



HEALTH AND SAFETY
AUTHORITY



Summary of Workplace
Injury, Illness and Fatality
Statistics 2007-2008



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

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Published in June 2009 by the Health and Safety Authority, The Metropolitan Building, James Joyce Street, Dublin 1.
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1. Introduction

1.1 Overview of the Summary of Statistics 2007-2008

The Health and Safety Authority's annual Summary of Statistics presents information on reported workplace incidents in a variety of different formats.

This year we have produced a shorter version of the Health and Safety Authority's annual Summary of Statistics. We have reviewed the statistical outputs of other agencies and careful analysis has been undertaken of how our statistical outputs are used. This has enabled us to focus primarily on the compilation of information that has proven most useful to all interested parties. Every effort is made to ensure the information is accessible and easy to interpret.

There were 7658 non-fatal incidents reported to the Authority by employers in 2008. This was approximately a 9% reduction on the total for 2007. There was a notable reduction in numbers employed across many economic sectors (Figure 2.1). Construction has been particularly affected by the economic downturn, with a reduction of over 8% in the number employed from the start of 2007 to the start of 2008. This contracting of the workforce in general may have had an impact on the number of incidents reported to the Authority. This year, all inspections include a check that employers have a system for reporting workplace injuries to the Authority, so that an increased reporting rate is anticipated for 2009.

Despite the reduction in the number of incidents reported to the Authority, the rate of reportable injuries according to the CSO data has increased. The rate of 4+ days injuries rose from 11.6 to 13.5 per 1000 workers in 2007 (Figure 2.2). However, there was a slight reduction for the same period in the rate of 4+ days illnesses from 13.4 to 12.2 per 1000 workers. This is against the trend which has seen the rate of illness increase steadily since 2004. It will be necessary to see data for several more years to establish a decrease in work-related illness.

The traditionally higher-risk agriculture and construction sectors appear to be displaying 4+ day injury rates consistent with those of recent years.

Male workers still appear to be twice as prone to occupational injury than females. One potential cause of this trend lies in the majority of employees in the higher-risk sectors such as construction, manufacturing and agriculture being male. The male and female injury rates across most sectors have both increased over the past 12 months. By contrast, there was a decrease in the illness rate for both genders over the same period (Figure 2.13).

Younger workers continue to be at particular risk. The rate of 36.1 injuries per 1000 workers in the 20-24 age band reflects a continuation of the highest rate across all age bands. The 25-34 age band, traditionally the most populous range within the workforce, had an injury rate of 30.2 per 1000 workers (Figure 2.14).

The demographics of the Irish workplace in 2008 remain consistent with those of previous years (Figure 2.19). Hotels and restaurants and the construction sector have held the highest percentages of non-Irish workers. While this remains the case, the number of non-Irish workers in both sectors reduced considerably between 2007 and 2008. Construction saw a reduction from 48,000 to 37,900 non-Irish workers employed in the sector, a drop of over 20%.

The most common accident triggers remain manual handling and falls on same level (or slips, trips and falls). The manual handling category includes incidents caused by lifting & carrying, pushing & pulling and twisting and turning.



7-13 days remains the most common time span of absence from work after an occupational injury, accounting for 29% of reported incidents in 2008.

Larger organizations accounted for the bulk of incident reports in 2008, with almost 70% coming from organisations with 50+ employees.

Just under a third of all occupational incidents recorded by the CSO occurred in Dublin; Dublin also has the highest rate per 1000 workers. This is not unexpected due to its status as the largest population and employment centre in the country. The other regions have a rate consistent with their worker populations and number of reported injuries (Figure 2.29). The south-west has the lowest injury rate with a relatively low number of reported incidents for a sizable workforce.

Ireland continues to perform well in comparison to other EU member states. 2006 sees Ireland with the 3rd lowest rate in the EU 15 of 4+ day injuries per 100,000 workers, although this is a slight increase on the 2005 figure.

The Authority recorded 57 work-related fatalities in 2008. Of the 6 non-worker fatalities, 4 were children. The number of fatalities in agriculture and forestry doubled from 2007 to 2008, a trend that was mirrored in the Manufacturing sector. In contrast to this was a significant reduction in fishing fatalities, with a single fatal incident recorded compared to 12 fatalities in 2007.

The year also saw a reduction in the rate of fatalities per 100,000 workers, although this was not reflected in all sectors. Construction saw an increase from 5 to 5.6 fatalities per 100,000 workers from 2007 to 2008. There was a slight decrease in the agriculture fatality rate with approximately 16 fatalities per 100,000 workers but the agriculture fatality rate is still almost three times higher than the rate in any other sector. Overall, the 3 year rolling fatality rate has maintained a downward trend since the start of this decade (Figure 3.1).

The majority of fatal incidents involving the self-employed occurred in agriculture. Of the 18 reported farming and fishing worker fatalities, 15 were self-employed. Of this sub-set, 12 were 55 years or older. This is a long standing trend that reflects the common profile of workers employed in the sector.

12% of worker fatalities in 2008 involved non-Irish workers (Figure 3.11). This is a decrease of 2% on the same figure for 2007, while the economy overall saw a 3.2% reduction in the number of non-Irish workers in the work force. Similarly, there has been a decrease in the rate of fatalities per 100,000 non-Irish workers since 2006 (Figure 3.12).

In the European context, Ireland made a significant improvement in its workplace fatality rate for 2006 compared to 2005. A drop from 3.1 to 2.2 per 100,000 workers now sees Ireland placed 7th lowest in the EU 15 from 11th lowest in 2005. The 2006 figure sits below the EU 15 average of 2.5 worker fatalities per 100,000 workers.

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. Similarly, there are cancer fatalities that may have been caused by occupational factors. Data on cancer fatalities is available from the National Cancer Registry.



1.2 Sectoral Classifications (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 Rev1 and NACE Rev2. 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 Rev2 codes. The fatality statistics for 2008 and 2009 on the Authority's website are already presented under the revised classification.

The Central Statistics Office (CSO) Quarterly National Household Survey (QNHS) data in this report is for the year 2007 and therefore is based on the NACE Rev.1 classification. The fatality data in section 3 of this report is also presented using NACE Rev.1 (so that QNHS data could be used to calculate fatality rates). CSO data for 2008 onwards will be presented using NACE Rev.2 so that readers can expect a break in the data in the next Statistics Summary due to the lack of correspondence between old and new codes.

Figure 1.1: Comparison of NACE Rev.1 and NACE Rev.2 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 (through the HSA website). The data items collected through the Authority's incident report form (IR1) are determined by the European Statistics on Accidents at Work (ESAW) methodology.

Comparison of the Authority's database of work-related injuries with CSO estimates suggests that underreporting remains a problem in some sectors. For this reason, non-fatal injury rates are based on data from the CSO. However, the 7658 occupational injury reports in the Authority's database for 2008 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 1.2 shows the number and percentage of accident reports from each economic sector in 2008.

Figure 1.2: Injuries reported to the HSA by economic sector 2008 (HSA)

Economic Sector (NACE Rev.2)	Number of reports	Reports %
Agriculture, Forestry And Fishing	97	1.3%
Mining And Quarrying	80	1%
Manufacturing	1592	20.8%
Electricity,Gas,Steam And Air Conditioning Supply	64	0.8%
Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management And Remediation Activities	120	1.6%
Construction	1178	15.4%
Wholesale And Retail Trade; Repair Of Motor Vehicles And Motorcycles	754	9.9%
Transportation And Storage	868	11.4%
Accommodation And Food Service Activities	170	2.2%
Information And Communication	96	1.3%
Financial And Insurance Activities	148	2%
Real Estate Activities	4	0.1%
Professional, Scientific And Technical Activities	49	0.7%
Administrative And Support Service Activities	95	1.3%
Public Administration And Defence; Compulsory Social Security	936	12.2%
Education	97	1.3%
Human Health And Social Work Activities	1034	13.5%
Arts, Entertainment And Recreation	35	0.5%
Other Service Activities	238	3.1%
Activities Of Extra Territorial Organisations And Bodies	3	0.1%
Total	7658	100%



Eurostat

Eurostat is the statistical agency of the European Union. It provides a statistical information service for the European Union and promotes harmonisation of statistical methods across the member states. Eurostat has laid down the methodologies employed by all member states in capturing information and producing statistics in relation to occupational injuries and diseases. Eurostat also consists of many 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.

The CSO surveys 3,000 households each week, giving a total sample of 39,000 households per quarter. The reference period for the CSO data in this Summary of Statistics is the twelve months prior to interview, and in the case of the 2007 estimates included in this report, is based on the survey conducted during December 2007 to February 2008.

In the Accidents and Illness module, CSO field workers ask 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 past 12 months.

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 2008 is comparable to those carried out in 2003 to 2007.

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 (DSFA)

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

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



1.4 Technical Notes

Classification of injuries

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

- Economic activity: NACE (Nomenclature statistique des activités économiques dans la Communauté Européenne: Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community), 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/nacecpaconlinfo/data/en/2007%20introduction.htm>

- Occupation: ISCO (International Standard Classification of Occupations), maintained by ILO (International Labour Organization).

The ISCO codes are available to download from the International Labour Organisation website:

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/stat/isco/index.htm>

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

The ESAW methodology is available to download from the Eurostat website:

http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/publications/2002/ke4202569_en.html

- 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 2001–2008 (Data based on CSO Statistical Release April 2009)

Economic Sector	Number employed							
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
A–B Agriculture, forestry, fishing	121,700	114,300	118,900	112,500	115,500	115,800	118,700	116,000
C–E Other production industries	310,400	303,200	297,400	297,300	285,000	292,100	290,700	278,300
F Construction	183,200	188,500	202,300	233,100	253,800	281,600	279,000	233,100
G Wholesale and retail trade	249,100	252,300	263,400	267,600	286,100	288,300	311,600	293,400
H Hotels and restaurants	108,700	110,500	113,100	112,300	113,100	116,600	132,300	121,800
I Transport, storage, communication	108,900	110,900	113,400	115,700	120,500	117,200	120,800	121,700
J–K Financial and business services	226,400	226,600	234,400	252,900	269,200	278,000	297,100	285,500
L Public administration and defence; social security	82,000	88,600	89,900	96,400	103,100	105,100	105,000	105,600
M Education	106,600	115,000	119,400	119,800	132,800	139,600	139,100	145,400
N Health and social work	153,400	165,700	177,200	185,500	196,300	210,200	221,300	224,800
O Other	94,900	96,300	106,400	115,400	122,800	121,600	123,300	126,400
Total	1,745,300	1,771,900	1,835,800	1,908,500	1,998,200	2,066,100	2,138,900	2,052,000

Note: In table above, yellow cells represent sectors where there has been an increase in numbers employed for the corresponding year. Pink coloured cells indicate where there has been a decline in numbers employed.

