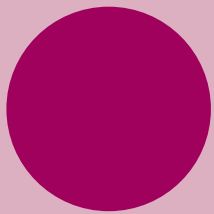


# EUROGIP



## Statistical Review of Occupational Injuries

### SPAIN

2007 data

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

January 2009  
Ref. Eurogip-36/E



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.

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# 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 rates<sup>(1)</sup> 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 accidents 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.

Duties of 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](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.

A Labour Social Affairs Guide in English language is available at the following web address:

<http://www.mtas.es/en/guia/entrada.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 3-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

[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.

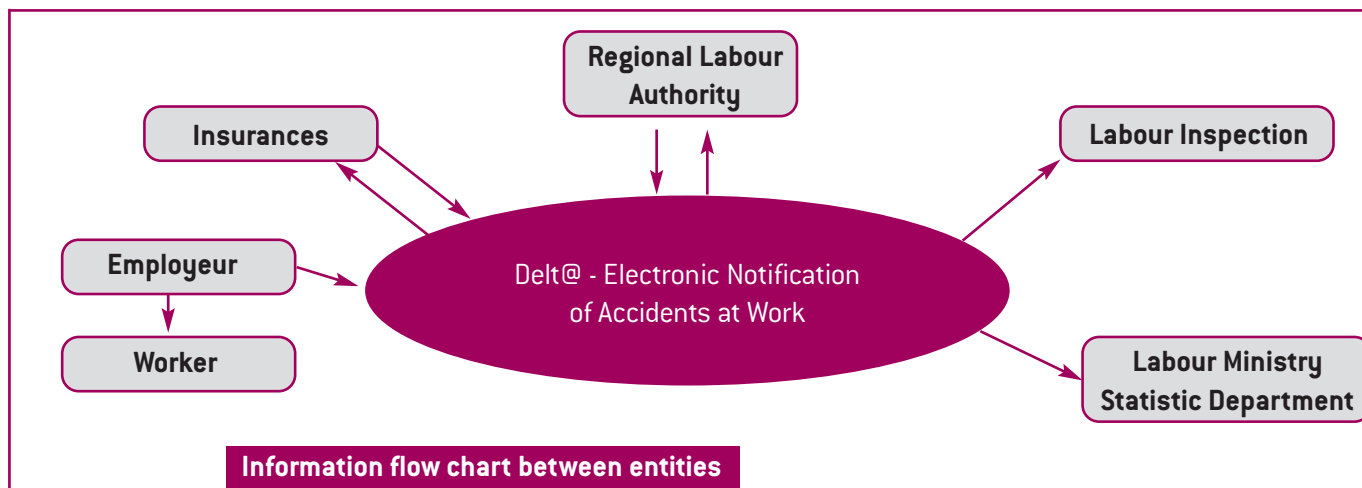
accidents at work). A new electronic notification form has been designed in a way to integrate the harmonized ESAW system variables in order to simplify the codification process. The employer briefly describes the causes and circumstances variables then he codifies them. He also writes a brief accident's 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 toward which each operator (employer, insurer, Regional Labour Authority - at the local and national levels - and finally the statistical department of the Labour Ministry), sends and gets online information. There is an automatic return of information towards each concerned parties furnishing data.

At the end of the process, the Labour Ministry Statistical Department gets the data which have been completed and checked by insurers and the Labour Inspection. 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.



**About occupational diseases**

The royal decree n° 1299/2006 (BOE – 12/19/2006) approves a new table of **occupational diseases** thus updating the 1978's list and among other things integrates the content of European recommendation 670/2003<sup>2</sup>. A list of occupational diseases having a potential professional 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.

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 worker, have a duty to provide to the notifying body the requested information needed by them for the drafting of the notification report.

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),

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*

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

*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. These modifications aim to provide epidemiological statistics more rapidly allowing a better follow-up of workers and the updating of prevention programmes.

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](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. Statistical data sources

### ■ 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/ANUARIO2007/ATE/index.htm>

*Data published in an "Anuario" are final data for the considered reference year.*

The first 2009 occupational diseases data are available at the Occupational Diseases Observatory which can be found in the statistical section of the Social Security website:

[http://www.seg-social.es/Internet\\_1/Lanzadera/index.htm?URL=82](http://www.seg-social.es/Internet_1/Lanzadera/index.htm?URL=82)

To get a direct access to the Occupational Diseases Observatory - Observatorio de las Enfermedades Profesionales:

[http://www1.seg-social.es/stpri01/idcplg?IdcService=SS\\_GET\\_PAGE&nodId=231&ESTILO=1](http://www1.seg-social.es/stpri01/idcplg?IdcService=SS_GET_PAGE&nodId=231&ESTILO=1)

### ■ Eurostat

Structural indicators on health and safety at work in Europe are available only for fatal accidents at work and accidents at work with more than three days away from work. Data are available under various formats: tables, maps and graphics, at the following web address: [http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/health/health\\_and\\_safety\\_at\\_work](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/health/health_and_safety_at_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](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 insured workers and distribution per sector (2007):

