

# DemSSO

(PhD Program in Occupational Safety and Health)

## Work and Occupational Safety and Health in perspective

**UP – FEUP**

António Barbedo de Magalhães + Eugénia Pinho

**I – 1900 -1917**

**Safety and Health Conditions**

**One Century Ago**

**There was great interest during the Progressive Era (1900-1917) in investigation and amelioration of hazardous working conditions.**

**There was great interest during the Progressive Era (1900-1917) in investigation and amelioration of hazardous working conditions.**

**President Theodore Roosevelt had championed the conservation movement and broadened its scope to include the saving of human life.**



Wire drawers at the Cambria Iron Works, 1880s.

**William B. Hard came to investigate in 1907 and attracted nation-wide attention with his article "Making Steel and Killing Men."[119](#)**

**Hard estimated that each year 1,200 men were killed or injured out of a work force of about 10,000.**

**When a man was killed on the job, there was **only one chance in five** that the company would ever have to pay compensation to his survivors.**

**From 1906 to 1910, the accident rates for immigrants at the South Works were double those for English-speakers.**

**Each year, about one-fourth of the immigrant workers were killed or injured on the job.[122](#)**





## **II – 2000 -2010**

# **Safety and Health Conditions**

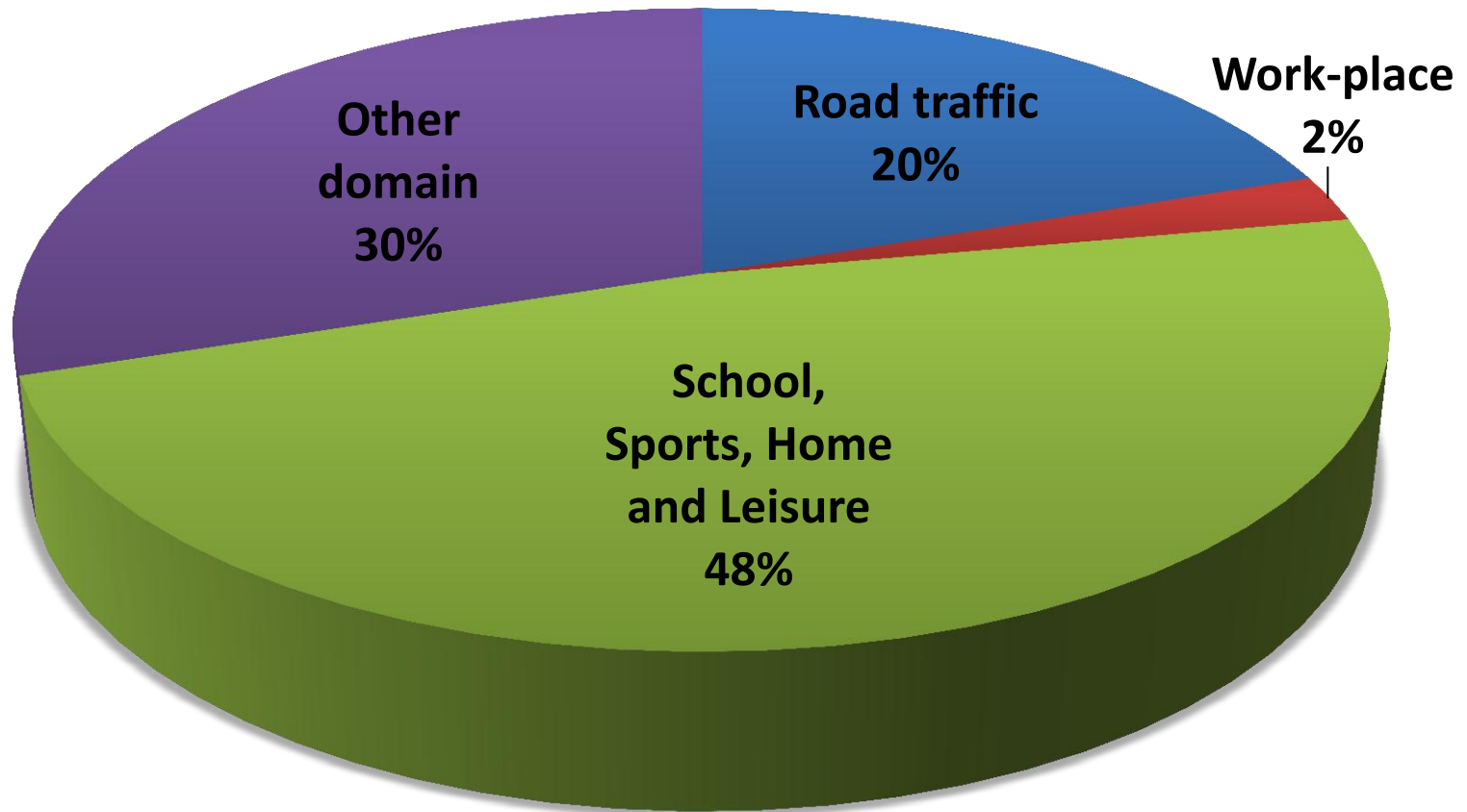
