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# EUROGIP

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## ● Statistical Review of Occupational Injuries SPAIN

2008 data

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

December 2009  
Ref. Eurogip-45/E



## **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 Spanish occupational injury insurance system

The Spanish occupational injury insurance system of the Social Security is made of a general insurance fund (workers of the industry and services sectors) and of several specific funds covering other activity sectors (workers from the agriculture, self-employed workers, coal miners, sailors and fishermen and employed persons in private households).

Most of the companies insured themselves against accidents at work, commuting accidents and occupational diseases to one of the “**Mutuas de accidentes de trabajo**”, employers’ associations to which these companies are affiliated. These Mutuas, registered by the Ministry in charge of Labour and Immigration, are non profit private law bodies which collaborate with the Social Security public utility service i.e. the INSS (*Instituto nacional de la Seguridad Social* - National Social Security Institution). Among other conditions, to be registered a Mutua must affiliate at least 50 employers accounting for 30,000 workers.

**AMAT** (*Asociación de Mutuas de Accidentes de Trabajo* – Mutual Association for Accidents at Work), a non profit making entity, is in charge of the coordination, representation and management of the Mutuas. AMAT is also responsible for the promotion and defence of general health and safety interests. Established in 1986, AMAT puts together 20 Mutuas. The whole system is under the supervision of the Ministry. *To learn more about AMAT, visit this web site:* <http://www.amat.es>

Employers have by law to insure their workers against occupational risks. Employers are entirely in charge of the insurance premiums to be paid to the insurer. The insurer collects premiums whose rates<sup>(1)</sup> are set by the State at the moment the annual financial law is debated.

The employer may insure their workers to a Mutua or to the INSS. For sea workers, the employers have to insure their workers to a specific institution: the ISM (*Instituto Social de la Marian* – Social Maritime Institute).

Resorting to a mutual is not mandatory but the Mutuas insured 96 % of the companies (2005 data). Other employers insured themselves to the INSS or the ISM.

INSS, Mutuas and ISM are integrated in the Social Security's occupational injury insurance system. ***Their doctors recognize the accidents at work, commuting accidents and occupational accidents of the workers they insure.***

Mutuas, outside the scope of the Social Security, may also act as external safety and health consultant to the benefit of their members.

Duties of other acting partners of the system:

- INSS (*Instituto nacional de la Seguridad Social*, National Social Security Institution) is a managing unit of the Ministry in charge of Labour and Immigration, in charge of the management and computation of all benefits in cash for temporary and permanent disability compensations.

*To learn more:*

[http://www.seg-social.es/Internet\\_1/index.htm](http://www.seg-social.es/Internet_1/index.htm)

- TGSS (*Tesorería General de Seguridad Social*, General Social Security Treasury). It is a common service under the supervision of the Ministry in charge of Labour and Immigration. It acts as a single fund for the whole Social Security system and is in charge of managing and monitoring the premiums collection and of registering companies, workers and self-employed. As a common service to the whole Social Security system it is insuring the financial solidarity of the system.

A Labour Social Affairs Guide in English language is available at the following web address:

<http://www.mtas.es/en/guia/entrada.htm>

## About accidents

**Accidents at work and commuting accidents** (fatal or not) of at least 1 day off work have to be notified to the insurances within a 0 to 3-day delay after the event. Since 2003, accident's notifications are electronically made by the employer through the Delt@ network (*Declaración Electrónica de Trabajadores Accidentados* – Electronic notification of

[1] Since January 2007, a new premium rates list common to accidents at work and occupational diseases is being implemented. It takes into account the company's activity (99 different classifications) and it forecasts a periodic review of the premium rates to adjust them to the safety and health results' evolution and to the general equilibrium of the Social Security system as a whole which must always be guaranteed. So, it is not an individual premium rate per company system. This premiums list also takes into account the functions within the activity such as administrative functions having a lower premium rate.

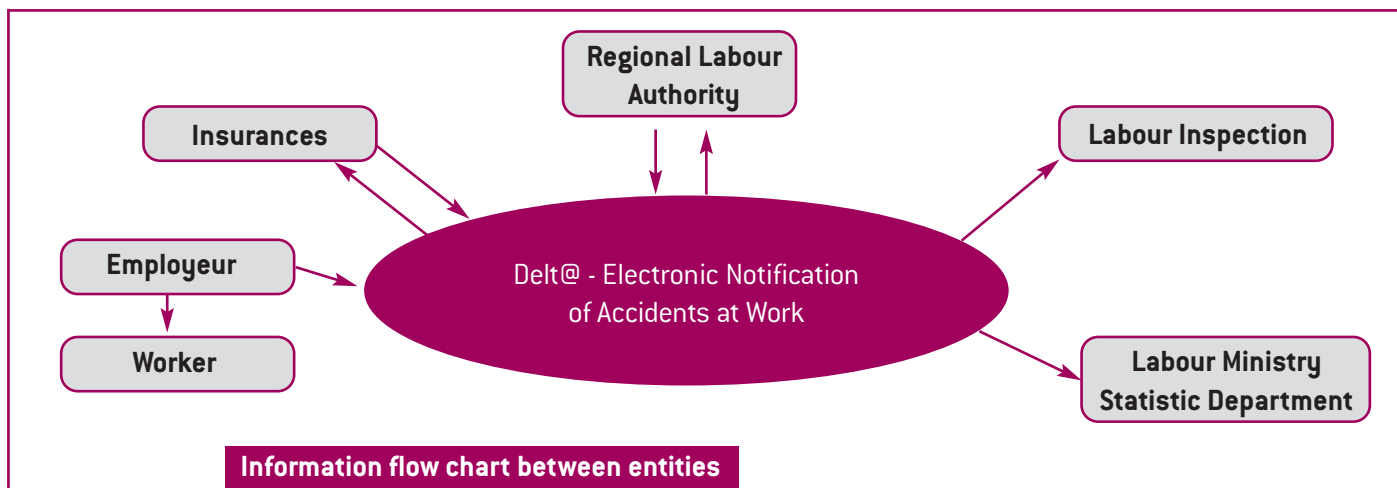
accidents at work). A new electronic notification form has been designed in a way to integrate the harmonized ESAW system variables in order to simplify the codification process. The employer briefly describes the causes and circumstances variables then he codifies them. He also writes a brief accident's description. Delt@ operates as an expert system made of rolling screens and online helps.

