HSA

An tÚdarás Sláinte agus Sábháilteachta
Health and Safety Authority

Annual Review of Workplace Injuries, Illnesses and Fatalities 2024–2025







Our Vision:

To deliver healthy and safe working lives and contribute to productive enterprises

Acknowledgements

The Authority is grateful to the Central Statistics Office (CSO) for the provision of data on work-related injuries and illnesses that was collected as part of the Labour Force Survey in Q1 2025.

Abbreviations

CSO	Central Statistics Office
ESAW	European Statistics on Accidents at Work
HSA	Health and Safety Authority
LFS	Labour Force Survey
NACE	Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community
NUTS	Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics

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Foreword from the Chief Executive

This Annual Review provides an important picture of the safety and health of people at work in Ireland, bringing together the latest available evidence on work-related fatalities, injuries and ill health. The value of this review lies not simply in recording what has happened in Irish workplaces, but in helping us understand where harm is occurring, who is most at risk and, most importantly, where greater prevention efforts are needed.

The findings in this year's review are sobering. In 2025, 63 people lost their lives in work-related incidents, compared with 36 in 2024. Fifty-six of those who died were workers and seven were non-workers. While the longer-term trend in the fatality rate has been downward, from 3.5 per 100,000 workers in 2005 to 2.2 in 2025, the significant increase in fatalities during the past year is a stark reminder that progress cannot be taken for granted.

The Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing sectors along with the Construction sector, continue to demand particular attention. Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing accounted for 27 fatalities in 2025, 43% of the total, while 11 fatalities occurred in Construction. The circumstances surrounding these deaths also point to persistent and identifiable risks. Falls from height and loss of control of machinery together accounted for almost half of fatal incidents, while 27 of the 63 fatalities involved vehicles or machinery.

The age profile is also significant. Six in ten of those who died were aged 55 or over, including 21 people aged 65 or over. In Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, almost half of the fatal incidents involved people aged 65 or over. These figures require us to consider not only the hazards associated with particular sectors and activities, but how changing workforce demographics should inform the way risks are understood and managed.

The picture is broader than fatal incidents alone. In 2025, 11,086 non-fatal injuries were reported to the Health and Safety Authority, 6% more than in 2024 and 13% above the previous five-year average. Manual handling and slips and falls remain among the most common causes of reported injury. The latest CSO data also demonstrates the substantial impact of work-related injury and ill health, with an estimated 641,000 working days lost to injury and 1.165 million days lost to illness in 2024.

The burden of occupational ill health deserves particular attention. The available data shows marked differences across sectors and groups within the workforce. Human Health and Social Work Activities recorded the highest rate of work-related illness leading to four or more days of absence in 2024, while female workers experienced a higher rate of work-related illness than male workers.

At the same time, we know that measuring occupational ill health is complex and that the available statistics cannot provide a complete picture of its scale or causes. Strengthening that evidence base is therefore an important part of our work.

The Authority is continuing to improve how occupational diseases are reported and understood, engaging with other agencies on relevant data and drawing on wider research and evidence to build a clearer picture of both persistent and emerging occupational health risks. Better evidence will enable better prevention, help us identify where interventions can have the greatest impact and strengthen our understanding of occupational health over time.



Mark Cullen
Chief Executive Officer
Health and Safety Authority

For the Authority, the findings in this review have practical consequences. Evidence must translate into action. Our inspection, enforcement, compliance and awareness raising activity is targeted towards the sectors, activities and risks where the data tells us the potential for serious harm is greatest. The continued concentration of fatalities in Agriculture and Construction, and the prominence of falls from height, vehicles and machinery, reinforce the importance of focused interventions in these areas. This evidence-led, risk-based approach will continue to shape our programme of work in 2027.

Evidence and enforcement are important, but lasting improvements in workplace safety and health depend on effective prevention at workplace level. Employers and those who control workplaces have clear legal responsibilities to identify hazards, assess risks and put appropriate controls in place. Workers also have an essential role in engaging with health and safety measures and raising concerns where risks arise. Effective prevention depends on safety and health being integrated into the way work is planned, managed and carried out every day.

Statistics inevitably describe events after they have happened. Our collective challenge is to use them to prevent the next serious injury, illness or death. Every fatality, injury and case of work-related ill health represented in this report has consequences for an individual, their family, their colleagues and their workplace. That is why the lessons contained in this review matter.

The Authority will continue to work with employers, workers, representative bodies, government departments and our other partners to turn those lessons into practical action. Our objective is clear: to reduce work-related harm by ensuring that the best available evidence informs where we focus our efforts and how we support better prevention across Irish workplaces.

Mark Cullen
Chief Executive Officer
Health and Safety Authority



Executive Summary

11,086
Non-Fatal Incidents reported to the HSA in 2025

63
Work-Related Fatal Incidents

641,000
Days lost due to work-related injuries (CSO)

1,165,000
Days lost due to work-related illnesses (CSO)

Non-Fatal Incidents

HSA Non-Fatal Incident Data

In 2025, 11,086 non-fatal injuries were reported to the Authority, an increase of 6% from the 10,437 reported in 2024[1] and 13% higher than the previous five-year average. The highest number was reported in the NACE economic sector of Human Health and Social Work Activities, which accounted for 24% of all worker-related incidents. For non-worker incidents, the highest number was reported in Education representing 43% of all non-workers injured. Manual handling (internal injury) and slipping, falling were the most common triggers in 2025.

CSO Special Module on Work-Related Injury and Illness

The latest data available from the CSO's module on work-related injury and illness pertains to 2024. During 2024, 641,000 days were lost due to work-related injuries, an 11% increase on the five-year average of 578,600 but a decrease of 7% on the 2023 figure. In keeping with previous years, the number of days lost to illness is notably higher: in 2024, 1,165,000 days were lost due to work-related illness, down from the five-year average of 1,172,600. In 2024, the NACE sectors with the highest rates of work-related injuries leading to four or more days of absence from work were Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (17.5 per 1,000 workers), Transportation and Storage (11.9 per 1,000 workers), Industry (10.4 per 1,000 workers) and Human Health and Social Work Activities (9.1 per 1,000 workers). In 2024, male workers reported more work-related injuries leading to four or more days of absence from work (7.7 per 1,000 workers) than female workers (5.1 per 1,000 workers). This is in keeping with the five-year average for 2020-2024, in which male victims had higher rates of work-related injury.

In 2024, the NACE economic sector with the highest rate of work-related illnesses leading to four or more days of absence from work was Human Health and Social Work Activities (32.9 per 1,000 workers), followed by Education (20.2 per 1,000 workers) and Information and Communication (18.0 per 1,000 workers). In 2024, female workers had higher rates of illness (19.6 per 1,000 workers) than male workers (11.6 per 1,000 workers). This is in keeping with the five-year average for 2020–2024. It is worth noting that the rates for female workers have increased by 16% since 2020, while the rates for male workers have decreased by 6% over the same timeframe.

Fatal Incidents

There were 63 fatal work-related incidents in Ireland in 2025. Of these, 56 involved worker victims and seven involved non-worker victims. This is an increase of 75% on the figure of 36 fatal incidents recorded in 2024. The rate of fatal incidents has been declining over the past twenty years from a rate of 3.5 per 100,000 workers in 2005 to 2.2 in 2025. The highest number of fatal incidents occurred in Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, with this sector accounting for 43% of all fatal incidents in 2025 (20 self-employed persons, five employees, one family worker and one non-worker). Construction accounted for a further 17% of fatalities with incidents occurring to nine employees and two self-employed persons in 2025. Non-workers also lost their lives as a result of work activity in Arts, Entertainment and Recreation, Administrative and Support Service Activities, Human Health and Social Work Activities and Mining and Quarrying. Of the 63 fatal incidents in 2025, 59 (94%) occurred to male victims and four (6%) occurred to female victims. Over half of all fatal incidents involved victims aged 55 years or more, with seventeen victims aged 55–64 years (27%) and 21 victims aged 65 years or more (33%). In 2025, one of the 63 work-related fatal incidents involved a child. The most common triggers associated with fatal incidents in 2025 were fall from height (15) and loss of control of machine (14) which together accounted for 46% of fatal incidents.



1 This figure was reported as 10,441 in the 2023-2024 Annual Review of Workplace Injuries, Illnesses and Fatalities but re-classification of a number of incidents has brought this to 10,437 at the time of this report.



Introduction

The Health and Safety Authority's Annual Review of Workplace Injuries, Illnesses and Fatalities presents the most recently available data on work-related fatalities, injuries and illnesses in Ireland. There are three key sources of this data:

1) The Authority maintains a database of non-fatal incidents reported to it.
2) The Authority has a comprehensive register of all work-related incidents resulting in a fatality.
3) The Central Statistics Office (CSO) gathers data on work-related injury and illness as a module in its Labour Force Survey (LFS).

However, there are limitations to this data. The HSA database of non-fatal incidents is limited due to under-reporting in certain sectors. The CSO data, on the other hand, is derived from a survey that contains less detailed information and for which the sample size is small. As a result, the number of respondents reporting work-related injuries and illnesses in some economic sectors can be very low. Thus, results should be interpreted with caution.

Data Sources and Methodology

HSA Non-Fatal Incident Data

HSA data on fatal and non-fatal incidents in this report pertains to 2025. The Authority collects data on incidents at work as part of its requirement to comply with the Framework Directive 89/391/EEC (1) on measures to encourage improvements in the safety and health of workers at work. The European Statistics on Accidents at Work (ESAW) methodology specifies the information that is to be collected by the Authority.

In addition, under the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (General Application) Regulations 2016, all employers and self-employed persons are legally obliged to report the injury of an employee as a result of an incident while at work that causes workers to be absent from work for four or more days. Work-related incidents to non-workers that lead to the victim being taken from the location of the incident for treatment in a medical facility must also be reported to the Authority. Incidents reported in this way include important details such as the trigger (i.e., the cause of the incident) and the type of injury.



However, it is likely that there is a degree of under-reporting of work-related incidents in certain sectors, with smaller enterprises and self-employed people less likely to report incidents than larger enterprises. Nonetheless, HSA non-fatal data provides key insights about incidents occurring in Irish workplaces every year.

Non-fatal incidents are sometimes reported to the Authority months after the incident occurred. This means that the number of incidents reported in this document is subject to change.

CSO Module on Work-Related Injury and Illness in the Labour Force Survey

Each year the CSO conducts a special module on work-related injuries and illnesses in the Labour Force Survey (LFS). Households are surveyed about work-related injuries or illnesses that occurred during the previous 12 months. The most recent survey was carried out in Q1 2025; hence, the data relates to 2024.

This CSO data mainly relates to injuries or illnesses leading to four or more days absence from work, described as 4+ day injuries or illnesses in this review. However, the CSO data also provides some information on injuries and illnesses that involved no loss of work. In this review, Figure 1.13, Figure 1.14 and Figure 1.15 involve this broader category, described as 0+ day injuries or illnesses.

The CSO survey includes less detailed information regarding the circumstances surrounding the incident than the HSA data on work-related incidents.

Although the sample size for this particular module of the LFS is low, it is based on a representative sample of the population and, as such, it sheds light on the incidence of work-related injuries that may be under-reported to the Authority. The survey also includes some important information about work-related illnesses.

HSA Fatal Incident Data

All work-related fatal incidents reported to the Authority are investigated by inspectors who compile detailed reports and are coded using European Statistics on Accidents at Work (ESAW) methodology.

On occasion, fatal incidents can be notified to the Authority some months after they occur. For example, the victim of an incident can suffer injuries that later lead to death, or a fatal incident may be determined to be work-related some time afterwards. This means that the number of incidents reported here is subject to change.

CSO Labour Force Survey Working Population

To compare the prevalence of work-related incidents and illnesses in different economic sectors, and over time, rates of work-related incidents and illnesses are calculated as a proportion of workers. For non-fatal incidents and illnesses, the rates are calculated per 1,000 workers, while for fatal incidents the rates are calculated per 100,000 workers. This is because there are many more non-fatal incidents and illnesses than fatal.

The CSO's Labour Force Survey gives the number of workers in the economy each quarter, therefore rates have been calculated using the average level of employment across the four quarters of the relevant year.



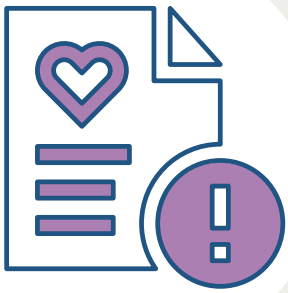
Non-Fatal Injury and Illness Statistics

Non-Fatal Injuries Reported to the HSA

In 2025, 11,086 non-fatal injuries were reported to the Authority, an increase of 6% from the 10,437 reported in 2024[2] and 13% higher than the previous five-year average. Of the 11,086 non-fatal injuries reported in 2025, 96% related to workers.

The highest number was reported in the NACE economic sector of Human Health and Social Work Activities, which accounted for 24% of all incidents involving workers. For non-worker incidents, the highest number was reported in Education representing 43% of all non-workers injured. For more detail, see Table 3.1 in the Appendix.

In 2025, 11,086 non-fatal injuries were reported to the Authority, an increase of 6% from the 10,437 reported in 2024.



2 This figure was reported as 10,441 in the 2023-2024 Annual Review of Workplace Injuries, Illnesses and Fatalities but re-classification of a number of incidents has brought this to 10,437 at the time of this report.

Table 1.1:

Injuries reported by economic sector, 2025 (HSA)

NACE Sector	Worker	%	Non-worker	%	#	%
Human Health and Social Work Activities	2,588	24%	21	5%	2,609	24%
Manufacturing	1,569	15%	4	1%	1,573	14%
Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles	1,065	10%	113	27%	1,178	11%
Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security	1,035	10%	15	4%	1,050	9%
Transportation and Storage	997	9%	48	11%	1,045	9%
Construction	793	7%	8	2%	801	7%
Education	730	7%	180	43%	910	8%
Administrative and Support Service Activities	545	5%	6	1%	551	5%
Other Service Activities	240	2%	1	0%	241	2%
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	204	2%	2	0%	206	2%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	182	2%	1	0%	183	2%
Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities	173	2%	0	0%	173	2%
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	148	1%	1	0%	149	1%
Financial and Insurance Activities	124	1%	14	3%	138	1%
Information and Communication	80	1%	0	0%	80	1%
Real Estate Activities	72	1%	0	0%	72	1%
Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply	49	0%	1	0%	50	0%
Mining and Quarrying	43	0%	0	0%	43	0%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	27	0%	7	2%	34	0%
Total	**10,664**	**96%**	**422**	**4%**	**11,086**	**100%**

Most victims of non-fatal injuries reported to the Authority were workers (96%). It is likely that there is a degree of under-reporting of incidents by self-employed people and small businesses. There were 422 incidents involving non-workers reported, representing 4% of all injuries.

Table 1.2:

Number of reported non-fatal injuries by employment status, 2025 (HSA)

Employee Type	Count	%
Employee	10,391	94%
Non-worker	422	4%
Employment status unknown	105	1%
Self-employed	100	1%
Trainee	65	1%
Family worker	3	0%
Total	**11,086**	**100%**

The trigger is the term used to describe the cause of an incident. Figure 1.1 shows the top five triggers of non-fatal incidents reported to the Authority in 2025. The single most common trigger was manual handling (internal injury) which accounted for 3,663 non-fatal incidents (33%). The exact trigger was not listed for 18% of incidents. Slipping, falling accounted for 23%, loss of control of item for 11% and aggression, shock, violence caused 8% of incidents.

Figure 1.1 also shows the average number of incidents over the five-year period 2021–2025 for the most common triggers, with slipping, falling and manual handling (internal injury) the most common triggers in recent years.

