

**Anexo I: Traducción al inglés**

## **5. Results analysis**

This section presents the results analysis from the accidents in Spain, between the years 2003 and 2012. First of all, a descriptive analysis of the number of accidents was performed showing the distribution according to: the enterprise type (contracting enterprise, contractor/subcontractor or employment agency), the accident site (during working hours or *in itinere*) and the severity of the accident (moderate, severe or mortal). In this first subsection, the working days lost due to occupational accidents were also analyzed using the same criteria.

Second, an analysis is shown according to: the company size (from 1 to 9 workers, from 10 to 25 workers, from 26 to 49 workers, from 50 to 99 workers, from 100 to 249 workers, from 250 to 499 workers, from 500 to 1000 workers, more than 1000 workers or no number of employees known), the accident site (during working hours or *in itinere*), the severity of the accident (moderate, severe or mortal), the prevention services (personal assumption by the employer, internal prevention services, external prevention services, appointment of workers, joint prevention services or no prevention services), if a risk assessment was done, according to Autonomous Communities and, at last, a classification according to sectors (agriculture, industry, construction or services).

Third, an analysis of the results from the occupational accidents was performed according to the prevention services by: the accident site, the severity, the Autonomous Communities and the sectors.

At last, it is also shown an analysis of the accidents considering whether a risk assessment was done. In this case, it is done according to: the accident site, the severity, the Autonomous Communities and the sectors.

The data available from the Ministry of Employment and Social Security (Estadistics of Work Accidents and Occupational Diseases) allows us to analyze the tendency, from the number of occupational accidents, as well as from the working days lost of the period of years from 1999 to 2012. However, some distributions can only be analyzed between the period of years from 2003 to 2012, therefore, the analysis focuses in these years to be able to obtain the results that are shown below.

## 5.1 Analysis of the accidents according to the enterprise type

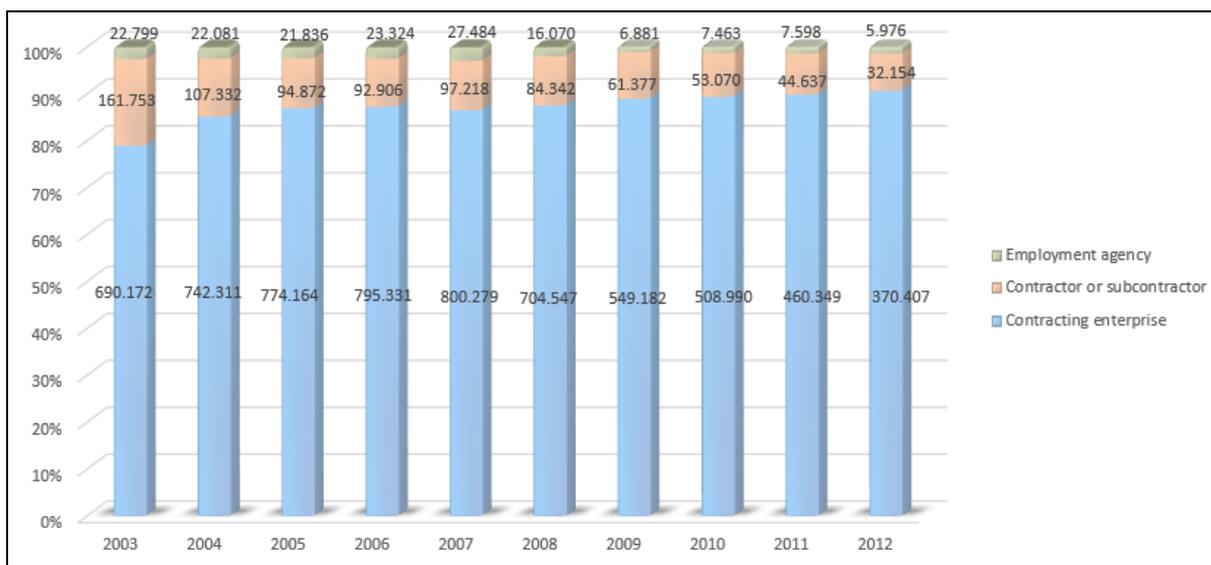
This subsection shows the analysis of the number of accidents in Spain between 2003 and 2012. The analysis focuses on the identification of the potential differences depending on the company type (contracting enterprise, contractor/subcontractor or employment agency), the accident site (during working hours or *in itinere*) and the severity of the accident (moderate, severe or mortal). In this first subsection, the working days lost due to occupational accidents are also analyzed with the same criteria.

### 5.1.1 Analysis of the total accidents

This epigraph presents the analysis of the number of total accidents, in Spain, between 2003 and 2012. The figures 5.1 and 5.2 show, according to the company type, the trend in the number of accidents depending if it occurred during working hours or *in itinere* between the years 2003 and 2012.

The figure 5.1 shows the evolution of the number of the total accidents during working hours by enterprise type, in Spain, between 2003 and 2012. In this graphic, it can be observed that there is a decreasing trend in the accidents occurred during working hours, which passed from 874.724 in 2003 to 408.537 in 2012. This means that in the period analyzed, the number of accidents during working hours suffered a decrease of 53,30%, representing an annual decrease of accidents of 5,92% approximately.

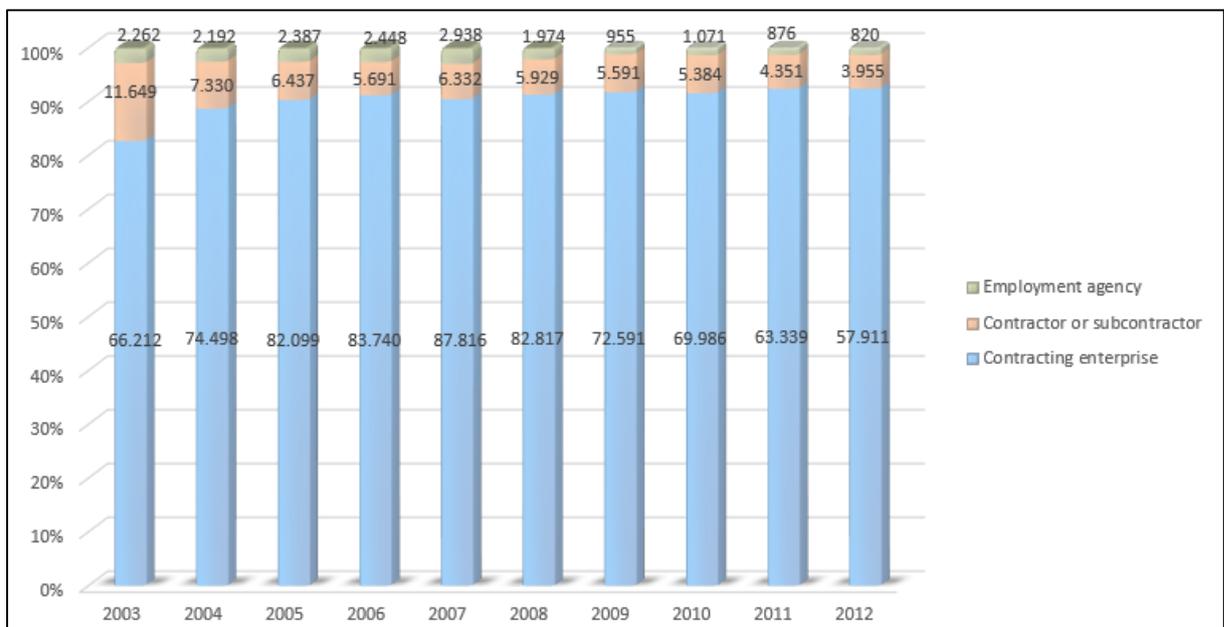
Figure 5.1 Total accidents during working hours according to enterprise type



Regarding to the distribution of the work accidents, by enterprise type, the decreasing rate of the number of the total accidents during working hours is less significant in the contracting enterprise (46,33% between 2003 and 2012) than in the contractor or subcontractor (80,12%) and in the employment agency (73,79%). This result explains that in the contracting enterprise occurred the 78,90% of the total accidents during working hours in 2003 and it increased until 90,67% in 2012. By the other hand, it decreases in the other two types of enterprise: in the contractor or subcontractor from 18,49% to 7,87% and in the employment agency from 2,61% to 1,46%.

The figure 5.2 shows the evolution of the number of the total accidents *in itinere* (journeys from home to work and vice versa) by enterprise type, in Spain, between 2003 and 2012. In this graphic, it can be observed that there is a decreasing trend in the accidents *in itinere*, which passed from 80.123 in 2003 to 62.686 in 2012. This means that in the period analyzed, the number of accidents *in itinere* suffered a decrease of 21,76%, representing an annual decrease of accidents of 2,42% approximately. Comparing the figures 5.1 and 5.2, it is shown that the decrease of the total accidents is more pronounced in the accidents during working hours than in the accidents *in itinere*.

Figure 5.2 Total accidents *in itinere* according to enterprise type



Regarding to the distribution of the occupational accidents, by enterprise type, the decreasing rate of the number of the total accidents *in itinere* is less significant in the contracting enterprise (12,54% between 2003 and 2012) than in the contractor or

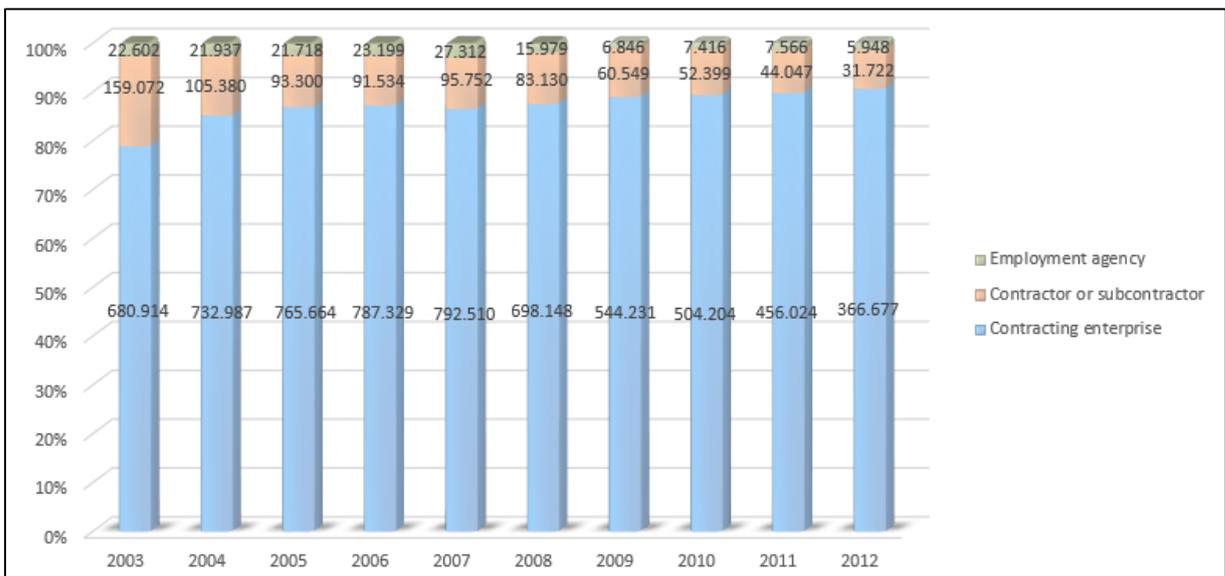
subcontractor (66,05%) and in the employment agency (63,75%). This result explains that in the contracting enterprise occurred the 82,64% of the total accidents *in itinere* in 2003 and it increased until 92,38% in 2012. By the other hand, it decreases in the other two types of enterprise: in the contractor or subcontractor from 14,54% to 6,31% and in the employment agency from 2,82% to 1,31%.

### 5.1.2 Analysis of the accidents according to the severity

This epigraph presents the analysis of the number of the accidents, in Spain, between 2003 and 2012. From the figure 5.3 until the 5.8 it is shown, according to the enterprise type, the trend in the number of accidents depending on the site of the accident (during working hours or *in itinere*) and the severity of the accident (moderate, severe or mortal).

The figure 5.3 represents the evolution of the number of the moderate accidents during working hours by enterprise type, in Spain, between 2003 and 2012. In this graphic, it can be observed that there is a decreasing trend in the moderate accidents occurred during working hours, which passed from 862.588 in 2003 to 404.347 in 2012. This means that in the period analyzed, the number of the moderate accidents during working hours suffered a decrease of 53,12%, representing an annual decrease of accidents of 5,90% approximately.

Figure 5.3 Moderate accidents during working hours according to enterprise type

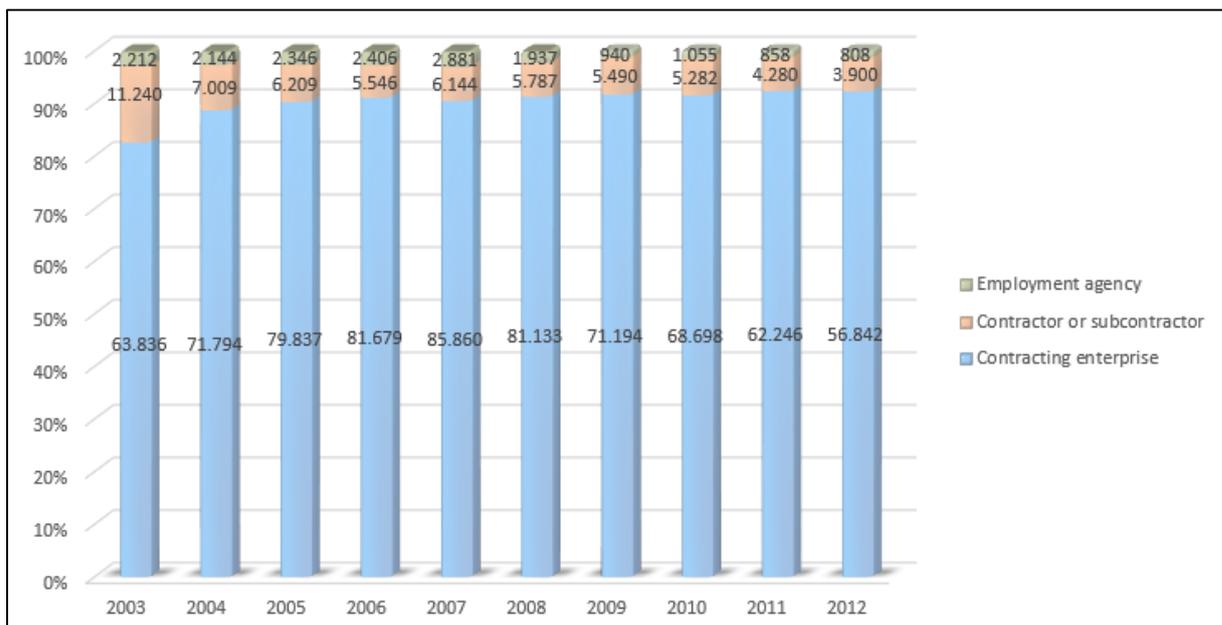


Regarding to the distribution of the work accidents, by enterprise type, the decreasing rate of the number of the moderate accidents during working hours is less significant in the contracting enterprise (46,15% between 2003 and 2012) than in the contractor or

subcontractor (80,06%) and in the employment agency (73,68%). This result explains that in the contracting enterprise occurred the 78,94% of the moderate accidents during working hours in 2003 and it increased until 90,68% in 2012. By the other hand, it decreases in the other two types of enterprise: in the contractor or subcontractor from 18,44% to 7,85% and in the employment agency from 2,62% to 1,47%.

