

For information on  
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## **Legislative Council Panel on Manpower**

### **Hong Kong's Occupational Safety Performance in the First Half of 2008 and Renovation Works Safety**

#### **Purpose**

This paper informs Members of Hong Kong's occupational safety performance in the first half of 2008 as well as the measures taken and planned to tackle the increasing trend of repair, maintenance, alteration and addition ("RMAA") works accidents.

#### **Background**

2. The Labour Department ("LD") attaches great importance to occupational safety and health, and is committed to ensuring that risks to the safety and health of people at work are properly managed through legislation and enforcement, publicity and promotion, as well as education and training.

3. Through the concerted efforts of all parties concerned, including employers, employees, safety practitioners, other stakeholders and the Government, there was a steady decline in both the number and the rate of occupational injuries in the first half of 2008, with improvements in all major economic sectors, including the construction industry, catering industry and the non-industrial sectors.

#### **Recent Statistics**

##### Occupational injuries

4. In the first half of 2008, the number of occupational injuries in all workplaces stood at 20 494, representing a drop of 3.9% from 21 336 in the corresponding period of 2007. The injury rate per 1 000 employees also decreased from 16.5 in the same period to 15.5, down by 5.9%. Although the

number of occupational fatalities increased from 80 to 100, up by 25.0%, the increase was largely attributed to the increase in the number of traffic accidents (+8 cases) and cases involving natural causes (+10 cases). Statistics on occupational injuries in all workplaces between 2004 and mid-2008 are at **Table 1**.

**Table 1 – Occupational Injuries in All Workplaces**

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2007 1 <sup>st</sup> Half	2008 1 <sup>st</sup> Half (compared to 2007 1 <sup>st</sup> Half)
<b>Fatal</b>	187	187	187	172	80	100 (+25.0%)
<b>Non-fatal</b>	43 838	44 080	46 750	43 807	21 256	20 394 (-4.1%)
<b>Total</b>	44 025	44 267	46 937	43 979	21 336	20 494 (-3.9%)
<b>Injury Rate / 1 000 employees</b>	18.1	17.8	18.4	16.9	16.5	15.5 (-5.9%)

5. In the first half of 2008, “Transport and Related Services” and “Sanitary and Similar Services” recorded increases in accidents. Nevertheless, most of the accidents were minor in nature and mainly due to “slip, trip or fall on the same level” and “incorrect manual lifting or carrying”. A detailed breakdown of the occupational injuries in all workplaces in the first half of 2008 by major economic activities is at **Annex 1**.

#### Industrial accidents

6. The number of industrial accidents for all sectors in the first half of 2008 stood at 7 320, representing a drop of 4.6% from 7 674 in the corresponding period of 2007. The accident rate per 1 000 workers also decreased from 28.0 to 26.6, down by 4.7% (**Table 2**).

**Table 2 – Industrial Accidents in All Sectors**

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2007 1 <sup>st</sup> Half	2008 1 <sup>st</sup> Half (compared to 2007 1 <sup>st</sup> Half)
<b>Fatal</b>	24	29	26	25	13	14 (+7.7%)
<b>Non-fatal</b>	17 509	16 888	17 260	16 092	7 661	7 306 (-4.6%)
<b>Total</b>	17 533	16 917	17 286	16 117	7 674	7 320 (-4.6%)
<b>Accident Rate/ 1 000 workers</b>	31.5	30.6	31.5	29.3	28.0	26.6 (-4.7%)

7. Of the 14 industrial fatalities in the first half of 2008, 11 occurred at construction sites, while the remaining 3 took place in other industrial undertakings. The causes of these cases were “fall of person from height” (7 cases), “striking against or struck by moving object” (3 cases), “trapped by collapsing or overturning object” (2 cases), “struck by falling object” (1 case) and “drowning” (1 case).

