



Statistical Review of Occupational Injuries

SPAIN

2009 Data

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



eurogip

comprendre les risques professionnels en Europe
understanding occupational risks in Europe

● 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

EUROGIP is grateful for the contribution of Mrs Theresa Santa Cruz Romero of the Ministerio de Trabajo y Inmigración in Madrid.

Contents

1. Main characteristics of the Spanish occupational injury insurance system.....	3
2. Statistical data sources.....	6
3. Main data.....	7
4. Accidents at work and commuting accidents.....	7
5. Occupational diseases.....	28
6. Number of pensions paid by the Social Security system.....	31
7. Eurostat data.....	31

1. Main characteristics of the Spanish occupational injury insurance system

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

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

AMAT (Asociación de Mutuas de Accidentes de Trabajo - Mutual Association for Accidents at Work), a non profit making entity, is in charge of the coordination, representation and management of the Mutuas. AMAT is also responsible for the promotion and defence of general health and safety interests. Established in 1986, AMAT puts together 20 Mutuas. The whole system is under the supervision of the Ministry.

To learn more about AMAT, visit this web site: <http://www.amat.es>

Employers have by law to insure their workers against occupational risks. Employers are entirely in charge of the insurance premiums to be paid to the insurer. The insurer collects premiums whose rates¹ are set by the State at the moment the annual financial law is debated.

The employer may insure their workers to a Mutua or to the INSS. For sea workers, the employers have to insure their

workers to a specific institution: the ISM (Instituto Social de la Marian - Social Maritime Institute).

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

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

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

Other acting partners of the system:

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

To learn more: http://www.seg-social.es/Internet_1/index.htm

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

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

An Employment and Labour Guide in English language is available at the following web address:
<http://www.mtin.es/en/Guia/index.htm>

About accidents

Accidents at work and commuting accidents (fatal or not) of at least 1 day off work have to be notified to the insurances within a 0 to 5-day delay after the event. Since 2003, accident's notifications are electronically made by the employer through the Delt@ network (Declaración Electrónica de Trabajadores Accidentados - Electronic notification of accidents at work). A new electronic notification form has been designed in a way to integrate the harmonized ESAW system variables in order to simplify the codification process. The employer briefly describes the causes and circumstances variables then he codifies them. He also writes a brief accident's description. Delt@ operates as an expert system made of rolling screens and online helps.

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

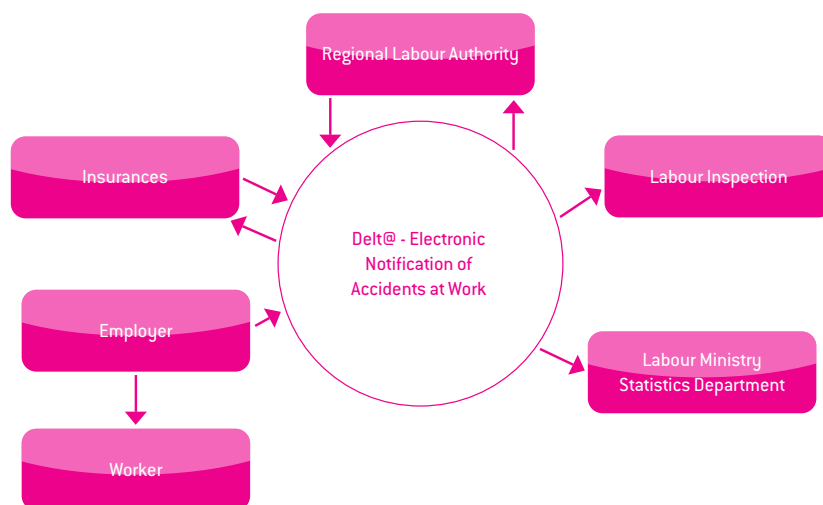
Delt@ is an integrated system made of a single data base towards which each operator (employer, insurer, Regional Labour Authority - and finally the Statistical Department of the Labour Ministry), sends online information and from which it gets it. There is an automatic return of information towards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

The Labour Inspection receives on line from Delt@ the information but it is not an operator of the Delt@ system.

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

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

Information flow chart between entities



About occupational diseases

The royal decree n° 1299/2006 (BOE - 12/19/2006) approves a new table of **occupational diseases** thus updating the 1978 list and among other things integrates the content of European recommendation 670/2003². A list of diseases having a potential occupational origin is added to the table. The same decree fixes criteria related to occupational diseases notification and recording. From these criteria, order n° 1/2007 (BOE - 1/4/2007) specifies the occupational diseases notification report format and content and dictates the elaboration and transmission modalities. This decree also sets the creation of the corresponding personal data file.

In order to guarantee the greatest number of notifications of occupational disease cases and to ease their transmission, the notification process has been modified. The insurer, managing public body (INSS or ISM) or the mutual (Mutua), who diagnoses the occupational disease, has now to notify it and to follow-up the notification process, in collaboration with the worker's company. The insurer drafts the occupational disease notification report and starts the necessary administrative steps. An initial notification report is to be established within the 10 working days following the day the occupational disease was diagnosed; it must be completed within a maximum delay of five working days after the initial drafting with all the data listed in the order. Companies and insured independent workers have a duty to provide to the notifying body the requested information needed by them for the drafting of the notification report.

In practical terms, the drafting and transmission of an occupational disease's notification report are now made only by using electronic means thanks to the CEPROSS software (Comunicación de Enfermedades Profesionales, Seguridad Social - Transmission of occupational diseases, Social Security). CEPROSS allows creating online the personal data file. The collected variables are directly codified while drafting the notification thus increasing data quality. They notably include information about tasks and works undertaken by the worker, information about prevention actions within the company and finally medical data about the disease itself at its various stages.

Consequently, administrative steps are eased and simplified. The company is relieved from the difficulties associated with notification and communication of occupational diseases which are outside the scope of its professional activities.

As a general rule the system allows to get epidemiological statistics more rapidly allowing a better follow-up of workers and the updating of prevention programmes. More precisely, an alert system³ integrated to CEPROSS, allows identifying in real time, companies exceeding pre-established thresholds thus constituting hazards situations. In 2008, 220 working places requiring a specific attention and added controls have been identified. Among them, 47 exceeded the established thresholds in 2008 and 2007. Thresholds are established by groups of ODs as composite indexes.

