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Statistical Review of Occupational Injuries

CZECH

REPUBLIC

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 framework directive.

In order to complete national data, the last part of this document shows accidents at work structural indicators computed and published by Eurostat.

Acknowledgements

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1. Main characteristics of the Czech Republic occupational injury insurance system

General principles

The Czech social security system is made of two subsystems:

- A public insurance scheme which deals with sickness, accidents, maternity, old age and invalidity.
- An occupational injury insurance taken care of by private insurances. About this point, the recent law¹, which planned to shift occupational injury insurance from the insurance private sector to the global public insurance scheme, is not yet in force. Its implementation is postponed till 2013. Occupational risks are still insured by private insurances.

Basic principles of the occupational injury insurance system

Accidents at work and occupational diseases are insured but commuting accidents are not.

Workers' compensation and employer's liability insurances are compulsory. Two authorized private insurance companies² are on the market. There is a specific scheme for civil servants. Self-employed may insure themselves against occupational injuries on a voluntary basis.

Contributions and premiums

Contributions for sickness, accidents, maternity, old age and invalidity are paid by both employers and employees. They are paid to the Czech Social Security Administration (CSSA) which is a governmental body. Collecting social security contributions and providing disability pensions and sickness benefits in cash and in kind including in case of an occupational injury are the responsibilities of CSSA.

Concerning occupational risks, premiums for occupational injuries are the sole responsibility of employers. Rates range from 0.2 to 1.2% according to risks present within the company. Premiums are calculated on the same public insurance base and consider all the wages.

They are paid to one of the two private insurance companies.

Occupational risks benefits

Benefits in kind

Medical services and nursing are provided, at no cost to the victim, by local health centres, hospitals and companies' health centres. These benefits are provided as soon as the work disability has been certified by a doctor and from the first day of the occupational injury. Employer's insurance bears these expenses. Physician and/or hospital choice is the victim's own choice.

Benefits in cash

Daily allowance benefits' system has two stages. First, the victim gets benefits according to the rules of the public insurance scheme as in case of an ordinary disease. Then, the victim gets from the employer, who will be refunded by his insurance, the difference between the compensation got from the public insurance scheme and his/her monthly average reference wages perceived during the last three months before his/her occupational injury. This supplementary allowance ensures that the victim receives an income similar to his/her reference base wages.

There is no waiting period for compensations to be paid in case of an occupational injury.

In case of a permanent disability (full or partial), a pension is paid by the employer, refunded by his insurance, to the victim till the age of 65 or till retirement age. At his/her retirement age, the victim falls under the public insurance old age scheme.

[1] Workers Accidents Law n° 266/2006 Dig. Valid since June 7, 2006 but not yet implemented

[2] Česká Pojišťovna and Kooperativa

A pension may be granted to a survivor in case of a fatal accident at work or a fatal occupational disease. Eligible survivors include the spouse and the children up to the age of 26. This pension is paid by the public insurance scheme.

All these benefits are taxable.

The Labour and Social Affairs Ministry is in charge of controlling institutions providing benefits in kinds. All private and public institutions providing medical care are under the supervision of the Health Ministry.

About accidents at work

Accidents at work statistics are elaborated under the responsibility of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs. Commuting accidents statistics are not collected.

Accidents at work with at least three days of absence from work have to be notified by the employer. Electronic notification is possible but most of the accident notifications are done by using a paper file. The notification file goes to the regional office of the **State Labour Inspection** (8 of them in the country) or to the regional office of the **Czech Mining Office** according to the employer's activity. A copy of the file is sent to the employer's insurance company to allow the insurance to compensate the victim.

Notification has to be done at least by the fifth day following the day on which the accident occurred. The employer, witnesses, unionists and the victim (if possible) must sign the notification. Police always holds an enquiry in case of a fatal accident.

The notification form may be modified in the near future.

At the national level, the **Occupational Safety Research Office** (VÚBP) is in charge of analysing data about fatal accidents and accidents with more than three days away from work (excluding the day of the accident). It is also in charge of the fatal accidents database.

