



Valsts darba inspekcija

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Introduction

On 4 May 1993, the operation of the law from 1939 "On State Labour Inspection" has been resumed in Latvia. This law has become the legal foundation for the renewal of the activities of the State Labour Inspection (hereinafter in text referred to as the Labour Inspection), as well as for the creation of the unified system of state control and supervision in the area of labour relations and protection. The Law on the State Labour Inspection has been adopted on 13 December 2001 and has come into force on 1 January 2002. This law has defined the legal status, function and tasks of the Labour Inspection till 10 July 2008, when the Law on the State Labour Inspection, which has been adopted on 19 June 2008, has come into force. Presently, this law defines the legal status, function, tasks, as well as the operational procedure of the Labour Inspection.

The Labour Inspection is the direct management authority, which is subordinated to the Minister of Welfare. Employers, businessmen, their authorized persons and enterprises, construction objects, including the construction objects belonging to a private individual during the time of construction works, as well as working areas and work equipment - all this is subject to the supervision and control of the Labour Inspection.

The main function of the Labour Inspection is to maintain the effective implementation, supervision and control of the state policy in the area of labour relations and OSH.

The Labour Inspectorate has set up three main directions of activity:

1. Effective supervision, and control of the legal labour relations and OSH area,;
2. Improvement of availability and quality of the services provided by the Labour Inspection and inclusion in the circulation of electronic information of the Public Office;
3. Development of the Labour Inspection human resources and improvement of the management system.

The main aim of the activities of the Labour Inspection is to develop a legally organized, safe and health-friendly working environment at the enterprises, to reduce unregistered employment, the violations of normative acts in the sphere of labour law and labour protection (OSH), as well as the number of accidents at work.

The following activities were implemented in the framework of the prior activity directions in 2014:

- implementation of policies aimed at the reduction of unregistered employment;
- reduction of fatal accidents at work and such occupational accidents as resulting in inflicting serious health injuries.

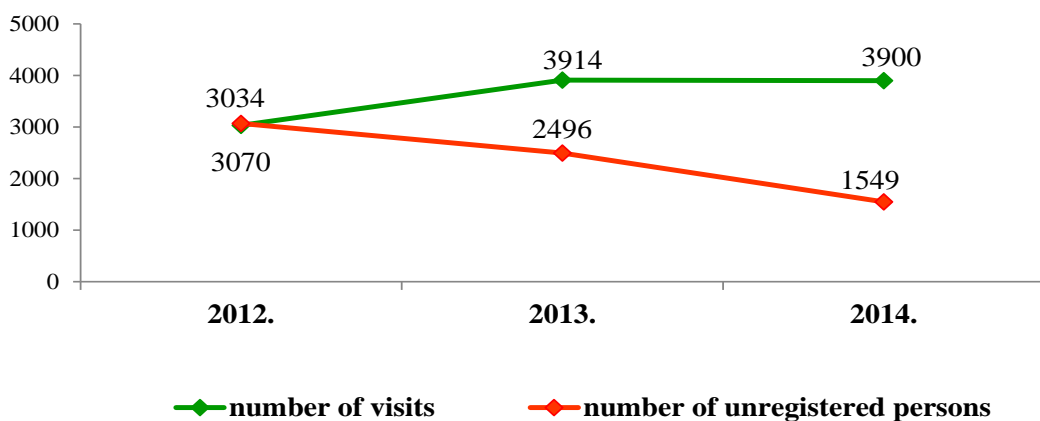
Within the framework of the priority areas of activities, the following measures were taken:

1. Companies, which economic activities are exposed to the increased unregistered employment risk, were inspected for the purpose of detecting unregistered employment;
2. Thematic inspections in the sphere of occupational health and safety were organized in:
 - 2.1. woodworking and forestry industry;
 - 2.2. construction industry;
 - 2.3. agriculture;
 - 2.4. trade industry;
3. Senior Labour Inspectors Committee's (SLIC) inspection campaign was organised in hotel, restaurants and cafes on prevention slips and trips risks;
4. European informative campaign was organized „Healthy Workplace Manage Stress”;
5. Online interactive risk assessment tools for educational establishments, shops and agriculture were developed (*OiRA* – Online interactive Risk Assessment).

1. The implementation of priorities of the Labour Inspection in 2014

1.1. Unregistered employment reduction policies are aimed at lowering the national unregistered employment ratio by raising the efficiency of control mechanisms, thus preventing unfaithful competence, and at informing the society of negative consequences of unregistered employment, etc.

