



HEALTH AND SAFETY
AUTHORITY



Summary of Workplace
Injury, Illness and
Fatality Statistics

2013-2014

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

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1. Introduction, overview and methodology

1.1 INTRODUCTION

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

In practice many of the workplace and worker characteristics that are associated with injury and illness are inter-related. For example, men and women tend to be concentrated in different industrial sectors and this sectoral segregation influences patterns of occupational injury and illness by gender. In order to unpack these different influences, statistical modelling is necessary and such work was undertaken as part of a research programme involving the Health and Safety Authority (HSA) and the Economic and Social Research Institute and was recently published (Russell et al., 2015). That study complements the descriptive information presented here and provides further analysis of the risk factors and trends over time.

In Section 1.2 some of the main findings from the statistics report are outlined. The data come from a range of sources and Section

1.3 describes the sources used and the methodology used to calculate the figures in the tables. Section 1.4 outlines how fatality, injury and illness rates are calculated, while Section 1.5 provides links to further sources of information on technical issues.

Regrettably, there was an increase in work-related injuries in a number of the high risk sectors including agriculture, transportation and storage, and industry. There were 56 fatalities reported to the HSA in 2014, including 30 fatalities in the agriculture sector, compared to a total of 47 in 2013 with 16 fatalities in agriculture. While the Authority welcomes improved economic conditions and increased employment, we have previously warned that the desired economic progress may be accompanied by an unwelcome rise in the rate of people being injured and killed in workplace accidents. We urge every duty holder to be vigilant and ensure that adequate and suitable control measures are implemented to protect the Irish workforce and reverse this worrying trend.

1.2 OVERVIEW FOR 2013-2014

Non-fatal injury

There were 7,431 non-fatal injuries reported to the Health and Safety Authority in 2014. Of these injuries 7,057 (95%) involved workers, while the remaining 374 involved members of the public, including family members. There was a small increase in the number of injuries reported to the Authority in 2014 compared to 2013. The number of people in employment increased in 2014; taking this into account, the rate of reported injuries as a proportion of those in employment increased, from 3.4 per 1,000 employed to 3.7 per 1,000.¹

¹ These rates exclude accidents involving non-workers.

The Health and Social Work sector submitted 20% of the non-fatal injury reports to the HSA and the manufacturing sector accounted for 17% of reports.

The estimates based on the CSO survey module on work-related accidents and illnesses (see Section 2 for details) suggest that 18,442 people experienced work injuries requiring an absence from work of four or more days in 2013, an increase from the 17,786 reported in 2012. Expressed as a rate of those employed, this rate increased from 9.6 per 1,000 workers in 2012 to 9.8 per 1,000 in 2013 (Figure 2.4).

The highest rates of injury causing four or more days absence from work in 2013 occurred in the Agricultural, Transportation and storage, and Industry sectors, with rates of 22.8, 18.6, and 12 per 1,000 workers respectively (Figure 2.7). Including less serious accidents (0+ days absence)² the injury rates were highest in the Accommodation and food sector (52 per 1,000) and Agriculture, forestry and fishing sector (47 per 1,000) (see Figure 2.6).

Consistent with previous years, female workers had lower injury rates than male workers in 2013 (Figure 2.12). The time series data suggest that male injury rates have increased more steeply than female injury rates. For all injuries (0+ days absence) the male injury rate increased from 22 per 1,000 in 2012 to 32 per 1,000 in 2013. For women the rate rose from 15 per 1,000 to 16 per 1,000 during the same time period. The year-on-year fluctuations can be quite large and some of this movement may be due to chance. Therefore the charts also present a three-year rolling average which smoothes these fluctuations. Detailed analysis of the trends from 2001 to 2012 found that the injury rates increased with employment growth (Russell et al., 2015). Therefore, the increase in the male injury rate may reflect the greater growth in employment for men.

Non-Irish national workers comprised 14.8% of the Irish workforce in 2013, and 16% of non-fatal injuries notified to the Health and Safety Authority in 2014 involved non-Irish national workers. Russell et al. (2015) found that taking sector, occupation, working hours and other factors into account, migrant workers were no more likely than Irish workers to have experienced a work-related injury. However, it is also likely that migrants are under-represented in the HSA and CSO figures.

Manual handling-related injuries continue to account for about one third of all non-fatal injuries reported to the Authority. The category 'all other' incidents were the second most common accident trigger (31%). Incidents involving aggression, fright, shock or violence accounted for 5% of the non-fatal injury reports to the HSA. Such events were most common in the Health sector where they accounted for 17% of reported incidents.

Work-related illness

The rate of illness causing four or more (4+) days absence from work has decreased from 14.8 cases per 1,000 workers in 2012 to 10 per 1,000 workers in 2013 (Figure 2.4). However, when the measure is broadened to include illnesses involving zero to three days absence (0+ days), the rate increases from 27.1 to 29.2 per 1,000 workers. It should be noted that in 2012 the duration of absence was measured differently and therefore the 0+ days figure is more accurate for assessing the change over the last year. The three sectors with the highest illness rates in 2013 (0+ days lost) were Health and social work (49 per 1,000 workers), Education (48 per 1,000) and the 'Other Activities' which includes cultural, recreational and sporting activities (42 per 1,000 workers). Two of these differ from the three sectors with the highest illness rates in 2012, which

² Note that the 0+ figures include *all* work-related injuries (illnesses) including those where there was no absence from work and longer spells of four or more days.

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were Agriculture, Education and Information/Communication.

Women experienced a higher illness rate than men in 2013, 34 per 1,000 female workers compared to 25 per 1,000 male workers. This continues a pattern which emerged in 2011 (see Figure 2.13). Further analysis showed that in the period 2001 to 2007 there was no significant difference in men and women's illness rates, but in the period 2008 to 2012 women were more likely to experience work-related illness than men (Russell et al., 2015). The trend data also suggest that female illness rates increased between 2012 and 2013 while male rates were stable.

As in previous years, older workers had higher work-related illness rates than younger workers: the rate was 33 per 1,000 workers for those aged 55 to 64 compared to a rate of 30 per 1,000 for those aged 25 to 34 years. These age patterns mirror those for illnesses that are not connected to work.



Fatal injuries

There were 56 work-related fatalities reported to the Health and Safety Authority in 2014, compared to 47 fatalities in 2013 and 48 in 2012. Of these fatalities, 47 involved workers, giving a worker fatality rate of 2.5 workers per 100,000. This was slightly higher than the 2013 rate (2.1) and the 2012 rate (2.3). The three-

year rolling fatality rate has remained relatively stable since 2009 following a downward trend between 2006 and 2009.

The highest number of fatalities occurred in the Agriculture, forestry and fishing sector with 26 worker deaths recorded in 2014, with an additional five deaths of non-workers. This compares to 21 fatalities in the Agriculture, forestry and fishing sector in 2013. The fatality rate for workers in this sector for 2014 was 23.9 per 100,000 workers. This is higher than the rate of 15.9 per 100,000 workers for 2013, but was lower than the rates of 29.1 per 100,000 in 2012, 30.2 in 2011 and 30.5 in 2010.

There were eight fatalities in the Construction sector during 2014, two of which involved non-workers. This translates into a fatality rate of 5.5 per 100,000 workers down from a rate of 9.8 recorded in 2013.

Similar to previous years, 26 of the fatalities in 2014 involved self-employed persons, including 21 in the agricultural sector. The 65+ age group accounted for 13 of the fatalities (23%). Non-Irish nationals accounted for 9% of worker fatalities in 2014 (4 fatalities). The fatality rate for non-Irish national workers was 1.4 per 100,000 compared to the rate for Irish workers of 2.6 per 100,000 workers.

The latest European statistics on fatality rates refer to the year 2012. These figures, compiled by Eurostat, report a fatality rate of 2.3 per 100,000 workers for Ireland. This is the sixth highest rate among the EU15 and is higher than the EU15 average of 1.7 per 100,000.

Implications

The most recent labour market figures suggest that in the year to the first quarter of 2015 there was an annual increase in employment of 2.2% or 41,300 persons (CSO, 2015). The economic literature suggests that economic upturns may

bring increased risks of occupational injury due to a rise in the number of inexperienced recruits, higher work intensity and longer working hours due to increased demands (Fairris, 1998; Davis and Jones, 2005). In periods of financial instability reports may decrease due to greater reluctance of employees to report injuries or take illness absence during recessionary periods. This pattern was found in Ireland by Russell et al. (2015) where the risk of injuries were significantly higher in the economic boom than in the recession, controlling for the numbers at work in different sectors of the economy and other compositional changes. New recruits were also found to have a significantly higher risk of injury and illness than other workers.

The triggers for occupational injuries have remained remarkably stable over recent years with a few exceptions. Between 2013 and 2014 there was an increase in the percentage of “slips, trips and falls” in the Retail/wholesale sector as well as an increase in “all other” triggers in the Public administration and Retail/wholesale sectors. However the relative stability of triggers across economic sectors highlights the potential to predict and prevent such accidents within sectors.

In the case of fatal injuries those most at risk continue to be the self-employed in the Construction and Agricultural, forestry and fishing industry. Statistical analysis showed that between 2004 and 2013, the fatality rate for workers in Agriculture had increased, those in the Service sector decreased, while those in Construction and Industry did not alter significantly (Russell et al., 2015). The three-year rolling average suggests that the fatality rate for workers has remained stable since 2011, nevertheless the deaths of 48 workers and eight members of the public (including children) suggests that there is no room for complacency.

Ireland’s ranking position within the EU fatality statistics improved from fifth highest in 2011 to sixth highest worker fatality rate within the EU15 in 2012. This compares with rankings of fifth highest in 2010, and seventh highest in 2009 and 2008. In each of these years the Irish rate was above the EU15 average.

While the fatal injury rates have remained stable between 2011 and 2013 the figures suggest that since 2012 there has been an increase in the rate of non-fatal injury particularly of short duration as well as for shorter spells of work-related illness.

1.3 DATA SOURCES AND METHODOLOGY

A variety of sources are used to compile the summary statistics presented here. The report presents recent results up to 2013 or 2014 according to the data source used. The Health and Safety Authority results include the year 2014, while the *Quarterly National Household Survey* results include as far as 2013 only. No one source provides a comprehensive picture of occupational injury and illness so the strengths and limitations of each dataset are described.

Health and Safety Authority (HSA)

Employers are legally required to report incidents to the Authority when injuries result in four or more days’ absence from work. The HSA figures therefore represent a subset of accidents where the injury is serious enough to warrant an absence from work of four or more days. Incidents related to a place of work or a work activity in which a member of the public is injured are also reportable to the HSA, where the person requires treatment from a medical practitioner.³ In the tables based on the HSA data that follow, the table headings

³ For further information see http://www.hsa.ie/eng/Topics/Accident_and_Dangerous_Occurrence_Reporting/#reportableaccidents.

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and notes will indicate whether the figures include or exclude 'non-workers'.

It is known that there is significant under-reporting of accidents to the HSA as is the case in other national employer reporting systems. In 2013, 6,394 worker injuries were reported to the HSA, while the CSO figures for the same period suggest that there were 18,442 work-related accidents that resulted in an absence of four or more days (see Figure 2.4 below). These results suggest that approximately 40% of accidents/injuries are captured in the HSA. This is similar to the level of under-reporting estimated by the Health and Safety Executive in the UK, which operates a similar reporting regime.⁴ The incentives and disincentives to reporting non-fatal incidents can vary significantly across different groups. Comparison with figures from the CSO, suggests that under-reporting of accidents to the HSA is particularly evident among the self-employed and smaller employers. For example, 1% of work-related accidents reported to the HSA in 2014 came from the self-employed compared to 21% of the injuries causing four or more days absence identified in the QNHS module. Similarly, 9% of non-fatal injuries reported to the HSA came from firms with less than ten employees compared to 25% of injuries in the CSO data.

