



OSH BAROMETER

Italy

Country Report

Italy Country Report Index

This document contains the OSH Barometer Country Report Summary of Italy

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Introduction **General information**

The **development and provision of the OSH BAROMETER — Status of Occupational Safety and Health in Europe** is a long-term activity of the European Commission's Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion (**DG Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion**) and the European Agency for Safety and Health at Work (**EU-OSHA**). It aims to provide up-to-date online information for all interested parties and stakeholders about the status of OSH in the European Union.

The overall objective of this activity is to design and develop a reliable and stable information system on OSH in Europe, based on data from the relevant national and European data providers. From 2016 to 2018, two contractors of DG Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion (Kooperationsstelle Hamburg IFE and Eurogip) developed the structure of the system, collected data for a selected number of indicators and assessed their reliability.

EU-OSHA will contribute to the establishment and maintenance of the **OSH BAROMETER** by designing and running the data visualisation tool, ensuring data quality in cooperation with key data providers and stakeholders, and feeding in the quantitative and qualitative data in close collaboration with EU institutions and Member State Contact Points. As part of its activity '**EU OSH INFO System**', EU-OSHA will publish an analytical report, based on the collected data, every 3 years.

The **OSH BAROMETER** uses the following data sources:

- Eurostat: data on economy, sectors, population, and employment
- Eurostat: Labour Force Survey (LFS), particularly the ad hoc module from 2013: 'Accidents at work and other work-related health problems'
- Eurostat: European Union Survey on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC)
- Eurofound: European Working Conditions Survey (EWCS)
- EU-OSHA: European Survey of Enterprises' New and Emerging Risks (ESENER) 2014
- European Commission, DG Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion: several reports and studies
- Senior Labour Inspectors Committee (SLIC): non-confidential country evaluations
- National contact points in Member States: national data and descriptions
- EU-OSHA focal points/EU-OSHA: descriptions of the national OSH Systems in OSHwiki
- comprehensive reports from national or European sources

This methodology contains a compilation of all references and data sources that were used to provide texts, diagrams and tables, and in some cases additional explanations.

In most cases we provide the following data:

- the indicator and diagram/table/description title
- a short description of the data evaluation and visualisation approach
- exact source with name and link
- the period of reference (year/period) and the last update
- the coverage of Member States and other countries
- filter options or selection criteria of the source
- the measuring unit
- any calculation that EU-OSHA performed based on the original data
- visualisation basics
- other useful explanations and additional comments

Generic information OSH authorities

This indicator is an overview of OSH authorities and relevant OSH institutions in the different Member States and at EU level.

For further information refer to Methodology



OSH authority

The Ministry of Labour and Social Policies

See more in its website and in OSHwiki

The Ministry of Labour and Social Policies, in line with the provisions set out in Legislative Decree No 81 of 9 April 2008, is committed to building and disseminating a culture of safety and prevention, paying particular attention to all activities and initiatives that contribute to the promotion of workers' responsible behaviour and self-awareness — in relation to not only their own safety but also that of others — and the identification of strategies aimed at effectively preventing accidents at work. This being the case, the Ministry, sustained by an ongoing dialogue with social stakeholders who are working daily on the implementation of safety rules, in addition to proceeding with the finalisation of the reform of the regulation in force in this sector, continues with its monitoring of the implementation process and the provisions in force; these activities are aimed at examining the relevant implementation issues, with a view to developing interventions and actions aimed at improving regulation .

Divisions III and VI of the General Directorate for the Protection of Working Conditions is responsible for these activities (which were previously the responsibility of the General Directorate for Industrial Relations and Labour Relationships).

Division III manages the procedures for registration of qualified experts and authorised medical doctors, and the Special Fund for Accidents, which finances studies and research in the field of accidents and injuries ; it provides for the collection and cataloguing of examination results from the provincial Directorates of Labour concerning qualifications for handling and driving steam generators; it implements consultancy activities relating to moral violence (so-called mobbing) in the workplace; and it collaborates on the organisation of events and workshops on health and safety at work.

Division VI works, in general, on all aspects of workers' health and safety, in particular through participation in European projects and the preparation of texts for the implementation of relevant directives. In addition, it expresses opinions about the application of regulations with special regard to Legislative Decree No 81 of 9 April 2008, implementing Article 1 of Act No 123 of August 2007, concerning health and safety in the workplace (workplaces, use of equipment and personal protective equipment, etc.). Furthermore, Division IV provides for the authentication of a 'personal book of radioprotection' for workers exposed to ionising radiation risk and manages the permanent advisory committee on health and safety at work.

In the framework of the territorial coordination provided by regional committees, inspection staff from the Ministry of Labour and Social Policies monitor the implementation of legislation concerning health and safety at work in:

- activities in the sectors of building, construction and civil engineering, and, in particular, works of construction, maintenance, repair, demolition, preservation and renovation of stable, permanent or temporary constructions, in both reinforced concrete and brickwork, roadworks, railway works, hydraulic works, excavations, assembly and disassembly of pre-manufactured elements, and subterranean and gallery works, including the use of explosives;
- activities using compressed air containers and activities to be carried out under water;
- any other working activities involving particularly high risk.

Ministry of Health

See more in its website and in OSHwiki

The General Directorate for Prevention at the Ministry of Health performs, among other tasks, the following functions:

- Prevention of occupational diseases and accidents, including other health-related competences, as defined by Legislative Decree No 81 of 9 April 2008, implementing Article 1 of Act No 123 of August 2007, concerning health and safety in the workplace.
- Prevention of exposure to chemical, physical and biological agents in the natural and living environment, in water designated for human consumption and in the working environment. The functions of the Conference of Regions and Autonomous Provinces may be organised into three major priority areas: (i) improving the connection to and the dialogue with the central state through the development of documents shared by the entire system of regional governments; (ii) establishing a permanent inter-regional dialogue to disseminate best practices; (iii) ensuring the representation of the system of regional governments on an ongoing basis at both external and institutional meetings and events. In particular, the IX Commission on Education, Labour, Innovation and Research is competent in the areas of education and professional training, labour policies, safety at work, university and scientific research, and professions. According to the provisions set out in Article 13 of Legislative Decree No 81 of 9 April 2008, implementing Article 1 of Act No 123 of August 2007, concerning health and safety in the workplace, inspection services in compliance with safety and health regulations are carried out by ASL , which is competent in this field and, where relevant, by the National Fire Brigade.

Compensation and insurance body

Italian Workers' Compensation Authority (INAIL — Istituto Nazionale per l'assicurazione contro gli infortuni sul lavoro)

See more in its website and in OSHwiki

INAIL pursues various objectives: to reduce injury occurrence; to provide insurance for workers carrying out high-risk activities; and to guarantee the reintegration of injured workers into working life. In the light of recent legal developments, the system for protecting workers has become an even more integrated system of protection , including prevention actions in the workplace, health and economic benefits, health care, and rehabilitation and reintegration into social and working life of workers who have suffered physical injuries due to accidents in the workplace or occupational diseases. To reduce accidents, INAIL carries out important actions aimed at monitoring, on an ongoing basis, trends in employment and accidents, provides training and assistance to small and medium-sized enterprises in relation to prevention, and funds companies that are investing in safety improvements.

Prevention institute

Italian Workers' Compensation Authority - Istituto Nazionale per l'assicurazione contro gli infortuni sul lavoro (INAIL)

See more in its website and in OSHwiki

Act No 122 of 30 July 2010 reassigns to INAIL the functions formerly carried out by ISPESL in the field of technical and scientific activities, research, experimentation, control, consultancy, assistance and higher education. Accident prevention, occupational safety, protection of health in living and working environments, training and the promotion of a culture of safety are the main issues addressed by the research projects that INAIL carries out and/or finances. Other functions include the activities the certification and acknowledgement of laboratories and certification bodies under European regulations and international agreements, as well as the inspection and control of industries at risk from severe accidents in relation to specific activities. In the area of market control, INAIL monitors, on behalf of the Ministry for Economic Development, conformity with safety and health requirements for products used by workers; as a notified body, it also issues, through its local departments, declarations of conformity with the relevant European Directives.

Standardisation body

National Italian Unification Body (UNI — Ente Nazionale italiano di Unificazione)

See more in its website and in OSHwiki

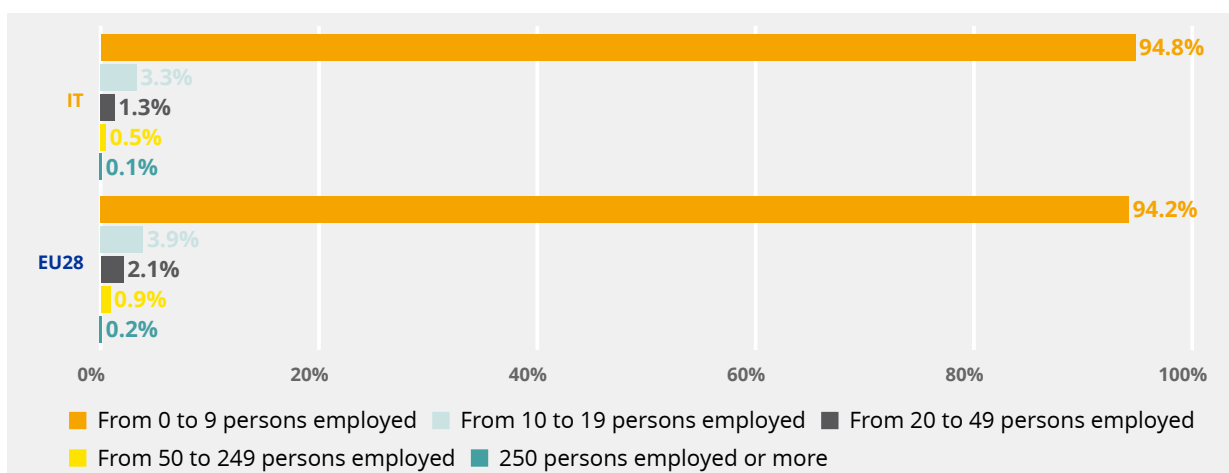
UNI is a non-profit private association, founded in 1921 and recognised by the state and the European Union. It studies, elaborates on, approves and publishes voluntary technical standards — the so-called UNI standards — in all industrial, commercial and service sectors (except the electrical and electrotechnical sectors). UNI associates are enterprises, professionals, associations, public bodies, research centres and schools. UNI represents Italy on the European Committee for Standardisation and at the International Organisation for Standardisation. The purpose of this body is to define technical rules and standards, to contribute to the improvement of the efficiency and effectiveness of the Italian social and economic system by supporting technological innovation, competitiveness, trade, consumer protection, environmental protection, and high-quality products and processes.

Generic information **Economic and sector profile**

The indicator 'Economic and sector profile' displays relevant data on the economy and sectoral structure of the EU and its Member States, e.g. percentages of company size, employment per sector and information on gross domestic product. Note: Not all data is available for every country.

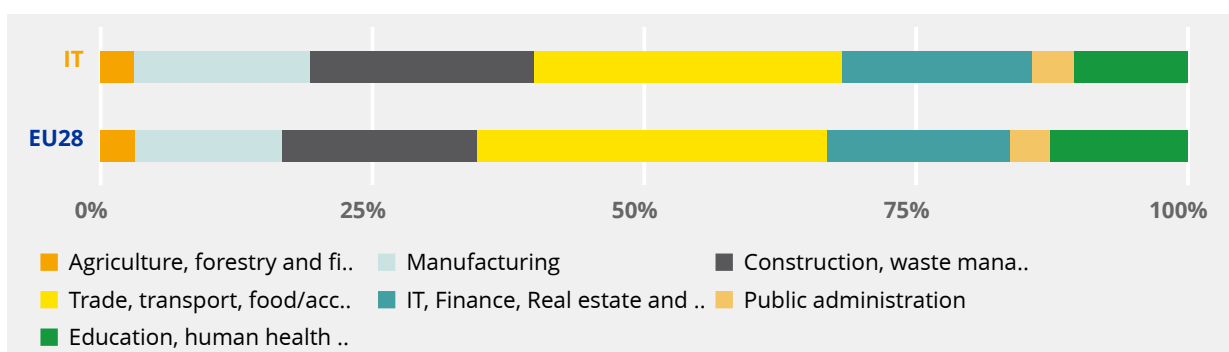
Source: EUROSTAT. For further information refer to Methodology

Company size



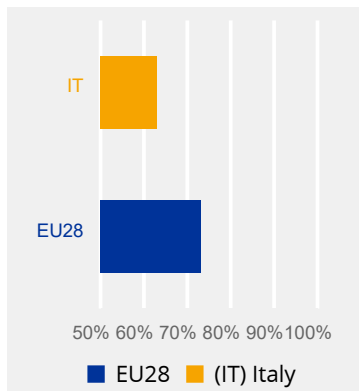
Sector	Country	Value (%)	Country	Value (%)
From 0 to 9 persons employed	IT	94.8	EU28	94.2
From 10 to 19 persons employed	IT	3.3	EU28	3.9
From 20 to 49 persons employed	IT	1.3	EU28	2.1
From 50 to 249 persons employed	IT	0.5	EU28	0.9
250 persons employed or more	IT	0.1	EU28	0.2

Employment per sector



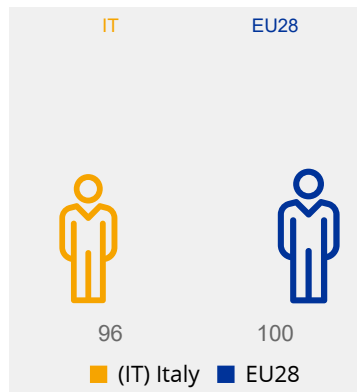
Sector	Country	Value (%)	Country	Value (%)
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	IT	3.1	EU28	3.2
Manufacturing	IT	16.1	EU28	13.5
Construction, waste management, water and electricity supply	IT	20.6	EU28	18
Trade, transport, food/accommodation and recreation activities	IT	28.3	EU28	32.1
IT, Finance, Real estate and other technical scientific or personal service activities	IT	17.6	EU28	16.9
Public administration	IT	3.9	EU28	3.7
Education, human health and social work activities	IT	10.4	EU28	12.7

Employment rate



Country	Value (%)
EU28	73.2
(IT) Italy	63

GDP per capita in relation to EU28 average



Country	Value (%)
(IT) Italy	95.8
EU28	100

Income per capita





Country	Year	Income
(IT) Italy	2010	15964
(IT) Italy	2018	16844
EU28	2010	14841
EU28	2018	17383

Generic information **Workforce profile**

This indicator includes a few key data on ageing workers and the workforce: median age, employment rate of different age groups, total and sex.

Source: EUROSTAT. For further information refer to Methodology

 EU28	Median age of population: 43.3 years	Employment rate (55 - 64): 58.7 %	Employment rate (female): 67.4 %	Employment rate (male): 79 %	Employment rate (total): 73.2 %	Unemployment rate: 6.8 %
 IT	Median age of population: 46.7 years	Employment rate (55 - 64): 53.7 %	Employment rate (female): 53.1 %	Employment rate (male): 72.9 %	Employment rate (total): 63 %	Unemployment rate: 10.6 %

Steering of OSH National strategies

National strategies are well known as a policy instrument to enhance the effectiveness of an OSH system through the collaborative and smart use of resources. They include approaches such as priority setting, prior action defining and action plans. You will find here a short harmonised description of current national strategies based on the full mapping report of EU-OSHA on national strategies (December 2017) plus later updates as received from Member States.

