



June 2012

Ref. Eurogip -75/E



Statistical review of occupational injuries

PORTUGAL

2008 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 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

EUROGIP is grateful for the contribution of Mrs Mariana NETO of the CNPRP [Centro Nacional de Protecção contra os Riscos Profissionais, National Centre of Protection against Occupational Risks], of Mrs Ines Goncalves and of Mrs Katia Blanco of the GEP [Gabinete de Estratégia e Planeamento, Department of Strategy and Planning] and of Mrs Cristela Faustino, Mr Carlos Dias, Mr Carlos Montemor and of Mr Pedro Manuel Ryder Torres Pereira from the ACT [Autoridade para as Condições do Trabalho, Labour Conditions Authority] to this statistical review.

Contents

1. Main characteristics of the Portuguese occupational injury insurance system ...	3
2. Statistical data sources	6
3. Main data.....	8
4. Accidents at work	9
5. Occupational diseases.....	17
6. Eurostat data	18

1. Main characteristics of the Portuguese occupational injury insurance system

In Portugal, the first occupational risks insurance law was enacted in 1913. It sets the principle of the compensation of the injury by the employer. The employer may get insurance from a mutual insurance company or from a private insurance company. The current 98/2009 law was enacted on the 4th of September 2009 and entered into force on the 1st of January 2010. As for the mandatory insurance for self-employed workers it comes from the 159/99 law enacted on the 11th of May 1999.

One of the particularities of the current Portuguese system is to leave the insurance of the accidents at work and of the commuting accidents to the private insurance sector and the one of the occupational diseases to the Social security system. This sharing of responsibilities dates back to the interwar period.

- In 1962, the occupational diseases' insurance was entrusted to the Social security which created, for this purpose, the CNPRP [Centro Nacional de Protecção contra os Riscos Profissionais, National Centre of Protection against Occupational Risks] still in activity. Some workers not included in the compulsory Social security scheme can choose the voluntary social insurance for insurance against the occupational diseases' risk.
- Against accidents at work and commuting accidents, employers have to get insurance from accredited private insurance companies. These private insurers are accredited and supervised by the ISP [Instituto de Seguros de Portugal, Insurance and Pension Funds Supervisory Authority¹]. ISP is under the authority of the Ministry of Finance and Public Administration². In 2009, 16 private insurance companies and one

mutual insurance company insured accidents at work and commuting accidents. The worker may check if his/her company is insured and by which company as this information must be provided to him. The insurance being mandatory, its absence is a breach of law and is punishable with a fine. Furthermore, ISP manages accidents at work guarantee funds³ to overcome some companies' failures and to compensate the insurers for pensions' increases.

- The Office for Safety and Health at Work [Gabinete de Higiene e Segurança do trabalho⁴] was also created in 1962. This body is in charge of research and studies in the field of accidents at work and occupational diseases prevention. It is also in charge of the promotion of the principles and technics related to this prevention.

The fact that accidents at work, commuting accidents and occupational diseases are insured according two completely different schemes, means that accidents at work and occupational diseases statistics are available from different sources. On the other hand no data are available for the commuting accidents although they are insured.

As for the public sector, workers having public positions are covered by the law 503/99 of the 20th November which guarantees the right for occupational injuries' compensation and applies the same principles as the private sector, especially for the characterisation of the accident. To that end, the law allows public bodies to get insurance from the private sector. If they don't do it, these bodies will have to be self-insured.

¹ www.isp.pt

² www.min-financas.pt

³ FAT, Fundo de Acidentes de Trabalho – Workers' Compensation Fund

⁴ This body is the remote ancestor of the ACT's Safety at Work Promotion Department, the other department being the Labour Inspection.

Funding system

Employers are the single contributors to the funding of the occupational risks insurance.

Concerning accidents at work, the premium's amount to be paid to the private insurer is set according to the company's activity and to the risks existing in the company.

For the occupational diseases, the contribution rate is similar for all companies. This rate of 0.5 % is included in the global employers and employees contribution of 34.75 %⁵ which funds the old age risk, the disability benefits and the pensions to dependants⁶.

Accidents at work

Every occupational or commuting accident, with or without days off work, has to be notified to the private insurance company, by the employer if the victim is a wage-earner or by the self-employed worker (or his/her relatives) for him/herself. Private insurers forward monthly their data to the GEP [Gabinete de Estratégia e Planeamento, Department of Strategy and Planning] which uses them to establish the national statistics presented in the current review.