The HSA data also contain information on work-related fatalities during the relevant calendar year. A review of research in other jurisdictions and a pilot study in Ireland comparing coroner files and HSA reports for one county suggest that work-related road traffic fatalities are under-recorded in the HSA register (Drummond, 2007). Recent information on road traffic fatalities is available from the Road Safety Authority <http://www.rsa.ie/en/RSA/Road-Safety/Our-Research/>.

[rsa.ie/en/RSA/Road-Safety/Our-Research/](http://www.rsa.ie/en/RSA/Road-Safety/Our-Research/). The fatality statistics presented also exclude deaths resulting from long-term work-related illness such as cancer. There are a number of alternative sources of information on deaths from occupational diseases in Ireland such as the National Cancer Registry and the register of deaths; however the diseases' processes are often complex, multi-causal and can have a long latency period making it difficult to attribute death to occupational hazards (Drummond, 2007).

Despite these limitations the injuries reported to the HSA provide a consistent record of a subset of work-related injuries and deaths that has been collected in a similar manner over a period of years. The underlying definition of reportable accidents/injuries to the HSA is set down in legislation and has not changed in practice since 1993.⁵

The occupational injury reports in the Authority's database are a valuable source of information on the characteristics of the accident victim, the nature of the incident, the working environment and the proximate cause of the incident termed 'triggers'. The categories of injury recorded, work environment, injury triggers and the definitions to be used for other classification variables such as sector and occupation are set out by European Statistics on Accidents at Work (ESAW).⁶

Quarterly National Household Survey (QNHS) Module on work-related accidents and illness

Since 1998 the Central Statistics Office (CSO) has conducted an annual special module on work-related accidents and illnesses within the QNHS, though in the earliest years only

⁴ It is estimated that for the period 44% of worker accidents were reported to the UK Health and Safety Executive (<http://www.hse.gov.uk/statistics/tables/index.htm#riddor>).

⁵ *The Safety Health and Welfare at Work (General Application) Regulations, 1993.*

⁶ Eurostat (2013) *European statistics on accidents at work (ESAW) Methodology*, 2013 Edition.

a small number of questions were included. The module is restricted to those who are employed at the time of the survey or who are not currently employed but worked during the 12-month reference period. Following previous practice the illness and injury figures reported below refer only to those employed at the time of the survey or who had a job from which they were temporarily absent. The module is usually fielded in Quarter 1 and since 2009 (except 2013) the reference period has referred to the 12 months of the preceding calendar year.⁷

The most recent data come from the 2014 module which was held in Quarter 1 2014. Respondents were asked:

How many, if any, injuries did you incur at work (excluding commuting) during the period January 2013 to December 2013?

Those who said they experienced such an injury were asked

Now thinking about the time(s) when you were in employment during January to December, how many days were you absent from your job as a result of your most recent injury at work?⁸

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

*How many, **if any**, illnesses or disabilities have you experienced during the 12 months January 2013 to December 2013, that you believe were caused or made worse by your work?*

Now thinking about the time(s) when you were in employment during the 12-month period January 2013 to December 2013 how many days were you absent from

*your job as a result of your **most recent** work-related illness?*

In 2013, the module was part of the European-wide labour force survey and a number of changes were introduced for that year only so that the data were harmonised across the EU, therefore the CSO figures for the year 2012 are not strictly comparable to those for other years.⁹ The four main changes were firstly the shift in field date from Quarter 1 to Quarter 2. Secondly, the reference period was changed from the previous calendar year to the 12 months preceding the interview date. Thirdly, changes were made to the question wording. Fourthly, the information on days absent was collected in grouped categories rather than the actual number of days (see HSA, 2014 for further details).

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

Eurostat statistics

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

⁷ Pre-2009 the module referred to the 12 months prior to the interview date (CSO personal communication).

⁸ The number of days ranges from 0 to 231 for those who were absent for the whole year (52*5) -29 annual leave and bank holidays.

⁹ The 2007 module was also carried out across the EU and therefore similar issues arise for that year (Venema et al., 2009).

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European Statistics on Accidents at Work (ESAW) is the main data source from Eurostat and provides data on accidents based on administrative data from the Member States. The data come from national registers, public insurance/social security schemes or national bodies responsible for the collection of data on accidents at work. The data include non-fatal accidents at work causing more than three days of absence as well as fatal accidents. These data are reported in Figures 2.10 and 3.14 below. There is a time-lag for the construction of the comparative statistics so that the most recent European-wide data refer to 2012. The Irish data come from the reports to the HSA, however the number of accidents (and the rates) cited by Eurostat differ from the HSA figures. For example, the Eurostat figure for Ireland in 2012 is 9,794 for accidents resulting in more than three days absence, while the HSA figure is 6,804 or 6,590 excluding non-workers as ESAW does not include members of the public or family members (Eurostat 2001). The difference arises because, in countries without an insurance-based system (including Ireland), Eurostat adjusts the figures based on reporting levels by branch of economic activity. Eurostat also calculate the harmonised rates for a subset of sectors, excluding Public administration, Health and Education, Mining/Quarrying, because these workers are not covered in many Member States.

The harmonised statistics produced by Eurostat are available at

<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/health/health-safety-work>

Occupational injury benefit statistics

Figures on the number of claims for Occupational Injury Benefits (OIB) are provided by the Department of Social Protection. These represent claims made by insured persons who are injured during the course of their

work. Up until the end of 2013 claims could be made for injuries resulting in absences of four or more days.

In January 2014 the rules of the scheme changed so that payment is made from the seventh day of incapacity of work, rather than the fourth day of incapacity. This has led to a drop in the number of claims from 11,428 in 2013 to 9,768 in 2014 (see Figure 2.9) despite the rise in the size of the workforce over that period.

Previous HSA statistics reports presented the number of 'paid claim days' however the change to the rules of the payment mean that the figure for 2014 is not comparable with earlier years. Therefore Figure 2.9 now also presents the 'average total duration' which includes both the paid and unpaid days. Nevertheless, the rule changes mean that the figures for 2014 relate to a more selective group of injuries involving longer absence. This greater selectivity is likely to account for much of the increase in the average total duration of absence among claimants (including non-paid days) which increased from 47 to 57 days between 2013 and 2014.

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

1.4 CALCULATING ACCIDENT, ILLNESS AND FATALITY RATES

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

The question then arises as to what employment figure should be used for the denominator.

Previous HSA statistics reports have used a variety of reference points. In the statistics that follow the rates have been calculated using the average level of employment across the four quarters of the relevant year. As the recorded accidents and illnesses occur over a 12-month period and because employment levels fluctuate seasonally, the four-quarter average provides a better basis for calculating the incidence rate than any one particular quarter. This calculation is used for reported accidents and illnesses from both the QNHS and HSA. As the latest QNHS data on illness and injury were collected in Quarter 1 2014 and refer to illness/injury during the period January 2013 to December 2013, the employment levels were calculated across the four quarters from Q1 2013 to Q4 2013.



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

1.5 TECHNICAL NOTES

The HSA and the CSO use standard international classifications for statistics:

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

<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3859598/5926181/KS-RA-12-102-EN.PDF/56cd35ba-1e8a-4af3-9f9a-b3c47611ff1c>

2. Non-fatal injury and illness statistics

2.1 GENERAL INJURY AND ILLNESS STATISTICS

Figure 2.1: Injuries reported to the HSA 2005-2014

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Non-fatal accidents	8,027	7,976	8,303	8,069	7,002	7,583	7,094	6,804	6,598	7,431

Source: HSA database

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

Figure 2.2: Injuries reported by economic sector 2014 (HSA)

	Workers		Non-workers		All	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Q-Health & Social Work	1,443	20.4%	32	8.6%	1,475	19.8%
C-Manufacturing	1,258	17.8%	8	2.1%	1,266	17.0%
G-Wholesale & Retail trade	821	11.6%	203	54.3%	1,024	13.8%
O-Public Administration & Defence	842	11.9%	17	4.5%	859	11.6%
H-Transportation & Storage	828	11.7%	4	1.1%	832	11.2%
F-Construction	433	6.1%	9	2.4%	442	5.9%
N-Admin & Support Service	333	4.7%	4	1.1%	337	4.5%
P-Education	172	2.4%	25	6.7%	197	2.7%
I-Accommodation & Food	171	2.4%	25	6.7%	196	2.6%
E-Water, Sewerage, Waste	190	2.7%	0	0.0%	190	2.6%
S-Other Service Activities	151	2.1%	7	1.9%	158	2.1%
K-Financial & Insurance	101	1.4%	22	5.9%	123	1.7%
J-Information & Communication	81	1.1%	5	1.3%	86	1.2%
A-Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	80	1.1%	1	0.3%	81	1.1%
M-Professional, Scientific and Technical	48	0.7%	0	0.0%	48	0.6%
R-Arts, Entertainment	30	0.4%	12	3.2%	42	0.6%
B-Mining & Quarrying	30	0.4%	0	0.0%	30	0.4%
D-Electricity, Gas, Etc.	29	0.4%	0	0.0%	29	0.4%
L-Real Estate	16	0.2%	0	0.0%	16	0.2%
All	7,057	100%	374	100%	7,431	100.0%

2. Non-fatal injury and illness statistics

**Figure 2.3: Numbers employed in each economic sector 2009-2014 four-quarter average
(Data based on CSO statistical release May 2015)**

Numbers employed						
Economic Sector	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	96,325	85,225	82,900	93,800	106,750	108,975
Industry ¹	259,175	245,350	240,325	236,175	240,500	239,000
Construction	158,325	121,000	107,800	100,825	102,000	109,425
Wholesale and retail trade	282,600	276,675	273,200	272,925	272,325	272,400
Transportation and storage	95,725	93,525	94,900	88,525	88,150	89,425
Accommodation and food service activities	126,925	126,700	116,525	122,825	130,825	137,200
Information and communication	73,975	74,900	76,325	79,800	80,575	81,350
Financial, insurance and real estate activities	108,075	101,875	102,000	100,925	99,300	99,975
Professional, scientific and technical activities	103,500	100,350	100,050	103,625	109,600	115,950
Administrative and support service activities	67,600	62,125	67,225	61,825	61,675	64,375
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	106,275	104,675	101,300	96,500	95,350	96,450
Education	147,500	149,675	144,000	145,925	146,375	149,900
Health and social work activities	231,575	237,700	241,175	245,700	246,325	247,200
Other NACE activities	97,050	94,675	96,875	99,925	99,875	99,325
Not stated	**	**	**	**	**	**
Total²	1,961,275	1,882,175	1,850,050	1,851,425	1,881,150	1,913,900***

Source: Central Statistics Office, Ireland.

Note:

¹ Industry=Mining & quarrying + Manufacturing + Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply + Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities: NACE B to E.

² The total four quarter averages includes the 'not stated' figures.

** Figure is not reported by CSO as the estimate is unreliable due to the small size of the cell.

*** Provisional figure.

The employment figures are calculated as an average of the four quarters for the calendar year, this is a change from HSA statistics reports up to 2013. For the year 2012 due to the change in the date of the QNHS module the reference period for the purpose of calculating non-fatal accident and injury rates is Q3 2012 to Q2 2013.

