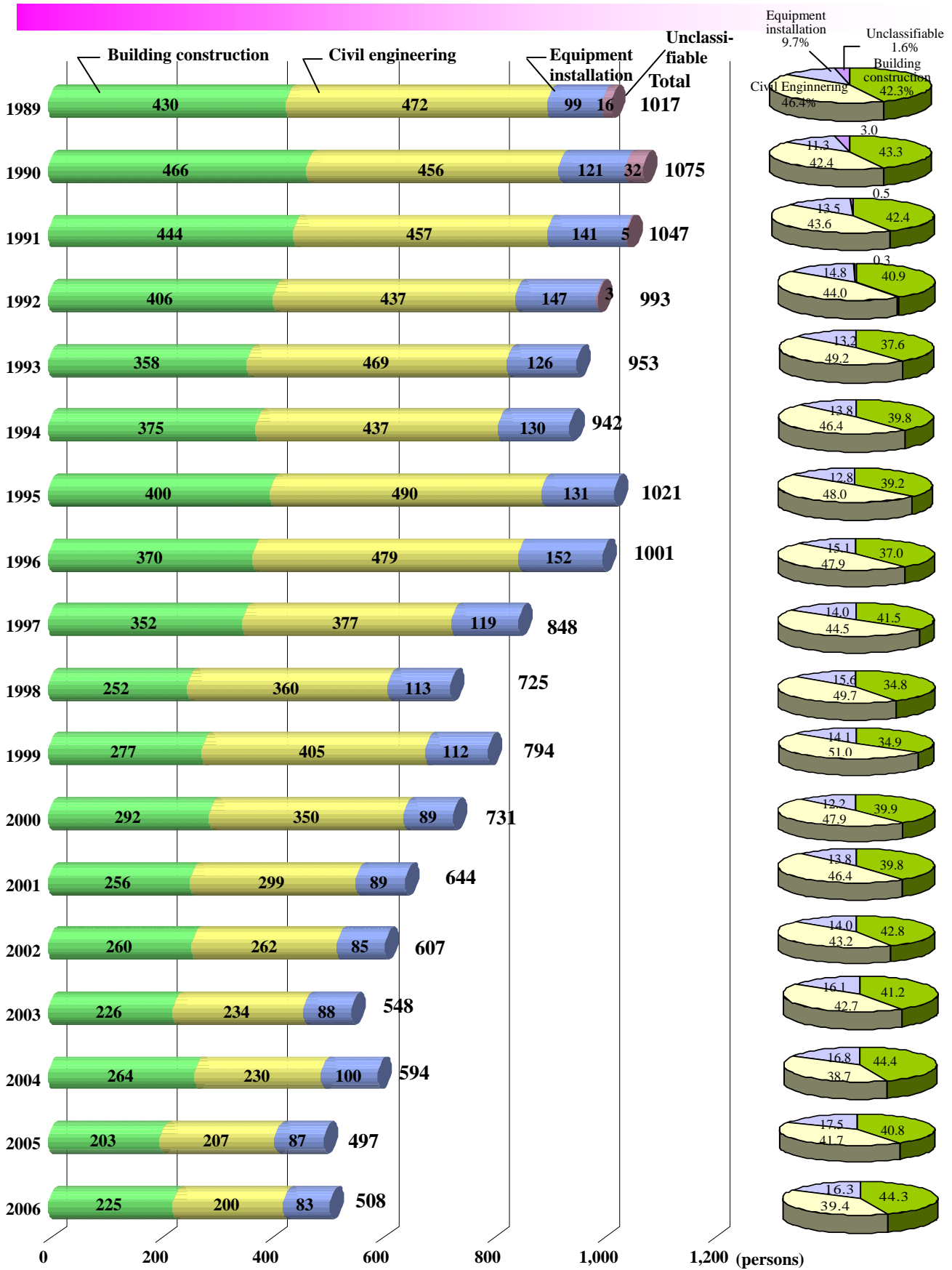


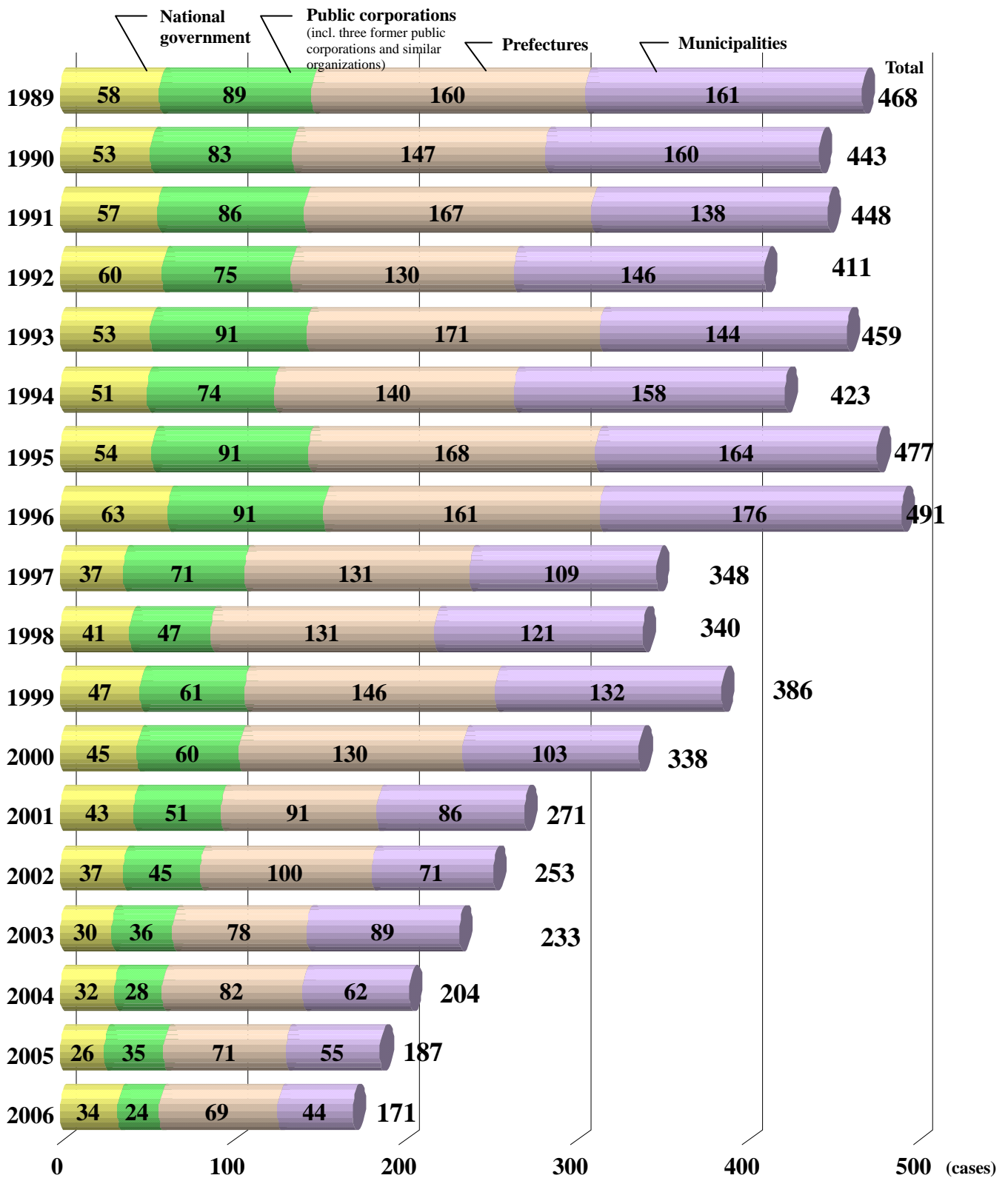
**Data**  
**2**

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

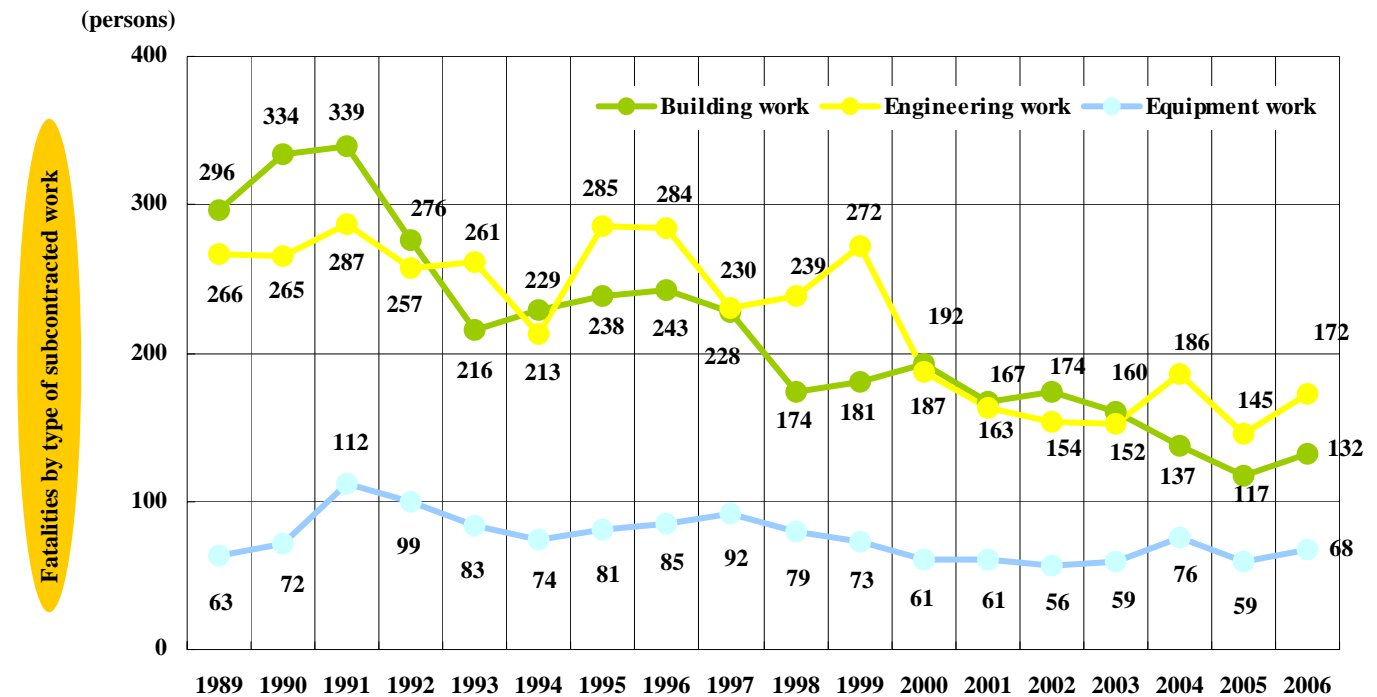