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

The new list of occupational diseases is available at the following web address:
<http://www.boe.es/boe/dias/2006/12/19/pdfs/A44487-44546.pdf>

Information about the new legal framework implemented since 2007 are available at the following web address:
http://info.mtin.es/itss/web/Sala_de_comunicaciones/Noticias/Archivo_Noticias/2007/01/BOE040107-CEPROSS.pdf

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

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

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

[3] http://www.seg-social.es/Internet_1/Estadistica/Est/Observatorio_de_las_Enfermedades_Profesionales/SistemaAlertaN/index.htm

2. Statistical data sources

For Spain

Statistical data reproduced within this document come from the Ministry of Labour and Immigration. They are available (in Spanish) at the following web address:

<http://www.mtin.es/estadisticas/ANUARIO2009/ATE/index.htm>

Data published in an “Anuario” are final data for the considered reference year.

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

http://www.seg-social.es/Internet_1/Estadistica/Est/index.htm

The first 2010 occupational diseases data are available at the Occupational Diseases Observatory (Observatorio de las Enfermedades Profesionales) which can be found in the statistical section of the Social Security website:

http://www.seg-social.es/Internet_1/Estadistica/Est/Observatorio_de_las_Enfermedades_Profesionales/index.htm

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' absence from work. Data are available under various formats: tables, maps and graphics, at the following web address:

<http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/health/introduction>

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

http://circa.europa.eu/Public/irc/dsis/hasaw/library?l=/statistics_methodology/esaw_methodology/ke4202569_en_pdf/EN_1.0_&a=d

3. Main data

Number of insured workers and distribution per sector (2009)

Agriculture	1,079,851
Industry	2,167,937
Construction	1,365,349
Services	10,334,485
Total	14,947,623

4. Accidents at work and commuting accidents

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

Sector	Total		Accidents at work		Commuting accidents	
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009
Agrarian	28,489	29,040	27,227	27,681	1,262	1,359
Non agrarian	867,190	667,537	777,732	589,759	89,458	77,778
<i>Industry</i>	217,912	153,228	203,557	142,497	14,355	10,731
<i>Construction</i>	203,346	129,234	193,341	122,614	10,005	6,620
<i>Services</i>	445,932	385,075	380,834	324,648	65,098	60,427
Total	895,679	696,577	804,959	617,440	90,720	79,137

The 2008 data by economic activity, published in the "Anuario 2009", are distributed according to NACE Rev. 2, so that their distribution differs from the one published in the previous "Anuario 2008", in which they were distributed according to NACE Rev. 1.

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

Accidents at work	2008	2009
In absolute value	804,959	617,440
Minor	797,257	611,626
Serious	6,892	5,182
Fatal	810	632
Incidence rate	5,069.1	4,130.7
Minor	5,020.6	4,091.8
Serious	43.4	34.7
Fatal	5.1	4.2

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

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

Commuting accidents	2008	2009
In absolute value	90,720	79,137
Minor	88,857	77,624
Serious	1,608	1,314
Fatal	255	199
Incidence rate	571.3	529.4
Minor	559.6	519.3
Serious	10.1	8.8
Fatal	1.6	1.3

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

Accidents at work without absence from work

Accidents at work	2008	2009
In absolute value	817,512	774,827

Distribution of the number of accidents at work and commuting accidents with days' absence from work per branch of activity

	Per activity branch (NACE ⁴)	Accidents at work	Commuting accidents	Total
01	Crops and animal production, hunting and related service activities	21,112	1,114	22,226
02	Forestry and logging	3,654	188	3,842
03	Fishing and aquaculture	2,915	57	2,972
05	Mining of coal and lignite	3,319	30	3,349
06	Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	15	3	18
07	Mining of metal ores	73	10	83
08	Other mining and quarrying	1,988	63	2,051
09	Mining support activities	44	9	53
10	Manufacture of food products	21,770	1,521	23,291
11	Manufacture of beverages	2,622	217	2,839
12	Manufacture of tobacco products	79	12	91
13	Manufacture of textiles	1,912	182	2,094
14	Manufacture of wearing apparel	1,064	276	1,340
15	Manufacture of leather and related products	854	144	998
16	Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture, manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	5,080	286	5,366
17	Manufacture of paper and paper products	2,620	171	2,791
18	Printing and reproduction of recorded media	3,280	385	3,665
19	Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	125	45	170
20	Manufacture of chemical, chemical products	3,403	403	3,806
21	Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations	1,275	258	1,533
22	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	6,231	435	6,666
23	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	9,401	516	9,917
24	Manufacture of basic metals	7,973	403	8,376

(To be continued on next page)

(4) Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community. Data distributed according to NACE Rev2 specified by the European regulation (CE) n° 1893/2006.

Please refer to: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2006:393:0001:0039:EN:PDF>

Distribution of the number of accidents at work and commuting accidents with days' absence from work per branch of activity

	Per activity branch (NACE ⁴)	Accidents at work	Commuting accidents	Total
25	Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	24,346	1,372	25,718
26	Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	776	206	982
27	Manufacture of electrical equipment	2,639	262	2,901
28	Manufacture of machinery and equipment	8,035	597	8,632
29	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	6,805	787	7,592
30	Manufacture of other transport equipment	6,563	427	6,990
31	Manufacture of furniture	4,588	314	4,902
32	Other manufacturing	919	165	1,084
33	Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	3,577	299	3,876
35	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1,397	157	1,554
36	Water collection, treatment and supply	1,841	170	2,011
37	Sewage	327	24	351
38	Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities, material recovery	7,475	577	8,052
39	Remediation activities and other waste management services	81	5	86
41	Construction of buildings; development of building projects	54,565	2,588	57,153
42	Civil engineering	10,115	496	10,611
43	Specialised construction activities	57,934	3,536	61,470
45	Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	15,653	1,738	17,391
46	Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	32,303	4,045	36,348
47	Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	43,990	8,846	52,836
49	Land transport and transport via pipelines	22,711	1,829	24,540
50	Water transport	635	53	688
51	Air transport	2,390	310	2,700
52	Warehousing and support activities to transportation	10,171	1,368	11,539
53	Postal and couriers activities	6,131	654	6,785
55	Accommodation	13,545	1,830	15,375
56	Food and beverage service activities	28,446	4,438	32,884
58	Publishing activities	617	359	976
59	Motion picture, video and television programme production, sound and recording and music publishing activities	753	211	964
60	Programming and broadcasting activities	300	127	427
61	Telecommunications	1,300	635	1,935
62	Computer programming, consultancy and related activities	641	912	1,553
63	Information service activities	210	90	300
64	Financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding	1,157	1,239	2,396
65	Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security	409	404	813
66	Activities auxiliary to financial services and insurance activities	292	259	551
68	Real estate activities	1,198	289	1,487
69	Legal accounting activities	1,208	957	2,165
70	Activities of head offices, management consultancy activities	502	305	807
71	Architectural and engineering activities, technical testing and analysis	3,228	965	4,193