**16,057,933** workers among which roughly 12 % are part-time workers and 29 % fixed-term contract workers.

Agriculture	1,109,668
Industry	2,451,940
Construction	1,986,614
Services	10,509,711
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,057,933</b>

#### Number of affiliated companies to the Social Security system (08/2008) and distribution of workers per company size

Less than 6 workers	1,049,051
From 6 to 49	303,776
From 50 to 249	26,566
250 and above	4,813
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,384,206</b>

## 4. Accidents at work and commuting accidents

### Distribution per sector of accidents at work and commuting accidents with days off work

Sector	Total		Accidents at work		Commuting accidents	
	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007
<b>Agrarian</b>	35,699	36,383	33,938	34,475	1,761	1,908
<b>Non agrarian</b>	967,741	985,684	877,623	890,506	90,118	95,178
Industry	261,564	263,010	244,344	245,074	17,220	17,936
Construction	262,565	262,820	250,313	250,324	12,252	12,496
Services	443,612	459,854	382,966	395,108	60,646	64,746
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,003,440</b>	<b>1,022,067</b>	<b>911,561</b>	<b>924,981</b>	<b>91,879</b>	<b>97,086</b>

### Distribution of accidents at work with days off work according to their gravity

Accidents at work	2006	2007
In absolute value	911,561	<b>924,981</b>
Minor	902,062	915,574
Serious	8,552	8,581
Fatal	947	826
Incidence rate	5,880.1	<b>5,760.3</b>
Minor	5,818.8	5,701.7
Serious	55.2	53.4
Fatal	6.1	5.1

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

### Distribution of commuting accidents with days off according to their gravity

Commuting accidents	2006	2007
In absolute value	91,879	<b>97,086</b>
Minor	89,631	94,885
Serious	1,892	1,860
Fatal	356	341
Incidence rate	592.7	<b>604.6</b>
Minor	578.2	590.9
Serious	12.2	11.6
Fatal	2.3	2.1

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

### Accidents at work without days off

Accidents at work	2006	2007
In absolute value	686,284	<b>800,079</b>

## Distribution per activity branch of accidents at work and commuting accidents with days off work

Branch of activity (NACE <sup>3</sup> )	Number of workers <sup>4</sup>	Total	At work	Commuting
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	1,063.6	32,748	30,932	1,816
Fishing	46.1	3,635	3,543	92
Extraction and agglomeration of coal	8.8	3,906	3,869	37
Extraction of oil, gas, uranium, metal ores	1.4	406	350	56
Extraction of non energetic products and non metal ores	30.7	4,189	4,064	125
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	359.6	38,958	36,405	2,553
Manufacture of textiles and textile products	139.6	7,223	6,352	871
Manufacture of leather and leather products	38.9	1,655	1,418	237
Manufacture of wood and wood products	88.7	15,261	14,397	864
Pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing	186.4	11,805	10,589	1,216
Coking, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	9.6	311	257	54
Chemical industry	139.1	9,841	8,795	1,046
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	109.9	11,757	10,934	823
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	181.6	19,969	18,981	988
Manufacture of basic metals	79.1	21,045	19,953	1,092
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	331.0	50,945	48,258	2,687
Manufacture of machinery and equipment	155.2	15,276	14,323	953
Manufacture of office and computer equipment	22.1	1,685	1,400	285
Manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus	88.1	7,057	6,401	656
Manufacture of medical, precision and other equipment	33.4	896	745	151
Manufacture of motor vehicles and trailers	171.2	11,343	10,200	1,143
Manufacture of other transport equipment	57.8	7,498	7,118	380
Other manufacturing activities	142.4	17,020	15,745	1,275
Production and distribution of electricity, gas and water	77.4	4,964	4,520	444
Construction	1,986.6	262,820	250,324	12,496
Sale and maintenance of motor vehicles	333.9	24,850	22,163	2,687
Wholesale trade and commission trade	861.8	45,625	40,937	4,688
Retail trade and repair of household goods	1,391.8	67,650	57,509	10,141
Hotels and restaurants	997.7	60,680	53,472	7,208
Land transport, transport via pipelines	448.1	36,450	33,998	2,452
Water transport	12.7	1,173	1,096	77
Air transport	40.2	3,981	3,532	449
Other transport and communication activities	357.3	24,351	21,223	3,128
Financial intermediation	392.9	4,047	2,078	1,969
Real estate, renting and business activities	260.3	8,596	7,425	1,171
Computer and related activities, research and development	217.1	3,193	1,829	1,364
Other business activities	1,661.8	43,322	34,866	8,456
Public administration and defence, compulsory Social Security	1,065.1	43,085	37,833	5,252
Education	626.8	9,844	7,632	2,212
Health and social work, veterinary activities	1,118.0	42,925	34,912	8,013
Sewage and refuse, sanitation and similar activities	94.4	10,601	9,885	716
Membership organisations, recreational and cultural activities	408.9	13,561	11,514	2,047
Other personal service activities	180.4	14,515	11,970	2,545
Private household with employed persons	40.5	1,405	1,234	171
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,057.9</b>	<b>1,022,067</b>	<b>924,981</b>	<b>97,086</b>