The figure 5.4 shows the evolution of the number of the moderate accidents *in itinere* (journeys from home to work and vice versa) by enterprise type, in Spain, between 2003 and 2012. In this graphic, it can be observed that there is a decreasing trend in the moderate accidents *in itinere*, which passed from 77.288 in 2003 to 61.550 in 2012. This means that in the period analyzed, the number of moderate accidents *in itinere* suffered a decrease of 20,36%, representing an annual decrease of accidents of 2,26% approximately. Comparing the figures 5.3 and 5.4, it is shown that the decrease of the moderate accidents is more pronounced in the accidents during working hours than in the accidents *in itinere*.

Figure 5.4 Moderate accidents *in itinere* according to enterprise type

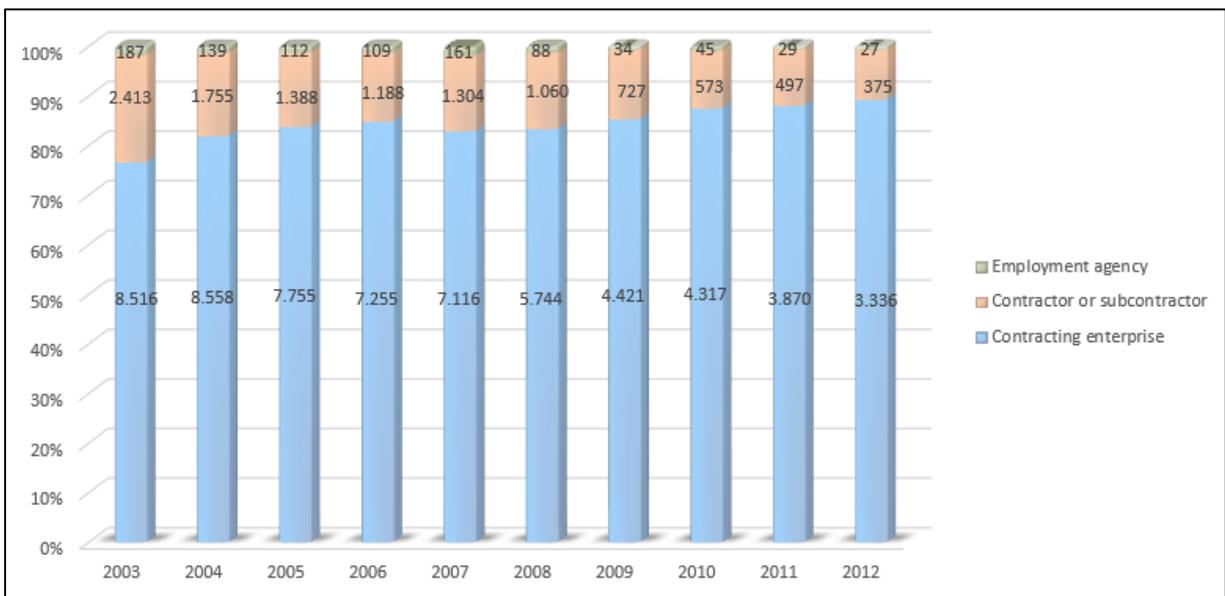


Regarding to the distribution of the work accidents, by enterprise type, the decreasing rate of the number of moderate accidents *in itinere* is less significant in the contracting enterprise with (10,96% between 2003 and 2012) than in the contractor or subcontractor (65,30%) and in the employment agency (63,47%). This result explains that in the contracting enterprise occurred the 82,59% of the moderate accidents *in itinere* in 2003 and it increased until 92,35% in 2012. By the other hand, it decreases in the other two types of

enterprise: in the contractor or subcontractor from 14,54% to 6,34% and in the employment agency from 2,86% to 1,31%.

The figure 5.5 represents the evolution of the number of severe accidents during working hours by enterprise type, in Spain, between 2003 and 2012. In this graphic, it can be observed that there is a decreasing trend in the severe accidents occurred during working hours, which passed from 11.116 in 2003 to 3.738 in 2012. This means that in the period analyzed, the number of severe accidents during working hours suffered a decrease of 66,37%, representing an annual decrease of accidents of 7,37% approximately.

Figure 5.5 Severe accidents during working hours according to enterprise type

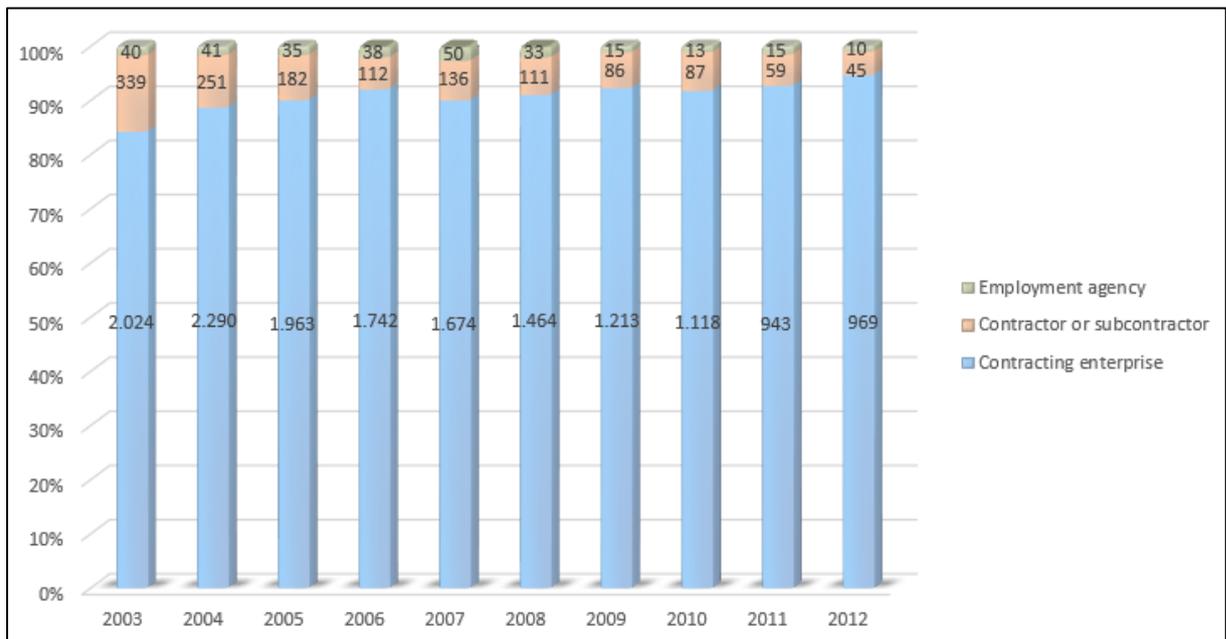


Regarding to the distribution of the occupational accidents, by enterprise type, the decreasing rate of the number of the severe accidents during working hours is less significant in the contracting enterprise (60,83% between 2003 and 2012) than in the contractor or subcontractor (84,46%) and in the employment agency (85,56%). This result explains that in the contracting enterprise occurred the 76,61% of the severe accidents during working hours in 2003 and it increased until 89,25% in 2012. By the other hand, it decreases in the other two types of enterprise: in the contractor or subcontractor from 21,71% to 10,03% and in the employment agency from 1,68% to 0,72%.

The figure 5.6 shows the evolution of the number of severe accidents *in itinere* by company type, in Spain, between 2003 and 2012. In this graphic, it can be observed that there is a decreasing trend in the severe accidents *in itinere*, which passed from 2.403 in

2003 to 1.024 in 2012. This means that in the period analyzed, the number of severe accidents *in itinere* suffered a decrease of 57,39%, representing an annual decrease of accidents of 6,38% approximately. Comparing the figures 5.5 and 5.6, it is shown that the decrease of severe accidents is more pronounced in the accidents during working hours than in the accidents *in itinere*.

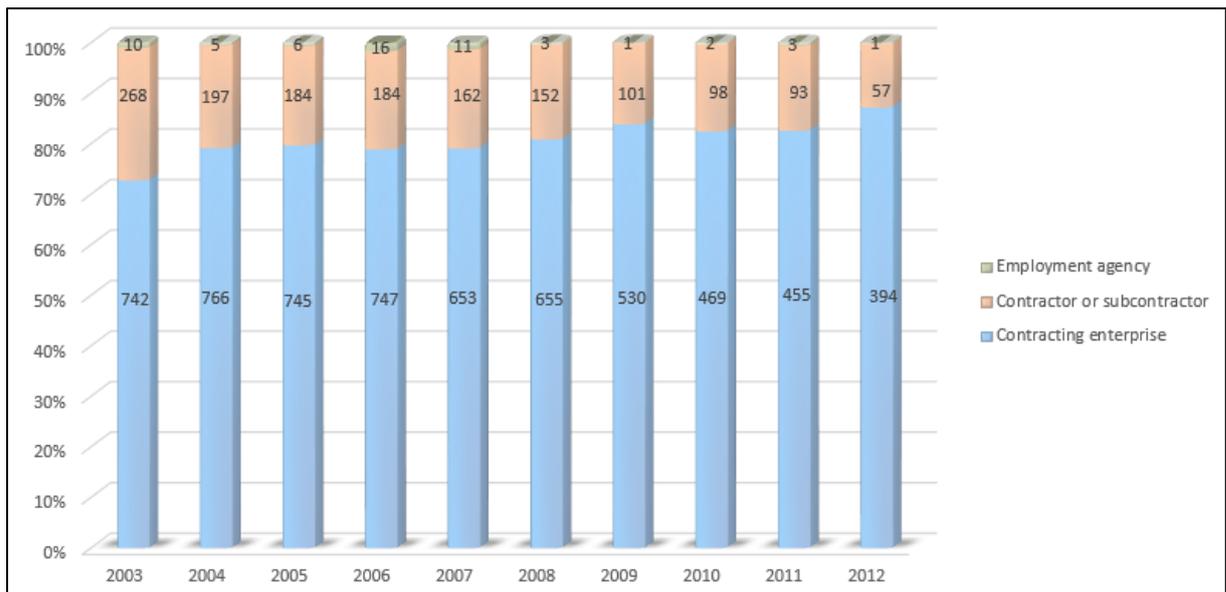
Figure 5.6 Severe accidents *in itinere* according to enterprise type



Regarding to the distribution of the work accidents, by enterprise type, the decreasing rate of the number of severe accidents *in itinere* is less significant in the contracting enterprise (52,12% between 2003 and 2012) than in the contractor or subcontractor (86,73%) and in the employment agency (75,00%). This result explains that in the contracting enterprise occurred the 84,23% of the severe accidents *in itinere* in 2003 and it increased until 94,63% in 2012. By the other hand, it decreases in the other two types of enterprise: in the contractor or subcontractor from 14,11% to 4,39% and in the employment agency from 1,66% to 0,98%.

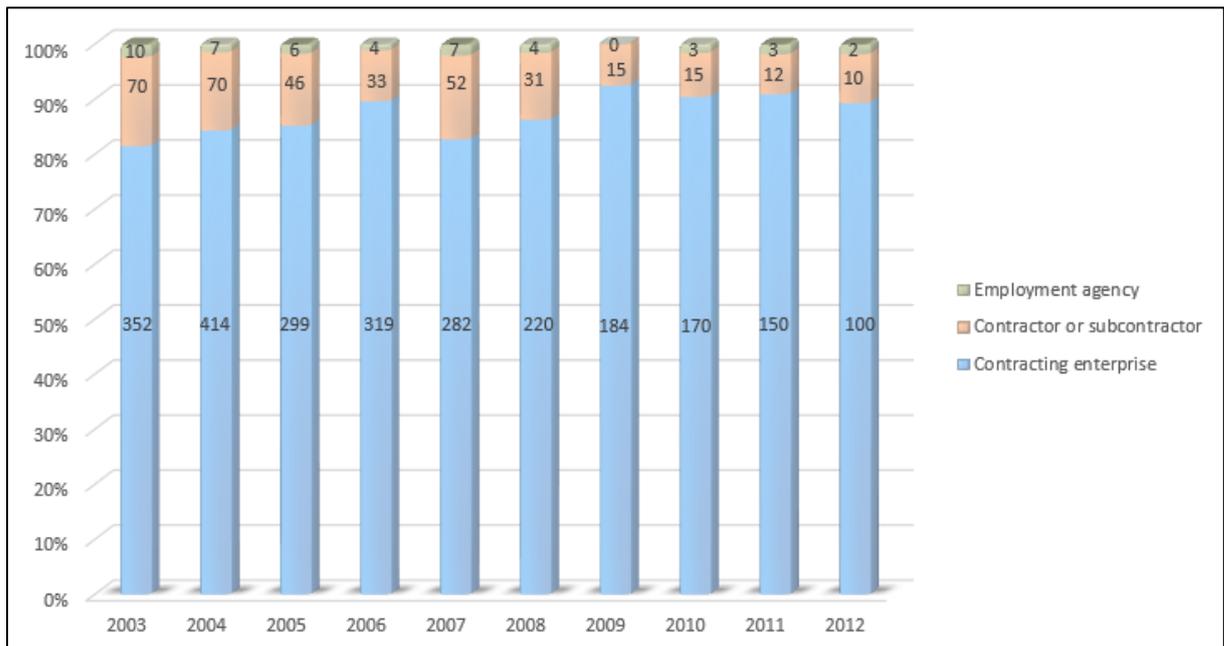
The figure 5.7 represents the evolution of the number of the mortal accidents during working hours by enterprise type, in Spain, between 2003 and 2012. In this graphic, it can be observed that there is a decreasing trend in the mortal accidents occurred during working hours, which passed from 1.020 in 2003 to 452 in 2012. This means that in the period analyzed, the number of mortal accidents during working hours suffered a decrease of 55,69%, representing an annual decrease of accidents of 6,19% approximately.

Figure 5.7 Mortal accidents during working hours according to enterprise type



Regarding to the distribution of the occupational accidents, by enterprise type, the decreasing rate of the number of the mortal accidents during working hours is less significant in the contracting enterprise (46,90% between 2003 and 2012) than in the contractor or subcontractor (78,73%) and in the employment agency (90,00%). This result explains that in the contracting enterprise occurred the 72,75% of the mortal accidents during working hours in 2003 and it increased until 87,17% in 2012. By the other hand, it decreases in the other two types of enterprise: in the contractor or subcontractor from 26,27% to 12,61% and in the employment agency from 0,98% to 0,22%.

The figure 5.8 shows the evolution of the number of the mortal accidents *in itinere* by enterprise type, in Spain, between 2003 and 2012. In this graphic, it can be observed that there is a decreasing trend in the mortal accidents *in itinere*, which passed from 432 in 2003 to 112 in 2012. This means that in the period analyzed, the number of mortal accidents *in itinere* suffered a decrease of 74,07%, representing an annual decrease of accidents of 8,23% approximately. Comparing the figures 5.7 and 5.8, it is shown that the decrease of mortal accidents is more pronounced in the accidents *in itinere* than the accidents during working hours.