(To be continued on next page)

Distribution of the number of accidents at work and commuting accidents with days' absence from work per branch of activity

	Per activity branch (NACE ⁴)	Accidents at work	Commuting accidents	Total
72	Scientific research and development	532	204	736
73	Advertising and market research	1,345	629	1,974
74	Other professional, scientific and technical activities	725	224	949
75	Veterinary activities	193	44	237
77	Rental and leasing activities	5,288	1,057	6,345
78	Employment activities	712	227	939
79	Travel agency, tour operator reservation service and related activities	365	306	671
80	Security and investigation activities	4,038	1,072	5,110
81	Services to buildings and landscape activities	19,962	2,815	22,777
82	Office administrative, office support and other business support activities	3,116	1,524	4,640
84	Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	37,092	5,415	42,507
85	Education	8,035	2,502	10,537
86	Human health activities	20,237	6,417	26,654
87	Residential care activities	10,736	1,343	12,079
88	Social work activities without accommodations	7,049	1,437	8,486
90	Creative, arts and entertainment activities	1,369	183	1,552
91	Libraries, archives, museums and other cultural activities	639	99	738
92	Gambling and betting activities	596	194	790
93	Sports activities and amusement and recreation activities	8,703	681	6,384
94	Activities of membership organisations	2,184	634	2,818
95	Repair of computers and personal and households goods	1,710	234	1,944
96	Other personal service activities	4,136	1,172	5,308
97	Activities of households as employers of domestic personnel	1,033	137	1,170
98	Undifferentiated goods –and services- producing activities of private households for own use	0	0	0
99	Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies	63	14	77
	Total	617,440	79,137	696,577

Sources: http://www.mtin.es/estadisticas/eat/eat09/A1/a12_top_HTML.htm

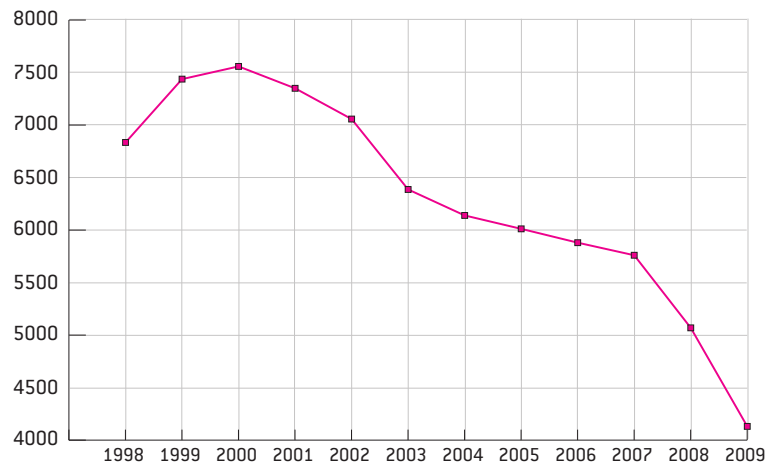
Long-term trends

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

Incidence rate

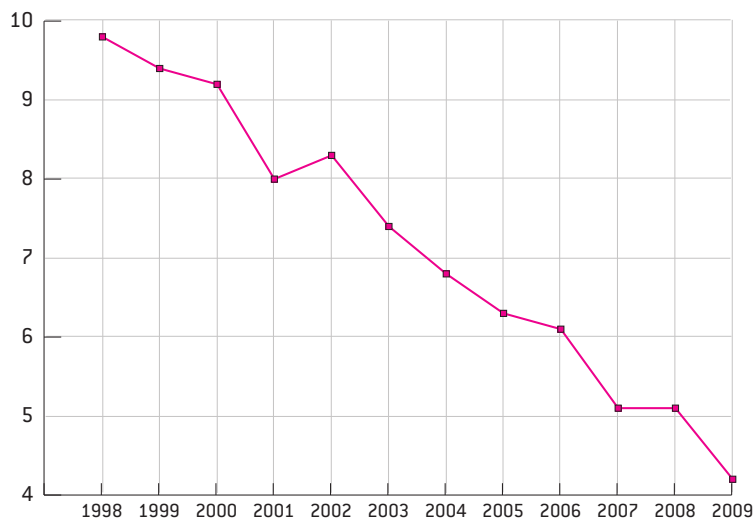
Number of accidents x 100,000 / number of insured workers

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



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

Fatal accidents at work (excluding commuting accidents)

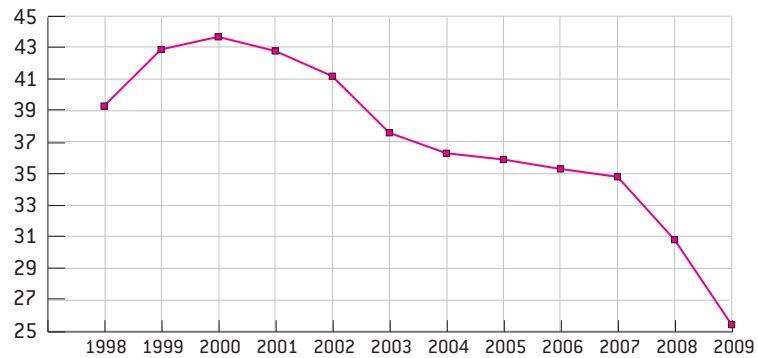


Source: Table ATE-29: Fatal accidents at work incidence rate, per sector and activity branch