2. Non-fatal injury and illness statistics

Figure 2.4: Number and rate of people suffering injury and illness 2009-2013 (CSO)

	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
	N	Rate per 1,000	N	Rate per 1,000	N	Rate per 1,000	N	Rate per 1,000	N	Rate per 1,000
Total in employment '000	1,961		1,882.18		1,850.05		1,851.43		1,881.15	
Injury										
Total suffering injury	32,010	16.3	40,584	21.6	40,097	21.7	35,001	18.9	46,574	24.8
0-3 days' absence	20,556	10.5	21,109	11.2	23,254	12.6	17,214	9.3	28,132	15.0
4+days' absence	11,454	5.8	19,475	10.3	16,843	9.1	17,786	9.6	18,442	9.8
Days lost due to injury	283,200		666,553		590,690		n.a.		758,674	
Illness										
Total suffering illness	30,593	15.6	38,704	20.6	48,436	26.2	50,210	27.1	54,867	29.2
0-3 days' absence	18,328	9.3	20,856	11.1	28,748	15.5	22,735	12.3	36,039	19.2
4+days' absence	12,265	6.3	17,848	9.5	19,688	10.6	27,474	14.8	18,828	10.0
Days lost due to illness	463,700		704,494		595,951		n.a.		792,875	
Injury & illness										
Total injury or illness	62,603	31.9	79,288	42.1	88,533	47.9	85,210	46	101,440	53.9
Total (4+ days' absence)	23,719	12.1	37,323	19.8	36,531	19.7	45,261	24.4	37,270	19.8
Total days lost	746,900		1,371,047		1,186,641		n.a.		1,551,549	

The QNHS module on work-related injury and illness Q2 2013 does not collect the precise number of days lost so the economy-wide figure cannot be calculated.

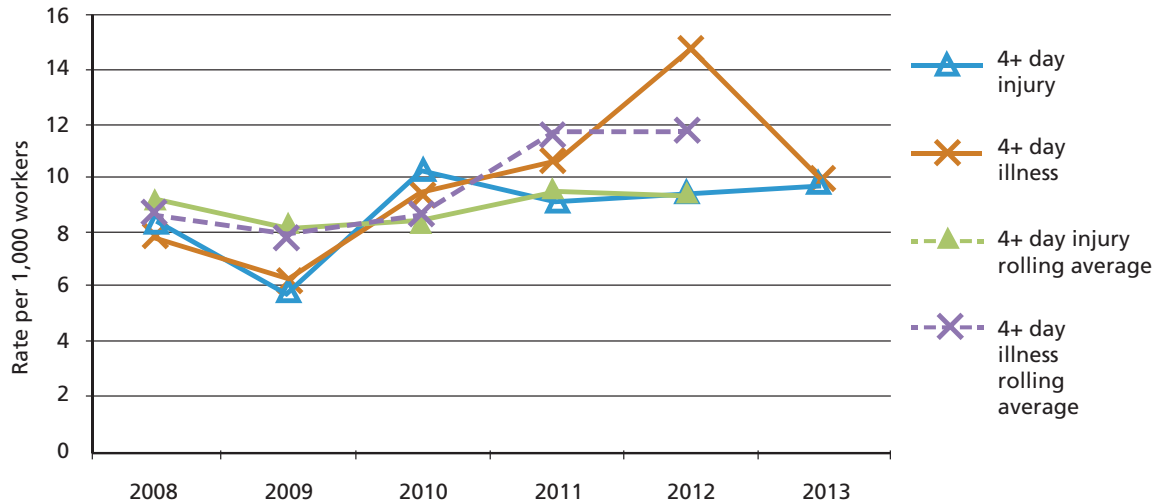
Note: Note the days absent in 2012 are not strictly comparable with other years.

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

n.a.: not available.

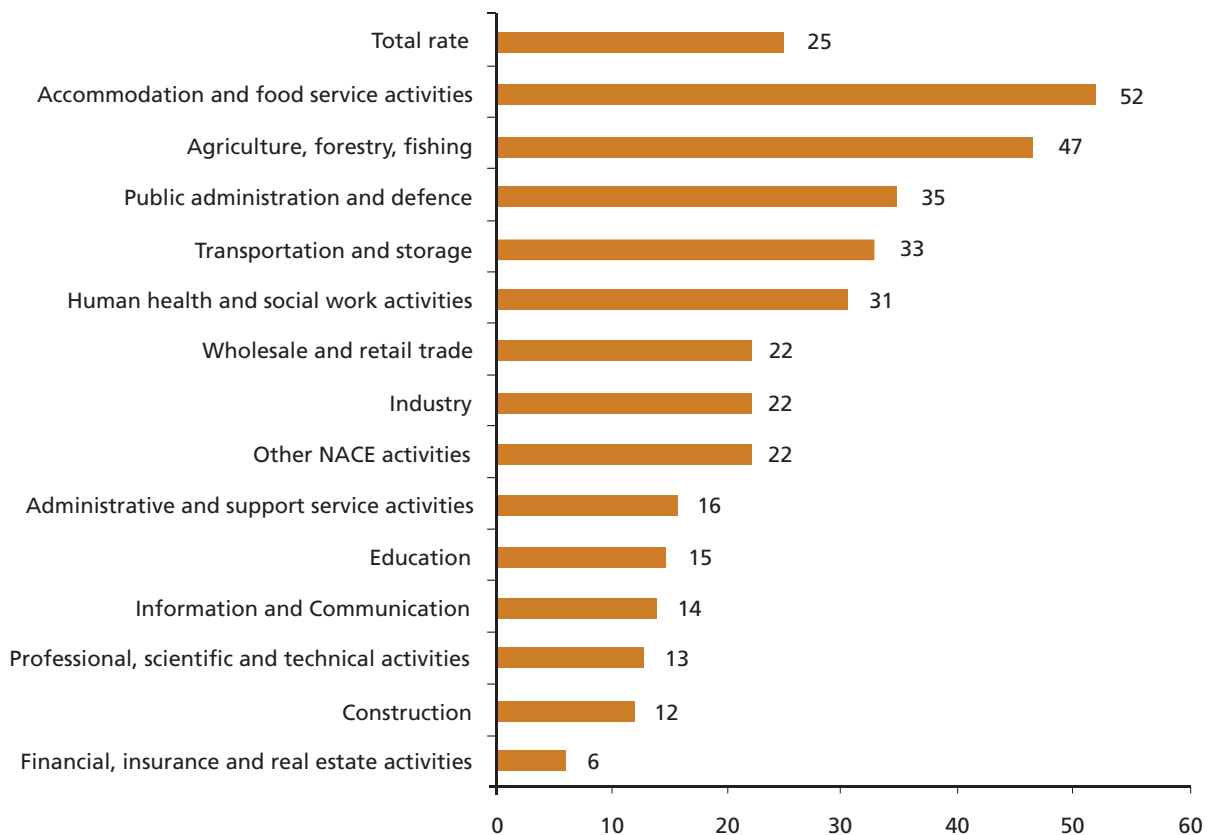
2. Non-fatal injury and illness statistics

Figure 2.5: Rate of injury and illness causing 4+ days lost per 1,000 workers 2008-2013 (CSO)



Note: The rate is calculated from the four-quarter average employment for the year as outlined in Figure 2.3.

Figure 2.6: Rate of injuries (any days lost) per 1,000 workers by economic sector 2013 (CSO)



2. Non-fatal injury and illness statistics

Figure 2.7: Rate of 4+ day injuries per 1,000 workers in selected sectors 2008-2013 (CSO)

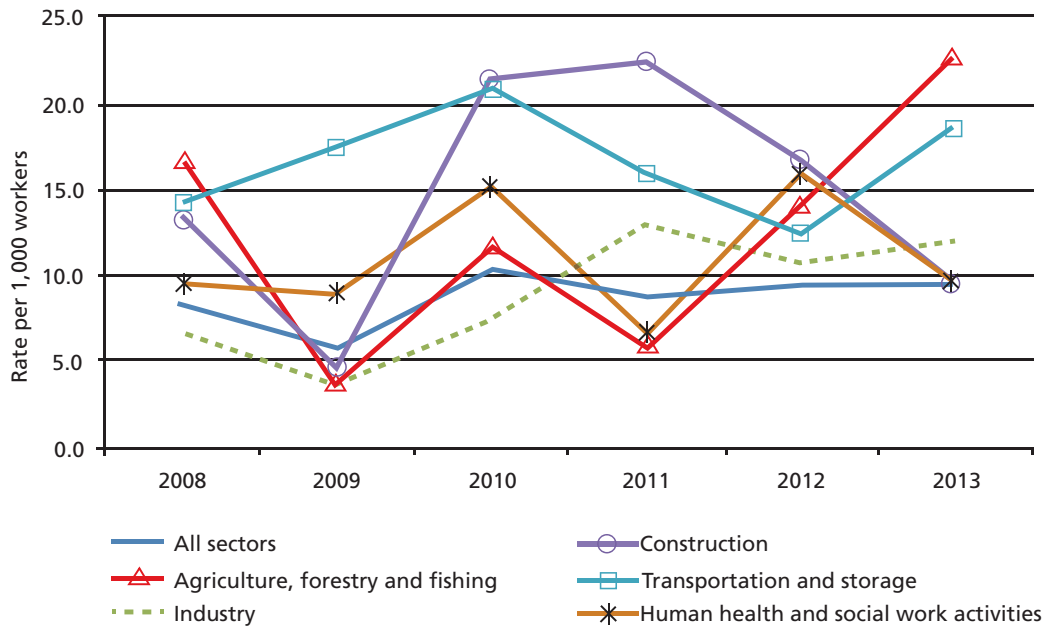
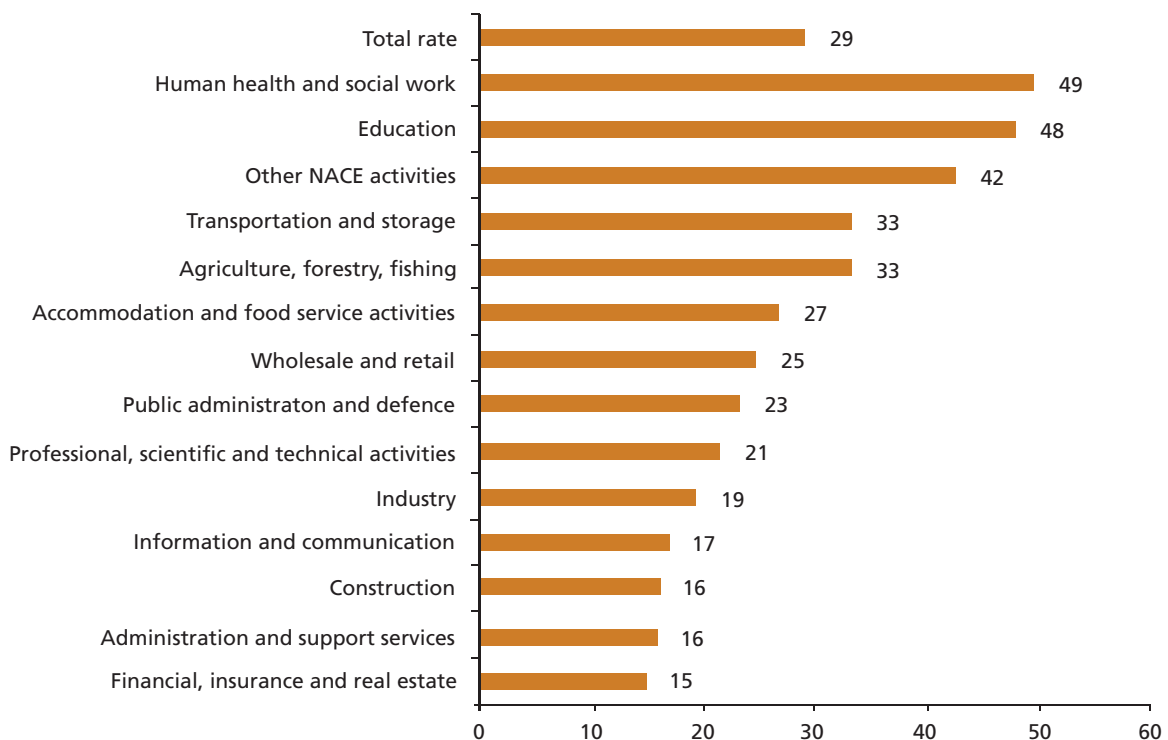


