

For information on
20 May 2010

Legislative Council Panel on Manpower
Hong Kong's Occupational Safety Performance in 2009

Purpose

This paper informs Members of Hong Kong's occupational safety performance in 2009.

Background

2. The Labour Department ("LD") attaches great importance to promoting safety and health at work. In addition to taking our law enforcement role seriously and prosecuting offenders of the relevant laws, we have also, in close partnership with key stakeholders, including trade associations, workers' unions, related organisations and government departments, promoted safety and health at work as well as mounting publicity campaigns, both generally and targeted, with a view to raising employers' and employees' safety and health awareness.

3. Through the collective efforts of all parties concerned, the number and the rate¹ of occupational injuries declined in 2009 as compared to 2008. The safety performance of most major economic sectors, including the construction industry, the catering industry and the non-industrial sectors, has improved.

¹ Since 2009, the Quarterly Survey of Employment and Vacancies (SEV) conducted by the Census and Statistics Department has been enhanced to adopt the Hong Kong Standard Industrial Classification (HSIC) Version 2.0 to replace the HSIC Version 1.1 in compiling the statistics on the number of establishments, persons engaged and vacancies. The compilation of the injury/accident rate per 1 000 employees/workers for 2008 and 2009 is based on the employment size published in the Quarterly Report of Employment and Vacancies Statistics under HSIC V2.0.

Recent Statistics

Occupational injuries²

4. In 2009, the number of occupational injuries in all workplaces stood at 39 579, representing a drop of 5.5% when compared to 41 900 in 2008. The injury rate per 1 000 employees also decreased from 15.8 to 15.0, down by 5.1% (**Table 1**). The number of occupational fatalities had dropped from 181 to 165, down by 8.8%.

Table 1 Occupational Injuries in All Workplaces

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 (compared with 2008)
Fatal	187	187	172	181	165 (-8.8%)
Non-fatal	44 080	46 750	43 807	41 719	39 414 (-5.5%)
Total	44 267	46 937	43 979	41 900	39 579 (-5.5%)
Injury Rate / 1 000 employees	17.8	18.4	16.9	15.8	15.0 (-5.1%)

5. In 2009, “Retail Trade”, “Education Services”, “Sanitary and Similar Services” and “Welfare Institutions” recorded increases in accidents. Nevertheless, most of the accidents were of a minor nature and were 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 2009 by major economic activities is at **Annex 1**.

² 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 (Cap. 282).

Industrial accidents³

6. The number of industrial accidents for all sectors in 2009 stood at 13 600, representing a drop of 8.9% from 14 932 in 2008. The accident rate per 1 000 workers also decreased from 26.7 to 24.6, down by 8.0% (**Table 2**).

Table 2 Industrial Accidents in All Sectors

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 (compared with 2008)
Fatal	29	26	25	24	21 (-12.5%)
Non-fatal	16 888	17 260	16 092	14 908	13 579 (-8.9%)
Total	16 917	17 286	16 117	14 932	13 600 (-8.9%)
Accident Rate / 1 000 workers	30.6	31.5	29.3	26.7	24.6 (-8.0%)

7. Of the 21 industrial fatalities in 2009, 19 occurred in construction sites, while the remaining 2 happened in other industrial undertakings. The types of accident of these cases were “fall of person from height” (15 cases), “striking against or struck by moving object” (2 cases), “contact with electricity or electric discharge” (1 case), “struck by falling object” (1 case), “contact with moving machinery or object being machined” (1 case) and “drowning” (1 case).

Industrial Accidents in the Construction Industry

8. The construction industry still recorded the highest number of fatalities and accident rate among various industry sectors. The number of fatal accidents decreased to 19 cases in 2009, down by 5.0%, compared with 20 cases in 2008. The number of industrial accidents decreased to 2 755, down by 9.2%, compared with 3 033 in 2008. The accident rate per 1 000 workers decreased from 61.4 to 54.6, down by 11.1% (**Table 3**).