#### Accidents in the Construction Industry

8. The high-risk construction industry still recorded the highest number of fatalities and accident rate among various sectors (**Table 3**). Although the number of fatal accidents increased slightly to 11 cases in the first half of 2008, compared with 9 cases in the corresponding period of 2007, it is encouraging to note the continuous improvement in the number of industrial accidents, recording a reduction of 3.6% to 1 376 from 1 427 in the corresponding period of 2007. The accident rate per 1 000 workers also fell from 56.3 to 55.0, down by 2.3%.

**Table 3 – Industrial Accidents in the Construction Industry**

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2007 1 <sup>st</sup> Half	2008 1 <sup>st</sup> Half (compared to 2007 1 <sup>st</sup> Half)
<b>Fatal</b>	17	25	16	19	9	11 (+22.2%)
<b>Non-fatal</b>	3 816	3 523	3 384	3 023	1 418	1 365 (-3.7%)
<b>Total</b>	3 833	3 548	3 400	3 042	1 427	1 376 (-3.6%)
<b>Accident Rate/ 1 000 workers</b>	60.3	59.9	64.3	60.6	56.3	55.0 (-2.3%)

9. The causes of the 11 industrial fatalities in the construction sector in the first half of 2008 were “fall of person from height” (6 cases), “striking against or struck by moving object” (2 cases), “trapped by collapsing or overturning object” (2 cases) and “struck by falling object” (1 case). A detailed breakdown of accidents in the construction industry by type of accident is at **Annex 2**.

#### Accidents in the Catering Industry

10. The catering industry still ranked top among all industries in terms of the number of work accidents. Yet the first half of 2008 saw a decline of 6.6% to 3 977 in the number of industrial accidents, compared with 4 256 in the corresponding period of 2007. The accident rate per 1 000 workers also decreased from 42.3 to 38.5, down by 8.9% (**Table 4**). A detailed breakdown of accidents in the catering industry by type of accident is at **Annex 3**.

**Table 4 – Industrial Accidents in the Catering Industry**

	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2007 1<sup>st</sup> Half</b>	<b>2008 1<sup>st</sup> Half (compared to 2007 1<sup>st</sup> Half)</b>
<b>Fatal</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0 (---)
<b>Non-fatal</b>	9 410	8 902	9 294	8 876	4 256	3 977 (-6.6%)
<b>Total</b>	9 410	8 902	9 294	8 876	4 256	3 977 (-6.6%)
<b>Accident Rate/ 1 000 workers</b>	51.5	47.3	47.2	43.5	42.3	38.5 (-8.9%)

### **Counter Measures**

11. LD has implemented a series of measures, including enforcement campaigns as well as publicity and promotional drives, to enhance occupational safety and health awareness of employers and employees. In our enforcement and promotion efforts, we primarily target industries more prone to accidents, such as the construction and catering industries, as well as high-risk work activities, such as RMAA works, working at heights and container handling.

12. On the enforcement front, apart from regular inspections to workplaces to ensure compliance with relevant occupational safety and health legislation, we also launched a number of enforcement campaigns in the first half of 2008, focusing on construction safety, RMAA works safety, cargo and container handling safety and catering safety. During these special enforcement exercises, we inspected 13 059 workplaces and issued 4 042 warnings. During these special enforcement exercises, we initiated a total of 199 prosecutions against 111 of the workplaces inspected, mostly for unsafe working at heights, unsafe lifting operations, non-compliance with fire safety measures and non-provision/wearing of personal protective equipment. We also issued 172 improvement notices to secure compliance with the provisions of relevant legislation as well as 29 suspension notices to require action to rectify imminent risks of death or serious bodily injury.

13. As to publicity and promotion, we organised a series of campaigns, some in collaboration with relevant stakeholders, aiming at heightening safety awareness among employers and employees and cultivating a positive safety culture in workplaces. Major promotional and publicity activities conducted in 2008 included the Construction Industry Safety Award Scheme, the Catering Industry Safety Award Scheme, as well as a large-scale seminar on Work-at-height and RMAA Safety.

