



HEALTH AND SAFETY
AUTHORITY



Summary of Workplace
Injury, Illness and Fatality
Statistics 2008-2009

'09

Working to create a
National Culture of
Excellence in Workplace
Safety, Health and
Welfare for Ireland

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1. Introduction

1.1 Overview of the Summary of Statistics 2008-2009

The Health and Safety Authority's annual Summary of Statistics has been compiled to provide information on some of the most common queries on occupational injury, illness and workplace fatalities. Data from different sources is brought together to enable interested parties to review and monitor trends in a range of factors related to workplace injury and illness, including the characteristics of the victim, the incident and the work environment. We make every effort to ensure that the information is easy to access and interpret.

Non-fatal injury and illness data

Employers reported 6,707 non-fatal incidents to the Authority for 2009. This is the lowest number of reports since 1997 and represents a reduction of approximately 20% on the number reported in previous years. It is to be expected that the continuing downturn in the economy has had an impact on the number of incidents reported to the Authority. There was a reduction in the overall number of persons in employment between the first quarters of 2009 and 2010, with the traditionally higher risk sectors such as Agriculture, Manufacturing and Construction accounting for the majority of this reduction.

According to CSO non-fatal data, 2008 saw reductions in both the number and rate of injury and illness across most sectors (Figures 2.4 and 2.7). Days lost due to injury in 2008 fell by a third to 685,500 compared to 1,013,700 days in 2007. The combined total of days lost through injury and illness also decreased by 25% over the same period. It will be necessary to see CSO data for 2009 onwards to establish if these reductions are maintained in the longer term.

Data for 2008 also indicates a marked reduction in the injury rates for both males and females, with the rate for males continuing higher than for females. As in previous years, the majority of employees in the higher risk sectors such as construction, manufacturing and agriculture are male. Illness rates reduced by approximately 28% for males, and roughly a third for females.

The 55-64 and 65+ years age bands saw slight increases in their injury rate in 2008, with all other bands showing significant decreases (Figure 2.14). Illness rates also decreased across most age bands.

Non-Irish national workers comprised a smaller proportion of the workforce in 2008, 14% as opposed to 15% in 2007. All sectors of the economy observed a reduction in the number of non-Irish nationals employed (Figure 2.17). The Accommodation and Food Services sector maintains the highest number and percentage of non-Irish national workers.

Manual Handling continues to be the most common accident trigger, accounting for 26% of all reported non-fatal accidents in 2009 (Figure 2.19). This trigger has historically been responsible for about one third of reported non-fatal injuries to the Authority. Falls on the same level (or slips, trips and falls) maintains its traditional position as the second most common accident trigger. Incidents triggered by violence or aggression featured more prominently in 2009, accounting for 3% of non-fatal incident triggers compared to less than 1% of reported incidents in recent years. Data indicates that injuries causing 4-6 days lost or 7-13 days lost each accounted for 27% of the 2008 total. Only 1% of non-fatal injuries resulted in an absence of 6 months or more. Organisations with 50-249 employees reported the largest proportion of incidents to the Authority (30%), followed by organizations with 10-49 employees (25%). Only 12% of reports were received from companies with 1-9 employees and less than 1% from self-employed workers.

Production areas, factories and workshops continue to be the setting for the largest portion of reported incidents (Figure 2.24). Of note in 2009 was a reduction of 50% in the number of incidents occurring on construction sites, another possible indicator of the shift in the economic landscape. Consistent with previous



years, the majority of reported incidents to the Authority occurred in Dublin (39%), followed by 11% in Cork. The CSO recorded a large decrease in the rate of injury across all regions in 2008, particularly in the south-east and south-west of the country (Figure 2.28).

Ireland maintained its position of third lowest rate of 4+ day injuries per 100,000 workers in the EU 15 in 2007. Sweden and Great Britain continue to occupy the positions of lowest and second lowest rates respectively.

Fatal injury data

A total of 43 reportable fatalities were recorded by the Authority in 2009, a 25% reduction in the number recorded in 2008. The worker fatality rate mirrored this downward trend at 2 fatalities per 100,000 workers. Both the number of fatalities and the worker fatality rate are the lowest recorded since the Authority began its work in 1989.

Of the 6 non-worker related fatalities, 2 involved children. Five of the 43 fatalities involved elderly victims over the age of 65, continuing the reduction in the number of fatal accidents involving those in the 65+ age category over the last three years.

The Construction and Agriculture sectors continue to have the highest numbers and rates of fatalities (Figure 3.6). However, both the rate and the number of fatalities in the Agriculture sector have declined, the latter by almost 50% (11) since 2008. Construction fatalities fell by a third from 15 in 2008 to 10 in 2009, although an increase in the fatality rate is evident.

One of the biggest shifts in trends in 2009 saw the percentage of fatalities involving the self-employed fall from 39% (22) in 2008 to 16% (7) of all fatalities in 2009 (Figure 3.7). Agriculture still maintains the highest numbers and rates of fatality within this employment category. Despite this, the percentage of Agriculture fatalities involving the self-employed decreased from 15 in 2008 to 3 in 2009.

'Loss of control of means of transport or handling equipment' emerged as the most common trigger of fatal accidents in 2009. Analysis of the accident circumstances suggests that 18 of the fatalities involved vehicle activity of some sort (42%). Fourteen of these deaths occurred in the workplace. Four were work related road incidents, 3 of these involved driving for work and 1 was classified as working on or near a road. All 18 incidents involved males.

2009 brought a reduction in the fatality rate within both the Irish and non-Irish national worker groups – both groups had rates of 2 fatalities per 100,000 workers (Figure 3.12). There has been a marked reduction in both worker populations however, particularly the non-Irish national group which has reduced by approximately 25% since 2007.

The latest EU fatality rate figures released by Eurostat for the year 2007 have seen Ireland improve its position within the EU 15. Ireland currently sits 2 places behind joint leaders Finland and the United Kingdom (Figure 3.15) with a rate of 1.7 per 100,000 workers, a significant improvement on its position of 7th in 2006, and 11th in 2005. It is also the second consecutive year that Ireland's rate is below the EU 15 average.

In addition to the workplace fatalities presented in this report, there are road traffic fatalities that were not reported to the Authority but which may have involved persons driving in the course of their work. Information on road traffic fatalities is available from the Road Safety Authority (<http://www.rsa.ie>). Similarly, there are cancer fatalities that may have been caused by occupational factors. Data on cancer fatalities is available from the National Cancer Registry (<http://www.ncr.ie>).



1.2 NACE Revision 2

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

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

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

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

1.3 Sources of Information

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



Health and Safety Authority (HSA)

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

Figure 1.2: Injuries reported to the HSA 2005 - 2009 (HSA)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*	Total
Total Reported non-fatal incidents	8,328	8,438	8,747	8,390	6,707	40,610

*Total as at 19/03/2010

Comparison of the Authority's database with CSO estimates of work-related injuries suggests underreporting from some sectors. For this reason, the non-fatal injury rates used by the Authority and presented in this Summary are based on data from the CSO. However, the 6707 occupational injury reports in the Authority's database for 2009 are a valuable source of information on the characteristics of the accident victim, the nature of the incident and the working environment.

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

Figure 1.3: Injuries reported to the HSA by economic sector 2009 (HSA)

Economic Sector	Number of reports	Reports %
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	84	1.3%
Mining and quarrying	58	0.9%
Manufacturing	1175	17.5%
Electricity,gas,steam and air conditioning supply	27	0.4%
Water supply;sewerage,waste management and remediation activities	86	1.3%
Construction	688	10.3%
Wholesale and retail trade;repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	648	9.7%
Transportation and storage	873	13.0%
Accommodation and food service activities	158	2.4%
Information and communication	126	1.9%
Financial and insurance activities	146	2.2%
Real estate activities	9	0.1%
Professional, scientific and technical activities	49	0.7%
Administrative and support service activities	164	2.4%
Public administration and defence;compulsory social security	886	13.2%
Education	130	1.9%
Human health and social work activities	1152	17.2%
Arts, entertainment and recreation	50	0.7%
Other service activities	196	2.9%
Activities of households as employers;undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	2	0.03%
Total	6707	100%



Eurostat

Eurostat is the statistical agency of the European Union. It provides a statistical information service and promotes harmonisation of statistical methods across the member states. Eurostat has laid down the methodologies employed by all member states for capturing information and producing statistics in relation to occupational injuries and diseases. Eurostat administers numerous working and technical groups that aim to promote better practices in this field across the community.

Central Statistics Office (CSO)

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

As of the first quarter of 2009 the QNHS is undertaken on a calendar quarter basis. Up to and including the fourth quarter of 2008, the QNHS had operated on a seasonal quarter basis since its establishment in Q4 1997.

For the Accidents and Illness module reported in this Summary, CSO field workers asked people aged 15 or over to indicate if they had suffered an injury incurred at work or an illness that the respondent believed had been caused or made worse by their work in the period January 2008 to December 2008.

Changes in survey methods since 1998 mean that the results of all QNHS surveys cannot be directly compared. However, the survey carried out in Q1 2009 is comparable to those carried out since 2003.

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

Department of Social and Family Affairs

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

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



1.4 Technical Notes

Classification of injuries

The Authority uses standard international classifications for its incident database and statistics:

- Economic activity: NACE (Nomenclature statistique des activités économiques dans la Communauté Européenne: Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community), maintained by Eurostat (Statistical Agency of the European Commission). The full classification is available to download from the Eurostat website:

<http://circa.europa.eu/irc/dsis/nacecpaconf/infodata/en/2007%20introduction.htm>

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

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

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

Calculation of non-fatal and fatal injury rates

Injury and illness rates are calculated per 1000 workers. Fatality rates are calculated per 100,000 workers.