When the employer's initial accident notification is accepted by the Delt@ system (complete information, valid codes, consistent data), the system forwards it to the insurer who checks it, accepts it or returns it for amendment to the employer. Once the insurer accepts the notification, the notification is forwarded via Delt@ to the Labour Inspection which may also check it and return it to the insurer for amendment.

Delt@ is an integrated system made of a single data base towards which each operator (employer, insurer, Regional Labour Authority - and finally the Statistical Department of the Labour Ministry), sends online information and from which it gets it. There is an automatic return of information towards each concerned parties furnishing data.

At the end of the process, the Labour Ministry Statistical Department gets the data which have been completed and checked by insurers and the Labour Inspection. The Ministry is in charge of their compilation and publishing.

About the severity of accidents, accidents at work and commuting accidents are ranked into three groups: minor, serious and fatal ones. This ranking results from the medical data figuring on the sick leave.



**About occupational diseases**

The royal decree n° 1299/2006 (BOE – 12/19/2006) approves a new table of **occupational diseases** thus updating the 1978 list and among other things integrates the content of European recommendation 670/2003<sup>2</sup>. A list of occupational diseases having a potential professional origin is added to the table. The same decree fixes criteria related to occupational diseases notification and recording. From these criteria, order n° 1/2007 (BOE – 1/4/2007) specifies the occupational diseases notification report format and content and dictates the elaboration and transmission modalities. This decree also sets the creation of the corresponding personal data file.

In order to guarantee the greatest number of notifications of occupational disease cases and to ease their transmission, the notification process has been modified. The insurer, managing public body (INSS or ISM) or the mutual (Mutua),

who diagnoses the occupational disease, has now to notify it and to follow-up the notification process, in collaboration with the worker's company. The insurer drafts the occupational disease notification report and starts the necessary administrative steps. An initial notification report is to be established within the 10 working days following the day the occupational disease was diagnosed; it must be completed within a maximum delay of five working days after the initial drafting with all the data listed in the order. Companies and insured independent workers have a duty to provide to the notifying body the requested information needed by them for the drafting of the notification report.

In practical terms, the drafting and transmission of an occupational disease's notification report are now made only by using electronic means thanks to the CEPROSS software (*Comunicación de Enfermedades Profesionales, Seguridad*

(2) <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2003:238:0028:0034:EN:PDF>

*Social* – Transmission of occupational diseases, Social Security). CEPROSS allows creating online the personal data file. The collected variables are directly codified while drafting the notification thus increasing data quality. They notably include information about tasks and works undertaken by the worker, information about prevention actions within the company and finally medical data about the disease itself at its various stages.

As a general rule the system allows to get epidemiological statistics more rapidly allowing a better follow-up of workers and the updating of prevention programmes. More precisely, an alert system<sup>3</sup> integrated to CEPROSS, allows identifying in real time, companies exceeding preestablished thresholds thus constituting hazards situations. In 2008, 220 working places requiring a specific attention and added controls have been identified. Among them, 47 exceeded the established thresholds in 2008 and 2007. Thresholds are established by group of OD as composite index.

On the other hand, if within the scope of his professional activities, a general practitioner knows about a disease which may be considered as an occupational one, he must report it to a managing body in charge of occupational risks.

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

<http://www.boe.es/boe/dias/2006/12/19/pdfs/A44487-44546.pdf>

Information about the new legal framework implemented since 2007 are available at the following web address:

[http://info.mtin.es/itss/web/Sala\\_de\\_comunicaciones/Noticias/Archivo\\_Noticias/2007/01/BOE040107-CEPROSS.pdf](http://info.mtin.es/itss/web/Sala_de_comunicaciones/Noticias/Archivo_Noticias/2007/01/BOE040107-CEPROSS.pdf)

Please visit the Ministry of Labour and Immigration web site: <http://www.mtin.es/>

Data published in this document are covering agriculture, industry, construction, services and the mine sector. Accidents at work are notified starting from 1 day off work and thus for all fatal accidents. Considering its rather high number of accidents and to avoid statistical distortions, data from the agricultural sector are included in this document.

## 2. Statistical data sources

### ■ Spain

Statistical data reproduced within this document come from the Ministry of Labour and Immigration.

They are available (in Spanish) at the following web address:

<http://www.mtin.es/estadisticas/ANUARIO2008/ATE/index.htm>

*Data published in an "Anuario" are final data for the considered reference year.*

Additional data are available in the statistical section of the Social Security website:

[http://www.seg-social.es/Internet\\_1/Estadistica/Est/index.htm](http://www.seg-social.es/Internet_1/Estadistica/Est/index.htm)

The first 2009 occupational diseases data are available at the Occupational Diseases Observatory (Observatorio de las Enfermedades Profesionales) which can be found in the statistical section of the Social Security website:

[http://www.seg-social.es/Internet\\_1/Estadistica/Est/Observatorio\\_de\\_las\\_Enfermedades\\_Profesionales/index.htm](http://www.seg-social.es/Internet_1/Estadistica/Est/Observatorio_de_las_Enfermedades_Profesionales/index.htm)

### ■ 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' absence from work. Data are available under various formats: tables, maps and graphics, 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) methodology aiming to provide harmonised data about accidents at work with more than three days' absence from work is available at the following web address:

[http://circa.europa.eu/Public/irc/dsis/hasaw/library?l=/statisstics\\_methodology/esaw\\_methodology/ke4202569\\_en\\_pdf/EN\\_1.0\\_&a=d](http://circa.europa.eu/Public/irc/dsis/hasaw/library?l=/statisstics_methodology/esaw_methodology/ke4202569_en_pdf/EN_1.0_&a=d)

[3] [http://www.seg-social.es/Internet\\_1/Estadistica/Est/Observatorio\\_de\\_las\\_Enfermedades\\_Profesionales/SistemaAlertaN/index.htm](http://www.seg-social.es/Internet_1/Estadistica/Est/Observatorio_de_las_Enfermedades_Profesionales/SistemaAlertaN/index.htm)

### 3. Main data

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**Number of insured workers and distribution per sector (2008):**

**15,879,698** workers among which roughly 12,5 % are part-time workers and 28 % fixed-term contract workers.

Agriculture	1,072,584
Industry	2,389,892
Construction	1,719,772
Services	10,697,451
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,879,698</b>

