/4 OR MORE OF THE TIME AT WORK IN THE EU MEMBER STATES, 2000, EUROPEAN FOUNDATION

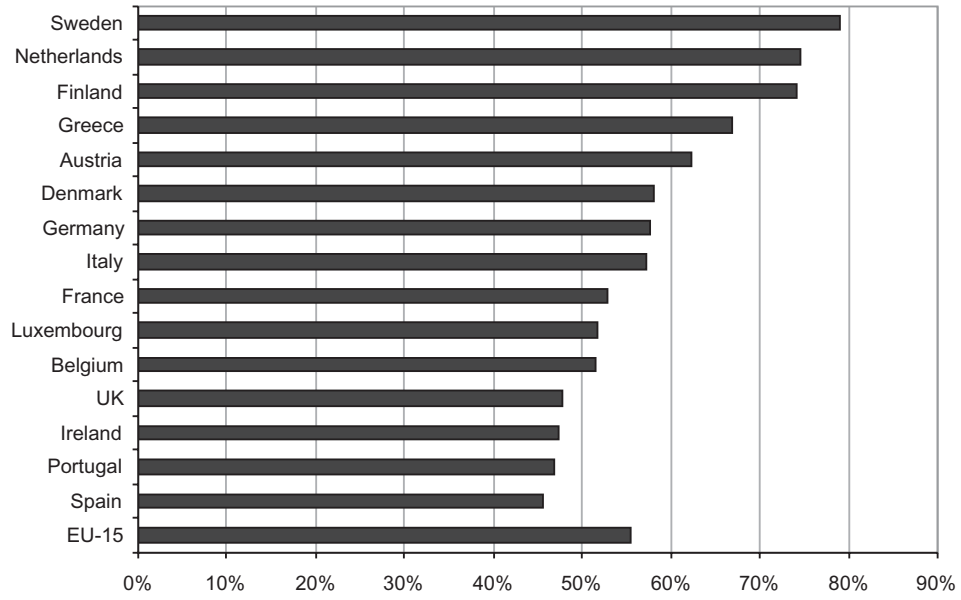
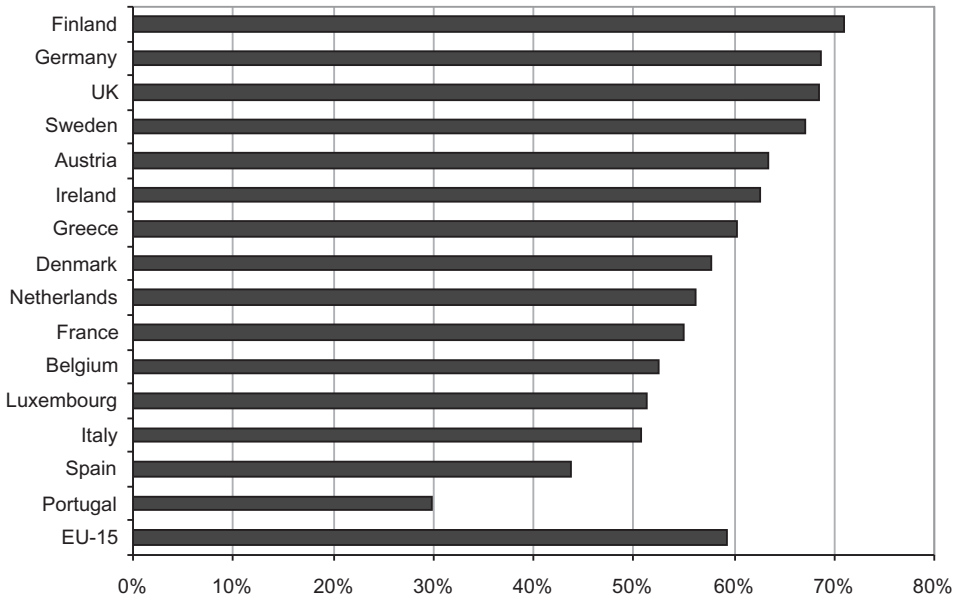


FIGURE 3.31
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS WHOSE JOB INVOLVES WORKING TO TIGHT DEADLINES 1/4 OR MORE OF THE TIME AT WORK IN THE EU MEMBER STATES, 2000, EUROPEAN FOUNDATION



Figures 3.32a and b show the percentages of workers whose job involves monotonous and complex tasks. These two are opposite sides of the coin yet can be equally stressful for the workers concerned. On average, nearly 40 per cent of the EU workers are performing monotonous tasks compared to over 50 per cent carrying out complex tasks. Ireland has a higher proportion of workers performing monotonous tasks but has a lower proportion of workers carrying out complex tasks than the EU average.

FIGURE 3.32A
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS WHOSE JOB INVOLVES MONOTONOUS TASKS IN THE EU MEMBER STATES, 2000, EUROPEAN FOUNDATION

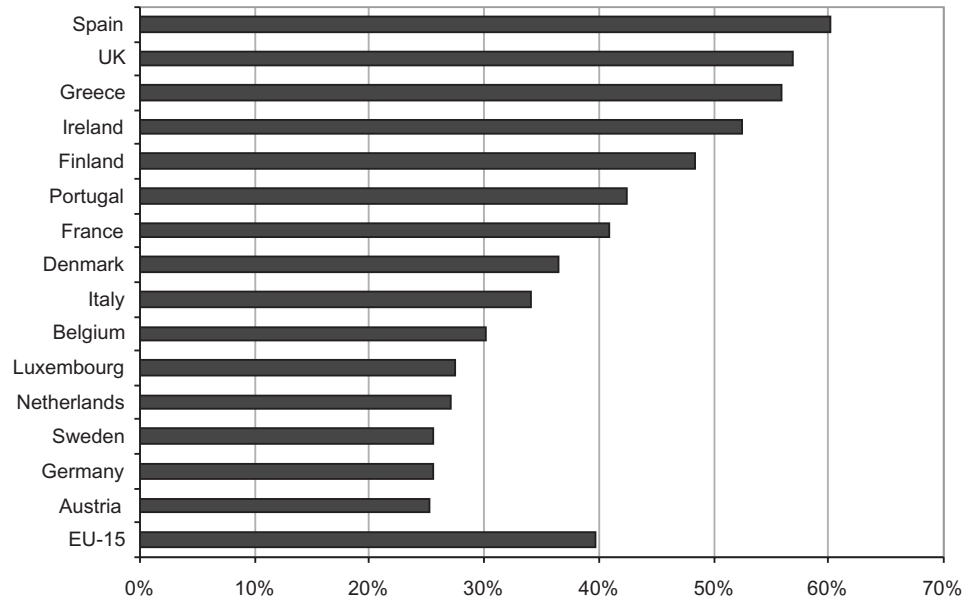
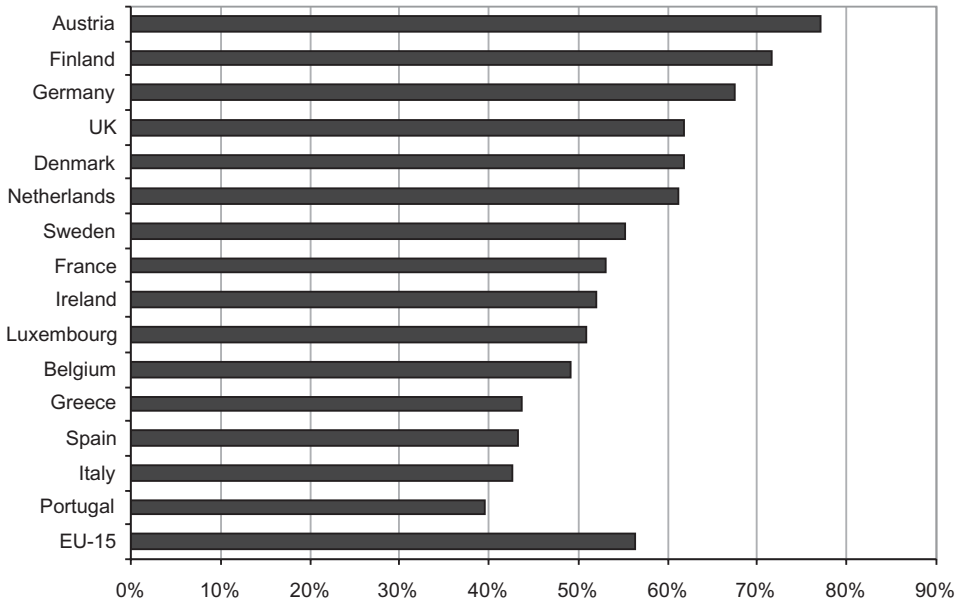


FIGURE 3.32B
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS WHOSE JOB INVOLVES COMPLEX TASKS IN THE EU MEMBER STATES, 2000, EUROPEAN FOUNDATION



Violence and intimidation

Violence and intimidation are unacceptable in any part of society including the workplace, yet their incidence has still to be eradicated. Figure 3.33a shows the percentages of workers who either have experienced or are aware of the existence of physical violence carried out by people from their workplace. In the EU, 1.5 per cent of workers themselves have been subjected to, and nearly 4 per cent are aware of, the existence of such assaults. Although these are small percentages statistically, the results for Sweden and the UK are high on both counts, showing the consistency of the findings. The results for Ireland are very close to the EU average.

Figure 3.33b shows the percentages of workers who either have experienced or are aware of the existence of physical violence from people other than those from their workplace. Violence from outsiders is more common in most of the member states except for Italy and Portugal where violence from both insiders and outsiders is equally rare. In the EU, 4 per cent of workers themselves have been subjected to, and over 7 per cent are aware of, the existence of such assaults. The results for Ireland are again very close to the EU average.

FIGURE 3.33A
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS WHO EXPERIENCED OR ARE AWARE OF VIOLENCE FROM PEOPLE FROM THEIR WORKPLACE IN THE EU MEMBER STATES, 2000, EUROPEAN FOUNDATION

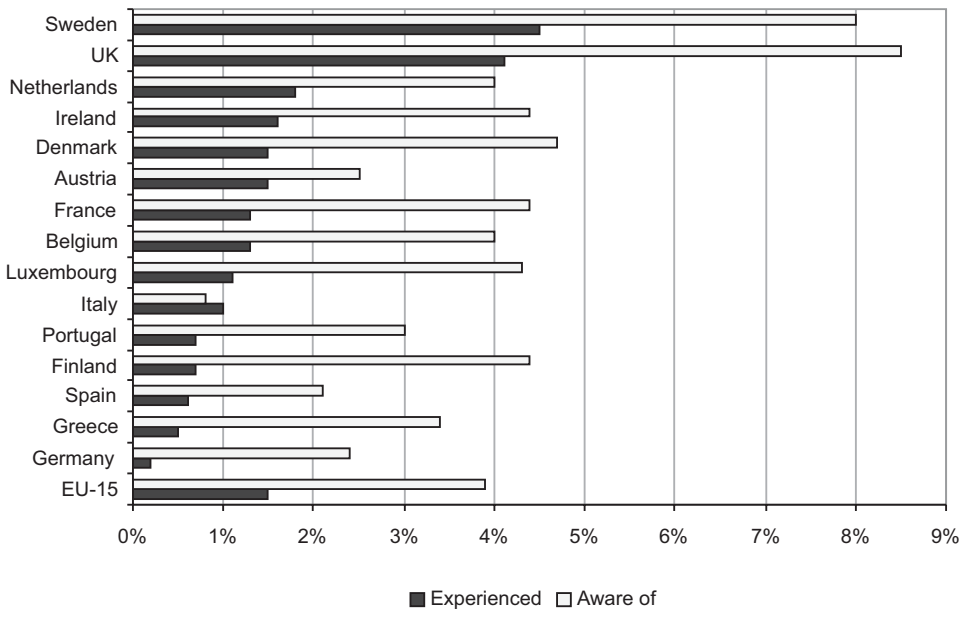


FIGURE 3.33B
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS WHO EXPERIENCED OR ARE AWARE OF VIOLENCE FROM PEOPLE FROM THEIR WORKPLACE IN THE EU MEMBER STATES, 2000, EUROPEAN FOUNDATION

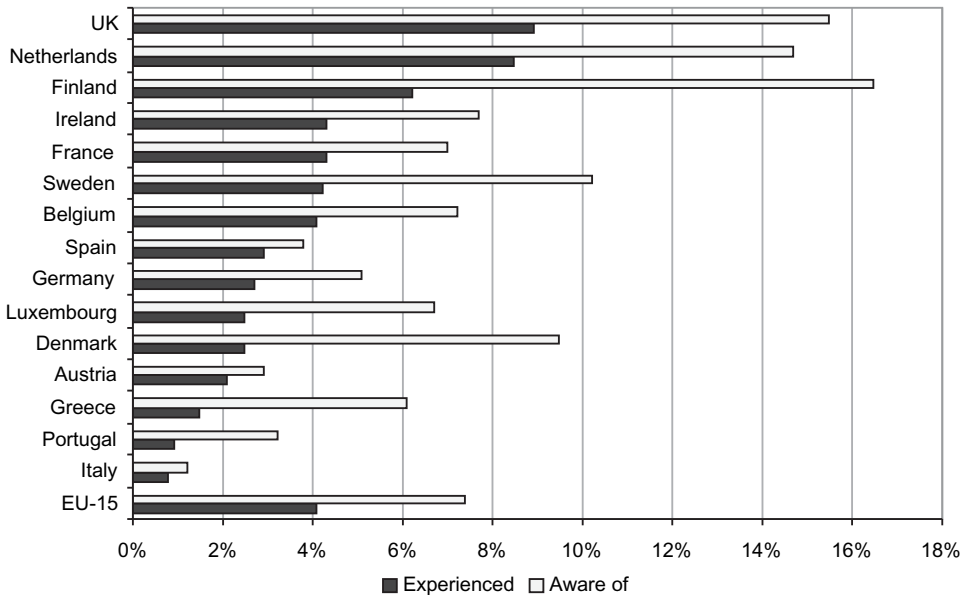
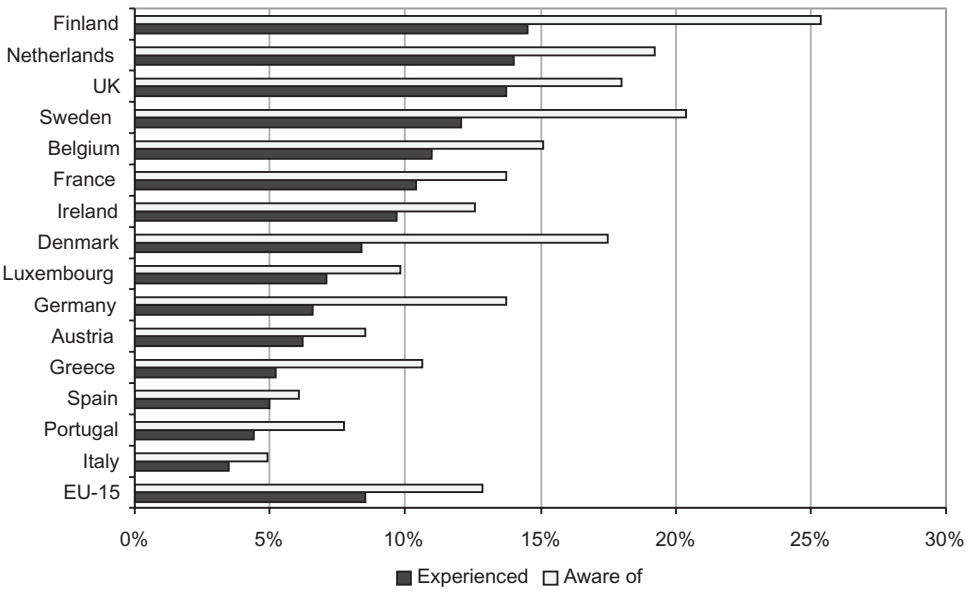


Figure 3.34 shows the percentages of workers who either have experienced or are aware of the existence of intimidation at work. The incidence of intimidation is higher than that of violence in every country, showing that people are more likely to resort to this form of abuse. Countries with a high incidence of physical violence also tend to have a high incidence of intimidation and vice versa. Ireland is close to the EU average in this matter as well.

FIGURE 3.34
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS WHO EXPERIENCED OR ARE AWARE OF INTIMIDATION AT WORK IN THE EU MEMBER STATES, 2000, EUROPEAN FOUNDATION



Discrimination and harassment

Discrimination and harassment in the workplace are also unacceptable, but they are often difficult to prove and, therefore, it can be difficult to address such issues promptly. Figure 3.35a shows the percentages of workers who either have experienced or are aware of the existence of sexual discrimination at work. Figure 3.35b shows the percentages of workers who either have experienced or are aware of the existence of unwanted sexual attention at work. In the EU, over 1 per cent of workers themselves have been subjected to, and over 4 per cent are aware of, the existence of sexual discrimination, and 2 per cent of workers themselves have been subjected to, and over 4 per cent are aware of, the existence of unwanted sexual attention. The results for Ireland are fairly close to the EU average.

FIGURE 3.35A
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS WHO EXPERIENCED OR ARE AWARE OF SEXUAL DISCRIMINATION AT WORK IN THE EU MEMBER STATES, 2000, EUROPEAN FOUNDATION

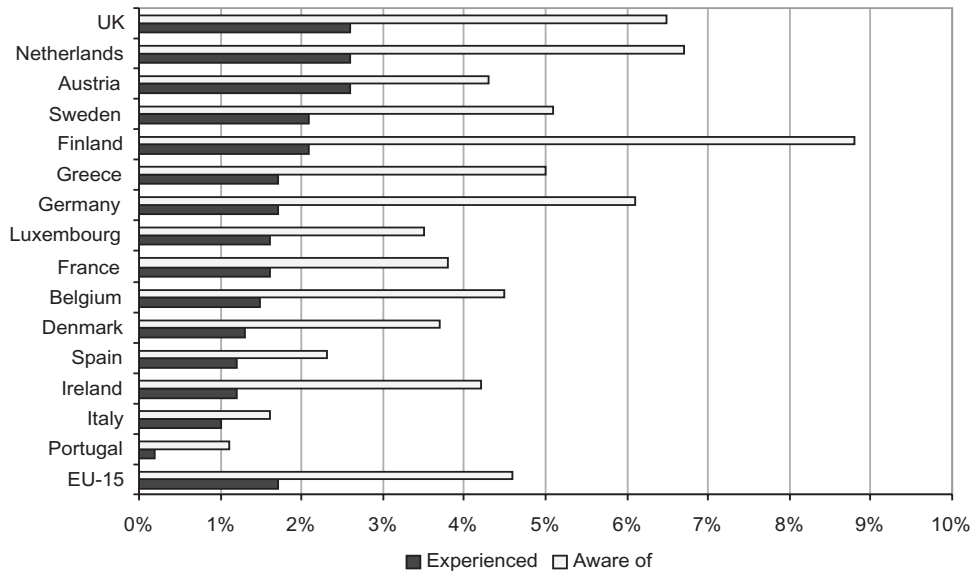


FIGURE 3.35B
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS WHO EXPERIENCED OR ARE AWARE OF UNWANTED SEXUAL ATTENTION AT WORK IN THE EU MEMBER STATES, 2000, EUROPEAN FOUNDATION

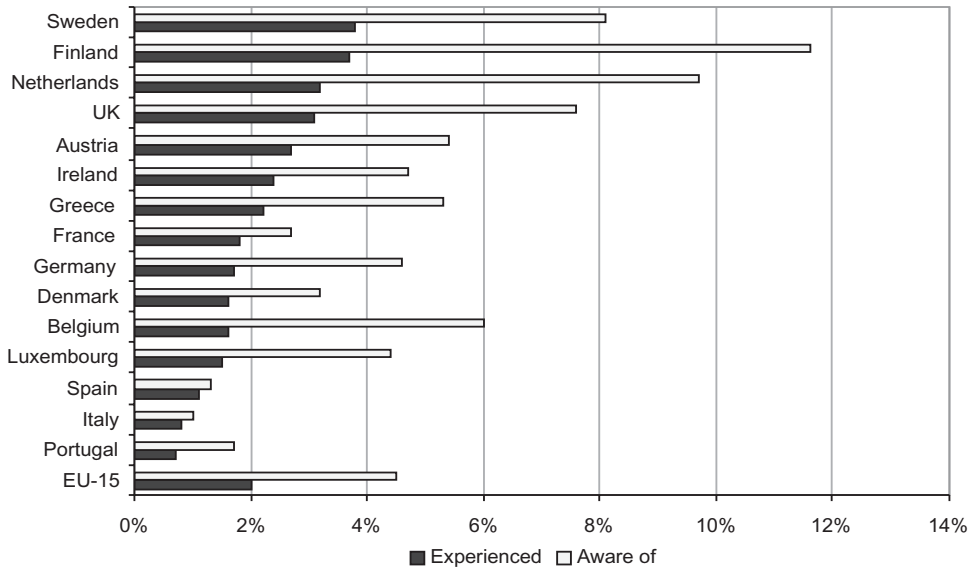


Figure 3.36 shows the percentages of workers who either have experienced or are aware of the existence of age discrimination at work. On average, nearly 3 per cent of EU workers themselves have been subjected to, and over 4 per cent are aware of, the existence of age discrimination, which are close to the results for Ireland. Figure 3.37 shows the percentages of workers who either have experienced or are aware of the existence of discrimination at work linked to disability. The incidence is low overall, with 1 per cent of the EU workers themselves having been subjected to, and 4 per cent aware of, the existence of such discrimination. The results for Ireland are slightly lower on both counts.

FIGURE 3.36
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS WHO EXPERIENCED OR ARE AWARE OF AGE DISCRIMINATION AT WORK IN THE EU MEMBER STATES, 2000, EUROPEAN FOUNDATION

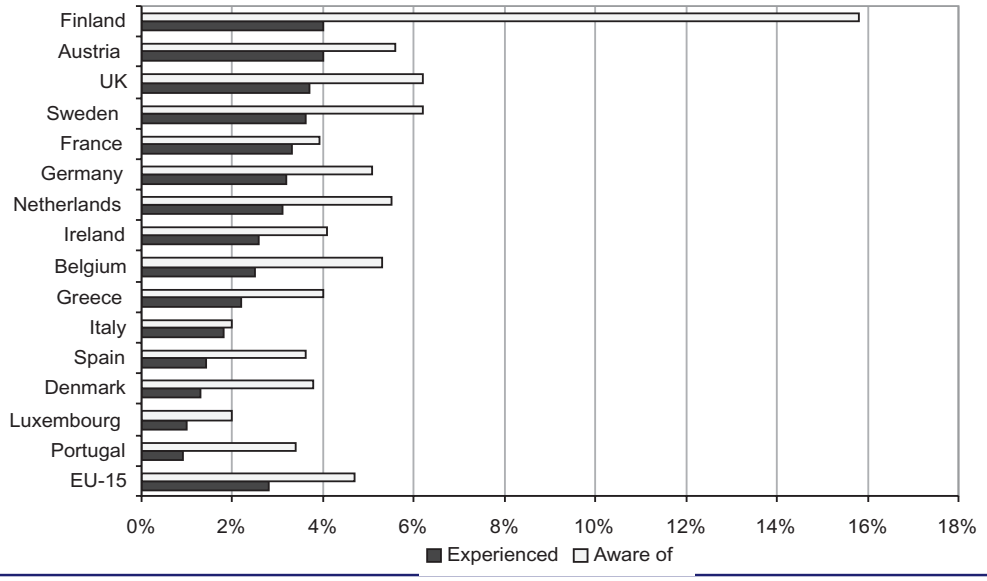
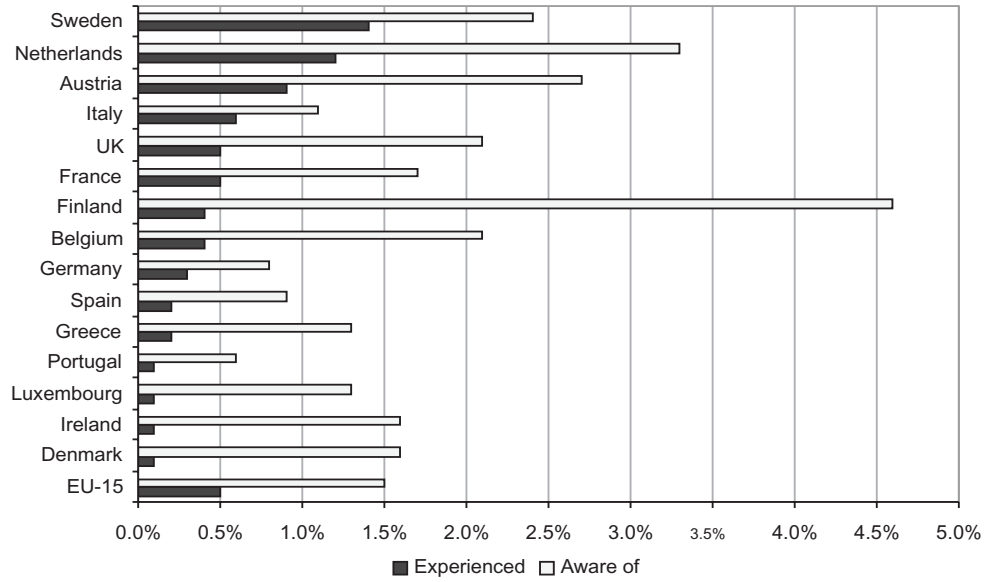


FIGURE 3.37
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS WHO EXPERIENCED OR ARE AWARE OF DISCRIMINATION LINKED TO DISABILITY AT WORK IN THE EU MEMBER STATES, 2000, EUROPEAN FOUNDATION



Figures 3.38a and b show the percentages of workers who either have experienced or are aware of the existence of discrimination at work related to nationality and ethnicity. In the EU, 1 per cent of workers themselves have been subjected to, and 4 per cent are aware of, the existence of discrimination linked to nationality and ethnicity. The results for Ireland are again slightly lower on both counts.

FIGURE 3.38A
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS WHO EXPERIENCED OR ARE AWARE OF DISCRIMINATION LINKED TO NATIONALITY AT WORK IN THE EU MEMBER STATES, 2000, EUROPEAN FOUNDATION

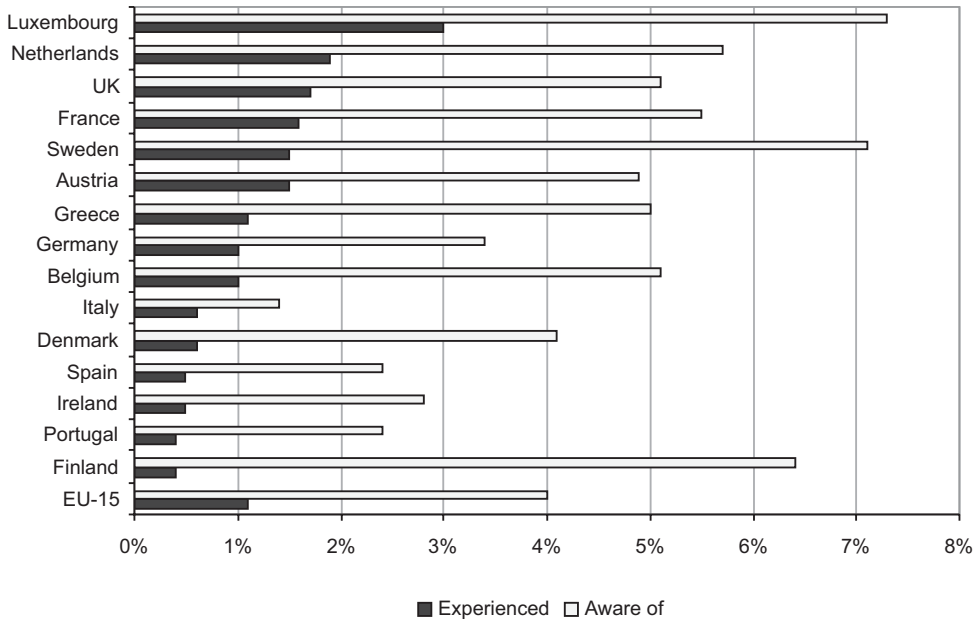
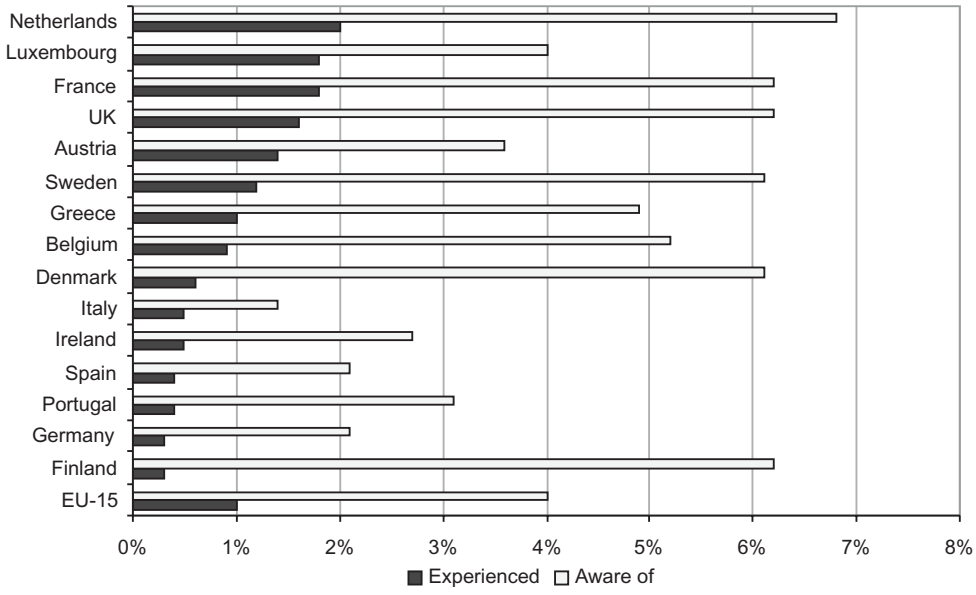


FIGURE 3.38B
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS WHO EXPERIENCED OR ARE AWARE OF DISCRIMINATION LINKED TO ETHNICITY AT WORK IN THE EU MEMBER STATES, 2000, EUROPEAN FOUNDATION



Job control

Control over how to do the job and when to take a break and holidays indicate the degree of freedom and autonomy of workers in their job. Figure 3.39 shows the percentages of workers who answered that they have a choice in the order of tasks to be performed, methods of work and rate of work. More than 60 per cent of EU workers have a choice in all three aspects and Ireland is slightly lower than the average.

FIGURE 3.39
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS WHO HAVE CONTROL AT WORK, BY ASPECT OF WORK, IN THE EU MEMBER STATES, 2000, EUROPEAN FOUNDATION

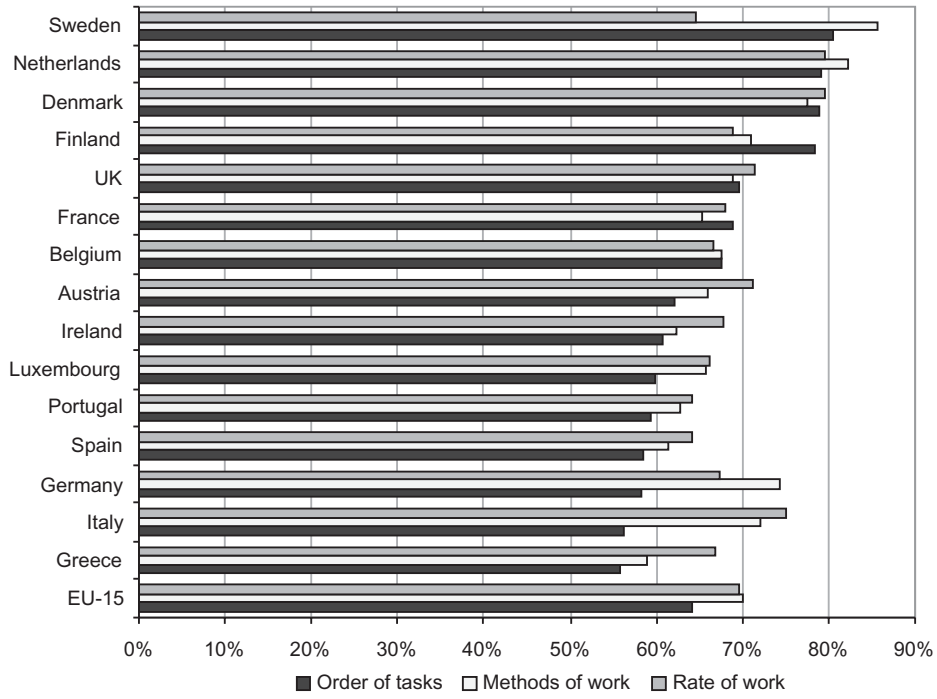


Figure 3.40a shows the percentages of workers who answered that they can take a break when they wish and that they can influence their working hours. The two things seem hardly to be correlated: e.g. Italy and Portugal, the top two countries in terms of break-time autonomy, have below-average percentages who answered that they can influence their working hours. The percentages for Ireland are close to the EU average.

Figure 3.40b shows the percentages of workers who answered that they are free to decide when to take holidays or days off and this ranges from 68 per cent in the UK to 39 per cent in Finland. As with other job control indicators, Ireland appears in the middle of the table, close to the EU average.

FIGURE 3.40A
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS WHO HAVE CONTROL OVER BREAK TIME AND WORKING HOURS IN THE EU MEMBER STATES, 2000, EUROPEAN FOUNDATION

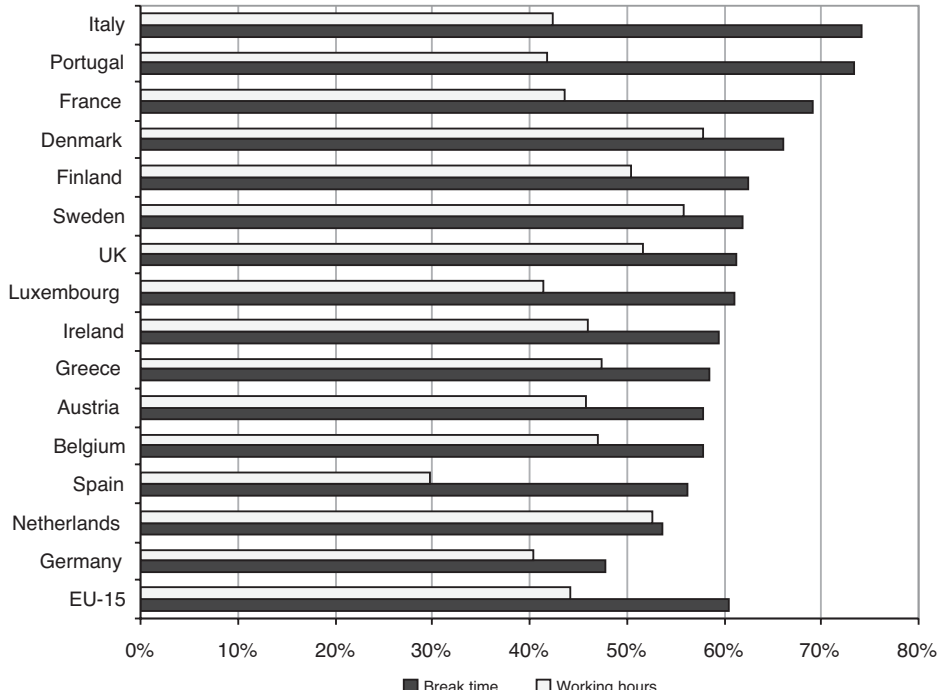
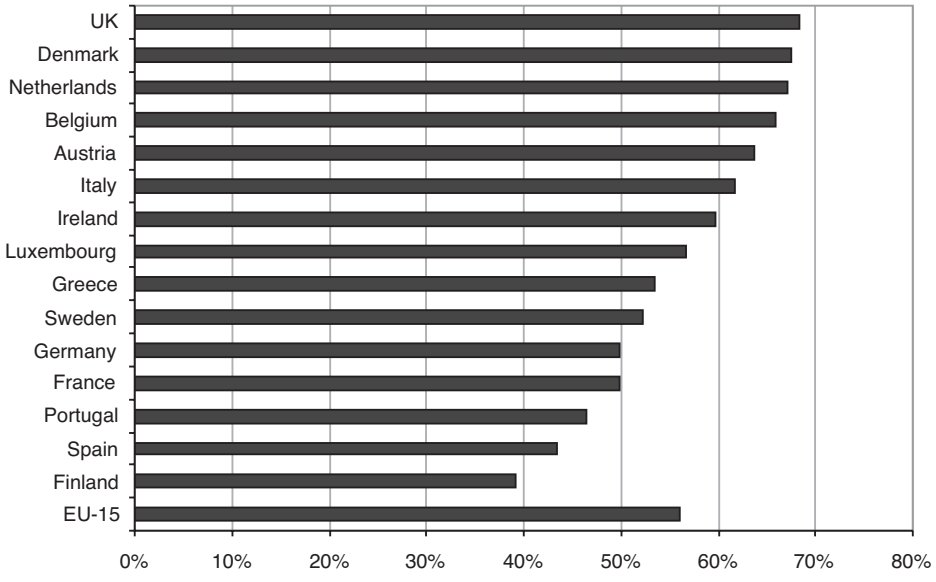


FIGURE 3.40B
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS WHO ARE FREE TO DECIDE WHEN TO TAKE HOLIDAYS AND DAYS OFF IN THE EU MEMBER STATES, 2000, EUROPEAN FOUNDATION



TABLES FOR CHAPTER 3

TABLE 3.1
PERSONS AGED 15 AND OVER IN EMPLOYMENT BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS, 1992-2003, CSO

Thousands

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Males												
Self-employed (with paid employees)	55.0	59.3	57.7	61.9	54.7	60.8	74.3	75.2	80.1	82.4	83.3	83.3
Self-employed (without paid employees)	167.6	159.6	163.2	165.8	165.0	165.7	162.1	160.8	165.2	163.6	164.1	161.2
Employee	516.5	520.8	536.2	563.0	588.7	606.1	655.3	702.3	735.8	760.1	762.3	777.0
Assisting relative	9.9	9.7	9.2	8.1	6.8	7.6	8.2	9.0	8.8	7.9	7.5	7.7
Total	749.0	749.4	766.3	798.8	815.2	840.3	899.9	947.3	989.9	1,013.9	1,017.2	1,029.2
Females												
Self-employed (with paid employees)	10.1	11.7	11.8	11.7	12.2	13.7	17.3	17.6	18.2	18.7	17.5	17.6
Self-employed (without paid employees)	24.9	25.0	24.1	26.0	29.1	27.4	27.8	29.6	30.0	27.2	29.0	29.8
Employee	372.9	387.1	408.8	436.2	464.5	488.7	537.7	585.3	619.8	646.3	677.7	691.7
Assisting relative	8.3	10.0	9.6	9.0	7.4	9.9	11.8	11.4	12.8	10.3	8.5	9.9
Total	416.2	433.7	454.3	482.9	513.3	539.7	594.6	643.9	0.8	702.5	732.7	749.1
Total												
Self-employed (with paid employees)	65.1	71.0	69.5	73.5	66.9	74.5	91.6	92.7	98.3	101.1	100.8	100.9
Self-employed (without paid employees)	192.5	184.6	187.3	191.9	194.1	193.2	189.9	190.4	195.2	190.8	193.1	191.0
Employee	889.4	907.9	945.0	999.2	1,053.3	1,094.8	1,193.0	1,287.6	1,355.6	1,406.4	1,440.0	1,468.8
Assisting relative	18.2	19.7	18.8	17.1	14.2	17.5	19.9	20.4	21.6	18.2	16.0	17.6
Total	1,165.2	1,183.1	1,220.6	1,281.7	1,328.5	1,379.9	1,494.5	1,591.1	1,670.7	1,716.5	1,749.9	1,778.3

Source: LFS 1992-1997, QNHS 1998-2003

TABLE 3.2
NUMBER OF WORKERS IN THE EU MEMBER STATES BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND SEX, 2002, EUROSTAT

Thousands

EU member states	Employers and self employed		Employees		Family workers		All workers		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total
Austria	269	139	1,755	1,477	32	63	2,056	1,679	3,734
Belgium	384	167	1,938	1,489	10	65	2,331	1,721	4,052
Denmark	173	48	1,281	1,216	4	19	1,458	1,282	2,741
Finland	198	99	1,040	1,057	7	6	1,245	1,162	2,406
France	1,686	620	11,323	9,989	54	213	13,063	10,822	23,885
Germany	2,594	1,030	17,427	14,825	89	311	20,109	16,166	36,275
Greece	927	335	1,420	957	95	214	2,442	1,506	3,949
Ireland	247	47	762	678	7	8	1,017	733	1,750
Italy	3,842	1,245	9,314	6,472	402	483	13,558	8,199	21,757
Luxembourg	11	3	102	71	0	1	113	75	188
Netherlands	608	298	4,002	3,218	8	39	4,620	3,556	8,176
Portugal	781	525	1,999	1,734	29	65	2,810	2,323	5,133
Spain	2,080	759	7,951	5,144	107	179	10,149	6,091	16,241
Sweden	336	109	1,919	1,963	11	9	2,266	2,082	4,348
UK	2,397	834	13,124	11,854	30	65	15,571	12,768	28,338
EU-15	16,532	6,257	75,358	62,143	886	1,738	92,809	70,165	162,974

Source: LFS (QNHS) 2002

TABLE 3.3
NUMBER OF EMPLOYERS BY SIZE OF ENTERPRISE, 2003, CSO AND REVENUE COMMISSIONERS

CSO	Revenue Commissioners				
Self-employed with no employee	1-9	10-49	50-99	100-499	500+
191,000	113,129	17,720	1,429	972	266

TABLE 3.4
NUMBER OF TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES BY ECONOMIC SECTOR, 2002, EUROSTAT

Thousands

Economic sector	Number of employees			Number of temporary employees			%
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Total
A-B Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	20	4	24	-	-	-	-
C-E Other Production Industries	194	86	279	5	3	8	2.9
F Construction	124	8	132	5	-	5	3.8
G Wholesale & Retail Trade	95	111	206	7	9	15	7.3
H Hotels & Restaurants	36	53	89	4	6	11	12.4
I Transport, Storage & Communication	62	26	89	-	-	-	-
J-K Financial & Other Business Services	26	41	67	-	-	-	-
L Public Administration & Defence	63	66	130	-	-	4	3.1
M-O Other Services	48	41	89	-	-	3	3.4
Total	89	237	325	6	16	21	6.5

Source: LFS (QNHS) 2002

TABLE 3.5
NUMBER OF TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUP, 2002, EUROSTAT

Thousands

Economic sector	Number of employees			Number of temporary employees			%
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Total
Managers and administrators	84	59	143	-	-	-	0.0
Professionals	109	145	253	3	8	12	4.7
Technicians	45	39	84	-	-	-	0.0
Clerks	59	170	229	2	6	9	3.9
Services and sales	88	170	258	8	16	24	9.3
Agriculture/fishery workers	10	-	11	-	-	-	0.0
Craft and related	160	10	170	4	-	5	2.9
Plant and machine operators	114	34	148	3	-	4	2.7
Elementary operators	86	51	137	6	3	10	7.3
Armed forces	7	-	7	-	-	-	0.0
Total	762	678	1440	32	39	71	4.9

Source: LFS (QNHS) 2002

TABLE 3.6
PERCENTAGE OF TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES IN THE EU MEMBER STATES BY SEX, 2002, EUROSTAT

Thousands

EU member states	Males	Females	Total
Austria	7.3	7.4	7.4
Belgium	5.5	10.3	7.6
Denmark	7.4	10.5	8.9
Finland	13.9	20.5	17.3
France	15.2	16	14.1
Germany	11.8	12.2	12
Greece	9.8	13.4	11.3
Ireland	4.5	6.3	5.3
Italy	8.3	12.1	9.9
Luxembourg	4	4.7	4.3
Netherlands	12.2	17	14.3
Portugal	20.5	23.4	21.8
Spain	29.2	34.2	31.2
Sweden	13.3	17.9	15.7
UK	5.5	6.8	6.1
EU-15	12.1	14.3	13.1

Source: LFS (QNHS) 2002

TABLE 3.7
NUMBER OF PART-TIME EMPLOYEES BY ECONOMIC SECTOR, 2002, EUROSTAT

Thousands

Economic sector	Number of employees			Number of temporary employees			%
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Total
A-B Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	20	4	24	8	5	13	54.2
C-E Other Production Industries	194	86	279	5	17	18	6.5
F Construction	124	8	132	5	-	8	6.1
G Wholesale & Retail Trade	95	111	206	15	51	66	32.0
H Hotels & Restaurants	36	53	89	9	27	36	40.4
I Transport, Storage & Communication	62	26	89	4	6	10	11.2
J-K Financial & Other Business Services	26	41	67	-	7	7	10.4
L Public Administration & Defence	63	66	130	5	19	24	18.5
M-O Other Services	48	41	89	-	8	9	10.1
Total	89	237	325	14	82	96	29.5

Source: LFS (QNHS) 2002

TABLE 3.8
NUMBER OF PART-TIME EMPLOYEES BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUP, 2002, EUROSTAT

Thousands

Occupational Group	Number of employees			Number of temporary employees			%
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Total
Managers and administrators	84	59	143	8	13	20	14.0
Professionals	109	145	253	6	31	37	14.6
Technicians	45	39	84	3	10	13	15.5
Clerks	59	170	229	5	47	51	22.3
Services and sales	88	170	258	19	83	102	39.5
Agriculture/fishery workers	10	-	11	-	-	3	27.3
Craft and related	160	10	170	6	3	8	4.7
Plant and machine operators	114	34	148	5	4	9	6.1
Elementary operators	86	51	137	14	31	45	32.8
Armed forces	7	-	7	-	-	0	0.0
Total	762	678	1440	66	223	290	20.1

Source: LFS (QNHS) 2002

TABLE 3.9
PERCENTAGE OF PART-TIME EMPLOYEES IN THE EU MEMBER STATES BY SEX, 2002, EUROSTAT

EU member states	Males	Females	Total
Austria	5.1	35.7	18.9
Belgium	5.9	37.7	19.4
Denmark	11	31.4	20.6
Finland	8	17.1	12.4
France	5	29.7	16.2
Germany	5.8	39.5	20.8
Greece	2.3	8.1	4.5
Ireland	6.5	30.5	16.5
Italy	3.7	16.7	8.6
Luxembourg	1.8	26.4	11.7
Netherlands	21.5	72.8	43.8
Portugal	7.1	16.4	11.3
Spain	2.6	17	8
Sweden	11.2	32.9	21.4
UK	9.4	44	25
EU-15	6.6	33.5	18.2

Source: LFS (QNHS) 2002

TABLE 3.10
NUMBER OF WORKERS WITH SECOND JOB BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUP, 2002, EUROSTAT

Thousands

Occupational group	Number of employees	Number of workers with second job	%
Managers and administrators	143	8	5.6
Professionals	253	6	2.4
Technicians	84	-	-
Clerks	229	3	1.3
Services and sales	258	3	1.2
Agriculture/fishery workers	11	-	-
Craft and related	170	5	2.9
Plant and machine operators	148	3	2.0
Elementary operators	137	3	2.2
Armed forces	7	-	-
Total	1,440	34	2.4

Source: LFS (QNHS) 2002

TABLE 3.11
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS WITH SECOND JOB IN THE EU MEMBER STATES, 2002, EUROSTAT

EU member states	Number of workers	Number of workers with second job	% of workers with second job
Austria	3,734	137	3.7
Belgium	4,052	136	3.4
Denmark	2,741	287	10.5
Finland	2,406	93	3.9
France	23,885	804	3.4
Germany	36,275	804	2.2
Greece	3,949	122	3.1
Ireland	1,750	34	1.9
Italy	21,757	269	1.2
Luxembourg	188	2	1.1
Netherlands	8,176	477	5.8
Portugal	5,133	329	6.4
Spain	16,241	283	1.7
Sweden	4,348	410	9.4
UK	28,338	1,170	4.1
EU-15	162,974	5,358	3.3

Source: LFS (QNHS) 2002

TABLE 3.12
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS WHO DO SHIFT WORK, EVENING WORK AND NIGHT WORK IN THE EU MEMBER STATES BY SEX, 2002, EUROSTAT

EU member states	Shift Work			Evening Work			Night Work		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Austria	20.3	16.0	18.4	16.3	11.9	14.3	11.1	6.9	9.2
Belgium	11.5	7.2	9.6	4.8	4.1	4.5	2.5	1.4	2.1
Denmark	5.4	4.7	5.0	24.1	21.3	22.8	7.8	6.0	7.0
Finland	22.1	26.8	24.4	24.6	24.5	24.6	10.1	8.1	9.1
France	11.8	7.1	9.6	12.4	8.9	10.8	7.0	2.7	5.0
Germany	17.0	12.1	14.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greece	21.0	15.0	18.6	26.4	24.8	25.8	4.9	2.9	4.2
Ireland	19.0	15.4	17.3	10.4	8.1	9.5	6.9	4.7	6.0
Italy	24.1	18.6	21.8	13.7	10.4	12.4	6.0	3.5	5.1
Luxembourg	13.8	6.8	10.9	8.7	8.7	8.7	4.6	1.5	3.4
Netherlands	9.2	6.4	8.0	31.6	29.2	30.6	11.2	7.4	9.6
Portugal	18.7	16.9	17.9	-	-	-	9.8	6.0	8.1
Spain	20.0	28.7	24.4	21.5	24.1	22.8	8.2	6.8	7.5
Sweden	22.0	16.1	19.2	33.7	26.4	30.4	15.4	8.9	12.5
UK	17.6	13.5	15.7	19.5	16.6	18.3	8.5	5.1	7.0
EU-15	20.0	28.7	24.4	21.5	24.1	22.8	8.2	6.8	7.5

Source: LFS (QNHS) 2002

TABLE 3.13
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS WHO DO WEEKEND WORK IN THE EU MEMBER STATES BY SEX, 2002, EUROSTAT

EU member states	Saturday work			Sunday work		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Austria	22.2	29.1	25.2	13.6	15.2	14.3
Belgium	9.2	10.1	9.6	3.9	4.2	4.0
Denmark	21.4	23.3	22.3	16.2	17.5	16.8
Finland	24.6	24.7	24.6	17.3	17.4	17.3
France	23.2	26.8	24.8	9.8	9.5	9.7
Germany	43.9	37.2	41.3	14.6	12.7	13.9
Greece	29.2	19.8	25.3	17.2	11.3	14.7
Ireland	35.6	35.4	35.6	8.5	7.6	8.2
Italy	15.5	19.1	16.9	8.5	7.3	8.0
Luxembourg	28.4	29.9	29.1	15.9	18.1	16.9
Netherlands	26.0	24.4	25.3	10.3	9.9	10.1
Portugal	32.2	34.8	33.2	13.3	13.1	13.2
Spain	16.0	23.7	19.7	14.5	20.9	17.6
Sweden	25.8	22.6	24.3	12.2	13.2	12.6
UK	27.9	27.7	27.8	11.5	12.0	11.7
EU-15	22.2	29.1	25.2	13.6	15.2	14.3

Source: LFS (QNHS) 2002

TABLE 3.14
AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK BY ECONOMIC SECTOR, EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND SEX, 2002, EUROSTAT

EU member states	Self-employed			Full-time workers			Part-time workers		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
A-B Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	58.8	-	58.1	44.9	-	44.4	-	-	-
C Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	42.3	-	42.1	-	-	-
D Manufacturing	47.9		46.4	40.6	38.9	40.1		20.7	20.4
E Electricity, Gas, Water supply	-	-	-	40.3	-	40.0	-	-	-
F Construction	48.1	-	47.9	41.1	39.1	41.0	-	-	22.2
G Wholesale & Retail Trade	52.2	43.5	50.0	41.1	38.6	40.0	16.1	18.5	18.0
H Hotels & Restaurants	62.1	-	56.1	42.3	38.8	40.5	16.1	18.1	17.6
I Transport, Storage & Communication	49.7	-	48.2	41.6	39.2	41.0	-	20.5	20.8
J Financial intermediation	-	-	-	41.0	39.0	39.8	-	20.5	20.3
K Real estate and business	46.8	35.3	43.9	41.0	38.9	40.0	-	18.5	18.8
L Public Administration & Defence	-	-	-	39.9	37.3	38.7	-	20.3	20.5
M-O Other Services	44.2	30.5	36.8	37.9	35.8	36.4	19.1	18.4	18.5
Total	52.2	38.3	49.7	40.7	37.7	39.5	18.6	18.7	18.7

Source: LFS (QNHS) 2002

TABLE 3.15
AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK BY WORKERS IN THE EU MEMBER STATES BY SEX, 2002, EUROSTAT

EU member states	Males	Females	Total
Austria	40.8	34.3	37.9
Belgium	40.8	33.3	37.5
Denmark	38.7	32.6	35.8
Finland	40.2	35.9	38.2
France	38.9	33.4	36.3
Germany	40.6	31.4	36.5
Greece	45.0	40.3	43.2
Ireland	41.6	32.4	37.5
Italy	41.4	35.3	39.1
Luxembourg	40.8	33.7	38.0
Netherlands	36.3	24.4	31.1
Portugal	41.3	37.4	39.5
Spain	41.9	36.7	39.9
Sweden	39.0	34.1	36.7
UK	42.9	31.2	37.6
EU-15	40.9	32.9	37.4

Source: LFS (QNHS) 2002

TABLE 3.16
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS WHO WORK AT HOME IN THE EU MEMBER STATES, 2002, EUROSTAT

EU member states	Usually work at home	Sometimes work at home
Austria	10.9	5.9
Belgium	5.3	11.7
Denmark	3.9	15.7
Finland	8.6	6.9
France	3.8	2.2
Germany	4.1	8.0
Greece	2.3	3.1
Ireland	10.3	5.5
Italy	3.5	2.8
Luxembourg	6.4	5.3
Netherlands	5.8	0.0
Portugal	2.2	6.0
Spain	0.4	0.9
Sweden	8.6	5.1
UK	2.5	20.9
EU-15	3.8	7.5

Source: LFS (QNHS) 2002

TABLE 3.17
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF WEARING PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AT WORK IN THE EU MEMBER STATES, 2000, EUROPEAN FOUNDATION

EU member states	All of the time	Almost all of the time	Around 3/4 of the time	Around half of the time	Around 1/4 of the time	Almost never	Never	Don't know
Austria	11.1	5.5	1.3	2.4	4.9	7.2	67.1	0.5
Belgium	17.1	4.0	1.5	1.7	3.6	7.0	64.7	0.6
Denmark	8.7	3.5	1.2	2.5	5.4	9.7	68.6	0.3
Finland	12.7	8.1	2.7	5.5	10.1	17.4	42.8	0.9
France	17.5	2.9	1.4	1.5	3.8	5.8	67.0	0.1
Germany	17.5	6.4	1.7	3.4	5.6	10.3	54.8	0.4
Greece	6.0	2.6	1.2	1.2	2.5	5.1	80.2	1.1
Ireland	19.1	6.4	3.5	4.7	5.2	9.3	50.6	1.2
Italy	12.6	4.5	1.3	1.7	3.6	6.7	69.4	0.3
Luxembourg	11.6	2.6	1.1	1.6	2.0	4.6	74.9	1.7
Netherlands	9.7	4.1	0.7	1.7	3.7	12.2	67.7	0.2
Portugal	11.4	2.8	1.8	3.4	4.7	6.0	69.0	0.9
Spain	16.2	7.9	1.3	2.4	2.6	8.2	60.5	1.0
Sweden	15.9	4.8	1.4	2.6	6.1	8.8	60.1	0.4
UK	15.7	7.2	2.7	3.7	5.9	5.8	58.4	0.6
EU-15	15.2	5.4	1.7	2.7	4.6	7.9	62.1	0.5

Source: European Survey on Working Conditions 2000

TABLE 3.18
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EXPOSURE TO VIBRATIONS AT WORK IN THE EU MEMBER STATES, 2000, EUROPEAN FOUNDATION

EU member states	All of the time	Almost all of the time	Around 3/4 of the time	Around half of the time	Around 1/4 of the time	Almost never	Never	Don't know
Austria	6.4	3.5	3.2	4.5	6.6	10.9	64.4	0.5
Belgium	4.4	4.2	2.4	2.9	5.6	14.1	66.2	0.1
Denmark	1.2	2.6	1.7	2.6	6.6	16.7	68.6	0
Finland	3.2	4.4	2.2	6.4	11.8	22.1	49.0	0.8
France	7.2	4.2	2.4	3.9	6.0	10.2	65.9	0.1
Germany	4.5	5.9	2.4	4.7	8.9	12.3	61.4	0
Greece	8.7	5.5	4.2	4.4	6.8	11.4	58.2	0.7
Ireland	4.7	4.6	2.4	4.3	9.2	13.5	61.1	0.2
Italy	5.4	5.6	2.2	5.7	6.8	10.5	63.7	0.1
Luxembourg	6.0	4.6	1.8	2.3	4.5	13.8	66.1	1.0
Netherlands	3.4	1.9	0.6	2.0	6.1	18.1	67.9	0
Portugal	7.1	6.7	2.4	4.2	7.2	9.8	62.6	0.1
Spain	7.7	10.6	3.3	4.3	5.5	12.2	56.2	0.2
Sweden	2.1	3.3	1.7	2.7	8.0	18.4	63.4	0.6
UK	3.8	3.0	2.6	3.2	5.2	8.8	73.0	0.3
EU-15	5.2	5.1	2.4	4.1	6.8	11.7	64.4	0.2

Source: European Survey on Working Conditions 2000

TABLE 3.19
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EXPOSURE TO NOISE AT WORK IN THE EU MEMBER STATES, 2000, EUROPEAN FOUNDATION

EU member states	All of the time	Almost all of the time	Around 3/4 of the time	Around half of the time	Around 1/4 of the time	Almost never	Never	Don't know
Austria	3.6	2.6	2.9	5.0	10.1	14.1	61.2	0.4
Belgium	5.7	3.1	3.6	6.4	7.7	17.7	55.9	0
Denmark	3.4	4.2	3.1	6.8	12.4	20.7	49.3	0.1
Finland	4.4	7.0	3.2	7.5	18.4	24.4	34.3	0.7
France	7.9	5.2	4.4	5.5	8.2	15.3	53.4	0
Germany	4.2	5.1	3.9	5.7	9.7	16.0	55.4	0.1
Greece	8.5	5.9	4.2	5.4	8.9	13.4	53.5	0.3
Ireland	6.7	5.8	3.9	6.8	10.7	15.6	50.2	0.4
Italy	5.0	5.6	3.1	5.2	6.6	16.0	58.5	0.1
Luxembourg	4.7	7.3	3.3	3.9	4.3	13.2	62.4	0.9
Netherlands	2.5	3.7	2.6	4.0	9.2	34.5	43.4	0.0
Portugal	6.4	6.8	3.8	4.1	7.3	9.7	61.9	0.1
Spain	6.4	9.3	4.9	5.2	6.8	16.4	51.0	0.0
Sweden	4.6	6.9	2.8	5.8	12.4	23.6	43.6	0.3
UK	5.3	3.8	3.6	6.9	8.9	11.1	60.0	0.3
EU-15	5.4	5.3	3.8	5.7	8.8	16.1	55.0	0.1

Source: European Survey on Working Conditions 2000

TABLE 3.20
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EXPOSURE TO HIGH TEMPERATURES AT WORK WHICH CAUSE PERSPIRATION EVEN WHEN NOT WORKING IN THE EU MEMBER STATES, 2000, EUROPEAN FOUNDATION

EU member states	All of the time	Almost all of the time	Around 3/4 of the time	Around half of the time	Around 1/4 of the time	Almost never	Never	Don't know
Austria	2.0	2.1	1.9	5.5	8.0	16.1	63.8	0.5
Belgium	2.3	3.2	2.0	5.2	8.3	17.8	61.1	0.1
Denmark	0.7	2.0	0.9	4.8	7.9	22.0	61.5	0.0
Finland	1.8	2.0	1.5	4.9	18.5	28.2	42.1	1.0
France	3.5	3.0	2.9	5.7	9.4	14.0	61.2	0.2
Germany	2.0	3.1	2.6	4.8	9.0	20.0	58.1	0.5
Greece	8.9	6.6	3.8	8.9	8.2	10.3	53.3	0.0
Ireland	3.1	3.2	2.3	4.1	6.6	19.2	61.3	0.2
Italy	2.7	1.6	1.7	6.5	5.7	15.5	65.5	0.8
Luxembourg	3.2	2.9	2.0	4.9	5.1	14.1	66.6	1.1
Netherlands	1.1	3.1	2.3	4.6	10.6	31.5	46.6	0.2
Portugal	3.6	3.9	1.9	3.8	3.3	8.3	75.0	0.2
Spain	3.8	6.3	3.3	6.6	6.8	19.5	53.5	0.2
Sweden	1.2	2.9	0.7	3.6	8.2	21.1	61.6	0.7
UK	3.2	2.8	3.2	7.2	8.1	12.6	62.6	0.3
EU-15	2.8	3.2	2.5	5.8	8.2	17.1	60.0	0.4

Source: European Survey on Working Conditions 2000

TABLE 3.21
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EXPOSURE TO LOW TEMPERATURES AT WORK (INDOORS OR OUTDOORS) IN THE EU MEMBER STATES, 2000, EUROPEAN FOUNDATION

EU member states	All of the time	Almost all of the time	Around 3/4 of the time	Around half of the time	Around 1/4 of the time	Almost never	Never	Don't know
Austria	1.1	2.2	1.5	4.4	8.6	16.0	65.1	1.1
Belgium	1.3	1.5	1.0	5.1	7.8	15.8	67.4	0.1
Denmark	0.8	1.3	1.1	4.8	10.6	19.6	61.6	0.2
Finland	1.1	1.8	2.5	5.5	17.3	28.2	42.5	1.0
France	2.7	2.8	3.5	7.1	9.7	13.3	60.7	0.0
Germany	0.7	1.1	1.5	4.6	8.7	18.4	64.7	0.3
Greece	6.8	5.4	3.0	8.7	9.0	11.4	55.7	0.0
Ireland	2.3	2.3	3.1	7.4	10.3	16.9	57.6	0.2
Italy	1.3	1.5	1.2	6.2	4.5	17.2	67.3	0.8
Luxembourg	3.4	2.0	2.3	3.7	7.0	12.8	67.1	1.7
Netherlands	1.2	2.0	0.4	4.4	8.0	30.2	53.8	0.0
Portugal	2.0	1.8	2.3	3.5	3.8	9.3	76.9	0.4
Spain	3.4	5.4	1.5	6.9	7.6	18.5	56.5	0.1
Sweden	0.9	1.6	0.6	4.7	9.2	22.1	59.9	1.0
UK	2.2	1.8	3.1	8.8	9.7	13.1	60.8	0.6
EU-15	1.9	2.1	2.0	6.2	8.4	16.8	62.2	0.4

Source: European Survey on Working Conditions 2000

TABLE 3.22
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EXPOSURE TO RADIATION AT WORK IN THE EU MEMBER STATES, 2000, EUROPEAN FOUNDATION

EU member states	All of the time	Almost all of the time	Around 3/4 of the time	Around half of the time	Around 1/4 of the time	Almost never	Never	Don't know
Austria	1.0	0.9	0.7	1.8	2.0	7.7	84.6	1.2
Belgium	0.7	1.1	0.5	1.0	2.2	6.6	87.5	0.5
Denmark	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.4	2.3	9.7	86.4	0.2
Finland	0.8	0.7	0.2	1.3	4.4	21.6	70.2	0.8
France	1.2	0.3	0.1	0.5	2.6	6.3	88.7	0.4
Germany	0.6	0.6	0.4	1.3	3.2	9.6	83.2	1.0
Greece	2.1	0.9	0.5	0.7	1.1	5.5	88.6	0.5
Ireland	0.6	1.5	0.5	1.4	2.1	12.8	80.5	0.7
Italy	0.5	0.2	1.0	0.5	1.8	5.7	89.9	0.4
Luxembourg	0.2	0.8	0.4	2.1	1.6	5.1	88.2	1.6
Netherlands	0.3	0.5	0.6	1.1	2.0	11.4	83.7	0.4
Portugal	1.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	1.5	4.2	90.0	0.1
Spain	1.7	1.8	0.8	0.6	2.1	7.9	84.5	0.6
Sweden	1.4	1.0	0.4	1.4	2.9	10.8	81.1	0.9
UK	1.8	0.8	0.6	1.3	2.3	7.6	85.3	0.3
EU-15	1.1	0.7	0.5	1.0	2.4	8.0	85.7	0.6

Source: European Survey on Working Conditions 2000

TABLE 3.23
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EXPOSURE TO DANGEROUS SUBSTANCES AT WORK IN THE EU MEMBER STATES, 2000, EUROPEAN FOUNDATION

EU member states	All of the time	Almost all of the time	Around 3/4 of the time	Around half of the time	Around 1/4 of the time	Almost never	Never	Don't know
Austria	4.8	3.3	1.8	3.2	8.6	14.0	63.3	0.9
Belgium	3.2	3.2	1.1	3.8	6.7	13.0	68.8	0.1
Denmark	2.3	3.2	1.1	3.4	7.4	17.8	64.6	0.2
Finland	3.7	6.2	2.0	4.6	12.6	23.7	46.2	1.0
France	7.4	4.3	3.2	4.3	6.6	10.0	63.8	0.3
Germany	2.9	3.5	2.2	3.4	8.0	13.8	65.4	0.9
Greece	15.4	9.3	4.8	6.1	5.5	7.2	51.7	0.2
Ireland	4.1	4.7	2.9	4.1	7.4	15.0	61.7	0.3
Italy	4.2	2.8	2.8	3.8	7.3	11.8	67.1	0.2
Luxembourg	6.9	5.2	1.2	2.7	6.2	9.0	67.9	0.8
Netherlands	2.0	3.6	1.1	2.3	5.4	23.2	62.1	0.3
Portugal	7.0	5.4	2.0	3.0	5.9	7.5	69.0	0.2
Spain	7.6	7.7	3.5	3.9	5.9	11.8	59.5	0.1
Sweden	4.2	4.9	2.0	4.0	9.1	16.8	58.3	0.8
UK	4.4	4.2	2.3	3.7	5.2	10.6	69.4	0.3
EU-15	4.9	4.3	2.5	3.7	6.8	12.6	64.7	0.4