2. Non-Fatal Injury & Illness Statistics

2.1 General Injury and Illness Statistics

Figure 2.1: Numbers employed in each economic sector 2003–2009 (Data based on CSO Statistical Release April 2009)

Economic Sector (NACE Rev.2)	Number employed						
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	114,912	108,918	108,165	109,879	114,248	101,500	89,500
Industry	295,203	292,314	285,337	299,157	287,252	262,700	246,900
Construction	185,412	221,108	237,944	268,596	258,915	179,900	136,700
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	260,249	265,080	282,942	289,707	310,493	283,900	265,600
Transportation and storage	87,800	91,210	93,226	93,637	96,862	93,300	93,200
Accommodation and food service activities	115,539	111,779	116,639	127,140	129,927	118,200	120,400
Information and communication	63,123	63,588	70,405	65,784	69,826	72,700	72,500
Financial, insurance and real estate activities	87,473	89,162	93,732	98,779	103,952	103,500	106,400
Professional, scientific and technical activities	93,007	94,995	103,365	104,162	111,677	103,800	103,900
Administrative and support service activities	55,416	64,471	68,055	73,685	83,514	66,500	62,200
Public administration & defence; compulsory social security	88,234	92,545	103,851	101,973	102,496	105,700	107,200
Education	121,126	121,866	136,006	142,320	141,680	150,500	148,000
Human health and social work activities	175,380	183,754	191,780	209,419	221,467	222,400	233,700
Other NACE activities	90,140	110,291	113,350	97,105	102,803	101,100	101,400
Total	1,833,014	1,911,081	2,004,797	2,081,343	2,135,112	1,965,700	1,887,600



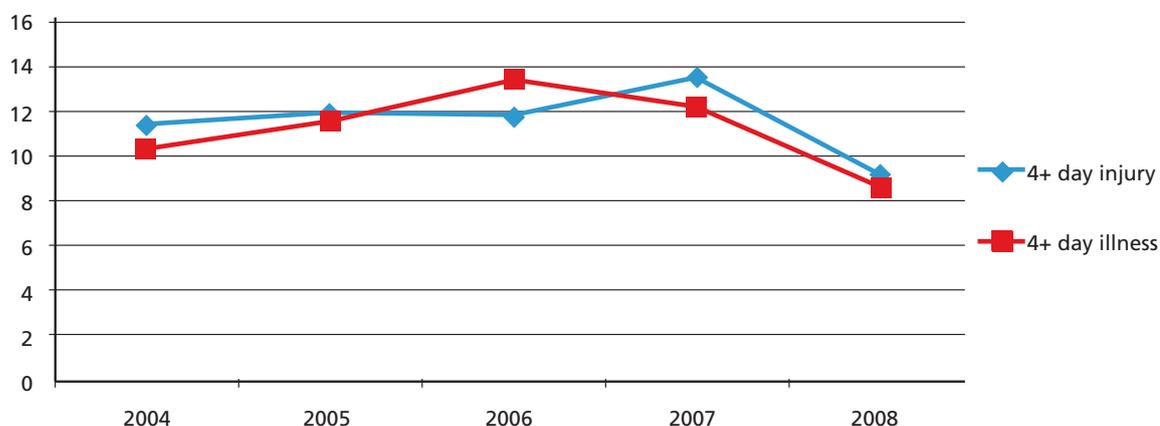
Figure 2.2: Number and rate of people suffering injury and illness 2004–2008 (CSO)

	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008	
	Number	Rate per 1000								
Total in employment	1,911,081		2,004,797		2,081,343		2,135,112		1,965,700	
Injury										
Total suffering injury	53,183	27.8	57,765	28.8	58,615	28.2	64,200	30.1	42,000	21.4
0-3 days' absence	31,528	16.5	33,925	16.9	34,197	16.4	35,327	16.5	24,100	12.3
4+ days' absence	21,656	11.3	23,840	11.9	24,392	11.7	28,800	13.5	17,900	9.1
Days lost due to injury	581,000		723,500		765,000		1,013,700		685,500	
Illness										
Total suffering illness	58,924	30.8	64,430	32.1	71,675	34.4	59,273	27.8	40,900	20.8
0-3 days' absence	39,230	20.5	41,382	20.6	43,653	21.0	33,319	15.6	24,000	12.2
4+ days' absence	19,694	10.3	23,048	11.5	27,952	13.4	25,954	12.2	16,800	8.5
Days lost due to illness	827,600		827,600		980,200		930,300		751,600	
Injury & Illness										
Total injury or illness	112,107	58.7	122,195	61.0	130,290	62.6	123,473	57.8	82,900	42.2
Total (4+ days' absence)	41,350	21.6	46,888	23.4	52,344	25.1	54,754	25.6	34,700	17.7
Total days lost	1,408,600		1,551,100		1,745,200		1,944,000		1,437,100	

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



Figure 2.3: Rate of injury and illness causing 4+ days' lost 2004–2008 (CSO)



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

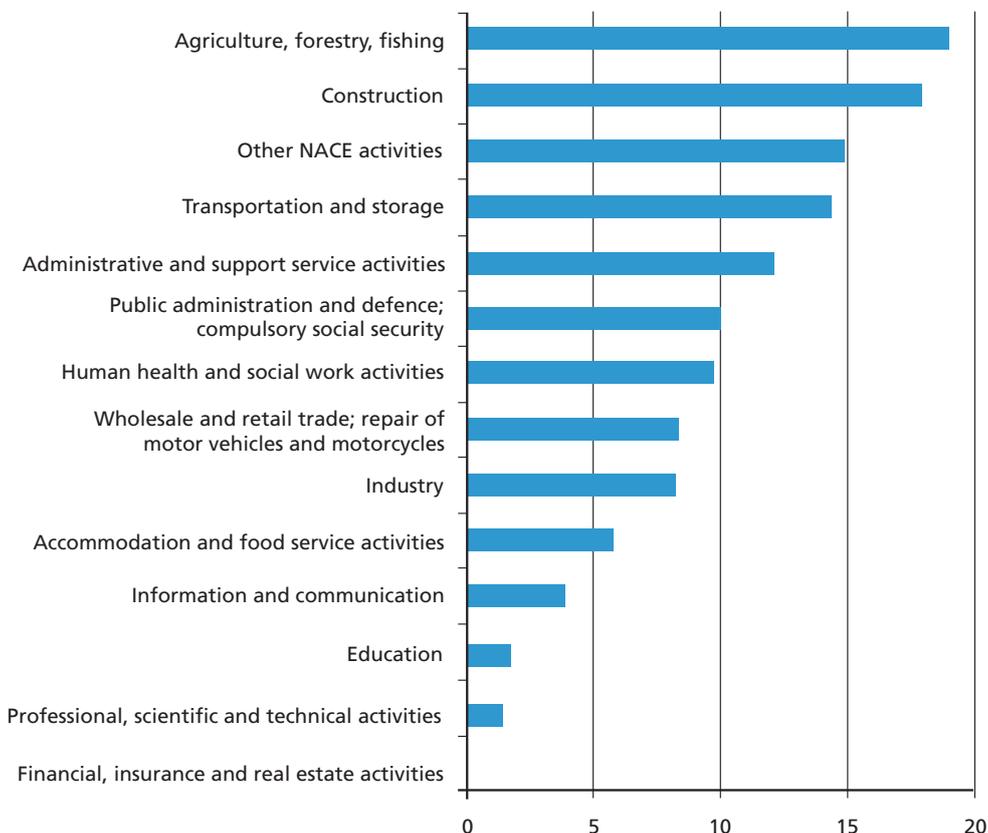
Figure 2.4: Rate of 4+ day injuries by economic sector 2003-2008 (CSO)

Economic Sector (NACE Rev.2)	Rate per 1000 Workers					
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3.2	19.6	18.0	10.1	11.4	19.0
Industry	4.7	11.7	17.0	16.4	23.3	8.2
Construction	1.0	23.9	24.6	20.6	22.5	17.9
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	3.4	7.8	8.2	4.3	11.5	8.3
Transportation and storage	4.1	24.4	9.6	40.6	17.9	14.3
Accommodation and food service activities	4.8	6.3	14.6	3.4	9.8	5.8
Information and communication	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.6	3.8
Financial, insurance and real estate activities	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	3.8	1.8	2.9	4.1	7.5	1.4
Administrative and support service activities	8.6	9.1	5.4	0.0	7.3	12.1
Public administration & defence; compulsory social security	5.9	13.3	18.1	15.8	8.1	10.0
Education	3.4	3.1	5.5	2.5	5.6	1.7
Human health and social work activities	1.1	15.9	14.0	18.6	10.1	9.8
Other NACE activities	183.7	3.9	2.4	10.9	16.7	14.9
Total	12.2	11.3	11.9	11.7	13.5	9.1

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

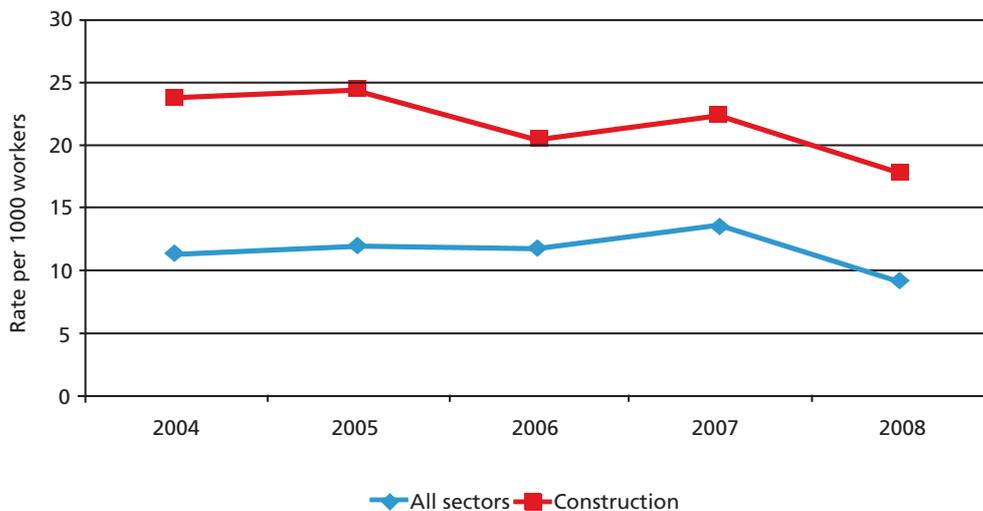


Figure 2.5: Rate of 4+ day injuries by economic sector 2008 – NACE Rev.2 (CSO)



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

Figure 2.6: Rate of 4+ day injuries in Construction compared to all sectors 2004-2008 (CSO)