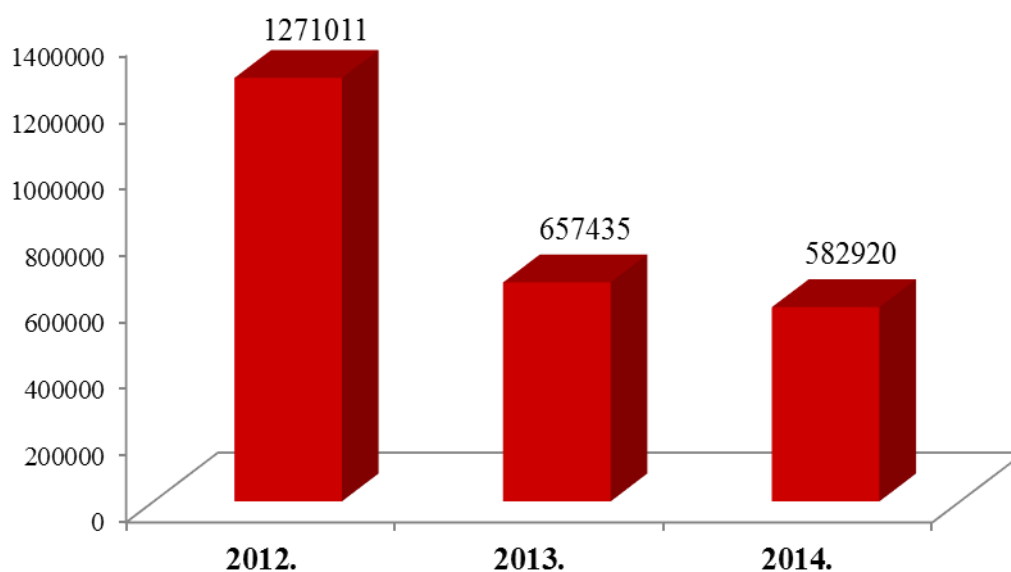
The Labour Inspection carried out 3 900 inspections aimed at the reduction of unregistered employment, of which 21.2% inspections were successful. Pursuing such policies, each fifth inspection helped identify the persons, who did not sign written employment contracts and/or whom the employer did not register in the State Revenue Service (SRS) as employees. The companies with a high unregistered employment risk underwent 549 re-inspections, being 14% of all unregistered employment inspections (see *Graph 1*).



Graph 1: Dynamics of the number visited enterprises in relation to the reduction of unregistered employment (2012 – 2014)

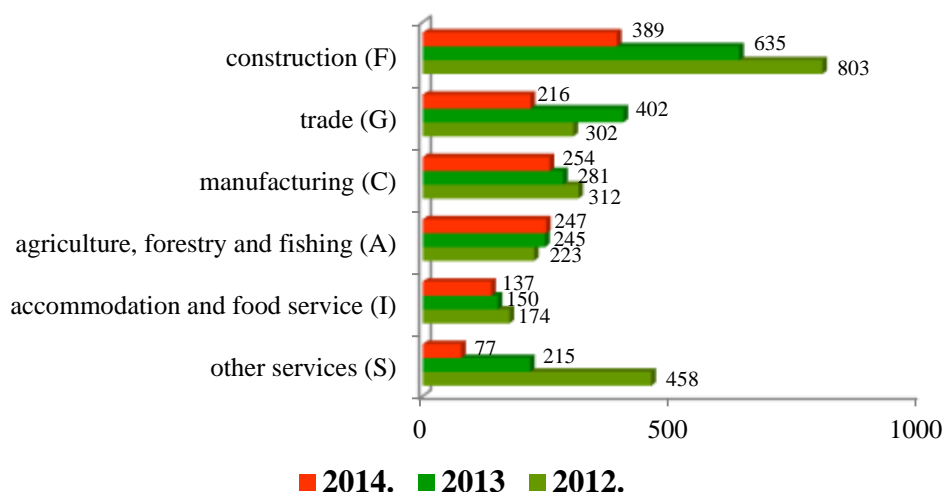
In 2014, there were identified 1 549 unregistered employees, of whom 1 129 persons did not sign written employment contracts and were not declared in SRS; 360 had written employment contracts, but were not registered in SRS, and 60 persons did not enter into written employment contracts, but were declared in SRS.

In 2014, detecting the employment without a written labour contract and /or declaration to the State Revenue Service, the officials of the Labour Inspection imposed 827 fines in the amount of EUR 582 920 on the basis of the Administrative Violations Code of Latvia (the AVCL) (see *Graph 2*).



Graph 2: Dynamics of applied fines (EURO) for unregistered employment (2012 - 2014)

Analysing unregistered employment detected in the course of inspections in specific sectors of the national economy, it should be concluded that the highest unregistered employment ratio was observed in the construction sector as before. The number of unregistered employees identified in the sphere of construction in 2014 was equivalent to 25% of the total number of unregistered employees found out by the Labour Inspectorate (see *Graph 3*).



Graph 3: Dynamics of detected unregistered persons in the branches (2012 – 2014)

Analysing the unregistered employment statistics for the last three years (2012 – 2014), it is evident that unregistered employment within its classical meaning tended to decline in 2013 and 2014. It is indicative of the fact that still more companies operating up to now in the “shadow economy” started fully or partly formalize employment legal relations as laid down in the regulation included in regulatory enactments. Nonetheless, it should be pointed out that the Labour Inspectorate increasingly detects new types of unregistered employment invented by employers in an attempt to

hide or legalize unregistered employment (self-employed persons, service providers, lessees, volunteer assistants, etc., or partly registered (recorded) hours worked by employees), thus making it more difficult and time-consuming to obtain evidence. The Labour Inspectorate effectively cooperates with SRS, State and Municipal Police, and uses inspection materials and administrative statements issued by such authorities for proving unregistered employment.

It is of essential importance that the society renders actual assistance in identifying unregistered employment by informing the Labour Inspectorate of the cases of unregistered employment. In 2014 the Labour Inspectorate has received via an anonymous trust line and e-mail (e-mail: nelegals@vdi.gov.lv, website: www.vdi.gov.lv) 326 messages, informing of suspected unregistered employment. After creating the e-mail address nelegals@vdi.gov.lv and the website of the Labour Inspectorate for anonymous reporting the cases of unregistered employment in 2010, the number of electronic messages has doubled.