Data entry is immediate at the regional level allowing the State labour Inspection to analyse companies' safety records.

Codified data from the State Labour Inspection, the Czech Mining Office and the Occupational Safety Research Office are then forwarded to the Czech Statistical Office (CZSO), which is in charge of publishing occupational accidents statistics among other statistics of the country.

CZSO also forwards ESAW harmonized data to Eurostat. Each actor of the system prepares this ESAW codification. ESAW codification is done on a sample basis, as all accidents are not codified.

The State Labour Inspection also publishes very detailed accidents at work data.

Overall, the system and its functioning make that all notified accidents are recognized. Under-declaration is considered as a minor problem. On the other hand, the main problem is the number of uninsured self-employed workers.

About occupational diseases

The social security system is not involved in the recognition process which is the responsibility of occupational diseases specialists of the **Departments for Occupational Diseases** and of industrial hygienists of the **Regional Public Health Authorities**. At the national level, the **National Institute of Public Health** has two tasks in the process: it operates the **Czech National Registry of Occupational Diseases**, and it provides methodological guidance to the Regional Public Health Authorities.

The list of occupational diseases³ includes 83 entries organized in 6 chapters. To be recognized as an occupational disease, a disease must be listed and the exposure to the risk sufficient to cause this occupational disease. If a disease is not on the list, the disease cannot be recognized as an occupational one. Currently, there are discussions about the inclusion of a "free item" into the list, which would make it possible to recognize a disease not mentioned where a direct causal link between the exposure and the disease was proved.

[3] Governmental regulation n° 290/1995

By law, any physician has to report any disease, with at least one day absence from work, which might be related to the patient's working activity.

The physician has to refer such a patient to a Department of Occupational Diseases for qualified assessment whether or not the disease is an occupational one. Nevertheless, a patient may initiate the recognition process on his/her own authority.

For a disease to be recognized two complementary processes have to occur. The first one deals with the patient's "clinical conditions" and the second one with his/her "hygienic conditions" at work.

As for the "clinical conditions" of the patient, when an occupational disease is suspected, the patient is referred to a Department for Occupational Diseases. Currently, there are 18 such departments, which are authorized by the Ministry of Health to recognize occupational diseases. At these departments, the patient's disease is diagnosed and its severity assessed. To do so, medical tests are performed, as the disease's severity must reach specific required levels⁴ to be recognized. Other causes of the disease must also be excluded.

Then, if at this stage it appears that the disease might really be an occupational one, the patient's file is forwarded to a Regional Public Health Authority whose duty is to check whether or not the victim was exposed or not at the workplace to risk factors capable of causing the particular disease. This Authority has also to assess the exposure level (concentration of toxic chemicals, vibration acceleration level, sound pressure level, length of exposure...).

So, the claim for recognition is either accepted when both clinical and hygienic results are positive, or refused when any one of the requirements is not met.

When all the criteria are met, the occupational disease is recognized and compensation granted. The company where the victim last worked under the hazardous working conditions before the disease appeared is responsible for the compensation (i.e. the employer's insurance company⁵ as one slip of the victim's file is sent to the insurance).

When the health disorders do not reach the recognition levels and if a minor trouble has been confirmed, the case may be classified as an endangerment by an occupational disease i.e. a not fully developed occupational disease. This endangerment is statistically recorded. It means that if the working activity continues under the same working conditions a real occupational disease might develop (mainly for noise-induced hearing loss, musculoskeletal disorders and allergic disorders). The worker must change job and compensation is provided to help him/her to do so.

Final decisions always fall within to the competence of the Department for Occupational Diseases. Both the patient and the employer may appeal in case they do not agree with the decision.

Then, recognized occupational diseases' data are compiled and analyzed by the National Institute of Public Health.

Acting bodies in the field of social affairs and occupational health and safety

The **MPSV** [Ministerstvo práce a sociálních věcí - Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs] is responsible for social policy. It supervises three Government-funded organizations: the Research Institute for Labour and Social Affairs, the Occupational Safety Education Institute and the Occupational Safety Research Institute.