## 4. Accidents at work and commuting accidents

### Distribution per sector of accidents at work and commuting accidents with days' absence from work

Sector	Total		Accidents at work		Commuting accidents	
	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
<b>Agrarian</b>	36,383	34,634	34,475	33,010	1,908	1,624
<b>Non agrarian</b>	985,684	861,045	890,506	771,949	95,178	89,096
<i>Industry</i>	263,010	226,158	245,074	210,765	17,936	15,393
<i>Construction</i>	262,820	196,051	250,324	186,655	12,496	9,396
<i>Services</i>	459,854	438,836	395,108	374,529	64,746	64,307
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,022,067</b>	<b>895,679</b>	<b>924,981</b>	<b>804,959</b>	<b>97,086</b>	<b>90,720</b>

### Distribution of accidents at work with days' absence from work according to their gravity

Accidents at work	2007	2008
In absolute value	924,981	<b>804,959</b>
Minor	915,574	797,257
Serious	8,581	6,892
Fatal	826	810
Incidence rate	5,760.3	<b>5,069.1</b>
Minor	5,701.7	5,020.6
Serious	53.4	43.4
Fatal	5.1	5.1

Incidence rate = number of accidents x 100,000 workers / number of insured workers by the Social Security system

### Distribution of commuting accidents with day's absence from work

Commuting accidents	2007	2008
In absolute value	97,086	<b>90,720</b>
Minor	94,885	88,857
Serious	1,860	1,608
Fatal	341	255
Incidence rate	604.6	<b>571.3</b>
Minor	590.9	559.6
Serious	11.6	10.1
Fatal	2.1	1.6

Incidence rate = number of accidents x 100,000 workers / number of insured workers by the Social Security system

### Accidents at work without absence from work

Accidents at work	2007	2008
In absolute value	800,079	<b>817,512</b>

## Distribution per activity branch of accidents at work and commuting accidents with days off work

NACE <sup>4</sup> branches	Number of workers <sup>5</sup>	Total	At work	Commuting
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	1,028.3	31,297	29,756	1,541
Fishing	44.3	3,337	3,254	83
Extraction and agglomeration of coal	8.1	3,583	3,548	35
Extraction of oil, gas, uranium, metal ores	1.4	265	222	43
Extraction of non energetic products and non metal ores	28.9	3,287	3,189	98
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	361.4	35,233	32,891	2,342
Manufacture of textiles and textile products	126.4	6,023	5,224	799
Manufacture of leather and leather products	35.3	1,330	1,171	159
Manufacture of wood and wood products	81.1	11,812	11,222	590
Pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing	186.1	10,317	9,165	1,152
Coking, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	9.8	318	261	57
Chemical industry	138.1	8,816	7,861	955
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	106.3	9,911	9,250	661
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	169.9	15,285	14,556	729
Manufacture of basic metals	79.3	17,206	16,370	836
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	323.2	43,870	41,641	2,229
Manufacture of machinery and equipment	156.7	13,889	12,978	911
Manufacture of office and computer equipment	21.2	1,334	1,098	236
Manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus	85.0	6,104	5,518	586
Manufacture of medical, precision and other equipment	36.9	982	821	161
Manufacture of motor vehicles and trailers	165.7	9,752	8,827	925
Manufacture of other transport equipment	61.5	8,634	8,124	510
Other manufacturing activities	130.6	13,715	12,740	975
Production and distribution of electricity, gas and water	79.0	4,492	4,088	404
Construction	1,719.8	196,051	186,655	9,396
Sale and maintenance of motor vehicles	333.0	22,401	19,896	2,505
Wholesale trade and commission trade	857.6	44,400	36,103	4,297
Retail trade and repair of household goods	1,400.7	63,243	53,547	9,696
Hotels and restaurants	1,016.6	58,341	51,178	7,163
Land transport, transport via pipelines	442.0	31,786	29,482	2,304
Water transport	12.6	1,062	975	87
Air transport	41.0	3,528	3,145	383
Other transport and communication activities	371.8	23,248	20,216	3,032
Financial intermediation	403.2	4,170	2,128	2,042
Real estate, renting and business activities	231.2	7,279	6,314	965
Computer and related activities, research and development	236.2	3,320	1,939	1,381
Other business activities	1,670.3	41,094	32,547	8,547
Public administration and defence, compulsory Social Security	1,057.2	42,778	37,578	5,200
Education	663.2	10,563	8,146	2,417
Health and social work, veterinary activities	1,224.3	45,284	36,725	8,559
Sewage and refuse, sanitation and similar activities	99.0	10,154	9,433	721
Membership organisations, recreational and cultural activities	414.8	13,830	11,701	2,129
Other personal service activities	181.0	14,952	12,211	2,741
Private household with employed persons	41.7	1,403	1,265	138
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,879.7</b>	<b>895,679</b>	<b>804,959</b>	<b>90,720</b>

Source: [http://www.mtin.es/estadisticas/eat/eat08/A1/a12\\_top\\_HTML.htm](http://www.mtin.es/estadisticas/eat/eat08/A1/a12_top_HTML.htm)

[4] Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community

[5] Number of workers per thousands



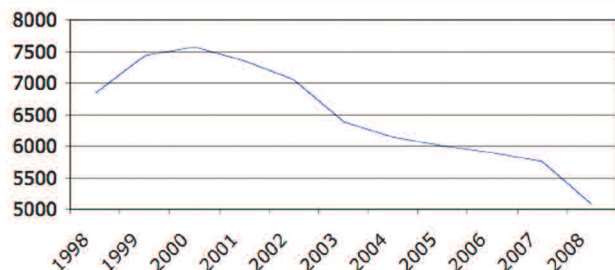
## Long-term trends

The following curves are covering agriculture, industry, construction and services. Accidents at work are notified starting from 1 day off work and thus for all fatal accidents. Considering its rather high number of accidents and to avoid statistical distortions, data from the agricultural sector are included in this document. The mine sector is also included in these data.

