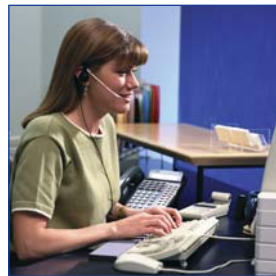




HEALTH AND SAFETY  
AUTHORITY



# SUMMARY OF FATALITY, INJURY AND ILLNESS STATISTICS

2003-2004

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HEALTH AND SAFETY AUTHORITY  
(National Authority for Occupational Safety and Health)

SUMMARY OF FATALITY, INJURY  
AND ILLNESS STATISTICS

2003-2004

Achieving a Healthy and Safe Working Life - Together

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*Achieving a*  
*Healthy*  
*and Safe*  
*Working Life*  
*- Together*

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# SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

This report reviews workplace fatality, injury and illness statistics for 2003-2004. Previously statistics tables have been included as an appendix to the Annual Report. A decision has been taken by the Authority to publish an annual statistical publication. Improved recording systems at the HSA and survey data from the Central Statistics Office (CSO) mean that we now have access to a rich database of information on workplace injury and illness.

The purpose of this new report is to make the information accessible to a wider audience by summarising the available data and highlighting the risk issues. An analysis of this data will be of benefit to the HSA in developing work programmes and performance indicators.

This report is structured as follows: general information on injury and illness data; victim information; incident information; workplace information and fatal injury data. At the end of each section an alert is provided on specific risks. Also, the Appendices include details of how data on occupations are coded in terms of NACE and ISCO.

## 1.1 OVERVIEW OF RESULTS

### • NON-FATAL INJURY AND ILLNESS

The Quarterly National Household Survey (QNHS), conducted by the CSO from December 2003 to February 2004, indicates that the overall injury rate for 2003 is similar to the rate in 2001, while the total illness rate shows a steady increase each year.

However, these overall trends vary according to the severity of the injury or illness. There has been a general increase in the number and rate of relatively minor injuries and illness that required no absence. By contrast, the rate of injuries and illness requiring more than three days' absence has decreased each year since 2001.

The survey results show that the highest rate of injury was reported in the construction sector, and the agriculture and fishing sector had the highest rate of illness. The occupations at highest risk of work-related injury were in the "craft and related industries", according to the CSO. Illness rates were highest in the "associate professional and technical" occupations. The highest risk work environment, recorded by the HSA, was "factory, industrial site or warehouse".

Data reported to the HSA indicates that the most common incident types were injuries involving "physical stress or strain to the body" (26%), and "slips, trips and falls on the level" (19%). The most common injury types were "sprains and strains" (33%), and "bruising, grazes and bites" (21%).

### • FATAL INJURY AND ILLNESS

The fatality rate (2.7 in every 100,000 workers) decreased in 2004 compared to previous years. The rate had remained static at three in every 100,000 workers from 2001 to 2003. Overall, the rate of work-related fatalities shows a 33% reduction since 1998.

There were 50 reported deaths due to workplace injury during 2004. Of these, 16 were in the agriculture and fishing sectors (these sectors are combined by the CSO), and 15 in the construction sector. The highest rate of fatality was in the agriculture sector, similar to 2003.

The most common causes of death were injuries by vehicles in the workplace (twelve fatalities), falls from height (eleven fatalities), injuries due to falling/moving/flying objects (eight fatalities), and drowning or burial (six fatalities).

## 1.2 OVERVIEW OF RISK ALERT ISSUES

Several high-risk issues emerged from this statistical review of illness, injury and fatality data from the HSA and CSO for 2003-2004.

The principal risks are summarised in this section and comments on further research and analysis are included (in italics) after each risk.

### GENERAL RISKS:

- Results in this section indicated the steady year-on-year increase in illness rates.  
*There is relatively little available information about illness cases. The HSA commits to working with other Government agencies to access illness information and to improve its own data collection in relation to ill-health.*
- There was no discernible trend in the injury statistics but injury rates within the construction sector emerged as an area of concern. The construction sector had the highest injury rate in 2002 and 2003, with a considerable increase in the injury rate since 2002 (from 39.8 per 1,000 workers in 2002 to 56.4 per 1,000 workers in 2003). The rate of injuries in the construction sector that caused more than three days' injury has also increased from 22.3 per 1,000 workers in 2002 to 26.2 per 1,000 workers in 2003.  
*The high rate of fatal and non-fatal injuries in the construction sector is widely acknowledged, and numerous initiatives to improve safety performance in this sector are underway. The HSA will continue to monitor this sector closely to assess the impact of these initiatives and to pinpoint particular areas of concern, e.g. falls from heights.*

### VICTIM-RELATED RISKS:

- Males are at higher risk than females of both injury and illness in the workplace. The statistics indicate that males working in the health and social work sector are a particularly high-risk group.  
*It is proposed to carry out further analysis of the specific roles and activities undertaken by males and females within each economic sector. Occupations that are dominated by male workers could be considered for their safety-critical aspects. This analysis would inform the work of the Authority and employers and employees in the relevant industries.*

### INCIDENT-RELATED RISKS:

- Manual handling incidents trigger nearly 30% of all injuries reported to the HSA. The impact of this incident type is supported by the injury statistics - 33% of all reported injuries are sprains or strains, and 20% of injuries are back injuries.
- Some incident types are more prevalent in particular sectors. In the construction sector, 14% of all reported incidents are falls from heights. In the public administration/defence sector, 26% of all injuries are as a result of violent attacks by others, compared to an average of 5% across all sectors. In the hotel and restaurant sector, 27% of all injuries are open wound injuries, and 20% are finger injuries.  
*Further detailed analysis of the injury data would facilitate the development of a profile of the types of incident and injury that are most common within individual sectors. This information would inform the industry in identifying appropriate preventive measures.*

## WORKPLACE-RELATED RISKS

- The results relating to the workplace suggest compliance with reporting regulations is better in some sectors than others. Of the injuries reported to the HSA, 34% took place in a "factory, industrial site or warehouse" environment, and 75% were reported from organisations with more than 50 employees. However, reporting of incidents from "farm, fish farm, forest or park" work environments is much lower - only approximately 160 of all 7,851 injuries reported to the Authority occurred in this work environment. We can compare this with the 1,500 injuries in the agriculture and fishing sector estimated by the CSO (see Table 5 for details) to infer the serious problem of under-reporting in this sector. In line with this result, figures for the size of the employing organisation indicate that only 3% of all injuries reported to the Authority were reported by organisations with between one and nine employees. Clearly, incident reporting from smaller organisations or non-organisation based workplaces, e.g. agriculture or fishing, is an area of concern.

## FATALITY RISKS:

- The number of fatalities was highest in the construction sector (n = 15)
- The rate of fatalities was highest in the agricultural sector (13 per 100,000 workers).
- Nine out of the 50 fatalities were in the 65+ age group and seven of these were employed in the agricultural sector. .
- Similar to the non-fatal injury statistics, specific fatal incident types are more prevalent within certain sectors. For example, falls from heights cause most of the fatalities in the construction and agricultural sectors.

*Injuries to persons in the 65+ age group are an area of concern. Further detailed analysis of both the fatal and non-fatal datasets would reveal the employment status and occupation of workers in this age group and the most common incident and injury types.*

*There is limited opportunity for further statistical analysis of the fatalities dataset due to the small numbers involved. However, comparisons of fatality rates with other EU countries will be carried out. Further analysis of investigators' reports of fatal incidents will be undertaken to identify contributory factors.*

## IMPLICATIONS

The risk alert issues indicate areas for consideration and action by all safety stakeholders - legislators, the HSA, employers, trade bodies and unions among others.

In terms of research and statistical analysis, the risk alert issues highlight areas that warrant continuous attention. The emerging trends in this report will continue to be monitored and reported upon in future publications by the HSA.

The risk alert issues also suggest areas where additional analysis of specific sectors, occupations or age groups would be useful. The HSA will extend the scope of future statistical reports to incorporate detailed information on the most salient risk issues.

## 1.3 SOURCES OF INFORMATION FOR THIS REPORT

A number of different sources are used to complete the picture of occupational injury and illness in any year. The specific source used for any graph or table in this report is indicated in brackets after the title.



## • QUARTERLY NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD SURVEY (QNHS)

The Central Statistics Office (CSO) estimates the number of persons who suffered a work-related injury or illness, based on the Quarterly National Household Survey (QNHS). The statistics in this report are based on the survey conducted during December 2003 to February 2004; the estimated injury and illness figures relate to 2003. This data relies on self-reporting by survey respondents, but it is based on a large sample size (approximately 30,000 households for the 2003 survey).

In the Accidents and Illness Module of the QNHS, the CSO asks persons aged 15 or over to indicate if they have suffered an injury incurred at work or an illness that the respondent believes was caused or made worse by their work in the past 12 months. The Accidents and Illness Module questions were as follows:

- 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?
- 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 another type of disease);
  9. Other types of complaint;
  10. Not applicable.

Changes in survey methodology mean that the results of all QNHS surveys cannot be compared with one another. However, the survey carried out in the first quarter (Q1) of 2004 is comparable to that carried out in Q1 2003 and Q1 2002 (see Table 1).

## • OCCUPATIONAL INJURY BENEFIT CLAIMS ALLOWED (OIB)

OIB statistics relate to payments by the Department of Social and Family Affairs to insurable persons injured in the course of their work. The injury must last at least four days, and a medical certificate and claim form must be sent within 21 days of the injury. The number of claims paid is likely to be less than the actual number of work-related injuries because not all workers are covered by social insurance, and not all injuries result in claims. The OIB dataset therefore includes a smaller proportion of cases of illness than the QNHS, but the figures are a useful trend indicator because the criteria for benefit payment has not changed over time.

## • HEALTH AND SAFETY AUTHORITY (HSA)

Employers and the Department of Social and Family Affairs forward information to the Authority when injuries result in an absence of more than three days. Due to under-reporting of injuries, the Authority does not use these statistics to estimate the number or rates of injuries. However, with details of over 7,800 occupational injuries reported in 2004, the HSA database is a valuable source of information about injury and incident type.

All workplace fatalities are legally required to be reported to the Authority. However, under-reporting is a problem in some sectors.

## 1.4 NOTES FOR READING THIS REPORT

### • CLASSIFICATION OF INJURIES

The HSA uses standard international classifications for its statistics:

- **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 ILO.

### • CALCULATION OF INJURY AND FATALITY RATES

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

### • RISK ALERTS

Risk Alert boxes appear at the end of each section in the report. Their function is to highlight significant results or trends that emerge from the data. The risk alert issues are summarised at the end of each section.

### • APPENDIX 1

The appendix to the report provides a summary of the fatal incidents in 2004. It includes the following details for each of the fatalities:

- The economic sector;
- The date of the fatality;
- A brief description of the accident circumstances;
- The victim's employment status;
- The victim's occupational group;
- The work environment where the fatal incident occurred;
- The county where the incident occurred;
- The victim's age.

## SECTION 2: NON-FATAL INJURY AND ILLNESS DATA

This data on non-fatal injury and illness is sourced from the QNHS survey and the HSA recording system. It is important to note that the figures estimated from the QNHS relate to all injuries and illness, whereas the data available from the HSA relates specifically to injuries that have resulted in more than three days' absence.

For clarity, the statistics are presented under four different headings:

- General injury and illness information;
- Information relating to the victim;
- Information relating to the incident;
- Information relating to the work environment;

### 2.1 GENERAL INJURY AND ILLNESS INFORMATION

This section outlines the numbers and rates of injury and illness estimated by the CSO for 2003. Details of the levels of injury and illness within each economic sector are presented together with information on the number of days" absence caused by injury or illness.

**Table 1: Persons incurring injury and illness 2001–2003 (QNHS)**

	2001		2002		2003	
	Number	Rate per 1000	Number	Rate per 1000	Number	Rate per 1000
Total in employment	1,745,500		1,772,000		1,835,900	
<b>Injury</b>						
Total suffering injury	51,800	29.7	43,100	24.3	54,400	29.6
0 days absence	16,400	9.4	15,100	8.5	21,000	11.4
1–3 days absence	9,300	5.3	7,200	4.1	11,500	6.3
>3 days absence	26,200	15.0	20,900	11.8	21,900	11.9
<b>Illness</b>						
Total suffering illness	33,000	18.9	38,100	21.5	46,300	25.2
0 days absence	15,600	8.9	15,400	8.7	20,500	11.2
1–3 days absence	2,400	1.4	4,400	2.5	8,000	4.4
>3 days absence	15,000	8.6	18,400	10.4	17,800	9.7
<b>Injury &amp; Illness</b>						
Total incurring injury or illness	84,800	48.6	81,200	45.8	100,700	54.9
Total (>3 days)	41,200	23.6	39,300	22.2	39,700	21.6
Total days lost	1,441,000		1,286,100		1,374,813	

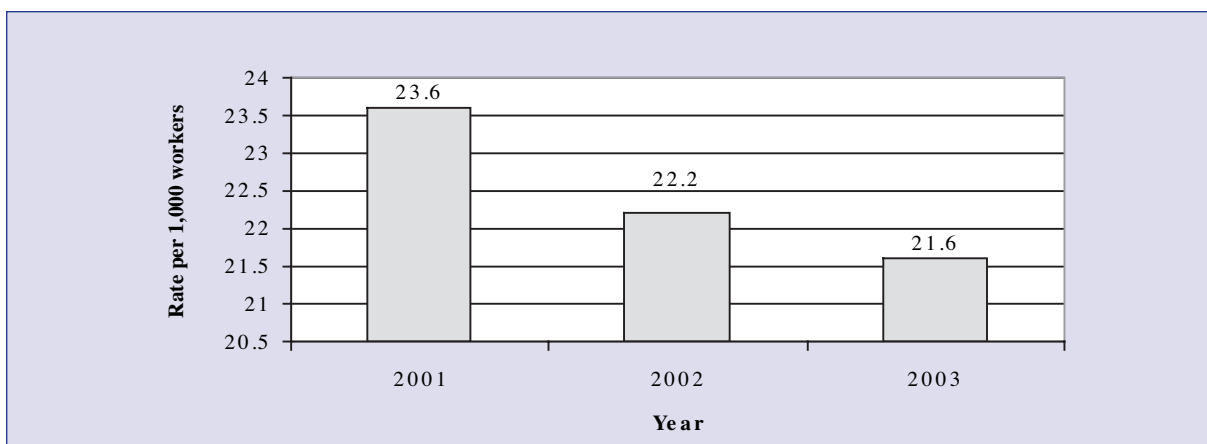
\* Note: The QNHS Survey was carried out during December 2003 to February 2004 by the Central Statistics Office (CSO) as part of the quarterly national household survey. Respondents were asked whether they had suffered an injury incurred at work or an illness that the respondent believed was caused or made worse by their work in the past 12 months. The estimates relate to 2003.

Table 1 compares the CSO's estimated injury and illness figures for the period 2001–2003. Overall, the total rate of injury and illness (combined) has increased in 2003 (54.9 in every 1,000 workers compared to 48.6 in every 1,000 workers in 2001).

Looking at injury and illness separately, we see that the rate of injury in 2003 is similar to that in 2001, while the illness rate has increased over the three years (from 18.9 to 25.2 in every 1,000 workers).

The breakdown by number of days lost reveals divergent patterns. Injuries or illness causing 0-3 days' absence have generally increased since 2001. In contrast, the combined figure for the rate of injuries and illness causing more than three days' absence has decreased since 2001 from 24 to 22 in every 1,000 workers – see Figure 2 below.

**Figure 2: Rate of injury and illness requiring >3 days' absence 2001–2003 (QNHS)**



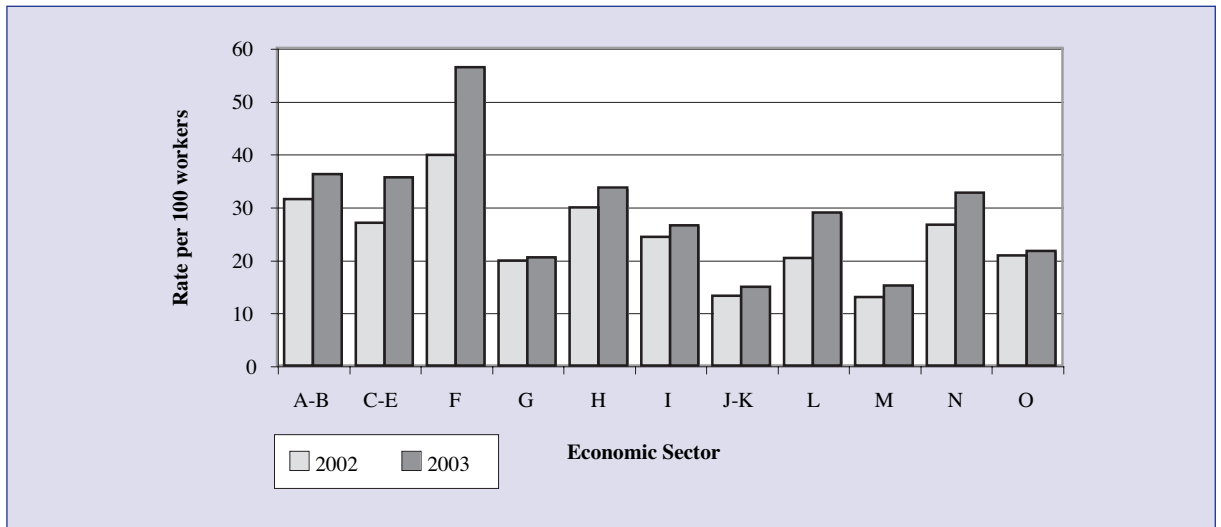
**Table 3: Numbers employed in each economic sector (QNHS)**

Economic sector	Total
A-B - Agriculture, forestry & fishing	118,900
C-E - Other production industries	297,400
F - Construction	202,300
G - Wholesale and retail	263,400
H - Hotels and restaurants	113,100
I - Transport, storage, communication	113,400
J-K - Financial & other services	234,400
L - Public admin, defence, social security	89,900
M - Education	119,400
N - Health	177,200
O - Community, social personal services	106,400
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,835,900</b>

Table 3 shows the estimated number of persons working in each economic sector in 2003. The production industries (C-E) have the highest number of employees, followed by the wholesale and retail sector (G) and the financial and business sector (J-K).

Figure 4 below compares employment in each sector for 2002 and 2003. The graph shows slight increases in the numbers employed in each sector – with the exception of the production industries where there was a slight reduction in 2003.

**Fig 4: Numbers employed in each economic sector 2002–2003 (QNHS)**



**Table 5: Number and rate of injury/illness by economic sector (QNHS)**

Economic Sector	Injury					Illness			
	Total Injuries		>3-day Injuries			Total Illness		>3-day Illness	
	Number	Rate per 1,000	Number	Rate per 1,000		Number	Rate per 1,000	Number	Rate per 1,000
				2003	2002				
A-B	4,300	36.2	1,500	12.6	17.5	4,600	38.7	1,200	10.1
C-E	10,600	35.6	5,500	18.5	13.2	6,300	21.2	3,200	10.8
F	11,400	56.4	5,300	26.2	22.3	6,500	32.1	2,600	12.9
G	5,400	20.5	2,700	10.3	9.1	3,700	14.0	2,100	8.0
H	3,800	33.6	1,100	9.7	12.7	2,400	21.2	600	5.3
I	3,000	26.5	1,300	11.5	15.3	3,700	32.6	1,200	10.6
J-K	3,500	14.9	600	2.6	4.4	5,300	22.6	1,500	6.4
L	2,600	28.9	1,300	14.5	11.3	2,600	28.9	1,100	12.2
M	1,800	15.1	500	4.2	2.6	2,800	23.5	1,100	9.2
N	5,800	32.7	1,900	10.7	13.3	4,800	27.1	1,900	10.7
O	2,300	21.6	400	3.8	10.4	3,500	32.9	1,200	11.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>54,400</b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>21,900</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>46,300</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>17,800</b>	<b>9.6</b>

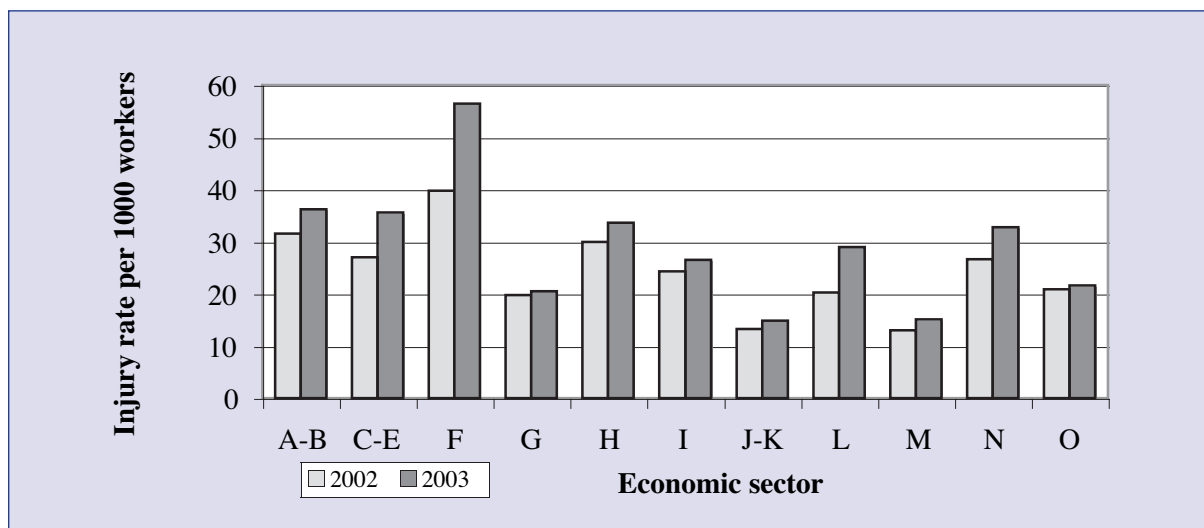
**Sector Key:** A – Agriculture, hunting and forestry, B – Fishing, C – Mining and Quarrying, D – Manufacturing, E – Electricity/gas/water, F – Construction, G – Wholesale/Retail trade; repair of vehicles, personal and household goods, H – Hotels/Restaurants, I – Transport, Storage, Communication, J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

Table 5 presents the injury and illness data for each economic sector. The construction sector (F) has the highest number of injures (11,400) and the highest injury rate (56 in every 1,000 workers). The construction sector also has the highest rate of injuries causing >3 days' absence. The financial and business sectors (J-K) feature the lowest rate of injuries. Rates of injury leading to >3-day absence for 2002 are included for comparison.