14. In the coming year, we will continue to target the catering industry and construction industry in our enforcement work. In view of the impending commencement of major infrastructure projects and acceleration of minor works for creation of jobs, we will also focus more enforcement efforts on construction hazards such as work-at-height, RMAA works (paragraphs 16 to 28), use of electricity, tower crane operations, construction vehicles and mobile plants to deter unsafe practices.

15. We will also sustain promotional efforts to enhance the safety and health at work in the construction and catering industries through annual safety awards for these two industries.

### **RMAA Works Safety**

16. Accidents in RMAA works have become a source of growing concern in recent years. Some of the RMAA works involve high-risk work processes such as work-at-height, use of truss-out scaffolds, use of ladders, work in confined spaces and use of electricity. These hazards, if not properly controlled, could lead to serious injuries or even deaths.

### **RMAA Works Accidents**

17. Accidents in RMAA works have formed a growing proportion of construction works accidents over the last few years (**Table 5**), increasing from 37.9% in 2004 to 50.1% in 2007. In the first half of 2008, RMAA works accidents accounted for 49.7% of all construction accidents, compared with 48.1% in the corresponding period in 2007.

**Table 5 – Percentage of RMAA Works Accidents in the Construction Industry**

	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2007 1<sup>st</sup> Half</b>	<b>2008 1<sup>st</sup> Half (compared to 2007 1<sup>st</sup> Half)</b>
<b>RMAA works accidents</b>	1 454	1 509	1 697	1524	687	684 (-0.4%)
<b>All construction accidents</b>	3 833	3 548	3 400	3 042	1 427	1 376 (-3.6%)
<b>% of RMAA works accidents to all construction accidents</b>	37.9%	42.5%	49.9%	50.1%	48.1%	49.7% (+3.3%)

18. The number of fatalities arising from RMAA works also accounted for a considerable proportion of all construction fatalities (**Table 6**). In 2007, RMAA works fatalities accounted for 31.6% of all construction fatalities. Although in the first half of 2008, the proportion of RMAA works fatalities had slightly dropped to 36.4%, compared with 44.4% in the corresponding period in 2007, the situation worsened in the second half of 2008. Provisional figures as at end-December 2008 show that RMAA works have already claimed the lives of 9 workers out of a total of 22 workers for the whole construction sector. The majority of the fatalities involving RMAA works were caused by “fall of person from height” and “contact with electricity”.

**Table 6 – Percentage of RMAA Works Fatalities in the Construction Industry**

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2007 1 <sup>st</sup> Half	2008 1 <sup>st</sup> Half (compared to 2007 1 <sup>st</sup> Half)
<b>RMAA fatal accidents</b>	6	12	9	6	4	4 (0 %)
<b>All construction fatal accidents</b>	17	25	16	19	9	11 (22.2%)
<b>% of RMAA fatal accidents to all construction fatal accidents</b>	35.3%	48.0%	56.3%	31.6%	44.4%	36.4% (-18.2%)

Increase in RMAA Works

19. RMAA works have soared in recent years because of a sharp increase in the issuance of Removal Orders by the Buildings Department (“BD”) associated with the tightening of enforcement against unauthorized building structures and the ageing of buildings. The growing trend is expected to continue in the coming years due to the proposed introduction of the Mandatory Building Inspection and Window Inspection Schemes by BD, and the launch of various subsidy schemes to encourage maintenance of old buildings.

20. Most RMAA works are small-scale and scattered in nature, undertaken by small contractors within a relatively short time span. Besides, small RMAA contractors are generally less conversant with the occupational safety and health legislation. There has been no lack of serious accidents due to inadequate awareness of safety precautionary measures by workers, who may also be owners or proprietors of small contractors. The anticipated growth in RMAA works, therefore, will bring challenges in enforcement and promotion of work safety, and calls for more focus. The major initiatives in this regard are set out at paragraphs 21 to 28 below.



