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## Statistical review of occupational injuries

# SWEDEN

### 2008-2009 data

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

## Foreword

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

## Acknowledgements

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

### *General principles*

The first law on compensation of accidents at work dates back as far as 1901. The current occupational injury law (Lagen om arbetsskadeförsäkring) deals with occupational injuries which happened after the 1<sup>st</sup> of July 1977. Since then, the law has been amended several times notably in the sense of stricter recognition criteria applying as from 1993. Consequently fewer accidents at work are recognized but the drop is more significant for occupational diseases.

Occupational injury insurance is mandatory for economically active persons – employee, employers and self-employed person. Government employees and some students of vocational training schools are also covered. Occupational accidents and diseases are insured as well as commuting accidents. Any injury proven to have a link with a work activity is considered an occupational injury.

Occupational injury insurance is managed by Försäkringskassan – Swedish Social Insurance Agency. The Arbetsmiljöverket, SWEA [Swedish Work Environment Authority] is in charge of occupational injuries statistics, of preventing occupational risks and controlling the proper implementation of the law. SWEA was formed in 2001, through the amalgamation of the ten regional districts of the Labour Inspectorate and the National Board of Occupational Safety and Health.

### *Funding of the system*

Funding of the insurance is the sole responsibility of the employer. A single premium rate of 0.68 % (January 2011) of employees' wages applies. A self-employed person pays a premium of 0.68 % of his/her declared earnings.

The premium setting does not consider the risks' differentiation according to the

company's activity, importance of staff or occupational accidents' records.

### *Notification of occupational injuries*

The employee has to inform his/her employer about his/her occupational injury. By law, any occupational injury which may entail an expense or a compensation of any kind has to be notified. So, employers and self-employed persons have to report any occupational injury whether or not they entail time off work within three days after the occurrence of the injury. The notification delay starting point being the day of the accident at work and for an occupational disease the first day of absence or the day of the first medical examination.

The notification form is identical for accidents at work, commuting accidents and occupational diseases. For employees' injuries, the company's safety delegate, and if possible the employee, have to sign the report thus certifying that they have seen the report. The completed notification form is to be sent to the Swedish Social Insurance Agency. In case of an incomplete report, the employer is contacted for further information. Then the Agency sends a letter to the injured person confirming its receipt of the report and it also forwards the report in a digitally format to the SWEA (Swedish Work Environment Authority).

The SWEA copy of the notification form is used for gathering data useful for prevention purposes. It also forms the statistical database for the compilation and publication of occupational injuries statistics. These statistical data are collected through the Swedish Information System for Occupational Accidents and Work-related Diseases (ISA), instituted in 1979, under the authority of SWEA.

### **Recognition procedure**

Under the work injury insurance regulations, health disorders are to be considered as work-related only if there are overwhelming reasons for presuming a connection between the disorder in question and the accident or the harmful working conditions. So, an accident at work is recognized as soon as it is proven that the occupational accident took place in the working premises or is related to work.

For occupational diseases, it must be proven that the victim was exposed to harmful working conditions. There is no specific occupational diseases list<sup>1</sup>. The proof system applies.

The victim has to initiate the recognition process once his/her case has been notified to the authorities by the employer or the self-employed worker. The victim has to forward the request to the Swedish Social Insurance Agency which will then decide about the recognition.

### **Main occupational injuries' benefits**

Everyone who is on sick leave for more than 7 days must provide a doctor's certificate which may be requested earlier in certain cases. This certificate is used by the employer and Försäkringskassan (Swedish Social Insurance Agency) to assess if the victim is entitled to sick pay and sickness benefit. Providing a certificate does not automatically give right to these benefits. The certificate must state how the injury or illness affects the victim's work capacity and it must also state how long the person needs to be on sick leave. To avoid spreads within the country between doctors, standardized periods of sick leave for different diagnoses are recommended. For occupational injury cases, benefits to victims as well as to survivor are identical to those of the sickness scheme completed if necessary by an annuity (see below).

#### Sickness scheme benefits

Benefits in kind include a patient's contribution towards medical costs. The victim has the free choice of his/her doctor.

<sup>1</sup> With the exception of a list of infectious diseases giving right to recognition under specific conditions

For a *temporary disability*, benefits amount to 80% of the insured's lost earnings based on an annual gross income limited to 7.5 times the reference amount<sup>2</sup>. There is a one day waiting period, during which no compensation at all is paid<sup>3</sup>. Then compensation or **sick pay** (Sjuklön) is paid to the victim by the employer till the 14<sup>th</sup> day. From the 15<sup>th</sup> day, the compensation or **sickness benefit** (Sjukpenning) is paid by the Swedish Social Insurance Agency.