Figure 2.8: Rate of illness (any days lost) per 1,000 workers by economic sector 2013 (CSO)



2. Non-fatal injury and illness statistics

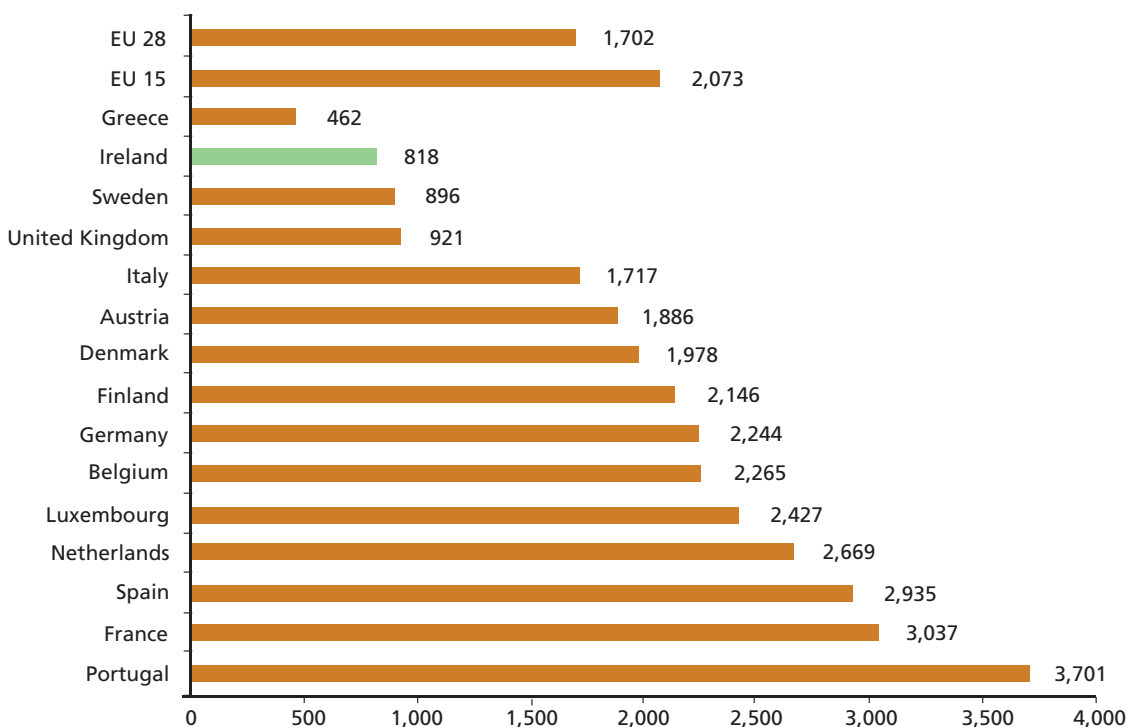
Figure 2.9: Occupational injury benefit claims (DSP)

Year	Claims allowed	Claim days (paid days only)	Avg. duration (paid days only)	Total days lost (inc. unpaid days)	Avg. total duration (inc. unpaid days)
2000	11,995				
2001	12,050				
2002	12,280				
2003	11,096				
2004	11,705				
2005	11,759				
2006	12,416				
2007	13,803	502,178	36		
2008	13,017	494,866	38		
2009	13,099	489,308	38		
2010	11,813	423,394	36		
2011	11,616	406,730	35	506,403	47
2012	10,972	392,436	36	509,831	47
2013	11,428	414,997	37	537,862	47
2014	9,768	414,640	43	550,050	57

Source: Department of Social Protection

Notes: Claim days refers to the number of paid claim days and therefore up to 2013 it does not count the first three days of the claim or Sundays. In 2014, claims were only paid from the seventh day. Total days lost includes these unpaid days.

Figure 2.10: Rate of 4+ day injuries per 100,000 workers in the EU 2012 (Eurostat)



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

2. Non-fatal injury and illness statistics

2.2 VICTIM STATISTICS

Figure 2.11: Number and rate of injury/illness (0+ days) per 1,000 workers by economic sector and gender 2013 (CSO)

	Numbers employed (1,000s)		Injury rate per 1,000 workers		Illness rate per 1,000 workers	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	94,200	12,600	44.8	61.4	33.0	33.7
Industry	171,500	69,000	28.8	4.8	19.8	17.5
Construction	95,200	6,800	12.8	-	15.0	28.3
Wholesale and retail trade	140,200	132,100	23.5	21.1	17.3	32.3
Transportation and storage	72,200	16,000	37.8	12.0	37.8	12.0
Accommodation and food services	62,200	68,700	92.3	16.0	25.9	27.4
Information and communication	57,600	23,000	15.7	9.3	11.0	31.9
Financial, insurance and real estate	46,700	52,600	-	11.2	12.2	10.8
Professional, scientific and technical	64,700	44,900	18.3	4.8	17.5	27.0
Administrative and support services	31,400	30,300	20.1	11.1	9.4	22.5
Public administration and defence	49,000	46,400	54.0	14.8	26.9	19.6
Education	38,800	107,600	13.9	15.0	32.4	53.5
Health and social work activities	49,600	196,700	53.6	24.7	66.3	45.0
Other NACE activities	41,700	58,200	47.7	3.3	1.7	42.7
Not Stated	*	*				
Total	1,016,000	865,200	32.2	16.0	24.9	34.0

- number too small to report rate

* Figure is not reported as the estimate is unreliable due to the small size of the cell.

2. Non-fatal injury and illness statistics

Figure 2.12: Rate of total injury (0+ days) per 1,000 workers by gender 2008-2013 (CSO)

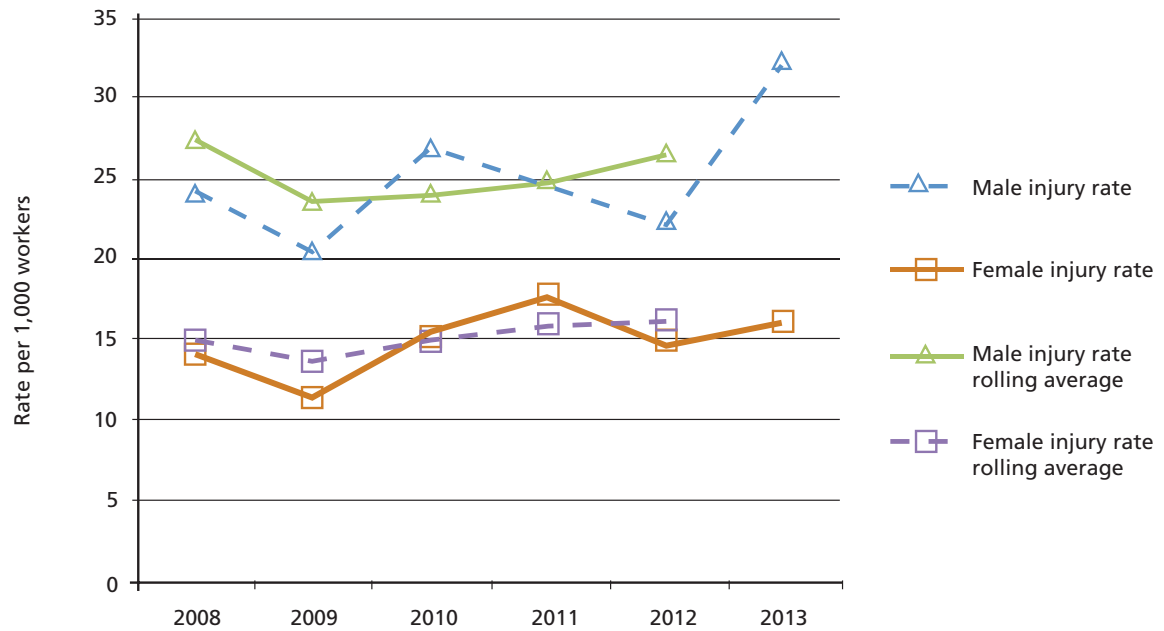
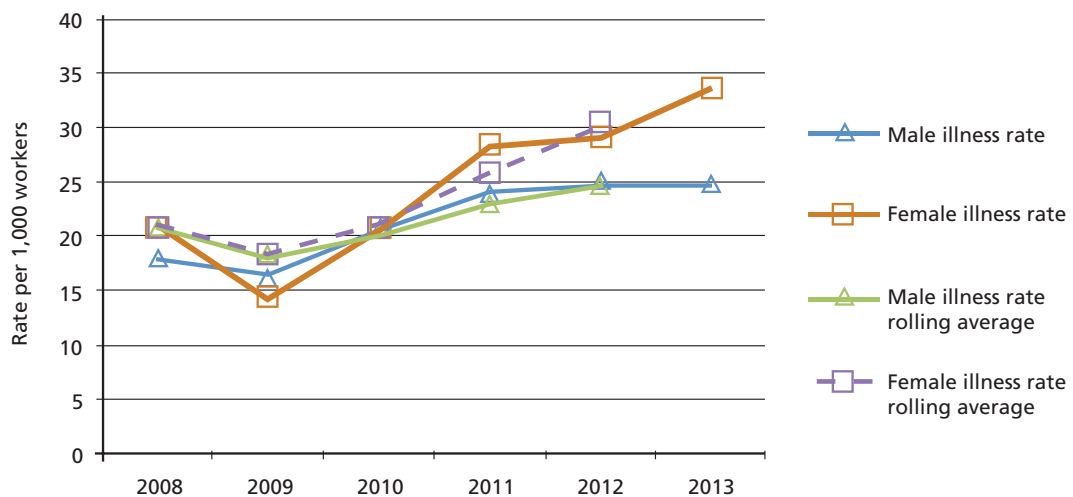


Figure 2.13: Rate of total illness (0+ days) per 1,000 workers by gender 2008-2013 (CSO)



2. Non-fatal injury and illness statistics

Figure 2.14: Rates of total injury and total illness (0+ days) per 1,000 workers by age band 2013 (CSO)

Age range	Injury rate 2013	Illness rate 2013
15-19	*	*
20-24	*	*
25-34	23.6	29.8
35-44	24.0	30.9
45-54	25.9	30.7
55-64	18.7	32.6
65+	*	*
Total	24.8	29.2

* figure is not reported as the estimate is unreliable due to the small size of the cell.