Sectors A–B, C–E and J–K are combined in some figures because estimates of the working population in these sectors are combined by the CSO.

Source CSO, QNHS: 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.



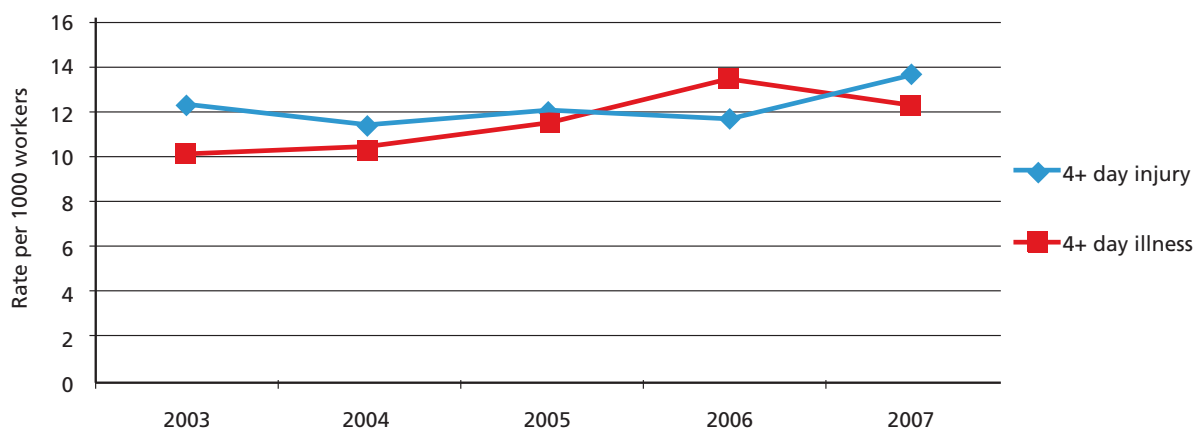
Figure 2.2: Number and rate of people suffering injury and illness 2003–2007 (CSO)

	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
	Number	Rate per 1000	Number	Rate per 1000	Number	Rate per 1000	Number	Rate per 1000	Number	Rate per 1000
Total in employment	1,835,900		1,908,300		1,998,100		2,074,900		2,135,100	
Injury										
Total suffering injury	56,000	30.5	53,100	27.8	57,800	28.9	58,200	28.0	64,200	30.1
0-3 days' absence	33,700	18.4	31,100	16.3	33,800	16.9	34,100	16.4	35,427	16.6
4+ days' absence	22,400	12.2	21,600	11.3	23,900	12.0	24,100	11.6	28,800	13.5
Days lost due to injury	762,800		579,500		723,700		758,600		1,013,700	
Illness										
Total suffering illness	48,000	26.1	58,700	30.8	63,900	32.0	71,300	34.4	59,300	27.8
0-3 days' absence	29,500	16.1	39,100	20.5	41,000	20.5	43,500	21.0	33,300	15.6
4+ days' absence	18,500	10.1	19,600	10.3	22,900	11.5	27,900	13.4	25,953	12.2
Days lost due to illness	570,300		822,300		824,300		973,000		930,300	
Injury & Illness										
Total injury or illness	104,000	56.6	111,800	58.6	121,700	60.9	129,500	62.4	123,500	57.8
Total (4+ days' absence)	40,900	22.3	41,200	21.6	46,800	23.4	52,000	25.1	54,753	25.6
Total days lost	1,333,100		1,401,800		1,548,000		1,731,600		1,944,000	

Source CSO, QNHS: 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 2003–2007 (CSO)



Source CSO, QNHS: 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.

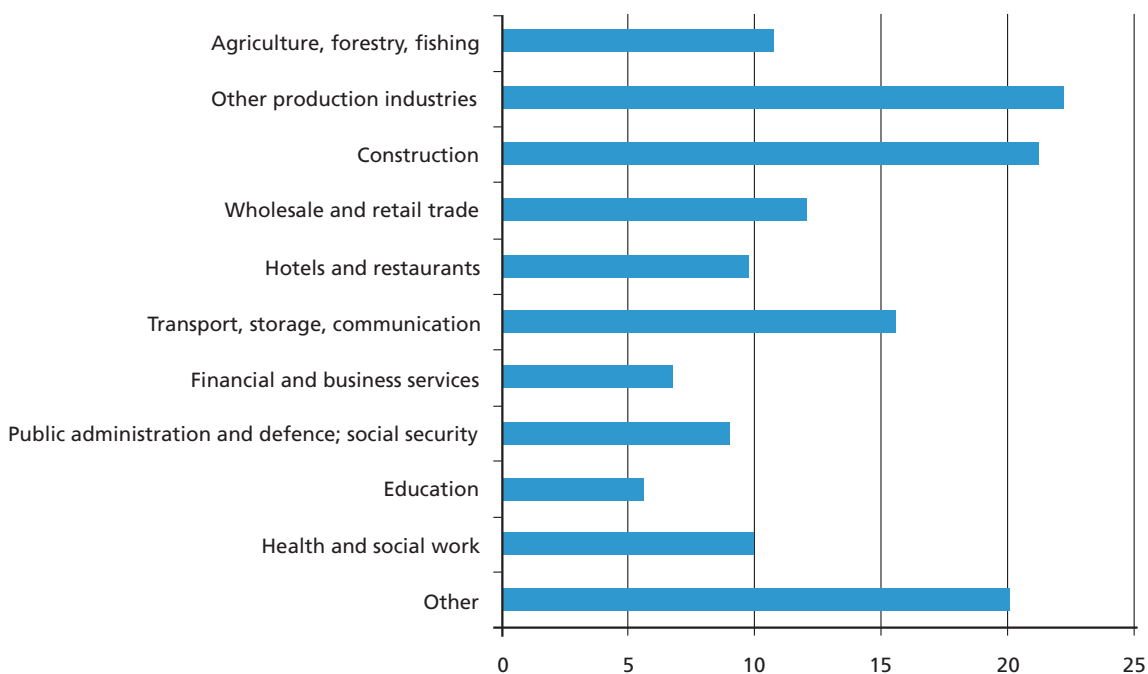
Figure 2.4: Rate of 4+ day injuries by economic sector 2003-2007 (CSO)

ECONOMIC SECTOR	Rate per 1000 Workers				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	12.6	18.7	16.5	9.5	10.7
Other production industries	18.8	10.8	15.8	16.2	22.2
Construction	26.7	22.7	22.5	20.2	21.2
Wholesale and retail trade	10.3	7.8	8	4.1	12.0
Hotels and restaurants	10.6	6.2	15.9	3.3	9.7
Transport, storage, communication	11.5	19	8.3	30	15.5
Financial and business services	2.6	3.2	2.2	0.7	6.8
Public administration and defence; social security	14.5	13.5	18.4	15.2	9.0
Education	4.2	3.3	4.5	2.1	5.6
Health and social work	10.7	15.6	13.8	18.4	10.0
Other	3.8	5.2	8.1	11	20.0
Total	12.2	11.3	12	11.6	13.5

Source CSO, QNHS: 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.

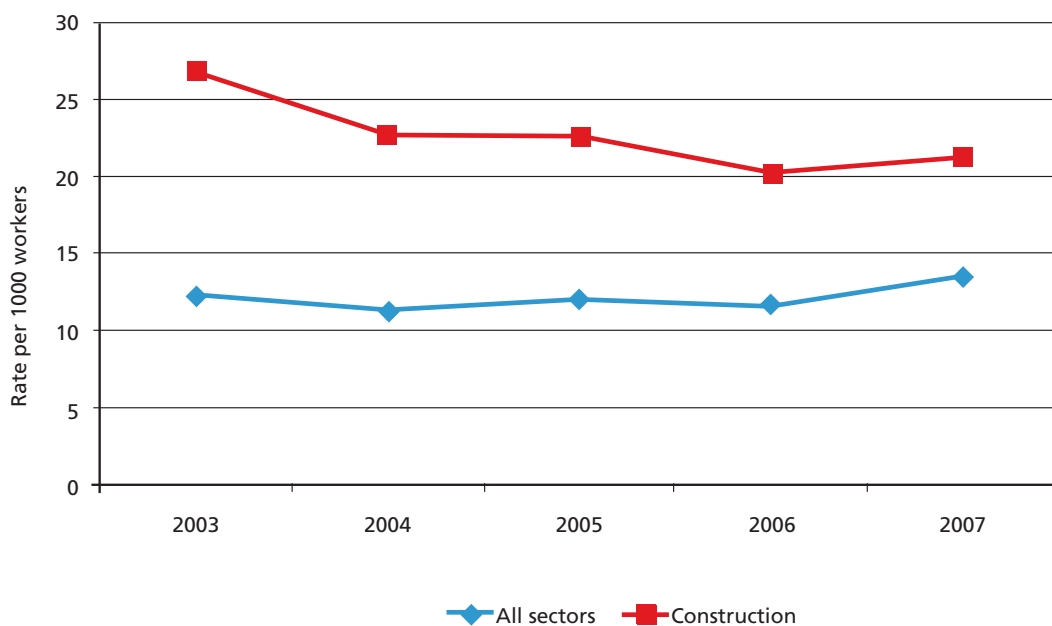


Figure 2.5: Rate of 4+ day injuries by economic sector 2007 (CSO)



Source CSO, QNHS: 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 2003-2007 (CSO)



Source CSO, QNHS: 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.