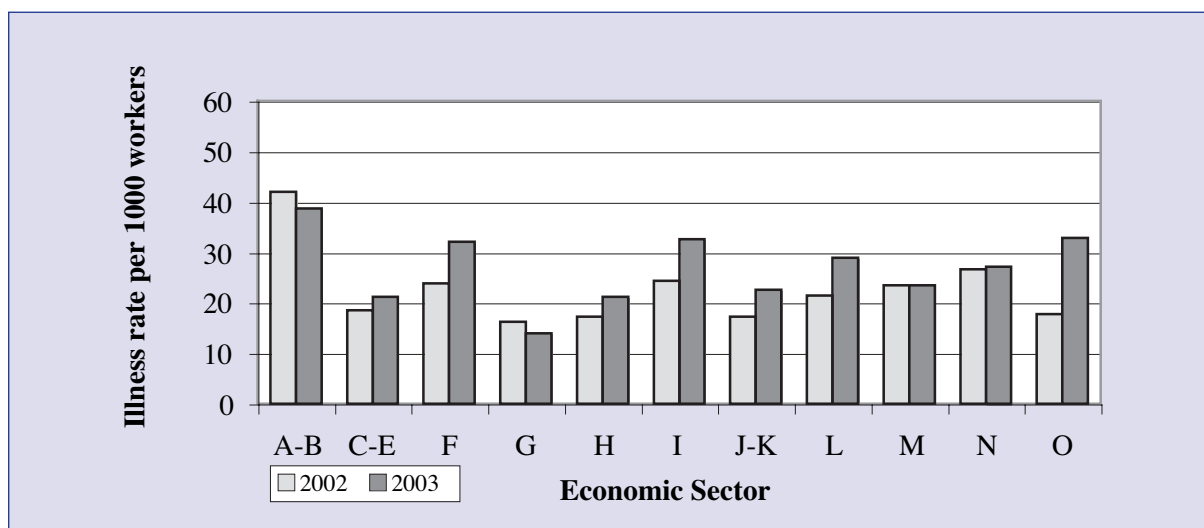
The highest number of illness cases were recorded in the construction sector (F) and the production industries (C-E). The highest rate of illness is in the agriculture and fishing sector (A-B). In terms of illness causing >3 days' absence, the production industries have the highest number of incidents but the highest

rate of illness is in the Construction sector, followed by the public administration/defence sector (L). The lowest rate of overall illness is in the wholesale and retail sector (G) and the hotels and restaurant sector (H) has the lowest rate of illness causing >3 days' absence.

**Figure 6: Rate of injury by economic sector in 2002 and 2003 (QNHS)**



**Figure 7: Rate of illness by economic sector in 2002 and 2003 (QNHS)**



Figures 6 and 7 illustrate the rates of injury and illness for 2003 compared to the rates in 2002.

Figure 6 illustrates that rates of injury are consistently higher in every sector in 2003 compared to 2002. The highest rate of injury is in the construction sector (F), and this has increased since 2002 – 56 out of every 1,000 workers in the construction industry reported an injury in 2003 compared to a rate of 40 in every 1,000 workers in the previous year.

Figure 7 shows that rates of reported illness are also higher in most sectors in 2003. The rate of illness in the agriculture and fishing sector is higher than other sectors in both 2002 and 2003. There is a notable increase in the illness rate in the Community Services sector (O) compared to the rate in 2002.

**Figure 8: Rate of >3-day injury and illness by economic sector (QNHS)**

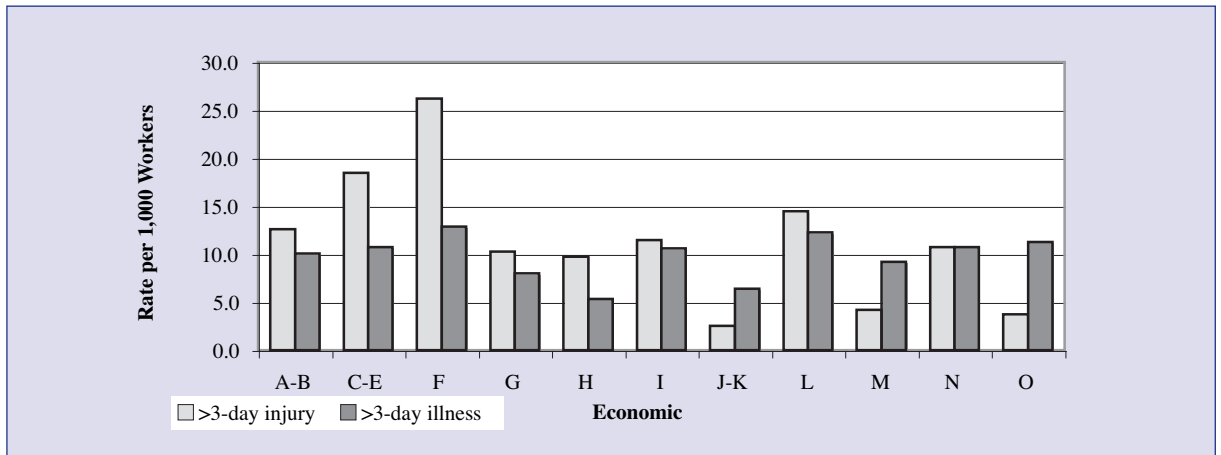


Figure 8 illustrates the rate of injury and illness causing >3 days' absence in each economic sector. It is evident that injury rates are higher than illness rates in most sectors. However, the rate of illness causing >3 days' absence is higher in the financial and business sectors (J-K), the education sector (M) and the community services sector (O).

**Table 9: Number of Occupational Injury Benefit Claims Allowed (OIB)**

Year	1994	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Claims allowed	10,300	11,169	11,686	11,311	11,995	12,050	12,280	11,096	11,705

During 2004, the Department of Social and Family Affairs received 16,582 claims for Occupational Injury Benefit, of which 11,705 were allowed. These figures relate to injuries causing >3 days' absence only. Note that the number of OIB claims received and allowed is likely to be less than the total number of work-related injuries (>3-day injuries are estimated at 21,900 in the QNHS – see Table 1) because not all injuries lead to claims.

### RISK ALERT – INCREASED INJURY AND ILLNESS RATES IN 2003 COMPARED TO 2002

- Injury rates in 2003 are higher in all economic sectors compared to rates in 2002.
- Illness rates in 2003 are higher in 8 out of the 11 economic sectors compared to 2002.

### RISK ALERT – INJURY RATES IN THE CONSTRUCTION SECTOR

- Economic sector with highest rate of injury in 2003.
- Economic sector with highest rate of injury in 2002.
- Economic sector with highest rate of >3-day injuries.
- Substantial increase in injury rate in 2003 compared to previous year (from 22.3 to 56.4 per 1,000 workers).

## 2.2 VICTIM INFORMATION

The information in this section relates to the victim who incurred the injury or illness. The statistics describe the victim's sex, age and occupation.

Note that the age and occupation statistics draw on different datasets; the CSO estimate all injuries while the HSA dataset only includes injuries that caused more than three days' absence. Results from both datasets are presented.

**Table 10: Number and rate of injury/illness by economic sector and gender (QNHS)**

Economic Sector	No. employed in sector		Injury rate per 1,000			Illness rate per 1,000		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
A-B	107,600	11,300	37.1	26.5	36.2	40.9	17.7	38.7
C-E	211,800	85,600	42.5	18.7	35.6	25.5	10.5	21.2
F	192,900	9,400	58.1	10.6	56.4	33.2	10.6	32.1
G	133,200	130,200	27.8	13.8	20.5	15.0	12.3	14.0
H	49,700	63,400	38.2	29.9	33.6	14.1	26.8	21.2
I	84,700	28,700	31.9	10.5	26.5	40.1	10.5	32.6
J-K	116,400	118,000	16.3	12.7	14.9	26.6	18.6	22.6
L	48,700	41,200	41.1	14.6	28.9	32.9	24.3	28.9
M	34,600	84,900	26.0	10.6	15.1	31.8	20.0	23.5
N	34,600	142,600	60.7	25.9	32.7	34.7	25.2	27.1
O	51,600	54,800	23.2	20.1	21.6	34.8	31.0	32.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,065,800</b>	<b>770,100</b>	<b>38.1</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>25.2</b>

Sector Key: A – Agriculture, hunting and forestry, B – Fishing, C – Mining and 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.

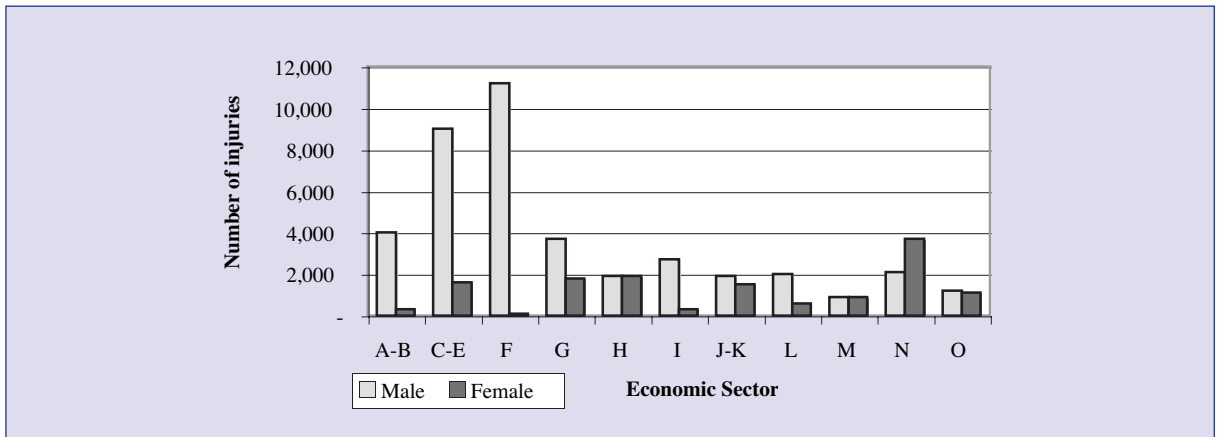
The number of males and females working in each economic sector is presented in the first two columns of Table 10. Almost 300,000 more men than women are employed in the Irish workforce. Male employees dominate the agriculture and fishing sectors (A-B), the production industries (C-E), construction (F) and the transport sector (I). Many more female than male employees work in the hotel and restaurant sector (H), education (M) and the health/social work sector (N).

Overall, males have a higher rate of workplace injury than females. The total injury rates show that male workers incur nearly twice as many injuries as female workers (38.1 males compared to 17.9 females in every 1,000 workers). Males also have a consistently higher rate of illness than females in all sectors with the exception of the hotel and restaurant sector where 26.8 in every 1,000 females workers report illness compared to 14.1 in every 1,000 male workers.

A breakdown of the injury and illness data for males and females is presented in detail in the following four graphs.

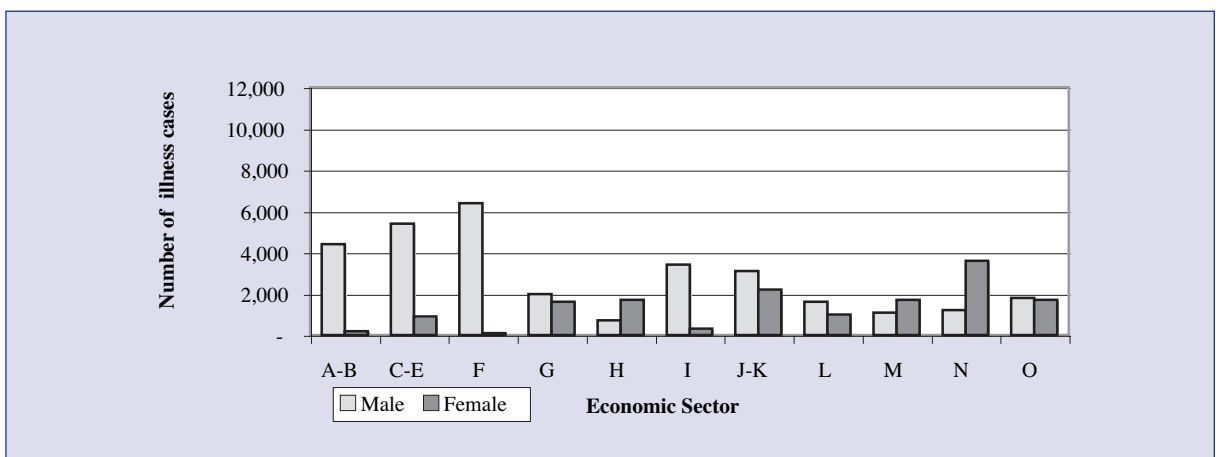


**Figure 11: Number of injuries by gender and economic sector (QNHS)**



Sector Key: A – Agriculture, hunting and forestry, B – Fishing, C – Mining and 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 12: Number of illness cases by gender and economic sector (QNHS)**



Figures 11 and 12 illustrate the number of injuries incurred by males and females in each economic sector in 2003.

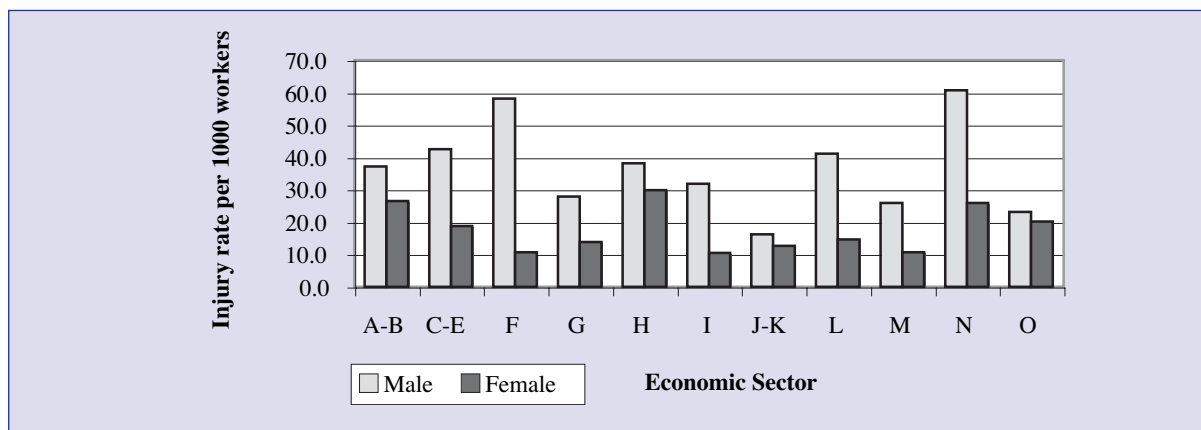
The two graphs show a similar pattern. The highest number of male injury and illness cases occur in the agricultural and fishing sector (A-B), the production industries (C-E) and the construction sector (F). The highest number of female injury and illness cases occur in the health/social work sector (N).

Rates of injury and illness for males and females is presented in Figures 13 and 14. It is clear from the graphs that rates of male injury and illness are generally higher than rates among the female population.

Rates of injury for males are highest in the health/social work sector (N) followed by the construction sector (F). The hotel and restaurant sector (H) has the highest rate of female injury, followed by the agriculture and fishing sectors (A-B).

The agriculture and fishing sectors (A-B) feature the highest rate of male illness, followed by the transport sector (I). The highest rate of illness among females is in the community services sector (O), followed by the hotel and restaurant sector (H).

Figure 13: Rate of injury by gender and economic sector (QNHS)



Sector Key: A – Agriculture, hunting and forestry, B – Fishing, C – Mining and 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 14: Rate of illness by gender and economic sector (QNHS)

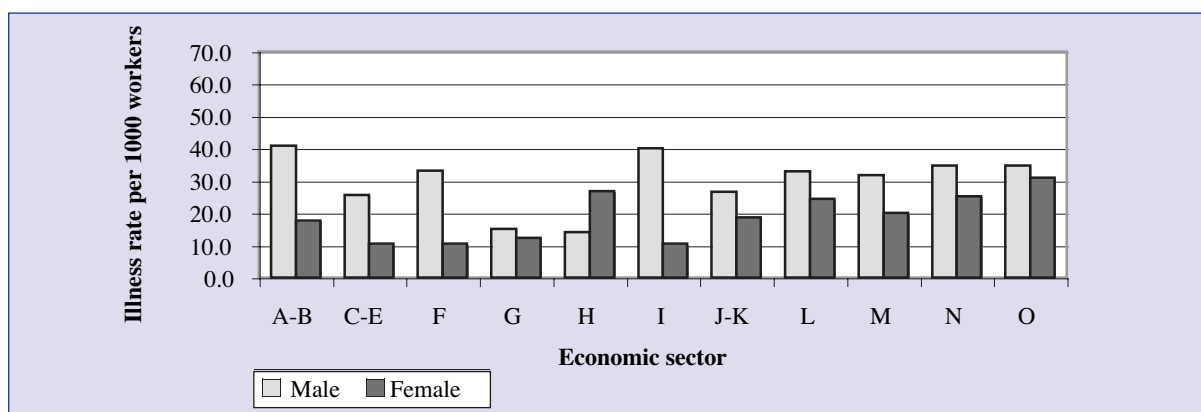


Table 15: Reported non-fatal injuries by occupation (HSA)

Occupation – based on ISCO descriptions	%	n
Labourers – mining, construction, manufacturing, transport*	18.4	1,446
Metal, machinery and related trades workers + machine operators	8.4	646
Sales*	7.0	524
Personal and protective services workers	6.6	502
Construction*	5.9	465
Extraction and building trades	5.4	426
Drivers and mobile plant operators	4.6	348
Police officer	3.7	280
Nursing and midwifery professionals	3.6	273
Office clerks	3.0	235
Physical and engineering science professionals	2.8	211
Non-workers	2.1	161
Transport labourers and freight handlers	1.4	113
Health associate	1.3	100
Prison guard	1.5	110

Note:

\* "Labourers" includes "manufacturing labourers" and "labourers – mining construction, manufacturing, transport".

\* "Sales" includes "sales and elementary occupations", "models, salespersons and demonstrators", "shop, stall and market salespersons".

\* "Construction" includes "construction and maintenance labourers", and+ "building construction labourers".

According to the HSA data, general operatives in the mining, manufacturing, construction and transport industries suffer the highest proportion (18.4%) of reported injuries. Sales is the next highest category with 8.4% of all reported injuries occurring in this sector. Construction workers incur 6% of all reported injuries.

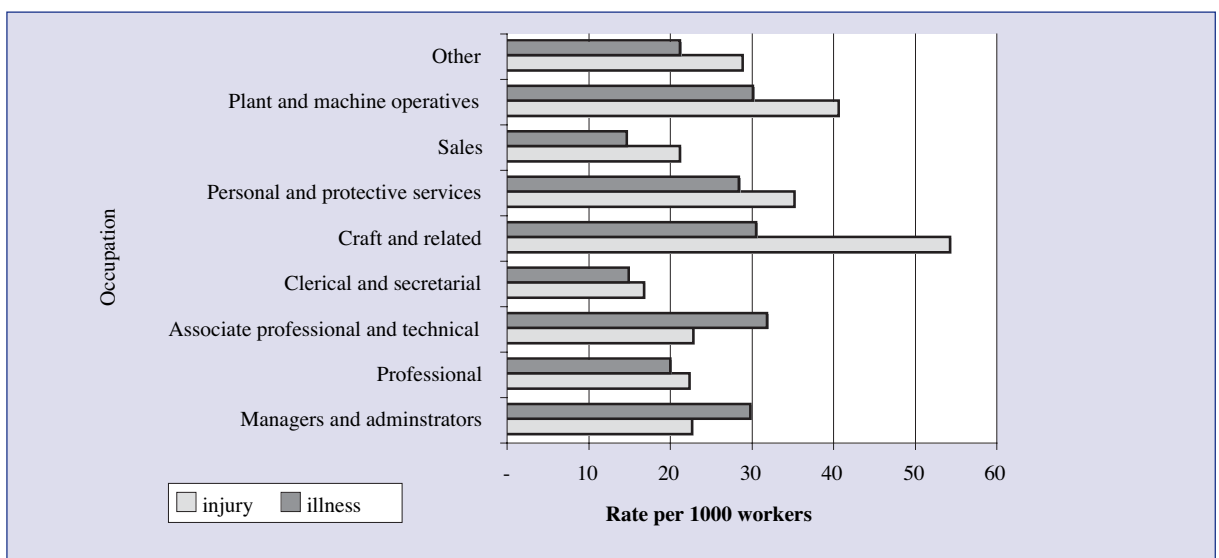
**Table 16: Non-fatal injuries by gender and occupation (QNHS)**

Broad Occupational Group	Number employed			Injury rate per 1000			Illness rate per 1000		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Managers & administrators	230,200	93,500	323,700	26.5	13.9	22.9	32.1	25.7	30.0
Professional	109,000	99,600	208,500	28.4	15.1	22.5	20.2	21.1	20.1
Associate professional & technical	72,100	93,400	165,600	26.4	20.3	22.9	41.6	25.7	32.0
Clerical & secretarial	50,900	168,000	218,900	27.5	13.1	16.9	15.7	14.9	15.1
Craft & related	232,400	11,900	244,300	55.9	25.2	54.4	31.0	25.2	30.7
Personal and protective services	74,900	114,300	189,300	45.4	28.9	35.4	30.7	27.1	28.5
Sales	58,800	96,000	154,900	28.9	17.7	21.3	22.1	10.4	14.8
Plant & machine operatives	131,600	30,200	161,800	46.4	19.9	40.8	34.2	13.2	30.3
Other	105,800	63,200	168,900	36.9	15.8	29.0	24.6	15.8	21.3
Total	1,065,800	770,100	1,835,900	38.1	17.9	29.6	29.3	19.6	25.2

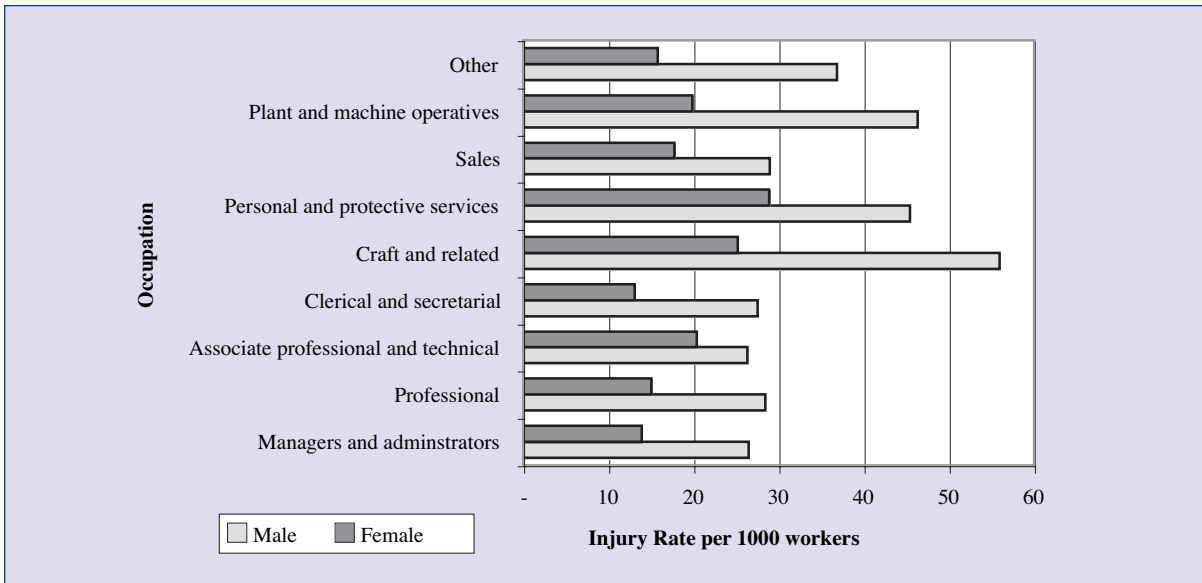
Table 16 presents a slightly different picture. The figures from the CSO indicate that male workers in the "craft and related" occupations have the highest injury rate – this category includes building trade workers, miners, quarry workers, and metal and machinery trades workers. The "personal and protective services" occupations have the highest female injury rate. This category includes police, prison officers and firefighters.

