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**

EUROGIP is grateful for the contribution of Mrs Vera Grandeova of CSÚ [Český statistický úrad - Czech Statistical Office], of Dr. Pavel Urban of SZU [Státní Zdravotní Ústav - National Institute of Public Health] and of Mr Kolinsky of VÚBP [Výzkumný ústav bezpečnosti práce, v.v.i. - Occupational Safety Research Institute] to this statistical review.

**Contents**

1. Main characteristics of the Czech Republic occupational injury insurance system 3
2. Statistical data sources 7
3. Main data 8
4. Accidents at work 9
5. Occupational diseases 15
6. Eurostat data 18
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 law\(^1\), 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 companies\(^2\) 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 diseases 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 levels 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 company 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 vecí - 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).

[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 úrad 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.


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.


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=/statistics_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

**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

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

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**

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

**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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Accidents at work incidence rate</th>
<th>Fatal accidents incidence rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2.06</td>
<td>0.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>2.08</td>
<td>0.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>2.03</td>
<td>0.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>1.87</td>
<td>0.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>1.86</td>
<td>0.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>1.85</td>
<td>0.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>1.83</td>
<td>0.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>1.68</td>
<td>0.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>1.56</td>
<td>0.38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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

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

(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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Per activity branch (NACE6)</th>
<th>Number of insured workers</th>
<th>Number of accidents at work</th>
<th>Incidence rate</th>
<th>Fatal accidents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land transport</td>
<td>199,142</td>
<td>3,765</td>
<td>1.89</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water transport</td>
<td>639</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2.35</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air transport</td>
<td>6,254</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supporting and auxiliary transport activities; travel agencies</td>
<td>62,669</td>
<td>853</td>
<td>1.36</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Posts and telecommunications</td>
<td>72,545</td>
<td>1,222</td>
<td>1.68</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial intermediation, except insurance and pension funding</td>
<td>52,288</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>0.19</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance and pensions funding, except compulsory and social security</td>
<td>16,678</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activities auxiliary to financial intermediation</td>
<td>11,764</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real estate activities</td>
<td>72,198</td>
<td>532</td>
<td>0.74</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renting of machinery and equipment without operator and of personal and household goods</td>
<td>6,933</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>0.85</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer activities</td>
<td>55,011</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research and development</td>
<td>19,567</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other business activities</td>
<td>337,437</td>
<td>3,080</td>
<td>0.91</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public administration</td>
<td>240,843</td>
<td>1,944</td>
<td>0.81</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>315,912</td>
<td>1,768</td>
<td>0.56</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health and social work</td>
<td>299,912</td>
<td>2,419</td>
<td>0.81</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation</td>
<td>34,553</td>
<td>1,027</td>
<td>2.97</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activities of membership organizations</td>
<td>34,420</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>0.49</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recreational, cultural and sporting activities</td>
<td>75,054</td>
<td>510</td>
<td>0.68</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other service activities</td>
<td>23,469</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>0.90</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extra-territorial organizations and bodies</td>
<td>11,846</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>0.63</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,572,443</strong></td>
<td><strong>71,281</strong></td>
<td><strong>1.56</strong></td>
<td><strong>174</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(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**

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

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

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

**Accidents at work incidence rate**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity branch (NACE)</th>
<th>Incidence rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Manufacture of basic metals</td>
<td>3.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment</td>
<td>3.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacture of wood and products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials</td>
<td>3.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products</td>
<td>3.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture, hunting and related services activities</td>
<td>3.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>National incidence rate</strong></td>
<td><strong>1.56</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fatal accidents’ incidence rate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity branch (NACE)</th>
<th>Incidence rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>1.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mining and quarrying</td>
<td>1.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture, hunting and related services</td>
<td>1.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation, storage and communication</td>
<td>0.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other community, social and personal service activities</td>
<td>0.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National incidence rate</td>
<td>0.38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1999</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of victims [a]</td>
<td>1,863</td>
<td>1,713</td>
<td>1,661</td>
<td>1,567</td>
<td>1,506</td>
<td>1,316</td>
<td>1,317</td>
<td>1,122</td>
<td>1,062</td>
<td>1,115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fully recognized ODs [b]</td>
<td>1,845</td>
<td>1,691</td>
<td>1,627</td>
<td>1,531</td>
<td>1,486</td>
<td>1,329</td>
<td>1,340</td>
<td>1,150</td>
<td>1,228</td>
<td>1,327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endangerment by an OD [c]</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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, 31.5, 31.0, 27.0, 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

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

### Most frequent endangerment notifications of occupational diseases

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Diseases</th>
<th>Cases of endangerment</th>
<th>% compared to total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Diseases of peripheral nerves due to overload: carpal tunnel syndrome and other compressive neuropathies</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>35.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diseases of peripheral nerves due to work with vibrating tools: ischemic and compressive neuropathies</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>31.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diseases of tendons due to overload: tendonitis</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noise-induced hearing loss</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diseases of blood vessels in the hands due to work with vibrating tools: vibration white fingers, Raynaud syndrome</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>76</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Most frequently recognized occupational diseases per activity branch

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

### Most frequent endangerment notifications of occupational diseases

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity branch</th>
<th>Cases of endangerment</th>
<th>% compared to total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>23.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacture of basic metals</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>17.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mining of coal and lignite; extraction of peat</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>13.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacture of electrical equipment</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>35.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>76</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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) (*)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EU (15 countries)</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euro area (12 countries)</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech republic</td>
<td>:</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(*) 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EU (15 countries)</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euro area (12 countries)</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech republic</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(*) The index shows the evolution of the incidence rate of fatal and serious accidents at work in comparison to 1998 (= 100). The incidence rate = \( \text{number of accidents with more than three days away from work or number of fatal accidents at work that occurred during the year}/\text{number of persons in employment in the reference population} \times 100,000 \). 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.

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.