

Work-related fatal and non-fatal accidents, diseases and mortality – Global estimates by region based on data for 2003

Region (1)	Economically Active population (2) 2003 (Million)	Total Employment (3)	Fatal accidents reported to the ILO (2003)	Fatal accidents (4) 2003 (Thousands)	Accidents causing ≥ 4 days absence (4) 2003 (Million)	Work-related diseases (5) (Thousands)	Work-related mortality (Thousands)	Deaths caused by dangerous substances (Thousands)
EME	427.7	399.3	11 210	15	14.2	270	285	90
FSE	193.3	151.2	2 111	15	13.6	170	185	57
CHN	740.8	740.8	180	98	91.7	334	432	112
IND	473.3	—	179	47	44.1	356	403	119
OAI	457.2	285.5	1 247	81	75.7	270	350	90
SSA	273.4	23.5	15	58	54.3	365	422	122
LAC	222.6	190.4	2 196	31	29.3	107	138	36
MEC	128.0	71.3	929	14	13.4	74	88	25
Total	2 916.3	1 862.0	18 067	359	336.3	1 946	2 303	651

Explanatory notes:

1. World Bank regions: Established Market Economies (EME); Formerly Socialist Economies (FSE); China (CHN); India (IND); Other Asia and Islands (OAI); Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA); Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC); Middle Eastern Crescent (MEC)
2. The economically active population data is for the year 2003. It was compiled mainly from ILO Labour Statistics Information and Internet information on population statistics (EU, World Bank, UN, etc.). It covers both paid and self-employment.
3. The total employment data was compiled from the same source as above. Concerning India, total employment data could not be found in the sources identified above.
4. The data in the 4th column is a calculated estimate that includes extrapolations for developing regions where data on fatal accidents is difficult to obtain. This explains the discrepancy between fatal accident data reported to the ILO and global estimates.
5. Total employment figures were used to calculate non fatal accidents and work related diseases. Otherwise, as in the case of India, economically active population data was used for countries for which total employment data could not be found.
6. Concerning increased figures for China and India, this is mainly due to an increase in the number of total employment or economically active population and increases in accident rates, particularly in the case of China.