Figure 5.8 Mortal accidents *in itinere* according to enterprise type

Regarding to the distribution of the work accidents, by enterprise type, the decreasing rate of the number of mortal accidents *in itinere* is less significant in the contracting enterprise (71,59% between 2003 and 2012) than in the contractor or subcontractor (85,71%) and in the employment agency (80,00%), it's important to be aware that this difference between percentages is much more smaller than in moderate and severe accidents *in itinere*. This result explains that in the contracting enterprise occurred the 81,48% of the mortal accidents *in itinere* in 2003 and it increased until 89,29% in 2012. By the other hand, it decreases in the other two types of enterprise: in the contractor or subcontractor from 16,20% to 8,93% and in the employment agency from 2,31% to 1,79%.

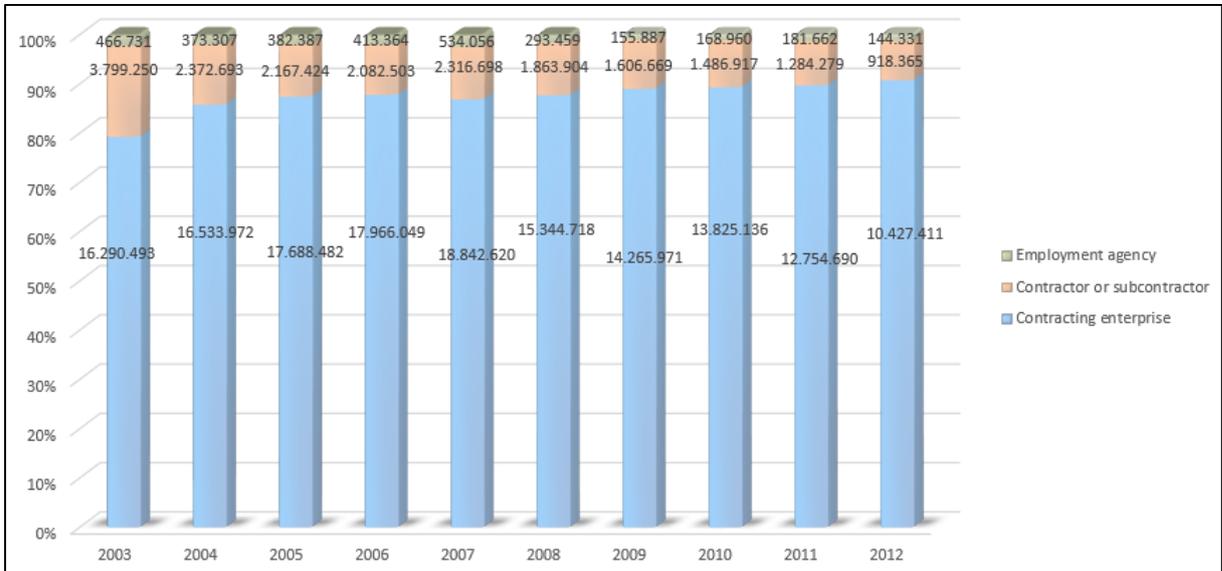
### 5.1.3 Analysis of total working days lost

This epigraph presents the analysis of the total working days lost due to occupational accidents, in Spain, between 2003 and 2012. The analysis focuses on the identification of the potential differences depending on the company type (contracting enterprise, contractor/subcontractor or employment agency).

The figure 5.9 represents the evolution of the number of working days lost due to occupational accidents by enterprise type, in Spain, between 2003 and 2012. In this graphic, it can be observed that there is a decreasing trend in the total of working days lost, which passed from 20.556.474 in 2003 to 11.490.107 in 2012. This means that in the period

analyzed, the number of working days lost suffered a decrease of 44,10%, representing an annual decrease of accidents of 4,90% approximately.

Figure 5.9 Total working days lost due to occupational accidents according to enterprise type



Regarding to the distribution, by enterprise type, the decreasing rate of the number of the working days lost due to occupational accidents is less significant in the contracting enterprise (35,99% between 2003 and 2012) than in the contractor or subcontractor (75,83%) and in the employment agency (69,08%). This result explains that in the contracting enterprise occurred the 79,25% of the total working days lost in 2003 and it increased until 90,75% in 2012. By the other hand, it decreases in the other two types of enterprise: in the contractor or subcontractor from 18,48% to 7,99% and in the employment agency from 2,27% to 1,26%.

#### 5.1.4 Analysis of the working days lost according to the severity

This epigraph presents the analysis of the total working days lost due to occupational accidents, in Spain, between 2003 and 2012. The figures 5.10 until 5.12 show the evolution in the number of working days lost and it focuses on the identification of the potential differences depending on the company type (contracting enterprise, contractor/subcontractor or employment agency) and the severity of the accident (moderate, severe or mortal).

The figure 5.10 represents the evolution of the number of working days lost due to moderate accidents by enterprise type, in Spain, between 2003 and 2012. In this graphic, it

can be observed that there is a decreasing trend in the working days lost by moderate accidents, which passed from 19.526.536 in 2003 to 10.889.265 in 2012. This means that in the period analyzed, the number of working days lost due to moderate accidents suffered a decrease of 44,23%, representing an annual decrease of accidents of 4,91% approximately.

Figure 5.10 Working days lost due to moderate accidents according to enterprise type



Regarding to the distribution, by enterprise type, the decreasing rate of the number of the working days lost due to moderate accidents is less significant in the contracting enterprise (36,22% between 2003 and 2012) than in the contractor or subcontractor (76,05%) and in the employment agency (68,77%). This result explains that in the contracting enterprise occurred the 79,47% of the working days lost due to moderate accidents in 2003 and it increased until 90,88% in 2012. By the other hand, it decreases in the other two types of enterprise: in the contractor or subcontractor from 18,23% to 7,83% and in the employment agency from 2,30% to 1,29%.

The figure 5.11 represents the evolution of the number of working days lost due to severe accidents by enterprise type, in Spain, between 2003 and 2012. In this graphic, it can be observed that there is a decreasing trend in the working days lost by severe accidents, which passed from 1.018.406 in 2003 to 600.345 in 2012. This means that in the period analyzed, the number of working days lost due to severe accidents suffered a decrease of 41,05%, representing an annual decrease of accidents of 4,56% approximately.

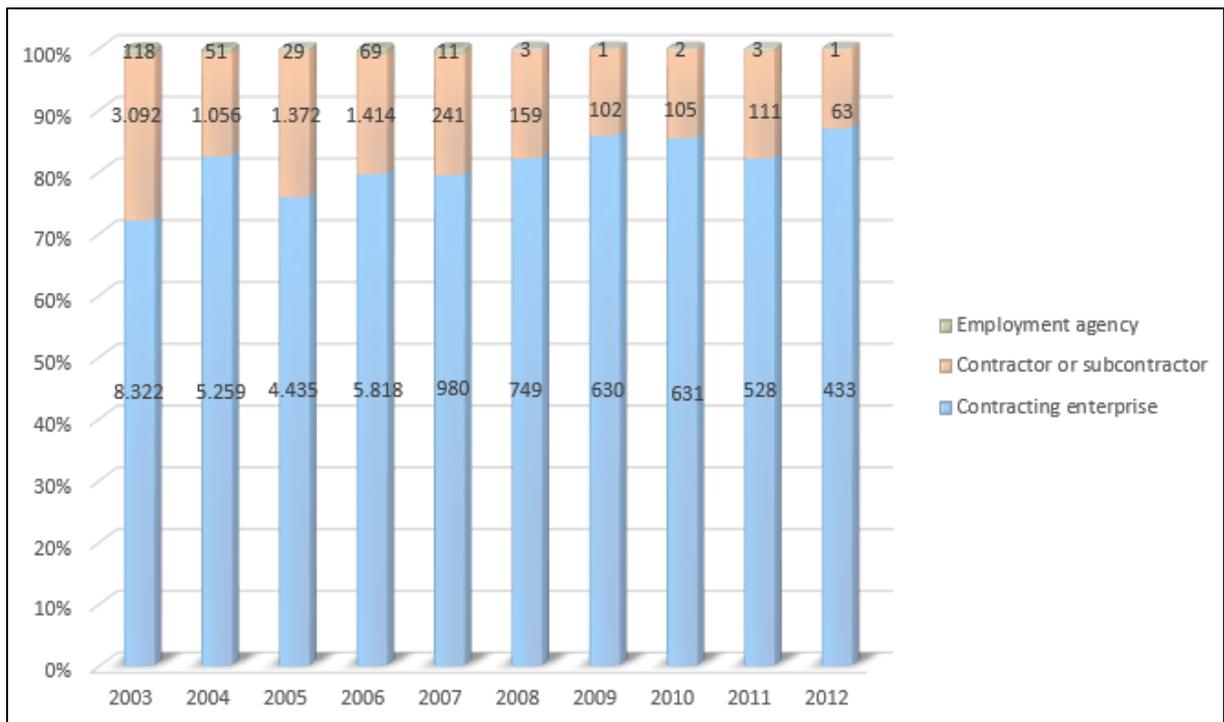
Figure 5.11 Working days lost due to severe accidents according to enterprise type



Regarding to the distribution, by enterprise type, the decreasing rate of the number of the working days lost due to severe accidents is less significant in the contracting enterprise (30,66% between 2003 and 2012) than in the contractor or subcontractor (72,12%) and in the employment agency (76,74%). This result explains that in the contracting enterprise occurred the 75,13% of the working days lost due to severe accidents in 2003 and it increased until 88,37% in 2012. By the other hand, it decreases in the other two types of enterprise: in the contractor or subcontractor from 23,12% to 10,94% and in the employment agency from 1,74% to 0,69%.

The figure 5.12 represents the evolution of the number of working days lost due to mortal accidents by enterprise type, in Spain, between 2003 and 2012. In this graphic, it can be observed that there is a strong decreasing trend in the working days lost by mortal accidents, which passed from 11.532 in 2003 to 497 in 2012. This means that in the period analyzed, the number of working days lost due to mortal accidents suffered a decrease of 95,69%, representing an annual decrease of accidents of 10,63% approximately.

Figure 5.12 Working days lost due to mortal accidents according to enterprise type



Regarding to the distribution, by enterprise type, the decreasing rate of the number of the working days lost due to mortal accidents has been really important in the three types of enterprises: in the contracting enterprise (94,80% between 2003 and 2012), in the contractor or subcontractor (97,96%) and in the employment agency (99,15%), each type has a similar percentage of the working days lost due to mortal occupational accidents. This result explains that in the contracting enterprise occurred the 72,16% of the working days lost due to mortal accidents in 2003 and it has increased until 87,12% in 2012. By the other hand, it decreases in the other two types of enterprise: in the contractor or subcontractor from 26,81% to 12,68% and in the employment agency from 1,02% to 0,20%.

Comparing the graphics of the working days lost according to the severity of the accident, it is shown that they follow the same pattern. The percentage of the contracting enterprise has an increasing trend during the period of years from 2003 to 2012. By the other side, the contractor or subcontractor, as well as the employment agency, they both have a decreasing trend between 2003 and 2012.

## 5.2 Analysis of the accidents according to the enterprise size

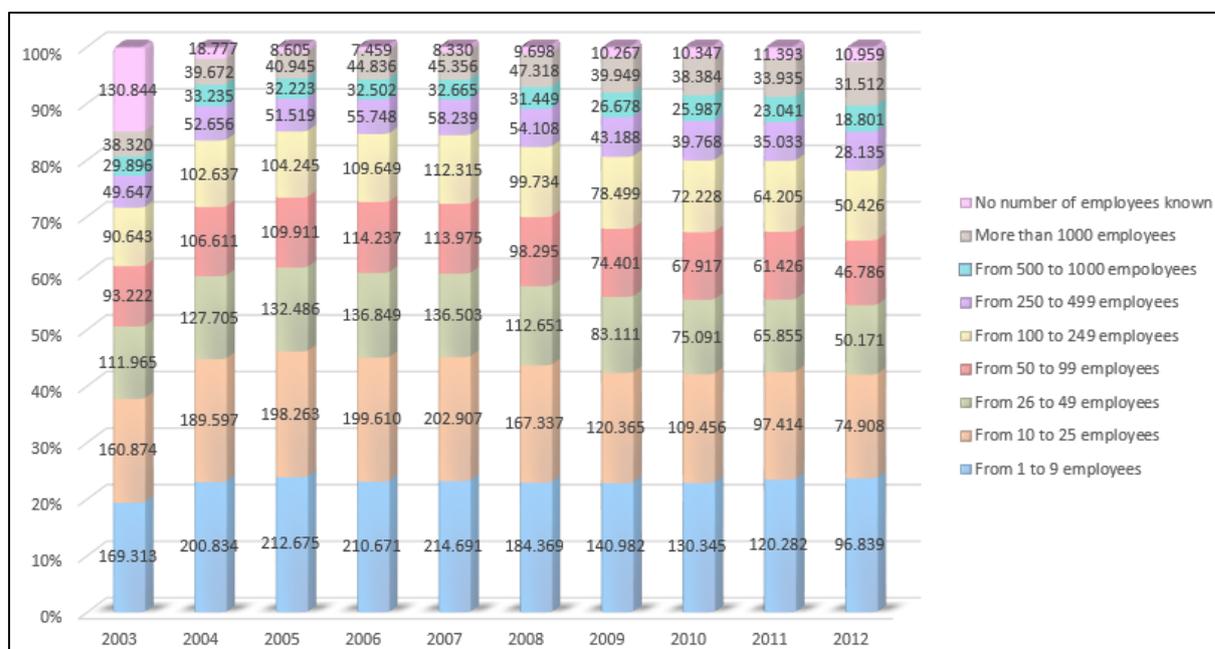
This subsection presents the analysis of the number of accidents, in Spain, between 2003 and 2012. This analysis is focused on the identification of the potential differences depending on enterprise size according to: the severity of the accident, the prevention services, the risk assessment, the Autonomous Communities and the sectors.

### 5.2.1 Analysis of the total accidents

This epigraph presents the analysis of the total accidents, in Spain, between 2003 and 2012. The figures 5.13 until 5.14 show, according to the enterprise size, the trend in the number of accidents depending on the site (during working hours or *in itinere*).

The figure 5.13 shows the evolution of the number of the total accidents during working hours by company size, in Spain, between 2003 and 2012. In this graphic, it can be observed that there is a decreasing trend in the accidents occurred during working hours, which passed from 874.724 in 2003 to 408.537 in 2012. This means that in the period analyzed, the number of accidents during working hours suffered a decrease of 53,30%, representing an annual decrease of accidents of 5,92% approximately.

Figure 5.13 Total accidents during working hours according to enterprise size



Regarding to the distribution of the occupational accidents, by enterprise size, the decreasing rate of the number of the total accidents during working hours, between 2003 and 2012 is similar in small, medium and large enterprises: from 1 to 9 workers a 42,80%, from

10 to 25 workers a 53,44%, from 26 to 49 workers a 55,19%, from 50 to 99 workers a 49,81%, from 100 to 249 workers a 44,37%, from 250 to 499 workers a 43,33% and from 500 to 1000 workers a 37,11%. It is less significant in companies with more than 1000 workers, decreasing a 17,77%. In enterprises with no number of employees known, it had the greatest decrease: a 91,62%.

