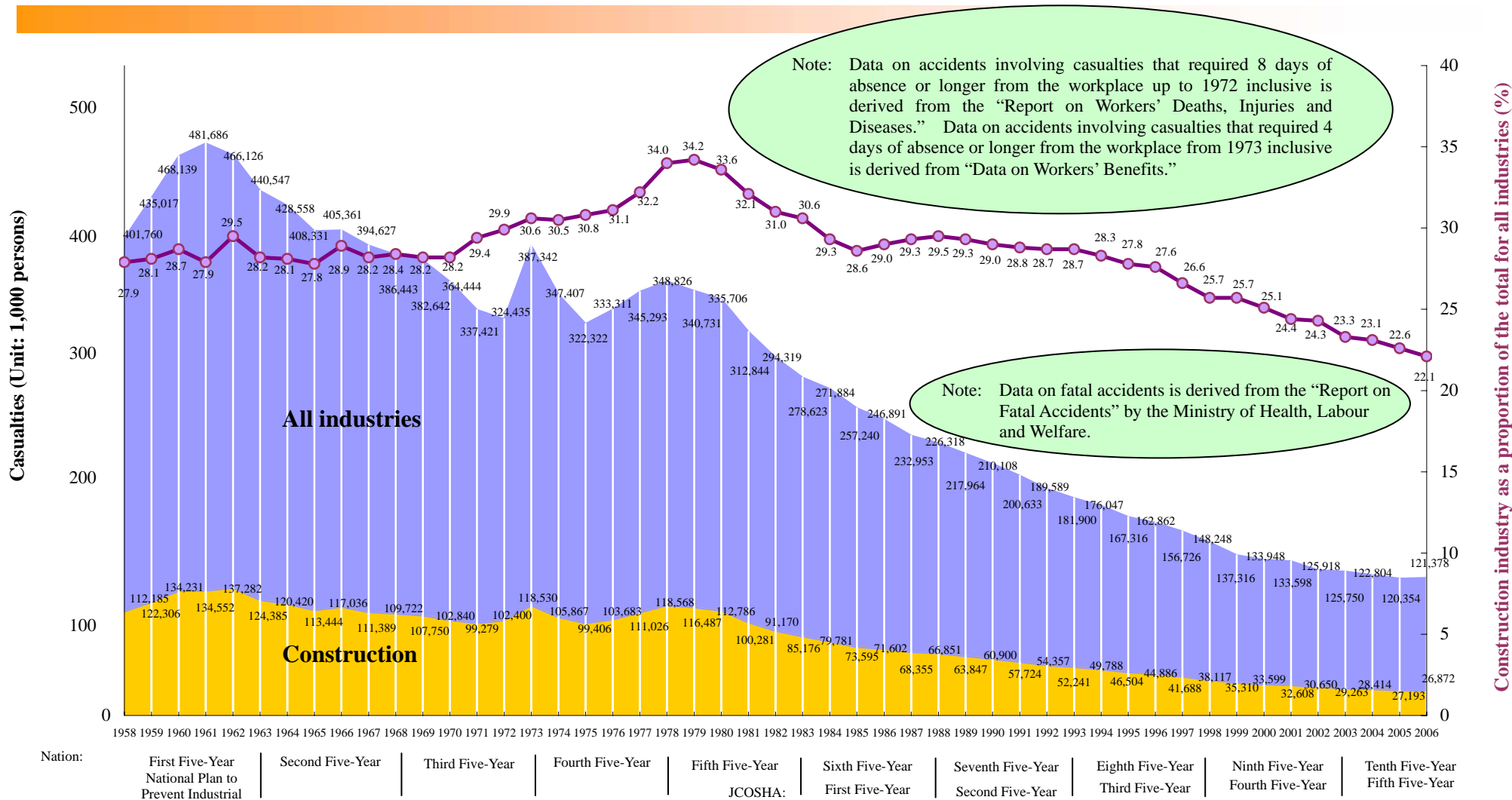


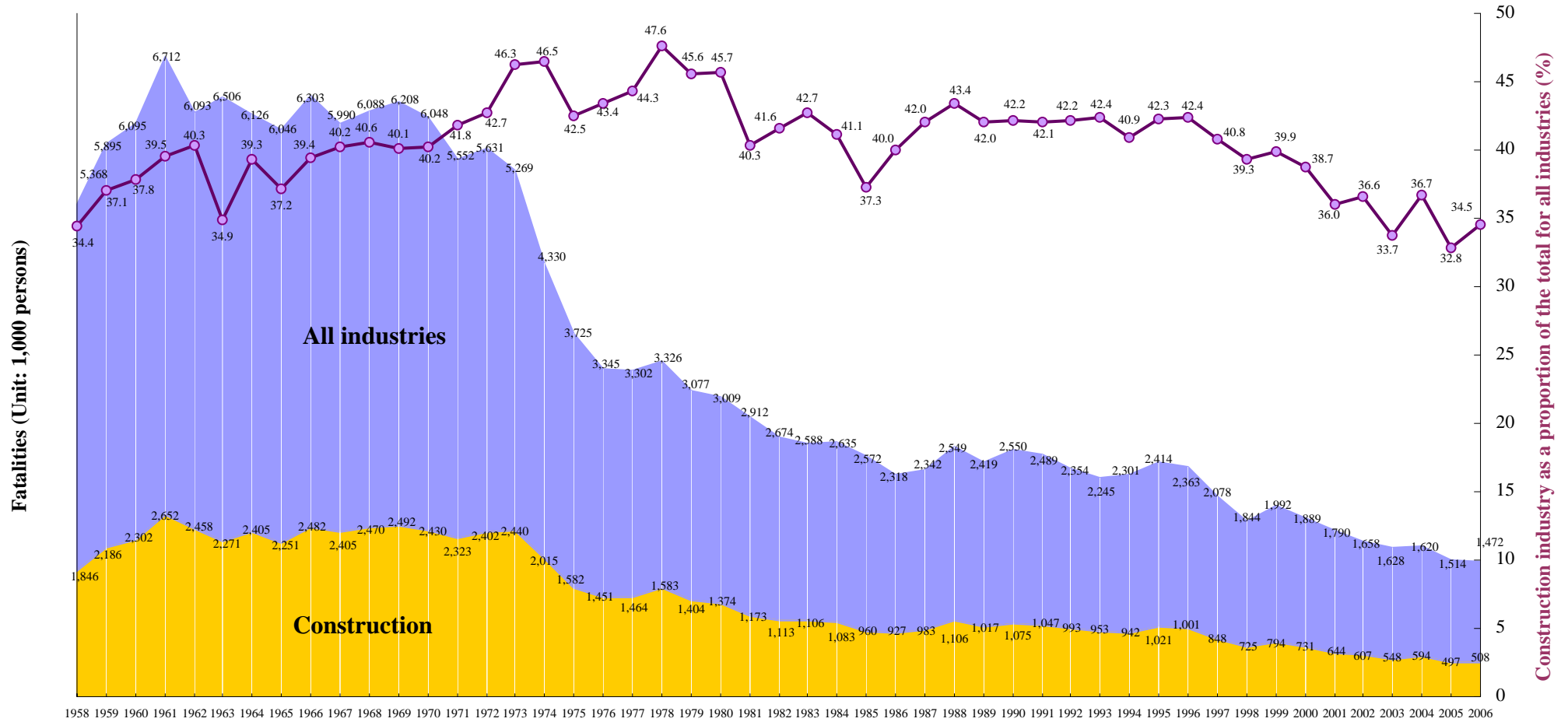
**Data**  
**1**

# Trends in the incidence of accidents for all industries and for the construction industry

## 1. Trends in the number of casualties

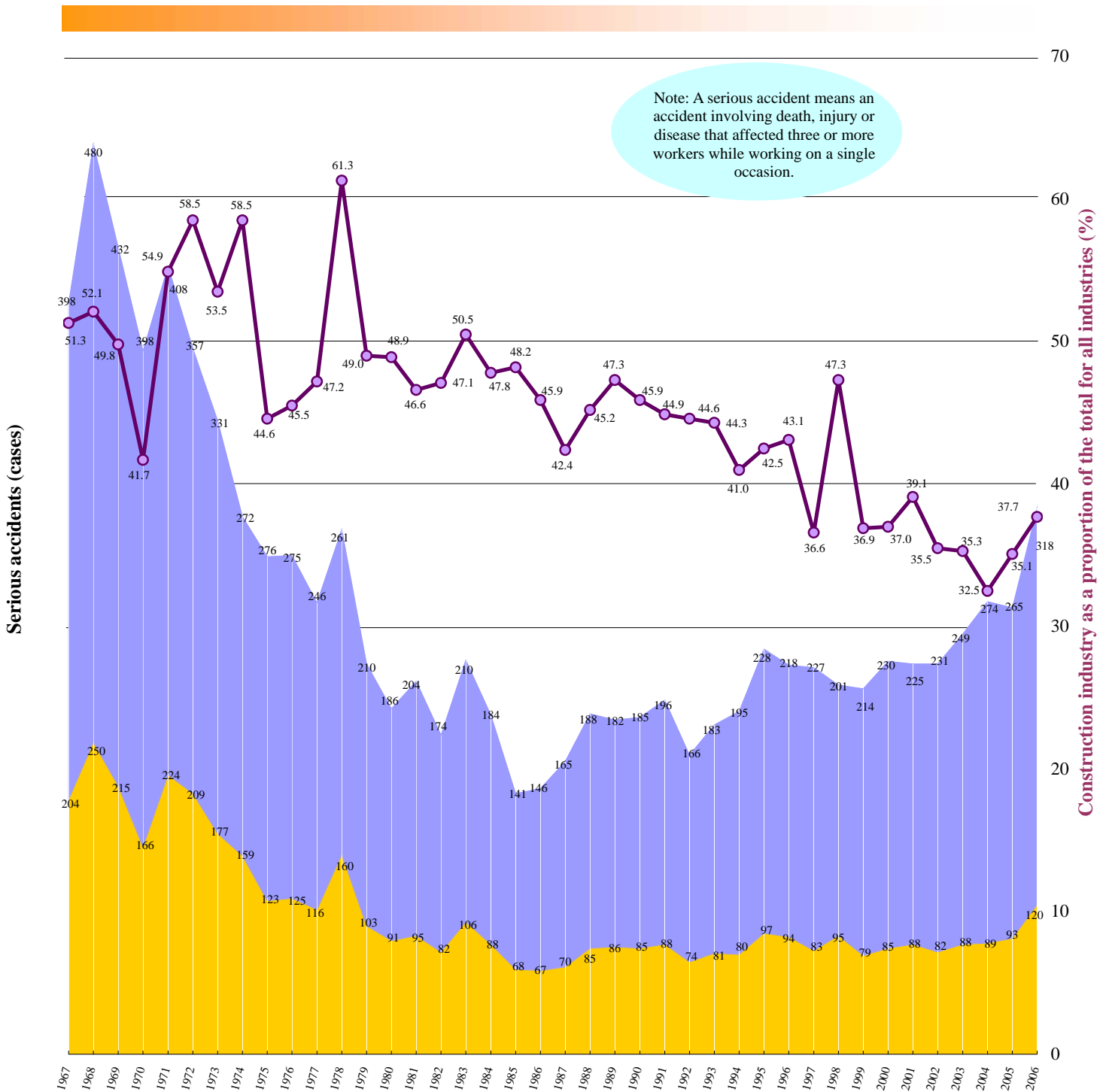


## 2. Trends in the number of fatalities

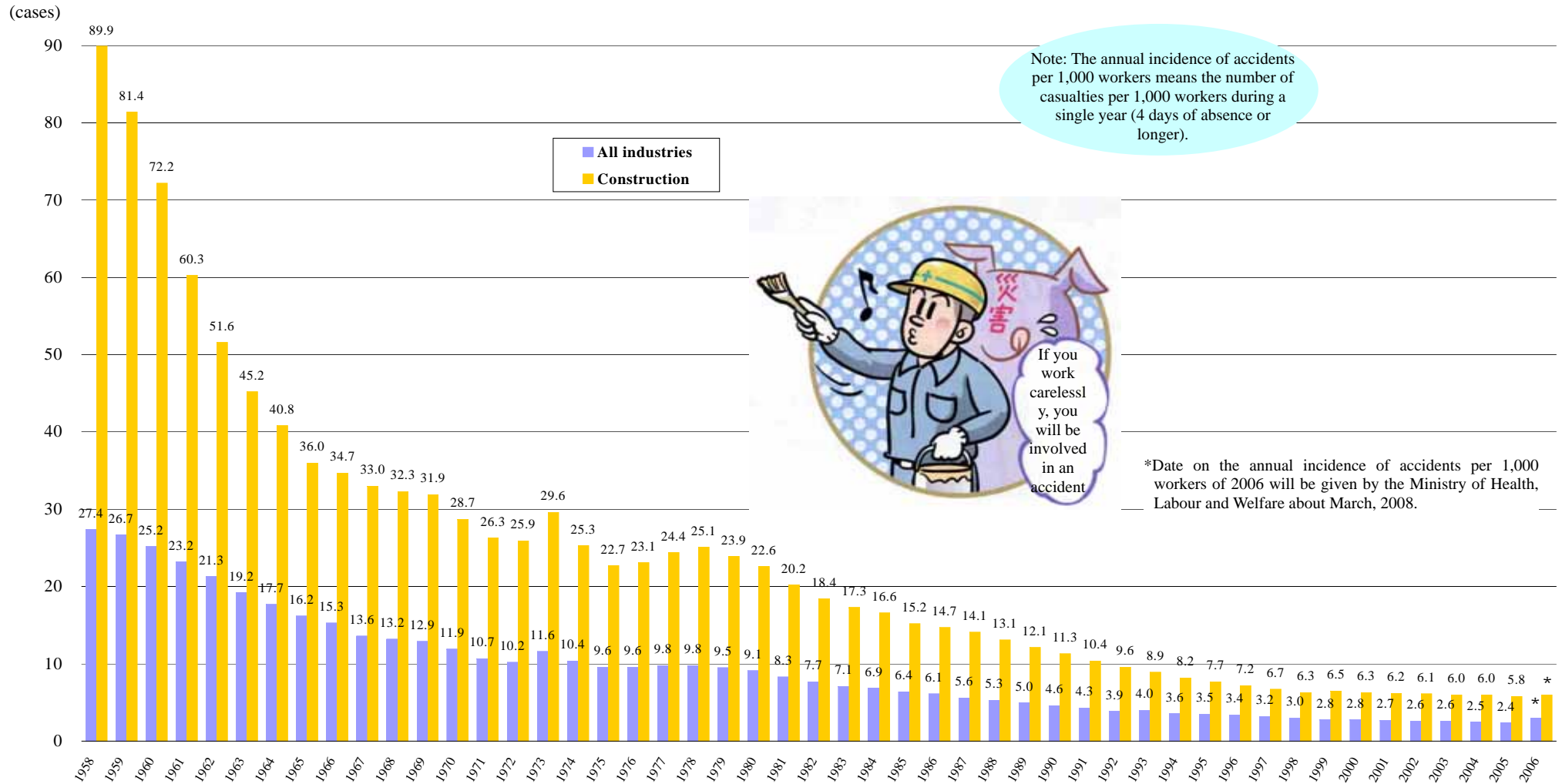


