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## Statistical review of occupational injuries

# DENMARK

## 2004-2010 data



Set of statistical data relating to **accidents at work**  
and **occupational diseases** in the European Union  
Member States

## Foreword

This document sets out a descriptive synthesis of the main available statistical data about accidents at work, commuting accidents and occupational diseases of the considered EU Member State. It comes from the use by EUROGIP of various official publications from Member States. The data have been translated and presented according to the EUROGIP's knowledge of the analysed insurance system. These data have not been reprocessed by EUROGIP. For any confirmation, one has to refer to the source which is systematically given. Comments do not intend to give explanatory factors to the figures but only to describe the underlying system's characteristics in order to allow the reader to analyse them. Furthermore, Eurostat (Statistical Office of the European Communities) publishes, at European level, harmonised accidents at work data according to the ESAW (European Statistics on Accidents at Work) methodology in implementation of the 89/391/EEC framework directive. In order to complete national data, the last part of this document shows accidents at work structural indicators computed and published by Eurostat.

## Acknowledgements

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## 1. Main characteristics of the Danish occupational injury insurance system

### *General principles*

The Workers' Compensation Statute dates from 1898<sup>1</sup> such as the first Workmen Compensation Board which was to become the current - National Board of Industrial Injuries (Arbejdsskadestyrelsen - ASK).

The Danish workers' compensation system is based on a mandatory no-fault liability for the employers.

All employers (private, public, profit or non-profit...) must insure their workers against occupational injuries. Failure to do so is punishable by a fine. In case the employer fails to take out insurance the employer is obliged to personally pay any occupational injury's compensation.

All persons hired by an employer to carry out work -paid, unpaid, permanent or temporary- are covered by the Workers' Compensation Statute. Other specific groups of people are covered like people working on a Danish ship, rescuers or children having a disease related to their parents' working activity.

Accidents at work and occupational injuries are insured. Commuting accidents are not insured except in some specific circumstances like commuting from home to a working station while using a company vehicle for instance.

The occupational risks insurance being mandatory, employers insure themselves:

- for accidents at work employers take out insurance from private insurance companies<sup>2</sup> authorized to operate by the Danish Finance Supervisory Authority (Danish FSA - Finanstilsynet),

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.ask.dk/English/Industrial-injuries/~media/2179BE57D0D1411DB8B75E1058921FEE.ashx>

<sup>2</sup> Any insurance company may be authorised by the Danish FSA. There are more or less 20 private insurance companies on the market. Premium rates are set according to the activity sector.

- for occupational diseases, employers are insured under the public scheme called: Labour Market Occupational Disease Fund (Arbejdsmarkedets Erhvervssygdomssikring, AES). Established on the 1<sup>st</sup> of January 1999, AES is an independent self-governing institution that collects contributions from every public and private employer and the self-employed for the purpose of financing cost deriving from occupational diseases.

The current compensation statute, issued from the 2003 reform<sup>3</sup>, eases the recognition process of occupational injuries the National Board of Industrial Injuries is responsible for. Since then more accidents at work and more occupational diseases are notified and recognized. Shorter time limits for case processing were set by the reform which is covering self-employed persons and assisting spouses. Since the 1<sup>st</sup> of January 2004, self-employed persons and assisting spouses are entitled, but not obliged, to apply for an accident at work insurance to a private insurance company and for occupational disease coverage to AES.

### *Notification of industrial injuries*

The notifications and the making of statistics processes apply the following principles:

- every accident at work and occupational disease with at least one day away from work have to be reported to the Danish Working Environment Authority<sup>4</sup> (Arbejdstilsynet, AT<sup>5</sup>),
- accidents at work which may generate a permanent incapacity and/or a loss of earning capacity have to be notified by the victim or the insurer (see below) to the National Board of Industrial Injuries

<sup>3</sup> The modified Workers' Compensation Statute took effect in two parts, in 2004 for accidents at work and in 2005 for occupational diseases.

<sup>4</sup> Danish Labour Inspection

<sup>5</sup> The acronym "WEA" (English shortcut of AT) will subsequently be used to refer to this institution

with a view to recognition and compensation,

- every suspected occupational disease, whether it generates or not a permanent incapacity and/or a loss of earning capacity, has to be notified to the National Board of Industrial Injuries by the doctor or the dentist (see below).

Online notification is mandatory since the 1<sup>st</sup> of July 2010. To do so for accidents at work, employers, doctors and dentists use the EASY Internet system provided by WEA and the National Board of Industrial Diseases. For occupational diseases, informants use the ESS system<sup>6</sup>.

Online notification improves data quality and reduces to the claimant's advantage the delay needed for claims' management. Informants are fined if they refuse to use the online notification system.

Paper notification is still possible for victims and for Danish employers located abroad. For these specific cases, accidents at work and occupational diseases are reported on different forms.

- **Accidents at work** and **cases of poisoning** with at least one day off work have to be reported by the employer to the WEA. Accidents have to be reported as soon as possible but no later than nine days after the first day of absence from work. In case of a fatal or serious accident and in cases of poisoning, the local WEA office has to be informed immediately. The victim may also report his/her accident by him/herself. As for the National Board of Industrial Diseases, it has to be informed about fatal cases. According to WEA's estimates, approximately only 50 % of the accidents at work are reported. In addition to the notification to the WEA and according to the workers compensation statute, accidents at work have to be reported to the employer's insurance company no later than nine days after the injury if the victim claims for compensation. The insurer initially assesses the case to see if there are medical costs to be covered other than those taken in charge by the general sickness scheme (see below *Distinctive*

*features*). If the insurer feels that expenses may go further than those he is responsible for or if the victim complains about the insurer's handling of his/her case, the case is forwarded to the National Board of Industrial Diseases (see below).

- **Occupational diseases** also have to be reported to the WEA and to the National Board of Industrial Injuries no later than 9 days after the diagnosis by the doctor or the dentist informed of a potential or established link between a disease and the victim's working activity.