## **Nowadays**

# Total of **ALL INJURIES**, in the EU, by responsible prevention domain

	Total of unintentional injuries	Homicide, assault	Suicide, self-harm	Total of all injuries
Fatalities	179.070 70%	5.540 2%	58.940 23%	255.850 100%
Hospital admissions	6.500.000 90%	300.000 4%	400.000 6%	7.200.000 100%
All hospital patients	39.600.000 94%	1.800.000 4%	600.000 1%	42.000.000 100%
All medical treatment	57.100.000 94%	2.600.000 4%	900.000 1%	60.600.000 100%

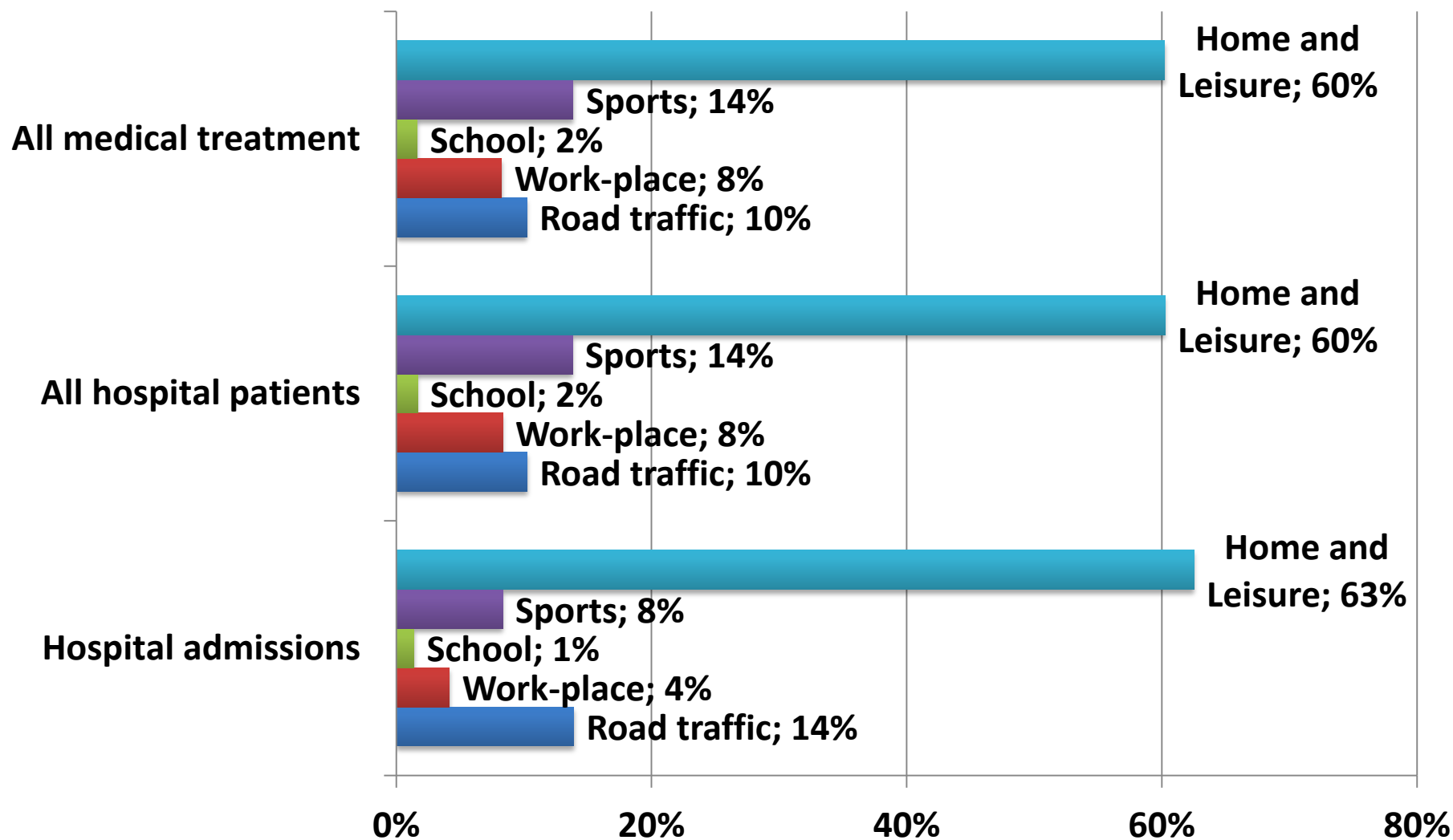
Source: "Injuries in the European Union: Statistics Summary 2005 – 2007" ([Bauer & Steiner, 2009, p. 7](#))