Figure 1.2 shows the top three triggers for the six economic sectors reporting the highest number of non-fatal injuries to the Authority, where a clear trigger was identified. Slipping, falling was among the top two triggers for all but one of the major economic sectors.

Figure 1.1:

Top five reported non-fatal injuries by trigger, 2025 and five-year average 2021–2025 (HSA)

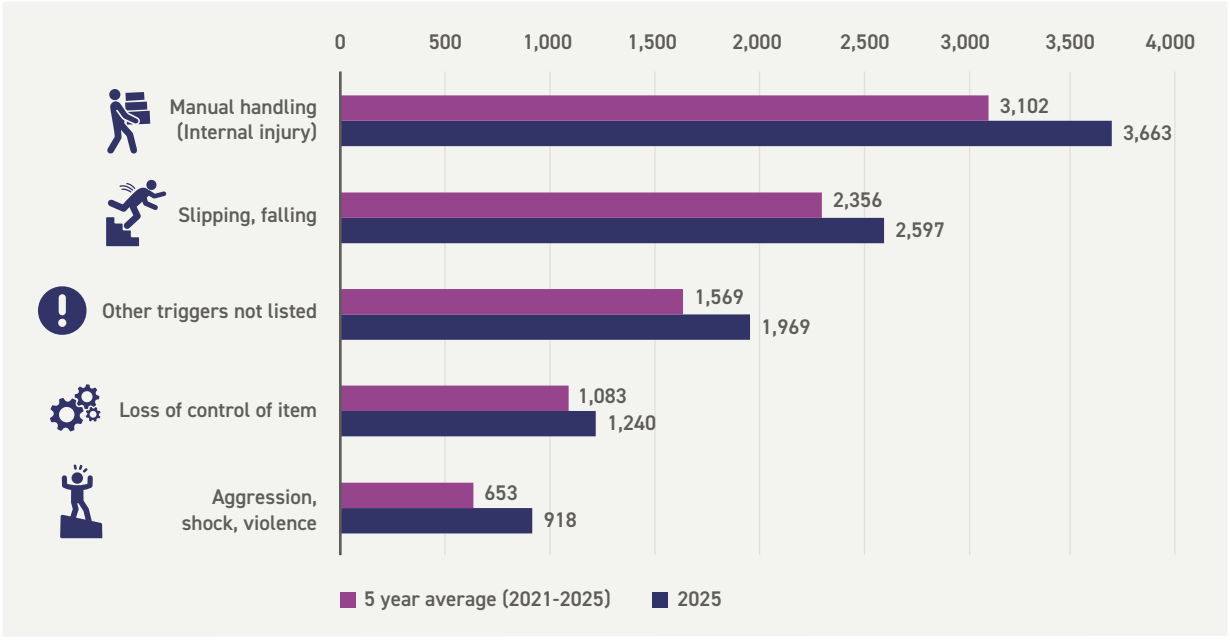


Figure 1.2a:

Top three reported non-fatal triggers in Human Health and Social Work Activities, 2025 (HSA)

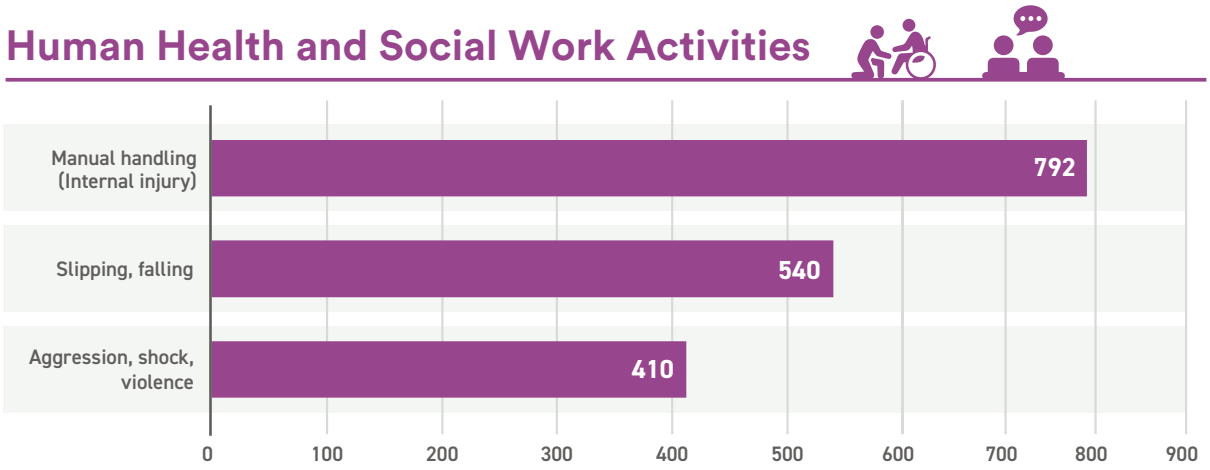


Figure 1.2b:

Top three reported non-fatal triggers in Industry[3], 2025 (HSA)

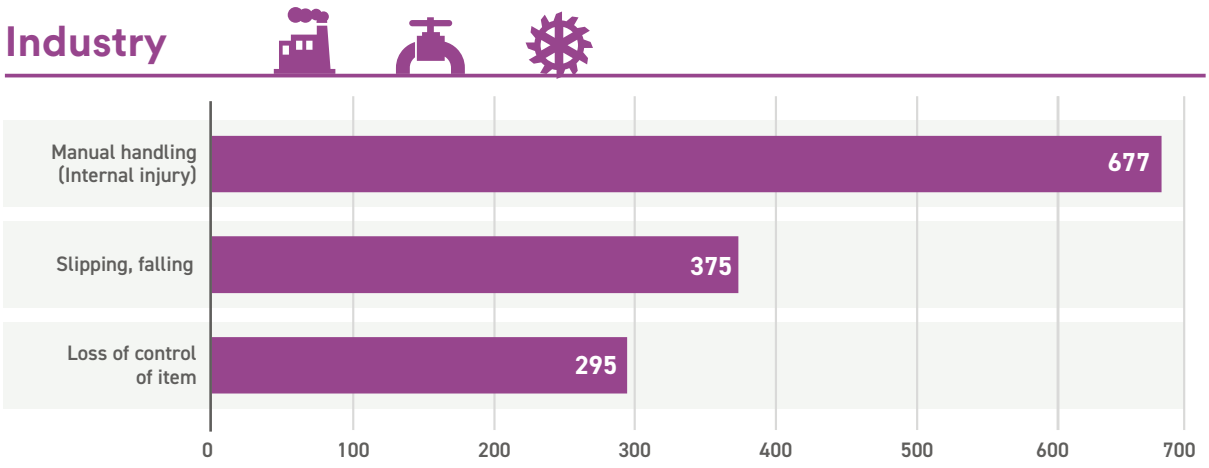
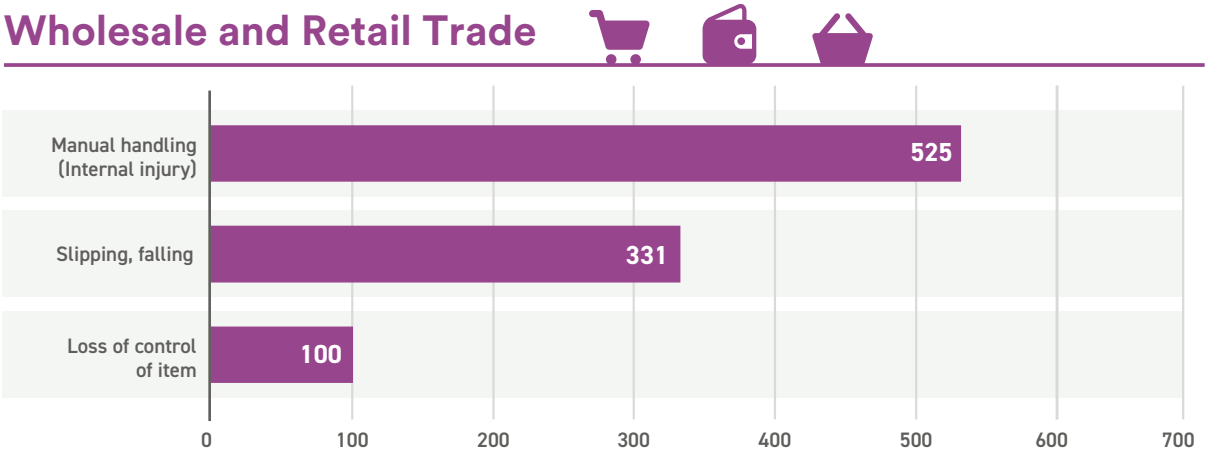


Figure 1.2c:

Top three reported non-fatal triggers in Wholesale and Retail Trade, 2025 (HSA)



3 Industry represents a combination of four NACE economic sectors: B – Mining and quarrying, C – Manufacturing, D – Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, and E – Water supply and waste management.

Figure 1.2d:

Top three reported non-fatal triggers in Transportation and Storage, 2025 (HSA)

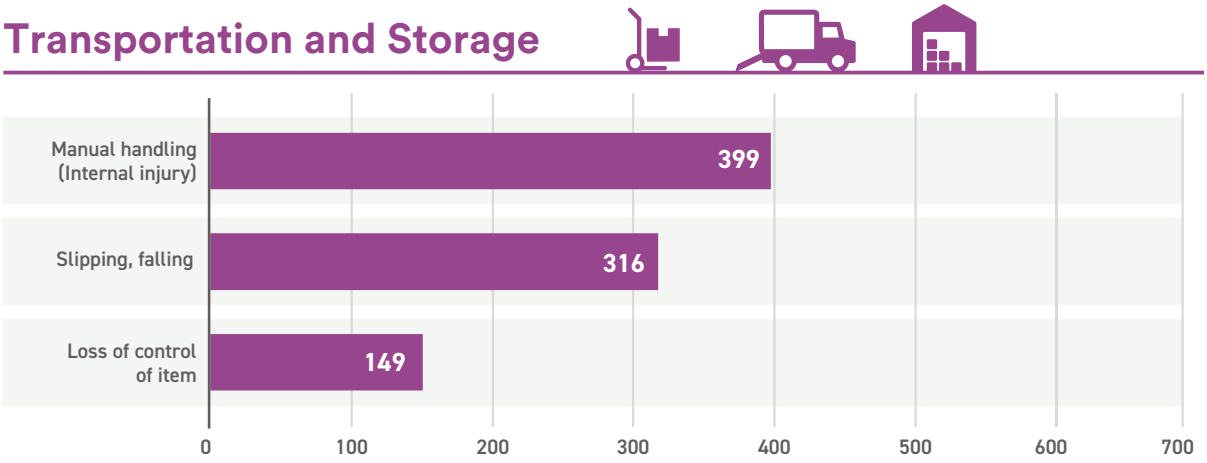


Figure 1.2e:

Top three reported non-fatal triggers in Public Administration and Defence, 2025 (HSA)

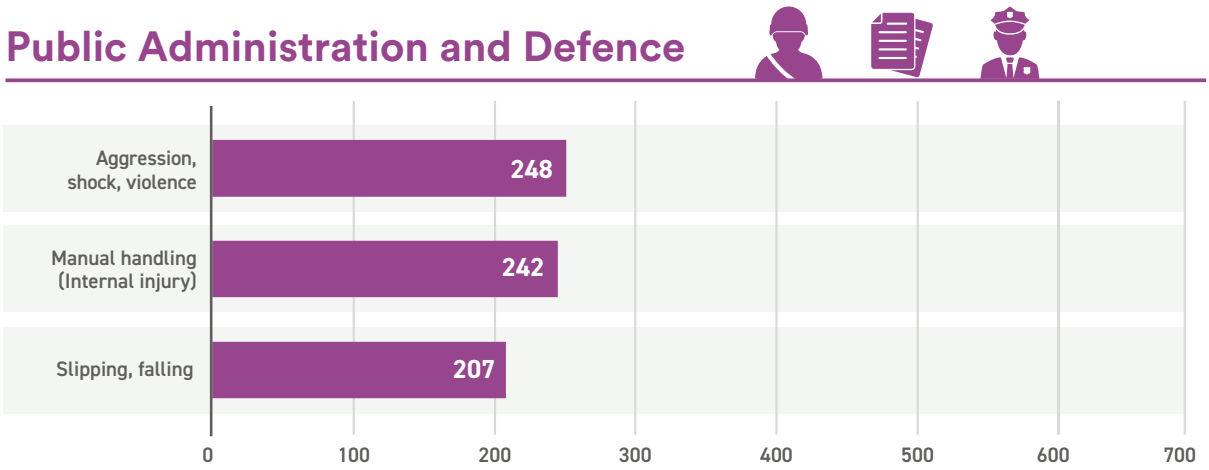


Figure 1.2f:

Top three reported non-fatal triggers in Construction, 2025 (HSA)

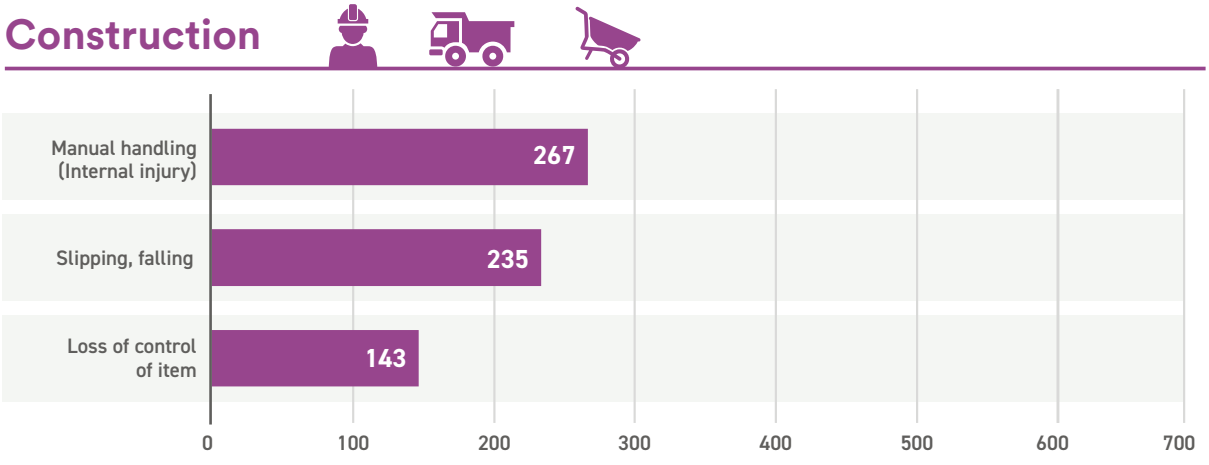
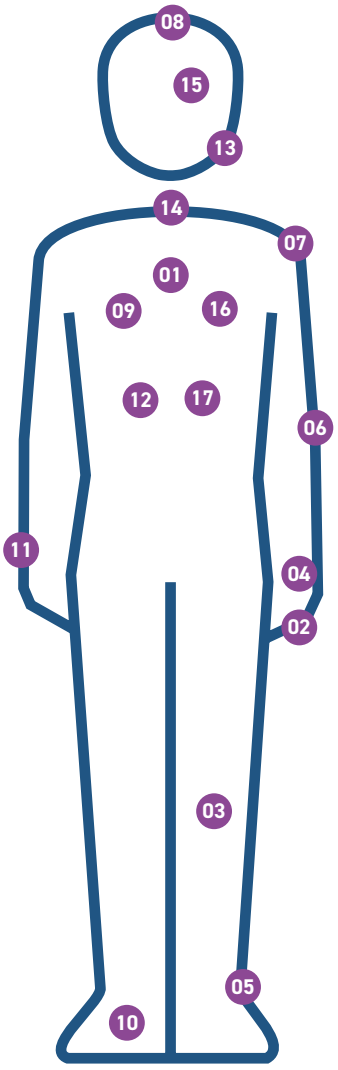


Figure 1.3:

Most injured body parts in workers and non-workers in 2025 (HSA)

	Body Part	Worker	Non-Worker
01	Back, including spine and vertebra in the back	17%	4%
02	Finger(s)	10%	9%
03	Leg, including knee	9%	12%
04	Hand	8%	6%
05	Ankle	7%	8%
06	Arm, including elbow	6%	5%
07	Shoulder and shoulder joints	6%	5%
08	Head	6%	19%
09	Other body part not listed	6%	9%
10	Foot	4%	5%
11	Wrist	4%	2%
12	Multiple sites of the body affected	3%	4%
13	Facial area	3%	4%
14	Neck, including spine and vertebra in the neck	3%	0%
15	Eye(s)	2%	2%
16	Chest area including organs	2%	0%
17	Other	5%	6%



The most injured body part for workers in 2025 was the back, associated with 17% of non-fatal incidents reported to the Authority. This is in keeping with recent years, with back injuries comprising 20% of all non-fatal injuries reported to the Authority between 2021 and 2025. Non-fatal back injuries were caused primarily by manual handling (internal injury). The most injured body part for non-workers was the head accounting for 19% of all injuries.