The extent of under-reporting is not known, but studies suggest it is considerable.

### **Management of occupational injuries compensation**

Compensation is a shared responsibility between the general sickness scheme, private insurers and AES. The general sickness scheme intervenes for **temporary disability benefits**. Then, according to the workers' compensation statute, private insurers and AES intervene for **compensation of a permanent disability and/or a loss of earning capacity**.

**1) Temporary disability** benefits (in cash and in kind) are provided by general sickness scheme and **funded by taxes**. There is no waiting period. Benefits in cash are paid by the employer for the first two weeks and cover 100 % of the salary. These costs (except for the first day of disability) are refunded to the employer from public funds<sup>7</sup>. From the third week and up to one year temporary disability costs are borne by public funds.

The self-employed have to insure themselves for the first two weeks of temporary disability before being taken on by public funds.

#### *Distinctive features*

Some expenses generated by an occupational injury are not taken in charge by the general sickness scheme but under the workers' compensation statute, by the private insurers or the AES. Most of these

<sup>6</sup> Elektronisk anmeldelse af Erhvervs sygdomme

<sup>7</sup> Public funds from local communities

expenses are dental expenses for some specific activities. As the National Board of Industrial Injuries does not intervene for these expenses, they do not show up in the financial and technological statistics.

It is the same for the occupational injuries compensated only by the general sickness scheme which do not show up within the occupational injuries statistics published by the National Board of Industrial Injuries.

2) If beyond the compensation granted by the general sickness scheme, the victim is in a situation of **permanent injury and/or loss of earning capacity**<sup>8</sup> a claim for compensation –recognition- must be forwarded to the National Board of Industrial Injuries. This Board under the Ministry of Employment is in charge of making decisions on workers' compensation claims. It decides on whether an injury or a disease qualifies or not for recognition as an industrial injury. The permanent disability degree assessment is the responsibility of the National Board of Industrial Injuries. This degree may be reviewed at any time during the first five years if the victim's condition changes. The Board sets the compensation's amount which will be paid by an insurer in case of an occupational accident or by the AES in case of an occupational disease. Its decisions may be challenged by the parties.

The National Board of Industrial Injuries is not in charge of deciding if the employer may be held responsible for the injury.

Employers are the sole source of funds to cover permanent disability and/or loss of earning capacity costs. Employers' contributions are paid to private insurance companies for accidents at work and to AES for occupational diseases.

About 40,000 new industrial injuries are forwarded to the National Board of Industrial Injuries each year, out of which about 21,000 are accidents at work (about 80 % are recognised) and 19,000 are occupational diseases (about 20 % are recognised). For each claim, the National Board of Industrial Injuries charges a

<sup>8</sup> To the benefit of dependants like spouse and children as well

processing fee to insurance companies in case of an accident at work or to AES in case of an occupational disease.

The victim does not have to sign a consent form to allow the handling of the claim. Nevertheless, he/she may request that the National Board of Industrial Injuries does not handle the case. These cases are listed in the tables as "Cases shelved without recognition".

### ***Distinction between the permanent injury and the loss of earning capacity***

A distinction, as shown by the statistics, is made between the compensation for permanent injury and the compensation for the loss of earning capacity. The loss of earning capacity does not have to be permanent to be compensated.

- Compensation for **permanent injury**<sup>9</sup> becomes payable if the permanent injury is rated at 5 % or more whatever the kind of injury. Compensation is paid as a lump-sum and is proportionate, according to a scale<sup>10</sup>, to the disability degree. In 2010, a 100 % permanent injury entitled to a compensation of 100,850 euros. In some specific cases, the permanent injury may be rated up to 120 %.
- In case of a **loss of earning capacity**, the minimum permanent disability degree for entitlement to benefits is 15%. The quantum of compensation is determined according to the total wage (subject to a ceiling of 60,500 euros on the 1<sup>st</sup> of January 2010) of the year preceding the injury.

A disability level less than 50 % entitles the victim to a lump-sum payment. From 50 % and above, a monthly

<sup>9</sup> The concept of "permanent injury" is defined in insurance medicine as a medical assessment of a nuisance in a person's daily life caused by an injury. It is rated on the basis of the consequences of an injury. For instance, the loss of hearing in one ear is rated to 10 % but the total loss of hearing in both ears is rated to 75 %.

<sup>10</sup> The Permanent Injury Rating list is available at the following web address: [http://www.ask.dk/en/English/~/\\_/media/7408820CD95140DFB6F997BE26E5C6FF.ashx](http://www.ask.dk/en/English/~/_/media/7408820CD95140DFB6F997BE26E5C6FF.ashx)

pension may be paid and part of the total benefit may be paid as a lump-sum (calculated on the basis of a 50 % disability degree) if requested by the victim.

A total permanent disability gives rise to a pension amounting to 80 % of the wage reference base. Payment of this benefit ends by the time the recipient becomes entitled to old age pension.

### ***The occupational diseases list***

Occupational diseases are recognised on the basis of a list. A disease not on the list may be recognized after recommendation by the Occupational Diseases Committee if the disease, according to the most recent

medical documentation, meets the requirements for inclusion on the list or if the disease has been caused, solely or mainly, by the special nature of the victim's work.

The Occupational Diseases Committee, appointed by the Minister for Employment, meets with the National Board of Industrial Injuries to update the list of occupational diseases whenever there is a need.

