

University College Dublin  
&  
Work Research Centre



*"OSH+ for the European Agriculture sector - Stimulating growth in rural areas through capacity building for providers (and beneficiaries) of occupational medicine and OSH services"*

Module 4 Workplace accidents - consequences of exposing workers to occupational hazards

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# Aim of module

**To provide an overview of workplace accidents in the EU-28 and workplace accidents in agriculture in:**

- Bulgaria,**
- Greece,**
- Ireland and**
- Romania.**

# Overview of contents

The key areas of this module are workplace accidents and agriculture workplace accidents statistics.

This module has been organised in this sequence to allow the trainee to:

1. Become familiar with the statistics for both workplace accidents and agriculture workplace accidents.
2. Understand the differences between near misses, first aid cases, accidents and fatal accidents.
3. Be aware of the common agriculture workplace accidents in Bulgaria, Greece, Ireland and Romania.

# Learning outcomes

After studying this module the trainee should be able to:

- Provide an overview of workplace accidents both in the EU-28 and in particular Bulgaria, Greece, Ireland and Romania.
- Identify and comprehend the definitions on near misses, first aid cases, accidents and fatal accidents.
- Provide an overview of agriculture workplace accident statistics in Bulgaria, Greece, Ireland and Romania.

# Background

- Investigating occupational accidents and analysing factors relating to them is important in identifying areas of high risk and trends overtime, therefore, helping identify **strategies for prevention**.
- Comparing occupational accident statistics across countries can help identify countries with lower occupational accidents and consequently establish **best practices** in tackling occupational accidents.
- **Underreporting of non-fatal accidents** is a common problem for some EU countries and this will become evident in the statistics provided below. Underreporting of accidents make it difficult to identify the interventions that are most needed.

# How are accident statistics generated?

- Data on accidents at work are collected in the framework of the administrative data collection '**European Statistics on Accidents at Work (ESAW)**', on the basis of a methodology developed first in 1990.
- The ESAW methodology is in accordance with the ILO (International Labour Office) "Resolution concerning statistics of occupational injuries (resulting from occupational accidents)" adopted by the Sixteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians in October 1998.
- Eurostat receives ESAW data from the relevant national authority or insurance system (administrative data sources).
- The number of employed persons (reference populations) are provided either by the countries (at NACE 2-digits level), or are taken from the EU Labour Force Survey (when countries are not able to provide their own reference populations).

# Defining the agriculture sector

- Module 1 presented an overview of agriculture and its importance as an economic sector. It presented detailed information on the EU28 in relation to employment by occupation and sector, distribution of workers across economic sectors by company size, employed people, and sex.
- The Agriculture sectors were explored in detail in Module 2. These included; **Apiculture, Sericulture (silkworm farming), Fish-farming, Aquaculture, Mollusk farming (Heliciculture), Bovine animals (cattle), Ovine (sheep), Caprine (goat), Swine (pigs), and Poultry.**
- Module 3 explored and identified **specific workers characteristics** that places agriculture workers at risk. Some of these risks are also further explored in more detail in later modules.

- European Statistics on Accidents at Work (ESAW) are based on case-by-case data for accidents at work resulting in **more than 3 days' absence from work, permanent incapacity or death of the victim.**
- ESAW defines an **accident at work** as 'a discrete occurrence in the course of work which leads to physical or mental harm' (Regulation (EC) no 1338/2008)
- 'In the course of work' means whilst engaged in an occupational activity or during the time spent at work. This includes road traffic accidents that occur in the course of work but **excludes commuting accidents**, i.e. road accidents that occur during the journey between home and the workplace (Regulation (EU) no 349/2011 )
- ESAW defines a **fatal accident at work** as: 'an accident which leads to the death of a victim within one year of the accident'
- Interpreting accident statistics needs to be undertaken carefully. Comparing, for example, data on men and women needs to take into account the type of work that people do, they type of contract that they may have and so on.

# Statistics on workplace accidents in the EU-28

# Statistics on workplace accidents in the EU-28

- In order to provide accurate comparisons between countries is it important to use **data that is collected in a similar manner**.
- The following slides illustrating the statistics on workplace accidents in the EU-28 was taken utilizing a 2016 article from Eurostat on ‘Accidents at work statistics – Statistics Explained’.
- This full report is available to be viewed at:

[http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Accidents\\_at\\_work\\_statistics](http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Accidents_at_work_statistics)

# Statistics on workplace accidents in the EU-28

- In 2014, the EU-28 reported approximately **3.2 million non-fatal accidents** that resulted in at least four calendar days of absence from work.
- **3,739 fatal accidents** in the EU-28.
- Between 2013 and 2014, increase in the number of accidents at work in the EU-28, with 49 thousand more non-fatal accidents and 65 more fatal accidents.
- Men were considerably more likely than women to have an accident at work. In the EU-28, more than two out of every three (68.7 %) non-fatal accidents at work involved men.

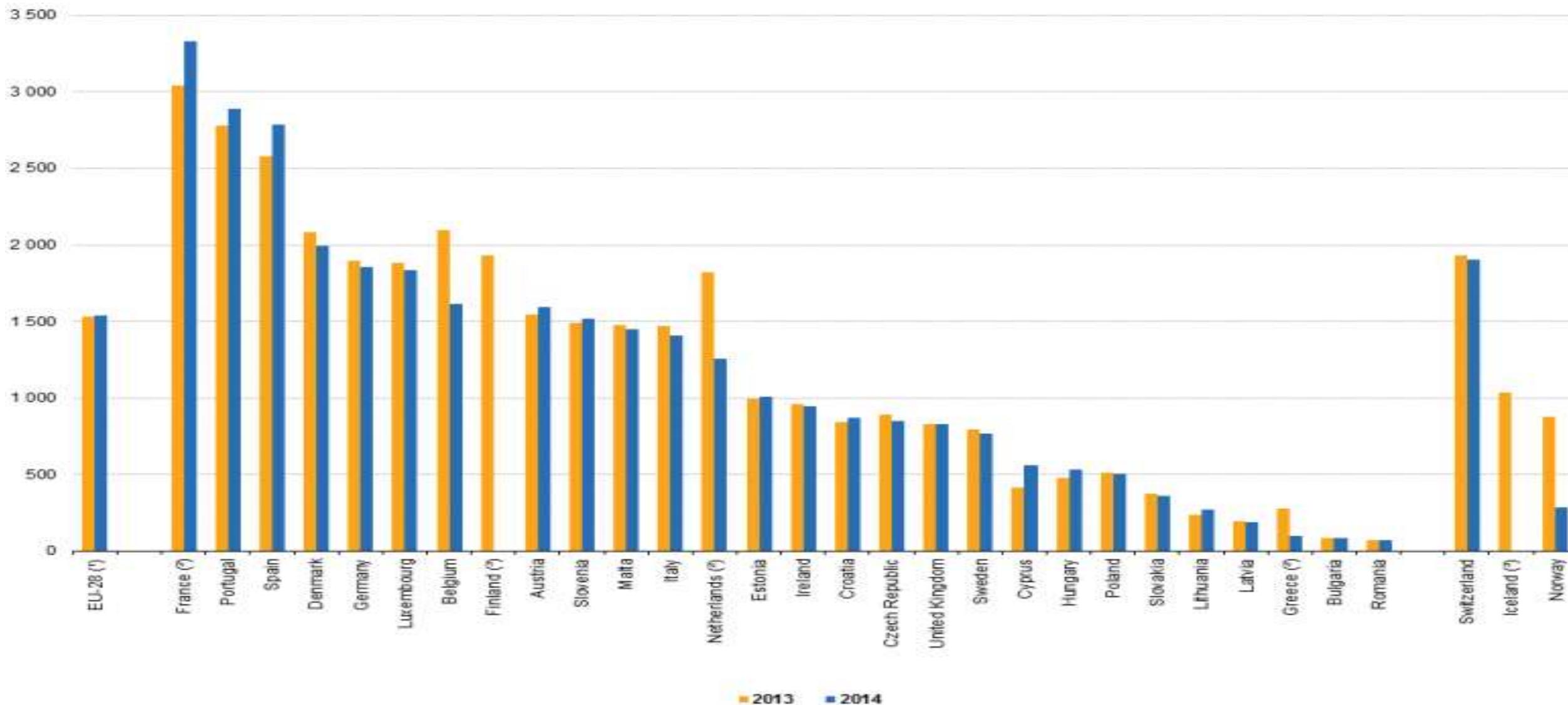
(Source : Statistics Explained, <http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statisticsexplained/>)

# Number of non-fatal and fatal accidents at work, 2014 (Source: Eurostat)

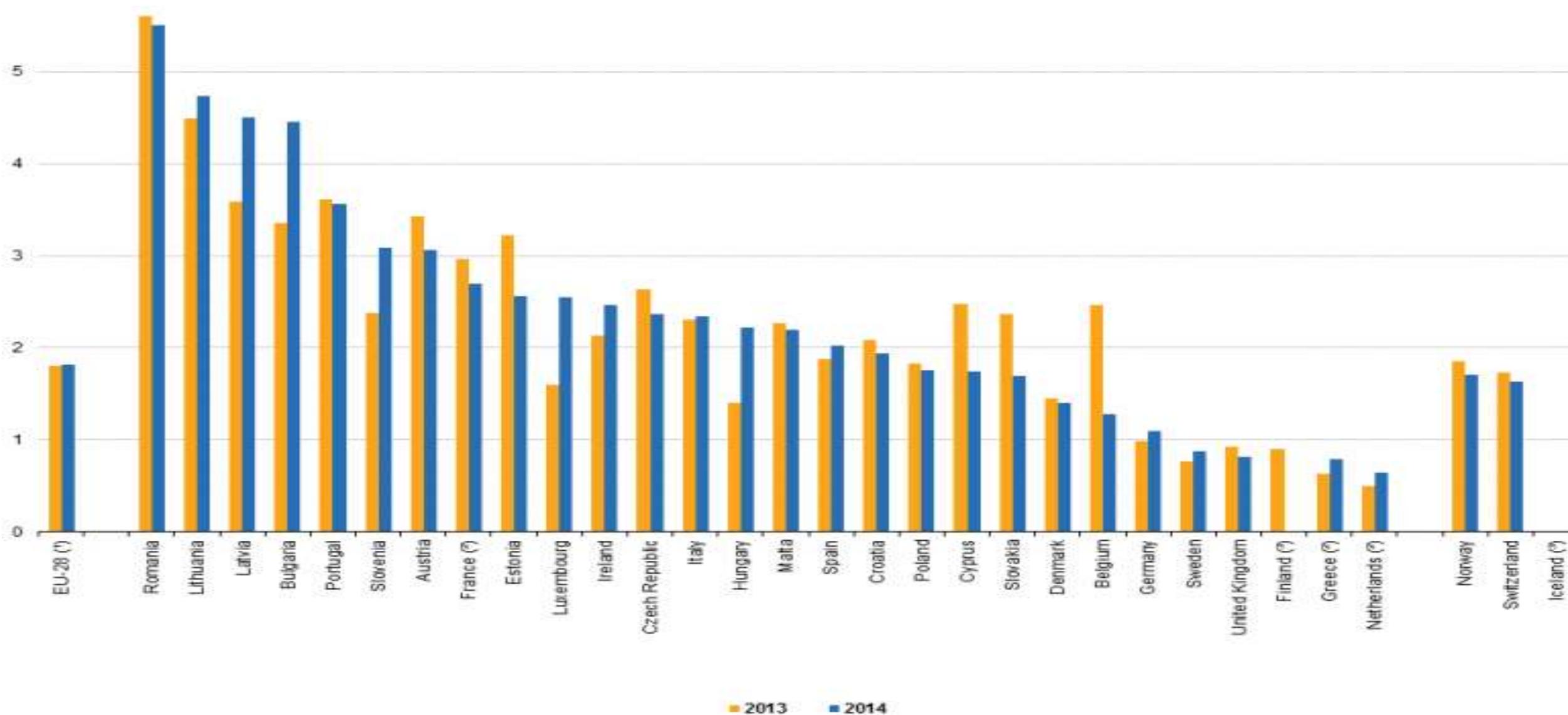
	Accidents at work involving at least four calendar days of absence from work			Fatal accidents at work
	Total	Men	Women	Total
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>3 176 640</b>	<b>2 183 494</b>	<b>992 870</b>	<b>3 739</b>
Belgium	65 587	46 812	18 771	52
Bulgaria	2 246	1 600	646	117
Czech Republic	42 306	29 797	12 509	118
Denmark	54 157	31 920	22 041	38
Germany	847 370	631 819	215 552	500
Estonia	6 288	4 097	2 191	16
Ireland	18 115	12 503	5 583	47
Greece	3 410	2 551	859	28
Spain	387 439	264 010	123 430	280
France	724 662	454 997	269 664	589
Croatia	11 669	7 686	3 981	26
Italy	313 312	226 263	87 049	522
Cyprus	1 613	1 145	468	5
Latvia	1 725	1 154	571	41
Lithuania	3 120	2 025	1 092	55
Luxembourg	7 183	5 701	1 482	10
Hungary	19 491	12 674	6 817	81
Malta	2 632	2 235	397	4
Netherlands	87 964	55 567	32 397	45
Austria	65 418	51 352	14 066	126
Poland	76 274	50 294	25 980	263
Portugal	130 153	93 003	37 150	160
Romania	3 396	2 629	767	272
Slovenia	12 314	9 312	3 002	25
Slovakia	8 552	5 910	2 642	40
Finland (*)	47 432	32 630	14 802	22
Sweden	35 296	19 596	15 700	40
United Kingdom	244 948	156 842	88 064	239
Iceland (*)	1 787	1 182	605	0
Norway	10 108	6 243	3 865	61
Switzerland	86 346	68 492	17 854	74

Note. Non-fatal accidents reported in the framework of ESAW are accidents that imply at least four full calendar days of absence from work (serious accidents). (\*) 2013.