For further information refer to Methodology



Structure of each National strategy

Basic information

Original document: **Piano Nazionale della Prevenzione 2014 – 2018-Macro obiettivo 7: Prevenire gli infortuni e le malattie professionali**

English document: **National Prevention Plan 2014 -2018– Macro objective 7 : Prevention of work-related accidents and diseases**

5 Piani di prevenzione specifici:

5 specific prevention plans have been realized:

1. NATIONAL PREVENTION PLAN IN BUILDING (PIANO NAZIONALE DI PREVENZIONE IN EDILIZIA)
2. NATIONAL PLAN FOR PREVENTION IN AGRICULTURE AND SELVICULTURE (Piano Nazionale di Prevenzione in Agricoltura e Selvicoltura)
3. NATIONAL PLAN FOR THE EMERGENCE AND PREVENTION OF PATHOLOGY OF SCHELETRIC MUSCULAR PAPER (Piano nazionale per l'emersione e la prevenzione delle patologie dell'apparato muscolo scheletrico)
4. NATIONAL PLAN FOR PREVENTION ON OCCUPATIONAL RASES AND PROFESSIONAL TUMORS (Piano Nazionale di Prevenzione SUI CANCEROGENI OCCUPAZIONALI E I TUMORI PROFESSIONALI)
5. NATIONAL STRESS FOR PREVENTION OF RISK STRESS RELATED WORK / PROMOTION ORGANIZING WELLNESS (Piano Nazionale di Prevenzione DEL RISCHIO STRESS LAVORO CORRELATO /PROMOZIONE BENESSERE ORGANIZZATIVO)

Former strategies: **Piano Nazionale della Prevenzione 2010-2013**

Background

Vision:

To affirm the crucial role of health promotion and prevention in the sustainable development of society by addressing inequalities and carrying out people oriented interventions, in terms of cost-effectiveness and responsible use of resources.

The promotion of human health and prevention:

- To affirm the critical role of health promotion and prevention as factors of sustainable development of society;
- To adopt a public health approach that ensures fairness and addresses inequalities;
- To address evidence based interventions of health prevention, promotion and protection

In this perspective the Legislative Decree 9 April 2008 n. 81 introduced in the Italian system a comprehensive discipline of protection of health and safety at work, which involved over the years the various central and local governments in a gradual and complex process of implementation.

This path requires a constant attention by the various actors who, although from different perspectives and responsibilities, contribute to guarantee a set of protections suitable for the complexity of our productive and occupational system.

Specific attention is dedicated to the constant evolution of organizational models and their impact on the modalities of performance of working tasks in different productive contexts.

Characteristics and objectives

The OSH objectives are part of the National Prevention Plan 2014-2018. It is one of the macro-objectives (macro obiettivi). There are four priorities for action upstream to the macro objectives:

- Reducing the burden of disease
- Investing in the health of young people
- Strengthen and confirm the common heritage of preventive practices
- Strengthen and put attention to vulnerable groups in the system
- Consider the individual and the populations in relation to their environment

Main objectives are:

1. Improvement of tools and systems about occupational risks and injuries
2. Strengthening coordination between institutions and the socio-economic and scientific-technical partnership
3. Improving the effectiveness of the control activities and compliance by recipients of the rules

Details and activity

Objective 1: Improvement of the knowledge of risks and work related diseases.

- Implementing the use of OSH surveillance systems already in place in all regions and autonomous provinces (such as the National Information System for Prevention SINP).
- Extending the activities of the Centro Operativo Regionale (COR) to detect cases of suspected occupational cancer and to improve the epidemiological surveillance activities through the use of the Occupational Cancer Monitoring system (OCCAM).
- Strengthening the monitoring of risks and work-related diseases, through the collection of health surveillance data and intensifying risk assessment to control risks and exposure to dangerous substances at the workplace (spreading, strengthening and use of exposure registers).
- Implementation of integrated information systems of the Ministry of economic development- Ministry of labour and social policies – the National Institute for the insurance against Accidents at work and the Regions related to safety of machines and installations, included the database on reporting the non-compliance of the labour installations to the related European directives.

Objective 2: Strengthening coordination between institutions and the socio-economic and scientific-technical partnership.

- Supporting regional activities and programs with the social partners, through memoranda of understanding between the public authorities, and in particular between regions, Regional Directorates of Labour and INAIL Regional Directorates.
- Supporting training programs with regard to the role of safety representatives (RLS, RLST), especially for the manual professions (handicraft sector).
- Supporting programs and memorandum of understandings to identify and recognise occupational diseases addressed to Prevention Services of the ASL, occupational physicians, general practitioners, hospital physicians and the regional medical services of INAIL and INPS.
- Supporting mainstreaming osh into education programs for all school curricula, enhancing learning models of knowledge and acquisition of skills and abilities, for the future workers (ex art. 37).
- Supporting companies to implement voluntary policies of social responsibility and to enhance existing good practices.

Objective 3: Improving the effectiveness of the control activities and compliance by recipients of the rules.

- Supporting the coordinated planning of supervisory activities. Development of integrated information systems to seek out supervisory activities and requirements.
 - Improving the quality and consistency of supervisory activities by sharing control methodologies ensuring at the same time certainty and transparency of the administrative action.
 - Adoption of computer-based systems that simplify the transmission of documentation and communication between citizens and enterprises, as provided in the Legislative Decree n. 81/08.
 - Improving the quality and homogeneity of the regular checks of machines and installations. Developing control methods to guarantee substantial improvements in the safety of work equipment.
 - Promotion of a proactive approach of the ASL Services oriented to support employment, notably by facilitating access by citizens and enterprises to information and assistance through the development of internet technologies.
 - Supporting the audit methodology to evaluate prevention programs adopted by companies.
 - Implementing programs between the ASL Services and competent physicians focused on healthier lifestyles in order to prevent cardiovascular disease, cancer and chronic degenerative diseases in general and to improve the perception of the risks towards occupational diseases.
 - Supporting the dissemination of self-assessment of safety levels in risk management by employers
 - Implementing programs to evaluate the effectiveness of training:
1. Promoting programs in cooperation with social partners, INAIL and the Labour Directorate to prevent stress at work risks and improve workplace wellbeing with a focus on temporary and precarious workers.

2. Implementation of integrated control programs, promoting health and safety, communication, with priority given to the determinants of diseases and injuries, with particular reference to the improvement and development in all regions of the Plans of National Prevention in Construction and Agriculture, and the prevention of occupational cancers.
3. Implementation of specific cross-cutting strategies with the macro objective on "environment and health" with particular regard to the National Plan on Asbestos and Chemical Risk Prevention.
4. Supporting programs that empower work capacity of workers suffering from work-related accidents, diseases or serious chronic diseases.

Actors and stakeholders

National strategies and programmes of prevention of accidents and occupational diseases are developed by the Steering and Evaluation Committee for Active Policies and the national coordination of surveillance activities related to health and safety at work.

The Ministry of Health, General Directorate of Prevention (Ministero della salute, Direzione generale della prevenzione) coordinates the implementation of the National Prevention Plan 2014-2018.

Participation of all institutions and social partners at national, regional and territorial level, both in the planning phase and in the operational one. Bodies involved are: Ministry of Labour and Social Policies, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Interiors, Autonomous Regions and Trento and Bozen Provinces, INAIL (Istituto nazionale per l'Assicurazione contro gli Infortuni sul Lavoro – Italian Workers' compensation Authority) and with the contribution of CNEL (National Council for Economy and Labour), Joint Committees and sectoral Bodies and Institutions.

Resources and timeframe

Budget: special grants: The PNR has been recently approved by CIPE (Comitato Interministeriale per la Programmazione Economica) for an overall amount of public funding of EUR 2.5 billion (for the period 2005 – 2007, 440 million € were provided (240 mill € from the Committee for Economic Programming CIPE (Comitato Interministeriale per la Programmazione Economica), 200 mill € from regional health fund (fondo sanitario regionale).

Staff: no information

Time frame: 2014-2018.

Evaluation

Evaluation: regular evaluation by the responsible institutions themselves. Two evaluations are planned: one in the midterm of the runtime (2016) and one at the end (2018).

There are two kinds of indicators:

- Central indicators for central objectives, including both outcome indicators or early outcomes and output indicators of healthcare processes.
- Regional indicators for specific objectives, including both outcome indicators or early outcomes and output indicators of healthcare processes.

Evaluation of the National Prevention Plan:

La Conferenza permanente per i rapporti tra lo Stato, le regioni e le province autonome di Trento e Bolzano
Lessons learned:

1. The Central objectives have to include evidence based and person oriented action
2. Responsibilities both at national and regional level in the implementation of the objectives
3. Evaluation process including three major action steps: theoretical evidence (efficacy); monitoring and evaluation of interventions; impact on the outcome measure (effectiveness).

Ex ante indicators for the years 2012 to 2020

- Producing annual regional reports about the monitoring of risks and of work related diseases
- Strengthen the role of safety representatives (RLS/RLST)
- Promotion of corporate social responsibility
- Prevention of risks due to organisational inconsistencies
- Mainstreaming OSH into education programs
- Reduction of the accident frequency rates with particular attention to serious and fatal injuries particularly in the agriculture and construction sector
- Adoption of national and regional acts to ensure uniformity and transparency in supervisory and control systems and their monitoring

Relation to EU Strategic Framework

The objectives are partly related to some core aspects of the EU-strategy.

Ageing is referred in the priorities for action upstream to the macro objectives:

- Strengthen and put attention to vulnerable groups in the system

New and emerging risks: Examples:

- Stress (National Plan on work-related stress prevention)
- Risks in the confined spaces
- MSDs

Simplification of OSH legislation

Better coordination of EU and international efforts to address OSH

Response of national strategies to EU challenges

Implementation record

Objectives:

- Improvement of the knowledge of risks and work related diseases.
- Improving the effectiveness of the control activities and compliance by persons subject to the rules.

Other objectives:

- Implementing programs between the ASL Services and competent physicians to implement healthier lifestyles in order to prevent cardiovascular disease, cancer and chronic degenerative diseases in general and to improve the perception of the risks towards occupational diseases.
- Promoting programs in cooperation with social partners, INAIL and the Labour Directorate to prevent risks and improve WHP and OSH of workers working in temporary and precarious work situations.
- Implementation of integrated control programs, promoting health and safety, communication, with priority given to the determinants of diseases and injuries described in the previous paragraph, with particular reference to the improvement and development in all regions of the Plans of National Prevention in Construction and Agriculture, and the prevention of occupational cancers.

Prevention of work-related diseases

Objective:

- Improvement of the knowledge of risks and work related diseases.

Other objectives:

- Implementing programs between the ASL Services and competent physicians to implement healthier lifestyles in order to prevent cardiovascular disease, cancer and chronic degenerative diseases in general and to improve the perception of the risks towards occupational diseases.
- To promote / encourage the adoption of best practice companies and routes of Social Responsibility.
- To promote / encourage improvement of organizational wellness programs in companies.

Tackling demographic change

Objective:

- Strengthen and put attention to vulnerable groups in the system.

Steering of OSH Social dialogue

This indicator consists of text-based descriptions of the social dialogue plus quantitative data, e.g. responses to ESENER 2019 questions. Note: When no data is available for the indicator displayed, '-' will appear.

For further information refer to Methodology



23 %
Joint consultative,
employment forum
or similar

82 %
Health and safety
representative

16 %
Trade union
representation

10 %
Health and safety
committee



24 %
Joint consultative,
employment forum
or similar

57 %
Health and safety
representative

19 %
Trade union
representation

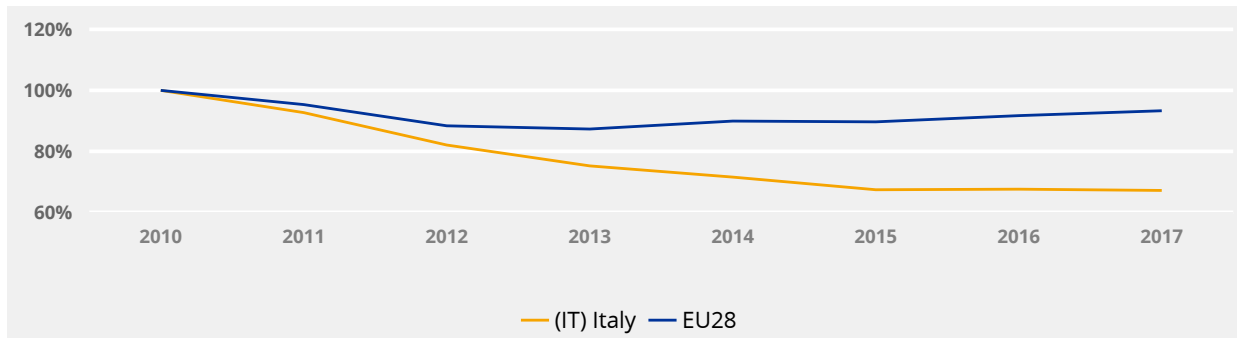
23 %
Health and safety
committee

OSH outcomes and working conditions **Work accidents**

This indicator consists of two data sets: trends in non-fatal work accidents from 2010, and fatal work accidents (Eurostat data).

For further information refer to For further information refer to Methodology

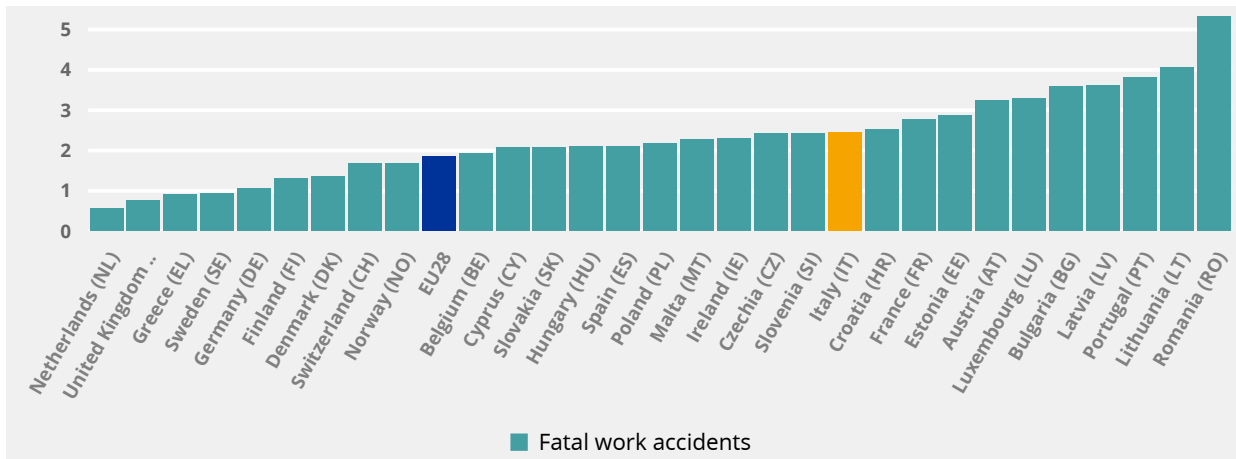
Non-fatal work accidents



The diagram shows the development of non-fatal work accidents between 2010 until the latest available year. The year 2010 has been set as baseline (2010 = 100). The country lines and the EU line (dark blue) show the trend as percentage of the value of this base year.