However, if the after-effects are final and if the state of the victim can't be improved any more by rehabilitation sickness benefits may be replaced by the **activity compensation** (Aktivitetsersättning) or the **sickness compensation** (Sjukersättning) benefits if the victim's work capacity is reduced by at least ¼ for any kind of professional activities. This transfer occurs upon request from the victim and according to a decision made by the Swedish Social Insurance Agency after assessment of the victim's file and supply of an updated medical advice issued by the doctor responsible for the initial work stoppage.

The activity compensation applies for persons aged from 19 to 29 years who will probably not be able to work full time for at least a year. It may be granted for at most three years at a time. If necessary, at the age of 30, the activity compensation is replaced by the sickness compensation which is paid till the age of 64 years to persons who will probably never be able to work full time again. The right to sickness compensation is reassessed every three years. At the age of 65 years this benefit is replaced by old age pension.

The activity and sickness compensations may be granted at a rate of 100 %, 75 %, 50 % or 25 % according to the victim's disability level. The 100 % rate covers up to 64% of the victim's loss of foreseeable earnings up to a ceiling of 7.5 times the base level<sup>2</sup>. If the amount of one of these two compensations is inferior to a specific minimum depending on the victim's

<sup>2</sup> At the beginning of 2011, the reference amount was of roughly 4,860 € making a ceiling of 36,450 €.

<sup>3</sup> If the injury is recognized as having an occupational cause, this day is compensated.

situation or when they can't be paid a guarantee benefit is granted.

These benefits are part of the social security scheme and not specific to the occupational risks insurance.

#### The occupational risks insurance annuity

Moreover, the victim of an occupational injury is eligible for an **annuity** (Livränta/pension) as soon as his/her earning capacity is reduced by at least 1/15 for at least one year and if his/her income is reduced of at least 25 % of the ceiling<sup>2</sup> or 1,215 €. Its amount compensates the gap between the theoretical salary had the occupational injury not occurred, with what the victim is getting from his/her work and from other benefits. This occupational risks insurance specific benefit allows a 100% compensation of the lost income up to the allowed ceiling<sup>2</sup> in case of partial or total permanent incapacity.

If the victim has already been granted a sickness or activity compensation, this benefit will be coordinated with the annuity. As a result of this coordination, annuities are payable in addition to sickness or activity compensations up to 100% of the income loss. In any case, compensation is limited to the ceiling<sup>2</sup>. An annuity may be held concurrently with a professional income.

Annuities carry pension rights and are discontinued when the beneficiary reaches retirement age. Adjustment mechanisms applied to the annuity make that the pension amount is more or less equivalent

to what the victim could have got had the occupational injury not occurred.

#### Complementary compensation schemes

In addition to these benefits and outside the general social security scheme there are complementary compensation schemes. They result from collective agreements between social partners and cover most of the workers.

For occupational injuries, the complementary scheme **TFA** (Trygghetsförsäkring) benefits cover immaterial damages (pain and suffering, etc.) and also the loss of earning capacity and medical expenses. For a permanent loss of earning capacity, TFA comes into action to compensate above the ceiling to which is limited the annuity of the social security

The TFA scheme is managed, alongside with other complementary social insurances, by **AFA** which is a non-profit entity belonging to social partners. AFA insures workers from the private sector and from local authorities for a total of 4 million persons (end of 2010). The premium rate (2011) is of about 0.01 % of total wages and is paid by the employer. AFA is also active in the field of occupational risks prevention.

• Benefits in cash are taxable except the handicap benefit and funeral grant but they are not subject to social charges.

## 2. Statistical data sources

### For Sweden

Most of the statistical data presented within this review come from the Swedish Work Environment Authority, **SWEA** (Arbetsmiljöverket) web site: <http://www.av.se/>

Statistics in Swedish language are available at the following web address: <http://www.av.se/statistik/>

General information about SWEA and its responsibilities, is available in English language at the following web address: <http://www.av.se/inenglish/>  
It includes statistics in English language: <http://www.av.se/inenglish/statistics/>

**Official Statistics of Sweden** (Statistiska centralbyrån) provides access to social statistics at the following web address:  
[http://www.scb.se/Pages/List\\_\\_\\_\\_\\_139369.aspx](http://www.scb.se/Pages/List_____139369.aspx)

Information about the Swedish social system (benefits and claiming procedures) published by the **Swedish Social Insurance Agency** (Försäkringskassan) are available in English at the following address:

<http://www.forsakringskassan.se/sprak/eng>

This Agency provides very few statistics.