Source: [http://www.mtin.es/estadisticas/ANUARIO2007/ATE/ate02\\_top\\_HTML.htm](http://www.mtin.es/estadisticas/ANUARIO2007/ATE/ate02_top_HTML.htm) (3 right columns)

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

[4] Number of workers per thousands



## Long-term trends

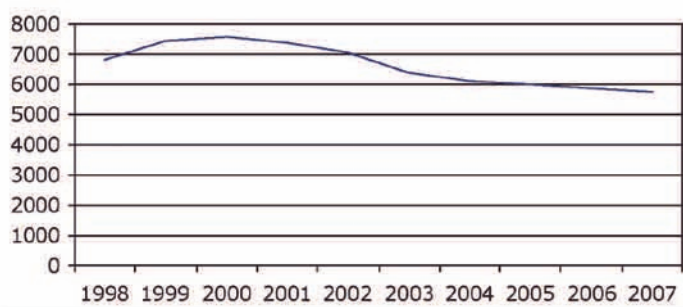
The following curves are covering agriculture, industry, construction and services. Accidents at work are notified starting from 1 day off work and thus for all fatal accidents. Considering its rather high number of accidents and to avoid statistical distortions, data from the agricultural sector are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

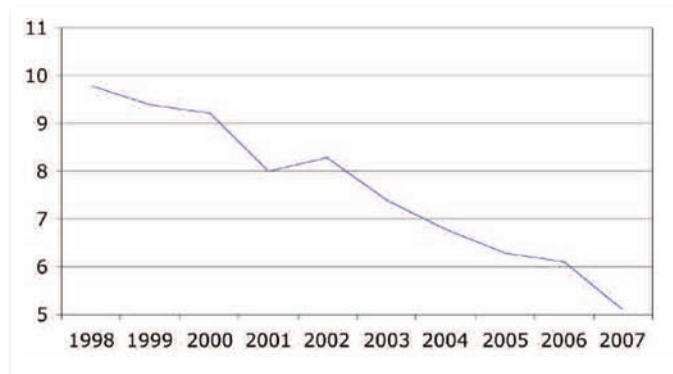
Accidents at work with days off work  
(excluding commuting accidents)

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



Fatal accidents at work  
(excluding commuting accidents)

Source: Table ATE-28: Fatal accidents at work incidence rate, per sector and activity branch

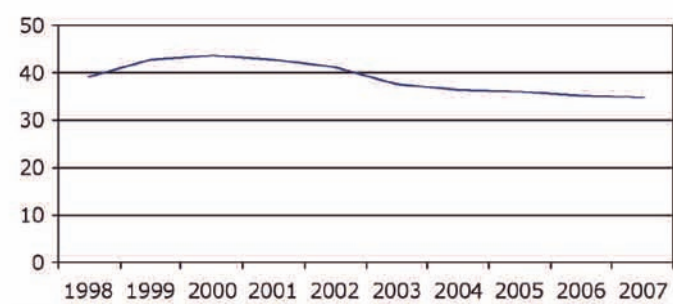


### Frequency rate

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

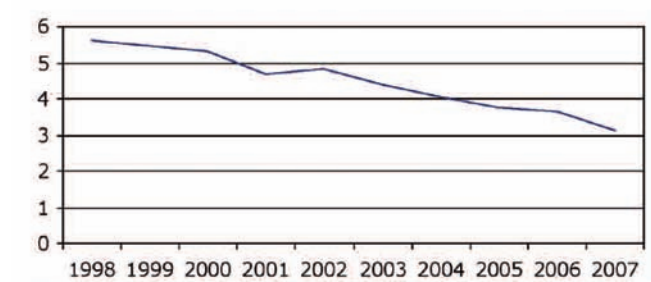
Accidents at work with days off work  
(excluding commuting accidents)

Source: Table ATE-26: Accidents at work frequency rate per sector and activity branch



Fatal accidents  
(excluding commuting accidents)

Source: Table ATE-30: Fatal accidents frequency rate per sector and activity branch



**Accidents at work**

*Distribution of the number of work accidents – excluding commuting ones – with days off work per activity branch and according to the level of gravity*