## Non-fatal accidents at work, 2013 and 2014 (incidence rates per 100 000 persons employed) Source: Eurostat



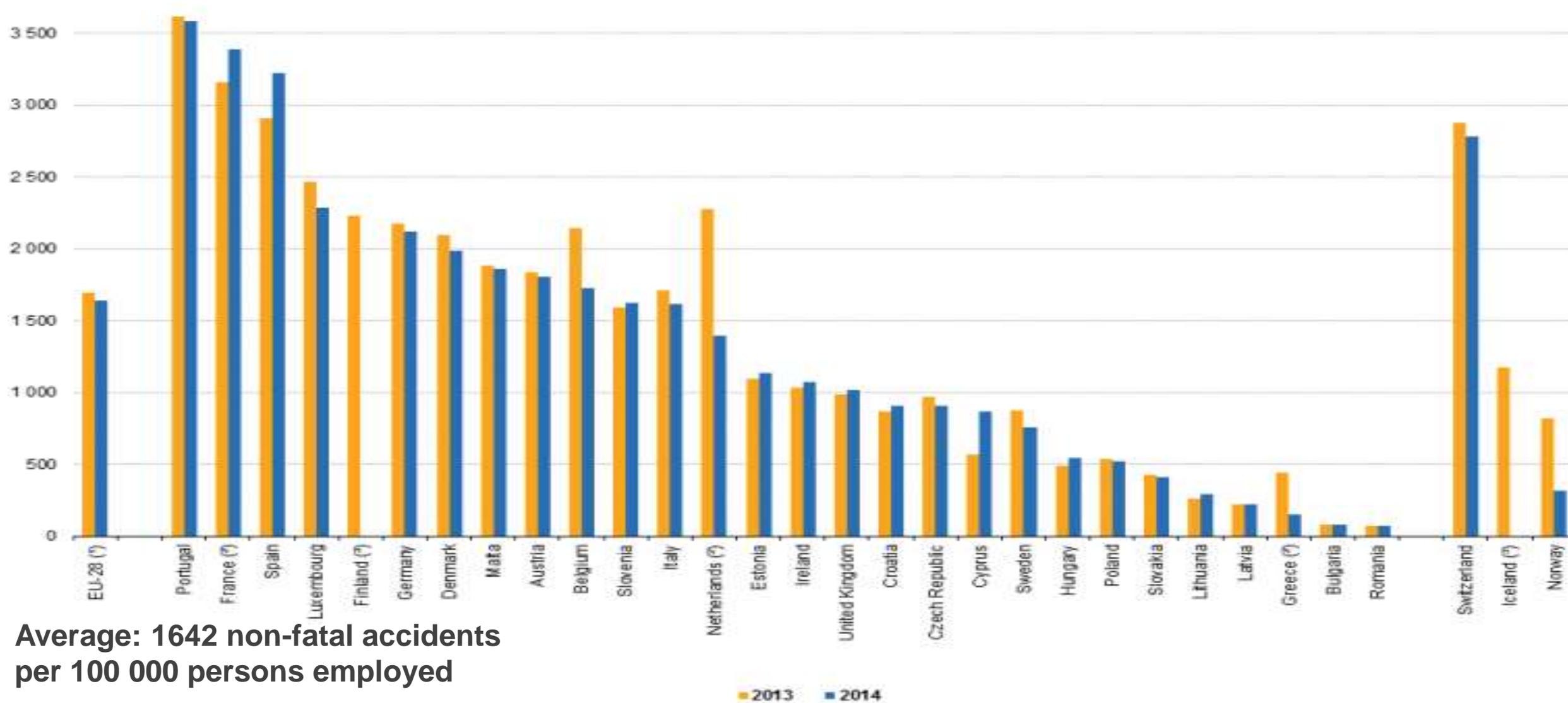
Fatal accidents at work, 2013 and 2014 (incidence rates per 100 000 persons employed) Source: Eurostat



## Standardised incidence rates per 100 000 persons employed:

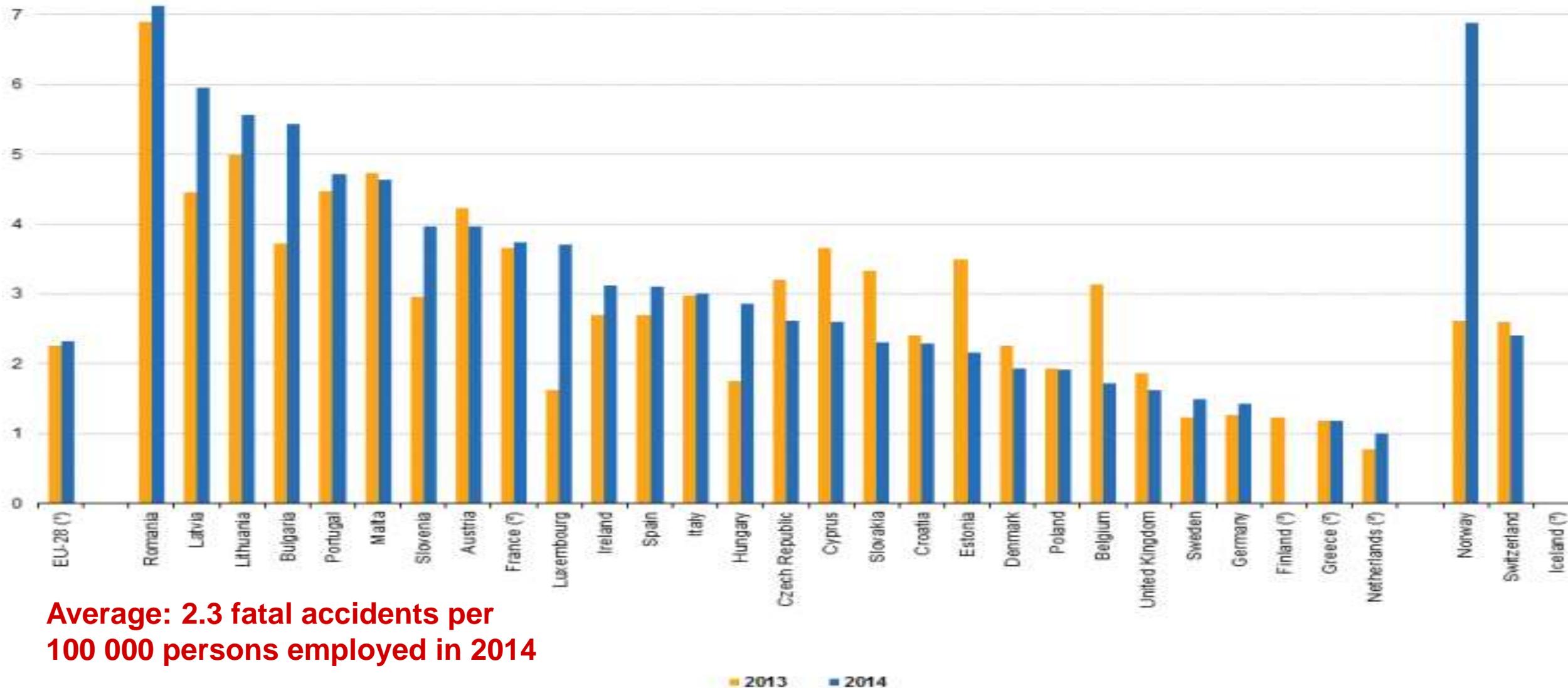
- **Used to comparing data between countries** to facilitate the data analyze, for example when comparing the effectiveness of measures to prevent accidents at work, as the likelihood of having an accident is related to the economic activity in which a person works.
- Assume that the relative sizes of economic activities within each national economy are the same as within the EU-28 as a whole, and give a more neutral comparison of the OSH situation in different MS.
- **They cover only the NACE Rev. 2 Sections A-Agriculture, forestry and fishing and C–N.**
- **They exclude NACE Rev. 2 Sections B-Mining and quarrying, O-Public administration and defence, compulsory social security, P-Education, Q-Human health services, R-Arts, entertainment and recreation, S-Other services, T-Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use, U-Activities of extra-territorial organisations and bodies.**

# Non-fatal accidents at work, 2013 and 2014, standardised incidence rates per 100 000 persons employed-Eurostat



**Average: 1642 non-fatal accidents per 100 000 persons employed**

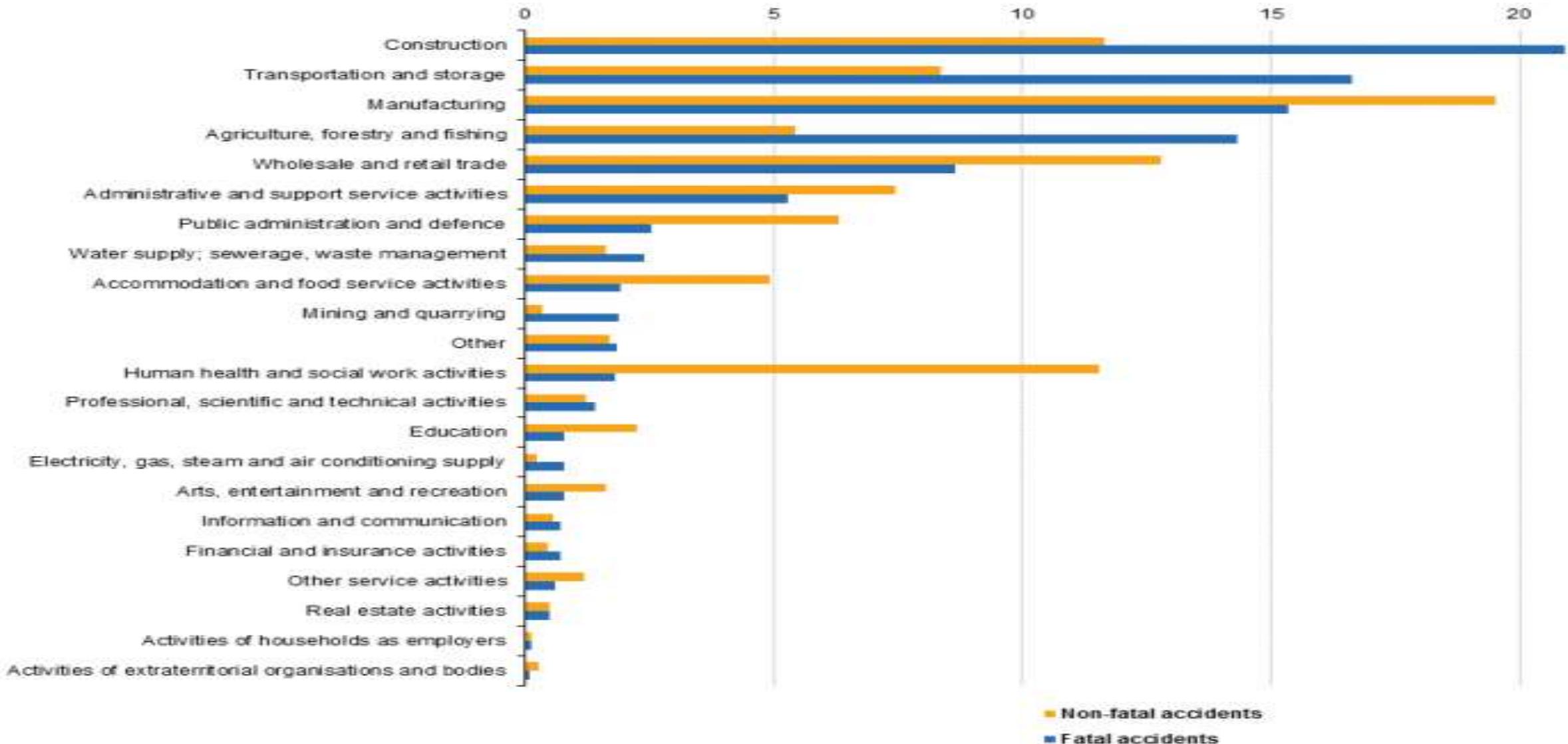
**Fatal accidents at work, 2013 and 2014, standardised incidence rates per 100 000 persons employed, Eurostat**



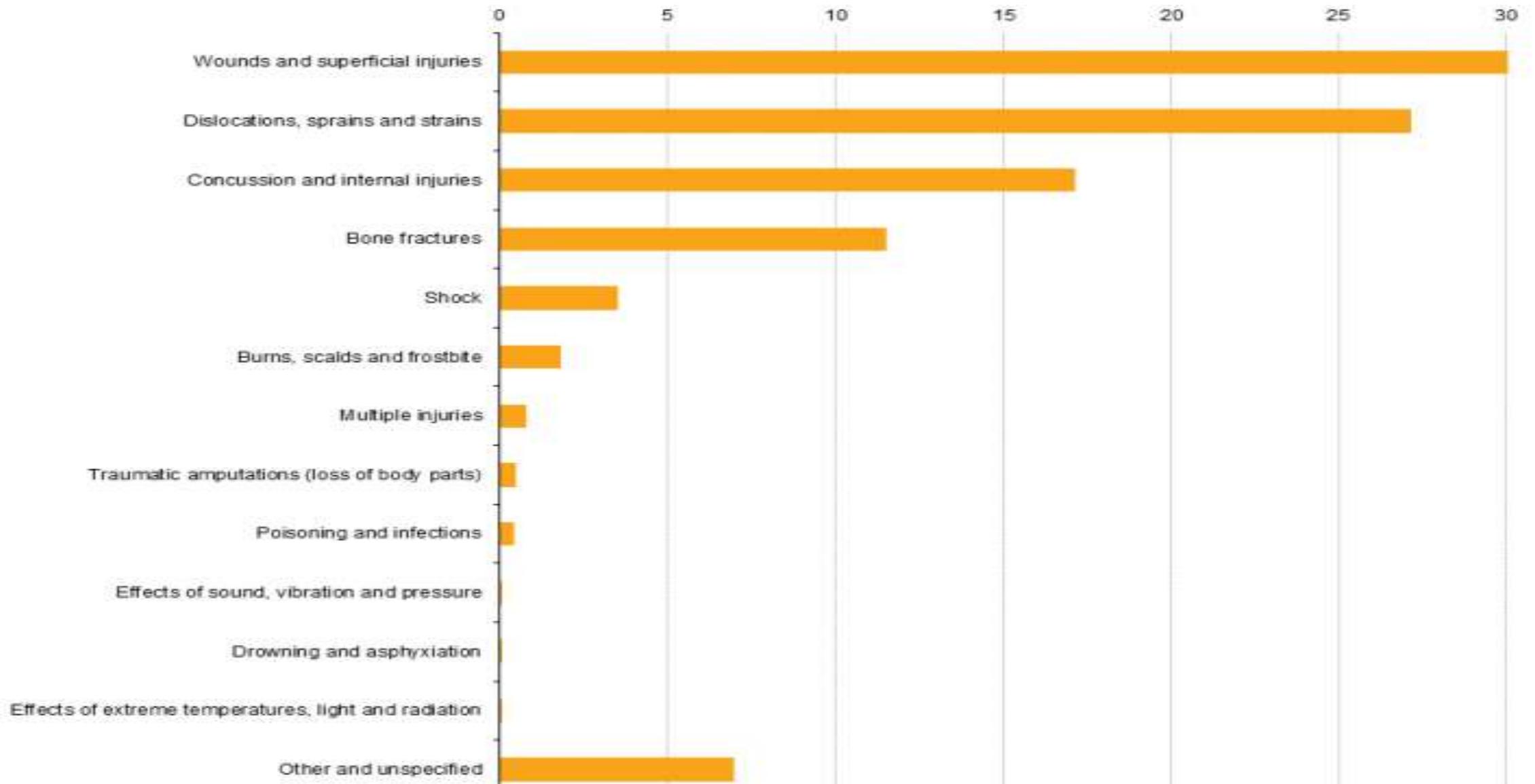
**Average: 2.3 fatal accidents per 100 000 persons employed in 2014**

- The highest standardised **incidence of fatal accidents** at work in 2014 was recorded in **Romania** (7.1 deaths per 100 000 persons employed), confirming the situation recorded a year earlier, when Romania also had the highest incidence of fatal accidents at work among the EU Member States (6.9 deaths per 100 000 persons employed in 2013);
- Latvia, Lithuania, **Bulgaria**, Portugal and Malta were the only other EU Member States that reported standardised incidence rates above the level of 4.5 fatal accidents per 100 000 persons employed; Norway also reported a standardised incidence rate above this level.
- Netherlands recorded the lowest standardised incidence rate, 1.0 fatal accidents per 100 000 persons employed.