For a complete presentation of the statutory and collective insurance schemes of the Swedish labour market, please refer to the document of the **Confederation of Swedish Enterprise Insurance Information** (Svenskt Näringsliv):

[http://www.svensktnaringsliv.se/forsakring/multimedia/archive/00024/Statutory\\_and\\_collec\\_24445a.pdf](http://www.svensktnaringsliv.se/forsakring/multimedia/archive/00024/Statutory_and_collec_24445a.pdf)

For the presentation of **AFA**, please refer to: <http://www.afaforsakring.se/In-English/>

### For Eurostat

Structural indicators on health and safety at work in Europe are available only for fatal accidents at work and accidents at work with more than three days away from work. Data are available under various formats: tables, maps and graphs, at the following web address:

[http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/health/health\\_safety\\_work](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/health/health_safety_work)

The ESAW (European Statistics on Accidents at Work) aiming to provide harmonised data about accidents at work with more than three days away from work is available at the following web address:

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

### Note

This Statistical review presents SWEA/ISA statistics. The 2009 data are preliminary data including cases registered by April 6, 2010. The figures listed cover occupational injuries for employees (private and public sectors), self-employed persons, students, trainees, prisoners and military conscripts. Only the accidents at work with more than one day off are translated into codes. All occupational diseases with or without days off work are translated into codes.

### 3. Main data

#### Number of insured employees and self-employed, number of companies

Year	Insured persons	Companies
2005	4,184,556	498,512
2006	4,290,877	507,230
2007	No data	No data
2008	4,401,126	514,711
2009	4,417,583	528,119

#### Detailed 2008 final data per gender (in absolute value and percentage of total)

Type of injury	Women	%	Men	%	Total	%
Occupational accidents with absence from work	11,584	39	18,080	61	29,664	100
- of which employees and self-employed	11,280	40	17,115	60	28,395	100
Occupational diseases	5,704	53	5,100	47	10,804	100
- of which employees and self-employed	5,624	54	4,788	46	10,412	100
Accidents without absence from work	30,398	57	23,065	43	53,463	100
Commuting accidents	8,224	67	4,040	33	12,294	100
Older cases	665	44	852	56	1,517	100
Unclassifiable cases	132	31	290	69	422	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>56,707</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>51,457</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>108,164</b>	<b>100</b>

#### Detailed 2009 preliminary data per gender (in absolute value and percentage of total)

Type of injury	Women	%	Men	%	Total	%
Occupational accidents with absence from work	10,750	42	14,864	58	25,614	100
- of which employees and self-employed	10,450	43	14,055	57	24,505	100
Occupational diseases	4,959	54	4,186	46	9,145	100
- of which employees and self-employed	4,899	55	3,993	45	8,892	100
Accidents without absence from work	29,569	60	20,048	40	49,617	100
Commuting accidents	7,563	68	3,478	32	11,041	100
Older cases	500	40	755	60	1,255	100
Unclassifiable cases	124	46	148	54	272	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>53,465</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>43,479</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>96,944</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: SWEA/ISA

## 4. Accidents at work and commuting accidents

### Number of notified accidents at work with at least one day off work

Year	Employees	Self-employed	Total	Civil servants and other categories	Grand total
2005	31,343	397	31,740	1,480	33,220
2006	31,918	366	32,284	1,502	33,786
2007	29,404	346	29,430	1,570	31,000
2008	28,084	311	28,395	1,269	29,664
2009 <sup>(p)</sup>	24,267	238	24,505	1,109	25,614

Year	Men	Women	Grand total
2005	20,087	13,133	33,220
2006	20,111	13,675	33,786
2007	18,784	12,216	31,000
2008	18,080	11,584	29,664
2009 <sup>(p)</sup>	14,864	10,750	25,614