# FATAL INJURIES 2005-2007, in the EU by responsible prevention domain



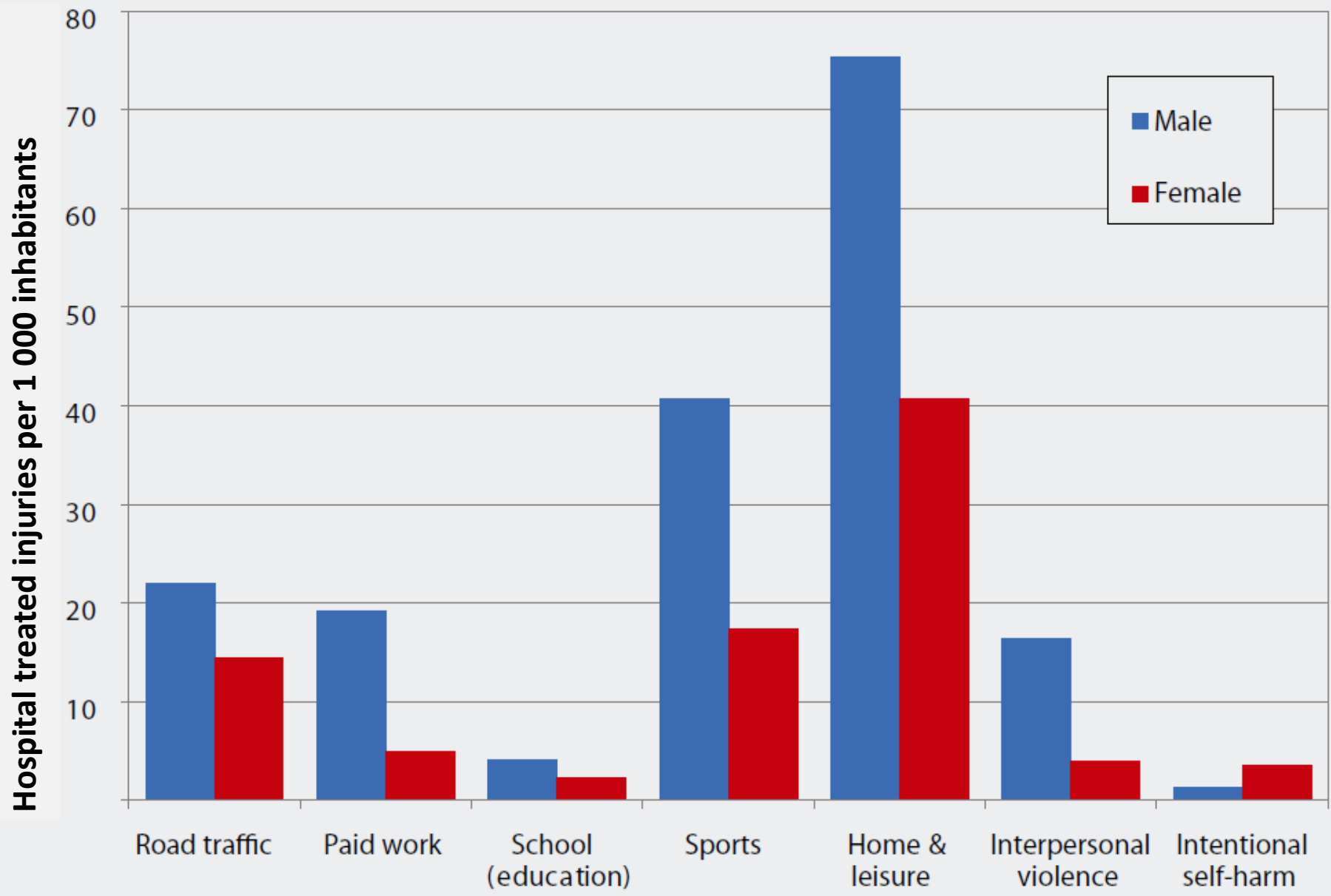
Source: based on data from "Injuries in the European Union: Statistics Summary 2005 – 2007"  
([Bauer & Steiner, 2009](#))

# Total of UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES, in the EU, by responsible prevention domain (% of all injuries)



