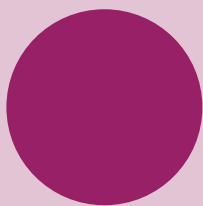


EUROGIP



Statistical Review of Occupational Injuries

ITALY

2006 data

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

January 2009
Ref. Eurogip-35/E



Understanding occupational risks in Europe

1. Main characteristics of the Italian occupational injury insurance system

In Italy being insured against occupational injuries is compulsory for workers and some categories of self-employed. The insurance system is managed by the *Istituto Nazionale per l'Assicurazione contro gli Infortuni sul Lavoro, INAIL* (National Institute for Insurance against Accidents at Work).

INAIL is a financially independent public body, acting under State control. It is in charge of collecting premiums which are the sole responsibility of employers. In return, it pays benefits to workers (industry, services, craft and agriculture), some categories of self-employed and civil servants, students and persons working without wages in the family surrounding. A bonus / malus system, based on the companies' occupational health and safety results is being implemented.

Commuting accidents are covered by the insurance since year 2000.

Only the **work and commuting accidents** with at least three days off work have to be notified by the employer and thus are coded by INAIL. From his receipt of the medical certificate, the employer has two days to notify the accident. Nevertheless, the notification is still possible –but with a fine- during a three-year period (time limit). Fatal accidents have to be notified within 24 hours starting at the moment of the accident.

For 75 % of the cases, the notification is done using a paper form, the rest being notified using an electronic form. Large companies use more frequently the electronic notification system thus providing a better quality data facilitating the statistical coding. Once the accident has been notified, INAIL starts a recognition process. An average of 10 to 15 % of the notified accidents is rejected (130,483 cases in 2006).

About notification and recognition of **occupational diseases**, a mixed system (list and complementary system) is implemented. The reference list of diseases recorded in this paper consisted of 58 occupational diseases (to which silicosis and asbestosis have to be added according to the modalities of a complementary legal disposition). A new list of 85 occupational diseases is enforced since July 2008.

To start a claim for recognition of a disease, the victim must hand over to his employer the initial medical certificate made out within the 15 days following his first full day of absence due to the disease. In other words, the victim has to visit a doctor (family or labour doctor) within this 15-day delay. In the case of a family doctor, the victim will inform his labour doctor within the same delay and will hand over to him the medical certificate.

For his part, the doctor (family or labour doctor) who diagnosed the disease will hand over declaratory certificates to INAIL within a 10-day delay following his first consultation with the victim.

As to the employer, he has to send to INAIL a formal claim for recognition within the five days following his receipt of the medical certificate. Nevertheless, the notification is still possible –but with a fine- during a three-year period (time limit).

Information on cash benefits

For occupational and commuting accidents as for occupational diseases, there is a three-day waiting delay before INAIL takes care of the victim. In practice, the employer compensates for this intermediary period (100 % maintenance of the wage the day of the accident and then 60 % for the three following days). From the 4th till the 90th day INAIL compensates for at a rate of 60 % of the average daily wage and then at 75 % from the 91st day till the victim's recovery. The calculation basis is the wage earned during the 15 days preceding the event.

The countdown starts the day of the accident for accident at work or the first full day of absence from work for an occupational disease.

On the other hand, starting on 07-25-2000, implementation date of a new compensation system, a permanent disability rate⁽¹⁾ of less than 6 % does not give right to compensation ; from 6 % to 15 %, a lump sum is paid for psycho-physical damages (danno biologico). For permanent incapacity rate equal or superior to 16 %, a pension compensating physical damages as well as the victim's capacity to earn his/her living is paid.

INAIL statistical data cover the industry, trade, services, agriculture sectors and some State civil servants. Only the data of the industry, trade and services sectors (equivalent to the French régime general) are considered in this document.

The 2006 data published in this review cover only decided and compensated cases of occupational injuries until 04/30/2008

Please visit the INAIL website <http://www.inail.it> for additional information.

Information in French language (last update on 9/1/2000) are available on the site.

(1) Before the permanent disability rate should be equal or superior to 11 % to give right to a pension.

The prevention^[2] of occupational accidents and diseases are under the responsibility of the regional public bodies and of the *Istituto Superiore per la Prevenzione e la Sicurezza del Lavoro, ISPESL*, ISPESL (Higher Institute for Prevention and Safety at Work).

Please visit the ISPESL website <http://www.ispesl.it> for additional information.

[2] INAIL is having a prevention action on its own. To this end, it set up the CON.T.A.R.P (Consulenza tecnica accertamento rischi e prevenzione,

Technical council for risks certification and prevention) which is composed of 50 experts (engineers, chemists, etc.) divided over all the national territory among the various regional offices. The duties of this body are counselling in the field of risk evaluation, surveys and analyses, training, elaboration of documentary supports and the occupational diseases statistical review. INAIL takes also part in prevention activities with others entities such as public bodies, employers and craft associations and labour-management organisations. At last, INAIL can financially help SMEs to update their equipment, to meet safety and health standards or for training and information projects. The funding of these activities is detailed in Part 6.

2. Statistical data sources

• Italy

Statistical data reproduced within this document come from INAIL. They are available (in Italian language) at the following web address: http://www.inail.it/Portale/appmanager/portale/desktop?nfpb=true&pageLabel=PAGE_STATISTICHE

• 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 graphics, at the following web address:

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?_pageid=1996,45323734&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL&screen=welcomeref&open=/tb/t_popul/t_health/t_hsw&language=gb&product=EU_MAIN_TREE&root=EU_MAIN_TREE&scrollto=0

The ESAW (European Statistics on Accidents at Work) methodology 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=/statisstics methodology/esaw methodology/ke4202569 en pdf/ EN 1.0 &a=d](http://circa.europa.eu/Public/irc/dsis/hasaw/library?l=/statisstics%20methodology/esaw%20methodology/ke4202569%20en%20pdf/EN%201.0%20&a=d)

3. Main data

Number of insured workers (2006)

17,686,835 (estimation) workers are insured including 3,031,195 insured in the craft sector and 14,655,640 insured in the non-craft sector.