### Number of fatal accidents at work and incidence rates per 100,000 insured persons

Year	Total fatal accidents at work	Employees fatal accidents	Employees fatal accidents' incidence rate	Self-employed fatal accidents	Self-employed fatal accidents' incidence rate
2005	<b>68</b>	53	1.3	15	6.2
2006	<b>68</b>	54	1.3	14	5.7
2007	<b>75</b>	65	1.6	10	4.5
2008	<b>68</b>	53	1.3	14	5.7
2009 <sup>(p)</sup>	<b>40</b>	34	0.8	6	2.4

### Number of notified commuting accidents with and without days off work for employees and self-employed

Year	Commuting accidents notified
2005	13,312
2006	12,430
2007	12,207
2008	12,294
2009 <sup>(p)</sup>	11,041

### Number of fatal commuting accidents for employees and self-employed

Year	Employees	Self-employed	Total
2005	21	2	<b>23</b>
2006	31	0	<b>31</b>
2007	35	0	<b>35</b>
2008	25	9	<b>16</b>
2009 <sup>(p)</sup>	16	0	<b>16</b>

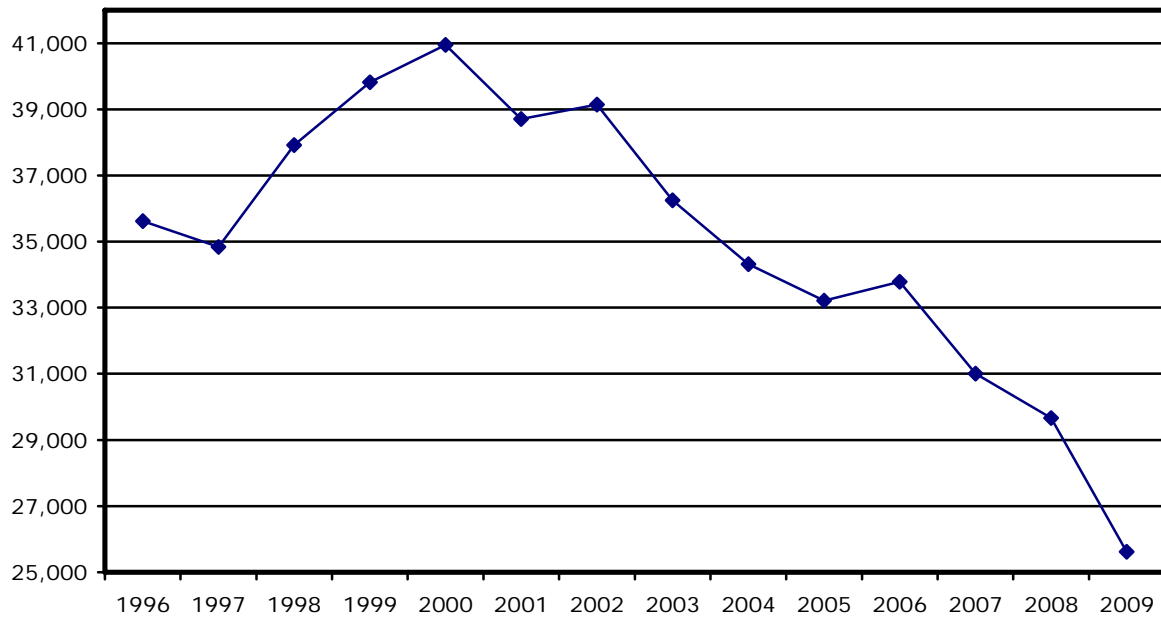
(p) Provisory data

Source: SWEA/ISA

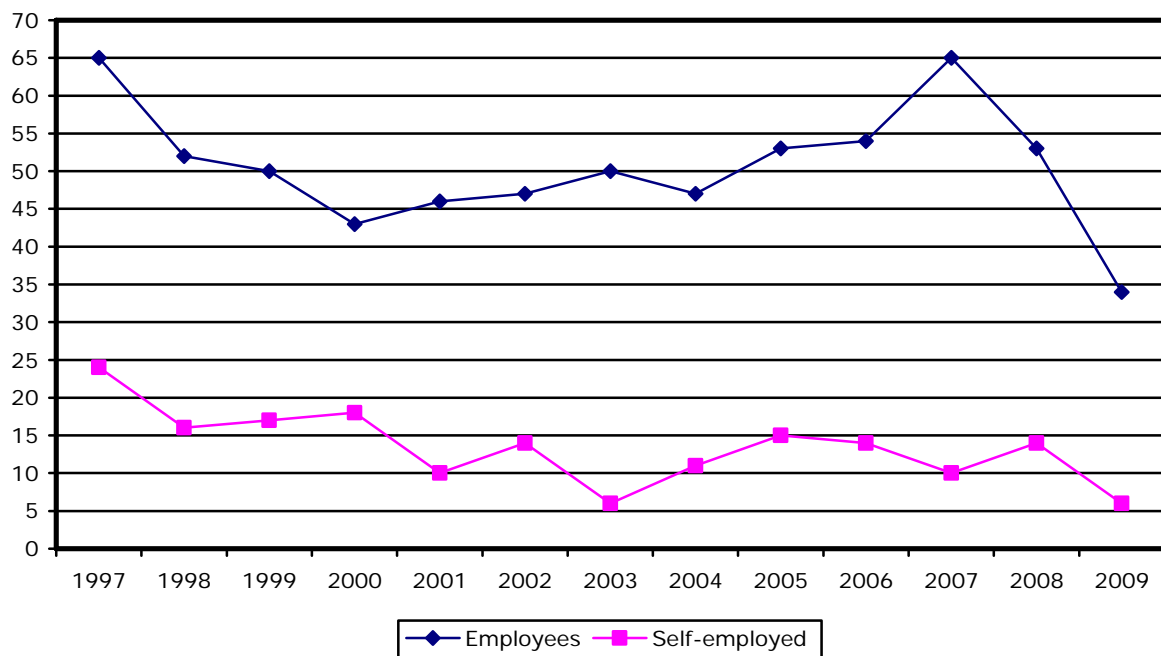


## Long-term trends

Total number of notified accidents at work with at least one day off work in absolute value



Employees and self-employed fatal accidents at work in absolute value



**Reported accidents at work with at least one day off work (preliminary 2009 data – Employees and self-employed persons)**

<b>NACE<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>Number of workplaces</b>	<b>Number of workers</b>	<b>Number of notified accidents</b>	<b>More than 14 days away from work</b>	<b>Fatal accidents</b>
<b>A</b> - Agriculture, forestry and fishing	45,501	74,227	275	166	7
<b>B</b> - Mining and quarrying	480	7,905	93	25	1
<b>C</b> - Manufacturing	33,696	611,446	5,232	1,777	11