³ Industrial accidents refer to injuries and deaths arising from industrial activities in industrial undertakings as defined under the Factories and Industrial Undertakings Ordinance.

Table 3 Industrial Accidents in the Construction Industry

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 (compared with 2008)
Fatal	25	16	19	20	19 (-5.0%)
Non-fatal	3 523	3 384	3 023	3 013	2 736 (-9.2%)
Total	3 548	3 400	3 042	3 033	2 755 (-9.2%)
Accident Rate / 1 000 workers	59.9	64.3	60.6	61.4	54.6 (-11.1%)

9. The types of accidents of the 19 industrial fatalities which occurred in the construction sector in 2009 were “fall of person from height” (15 cases), “striking against or struck by moving object” (2 cases), “struck by falling object” (1 case) and “drowning” (1 case). A detailed breakdown of accidents in the construction industry by type of accident is at **Annex 2**.

Industrial Accidents in the Catering Industry

10. The catering industry still ranked top among all industries in terms of the number of accidents. In 2009, the number of industrial accidents decreased to 7 470, down by 7.2% when compared to 8 049 in 2008. The accident rate per 1 000 workers also decreased from 38.4 to 35.7, down by 7.1% (**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

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 (compared with 2008)
Fatal	0	0	0	0	0 (-)
Non-fatal	8 902	9 294	8 876	8 049	7 470 (-7.2%)
Total	8 902	9 294	8 876	8 049	7 470 (-7.2%)
Accident Rate / 1 000 workers	47.3	47.2	43.5	38.4	35.7 (-7.1%)

Counter Measures

11. In 2009, LD continued to implement a series of measures to promote the occupational safety and health awareness of employers and employees. These included enforcement campaigns targeting specific high-risk activities and sectors to ensure compliance with the safety legislation, and various initiatives, often in collaboration with other stakeholders, to promote key health and safety messages, particularly within the construction and catering industries. Salient measures are set out in paragraphs 13 to 24 below.

12. Although the occupational safety performance of Hong Kong in terms of both fatal and non-fatal cases had continued to show improvements in 2009, the surge in construction fatalities since September 2009 to date is a cause for concern though it is too early to conclude if this represents a sustained trend and to attribute causes for such development. Nevertheless, we shall closely monitor the situation and will, in 2010, enhance our enforcement and promotion work, targeting high risk activities such as building repair, maintenance, alteration and addition (“RMAA”) works, work-at-height, electrical safety and use of scaffolds and tower cranes, etc.

Promotion and Publicity

13. LD organised a series of promotion campaigns, some jointly with relevant stakeholders, aiming at heightening safety awareness among employers and employees and cultivating a positive safety culture in the workplaces. Major promotional and publicity activities conducted in 2009 included the Construction Industry Safety Award Scheme (“CISAS”), the Catering Industry Safety Award Scheme and a large-scale seminar on container handling safety.

14. 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. With the introduction by the Administration of various building schemes for aged buildings, such as the “Operation Building Bright”, and the special operation to remove abandoned signboards, the volume of RMAA works have increased and would continue to increase. Therefore, LD launched in 2009 a series of intensive promotion and publicity campaigns, targeting work-at-height and RMAA works to arouse the safety awareness of all parties involved. These included launching a two-year publicity campaign in November 2008 whose major promotional and publicity activities included:-

- (a) publicity through television, radio, mobile media, including the broadcast of “Announcements in the Public Interest (“APIs”)”, safety and health messages, mini dramas, as well as short documentaries;
- (b) promotional activities aiming at enhancing the safety awareness of contractors, employers and employees, e.g. roving exhibitions in shopping malls, feature articles in popular newspapers and on the website of LD, display of posters at 300 government poster sites and banners throughout the territory direct mailings to some 1,800 bamboo scaffolding workers, distribution of 10 000 DVDs containing related APIs and short documentaries to stakeholders, as well as safety seminars organised in collaboration with the Occupational Safety and Health Council (“OSHC”), the Hong Kong Housing Society (“HKHS”), District Councils/District Offices, trade associations and workers’ unions;
- (c) encouraging more small RMAA works contractors to participate in the CISAS in 2009/10;