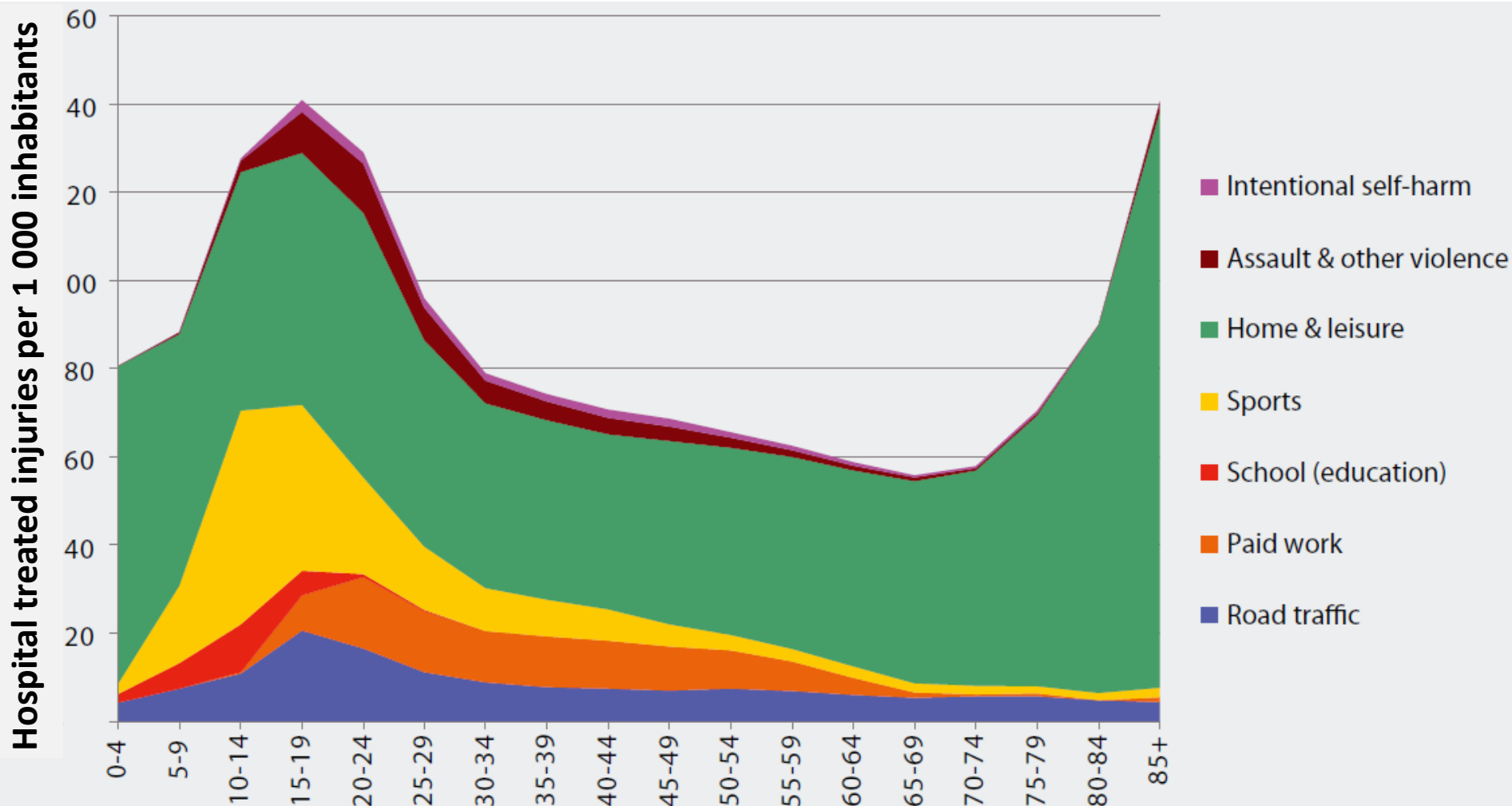
Source: based on data from "Injuries in the European Union: Statistics Summary 2005 – 2007"  
([Bauer & Steiner, 2009](#))

