

# Occupational Injuries

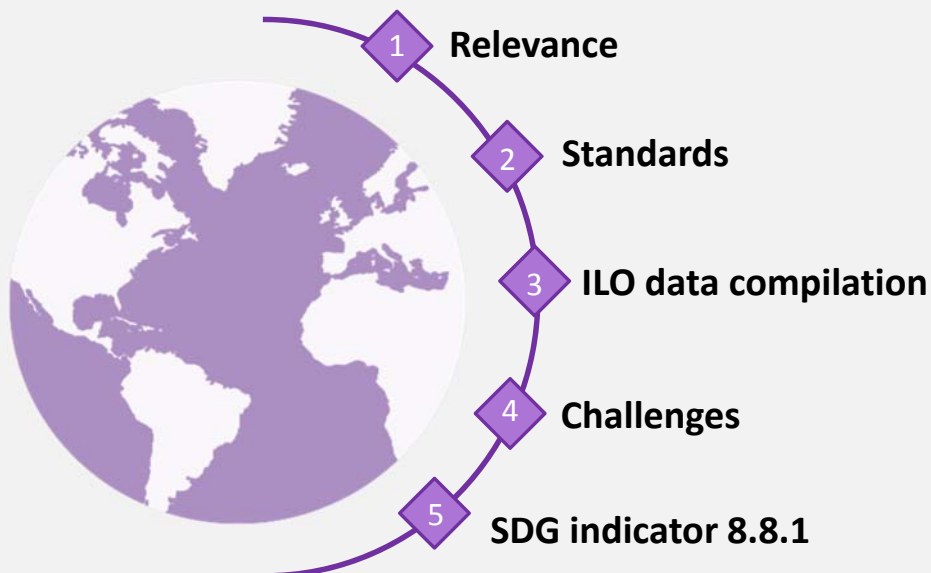
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ILO Department of Statistics

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20<sup>th</sup> International Conference of Labour Statisticians  
10-19 October 2018, Geneva



## Contents



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## RELEVANCE

### STATISTICS ON OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES

A safe and sound working environment ensuring **occupational safety and health** at work is at the core of decent work and the quality of employment



Valid, reliable and timely data on occupational accidents and injuries essential to assess workers' conditions



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## STANDARDS

**Resolution concerning statistics of occupational injuries**  
(resulting from occupational accidents)  
adopted by the 16th ICLS, in 1998



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# STANDARDS

- Objectives and uses
- Definitions of main terms
- Items of data collection
  - About the economic unit
  - About the worker
  - About the injury and the accident
- Data sources
- Etc.



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# STANDARDS

## MAIN INDICATORS FOR COMPARABILITY:

- Incidence rate =

$$\frac{\text{Cases of occupational injury}}{\text{Workers in the reference group}} \times 1'000'000$$

- Frequency rate =

$$\frac{\text{Cases of occupational injury}}{\text{Hours worked by workers in the reference group}} \times 1'000'000$$

- Severity rate =

$$\frac{\text{Days lost due to cases of occupational injury}}{\text{Hours worked by workers in the reference group}} \times 1'000'000$$



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# ILO DATA COMPILATION

## ANNUAL QUESTIONNAIRE



### Occupational injuries -- Time lost

- ▶ Days lost due to cases of occupational injury with temporary incapacity for work by sex and migrant status
- ▶ Days lost due to cases of occupational injury with temporary incapacity for work by economic activity

### Occupational injuries -- Fatal

- ▶ Cases of fatal occupational injury by sex and migrant status
- ▶ Cases of fatal occupational injury by economic activity
- ▶ Fatal occupational injuries per 100'000 workers by sex and migrant status
- ▶ Fatal occupational injuries per 100'000 workers by economic activity

### Occupational injuries -- Non-fatal

- ▶ Cases of non-fatal occupational injury by sex and migrant status
- ▶ Cases of non-fatal occupational injury by economic activity
- ▶ Cases of non-fatal occupational injury by type of incapacity and economic activity
- ▶ Cases of non-fatal occupational injury by sex, type of incapacity and migrant status
- ▶ Non-fatal occupational injuries per 100'000 workers by sex and migrant status
- ▶ Non-fatal occupational injuries per 100'000 workers by economic activity

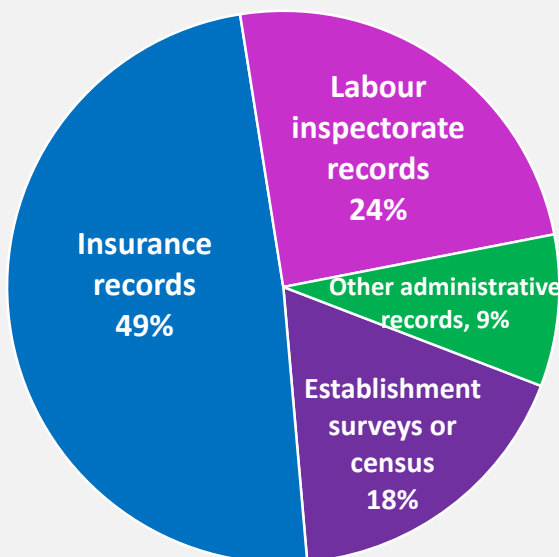


# DATA COMPILATION

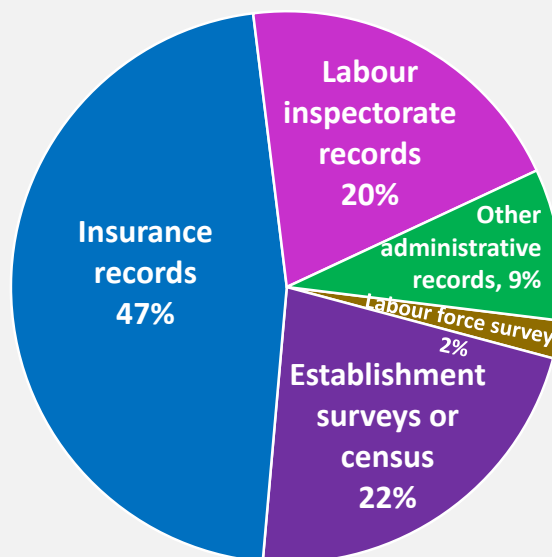
## SOURCES



### Fatal injuries



### Non-fatal injuries



Source: ILOSTAT

## CHALLENGES SOURCES

- Each type of source has strengths and limitations
- Variety of sources hinders comparability across countries and over time
- Different sources have different coverage
- Different sources may refer to different concepts (e.g. inconsistencies between notification and compensation)
  - Ideally, all records on the same topic kept should be linked and/or consolidated (using unique unit identifiers, for example).



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## CHALLENGES INTERPRETATION

- Problems of under-reporting - figures should be interpreted with care
- High volatility of occupational injuries statistics - unexpected but significant accidents cause strong annual fluctuations -> crucial to study the underlying reasons and trends behind these sharp changes



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## SDG INDICATOR 8.8.1 -

Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status

- Tier II indicator under ILO custodianship
- Statistics on fatal and non-fatal injuries reported and treated separately
- More widespread use of **incidence rates**
- Requested and desired disaggregations
- ILOSTAT – data for 83 countries on fatalities and 74 on non-fatal injuries



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## CONCLUDING REMARKS

Occupational injuries statistics are a challenging but necessary field of labour statistics

Sources and methods are crucial in data reliability

Inclusion of an occupational injuries indicator in the SDG Global Indicator Framework conveys its relevance and impact on decent work



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**THANK YOU**

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