- (d) promoting, as part of the territory-wide CISAS, work-at-height and scaffolding safety as major programme areas to heighten safety awareness among contractors and construction workers and cultivate a positive safety culture among them;
- (e) publishing guides to work-at-height safety and casebooks based on actual fatal accidents, including those related to RMAA works and truss-out bamboo scaffolding works, highlighting the common causes of the accidents and their preventive measure for preventing recurrence;
- (f) conducting safety seminars for RMAA contractors engaged by the Housing Department, HKHS and various universities; and
- (g) initiatives aiming at heightening awareness of property owners and property management personnel of RMAA safety, including:-
 - (i) distributing guidebooks and related publications on RMAA works safety at Public Enquiry Service Centres of the Home Affairs Department and Property Management Advisory Centres of HKHS; and
 - (ii) organising, in partnership with OSHC, District Councils/District Offices, Safe and Health Communities in various districts and the property management sector publicity and promotional activities to promulgate work-at-height and RMAA works safety at the district level.

15. We have tailored our messages to the concern and interests of the audience. For instance, vis-à-vis the employers, we have highlighted their legal liability and commercial consequences. Vis-à-vis the workers, our focus is to highlight the implications of their recklessness for the wholesomeness of their own lives and their families.

Funding Support for SMEs to Purchase Safety Equipment

16. With the objective of encouraging small and medium-sized enterprises (“SMEs”) to use proper safety equipment, thereby shaping the work habits of those in the industry, LD and OSHC have jointly launched the following sponsorship schemes in recent years:

- (a) **SME Sponsorship Scheme for Work-at-height Fall Arresting Equipment for Renovation and Maintenance Work:** Launched by LD and OSHC in 2005, this scheme subsidises the acquisition of fall-arresting equipment by SMEs for RMAA works. The scheme provides a subsidy of up to \$4,000 per SME contractor for purchasing T-shaped metal brackets and fall arresting equipment for RMAA works, including transportable temporary anchor device, safety harness, fall arresting device and an independent lifeline. As a prerequisite, all subsidised SMEs must send their employees to attend the relevant OSHC safety training courses free-of-charge and each SME will receive a training allowance of \$500 in return. Up to 23 April 2010, a total of 383 applications and more than \$1.2 million of subsidy have been approved;
- (b) **Cut Resistant Gloves and Slip Resistant Shoes Sponsorship Scheme for Catering SMEs:** This is a scheme jointly launched by LD and OSHC in late 2007 to help SMEs in the catering industry to purchase cut resistant gloves and slip resistant shoes for kitchen frontline workers for up to \$2,500. Up to 23 April 2010, a total of 336 applications have been approved and the subsidy granted amounted to some \$666,000; and
- (c) **Reversing Video Device Sponsorship Scheme for Heavy Vehicles on Construction Sites:** Jointly launched by LD with OSHC and the Hong Kong Construction Association in May 2008, this scheme aims to encourage SMEs in the construction industry to install reversing video device on construction site heavy vehicles to prevent accidents associated with reversing heavy vehicles at construction sites. Each eligible SME may receive a subsidy of up to \$2,500 to install the reversing video device. Up to 22 April 2010, a total of 771 applications have been approved with over \$1.9 million of subsidy granted.