This result means that it has increased in most of the enterprise sizes: from 1 to 9 workers it has changed from 19,36% to 23,70%, from 50 to 99 workers from 10,66% to 11,45%, from 100 to 249 workers from 10,36% to 12,34%, from 250 to 499 workers from 5,68% to 6,89%, from 500 to 1000 workers from 3,42% to 4,60% and in more than 1000 workers from 4,38% to 7,71%. By the other side, it decreases in the enterprises: from 10 to 25 workers it has passed from 18,39% to 18,34%, from 26 to 49 workers from 12,80% to 12,28% and in companies with no number of employees known from 14,96% to 2,68%.

The figure 5.14 shows the evolution of the number of the total accidents *in itinere*, by enterprise size, in Spain, between 2003 and 2012. In this graphic, it can be observed that there is a decreasing trend in the accidents *in itinere*, which passed from 80.123 in 2003 to 62.686 in 2012. This means that in the period analyzed, the number of total accidents *in itinere* suffered a decrease of 21,76%, representing an annual decrease of accidents of 2,42% approximately. Comparing the figures 5.13 and 5.14, it is shown that the decrease of total accidents is more pronounced in the accidents during working hours than in the accidents *in itinere*.

Figure 5.14 Total accidents *in itinere* according to enterprise size



Regarding to the distribution of the occupational accidents, by enterprise size, the decreasing rate of the number of the total accidents *in itinere*, between 2003 and 2012, is: from 1 to 9 workers a 18,90%, from 10 to 25 workers a 27,92%, from 26 to 49 workers a 28,16%, from 50 to 99 workers a 11,52%, from 100 to 249 workers a 44,37% and in enterprises with no staff number known a 99,32. By the other side, there is an increase in three sizes of companies: from 250 to 499 workers a 8,39%, from 500 to 1000 workers a 28,38% and in enterprises with more than 1000 workers a 39,39%.

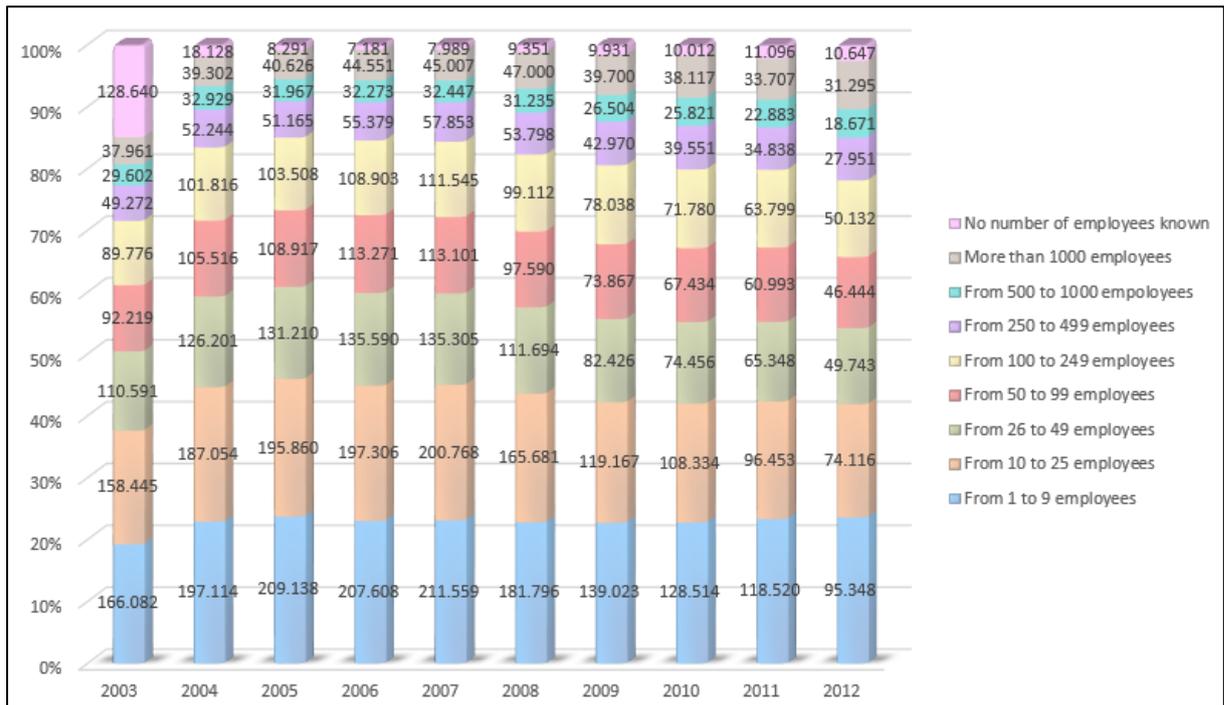
This result means that it has increased in most of the company sizes: from 1 to 9 workers it has passed from 19,72% in 2003 to 20,45% in 2012, from 50 to 99 workers from 9,58% to 10,83%, from 100 to 249 workers from 10,19% to 12,75%, from 250 to 499 workers from 6,34% to 8,78%, from 500 to 1000 workers from 4,76% to 7,81% and in more than 1000 workers from 8,02% to 14,29%. By the other side, it has decreased in the enterprises: from 10 to 25 workers it has passed from 16,00% to 14,74%, from 26 to 49 workers from 11,14% to 10,23% and in enterprises with no number of employees known from 14,25% to 0,12%. It is important to be aware, that the total accidents during working hours as well than accidents *in itinere* follow the same pattern, they increase and decrease in the same cases.

### **5.2.2 Analysis of the accidents according to the severity**

This epigraph presents the analysis of the number of the occupational accidents, in Spain, between 2003 and 2012. From the figure 5.15 until the 5.20 the trend in the number of accidents is shown according to the site of the accident (during working hours or *in itinere*) and the severity of the accident (moderate, severe or mortal).

The figure 5.15 represents the evolution of the number of moderate occupational accidents during working hours by company size, in Spain, between 2003 and 2012. In this graphic, it can be observed that there is a decreasing trend in the moderate accidents occurred during working hours, which passed from 862.588 in 2003 to 404.347 in 2012. This means that in the period of years analyzed, the number of moderate accidents during working hours suffered a reduction of 53,12%, representing an annual decrease of accidents of 5,90% approximately.

Figure 5.15 Moderate accidents during working hours according to enterprise size



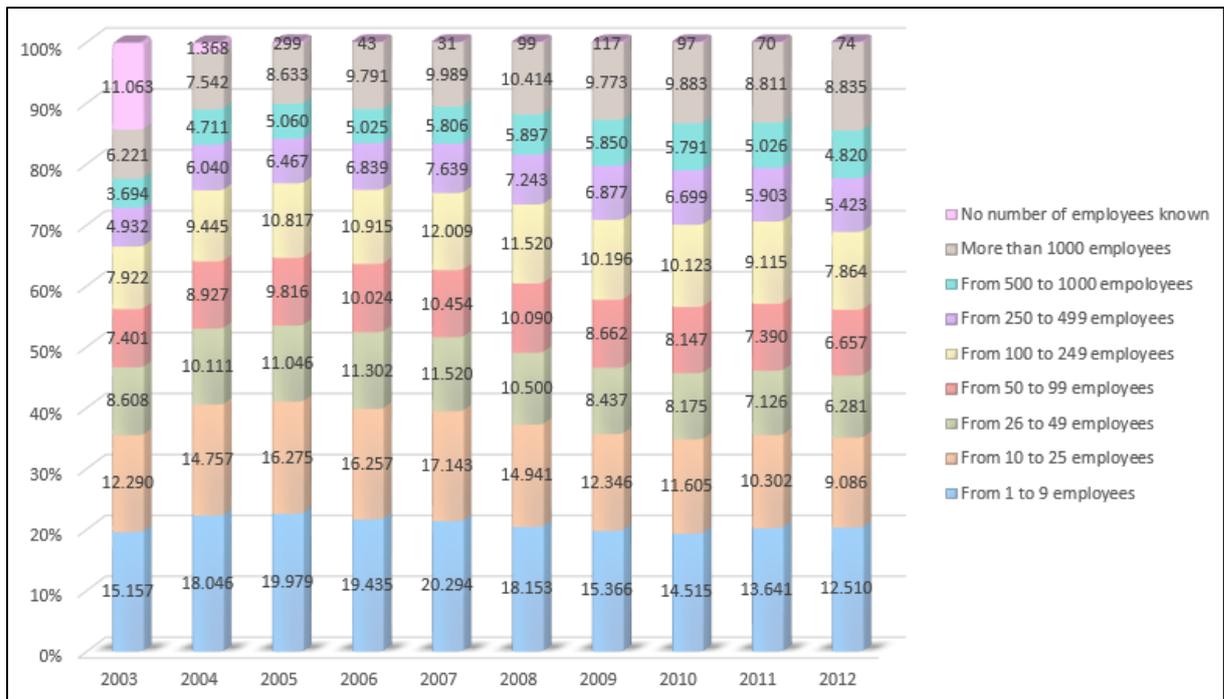
Regarding to the distribution of the occupational accidents, by enterprise size, the decreasing rate of the number of the moderate accidents during working hours, between 2003 and 2012 is similar in small, medium and large enterprises: from 1 to 9 workers a 42,59%, from 10 to 25 workers a 53,22%, from 26 to 49 workers a 55,02%, from 50 to 99 workers a 49,64%, from 100 to 249 workers a 44,16%, from 250 to 499 workers a 43,27% and from 500 to 1000 workers a 36,93%. It is less significant in enterprises with more than 1000 workers, decreasing a 17,56%. In enterprises with no number of employees known, it has the most significant decrease a 91,72%.

This result means that it has increased in most of the company sizes: from 1 to 9 workers it has passed from 19,25% in 2003 to 23,58% in 2012, from 50 to 99 workers from 10,69% to 11,49%, from 100 to 249 workers from 10,41% to 12,40%, from 250 to 499 workers from 5,71% to 6,91%, from 500 to 1000 workers from 3,43% to 4,62% and in more than 1000 workers from 4,40% to 7,74%. By the other side, it decreases in the enterprises: from 10 to 25 workers passes from 18,37% to 18,33%, from 26 to 49 workers from 12,82% to 12,30% and in enterprises with no number of the employees known from 14,91% to 2,63%.

The figure 5.16 shows the evolution of the number of the moderate accidents *in itinere*, by enterprise size, in Spain, between 2003 and 2012. In this graphic, it can be observed that there is a decreasing trend in the accidents *in itinere*, which passed from

77.288 in 2003 to 61.550 in 2012. This means that in the period analyzed, the number of moderate accidents *in itinere* suffered a reduction of 20,36%, representing an annual decrease of the accidents of 2,26% approximately. Comparing the figures 5.15 and 5.16, it is shown that the reduction of moderate accidents is more pronounced in the accidents during working hours than in the accidents *in itinere*.

Figure 5.16 Moderate accidents *in itinere* according to enterprise size



Regarding to the distribution of the occupational accidents, by company size, the decreasing rate of the number of the moderate accidents *in itinere*, between 2003 and 2012, is: from 1 to 9 workers a 17,46%, from 10 to 25 workers a 26,07%, from 26 to 49 workers a 27,03%, from 50 to 99 workers a 10,05%, from 100 to 249 workers a 0,73% and in enterprises with no staff number a 99,33. By the other side, there is an increase in three sizes of enterprises: from 250 to 499 workers a 9,96%, from 500 to 1000 workers a 30,48% and in enterprises with more than 1000 workers a 42,02%.

This result means that it has increased in most of the enterprises sizes: from 1 to 9 workers it has passed from 19,61% in 2003 to 20,32% in 2012, from 50 to 99 workers from 9,58% to 10,82%, from 100 to 249 workers from 10,25% to 12,78%, from 250 to 499 workers from 6,38% to 8,81%, from 500 to 1000 workers from 4,78% to 7,83% and in more than 1000 workers from 8,05% to 14,35%. By the other side, it decreases in the enterprises: from 10 to 25 workers it has passed from 15,90% to 14,76%, from 26 to 49 workers from 11,14% to 10,20% and in enterprises with no number of the employees known from 14,31% to 0,12%. It

is important to be aware, that the moderate occupational accidents during working hours as well than accidents *in itinere* follow the same pattern, they increase and decrease in the same cases.

The figure 5.17 represents the evolution of the number of severe occupational accidents during working hours by enterprise size, in Spain, between 2003 and 2012. In this graphic, it can be observed that there is a decreasing trend in the severe accidents occurred during working hours, which passed from 11.116 in 2003 to 3.738 in 2012. This means that in the period of years analyzed, the number of severe accidents during working hours suffered a reduction of 66,37%, representing an annual decrease of accidents of 7,37% approximately.

Figure 5.17 Severe accidents during working hours according to enterprise size

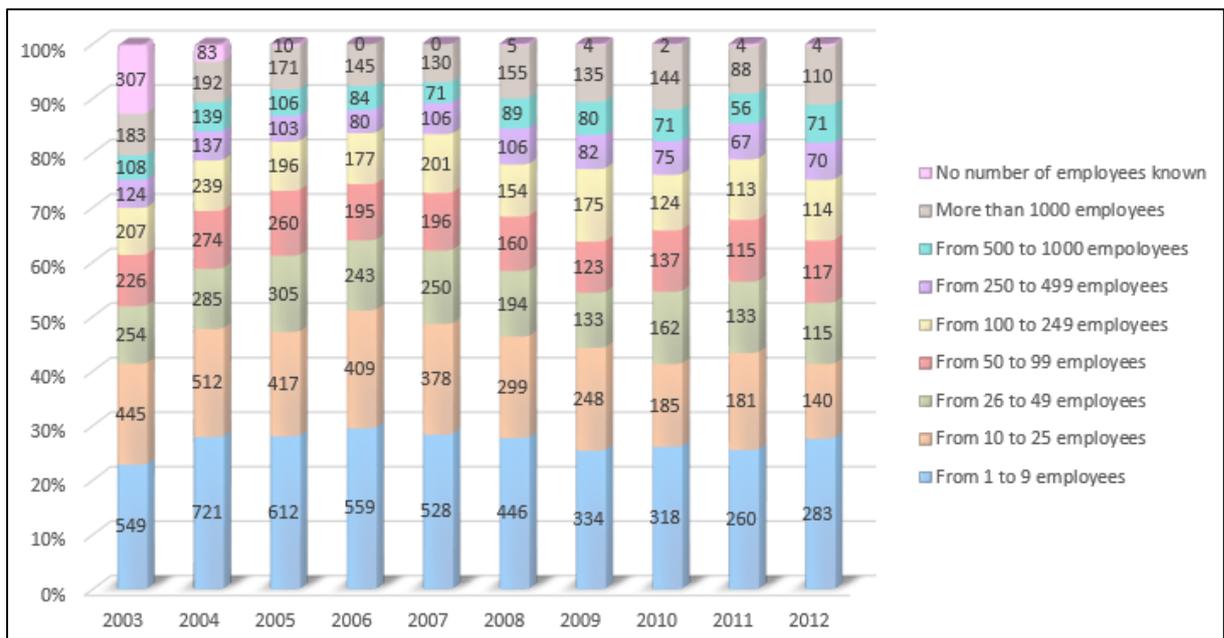


Regarding to the distribution of the occupational accidents, by enterprise size, the decreasing rate of the number of the severe accidents during working hours, between 2003 and 2012, is: from 1 to 9 workers a 54,97%, from 10 to 25 workers a 68,45%, from 26 to 49 workers a 70,24%, from 50 to 99 workers a 66,96%, from 100 to 249 workers a 66,03%, from 250 to 499 workers a 51,64%, from 500 to 1000 workers a 57,78%, in more than 1000 workers a 41,52% and in enterprises with no number of employees known, it decreased a 85,46%.