### More Focus on RMAA Works Safety

21. In respect of **enforcement**, we have intensified inspection to deter unsafe practices. Apart from regular inspections, we have extended patrol operations to cover not just normal working days, but also evenings and during holidays. In addition, we launched in the first half of 2008 a territory-wide safety campaign, inspecting 1 628 RMAA workplaces with 464 warnings issued as well as 36 prosecutions initiated. Besides, 26 improvement notices and 20 suspension notices were issued to secure prompt compliance with relevant safety legislation and remove imminent risks of death or serious bodily injury. Another round of such campaign was launched in August 2008, with 1 395 RMAA workplaces inspected and 388 warnings as well as 8 prosecutions initiated; 7 improvement notices and 12 suspension notices were also issued.

22. LD has established with the Hong Kong Association of Property Management Companies (“HKAPMC”), Housing Department (“HD”), Hong Kong Housing Society (“HKHS”) and Urban Renewal Authority referral systems to enable the collection of intelligence on RMAA works, and facilitate prompt and targeted enforcement actions on such high-risk work activities.

23. There is a need to foster greater safety awareness among employers and employees in the trade, as well as members of the public as part of our strategy for tackling the problem. To this end, LD has launched a series of intensive **promotion and publicity campaigns**, targeting RMAA works activities, including the launch in November 2008 of a two-year publicity campaign, focusing particularly on RMAA works and safety of work-at-height. The campaign appeals to workers’ concern about the well-being of their family in being safe at work, and comprises –

- (a) a new “Announcement in the Public Interest” broadcast on television, radio, public transport, mobile media and in shopping malls;
- (b) commercials and mini-dramas on work safety broadcast on radio;
- (c) publicity materials display on Government Poster Sites, outdoor billboards, roadside, public transport (such as MTR trains and escalator crowns of MTR stations, bus bodies and seat back) and in shopping malls and staging roving exhibitions;
- (d) feature articles in newspapers and on website of LD; and
- (e) promotional materials mail to contractors engaged in RMAA works.

24. In our efforts to reach out to RMAA contractors to promote safety awareness, we have organised safety seminars in collaboration with the Occupational Safety and Health Council (“OSHC”), related trade associations and workers’ unions. In addition, we have a new category of competition introduced in the territory-wide Construction Industry Safety Award Scheme 2008/09 to encourage the participation of small RMAA contractors and award those with outstanding occupational safety and health performance.

25. RMAA safety is not just a matter for people in the trade, but also for members of the public who would naturally be interested in the safe conduct of renovation and maintenance works at their home, particularly the owners and occupiers of the premises undergoing RMAA works. Any accident in such work activities may disrupt the progress of the RMAA works and hence the life of the owner or occupier. Such accidents may also impose civil liabilities on the owners or occupiers. The resale value of the property may also be adversely affected should a serious accident such as a fatal one happened thereat.

26. It is, therefore, imperative that we promote awareness at the community level. To this end, we have started a number of initiatives at the district level, including –

- (a) delivering safety talks to property management personnel through building management courses and seminars run jointly by HKHS and various District Offices and District Councils;
- (b) stepping up cooperation with the Home Affairs Department (“HAD”) to promote awareness of RMAA safety among members of incorporated owners of buildings; and
- (c) publishing guidebooks for reference by people in the industry as well as members of the public and distributing safety publications related to RMAA works at Public Enquiry Service Centres of HAD and Property management Advisory Centres of HKHS.

27. To further efforts in arousing community awareness that RMAA works safety is not just a matter for the contractors and workers, we will further strengthen our work in a number of areas in 2009 –

- (a) partnering with different district organisations, including District Councils, property management companies and other local organisations, to promote RMAA safety;

- (b) promoting RMAA safety through the safe community network of the OSHC<sup>1</sup>;
- (c) organising safety seminars for RMAA contractors working for the HD, HKHS and various universities; and
- (d) organising safety promotion activities for members of trade associations related to RMAA works.