Most non-fatal incidents reported to the Authority caused fewer than 14 days of work lost. In 2025, 59% of all reported non-fatal incidents led to 4-6 days (28%) or 7-13 days (31%) of lost work; this is in keeping with the average for 2021–2025 (Figure 1.4).

Figure 1.4:

Percentage of non-fatal injuries by absence from work, 2025 and five-year average 2021–2025 (HSA)

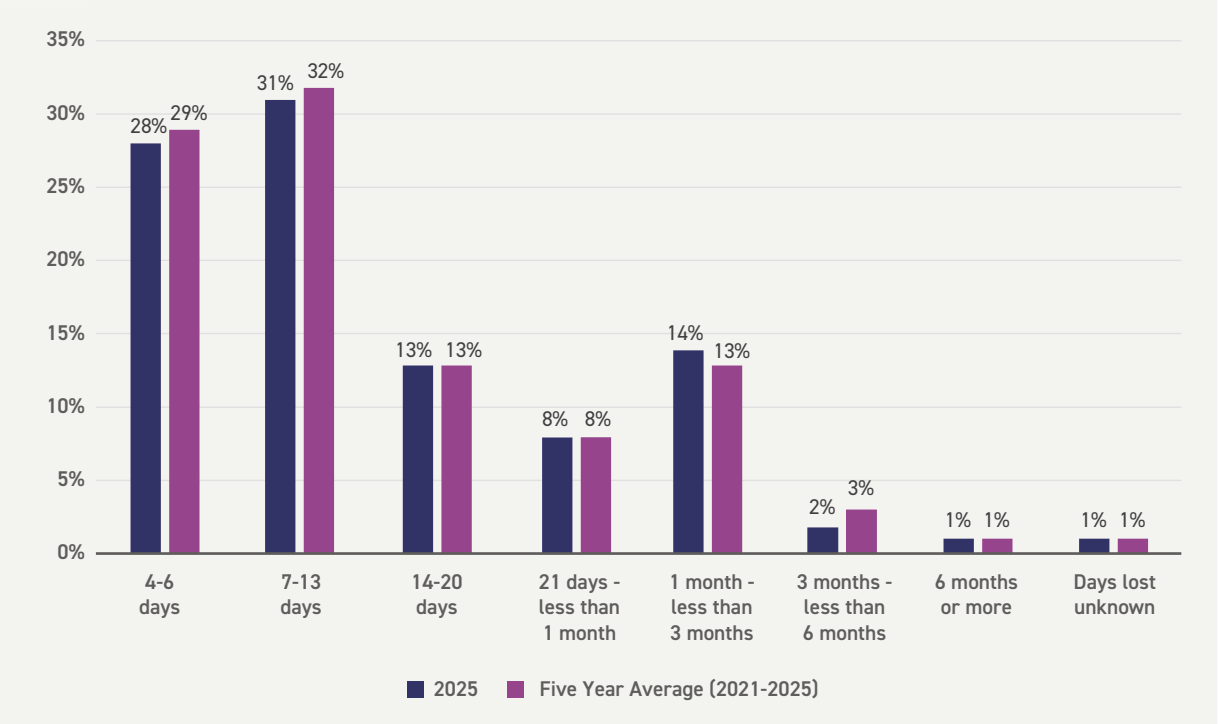
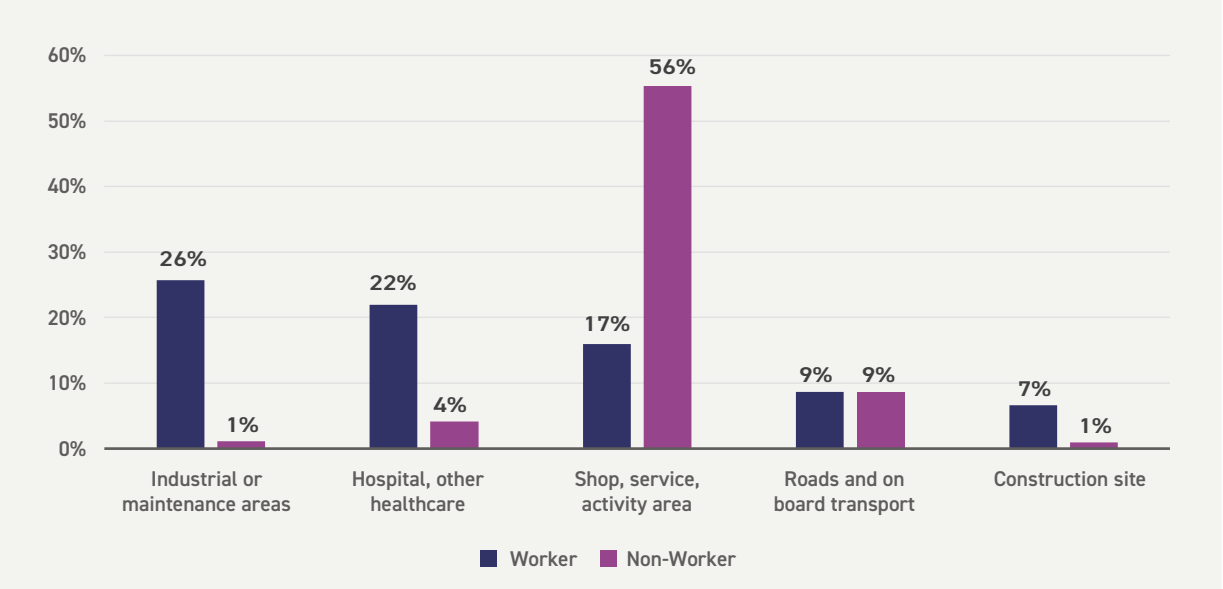


Figure 1.5 shows the top five working environments where incidents occurred to workers and non-workers, where an environment was specified. Among worker victims, 22% of reported non-fatal incidents occurred in hospitals or other healthcare areas, 17% occurred in shops or service activity areas and 26% occurred in industrial sites. Most non-worker incidents occurred in shops or service activity areas (56%) and roads or in public areas (9%).

Figure 1.5:

Top five working environments for worker and non-worker incidents in 2025 (HSA)



CSO Module results

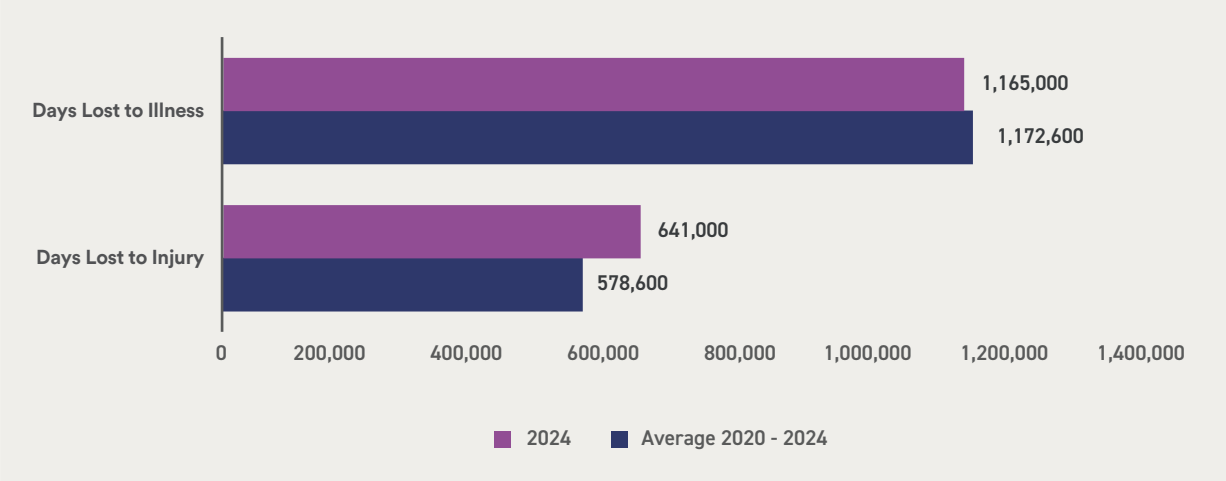
Each year the CSO undertakes a special module of the Labour Force Survey on work-related injuries and illnesses. The most recent data available from this survey relates to 2024. During 2024, 641,000 days were lost due to work-related injuries, 11% higher than the five-year average of 578,600. In keeping with previous years, the number of days lost to illness is notably higher: in 2024, 1,165,000 days were lost due to work-related illness, down from the five-year average of 1,172,600. For more detail, see Table 3.2 in the Appendix.

In 2024, the NACE sectors with the highest rates of work-related injuries leading to four or more days of absence from work were Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (17.5 per 1,000 workers), Transportation and Storage (11.9 per 1,000 workers), Industry (10.4 per 1,000 workers) and Human Health and Social Work Activities (9.1 per 1,000 workers).[4]

Figure 1.7 shows that sectors like Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities (1.9 per 1,000 workers in 2020–2024) and Information and Communication (0.9 per 1,000 workers in 2020-2024) have had broadly lower rates of injury in recent years. No non-fatal injuries were reported in Financial, Insurance and Real Estate Activities in 2024; this means that no respondents to the Labour Force Survey module working in that sector reported work-related injuries leading to four or more days absence from work.

Figure 1.6:

Days lost due to work-related illnesses and injuries in 2024 and five-year average 2020–2024 (CSO)



4 Due to the small sample size, rates can fluctuate substantially from year to year for some sectors.

Figure 1.7:

Rate of 4+ day work-related injuries per 1,000 workers by NACE economic sector in 2024 and five-year average 2020–2024 (CSO)

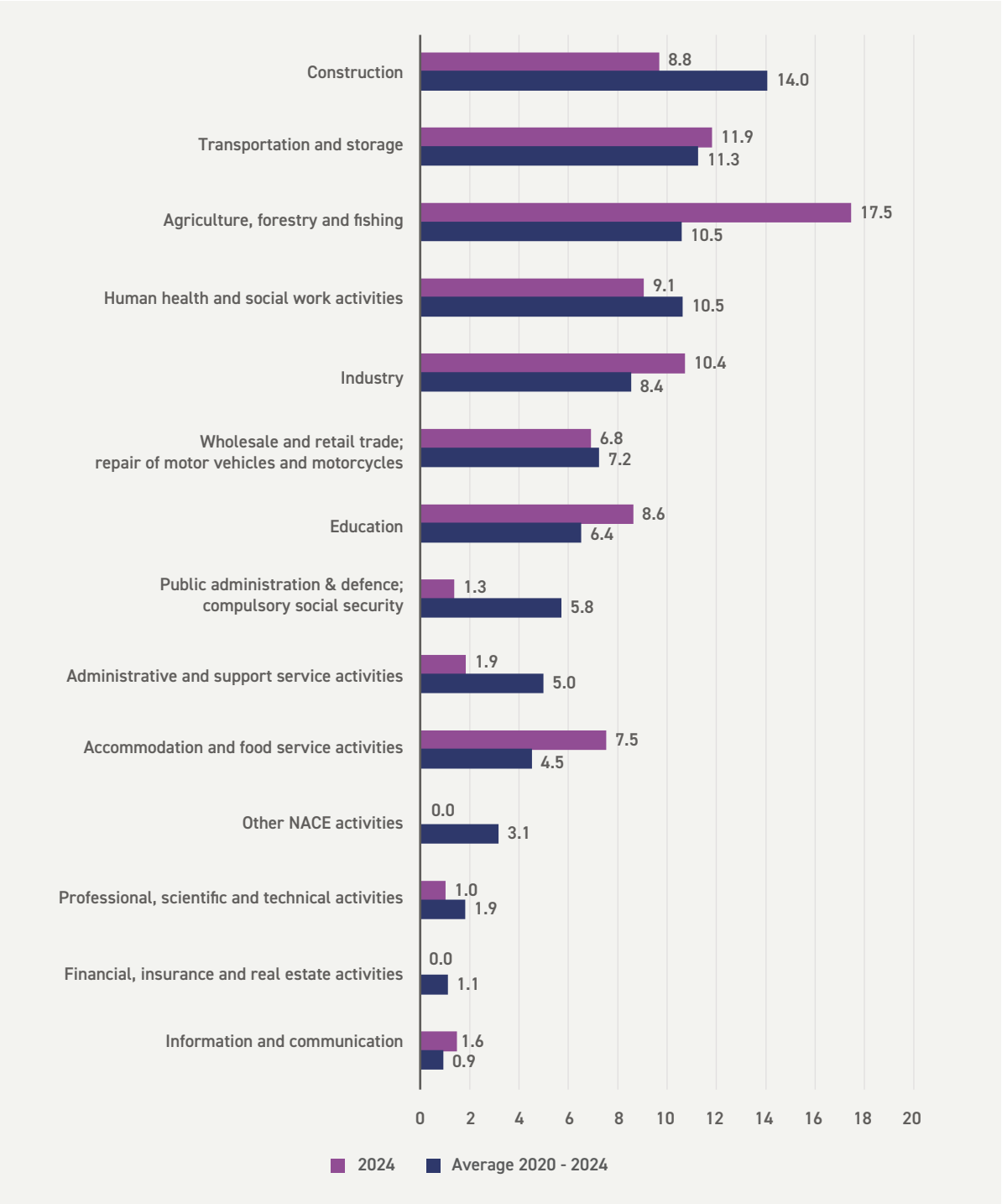


Figure 1.8 shows the change in rates of work-related injuries causing four or more days of absence from work over a ten-year period in various sectors. There can be considerable fluctuation from year to year in some sectors.

Trendlines show that injury rates are increasing in some sectors such as Wholesale and Retail Trade, Human Health and Social Work Activities and Transportation and Storage. However, the Construction, Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing and Industry sectors have seen a decrease in injury rates.

5 The Eurostat module contained some different questions to the usual CSO module. In addition, respondents could only respond on behalf of themselves and not on behalf of others in the household, as is normally the case.

