

LATVIA
ANNUAL REPORT

2011

RĪGA

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 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 (OHS), as well as the number of accidents at work.

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 OHS.

The main directions of the Labour Inspection activity include improvement of the legal labour relations, supervision, and control of OHS area, as well as 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. Activity directions of the Labour Inspection are set on the basis of the main policy planning documents in the sphere of labour law and OHS drawn up and approved at the national level – “Activity Plan for Decrease of Unregistered Employment for 2010 -2013” and “Basic Development Guidelines of the OHS Area for 2008 – 2013” (Basic Guidelines).

Planning of the Labour Inspection activity is based on the priority principle. The priorities are set by taking into account the analysis of the current situation in the labour law and OHS area in Latvia, the goals determined in the Activity Plan for Decrease of Unregistered Employment for 2010 -2013, as well as Basic Guidelines for 2008 – 2013. The priority directions of the Labour Inspection in 2011 envisaged implementation of the decrease policy of unregistered employment and reduction of the number of fatal accidents at work, as well as those accidents at work as a result, of which a victim has incurred severe health problems. The following activities were implemented in the framework of the prior activity directions:

1. Inspections carried out in the enterprises the economic activity of which has high risk of unregistered employment with a purpose to disclose unregistered employment;
2. Thematic (inspection) campaigns of the Labour Inspection are organized:
 - 2.1. in the woodworking industry;
 - 2.2. in the fishing, fish processing and fish preservation industry;
 - 2.3. in the bakery and farinaceous products industry;

- 2.4. in the construction industry;
 - 2.5. on the compliance with the regulations of the Cabinet of Ministers "The order, in which training in OHS is carried out at the enterprises";
 - 2.6. in agricultural industry;
 - 2.7. in printing industry and in textile goods production industry;
3. The European information campaign "Safe Maintenance at Work" has been organized.

1. The implementation of priorities of the Labour Inspection in 2011

1.1 In 2011, while implementing the **unregistered employment decrease policy**, the Labour Inspection, in compliance with the work plan of the Labour Inspection, has planned to carry out 3000 inspections at the enterprises, the economic activities of which have increased risk of unregistered employment. In 2011, the Labour Inspection has carried out 3 248 inspections in relation to the decrease of unregistered employment, during which, 2 958 unregistered employees have been stated - 62.3% more than in 2010. The employer has concluded written labour contracts with 596 persons, registering them in the State Revenue Service (SRS) as employees (387 persons in 2010) (see *Figure 1*).

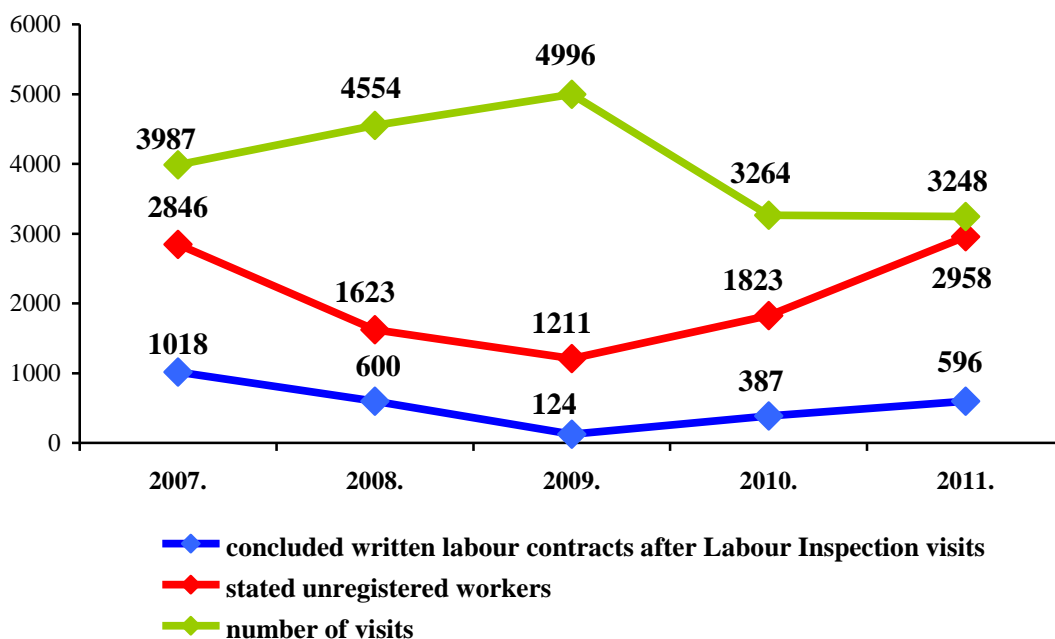


Figure 1: Dynamics of the number visited enterprises in relation to the reduction of unregistered employment (2007 – 2011)

One can report the cases of unregistered employment or other violations of the requirements of legal acts on labour rights or OHS to the Labour Inspection by electronic means (nelegals@vdi.gov.lv and www.vdi.gov.lv), leaving an anonymous message via a special online form or calling the anonymous trust hotline; in 2011, the number of electronic messages has almost quadrupled (458 messages in 2011, 123 - in 2010).

In 2011, the Labour Inspection officials have imposed a total of 885 fines in the amount of LVL 882 397 in compliance with the regulations of the Latvian Administrative Violations Code for employment without a labour contract concluded in writing,

including LVL 178 500 for repeated unregistered employment within a year. The amount of imposed administrative fines in 2011 is by 120% more than that in 2010 (see *Figure 2*).