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

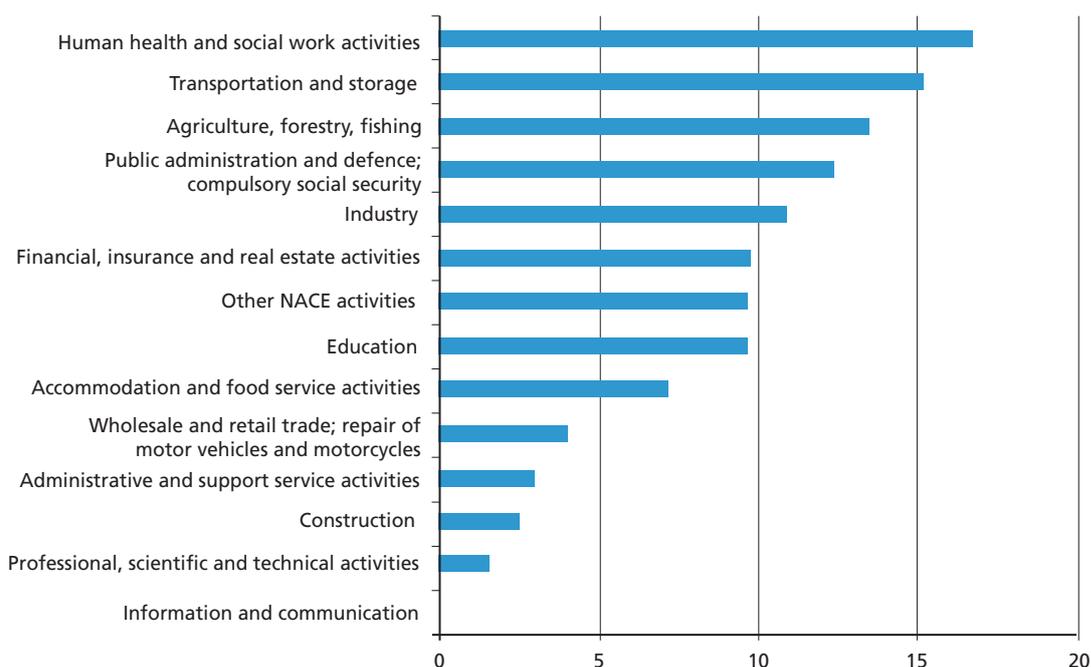


Figure 2.7: Rate of 4+ day illnesses by economic sector 2004-2008 (CSO)

ECONOMIC SECTOR (NACE Rev.2)	Rate per 1000 Workers				
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	14.3	22.1	20.4	13.1	13.5
Industry	10.3	6.7	10.8	7.0	10.9
Construction	8.6	16.0	17.4	12.0	2.4
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	3.3	10.0	7.1	10.9	4.0
Transportation and storage	28.4	18.5	7.5	9.8	15.1
Accommodation and food service activities	8.2	10.1	4.8	5.0	7.2
Information and communication	11.2	15.2	13.1	14.2	0.0
Financial, insurance and real estate activities	7.4	7.6	27.9	7.0	9.7
Professional, scientific and technical activities	4.3	2.7	2.4	12.4	1.5
Administrative and support service activities	9.0	10.4	14.6	20.5	3.0
Public administration & defence; compulsory social security	12.3	11.5	19.3	22.7	12.4
Education	9.4	13.1	21.9	15.2	9.6
Human health and social work activities	21.3	14.6	20.9	20.0	16.7
Other NACE activities	2.4	5.8	0.0	6.2	9.6
Total	10.3	11.5	13.4	12.2	8.6

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

Figure 2.8: Rate of 4+ day illnesses by economic sector 2008 – NACE Rev.2 (CSO)



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

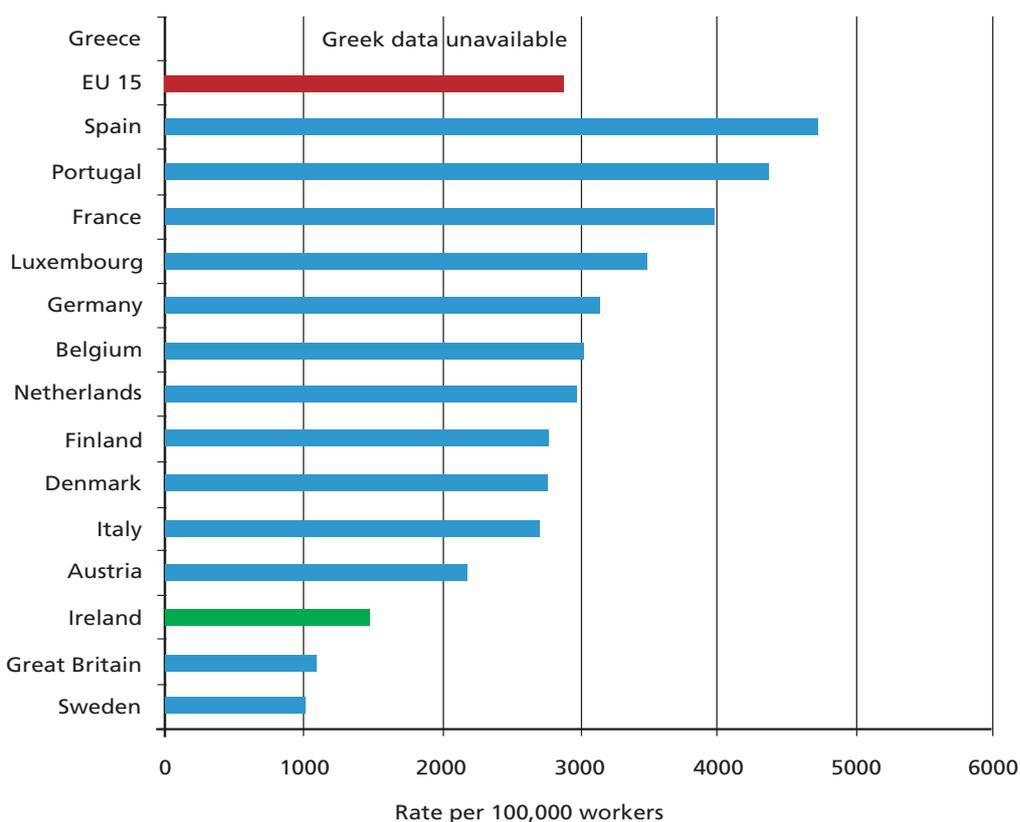


Figure 2.9: Number of OIB claims allowed 1993-2009 (DSFA)

Year	Claims Allowed	Days lost*	Avg. Days lost per claim
1993	11,700		
1994	10,300		
1995	9,911		
1996	10,293		
1997	11,169		
1998	11,686		
1999	11,311		
2000	11,995		
2001	12,050		
2002	12,280		
2003	11,096		
2004	11,705		
2005	11,759		
2006	12,416		
2007	13,803	502,178	36
2008	13,017	494,866	38
2009	13,099	489,308	38

NO DATA

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





2.2 Victim Statistics

Figure 2.11: Number and rate of injury/illness* by economic sector and gender 2008 (CSO)

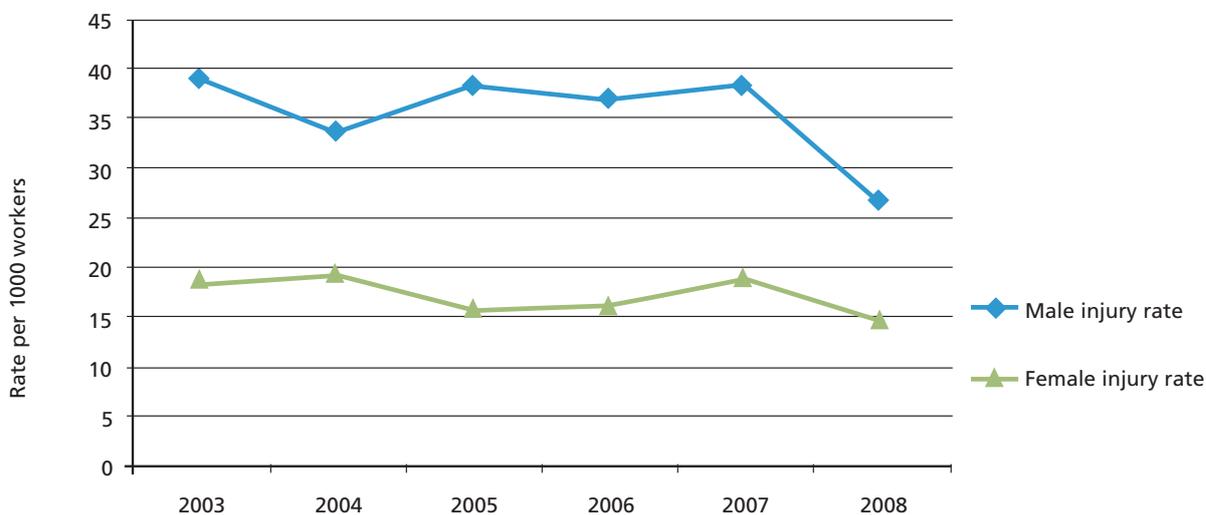
Economic Sector (NACE Rev.2)	Number employed		Injury rate		Illness rate	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	91,200	10,300	34.5	30.2	36.0	31.0
Industry	187,200	75,500	25.2	11.8	17.0	23.9
Construction	169,300	10,500	36.7	0.0	16.8	24.7
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	135,800	148,100	20.8	13.2	15.7	6.9
Transportation and storage	76,700	16,600	23.9	20.3	46.6	6.9
Accommodation and food service activities	51,900	66,200	35.3	15.1	9.0	20.6
Information and communication	51,200	21,500	19.8	25.6	19.9	34.7
Financial, insurance and real estate activities	44,600	58,900	0.0	2.4	18.4	11.6
Professional, scientific and technical activities	64,100	39,700	12.9	3.6	14.9	0.0
Administrative and support service activities	32,700	33,800	27.1	6.3	6.0	5.7
Public administration & defence; compulsory social security	53,900	51,800	17.9	11.6	20.6	24.1
Education	40,500	110,000	18.0	6.6	10.9	30.4
Human health and social work activities	37,400	185,100	46.8	25.9	23.3	36.6
Other NACE activities	40,200	60,900	50.9	25.6	16.6	23.9
Total	1,076,700	888,900	26.7	14.8	20.0	21.7