<b>D</b> - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	830	21,161	105	31	0
<b>E</b> - Water supply, sewage, waste management and remediation activities	1,454	16,658	241	89	2
<b>F</b> - Construction	56,373	296,522	2,696	1,198	9
<b>G</b> - Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	83,605	533,897	1,773	685	0
<b>H</b> - Transportation and storage	24,895	237,061	2,435	979	5
<b>I</b> - Accommodation and food service activities	20,571	126,771	428	162	0
<b>J</b> - Information and communication	21,002	172,418	144	45	1
<b>K</b> - Financial and insurance activities	5,750	85,649	121	20	0
<b>L</b> - Real estate activities	15,094	64,376	286	112	1
<b>M</b> - Professional, scientific and technical activities	66,810	317,986	489	181	0
<b>N</b> - Administrative and support service activity	17,560	217,498	1,240	446	1
<b>O</b> - Public administration and defense, compulsory social security	4,018	239,321	1,249	387	1
<b>P</b> - Education	21,171	453,064	2,192	732	0
<b>Q</b> - Human health and social work activities	29,171	705,317	4,835	1,494	0
<b>R</b> - Arts, entertainment and recreation	20,384	80,271	275	105	0
<b>S</b> - Other service activities	35,543	103,765	235	86	1
<b>T - U</b> - Households, extraterritorial activities, others, unknown.	24,211	52,270	161	58	0
<b>Total<sup>(p)</sup></b>	<b>528,119</b>	<b>4,417,583</b>	<b>24,505</b>	<b>8,778</b>	<b>40</b>

Source: ISA

Simplified presentation of table n° 2 of the SWAE Occupational accidents and work-related diseases review

(1) Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Union

(p) Provisory 2009 data

**Reported accidents at work with at least one day off work by economic activity and main cause of deviation (ESAW methodology) - Employees and self-employed persons**