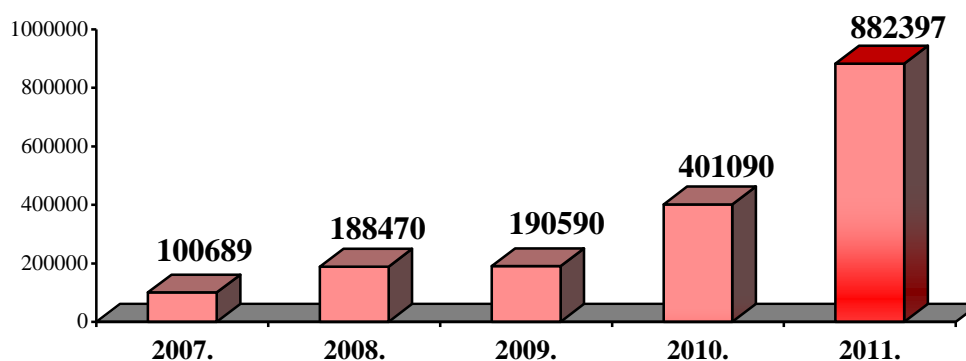


Figure 2: Dynamics of applied fines (LVL) for unregistered employment (2007 - 2011)

1.2. All activities of the Labour Inspection in the sphere of OHS are, either directly or indirectly, concern the decrease in the amount of fatal accidents and in the amount of such accidents at work, in the result of which the injured person would have severe health disorders. One of the most important activities is the organization of thematic inspections. In 2011, the Labour Inspection has organized six thematic inspections in the sphere of OHS. Three thematic inspections have been organized at the enterprises of the woodworking, construction and agriculture due to a high number of fatal accidents and accidents with severe consequences in these industries.

Conclusions of the survey "Working conditions and risks in Latvia, 2009 - 2010" pointed out that the working conditions are worse at the enterprises of those industries, where the Labour Inspection has not carried out thematic inspections, and the accident rate in high risk industries, in 2011, a thematic inspection has been organized at the fishing, fish processing and fish preservation enterprises and/or at the bakery and farinaceous products enterprises (at the option of each Regional State Labour Inspection (RSLI)), as well as at the printing and textile goods production enterprises.

The analysis of statistics of accidents at work during several years shows that the victims of the most accidents at work are employees with a length of employment, which is less than one year. Which is why in 2011, a thematic inspection has been organized on the procedure of instruction and training of employees in OHS.

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 2011

No changes in the Labour Inspection Law.

2.2. The laws, rules, regulations, which have come into force in 2010, and the implementation of which is supervised by the Labour Inspection:

- Amendments of the Labour Law (effective as of 20 July 2011), in order to adopt the requirements of the Directive 2009/52/EC of the European Parliament and of

the Council of 18 June 2009 providing for minimum standards on sanctions and measures against employers of illegally staying third-country nationals, and of the Directive 2008/104/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on temporary work agencies.

- Amendments of the regulations of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 325 from 15 May 2007 "The requirements towards labour protection during the contact with chemical substances at the workplaces" (effective as of 4 February 2011) - the maximal period of time till the next recurrent measurement is increased, the employer now must store documentation on risk assessment results during at least three years, the 8-hour long and/or short-term (15-minute-long) occupational exposure limits (OEL) have been altered for many chemical substances; amendments - the employer stores data on health verifications during 40 years after the last known contact of the employee with chemical substances.

3. The personnel of the Labour Inspection

3.1. In 2011 there were 158 official positions in the Labour Inspection (111 positions of inspectors) which is by 3% less than on 1 January 2010.

3.2. Total number of inspectors in 2011 – 111, including:

- chief inspectors – 10;
- senior inspectors – 62;
- inspectors – 39.

3.3. Number of women inspectors in 2011 – 69 (62% of total number of inspectors), of whom:

- chief inspectors – 6 (60% of total number of chief inspectors);
- senior inspectors – 39 (63% of total number of senior inspectors);
- inspectors – 24 (62% of total number of inspectors).

3.4. The data on the geographical location of the structural subdivisions of the Labour Inspection (see *Figure 3*)

During the reporting period changes and improvement of the structure of the Labour Inspection were continued. Headquarters of the Labour Inspection and five regional Labour Inspections constitute the structure of the Labour Inspection. In 2011, Vidzeme Regional State Labour Inspection has been reorganized - Gulbene supervision sector has been renewed in place of Cesis supervision sector.

There are **5 RLI**, which operate within the country:

- **Kurzeme RLI - 16 inspectors** (the center - in Liepaja, a sector in Ventspils, consultation points - in Saldus, Kuldīga and Talsi);
- **Latgale RLI - 15 inspectors** (the center - in Daugavpils, a sector in Rezekne, consultation points - in Jēkabpils, Preiļi, Krāslava and Balvi);
- **Rīga RLI - 50 inspectors** (the center - in Rīga, 3 sectors - Sector for Reduction of Illegal Employment, Central and Pārdaugava Sectors);
- **Vidzeme RLI - 13 inspectors** (the center - in Valmiera, a sector in Gulbene, consultation point in Cēsis and Alūksne);
- **Zemgale RLI - 17 inspectors** (the center - in Jelgava, a sector in Ogrē, consultation points - in Tukums, Dobele, Bauska and Aizkraukle).