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

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



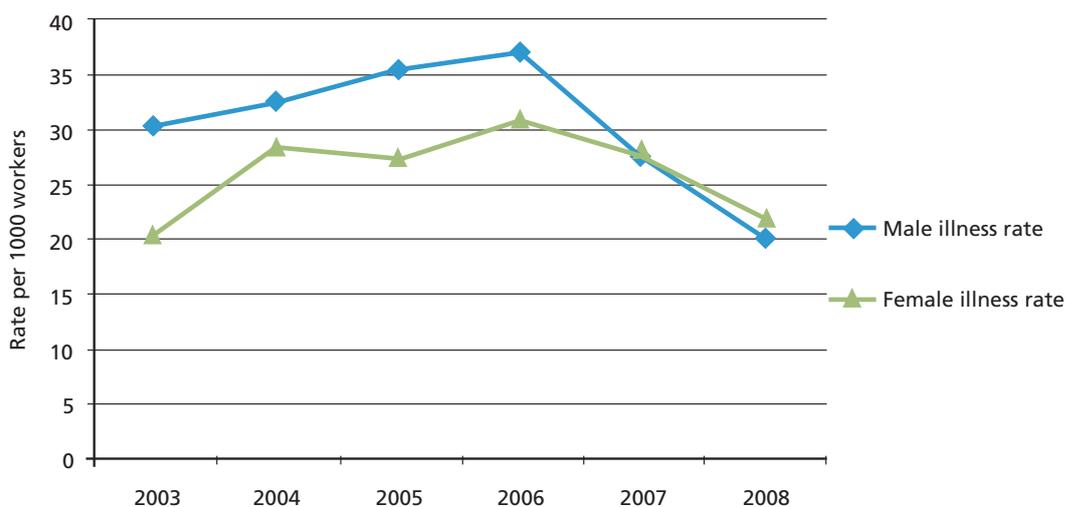
Figure 2.12: Rate of total injury* by gender 2003–2008 (CSO)



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

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

Figure 2.13: Rate of total illness* by gender 2003–2008 (CSO)



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

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



Figure 2.14: Rates of injury by age band 2004–2008 (CSO)

Age range	Rate per 1000 Workers				
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
15-19	40	74.8	18.5	56.0	43.5
20-24	33.1	38.4	38.5	36.1	27.3
25-34	29.1	24	25.4	30.2	17.4
35-44	23.6	28.1	37.6	31.9	23.4
45-54	30.8	26.6	22.6	27.5	20.7
55-64	20.7	25.5	17.9	20.0	20.9
65+	14	16	16.5	15.1	15.8
Total	27.8	29.1	28	30.1	21.4

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

Figure 2.15: Rates of illness by age band 2004–2008 (CSO)

Age range	Rate per 1000 Workers				
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
15-19	14.8	29.3	*	33.3	*
20-24	10.3	18.5	12.7	15.5	10.9
25-34	22.1	19.9	32.2	21.1	15.8
35-44	33.6	37.2	36.8	34.1	19.7
45-54	41.1	48.3	45.3	32.0	32.7
55-64	54.9	37.6	43.8	34.5	27.8
65+	47.8	45.5	68.2	33.8	18.1
Total	30.8	32.1	34.4	27.8	20.9

* Insufficient data

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



Figure 2.16: Non-fatal injuries by employment status 2009 (HSA)

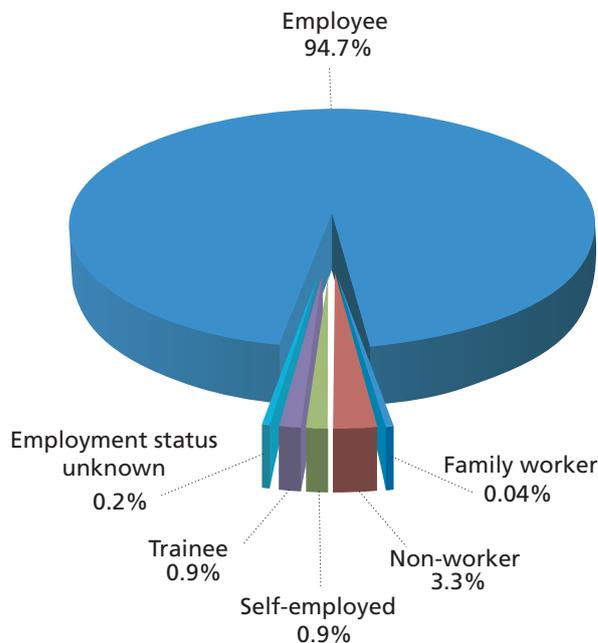


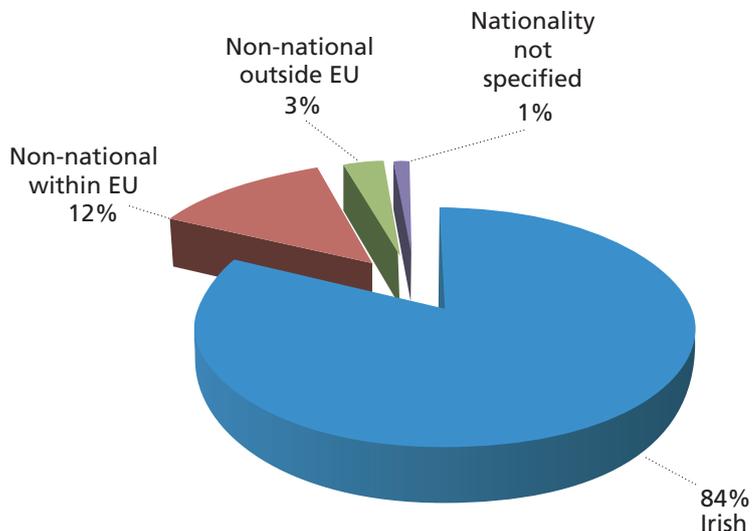
Figure 2.17: Workers by nationality and economic sector 2009 (CSO)

Economic Sector (NACE Rev.2)	Workers at Q4 2009		
	Irish	Non-Irish	% non-Irish
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	86,700	2,900	3.2%
Industry	203,200	43,700	17.7%
Construction	122,300	14,400	10.5%
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	226,200	39,400	14.8%
Transport and storage	82,100	11,000	11.8%
Accommodation and food service activities	80,000	40,400	33.6%
Information and communication	58,900	13,600	18.8%
Financial, insurance and real estate activities	96,800	9,700	9.1%
Professional, scientific and technical activities	93,200	10,700	10.3%
Administrative and support service activities	48,400	13,800	22.2%
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	104,800	2,500	2.3%
Education	140,700	7,300	4.9%
Human health and social work activities	203,400	30,300	13.0%
Other NACE activities	85,900	15,600	15.4%
Total	1,632,500	255,200	13.5%

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



Figure 2.18: Distribution of reported non-fatal injuries by nationality 2009 (HSA)



2.3 Incident Statistics

Figure 2.19: Top five accident triggers of non-fatal accidents, all sectors 2009 (HSA)

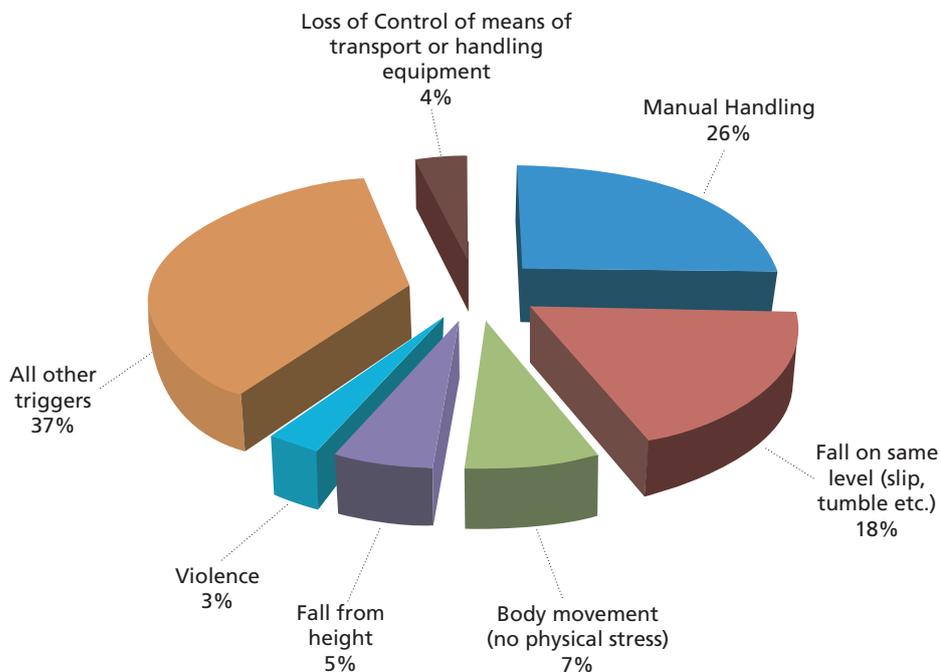


Figure 2.20: Injury type by gender 2008 (CSO)

Injury Type	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Wound or superficial injury	10,900	10.1	5,100	5.7	16,000	8.1
Bone Fracture	5,000	4.6	900	1.0	5,800	3.0
Dislocation, sprain or strain	7,000	6.5	3,600	4.0	10,800	5.5
Amputation, concussion, internal injury, burn, scald or frost bite	1,000	0.9	1,200	1.3	2,200	1.1
Poisoning, infection, suffocation (asphyxiation), Other type of injury and Not stated	4,600	4.3	2,500	2.8	7,100	3.6
Total	28,800	26.7	13,200	14.8	42,000	21.4

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

Figure 2.21: Illness type by gender 2008 (CSO)

Illness Type	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Bone, joint or muscle problem	10,500	9.8	9,000	10.1	19,400	21.8
Breathing or lung problem	1,500	1.4	2,000	2.2	3,500	3.9
Hearing problem, headache and or eyestrain, heart disease or attack, circulatory system problem, Disease (Virus, bacteria, cancer or other type of disease)	3,300	3.1	2,000	2.2	5,300	6.0
Stress, depression anxiety	4,000	3.7	3,500	3.9	7,500	8.4
Skin problem, other types of						
complaint and including not stated	2,300	2.1	2,800	3.1	5,200	5.8
Total	21,600	20.1	19,300	21.7	40,900	20.8

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



Figure 2.22: Most injured body part, all sectors 2009 (HSA)