# Injury rates of **ADOLESCENTS** between 15-24, in the EU



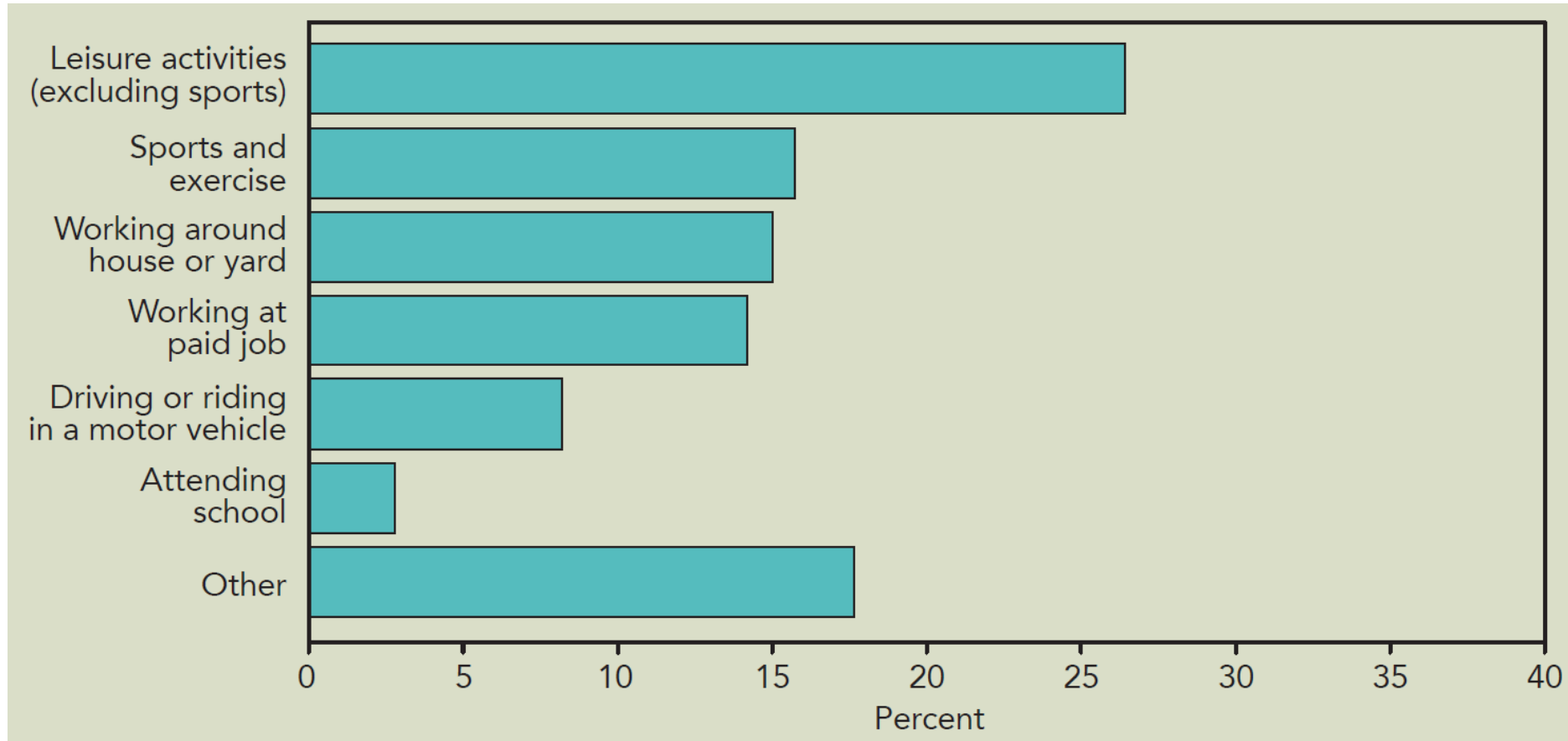
Source: "Injuries in the European Union: Statistics Summary 2005 – 2007" ([Bauer & Steiner, 2009, p. 11](#))

# NON-FATAL INJURIES per 1 000, in the EU, by injury prevention domain and age group



Source: "Injuries in the European Union: Statistics Summary 2005 – 2007" ([Bauer & Steiner, 2009, p. 30](#))