Number of insured companies (2006)

3,745,224 companies including 1,583,058 in the craft sector and 2,162,166 in the non-craft sector.

Distribution of workers insured by INAIL per activity branch (2006)

In the following tables, the line "Agriculture, hunting and forestry" deals with activities of companies not owning agricultural lands. On the contrary, they would be accounted for with the agricultural sector which is not considered by this review.

The line "Fishing" deals with inland and costal waters fishing activities with vessels of less than 10 tonnes. High sea fishermen have their own insurance fund.

The distinction between craft and non-craft companies is established according to criteria specified by law: number of staff, number of trainees, activity and equipment. 99 % of the craft companies insured by INAIL have a staff of less than 15 workers.

| Per activity branch (NACE³) | Craft | Non-craft | Total |
|---|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Agriculture, hunting and forestry | 16,132 | 132,912 | 149,044 |
| Fishing | - | 1,499 | 1,499 |
| Mining and quarrying | 4,214 | 56,251 | 60,465 |
| Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco | 159,131 | 310,208 | 469,339 |
| Manufacture of textiles and textile products | 132,592 | 305,342 | 437,934 |
| Manufacture of leather and leather products | 50,395 | 104,717 | 155,112 |
| Manufacture of wood and wood products | 91,662 | 74,573 | 166,235 |
| Pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing | 47,597 | 253,206 | 300,803 |
| Coking, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel | 77 | 27,803 | 27,880 |
| Chemical industry | 5,181 | 270,290 | 275,209 |
| Manufacture of rubber and plastic products | 23,572 | 183,637 | 207,209 |
| Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products | 51,956 | 204,464 | 256,420 |
| Metallurgy and manufacture of metal products | 250,665 | 611,420 | 862,085 |
| Manufacture of machinery and equipment | 72,138 | 589,369 | 661,507 |
| Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment | 82,080 | 371,032 | 453,112 |
| Manufacture of transport equipment | 12,947 | 300,680 | 313,627 |
| Other manufacturing activities | 103,768 | 190,913 | 294,681 |
| Electricity, gas and water supply | - | 220,633 | 220,633 |
| Construction | 1,024,142 | 783,924 | 1,808,066 |
| Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles | 194,356 | 245,290 | 439,646 |
| Wholesale trade and commission trade | 12,216 | 937,490 | 949,706 |
| Retail trade; repair of personal and household goods | 76,005 | 1,142,454 | 1,218,459 |
| Hotels and restaurants | 36,565 | 697,746 | 734,311 |
| Transport, storage and communication | 210,569 | 1,167,221 | 1,377,790 |
| Financial intermediation | - | 762,506 | 762,506 |
| Real estate, renting and business activities | 128,954 | 1,895,734 | 2,024,688 |
| Public administration and defence; compulsory social security | - | 1,042,604 | 1,042,604 |
| Education | - | 177,056 | 177,056 |
| Health and social work | - | 891,536 | 891,536 |
| Other community, social and personal service activities | 236,362 | 701,896 | 938,258 |
| Private households with employed persons | 7,919 | 1,234 | 9,153 |
| Total | 3,031,195 | 14,655,640 | 17,686,835 |

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

Excluding apprentices and partners of "fishing" and "transporting and porter" cooperatives.

Source: BancaDati INAIL: <http://bancadati.inail.it/prevenzionale/>

Distribution according to the severity of compensated accidents

| Per activity branch (NACE) | T – D ⁴ | P – D ⁵ | Fatal | Total |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------|----------------|
| Agriculture, hunting and forestry | 3,982 | 287 | 9 | 4,278 |
| Fishing | 328 | 23 | 3 | 354 |
| Mining and quarrying | 1,373 | 142 | 14 | 1,529 |
| Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco | 15,596 | 844 | 25 | 16,465 |
| Manufacture of textiles and textile products | 8,259 | 428 | 9 | 8,696 |
| Manufacture of leather and leather products | 3,072 | 160 | - | 3,232 |
| Manufacture of wood and wood products | 8,309 | 651 | 14 | 8,974 |
| Pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing | 7,367 | 382 | 8 | 7,757 |
| Coking, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel | 313 | 25 | 4 | 342 |
| Chemical industry | 4,796 | 259 | 11 | 5,066 |
| Manufacture of rubber and plastic products | 9,515 | 406 | 22 | 9,943 |
| Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products | 13,124 | 829 | 34 | 13,987 |
| Metallurgy and manufacture of metal products | 49,827 | 2,485 | 76 | 52,388 |
| Manufacture of machinery and equipment | 25,579 | 1,057 | 22 | 26,658 |
| Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment | 9,622 | 445 | 22 | 10,089 |
| Manufacture of transport equipment | 13,612 | 512 | 11 | 14,135 |
| Other manufacturing activities | 10,993 | 673 | 21 | 11,687 |
| Electricity, gas and water supply | 3,969 | 260 | 8 | 4,237 |
| Construction | 81,999 | 7,802 | 318 | 90,119 |
| Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles | 12,721 | 844 | 42 | 13,607 |
| Wholesale trade and commission trade | 17,045 | 1,006 | 54 | 18,105 |
| Retail trade; repair of personal and household goods | 31,434 | 1,438 | 31 | 32,903 |
| Hotels and restaurants | 26,238 | 1,252 | 37 | 27,527 |
| Transport, storage and communication | 55,994 | 3,644 | 156 | 59,794 |
| Financial intermediation | 4,176 | 328 | 5 | 4,509 |
| Real estate, renting and business activities | 41,169 | 2,308 | 85 | 43,562 |
| Public administration and defence; compulsory social security | 18,800 | 1,100 | 12 | 19,912 |
| Éducation | 2,185 | 157 | 2 | 2,344 |
| Health and social work | 24,762 | 995 | 27 | 25,784 |
| Other community, social and personal service activities | 23,896 | 1,338 | 34 | 25,268 |
| Private households with employed persons | 1,837 | 280 | 2 | 2,119 |
| No information | 2,123 | 112 | 23 | 2,258 |
| Total | 534,015 | 34,472 | 1,141 | 567,628 |