Figure 2.15: Rates of total injury and total illness (0 + days) per 1,000 workers by occupation 2013 (CSO)

Occupation	Injury rate 2013	Illness rate 2013
Managers and Administrators	12.3	28.8
Professional	16.9	28.3
Associate Professional and Technical	35.9	44.4
Clerical and Secretarial	7.7	23.7
Craft and Related	37.5	23.0
Personal and Protective Service	18.3	50.9
Sales	17.1	14.1
Plant and Machines Operatives	30.0	22.0
Elementary Occupations*	42.3	30.0
Other/not stated	*	*
All occupations	24.8	29.2

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

2. Non-fatal injury and illness statistics

Figure 2.16: Reported non-fatal injuries by employment status 2014 (HSA)

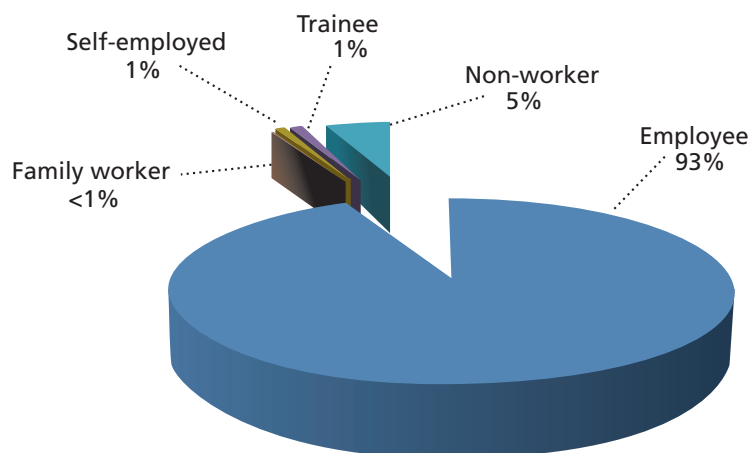
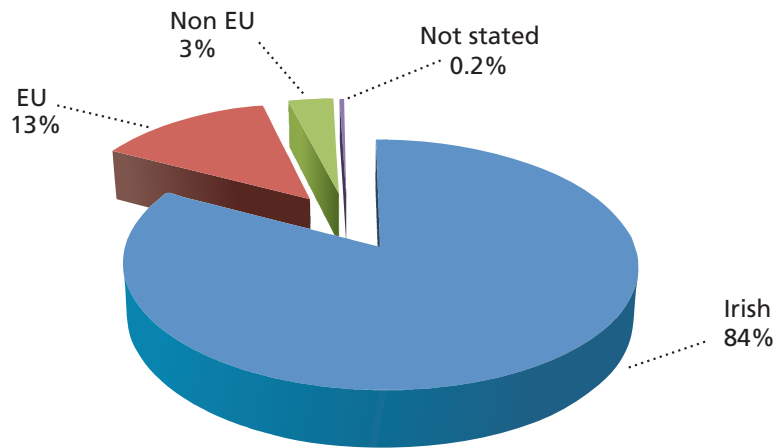


Figure 2.17: Workers by nationality and economic sector 2013
(CSO statistical release May 2015)

	Number of workers		
	Irish	Non-Irish	Non-Irish as % of total workers
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	99,000	7,750	7.3%
Industry	198,000	42,475	17.7%
Construction	91,050	10,925	10.7%
Wholesale and retail trade	227,150	45,200	16.6%
Transportation and storage	76,375	11,775	13.4%
Accommodation and food service activities	88,150	42,725	32.6%
Information and communication	63,650	16,925	21.0%
Financial, insurance and real estate activities	89,500	9,825	9.9%
Professional, scientific and technical activities	97,900	11,650	10.6%
Administrative and support service activities	47,125	14,575	23.6%
Public administration and defence	93,275	-	-
Education	136,225	10,175	7.0%
Health and social work activities	211,625	34,700	14.1%
Other NACE activities	83,150	16,675	16.7%
Not Stated	76,210	2,225	2.84%
Total	1,603,550	277,600	14.8%

2. Non-fatal injury and illness statistics

Figure 2.18: Distribution of reported non-fatal injuries by nationality 2014 (HSA)



Note: EU refers to those from the EU27.

2. Non-fatal injury and illness statistics

2.3 NATURE OF ACCIDENTS AND TYPE OF INJURIES SUSTAINED

Figure 2.19: Non-fatal injuries by trigger 2014 (HSA)

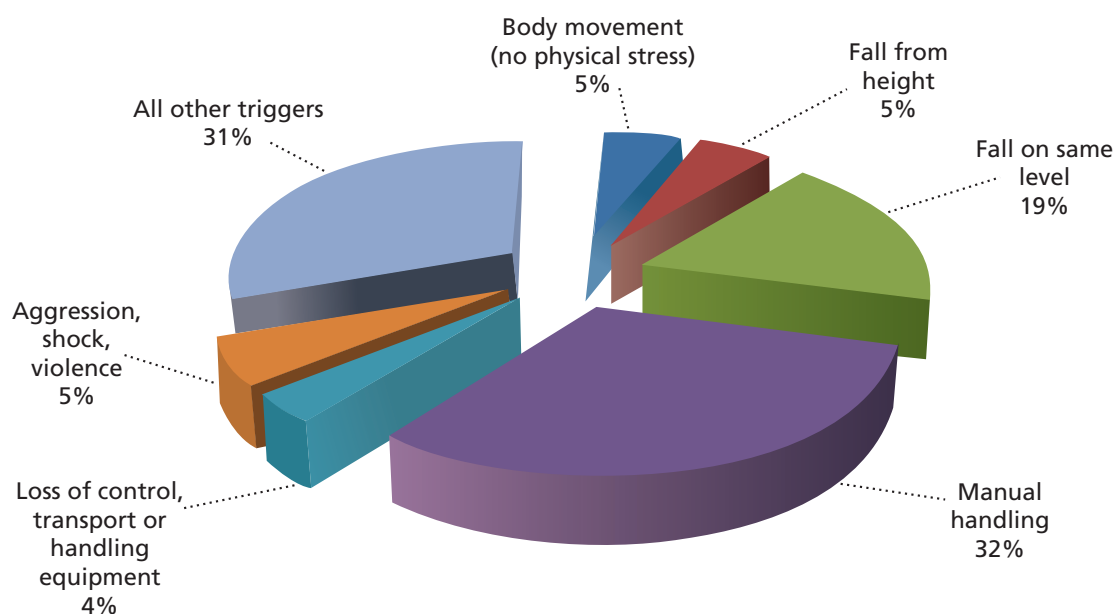


Figure 2.20: Number and percentage of non-fatal accidents by trigger, selected sectors 2014 (HSA)

	Industry		Construction		Wholesale & retail		Transportation & storage		Public admin & defence		Health & social work	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Body movement (no physical stress)	72	4.8	23	5.2	39	3.8	34	4.1	30	3.5	87	5.9
Fall from height	76	5.0	51	11.6	41	4.0	35	4.2	36	4.2	24	1.6
Fall on same level	183	12.1	74	16.8	309	30.2	140	16.8	157	18.3	271	18.4
Manual handling	587	38.8	124	28.1	374	36.6	319	38.4	190	22.1	433	29.4
Loss of control transport or handling equipment	39	2.6	16	3.6	19	1.9	65	7.8	46	5.4	44	3.0
Aggression, shock, violence	8	0.5	5	1.1	4	0.4	20	2.4	31	3.6	250	17.0
All other ¹	548	36.2	148	33.6	237	23.2	218	26.2	369	43.0	364	24.7
Total	1,513	100.0	441	100.0	1,023	100.0	831	100.0	859	100.0	1,473	100.0

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

2. Non-fatal injury and illness statistics

Figure 2.21: Injury type by gender 2013 (CSO)

	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Wound or superficial injury	10,453	10.3	3,610	4.2	14,063	7.5
Bone fracture	3,691	3.6	1,669	1.9	5,360	2.8
Dislocation, sprain or strain	13,129	12.9	5,758	6.7	18,887	10.0
Amputation, concussion or internal injury, burn, scald or frostbite	316	0.3	1,079	1.2	1,395	0.7
Poisoning or infection, suffocation (Asphyxiation), other type of injury, not specified	5,101	5.0	1,768	2.0	6,869	3.7
Total	32,690	32.2	13,884	16.0	46,574	24.8

Figure 2.22: Illness type by gender 2013 (CSO)

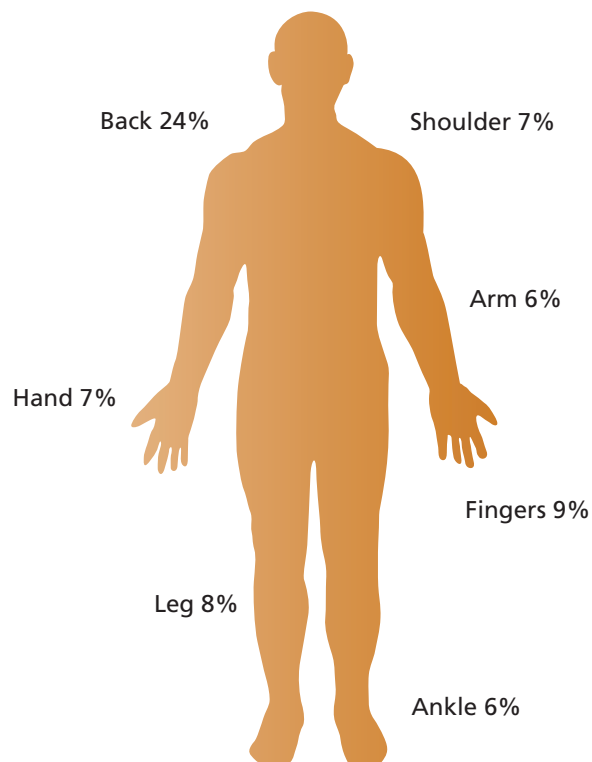
	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Bone, joint or muscle problem	12,945	12.7	13,225	15.3	26,170	13.9
Breathing or lung problem	2,084	2.1	1,557	1.8	3,641	1.9
Hearing problem, headache, eyestrain, heart/circulatory problem, disease	3,260	3.2	5,589	6.5	8,849	4.7
Stress, depression or anxiety	2,565	2.5	4,406	5.1	6,971	3.7
Skin problem, other types of complaint, not stated	4,638	4.6	4,598	5.3	9,236	4.9
Total	25,492	25.1	29,375	34.0	54,867	29.2

2. Non-fatal injury and illness statistics

Figure 2.23a: Most injured body parts, 2014 (HSA)

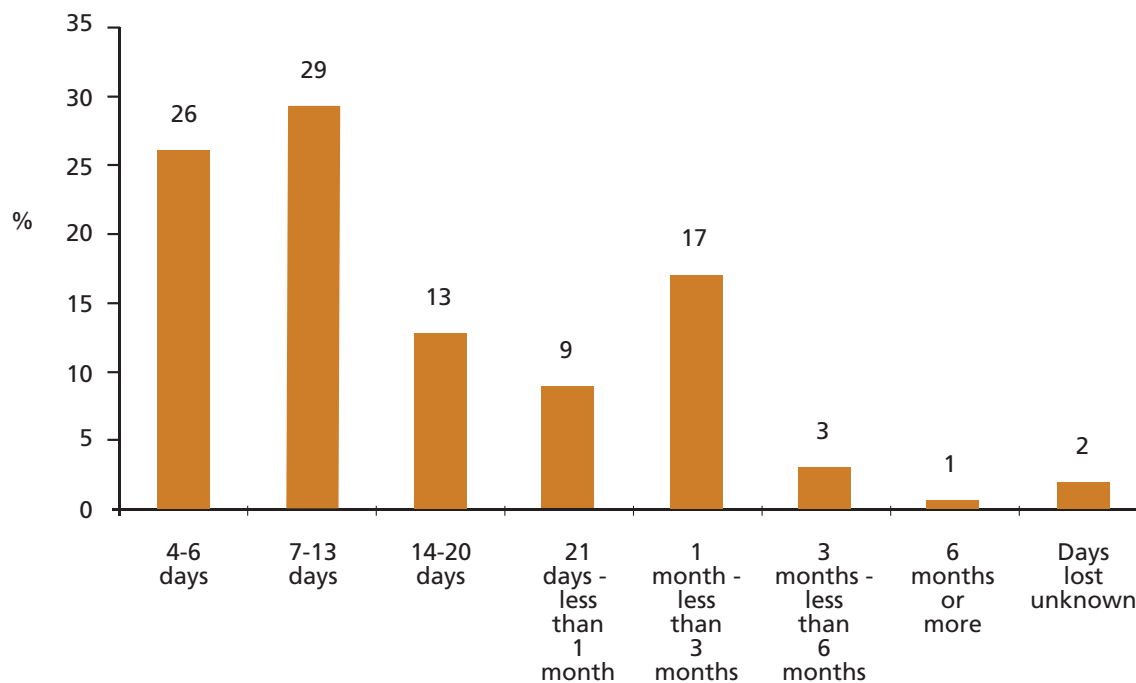
	All		Workers Only	
	N	%	N	%
Back, including spine & vertebra in the back	1,714	23.1	1,684	23.9
Finger(s)	657	8.8	638	9.0
Leg, including knee	558	7.5	535	7.6
Hand	506	6.8	488	6.9
Ankle	445	6.0	427	6.1
Shoulder & shoulder joints	474	6.4	463	6.6
Arm, including elbow	421	5.7	402	5.7
All others including unknown	2,656	35.7	2,420	34.3
Total	7,431	100.0	7,057	100.0