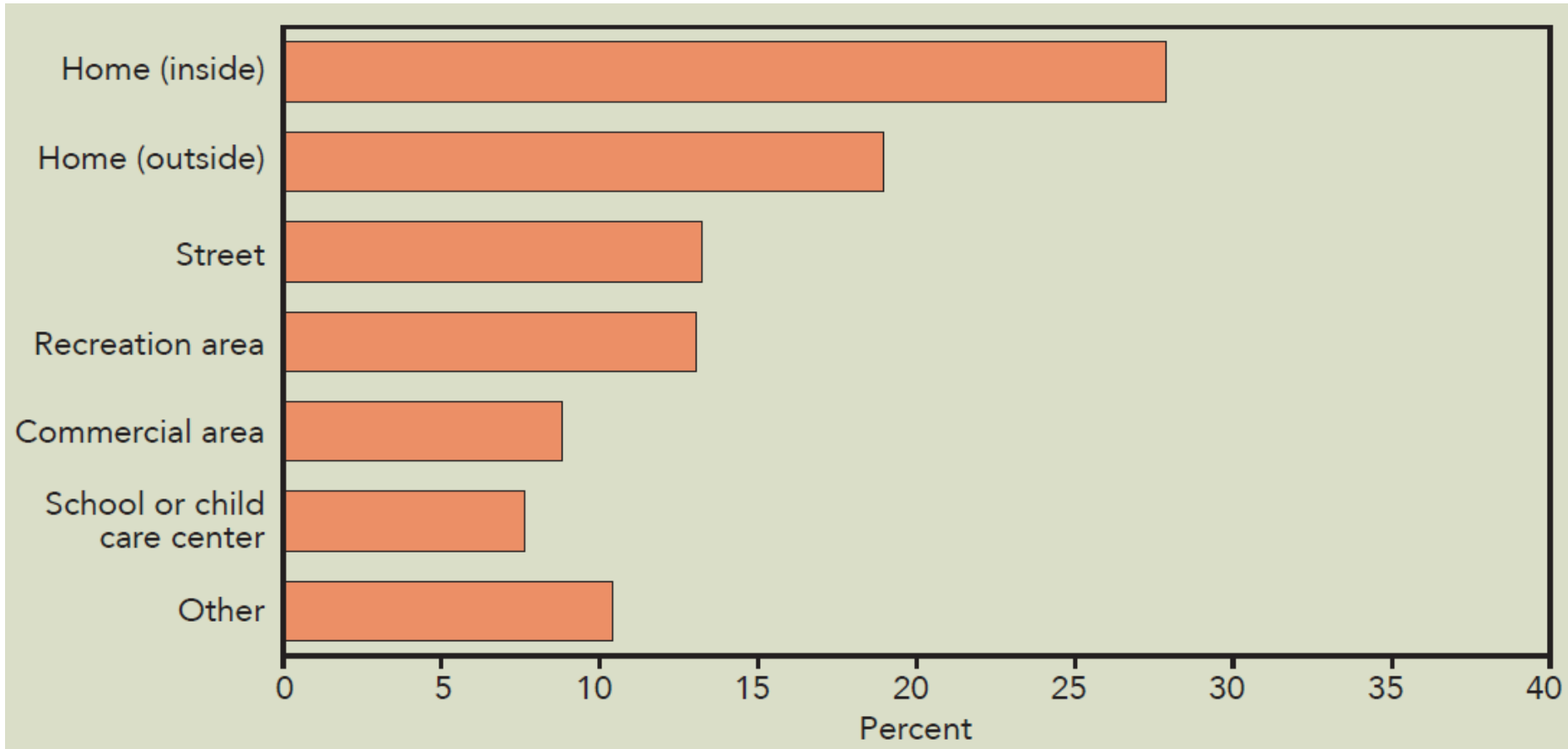
# Percent distribution of injury episodes, by activity at time of injury: United States, 2004–2005



Source: "Injury in the United States: 2007 Chartbook" ([Bergen et al., 2008, p. 60](#))