On the other hand, every fatal or very serious⁷ accident at work and commuting accident has to be notified⁸ by the employer to the ACT [Autoridade para as Condições de Trabalho, Authority for Working Conditions] within 24 hours. These accidents are investigated by the ACT. This does not apply to accidents occurring to self-employed workers.

To get compensation, the victim has to apply to his/her company's insurer. For health care, the insurer may direct the victim to a specific health establishment.

To be recorded for statistical purposes, a fatal accident implies the victim dies from

⁵ The employers' rate is 23.75 %, of which 0.5 % for occupational diseases, and the employees' rate is 11 % of the total wages.

⁶ Código dos Regimes Contributivos do Sistema Previdencial de Segurança Social, lei n° 110/2009 – 16th September 2009

⁷ These are accidents generating a permanent partial or total disability.

⁸ Dangerous occurrences also have to be notified in order to be surveyed.

the consequences of his/her accident within one year after its occurrence.

Occupational diseases

The occupational diseases system is supervised by the Ministry of Labour and Social Solidarity⁹ and managed by the CNPRP which is part of the Social security.

There is a list of occupational diseases. This list is divided into five groups: diseases caused by chemical agents, respiratory diseases, skin diseases, diseases caused by physical agents and diseases caused by parasitic agents. Each group is broken up per risk factor. To each risk factor are associated diseases to which a specific minimum length of exposure is specified. Examples of working activities are given for each one of them.

Statistical data are presented according to these five groups with in addition a line "Others".

The list does not prevent other diseases from being recognized as occupational diseases if a causal link may be proven with a professional activity undertaken under normal working conditions.

The recognition procedure initiative belongs to the family doctor and/or to the company doctor. They have by law to notify to the CNPRP reasonably suspected cases of occupational diseases. The notification to the CNPRP is made on a specific application form. On his/her side, the victim must introduce a claim for compensation to the CNPRP.

Then, it is up to the CNPRP, and solely to it, to decide to recognize or not as occupational the suspicious diseases which have been notified to it. In case of recognition, it assesses the victim's disability rate according to the Occupational Injuries Disability Rate National Schedule. The CNPRP provides the necessary health care and prescribes to the Social Security Benefits Department the payment of various benefits. The CNPRP is also in charge of the victims' resettlement into working activities compatible with their health conditions.

⁹ www.mtss.gov.pt

In other respects, the CNPRP contributes to the update of the occupational diseases list and to the disability rate schedule.

The occupational diseases list is available at the following web address:
http://www1.seg-social.pt/preview_documentos.asp?r=1383&m=PDF

The Occupational Injuries Disability Rate National Schedule is available at the following web address:
http://195.245.197.202/preview_documentos.asp?r=21487&m=PDF

Benefits

There is no waiting period. Benefits are granted as long as the victim is being nursed or undergoing a professional rehabilitation. Health services are provided at no cost to the victims of accidents at work and occupational diseases.

Benefits in kind

Benefits are granted without a time limit. Benefits are generally paid by the health public services. In case of an accident at work, health care is taken in charge by the private insurance companies. For occupational diseases, health care is provided by the health centres under the authority of the CNPRP.

Benefits in cash

In case of a *temporary disability*, the daily benefit amounts to 70 % of the reference salary of the last twelve months. Beyond, the benefit is raised to 75 % of the reference salary. Benefits are paid till the

full recovery or till the recognition of a permanent disability state which is possible after 18 consecutive months of disability.

The *permanent disability* rates are set according to the Occupational Injuries Disability Rate National Schedule.

- In case of a partial disability, an annual pension amounting to 70 % of the lost capacity to earn a living is paid. If the disability rate is less than 30 %, a lump sum is paid. Beyond a lifelong pension is paid.
- In case of a total disability for the usual activity, the pension amount ranges from 50 % to 70 % of the reference wage taking into account the remaining victim's working capacity in another compatible activity with her/his health state.
- In case of a full permanent disability for any kind of professional activity, the pension amounts to 80 % of the reference wage, increased by 10 % for each dependent family member within the limit of 100 % of the reference wage.

The permanent incapacity rate may be revised upon competent institutions' initiative or upon request by the victim.

The permanent incapacity pension is paid each semester with an additional month paid in July (Holidays allowance) and in December (Christmas allowance) which makes that the pension is paid on a 14-month basis. Taxes and social contributions are not paid on pensions.