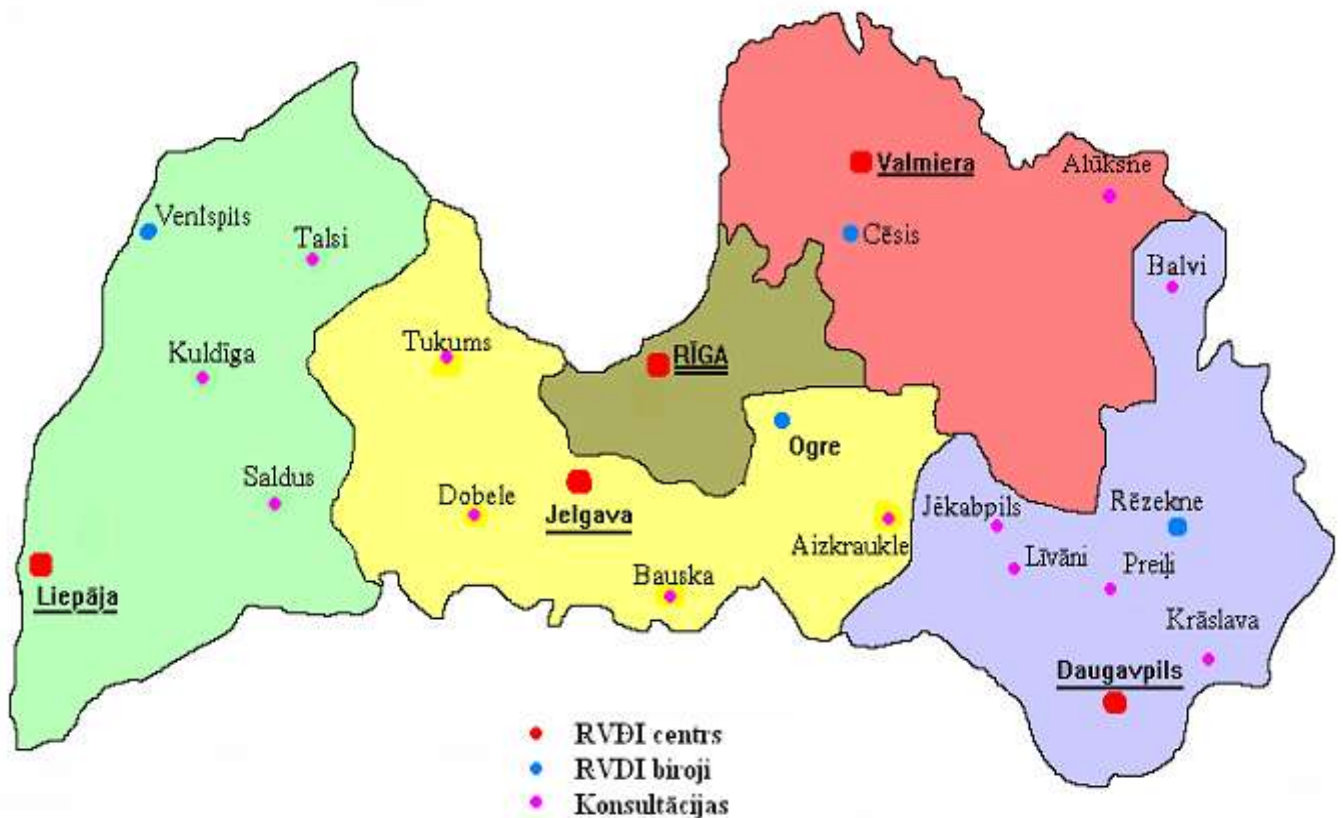


Figure 3: Geographical location of the structural divisions of the Labour Inspection

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 – **96 240** (data of the Central Statistical Bureau for the 2010).

Number of employees in the companies under the Labour Inspection's supervision – **763900**, of whom:

women – **404 800** (both data of the Central Statistical Bureau for the 2011).

5. Statistics of inspection visits

Number of companies inspected by the Labour Inspection in 2011 – **7 997**, of which more than once a year – **1 307**;

The Labour Inspection carried out **10 378** inspections in companies in 2011.

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

6.1. In 2011, inspectors from the Labour Inspection have issued **4 350 orders** (5355 orders in 2010) to employers for violations of the requirements of legal acts on labour relationships and OHS, where a total of **21 603 violations** have been stated (25 455 in 2010), of which 4 111 have been stated in the sphere of labour relationships (5 144 in 2010), and 17 492 - in the sphere of OHS (20 311 in 2010). The amount of issued orders and stated violations has decreased, as the total amount of inspections has decreased, beginning from 2007.

The decrease in number of issued orders and in the violations stated thereby is related to the change in the Labour Inspection action policy when stating violations. Between the end of 2008 and 2010, having stated violations, the officials of the Labour Inspection have taken into consideration the rapid recession of the economic activities in Latvia, as well as the financial situation of the enterprises, which has objectively worsened. Which is why, to put in order the labour relationships and labour protection system at an enterprise, administrative fines have not been imposed at once; first, an order or a warning has been issued. Regretfully, the abovementioned practice has not had the expected positive result - employers have not tried to regularize the working environment at the enterprises in good faith, and the level of responsibility and understanding in the sphere of OHS and labour relationships has not increased. This is why in 2011, when stating significant violations, the officials of the Labour Inspection have imposed administrative fines.

6.2. The violations **in the sphere of labour relationships**, which have been stated in the orders issued by the Labour Inspection, **form 19%** of all the violations, which have been stated during the period under review. In its turn, when compared with 2010, the amount of stated violations in the sphere of Labour law has decreased by 20%.