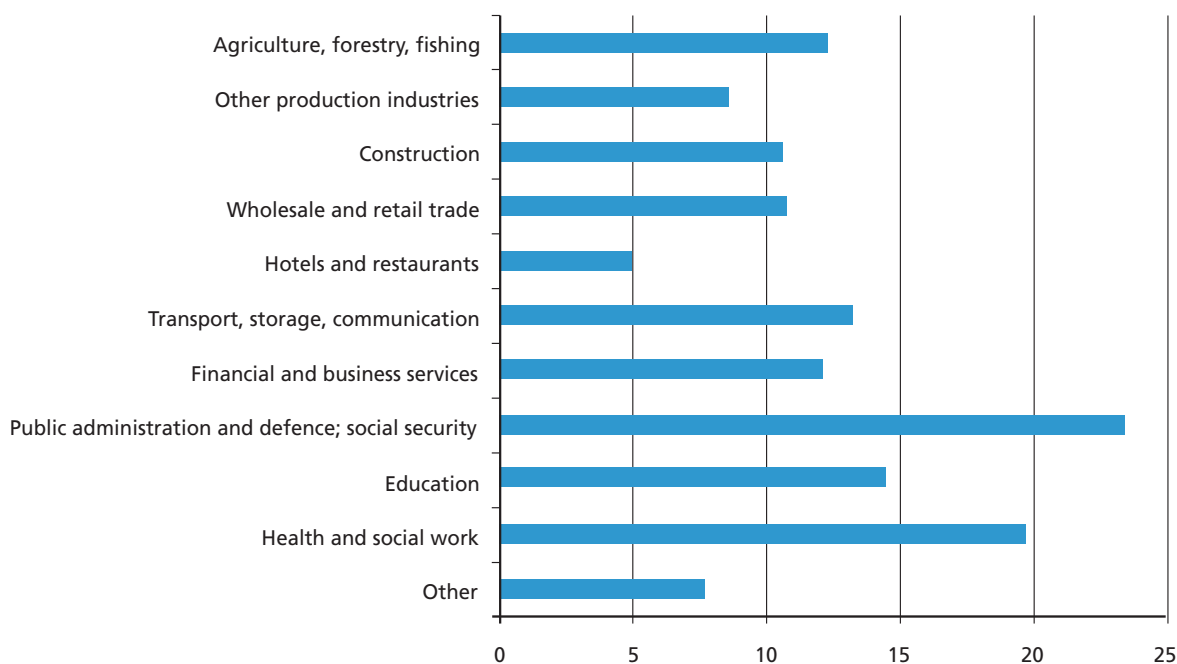


Figure 2.7: Rate of 4+ day illnesses by economic sector 2003-2007 (CSO)

ECONOMIC SECTOR	Rate per 1000 Workers				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	11.8	13.3	20.8	25.8	12.3
Other production industries	11.4	11.4	6	11	8.6
Construction	13.3	8.2	15	16.3	10.7
Wholesale and retail trade	8.4	3.4	10.8	7.2	10.8
Hotels and restaurants	5.3	8	10.6	5	4.9
Transport, storage, communication	11.5	22.5	18.3	5.7	13.2
Financial and business services	6.4	7.1	8.5	12.5	12.1
Public administration and defence; social security	12.2	11.4	11.6	21.8	23.5
Education	9.2	8.3	12.8	20.4	14.5
Health and social work	11.3	21.6	14.3	20.7	19.7
Other	11.3	3.5	4.9	5.9	7.7
Total	10.1	10.2	11.5	13.4	12.2

Source CSO, QNHS: 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 2007 (CSO)



Source CSO, QNHS: 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.

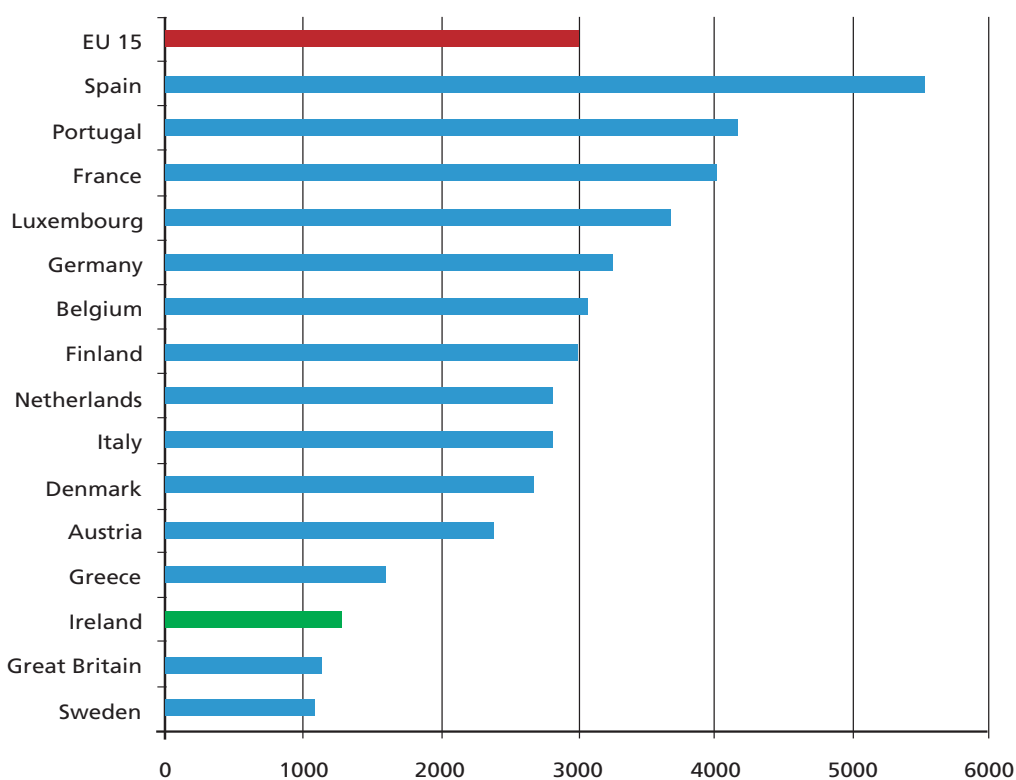


Figure 2.9: Number of Occupational Injury Benefit claims allowed 1992-2008 (DSFA)

Year	Claims Allowed	Days lost*	Avg. Days lost per claim
1992	13,100		
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

NO DATA

Figure 2.10: Rate of 4+ day injuries in the EU 2006 (Eurostat)





2.2 Victim Statistics

Figure 2.11: Rate of injury/illness (any days lost) by economic sector and gender 2007 (CSO)

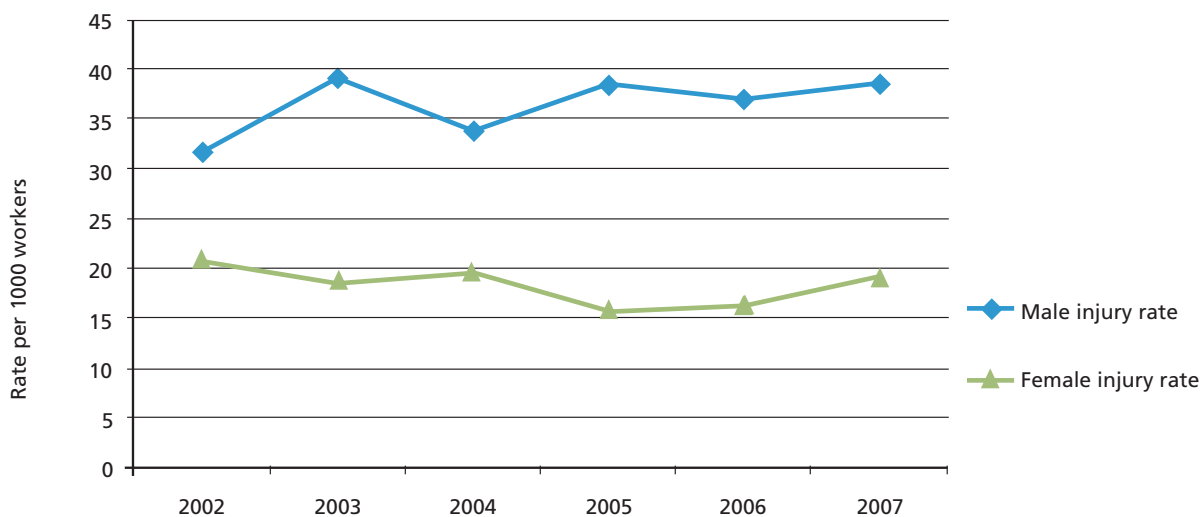
Economic Sector	Number employed		Injury rate		Illness rate	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	108,041	13,911	39.2	30.8	45.1	28.2
Other production industries	207,793	79,303	49.5	17.7	25.4	19.2
Construction	260,079	14,328	42.0	21.0	21.1	12.3
Wholesale and retail trade	155,119	156,511	45.4	21.1	20.2	19.5
Hotels and restaurants	54,039	76,945	34.2	32.8	14.7	20.7
Transport, storage, communication	97,770	25,645	31.2	37.7	31.2	56.2
Financial and business services	146,521	151,314	15.9	8.2	27.7	24.3
Public administration and defence; social security	52,471	50,407	34.2	4.1	51.7	22.9
Education	36,754	102,932	28.6	13.0	32.0	32.9
Health and social work	38,017	186,093	24.5	20.3	43.4	37.1
Other	52,059	69,059	58.7	31.8	22.0	38.0
Total	1,208,663	926,448	38.5	19.1	27.6	28.0

Note: 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

Source CSO, QNHS: 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.