1.2. All the activities of the Labour Inspectorate in the sphere of OSH are directly or indirectly aimed at the reduction of occupational fatalities and accidents resulting in serious health disorders. In 2014 the Labour Inspectorate performed six thematic inspections, with the total number of inspected companies being over 900. The purposes of inspections included:

- ✓ Preventive checks of the working conditions at the companies;
- ✓ Assessment of actual activities of employers for creating safe working environment;
- ✓ Focusing of employers' attention on OSH issues;
- ✓ Reduction of risks of occupational diseases and accidents.

Five thematic inspections were organized at the companies, which economic activities are exposed to an increased risk of occupational accidents – woodworking and forestry, construction, agriculture and trade.

Within the time period from 6 October 2014 till 7 November 2014 the Labour Inspectorate organized a campaign in hotels, restaurants and cafes for preventing risks of slips and trips. The campaign was initiated by the Senior Labour Inspectors Committee (SLIC).

On 8 April 2014 the Labour Inspectorate in cooperation with the European Agency for Safety and Health at Work (Agency) launched the European informative campaign *Healthy Workplaces Manage Stress* to motivate employers and employees to liquidate or reduce by joint efforts work-related stress.

To emphasize and more efficiently present the events aimed at the reduction of stress within the working environment, in 2014 the Labour Inspectorate organized the ninth good practice competition in occupational safety *Golden Helmet*. The competition helped find out the companies pursuing simple policies aimed at the reduction of stress situations and improvement of health and working capacity of employees.

The key event of the informative campaign *Healthy Workplaces Manage Stress* was the national conference held on 24 October 2014 for awarding the winners of the good practice competition in occupational safety *Golden Helmet*.

In 2014 the Labour Inspectorate organized 2 OSH film afternoon sessions based on the unique idea of the Agency's Focal Point in Latvia, which as a separate part of the European information campaign was implemented in 2012 and 2013. OSH film afternoon sessions were offered to the companies, which have created or adapted to Latvian language various films covering OSH issues, to share their experience and to demonstrate films at cinemas to representatives of other companies.

In 2014 the Labour Inspectorate launched the information event of a new format, the master-class. Its subject was *How to Communicate with Employees To Be Heard?*. The project was implemented in cooperation with the Institute for Corporate Sustainability and Responsibility.

Teamed with the Agency, the Labour Inspectorate developed the web-based interactive tool *OiRA*, which is especially suitable for small companies with the staff of up to 20 employees.

Supported by the Agency in 2014, the Labour Inspectorate created 3 interactive working environment risk assessment computer program *OiRA* modules for the assessment of working

environment risks in educational establishments, stores and agricultural companies. The OiRA module for offices has been applied since 2013. To popularize the tool, the Labour Inspectorate organized practical seminars in computer classes, resulting in the attraction of as many as 1 239 users, who made totally 1 482 assessments since 2013.

Tools are available on the website: <http://www.oiraproject.eu/available-tools>.

2. Laws and decisions, which relate to the activities of the Labour Inspection.

2.1. Laws regulating the Labour Inspection's activity that has become effective in 2014:

No new laws coming into force in 2014.

2.2. The laws, rules, regulations, which have come into force in 2014, and the implementation of which is supervised by the Labour Inspection:

- Amendments to the Cabinet Regulations "Procedures for Investigation and Registration of Accidents at Work". Amendments provide for the extension of timeframes for investigating accidents at work by the Inspectorate officers, more detailed accident report forms, more detailed investigation procedures for foreigners, and extension of investigation timeframes in case of serious health disorders and their investigation by the Inspectorate officer.
- The Cabinet Regulations "OSH Requirements Working on Heights". Regulations contain information on specific collective and personal protective equipment, detailed data of protective fencing (banisters) height, detailed safety requirements, when using scaffolds.

3. The personnel of the Labour Inspection

3.1. In 2014, there were 185 official positions in the Labour Inspection.

3.2. Total number of inspectors in 2014 – 129, including:

- chief inspectors – 17;
- senior inspectors – 42;
- inspectors – 70.

3.3. Number of women inspectors in 2014 – 81 (63% of total number of inspectors), of whom:

- chief inspectors – 9 (53% of total number of chief inspectors);
- senior inspectors – 28 (67% of total number of senior inspectors);
- inspectors – 44 (63% of total number of inspectors).

3.4. The data on the geographical location of the structural subdivisions of the Labour Inspection (see *Figure 1*).

In 2014, the Labour Inspectorate did not undergo structural changes, for its personnel resources being optimally used and activities of the regional State Labour Inspectorates (RSLI) being coordinated and efficient throughout the entire territory of Latvia. Access to RSLI for employees, employers and other persons concerned is convenient, inspectors working in each specific sector / office rather easily get to their workplaces from their places of residence. The Labour Inspectorate structure comprises the Labour Inspectorate Headquarters and five regional SLI.

RSLI which operate within the country:

- **Kurzeme RSLI** - the centre - in Liepāja, a sector - in Ventspils, office - in Saldus, consultation places – in Kuldīga and Talsi;
- **Latgale RSLI** - the centre - in Daugavpils, a sector - in Rezekne, office - in Jēkabpils, consultation places - in Preiļi and Krāslava;
- **Rīga RSLI** - the centre - in Rīga, 4 sectors - Sector for Reduction of Unregistered Employment, Central Sector, Pārdaugava Sector and Rīga District Sector;
- **Vidzeme RSLI** - the centre - in Valmiera, a sector - in Gulbene, office - in Sigulda, consultation place - in Alūksne;
- **Zemgale RSLI** - the centre - in Jelgava, a sector in Ogre, office - in Tukums, consultation places - in Dobele, Bauska and Aizkraukle.