17. When deliberating our publicity and promotional initiatives in 2010, we have taken into account relevant developments. These include the relatively high incidence of risk in the catering and construction industries, the continued concern about work-at-height and RMAA works safety, and the recent spate of serious accidents related to electrical safety. Major initiatives will include:-

- (a) the territory-wide publicity campaigns for the catering and construction industries;

- (b) targeted promotion and publicity campaigns on work-at-height and RMAA works safety. There will also be new initiatives to bring related safety messages more directly to contractors and workers engaged in RMAA works;
- (c) publicity and promotional activities on electrical safety, e.g. conducting roving exhibitions in shopping malls, broadcasting of short documentaries on mobile media, distributing guidance material on safe use of electricity, as well as organising talks and seminars in collaboration with district councils, trade associations and unions. A casebook on occupational fatalities related to electrical work will be published for reference by contractors, workers and members of the public; and
- (d) continuing the sponsorship schemes in collaboration with OSHC to provide SMEs with financial assistance to improve their occupational safety and health performance.

18. It is noteworthy that unlike works in construction sites, RMAA works may be dispersed in living quarters in high-rise buildings, very small in scale and may last for a short time. They thus present special challenges since we may not even know of their existence until accidents have occurred. In designing our promotional and publicity campaigns, we have consciously drawn upon community connections and resources. For instance, campaigns were launched in collaboration with District Councils, Owners' Corporations and estate management companies. We shall also, in due course, capitalise on the Buildings Department's mandatory registration scheme for small contractors and target our promotion efforts at the small contractors which are likely to constitute the bulk of the RMAA operators.

Enforcement

19. In 2009, in addition to our regular inspections, LD launched 18 enforcement campaigns focusing on construction safety, RMAA works safety, safety of tower cranes, safe operation of vehicles/mobile plant on construction sites, lift and escalator maintenance and repair safety, catering safety, safety of canopy cleaning and related activities, cargo and container handling safety, safe use of calendaring machines, as well as fire and chemical safety. During these campaigns, rigorous enforcement actions were taken and improvement notices/suspension notices were issued whenever necessary to secure compliance with the law and remove imminent risks of death or serious bodily injury.

20. Taking into account the high toll of serious accidents related to RMAA works in recent years and the growing concern about RMAA works safety, LD launched two territory-wide safety campaigns in April and August 2009. In addition, LD launched mounted a scaffolding safety campaign in 2009 and in early 2010. A further RMAA safety campaign was also conducted in March 2010. Rigorous enforcement actions were initiated against violation of safety legislation with suspension notices issued to stop unsafe operations leading to an imminent risk of death or serious bodily injury.

21. In 2009, LD continued to promote compliance with the “Guidelines on Safety of Tower Cranes” published by the Construction Industry Council (“CIC”) in its enforcement work. In a special enforcement campaign on the safe operation of tower cranes launched in November 2009, all duty holders concerned were found to have fully complied with the safety requirements promulgated in the Guidelines. This underlined the efficacy of rigorous enforcement as well as persistent and pervasive promotion and publicity involving virtually all stakeholders in the field. LD will continue to monitor closely the safety performance of the industry in tower crane operation. In addition, we have also commenced a review of the Code of Practice for Safe Use of Tower Cranes taking into account measures recommended in the Guidelines.

22. Electrical accidents, though registering a decline in number in 2009 as compared to the year before, continue to be a cause for concern as there remained a number of such fatal/non-fatal cases in 2009. We mounted, in May 2009, a special enforcement campaign on the safe use of electricity. We have also continued to include electrical safety as one of the targets in special RMAA safety and construction safety campaigns launched in March and April 2010. During the campaigns, we issued enforcement notices and initiated prosecutions against contractors for violations of relevant safety provisions. Publications related to the safe use of electricity were disseminated to contractors and workers to help them understand relevant statutory requirements. These efforts will be complemented by initiatives promoting safety in electrical work in 2010.

23. To address the safety of lift and escalator maintenance and repair works, we mounted a special campaign in March 2009 to urge lift and escalator contractors to take necessary safety measures for works inside lift shafts and escalator pits. We also sent advisory letters to remind contractors to observe the relevant safety legislation and practical guidance stipulated in the “Code of Practice for Safety at Work (Lift and Escalator)”. A similar campaign will be launched in 2010 to remind the industry of the key safety messages.