2. Statistical data sources

For Portugal

Occupational accidents statistics are published by the GEP depending of the MTSS [Ministério do Trabalho e da Solidariedade Social, Ministry of Labour and Social Security]¹⁰. GEP is in charge of collecting, vetting and processing the data forwarded by the private insurance companies. Data are available at the following web address:
<http://www.gep.mtss.gov.pt/estatistica/acidentes/index.php>

Detailed data are available at the following web address:
<http://www.gep.mtss.gov.pt/estatistica/acidentes/atrabalho2008.pdf>

Data covering the 2000 to 2008 period are available at the following web address:
http://www.gep.mtss.gov.pt/estatistica/acidentes/seriesat_2000_2008.pdf

Data about the commuting accidents are not available.

Although the competent institutions to provide statistical data are the GEP and the CNPRP, one has to mention the ACT as an acting body of the Portuguese health and safety at work system. This public body is in charge of promoting the improvement of the working conditions by controlling the implementation of the law in the field of working conditions within the private sector. It is also in charge of promoting health and safety at work prevention principles and of controlling the health and safety law implementation within the private and public sectors.

ACT is also in charge of investigating all the fatal and very serious occupational accidents notified to him and their possible causes. These investigations have to be conducted very quickly and this explains why employers have to notify these accidents within a 24-hour delay. These accidents are recorded and data are available on the ACT website¹¹. These data are only about the investigated accidents and must not be compared to the GEP data.

The ACT results from the merging into a single institution of the activities of the Labour Inspection with those of the Health and Safety at Work Institute. Located in Lisbon, the ACT has regional and local offices.
To know more about the ACT: [http://www.act.gov.pt/\(pt-PT\)/Paginas/default.aspx](http://www.act.gov.pt/(pt-PT)/Paginas/default.aspx)

¹⁰ From the 29th of December 2011, the GEP is anew depending of the Ministério da Solidariedade e Segurança Social [Ministry of Solidarity and Social Security].

¹¹ [http://www.act.gov.pt/\(pt-PT\)/CentroInformacao/Estatisticas/Paginas/default.aspx](http://www.act.gov.pt/(pt-PT)/CentroInformacao/Estatisticas/Paginas/default.aspx)

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

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

3. Main data

Demographic data

Men	5,150.2
Women	5,493.1
total population	10,643.3
Men	2,943.5
Women	2,624.5
From 15 to 24 years	427.7
From 25 to 44 years	2,882.8
From 45 years and more	2,257.5
Labour force	5,568.0
Men	2,594.3
Women	2,298.7
From 15 to 24 years	312.2
From 25 to 44 years	2,541.3
From 45 years and more	2,039.6
Primary sector	495.6
Secondary sector	1,347.7
Tertiary sector	3,049.8
Full time	4,260.0
Part time	633.0
Permanent contracts	2,980.6
Fixed-term contracts	729.4
Others	152.6
Total wage earners	3 862.9
Self-employed	1,002.7
Others	27.3
Total employed persons	4,893.0

Data in thousands – Second 2011 term
Source: Boletim Estatístico – August 2011 - MTSS

Data about companies

In 2009, there were 349,781 companies in Portugal representing 407,172 establishments.

4. Accidents at work

The following data cover accidents at work of the private sector including those without days away from work. They include accidents occurring to self-employed workers and those occurring to employees of the public bodies who choose to be insured by a private insurance company. Specific data about commuting accidents are not available.

Detailed 2008 data per gender and age band

Gender/age	Non-fatal accidents	Fatal accidents	Total
Men	1,120	1	1,121
Women	324	0	324
Total less than 18 years	1,444	1	1,445
Men	23,444	13	23,457
Women	6,839	0	6,839
Total from 18 to 24 years	30,283	13	30,296
Men	48,974	39	49,013
Women	16,211	6	16,217
Total from 25 to 34 years	65,185	45	65,230
Men	48,992	56	49,048
Women	16,491	0	16,491
Total from 35 to 44 years	65,483	56	65,539
Men	37,984	68	38,052
Women	13,018	1	13,019
Total from 45 to 54 years	51,002	69	51,071
Men	17,485	31	17,516
Women	5,005	1	5,006
Total from 55 to 64 years	22,490	32	22,522
Men	1,917	9	1,926
Women	404	2	406
Total 65 years and over	2,321	11	2,332
Men	1,192	4	1,196
Women	387	0	387
Total age unknown	1,579	4	1,583
Total	239,787	231	240,018

Sources: Ministério do Trabalho e da Solidariedade Social – Acidentes de Trabalho – 2008 and Séries Cronológicas – Acidentes de Trabalho – 2000 – 2008

