

SDG Goal 8 Decent work and economic growth

SDG 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

SDG Indicator 8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status

1. Name of data series	
Fatal occupational accidents	
Compliant with SDG metadata: yes	SDG Metadata
2. Definition of indicator	
The indicator provides the non-standardized incidence rate of number of fatal accidents in relation to the number of persons employed. An accident at work is defined as a discrete occurrence during the course of work which leads to physical or mental harm. Fatal accidents at work are those that lead to the death of the victim within 30 days after the accident.	
3. Comparison with SDG metadata (as of 11/07/2017)	
The data provided are absolute numbers of cases per 100 000 employees, not frequency rates (number of cases during the reference year divided by the total number of hours worked during the reference year, multiplied by 1 000 000) as preferably requested in the global SDG metadata. The data provided is outlined as an alternative in the SDG metadata and hence is compliant with it.	
4. Data description	
Data on the indicator is collected in the framework of the administrative data collection 'European Statistics on Accidents at Work (ESAW)'. The ESAW methodology is in accordance with the International Labour Office "Resolution concerning statistics of occupational injuries (resulting from occupational accidents)" adopted by the Sixteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians in October 1998. Data is based on information provided by the statutory accident insurance. Occupational injuries of civil servants are not included. The number of persons employed is defined in accordance with the ILO definition: any person aged 15 years and older is considered employed if he/she worked for remuneration or as self-employed or as a family worker for at least one hour in the one-week reference period. Also, persons formally having a job and only temporarily not having performed that job within the reference period are considered employed.	
5. Calculation method	
$\text{Fatal occupational accidents} = \frac{\text{Number of fatal accidents}}{\text{number of persons employed}} \times 100\,000$	
6. Unit of measure	Per 100,000 employees

7. Timeliness	8. Frequency
t + 2 years	Annual
9. Last regular revision	10. Revised period
Not applicable	Not applicable

11. Accessibility of source data
Eurostat Fatal Accidents at work: http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=hsn_n2_02&lang=en
12. Metadata on source data
Metadata on ESAW methodology: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/metadata/en/hsn_acc_work_esms.htm Metadata on employment statistics according to the ILO concept: https://www.destatis.de/DE/Methoden/Qualitaet/Qualitaetsberichte/Arbeitsmarkt/einfuehrung.html
13. Related SDG data series (duplicate indicators or sub-indicators to same indicator)
8.8.1 sub-indicator on non-fatal occupational injuries

For more information please contact:

<https://www.destatis.de/EN/Service/Contact/Contact.html>

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SDG Indicator 8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status

1. Name of data series	
Non-fatal occupational accidents, by sex	
Compliant with SDG metadata: yes	SDG Metadata

2. Definition of indicator
The indicator provides the non-standardized incidence rate of number of non-fatal accidents in relation to the number of persons employed. An accident at work is defined as a discrete occurrence during the course of work which leads to physical or mental harm. Non-fatal accidents at work are those that imply at least four full calendar days of absence from work.
3. Comparison with SDG metadata (as of 11/07/2017)
The data provided are absolute numbers of cases per 100 000 employees, not frequency rates (number of cases during the reference year divided by the total number of hours worked during the reference year, multiplied by 1 000 000) as preferably requested in the global SDG metadata. The data provided is outlined as an alternative in the SDG metadata and hence is compliant with it.

4. Data description
<p>Data on the indicator is collected in the framework of the administrative data collection 'European Statistics on Accidents at Work (ESAW)'. The ESAW methodology is in accordance with the International Labour Office "Resolution concerning statistics of occupational injuries (resulting from occupational accidents)" adopted by the Sixteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians in October 1998.</p> <p>Data is based on information provided by the statutory accident insurance. Occupational injuries of civil servants are not included.</p> <p>The number of persons employed is defined in accordance with the ILO definition: any person aged 15 years and older is considered employed if he/she worked for remuneration or as self-employed or as a family worker for at least one hour in the one-week reference period. Also, persons formally having a job and only temporarily not having performed that job within the reference period are considered employed.</p>
5. Calculation method
$\text{Fatal occupational accidents} = \frac{\text{Number of fatal accidents}}{\text{number of persons employed}} \times 100\,000$
6. Unit of measure
Per 100,000 employees

7. Timeliness	8. Frequency
t + 2 years	Annual
9. Last regular revision	10. Revised period
Not applicable	Not applicable

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Eurostat Non-fatal Accidents at work: http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=hsn_n2_01&lang=en
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13. Related SDG data series (duplicate indicators or sub-indicators to same indicator)
8.8.1 sub-indicator on fatal occupational injuries

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