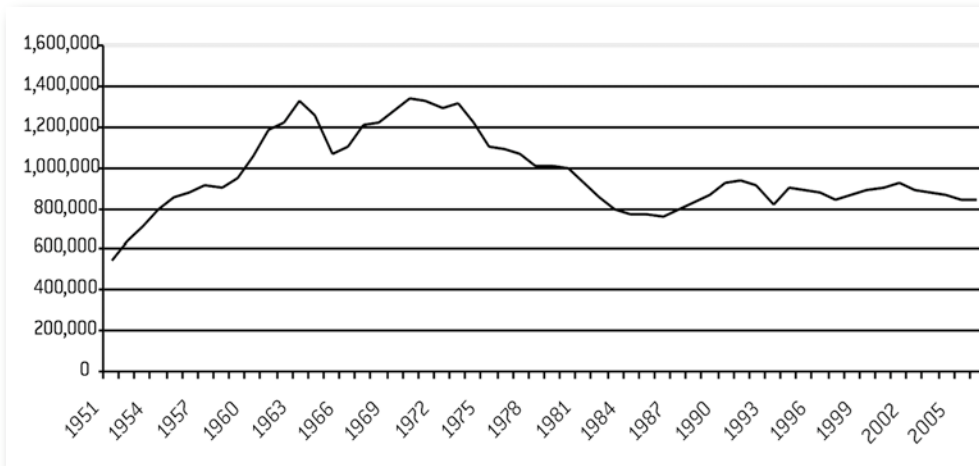
Source: BancaDati INAIL, Parte Seconda 2, tav 6: <http://bancadati.inail.it/prevenzionale/>

(4) T – D: temporary disability

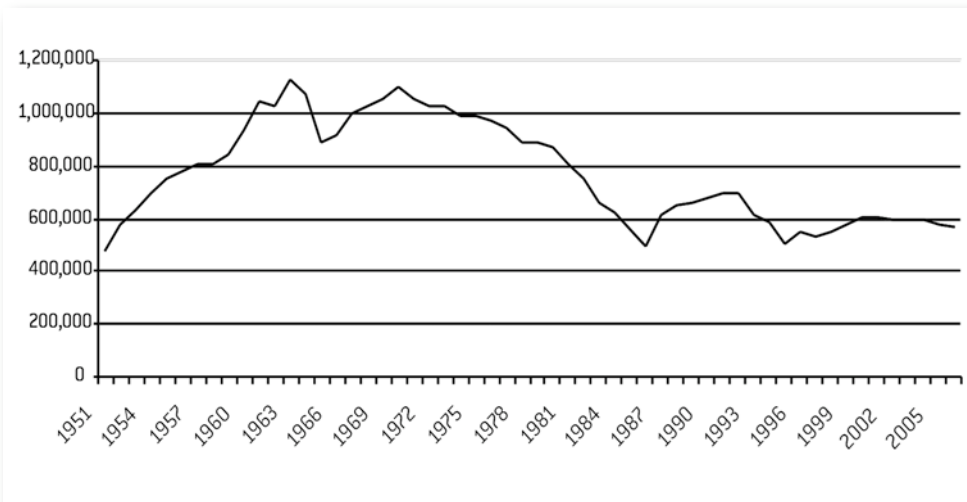
(5) P – D: permanent disability

Long-term trends

Total number of notified accidents at work in absolute value



Total number of recognized accidents at work in absolute value



The five branches of activity registering the highest number of accidents

Compensated work and commuting accidents in absolute value

| Branch of activity | Work and commuting accidents | % compared to total |
|--|------------------------------|---------------------|
| Construction | 90,119 | 18.88 |
| Transport, storage and communication | 59,794 | 10.53 |
| Metallurgy and manufacture of metal products | 52,388 | 9.23 |
| Real estate, renting and business activities | 43,562 | 7.67 |
| Retail trade; repair of personal and household goods | 32,903 | 5.80 |
| Others | 278,766 | 50.89 |
| Total | 567,628 | 100 |

Fatal compensated work and commuting accidents in absolute value

| Branch of activity | Fatal work and commuting accidents | % compared to total |
|--|------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Construction | 318 | 27.87 |
| Transports, storage and communication | 156 | 13.67 |
| Real estate, renting and business activities | 85 | 7.45 |
| Metallurgy and manufacture of metal products | 76 | 6.66 |
| Wholesale trade and commission trade | 54 | 4.73 |
| Others | 689 | 39.61 |
| Total | 1,141 | 100 |

Compensated commuting accidents in absolute value

| Branch of activity | Commuting accidents | % compared to total |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|
| Real estate, renting and business activities | 9,399 | 13.00 |
| Transport, storage and communication | 6,637 | 9.18 |
| Retail trade; repair of personal and household goods | 5,533 | 7.65 |
| Construction | 5,281 | 7.30 |
| Health and social work | 4,746 | 6.56 |
| Others | 40,725 | 56.31 |
| Total | 72,321 | 100 |

Fatal compensated commuting accidents in absolute value

| Branch of activity | Fatal commuting accidents | % compared to total |
|--|---------------------------|---------------------|
| Construction | 41 | 15.65 |
| Real estate, renting and business activities | 31 | 11.83 |
| Transport, storage and communication | 28 | 10.69 |
| Hotels and restaurants | 16 | 6.11 |
| Metallurgy and manufacture of metal products | 14 | 5.34 |
| Retail trade; repair of personal and household goods | 14 | 5.34 |
| Others | 118 | 45.04 |
| Total | 262 | 100 |

Incidence⁶ rate of compensated accidents

INAIL does not publish either incidence or frequency rates calculated on a yearly basis. Only average incidence rates are calculated on a three year-basis and published.