Figure 2.23b: Most injured body parts, workers 2014 (HSA)



2. Non-fatal injury and illness statistics

Figure 2.24: Percentage of non-fatal injuries by absence from work 2014 (HSA)



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

2.4 WORK ENVIRONMENT STATISTICS

Figure 2.25a Reported non-fatal injuries by work environment 2014 (HSA)

	All		Workers only	
	Number	%	Number	%
Construction site	288	3.9	285	4.0
Farming, Forestry, Fishing (not on vessel)	114	1.5	114	1.6
Hospital & other healthcare	1,225	16.5	1,212	17.2
Public thoroughfare ¹	774	10.4	762	10.8
Production area, factory, workshop	1,485	20.0	1,482	21.0
Area for storage/ loading	537	7.2	534	7.6
Shop, sales, service activity area	935	12.6	716	10.1
Other	2,073	27.9	1,952	27.7
Total	7,431	100.0	7,057	100.0

¹ This grouping also includes the category "Land or rail transport (e.g. train, bus, car)".

2. Non-fatal injury and illness statistics

Figure 2.25b Chart of reported non-fatal injuries by work environment, workers 2014 (HSA)

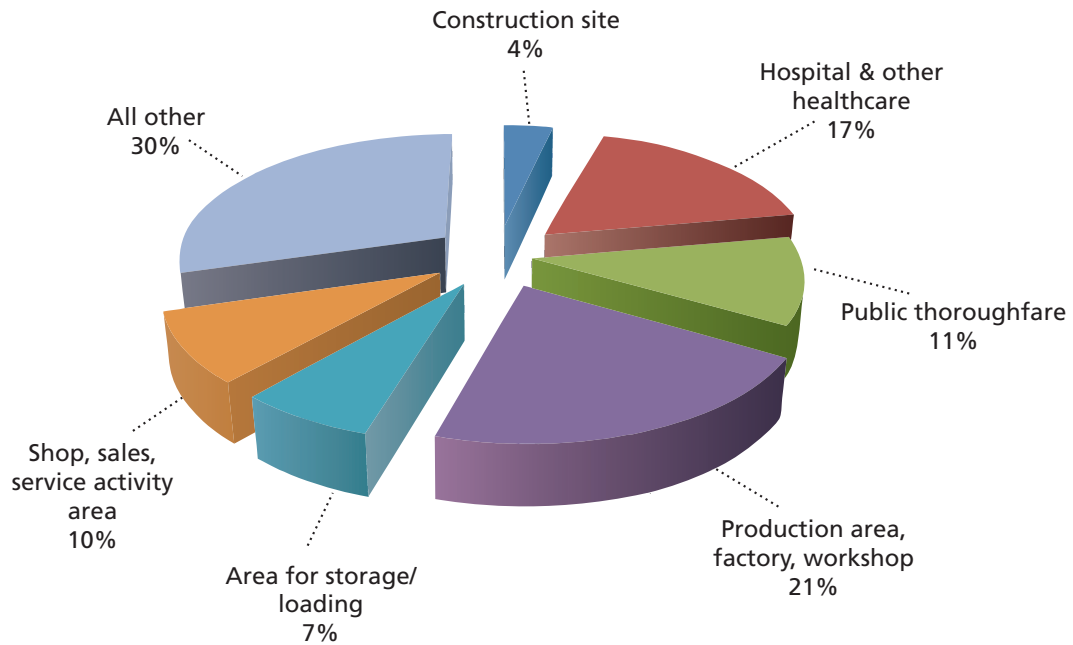
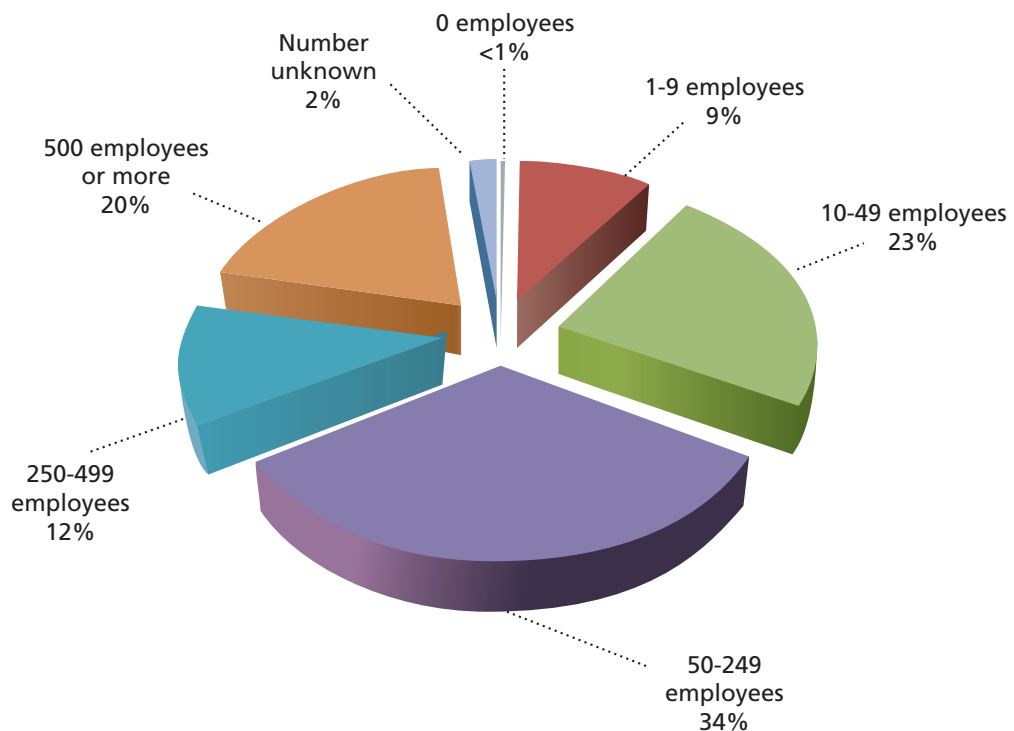


Figure 2.26: Reported non-fatal injuries (%) by size of employing organisation 2014 (HSA)



2. Non-fatal injury and illness statistics

Figure 2.27: Number of non-fatal injury reports by county 2014 (HSA)

	Workers	Non-workers	Total
Clare	133	7	140
Cork	736	35	771
Cavan	106	5	111
Carlow	61	9	70
Donegal	118	12	130
Dublin	2,737	123	2,860
Galway	298	14	312
Kildare	378	12	390
Kilkenny	142	6	148
Kerry	218	14	232
Longford	48	6	54
Louth	156	7	163
Limerick	308	15	323
Leitrim	22	2	24
Laois	65	7	72
Meath	234	14	248
Monaghan	64	0	64
Mayo	118	17	135
Offaly	117	7	124
Roscommon	48	6	54
Sligo	75	4	79
Tipperary	289	13	302
Waterford	162	14	176
Westmeath	114	3	117
Wicklow	152	11	163
Wexford	153	11	164
Unknown	5	0	5
Total	7,057	374	7,431

2. Non-fatal injury and illness statistics

Figure 2.28: Rate of illness and injury by region 2013 (CSO)

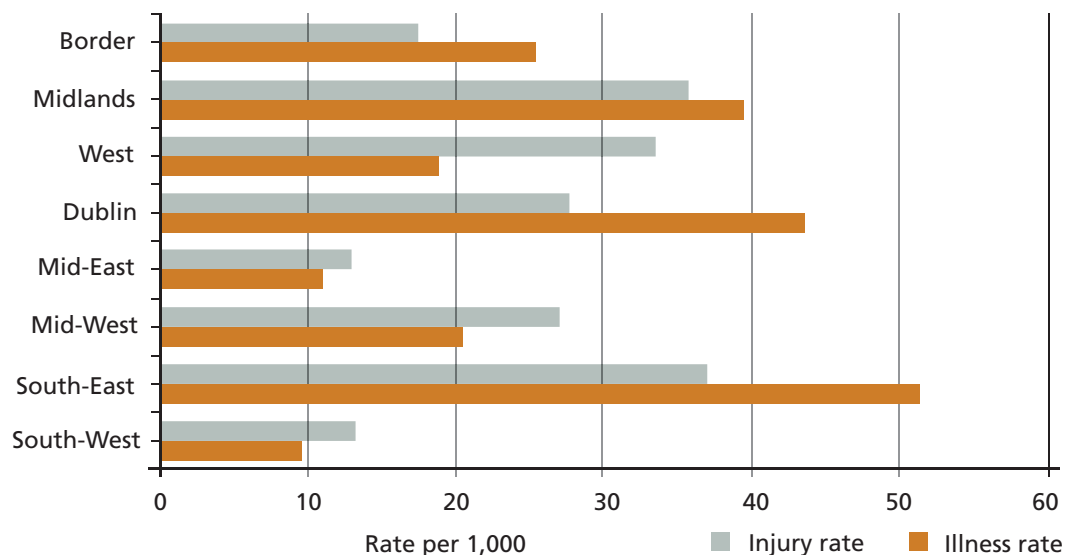


Figure 2.29: Number and rate of people suffering injury (0+ days) and illness (0+ days) by region, 2013 (CSO)

Region	Total employed (000s)	Injury (0+ days)		Illness (0+ days)	
		Number	Rate per 1,000	Number	Rate per 1,000
Border	181,900	3,166	17.4	4,611	25.4
Midlands	109,700	3,937	35.9	4,332	39.5
West	184,800	6,207	33.6	3,482	18.8
Dublin	561,100	15,515	27.7	24,408	43.5
Mid-East	220,600	2,863	13.0	2,427	11.0
Mid-West	150,500	4,079	27.1	3,076	20.4
South-East	191,300	7,080	37.0	9,824	51.4
South-West	281,400	3,726	13.2	2,706	9.6
All	1,881,300	46,573	24.8	54,866	29.2

Note: The employment figures that are used to calculate the employment rates come from a household survey (QNHS) so they refer to the region where people reside rather than where they work.