Nation:	First Five-Year National Plan to Prevent Industrial	Second Five-Year	Third Five-Year	Fourth Five-Year	Fifth Five-Year JCOSHA:	Sixth Five-Year First Five-Year	Seventh Five-Year Second Five-Year	Eighth Five-Year Third Five-Year	Ninth Five-Year Fourth Five-Year	Tenth Five-Year Fifth Five-Year
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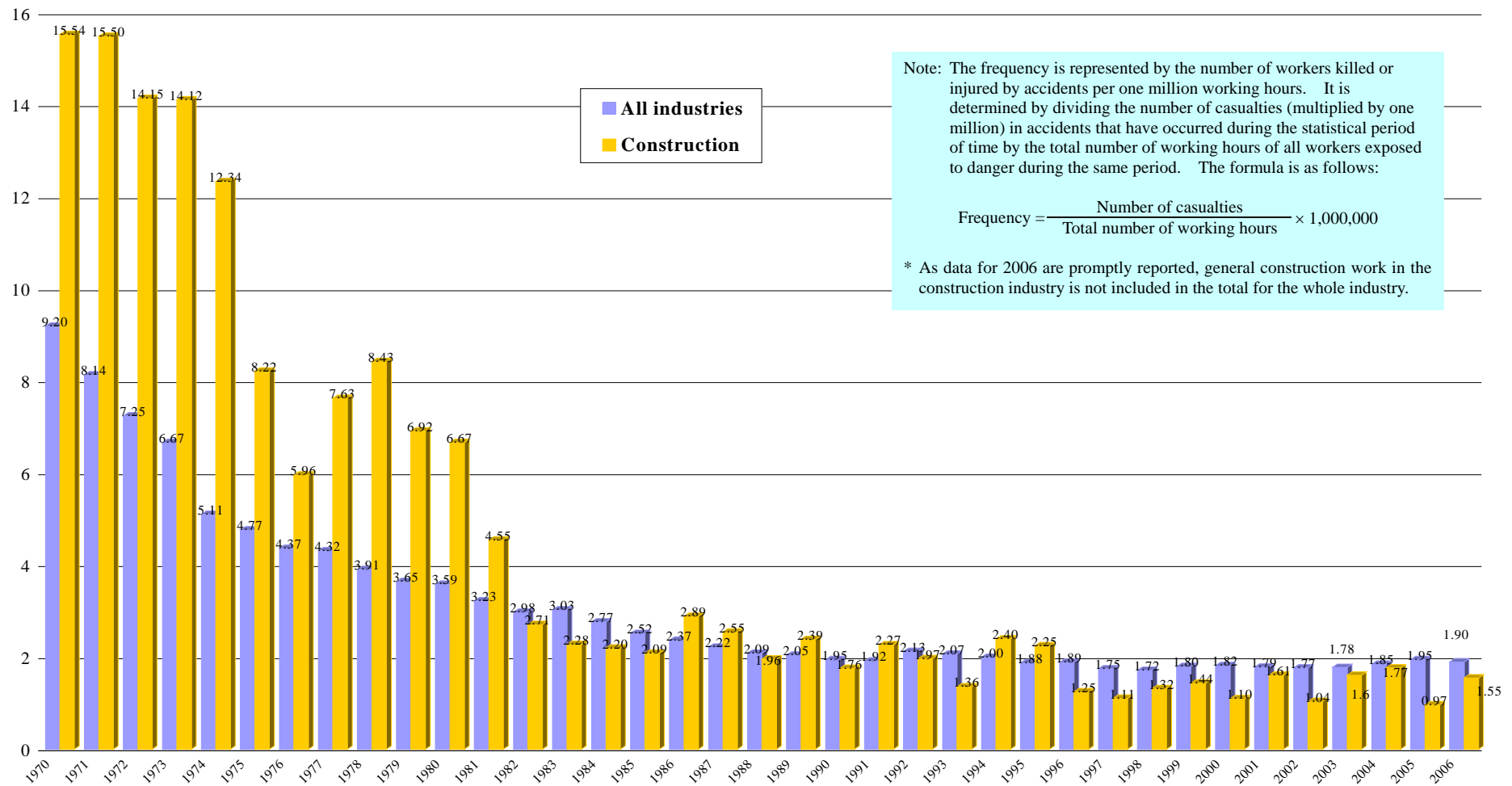
### 3. Trends in the incidence of serious accidents