Rates showed below for the period 2003/4/5 consider only the compensated accidents. Commuting accidents are excluded.

Incidence rate for all activity branches

| Temporary disability | Permanent disability | Fatal | Total |
|----------------------|----------------------|-------|-------|
| 28.30 | 1.61 | 0.06 | 29.97 |

Incidence rate for the total number of accidents per activity branch

| Branch of activity | Incidence rate |
|--|----------------|
| Metallurgy and manufacture of metal products | 59.11 |
| Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products | 55.21 |
| Manufacture of wood and wood products | 53.79 |
| Construction | 53.12 |
| Manufacture of rubber and plastic products | 44.46 |
| No information | 40.05 |
| National rate | 29.97 |

Incidence rate for fatal accidents per activity branch

| Branch of activity | Incidence rate |
|--|----------------|
| Construction | 0.20 |
| Mining and quarrying | 0.18 |
| Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products | 0.13 |
| Transport, storage and communication | 0.11 |
| Metallurgy and manufacture of metal products | 0.10 |
| National rate | 0.06 |

(6) Definition: number of compensated work accidents (excluding commuting ones) per 1,000 workers per activity branch

Accidents at work presented according to the SEAT methodology

INAIL publishes its national technological statistics distributed according to the SEAT methodology. They cover compensated accidents thus recognized ones (567,628 in 2006) but they don't cover recognized accidents which are not compensated.

The following statistics cover compensated work and commuting accidents.

Two independent variables are presented:

- Working environment,
- Working process.

Three other variables associated to their material agent are presented:

- Specific physical activity and its material agent,
- Deviation and its material agent,
- Contact – mode of injury and its material agent.

The definitions of these variables are given for each one of them in the following pages.

SEAT methodology does not require Member States to organise their national statistics according to its framework. INAIL made this choice in addition to its usual mode of presentation. Otherwise, harmonized European statistics presented by Eurostat do not include commuting accidents.

The following tables are available on the INAIL web site at the following web address:

<http://bancadati.inail.it/prevenzionale/Report/temporanea/R.A.-Parte2.xls>

The number of the corresponding table is given for each variable.

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.

| Type of working environment | Temporary disability | Permanent disability | | | Fatal accidents | Total |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| | | 6 to 15 % Lump sum | 16 to 100 % Pension | Total | | |
| Industrial site | 211,869 | 8,718 | 1,999 | 10,717 | 275 | 222,861 |
| - production area, factory, workshop | 149,083 | 5,787 | 1,341 | 7,128 | 184 | 156,395 |
| - maintenance area, repair workshop | 9,191 | 440 | 128 | 568 | 22 | 9,781 |
| - area used principally for storage, loading, unloading | 42,737 | 1,964 | 403 | 2,367 | 53 | 45,157 |
| - other industrial site | 10,858 | 527 | 127 | 654 | 16 | 11,528 |
| Construction site, opencast quarry/mine | 56,523 | 3,755 | 1,179 | 4,934 | 180 | 61,637 |
| - construction site | 44,239 | 2,963 | 959 | 3,922 | 147 | 48,308 |
| - opencast quarry/mine, excavation, trench | 1,454 | 89 | 20 | 109 | 7 | 1,570 |
| - other construction site | 10,830 | 703 | 200 | 903 | 26 | 11,759 |
| Farming, breeding, fish farming, forest zone | 3,906 | 257 | 59 | 316 | 10 | 4,232 |
| Tertiary activity area, office, amusement area | 67,015 | 2,826 | 498 | 3,324 | 77 | 70,416 |
| Health establishment | 27,126 | 948 | 131 | 1,079 | 21 | 28,226 |
| Public area, means of transportation | 134,267 | 7,578 | 1,991 | 9,569 | 471 | 144,307 |
| At home, sport area | 14,853 | 957 | 176 | 1,133 | 30 | 16,016 |
| Other non specified | 534 | 34 | 26 | 60 | 6 | 600 |
| In height, in the air, underground, on water | 2,258 | 114 | 17 | 131 | 5 | 2,394 |
| Not codified, no information | 15,664 | 949 | 260 | 1,209 | 66 | 16,939 |
| Total | 534,015 | 26,136 | 6,336 | 32,472 | 1,141 | 567,628 |

Source INAIL: Please refer to table nr 32

The variable **“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.

| Working process | Temporary disability | Permanent disability | | | Fatal accidents | Total |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| | | 6 to 15 % Lump sum | 16 to 100 % Pension | Total | | |
| Production, manufacturing, processing, storing – all types | 170,985 | 6,882 | 1,545 | 8,427 | 204 | 179,606 |
| Excavation, construction, repair, demolition | 50,904 | 3,431 | 1,080 | 4,511 | 168 | 55,583 |
| Agricultural type of work, forestry, horticulture, fish farming, work with live animals | 3,301 | 220 | 54 | 274 | 6 | 3,581 |
| Services provided to enterprise and/or to the general public ; intellectual activity | 89,579 | 3,839 | 697 | 4,536 | 125 | 94,240 |
| Other works related to the above tasks | 77,406 | 3,537 | 913 | 4,450 | 133 | 81,989 |
| Movement (including aboard means of transportation), sport, artistic activity | 121,555 | 7,022 | 1,705 | 8,727 | 431 | 130,713 |
| Not codified, no information | 20,285 | 1,205 | 342 | 1,547 | 74 | 21,906 |
| Total | 534,015 | 26,136 | 6,336 | 32,472 | 1,141 | 567,628 |

Source INAIL: Please refer to table nr 33

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. The material agent associated to the specific physical activity describes the tool, the object or the instrument used by the victim when the accident happened. The material agent may or may not be implicated in the accident. However, if there are several agents, the one most closely linked to the accident or injury must be recorded.