Frequency rate

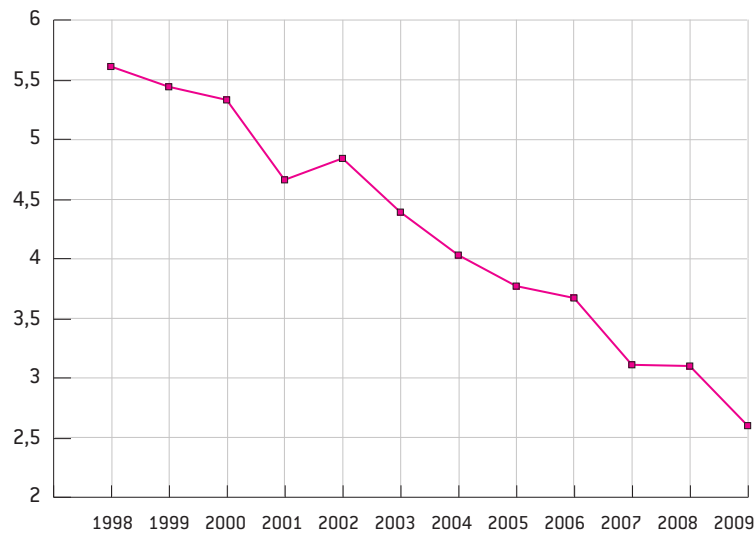
Number of accidents x 100,000,000 / number of working hours

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



Source: Table ATE-27: Accidents at work with days' absence from work frequency rate per sector and activity branch

Fatal accidents (excluding commuting accidents)



Source: Table ATE-31: Fatal accidents at work frequency rate per sector and activity branch

Accidents at work

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

	Per activity branch (NACE ⁵)	Minor	Serious	Fatal	Total
01	Crops and animal production, hunting and related service activities	20,690	387	35	21,112
02	Forestry and logging	3,591	52	11	3,654
03	Fishing and aquaculture	2,822	83	10	2,915
05	Mining of coal and lignite	3,292	24	3	3,319
06	Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	15	0	0	15
07	Mining of metal ores	71	2	0	73
08	Other mining and quarrying	1,946	36	6	1,988
09	Mining support activities	44	0	0	44
10	Manufacture of food products	21,596	162	12	21,770
11	Manufacture of beverages	2,596	24	2	2,622
12	Manufacture of tobacco products	78	1	0	79
13	Manufacture of textiles	1,898	13	1	1,912
14	Manufacture of wearing apparel	1,058	6	0	1,064
15	Manufacture of leather and related products	846	8	0	854
16	Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture, manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	5,019	57	4	5,080
17	Manufacture of paper and paper products	2,579	36	5	2,620
18	Printing and reproduction of recorded media	3,246	31	3	3,280
19	Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	121	3	1	125
20	Manufacture of chemical, chemical products	3,361	33	9	3,403
21	Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations	1,270	5	0	1,275
22	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	6,185	43	3	6,231
23	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	9,279	100	22	9,401
24	Manufacture of basic metals	7,898	66	9	7,973
25	Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	24,165	172	9	24,346
26	Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	772	4	0	776
27	Manufacture of electrical equipment	2,624	12	3	2,639
28	Manufacture of machinery and equipment	7,984	48	3	8,035
29	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	6,763	41	1	6,805
30	Manufacture of other transport equipment	6,532	28	3	6,563
31	Manufacture of furniture	4,537	48	3	4,588
32	Other manufacturing	910	9	0	919
33	Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	3,542	33	2	3,577
35	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1,364	26	7	1,397
36	Water collection, treatment and supply	1,822	17	2	1,841
37	Sewage	323	4	0	327
38	Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities, material recovery	7,412	52	11	7,475
39	Remediation activities and other waste management services	80	1	0	81

(To be continued on next page)

(5) Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community. Data distributed according to NACE Rev2 specified by the European regulation (CE) n° 1893/2006.

Please refer to: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2006:393:0001:0039:EN:PDF>

Accidents at work

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

	Per activity branch (NACE1)	Minor	Serious	Fatal	Total
41	Construction of buildings; development of building projects	53,839	650	76	54,565
42	Civil engineering	9,992	100	23	10,115
43	Specialised construction activities	57,289	579	66	57,934
45	Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	15,560	83	10	15,653
46	Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	32,003	262	38	32,303
47	Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	43,810	160	20	43,990
49	Land transport and transport via pipelines	22,339	291	81	22,711
50	Water transport	622	10	3	635
51	Air transport	2,380	7	3	2,390
52	Warehousing and support activities to transportation	10,104	59	8	10,171
53	Postal and couriers activities	6,095	32	4	6,131
55	Accommodation	13,481	60	4	13,545
56	Food and beverage service activities	28,306	131	9	28,446
58	Publishing activities	614	3	0	617
59	Motion picture, video and television programme production, sound and recording and music publishing activities	751	2	0	753
60	Programming and broadcasting activities	295	4	1	300
61	Telecommunications	1,291	8	1	1,300
62	Computer programming, consultancy and related activities	637	3	1	641
63	Information service activities	209	1	0	210
64	Financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding	1,140	15	2	1,157
65	Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security	400	8	1	409
66	Activities auxiliary to financial services and insurance activities	288	4	0	292
68	Real estate activities	1,186	11	1	1,198
69	Legal accounting activities	1,194	12	2	1,208
70	Activities of head offices, management consultancy activities	497	4	1	502
71	Architectural and engineering activities, technical testing and analysis	3,187	35	6	3,228
72	Scientific research and development	526	6	0	532
73	Advertising and market research	1,330	15	0	1,345
74	Other professional, scientific and technical activities	720	4	1	725
75	Veterinary activities	189	4	0	193
77	Rental and leasing activities	5,238	42	8	5,288
78	Employment activities	705	7	0	712
79	Travel agency, tour operator reservation service and related activities	356	9	0	365
80	Security and investigation activities	4,011	21	6	4,038
81	Services to buildings and landscape activities	19,851	100	11	19,962
82	Office administrative, office support and other business support activities	3,094	21	1	3,116
84	Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	36,775	287	30	37,092
85	Education	7,967	62	6	8,035

(To be continued on next page)