Activity branch (NACE)	Minor	Serious	Fatal	Total
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	30,417	466	49	30,932
Fishing	3,403	111	29	3,543
Extraction and agglomeration of coal	3,842	22	5	3,869
Extraction of oil, gas, uranium, metal ores	347	3	-	350
Extraction of non energetic products and non metal ores	3,997	57	10	4,064
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	36,142	241	22	36,405
Manufacture of textiles and textile products	6,309	42	1	6,352
Manufacture of leather and leather products	1,404	14	-	1,418
Manufacture of wood and wood products	14,169	224	4	14,397
Pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing	10,506	73	10	10,589
Coking, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	248	8	1	257
Chemical industry	8,697	90	8	8,795
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	10,850	80	4	10,934
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	18,739	220	22	18,981
Manufacture of basic metals	19,777	162	14	19,953
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	47,851	385	22	48,258
Manufacture of machinery and equipment	14,207	109	7	14,323
Manufacture of office and computer equipment	1,391	7	2	1,400
Manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus	6,357	37	7	6,401
Manufacture of medical, precision and other equipment	739	5	1	745
Manufacture of motor vehicles and trailers	10,136	62	2	10,200
Manufacture of other transport equipment	7,072	44	2	7,118
Other manufacturing activities	15,565	175	5	15,745
Production and distribution of electricity, gas and water	4,444	69	7	4,520
Construction	247,094	2,952	278	250,324
Sale and maintenance of motor vehicles	22,005	146	12	22,163
Wholesale trade and commission trade	40,613	302	22	40,937
Retail trade and repair of household goods	57,287	204	18	57,509
Hotels and restaurants	53,208	247	17	53,472
Land transport, transport via pipelines	33,408	477	113	33,998
Water transport	1,072	22	2	1,096
Air transport	3,524	4	4	3,532
Other transport and communication activities	21,060	146	17	21,223
Financial intermediation	2,038	34	6	2,078
Real estate, renting and business activities	7,325	89	11	7,425
Computer and related activities, research and development	1,814	13	2	1,829
Other business activities	34,629	214	23	34,866
Public administration and defence, compulsory Social Security	37,432	372	29	37,833
Education	7,553	74	5	7,632
Health and social work, veterinary activities	34,596	305	11	34,912
Sewage and refuse, sanitation and similar activities	9,815	64	6	9,885
Membership organisations, recreational and cultural activities	11,386	119	9	11,514
Other personal service activities	11,885	78	7	11,970
Private household with employed persons	1,221	13	-	1,234
<b>Total</b>	<b>915,574</b>	<b>8,581</b>	<b>826</b>	<b>924,981</b>

Source: [http://www.mtin.es/estadisticas/ANUARIO2007/ATE/ate04\\_top\\_HTML.htm](http://www.mtin.es/estadisticas/ANUARIO2007/ATE/ate04_top_HTML.htm)

**The 5 branches of activity registering the highest number of accidents at work with days off (excluding commuting accidents) in absolute value**

<b>Accidents at work</b>		
<b>Branch of activity</b>	<b>Accidents at work</b>	<b>% compared to total</b>
Construction	250,324	27.06
Retail trade and repair of household goods	57,509	6.22
Hotels and restaurants	53,472	5.78
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	48,258	5.22
Public administration and defence, compulsory Social Security	37,833	4.09
Other branches	477,585	51.63
<b>Total</b>	<b>924,981</b>	<b>100</b>

<b>Fatal accidents at work</b>		
<b>Branch of activity</b>	<b>Fatal</b>	<b>% compared to total</b>
Construction	278	33.66
Land transport, transport via pipelines	113	13.68
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	49	5.93
Public administration and defence, compulsory Social Security	29	3.51
Fishing	29	3.51
Other branches	328	39.71
<b>Total</b>	<b>826</b>	<b>100</b>

<b>Serious accidents at work</b>		
<b>Branch of activity</b>	<b>Serious</b>	<b>% compared to total</b>
Construction	2,952	34.40
Land transport, transport via pipelines	477	5.56
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	466	5.43
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	385	4.49
Public administration and defence, compulsory Social Security	372	4.34
Other branches	3,929	45.79
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,581</b>	<b>100</b>

<b>Minor accidents at work</b>		
<b>Branch of activity</b>	<b>Minor</b>	<b>% compared to total</b>
Construction	247,094	26.99
Retail trade and repair of household goods	57,287	6.26
Hotels and restaurants	53,208	5.81
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	47,851	5.23
Public administration and defence, compulsory Social Security	37,432	4.09
Other branches	472,702	51.63
<b>Total</b>	<b>915,74</b>	<b>100</b>

## Commuting accidents

*Distribution of the number of commuting accidents with days off work per activity branch and according to the gravity level*