NACE <sup>(1)</sup>	Electrical problem, explosion, fire	Leak, outflow, overflow	Collapse, fall, breakage of materials	Loss of control	Fall of person	Body movement without any physical stress	Body movement under or with physical stress	Shock, fright, violence, aggression, threat	Others, unknown	Total
<b>A</b> – Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1	2	28	156	63	5	17	2	1	<b>275</b>
<b>B</b> – Mining and quarrying	2	4	15	39	15	3	14	0	1	<b>93</b>
<b>C</b> – Manufacturing	39	115	392	2,824	870	199	734	21	38	<b>5,232</b>
<b>D</b> - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	5	3	6	41	25	4	19	0	2	<b>105</b>
<b>E</b> - Water supply, sewage, waste management and remediation activities	0	7	25	101	63	7	35	2	1	<b>241</b>
<b>F</b> – Construction	47	23	335	1,129	635	87	402	14	24	<b>2,696</b>
<b>G</b> - Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	20	16	170	761	359	79	259	97	12	<b>1,773</b>
<b>H</b> - Transportation and storage	17	16	180	842	642	98	391	231	18	<b>2,435</b>
<b>I</b> - Accommodation and food service activities	4	20	30	158	119	24	48	22	3	<b>428</b>
<b>J</b> - Information and communication	2	0	13	39	49	9	27	4	1	<b>144</b>
<b>K</b> – Financial and insurance activities	1	0	2	7	28	1	7	75	0	<b>121</b>
<b>L</b> – Real estate activities	3	4	19	105	86	16	47	4	2	<b>286</b>
<b>M</b> - Professional, scientific and technical activities	9	2	20	180	154	20	75	26	3	<b>489</b>

NACE <sup>(1)</sup>	Electrical problem, explosion, fire	Leak, outflow, overflow	Collapse, fall, breakage of materials	Loss of control	Fall of person	Body movement without any physical stress	Body movement under or with physical stress	Shock, fright, violence, aggression, threat	Others, unknown	Total
<b>N</b> - Administrative and support service activities	7	12	103	413	350	59	190	99	7	<b>1,240</b>
<b>O</b> - Public administration and defense, compulsory social security	28	11	41	315	323	54	294	167	16	<b>1,249</b>
<b>P</b> - Education	5	19	69	344	880	75	453	330	17	<b>2,192</b>
<b>Q</b> - Human health and social work activities	17	23	85	727	1,471	114	1,578	799	21	<b>4,835</b>
<b>R</b> - Arts, entertainment and recreation	4	5	17	96	74	6	40	25	8	<b>275</b>
<b>S</b> - Other service activities	6	4	21	80	68	6	42	6	2	<b>235</b>
<b>T - U</b> - Households, extraterritorial activities, others, unknown	1	2	11	55	49	4	29	9	1	<b>161</b>
<b>Total<sup>(p)</sup></b>	<b>218</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>1,582</b>	<b>8,412</b>	<b>6,323</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>4,701</b>	<b>1,933</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>24,505</b>

Source: ISA

Simplified table n° 4 of the SWAE 2009 Occupational accidents and work-related diseases review

(1) Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Communities

(p) Provisory 2009 data

## 5. Occupational diseases

### Notified occupational diseases including those without days away from work

Distribution per gender

Year	Men	Women	Total
2005	8,134	9,454	17,588
2006	6,707	7,941	14,648
2007	5,491	6,449	11,940
2008	5,100	5,704	10,804
2009 <sup>(p)</sup>	4,186	4,959	9,145

Distribution per occupational status

Year	Employees and self-employed	Civil servants and other categories	Total
2005	17,107	481	17,588
2006	14,186	462	14,648
2007	11,634	306	11,940
2008	10,407	397	10,804
2009 <sup>(p)</sup>	8,892	253	9,145

(p) Provisory

Source: SWEA/ISA

**Reported occupational diseases (preliminary 2009 data) for employees and self-employed distributed per economic activity, total number of notified diseases and among them those with more than 14 days away from work**

<b>NACE<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>Total number of notified diseases including those without absence from work</b>	<b>Of which ODs with more than 14 days away from work</b>
<b>A</b> - Agriculture, forestry and fishing	78	35
<b>B</b> - Mining and quarrying	43	7
<b>C</b> – Manufacturing	1,873	645
<b>D</b> – Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	27	5
<b>E</b> - Water supply, sewage, waste management and remediation activities	67	28
<b>F</b> – Construction	737	320
<b>G</b> – Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	407	210
<b>H</b> – Transportation and storage	528	234
<b>I</b> - Accommodation and food service activities	89	47
<b>J</b> - Information and communication	57	31
<b>K</b> – Financial and insurance activities	38	15
<b>L</b> – Real estate activities	68	24
<b>M</b> - Professional, scientific and technical activities	254	91
<b>N</b> – Administrative and support service activities	336	127
<b>O</b> – Public administration and defense, compulsory social security	818	182
<b>P</b> – Education	993	330
<b>Q</b> – Human health and social work activities	2,132	619
<b>R</b> – Arts, entertainment and recreation	113	35
<b>S</b> - Other service activities	143	70
<b>T – U</b> - Households, extraterritorial activities, others, unknown	91	29
<b>Total<sup>(p)</sup></b>	<b>8,892</b>	<b>3,084</b>