Source: European Survey on Working Conditions 2000

TABLE 3.24
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EXPOSURE TO HANDLING OR TOUCHING DANGEROUS SUBSTANCES AT WORK IN THE EU MEMBER STATES, 2000, EUROPEAN FOUNDATION

EU member states	All of the time	Almost all of the time	Around 3/4 of the time	Around half of the time	Around 1/4 of the time	Almost never	Never	Don't know
Austria	2.0	1.8	1.2	2.4	5.0	13.8	73.2	0.5
Belgium	2.1	1.4	0.7	1.7	5.7	13.9	74.4	0.2
Denmark	0.5	1.0	0.4	1.6	5.5	16.9	73.9	0.3
Finland	0.9	2.7	1.0	2.1	10.2	28.4	53.7	1.0
France	3.3	3.5	1.1	3.3	6.3	9.0	73.1	0.4
Germany	0.9	2.0	1.6	2.0	6.8	16.0	69.8	0.8
Greece	6.2	6.5	4.0	3.5	5.8	9.5	64.2	0.1
Ireland	3.0	3.3	2.1	3.0	6.7	15.7	66.1	0.2
Italy	2.2	1.9	1.8	2.3	5.1	12.4	74.0	0.4
Luxembourg	3.0	2.2	1.1	2.1	3.7	10.1	76.7	1.3
Netherlands	1.7	1.8	0.9	1.5	5.1	24.5	64.3	0.2
Portugal	2.4	3.1	1.0	2.1	5.4	8.0	77.9	0.1
Spain	4.0	4.0	2.4	2.3	4.2	15.1	67.5	0.5
Sweden	1.8	1.7	0.8	1.7	6.9	19.8	66.5	0.8
UK	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.5	7.2	10.6	69.9	0.2
EU-15	2.4	2.7	1.8	2.5	6.2	13.6	70.4	0.5

Source: European Survey on Working Conditions 2000

TABLE 3.25
ERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EXPERIENCING PAINFUL OR TIRING POSITIONS AT WORK IN THE EU MEMBER STATES, 2000, EUROPEAN FOUNDATION

EU member states	All of the time	Almost all of the time	Around 3/4 of the time	Around half of the time	Around 1/4 of the time	Almost never	Never	Don't know
Austria	6.3	6.3	3.8	10.7	14.0	19.2	39.3	0.4
Belgium	6.9	8.0	5.5	9.7	10.2	20.9	38.7	0.1
Denmark	3.2	4.7	2.6	7.9	17.9	27.1	36.3	0.2
Finland	3.1	8.1	4.8	12.5	24.4	24.2	22.5	0.4
France	14.9	13.3	7.9	7.5	14.3	14.0	28.1	0.1
Germany	3.1	8.7	6.4	7.6	17.8	22.9	32.9	0.7
Greece	26.7	18.3	7.3	7.6	8.5	11.4	20.1	0.1
Ireland	5.4	8.5	6.7	9.9	12.2	19.9	37.2	0.2
Italy	8.1	12.5	6.0	8.8	11.0	20.2	33.1	0.3
Luxembourg	8.1	9.6	5.2	8.7	8.3	17.1	41.2	1.8
Netherlands	2.9	4.3	3.3	8.3	12.9	37.8	30.1	0.3
Portugal	12.3	12.8	7.7	8.6	11.3	14.4	32.8	0.1
Spain	11.0	15.6	5.5	8.5	9.5	19.8	30.1	0
Sweden	5.1	9.4	6.8	11.5	18.9	22.3	25.1	0.8
UK	5.6	8.6	5.5	8.8	10.4	13.2	47.3	0.5
EU-15	7.8	10.5	6.1	8.4	13.5	19.3	34.1	0.4

Source: European Survey on Working Conditions 2000

TABLE 3.26
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CARRYING OR MOVING HEAVY LOADS AT WORK IN THE EU MEMBER STATES, 2000, EUROPEAN FOUNDATION

EU member states	All of the time	Almost all of the time	Around 3/4 of the time	Around half of the time	Around 1/4 of the time	Almost never	Never	Don't know
Austria	4.9	4.9	3.9	7.8	15.7	19.2	43.5	0.2
Belgium	4.9	4.8	3.6	6.6	13.2	19.7	47.1	0.1
Denmark	3.0	3.4	2.4	7.4	17.9	26.3	39.3	0.2
Finland	1.9	5.3	3.3	6.3	24.7	29.7	28.3	0.5
France	8.9	7.8	5.3	6.7	13.1	17.5	40.7	0
Germany	2.0	5.7	4.5	7.5	16.9	19.8	43.6	0.0
Greece	8.9	9.5	6.4	6.6	12.8	16.2	39.4	0.2
Ireland	4.8	5.1	4.5	8.0	13.8	17.8	45.9	0.2
Italy	3.4	6.4	2.8	5.3	11.4	21.1	49.6	0.2
Luxembourg	4.3	3.7	4.1	6.5	8.4	17.4	54.1	1.5
Netherlands	3.8	3.9	1.7	4.6	14.0	32.7	39.4	0
Portugal	4.7	5.7	4.9	5.2	11.7	18.3	49.5	0
Spain	7.9	11.9	4.4	6.5	9.8	16.6	42.9	0.0
Sweden	4.6	6.2	4.1	8.9	19.5	24.2	31.8	0.7
UK	6.0	7.0	4.7	7.8	13.6	14.1	46.5	0.3
EU-15	5.0	6.8	4.2	6.8	14.0	19.1	43.8	0.1

Source: European Survey on Working Conditions 2000

TABLE 3.27
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EXPOSURE TO REPETITIVE HAND OR ARM MOVEMENTS AT WORK IN THE EU MEMBER STATES, 2000, EUROPEAN FOUNDATION

EU member states	All of the time	Almost all of the time	Around 3/4 of the time	Around half of the time	Around 1/4 of the time	Almost never	Never	Don't know
Austria	10.9	11.0	5.4	10.2	12.1	13.9	36.1	0.4
Belgium	15.9	11.4	5.4	7.7	8.7	11.8	38.9	0.1
Denmark	8.3	12.2	6.4	11.3	13.3	15.2	33.0	0.3
Finland	15.6	22.3	7.8	13.6	14.5	11.9	13.2	1.0
France	27.9	14.0	6.6	8.1	6.6	9.9	26.6	0.3
Germany	7.3	10.1	6.6	9.4	15.1	16.7	34.7	0.1
Greece	28.2	17.7	6.5	5.5	6.3	9.4	26.1	0.4
Ireland	16.2	13.4	7.4	10.0	9.0	11.5	32.1	0.5
Italy	13.8	14.5	5.9	8.6	10.7	11.3	34.7	0.4
Luxembourg	14.8	10.9	6.5	6.9	9.0	9.9	40.2	1.7
Netherlands	18.6	15.0	7.5	12.5	13.2	16.8	16.2	0.2
Portugal	25.8	13.6	6.7	8.0	7.8	10.2	27.5	0.4
Spain	27.4	19.3	6.5	9.0	7.1	9.3	20.8	0.6
Sweden	18.1	12.6	7.8	11.7	14.0	14.3	20.7	0.8
UK	16.6	12.6	6.0	9.2	9.9	9.3	36.3	0.0
EU-15	17.1	13.4	6.4	9.2	10.7	12.2	30.7	0.3

Source: European Survey on Working Conditions 2000

TABLE 3.28
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING WITH COMPUTERS AT WORK IN THE EU MEMBER STATES, 2000, EUROPEAN FOUNDATION

EU member states	All of the time	Almost all of the time	Around 3/4 of the time	Around half of the time	Around 1/4 of the time	Almost never	Never	Don't know
Austria	13.1	7.1	2.8	7.7	8.2	9.3	51.4	0.5
Belgium	18.5	7.7	3.6	6.5	10.4	10.5	42.6	0.2
Denmark	8.6	8.2	3.9	8.2	15.5	14.7	40.7	0.3
Finland	9.2	10.3	4.5	8.3	18.8	15.5	32.8	0.5
France	16.1	6.7	2.6	5.3	9.4	7.9	51.7	0.2
Germany	4.4	6.8	5.5	9.9	14.6	13.8	44.9	0.2
Greece	5.5	4.1	2.4	2.6	3.7	4.3	77.2	0.2
Ireland	14.9	7.7	3.4	5.3	10.0	9.9	48.6	0.2
Italy	7.5	7.7	3.1	6.5	9.8	8.8	56.4	0.2
Luxembourg	16.3	7.7	6.3	8.3	7.7	6.5	46.0	1.3
Netherlands	23.0	10.3	5.7	6.4	15.2	13.1	26.3	0.2
Portugal	8.2	5.8	3.1	4.0	4.1	3.5	71.1	0.1
Spain	12.6	5.8	2.0	3.0	4.4	7.3	64.3	0.5
Sweden	9.0	8.3	5.5	8.7	16.6	15.9	35.5	0.5
UK	19.4	9.2	6.4	7.7	10.7	6.3	39.9	0.4
EU-15	11.8	7.5	4.3	7.0	10.8	9.6	48.7	0.3

Source: European Survey on Working Conditions 2000

TABLE 3.29
ERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF DEALING WITH PEOPLE OTHER THAN EMPLOYEES AT WORK IN THE EU MEMBER STATES, 2000, EUROPEAN FOUNDATION

EU member states	All of the time	Almost all of the time	Around 3/4 of the time	Around half of the time	Around 1/4 of the time	Almost never	Never	Don't know
Austria	36.0	10.2	3.3	5.8	8.8	9.1	26.2	0.5
Belgium	38.7	7.9	5.3	5.9	9.4	9.2	23.7	0
Denmark	24.1	16.9	6.4	8.0	14.9	11.5	18.0	0.3
Finland	23.7	15.8	4.5	6.4	20.8	13.6	14.4	0.8
France	39.5	10.1	2.9	5.9	7.6	6.3	27.4	0.3
Germany	18.3	11.5	5.2	7.8	14.1	13.2	29.3	0.5
Greece	37.1	9.9	4.1	4.9	6.7	6.8	30.1	0.3
Ireland	37.7	10.0	3.3	5.0	7.0	7.2	29.6	0.2
Italy	29.6	12.0	4.9	6.2	11.7	7.1	28.1	0.3
Luxembourg	26.5	13.3	2.9	4.8	10.0	9.8	31.0	1.8
Netherlands	32.4	11.1	4.6	7.1	17.8	17.7	9.1	0.2
Portugal	23.2	7.9	3.1	3.6	5.8	5.4	50.8	0.3
Spain	34.4	10.1	3.1	4.3	4.0	7.0	36.9	0.3
Sweden	37.0	12.0	4.1	7.8	13.8	8.5	16.2	0.5
UK	40.3	11.6	5.2	7.0	8.1	4.9	22.8	0
EU-15	31.3	11.1	4.4	6.5	10.4	8.8	27.2	0.3

Source: European Survey on Working Conditions 2000

TABLE 3.30
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING AT VERY HIGH SPEED AT WORK IN THE EU MEMBER STATES, 2000, EUROPEAN FOUNDATION

EU member states	All of the time	Almost all of the time	Around 3/4 of the time	Around half of the time	Around 1/4 of the time	Almost never	Never	Don't know
Austria	8.6	14.3	8.8	15.3	15.3	18.6	18.1	1.1
Belgium	9.6	8.6	8.3	12.1	12.8	18.1	29.8	0.8
Denmark	7.8	13.1	7.0	14.9	15.3	21.8	19.5	0.6
Finland	9.3	17.9	11.1	16.3	19.5	17.6	7.5	0.8
France	10.5	14.5	5.6	12.4	9.8	13.1	33.0	1.0
Germany	9.8	15.0	7.7	11.1	14.0	19.3	21.6	1.5
Greece	14.8	13.2	11.8	14.1	13.1	9.5	23.5	0.1
Ireland	9.3	8.9	6.8	12.1	10.3	18.8	33.4	0.4
Italy	10.0	12.4	8.2	15.7	10.9	19.8	22.5	0.6
Luxembourg	13.2	10.5	5.7	12.8	9.5	14.4	32.3	1.7
Netherlands	11.7	20.1	11.9	18.0	12.9	15.6	9.1	0.7
Portugal	9.8	13.2	5.9	8.0	9.9	18.7	29.0	5.4
Spain	7.3	9.1	5.5	11.0	12.7	19.4	34.6	0.5
Sweden	13.6	21.6	11.4	18.2	14.1	15.0	5.2	0.8
UK	12.6	11.8	5.3	8.9	9.1	14.5	37.2	0.4
EU-15	10.5	13.6	7.2	12.3	11.8	17.0	26.6	1.0

Source: European Survey on Working Conditions 2000

TABLE 3.31
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING TO TIGHT DEADLINES AT WORK IN THE EU MEMBER STATES, 2000, EUROPEAN FOUNDATION

EU member states	All of the time	Almost all of the time	Around 3/4 of the time	Around half of the time	Around 1/4 of the time	Almost never	Never	Don't know
Austria	20.4	15.3	7.6	10.5	9.7	16.2	19.0	1.3
Belgium	12.9	11.0	6.7	10.1	11.7	18.0	28.4	1.2
Denmark	11.7	11.9	4.7	14.5	14.9	21.8	18.5	1.9
Finland	13.4	18.5	8.3	14.9	15.9	18.9	9.1	1.0
France	14.7	14.4	7.1	10.1	8.7	15.3	28.6	1.1
Germany	12.7	15.8	9.8	13.3	17.0	17.3	13.2	0.8
Greece	10.9	14.2	8.6	12.3	14.2	19.7	19.4	0.8
Ireland	17.9	16.7	7.4	10.8	9.9	16.3	20.6	0.4
Italy	7.9	13.2	7.7	9.5	12.4	25.4	22.7	1.0
Luxembourg	13.2	10.9	4.9	12.4	9.9	15.8	30.3	2.5
Netherlands	11.4	15.4	7.9	8.3	13.1	21.9	21.0	0.9
Portugal	4.5	6.8	4.6	6.5	7.5	20.3	47.6	2.1
Spain	8.0	11.8	4.8	10.2	8.9	21.1	33.6	1.7
Sweden	13.1	16.6	8.3	15.6	13.6	20.4	11.3	1.1
UK	25.9	18.6	8.3	9.2	6.5	8.1	23.1	0.2
EU-15	14.2	14.9	7.9	10.8	11.5	17.3	22.5	1.0

Source: European Survey on Working Conditions 2000

TABLE 3.32
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS WHO DO MONOTONOUS TASKS AND COMPLEX TASKS AT WORK IN THE EU MEMBER STATES, 2000, EUROPEAN FOUNDATION

EU member states	Monotonous task	Complex task
Austria	25.2	77.2
Belgium	30.1	49.1
Denmark	36.4	61.9
Finland	48.3	71.6
France	40.8	53.1
Germany	25.5	67.5
Greece	55.8	43.7
Ireland	52.4	52.0
Italy	34.1	42.5
Luxembourg	27.4	50.8
Netherlands	27.1	61.1
Portugal	42.4	39.6
Spain	60.1	43.2
Sweden	25.5	55.3
UK	56.9	61.9
EU-15	39.7	56.4

Source: European Survey on Working Conditions 2000

TABLE 3.33
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS WHO EXPERIENCED OR ARE AWARE OF VIOLENCE AT WORK IN THE EU MEMBER STATES, 2000, EUROPEAN FOUNDATION

EU member states	Violence from people from work		Violence from other people	
	Experienced	Aware of	Experienced	Aware of
Austria	1.5	2.5	2.1	2.9
Belgium	1.3	4.0	4.1	7.2
Denmark	1.5	4.7	2.5	9.5
Finland	0.7	4.4	6.2	16.5
France	1.3	4.4	4.3	7.0
Germany	0.2	2.4	2.7	5.1
Greece	0.5	3.4	1.5	6.1
Ireland	1.6	4.4	4.3	7.7
Italy	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.2
Luxembourg	1.1	4.3	2.5	6.7
Netherlands	1.8	4.0	8.5	14.7
Portugal	0.7	3.0	0.9	3.2
Spain	0.6	2.1	2.9	3.8
Sweden	4.5	8.0	4.2	10.2
UK	4.1	8.5	8.9	15.5
EU-15	1.5	3.9	4.1	7.4

Source: European Survey on Working Conditions 2000

TABLE 3.34
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS WHO EXPERIENCED OR ARE AWARE OF INTIMIDATION AT WORK IN THE EU MEMBER STATES, 2000, EUROPEAN FOUNDATION

EU member states	Experienced	Aware of
Austria	6.2	8.5
Belgium	11.0	15.1
Denmark	8.4	17.5
Finland	14.5	25.4
France	10.4	13.7
Germany	6.6	13.7
Greece	5.2	10.6
Ireland	9.7	12.6
Italy	3.5	4.9
Luxembourg	7.1	9.8
Netherlands	14.0	19.2
Portugal	4.4	7.7
Spain	5.0	6.1
Sweden	12.1	20.4
UK	13.7	18.0
EU-15	8.5	12.9

Source: European Survey on Working Conditions 2000

TABLE 3.35
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS WHO EXPERIENCED OR ARE AWARE OF DISCRIMINATION OR HARASSMENT RELATED TO SEXUALITY AT WORK IN THE EU MEMBER STATES, 2000, EUROPEAN FOUNDATION

EU member states	Sexual discrimination		Unwanted sexual attention		Discrimination linked to sexual orientation	
	Experienced	Aware of	Experienced	Aware of	Experienced	Aware of
Austria	2.6	4.3	2.7	5.4	0.2	1.5
Belgium	1.5	4.5	1.6	6.0	0.4	2.6
Denmark	1.3	3.7	1.6	3.2	0.2	0.7
Finland	2.1	8.8	3.7	11.6	0	3.9
France	1.6	3.8	1.8	2.7	0.3	2.0
Germany	1.7	6.1	1.7	4.6	0.1	1.0
Greece	1.7	5.0	2.2	5.3	0.3	2.5
Ireland	1.2	4.2	2.4	4.7	0.2	1.5
Italy	1.0	1.6	0.8	1.0	0.6	1.5
Luxembourg	1.6	3.5	1.5	4.4	0.5	0.7
Netherlands	2.6	6.7	3.2	9.7	1.2	3.4
Portugal	0.2	1.1	0.7	1.7	0	0.7
Spain	1.2	2.3	1.1	1.3	0.1	0.7
Sweden	2.1	5.1	3.8	8.1	0.1	1.1
UK	2.6	6.5	3.1	7.6	0.4	3.3
EU-15	1.7	4.6	2.0	4.5	0.3	1.8

Source: European Survey on Working Conditions 2000

TABLE 3.36
PERCENTAGE OF WHO EXPERIENCED OR ARE AWARE OF AGE DISCRIMINATION AT WORK IN THE EU MEMBER STATES, 2000, EUROPEAN FOUNDATION

EU member states	Experienced	Aware of
Austria	4.0	5.6
Belgium	2.5	5.3
Denmark	1.3	3.8
Finland	4.0	15.8
France	3.3	3.9
Germany	3.2	5.1
Greece	2.2	4.0
Ireland	2.6	4.1
Italy	1.8	2.0
Luxembourg	1.0	2.0
Netherlands	3.1	5.5
Portugal	0.9	3.4
Spain	1.4	3.6
Sweden	3.6	6.2
UK	3.7	6.2
EU-15	2.8	4.7

Source: European Survey on Working Conditions 2000

TABLE 3.37
PERCENTAGE OF WHO EXPERIENCED OR ARE AWARE OF DISCRIMINATION LINKED TO DISABILITY AT WORK IN THE EU MEMBER STATES, 2000, EUROPEAN FOUNDATION

EU member states	Experienced	Aware of
Austria	0.9	2.7
Belgium	0.4	2.1
Denmark	0.1	1.6
Finland	0.4	4.6
France	0.5	1.7
Germany	0.3	0.8
Greece	0.2	1.3
Ireland	0.1	1.6
Italy	0.6	1.1
Luxembourg	0.1	1.3
Netherlands	1.2	3.3
Portugal	0.1	0.6
Spain	0.2	0.9
Sweden	1.4	2.4
UK	0.5	2.1
EU-15	0.5	1.5

Source: European Survey on Working Conditions 2000

TABLE 3.38
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS WHO EXPERIENCED OR ARE AWARE OF DISCRIMINATION LINKED TO NATIONALITY OR ETHNICITY AT WORK IN THE EU MEMBER STATES, 2000, EUROPEAN FOUNDATION

EU member states	Discrimination linked to nationality		Discrimination linked to ethnicity	
	Experienced	Aware of	Experienced	Aware of
Austria	1.5	4.9	1.4	3.6
Belgium	1.0	5.1	0.9	5.2
Denmark	0.6	4.1	0.6	6.1
Finland	0.4	6.4	0.3	6.2
France	1.6	5.5	1.8	6.2
Germany	1.0	3.4	0.3	2.1
Greece	1.1	5.0	1.0	4.9
Ireland	0.5	2.8	0.5	2.7
Italy	0.6	1.4	0.5	1.4
Luxembourg	3.0	7.3	1.8	4.0
Netherlands	1.9	5.7	2.0	6.8
Portugal	0.4	2.4	0.4	3.1
Spain	0.5	2.4	0.4	2.1
Sweden	1.5	7.1	1.2	6.1
UK	1.7	5.1	1.6	6.2
EU-15	1.1	4.0	1.0	4.0

Source: European Survey on Working Conditions 2000

TABLE 3.39
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS WHO HAVE CONTROL AT WORK BY ASPECT OF WORK IN THE EU MEMBER STATES, 2000, EUROPEAN FOUNDATION

EU member states	Order of tasks	Methods of work	Rate of work
Austria	62.2	65.9	71.1
Belgium	67.6	67.6	66.6
Denmark	79.0	77.6	79.6
Finland	78.4	70.9	68.9
France	68.9	65.4	68.0
Germany	58.2	74.4	67.3
Greece	55.8	58.9	66.9
Ireland	60.7	62.3	67.7
Italy	56.3	72.2	75.0
Luxembourg	59.9	65.7	66.3
Netherlands	79.2	82.3	79.6
Portugal	59.4	62.9	64.1
Spain	58.6	61.4	64.2
Sweden	80.4	85.7	64.7
UK	69.5	69.0	71.5
EU-15	64.1	70.1	69.6

Source: European Survey on Working Conditions 2000

TABLE 3.40
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS WHO HAVE CONTROL OVER BREAKS, WORKING HOURS AND HOLIDAYS IN THE EU MEMBER STATES, 2000, EUROPEAN FOUNDATION

EU member states	Break time	Working hours	When to take holidays or days off
Austria	57.9	45.8	63.7
Belgium	57.8	47.1	66.0
Denmark	66.1	57.8	67.5
Finland	62.5	50.4	39.2
France	69.2	43.7	49.9
Germany	47.9	40.4	49.9
Greece	58.5	47.5	53.5
Ireland	59.5	46.1	59.7
Italy	74.2	42.4	61.8
Luxembourg	61.2	41.5	56.6
Netherlands	53.6	52.7	67.2
Portugal	73.3	41.8	46.4
Spain	56.3	29.8	43.5
Sweden	61.9	55.9	52.2
UK	61.3	51.6	68.3
EU-15	60.5	44.2	56.0

Source: European Survey on Working Conditions 2000

CHAPTER 4. WORKPLACE INTERVENTION

4. WORKPLACE INTERVENTION

Workplace interventions are the key to the control of hazards that exist in workplaces. Health and safety management in workplaces are discussed in Section 4.1 of this chapter, education and promotions at national level are discussed in Section 4.2, and enforcement conducted by the HSA is discussed in Section 4.3.

Summary

- Most workplaces give high priority to health and safety standards but this is significantly lower in the Agriculture sector.
- Managers responsible for safety say that laws and codes of practice, moral obligation, costs of accidents and insurance, and HSA inspection are important factors for improving health and safety in their workplace.
- The Agriculture and Fishing sectors have poorer health and safety management records in terms of both accident reporting and safety statement preparation than other sectors.
- Irish workers are more likely to have enough time allocated for their jobs and to use teamwork and task rotation compared to most EU workers.
- Irish workers are about average in relation to being informed about risks and being consulted compared to other EU workers.
- A range of health and safety courses has become available and a large number of persons has received formal health and safety education in the last decade.
- A number of campaigns to raise awareness in various aspects of health and safety at work has taken place in recent years.
- The number of inspections has increased since 1999, but inspections per 1,000 workers has not, due to the increase in the numbers employed.
- The percentage of complaint and accident investigations has increased in comparison to routine inspections.
- The proportion of inspections relating to construction has increased from 28% in 1995 to 47% in 2002.
- There were 20,000 workers per inspector in 2002.
- More than 80% of persons inspected were either very satisfied (45%) or satisfied (43%) with the inspection.
- The number of prohibition notices issued each year has increased from less than 100 in 1992 to 684 in 2002.
- Site closure was first introduced in 2000 as a means of enforcement.
- The number of prosecutions taken each year has more than quadrupled between 1992 and 2002.
- Prosecutions on indictment were first heard in 2000.

4.1 Health and safety management statistics

Attitudes towards health and safety

Improvements on health and safety management depend on attitudes in workplaces. The HSA Inspection survey asked questions on general attitudes towards health and safety among those in workplaces. Figure 4.1 shows the percentage, by work environment, of those who answered that management gave very high or high priority to maintaining good health and safety standards at their workplace. It reveals that those who are working in the shop/hotel/restaurant or construction site sectors are more likely to see their management giving high priority to health and safety, whereas those who are working on farms are significantly less likely to see this.

FIGURE 4.1
PERCENTAGE, BY WORK ENVIRONMENT, OF THOSE WHO ANSWERED THAT VERY HIGH OR HIGH PRIORITY IS GIVEN TO HEALTH AND SAFETY STANDARDS, 2002, HSA

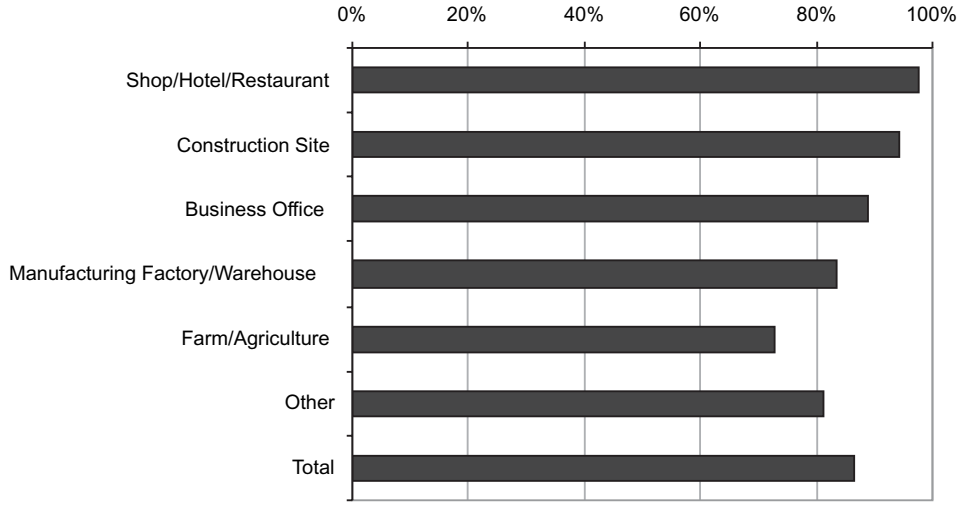
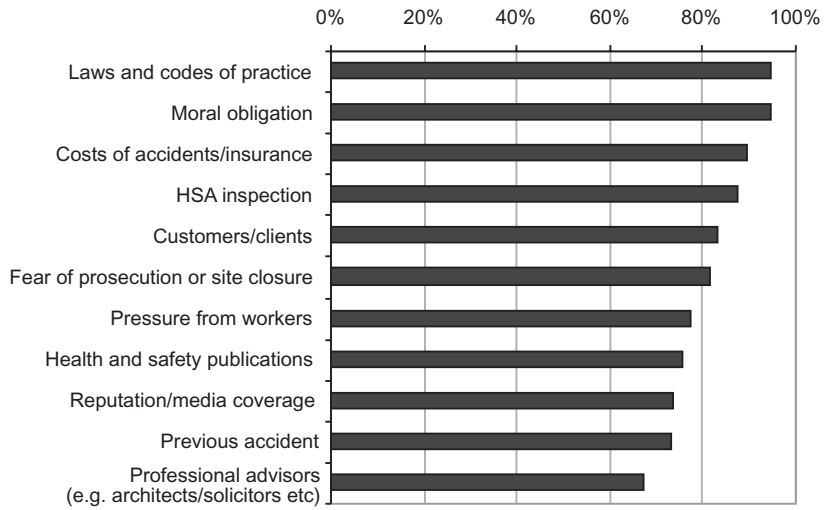


Figure 4.2 shows the percentage of respondents in the same survey who answered that the listed factors are very important or important for improving health and safety standards at their workplace. It shows that 'Laws and code of practice' and 'Moral obligation' are top of the list, which suggests that there is a positive culture in Irish workplaces, namely respect for law and order and the maintenance of high standards. In fact the largest proportion of respondents named 'Moral obligation' as a very important factor (see Table 4.2). Other important factors are economic pressure ('Costs of accidents/insurance' and 'Customers/clients') and enforcement ('HSA inspection' and 'Fear of prosecution or site closure').

FIGURE 4.2
PERCENTAGE OF THOSE WHO ANSWERED THAT THE LISTED FACTORS ARE VERY IMPORTANT OR IMPORTANT, 2002, HSA



Health and safety management systems

It is difficult to measure the prevalence and quality of health and safety management systems but there are some statistics that can be used as proxy indicators. Accident reporting and information on health and safety management systems gathered during inspection are presented in this section.

Accident reporting

Accident details reported to the HSA are entered into a relational database system called SAFE (System for Accidents and Field Enforcements). They are classified according to relevant categories of employer, injured person and circumstances of the accident.

Although all employers and self-employed persons have a statutory obligation to notify all reportable accidents (work-related deaths, accidents that resulted in more than three days' absence of the injured worker, or accidents that involved non-workers who required medical treatment), there is a serious concern about under-reporting. Comparisons between SAFE statistics and the QNHS estimations provide some indication of the under-reporting problem. Figure 4.3 shows that the under-reporting problem is not universal among economic sectors. The reporting rate seems extremely poor among the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing sectors followed by the Hotels and restaurants sector, whereas the reporting rate seems particularly good among the Public Administration and Defence sector followed by the Production industry sectors.

In general, the sectors with a poor reporting rate have a higher proportion of self-employed (see Chapter 3) and therefore the under-reporting problem seems to be connected with size of enterprise. Figure 4.4 shows that employees have a much better reporting rate than self-employed people.

FIGURE 4.3
ESTIMATED REPORTING RATES BY ECONOMIC SECTOR, 2002, HSA AND CSO

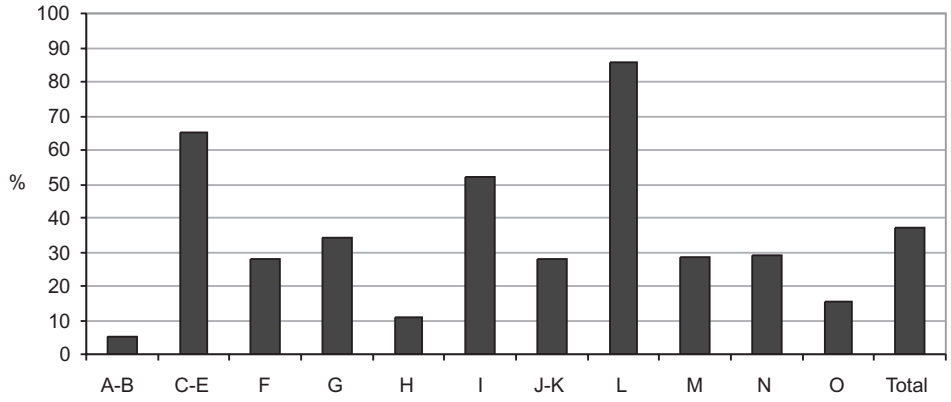
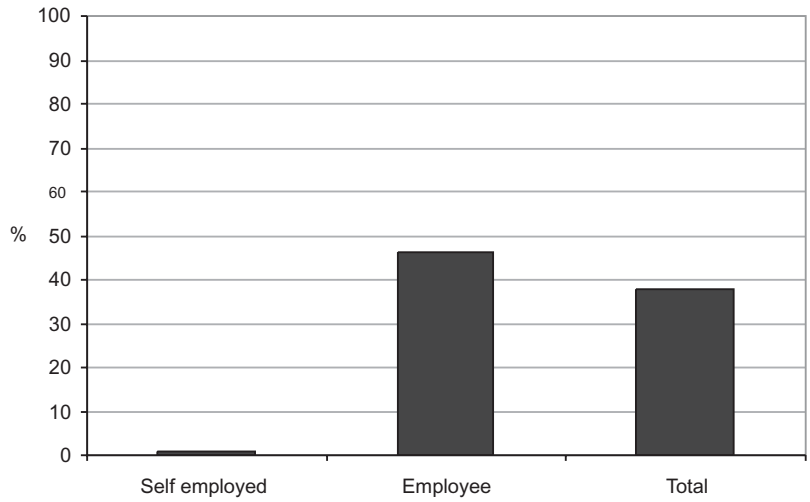


FIGURE 4.4
ESTIMATED REPORTING RATES BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS, 2002, HSA AND CSO



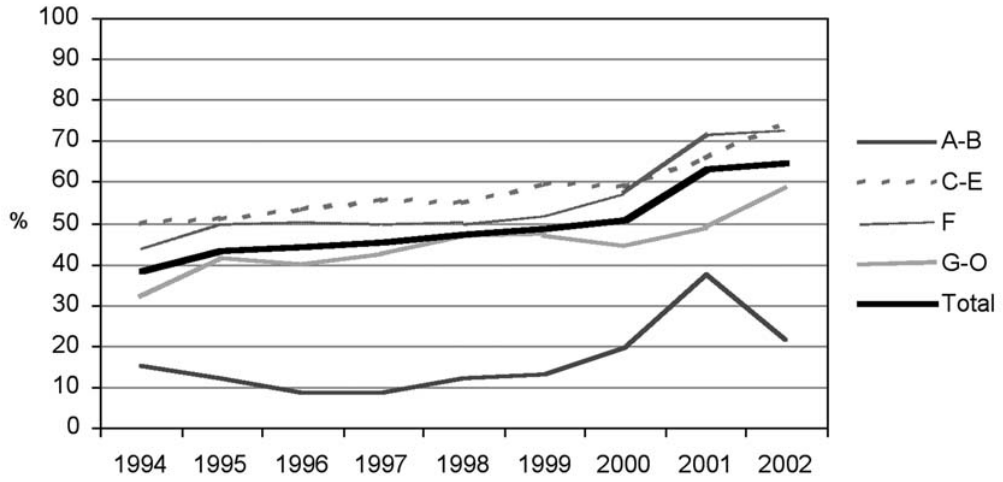
Safety statement

A Safety statement is the employer's programme, in writing, for safeguarding the health and safety of employees while they work, and every workplace, including a self-employed workplace, has a statutory obligation to prepare one. It represents a commitment to workers' health and safety, and should state how the employer will ensure their health and safety, the resources that are necessary for maintaining and reviewing health and safety laws, and standards the employer will operate to. Safety statement preparation should reflect the general health and safety compliance at workplaces and, therefore, can be used as a health and safety management indicator.

Figure 4.5 shows the percentage of workplaces, by economic sector, that had a Safety statement prepared among those that were inspected between 1994 and 2002. It shows the general improvement of the figures over the years in all sectors and some sectoral variations. The production sectors (Mining and Quarrying, Manufacturing, Electricity/Gas/Water supply) have the highest rates of compliance in most years and the Construction sector also has relatively high rates of compliance. The services sectors are slightly lower than the Production and Construction sectors and, among

them, the Financial intermediation, Public Administration, Education and Health and Social work sectors have relatively high rates, and the Wholesale/Retail, Hotels/Restaurants, Real Estate/Renting/Business and Community/Social/Personal services have relatively low rates of compliance (see Table 4.5). The Agriculture and Fishing sectors have the poorest record in terms of safety statement preparation. Their rate was higher in 2001 but the number of inspections in these sectors in 2001 was much lower than in the other years (see Table 4.5) and, therefore, the figure may not be representative.

TABLE 4.5
PERCENTAGE OF INSPECTED WORKPLACES, BY ECONOMIC SECTOR, THAT HAD A SAFETY STATEMENT PREPARED, 1994-2002, HSA



Job organisation

As well as workplace hazard exposure, questions relating to workplace management issues were asked in the third European Survey on Working Conditions carried out by the European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions in 2000. Figure 4.6a shows the percentage of workers who stated that they can get assistance from their colleagues if they ask for it. Denmark has the highest rate and Greece has the lowest, while Ireland has a rate higher than the average. Figure 4.6b shows the percentage of workers who stated that they have enough time to get their job done. Ireland has the second highest rate after Spain and, therefore, the majority of Irish workers have sufficient time allocated to perform their job and their condition is better than the EU average.

FIGURE 4.6A
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS IN THE EU MEMBER STATES WHO STATED THAT THEY CAN GET ASSISTANCE FROM THEIR COLLEAGUES IF THEY ASK FOR IT, 2000, EUROPEAN FOUNDATION

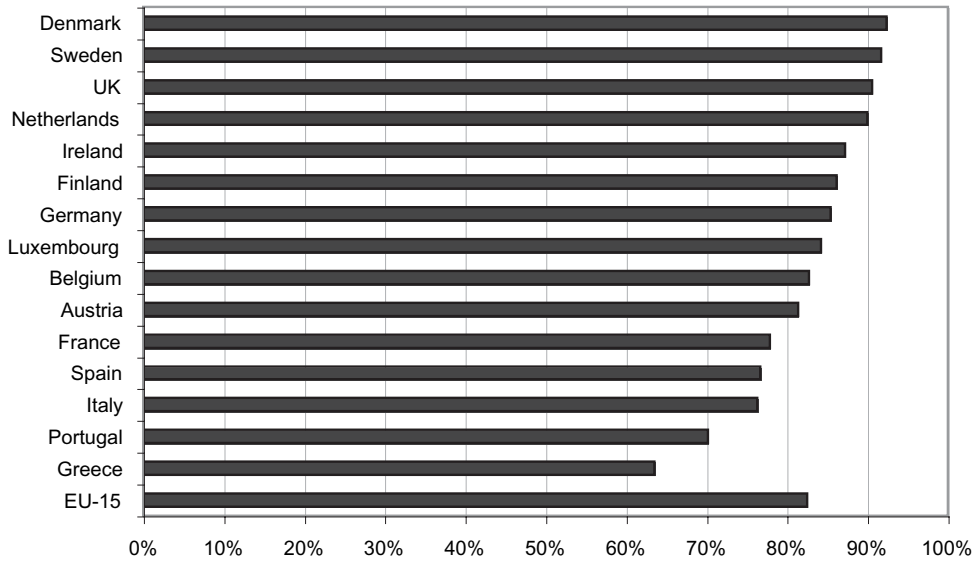


FIGURE 4.6B
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS IN THE EU MEMBER STATES WHO STATED THAT THEY HAVE ENOUGH TIME TO CARRY OUT THEIR JOB, 2000, EUROPEAN FOUNDATION

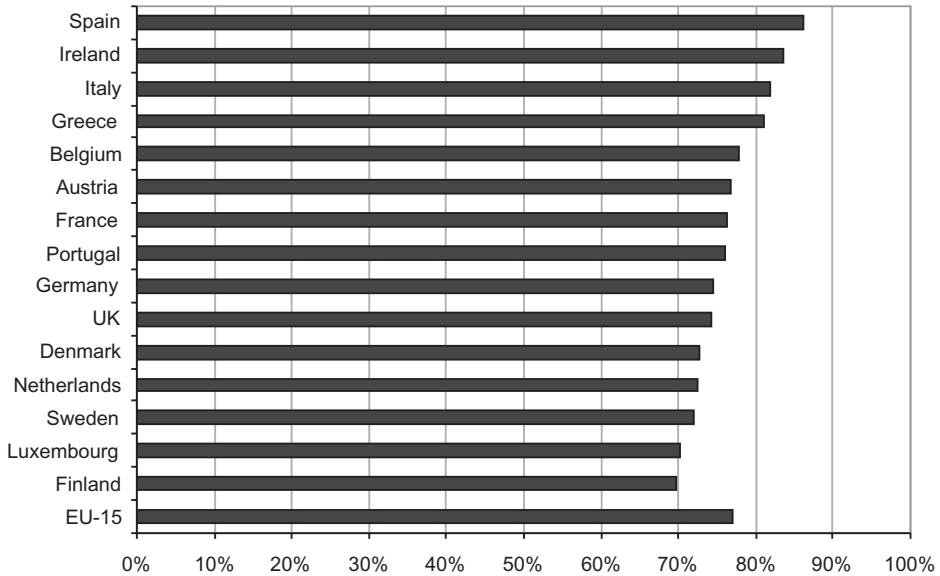


Figure 4.7 shows the percentage of workers whose job involves teamwork and task rotation. Ireland has high percentages of workers both in terms of teamwork and task rotation. In general, these two arrangements seem to be correlated, i.e. countries with a high percentage of teamwork also have a high percentage of task rotation. The UK and Ireland are the highest, whereas Italy, Spain and Portugal are the lowest for both aspects.

FIGURE 4.7
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS IN THE EU MEMBER STATES WHOSE JOB INVOLVES TEAM WORK AND TASK ROTATION, 2000, EUROPEAN FOUNDATION

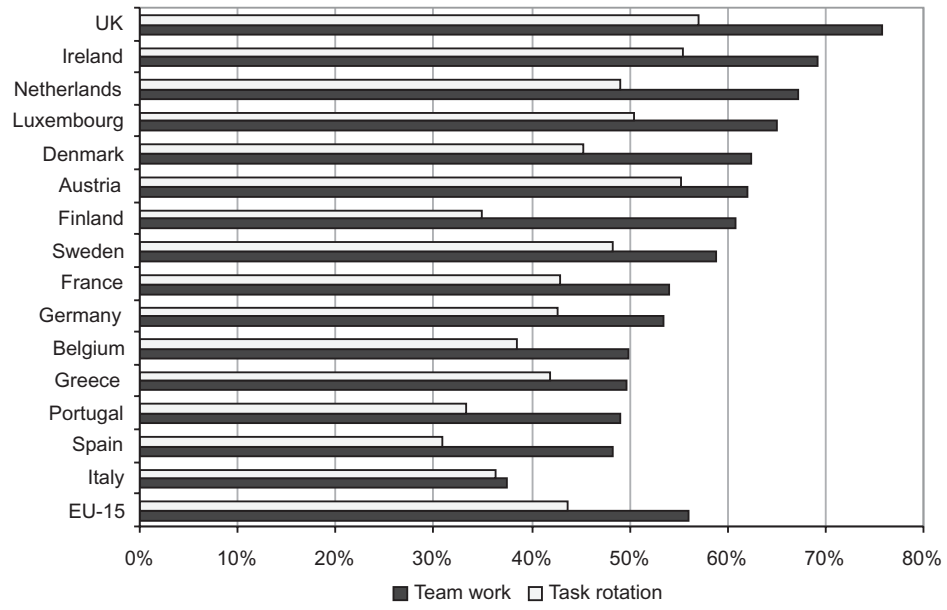


Figure 4.8 shows the percentage of workers who think their skills match the demands imposed on them by their job. In most of the member states, including Ireland, 80% or more workers think their skills match the demands imposed by their job, with the highest percentage being in Finland and Denmark and the lowest in Luxembourg and Italy. For the rest of workers who do not think that their skills and the demand imposed upon them match, more than 10 per cent of workers in Luxembourg, France, the UK and Ireland think the demands are too high, and more than 10 per cent of workers in the Netherlands and Italy think the demands are too low (see Table 4.8).

While the variations in job/skills match among the member states are relatively small, there seem to be notable differences in training provision. Figure 4.9 shows the percentage of workers who had training at work over the past 12 months and this varies from over 50 per cent in Finland to 10 per cent in Portugal. Ireland is over 30 per cent, which is slightly above the EU average. The details of number of days of training (see Table 4.9) show that less than 5 days of training is most common in most countries.

FIGURE 4.8
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF JOB/SKILLS MATCH AT WORK IN THE EU MEMBER STATES, 2000, EUROPEAN FOUNDATION

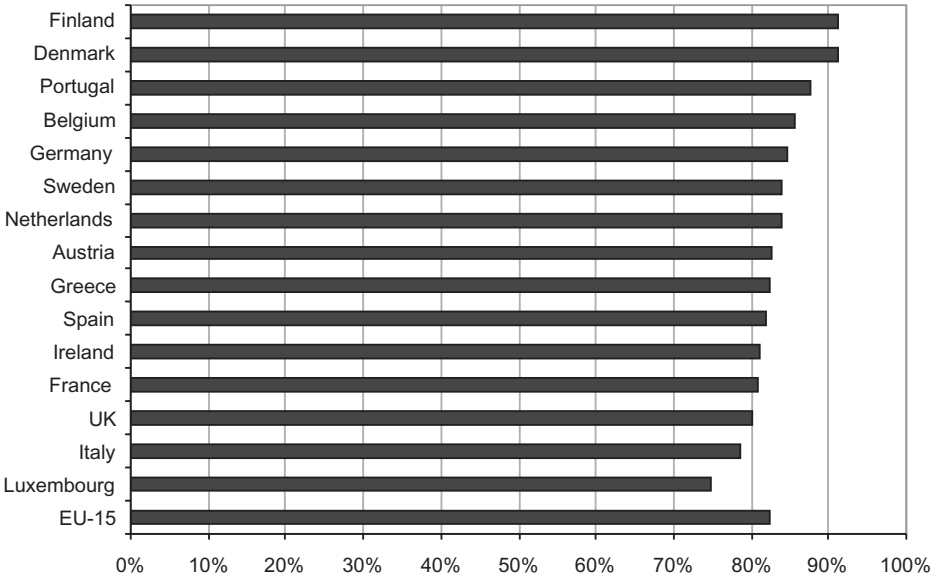
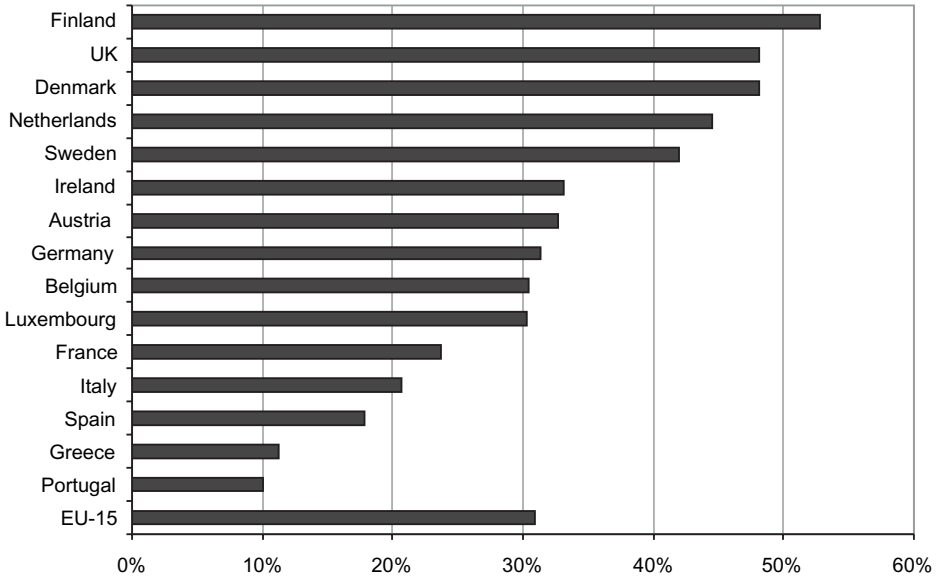


FIGURE 4.9
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS WHO HAD TRAINING AT WORK IN THE EU MEMBER STATES, 2000, EUROPEAN FOUNDATION



Consultation at work

The importance of consultation at work with respect to reducing health and safety risks has recently become more widely recognised. Figure 4.10 shows the percentage of workers who answered that that they are either very well or fairly well informed about the risks resulting from the use of materials, instruments or products that are handled at work. In this classification, the workers in Finland are most well informed and the workers in Greece are least well informed. However, the further breakdown of answers in Table 4.10 shows that the UK, Ireland, Denmark and Austria have much higher percentages of workers than Finland who stated they are very well informed.

FIGURE 4.10
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS IN THE EU MEMBER STATES WHO STATED THAT THEY ARE EITHER VERY WELL OR FAIRLY WELL INFORMED ABOUT THE RISKS RESULTING FROM THE USE OF MATERIALS, INSTRUMENTS OR PRODUCTS THAT ARE HANDLED AT WORK, 2000, EUROPEAN FOUNDATION

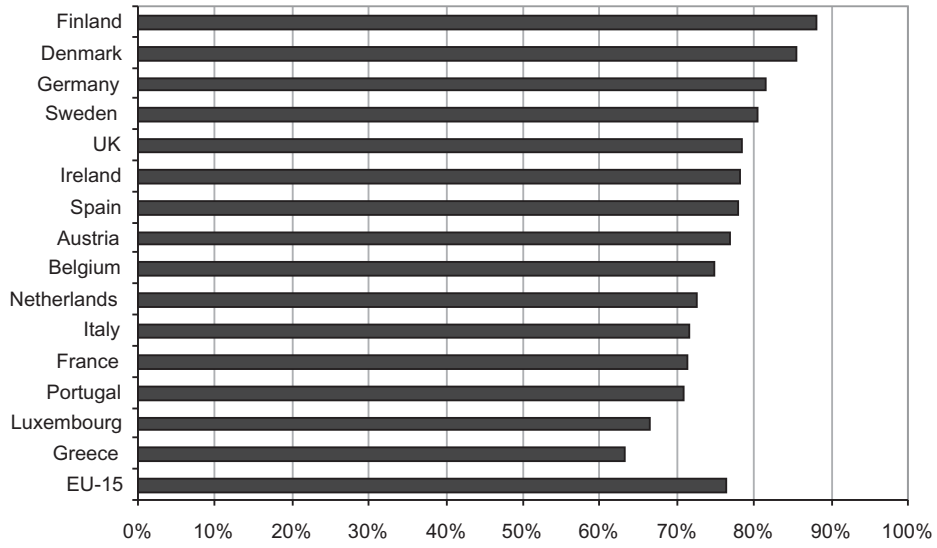


Figure 4.11 shows the percentage of workers across the EU member states who stated that they are able to discuss working conditions or organisation changes. In general, countries where a high level of discussion about working conditions takes place also have a high level of discussion about organisation changes. Discussion about both subjects is most likely to take place in the Netherlands and least likely to take place in Portugal. Ireland has percentages that are slightly above the average for both.

The European Survey on Working Conditions also asked when such discussions take place, and with whom they are discussed (see Figures 4.12a and b). In most countries colleagues are the most common persons with whom to have discussions but in some countries, such as Denmark and Sweden, workers are equally or even more likely to discuss with their superiors. There seems to be a significantly low level of discussion with superiors among Greek workers.

The next category of people with whom workers would have discussions are staff representatives, and Irish workers have the highest rate of so doing. Greek workers are the least likely to have discussions with their staff representatives: they are more likely to discuss with outside experts than workers in any other EU member state besides Germany.

FIGURE 4.11
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS IN THE EU MEMBER STATES WHO STATED THAT THEY ARE ABLE TO DISCUSS WORKING CONDITIONS OR ORGANISATION CHANGES, 2000, EUROPEAN FOUNDATION

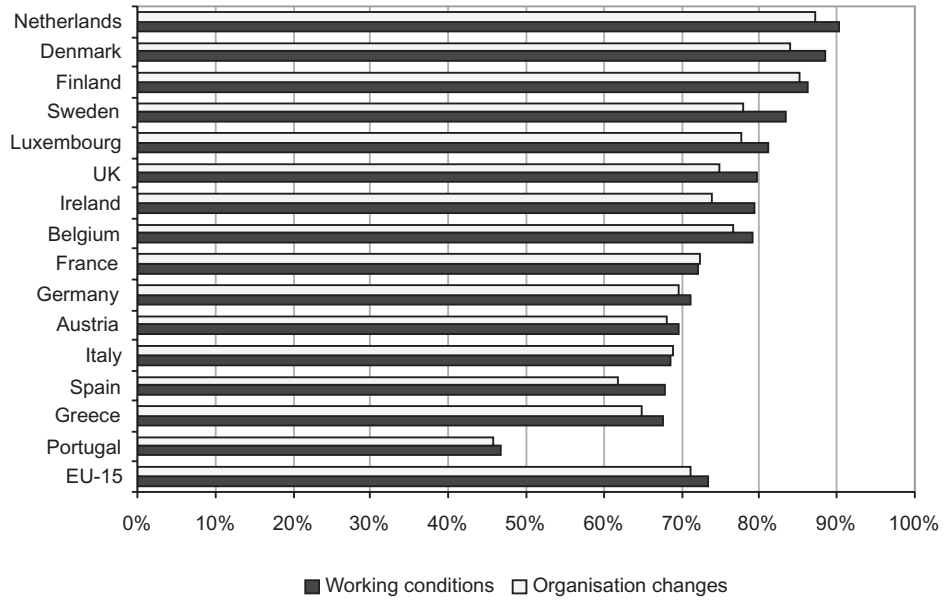


FIGURE 4.12A
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS IN THE EU MEMBER STATES WHO STATED THAT THEY ARE ABLE TO DISCUSS WORKING CONDITIONS OR ORGANISATION CHANGES WITH THEIR COLLEAGUES OR SUPERIORS, 2000, EUROPEAN FOUNDATION

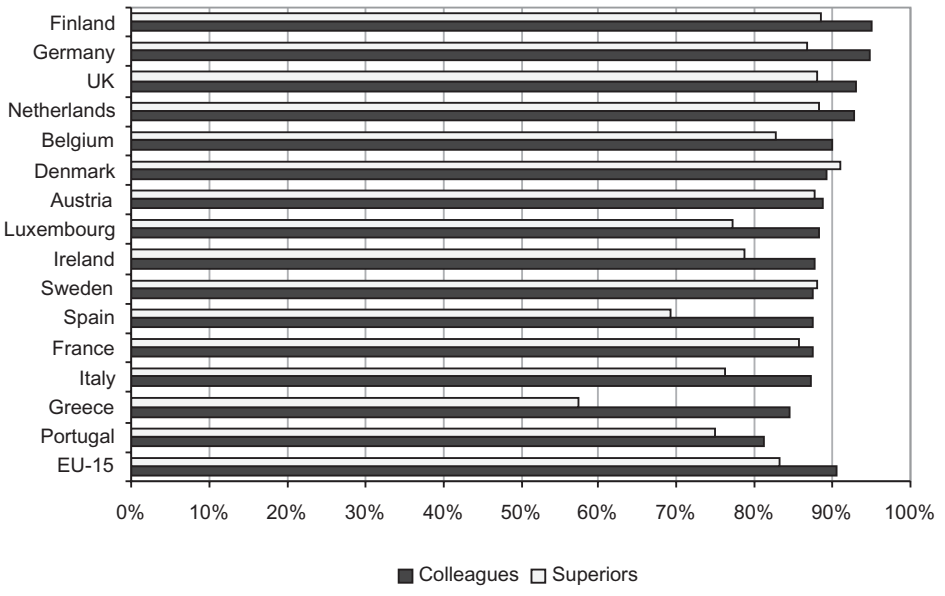
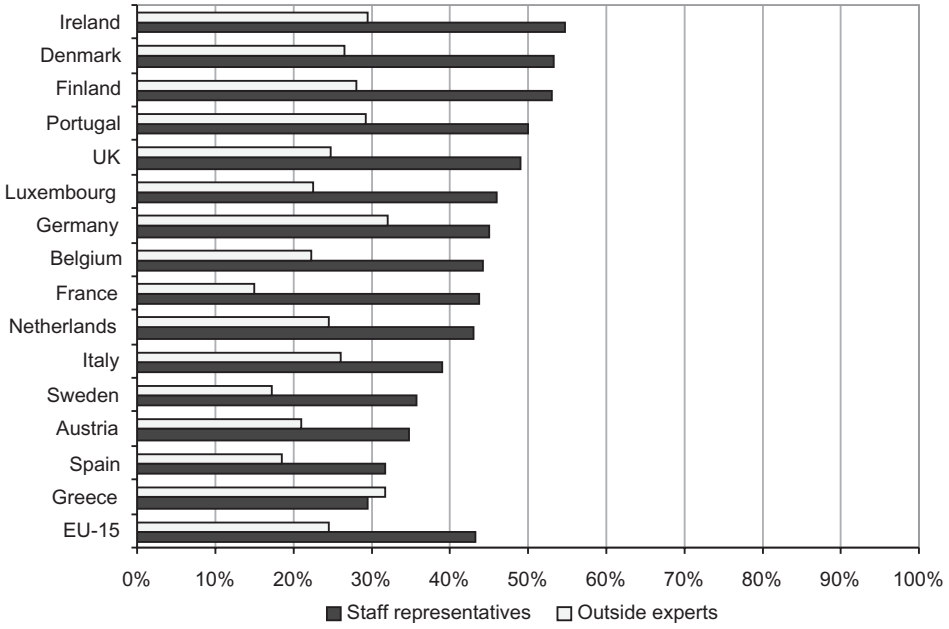


FIGURE 4.12B
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS IN THE EU MEMBER STATES WHO STATED THAT THEY ARE ABLE TO DISCUSS WORKING CONDITIONS OR ORGANISATION CHANGES WITH THEIR STAFF REPRESENTATIVES OR OUTSIDE EXPERTS, 2000, EUROPEAN FOUNDATION

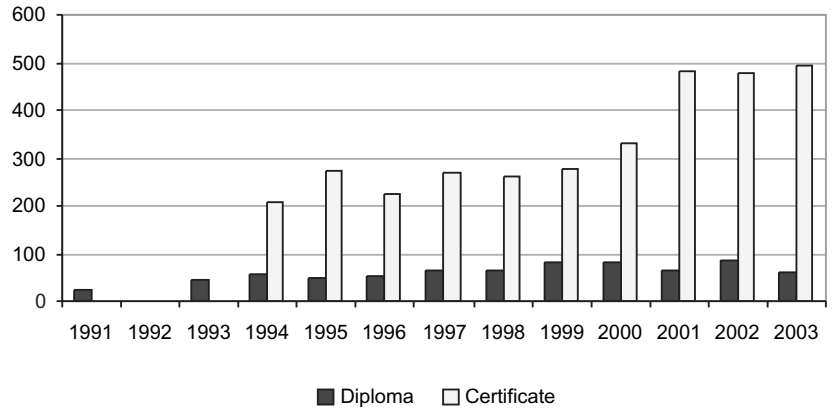


4.2 Education and promotion

Formal education

The general increase in the awareness of health and safety at work that is described in the previous section has been accompanied by an increased availability of formal education in health and safety at work. There are a number of courses on occupational health and safety available at various levels throughout the country nowadays, and they are also available at third level institutions. University College Dublin was one of the earliest institutes to establish such courses and it now offers a range of third level qualifications in occupational health and safety. Figure 4.13 shows the numbers of Diploma and Certificate graduates of occupational health and safety courses at UCD between 1991 and 2003. It confirms that every year a large number of students graduate from the Certificate course in particular, having completed the formal education in health and safety at work. The other institutes from which graduate statistics in health and safety are available are Dublin City University and Dublin Institute of Technology. Their figures are shown in Table 4.13b.

FIGURE 4.13
NUMBER OF GRADUATES OF OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY COURSES, 1991-2003, UCD



The HSA Inspection survey was carried out among those who had a contact with an inspector at their workplace and/or other personnel who were in charge of health and safety at the workplace. It asked respondents' qualifications in occupational health and safety, which would provide a reasonably representative sample of those who are involved in workplace health and safety. Figure 4.14a shows the percentages of respondents, by work environment, who have some kind of qualification in health and safety. Those who were contacted by an inspector at a construction site are most likely to have a health and safety qualification, followed by factory or warehouse workers. Those who were contacted by an inspector at a farm or agricultural workplace are least likely to have any kind of health and safety qualification.

The breakdown of qualifications in Figure 4.14b shows that SafePass is the most common health and safety qualification. SafePass is a one-day health and safety awareness training programme and the legal requirement of SafePass was introduced in 2001 to ensure a basic knowledge of health and safety by those who are physically working at construction sites. The further breakdown of type of qualification by work environment in Table 4.14 shows that over 70 per cent of respondents working at a construction site have SafePass in comparison to 13 per cent among factory and warehouse workers and other workplaces that have even lower rates. Certificates in health and safety are also common and more evenly spread across the sectors than SafePass.

FIGURE 4.14A
PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS BY WORK ENVIRONMENT WHO HAVE QUALIFICATIONS IN HEALTH AND SAFETY, 2002, HSA

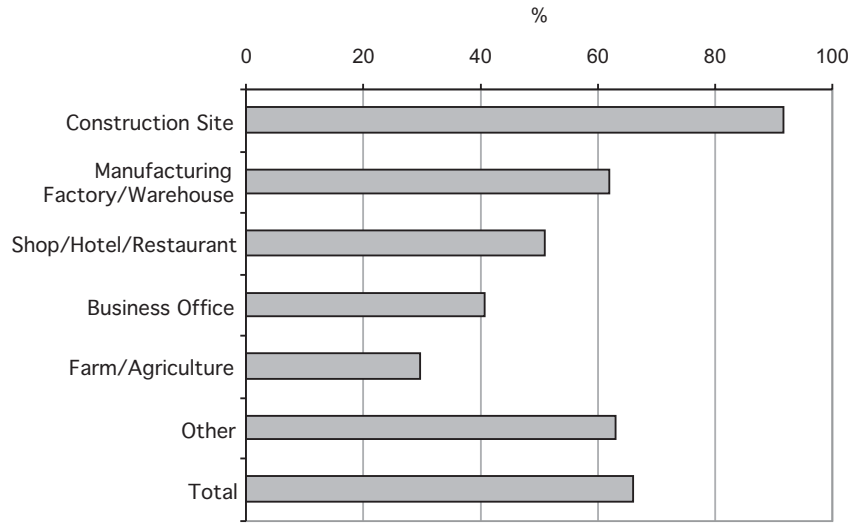
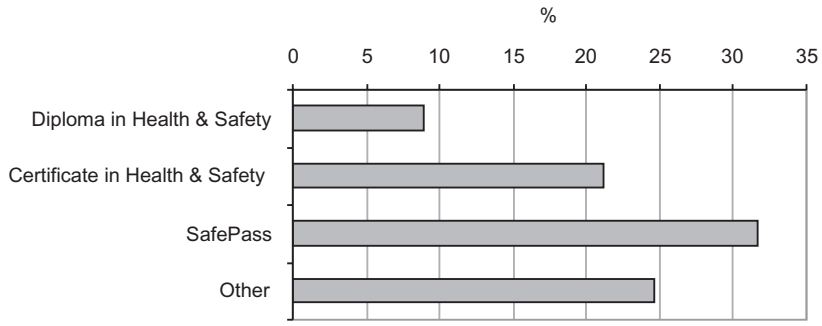


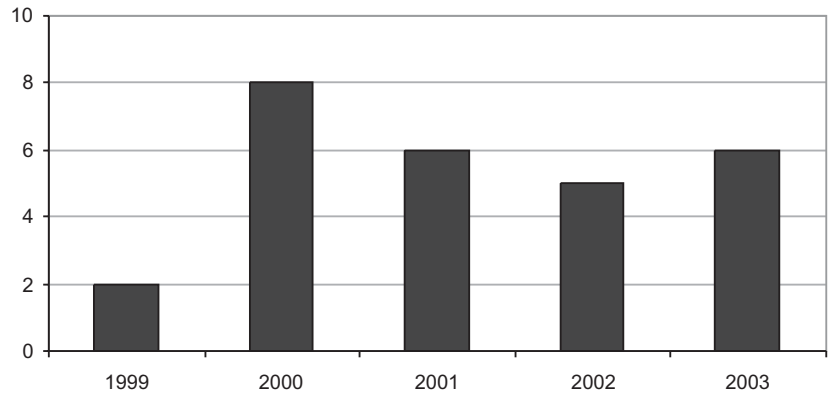
FIGURE 4.14B
PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS WHO HAVE QUALIFICATIONS IN HEALTH AND SAFETY BY TYPE OF QUALIFICATION, 2002, HSA



Health and safety campaigns

While formal education and other training courses are for specific individuals who have health and safety responsibilities at work or those who have a particular interest in the subject, campaigns are for raising awareness among workers, especially those who are unaware of the risks involved in their work. Figure 4.15 shows the number of campaigns run by the HSA over the past five years. However, Table 4.15 contains much better information as it describes the contents of the campaigns. It shows that the HSA has moved from regional-based campaigns in 2000 and 2001 to topic and sector-based campaigns in more recent years.

FIGURE 4.15
NUMBER OF HEALTH AND SAFETY CAMPAIGNS RUN BY THE HSA, 1999-2003, HSA



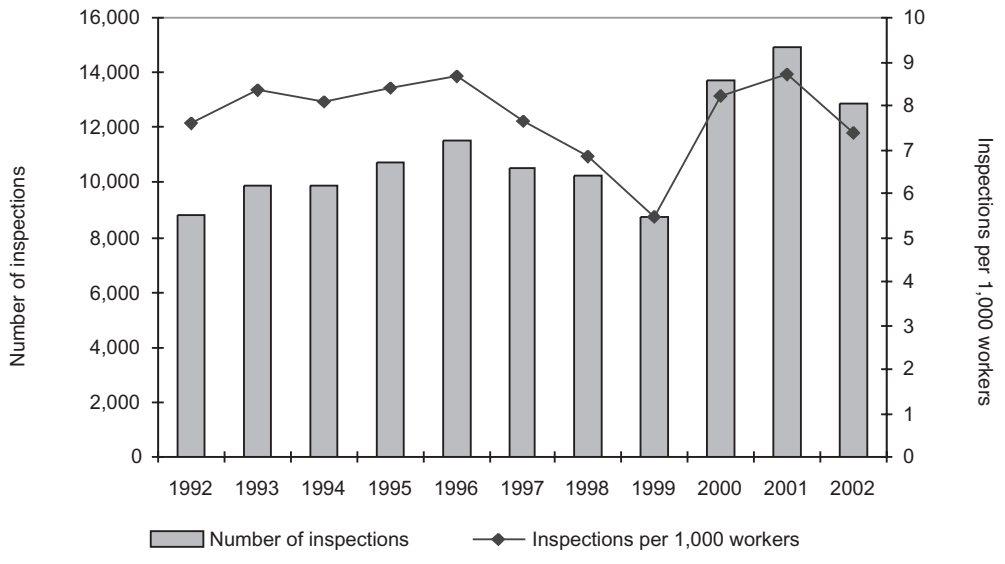
4.3 Enforcement statistics

Enforcement statistics are indicators of health and safety interventions at national level. In this section, the Health and Safety Authority's inspections, enforcement actions and prosecution activities are discussed.

