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Thematic note



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Statistical Review of Occupational Injuries

ITALY

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.

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1. Main characteristics of the Italian occupational injury insurance system

In Italy being insured against occupational injuries is compulsory for workers and some categories of self-employed. The insurance system is managed by the **Istituto Nazionale per l'Assicurazione contro gli Infortuni sul Lavoro**, INAIL (National Institute for Insurance against Accidents at Work).

INAIL is a financially independent public body, acting under State control. It is in charge of collecting premiums which are the sole responsibility of employers. In return, it pays benefits to workers (industry, services, craft and agriculture), some categories of self-employed and civil servants, students and persons working without wages in the family surrounding. A bonus / malus system, based on the companies' occupational health and safety results is being implemented.

Commuting accidents are covered by the insurance since year 2000.

Only the **work and commuting accidents** with at least three days off work have to be notified by the employer and thus are coded by INAIL. From his receipt of the medical certificate, the employer has two days to notify the accident. Nevertheless, the notification is still possible -but with a fine- during a three-year period (time limit). Fatal accidents have to be notified within 24 hours starting at the moment of the accident.

For 75 % of the cases, the notification is done using a paper form, the rest being notified using an electronic form. Large companies use more frequently the electronic notification system thus providing a better quality data facilitating the statistical coding. Once the accident has been notified, INAIL starts a recognition process. An average of 15 % of the notified accidents is not recognized (123,558 cases in 2008).

About notification and recognition of **occupational diseases**, a mixed system (list and complementary system) is implemented. A new list of 85 occupational diseases is in force since July 2008.

To start a claim for recognition of a disease, the victim must hand over to his employer the initial medical certificate made out within the 15 days following his first full day of absence due to the disease. In other words, the victim has to visit a doctor (family or labour doctor) within this 15-day delay. In the case of a family doctor, the victim will inform his labour doctor within the same delay and will hand over to him the medical certificate.

For his part, the doctor (family or labour doctor) who diagnosed the disease will hand over declaratory certificates to INAIL within a 10-day delay following his first consultation with the victim.

As to the employer, he has to send to INAIL a formal claim for recognition within the five days following his receipt of the medical certificate. Nevertheless, the notification is still possible -but with a fine- during a three-year period (time limit).

Information on cash benefits

For occupational and commuting accidents as for occupational diseases, there is a three-day waiting delay before INAIL takes care of the victim. In practice, the employer compensates for this intermediary period (100 % maintenance of the wage the day of the accident and then 60 % for the three following days). From the 4th till the 90th day INAIL compensates for at a rate of 60 % of the average daily wage and then at 75 % from the 91st day till the victim's recovery. The calculation basis is the wage earned during the 15 days preceding the event.

The countdown starts the day of the accident for an accident at work or the first full day of absence from work for an occupational disease.

On the other hand, starting on 07-25-2000, implementation date of a new compensation system, a permanent disability rate¹ of less than 6 % does not give right to compensation; from 6 % to 15 %, a lump sum is paid for psycho-physical damages (danno biologico). For permanent incapacity rate equal or superior to 16 %, a pension compensating psycho-physical damages as well as the victim's capacity to earn his/her living is paid.

Please visit the INAIL website <http://www.inail.it> for additional information.

Information in French language (last update on 9/1/2000) are available on the site.

The prevention² of occupational accidents and diseases are under the responsibility of the regional public bodies and of the Istituto Superiore per la Prevenzione e la Sicurezza del Lavoro, ISPESL, (Higher Institute for Prevention and Safety at Work).

Please visit the ISPESL website <http://www.ispesl.it> for additional information.

[1] Before the permanent disability rate should be equal or superior to 11 % to give right to a pension.

[2] INAIL is having a prevention action on its own. To this end, it set up the CON.T.A.R.P (Consulenza tecnica accertamento rischi e prevenzione, Technical council for risks certification and prevention) which is composed of 50 experts (engineers, chemists, etc.) divided over all the national territory among the various regional offices. The duties of this body are counselling in the field of risk evaluation, surveys and analyses, training, elaboration of documentary supports and the occupational diseases statistical review. INAIL takes also part in prevention activities with others entities such as public bodies, employers and craft associations and labour-management organisations. At last, INAIL can financially help SMEs to update their equipment, to meet safety and health standards or for training and information projects.

