

**Table 9-2 Rates of Fatal Occupational Injuries**

Unit : %

| Year | R.O.C.<br>(1) | Korea<br>(2) | Singapore<br>(3) | Japan<br>(4) | U.S.A.<br>(5) | Canada<br>(6) | France<br>(7) | Germany<br>(8) | U.K.<br>(9) |
|------|---------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1995 | 0.083         | 0.340        | 0.105            | 0.046        | 0.049         | 0.056         | 0.049         | 0.042          | 0.011       |
| 1996 | 0.095         | 0.330        | 0.117            | 0.044        | 0.048         | 0.052         | 0.053         | 0.040          | 0.009       |
| 1997 | 0.093         | 0.330        | 0.156            | 0.039        | 0.048         | 0.061         | 0.048         | 0.037          | 0.009       |
| 1998 | 0.084         | 0.290        | 0.080            | 0.033        | 0.045         | 0.057         | 0.045         | 0.034          | 0.008       |
| 1999 | 0.085         | 0.310        | 0.065            | 0.037        | 0.045         | 0.058         | 0.045         | 0.034          | 0.007       |
| 2000 | 0.077         | 0.270        | 0.066            | 0.035        | 0.043         | 0.034         | 0.044         | 0.031          | 0.009       |
| 2001 | 0.069         | 0.260        | 0.053            | 0.033        | 0.043         | 0.033         | 0.042         | 0.030          | 0.008       |
| 2002 | 0.065         | 0.246        | 0.055            | 0.031        | 0.040         | 0.032         | 0.038         | 0.029          | 0.007       |
| 2003 | 0.050         | 0.276        | 0.047            | -            | 0.040         | 0.029         | 0.037         | 0.028          | 0.007       |
| 2004 | 0.044         | 0.270        | 0.049            | -            | 0.041         | 0.029         | 0.035         | 0.026          | 0.007       |
| 2005 | 0.045         | 0.225        | 0.040            | -            | 0.040         | 0.030         | 0.027         | 0.024          | 0.006       |
| 2006 | 0.038         | 0.210        | 0.031            | -            | 0.042         | 0.027         | 0.030         | 0.025          | 0.007       |
| 2007 | 0.034         | 0.192        | 0.029            | -            | 0.040         | 0.023         | 0.034         | 0.022          | -           |
| 2008 | 0.036         | 0.180        | 0.028            | -            | 0.037         | 0.027         | 0.020         | 0.020          | -           |
| 2009 | 0.034         | 0.157        | 0.029            | -            | 0.035         | 0.021         | 0.022         | 0.011          | 0.005       |
| 2010 | 0.030         | 0.155        | 0.022            | -            | 0.036         | 0.022         | 0.024         | 0.012          | 0.006       |
| 2011 | 0.033         | 0.147        | 0.023            | -            | 0.035         | 0.021         | 0.031         | 0.012          | 0.007       |
| 2012 | 0.032         | 0.120        | 0.021            | -            | 0.034         | -             | 0.025         | 0.012          | 0.005       |
| 2013 | 0.030         | 0.125        | 0.021            | -            | 0.033         | 0.020         | 0.024         | 0.010          | 0.009       |
| 2014 | 0.027         | 0.108        | 0.018            | -            | 0.034         | 0.020         | 0.027         | 0.012          | 0.008       |
| 2015 | 0.026         | 0.101        | 0.019            | -            | 0.034         | 0.017         | 0.026         | 0.010          | 0.008       |
| 2016 | 0.027         | 0.096        | 0.019            | 0.020        | 0.036         | 0.018         | ...           | ...            | ...         |
| 2017 | 0.025         | 0.105        | 0.012            | 0.020        | 0.035         | 0.018         | ...           | ...            | ...         |
| 2018 | 0.024         | 0.112        | 0.012            | 0.020        | 0.035         | 0.019         | ...           | ...            | ...         |
| 2019 | 0.023         | 0.108        | 0.011            | 0.014        | 0.035         | ...           | ...           | ...            | ...         |
| 2020 | 0.023         | ...          | 0.009            | ...          | ...           | ...           | ...           | ...            | ...         |

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

Japan– Japan Industrial Safety & Health Association (<https://www.jisha.or.jp/frame/index-org-jaish.htm>).2016–ILO

Korea –After 2005, “Yearbook of employment and labor statistics”- industrial accident compensation insurance. Before 2004, Korea Occupational Safety & Health Agency.

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

U.S.A.–Bureau of Labor Statistics, Injuries, Illnesses, and Fatalities (<https://www.bls.gov/iif/oshwc/cfoi/cfch0009.pdf>).

U.K. –Health and Safety Executive (<https://www.hse.gov.uk/aboutus/index/htm>).

Others – ILO (<https://laborsta.ilo.org/STP/do>).

Note : (1)R.O.C:The rate refers to the number of workplace fatalities per thousand persons insured,occupational injuries only.

(2) Korea, R. O.:The rate refers to the number of workplace fatalities per thousand persons insured,deaths occurring within 1 year.

(3) Singapore:The rate refers to the number of workplace fatalities per thousand persons employed and self-employed , including cases of occupational disease and work-related traffic injury.Manufacturing exclude shipbuilding and ship repairing.

(4) Japan:From 2016,the rate refers to the number of workplace fatalities per thousand persons employed,including cases of occupational disease.The data refer to establishments with at least 100 employees in May each year,excluding public administration.

(5) United States: The rate represents the number of fatal occupational injuries for 1,000 full-time equivalent workers and was calculated as (the number of fatal work injuries/ total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year)×2,000,000, where 2,000,000 is the base for 1,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year). Prior to 2005, the rate was calculated as (the number of fatal work injuries/ total employees)×1,000.

(6) Canada:1995-1999:The rate refers to the number of workplace fatalities per thousand persons employed,including cases of occupational disease ; 2000-2008:The rate refers to the number of workplace fatalities per thousand persons employed. 2009-2013:The rate refers to the number of workplace fatalities per thousand persons insured,occupational injuries only ; From 2014,the rate refers to the number of workplace fatalities per thousand persons insured,occupational injuries only and deaths occurring within 1 year.

(7) France: 1996-2007:The rate refers to the number of workplace fatalities per thousand persons insured ; From 2009,the rate refers to the number of workplace fatalities per thousand persons employed,private sector only.ILO calculations based on Eurostat data.

(8) Germany:1995-2008:The rate refers to the number of workplace fatalities for 1,000 full-time equivalent workers,deaths occurring within 1 month ; From 2009,the rate refers to the number of workplace fatalities per thousand persons insured,private sector only.ILO calculations based on Eurostat data

(9) United Kingdom:1995-2006:The rate refers to the number of workplace fatalities per thousand persons employed ; From 2009,ILO calculations based on Eurostat data.