Figure 1: Geographical location of the structural divisions of the Labour Inspection

4. Data on companies under the control of Labour Inspection and number of employees working in these companies

Number of companies under the control of the Labour Inspection – **115 771** (data of the Central Statistical Bureau for the 2013).

Number of employees in the companies under the Labour Inspection’s supervision – **782 400** (data of the Central Statistical Bureau for the 2014), of whom:
 - women – **406 900**.

5. Statistics of inspection visits

Number of companies inspected by the Labour Inspection in 2014 – **7 704**, out of which more than once a year – **1 238**;

The Labour Inspection carried out **10 317** inspections in companies in 2014.

6. The statistical data on the established violations and imposed sanctions

6.1. In 2014, inspectors of the Labour Inspection issued to employers **3 258 orders** (in 2013 – 3 562) in violations of labour legal relations and OSH legislative enactments, in which the total **16 252 violations** (in 2013 – 13 658), of which:

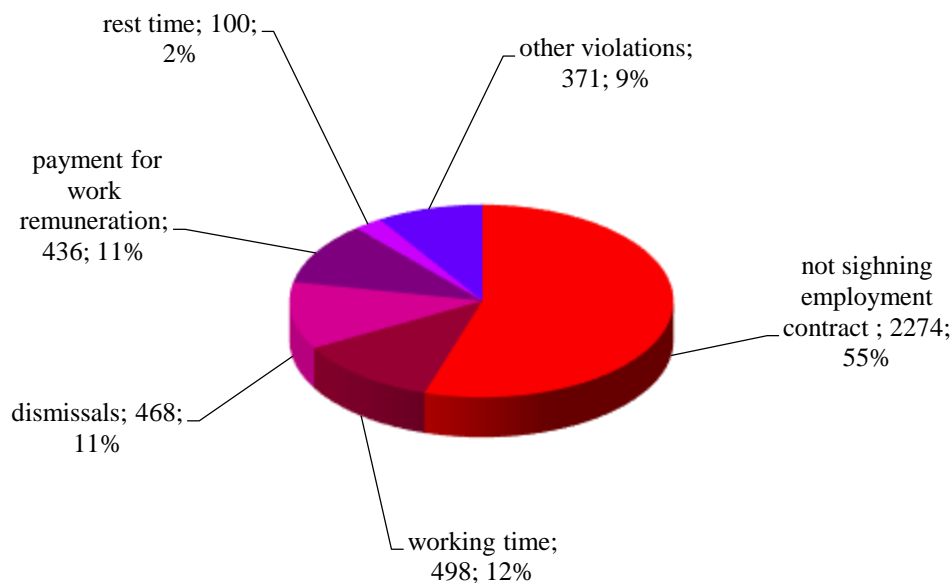
- 10 815 (in 2013 – 10 252) – on occupational safety and health;
- 4 819 (in 2013 – 3 386) – on labour legal relations;
- 618 – on the State Labour Inspectorate Law.

6.2 Violations of regulatory enactments regulating the **labour laws** make up 29.7% of all violations detected by officers of the Labour Inspectorate in 2014. 99% of violations of the labour laws form violations of the Labour Law (86%) and Regulations on Registration of Persons Making

Mandatory State Social Insurance Contributions and Reports on Mandatory State Social Insurance Contributions and Personal Income Tax (13%).

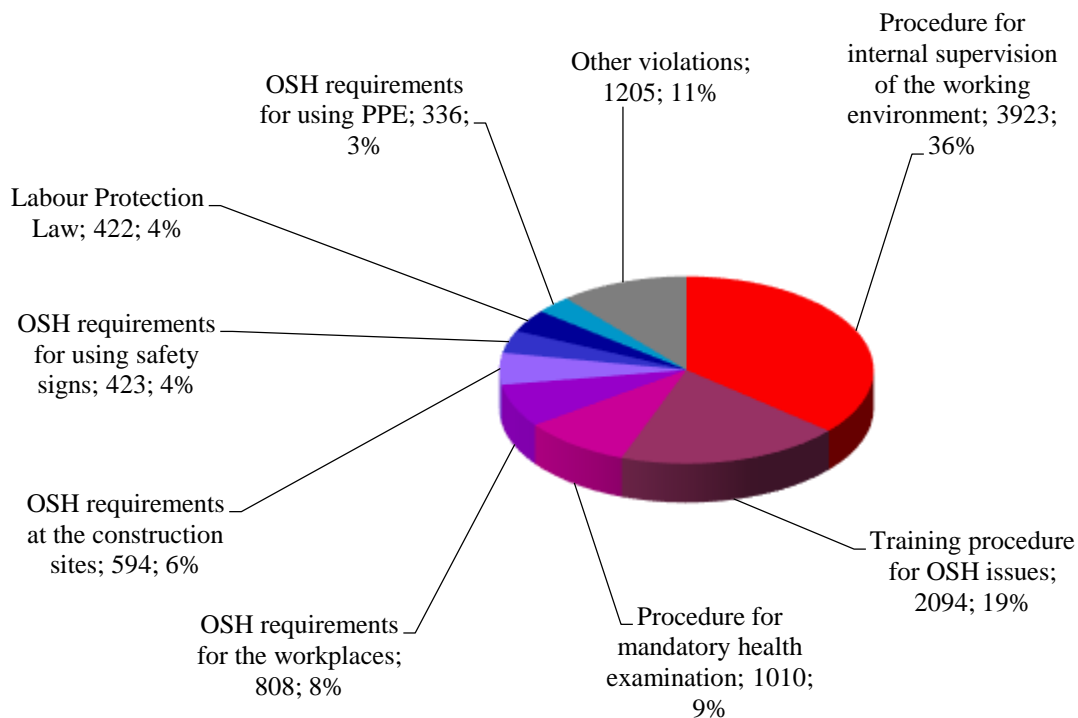
In 2014, like in previous years employers most often failed to observe requirements of the Labour Law, which apply to signing written employment contracts and to the contents of employment contracts – employment contracts were not signed at all or did not contain all information, e.g. no data on agreed daily or weekly working hours, duration of annual paid leave, etc.