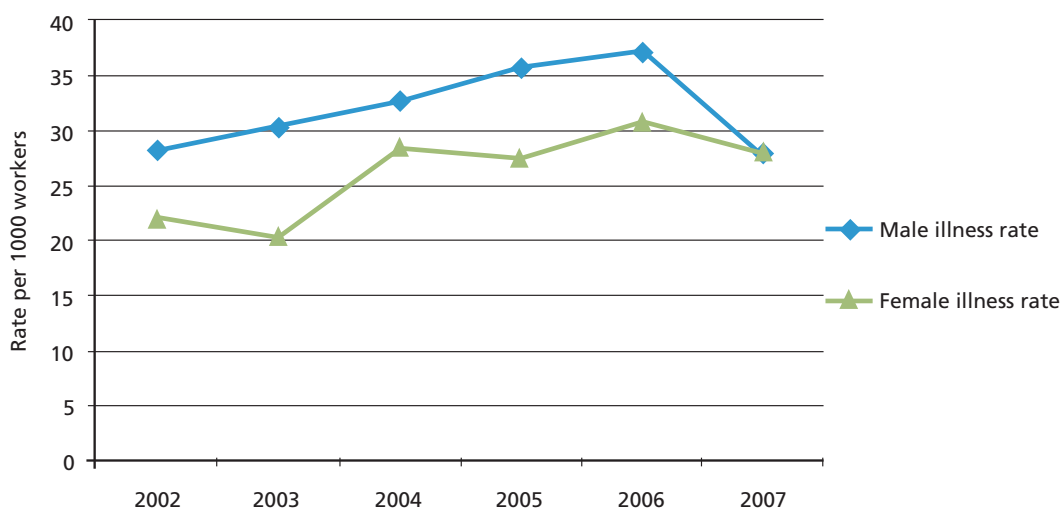


Figure 2.12: Rate of total injury (any days lost) by gender 2003-2007 (CSO)



Source CSO, QNHS: 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 (any days lost) by gender 2003-2007 (CSO)



Source CSO, QNHS: 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 2003–2007 (CSO)

Age range	Rate per 1000 Workers				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
15-19	26.4	40	74.8	18.5	56.0
20-24	27.6	33.1	38.4	38.5	36.1
25-34	32	29.1	24	25.4	30.2
35-44	33.7	23.6	28.1	37.6	31.9
45-54	26.3	30.8	26.6	22.6	27.5
55-64	31.6	20.7	25.5	17.9	20.0
65+	31.3	14	16	16.5	15.1
Total	30.5	27.8	29.1	28	30.1

Source CSO, QNHS: 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 2003–2007 (CSO)

Age range	Rate per 1000 Workers				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
15-19	14.7	14.8	29.3	*	33.3
20-24	15.8	10.3	18.5	12.7	15.5
25-34	20.9	22.1	19.9	32.2	21.1
35-44	28.5	33.6	37.2	36.8	34.1
45-54	28.6	41.1	48.3	45.3	32.0
55-64	42.8	54.9	37.6	43.8	34.5
65+	51.3	47.8	45.5	68.2	33.8
Total	26.1	30.8	32.1	34.4	27.8

* Insufficient data

Source CSO, QNHS: 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 employment status 2008 (HSA)

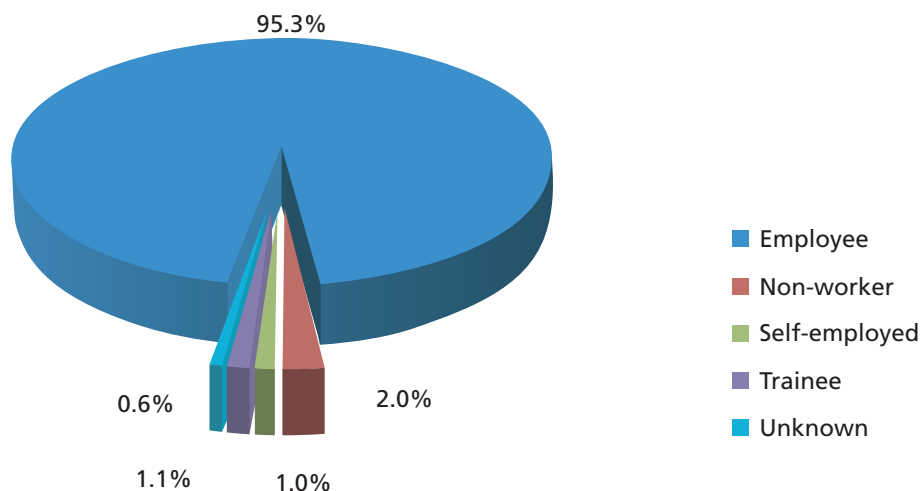


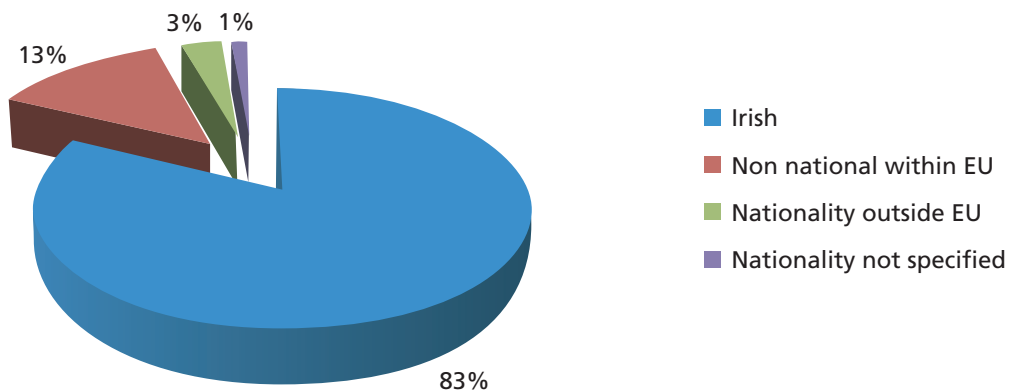
Figure 2.19: Workers by nationality and economic sector 2008 (CSO)

Economic Sector	Workers at Q4 2008		
	Irish	Non-Irish	% non-Irish
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	106,700	9,300	8%
Other production industries	226,000	52,300	18.8%
Construction	195,200	37,900	16.3%
Wholesale and retail trade	244,500	48,900	16.7%
Hotels and restaurants	79,900	41,900	34.4%
Transport, storage and communication	106,000	15,800	13%
Financial and other business services	239,600	45,900	16.1%
Public administration and defence	102,800	2,800	2.7%
Education	135,300	10,100	6.9%
Health	192,900	31,900	14.2%
Other Services	107,200	19,200	15.2%
Total	1,736,000	316,000	15.4%

Source CSO, QNHS: 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 2.20: Distribution of reported non-fatal injuries by nationality 2008 (HSA)



2.3 Incident Statistics

Figure 2.21: Top five accident triggers of reported non-fatal accidents, all sectors 2008 (HSA)

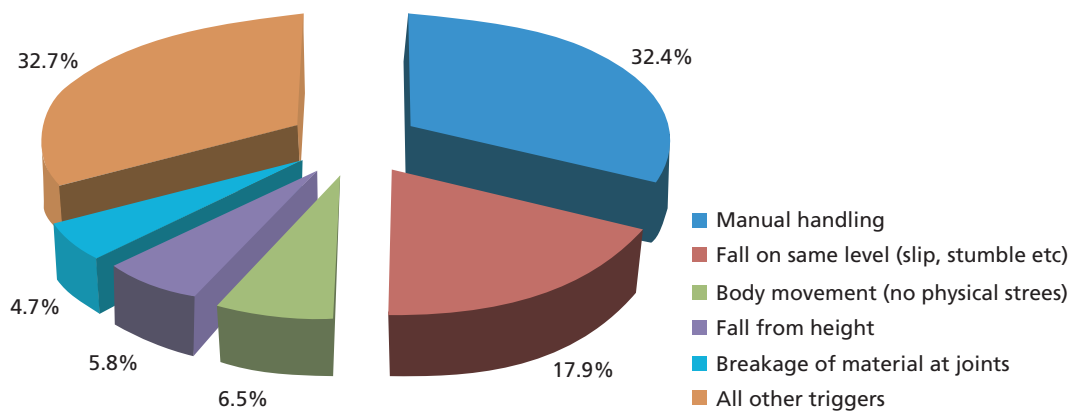


Figure 2.22: Injury type by gender 2007 (CSO)

Injury Type	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Wound or superficial injury	17,600	14.6	4,600	5.0	22,200	10.4
Bone fracture	6,500	5.4	2,300	2.5	8,700	4.1
Dislocation, sprain or strain	13,600	11.3	5,900	6.4	19,500	9.1
Amputation, concussion, internal injury, burn, scald or frost bite	2,800	2.3	1,600	1.7	4,500	2.1
Poisoning, infection, suffocation (asphyxiation), other type of injury and Not stated	6,100	5.0	3,300	3.6	9,355	4.4
Total	46,500	38.5	17,700	19.1	64,200	30.1

Source CSO, QNHS: 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 2.23: Illness type by gender 2007 (CSO)

Illness Type	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Bone, joint or muscle problem	19,300	16.0	9,800	10.6	29,139	31.5
Breathing or lung problem	3,000	2.5	1,100	1.2	4,059	4.4
Hearing problem, headache and or eyestrain, heart disease or attack, circulatory system problem, disease (virus, bacteria, cancer or other type of disease)	3,600	3.0	3,000	3.2	6,570	7.1
Stress, depression anxiety	4,500	3.7	7,800	8.4	12,373	13.4
Skin problem, other types of complaint and including not stated	3,000	2.5	4,200	4.5	7,133	7.7
Total	33,300	27.6	26,000	28.1	59,300	27.8

Source CSO, QNHS: 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 2.24: Reported most injured body part, all sectors 2008 (HSA)