The list of occupational diseases is available at the following web address:

<http://www.ask.dk/English/Publications/~media/2707C3ECC336481ABA078FF323C331A4.ashx>

## 2. Statistical data sources

### For Denmark

The Danish Working Environment Authority publishes (in Danish) detailed data about occupational injuries has been notified:

- About accidents:  
<http://arbejdstilsynet.dk/~media/at/at/07-arbejdsmiljoe-i-tal/02-arbejdsskader/aarsopgoerelser/anmeldtearbejdsulykker2010pdf.ashx>
- About diseases:  
<http://arbejdstilsynet.dk/~media/at/at/07-arbejdsmiljoe-i-tal/02-arbejdsskader/aarsopgoerelser/anmeldteerhvervssygdomme2010pdf.ashx>

Data about the occupational injuries notified to the Danish Working Environment Authority are available (in English) within the Labour market chapter of the Statistical Yearbook at:  
<http://www.danmarksstatistik.dk/homeuk.aspx>

Statistics about the claims for recognition and the recognitions processed by the National Board of Industrial Injuries are available (in Danish) at the following web address:  
<http://www.ask.dk/da/Statistik.aspx>

From this web site may be downloaded the documents ARBEJDSSKADESTATISTIK 2010 and ARBEJDSSKADESTATISTIK 2010, KORT FORTALT which provide a review of accidents at work and occupational diseases for the years 2004-2010.

Other national information sources:

- Arbejdsskadestyrelsen - National Board of Industrial Injuries  
<http://www.ask.dk/Arbejdsskadestyrelsen.aspx>
- ATP Group – look for AES on first page about ODs compensation  
<http://www.atp.dk/>
- Arbejdstilsynet - AT - Danish Working Environment Authority  
<http://www.at.dk/>
- Det Nationale Forskningscenter for Arbejdsmiljø - National Research Centre for the Working Environment  
<http://www.arbejdsmiljoforskning.dk/>
- Ministry of Employment  
<http://uk.bm.dk/>
- EASY Accidents at Work Notification Centre  
<http://www.easy-forebyggelse.dk/>
- Statistics Denmark – National Statistical Institute  
<http://www.danmarksstatistik.dk/>

**For Eurostat**

Structural indicators on health and safety at work in Europe are available only for fatal accidents at work and accidents at work with more than three days away from work. Data are available under various formats: tables, maps and graphs, at the following web address: [http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/health/health\\_safety\\_work](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/health/health_safety_work)

The ESAW (European Statistics on Accidents at Work) aiming to provide harmonised data about accidents at work with more than three days away from work is available at the following web address: [http://circa.europa.eu/Public/irc/dsis/hasaw/library?l=/statistics\\_methodology/esaw\\_methodology/ke4202569\\_en\\_pdf/ EN\\_1.0\\_&a=d](http://circa.europa.eu/Public/irc/dsis/hasaw/library?l=/statistics_methodology/esaw_methodology/ke4202569_en_pdf/ EN_1.0_&a=d)

### 3. Main data

#### Number of workers

Number of insured workers (2005 and 2006) – Number of employed persons (2007-2009) – Both in thousands

Year	Number
2005	2,710.5
2006	2,754.6
2007	2,821.6
2008	2,857.6
2009	2,831.1

Figures for 2007, 2008 and 2009 include self-employed and assisting spouses.

#### Number of registered companies

311,518 companies were registered in 2008.

Distribution of registered companies per number of full time equivalent workers – 2008 data

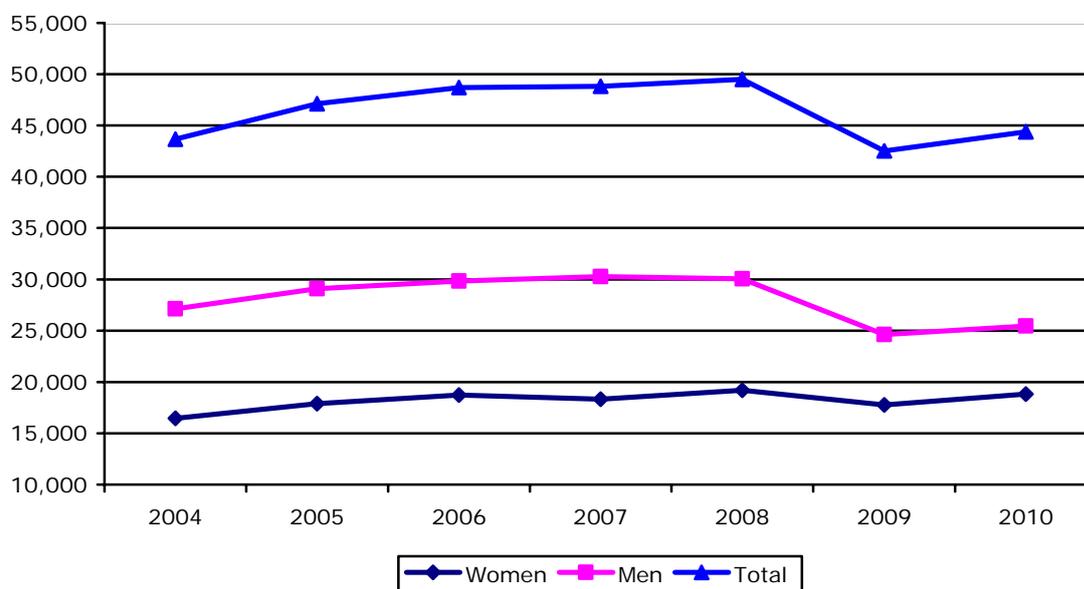
Staff	Number
0	168,010
1 -9	117,855
10 -19	13,086
20 -49	7,912
50 -99	2,749
100 and more	2,176
<b>Total</b>	<b>311,518</b>