### Incidence rate

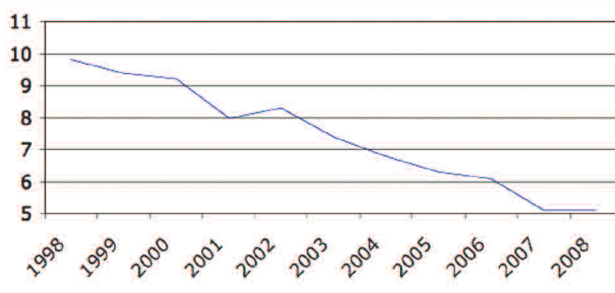
Number of accidents x 100,000 / number of insured workers

Accidents at work with days' absence from work  
(excluding commuting accidents)



Source: Table ATE-24: Accidents at work with days' absence from work incidence rate, per sector and activity branch

Fatal accidents at work  
(excluding commuting accidents)

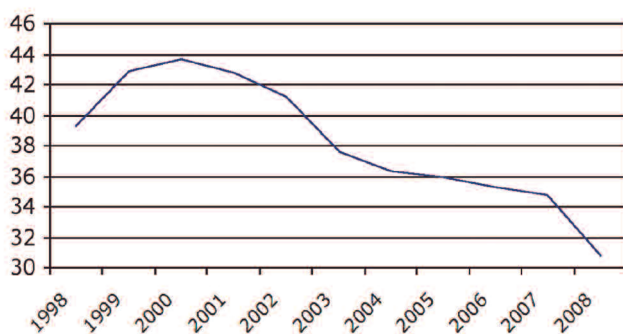


Source: Table ATE-28: Fatal accidents at work incidence rate, per sector and activity branch

### Frequency rate

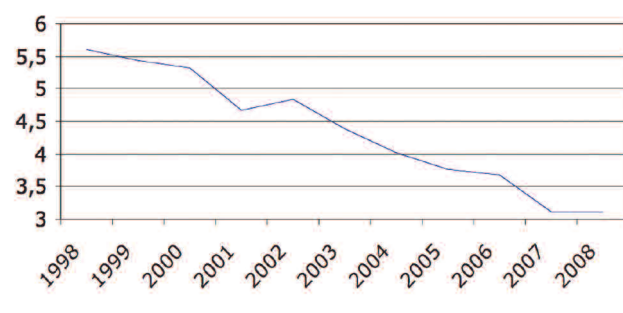
Number of accidents x 100,000,000 / number of working hours.

Accidents at work with days' absence from work  
(excluding commuting accidents)



Source: Table ATE-26: Accidents at work frequency rate per sector and activity branch

Fatal accidents  
(excluding commuting accidents)



Source: Table ATE-30: Fatal accidents frequency rate per sector and activity branch

**Accidents at work**

*Distribution of the number of work accidents – excluding commuting ones – with days' absence from work per branch of activity and according to the level of gravity*

NACE branches	Minor	Serious	Fatal	Total
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	29,197	507	52	29,756
Fishing	3,142	89	23	3,254
Extraction and agglomeration of coal	3,526	18	4	3,548
Extraction of oil, gas, uranium, metal ores	218	4	-	222
Extraction of non energetic products and non metal ores	3,124	55	10	3,189
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	32,641	218	22	32,891
Manufacture of textiles and textile products	5,172	48	4	5,224
Manufacture of leather and leather products	1,162	9	-	1,171
Manufacture of wood and wood products	11,066	150	6	11,222
Pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing	9,094	63	8	9,165
Coking, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	256	4	1	261
Chemical industry	7,793	62	6	7,861
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	9,183	63	4	9,250
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	14,388	145	23	14,556
Manufacture of basic metals	16,204	148	18	16,370
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	41,294	326	21	41,641
Manufacture of machinery and equipment	12,897	75	6	12,978
Manufacture of office and computer equipment	1,086	11	1	1,098
Manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus	5,482	33	3	5,518
Manufacture of medical, precision and other equipment	816	5	0	821
Manufacture of motor vehicles and trailers	8,778	47	2	8,827
Manufacture of other transport equipment	8,086	36	2	8,124
Other manufacturing activities	12,615	117	8	12,740
Production and distribution of electricity, gas and water	4,042	37	9	4,088
Construction	184,326	2,076	253	186,655
Sale and maintenance of motor vehicles	19,742	137	17	19,896
Wholesale trade and commission trade	35,834	235	34	36,103
Retail trade and repair of household goods	53,337	195	15	53,547
Hotels and restaurants	50,958	206	14	51,178
Land transport, transport via pipelines	28,994	401	87	29,482
Water transport	957	14	4	975
Air transport	3,129	6	10	3,145
Other transport and communication activities	20,085	118	13	20,216
Financial intermediation	2,074	44	10	2,128
Real estate, renting and business activities	6,242	59	13	6,314
Computer and related activities, research and development	1,911	27	1	1,939
Other business activities	32,333	181	33	32,547
Public administration and defence, compulsory Social Security	37,239	305	34	37,578
Education	8,088	56	2	8,146
Health and social work, veterinary activities	36,446	269	10	36,725
Sewage and refuse, sanitation and similar activities	9,349	76	8	9,433
Membership organisations, recreational and cultural activities	11,559	132	10	11,701
Other personal service activities	12,133	70	8	12,211
Private household with employed persons	1,249	15	1	1,265
<b>Total</b>	<b>797,257</b>	<b>6,892</b>	<b>810</b>	<b>804,959</b>

Source: [http://www.mtin.es/estadisticas/eat/eat08/A1/a12\\_top\\_HTML.htm](http://www.mtin.es/estadisticas/eat/eat08/A1/a12_top_HTML.htm)

**The five activity branches registering the highest number of work accidents with days' absence from work (excluding commuting accidents) in absolute value**

<b>Accidents at work</b>		
<b>Activity branch</b>	<b>Work accidents</b>	<b>% compared to total</b>
Construction	186,655	23.19
Retail trade and repair of household goods	53,547	6.65
Hotels and restaurants	51,178	6.36
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	41,641	5.17
Public administration and defence, compulsory Social Security	37,578	4.67
Others	434,360	53.96
<b>Total</b>	<b>804,959</b>	<b>100.00</b>

<b>Fatal accidents at work</b>		
<b>Activity branch</b>	<b>Fatal</b>	<b>% compared to total</b>
Construction	253	31.23
Land transport, transport via pipelines	87	10.74
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	52	6.42
Public administration and defence, compulsory Social Security	34	4.20
Wholesale trade and commission trade	34	4.20
Others	350	43.21
<b>Total</b>	<b>810</b>	<b>100.00</b>

<b>Serious accidents at work</b>		
<b>Activity branch</b>	<b>Serious</b>	<b>% compared to total</b>
Construction	2,076	30.12
Other manufacturing activities	1,117	16.21
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	507	7.36
Land transport, transport via pipelines	401	5.82
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	326	4.73
Others	2,465	35.77
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,892</b>	<b>100.00</b>