In 2011, just like in 2010, employers have most often failed to observe the requirements of the Labour Law, which relate to labour contracts (that is, incomplete drawing up of a labour contract and employment without a labour contract), as well as the requirements in relation to wage (see *Figure 4*). The stated violations are mainly related to the fact, that the concluded labour contracts do not include all the information, which is defined by article 40 of the Labour Law - for instance, the wage and working hours are indicated inaccurately etc. A significant share of violations is formed by: non-payment or partial payment of wage and factored leave compensation; the wage payment, which does not comply with the provisions of the labour contract; overtime and night hours, which are not accounted for, and for which, no additional payment is made; inaccurate accounting and organization of working hours (particularly in cases, when summarized working time is defined); cases, when work is not provided during all of working hours, which are defined in the labour contract, and no compensation is made for idle standing, etc.

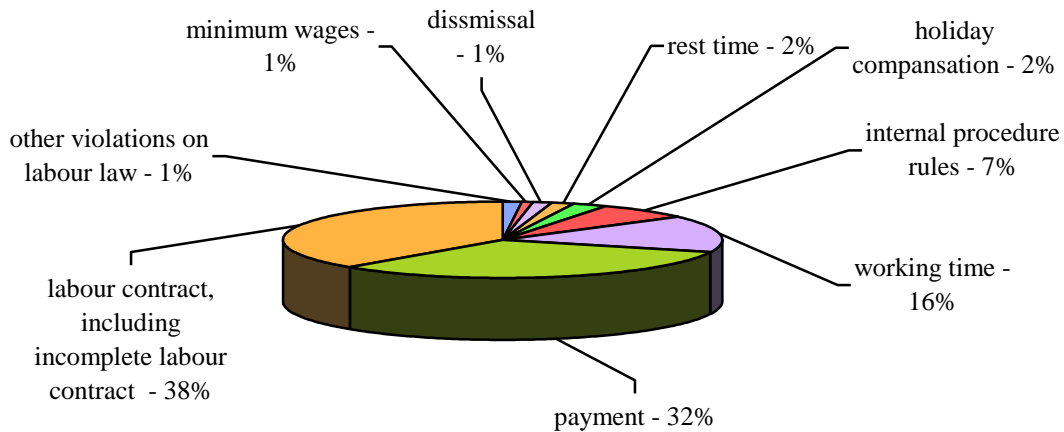


Figure 4: Distribution of violations of labour legal relations in the issued orders in 2011

The amount of stated violations in the sphere of OHS in 2011 (17 492 violations) has decreased by 13.9% in comparison with 2010 (20 311 violations). In 2011, just like in 2010, the legal acts in the sphere of OHS, the requirements of which have been violated most often, have not changed (see Figure 5).

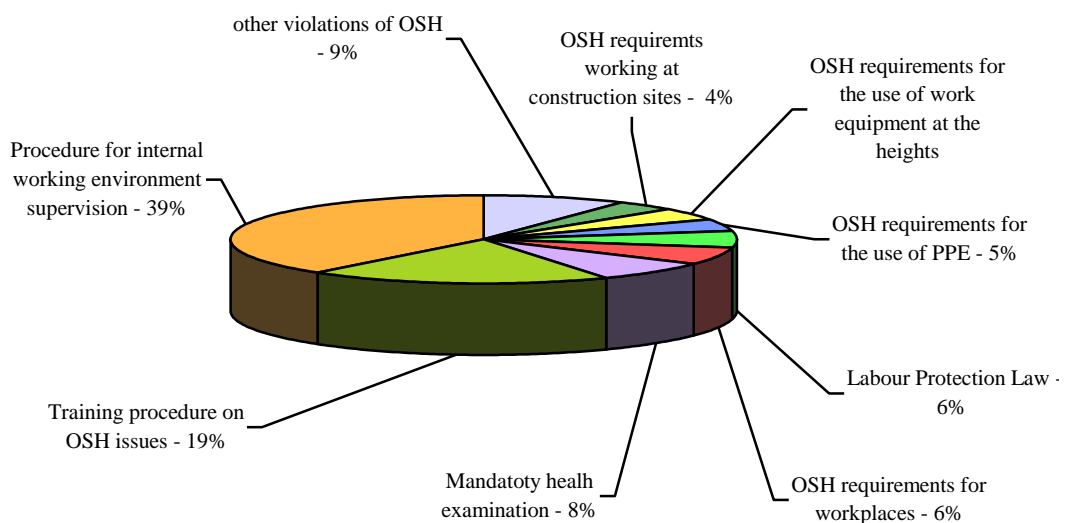


Figure 5: Distribution of violations of OSH in the issued orders in 2011

6.3. The applied penalties and their type

2 118 administrative penalties were imposed for violations of the legal employment relations and labour protection in 2011:

- **553 warnings**
- **1 565 fines** – in total for **LVL 1 077 077**, including:
 - **1 328** – for violations of requirements on labour legal relations legal acts – LVL 1 004 817;
 - **237** – for violations of requirements on OSH legal acts – LVL 72 260;

In 2011, in order to adjust administrative violation, its consequences and the size of imposed penalty, the officials of the Labour Inspection have imposed 2 118 administrative penalties to employers for violations of the normative acts on labour relationships and OHS, which is by 34.3% more than in 2010. During the period under review, the specific weight of the imposed administrative penalties in forms of warnings has significantly decreased. In 2011, warnings form 26.1% of all the imposed administrative penalties, while in 2010 they have amounted to 34.5% (see *Figure 6*).