Inspections

Inspections are a primary tool of national-level enforcement. Figure 4.16 shows the number of inspections and inspections per 1,000 workers between 1992 and 2002. The number of inspections has increased in the years after 1999 when an organisational change took place in the inspectorate. However, inspections per 1,000 workers only returned to the same level that pertained before 1999 as a result of the increase in employment.

FIGURE 4.16
NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS AND INSPECTIONS PER 1,000 WORKERS, 1992-2002, HSA



Figures 4.17 and 4.18 show the content of inspection. Figure 4.17 shows that complaint investigation and accident investigation have become a larger part of the inspection activities over the years. Figure 4.18 shows the yearly fluctuations of the percentage distribution of inspection by economic sector. It shows that the inspections conducted in the construction sector have increased from 28% in 1995 to 47% in 2002.

FIGURE 4.17
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF INSPECTIONS BY TYPE OF INSPECTION, 1992-2002, HSA

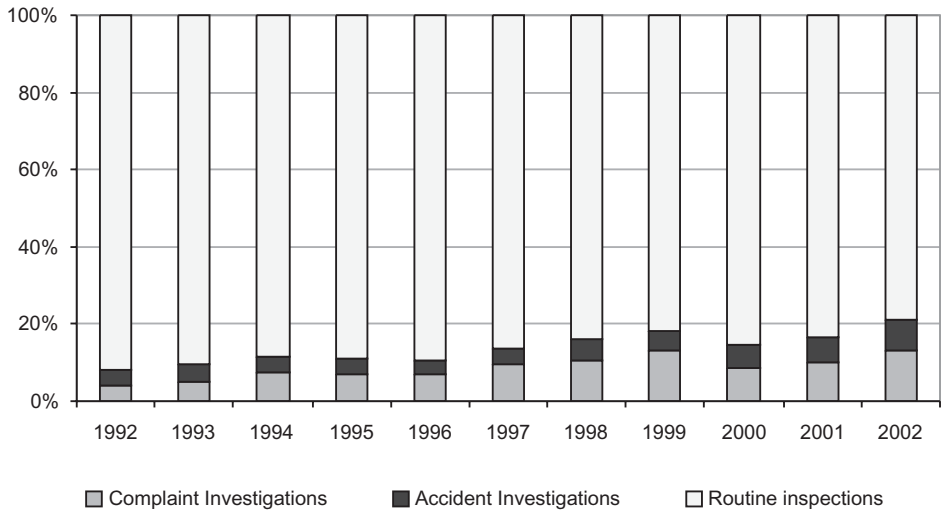


FIGURE 4.18
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF INSPECTIONS BY ECONOMIC SECTOR, 1995-2002, HSA

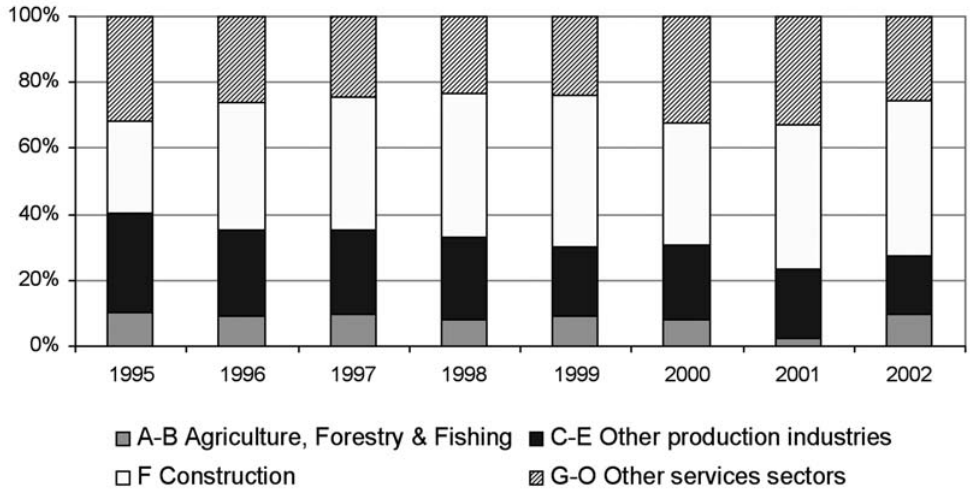


Figure 4.19 shows the number of inspectors and the number of workers per inspector. It shows that, although the number of inspectors has increased over the period, the number of workers per inspector is still as high as 20,000.

FIGURE 4.19
NUMBER OF INSPECTORS AND NUMBER OF WORKERS PER INSPECTOR, 1992-2002, HSA

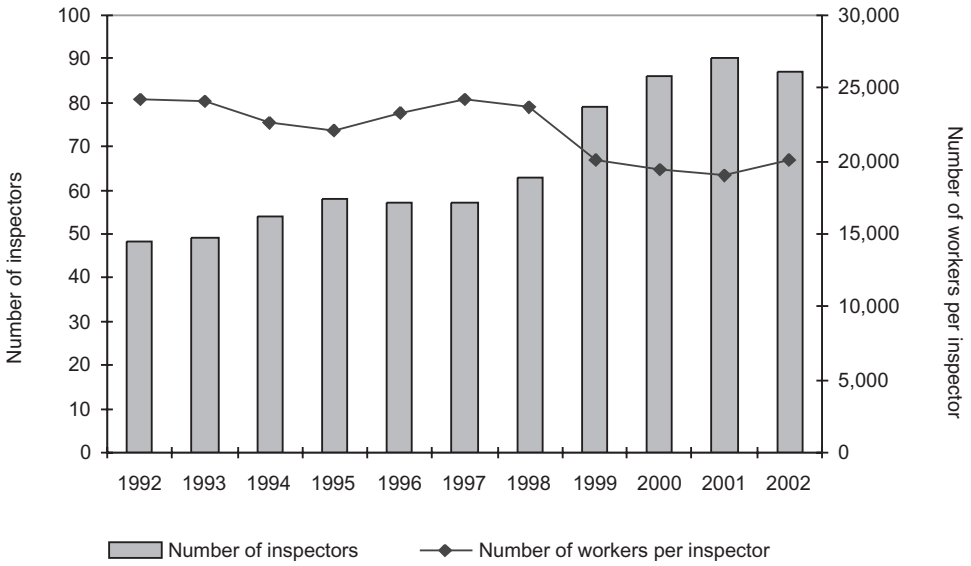


Figure 4.20 shows the percentages of those who stated that they were very satisfied or satisfied with the inspection they received in the Inspection survey 2002. The satisfaction levels are high for most sectors and, overall, more than 80 per cent were either very satisfied or satisfied. The full report on the Inspection survey is available at

http://www.hsa.ie/files/file_200405270231l5inspectionsurvey_2003.pdf.

FIGURE 4.20
PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS INSPECTED WHO WERE VERY SATISFIED OR SATISFIED WITH THE INSPECTION, 2002, HSA

Enforcement actions

HSA inspectors can take enforcement actions as a result of inspection or investigation depending on the degree of health and safety incompliance at workplaces. Prohibition Notices are issued by inspectors and are used to prohibit activities where the activities involve or are likely to involve a risk of serious personal injury. Inspectors issue Improvement Notices where they are of the opinion that a contravention of the law has occurred and they direct the person to remedy the contravention. Improvement Directions are issued by inspectors where there is a risk to the safety and health of persons and the person concerned must submit an Improvement Plan.

Figure 4.21 shows that Improvement Notices are the most common form of enforcement, but Prohibition Notices, which are stricter means of enforcement, have also become common.

Figure 4.22 shows the number of site closures between 2000 and 2003. A Prohibition Order to close a site was first obtained from the High Court in 2000 and, in the same year, another 39 sites that were faced with the prospect of a High Court order ceased operations until significant safety improvements had been implemented. So far, site closure has been imposed exclusively on construction sites.

FIGURE 4.21
NUMBER OF ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS BY TYPE OF ENFORCEMENT ACTION, 1992-2002, HSA

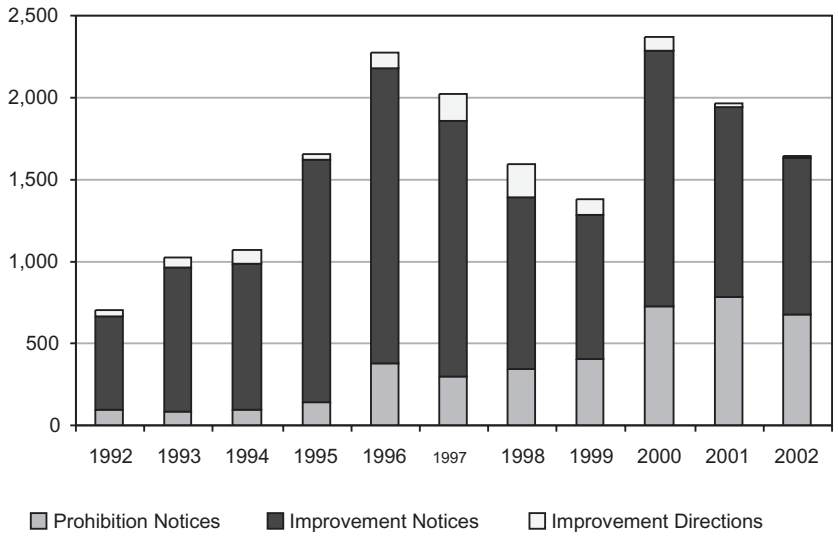
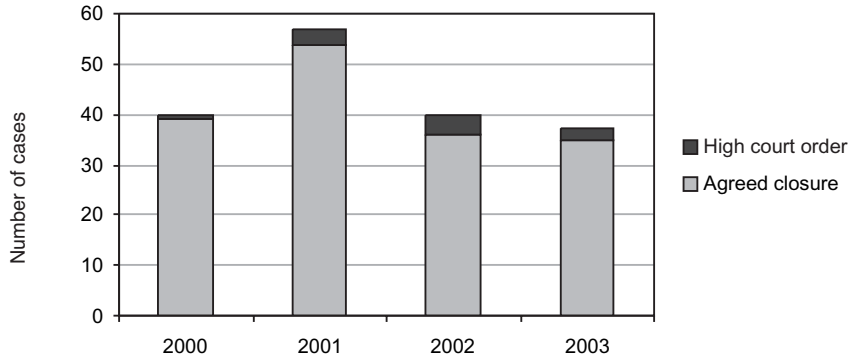


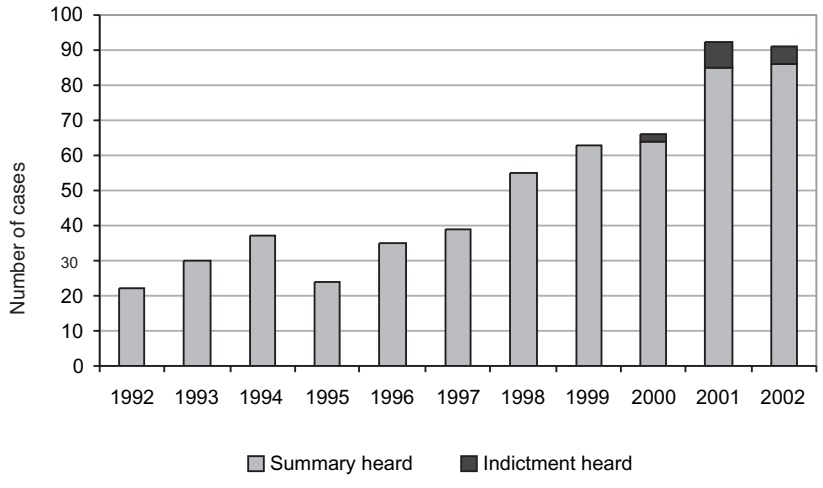
FIGURE 4.22
NUMBER OF SITE CLOSURES BY TYPE OF PROCEDURE, 2000-2003, HSA



Prosecutions

Where a severe breach of health and safety legislation is found, inspectors recommend the initiation of prosecutions. Summary prosecutions are heard at District Court level and indictment prosecutions are heard in the higher courts, normally the Circuit Court. Figure 4.23 shows that there has been a steady increase in prosecutions. Since 2000, the Authority has taken an increasing percentage of these prosecutions on indictment in the Circuit Court, where the potential fines are considerably higher. Such prosecutions are significantly more time-consuming than summary prosecutions and there can be a delay of several years before the case is heard. Accordingly, many prosecutions begun in 2001 would not have concluded by the end of 2002. A total of 15 indictment cases were concluded during 2003 with 33 further indictment cases proceeding at the end of 2003.

FIGURE 4.23
NUMBER OF PROSECUTIONS HEARD BY TYPE OF PROSECUTION, 1992-2002, HSA



TABLES FOR CHAPTER 4

TABLE 4.1
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ANSWERS TO THE QUESTION ON PRIORITY GIVEN TO HEALTH AND SAFETY STANDARDS BY WORK ENVIRONMENT, 2002, HSA

	Very high priority	High priority	Some priority	Low priority	Very low priority	Not stated	Number of cases
Construction Site	48.8%	45.6%	4.4%	0.8%	0.0%	0.4%	250
Manufacturing Factory/Warehouse	34.8%	48.8%	12.1%	2.9%	0.0%	1.4%	207
Farm/Agriculture	21.0%	51.9%	22.2%	1.2%	0.0%	3.7%	81
Shop/Hotel/Restaurant	46.7%	51.1%	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	45
Business Office	37.0%	51.9%	3.7%	3.7%	1.9%	1.9%	54
Other	37.0%	44.2%	9.7%	3.9%	3.2%	1.9%	154
Total	39.1%	47.5%	9.0%	2.3%	0.8%	1.4%	791

Source: HSA Inspection Survey

TABLE 4.2
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ANSWERS TO THE QUESTION ON FACTORS IMPORTANT FOR IMPROVING HEALTH AND SAFETY STANDARDS BY WORK ENVIRONMENT, 2002, HSA

	Very important	Important	Not very important	Not at all important	Not stated	Number of cases
Laws and codes of practice	59.9%	34.6%	2.8%	0.6%	2.0%	791
Moral obligation	64.7%	29.7%	2.5%	0.6%	2.4%	791
Costs of accidents/insurance	53.1%	36.4%	6.8%	1.3%	2.4%	791
HSA inspection	47.2%	40.3%	8.0%	1.6%	2.9%	791
Customers/clients	45.4%	37.8%	10.4%	3.5%	2.9%	791
Fear of prosecution or site closure	49.3%	32.2%	12.1%	3.7%	2.7%	791
Pressure from workers	28.2%	49.3%	12.8%	5.6%	4.2%	791
Health and safety publications	22.9%	52.7%	19.6%	2.4%	2.4%	791
Reputation/media coverage	35.0%	38.6%	17.4%	5.4%	3.5%	791
Previous accident	39.9%	33.2%	10.2%	8.5%	8.1%	791
Professional advisors (e.g. architects/solicitors etc)	25.9%	41.2%	20.9%	7.6%	4.4%	791

Source: HSA Inspection Survey

TABLE 4.3
ESTIMATED REPORTING RATES BY ECONOMIC SECTOR, 2002, HSA AND CSO

Economic sector	Estimated number of persons injured with 4+ days absence (QNHS)	Reported accidents (SAFE)	Estimated reporting rates (%)
A-B Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	2,000	104	5.2
C-E Other Production Industries	4,000	2,612	65.3
F Construction	4,200	1,169	27.8
G Wholesale & Retail Trade	2,300	790	34.3
H Hotels & Restaurants	1,400	155	11.1
I Transport, Storage & Communication	1,700	883	51.9
J-K Financial & Other Business Services	1,000	282	28.2
L Public Administration & Defence	1,000	856	85.6
M Education	300	86	28.7
N Health and Social work	2,200	640	29.1
O Other Services	1,000	153	15.3
Total	20,900	7,870	37.7

Source: QNHS (CSO), SAFE (HSA)

TABLE 4.4
ESTIMATED REPORTING RATES BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS, 2002, HSA AND CSO

Employment status	Estimated number of persons injured with 4+ days absence (QNHS)	Reported accidents (SAFE)	Estimated reporting rates (%)
Self-employed	3,900	34	0.9
Employees	16,900	7,836	46.4
Assisting relatives	-	0	-
Total	20,900	7,870	37.7

Source: QNHS (CSO), SAFE (HSA)

TABLE 4.5
NUMBER OF WORKPLACES THAT WERE INSPECTED AND PERCENTAGE OF INSPECTED WORKPLACES THAT HAVE SAFETY STATEMENT PREPARED BY ECONOMIC SECTOR, 1994-2002, HSA

Economic sector	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Number of workplaces that were inspected									
A – Agriculture/ Hunting/ Forestry	479	888	855	796	708	651	1,006	279	1,254
B – Fishing	23	33	109	137	94	68	56	33	15
C – Mining/ Quarrying	79	170	284	292	331	263	354	334	441
D – Manufacturing	1,591	2,508	2,501	2,016	2,170	1,487	2,684	2,776	1,731
E – Electricity/ Gas/ Water	22	51	62	86	76	66	99	86	65
F– Construction	803	2,504	4,121	3,819	4,466	4,045	5,073	6,511	6,114
G – Wholesale/Retail/ Repair	1,060	1,360	1,215	717	828	561	1,156	1,272	784
H – Hotels/Restaurants	107	105	51	104	86	73	201	275	260
I – Transport/ Storage/ Communication	161	379	552	398	342	255	453	624	399
J – Financial Intermediation	38	67	22	35	24	22	37	40	22
K – Real Estate/ Renting/ Business	108	225	278	262	336	354	547	674	528
L – Public Admin/ Defence	41	147	158	271	207	189	364	311	279
M – Education	49	137	89	106	89	96	178	170	117
N – Health/ Social Work	98	225	148	203	238	194	338	286	205
O – Community/Social / Personal Services	146	233	293	247	237	169	363	269	268
Total	4,805	9,032	10,738	9,489	10,232	8,493	12,909	13,940	12,482
Percentage of inspected workplaces that have Safety statement prepared									
A – Agriculture/ Hunting/ Forestry	14.2%	11.6%	7.8%	7.5%	12.3%	13.5%	17.9%	36.9%	21.0%
B – Fishing	34.8%	21.2%	12.8%	13.9%	10.6%	8.8%	50.0%	39.4%	60.0%
C – Mining/ Quarrying	48.1%	55.9%	48.9%	55.8%	61.0%	68.4%	65.8%	80.8%	74.8%
D – Manufacturing	49.7%	50.4%	53.4%	54.6%	53.9%	57.5%	56.7%	63.5%	73.9%
E – Electricity/ Gas/ Water	54.5%	64.7%	61.3%	66.3%	57.9%	62.1%	79.8%	73.3%	84.6%
F– Construction	43.6%	49.5%	50.3%	49.5%	49.9%	51.7%	57.2%	71.6%	72.7%
G – Wholesale/Retail/ Repair	24.6%	29.0%	30.8%	32.8%	36.0%	35.5%	38.7%	41.2%	52.3%
H – Hotels/Restaurants	28.0%	34.3%	33.3%	52.9%	39.5%	41.1%	28.9%	40.4%	53.5%
I – Transport/ Storage/ Communication	48.4%	57.0%	45.3%	45.0%	55.8%	53.3%	46.6%	53.4%	64.2%
J – Financial Intermediation	68.4%	80.6%	68.2%	48.6%	62.5%	45.5%	62.2%	70.0%	81.8%
K – Real Estate/ Renting/ Business	45.4%	44.0%	42.8%	33.2%	34.8%	35.9%	30.7%	34.9%	47.7%
L – Public Admin/ Defence	56.1%	66.0%	63.3%	52.8%	64.3%	64.0%	64.6%	78.8%	81.7%
M – Education	51.0%	55.5%	50.6%	48.1%	55.1%	50.0%	44.4%	67.6%	75.2%
N – Health/ Social Work	51.0%	52.9%	60.1%	52.7%	67.2%	74.2%	70.4%	59.4%	78.0%
O – Community/Social/ Personal Services	22.6%	40.8%	35.8%	47.8%	51.1%	48.5%	39.4%	55.0%	46.6%
Total	38.3%	43.5%	44.5%	45.1%	47.5%	48.9%	50.7%	63.0%	64.5%

TABLE 4.6
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS WHO STATED THAT THEY CAN GET ASSISTANCE OR THEY HAVE ENOUGH TIME TO DO THEIR JOB IN THE EU MEMBER STATES, 2000, EUROPEAN FOUNDATION

EU member states	Can get assistance to do job	Have enough time to do job
Austria	81.4	76.8
Belgium	82.7	77.9
Denmark	92.4	72.8
Finland	86.2	69.6
France	77.9	76.2
Germany	85.4	74.6
Greece	63.5	81.0
Ireland	87.2	83.5
Italy	76.3	81.8
Luxembourg	84.2	70.3
Netherlands	90.0	72.5
Portugal	70.2	76.1
Spain	76.7	86.0
Sweden	91.7	71.9
UK	90.6	74.3
EU-15	82.5	76.9

Source: European Survey on Working Conditions 2000

TABLE 4.7
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS WHOSE JOB INVOLVES TEAM WORK AND TASK ROTATION IN THE EU MEMBER STATES, 2000, EUROPEAN FOUNDATION

EU member states	Team work	Task rotation
Austria	62.1	55.3
Belgium	49.9	38.6
Denmark	62.5	45.3
Finland	60.8	35.0
France	54.0	42.9
Germany	53.4	42.6
Greece	49.7	41.9
Ireland	69.3	55.5
Italy	37.5	36.3
Luxembourg	65.1	50.4
Netherlands	67.2	49.1
Portugal	49.1	33.3
Spain	48.3	31.0
Sweden	58.8	48.3
UK	75.8	57.0
EU-15	56.0	43.7

Source: European Survey on Working Conditions 2000

TABLE 4.8
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF JOB/SKILL MATCH AT WORK IN THE EU MEMBER STATES, 2000, EUROPEAN FOUNDATION

EU member states	The demands are too high	They match	The demands are too low	Don't know
Austria	6.9	82.6	7.8	2.7
Belgium	8.2	85.6	4.9	1.3
Denmark	2.9	91.1	5.7	0.4
Finland	2.7	91.3	5.0	1.1
France	11.5	80.9	4.4	3.2
Germany	5.5	84.7	7.1	2.8
Greece	9.8	82.3	5.7	2.1
Ireland	10.1	81.1	7.2	1.6
Italy	7.8	78.6	10.1	3.6
Luxembourg	12.1	74.9	7.3	5.7
Netherlands	3.8	83.9	10.9	1.4
Portugal	4.7	87.6	5.9	1.8
Spain	7.4	81.9	7.2	3.5
Sweden	6.9	84.0	7.6	1.5
UK	10.8	80.1	8.0	1.0
EU-15	7.9	82.4	7.3	2.4

Source: European Survey on Working Conditions 2000

TABLE 4.9
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TRAINING AT WORK BY NUMBER OF DAYS IN THE EU MEMBER STATES, 2000, EUROPEAN FOUNDATION

EU member states	No training	<5 days	5-9 days	10-19 days	20-49 days	50 days and more
Austria	67.3	9.9	7.3	9.1	5.0	1.3
Belgium	69.5	11.2	9.1	5.6	3.1	1.5
Denmark	51.9	16.5	12.3	9.4	5.9	3.9
Finland	47.2	26.5	13.4	8.6	2.6	1.6
France	76.3	8.2	6.8	4.4	2.6	1.7
Germany	68.7	12.8	7.9	6.7	3.0	0.9
Greece	88.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	1.7	1.5
Ireland	66.8	15.7	8.1	4.4	3.0	2.0
Italy	79.3	6.9	5.5	4.6	2.8	0.9
Luxembourg	69.7	12.7	5.3	7.6	2.6	2.1
Netherlands	55.5	20.1	11.8	6.8	4.5	1.2
Portugal	90.0	2.8	2.3	1.6	2.3	1.0
Spain	82.2	3.8	2.8	3.3	3.3	4.6
Sweden	58.0	18.7	11.4	7.0	3.4	1.4
UK	51.9	19.2	13.3	7.4	5.6	2.5
EU-15	69.1	11.8	8.0	5.7	3.5	1.8

Source: European Survey on Working Conditions 2000

TABLE 4.10
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOW WELL INFORMED ABOUT THE RISKS RESULTING FROM THE USE OF MATERIALS, INSTRUMENTS OR PRODUCTS THAT ARE HANDLED AT WORK IN THE EU MEMBER STATES, 2000, EUROPEAN FOUNDATION

EU member states	Very well informed	Fairly well informed	Not very well informed	Not at all well informed	Not applicable (spontaneous)	Don't know
Austria	51.1	25.7	4.7	1.5	16.4	0.6
Belgium	39.7	35.2	6.4	2.4	15.8	0.4
Denmark	51.1	34.5	4.9	1.9	7.3	0.3
Finland	37.9	50.1	7.9	0.6	2.9	0.5
France	37.9	33.5	7.9	3.0	16.6	1.0
Germany	44.3	37.2	4.6	1.0	11.3	1.6
Greece	24.6	38.6	11.5	2.4	22.7	0.3
Ireland	52.5	25.6	5.8	2.1	13.4	0.6
Italy	27.3	44.4	10.9	3.2	12.5	1.8
Luxembourg	36.2	30.2	8.3	2.6	20.2	2.6
Netherlands	36.1	36.5	6.6	2.7	17.6	0.4
Portugal	20.0	50.7	13.2	3.4	11.4	1.2
Spain	34.5	43.5	12.2	3.6	5.2	1.1
Sweden	44.2	36.3	7.3	2.9	8.3	1.0
UK	52.8	25.7	4.5	2.2	14.1	0.7
EU-15	40.2	36.2	7.3	2.3	12.8	1.1

Source: European Survey on Working Conditions 2000

TABLE 4.11
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS WHO STATED THAT THEY ARE ABLE TO DISCUSS ABOUT WORKING CONDITIONS OR ORGANISATION CHANGES IN THE EU MEMBER STATES, 2000, EUROPEAN FOUNDATION

EU member states	Working conditions	Organisation changes
Austria	69.6	68.1
Belgium	79.1	76.6
Denmark	88.4	84.0
Finland	86.2	85.1
France	72.2	72.3
Germany	71.1	69.5
Greece	67.7	64.8
Ireland	79.3	73.8
Italy	68.7	68.9
Luxembourg	81.2	77.6
Netherlands	90.1	87.1
Portugal	46.8	45.7
Spain	67.9	61.9
Sweden	83.5	78.0
UK	79.6	74.9
EU-15	73.3	71.0

Source: European Survey on Working Conditions 2000

TABLE 4.12
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS WHO STATED THAT THEY ARE ABLE TO DISCUSS ABOUT WORKING CONDITIONS OR ORGANISATION CHANGES BY TYPE OF PERSONNEL THEY CAN DISCUSS WITH IN THE EU MEMBER STATES, 2000, EUROPEAN FOUNDATION

EU member states	Colleagues	Superiors	Staff representatives	Outside experts
Austria	88.6	87.7	34.7	20.9
Belgium	89.9	82.8	44.3	22.2
Denmark	89.3	91.0	53.3	26.6
Finland	94.9	88.5	52.9	27.9
France	87.4	85.6	43.8	15.0
Germany	94.7	86.7	45.0	31.9
Greece	84.4	57.3	29.5	31.7
Ireland	87.7	78.6	54.7	29.6
Italy	87.1	76.3	39.1	26.1
Luxembourg	88.1	77.1	46.1	22.6
Netherlands	92.8	88.2	43.0	24.4
Portugal	81.1	75.0	50.0	29.3
Spain	87.5	69.1	31.7	18.5
Sweden	87.5	88.0	35.8	17.2
UK	93.0	88.0	49.0	24.8
EU-15	90.5	83.2	43.3	24.6

Source: European Survey on Working Conditions 2000

TABLE 4.13A
NUMBER OF GRADUATES OF OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY COURSES, 1991-2003, UCD

Year of graduation	Diploma in Safety, Health and Welfare at Work	Certificate in Safety and Health at Work	BSc in Occupational Safety and Health Management	BSc in Occupational Safety and Health	Master of Applied Science (Safety, Health and Welfare at Work)
1991	23	-	-	-	-
1992	-	-	-	-	-
1993	46	-	-	-	-
1994	58	207	-	-	-
1995	50	274	-	-	-
1996	53	224	-	-	3
1997	65	269	-	-	0
1998	67	263	-	-	6
1999	80	279	-	-	0
2000	81	331	-	2	1
2001	67	481	-	-	2
2002	86	476	16	-	1
2003	60	494	12	-	1

TABLE 4.13B
NUMBER OF GRADUATES OF OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY COURSES, 1991-2003, DCU AND DIT

Year of graduation	Graduate Diploma in Safety and Health at Work (DCU)	MBS in Safety and Health at Work (DCU)	Diploma/BSc in Environmental Health (DIT)	MSc Environmental Health Risk Management (DIT)
1991	-	-	20	-
1992	-	-	10	-
1993	-	-	21	-
1994	-	-	26	-
1995	-	-	36	-
1996	-	-	36	-
1997	-	-	30	-
1998	-	-	31	-
1999	-	-	31	-
2000	-	-	36	-
2001	5	15	31	19
2002	-	-	33	14
2003	3	17	39	11

TABLE 4.14
PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS WHO HAVE QUALIFICATIONS IN HEALTH AND SAFETY BY WORK ENVIRONMENT AND TYPE OF QUALIFICATION, 2002, HSA

	Diploma in Health & Safety	Certificate in Health & Safety	SafePass	Other know/Not	None/Don't stated	Number of cases
Construction Site	11.6%	28.0%	72.8%	24.8%	8.4%	250
Manufacturing						
Factory/Warehouse	11.1%	25.1%	13.5%	25.1%	38.2%	207
Farm/Agriculture	2.5%	8.6%	0.0%	18.5%	70.4%	81
Shop/Hotel/Restaurant	11.1%	11.1%	4.4%	26.7%	48.9%	45
Business Office	5.6%	9.3%	7.4%	22.2%	59.3%	54
Other	5.8%	18.2%	22.7%	27.3%	37.0%	154
Total	9.0%	21.1%	31.7%	24.7%	33.9%	791

Source: HSA Inspection Survey

TABLE 4.15
HEALTH AND SAFETY CAMPAIGNS RUN BY THE HSA, 1999-2003, HSA

Year	Theme of campaign
1999	Scaffolding Safety Campaign
	Asbestos Safety Campaign
2000	Navan Safe Working Campaign
	Carlow Safe Working Campaign
	Letterkenny Safe Working Campaign
	Mullingar Safe Working Campaign
	Killarney Safe Working Campaign
	Farm Safety Campaign (Theme: Accidents Don't Happen By Accident)
	Construction Safety Campaign (Theme: Accidents Don't Happen By Accident)
	European Safety Week Campaign (Theme: Turn Your Back on Musculo Skeletal Disorders)
2001	Ennis Safe Working Campaign
	Kilkenny Safe Working Campaign
	Tullamore Safe Working Campaign
	Arklow Safe Working Campaign
	Enniscorthy Safe Working Campaign
	European Safety Week Campaign (Theme: Accident Prevention)
2002	Childsafe - Be Safe on the Farm Campaign
	Farm Safety Week Campaign
	European Safety Week Campaign (Theme: Stress)
	Construction Safety Campaign
	Quarry Safety Campaign
2003	Farm Safety Campaign
	Construction Safety Campaign
	European Safety Week Campaign (Theme: Chemical Safety)
	Quarry Safety Campaign

TABLE 4.16
NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS AND INSPECTIONS PER 1,000 WORKERS, 1992-2002, HSA AND CSO

	Number of inspections (HSA)	Number of workers (CSO)	Inspections per 1,000 workers
1992	8,837	1,165,200	7.6
1993	9,869	1,183,100	8.3
1994	9,856	1,220,600	8.1
1995	10,759	1,281,700	8.4
1996	11,525	1,328,500	8.7
1997	10,560	1,379,900	7.7
1998	10,242	1,494,500	6.9
1999	8,729	1,591,100	5.5
2000	13,738	1,670,700	8.2
2001	14,929	1,716,500	8.7
2002	12,896	1,749,900	7.4

TABLE 4.17
NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS BY TYPE OF INSPECTION, 1992-2002, HSA

	Complaint Investigations	Accident Investigations	Routine inspections	Total
1992	355	362	8,120	8,837
1993	522	411	8,935	9,868
1994	750	372	8,734	9,856
1995	756	436	9,567	10,759
1996	790	404	10,331	11,525
1997	1,029	436	9,095	10,560
1998	1,096	584	8,562	10,242
1999	1,142	446	7,141	8,729
2000	1,189	838	11,711	13,738
2001	1,538	940	12,451	14,929
2002	1,696	1,049	10,151	12,896

TABLE 4.18
NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS BY ECONOMIC SECTOR, 1992-2002, HSA

Economic sector	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
A Agriculture, Forestry & Hunting	888	855	796	708	742	1,026	285	1,255
B Fishing	33	109	137	94	68	56	33	19
C Mining &Quarrying	170	284	292	331	268	362	351	443
D Manufacturing	2,507	2,500	2,017	2,168	1,487	2,689	2,751	1,720
E Electricity/Gas/Water supply	51	62	86	76	67	98	85	65
F Construction	2,504	4,121	3,819	4,466	4,052	5,066	6,508	6,118
G Wholesale & Retail Trade	1,360	1,215	715	827	548	1,126	1,271	792
H Hotels & Restaurants	105	51	104	86	72	201	275	259
I Transport, Storage & Communication	380	553	399	342	497	1,299	1,638	841
J Financial intermediation	67	22	35	24	21	38	40	21
K Real estate/Renting/ Business	225	278	262	339	353	542	672	513
L Public Administration & Defence	147	158	271	207	177	356	306	270
M Education	137	89	106	89	100	178	170	116
N Health and Social work	225	148	203	238	186	330	278	196
O Other Services	233	293	247	237	163	371	266	268
Total	9,032	10,738	9,489	10,232	8,801	13,738	14,929	12,896

TABLE 4.19
NUMBER OF INSPECTORS AND NUMBER OF WORKERS PER INSPECTOR, 1992-2002, HSA AND CSO

	Number of inspections (HSA)	Number of workers (CSO)	Inspections per 1,000 workers
1992	48	1,165,200	24,275
1993	49	1,183,100	24,145
1994	54	1,220,600	22,604
1995	58	1,281,700	22,098
1996	57	1,328,500	23,307
1997	57	1,379,900	24,209
1998	63	1,494,500	23,722
1999	79	1,591,100	20,141
2000	86	1,670,700	19,427
2001	90	1,716,500	19,072
2002	87	1,749,900	20,114

TABLE 4.20
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SATISFACTION LEVEL OF INSPECTION BY WORK ENVIRONMENT, HSA, 2002

	Very satisfied	Satisfied	Neither satisfied/ dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied	Not stated	Number of cases
Construction Site	44.4%	43.2%	9.6%	1.2%	0.4%	1.2%	250
Manufacturing Factory/ Warehouse	44.4%	43.5%	8.2%	1.4%	0.5%	1.9%	207
Farm/Agriculture	49.4%	44.4%	6.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	81
Shop/Hotel/Restaurant	42.2%	51.1%	4.4%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	45
Business Office	55.6%	33.3%	5.6%	3.7%	0.0%	1.9%	54
Other	40.3%	40.3%	13.6%	3.9%	1.3%	0.6%	154
Total	44.8%	42.6%	9.1%	1.8%	0.5%	1.3%	791

Source: HSA Inspection Survey

TABLE 4.21
NUMBER OF ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS BY TYPE OF ENFORCEMENT ACTION, 1992-2002, HSA

	Prohibition Notices	Improvement Notices	Improvement Directions	Total
1992	92	576	31	699
1993	80	881	58	1,019
1994	91	892	91	1,074
1995	148	1,476	29	1,653
1996	381	1,799	99	2,279
1997	295	1,557	177	2,029
1998	345	1,052	196	1,593
1999	408	873	99	1,380
2000	727	1,560	80	2,367
2001	790	1,146	34	1,970
2002	684	944	16	1,644

TABLE 4.22
NUMBER OF SITE CLOSURE BY TYPE OF PROCEDURE, 2000-2003, HSA

	Agreed closure	High court order	Total
2000	39	1	40
2001	54	3	57
2002	36	4	40
2003	35	2	37

TABLE 4.23
NUMBER OF PROSECUTIONS HEARD AND CONVICTION RATES BY TYPE OF PROSECUTION, 1992-2002, HSA

	Summary prosecution heard	Summary conviction	Summary conviction rate	Indictment prosecution heard	Indictment conviction	Indictment conviction rate	Total prosecution heard
1992	22			0	-	-	22
1993	30	26	87%	0	-	-	30
1994	37	29	78%	0	-	-	37
1995	24	23	96%	0	-	-	24
1996	35	27	77%	0	-	-	35
1997	39	30	77%	0	-	-	39
1998	55	49	89%	0	-	-	55
1999	63	56	89%	0	-	-	63
2000	64	47	73%	2	2	100%	66
2001	85	73	86%	7	7	100%	92
2002	86	70	81%	5	5	100%	91

CHAPTER 5. OUTCOME OF WORKPLACE HEALTH AND SAFETY

This chapter examines occupational fatalities (Section 5.1), non-fatal injuries and illnesses including disability (Section 5.2), economic outcomes (Section 5.3), and workplace satisfaction (Section 5.4). There is a large number of findings in these sections especially regarding injury and illness.

Summary

5.1 Fatality

- There is a modest declining trend in the rate of work-related fatalities.
- The Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing sector and the Construction sector have the highest fatality rates per 100,000 workers and their trends are not declining to any significant extent.
- The further breakdown of sectors reveals an extremely high fatality rate in the Fishing sector (1 in 1,000) and a higher fatality rate in the Mining/Quarrying sector than in the Agriculture and the Construction sectors.
- Self-employed workers are significantly more likely to suffer a fatal injury than employees.
- Males are significantly more at risk of suffering a fatal injury than females.
- Most deaths occur in the 20 to 34 and 45 to 59 age groups, except in agriculture where the 0 to 14 and 65+ age groups suffer the most deaths.
- The most common type of fatal injury involves a fall from a height; the next most common involves workplace transport.
- Male children aged 5 to 9 are more likely to die in a work-related accident (often in farming) than in a road traffic accident.
- Ireland had the sixth lowest fatality rate of the 15 EU states in 2000.

5.2 Injury and illness

- 117,800 persons aged 15 or over were estimated to have been affected by occupational injury or illness in 2002 (injury: 45,800 persons; illness: 72,000 persons).
- The injury and illness rate fell between 1999 and 2002 for those in the labour force but this fall was almost cancelled out by a rise in the rate for those not in the labour force.
- The rate of occupational illness is highest for those who are not in the labour force, suggesting that a significant number of people may be leaving the labour force due to work-related illness.
- Males are much more likely to suffer injury or illness than females in all age groups, with 3% of those aged 30-34 affected by injury and 6% of those aged 55-64 affected by illness.
- Workplace injury is most common in the Construction sector.
- Males in the Hotels and Restaurants sector have an injury rate nearly as high as in the Construction sector and are the most likely to have multiple injuries.
- For males, the self-employed and those assisting relatives have the highest injury and illness rates.

- For females, the self-employed have the highest illness rate.
- The Health sector is one of the highest-risk sectors for female workers.
- Work-related illness is most common in Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.
- Bone joint and muscle problems are the most common type of work-related illness.
- Self-employed with no paid employees are most likely to have bone, joint or muscle problems and self-employed with paid employees are most likely to have stress, depression or anxiety problems.
- 25% of persons injured in 2002 suffered more than one injury.
- Ireland had the lowest rate of workplace accidents in the EU of 15 member states in 2000.
- The age group with the greatest number of reported accidents is 25 to 29.
- Accidents are most common at around 11:00 a.m. with a smaller peak occurring around 15:00. The construction sector is unusual in that the peak at 15:00 is almost as large as the 11:00 peak.
- Agricultural accidents are most likely to occur in August and October.
- Over 35% of the reported accidents in the Construction sector in 2002 occur to workers with less than one year experience at that place of work.
- Longstanding health problems are most common in the Agriculture and Fishing sectors.
- Chest or breathing problems are the most common type of longstanding health problem and are particularly high in the Hotels and Restaurant (including pubs) sector.
- Mesothelioma is most common among those aged 50 and over.

5.3 Economic issues

- Over 1.2 million working days were lost among those in employment in 2002 due to occupational injury or illness.
- On average 14 working days were lost per injury case and 17 working days were lost per illness case.
- Over 35% of injuries and 40% of illnesses resulted in no days lost.
- The largest number of working days per incident was lost in the Public Administration and Defence sector.
- Self-employed are less likely to take days off as a result of occupational injury or illness.
- Over 60% of people with long-standing health problems or disability experience restrictions to the kind and amount of work they do or could do.
- 8% of people in employment with long-standing health problems or disabilities are provided with assistance to facilitate their work. Mental, nervous or emotional problems are best provided for.
- 13% of people not in employment with long-standing health problems or disabilities need assistance in order for them to work. Those with visual impairment need assistance most.
- Occupational Injury Benefit payments increased from €45 million in 1992 to €77 million in 2002.
- The net incurred costs of employers' liability insurance have increased from €173 million in 1998 to €290 million in 2002.

- The total fines from prosecutions have increased from €19,141 in 1993 to €697,950 in 2003.

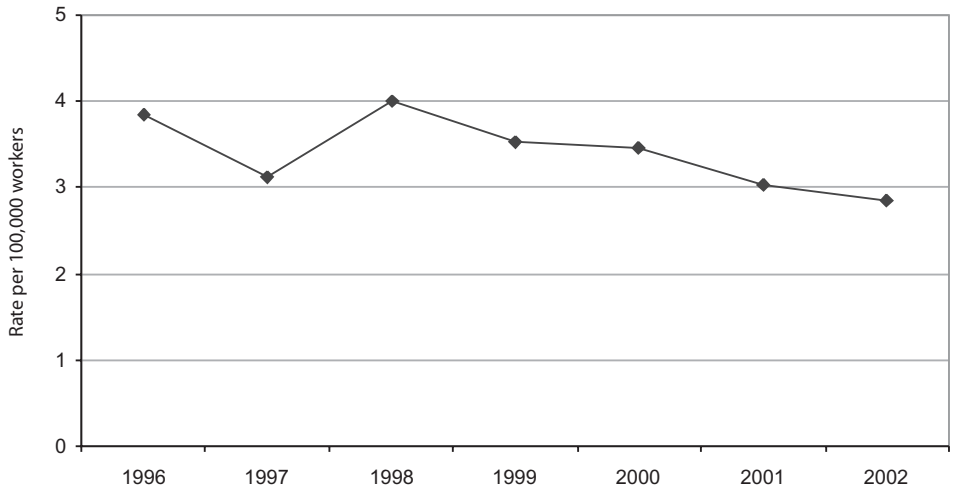
5.4 Workplace satisfaction

- Over 70% of those whose workplace was inspected by the Authority agreed that the inspection reduced the chance of an injury occurring at their workplace.
- Ireland has a high percentage of workplaces where discussion with employees leads to workplace improvements.
- Over 50% of Irish workers felt they would still be able to do their current job at 60 years of age.
- Over 90% of Irish workers are satisfied with their working conditions.

5.1 Fatality

Work-related fatalities are reportable to the Health and Safety Authority. The Authority receives reports for most work-related fatalities, with the exception of road traffic accident fatalities. The rate per 100,000 workers has shown a modest decrease in the last few years. This is despite the economic expansion that took place in the same period. Road-traffic fatalities are excluded from many of the charts and figures below as only a proportion are reported to the Authority each year.

FIGURE 5.1
WORK-RELATED FATALITY RATES PER 100,000 WORKERS EXCLUDING ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, 1996-2002, HSA



Fatality by sector

A breakdown of the fatality rates by sector reveals significant variations. Figure 5.2 shows that, between 1999 and 2002, the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing sectors had the worst fatality rates, followed by the Construction sector. The Other Production Industry sectors are close to the overall average and the Other Services sectors are better than the average. While there is a modest declining trend in the Other Production Industry sectors and the Other Services sectors, no clear trend can be seen in the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing sectors and the Construction sector. Further breakdown of the Services sector can be found in Table 5.2.

Fatality rates by sector are calculated using numbers of workers estimated by the CSO. For most years it is not possible to separately estimate fatality rates in some sectors such as the Fishing or the Mining and Quarrying sectors because individual estimations are not provided by the CSO for such sectors. However, fatality rates for 2002 can be obtained by using the census results. This further breakdown shown in Figure 5.3 reveals the extremely high fatality rate in the Fishing sector (1 in 1,000) and the high rate in the Mining and Quarrying sector, which is higher than in the Agriculture or Construction sectors. The number of fatalities in the Fishing and the Mining and Quarrying sectors for 2002 was similar to the number in preceding years, therefore the results are a reasonable snapshot of those sectors.

FIGURE 5.2
FATALITY RATES PER 100,000 WORKERS EXCLUDING ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS BY ECONOMIC SECTOR, 1999-2002, HSA

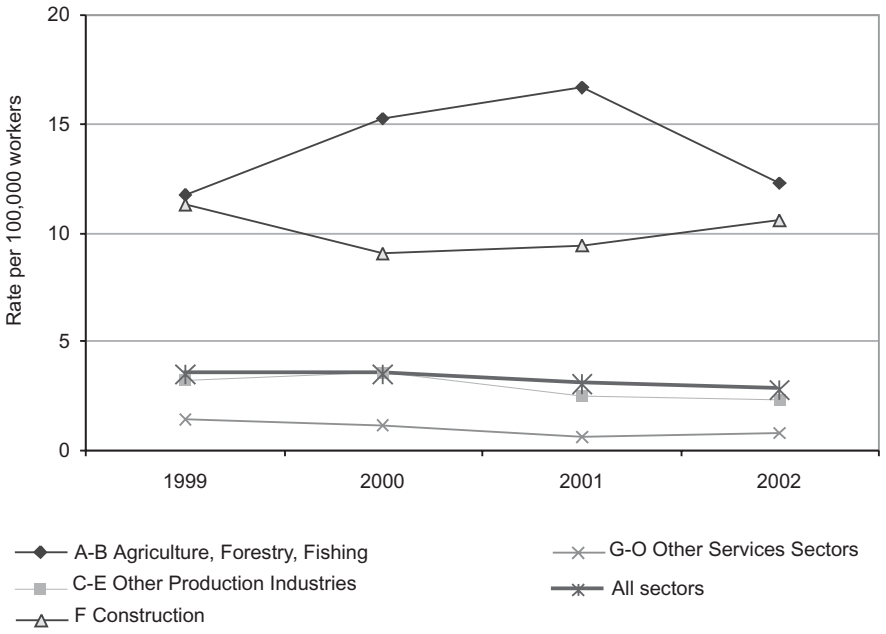
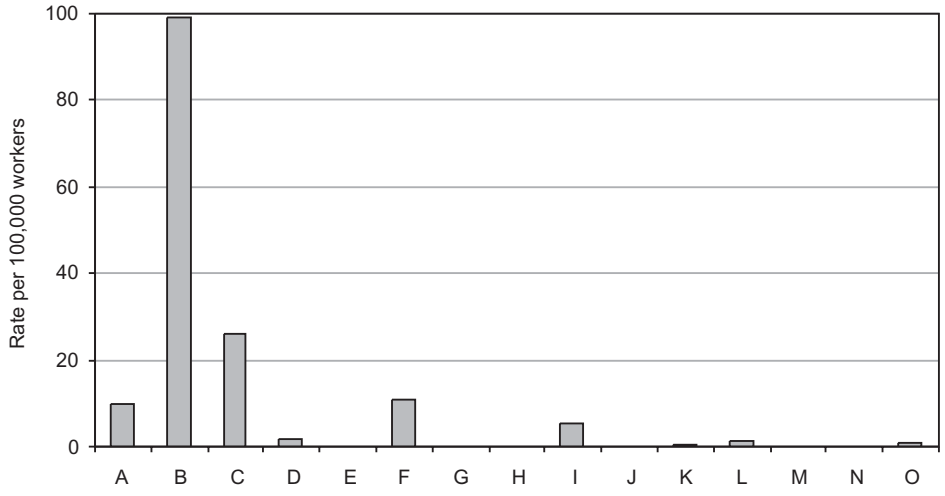


FIGURE 5.3
FATALITY RATES PER 100,000 WORKERS EXCLUDING ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS BY ECONOMIC SECTOR, 2002, HSA

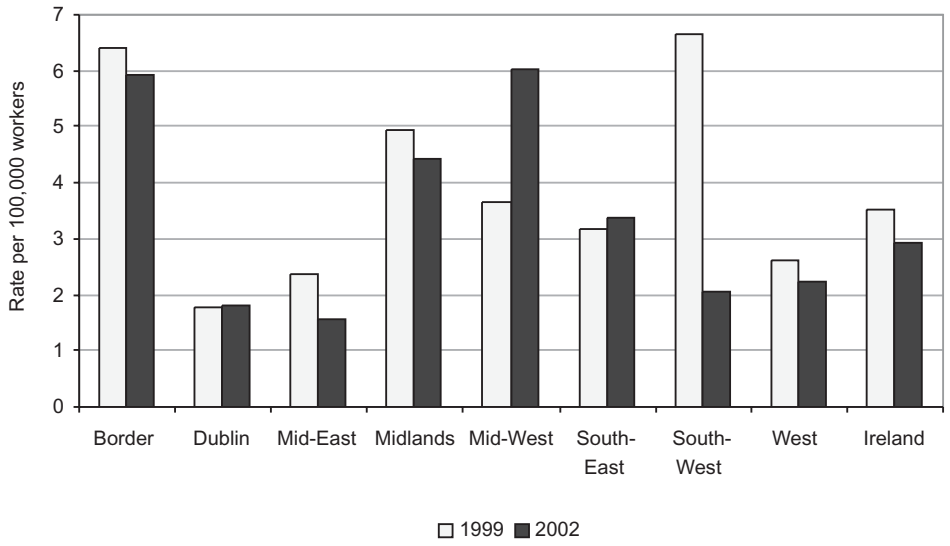


Economic Sector: A – Agriculture, hunting and forestry, B – Fishing, C –- Mining & Quarrying, D – Manufacturing, E – Electricity/ gas/water, F – Construction, G –- Wholesale/Retail trade; repair of vehicles, personal and household goods, H –- Hotels/Restaurants, I – Transport, Storage, Communication, J – Financial Intermediation, K – Real Estate, Renting, Business, L – Public Admin./Defence, M – Education, N –- Health/Social Work, O –- Community/Social/Personal Services

Fatality by region

The fatality rates by region show a significant regional variation. Since the number of fatalities is relatively small, the rate fluctuates considerably when it is broken down by region. However, the fatality rate shows underlining regional characteristics. Overall, Dublin and Mid-East regions are better than the national average, whereas the Border and Midlands regions are worse than the average in both 1999 and 2002, and the Mid-West and South-West regions are significantly worse in either 1999 or 2002 respectively.

FIGURE 5.4
ATALITY RATES PER 100,000 WORKERS EXCLUDING ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS BY REGION, 1999 AND 2002, HSA



REGION	COUNTY
Border	Cavan, Donegal, Leitrim, Louth, Monaghan, Sligo
Dublin	Dublin
Mid-East	Kildare, Meath, Wicklow
Midland	Laois, Longford, Offaly, Westmeath
Mid-West	Clare, Limerick, Tipperary NR
South-East	Carlow, Kilkenny, Tipperary SR, Waterford, Wexford
South-West	Cork, Kerry
West	Galway, Mayo, Roscommon

Employment status and size of enterprise

Different aspects of fatalities are highlighted in the following sections. First, fatality rates are significantly different depending on the employment status of the worker. Figure 5.5 shows the fatality rates by employment status between 1999 and 2002 and it confirms that self-employed workers are at a considerably higher risk than employees. The difference between the two groups is smallest in 2002, yet in that year self-employed workers were more than twice as likely to be killed because of a workplace accident than employees.

Further breakdown of the size of enterprises is available from the accident records reported to the HSA. Figure 5.6 shows that the large number of fatalities reported to the HSA is concentrated among self-employed and small businesses. Also, a broad classification of sectors reveals that self-employed farmers are the single largest group suffering fatality, followed by small construction business workers. Examinations of working conditions of such groups are vital for the effective prevention of workplace fatalities.

FIGURE 5.5
FATALITY RATES PER 100,000 WORKERS EXCLUDING ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS, 1999-2002, HSA

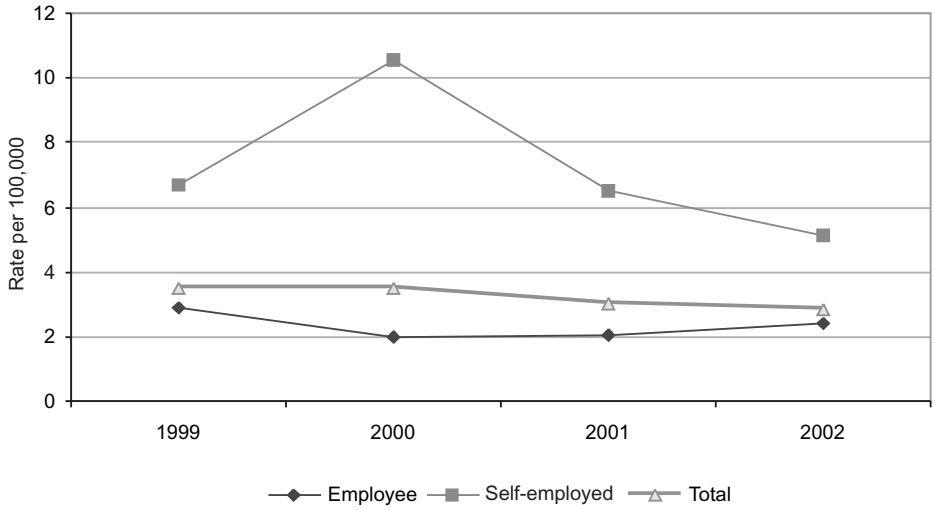
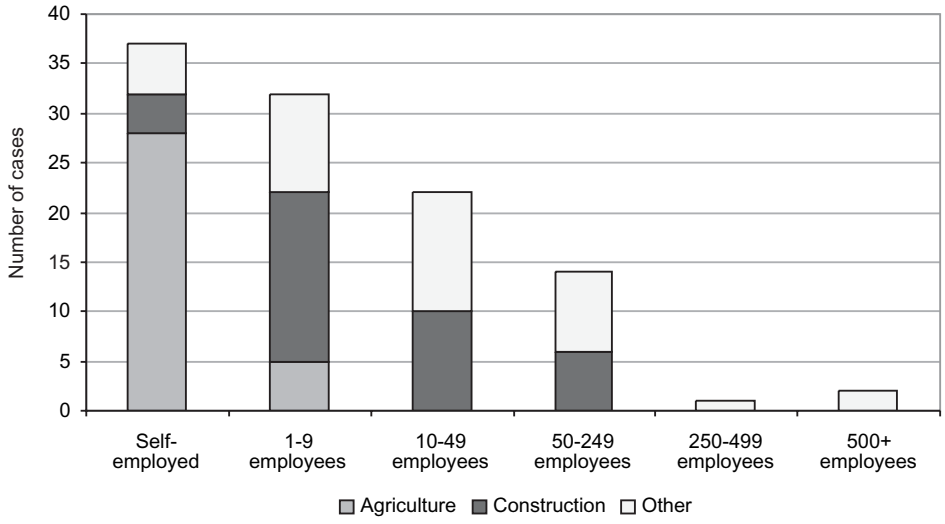


FIGURE 5.6
NUMBER OF REPORTED FATALITIES BY SIZE OF ENTERPRISE, 2001-2002, HSA



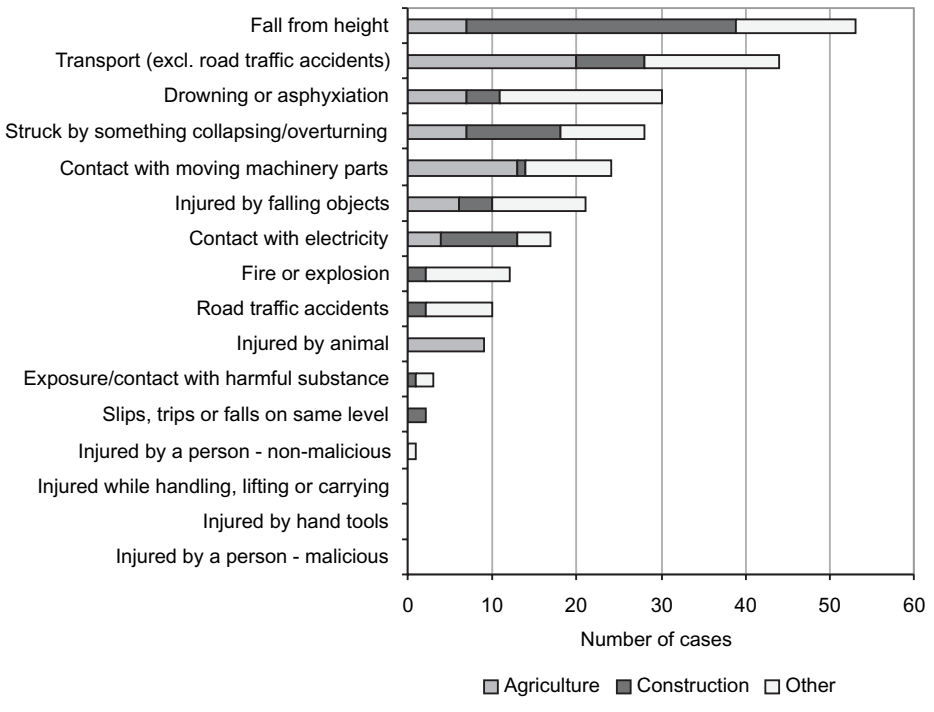
Type of accident

Analyses of the circumstance of accidents are key elements of a prevention strategy. Reported accidents are classified according to type of accident to allow statistical analyses, and those that occurred between 1999 and 2002 are presented in Figure 5.7. It shows that the largest number of lives was lost at work through falls from a height and that this is the most common type of fatal accident in the Construction sector.

The second most common type of fatality is transport-related, excluding road traffic accidents, and this is the most common type of accident in the Agriculture sector. Descriptions of accidents published in the HSA's Annual Reports show that such accidents are mostly tractor-related. The third most common type of fatality is drowning or asphyxiation. This includes a number of fatalities in the Fishing sector as well as drowning in slurry pits in the Agriculture sector, and carbon monoxide poisoning, mostly in the Security sector.

Ten road traffic accident fatalities were reported to the HSA between 1999 and 2002. However, there is serious concern about under-reporting in this area as road traffic accidents may only be reported to Gardai, who investigate them. This concern is reinforced by the road casualty statistics published by the National Roads Authority. In 2002, three fatal road traffic accidents were reported to the HSA (see Table 5.2) whereas NRA's statistics show that 376 people died as a result of road traffic accidents in the same year (see Table 5.7b). Some of the victims, especially those who were using goods vehicle at the time of the accident, might have been travelling in the course of work, in which case the accidents are reportable. Efforts to improve occupational road traffic accident reporting are taking place and this is why road traffic accidents are excluded from fatality rates' calculations so that the comparability of fatality rates between past and future will be maintained.

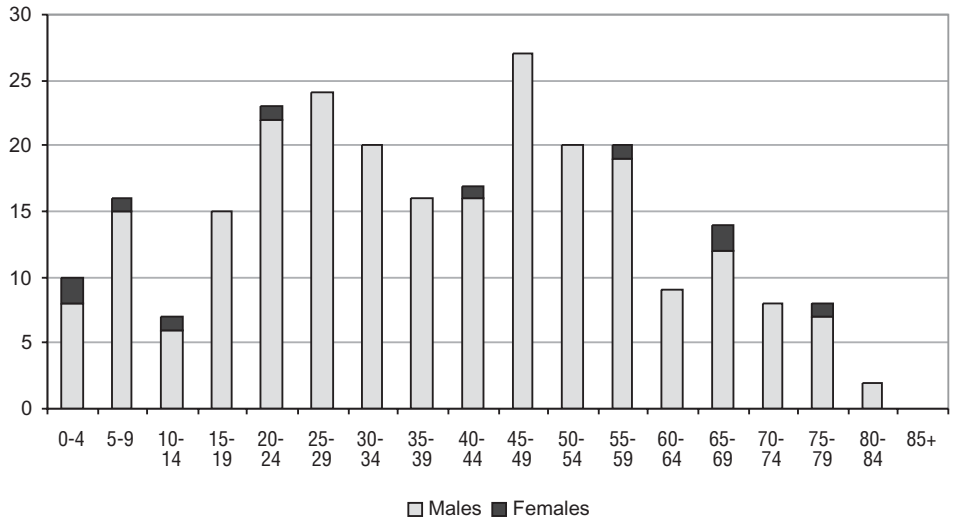
FIGURE 5.7
NUMBER OF REPORTED FATALITIES BY TYPE OF ACCIDENT, 1999-2002, HSA



Age-sex profile

Age and sex distributions of victims indicate the high-risk groups. Figure 5.8a shows the number of reported fatalities by 5-year age group and sex. It reveals that the victims are mostly males of working age, in their 20s to 50s. While male victims are mostly at work at the time of the accident, a larger proportion of female victims are in fact non-workers.

FIGURE 5.8A
NUMBER OF REPORTED FATALITIES BY AGE AND SEX, 1999-2002, HSA



The patterns of age distributions are, however, not universal across the sectors. Figures 5.8b and 5.8c show the same chart as Figure 5.8a for the Agriculture and the Construction sectors. They reveal that these two high-risk sectors have almost opposite characteristics in terms of age distribution of victims. Young children and elderly people are a significant part of agricultural fatalities whereas most deaths in the Construction sector are among working-age people, especially young adults.

FIGURE 5.8B
NUMBER OF REPORTED FATALITIES IN THE AGRICULTURE SECTOR BY AGE AND SEX, 1999-2002, HSA

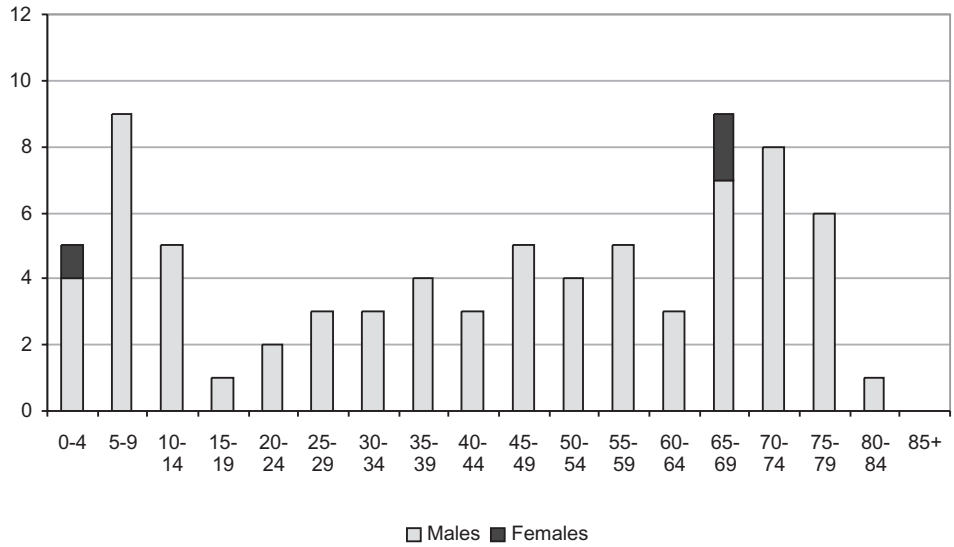
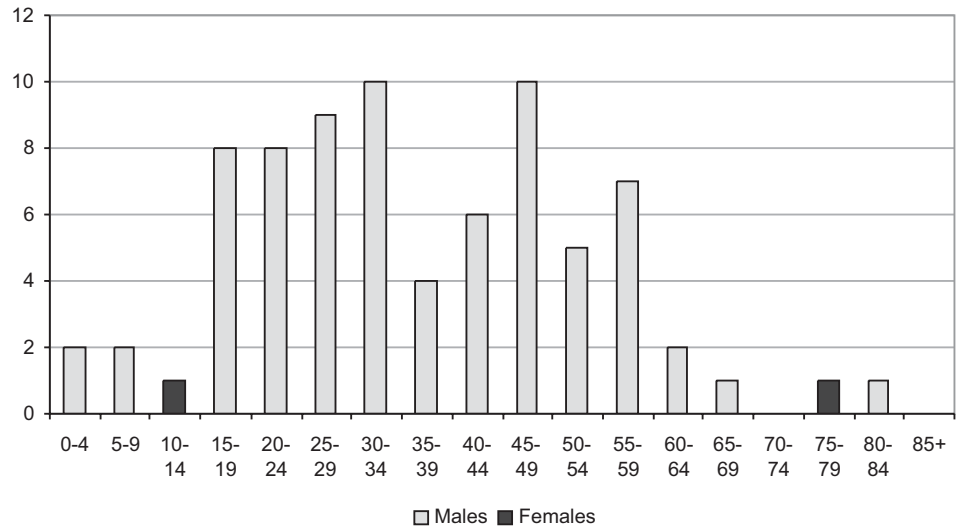


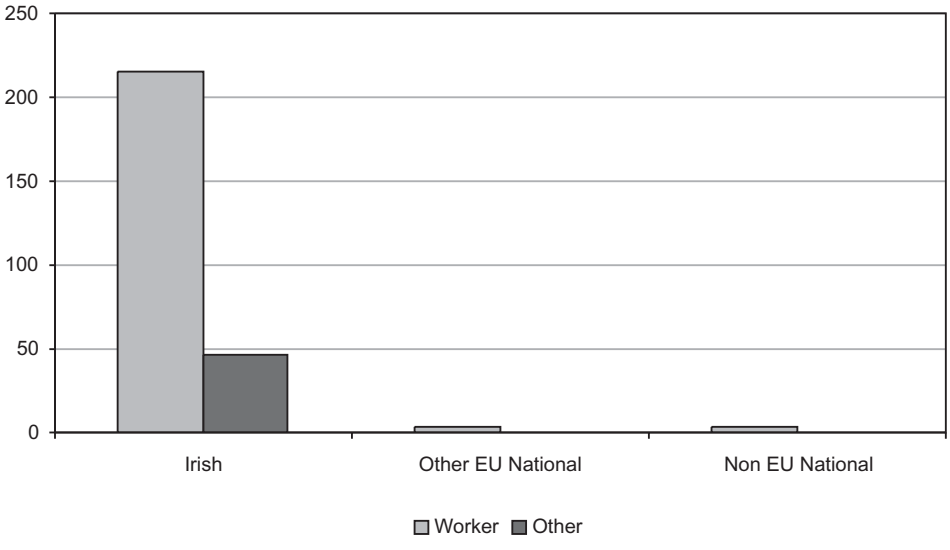
FIGURE 5.8C
NUMBER OF REPORTED FATALITIES IN THE CONSTRUCTION SECTOR BY AGE AND SEX, 1999-2002, HSA



Nationality

As seen in Chapter 2 the number of non-Irish persons is rapidly increasing in recent years. Figure 5.9 shows the number of reported fatalities between 1999 and 2002 by nationality. There were three fatalities to other EU nationals and three fatalities to non-EU nationals during the period, all workers, and they make up just under three per cent of worker fatalities of the period.