Country	Year	Value (%)	Country	Year	Value (%)
(IT) Italy	2010	100	EU28	2010	100
(IT) Italy	2011	92.7	EU28	2011	95.3
(IT) Italy	2012	82.1	EU28	2012	88.4
(IT) Italy	2013	75.2	EU28	2013	87.3
(IT) Italy	2014	71.6	EU28	2014	89.9
(IT) Italy	2015	67.4	EU28	2015	89.7
(IT) Italy	2016	67.6	EU28	2016	91.7
(IT) Italy	2017	67.2	EU28	2017	93.3

Fatal work accidents



This diagram shows the number of fatal accidents for every Member State per 100,000 employees. The EU average was 1,85 accidents per 100,000 employees in the period 2010-2017. The source of the data is the incidence rate as published by Eurostat.

Country	Value (accidents)
EU28	1.9
Italy (IT)	2.5

OSH outcomes and working conditions

Health perception of the workers

This indicator contains six data sets based on responses in the European Working Conditions Survey (EWCS) 2015 from Eurofound and the Labour Force Survey 2013 from Eurostat. Every 8 years this survey has an ad hoc module on OSH-related questions. All data are from the latest OSH ad hoc module. Note: When no data is available for the indicator displayed, '-' will appear.

For further information refer to Methodology



86 %
Satisfaction with
working conditions

8 %
Health problem in
the last 12 months

42 % null

25 %
Health affected by
work

8 %
More than 15 days of
absence

73 %
Likelihood of staying
in current job until 60
years old



82 %
Satisfaction with
working conditions

5 %
Health problem in
the last 12 months

27 % null

17 %
Health affected by
work

5 %
More than 15 days of
absence

79 %
Likelihood of staying
in current job until 60
years old

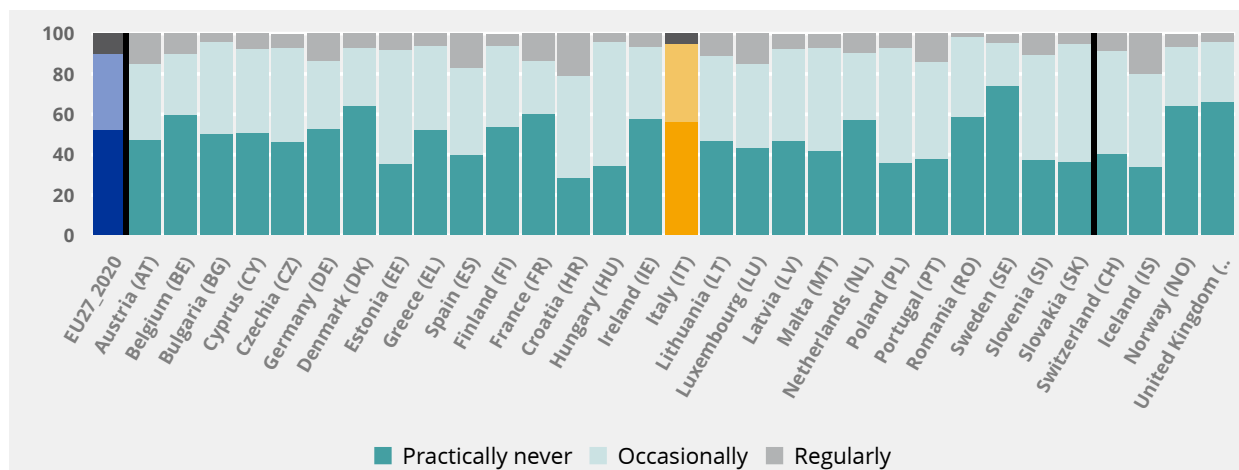
OSH outcomes and working conditions

OSH culture and health awareness

This indicator provides data on typical aspects of OSH culture and health awareness such as sickness absence analysis, existence of prevention plans, or the implementation of measures for better safety and health. Note: Percentages might not total 100% because of rounding.

Sources: ESENER 2019 Survey and European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS). For further information refer to Methodology

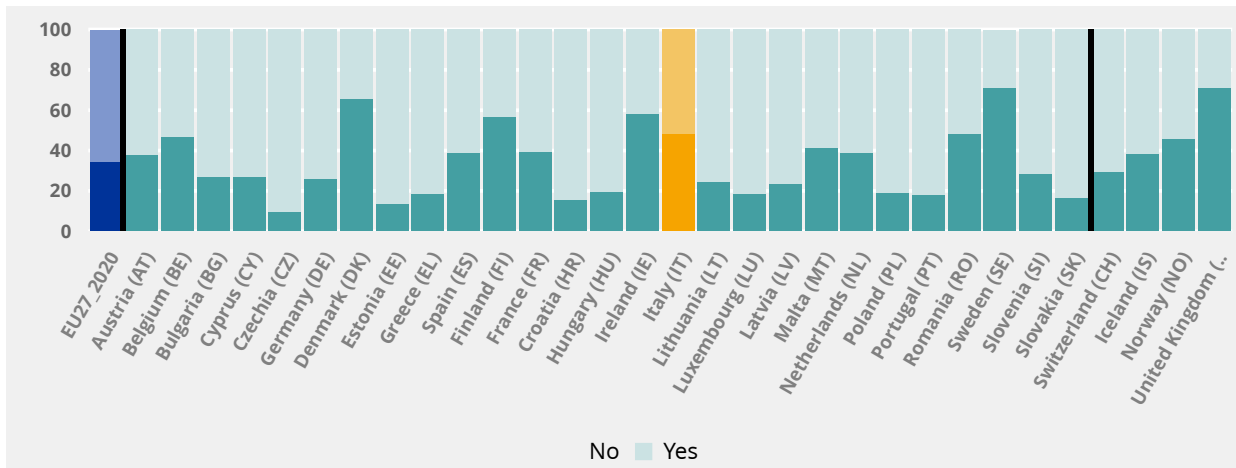
Health and safety discussed



The diagram presents the responses in the ESENER 2019 Survey to the question: “How often is health and safety discussed between employee representatives and the management? Do such discussions take place regularly, only when particular health and safety issues arise or not at all?”

Country	Practically never (%)	Occasionally (%)	Regularly (%)
EU27_2020	10	37.5	52.4
Italy (IT)	5.2	38.5	56.2

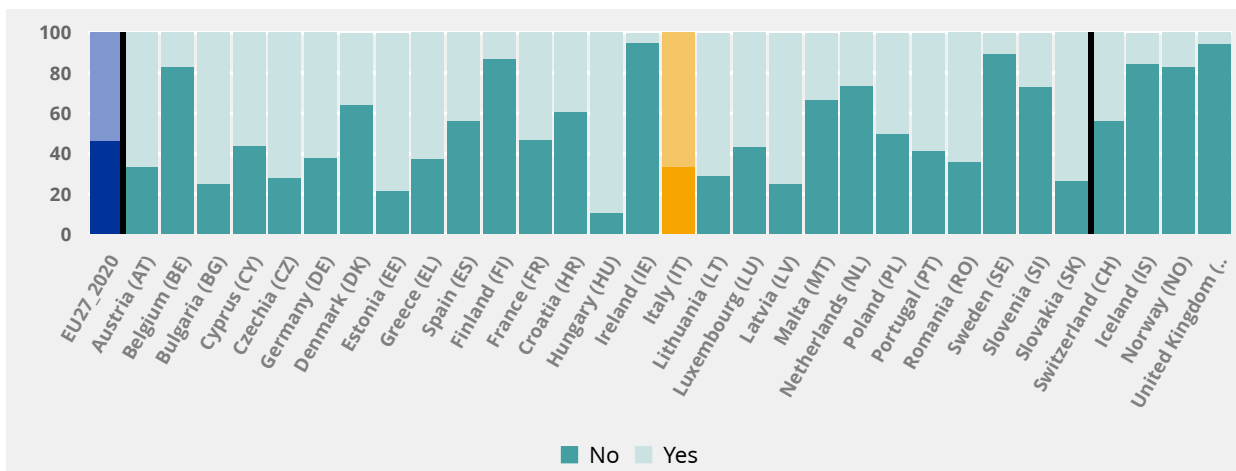
Action plan to prevent stress



The diagram presents the responses in the ESENER 2019 Survey to the question: “Does your establishment have an action plan to prevent work-related stress?”

Country	Yes (%)	No (%)
EU27_2020	34.6	65.4
Italy (IT)	48.3	51.7

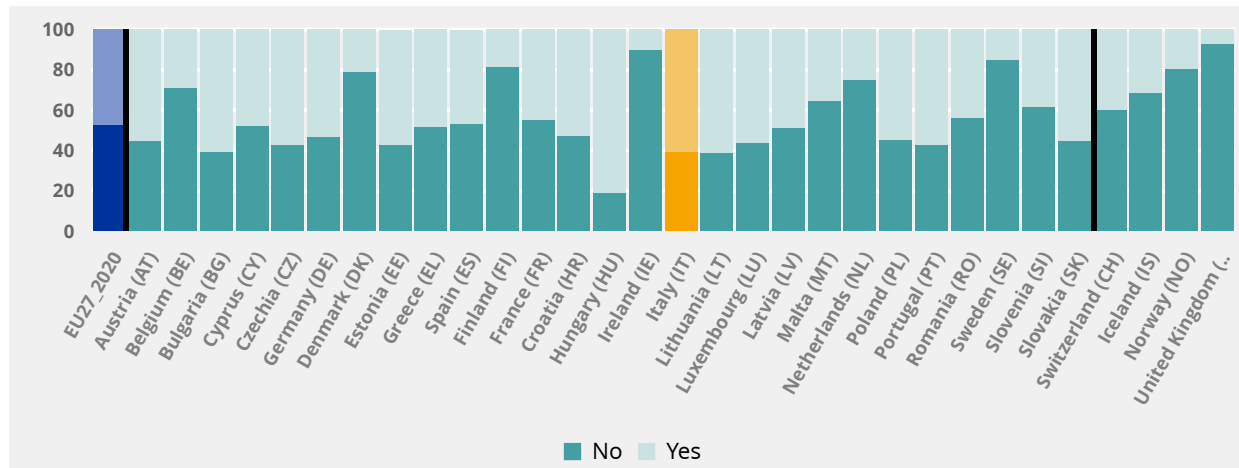
Procedure against bullying



The diagram presents the responses in the ESENER 2019 Survey to the question: “Does your establishment have a procedure against bullying?”

Country	Yes (%)	No (%)
EU27_2020	46.3	53.7
Italy (IT)	33.3	66.7

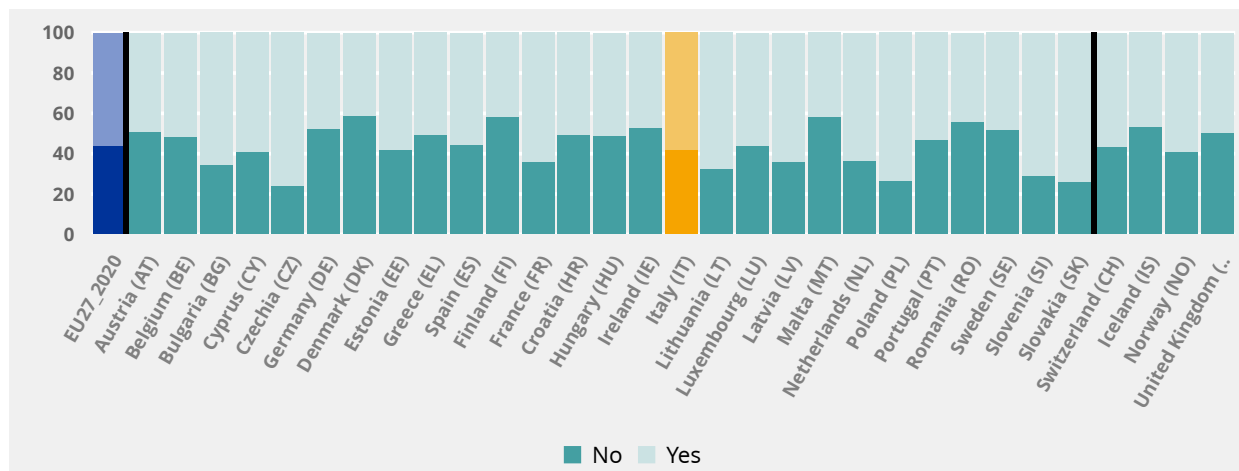
Procedures to deal with threats



The diagram presents the responses in the ESENER 2019 Survey to the question: “Is there a procedure in place to deal with possible cases of bullying or harassment?”

Country	Yes (%)	No (%)
EU27_2020	52.6	47.4
Italy (IT)	39.3	60.7

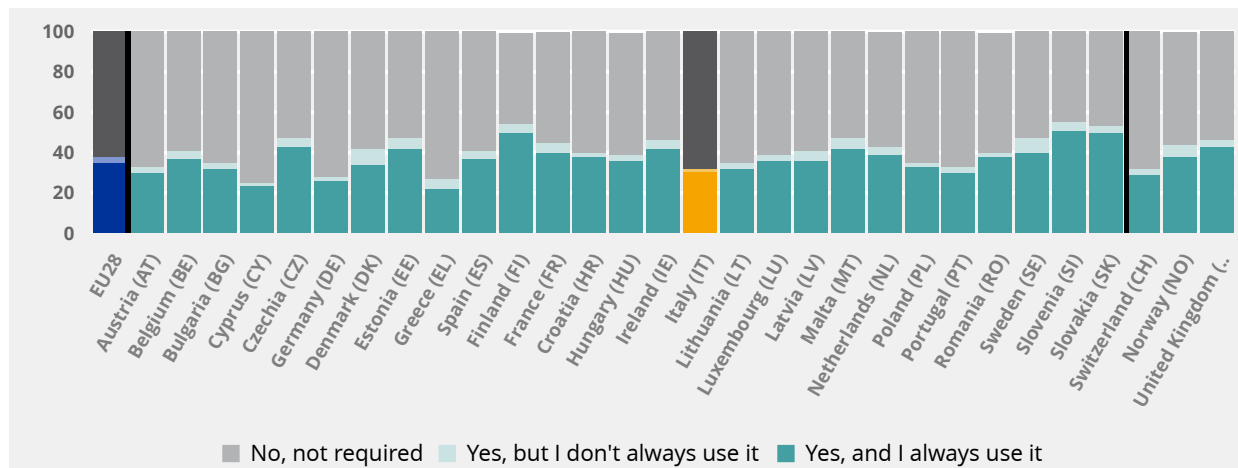
Measures to reduce work pressure



The diagram presents the responses in the ESENER 2019 Survey to the question: “Is there a procedure to deal with possible cases of threats, abuse or assaults by clients, patients pupils or members in public?”