Distribution (2008) of the number of non-fatal accidents at work according to the number of days away from work

0 day	1 to 3	4 to 6	7 to 13	14 to 20	21 to 29	30 to 366	Total
64,871	13,379	14,291	42,925	28,184	19,738	56,399	239,787

Distribution (2008) of the number of days away from work according to the duration of the work stoppage

1 to 3	4 to 6	7 to 13	14 to 20	21 to 29	30 to 90	91 to 180	181 days and more	Total
23,261	72,796	420,482	467,577	485,179	1,785,472	1,571,871	2,239,365	7,156,003

Sources: Ministério do Trabalho e da Solidariedade Social – Acidentes de Trabalho – 2008

The five activity branches registering the highest number of accidents at work – 2008 data

Fatal and non-fatal accidents at work with and without days away from work

Activity branch	Recognized accidents	% compared to total
Manufacturing	76,184	31.74
Construction	47,024	19.59
Wholesale and retail trade ; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	37,544	15.64
Administrative and support activities	16,887	7.04
Hotels and restaurants	11,893	4.96
Others	50,486	21.03
Total	240,018	100.00

Fatal and non-fatal accidents at work with and without days away from work expressed in frequency rate

Activity branch	Frequency rate
Administrative and support	12,524.8
Mining and quarrying	11,353.4
Water supply; sewage, waste management and remediation activities	9,090.5
Manufacturing	8,521.8
Construction	8,471.8
National rate	5,478.1

Frequency rate: ratio of the number of accidents reported to 100,000 workers.

Fatal accidents at work – 2008 data

Activity branch	Fatal accidents at work	% compared to total
Construction	78	33.77
Transportation and storage	30	12.99
Manufacturing	27	11.69
Wholesale and retail trade ; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	25	10.82
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	23	9.96
Others	48	20.78
Total	231	100.00

Fatal accidents at work expressed in frequency rate – 2008 data

Activity branch	Frequency
Mining and quarrying	67.0
Transportation and storage	16.9
Construction	14.1
Water supply; sewage, waste management and remediation activities	8.6
Administrative and support	8.2
National rate	5.3

Frequency rate: ratio of the number of accidents reported to 100,000 workers.

Long term trends

Non-fatal and fatal accidents at work long term trends per year and per gender

Year	men	women	unknown	Total
2000	190,560	43,420	212	234,192
2001	197,089	47,106	741	244,936
2002	197,989	49,688	420	248,097
2003	189,473	47,180	569	237,222
2004	185,812	48,071	226	234,109
2005	180,107	48,540	-	228,884
2006	184,764	52,628	-	237,392
2007	181,693	55,716	-	237,409
2008	181,328	58,690	-	240,018

Fatal accidents at work long term trends per year and per gender

Year	men	women	unknown	Total
2000	347	21	-	368
2001	352	13	-	365
2002	340	17	-	357
2003	293	13	6	312
2004	298	8	-	306
2005	287	13	-	300
2006	245	8	-	253
2007	269	7	-	276
2008	221	10	-	231

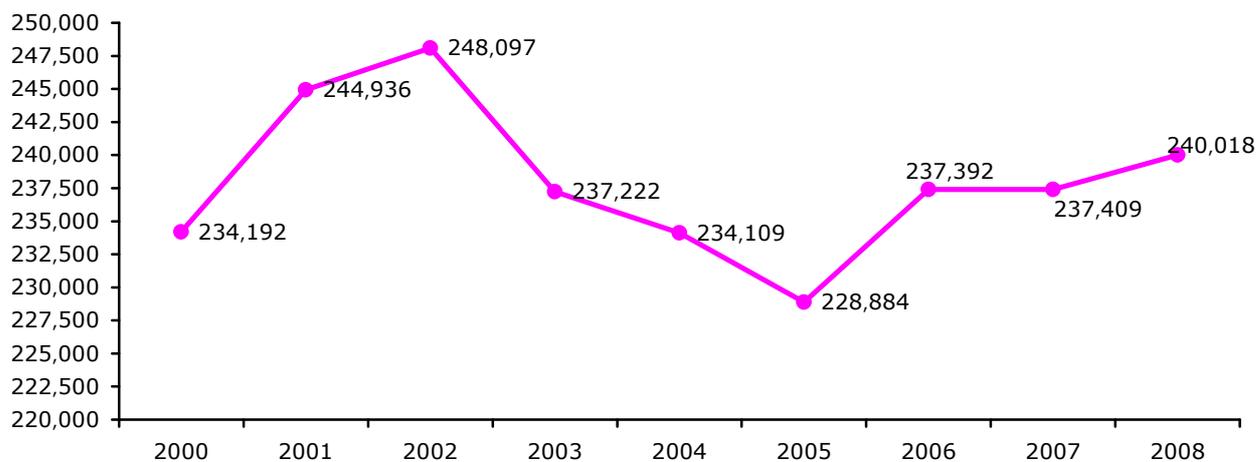
Trend of the total number of fatal and non-fatal accidents at work according to the company staff

