

Survey on Industrial Accidents

Aim of Survey

The aim of this survey is to determine trends in the occurrence of industrial accidents annually in the principal industries, and to show final yearly figures by size of establishment and degree of injury.

Scope of Survey

This survey covers the following areas :

1. Industries

According to the Standard Industrial Classification for Japan (which was amended in November 2007), Agriculture and forestry(forestry only), Mining and quarrying of stone and gravel, Construction, Manufacturing, Electricity, gas, heat supply and water, Information and communications (Communications, Newspaper publishers and Publishers only), Transport and postal activities, Wholesale and retail trade, Accommodations, eating and drinking services (Hotels only), Living-related and personal services and amusement services (Laundry, Travel agency and Golf course only), Medical, health care and welfare (Hospital, Clinics of medical practitioners, Public health center, Health consultation offices, Child welfare services, Welfare services for the aged and care services and Welfare services for disabled persons only), Services (not elsewhere classified) (Domestic waste disposal business, Industrial waste disposal business, Automobile maintenance services, Machine repair shops, and Building maintenance services only)

However the survey covered Food, Beverages, tobacco and feed, Lumber and wood products, except furniture, Furniture and fixtures, Pulp, paper and paper products, Ceramic, stone and clay products, Fabricated metal products, General-purpose machinery and production machinery only among Manufacturing for the size of 10~29employees

2. Scope of survey

(1) Survey on establishments

Primary businesses were privately and publicly operated establishments with 10 or more regular employees affiliated with the industries mentioned in 1 above (for forestry, only privately operated establishments). However, for

establishments comprised solely of management and business departments as well as rining and quarrying of stone and gravel, mining for which the Mine Safety Act applies was excluded.

(2) Survey on general construction

For onstruction, the survey focusd on construction sites affiliated with general onstruction and which had estimated workers' accident compensation liability insurance premiums of 1.6 million yen or more or construction contract amounts of 190 millon yen or more.

3. Workers

Workers covered are all of worker who works in a place of business including temporary workers and day laborers in addition to regular workers. For general construction in the construction industry, however, including all workers working on construction sites (employed directly, as workers for subcontractors, or in any other way).

Survey execusion period

1. Survey on establishments

For one year from January to December, the survey execution was January 1 until 20 January in next year.

2. Survey on general construction

For 1st half-January to June, the survey execution period was from July 1 until July 20. For 2nd half-July to December, the survey execution period was from January 1 until January 20. The survey covered a whole year from January to December, and items surveyed were based on conditions as of the last day of December.

However, when establishments investigates it in a pay period ending on a day, the survey covered a whole year preceding the last day of the pay period in December of the year.

Method of Survey

Self-administered direct mail survey not involving an intermediary organization.

Method of Compilation

Central tabulation of questionnaires collected from the survey of the previous

paragraph in the Statistics and Information Department, Minister's Secretariat, MHLW.

Definitions

1. Industrial accident rate

(1) Frequency rate

The frequency of occurrence of industrial accidents. This is calculated according to the following formula:

$$\text{Frequency rate} = \frac{\text{Number of deaths and injuries due to industrial accidents}}{\text{Cumulative hours worked}} \times 1,000,000$$

(2) Severity rate

Working days lost due to workmen's accident. It indicates the degree of seriousness of the accident, calculated by the following formula :

$$\text{Severity rate} = \frac{\text{Aggregated number work-days lost}}{\text{Cumulative hours worked}} \times 1,000$$

2. Degree of disability

Calculated based on the following standard for each level of disability caused by industrial injury.

- (1) Death : death as a result of an industrial accident ; includes not only instantaneous death but also death as a result of occupational injury or disease. (7,500 days)
- (2) Permanent total disability : disability as a result of an industrial accident; results in disability falling under 1st -3rd degree of physical disability as specified in the Implementing Rules for the Labor Standards Law. (7,500 days)
- (3) Permanent partial disability : disability falling under the 4th-14th degree of physical disability and in which a part of the body is completely lost or the

function of a part of the body is lost forever. (50 to 5,500 days in accordance with degree)

List of Working Days Lost

Degree of disability, Physical disability	Working days lost per injury
Death	7,500 days
Permanent total disability (1st-3rd degree physical disability)	7,500 days
Permanent partial disability	
4th degree	5,500 days
5th degree	4,000 days
6th degree	3,000 days
7th degree	2,200 days
8th degree	1,500 days
9th degree	1,000 days
10th degree	600 days
11th degree	400 days
12th degree	200 days
13th degree	100 days
14th degree	50 days

(4) Temporary disability : excluding industrial accidents resulting in death, permanent total disability, or permanent partial disability, accident in which a worker cannot work because of injury for at least one day or longer from the following day of occurrence of the accident, however, the injury will be cured after passing certain period of time, and which does not leave an injury that falls under the Physically Handicapped Category Grade 1 to Grade 14. (number of calendar days absent from work multiplied by 365 multiplied , however , in the case of the leap year , by 300/366)