Country	Yes (%)	No (%)
EU27_2020	44.1	55.9
Italy (IT)	41.8	58.2

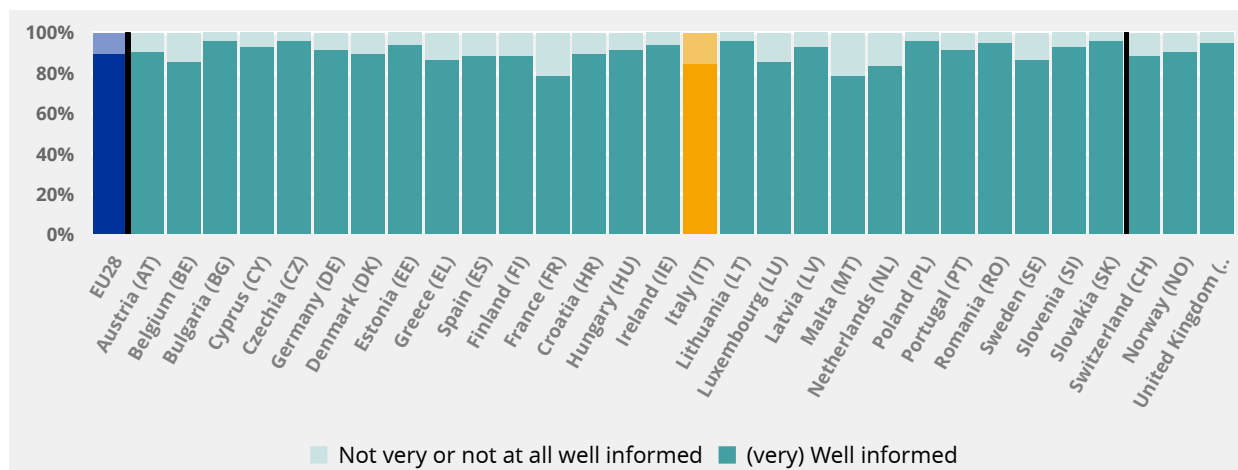
Use of personal protective equipment



The diagram is based on the ESENER 2019 Survey. It presents one of the possible responses to the question: “In the last 3 years, has your establishment used any of the following measures to prevent psychosocial risks?” The diagram shows the response to the following answer option: “Reorganisation of work in order to reduce job demands and work pressure”

Country	No, not required (%)	Yes, but not required (%)	Yes and always (%)
EU28	62	3	35
Italy (IT)	68	1	31

Information about risks



The diagram presents the responses in the European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS) to the question : “Does your job ever require that you wear personal protective equipment and do you use it?”

Country	Yes (%)	No (%)
EU28	90	10
Italy (IT)	85	15

OSH outcomes and working conditions **Working conditions**

This indicator provides data on typical aspects of OSH culture and health awareness such as sickness absence analysis, existence of prevention plans, or the implementation of measures for better safety and health. Note: Percentages might not total 100% because of rounding.

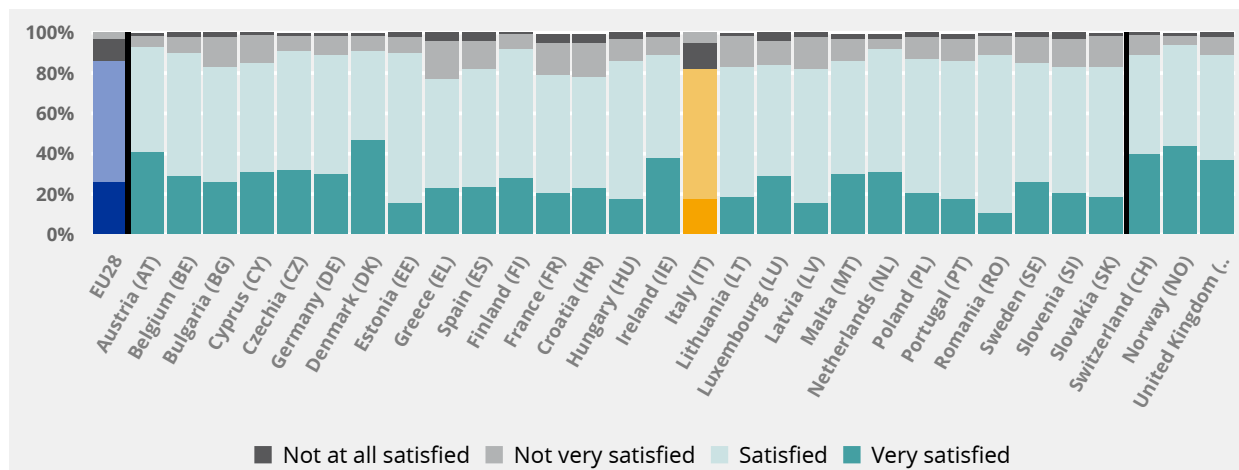
Sources: ESENER 2019 Survey and European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS). For further information refer to Methodology

Overall opinion

This topic displays data on the workers' overall general assessment of risks and their overall satisfaction with working conditions. Note: Percentages might not total 100% because of rounding.

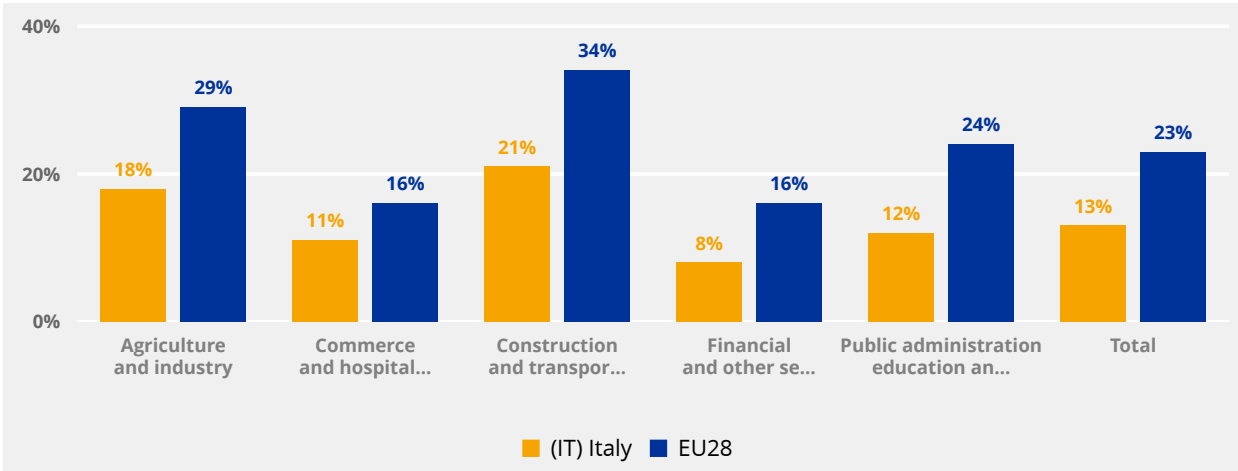
Source: European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS). For further information refer to Methodology

Job satisfaction



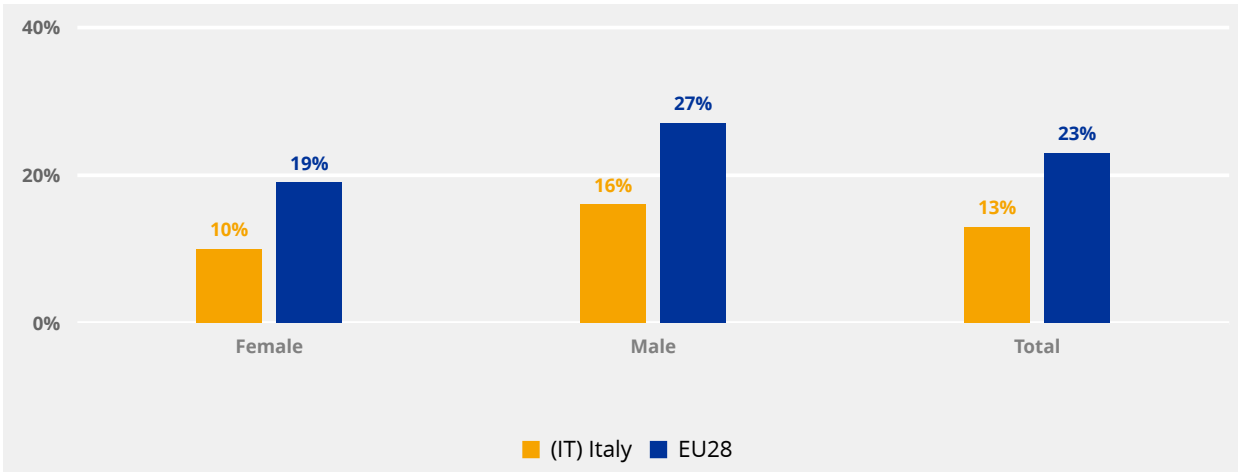
Country	Not at all satisfied (%)	Not very satisfied (%)	Satisfied (%)	Very satisfied (%)
EU28	3	11	26	0
Italy (IT)	5	13	18	0

Health at risk - Sector



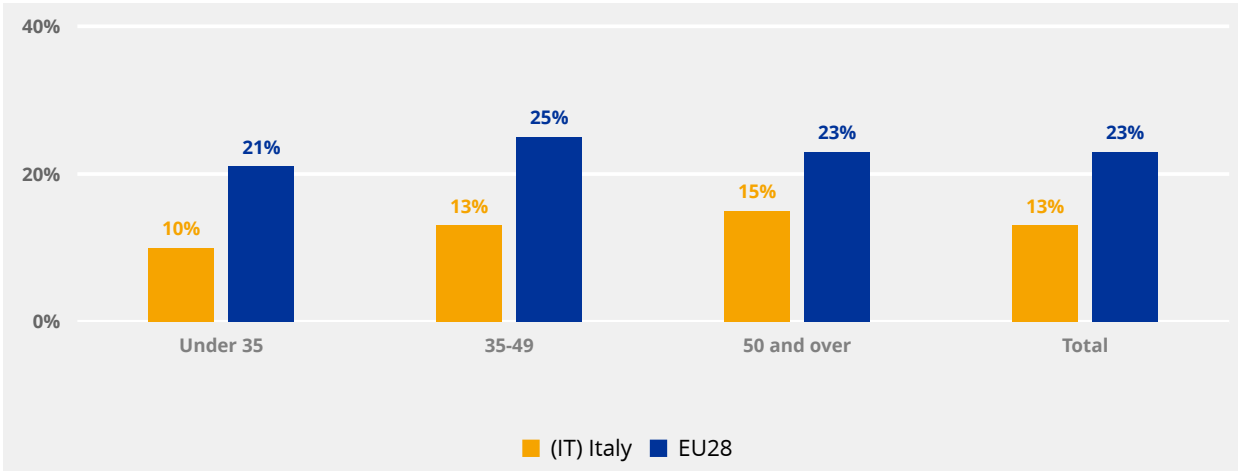
Sector	Country	Value (%)	Country	Value (%)
Agriculture and industry	(IT) Italy	18	EU28	29
Commerce and hospitality	(IT) Italy	11	EU28	16
Construction and transport	(IT) Italy	21	EU28	34
Financial and other services	(IT) Italy	8	EU28	16
Public administration education and health	(IT) Italy	12	EU28	24
Total	(IT) Italy	13	EU28	23

Health at risk - Gender



Gender	Country	Value (%)	Country	Value (%)
Female	(IT) Italy	10	EU28	19
Male	(IT) Italy	16	EU28	27
Total	(IT) Italy	13	EU28	23

Health at risk - Age



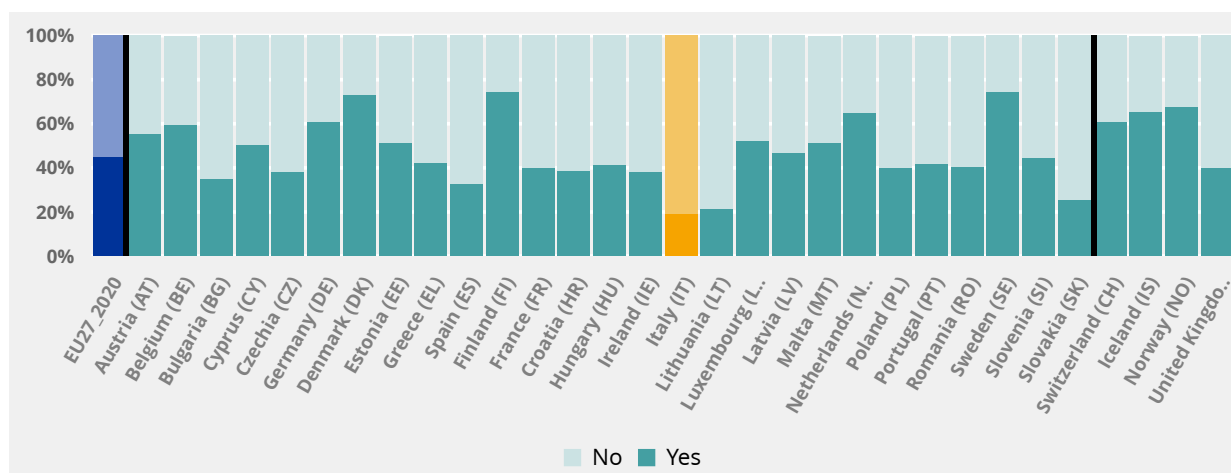
Age	Country	Value (%)	Country	Value (%)
Under 35	(IT) Italy	10	EU28	21
35-49	(IT) Italy	13	EU28	25
50 and over	(IT) Italy	15	EU28	23
Total	(IT) Italy	13	EU28	23

Mental risk

This topic displays data from surveys on certain important aspects of mental risks such as time pressure, poor communication or cooperation, employees' lack of influence, job insecurity, difficult customers or clients, long or irregular working hours and discrimination. Note: Percentages might not total 100% because of rounding.

Sources: ESENER 2019 Survey and European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS). For further information refer to Methodology

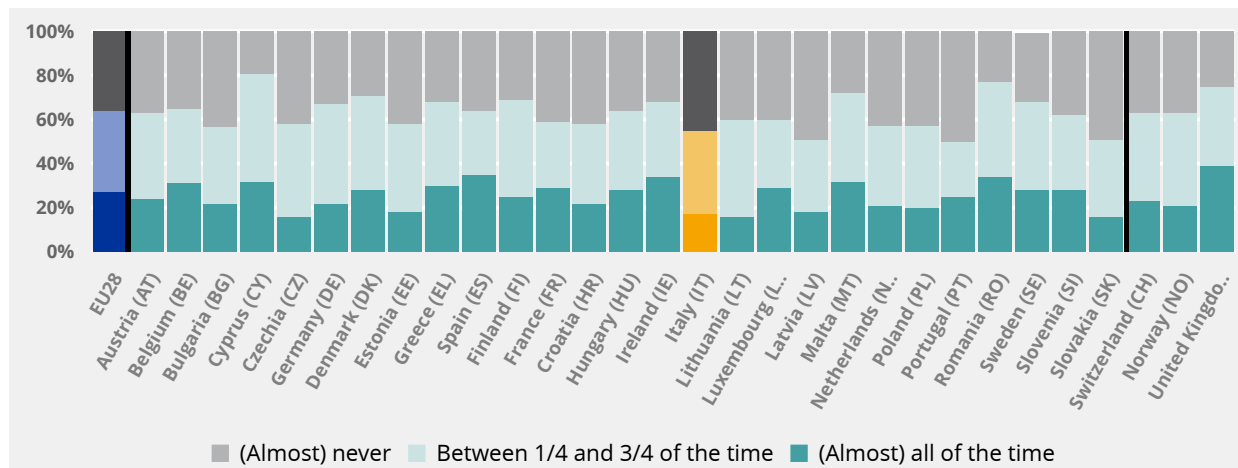
Time pressure - ESENER



The diagram is based on the ESENER 2019 Survey. It presents one of the possible responses to the question: "Please tell me for each of the following risks whether or not it is present in the establishment?" The diagram shows the response to the following answer option: "Time pressure".