28. To encourage small contractors to use proper safety equipment, LD had also, in collaboration with OSHC, launched a sponsorship scheme in 2005 to help small and medium-sized enterprises (“SME”) purchase safety equipment for RMAA works. The scheme provides a subsidy of up to \$4,000 to each eligible SME to purchase T-shaped metal brackets and fall-arresting equipment for work-at-height, including transportable temporary anchor device, safety harness, fall arresting device and independent lifeline. As a prerequisite, beneficiary-SMEs must send their employees to attend the related safety training courses provided by OSHC free of charge. Through such support, it is also hoped to correct the working habits of the contractors. Up to 12 December 2008, a total of 359 applications have been approved with over \$1.15 million of subsidy granted.

### **Way Forward**

29. In the coming years, we will continue to focus enforcement, publicity and promotion on RMAA works, which are expected to continue to grow.

Labour and Welfare Bureau  
Labour Department  
January 2009

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<sup>1</sup> Developed by the World Health Organization, a “Safe Community” is a community where people can live, work and play safely and healthily. “Safe Community” is an integrated approach to occupational safety and health promotion in Hong Kong to develop a safety culture in community level. The “Safe Community” approach provides a focal point for the community leaders, employers and employees of large and small enterprises, policemen, firemen, safety professionals and those who are keen in community affairs, to build up a better community where they work or live. Occupational Safety & Health Council has established the first two safe communities, Tuen Mun Safe Community and Kwai Tsing Safe Community, in Hong Kong in 2000. The Council also entered an agreement with the WHO to be its Affiliated Safe Community Support Centre on 21 March 2000.

**Occupational Injuries in All Workplaces  
in 2006 / 2007 and 1st Half of 2007 / 1st Half of 2008  
- analysed by Major Economic Activity -**

二零零六年 / 二零零七年 及 二零零七年上半年 / 二零零八年上半年  
所有工作地點之職業傷亡個案以主要經濟行業分析

Major Economic Activity 主要經濟行業		2006 二零零六年	2007 二零零七年	1st Half of 2007 二零零七年上半年	1st Half of 2008 二零零八年上半年
Agriculture and Fishing	漁農業	162	176	83	76
Mining and Quarrying	採礦及採石業	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing	製造業	4 228 (21)	3 967 (21)	1 939 (12)	1 769 (10)
Electricity and Gas	電力及燃氣業	50	33 (1)	16	27
Construction	建造業	3 499 (20)	3 135 (37)	1 480 (16)	1 395 (18)
Wholesale & Retail Trades, Restaurants and Hotels	批發、零售、飲食及酒店業	14 665 (26)	13 916 (16)	6 780 (8)	6 203 (11)
Transport & Related Services, Storage and Communication	運輸及有關行業、倉庫 及通訊業	5 491 (29)	5 023 (26)	2 368 (11)	2 604 (12)
Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services (including Import & Export Trade)	金融、保險、地產及商用服 務業 (包括進出口貿易業)	5 911 (55)	5 772 (46)	2 794 (19)	2 763 (25)
Community, Social & Personal Services	社區、社會及個人服務業	12 921 (36)	11 953 (25)	5 865 (14)	5 657 (24)
Activities not adequately defined	未能介定之行業	10	4	11	0
TOTAL	總數	46 937 (187)	43 979 (172)	21 336 (80)	20 494 (100)
Employment Size	受僱人數	2 550 607	2 604 836	2 592 823	2 646 392
Injury Rate per 1 000 employees	每1 000名僱員計的 傷亡率	18.4	16.9	16.5*	15.5*