## Fatal and non-fatal accidents at work by economic activity, EU-28, 2014 (% of fatal and non-fatal accidents) Source: Eurostat



# Fatal and non-fatal accidents at work by type of injury, EU-28, 2014 (%) Source: Eurostat



# Statistics on workplace accidents situation in Bulgaria, Greece, Ireland, Romania

# Statistics on workplace accidents in Bulgaria

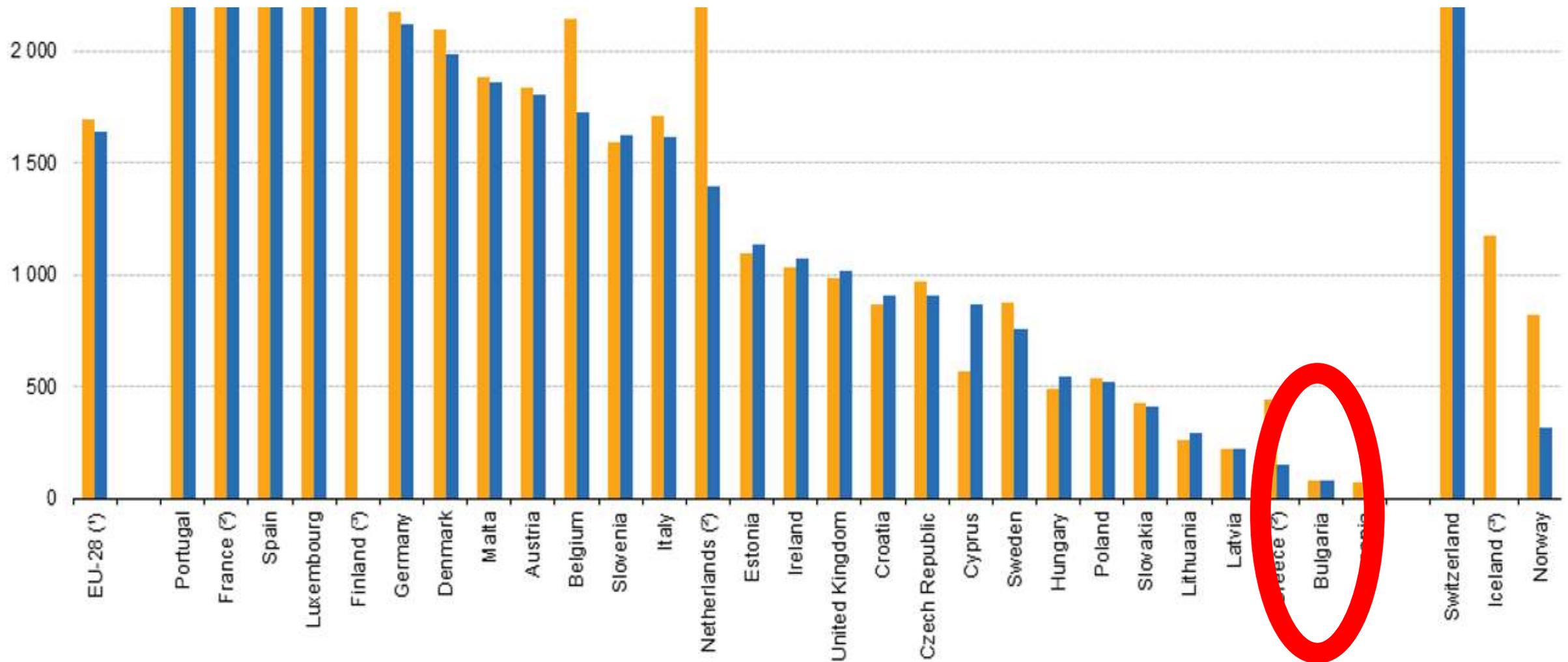
- In Bulgaria accidents are defined as:
  - **Any accident that happened in the workplace place that cause injury to the body.**
  - This includes **traveling from the home to the working place in a period of one hour** and travelling from working place to the home in a period of one hour.
- In a period of 3 days, the owner of the working place (or directors, works manager) is obliged to report the accident to the National Insurance Institute. Fatal accidents must be reported immediately to the National Insurance Institute.
- At a local level accident data are assessed from Occupational Health Services and administrative division. At a national level data are assessed from the National Insurance Institute.

# Bulgaria

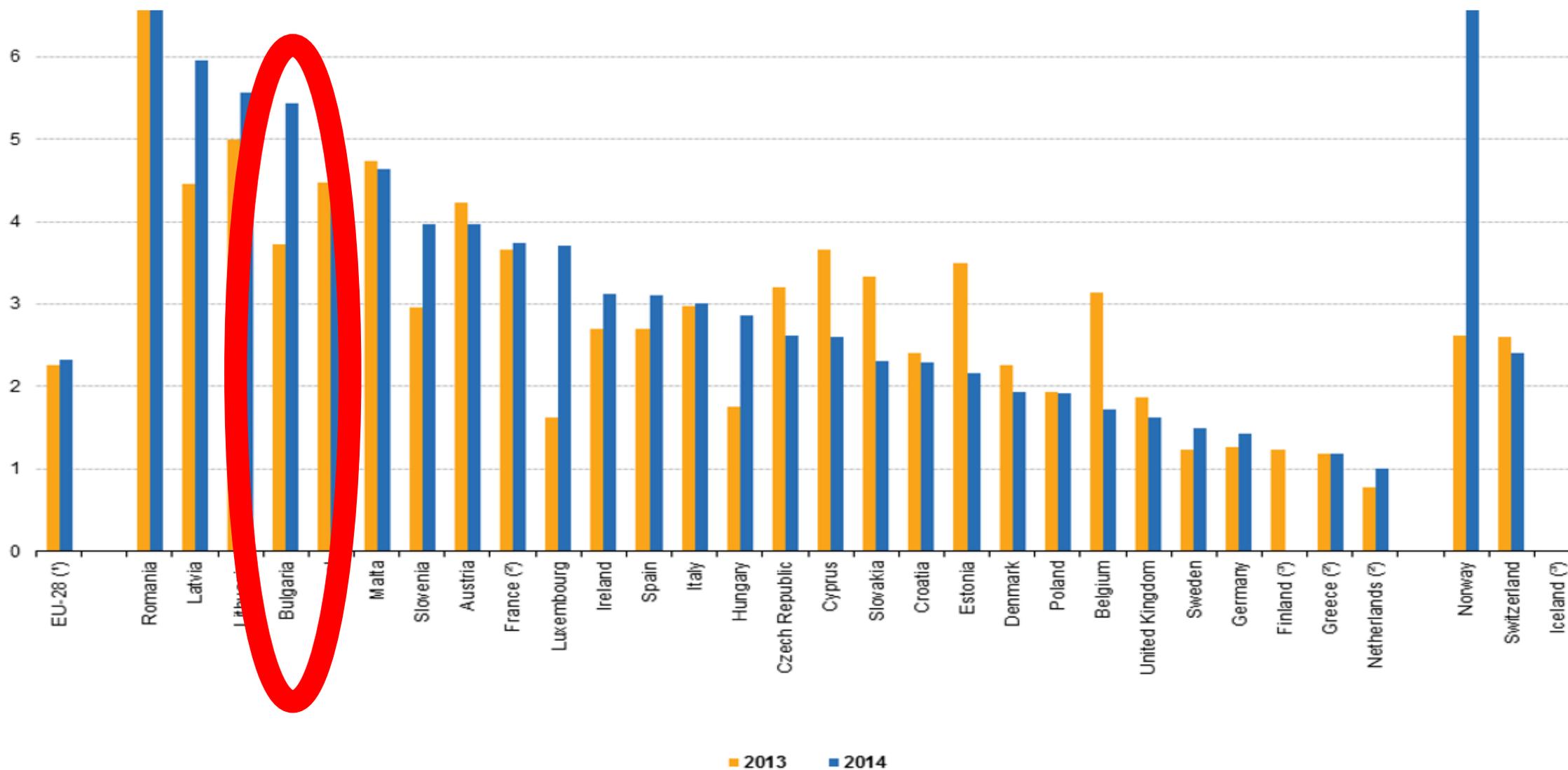
Number of non-fatal and fatal accidents at work in Bulgaria, 2014 (Source: Eurostat)

	Accidents at work involving at least four calendar days of absence from work			Fatal accidents at work
	Total	Men	Women	Total
EU-28	3 176 640	2 183 494	992 870	3 739
Belgium	25 527	18 812	10 771	52
Bulgaria	2 246	1 600	646	117
Czech Republic	12 000	9 707	4 500	118
Denmark	54 157	31 920	22 041	38
Germany	847 370	631 819	215 552	500
France	6 000	4 000	2 000	10

## Non-fatal accidents at work, 2013 and 2014 (standardised incidence rates per 100 000 persons employed) Source: Eurostat



# Fatal accidents at work, 2013 and 2014 (standardised incidence rates per 100 000 persons employed)- Eurostat



# Statistics on workplace accidents in Greece

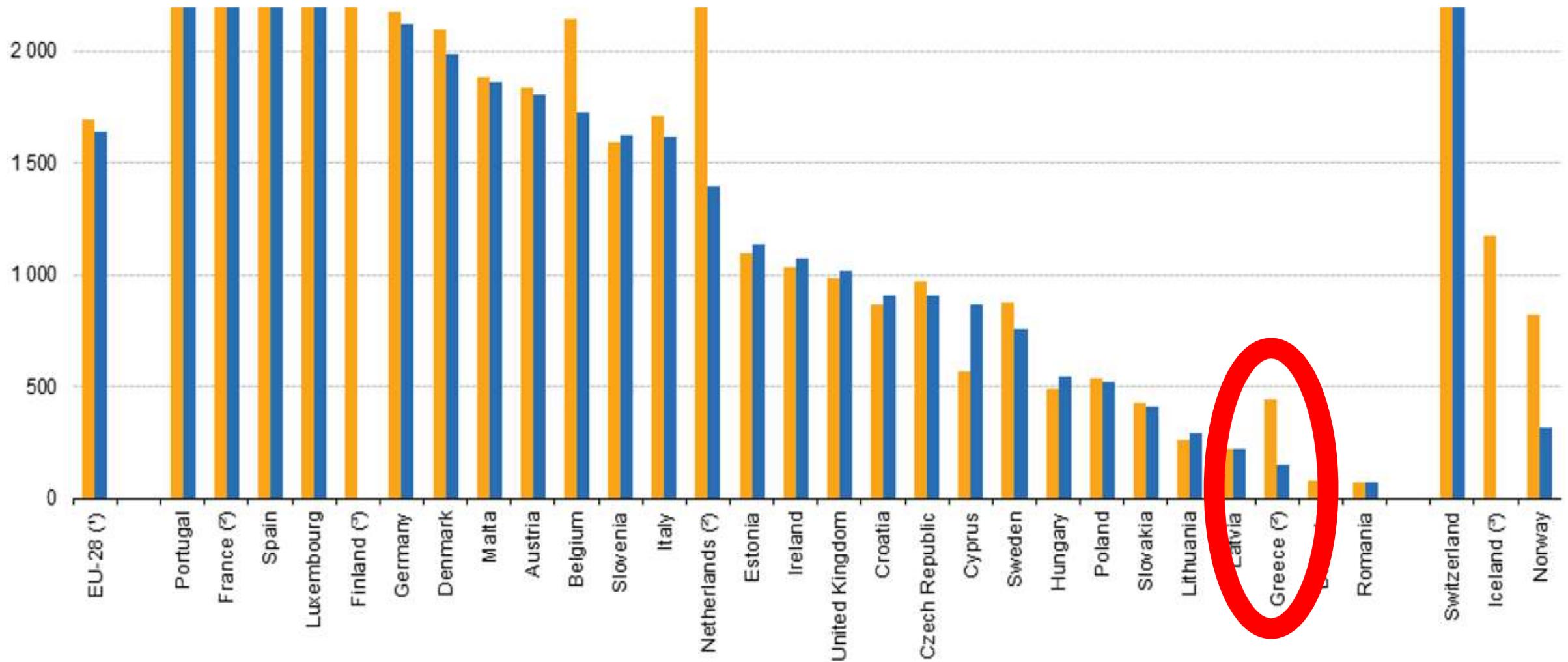
- In Greece, an **occupational accident** is a sudden violent incident which can cause death or incapability which has happened during work hours or due to work (according to the Circular no 45/24.6.2010).
- It must be reported to the Social Insurance Institution within 5 days from the day it took place and it is reported by the employer or his/her representative.