2. Statistical data sources

For Italy

Statistical data reproduced within this document come from INAIL. They are available (in Italian language) at the following web address:

http://www.inail.it/Portale/appmanager/portale/desktop?_nfpb=true&pageLabel=PAGE_STATISTICHE

Note :

INAIL statistical data cover the industry, trade, services, agriculture sectors and some State civil servants. Only the data of the industry, trade and services sectors (equivalent to the French régime general) are considered in this document.

The 2008 data published in this review cover only decided and compensated cases of occupational injuries until 10/31/2009

As a matter of fact, statistical data are updated two times per year according to the pending cases processed (refer to the number of pending cases pages 6 and 11).

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 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 insured workers (2008): 18,361,261 including 3,144,060 insured in the craft sector and 15,217,201 insured in the non-craft sector.

Number of insured companies (2008): 3,868,856 including 1,618,774 in the craft sector and 2,250,082 in the non-craft sector.

Distribution of workers insured by INAIL per activity branch (2008)

In the following tables, the line "Agriculture, hunting and forestry" deals with activities of companies not owning agricultural lands. On the contrary, they would be accounted for with the agricultural sector which is not considered by this review.

The line "Fishing" deals with inland and costal waters fishing activities with vessels of less than 10 tonnes. High sea fishermen have their own insurance fund.

The distinction between craft and non-craft companies is established according to criteria specified by law: number of staff, number of trainees, activity and equipment. 99 % of the craft companies insured by INAIL have a staff of less than 15 workers.

NACE ³ branches	Craft	Non-craft	Total
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	19,514	134,588	154,102
Fishing	-	1,456	1,456
Mining and quarrying	4,018	58,863	62,881
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	175,064	329,732	504,796
Manufacture of textiles and textile products	125,552	293,258	418,810
Manufacture of leather and leather products	48,858	105,824	154,682
Manufacture of wood and wood products	89,681	77,082	166,763
Pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing	46,728	244,860	291,588
Coking, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	80	27,269	27,349
Chemical industry	5,221	272,569	277,790
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	23,155	181,547	204,702
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	51,203	204,506	255,709
Metallurgy and manufacture of metal products	256,998	647,750	904,748
Manufacture of machinery and equipment	73,317	617,308	690,625
Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment	81,425	374,512	455,937
Manufacture of transport equipment	14,515	319,736	334,251
Other manufacturing activities	102,000	194,311	296,311
Electricity, gas and water supply	-	199,645	199,635
Construction	1,097,053	859,307	1,956,360
Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles	193,914	256,297	450,211
Wholesale trade and commission trade	13,814	1,010,270	1,024,084
Retail trade; repair of personal and household goods	75,465	1,223,119	1,298,584
Hotels and restaurants	41,888	764,779	806,667
Transport, storage and communication	212,486	1,174,770	1,387,256
Financial intermediation	-	795,099	795,099
Real estate, renting and business activities	138,375	2,022,292	2,160,667
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	-	961,907	961,907
Education	-	185,030	185,030
Health and social work	-	862,103	862,103
Other community, social and personal service activities	245,522	815,936	1,061,458
Private households with employed persons	8,214	1,486	9,700
Total	3,144,060	15,217,201	18,361,261

Notes : excluding apprentices and partners of "fishing" and "transporting and porter" cooperatives.

Source : BancaDati INAIL : <http://bancadati.inail.it/prevenzionale/aziende.htm>

(3) Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community

4. Accidents at work and commuting accidents

The following data are considering industrial, commercial and service activities.