Branch of activity (NACE)	Minor	Serious	Fatal	Total
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	1,740	47	29	1,816
Fishing	84	6	2	92
Extraction and agglomeration of coal	36	0	1	37
Extraction of oil, gas, uranium, metal ores	53	3	0	56
Extraction of non energetic products and non metal ores	121	2	2	125
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	2,511	35	7	2,553
Manufacture of textiles and textile products	855	15	1	871
Manufacture of leather and leather products	234	2	1	237
Manufacture of wood and wood products	842	18	4	864
Pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing	1,187	25	4	1,216
Coking, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	49	4	1	54
Chemical industry	1,029	15	2	1,046
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	801	20	2	823
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	958	25	5	988
Manufacture of basic metals	1,074	14	4	1,092
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	2,629	54	4	2,687
Manufacture of machinery and equipment	944	7	2	953
Manufacture of office and computer equipment	283	2	0	285
Manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus	639	14	3	656
Manufacture of medical, precision and other equipment	148	3	0	151
Manufacture of motor vehicles and trailers	1,125	15	3	1,143
Manufacture of other transport equipment	376	3	1	380
Other manufacturing activities	1,248	21	6	1,275
Production and distribution of electricity, gas and water	431	11	2	444
Construction	12,071	334	91	12,496
Sale and maintenance of motor vehicles	2,621	58	8	2,687
Wholesale trade and commission trade	4,596	80	12	4,688
Retail trade and repair of household goods	10,014	109	18	10,141
Hotels and restaurants	7,032	154	22	7,208
Land transport, transport via pipelines	2,366	73	13	2,452
Water transport	73	3	1	77
Air transport	446	2	1	449
Other transport and communication activities	3,066	51	11	3,128
Financial intermediation	1,924	38	7	1,969
Real estate, renting and business activities	1,130	36	5	1,171
Computer and related activities, research and development	1,344	16	4	1,364
Other business activities	8,318	117	21	8,456
Public administration and defence, compulsory Social Security	5,104	135	13	5,252
Education	2,162	42	8	2,212
Health and social work, veterinary activities	7,859	142	12	8,013
Sewage and refuse, sanitation and similar activities	699	15	2	716
Membership organisations, recreational and cultural activities	1,998	46	3	2,047
Other personal service activities	2,504	38	3	2,545
Private household with employed persons	161	10	0	171
<b>Total</b>	<b>94,885</b>	<b>1,860</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>97,086</b>

Source: [http://www.mtin.es/estadisticas/ANUARIO2007/ATE/ate02\\_top\\_HTML.htm](http://www.mtin.es/estadisticas/ANUARIO2007/ATE/ate02_top_HTML.htm)

## The 5 branches of activity registering the highest number of commuting accidents with days off work in absolute value

<b>Commuting accidents</b>		
<b>Branch of activity</b>	<b>Commuting Acc</b>	<b>% compared to total</b>
Construction	12,496	12.48
Retail trade and repair of household goods	10,141	10.45
Other business activities	8,456	8.71
Health and social work, veterinary activities	8,013	8.25
Hotels and restaurants	7,208	7.42
Other branches	50,799	52.32
<b>Total</b>	<b>97,086</b>	<b>100</b>

<b>Fatal commuting accidents</b>		
<b>Branch of activity</b>	<b>Fatal</b>	<b>% compared to total</b>
Construction	91	26.69
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	29	8.50
Hotels and restaurants	22	6.45
Other business activities	21	6.16
Retail trade and repair of household goods	18	5.28
Other branches	190	46.92
<b>Total</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>100</b>

<b>Serious commuting accidents</b>		
<b>Branch of activity</b>	<b>Serious</b>	<b>% compared to total</b>
Construction	354	19.03
Hotels and restaurants	154	8.28
Health and social work, veterinary activities	142	7.63
Public administration and defence, compulsory Social Security	135	7.26
Other business activities	117	6.29
Other branches	958	51.51
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,860</b>	<b>100</b>

<b>Minor commuting accidents</b>		
<b>Branch of activity</b>	<b>Minor</b>	<b>% compared to total</b>
Construction	12,071	12.72
Retail trade and repair of household goods	10,014	10.55
Other business activities	8,318	8.77
Health and social work, veterinary activities	7,859	8.28
Hotels and restaurants	7,032	7.41
Other branches	49,591	52.26
<b>Total</b>	<b>94,885</b>	<b>100</b>

## Percentage of traffic<sup>5</sup> accidents compared to the total number of work and commuting accidents according to the gravity level

<b>Accidents</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>
Fatal	36.2	38.0	38.9	39.1
Serious	17.9	19.2	20.4	19.1
Minor	6.2	6.6	7.1	6.9

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

(5) 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 (911,561 in 2006 and 924,981 in 2007). 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 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.

### 2007 Data

#### Simplified presentation of table ATE-11

Type of working environment	Total	Minor	Serious	Fatal
Industrial site	368,118	365,286	2,692	140
Construction site, construction, opencast quarry, opencast mine	217,672	214,803	2,639	230
Farming, breeding, fish farming, forest zone	34,871	34,308	529	34
Tertiary activity area, office, amusement area, miscellaneous	131,535	130,805	652	78
Health establishment	31,608	31,345	256	7
Public area	86,790	85,391	1,138	261
In the home	21,344	21,115	213	16
Sport area	7,308	7,217	86	5
In the air, elevated, excluding construction sites	1,764	1,652	87	25
Underground, excluding construction sites	4,825	4,794	27	4
On / over water, excluding construction sites	4,896	4,750	120	26
In high pressure environment, excluding construction sites	103	103	0	0
Other working environment not listed	9,151	9,050	101	0
No information	4,996	4,955	41	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>924,981</b>	<b>915, 574</b>	<b>8,581</b>	<b>826</b>

Source: [http://www.mtin.es/estadisticas/ANUARIO2007/ATE/ate11\\_top\\_EXCEL.htm](http://www.mtin.es/estadisticas/ANUARIO2007/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.