| Material agent of the Specific physical activity | Operating machines | Working with hand-held tools | Driving / being on board | Handling of objects | Carrying by hands | Movements / presence | Not codified, no information | TOTAL |
|--|--------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------|
| Buildings, constructions, surfaces | 1,062 | 6,445 | 3,649 | 13,674 | 3,877 | 88,800 | 1,164 | 118,671 |
| Systems for the supply and distribution of materials, pipes networks | 242 | 1,072 | 16 | 3,544 | 892 | 327 | 23 | 6,116 |
| Motors, systems for energy transmission and storage | 604 | 819 | 75 | 2,887 | 688 | 247 | 29 | 5,349 |
| Tools | 992 | 47,523 | 93 | 9,382 | 1,434 | 1,145 | 243 | 60,812 |
| Machines and equipment | 5,677 | 3,050 | 811 | 3,439 | 1,021 | 1,999 | 142 | 16,139 |
| Conveying systems | 1,592 | 1,299 | 5,596 | 9,410 | 7,435 | 4,384 | 162 | 29,878 |
| Land vehicles | 326 | 348 | 90,522 | 2,514 | 993 | 14,648 | 337 | 109,688 |
| Other vehicles | 43 | 44 | 1,085 | 249 | 86 | 1,574 | 36 | 3,117 |
| Materials | 1,751 | 5,403 | 395 | 51,929 | 30,616 | 3,944 | 425 | 94,463 |
| Substances | 96 | 405 | 17 | 1,301 | 80 | 230 | 96 | 2,225 |
| Specific equipment | 155 | 2,613 | 62 | 7,136 | 3,416 | 2,823 | 128 | 16,333 |
| Living organisms | 24 | 335 | 154 | 1,875 | 4,689 | 3,505 | 508 | 11,090 |
| Bulk waste | 11 | 72 | 15 | 922 | 575 | 59 | 18 | 1,672 |
| Physical phenomena | 8 | 24 | 2 | 66 | 10 | 122 | 34 | 266 |
| Not codified, no information | 10,289 | 15,551 | 2,467 | 14,954 | 6,792 | 21,808 | 19,948 | 91,809 |
| TOTAL | 22,872 | 85,003 | 104,959 | 123,282 | 62,604 | 145,615 | 23,293 | 567,628 |

Source INAIL: Please refer to table nr 34

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 ie. the one which is the closest in time to the injuring contact. 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.

| Material agent of the deviation | Electrical problem, explosion, fire | Overflow, overturn, leak, flow | Breakage, bursting, splitting | Total or partial loss of control of machine | Slipping, stumbling and falling | Body movement | Shock, fright, violence | Not codified, no information | TOTAL |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|
| Buildings, constructions, surfaces | 526 | 1,423 | 10,032 | 8,812 | 79,868 | 33,712 | 494 | 1,126 | 135,993 |
| Systems for the supply and distribution of materials, pipes networks | 69 | 175 | 1,250 | 1,926 | 314 | 1,544 | 2 | 88 | 5,368 |
| Motors, systems for energy transmission and storage | 303 | 110 | 882 | 1,658 | 229 | 1,277 | 3 | 36 | 4,498 |
| Tools | 209 | 773 | 5,156 | 32,201 | 1,096 | 9,688 | 120 | 605 | 49,848 |
| Machines and equipment | 125 | 275 | 1,282 | 5,110 | 1,056 | 4,043 | 33 | 157 | 12,081 |
| Conveying systems | 92 | 217 | 3,636 | 10,176 | 2,682 | 9,877 | 152 | 214 | 27,046 |
| Land vehicles | 58 | 102 | 1,935 | 75,523 | 8,753 | 10,512 | 1,895 | 612 | 99,390 |
| Other vehicles | 14 | 16 | 126 | 667 | 746 | 618 | 35 | 47 | 2 269 |
| Materials | 331 | 5,300 | 22,830 | 29,203 | 3,335 | 31,806 | 235 | 896 | 93,936 |
| Substances | 120 | 3,815 | 225 | 296 | 346 | 264 | 24 | 99 | 5,189 |
| Specific equipment | 91 | 92 | 2,372 | 2,894 | 1,309 | 5,804 | 111 | 114 | 12,787 |
| Living organisms | 20 | 77 | 732 | 1,109 | 821 | 6,971 | 6,739 | 149 | 16,618 |
| Bulk waste | 4 | 101 | 169 | 242 | 103 | 476 | 6 | 26 | 1,127 |
| Physical phenomena | 190 | 124 | 66 | 131 | 245 | 130 | 24 | 66 | 976 |
| Not codified, no information | 385 | 1,112 | 5,203 | 19,270 | 10,520 | 41,148 | 2,957 | 19,907 | 100,502 |
| TOTAL | 2,537 | 13,712 | 55,896 | 189,218 | 111,423 | 157,870 | 12,830 | 24,142 | 567,628 |

Source INAIL: Please refer to table nr 35

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. 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.