Most of violations of the labour laws concern non-exact working time recording and organization procedures, especially in the cases of aggregated working time; non-recorded overtime and night work and non-paid suitable supplements; non-payment of work remuneration or only its partial payment; non-exact calculations of compensation of annual paid leave or non-payment of annual paid leave; non-payment of the entire remuneration due on the date of dismissal; work remuneration in conflict with requirements set out in the employment contract, etc. (see *Graph 4*).



Graph 4: Distribution of violations of labour legal relations in 2014

Violations of regulatory enactments regulating **OSH** make up 66.5% of all violations detected by officers of the Labour Inspectorate in 2014. Regulatory enactments in the sphere of OSH, which requirements are violated most often, have not been modified for six years in succession (see *Graph 5*).



Graph 5: Distribution of violations of OSH in 2014

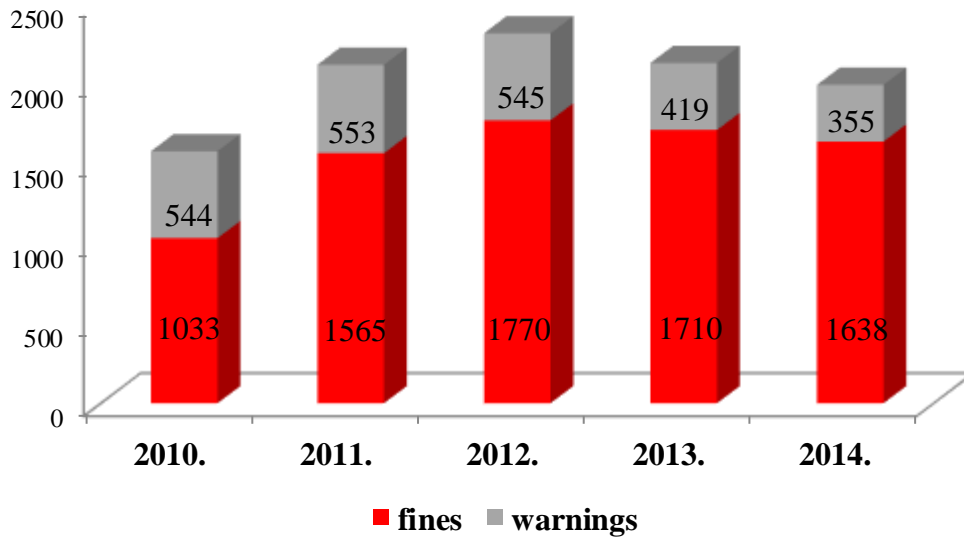
Violations of the State Labour Inspectorate Law make up 3.8% of all violations detected by the officers of the Labour Inspectorate in 2014. They primarily comprise violations of the State Labour Inspectorate Law related to timely non-fulfillment of lawful requirements of officers of the Labour Inspectorate.

6.3. The applied penalties and their type

In 2014, **1 993** (in 2013 – 2 129) **administrative penalties** were imposed on 4 227 violations of requirements in labour legal relations, OSH and failure to comply with legal requirements of the Labour Inspection officials in due time:

- **355 – warnings** (2013. – 419)
- **1 638 - fines** (2013. - 1 710) – in total for **EUR 840 317**, out of which:
 - **989** - on violations of requirements in labour legal relations - EUR 640 523;
 - **129** - on violations of requirements in OSH - EUR 83 104;
 - **520** - failure to comply with legal requirements of the Labour Inspection officials in due time – EUR 116 690.

Following the principle of commensuration between administrative offences, their consequences and the amount of imposed fines, officers of the Labour Inspectorate imposed on the employers 1993 administrative fines for violations of employment legal relations, OSH regulatory enactments and the State Labour Inspectorate Law in 2014, with their percentage against the number of inspections being 19%. In 2014, compared with 2013, the percentage of applied administrative fines in fact remained unchanged, making up 18% (in 2013 – 20%) (see Graph 6).