Figure 1.8a:

Rate of 4+ day work-related injuries per 1,000 workers in Wholesale and Retail Trade, 2015 to 2024 (CSO)

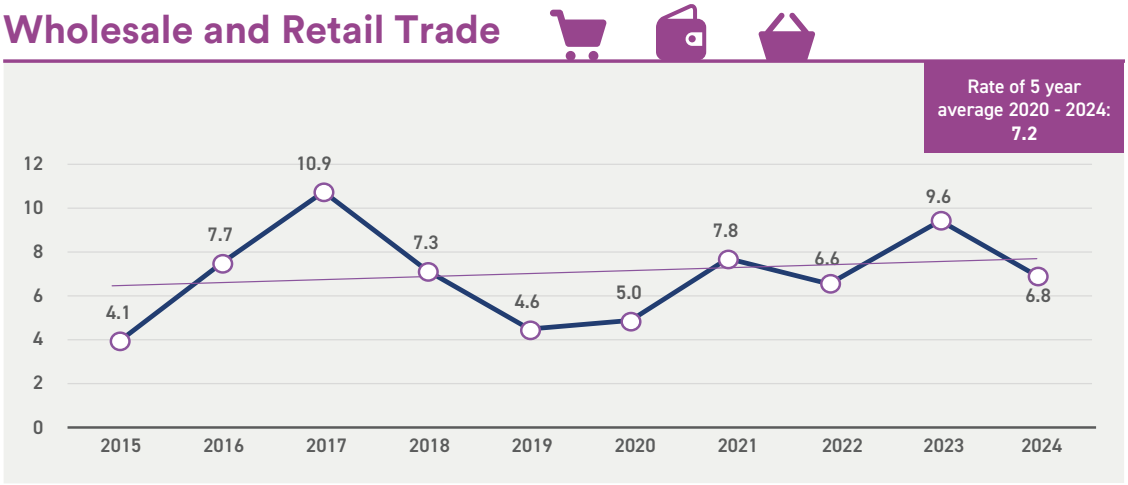


Figure 1.8b:

Rate of 4+ day work-related injuries per 1,000 workers in Construction, 2015 to 2024 (CSO)

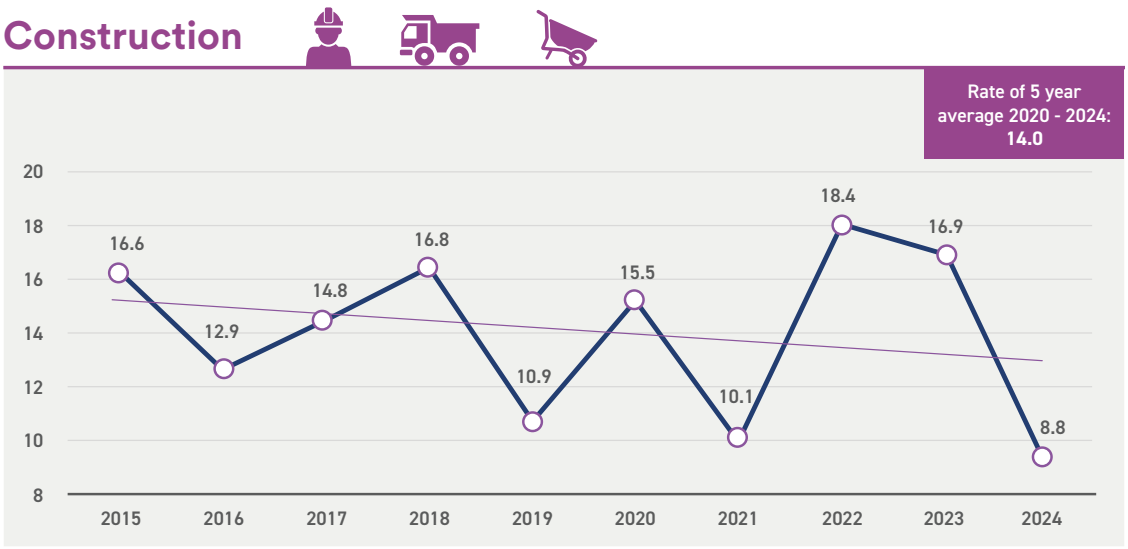


Figure 1.8c:

Rate of 4+ day work-related injuries per 1,000 workers in Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, 2015 to 2024 (CSO)

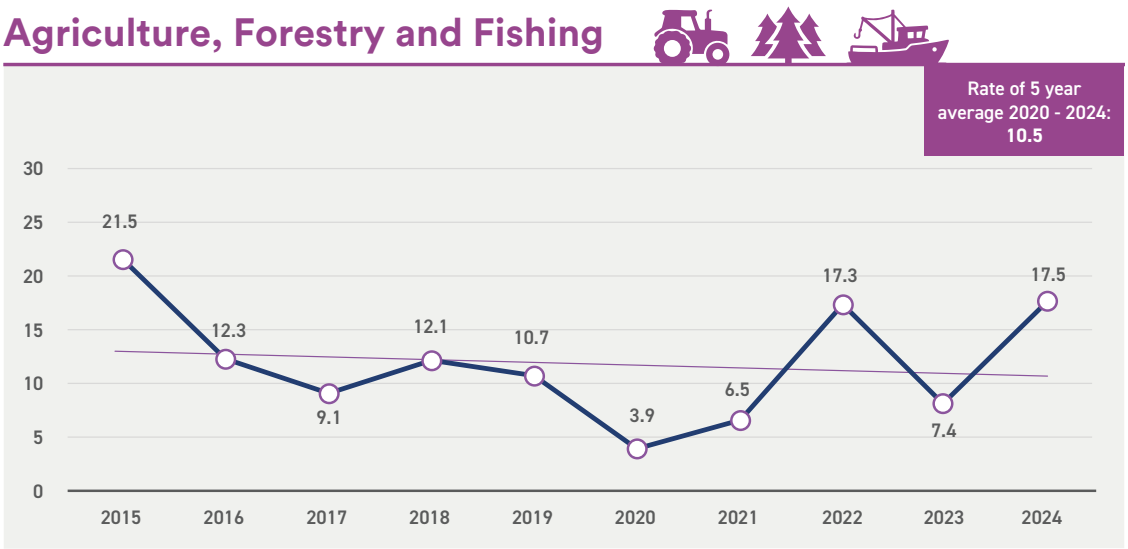


Figure 1.8d:

Rate of 4+ day work-related injuries per 1,000 workers in Human Health and Social Work Activities, 2015 to 2024 (CSO)

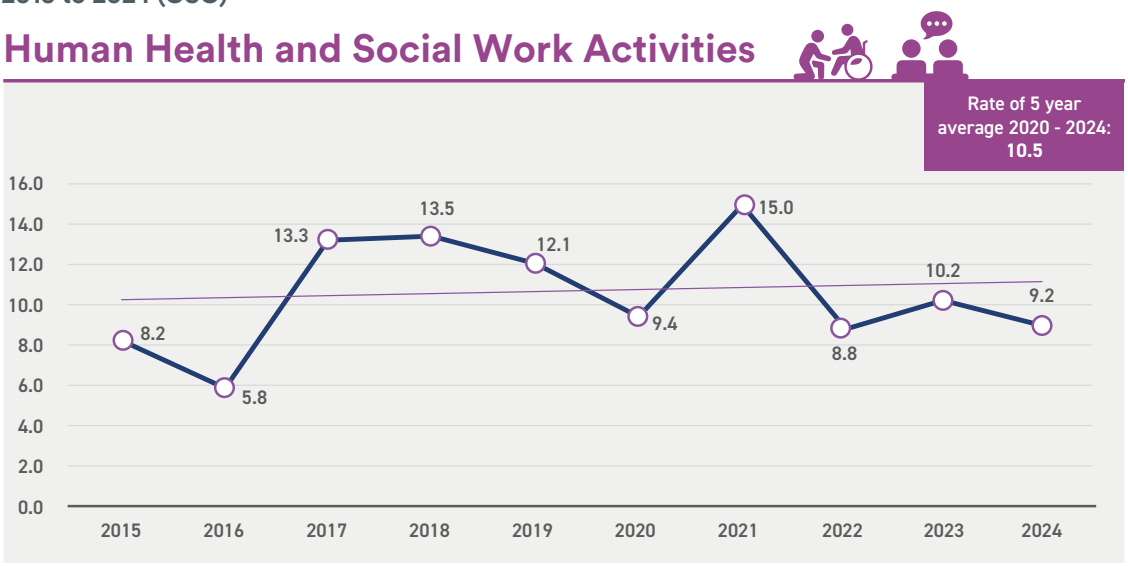


Figure 1.8e:

Rate of 4+ day work-related injuries per 1,000 workers in Industry, 2015 to 2024 (CSO)

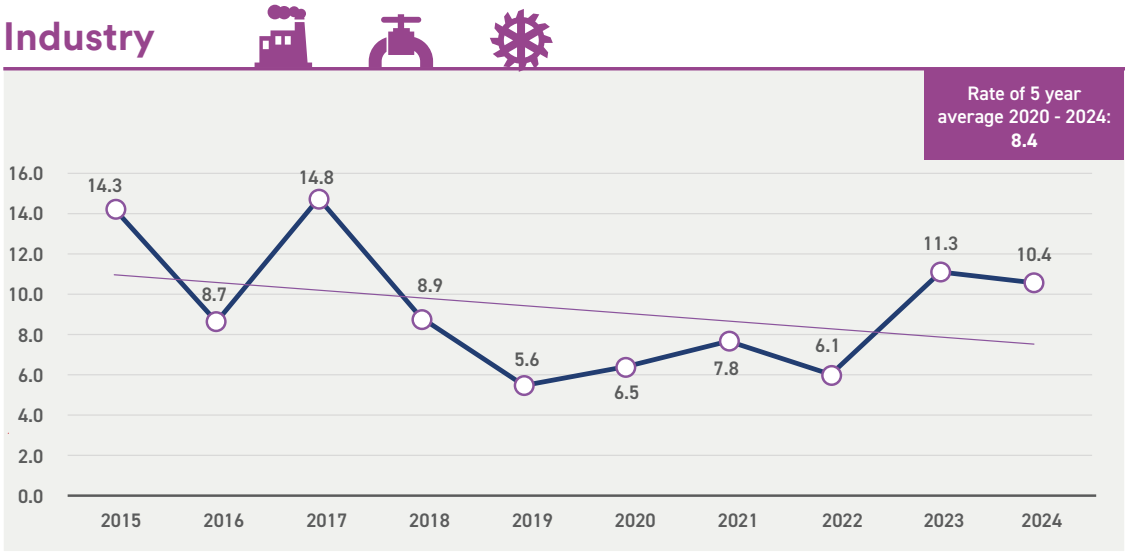
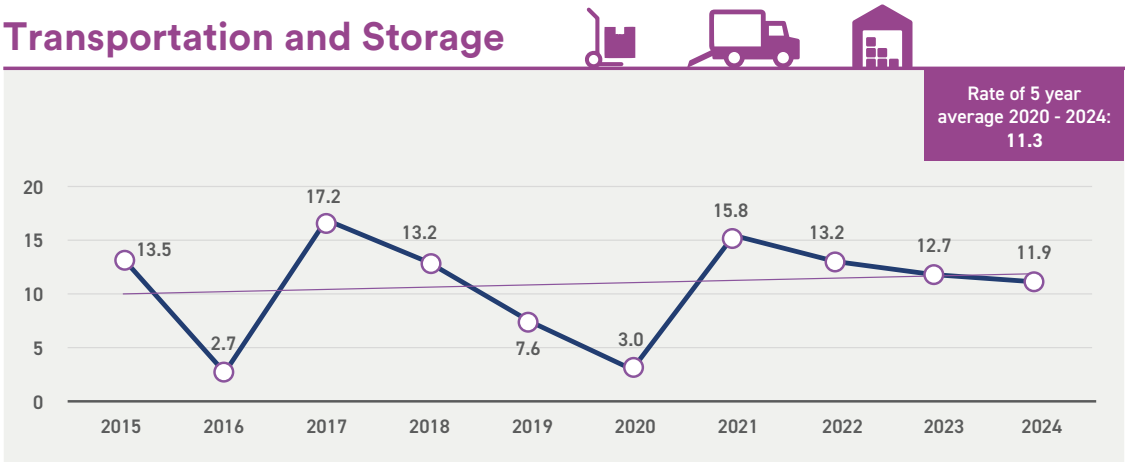


Figure 1.8f:

Rate of 4+ day work-related injuries per 1,000 workers in Transportation and Storage, 2015 to 2024 (CSO)



In 2024, male workers reported more work-related injuries leading to four or more days of absence from work (7.7 per 1,000 workers) than female workers (5.1 per 1,000 workers). This is in keeping with the five-year average for 2020–2024, in which male victims had higher rates of work-related injury.

Figure 1.9:

Rate of 4+ day work-related injuries per 1,000 workers by gender in 2024 and five-year average 2020–2024 (CSO)

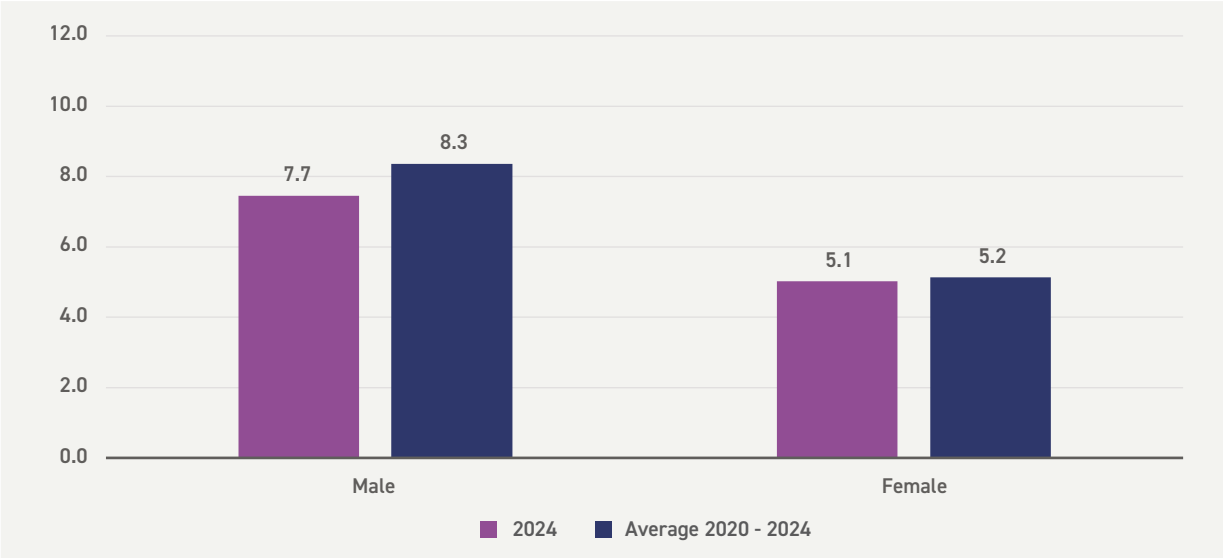
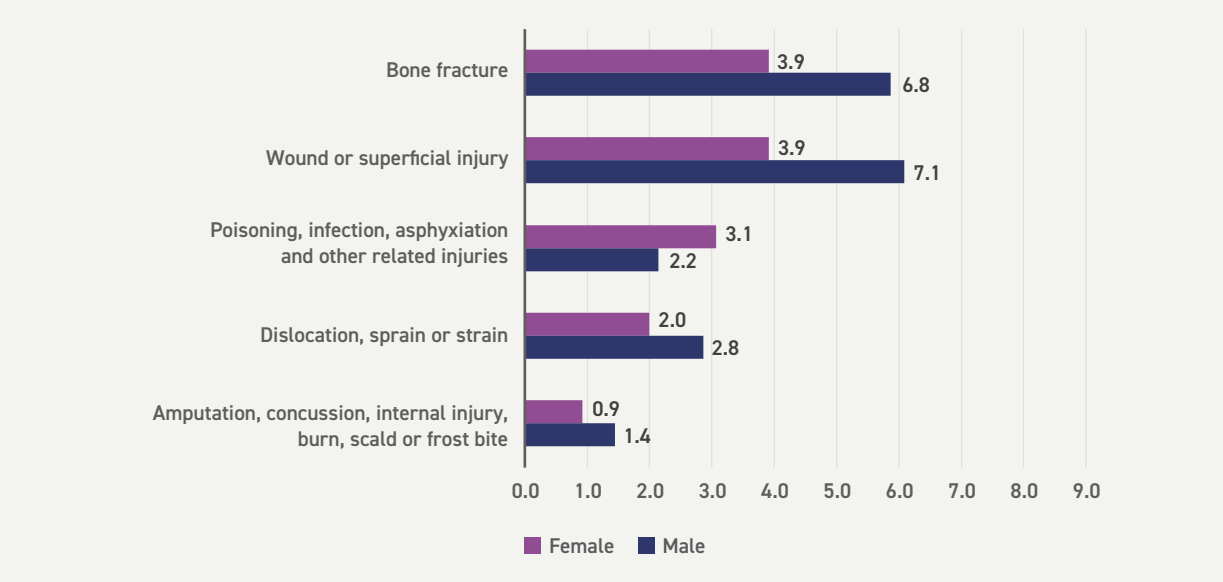


Figure 1.10 shows the kinds of injuries experienced by male and female workers. Male workers had higher rates of injury for each of the categories compared with female workers, with the exception of the category including poisoning, infection, asphyxiation and other related injuries.