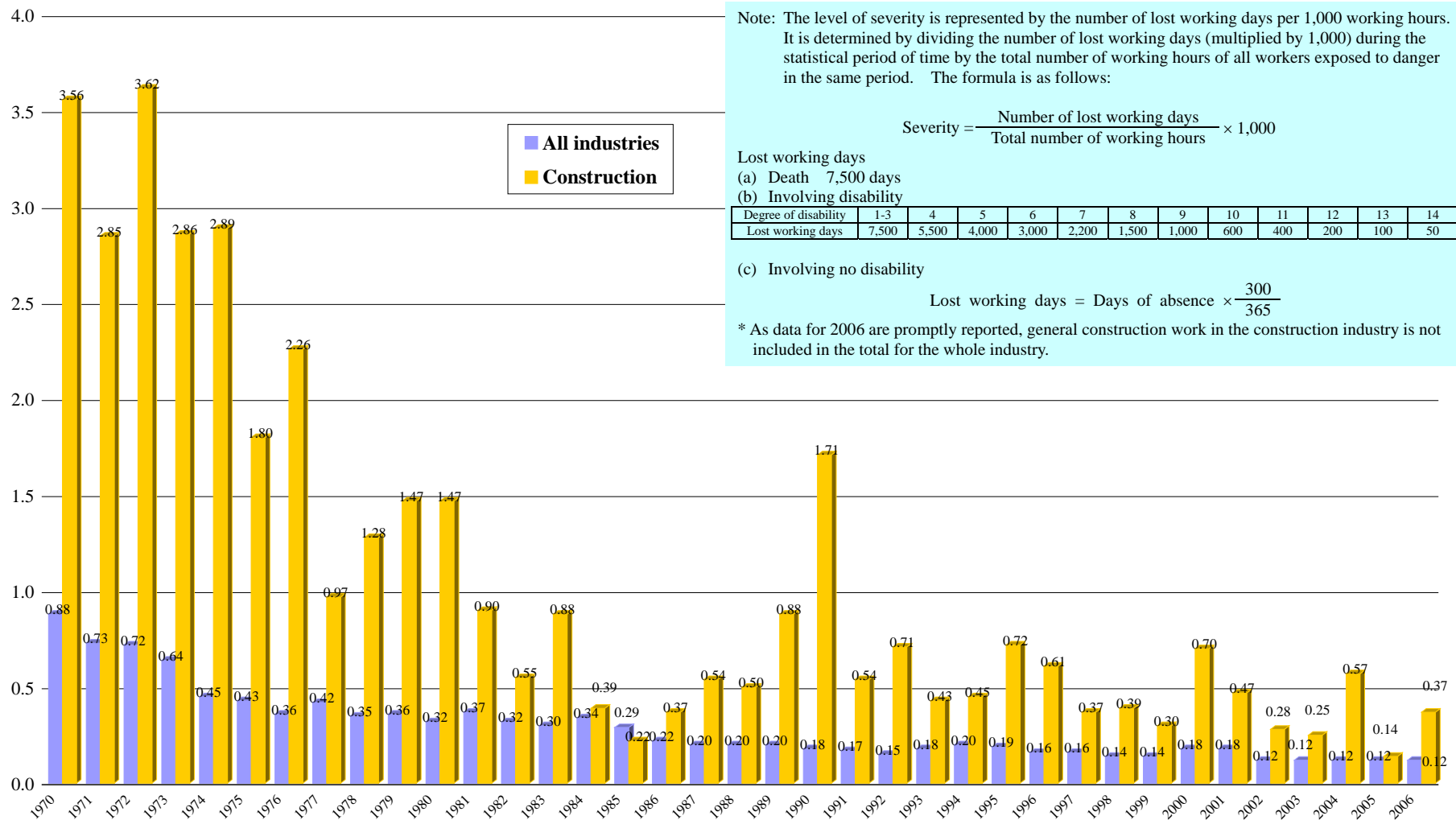
#### 4. Trends in the annual incidence of accidents per 1,000 workers



## 5. Trends in the frequency of accidents



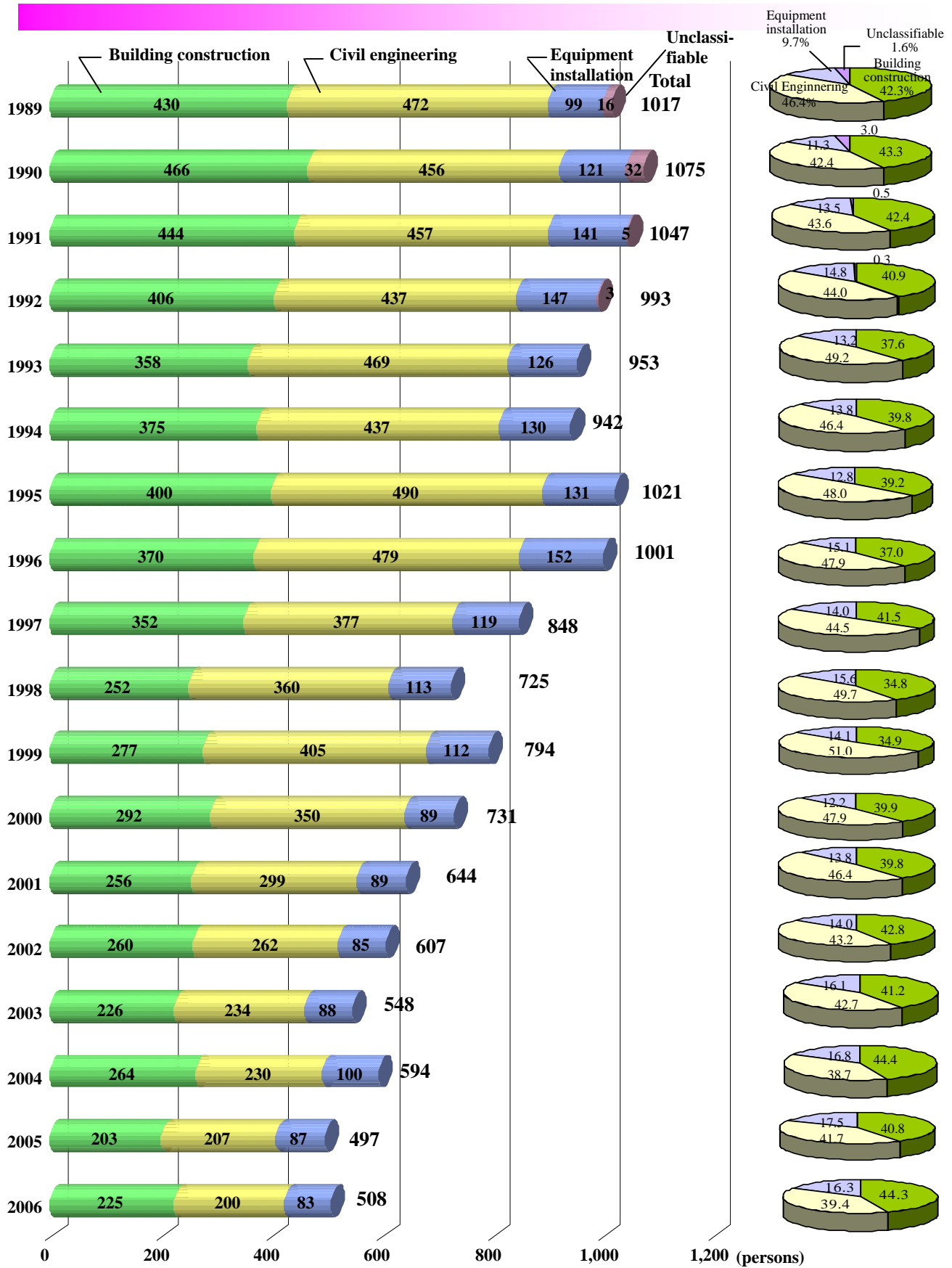
## 6. Trends in the severity of accidents