Figures 17 to 19 below present details from Table 16. Figure 17 distinguishes injury and illness rates in each of the CSO's occupational groups. Injury rates are higher than illness rates for six out of the eight occupational categories. Illness rates are higher than injury rates among "associate professional and technical staff" and "managers and administrators".

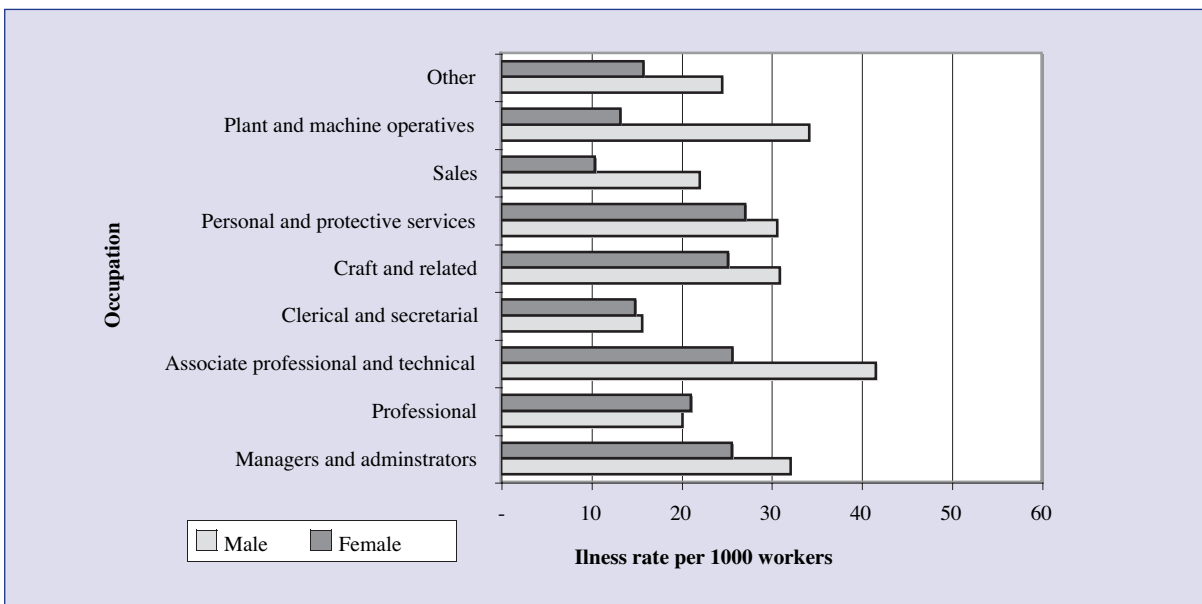
**Figure 17: Injury and illness rate by occupation (QNHS)**



**Figure 18: Injury rate by gender and occupation (QNHS)**



**Figure 19: Illness rate by gender and occupation (QNHS)**



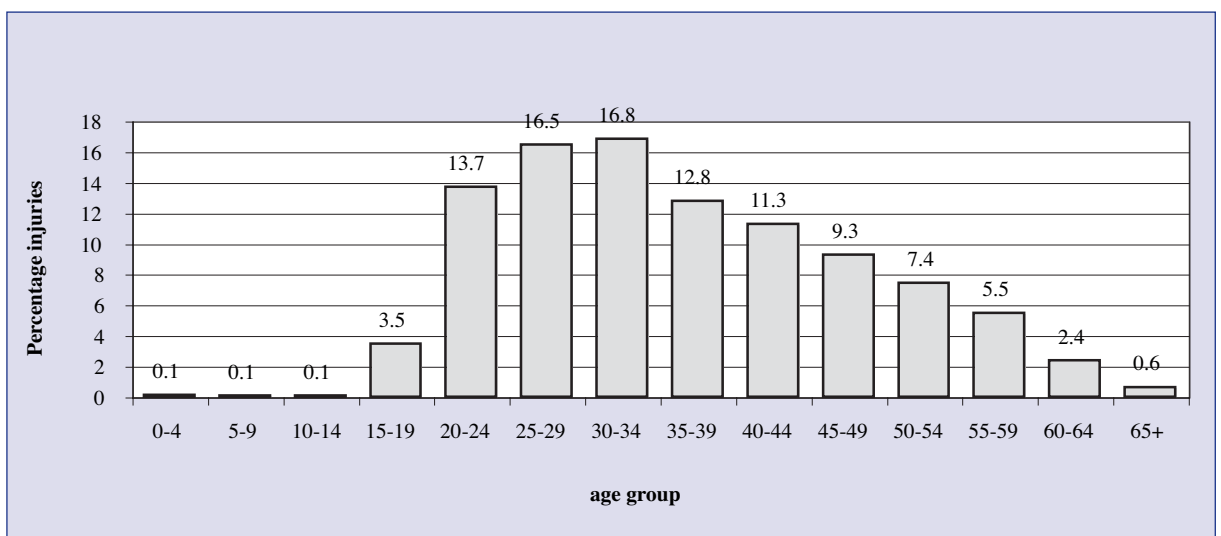
Figures 18 and 19 present the rate of injury and illness for males and females in each CSO occupational category. Figure 18 indicates that males suffer a higher rate of injury in all occupations. Males also suffer a higher rate of all illness in all occupations – with the exception of the “professional” category where females report a slightly higher rate of illness. Relative to the male rate, females also report high rates of illness in the “clerical and secretarial” and “managers and administrators” occupations.

Table 20 and Figure 21 present the age of injury victims reported to the HSA in 2004. Note that data is not available for all reported incidents, as accident report forms are often completed by colleagues who do not know the victim's age.

**Table 20: Percentage reported non-fatal injuries by age and economic sector (HSA)**

Age	Economic Sector															Total %	Total n
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O		
Age 0-4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	7
Age 5-9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	4
Age 10-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	5	
Age 15-19	11.6	0.0	0.0	3.7	2.6	4.6	9.5	6.1	2.1	0.7	2.7	0.5	9.1	0.9	0.8	3.5	168
Age 20-24	18.8	0.0	21.7	13.6	5.1	20.4	21.0	26.5	8.1	11.2	14.2	7.7	5.5	11.0	12.5	13.7	666
Age 25-29	15.9	0.0	17.4	18.6	10.3	17.5	14.9	12.2	13.3	11.9	17.7	20.0	9.1	13.8	15.8	16.5	799
Age 30-34	8.7	0.0	8.7	19.3	2.6	16.2	16.3	20.4	15.2	18.2	21.2	16.2	14.5	16.9	13.3	16.8	817
Age 35-39	10.1	50.0	8.7	13.6	12.8	13.5	9.7	12.2	15.8	7.7	8.8	12.1	9.1	11.0	18.3	12.8	620
Age 40-44	11.6	50.0	8.7	11.5	20.5	8.0	6.4	6.1	14.6	7.0	7.1	16.6	12.7	10.6	17.5	11.3	547
Age 45-49	4.3	0.0	26.1	7.7	15.4	6.0	8.0	6.1	11.7	12.6	15.9	10.5	3.6	12.8	10.8	9.3	451
Age 50-54	8.7	0.0	8.7	6.2	15.4	6.3	6.1	2.0	8.7	10.5	5.3	9.0	5.5	9.2	8.3	7.4	361
Age 55-59	5.8	0.0	0.0	4.1	10.3	5.1	2.8	4.1	7.0	9.1	3.5	4.9	20.0	8.5	2.5	5.5	265
Age 60-64	2.9	0.0	0.0	1.3	5.1	1.7	2.1	2.0	3.2	4.9	2.7	2.2	7.3	4.7	0.0	2.4	116
Age 65+	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.7	2.0	0.2	4.9	0.9	0.2	1.8	0.7	0.0	0.6	30
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Total number	69	2	23	1,239	39	839	423	49	631	143	113	555	55	556	120		4,856

**Figure 21: Rates of injury by age group (HSA)**



Over 70% of all injuries reported to the HSA occurred to persons between the ages of 20 and 44. The average age (the mean) at which injuries occur across the entire dataset is age 36. But the age that occurs most frequently in the dataset (the mode) is 30.

A relatively high percentage of injuries are recorded for 15-19 year olds in the Agricultural sector (A), the Wholesale and Retail Trade sector (G) and the Education sector (M) compared to other sectors. But overall, Figure 21 illustrates that injuries occur less often at the younger and older ends of the age scale.

Table 22 and Figures 23 and 24 also provide information on the age of the victim. However, these tables are based on CSO data which uses different age bands and include all injuries, not only those causing >3 days' absence.

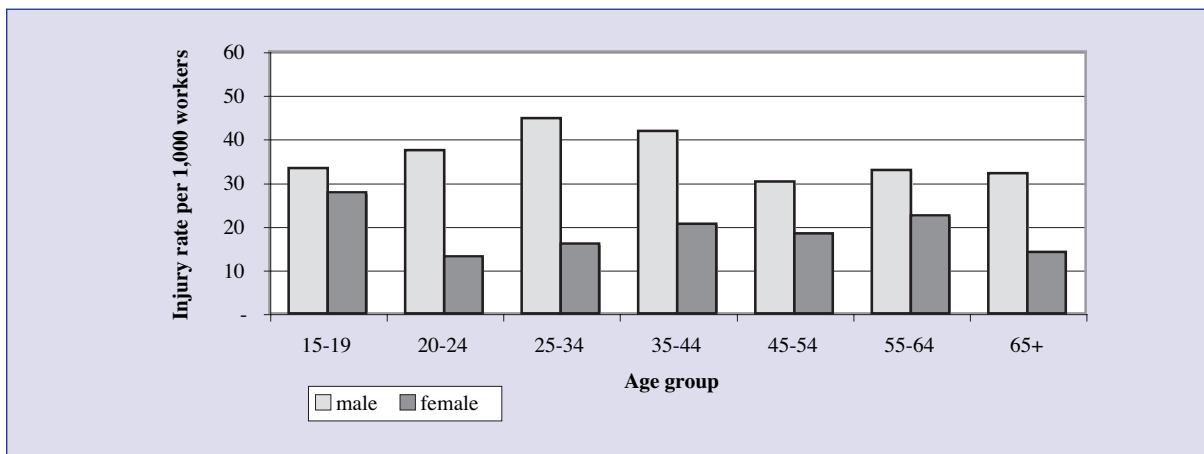
**Table 22: Rates of injury and illness by age group (QNHS)**

Age range	Injury Rate per 1,000			Illness Rate per 1,000		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	33.2	27.7	29.4	15.3	20.8	17.6
20-24	37.4	13.0	25.9	20.0	9.3	14.9
25-34	44.7	16.0	31.6	23.2	17.7	20.7
35-44	41.9	20.6	33.0	32.6	21.1	27.8
45-54	30.2	18.3	25.5	31.2	21.1	27.1
55-64	32.9	22.5	29.4	40.9	37.0	39.6
65+	32.1	14.1	28.5	53.6	14.1	42.7
Total	38.2	18.0	29.6	29.3	19.6	25.2

Note: The rates of injury and illness for females aged 15-19 are relatively high – but the numbers of incidents in these categories are small. The CSO warn that sampling or survey errors may occur when estimates are based on smaller values.

According to the QNHS survey, the group at highest risk of injury is aged 35-44. If we aggregate the categories from 20-44, we discover that 63% of all injuries occur within these age bands – similar to the figure of 70% for the same age range in the HSA dataset.

**Figure 23: Injury rate by gender and age group (QNHS)**

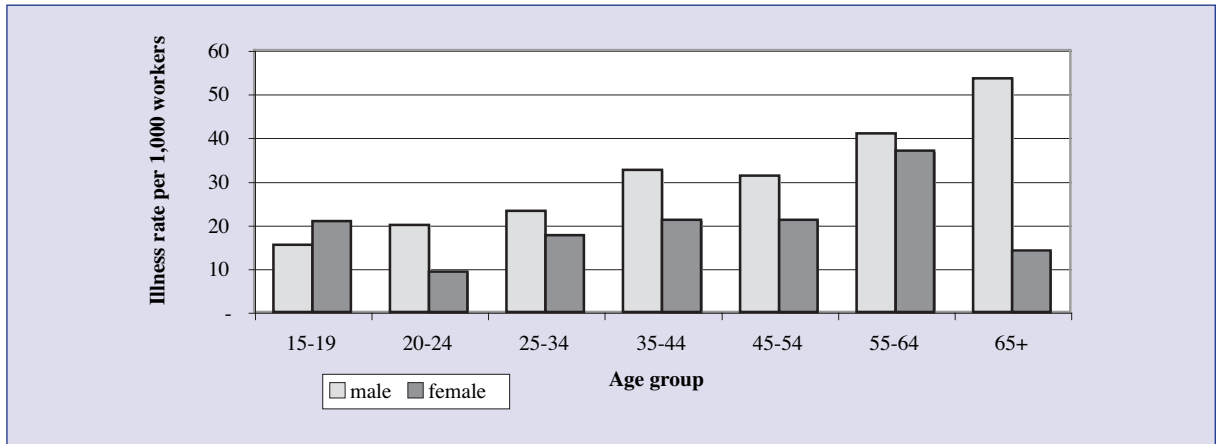


The breakdown in Figure 23 indicates that the highest male injury rate is in the 25-34 age group and the highest female rate is in the 15-19 age group.

The highest overall risk of illness is in the 65+ age group. The breakdown in Figure 24 shows that this is true of the male population, but the highest illness rate for females is in the 55-64 age bracket.

There is no distinct trend in the overall rates of injury across the age group categories. In contrast, the overall illness rates increase with age, perhaps reflecting the long-term development of some work-related illnesses.

**Figure 24: Illness rate by gender and age group (QNHS)**



### **VICTIM RISK ALERT – MALE WORKERS AT GREATER RISK OF INJURY AND ILLNESS**

- Male workers have higher rates of injury than females in all economic sectors.
- Male workers have higher rates of illness than females in 10 out of 11 economic sectors.

### **VICTIM RISK ALERT – MALE INJURIES IN THE HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK SECTOR**

- The highest rate of male injury is in the health and social work sector. The rate of male injury is more than twice the female rate (60.7 compared to 25.9 in every 1,000 workers) despite a majority of female employees in this sector. This result suggests that injuries are more likely to occur in those roles and activities undertaken by males in the health and social work sector.

## 2.3 INCIDENT INFORMATION

This section of the report presents information about the incident and the injury. All the information in this section is sourced from the HSA's incident reporting system. The statistics describe the accident trigger, the incident type, the injury type and the body part injured.

**Table 25: Percentage reported non-fatal injuries by accident trigger and economic sector (HSA)**

Accident Trigger	Economic Sector																Total	Total
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	%	n	
Manual handling	14.3	-	21.9	33.8	27.3	25.3	31.9	27.7	32.8	23.0	33.3	19.4	17.7	34.6	28.7	29.4	1,683	
Slips, trips, fall on level	15.6	50.0	12.5	11.9	18.2	16.7	24.8	21.7	15.7	22.4	18.6	13.4	19.4	15.6	17.6	16.1	922	
Movement by injured person	11.7	-	6.3	9.8	6.8	7.9	12.1	4.8	9.4	7.9	7.0	6.8	11.3	10.1	14.0	9.3	530	
Shock, fright, violence of others	-	-	-	0.6	-	0.4	1.5	1.2	3.5	18.8	6.2	27.7	16.1	17.9	10.3	6.9	397	
Fall, collapse, breakage of material	3.9	-	6.3	6.2	6.8	10.6	7.8	3.6	3.6	2.4	5.4	2.6	3.2	1.6	3.7	5.6	321	
Loss of control:handtool	6.5	-	21.9	5.9	6.8	6.6	3.3	6.0	1.9	0.6	2.3	2.1	4.8	0.9	3.7	4.1	233	
Loss of control:object	3.9	-	6.3	6.2	-	5.5	2.1	2.4	3.2	1.8	3.9	2.1	6.5	1.6	4.4	3.9	225	
Fall from height	1.3	-	6.3	2.3	4.5	9.2	2.8	1.2	2.3	1.2	4.7	1.5	4.8	0.9	1.5	3.4	192	
Loss of control:machine	5.2	-	3.1	6.4	2.3	3.5	2.0	-	0.9	0.6	3.9	1.8	1.6	0.3	0.7	3.0	169	
Loss of control:road traffic transport	-	-	-	0.4	2.3	0.9	0.7	-	7.1	6.1	1.6	7.8	-	1.9	0.7	2.6	146	
Loss of control:transport/handling equip	1.3	-	9.4	2.8	4.5	2.1	2.8	1.2	4.4	1.2	-	0.8	-	0.5	2.2	2.3	130	
Loss of control:other	2.6	-	-	2.5	4.5	2.1	2.1	8.4	1.9	0.6	1.6	1.3	1.6	3.3	0.7	2.2	128	
Entered inappropriate area	-	50.0	3.1	1.0	-	0.8	0.7	1.2	0.4	0.6	1.6	1.0	-	0.5	2.2	0.8	47	
Overflow/leakage/emission:other	-	-	-	1.0	-	0.7	0.2	1.2	0.4	1.8	0.8	0.6	-	0.6	-	0.7	38	
Loss of control:animal	26.0	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	1.2	-	-	0.3	1.6	-	-	0.6	35	
Fire	-	-	-	0.1	2.3	0.2	-	-	0.4	1.2	-	0.8	-	0.2	2.2	0.3	18	
Overflow/leakage/emission:smoke	-	-	-	0.3	-	0.6	0.2	-	-	-	-	0.5	1.6	0.2	-	0.3	16	
Overflow/leakage/emission: gas	-	-	-	0.4	-	0.3	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	9	
Electric failure	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.2	-	2.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	6	
Explosion	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.2	-	0.3	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	0.1	5	
Overflow/leakage/emission:solid material	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	0.1	5	
Other	6.5	-	3.1	6.4	13.6	5.6	4.3	9.6	10.1	9.7	6.2	9.1	9.7	8.6	6.6	7.3	415	
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
Total number in each sector	77	2	32	1,379	44	1,004	605	83	744	165	129	618	62	641	136		5,721	

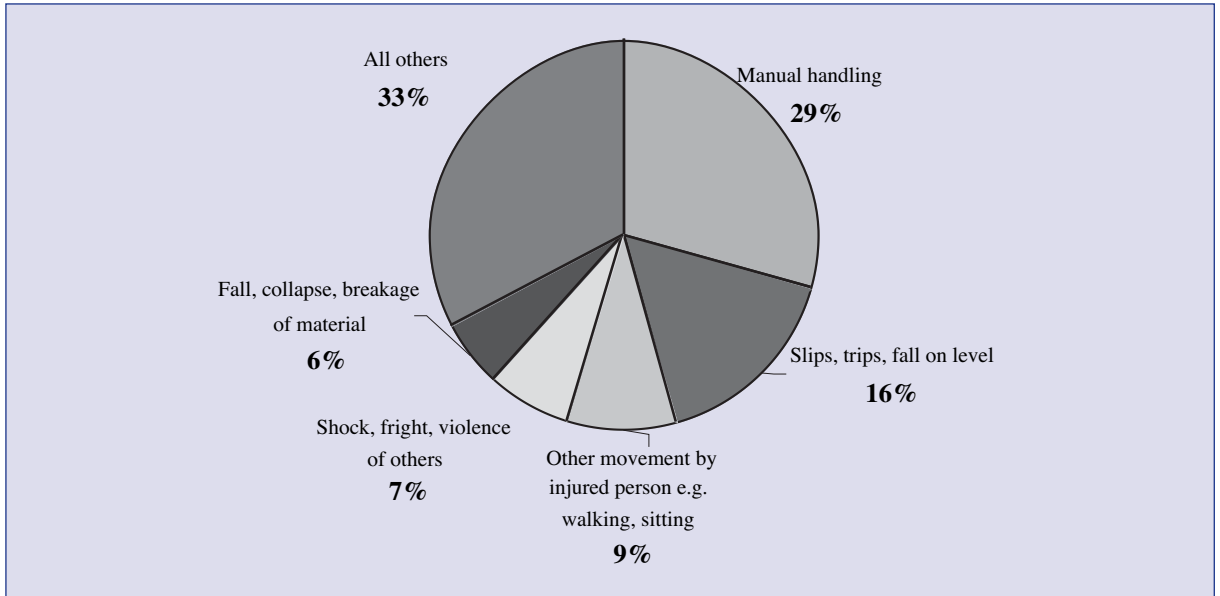
**Sector Key:** A – Agriculture, hunting and forestry, B – Fishing, C – Mining and Quarrying, D – Manufacturing, E – Electricity/gas/water, F – Construction, G – Wholesale/Retail trade; repair of vehicles, personal and household goods, H – Hotels/Restaurants, I – Transport, Storage, Communication, J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

Nearly 30% of all incidents are triggered by manual handling activity. This category includes "lifting and carrying", "pushing and pulling" and "twisting and turning of the body". Manual handling triggers a high percentage of accidents in all economic sectors, but is highest in the health/social work sector (N). "Slips, trips and falls on a level" are the next most frequent accident trigger – the proportion of accidents triggered in this way is also consistently high across all economic sectors.