Source: ISA

Simplified presentation of table n° 2 of the SWAE Occupational accidents and work-related diseases review

(1) Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Union

(p) Provisory 2009 data

**Reported occupational diseases data (including those without absence from work) by economic activity and suspected cause - Employees and self-employed persons**

<b>NACE<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>Ergonomic factors</b>	<b>Chemical / biological substances</b>	<b>Noise</b>	<b>Social and organizational factors</b>	<b>Other physical factors</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>A</b> - Agriculture, forestry and fishing	56	8	10	0	4	<b>78</b>
<b>B</b> - Mining and quarrying	18	7	17	0	1	<b>43</b>
<b>C</b> – Manufacturing	1,117	189	397	91	79	<b>1,873</b>
<b>D</b> - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	12	3	9	2	1	<b>27</b>
<b>E</b> - Water supply, sewage, waste management and remediation activities	43	2	11	6	5	<b>67</b>
<b>F</b> – Construction	461	70	124	30	52	<b>737</b>
<b>G</b> - Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	274	28	32	50	23	<b>407</b>
<b>H</b> - Transportation and storage	364	46	38	56	24	<b>528</b>
<b>I</b> - Accommodation and food service activities	63	14	3	8	1	<b>89</b>
<b>J</b> - Information and communication	29	1	7	16	4	<b>57</b>
<b>K</b> - Financial and insurance activities	12	9	1	14	2	<b>38</b>
<b>L</b> - Real estate activities	40	6	10	10	2	<b>68</b>
<b>M</b> - Professional, scientific and technical activities	131	51	12	45	15	<b>254</b>
<b>N</b> - Administrative and support service activities	227	35	13	37	24	<b>336</b>

NACE <sup>(1)</sup>	Ergonomic factors	Chemical / biological substances	Noise	Social and organizational factors	Other physical factors	Total
<b>O</b> - Public administration and defense, compulsory social security	300	104	87	259	68	<b>818</b>
<b>P</b> - Education	262	146	108	441	36	<b>993</b>
<b>Q</b> - Human health and social work activities	725	288	41	895	183	<b>2,132</b>
<b>R</b> - Arts, entertainment and recreation	55	23	8	20	7	<b>113</b>
<b>S</b> - Other service activities	91	12	6	29	5	<b>143</b>
<b>T – U</b> , Households, extraterritorial activities, others, unknown	42	14	11	17	7	<b>91</b>
- of which men	2,076	413	760	461	283	3,993
- of which women	2,246	643	185	1,565	260	4,899
<b>Total<sup>(p)</sup></b>	<b>4,322</b>	<b>1,056</b>	<b>945</b>	<b>2,026</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>8,892</b>

Source: ISA

Simplified table n° 3 of the SWAE 2009 Occupational accidents and work-related diseases review

(1) Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Communities

(p) Provisory 2009 data



## 6. Number of decisions and financial data

### Number of decided occupational injuries insurance cases distributed by cause of closing, type of injury and gender

Number of closed insurance cases in year 2005

Cause of closing	Type of injury	Women	Men	Total
Recognized and compensated	Occupational diseases	1,357	2,617	3,974
	Commuting accidents	1,172	747	1,919
	Accidents at work	1,660	4,177	5,837
	Unknown	35	60	95
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>4,224</b>	<b>7,601</b>	<b>11,825</b>
Not recognized (rejected)	Occupational diseases	6,856	4,685	11,541
	Commuting accidents	721	481	1,202
	Accidents at work	1,606	2,234	3,840
	Unknown	40	41	81
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>9,223</b>	<b>7,441</b>	<b>16,664</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>13,447</b>	<b>15,042</b>	<b>28,489</b>