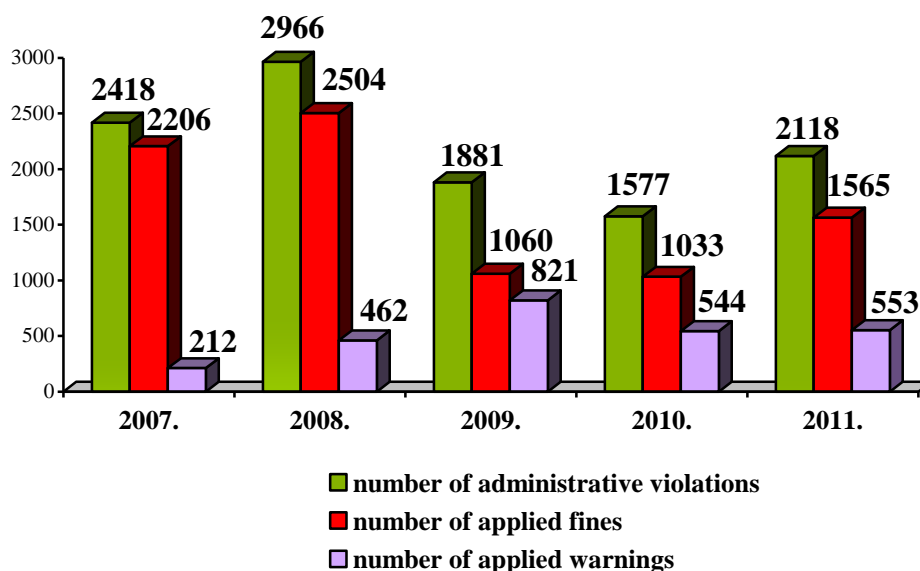


Figure 6: Structure and number of the imposed administrative penalties (2007 – 2011)

During the period under review, 81.5% of the total amount of administrative penalties are imposed for violations in the sphere of labour law. When compared with 2010, the amount of penalties in the sphere of labour law has increased by 28.3%. In 2011, 18.5% of all the administrative penalties imposed during the period under review have been imposed for the violations in the sphere of OHS. When compared with 2010, the amount of penalties in the sphere of OHS has increased by 69.3%.

7. The statistical data on accidents at work

According to information, which is at the disposal of the Labour Inspection, in 2011, 1 366 employees throughout the country have become victims in the accidents at work, of which 33 have deceased and 190 have suffered heavy injuries. When compared to 2010, in 2011, the total amount of the victims of accidents at work has increased by 10.9%, the amount of seriously injured has increased by 10.5%, and the amount of deceased persons has increased by 32% (see *Figure 7*).

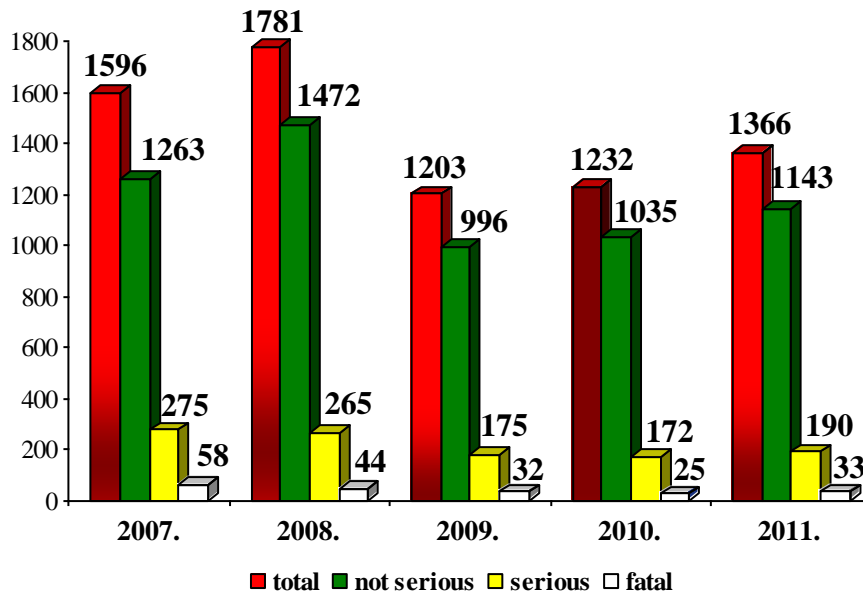


Figure 7. The dynamics of the accidents at work (2007 - 2011)

During the economic recession, one of the ways the enterprises have tried to economize as much as possible has been the reduction of costs of the functioning of OHS system. With the economic activity renewal in all spheres of national economy, the risk of accidents at work also increases, as the renewal of OHS system is not a priority at the enterprises. Often, the unarranged and dangerous working environment is at the same time related to the increase in unregistered employment. The enterprises with unregistered employment often fail to observe the requirements of legal acts on OHS. Accidents at work are one of the most visible indicators of unarranged working environment. The accident statistics of 2011 indicates that the spheres, where accidents at work have occurred most often, have also shown the largest amount of unregistered employees - construction industry, processing industry, transportation and storage industry, as well as wholesale trade and retail trade industry.

It should be noted, that the total amount of victims, as well as that of heavily injured and deceased persons per 100 000 employees has also significantly increased (see Figure 8). One of the reasons for the abovementioned increase is a decrease in the amount of employees in Latvia in 2011. When compared with 2010, the amount of employees in 2011 has decreased by 8% (according to the data of the Central Statistical Bureau).