Country	Yes (%)	No (%)
EU27_2020	45.1	54.9
Italy (IT)	19.1	80.9

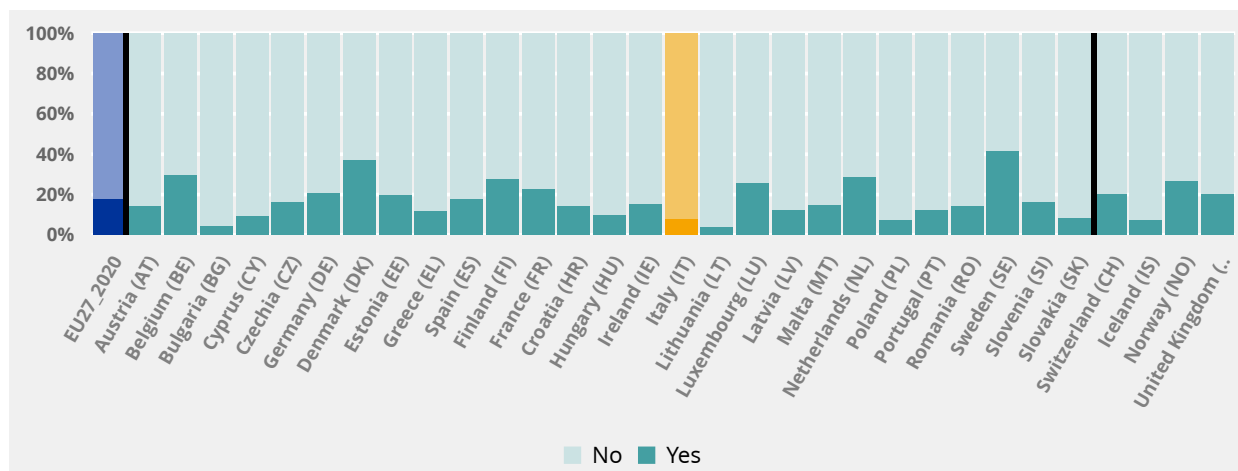
Time pressure - EWCS



The diagram presents the responses in the European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS) to the question: "Does your job involve working to tight deadlines?"

Country	Never (%)	¼ and ¾ of the time (%)	All the time (%)
EU28	36	37	27
Italy (IT)	45	38	17

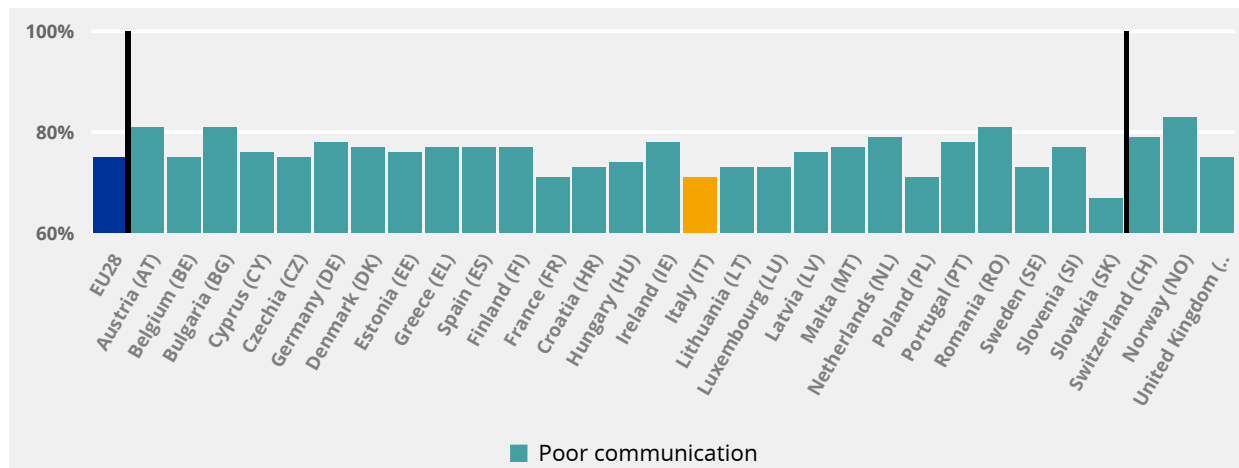
Poor communication - ESENER



The diagram is based on the ESENER 2019 Survey. It presents one of the possible responses to the question: "Please tell me for each of the following risks whether or not it is present in the establishment?" The diagram shows the response to the following answer option: "Poor communication or cooperation."

Country	Yes (%)	No (%)
EU27_2020	17.9	82.1
Italy (IT)	8.2	91.8

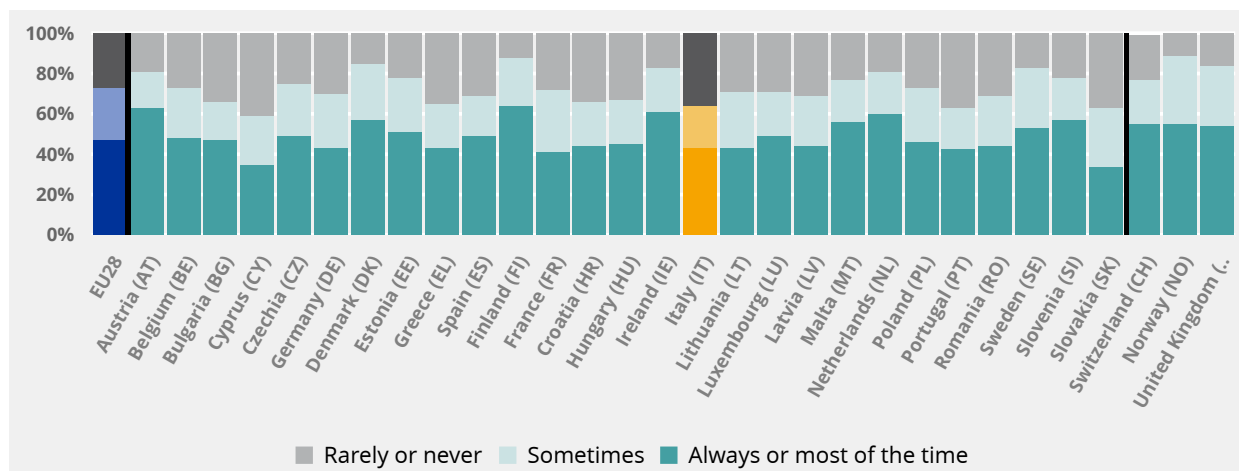
Poor communication - EWCS



The diagram presents a composite indicator “Level of fairness, cooperation and trust” based on responses to a number of questions in the European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS).

Country	Value (%)
EU28	75
Italy (IT)	71

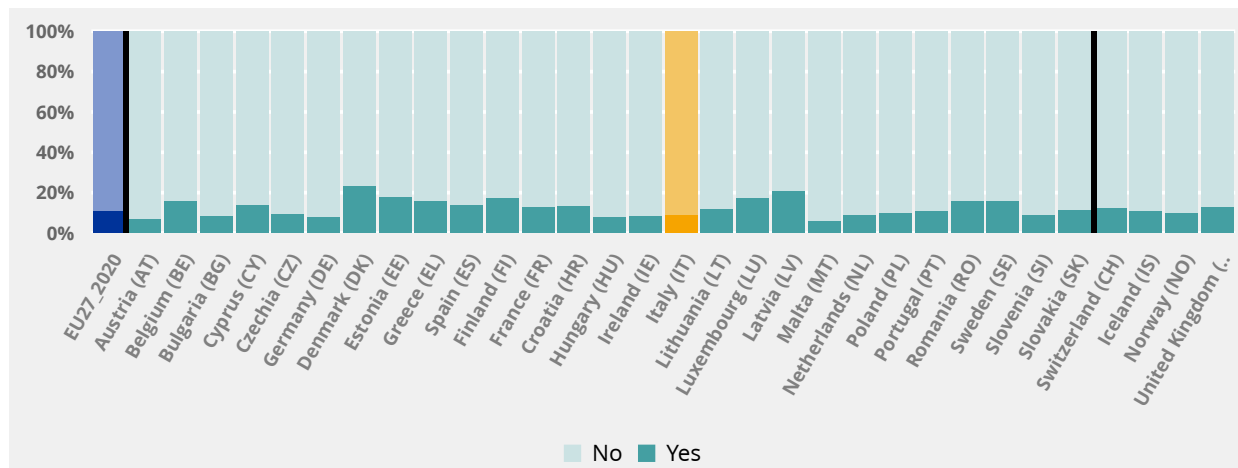
Influence



The diagram presents the responses in the European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS) to the question: “Can you influence decisions that are important for your work?”

Country	Rarely or never (%)	Sometimes (%)	Always or most of the time (%)
EU28	27	26	47
Italy (IT)	36	21	43

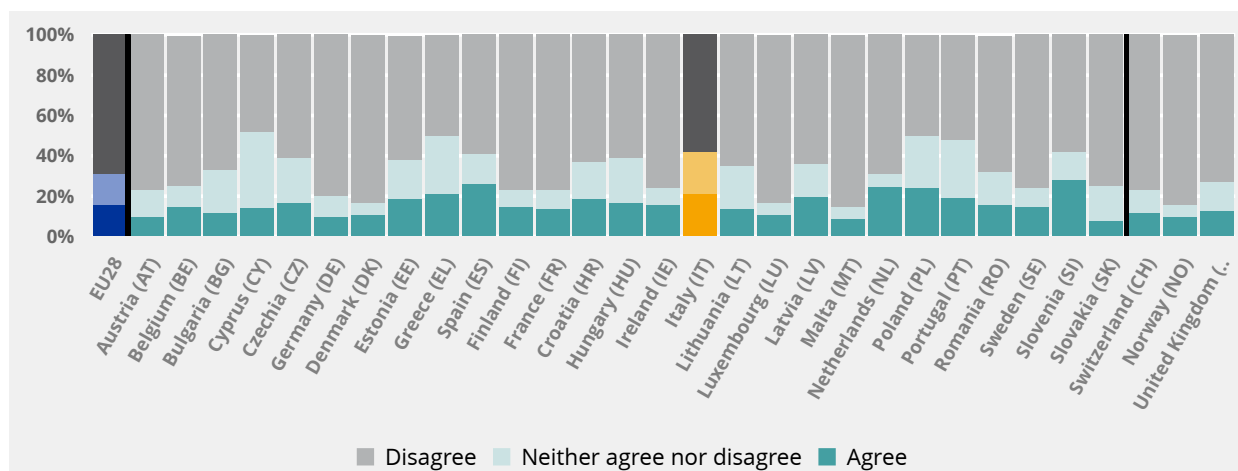
Fear of job loss - ESENER



The diagram is based on the ESENER 2019 Survey. It presents one of the possible responses to the question: "Please tell me for each of the following risks whether or not it is present in the establishment?" The diagram shows the response to the following answer option: "Fear of job loss."

Country	Yes (%)	No (%)
EU27_2020	11.1	88.9
Italy (IT)	8.9	91.1

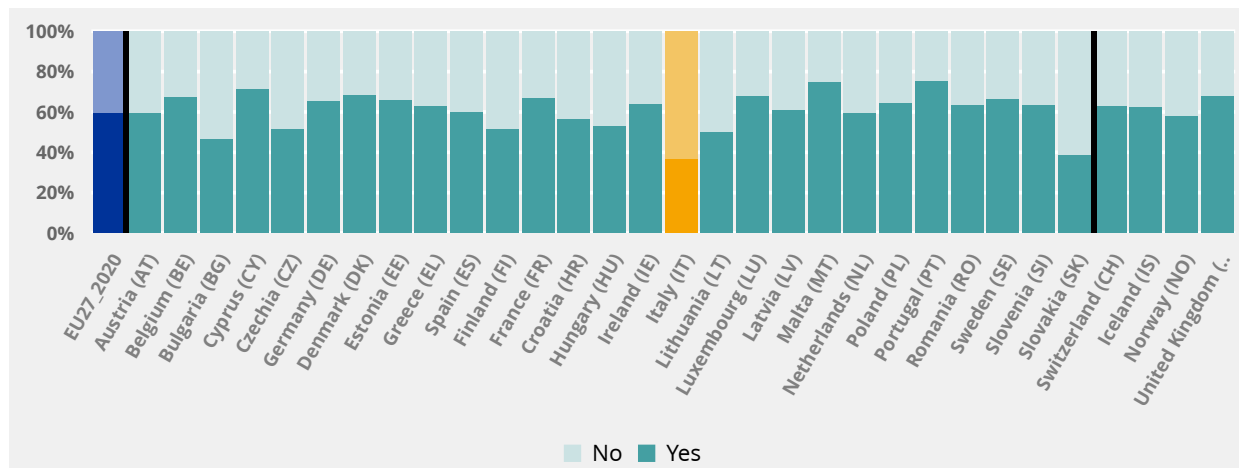
Fear of job loss - EWCS



The diagram presents the responses in the European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS) to the question: "I might lose my job in the next 6 months"

Country	Disagree (%)	Neither agree or disagree (%)	Agree (%)
EU28	69	15	16
Italy (IT)	58	21	21

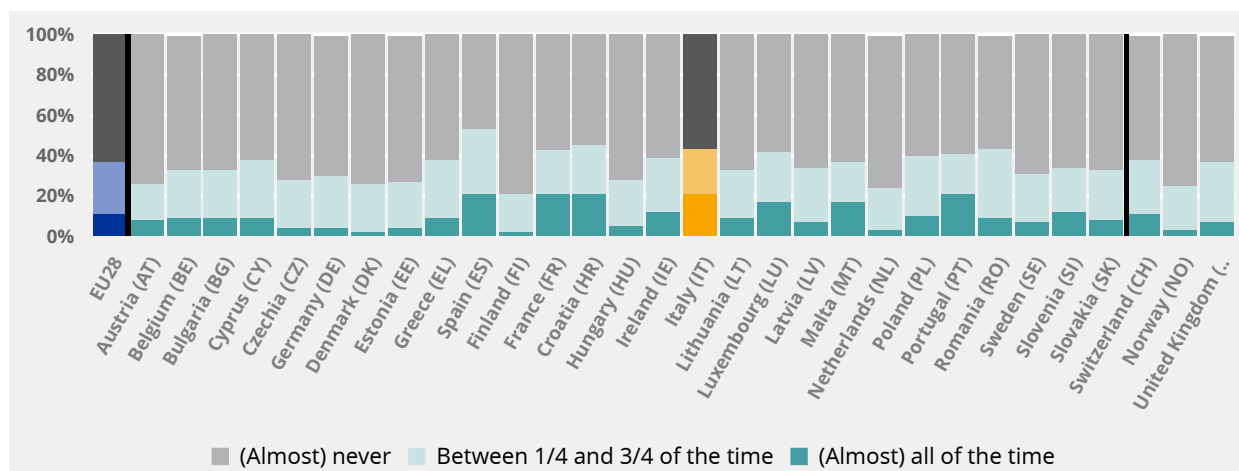
Difficult clients - ESENER



The diagram is based on the ESENER 2019 Survey. It presents one of the possible responses to the question: "Please tell me for each of the following risks whether or not it is present in the establishment?" The diagram shows the response to the following answer option: "Having to deal with difficult customers, patients, pupils etc".