#### 2007 Data

##### Simplified presentation of table ATE-12

Type of working process	Total	Minor	Serious	Fatal
Production, manufacturing, processing, storing, all types	356,404	353,999	2,319	86
Excavation, construction, repair, demolition	161,876	159,727	1,977	172
Agriculture type work, forestry, horticulture, fish farming, work with live animals	33,716	33,144	519	53
Services provided to enterprise and/or to the general public ; intellectual activity	106,235	105,447	712	76
Other work related to the tasks listed above	172,862	170,996	1,708	158
Movement, sport, artistic activity	55,672	54,489	903	280
Other working process not listed	29,371	29,004	366	1
No information	8,845	8,768	77	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>924,981</b>	<b>915,574</b>	<b>8,581</b>	<b>826</b>

Source: [http://www.mtin.es/estadisticas/ANUARIO2007/ATE/ate12\\_top\\_EXCEL.htm](http://www.mtin.es/estadisticas/ANUARIO2007/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.

#### 2007 Data

##### Simplified presentation of table ATE-13

Specific physical activity	Total	Minor	Serious	Fatal
Operating machine	51,961	50,967	959	35
Working with hand-held tools	132,945	131,610	1,227	108
Driving/being on board a means of transport or handling equipment	47,735	46,550	966	219
Handling of objects	276,310	274,287	1,906	117
Carrying by hand	123,562	123,039	498	25
Movement	257,708	255,169	2,308	231
Presence	16,971	16,437	450	84
Other specific physical activity not listed	10,552	10,354	197	1
No information	7,237	7,161	70	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>924,981</b>	<b>915,574</b>	<b>8,581</b>	<b>826</b>

Source: [http://www.mtin.es/estadisticas/ANUARIO2007/ATE/ate13\\_top\\_EXCEL.htm](http://www.mtin.es/estadisticas/ANUARIO2007/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.

#### 2007 Data

Simplified presentation of table ATE-14

Deviation	Total	Minor	Serious	Fatal
Deviation due to electrical problems, explosion, fire	6,118	5,878	212	28
Deviation by overflow, overturn, leak, flow, vaporisation, emission	26,718	26,505	207	6
Breakage, bursting, splitting, slipping, fall, collapse of material agent	71,328	70,046	1,163	119
Loss of control (total or partial) of machine, means of transport or handling equipment, hand-held tool, object, animal	152,445	150,237	1,927	281
Slipping, stumbling and falling, fall of persons	138,706	136,112	2,480	114
Body movement without any physical stress (generally leading to an external injury)	169,336	168,339	979	18
Body movement under or with physical stress (generally leading to an internal injury)	294,083	293,484	599	0
Shock, fright, violence, aggression, threat, presence	12,213	11,978	228	7
Other type of deviation not listed	27,347	26,874	471	2
No information	26,687	26,121	315	251
<b>Total</b>	<b>924,981</b>	<b>915,574</b>	<b>8,581</b>	<b>826</b>

Source: [http://www.mtin.es/estadisticas/ANUARIO2007/ATE/ate14\\_top\\_EXCEL.htm](http://www.mtin.es/estadisticas/ANUARIO2007/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.

## 2007 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)	133,741	132,796	933	12
Buildings, structures, surfaces – above ground level (indoor or outdoor)	62,106	60,637	1,373	96
Buildings, structures, surfaces – below ground level (indoor or outdoor)	2,845	2,767	61	17
Systems for the supply and distribution of materials, pipe networks	8,277	8,209	68	0
Motors, systems for energy transmission and storage	6,947	6,787	143	17
Hand held tool, not powered	66,865	66,553	309	3
Hand-held or hand-guided tools, mechanical	25,178	24,950	225	3
Hand tools – without specification of power sources	9,657	9,584	72	1
Machines and equipment – portable or mobile	15,653	15,322	289	42
Machines and equipment – fixed	40,871	40,165	680	26
Conveying, transport and storage systems	73,138	72,464	603	71
Land vehicles	49,440	48,386	881	173
Other transport vehicles	3,096	3,022	49	25
Materials, objects, products, machine components, debris, dust	230,729	229,644	1,026	59
Chemical, explosive, radioactive, biological substances	7,444	7,330	105	9
Safety devices and equipment	1,832	1,807	25	0
Other equipment, personal equipment, sports equipment, weapons, domestic appliances	20,441	20,360	79	2
Living organisms and human beings	32,367	32,061	293	13
Bulk waste	1,831	1,823	8	0
Physical phenomena and natural elements	3,977	3,896	78	3
Other material agents not listed	30,839	30,579	258	2
No material agent or no information	97,707	96,432	1,023	252
<b>Total</b>	<b>924,981</b>	<b>915,574</b>	<b>8,581</b>	<b>826</b>

Source: [http://www.mtin.es/estadisticas/ANUARIO2007/ATE/ate15\\_top\\_EXCEL.htm](http://www.mtin.es/estadisticas/ANUARIO2007/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.