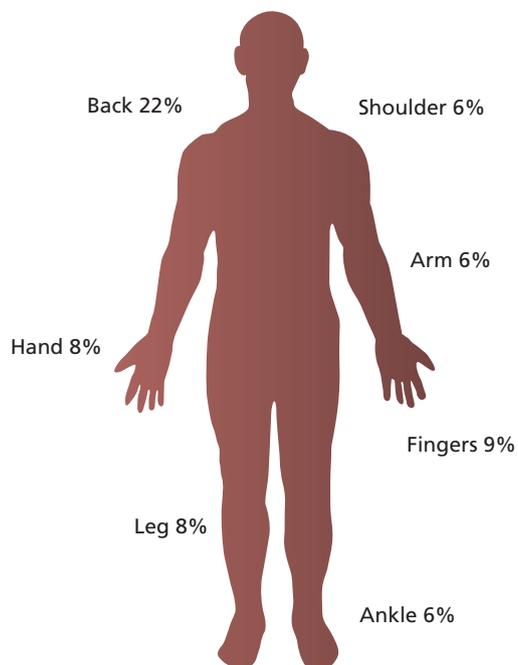
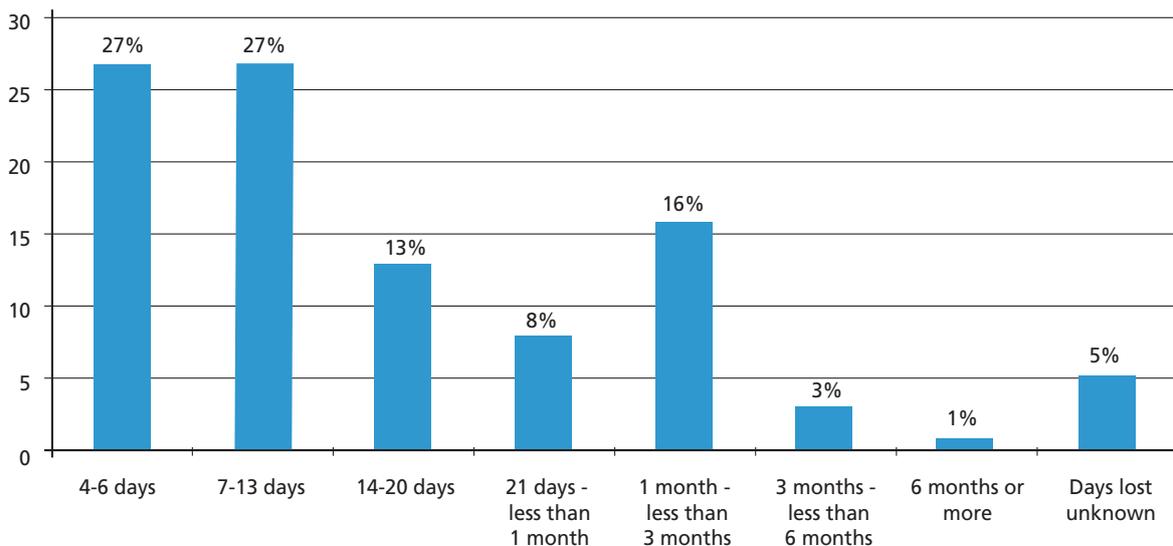


Figure 2.23: Non-fatal injuries by absence from work 2009 (HSA)



2.4 Work Environment Statistics

Figure 2.24: Non-fatal injuries by work environment 2009 (HSA)

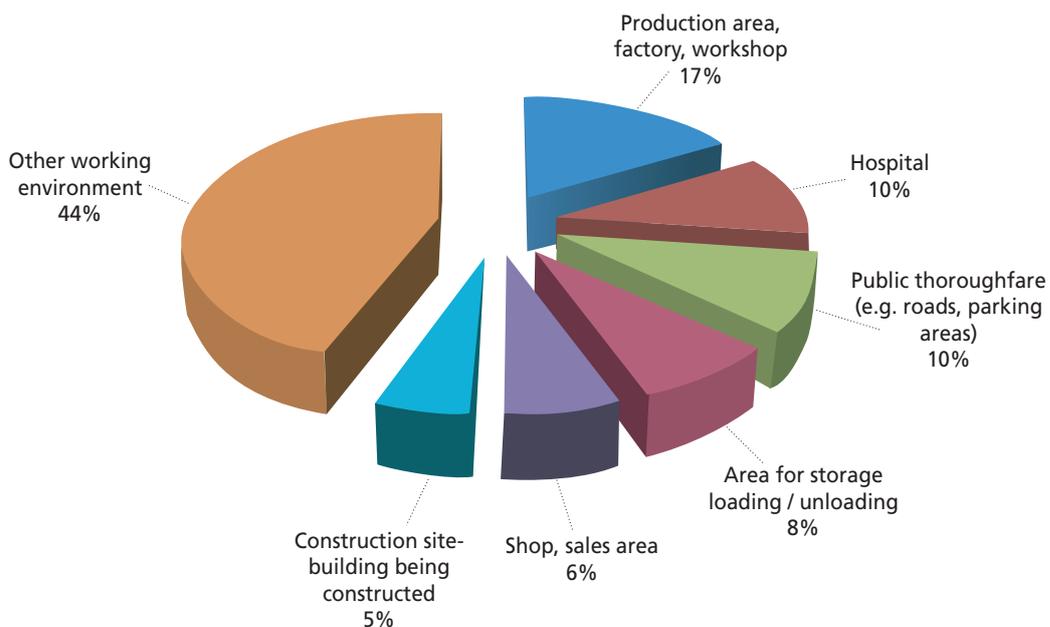
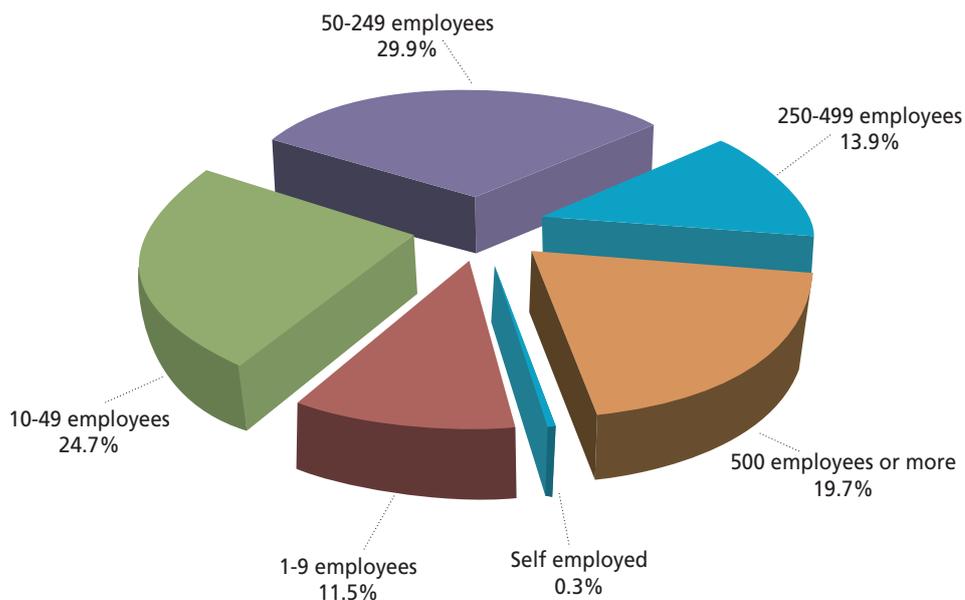


Figure 2.25: Non-fatal injuries by size of employing organisation 2009 (HSA)



**Figure 2.26: Number of reports by geographical location of incident 2009 (HSA)**

County	Reports	%
Carlow	68	1.0%
Cavan	79	1.2%
Clare	146	2.2%
Cork	750	11.2%
Donegal	90	1.3%
Dublin	2633	39.3%
Galway	298	4.4%
Kerry	158	2.4%
Kildare	292	4.4%
Kilkenny	127	1.9%
Laois	109	1.6%
Leitrim	28	0.4%
Limerick	253	3.8%
Longford	55	0.8%
Louth	188	2.8%
Mayo	131	2.0%
Meath	177	2.6%
Monaghan	37	0.6%
Offaly	117	1.7%
Roscommon	47	0.7%
Sligo	68	1.0%
Tipperary	276	4.1%
Waterford	155	2.3%
Westmeath	119	1.8%
Wexford	184	2.7%
Wicklow	122	1.8%
Total	6707	100%

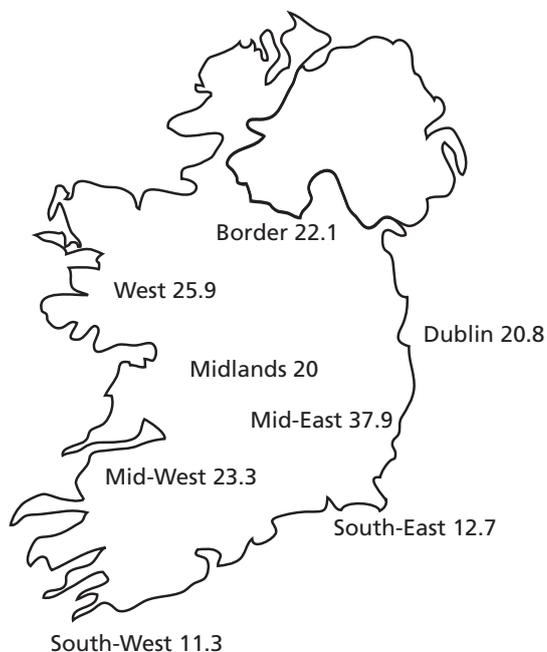
Figure 2.27: Rate of illness and injury by region 2008 (CSO)

Region	Total employed	Injury		Illness	
		Number	Rate per 1000	Number	Rate per 1000
Border	198,800	4400	22.1	3600	18.1
Midlands	109,900	2200	20.0	600	5.5
West	192,800	5000	25.9	5800	30.1
Dublin	571,800	11900	20.8	15200	26.6
Mid-East	237,400	9000	37.9	4700	19.8
Mid-West	159,000	3700	23.3	2800	17.6
South-East	212,400	2700	12.7	3800	17.9
South-West	283,400	3200	11.3	4400	15.5

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



Figure 2.28: Rate of injury per 1000 workers by region 2008 (CSO)



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

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

3. Fatal Injury Statistics

Figure 3.1: Rate of worker fatalities 2001-2009 (HSA)