# Greece

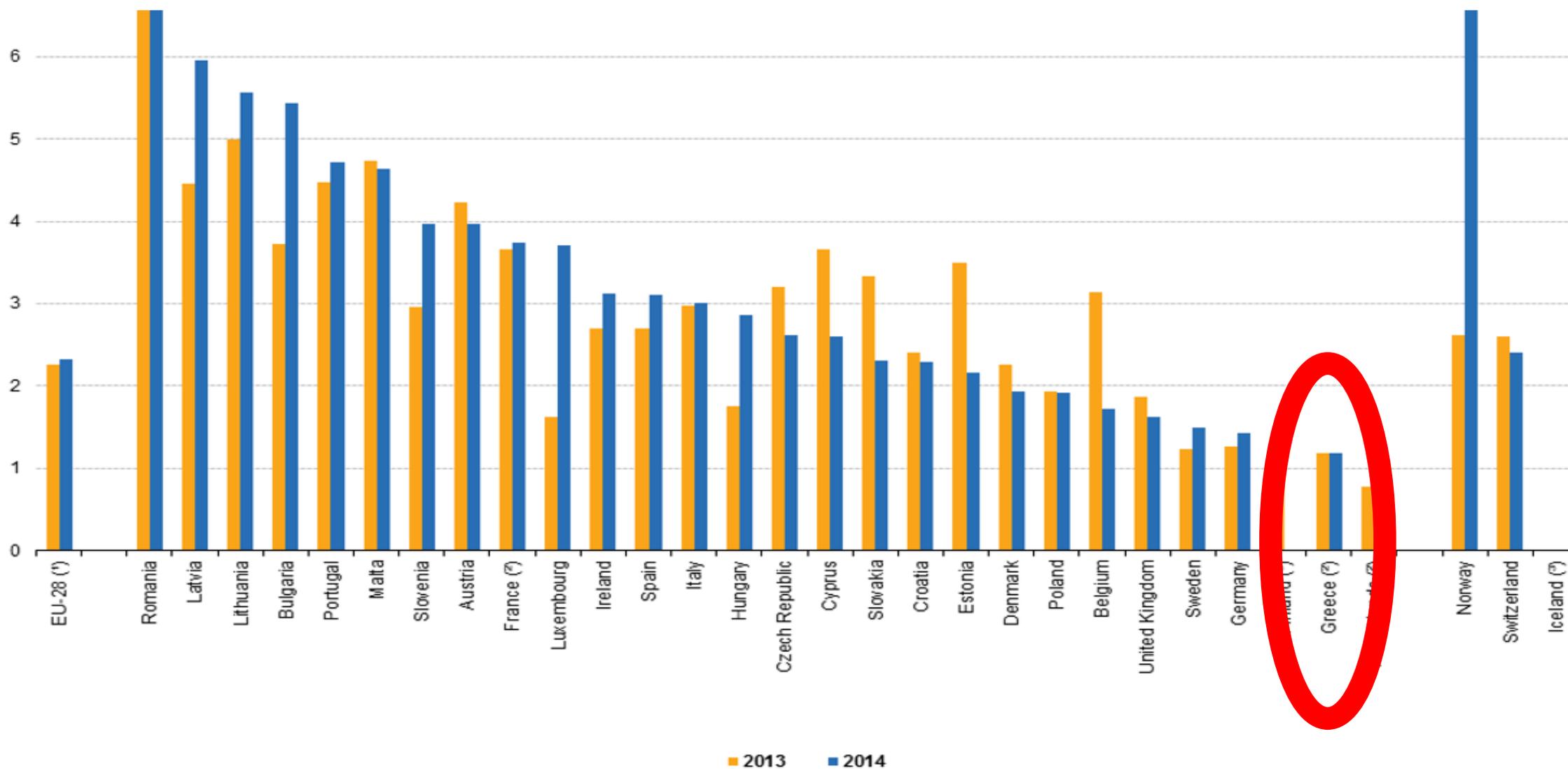
Number of non-fatal and fatal accidents at work in Greece, 2014 (Source: Eurostat)

	Accidents at work involving at least four calendar days of absence from work			Fatal accidents at work
	Total	Men	Women	Total
EU-28	3 176 640	2 183 494	992 870	3 739
Belgium	65 587	46 812	18 771	52
Bulgaria	2 246	1 600	646	117
Czech Republic	42 306	29 797	12 509	118
Denmark	54 157	31 920	22 041	38
Germany	847 370	631 819	215 552	500
Estonia	6 288	4 097	2 191	16
Ireland	16 115	12 503	3 363	47
Greece	3 410	2 551	859	28
Spain	287 420	264 010	102 420	260
France	724 662	454 997	269 664	589

## Non-fatal accidents at work, 2013 and 2014 (standardised incidence rates per 100 000 persons employed) Source: Eurostat



# Fatal accidents at work, 2013 and 2014 (standardised incidence rates per 100 000 persons employed)-Eurostat



# Statistics on workplace accidents in Ireland

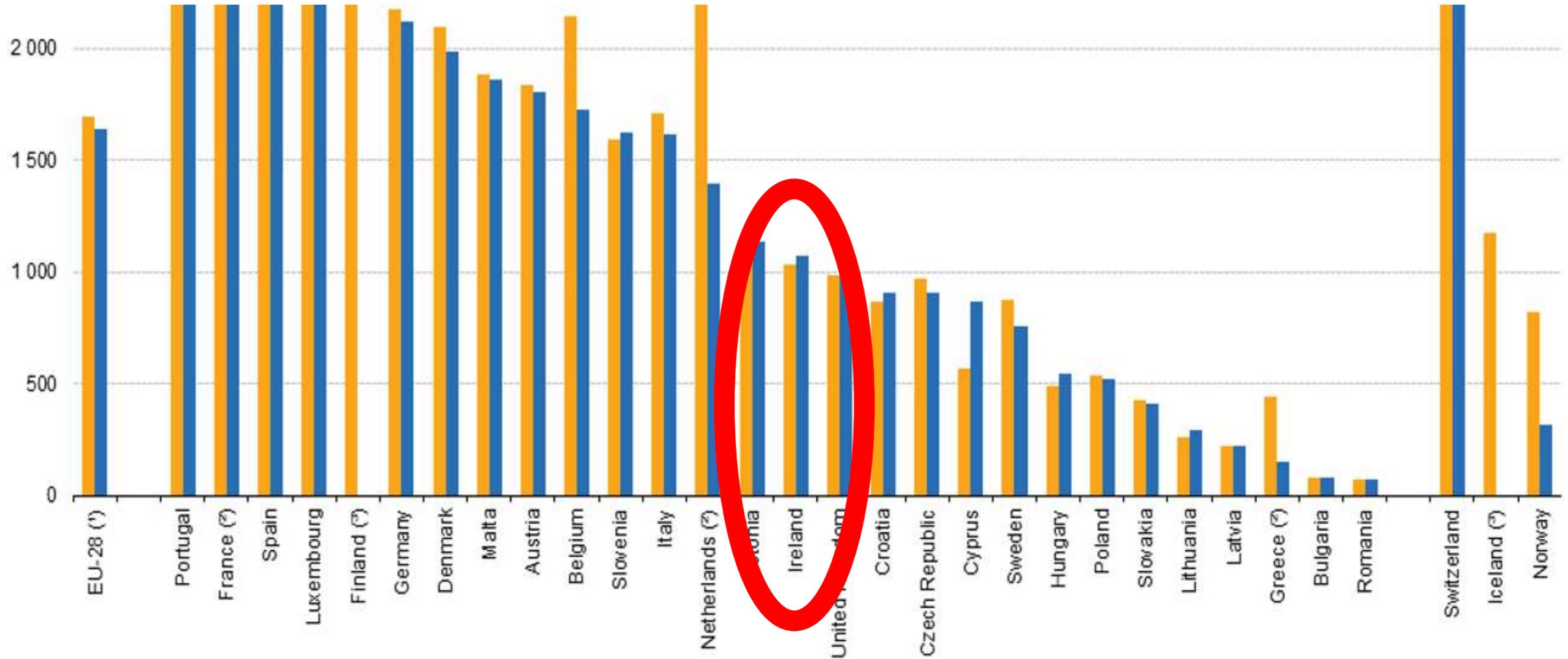
- Injury data in Ireland is collected in line with a European-wide methodology (ESAW) and accident reports are submitted to Eurostat (Statistical Agency of the European Commission) on an annual basis for the preparation of European comparator statistics.
- Accidents and dangerous occurrences are required to be reported to the Health and Safety Authority (HSA) in line with the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Reporting of Accidents and Dangerous Occurrences) Regulations 2016 (S.I. no. 370 of 2016).
- Data analysis is based on the data from annual modules on Work-Related Accidents and Illness that are collected by the Central Statistics Office (CSO) as part of the Quarterly National Household Survey (QNHS) and on data collected by the HSA on fatal and non-fatal injuries based on employers' reports.

# Ireland

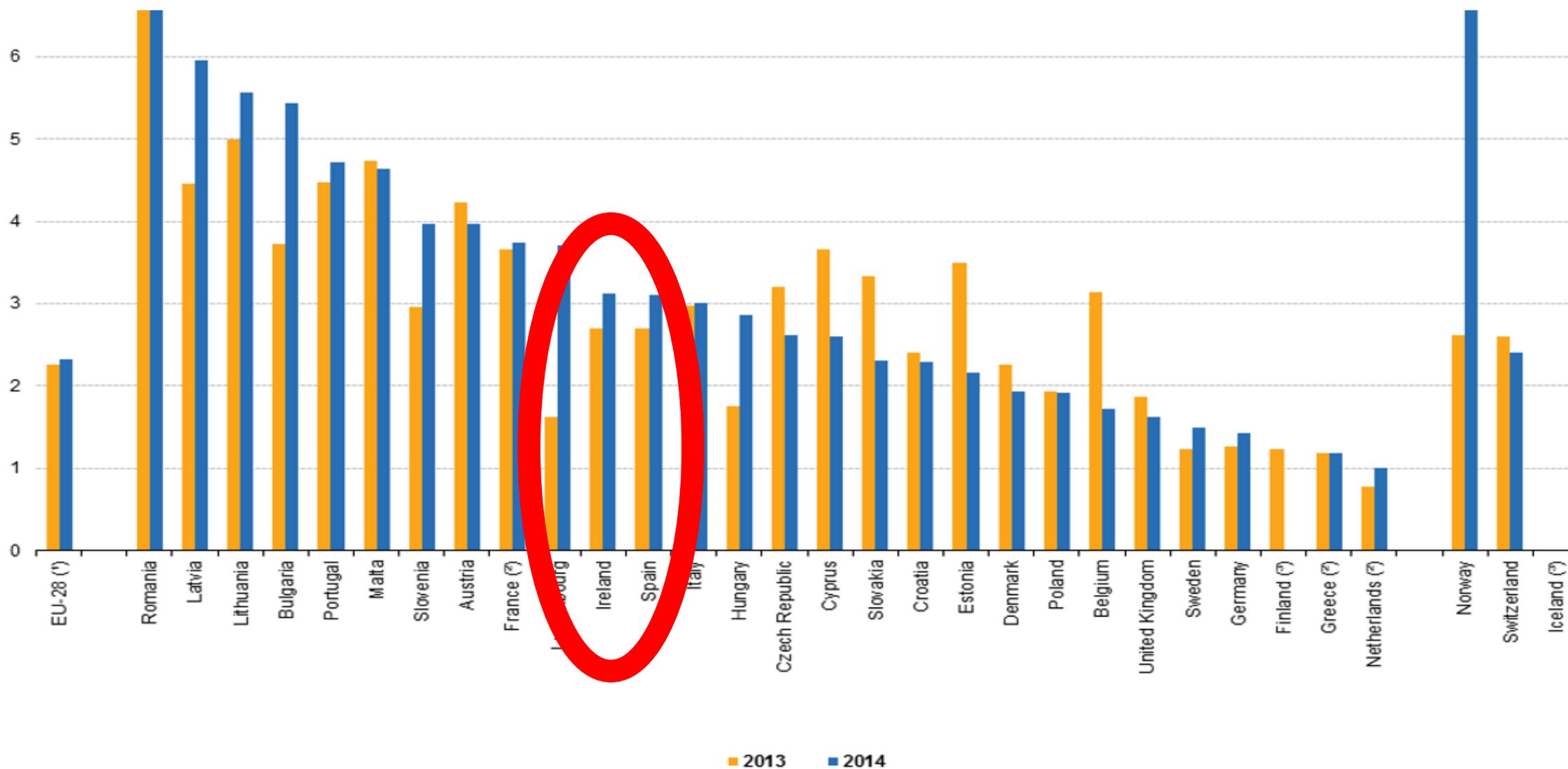
Number of non-fatal and fatal accidents at work in Ireland, 2014 (Source: Eurostat)

	Accidents at work involving at least four calendar days of absence from work			Fatal accidents at work
	Total	Men	Women	Total
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>3 176 640</b>	<b>2 183 494</b>	<b>992 870</b>	<b>3 739</b>
Belgium	65 587	46 812	18 771	52
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Greece	3 410	2 551	859	26
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Non-fatal accidents at work, 2013 and 2014 (standardised incidence rates per 100 000 persons employed) Source: Eurostat



# Fatal accidents at work, 2013 and 2014 (standardised incidence rates per 100 000 persons employed)-Eurostat



# Statistics on workplace accidents in agriculture in Romania

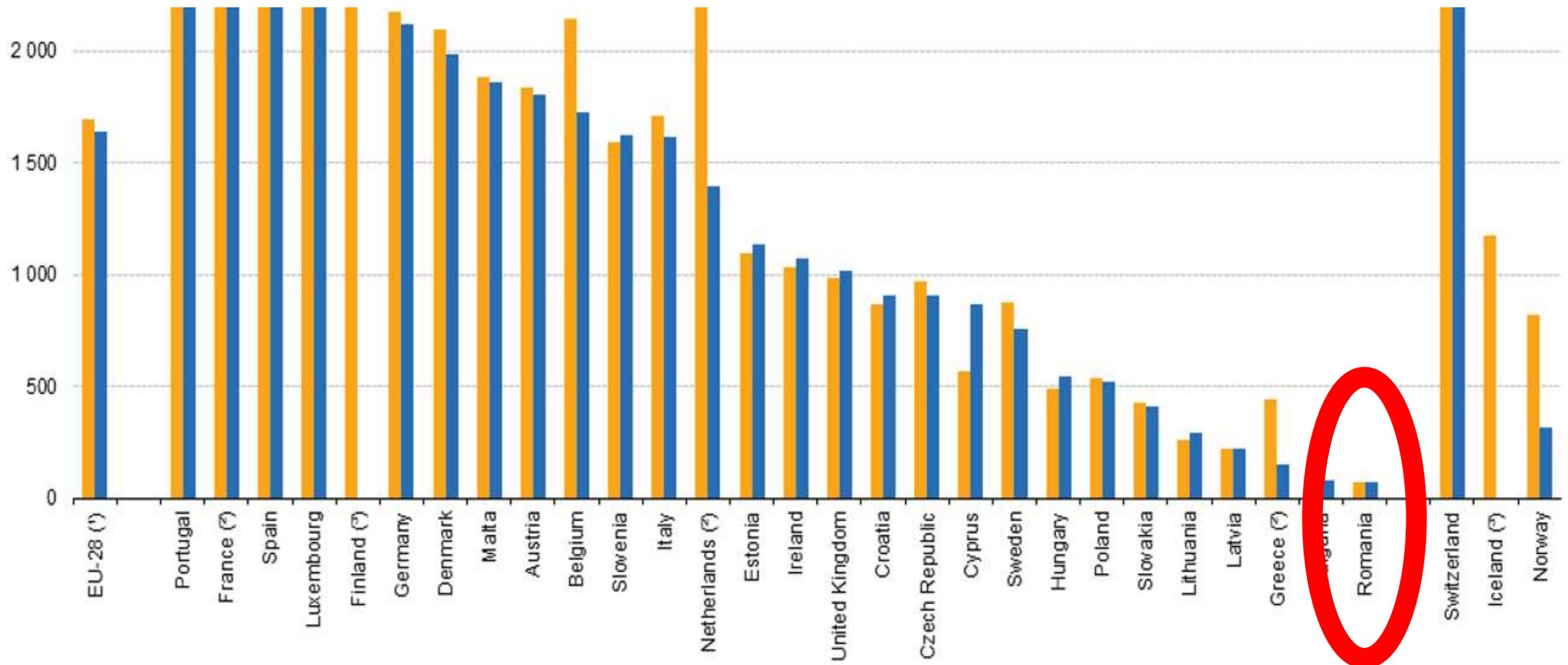
- In Romania, the **accident at work** is defined as: violent body injury, as well as acute professional intoxication, that occur during work or in service duties and cause temporary incapacity for work of at least 3 calendar days, invalidity or death (according to art. 5 (g) of the Law no. 319/2006 on safety and health of workers at work).
- The employer has the responsibility for reporting an accident.
- Accessing analysis data in Romania are through:
  - Ministry of Labour and Social Justice – Labour Inspection
  - National Institute of Statistics
  - Eurostat