Figure 1.10:

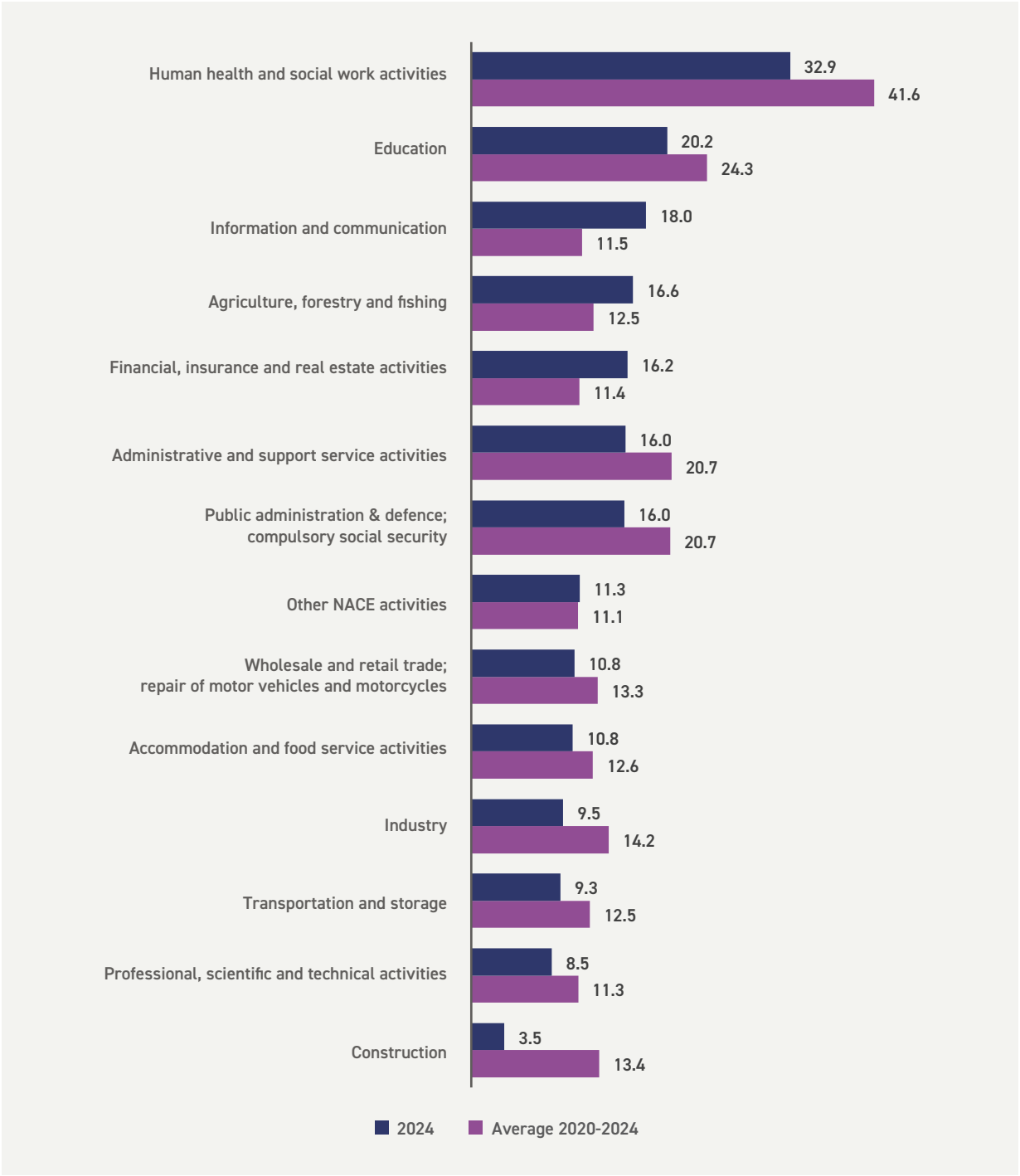
Rate of 0+ day work-related injuries per 1,000 workers by gender and injury type in 2024 (CSO)



In 2024, the NACE economic sector with the highest rate of work-related illnesses leading to four or more days of absence from work was Human Health and Social Work Activities (32.9 per 1,000 workers), followed by Education (20.2 per 1,000 workers) and Information and Communication (18.0 per 1,000 workers). Human Health and Social Work Activities has had the highest rate of illness in each of the last five years.

Figure 1.11:

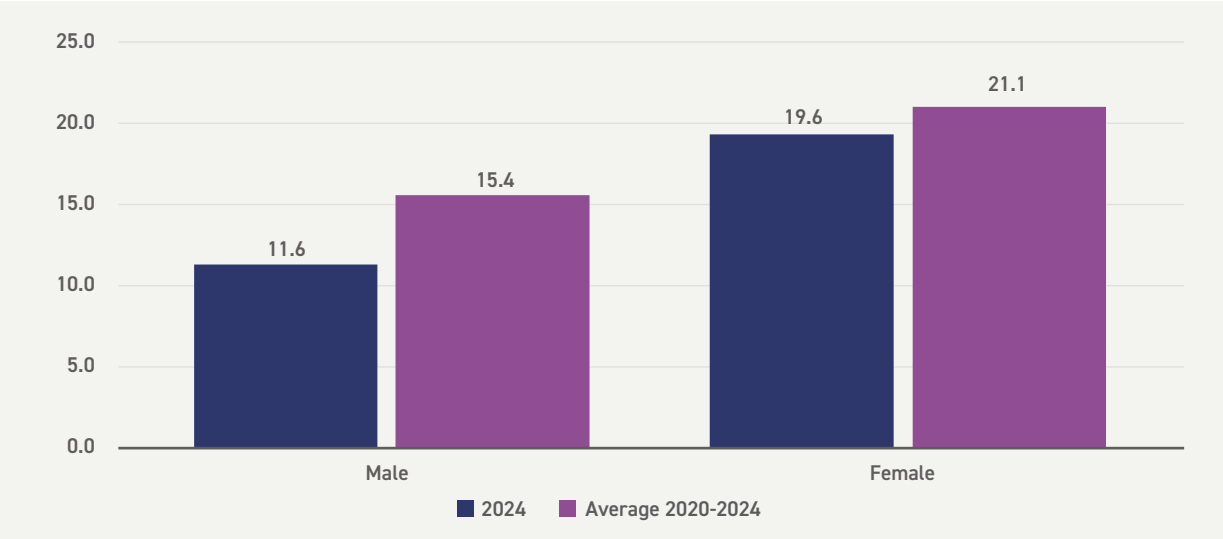
Rate of 4+ day work-related illnesses per 1,000 workers by NACE economic sector in 2024 and five-year average 2020–2024 (CSO)



In 2024, female workers had higher rates of illness (19.6 per 1,000 workers) than male workers (11.6 per 1,000 workers). This is in keeping with the five-year average for 2020–2024. It is worth noting that the rates for female workers have increased by 16% since 2020, while the rates for male workers have decreased by 6% over the same timeframe.

Figure 1.12:

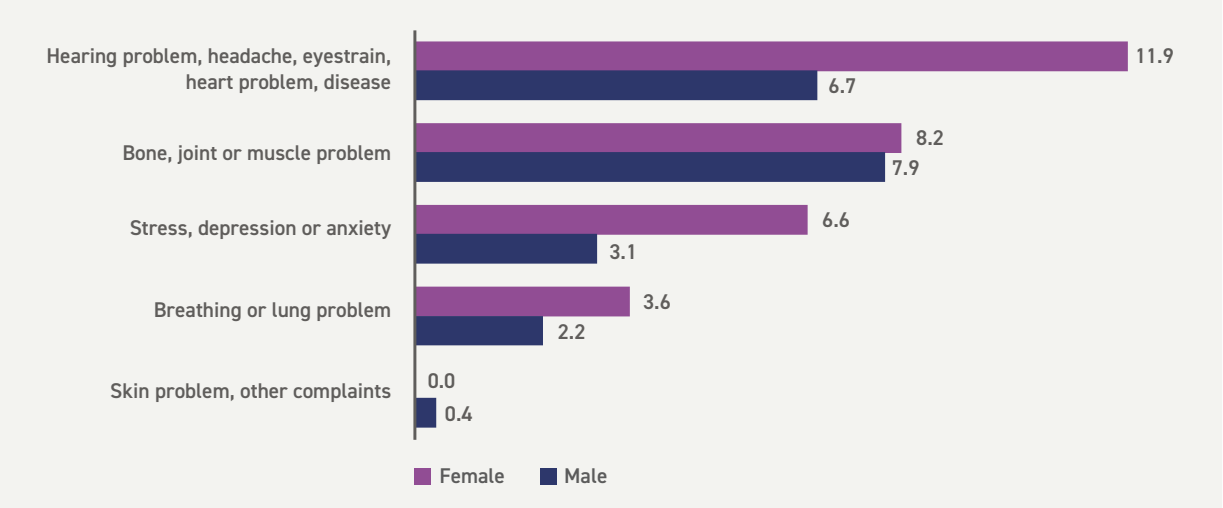
Rate of 4+ day work-related illnesses per 1,000 workers by gender in 2024 and five-year average 2020–2024 (CSO)



In 2024, female workers had higher rates of work-related illnesses for most categories captured in this survey, most notably hearing problem, headache, eyestrain, heart problem, disease (11.9 per 1,000 workers), compared with male workers (6.7 per 1,000 workers).

Figure 1.13:

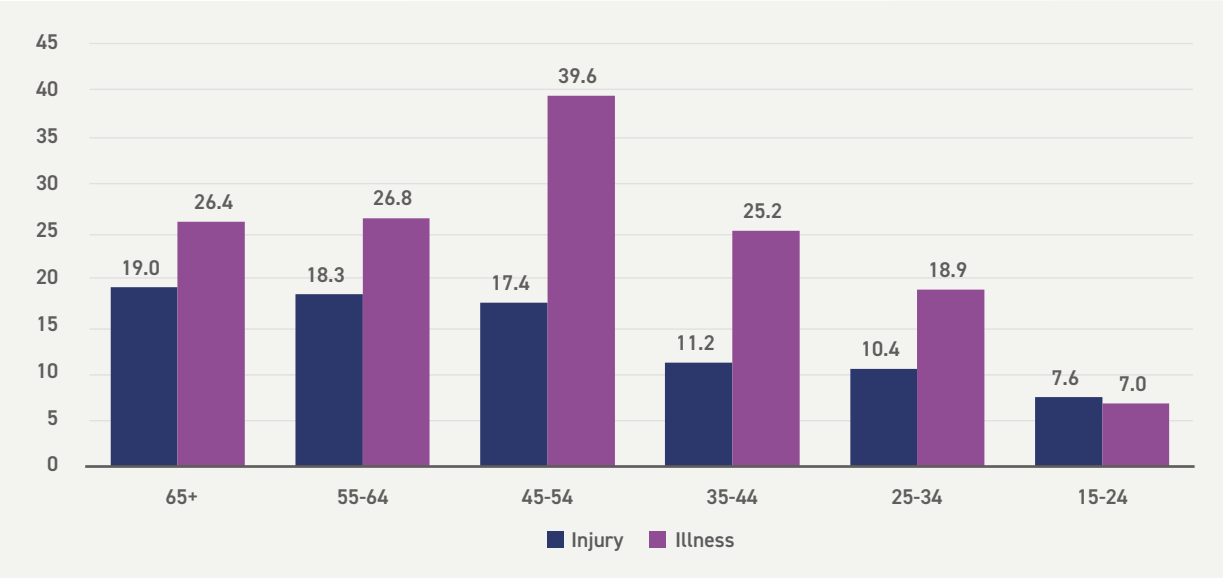
Rate of 0+ day work-related illnesses per 1,000 workers by gender and illness type in 2024 (CSO)



Rates of work-related injury were highest for the 65+ age group (19.0 per 1,000 workers). The highest rate of work-related illness occurred in the 45-54 years age group (39.6 per 1,000 workers), considerably higher than the next highest rate of 26.8 per 1,000 workers in the 55-64 years age group.

Figure 1.14:

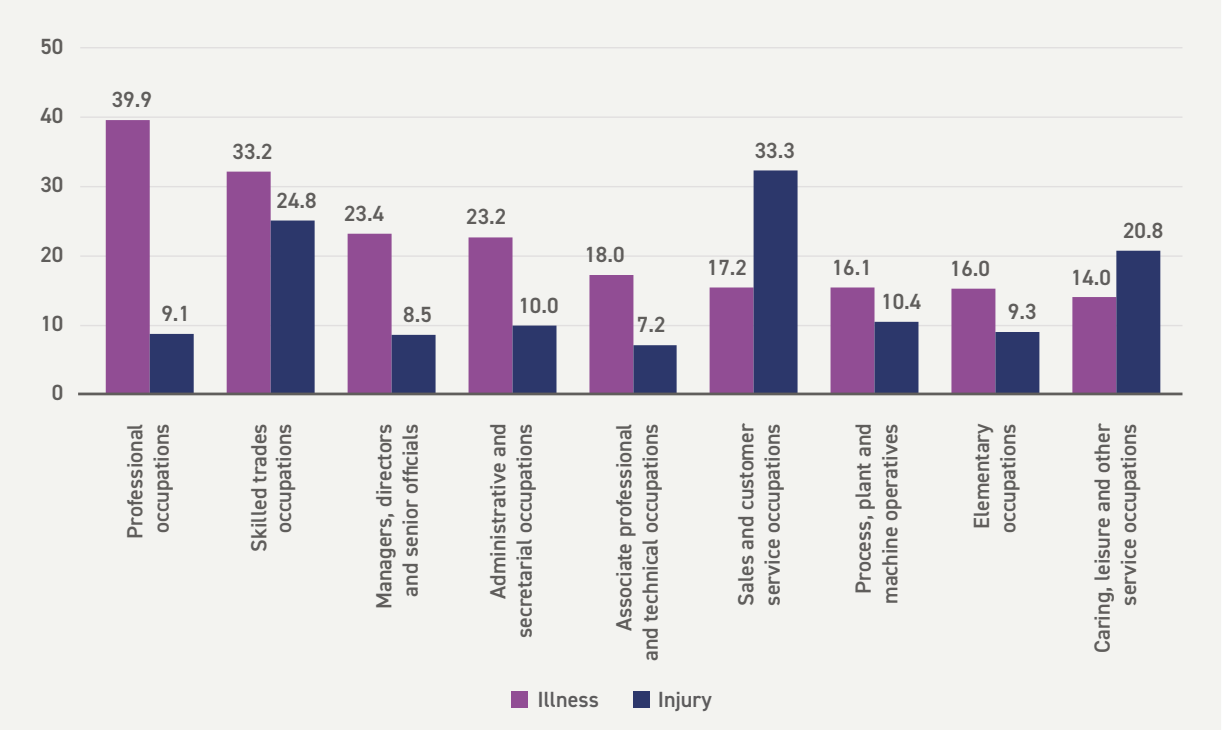
Rate of 0+ day work-related injuries and illnesses per 1,000 workers by age group in 2024 (CSO)



The highest rates of injuries occurred to those working in sales and customer service occupations and skilled trade occupations. High rates of illness also occurred to those working in skilled trade occupations, in addition to professional occupations and managers, directors and senior officials.

