

## Indicator 8.8.1

### Indicator Name, Target and Goal

**Indicator 8.8.1** Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers, by sex and migrant status

**Target 8.8** Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment

**Goal 8** Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

### Definition and Rationale

#### ○ Definition

The number of occupational injuries in a year, converted to a rate per 100,000 workers.

#### ○ Concepts

- 1 Occupational injury: any personal injury, disease or death resulting from an occupational accident. Commuting injuries are excluded, even when being done for work.
- 2 This indicator particularly focuses on occupational injuries (including deaths) that result in the loss of four or more work days.

#### ○ Rationale and Interpretation:

The global indicators of the United Nations Statistical Commission (revised in March 2020)

### Data Sources and Collection Method

#### Data Sources

Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare's Survey on the Occurrence of Occupational Injuries.

Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications' Labour Force Survey.

### **Collection Method**

- Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare's Survey on the Occurrence of Occupational Injuries.

Statistics are tallied based on Reports on Worker Deaths, Injuries and Disease, which business operators are required to submit if workers have occupational injuries resulting in four or more lost work days.

- Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications' Labour Force Survey

Statistics are tallied by extracting relevant households from the Population Census and using the data to calculate the numbers.

### **Method of Computation and Other Methodological Considerations**

- Computation Method

Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers.  
(The number of occupational injuries that occurred in a given year\*<sup>1</sup> / the average number of workers\*<sup>2</sup> × 10)

\*1 Exclude occupational accidents caused by COVID-19

\*2 The number of employees excluding executives, taken from the Labour Force Survey

\*2 Unit: 10,000 people

- Comments and limitations

- There is no data on workers differentiated by sex or migrant status.
- While the number of occupational injuries recorded in the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare's Survey on the Occurrence of Occupational Injuries reflects the total number of occupational injuries that have occurred, the number of employees given in the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications' Labour Force Survey is an estimate based on a sample survey.
- There cannot be an exact match between the scope of workers covered by reports of deaths, injuries and disease and the scope of employees in the Labour Force Survey.

### **Data Disaggregation**

It is possible to make calculations differentiated by industry and age from the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare's Survey on the Occurrence of Occupational Injuries, and it is possible to make calculations differentiated by industry, age and sex from the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications' Labour Force Survey. However, it would result in a massive data file, so values calculated from the totals of the overall data will be posted as representative data.

## **References**

Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare's Survey on the Occurrence of Occupational Injuries

<https://www.mhlw.go.jp/toukei/list/129-1.html>

Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications' Labour Force Survey

<http://www.stat.go.jp/english/data/roudou/index.html>

## **Custodian Ministries of Data**

Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications

Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

## **Custodian Ministries of Related Policies**

Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

## **International Organizations**

International Labour Organization (ILO)