Other notable results are the high percentage (28%) of accidents triggered by "shock, fright, violence of others" in the public administration/defence sector (L) and the high percentage of incidents in the mining and quarrying sector (C) that are triggered by loss of control of a handtool. The top five accident triggers – which account for two thirds of all reported incidents – are presented in Figure 26.



**Figure 26: Percentage reported non-fatal injuries by accident trigger – all sectors (HSA)**



**Table 27: Percentage reported non-fatal injuries by incident type and economic sector (HSA)**

Incident Type	Economic Sector															All Sectors %	No.
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O		
Physical stress or strain to body	25.0	0.0	12.5	27.7	34.1	18.3	24.2	15.4	35.8	26.1	27.9	18.3	17.7	37.3	25.2	26.3	1,501
Slips, trips, falls on the same level	17.5	66.7	18.8	14.6	22.7	18.9	28.2	25.6	18.5	23.0	21.7	15.4	19.4	17.0	21.4	18.6	1,058
Struck by falling/moving/flying object	8.8	0.0	25.0	11.8	13.6	18.3	18.1	6.4	7.0	7.9	10.1	8.5	9.7	3.0	9.9	11.4	648
Contact with something sharp/pointed/rough	12.5	0.0	12.5	16.8	6.8	11.0	9.3	20.5	3.1	2.4	3.1	3.7	11.3	3.7	9.9	9.3	527
Injured by person: malicious	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.3	1.8	1.2	1.6	25.8	11.3	15.0	8.4	5.3	300
Fall from height	5.0	0.0	6.3	3.5	6.8	13.9	4.0	1.3	3.6	2.4	10.9	1.8	8.1	1.7	3.8	5.2	298
Trapped/crushed by an object/machinery	6.3	0.0	9.4	9.2	6.8	4.8	3.8	2.6	3.2	3.0	3.9	3.0	1.6	1.9	3.1	4.9	279
Hit against something fixed or stationary	1.3	0.0	3.1	5.0	0.0	5.1	5.6	6.4	4.4	3.0	3.9	2.9	3.2	3.4	4.6	4.4	251
Injured by vehicle/transport: in public place	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.3	1.0	0.5	0.0	5.3	1.8	2.3	9.1	0.0	1.7	0.8	2.3	129
Burns, scalds	1.3	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	1.6	0.5	10.3	0.4	2.4	2.3	1.3	0.0	2.7	4.6	1.8	105
Injured by vehicle/transport: in workplace	0.0	0.0	6.3	1.5	0.0	1.6	1.8	0.0	4.0	0.6	1.6	1.4	0.0	0.6	1.5	1.7	98
Psychological shock or trauma	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.0	3.9	21.8	6.2	1.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	1.7	97
Contact with chemical/biological substances	0.0	0.0	3.1	3.1	0.0	1.1	1.2	5.1	0.5	0.6	0.0	1.0	1.6	1.1	0.8	1.5	85
Injured by person: non-malicious	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.3	1.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.4	8.1	5.8	2.3	1.3	74
Injured by an animal	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.8	0.5	1.6	0.2	0.0	0.5	28
Contact with electricity	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	4.5	0.1	0.0	2.6	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.2	1.6	0.0	0.8	0.2	13
Contact with welding arc or spark	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	3
Other	6.3	0.0	0.0	2.9	2.3	3.4	1.5	1.3	6.1	3.6	3.1	4.7	4.8	3.6	3.1	3.6	203
All incident types - %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
All incident types - number	80	3	32	1,366	44	998	603	78	742	165	129	623	62	641	131		5,697

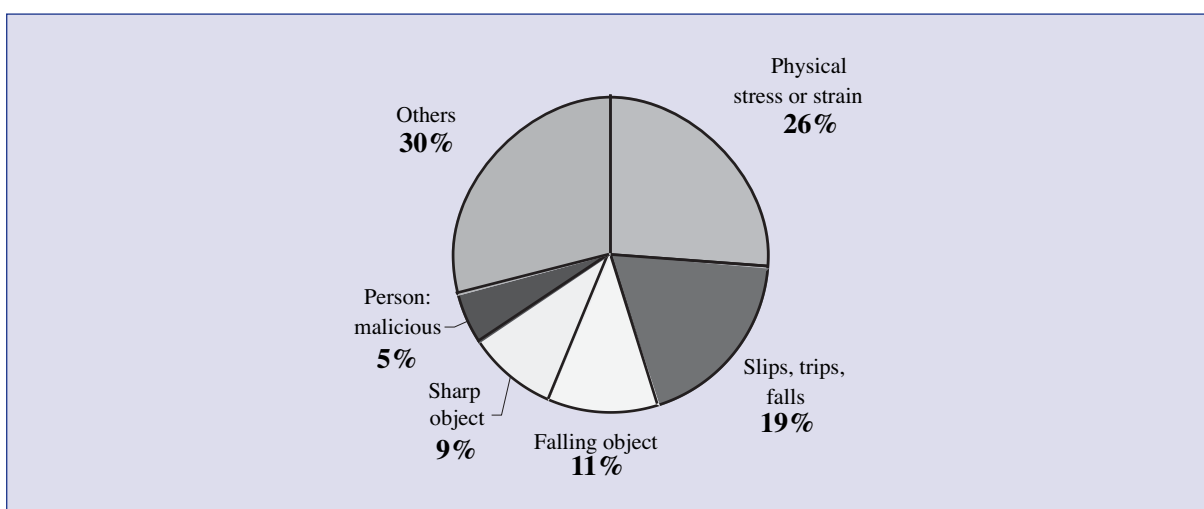
Table 27 shows that the most common non-fatal incident types reported to the Authority for all sectors were "physical stress and strain to the body" (26%), "slips, trips and falls on the same level" (19%) and "struck by falling, moving, flying object" (11%). These three incident types represent a high proportion of the reported injuries across most economic sectors.

Other noteworthy results include the 15% of injuries in the agriculture sector (A) that are caused by animals. The financial intermediation sector (J) has the highest rate (22%) of “psychological shock or trauma” incidents. And the construction sector (F) has the highest percentage (14%) of “falls from heights” incidents.

More specific trends are evident if we examine the table by incident type. For example, there are relatively high percentages of malicious injuries inflicted on persons in the public administration/defence sector (26%), education (11%) and health/social Work (15%) sectors.

Figure 28 presents the five most common incident types – which account for 60% of all reported injuries.

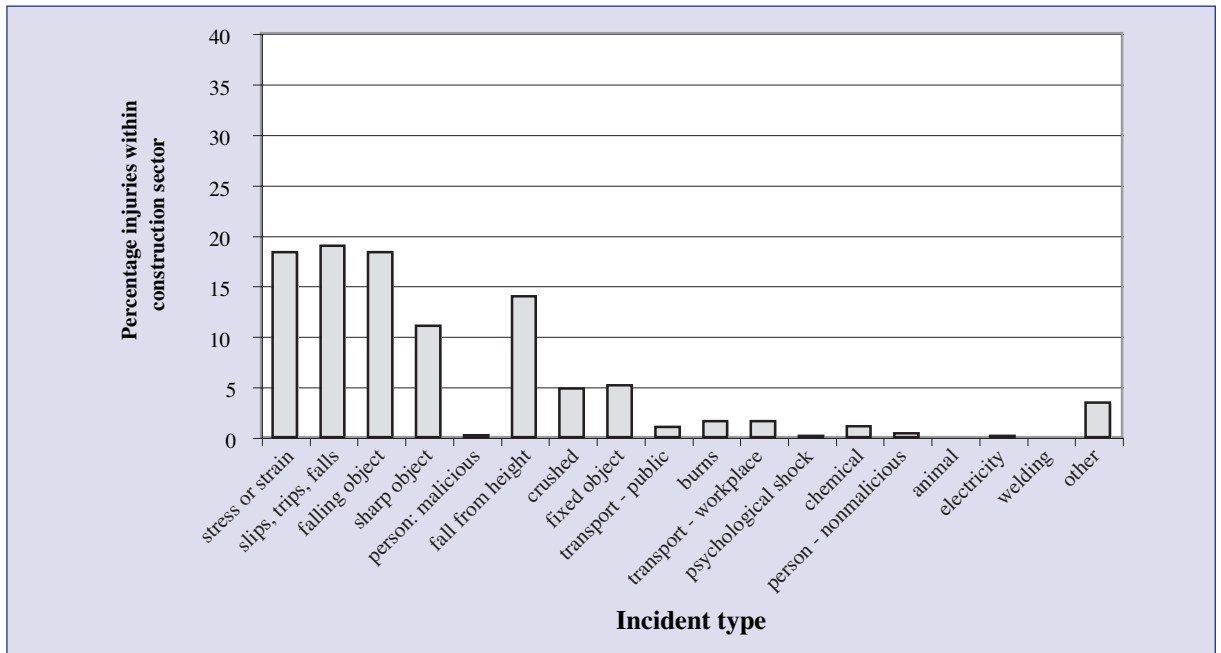
**Figure 28: Most frequently reported incident types for all economic sectors (HSA)**



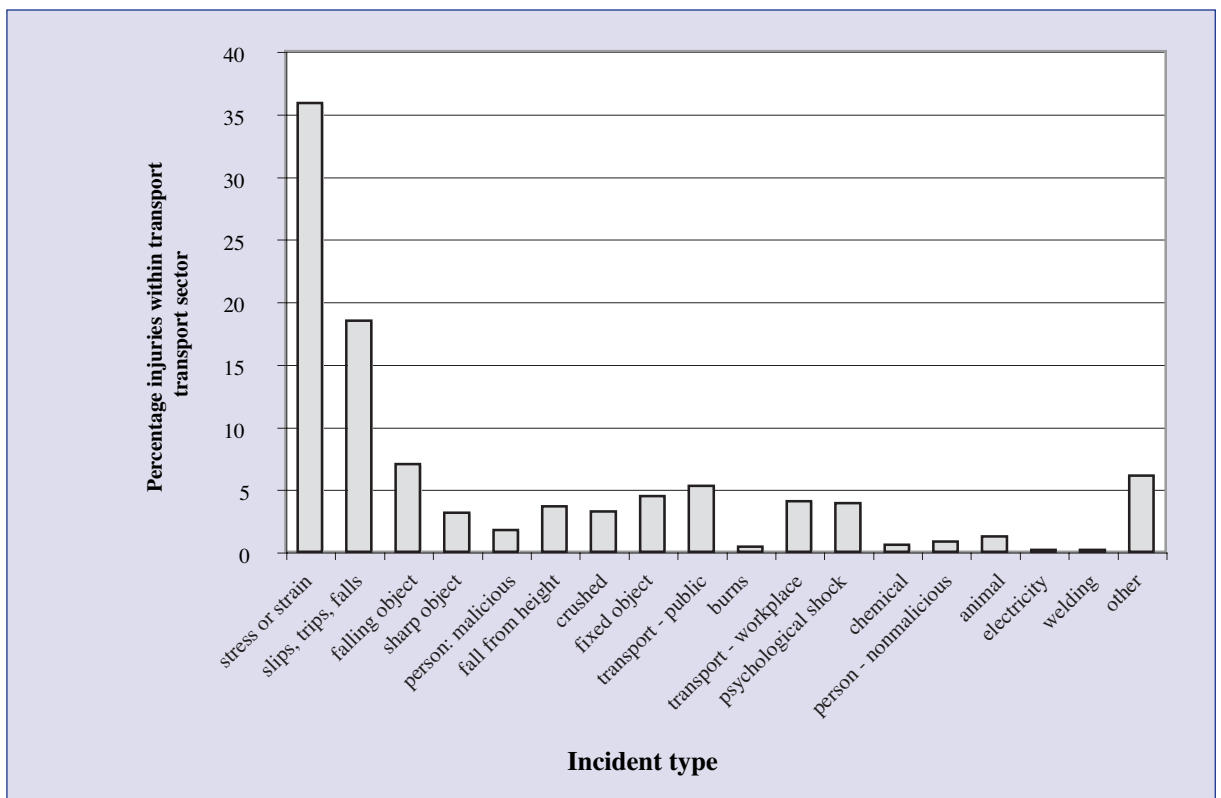
Figures 29–31 present the incident type information for specific economic sectors – construction, transport and health/social work:

- Construction – Figure 29: four of the top five incident types dominate in the construction industry. There are very few malicious incidents, but a high number of falls from heights compared to other sectors.
- Transport – Figure 30: physical stress and strain to the body incidents are most prevalent in the transport industry (over 35% of all incidents are in this category) followed by slips, trips and falls (nearly 20% of all incidents are of this type).
- Health/social work – Figure 31: physical stresses and strains, and slips, trips and falls are the two main incident types in the health and social work sector. The sector is also characterised by a high percentage of violent injuries (15%) compared to other sectors. Another 5% of injuries are inflicted by other persons – but these are non-violent incidents.

**Figure 29: Percentage reported injuries in construction sector by incident type (HSA)**



**Figure 30: Percentage reported injuries in transport sector by incident type (HSA)**



**Figure 31: Percentage reported injuries in health/social work sector by incident type (HSA)**

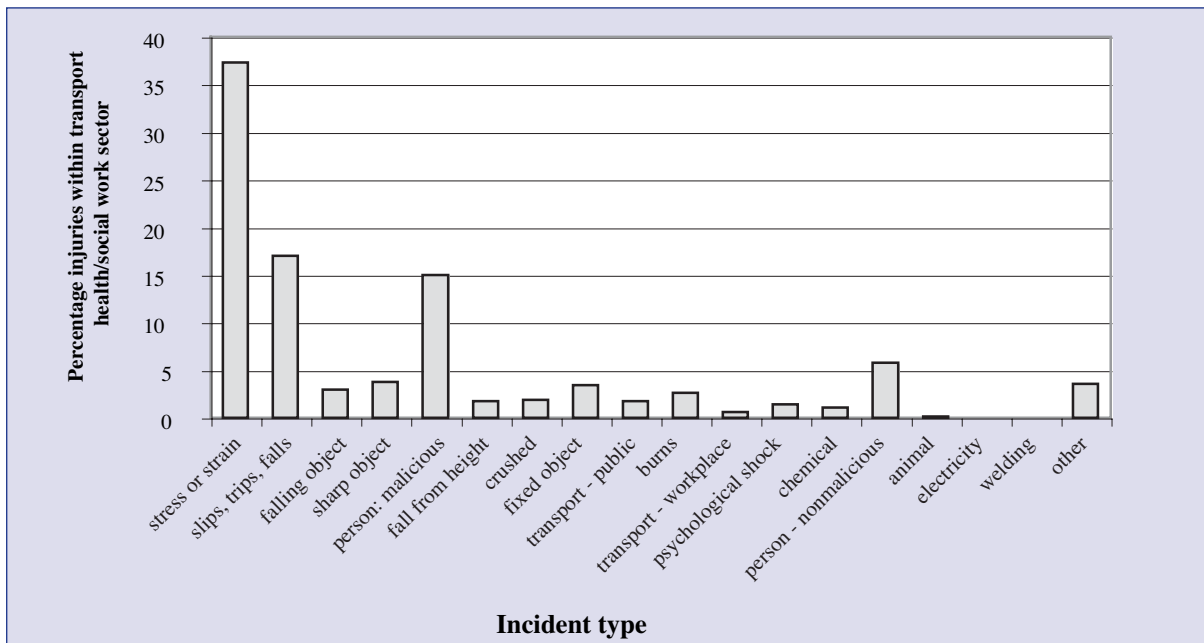


Table 32 contains detail of injury types for each economic sector. The percentage of injury types for all sectors combined is presented in Figure 33.

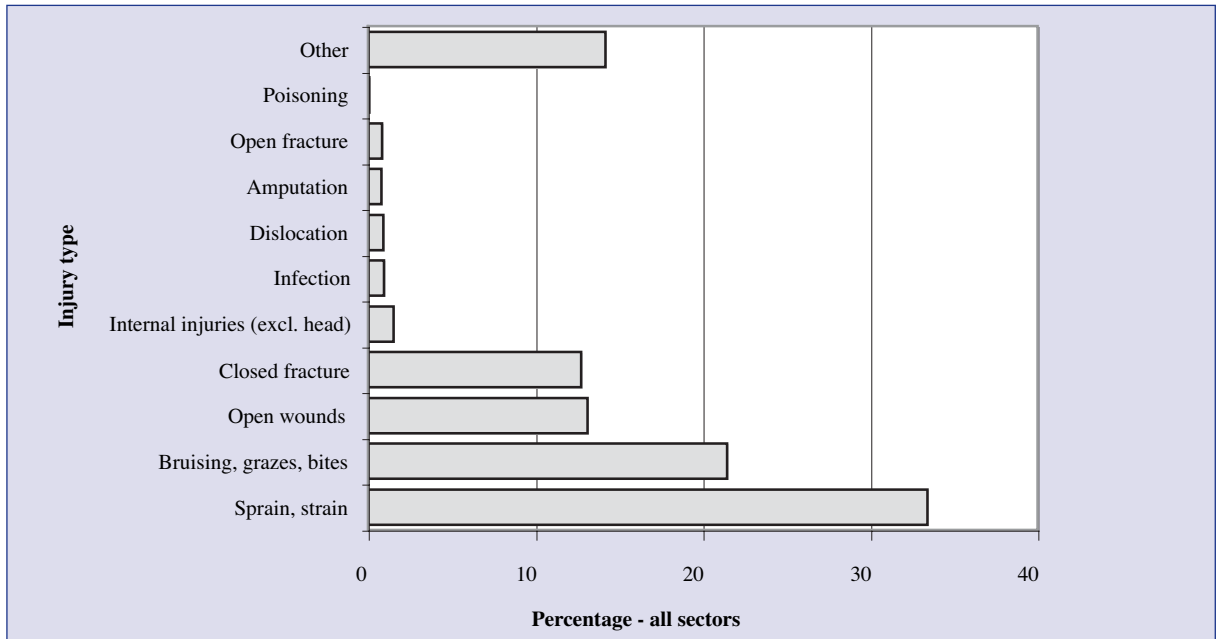
Table 32 indicates a high percentage of closed fractures (25%) in the agriculture sector (A) and the high percentage of open wound injuries (27%) in the hotel and restaurant sector (H).

**Table 32: Percentage reported injury by injury type and economic sector (HSA)**

Injury type	Economic Sector															All Sectors	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	%	No.
Sprain, strain	28.0	25.0	27.1	34.2	39.7	25.1	32.3	21.6	43.3	29.7	39.1	31.4	21.3	41.2	27.0	33.4	2,496
Bruising, grazes, bites	20.4	0.0	18.8	20.7	19.0	18.2	32.1	15.5	18.4	21.5	16.2	24.8	25.0	19.6	25.9	21.4	1,601
Open wounds	9.7	25.0	16.7	19.4	8.6	14.9	15.6	26.8	7.4	4.6	7.3	8.6	15.0	5.9	14.9	13.1	980
Closed fracture	24.7	50.0	18.8	10.2	13.8	24.1	8.5	8.2	7.6	12.3	12.8	13.5	16.3	7.3	10.3	12.7	951
Internal injuries (excl. head)	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.3	3.4	1.8	1.1	2.1	1.7	0.5	2.2	1.7	2.5	1.5	1.7	1.5	114
Infection	1.1	0.0	4.2	0.9	0.0	1.4	1.0	5.2	0.2	0.5	0.6	1.3	1.3	0.4	1.7	1.0	72
Dislocation	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.6	5.2	1.2	0.9	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.6	1.4	1.3	1.1	0.0	0.9	68
Amputation	3.2	0.0	4.2	1.4	0.0	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.8	59
Open fracture	2.2	0.0	2.1	0.4	5.2	2.0	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.1	0.6	2.5	0.0	1.1	0.8	62
Poisoning	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	6
Other	9.7	0.0	6.3	10.8	5.2	10.1	7.1	19.6	19.8	30.3	19.0	16.5	15.0	22.5	16.7	14.2	1,060
<b>Total %</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	
<b>Total number</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>1,854</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>1,365</b>	<b>786</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>962</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>783</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>791</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7,469</b>

Sector Key: A – Agriculture, hunting and forestry, B – Fishing, C – Mining and 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 33: Percentage reported injury types – all sectors (HSA)**



**Table 34: Percentage reported injury by body part injured & economic sector (HSA)**

Body Part Injured	Economic Sector															All Sectors	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	%	No.
Back	13.4	0.0	20.4	23.0	19.7	17.5	20.7	17.0	25.6	18.3	16.9	18.8	14.1	29.0	21.2	21.7	1,687
Finger(s)	14.4	0.0	10.2	19.9	4.9	12.5	9.3	20.0	6.0	4.1	7.1	8.1	4.7	7.3	10.9	11.7	911
Leg	9.3	20.0	16.3	8.1	19.7	13.5	9.9	3.0	10.8	7.6	12.0	10.4	16.5	7.3	11.4	10.1	789
Hand	12.4	0.0	12.2	11.4	1.6	10.1	8.1	13.0	4.0	9.1	7.1	8.8	12.9	5.3	9.8	8.7	678
Shoulder	2.1	0.0	4.1	5.7	3.3	4.9	5.9	7.0	7.3	4.1	7.7	7.5	2.4	8.3	4.3	6.1	479
Head	4.1	20.0	12.2	2.8	3.3	4.7	9.1	6.0	7.0	6.6	2.7	10.7	9.4	6.3	7.1	6.0	464
Arm	6.2	20.0	8.2	5.5	1.6	4.9	6.3	8.0	4.6	3.6	4.9	5.5	9.4	5.1	4.3	5.3	414
Foot	4.1	0.0	2.0	5.4	14.8	6.0	4.2	5.0	4.4	5.1	6.0	3.3	5.9	2.0	5.4	4.7	366
Ankle	8.2	0.0	6.1	2.3	16.4	5.8	4.4	3.0	5.4	4.1	4.4	3.3	2.4	3.2	4.3	4.1	321
Neck	5.2	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.2	1.0	3.1	2.0	4.9	4.3	5.9	6.4	2.2	2.8	222
Wrist	2.1	0.0	0.0	2.7	1.6	2.5	4.1	0.0	2.0	0.5	4.4	4.2	2.4	3.4	3.3	2.8	222
Eye(s)	3.1	0.0	4.1	3.1	3.3	3.9	2.7	2.0	1.6	1.5	2.2	1.8	0.0	2.3	2.2	2.7	208
Chest	4.1	40.0	0.0	2.1	3.3	3.0	1.7	3.0	2.2	1.5	1.1	2.2	3.5	2.0	1.6	2.3	177
Hip	3.1	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	1.8	2.8	2.0	1.7	0.5	1.1	2.1	4.7	1.9	2.2	1.8	141
Face	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.8	1.0	2.0	1.1	1.0	0.5	1.8	0.0	1.4	2.7	1.0	79
Toe(s)	1.0	0.0	2.0	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.9	3.0	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.7	54
Pelvic/abdominal area	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.8	0.0	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.5	0.7	58
Ear(s)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	27
Serious multiple injuries	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.6	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	24
Teeth	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	7
Other	7.2	0.0	0.0	2.3	3.3	4.6	5.2	4.0	9.5	28.4	14.8	5.9	4.7	6.5	6.5	6.0	464
All injuries %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
All injuries Number	97	5	49	1,923	61	1,419	810	100	1,009	197	183	815	85	855	184		7,792

Overall, the most common injury type is "strain or sprain". Over 30% of all reported injuries are of this type. This corresponds to the data on incident type, which identified manual handling as the most prolific incident type – strain or sprain injuries are the likely outcome of manual handling incidents.