Figure 1.15:

Rate of 0+ day work-related injuries and illnesses per 1,000 workers by occupation of victim in 2024 (CSO)





The highest rates of injury in 2024 were in the Midlands region of Laois, Longford, Offaly and Westmeath (22.3 per 1,000 workers), while the lowest rates of injury were in the Mid-West region (9.7 per 1,000 workers). The highest rates of illness were in the Border region (32.0 per 1,000 workers), while the lowest rates were in the Mid-West (17.1 per 1,000 workers).

Table 1.3:

Rate of 0+ day work-related injuries and illnesses per 1,000 workers by NUTS region in 2024 (CSO)

	Injury	Illness
Midlands	22.3	18.0
South-East	16.9	29.4
West	15.2	21.9
South-West	15.2	21.7
Border	13.3	32.0
Mid-East	12.1	24.7
Dublin	12.1	31.5
Mid-West	9.7	17.1



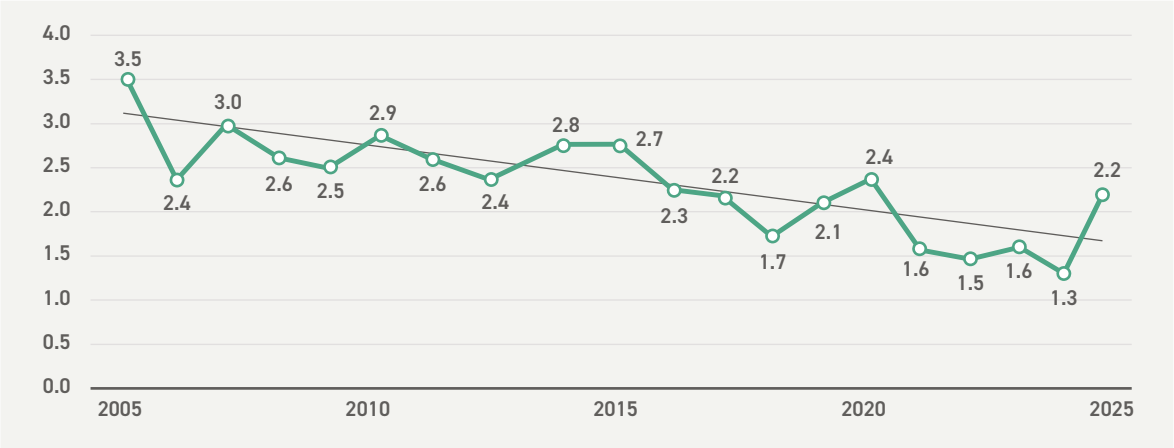
Fatal Injury Statistics

There were 63 fatal work-related incidents in Ireland in 2025. Of these, 56 involved worker victims and seven involved non-worker victims. This is an increase of 75% on the figure of 36 fatal incidents recorded in 2024. When considering the rate of fatal incidents, there has been an increase from 1.3 in 2024 to 2.2 in 2025.

Figure 2.1 shows that the rate of fatal incidents has been declining over the past twenty years from a rate of 3.5 per 100,000 workers in 2005 to 2.2 in 2025. The average rate over the five-year period 2021-2025 is 1.6.

Figure 2.1:

Rate of fatal work-related incidents per 100,000 workers, 2005-2025

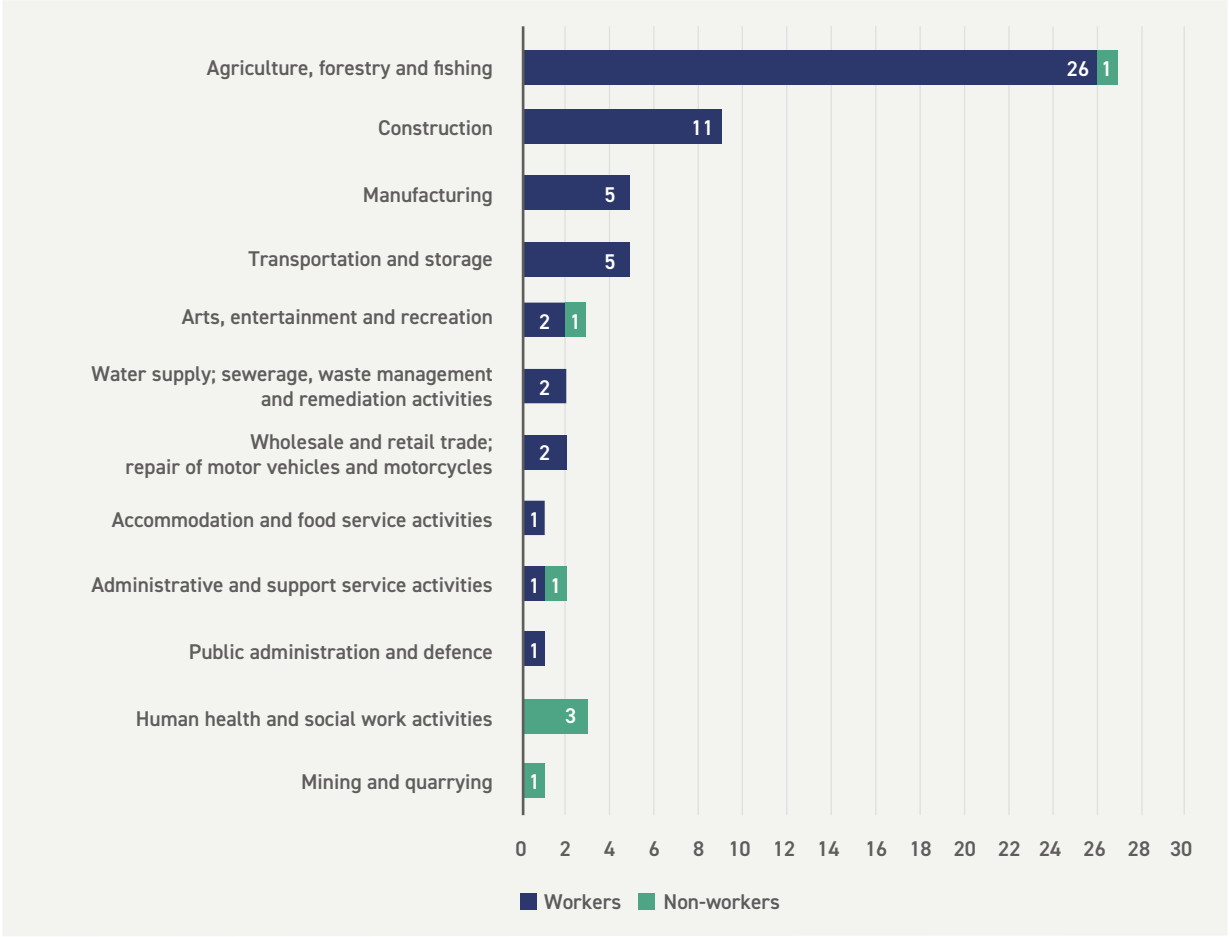


The highest number of fatal incidents occurred in Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (26 workers and one non-worker) accounting for 43% of all fatal incidents in 2025. Construction accounted for a further 17% of fatalities with incidents occurring to eleven workers in 2025.

Non-workers also lost their lives as a result of work activity in Arts, Entertainment and Recreation, Administrative and Support Service Activities, Human Health and Social Work Activities and Mining and Quarrying.

Figure 2.2:

Number of fatal work-related incidents to workers and non-workers by NACE economic sector 2025 (HSA)

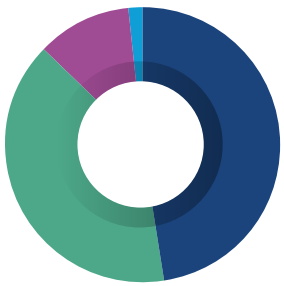


Of the 63 work-related fatal incident victims, 25 (40%) were self-employed, 30 (48%) were employees, 7 were non-workers (11%) and one was a family worker (2%).

Around three quarters of all work-related fatal incident victims in Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing were self-employed (20, 74%). Two victims in Construction were self-employed (18%) and nine were employees (82%). Altogether, work-related fatal incidents involved non-workers in five economic sectors. For more details on fatal incidents by economic sector in each year from 2016 to 2025, see Table 3.3 in the Appendix.

Figure 2.3:

Percentage of fatal work-related incidents by employment status of victim, 2025 (HSA)



48% Employee

40% Self-employed

11% Non-worker

2% Family worker

Figure 2.4:

Number of fatal work-related incidents by employment status of victim and NACE economic sector, 2025 (HSA)

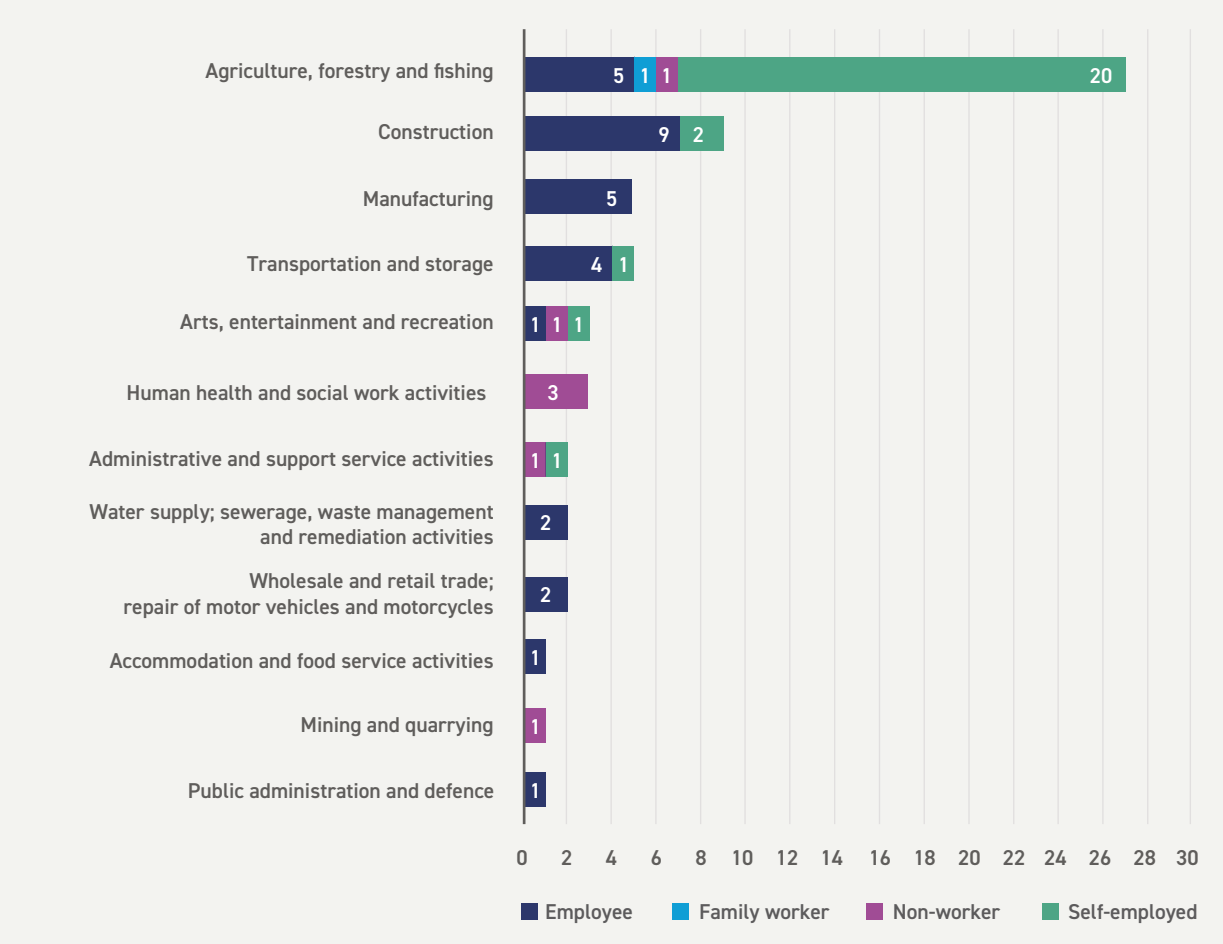


Figure 2.5 shows the trend of fatal incident rates per 100,000 workers in four key economic sectors since 2015.

Figure 2.5a:

Rate of fatal work-related incidents per 100,000 workers in Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, 2015–2025 (HSA)

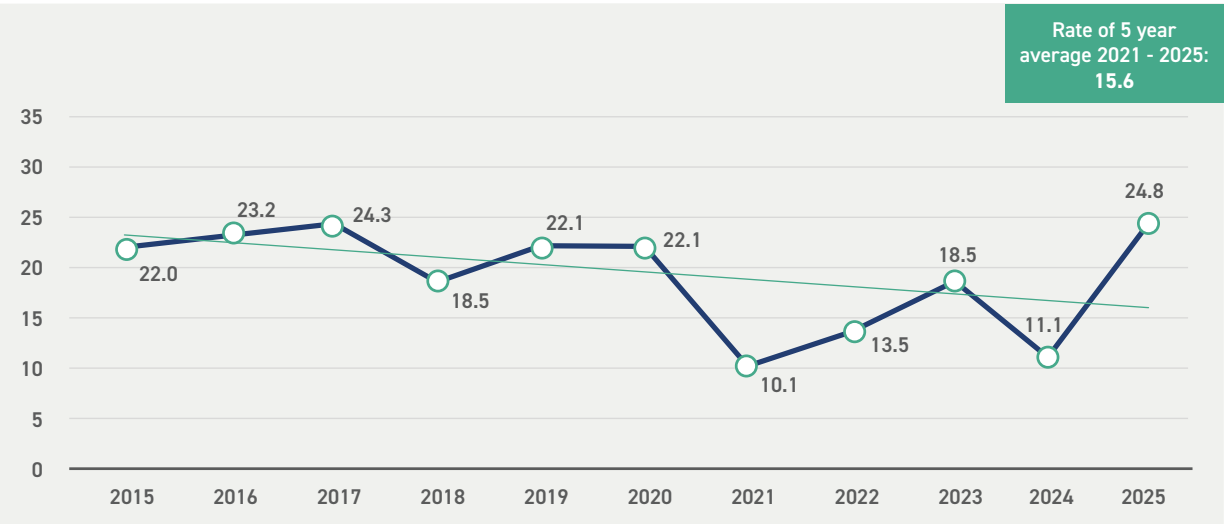


Figure 2.5b:

Rate of fatal work-related incidents per 100,000 workers in Construction, 2015–2025 (HSA)