## Notes:

- Occupational injuries (including industrial accidents) are injury cases arising from work accidents, resulting in death or incapacity for work of over three days, and reported under the Employees' Compensation Ordinance. Since 1.1.1998, Labour Department has used the date of occurrence of an injury as the basis for computing work injury statistics instead of the date of reporting in order to reflect more accurately the number of work injuries occurring in the year.
- Figures in brackets denote the number of fatalities.
- Employment Size was based on the *Quarterly Report of Employment and Vacancies Statistics* published by the Census and Statistics Department. Since 2006, the number of employees in Government Sector was provided by Civil Service Bureau.
- "\*" denotes Annualised Injury Rate per 1 000 employees

## 註釋:

- 職業傷亡個案是指根據《僱員補償條例》呈報由工作意外引致死亡或失去工作能力3天以上的受傷個案(包括工業意外個案)。由1998年1月1日開始,勞工處採用個案發生日期替代個案呈報日期作為編算工作傷亡統計數據的基礎,以便更準確地反映所述時段內發生的工傷個案。
- 括號內的數字顯示死亡人數。
- 受僱人數資料源自政府統計處發表的《就業及空缺按季統計報告》。由2006年開始,政府部門的僱員數字資料是由公務員事務局提供。
- "\*" 顯示每1 000名僱員計的年化傷亡率

**Industrial Accidents in Construction Industry  
in 2006 / 2007 and 1st Half of 2007 / 1st Half of 2008  
- analysed by Type of Accident -**

二零零六年 / 二零零七年 及 二零零七年上半年 / 二零零八年上半年  
建造業之工業意外個案以意外類別分析

Type of Accident 意外類別	2006 二零零六年	2007 二零零七年	1st Half of 2007 二零零七年上半年	1st Half of 2008 二零零八年上半年
Trapped in or between objects 受困於物件之內或物件之間	99 (1)	65 (2)	36 (1)	29
Injured whilst lifting or carrying 提舉或搬運物件時受傷	536	587	238	267
Slip, trip or fall on same level 滑倒、絆倒或在同一高度跌倒	603	507	240	250
Fall of person from height 人體從高處墮下	405 (9)	360 (9)	180 (6)	174 (6)
Striking against fixed or stationary object 與固定或不動的物件碰撞	382	318	150	125
Striking against or struck by moving object 被移動物件或與移動物件碰撞	605 (1)	584	289	244 (2)
Stepping on object 踏在物件上	37	32	14	13
Exposure to or contact with harmful substance 暴露於有害物質中或接觸有害物質	20	20	8	7
Contact with electricity or electric discharge 觸電或接觸放出的電流	14	10 (1)	3 (1)	6
Trapped by collapsing or overturning object 受困於倒塌或翻側的物件	5 (1)	13 (2)	1	3 (2)
Struck by falling object 遭墮下的物件撞擊	131 (1)	114 (3)	60 (1)	40 (1)
Struck by moving vehicle 遭移動中的車輛撞倒	33	31 (1)	11	19
Contact with moving machinery or object being machined 觸及開動中的機器或觸及以機器製造中的物件	234	197	88	124
Drowning 遇溺	0	1 (1)	0	0
Exposure to fire 火警燒傷	16	12	4	4
Exposure to explosion 爆炸受傷	3	2	2	1
Injured by hand tool 被手工具所傷	225	155	84	49
Injured by fall of ground 泥土傾瀉受傷	0	1	1	2
Asphyxiation 窒息	3 (3)	0	0	0
Contact with hot surface or substance 觸及灼熱表面或物質	20	17	12	6
Injured by animal 被動物所傷	3	1	0	0
Injured in workplace violence 於工作場所暴力事件中受傷	0	0	0	0
Others 其他類別	26	15	6	13
<b>Total</b> 總計	<b>3 400 (16)</b>	<b>3 042 (19)</b>	<b>1 427 (9)</b>	<b>1 376 (11)</b>

## Notes:

- Industrial accidents refer to injuries and deaths arising from industrial activities in industrial undertakings as defined under the Factories and Industrial Undertakings Ordinance. Since 1.1.1998, Labour Department has used the date of occurrence of an injury as the basis for computing work injury statistics instead of the date of reporting in order to reflect more accurately the number of work injuries occurring in the year.
- Figures in brackets denote the number of fatalities.

