

表 8-9 勞工職業災害保險職業病現金給付人次

單位：人次

項 目 別 Item	109年 2020			110年 2021		
	傷病 Injury or sickness	失能 Disability	死亡 Death	傷病 Injury or sickness	失能 Disability	死亡 Death
總 計 Grand total	864	236 (162)	44	523	80 (39)	17
眼睛疾病 Eye diseases	—	—	—	3	—	—
游離輻射 Ionizing radiation	—	—	—	—	—	—
異常氣壓 Extreme air-pressure	1	—	—	—	—	—
異常溫度 Extreme temperature	11	—	2	6	—	1
噪音引起之聽力損失 Hearing loss caused by noise	—	—	—	—	1 (1)	—
職業性下背痛 Occupational low back pain	115	13 (13)	—	87	4 (3)	—
振動引起之疾病 Diseases caused by vibration	4	—	—	6	—	—
手臂頸肩疾病 Arm, neck and shoulder diseases	358	2 (2)	—	348	8 (7)	—
缺氧症 Hypoxia	—	—	—	—	—	—
鉛及其化合物 Lead and its compounds	—	—	—	—	—	—
其他重金屬及其化合物 Other heavy metal and its compounds	—	—	—	—	1 (1)	—
有機溶劑或化學物質 氣體 Organic solvents or chemical air	4	—	—	—	1 (1)	—
生物性危害 Biological hazards	24	1 (1)	—	6	—	—
職業性氣喘、過敏性 肺炎 Occupational asthma, allergic pneumonia	1	—	—	1	1 (1)	—
礦工塵肺症及其併發症 Coal worker pneumoconiosis and its complications	7	76 (10)	3	6	34 (9)	1
矽肺症及其併發症 Silicosis and its complications	1	3 (1)	—	1	—	—
石綿肺症及其併發症 Pulmonary asbestosis and its complications	1	7 (2)	—	3	9	—
職業性皮膚病 Skin diseases related to occupation	5	—	—	11	—	—
職業相關癌症 Cancers related to occupation	279	105 (104)	22	2	5 (2)	—
其他可歸因於職業因 素者 Others	9	1 (1)	—	15	1	1
腦心血管疾病 Brain and cardiovascular diseases	37	24 (24)	17	21	12 (12)	14
精神疾病 Mental diseases	7	4 (4)	—	7	3 (2)	—

資料來源：勞動部勞工保險局、勞動及職業安全衛生研究所。

- 說明：1. 勞工職業災害保險及保護法自111年5月開始實施，本表111年4月以前資料來自於勞工保險給付，5月起為勞工職業災害保險給付。
2. 括弧()內數字係不含被保險人離職退保後，經診斷確定罹患職業病者。
3. 本表含98年1月1日勞工保險條例修正施行後勞保年金之職業傷病失能補償一次金及職業災害死亡補償一次金人數。
4. 因放寬確診COVID-19之被保險人，自111年4月8日起進行居家照護期間，得依規定請領傷病給付，並自111年5月1日起列入職業病種類表，致「生物性危害」案件增加。
5. 98年1月1日勞工保險條例修正施行後，「殘廢給付」改稱「失能給付」。

Table 8-9 Occupational Disease Cash Benefits

Unit : Person-case

111年 2022			112年 2023			113年 1 -10月 Jan. - Oct., 2024			
傷病 Injury or sickness	失能 Disability	死亡 Death	傷病 Injury or sickness	失能 Disability	死亡 Death	總計 Grand total	傷病 Injury or sickness	失能 Disability	死亡 Death
20,197	38 (26)	22	43,871	52 (51)	26	1,095 (1,095)	1,051	25 (25)	19
2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1 (1)	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1 (1)	2	—	—	—	5 (5)	4	—	1
—	1 (1)	—	—	4 (4)	—	1 (1)	—	1 (1)	—
99	5 (4)	—	90	5 (4)	—	97 (97)	97	—	—
5	1 (1)	—	3	—	—	1 (1)	1	—	—
311	2 (2)	—	255	4 (4)	—	357 (357)	353	4 (4)	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	1 (1)	1	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19,712	—	2	43,453	2 (2)	2	493 (493)	491	1 (1)	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	3 (3)	3	—	—
5	10 (5)	3	10	11 (11)	2	15 (15)	7	6 (6)	2
3	1 (1)	—	1	5 (5)	—	1 (1)	1	—	—
1	4	1	1	—	1	2 (2)	1	—	1
9	—	—	3	—	—	11 (11)	11	—	—
3	2	—	—	4 (4)	2	6 (6)	5	1 (1)	—
16	—	—	24	—	2	28 (28)	27	1 (1)	—
25	10 (10)	14	24	15 (15)	16	59 (59)	35	10 (10)	14
5	—	—	4	2 (2)	1	15 (15)	14	1 (1)	—

Source : Bureau of Labor Insurance, Institute of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health, MOL.

Note : 1. Because the Labor Occupational Accident Insurance and Protection Act was implemented in May 2022, the data was collected based on Labor Insurance before April 2022, and starting from May 2022 on Labor Occupational Accident Insurance.

2. Figures in the parenthesis exclude the coal workers suffer from occupational diseases who had out of job.

3. The data include occupational injury or disease disability compensation and occupational accident compensation after the last amended labor Insurance on Jan. 1, 2009.

4. Because the rules for applying the injury or sickness benefit were loosened for the insured persons who were diagnosed with COVID-19 under home care from April 8, 2022, and COVID-19 has been included in the occupational diseases list since May 1, 2022, the cases of biological hazards increased.

5. The Chinese appellation of disability benefit payments have changed, but the English appellation have not after the last amended labor Insurance on Jan. 1, 2009.