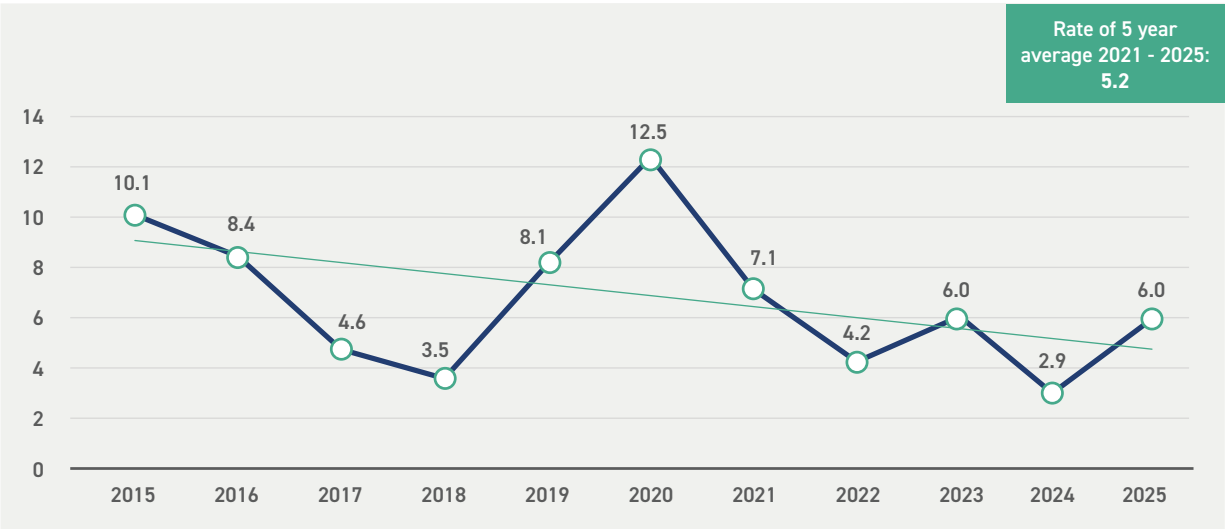


Figure 2.5c:

Rate of fatal work-related incidents per 100,000 workers in Transportation and Storage, 2015–2025 (HSA)

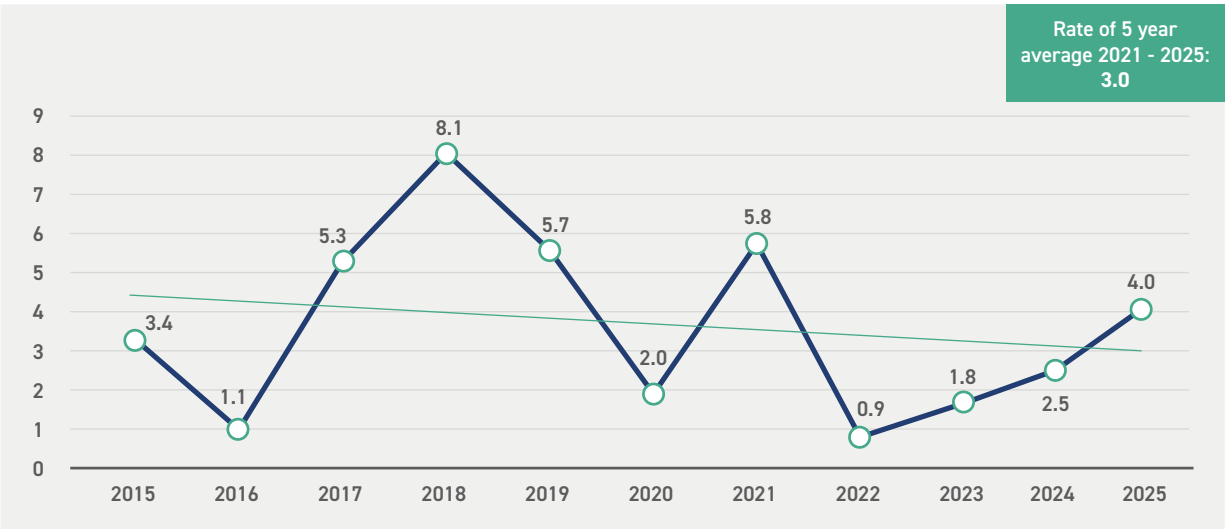


Figure 2.5d:

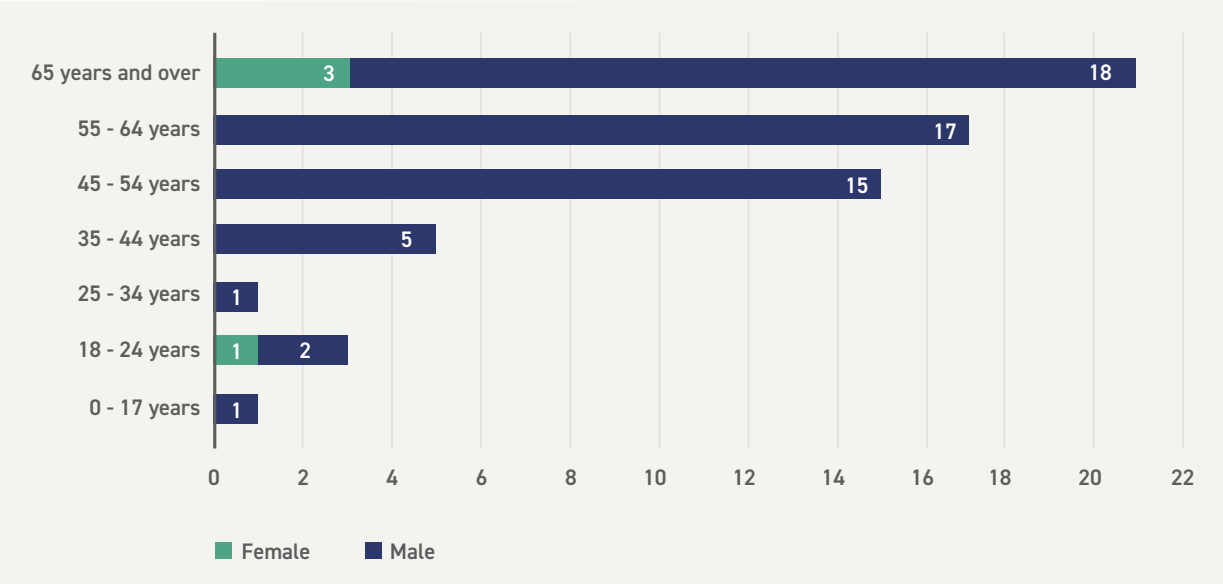
Rate of fatal work-related incidents per 100,000 workers in Industry, 2015–2025 (HSA)



Of 63 fatal incidents in 2025, 59 (94%) occurred to male victims and four (6%) occurred to female victims. In 2025, two female victims were non-workers, one was an employee and one was self-employed. There were two female victims in the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing sector and two female victims in Human Health and Social Work Activities. Figure 2.6 shows the age bands and gender of victims.

Figure 2.6:

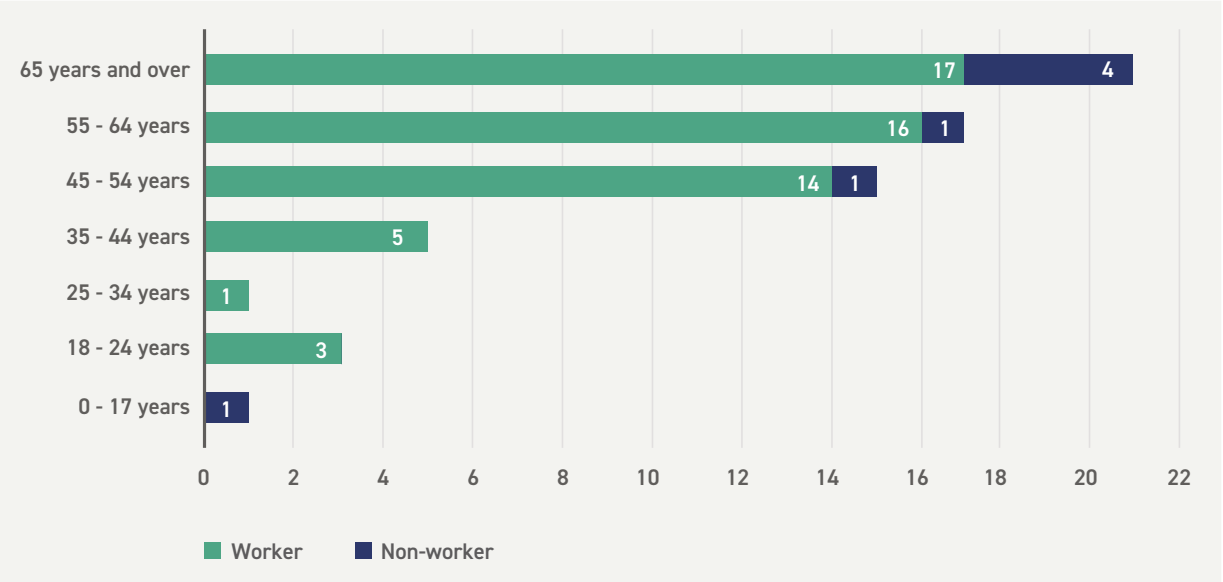
Number of fatal work-related incidents by gender and age band, 2025 (HSA)



Over half of all fatal incidents involved victims aged 55 years or more, with 17 victims aged 55–64 years (27%) and 21 victims aged 65 years or more (33%). Seven fatal incidents occurred to non-workers in 2025; one was a child; one was aged 45-54 years, one was aged 55-64 years while four were over 65.

Figure 2.7:

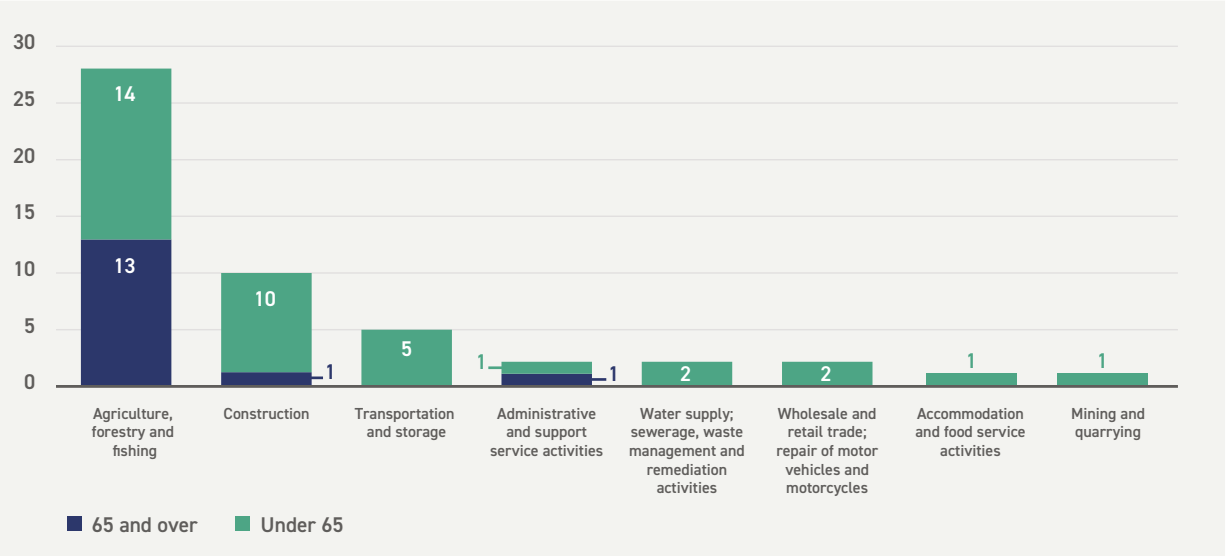
Number of fatal work-related incidents to workers and non-workers by age band, 2025 (HSA)



Of the 63 fatal incidents in 2025, 21 (33%) occurred to victims aged 65 years or more. This age group was particularly prominent in Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, where 13 (48%) fatal incidents occurred to victims aged 65 years or more. For more details on the age of fatal incident victims in each economic sector, see Table 3.5 in the Appendix.

Figure 2.8:

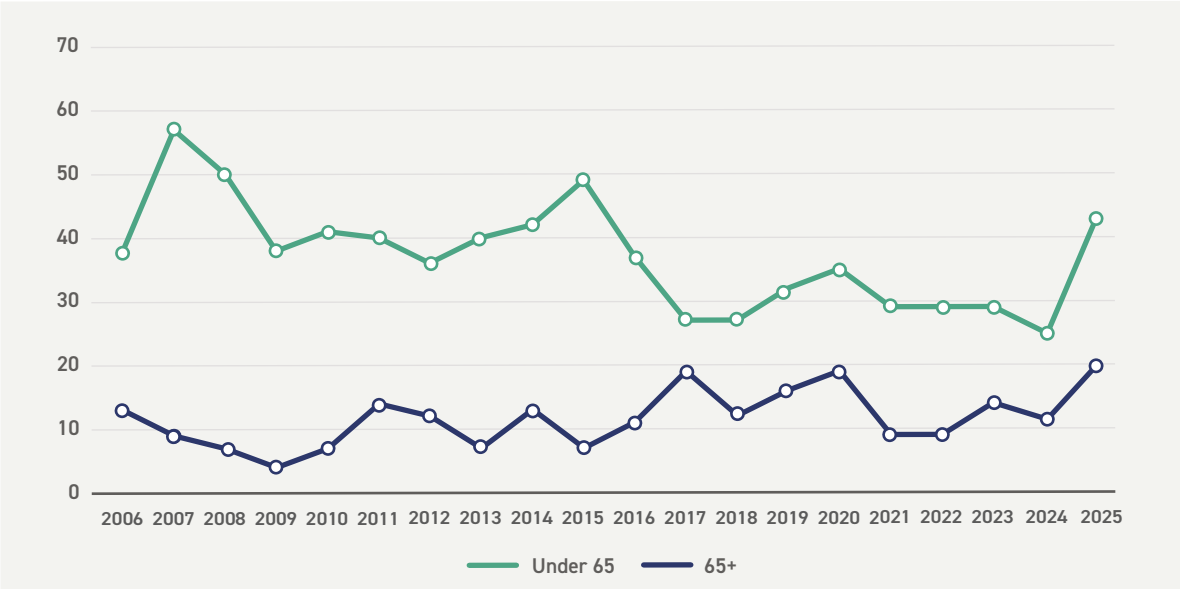
Number of fatal work-related incidents in key NACE economic sectors involving victims aged under 65 years and 65 years or more, 2025 (HSA)



There has been a change in the average age of victims over time. Figure 2.9 shows the number of all fatal incidents occurring to victims aged 65 years or more over the past twenty years, reaching a high of 21 in 2025. The number of fatal incidents to younger victims declined from a high of 57 in 2007 to 25 in 2024, with a sharp increase to 42 in 2025.

Figure 2.9:

Number of fatal incidents by age group, under 65 years and 65 years or more, 2006–2025 (HSA)



Of the 63 fatal incidents in 2025, seven victims were non-Irish, three of which were nationals of the European Union and four of which were nationals of a non-EU country. In total, non-Irish workers accounted for 11% of fatalities in 2025 while this group represented 21% of the workforce in 2025.[6]

6 QLF47 - Persons aged 15 years and over in Employment.

The trigger is the abnormal event that causes an incident. The most common triggers associated with fatal incidents in 2025 were fall from height (15) and loss of control of machine (14) which together accounted for 46% of fatal incidents. The "Loss of control of vehicle" category represented 21% of fatalities last year. For details on triggers associated with fatal incidents in each NACE economic sector, see Table 3.7 of the Appendix.

In 2025, 27 of the 63 fatal incidents involved vehicles or machinery.[7] Figure 2.11 shows the vehicles and machinery involved in these incidents. All-Terrain Vehicles (ATVs) were involved in four fatal incidents (15% of all fatal incidents involving vehicles and machinery). The second most common vehicle or machine involved in fatal incidents in 2025 was the tractor, with three fatal incidents (11% of all fatal incidents involving vehicles and machinery). Motorbikes, buses, teleporters and hedgecutters are some of the vehicles and machinery included in the "Other" category.