# Romania

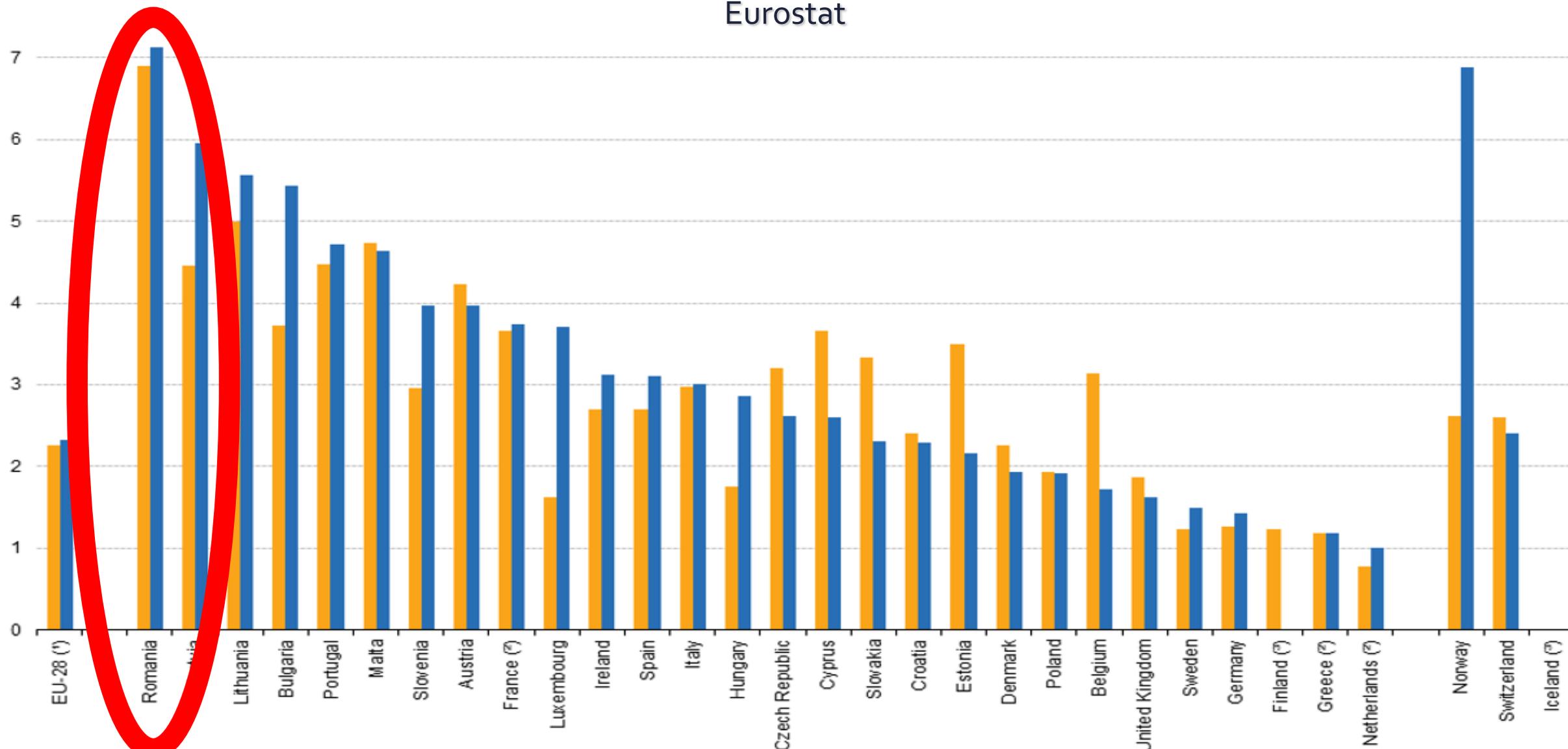
Number of non-fatal and fatal accidents at work in Romania, 2014 (Source: Eurostat)

	Accidents at work involving at least four calendar days of absence from work			Fatal accidents at work
	Total	Men	Women	Total
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>3 176 640</b>	<b>2 183 494</b>	<b>992 870</b>	<b>3 739</b>
Belgium	65 587	46 812	18 771	52
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Romania	130 153	93 003	37 150	166
Slovakia	3 396	2 629	767	272
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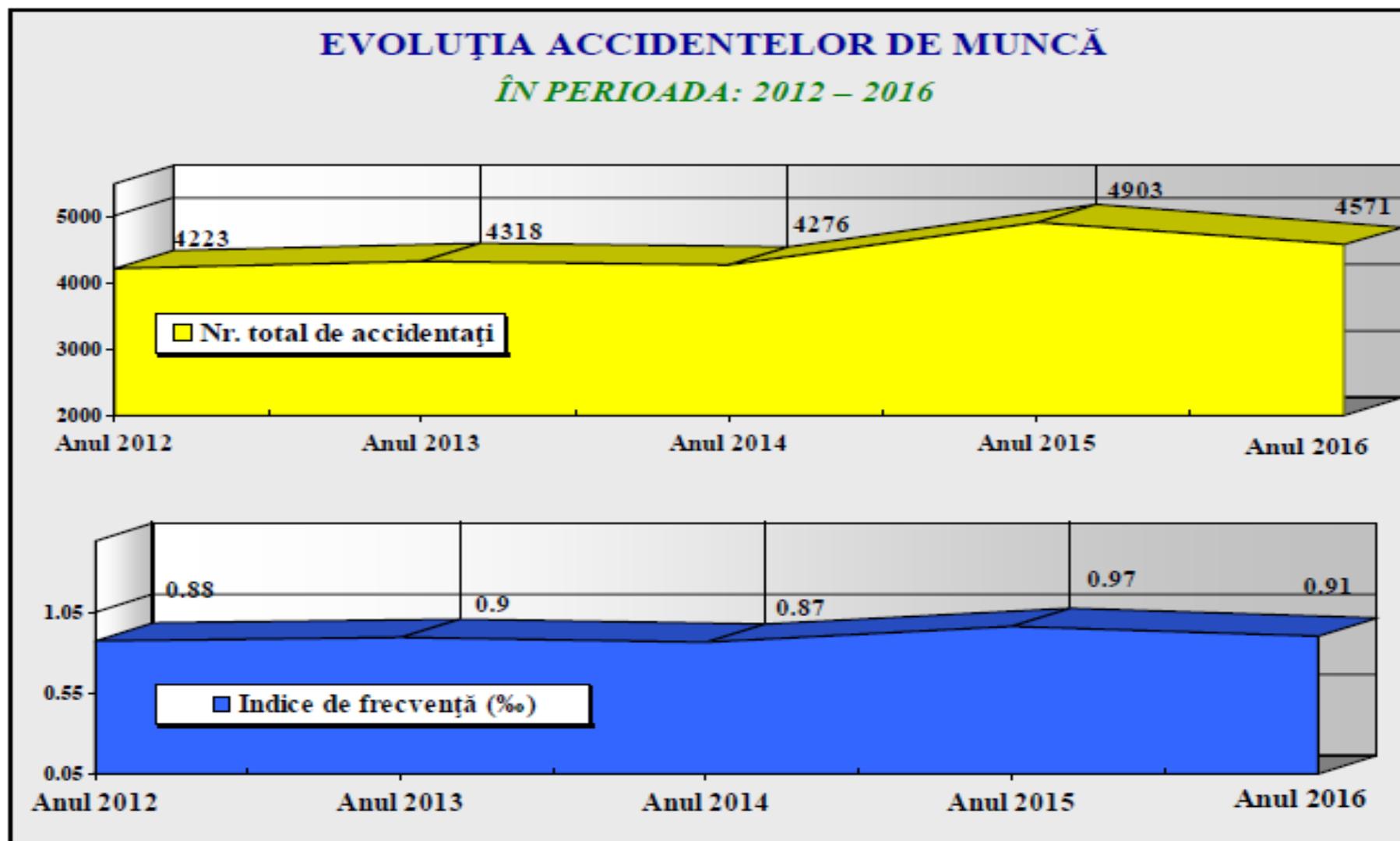
## Non-fatal accidents at work, 2013 and 2014 (standardised incidence rates per 100 000 persons employed) Source: Eurostat



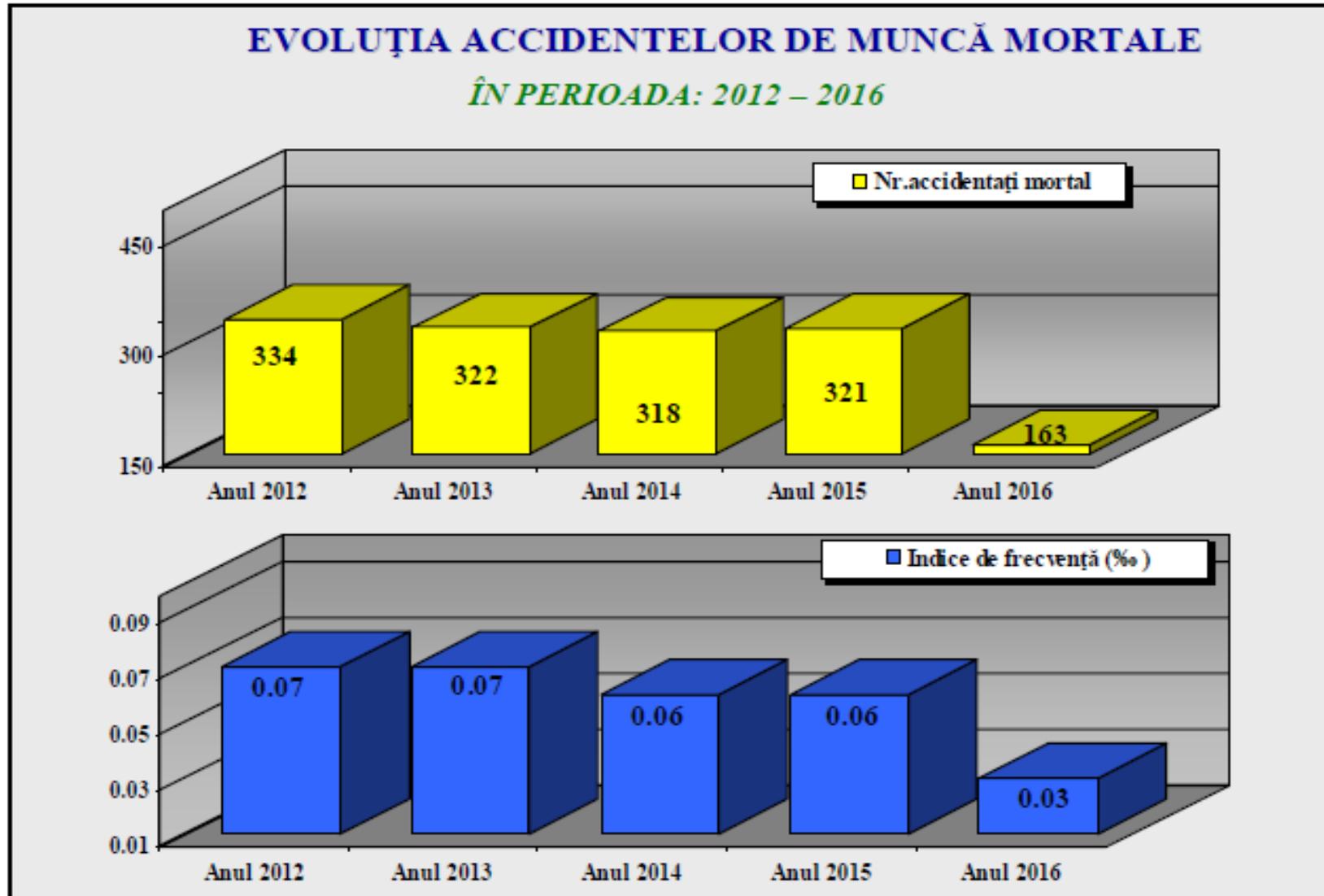
Fatal accidents at work, 2013 and 2014 (standardised incidence rates per 100 000 persons employed) Source: Eurostat



Total accidents at work, 2012 - 2016 (Incidence rate = number of injured persons per 1,000 employees)  
Source: Romanian Labour Inspection



**Fatal accidents at work, 2012 - 2016** (Incidence rate = number of injured persons per 1,000 employees)  
 Source: Romanian Labour Inspection



## Non-fatal accidents at work by gender for EU-28, Bulgaria, Greece, Ireland and Romania, 2014 (Source: Eurostat)

	Total	Male	Female
<b>EU-28</b>	3,176,640	2,183,494	992,870
<b>Bulgaria</b>	2,246	1,600	646
<b>Greece</b>	3,410	2,551	859
<b>Ireland</b>	18,115	12,503	5,583
<b>Romania</b>	3,396	2,629	767

## Non-fatal accidents at work by age for EU-28, Bulgaria, Greece, Ireland and Romania, 2014 (Source: Eurostat)

	Total	<18	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	≥65
<b>EU-28</b>	3,176,640	26,737	358,614	710,579	765,664	815,540	443,770	32,102
<b>Bulgaria</b>	2,246	1	177	434	505	668	427	34
<b>Greece</b>	3,410	0	197	886	1,124	879	315	9
<b>Ireland</b>	18,115	117	1,311	5,179	5,090	3,840	2,067	92
<b>Romania</b>	3,396	5	349	732	975	884	439	12

# Distinctions and definitions on near misses, first aid cases, accidents, fatal accidents

## Near misses

- A Near Miss is an event that, while not causing harm, has the potential to cause injury or ill health (Health and Safety Executive, 2014)
  - It is an unplanned event that did not result in injury, illness, or damage but had the potential to do so i.e. a near miss.
- Dangerous incident – identifiable event, such as explosion, fire, damage, technical accident, major emissions of harmful substances, resulted from a malfunctioning of an activity or of a work equipment and/or from unadequate human conduct that had no effect upon workers but might have had consequences and/or caused or might have produces material damages (Article 5 o) of Romanian Law no. 319/2006)

## First aid cases

- OSH Act defines first aid *“as any **one-time treatment**, and **any follow up visit** for the purpose of observation of **minor scratches, cuts, burns, splinters, or other minor industrial injury**, which do not ordinarily require medical care. This one-time treatment, and follow up visit for the purpose of observation, is considered first aid even though provided by a physician or registered professional personnel”*.