This result means that it has increased in most of the company sizes: from 1 to 9 workers passed from 26,25% in 2003 to 35,15% in 2012, from 100 to 249 workers from 7,07% to 7,14%, from 250 to 499 workers from 3,01% to 4,33%, from 500 to 1000 workers from 2,43% to 3,05% and in more than 1000 workers from 3,08% to 5,35%. By the other side, it decreases in the enterprises: from 10 to 25 workers passes from 20,04% to 18,81%, from 26 to 49 workers from 11,42% to 10,11%, from 50 to 99 workers from 8,20% to 8,05% and in enterprises with no number of employees known from 18,50% to 8,00%.

The figure 5.18 shows the evolution of the number of the severe accidents *in itinere*, by size of the enterprise, in Spain, between 2003 and 2012. In this graphic, it can be observed that there is a decreasing trend in the accidents *in itinere*, which passed from 2.403 in 2003 to 1.024 in 2012. This means that in the period analyzed, the number of severe accidents *in itinere* suffered a reduction of 57,39%, representing an annual decrease of accidents of 6,38% approximately. Comparing the figures 5.17 and 5.18, it is shown that the reduction of servere accidents is more pronounced in the accidents during working hours than in the accidents *in itinere*.

Figure 5.18 Severe accidents *in itinere* according to enterprise size



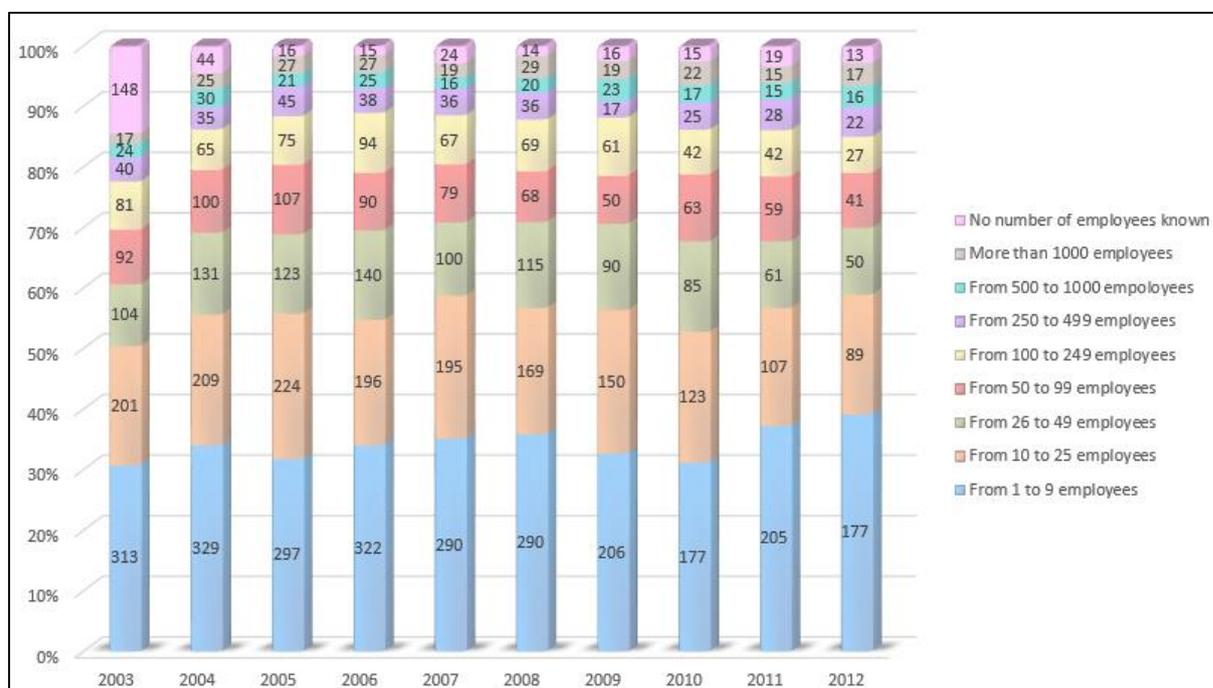
Regarding to the distribution of the occupational accidents, by company size, the decreasing rate of the number of the severe accidents *in itinere*, between 2003 and 2012, is: from 1 to 9 workers a 48,54%, from 10 to 25 workers a 68,54%, from 26 to 49 workers a 54,72%, from 50 to 99 workers a 48,23%, from 100 to 249 workers a 44,92%, from 250 to

499 workers a 43,55%, from 500 to 1000 workers a 34,26%, in enterprises with more than 1000 workers a 39,89% and in enterprises with no number of employees known a 98,70%.

This result means that it has increased in most of the sizes of enterprises: from 1 to 9 workers passed from 22,85% in 2003 to 27,64% in 2012, from 26 to 49 workers from 10,57% to 11,23%, from 50 to 99 workers from 9,40% to 11,43%, from 100 to 249 workers from 8,61% to 11,13%, from 250 to 499 workers from 5,16% to 6,84%, from 500 to 1000 workers from 4,49% to 6,93% and in more than 1000 workers from 7,62% to 10,74%. By the other side, it only decreases in the enterprises: from 10 to 25 workers from 18,52% to 13,67% and enterprises with no number of employees known from 12,78% to 0,39%.

The figure 5.19 represents the evolution of the number of mortal occupational accidents during working hours by enterprise size, in Spain, between 2003 and 2012. In this graphic, it can be observed that there is a decreasing trend in the mortal accidents occurred during working hours, which passed from 1.020 in 2003 to 452 in 2012. This means that in the period of years analyzed, the number of mortal accidents during working hours suffered a reduction of 55,69%, representing an annual decrease of accidents of 6,19% approximately.

Figure 5.19 Mortal accidents during working hours according to enterprise size



Regarding to the distribution of the occupational accidents, by enterprise size, the decreasing rate of the number of the mortal accidents during working hours, between 2003 and 2012, is: from 1 to 9 workers a 43,45%, from 10 to 25 workers a 55,72%, from 26 to 49

workers a 51,92%, from 50 to 99 workers a 55,43%, from 100 to 249 workers a 66,67%, from 250 to 499 workers a 45,00%, from 500 to 1000 workers a 33,33% in enterprises with no number of employees known, it decreased a 91,22%. In companies with more than 1000 employees there is no decrease in the number of accidents, there are the same number of accidents in the year 2003 than in 2012.

This result means that it has increased in most of the sizes of enterprises: from 1 to 9 workers it passed from 30,69% in 2003 to 39,16% in 2012, from 26 to 49 workers from 10,20% to 11,06%, from 50 to 99 workers from 9,02% to 9,07%, from 250 to 499 workers from 3,92% to 4,87%, from 500 to 1000 workers from 2,35% to 3,54% and in companies with more than 1000 workers from 1,67% to 3,76%. By the other side, it decreases in the enterprises: from 10 to 25 workers it passed from 19,71% to 19,69%, from 100 to 249 workers from 7,94% to 5,97% and in enterprises with no number of employees known from 14,51% to 2,88%.

The figure 5.20 shows the evolution of the number of the mortal accidents *in itinere*, by enterprise size, in Spain, between 2003 and 2012. In this graphic, it can be observed that there is a decreasing trend in the accidents *in itinere*, which passed from 432 in 2003 to 112 in 2012. This means that in the period analyzed, the number of mortal accidents *in itinere* suffered a reduction of 74,07%, representing an annual decrease of accidents of 8,23% approximately. Comparing the figures 5.19 and 5.20, it is shown that the reduction of mortal accidents is more pronounced in the accidents *in itinere* than the accidents during working hours.

Figure 5.20 Mortal accidents *in itinere* according to enterprise size



Regarding to the distribution of the occupational accidents, by enterprise size, the decreasing rate of the number of the mortal accidents *in itinere*, between 2003 and 2012, is: from 1 to 9 workers a 75,51%, from 10 to 25 workers a 81,61%, from 26 to 49 workers a 73,85%, from 50 to 99 workers a 67,39%, from 100 to 249 workers a 54,55%, from 250 to 499 workers a 52,38%, from 500 to 1000 workers a 63,64%, in enterprises with more than 1000 workers a 47,62% and in enterprises with no number of employees known a 100,00%.

This result means that it has increased in most of the sizes of enterprises: from 26 to 99 workers it passed from 15,05% in 2003 to 15,18% in 2012, from 50 to 99 workers from 10,65% to 13,39%, from 100 to 249 workers from 7,64% to 13,39%, from 250 to 499 workers from 4,86% to 8,93%, from 500 to 1000 workers from 2,55% to 3,57% and in more than 1000 workers from 4,86% to 9,82%. By the other side, it only decreases in the enterprises: from 1 to 9 workers from 22,69% to 21,43%, from 10 to 25 workers from 20,14% to 14,29% and enterprises with no number of employees known from 11,57% to 0,00%.

### **5.2.3 Analysis of the accidents according to prevention services**

This epigraph presents the analysis of the number of occupational accidents, in Spain, between 2003 and 2012. From the figure 5.21 until the 5.26, it is shown the trend of the number of accidents according to prevention services: personal assumption by the employer, internal prevention services, external prevention services, appointment of workers, joint prevention services and no prevention services.

The figure 5.21 represents the evolution of the number of occupational accidents during working hours by enterprise size, in Spain, between 2003 and 2012 with "Personal Assumption by the Employer". In this graphic, it can be observed that there is a decreasing trend in the occupational accidents occurred during working hours, which passed from 30.781 in 2003 to 9.909 in 2012. This means that in the period of years analyzed, the number of accidents during working hours suffered a reduction of 67,81%, representing an annual decrease of accidents of 7,53% approximately.

Figure 5.21 Accidents during working hours with: "Personal Assumption by the Employer" by enterprise size

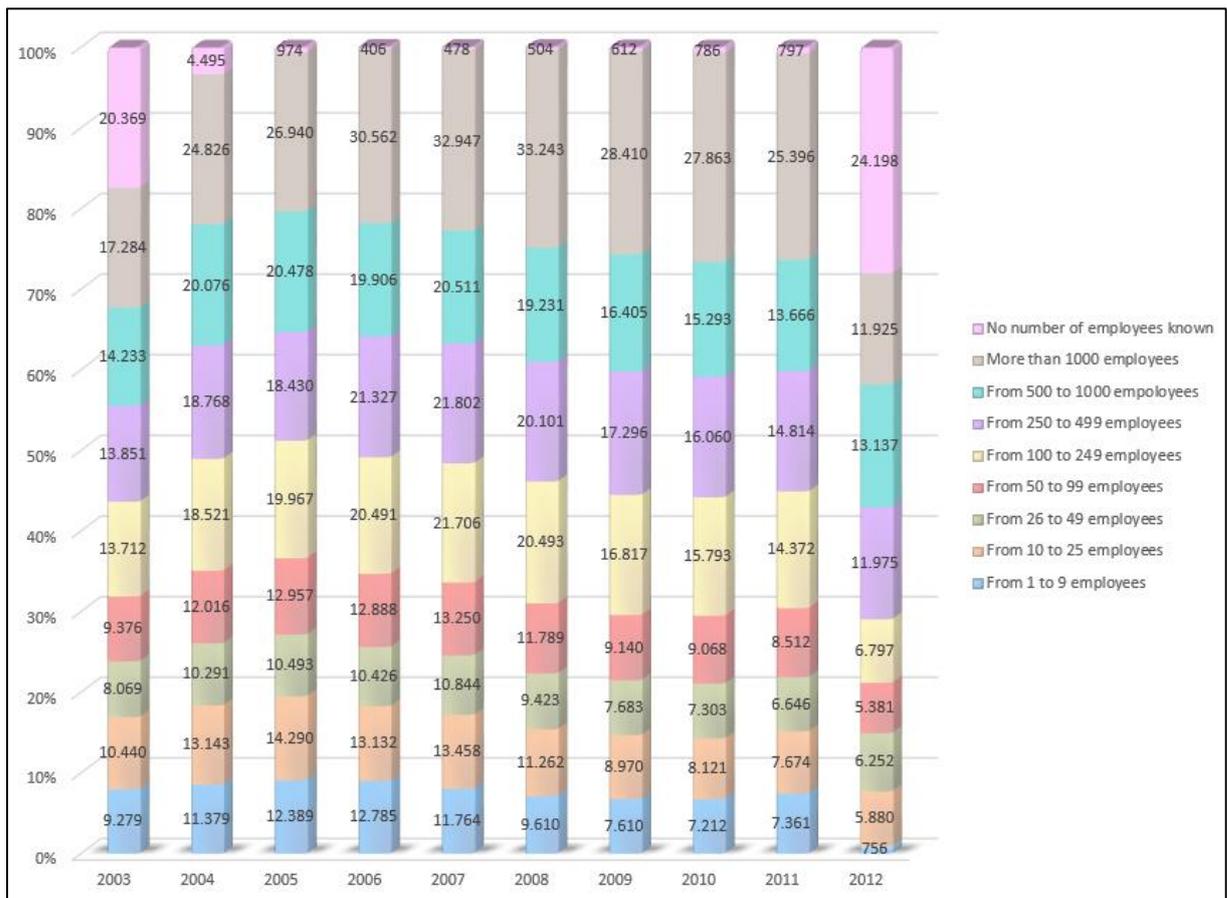


Regarding to the distribution of the occupational accidents, by enterprise size, the decreasing rate of the number of the occupational accidents during working hours, between 2003 and 2012 with "Personal Assumption by the Employer" is: from 1 to 9 workers a 83,50%, from 10 to 25 workers a 24,17%, from 26 to 49 workers a 57,65%, from 50 to 99 workers a 67,18%, from 100 to 249 workers a 68,84%, from 250 to 499 workers a 37,02%, from 500 to 1000 workers a 53,55%, in companies with more than 1000 employees a 87,94% and in companies with no number of employees known a 73,95%.

This result means that it has increased in most of the company sizes: from 10 to 25 workers it has passed from 14,96% in 2003 to 35,24% in 2012, from 26 to 49 workers from 7,62% to 10,03%, from 50 to 99 workers from 5,70% to 5,81%, from 250 to 499 workers from 2,85% to 5,58%, from 500 to 1000 workers from 1,69% to 2,44%. By the other side, it decreases in the enterprises: from 1 to 9 workers it has passed from 41,49% to 21,26%, from 100 to 249 workers from 4,84% to 4,68%, in companies with more than 1000 employees from 4,42% to 1,66% and in enterprises with no number of employees known from 16,43% to 13,29%.

The figure 5.22 represents the evolution of the number of occupational accidents during working hours by enterprise size, in Spain, between 2003 and 2012 with “Internal Prevention Services”. In this graphic, it can be observed that there is a decreasing trend in the occupational accidents occurred during working hours, which passed from 116.613 in 2003 to 86.301 in 2012. This means that in the period of years analyzed, the number of accidents during working hours suffered a reduction of 25,99%, representing an annual decrease of accidents of 2,89% approximately.