24. In the wake of the accident resulting in the fall of six workers from height inside a lift shaft at the International Commerce Centre on 13 September 2009, LD conducted a special enforcement campaign on work-at-height safety to inspect, within three weeks, all construction sites having lift shafts. Under the campaign, we had initiated prosecutions and served improvement notices/suspension notices to secure compliance and remove imminent risks of death or serious bodily injury. To sustain the impetus, we made work-at-height safety in lift shafts the main theme of the construction safety campaign held from mid-April to mid-May 2010. We are also working in collaboration with CIC to develop relevant practical safety guidelines for the industry and would take enforcement actions, as necessary, to secure compliance with the statutory requirements.

25. In 2009, our combined enforcement actions, including the regular inspections and enforcement campaigns outlined in paragraphs 19 – 24, had resulted in a total of 119 029 inspections, 1 887 prosecutions and 1 377 suspension notices/improvement notices as compared with 111 866 inspections, 1 770 prosecutions and 1 416 suspension notices/improvement notices in 2008.

The Role of Safety Officers (“SOs”) in Construction Site Safety

26. There have been some discussions recently about the role of SOs in construction site safety. Some have expressed the concern that the employment relationship between the SO and his employer (a contractor) may have impeded the proper discharge by the SO of his duties, especially in pinpointing anomalies which may adversely impact work safety on site. These people have suggested that SOs should instead be appointed by and answerable to the Government.

27. Under the Factories and Industrial Undertakings (Safety Officers and Safety Supervisors) Regulations (Cap. 59Z), the proprietor of an industrial undertaking, which includes a construction site, has to engage a full time SO to assist him in promoting the safety and health of persons employed therein. The primary responsibility for ensuring the safety and health of those at work at the construction site, under the Factories and Industrial Undertakings Ordinance (Cap. 59) and its subsidiary legislation, falls on the principal contractor, who has the duty, among other things, to provide and maintain a system of work that is safety and without risks to health. The principal contractor, in discharging his legal and other obligations in the construction project, would have to engage such professional support and other helpers as necessary, e.g. architects, engineers, surveyors, project management staff, to assist him. In no circumstances would these professional support and helpers be taking over or mitigating his legal responsibilities.

28. The primary role of an SO, being one of the professional supporting staff of the principal contractor, is to advise the principal contractor, including the top management and line management, of safety and health practices, requirements and standards. He serves as a resource person and an in-house consultant assisting the management in instituting a safety management system and formulating safety preventive measures to enhance site safety. He will have to monitor compliance and implementation of safety plans and programmes. The ultimate objective of all such work is to enable the principal contractor to fulfil his legal obligations under the occupational safety and health laws. An SO does not have any regulatory role. As such, it is appropriate that the SO should be accountable to his employer in performing his job functions.

29. Moreover, safety and health issues are intimately intertwined with the basic functioning of an organisation, and must be a management responsibility. There is no way that the responsibility for managing safety and health issues in the organisation (including the design of a risk management system, implementation of the related plans and measures to ensure the safety and health of employees and monitoring the implementation of such measures) can be divorced from the day-to-day operation of the organisation, which is the responsibility of the line management. Indeed, it has long been argued that front-line managers of construction sites, such as site foreman, site agent and site manager, etc, who have intimate working contact with workers daily and are in a position of authority to control the work and acts of individuals on site, including unsafe conditions and acts that are likely to cause accidents, is key to accident prevention. The SO's primary role is to advise on safety and health practices, requirements and standards. They are not there to play a "line" role to implement and monitor the safety plans and programmes and should not thus be held accountable for the lack of control at the site – this is ultimately responsibility of the site management.

30. Last but not least, making an SO accountable to LD which is responsible for enforcing the occupational safety and health legislation would undoubtedly put him in a very awkward position in the company. The conflicting roles of an in-house safety adviser and an agent of the law enforcement authority would hamper the effective discharge of his functions and, more importantly, would adversely affect candid communication on problem identification and risk prevention between him and other personnel in his company. This would not serve the purpose of ensuring safety at works at the construction site.