| Material agent of the contact | Electric voltage, temperature, hazardous substances | Drowned, buried, enveloped | Fall, impact, collision with material agent | Contact with sharp material agent | Trapped, crushed | Physical or mental stress | Bite, kick by human or animal | Not codified, no info | TOTAL |
|--|---|----------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| Buildings, constructions, surfaces | 796 | 459 | 103,087 | 35,807 | 4,197 | 15,755 | 244 | 2,291 | 162,636 |
| Systems for the supply and distribution of materials, pipes networks | 217 | 6 | 2,334 | 1,606 | 463 | 429 | 1 | 45 | 5,101 |
| Motors, systems for energy transmission and storage | 357 | 2 | 1,674 | 950 | 681 | 439 | 1 | 44 | 4,148 |
| Tools | 1,104 | 54 | 9,341 | 31,323 | 3,105 | 2,365 | 35 | 309 | 47,636 |
| Machines and equipment | 622 | 5 | 3 598 | 4,242 | 1,642 | 887 | 5 | 82 | 11,083 |
| Conveying systems | 216 | 15 | 11,604 | 5,069 | 4,334 | 3,513 | 4 | 100 | 24,855 |
| Land vehicles | 86 | 17 | 70,228 | 5,959 | 1,319 | 3,025 | 57 | 795 | 81,486 |
| Other vehicles | 13 | 5 | 1,050 | 391 | 125 | 256 | 7 | 49 | 1,896 |
| Materials | 5,990 | 82 | 39,866 | 35,763 | 13,333 | 13,397 | 52 | 412 | 108,895 |
| Substances | 5,411 | 105 | 410 | 206 | 12 | 55 | 2 | 81 | 6,282 |
| Specific equipment | 128 | 34 | 5,562 | 3,871 | 1,529 | 1,824 | 42 | 78 | 13,068 |
| Living organisms | 156 | 8 | 2,122 | 830 | 261 | 4,508 | 5,923 | 233 | 14,041 |
| Bulk waste | 107 | 4 | 282 | 286 | 24 | 271 | 5 | 31 | 1,010 |
| Physical phenomena | 544 | - | 114 | 93 | 19 | 85 | 4 | 43 | 902 |
| Not codified, no information | 1,449 | 92 | 12,794 | 18,693 | 4,435 | 26,437 | 322 | 20,367 | 84,589 |
| TOTAL | 17,196 | 888 | 264,066 | 145,089 | 35,479 | 73,246 | 6,704 | 24,960 | 567,628 |

Source INAIL: Please refer to table nr 36

5. Occupational diseases

| During reference year | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Number of notified cases ^(a) | 25,501 | 23,911 | 25,123 | 24,995 | 24,881 |
| Number of decided cases | 25,301 | 23,733 | 24,832 | 24,300 | 23,459 |
| Occupational causation not confirmed | 16,562 | 15,343 | 16,631 | 16,278 | 15,671 |
| Pendant cases | 200 | 178 | 291 | 695 | 1,422 |
| Recognized cases of occupational diseases | 8,739 | 8,390 | 8,201 | 8,022 | 7,788 |
| - without compensation ^(b) | 4,418 | 3,926 | 3,558 | 3,291 | 2,984 |
| - with compensation ^(c) for : | 4,321 | 4,464 | 4,643 | 4,731 | 4,804 |
| - temporary disability | 658 | 641 | 612 | 495 | 523 |
| - permanent disability with a lump sum | 2,345 | 2,477 | 2,679 | 2,810 | 2,865 |
| - for permanent disability with a pension | 1,089 | 1,113 | 1,137 | 1,229 | 1,219 |
| Total of permanent disabilities ^(d) | 3,434 | 3,590 | 3,816 | 4,039 | 4,084 |
| Fatal cases during the year | 229 | 233 | 215 | 197 | 197 |

Source INAIL: 2006 data from Rapporto Annuale 2007 - 04/30/2008 data

(a) The number of claims for recognition includes all the claims filed which INAIL by employers during the reference year. However, an occupational disease may always be belatedly notified. Data are then corrected according to the reference year (see below).

(b) These are diseases recognized as incurred because of work but which do not give an immediate right for compensation to the victim. If there are after-effects, compensation is then decided. Diseases notified outside the declaration time are also included in this line. Just as are included accidents with a permanent disability rate of less than 6 %.

(c) Sum of compensated occupational diseases for temporary and permanent disabilities and deaths.

(d) Sum of compensated occupational diseases with a lump sum or a pension.

Time limit: with a fine, a claim for recognition may always been filed by the employer after the initial five-day delay within the three-year time limit.

For his/her part, the victim may assert his/her rights between 3 to 20 years after the expiration of the initial delay for diseases on the list but for cancers for whose there is no time limit.

The victim may assert his/her rights at any time for an off-list diagnosed disease as far as the three-year delay is not exceeded.

The tables detailing occupational diseases listed below are available on the INAIL web site at the following address:

<http://bancadati.inail.it/prevenzionale/Report/temporanea/R.A.-Parte1.xls> Parte Prima - Tables nr 36 and 37

<http://bancadati.inail.it/prevenzionale/Report/temporanea/R.A.-Parte2.xls> Parte Seconda - Tables nr 43 and 44

The corresponding table's number is indicated under each table.

As a rule, it has been decided not to reprocess the initial data, so closely related pathologies listed in these tables which could have been grouped together under a common label were not in order to stick to the INAIL presentation.

Diseases giving rise to the greatest number of claims for recognition

| Diseases | Claims | % compared to total |
|--|---------------|---------------------|
| Hypoacusis (off list) | 4,788 | 19.24 |
| Tendinitis (off list) | 2,763 | 11.10 |
| Affections of intervertebral disks (off list) | 2,572 | 10.34 |
| Diseases of the respiratory tract (off list) | 1,582 | 6.36 |
| Carpal tunnel syndrome (off list) | 1,558 | 6.26 |
| Osteoarthritis (off list) | 1,419 | 5.70 |
| Hypoacusis and deafness | 1,260 | 5.06 |
| Cancers (off list) | 861 | 3.46 |
| Cancers caused by asbestos dust | 846 | 3.40 |
| Other peripheral neuropathies (off list) | 841 | 3.38 |
| Other diseases (including 893 with no information) | 6,391 | 25.69 |
| Total | 24,881 | 100 |

Source INAIL: Parte Prima. Table nr 36

Diseases most frequently recognized as occupational diseases

| Diseases | Recognized cases | % compared to total |
|---|------------------|---------------------|
| Hypoacusis (off list) | 1,546 | 19.85 |
| Tendinitis (off list) | 1,161 | 14.91 |
| Hypoacusis and deafness | 684 | 8.78 |
| Affections of intervertebral disks (off list) | 583 | 7.49 |
| Cancers caused by asbestos dust | 582 | 7.47 |
| Carpal tunnel syndrome (off list) | 554 | 7.11 |
| Diseases of the respiratory tract (off list) | 454 | 5.83 |
| Other peripheral neuropathies (off list) | 386 | 4.96 |
| Asbestosis | 237 | 3.04 |
| Skin diseases | 233 | 2.99 |
| Other diseases | 1,368 | 17.57 |
| Total | 7,788 | 100 |