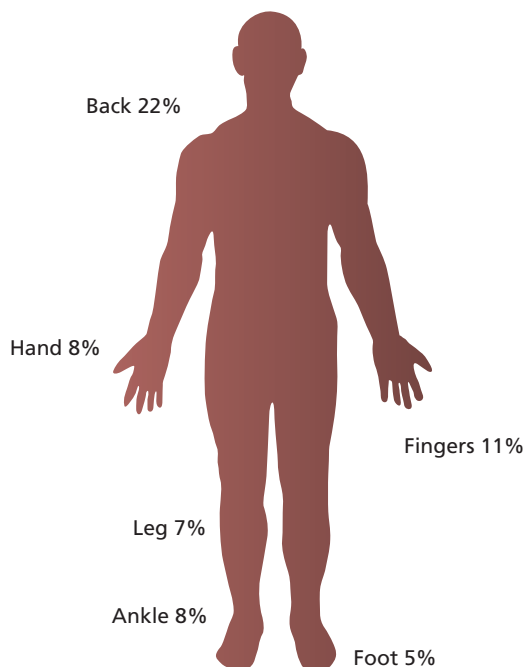
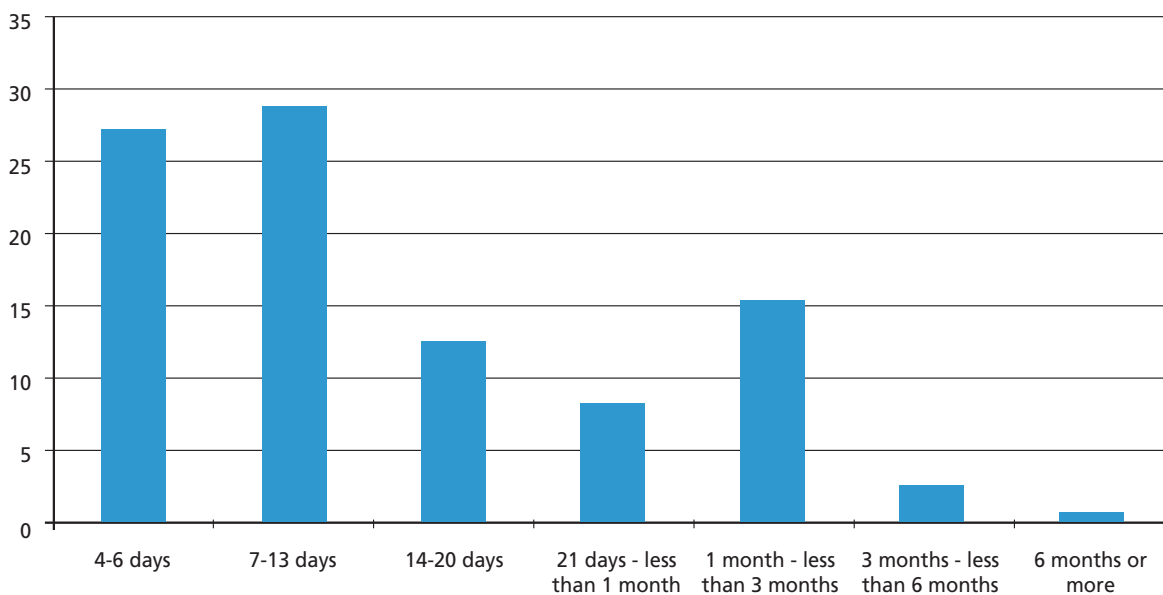


Figure 2.25: Reported non-fatal injuries by absence from work 2008 (HSA)



2.4 Work Environment Statistics

Figure 2.26: Percentage of reported non-fatal injuries by work environment and economic sector 2008 (HSA)

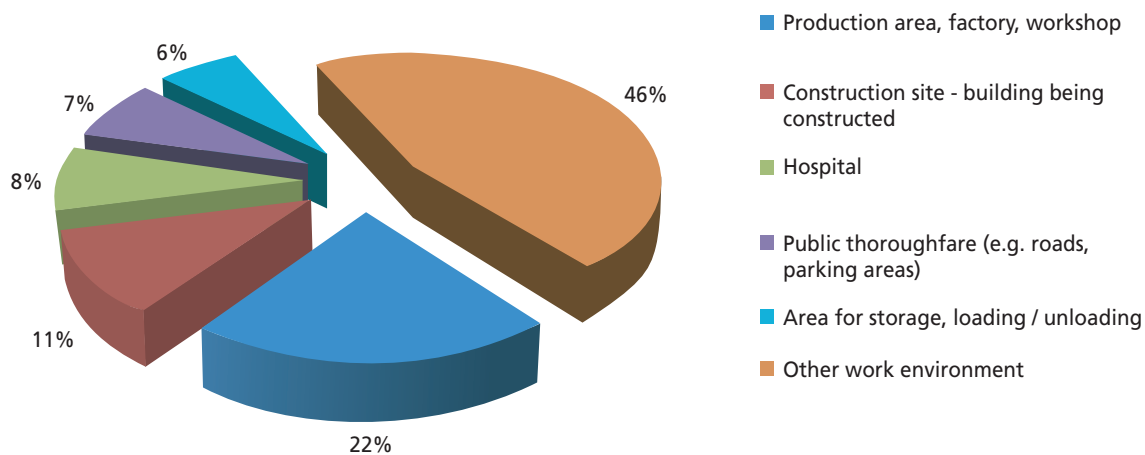


Figure 2.27: Percentage of reported non-fatal injuries by size of employing organisation 2008 (HSA)

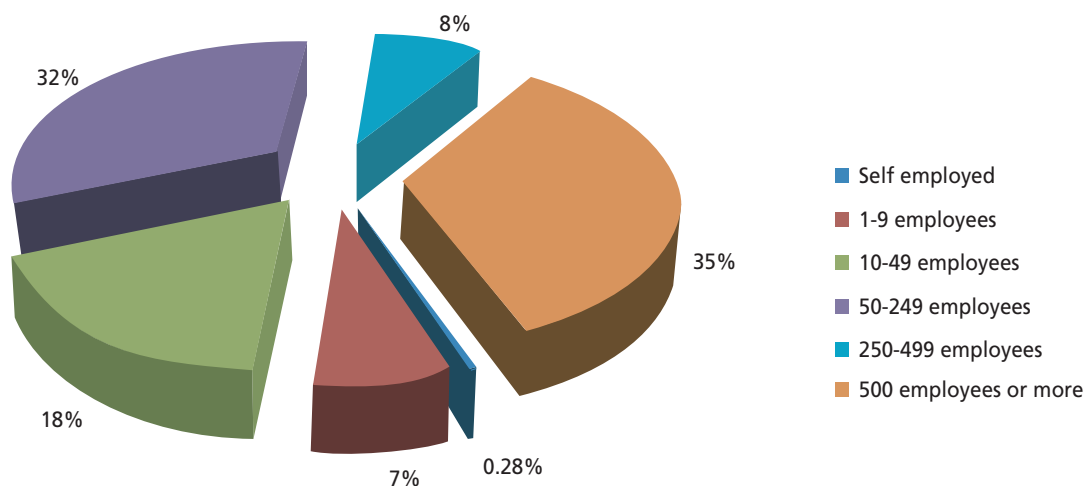




Figure 2.28: Number of reports by geographical location of incident 2008 (HSA)

County	Reports	%
Carlow	92	1.2%
Cavan	75	1.0%
Clare	173	2.3%
Cork	863	11.3%
Donegal	112	1.5%
Dublin	2896	37.8%
Galway	341	4.5%
Kerry	186	2.4%
Kildare	318	4.2%
Kilkenny	168	2.2%
Laois	92	1.2%
Leitrim	32	0.4%
Limerick	302	3.9%
Longford	71	0.9%
Louth	201	2.6%
Mayo	172	2.2%
Meath	230	3.0%
Monaghan	77	1.0%
Offaly	104	1.4%
Roscommon	48	0.6%
Sligo	90	1.2%
Tipperary	363	4.7%
Waterford	213	2.8%
Westmeath	146	1.9%
Wexford	156	2.0%
Wicklow	137	1.8%
Total	7658	100%

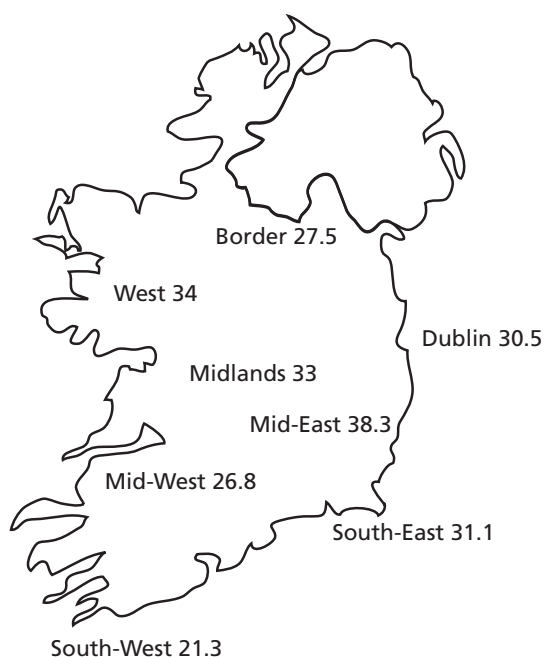
Figure 2.29: Rate of illness and injury by region 2007 (CSO)

Region	Total employed	Injury		Illness	
		Number	Rate per 1000	Number	Rate per 1000
Border	221,428	6100	27.5	7700	34.9
Midlands	124,103	4100	33.0	3100	24.9
West	203,978	6900	34.0	4900	24.2
Dublin	627,485	19200	30.5	22300	35.6
Mid-East	255,252	9800	38.3	5800	22.7
Mid-West	172,138	4600	26.8	4900	28.7
South-East	225,551	7000	31.1	6200	27.5
South-West	305,178	6500	21.3	4300	14.0

Source CSO, QNHS: 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 2.30: Rate of injury per 1000 workers by region 2007 (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

Source CSO, QNHS: 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 reported worker fatalities 2000-2008 (HSA)