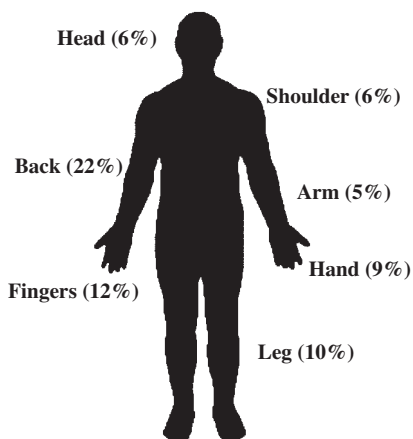
Table 34 presents details of the body parts injured for each reported incident. Note that some incidents may have caused injury to more than one body part.

Over 20% of all reported incidents cause back injury. Back injuries are the most common type of injury in every economic sector, with the exception of the agriculture sector (A) and the hotel and restaurant sector (H) where the majority are finger injuries.

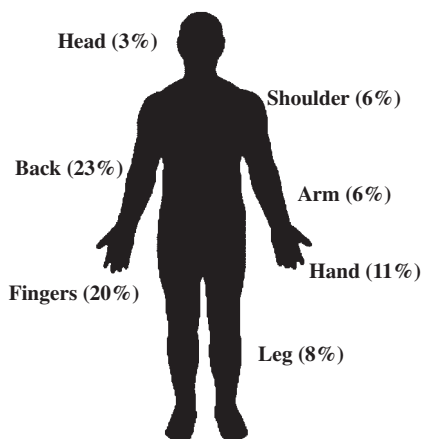
Figure 35 shows the seven most common body parts injured for all economic sectors. Figures 36–39 show the percentage body parts injured in specific economic sectors.

Body parts injured in the specific sectors are generally consistent with the average in all sectors. Deviations from the average include the percentage of back injuries reported in the health/social work sector (29% compared to the average of 20%). The rate of finger injuries in the manufacturing sector (D) is also above average (20% compared to the average 12%).

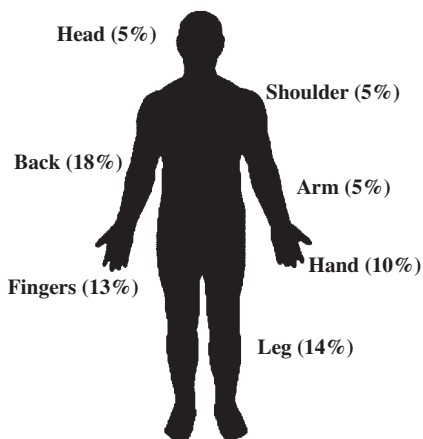
**Figure 35: Reported most injured body part – all sectors (HSA)**



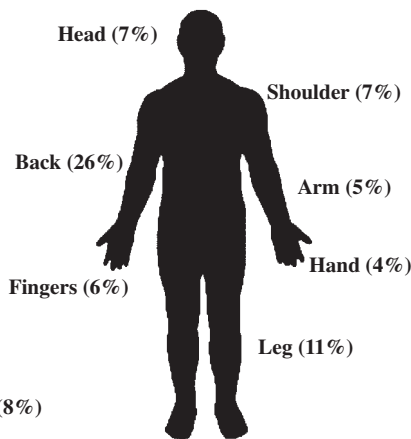
**Figure 36: Reported most injured body part – manufacturing sector (HSA)**



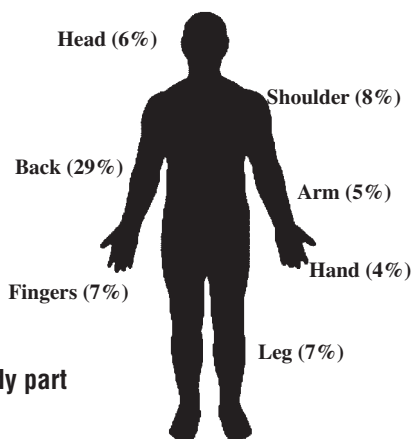
**Figure 37: Reported most injured body part – construction sector (HSA)**



**Figure 38: Reported most injured body part – transport sector (HSA)**



**Figure 39: Reported most injured body part – health/social work sector (HSA)**



### **RISK ALERT – MANUAL HANDLING INCIDENTS**

- Manual handling incidents trigger nearly 30% of all injuries reported to the HSA.
- Manual handling incidents and slips, trips and falls are the two most common accident triggers in all economic sectors.
- The most common injury type of all reported incidents is "sprains or strains" (33%).
- The most common body part injured in all reported incidents is the back (20%).

### **RISK ALERT – CONSTRUCTION INCIDENTS**

- Falls from height trigger 9% of all reported accidents in the construction sector.
- 14% of all incident types in the construction sectors are categorised as "falls from height".

### **RISK ALERT – PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION/DEFENCE INCIDENTS**

- "Shock, fright, violence of others" is the accident trigger for 28% of all reported injuries in this sector compared to an average of 7% for all economic sectors.
- 26% of all incidents in this sector are categorised as "injured by person: malicious". This compares to a 5% average for all economic sectors.

### **RISK ALERT – HOTEL AND RESTAURANT INCIDENTS**

- 27% of all reported injury types are open wounds compared to an average of 13% in all economic sectors.
- 20% of all reported injuries in the sector are finger injuries compared to an average of 12% for all economic sectors.

## 2.4 WORKPLACE INFORMATION

This section describes the workplace where non-fatal injuries occurred. Details of the immediate work environment, the size of the employing organisation, and the region are presented.

**Table 40: Percentage reported injuries by work environment and economic sector (HSA)**

Work Environment	Economic Sector															All Sectors	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	Total %	Total number
Factory, industrial site or warehouse	17.3	0.0	42.9	90.6	31.7	10.4	25.4	11.9	25.2	9.6	39.5	9.2	2.3	1.5	39.3	34.2	2,678
Construction site, opencast quarry or mine	2.0	0.0	42.9	2.5	21.7	78.2	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	9.7	3.2	2.3	0.1	4.9	16.2	1,270
Office, school, shop, restaurant, hotel, etc	3.1	0.0	0.0	2.8	5.0	3.0	66.3	82.2	6.4	73.2	17.8	15.0	62.1	4.1	18.6	15.6	1,217
Transport related area or road	1.0	0.0	2.0	1.7	10.0	3.8	4.1	0.0	54.3	12.1	21.1	32.3	4.6	4.1	10.9	13.6	1,062
Healthcare establishment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.2	3.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	6.0	10.3	85.2	2.7	10.5	820
Private home or related area	1.0	0.0	2.0	0.3	8.3	1.5	0.4	0.0	3.0	0.5	2.2	6.0	0.0	2.8	1.6	1.9	147
Farm, fish farm, forest or park	58.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	8.3	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.2	4.0	4.6	0.3	3.3	1.6	125
In the air or at high elevation	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.1	2.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	68
Sports area	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.4	6.9	0.7	3.3	0.4	34
On/over water	0.0	75.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	23
High pressure air/water environment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	6
Underground (excl. construction)	0.0	0.0	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	6
Other	15.3	25.0	4.1	1.1	11.7	1.1	2.3	1.0	4.1	4.5	5.4	22.0	6.9	1.2	15.3	4.7	364
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Total number	98	4	49	1,924	60	1,429	820	101	1,016	198	185	805	87	861	183		7,820

**Sector Key:** A – Agriculture, hunting and forestry, B – Fishing, C – Mining and 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.

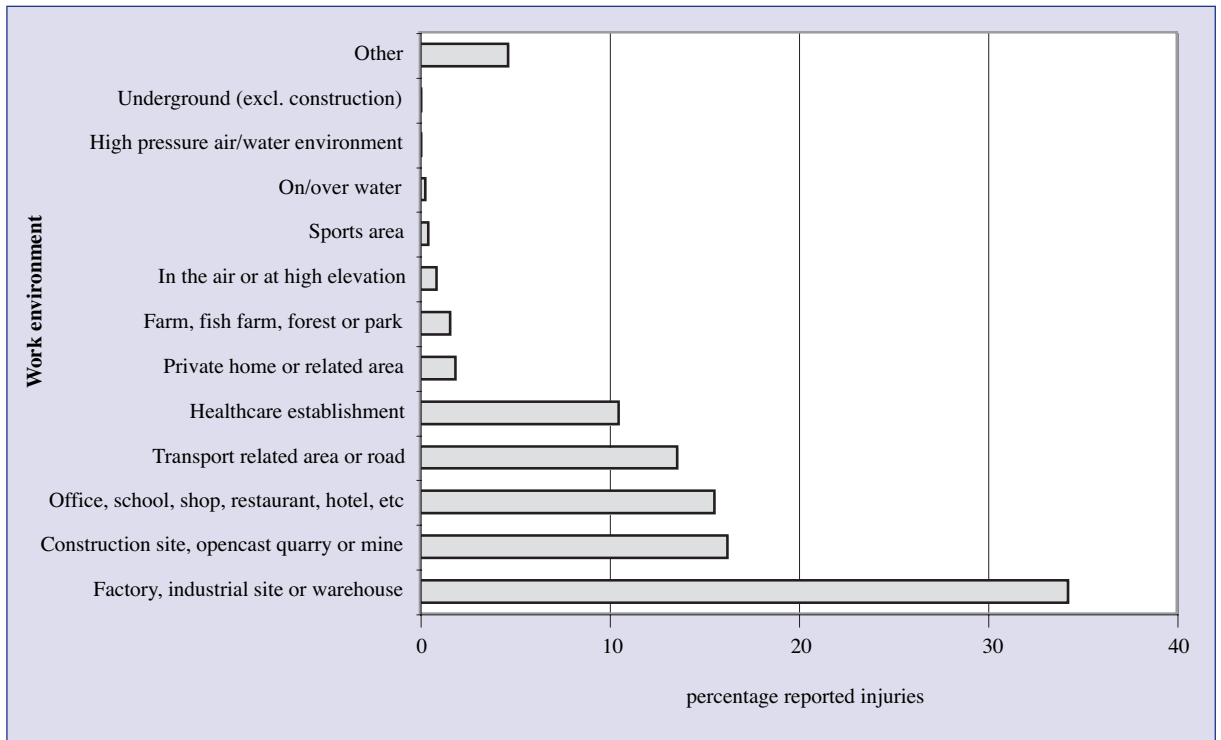
The categories in Table 40 are used by the HSA to describe the work environment in which reported incidents occur. Figure 41 illustrates the rate of injuries in each work environment for all economic sectors.

Twice as many incidents (34%) occurred in "factories, industrial sites or warehouses" than in any other work environment. Other environments with a reported rate of injuries above 10% include "construction sites", "office, schools etc", "transport related area or road" and "healthcare establishments".

Some of the higher results in Table 40 are to be expected. For example, 58% of all incidents in the agriculture sector (A) take place in the "farm, fish farm, forest or park" work environment, and 85% of all reported incidents in the health/social work sector (N) take place in "healthcare establishments". However, it is notable that 22% of all reported accidents in "construction site, opencast quarry or mine" work environments occurred to workers in sectors other than the construction sector (F).

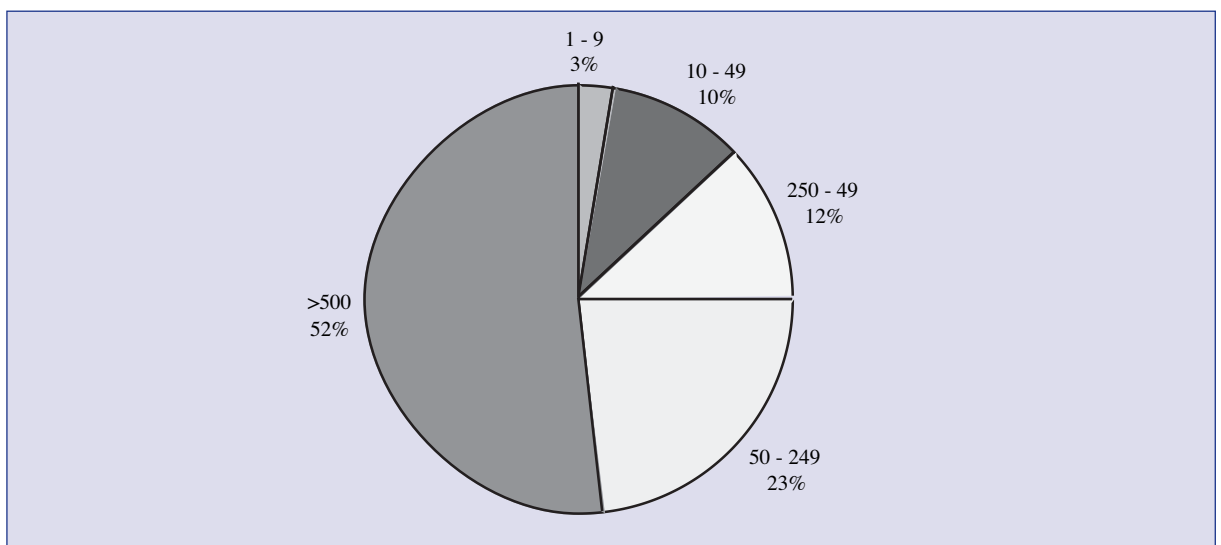


**Figure 41: Percentage reported injuries by work environment – all sectors (HSA)**



The HSA records the size of the employing organisation for every reported incident. This information is summarised in Figure 42. Over 50% of all reported incidents take place in very large organisations with more than 500 employees. Only 3% of the incidents reported to the HSA occurred in the smallest organisations with 1-9 employees.

**Figure 42: Percentage reported non-fatal injuries by size of employing organisation (HSA)**



**Figure 43: Rate of illness and injury by region (QNHS)**

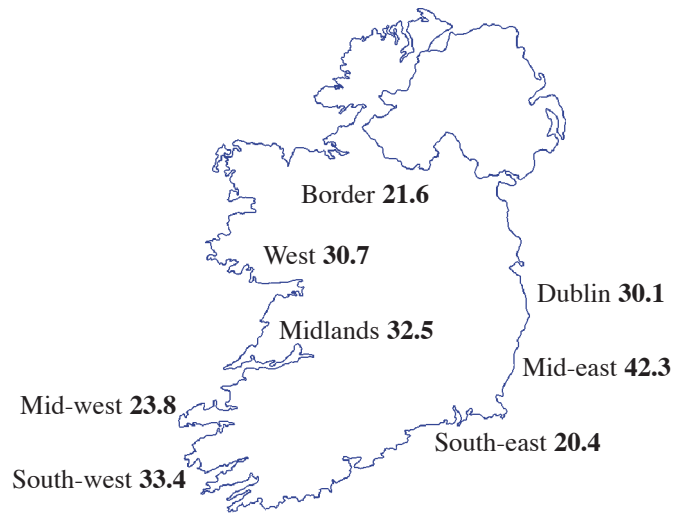
Region	Number employed in region	Injury		Illness	
		Number	Rate per 1,000	Number	Rate per 1,000
Border	190,100	4,100	21.6	3,600	18.9
Midlands	104,600	3,400	32.5	1,300	12.4
West	179,100	5,500	30.7	5,900	32.9
Dublin	548,700	16,500	30.1	16,800	30.6
Mid-east	203,500	8,600	42.3	6,500	31.9
Mid-west	155,400	3,700	23.8	3,700	23.8
South-east	191,000	3,900	20.4	2,900	15.2
South-west	263,500	8,800	33.4	5,600	21.3
Total	1,835,900	54,500	29.7	46,300	25.2

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 NR, Waterford, Wexford
South-West	Cork, Kerry
West	Galway, Mayo, Roscommon

The CSO provide a regional breakdown of their injury and illness estimates. The regions are different sizes so they cannot be compared directly. However, the data provides a general guide to injury and illness rates across the country.

Injury rates are higher than illness rates in most regions – illness rates are higher in the West and Dublin regions. Estimated injury rates are highest in the Mid-east region (Kildare, Meath and Wicklow) and lowest in the South-east. Illness rates are highest in the West of Ireland (Galway, Mayo and Roscommon) and lowest in the Midlands region.

**Figure 44: Rate of injury per 1,000 workers by region (QNHS)**



### RISK ALERT – REPORTING COMPLIANCE

- These results reflect better compliance with accident reporting regulations in the manufacturing sector:
- 34% of all reported incidents took place in the “factory, industrial site or warehouse” environment!
- 75% of all injuries were reported by organisations with more than 50 employees.

By contrast the level of reporting from the agriculture sector and smaller organisations is an area for concern:

- Only 2% of all reported incidents took place in a “farm, fish farm, forest or park” work environment.
- Only 3% of all injuries were reported by organisations between one and nine employees.
- These results indicate poor levels of compliance with reporting regulations given that the agriculture sector has the second highest injury rate of all economic sectors (see CSO data in Table 5).

# SECTION 3: FATAL INJURY INFORMATION

This section presents details of all fatal injuries in the workplace in 2004.

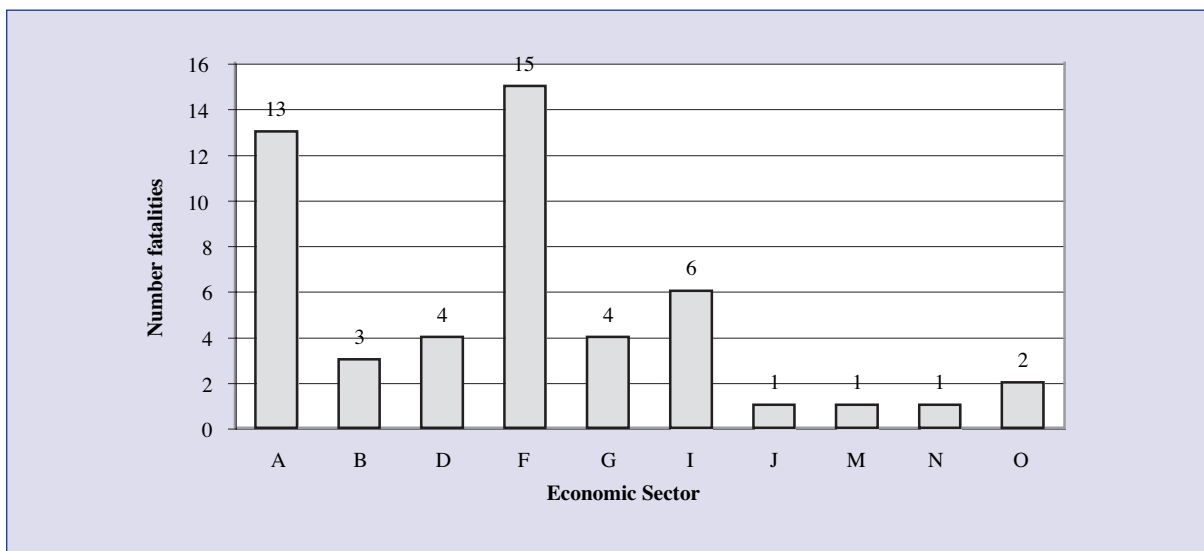
The statistics on fatal injuries are presented in the following sequence:

- General details of fatality numbers and rates.
- Information relating to the victim – employment status and age.
- Information relating to the incident – incident type.

In addition to the workplace fatalities presented here are road traffic fatalities that have not been reported to the HSA. Recent information on road traffic fatalities is available from the National Roads Authority at [www.nra.ie/RoadSafety](http://www.nra.ie/RoadSafety).