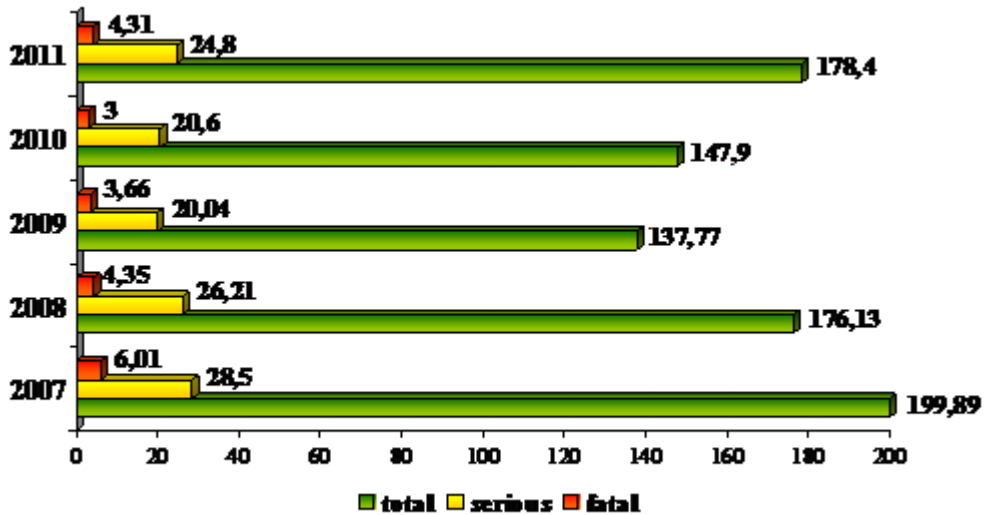


Figure 8. The accidents rates per 100 000 employees (2007 – 2011)

In 2011, the majority of fatal accidents at work have happened in the construction industry. When compared with 2010, the amount of fatal accidents in the construction industry has increased by 80% (see Figure 9). Most often, the persons employed in the construction industry have died during demolition works, renovation works on buildings, as well as during the works in ditches, in relation to the construction of water pipelines and sewerage lines. For the most part, the length of employment of the deceased persons has been up to 1 year (56%), as, with the end of the economic crisis, business activities have resumed and new persons, who in many cases have had insufficient skills, have been employed. The main causes of fatal accidents have been related to non-observance of OHS instructions, insufficient training and control over observance of OHS requirements, employee's location in a dangerous zone, as well as to non-usage of collective protection equipment for ditch reinforcement (for instance, failure to reinforce side walls).

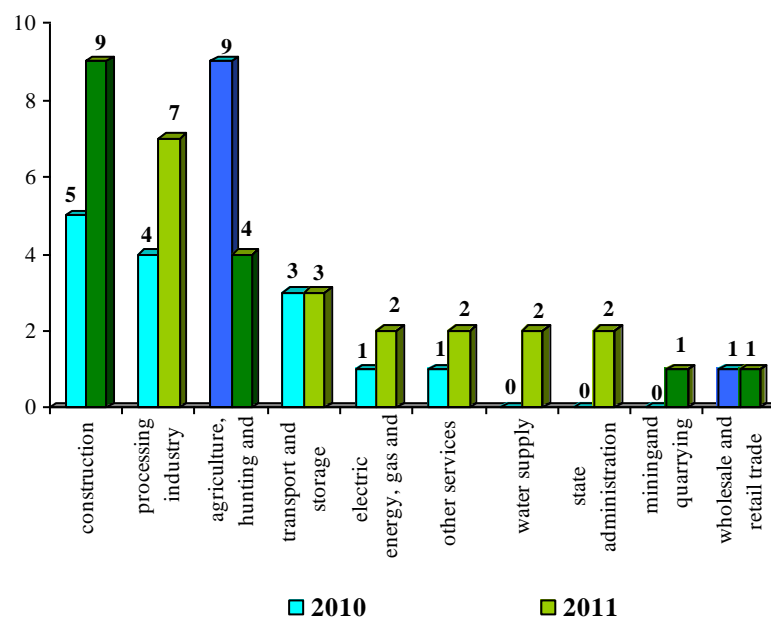


Figure 9: Number of fatal accidents by industry (2010 – 2011)

When compared to 2010, the amount of fatal accidents at work, which have taken place in the agricultural, hunting and forestry industries, has decreased by 56%.

The analysis of accidents at work in 2011 by industries (see *Table 1*) shows that the majority of accidents (27%) has taken place in the processing industry. In return, the majority of the accidents, which have taken place in the processing industry, have happened in the woodworking industry – 27%.

The second largest amount of accidents is registered in the transportation and storage industry (14%); however, when compared to 2010, the amount of accidents, which has been registered in this industry, has decreased by 10%.

10% of the accidents at work in 2011 have been registered in the wholesale trade and retail trade industry. Another 10% are registered in the construction industry.

Table 1

Breakdown of accidents at work by sectors (according to NACE Classification)

	Sector	Total		Including			
				Serious		Fatal	
		2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
A	AGRICULTURE, HUNTING AND FORESTRY	61	59	12	12	9	4
B	MINING AND QUARRYING	7	8	1	2	0	1
C	PROCESSING INDUSTRY	299	375	49	62	4	7
D	ELECTRIC ENERGY, GAS AND HEAT SUPPLY, AND AIR CONDITIONING	33	29	5	3	1	2
E	WATER SUPPLY; WASTE WATER, WASTE TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION	13	20	3	5	0	2
F	CONSTRUCTION	102	134	27	29	5	9
G	WHOLESALE TRADE AND RETAIL TRADE; REPAIR OF CARS, MOTOR-CYCLES	116	142	9	16	1	1
H	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	214	193	31	25	3	3
I	LODGING AND CATERING SERVICES	25	34	1	0	0	0
J	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION SERVICES	5	11	0	1	0	0
K	FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE ACTIVITY	4	7	1	1	0	0
L	REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS	19	17	3	1	0	0
M	PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	2	4	0	0	0	0
N	ACTIVITY OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND SERVICE COMPANIES	39	36	2	3	0	0
O	STATE ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE; COMPULSORY SOCIAL INSURANCE	118	110	13	10	0	2
P	EDUCATION	46	52	6	5	1	0
Q	HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE	91	101	6	7	0	0
R	ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION	13	11	1	4	0	0
S	OTHER SERVICES	25	23	2	4	1	2
	Total	1232	1366	172	190	25	33

In 2011, the cause of 63.5% of the accidents at work (see *Table 2*) has been the non-

observance of the labour safety regulations by employees, including the non-observance of the labour safety provisions or instructions, non-application of labour safety equipment while fulfilling the job duties, inadequate attention, work under the influence etc.