Source: 2011 Statistical Yearbook

## Number of occupational injuries notified to the Danish Working Environment Authority

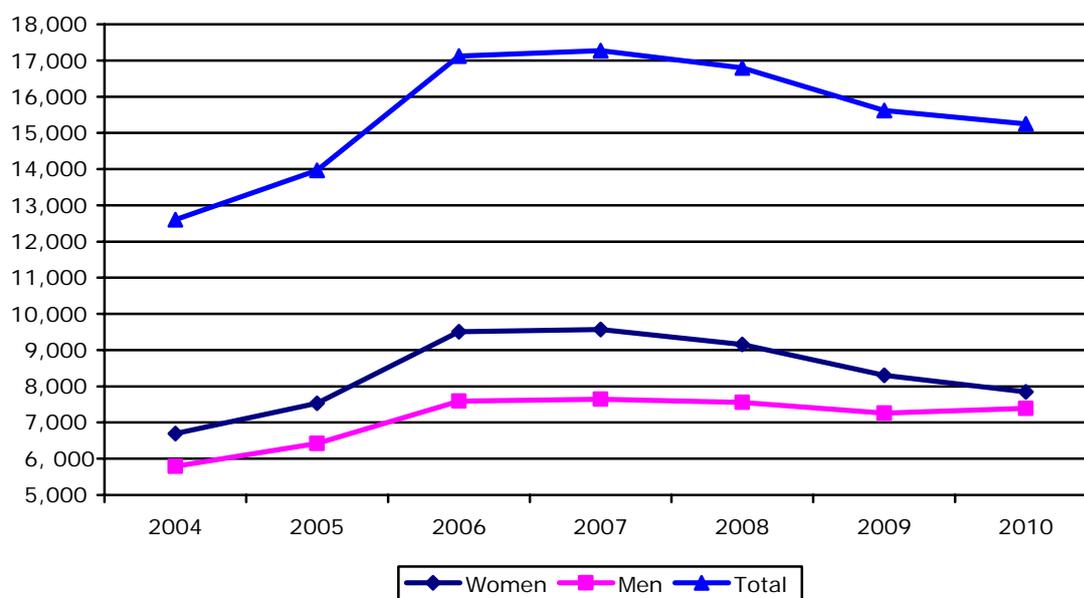
Occupational accidents and cases of poisoning with at least one day away from work work have to be notified to AT and so have to be every occupational diseases. In 2010, 44,382 accidents at work and 15,253 occupational diseases were notified.

### Accidents at work long term trends



Source: <http://arbejdstilsynet.dk/~media/at/at/07-arbejdsmiljoe-i-tal/02-arbejdsskader/aarsopgoerelser/anmeldtearbejdsulykker2010pdf.ashx>

### Occupational diseases long term trends



Source: <http://arbejdstilsynet.dk/~media/at/at/07-arbejdsmiljoe-i-tal/02-arbejdsskader/aarsopgoerelser/anmeldteerhvervssygdomme2010pdf.ashx>

## 4. Accidents at work

The following tables only detail the claims for recognition for the accidents at work cases notified to the National Board of Industrial Injuries in order to be assessed for a possible compensation of a loss of earning capacity and/or permanent injuries.

### Claims for recognition per notification year and per activity branch

NACE <sup>11</sup> Branch	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Agriculture, hunting, forestry, fishing	471	462	472	462	431	415	381
Mining and quarrying	42	37	37	35	33	35	33
Manufacturing	3,399	3,316	3,485	3,334	3,535	2,707	2,282
Electricity, gas and water supply	277	330	358	332	251	219	232
Construction	2,039	2,077	2,266	2,281	2,324	2,041	1,783
Wholesale and retail trade	1,674	1,790	1,893	1,864	2,014	1,815	1,688
Hotels and restaurants	336	339	397	352	424	402	310
Transport	1,826	1,852	1,967	1,762	1,916	1,760	1,702
Financial intermediation	187	179	221	228	253	243	211
Real estate, renting and business activities	1,016	1,113	1,205	1,129	1,319	1,418	1,402
Public administration, defence; compulsory social security	2,746	2,334	2,281	2,091	2,046	1,920	2,121
Education	1,072	1,212	1,371	1,314	1,464	1,522	1,607
Health and social work	3,550	3,764	3,952	3,786	4,000	4,123	4,119
Recreational, cultural and sporting activities	575	587	676	571	661	773	719
Private households with employees	9	12	10	10	8	5	9
Extra-territorial organisation and bodies	1	2	2	0	0	1	2
Unknown	1,288	943	939	844	886	487	556
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,508</b>	<b>20,349</b>	<b>21,532</b>	<b>20,395</b>	<b>21,565</b>	<b>19,886</b>	<b>19,157</b>

Source: ASK 2010 Statistical Yearbook - Arbejdsskadestatistik 2010, p. 21

Among the 44,382 accidents at work notified to AT, less than half were notified to ASK in order to be recognized. The gap may be explained by the fact that all accidents with at least one day away from work have to be notified to AT but only those which may give right to compensation for disability have to be notified to ASK.

<sup>11</sup> Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community

## Claims for recognition per notification year and per type of injury

Type of injury	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Open wounds, cuts, etc.	1,907	1,876	1,873	1,876	1,683	1,378	1,243
Soft tissues' injuries	1,020	1,007	1,016	891	1,032	956	809
Bone fractures	2,579	2,559	2,883	2,524	2,783	2,559	2,531
Strains, dislocations, sprains, etc.	11,130	10,640	10,956	10,144	10,959	9,703	9,248
Amputations	228	206	238	229	191	166	148
Shock-related injuries	516	814	867	839	1,004	853	836
<b>Fatal accidents</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>67</b>
Others	2,550	2,362	2,127	1,973	2,064	1,820	1,758
Unknown	515	809	1,484	1,834	1,774	2,379	2,516
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,508</b>	<b>20,349</b>	<b>21,532</b>	<b>20,395</b>	<b>21,565</b>	<b>19,886</b>	<b>19,158</b>

Source: ASK 2010 Statistical Yearbook - Arbejdsskadestatistik 2010, p. 16

## Decided accidents at work cases per type of decision

Decision	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Rejected cases	5,319	4,625	4,564	4,666	6,003	5,311	4,794
Loss of earning capacity and possible permanent injuries <sup>(a)</sup>	661	1,235	1,087	1,412	1,052	891	990
Permanent injuries <sup>(a)</sup>	2,960	4,534	4,132	6,045	5,692	5,433	5,436
Recognized without compensation	7,018	10,284	9,397	9,480	10,329	9,598	9,083
Cases shelved without recognition	862	818	911	691	662	528	448
<b>Total des décisions <sup>(b)</sup></b>	<b>16,820</b>	<b>21,496</b>	<b>20,091</b>	<b>22,294</b>	<b>23,738</b>	<b>21,761</b>	<b>20,751</b>

(a) Decisions giving right to compensation

(b) Including cases notified the previous year

Source: ASK 2010 Statistical Yearbook - Arbejdsskadestatistik 2010, Kort Fortalt p. 10

Loss of earning capacity and possible permanent injuries are compensated if it is rated at 15 % or more. Permanent injury is compensated if it is rated at 5 % or more.