The **CSSA** [Česká Správa Sociálního Zabezpečení – Czech Social Security Administration] collects and administers social security contributions. It pays cash benefits for old age insurance, sickness (including occupational injuries).

<http://www.cssz.cz/en/news/>

[4] For instance, for the carpal tunnel syndrome the distal motor latency of the median nerve must be of 5.3 ms or more.

[5] Česká Pojišťovna and Kooperativa

The **Súip** [Státní úřad inspekce práce – State Labour Inspection] manages the activities of its eight regional (safety and labour) inspectorates, is involved in the preparation of legal documents, assumes concept-planning tasks, and together with VÚBP, participates in OSH (occupational health and safety) standardization. The Regional Safety Inspectorates carry out workplace inspections and provide technical consultancy. They investigate the causes of accidents at work, operational accidents caused by technical equipment, industrial poisonings and occupational diseases. They also investigate complaints about OSH requirements non-compliance.

http://www.suip.cz/default/drvisapi.dll?Mlval=/www/index.html&y_wdt=2

The **VÚBP** [Výzkumný ústav bezpečnosti práce, v.v.i. - Occupational Safety Research Institute] in Prague is a public research institution founded by the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs. It is in charge of analysing every fatal accident. It also provides technical assistance and consultancy. It designs prevention measures to be implemented at national levels. Finally, it contributes to raise awareness about occupational health and safety.

<http://www.vubp.cz/strankyaj.php>

The **IVBP** [Institut Výchovy bezpečnosti práce - Occupational Safety Education Institute] in Brno organizes training courses and seminars for the State's employees in charge of supervision and for other technical staffs.

<http://www.ivbp.cz/>

The **SZÚ** [Státní Zdravotní Ústav - National Institute of Public Health] is in charge of collecting and analysing data about all recognized occupational diseases to feed the Czech National Registry of Occupational Diseases. Statistical yearbooks are published by the National institute of Public Health and by the Institute of Health and Statistics of the Czech Republic.

<http://www.szu.cz>

2. Statistical data sources

For the Czech Republic

Accidents at work, occupational accidents and financial data may be downloaded from the Czech Statistical Office web site: <http://www.czso.cz/eng/redakce.nsf/i/home>

Occupational health and safety data are located in section n° 33 (Education, Culture, Public Health).

Statistical yearbooks of the Czech Republic may also be downloaded from the same web address. Relevant information are located in section 23 (Health) of the yearbook.

Detailed **accidents at work statistics** may be downloaded from the safety and health at work Czech focal point managed by the Labour Inspection: http://www.bozpinfo.cz/citarna/clanky/statistika_pu/

Occupational diseases statistics are produced by the National Institute of Public Health (SZU): <http://www.szu.cz>

Occupational diseases data in English are available at the following web address:
<http://www.szu.cz/publications-and-products/data-and-statistics/occupational>

Detailed occupational diseases data in Czech are available at the following web address:
<http://www.szu.cz/publikace/data/nemoci-z-povolani-a-ohrozeni-nemoci-z-povolani-v-ceske-republice>.

Health data are also published by the Institute of Health and Statistics of the Czech Republic (UZIS): www.uzis.cz

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) methodology aiming to provide harmonised data about accidents at work with more than three days away from work is available at the following web address:

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

3. Main data

Number of registered companies

On the 12/31/2008, 2,552,149 companies were registered with only 1,345,589 really in activity, out of which 310 are state-owned companies, 17,831 are joint-stock companies and 876,569 are privately-owned companies.

Source: 2009 Statistical Yearbook

<http://www.czso.cz/csu/2009edicniplan.nsf/engkapitola/0001-09-2009-1200>

Number of companies insured against occupational risks

In 2008, **505,396 companies** had contracted an occupational risks insurance policy.