#### 2007 Data

Simplified presentation of table ATE-16

Contact – Mode of injury	Total	Minor	Serious	Fatal
Contact with electrical voltage, temperature, hazardous substances	30,544	30,135	370	39
Drowned, buried, enveloped	3,312	3,225	37	50
Horizontal or vertical impact with or against a stationary object	202,119	199,004	2,979	136
Struck by object in motion, collision with...	146,664	145,231	1,370	63
Contact with sharp, pointed, rough, coarse material agent	107,552	106,641	903	8
Trapped, crushed, etc.	30,272	29,142	1,020	110
Physical or mental stress	339,464	339,075	389	0
Bite, kick, etc. (animal or human)	10,270	10,175	93	2
Coronary, brain haemorrhage*	1,358	581	526	251
Traffic accidents*	24,941	24,147	628	166
Other contacts not listed	13,206	13,076	129	1
No information	15,279	15,142	137	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>924,981</b>	<b>915,574</b>	<b>8,581</b>	<b>826</b>

Source: [http://www.mtin.es/estadisticas/ANUARIO2007/ATE/ate16\\_top\\_EXCEL.htm](http://www.mtin.es/estadisticas/ANUARIO2007/ATE/ate16_top_EXCEL.htm)

\* 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.** 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.

## 2007 Data

### Simplified presentation of table ATE-17

Material agent of the contact	Total	Minor	Serious	Fatal
Building, structures, surfaces – at ground level (indoor or outdoor, fixed or mobile, temporary or not)	143,572	142,004	1,435	133
Buildings, structures, surfaces – above ground level (indoor or outdoor)	58,891	57,766	1,118	7
Buildings, structures, surfaces – below ground level (indoor or outdoor)	2,720	2,652	64	4
Systems for the supply and distribution of materials, pipe networks	8,360	8,288	72	0
Motors, systems for energy transmission and storage	7,035	6,868	147	20
Hand-held tool, not powered	67,425	67,136	285	4
Hand-held or hand-guided tools, mechanical	25,006	24,773	232	1
Hand tools – without specification of power sources	9,576	9,504	72	0
Machines and equipment – portable or mobile	15,861	15,544	279	38
Machines and equipment – fixed	41,502	40,760	720	22
Conveying, transport and storage systems	72,992	72,402	543	47
Land vehicles	47,482	46,480	845	157
Other transport vehicles	2,988	2,933	45	10
Materials, objects, products, machine components, debris, dust	240,892	239,766	1,053	73
Chemical, explosive, radioactive, biological substances	8,409	8,288	109	12
Safety devices and equipment	1,675	1,656	19	0
Other equipment, personal equipment, sports equipment, weapons, domestic appliances	20,957	20,875	76	6
Living organisms and human beings	31,468	31,192	263	13
Bulk waste	1,739	1,733	6	0
Physical phenomena and natural elements	3,455	3,361	70	24
Other material agents not listed	31,893	31,617	275	1
No material agent or no information	81,083	79,976	853	254
<b>Total</b>	<b>924,981</b>	<b>915,574</b>	<b>8,581</b>	<b>826</b>

Source: [http://www.mtin.es/estadisticas/ANUARIO2007/ATE/ate17\\_top\\_EXCEL.htm](http://www.mtin.es/estadisticas/ANUARIO2007/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

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

Annual statistical publications of the Ministry of Labour and Immigration. Year 2000 to 2006. Tables ATE32 to ATE36

Please note that the recording process has been modified on the 1<sup>st</sup> 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 previous data to 2007 data.

### 2007 data below presents the occupational diseases distribution per sector and per activity branch.

Sector	Total			With days off work			Without days off work		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Agrarian	276	171	105	194	113	81	82	58	24
Industry	8,518	5,829	2,689	5,774	3,801	1,973	2,744	2,028	716
Construction	1,975	1,928	47	1,287	1,260	27	688	668	20
Service	6,241	2,465	3,776	4,270	1,648	2,622	1,971	817	1,154
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,010</b>	<b>10,393</b>	<b>6,617</b>	<b>11,525</b>	<b>6,822</b>	<b>4,703</b>	<b>5,485</b>	<b>3,571</b>	<b>1,914</b>

Source: [http://www.mtin.es/estadisticas/ANUARIO2007/ATE/ate32\\_top.HTML.htm](http://www.mtin.es/estadisticas/ANUARIO2007/ATE/ate32_top.HTML.htm)

Ministry of Labour and Immigration. Social Security: Table ATE-32 Occupational disease per gender, per sector and activity branch. 2007 data