10.8% of accidents at work have been caused by deficiencies in labour organization, including dissatisfactory instruction and training of employees on the issues of OHS, insufficient control on the observance of labour safety requirements, as well as dissatisfactory workplace organization and maintenance of working premises.

Table 2

Breakdown of accidents by accident causes

	Causes of accidents at work	Total		Including			
		Total		Serious		Fatal	
		2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
1	Unsatisfactory conditions at workplace	101	126	32	42	4	7
2	Unsure human action (action/person)	981	1036	139	138	16	26
3	Labour organization and related shortcomings	162	176	64	75	17	21
4	Violation of road traffic rules	76	89	11	10	3	1
5	Violence (attacks)	106	88	0	3	1	1
6	Others	28	117	3	12	2	3
	Total	1454	1632	249	280	43	59

Having analyzed occupations of the victims of accidents at work in 2011, one can conclude, that the majority of the victims are people, who are employed in ordinary professions (people employed in construction, production and transportation), operators of equipment and machinery and product assemblers (drivers of self-propelled machines and equipment, operators of elevator machines and equipment), as well as qualified workers and craftspeople (people employed in metalworking, mechanical engineering, as well as in the spheres related thereto).

Table 3

Breakdown of accident victims by occupations classification

	Occupation	Total		Including			
		Total		Serious		Fatal	
		2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
01	MANAGERS	15	39	2	7	1	0
02	SENIOR SPECIALISTS	48	96	3	13	0	0
03	SPECIALISTS	56	138	5	17	1	1
04	OFFICE WORKERS	34	74	2	5	0	1
05	SERVICE AND TRADE EMPLOYEES	104	172	2	10	0	1
06	QUALIFIED AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERY	7	24	0	4	1	3
07	QUALIFIED WORKERS AND CRAFTSMEN	207	299	38	52	6	12
08	EQUIPMENT AND MACHINE OPERATORS AND ARTICLE ASSEMBLERS	127	235	28	37	5	8

	Occupation	Total		Including			
				Serious		Fatal	
		2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
09	ORDINARY PROFESSIONS	164	289	27	45	3	7
1	LAWMAKERS, STATE OFFICIALS, PUBLIC SERVANTS IN MANAGERS POSITION AND MANAGERS	15	0	3	0	0	0
2	SENIOR SPECIALISTS	36	0	3	0	0	0
3	SPECIALISTS	42	0	6	0	0	0
4	OFFICE WORKERS	41	0	6	0	0	0
5	SERVICE AND TRADE EMPLOYEES	63	0	5	0	0	0
6	QUALIFIED AGRICULTURE AND FISHERY WORKERS	16	0	5	0	3	0
7	QUALIFIED WORKERS AND CRAFTSMEN	81	0	11	0	1	0
8	EQUIPMENT AND MACHINE OPERATORS AND ARTICLE ASSEMBLERS	96	0	16	0	4	0
9	ORDINARY PROFESSIONS	80	0	10	0	0	0
	Total	1232	1366	172	190	25	33

8. Statistical data on occupational diseases

The Labour Inspection participates in the investigation of cases of occupational diseases, preparing workplace hygienic descriptions (WHD) on the basis of requests from the occupational disease medical commission and from occupational physicians of the Occupational and Radiological Medicine Center of Pauls Stradins Clinical University Hospital. In order to prepare a WHD, the Labour Inspection inspects only the enterprises with business activities.

In 2011, the Labour Inspection officials have prepared 609 workplaces hygienic descriptions (see *Figure 10*).

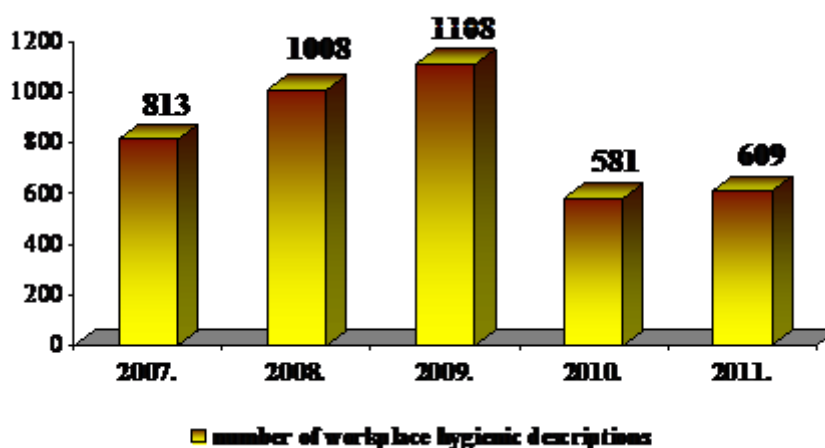


Figure 10: Prepared of workplaces hygienic descriptions (2007 – 2011)

When compared to 2010, in 2011, the amount of first-time confirmed victims of occupational diseases per 100 000 employees has significantly decreased - by 22.2% (see *Figure 11*). This is explained by the desire of the employees to continue labour

relationships and with their refusal of treatment opportunities, due to which, the health condition of employees often continues to deteriorate.