<b>Minor accidents at work</b>		
<b>Activity branch</b>	<b>Minor</b>	<b>% compared to total</b>
Construction	184,326	23.21
Retail trade and repair of household goods	53,337	6.72
Hotels and restaurants	50,958	6.42
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	41,294	5.20
Public administration and defence, compulsory Social Security	37,239	4.69
Others	427,103	53.77
<b>Total</b>	<b>797,257</b>	<b>100.00</b>

## Commuting accidents

*Distribution of the number of commuting accidents with days' absence from work per activity branch and according to the gravity level*

NACE branches	Minor	Serious	Fatal	Total
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	1,479	48	14	1,541
Fishing	81	1	1	83
Extraction and agglomeration of coal	35	0	0	35
Extraction of oil, gas, uranium, metal ores	43	0	0	43
Extraction of non energetic products and non metal ores	94	2	2	98
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	2,296	43	3	2,342
Manufacture of textiles and textile products	787	11	1	799
Manufacture of leather and leather products	155	3	1	159
Manufacture of wood and wood products	573	15	2	590
Pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing	1,116	32	4	1,152
Coking, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	54	2	1	57
Chemical industry	934	18	3	955
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	649	10	2	661
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	712	12	5	729
Manufacture of basic metals	820	12	4	836
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	2,180	43	6	2,229
Manufacture of machinery and equipment	898	11	2	911
Manufacture of office and computer equipment	234	2	0	236
Manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus	581	5	0	586
Manufacture of medical, precision and other equipment	158	3	0	161
Manufacture of motor vehicles and trailers	914	9	2	925
Manufacture of other transport equipment	503	7	0	510
Other manufacturing activities	951	20	4	975
Production and distribution of electricity, gas and water	393	9	2	404
Construction	9,074	251	71	9,396
Sale and maintenance of motor vehicles	2,451	48	6	2,505
Wholesale trade and commission trade	4,228	59	10	4,297
Retail trade and repair of household goods	9,577	110	9	9,696
Hotels and restaurants	7,025	123	15	7,163
Land transport, transport via pipelines	2,228	62	14	2,304
Water transport	82	3	2	87
Air transport	378	5	0	383
Other transport and communication activities	2,989	36	7	3,032
Financial intermediation	1,995	44	3	2,042
Real estate, renting and business activities	944	18	3	965
Computer and related activities, research and development	1,362	17	2	1,381
Other business activities	8,435	100	12	8,547
Public administration and defence, compulsory Social Security	5,070	114	16	5,200
Education	2,376	37	4	2,417
Health and social work, veterinary activities	8,381	167	11	8,559
Sewage and refuse, sanitation and similar activities	708	10	3	721
Membership organisations, recreational and cultural activities	2,089	37	3	2,129
Other personal service activities	2,692	44	5	2,741
Private household with employed persons	133	5	0	138
<b>Total</b>	<b>88,857</b>	<b>1,608</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>90,720</b>

Source: [http://www.mtin.es/estadisticas/eat/eat08/A1/a12\\_top\\_HTML.htm](http://www.mtin.es/estadisticas/eat/eat08/A1/a12_top_HTML.htm)

**The five activity branches registering the highest number of commuting accidents with days' absence from work in absolute value**

<b>Commuting accidents</b>		
<b>Activity branch</b>	<b>Commuting Acc</b>	<b>% compared to total</b>
Retail trade and repair of household goods	9,696	10.69
Construction	9,396	10.36
Health and social work, veterinary activities	8,559	9.43
Other business activities	8,547	9.42
Hotels and restaurants	7,163	7.90
Others	47,359	52.20
<b>Total</b>	<b>90,720</b>	<b>100.00</b>

<b>Fatal commuting accidents</b>		
<b>Activity branch</b>	<b>Fatal</b>	<b>% compared to total</b>
Construction	71	27.84
Public administration and defence, compulsory Social Security	16	6.27
Hotels and restaurants	15	5.88
Land transport, transport via pipelines	14	5.49
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	14	5.49
Others	125	49.02
<b>Total</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>100.00</b>

<b>Serious commuting accidents</b>		
<b>Activity branch</b>	<b>Serious</b>	<b>% compared to total</b>
Construction	251	15.61
Health and social work, veterinary activities	167	10.39
Hotels and restaurants	123	7.65
Public administration and defence, compulsory Social Security	114	7.09
Retail trade and repair of household goods	110	6.84
Others	843	52.43
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,608</b>	<b>100.00</b>

<b>Minor commuting accidents</b>		
<b>Activity branch</b>	<b>Minor</b>	<b>% compared to total</b>
Retail trade and repair of household goods	9,577	10.78
Construction	9,074	10.21
Other business activities	8,435	9.49
Health and social work, veterinary activities	8,381	9.43
Hotels and restaurants	7,025	7.91
Others	46,365	52.18
<b>Total</b>	<b>88,857</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Percentage of traffic<sup>6</sup> accidents compared to the total number of work and commuting accidents according to the gravity level**

<b>Accidents</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>
Fatal	36.2	38.0	38.9	39.1	40.3
Serious	17.9	19.2	20.4	19.1	20.7
Minor	6.2	6.6	7.1	6.9	8.4

Source: <http://www.oect.es/portal/site/Observatorio>

[6] Driving or use of a vehicle (2 or 4 wheels) during the course of work or while commuting from home to work

## Accidents at work presented according to the SEAT methodology

Spain publishes its national technological statistics distributed according to the SEAT methodology. They cover compensated accidents thus recognized ones (924,981 in 2007 and 804,959 in 2008). Commuting accidents are excluded.

Two independent variables are presented:

- Working environment – Table ATE-11
- Working process - Table ATE-12

Three other variables, two of which associated to their material agent, are presented:

- Specific physical activity – Table ATE-13
- Deviation – Table ATE-14
  - Material agent of the deviation – Table ATE-15
- Contact – mode of injury - Table ATE-16
  - Material agent of the contact – Table ATE-16

The definitions of these variables are given for each one of them in the following pages. The web site link is given below each table.

**Note:** SEAT methodology does not require Member States to organise their national statistics according to its framework. Spain made this choice in addition to its usual mode of presentation.