Figure 5.22 Accidents during working hours with: “Internal Prevention Services” by enterprise size



Regarding to the distribution of the occupational accidents, by enterprise size, the decreasing rate of the number of the occupational accidents during working hours, between 2003 and 2012 with “Internal Prevention Services” is: from 1 to 9 workers a 91,85%, from 10 to 25 workers a 43,68%, from 26 to 49 workers a 22,52%, from 50 to 99 workers a 42,61%, from 100 to 249 workers a 50,43%, from 250 to 499 workers a 13,54%, from 500 to 1000 workers a 7,70% and in companies with more than 1000 employees a 31,01%. In companies with no number of employees known there’s an increasing rate of the number of work accidents of a 18,80%.

This result means that it has increased in the following company sizes: from 26 to 49 workers it has passed from 6,92% in 2003 to 7,24% in 2012, from 250 to 499 workers from 11,88% to 13,88%, from 500 to 1000 workers from 12,21% to 15,22% and in enterprises with no number of employees known from 17,47% to 28,04%. By the other side, it decreases in the enterprises: from 1 to 9 workers it has passed from 7,96% to 0,88%, from 10 to 25 workers from 8,95% to 6,81%, from 50 to 99 workers from 8,04% to 6,24%, from 100 to 249 workers from 11,76% to 7,88% and in companies with more than 1000 employees from 14,82% to 13,82%.

The figure 5.23 represents the evolution of the number of occupational accidents during working hours by enterprise size, in Spain, between 2003 and 2012 with “External Prevention Services”. In this graphic, it can be observed that there is a decreasing trend in the occupational accidents occurred during working hours, which passed from 443.547 in 2003 to 283.899 in 2012. This means that in the period of years analyzed, the number of accidents during working hours suffered a reduction of 35,99%, representing an annual decrease of accidents of 4,00% approximately.

Figure 5.23 Accidents during working hours with: “External Prevention Services” by enterprise size

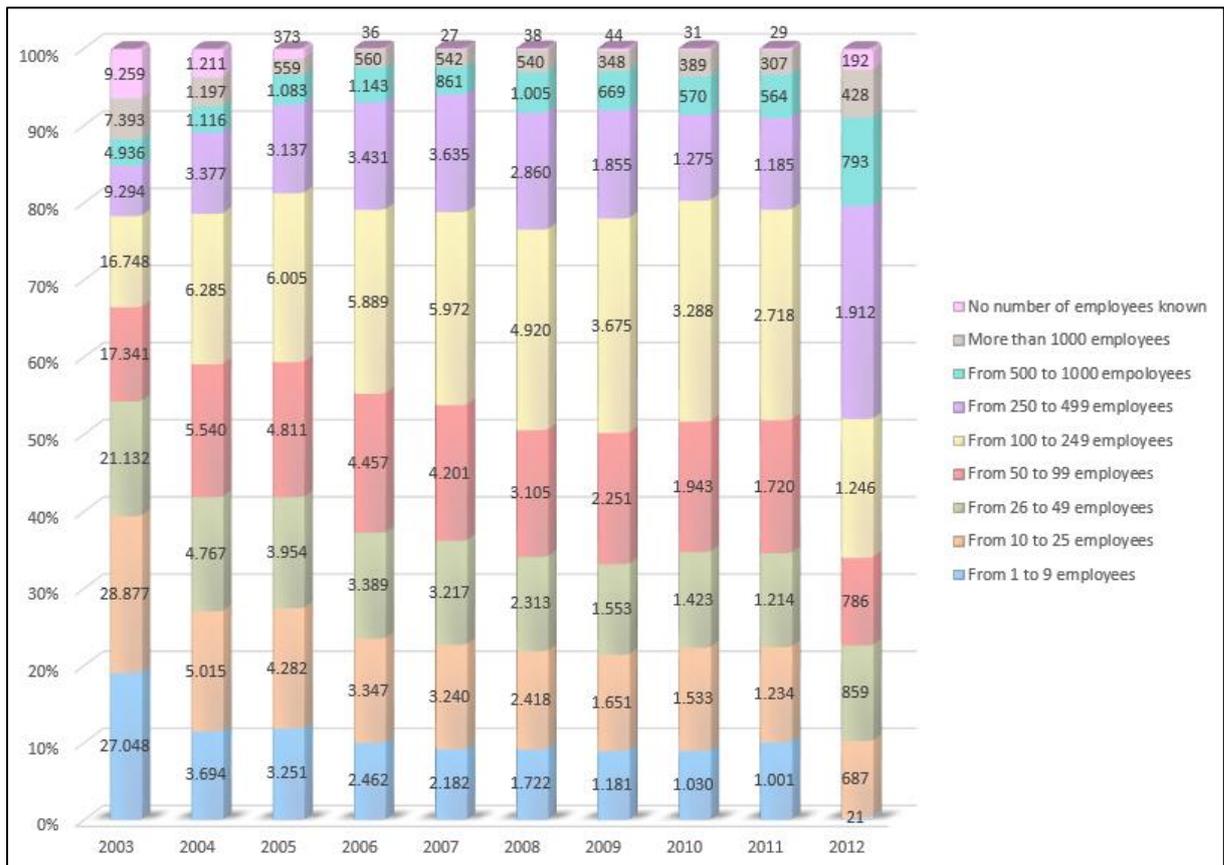


Regarding to the distribution of the occupational accidents, by enterprise size, the decreasing rate of the number of the occupational accidents during working hours, between 2003 and 2012 with “External Prevention Services” is: from 1 to 9 workers a 93,76%, from 10 to 25 workers a 9,45%, from 26 to 49 workers a 2,84%, from 50 to 99 workers a 22,74%, from 100 to 249 workers a 25,45%, in companies with more than 1000 employees a 28,77% and in companies with no number of employees known a 95,29%. By the other hand, there is an increasing rate in two companies: from 250 to 499 workers a 61,82% and from 500 to 1000 workers a 71,37%.

This result means that it has increased in most of the company sizes: from 10 to 25 workers it has passed from 20,79% in 2003 to 29,41% in 2012, from 26 to 49 workers from 14,84% to 22,53%, from 50 to 99 workers from 12,03% to 14,52%, from 100 to 249 workers from 10,87% to 12,66%, from 250 to 499 workers from 4,63% to 11,70%, from 500 to 1000 workers from 1,71% to 4,57% and in companies with more than 1000 employees from 1,53% to 1,70%. By the other side, it decreases in the enterprises: from 1 to 9 workers it has passed from 18,56% to 1,81% and in enterprises with no number of employees known from 15,05% to 1,11%.

The figure 5.24 represents the evolution of the number of occupational accidents during working hours by enterprise size, in Spain, between 2003 and 2012 with “Appointment of Workers”. In this graphic, it can be observed that there is a decreasing trend in the occupational accidents occurred during working hours, which passed from 142.028 in 2003 to 6.924 in 2012. This means that in the period of years analyzed, the number of accidents during working hours suffered a reduction of 95,12%, representing an annual decrease of accidents of 10,57% approximately.

Figure 5.24 Accidents during working hours with: “Appointment of Workers” by enterprise size



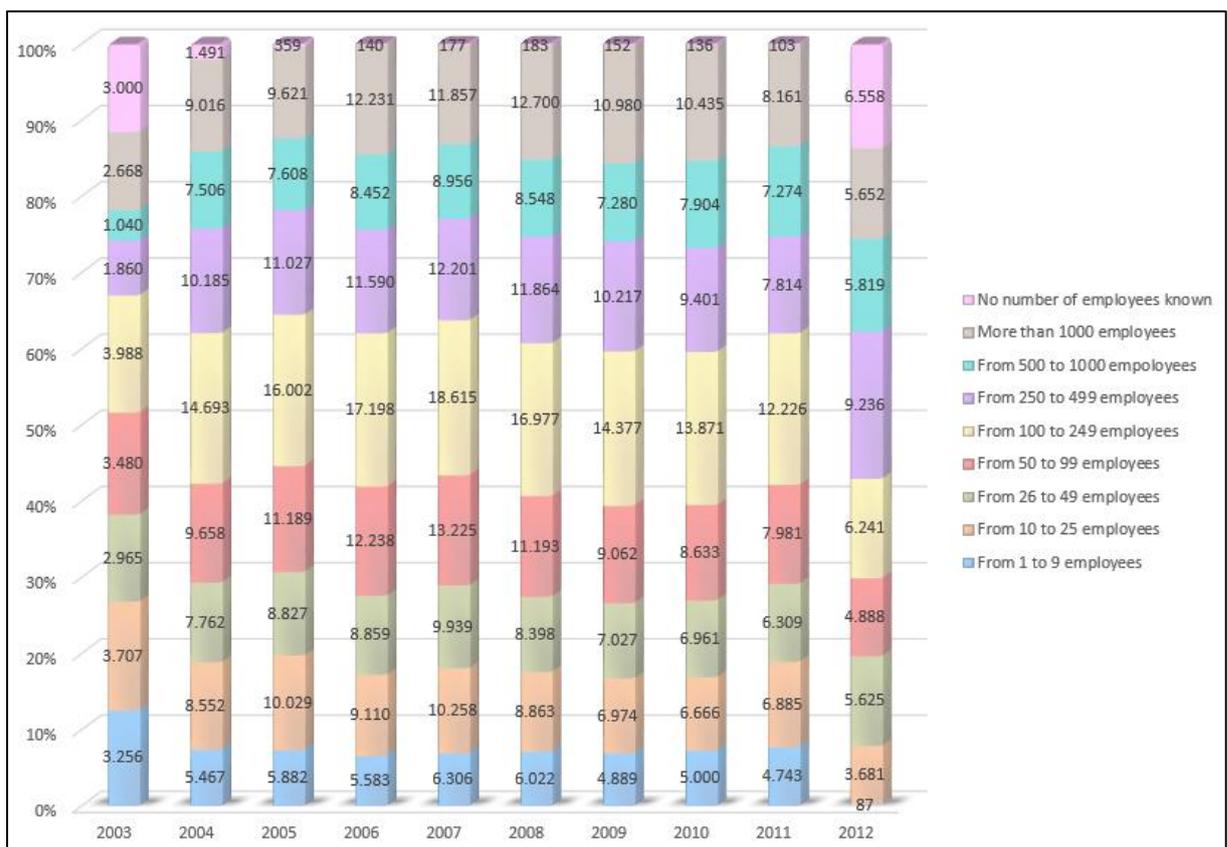
Regarding to the distribution of the occupational accidents, by enterprise size, the decreasing rate of the number of the occupational accidents during working hours, between 2003 and 2012 with “Appointment of Workers” is: from 1 to 9 workers a 99,92%, from 10 to 25 workers a 97,62%, from 26 to 49 workers a 95,94%, from 50 to 99 workers a 95,47%, from 100 to 249 workers a 92,56%, from 250 to 499 workers a 79,43%, from 500 to 1000 workers a 83,93%, in companies with more than 1000 employees a 94,21% and in enterprises with no number of employees known a 97,93%. This is the only type of prevention service that there’s a decreasing rate in the number of work accidents in all of the sizes of enterprise.

This result means that it has increased in the following company sizes: from 100 to 249 workers it has passed from 11,79% in 2003 to 18,00% in 2012, from 250 to 499 workers from 6,54% to 27,61%, from 500 to 1000 workers from 3,48% to 11,45% and in enterprises with more than 1000 employees from 5,21% to 6,18%. By the other side, it decreases in the enterprises: from 1 to 9 workers it has passed from 19,04% to 0,30%, from 10 to 25 workers from 20,33% to 9,92%, from 26 to 49 workers from 14,88% to 12,41%, from 50 to 99 workers

from 12,21% to 11,35% and in companies with no number of employees known from 6,52% to 2,77%.

The figure 5.25 represents the evolution of the number of occupational accidents during working hours by enterprise size, in Spain, between 2003 and 2012 with “Joint Prevention Services”. In this graphic, it can be observed that there is an increasing trend in the occupational accidents occurred during working hours, which passed from 25.964 in 2003 to 47.787 in 2012. This means that in the period of years analyzed, the number of accidents during working hours increased a 84,05%, representing an annual increase of accidents of 9,34% approximately. It is important to be aware, that this is the only type of prevention service that increases the number of accidents in the period of years from 2003 to 2012.

Figure 5.25 Accidents during working hours with: “Joint Prevention Services” by enterprise size

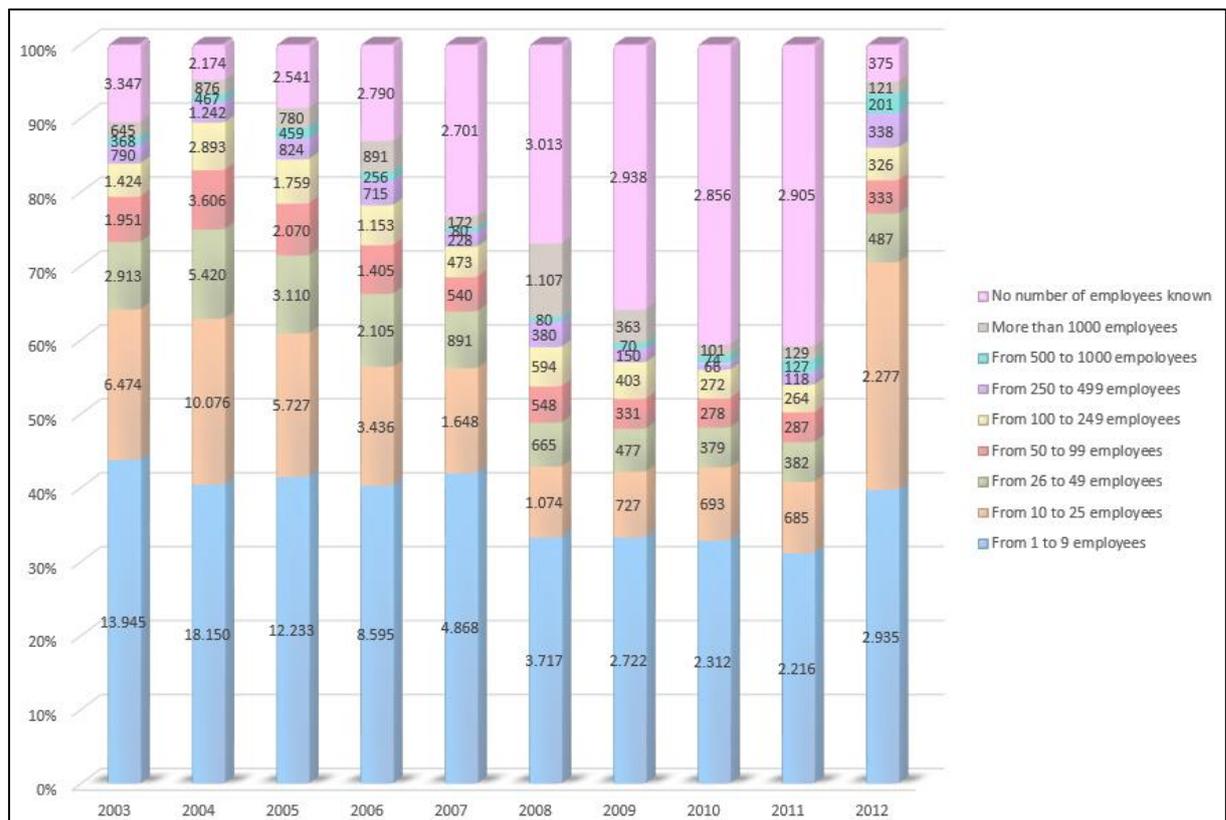


Regarding to the distribution of the occupational accidents, by enterprise size, the decreasing rate of the number of the occupational accidents during working hours, between 2003 and 2012 with “Joint Prevention Services” is only observed in two sizes of enterprise: from 1 to 9 workers a 97,33% and from 10 to 25 workers a 0,70%. By the other side, there is

an increasing rate of the number of work accidents in most of the sizes of companies: from 26 to 49 workers a 89,71%, from 50 to 99 workers a 40,46%, from 100 to 249 workers a 56,49%, from 250 to 499 workers a 396,56%, from 500 to 1000 workers a 459,52%, in companies with more than 1000 employees a 111,84% and in enterprises with no number of employees known a 118,60%. This result means that it has increased in the following company sizes: from 26 to 49 workers it has passed from 11,42% in 2003 to 11,77% in 2012, from 250 to 499 workers from 7,16% to 19,33%, from 500 to 1000 workers from 4,01% to 12,18%, in enterprises with more than 1000 employees from 10,28% to 11,83% and in companies with no number of employees known from 11,55% to 13,72%. By the other side, it decreases in the enterprises: from 1 to 9 workers it has passed from 12,54% to 0,18%, from 10 to 25 workers from 14,28% to 7,70%, from 50 to 99 workers from 13,40% to 10,23% and from 100 to 249 workers from 15,36% to 13,06%.