FIGURE 5.9
NUMBER OF REPORTED FATALITIES BY NATIONALITY, 1999-2002, HSA



Work-related fatality in the overall context

Work-related fatalities are rare incidents as deaths by injury or poisoning are relatively uncommon (see Figure 2.11 in Chapter 2). However, it has a significant importance among male children. Figure 5.10a shows that work-related fatality is over 35 per cent of the total deaths occurred to male children aged five to nine in 2002, in other words more than 1 in 3 deaths are work-related.

A comparison between work-related and road traffic accident fatality rates also shows that males aged 5-9 are the only group that is more likely to have a work-related fatal accident than a road traffic accident (see Figure 5.10b). It also shows that males aged 45-54 have a relatively high work-related fatality rate per 100,000 population.

FIGURE 5.10A
WORK-RELATED FATALITY AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS FOR MALES BY AGE, 2002, HSA AND CSO

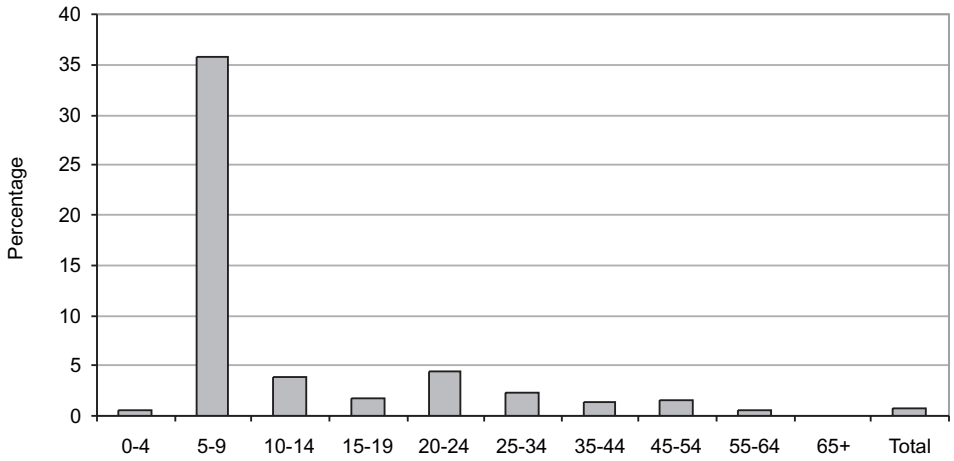
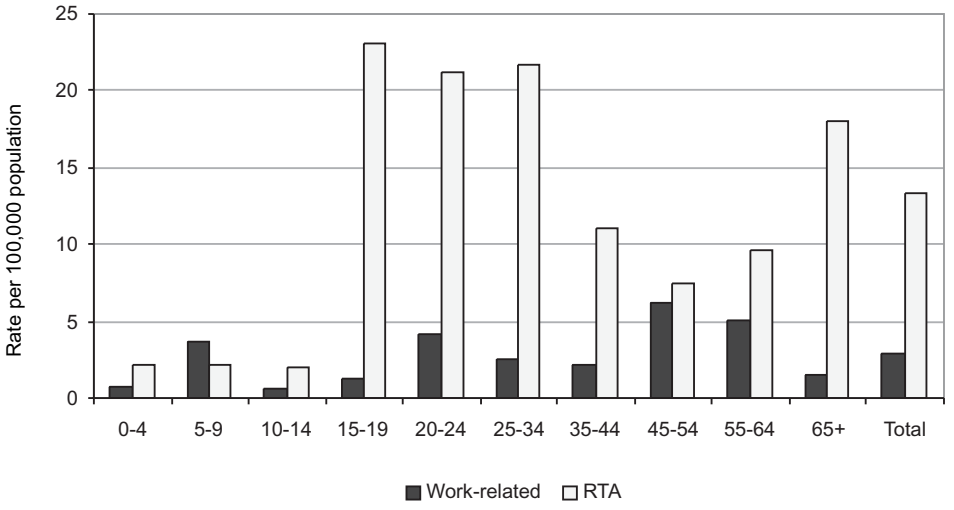


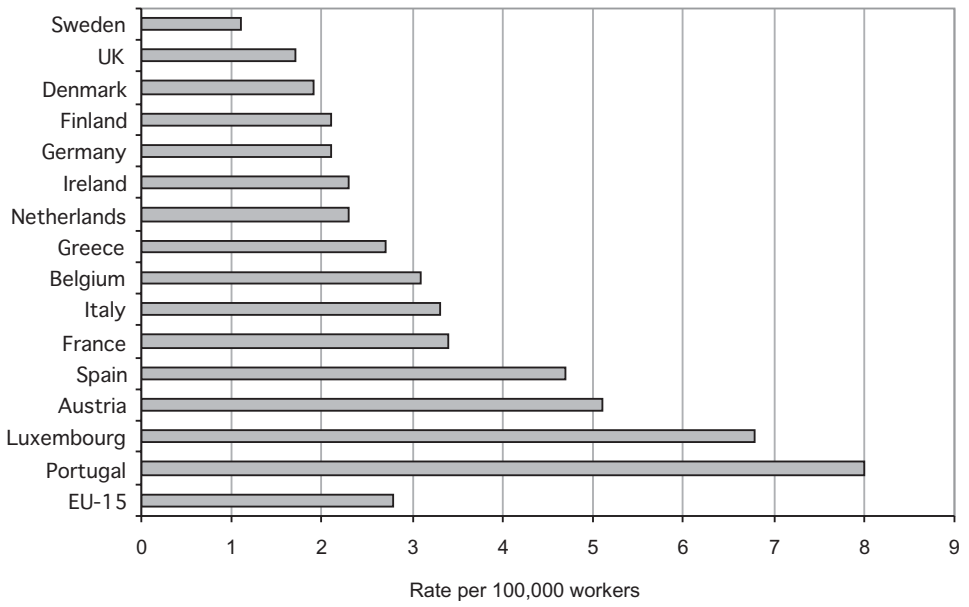
FIGURE 5.10B
WORK-RELATED AND ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENT FATALITY RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION FOR MALES BY AGE, 2002, HSA, AND NRA



European comparison

A comparison with other countries indicates Ireland's performance in health and safety relative to the international norm. Eurostat collates work-related fatality and injury statistics from the member states and calculates standardised rates taking the differences in sector distribution into account. The results for 2000 show that Ireland's fatality rate is below the average EU figure, following Scandinavian countries, the UK and Germany.

FIGURE 5.11
STANDARDISED FATALITY RATES PER 100,000 WORKERS EXCLUDING ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS FOR 9 SECTORS OF EU MEMBER STATES, 2000, EUROSTAT



*9 NACE sectors: Agriculture, Manufacturing, Electricity gas water supply, Construction, Wholesale and retail repairs, Hotels and restaurants, Transports communications, Financial intermediation, Real estate business activities

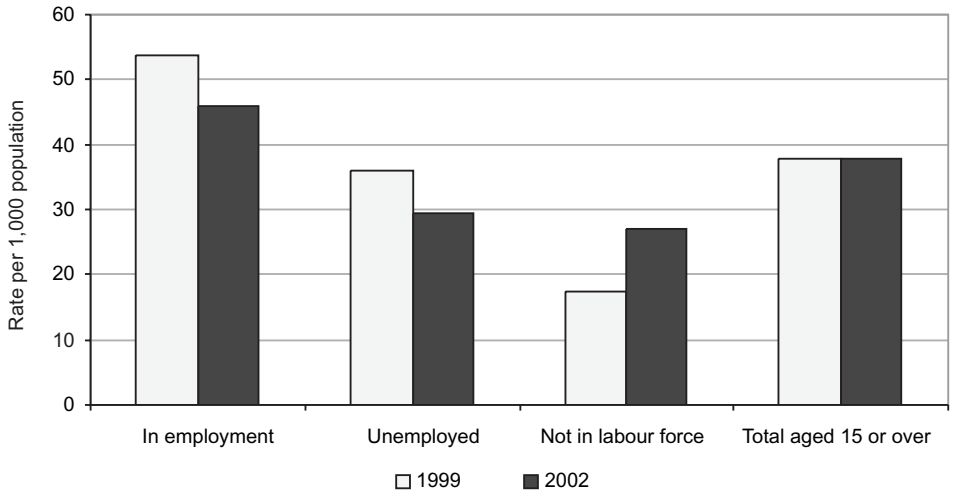
5.2 Injury and illness

Magnitude of occupational injury and illness

Questions in relation to occupational injury and illness are asked every year in the Quarterly National Household Surveys (QNHS), which are conducted by the CSO. Figure 5.12 shows the rates of the total of occupational injury and illness per 1,000 persons by ILO economic status in 1999 and 2002. Due to the changes in the questionnaires, other years are not comparable.

In 2002 a total of 117,800 (or 37.7 per 1,000) persons aged 15 or over are estimated to have been affected by occupational injury or illness (see Table 5.12). This is the number of people affected at their own workplace, therefore it excludes people affected who are non-workers and workers under 15 years. Although the total number went up slightly from 1999, the subject population had increased as well and the rate stayed almost constant. The breakdown by economic status reveals that the rate went down for all the groups except for those who were not in the labour force. Possible explanations are an accumulation of past incidents, and a greater differentiation of recent incidents, i.e. general improvements in workplaces with some severe cases that led to premature retirements.

FIGURE 5.12
TOTAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURY AND ILLNESS RATES PER 1,000 PERSONS AGED 15 AND OVER BY ILO ECONOMIC STATUS, 1999 AND 2002, CSO



A breakdown of the 2002 results by injury and illness and by sex shows the significant diversity among the groups (see Figures 5.13a and b). The injury rate is highest among males in full-time employment and, naturally enough, part-time workers and the unemployed are less likely to have had a workplace injury in the last twelve months. However, females in part-time employment are just as likely to have a workplace injury as females in full-time employment.

On the other hand, there is a significant concentration of work-related illnesses among males who are not in the labour force, where 1 in every 20 persons has a work-related illness. Those who are not in the labour force include retired people, although they may have had a longer exposure to a work-related hazard, which increases the risk of developing a work-related illness. A further breakdown of this group by age and principal economic status reveals that more than 65 per cent of those with illnesses are under 65 (see Table 5.13b), and it is reasonable to suspect that some of these were forced to leave the labour force due to work-related illnesses.

FIGURE 5.13A
OCCUPATIONAL INJURY AND ILLNESS RATES PER 1,000 MALES AGED 15 AND OVER BY ILO ECONOMIC STATUS, 2002, CSO

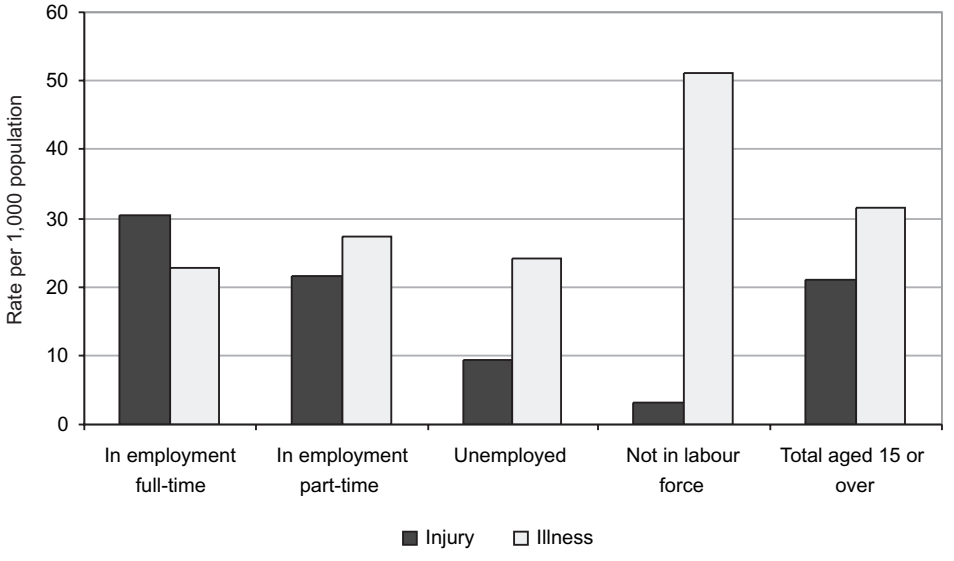
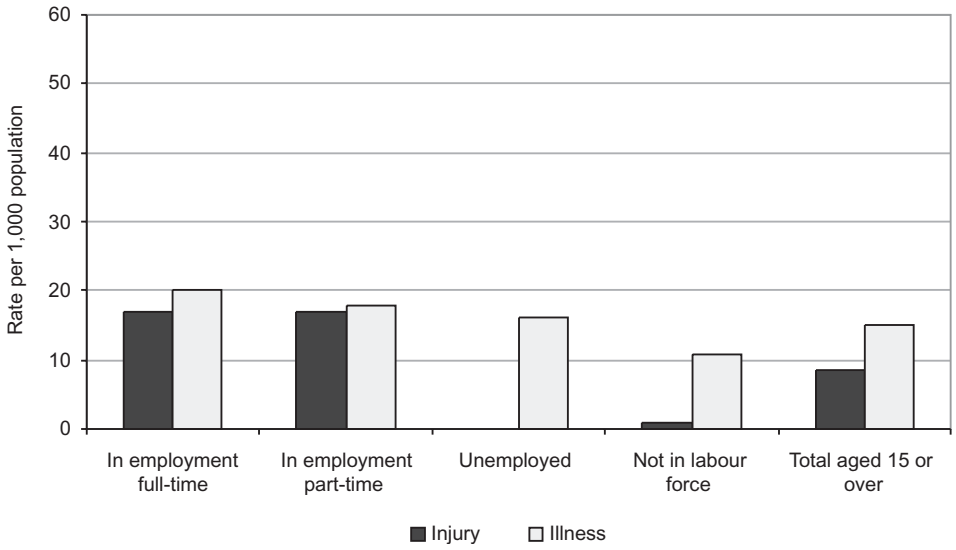


FIGURE 5.13B
OCCUPATIONAL INJURY AND ILLNESS RATES PER 1,000 FEMALES AGED 15 AND OVER BY ILO ECONOMIC STATUS, 2002, CSO



Injury and illness by age and sex

Age-sex distributions of occupational injury and illness show distinctive patterns for each group. Figures 5.14a and b confirm that occupational injury reaches its peak among the middle-aged group (30-34), whereas occupational illness is most common among an older age group showing the cumulative effect of occupational illness. Males are much more likely to suffer injury or illness than females in all age groups, with 3 per cent of those aged 30-34 affected by injury and 6 per cent of those aged 55-64 affected by illness.

FIGURE 5.14A
OCCUPATIONAL INJURY AND ILLNESS RATES PER 1,000 MALES AGED 15 AND OVER BY AGE, 2002, CSO

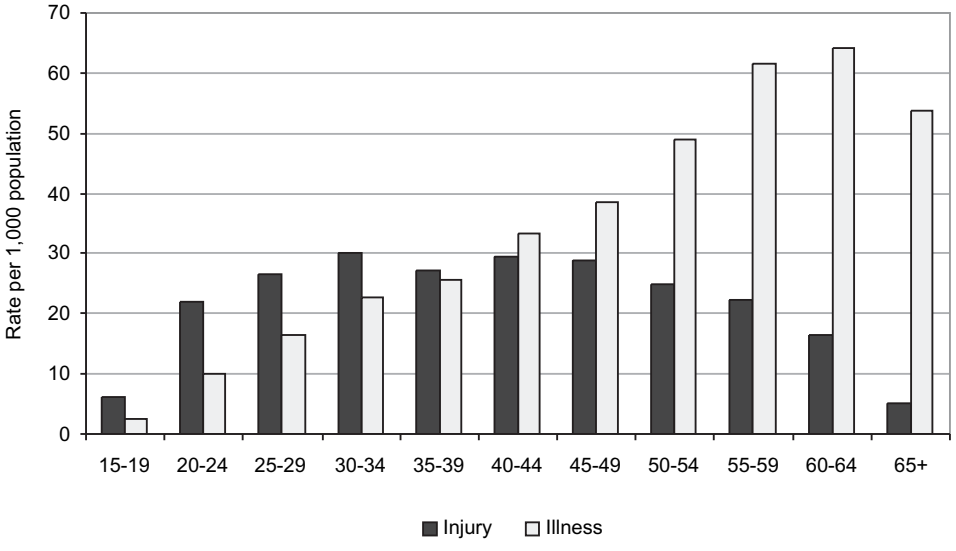
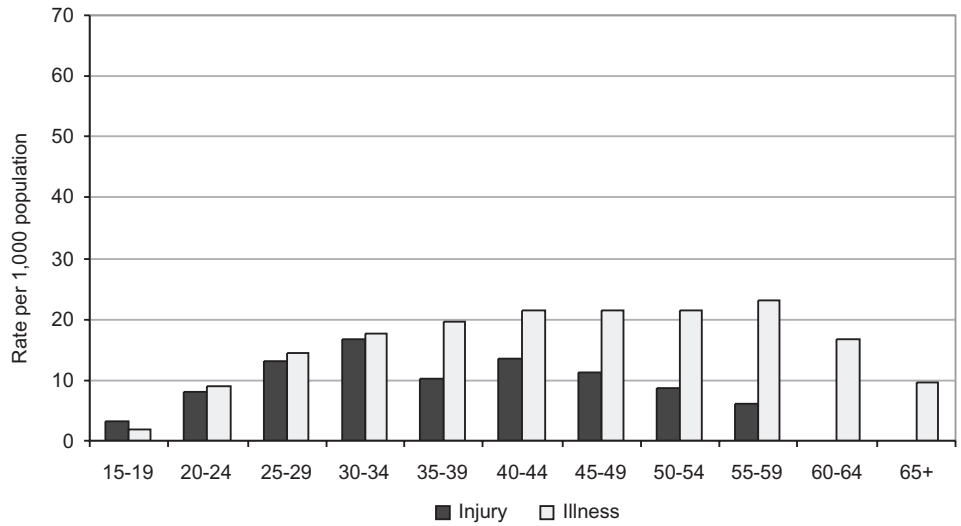


FIGURE 5.14B
OCCUPATIONAL INJURY AND ILLNESS RATES PER 1,000 FEMALES AGED 15 AND OVER BY AGE, 2002, CSO

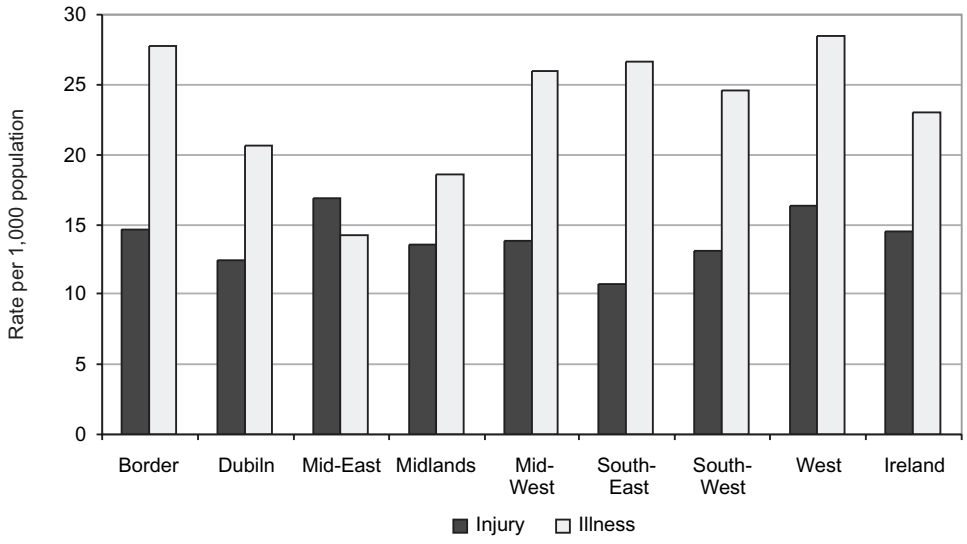


Injury and illness by region

Figure 5.15 shows regional rates for occupational injury and illness in 2002. The lowest injury rate is in the South-East and the highest injury rate is in the Mid-East but there are not many differences among regions. The lowest illness rate is in the Mid-East followed by the Midlands and the highest is in the West followed by the Border region.

Compared with the fatality rate in Figure 5.4, the pattern in fatalities is not strongly connected with the injury rates but has some similarities to the illness rates. For example, the Mid-East has low rates of fatality and illness whereas the Border and Mid-West have high rates of fatality and illness.

FIGURE 5.15
OCCUPATIONAL INJURY AND ILLNESS RATES PER 1,000 PERSONS BY REGION, 2002, CSO

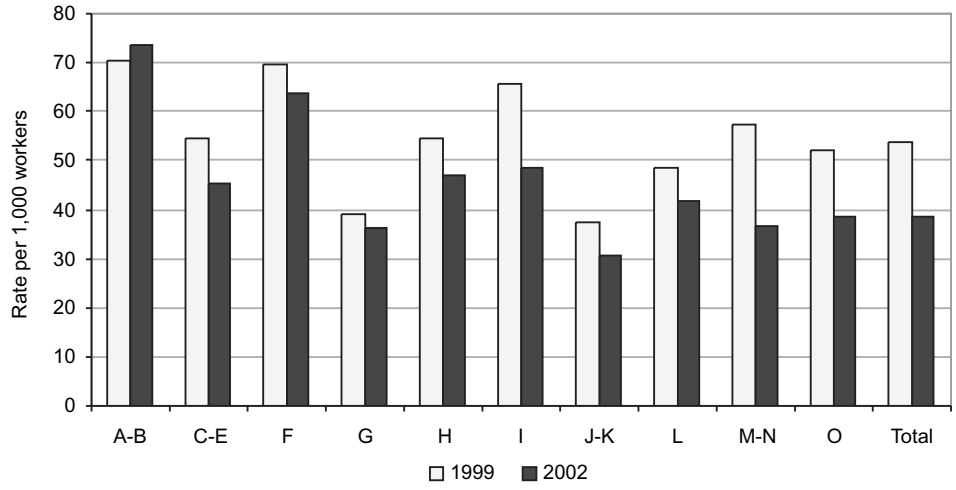


Injury and illness by economic sector

Injury and illness statistics for those who are in employment can be broken down by economic sector. Figure 5.16 shows the changes in the rates between 1999 and 2002 and it confirms that improvements are seen in every sector except the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing sectors, which also have the highest rates in both years.

The sectors that have high fatality rates (see Section 5.1) such as the Construction, Manufacturing and Transport sectors, the Hotels and Restaurants and the Education and Health sectors also have a high rate of occupational injury and illness. A further breakdown of the Education and the Health sectors that is available for 2002 shows that the rate of injury and ill-health is very high in the Health sector (see Table 5.16).

FIGURE 5.16
TOTAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURY AND ILLNESS RATES PER 1,000 WORKERS BY ECONOMIC SECTOR, 1999 AND 2002, CSO



Economic Sector: A – Agriculture, hunting and forestry, B – Fishing, C – Mining & Quarrying, D – Manufacturing, E – Electricity/gas/water, F – Construction, G – Wholesale/Retail trade; repair of vehicles, personal and household goods, H – Hotels/Restaurants, I – Transport, Storage, Communication, J – Financial Intermediation, K – Real Estate, Renting, Business, L – Public Admin./Defence, M – Education, N – Health/Social Work, O – Community/Social/Personal Services

The 2002 figures can be separated into injury and illness, which show the characteristics of sectors. Figure 5.17a shows that injury is most common in the Construction sector.

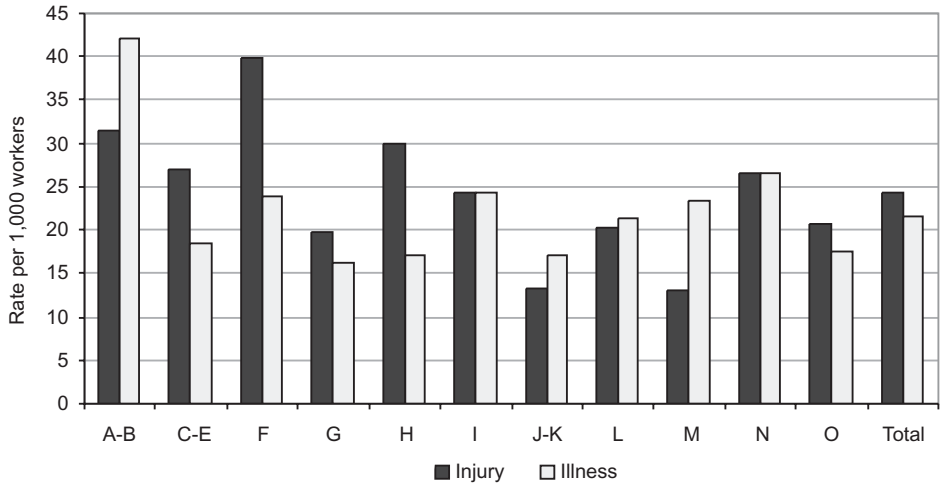
Work-related illness is most common in the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing sectors. Presumably this is partly due to the high incidence of health hazard exposure in the sectors and partly due to the fact that agriculture workers are less occupationally mobile than workers in other sectors. The high incidence of injury in the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing sectors also indicates that many of the illnesses are related to a past injury.

The Hotels and Restaurants sector rarely has fatalities but the results show that this sector has a high incidence of work-related injury. Further breakdown by sex in Figures 5.17b and c reveal that males in the Hotels and Restaurants sector have an injury rate nearly as high as those in the Construction sector.

The Health sector and the Transport sector have a high incidence of both injury and illness and the Health sector is one of the highest-risk sectors for female workers along with the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing sectors.

The Education sector has the lowest incidence of injury, but the illness rates are higher than the injury rates, especially for females, and are also higher than the average.

FIGURE 5.17A
OCCUPATIONAL INJURY AND ILLNESS RATES PER 1,000 WORKERS BY ECONOMIC SECTOR, 2002, CSO



Economic Sector: A – Agriculture, hunting and forestry, B – Fishing, C – Mining & Quarrying, D – Manufacturing, E – Electricity/gas/water, F – Construction, G – Wholesale/Retail trade; repair of vehicles, personal and household goods, H – Hotels/Restaurants, I – Transport, Storage, communication, J – Financial Intermediation, K – Real Estate, Renting, Business, L – Public Admin./Defence, M – Education, N – Health/Social Work, O – Community/Social/Personal Services

FIGURE 5.17B
OCCUPATIONAL INJURY AND ILLNESS RATES PER 1,000 MALE WORKERS BY ECONOMIC SECTOR, 2002, CSO

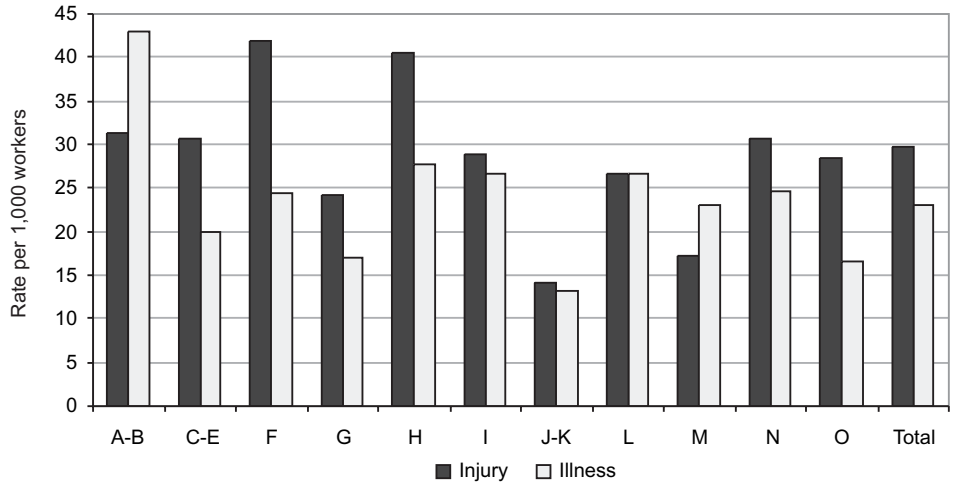
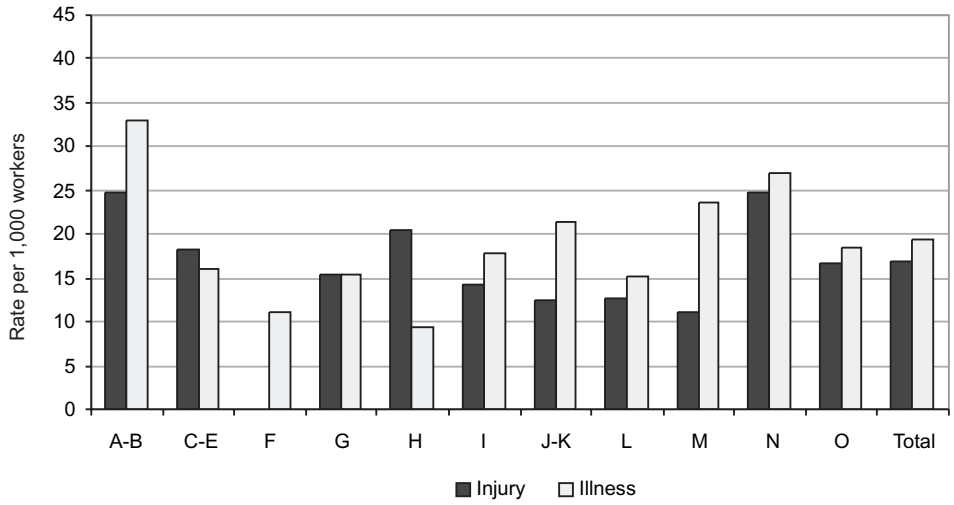


FIGURE 5.17C
OCCUPATIONAL INJURY AND ILLNESS RATES PER 1,000 FEMALE WORKERS BY ECONOMIC SECTOR, 2002, CSO



Economic Sector: A – Agriculture, hunting and forestry, B – Fishing, C – Mining & Quarrying, D – Manufacturing, E – Electricity/gas/water, F – Construction, G – Wholesale/Retail trade; repair of vehicles, personal and household goods, H – Hotels/Restaurants, I – Transport, Storage, communication, J – Financial Intermediation, K – Real Estate, Renting, Business, L – Public Admin./Defence, M – Education, N – Health/Social Work, O – Community/Social/Personal Services

Injury and illness by employment status

The injury and illness rates by employment status in Figures 5.18a and b show that self-employed males with no employees and those who are assisting relatives are more likely to have work-related injury and illness. Employees are more likely to have injury than illness. Self-employed females with no employees are much more likely to have a work-related illness than any other group.

FIGURE 5.18A
OCCUPATIONAL INJURY AND ILLNESS RATES PER 1,000 MALE WORKERS BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS, 2002, CSO

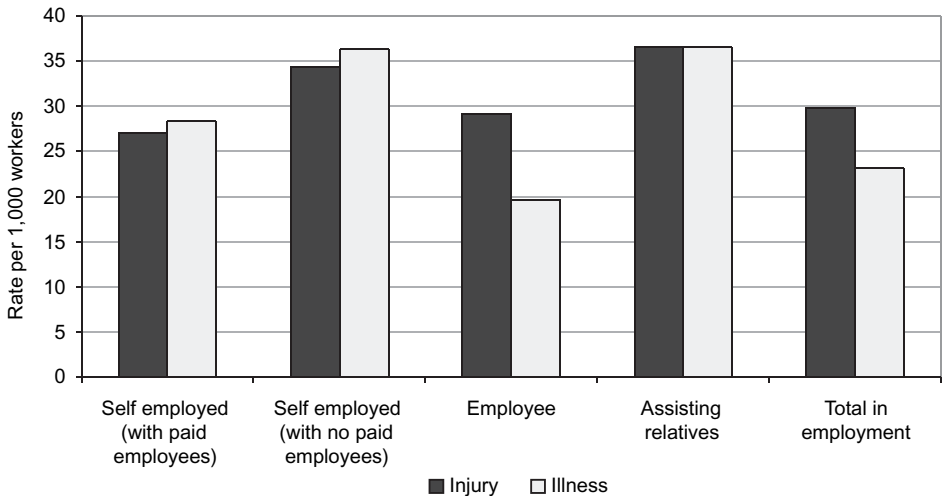
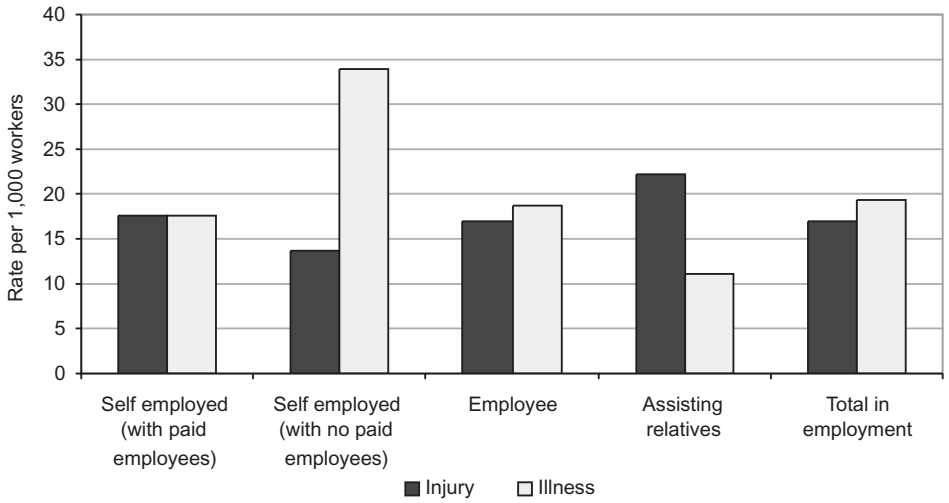


FIGURE 5.18B
OCCUPATIONAL INJURY AND ILLNESS RATES PER 1,000 FEMALE WORKERS BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS, 2002, CSO



Injury and illness by occupational group

The injury and illness rates by occupational group in Figures 5.19a and b show that, for males, injuries are more common than illnesses for most groups except for managers and associate professionals. Injuries are most common among personal and protective services workers followed by craft and related workers. Illnesses are most common among managers and personal and protective service workers but differences between groups are much smaller than for injury rates.

Variations are smaller for females than males for both injuries and illnesses. The estimated number of injuries for craft and related workers appears as 0, but this is due to the small size of the subject population. Despite their overall lower level of injury and illness than males, female professionals are more likely to have illnesses, and female associate professionals are more likely to have injuries and illnesses than their male counterparts.

FIGURE 5.19A
OCCUPATIONAL INJURY AND ILLNESS RATES PER 1,000 MALE WORKERS BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUP, 2002, CSO

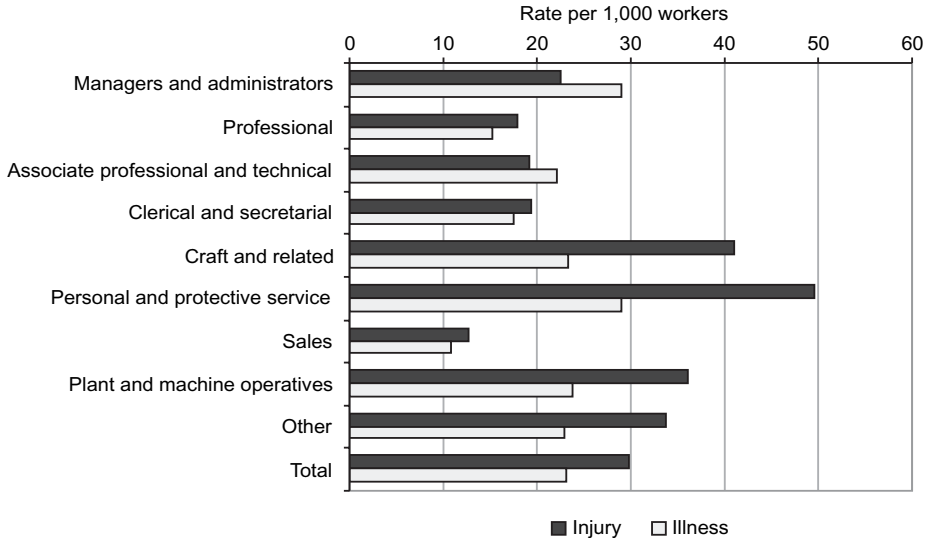
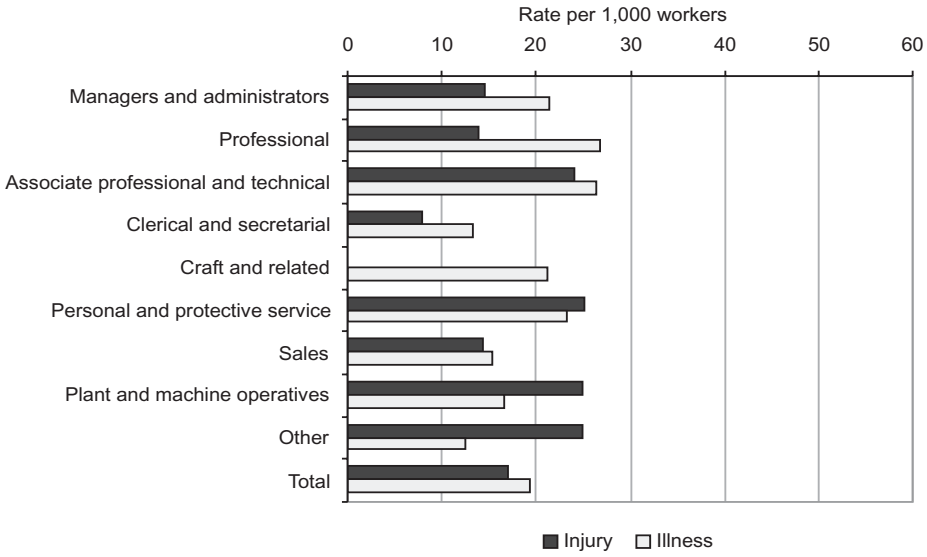


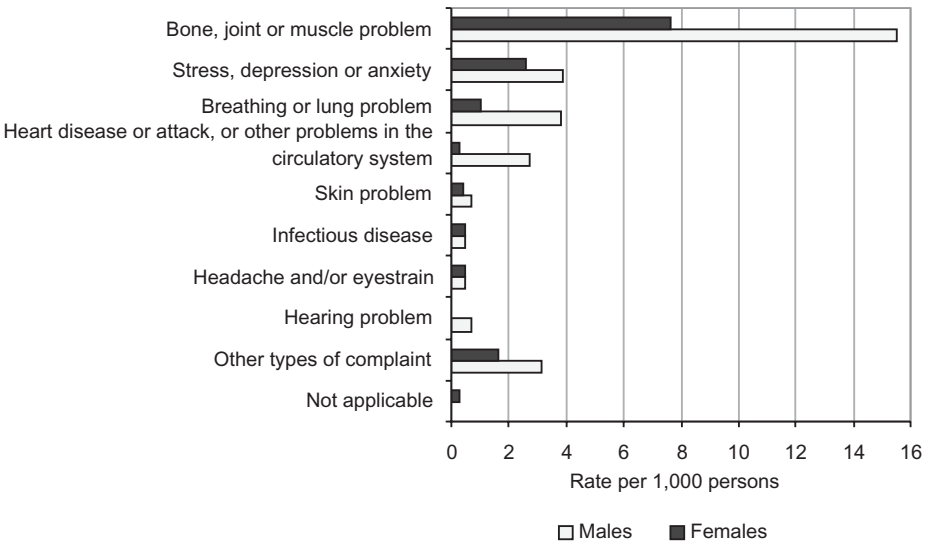
FIGURE 5.19B
CCUPATIONAL INJURY AND ILLNESS RATES PER 1,000 FEMALE WORKERS BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUP, 2002, CSO



Type of illness

The Quarterly National Household Survey (QNHS) health and safety module also includes a question that identifies the type of illness. Figure 5.20a shows the rates per 1,000 persons aged 15 and over by type of illness and sex and confirms that bone, joint or muscle problems are far more common complaints than any other types listed here, especially for males. The next common problem is stress, depression or anxiety followed by breathing or lung problems. Problems related to the heart or circulatory system are also common among males but not so much among females.

FIGURE 5.20A
OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESS RATES PER 1,000 PERSONS AGED 15 OR OVER BY TYPE OF ILLNESS AND SEX, 2002, CSO



Figures 5.20b and c show the two most common types of illness rates by ILO economic status and sex. Bone, joint or muscle problems are most common among males who are not in the labour force but for females those who are unemployed or in employment are more likely to have such problems.

Differences between economic status are smaller for stress, depression or anxiety problems although unemployed males have a slightly higher rate than the others. The unemployed figure for females is not available due to the small sample size. Table 5.20 also shows that breathing or lung problems and problems related to the heart or circulatory system are most common among males who are not in the labour force.

FIGURE 5.20B
BONE, JOINT OR MUSCLE PROBLEM RATES PER 1,000 PERSONS AGED 15 OR OVER BY ILO ECONOMIC STATUS AND SEX, 2002, CSO

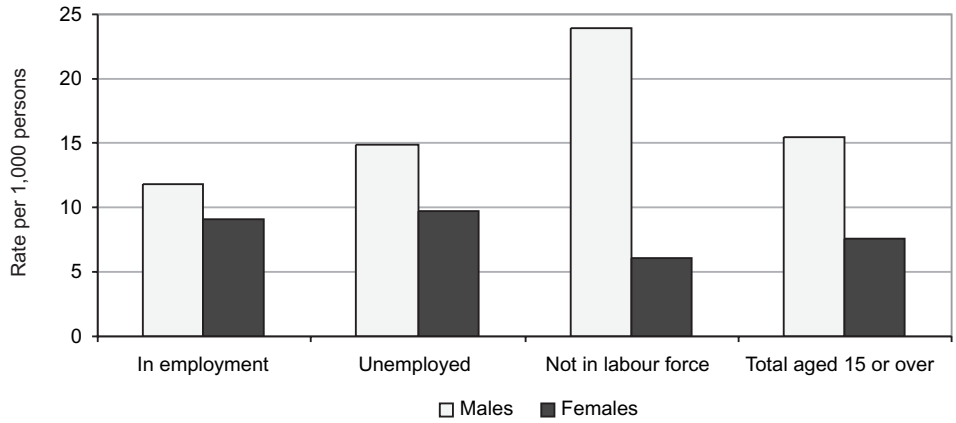
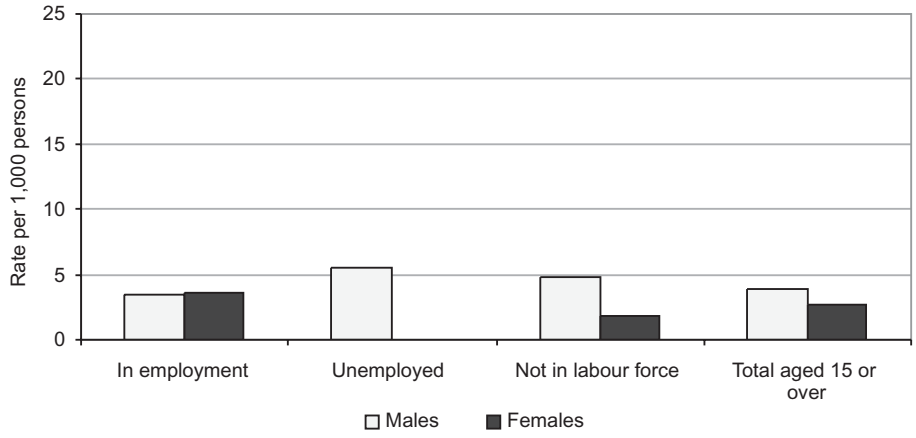


FIGURE 5.20C
STRESS, DEPRESSION OR ANXIETY RATES PER 1,000 PERSONS AGED 15 OR OVER BY ILO ECONOMIC STATUS AND SEX, 2002, CSO



Figures 5.21a and b show the two most common problems by economic sector. Bone, joint or muscle problems are present in every sector but are particularly prominent in the Agriculture and Forestry sector followed by the Health and the Construction sectors. Again differences between sectors are smaller for the stress, depression or anxiety rate, but these problems are most common in the Education sector.

The rates for other types of illness can be found in Table 5.21. Breathing or lung problems are most likely to be found in the Agriculture and Forestry sector followed by the Hotels and Restaurants sector. Due to the small sample size, the following types of illness have significant statistics only in a particular sector:

- Heart disease or attack, or other problems in the circulatory system – Agriculture and Forestry sector
- Skin problem – Community, social and personal services
- Infectious disease – Education sector
- Headache and/or eyestrain – Real estate, Renting and Business activities sector

FIGURE 5.21A
BONE, JOINT OR MUSCLE PROBLEM RATES PER 1,000 WORKERS BY ECONOMIC SECTOR, 2002, CSO

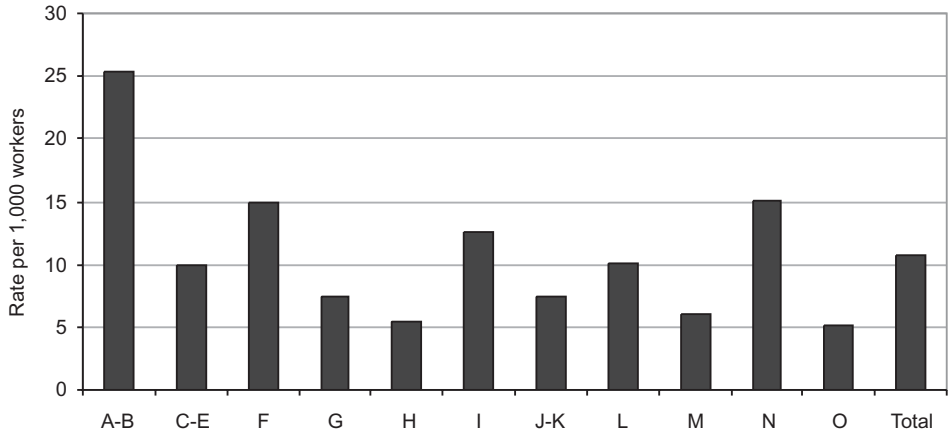
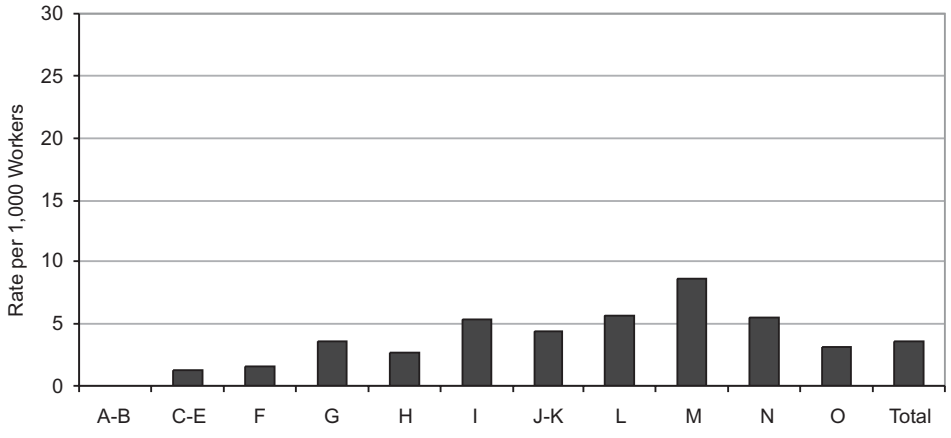


FIGURE 5.21B
STRESS, DEPRESSION OR ANXIETY RATES PER 1,000 WORKERS BY ECONOMIC SECTOR, 2002, CSO



Figures 5.22a and b show the two most common problems by employment status. They show that the self-employed with no paid employees are most likely to have bone, joint or muscle problems and the self-employed with paid employees are most likely to have stress, depression or anxiety problems. Table 5.22 shows that the self-employed with no paid employees are also likely to have higher rates for breathing or lung problems and heart disease or attack, or other problems in the circulatory system.

FIGURE 5.22A
BONE, JOINT OR MUSCLE PROBLEM RATES PER 1,000 WORKERS BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS, 2002, CSO

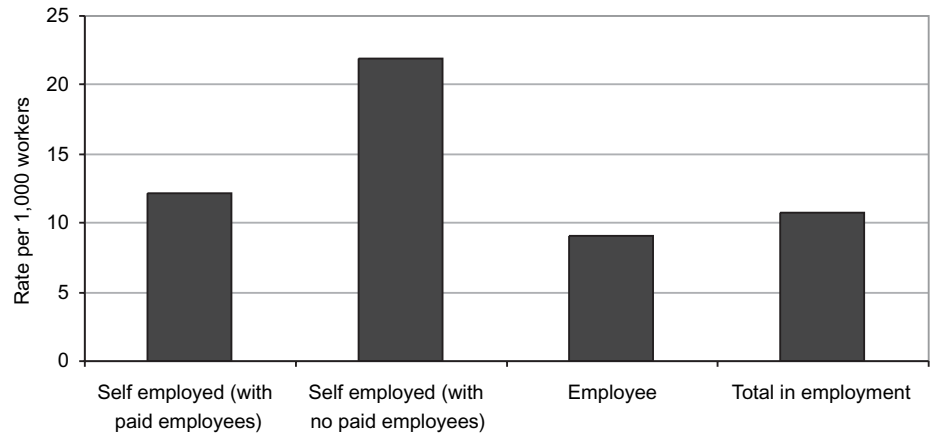
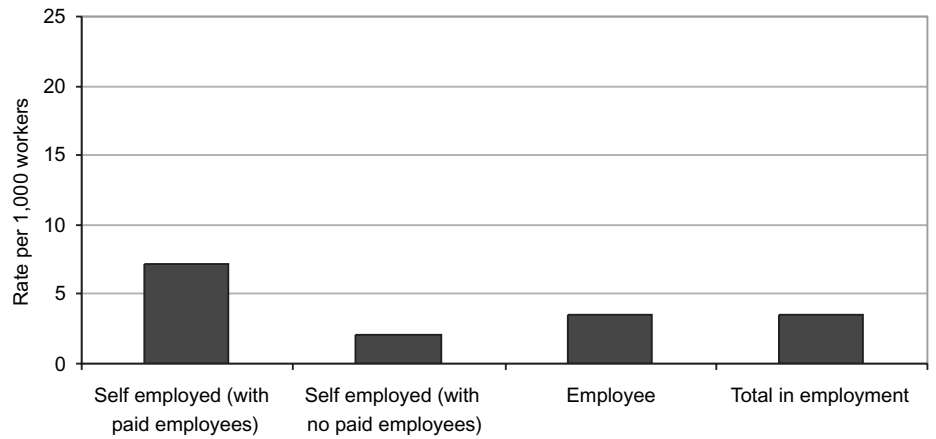


FIGURE 5.22B
STRESS, DEPRESSION OR ANXIETY RATES PER 1,000 WORKERS BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS, 2002, CSO



Figures 5.23a and b show the two most common problems by occupational group. Bone, joint or muscle problems are prevalent among various occupational groups but they are particularly common among Managers and Administrators, and Craft and related workers. It probably indicates that a number of workers classified as managers and administrators are involved in physical work. Self-employed farmers are classified as managers. Stress, depression or anxiety problems are, on the other hand, most common among Professionals and together with the findings in the sector analyses, it suggests that teachers are most susceptible to such problems.

Table 5.23 shows that breathing or lung problems are most common among Personal and Protective Service workers followed by Plant and machine operatives, Managers and Administrators, and Others. Due to the small sample size, the following types of illness have significant statistics only in particular occupational groups:

- Heart disease or attack, or other problems in the circulatory system – Managers and administrators
- Skin problem – Personal and protective service
- Infectious disease – Associate professional and technical, Professional
- Headache and/or eyestrain – Craft and related.

FIGURE 5.23A
BONE, JOINT OR MUSCLE PROBLEM RATES PER 1,000 WORKERS BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUP, 2002, CSO

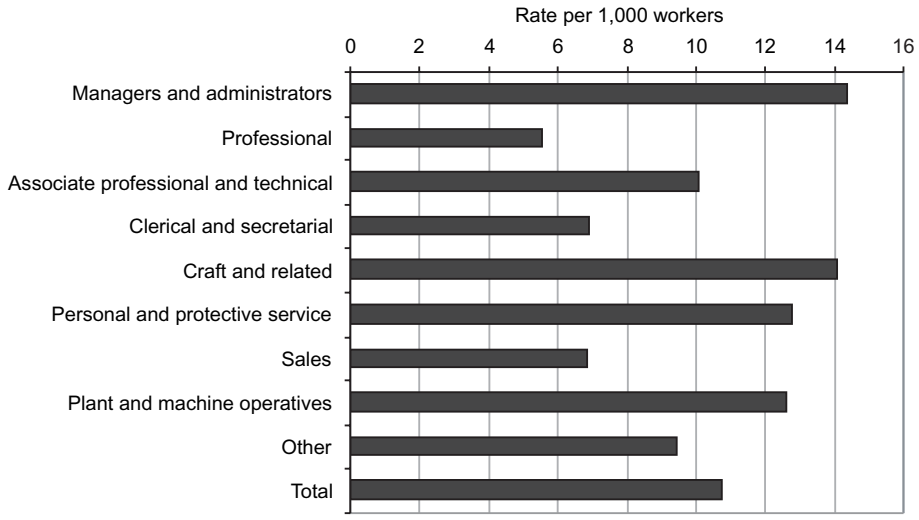
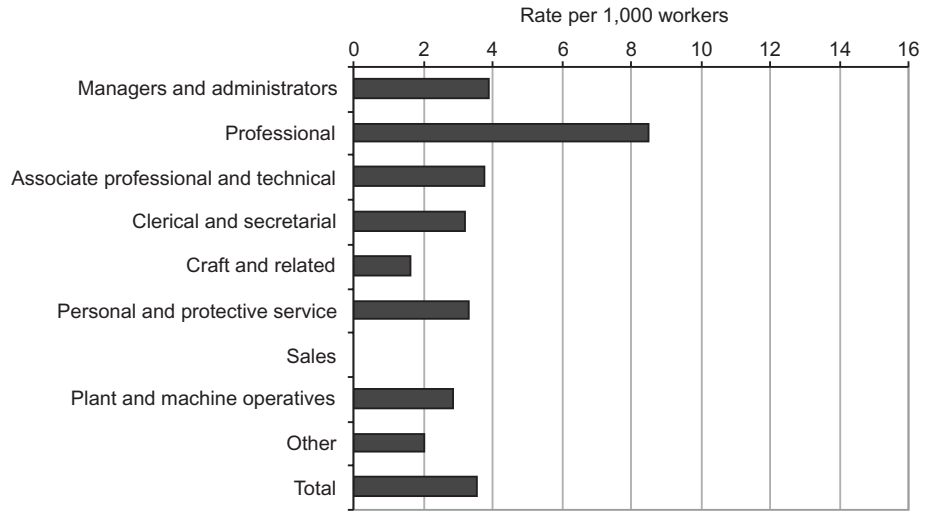


FIGURE 5.23B
STRESS, DEPRESSION OR ANXIETY RATES PER 1,000 WORKERS BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUP, 2002, CSO



Frequency of injury and illness

The QNHS statistics presented in the previous sections are based on the number of persons affected, but the QNHS also contains the information on the frequency of injury and illness. Figure 5.24 shows the rates of two or more injuries, illnesses and both injury and illness, which confirms that those who are in employment are more likely to have multiple injuries and both injury and illness than those who are not in the labour force, but there is no significant difference between the two groups in terms of multiple illnesses. Presumably this is because injuries are more associated with recent employment. In general, multiple injuries are more common than multiple illnesses as approximately 25 per cent of injury cases are two or more injuries in comparison to 7.5 per cent of illness cases (see Table 5.24).

Figure 5.25 shows economic sector differences for those who are in employment. Workers in the Hotels and Restaurants sector are most likely to have multiple injuries, and workers in the Construction sector are most likely to have both injury and illness followed by the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing sectors and the Health sector. Workers in the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing sectors are most likely to have multiple illnesses though the rate for multiple illnesses among workers is relatively low as seen above.

Figure 5.25 shows differences by employment status for those who are in employment. Those who are assisting relatives are most likely to have multiple injuries and multiple illnesses but statistics of both injury and illness for them are not available due to the small sample size. Self-employed with no paid employees have higher rates of multiple illnesses and both injury and illness than self-employed with paid employees and employees, but self-employed with paid employees have a higher rate of multiple injuries than self-employed with no paid employees and employees.

FIGURE 5.24
RATES PER 1,000 PERSONS WITH TWO OR MORE INJURIES, ILLNESSES AND BOTH INJURY AND ILLNESS BY ILO ECONOMIC STATUS, 2002, CSO

FIGURE 5.25
RATES PER 1,000 WORKERS WITH TWO OR MORE INJURIES, ILLNESSES AND BOTH INJURY AND ILLNESS BY ECONOMIC SECTOR, 2002, CSO

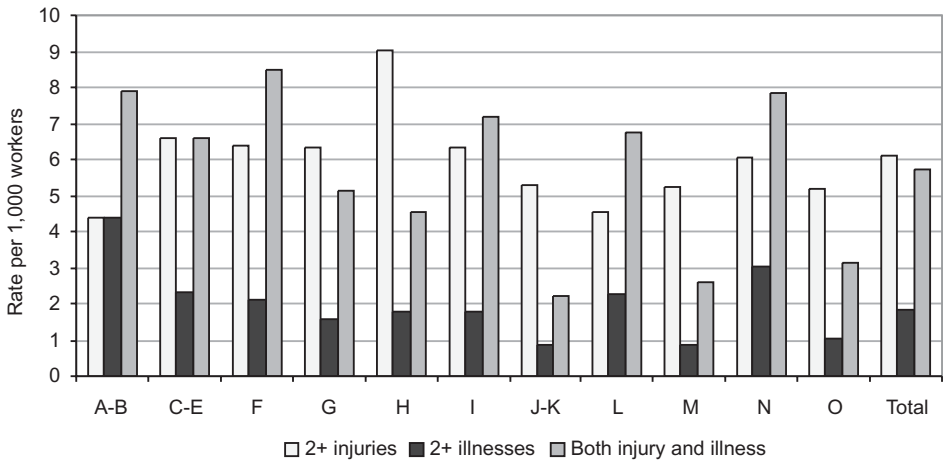


FIGURE 5.26
RATES PER 1,000 WORKERS WITH TWO OR MORE INJURIES, ILLNESSES AND BOTH INJURY AND ILLNESS BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS, 2002, CSO

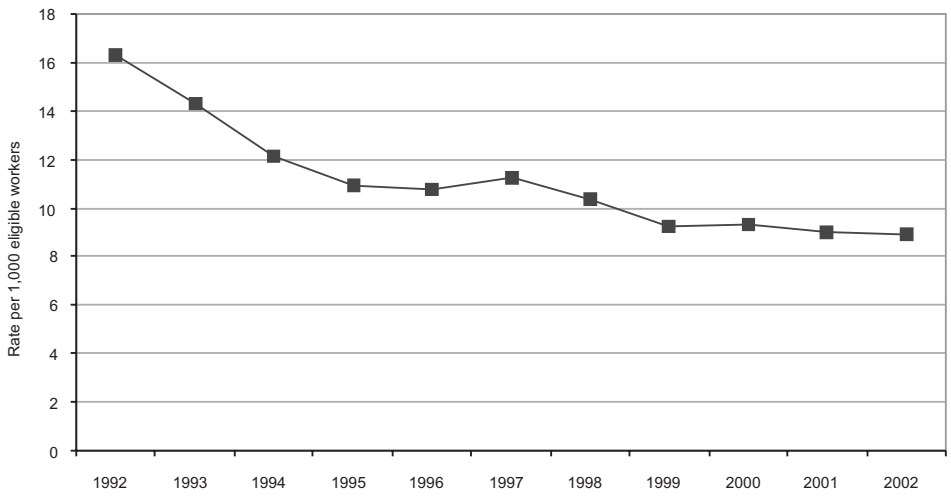
Trend of occupational injury and illness

Although the QNHS provides us with nationally representative estimations, due to changes in questionnaire design in the last number of years it allows only limited trend analysis at present. Also, the QNHS is not suitable for short-term trend observation as it is subject to fluctuation due to sampling and non-sampling errors. Among other sources of occupational injury statistics, namely HSA accident reporting (SAFE), Occupational Injury Benefit claims (OIB: number of payments by the Department of Social and Family Affairs for insurable persons injured in the course of their work or who contract an occupational disease) and Employer's liability insurance claim statistics, and OIB

statistics are the best available indicator for the occupational injury trend, as the criteria for this benefit have not changed over the period (see Appendix).

OIB does not cover self-employed and family workers, therefore the base population for rate calculation has to be employees only. Defence forces and public sector workers employed before April 1995 are not covered by OIB, therefore they should also be excluded from the base population. Figure 5.27 shows the overall downward trend in the rates per 100,000 eligible workers since 1992.

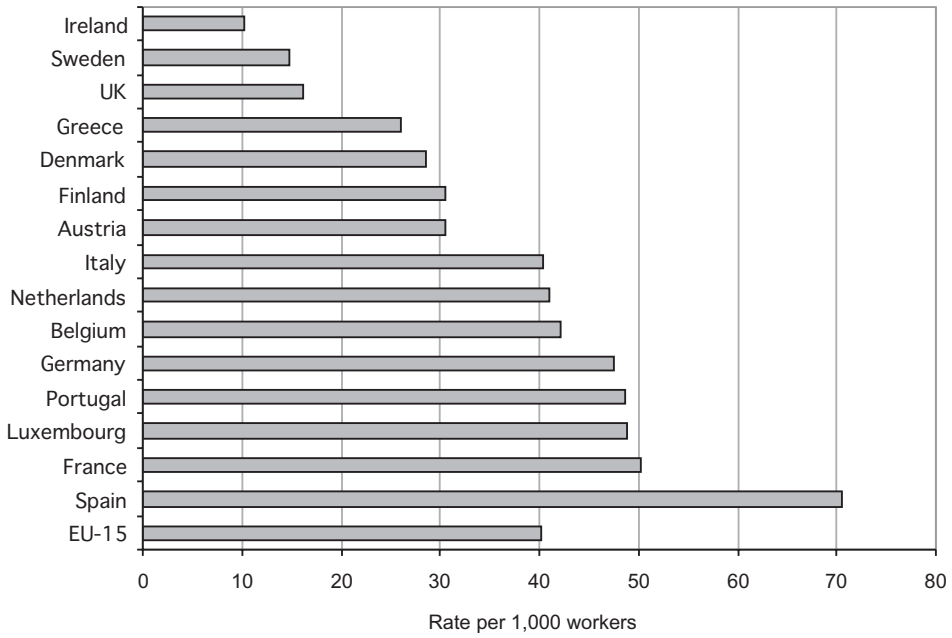
FIGURE 5.27
OCCUPATIONAL INJURY BENEFIT CLAIMS PER 1,000 ELIGIBLE WORKERS, 1992-2002, DSFA



The figures indicate the improvement in work-related injury over the period. According to the incapacity type breakdown that is available for 2002, the claims include approximately 7 per cent of illness cases. The breakdown for previous years is not known, consequently proportional changes over the years cannot be confirmed. At the same time the number of illness cases for 2002 is small, therefore OIB could be used as a trend indicator for injury but not for illness.

But how does the Irish figure compare to other countries? Figure 5.28 shows the standardised incidence rates for the EU member states in 2000 where Ireland is placed lowest in terms of non-fatal accidents at work with more than 3 days absence. While there are differences in the source of data among the member states, the Irish figure is based on the accidents reported to the Authority adjusted for under-reporting by using the QNHS statistics. The standardised incident rate for Ireland is close to both OIB and the QNHS figures and seems to be a fair representation of work-related injury in Ireland. Thus the current rate for non-fatal accidents at work with more than 3 days absence in Ireland is most likely to be less than 20 per 1,000 workers, which is one of the lowest among the EU member states.

FIGURE 5.28
STANDARDISED MORE THAN 3 DAYS ACCIDENT RATES PER 1,000 WORKERS EXCLUDING ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS FOR 9 SECTORS OF EU MEMBER STATES, 2000, EUROSTAT



*9 NACE sectors: Agriculture, Manufacturing, Electricity gas water supply, Construction, Wholesale and retail repairs, Hotels and restaurants, Transports Communications, Financial intermediation, Real estate business activities

Accident details

HSA accident statistics (SAFE) are obtained from accident reports submitted to the Authority by employers and contain detailed information on accidents that is not available in the QNHS. Although under-reporting poses a question as to its representativeness, the HSA statistics provide valuable information on the sectors that have a reasonable estimated reporting rate. As seen in Chapter 4.1, the reporting rate appears to be excellent in the Public Administration and Defence sectors and it seems to be reasonably high in the Production Industry sectors, Transport/Storage/ Communication sector and Wholesale/Retail/Repair sector. Therefore, in this section accident details from these sectors are presented as well as for the Construction and Health and Social work sectors, which have a relatively large number of reported accidents although the estimated reporting rates are not high.