Source: ASK 2009 Statistical Yearbook - Arbejdsskadestatistik 2009, p. 8

## Recognized accidents at work per gender and per recognition year

Gender	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Women	3,742	5,334	5,858	6,557	7,120	7,109	6,848
Men	5,393	7,686	8,468	10,100	10,041	9,636	9,364
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,135</b>	<b>13,020</b>	<b>14,326</b>	<b>16,657</b>	<b>17,161</b>	<b>16,745</b>	<b>16,212</b>

Source: ASK 2010 Statistical Yearbook - Arbejdsskadestatistik 2010, p. 25

## Recognized accidents at work distributed according to the type of injury and per recognition year

Type of injury	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Open wounds, cuts, etc.	1,076	1,482	1,493	1,717	1,671	1,364	1,192
Soft tissues' injuries	428	770	776	813	801	860	760
Bone fractures	1,245	2,015	2,163	2,653	2,677	2,541	2,525
Strains, dislocations, sprains, etc.	4,734	6,417	7,042	8,071	8,217	8,095	7,743
Amputations	144	205	187	223	231	158	159
Shock-related injuries	99	399	476	502	614	617	547
<b>Fatal accidents</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>42</b>
Others	1,222	1,385	1,463	1,609	1,720	1,609	1,517
Unknown	163	309	691	1,034	1,196	1,470	1,727
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,135</b>	<b>13,020</b>	<b>14,326</b>	<b>16,657</b>	<b>17,161</b>	<b>16,745</b>	<b>16,212</b>

Source: ASK 2010 Statistical Yearbook - Arbejdsskadestatistik 2010, p. 16

## Recognized accidents at work distributed according to the cause of the accident and per recognition year

Cause of the accident	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Fall / crash	2,387	3,210	3,830	4,707	4,688	4,621	5,019
Fall of objects / struck by objects	1,064	1,655	1,792	2,246	2,331	2,128	1,886
Mental shocks, violence	552	677	754	783	892	855	730
Cut or trapped	1,271	1,773	1,773	2,107	2,168	1,829	1,624
Excessive body stress <sup>(a)</sup>	2,317	3,885	4,163	4,453	4,661	4,513	4,049
Accidents with others	1,249	1,243	1,401	1,610	1,571	1,881	2,027
Unknown	295	577	613	751	850	918	877
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,135</b>	<b>13,020</b>	<b>14,326</b>	<b>16,657</b>	<b>17,161</b>	<b>16,745</b>	<b>16,212</b>

(a) Concept gathering all excessive, heavy solicitation cases in which the body reacts by a pathologic state. It includes for instance heavy lifting on the long run.

Source: ASK 2010 Statistical Yearbook - Arbejdsskadestatistik 2010, p. 20

## Recognized accidents at work distributed per activity branch and per recognition year

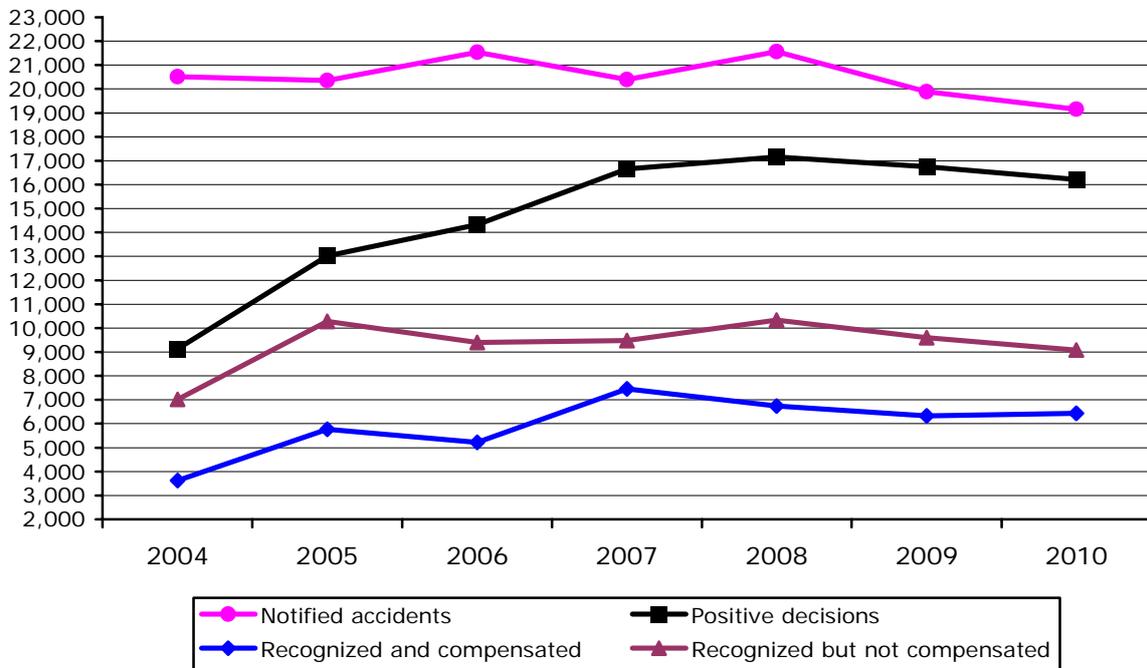
NACE <sup>12</sup> Branch	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Agriculture, hunting, forestry, fishing	189	286	297	432	384	328	355
Mining and quarrying	19	28	21	34	28	29	28
Manufacturing	1,460	2,264	2,243	3,070	2,919	2,656	2,178
Electricity, gas and water supply	111	210	252	289	292	185	196
Construction	941	1,380	1,579	2,002	1,910	1,770	1,699
Wholesale and retail trade	737	1,091	1,319	1,478	1,553	1,519	1,442
Hotels and restaurants	137	219	237	272	305	333	265
Transport	843	1,159	1,428	1,477	1,541	1,619	1,441
Financial intermediation	109	94	144	172	165	188	182
Real estate, renting and business activities	396	666	770	903	932	1,118	1,173
Public administration, defence; compulsory social security	1,278	1,651	1,614	1,551	1,644	1,546	1,664
Education	494	818	912	1,028	1,122	1,214	1,292
Health and social work	1,639	2,290	2,606	2,890	3,260	3,280	3,383
Recreational, cultural and sporting activities	205	371	431	484	476	544	608
Private households with employees	3	7	9	7	6	6	6
Extra-territorial organisation and bodies	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
Unknown	573	486	463	568	624	410	298
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,135</b>	<b>13,020</b>	<b>14,326</b>	<b>16,657</b>	<b>17,161</b>	<b>16,745</b>	<b>16,212</b>