Distribution of notified, recognized and compensated accidents

Notified accidents	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Accidents at work	789,507	761,265	794,530	734,395	698,374
- among which fatal ones	858	856	937	810	714
Commuting accidents	79,899	83,692	86,799	91,579	91,904
- among which fatal ones	279	268	268	278	265
Total number of accidents	869,406	844,957	836,329	825,974	790,278
- among which fatal ones	1,137	1,124	1,205	1,088	979

Recognized and compensated cases of work and commuting accidents	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Temporary disability	560,184	541,105	534,468	525,050	497,314
6 to 15% permanent disability rate - Lump sum	25,601	25,799	27,063	26,865	26,315
16 to 100% permanent disability – Pension	6,653	6,884	7,087	6,879	5,854
Fatal accidents	1,082	1,088	1,171	1,060	911
Total	593,520	574,876	569,789	559,854	530,394
Various situations					
Recognized but not compensated	10,369	11,440	11,299	13,004	15,996
Not recognized	126,302	128,332	130,518	131,369	123,558
Deductible (- 3 days away from work)	138,119	126,919	122,171	118,404	114,568
Pending cases	1,096	3,390	2,552	3,343	5,762
Total	275,886	270,081	266,540	266,120	259,884

Source INAIL : BancaDati INAIL updated until 10/31/2009

An important gap is observed between the number of notified accidents and the number of recognized and compensated accidents. These explanations must be given.

- The line “Recognized but not compensated” includes recognized accidents, as they happened during the course of work, but which do not give right to an immediate compensation to the victim. If there are after-effects, compensation is then decided. Accidents notified outside the declaration time are also included in this line. Just as are included accidents with a permanent disability rate of less than 6 %.
- Among the “Not recognized” accidents are included fraud attempts and natural deaths. It explains the difference between the number of notified fatal accidents and the number of compensated ones.
- Hospitals, within the framework of their care activities, notify to the insurer accidents with less than three days away from work because of the incurred medical expenses. These accidents appear in the line “Deductible” as the victim’s wage is paid by the company. These accidents at work are not coded.
- Otherwise, the time limit to notify an accident being of three years, data may be considered as statistically final only after several years (generally 4 or 5 years).

Distribution according to the severity of compensated accidents – 2008 data

Per Activity branch (NACE)	T-D ¹	P-D ²	Fatal	Total
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	3,944	314	14	4,272
Fishing	303	35	2	340
Mining and quarrying	1,123	127	7	1,257
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	14,408	861	23	15,292
Manufacture of textiles and textile products	6,567	364	8	6,939
Manufacture of leather and leather products	2,505	136	4	2,645
Manufacture of wood and wood products	7,068	669	18	7,755
Pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing	6,257	347	6	6,610
Coking, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	235	28	-	263
Chemical industry	4,173	206	5	4,384
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	7,876	383	19	8,278
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	11,052	732	23	11,807
Metallurgy and manufacture of metal products	44,113	2,402	76	46,591
Manufacture of machinery and equipment	22,863	1,014	22	23,899
Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment	8,240	423	14	8,677
Manufacture of transport equipment	12,035	444	13	12,492
Other manufacturing activities	9,280	623	20	9,923
Electricity, gas and water supply	3,192	259	6	3,457
Construction	72,356	7,273	212	79,841
Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles	11,251	844	25	12,120
Wholesale trade and commission trade	16,642	1,069	32	17,743
Retail trade; repair of personal and household goods	32,272	1,589	30	33,891
Hotels and restaurants	26,299	1,275	28	27,602
Transport, storage and communication	54,336	3,687	144	58,167
Financial intermediation	4,118	363	4	4,485
Real estate, renting and business activities	42,679	2,431	65	45,175
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	16,951	1,073	18	18,042
Education	2,188	135	2	2,325
Health and social work	24,567	1,060	20	25,647
Other community, social and personal service activities	25,037	1,566	29	26,632
Private households with employed persons	2,318	351	2	2,671
No information	1,066	86	20	1,172
Total	497,314	32,169	911	530,394