Number of insured workers

The total working population is roughly of 4.9 millions persons of whom 12% are self-employed. Full-time workers account for 95% of this working population and part-time workers for 5%.

Self-employed workers mainly concentrate in the construction and forestry activities.

Family workers and illegal workers are not covered by the insurance against occupational risks.

In 2008, a total of **4,572,443 employees** were insured. All employees of all economic branches (private and public) working in the Czech Republic and insured by their employers to the public insurance scheme are also insured against occupational risks.

Main data about work disabilities	2005	2006	2007	2008
Average number of insured workers	4,442,703	4,497,033	4,597,021	4,572,443
New notified work disability cases (a)	3,029,448	2,706,725	2,726,634	2,221,739
- of which those due to accidents at work	82,042	82,296	77,233	71,281
- of which those with more than 3 days away from work	79,763	79,787	74,942	69,243
- of which fatal accidents	163	152	188	174
- of which new recognized occupational diseases	1,400	1,216	1,291	1,403
Lost working days (b)	99,346,161	95,428,077	94,274,008	86,756,565
- of which due to accidents at work	3,702,310	3,766,313	3,600,581	3,548,355
- of which due to occupational diseases	103,234	90,268	71,583	73,950
Incidence rate of the new notified cases of work disability per 100 sick insured persons	68.2	60.2	59.3	48.6

Source: Czech Statistical Office, 2009 Statistical Yearbook, section 23 (health), table 23-16

(a) These figures include all work disability cases for any reasons and thus include those caused by accidents at work and occupational diseases.

(b) These figures only consider companies of more than 25 employees.

4. Accidents at work

The following data cover notified accidents with at least three days away from work and recognized after assessment by the insurance companies.

Commuting accidents are not covered by the insurance.

Recognized accidents at work in absolute value

Year	Accidents at work	Fatal accidents at work
2000	92,906	223
2001	93,280	231
2002	90,867	206
2003	83,019	199
2004	81,688	187
2005	82,042	164
2006	82,296	152
2007	77,233	188
2008	71,281	174

Accident rates for the overall number of recognized accidents at work and for fatal accidents

The accidents at work incidence rate is the ratio of the number of accidents at work to 100 full-time insured workers.

The fatal accidents incidence rate is the ratio of the number of fatal accidents at work to 10,000 full-time insured workers.

Year	Accidents at work incidence rate	Fatal accidents incidence rate
2000	2.06	0.49
2001	2.08	0.52
2002	2.03	0.46
2003	1.87	0.45
2004	1.86	0.43
2005	1.85	0.37
2006	1.83	0.34
2007	1.68	0.41
2008	1.56	0.38

Distribution of the number of insured workers, number of accidents at work with more than three days absence from work, incidence rate and fatal accidents per activity branch - 2008 data

Per activity branch (NACE ⁶)	Number of insured workers	Number of accidents at work	Incidence rate	Fatal accidents
Agriculture, hunting and related service activities	120,259	3,649	3.03	9
Forestry, logging and related service activities	22,879	621	2.71	6
Fishing, fish farms and related service activities	1,626	43	2.64	0
Mining of coal and lignite; extraction of peat	28,853	554	1.92	5
Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas; service activities incidental to oil and gas extraction, excluding surveying	1,107	12	1.08	0
Mining of uranium and thorium ores	3,022	43	1.42	0
Mining of metal ores	10	0	0	0
Other mining and quarrying	6,024	153	2.54	0
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	124,518	3,226	2.59	1
Manufacture of textiles	36,563	935	2.56	0
Manufacture of wearing apparel and fur	24,575	292	1.19	0
Manufacture of leather and footwear	8,312	123	1.48	0
Manufacture of wood and wood products	52,398	1,630	3.11	5
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products	19,139	511	2.67	2
Publishing, printing, reproduction	38,302	428	1.12	0
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products, nuclear fuel	2,888	14	0.48	0
Manufacture of chemical products	42,379	504	1.19	1
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	88,158	2,302	2.61	1
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	69,430	2,144	3.09	3
Manufacture of basic metal	57,630	2,124	3.69	3
Manufacture of fabricated metal products	164,447	5,323	3.24	14
Manufacture of machinery and equipment	167,240	5,005	2.99	9
Manufacture of office machinery and computers	12,958	79	0.61	0
Manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus	111,036	2,037	1.83	3
Manufacture of radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus	35,130	356	1.01	0
Manufacture of medical, precision and optical instruments, watches and clocks	35,246	401	1.14	0
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	126,551	3,166	2.50	2
Manufacture of other transport equipment	21,893	556	2.54	2
Manufacture of furniture; other manufacturing	57,890	1,439	2.49	2
Recycling	6,059	169	2.79	1
Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply	32,061	186	0.58	1
Collection, purification and distribution of water	17,574	198	1.13	0
Construction	300,081	5,537	1.85	46
Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; retail sale of automotive fuel	74,722	884	1.18	1
Wholesale trade and commission trade	246,530	2,318	0.94	9
Retail trade, repair of personal and household goods	307,371	4,321	1.41	3
Hotels and restaurants	158,448	1,803	1.14	0