Staff	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
1 to 9 workers	42,587	51,128	54,276	56,030	56,375	56,541	63,195	58,784	55,872
10 to 19	21,543	27,142	28,217	27,359	27,162	27,011	29,478	29,160	30,447
20 to 49	30,736	39,920	38,101	35,816	36,137	37,276	38,442	41,010	40,539
50 to 99	21,637	27,621	26,261	24,215	23,298	25,175	25,921	28,491	28,143
100 to 249	23,240	27,409	26,966	24,434	24,596	26,334	26,761	30,674	30,594
250 to 499	12,142	15,819	14,559	13,853	14,330	13,896	14,333	15,785	16,372
500 and more	21,086	26,595	28,981	25,959	27,511	24,975	26,898	31,123	37,258
Unknown	61,221	29,302	30,736	29,556	24,700	17,676	12,364	2,382	793
Total	234,192	244,936	248,097	237,222	234,109	228,884	237,392	237,409	240,018

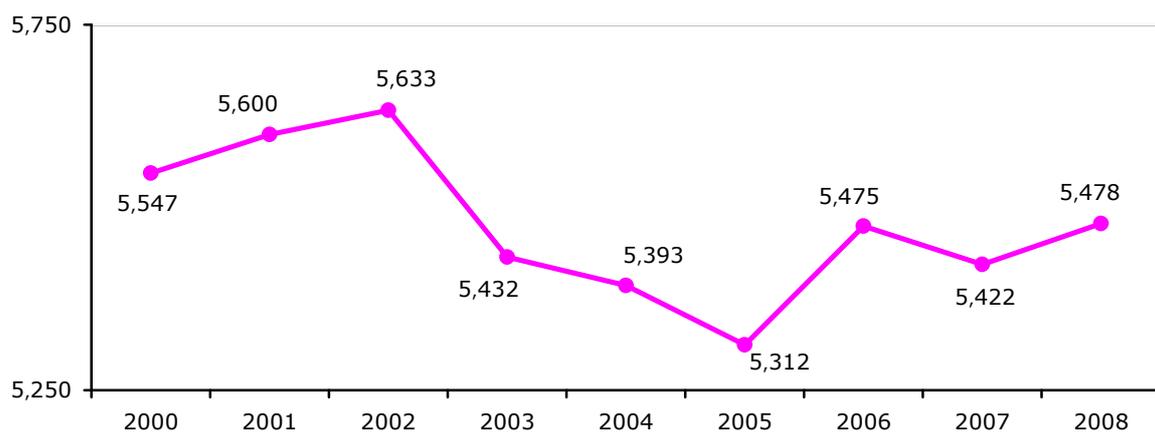
Trend of the number of fatal accidents at work according to the company staff

Staff	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
1 to 9 workers	89	54	107	72	94	96	75	89	88
10 to 19	41	26	51	50	38	43	47	31	32
20 to 49	55	50	39	40	49	54	48	54	39
50 to 99	23	24	27	29	31	30	19	32	19
100 to 249	24	27	32	25	22	32	24	36	26
250 to 499	15	18	18	9	13	20	18	12	13
500 and more	16	11	27	34	28	16	12	16	13
Unknown	105	155	56	53	31	9	10	6	1
Total	368	365	357	312	306	300	253	276	231