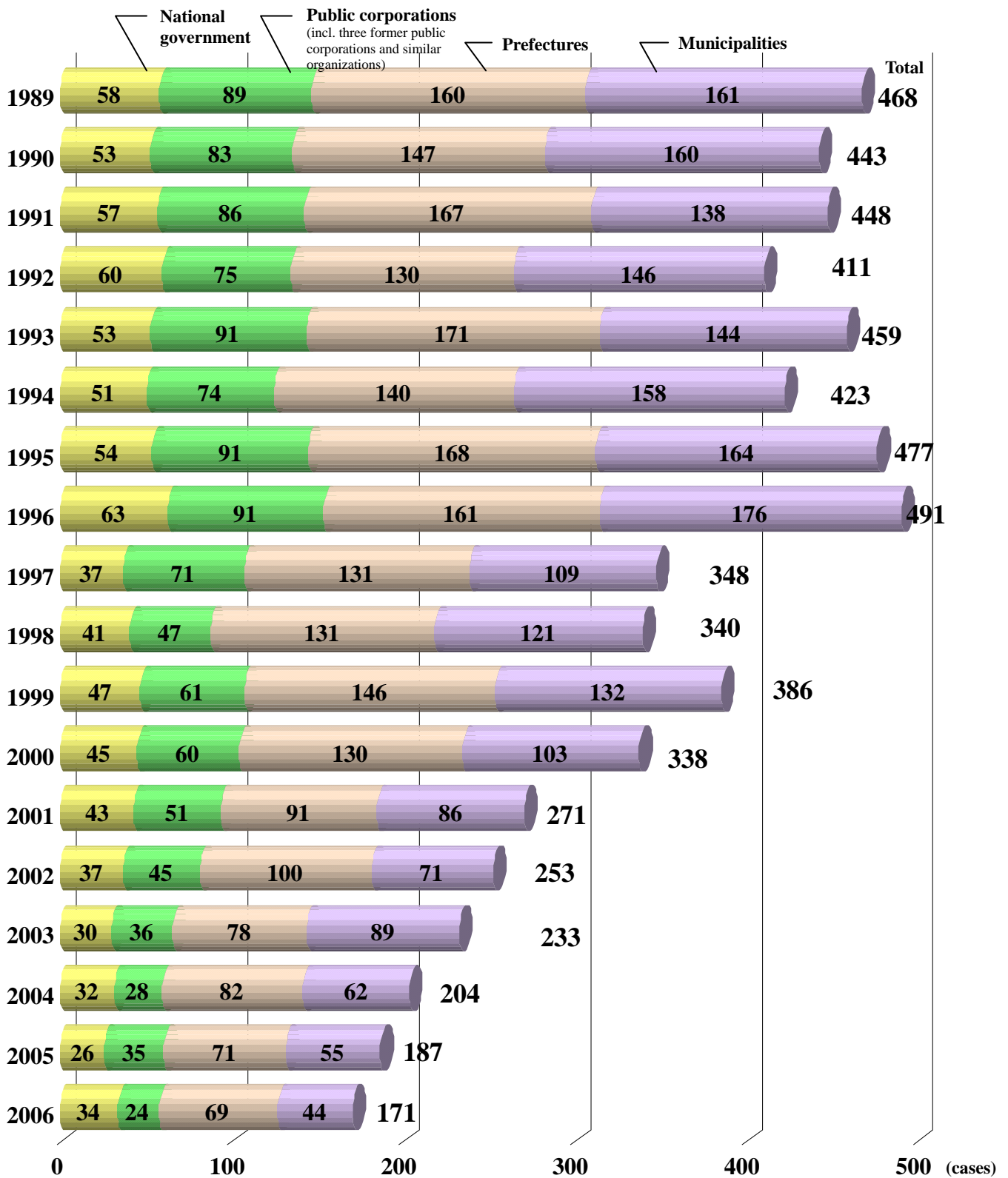
**Data  
2**

# Trends in the incidence of fatal accidents in the construction industry

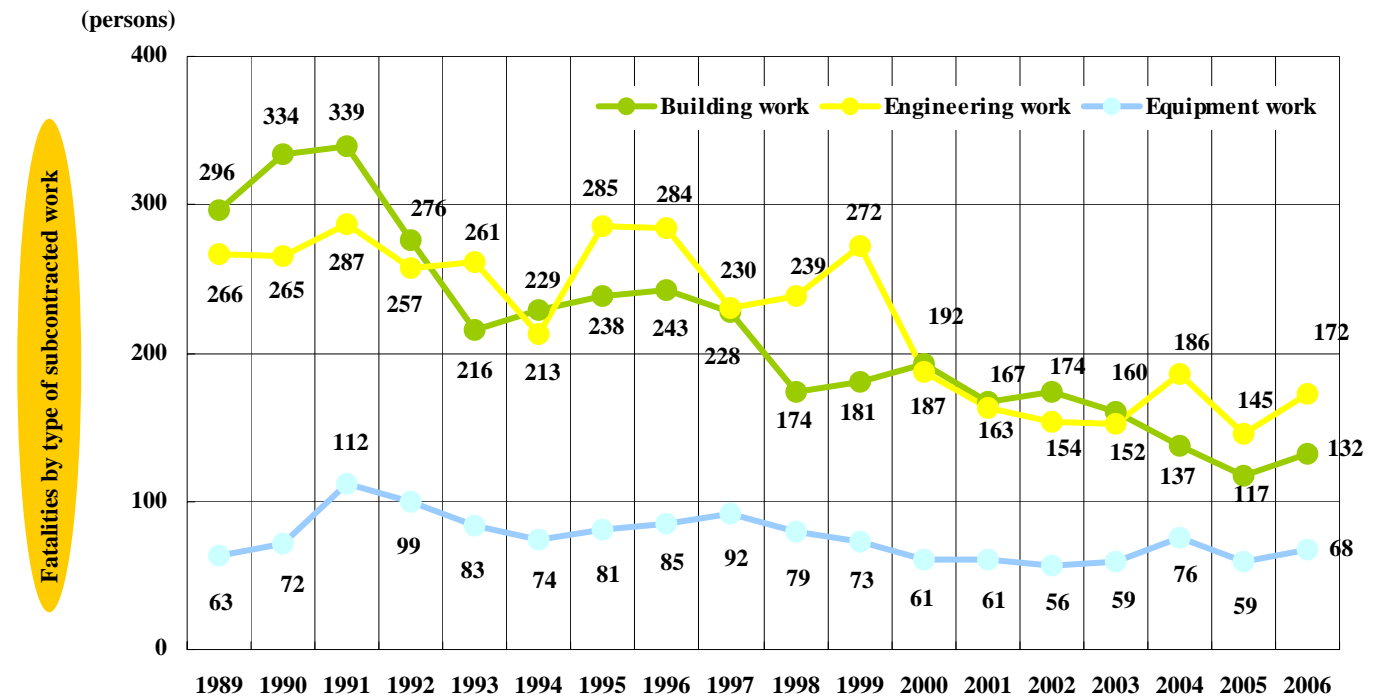
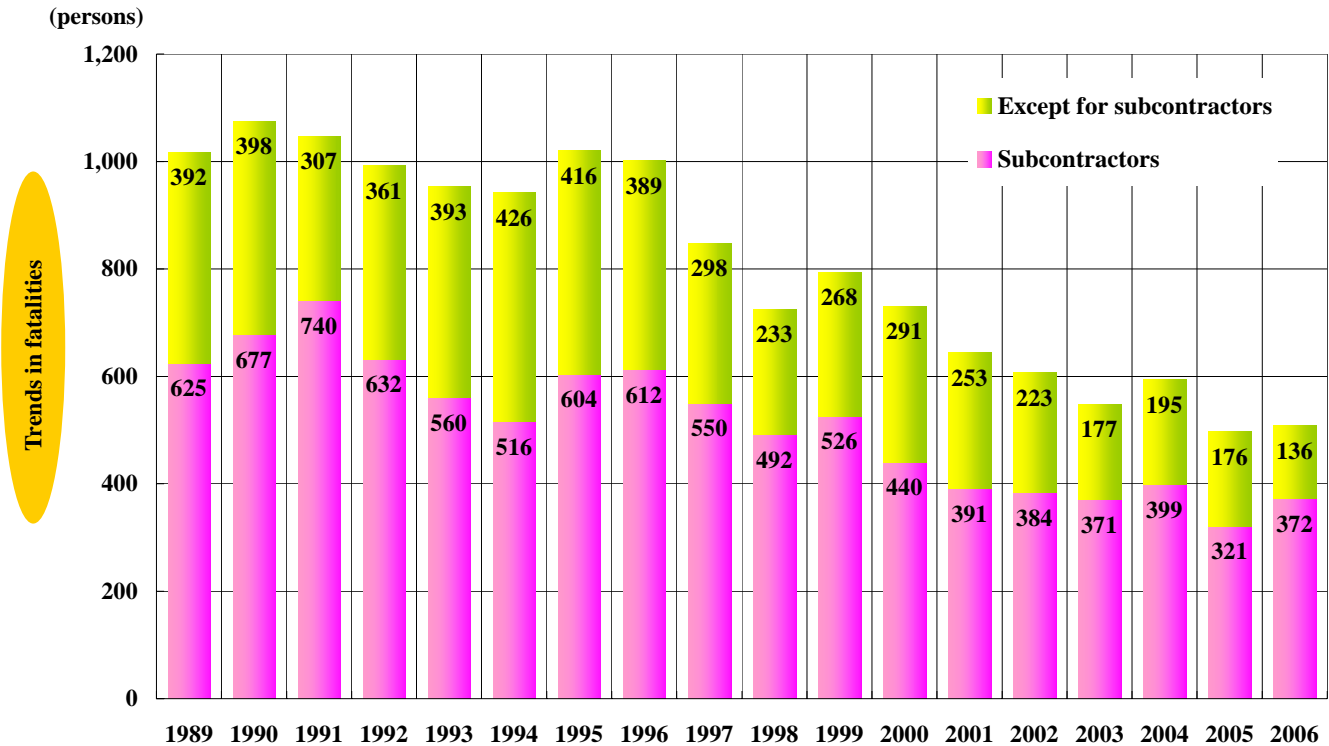
## 1. Trends in fatalities by type of work