Source: ASK 2010 Statistical Yearbook - Arbejdsskadestatistik 2010, p. 22

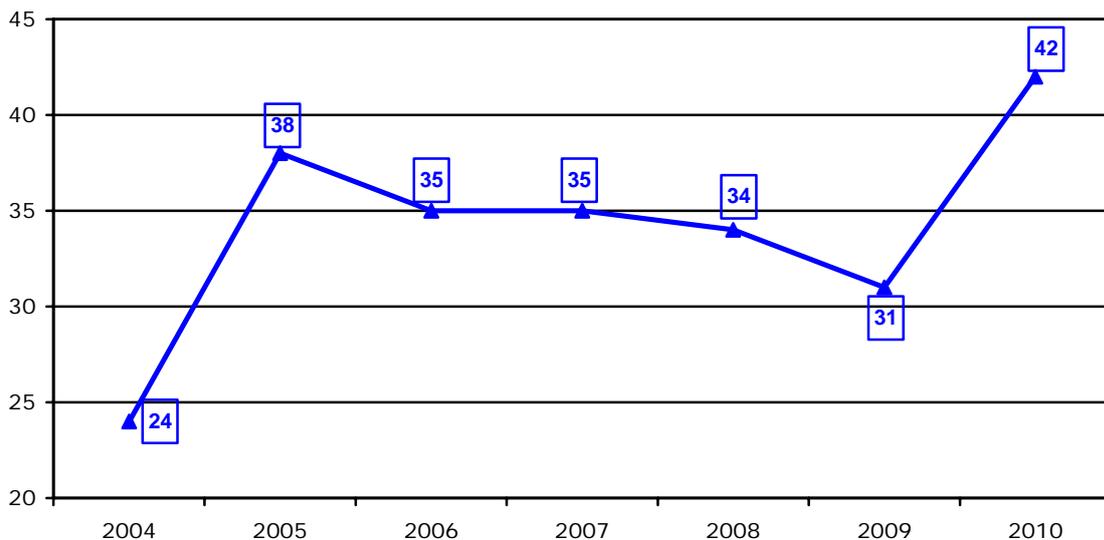
<sup>12</sup> Please refer to note 11 on page 11

## Accidents at work's long term trends

Annual distribution of notified accidents at work's claims for compensation, of recognized and compensated accidents at work, of recognized but non compensated accidents at work – National Board of Industrial Injuries data



Annual distribution of recognized fatal accidents at work – National Board of Industrial Injuries data



## 5. Occupational diseases

The following tables only detail the occupational diseases cases notified to the National Board of Industrial Injuries in order to be assessed for a possible compensation for a loss of earning capacity and/or permanent injuries.

### Claims for recognition per notification year and per activity branch

NACE <sup>13</sup> Branch	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Agriculture, hunting, forestry, fishing	318	352	328	348	332	279	274
Mining and quarrying	29	26	34	52	31	38	47
Manufacturing	3,732	4,499	4,625	4,806	4,584	4,298	3,411
Electricity, gas and water supply	132	215	219	222	216	200	163
Construction	1,094	1,443	1,489	1,567	1,583	1,503	1,463
Wholesale and retail trade	1,086	1,421	1,482	1,574	1,604	1,489	1,456
Hotels and restaurants	264	291	362	395	391	389	378
Transport	891	1,114	1,249	1,155	1,253	1,041	890
Financial intermediation	231	241	209	280	227	273	253
Real estate, renting and business activities	665	825	900	1,036	1,109	1,054	1,044
Public administration, defence; compulsory social security	2,776	2,401	2,443	2,791	2,492	2,247	2,111
Education	363	670	710	990	947	892	706
Health and social work	1,612	2,521	3,423	3,159	3,196	3,199	2,469
Recreational, cultural and sporting activities	385	513	537	659	678	664	675
Private households with employees	7	4	3	5	1	2	5
Extra-territorial organisation and bodies	3	1	4	2	1	3	4
Unknown	401	402	348	361	408	443	1,690
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,989</b>	<b>16,939</b>	<b>18,365</b>	<b>19,402</b>	<b>19,053</b>	<b>18,014</b>	<b>16,958</b>

Source: ASK 2010 Statistical Yearbook - Arbejdsskadestatistik 2010, p. 36

In 2010, 16,523 cases of occupational diseases were notified to AT. The same year a higher number of cases, 16,958 of them, were notified to ASK in order to be recognized. This situation may be explained by the fact that these two institutions do not work on the same rhythm as the number of cases notified to ASK has been higher than those notified to A T for a couple of years.