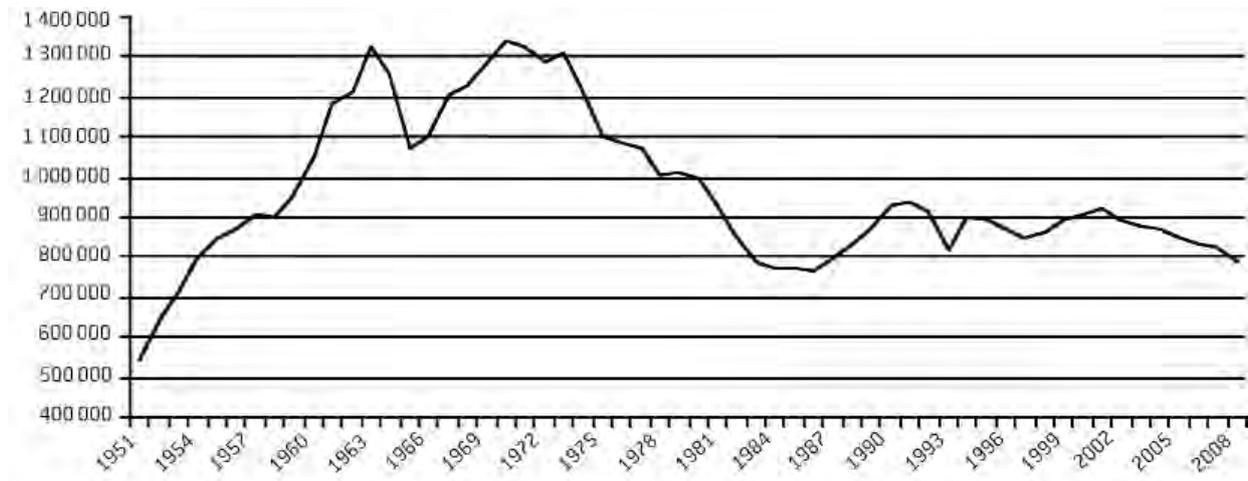
Source : BancaDati INAIL: <http://bancadati.inail.it/prevenzionale/indennizzati.htm>

(4) T-D : temporary disability

(5) P-D : permanent disability

Long-term trends

Total number of notified accidents at work in absolute value



Total number of recognized accidents at work in absolute value



The five branches of activity registering the highest number of accidents

Compensated work and commuting accidents in absolute value

Activity branch	Work and commuting accidents	% compared to total
Construction	79,841	15.05
Transport, storage and communication	58,167	10.97
Metallurgy and manufacture of metal products	46,591	8.78
Real estate, renting and business activities	45,175	8.52
Retail trade; repair of personal and household goods	33,891	6.39
Others	266,729	50.29
Total	530,394	100.00

Fatal compensated work and commuting accidents in absolute value

Activity branch	Fatal work and commuting accidents	% compared to total
Construction	212	23.27
Transport, storage and communication	144	15.81
Metallurgy and manufacture of metal products	76	8.34
Real estate, renting and business activities	65	7.14
Wholesale trade and commission trade	32	3.51
Others	382	41.93
Total	911	100.00

Compensated commuting accidents in absolute value

Activity branch	Commuting accidents	% compared to total
Real estate, renting and business activities	10,690	14.16
Transport, storage and communication	6,983	9.25
Retail trade; repair of personal and household goods	6,218	8.24
Construction	5,183	6.87
Health and social work	5,108	6.77
Others	41,299	54.71
Total	75,481	100.00

Fatal compensated commuting accidents in absolute value

Activity branch	Fatal commuting accidents	% compared to total
Real estate, renting and business activities	30	11.86
Construction	29	11.46
Transport, storage and communication	27	10.67
Metallurgy and manufacture of metal products	25	9.88
Hotels and restaurants	20	7.91
Others	122	48.22
Total	253	100.00

Incidence⁶ rate of compensated incidents

INAIL does not publish either incidence or frequency rates calculated on a yearly basis. Only average incidence rates are calculated on a three year-basis and published.

Rates showed below for the period 2004/5/6 consider only the compensated accidents. Commuting accidents are excluded.