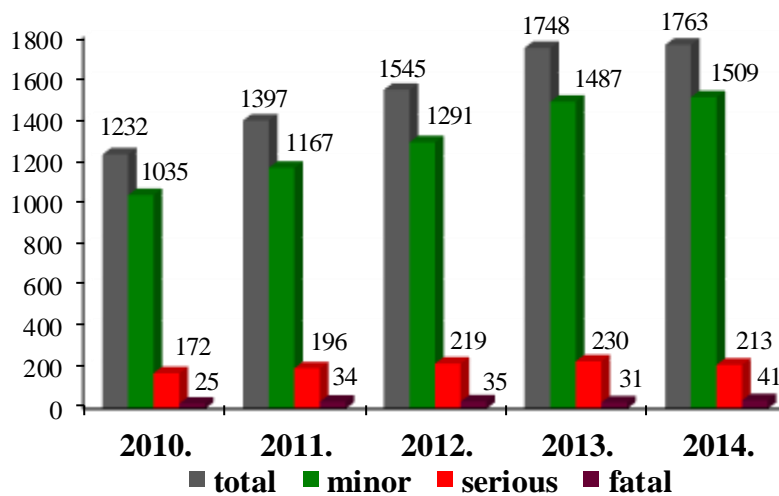


Graph 6: Structure and number of the imposed administrative fines (2010 – 2014)

In 2014 (28), compared with 2013 (49), the number of suspended equipment / structural units decreased by 43%. 21 out of 28 suspended facilities were construction sites. Operations at construction sites were suspended mainly due to unsafe or incomplete scaffolds or non-strengthened trenches.

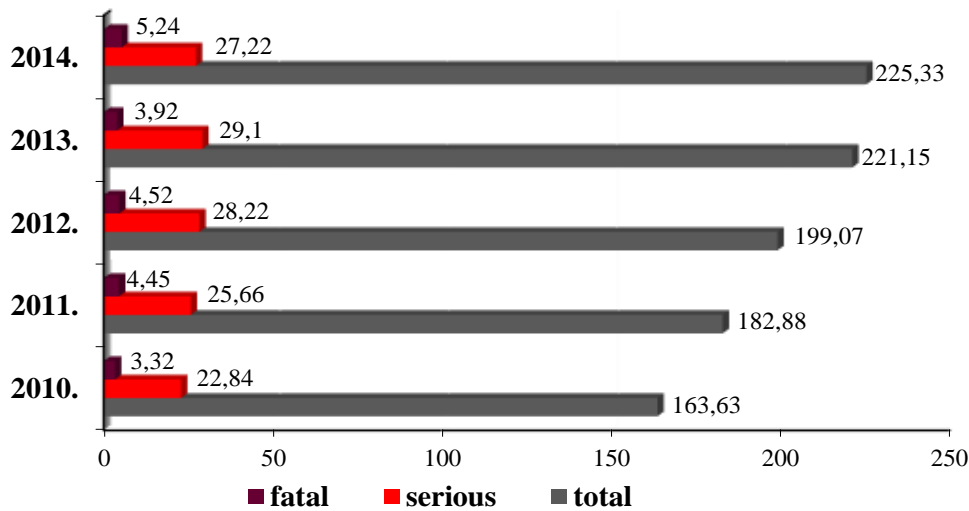
7. The statistical data on accidents at work

According to the information available with the Labour Inspectorate, 1 763 employees suffered from accidents at work in Latvia in 2014, of whom 41 were fatal and 213 were seriously injured. The number of persons suffered from accidents at work tends to grow, with the total number of accidents increased by 43% for a period of five years. Analysing statistical data, it is evident that the number of persons who suffered from serious injuries decreased by 7.4% in 2014 compared with 2013, while the percentage of fatal accidents at work considerably increased in 2014, by 32.3%. During the last five years the number of fatal accidents at work increased by more than one and a half times (see Graph 7).



Graph 7. The dynamics of the accidents at work (2010 – 2014)

The number of fatal accidents per 100 000 employees substantially increased in 2014, the percentage of seriously injured persons per 100 000 employees decreased by 6.9% (see *Graph 8*).



Graph 8. The accidents rates per 100 000 employees (2010 – 2014)

Analysing accidents at work with sectoral breakdown, it should be concluded that like in 2013 most of accidents took place in 2014 in manufacturing industry – 31.1% of all accidents at work, in transport and storage sector – 12.6% and in whole sale and retail trade – 12.6% (see *Table 1*).

It should be noted, that compared with 2013, the total number of accidents in the public administration and defence sector has grown by 55.7%. In more than one third of all accidents (34.4%) injuries were caused by falling from height or trip. In most cases, those were falls related to trip or catching on an object, as well as slip or falling when coming upstairs. 13.2% of accidents in the public administration and defence sector were related to attacks (violence). Officers of the Municipal Police most often were suffered from the violence in 2014.

Fatal accidents in 2014 were largely observed in the transport and storage sector (24.4%), manufacturing industry (14.6%), agriculture and forestry (12.2%) and construction (12.2%).

In transport and storage sector, compared with 2013, the number of fatal accidents has increased by 66.7%, with their major percentage (60%) being related to road traffic accidents. In view of a considerable growth of fatal accidents, the Labour Inspectorate organizes thematic inspections related to OSH in the transport and storage sector in 2015. Thematic inspections will be aimed at checking working conditions of commercial vehicle drivers, focusing on the observance of working and rest time. It should be noted, that the total number of fatal road traffic accidents prevails, since employees, fulfilling their duties in other sectors, also met with an accident with fatal outcome while driving company cars.

It should be noted, that the number of fatalities in the forestry sector tripled compared with 2013. The reason for fatal accidents in the forestry sector was non-observance of occupational safety rules and/or instructions, carelessness of employees, as well as inadequate instruction and training in the application of safe work approaches. In view of a high risk of accidents, the Labour Inspectorate organizes the fourth thematic inspection in the sphere of OSH in the forestry sector in 2015.