The figure 5.26 represents the evolution of the number of occupational accidents during working hours by enterprise size, in Spain, between 2003 and 2012 without prevention services. In this graphic, it can be observed that there is a decreasing trend in the occupational accidents occurred during working hours, which passed from 31.857 in 2003 to 7.393 in 2012. This means that in the period of years, the number of accidents during working hours decreased a 76,79%, representing an annual decrease of accidents of 8,53%.

Figure 5.26 Accidents during working hours without prevention services by enterprise size



Regarding to the distribution of the occupational accidents, by enterprise size, the decreasing rate of the number of the occupational accidents during working hours, between 2003 and 2012 without prevention services is: from 1 to 9 workers a 78,95%, from 10 to 25 workers a 64,83%, from 26 to 49 workers a 83,28%, from 50 to 99 workers a 82,93%, from 100 to 249 workers 77,11%, from 250 to 499 workers a 57,22%, from 500 to 1000 workers a 45,38%, in companies with more than 1000 employees a 81,24% and in enterprises with no number of employees known a 88,80%. In this case, there's a decreasing rate in the number of work accidents in all of the sizes of enterprise.

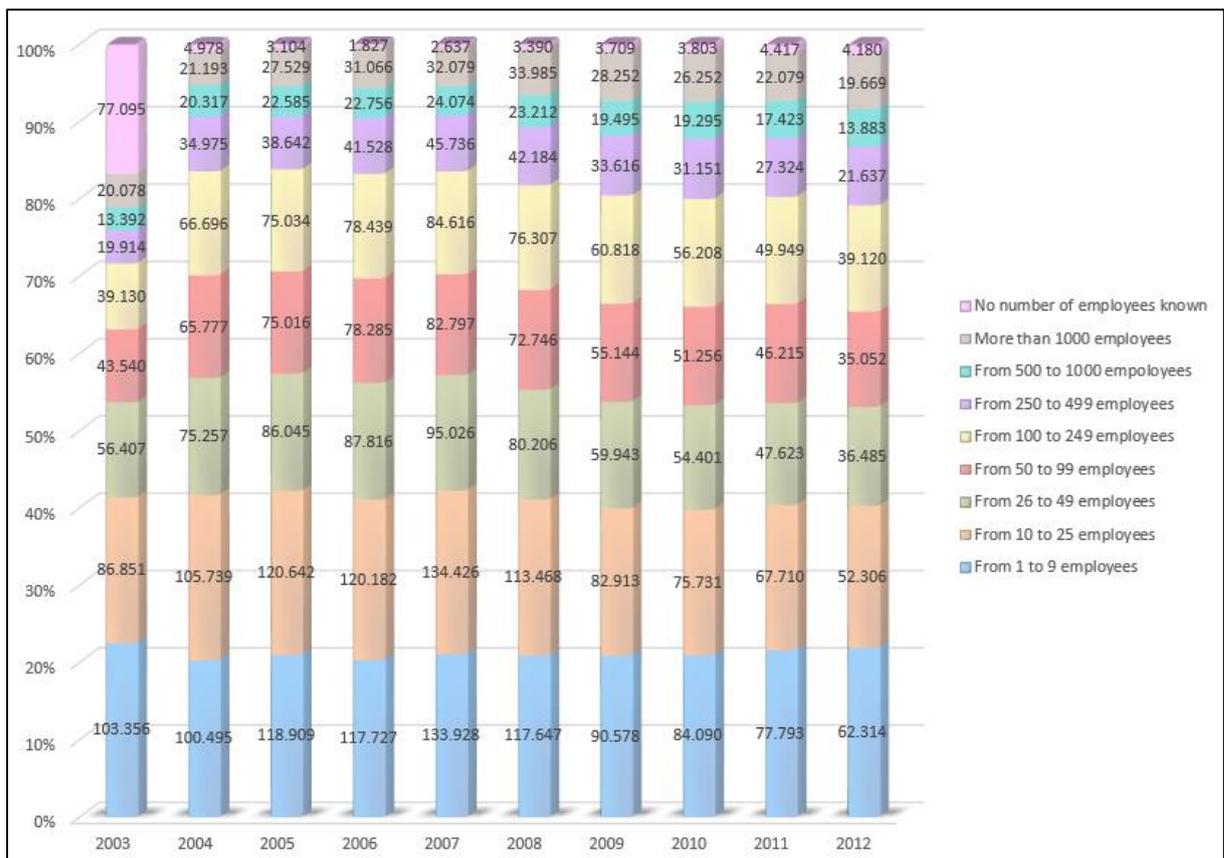
This result means that it has increased in three company sizes: from 10 to 25 workers it has passed from 20,32% in 2003 to 30,80% in 2012, from 250 to 499 workers from 2,48% to 4,57% and from 500 to 1000 workers from 1,16% to 2,72%. By the other side, it decreases in most of the sizes of enterprise: from 1 to 9 workers it has passed from 43,77% to 39,70%, from 26 to 49 workers from 9,14% to 6,59%, from 50 to 99 workers from 6,12% to 4,50%, from 100 to 249 workers from 4,47% to 4,41%, in companies with more than 1000 workers from 2,02% to 1,64% and in companies with no number of employees known from 10,51% to 5,07%.

#### **5.2.4 Analysis of the accidents according to risk assessment**

This epigraph presents the analysis of the number of occupational accidents, in Spain, between 2003 and 2012. In the figures 5.27 and 5.28, it is shown the trend of the number of accidents according if a risk assessment was done.

The figure 5.27 represents the evolution of the number of occupational accidents during working hours by enterprise size, in Spain, between 2003 and 2012 with risk assessment. In this graphic, it can be observed that there is a decreasing trend in the occupational accidents occurred during working hours, which passed from 459.763 in 2003 to 284.646 in 2012. This means that in the period of years analyzed, the number of accidents during working hours suffered a reduction of 38,09%, representing an annual decrease of accidents of 4,23% approximately.

Figure 5.27 Accidents during working hours with risk assessment by enterprise size



Regarding to the distribution of the occupational accidents, by enterprise size, the decreasing rate of the number of the occupational accidents during working hours, between 2003 and 2012 with risk assessment is: from 1 to 9 workers a 39,71%, from 10 to 25 workers a 39,78%, from 26 to 49 workers a 35,32%, from 50 to 99 workers a 19,49%, from 100 to 249 workers 0,03%, in companies with more than 1000 employees a 2,04% and in enterprises with no number of employees known a 94,58%. By the other side, there is an increasing rate in two sizes of enterprise: from 250 to 499 workers a 8,65% and from 500 to 1000 workers a 3,67%.

This result means that it has increased in most of the company sizes: from 26 to 49 workers it has passed from 12,27% in 2003 to 12,82% in 2012, from 50 to 99 from 9,47% to 12,31%, from 100 to 249 workers from 8,51% to 13,74%, from 250 to 499 workers from 4,33% to 7,60%, from 500 to 1000 workers from 2,91% to 4,88% and in companies with more than 1000 employees from 4,37% to 6,91%. By the other side, it only decreases in the following sizes of enterprise: from 1 to 9 workers it has passed from 22,48% to 21,89%, from 10 to 25 workers from 18,89% to 18,38% and in companies with no number of employees known from 16,77% to 1,47%.

The figure 5.28 represents the evolution of the number of occupational accidents during working hours by enterprise size, in Spain, between 2003 and 2012 without risk assessment. In this graphic, it can be observed that there is a decreasing trend in the occupational accidents occurred during working hours, which passed from 414.961 in 2003 to 123.891 in 2012. This means that in the period of years analyzed, the number of accidents during working hours suffered a reduction of 70,14%, representing an annual decrease of accidents of 7,79% approximately. Comparing figure 5.28 with figure 5.27, the decrease has been much more pronounced in the enterprises that there hasn't been a risk assessment.

Figure 5.28 Accidents during working hours without risk assessment by enterprise size



Regarding to the distribution of the occupational accidents, by enterprise size, the decreasing rate of the number of the occupational accidents during working hours, between 2003 and 2012 without risk assessment is: from 1 to 9 workers a 47,66%, from 10 to 25 workers a 69,47%, from 26 to 49 workers a 75,37%, from 50 to 99 workers a 76,38%, from 100 to 249 workers 78,05%, from 250 to 499 workers a 78,15%, from 500 to 1000 workers a 70,20%, in companies with more than 1000 employees a 35,08% and in enterprises with no number of employees known a 87,39%. In this case, there is a decreasing rate in the number of occupational accidents without risk assessment in all of the sizes of the enterprises.

This result means that it has increased in three of the company sizes: from 1 to 9 workers it has passed from 15,89% in 2003 to 27,87% in 2012, from 10 to 25 from 17,84% to 18,24% and in companies with more than 1000 employees from 4,40% to 9,56%. By the other side, it decreases in most of the sizes of enterprise: from 26 to 49 workers it has passed from 13,39% to 11,05%, from 50 to 99 workers from 11,97% to 9,47%, from 100 to 249 workers from 12,41% to 9,13%, from 250 to 499 workers from 7,17% to 5,24%, from 500 to 1000 workers from 3,98% to 3,97% and in companies with no number of employees known from 12,95% to 5,47%.

### 5.2.5 Analysis of the accidents according to the Autonomous Communities

This epigraph presents the analysis of the number of occupational accidents, in Spain, between 2003 and 2012. From the figure 5.29 until the figure 5.37, it is shown the trend of the number of accidents according to the Autonomous Communities.

The figure 5.29 represents the evolution of the number of occupational accidents during working hours with enterprise size from 1 to 9 workers, in Spain, between 2003 and 2012 according to the Autonomous Communities. In this graphic, it can be observed that there is a decreasing trend in the occupational accidents occurred during working hours, which passed from 169.313 in 2003 to 96.839 in 2012. This means that in the period of years analyzed, the number of accidents during working hours suffered a reduction of 42,80%, representing an annual decrease of accidents of 4,76% approximately. It is observed, that the decrease is greater during the years 2007 and 2008.

Regarding to the distribution of the occupational accidents according to the Autonomous Communities, it is observed that there are two Autonomous Communities above: Valencian Community with a 58,45% and Murcia a 54,29%. The rest of the Autonomous Communities, decrease the number of occupational accidents with rates between 30% and 48%. It is important to be aware that Melilla increases the number of accidents, with enterprise size from 1 to 9 workers, with a 14,08%.

The figure 5.30 represents the evolution of the number of occupational accidents during working hours with enterprise size from 10 to 25 workers, in Spain, between 2003 and 2012 according to the Autonomous Communities. In this graphic, it can be observed that there is a decreasing trend in the occupational accidents occurred during working hours, which passed from 160.874 in 2003 to 74.908 in 2012. This means that in the period of years analyzed, the number of accidents during working hours suffered a reduction of 53,44%, representing an annual decrease of accidents of 5,94% approximately. It is observed, that the decrease is greater during the years 2007 and 2008.

Regarding to the distribution of the occupational accidents according to the Autonomous Communities, with enterprise size from 10 to 25 workers, it is observed that there are three Autonomous Communities above: Andalusia with a 62,05%, Canary Islands a 60,07% and Valencian Community a 69,75%.

Figure 5.29 Accidents during working hours with enterprise size from 1 to 9 workers by Autonomous Communities