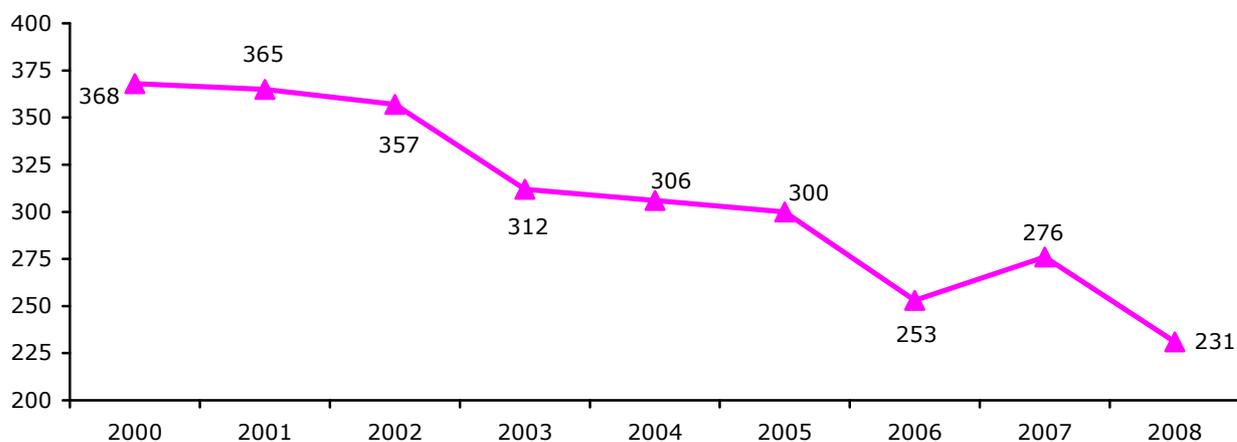
Trend of the total number of accidents at work (fatal and non-fatal with and without days away from work)



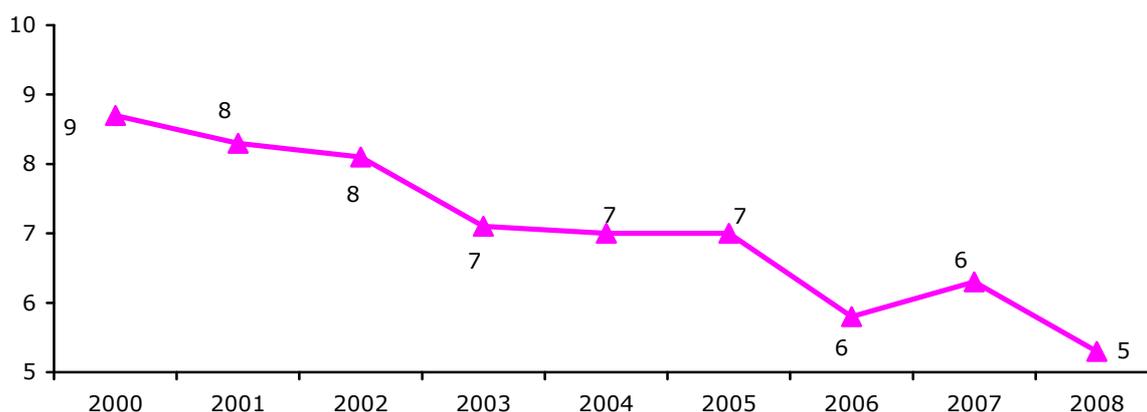
Frequency rate trend of the number of accidents at work (fatal and non-fatal with and without days away from work)



Trend of the fatal number of accidents at work



Trend of the fatal accidents at work frequency rate



Accidents at work presented according to the SEAT methodology

Portugal publishes its national technological statistics distributed according to the SEAT methodology. They cover compensated accidents thus recognized ones (237,409 in 2007 and 240,018 in 2008). Commuting accidents are excluded.

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

Note: SEAT methodology does not require Member States to organise their national statistics according to its framework. Portugal made this choice in addition to its usual mode of presentation. The following data include accidents at work without days away from work.

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

Type of working environment	Accidents	fatal	Total
Industrial site	105,790	25	105,815
Construction site, construction, opencast quarry, opencast mine	48,464	87	48,551
Farming, breeding, fish farming, forest zone	5,712	15	5,727
Tertiary activity area, office, amusement area, miscellaneous	38,993	1	38,994
Health establishment	6,175	0	6,175
Public area	15,295	76	15,371
In the home	1,769	0	1,769
Sport area	1,079	1	1,080
In the air, elevated, excluding construction sites	5,899	14	5,913
Underground, excluding construction sites	14	0	14
On / over water, excluding construction sites	1,757	8	1,765
In high pressure environment, excluding construction sites	7	0	7
Other working environment not listed	2	1	3
Unknown	8,831	3	8,834
Total	239,787	231	240,018

Source: Ministério do Trabalho e da Solidariedade Social – Acidentes de Trabalho - 2008
Table n ° 8 – page 28