### Distribution per activity branches

Branches recording the greatest number of recognized cases		
Branch of activity	Recognitions	% compared to total
Construction	1,975	11.61
Manufacture of motor vehicles and trailers	1,339	7.87
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	1,307	7.68
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	1,257	7.39
Other business activities	1,012	5.95
Other branches	10,120	59.49
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,010</b>	<b>100</b>

Recognized cases with days off work and with compensation		
Branch of activity	Recognitions	% compared to total
Construction	1,287	11.17
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	985	8.55
Manufacture of motor vehicles and trailers	930	8.07
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	777	6.74
Other business activities	709	6.15
Other branches	11,525	59.32
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,525</b>	<b>100</b>

<b>Recognized cases without days off work and without compensation</b>		
<b>Branch of activity</b>	<b>Recognitions</b>	<b>% compared to total</b>
Construction	688	12.54
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	530	9.66
Manufacture of motor vehicles and trailers	409	7.46
Other business activities	303	5.52
Retail trade and repair of household goods	301	5.49
Other branches	3,254	59.33
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,485</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: [http://www.mtin.es/estadisticas/ANUARIO2007/ATE/ate32\\_top\\_HTML.htm](http://www.mtin.es/estadisticas/ANUARIO2007/ATE/ate32_top_HTML.htm)

Ministry of Labour and Immigration. Social Security: Table ATE-32 Occupational diseases per gender, per sector and activity branch. 2007 data

## Distribution per occupational diseases

<b>Most frequent occupational diseases</b>		
<b>Diseases</b>	<b>Recognitions</b>	<b>% compared to total</b>
Tendonitis, tenosynovitis	10,319	60.66
Nerves compression syndromes including carpal canal syndrome	2,189	12.87
Dermatitis caused by artificial material agent	949	5.58
Hypoacusis or deafness because of noise	548	3.22
Hygroma	445	2.62
Others	2,560	15.05
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,010</b>	<b>100</b>

<b>Recognized occupational diseases with days off work and with compensation</b>		
<b>Diseases</b>	<b>Recognitions</b>	<b>% compared to total</b>
Tendonitis, tenosynovitis	7,307	63.40
Nerves compression syndromes including carpal canal syndrome	1,504	13.05
Dermatitis caused by artificial material agent	644	5.59
Hygroma	313	2.72
Disease caused by a metallic material agent	190	1.65
Others	1,567	13.60
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,525</b>	<b>100</b>

<b>Recognized occupational disease without days off and without compensation</b>		
<b>Diseases</b>	<b>Recognitions</b>	<b>% compared to total</b>
Tendonitis, tenosynovitis	3,012	54.91
Nerves compression syndromes including carpal canal syndrome	685	12.49
Hypoacusis or deafness because of noise	522	9.52
Dermatitis caused by artificial material agent	305	5.56
Hygroma	132	2.51
Others	829	15.11
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,485</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: [http://www.mtin.es/estadisticas/ANUARIO2007/ATE/ate33\\_top\\_HTML.htm](http://www.mtin.es/estadisticas/ANUARIO2007/ATE/ate33_top_HTML.htm)

Ministry of Labour and Immigration. Social Security: Table ATE-33 Occupational diseases per gender, sector and activity branch. 2007 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 base<sup>6</sup> 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 7/1/2008, the Spanish Social Security system reckoned 7,637,400 pensioners among which**

due to accidents at work					
For permanent disability	Retired <sup>7</sup>	Widowhood	Orphan	Families	Total
<b>83,217</b>	44,217	62,822	14,140	1,212	<b>205,608</b>

due to occupational diseases					
For permanent disability	Retired <sup>7</sup>	Widowhood	Orphan	Families	Total
<b>13,737</b>	12,075	16,421	1,212	230	<b>43,675</b>

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 kind of work		Permanent total disability for any	Severe disability	Total
		55 % rate	75 % rate			
<b>Acc</b>	1,148	49,638	18,962	10,061	3,408	<b>83,217</b>
<b>OD</b>	0	8,327	4,458	931	21	<b>13,737</b>

Source: Ministry of Labour and Immigration. Social Security  
[http://www.seg-social.es/Internet\\_1/Lanzadera/index.htm?URL=82](http://www.seg-social.es/Internet_1/Lanzadera/index.htm?URL=82)

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

[7] Victims of more than 65 years old getting only a disability pension

## 7. Eurostat data

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

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

Serious accidents	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
UE (25 countries)	:	:	:	:	100	100	99	95	88	83	79	77
UE (15 countries)	111	104	103	100	100	100	98	94	86	81	78	76
Euro area (12 countries)	:	105	103	101	100	99	97	92	84	79	76	74
<b>Spain</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>87</b>

(: ) not available

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

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

Fatal accidents	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
UE (25 countries)	:	:	:	:	100	88	87	85	81	80	76	72
UE (15 countries)	122	116	113	106	100	91	88	85	80	78	75	74
Euro area (12 countries)	123	113	110	102	100	88	86	83	78	78	73	72
<b>Spain</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>64</b>

(: ) not available

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

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

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