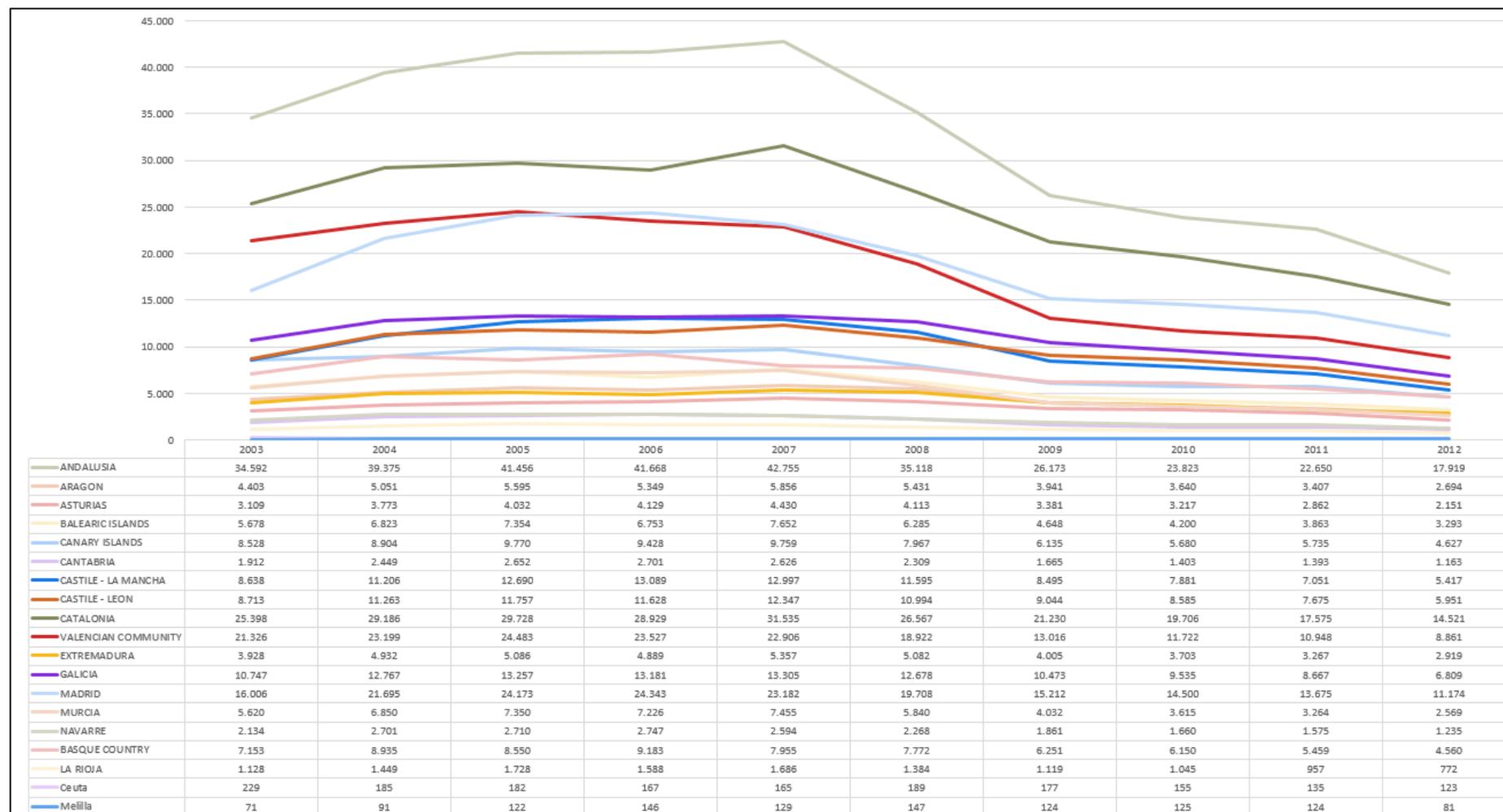
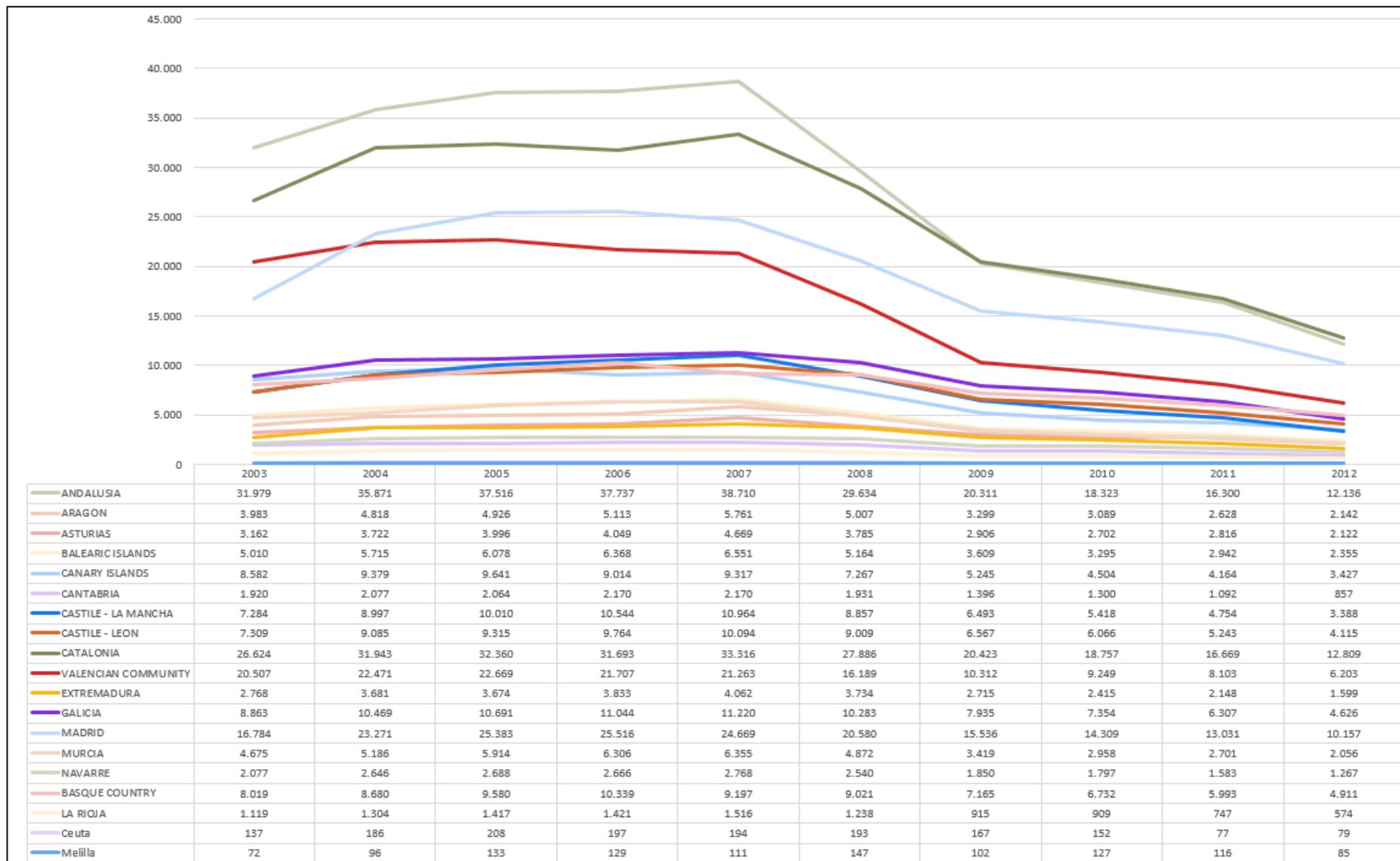


Figure 5.30 Accidents during working hours with enterprise size from 10 to 25 workers by Autonomous Communities



The rest of the Autonomous Communities, decrease the number of occupational accidents with rates between 33% and 56%. It is important to be aware that Melilla increases the number of accidents, with enterprise size from 10 to 25 workers, with a 18,06%.

The figure 5.31 represents the evolution of the number of occupational accidents during working hours with enterprise size from 26 to 49 workers, in Spain, between 2003 and 2012 according to the Autonomous Communities. In this graphic, it can be observed that there is a decreasing trend in the occupational accidents occurred during working hours, which passed from 111.965 in 2003 to 50.171 in 2012. This means that in the period of years analyzed, the number of accidents during working hours suffered a reduction of 55,19%, representing an annual decrease of accidents of 6,13% approximately. It is observed, that the decrease of the accidents is greater during the years 2007 and 2008.

Regarding to the distribution of the occupational accidents according to the Autonomous Communities, with enterprise size from 26 to 49 workers, it is observed that there are three Autonomous Communities above: Andalusia with a 64,09%, Canary Islands a 64,95% and Valencian Community a 68,65%. The rest of the Autonomous Communities, decrease the number of occupational accidents with rates between 36% and 54%. It is important to be aware that Melilla increases the number of accidents, with enterprise size from 26 to 49 workers, with a 6,25%.

The figure 5.32 represents the evolution of the number of occupational accidents during working hours with enterprise size from 50 to 99 workers, in Spain, between 2003 and 2012 according to the Autonomous Communities. In this graphic, it can be observed that there is a decreasing trend in the occupational accidents occurred during working hours, which passed from 93.222 in 2003 to 46.786 in 2012. This means that in the period of years analyzed, the number of accidents during working hours suffered a reduction of 49,81%, representing an annual decrease of accidents of 5,53% approximately. It is observed, that the decrease of the accidents is greater during the years 2007 and 2008.

Figure 5.31 Accidents during working hours with enterprise size from 26 to 49 workers by Autonomous Communities

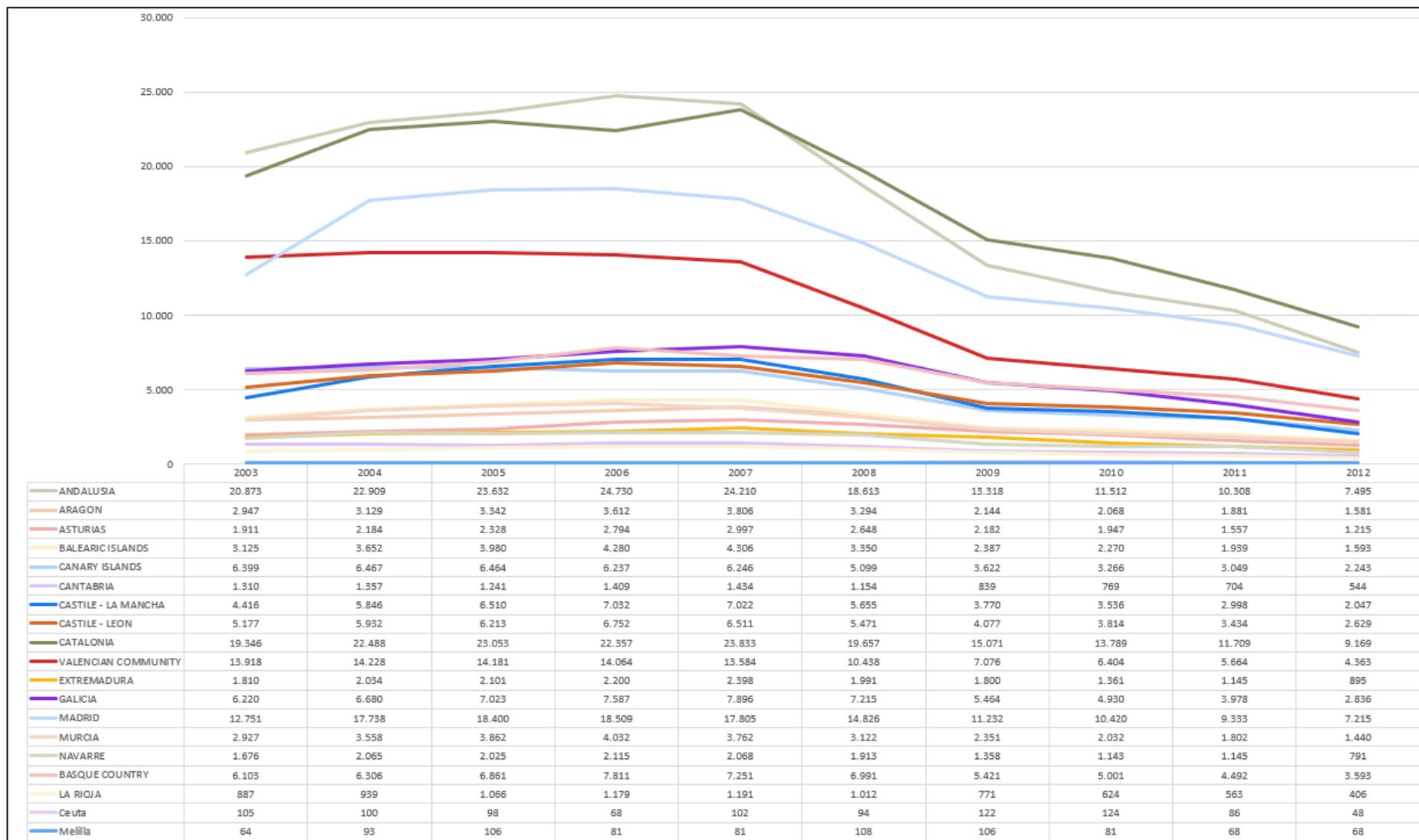
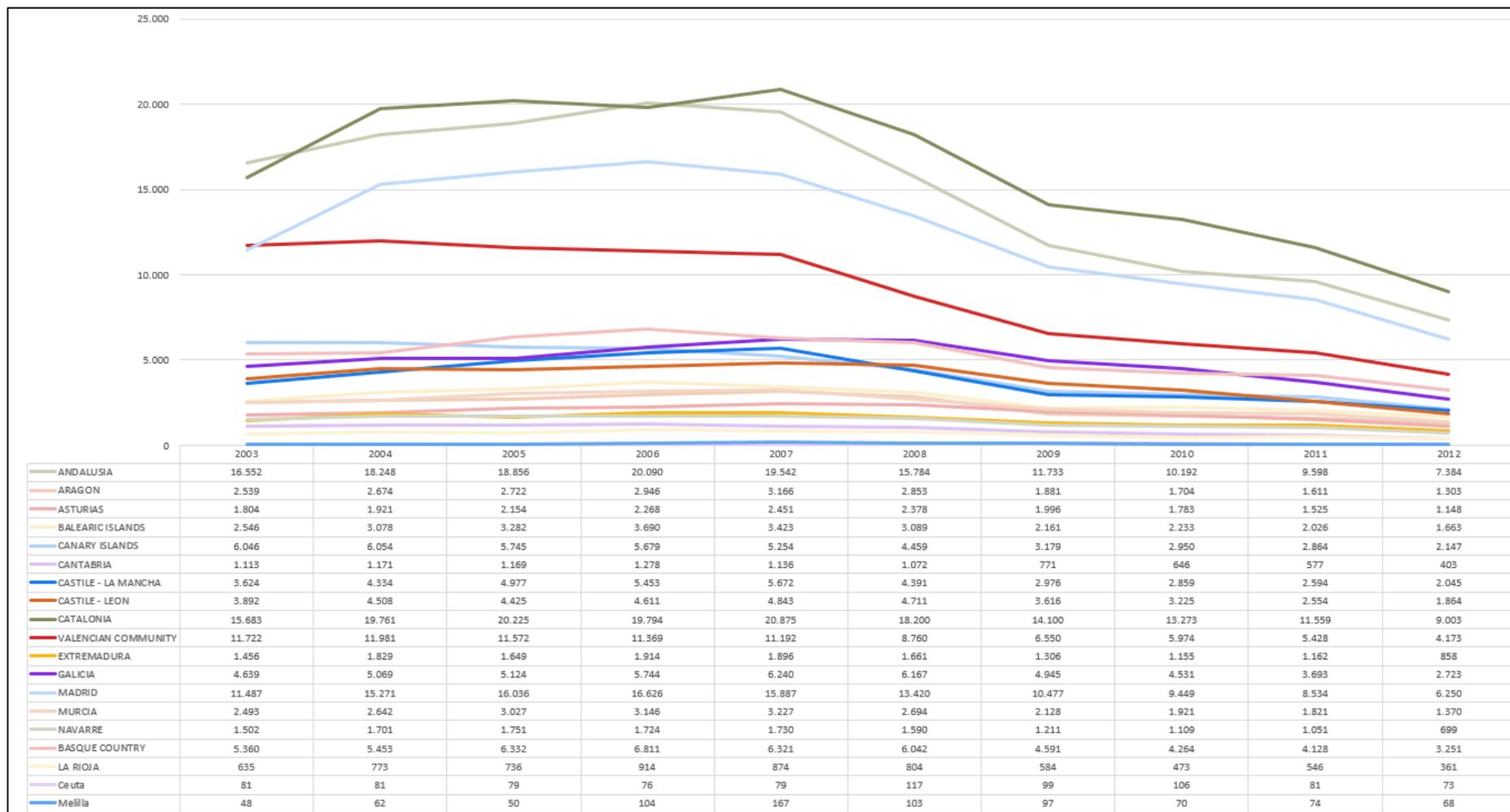


Figure 5.32 Accidents during working hours with enterprise size from 50 to 99 workers by Autonomous Communities



Regarding to the distribution of the occupational accidents according to the Autonomous Communities, with enterprise size from 50 to 99 workers, it is observed that there are three Autonomous Communities above: Canary Islands a 64,49%, Cantabria a 63,79% and Valencian Community a 64,40%. The rest of the Autonomous Communities, decrease the number of occupational accidents with rates between 35% and 55%. It is important to be aware that Melilla increases the number of accidents, with enterprise size from 50 to 99 workers, with a 41,67%.