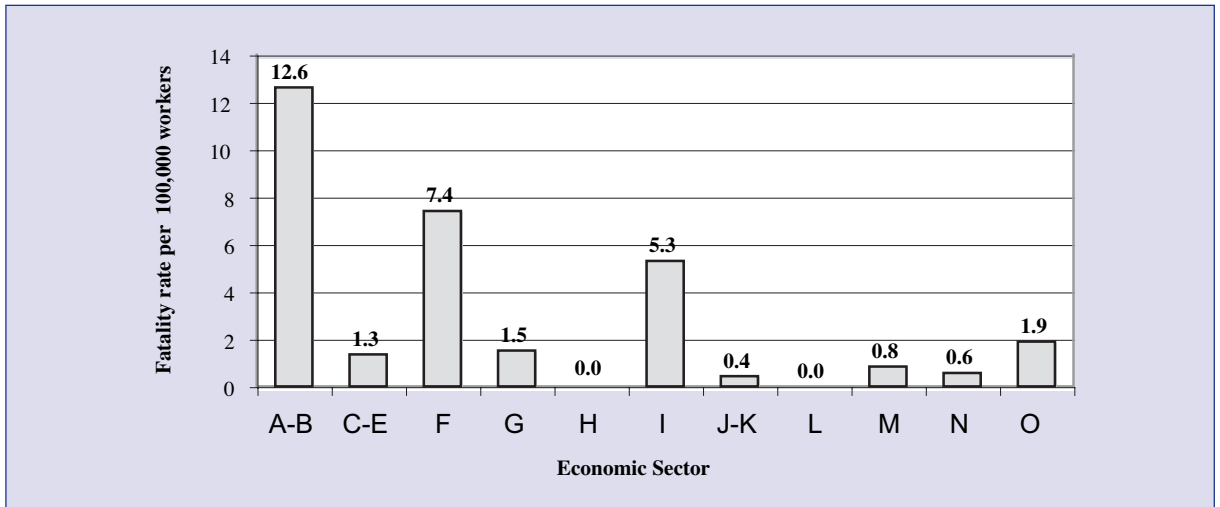
The number of fatalities in each economic sector for 2004 is presented in Figure 45. The highest number of fatal incidents occurred in the construction sector (15 fatalities), followed by the agriculture sector (13 fatalities). Details of the work environment in which the fatalities occurred show that two fatalities from other economic sectors occurred on construction sites – see Appendix 1 under Wholesale/Retail Trade (G) and Transport (I).

**Figure 45: Number of fatalities by economic sector (HSA)**



Sector Key: A– Agriculture, hunting and forestry, B – Fishing, C – Mining and 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 46: Rate of worker fatalities by economic sector (HSA)**

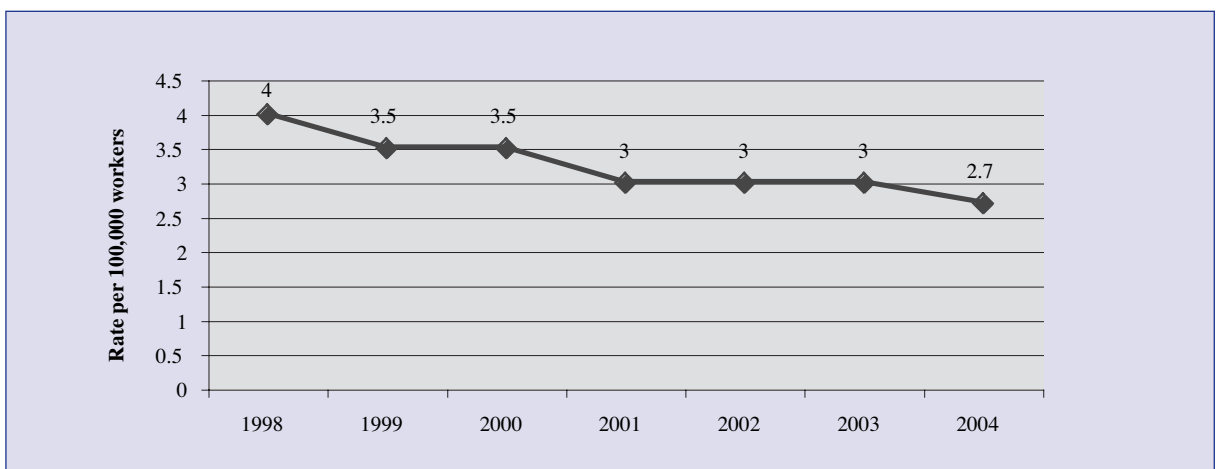


These same two sectors also have the highest rate of fatalities (Figure 46). The fatality rate in the agriculture and fishing sectors (A-B) is almost twice as high as the next highest fatality rate - 13 in every 100,000 workers compared to 7 in every 100,000 workers in the construction sector (F).

Note that Figure 46 combines agriculture and fishing fatalities - this is because estimates of the number of persons working in these sectors are combined by the CSO. However, based on agricultural fatalities only (n = 12, excluding the non-worker fatality), the rate is still the highest in any sector at 10 in every 100,000 workers.

Figure 47 indicates a reduction in the fatality rate for 2004. The rate had remained static at three in every 100,000 workers for the period 2001-2003. However, this year the rate has decreased to 2.7 in every 100,000 workers, representing an overall decrease of 33% in the fatality rate since 1998.

**Figure 47: Rate of fatalities 1998-2004 (HSA)**



**Table 48: Number of fatal injuries by employment status and economic sector (HSA)**

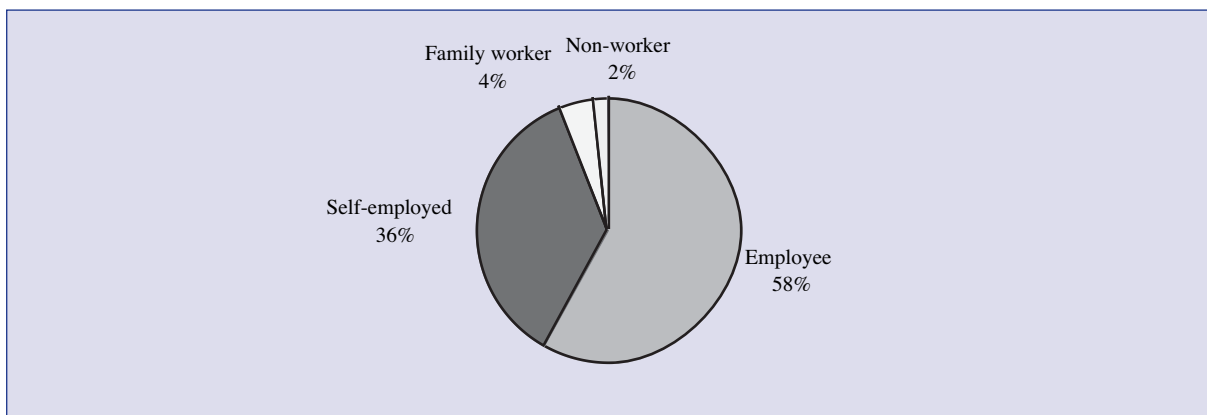
Economic Sector	Worker					Non-Worker	Total
	Employee	Self-employed	Family Worker 15+	Total	Rate per 100,000		
A-B	5	8	2	15	12.6	1	16
C-E	3	1	-	4	1.3	-	4
F	11	4	-	15	7.4	-	15
G	1	3	-	4	1.5	-	4
H	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-
I	6	-	-	6	5.3	-	6
J-K	-	1	-	1	0.4	-	1
L	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-
M	1	-	-	1	0.8	-	1
N	1	-	-	1	0.6	-	1
O	1	1	-	2	1.9	-	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>50</b>

A – Agriculture, hunting and forestry, B – Fishing, C – Mining and 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.

Table 48 provides details of the employment status of the victims. The percentages in each status group are illustrated in Figure 49.

A total of 49 workers and 1 non-worker were killed as a result of fatal workplace injuries in 2004. Of the workers, 29 were employees, 18 were self-employed (working mainly in the agricultural, construction and wholesale and retail trade sectors) and two were categorised as family workers (both of these were working in the agriculture sector).

**Figure 49: Percentage fatalities by employment status (HSA)**



The age profile for the fatal incidents is presented in Table 50 and in Figure 51. The highest numbers of fatal incidents occur in the 65+ age group (nine fatalities) and in the 45-49 age group (eight fatalities). Seven of the nine victims in the 65+ age group were working in the agriculture sector (A).

**Table 50: Number of fatalities by economic sector and age band (HSA)**

Age	Economic Sector										Total
	A	B	D	F	G	I	J	M	N	O	
Age 0-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Age 5-9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Age 10-14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Age 15-19	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Age 20-24	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4
Age 25-29	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Age 30-34	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
Age 35-39	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Age 40-44	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Age 45-49	1	0	0	2	1	3	0	0	1	0	8
Age 50-54	0	0	0	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	5
Age 55-59	2	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	6
Age 60-64	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Age 65+	7	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Total	13	3	4	15	4	6	1	1	1	2	50

**Figure 51: Number of fatalities by age group (HSA)**

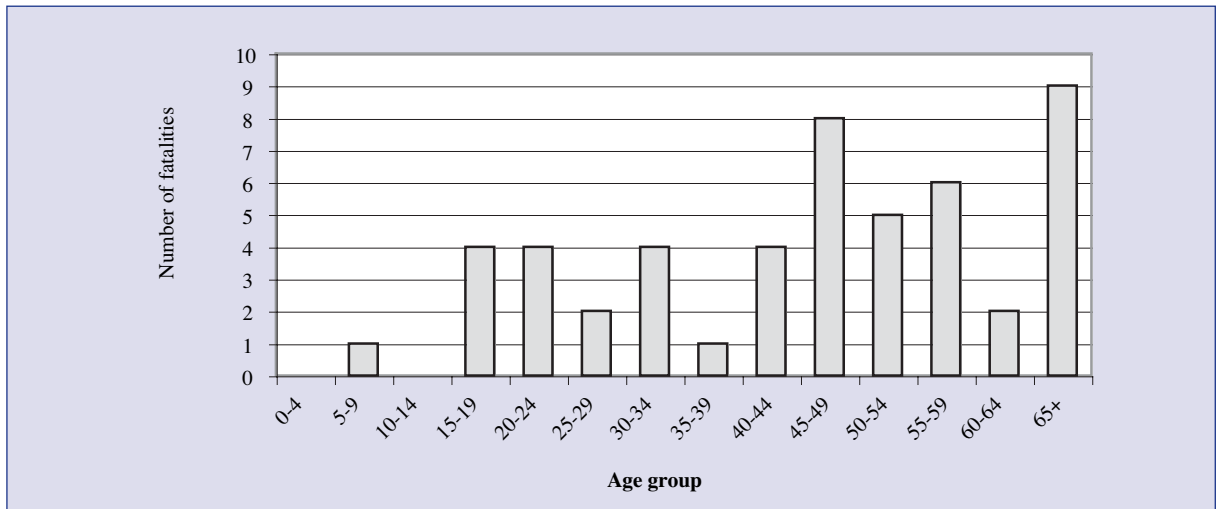


Table 52 indicates that most fatal incidents are due to injuries by vehicles in the workplace (twelve fatalities), falls from height (eleven fatalities), injuries from falling/moving/flying objects (eight fatalities), and drowning or burial (six fatalities). These four incident types account for nearly 75% of fatalities in 2004.

Most of the injuries by vehicles in the workplace were in the agriculture (four fatalities) and wholesale and retail trade (three fatalities) sectors. Most of the falls from heights occurred in the construction (six fatalities) and agriculture sectors (four fatalities).

**Table 52: Number of fatalities by economic sector and incident type (HSA)**

Incident Type	Economic Sector										Total
	A	B	D	F	G	I	J	M	N	O	
Fall from height	4	0	1	1	3	1	0	1	0	1	12
Injured by vehicle in workplace	4	0	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	11
Struck by falling/moving/flying object	1	0	0	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	8
Drowning	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	6
Injured by animal	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Contact with electricity	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Injured by vehicle on public road	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Contact with harmful substances	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Injured by person: violent	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Trapped/crushed by object/machinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Other	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	13	3	4	15	4	6	1	1	1	2	50

A – Agriculture, hunting and forestry, B – Fishing, C – Mining and 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.

### RISK ALERT – HIGH NUMBER AND RATE OF FATALITIES IN THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

- Thirteen out of 50 fatalities in 2004 were in the agriculture sector - this is the second highest number of fatalities in any sector.
- The combined agriculture and fishing sectors have a very high fatality rate (13 in every 100,000 workers - almost twice the rate of the next highest sector).
- Even when we remove the fishing fatalities from the calculation, the agriculture sector still has the highest fatality rate (10 in every 100,000 workers).

### RISK ALERT – HIGH NUMBER AND RATE OF FATALITIES IN THE CONSTRUCTION SECTOR

- The construction sector had the highest number of fatalities in 2004 (15 fatalities).
- The construction sector had the second highest fatality rate of all the sectors (seven in every 100,000 workers).



### **RISK ALERT – FATALITIES IN THE 65+ AGE GROUP**

- Nine out of the 50 victims of fatal injuries in 2004 were aged 65+.
- Seven out of these nine fatalities occurred in the agriculture sector.

This statistic is a particular cause for concern given that the 65+ age group represents only 2% of the working population. According to the CSO figures for 2003, there were 35,100 workers in the 65+ age group out of a total working population of 1,835,900.

### **RISK ALERT – RECURRING INCIDENT TYPES WITHIN ECONOMIC SECTORS**

- Most fatal injuries in the agriculture sector are due to falls from height (four fatalities), injuries by vehicles in the workplace (four fatalities), and injuries by animals (three fatalities).
- Most fatal injuries in the construction sector are due to falls from heights (six fatalities) and injuries due to falling/moving/flying objects (five fatalities).

# APPENDIX 1 – SUMMARY OF FATAL INCIDENTS IN 2004

## NACE A - Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry (13 fatalities)

Date	Event	Employment Status	Occupational Group	Work Environment	County	Age
27/02/2004	The victim was helping out on his sons farm when he was attacked by a bull in the farm yard.	Family worker	Non-worker	Farm, fish farm, forest or park	Limerick	74
10/03/2004	The victim fell off a ladder he was using to access a loft. He sustained serious injuries and died in hospital three weeks later.	Employed part-time	Farm-hands and labourers	Farm, fish farm, forest or park	Wexford	46
18/03/2004	Victim fell from top of round bales while feeding calves alone.	Self-employed	Managers of small (farm) enterprises	Farm, fish farm, forest or park	Kilkenny	73
24/04/2004	The victim was loading a transport box which was attached to rear of tractor. It appears that he was crushed between transport box and tractor.	Family Worker	Agricultural, fishery & related labourers	Farm, fish farm, forest or park	Waterford	15
13/05/2004	Victim fell from a platform while helping out on a neighbour's farm. The platform consisted of a pallet attached to the forks of a tractor, a few feet off the ground.	Employee	Farm-hands & labourers	Farm, fish farm, forest or park	Wexford	72
26/05/2004	It appears the victim was carrying out maintenance / repairs under a baler propped on wooden blocks, when the baler fell on top of him.	Employee	Farm-hands and labourers	Factory, industrial site or warehouse	Galway	55
26/05/2004	A bull entered the farm yard from a nearby field and attacked the farmer.	Self-employed	Managers of small (farm) enterprises	Farm, fish farm, forest or park	Monaghan	69
05/06/2004	It appears the victim was electrocuted when he came in contact with a silage harvester which was being driven by his employer under high voltage lines.	Employee	Agricultural, fishery & related labourers	Farm, fish farm, forest or park	Tipperary	23
10/06/2004	The victims tractor overturned into drain when he was rolling grass between rows of young trees.	Self-employed	Managers of small (farm) enterprises	Farm, fish farm, forest or park	Cavan	59
13/08/2004	It appears the victim was crushed under the rear wheel when he fell out of the cab door of a tractor, which his father was driving.	Family member	Non-worker	Farm, fish farm, forest or park	Tipperary	5
26/06/04	It appears that the victim left his house on a quad bike to inspect sheep. He was found trapped beneath the overturned vehicle in a shallow ditch adjacent to the gateway	Self-employed	Managers of small (farm) enterprises	Farm, fish farm, forest or park	Donegal	75
21/08/2004	The victim was cleaning a shed with a power hose, when he fell through perspex sheeting on roof of shed.	Self-employed	Managers of small (farm) enterprises	Farm, fish farm, forest or park	Mayo	66
06/10/2004	The victim was attacked by bull in field 0.75 miles from the home farm.	Self-employed	Managers of small (farm) enterprises	Farm, fish farm, forest or park	Monaghan	69

### NACE B – Fishing (3 fatalities)

Date	Event	Employment Status	Occupational Group	Work Environment	County	Age
17/09/2004	A 65-foot fishing vessel was making a short trip from the boat repair yard to its home port. The boat ran aground and sank.	Employee	Skilled agricultural & fishery workers	On/over water	Galway	18
17/09/2004	A 65-foot fishing vessel was making a short trip from the boat repair yard to its home port. The boat ran aground and sank.	Self-employed	Skilled agricultural & fishery workers	On/over water	Galway	42
17/09/2004	A 65-foot fishing vessel was making a short trip from the boat repair yard to its home port. The boat ran aground and sank.	Self-employed	Skilled agricultural & fishery workers	On / over water	Galway	41

### NACE D – Manufacturing (4 fatalities)

Date	Event	Employment Status	Occupational Group	Work Environment	County	Age
05/08/2004	It appears the victim was working inside a confined space at the time of the accident.	Employee	Manufacturing labourers	Factory, industrial site or warehouse	Limerick	22
19/08/2004	The victim was walking from the rear of his van when it rolled back over him.	Employee	Sales & service elementary occupations	Transport related area or road	Galway	58
17/09/2004	A 65-foot fishing vessel was making a short trip from the boat repair yard to its home port. The boat ran aground and sank.	Self-employed	Skilled agricultural & fishery workers	On/over water	Galway	66
25/11/2004	The victim was spray-painting doors for bedroom units, when it appears he was overcome by vapours.	Employed part-time	Extraction & building trades	Factory, industrial site or warehouse	Monaghan	55

### NACE F – Construction (15 fatalities)

Date	Event	Employment Status	Occupational Group	Work Environment	County	Age
06/01/2004	The victim was working at the top of an ESB pole when the pole collapsed.	Employee	Electrical line installers, repairers and cable jointers	Construction site, opencast quarry or mine	Roscommon	33
03/02/2004	The victim was attaching sling to teleporter bucket. He got down from machine he was driving. Victim and machine rolled down into excavation machine turned over on top of him.	Employee	Earth moving and related plant operators	Construction site, opencast quarry or mine	Offaly	38
10/02/2004	The victim fell from a single storey unprotected roof edge when starting to slate a roof. Victim died two weeks later.	Self-employed	Roofers	Construction site, opencast quarry or mine	Galway	65
19/02/2004	The victim was putting craning hook onto shutter while agent was driving the digger. He collided with the bucket of digger.	Employee	Building construction labourers	Construction site, opencast quarry or mine	Carlow	18

## NACE F – Construction (15 fatalities) continued

Date	Event	Employment Status	Occupational Group	Work Environment	County	Age
20/02/2004	Apparently the victim fell from a height.	Self-employed	Carpenters & joiners	Construction site, opencast quarry or mine	Waterford	54
19/03/2004	A dissolved acetylene (DA) cylinder exploded causing fatal injuries to the victim.	Employee	Plumbers and pipe fitters	Factory, industrial site or warehouse	Limerick	48
22/04/2004	The victim was standing on plank supported on internal partition walls of single-storey house. Prefabricated roof trusses, which were in a temporary state of installation, fell and knocked him from his position.	Employee	Carpenters and joiners	Construction site, opencast quarry or mine	Donegal	41
26/05/2004	The victim was struck by passenger lift cab which fell from top floor level of lift shaft.	Employee	Machinery mechanics and fitters	Construction site, opencast quarry or mine	Wicklow	29
17/06/2004	The victim was working near pipe storage rack. Pipe bundle fell off rack, pinning the victim to the ground.	Employee	Building construction labourers	Construction site, opencast quarry or mine	Waterford	31
10/08/2004	The victim appears to have fallen while plastering the external wall of a bungalow.	Self-employed	Extraction and building trades	Construction site, opencast quarry or mine	Roscommon	48
20/08/2004	Victim was in an unsupported trench, which collapsed.	Employee	Building construction labourers	Construction site, opencast quarry or mine	Dublin	61
13/10/2004	The victim was working with a team of workers resurfacing a section of country road. An excavator reversed down the road and crushed the victim.	Employee	Corporate managers	Transport related area or road	Tipperary	55
20/10/2004	It appears that the victim was working at heights, with a colleague, when the basket they were in fell off the blades of a forklift.	Trainee	Extraction and building trades	Factory, industrial site or warehouse	Tipperary	19
10/11/2004	The victim was loading branches into his shredder using a truck-mounted crane that was parked along side the shredder. Whilst removing the grab from the shredder, it appears that the grab suddenly came free from the shredder pinning him against the cab of his lorry.	Self-employed	Managers of small enterprises	Transport related area or road	Westmeath	43
10/11/2004	The victim was electrocuted while placing gutters in position which appear to have come into contact with an overhead 10kv line.	Employee	Extraction and building trades	Construction site, opencast quarry or mine	Galway	34

### NACE G – Wholesale/Retail trade; Repair of Vehicles, Personal and Household Goods (4 fatalities)

Date	Event	Employment Status	Occupational Group	Work Environment	County	Age
18/02/2004	As the victim was tipping a load of fill material, the tipper truck he was driving fell over on its side.	Employed part-time	Heavy truck and lorry drivers	Construction site, opencast quarry or mine	Clare	51
27/09/2004	The victim was carrying out maintenance on a truck when the truck rolled forward and crushed him.	Self-employed	Corporate managers	Factory, industrial site or warehouse	Waterford	52
30/09/2004	The victim was crushed by a reversing truck in the forecourt of his garage.	Self-employed	Metal, machinery and related trades	Factory, industrial site or warehouse	Limerick	45
12/10/2004	The victim was carrying out maintenance work on floodlights at a GAA pitch. He was in the basket of a telescopic handler, which was situated on an incline. The telescopic handler became unstable and the victim was thrown from the basket.	Self-employed	Labourers in mining, construction, manufacturing and transport	Sports area	Wexford	51

