

Table 9-1 Frequency Rate of Industrial Accident

Unit : person case / Non-fatal case per 1,000,000 hour

Year	R.O.C. (2)	Korea	Singapore	Japan (3)
1995	2.46	3.90	2.70	1.88
1996	2.43	3.49	2.70	1.89
1997	2.22	3.28	2.60	1.75
1998	2.11	2.79	2.50	1.72
1999	2.12	2.92	2.40	1.80
2000	2.13	2.89	2.10	1.82
2001	1.86	3.13	2.30	1.79
2002	1.80	3.19	2.20	1.77
2003	1.91	3.68	2.20	1.78
2004	1.96	3.51	2.20	1.85
2005	2.51	3.25	2.10	1.95
2006	2.13	3.31	1.90	1.90
2007	2.20	3.15	1.90	1.83
2008	2.08	3.41	1.90	1.75
2009	1.91	3.37	1.80	1.62
2010	1.96	3.27	1.70	1.61
2011	1.82	3.05	1.60	1.62
2012	1.72	2.81	1.70	1.59
2013	1.66	2.85	1.70	1.58
2014	1.64	2.57	1.70	1.66
2015	1.51	2.40	1.50	1.61
2016	1.39	2.38	1.60	1.63
2017	1.28	2.38	1.60	1.66
2018	1.27	2.56	1.60	1.83
2019	1.26	2.96	-	1.80
2020	1.41	...	-	1.95

Source : R.O.C. – MOL, Yearbook Of Labor Statistics.

Korea – “Yearbook of employment and labor statistics” Industry Safety.

Japan – Japan Industrial Safety & Health Association.

Singapore – Singapore Yearbook of Manpower Statistic : Workplace Injuries and Occupational Diseases.

Note : (1) Frequency rate refers to the number of industrial accidents per million man-hours worked.

(2) Under Labor Safety and Health Act, any employer of enterprises which employ 50 or more workers designated by the competent authority of the central government shall complete monthly reports on the statistics of occupational accidents, and forward such reports to the appropriate inspection agencies for future reference. Methodology revised for 2005, data not strictly comparable.

(3) Establishments with 100 or more employees. Industry of agriculture and forestry are included from 2011 to 2017, and Industry of agriculture, forestry and fishery are included from 2018.