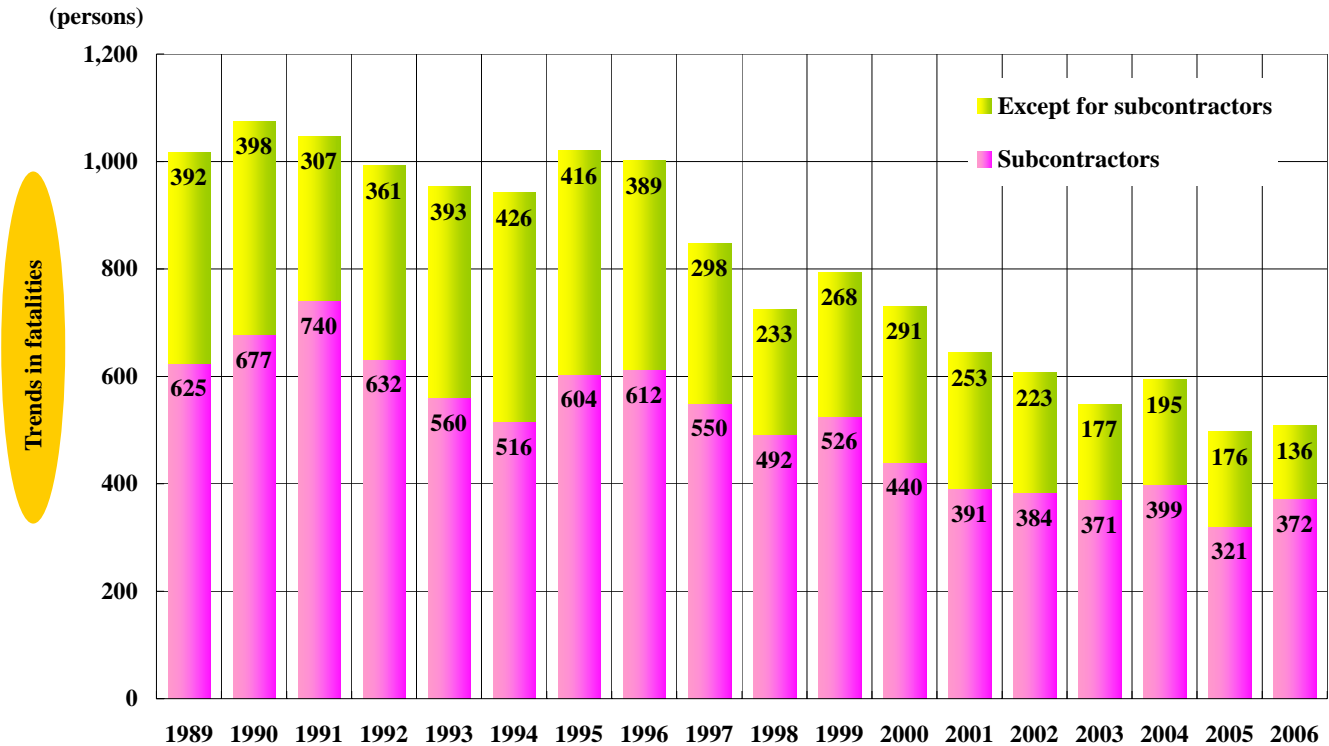
## 1. Trends in fatalities by type of work



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



### 3. Trends in fatalities among