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

3. Fatal injury statistics

3 FATAL INJURY STATISTICS

Figure 3.1: Rate of worker fatalities per 100,000 workers 1998-2014 (HSA)

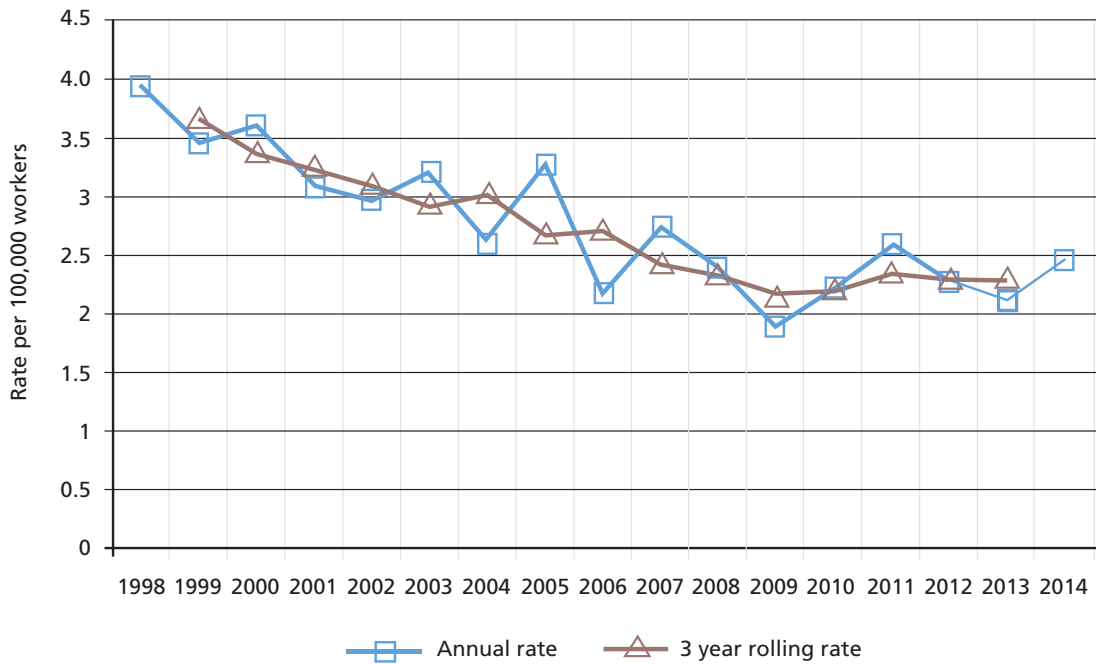
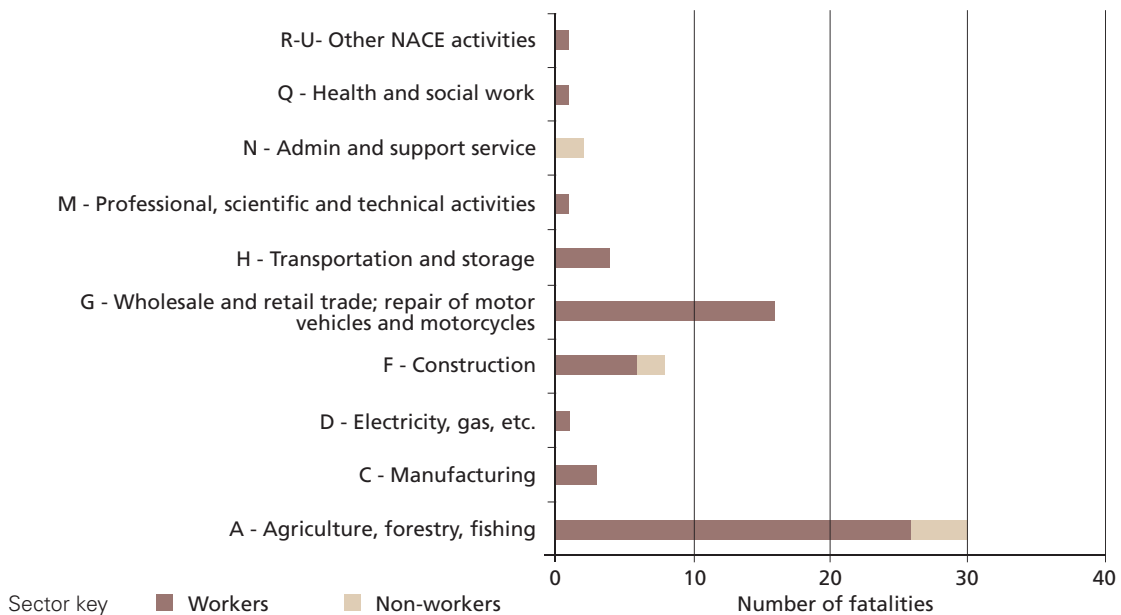


Figure 3.2: Number of reported fatalities by economic sector (worker and non-worker) 2014 (HSA)



A – Agriculture, forestry and fishing; B – Mining and quarrying; E – Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities; F – Construction; G – Wholesale/Retail trade, repair of vehicles, personal and household goods; H – Transportation and storage; M – Professional, scientific and technical activities; N – Administrative and support service activities; P – Education; R – U – Other Nace activities

3. Fatal injury statistics

Figure 3.3: Number of reported fatalities (worker and non-worker) by economic sector 2009-2014 (HSA)

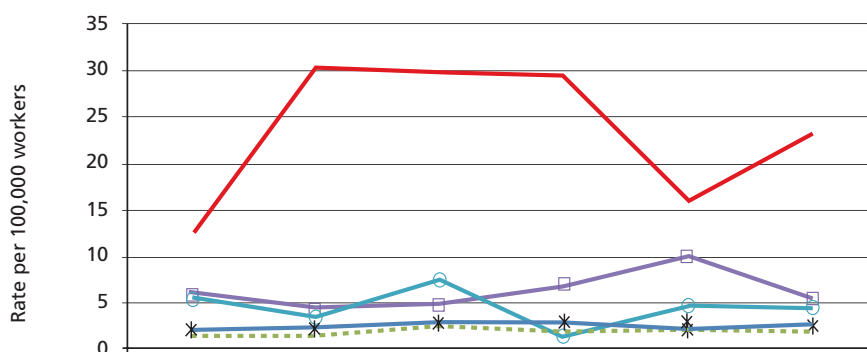
	Number of fatalities						
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total 2009-2014
A-Total Agriculture, forestry and fishing	13	29	27	28	21	31	149
Agriculture	10	22	22	20	16	30	120
Forestry	1	3	0	1	0	0	5
Fishing	2	4	5	7	5	1	24
B-Mining and quarrying	2	0	1	1	2	0	6
C-Manufacturing	1	2	2	0	1	3	9
D-Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
E-Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0	2	3	4	1	0	10
F-Construction	10	6	6	8	11	8	49
G-Wholesale and retail trade	2	4	2	3	3	4	18
H-Transportation and storage	6	3	7	1	4	4	25
I-Accommodation and food services	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
J-Information and communication	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
K-Financial and insurance activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
L-Real estate activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
M-Professional, scientific and technical activities	1	0	2	1	1	1	6
N-Administrative and support service activities	1	0	0	1	0	2	4
O-Public administration and defence	2	0	1	0	0	0	3
P-Education	2	0	0	0	1	0	3
Q-Health and social work activities	1	1	1	1	0	1	5
R-U-Other NACE activities	1	1	1	0	1	1	5
Total	43	48	54	48	47	56	296

3. Fatal injury statistics

Figure 3.4: Rate of reported worker fatalities by economic sector 2014 (HSA)

Economic Sector	Worker							
	Employee	Self-employed	Family Worker	Trainee	Total	Rate per 100,000	Non-worker	Total
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0	21	4	1	26	23.9	5	31
Industry (NACE B-E)	4	0	0	0	4	1.7	0	4
Construction	3	2	1	0	6	5.5	2	8
Wholesale and retail trade	2	2	0	0	4	1.5	0	4
Transportation and storage	4	0	0	0	4	4.5	0	4
Professional, scientific and technical	0	1	0	0	1	0.9	0	1
Admin and support services	0	0	0	0	0	-	2	2
Health and social work	1	0	0	0	1	0.4	0	1
Other NACE activities	1	0	0	0	1	1.0	0	1
Total persons	15	26	5	1	47	2.5	9	56

Figure 3.5: Comparison of fatality rates in selected sectors 2009-2014 (HSA)



	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Transportation and storage	5.2	3.2	7.4	1.1	4.5	4.5
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	12.5	30.5	30.2	29.1	15.9	23.9
Industry	1.2	1.2	2.5	1.7	2.1	1.7
Construction	5.7	4.1	4.6	6.9	9.8	5.5
All sectors	1.9	2.2	2.6	2.3	2.1	2.5

○ Transportation and storage — Agriculture, forestry and fishing
- - - * Industry — □ Construction
— * All sectors

Figure 3.6: Percentage of reported fatal injuries by employment status 2014 (HSA)

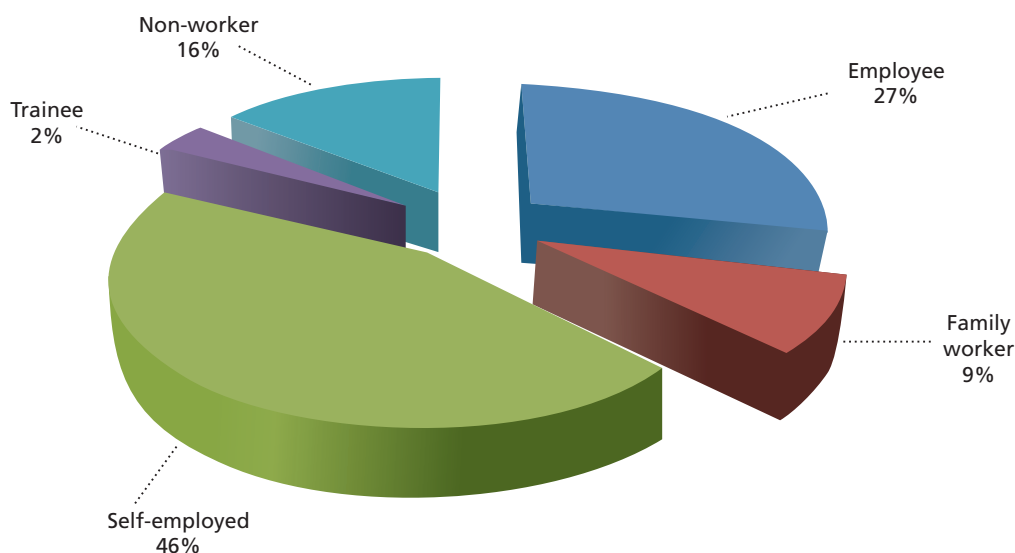


Figure 3.7: Number of reported fatalities (worker and non-worker) by economic sector and age band 2014 (HSA)

	A	C	D	F	G	H	M	N	Q	R-U	Total
0-17	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	7
18-24	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	4
25-34	3	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	6
35-44	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	5
45-54	3	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	9
55-64	7	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	12
65+	10	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
Total	31	3	1	8	4	4	1	2	1	1	56

Sector key

A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing; B - Mining and quarrying; E - Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities; F - Construction; G - Wholesale/Retail trade, repair of vehicles, personal and household goods; H - Transportation and storage; M - Professional, scientific and technical activities; N - Administrative and support service activities; P - Education; R-U - Other Nace activities.