The reporting rate of the Agriculture sector is extremely poor and to complement this lack of information, ad hoc surveys have been carried out over the years. The latest survey on health and safety was conducted in 2002 as a supplement to the National Farm Survey (NFS) conducted by Teagasc where a sample of 1,126 farmers were questioned regarding work-related injury and illness, and perceptions and practice on health and safety on farms. In terms of work-related injury, 110 farmers answered that there had been an accident on their farms during the period from January 1997 to February 2002.

Age-sex distribution

Figures 5.29a-h show the percentage distribution of reported accidents by age and sex. The figure for total shows that the peak age group is 25-29 for both males and females and there is a gradual decline in number with increasing age, with a much higher prevalence among males in all age groups. Considerable variations are, however, evident among economic sectors. The peak age is older in the

Manufacturing (30-34) and the Transport/Storage/Communication (30-39) sectors, and is younger in the Construction (20-24) and the Wholesale/Retail/Repair (20-24) sectors. While a high concentration in the peak age group is found in the Public Administration and Defence sector, there is no dominant age group between 25 and 54 in the Health and Social work sectors. The Health and Social work sector is also distinctive in terms of sex distribution as this is the only sector where more female injury cases are reported than male cases (see Table 5.29).

Age-sex distribution found in the NFS is also very different from any other sectors (see Table 5.29h). Bearing in mind the small sample size, the data still suggest that persons outside the normal working age (15-64) are more likely to be injured on farms in comparison to other sectors.

FIGURE 5.29A
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL REPORTED NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS BY AGE AND SEX, 2002, HSA

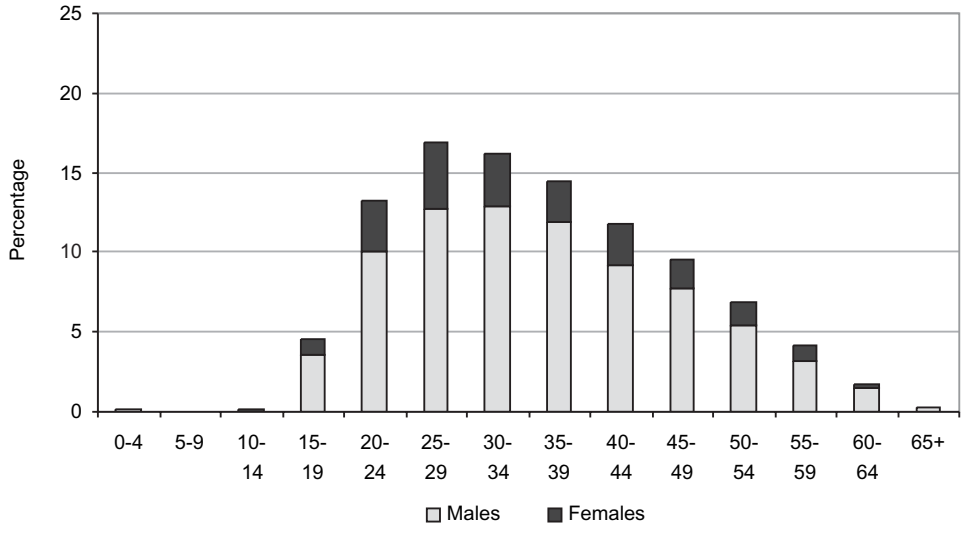


FIGURE 5.29B
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF REPORTED NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS IN THE MANUFACTURING SECTOR BY AGE AND SEX, 2002, HSA

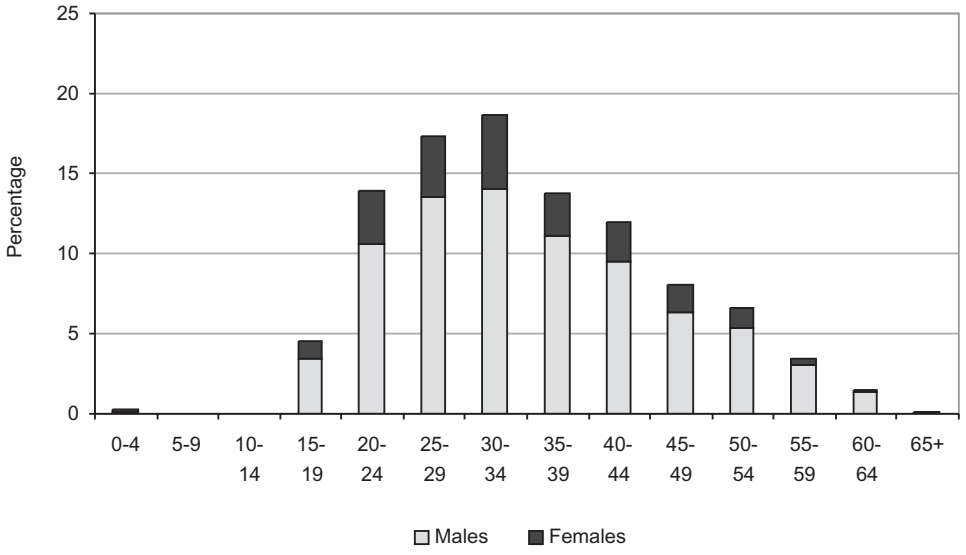


FIGURE 5.29C
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF REPORTED NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS IN THE CONSTRUCTION SECTOR BY AGE AND SEX, 2002, HSA

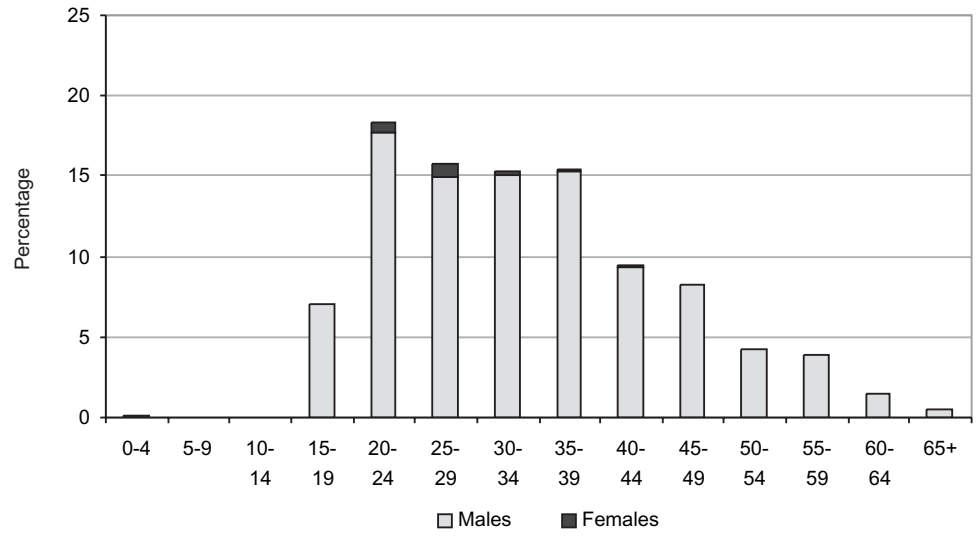


FIGURE 5.29D
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF REPORTED NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS IN THE WHOLESALE/RETAIL/REPAIR SECTOR BY AGE AND SEX, 2002, HSA

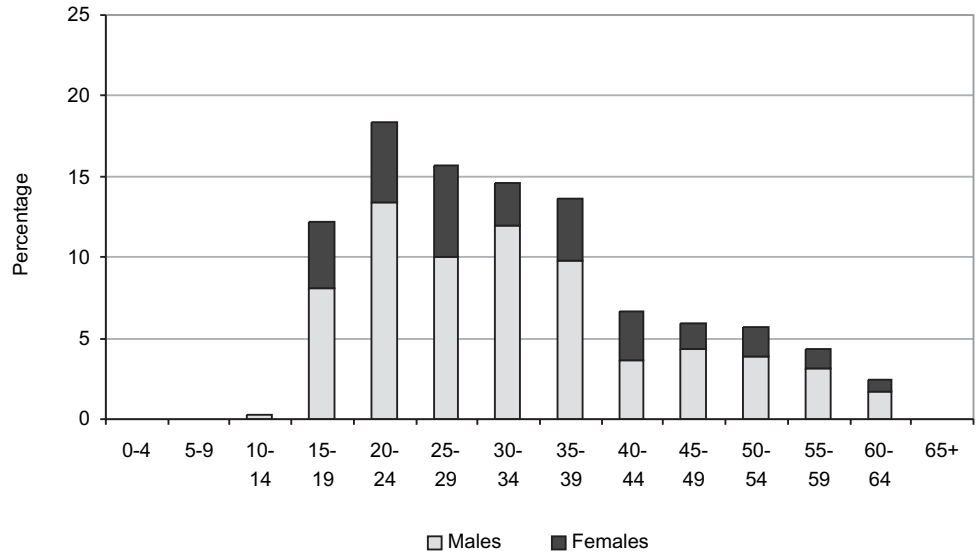


FIGURE 5.29E
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF REPORTED NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS IN THE TRANSPORT/STORAGE/COMMUNICATION SECTOR BY AGE AND SEX, 2002, HSA

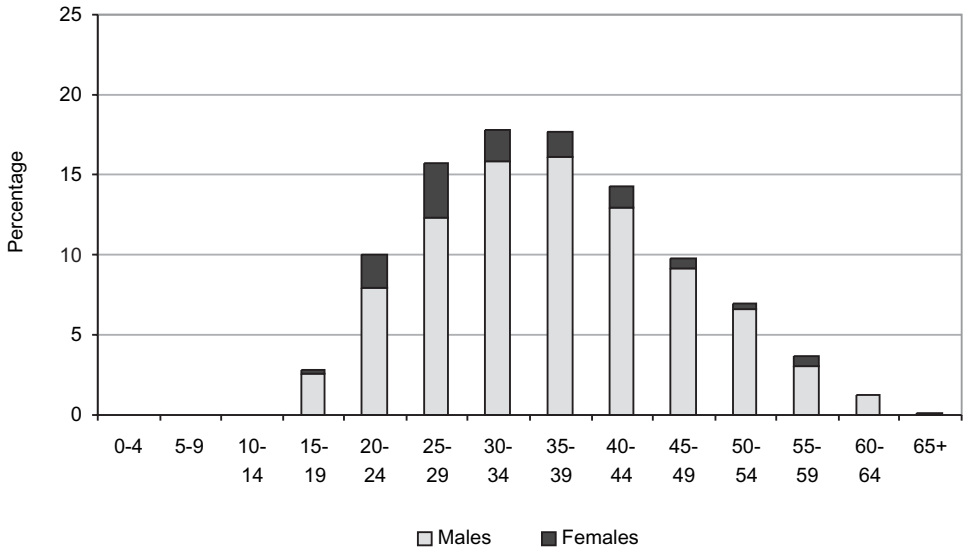


FIGURE 5.29F
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF REPORTED NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS IN THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE SECTOR BY AGE AND SEX, 2002, HSA

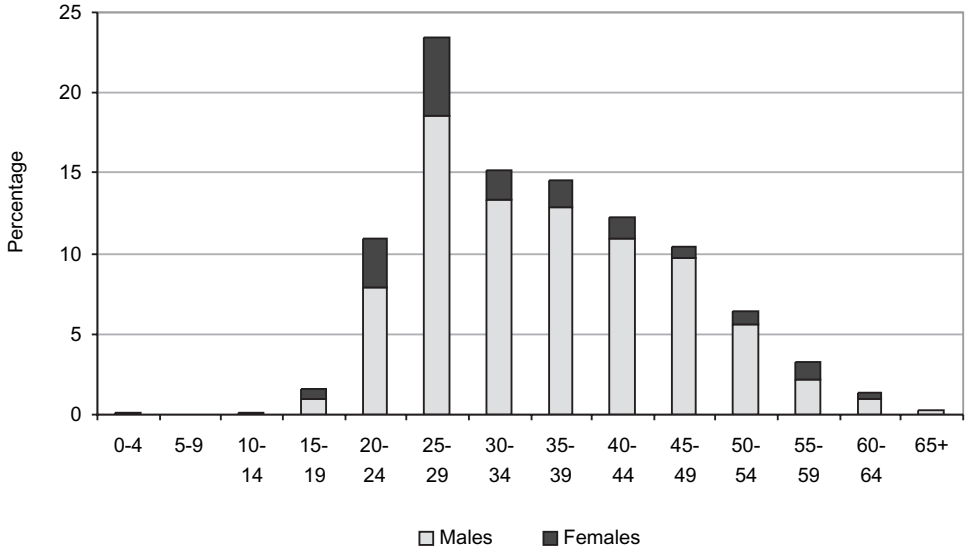


FIGURE 5.29G
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF REPORTED NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS IN THE HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK SECTOR BY AGE AND SEX, 2002, HSA

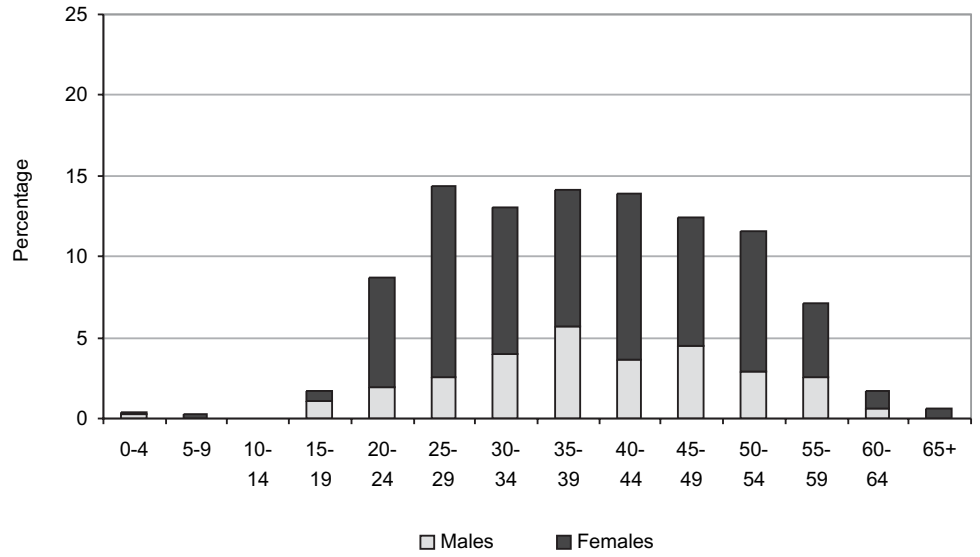
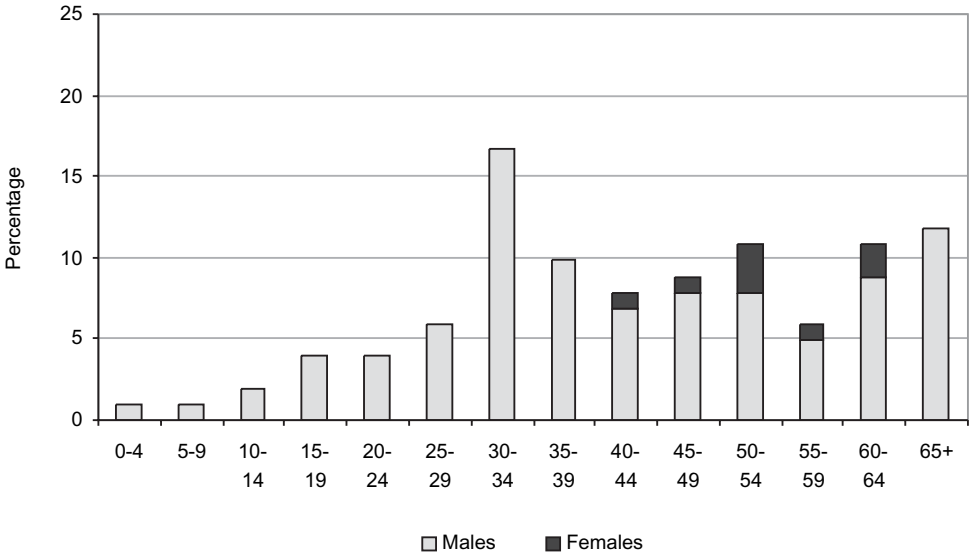


FIGURE 5.29H
ERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RECALLED ACCIDENTS BETWEEN JANUARY 1997 AND FEBRUARY 2002 BY AGE AND SEX, 2002, TEAGASC



Time of accident

Figures 5.30a-g show the percentage distribution of reported accidents by time of accident. They show that more accidents occur around 11am than at any other time of the day. The distribution is centred around 11 am with a dip at 1pm due to lunch break. Some sectoral variations can be seen, mainly reflecting if shift work is common in the sector or not. Figure 5.31 from the NFS, which uses a group category, also shows a similar distribution.

FIGURE 5.30A
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL REPORTED NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS BY TIME OF ACCIDENT, 2002, HSA

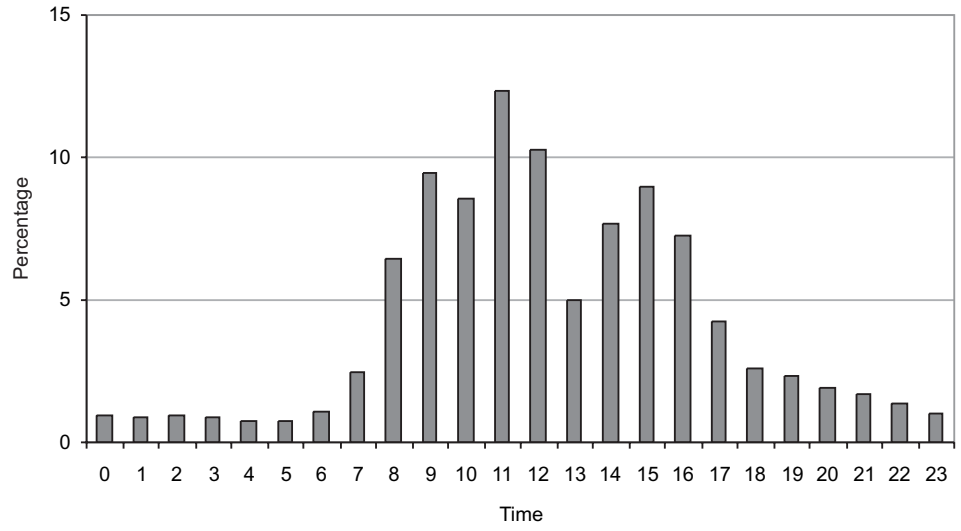


FIGURE 5.30B
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS IN THE MANUFACTURING SECTOR BY TIME OF ACCIDENT, 2002, HSA

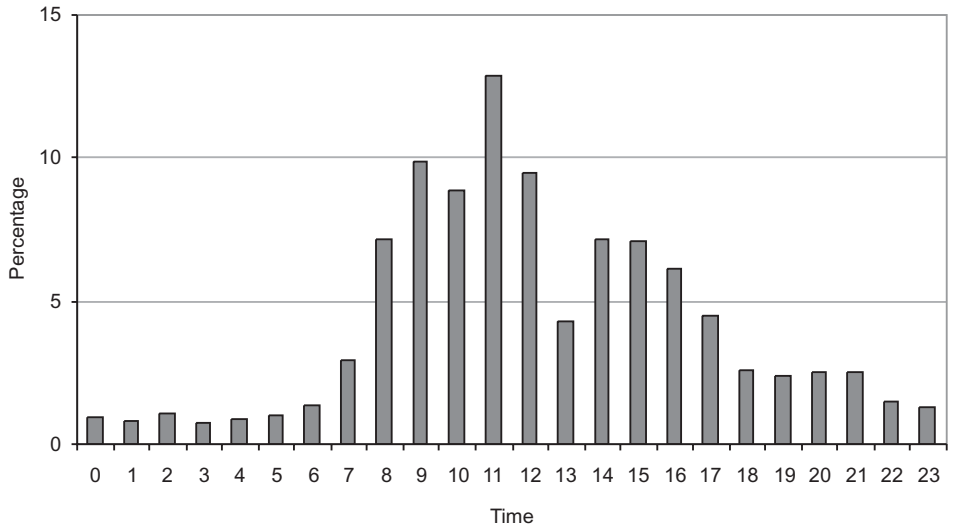


FIGURE 5.30C
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS IN THE CONSTRUCTION SECTOR BY TIME OF ACCIDENT, 2002, HSA

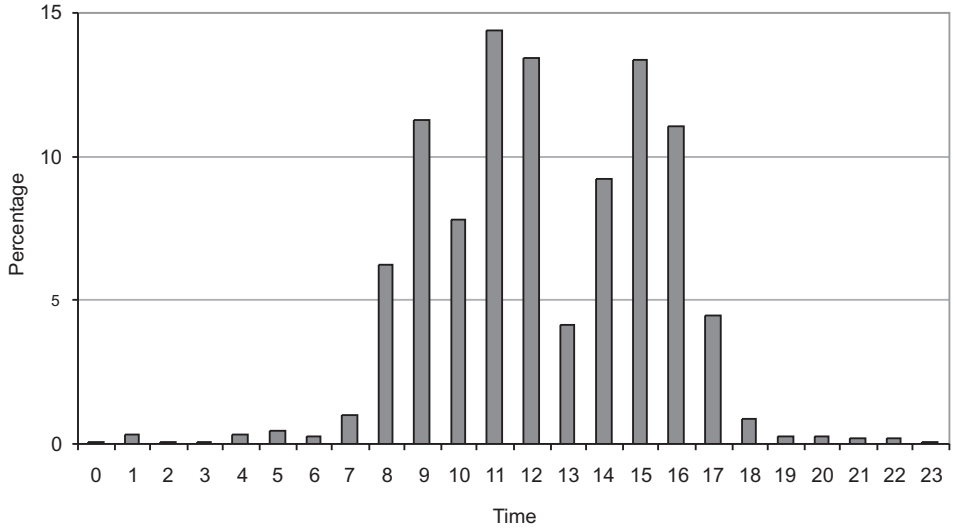


FIGURE 5.30D
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS IN THE WHOLESALE/RETAIL/REPAIR SECTOR BY TIME OF ACCIDENT, 2002, HSA

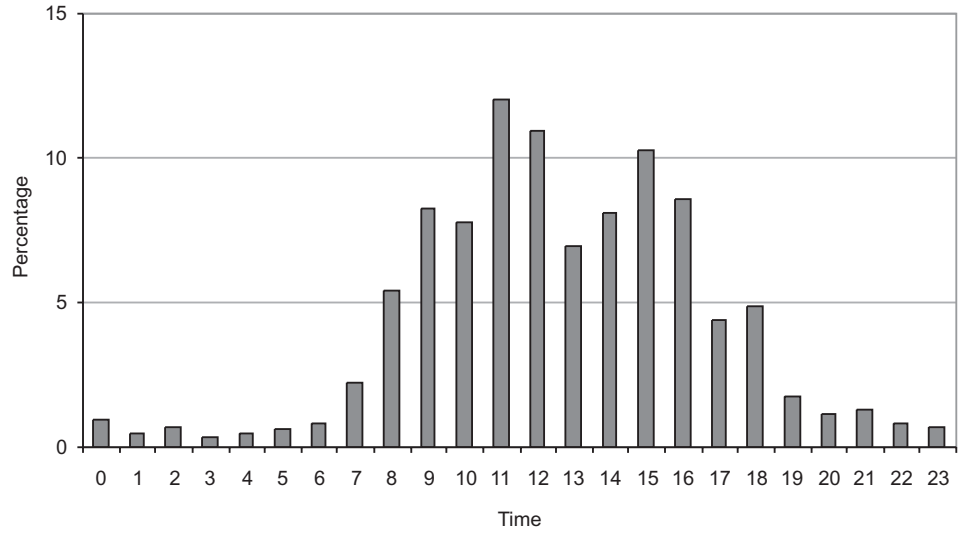


FIGURE 5.30E
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS IN THE TRANSPORT/ STORAGE/COMMUNICATION SECTOR BY TIME OF ACCIDENT, 2002, HSA

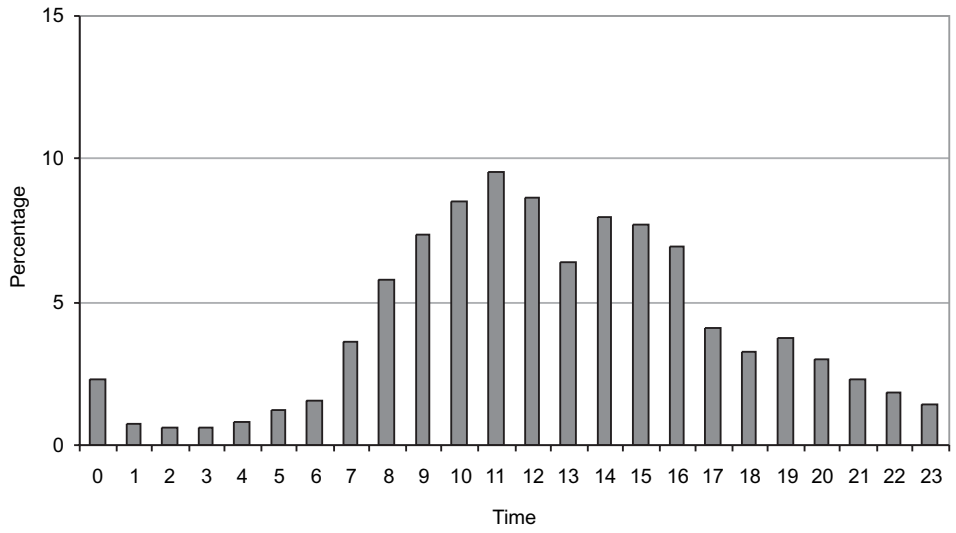


FIGURE 5.30F
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS IN THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE SECTOR BY TIME OF ACCIDENT, 2002, HSA

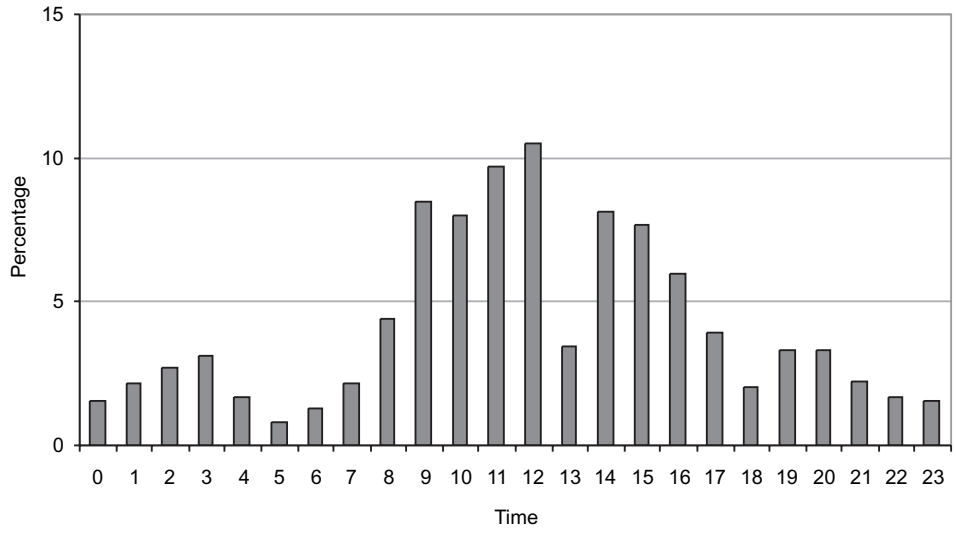


FIGURE 5.30G
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS IN THE HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK SECTOR BY TIME OF ACCIDENT, 2002, HSA

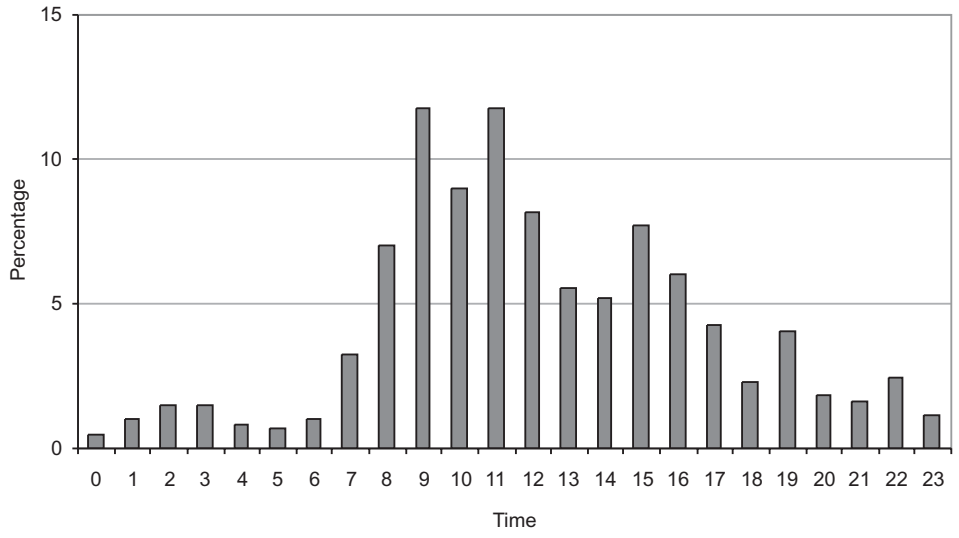
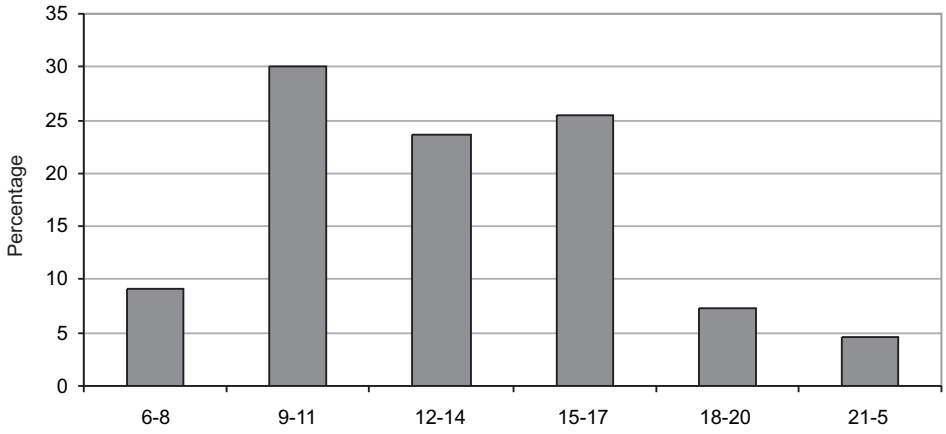


FIGURE 5.31
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RECALLED ACCIDENTS BETWEEN JANUARY 1997 AND FEBRUARY 2002 BY TIME OF ACCIDENT, 2002, TEAGASC



Seasonality

Percentage distributions of month of accident show some seasonal patterns in total and by sector (see Figures 5.32a-h). In general December was the month in which it was least likely for accidents to take place, and among a few sectors (Manufacturing, Wholesale/Retail, Transport/ Storage/Communications, and Public Administration/ Defence) fewer accidents occurred in March reflecting the holiday season (Easter weekend was in March in 2002). The worst month varies among the sectors but the most prominent seasonal pattern can be seen from the National Farm Survey where August has the highest number of accidents.

FIGURE 5.32A
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS BY MONTH OF ACCIDENT, 2002, HSA

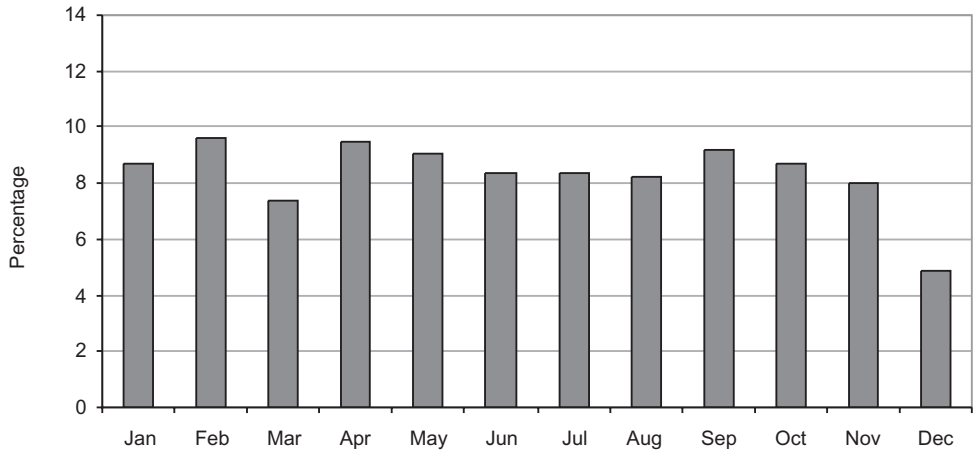


FIGURE 5.32B
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS IN THE MANUFACTURING SECTOR BY MONTH OF ACCIDENT, 2002, HSA

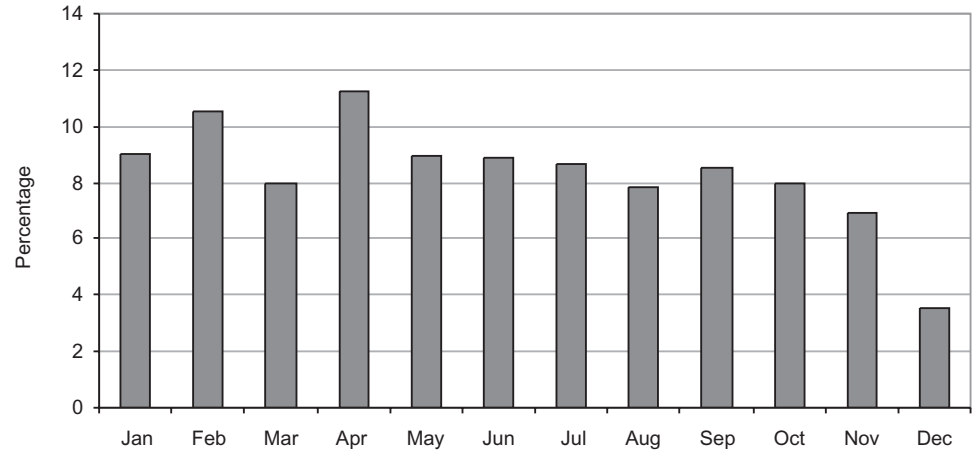


FIGURE 5.32C
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS IN THE CONSTRUCTION SECTOR BY MONTH OF ACCIDENT, 2002, HSA

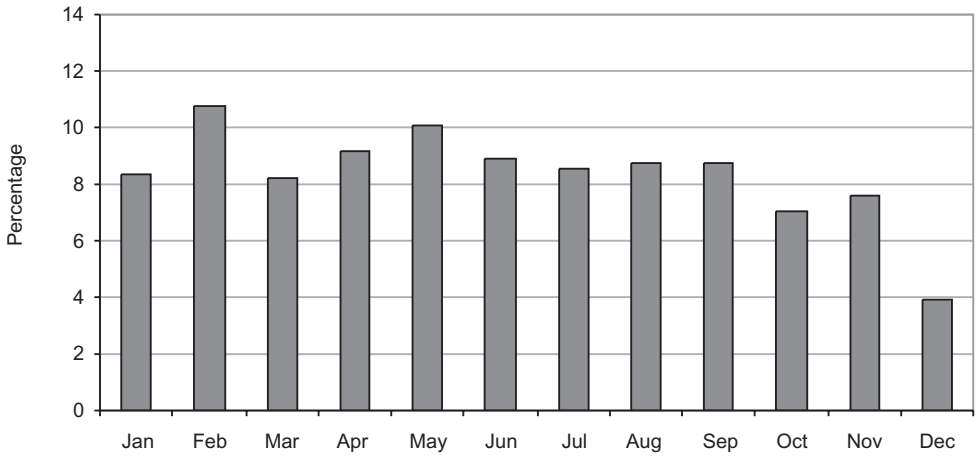


FIGURE 5.32D
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS IN THE WHOLESALE/ RETAIL/REPAIR SECTOR BY MONTH OF ACCIDENT, 2002, HSA

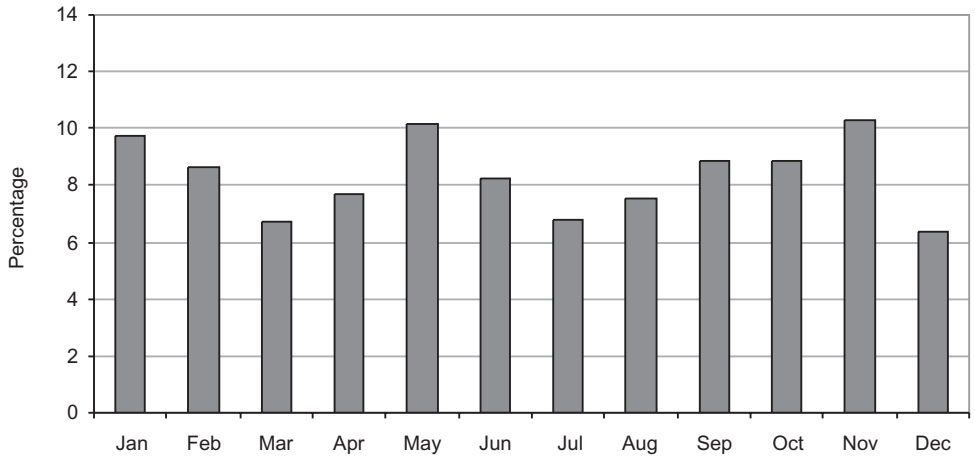


FIGURE 5.32E
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS IN THE TRANSPORT/ STORAGE/COMMUNICATION SECTOR BY MONTH OF ACCIDENT, 2002, HSA

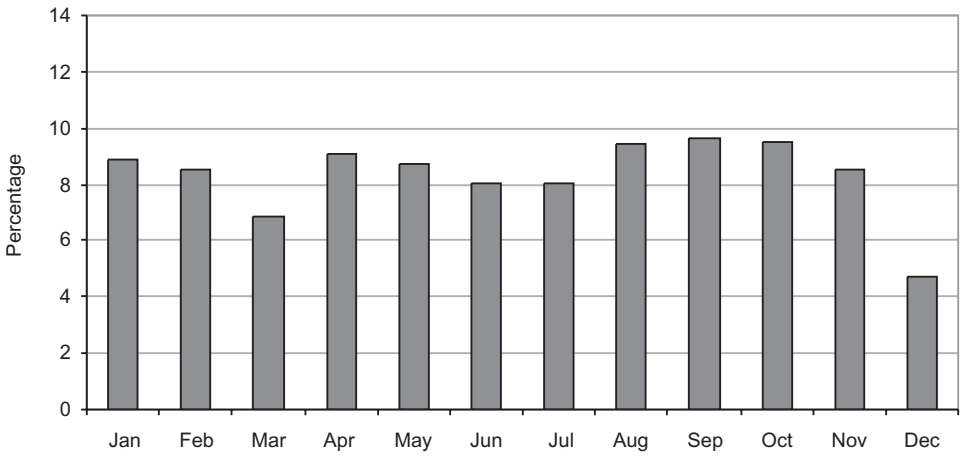


FIGURE 5.32F
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS IN THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE SECTOR BY MONTH OF ACCIDENT, 2002, HSA

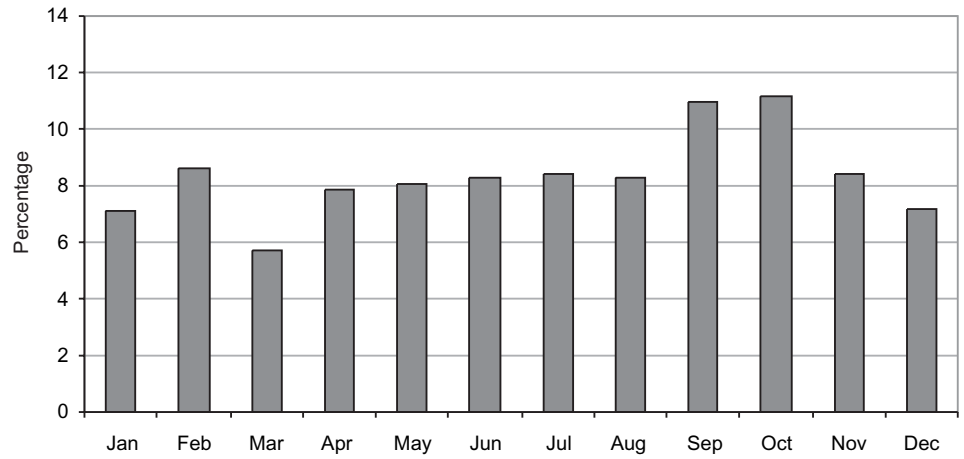


FIGURE 5.32G
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS IN THE HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK SECTOR BY MONTH OF ACCIDENT, 2002, HSA

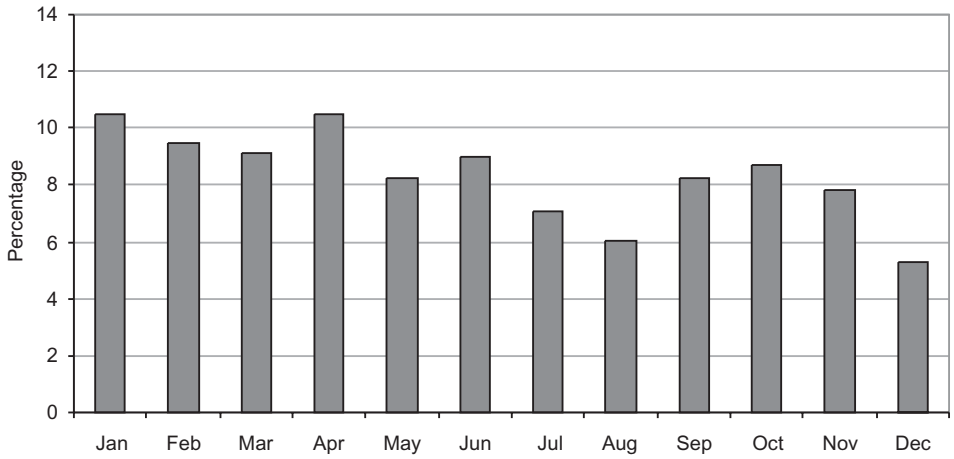
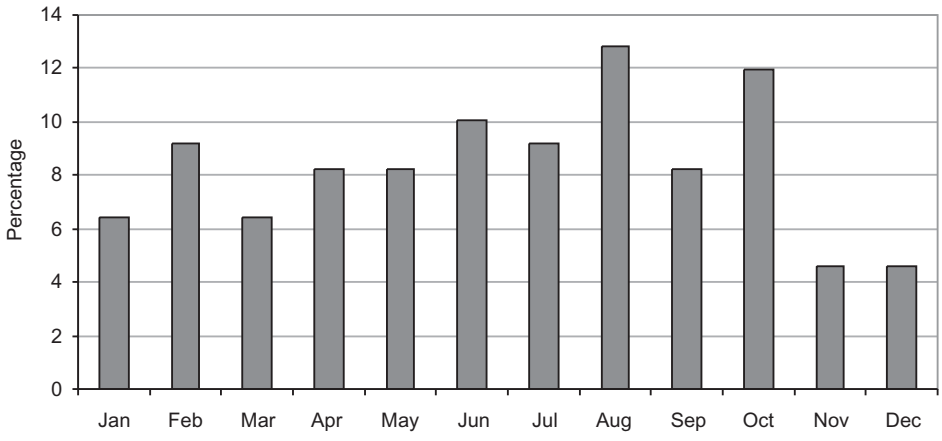


FIGURE 5.32H
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RECALLED ACCIDENTS BETWEEN JANUARY 1997 AND FEBRUARY 2002 BY MONTH OF ACCIDENT, 2002, TEAGASC



Experience at work

Percentage distributions by length of service show the relationship between accident and length of service (see Figures 5.33a-h). Workers with shorter length of service are more likely to have an accident and this is particularly true for the Construction sector where more than 35 per cent of the accidents happened to those who less than one year of service and more than half of the accidents happened to those who less than two years service. In fact in many sectors the peak is not among those with shorter service but those who have one or two years' length of service, perhaps reflecting the risk associated with the duties assigned to them.

FIGURE 5.33A
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS BY LENGTH OF SERVICE, 2002, HSA

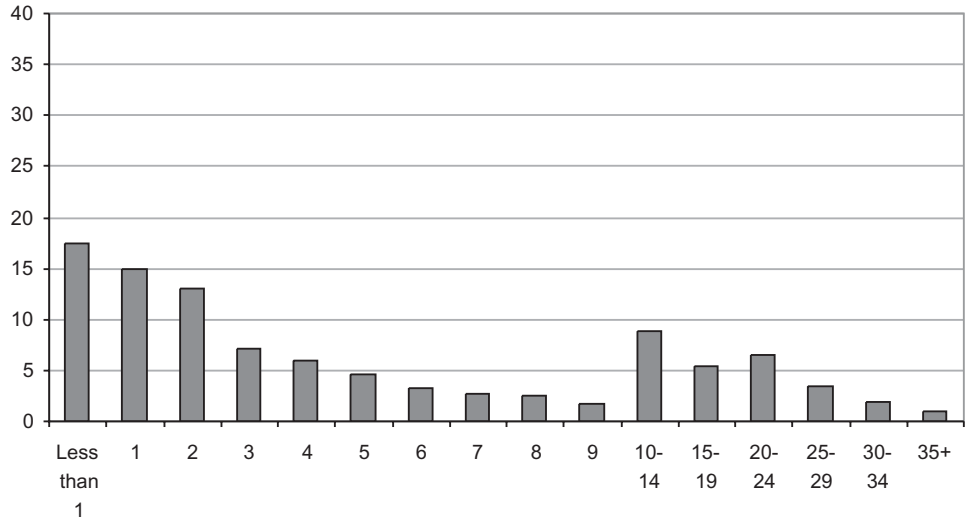


FIGURE 5.33B
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS BY LENGTH OF SERVICE IN THE MANUFACTURING SECTOR, 2002, HSA

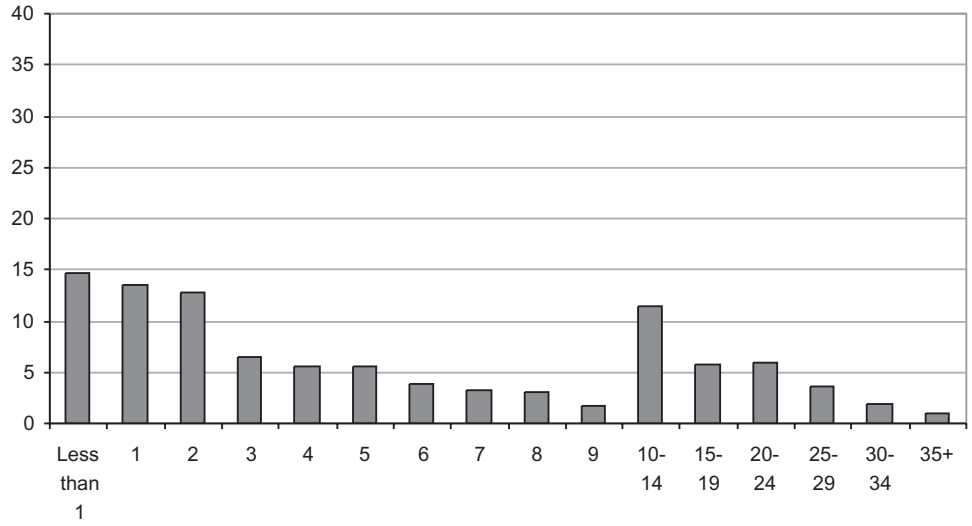


FIGURE 5.33C
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS BY LENGTH OF SERVICE IN THE CONSTRUCTION SECTOR, 2002, HSA

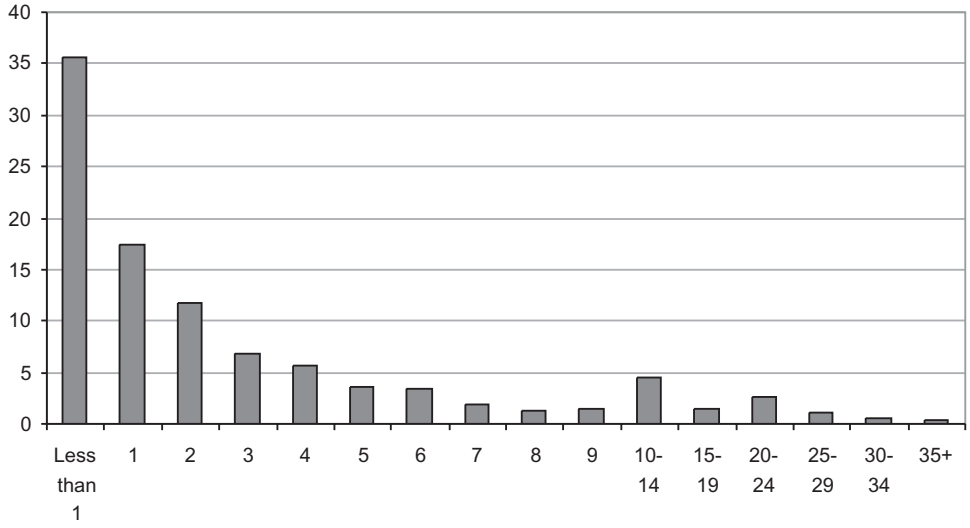


FIGURE 5.33D
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS BY LENGTH OF SERVICE IN THE WHOLESALE/RETAIL/REPAIR SECTOR, 2002, HSA

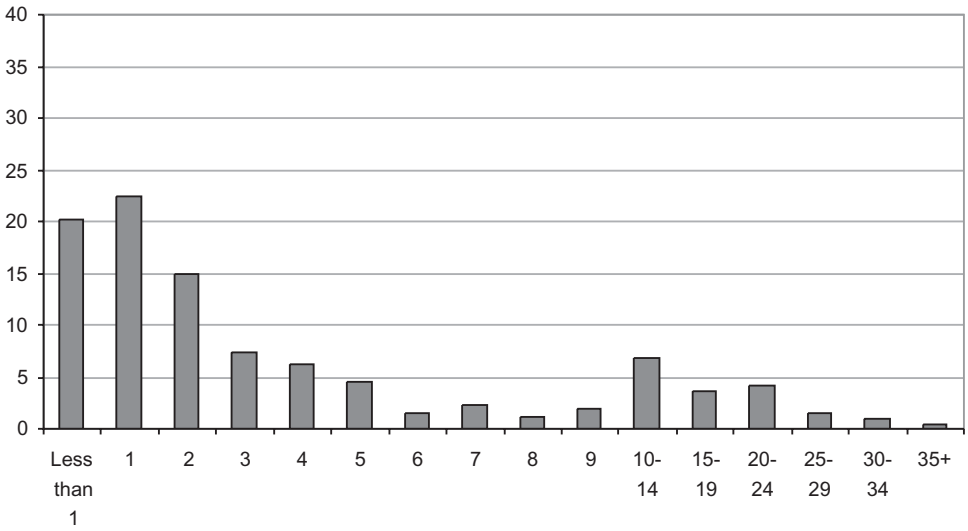


FIGURE 5.33E
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS BY LENGTH OF SERVICE IN THE TRANSPORT/STORAGE/COMMUNICATION SECTOR, 2002, HSA

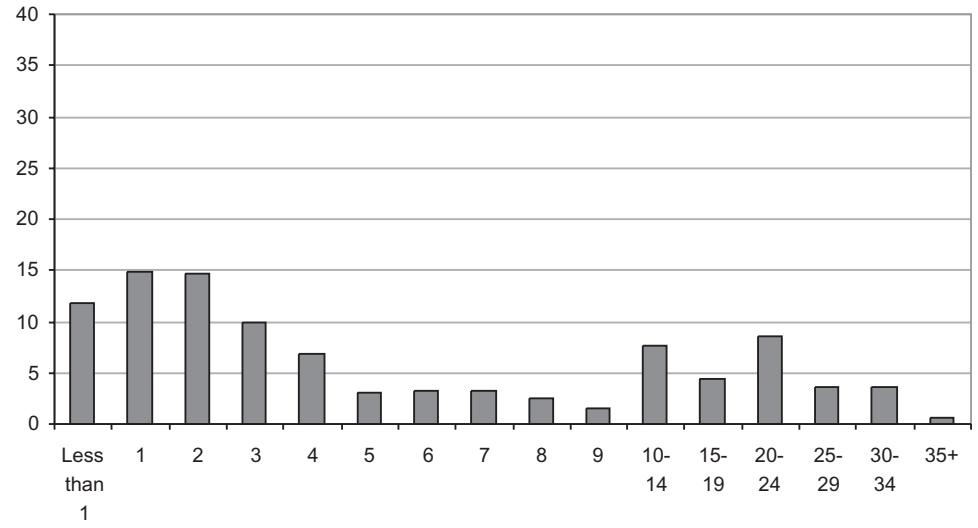


FIGURE 5.33F
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS BY LENGTH OF SERVICE IN THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE SECTOR, 2002, HSA

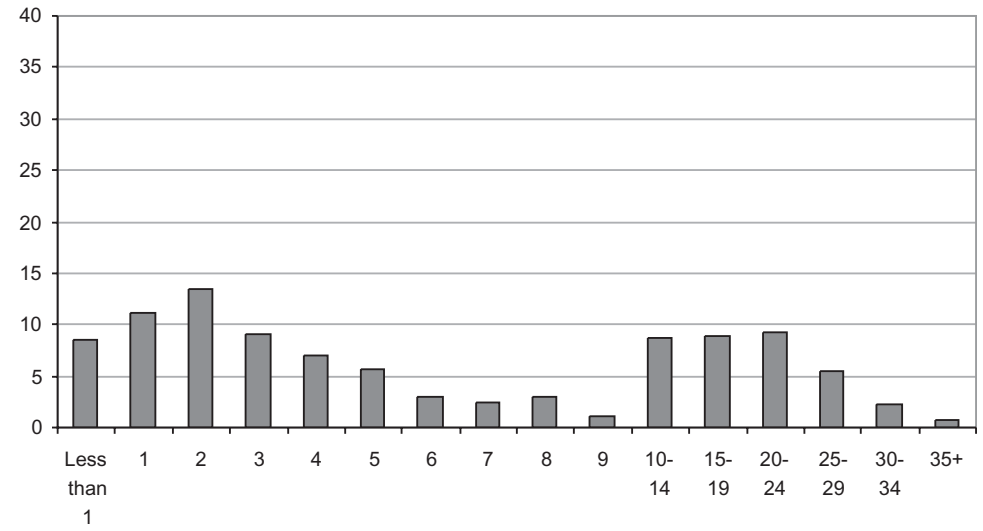
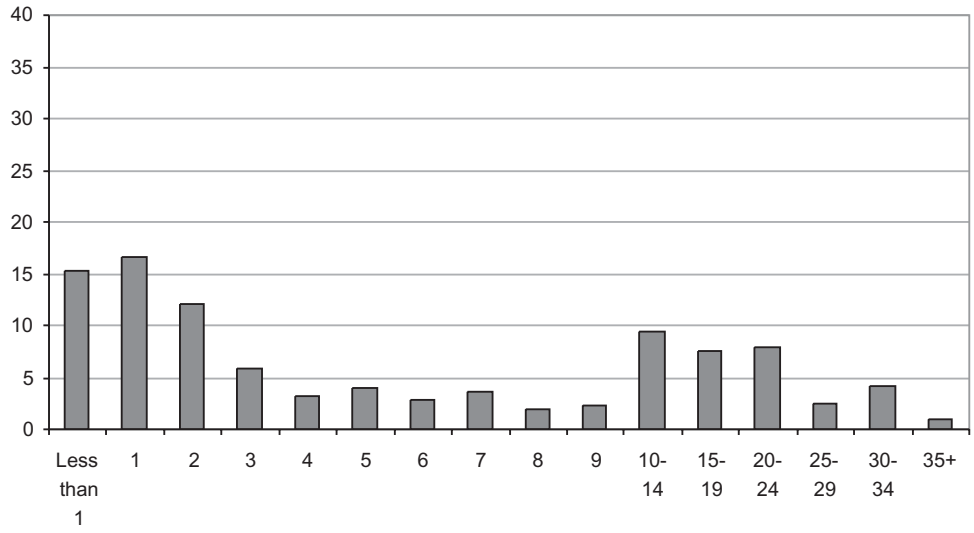


FIGURE 5.33G
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS BY LENGTH OF SERVICE IN THE HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK SECTOR, 2002, HSA



Type of accident

This information is published in the HSA Annual Report every year for the sectors that have a large enough number of reported accidents. Figure 5.34a shows that the most common type of accident is 'Injured while handling, lifting or carrying' followed by 'Slips, trips or falls on same level' and these two categories claim more than 50 per cent of the reported non-fatal accidents.

Figure 5.34b shows the percentage distribution from the NFS results where accidents are categorised using the Type of Accident classification used by the HSA. While it is likely that the NFS results are over-representing more serious accidents due to recalling the past five years' events, they provide valuable information on the farming sector, which has very distinctive characteristics in comparison to the other sectors. Here 'Injured by animal' is the most important type of accident, followed by 'Transport (excluding road traffic accidents)', which are mostly tractor-related. There is one category that is not a part of the HSA's standard Type of Accident, namely 'Injured by gate/door'. This was added because it was repeatedly mentioned and seemed to require to be differentiated from other types. It is the third most common type of accident together with 'Fall from height' and 'Injured by hand tools', and the farming sector should be alerted to the particular danger associated with farm gates and doors.

FIGURE 5.34A
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS BY TYPE OF ACCIDENT, 2002, HSA

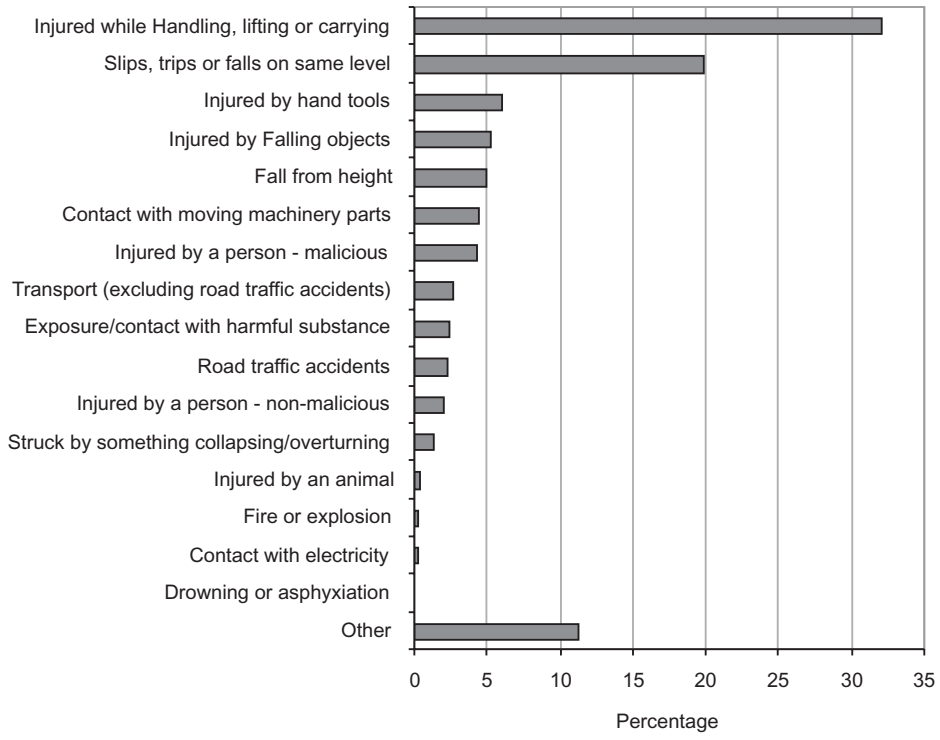
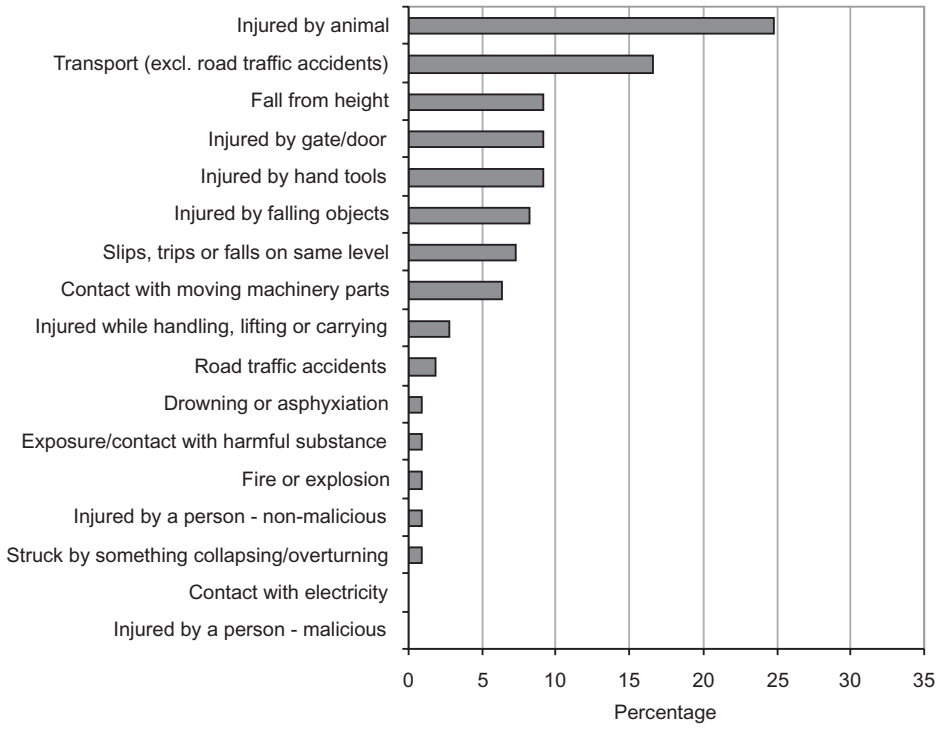


FIGURE 5.34B
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RECALLED ACCIDENTS BETWEEN JANUARY 1997 AND FEBRUARY 2002 BY TYPE OF ACCIDENT, TEAGASC



Work environment

Figures 5.35a-g show the percentage distributions by work environment where the accident took place. The distribution of total accidents shows that factory, industrial site or warehouse is by far the most common place that a reported accident occurs. The percentage distributions by sector show the five most common work environments and they are significantly different. Most sectors have one dominant work environment that represents their work activities but factory, industrial site or warehouse is also common among various sectors. Transport related area, road or path is also common not only among the Transport/Storage/Communications sector but the Public Administration/ Defence sector showing where their duties and accidents take place.