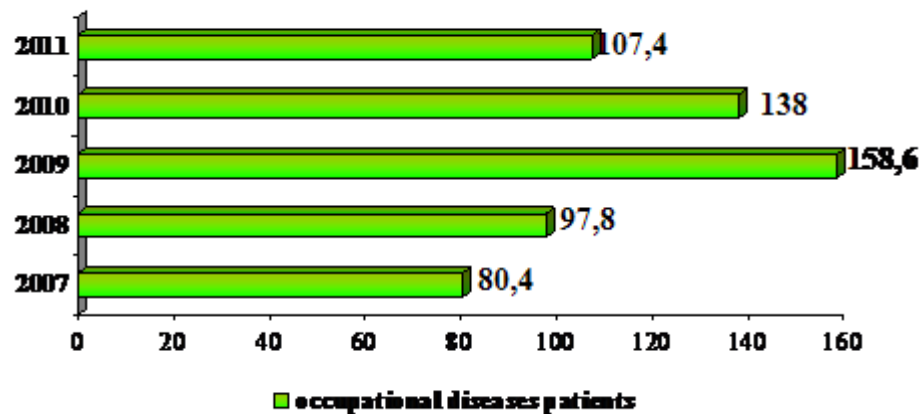


Figure 11: The first-time confirmed occupational diseases patients per 100 000 workers (2007 - 2011)

When compared to 2010, in 2011, the most often-stated occupational diseases of the first-time confirmed patients with occupational diseases have remained unchanged. The most often-stated diseases are diseases of the nervous system – 42%, injuries, poisonings and other consequences of external influence (for instance, vibration disease etc.) – 27%, as well as diseases of skeletal, muscle and connective tissue system – 18% (see Table 4).

Table 4

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

Code	Group of occupational diseases	2010	2011
A00-B99	Infectious and parasite diseases	10	5
C00-D48	Tumours (malignant and pre-cancer diseases)	4	7
F00-F99	Mental and behaviour disorders	4	2
G00-G99	Diseases of nervous system	390	346
H00-H59	Eye and auxiliary organ diseases	0	1
H60-H95	Ear and ear knoll diseases	51	24
I00-I99	Blood circulation diseases	5	3
J00-J99	Respiratory system diseases	112	55
L00-L99	Skeleton – muscular – connective tissue diseases	6	3
M00-M99	Symptoms and anomalous clinical and laboratory findings not classified anywhere	274	147
R00-R99	After-effects of injuries, poisoning and other external influence	1	4
S00-T98	Infectious and parasite diseases	293	225
	Total	1150	822

Table 5

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

	Sector	2010	2011
A	AGRICULTURE, HUNTING AND FORESTRY	60	40
B	MINING AND QUARRYING	3	7
C	PROCESSING INDUSTRY	367	196
D	ELECTRIC ENERGY, GAS AND HEAT SUPPLY, AND AIR CONDITIONING	15	13
E	WATER SUPPLY; WASTE WATER, WASTE TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION	11	9
F	CONSTRUCTION	87	62
G	WHOLESALE TRADE AND RETAIL TRADE; REPAIR OF CARS, MOTOR-CYCLES	63	63
H	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	181	180
I	LODGING AND CATERING SERVICES	32	25
J	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION SERVICES	4	3
K	FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE ACTIVITY	2	2
L	REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS	16	20
M	PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	3	3
N	ACTIVITY OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND SERVICE COMPANIES	3	0
O	STATE ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE; COMPULSORY SOCIAL INSURANCE	55	31
P	EDUCATION	49	36
Q	HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE	182	116
R	ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION	6	5
S	OTHER SERVICES	10	11
T	ACTIVITIES OF HOUSEHOLDS AS EMPLOYERS; UNDIFFERENTIATED GOODS- AND SERVICES-PRODUCING ACTIVITIES OF HOUSEHOLDS FOR OWN USE	1	0
	Total	1150	822

When compared to 2010, in 2011, the industries, where there has been the largest amount of confirmed first-time patients with occupational diseases, has remained without changes - in the processing industry – 23.8% (196 victims of occupational diseases), in the transportation and storage industry – 21.9% (180), and in the health and social care industry – 14.1% (116).

Table 6

Breakdown of occupational patients by occupations classification

	Occupation	2010	2011
01	MANAGERS	1	14
02	SENIOR SPECIALISTS	12	65
03	SPECIALISTS	7	79
04	OFFICE WORKERS	5	25
05	SERVICE AND TRADE EMPLOYEES	18	96
06	QUALIFIED AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERY	6	7

	Occupation	2010	2011
07	QUALIFIED WORKERS AND CRAFTSMEN	37	166
08	EQUIPMENT AND MACHINE OPERATORS AND ARTICLE ASSEMBLERS	58	255
09	ORDINARY PROFESSIONS	25	112
1	LAWMAKERS, STATE OFFICIALS, PUBLIC SERVANTS IN MANAGERS POSITION AND MANAGERS	24	0
2	SENIOR SPECIALISTS	80	0
3	SPECIALISTS	120	0
4	OFFICE WORKERS	18	1
5	SERVICE AND TRADE EMPLOYEES	91	1
6	QUALIFIED AGRICULTURE AND FISHERY WORKERS	28	0
7	QUALIFIED WORKERS AND CRAFTSMEN	229	1
8	EQUIPMENT AND MACHINE OPERATORS AND ARTICLE ASSEMBLERS	311	0
9	ORDINARY PROFESSIONS	80	0
	Total	1150	822

Renārs Lūsis
Director