



European Commission

Eurostat – Unit F.5: Education, health, social protection

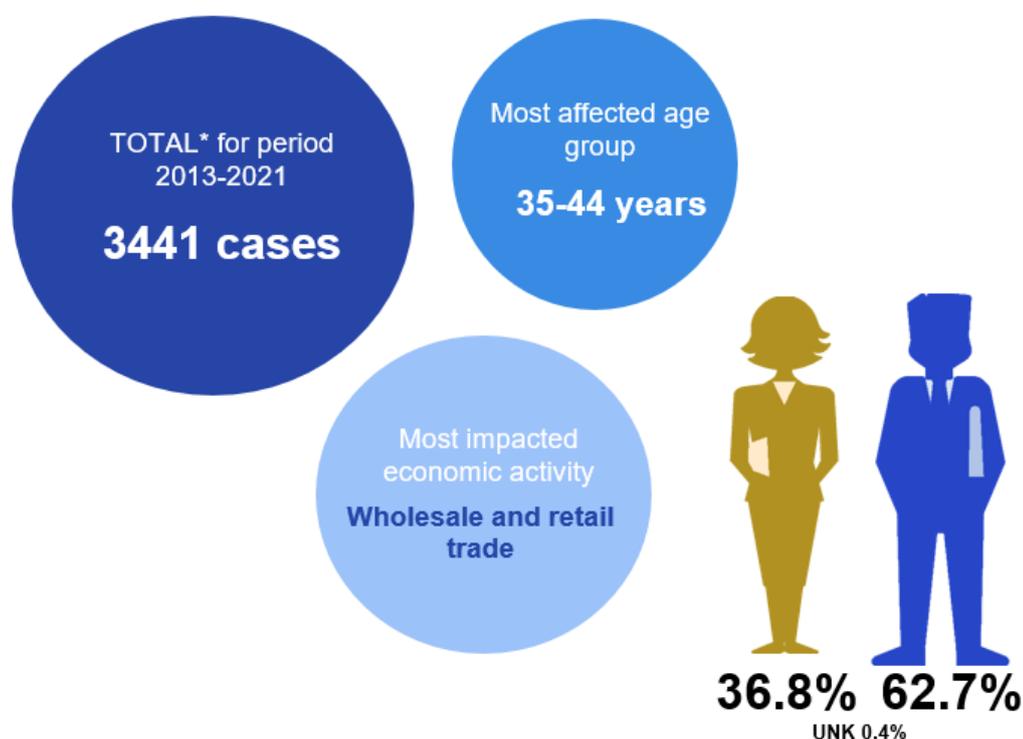
## European occupational diseases statistics (EODS) – experimental statistics – Country profile: **Ireland**

### Introduction

European occupational diseases statistics (EODS) are essential elements for the European Commission's strategy to assess the efficiency of Community legislation on health and safety at work. At present, EODS are experimental statistics. Beyond their occurrence, these statistics reflect the way in which the concept of occupational disease is integrated into the national social security or health systems.

This country profile is based on the EODS short list of occupational diseases. It presents information about the occupational diseases at national level (as aggregated data for the signalled period).

**Figure 1 – Occupational diseases in a nutshell, 2013-2021**

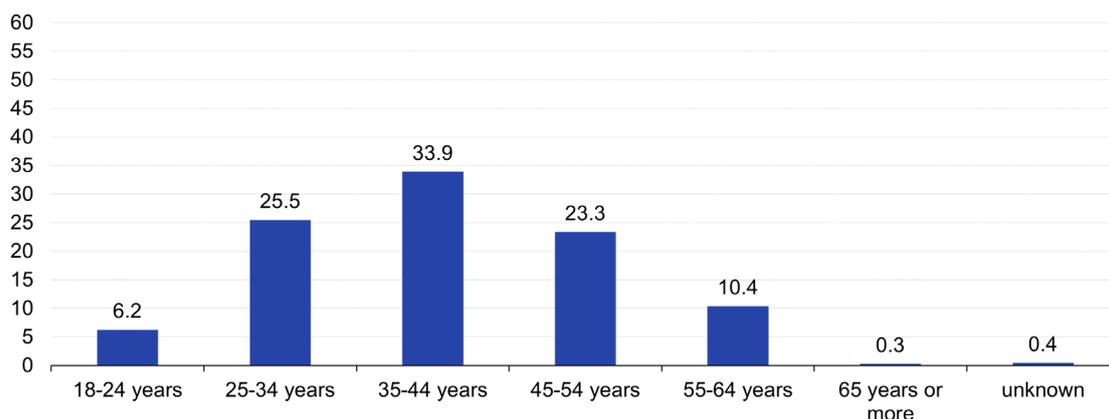


Source: Eurostat EODS extraction

## Recognised cases of occupational diseases in EODS short list

**Figure 2 – Distribution of occupational diseases in the short list by age group, 2013-2021**

(in %)



Source: Eurostat EODS extraction

**Table 1 – Most impacted economic activity (NACE) of EODS short list, 2013-2021**

(in %)

| Economic activities (NACE Rev 2)                              | NACE code | Percentage |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles        | 47        | 11.2%      |
| Public administration and defence; compulsory social security | 84        | 10.5%      |
| Human health activities                                       | 86        | 8.3%       |
| Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles     | 46        | 7.1%       |
| Manufacture of food products                                  | 10        | 4.4%       |

Source: Eurostat EODS extraction

## Definition

There is no formal definition for occupational diseases in Ireland. The national law defines a list of prescribed occupational diseases, liable to be compensated.

## Notes

There is no formal definition of occupational diseases in Ireland. According to the [Department of Social Protection](#), a disease existing on the national list of prescribed diseases and that is contracted in the course of employment or due to the work performed, is considered an occupational disease and applications for “Injury Benefit” can be made. Injury Benefit is only payable if the person is unfit for work due to accidents and diseases which are work related.

Claims for Injury Benefit are made by completing an IB1 form (application form for Illness Benefit and Injury Benefit) and accompanying ‘Certificate of Incapacity for Work’ provided by doctors. It is not mandatory to input an ICD10 code on the certificate of incapacity for work.

Ireland’s ICD10 data is not detailed to the required levels Ireland’s ICD10 data is not detailed to the required levels, the reporting is done by the Department of Social protection, using the mapping of the compensated cases (conditions), to the existing ICD codes in the short list of EODS pilot. The data provided by Ireland, consists in all the incident cases collected by the Department of Social Protection for the purposes of compensation.

The distinction occupational/non-occupational is not possible in the data provided by the Department and only an identification based on the International Classification of Diseases (ICD) has been performed for the data transmitted.

## Useful links

- [Experimental statistics – EODS section on Eurostat website](#)
- [EODS short list](#) (PDF)
- [Methodological note](#) (PDF)