FIGURE 5.35A
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS BY WORK ENVIRONMENT, 2002, HSA

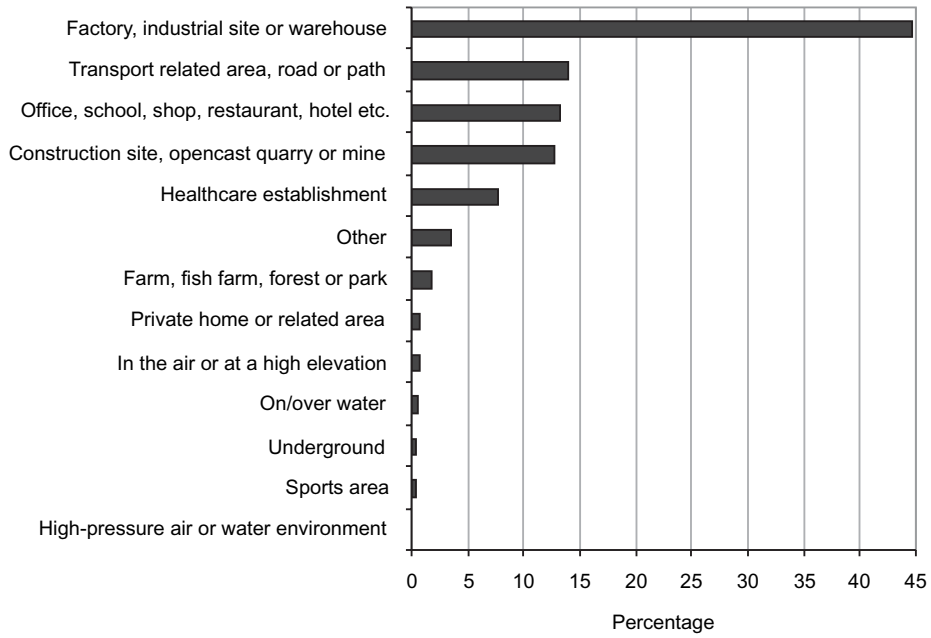


FIGURE 5.35B
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS BY WORK ENVIRONMENT (FIVE MOST COMMON) IN THE MANUFACTURING SECTOR, 2002, HSA

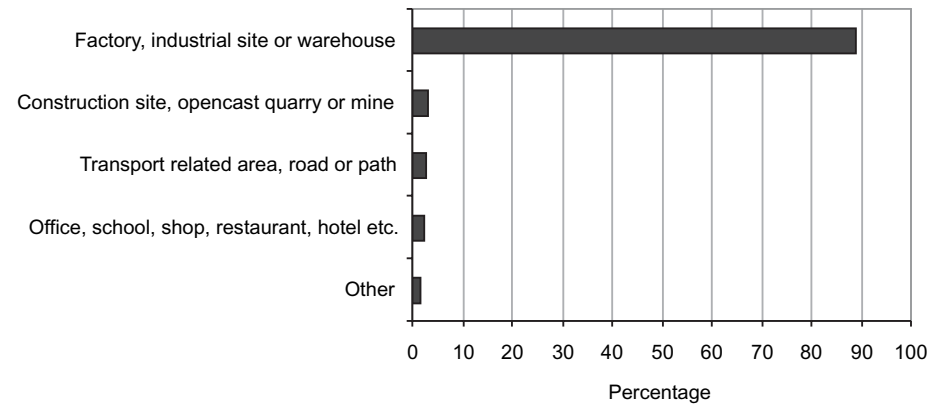


FIGURE 5.35C
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS BY WORK ENVIRONMENT (FIVE MOST COMMON) IN THE CONSTRUCTION SECTOR, 2002, HSA

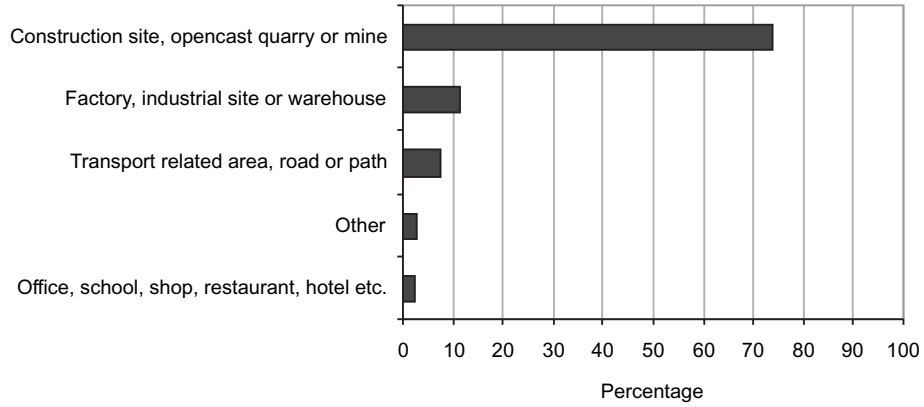


FIGURE 5.35D
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS BY WORK ENVIRONMENT (FOUR MOST COMMON) IN THE WHOLESALE/RETAIL/REPAIR SECTOR, 2002, HSA

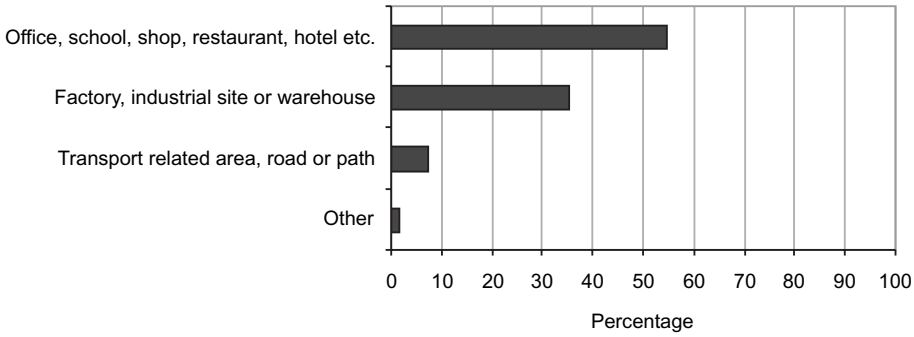


FIGURE 5.35E
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS BY WORK ENVIRONMENT (FIVE MOST COMMON) IN THE TRANSPORT/ STORAGE/ COMMUNICATION SECTOR, 2002, HSA

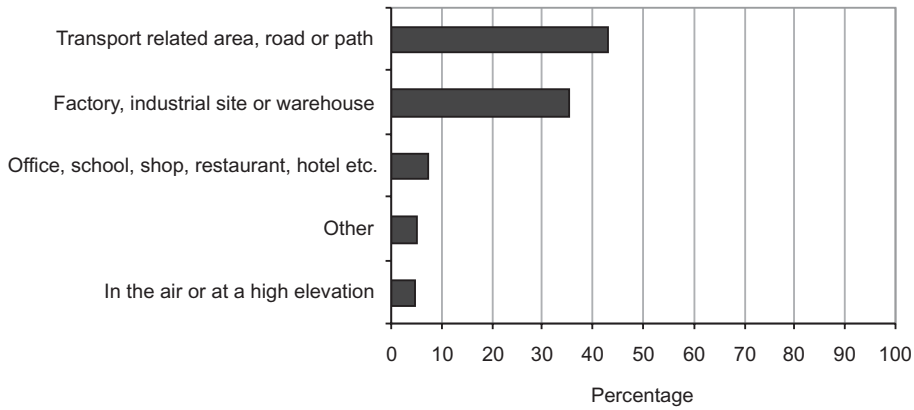


FIGURE 5.35F
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS BY WORK ENVIRONMENT (FIVE MOST COMMON) IN THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE SECTOR, 2002, HSA

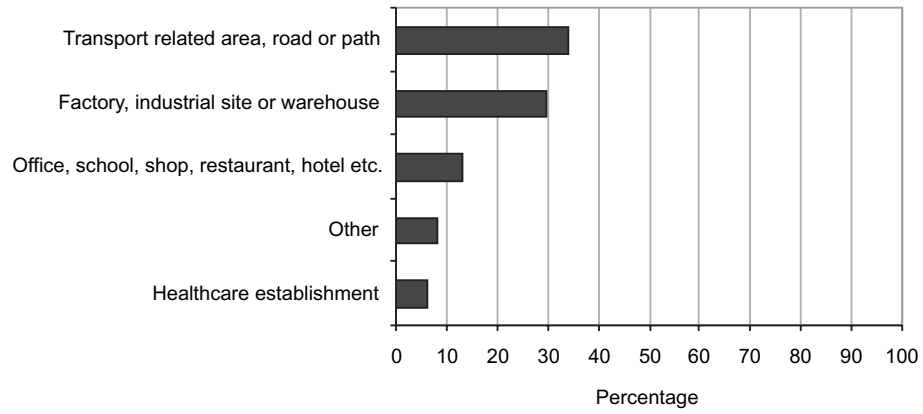
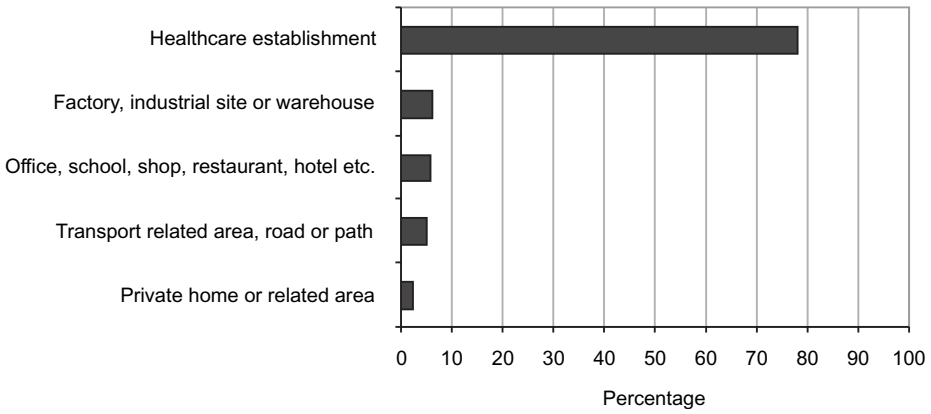


FIGURE 5.35G
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS BY WORK ENVIRONMENT (FIVE MOST COMMON) IN THE HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK SECTOR, 2002, HSA



Farm injury outcome

The National Farm Survey asked questions on the injury outcome, one related to medical treatment and the other asked about recovery from the injury. The percentage distribution of medical treatment in Figure 5.36 shows that a significant proportion of injuries required hospital treatments indicating the seriousness of the injury. However there is a possibility of under-reporting minor injuries due to the passage of time as the survey asked about accidents that occurred in the last five years. Figure 5.37 shows the percentage distribution of recovery in percentage terms and only just over half of the injured stated that they were 100 per cent recovered from the injury. Those who stated that they were less than 100 per cent recovered include from 10 per cent recovery to 95 per cent recovery (see Table 5.37). While these statistics reflect impressions rather than quantitative facts, they indicate the long-term nature of the consequence of accidents.

FIGURE 5.36
NUMBER OF CASES OF RECALLED ACCIDENTS BETWEEN JANUARY 1997 AND FEBRUARY 2002 BY MEDICAL TREATMENT, TEAGASC

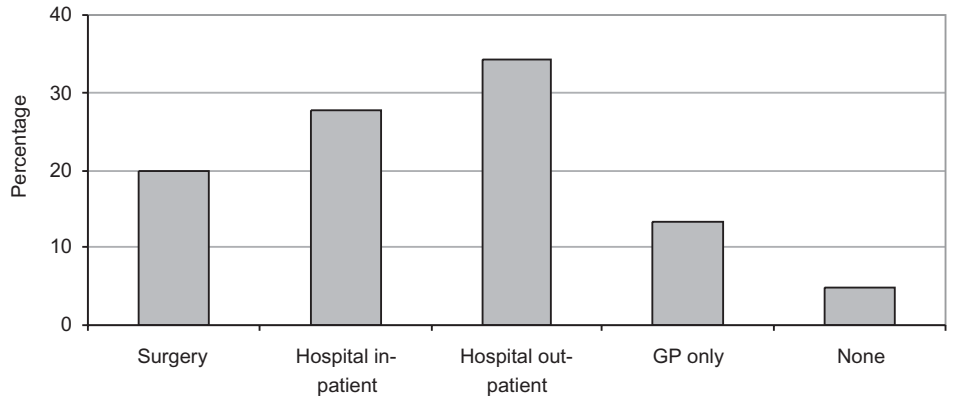
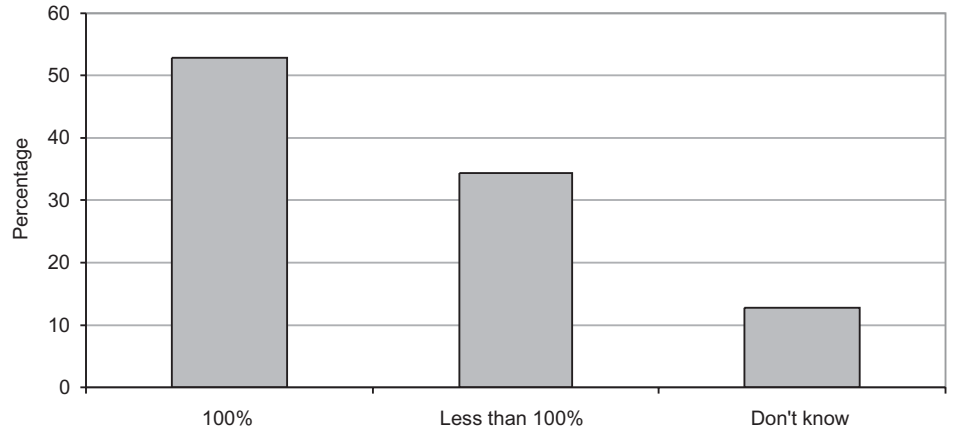


FIGURE 5.37
NUMBER OF CASES OF RECALLED ACCIDENTS BETWEEN JANUARY 1997 AND FEBRUARY 2002 BY RECOVERY IN PERCENTAGE TERMS, TEAGASC

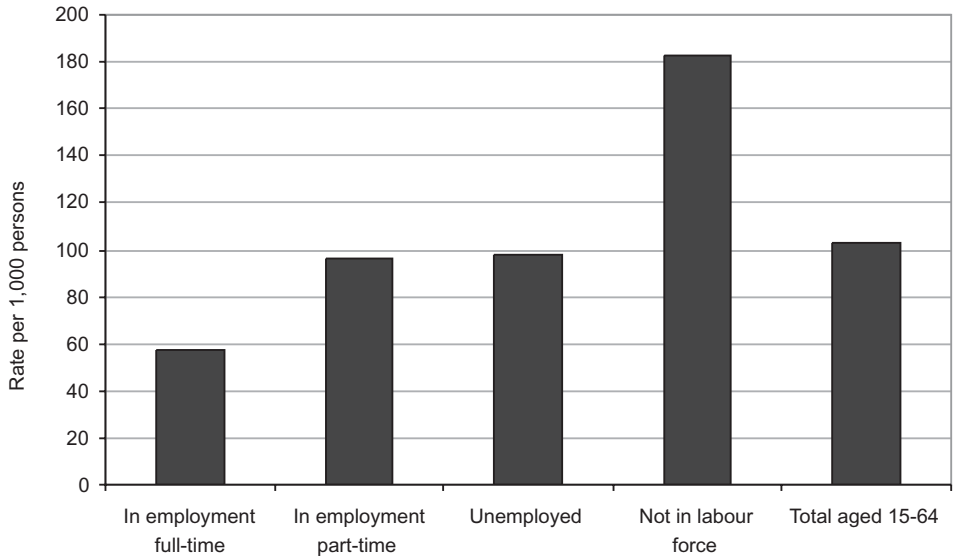


Long-standing health problem or disability

As well as the standard questions about employment and unemployment, the QNHS also includes modules on various social topics of interest from time to time and the module questions on a long-standing health problem or disability were put to all persons aged between 15 and 64 to evaluate the extent of the problem (see CSO, 2002). This module was included in the Labour Force Survey of each EU member state, therefore European comparisons are also available (see Eurostat, 2003).

A long-standing health problem or disability refers to anything that has affected the respondent over the past six months, or that is likely to affect the respondent for at least six months. Figure 5.38 shows the rates per 1,000 persons by ILO economic status and, overall, just over 1 in 10 people aged between 15 and 64 have a long-standing health problem or disability. The prevalence varies according to economic status and not surprisingly the problem is most prominent among those who are not in the labour force where more than 1 out of 6 people have such problems.

FIGURE 5.38
LONG-STANDING HEALTH PROBLEM OR DISABILITY RATES PER 1,000 PERSONS AGED 15-64 BY ILO ECONOMIC STATUS, 2002, CSO



Cause of problem

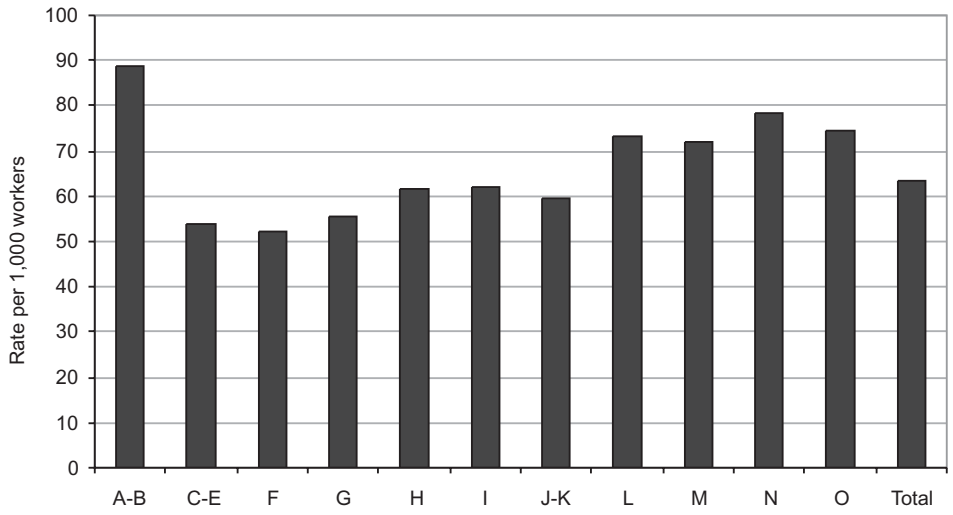
Figure 5.39 shows the percentage distributions by self-reported cause and whether or not in employment. While the prevalence is much higher among those who are not in employment, the distributions of cause are more or less the same. The work-related causes are slightly more important among those who are in employment, but overall a relatively small proportion of people attributed their health problems to work. A large number of people claimed that they do not know the cause or did not give any answer showing that many people do not have a clear idea of what caused their health problems.

FIGURE 5.39
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF A LONG-STANDING HEALTH PROBLEM OR DISABILITY BY SELF-REPORTED CAUSE AND WHETHER OR NOT IN EMPLOYMENT AGED 15-64, 2002, CSO

Economic sector

Those who are in employment can be examined by economic sector. Figure 5.40 shows that such health problems are most common among the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing sector, followed by the Health and Social Work sector. This could be interpreted in two ways, i.e. certain sectors' work directly or indirectly causes long-term health problems, or people with long-term health problems stay in or move to a job in certain sectors. While statistics presented so far demonstrate a higher risk faced by workers in the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing sector, it is also likely that the workers in this sector are occupationally less mobile. On the contrary the Construction sector, which is another high-risk sector, shows the lowest prevalence of long-standing health problems or disability despite its high incident rates, suggesting that workers who develop a long-term health problem do not remain in this sector.

FIGURE 5.40
LONG-STANDING HEALTH PROBLEM OR DISABILITY RATES PER 1,000 PERSONS AGED 15-64 BY ECONOMIC SECTOR, 2002, CSO

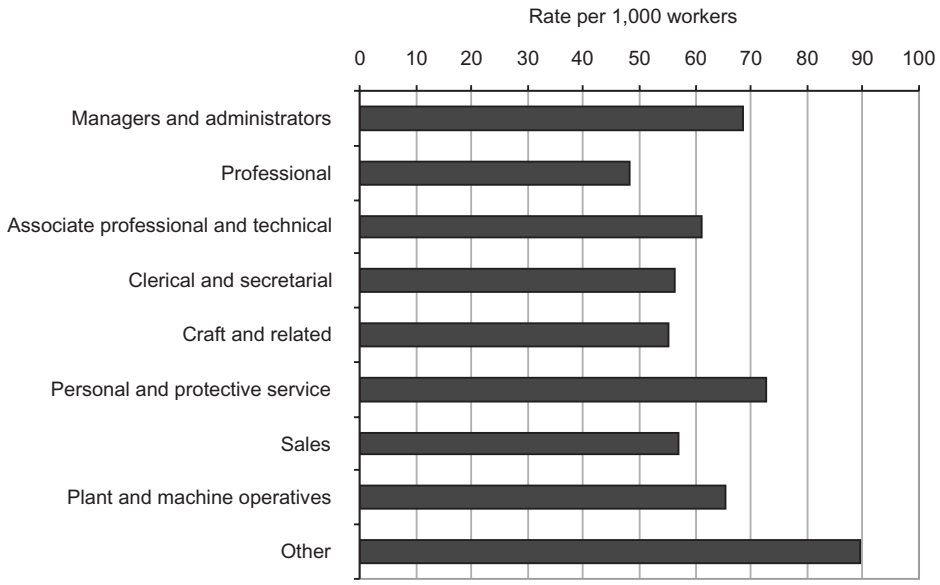


Economic Sector: A – Agriculture, hunting and forestry, B – Fishing, C – Mining & Quarrying, D – Manufacturing, E – Electricity/gas/water, F – Construction, G – Wholesale/Retail trade; repair of vehicles, personal and household goods, H – Hotels/Restaurants, I – Transport, Storage, Communication, J – Financial Intermediation, K – Real Estate, Renting, Business, L - Public Admin./Defence, M – Education, N – Health/Social Work, O – Community/Social/Personal Services

Occupational group

Figure 5.41 shows the rates by occupational group and that long-term health problems are most common among the 'Other' group, who are mostly less skilled manual workers. The same argument as for sector comparisons can be employed here, i.e. as well as the 'Other' group's work contributing to the health problems, people with a health problem may tend to stay in or move to less skilled jobs. The next highest group is 'Personal and protective service', which has the highest occupational male injury and illness rate, followed by 'Managers and administrators', with the highest illness rate.

FIGURE 5.41
LONG-STANDING HEALTH PROBLEM OR DISABILITY RATES PER 1,000 PERSONS AGED 15-64 BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUP, 2002, CSO



Type of problem

In terms of type of problem, a chest or breathing problem is the most common problem followed by heart, blood pressure, circulation problem and back or neck problem (see Figure 5.42a). The prevalence of these problems seems obvious, as they are so widespread within society. Mental, nervous or emotional problems are also common. On the contrary, disabilities that can be categorised as loss of function, such as hearing or seeing difficulties and speech impediment, are relatively rare. Skin conditions, which have strong occupational implications, are also rare as long-term problems.

Figure 5.42b shows the rates by type of problem and economic status and, while for each health problem the prevalence is always higher among unemployed and those who are not in labour force, differences among economic groups vary substantially. A chest or breathing problem is common among all the groups; in other words, a relatively large proportion of people with this problem are able to maintain employment although this is also the most common problem among unemployed. Heart, blood pressure, circulation is the most common problem among those who are not in the labour force suggesting the seriousness of this health problem. The difference between economic groups is also large for mental, nervous or emotional problem, which is the second most common problem among those who are not in the labour force, suggesting that it is hard to maintain employment with this problem, unlike diabetes for example where there is almost no difference in prevalence. Back or neck, legs or feet and arms and hands are often affected by injury and they show a similar prevalence pattern.

FIGURE 5.42A
LONG-STANDING HEALTH PROBLEM OR DISABILITY RATES PER 1,000 PERSONS AGED 15-64 BY TYPE OF PROBLEM, 2002, CSO

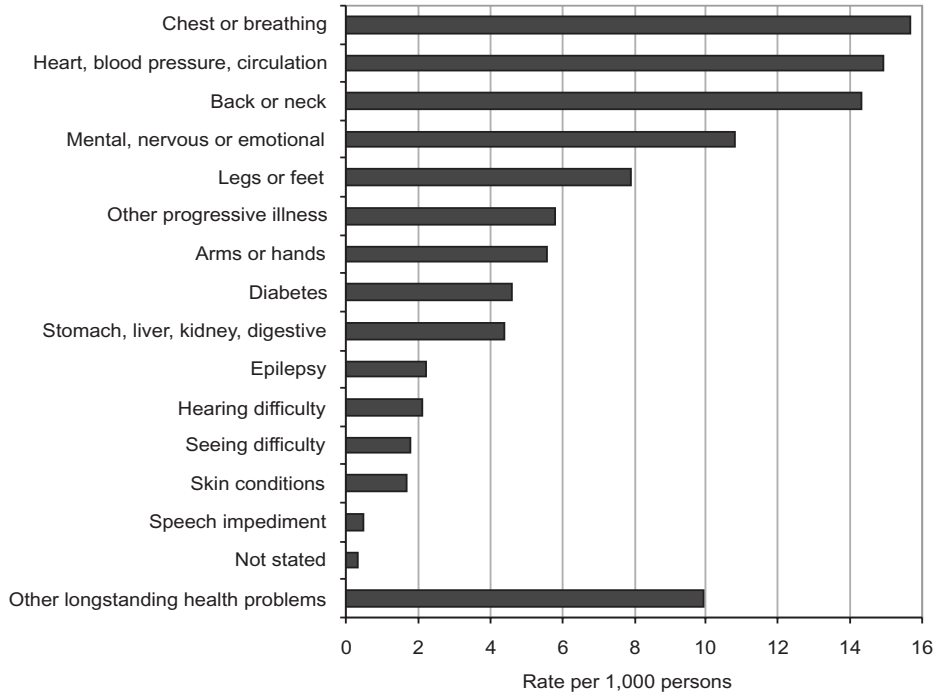
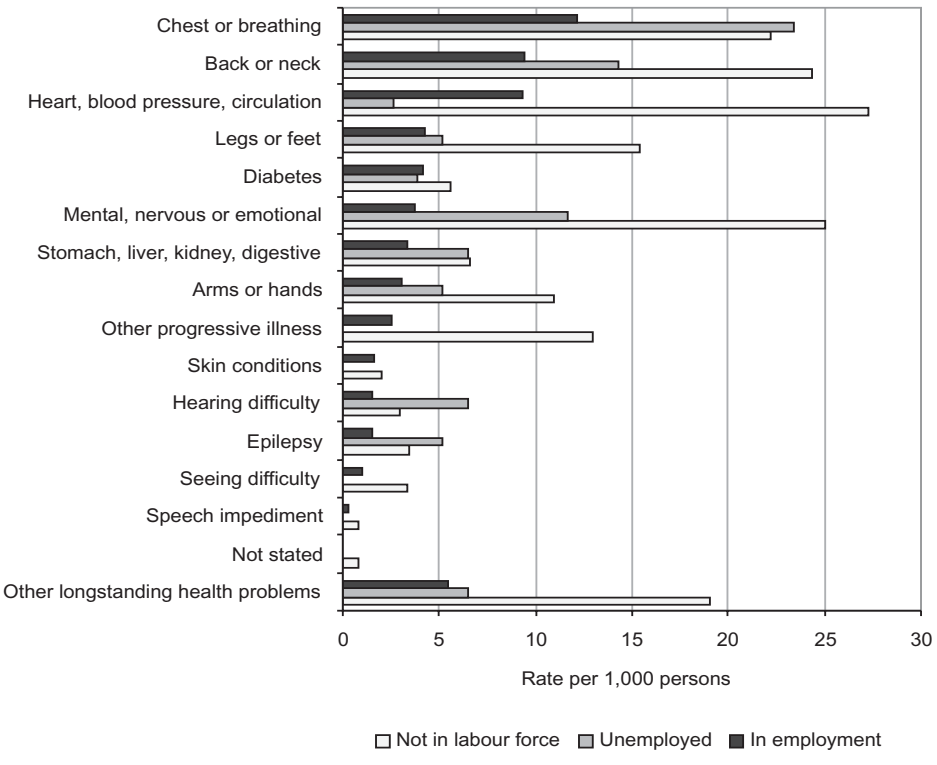


FIGURE 5.42B
LONG-STANDING HEALTH PROBLEM OR DISABILITY RATES PER 1,000 PERSONS AGED 15-64 BY TYPE OF PROBLEM AND ILO ECONOMIC STATUS, 2002, CSO



Type of problem by sector

Figures 5.43a-c show the three most common health problems among workers by sector. A chest or breathing problem is widespread among all the sectors but it is particularly high in the Hotels and Restaurants sector. Overall the Hotels and Restaurants sector is close to the average (see Figure 5.40) so it seems to be a particular problem associated with this sector. Smoking is obviously one of the most significant causes of chest problems and the workers in this sector are considerably more likely to be exposed to first and second-hand smoking at workplace up until the recent smoking ban, which was introduced on 29th March 2004 and made it illegal to smoke in most indoor workplaces including pubs and restaurants.

The prevalence of back or neck problem is more diverse than chest or breathing problem (see Figure 5.43b). The problem is most common in the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing sector followed by the Public Administration and Defence sector. As well as showing their high prevalence, this also means that workers with a back or neck problem tend to remain in these sectors.

The Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing sector also has the highest rate of heart, blood pressure, circulation problem, which is followed by the Transport, Storage and Communication sector (see Figure 5.43c). Other problems can be seen in Table 5.43 where the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing sector has the highest rates of problems such as legs or feet, diabetes and arms or hands. A distinctive distribution pattern was found in mental, nervous or emotional problem where the Health and Social Work sector has the highest prevalence.

FIGURE 5.43A
CHEST OR BREATHING PROBLEM RATES PER 1,000 WORKERS AGED 15-64 BY ECONOMIC SECTOR, 2002, CSO

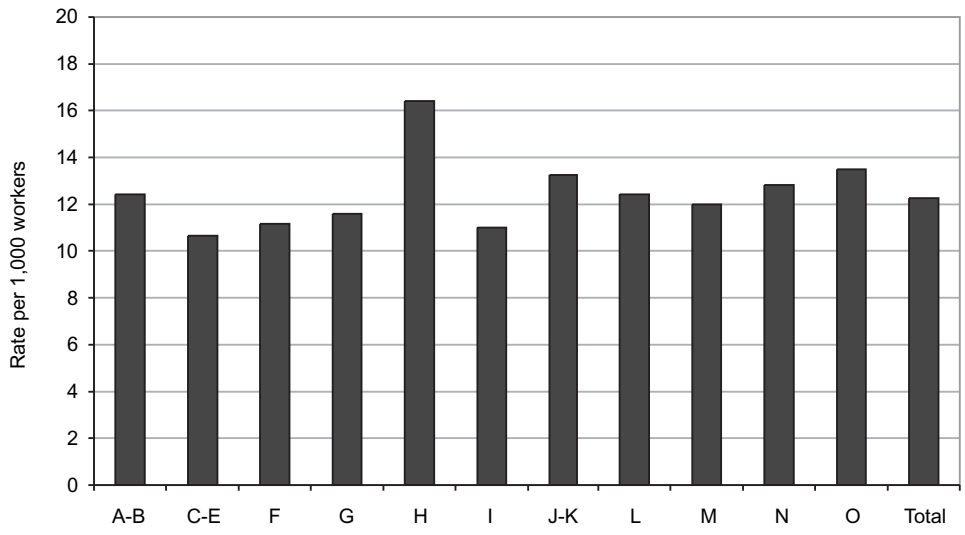


FIGURE 5.43B
BACK OR NECK PROBLEM RATES PER 1,000 WORKERS AGED 15-64 BY ECONOMIC SECTOR, 2002, CSO

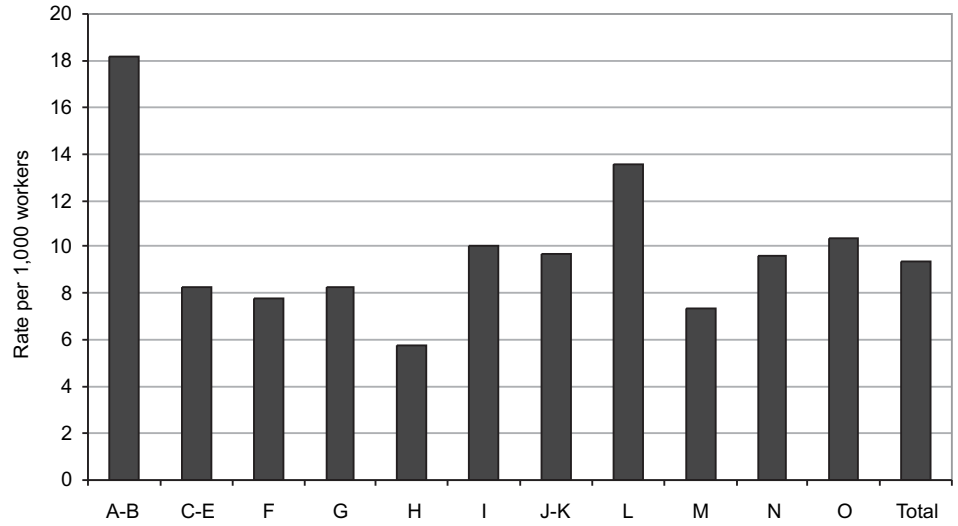
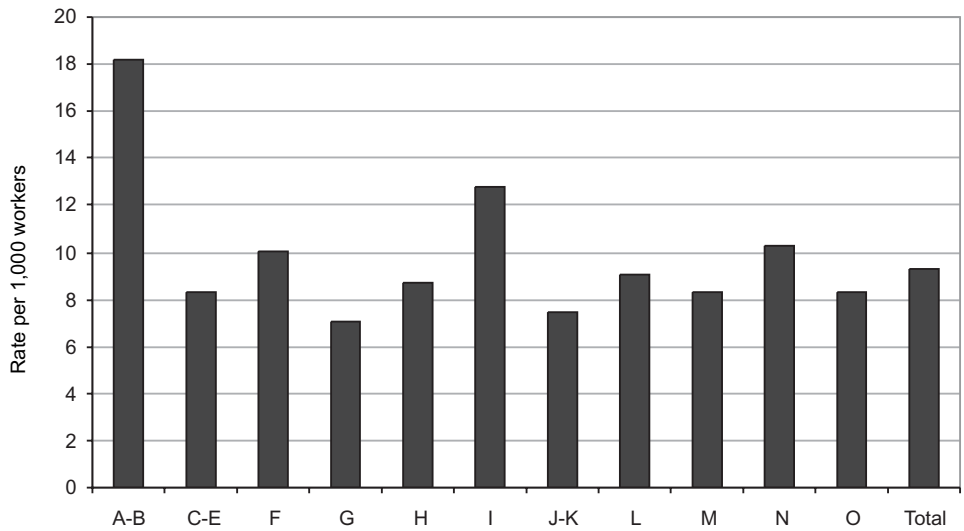


FIGURE 5.43C
HEART, BLOOD PRESSURE, CIRCULATION PROBLEM RATES PER 1,000 WORKERS AGED 15-64 BY ECONOMIC SECTOR, 2002, CSO



European comparison

As mentioned above this module was carried out in all the EU member states, therefore European comparisons are available. Figure 5.44 shows the rates per 1,000 persons in the 15 EU member states up to April 2004 and confirms that Ireland has a relatively low rate of the problem. Ireland's rate is the fourth lowest after Italy, Spain and Greece and is lower than the EU average.

In terms of type of problem, chest or breathing problem and heart, blood pressure, circulation problem are relatively more important for Ireland than the EU average (see Figure 5.45). On the contrary back or neck problem and legs or feet problem claim a larger proportion in the 15 EU member states than in Ireland.

FIGURE 5.44
LONG-STANDING HEALTH PROBLEM OR DISABILITY RATES PER 1,000 PERSONS AGED 15-64 OF 15 EU MEMBER STATES, 2002, EUROSTAT

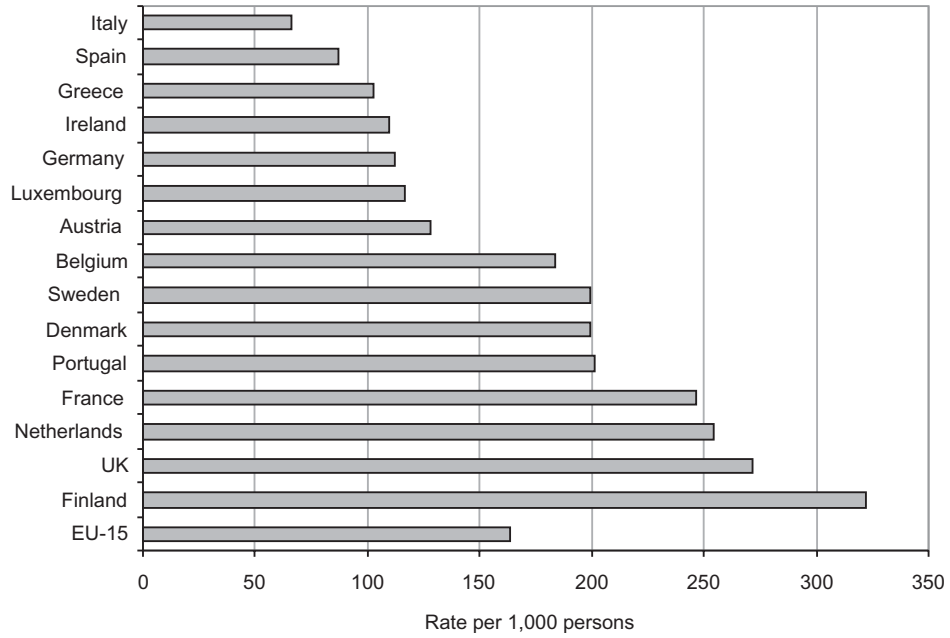
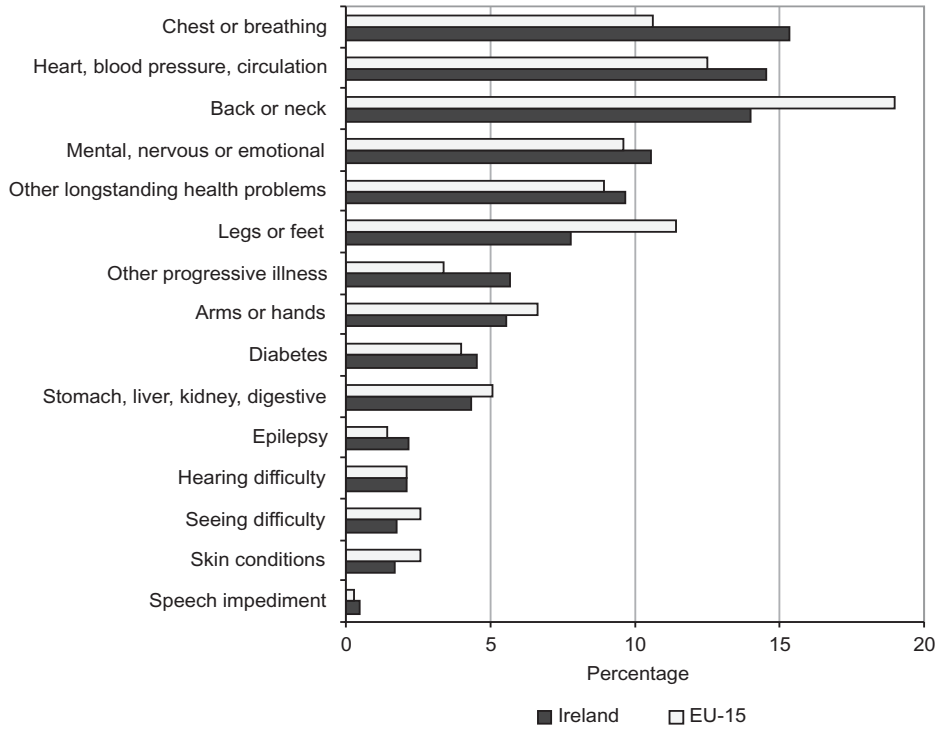


FIGURE 5.45
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF LONG-STANDING HEALTH PROBLEM OR DISABILITY BY TYPE OF PROBLEM, IRELAND AND 15 EU MEMBER STATES, 2002, CSO AND EUROSTAT



Occupational cancer

Although it is specified in two regulations to report occupational cancer to the HSA, no report has been lodged to date so the difficulties of establishing an occupational link are yet to be overcome. The data published by the National Cancer Registry (NCR) do not contain occupational information, however one type of cancer, mesothelioma, is exclusively related to asbestos therefore it can be attributed to work activities.

Figure 5.46 shows the number of mesothelioma cases reported to the NCR by year and sex between 1994 and 1999. The use of asbestos has been banned since 1981 in Ireland and yet cases of mesothelioma are continuously reported. This is because the onset of symptoms can be more than 20 years after the initial exposure to asbestos. For other types of cancer, this time lag between the exposure and the development of cancer makes it hard to establish the main causes of cancer including the occupational factors.

Figure 5.47 shows the number of mesothelioma cases reported to the NCR by age and sex between 1994 and 1999. Reflecting the long incubation period, most patients are over 50 years old. We have to wait to see if asbestos control is successful by observing the prevalence among the future generation of over 50s.

FIGURE 5.46
NUMBER OF MESOTHELIOMA CASES REPORTED BY YEAR AND SEX, 1994-1999, NCR

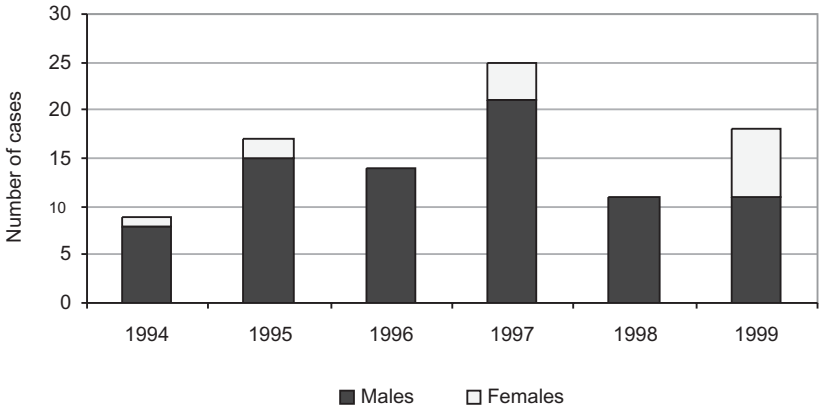
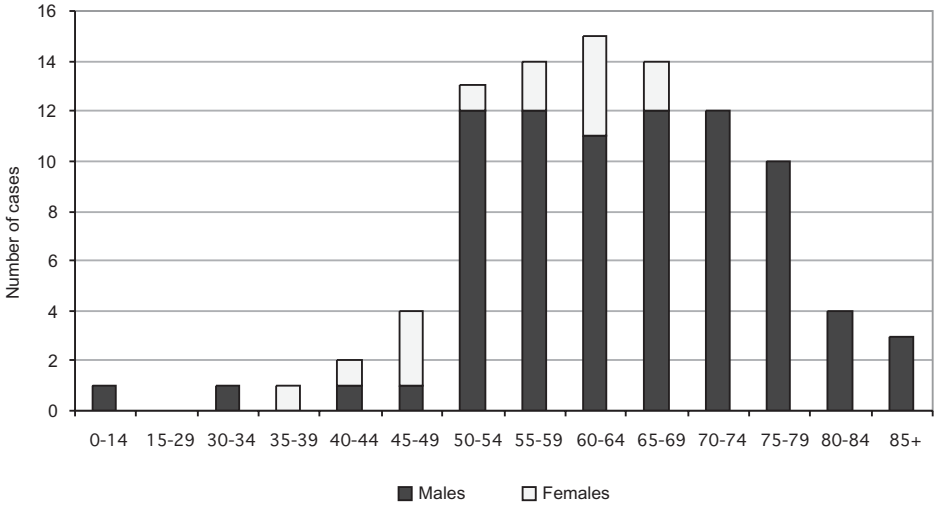


FIGURE 5.47
NUMBER OF MESOTHELIOMA CASES REPORTED BY AGE AND SEX, 1994-1999, NCR



5.3 Economic issues

As well as causing individual human suffering, both to the victim and their family, workplace injuries and illnesses have economic implications affecting the economy, the state, employers and injury victims. This section deals with economic issues that can be indicated by existing statistics.

Working days lost

Working days lost is perhaps one of the most direct indicators of economic loss resulted resulting from workplace injuries and illnesses. As a part of the health and safety module, the QNHS asks the number of days lost due to the most recent workplace injury or work-related illness. In total, in 2002, over 1.2 million days are were estimated to have been lost due to occupational injury and illness among those who are were in employment, of which 610 thousands days are were due to injuries and 675 thousands days are were due to illnesses (see Table 5.48).

Figure 5.48 shows the average numbers of days lost due to occupational injury and illness per every person in employment, including those who did not have an occupational injury or illness, and the average numbers of days lost due to occupational injury and illness per incident. In total, 0.7 day per every person in employment was estimated to be lost due to occupational injury and illness in 2002 (see Table 5.48), and, on average, 14 working days were lost per injury and 17 working days were lost per illness.

FIGURE 5.48
NUMBER OF DAYS LOST DUE TO OCCUPATIONAL INJURY AND ILLNESS PER PERSON AND PER INCIDENT AMONG THOSE IN EMPLOYMENT, 2002, CSO

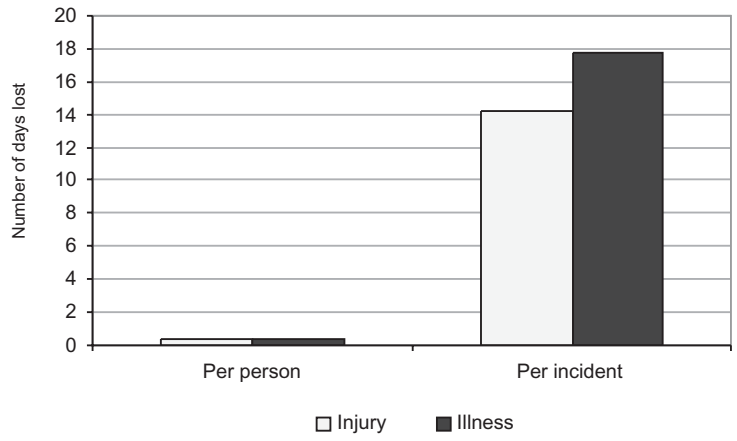
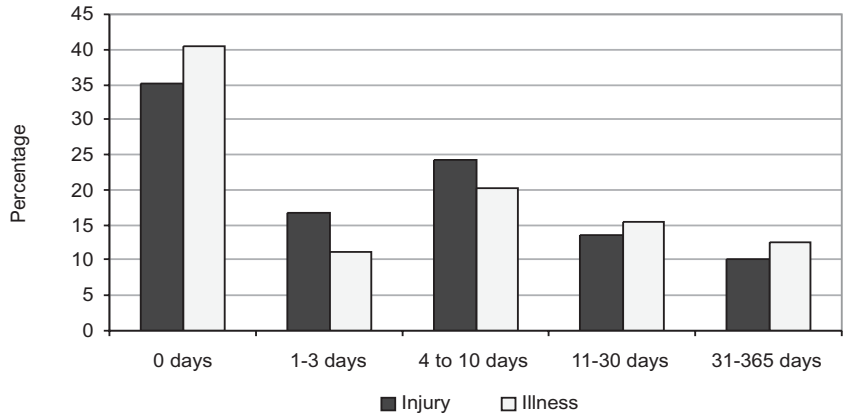


Figure 5.49 shows the percentage distribution of occupational injuries and illnesses by number of days lost. It shows that the majority of both injuries and illnesses resulted in no working days lost. Injuries are more likely to result in 1 to 10 working days lost, whereas illnesses are more likely to result in 11 or longer more working days lost.

FIGURE 5.49
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES BY NUMBER OF DAYS LOST AMONG THOSE IN EMPLOYMENT, 2002, CSO



Economic sector

Figure 5.50a shows the average number of days lost due to occupational injury and illness per every worker, including those who did not have an occupational injury or illness, by economic sector. Overall, 0.7 days was lost for each worker in employment due to occupational injury or illness (see Table 5.50). The highest average days lost due to injury alone was in the Public administration Administration and Defence sector (0.6 day). The highest average days lost due to illness alone was in the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing sectors (0.7 day).

Figure 5.50b shows the average number of days lost due to occupational injury and illness per incident and reveals that both injury and illness in the Public administration Administration and Defence sector have the highest average days lost (29 days for injury and 23 days for illness). Figures 5.51a and b also confirm that the Public administration Administration and Defence sector has the highest proportion of injury and illness that have causes more than one month absence. This could be interpreted as the severity of the cases in the sector, together with employment conditions of in the sector that may allow longer absence than in other sectors. Figures 5.51a and b also show that the vast majority (73 per cent) of injuries in the Education sector and a half of illnesses in the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing sectors result in no absence.

FIGURE 5.50A
NUMBER OF DAYS LOST DUE TO OCCUPATIONAL INJURY AND ILLNESS PER WORKER BY ECONOMIC SECTOR, 2002, CSO

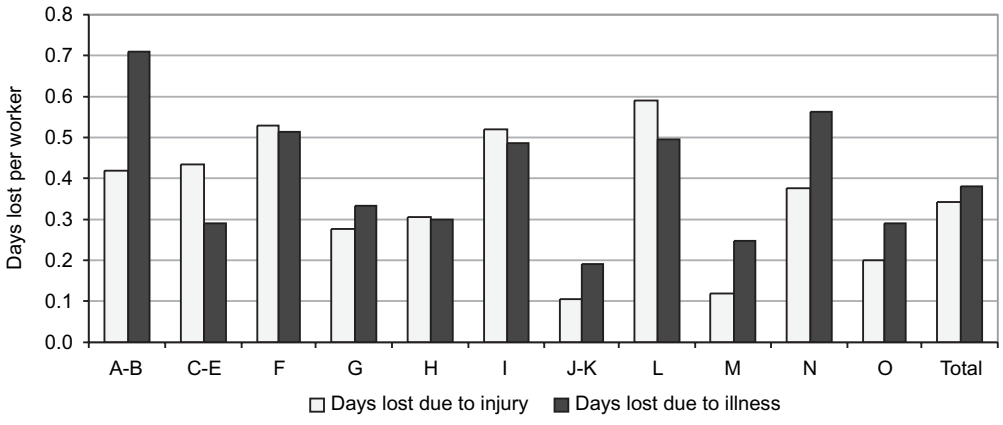


FIGURE 5.50B
NUMBER OF DAYS LOST PER OCCUPATIONAL INJURY AND ILLNESS BY ECONOMIC SECTOR, 2002, CSO

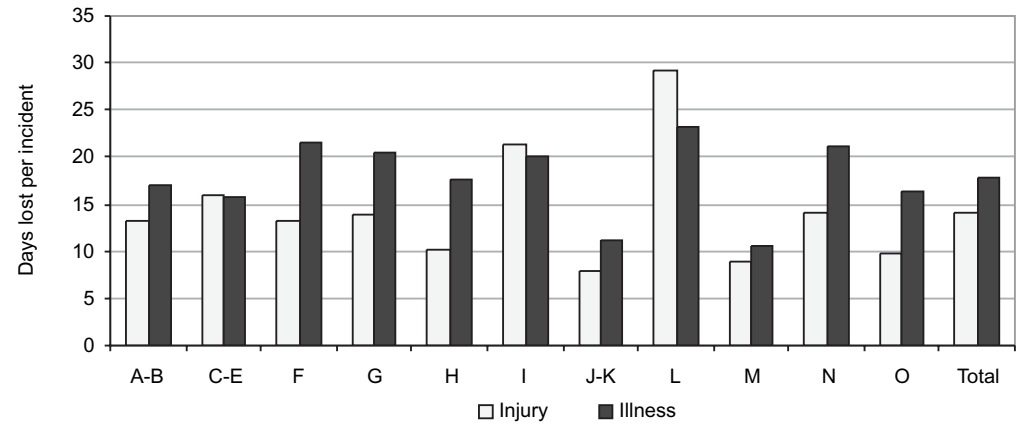


TABLE 5.51A
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF OCCUPATIONAL INJURY BY NUMBER OF DAYS LOST AND ECONOMIC SECTOR, 2002, CSO

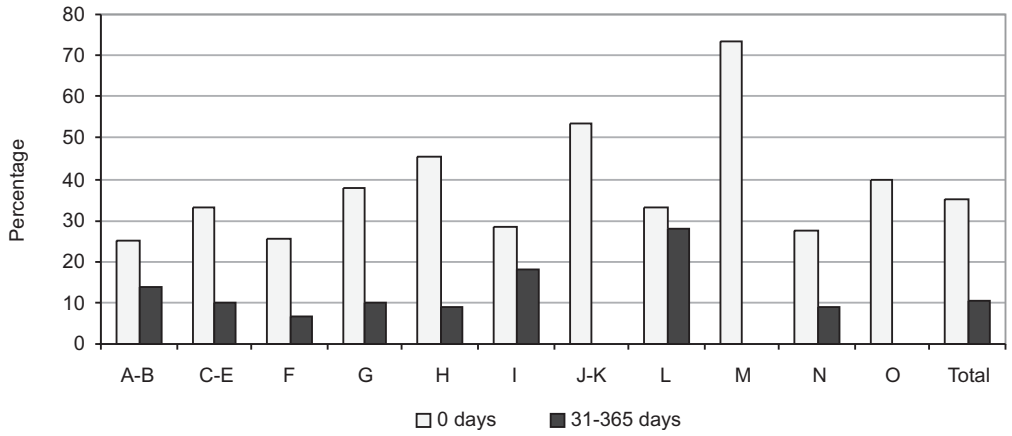
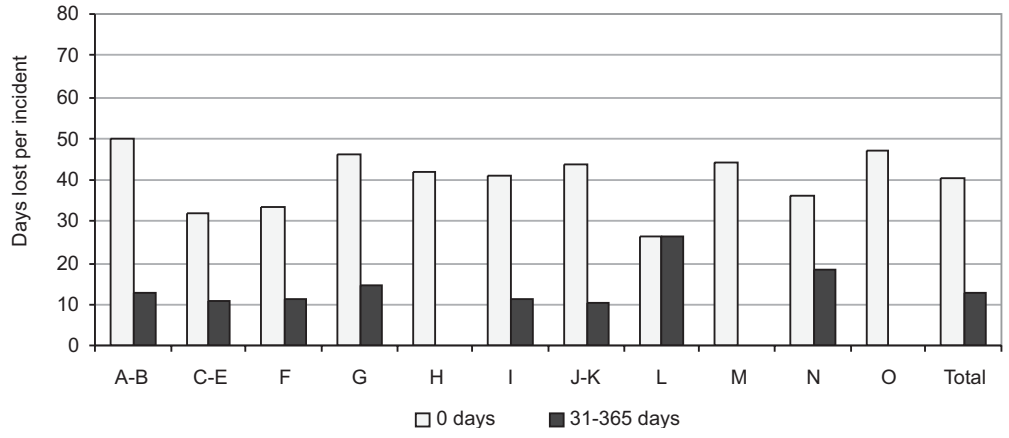


TABLE 5.51B
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESS BY NUMBER OF DAYS LOST AND ECONOMIC SECTOR, 2002, CSO



Employment status

Figure 5.52a shows the average number of days lost due to occupational injury and illness per every worker, including those who did not have an occupational injury or illness, by employment status. The highest average days lost due to both injury and illness were found among self-employed with no paid employees.

On the other hand, Figure 5.52b shows that the average number of days lost due to occupational illness per incident is higher among employees (19 days). Figures 5.53a and b confirm that larger proportions of occupational injuries and illnesses result in no absence among self-employed than among employees. Again this could be interpreted as the severity of the cases or the employment conditions that allows long absence, but the latter interpretation is more plausible since it is usually the case that there is no income guaranteed for self-employed workers during absence.

FIGURE 5.52A
NUMBER OF DAYS LOST DUE TO OCCUPATIONAL INJURY AND ILLNESS PER WORKER BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS, 2002, CSO

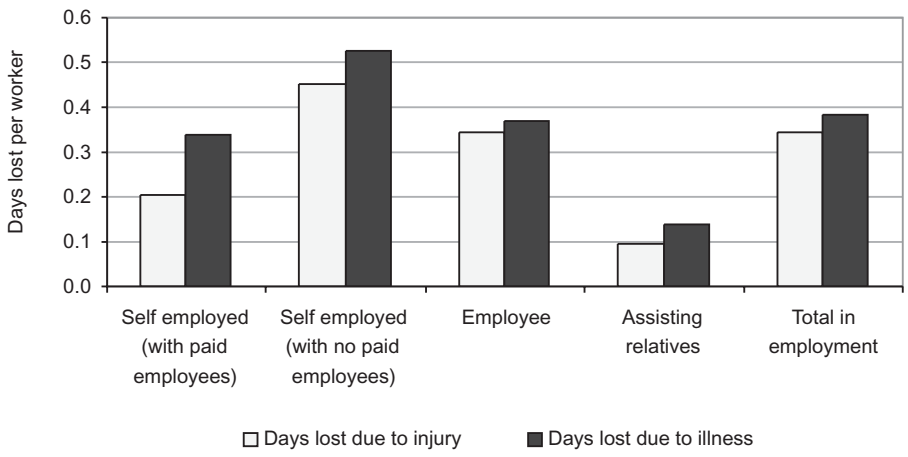
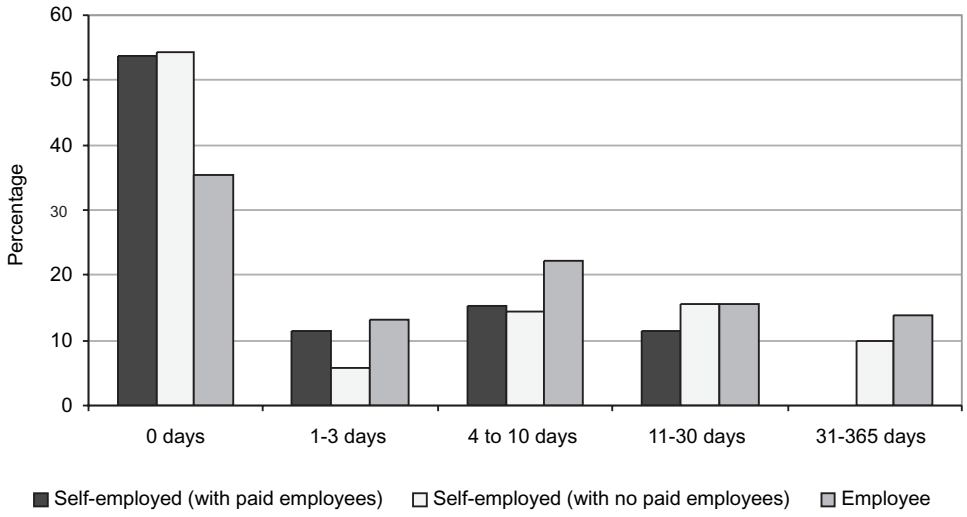


FIGURE 5.52B
NUMBER OF DAYS LOST PER OCCUPATIONAL INJURY AND ILLNESS BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS, 2002, CSO

TABLE 5.53A
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF OCCUPATIONAL INJURY BY NUMBER OF DAYS LOST AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS, 2002, CSO

TABLE 5.53B
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESS BY NUMBER OF DAYS LOST AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS, 2002, CSO



Restriction to work

As well as absenteeism discussed in the previous section, poor health status affects a person's productivity in the that it restricts their work possibilitiesform of restriction to work. Questions regarding restrictions to work were asked in the module on a long-standing health problem or disability in the QNHS, which was quoted in Chapter 5.2. Figure 5.54 shows the percentage of people who responded that their condition restricts them in the kind and amount of work they do or could do, among persons aged 15-64 who have a long-standing health problem. Figure 5.55 shows the same for persons aged 15-64 in employment.

Figures 5.54 and 5.55 both show the a similar pattern, i.e. mental, nervous or emotional problems are very restrictive on both the kind and amount of work that the person performs. Otherwise, problems that affect motor functions are very restrictive in general, followed by problems that affect sensory functions and problems that affect internal organs.

FIGURE 5.54
PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS AGED 15-64 WITH A LONG-STANDING HEALTH PROBLEM OR DISABILITY BY RESTRICTION TO WORK, 2002, CSO

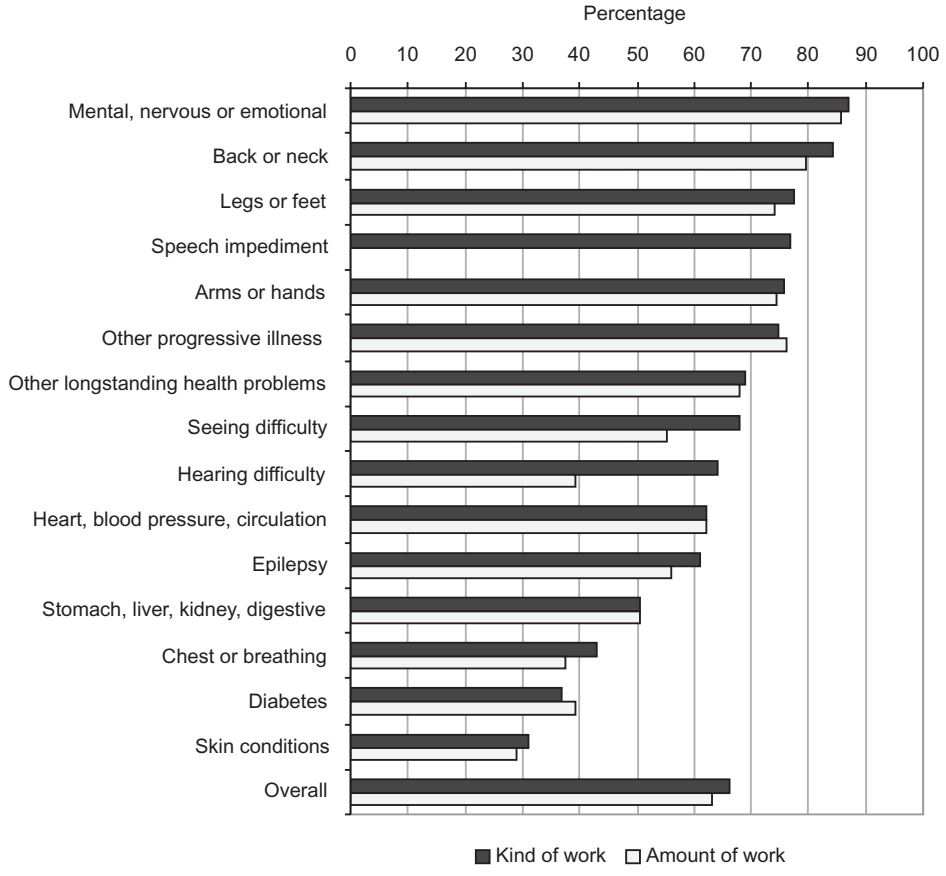
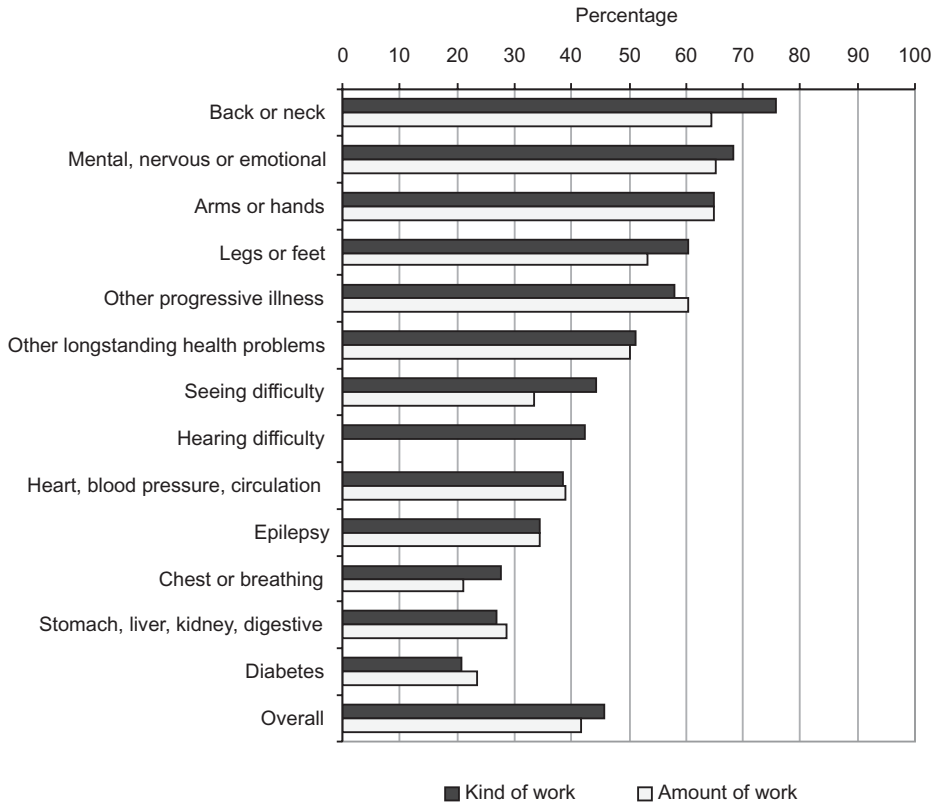


FIGURE 5.55
PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS AGED 15-64 IN EMPLOYMENT WITH A LONG-STANDING HEALTH PROBLEM OR DISABILITY BY RESTRICTION TO WORK, 2002, CSO



Assistance to work

Figure 5.56 shows the percentage of persons aged 15-64 in employment with a long-standing health problem or disability that for which assistance is provided to facilitate their work, and the percentage of persons aged 15-64 not in employment with a long-standing health problem or disability that for which assistance is needed in order for them to work. All the data, except for EU-15, which was published by Eurostat, are for Ireland and published by the CSO.

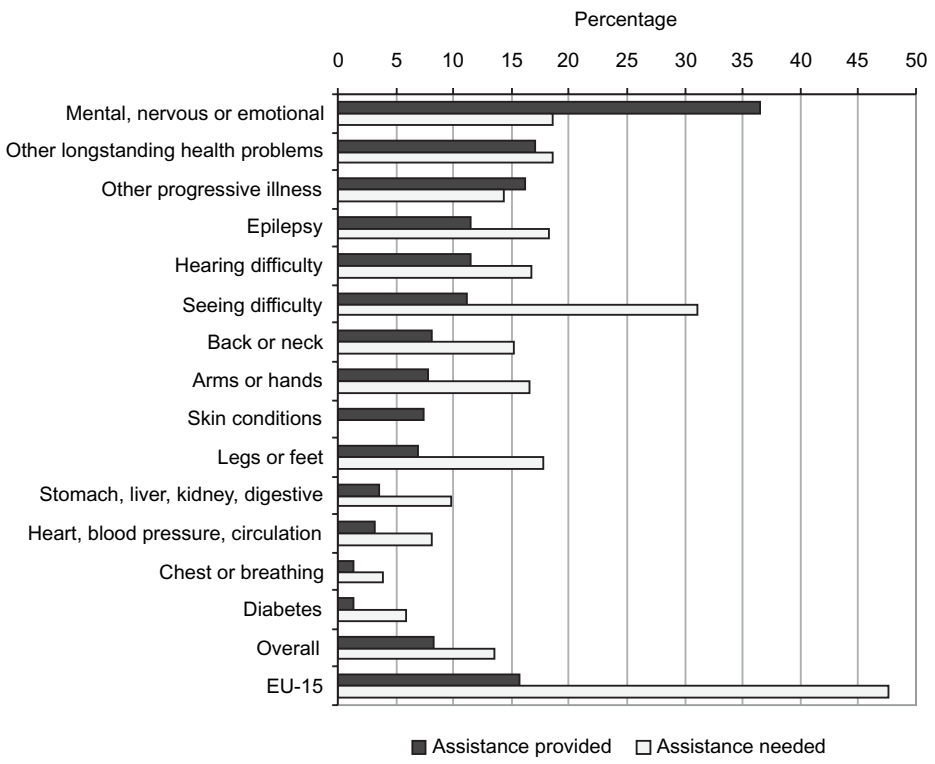
Assistance is most likely to be provided for mental, nervous or emotional problems and the percentages of assistance provided are much lower for other problems. Other long-standing health problems and other progressive illnesses are second most likely to have assistance provided, but what exactly these categories include is unclear as these are miscellaneous categories. In general, assistance for problems affecting internal organs are is less likely to be provided than for problems that affect sensory functions and motor functions, presumably because it is more difficult to provide effective assistance in these cases.

Assistance is most needed for those who are not in employment and with seeing visual difficulty impairment in order for them to work. In other words words, these people are able to work if adequate assistance is provided. Such demand is lower among those with problems affecting their internal organs.

Overall, in Ireland, 8 per cent of persons aged 15-64 in employment with a long-standing health problem or disability are provided with assistance to facilitate their work, and 13 per cent of persons

aged 15-64 not in employment with a long-standing health problem or disability need assistance in order for them to work. Compares Compared to the EU average (of 15 member states), these figures are lower particularly for assistance needed (48 per cent), showing the difference in perception on disability and provision and demand for assistance.