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

Specific physical activity	Accidents	fatal	Total
Operating machine	19,393	14	19,407
Working with hand-held tools	63,580	47	63,627
Driving/being on board a means of transport or handling equipment	8,050	61	8,111
Handling of object	32,450	27	32,477
Carrying by hand	53,185	9	53,194
Movement	55,604	41	55,645
Presence	1,814	17	1,831
Other specific physical activities not listed above	6	0	6
No information	5,705	15	5,720
Total	239,787	231	240,018

Source: Ministério do Trabalho e da Solidariedade Social – Acidentes de Trabalho - 2008
Table n ° 9 – page 29

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

Deviation	Accidents	fatal	Total
Electrical problems, explosion, fire	883	10	893
Overflow, overturn, leak, flow, vaporisation, emission	23,618	2	23,620
Breakage, bursting, splitting, slipping, fall, collapse of material agent	10,567	35	10,602
Loss of control (total or partial) of machine, means of transport or handling equipment, hand-held tool, object, animal	68,992	110	69,102
Slipping, stumbling and falling – fall of persons	40,607	46	40,653
Body movement without any physical stress (generally leading to an external injury)	23,030	10	23,040
Body movement under or without physical stress (generally leading to an internal injury)	63,429	1	63,430
Shock, fright, violence, aggression, threat, presence	1,680	10	1,690
Other deviations not listed in this classification	775	0	775
No information	6,206	7	6,213
Total	239,787	231	240,018

Source: Ministério do Trabalho e da Solidariedade Social – Acidentes de Trabalho - 2008
Table n ° 10 – page 29

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

Material agent of the deviation	Accidents	fatal	Total
Building, structures, surfaces – at ground level (indoor or outdoor, fixed or mobile, temporary or not)	33,029	6	33,035
Buildings, structures, surfaces – above ground level (indoor or outdoor)	19,255	34	19,289
Buildings, structures, surfaces – below ground level (indoor or outdoor)	228	2	230
Systems for the supply and distribution of materials, pipe networks	1,253	0	1,253
Motors, systems for energy transmission and storage	1,217	5	1,222
Hand held tools, not powered	15,538	2	15,540
Hand-held or hand-guided tools, mechanical	6,137	2	6,139
Hand tools – without specification of power sources	839	0	839
Machines and equipment – portable or mobile	1,301	9	1,310
Machines and equipment – fixed	10,617	11	10,628
Conveying, transport and storage systems	22,451	12	22,463
Land vehicles	7,533	82	7,615
Other transport vehicles	762	12	774
Materials, objects, products, machine components, debris, dust	68,374	22	68,396
Chemical, explosive, radioactive, biological substances	6,145	3	6,148
Safety devices and equipment	228	1	229
Other equipment, personal equipment, sports equipment, weapons, domestic appliances	5,470	0	5,470
Living organisms and human beings	4,567	6	4,573
Bulk waste	1,839	8	1,847
Physical phenomena and natural elements	870	2	872
Other material agents not listed	14	0	14
No material agent or no information	32,120	12	32,132
Total	239,787	231	240,018

Source: Ministério do Trabalho e da Solidariedade Social – Acidentes de Trabalho - 2008
Table n ° 11 – page 30

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

Contact – mode of injury	Accidents	fatal	Total
Contact with electrical voltage, temperature, hazardous substances	8,903	12	8,915
Drowned, buried, enveloped	15	19	34
Horizontal or vertical impact with or against a stationary object	57,131	67	57,198
Struck by object in motion, collision with...	48,995	86	49,081
Contact with sharp, pointed, rough, coarse material agent	37,045	2	37,047
Trapped, crushed, etc.	16,242	26	16,268
Physical or mental stress	64,124	1	64,125
Bite, kick, etc. (animal or human)	1,479	4	1,483
Other contacts not listed	0	0	0
Unknown	5,853	14	5,867
Total	239,787	231	240,018

Source: Ministério do Trabalho e da Solidariedade Social – Acidentes de Trabalho - 2008
Table n ° 12 – page 31