**The variable Type of working environment** describes the type of workplace, working area or localisation where the victim was present or working just before the accident. It specifies the workplace, work premises or general environment where the accident happened.

### 2008 Data

#### Simplified presentation of table ATE-11

Type of working environment	Total	Minor	Serious	Fatal
Industrial site	324,332	321,986	2,195	151
Construction site, construction, opencast quarry, opencast mine	155,729	153,690	1,824	215
Farming, breeding, fish farming, forest zone	33,207	32,645	521	41
Tertiary activity area, office, amusement area, miscellaneous	127,185	126,489	624	72
Health establishment	33,642	33,408	227	7
Public area	81,012	79,846	929	237
In the home	19,533	19,344	176	13
Sport area	7,487	7,408	73	6
In the air, elevated, excluding construction sites	1,525	1,429	65	31
Underground, excluding construction sites	4,136	4,109	22	5
On / over water, excluding construction sites	4,758	4,646	82	30
In high pressure environment, excluding construction sites	885	81	2	0
Other working environment not listed	12,328	12,176	152	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>804,959</b>	<b>797,257</b>	<b>6,892</b>	<b>810</b>

Source: [http://www.mtin.es/estadisticas/ANUARIO2008/ATE/ate11\\_top\\_EXCEL.htm](http://www.mtin.es/estadisticas/ANUARIO2008/ATE/ate11_top_EXCEL.htm)

The variable **Type of working process** describes the main type of work, task (general activity) being performed by the victim at the time of the accident. It is not the victim's occupation.

#### 2008 Data

##### Simplified presentation of table ATE-12

Type of working process	Total	Minor	Serious	Fatal
Production, manufacturing, processing, storing, all types	301,134	299,257	1,791	86
Excavation, construction, repair, demolition	113,889	112,412	1,310	167
Agriculture type work, forestry, horticulture, fish farming, work with live animals	31,991	31,425	518	48
Services provided to enterprise and/or to the general public ; intellectual activity	103,100	102,364	659	77
Other work related to the tasks listed above	171,271	169,526	1,569	176
Movement, sport, artistic activity	53,012	55,072	686	254
Other working process not listed	30,562	30,201	359	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>804,959</b>	<b>797,257</b>	<b>6,892</b>	<b>810</b>

Source: [http://www.mtin.es/estadisticas/ANUARIO2008/ATE/ate12\\_top\\_EXCEL.htm](http://www.mtin.es/estadisticas/ANUARIO2008/ATE/ate12_top_EXCEL.htm)

The variable **Specific physical activity** describes the specific physical activity of the victim at the moment of the accident. The activity covers only a short period of time. Data about the associated material agent have not yet been published.

#### 2008 Data

##### Simplified presentation of table ATE-13

Specific physical activity	Total	Minor	Serious	Fatal
Operating machine	42,425	41,644	736	45
Working with hand-held tools	113,402	112,237	1,034	131
Driving/being on board a means of transport or handling equipment	42,386	41,420	753	213
Handling of objects	233,628	232,121	1,426	91
Carrying by hand	111,046	110,667	356	23
Movement	232,131	229,973	1,896	262
Presence	15,796	15,273	481	42
Other specific physical activity not listed	14,135	13,922	210	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>804,959</b>	<b>797,257</b>	<b>6,892</b>	<b>810</b>

Source: [http://www.mtin.es/estadisticas/ANUARIO2008/ATE/ate13\\_top\\_EXCEL.htm](http://www.mtin.es/estadisticas/ANUARIO2008/ATE/ate13_top_EXCEL.htm)

**The variable Deviation** describes the last event, deviating from normality, leading to the accident. This is a deviation from the normal working process. If there is a chain of events, the last deviation must be recorded i.e. the one which is the closest in time to the injuring contact.

#### 2008 Data

Simplified presentation of table ATE-14

Deviation	Total	Minor	Serious	Fatal
Deviation due to electrical problems, explosion, fire	5,320	5,121	172	27
Deviation by overflow, overturn, leak, flow, vaporisation, emission	22,661	22,499	156	6
Breakage, bursting, splitting, slipping, fall, collapse of material agent	57,256	56,218	936	102
Loss of control (total or partial) of machine, means of transport or handling equipment, hand-held tool, object, animal	134,420	132,659	1,494	267
Slipping, stumbling and falling, fall of persons	123,949	121,832	2,019	98
Body movement without any physical stress (generally leading to an external injury)	157,068	156,212	821	35
Body movement under or with physical stress (generally leading to an internal injury)	250,115	249,685	419	11
Shock, fright, violence, aggression, threat, presence	11,394	11,180	203	11
Other type of deviation not listed	42,776	41,851	672	253
<b>Total</b>	<b>804,959</b>	<b>797,257</b>	<b>6,892</b>	<b>810</b>

Source: [http://www.mtin.es/estadisticas/ANUARIO2008/ATE/ate14\\_top\\_EXCEL.htm](http://www.mtin.es/estadisticas/ANUARIO2008/ATE/ate14_top_EXCEL.htm)



**Variable : Material agent of the deviation.** The material agent associated to the deviation describes the tool, object or instrument involved in the abnormal event. If several material agents are associated with the (last) deviation, the one involved last (the closest in time to the injuring contact) is recorded.

#### 2008 Data

#### Simplified presentation of table ATE-15

Material agent of the deviation	Total	Minor	Serious	Fatal
Building, structures, surfaces – at ground level (indoor or outdoor, fixed or mobile, temporary or not)	116,429	115,749	662	18
Buildings, structures, surfaces – above ground level (indoor or outdoor)	53,311	52,139	1,091	81
Buildings, structures, surfaces – below ground level (indoor or outdoor)	2,211	2,164	35	12
Systems for the supply and distribution of materials, pipe networks	7,545	7,481	62	2
Motors, systems for energy transmission and storage	6,211	6,092	101	18
Hand held tools, not powered	55,528	55,274	248	6
Hand-held or hand-guided tools, mechanical	21,869	21,689	174	6
Hand tools – without specification of power sources	8,401	8,338	62	1
Machines and equipment – portable or mobile	13,403	13,108	256	39
Machines and equipment – fixed	33,653	33,159	480	14
Conveying, transport and storage systems	63,088	62,499	517	72
Land vehicles	45,036	44,111	759	166
Other transport vehicles	2,663	2,604	35	24
Materials, objects, products, machine components, debris, dust	192,614	191,785	777	52
Chemical, explosive, radioactive, biological substances	6,775	6,682	87	6
Safety devices and equipment	1,627	1,608	17	2
Other equipment, personal equipment, sports equipment, weapons, domestic appliances	20,062	20,005	55	2
Living organisms and human beings	33,122	32,837	265	20
Bulk waste	1,730	1,724	5	1
Physical phenomena and natural elements	3,636	3,569	56	11
Other material agents not listed	116,045	114,640	1,148	257
<b>Total</b>	<b>804,959</b>	<b>797,247</b>	<b>6,892</b>	<b>810</b>