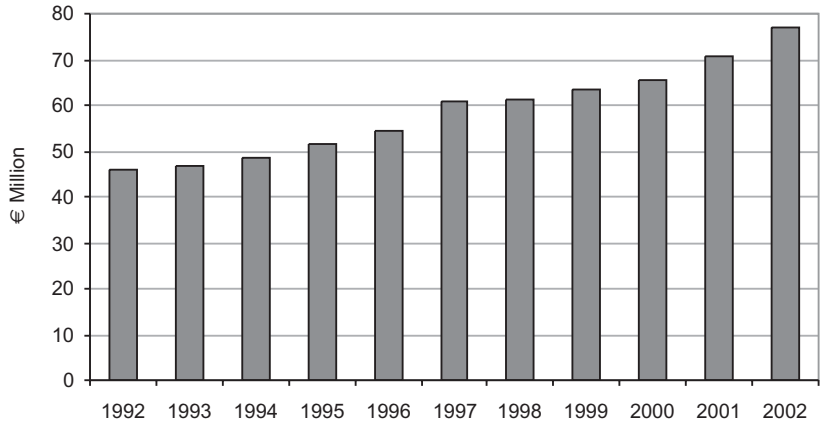
FIGURE 5.56
PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS AGED 15-64 IN EMPLOYMENT WITH A LONG-STANDING HEALTH PROBLEM OR DISABILITY THAT FOR WHOM ASSISTANCE IS PROVIDED TO FACILITATE THEIR WORK, AND PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS AGED 15-64 NOT IN EMPLOYMENT WITH A LONG-STANDING HEALTH PROBLEM OR DISABILITY THAT FOR WHOM ASSISTANCE IS NEEDED IN ORDER FOR THEM TO WORK, 2002, CSO AND EUROSTAT



Occupational Injury Benefits

Occupational Injury Benefits (OIB) are paid to eligible employees by the Department of Social and Family Affairs if they are unfit for work due to illness as a result of an accident at work or if they contract an occupational disease, and the illness lasts for at least 4 days excluding Sundays. Figure 5.57 shows that the costs of OIB payments have grown substantially from 45 million euro in 1992 to 77 million euro in 2002. The breakdown of type of benefit available since 2000 (see Table 5.57) shows that the most common type of benefit is Disablement Benefit, which is payable if the person suffers a loss of physical or mental faculty as a result of an occupational accident or disease. If the person has been paid Injury Benefit, payment of Disablement Benefit may commence when the Injury Benefit ceases. This reinforces the observation from the QNHS that a large number of people are out of work after workplace injury or illness, and it this costsat great cost to greatly to the society greatly as well as to the individuals.

FIGURE 5.57
OCCUPATIONAL INJURY BENEFIT PAYMENTS, 1992-2002, DSFA

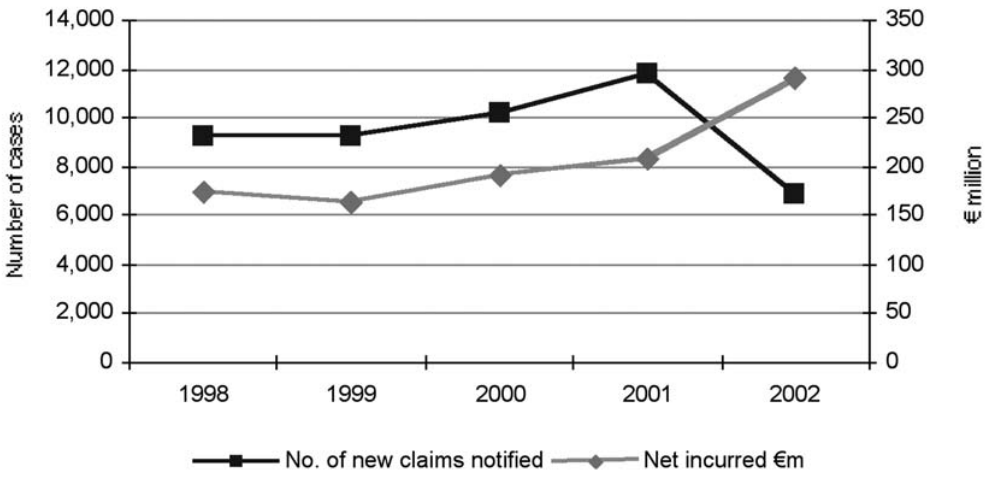


Insurance statistics

Another available source of economic statistics that is available are insurance statistics. The Irish Insurance Federation (IIF) collates and publishes statistics related to employer's' liability insurance, which covers workplace injury and illness. The number of new claims notified and net incurred costs incurred between 1998 and 2002 are presented in Figure 5.58. It shows that the number of new claims notified gradually increased up to 2001 then dropped to nearly half of their the previous level in 2002. The reasons for this sudden change are unclear as various factors could be contributing such as changes in the numbers of companies that are self-insured or changes in the propensity to claim. The IIF did not attempt to explain this change in their its annual statistical publication.

Despite the drop in the number of new claims notified, the net incurred cost incurred has increased between 2001 and 2002. In 1998, it was 173 million in (expressed in euro) but it increased to 290 million euro in 2002. It is not possible to calculate the per per-case cost because the number of claims accepted by year is not available,. therefore This means we do not know if the increase between 2001 and 2002 is was due to an increase in the number of cases accepted or an increase in the cost per case. A significant factor is the time-lag in cases being resolved. At the end of 2003, 68% of the outstanding claims related to previous years.

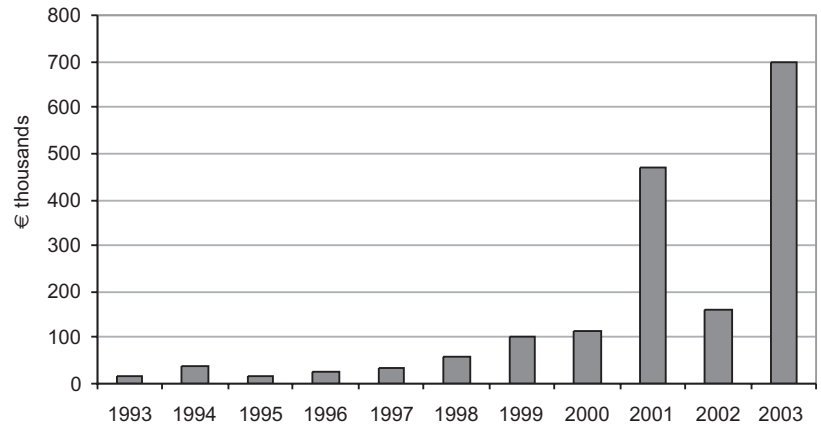
FIGURE 5.58
EMPLOYER'S LIABILITY INSURANCE, 1998-2002, IIF



Fines of following prosecutions

Fines of following prosecutions are one of the direct economic outcomes of mismanagements of workplace health and safety. The tTotal fines of thefollowing prosecutions have increased from €19,141 euro in 1993 to €697,950 euro in 2003. While the amount of fines can fluctuate from year to year, fines totalling a large sum of fines hasve become more common in recent years as a result of the increase in indictment cases since 2000. A summary prosecution takes place in the District Court and the maximum fine per charge is €1,904, whereas a trial on indictment takes place before judge and jury in the Circuit Criminal Court with the possibility of an unlimited fine. The economic disincentive of indictment fines is much stronger as it the amount can be large enough for the business to be forced to cease their operation. The breakdown of type of prosecution is available in Table 5.59.

FIGURE 5.59
FINES OF FOLLOWING PROSECUTIONS, 1993-2003, HSA



5.4 Workplace satisfaction

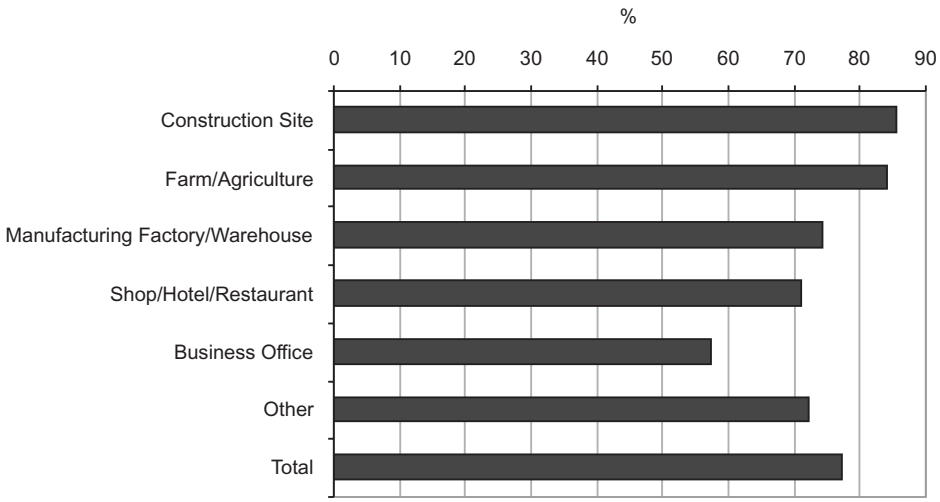
Workplace health and safety is often measured by negative health and economic outcomes, such as injuries or ill-health. However, indicators that measure positive aspects of workplace health and safety can present a valuable insight into health and safety provisions and such measurements should be used more often to complement the available negative outcome statistics.

Improvements at workplace

The HSA Inspection survey in 2002 included questions about the impact of inspection. Figure 5.60 shows the percentages of respondents who answered positively (i.e. strongly agree and somewhat agree) to the statement: 'The improvement made as a result of recommendations (by the HSA inspector) reduced the chance of someone being hurt' by work environment.

Over 70 per cent of respondents agreed that inspection reduced the chance of someone being hurt, and inspections seem to be most effective in traditional high-risk work environments such as construction sites and farms. Business offices appear least likely to benefit from inspection and this is partly because such a work environment is less likely to have immediate dangers to workers. However, as seen in Chapter 5.2, the most common work-related illnesses, i.e. musculo-skeletal problems, are common to all workplaces including offices. As a consequence, improvements can be made through inspection programmes that address issues affecting those workplaces.

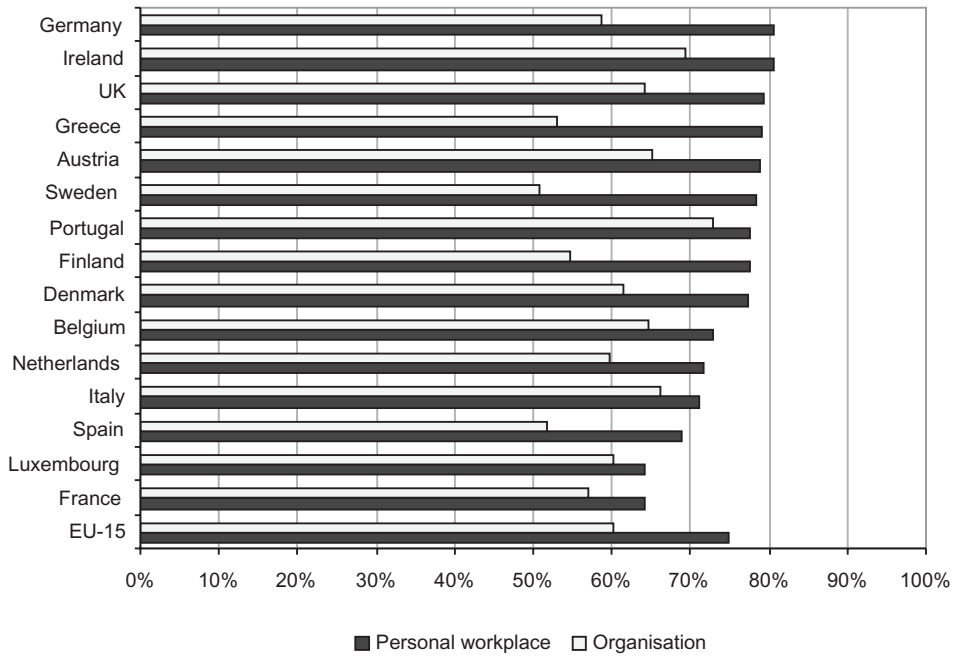
FIGURE 5.60
PERCENTAGE OF THOSE WHO AGREED IMPROVEMENT RESULTED AS A RESULT OF INSPECTION, BY WORK ENVIRONMENT, HSA, 2002



The Working Condition Survey by the European Foundation, which was quoted in Chapter 4.1, also includes questions regarding workplace improvements. Figure 5.61 shows the percentages of respondents who answered that discussion on working condition is taking place within the workplace (see Chapter 4.1), and then answered positively (i.e. yes) to the question: 'Do these exchanges of views lead to improvements?' The results are shown in two aspects, namely at workers' own workplaces and in the organisation as a whole.

The results show that overall improvements are more likely to happen at a personal workplace than across the organisation as a whole, and Ireland has one of the highest percentages of respondents who answered positively to the question in both aspects. It suggests that there is a productive discussion culture in Irish workplaces, which would be one of the positive contributing factors to the workplace health and safety standard.

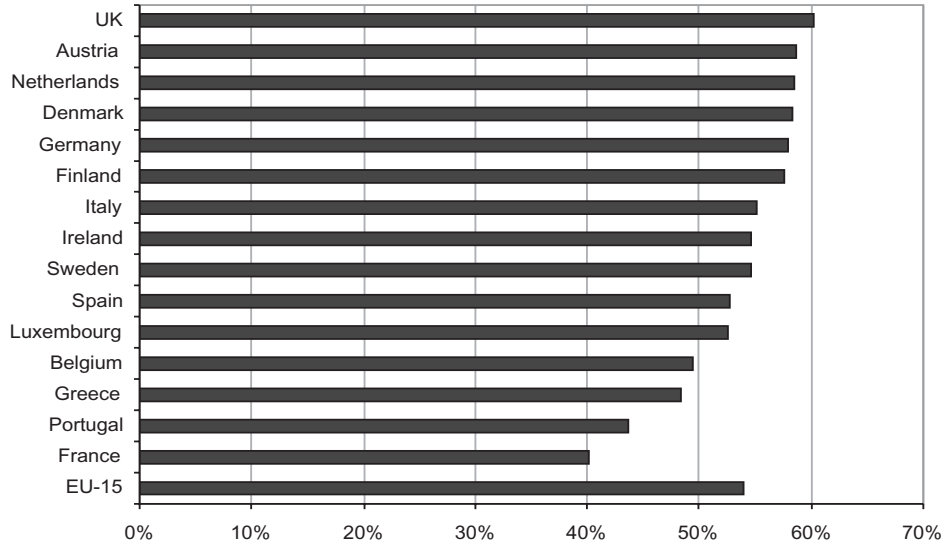
FIGURE 5.61
PERCENTAGE OF THOSE WHO AGREED IMPROVEMENT RESULTED AS A RESULT OF DISCUSSION, BY EU MEMBER STATE, EUROPEAN FOUNDATION, 2000



Sustainability

The European Foundation asked a question regarding sustainability of work in the Working Condition Survey. Figure 5.62 shows the percentages of respondents who answered positively (i.e. yes) to the question 'Do you think you will be able to do the same job you are doing now when you are 60 years old?'. As well as 'Yes', 'No' and 'Don't know', there were spontaneous alternative answers in all the member states, i.e. 'I wouldn't want to' (see Table 5.62). The UK had the highest percentage of respondents who could see themselves doing their current job when they were 60 years old, while Ireland was right on the average in this question. It has to be noted that the answers to this question would reflect not only the physical and mental demands of jobs but people's attitude towards early retirement.

FIGURE 5.62
PERCENTAGE OF THOSE WHO AGREED THAT THEY WOULD BE ABLE TO DO THEIR CURRENT JOB WHEN 60 YEARS OLD, BY EU MEMBER STATE, EUROPEAN FOUNDATION, 2000

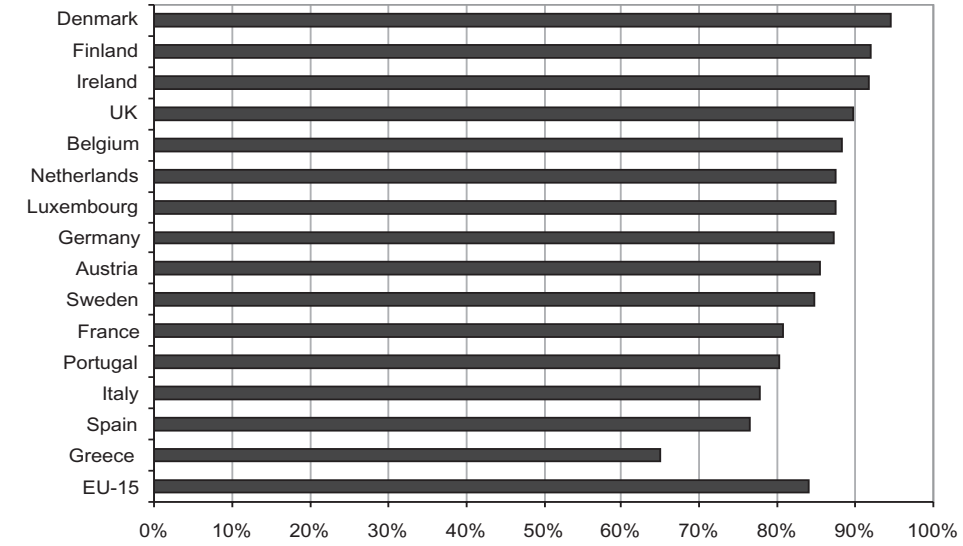


Workplace satisfaction level

Finally, the overall satisfaction levels with working conditions, as reported in the European Foundation Survey, are presented in Figure 5.63. The results show the percentages of respondents who answered positively (i.e. very satisfied and fairly satisfied) to the question: 'On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with working conditions in your main paid job?' On average, over 80 per cent of respondents were satisfied with their working conditions and Ireland had one of the highest percentages of respondents who answered positively.

The findings in this section confirm that Ireland's results show encouraging trends of improvement. European comparisons show favourable results both in injury statistics (see Chapter 5.2) and workplace satisfaction levels, each of which are likely to have a positive effect on the other.

FIGURE 5.63
PERCENTAGE OF THOSE WHO ARE SATISFIED WITH THEIR WORKING CONDITIONS, BY EU MEMBER STATE, EUROPEAN FOUNDATION, 2000



TABLES FOR CHAPTER 5

TABLE 5.1
NUMBER OF REPORTED WORK-RELATED FATALITIES AND FATALITY RATES PER 100,000 WORKERS, 1996-2002, HSA

Year	Fatalities other than road traffic accidents			Road traffic accidents	
	Total number of workers' fatalities	Total number of non-workers' fatalities	Fatality rate (per 100,000 workers)	Total number of workers' fatalities	Total number of non-workers' fatalities
1996	51	6	3.8	2	0
1997	43	4	3.1	1	0
1998	60	10	4.0	0	0
1999	56	12	3.5	0	1
2000	58	8	3.5	3	1
2001	52	13	3.0	2	0
2002	50	8	2.9	2	1

TABLE 5.2
REPORTED FATALITIES AND FATALITY RATES PER 100,000 WORKERS BY ECONOMIC SECTOR, 1999-2002, HSA

Economic sector	Fatalities other than Road Traffic Accidents								Road Traffic Accidents				Total
	Worker					Other							
	Employee	Self-employed	Family worker 15+	Total	Rate per 100,000	Family worker under 15	Non-worker	Total	Total	Worker	Other	Total	
1999													
A - Agriculture/ Hunting/Forestry	3	11	0	14	11.8	0	9	9	23	0	0	0	23
B - Fishing	1	1	0	2		0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
C - Mining/Quarrying	3	0	0	3	3.2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
D - Manufacturing	7	0	0	7		0	1	1	8	0	0	0	8
E - Electricity/Gas/ Water	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F - Construction	13	3	0	16	11.3	0	1	1	17	0	1	1	18
G - Wholesale/Retail/ Repair	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
H - Hotels/Restaurants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
I - Transport/Storage/ Communication	6	2	0	8	8.3	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	8
J - Financial Intermediation	0	0	0	0	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
K - Real Estate/ Renting/Business	1	1	0	2		0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
L - Public Admin./ Defence	2	0	0	2	2.7	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
M - Education	1	0	0	1	1.0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
N - Health/Social Work	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O - Community/Social/ Personal Services	0	1	0	1	1.1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Total	37	19	0	56	3.5	0	12	12	68	0	1	1	69

TABLE 5.2
REPORTED FATALITIES AND FATALITY RATES PER 100,000 WORKERS BY ECONOMIC SECTOR, 1999-2002, HSA

Economic sector	Fatalities other than Road Traffic Accidents								Road Traffic Accidents				
	Worker					Other							
	Employee	Self-employed	Family worker 15+	Total	Rate per 100,000	Family worker under 15	Non-worker	Total	Total	Worker	Other	Total	Total
2000													
A - Agriculture/ Hunting/Forestry	0	13	0	13	15.3	1	2	3	16	0	0	0	16
B - Fishing	1	6	0	7		0	0	0	7	0	0	0	7
C - Mining/Quarrying	1	1	0	2	3.5	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	3
D - Manufacturing	5	3	0	8		0	1	1	9	0	0	0	9
E - Electricity/Gas/ Water	1	0	0	1		0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
F - Construction	11	4	0	15	9.0	1	1	2	17	0	1	1	18
G - Wholesale/Retail/ Repair	2	1	0	3	1.3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
H - Hotels/Restaurants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
I - Transport/Storage/ Communication	3	1	0	4	4.0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4
J - Financial Intermediation	0	0	0	0	1.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
K - Real Estate/ Renting/Business	2	1	0	3		0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
L - Public Admin./ Defence	1	0	0	1	1.3	0	1	1	2	3	0	3	5
M - Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
N - Health/Social Work	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O - Community/ Social/Personal Services	0	1	0	1	1.1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Total	27	31	0	58	3.5	2	6	8	66	3	1	4	70
2001													
A - Agriculture/ Hunting/Forestry	0	14	4	18	16.7	2	5	7	25	0	0	0	25
B - Fishing	2	0	0	2		0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
C - Mining/Quarrying	4	1	0	5	2.5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5
D - Manufacturing	3	0	0	3		0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
E - Electricity/Gas/ Water	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F - Construction	14	3	0	17	9.4	0	4	4	21	0	0	0	21
G - Wholesale/Retail/ Repair	1	0	0	1	0.4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
H - Hotels/Restaurants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
I - Transport/Storage/ Communication	3	1	0	4	3.6	0	1	1	5	0	0	0	5
J - Financial Intermediation	0	0	0	0	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
K - Real Estate/ Renting/Business	1	0	0	1		0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
L - Public Admin./ Defence	1	0	0	1	1.2	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	2
M - Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
N - Health/Social Work	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	2
O - Community/Social/ Personal Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	29	19	4	52	3.0	2	11	13	65	2	0	2	67

TABLE 5.2
REPORTED FATALITIES AND FATALITY RATES PER 100,000 WORKERS BY ECONOMIC SECTOR, 1999-2002, HSA (CONTINUED)

Economic sector	Fatalities other than Road Traffic Accidents								Road Traffic Accidents				Total
	Worker					Other							
	Employee	Self-employed	Family worker 15+	Total	Rate per 100,000	Family worker under 15	Non-worker	Total	Total	Worker	Other	Total	
2002													
A - Agriculture/ Hunting/Forestry	1	10	0	11	12.2	0	2	2	13	0	0	0	13
B - Fishing	2	1	0	3		0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
C - Mining/ Quarrying	2	0	0	2	2.3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
D - Manufacturing	4	1	0	5		0	2	2	7	0	0	0	7
E - Electricity/ Gas/ Water	0	0	0	0		0	1	1	1	0	1	1	2
F - Construction	19	2	0	21	11.1	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	21
G - Wholesale/Retail/ Repair	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
H - Hotels/Restaurants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
I - Transport/ Storage/ Communication	5	1	0	6	5.4	0	1	1	7	0	0	0	7
J - Financial Intermediation	0	0	0	0	0.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
K - Real Estate/ Renting/ Business	1	0	0	1		0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
L - Public Admin./ Defence	1	0	0	1	1.1	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	3
M - Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
N - Health/ Social Work	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O - Community/ Social/ Personal Services	1	0	0	1	1.0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Total	36	15	0	51	2.8	0	7	7	58	2	1	3	61

TABLE 5.3
REPORTED FATALITIES AND FATALITY RATES PER 100,000 WORKERS BY ECONOMIC SECTOR, 2002, CSO AND HSA

Economic sector	Worker's fatality	Persons at work	Ratio within the sector	Estimated number of workers	Rate per 100,000 workers
A - Agriculture/Hunting/Forestry	11	94,700	0.97	111,267	9.9
B - Fishing	3	2,581	0.03	3,033	98.9
C - Mining/Quarrying	2	6,658	0.03	7,698	26.0
D - Manufacturing	5	244,203	0.93	282,363	1.8
E - Electricity/Gas/Water	0	11,363	0.04	13,139	0
F - Construction	20	149,271	1	188,500	10.6
G - Wholesale/Retail/Repair	0	219,165	1	252,300	0
H - Hotels/Restaurants	0	81,418	1	110,500	0
I - Transport/Storage/Communication	6	96,855	1	110,900	5.4
J - Financial Intermediation	0	70,838	0.32	72,324	0
K - Real Estate/Renting/Business	1	151,107	0.68	154,276	0.6
L - Public Admin./Defence	1	94,746	1	88,600	1.1
M - Education	0	109,301	1	115,000	0
N - Health/Social Work	0	143,520	1	165,700	0
O - Community/Social/Personal Services	1	64,333	1	96,300	1.0
Total	50	1,641,587		1,772,000	2.8

Note: For most years, estimated numbers of workers are only available at aggregated level for some sectors (A-B, C-E, and J-K), but numbers of persons at work at each sector are available for 2002 from the Census. The ratio within the sector was calculated based on numbers of persons at work and applied to estimated number of workers, which is used for calculation of fatality rates per 100,000 workers.

TABLE 5.4
REPORTED FATALITIES AND FATALITY RATES PER 100,000 WORKERS BY REGION, 1999-2002, HSA

Region	County	Fatalities other than Road Traffic Accidents					Road Traffic Accidents			Total
		Worker			Other	Total	Worker	Other	Total	
		Fatalities	Number of workers	Rate per 100,000						
1999										
Border	Total	10	156,400	6.4	3	13	0	0	0	13
	Cavan	3			0	3	0	0	0	3
	Donegal	2			1	3	0	0	0	3
	Leitrim	0			0	0	0	0	0	0
	Louth	2			1	3	0	0	0	3
	Monaghan	1			0	1	0	0	0	1
	Sligo	2			1	3	0	0	0	3
Dublin	Total	9	511,200	1.8	1	10	0	0	0	10
Mid-East	Total	4	170,000	2.4	1	5	0	0	0	5
	Kildare	0			0	0	0	0	0	0
	Meath	2			0	2	0	0	0	2
	Wicklow	2			1	3	0	0	0	3
Midlands	Total	4	80,800	5.0	2	6	0	0	0	6
	Laois	2			1	3	0	0	0	3
	Longford	0			0	0	0	0	0	0
	Offaly	2			1	3	0	0	0	3
	Westmeath	0			0	0	0	0	0	0
Mid-West	Total	5	136,500	3.7	1	6	0	0	0	6
	Clare	1			1	2	0	0	0	2
	Limerick	4			0	4	0	0	0	4
	Tipperary NR	0			0	0	0	0	0	0
South-East	Total	5	157,900	3.2	0	5	0	1	1	6
	Carlow	0			0	0	0	1	1	1
	Kilkenny	3			0	3	0	0	0	3
	Tipperary SR	0			0	0	0	0	0	0
	Waterford	2			0	2	0	0	0	2
	Wexford	0			0	0	0	0	0	0
South-West	Total	15	225,500	6.7	1	16	0	0	0	16
	Cork	13			1	14	0	0	0	14
	Kerry	2			0	2	0	0	0	2
West	Total	4	152,900	2.6	3	7	0	0	0	7
	Galway	2			0	2	0	0	0	2
	Mayo	1			2	3	0	0	0	3
	Roscommon	1			1	2	0	0	0	2
Ireland	Total	56	1,591,200	3.5	12	68	0	1	1	69

TABLE 5.4
REPORTED FATALITIES AND FATALITY RATES PER 100,000 WORKERS BY REGION, 1999-2002, HSA (CONTINUED)

Region	County	Fatalities other than Road Traffic Accidents					Road Traffic Accidents			
		Worker			Other	Total	Worker	Other	Total	Total
		Fatalities	Number of workers	Rate per 100,000						
2000										
Border	Total	7	161,700	4.3	1	8	0	0	0	8
	Cavan	2			0	2	0	0	0	2
	Donegal	2			1	3	0	0	0	3
	Leitrim	1			0	1	0	0	0	1
	Louth	0			0	0	0	0	0	0
	Monaghan	0			0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sligo	2			0	2	0	0	0	2
Dublin	Total	14	533,800	2.6	0	14	3	0	3	17
Mid-East	Total	7	177,600	3.9	1	8	0	0	0	8
	Kildare	5			0	5	0	0	0	5
	Meath	2			0	2	0	0	0	2
	Wicklow	0			1	1	0	0	0	1
Midlands	Total	3	85,200	3.5	2	5	0	0	0	5
	Laois	1			1	2	0	0	0	2
	Longford	0			1	1	0	0	0	1
	Offaly	2			0	2	0	0	0	2
	Westmeath	0			0	0	0	0	0	0
Mid-West	Total	3	144,900	2.1	1	4	0	0	0	4
	Clare	1			0	1	0	0	0	1
	Limerick	1			0	1	0	0	0	1
	Tipperary NR	1			1	2	0	0	0	2
South-East	Total	3	166,900	1.8	1	4	0	0	0	4
	Carlow	2			0	2	0	0	0	2
	Kilkenny	0			1	1	0	0	0	1
	Tipperary SR	1			0	1	0	0	0	1
	Waterford	0			0	0	0	0	0	0
	Wexford	0			0	0	0	0	0	0
South-West	Total	12	237,700	5.0	1	13	0	0	0	13
	Cork	11			1	12	0	0	0	12
	Kerry	1			0	1	0	0	0	1
West	Total	9	162,900	5.5	1	10	0	1	1	11
	Galway	3			1	4	0	0	0	4
	Mayo	4			0	4	0	0	0	4
	Roscommon	2			0	2	0	1	1	3
Ireland	Total	58	1,670,700	3.5	8	66	3	1	4	70

TABLE 5.4
REPORTED FATALITIES AND FATALITY RATES PER 100,000 WORKERS BY REGION, 1999-2002, HSA (CONTINUED)

Region	County	Fatalities other than Road Traffic Accidents					Road Traffic Accidents			Total
		Worker			Other	Total	Worker	Other	Total	
		Fatalities	Number of workers	Rate per 100,000						
2001										
Border	Total	11	169,700	6.5	2	13	1	0	1	14
	Cavan	3			0	3	0	0	0	3
	Donegal	4			1	5	0	0	0	5
	Leitrim	0			0	0	0	0	0	0
	Louth	3			0	3	1	0	1	4
	Monaghan	0			1	1	0	0	0	1
	Sligo	1			0	1	0	0	0	1
Dublin	Total	5	547,900	0.9	3	8	0	0	0	8
Mid-East	Total	4	187,400	2.1	1	5	1	0	1	6
	Kildare	2			0	2	0	0	0	2
	Meath	1			0	1	1	0	1	2
	Wicklow	1			1	2	0	0	0	2
Midlands	Total	4	86,300	4.6	1	5	0	0	0	5
	Laois	1			0	1	0	0	0	1
	Longford	1			1	2	0	0	0	2
	Offaly	2			0	2	0	0	0	2
	Westmeath	0			0	0	0	0	0	0
Mid-West	Total	5	143,500	3.5	1	6	0	0	0	6
	Clare	3			0	3	0	0	0	3
	Limerick	1			1	2	0	0	0	2
	Tipperary NR	1			0	1	0	0	0	1
South-East	Total	7	171,300	4.1	1	8	0	0	0	8
	Carlow	1			0	1	0	0	0	1
	Kilkenny	3			0	3	0	0	0	3
	Tipperary SR	1			1	2	0	0	0	2
	Waterford	1			0	1	0	0	0	1
	Wexford	1			0	1	0	0	0	1
South-West	Total	12	241,300	5.0	3	15	0	0	0	15
	Cork	8			3	11	0	0	0	11
	Kerry	4			0	4	0	0	0	4
West	Total	4	169,100	2.4	1	5	0	0	0	5
	Galway	0			0	0	0	0	0	0
	Mayo	2			1	3	0	0	0	3
	Roscommon	2			0	2	0	0	0	2
Ireland	Total	52	1,716,500	3.0	13	65	2	0	2	67

TABLE 5.4
REPORTED FATALITIES AND FATALITY RATES PER 100,000 WORKERS BY REGION, 1999-2002, HSA (CONTINUED)

Region	County	Fatalities other than Road Traffic Accidents					Road Traffic Accidents			Total
		Worker			Other	Total	Worker	Other	Total	
		Fatalities	Number of workers	Rate per 100,000						
2002										
Border	Total	10	168,700	5.9	0	10	0	0	0	10
	Cavan	1			0	1	0	0	0	1
	Donegal	3			0	3	0	0	0	3
	Leitrim	1			0	1	0	0	0	1
	Louth	2			0	2	0	0	0	2
	Monaghan	2			0	2	0	0	0	2
	Sligo	1			0	1	0	0	0	1
Dublin	Total	10	548,300	1.8	1	11	2	0	2	13
Mid-East	Total	3	192,900	1.6	0	3	0	0	0	3
	Kildare	1			0	1	0	0	0	1
	Meath	2			0	2		0	0	2
	Wicklow	0			0	0	0	0	0	0
Midlands	Total	4	90,700	4.4	2	6	0	0	0	6
	Laois	1			0	1	0	0	0	1
	Longford	2			2	4	0	0	0	4
	Offaly	0			0	0	0	0	0	0
	Westmeath	1			0	1	0	0	0	1
Mid-West	Total	9	149,400	6.0	2	11	0	1	1	12
	Clare	3			0	3	0	0	0	3
	Limerick	3			1	4	0	1	1	5
	Tipperary NR	3			1	4	0	0	0	4
South-East	Total	6	178,300	3.4	2	8	0	0	0	8
	Carlow	0			0	0	0	0	0	0
	Kilkenny	1			0	1	0	0	0	1
	Tipperary SR	1			1	2	0	0	0	2
	Waterford	1			1	2	0	0	0	2
	Wexford	3			0	3	0	0	0	3
South-West	Total	5	242,200	2.1	0	5	0	0	0	5
	Cork	4			0	4	0	0	0	4
	Kerry	1			0	1	0	0	0	1
West	Total	4	179,500	2.2	0	4	0		0	4
	Galway	2			0	2	0	0	0	2
	Mayo	0			0	0	0	0	0	0
	Roscommon	2			0	2	0		0	2
Ireland	Total	51	1,750,000	2.9	7	58	2	1	3	61

TABLE 5.5
REPORTED FATALITIES AND FATALITY RATES PER 100,000 WORKERS EXCLUDING ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS, 1999-2002, HSA

	Employment status	1999	2000	2001	2002
Fatalities	Employee	37	27	29	35
	Self-employed	19	31	19	15
	Family worker 15+	0	0	4	0
	Total	56	58	52	50
Number of workers	Employee	1,287,600	1,355,600	1,406,400	1,440,000
	Self-employed	283,100	293,500	291,900	293,900
	Family worker 15+	20,400	21,600	18,200	16,000
	Total	1,591,100	1,670,700	1,716,500	1,749,900
Rate per 100,000	Employee	2.9	2.0	2.1	2.4
	Self-employed	6.7	10.6	6.5	5.1
	Family worker 15+	0.0	0.0	22.0	0.0
	Total	3.5	3.5	3.0	2.9

TABLE 5.6
NUMBER OF REPORTED FATALITIES BY ECONOMIC SECTOR AND SIZE OF ENTERPRISE, 2001-2002, HSA

Economic sector	Self-employed	1-9 employees	10-49 employees	50-249 employees	250-499 employees	500+ employees	Total
A – Agriculture/Hunting/Forestry	28	5	0	0	0	0	33
B - Fishing	1	1	1	1	0	0	4
C – Mining/Quarrying	1	1	3	1	0	0	6
D - Manufacturing	0	3	3	2	1	0	9
E - Electricity/Gas/ Water	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
F - Construction	4	17	10	6	0	0	37
G - Wholesale/Retail/Repair	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
I – Transport/Storage/Communication	2	4	3	1	0	0	10
K - Real Estate/Renting/Business	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
L - Public Admin. /Defence	0	0	0	2	0	1	3
N - Health/ Social Work	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
O - Community/ Social/Personal Services	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Total	37	32	22	14	1	2	108

Note: The cases that do not have information on size of enterprise are omitted.

TABLE 5.7A
NUMBER OF REPORTED FATALITIES BY ECONOMIC SECTOR AND TYPE OF ACCIDENT, 1999-2002, HSA

Type of accident	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	I	K	L	N	O	Total
Fall from height	7	1	1	6	-	32	1	2	3	-	-	-	53
Transport (excl. road traffic accidents)	20	-	5	1	-	8	2	6	-	1	-	1	44
Drowning or asphyxiation	7	12	2	1	-	4	-	1	3	-	-	-	30
Struck by something collapsing/ overturning	7	-	2	3	-	11	-	4	-	-	-	1	28
Contact with moving machinery parts	13	-	4	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	24
Injured by falling objects	6	-	-	5	-	4	-	4	-	1	-	1	21
Contact with electricity	4	-	-	1	2	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	17
Fire or explosion	-	-	-	5	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	1	12
Road traffic accidents	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	6	-	-	10
Injured by animal	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Injured by a person - non-malicious	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	3
Injured while handling, lifting or carrying	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Exposure/contact with harmful substance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Slips, trips or falls on same level	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Injured by hand tools	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Injured by a person - malicious	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Total	73	13	14	29	2	76	4	20	7	11	0	5	254

Note: The cases that are classified as 'Other' are omitted. The categories that had no fatality (e.g. Sector H, J and M) are not shown in the table.

TABLE 5.7B
NUMBER OF ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENT FATALITIES BY ROAD USER TYPE, 2002, NRA

Pedestrians	Pedal cycle users	Motor cycle users	Car users	PSV users	Goods vehicle users	Other	Total
86	18	44	200	1	20	7	376

Source: Road accident facts Ireland 2002

TABLE 5.8
NUMBER OF REPORTED FATALITIES BY AGE, SEX AND ECONOMIC SECTOR, 1999-2002, HSA

	A		B	C	D		E		F		G		I		K	L	N	O	Males	Females	Total
	M	F	M	M	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	M	M	M			
0-4	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	8	2	10
5-9	9	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	15	1	16
10-14	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	7
15-19	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	15	0	15
20-24	2	-	2	3	4	1	-	-	8	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	22	1	23
25-29	3	-	3	2	3	-	-	-	9	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	24	0	24
30-34	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	1	-	20	0	20
35-39	4	-	1	-	5	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	16	0	16
40-44	3	-	-	1	3	1	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	16	1	17
45-49	5	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	10	-	1	-	4	-	1	-	-	2	27	0	27
50-54	4	-	2	-	4	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	3	-	-	2	-	-	20	0	20
55-59	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	7	-	-	-	2	1	1	2	1	-	19	1	20
60-64	3	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	9	0	9
65-69	7	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	12	2	14
70-74	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	0	8
75-79	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	8	1	8
80-84	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0	2
85+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0
Total	72	3	11	13	25	2	2	1	75	2	4	1	21	1	8	9	2	3	245	10	256

Note: The cases that do not have information on age are omitted. The categories that had no fatality (e.g. Sector B females, Sector H males and females) are not shown in the table.

TABLE 5.9
REPORTED FATALITIES BY NATIONALITY, 1999-2002, HSA

Year	Irish national		Other EU national		Non EU national		Total
	Worker	Other	Worker	Other	Worker	Other	
1999	56	13	0	0	0	0	69
2000	60	9	0	0	1	0	70
2001	48	17	1	0	1	0	67
2002	51	7	2	0	1	0	61
Total	215	46	3	0	3	0	267

TABLE 5.10
NUMBER OF CASES AND RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION FOR WORK-RELATED, ALL AND ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENT DEATHS, AND PERCENTAGE OF WORK-RELATED DEATHS IN THE ALL DEATHS BY AGE AND SEX, 2002, HSA, CSO AND NRA

Population		Work-related deaths (excl. RTA)		All deaths		% of work-related fatality	Road traffic accident deaths	
		Number of cases	Rate per 100,000	Number of cases	Rate per 100,000		Number of cases	Rate per 100,000
Males								
0-4	142,040	1	0.7	196	138.0	0.5	3	2.1
5-9	135,890	5	3.7	14	10.3	35.7	3	2.2
10-14	146,114	1	0.7	26	17.8	3.8	3	2.1
15-19	160,413	2	1.2	111	69.2	1.8	37	23.1
20-24	165,292	7	4.2	157	95.0	4.5	35	21.2
25-34	308,477	8	2.6	348	112.8	2.3	67	21.7
35-44	279,831	6	2.1	432	154.4	1.4	31	11.1
45-54	241,566	15	6.2	950	393.3	1.6	18	7.5
55-64	177,386	9	5.1	1,812	1,021.5	0.5	17	9.6
65+	189,155	3	1.6	3,445	1,821.3	0.1	34	18.0
Total	1,946,164	58	2.9	7,491	384.9	0.8	260	13.4
Females								
0-4	135,590	0	0	174	128.3	0	3	2.2
5-9	128,200	0	0	12	9.4	0	1	0.8
10-14	139,594	0	0	16	11.5	0	4	2.9
15-19	152,775	0	0	40	26.2	0	15	9.8
20-24	163,042	0	0	50	30.7	0	10	6.1
25-34	308,892	0	0	126	40.8	0	12	3.9
35-44	283,059	0	0	259	91.5	0	5	1.8
45-54	238,881	0	0	561	234.8	0	8	3.3
55-64	174,160	0	0	940	539.7	0	15	8.6
65+	246,846	0	0	2,201	891.6	0	24	9.7
Total	1,971,039	0	0	4,379	222.2	0	101	5.1

Source: Statistical yearbook of Ireland 2003, Road accident facts Ireland 2002

TABLE 5.11
STANDARDISED FATALITY RATES PER 100,000 WORKERS EXCLUDING ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS FOR 9 SECTORS OF EU MEMBER STATES, 2000, EUROSTAT

	Employment ('000)	Fatal accidents	Standardised rate
Austria	2,713	146	5.1
Belgium	2,021	56	3.1
Denmark	1,738	31	1.9
Germany	24,356	455	2.1
Greece	1,352	36	2.7
Finland	1,604	31	2.1
France	13,119	375	3.4
Ireland	978	21	2.3
Italy	14,952	469	3.3
Luxembourg	207	11	6.8
Netherlands	4,334	76	2.3
Portugal	3,200	256	8
Spain	9,662	415	4.7
Sweden	2,587	25	1.1
UK	18,728	228	1.7
EU-15	101,551	2,631	2.8

Source: European social statistics 1994-2000

TABLE 5.12
ESTIMATED TOTAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURY AND ILLNESS AND RATES PER 1,000 PERSONS AGED 15 AND OVER BY ILO ECONOMIC STATUS, 1999 AND 2002, CSO

	ILO economic status	1999	2002
		Total	Total
Number of occupational injury and illness	In labour force	89,100	83,700
	In employment :	85,600	81,200
	full-time :	-	69,900
	part-time :	-	11,300
	Unemployed :	3,500	2,500
	Not in labour force :	21,200	34,100
	Total aged 15 or over :	110,200	117,800
Total persons	In labour force :	1,688,100	1,857,000
	In employment :	1,591,100	1,772,000
	full-time :	1,324,600	1,473,500
	part-time :	266,500	298,500
	Unemployed :	96,900	84,900
	Not in labour force :	1,227,400	1,266,400
	Total aged 15 or over :	2,915,500	3,123,300
Rate per 1,000	In labour force :	52.8	45.1
	In employment :	53.8	45.8
	full-time :	-	47.4
	part-time :	-	37.9
	Unemployed :	36.1	29.4
	Not in labour force :	17.3	26.9
	Total aged 15 or over :	37.8	37.7

Source: QNHS Q2 1999 and Q1 2003

TABLE 5.13A
OCCUPATIONAL INJURY AND ILLNESS AND RATES PER 1,000 PERSONS AGED 15 AND OVER BY ILO ECONOMIC STATUS AND SEX, 2002, CSO

ILO economic status		Injury			Illness		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Number of occupational injury and illness	In labour force	31,100	12,700	43,700	25,100	14,900	40,000
	In employment :	30,600	12,600	43,100	23,800	14,400	38,100
	full-time :	29,100	8,700	37,700	21,900	10,300	32,200
	part-time :	1,500	3,900	5,400	1,900	4,100	5,900
	Unemployed :	500	-	600	1,300	500	1,900
	Not in labour force	1,400	700	2,100	23,300	8,700	32,000
	Total aged 15 or over	32,500	13,300	45,800	48,400	23,600	72,000
Total persons	In labour force :	1,082,200	774,800	1,857,000			
	In employment :	1,028,100	743,900	1,772,000			
	full-time :	958,400	515,100	1,473,500			
	part-time :	69,700	228,800	298,500			
	Unemployed :	54,100	30,900	84,900			
	Not in labour force :	455,300	811,100	1,266,400			
	Total aged 15 or over :	1,537,500	1,585,900	3,123,300			
Rate per 1,000	In labour force	28.7	16.4	23.5	23.2	19.2	21.5
	In employment :	29.8	16.9	24.3	23.1	19.4	21.5
	full-time	30.4	16.9	25.6	22.9	20.0	21.9
	part-time :	21.5	17.0	18.1	27.3	17.9	19.8
	Unemployed :	9.2	-	7.1	24.0	16.2	22.4
	Not in labour force	3.1	0.9	1.7	51.2	10.7	25.3
	Total aged 15 or over	21.1	8.4	14.7	31.5	14.9	23.1

Source: QNHS Q1 2003

TABLE 5.13B
PERSONS NOT IN LABOUR FORCE AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER WITH INJURY OR ILLNESS BY SEX, AGE AND PRINCIPAL ECONOMIC STATUS, 2002, CSO

	Males			Females		
	15-64	65+	Total	15-64	65+	Total
Persons with injury						
At work	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unemployed	300	-	300	-	-	-
Student	400	-	400	-	-	-
Home duties	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	400	-	400	-	-	-
Total	1,300	-	1,400	600	-	700
Persons with illness						
At work	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unemployed	2,000	-	2,000	400	-	400
Student	300	-	300	500	-	500
Home duties	-	-	-	3,500	1,300	4,800
Retired	3,700	8,400	12,100	500	900	1,400
Other	8,200	400	8,600	1,500	-	1,600
Total	14,500	8,900	23,300	6,400	2,200	8,700

Source: QNHS Q1 2003

TABLE 5.14
OCCUPATIONAL INJURY AND ILLNESS AND RATES PER 1,000 PERSONS AGED 15 AND OVER BY AGE AND SEX, 2002, CSO

	Age Group	Injury			Illness		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Number of occupational injury and illness	15-19	1,000	500	1,500	400	300	700
	20-24	3,900	1,400	5,300	1,800	1,600	3,400
	25-29	4,500	2,200	6,700	2,800	2,400	5,200
	30-34	4,500	2,500	7,000	3,400	2,600	6,000
	35-39	3,700	1,400	5,100	3,500	2,700	6,300
	40-44	3,900	1,800	5,700	4,400	2,900	7,300
	45-49	3,600	1,400	5,000	4,800	2,700	7,400
	50-54	2,900	1,000	3,900	5,700	2,500	8,200
	55-59	2,300	600	2,900	6,300	2,300	8,600
	60-64	1,300	-	1,600	5,000	1,300	6,300
	65+	1,000	-	1,200	10,300	2,400	12,700
	Total	32,500	13,300	45,800	48,400	23,600	72,000
Total persons	15-19	159,600	152,900	312,500			
	20-24	176,800	177,300	354,200			
	25-29	170,000	166,800	336,900			
	30-34	150,000	148,300	298,200			
	35-39	136,000	138,100	274,200			
	40-44	132,100	134,700	266,800			
	45-49	124,500	125,700	250,200			
	50-54	116,100	115,400	231,500			
	55-59	102,500	99,900	202,400			
	60-64	78,000	78,200	156,300			
	65+	191,900	248,500	440,300			
	Total	1,537,500	1,585,900	3,123,300			
Rate per 1,000	15-19	6.3	3.3	4.8	2.5	2.0	2.2
	20-24	22.1	7.9	15.0	10.2	9.0	9.6
	25-29	26.5	13.2	19.9	16.5	14.4	15.4
	30-34	30.0	16.9	23.5	22.7	17.5	20.1
	35-39	27.2	10.1	18.6	25.7	19.6	23.0
	40-44	29.5	13.4	21.4	33.3	21.5	27.4
	45-49	28.9	11.1	20.0	38.6	21.5	29.6
	50-54	25.0	8.7	16.8	49.1	21.7	35.4
	55-59	22.4	6.0	14.3	61.5	23.0	42.5
	60-64	16.7	-	10.2	64.1	16.6	40.3
	65+	5.2	-	2.7	53.7	9.7	28.8
	Total	21.1	8.4	14.7	31.5	14.9	23.1

Source: QNHS Q1 2003

TABLE 5.15
OCCUPATIONAL INJURY AND ILLNESS RATES PER 1,000 PERSONS AGED 15 AND OVER BY REGION, 2002, CSO

	Region	Injury	Illness
Number of cases	Border	4,100	9,200
	Dublin	15,500	19,000
	Mid-East	4,400	4,600
	Midlands	2,300	3,100
	Mid-West	2,900	7,000
	South-East	4,300	8,700
	South-West	7,400	11,100
	West	4,800	9,400
	Ireland	45,800	72,000
Total persons	Border	331,800	
	Dublin	920,900	
	Mid-East	324,200	
	Midlands	167,100	
	Mid-West	269,900	
	South-East	326,600	
	South-West	451,900	
	West	330,900	
	Ireland	3,123,300	
Rate per 1,000	Border	14.7	27.7
	Dublin	12.4	20.6
	Mid-East	16.8	14.2
	Midlands	13.6	18.6
	Mid-West	13.8	25.9
	South-East	10.7	26.6
	South-West	13.2	24.6
	West	16.4	28.4
	Ireland	14.5	23.1

Source: QNHS Q1 2003

TABLE 5.16
ESTIMATED TOTAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURY AND ILLNESS AND RATES PER 1,000 PERSONS IN EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC SECTOR, 1999 AND 2002, CSO

	Economic sector		1999	2002
Total number of occupational injury and illness	A-B	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	9,600	8,400
	C-E	Other Production Industries	16,900	13,800
	F	Construction	9,900	12,000
	G	Wholesale and Retail	8,700	9,100
	H	Hotels and Restaurants	5,600	5,200
	I	Transport, Storage, Communication	6,300	5,400
	J-K	Financial and Other Services	7,300	6,900
	L	Public Administration; Defence	3,600	3,700
	M	Education	12,600	4,200
	N	Health		8,800
	O	Other	4,800	3,700
	Total persons		85,600	81,200
Total persons	A-B	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	135,900	114,300
	C-E	Other Production Industries	308,900	303,200
	F	Construction	142,100	188,500
	G	Wholesale and Retail	223,300	252,300
	H	Hotels and Restaurants	102,600	110,500
	I	Transport, Storage, Communication	96,000	110,900
	J-K	Financial and Other Services	195,800	226,600
	L	Public Administration; Defence	74,400	88,600
	M	Education	220,400	115,000
	N	Health		165,700
	O	Other	91,800	96,300
	Total persons		1,591,100	1,772,000
Rate per 1,000	A-B	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	70.6	73.5
	C-E	Other Production Industries	54.7	45.5
	F	Construction	69.7	63.7
	G	Wholesale and Retail	39.0	36.1
	H	Hotels and Restaurants	54.6	47.1
	I	Transport, Storage, Communication	65.6	48.7
	J-K	Financial and Other Services	37.3	30.5
	L	Public Administration; Defence	48.4	41.8
	M	Education	57.2	36.5
	N	Health		53.1
	O	Other	52.3	38.4
	Total persons		53.8	45.8

Source: QNHS Q2 1999 and Q1 2003

TABLE 5.17
OCCUPATIONAL INJURY AND ILLNESS RATES PER 1,000 WORKERS BY ECONOMIC SECTOR AND SEX, 2002, CSO

	Economic Sector	Injury			Illness		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Number of cases	A-B	3,200	300	3,600	4,400	400	4,800
	C-E	6,600	1,600	8,200	4,300	1,400	5,600
	F	7,500	-	7,500	4,400	100	4,500
	G	3,100	1,900	5,000	2,200	1,900	4,100
	H	1,900	1,300	3,300	1,300	600	1,900
	I	2,400	400	2,700	2,200	500	2,700
	J-K	1,600	1,400	3,000	1,500	2,400	3,900
	L	1,300	500	1,800	1,300	600	1,900
	M	600	900	1,500	800	1,900	2,700
	N	1,000	3,300	4,400	800	3,600	4,400
	O	1,200	900	2,000	700	1,000	1,700
	Total	30,600	12,600	43,100	23,800	14,400	38,100
Total persons	A-B	102,200	12,100	114,300			
	C-E	215,800	87,400	303,200			
	F	179,500	9,000	188,500			
	G	128,600	123,700	252,300			
	H	46,900	63,600	110,500			
	I	82,800	28,100	110,900			
	J-K	113,900	112,800	226,600			
	L	48,900	39,700	88,600			
	M	34,800	80,200	115,000			
	N	32,500	133,300	165,700			
	O	42,300	54,000	96,300			
	Total	1,028,100	743,900	1,772,000			
Rate per 1,000	A-B	31.3	24.8	31.5	43.1	33.1	42.0
	C-E	30.6	18.3	27.0	19.9	16.0	18.5
	F	41.8	-	39.8	24.5	11.1	23.9
	G	24.1	15.4	19.8	17.1	15.4	16.3
	H	40.5	20.4	29.9	27.7	9.4	17.2
	I	29.0	14.2	24.3	26.6	17.8	24.3
	J-K	14.0	12.4	13.2	13.2	21.3	17.2
	L	26.6	12.6	20.3	26.6	15.1	21.4
	M	17.2	11.2	13.0	23.0	23.7	23.5
	N	30.8	24.8	26.6	24.6	27.0	26.6
	O	28.4	16.7	20.8	16.5	18.5	17.7
	Total	29.8	16.9	24.3	23.1	19.4	21.5

Source: QNHS Q1 2003

TABLE 5.18
OCCUPATIONAL INJURY AND ILLNESS RATES PER 1,000 WORKERS BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND SEX, 2002, CSO

	Employment Status	Injury			Illness		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Number of cases	Self-employed (with paid employees)	2,200	300	2,600	2,300	300	2,600
	Self-employed (with no paid employees)	5,600	400	5,900	5,900	1,000	7,000
	Employee	22,600	11,600	34,100	15,200	12,900	28,200
	Assisting relatives	300	200	500	300	100	400
	Total	30,600	12,600	43,100	23,700	14,400	38,100
Total persons	Self-employed (with paid employees)	81,100	17,100	98,300			
	Self-employed (with no paid employees)	162,400	29,400	191,800			
	Employee	776,400	688,400	1,464,700			
	Assisting relatives	8,200	9,000	17,200			
	Total	1,028,100	743,900	1,772,000			
Rate per 1,000	Self-employed (with paid employees)	27.1	17.5	26.4	28.4	17.5	26.4
	Self-employed (with no paid employees)	34.5	13.6	30.8	36.3	34.0	36.5
	Employee	29.1	16.9	23.3	19.6	18.7	19.3
	Assisting relatives	36.6	22.2	29.1	36.6	11.1	23.3
	Total	29.8	16.9	24.3	23.1	19.4	21.5

Source: QNHS Q1 2003

TABLE 5.19
OCCUPATIONAL INJURY AND ILLNESS RATES PER 1,000 WORKERS BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUP AND SEX, 2002, CSO

	Occupational Group	Injury			Illness		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Number of cases	Managers and administrators	4,900	1,300	6,200	6,300	1,900	8,100
	Professional	1,900	1,300	3,200	1,600	2,500	4,100
	Associate professional and technical	1,300	2,200	3,400	1,500	2,400	3,900
	Clerical and secretarial	1,000	1,300	2,300	900	2,200	3,100
	Craft and related	9,300	-	9,400	5,300	300	5,600
	Personal and protective service	3,600	2,700	6,300	2,100	2,500	4,600
	Sales	700	1,300	2,000	600	1,400	2,000
	Plant and machine operatives	5,000	900	5,900	3,300	600	3,900
	Other	3,100	1,400	4,500	2,100	700	2,800
	Total	30,600	12,600	43,100	23,800	14,400	38,100
Total persons	Managers and administrators	217,800	89,000	306,800			
	Professional	105,700	93,400	199,200			
	Associate professional and technical	67,700	91,300	159,000			
	Clerical and secretarial	51,600	165,600	217,200			
	Craft and related	227,000	14,100	241,100			
	Personal and protective service	72,700	107,300	180,000			
	Sales	55,200	91,100	146,300			
	Plant and machine operatives	138,400	36,100	174,500			
	Other	91,900	56,000	147,900			
	Total	1,028,100	743,900	1,772,000			
Rate per 1,000	Managers and administrators	22.5	14.6	20.2	28.9	21.3	26.4
	Professional	18.0	13.9	16.1	15.1	26.8	20.6
	Associate professional and technical	19.2	24.1	21.4	22.2	26.3	24.5
	Clerical and secretarial	19.4	7.9	10.6	17.4	13.3	14.3
	Craft and related	41.0	-	39.0	23.3	21.3	23.2
	Personal and protective service	49.5	25.2	35.0	28.9	23.3	25.6
	Sales	12.7	14.3	13.7	10.9	15.4	13.7
	Plant and machine operatives	36.1	24.9	33.8	23.8	16.6	22.3
	Other	33.7	25.0	30.4	22.9	12.5	18.9
	Total	29.8	16.9	24.3	23.1	19.4	21.5

Source: QNHS Q1 2003

TABLE 5.20
OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESS AND RATES PER 1,000 PERSONS AGED 15 OR OVER BY TYPE OF ILLNESS, ILO ECONOMIC STATUS AND SEX, 2002, CSO

	In employment	Unemployed	Not in labour force	Total
Males				
		Number of cases		
Bone, joint or muscle problem	12,200	800	10,900	23,800
Breathing or lung problem	1,900	-	3,700	5,800
Skin problem	600	-	400	1,000
Hearing problem	300	-	700	1,100
Stress, depression or anxiety	3,600	300	2,200	6,000
Headache and/or eyestrain	700	-	-	800
Heart disease or attack, or other problems in the circulatory system	1,100	-	3,000	4,100
Infectious disease	700	-	-	800
Other types of complaint	2,700	-	2,100	4,800
Not applicable	-	-	-	-
Total	23,700	1,300	23,300	48,400
		Number of persons		
	1,028,100	54,100	455,300	1,537,500
		Rate per 1,000		
Bone, joint or muscle problem	11.9	14.8	23.9	15.5
Breathing or lung problem	1.8	-	8.1	3.8
Skin problem	0.6	-	0.9	0.7
Hearing problem	0.3	-	1.5	0.7
Stress, depression or anxiety	3.5	5.5	4.8	3.9
Headache and/or eyestrain	0.7	-	-	0.5
Heart disease or attack, or other problems in the circulatory system	1.1	-	6.6	2.7
Infectious disease	0.7	-	-	0.5
Other types of complaint	2.6	-	4.6	3.1
Not applicable	-	-	-	-
Total	23.1	24.0	51.2	31.5

Source: QNHS Q1 2003

TABLE 5.20
OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESS AND RATES PER 1,000 PERSONS AGED 15 OR OVER BY TYPE OF ILLNESS, ILO ECONOMIC STATUS AND SEX, 2002, CSO (CONTINUED)

	In employment	Unemployed	Not in labour force	Total
Females				
		Number of cases		
Bone, joint or muscle problem	6,800	300	4,900	12,000
Breathing or lung problem	700	-	800	1,600
Skin problem	500	-	-	700
Hearing problem	-	-	-	-
Stress, depression or anxiety	2,700	-	1,400	4,200
Headache and/or eyestrain	700	-	-	800
Heart disease or attack, or other problems in the circulatory system	-	-	-	400
Infectious disease	800	-	-	800
Other types of complaint	1,600	-	800	2,500
Not applicable	-	-	-	400
Total	14,400	500	8,700	23,600
		Number of persons		
	743,900	30,900	811,100	1,585,900
		Rate per 1,000		
Bone, joint or muscle problem	9.1	9.7	6.0	7.6
Breathing or lung problem	0.9	-	1.0	1.0
Skin problem	0.7	-	-	0.4
Hearing problem	-	-	-	-
Stress, depression or anxiety	3.6	-	1.7	2.6
Headache and/or eyestrain	0.9	-	-	0.5
Heart disease or attack, or other problems in the circulatory system	-	-	-	0.3
Infectious disease	1.1	-	-	0.5
Other types of complaint	2.2	-	1.0	1.6
Not applicable	-	-	-	0.3
Total	19.4	16.2	10.7	14.9

Source: QNHS Q1 2003

TABLE 5.20
OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESS AND RATES PER 1,000 PERSONS AGED 15 OR OVER BY TYPE OF ILLNESS, ILO ECONOMIC STATUS AND SEX, 2002, CSO (CONTINUED)

	In employment	Unemployed	Not in labour force	Total
Males				
			Number of cases	
Bone, joint or muscle problem	12,200	800	10,900	23,800
Breathing or lung problem	1,900	-	3,700	5,800
Skin problem	600	-	400	1,000
Hearing problem	300	-	700	1,100
Stress, depression or anxiety	3,600	300	2,200	6,000
Headache and/or eyestrain	700	-	-	800
Heart disease or attack, or other problems in the circulatory system	1,100	-	3,000	4,100
Infectious disease	700	-	-	800
Other types of complaint	2,700	-	2,100	4,800
Not applicable	-	-	-	-
Total	23,700	1,300	23,300	48,400
			Number of persons	
	1,028,100	54,100	455,300	1,537,500
			Rate per 1,000	
Bone, joint or muscle problem	11.9	14.8	23.9	15.5
Breathing or lung problem	1.8	-	8.1	3.8
Skin problem	0.6	-	0.9	0.7
Hearing problem	0.3	-	1.5	0.7
Stress, depression or anxiety	3.5	5.5	4.8	3.9
Headache and/or eyestrain	0.7	-	-	0.5
Heart disease or attack, or other problems in the circulatory system	1.1	-	6.6	2.7
Infectious disease	0.7	-	-	0.5
Other types of complaint	2.6	-	4.6	3.1
Not applicable	-	-	-	-
Total	23.1	24.0	51.2	31.5

Source: QNHS Q1 2003

TABLE 5.21
OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESS AND RATES PER 1,000 WORKERS BY TYPE OF ILLNESS AND ECONOMIC SECTOR, 2002, CSO

	A-B	C-E	F	G	H	I	J-K	L	M	N	O	Total
						Number of cases (thousands)						
Bone, joint or muscle problem	2.9	3.0	2.8	1.9	0.6	1.4	1.7	0.9	0.7	2.5	0.5	19.0
Breathing or lung problem	0.6	0.6	0.4	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.6
Skin problem	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	1.1
Hearing problem	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4
Stress, depression or anxiety	-	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.6	1.0	0.5	1	0.9	0.3	6.3
Headache and/or eyestrain	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	1.4
Heart disease or attack, or other problems in the circulatory system	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.3
Infectious disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	-	1.5
Other types of complaint	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	-	0.3	0.5	-	4.3
Not applicable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3
Total	4.8	5.6	4.5	4.1	1.9	2.7	3.9	1.9	2.7	4.4	1.7	38.1
						Number of persons (thousands)						
	114.3	303.2	188.5	252.3	110.5	110.9	226.6	88.6	115.0	165.7	96.3	1772.0
						Rate per 1,000						
Bone, joint or muscle problem	25.4	9.9	14.9	7.5	5.4	12.6	7.5	10.2	6.1	15.1	5.2	10.7
Breathing or lung problem	5.2	2.0	2.1	-	2.7	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	1.5
Skin problem	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.6
Hearing problem	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2
Stress, depression or anxiety	-	1.3	1.6	3.6	2.7	5.4	4.4	5.6	8.7	5.4	3.1	3.6
Headache and/or eyestrain	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.8
Heart disease or attack, or other problems in the circulatory system	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7
Infectious disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	-	0.8
Other types of complaint	3.5	2.6	2.7	1.6	2.7	3.6	1.8	0.0	2.6	3.0	0.0	2.4
Not applicable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2
Total	42.0	18.5	23.9	16.3	17.2	24.3	17.2	21.4	23.5	26.6	17.7	21.5

Source: QNHS Q1 2003

TABLE 5.22
OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESS AND RATES PER 1,000 WORKERS AGED 15 OR OVER BY TYPE OF ILLNESS AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS, 2002, CSO

	Self-employed (with paid employees)	Self- employed (with no paid employees)	Employee	Assisting relatives	Total
			Number of cases		
Bone, joint or muscle problem	1,200	4,200	13,300	-	19,000
Breathing or lung problem	-	800	1,600	-	2,600
Skin problem	-	-	900	-	1,100
Hearing problem	-	-	300	-	400
Stress, depression or anxiety	700	400	5,200	-	6,300
Headache and/or eyestrain	-	-	1,200	-	1,400
Heart disease or attack, or other problems in the circulatory system	-	400	600	-	1,300
Infectious disease	-	-	1,400	-	1,500
Other types of complaint	300	700	3,300	-	4,300
Not applicable	-	-	-	-	300
Total	2,600	7,000	28,200	400	38,100
			Number of persons		
	98,300	191,800	1,464,700	17,200	1,772,000
			Rate per 1,000		
Bone, joint or muscle problem	12.2	21.9	9.1	-	10.7
Breathing or lung problem	-	4.2	1.1	-	1.5
Skin problem	-	-	0.6	-	0.6
Hearing problem	-	-	0.2	-	0.2
Stress, depression or anxiety	7.1	2.1	3.6	-	3.6
Headache and/or eyestrain	-	-	0.8	-	0.8
Heart disease or attack, or other problems in the circulatory system	-	2.1	0.4	-	0.7
Infectious disease	-	-	1.0	-	0.8
Other types of complaint	3.1	3.6	2.3	-	2.4
Not applicable	-	-	-	-	0.2
Total	26.4	36.5	19.3	23.3	21.5