Country	Yes (%)	No (%)
EU27_2020	59.7	40.3
Italy (IT)	36.8	63.2

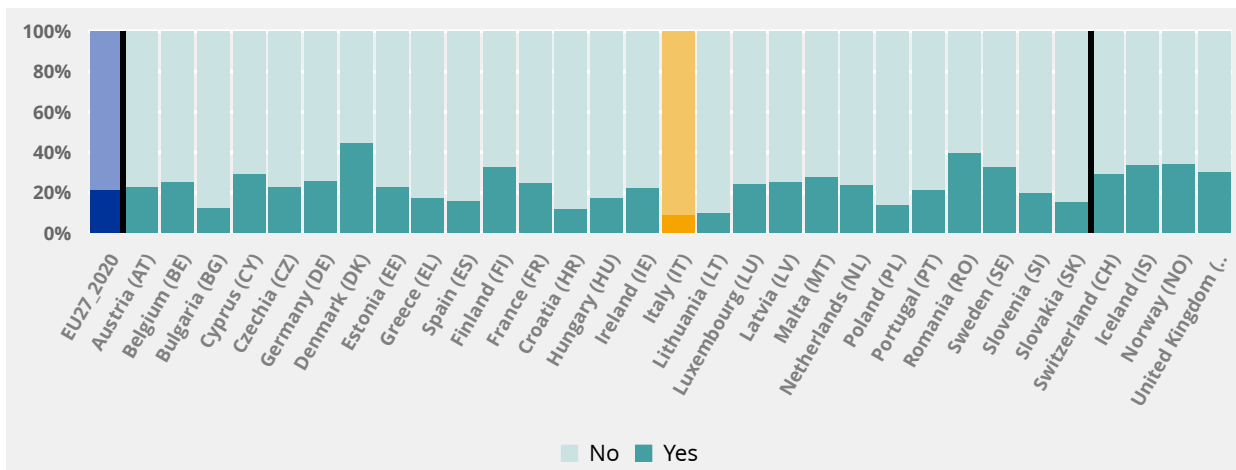
Difficult clients - EWCS



The diagram presents the responses in the European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS) to the question: "Does your work involve handling angry clients?"

Country	Never (%)	1/4 and 3/4 of the time (%)	All the time (%)
EU28	63	26	11
Italy (IT)	57	22	21

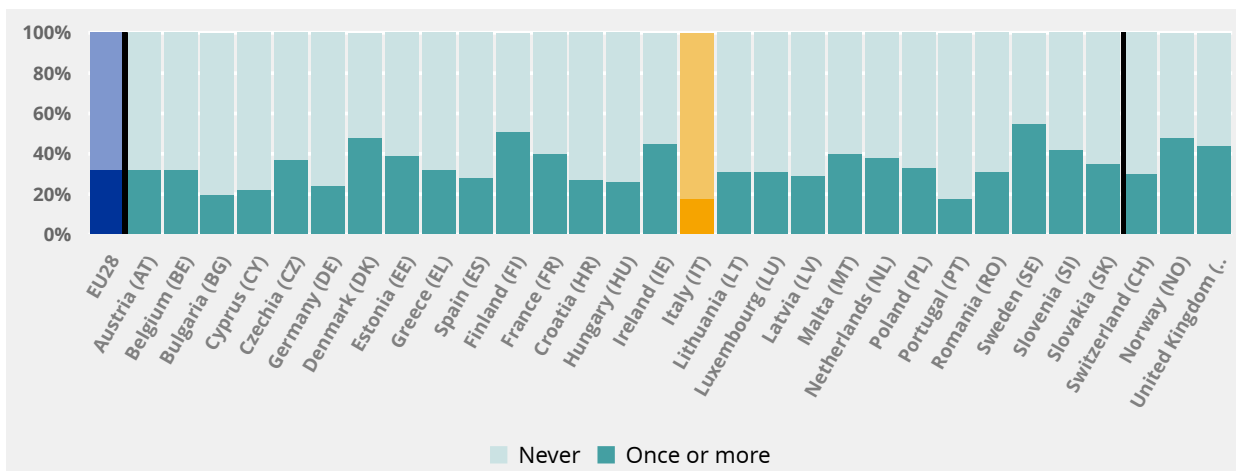
Working hours - ESENER



The diagram is based on the ESENER 2019 Survey. It presents one of the possible responses to the question: "Please tell me for each of the following risks whether or not it is present in the establishment?" The diagram shows the response to the following answer option: "Long or irregular working hours."

Country	Yes (%)	No (%)
EU27_2020	21.5	78.5
Italy (IT)	8.9	91.1

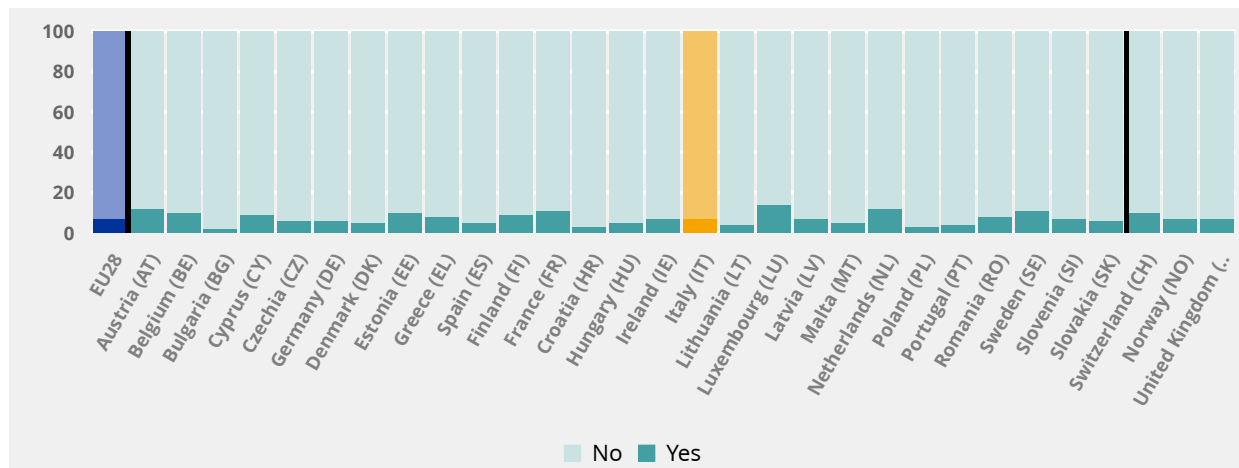
Working hours - EWCS



The diagram presents the responses in the European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS) to the question: "How many times a month do you work more than 10 hours a day?"

Country	Yes (%)	No (%)
EU28	32	68
Italy (IT)	18	82

Discrimination



The diagram presents the responses in the European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS) to the question: "Have you been subjected to discrimination at work in the last 12 months?"

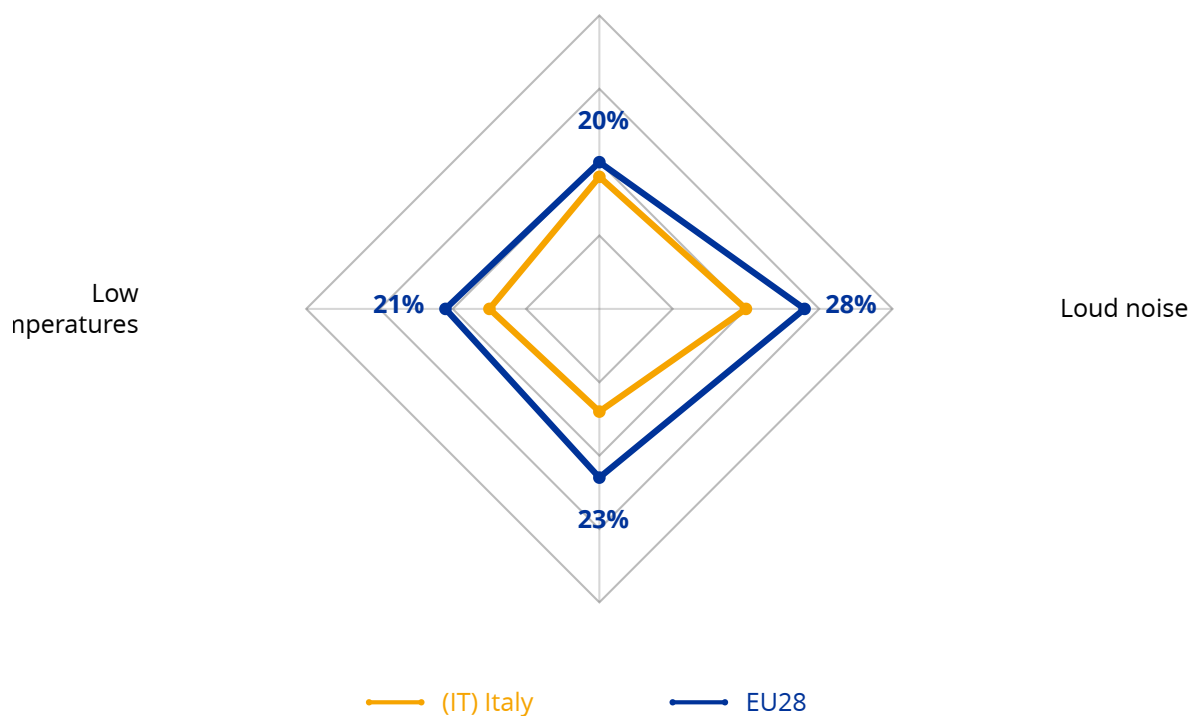
Country	Yes (%)	No (%)
EU28	7	93
Italy (IT)	7	93

Physical risk

This topic displays data on exposure to chemical and biological substances, exposure to noise, vibrations and high or low temperatures, and working tasks involving carrying, lifting or work in tiring or painful positions.

Sources: ESENER 2019 Survey and European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS). For further information refer to Methodology

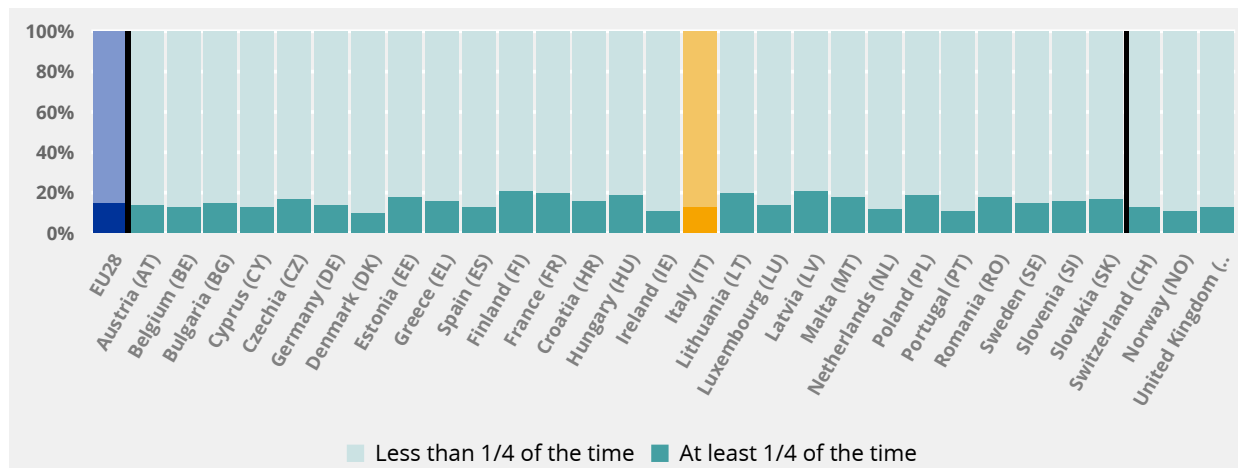
Vibrations, loud noise and temperature



Indicator	Country	Value (%)
Vibrations from tools or machinery	EU28	20
Loud noise	EU28	28
High temperatures	EU28	23
Low temperatures	EU28	21
Vibrations from tools or machinery	(IT) Italy	18
Loud noise	(IT) Italy	20
High temperatures	(IT) Italy	14
Low temperatures	(IT) Italy	15

Exposure to dangerous substances

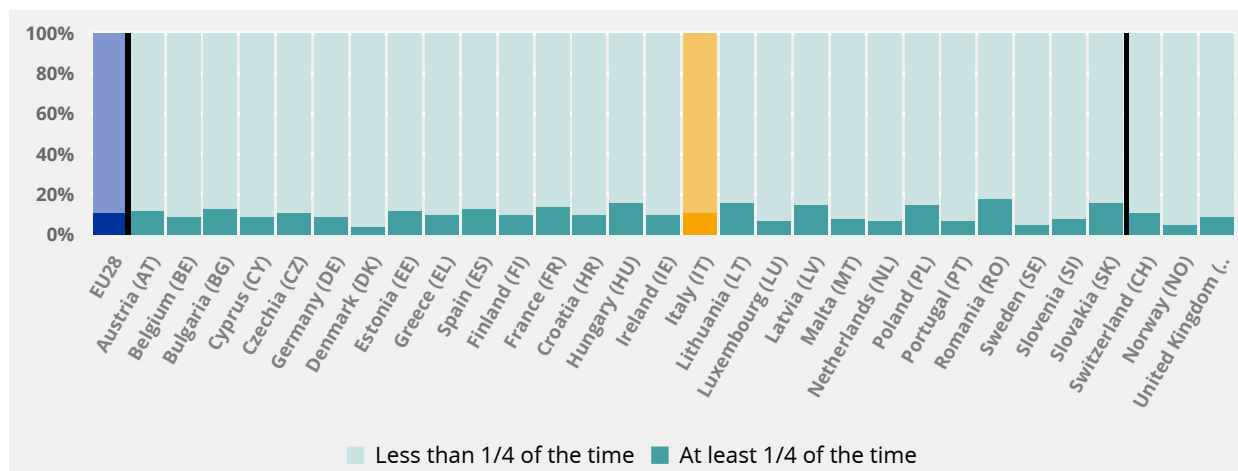
Smoke, powder or dust



The diagram presents the responses in the European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS) to the question: "Are you exposed to breathing in smoke, fumes, powder or dust?"

Country	Less than 1/4 of the time (%)	At least 1/4 of the time (%)
EU28	85	15
Italy (IT)	87	13

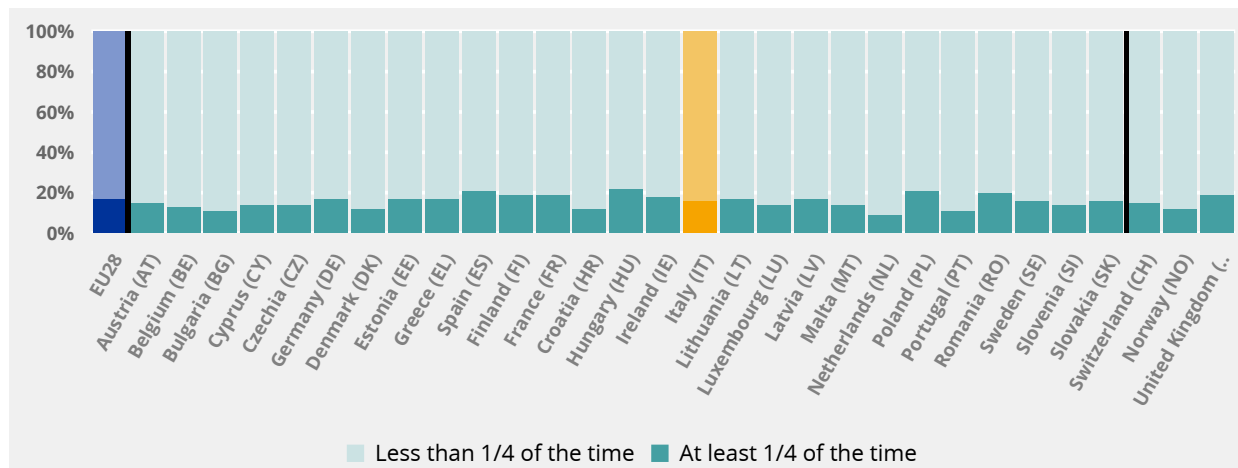
Vapours



The diagram presents the responses in the European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS) to the question: "Are you exposed to breathing in vapours?"