## 註釋:

- 工業意外是指在《工廠及工業經營條例》所界定的工業經營內發生的受傷或死亡意外，而這些意外是因工業活動而引致的。由1998年1月1日開始，勞工處採用個案發生日期替代個案呈報日期作為編算工作傷亡統計數據的基礎，以便更準確地反映所述時段內發生的工傷個案。
- 括號內的數字顯示死亡人數。

**Industrial Accidents in Catering Industry  
in 2006 / 2007 and 1st Half of 2007 / 1st Half of 2008  
- analysed by Type of Accident -**

二零零六年 / 二零零七年 及 二零零七年上半年 / 二零零八年上半年  
飲食業之工業意外個案以意外類別分析

Type of Accident 意外類別	2006 二零零六年	2007 二零零七年	1st Half of 2007 二零零七年上半年	1st Half of 2008 二零零八年上半年
Trapped in or between objects 受困於物件之內或物件之間	122	91	30	45
Injured whilst lifting or carrying 提舉或搬運物件時受傷	1 192	1 170	517	547
Slip, trip or fall on same level 滑倒、絆倒或在同一高度跌倒	1 443	1 346	627	659
Fall of person from height 人體從高處墮下	52	46	19	28
Striking against fixed or stationary object 與固定或不動的物件碰撞	810	864	484	365
Striking against or struck by moving object 被移動物件或與移動物件碰撞	637	559	289	245
Stepping on object 踏在物件上	10	15	7	7
Exposure to or contact with harmful substance 暴露於有害物質中或接觸有害物質	69	67	29	32
Contact with electricity or electric discharge 觸電或接觸放出的電流	4	5	2	0
Trapped by collapsing or overturning object 受困於倒塌或翻側的物件	0	2	0	0
Struck by falling object 遭墮下的物件撞擊	44	35	20	19
Struck by moving vehicle 遭移動中的車輛撞倒	40	41	25	20
Contact with moving machinery or object being machined 觸及開動中的機器或觸及以機器製造中的物件	110	127	62	47
Drowning 遇溺	0	0	0	0
Exposure to fire 火警燒傷	15	18	10	2
Exposure to explosion 爆炸受傷	3	3	1	0
Injured by hand tool 被手工具所傷	2 420	2 219	1 043	1 066
Injured by fall of ground 泥土傾瀉受傷	0	0	0	0
Asphyxiation 窒息	0	0	0	0
Contact with hot surface or substance 觸及灼熱表面或物質	2 213	2 134	1 035	848
Injured by animal 被動物所傷	81	108	45	36
Injured in workplace violence 於工作場所暴力事件中受傷	0	0	0	0
Others 其他類別	29	26	11	11
<b>Total</b> 總計	<b>9 294</b>	<b>8 876</b>	<b>4 256</b>	<b>3 977</b>

## Notes:

- Industrial accidents refer to injuries and deaths arising from industrial activities in industrial undertakings as defined under the Factories and Industrial Undertakings Ordinance. Since 1.1.1998, Labour Department has used the date of occurrence of an injury as the basis for computing work injury statistics instead of the date of reporting in order to reflect more accurately the number of work injuries occurring in the year.
- Figures in brackets denote the number of fatalities.

## 註釋:

- 工業意外是指在《工廠及工業經營條例》所界定的工業經營內發生的受傷或死亡意外，而這些意外是因工業活動而引致的。由1998年1月1日開始，勞工處採用個案發生日期替代個案呈報日期作為編算工作傷亡統計數據的基礎，以便更準確地反映所述時段內發生的工傷個案。
- 括號內的數字顯示死亡人數。