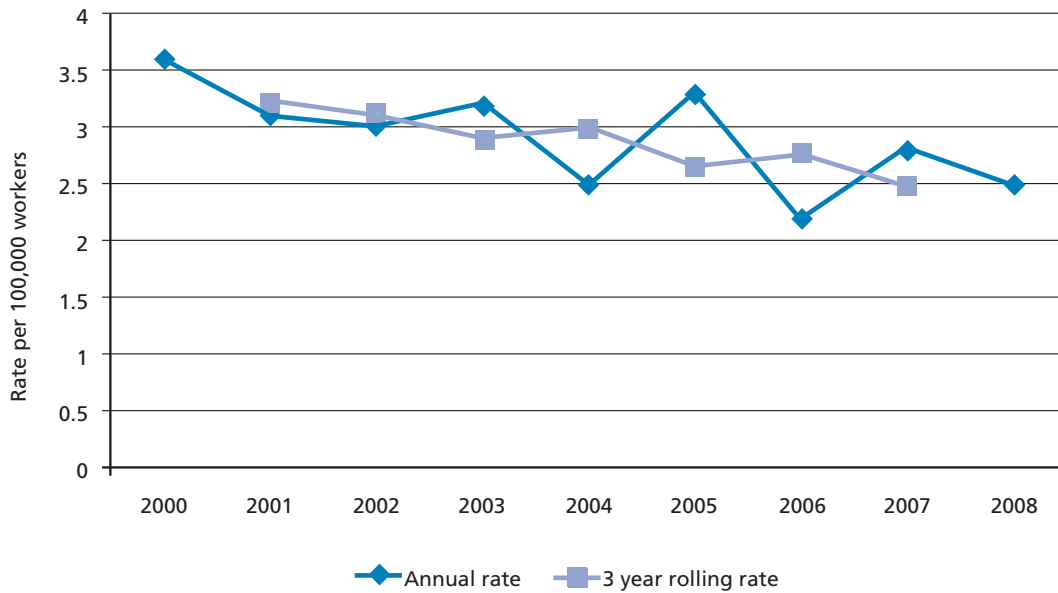
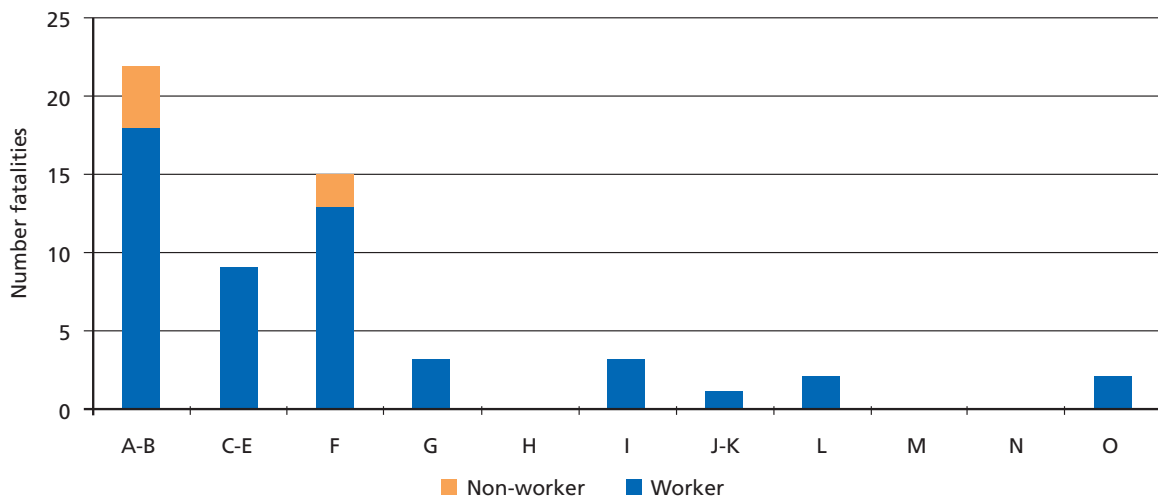


Figure 3.2: Number of reported fatalities by economic sector (worker and non-worker) 2008 (HSA)



Sectors A-B, C-E and J-K are combined in some figures because estimates of the working population in these sectors are combined by the CSO



Figure 3.3: Rate of reported worker fatalities by economic sector 2008 (HSA)

ECONOMIC SECTOR	Worker					Non-Worker	Total
	Employee	Self-Employed	Family Worker 15+	Total	Rate per 100,000		
A-B	3	15	0	18	15.5	4	22
C-E	8	1	0	9	3.2	0	9
F	10	3	0	13	5.6	2	15
G	3	0	0	3	1.0	0	3
H	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
I	3	0	0	3	2.5	0	3
J-K	0	1	0	1	0.4	0	1
L	2	0	0	2	1.9	0	2
M	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
N	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
O	0	2	0	2	1.6	0	2
Total	29	22	0	51	2.5	6	57

Sectors A–B, C–E and J–K are combined in some figures because estimates of the working population in these sectors are combined by the CSO.

Figure 3.4: Number of reported fatalities (worker and non-worker) by economic sector 2002 - 2008 (HSA)

Economic Sector (NACE Rev1)	Number of fatalities							Total in Sector
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
A	14	20	13	18	18	11	21	115
B	3	0	3	2	2	12	1	23
C	3	1	0	6	2	2	1	15
D	7	7	3	7	4	4	8	40
E	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
F	21	20	16	23	13	18	15	126
G	1	4	4	8	3	1	3	24
H	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
I	7	9	6	5	4	9	3	43
J	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
K	0	0	0	1	2	2	1	6
L	3	1	0	2	1	4	2	13
M	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
N	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
O	1	4	2	2	1	4	2	16
Total	61	68	50	74	51	67	57	428



Figure 3.5: Rate of reported worker fatalities by economic sector 2002–2008 (HSA)

ECONOMIC SECTOR	Rate of worker fatalities						
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
A-B Agriculture, forestry and fishing	12.2	13	13.3	14.7	15.5	17.7	15.5
C-E Other production industries	2.3	3.4	1	4.2	2.1	2.1	3.2
F Construction	11	8	6.6	8.3	4.3	5	5.6
G Wholesale and retail trade	0	1.6	1.5	1.8	0.7	0.3	1.0
H Hotels and restaurants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
I Transport, storage and communication	5.3	7	5.2	4.2	2.6	5.8	2.5
J-K Financial and other business services	0	0	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.4
L Public administration and defence	3.4	1.1	0	2	1	3.8	1.9
M Education	0	0	0.8	0	0	0	0.0
N Health	0	0	0.5	0	0	0	0.0
O-Q Other services	1	3.8	1.7	1.6	0.8	3.2	1.6
Total	3	3.2	2.5	3.3	2.2	2.8	2.5

Figure 3.6: Comparison of total reported fatality rate with reported fatality rate in the Agriculture/Fishing and Construction sectors 2000–2008 (HSA)

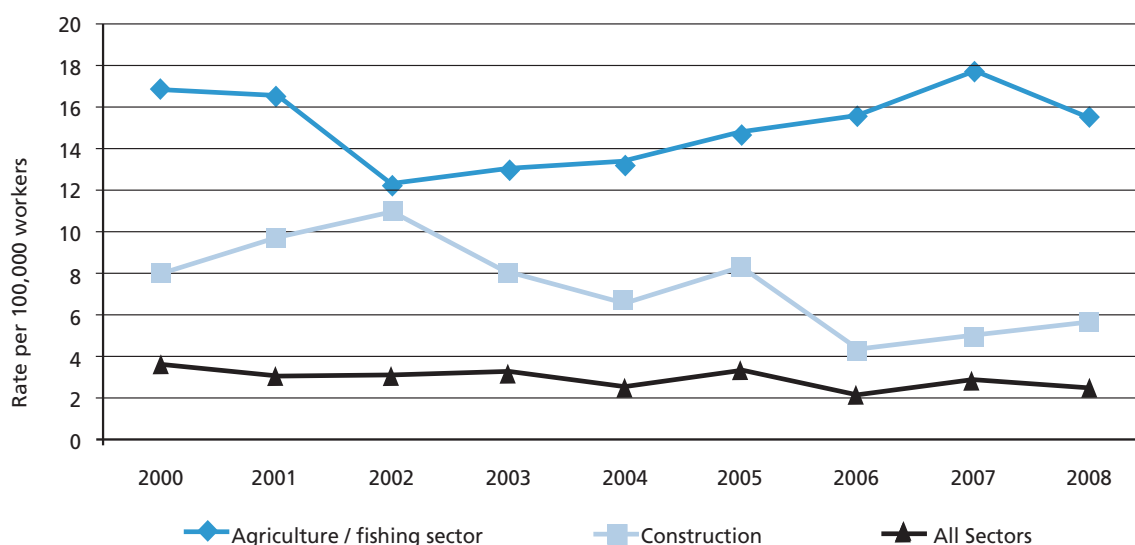


Figure 3.7: Percentage of reported fatal injuries by employment status 2008 (HSA)

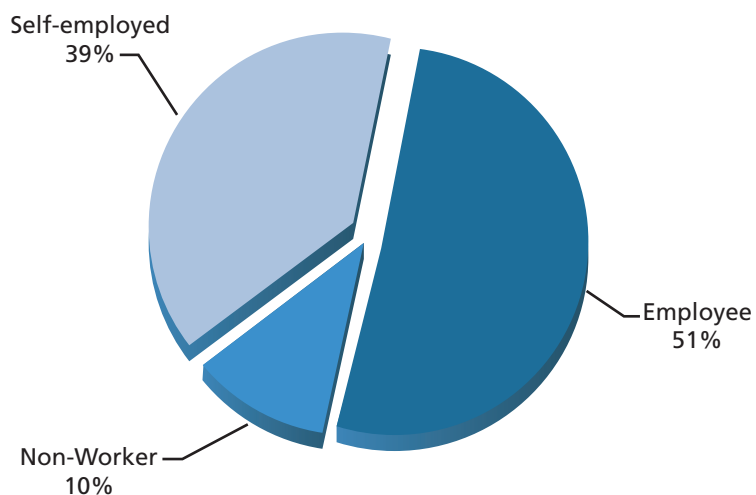


Figure 3.8: Number of reported fatalities (worker and non-worker) by economic sector and age band 2008 (HSA)