<sup>13</sup> Please refer to note 11 on page 11

## Claims for recognition per notification year and per group of initial diagnosis

Group of diseases	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Skin diseases	1,249	1,337	1,489	2,146	1,907	1,924	2,130
Hearing diseases	1,718	1,704	1,786	1,679	1,888	1,850	1,813
Lung diseases (including pleural plaque after asbestos)	309	419	491	553	503	525	444
Work-related cancers	201	260	312	552	755	733	600
Lumbar affections	1,447	1,793	1,787	1,800	1,808	1,705	1,710
Motricity diseases and other articular diseases	731	1,027	1,048	1,140	1,044	1,094	1,128
Psychic diseases including the post-traumatic stress disorders	2,010	2,534	2,990	3,446	3,522	3,089	3,089
Shoulders / neck pain	1,858	2,535	2,634	2,783	2,760	2,734	2,393
Arms' pain	2,246	2,844	2,732	2,643	2,549	2,190	1,786
Others	1,880	2,155	2,863	2,370	1,959	1,881	1,617
Unknown	339	329	233	293	359	291	248
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,989</b>	<b>16,939</b>	<b>18,365</b>	<b>19,402</b>	<b>19,053</b>	<b>18,014</b>	<b>16,958</b>

Source: ASK 2010 Statistical Yearbook - Arbejdsskadestatistik 2010, p. 33

## Decided occupational diseases cases per type of decision

Decisions	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Rejected cases	9,809	11,856	12,595	14,918	14,828	14,930	14,069
Loss of earning capacity and possible permanent injuries <sup>(a)</sup>	258	488	425	680	544	457	486
Permanent injuries <sup>(a)</sup>	1,189	1,314	1,376	2,370	2,322	2,442	2,583
Recognized without compensation	431	702	862	1,528	1,637	1,492	1,672
Cases shelved without recognition	1,045	832	948	950	962	786	773
<b>Decided cases <sup>(b)</sup></b>	<b>12,732</b>	<b>15,192</b>	<b>16,206</b>	<b>20,446</b>	<b>20,293</b>	<b>20,107</b>	<b>19,583</b>

(a) Decisions giving right to a compensation

(b) Including cases notified the previous year

Source: ASK 2010 Statistical Yearbook - Arbejdsskadestatistik 2010, Kort Fortalt p. 15

Loss of earning capacity is compensated as soon as the rate is equal or superior to 15 %.  
Permanent injury is compensated if rated at 5 % or more.

## Number of recognized occupational diseases (final diagnosis) per gender and per recognition year

Gender	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Women	908	923	968	1,733	1,857	1,907	2,012
Men	1,393	1,725	1,754	3,054	2,828	2,903	3,157
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,301</b>	<b>2,648</b>	<b>2,722</b>	<b>4,787</b>	<b>4,685</b>	<b>4,810</b>	<b>5,169</b>

Source: ASK 2010 Statistical Yearbook - Arbejdsskadestatistik 2010, p. 40

## Number of recognized occupational diseases per final diagnosis and per recognition year

Group of diseases	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Skin diseases	805	768	936	1,426	1,619	1,601	1,696
Hearing diseases	297	452	532	1,087	917	961	1,153
Lung diseases (including pleural plaque after asbestos)	166	243	234	362	321	336	342
Work-related cancers	112	136	135	153	187	166	172
Lumbar affections	296	253	206	395	308	323	330
Motricity diseases and other articular diseases	231	340	347	835	810	857	891
Psychic diseases including the post-traumatic stress disorders	79	146	99	148	196	223	246
Nerves inflammation including carpal tunnel syndrome (131 for 2009)	73	96	86	171	148	144	158
Others	191	159	98	153	116	133	140
Unknown	51	55	49	57	63	66	41
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,301</b>	<b>2,648</b>	<b>2,722</b>	<b>4,787</b>	<b>4,685</b>	<b>4,810</b>	<b>5,169</b>

Source: ASK 2010 Statistical Yearbook - Arbejdsskadestatistik 2010, p. 34

## The five most frequently recognized occupational diseases in 2010

Diseases	Recognized cases	% compared to total
Contact eczema	1,195	23.12
Noise induced hearing loss	773	14.95
Allergic eczema	478	9.25
Hearing loss due to noise exposure	373	7.22
Epicondylitis lateralis	279	5.40
Others	2,022	39.12
Unknown	49	0.95
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,169</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source ASK: <http://www.ask.dk/Statistik/-/-/media/ASK/pdf/Tabeller/2010%20tabel3pdf.ashx>

## Number of recognized occupational diseases (final diagnosis) per activity branch and per recognition year

NACE <sup>14</sup> Branch	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Agriculture, hunting, forestry, fishing	81	78	81	136	102	102	114
Mining and quarrying	7	5	4	17	18	22	23
Manufacturing	791	976	895	1,839	1,655	1,664	1,638
Electricity, gas and water supply	29	32	44	71	75	61	75
Construction	251	330	376	618	588	621	686
Wholesale and retail trade	189	197	198	380	354	369	405
Hotels and restaurants	41	54	62	94	99	124	140
Transport	102	102	116	221	240	201	209
Financial intermediation	12	15	12	16	21	17	41
Real estate, renting and business activities	50	78	77	125	160	197	232
Public administration, defence; compulsory social security	350	377	306	475	464	420	500
Education	22	28	38	68	87	89	142
Health and social work	263	249	367	572	662	712	707
Recreational, cultural and sporting activities	59	62	81	106	131	169	205
Private households with employees	0	0	1	3	0	0	0
Extra-territorial organisation and bodies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	54	65	64	46	29	42	52
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,301</b>	<b>2,648</b>	<b>2,722</b>	<b>4,787</b>	<b>4,685</b>	<b>4,810</b>	<b>5,169</b>

Source ASK: ASK 2010 Statistical Yearbook - Arbejdsskadestatistik 2010, p. 37

## Number of occupational diseases recognized (final diagnosis) and compensated for the first time during the year per gender and per group of diseases