Table 1

**Breakdown of accidents at work by sectors
(NACE classification)**

	Sector	Total		Including			
				Serious		Fatal	
		2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
A	AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING	65	70	17	17	4	5
B	MINING AND QUARRYING	13	5	4	2	1	0
C	MANUFACTURING	508	548	54	56	6	6
D	ELECTRICITY, GAS, STEAM AND AIR CONDITIONING SUPPLY	25	23	4	4	1	3
E	WATER SUPPLY; SEWERAGE, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATION ACTIVITIES	32	20	5	6	1	0
F	CONSTRUCTION	157	149	45	42	3	5
G	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE; REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOTORCYCLES	225	222	21	14	5	3
H	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	262	252	39	35	6	10
I	ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICE ACTIVITIES	48	43	1	1	0	0
J	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION	10	9	1	1	0	0
K	FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE ACTIVITIES	3	9	0	0	0	2
L	REAL ESTATE ACTIVITIES	21	27	1	2	1	2
M	PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL ACTIVITIES	13	15	5	2	0	1
N	ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICE ACTIVITIES	42	58	4	8	0	2
O	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE; COMPULSORY SOCIAL INSURANCE	97	151	12	8	2	2
P	EDUCATION	60	40	6	8	0	0
Q	HUMAN HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK ACTIVITIES	132	96	7	4	0	0
R	ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION	18	16	2	2	1	0
S	OTHER SERVICES	17	10	3	1	0	0
	Total	1748	1763	230	213	31	41

In 2014, most of accidents at work resulted from unsafe human behaviour (72%), which led to fatal outcome in 35% cases and serious injuries in 57% cases. Work organization and related flaws

resulted in 9% of accidents at work, of which - 25% serious injuries and 27% fatal. Unsatisfactory working conditions (lacking safety equipment, damaged equipment, tools, insufficient order at workplaces, etc.) as a reason for accidents was identified in 5.7% cases, of which – 6.8% serious injuries and 10% fatal accidents (see *Table 2*).

Table 2

Breakdown of accidents by accident causes

	Causes of accidents at work	Total		Including			
				Serious		Fatal	
		2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
1	Unsatisfactory conditions at workplace	147	119	44	21	6	6
2	Unsafe human action (action/person)	1355	1502	144	175	11	21
3	Work organization and related shortcomings	214	189	82	79	32	16
4	Violation of road traffic rules	106	83	22	16	3	10
5	Violence (attacks)	102	109	4	6	2	3
6	Others	134	89	26	10	10	4
	Total	2058	2091	322	307	64	60

It may be concluded, that qualified workers and craftsmen (metalworking, timber processing workers, builders), equipment and machine operators and facility assemblers (self-propelled vehicle and equipment operators, lifting machine and equipment operators, industrial equipment operators) and ordinary workers (construction, production and transport workers) suffered primarily in accidents at work in 2014 (see *Table 3*).

Table 3

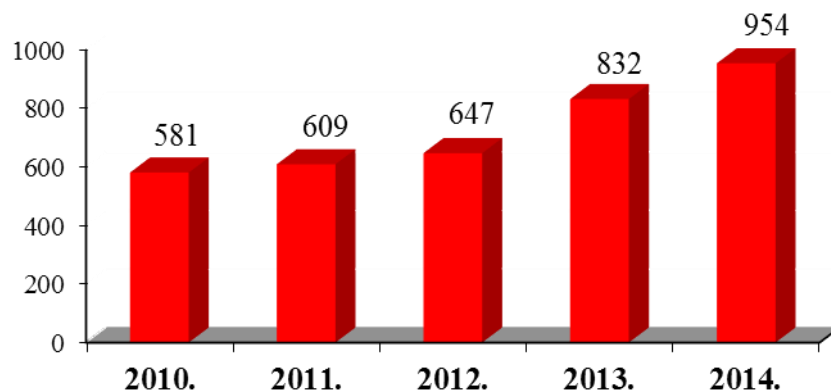
Breakdown of accident victims by occupations classification

	Occupation	Total		Including			
				Serious		Fatal	
		2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
1	MANAGERS	31	42	7	6	1	3
2	SENIOR SPECIALISTS	109	108	10	8	2	0
3	SPECIALISTS	179	148	19	16	1	3
4	OFFICE WORKERS	112	91	13	8	4	1
5	SERVICE AND TRADE EMPLOYEES	203	209	15	8	0	2
6	QUALIFIED AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERY WORKERS	23	31	5	7	0	3
7	QUALIFIED WORKERS AND CRAFTSMEN	433	425	55	55	10	11

	Occupation	Total		Including			
				Serious		Fatal	
		2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
8	EQUIPMENT AND MACHINE OPERATORS AND ARTICLE ASSEMBLERS	317	357	54	54	4	16
9	ORDINARY PROFESSIONS	341	352	52	51	9	2
	Total	1748	1763	230	213	31	41