Incidence rate for all activity branches

Temporary disability	Permanent disability	Fatal	Total
27.34	1.68	0.06	29.08

Incidence rate for the total number of accidents per activity branch

Activity branch	Incidence rate
Metallurgy and manufacture of metal products	56.43
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	52.45
Manufacture of wood and wood products	51.98
Construction	50.49
Branch unknown	42.85
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	42.42
National rate	29.08

Incidence rate for fatal accidents per activity branch

Activity branch	Incidence rate
Mining and quarrying	0.23
Construction	0.21
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	0.15
Metallurgy and manufacture of metal products	0.11
Transport, storage and communication	0.11
National rate	0.06

(6) Definition : number of compensated work accidents (excluding commuting ones) per 1,000 workers per activity branch

5. Occupational diseases

During reference year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Number of notified cases (a)	25,239	25,124	25,043	26,788	27,696
Number of decided cases	25,129	24,953	24,771	26,250	25,981
Occupational causation not confirmed	16,478	16,287	16,117	16,805	15,857
Pending cases	110	171	272	538	1,715
Recognized cases of occupational diseases	8,651	8,666	8,654	9,445	10,124
- without compensation (b)	3,519	3,300	3,052	3,249	3,393
- with compensation (c) for:	5,132	5,366	5,602	6,196	6,731
- temporary disability	609	496	559	524	527
- permanent disability with a lump sum	2,979	3,200	3,354	3,830	4,316
- permanent disability with a pension	874	940	961	1,216	1,409
Total of permanent disabilities (d)	3,835	4,140	4,315	5,046	5,725
Fatal cases during the year	670	730	728	626	479

Source INAIL : BancaDati INAIL updated until 10/31/2009

a) The number of claims for recognition includes all the claims filed with INAIL by employers during the reference year. However, an occupational disease may always be belatedly notified. Data are then corrected according to the reference year (see below).

b) These are diseases recognized as incurred because of work but which do not give an immediate right for compensation to the victim. If there are after-effects, compensation is then decided. Diseases notified outside the declaration time are also included in this line. Just as are included accidents with a permanent disability rate of less than 6 %.

c) Sum of compensated occupational diseases for temporary and permanent disabilities and deaths.

d) Sum of compensated occupational diseases with a lump sum or a pension.

Time limit: With a fine, a claim for recognition may always be filed by the employer after the initial five-day delay running from his receipt of the medical certificate and before the end of the three-year time limit.

For his/her part, the victim may assert his/her rights between 3 to 20 years after the expiration of the initial delay for diseases on the list but not for cancers for which there is no time limit.

The victim may assert his/her rights at any time for an off-list diagnosed disease as far as the three-year delay is not exceeded.

Contrary to the 2006 issue (Ref.Eurogip-35/E), diseases have been put together. The previous issue made the difference between the diseases on the list (tabellata) and those off-list (non tabelatta). Because data were not available this distinction was not possible this year.

Data for the following six tables are final on the 10/31/2009 and come from the BancaDati INAIL:
<http://bancadati.inail.it/prevenzionale/>

Diseases giving rise to the greatest number of claims for recognition

Diseases	Claims	% compared to total
Hypoacusis and deafness	5,601	20.22
Tendinitis	4,066	14.68
Affections of intervertebral disks	3,582	12.93
Diseases of the respiratory tract	2,904	10.49
Cancers (of which 879 caused by asbestos)	2,006	7.24
Osteoarthritis	1,817	6.56
Carpal tunnel syndrome	1,410	5.09
Other peripheral neuropathies	1,005	3.63
Dermatitis	635	2.29
Other diseases	4,670	16.86
Total	27,696	100.00

Diseases most frequently recognized as occupational diseases

Diseases	Recognized cases	% compared to total
Hypoacusis and deafness	2,616	25.84
Tendinitis	2,049	20.24
Affections of intervertebral disks	1,139	11.25
Diseases of the respiratory tract	1,065	10.52
Cancers (of which 612 caused by asbestos)	849	8.39
Carpal tunnel syndrome	676	6.68
Other peripheral neuropathies	552	5.45
Osteoarthritis	355	3.51
Other diseases	823	8.13
Total	10,124	100.00

Occupational diseases giving rise to the greatest number of permanent disability compensations

Diseases	Pensions / lump sum	% compared to total
Tendinitis	1,278	22.32
Affections of intervertebral disks	1,051	18.36
Hypoacusis and deafness	1,005	17.55
Carpal tunnel syndrome	412	7.20
Cancers (of which 225 caused by asbestos)	390	6.81
Osteoarthritis	306	5.34
Other peripheral neuropathies	302	5.28
Other diseases	981	17.14
Total	5,725	100.00