Country	Less than 1/4 of the time (%)	At least 1/4 of the time (%)
EU28	89	11
Italy (IT)	89	11

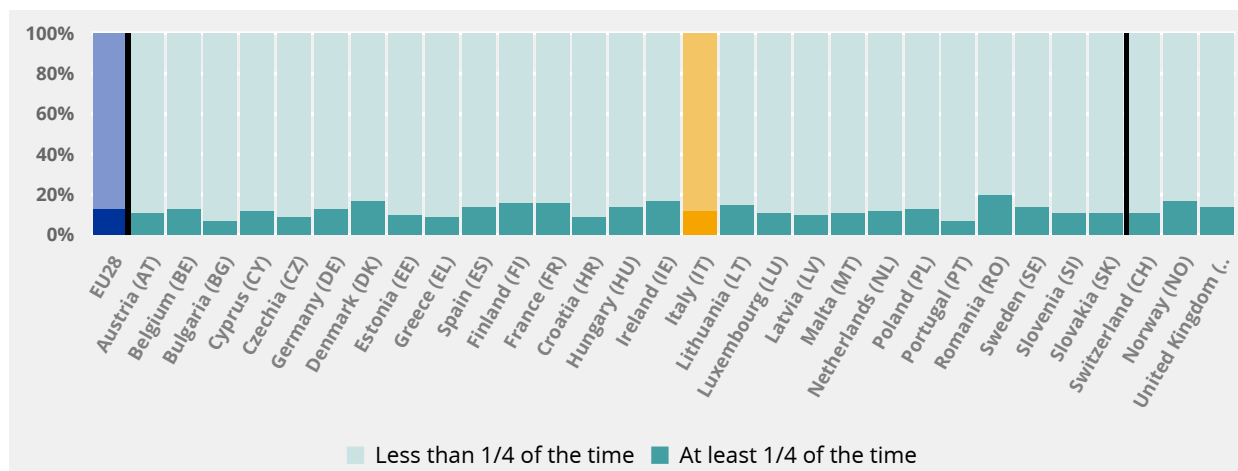
Chemical products



The diagram presents the responses in the European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS) to the question: "Are you exposed to chemical products or substances?"

Country	Less than 1/4 of the time (%)	At least 1/4 of the time (%)
EU28	83	17
Italy (IT)	84	16

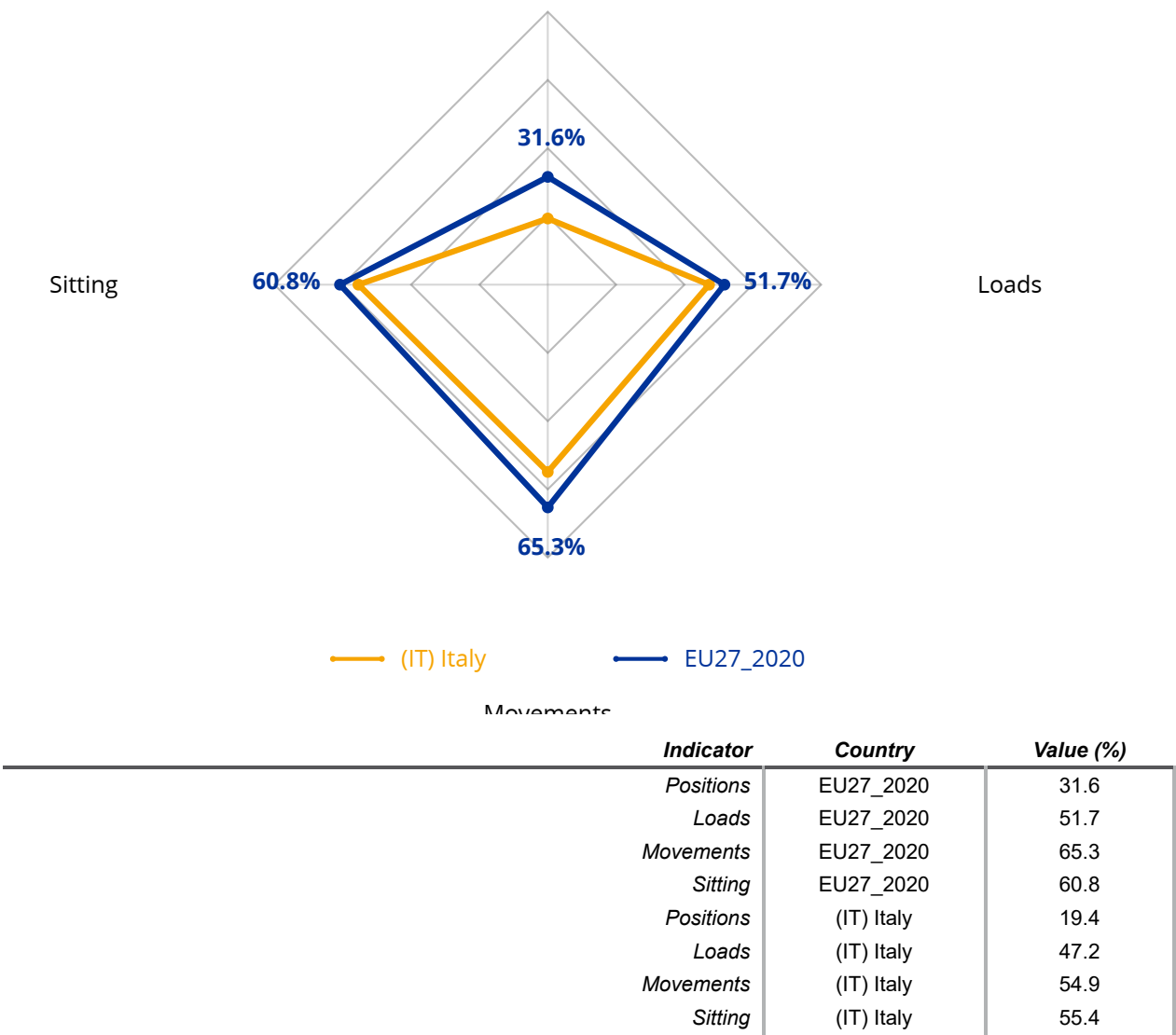
Infectious materials



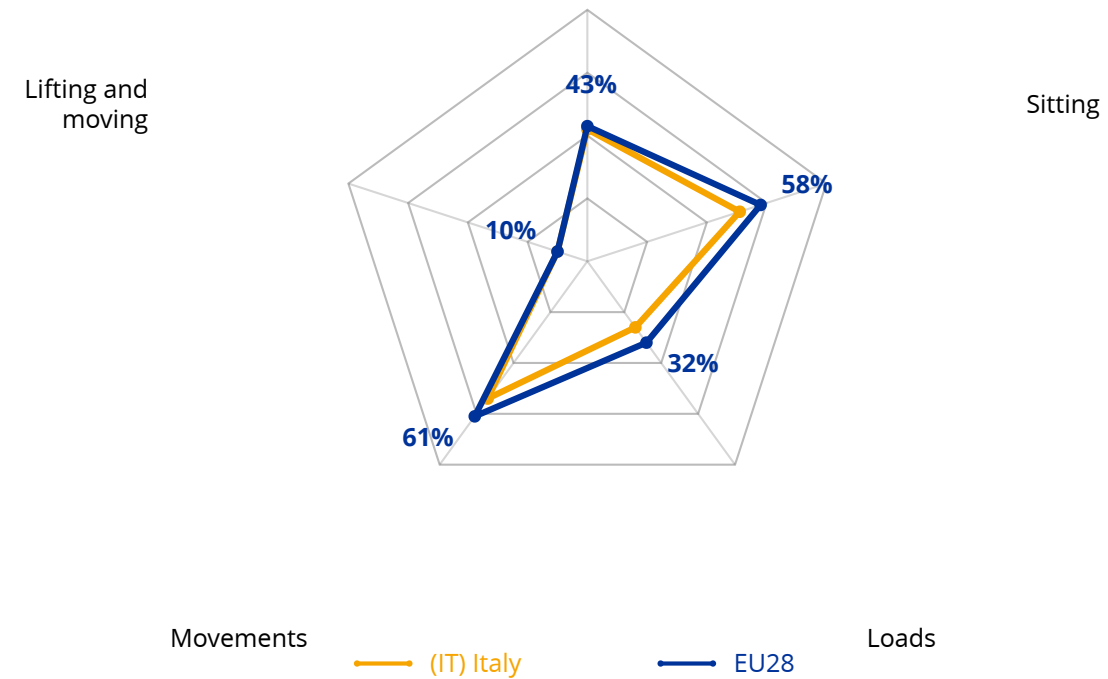
The diagram presents the responses in the European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS) to the question: "Are you exposed to materials which can be infectious?"

Country	Less than 1/4 of the time (%)	At least 1/4 of the time (%)
EU28	87	13
Italy (IT)	88	12

Ergonomic risks - ESENER



Ergonomic risks - EWCS



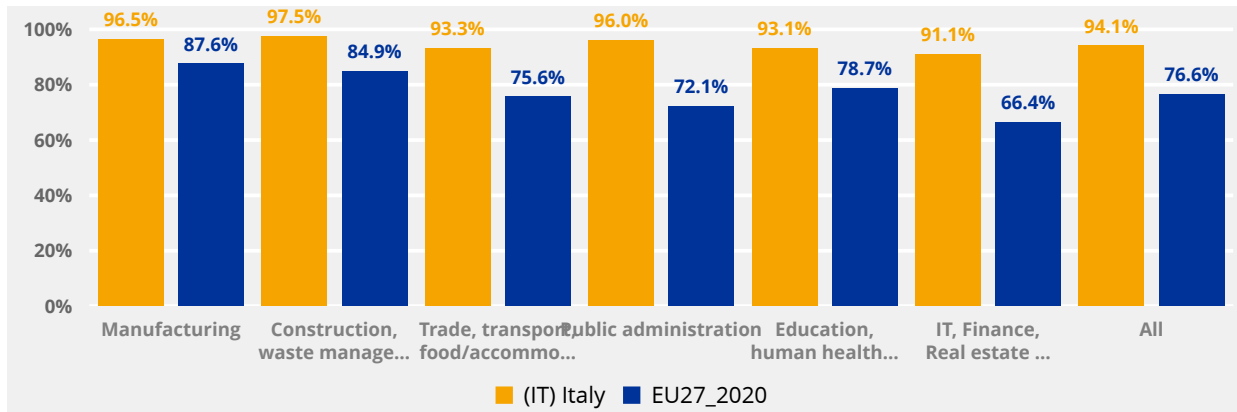
Indicator	Country	Value (%)
Positions	EU28	43
Sitting	EU28	58
Loads	EU28	32
Movements	EU28	61
Lifting and moving	EU28	10
Positions	(IT) Italy	42
Sitting	(IT) Italy	51
Loads	(IT) Italy	26
Movements	(IT) Italy	54
Lifting and moving	(IT) Italy	10

OSH outcomes and working conditions **Prevention in companies**

This indicator visualises data on how OSH is implemented on company/enterprise level, mainly focusing on risk assessment, related questions and OSH training for workers.

Source: ESENER 2019 Survey. For further information refer to Methodology

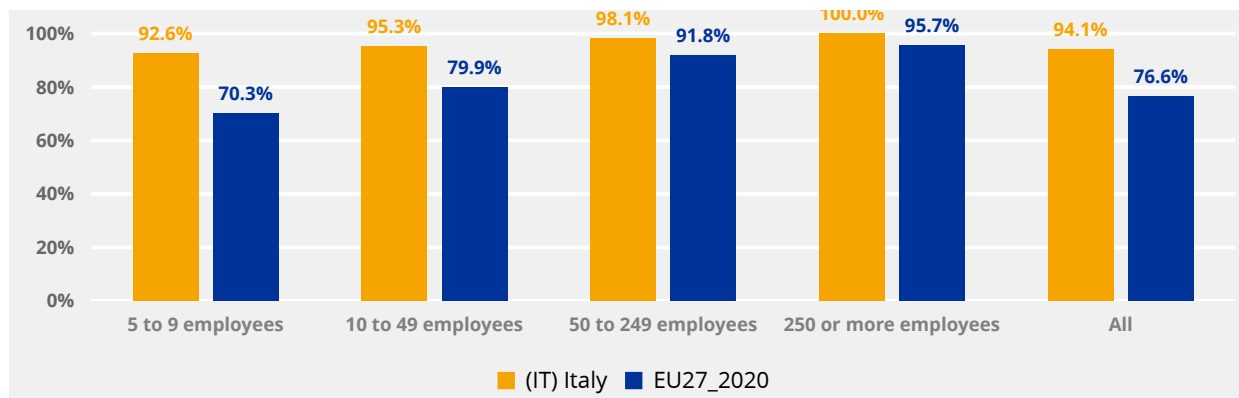
Risk Assessment - Sector



The diagram displays 'yes' the responses in the ESENER 2019 Survey - by Member State and sector - to the question : "Does your establishment regularly carry out workplace risk assessments?"

Sector	Country	Value (%)	Country	Value (%)
Manufacturing	(IT) Italy	96.5	EU27_2020	87.6
Construction, waste management, water and electricity supply	(IT) Italy	97.5	EU27_2020	84.9
Trade, transport, food/accommodation and recreation activities	(IT) Italy	93.3	EU27_2020	75.6
Public administration	(IT) Italy	96	EU27_2020	72.1
Education, human health and social work activities	(IT) Italy	93.1	EU27_2020	78.7
IT, Finance, Real estate and other technical scientific or personal service activities	(IT) Italy	91.1	EU27_2020	66.4
All	(IT) Italy	94.1	EU27_2020	76.6

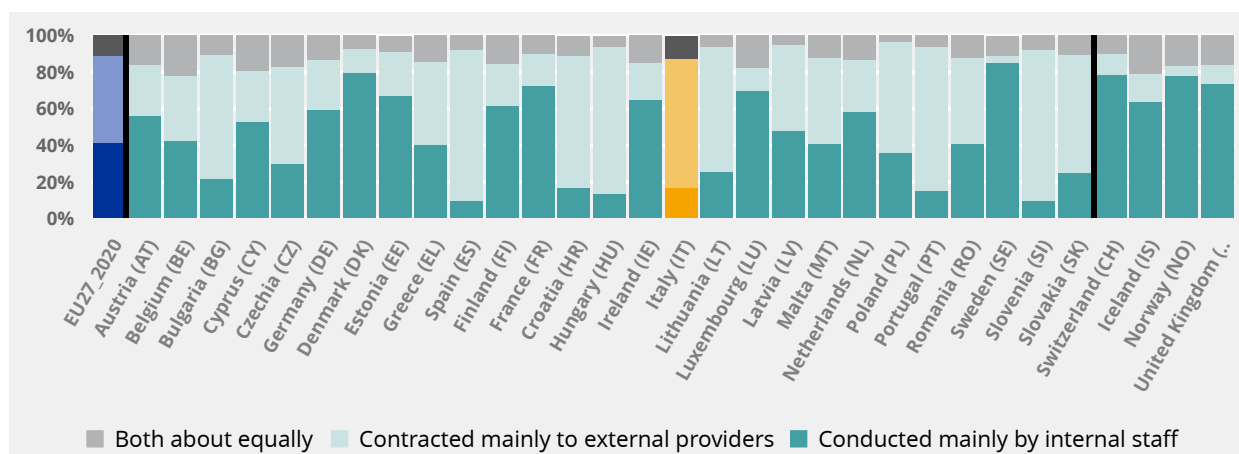
Risk Assessment - Establishment size



The diagram presents the 'yes' responses in the ESENER 2019 Survey - by Member State and company size - to the question : “Does your establishment regularly carry out workplace risk assessments?”