(to be continued on the next page)

Distribution of the number of insured workers, number of accidents at work with more than three days absence from work, incidence rate and fatal accidents per activity branch - 2008 data (Suite)

Per activity branch (NACE ⁶)	Number of insured workers	Number of accidents at work	Incidence rate	Fatal accidents
Land transport	199,142	3,765	1.89	18
Water transport	639	15	2.35	0
Air transport	6,254	125	2.00	0
Supporting and auxiliary transport activities; travel agencies	62,669	853	1.36	3
Posts and telecommunications	72,545	1,222	1.68	4
Financial intermediation, except insurance and pension funding	52,288	98	0.19	2
Insurance and pensions funding, except compulsory and social security	16,678	40	0.24	1
Activities auxiliary to financial intermediation	11,764	59	0.50	0
Real estate activities	72,198	532	0.74	0
Renting of machinery and equipment without operator and of personal and household goods	6,933	59	0.85	1
Computer activities	55,011	136	0.25	0
Research and development	19,567	88	0.45	0
Other business activities	337,437	3,080	0.91	5
Public administration	240,843	1,944	0.81	4
Education	315,912	1,768	0.56	0
Health and social work	299,912	2,419	0.81	0
Sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation	34,553	1,027	2.97	6
Activities of membership organizations	34,420	168	0.49	0
Recreational, cultural and sporting activities	75,054	510	0.68	1
Other service activities	23,469	212	0.90	0
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	11,846	75	0.63	0
Total	4,572,443	71,281	1.56	174

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

Activity branches registering the highest number of accidents at work

Accidents at work in absolute value and in percentage compared to total

Activity branch (NACE)	Recognized accidents	% compared to total
Construction	5,537	7.77
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	5,323	7.47
Manufacture of machinery and equipment	5,005	7.02
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles; repair of personal household goods	4,321	6.06
Land transport	3,765	5.28
Agriculture, hunting and related service activities	3,649	5.12
Manufacture of food products and beverages	3,226	4.53
Manufactures of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	3,166	4.44
Other business activities	3,080	4.32
Health and social works	2,419	3.39
Others	31,790	44.60
Total	71,281	100.00

Fatal accidents at work in absolute value and in percentage compared to total

Activity branch (NACE)	Fatal accidents at work	% compared to total
Construction	46	26.44
Water transport	18	10.34
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	14	8.05
Agriculture, hunting and related services	9	5.17
Wholesale trade and commission trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	9	5.17
Manufacture of machinery and equipment	9	5.17
Forestry, logging and related service activities	6	3.45
Other business activities	5	2.87
Manufacture of wood and wood products	5	2.87
Mining of coal and lignite; extraction of peat	5	2.87
Others	48	27.59
Total	174	100.00