Accidents at work

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

	Per activity branch (NACE1)	Minor	Serious	Fatal	Total
86	Human health activities	20,029	199	9	20,237
87	Residential care activities	10,722	14	0	10,736
88	Social work activities without accommodations	7,018	28	3	7,049
90	Creative, arts and entertainment activities	1,361	8	0	1,369
91	Libraries, archives, museums and other cultural activities	635	3	1	639
92	Gambling and betting activities	593	2	1	596
93	Sports activities and amusement and recreation activities	5,641	57	5	8,703
94	Activities of membership organisations	2,155	26	3	2,184
95	Repair of computers and personal and households goods	1,696	13	1	1,710
96	Other personal service activities	4,104	28	4	4,136
97	Activities of households as employers of domestic personnel	1,007	25	1	1,033
98	Undifferentiated goods –and services- producing activities of private households for own use	0	0	0	0
99	Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies	63	0	0	63
	Total	611,626	5,182	632	617,440

Source: http://www.mtin.es/estadisticas/ANUARIO2009/ATE/ate04_top_EXCEL.htm

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

Accidents at work

Activity branch	Work accidents	% compared to total
Specialised construction activities	57,934	9.38
Construction of buildings; development of building projects	54,565	8.84
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	43,990	7.12
Education	37,092	6.01
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	32,303	5.23
Others	391,556	63.42
Total	617,440	100.00

Fatal accidents at work

Activity branch	Fatal	% compared to total
Land transport and transport via pipelines	81	12.82
Construction of buildings; development of building projects	76	12.03
Specialised construction activities	66	10.44
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	38	6.01
Crops and animal production, hunting and related service activities	35	5.54
Others	336	53.16
Total	632	100.00

Serious accidents at work

Activity branch	Serious	% compared to total
Construction of buildings; development of building projects	650	12.54
Specialised construction activities	579	11.17
Crops and animal production, hunting and related service activities	387	7.47
Land transport and transport via pipelines	291	5.62
Public Administration	287	5.54
Others	2,988	57.66
Total	5,182	100.00

Minor accidents at work

Activity branch	Minor	% compared to total
Specialised construction activities	57,289	9.37
Construction of buildings; development of building projects	53,839	8.80
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	43,810	7.16
Public Administration	36,775	6.01
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	32,003	5.23
Others	387,910	63.42
Total	611,626	100.00

Commuting accidents

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

	Per activity branch (NACE ⁽⁶⁾)	Minor	Serious	Fatal	Total
01	Crops and animal production, hunting and related service activities	1,062	45	7	1,114
02	Forestry and logging	177	5	6	188
03	Fishing and aquaculture	53	3	1	57
05	Mining of coal and lignite	30	0	0	30
06	Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	3	0	0	3
07	Mining of metal ores	10	0	0	10
08	Other mining and quarrying	57	3	3	63
09	Mining support activities	9	0	0	9
10	Manufacture of foods products	1,499	15	7	1,521
11	Manufacture of beverages	211	6	0	217
12	Manufacture of tobacco products	12	0	0	12
13	Manufacture of textiles	178	4	0	182
14	Manufacture of wearing apparel	271	5	0	276
15	Manufacture of leather and related products	140	3	1	144
16	Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture, manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	283	3	0	286
17	Manufacture of paper and paper products	169	2	0	171
18	Printing and reproduction of recorded media	374	11	0	385
19	Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	43	1	1	45
20	Manufacture of chemical, chemical products	396	7	0	403
21	Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations	256	1	1	258
22	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	430	5	0	435
23	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	502	11	3	516
24	Manufacture of basic metals	395	6	2	403
25	Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	1,347	19	6	1,372
26	Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	204	1	1	206
27	Manufacture of electrical equipment	260	2	0	262
28	Manufacture of machinery and equipment	587	7	3	597
29	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	778	8	1	787
30	Manufacture of other transport equipment	417	10	0	427
31	Manufacture of furniture	310	3	1	314
32	Other manufacturing	162	3	0	165
33	Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	293	5	1	299
35	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	149	7	1	157
36	Water collection, treatment and supply	167	3	0	170
37	Sewage	24	0	0	24
38	Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities, material recovery	557	20	0	577
39	Remediation activities and other waste management services	5	0	0	5

(To be continued on next page)

(6) Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community. Data distributed according to NACE Rev2 specified by the European regulation (CE) n° 1893/2006.

Please refer to: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2006:393:0001:0039:EN:PDF>

Commuting accidents

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

	Per activity branch (NACE ⁶)	Minor	Serious	Fatal	Total
41	Construction of buildings; development of building projects	2,502	64	22	2,588
42	Civil engineering	489	6	1	496
43	Specialised construction activities	3,454	68	14	3,536
45	Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,688	41	9	1,738
46	Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	3,971	61	13	4,045
47	Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	8,751	79	16	8,846
49	Land transport and transport via pipelines	1,770	49	10	1,829
50	Water transport	50	3	0	53
51	Air transport	307	2	1	310
52	Warehousing and support activities to transportation	1,348	17	3	1,368
53	Postal and couriers activities	647	6	1	654
55	Accommodation	1,788	39	3	1,830
56	Food and beverage service activities	4,332	97	9	4,438
58	Publishing activities	355	4	0	359
59	Motion picture, video and television programme production, sound and recording and music publishing activities	208	3	0	211
60	Programming and broadcasting activities	124	3	0	127
61	Telecommunications	628	7	0	635
62	Computer programming, consultancy and related activities	893	17	2	912
63	Information service activities	89	1	0	90
64	Financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding	1,217	21	1	1,239
65	Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security	397	6	1	404
66	Activities auxiliary to financial services and insurance activities	257	1	1	259
68	Real estate activities	280	9	0	289
69	Legal accounting activities	937	20	0	957
70	Activities of head offices, management consultancy activities	303	2	0	305
71	Architectural and engineering activities, technical testing and analysis	949	15	1	965
72	Scientific research and development	202	2	0	204
73	Advertising and market research	621	6	2	629
74	Other professional, scientific and technical activities	221	3	0	224
75	Veterinary activities	43	0	1	44
77	Rental and leasing activities	1,037	17	3	1,057
78	Employment activities	224	3	0	227
79	Travel agency, tour operator reservation service and related activities	304	1	1	306
80	Security and investigation activities	1,051	19	2	1,072
81	Services to buildings and landscape activities	2,771	38	6	2,815
82	Office administrative, office support and other business support activities	1,511	12	1	1,524
84	Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	5,279	125	11	5,415
85	Education	2,465	36	1	2,502