Sector	Country	Value (%)	Country	Value (%)
5 to 9 employees	(IT) Italy	92.6	EU27_2020	70.3
10 to 49 employees	(IT) Italy	95.3	EU27_2020	79.9
50 to 249 employees	(IT) Italy	98.1	EU27_2020	91.8
250 or more employees	(IT) Italy	100	EU27_2020	95.7
All	(IT) Italy	94.1	EU27_2020	76.6

Internal or external RA



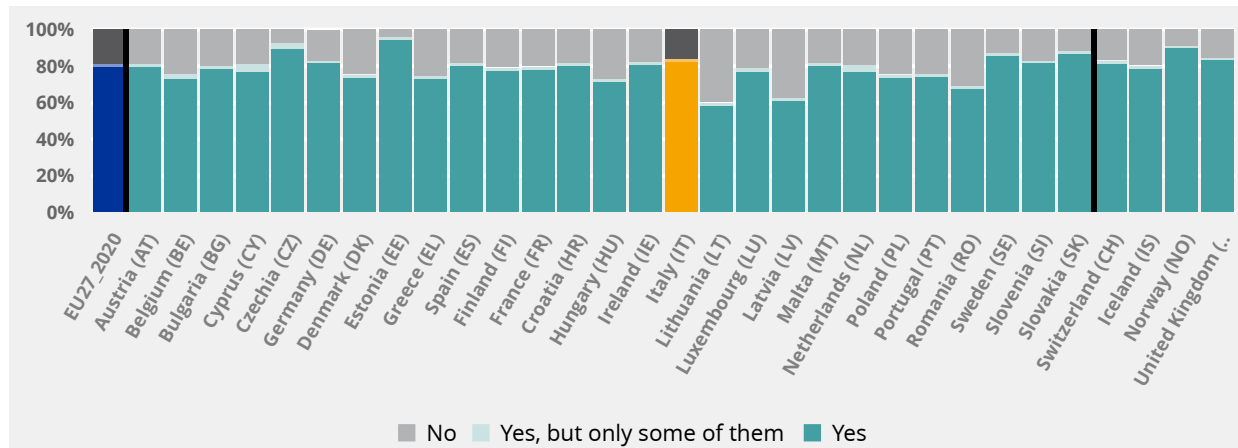
The diagram displays the responses in the ESENER 2019 Survey to the question: “Are workplace risk assessments mainly conducted by internal staff or are they contracted to external service providers?”

Country	Both about equal (%)	External (%)	Internal (%)
EU27_2020	11.2	47.1	41.7
Italy (IT)	12.5	70.6	16.8

Evaluated aspects in risk assessments

Responses to Evaluated aspects can be found in ESENER 2014 Survey in the section OSH Management – Aspects evaluated in the workplace risk assessment. For further information please, check the ESENER methodology.

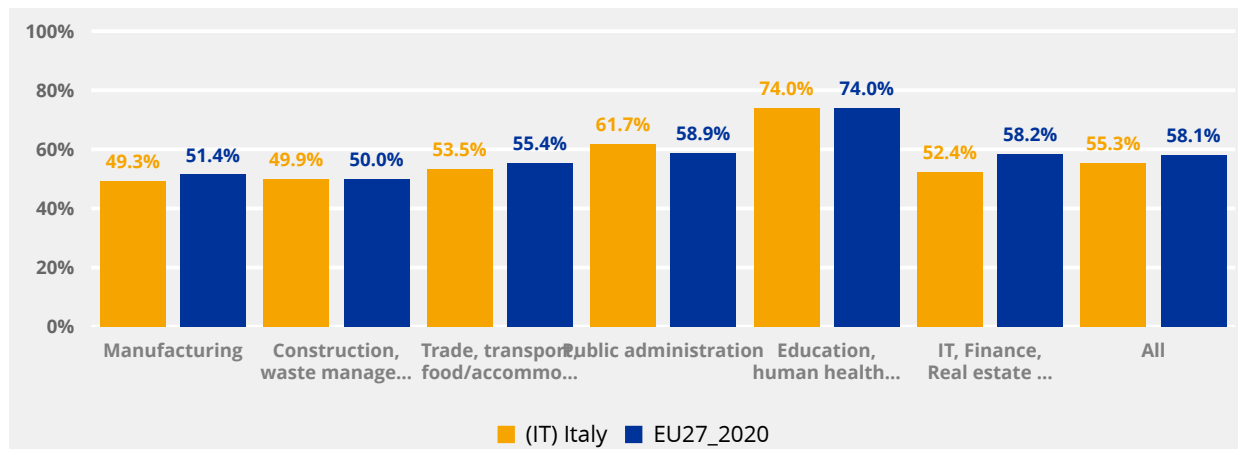
Training in OSH



The diagram displays the responses in the ESENER 2019 Survey to the question: “Are the health and safety representatives provided with any training during work time?”. additional information about this indicator can be obtained in ESENER 2019 Survey in the section OSH Management – Lack of information or adequate tools to deal with the risk effectively

Country	No (%)	Yes, but only some of them (%)	Yes (%)
EU27_2020	18.7	1	80.3
Italy (IT)	16.1	0.6	83.3

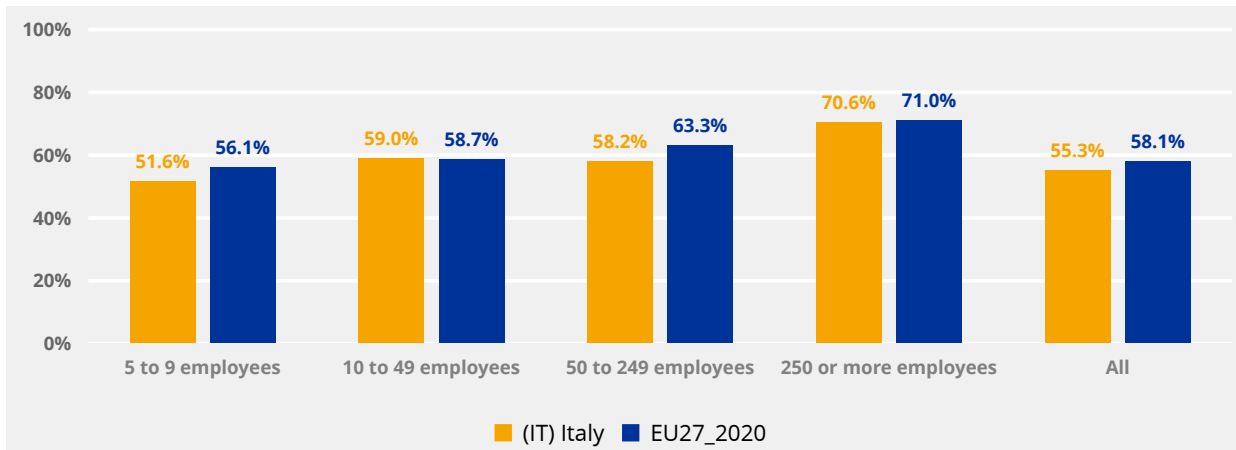
Employees participation in prevention - Sector



The diagram displays the 'yes' responses in the ESENER 2019 Survey - by Member State and sector - to the question : “Did the employees have a role in the design and set-up of measures to address psychosocial risks?”

Sector	Country	Value (%)	Country	Value (%)
Manufacturing	(IT) Italy	49.3	EU27_2020	51.4
Construction, waste management, water and electricity supply	(IT) Italy	49.9	EU27_2020	50
Trade, transport, food/accommodation and recreation activities	(IT) Italy	53.5	EU27_2020	55.4
Public administration	(IT) Italy	61.7	EU27_2020	58.9
Education, human health and social work activities	(IT) Italy	74	EU27_2020	74
IT, Finance, Real estate and other technical scientific or personal service activities	(IT) Italy	52.4	EU27_2020	58.2
All	(IT) Italy	55.3	EU27_2020	58.1

Employees participation in prevention - Establishment size



The diagram displays the 'yes' responses in the ESENER 2019 Survey - by Member State and company size - to the question : "Did the employees have a role in the design and set-up of measures to address psychosocial risks?"

Sector	Country	Value (%)	Country	Value (%)
5 to 9 employees	(IT) Italy	51.6	EU27_2020	56.1
10 to 49 employees	(IT) Italy	59	EU27_2020	58.7
50 to 249 employees	(IT) Italy	58.2	EU27_2020	63.3
250 or more employees	(IT) Italy	70.6	EU27_2020	71
All	(IT) Italy	55.3	EU27_2020	58.1

OSH outcomes and working conditions **Worker involvement**

This section displays mainly quantitative data that show how workers are represented at company level and how they are involved in the prevention policy of the companies.

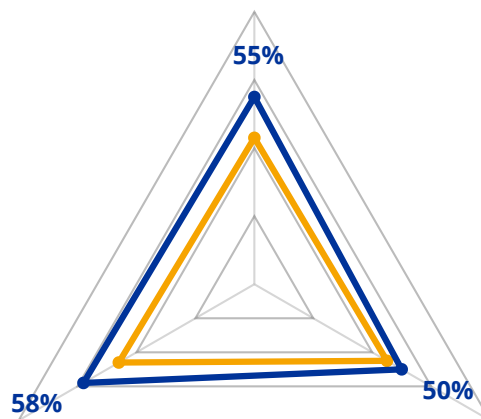
Sources: ESENER 2019 Survey and European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS). For further information refer to Methodology

Worker involvement

ESENER

	Sector	Country	Value (%)
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EWCS



H&S delegate
or committee

Representation of
employees

— (IT) Italy

— EU28

	Sector	Country	Value (%)
Employee meetings		EU28	55
Representation of employees		EU28	50
H&S delegate or committee		EU28	58
Employee meetings		(IT) Italy	43
Representation of employees		(IT) Italy	45
H&S delegate or committee		(IT) Italy	46

OSH infrastructure **Enforcement capacity**

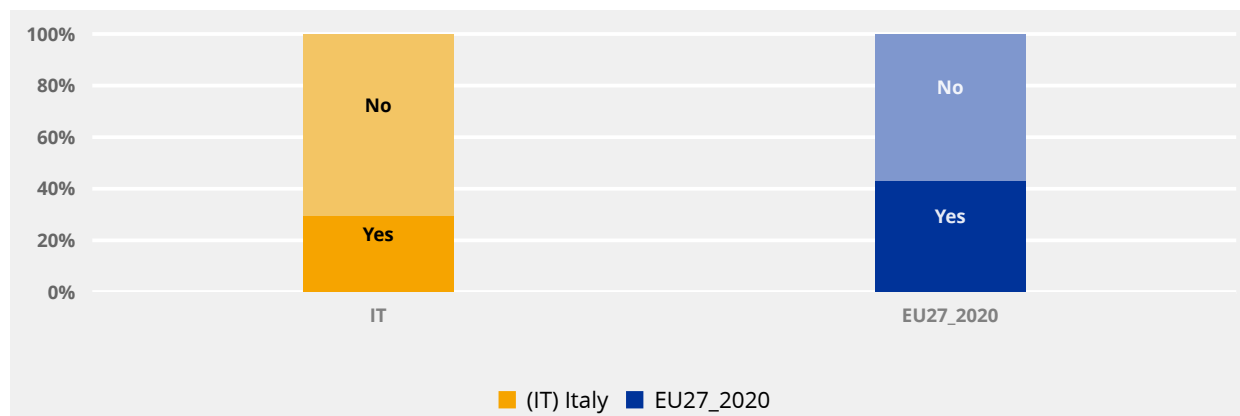
This indicator mainly contains the non-confidential parts of Senior Labour Inspectors Committee reports about enforcement in Member States

Sources: ESENER 2019 Survey and Senior Labour Inspectors' Committee.

For further information refer to Methodology

% of establishments inspected

Have you been visited by the labour inspectorate in the last 3 years?



Country	Yes (%)	No (%)
(IT) Italy	29.5	70.5
EU27_2020	43.2	56.8

Authority

[Link to the institute](#)

Short abstract

The HSL — the national institute for occupational safety and health research — was originally set up as HSE's laboratory to minimise risks to people's health and safety at work. Today, while continuing to support the HSE, the HSL now works with a wide range of other public and private sector organisations, often conducting detailed and bespoke research and development work on their behalf. The HSL's primary role is to provide investigative work and services arising from HSE's day-to-day operations, which often require a rapid multidisciplinary response. The HSE maintains a dedicated horizon-scanning team, based at the HSL, to keep the health and safety consequences arising from new trends in science and technology under review. The HSL is also a World Health Organisation (WHO) Collaborating Centre in Occupational Health.

See more in OSHWiki

Scope of the Labor Inspection

Occupational diseases and work-related diseases in 2014, estonia

Inspector powers**Data holder:**

Health Board of Estonia

Functionalities:

- Monitoring of work-related illness - annually

Strategy/Plan

The Work Environment

OSH infrastructure OSH statistics, surveys and research

Here you will find a comprehensive overview of availability of OSH statistics and surveys on working conditions and research capacities in the different Member States and the EU.

For further information refer to Methodology



OSH statistics

Infortuni

Data holder:

Inail

Functionalities:

- Monitoring of work accidents - biannually (2010-2014)

National tables

Data holder:

Inail

Functionalities:

- Monitoring of work accidents - annually (2010-2014)

Nomenclatura e classificazione delle unità professionali

Data holder:

Inail

Functionalities:

- Monitoring of work accidents - annually (2012-2014)
- Monitoring of occupational diseases - annually (2012-2014)

Malattie professionali

Data holder:

Inail

Functionalities:

- Monitoring of occupational diseases - biannually (2010-2014)

Tabelle nazionali con cadenza semestrale

Data holder:

Inail

Functionalities:

- Monitoring of occupational diseases - annually (2010-2014)

Research Institutes

Italian Workers' Compensation Authority (INAIL — Istituto Nazionale per l'assicurazione contro gli infortuni sul lavoro)

[Link to the institute](#)

Short abstract

Act No 122 of 30 July 2010 reassigns to INAIL the functions formerly carried out by the National Institute for Prevention and Safety at Work (ISPESL — Istituto Superiore per la Prevenzione e la Sicurezza sul Lavoro) in the field of technical and scientific activities, research, experimentation, control, consultancy, assistance and higher education. (See below the description of the prevention activities of INAIL)

See more in OSHWiki