Accidents at work incidence rate

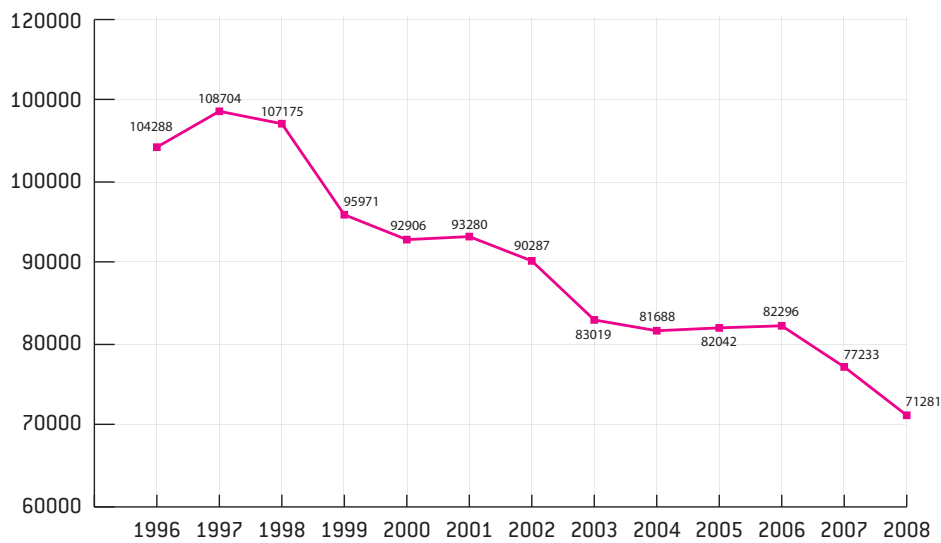
Activity branch (NACE)	Incidence rate
Manufacture of basic metals	3.69
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	3.24
Manufacture of wood and products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	3.11
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	3.09
Agriculture, hunting and related services activities	3.03
National incidence rate	1.56

Fatal accidents' incidence rate

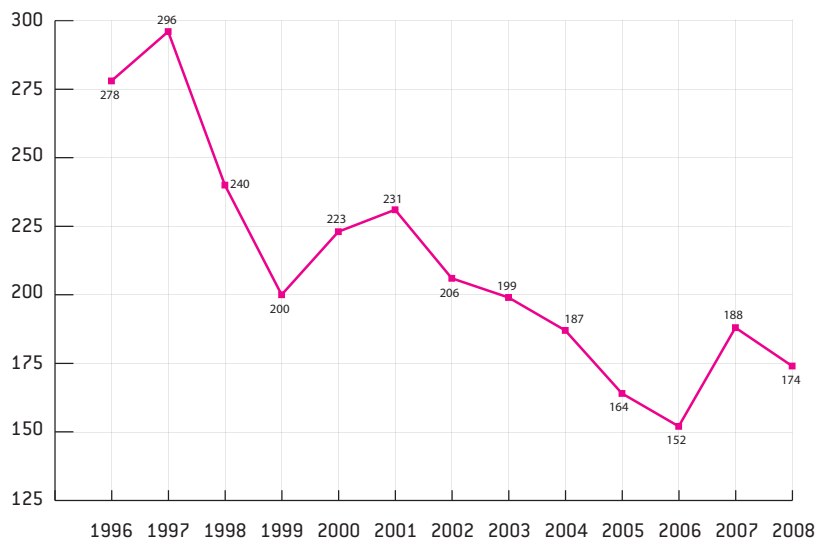
Activity branch (NACE)	Incidence rate
Construction	1.53
Mining and quarrying	1.28
Agriculture, hunting and related services	1.05
Transportation, storage and communication	0.73
Other community, social and personal service activities	0.42
National incidence rate	0.38