Source INAIL: Parte Seconda. Table nr 43

Occupational diseases giving rise to the greatest number of permanent disability compensations

| Diseases | Pensions / lump sum | % compared to total |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|
| Tendinitis (off list) | 790 | 16.44 |
| Cancers caused by asbestos dust | 580 | 12.07 |
| Hypoacosis (off list) | 527 | 10.97 |
| Affections of intervertebral disks (off list) | 509 | 10.60 |
| Carpal tunnel syndrome (off list) | 346 | 7.20 |
| Hypoacusis and deafness | 308 | 6.41 |
| Osteoarthritis (off list) | 177 | 3.68 |
| Asbestosis | 161 | 3.35 |
| Cancers (off list) | 156 | 3.25 |
| Skin diseases | 146 | 3.04 |
| Other diseases | 1,104 | 22.98 |
| Total | 4,804 | 100 |

Source INAIL: Parte Seconda. Table nr 43

Activity branches recording the greatest number of claims for recognition

| Branch of activity | Claims | % as compared to total |
|---|---------------|------------------------|
| Construction | 2,063 | 8.29 |
| Metallurgy and manufacture of metal products | 1,236 | 4.97 |
| Transport, storage and communication | 859 | 3.45 |
| Manufacture of machinery and equipment | 728 | 2.93 |
| Other community, social and personal service activities | 703 | 2.83 |
| Manufacture of transport equipment | 634 | 2.55 |
| Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products | 551 | 2.21 |
| Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco | 511 | 2.05 |
| Public administration and defence; compulsory social | 491 | 1.97 |
| Health and social work | 462 | 1.86 |
| Other branches | 4,175 | 16.78 |
| No information about the branch | 12,468 | 50.11 |
| Total | 24,881 | 100 |

Source INAIL: Parte Prima. Table nr 37

Activity branches recording the greatest number of recognized cases

| Branch of activity | Recognized cases | % as compared to total |
|---|------------------|------------------------|
| Metallurgy and manufacture of metal products | 636 | 8.17 |
| Manufacture of machinery and equipment | 377 | 4.84 |
| Manufacture of transport equipment | 374 | 4.80 |
| Other community, social and personal service activities | 310 | 3.98 |
| Transports, storage and communication | 284 | 3.65 |
| Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco | 271 | 3.48 |
| Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products | 266 | 3.42 |
| Manufacture of textiles and textiles products | 243 | 3.12 |
| Health and social work | 211 | 2.71 |
| Public administration and defence; compulsory social security | 204 | 2.62 |
| Other branches | 2,504 | 32.15 |
| No information about the branch | 2,108 | 27.07 |
| Total | 7,788 | 100 |

Source INAIL: Parte Seconda. Table nr 44

Activity branches giving rise to the greatest number of permanent disability compensations

| Branch of activity | Pensions / lump sum | % as compared to total |
|---|---------------------|------------------------|
| Metallurgy and manufacture of metal products | 316 | 6.58 |
| Other community, social and personal service activities | 215 | 4.48 |
| Transports, storage and communication | 201 | 4.18 |
| Manufacture of machinery and equipment | 195 | 4.06 |
| Manufacture of transport equipment | 169 | 3.52 |
| Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco | 163 | 3.39 |
| Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products | 160 | 3.33 |
| Manufacture of textiles and textiles products | 152 | 3.16 |
| Health and social work | 146 | 3.04 |
| Public administration and defence; compulsory social security | 141 | 2.94 |
| Other branches | 1,542 | 32.10 |
| No information about the branch | 1,404 | 29.23 |
| Total | 4,804 | 100 |

Source INAIL: Parte Seconda. Table nr 44

6. Financial data

This table describes 2006 effective expenses for all sectors: agriculture, industry, trade and services, some State civil servants. Statistical data provided in this review cover only industry and craft, trade and services, for which compensations amounting to 751 million euro were spent for temporary disability on the 12/31/2006, thus giving an average superior to 1,400 euro and of 22 days away from work per disability.

Expenses: benefits, medical surveys and controls - 2006 - in Euros

| | Budget item | Amount |
|--|--|----------------------|
| | Pensions paid to victims and eligible parties ^(a) | 4,997,646,826 |
| | Compensations for temporary disability, other compensations, immediate compensations | 813,735,222 |
| | INAIL doctors' wages and social charges | 43,854,070 |
| | Funding of prostheses' acquisition | 39,922,255 |
| | Funding of safety projects ^(b) | 39,293,130 |
| | Expenses related to medical surveys and controls | 26,489,596 |
| | Complementary compensation for unemployability ^(c) | 11,306,730 |
| | Additional expenses to medical services | 8,059,969 |
| | Funding of awareness prevention activities ^(d) | 5,646,697 |
| | Additional economic benefits and interventions to facilitate victims' and eligible parties' daily life | 2,357,541 |
| | Provision of the Accidents central data bank's services ^(e) | 1,769,704 |
| | Services of medical centres | 963,383 |
| | Funding of training projects for the professional rehabilitation of industrial disabled persons, fitting out of working places | 880,156 |
| | Accommodation expenses due to medical consultations | 409,538 |
| | Funding of health benefits provided by rehabilitation centres | 273,023 |
| | Expenses accruing to the INAIL/IPSEMA reinsurance | - |
| | Joint research and projects about safety at work | - |
| | Total | 5,992,607,840 |

Source INAIL: Bilancio Consuntivo 2006

(a) Of which €3,318,351,476 spent as pensions paid to victims' of permanent disabilities, €534,623,106 as lump sum to victims and €1,114,672,244 spent as pensions to eligible victims after a fatal accident.

(b) INAIL helps agricultural and craft sectors' SMEs by funding projects to update their structures and to meet standards dealing with health and safety at work.