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

Material agent of the contact – mode of injury	Accidents	fatal	Total
Building, structures, surfaces – at ground level (indoor or outdoor, fixed or mobile, temporary or not)	36,844	44	36,888
Buildings, structures, surfaces – above ground level (indoor or outdoor)	6,777	6	6,783
Buildings, structures, surfaces – below ground level (indoor or outdoor)	401	2	403
Systems for the supply and distribution of materials, pipe networks	821	0	821
Motors, systems for energy transmission and storage	761	4	765
Hand-held tools, not powered	13,076	1	13,077
Hand-held or hand-guided tools, mechanical	4,294	0	4,294
Hand tools – without specification of power sources	641	0	641
Machines and equipment – portable or mobile	663	5	668
Machines and equipment – fixed	8,539	7	8,546
Conveying, transport and storage systems	14,285	8	14,293
Land vehicles	4,321	71	4,392
Other transport vehicles	725	7	732
Materials, objects, products, machine components, debris, dust	59,003	33	59,036
Chemical, explosive, radioactive, biological substances	6,799	3	6,802
Safety devices and equipment	312	0	312
Other equipment, personal equipment, sports equipment, weapons, domestic appliances	4,561	0	4,561
Living organisms and human beings	2,709	7	2,716
Bulk waste	3,024	9	3,033
Physical phenomena and natural elements	986	9	995
Other material agents not listed	15	1	16
No material agent or no information	70,230	14	70,244
Total	239,787	231	240,018

Source: Ministério do Trabalho e da Solidariedade Social – Acidentes de Trabalho - 2008
Table n ° 13 – page 32

5. Occupational diseases

2008 detailed data

Number of claims for recognition	4,714
<i>men</i>	2,566
<i>women</i>	1,841
Number of recognitions	3,344
<i>with incapacity</i>	1,861
<i>without incapacity</i>	1,483

Source: Centre Nacional de Protecção Contra os Riscos Profissionais

Note: Claims and recognitions' data come from separate computer systems. The number of non-recognized occupational diseases may not be considered as the difference computed between the number of claims and the number of recognitions. Indeed, a single patient may introduce several claims for recognition.

Recognized occupational diseases per groups of diseases

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Diseases caused by chemical agents	21	17	10	25	12	12	14	5
Respiratory diseases	494	217	254	403	257	232	277	283
Skin diseases	135	132	128	132	109	145	85	82
Diseases caused by physical agents	644	1,810	1,564	2,578	3,176	3,129	3,182	2,928
Diseases caused by parasitic agents	6	15	11	18	23	36	74	59
Others	20	8	8	32	47	23	28	37
<i>Recognized with incapacity</i>	1,145	935	1,142	2,023	1,514	1,811	1,828	1,861
<i>Recognized without incapacity</i>	175	1,264	823	1,165	2,110	1,766	1,832	1,483
Total	1,320	2,199	1,975	3,188	3,624	3,577	3,660	3,344

Source: Centre Nacional de Protecção Contra os Riscos Profissionais

Distribution of the recognized occupational diseases with a permanent disability

Disability rate	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
< 10 %	435	1,015	802	838	1,171	1,136
10 % to 20 %	308	566	354	506	544	455
20 % to 30 %	168	203	160	236	141	107
30 % to 40 %	106	97	85	116	68	68
40 % to 50 %	17	12	22	19	23	11
50 % to 60 %	3	9	6	3	3	2
60 % to 70 %	8	6	5	6	8	7
≥ 70 %	5	8	6	11	7	5
Permanent partial disability	1,050	1,916	1,440	1,735	1,729	1,791
<i>Permanent total disability for the usual activity</i>	20	21	14	13	9	3
<i>Permanent total disability for any kind of activity</i>	5	8	9	7	10	4
<i>Permanent partial disability + total permanent disability for the usual activity</i>	67	78	51	56	80	63
Total permanent disability	1,142	2,023	1,514	1,811	1,828	1,861

Source: Centre Nacional de Protecção Contra os Riscos Profissionais

6. Eurostat data

Structural indicators are available only for the 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) (*)

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
Portugal	100	92	88	91	74	72	75	74	76

(:) Data not available

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

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)
Portugal	100	79	104	117	98	87	82	84	68

(:) Data not available

(p) Provisory data

(*) 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. Fatal road traffic accidents and other transport accidents in the course of work are also excluded.

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 + Cyprus (without the northern part of the island), Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia.

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



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

www.eurogip.fr

Reproduction rights: EUROGIP reserves the right to grant or refuse permission to reproduce all or part of the results of the present study. In any case, permission is required in advance in writing.

EUROGIP

Statistical review of occupational injuries PORTUGAL 2008

Paris: EUROGIP

2012 - 21 x 29,7 cm - 18 pages

ISBN : 979-10-91290-12-8

55, rue de la Fédération - F-75015 Paris

Tel. +33 0 1 40 56 30 40

Fax +33 0 1 40 56 36 66



eurogip

comprendre les risques professionnels en Europe
understanding occupational risks in Europe