Accident rates' long-term trends

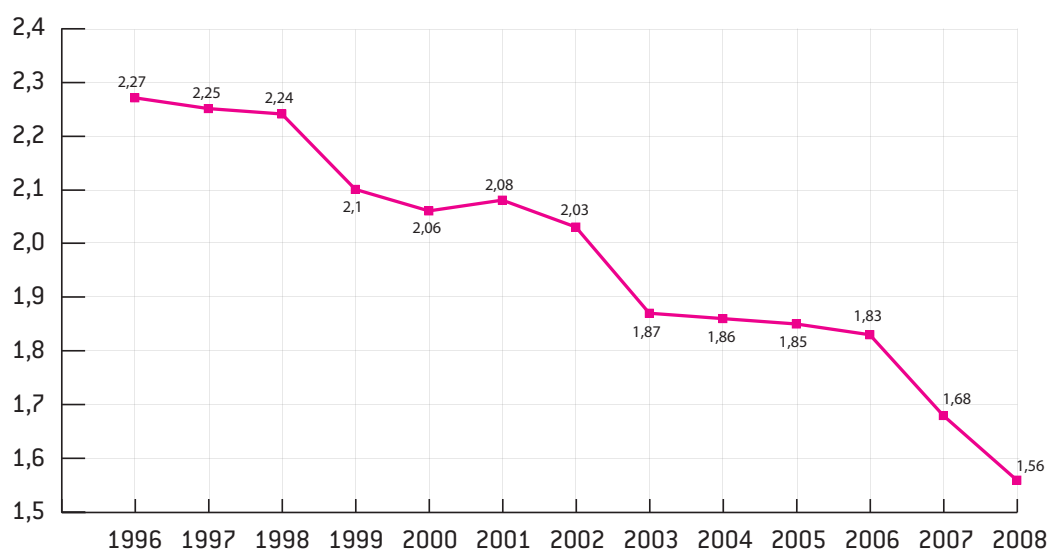
Accidents at work in absolute value



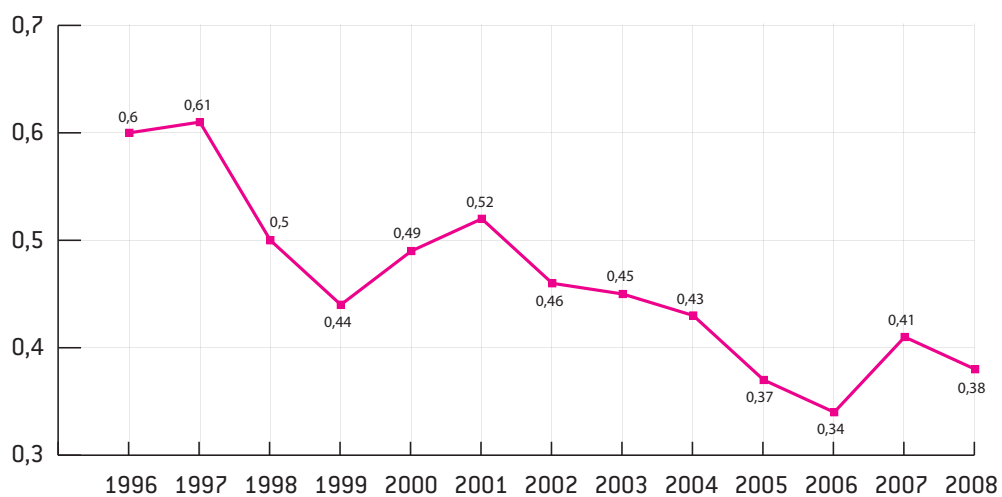
Fatal accidents at work in absolute value



Incidence rate of accidents at work



Incidence rate of fatal accidents



5. Occupational diseases

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Number of victims (a)	1,863	1,713	1,661	1,567	1,506	1,316	1,317	1,122	1,062	1,115
Fully recognized ODs (b)	1,845	1,691	1,627	1,531	1,486	1,329	1,340	1,150	1,228	1,327
Endangerment by an OD (c)	41	60	50	69	72	59	60	66	63	76
Total	1,886	1,751	1,677	1,600	1,558	1,388	1,400	1,216	1,291	1,403
- of which men	1,192	1,104	1,034	977	972	826	817	708	753	767
- of which women	694	647	643	623	586	562	583	508	538	636
Incidence rate (d)	41.2	38.7	37.4	35.8	35.1	31.6	31.5	27	28.1	30.7

(a) Some victims may suffer from several occupational diseases.