AGE	A	B	C	D	F	G	I	K	L	O	TOTAL
0-17	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
18-24	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
25-34	0	1	0	1	5	1	0	0	0	1	9
35-44	1	0	1	1	3	0	2	1	1	1	11
45-54	4	0	0	1	3	1	0	0	1	0	10
55-64	7	0	0	5	2	1	1	0	0	0	16
65+	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6
Total	21	1	1	8	15	3	3	1	2	2	57



Figure 3.9: Number of reported fatalities (worker and non-worker) by age band 2008 (HSA)

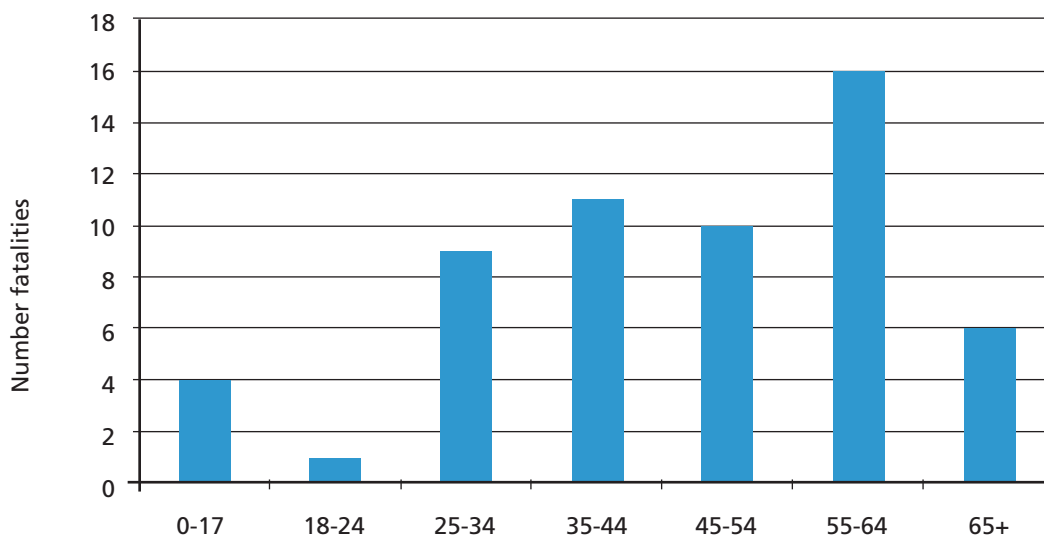


Figure 3.10: Number of reported worker fatalities by nationality and economic sector 2008 (HSA)

Economic Sector (NACE Rev1)	Irish	Other EU	Non-EU
A	15	1	1
B	1	0	0
C	1	0	0
D	7	0	1
F	11	2	0
G	3	0	0
I	2	1	0
K	1	0	0
L	2	0	0
O	1	1	0
Total	44	5	2



Figure 3.11: Percentage of reported worker fatalities by nationality 2008 (HSA)

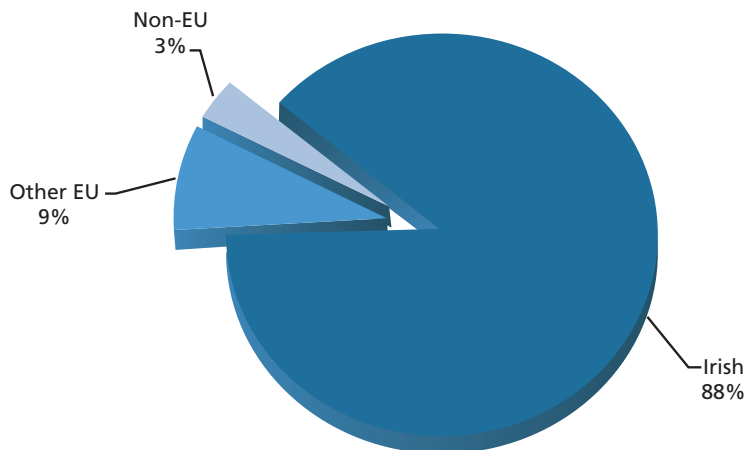


Figure 3.12: Reported worker fatality rates by nationality 2006–2008 (HSA)

	Irish workers	Non-Irish national workers	All workers
Number of worker fatalities 2008	44	7	51
Worker population 2008	1,736,000	316,000	2,052,000
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	3.2	2.1

Figure 3.13: Number of reported fatalities (worker and non-worker) by accident trigger 2008 (HSA)

Accident Trigger	Nace Rev1										Total
	A	B	C	D	F	G	I	K	L	O	
Breakage of material at joints	6	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	12
Loss of control of means of transport or handling equipment	2	0	0	0	5	0	2	0	1	0	10
Person in inappropriate area	7	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	10
Fall from height	3	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	2	9
Loss of control of machine	2	0	1	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	9
Fall on same level (slip, stumble etc)	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Other triggers not listed	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
Fire, flare up	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Loss of control of animal	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Overflow, leakage, emission of gas	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	21	1	1	8	15	3	3	1	2	2	57

**Figure 3.14: Number of reported fatalities (worker and non-worker) by county 2006-2008 (HSA)**

County	Year		
	2006	2007	2008
Carlow	0	1	1
Cavan	1	1	0
Clare	6	1	3
Cork	11	3	13
Derry	0	1	0
Donegal	4	4	2
Dublin	5	9	5
Galway	1	2	4
Kerry	1	4	3
Kildare	1	2	1
Kilkenny	2	5	1
Laois	1	1	2
Leitrim	0	0	2
Limerick	2	4	4
Longford	2	0	0
Louth	0	5	0
Mayo	4	3	1
Meath	0	0	5
Monaghan	0	0	0
Offaly	2	0	1
Roscommon	1	0	0
Sligo	1	2	1
Tipperary	0	0	5
Waterford	0	10	1
Westmeath	2	2	0
Wexford	3	5	2
Wicklow	1	2	0
Total	51	67	57



Figure 3.15: Worker fatality rates in the EU 2006 (Eurostat)

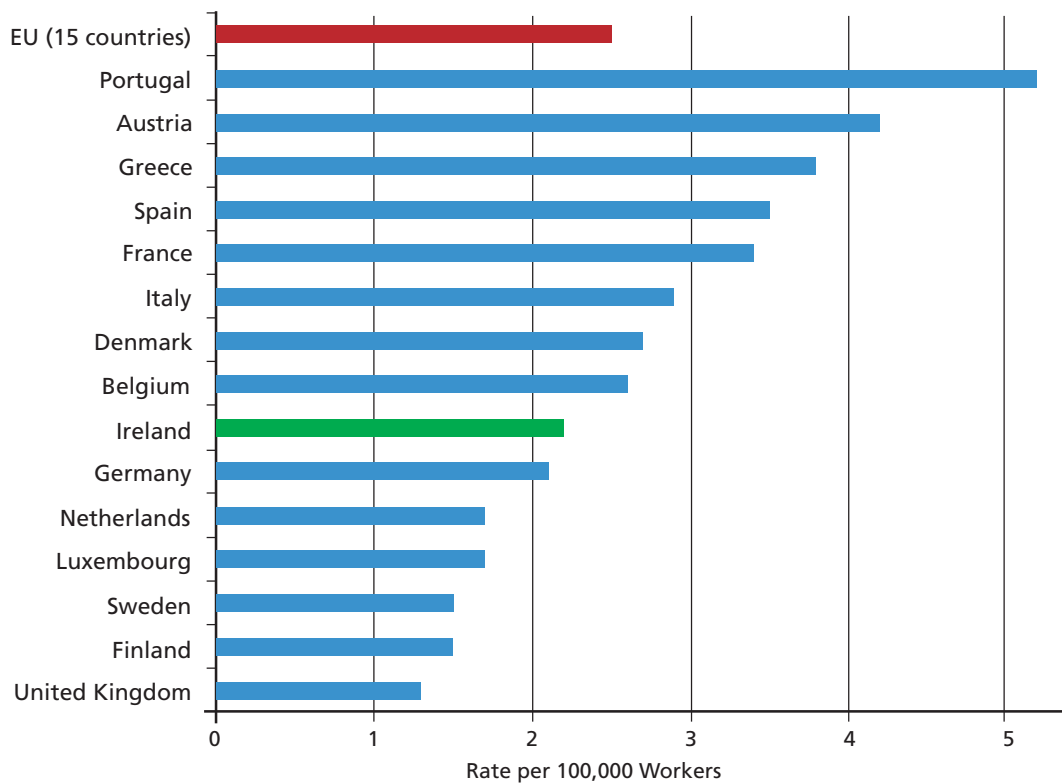
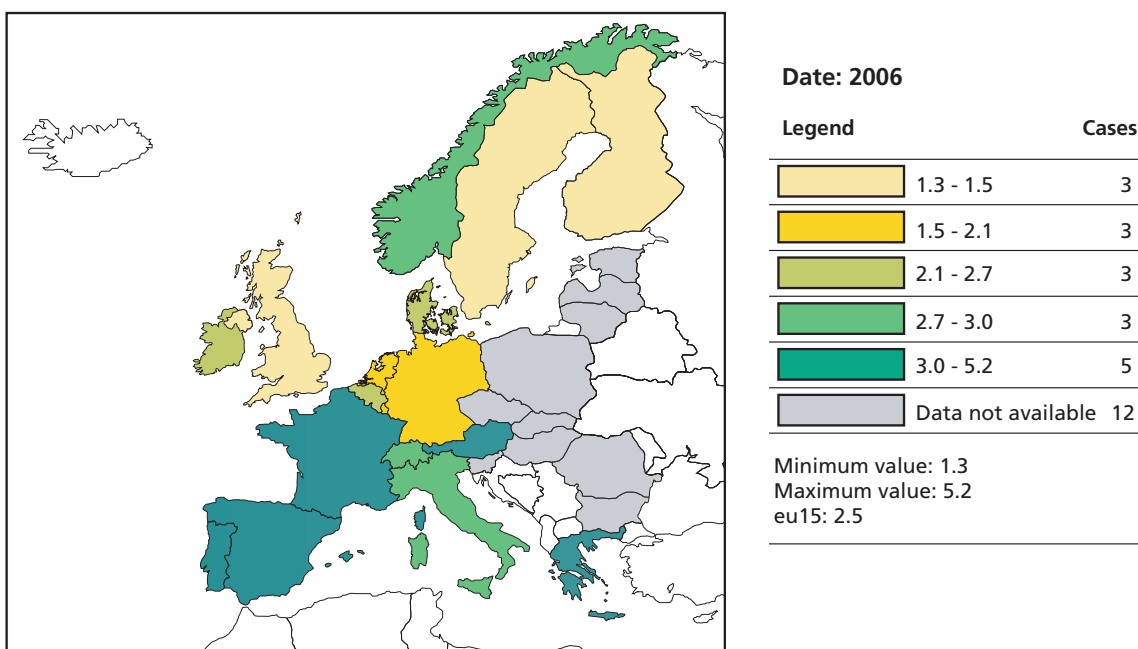