### NACE I – Transport, Storage and Communication (6 fatalities)

Date	Event	Employment Status	Occupational Group	Work Environment	County	Age
13/01/2004	It appears that the victim was electrocuted when his truck-mounted crane made contact with a 20kv overhead power line as he delivered timber to a domestic dwelling.	Employee	Heavy truck and lorry drivers	Private home or related area	Clare	47
15/03/2004	The victim was pulling curtain across lorry when baler clamp truck on drivers side began moving three-bale high load. The two top bales fell on top of the victim.	Employee	Heavy truck and lorry drivers	Factory, industrial site or warehouse	Cork	48
16/04/2004	The victim was hauling 40-foot lengths of steel. The victim had cause to perform an emergency braking procedure. The load moved forward, pushing the tractor cab forward into the ground fatally injuring the driver.	Employee	Heavy truck and lorry drivers	Transport related area or road	Meath	49
24/05/2004	It appears that the victim was connecting trailer to tractor unit and was run over by trailer.	Employee	Heavy truck and lorry drivers	Transport related area or road	Cork	34
17/06/2004	The victim was struck by reversing truck on construction site.	Employee	Drivers and mobile plant operators	Construction site, opencast quarry or mine	Kildare	55
26/07/2004	The victim fell into water while moving from one moored cruiser to another.	Employee	Metal, machinery and related trades	On/over water (excl. construction)	Westmeath	29

### NACE J – Financial Intermediation (1 fatality)

Date	Event	Employment Status	Occupational Group	Work Environment	County	Age
01/09/2004	The victim, a self-employed agent, was apparently conducting her normal business of visiting customers in their homes. The details of the victims death are not known at this time by the company.	Self-employed	Other associate professionals	Private home or related area	Waterford	54

### NACE M – Education (1 fatality)

Date	Event	Employment Status	Occupational Group	Work Environment	County	Age
20/11/2004	The victim was directing a tractor with trailer which was being reversed into the schoolyard. It appears that he was struck by a tanker-trailer.	Employee	Sales and services elementary occupations	Office, school, shop, restaurant, hotel, theatre, etc	Cork	62

### NACE N – Health and Social Work (1 fatality)

Date	Event	Employment Status	Occupational Group	Work Environment	County	Age
12/01/2004	The victim was clearing out pit of lift shaft when lift started moving.	Employee	Cook	Healthcare establishment	Dublin	45

### NACE O – Community, Social and Personal Services (2 fatalities)

Date	Event	Employment Status	Occupational Group	Work Environment	County	Age
20/05/2004	The victim appears to have been standing in a recycling shed, when a loading shovel reversed over him.	Employee	Sweepers and related labourers	Factory, industrial site or warehouse	Galway	24
03/07/2004	The victim was involved in the salvage of a sunken yacht. During the recovery operation, he got into difficulty and was pronounced dead on arrival to hospital.	Self-employed	Skilled agricultural or fishery workers	High pressure air or water environment	Dublin	24

# APPENDIX 2 – LIST OF NACE CODES

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## **A – SECTION A: AGRICULTURE, HUNTING AND FORESTRY**

- A.1 – Agriculture, hunting and related service activities
- A.1.10 – Growing of crops; market gardening; horticulture
- A.1.11 – Growing of cereals and other crops n.e.c.
- A.1.12 – Growing of vegetables, horticultural specialities and nursery products
- A.1.13 – Growing of fruit, nuts, beverage and spice crops
- A.1.20 – Farming of animals
- A.1.21 – Farming of cattle, dairy farming
- A.1.22 – Farming of sheep, goats, horses, asses, mules and hinnies
- A.1.23 – Farming of swine
- A.1.24 – Farming of poultry
- A.1.25 – Other farming of animals
- A.1.30 – Growing of crops combined with farming of animals (mixed farming)
- A.1.40 – Agricultural and animal husbandry service activities, except veterinary activities; landscape gardening
- A.1.41 – Agricultural service activities; landscape gardening
- A.1.42 – Animal husbandry service activities, except veterinary activities
- A.1.50 – Hunting, trapping and game propagation including related service activities
- A.2 – Forestry, logging and related services activities
- A.2.1 – Forestry and logging
- A.2.2 – Forestry and logging related service activities

## **B – SECTION B: FISHING**

- B.5 – Fishing, operation of fish hatcheries and fish farms and service activities
- B.5.1 – Fishing
- B.5.2 – Operation of fish hatcheries and fish farms
- B.5.3 – Service activities incidental to fishing

## **C – SECTION C: MINING AND QUARRYING**

- CA – *SubSection CA: Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials*
- CA.10 – Mining of coal and lignite; extraction of peat
- CA.10.10 – Mining and agglomeration of hard coal
- CA.10.20 – Mining and agglomeration of lignite
- CA.10.30 – Extraction and agglomeration of peat
- CA.11 – Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas and service activities, excluding surveying
- CA.11.10 – Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas
- CA.11.11 – Extraction of crude petroleum
- CA.11.12 – Extraction of natural gas
- CA.11.13 – Extraction of bituminous shale and sand
- CA.11.20 – Service activities incidental to oil and gas extraction excluding surveying
- CA.12 – Mining of uranium and thorium ores
- CB – *SubSection CB Mining and quarrying except energy producing materials*
- CB.13 – Mining of metal ores

- CB.13.10 – Mining of iron ores
- CB.13.20 – Mining of non-ferrous metal ores, except uranium and thorium ores
- CB.14 – Other mining and quarrying
- CB.14.10 – Quarrying of stone
- CB.14.11 – Quarrying of stone for construction
- CB.14.12 – Quarrying of limestone, gypsum and chalk
- CB.14.13 – Quarrying of slate
- CB.14.20 – Quarrying of sand and clay
- CB.14.21 – Operation of gravel and sand pits
- CB.14.22 – Mining of clays and kaolin
- CB.14.30 – Mining of chemical and fertiliser minerals
- CB.14.40 – Production of salt
- CB.14.50 – Other mining and quarrying n.e.c.

## **D – SECTION D: MANUFACTURING**

- DA* – *SubSection DA: Manufacture of food products; beverages and tobacco*
- DA.15 – Manufacture of food products and beverages
- DA.15.10 – Production, processing and preserving of meat and meat products
- DA.15.11 – Production and preserving of meat
- DA.15.12 – Production and preserving of poultry meat
- DA.15.13 – Production of meat and poultry meat products
- DA.15.20 – Processing and preserving of fish and fish products
- DA.15.30 – Processing and preserving of fruit and vegetables
- DA.15.31 – Processing and preserving of potatoes
- DA.15.32 – Manufacture of fruit and vegetable juice
- DA.15.33 – Processing and preserving of fruit and vegetables n.e.c.
- DA.15.40 – Manufacture of vegetable and animal oils and fats
- DA.15.41 – Manufacture of crude oils and fats
- DA.15.42 – Manufacture of refined oils and fats
- DA.15.43 – Manufacture of margarine and similar edible fats
- DA.15.50 – Manufacture of dairy products
- DA.15.51 – Operation of dairies and cheese making
- DA.15.52 – Manufacture of ice cream
- DA.15.60 – Manufacture of grain mill products, starches and starch products
- DA.15.61 – Manufacture of grain mill products
- DA.15.62 – Manufacture of starches and starch products
- DA.15.70 – Manufacture of prepared animal feeds
- DA.15.71 – Manufacture of prepared feeds for farm animals
- DA.15.72 – Manufacture of prepared pet foods
- DA.15.80 – Manufacture of other food products
- DA.15.81 – Manufacture of bread; manufacture of fresh pastry goods and cakes
- DA.15.82 – Manufacture of rusks and biscuits and of preserved pastry goods and cakes
- DA.15.83 – Manufacture of sugar
- DA.15.84 – Manufacture of cocoa; chocolate and sugar confectionery
- DA.15.85 – Manufacture of macaroni, noodles, couscous and similar farinaceous products
- DA.15.86 – Processing of tea and coffee
- DA.15.87 – Manufacture of condiments and seasonings
- DA.15.88 – Manufacture of homogenised food preparations and dietetic food
- DA.15.89 – Manufacture of other food products n.e.c.



- DA.15.90 – Manufacture of beverages
- DA.15.91 – Manufacture of distilled potable alcoholic beverages
- DA.15.92 – Production of ethyl alcohol from fermented materials
- DA.15.93 – Manufacture of wines
- DA.15.94 – Manufacture of cider and other fruit wines
- DA.15.95 – Manufacture of other non-distilled fermented beverages
- DA.15.96 – Manufacture of beer
- DA.15.97 – Manufacture of malt
- DA.15.98 – Production of mineral waters and soft drinks
- DA.16 – Manufacture of tobacco products
  
- DB – SubSection DB: Manufacture of textiles and textile products*
- DB.17 – Manufacture of textiles
- DB.17.10 – Preparation and spinning of textile fibres
- DB.17.11 – Preparation and spinning of cotton-type fibres
- DB.17.12 – Preparation and spinning of woollen-type fibres
- DB.17.13 – Preparation and spinning of worsted-type fibres
- DB.17.14 – Preparation and spinning of flax-type fibres
- DB.17.15 – Throwing and preparation of silk including from noils and throwing and texturing of synthetic or artificial filament yarns
- DB.17.16 – Manufacture of sewing threads
- DB.17.17 – Preparation and spinning of other textile fibres
- DB.17.20 – Textile weaving
- DB.17.21 – Cotton-type weaving
- DB.17.22 – Woollen-type weaving
- DB.17.23 – Worsted-type weaving
- DB.17.24 – Silk-type weaving
- DB.17.25 – Other textile weaving
- DB.17.30 – Finishing of textiles
- DB.17.40 – Manufacture of made-up textile articles, except apparel
- DB.17.50 – Manufacture of other textiles
- DB.17.51 – Manufacture of carpets and rugs
- DB.17.52 – Manufacture of cordage, rope, twine and netting
- DB.17.53 – Manufacture of nonwovens and articles made from nonwovens, except apparel
- DB.17.54 – Manufacture of other textiles n.e.c.
- DB.17.60 – Manufacture of knitted and crocheted fabrics
- DB.17.70 – Manufacture of knitted and crocheted articles
- DB.17.71 – Manufacture of knitted and crocheted hosiery
- DB.17.72 – Manufacture of knitted and crocheted pullovers, cardigans and similar articles
- DB.17.73 – Manufacture of knitted and crocheted outerwear
- DB.17.74 – Manufacture of knitted and crocheted underwear
- DB.17.75 – Manufacture of other knitted and crocheted articles and accessories
- DB.18 – Manufacture of wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur
- DB.18.10 – Manufacture of leather clothes
- DB.18.20 – Manufacture of other wearing apparel and accessories
- DB.18.21 – Manufacture of workwear
- DB.18.22 – Manufacture of other outerwear
- DB.18.23 – Manufacture of underwear
- DB.18.24 – Manufacture of other wearing apparel and accessories n.e.c.
- DB.18.30 – Dressing and dyeing of fur; manufacture of articles of fur

- DC* – *SubSection DC: Manufacture of leather and leather products*
- DC.19 – Tanning and dressing of leather; manufacture of luggage, handbags, saddlery.
- DC.19.10 – Tanning and dressing of leather
- DC.19.20 – Manufacture of luggage, handbags and the like, saddlery and harness
- DC.19.30 – Manufacture of footwear
- DD* – *SubSection DD: Manufacture of wood and wood products*
- DD.20 – Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork and of straw and plaiting materials.
- DD.20.10 – Sawmilling and planing of wood, impregnation of wood
- DD.20.20 – Manufacture of veneer sheets and of plywood and other panels & boards
- DD.20.30 – Manufacture of builders' carpentry and joinery
- DD.20.40 – Manufacture of wooden containers
- DD.20.50 – Manufacture of other products of wood, of cork, straw and plaiting materials
- DD.20.51 – Manufacture of other products of wood
- DD.20.52 – Manufacture of articles of cork, straw and plaiting materials
- DE* – *SubSection DE: Manufacturing of pulp, paper & paper product; publishing and printing*
- DE.21 – Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products
- DE.21.10 – Manufacture of pulp, paper and paperboard
- DE.21.11 – Manufacture of pulp
- DE.21.12 – Manufacture of paper and paperboard
- DE.21.20 – Manufacture of articles of paper and paperboard
- DE.21.21 – Manufacture of corrugated paper(board) and of containers of paper(board)
- DE.21.22 – Manufacture of household and sanitary goods and of toilet requisites
- DE.21.23 – Manufacture of paper stationery
- DE.21.24 – Manufacture of wallpaper
- DE.21.25 – Manufacture of other articles of paper and paperboard n.e.c.
- DE.22 – Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media
- DE.22.10 – Publishing
- DE.22.11 – Publishing of books
- DE.22.12 – Publishing of newspapers
- DE.22.13 – Publishing of journals and periodicals
- DE.22.14 – Publishing of sound recordings
- DE.22.15 – Other publishing
- DE.22.20 – Printing and service activities related to printing
- DE.22.21 – Printing of newspapers
- DE.22.22 – Printing n.e.c.
- DE.22.23 – Bookbinding and finishing
- DE.22.24 – Composition and plate-making
- DE.22.25 – Other activities related to printing
- DE.22.30 – Reproduction of recorded media
- DE.22.31 – Reproduction of sound recording
- DE.22.32 – Reproduction of video recording
- DE.22.33 – Reproduction of computer media
- DF* – *SubSection DF: Manufacturing of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel*
- DF.23 – Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel
- DF.23.10 – Manufacture of coke oven products
- DF.23.20 – Manufacture of refined petroleum products
- DF.23.30 – Processing of nuclear fuel

- DG* – *SubSection DG: Manufacturing of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres*
- DG.24 – Manufacture of chemicals, and chemical products
- DG.24.10 – Manufacture of basic chemicals
- DG.24.11 – Manufacture of industrial gases
- DG.24.12 – Manufacture of dyes and pigments
- DG.24.13 – Manufacture of other inorganic basic chemicals
- DG.24.14 – Manufacture of other organic basic chemicals
- DG.24.15 – Manufacture of fertilisers and nitrogen compounds
- DG.24.16 – Manufacture of plastics in primary forms
- DG.24.17 – Manufacture of synthetic rubber in primary forms
- DG.24.20 – Manufacture of pesticides and other agro-chemical products
- DG.24.30 – Manufacture of paints, varnishes and similar coatings, printing ink and mastics
- DG.24.40 – Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemicals and botanical products
- DG.24.41 – Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products
- DG.24.42 – Manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations
- DG.24.50 – Manufacture of soap, detergents and perfumes; toilet, cleaning and polishing preparations, perfumes and toilet preparations
- DG.24.51 – Manufacture of soap and detergents, cleaning and polishing preparations
- DG.24.52 – Manufacture of perfumes and toilet preparations
- DG.24.60 – Manufacture of other chemical products
- DG.24.61 – Manufacture of explosives
- DG.24.62 – Manufacture of glues and gelatines
- DG.24.63 – Manufacture of essential oils
- DG.24.64 – Manufacture of photographic chemical material
- DG.24.65 – Manufacture of prepared unrecorded media
- DG.24.66 – Manufacture of other chemical products n.e.c.
- DG.24.70 – Manufacture of man-made fibres
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- DH* – *SubSection DH: Manufacture of rubber and plastic products*
- DH.25 – Manufacture of rubber and plastic products
- DH.25.10 – Manufacture of rubber products
- DH.25.11 – Manufacture of rubber tyres and tubes
- DH.25.12 – Retreading and rebuilding of rubber tyres
- DH.25.13 – Manufacture of other rubber products
- DH.25.20 – Manufacture of plastic products
- DH.25.21 – Manufacture of plastic plates, sheets, tubes and profiles
- DH.25.22 – Manufacture of plastic packing goods
- DH.25.23 – Manufacture of builders' ware of plastic
- DH.25.24 – Manufacture of other plastic products
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- DI* – *SubSection DI: Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products*
- DI.26 – Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products
- DI.26.10 – Manufacture of glass and glass products
- DI.26.11 – Manufacture of flat glass
- DI.26.12 – Shaping and processing of flat glass
- DI.26.13 – Manufacture of hollow glass
- DI.26.14 – Manufacture of glass fibres
- DI.26.15 – Manufacture and processing of other glass, incl. technical glassware
- DI.26.20 – Manuf. of non-refractory ceramic goods other than for construction purposes

- DI.26.21 – Manufacture of ceramic household and ornamental articles
- DI.26.22 – Manufacture of ceramic sanitary fixtures
- DI.26.23 – Manufacture of ceramic insulators and insulating fittings
- DI.26.24 – Manufacture of other technical ceramic products
- DI.26.25 – Manufacture of other ceramic products
- DI.26.26 – Manufacture of refractory ceramic products
- DI.26.30 – Manufacture of ceramic tiles and flags
- DI.26.40 – Manufacture of bricks, tiles and construction products, in baked clay
- DI.26.50 – Manufacture of cement, lime and plaster
- DI.26.51 – Manufacture of cement
- DI.26.52 – Manufacture of lime
- DI.26.53 – Manufacture of plaster
- DI.26.60 – Manufacture of articles of concrete, plaster and cement
- DI.26.61 – Manufacture of concrete products for construction purposes
- DI.26.62 – Manufacture of plaster products for construction purposes
- DI.26.63 – Manufacture of ready-mixed concrete
- DI.26.64 – Manufacture of mortars
- DI.26.65 – Manufacture of fibre cement
- DI.26.66 – Manufacture of other articles of concrete, plaster and cement
- DI.26.70 – Cutting, shaping and finishing of stone
- DI.26.80 – Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products
- DI.26.81 – Production of abrasive products
- DI.26.82 – Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products n.e.c.
  
- DJ* – *SubSection DJ: Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products*
- DJ.27 – Manufacture of basic metals
- DJ.27.10 – Manufacture of basic iron and steel and of ferro-alloys (ECSC)\*
- DJ.27.20 – Manufacture of tubes
- DJ.27.21 – Manufacture of cast iron tubes
- DJ.27.22 – Manufacture of steel tubes
- DJ.27.30 – Other first processing of iron and steel and products of non-ECSC\* ferro-alloys
- DJ.27.31 – Cold drawing
- DJ.27.32 – Cold rolling of narrow strips
- DJ.27.33 – Cold forming or folding
- DJ.27.34 – Wire drawing
- DJ.27.35 – Other first processing of iron and steel; products of non-ECSC\* ferro-alloys
- DJ.27.40 – Manufacture of basic precious and non-ferrous metals
- DJ.27.41 – Precious metals production
- DJ.27.42 – Aluminium production
- DJ.27.43 – Lead, zinc and tin production
- DJ.27.44 – Copper production
- DJ.27.45 – Other non-ferrous metal production
- DJ.27.50 – Casting of metals
- DJ.27.51 – Casting of iron
- DJ.27.52 – Casting of steel
- DJ.27.53 – Casting of light metals
- DJ.27.54 – Casting of other non-ferrous metals
- DJ.28 – Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment
- DJ.28.10 – Manufacture of structural metal products

- DJ.28.11 – Manufacture of metal structures and parts of structures
- DJ.28.12 – Manufacture of builders' carpentry and joinery of metal
- DJ.28.20 – Manufacture of tanks, reservoirs and containers of metal and central heating radiators and boilers
- DJ.28.21 – Manufacture of tanks, reservoirs and containers of metal
- DJ.28.22 – Manufacture of central heating radiators and boilers
- DJ.28.30 – Manufacture of steam generators, except central heating hot water boilers
- DJ.28.40 – Forging, pressing, stamping and roll forming of metal; powder metallurgy
- DJ.28.50 – Treatment and coating of metals; general mechanical engineering
- DJ.28.51 – Treatment and coating of metals
- DJ.28.52 – General mechanical engineering
- DJ.28.60 – Manufacture of cutlery, tools and general hardware
- DJ.28.61 – Manufacture of cutlery
- DJ.28.62 – Manufacture of tools
- DJ.28.63 – Manufacture of locks and hinges
- DJ.28.70 – Manufacture of other fabricated metal products
- DJ.28.71 – Manufacture of steel drums and similar containers
- DJ.28.72 – Manufacture of light metal packaging
- DJ.28.73 – Manufacture of wire products
- DJ.28.74 – Manufacture of fasteners, screw machine products, chain and springs
- DJ.28.75 – Manufacture of other fabricated metal products, n.e.c.
  