# Accidents

According to the Commission Regulation (EU) no 349/2011:

- **'Accident at work'** means a discrete occurrence in the course of work which leads to physical or mental harm. The phrase 'in the course of work' means whilst engaged in an occupational activity or during the time spent at work. This includes road traffic accidents that occur in the course of work but excludes commuting accidents, i.e. road accidents that occur during the journey between home and the workplace;
- **'A fatal accident'** means an accident which leads to the death of a victim within 1 year of the accident;

# Features of agriculture-related near misses, first aid cases, accidents, fatal accidents

# Agriculture near misses

- **Thin line between a near miss and non-fatal or fatal accident.**
- **Near misses go unreported in agriculture.**
- **Most farmers don't consider near-misses something worth pausing over.**
- **Analyse of the causes and circumstances of near misses is necessary to prevent future accidents at work.**

# Agriculture first aid cases

- Using non-prescription medications.
- Cleaning, flushing, or soaking wounds on the skin surface.
- Using wound coverings, such as bandages, Band-Aids , gauze pads, etc.
- Using hot or cold therapy.
- Using any totally non-rigid means of support (i.e. elastic bandages, wraps, non-rigid back belts).
- Using temporary immobilization devices while transporting an accident victim (splints, slings, neck collars, or back boards).
- Drilling a fingernail or toenail to relieve pressure, or draining fluids from blisters.
- Using eye patches.
- Using irrigation, tweezers, cotton swab or other simple means to remove splinters or foreign material from areas other than the eye.
- Using finger guards.

# Agriculture accidents

Agriculture accidents (fatal and non-fatal) can range from a variety of activities including:

- Tractors, farm vehicles
- Machinery
- Livestock
- Drowning/ gas
- Falls from height
- Falling objects
- Timber related
- Electrocutation etc.

# Statistics on workplace accidents in agriculture in Bulgaria, Greece, Ireland, Romania

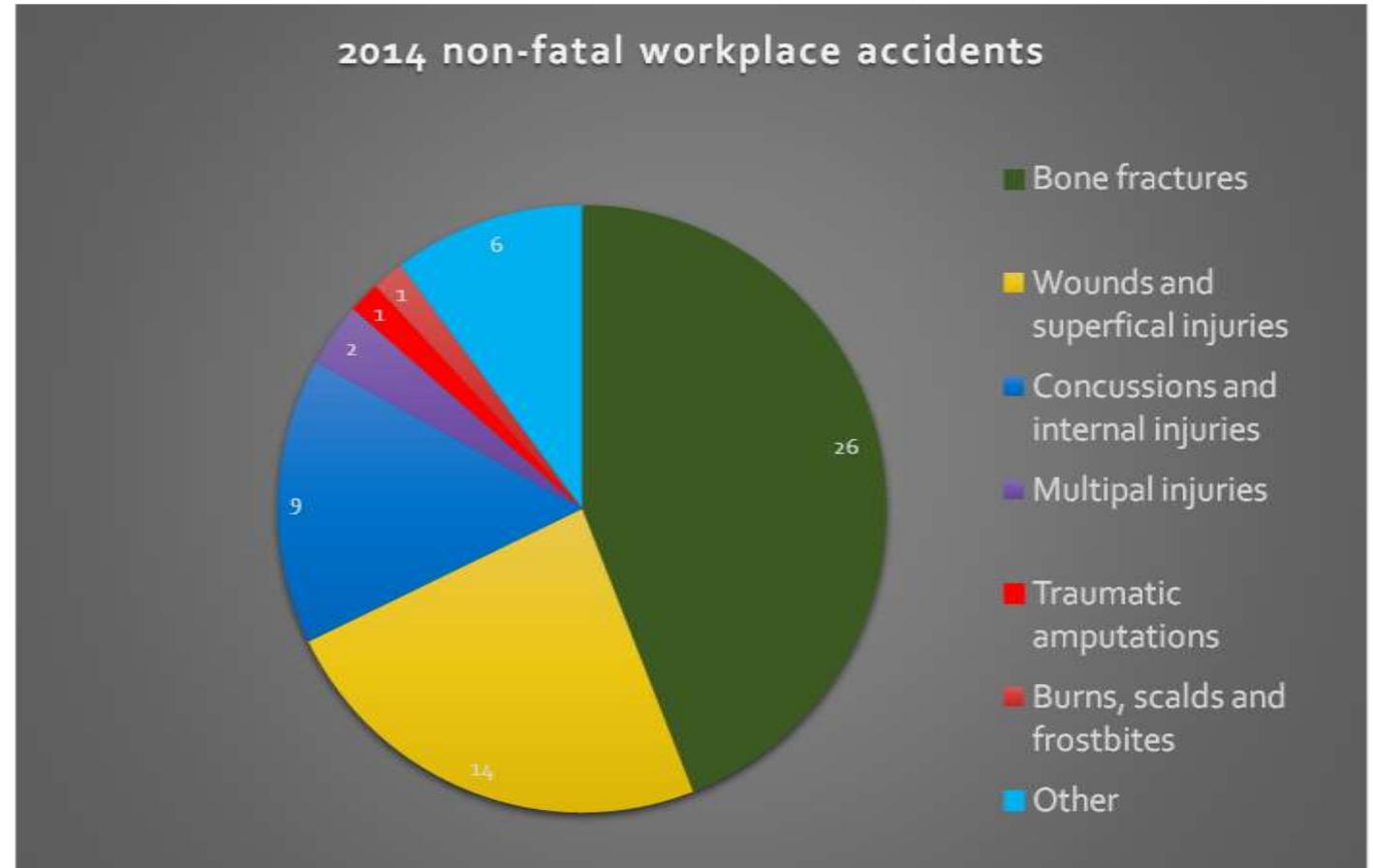
# Statistics on workplace accidents in agriculture in Bulgaria

The total number of non-fatal work place accidents attributed to Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries in Bulgaria for the period 2008-2014 are as follows:

- 2008: 76
- 2009: 48
- 2010: 56
- 2011: 49
- 2012: 54
- 2013: 56
- 2014: 59

# Statistics on workplace accidents in agriculture in Bulgaria

- In 2014, **59 non-fatal workplace accidents** were reported for agriculture, forestry and fishing in Bulgaria, 55 were reported for men and 4 for women
- Of the 59 non-fatal accidents reported, **26 occurred from bone fractures** and **14 from wounds and superficial injuries**



# Statistics on workplace accidents in agriculture in Bulgaria

The total number of **fatal work place accidents** attributed to Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries in Bulgaria for the period 2008-2014 are as follows:

- 2008: 5
- 2009: 1
- 2010: 8
- 2011: 6
- 2012: 11
- 2013: 3
- 2014: 8

# Statistics on workplace accidents in agriculture in Bulgaria

In 2014, 8 **fatal workplace accidents** were reported for agriculture, forestry and fishing in Bulgaria. Of the 8 fatal accidents reported, 5 occurred from multiple injuries.



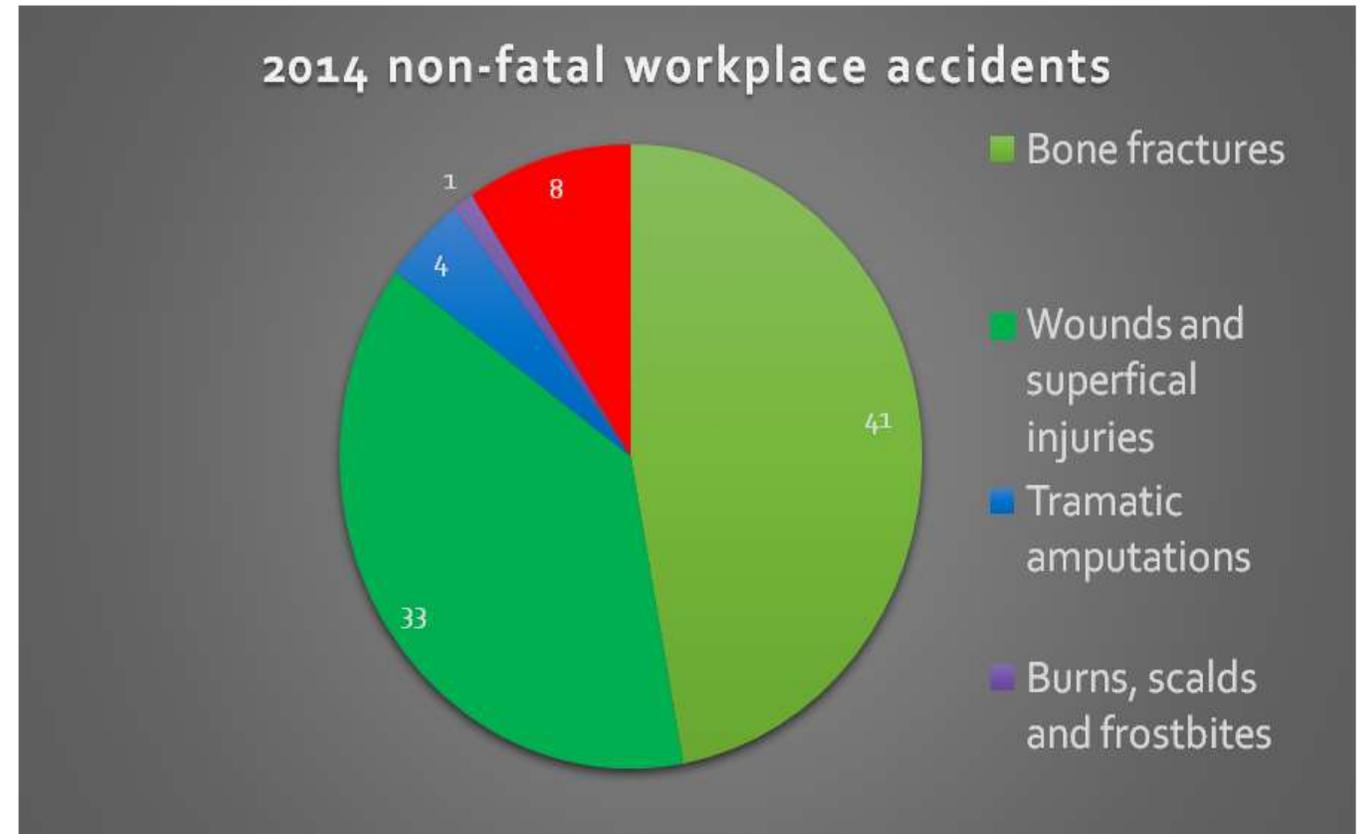
# Statistics on workplace accidents in agriculture in Greece

The total number of **non-fatal work place accidents** attributed to Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries in Greece for the period 2008-2014 are as follows:

- 2008: 316
- 2009: 228
- 2010: 221
- 2011: 218
- 2012: 297
- 2013: 196
- 2014: 89

# Statistics on workplace accidents in agriculture in Greece

- In 2014, **89 non-fatal workplace accidents** were reported for agriculture, forestry and fishing in Greece, 83 were reported for men and 6 for women.
- Of the 89 non-fatal accidents reported, **41 occurred from bone fractures** and **33 from wounds and superficial injuries**



# Statistics on workplace accidents in agriculture in Greece

The total number of **fatal workplace accidents** attributed to Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries in Greece for the period 2008-2014 are as follows:

➤ 2008: 2

➤ 2009: 0

➤ 2010: 2

➤ 2011: 2

➤ 2012: 1

➤ 2013: 0

➤ 2014: 2

- In 2014, **2 fatal workplace accidents** were reported, which resulted from concussions and internal injuries.

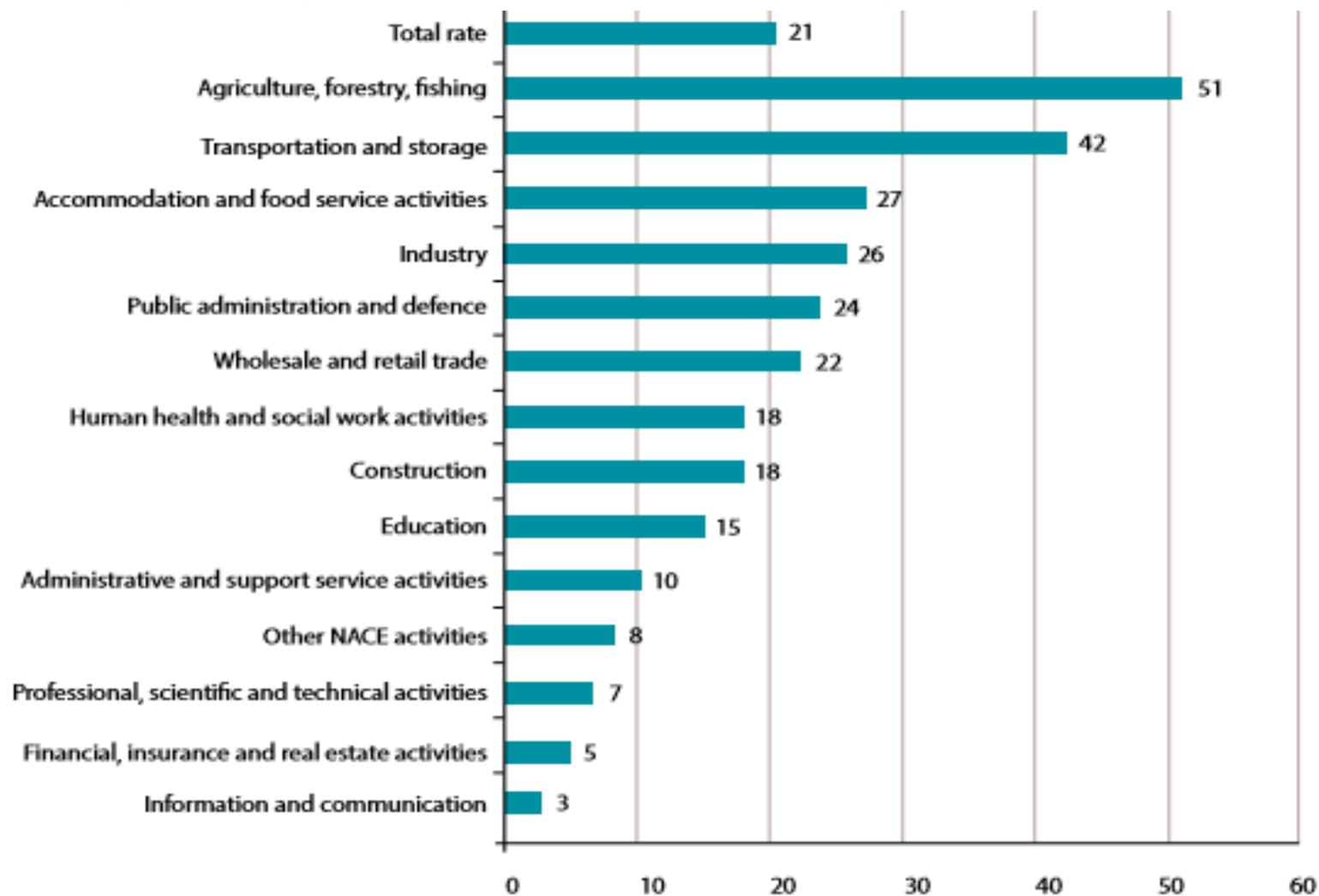
# Statistics on workplace accidents in agriculture in Ireland

The total number of **non-fatal workplace accidents** attributed to Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries in Ireland for the period 2008-2014 are as follows:

- 2008: 1929
- 2009: 306
- 2010: 986
- 2011: 382
- 2012: 554
- 2013: 2064
- 2014: 1968