Number of closed insurance cases in year 2006

Cause of closing	Type of injury	Women	Men	Total
Recognized and compensated	Occupational diseases	1,120	2,362	3,482
	Commuting accidents	1,168	783	1,951
	Accidents at work	1,713	4,440	6,153
	Unknown	3	3	6
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>4,004</b>	<b>7,588</b>	<b>11,592</b>
Not recognized (rejected)	Occupational diseases	7,047	5,039	12,086
	Commuting accidents	876	567	1,443
	Accidents at work	1,758	2,392	4,150
	Unknown	6	5	11
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>9,687</b>	<b>8,003</b>	<b>17,690</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>13,691</b>	<b>15,591</b>	<b>29,282</b>

Number of closed insurance cases in year 2007

Cause of closing	Type of injury	Women	Men	Total
Recognized and compensated	Occupational diseases	993	2,340	3,333
	Commuting accidents	1,124	771	1,895
	Accidents at work	1,603	4,075	5,678
	Unknown	0	4	4
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>3,720</b>	<b>7,190</b>	<b>10,910</b>
Not recognized (rejected)	Occupational diseases	6,092	4,502	10,594
	Commuting accidents	724	511	1,235
	Accidents at work	1,541	2,167	3,708
	Unknown	3	3	6
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>8,360</b>	<b>7,183</b>	<b>15,543</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>12,080</b>	<b>14,373</b>	<b>26,453</b>

#### Number of closed insurance cases in year 2008

Cause of closing	Type of injury	Women	Men	Total
Recognized and compensated	Occupational diseases	456	1,308	1,764
	Commuting accidents	737	476	1,213
	Accidents at work	1,089	2,726	3,815
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>2,282</b>	<b>4,510</b>	<b>6,792</b>
Not recognized (rejected)	Occupational diseases	2,304	2,107	4,411
	Commuting accidents	440	325	765
	Accidents at work	916	1,478	2,394
	Unknown	1	1	2
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>3,661</b>	<b>3,911</b>	<b>7,572</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5,943</b>	<b>8,421</b>	<b>14,364</b>

#### Number of closed insurance cases in year 2009

Cause of closing	Type of injury	Women	Men	Total
Recognized and compensated	Occupational diseases	472	1,401	1,873
	Commuting accidents	743	469	1,212
	Accidents at work	1,058	2,639	3,697
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>2,273</b>	<b>4,509</b>	<b>6,782</b>
Not recognized (rejected)	Occupational diseases	1,959	1,988	3,947
	Commuting accidents	481	327	808
	Accidents at work	1,134	1,838	2,972
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>3,574</b>	<b>4,153</b>	<b>7,727</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5,847</b>	<b>8,662</b>	<b>14,509</b>

Source: Försäkringskassan

**Note:** The number of decided cases on occupational injuries was higher in 2006 and 2007 than in 2008 and 2009 because of a backlog of undecided cases which were treated in these two years.

All types of occupational injury compensation are included within these data: annuity (victim and survivors), dental care, health care, daily allowances, funeral expenses, special helping gear.

#### Amounts of the work injury annuities granted and number of beneficiaries

Annuities are only payable if an approved occupational injury has caused a lasting reduction of a victim's earning capacity. They compensate the loss of income. Annuities are also paid to survivors of the victim. They may be coordinated with sickness and activity compensations. Costs of benefits paid under the general social insurances schemes are not taken into account in this table.

Year	Men	Women	Number of beneficiaries	Amount men	Amount women	Total amount
2005	42,670	40,051	82,721	268,542,727 €	183,342,473 €	451,885,200 €
2006	33,675	27,733	61,408	251,907,572 €	160,344,281 €	412,251,853 €
2007	32,088	25,763	57,851	245,951,922 €	154,173,996 €	400,125,917 €
2008	29,243	23,242	52,485	230,413,290 €	145,576,451 €	375,989,741 €
2009	26,800	21,106	47,906	222,604,973 €	139,970,184 €	362,575,262 €

Source: Försäkringskassan

## 7. Eurostat data

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

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

Serious accidents - Total	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
EU (27 countries)	:	:	100	96	88	84	80	78	76
EU (25 countries)	100	100	99	95	87	82	79	77	75
EU (15 countries)	100	100	98	94	86	81	78	76	74
<b>Sweden</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>82</b>

(:) Not available

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

Fatal accidents	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
EU (27 countries)	:	:	100	97	91	90	88	86	81
EU (25 countries)	100	88	87	85	80	78	75	72	72
EU (15 countries)	100	91	88	85	80	78	75	74	73(p)
<b>Sweden</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>115</b>

(:) Not available

(p) Provisory

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

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

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

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



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