Activity branches recording the greatest number of claims for recognition

Activity branch	Claims	% as compared to total
Construction	3,609	13.03
Metallurgy and manufacture of metal products	1,797	6.49
Transport, storage and communication	1,392	5.03
Other community, social and personal service activities	1,097	3.96
Manufacture of machinery and equipment	1,051	3.79
Real estate, renting and business activities	935	3.38
Manufacture of transport equipment	905	3.27
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	837	3.02
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	800	2.89
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	784	2.83
Other branches	6,578	23.75
No information about the branch	7,911	28.56
Total	27,696	100.00

Activity branches recording the greatest number of recognized cases

Activity branch	Recognized cases	% as compared to total
Construction	1,508	14.90
Metallurgy and manufacture of metal products	776	7.66
Manufacture of machinery and equipment	478	4.72
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	409	4.04
Other community, social and personal service activities	408	4.03
Manufacture of transport equipment	390	3.85
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	386	3.81
Transport, storage and communication	376	3.71
Other manufacturing activities	249	2.46
Manufacture of textiles and textile products	244	2.41
Health and social work	238	2.35
Other branches	4,662	46.05
Total	10,124	100.00

Activity branches giving rise to the greatest number of permanent disability compensations

Activity branch	Pensions / lump sum	% as compared to total
Construction	982	17.15
Metallurgy and manufacture of metal products	332	5.80
Other community, social and personal service activities	255	4.45
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	253	4.42
Transport, storage and communication	251	4.38
Manufacture of machinery and equipment	226	3.95
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	224	3.91
Health and social work	175	3.06
Manufacture of transport equipment	172	3.00
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	157	2.74
Retail trade; repair of personal and household goods	139	2.43
Other branches	2,559	44.70
Total	5,725	100.00

6. Financial data

This table describes 2007 effective expenses for all sectors: agriculture, industry, trade and services, and some State civil servants.

Expenses : benefits, medical surveys and controls – 2007 - in Euros

Budget item	Amount
Pensions paid to victims and eligible parties	4,883,498,805
Compensations for temporary disability, other compensations, immediate compensations	800,431,331
Funding of safety projects (a)	43,248,105
Funding of prostheses' acquisition	40,903,108
INAIL doctors' wages and social charges	36,383,818
Expenses related to medical surveys and controls	25,093,970
Complementary compensation for unemployability (b)	10,951,152
Additional expenses to medical services	7,840,231
Funding of awareness prevention activities (c)	6,363,806
Additional economic benefits and interventions to facilitate victims' and eligible parties' daily life	2,460,140
Provision of the Accidents central data bank's services(d)	1,835,327
Services of medical centres	998,163
Funding of training projects for the professional rehabilitation of industrial disabled persons, fitting out of working places	636,410
Accommodation expenses due to medical consultations	225,084
Funding of health benefits provided by rehabilitation centres	171,311
Expenses accruing to the INAIL/IPSEMA reinsurance	-
Joint research and projects about safety at work	-
Funding ex art. 1, comma 626. act n° 296/2006	-
Total	5,861,040,761

Source INAIL : Bilancio Consuntivo 2007 – page 116 – Allegato n° 26

(a) INAIL helps agricultural and craft sectors' SMEs by funding projects to update their structures and to meet standards dealing with health and safety at work.

INAIL funds these projects in two ways :

- Either by funding loans' interests : INAIL pays directly to the financial institutions the whole loans' interests amount of the funding granted to the company (these are loans with reduced interest rates granted by some banks).
- Either by a capital funding : in addition to paying loans' interests. INAIL may also refund directly to the financial institutions a part of the loan (roughly 30% within a ceiling limit).

Choices of companies and funding are made at the regional level. Companies submitting their requests are selected according to the priorities of the year.

(b) This compensation (art. 180 D.P.R. n° 1124/1965) is an allowance, not subjected to income tax, paid every month in addition to the disability pension. Its amount's revaluation is done each year (decree of the Labour and Social Affairs Ministry) according to the consumer prices ISTAT index. Victims, whose disability has been recognized by a competent body according to law n° 68/69, who are less than 65 year-old and with a disability rate of at least 34 % (occupational accidents or diseases) may benefit from this allowance.