8. The statistical data on accidents at work

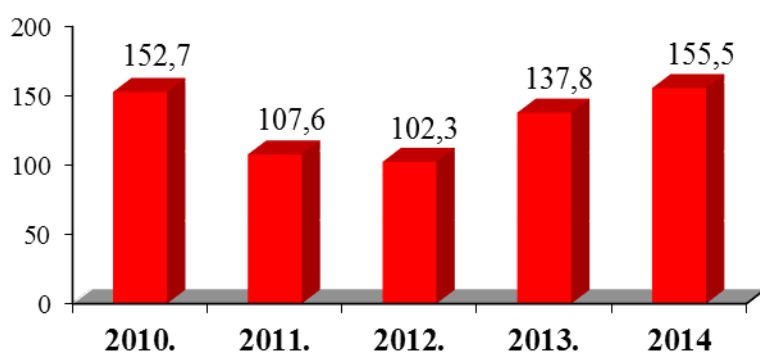
The Labour Inspection participates in the investigation of cases of occupational diseases, preparing workplace hygienic descriptions (WHD) at the enterprises with business activities. In 2014, the Labour Inspection's officials have prepared 954 WHD on the inquiries of the Occupational Disease Medical Commission of the Occupational and Radiological Medicine Centre of Pauls Stradins Clinical University Hospital and from doctors of occupational diseases (see *Graph 9*).



Graph 9: Prepared of workplaces hygienic descriptions (2010 – 2014)

The number of WHD made in 2014 increased by 14% compared with 2013, which may be explained by better awareness of employees, who suffer from specific health problems, of the possibility to consult an occupational diseases doctor, to undergo medical examination and to find out whether they may be registered as suffering from occupational diseases, thus getting access to state-funded medical treatment and rehabilitation services.

The number of first-time confirmed patients suffering from occupational diseases grows every year. In 2014, compared with 2013, the number of first-time confirmed occupational disease patients per 100 000 employees has increased – by 11.8% (see *Graph 10*).



Graph 10. First-time confirmed occupational disease patients per 100 000 employees (2010 - 2014)

According to first-time confirmed occupational disease patients data, an average age of occupational disease patient is 53/54 and length of service – about 25 years. Two-thirds of all first-time registered occupational disease patients are women.

In 2014 like in 2013 first-time confirmed occupational disease patients most often suffered from nervous system diseases (50%), musculoskeletal system – connective tissue system diseases (27%), as well as injuries, poisonings and other consequences of external causes, e.g., noise and vibration related diseases, etc. (see *Table 4*).

Table 4

Groups of occupational diseases according to the 10th International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10)

Code	Group of occupational diseases	2013	2014
A00-B99	Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	5	6
C00–D48	Neoplasms (malignant and pre-cancer diseases)	3	2
F00–F99	Mental and behavioural disorders	9	12
G00-G99	Diseases of the nervous system	517	613
H60-H95	Diseases of the ear and mastoid process	12	21
I00-I99	Diseases of the circulatory system	6	18
J00-J99	Diseases of the respiratory system	43	46
L00-L99	Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	12	18
M00-M99	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	259	332
R00-R99	Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified	2	3
S00-T98	Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	221	146
	Total	1089	1217

Sectors with the highest number of first-time registered occupational disease patients in 2014 like in previous years include manufacturing sector (24%), transport and storage sector (17%), health and social care (15%). Manufacturing industry is a large sector (with 24 sub-sectors), thus being a leader in the number of first-time registered occupational disease patients. Most of first-time registered occupational disease patients in manufacturing industry identified in 2014 were employed in food product manufacturing sector (82), timber processing and furniture production (50), clothing manufacturing sector (46) (see *Table 5*).

Table 5

**Breakdown of occupational patients by sectors
(NACE classification)**

	Sector	2013	2014
A	AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING	49	63
B	MINING AND QUARRYING	1	11
C	MANUFACTURING	284	293
D	ELECTRICITY, GAS, STEAM AND AIR CONDITIONING SUPPLY	13	11
E	WATER SUPPLY; SEWERAGE, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATION ACTIVITIES	17	18
F	CONSTRUCTION	50	49
G	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE; REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOTORCYCLES	96	127
H	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	220	208
I	ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICE ACTIVITIES	37	40
J	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION	3	9
K	FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE ACTIVITIES	7	7
L	REAL ESTATE ACTIVITIES	22	25
M	PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL ACTIVITIES	5	7
N	ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICE ACTIVITIES	5	14
O	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE; COMPULSORY SOCIAL INSURANCE	38	60
P	EDUCATION	57	63
Q	HUMAN HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK ACTIVITIES	159	188
R	ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION	3	4
S	OTHER SERVICES	24	20
	Total	1089	1217

Occupations, causing occupational diseases, are different. They include teachers, cleaners, workers, vehicle drivers, etc. In 2014 vehicle drivers (218), medical specialists (165), cooks and

confectioners (91) were recognized as suffering from occupational diseases most often. Employees of the aforementioned professional orientation make up over one third of the first-time registered occupational disease patients in 2014 (see *Table 6*).

Table 6

Breakdown of occupational patients by occupations classification

	Occupation	2013	2014
1	MANAGERS	16	21
2	SENIOR SPECIALISTS	93	121
3	SPECIALISTS	87	115
4	OFFICE WORKERS	40	44
5	SERVICE AND TRADE EMPLOYEES	154	177
6	QUALIFIED AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERY WORKERS	10	15
7	QUALIFIED WORKERS AND CRAFTSMEN	208	234
8	EQUIPMENT AND MACHINE OPERATORS AND ARTICLE ASSEMBLERS	318	302
9	ORDINARY PROFESSIONS	161	188
10	NACIONAL ARMED FORCES OCCUPATIONS	1	0
	Total	1089	1217

Director

Renārs Lūsis