subcontractors



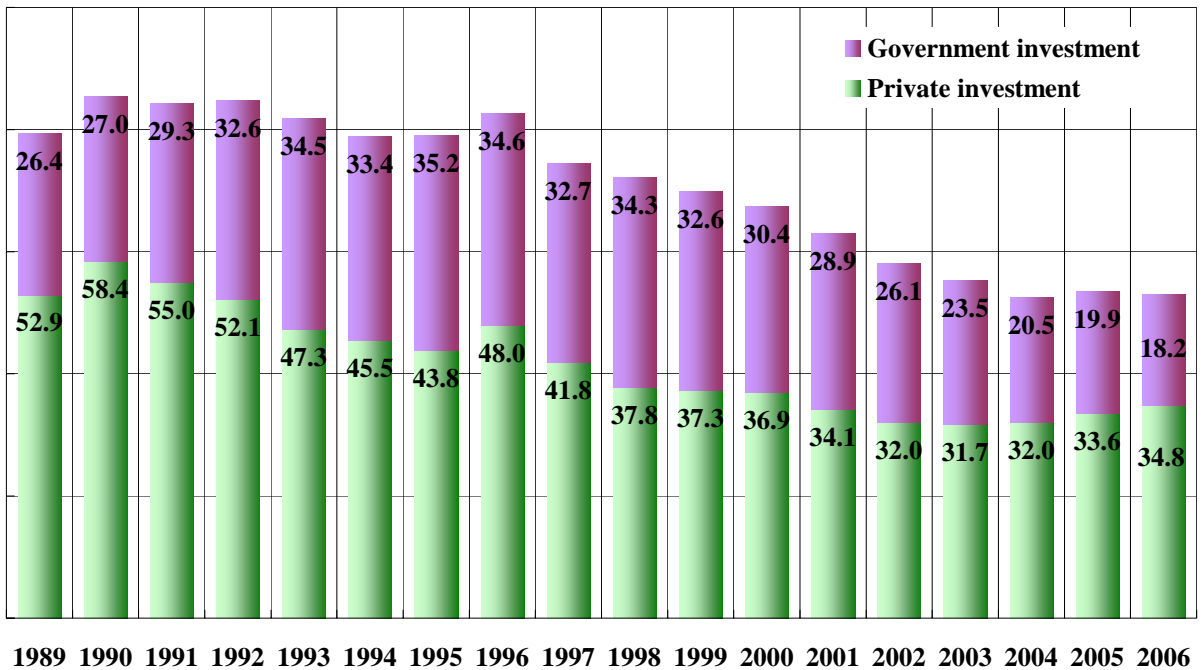
Note: The number of fatalities by type of subcontracted work is unclassifiable for 1990 (6 persons) and 1991 (2 persons).