## 2. Trends in fatalities according to the type of public organization as the client



### 3. Trends in fatalities among subcontractors



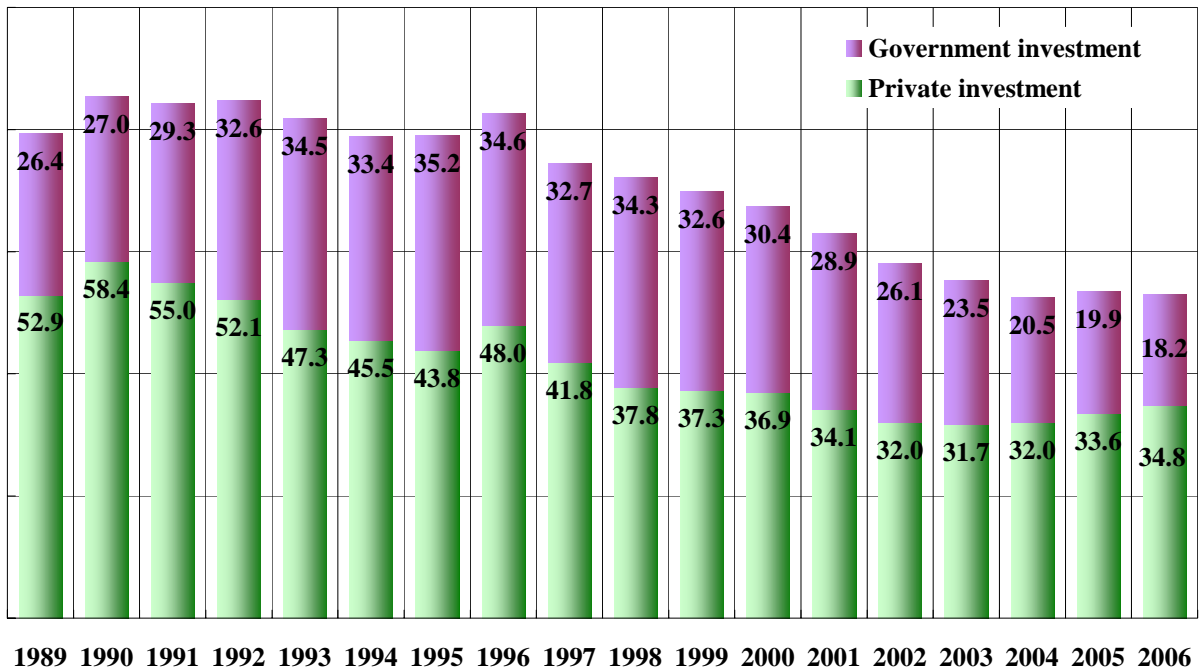
Note: The number of fatalities by type of subcontracted work is unclassifiable for 1990 (6 persons) and 1991 (2 persons).

#### 4. Trends in investment in the construction and trends in fatal accidents by client

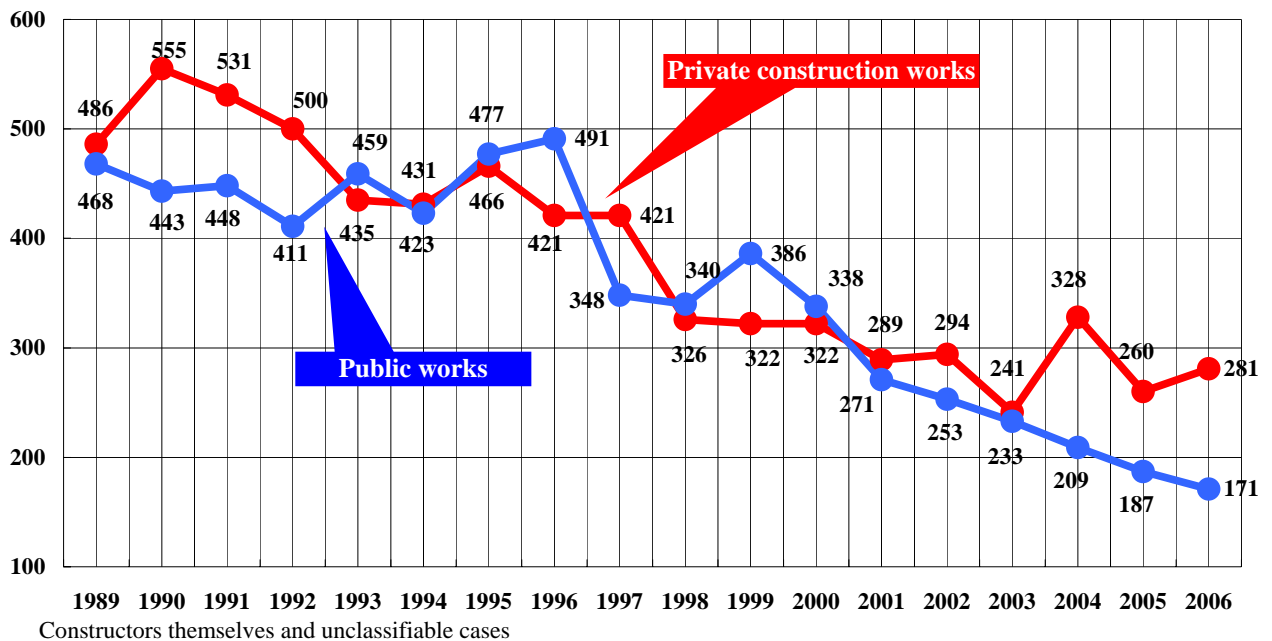
- Notes 1. Data on investment is derived from “Trends in Investment in Construction (in Real Terms),” “Prospects for Investment in Construction in 2007” (announced on June 2, 2007) by the Division of Construction Survey and Statistics, Department of Information Management, Bureau of General Policies, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport.
2. Data from 1989 to 2004 includes the actual numbers, while data for 2005 and 2006 are estimates.

Trillion Yen  
100

Investment in construction



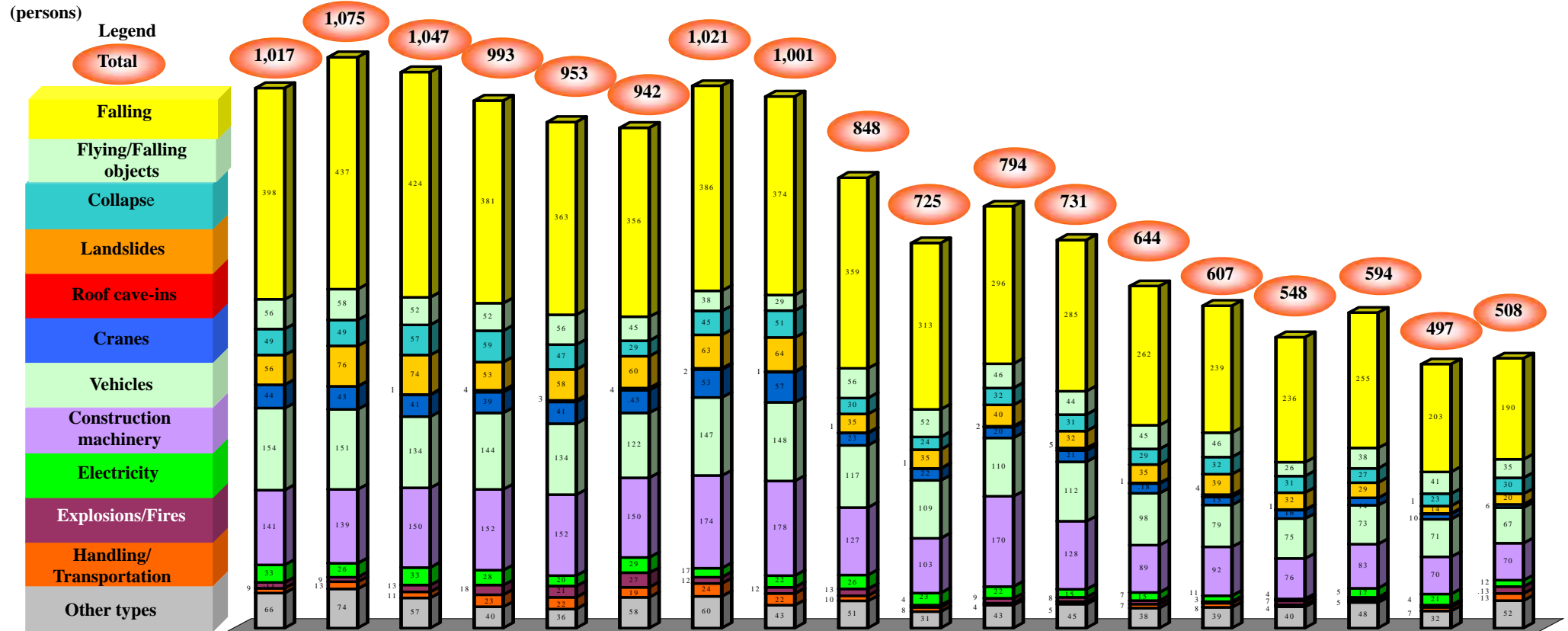
Fatal accidents by client



Constructors themselves and unclassifiable cases

63	77	68	82	59	88	78	89	79	59	86	71	84	60	74	57	50	56
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## 5. Trends in fatalities by type of accident