(To be continued on next page)

Commuting accidents

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

	Per activity branch (NACE ⁶)	Minor	Serious	Fatal	Total
86	Human health activities	6,302	108	7	6,417
87	Residential care activities	1,325	14	4	1,343
88	Social work activities without accommodations	1,420	17	0	1,437
90	Creative, arts and entertainment activities	179	4	0	183
91	Libraries, archives, museums and other cultural activities	94	4	1	99
92	Gambling and betting activities	192	1	1	194
93	Sports activities and amusement and recreation activities	670	9	2	681
94	Activities of membership organisations	626	8	0	634
95	Repair of computers and personal and households goods	234	0	0	234
96	Other personal service activities	1,154	17	1	1,172
97	Activities of households as employers of domestic personnel	132	4	1	137
98	Undifferentiated goods –and services- producing activities of private households for own use	0	0	0	0
99	Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies	13	1	0	14
	Total	77,624	1,314	199	79,137

Source: http://www.mtin.es/estadisticas/eat/eat09/A1/a12_top_HTML.htm

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

Commuting accidents

Activity branch	Commuting Acc	% compared to total
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	8,846	11.18
Human health activities	6,417	8.11
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	5,415	6.84
Food and beverage service activities	4,438	5.61
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4,045	5.11
Others	49,976	63.15
Total	79,137	100.00

Fatal commuting accidents

Activity branch	Fatal	% compared to total
Construction of buildings; development of building projects	22	11.06
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	16	8.04
Specialised construction activities	14	7.04
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	13	6.53
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	11	5.53
Others	123	61.81
Total	199	100.00

Serious commuting accidents

Activity branch	Serious	% compared to total
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	125	9.51
Human health activities	108	8.22
Food and beverage service activities	97	7.38
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	79	6.01
Specialised construction activities	68	5.18
Others	837	63.70
Total	1,314	100.00

Minor commuting accidents

Activity branch	Minor	% compared to total
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	8,751	11.27
Human health activities	6,302	8.12
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	5,279	6.80
Food and beverage service activities	4,332	5.58
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	3,971	5.12
Others	48,989	63.11
Total	77,624	100.00

Percentage of traffic accidents⁷ compared to the total number of work and commuting accidents distribution according to the gravity level

Accidents	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Fatal	36.2	38.0	38.9	39.1	40.3	34.8
Serious	17.9	19.2	20.4	19.1	20.7	21.3
Minor	6.2	6.6	7.1	6.9	8.4	9.0

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

{7} Driving or use of a vehicle (2 or 4 wheels) during the course of work or while commuting from home to work

Accidents at work presented according to the SEAT methodology

Spain publishes its national technological statistics distributed according to the SEAT methodology. They cover compensated accidents thus recognized ones (804,959 in 2008 and 617,440 in 2009). Commuting accidents are excluded.

Two independent variables are presented:

Working environment - Table ATE-11

Working process - Table ATE-12

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

Specific physical activity - Table ATE-13

Deviation - Table ATE-14

Material agent of the deviation - Table ATE-15

Contact - mode of injury - Table ATE-16

Material agent of the contact - Table ATE-17

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

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

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

[2009 data]

Simplified presentation of table ATE-11

Type of working environment	Total	Minor	Serious	Fatal
Industrial site	234,381	232,627	1,627	127
Construction site, construction, opencast quarry, opencast mine	94,838	93,633	1,086	119
Farming, breeding, fish farming, forest zone	33,229	62,667	510	52
Tertiary activity area, office, amusement area, miscellaneous	107,366	106,755	539	72
Health establishment	31,777	31,562	206	9
Public area	72,110	71,144	770	196
In the home	17,495	17,331	153	11
Sport area	7,436	7,375	58	3
In the air, elevated, excluding construction sites	1,166	1,105	39	22
Underground, excluding construction sites	3,906	3,879	22	5
On / over water, excluding construction sites	4,468	4,366	87	15
In high pressure environment, excluding construction sites	97	95	1	1
Other working environment not listed	9,171	9,087	84	0
Total	617,440	611,626	5,182	632

Source: http://www.mtin.es/estadisticas/ANUARIO2009/ATE/ate11_top_EXCEL.htm

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

(2009 data)

Simplified presentation of table ATE-12

Type of working process	Total	Minor	Serious	Fatal
Production, manufacturing, processing, storing, all types	214,756	213,371	1,301	84
Excavation, construction, repair, demolition	70,516	69,597	828	91
Agriculture type work, forestry, horticulture, fish farming, work with live animals	31,429	30,901	483	45
Services provided to enterprise and/or to the general public ; intellectual activity	90,760	90,119	578	63
Other work related to the tasks listed above	141,599	140,241	1,218	140
Movement, sport, artistic activity	45,216	44,457	554	205
Other working process not listed	23,164	22,940	220	4
Total	617,440	611,626	5,182	632

Source : http://www.mtin.es/estadisticas/ANUARIO2009/ATE/ate12_top_EXCEL.htm

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

(2009 data)

Simplified presentation of table ATE-13

Specific physical activity	Total	Minor	Serious	Fatal
Operating machine	28,727	28,184	520	23
Working with hand-held tools	84,609	83,763	750	96
Driving/being on board a means of transport or handling equipment	33,912	33,207	541	164
Handling of objects	175,472	174,294	1,100	78
Carrying by hand	83,382	83,077	287	18
Movement	188,548	186,900	1,442	206
Presence	12,791	12,364	383	44
Other specific physical activity not listed	9,999	9,837	159	3
Total	617,440	611,626	5,182	632

Source : http://www.mtin.es/estadisticas/ANUARIO2009/ATE/ate13_top_EXCEL.htm

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

(2009 data)