(b) Fully recognized and compensated occupational diseases.

(c) Endangerment by an OD means that the health impairment does not meet the prerequisites to be recognized as an OD. However, such an OD might ensue if the work activity under those working conditions continues. It has to be notified.

This procedure entitles the victim to be compensated to allow his/her professional redeployment. The compensation only amounts for the difference of salary between his/her reduced new salary (if any) and the former one before getting ill. The length of time the victim may claim for compensation is currently not specified; previously it was limited to one year. In the case an employer is unable to assign to the patient any non-hazardous other position, he may dismiss the worker but he has to pay him/her a severance pay equivalent to a one-year salary.

(d) Incidence rate: number of occupational diseases per 100,000 insured workers.

Most frequently recognized occupational diseases

Diseases	Recognized cases	% compared to total
Diseases of peripheral nerves due to overload: carpal tunnel syndrome and other compressive neuropathies	237	17.86
Diseases of tendons due to overload: tendonitis	187	14.09
Diseases of peripheral nerves due to work with vibrating tools: ischemic and compressive neuropathies	144	10.85
Scabies	111	8.36
Diseases of blood vessels in the hands due to work with vibrating tools: vibration white fingers, Raynaud syndrome)	75	5.65
Mineral products induced skin diseases	51	3.84
Coal miners' pneumoconiosis	51	3.84
Plastic materials induced skin diseases	47	3.54
Bronchial asthma	35	2.64
Rubber or rubber industry chemicals induced skin diseases	29	2.59
Other allergic diseases of the respiratory tract	23	1.73
Noise-induced hearing loss	19	1.43
Others	318	23.96
Total	1,327	100.00

Most frequent endangerment notifications of occupational diseases

Diseases	Cases of endangerment	% compared to total
Diseases of peripheral nerves due to overload: carpal tunnel syndrome and other compressive neuropathies	27	35.53
Diseases of peripheral nerves due to work with vibrating tools: ischemic and compressive neuropathies	24	31.58
Diseases of tendons due to overload: tendonitis	8	10.53
Noise-induced hearing loss	7	9.21
Diseases of blood vessels in the hands due to work with vibrating tools: vibration white fingers, Raynaud syndrome	5	6.58
Others	5	6.58
Total	76	100.00

Most frequently recognized occupational diseases per activity branch

Activity branch	Recognized cases	% compared to total
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	200	15.07
Human health activities	171	12.89
Mining and quarrying	118	8.89
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	98	7.39
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	86	6.48
Manufacture of basic metals	71	5.35
Manufacture of electrical equipment	44	3.32
Manufacture of machinery and equipment	43	3.24
Agriculture, hunting and related services	42	3.17
Forestry, logging and related activities	35	2.64
Others	419	31.57
Total	1,327	100.00

Most frequent endangerment notifications of occupational diseases

Activity branch	Cases of endangerment	% compared to total
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	18	23.68
Manufacture of basic metals	13	17.11
Mining of coal and lignite; extraction of peat	10	13.16
Manufacture of electrical equipment	5	6.58
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	3	3.95
Others	27	35.53
Total	76	100.00

6. 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
Czech republic	:	96	91	100	93	91	91	89	80	81	80	78

(:) Not available

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

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

Fatal accidents	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
EU (27 countries)	:	:	:	:	:	100	97	91	90	88	86	81
EU (25 countries)	:	:	:	100	88	87	85	80	78	75	72	72
EU (15 countries)	116	113	106	100	91	88	85	80	78	75	74	73(p)
Euro area (12 countries)	113	110	102	100	88	86	83	78	78	73	72	:
Czech republic	103	112	116	100	76	96	96	87	84	78	71	67

(:) 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 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.

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) and 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.

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