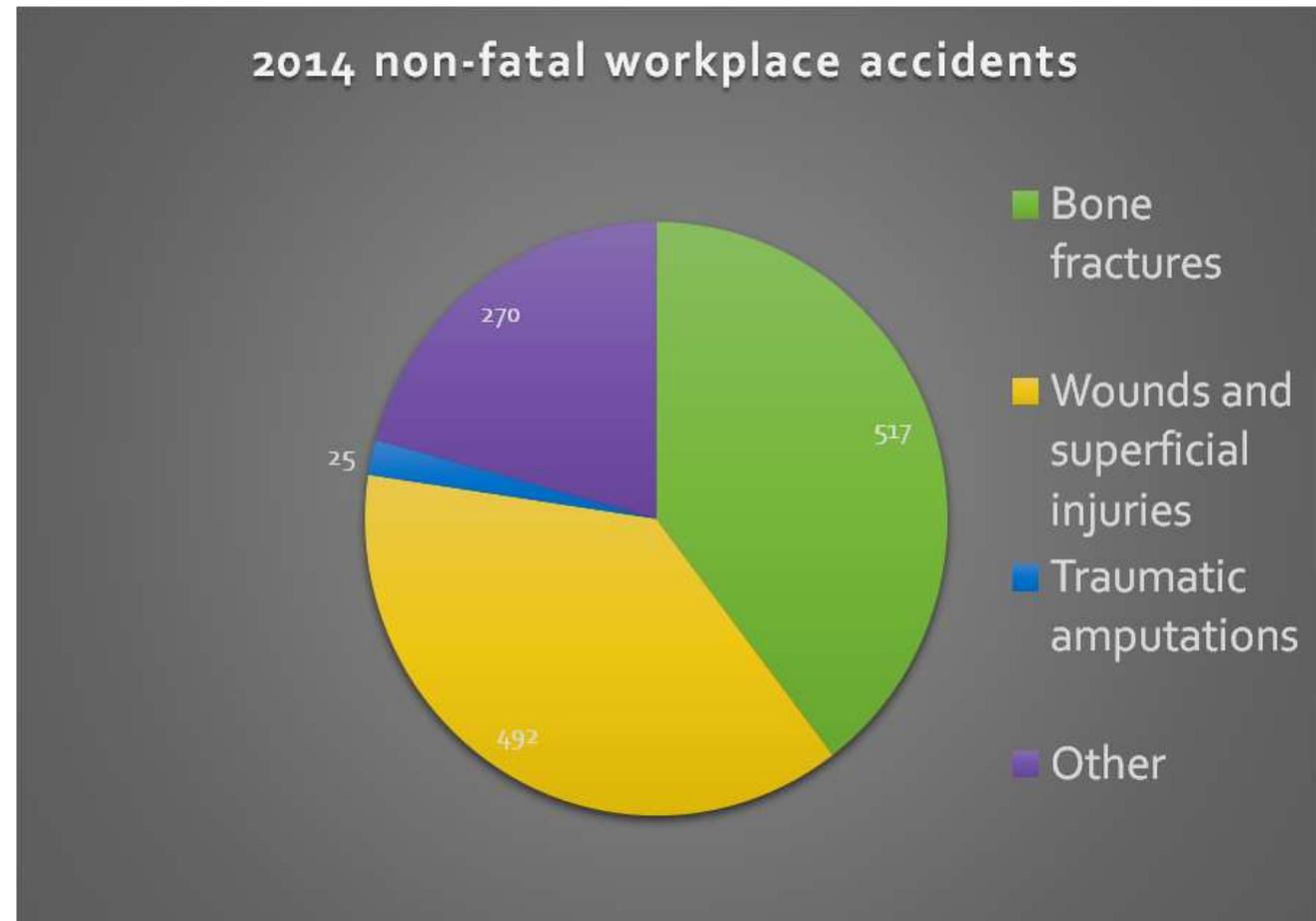
# Statistics on workplace accidents in agriculture in Ireland

Rate of Injuries (any days lost) per 1,000 workers by economic sector, 2014 (CSO)



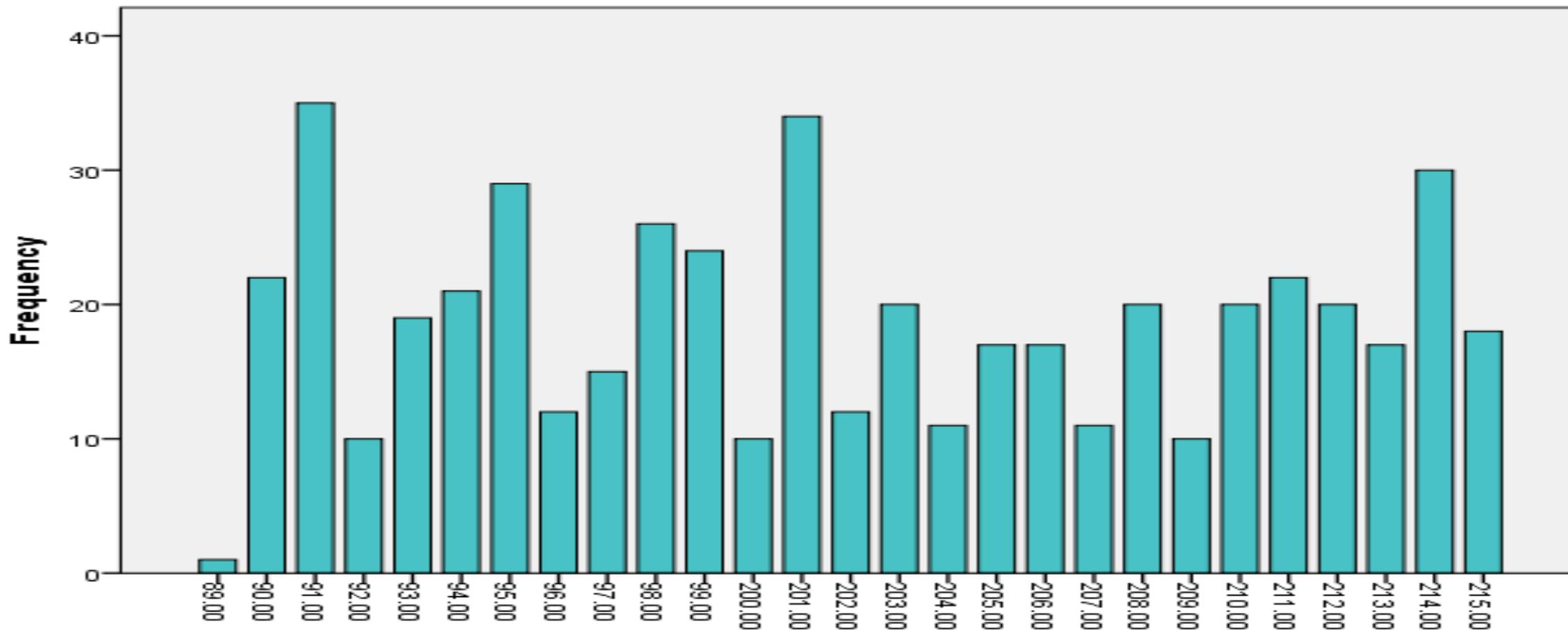
## Statistics on workplace accidents in agriculture in Ireland

- In 2014, **1968 non-fatal workplace accidents** were reported for agriculture, forestry and fishing in Ireland, 1648 were reported for men and 320 for women.
- Of the 1968 non-fatal accidents reported, **517 occurred from bone fractures** and **492 from wounds and superficial injuries**



# Statistics on fatal workplace accidents in agriculture in Ireland

## Agriculture fatalities 1989-2015 (n=503)

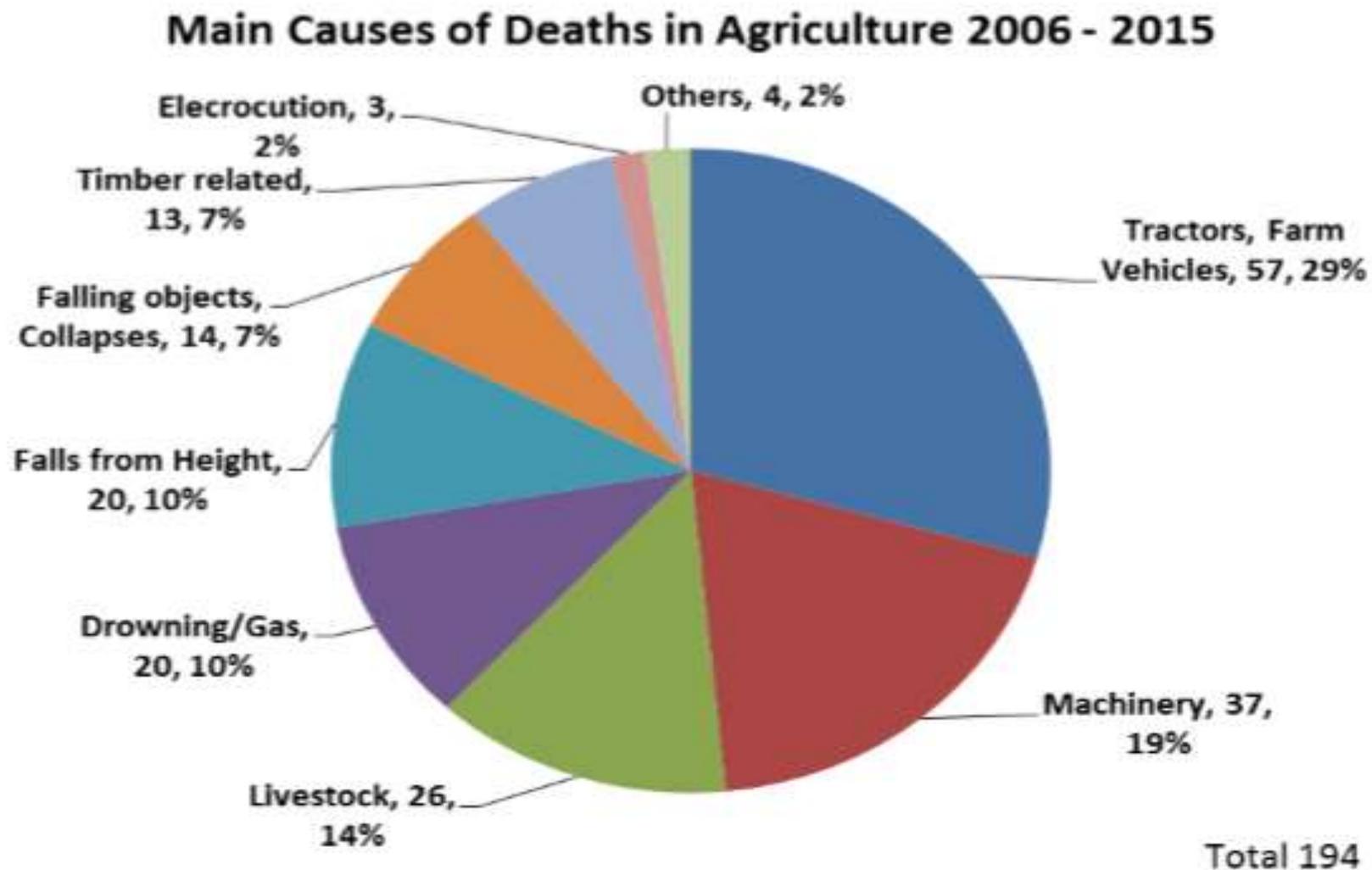


# Statistics on workplace accidents in agriculture in Ireland

## Fatal Workplace Injuries by Economic Sector 2008-2016 (NACE Revision 2)

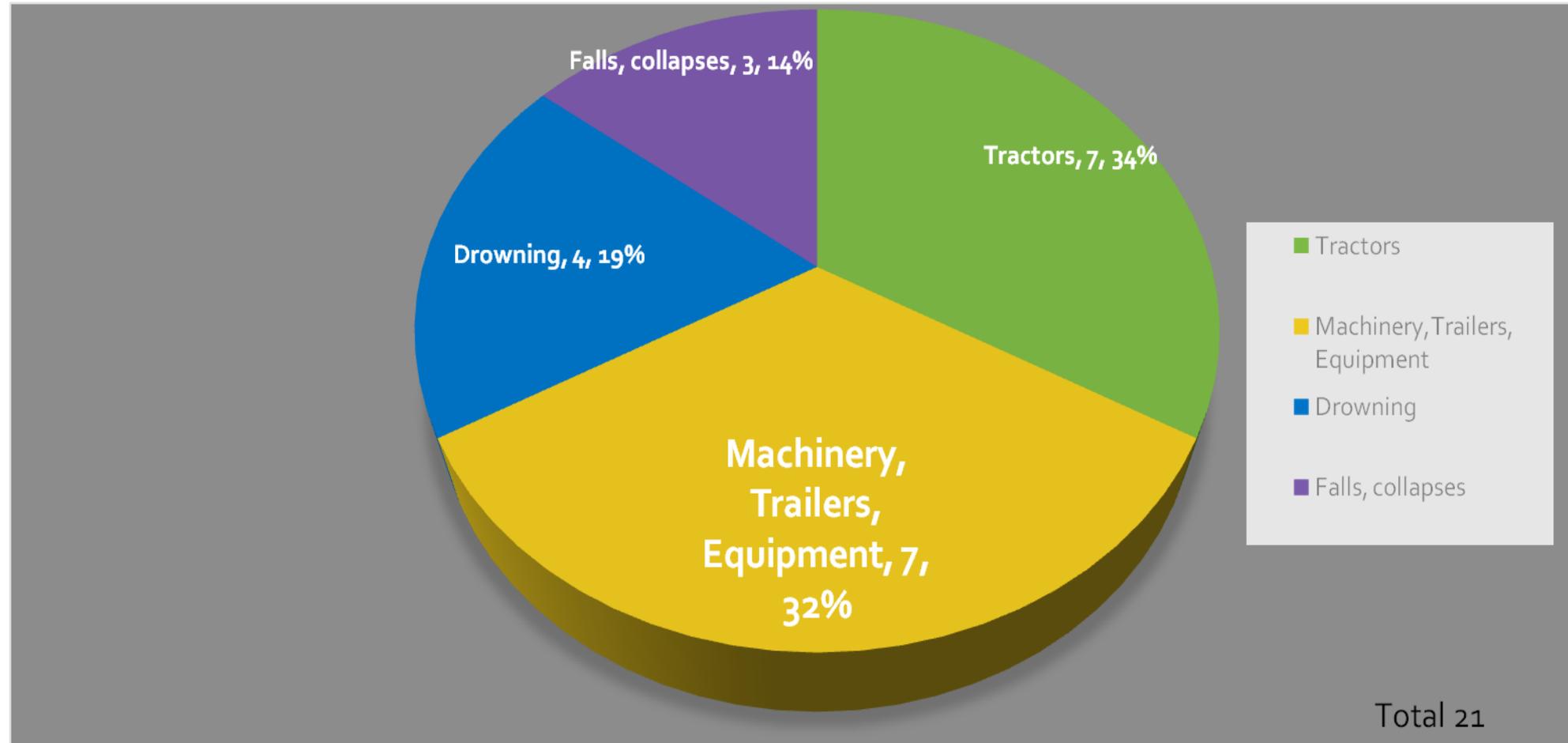
Economic sector		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
A-Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities	20	10	22	22	20	16	30	18	21
	Forestry and logging	1	1	3	0	1	0	0	1	0
	Fishing and aquaculture	1	2	4	5	7	5	1	5	3
B-Mining and quarrying		1	2	0	1	1	2	0	2	1
C-Manufacturing		6	1	2	2	0	1	3	3	2
D-Electricity; gas, steam and air conditioning supply		0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
E-Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities		2	0	2	3	4	1	0	3	1
F-Construction		15	10	6	6	8	11	8	11	9
G-Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and personal goods		3	2	4	2	3	3	4	2	2