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

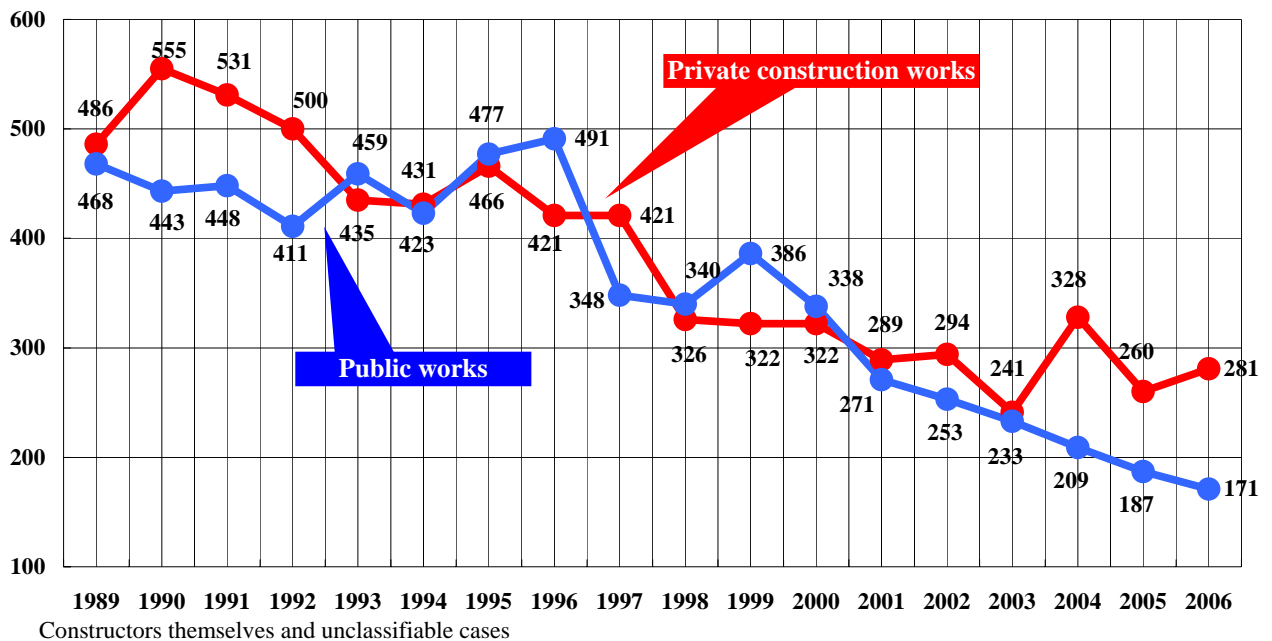
- Notes 1. Data on investment is derived from “Trends in Investment in Construction (in Real Terms),” “Prospects