(c) Funding of information, training, prevention at work advice and counselling activities provided by INAIL regional head offices. These actions, among others include an internet portal project dealing with prevention in working premises, the making of programmes or the organisation of information and awareness campaigns at the national or local levels. Finally the national implementation of the projects launched during the European Week for Safety and Health at Work is financed on this budget item.

(d) Data bank built in collaboration with private insurance companies. It does not only record occupational injuries but also traffic accidents insured by private companies. The data bank was instituted in 1922 to record all accidents at works with permanent after-effects. In 1945, the data bank was transferred to INAIL, today are recorded there all accidents at work and non work-related accidents as well as all occupational diseases. Since 2003, traffic accidents involving a vehicle are also recorded there.

Web site: <http://casellario.inail.it>

Total number of pensions paid by INAIL for the industry, trade and services sector on the 12/31/2008

Distribution per type of accidents

Type of accidents	Mobility / agility disability	Psychosensory disability	Cardiorespiratory disability	Other disability and no information	Total
Accidents	269,356	49,588	7,638	148,331	474,913
Diseases	10,809	93,271	44,932	15,523	164,535
Total	280,165	142,859	52,570	163,854	639,448

Distribution per range of disability rates

Disability rate in %	Mobility / agility disability	Psychosensory disability	Cardiorespiratory disability	Other disability and no information	Total
11 to 33 ¹	214,067	101,747	26,734	99,934	442,482
34 to 66	57,918	34,890	20,421	54,491	167,720
67 to 99	6,786	3,724	4,767	7,604	22,881
100	1,394	2,498	648	1,825	6,365
Total	280,165	142,859	52,570	163,854	639,448

(1) This line includes pensions which have been granted for a disability rate superior or equal to 11 % prior to the above-mentioned July 2000 reform. Since its implementation, a pension is granted for disability rates equal or superior to 16 %.

Distribution per age group

Disability rate in %	< 18 years old	20 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65 and more	Total
11 to 33	65	12,152	62,247	139,871	228,147	442,482
34 to 66	32	3,174	17,584	42,562	104,368	167,720
67 to 99	4	471	2,167	4,766	15,473	22,881
100	2	306	1,175	1,693	3,189	6,365
Total	103	16,103	83,173	188,892	351,177	639,448

Source INAIL :

http://www.inail.it/Portale/appmanager/portale/desktop?_nfpb=true&pageLabel=PAGE_OPENLINK&titolo=Banca%20dati%20disabili&link=http://bancadatidisabili.inail.it/

7. Eurostat data

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

Index of the number of serious accidents at work per 100.000 persons in employment (*) (1998 = 100)

Serious accidents - Total	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
EU (27 countries)	:	:	:	:	:	100	96	88	84	80	78	76
EU (25 countries)	:	:	:	100	100	99	95	87	82	79	77	75
EU (15 countries)	104	103	100	100	100	98	94	86	81	78	76	74
Euro area (12 countries)	105	103	101	100	99	97	92	84	79	76	74	72
Italy	102	102	100	100	99	99	92	83	80	75	71	69

(:) Not available

Index of the number of fatal accidents at work per 100.000 persons in employment (*) (1998 = 100)

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

Fatal accidents	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
EU (27 countries)	:	:	:	:	:	100	97	91	90	88	86	81
EU (25 countries)	:	:	:	100	88	87	85	80	78	75	72	72
EU (15 countries)	116	113	106	100	91	88	85	80	78	75	74	73(p)
Euro area (12 countries)	113	110	102	100	88	86	83	78	78	73	72	:
Italy	96	82	84	100	68	66	62	42	57	50	52	58

(:) Not available

(p) Provisory

(*) 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

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



Eurogip is a public interest grouping (Groupement d'intérêt public - GIP) founded in 1991 within the French social security system.

Eurogip is carrying out actions in the fields of : comparative studies, projects, information-communication, standardization and coordination of notified.

All of them concern prevention or insurance against accidents at work and occupational diseases in Europe.

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