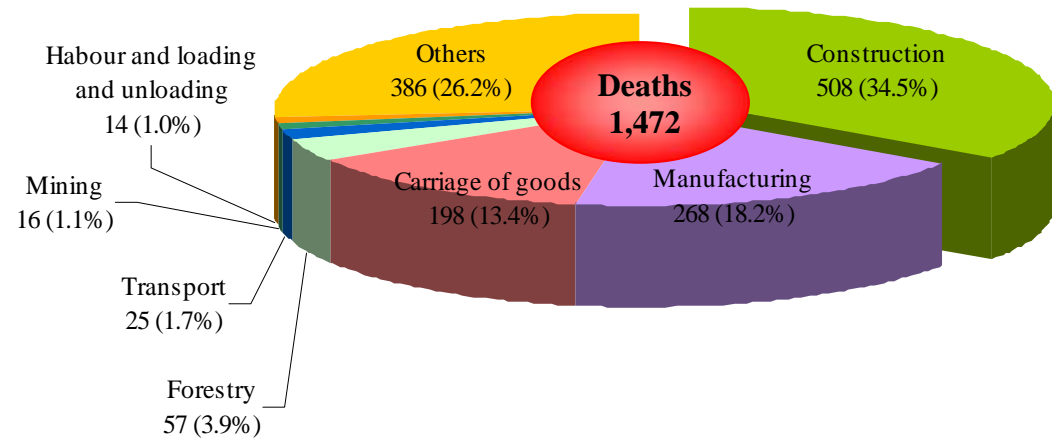


Note: In these accidents:

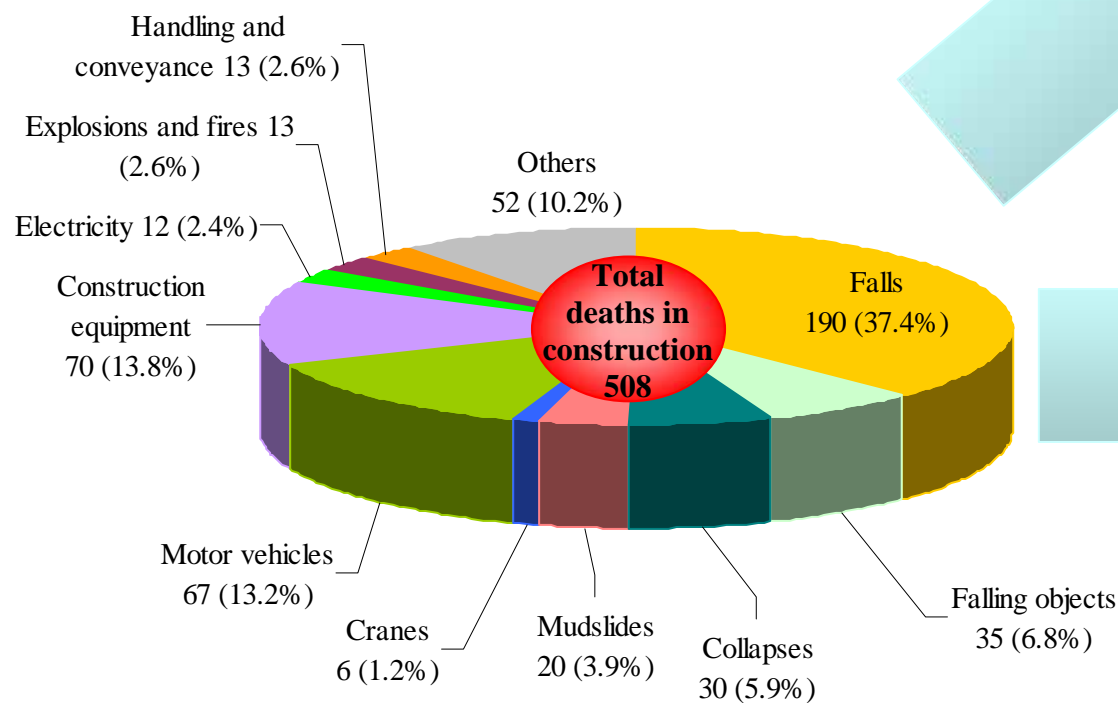
- (1) Cranes include mobile cranes, derricks, elevators, construction lifts, and simple lifts, etc.
- (2) Vehicles include transport facilities, such as trucks, minibuses, trains, motorcycles, etc. In this case, accidents include ones that may have occurred during transportation by dump truck at the construction site (except for track devices on the premises).
- (3) Construction machines include mobile machines for construction, such as bulldozers, shovel loaders, etc. (for ground leveling, transportation, loading and excavation), machines for foundation work including ones for driving in and pulling up piles, rollers, the machines designated by the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare, and general construction machines such as track devices in tunnel construction work, as well as civil engineering machines and other machines such as belt conveyors.
- (4) Explosions and fires include carbon monoxide poisoning following a fire (including a deficiency of oxygen and organic solvent poisoning before 1980).
- (5) Handling and transportation include manual loading and unloading and tumbling of goods.
- (6) Other types mainly include drowning, acute heart failure, tetanus, etc.

# Conditions of mortal accidents in the construction industry in 2006

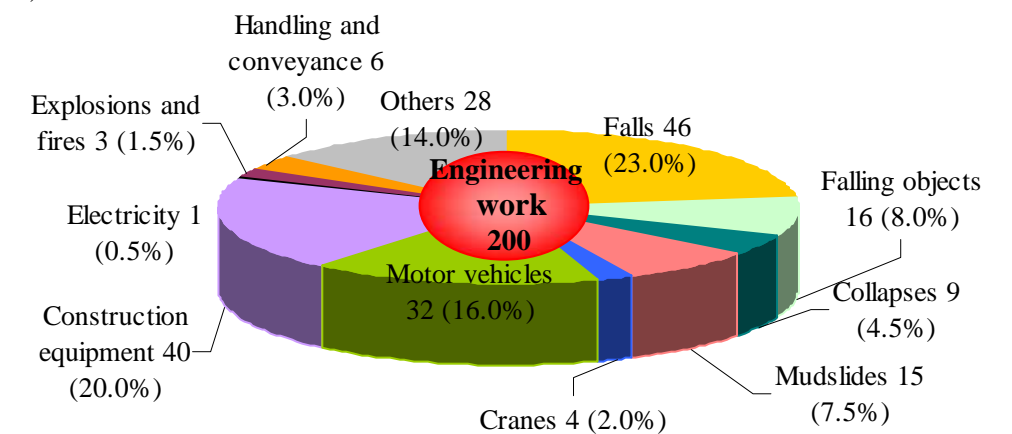
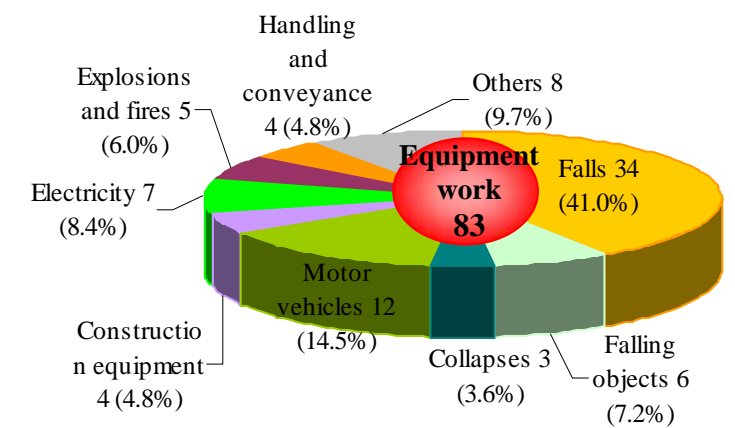
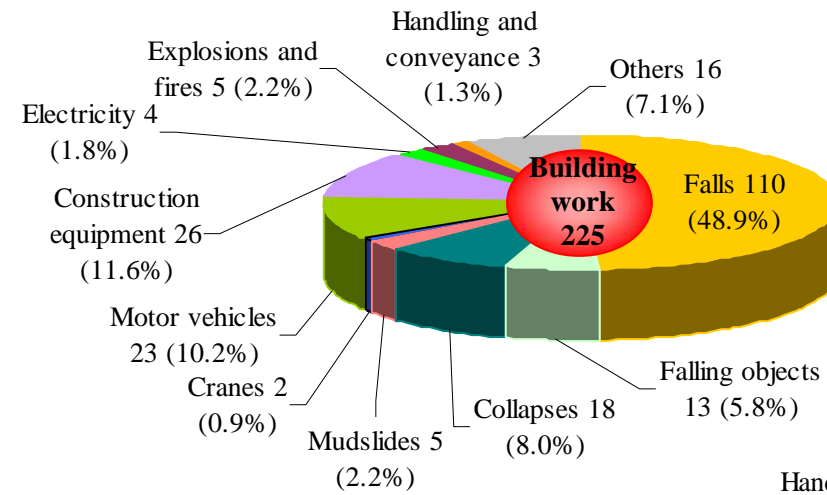
## 1. Percentage of all industries