# Statistics on workplace accidents in agriculture in Ireland



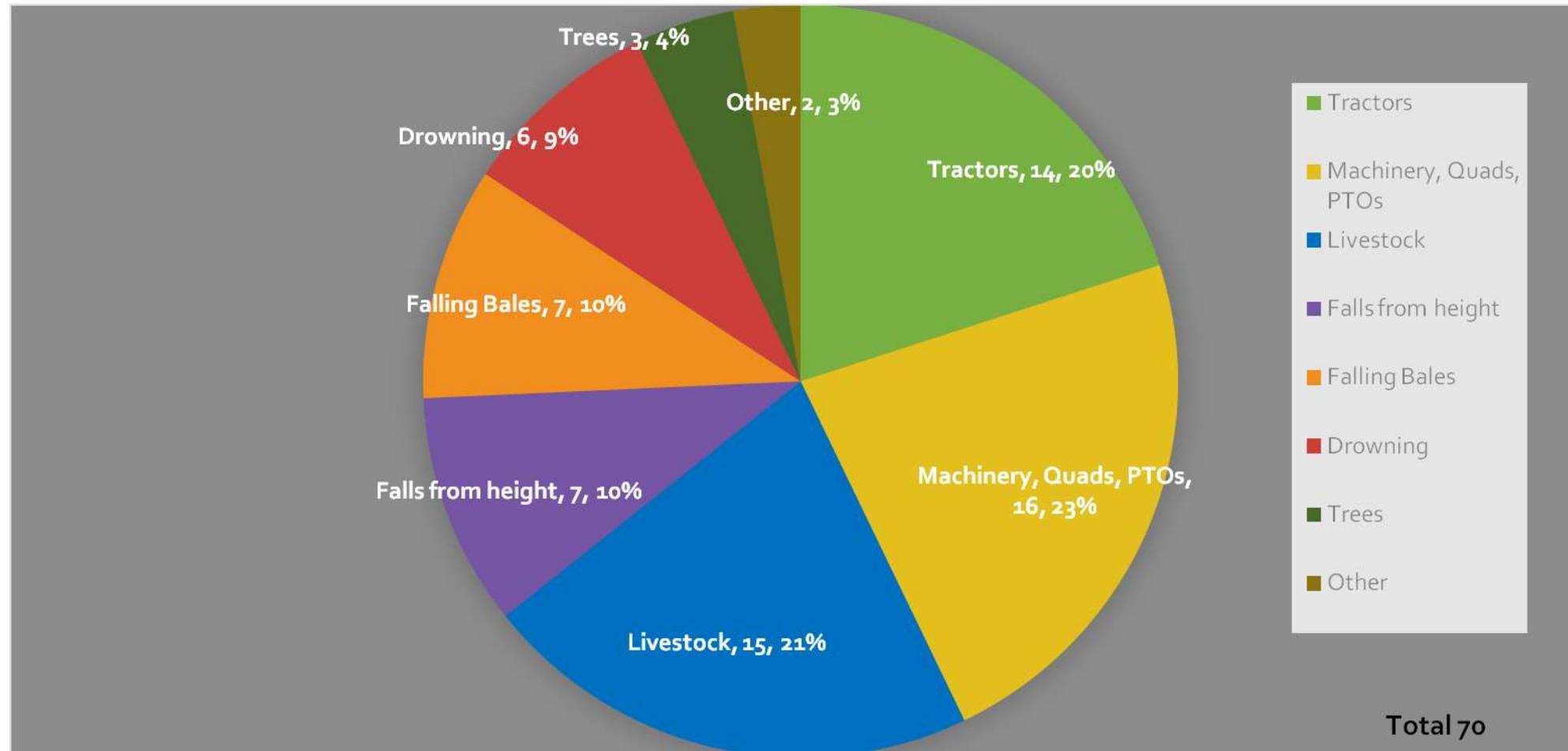
# Statistics on workplace accidents in agriculture in Ireland

Deaths of Children on Farms 2005 - 2014



# Statistics on workplace accidents in agriculture in Ireland

Deaths to older farmers 2005 -2014



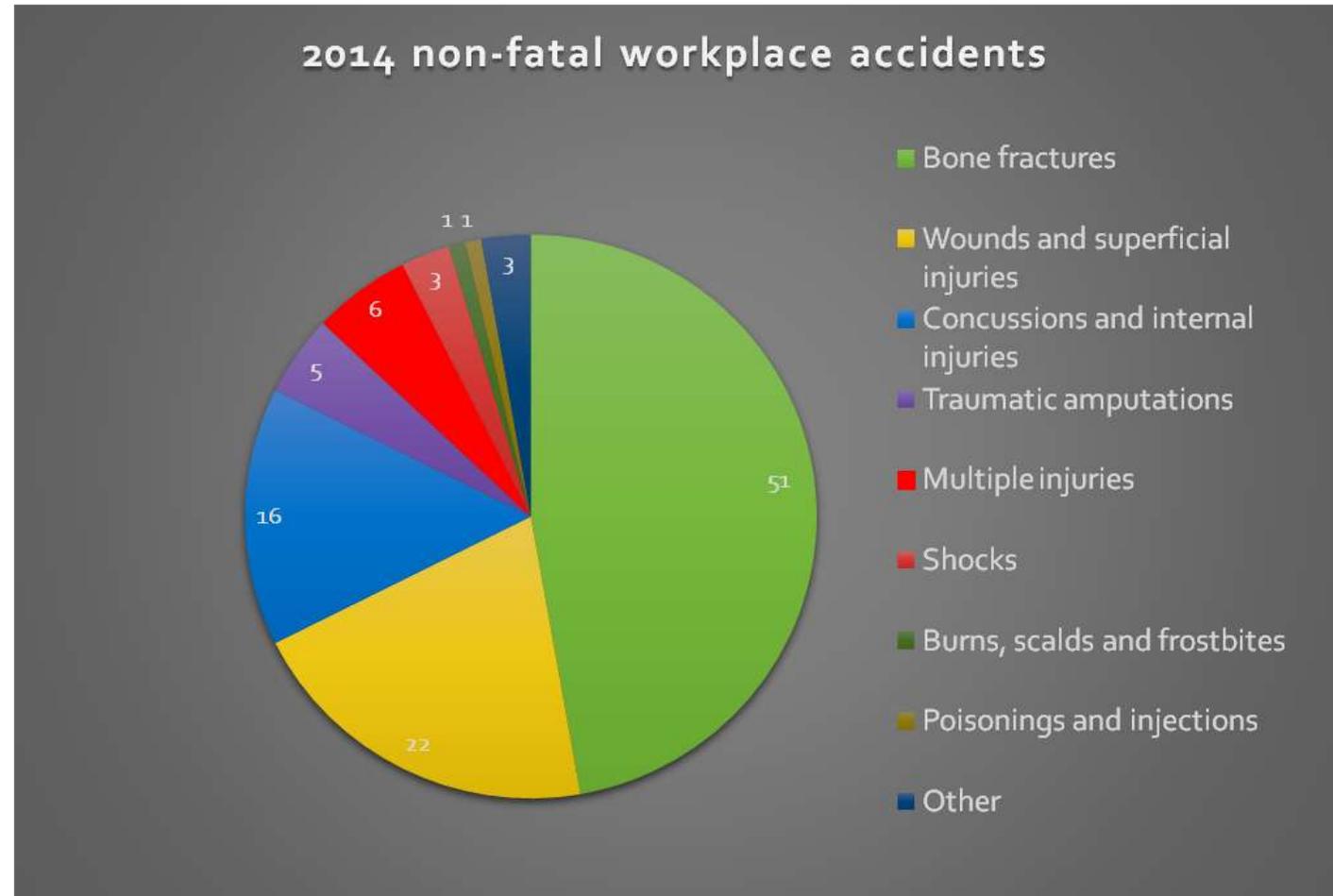
# Statistics on workplace accidents in agriculture in Romania

The total number of **non-fatal workplace accidents** attributed to Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries in Romania for the period 2008-2014 are as follows:

- 2008: 145
- 2009: 124
- 2010: 121
- 2011: 116
- 2012: 120
- 2013: 115
- 2014: 112

## Statistics on workplace accidents in agriculture in Romania

- In 2014, **112 non-fatal workplace accidents** were reported for agriculture, forestry and fishing in Romania, 105 were reported for men and 7 for women.
- Of the 112 non-fatal accidents reported, **51 occurred from bone fractures, 22 from wounds and superficial injuries and 16 from concussions and internal injuries**



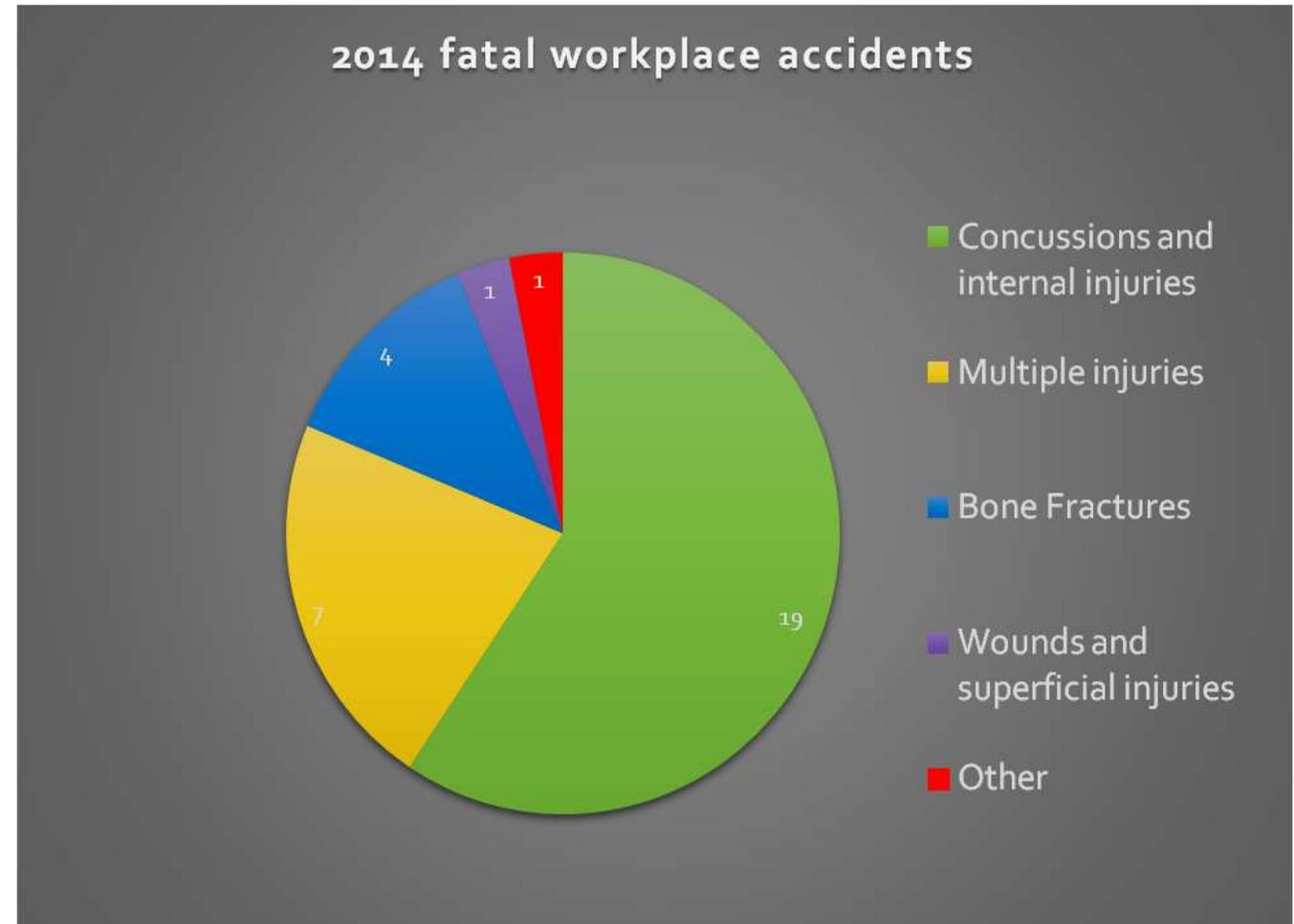
# Statistics on workplace accidents in agriculture in Romania

The total number of **fatal workplace accidents** attributed to Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries in Romania for the period 2008-2014 are as follows:

- 2008: 48
- 2009: 31
- 2010: 46
- 2011: 35
- 2012: 38
- 2013: 25
- 2014: 32

## Statistics on workplace accidents in agriculture in Romania

- In 2014, **32 fatal workplace accidents** were reported for agriculture, forestry and fishing in Romania.
- Of the 32 fatal accidents reported, **19 occurred from concussions and internal injuries, 7 from multiple injuries and 4 from bone fractures**



# Conclusion

- Workplace accidents in the EU-28 increased from 2013 to 2014.
- Non-fatal accidents are underreported in many EU-28 countries (low incidence rates are thought to reflect a higher level of under-reporting).
- Men were considerably more likely than women to have an accident.
- Construction, transportation and storage, manufacturing, and agriculture, forestry and fishing sectors all accounted for 44.9% of all non-fatal accidents at work and 67.2% of all fatal accidents at work in 2014.
- International comparisons between countries can point to discrepancies in accident rates between countries (due to factors such as: problems with accident recording and reporting, differences in the type of work being undertaken in the sector or to differences in accident prevention practice). They point to the need to investigate further when designing strategies and actions to prevent accidents.

# Recommendations

- Promote more accurate recording of accidents in the sector: fatal accidents are relatively well reported, but the reporting of non-fatal accidents is more variable in quality. If possible, encourage agriculture workers to report accidents at work.
- Use the available accident data to inform campaigns and other interventions in the sector.
- Provide agriculture workers with knowledge around workplace accidents statistics in agriculture:
  - ✓ Men are more likely to have an accident than women;
  - ✓ Agriculture, forestry and fishing one of the highest reporting sectors for non-fatal and fatal accidents at work;
  - ✓ Provide descriptions (from national statistics, if available) of at risk groups, sub-sectors and situations so that more effective prevention strategies can be developed.
- Use accident data to improve training for all workplace health professionals operating in the agricultural sector.