Figure 3.16: Map showing worker fatality rates in the EU 2006 (Eurostat)



Appendix Summary of Fatalities 2008

Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (21 fatalities)						
Date	Accident Circumstances	Employment Status	Occupational Group	Work Environment	County	Age
19-Jan	Drowned in drainage pit	Non-worker	Occupation unknown	Farming area - animal breeding	Offaly	6
31-Jan	Crushed by tractor	Self-employed	General managers	Farming area - animal breeding	Clare	53
15-Mar	Deceased found in slurry tank	Self-employed	General managers	Farming area - animal breeding	Galway	76
11-Apr	Kicked by a horse	Employee	Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	Other farming environment	Tipperary	45
22-Apr	Run over by tractor	Self-employed	General managers	Farming area - animal breeding	Galway	61
30-May	Drowned in drum of water	Self-employed	General managers	Other farming environment	Cork	57
31-May	Crushed by overturned quad bike	Self-employed	General managers	Farming area - animal breeding	Cork	76
01-Jun	Run over by tractor	Self-employed	Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	Farming area - ground crop	Tipperary	20
06-Jun	Crushed by digger	Non-worker	Occupation unknown	Farming area - animal breeding	Leitrim	79
09-Jul	Run over by tractor	Non-worker	Occupation unknown	Public thoroughfare (e.g. roads, parking areas)	Kerry	4
16-Jul	Crushed by falling tree	Self-employed	General managers	Forestry zone	Tipperary	65
25-Jul	Became entangled in PTO shaft	Self-employed	Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	Farming area - animal breeding	Galway	66
13-Sep	Struck by teleporter attachment	Self-employed	Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	Farming area - ground crop	Waterford	51
15-Sep	Struck by falling tree	Self-employed	Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	Communal area	Cork	55
23-Sep	Run over by jeep	Self-employed	General managers	Farming area - animal breeding	Cork	64
05-Nov	Became entangled in PTO shaft	Self-employed	General managers	Other farming environment	Kerry	63
05-Nov	Fall from roof of building	Self-employed	General managers	Farming area - animal breeding	Limerick	62
25-Nov	Became caught in fence post machine	Self-employed	General managers	Farming area - animal breeding	Meath	51
04-Dec	Crushed by dump truck	Employee	Drivers and mobile-plant operators	Farming area - animal breeding	Kerry	40
06-Dec	Gate broken by bull fell on victim	Non-worker	Occupation unknown	Farming area - animal breeding	Meath	4
15-Dec	Struck by falling branch	Self-employed	General managers	Farming area - animal breeding	Meath	62



Fishing (1 fatality)						
Date	Accident Circumstances	Employment Status	Occupational Group	Work Environment	County	Age
08-May	Found unconscious on deck of boat after sustaining injury to face	Employee	Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	Sea or ocean - aboard vessel	Cork	34

Mining and quarrying (1 fatality)						
Date	Accident Circumstances	Employment Status	Occupational Group	Work Environment	County	Age
18-Oct	Crushed by truck	Employee	Extraction and building trades workers	Construction site - underground	Meath	40

Manufacturing (8 fatalities)						
Date	Accident Circumstances	Employment Status	Occupational Group	Work Environment	County	Age
08-Mar	Became entangled in rotating mechanism	Employee	Stationary-plant and related operators	Other industrial site	Tipperary	60
03-Apr	Trapped by forklift truck sustaining fatal injuries	Employee	Labourers in mining, construction, manufacturing and transport	Production area, factory, workshop	Cork	64
08-Apr	Injured in explosion	Employee	Labourers in mining, construction, manufacturing and transport	Production area, factory, workshop	Cork	58
21-Mar	Struck by moving vehicle	Employee	Drivers and mobile-plant operators	Production area, factory, workshop	Limerick	64
30-Jun	Crushed by loading machine	Employee	Labourers in mining, construction, manufacturing and transport	Production area, factory, workshop	Cork	55
21-Jul	Trapped by machinery victim was repairing	Employee	Metal, machinery and related trades workers	Production area, factory, workshop	Carlow	33
06-Aug	Crushed by overturned excavator	Self-employed	Precision, handicraft, craft printing and related trades workers	Production area, factory, workshop	Clare	49
23-Sep	Fall from height	Employee	Other professionals	Other industrial site	Tipperary	35



Construction (15 fatalities)						
Date	Accident Circumstances	Employment Status	Occupational Group	Work Environment	County	Age
24-Jan	Fall from roof of building	Self-employed	Extraction and building trades workers	Other construction environment	Leitrim	31
11-Feb	Fall through roof of building	Self-employed	General managers	Construction site - building being constructed	Laois	61
27-Feb	Run over by plant	Employee	Metal, machinery and related trades workers	Construction site - building being constructed	Dublin	44
25-Mar	Crushed by overturned dump truck	Employee	Labourers in mining, construction, manufacturing and transport	Construction site - building being constructed	Kilkenny	42
04-Apr	Engulfed in gas bottle fire	Employee	Labourers in mining, construction, manufacturing and transport	Construction site - building being constructed	Clare	60
04-Apr	Struck by detached excavator bucket	Employee	Labourers in mining, construction, manufacturing and transport	Construction site - building being constructed	Dublin	32
29-Apr	Struck by moving vehicle	Non-worker	Occupation unknown	Public thoroughfare (e.g. roads, parking areas)	Cork	69
30-Apr	Crushed by collapsed beam	Employee	Labourers in mining, construction, manufacturing and transport	Construction site - building being constructed	Galway	29
03-Jun	Struck by trailer ramp	Non-worker	Occupation unknown	Private home or garden	Sligo	4
12-Jun	Fall through lift shaft	Employee	Physical, mathematical and engineering science professionals	Construction site - building being constructed	Donegal	52
26-Jun	Teleporter overturned whilst victim was in basket	Employee	Labourers in mining, construction, manufacturing and transport	Outdoor sports area	Laois	29
25-Jul	Victim operated crane struck overhead power lines	Employee	Drivers and mobile-plant operators	Other farming environment	Mayo	46
04-Sep	Crushed between tractor and trailer	Employee	Drivers and mobile-plant operators	Construction site - building being constructed	Cork	25
22-Sep	Crushed by overturned dump truck	Employee	Labourers in mining, construction, manufacturing and transport	Public thoroughfare (e.g. roads, parking areas)	Meath	44
21-Nov	Fall from scaffolding	Self-employed	General managers	Construction site - building being constructed	Cork	51



Wholesale and retail trade (3 fatalities)						
Date	Accident Circumstances	Employment Status	Occupational Group	Work Environment	County	Age
30-Jan	Crushed by cab of articulated lorry	Employee	Metal, machinery and related trades workers	Maintenance area; repair workshop	Cork	48
18-Apr	Crushed by steel being unloaded from lorry	Employee	Drivers and mobile-plant operators	Breeding Area	Cork	64
26-Nov	Crushed between digger and another machine	Employee	Labourers in mining, construction, manufacturing and transport	Storage area or Loading bay	Kildare	27

Transport, storage and communication (3 fatalities)						
Date	Accident Circumstances	Employment Status	Occupational Group	Work Environment	County	Age
18-Jan	Truck went off road	Employee	Drivers and mobile-plant operators	Motorways or roads	Limerick	40
19-Mar	Injured during de-icing operation	Employee	Physical and engineering science associate professionals	Restricted area - rail line, hard shoulder	Dublin	60
27-May	Injured in collision with truck	Employee	Drivers and mobile-plant operators	Motorways or roads	Wexford	43

Real estate, renting and business (1 fatality)						
Date	Accident Circumstances	Employment Status	Occupational Group	Work Environment	County	Age
29-Aug	Struck by cabin suspended on crane	Self-employed	Corporate managers	Storage area or loading bay	Dublin	35



Public administration; defence (2 fatalities)						
Date	Accident Circumstances	Employment Status	Occupational Group	Work Environment	County	Age
25-Jul	Struck by vehicle	Employee	Physical, mathematical and engineering science professionals	Public thoroughfare (e.g. roads, parking areas)	Wexford	37
28-Jul	Fell and struck head on hard surface	Employee	Labourers in mining, construction, manufacturing and transport	Communal area	Limerick	50

Other community, social and personal service activities (2 fatalities)						
Date	Accident Circumstances	Employment Status	Occupational Group	Work Environment	County	Age
17-Feb	Fell from ladder	Self-Employed	Sales and services elementary occupations	Private home or related area	Dublin	42
20-Aug	Fell during aerial dance routine	Self-employed	Other associate professionals	In the air; high elevation	Donegal	30



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ISBN No: 978 - 84496 - 114 - 6

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