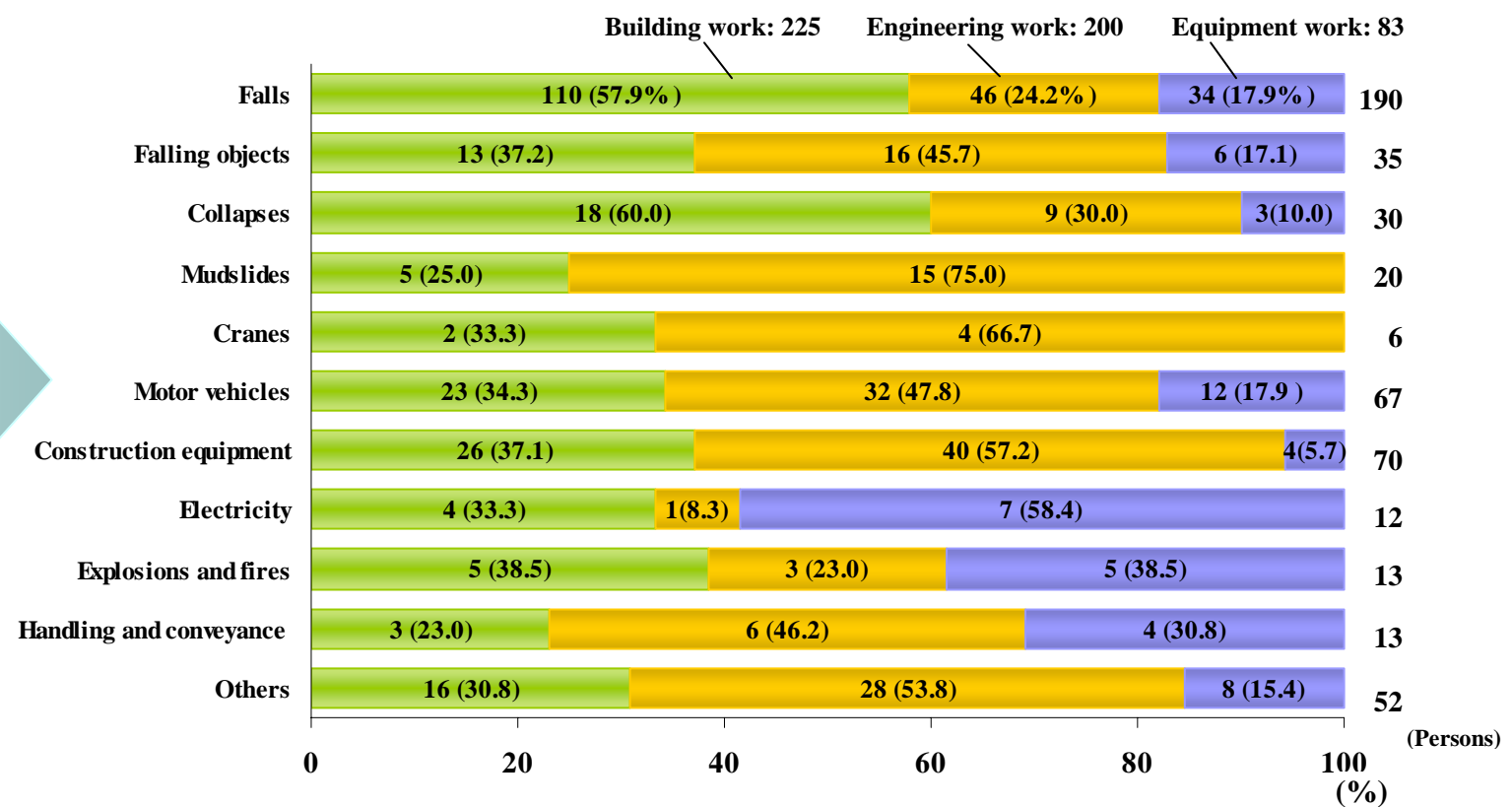
## 2. Percentage of types of construction work and accidents



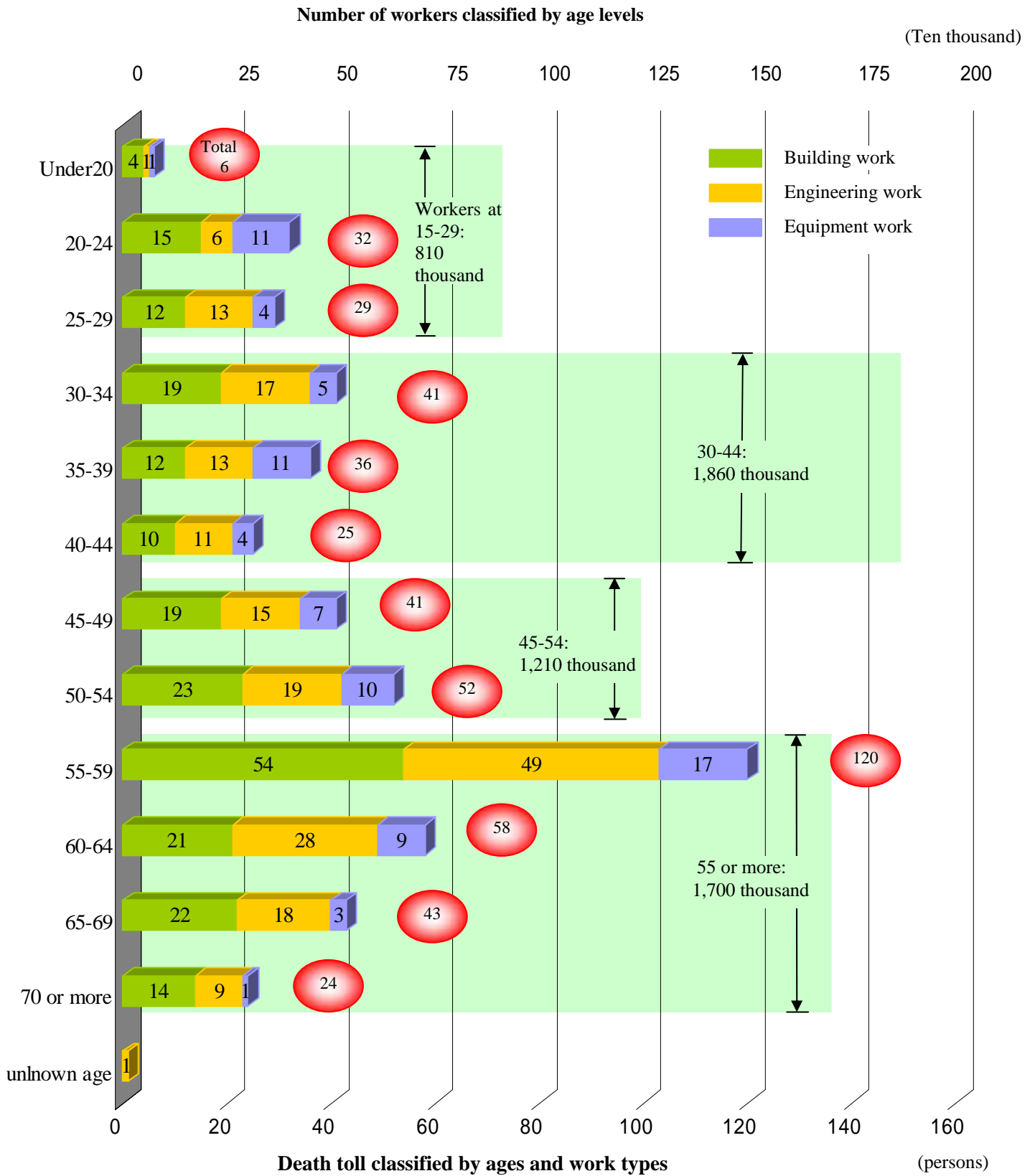
## Death conditions classified by types of construction work