Source: [http://www.mtin.es/estadisticas/ANUARIO2008/ATE/ate15\\_top\\_EXCEL.htm](http://www.mtin.es/estadisticas/ANUARIO2008/ATE/ate15_top_EXCEL.htm)

The variable **Contact – mode of injury** describes the contact that injured the victim. It describes how the victim was hurt (physical or mental trauma) by the material agent that caused the injury. If there are several contacts, the one causing the most serious injury must be recorded.

#### 2008 Data

Simplified presentation of table ATE-16

Contact – Mode of injury	Total	Minor	Serious	Fatal
Contact with electrical voltage, temperature, hazardous substances	26,867	30,135	370	39
Drowned, buried, enveloped	2,796	3,225	37	50
Horizontal or vertical impact with or against a stationary object	188,042	199,004	2,979	136
Struck by object in motion, collision with...	119,960	145,231	1,370	63
Contact with sharp, pointed, rough, coarse material agent	85,589	106,641	903	8
Trapped, crushed, etc.	26,689	29,142	1,020	110
Physical or mental stress	301,461	339,075	389	0
Bite, kick, etc. (animal or human)	9,436	10,175	93	2
Coronary, brain haemorrhage*	1,628	581	526	251
Traffic accidents*	23,307	24,147	628	166
Other contacts not listed	19,184	13,076	129	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>804,959</b>	<b>797,257</b>	<b>6,892</b>	<b>810</b>

Source: [http://www.mtin.es/estadisticas/ANUARIO2008/ATE/ate16\\_top\\_EXCEL.htm](http://www.mtin.es/estadisticas/ANUARIO2008/ATE/ate16_top_EXCEL.htm)

\* These two labels do not appear on the Eurostat classification and have been added by the Spanish authorities in order to increase data readability.

**Variable: Material agent of the contact – mode of injury.** The material agent associated to the contact is the object, the tool, the instrument with which the victim came into contact or the psychological mode of injury. If several agents are associated with the injury, the one linked with the most serious injury must be recorded.

## 2008 Data

### Simplified presentation of table ATE-17

Material agent of the contact – mode of injury	Total	Minor	Serious	Fatal
Building, structures, surfaces – at ground level (indoor or outdoor, fixed or mobile, temporary or not)	124,841	123,710	1,023	108
Buildings, structures, surfaces – above ground level (indoor or outdoor)	50,429	49,534	886	9
Buildings, structures, surfaces – below ground level (indoor or outdoor)	2,171	2,123	41	7
Systems for the supply and distribution of materials, pipe networks	7,534	7,474	59	1
Motors, systems for energy transmission and storage	6,294	6,172	100	22
Hand-held tools, not powered	55,969	55,737	229	3
Hand-held or hand-guided tools, mechanical	21,554	21,382	168	4
Hand tools – without specification of power sources	8,260	8,199	60	1
Machines and equipment – portable or mobile	13,436	13,161	240	35
Machines and equipment – fixed	34,238	33,714	510	14
Conveying, transport and storage systems	63,071	62,570	457	44
Land vehicles	43,331	42,457	722	152
Other transport vehicles	2,594	2,536	41	17
Materials, objects, products, machine components, debris, dust	200,838	199,933	841	64
Chemical, explosive, radioactive, biological substances	7,606	7,495	104	7
Safety devices and equipment	1,481	1,469	12	0
Other equipment, personal equipment, sports equipment, weapons, domestic appliances	20,446	20,384	57	5
Living organisms and human beings	31,923	31,656	252	15
Bulk waste	1,696	1,690	6	0
Physical phenomena and natural elements	3,275	3,196	55	24
Other material agents not listed	103,972	102,665	1,029	278
<b>Total</b>	<b>804,959</b>	<b>797,257</b>	<b>6,892</b>	<b>810</b>

Source: [http://www.mtin.es/estadisticas/ANUARIO2008/ATE/ate17\\_top\\_EXCEL.htm](http://www.mtin.es/estadisticas/ANUARIO2008/ATE/ate17_top_EXCEL.htm)

## 5. Occupational diseases

### Number of recognized occupational diseases (the number of claims is unknown or not available)

Year	Number
2000	19,622
2001	22,844
2002	25,040
2003	26,857
2004	28,728
2005	30,030
2006	21,905
2007	17,010
2008	18,700

Source: <http://www.mtin.es/es/estadisticas/anuario.htm>  
Annual statistical publications of the Ministry of Labour and Immigration. Year 2000 to 2008.  
Tables ATE32 to ATE36

Please note that the recording process has been modified on the 1<sup>st</sup> of January 2007 and that a new list of occupational diseases is being implemented from the same date. One has to take into account these changes while comparing data after 2007 with data of the previous years.

### Occupational diseases recognized in 2008 distributed per sector and per activity branch.

Sector	Total			With days' absence from work			Without days' absence from work		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Agrarian	370	224	146	240	135	105	130	89	41
Industry	9,314	6,359	2,955	5,949	3,907	2,042	3,365	2,452	913
Construction	2,158	2,081	77	1,380	1,337	43	778	744	34
Service	6,858	2,281	4,577	4,357	1,339	3,018	2,501	942	1,559
<b>Total national</b>	<b>18,700</b>	<b>10,945</b>	<b>7,755</b>	<b>11,926</b>	<b>6,718</b>	<b>5,208</b>	<b>6,774</b>	<b>4,227</b>	<b>2,547</b>

Source: [http://www.mtin.es/estadisticas/ANUARIO2008/ATE/ate32\\_top\\_HTML.htm](http://www.mtin.es/estadisticas/ANUARIO2008/ATE/ate32_top_HTML.htm)  
Ministry of Labour and Immigration. Social Security: Table ATE-32 Occupational disease per gender, per sector and activity branch. 2008 data