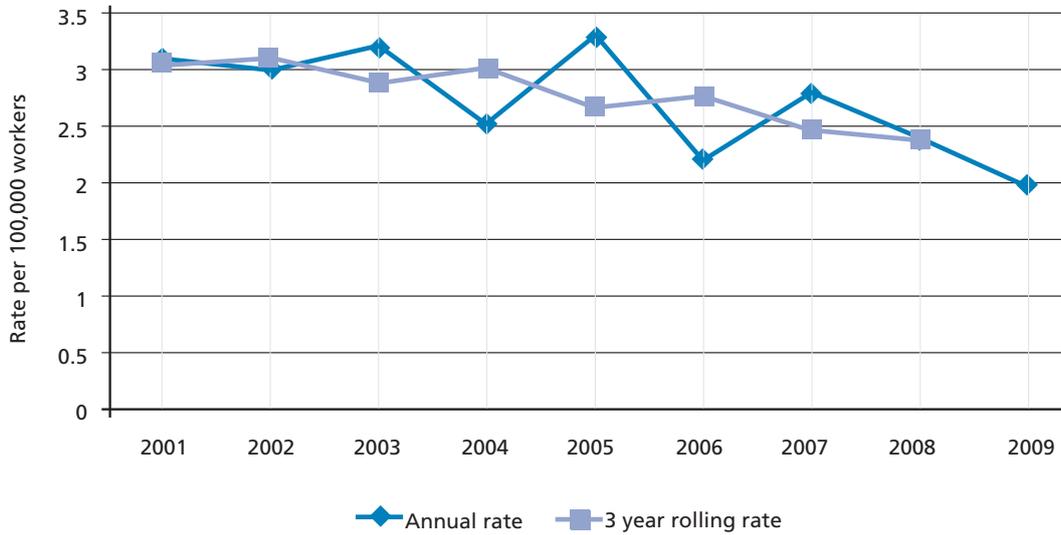
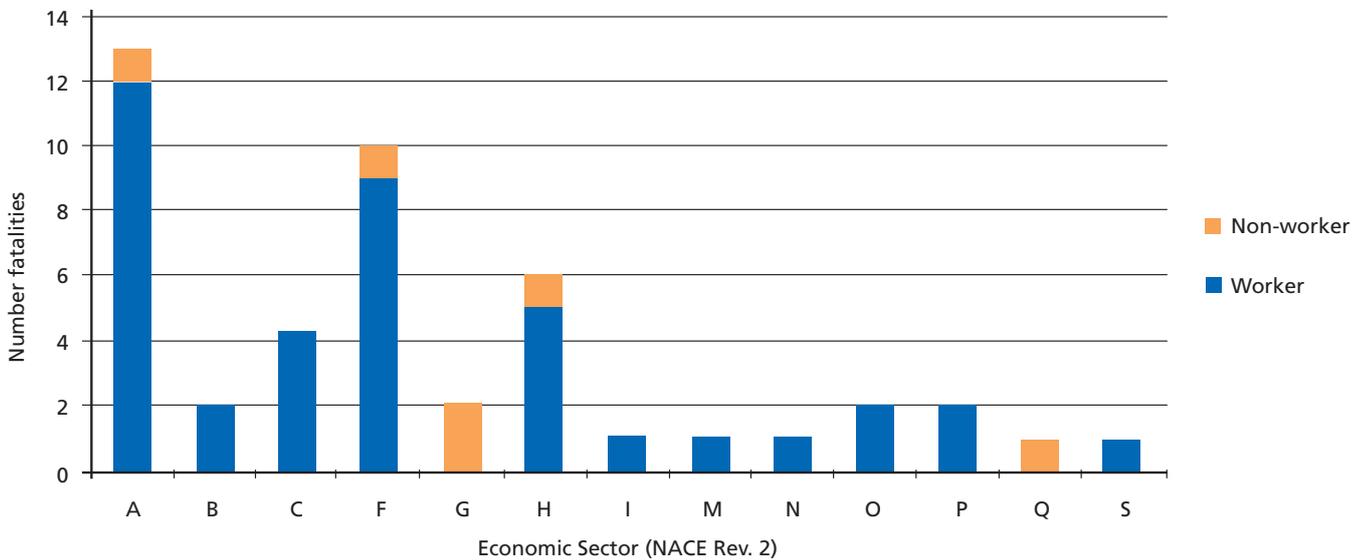


Figure 3.2: Number of fatalities by economic sector (worker and non-worker) 2009 (HSA)



Sector key

A – Agriculture, forestry and fishing; **B** – Mining and quarrying; **C** – Manufacturing; **F** – Construction; **G** – Wholesale/Retail trade, repair of vehicles, personal and household goods; **H** – Transportation and storage; **I** – Accommodation and Food Service Activities; **M** – Professional, scientific and technical activities; **N** – Administrative and support service activities; **O** – Public administration and defence; compulsory social security; **P** – Education; **Q** – Human health and social work activities; **S** – Other service activities



Figure 3.3: Rate of reported worker fatalities by economic sector 2009 (HSA)

Economic Sector (NACE Rev.2)	Worker						Total
	Employee	Self-Employed	Family Worker 15+	Total	Rate per 100,000	Non-Worker	
A Agriculture, forestry and fishing	8	4	0	12	13.4	1	13
B-E Industry	3	0	0	3	1.2	0	3
F Construction	8	1	0	9	6.6	1	10
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	0	0	0	0	0.0	2	2
H Transportation and storage	5	0	0	5	5.4	1	6
I Accommodation and food service activities	1	0	0	1	0.8	0	1
J Information and communication	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
K Finance and insurance activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
L Real estate activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	1	0	0	1	1.0	0	1
N Administrative and support service activities	1	0	0	1	1.6	0	1
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	2	0	0	2	1.9	0	2
P Education	1	1	0	2	1.4	0	2
Q Human health and social work activities	0	0	0	0	0.0	1	1
R-U Other NACE activities	0	1	0	1	1.0	0	1
Total persons	30	7	0	37	2.0	6	43

Figure 3.4: Number of reported fatalities (worker and non-worker) by economic sector 2002 - 2009 (HSA)*

Economic Sector (NACE Rev.1)	Number of fatalities								Total in Sector
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	14	20	13	18	18	11	21	11	126
Fishing	3	0	3	2	2	12	1	2	25
Mining and quarrying	3	1	0	6	2	2	1	2	17
Manufacturing	7	7	3	7	4	4	8	1	41
Electricity, gas and water supply	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Construction	21	20	16	23	13	18	15	10	136
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	1	4	4	8	3	1	3	3	27
Hotels and restaurants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transport, storage and communication	7	9	6	5	4	9	3	6	49
Financial intermediation	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Real estate, renting and business	0	0	0	1	2	2	1	1	7
Public administration and defence	3	1	0	2	1	4	2	2	15
Education	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	3
Health and social work	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	3
Other community, social and personal services	1	4	2	2	1	4	2	2	18
Total	61	68	50	74	51	67	57	43	471

*Note that fatalities have been reclassified under NACE Rev.1 categories for this table to allow comparison with previous data.



Figure 3.5: Rate of reported worker fatalities by economic sector 2003–2009 (HSA)*

ECONOMIC SECTOR (NACE Rev.1)	Rate of worker fatalities						
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	13	13.3	14.7	15.5	17.7	15.5	13.4
Production industries	3.4	1.0	4.2	2.1	2.1	3.2	1.2
Construction	8.0	6.6	8.3	4.3	5.0	5.6	6.6
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	1.6	1.5	1.8	0.7	0.3	1.0	0.0
Hotels and restaurants	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
Transportation, storage and communication	7.0	5.2	4.2	2.6	5.8	2.5	5.4
Financial and other business services	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.0
Public administration and defence	1.1	0.0	2.0	1.0	3.8	1.9	1.9
Education	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4
Human health and social work activities	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other community, social and personal services	3.8	1.7	1.6	0.8	3.2	1.6	1.0
Total	3.2	2.5	3.3	2.2	2.8	2.5	2.0

*Note that fatalities have been reclassified under NACE Rev.1 categories for this table to allow comparison with previous data.

Figure 3.6: Comparison of total reported fatality rate with reported fatality rate in the Agriculture/Fishing and Construction sectors 2001–2009 (HSA)

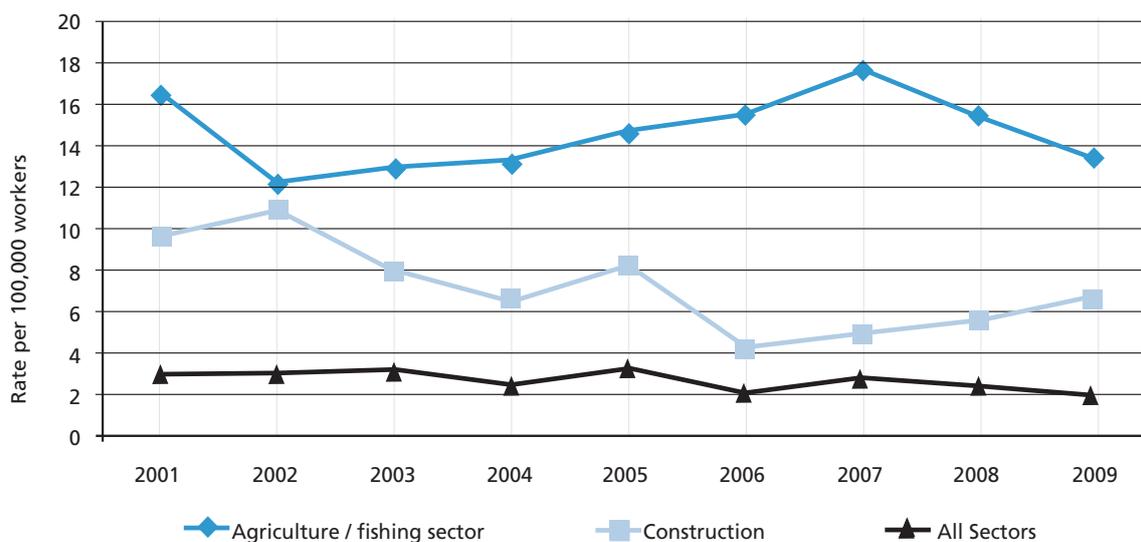


Figure 3.7: Percentage of reported fatal injuries by employment status 2009 (HSA)