Gender	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Women	776	801	782	1,311	1,307	1,446	1,481
Men	1,284	1,462	1,327	2,070	1,872	2,001	2,116
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,060</b>	<b>2,263</b>	<b>2,109</b>	<b>3,381</b>	<b>3,179</b>	<b>3,447</b>	<b>3,597</b>

<sup>14</sup> Please refer to note 11 on page 11

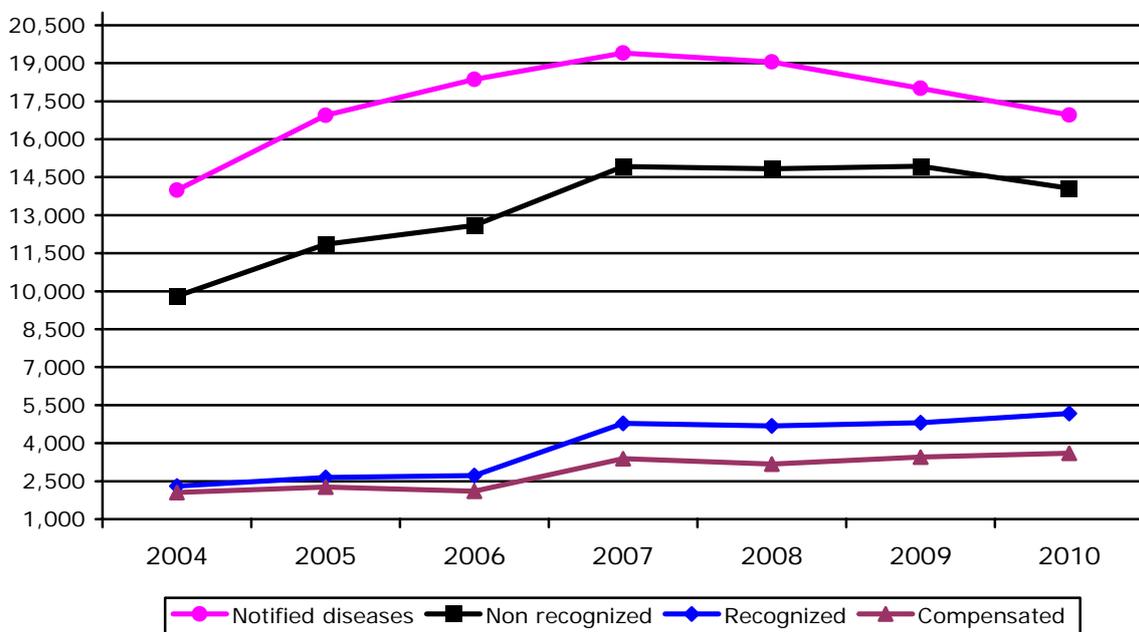
Compensation per group of diseases	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Skin diseases	701	665	723	1,053	1,102	1,178	1,174
Hearing diseases	313	367	302	594	475	580	621
Vibration induced disorders	91	79	53	77	48	64	69
Asthma, rhinitis, allergy, etc	100	85	64	97	73	88	104
Work-related cancers	120	133	132	142	181	162	172
MSDs	456	568	526	1,026	888	969	1,028
Psychic diseases including the post-traumatic stress disorders	63	134	108	131	176	181	199
Others	134	151	139	199	169	158	190
Unknown	82	81	62	62	67	40	298
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,060</b>	<b>2,263</b>	<b>2,109</b>	<b>3,381</b>	<b>3,179</b>	<b>3,447</b>	<b>3,597</b>

Source ASK: <http://www.ask.dk/Statistik/-/-/media/ASK/pdf/Tabeller/2010%20tabel4.pdf.ashx>

By compensation one has to understand compensation of permanent injury and/or loss of earning capacity.

### Occupational diseases' long term trends

Annual distribution of notified diseases, non recognized diseases, recognized diseases and compensated diseases – National Board of Industrial Injuries data



## 6. Eurostat data

Structural indicators are available only for accidents at work. 2007 data are not available.

### Index of the number of serious accidents at work per 100,000 persons in employment (1998 = 100) <sup>(\*)</sup>

Serious accidents - Total	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
EU (27 countries)	:	:	100	96	88	84	80	78	76
EU (25 countries)	100	100	99	95	87	82	79	77	75
EU (15 countries)	100	100	98	94	86	81	78	76	74
<b>Denmark</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>84</b>

(:) Not available

### Index of the number of fatal accidents at work per 100,000 persons in employment (1998 = 100) <sup>(\*)</sup>

Fatal accidents	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
EU (27 countries)	:	:	100	97	91	90	88	86	81
EU (25 countries)	100	88	87	85	80	78	75	72	72
EU (15 countries)	100	91	88	85	80	78	75	74	73 <sup>(p)</sup>
<b>Denmark</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>87<sup>(p)</sup></b>

(:) Not available

(p) Provisory data

<sup>(\*)</sup> The index shows the evolution of the incidence rate of fatal and serious accidents at work in comparison to 1998 (= 100). The incidence rate = (number of accidents with more than three days away from work or number of fatal accidents at work that occurred during the year/number of persons in employment in the reference population) x 100,000. An accident at work is a discrete occurrence in the course of work that leads to physical or mental harm. This includes accidents in the course of work outside the premises of one's business, even if caused by a third party, and cases of acute poisoning. It excludes accidents on the way to or from work, occurrences having only a medical origin, and occupational diseases. Fatal road traffic accidents and other transport accidents in the course of work are excluded.

EU-15: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and United Kingdom

EU-25: EU-15 + Cyprus (without the northern part of the island), Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia

EU-27: EU-25 + Bulgaria and Romania.



Founded in 1991, EUROGIP is a French organization, whose activities are organized around five areas: enquiries, projects, information-communication, standardization and coordination of notified bodies. All have in common European aspects of the insurance or the prevention of accidents at work and occupational diseases.

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