- DK – SubSection DK: Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.*
- DK.29 – Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.
- DK.29.10 – Manufacture of machinery for the production and use of mechanical power except aircraft
- DK.29.11 – Manufacture of engines and turbines, except aircraft, vehicle and cycle engines
- DK.29.12 – Manufacture of pumps and compressors
- DK.29.13 – Manufacture of taps and valves
- DK.29.14 – Manufacture of bearings, gears, gearing and driving elements
- DK.29.20 – Manufacture of other general purpose machinery
- DK.29.21 – Manufacture of furnaces and furnace burners
- DK.29.22 – Manufacture of lifting and handling equipment
- DK.29.23 – Manufacture of non-domestic cooling and ventilation equipment
- DK.29.24 – Manufacture of other general purpose machinery n.e.c.
- DK.29.30 – Manufacture of agricultural and forestry machinery
- DK.29.31 – Manufacture of agricultural tractors
- DK.29.32 – Manufacture of other agricultural and forestry machinery
- DK.29.40 – Manufacture of machine-tools
- DK.29.50 – Manufacture of other special purpose machinery
- DK.29.51 – Manufacture of machinery for metallurgy
- DK.29.52 – Manufacture of machinery for mining, quarrying and construction
- DK.29.53 – Manufacture of machinery for food, beverage and tobacco processing
- DK.29.54 – Manufacture of machinery for textile, apparel and leather production
- DK.29.55 – Manufacture of machinery for paper and paperboard production
- DK.29.56 – Manufacture of other special purpose machinery n.e.c.
- DK.29.60 – Manufacture of weapons and ammunition
- DK.29.70 – Manufacture of domestic appliances n.e.c.
- DK.29.71 – Manufacture of electric domestic appliances
- DK.29.72 – Manufacture of non-electric domestic appliances

- DL* – *SubSection DL: Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment*
- DL.30 – Manufacture of office machinery and computers
- DL.30.1 – Manufacture of office machinery
- DL.30.2 – Manufacture of computers and other information processing equipment
- DL.31 – Manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c.
- DL.31.10 – Manufacture of electric motors, generators and transformers
- DL.31.20 – Manufacture of electricity distribution and control apparatus
- DL.31.30 – Manufacture of insulated wire and cable
- DL.31.40 – Manufacture of accumulators, primary cells and primary batteries
- DL.31.50 – Manufacture of lighting equipment and electric lamps
- DL.31.60 – Manufacture of electrical equipment n.e.c.
- DL.31.61 – Manufacture of electrical equipment for engines (F1) & vehicles (F2) n.e.c.
- DL.31.62 – Manufacture of other electrical equipment n.e.c.
- DL.32 – Manufacture of radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus
- DL.32.10 – Manufacture of electronic valves & tubes & other electronic components
- DL.32.20 – Manufacture of TV and radio transmitters and apparatus for line telephony and line telegraphy
- DL.32.30 – Manufacture of TV and radio receivers, sound or video recording or reproducing apparatus and associated goods
- DL.33 – Manufacture of medical, precision and optical instruments, watches and clocks
- DL.33.10 – Manufacture of medical and surgical equipment and orthopaedic appliances
- DL.33.20 – Manufacture of instruments and appliances for measuring, checking, testing navigating and other purposes except industrial process control equipment
- DL.33.30 – Manufacture of industrial process control equipment
- DL.33.40 – Manufacture of optical instruments and photographic equipment
- DL.33.50 – Manufacture of watches and clocks
- DM* – *SubSection DM: Manufacture of transport equipment*
- DM.34 – Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers
- DM.34.10 – Manufacture of motor vehicles
- DM.34.20 – Manufacture of bodies (coachwork) for motor vehicles and of trailers and semi-trailers
- DM.34.30 – Manufacture of parts and accessories for motor vehicles and their engines
- DM.35 – Manufacture of other transport equipment
- DM.35.10 – Building and repairing of ships and boats
- DM.35.11 – Building and repairing of ships
- DM.35.12 – Building and repairing of pleasure and sporting boats
- DM.35.20 – Manufacture of railway and tramway locomotives and rolling stock
- DM.35.30 – Manufacture of aircraft and spacecraft
- DM.35.40 – Manufacture of motorcycles and bicycles
- DM.35.41 – Manufacture of motorcycles
- DM.35.42 – Manufacture of bicycles
- DM.35.43 – Manufacture of invalid carriages
- DM.35.50 – Manufacture of other transport equipment n.e.c.
- DN* – *SubSection DN: Manufacturing n.e.c.*
- DN.36 – Manufacture of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c.
- DN.36.10 – Manufacture of furniture
- DN.36.11 – Manufacture of chairs and seats
- DN.36.12 – Manufacture of other office and shop furniture

- DN.36.13 – Manufacture of other kitchen furniture
- DN.36.14 – Manufacture of other furniture
- DN.36.15 – Manufacture of mattresses
- DN.36.20 – Manufacture of jewellery and related articles
- DN.36.21 – Striking of coins and medals
- DN.36.22 – Manufacture of jewellery and related articles n.e.c.
- DN.36.30 – Manufacture of musical instruments
- DN.36.40 – Manufacture of sports goods
- DN.36.50 – Manufacture of games and toys
- DN.36.60 – Miscellaneous manufacturing n.e.c.
- DN.36.61 – Manufacture of imitation jewellery
- DN.36.62 – Manufacture of brooms and brushes
- DN.36.63 – Other manufacturing n.e.c.
- DN.37 – Recycling
- DN.37.10 – Recycling of metal waste and scrap
- DN.37.20 – Recycling of non-metal waste and scrap

## **E – SECTION E: ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY**

- E.40 – Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply
- E.40.10 – Production and distribution of electricity
- E.40.20 – Manufacture of gas; distribution of gaseous fuels through mains
- E.40.30 – Steam and hot water supply
- E.41 – Collection, purification and distribution of water

## **F – SECTION F: CONSTRUCTION**

- F.45 – Construction
- F.45.10 – Site preparation
- F.45.11 – Demolition and wrecking of buildings; earth moving
- F.45.12 – Test drilling and boring
- F.45.20 – Building of complete constructions or parts thereof; civil engineering
- F.45.21 – General construction of buildings and civil engineering works
- F.45.22 – Erection of roof covering and frames
- F.45.23 – Construction of highways, roads, airfields and sport facilities
- F.45.24 – Construction of water projects
- F.45.25 – Other construction work involving special trades
- F.45.30 – Building installation
- F.45.31 – Installation of electrical wiring and fittings
- F.45.32 – Insulation work activities
- F.45.33 – Plumbing
- F.45.34 – Other building installation
- F.45.40 – Building completion
- F.45.41 – Plastering
- F.45.42 – Joinery installation
- F.45.43 – Floor and wall covering
- F.45.44 – Painting and glazing
- F.45.45 – Other building completion
- F.45.50 – Renting of construction or demolition equipment with operator



**G – SECTION G: WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE; REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES, HOUSEHOLD GOODS**

- G.50 – Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles; retail sale of fuel
- G.50.10 – Sale of motor vehicles
- G.50.20 – Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles
- G.50.30 – Sale of motor vehicle parts and accessories
- G.50.40 – Sale, maintenance and repair of motorcycles and related parts and accessories
- G.50.50 – Retail sale of automotive fuel
- G.51 – Wholesale trade and commission trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles
- G.51.10 – Wholesale on a fee or contract basis
- G.51.11 – Agents involved in sale of agricultural raw materials, live animals, etc.
- G.51.12 – Agents involved sale of ores, metals E1, fuels E3 & industrial chemicals
- G.51.13 – Agents involved in the sale of timber and building materials
- G.51.14 – Agents sale of machinery, industrial equipment, ships and aircraft
- G.51.15 – Agents sale of furniture, household goods, hardware and ironmongery
- G.51.16 – Agents involved in the sale of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods
- G.51.17 – Agents involved in the sale of food, beverages and tobacco
- G.51.18 – Agents specialising in the sale of particular products / ranges of products
- G.51.19 – Agents involved in the sale of a variety of goods
- G.51.20 – Wholesale of agricultural raw materials and live animals
- G.51.21 – Wholesale of grain, seeds and animal feeds
- G.51.22 – Wholesale of flowers and plants
- G.51.23 – Wholesale of live animals
- G.51.24 – Wholesale of hides, skins and leather
- G.51.25 – Wholesale of unmanufactured tobacco
- G.51.30 – Wholesale of food, beverages and tobacco
- G.51.31 – Wholesale of fruit and vegetables
- G.51.32 – Wholesale of meat and meat products
- G.51.33 – Wholesale of dairy produce, eggs and edible oils and fats
- G.51.34 – Wholesale of alcoholic and other beverages
- G.51.35 – Wholesale of tobacco products
- G.51.36 – Wholesale of sugar and chocolate and sugar confectionery
- G.51.37 – Wholesale of coffee, tea, cocoa and spices
- G.51.38 – Wholesale of other food including fish, crustaceans and molluscs
- G.51.39 – Non-specialised wholesale of food, beverages and tobacco
- G.51.40 – Wholesale of household goods
- G.51.41 – Wholesale of textiles
- G.51.42 – Wholesale of clothing and footwear
- G.51.43 – Wholesale of electrical household appliances (F1) & radio and TV goods (C3)
- G.51.44 – Wholesale of china and glassware, wallpaper and cleaning materials
- G.51.45 – Wholesale of perfume and cosmetics
- G.51.46 – Wholesale of pharmaceutical goods
- G.51.47 – Wholesale of other household goods
- G.51.50 – Wholesale of non-agricultural intermediate products, waste and scrap
- G.51.51 – Wholesale of solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products
- G.51.52 – Wholesale of metals and metal ores
- G.51.53 – Wholesale of wood, construction materials and sanitary equipment
- G.51.54 – Wholesale of hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies



- G.51.55 – Wholesale of chemical products
- G.51.56 – Wholesale of other intermediate products
- G.51.57 – Wholesale of waste and scrap
- G.51.60 – Wholesale of machinery, equipment and supplies
- G.51.61 – Wholesale of machine tools
- G.51.62 – Wholesale of construction machinery
- G.51.63 – Wholesale of machinery for textile industry and of sewing and knitting machines
- G.51.64 – Wholesale of office machinery and equipment
- G.51.65 – Wholesale of other machinery for use in industry, trade and navigation
- G.51.66 – Wholesale of agricultural machinery and accessories and implements, incl. tractors
- G.51.70 – Other wholesale
- G.52 – Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motor cycles; repair of personal and household goods
  - G.52.10 – Retail sale in non-specialised stores
  - G.52.11 – Retail sale: non-specialised stores with food, beverages or tobacco predominating
  - G.52.12 – Other retail sale in non-specialised stores
  - G.52.20 – Retail sale of food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores
  - G.52.21 – Retail sale of fruit and vegetables
  - G.52.22 – Retail sale of meat and meat products
  - G.52.23 – Retail sale of fish, crustaceans and molluscs
  - G.52.24 – Retail sale of bread, cakes, flour confectionery and sugar confectionery
  - G.52.25 – Retail sale of alcoholic and other beverages
  - G.52.26 – Retail sale of tobacco products
  - G.52.27 – Other retail sale of food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores
  - G.52.30 – Retail sale of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles
  - G.52.31 – Dispensing chemists
  - G.52.32 – Retail sale of medical and orthopaedic goods
  - G.52.33 – Retail sale of cosmetic and toilet articles
  - G.52.40 – Other retail sale of new goods in specialised stores
  - G.52.41 – Retail sale of textiles
  - G.52.42 – Retail sale of clothing
  - G.52.43 – Retail sale of footwear and leather goods
  - G.52.44 – Retail sale of furniture, lighting equipment and household articles n.e.c.
  - G.52.45 – Retail sale of electrical household appliances (F1) and radio and TV goods (C3)
  - G.52.46 – Retail sale of hardware, paints and glass
  - G.52.47 – Retail sale of books, newspapers and stationery
  - G.52.48 – Other retail sale in specialised stores
  - G.52.50 – Retail sale of second-hand goods in stores
  - G.52.60 – Retail sale not in stores
  - G.52.61 – Retail sale via mail order houses
  - G.52.62 – Retail sale via stalls and markets
  - G.52.63 – Other non-store retail sale
  - G.52.70 – Repair of personal and household goods
  - G.52.71 – Repair of boots, shoes and other articles of leather
  - G.52.72 – Repair of electrical household goods
  - G.52.73 – Repair of watches, clocks and jewellery
  - G.52.74 – Repair n.e.c.

## **H – SECTION H: HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS**

- H.55 – Hotels and restaurants
- H.55.10 – Hotels
- H.55.11 – Hotels and motels, with restaurant
- H.55.12 – Hotels and motels, without restaurant
- H.55.20 – Camping sites and other provision of short-stay accommodation
- H.55.21 – Youth hostels and mountain refuges
- H.55.22 – Camping sites, including caravan sites
- H.55.23 – Other provision of lodgings n.e.c.
- H.55.30 – Restaurants
- H.55.40 – Bars
- H.55.50 – Canteens and catering
- H.55.51 – Canteens
- H.55.52 – Catering

## **I – SECTION I: TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATION**

- I.60 – Land transport; transport via pipelines
- I.60.10 – Transport via railways
- I.60.20 – Other land transport
- I.60.21 – Other scheduled passenger land transport
- I.60.22 – Taxi operation
- I.60.23 – Other land passenger transport
- I.60.24 – Freight transport by road
- I.60.30 – Transport via pipelines
- I.61 – Water transport
- I.61.10 – Sea and coastal water transport
- I.61.11 – Sea transport
- I.61.12 – Coastal water transport
- I.61.20 – Inland water transport
- I.62 – Air transport
- I.62.10 – Scheduled air transport
- I.62.20 – Non-scheduled air transport
- I.62.30 – Space transport
- I.63 – Supporting and auxiliary transport activities; activities of travel agencies
- I.63.10 – Cargo handling and storage
- I.63.11 – Cargo handling
- I.63.12 – Storage and warehousing
- I.63.20 – Other supporting transport activities
- I.63.21 – Other supporting land transport activities
- I.63.22 – Other supporting water transport activities
- I.63.23 – Other supporting air transport activities
- I.63.30 – Activities of travel agencies and tour operators; tourist assistance activities
- I.63.40 – Activities of other transport agencies
- I.64 – Post and telecommunications
- I.64.10 – Post and courier activities
- I.64.11 – National post activities
- I.64.12 – Courier activities other than national post activities
- I.64.20 – Telecommunications

## **J – SECTION J FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION**

- J.65 – Financial intermediation, except insurance and pension funding
- J.65.10 – Monetary intermediation
- J.65.11 – Central banking
- J.65.12 – Other monetary intermediation
- J.65.20 – Other financial intermediation
- J.65.21 – Financial leasing
- J.65.22 – Other credit granting
- J.65.23 – Other financial intermediation n.e.c.
- J.66 – Insurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security
- J.66.1 – Life insurance
- J.66.2 – Pension funding
- J.66.3 – Non-life insurance
- J.67 – Activities auxiliary to financial intermediation
- J.67.10 – Activities auxiliary to financial intermediation, excluding insurance and pension funding
- J.67.11 – Administration of financial markets
- J.67.12 – Security brooking and fund management
- J.67.13 – Activities auxiliary to financial intermediation n.e.c.
- J.67.20 – Activities auxiliary to insurance and pension funding

## **K – SECTION K: REAL ESTATE, RENTING AND BUSINESS ACTIVITIES**

- K.70 – Real estate activities
- K.70.10 – Real estate activities with own property
- K.70.11 – Development and selling of real estate
- K.70.12 – Buying and selling of own real estate
- K.70.20 – Letting of own property
- K.70.30 – Real estate activities on a fee or contract basis
- K.70.31 – Real estate agencies
- K.70.32 – Management of real estate on a fee or contract basis
- K.71 – Renting of machinery and equipment without operator and of personal and household goods
- K.71.10 – Renting of automobiles
- K.71.20 – Renting of other transport equipment
- K.71.21 – Renting of other land transport equipment
- K.71.22 – Renting of water transport equipment
- K.71.23 – Renting of air transport equipment
- K.71.30 – Renting of other machinery and equipment
- K.71.31 – Renting of agricultural machinery and equipment
- K.71.32 – Renting of construction and civil engineering machinery and equipment
- K.71.33 – Renting of office machinery and equipment including computers
- K.71.34 – Renting of other machinery and equipment n.e.c.
- K.71.40 – Renting of personal and household goods n.e.c.
- K.72 – Computer and related activities
- K.72.10 – Hardware consultancy
- K.72.20 – Software consultancy and supply
- K.72.30 – Data processing
- K.72.40 – Database activities
- K.72.50 – Maintenance and repair of office, accounting and computing machinery

- K.72.60 – Other computer related activities
- K.73 – Research and development
- K.73.10 – Research and experimental development on natural sciences and engineering
- K.73.20 – Research and experimental development on social sciences and humanities
- K.74 – Other business activities
- K.74.10 – Legal, accounting and auditing activities; consultancy; market research; holdings
- K.74.11 – Legal activities
- K.74.12 – Accounting, book-keeping and auditing activities; tax consultancy
- K.74.13 – Market research and public opinion polling
- K.74.14 – Business and management consultancy activities
- K.74.15 – Management activities of holding companies
- K.74.20 – Architectural and engineering activities and related technical consultancy
- K.74.30 – Technical testing and analysis
- K.74.40 – Advertising
- K.74.50 – Labour recruitment and provision of personnel
- K.74.60 – Investigation and security activities
- K.74.70 – Industrial cleaning
- K.74.80 – Miscellaneous business activities n.e.c.
- K.74.81 – Photographic activities
- K.74.82 – Packaging activities
- K.74.83 – Secretarial and translation activities
- K.74.84 – Other business activities n.e.c.

## **L – SECTION L: PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE; COMPULSORY SOCIAL SECURITY**

- L.75 – Public administration and defence; compulsory social security
- L.75.10 – Administration of the state and the economic and social policy of the community
- L.75.11 – General (overall) public service activities
- L.75.12 – Regulation activities of agencies that provide healthcare, education, cultural and other social services, excluding social security
- L.75.13 – Regulation of and contribution to more efficient operation of business
- L.75.14 – Supporting service activities for the government as a whole
- L.75.20 – Provision of services to the community as a whole
- L.75.21 – Foreign affairs
- L.75.22 – Defence activities
- L.75.23 – Justice and judicial activities
- L.75.24 – Public security, law and order activities
- L.75.25 – Fire service activities
- L.75.30 – Compulsory social security activities

## **M – SECTION M: EDUCATION**

- M.80 – Education
- M.80.10 – Primary education
- M.80.20 – Secondary education
- M.80.21 – General secondary education
- M.80.22 – Technical and vocational secondary education
- M.80.30 – Higher education
- M.80.40 – Adult and other education
- M.80.41 – Driving school activities
- M.80.42 – Adult and other education n.e.c.

## **N – SECTION N: HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK**

- N.85 – Health and social work
- N.85.10 – Human health activities
- N.85.11 – Hospital activities
- N.85.12 – Medical practice activities
- N.85.13 – Dental practice activities
- N.85.14 – Other human health activities
- N.85.20 – Veterinary activities
- N.85.30 – Social work activities
- N.85.31 – Social work activities with accommodation
- N.85.32 – Social work activities without accommodation

## **O – SECTION O: OTHER COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICE ACTIVITIES**

- 0.90 – Sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation and similar activities
- 0.91 – Activities of membership organization n.e.c.
- 0.91.10 – Activities of business, employers and professional organisations
- 0.91.11 – Activities of business and employers organisations
- 0.91.12 – Activities of professional organisations
- 0.91.20 – Activities of trade unions
- 0.91.30 – Activities of other membership organisations
- 0.91.31 – Activities of religious organisations
- 0.91.32 – Activities of political organisations
- 0.91.33 – Activities of other membership organisations n.e.c.
- 0.92 – Recreational, cultural and sporting activities
- 0.92.10 – Motion picture and video activities
- 0.92.11 – Motion picture and video production
- 0.92.12 – Motion picture and video distribution
- 0.92.13 – Motion picture projection
- 0.92.20 – Radio and television activities
- 0.92.30 – Other entertainment activities
- 0.92.31 – Artistic and literary creation and interpretation
- 0.92.32 – Operation of arts facilities
- 0.92.33 – Fair and amusement park activities
- 0.92.34 – Other entertainment activities n.e.c.
- 0.92.40 – News agency activities
- 0.92.50 – Library, archives, museums and other cultural activities
- 0.92.51 – Library and archives activities
- 0.92.52 – Museums activities and preservation of historical sites and buildings
- 0.92.53 – Botanical and zoological gardens and nature reserves activities
- 0.92.60 – Sporting activities
- 0.92.61 – Operation of sports arenas and stadiums
- 0.92.62 – Other sporting activities
- 0.92.70 – Other recreational activities
- 0.92.71 – Gambling and betting activities
- 0.92.72 – Other recreational activities n.e.c.
- 0.93 – Other services activities
- 0.93.1 – Washing and dry-cleaning of textile and fur products

- 0.93.2 - Hairdressing and other beauty treatment
- 0.93.3 - Funeral and related activities
- 0.93.4 - Physical well-being activities
- 0.93.5 - Other service activities n.e.c.

**P - SECTION P: PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WITH EMPLOYED PERSONS**

- P.95 - Private household with employed persons

**Q - SECTION Q: EXTRA-TERRITORIAL ORGANISATIONS AND BODIES**

- Q.99 - Extra-territorial organisations and bodies\_

# APPENDIX 3 – INTERNATIONAL STANDARD CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS (FOR EUROPEAN UNION PURPOSES), 1988 VERSION

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## **1. LEGISLATORS, SENIOR OFFICIALS AND MANAGERS**

## **2. PROFESSIONALS**

## **3. TECHNICIANS AND ASSOCIATE PROFESSIONALS**

Explanatory notes: Technicians and associate professionals perform mostly technical and related tasks connected with research and the application of scientific and artistic concepts and operational methods, and government or business regulations, and teach at certain educational levels. Most occupations in this group require skills at the third ISCO level (education which begins at the age of 17 or 18 years and leads to an award not equivalent to a first university degree) (ILO, 1990; pp.3 and 85).

## **4. CLERKS**

Explanatory notes: Clerks record, store, compute and retrieve information, perform a number of clerical duties especially in connection with money-handling operations, travel arrangements, request for information and appointments. Most occupations in this group require skills at the second ISCO level (an education level which begins at the age of 14 or 15 and lasts about three years) (ILO, 1990; p.131).

## **5. SERVICE WORKERS AND SHOP AND MARKET SALES WORKERS**

Explanatory notes: Service workers and shop and market sales workers provide personal and protective services related to travel, housekeeping, personal care, or protection against fire, unlawful acts, or they pose as models for artistic creation and display, or demonstrate and sell goods in wholesale or retail shops and similar establishments, as at well as stalls and on markets. Most occupations in this major group require skills at the second ISCO level (ILO, 1990; p.143).

## **6. SKILLED AGRICULTURAL AND FISHERY WORKERS**

Explanatory notes: Sub-major group 61 (Skilled agricultural and fishery workers) consists of those occupations which require skills at the second ISCO skill level (education which begins at the age of 14 or 15 and lasts about three years – a period of on-the-job training may be necessary, which may supplement or replace the formal education) (ILO, 1990; pp.157 and 3).

## **7. PLANT AND MACHINE OPERATORS AND ASSEMBLERS**

Explanatory notes: Plant and machine operators and assemblers operate and monitor industrial and agricultural machinery and equipment on the spot or by remote control, drive and operate trains, motor vehicles and mobile machinery and equipment, or assemble products from component parts according to strict specifications and procedures. The work mainly calls for experience with, and an

understanding of, industrial and agricultural machinery and equipment as well as an ability to cope with machine-paced operations and to adapt to technological innovations. Most occupations in the major group require skills at the second ISCO level (ILO, 1990; p.211).

## **8. ELEMENTARY OCCUPATIONS**

Explanatory notes: Elementary occupations consist mainly of simple and routine tasks which mainly require the use of hand-held tools and often some physical effort. Most occupations in this major group require skills at the first ISCO skill level (a primary education which generally begins at the age of 5, 6 or 7 and lasts about five years) (ILO, 1990; p.249 and 2).

## **9. ARMED FORCES**

Further details available: <http://europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/ramon>.





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