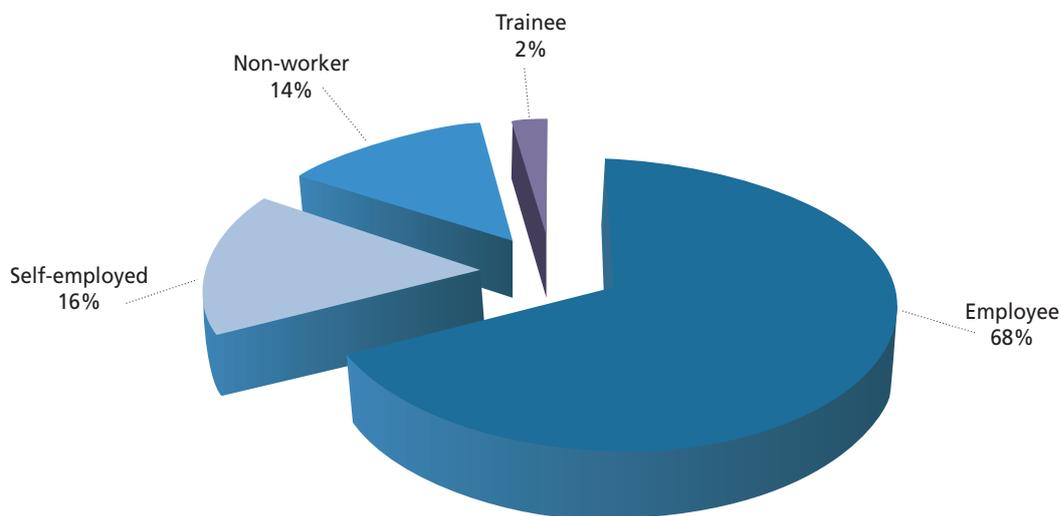


Figure 3.8: Number of reported fatalities (worker and non-worker) by economic sector and age band 2009 (HSA)

Age band	Economic sector (NACE REV.2)													Total
	A	B	C	F	G	H	I	M	N	O	P	Q	S	
0-17	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
18-24	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	4
25-34	3	0	0	3	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	12
35-44	4	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
45-54	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
55-64	3	0	0	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
65+	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	5
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	13	2	1	10	2	6	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	43



Figure 3.9: Number of reported fatalities (worker and non-worker) by age band 2009 (HSA)

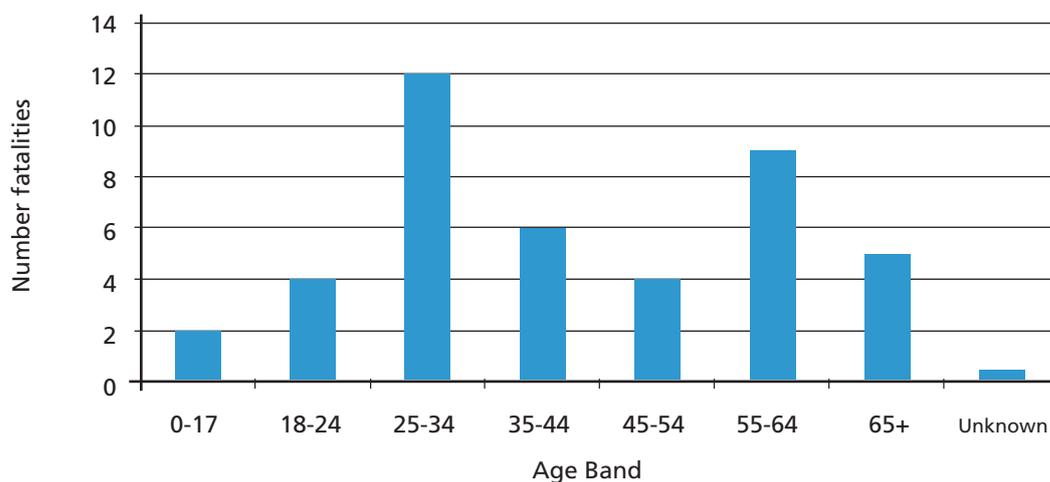


Figure 3.10: Number of reported worker fatalities by nationality and economic sector 2009 (HSA)

Economic Sector (NACE REV.2)	Irish	Other EU	Non-EU	Unknown
A	12	0	0	0
B	2	0	0	0
C	0	1	0	0
F	8	1	0	0
H	3	0	1	1
I	1	0	0	0
M	1	0	0	0
N	0	1	0	0
O	2	0	0	0
P	2	0	0	0
S	1	0	0	0
Total	32	3	1	1



Figure 3.11: Percentage of reported worker fatalities by nationality 2009 (HSA)

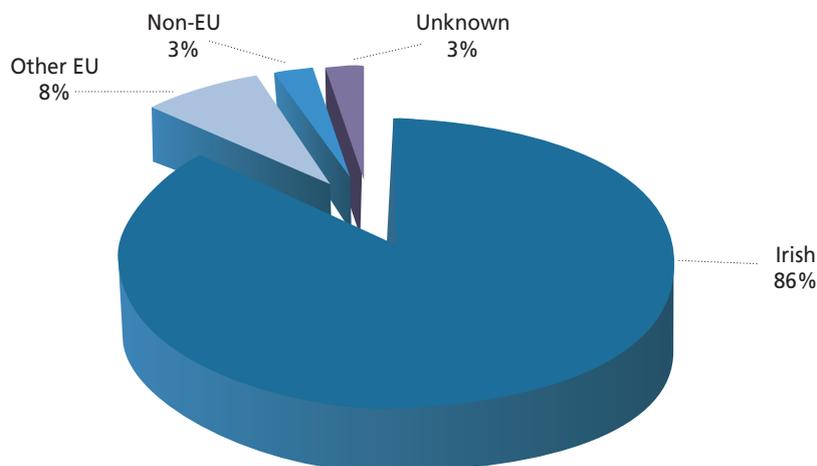


Figure 3.12: Reported worker fatality rates by nationality 2006–2009 (HSA)

	Irish workers	Non-Irish national workers	All workers
Number of worker fatalities 2009	32	5	37
Worker population 2009	1,632,500	255,200	1,887,600
Rate of worker fatality 2009	2.0	2.0	2.0
Rate of worker fatality 2008	2.5	2.2	2.5
Rate of worker fatality 2007	2.8	2.4	2.8
Rate of worker fatality 2006	2.0	3.2	2.1

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

Accident trigger	Economic Sector (NACE REV.2)													Total
	A	B	C	F	G	H	I	M	N	O	P	Q	S	
Loss of control of means of transport or handling equipment	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	8
Fall from height	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Loss of control of machine	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Overflow, leakage, emission of gas	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Other fall-related accident trigger	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Carried along by something	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Fall, collapse of material - from above	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Loss of control of object being worked on	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Breakeage of material at joints	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Lifting, carrying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Other breakeage/collapse related trigger	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Electrical problem - direct contact	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Other triggers not listed	2	1	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Accident trigger unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

**Figure 3.14: Number of reported fatalities (worker and non-worker) by county 2007-2009 (HSA)**

County	Year		
	2007	2008	2009
Carlow	1	1	0
Cavan	1	0	1
Clare	1	3	2
Cork	3	13	3
Derry	1	0	0
Donegal	4	2	4
Dublin	9	5	8
Galway	2	4	0
Kerry	4	3	4
Kildare	2	1	0
Kilkenny	5	1	0
Laois	1	2	0
Leitrim	0	2	0
Limerick	4	4	0
Longford	0	0	1
Louth	5	0	4
Mayo	3	1	1
Meath	0	5	3
Monaghan	0	0	3
Offaly	0	1	0
Roscommon	0	0	0
Sligo	2	1	0
Tipperary	0	5	3
Waterford	10	1	1
Westmeath	2	0	1
Wexford	5	2	2
Wicklow	2	0	2
Total	67	57	43



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

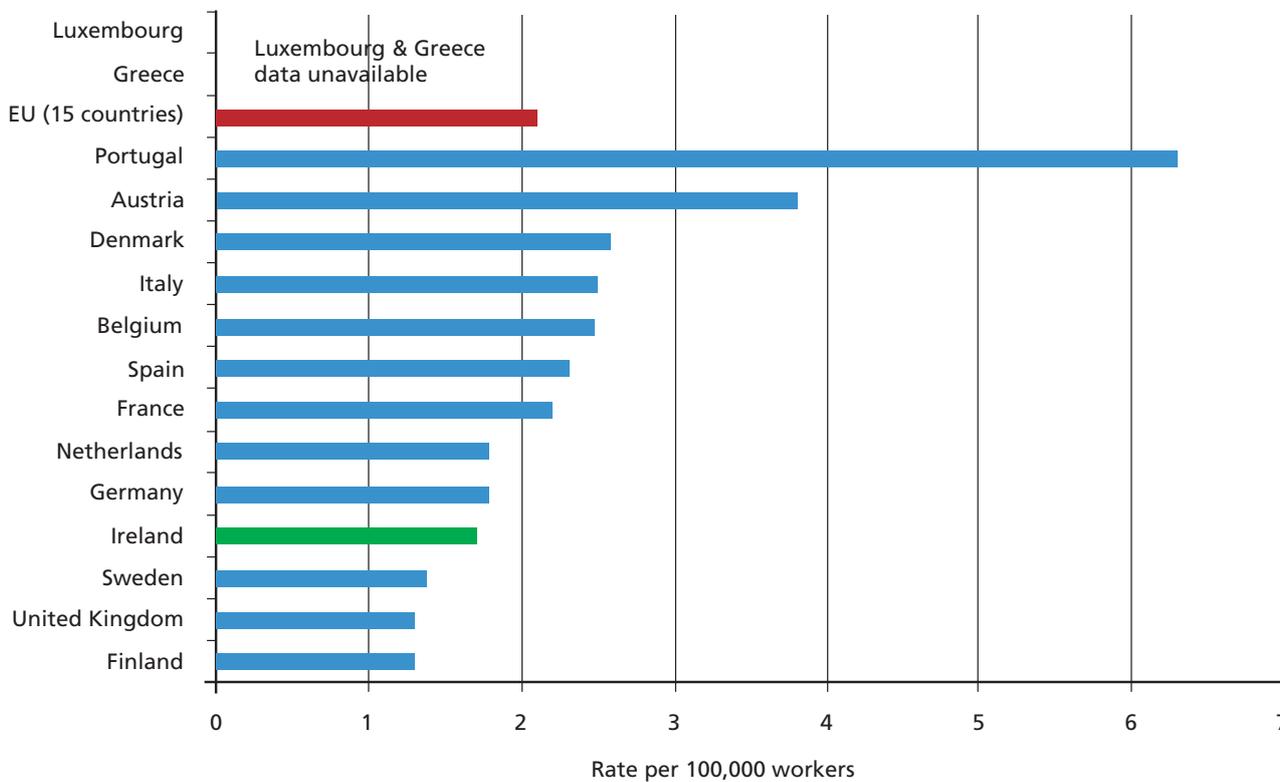
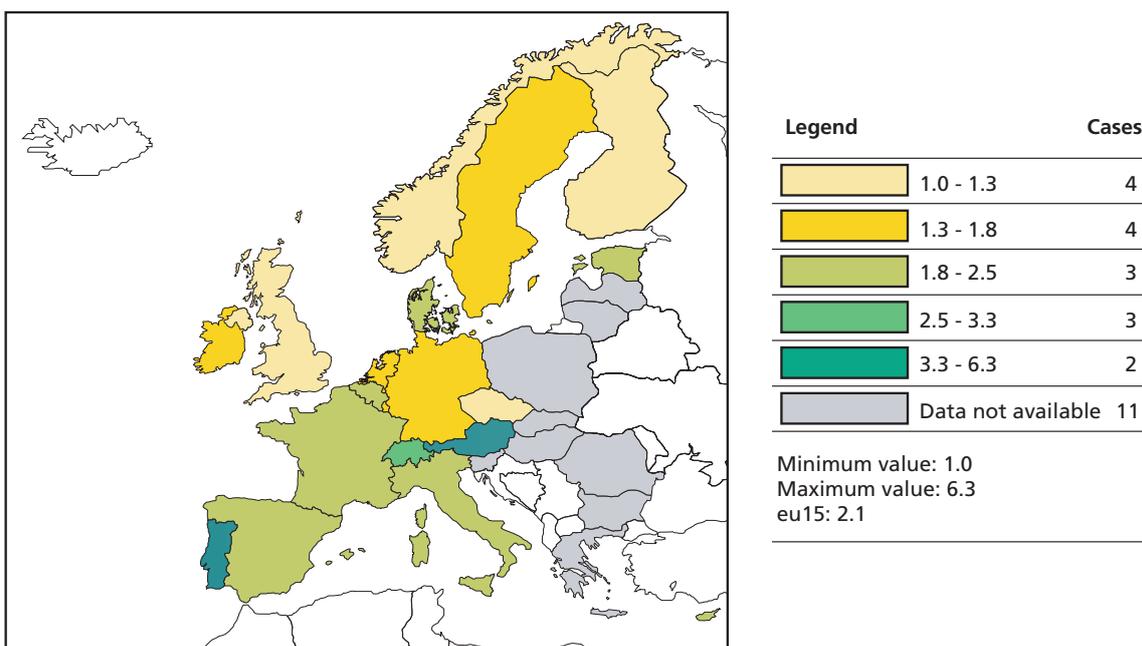