### Distribution per activity branch

Branches recording the greatest number of recognized cases		
Activity branch	Recognitions	% compared to total
Construction	2,158	11.54
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	1,486	7.95
Manufacture of motor vehicles and trailers	1,475	7.89
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	1,407	7.52
Other business activities	1,285	6.87
Others	10,889	58.23
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,700</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Recognized cases with days' absence from work and with compensation		
Activity branch	Recognitions	% compared to total
Construction	1,380	11.57
Manufacture of motor vehicles and trailers	1,027	8.61
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	975	8.18
Other business activities	873	7.32
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	871	7.30
Others	6,800	57.02
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,926</b>	<b>100.00</b>

<b>Recognized cases without days' absence from work and without compensation</b>		
<b>Activity branch</b>	<b>Recognitions</b>	<b>% compared to total</b>
Construction	778	11.49
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	615	9.08
Retail trade and repair of household goods	461	6.81
Manufacture of motor vehicles and trailers	448	6.61
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	432	6.38
Others	4,040	59.64
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,774</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: [http://www.mtin.es/estadisticas/ANUARIO2008/ATE/ate32\\_top\\_HTML.htm](http://www.mtin.es/estadisticas/ANUARIO2008/ATE/ate32_top_HTML.htm)

Ministry of Labour and Immigration. Social Security: Table ATE-32 Occupational diseases per gender, per sector and activity branch. 2008 data

## Distribution per occupational disease

<b>Most frequent occupational diseases</b>		
<b>Diseases</b>	<b>Recognitions</b>	<b>% compared to total</b>
Tendonitis, tenosynovitis	10,435	55.80
Nerves compression syndromes including carpal canal syndrome	2,697	14.42
Dermatitis caused by artificial material agent	947	5.06
Hypoacusis or deafness because of noise	790	4.22
Hygromas	407	2.18
Others	3,424	18.31
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,700</b>	<b>100.00</b>

<b>Recognized occupational diseases with days' absence from work and with compensation</b>		
<b>Diseases</b>	<b>Recognitions</b>	<b>% compared to total</b>
Tendonitis, tenosynovitis	7,019	58.85
Nerves compression syndromes including carpal canal syndrome	1,681	14.10
Dermatitis caused by artificial material agent	643	5.39
Hygromas	278	2.33
Diseases caused by inhalation of a natural material agent	238	2.00
Others	2,067	17.33
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,926</b>	<b>100.00</b>

<b>Recognized occupational disease without days' absence from and without compensation</b>		
<b>Diseases</b>	<b>Recognitions</b>	<b>% compared to total</b>
Tendonitis, tenosynovitis	3,416	50.43
Nerves compression syndromes including carpal canal syndrome	1,016	15.00
Hypoacusis or deafness because of noise	711	10.50
Dermatitis caused by artificial material agent	304	4.49
Teachers' nodules	134	1.98
Others	1,193	17.61
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,774</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: [http://www.mtin.es/estadisticas/ANUARIO2008/ATE/ate33\\_top\\_HTML.htm](http://www.mtin.es/estadisticas/ANUARIO2008/ATE/ate33_top_HTML.htm)

Ministry of Labour and Immigration. Social Security: Table ATE-33 Occupational diseases per gender, sector and activity branch. 2008 data

## 6. Number of pensions paid by the Social Security system

The worker, who after the prescribed cure still suffers from incapacity to work because of a serious anatomic and functional diminution which reduces or nullifies his working capacity, may benefit from a pension if the incapacity to work is equal or superior to 33%.

*The permanent disability, whatever its cause, is ranked according to the following degrees of disability:*

*Permanent partial disability for the usual activity:* it causes a reduction of not less than 33 % of the worker's ordinary production in his trade but does not prevent him from accomplishing his main tasks. In case of an accident at work, the usual activity is the one the worker practiced at the moment of the accident. In case of an occupational disease, the activity to consider is the main activity the worker practiced for the last twelve months before the beginning of his temporary incapacity;

*Permanent total disability for the usual activity:* it prevents the worker from accomplishing all or the main tasks of his professional activity so far as he may accomplish a different activity. The pension amount is 55 % of the calculation base<sup>6</sup> and may be raised by 20 % for persons over 55 years old;

*Permanent total disability for any kind of work:* the worker is unable to accomplish any kind of professional activity;

*Severe disability:* situation where a worker suffering from a permanent disability has to get assistance from a third person for his basic living needs.

**On the 1<sup>st</sup> of April 2009, the Spanish Social Security system reckoned 7,736,581 pensioners among which:**

due to accidents at work					
For permanent disability	Retired <sup>8</sup>	Widowhood	Orphan	Families	Total
<b>84,162</b>	45,188	62,621	14,042	1,160	<b>207,173</b>

due to occupational diseases					
For permanent disability	Retired <sup>8</sup>	Widowhood	Orphan	Families	Total
<b>13,597</b>	12,117	16,231	1,215	222	<b>43,382</b>

Distribution of disability (at least 33% and more) pensions for accidents at work (**Acc**) or occupational diseases (**OD**)

	Permanent partial disability	Permanent total disability for the usual activity		Permanent total disability for any kind of work	Severe disability	Total
		55 % rate	75 % rate			
<b>Acc</b>	950	50,614	19,217	9,938	3,443	<b>84,162</b>
<b>OD</b>	0	8,340	4,339	898	20	<b>13,597</b>

Source: Ministry of Labour and Immigration. Social Security

[?] Total of daily wage x 365 and various salary's complements (premiums and extras perceived during the last 12 months) divided by 12

[8] Victims of more than 65 years old getting only a disability pension

## 7. Eurostat data Spain

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

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

Serious accidents – Total	1995	1996	1997	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)	104	103	100	100	100	98	94	86	81	78	76	74
Euro area (12 countries)	105	103	101	100	99	97	92	84	79	76	74	72
<b>Spain</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>85</b>

(:) not available

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

Fatal road traffic accidents and other transport accidents in the course of work are excluded.

Fatal accidents	1995	1996	1997	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)	116	113	106	100	91	88	85	80	78	75	74	73(p)
Euro area (12 countries)	113	110	102	100	88	86	83	78	78	73	72	:
<b>Spain</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>64</b>

(:) not available

\* 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' absence 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.

Euro area (12 countries): Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain

EU-15: Euro area + Denmark, Sweden, United Kingdom

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

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

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