INAIL funds these projects in two ways:

- Either by funding loans' interests: INAIL pays directly to the financial institutions the whole loans' interests amount of the funding granted to the company (these are loans with reduced interest rates granted by some banks),
- Either by a capital funding: in addition to paying loans' interests, INAIL may also refund directly to the financial institutions a part of the loan (roughly 30% within a ceiling limit).

INAIL grants helps according to its available financial means (for 2004, roughly 180.8 million euro for loans' interest rates and roughly 51.5 million euro for refunding capital expenses).

Choices of companies and funding are made at the regional level. Companies submitting their requests are selected according to the priorities of the year.

(c) This compensation (art. 180 D.P.R. n° 1124/1965) is an allowance, not subjected to income tax, paid every month in addition to the disability pension. Its amount's revaluation is done each year (decree of the Labour and Social Affairs Ministry) according to the consumer prices ISTAT index.

Victims, whose disability has been recognized by a competent body according to law n° 68/69, who are less than 65 year-old and with a disability rate of at least 34 % (occupational accidents or diseases) may benefit from this allowance.

This help is awarded for a 2 to 4-year period, at the end of which and after a medical control, a definitive evaluation is conducted. For information, its monthly amount was of €222 in 2007.

(d) Funding of information, training, prevention at work advice and counselling activities provided by INAIL regional head offices. These actions, among others include an internet portal project dealing with prevention in working premises, the making of programmes or the organisation of information and awareness campaigns at the national or local levels. Finally, the national implementation of the projects launched during the European Week for Safety and Health at Work is financed on this budget item.

(e) Data bank built in collaboration with private insurance companies. It does not only record occupational injuries but also traffic accidents insured by private companies. The data bank was instituted in 1922 to record all accidents at works with permanent after-effects. In 1945, the data bank was transferred to INAIL, today are recorded there all accidents at work and non work-related accidents as well as all occupational diseases. Since 2003, traffic accidents involving a vehicle are also recorded there. Web site: <http://casellario.inail.it>

Total number of pensions paid by INAIL for permanent disability for the industry, trade and services sector on the 12/31/2007

Distribution per kind of accidents

| | Mobility / agility | Psychosensory | Cardiorespiratory | Others and no information | Total |
|--------------|---------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------|
| Accidents | 279,894 | 49,821 | 7,843 | 154,629 | 492,187 |
| Diseases | 11,107 | 98,342 | 47,837 | 16,320 | 173,606 |
| Total | 291,001 | 148,163 | 55,680 | 170,949 | 665,793 |

Distribution per range of disability rates

| Disability rate in % | Mobility / agility | Psychosensory | Cardiorespiratory | Others and no information | Total |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------|
| 11 to 33 ^[a] | 224,228 | 106,419 | 28,087 | 103,889 | 462,623 |
| 34 to 66 | 58,475 | 35,500 | 21,723 | 57,122 | 172,820 |
| 67 to 99 | 6,871 | 3,792 | 5,178 | 8,001 | 23,842 |
| 100 | 1,427 | 2,452 | 692 | 1,937 | 6,508 |
| Total | 291,001 | 148,163 | 55,680 | 170,949 | 665,793 |

[a] This line includes pensions which have been granted for a disability rate superior or equal to 11 % prior to the above mentioned July 2000 reform. Since its implementation, a pension is granted for disability rates equal or superior to 16 %.

Distribution per age group

| Disability rate in % | < 18 years old | 20 to 34 | 35 to 49 | 50 to 64 | 65 and more | Total |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 11 to 33 | 71 | 14,279 | 67,744 | 150,163 | 230,366 | 462,623 |
| 34 to 66 | 33 | 3,374 | 18,137 | 44,730 | 106,546 | 172,820 |
| 67 to 99 | 7 | 494 | 2,213 | 4,932 | 16,196 | 23,842 |
| 100 | 3 | 299 | 1,171 | 1,718 | 3,317 | 6,508 |
| Total | 114 | 18,446 | 89,265 | 201,543 | 356,425 | 665,793 |

Source INAIL:

http://www.inail.it/Portale/appmanager/portale/desktop?nfpb=true&pageLabel=PAGE_OPENLINK&titolo=Banca%20dati%20disabili&link=http://bancadatidisa bili.inail.it/

7. Eurostat data

Structural indicators are available only for accidents at work. 2006 data are not yet available.

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

| Serious accidents | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
|--------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| UE (25 countries) | - | - | - | - | 100 | 100 | 99 | 95 | 88 | 83 | 79 | 77 |
| UE (15 countries) | 111 | 104 | 103 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 98 | 94 | 86 | 81 | 78 | 76 |
| Euro area (12 countries) | - | 105 | 103 | 101 | 100 | 99 | 97 | 92 | 84 | 79 | 76 | 74 |
| Italy | 113 | 102 | 102 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 99 | 92 | 83 | 80 | 75 | 71 |

- : 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 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
|--------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| UE (25 countries) | - | - | - | - | 100 | 88 | 87 | 85 | 81 | 80 | 76 | 72 |
| UE (15 countries) | 122 | 116 | 113 | 106 | 100 | 91 | 88 | 85 | 80 | 78 | 75 | 74 |
| Euro area (12 countries) | 123 | 113 | 110 | 102 | 100 | 88 | 86 | 83 | 78 | 78 | 73 | 72 |
| Italy | 106 | 96 | 82 | 84 | 100 | 68 | 66 | 62 | 42 | 57 | 50 | 52 |

- : Not available

* The index shows the evolution of the incidence rate of fatal 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.

Zone Euro (12 pays) : Allemagne, Autriche, Belgique, Espagne, Finlande, France, Grèce, Irlande, Italie, Luxembourg, Pays-Bas, Portugal.

UE-15 : Zone euro + Royaume-Uni, Danemark, Suède.

UE-25 : UE-15 + Estonie, Lettonie, Lituanie, Pologne, République tchèque, Slovaquie, Hongrie, Slovénie, Chypre (sans la partie nord de l'île) et Malte.

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