Simplified presentation of table ATE-14

Deviation	Total	Minor	Serious	Fatal
Deviation due to electrical problems, explosion, fire	4,243	4,073	151	19
Deviation by overflow, overturn, leak, flow, vaporisation, emission	16,321	16,176	141	4
Breakage, bursting, splitting, slipping, fall, collapse of material agent	41,031	40,281	677	73
Loss of control (total or partial) of machine, means of transport or handling equipment, hand-held tool, object, animal	100,626	99,309	1,117	200
Slipping, stumbling and falling, fall of persons	97,815	96,302	1,448	65
Body movement without any physical stress (generally leading to an external injury)	124,083	123,465	596	22
Body movement under or with physical stress (generally leading to an internal injury)	192,871	192,518	349	4
Shock, fright, violence, aggression, threat, presence	10,322	10,150	163	9
Other type of deviation not listed	30,128	29,352	540	236
Total	617,440	611,626	5,182	632

Source: http://www.mtin.es/estadisticas/ANUARIO2009/ATE/ate14_top_EXCEL.htm

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

(2009 data)

Simplified presentation of table ATE-15

Material agent of the deviation	Total	Minor	Serious	Fatal
Building, structures, surfaces - at ground level (indoor or outdoor, fixed or mobile, temporary or not)	91,139	90,615	508	16
Buildings, structures, surfaces - above ground level (indoor or outdoor)	40,049	39,288	707	54
Buildings, structures, surfaces - below ground level (indoor or outdoor)	2,004	1,968	28	8
Systems for the supply and distribution of materials, pipe networks	5,638	5,583	49	6
Motors, systems for energy transmission and storage	4,590	4,486	90	14
Hand held tools, not powered	42,474	42,276	198	0
Hand-held or hand-guided tools, mechanical	15,755	15,619	135	1
Hand tools - without specification of power sources	6,364	6,322	42	0
Machines and equipment - portable or mobile	11,554	11,351	177	26
Machines and equipment - fixed	24,938	24,597	327	14
Conveying, transport and storage systems	47,996	47,585	357	54
Land vehicles	36,674	36,009	539	126
Other transport vehicles	2,328	2,285	32	11
Materials, objects, products, machine components, debris, dust	138,344	137,768	547	29
Chemical, explosive, radioactive, biological substances	5,493	5,404	82	7
Safety devices and equipment	1,326	1,304	20	2
Other equipment, personal equipment, sports equipment, weapons, domestic appliances	17,256	17,196	58	2
Living organisms and human beings	31,157	30,934	204	19
Bulk waste	1,481	1,475	6	0
Physical phenomena and natural elements	3,527	3,462	59	6
Other material agents not listed	87,353	86,099	1,017	237
Total	617,440	611,626	5,182	632

Source: http://www.mtin.es/estadisticas/ANUARIO2009/ATE/ate15_top_EXCEL.htm

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

(2009 data)

Simplified presentation of table ATE-16

Contact - mode of injury	Total	Minor	Serious	Fatal
Contact with electrical voltage, temperature, hazardous substances	20,424	20,137	261	26
Drowned, buried, enveloped	1,834	1,785	29	20
Horizontal or vertical impact with or against a stationary object	147,321	145,502	1,748	71
Struck by object in motion, collision with...	86,895	86,017	813	65
Contact with sharp, pointed, rough, coarse material agent	61,336	60,862	470	4
Trapped, crushed, etc.	19,355	18,684	585	86
Physical or mental stress	238,192	237,964	228	0
Bite, kick, etc. (animal or human)	8,436	8,359	73	4
Coronary, brain haemorrhage (1)	1,045	355	449	241
Traffic accidents (2)	19,498	18,973	412	113
Other contacts not listed	13,104	12,988	114	2
Total	617,440	611,626	5,182	632

Source: http://www.mtin.es/estadisticas/ANUARIO2009/ATE/ate16_top_EXCEL.htm

(1) The label “coronary, brain haemorrhage” includes accidents having only a medical origin which are excluded from the ESAW (European Statistics on Accidents at Work) methodology’s definition of accidents at work.

(1) and (2) These two labels do not appear on the Eurostat classification and have been added by the Spanish authorities in order to increase data readability.

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

(2009 data)

Simplified presentation of table ATE-17

Material agent of the contact - mode of injury	Total	Minor	Serious	Fatal
Building, structures, surfaces -at ground level (indoor or outdoor, fixed or mobile, temporary or not)	97,789	96,986	735	68
Buildings, structures, surfaces - above ground level (indoor or outdoor)	38,058	37,477	571	10
Buildings, structures, surfaces - below ground level (indoor or outdoor)	1,934	1,903	30	1
Systems for the supply and distribution of materials, pipe networks	5,594	5,549	41	4
Motors, systems for energy transmission and storage	4,582	4,479	87	16
Hand-held tools, not powered	42,645	42,469	174	2
Hand-held or hand-guided tools, mechanical	15,526	15,391	135	0
Hand tools - without specification of power sources	6,272	6,228	44	0
Machines and equipment - portable or mobile	11,375	11,171	177	27
Machines and equipment - fixed	25,393	25,028	352	13
Conveying, transport and storage systems	47,513	47,155	320	38
Land vehicles	35,011	34,381	515	115
Other transport vehicles	2,283	2,248	28	7
Materials, objects, products, machine components, debris, dust	143,622	143,008	573	41
Chemical, explosive, radioactive, biological substances	6,099	6,006	87	6
Safety devices and equipment	1,241	1,224	15	2
Other equipment, personal equipment, sports equipment, weapons, domestic appliances	17,438	17,390	45	3
Living organisms and human beings	30,052	29,869	167	16
Bulk waste	1,451	1,448	5	1
Physical phenomena and natural elements	3,217	3,148	55	14
Other material agents not listed	80,345	70,071	1,026	248
Total	617,440	611,626	5,182	632

Source: http://www.mtin.es/estadisticas/ANUARIO2009/ATE/ate17_top_EXCEL.htm

5. Occupational diseases

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

Year	Number
2000	19,622
2001	22,844
2002	25,040
2003	26,857
2004	28,728
2005	30,030
2006	21,905
2007	17,010
2008	18,700
2009	16,850

Source: <http://www.mtin.es/estadisticas/ANUARIO2009/welcome.htm>

Annual statistical publications of the Ministry of Labour and Immigration. Year 2000 to 2009. Tables ATE-33 to ATE-37