# Percent distribution of injury episodes, by place of occurrence: United States, 2004–2005



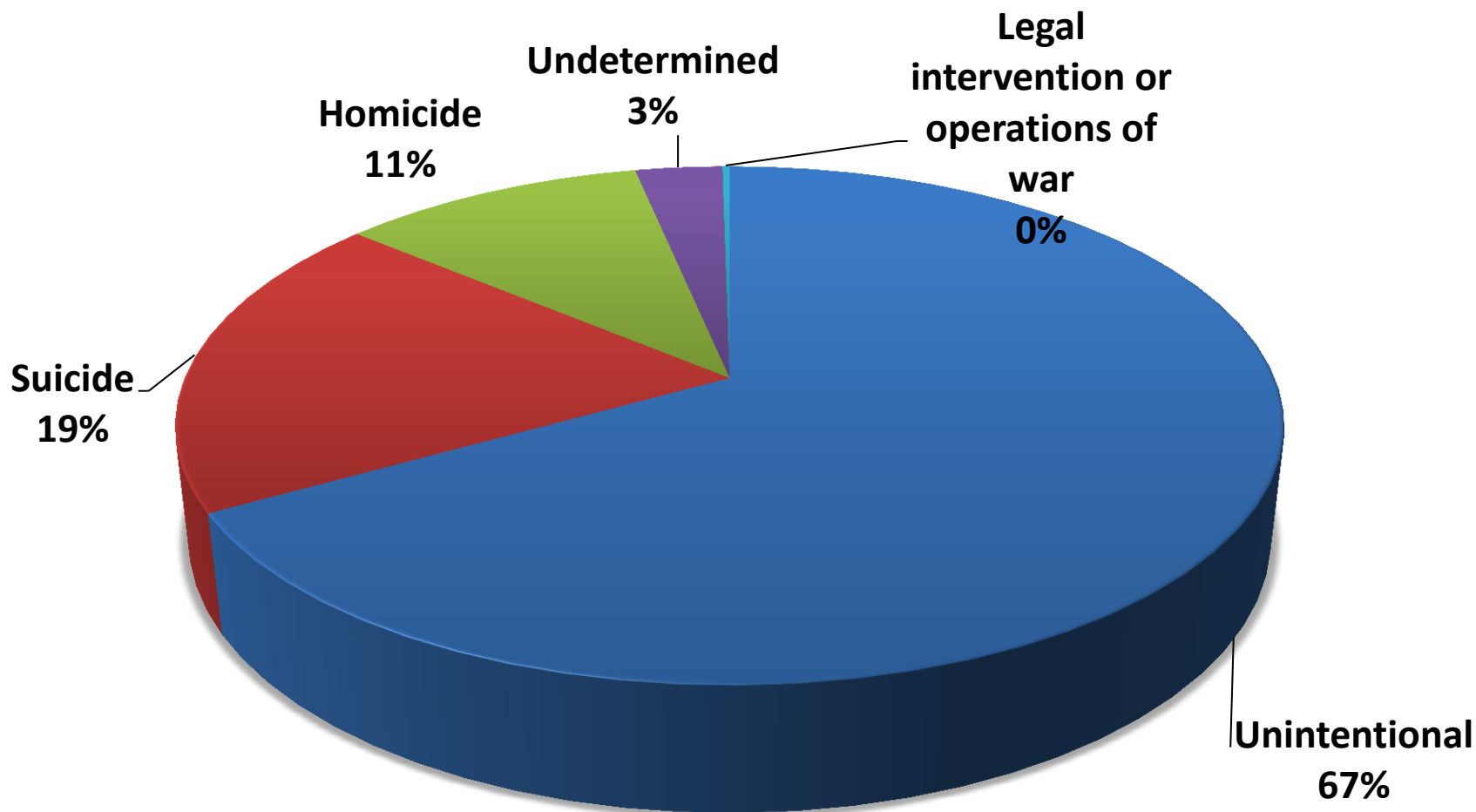
Source: "Injury in the United States: 2007 Chartbook" ([Bergen et al., 2008, p. 60](#))

# Injury **DEATHS** and percent distribution, **by intent**: United States, 2003–2004

Intent	Deaths	Percent distribution
Unintentional	221.289	66,8%
Suicide	63.923	19,3%
Homicide	35.089	10,6%
Undetermined	10.048	3,0%
Legal intervention or operations of war	837	0,3%
<b>All injury deaths</b>	<b>331.186</b>	<b>100,0%</b>

Source: "Injury in the United States: 2007 Chartbook" ([Bergen et al., 2008, p. 82](#))

# Injury **DEATHS** and percent distribution, **by intent**: United States, 2003–2004



Source: "Injury in the United States: 2007 Chartbook" ([Bergen et al., 2008, p. 82](#))