## Death conditions classified by types of accidents

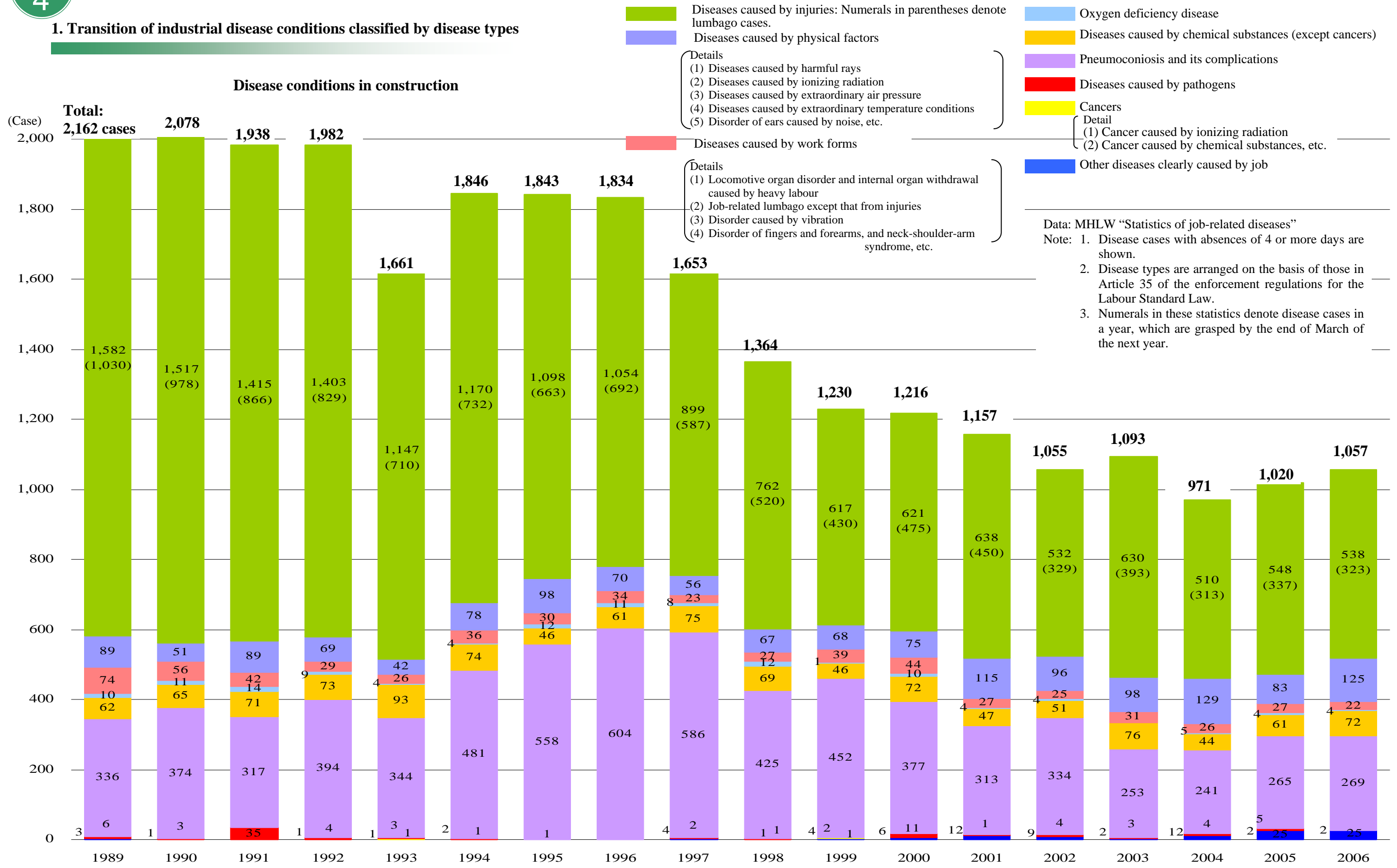


### 3. Conditions classified by ages and work types



# Transition of industrial disease conditions

## 1. Transition of industrial disease conditions classified by disease types



### Comparison in disease conditions between construction and all industries

Year	Disease type Industry	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Total
		Diseases caused by injuries: Numerals in parentheses denote lumbago cases.	Diseases caused by physical factors	Diseases caused by work forms	Oxygen deficiency disease	Diseases caused by chemical substances (except cancers)	Pneumo-coniosis and its complications	Diseases caused by pathogens	Cancers	Other diseases clearly caused by job	
1989	Construction	1,582 (1,030)	89	74	10	62	336	6		3	2,162
	All industries	9,485 (7,628)	727	680	26	290	1,201	42		13	12,464
1990	Construction	1,517 (978)	51	56	11	65	374	3		1	2,078
	All industries	8,759 (6,925)	501	543	23	308	1,185	87	1	8	11,415
1991	Construction	1,415 (866)	89	42	14	71	317	35			1,983
	All industries	9,146 (6,560)	860	370	30	340	1,103	92	5	5	11,951
1992	Construction	1,403 (829)	69	29	9	73	394	4		1	1,982
	All industries	8,323 (6,235)	729	240	20	323	1,140	64	2	1	10,842
1993	Construction	1,147 (710)	42	26	4	93	344	3	1	1	1,661
	All industries	7,306 (5,743)	524	290	17	383	1,025	75	6	4	9,630
1994	Construction	1,170 (732)	78	36	4	74	481	1		2	1,846
	All industries	7,183 (5,556)	733	235	21	386	1,259	74	9	15	9,915
1995	Construction	1,098 (663)	98	30	12	46	558	1			1,843
	All industries	6,451 (5,035)	726	290	23	311	1,326	92	3	8	9,230
1996	Construction	1,054 (692)	70	34	11	61	604				1,834
	All industries	6,521 (5,191)	513	293	22	322	1,477	94		8	9,250

1997	Construction	899 (587)	56	23	8	75	586	2		4	1,653
	All industries	6,034 (4,962)	321	287	25	386	1,415	74		15	8,557
1998	Construction	762 (520)	67	27	12	69	425	1		1	1,364
	All industries	6,002 (4,896)	567	320	21	309	1,201	142		12	8,574
1999	Construction	617 (430)	68	39	1	46	452	2	1	4	1,230
	All industries	5,388 (4,559)	395	357	9	229	1,276	111	1	51	7,817
2000	Construction	621 (475)	75	44	10	72	377	11		6	1,216
	All industries	5,405 (4,622)	461	438	21	302	1,180	215		61	8,083
2001	Construction	638 (450)	115	27	4	47	313	1		12	1,157
	All industries	5,652 (4,793)	517	381	15	254	982	105	1	77	7,984
2002	Construction	532 (329)	96	25	4	51	334	4		9	1,055
	All industries	5,277 (4,334)	443	346	10	287	956	120	3	60	7,502
2003	Construction	630 (393)	98	31		76	253	3		2	1,093
	All industries	5,861 (4,765)	447	393	5	311	856	132	2	48	8,055
2004	Construction	510 (313)	129	26	5	44	241	4	0	12	971
	All industries	5,370 (4,377)	513	368	11	284	814	165	1	83	7,609
2005	Construction	548 (337)	83	27	4	61	265	5	2	25	1,020
	All industries	5,829 (4,840)	459	425	9	306	767	248	5	178	8,226
2006	Construction	538 (323)	125	22	4	72	269	2	0	25	1,057
	All industries	5,962 (4,889)	487	432	12	320	765	241	1	149	8,369

## 2. Pneumoconiosis control conditions

Industry	Year	Workers receiving pneumoconiosis examination (A)	Control 1	Control 2	Control 3	Control 4	Sufferers (B): Control 2 +Control 3 + Control 4	Sufferers of the complications *	Suffering percentage (%): (B)/(A)×100
All industries	1989	219,624	190,330	25,364	3,864	66	29,294	63	13.3
	1990	216,420	190,605	22,184	3,557	74	25,815	93	11.9
	1991	229,139	202,815	22,799	3,475	50	26,324	47	11.5
	1992	220,988	198,905	18,782	3,249	52	22,083	63	10.0
	1993	219,607	196,545	19,888	3,138	36	23,062	27	10.5
	1994	215,174	193,055	19,107	2,969	43	22,119	54	10.3
	1995	212,586	193,411	16,304	2,761	110	19,175	71	9.0
	1996	209,520	191,000	15,958	2,520	34	18,512	32	8.8
	1997	214,819	198,076	14,626	2,087	29	16,742	40	7.8
	1998	206,138	190,460	13,514	1,993	22	15,529	20	7.5
	1999	191,432	176,600	13,143	1,677	12	14,832	58	7.7
	2000	187,323	175,270	10,610	1,421	22	12,053	24	6.4
	2001	191,707	180,431	9,880	1,375	21	11,276	14	5.9
	2002	190,946	172,326	8,170	1,120	20	9,310	9	4.9
	2003	183,961	176,657	6,380	912	12	7,304	8	4.0
	2004	202,885	195,772	6,279	827	7	7,113	8	3.5
2005	196,841	190,869	5,245	713	14	5,972	7	3.0	
2006	225,183	219,275	5,167	729	12	5,908	10	2.6	
Construction	1989	12,350	10,589	1,277	468	10	1,761	4	14.3
	1990	11,558	10,082	1,052	401	23	1,476	30	12.8
	1991	9,438	8,115	933	384	6	1,323	8	14.0
	1992	7,966	6,716	836	402	12	1,250	13	15.6
	1993	9,596	8,237	898	455	6	1,359	5	14.2
	1994	9,112	7,826	816	456	14	1,286	19	14.1
	1995	9,478	8,293	762	409	14	1,185	18	12.5
	1996	8,380	7,190	765	413	12	1,190	11	14.2
	1997	9,509	8,465	657	380	7	1,044	21	11.0
	1998	10,115	9,127	629	354	5	988	3	9.8
	1999	10,493	9,627	569	294	3	866	7	8.3
	2000	10,813	10,096	474	240	3	717	7	6.6
	2001	10,967	10,361	382	220	4	606	2	5.5
	2002	10,734	10,166	349	212	7	568	3	5.3
	2003	11,130	10,651	309	167	3	479	1	4.3
	2004	11,865	11,485	233	146	1	380	3	3.2
2005	12,145	11,774	240	129	2	371	3	3.0	
2006	15,239	14,890	228	120	1	349	2	2.3	

Data: "Statistics of pneumoconiosis control results"

Note: 1. These statistics do not include those detected by occasional applications.

2. Control 1 denotes those who are recognized not to be pneumoconiosis sufferers.

3. Control 2 denotes those who show Type 1 of X-ray images without recognized remarkable lung impairment from pneumoconiosis.

4. Control 3 denotes those who show Type 2 of X-ray images without recognized remarkable lung impairment from pneumoconiosis, or those who show Type 3 or 4 of X-ray images (only with the major shade within a third of one side of the lung fields) without recognized remarkable lung impairment from pneumoconiosis.
5. Control 4 denotes those who show Type 4 of X-ray images (only with the major shade over a third of one side of the lung fields), or those who show Type 1-4 of X-ray images (only with the major shade within a third of one side of the lung fields) with recognized remarkable lung impairment.

\* Sufferers: number of persons affected by a disease