Way Forward

31. We will continue to proactively promote the safety and health of our workforce through the three-pronged approach of enforcement, promotion and publicity, and work in close partnership with relevant stakeholders, including the OSHC, CIC, trade associations, labour unions, professional bodies as well as district councils and other government bureaux/ departments. We will:-

- (a) in the light of the expected increase in new works owing to the commencement of major infrastructure projects as well as upsurge of RMAA works owing to the ageing of buildings and various initiatives by the Government to accelerate minor works for creation of jobs:-
 - (i) continue to focus our enforcement efforts on work-at-height safety, with emphasis on scaffolding works, use of ladders, electrical safety and working platforms;
 - (ii) step up cooperation with the Development Bureau and relevant departments to ensure proper attention to safety issues from the design stage to every subsequent stage of project implementation and delivery;
 - (iii) step up publicity and promotional efforts targeting RMAA works, work-at-height, electrical safety and scaffolding safety;
- (b) continue to work in collaboration with CIC to develop practical guidelines to enhance site safety of working in lift shaft. LD would take enforcement actions as necessary to ensure that requirements as spelt out in the guidelines are adopted by the industry;
- (c) in view of the importance of fostering a strong safety culture among employers and employees, especially in respect of the highly hazardous work-at-height processes, continue to target publicity and promotion in this area, including organising publicity campaigns; and
- (d) in view of the large proportion of SME contractors undertaking RMAA works in Hong Kong, continue to work in collaboration with OSHC to promote the sponsorship schemes to provide SME contractors with financial assistance to improve their safety performance in relation to work-at-height.

Conclusion

32. Members are invited to note the contents of this paper. Suggestions on how LD may better ensure safety at work are welcome.

Labour and Welfare Bureau
Labour Department
May 2010

**Occupational Injuries in All Workplaces
in 2009
- analysed by Major Economic Activity -**

二零零九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	2008 二零零八年	2009 二零零九年	Change 增減	Percentage Change 增減率
Agriculture and Fishing 漁農業	186	186 (2)	---	---
Mining and Quarrying 採礦及採石業	0	1	1	n.a.
Manufacturing 製造業	3 587 (16)	3 146 (6)	-441	-12.3%
Electricity and Gas 電力及燃氣業	48	35	-13	-27.1%
Construction 建造業	3 087 (36)	2 827 (41)	-260	-8.4%
Wholesale & Retail Trades, Restaurants and Hotels 批發、零售、飲食及酒店業	12 805 (16)	12 237 (12)	-568	-4.4%
Transport & Related Services, Storage and Communication 運輸及有關行業、倉庫 及通訊業	5 169 (23)	4 432 (26)	-737	-14.3%
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）	5 487 (52)	5 315 (39)	-172	-3.1%
Community, Social & Personal Services 社區、社會及個人服務業	11 531 (38)	11 400 (39)	-131	-1.1%
Activities not adequately defined 未能介定之行業	0	0	---	n.a.
TOTAL 總數	41 900 (181)	39 579 (165)	- 2 321	-5.5%

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.
- Figures in brackets denote the number of fatalities.
- The above injury figures are recorded as at 31 March 2010.
- "n.a." means not applicable.

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）。
- 括號內的數字顯示死亡人數。
- 上列傷亡數字為截至2010年3月31日所記錄的數字。
- "n.a." 是指不適用。

