## 表 8-8 勞工職業災害保險職業病現金給付人次

單位:人次

項目別			107年	20	18	108年 2019				
項	傷病	失能		死亡	傷病   失能		能	死亡		
Item			Disability		Death	Injury or sickness	Disability		Death	
總計	Grand total	578	142	(59)	37	542	175	(52)	27	
眼睛疾病	Eye diseases	1	_	_	_	3	_	_	_	
游離輻射	Ionizing radiation	_	_	_	_	2	_	_	1	
異常氣壓	Extreme air-pressure	2	1	(1)	_	_	_	_	_	
異常溫度	Extreme temperature	1	_	_	_	2	_	_	_	
噪音引起之聽力損失	Hearing loss caused by noise	1	1	(1)	_	_	_	_	_	
職業性下背痛	Occupational low back pain	93	9	(9)	_	113	7	(5)	_	
振動引起之疾病	Diseases caused by vibration	3	_	_	_	2	_	_	_	
手臂頸局疾病	Arm, neck and shoulder diseases	360	3	(3)	_	345	8	(7)	_	
缺氧症	Hypoxia	_	_	_	_	1	_	_	_	
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	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	
有機溶劑或化學物質氣體	compounds Organic solvents or chemical air	_	_	_	_	3	1	_	_	
生物性危害	Biological hazards	17	_	_	_	13	_	_	_	
職業性氣喘、過敏性肺炎	Occupational asthma, allergic pneumonia	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	
礦工塵肺症及其併發症	Coal worker pneumoconiosis and its complications	9	90	(17)	3	6	129	(16)	3	
矽肺症及其併發症	Silicosis and its complications	_	2	_	2	4	1	_	1	
石綿肺症及其併發症	Pulmonary asbestosis and its complications	6	8	(1)	4	9	5	(2)	2	
職業性皮膚病	Skin diseases related to occupation	1	_	_	_	1	_	_	_	
職業相關癌症	Cancers related to occupation	33	9	(8)	13	1	1	_	2	
其他可歸因於職業因素者	Others	11	_	_	2	5	3	(2)	2	
腦心血管疾病	Brain and cardiovascular diseases	37	19	(19)	13	25	20	(20)	15	
精神疾病	Mental diseases	3	_	_	_	7	_	_	1	

資料來源:勞動部勞工保險局、勞動及職業安全衛生研究所。

<sup>(</sup>源: 勞動部勞上保險局、勞動及職業安全衛生研充所。
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。

Table 8-8 Occupational Disease Cash Benefits

Unit: Person-case

10	)9年		110年 2021				111年 2022						
傷病	失角	TIT.	死亡	傷病	失角	ПŤ	死亡	總計		傷病	失能		死亡
Injury or sickness	Disabi	ility	Death	Injury or sickness	Disabi	ility	Death	Grand total		Injury or sickness	Disability		Death
864	236	(162)	44	523	80	(39)	17	20,257	(20,245)	20,197	38	(26)	22
_	_	_	_	3	_	_	_	2	(2)	2	_	_	_
_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
1	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	2	(2)	1	1	(1)	_
11	_	_	2	6	_	_	1	3	(3)	_	1	(1)	2
_	_	_	_	_	1	(1)	_	1	(1)	_	1	(1)	_
115	13	(13)	_	87	4	(3)	_	104	(103)	99	5	(4)	_
4	_	_	_	6	_	_	_	6	(6)	5	1	(1)	_
358	2	(2)	_	348	8	(7)	_	313	(313)	311	2	(2)	_
_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
_	_	_	_	_	1	(1)	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
4	_	_	_	_	1	(1)	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
24	1	(1)	_	6	_	_	_	19,714	(19,714)	19,712	_	_	2
1	_	_	_	1	1	(1)	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
7	76	(10)	3	6	34	(9)	1	18	(13)	5	10	(5)	3
1	3	(1)	_	1	_	_	_	4	(4)	3	1	(1)	_
1	7	(2)	_	3	9	_	_	6	(2)	1	4	_	1
5	_	_	_	11	_	_	_	9	(9)	9	_	_	_
279	105	(104)	22	2	5	(2)	_	5	(3)	3	2	_	_
9	1	(1)	_	15	1	_	1	16	(16)	16	_	_	_
37	24	(24)	17	21	12	(12)	14	49	(49)	25	10	(10)	14
7	4	(4)	_	7	3	(2)	_	5	(5)	5	_	_	_

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 sixtness benefit were loosened for the insured persons who were diagnosed.

<sup>4.</sup>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.