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

Occupational diseases recognized in 2009 distributed per sector and per gender

Sector	Total			With days' absence from work			Without days' absence from work		
	Total	M	W	Total	M	W	Total	M	W
Agrarian	252	167	85	159	97	62	93	70	23
Industry	8,348	6,047	2,301	4,678	3,151	1,527	3,670	2,896	774
Construction	1,738	1,700	38	1,044	1,022	22	694	678	16
Service	6,512	2,158	4,354	3,922	1,188	2,734	2,590	970	1,620
Total	16,850	10,072	6,778	9,803	5,458	4,345	7,047	4,614	2,433

Source: http://www.mtin.es/estadisticas/ANUARIO2009/ATE/ate33_top_HTML.htm Ministry of Labour and Immigration. Social Security: Table ATE-33 Occupational disease per gender, per sector and activity branch. 2009 data

Distribution per activity branch

Branches recording the greatest number of recognized cases

Activity branch	Recognitions	% compared to total
Manufacture of food products	1,191	7.07
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	1,154	6.85
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	1,128	6.69
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,067	6.33
Specialised construction activities	884	5.25
Others	11,426	67.81
Total	16,850	100.00

Recognized cases with days' absence from work and with compensation

Activity branch	Recognitions	% compared to total
Manufacture of food products	812	8.28
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	716	7.30
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	623	6.36
Human health activities	565	5.76
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	539	5.50
Others	6,548	66.80
Total	9,803	100.00

Recognized cases without days' absence from work and without compensation

Activity branch	Recognitions	% compared to total
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	615	8.73
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	444	6.30
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	412	5.85
Manufacture of food products	379	5.38
Specialised construction activities	378	5.36
Others	4,819	68.38
Total	7,047	100.00

Source: http://www.mtin.es/estadisticas/ANUARIO2009/ATE/ate33_top_HTML.htm

Ministère du Travail et de l'Immigration. sécurité sociale : Table ATE-33 Maladies professionnelles selon le genre, par secteur et par branche d'activité. Données 2009

Distribution per occupational disease

Occupational diseases most frequently recognized

Diseases	Recognitions	% compared to total
Tendonitis, tenosynovitis	8,347	49.54
Nerves compression syndromes including carpal canal syndrome	2,532	15.03
Hypoacusis or deafness because of noise	1,415	8.40
Dermatitis caused by artificial material agent	791	4.69
Diseases caused by an infectious agent	497	2.95
Others	3,268	19.39
Total	16,850	100.00

Recognized occupational diseases with days' absence from work and with compensation

Diseases	Recognitions	% compared to total
Tendonitis, tenosynovitis	5,391	54.99
Nerves compression syndromes including carpal canal syndrome	1,512	15.42
Dermatitis caused by artificial material agent	497	5.07
Diseases caused by an infectious agent	348	3.55
Hygromas	239	2.44
Others	1,816	18.52
Total	9,803	100.00

Recognized occupational diseases without days' absence from work and without compensation

Diseases	Recognitions	% compared to total
Tendonitis, tenosynovitis	2,956	41.95
Hypoacusis or deafness because of noise	1,349	19.14
Nerves compression syndromes including carpal canal syndrome	1,020	14.47
Dermatitis caused by artificial material agent	294	4.17
Diseases caused by an infectious agent	149	2.11
Others	1,279	18.15
Total	7,047	100.00

Source: http://www.mtin.es/estadisticas/ANUARIO2009/ATE/ate34_top_HTML.htm

Ministry of Labour and Immigration. Social Security: Table ATE-34 Occupational diseases per gender, sector and activity branch. 2009 data

6. Number of pensions paid by the Social Security system

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

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

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

Permanent total disability for the usual activity: it prevents the worker from accomplishing all or the main tasks of his professional activity so far as he may accomplish a different activity. The pension amount is 55 % of the calculation base⁸ and may be raised by 20 % for persons over 55 years old;

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

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

On the 1st of April 2010, the Spanish Social Security system reckoned 8,644,045 pensioners among which:

Due to accidents at work

For permanent disability	Retired ⁹	Widowhood	Orphan	Families	Total
85,801	45,739	62,213	13,699	1,109	208,561

Due to occupational diseases

For permanent disability	Retired ⁹	Widowhood	Orphan	Families	Total
13,556	11,939	16,105	1,226	224	43,050

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

	Permanent partial disability	Permanent total disability for the usual activity		Permanent total disability for any kind of work	Severe disability	Total
		55 % rate	75 % rate			
Acc	746	51,739	19,951	9,871	3,494	85,801
OD	0	8,307	4,337	893	19	13,556

Source: Ministry of Labour and Immigration. Social Security

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

(9) Victims of more than 65 years old getting only a disability pension

7. Eurostat data

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

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

Serious accidents - Total	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
EU (27 countries)	:	:	:	:	:	100	96	88	84	80	78	76
EU (25 countries)	:	:	:	100	100	99	95	87	82	79	77	75
EU (15 countries)	104	103	100	100	100	98	94	86	81	78	76	74
Euro area (12 countries)	105	103	101	100	99	97	92	84	79	76	74	72
Spain	92	95	95	100	107	108	106	103	100	92	87	85

(:) Not available

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

Fatal accidents	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
EU (27 countries)	:	:	:	:	:	100	97	91	90	88	86	81
EU (25 countries)	:	:	:	100	88	87	85	80	78	75	72	72
EU (15 countries)	116	113	106	100	91	88	85	80	78	75	74	73(p)
Euro area (12 countries)	113	110	102	100	88	86	83	78	78	73	72	:
Spain	127	107	115	100	91	85	81	79	67	59	64	64

(:) Not available

(p) Provisory

(*) The index shows the evolution of the incidence rate of fatal and serious accidents at work in comparison to 1998 (= 100). The incidence rate = (number of accidents with more than three days' absence from work or number of fatal accidents at work that occurred during the year / number of persons in employment in the reference population) x 100,000. An accident at work is "a discrete occurrence in the course of work that leads to physical or mental harm". This includes accidents in the course of work outside the premises of one's business, even if caused by a third party, and cases of acute poisoning. It excludes accidents on the way to and from work, occurrence 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 + Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Slovenia, Cyprus (without the northern part of the island), Malta

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



Founded in 1991, EUROGIP is a French organization, whose activities are organized around five areas: enquiries, projects, information-communication, standardization and coordination of notified bodies.

All have in common European aspects of the insurance or the prevention of accidents at work and occupational diseases.

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.

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