**Industrial Accidents in Construction Industry
in 2009
- analysed by Type of Accident -**

二零零九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	2008 二零零八年	2009 二零零九年	Change 增減
Trapped in or between objects 受困於物件之內或物件之間	67	93	26
Injured whilst lifting or carrying 提舉或搬運物件時受傷	592	576	-16
Slip, trip or fall on same level 滑倒、絆倒或在同一高度跌倒	576	513	-63
Fall of person from height 人體從高處墮下	388 (8)	397 (15)	9
Striking against fixed or stationary object 與固定或不動的物件碰撞	281	219	-62
Striking against or struck by moving object 被移動物件或與移動物件碰撞	517 (4)	424 (2)	-93
Stepping on object 踏在物件上	22	19	-3
Exposure to or contact with harmful substance 暴露於有害物質中或接觸有害物質	24	8	-16
Contact with electricity or electric discharge 觸電或接觸放出的電流	19 (5)	5	-14
Trapped by collapsing or overturning object 受困於倒塌或翻側的物件	10 (2)	0	-10
Struck by falling object 遭墮下的物件撞擊	101 (1)	87 (1)	-14
Struck by moving vehicle 遭移動中的車輛撞倒	25	17	-8
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	246	199	-47
Drowning 遇溺	0	1 (1)	1
Exposure to fire 火警燒傷	11	8	-3
Exposure to explosion 爆炸受傷	1	4	3
Injured by hand tool 被手工具所傷	97	137	40
Injured by fall of ground 泥土傾瀉受傷	2	1	-1
Asphyxiation 窒息	3	0	-3
Contact with hot surface or substance 觸及灼熱表面或物質	22	21	-1
Injured by animal 被動物所傷	0	0	---
Injured in workplace violence 於工作場所暴力事件中受傷	0	0	---
Others 其他類別	29	26	-3
Total 總計	3 033 (20)	2 755 (19)	-278

Notes:

- Industrial accidents refer to injuries and deaths arising from industrial activities in industrial undertakings as defined under the Factories and Industrial Undertakings Ordinance.
- Figures in brackets denote the number of fatalities.
- The above accident figures are recorded as at 31 March 2010.

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。
- 括號內的數字顯示死亡人數。
- 上列意外數字為截至2010年3月31日所記錄的數字。

**Industrial Accidents in Catering Industry
in 2009
- analysed by Type of Accident -**

二零零九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	2008 二零零八年	2009 二零零九年	Change 增減
Trapped in or between objects 受困於物件之內或物件之間	88	102	14
Injured whilst lifting or carrying 提舉或搬運物件時受傷	1 155	1 251	96
Slip, trip or fall on same level 滑倒、絆倒或在同一高度跌倒	1 261	1 192	-69
Fall of person from height 人體從高處墮下	54	58	4
Striking against fixed or stationary object 與固定或不動的物件碰撞	751	567	-184
Striking against or struck by moving object 被移動物件或與移動物件碰撞	407	338	-69
Stepping on object 踏在物件上	12	5	-7
Exposure to or contact with harmful substance 暴露於有害物質中或接觸有害物質	57	61	4
Contact with electricity or electric discharge 觸電或接觸放出的電流	1	4	3
Trapped by collapsing or overturning object 受困於倒塌或翻側的物件	0	0	---
Struck by falling object 遭墮下的物件撞擊	44	31	-13
Struck by moving vehicle 遭移動中的車輛撞倒	35	36	1
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	100	93	-7
Drowning 遇溺	0	0	---
Exposure to fire 火警燒傷	7	21	14
Exposure to explosion 爆炸受傷	0	1	1
Injured by hand tool 被手工具所傷	2 151	1 911	-240
Injured by fall of ground 泥土傾瀉受傷	0	0	---
Asphyxiation 窒息	0	0	---
Contact with hot surface or substance 觸及灼熱表面或物質	1 814	1 702	-112
Injured by animal 被動物所傷	71	59	-12
Injured in workplace violence 於工作場所暴力事件中受傷	0	0	---
Others 其他類別	41	38	-3
Total 總計	8 049	7 470	-579

Notes:

1. Industrial accidents refer to injuries and deaths arising from industrial activities in industrial undertakings as defined under the Factories and Industrial Undertakings Ordinance.
2. Figures in brackets denote the number of fatalities.
3. The above accident figures are recorded as at 31 March 2010.

註釋:

1. 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。
2. 括號內的數字顯示死亡人數。
3. 上列意外數字為截至2010年3月31日所記錄的數字。