for Investment in Construction in 2007” (announced on June 2, 2007) by the Division of Construction Survey and Statistics, Department of Information Management, Bureau of General Policies, 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



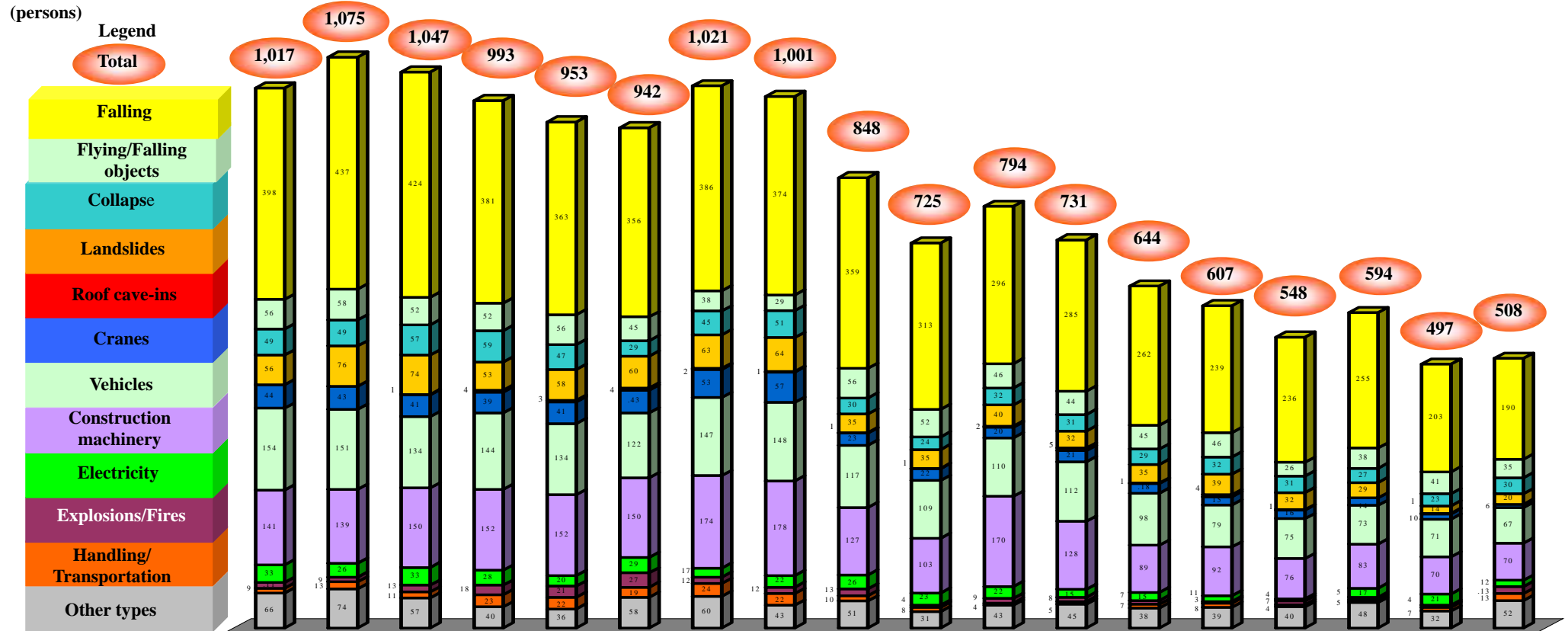
Fatal accidents by client



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.