Figure 2.10:

Top five triggers associated with fatal incidents, 2025 (HSA)

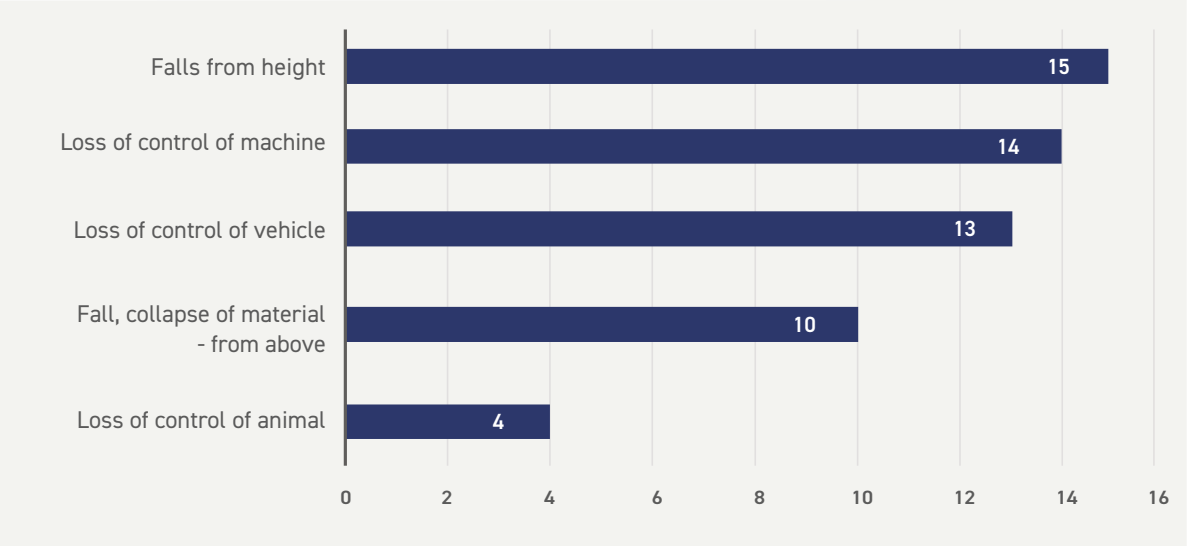
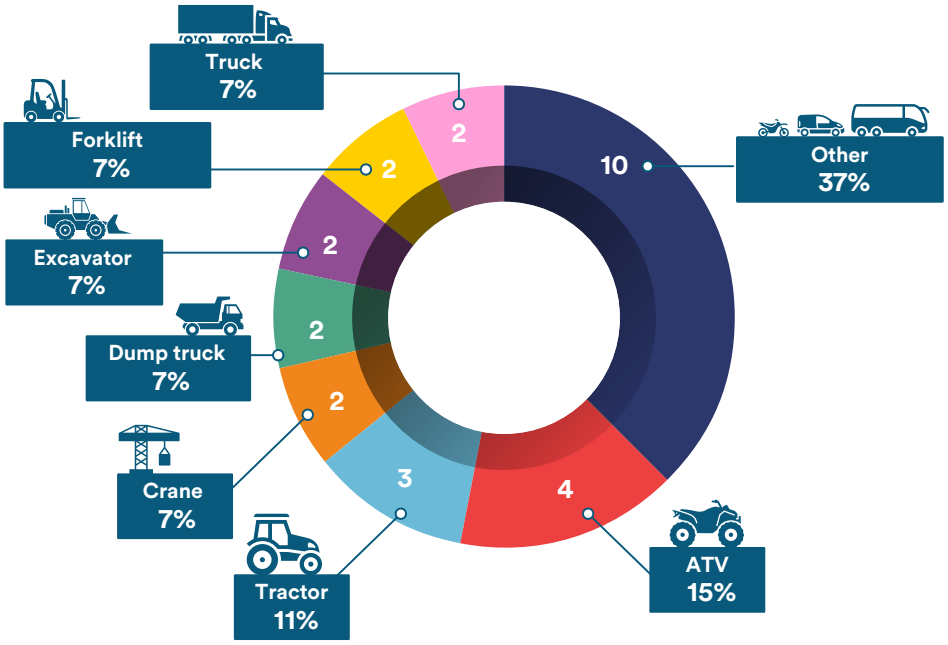


Figure 2.11:

Vehicles and machinery involved in fatal incidents, 2025 (HSA)



7 These include fatalities where the item associated with the incident was a vehicle or machine.



Appendix

Table 3.1:

Number and percentage of non-fatal incidents by trigger in selected economic sectors, 2025 (HSA)

	Industry		Human Health and Social Work Activities		Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security		Transportation and Storage		Wholesale And Retail Trade; Repair Of Motor Vehicles And Motorcycles		Construction	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Manual Handling (Internal Injury)	677	37%	792	30%	242	23%	399	38%	525	45%	267	33%
Slipping, Falling	375	20%	540	21%	207	20%	316	30%	331	28%	235	29%
Other Triggers Not Listed	302	16%	580	22%	159	15%	70	7%	144	12%	63	8%
Loss of Control of Item	295	16%	169	6%	140	13%	149	14%	100	8%	143	18%
Break, Fall or Collapse of Material	79	4%	45	2%	13	1%	35	3%	61	5%	55	7%
Overflow, Leak, Emission	63	3%	28	1%	7	1%	9	1%	7	1%	9	1%
Aggression, Shock, Violence	28	2%	410	16%	248	24%	47	4%	7	1%	2	0%
Accident Trigger Unknown	14	1%	25	1%	12	1%	13	1%	2	0%	22	3%
Electrical Problem, Explosion, Fire	5	0%	13	0%	17	2%	4	0%	1	0%	5	1%
Body Movement (External Injury)	1	0%	7	0%	5	0%	3	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Grand Total	**1,839**	**100%**	**2,609**	**100%**	**1,050**	**100%**	**1,045**	**100%**	**1,178**	**100%**	**801**	**100%**

Table 3.2: Number and rate of people suffering injury and illness, 2018–2024 (CSO)

	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022		2023		2024	
	#	Rate per 1,000	#	Rate per 1,000	#	Rate per 1,000	#	Rate per 1,000	#	Rate per 1,000	#	Rate per 1,000	#	Rate per 1,000
Total in employment	2,265,025		2,335,925		2,277,550		2,427,125		2,594,975		2,684,500		2,757,400	
Injury														
Total suffering injury	46,300	20.4	27,200	11.6	44,400	19.5	38,900	16.0	43,100	16.6	46,500	17.3	37,300	13.5
0–3 days' absence	40,100	17.7	15,300	6.5	24,400	10.7	22,500	9.3	22,700	8.7	25,100	9.3	18,100	6.6
4+ days' absence	29,500	13.0	12,100	5.2	16,100	7.0	16,400	6.8	20,300	7.8	21,400	8.0	18,100	6.6
Days lost due to injury	620,800		486,000		597,000		432,000		535,000		688,000		641,000	
Illness														
Total suffering illness	61,000	26.9	61,000	26.1	104,100	25.6	84,900	35.0	83,300	32.1	82,000	30.5	69,900	25.3
0–3 days' absence	32,200	14.2	31,200	13.4	55,000	24.1	27,300	11.2	26,700	12.4	34,400	12.8	27,000	9.8
4+ days' absence	29,800	13.2	29,800	12.8	49,100	21.6	52,700	21.7	56,500	21.8	47,600	17.7	43,000	15.6
Days lost due to illness	822,300		783,000		1,053,000		1,175,000		1,140,000		1,330,000		1,165,000	
Injury and illness														
Total injury or illness	107,300	47.4	88,200	37.8	102,800	45.1	123,800	51.0	126,400	48.7	128,500	47.9	107,200	38.9
Total (4+ days' absence)	59,300	26.2	41,900	17.9	65,200	28.6	69,100	28.5	76,800	29.6	69,000	25.7	61,100	22.2
Total days lost	**1,443,100**		**1,269,000**		**1,650,000**		**1,607,000**		**1,675,000**		**2,018,000**		**1,806,000**	

Table 3.3:

Number of reported fatal incidents to workers and non-workers by NACE economic sector, 2016–2025 (HSA)

Economic sector	Number of fatal incidents										Total
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2016-2025
A Agriculture, forestry and fishing	26	27	20	23	23	11	14	20	12	27	**203**
- Agriculture	*21*	*25*	*15*	*20*	*20*	*10*	*14*	*16*	*12*	*24*	***177***
- Forestry	*1*	*0*	*1*	*0*	*0*	*1*	*0*	*1*	*0*	*0*	***4***
- Fishing	*4*	*2*	*4*	*3*	*3*	*0*	*0*	*3*	*0*	*3*	***22***
B Mining and quarrying	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	**3**
C Manufacturing	2	0	2	2	4	5	0	1	0	5	**21**
D Electricity; gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
E Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	6	2	**20**
F Construction	10	6	5	12	16	10	7	11	5	11	**93**
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2	3	2	2	4	2	11	2	5	2	**35**
H Transportation and storage	1	5	8	6	2	6	1	2	3	5	**39**
I Accommodation and food service activities	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	**6**
J Information and communication	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	**2**
K Financial and insurance activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
L Real estate activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
N Administrative and support service activities	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	2	2	**10**
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	1	5	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	**10**
P Education	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	**2**
Q Human health and social work activities	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	**6**
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	3	**7**
S Other service activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Total	**48**	**48**	**39**	**49**	**54**	**38**	**38**	**44**	**36**	**63**	**457**

Table 3.4:

Number and rate of reported fatal incidents by NACE economic sector and employment status of victim, 2025 (HSA)

	Worker					Non-worker	Total	Fatality rate
	Employee	Self-employed	Family worker	Total	Worker rate per 100,000			
Accommodation and food service activities (I)	1	0	0	**1**	0.5	0	**1**	0.5
Administrative and support service activities (N)	0	1	0	**1**	0.9	1	**2**	1.9
Agriculture, forestry and fishing (A)	5	20	1	**26**	23.9	1	**27**	24.8
Construction (F)	9	2	0	**11**	6	0	**11**	6
Human health and social work activities (Q)	0	0	0	**0**	0	3	**3**	0.8
Industry (B to E)	7	0	0	**7**	2.3	1	**8**	2.3
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security (O)	1	0	0	**1**	0.7	0	**1**	0.7
Transportation and storage (H)	4	1	0	**5**	4	0	**5**	4
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (G)	2	0	0	**2**	0.6	0	**2**	0.6
Other NACE activities (R to U)	1	1	0	**2**	1.6	1	**3**	2.5
Total	**30**	**25**	**1**	**56**	**2.0**	**7**	**63**	**2.2**

Table 3.5:

Number of reported fatal incidents by NACE economic sector and age band of victim, 2025 (HSA)

	0–17 years	18–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65+ years	Total
Accommodation and food service activities (I)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Administrative and support service activities (N)	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
Agriculture, forestry and fishing (A)	0	2	0	1	4	7	13	27
Arts, entertainment and recreation (R)	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	3
Construction (F)	0	0	0	1	6	3	1	11
Human health and social work activities (Q)	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Manufacturing (C)	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	5
Mining and quarrying (B)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security (O)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Transportation and storage (H)	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	5
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (E)	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (G)	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
Total	**2%**	**5%**	**2%**	**8%**	**24%**	**27%**	**33%**	**100%**
	1	**3**	**1**	**5**	**15**	**17**	**21**	**63**

Table 3.6:

Reported worker fatal incident rates per 100,000 workers by nationality, 2017–2025 (HSA)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Irish workers	2.2	1.3	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.2	2.5
Non Irish workers	0.6	2.5	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.2	1.2	0.4	1.2
All Workers	1.9	1.5	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.1	1.5	1.1	2.2

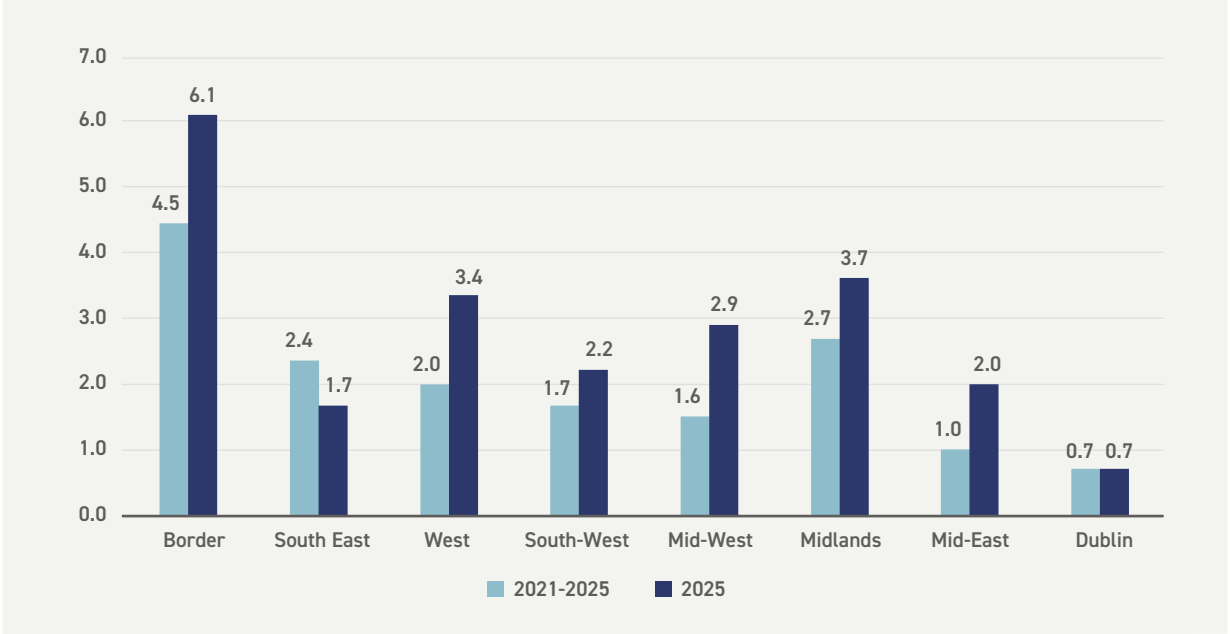
Table 3.7:

Number of reported fatal incidents by NACE economic sector and trigger, 2025 (HSA)

	Accommodation and food service activities	Administrative and support service activities	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	Arts, entertainment and recreation	Construction	Human health and social work activities	Manufacturing	Mining and quarrying	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	Transportation and Storage	Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	Wholesale and Retail Trade	Total	% of total
Attack by animal	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1**	**2%**
Breakage of material at joints	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1**	**2%**
Fall from height	0	0	6	0	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	**15**	**24%**
Fall, collapse of material - from above	0	1	5	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	**10**	**16%**
Fall, collapse of material - on same level	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	**1**	**2%**
Loss of control of animal	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**4**	**6%**
Loss of control of machine	1	1	4	1	2	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	**14**	**22%**
Loss of control of vehicle	0	0	6	0	3	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	**13**	**21%**
Loss of control of object being worked on	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1**	**2%**
Other	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	**3**	**5%**
Total	**1**	**2**	**27**	**3**	**11**	**3**	**5**	**1**	**1**	**5**	**2**	**2**	**63**	**100%**

Figure 3.1:

Rate of reported fatal incidents per 100,000 workers by NUTS region in 2025 and five-year average 2021–2025 (HSA)





Notes

Our Vision:

To deliver healthy and safe working lives and contribute to productive enterprises

HSA

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Health and Safety Authority

Health and Safety Authority

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