3. Fatal injury statistics

Figure 3.8: Number of reported fatalities (worker and non-worker) by age band 2014 (HSA)

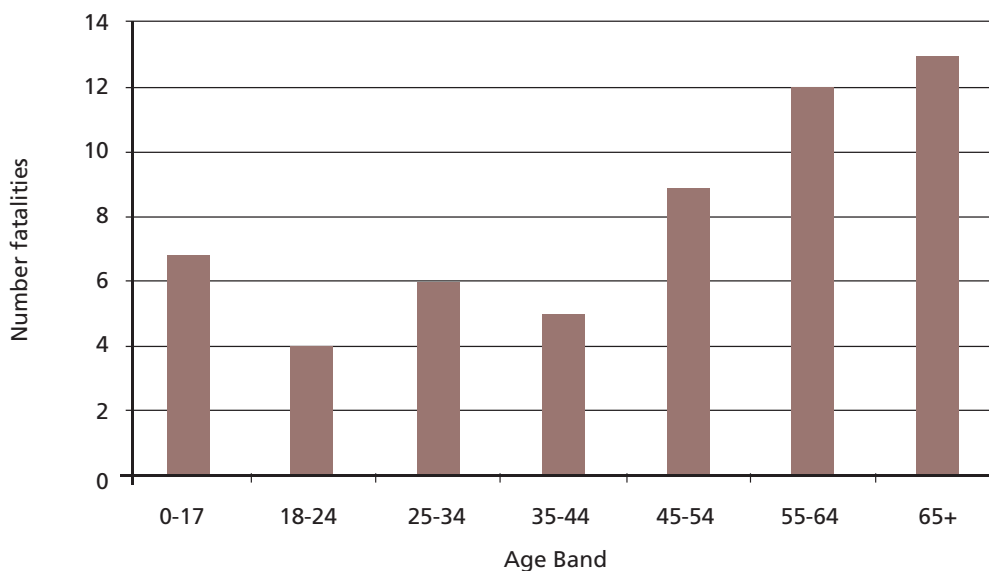


Figure 3.9: Number of reported worker fatalities by nationality and economic sector 2014 (HSA)

	Irish	Other EU
A- Agriculture, forestry and fishing	26	0
C-Manufacturing	2	1
D-Electricity, gas, etc	1	0
F-Construction	6	0
G-Wholesale and retail trade	2	2
H-Transportation and storage	3	1
M-Professional, scientific and technical activities	1	0
Q-Health and social work	1	0
R-U-Other NACE activities	1	0
Total	43	4

Figure 3.10: Percentage of reported worker fatalities by nationality 2014 (HSA)

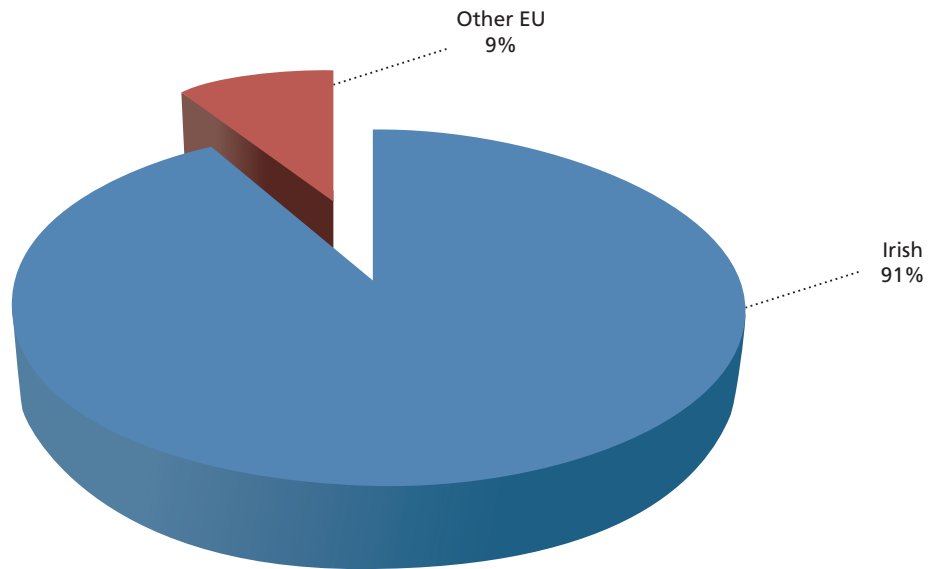


Figure 3.11: Reported worker fatality rates (per 100,000 workers) by nationality 2009-2014 (HSA)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Irish workers	1.9	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.0	2.6
Non-Irish national workers	1.7	1.8	2.6	2.2	2.9	1.4
All workers	1.9	2.2	2.6	2.3	2.1	2.5

3. Fatal injury statistics

Figure 3.12: Number of reported fatalities (worker and non-worker) by accident trigger 2014 (HSA)

	Number
Accident trigger unknown	2
Attack by animal	1
Breakage of material at joints	1
Electrical problem - direct contact	1
Explosion	4
Fall from height	5
Fall on same level (slip, stumble etc)	1
Fall, collapse of material - from above	4
Fire, flare up	1
Loss of control of animal	4
Loss of control of machine	4
Loss of control of means of transport or handling equipment	8
Loss of control of object being worked on	4
Other body movement	1
Other breakage/collapse related trigger	2
Other loss of control trigger	5
Other overflow, leakage, emission trigger	1
Other triggers not listed	6
Person in inappropriate area	1
Total	56

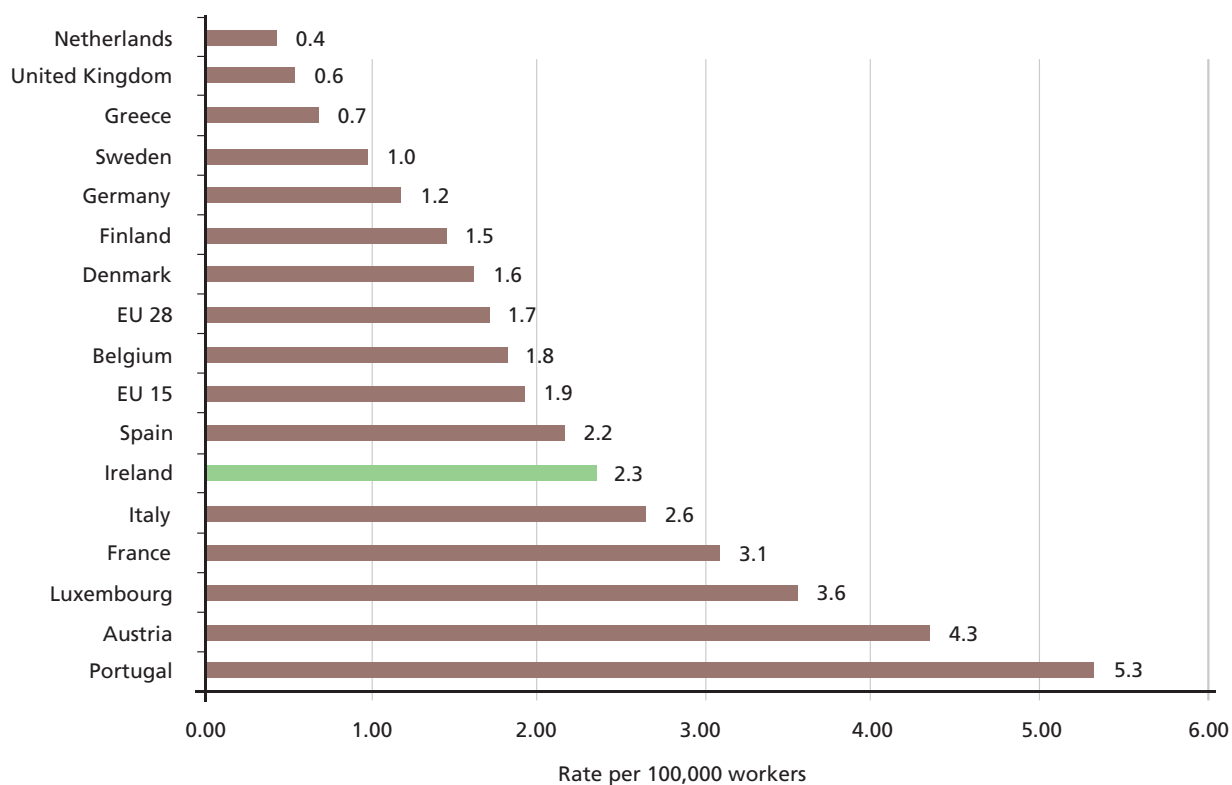
3. Fatal injury statistics

Figure 3.13: Number of reported fatalities (worker and non-worker) by region 2009-2014 (HSA)

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

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

Figure 3.14: Worker fatality rates per 100,000 workers in the EU 2012 (Eurostat)



Appendix – Classification of economic activities

NACE REV 2 - LEVEL 1 & 2

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

Appendix – Classification of economic activities

NACE Rev 2 code		Level	NACE Rev 2 description
ELECTRICITY, GAS, STEAM AND AIR CONDITIONING SUPPLY			
D	35	2	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply
WATER SUPPLY; SEWERAGE, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATION ACTIVITIES			
E	36	2	Water collection, treatment and supply
E	37	2	Sewerage
E	38	2	Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery
E	39	2	Remediation activities and other waste management services
CONSTRUCTION			
F	41	2	Construction of buildings
F	42	2	Civil engineering
F	43	2	Specialised construction activities
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE; REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOTORCYCLES			
G	45	2	Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
G	46	2	Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles
G	47	2	Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles
TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE			
H	49	2	Land transport and transport via pipelines
H	50	2	Water transport
H	51	2	Air transport
H	52	2	Warehousing and support activities for transportation
H	53	2	Postal and courier activities
ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICE ACTIVITIES			
I	55	2	Accommodation
I	56	2	Food and beverage service activities
INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION			
J	58	2	Publishing activities
J	59	2	Motion picture, video and television programme production, sound recording and music publishing activities
J	60	2	Programming and broadcasting activities
J	61	2	Telecommunications
J	62	2	Computer programming, consultancy and related activities
J	63	2	Information service activities
FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE ACTIVITIES			
K	64	2	Financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding
K	65	2	Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security
K	66	2	Activities auxiliary to financial services and insurance activities
REAL ESTATE ACTIVITIES			
L	68	2	Real estate activities

Appendix – Classification of economic activities

NACE Rev 2 code		Level	NACE Rev 2 description
PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL ACTIVITIES			
M	69	2	Legal and accounting activities
M	70	2	Activities of head offices; management consultancy activities
M	71	2	Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis
M	72	2	Scientific research and development
M	73	2	Advertising and market research
M	74	2	Other professional, scientific and technical activities
M	75	2	Veterinary activities
ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICE ACTIVITIES			
N	77	2	Rental and leasing activities
N	78	2	Employment activities
N	79	2	Travel agency, tour operator and other reservation service and related activities
N	80	2	Security and investigation activities
N	81	2	Services to buildings and landscape activities
N	82	2	Office administrative, office support and other business support activities
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE; COMPULSORY SOCIAL SECURITY			
O	84	2	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security
EDUCATION			
P	85	2	Education
HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK ACTIVITIES			
Q	86	2	Human health activities
Q	87	2	Residential care activities
Q	88	2	Social work activities without accommodation
ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION			
R	90	2	Creative, arts and entertainment activities
R	91	2	Libraries, archives, museums and other cultural activities
R	92	2	Gambling and betting activities
R	93	2	Sports activities and amusement and recreation activities
OTHER SERVICE ACTIVITIES			
S	94	2	Activities of membership organisations
S	95	2	Repair of computers and personal and household goods
S	96	2	Other personal service activities
ACTIVITIES OF HOUSEHOLDS AS EMPLOYERS; UNDIFFERENTIATED GOODS - AND SERVICES - PRODUCING ACTIVITIES OF HOUSEHOLDS FOR OWN USE			
T	97	2	Activities of households as employers of domestic personnel
T	98	2	Undifferentiated goods - and services-producing activities of private households for own use
ACTIVITIES OF EXTRA TERRITORIAL ORGANISATIONS AND BODIES			
U	99	2	Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies

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