Source: QNHS Q1 2003

TABLE 5.23
OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESS AND RATES PER 1,000 WORKERS AGED 15 OR OVER BY TYPE OF ILLNESS AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP, 2002, CSO

	Managers and administrators	Professional	Associate professional and technical	Clerical and secretarial	Craft and related	Personal and protective service	Sales	Plant and machine operatives	Other	Total
					Number of cases					
Bone, joint or muscle problem	4,400	1,100	1,600	1,500	3,400	2,300	1,000	2,200	1,400	19,000
Breathing or lung problem	600	-	-	-	400	500	-	400	300	2,600
Skin problem	-	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	1,100
Hearing problem	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.	-	400
Stress, depression or anxiety	1,200	1,700	600	700	400	600	-	500	300	6,300
Headache and/or eyestrain	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	.	-	1,400
Heart disease or attack, or other problems in the circulatory system	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,300
Infectious disease	-	400	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500
Other types of complaint	700	300	500	400	700	600	-	500	400	4,300
Not applicable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300
Total	8,100	4,100	3,900	3,100	5,600	4,600	2,000	3,900	2,800	38,100
					Number of persons					
	306,800	199,200	159,000	217,200	241,100	180,000	146,300	174,500	147,900	1,772,000
					Rate per 1,000					
Bone, joint or muscle problem	14.3	5.5	10.1	6.9	14.1	12.8	6.8	12.6	9.5	10.7
Breathing or lung problem	2.0	-	-	-	1.7	2.8	-	2.3	2.0	1.5
Skin problem	-	-	-	-	-	1.7	-	-	-	0.6
Hearing problem	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2
Stress, depression or anxiety	3.9	8.5	3.8	3.2	1.7	3.3	-	2.9	2.0	3.6
Headache and/or eyestrain	-	-	-	-	1.2	-	-	-	-	0.8
Heart disease or attack, or other problems in the circulatory system	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7
Infectious disease	-	2.0	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.8
Other types of complaint	2.3	1.5	3.1	1.8	2.9	3.3	-	2.9	2.7	2.4
Not applicable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	26.4	20.6	24.5	14.3	23.2	25.6	13.7	22.3	18.9	21.5

Source: QNHS Q1 2003

TABLE 5.24
NUMBER OF CASES AND RATES PER 1,000 PERSONS WITH TWO OR MORE INJURIES, ILLNESSES AND BOTH INJURY AND ILLNESS BY ILO ECONOMIC STATUS, 2002, CSO

	In employment	Unemployed	Not in labour force	Total
		Number of cases		
Number of injury				
1	32,300	500	1,600	34,400
2	9,200	-	500	9,800
3	400	-	-	400
4+	1,200	-	-	1,200
Total	43,100	600	2,100	45,800
% 2+ injuries	25.1	16.7	23.8	24.9
Number of illness				
1	34,800	1,900	30,000	66,600
2	1,400	-	1,500	3,000
3	400	-	-	600
4+	1,500	-	300	1,900
Total	38,100	1,900	32,000	72,000
% 2+ illnesses	8.7	0.0	6.3	7.5
Both injury and illness	10,200	-	700	11,000
		Number of persons		
	1,772,000	84,900	1,266,400	3,123,300
		Rate per 1,000		
2+ injuries	6.1	1.2	0.4	3.6
2+ illnesses	1.9	0.0	1.6	1.7
Both injury and illness	5.8	-	0.6	3.5

Source: QNHS Q1 2003

TABLE 5.25
NUMBER OF CASES AND RATES PER 1,000 WORKERS WITH TWO OR MORE INJURIES, ILLNESSES AND BOTH INJURY AND ILLNESS BY ECONOMIC SECTOR, 2002, CSO

	A-B	C-E	F	G	H	I	J-K	L	M	N	O	Total
						Number of cases (thousands)						
Number of injury												
1	3.1	6.2	6.3	3.4	2.3	2.1	1.8	1.4	0.9	3.4	1.5	32.3
2	0.3	1.7	1.1	1.4	0.8	0.6	1	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.5	9.2
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4
4+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.2
Total	3.6	8.2	7.5	5	3.3	2.8	3	1.8	1.5	4.4	2	43.1
% 2+ injuries	13.9	24.4	16.0	32.0	30.3	25.0	40.0	22.2	40.0	22.7	25.0	25.1
Number of illness												
1	4.3	4.9	4.1	3.7	1.7	2.5	3.7	1.7	2.6	3.9	1.6	34.8
2	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.4
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4
4+	-	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.5
Total	4.8	5.6	4.5	4.1	1.9	2.7	3.9	1.9	2.7	4.4	1.7	38.1
% 2+ illnesses	10.4	12.5	8.9	9.8	10.5	7.4	5.1	10.5	3.7	11.4	5.9	8.7
Both injury and illness	0.9	2	1.6	1.3	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.3	1.3	0.3	10.2
						Number of workers (thousands)						
	114.3	303.2	188.5	252.3	110.5	110.9	226.6	88.6	115.0	165.7	96.3	1772.0
						Rate per 1,000						
2+ injuries	4.4	6.6	6.4	6.3	9.0	6.3	5.3	4.5	5.2	6.0	5.2	6.1
2+ illnesses	4.4	2.3	2.1	1.6	1.8	1.8	0.9	2.3	0.9	3.0	1.0	1.9
Both injury and illness	7.9	6.6	8.5	5.2	4.5	7.2	2.2	6.8	2.6	7.9	3.1	5.8

Source: QNHS Q1 2003

TABLE 5.26
NUMBER OF CASES AND RATES PER 1,000 PERSONS WITH TWO OR MORE INJURIES, ILLNESSES AND BOTH INJURY AND ILLNESS BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS, 2002, CSO

	Self-employed (with paid employees)	Self-employed (with no paid employees)	Employee	Assisting relatives	Total
			Number of cases		
Number of injury					
1	1,800	4,800	25,500	300	32,300
2	700	900	7,500	100	9,200
3	-	100	300	-	400
4+	100	100	900	100	1,200
Total	2,600	5,900	34,100	500	43,100
% 2+ injuries	30.8	18.6	25.2	40.0	25.1
Number of illness	2,500	6,400	25,600	300	34,800
1	-	300	900	-	1,400
2	-	-	400	-	400
3	-	-	1,200	-	1,500
4+	2,600	7,000	28,200	400	38,100
Total	3,800	8,600	9,200	25,000	8,700
% 2+ illnesses	2.5	6.4	25.6	0.3	34.8
Both injury and illness					
	700	1,600	7,800	-	10,200
			Number of workers		
	98,300	191,800	1,464,700	17,200	1,772,000
			Rate per 1,000		
2+ injuries	8.1	5.7	5.9	11.6	6.1
2+ illnesses	1.0	3.1	1.8	5.8	1.9
Both injury and illness	7.1	8.3	5.3	-	5.8

Source: QNHS Q1 2003

TABLE 5.27
NUMBER OF CASES AND RATES PER 100,000 ELIGIBLE WORKERS FOR OCCUPATIONAL INJURY BENEFIT, 1992-2002, DSFA

Year	Number of claims accepted	Base population				Rate Per 1,000 eligible workers
		Total at work	Employees	Public admin + Defence (frozen at 1994)	Employees – (Public admin + Defence)	
1992	13,100	1,144,600	874,200	69,600	804,600	16.3
1993	11,700	1,151,600	885,100	67,000	818,100	14.3
1994	10,300	1,187,800	920,100	68,500	851,600	12.1
1995	9,911	1,282,000	974,100	68,500	905,600	10.9
1996	10,293	1,329,000	1,026,800	68,500	958,300	10.7
1997	11,169	1,380,000	1,063,500	68,500	995,000	11.2
1998	11,686	1,494,500	1,193,000	68,500	1,124,500	10.4
1999	11,311	1,591,100	1,287,600	68,500	1,219,100	9.3
2000	11,995	1,670,700	1,355,600	68,500	1,287,100	9.3
2001	12,050	1,716,500	1,406,400	68,500	1,337,900	9.0
2002	12,280	1,749,900	1,440,000	68,500	1,371,500	9.0

TABLE 5.28
STANDARDISED MORE THAN 3 DAYS ACCIDENT RATES PER 100,000 WORKERS EXCLUDING ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS FOR 9 SECTORS OF EU MEMBER STATES, 2000, EUROSTAT

	Employment ('000)	Estimated number of accidents	Standardised rate
Belgium	2,021	81,420	4,213
Denmark	1,738	48,969	2,866
Germany	24,356	1,163,825	4,757
Greece	1,352	35,765	2,595
Spain	9,662	667,596	7,052
France	13,119	631,135	5,030
Ireland	978	9,399	1,027
Italy	14,952	628,156	4,049
Luxembourg	207	9,331	4,891
Netherlands	4,334	174,973	4,095
Austria	2,713	89,967	3,056
Portugal	3,200	164,359	4,863
Finland	1,604	48,325	3,046
Sweden	2,587	37,056	1,475
UK	18,728	288,178	1,607
EU-15	101,551	4,078,455	4,016

Source: European social statistics 1994-2000

FIGURE 5.29
NUMBER OF CASES OF REPORTED NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS BY AGE-SEX AND ECONOMIC SECTOR, 2002, HSA AND NUMBER OF CASES OF RECALLED ACCIDENTS BETWEEN JANUARY 1997 AND FEBRUARY 2002 BY AGE-SEX, TEAGASC

	HSA accident reporting (SAFE)							Teagasc
	D	F	G	I	L	N	All sectors	(NFS)
Males								
0-4	3	1	0	0	1	1	8	1
5-9	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
10-14	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	2
15-19	67	56	33	17	7	5	202	4
20-24	205	141	55	54	57	9	567	4
25-29	263	119	41	84	134	12	721	6
30-34	273	120	49	108	96	19	729	17
35-39	216	122	40	109	93	27	674	10
40-44	185	74	15	88	79	17	521	7
45-49	124	66	18	62	70	21	433	8
50-54	105	34	16	45	40	14	303	8
55-59	58	31	13	21	16	12	180	5
60-64	25	12	7	8	7	3	80	9
65+	2	4	0	1	2	0	11	12
Total	1,526	780	288	597	603	140	4,434	94
Females								
0-4	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
5-9	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
10-14	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
15-19	21	0	17	2	4	3	55	0
20-24	65	5	20	14	22	32	181	0
25-29	72	6	23	23	35	56	234	0
30-34	88	2	11	13	13	43	187	0
35-39	52	1	16	11	12	40	142	0
40-44	46	1	12	9	9	49	145	1
45-49	32	0	6	4	5	38	105	1
50-54	23	0	7	2	6	41	86	3
55-59	9	0	5	4	8	22	55	1
60-64	4	0	3	0	3	5	18	2
65+	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0
Total	414	15	120	82	117	334	1,215	8
Total								
0-4	4	1	0	0	1	2	10	1
5-9	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1
10-14	1	0	1	0	1	0	4	2
15-19	88	56	50	19	11	8	257	4
20-24	270	146	76	68	79	41	749	4
25-29	335	125	64	107	169	68	955	6
30-34	361	122	60	121	109	62	916	17
35-39	268	123	56	120	105	67	816	10
40-44	231	75	27	97	88	66	666	8
45-49	156	66	24	66	75	59	538	9
50-54	128	34	23	47	46	55	390	11
55-59	67	31	18	25	24	34	235	6
60-64	29	12	10	8	10	8	98	11
65+	2	4	0	1	2	3	14	12
Total	1,940	795	409	679	720	474	5,651	102

Source: NFS - National Farm Survey 2002

FIGURE 5.30
NUMBER OF CASES OF REPORTED NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS BY TIME OF ACCIDENT AND ECONOMIC SECTOR, 2002, HSA

Time of accident	D	F	G	I	L	N	All sectors
0	22	1	8	19	13	3	70
1	19	4	4	6	18	6	66
2	25	1	6	5	23	9	73
3	17	1	3	5	26	9	65
4	20	4	4	7	14	5	56
5	23	5	5	10	7	4	56
6	31	3	7	13	11	6	80
7	67	11	19	30	18	20	182
8	163	68	46	48	37	43	477
9	226	123	70	61	71	72	698
10	202	85	66	71	67	55	630
11	295	157	102	79	81	72	912
12	216	147	93	72	88	50	759
13	98	45	59	53	29	34	371
14	164	101	69	66	68	32	567
15	162	146	87	64	64	47	662
16	140	121	73	58	50	37	534
17	103	49	37	34	33	26	314
18	60	10	41	27	17	14	190
19	54	3	15	31	28	25	173
20	58	3	10	25	28	11	144
21	58	2	11	19	19	10	126
22	34	2	7	15	14	15	100
23	30	1	6	12	13	7	76
Total	2,287	1,093	848	830	837	612	7,381

FIGURE 5.31
NUMBER OF CASES OF RECALLED ACCIDENTS BETWEEN JANUARY 1997 AND FEBRUARY 2002 BY TIME OF ACCIDENT, TEAGASC

Time of accident	6-8	9-11	12-14	15-17	18-20	21-5	Total
Number of cases	10	33	26	28	8	5	110

Source: National Farm Survey 2002

FIGURE 5.32
NUMBER OF CASES OF REPORTED NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS BY MONTH OF ACCIDENT AND ECONOMIC SECTOR, 2002, HSA AND NUMBER OF CASES OF RECALLED ACCIDENTS BETWEEN JANUARY 1997 AND FEBRUARY 2002 BY MONTH OF ACCIDENT, TEAGASC

	HSA accident reporting (SAFE)							Teagasc
	D	F	G	I	L	N	All sectors	(NFS)
January	225	99	90	79	64	70	700	7
February	263	128	80	76	78	63	775	10
March	198	98	62	61	52	61	596	7
April	279	109	71	81	71	70	764	9
May	222	120	94	78	73	55	727	9
June	221	106	76	72	75	60	670	11
July	216	102	63	72	76	47	670	10
August	195	104	70	84	75	40	659	14
September	212	104	82	86	99	55	740	9
October	199	84	82	85	101	58	703	13
November	172	90	95	76	76	52	645	5
December	88	47	59	42	65	35	394	5
Total	2,490	1,191	924	892	905	666	8,043	109

Source: National Farm Survey 2002

FIGURE 5.33
NUMBER OF CASES OF REPORTED NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS BY LENGTH OF SERVICE AND ECONOMIC SECTOR, 2002, HSA

Length of service	D	F	G	I	L	N	All sectors
Less than 1 year	288	278	117	82	64	67	1019
1 year +	265	136	130	103	84	73	869
2 years +	253	91	86	102	101	53	761
3 years +	128	53	43	68	68	26	420
4 years +	109	44	36	47	52	14	350
5 years +	109	28	26	21	42	17	272
6 years +	76	27	9	23	23	12	191
7 years +	64	15	13	22	19	16	159
8 years +	61	10	7	17	23	8	144
9 years +	34	12	11	11	8	10	101
10-14 years+	225	36	39	53	65	41	514
15-19 years+	111	12	21	30	66	33	310
20-24 years+	116	21	24	60	70	35	380
25-29 years+	73	9	9	25	41	11	197
30-34 years+	38	4	5	25	17	18	116
35 years+	19	3	2	4	5	4	55
Total	1,969	779	578	693	748	438	5,858

FIGURE 5.34
NUMBER OF CASES OF REPORTED NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS BY TYPE OF ACCIDENT AND ECONOMIC SECTOR, 2002, HSA AND NUMBER OF CASES OF RECALLED ACCIDENTS BETWEEN JANUARY 1997 AND FEBRUARY 2002 BY TYPE OF ACCIDENT, TEAGASC

	HSA accident reporting (SAFE)							Teagasc
	D	F	G	I	L	N	All sectors	(NFS)
Injured while Handling, lifting or carrying	973	278	329	319	192	231	2,579	3
Slips, trips or falls on same level	435	236	235	164	180	123	1,597	8
Injured by hand tools	215	113	44	24	25	12	488	10
Injured by Falling objects	136	107	80	27	14	11	420	9
Fall from height	77	176	33	39	26	8	399	10
Contact with moving machinery parts	234	42	25	15	8	5	357	7
Injured by a person - malicious	2	3	8	33	183	89	349	0
Transport (excluding road traffic accidents)	50	28	21	70	26	2	220	18
Exposure/contact with harmful substance	93	28	8	15	11	7	191	1
Road traffic accidents	13	5	8	59	77	3	189	2
Injured by a person - non-malicious	5	5	4	3	28	102	159	1
Struck by something collapsing/ overturning	30	22	26	12	9	1	113	1
Injured by an animal	1	0	2	5	7	0	29	27
Contact with electricity	9	8	1	1	0	0	24	0
Fire or explosion	3	3	3	3	2	3	23	1
Drowning or asphyxiation	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Other	214	136	97	103	117	69	905	0
Injured by gate/door	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Total	2,490	1191	924	892	905	666	8,043	109

Source: NFS - National Farm Survey 2002

FIGURE 5.35
NUMBER OF CASES OF REPORTED NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS BY WORK ENVIRONMENT AND ECONOMIC SECTOR, 2002, HSA

Work environment	D	F	G	I	L	N	All sectors
Factory, industrial site or warehouse	288	278	117	82	64	67	1019
Construction site, opencast quarry or mine	265	136	130	103	84	73	869
Farm, fish farm, forest or park	253	91	86	102	101	53	761
Office, school, shop, restaurant, hotel theatre etc.	128	53	43	68	68	26	420
Healthcare establishment	109	44	36	47	52	14	350
Transport related area, road or path	109	28	26	21	42	17	272
Private home or related area	76	27	9	23	23	12	191
Sports area	64	15	13	22	19	16	159
In the air or at a high elevation (excl. construction site)	61	10	7	17	23	8	144
Underground (excl. construction site)	34	12	11	11	8	10	101
On/over water (excl. construction site)	225	36	39	53	65	41	514
High-pressure air or water environment (excl. construction site)	111	12	21	30	66	33	310
Other	116	21	24	60	70	35	380
Total	1,969	779	578	693	748	438	5,858

TABLE 5.36
NUMBER OF CASES OF RECALLED ACCIDENTS BETWEEN JANUARY 1997 AND FEBRUARY 2002 BY MEDICAL TREATMENT, TEAGASC

Medical treatment	Surgery	Hospital in-patient	Hospital out-patient	GP only	None	Total
Number of cases	21	29	36	14	5	105

Source: National Farm Survey 2002

TABLE 5.37
NUMBER OF CASES OF RECALLED ACCIDENTS BETWEEN JANUARY 1997 AND FEBRUARY 2002 BY RECOVERY IN PERCENTAGE TERMS, TEAGASC

10%	2
45%	1
50%	2
70%	2
75%	6
80%	7
85%	1
90%	6
95%	10
100%	57
Don't know	14
Total	108

Source: National Farm Survey 2002

TABLE 5.38
LONGSTANDING HEALTH PROBLEM OR DISABILITY AND RATES PER 1,000 PERSONS AGED 15-64 BY ILO ECONOMIC STATUS, 2002, CSO

ILO economic status	Number of persons with longstanding health problem or disability	Total persons	Rate per 1,000
In labour force	116,100	1,791,200	64.8
In employment :	108,600	1,714,500	63.3
full-time :	81,700	1,435,700	56.9
part-time :	26,900	278,600	96.6
Unemployed :	7,500	76,900	97.5
Not in labour force	154,800	848,200	182.5
Total aged 15 or over	271,000	2,639,700	102.7

Source: QNHS Q2 2002

TABLE 5.39
LONGSTANDING HEALTH PROBLEM OR DISABILITY BY SELF-REPORTED CAUSE AND WHETHER OR NOT IN EMPLOYMENT AGED 15-64 BY ILO ECONOMIC STATUS, 2002, CSO

ILO economic status	Born or birth injury	Work-related injury (incl. RTA)	Other injury	Work-related disease	Other disease	Don't know/ not stated	Total
In employment	18,300	5,700	7,700	9,300	28,200	39,200	108,400
Not in employment (Unemployed + Not in labour force)	27,600	6,700	11,000	9,000	44,300	64,100	162,600
Total aged 15 or over	45,900	12,400	18,700	18,300	72,500	103,300	271,000

Source: QNHS Q2 2002

TABLE 5.40
LONGSTANDING HEALTH PROBLEM OR DISABILITY AND RATES PER 1,000 PERSONS AGED 15-64 BY ECONOMIC SECTOR, 2002, CSO

Economic sector		Number of persons with longstanding health problem or disability	Total persons	Rate per 1,000
A-B	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	9,300	104,500	89.0
C-E	Other Production Industries	16,200	300,600	53.9
F	Construction	9,400	179,600	52.3
G	Wholesale and Retail	13,400	241,600	55.5
H	Hotels and Restaurants	6,400	103,500	61.8
I	Transport, Storage, Communication	6,800	109,300	62.2
J-K	Financial and Other Services	13,500	226,400	59.6
L	Public Administration; Defence	6,500	88,500	73.4
M	Education	7,800	108,300	72.0
N	Health	12,200	155,600	78.4
O	Other	7,200	96,500	74.6
Total persons		108,700	1,714,400	63.4

Source: QNHS Q2 2002

TABLE 5.41
LONGSTANDING HEALTH PROBLEM OR DISABILITY AND RATES PER 1,000 PERSONS AGED 15-64 BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUP, 2002, CSO

Occupational group	Number of persons with longstanding health problem or disability	Total persons	Rate per 1,000
Managers and administrators	19,700	287,600	68.5
Professional	8,900	185,000	48.1
Associate professional and technical	9,400	153,200	61.4
Clerical and secretarial	12,500	221,900	56.3
Craft and related	12,300	222,200	55.4
Personal and protective service	12,100	166,500	72.7
Sales	8,100	142,400	56.9
Plant and machine operatives	11,900	182,400	65.2
Other	13,700	153,300	89.4
Total	19,700	287,600	68.5

Source: QNHS Q2 2002

TABLE 5.42
LONGSTANDING HEALTH PROBLEM OR DISABILITY AND RATES PER 1,000 PERSONS AGED 15-64 BY TYPE OF PROBLEM AND ILO ECONOMIC STATUS, 2002, CSO

	In employment	Unemployed	Not in labour force	Total
		Number of cases		
Number of injury				
Arms or hands	5,100	400	9,300	14,900
Back or neck	16,100	1,100	20,600	37,800
Chest or breathing	21,000	1,800	18,800	41,500
Diabetes	7,200	300	4,700	12,200
Epilepsy	2,600	400	2,900	5,900
Hearing difficulty	2,600	500	2,500	5,600
Heart, blood pressure, circulation	15,900	200	23,100	39,200
Legs or feet	7,300	400	13,100	20,900
Mental, nervous or emotional	6,300	900	21,200	28,400
Seeing difficulty	1,800		2,800	4,700
Skin conditions	2,700		1,700	4,500
Speech impediment	500		700	1,300
Stomach, liver, kidney, digestive	5,600	500	5,600	11,700
Other progressive illness	4,300		11,000	15,400
Other longstanding health problems	9,400	500	16,200	26,100
Not stated			700	900
Total	108,600	7,500	154,800	271,000
		Number of persons		
	1,714,500	76,900	848,200	2,639,700
		Rate per 1,000		
Arms or hands	3.0	5.2	11.0	5.6
Back or neck	9.4	14.3	24.3	14.3
Chest or breathing	12.2	23.4	22.2	15.7
Diabetes	4.2	3.9	5.5	4.6
Epilepsy	1.5	5.2	3.4	2.2
Hearing difficulty	1.5	6.5	2.9	2.1
Heart, blood pressure, circulation	9.3	2.6	27.2	14.9
Legs or feet	4.3	5.2	15.4	7.9
Mental, nervous or emotional	3.7	11.7	25.0	10.8
Seeing difficulty	1.0	0.0	3.3	1.8
Skin conditions	1.6	0.0	2.0	1.7
Speech impediment	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.5
Stomach, liver, kidney, digestive	3.3	6.5	6.6	4.4
Other progressive illness	2.5	0.0	13.0	5.8
Other longstanding health problems	5.5	6.5	19.1	9.9
Not stated	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.3
Total	63.3	97.5	182.5	102.7

Source: QNHS Q2 2002

TABLE 5.43
LONGSTANDING HEALTH PROBLEM OR DISABILITY AND RATES PER 1,000 WORKERS AGED 15-64 BY TYPE OF PROBLEM AND ECONOMIC SECTOR, 2002, CSO

	A-B	C-E	F	G	H	I	J-K	L	M	N	O	Total
						Number of cases (thousands)						
Arms or hands	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.8	-	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	5.1
Back or neck	1.9	2.5	1.4	2.0	0.6	1.1	2.2	1.2	0.8	1.5	1.0	16.1
Chest or breathing	1.3	3.2	2.0	2.8	1.7	1.2	3.0	1.1	1.3	2.0	1.3	21.0
Diabetes	0.6	1.2	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.3	7.2
Epilepsy	-	0.4	-	0.5	-	-	0.5	-	-	0.5	-	2.6
Hearing difficulty	-	0.6	0.3	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.3	-	-	2.6
Heart, blood pressure, circulation	1.9	2.5	1.8	1.7	0.9	1.4	1.7	0.8	0.9	1.6	0.8	15.9
Legs or feet	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.7	7.3
Mental, nervous or emotional	0.5	0.8	-	0.5	0.3	-	0.7	-	0.7	1.4	0.8	6.3
Seeing difficulty	0.3	0.3	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.8
Skin conditions	-	0.4	0.3	0.4	-	-	0.4	-	-	0.4	-	2.7
Speech impediment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stomach, liver, kidney, digestive	0.4	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	5.6
Other progressive illness	-	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	-	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.3	4.3
Other longstanding health problems	0.4	1.2	0.4	1.4	0.6	0.4	1.4	0.5	0.9	1.3	0.8	9.4
Not stated	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.8	-	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	5.1
Total	9.3	16.2	9.4	13.4	6.4	6.8	13.5	6.5	7.8	12.2	7.2	108.6
						Number of persons (thousands)						
	104.5	300.6	179.6	241.6	103.5	109.3	226.4	88.5	108.3	155.6	96.5	1714.4
						Rate per 1,000						
Arms or hands	5.7	2.3	1.7	3.3	-	3.7	2.7	3.4	3.7	3.2	3.1	3.0
Back or neck	18.2	8.3	7.8	8.3	5.8	10.1	9.7	13.6	7.4	9.6	10.4	9.4
Chest or breathing	12.4	10.6	11.1	11.6	16.4	11.0	13.3	12.4	12.0	12.9	13.5	12.2
Diabetes	5.7	4.0	3.3	4.1	4.8	4.6	4.0	5.6	3.7	4.5	3.1	4.2
Epilepsy	-	1.3	-	2.1	-	-	2.2	-	-	3.2	-	1.5
Hearing difficulty	-	2.0	1.7	-	-	-	-	3.4	2.8	-	-	1.5
Heart, blood pressure, circulation	18.2	8.3	10.0	7.0	8.7	12.8	7.5	9.0	8.3	10.3	8.3	9.3
Legs or feet	7.7	3.3	3.3	3.3	2.9	5.5	3.1	4.5	6.5	4.5	7.3	4.3
Mental, nervous or emotional	4.8	2.7	-	2.1	2.9	-	3.1	-	6.5	9.0	8.3	3.7
Seeing difficulty	2.9	1.0	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0
Skin conditions	-	1.3	1.7	1.7	-	-	1.8	-	-	2.6	-	1.6
Speech impediment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stomach, liver, kidney, digestive	3.8	3.3	3.3	3.3	2.9	4.6	2.2	3.4	3.7	3.2	4.1	3.3
Other progressive illness	-	1.3	1.7	2.1	3.9	-	2.2	4.5	3.7	3.9	3.1	2.5
Other longstanding health problems	3.8	4.0	2.2	5.8	5.8	3.7	6.2	5.6	8.3	8.4	8.3	5.5
Not stated	5.7	2.3	1.7	3.3	-	3.7	2.7	3.4	3.7	3.2	3.1	3.0
Total	18.2	8.3	7.8	8.3	5.8	10.1	9.7	13.6	7.4	9.6	10.4	9.4

Source: QNHS Q2 2002

TABLE 5.44
LONGSTANDING HEALTH PROBLEM OR DISABILITY RATES PER 1,000 PERSONS AGED 15-64 OF 15 EU MEMBER STATES, 2002, EUROSTAT

	In employment	Unemployed	Not in labour force	Total
Belgium	128	224	280	184
Denmark	136	199	450	199
Germany	73	158	197	112
Greece	65	65	170	103
Spain	42	60	174	87
France	213	266	313	246
Ireland	67	101	207	110
Italy	44	49	102	66
Luxembourg	87	93	177	117
Netherlands	198	324	428	254
Austria	94	171	209	128
Portugal	158	212	311	201
Finland	271	260	516	322
Sweden	195	207	210	199
UK	204	280	487	272
EU-15	127	164	247	164

Source: Statistics in focus

TABLE 5.45
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF LONGSTANDING HEALTH PROBLEM OR DISABILITY BY TYPE OF PROBLEM, IRELAND AND 15 EU MEMBER STATES, 2002, CSO AND EUROSTAT

	Ireland	EU-15
Arms or hands	5.5	6.6
Back or neck	14.0	19
Chest or breathing	15.4	10.6
Diabetes	4.5	4
Epilepsy	2.2	1.4
Hearing difficulty	2.1	2.1
Heart, blood pressure, circulation	14.5	12.5
Legs or feet	7.7	11.4
Mental, nervous or emotional	10.5	9.6
Seeing difficulty	1.7	2.6
Skin conditions	1.7	2.6
Speech impediment	0.5	0.3
Stomach, liver, kidney, digestive	4.3	5.1
Other progressive illness	9.7	8.9
Other longstanding health problems	5.7	3.4
Total	100.0	100.0

Source: QNHS Q2 2002, Statistics in focus

TABLE 5.46
NUMBER OF MESOTHELIOMA CASES REPORTED BY YEAR AND SEX, 1994-1999, NCR

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Total
Males	8	15	14	21	11	11	80
Females	1	2	0	4	0	7	14
Total	9	17	14	25	11	18	94

TABLE 5.47
NUMBER OF MESOTHELIOMA CASES REPORTED BY AGE AND SEX, 1994-1999, NCR

Age group	Males	Females	Total
0-14	1	0	1
15-29	0	0	0
30-34	1	0	1
35-39	0	1	1
40-44	1	1	2
45-49	1	3	4
50-54	12	1	13
55-59	12	2	14
60-64	11	4	15
65-69	12	2	14
70-74	12	0	12
75-79	10	0	10
80-84	4	0	4
85+	3	0	3
Total	80	14	94

TABLE 5.48
NUMBER OF DAYS LOST DUE TO OCCUPATIONAL INJURY AND ILLNESS AND RATES PER PERSON IN EMPLOYMENT AND RATES PER INCIDENT, 2002, CSO

	Number of days lost	Number of persons	Days lost per person	Number of incident	Days lost per incident
Due to injury	610,409		0.3	43,100	14.2
Due to illness	675,720		0.4	38,100	17.7
Total	1,286,129	1,772,000	0.7	81,200	15.8

Source: QNHS Q1 2003

TABLE 5.49
OCCUPATIONAL INJURY AND ILLNESS AMONG PERSONS IN EMPLOYMENT BY NUMBER OF DAYS LOST, 2002, CSO

	Number of cases
Injury	
0 days	15,100
1 day	1,900
2 days	3,400
3 days	1,900
4 to 10 days	10,500
11-30 days	5,900
31-365 days	4,400
Total	43,100
Illness	
0 days	15,400
1-3 days	4,300
4 to 10 days	7,700
11-30 days	5,900
31-365 days	4,800
Total	38,100

Source: QNHS Q1 2003

TABLE 5.50
NUMBER OF DAYS LOST DUE TO OCCUPATIONAL INJURY AND ILLNESS AND RATES PER WORKER AND RATES PER INCIDENT BY ECONOMIC SECTOR, 2002, CSO

	A-B	C-E	F	G	H	I	J-K	L	M	N	O	Total
						Number of days lost (thousands)						
Due to injury	48.0	131.3	99.4	69.6	33.4	57.5	23.4	52.5	13.5	62.4	19.5	610.4
Due to illness	81.2	88.6	97.0	84.3	33.4	54.1	43.5	44.0	28.6	93.4	27.8	675.7
Total	129.1	219.9	196.4	153.9	66.8	111.6	66.8	96.5	42.0	155.8	47.2	1286.1
						Number of worker (thousands)						
	114.3	303.2	188.5	252.3	110.5	110.9	226.6	88.6	115.0	165.7	96.3	1772.0
						Days lost per worker						
Due to injury	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3
Due to illness	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.4
Total	1.1	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.3	1.1	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.7
						Number of incident (thousands)						
Injury	3.6	8.2	7.5	5.0	3.3	2.7	3.0	1.8	1.5	4.4	2.0	43.1
Illness	4.8	5.6	4.5	4.1	1.9	2.7	3.9	1.9	2.7	4.4	1.7	38.1
Total	8.4	13.8	12.0	9.1	5.2	5.4	6.9	3.7	4.2	8.8	3.7	81.2
						Days lost per incident						
Injury	13.3	16.0	13.2	13.9	10.1	21.3	7.8	29.2	9.0	14.2	9.7	14.2
Illness	16.9	15.8	21.6	20.6	17.6	20.0	11.1	23.1	10.6	21.2	16.3	17.7
Total	15.4	15.9	16.4	16.9	12.8	20.7	9.7	26.1	10.0	17.7	12.8	15.8

Source: QNHS Q1 2003

TABLE 5.51
OCCUPATIONAL INJURY AND ILLNESS BY NUMBER OF DAYS LOST AND ECONOMIC SECTOR, 2002, CSO

	A-B	C-E	F	G	H	I	J-K	L	M	N	O	Total
						Number of cases lost (thousands)						
Injury												
0 days	0.9	2.7	1.9	1.9	1.5	0.8	1.6	0.6	1.1	1.2	0.8	15.1
1 day	-	0.3	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	1.9
2 days	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	-	3.4
3 days	-	0.3	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	1.9
4 to 10 days	1	1.8	2.3	1.3	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.3	-	1.1	0.5	10.5
11-30 days	0.5	1.4	1.3	0.5	-	0.6	0.3	-	-	0.7	0.3	5.9
31-365 days	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	-	0.5	-	0.4	-	4.4
Total	3.6	8.2	7.5	5	3.3	2.8	3	1.8	1.5	4.4	2	43.1
Illness												
0 days	2.4	1.8	1.5	1.9	0.8	1.1	1.7	0.5	1.2	1.6	0.8	15.4
1-3 days	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.4	*	0.6	0.4	*	4.3
4 to 10 days	0.7	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.4	7.7
11-30 days	0.6	1.3	0.9	0.3	*	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.8	*	5.9
31-365 days	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	*	0.3	0.4	0.5	*	0.8	*	4.8
Total	4.8	5.6	4.5	4.1	1.9	2.7	3.9	1.9	2.7	4.4	1.7	38.1

Source: QNHS Q1 2003

TABLE 5.52
NUMBER OF DAYS LOST DUE TO OCCUPATIONAL INJURY OR ILLNESS AND RATES PER WORKER AND RATES PER INCIDENT BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS, 2002, CSO

	Self-employed (with paid employees)	Self- employed (with no paid employees)	Employee	Assisting relatives	Total
			Number of days lost		
Due to injury	20,133	86,884	501,727	1,665	610,409
Due to illness	33,214	100,666	539,476	2,365	675,720
Total	53,347	187,550	1,041,203	4,029	1,286,129
			Number of worker		
	98,300	191,800	1,464,700	17,200	1,772,000
			Days lost per worker		
Due to injury	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.3
Due to illness	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.4
Total	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.2	0.7
			Number of incident		
Injury	2.6	5.9	34.1	0.5	43.1
Illness	2.6	7.0	28.2	0.4	38.1
Total	5.2	12.9	62.3	0.9	81.2
			Days lost per incident		
Injury	7.7	14.7	14.7	3.3	14.2
Illness	12.8	14.4	19.1	5.9	17.7
Total	10.3	14.5	16.7	4.5	15.8

Source: QNHS Q1 2003

TABLE 5.53
OCCUPATIONAL INJURY AND ILLNESS BY NUMBER OF DAYS LOST AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS, 2002, CSO

	Self-employed (with paid employees)	Self- employed (with no paid employees)	Employee	Assisting relatives	Total
			Number of cases		
Injury					
0 days	1,100	2,300	11,400	-	15,100
1 day	-	-	1,400	-	1,900
2 days	-	300	2,900	-	3,400
3 days	-	-	1,500	-	1,900
4 to 10 days	500	1,300	8,700	-	10,500
11-30 days	500	700	4,700	-	5,900
31-365 days	-	800	3,500	-	4,400
Total	2,600	5,900	34,100	500	43,100
Illness					
0 days	1,400	3,800	10,000	-	15,400
1-3 days	300	400	3,700	-	4,300
4 to 10 days	400	1,000	6,300	-	7,700
11-30 days	300	1,100	4,400	-	5,900
31-365 days	-	700	3,900	-	4,800
Total	2,600	7,000	28,200	400	38,100

Source: QNHS Q1 2003

TABLE 5.54
PERSONS AGED 15-64 WITH LONGSTANDING HEALTH PROBLEM OR DISABILITY BY RESTRICTION TO WORK, 2002, CSO

	Kind of work			Amount of work			Total
	Yes		No	Yes		No	
	Consider-ably	To some extent		Consider-ably	To some extent		
Arms or hands	7,000	4,300	3,600	6,600	4,500	3,800	14,900
Back or neck	20,200	11,700	5,900	18,900	11,100	7,800	37,800
Chest or breathing	8,300	9,500	23,700	7,600	8,000	25,900	41,500
Diabetes	2,000	2,500	7,700	2,000	2,800	7,400	12,200
Epilepsy	2,600	1,000	2,200	2,300	1,000	2,500	5,900
Hearing difficulty	1,900	1,700	2,000	1,200	1,000	3,300	5,600
Heart, blood pressure, circulation	16,500	7,900	14,700	15,900	8,400	14,700	39,200
Legs or feet	11,400	4,800	4,700	10,500	5,000	5,500	20,900
Mental, nervous or emotional	20,600	4,100	3,700	19,700	4,600	4,100	28,400
Seeing difficulty	2,000	1,200	1,500	1,600	1,000	2,100	4,700
Skin conditions	800	600	3,000	700	600	3,200	4,500
Speech impediment	700	300	400	600	*	500	1,300
Stomach, liver, kidney, digestive	3,700	2,200	5,700	3,600	2,300	5,700	11,700
Other progressive illness	9,200	2,300	3,800	9,000	2,700	3,600	15,400
Other longstanding health problems	13,800	4,200	8,000	13,200	4,500	8,300	26,100
Total	120,700	58,300	90,600	113,400	57,500	98,400	271,000

Source: QNHS Q2 2002

TABLE 5.55
PERSONS AGED 15-64 IN EMPLOYMENT WITH LONGSTANDING HEALTH PROBLEM OR DISABILITY BY RESTRICTION TO WORK, 2002, CSO

	Kind of work			Amount of work			Total
	Yes		No	Yes		No	
	Consider-ably	To some extent		Consider-ably	To some extent		
Arms or hands	1,200	2,100	1,900	1,000	2,300	1,900	5,100
Back or neck	4,500	7,700	4,000	3,800	6,600	5,700	16,100
Chest or breathing	1,400	4,400	15,100	1,000	3,400	16,600	21,000
Diabetes	300	1,200	5,600	300	1,400	5,500	7,200
Epilepsy	500	400	1,600	400	500	1,700	2,600
Hearing difficulty	400	700	1,400	-	400	2,100	2,600
Heart, blood pressure, circulation	2,200	3,900	9,800	1,900	4,300	9,700	15,900
Legs or feet	2,100	2,300	2,900	1,600	2,300	3,500	7,300
Mental, nervous or emotional	2,600	1,700	1,900	2,100	2,000	2,100	6,300
Seeing difficulty	300	500	900	300	300	1,200	1,800
Skin conditions	-	500	2,100	-	400	2,200	2,700
Speech impediment	-	-	300	-	-	400	500
Stomach, liver, kidney, digestive	500	1,000	4,100	400	1,200	4,000	5,600
Other progressive illness	1,200	1,300	1,800	1,200	1,400	1,700	4,300
Other longstanding health problems	2,800	2,000	4,600	2,500	2,200	4,700	9,400
Total	20,000	29,700	58,000	16,500	28,700	63,000	108,400

Source: QNHS Q2 2002

TABLE 5.56
PERSONS AGED 15-64 IN EMPLOYMENT WITH LONGSTANDING HEALTH PROBLEM OR DISABILITY THAT ASSISTANCE IS PROVIDED TO FACILITATE THEIR WORK, AND PERSONS AGED 15-64 NOT IN EMPLOYMENT WITH LONGSTANDING HEALTH PROBLEM OR DISABILITY THAT ASSISTANCE IS NEEDED IN ORDER FOR THEM TO WORK, 2002, CSO AND EUROSTAT

	Assistance provided		Total in employment	Assistance needed		Not stated	Total not in employ-ment
	Yes	No		Yes	No		
Arms or hands	400	4,700	5,100	1,600	5,600	2,500	9,700
Back or neck	1,300	14,800	16,100	3,300	12,700	5,800	21,700
Chest or breathing	300	20,700	21,000	800	13,800	6,000	20,500
Diabetes	100	7,100	7,200	300	3,400	1,400	5,100
Epilepsy	300	2,300	2,600	600	1,800	900	3,300
Hearing difficulty	300	2,300	2,600	500	1,800	800	3,000
Heart, blood pressure, circulation	500	15,400	15,900	1,900	15,800	5,600	23,300
Legs or feet	500	6,800	7,300	2,400	7,700	3,400	13,500
Mental, nervous or emotional	2,300	4,000	6,300	4,100	11,700	6,300	22,100
Seeing difficulty	200	1,600	1,800	900	1,300	800	2,900
Skin conditions	200	2,500	2,700	-	1,500	400	1,800
Speech impediment	-	500	500	-	400	-	700
Stomach, liver, kidney, digestive	200	5,400	5,600	600	3,700	1,700	6,100
Other progressive illness	700	3,600	4,300	1,600	6,600	2,800	11,100
Other longstanding health problems	1,600	7,800	9,400	3,100	9,000	4,600	16,700
Total	8,900	99,500	108,400	21,900	96,700	43,800	162,400
EU-15	15.7%			47.7%			

Source: QNHS Q2 2002, European social statistics 1994-2000

TABLE 5.57
OCCUPATIONAL INJURY BENEFIT PAYMENTS, 1992-2003, DSFA

					€000
	Injury Benefit	Disablement Benefit	Death Benefit	Medical Care	Total
1992					45,777
1993					46,660
1994					48,494
1995					51,671
1996					54,501
1997					60,777
1998					61,438
1999					63,303
2000	9,783	50,688	4,704	178	65,353
2001	10,872	54,342	5,055	227	70,496
2002	11,842	59,393	5,558	225	77,018
2003 (provisional)	11,878	60,810	5,813	251	78,752

Source: Statistical reports on Social Welfare Services

TABLE 5.58
EMPLOYER'S LIABILITY INSURANCE, 1998-2002, IIF

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
No. of new claim notified	9,270	9,211	10,175	11,752	6,860
Net incurred €m	173.2	162.3	190	207.6	290.3

Source: Irish Insurance Federation Factfiles

TABLE 5.59
FINES FOLLWOING PROSECUTIONS, 1993-2003, HSA

€

Summary	Indictment	Total	
1993	15,141	-	15,141
1994	39,405	-	39,405
1995	17,065	-	17,065
1996	24,886	-	24,886
1997	33,647	-	33,647
1998	57,994	-	57,994
1999	101,884	-	101,884
2000	90,278	25,395	115,673
2001	135,468	333,941	469,409
2002	137,149	23,809	160,958
2003	101,450	596,500	697,950

TABLE 5.60
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ANSWERS TO THE QUESTION ON IMPROVEMENT AS A RESULT OF INSPECTION BY WORK ENVIRONMENT, 2002, HSA

	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Neither agree/ disagree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree	Not applicable	Not stated	Number of cases
Construction Site	55.2%	30.4%	8.0%	0.4%	0.8%	3.2%	2.0%	250
Manufacturing Factory/ Warehouse	41.5%	32.9%	12.6%	2.4%	1.0%	6.8%	2.9%	207
Farm/Agriculture	60.5%	23.5%	4.9%	0.0%	2.5%	1.2%	7.4%	81
Shop/Hotel/Restaurant	46.7%	24.4%	15.6%	2.2%	0.0%	8.9%	2.2%	45
Business Office	27.8%	29.6%	24.1%	1.9%	1.9%	14.8%	0.0%	54
Other	43.5%	28.6%	13.0%	1.9%	1.9%	7.1%	3.9%	154
Total	47.5%	29.6%	11.4%	1.4%	1.3%	5.8%	3.0%	791

Source: HSA Inspection Survey

TABLE 5.61
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ANSWERS TO THE QUESTION ON IMPROVEMENT AS A RESULT OF DISCUSSION BY EU MEMBER STATE, 2000, EUROPEAN FOUNDATION

	Personal workplace			Organisation		
	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know
Austria	78.80%	13.20%	8.00%	65.20%	34.80%	0%
Belgium	72.80%	23.50%	3.80%	64.60%	28.70%	6.70%
Denmark	77.40%	13.40%	9.20%	61.40%	37.40%	1.10%
Finland	77.60%	14.10%	8.30%	54.80%	41.70%	3.50%
France	64.10%	33.00%	2.90%	57.00%	37.80%	5.20%
Germany	80.70%	14.50%	4.70%	58.70%	29.60%	11.70%
Greece	79.00%	18.40%	2.60%	52.90%	42.60%	4.40%
Ireland	80.50%	14.50%	5.00%	69.50%	22.30%	8.20%
Italy	71.20%	23.30%	5.50%	66.10%	27.00%	6.80%
Luxembourg	64.10%	28.30%	7.60%	60.20%	30.50%	9.20%
Netherlands	71.70%	19.70%	8.60%	59.80%	27.50%	12.70%
Portugal	77.70%	18.50%	3.90%	72.80%	20.40%	6.90%
Spain	68.90%	27.60%	3.50%	51.80%	42.20%	6.00%
Sweden	78.40%	13.20%	8.40%	50.80%	32.80%	16.40%
UK	79.40%	16.50%	4.10%	64.10%	27.20%	8.60%
EU-15	74.80%	20.40%	4.80%	60.20%	31.50%	8.20%

Source: Working Condition Survey 2000

TABLE 5.62
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ANSWERS TO THE QUESTION WHETHER THEY ARE ABLE TO DO THEIR CURRENT JOB WHEN 60 YEARS OLD BY EU MEMBER STATE, 2000, EUROPEAN FOUNDATION

	Yes, I think so	No, I don't think so	I wouldn't want to (spontaneous)	Don't know
Austria	58.60%	22.00%	10.50%	8.90%
Belgium	49.40%	34.50%	10.90%	5.20%
Denmark	58.30%	31.30%	7.20%	3.30%
Finland	57.60%	35.10%	3.90%	3.40%
France	40.20%	36.70%	16.10%	7.00%
Germany	58.00%	23.90%	9.80%	8.30%
Greece	48.40%	38.10%	9.00%	4.50%
Ireland	54.70%	28.50%	10.00%	6.70%
Italy	55.20%	22.60%	13.20%	9.00%
Luxembourg	52.60%	29.90%	10.10%	7.40%
Netherlands	58.40%	31.20%	6.30%	4.10%
Portugal	43.60%	38.70%	9.50%	8.10%
Spain	52.80%	29.90%	7.60%	9.70%
Sweden	54.60%	34.50%	6.70%	4.20%
UK	60.30%	26.00%	9.70%	4.00%
EU-15	53.90%	28.50%	10.60%	6.90%

Source: Working Condition Survey 2000

FIGURE 5.63
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ANSWERS TO THE QUESTION ON SATISFACTION WITH THEIR WORKING CONDITIONS BY EU MEMBER STATE, 2000, EUROPEAN FOUNDATION

	Very satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Not very satisfied	Not at all satisfied	Don't know
Austria	39.80%	45.60%	8.20%	1.20%	5.20%
Belgium	34.20%	54.00%	8.00%	3.30%	0.40%
Denmark	53.50%	41.00%	4.00%	0.80%	0.70%
Finland	26.30%	65.80%	6.10%	1.20%	0.60%
France	22.20%	58.60%	14.10%	4.60%	0.60%
Germany	26.80%	60.50%	10.60%	1.80%	0.40%
Greece	15.10%	49.80%	26.80%	8.30%	0.00%
Ireland	49.70%	42.10%	6.60%	1.40%	0.20%
Italy	19.40%	58.30%	17.30%	4.50%	0.40%
Luxembourg	30.50%	56.90%	9.40%	2.20%	1.00%
Netherlands	48.40%	39.00%	10.40%	2.00%	0.20%
Portugal	13.40%	66.80%	16.50%	3.20%	0.10%
Spain	18.80%	57.60%	18.60%	4.20%	0.80%
Sweden	29.70%	54.90%	10.50%	4.20%	0.70%
UK	42.40%	47.40%	6.80%	3.00%	0.40%
EU-15	28.70%	55.20%	12.30%	3.30%	0.60%

Source: Working Condition Survey 2000

CHAPTER 6. CONCLUSION

This publication draws on a range of demographic and health and safety statistics to give a picture of occupational health and safety in Ireland over the 10 year period from 1992 to 2002. Four specific questions are addressed in this document.

- What is the trend of health and safety in Ireland?
- What are the characteristics of the health and safety problems specific to Ireland?
- What actions are needed in what areas?
- What kinds of information are available and what kinds are missing?

6.1 Trend of health and safety in Ireland

In the past decade, both the population and the number in employment in the Republic of Ireland have increased dramatically, which means an increase in the number of people who are less experienced in their work and an increase in the total number of people exposed to occupational hazards.

The statistics on Irish workplaces and intervention indicate that the quality of health and safety management has improved in various economic sectors, more education and information have become available, and legal requirements have become more rigorously enforced over the past decade.

The available data suggest that, overall, workplace injuries declined over the period 1992 to 2002. This is despite the rapid increase in employment in the same period, especially in the Construction sector, and the improvements made as a result of the various intervention efforts mentioned above. While most economic sectors have improved in terms of fewer workplace accidents, the Agriculture and Fishing sectors have shown very little sign of improvement in the existing data.

Statistics to allow a long-term trend observation of work-related illnesses are yet to be established. However, the existing data show that both the number and rate of work-related injury and illness among those who are not in the labour force have increased between 1999 and 2002. This suggests that some work-related injuries or illnesses have resulted in long-term illness, and the breakdown by type of illness indicates that a large proportion of them were originally workplace injuries.

6.2 Characteristics of health and safety in Ireland

The latest comparable statistics for 2001 show that Ireland has the lowest non-fatal accident rate in the EU. However, Ireland's fatality rate was the sixth lowest among the 15 member states for the same year.

Ireland had a larger proportion of Agriculture and Construction sector workers than the EU15 average, and this determines the characteristics of the risk and nature of hazard exposure in total. Overall, Ireland's health and safety performance is very positive; however the statistics indicate a poor profile for the Agriculture sector in respect of both health and safety management and outcomes.

The adverse effect of workplace injury and illness on employment and the economy was found to be more serious than previously perceived. Among those who had a workplace injury or work-related

illness during 2002, an estimated 25,300 people were not at work at the end of that year. In the same year, an estimated 1.2 million working days were lost among those in employment due to work-related injury and ill health.

Among those who had a work-related illness, half of the cases resulted from a bone, joint or muscle problem; therefore the majority of occupational health problems in Ireland relate to injury. Other significant problems are stress, depression or anxiety and breathing or lung problems. Heart or circulatory problems are also often mentioned both within and beyond the workplace.

Regarding long-standing health problems, whether they are work-related or not, chest or breathing problems are the most common type of problem and are particularly high in the Hotels and Restaurants (including pubs) sector. In the light of this finding, the introduction of a smoking ban in workplaces was the most appropriate measure to take and its impact will be assessed in the future statistics.

6.3 Recommended actions

The analysis of the existing information suggests that the single most important issue to be addressed is back injury. This is the most prevalent and widespread problem across all the economic sectors and it costs the Irish economy and society enormously in the form of absenteeism and unemployability. Back injury hazards in every type of workplace should be highlighted and tailor-made prevention programmes should be introduced. In view of the high number of people who leave the workforce following a back injury, recovery support and assistance programmes to enable an early return to work should also be introduced.

The available information also strongly suggests different needs in different sectors and occupations; therefore specific messages need to be targeted at selected audiences.

The Agriculture, Forestry and Hunting and Fishing sectors show alarming features in the all the concerned aspects of working conditions, workplace hazard exposure, workplace intervention and health and safety outcomes. The deep- routed rooted challenges that exist in these sectors – such as small scale enterprise, physical nature of work, long working hours, openness to family members and visitors, lack of resources for health and safety, and lower awareness – have to be addressed before any improvements in health and safety outcomes can be expected. It seems to be difficult for these sectors to bear the initial costs in order to reach the same level of health and safety standards as the other industries; therefore some kind of supporting mechanism is needed.

The Mining and Quarrying sector has a high fatality rate. This sector often does not show up in statistics as a separate entity because of the small total size of the industry. However, its high-risk nature, sometimes higher than the Construction sector, should not be overlooked and continuous efforts are needed for further improvements.

The Construction sector is still a high-risk sector and the number of workers in this sector has rapidly increased during the past decade. Already, a number of initiatives have been undertaken to minimise the risk associated with construction work. In addition to this, the fact that more than one-third of reported accidents occurred to workers with less than one year's experience at work should be communicated to the industry to emphasise the importance of training and the careful assignment of new workers.

The Hotels and Restaurants sector has not necessarily been regarded as a high-risk sector in the past. However, it has a high proportion of temporary workers and self-employed and has long working hours. It also has a high male injury rate, the highest multiple injury rate and its workers have the

highest rate of long-standing chest or breathing problems. As the sector tends to have a high staff turnover rate, a training scheme that ensures adequate health and safety knowledge and practice for all its workers needs to be established.

The Health and Social Work sector is another sector that shows a relatively unhealthy profile. It is one of the highest risk sectors for female workers for both work-related injury and illness, with a high incidence of musculo-skeletal problems. The workers in this sector also have the second highest rate of long-standing health problems, after the Agriculture and Fishing sectors, and stress-related conditions are also particularly common. The sector has to utilise its expertise in health to establish clear guidelines to protect its own workers' health, as well as serving society generally.

6.4 Information gap

There are reasonably detailed sources of information on the short-term outcomes of health and safety in Ireland. Further observation of existing data, particularly the QNHS statistics, would help us to understand the long-term outcomes, and additional information specifically on the long-term effects would be extremely valuable.

There is a need to develop a database of workplace exposure and intervention that would allow sectoral comparisons and trend observations. A large part of the working conditions and hazard exposure information had to come from the European Survey on Working Conditions conducted by the European Foundation. This is very useful for European comparisons but is not suitable for sectoral or other comparisons within Ireland. To enable effective national policy-making, such information at the national level is sorely needed.

There is also a pressing need to develop a data collection system for the circumstances and possibly cause of work-related illness that can be used to inform an effective prevention programme. The QNHS can indicate the magnitude of the problem, but a data collection system that can gather information on individual cases, like the accident reporting system (SAFE), is necessary to take action against work-related illness incidents.

APPENDIX: INFORMATION SOURCES

This publication was developed using a range of different information sources to obtain the most wide-ranging picture of occupational health and safety in Ireland. The scope and the nature of the information, including the strengths and limitations of each source, are discussed below.

The Central Statistics Office (CSO) statistics

Quarterly National Household Survey (QNHS)

The Quarterly National Household Survey (QNHS) is a large-scale, nationwide survey of households in Ireland. It is designed to produce quarterly labour force estimates that include the official measure of employment and unemployment in the state. The survey began in September 1997, replacing the annual April Labour Force Survey (LFS). The QNHS also conducts special modules on different social topics each quarter.

Field interviewers interview 39,000 households each quarter. Information is collected on laptop computers using computer-assisted personal interview (CAPI) software. The survey meets the requirements of Council Regulation (EC) No. 577/98, adopted in March 1998, which requires the introduction of quarterly labour force surveys in EU member states.

The results from the main module of the QNHS were used to portray the size and the characteristics of the Irish labour force.

Health and safety Safety module

As well as the main questions on employment and unemployment, the QNHS also provides for the collection of data on social topics through the inclusion of special survey modules. The CSO estimates the number of persons who suffered a work-related injury or illness and the number of working days lost through the QNHS Health and safety Safety module. Respondents aged 15 and over are asked whether they have suffered an injury incurred at work or an illness that they believe was caused or made worse by their past former or present work in the past 12 months.

The Health and safety Safety module washas been asked included in the QNHS since 1998. Changes in the Health and safety Safety module questionnaire mean that the results of all QNHS surveys cannot be compared with one another. However, the survey carried out in Q1 2003 for the previous 12-month period is comparable to that carried out for the 1999 period for the total number of injuries and illnesses. These two surveys show a reduction in the number of persons in the labouur force becoming sustaining injured injury despite the large increase in the workforce during this period. This reduction is similar to reductions noted in other comparable QNHS survey periods since 1998.

The QNHS Q1 2003 shows Ireland as having the lowest rate of occupational injury compared to other EU countries using a similar survey methodology.

It has to be noted that the results are based on self-reported work-related injury and illness and are not verified by any other sources. Also, because it is a sample-based estimation, the estimates are subject to sampling error and, due to the relatively small proportion of people affected by workplace injury and illness, it can be misleading for when showing a short-term trend.

In the QNHS Q1 2003, Health and safety Safety module questions were asked to of persons aged 15 or over as follows:

For injury

- *Have you worked in the past 12 months?*
- *How many, if any, injuries did you incur at work (excluding commuting) in the past 12 months?*
- *How many working days were lost within the past 12 months as a result of your most recent injury at work?*

For illness

- *Have you ever worked?*
- *How many, if any, illnesses or disabilities have you experienced in the past 12 months, that you believe were caused or made worse by your work (either the work that you are doing at the moment or work that you have done in the past)?*
- *How many working days were lost within the past 12 months as a result of your most recent work-related illness?*
- *What was your most recent work-related illness?*
  1. *Bone, joint or muscle problem*
  2. *Breathing or lung problem*
  3. *Skin problem*
  4. *Hearing problem*
  5. *Stress, depression or anxiety*
  6. *Headache and/or eyestrain*
  7. *Heart disease or attack, or other problems in the circulatory system*
  8. *Disease (virus, bacteria, cancer or other type of disease)*
  9. *Other types of complaint*
  10. *Not applicable.*

Disability in the labour force module

This module was carried out in Q2 2002 as an EU module, i.e. set out by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1566/2001 of 12 July 2001 and was carried out in all the EU member states. The disability module was asked to of all persons aged between 15 and 64 years inclusively. In the module, a long-standing health problem or disability refers to anything that has affected the respondent over the past 6 months, or that is likely to affect the respondent for at least 6 months.

The results that were quoted in this publication are available at the CSO's website http://www.cso.ie/publications/labour/qnhsdisability.xls

Censuses and vital statistics

Censuses, especially the 2002 Census, and vital statistics published by the CSO are used to describe the population characteristics of the Republic of Ireland.

The Health and Safety Authority (HSA) statistics

SAFE statistics

Employers and self-employed are, by law, required to report workplace accidents that resulted in more than three days' absence to the HSA. The Department of Social and Family Affairs also forward information to the HSA on injuries in relation to Occupational Injury Benefit (OIB) claims (see below). Due to under-reporting of accidents these statistics are not used to estimate the number of injuries. These statistics are, however, a valuable source of information on accident details. Accident details reported to the HSA are entered into a relational database system called SAFE (System for Accidents and Field Enforcements). They are classified according to relevant categories of employer, injured person and circumstances of the accident.

Information gathered through inspection and enforcement details are also entered into the SAFE system and the total figures are published in Annual annual reports as well as in this publication.

HSA Inspection Survey

The HSA Inspection survey Survey was carried out in October/–November 2002 to measure the satisfaction level with health and safety inspections and, in turn, to measure their effectiveness. The survey also sought to understand customer interaction with the HSA in non-inspection inspection-related matters.

The research was undertaken by means of a self-completion postal survey. 3,600 inspection recipients were targeted by the HSA to participate in the survey – all had undergone an inspection at some stage in the previous five months. Some information from this survey related relating to inspections, qualifications and workplace improvements are used in this publication. The full report on the Inspection survey Survey is available at

http://www.hsa.ie/files/file_200405270231 15inspectionsurvey_2003.pdf.

National Farm Survey 2002

The accident accident-reporting rate of the Agriculture sector is extremely poor and, to complement make up for this lack of information, ad hoc surveys have been carried out over the years. Most recently, the HSA commissioned a survey on health and safety in 2002, which was conducted by Teagasc in conjunction with the HSA and University College Dublin as a supplement to the National Farm Survey (NFS). A sample of 1,126 farmers were was asked questions regarding work-related injury and illness, and regarding perceptions and practice on health and safety at on the farm.

Eurostat publications

Eurostat is the Statistical Office of the European Communities whose the task of which is to provide the European Union with statistics at European level that enable comparisons between countries and regions. Eurostat collates and harmonises the data collected by the member states and makes them available through publication. The following published statistics were used in this publication, which are available at www.europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat. The These statistics refer to member states covered in the publications are of thosee 15 member states before the EU enlargement in of May 2004.

European social statistics, Labour force survey results 2002, ISBN 92-894-5662-0

Statistics on employment status, shift-work, weekend work, working hours and working at home in the EU member states based on Labour Force Surveys were extracted for this publication.

European social statistics, Accidents Accidents at work and work-related health problems, data 1994-2000, ISBN 92-894-3601-8

The HSA sends data on work-related fatal and non-fatal accidents in Ireland to Eurostat, who which publishes them after separating road traffic accidents and standardising them by taking the differences in industry distributions into account. The Eurostat figures are, therefore, different from national published figures due to the this standardisation.

In terms of non-fatal accident figures, there seem to be differences between countries according to the source of data. The member states that use social welfare payment statistics tend to show higher rates than the those others that use labour force surveys to estimate non-fatal injuries such as Ireland, Sweden and the UK.

Statistics in focus, Population and social conditions, 26/2003, "Employment of disabled people in Europe in 2002"

The European comparison of the disability in the labour force module was used in this publication.

European Survey on Working Conditions

The European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions carried out the third European survey on working conditions in 2000. The Foundation is a European Agency that was set up by the European Council (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1365/75 of 26 May 1975) to contribute to the planning and design of better living and working conditions in Europe.

For the 2000 survey, a total of 21,703 workers were interviewed in face-to-face interviews at in their own homes. Approximately 1,500 workers were interviewed in each Member member statestate, with the exception of Luxembourg where the number of persons interviewed totalled 527. The response rate for Ireland was 58 per cent. The sample design that was used was a multi-stage random sampling, and the results were weighted to reflect the distribution of the target population by region, locality, size, gender, age, economic activity and occupation. For more information on the methodology, see "Third European survey on working conditions 2000" – European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions – ISBN 92-897-0130-7 http://www.eurofound.ie/publications/EF0121.htm

While it is a valuable source of information on working conditions, especially for Ireland where practically there is practically no alternative source available at present, the methodology used in the survey poses has certain limitations. Comparisons between countries have to be made with caution as the industrial structure and the sectoral distribution of workers differ considerably. Furthermore, due to the sample size, it is not feasible to breakdown national results further by economic sector, which limits the value of the results for national analyses. It also has to be noted that the results are based on the respondents' perceptions, which are influenced by the norm of the workplace culture of each country.

Occupational Injury Benefit (OIB) statistics

Occupational Injury Benefit (OIB) statistics are numbers of payments by the Department of Social and Family Affairs for insurable persons injured in the course of their work or who contract an occupational disease. The criteria for this benefit is are that the person is unfit for work due to illness as a result of an accident at work or, if the person contracts an occupational disease, and the illness lasts for at least 4 days (excluding Sundays), and the claim form must beis sent within 21 days of the injury. In 2002, out of 12,280 claims, just over 400 cases are were related to occupational health issues (*Health and Safety Review* Vol. 8, Issue 1)

OIB statistics are the best available indicator for the occupational injury trend in Irealand, as the criteria for this benefit has have not changed over the period. However, in terms of indicating the total number of people sustaining an occupational injury, it has to be noted that OIB does not cover certain types of workers (i.e. self-employed, family workers, Defence forces Forces and public sector workers employed before April 1995) and it is unlikely that all injuries result in claims. Nevertheless, the estimated rate per eligible worker using OIB is close enough to the injury rate per worker based on the QNHS. The number of work-related illness cases in OIB is much smaller than the QNHS because the definitions are very different.

National Roads Authority (NRA) statistics

The NRA collates data collected by the Gardaíi as part of road traffic accident investigations. In 2002, NRA statistics showed that 20 goods vehicle users and one public service vehicle driver dies died in road traffic accidents while only two road traffic fatalities were reported to the HSA in the same year. NRA statistics are available at http://nra.ie/PublicationsResources/ListofPublications/RoadSafety/

National Cancer Registry (NCR) statistics

The National Cancer Registry (NCR) has been collecting cancer information for the whole population of the Republic of Ireland since 1994. The data published by the NCR do not contain occupational information and therefore only the statistics on mesothelioma, which has an exclusive link to asbestos exposure, were quoted in this publication. Data are downloadable from their the NCR website http://www.ncri.ie

Irish Insurance Federation (IIF) statistics

The Irish Insurance Federation (IIF) collates and publishes statistics related relating to employer's liability insurance, which covers workplace injury and illness. IIF statistics are available at http://www.iif.ie/statistics.htm

Education statistics

Universities and organisations that offer courses related to occupational health and safety were asked regarding the availability of their statistics on the number of graduates in these subjects. University College Dublin, Dublin City University and Dublin Institute of Technology kindly made their statistics available for inclusion in this publication.

Classification systems

Standard international classification systems are used for occupational health and safety statistics in this publication, according to the recommendations of Eurostat.

Economic activity classification

NACE (Nomenclature statistique des activités économiques dans la Communauté européenne: Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community), which is maintained by Eurostat.

Occupation classification

ISCO (International Standard Classification of Occupations), which is maintained by the ILO.

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