Figure 3.16: Map showing worker fatality rates in the EU 2007 (Eurostat)



Appendix Summary of Fatalities 2009

Agriculture and Forestry (11 fatalities)							
Date	Accident Circumstances	Employment Status	Occupational Group	Work Environment	County	Age	
25-Jan	Fall from height into a feeder machine	Employee	Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	Other farming environment	Tipperary	28	
29-Jan	Tree fell and crushed victim during felling operation	Self-employed	Labourers in agriculture, fishing and related trades	Other working environment not listed	Wicklow	42	
18-Feb	Victim fell from potato harvester which reversed over him	Employee	Labourers in agriculture, fishing and related trades	Other farming environment	Louth	42	
23-Mar	Asphyxiated while using petrol driven power hose in a confined space	Employee	Labourers in agriculture, fishing and related trades	Other farming environment	Cork	41	
24-Mar	Crushed between slurry agitator and tractor	Non-worker	Occupation unknown	Farming area - animal breeding	Longford	13	
23-May	Victim fell from height through shed roof	Self-employed	Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	Other farming environment	Monaghan	42	
30-May	Trapped between trailer chassis and silage trailer body	Employee	Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	Other farming environment	Wexford	25	
10-Aug	Overcome by carbon dioxide while working in a confined space	Employee	Labourers in agriculture, fishing and related trades	Other underground area	Louth	19	
10-Aug	Overcome by carbon dioxide while working in a confined space	Employee	Labourers in agriculture, fishing and related trades	Other underground area	Louth	34	
30-Sep	Entangled in PTO shaft	Self-employed	Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	Other farming environment	Monaghan	64	
03-Oct	Run over by tractor-towed trailer	Employee	Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	Other farming environment	Clare	56	



Fishing (2 fatalities)					
Date	Accident Circumstances	Employment Status	Occupational Group	Work Environment	Age
15-Jul	Leg became entangled in a rope while shooting lobster pots and was pulled overboard	Employee	Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	Sea or ocean - aboard vessel	45
17-Sep	Leg became entangled in a rope while shooting crab pots and was pulled overboard	Self-employed	Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	Sea or ocean - aboard vessel	59

Mining and quarrying (2 fatalities)					
Date	Accident Circumstances	Employment Status	Occupational Group	Work Environment	Age
27-Oct	Victim reversed truck into settlement pond and drowned	Employee	Drivers and mobile-plant operators	Opencast quarry, mine, excavation, trench	52
06-Dec	Excavator being driven by victim left the road and tipped into a pond, drowning the victim	Employee	General managers excavation, trench	Opencast quarry, mine,	66

Manufacturing (1 fatality)					
Date	Accident Circumstances	Employment Status	Occupational Group	Work Environment	Age
05-Jan	Racking collapsed in cold-storage area, fatally striking the victim	Employee	Drivers and mobile-plant operators	Area for storage, loading / unloading	23



Construction (10 fatalities)						
Date	Accident Circumstances	Employment Status	Occupational Group	Work Environment	County	Age
05-May	Fall from height during roof work	Employee	Extraction and building trades workers	Construction site - building being demolished, repaired, maintained	Donegal	28
15-May	Struck by teleporter	Employee	Labourers in mining, construction, manufacturing and transport	Other construction environment	Dublin	40
27-May	Victim fell from a step ladder situated at first floor level to the floor below	Employee	Extraction and building trades workers	Other construction environment	Clare	25
27-May	Fell through roof to the ground 3 meters below	Self-employed	Labourers in construction	Construction site - building being constructed	Mayo	61
05-June	Fell off ladder from a height of 2 meters	Employee	Other craft and related trades workers	Construction site - building being constructed	Dublin	52
17-June	Victim fell from roof while retrieving ridge tiles	Employee	Labourers in agriculture, fishing and related trades	Private home or garden	Tipperary	62
10-Jul	Fall from height during roof work	Employee	Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	Other farming environment	Meath	60
08-Aug	Crushed by vehicle whilst repairing same	Employee	Extraction and building trades workers	Private home or garden	Tipperary	45
27-Aug	Victim fell into water-filled hole and drowned	Non-worker	Occupation unknown	Farming area - animal breeding	Kerry	55
20-Nov	Struck by excavator	Employee	Extraction and building trades workers	Opencast quarry, mine, excavation, trench	Dublin	29

Wholesale and retail trade (2 fatalities)						
Date	Accident Circumstances	Employment Status	Occupational Group	Work Environment	County	Age
29-Mar	Hit by falling object from overhead racking	Non-worker	Occupation unknown	Shop, sales area	Dublin	59
24-Dec	Run over by truck while crossing petrol station forecourt	Non-worker	Occupation unknown	Other service environment	Kerry	77



Transport, storage and communication (6 fatalities)						
Date	Accident Circumstances	Employment Status	Occupational Group	Work Environment	County	Age
14-Jan	Crushed under toppled bulk tanker	Employee	Drivers and mobile-plant operators	Area for storage, loading / unloading	Dublin	28
19-Jul	Road traffic accident	Employee	Labourers in transport	Public thoroughfare (e.g. roads, parking areas)	Monaghan	-
26-Oct	Crushed between door and cab while trying to regain control of vehicle	Employee	Labourers in transport	Maintenance area, repair workshop	Cavan	56
10-Nov	Crushed by poles being loaded into transport trailer	Non-worker	Occupation unknown	Area for storage, loading / unloading	Louth	3
30-Nov	Tanker being driven by the victim jack-knifed on ice	Employee	Labourers in transport	Public thoroughfare (e.g. roads, parking areas)	Dublin	36
26-Dec	Victim fell between dock wall and vessel he was attempting to board	Employee	Labourers in agriculture, fishing and related trades	Sea or ocean - aboard vessel	Wicklow	58

Accommodation and food service activities (1 fatality)						
Date	Accident Circumstances	Employment Status	Occupational Group	Work Environment	County	Age
23-Aug	Victim was crushed while using a goods lift to travel between floors	Employee	Customer service	Shop, sales area	Dublin	31

Professional, scientific and technical activities (1 fatality)						
Date	Accident Circumstances	Employment Status	Occupational Group	Work Environment	County	Age
03-Sep	Victim sustained serious head injuries after falling down stairs	Employee	Office clerks	Office, meeting room, library	Donegal	33



Administrative and support service activities (1 fatality)						
Date	Accident Circumstances	Employment Status	Occupational Group	Work Environment	County	Age
09-Oct	Electrocuted after contact with 220v cable	Employee	Labourers in agriculture, fishing and related trades	Private home or garden	Cork	25

Public administration and defence (2 fatalities)						
Date	Accident Circumstances	Employment Status	Occupational Group	Work Environment	County	Age
26-Mar	The victim was struck by a car	Employee	Personal and protective services workers	Public area	Donegal	29
13-Dec	Fatally injured whilst assisting in the interception of a car being driven at high speed	Employee	Personal and protective services workers	Public area	Donegal	24

Education (2 fatalities)						
Date	Accident Circumstances	Employment Status	Occupational Group	Work Environment	County	Age
01-Apr	Helicopter crashed while victim was under instruction	Trainee	Physical and engineering science associate professionals	Aboard aircraft	Meath	24
01-Apr	Helicopter crashed while victim was giving instruction	Employee	Physical and engineering science associate professionals	Aboard aircraft	Meath	34



Human health and social work activities (1 fatality)						
Date	Accident Circumstances	Employment Status	Occupational Group	Work Environment	County	Age
26-Jan	Victim fell from transfer hoist whilst being transferred from bed to chair	Non-worker	Occupation unknown	Hospital	Dublin	104

Other service activities (1 fatality)						
Date	Accident Circumstances	Employment Status	Occupational Group	Work Environment	County	Age
13-Aug	Victim suffered injuries consistent with a fall from height while repairing gutters	Self-employed	Other craft and related trades workers	Private home or garden	Cork	79

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