

For information on
22 October 2009

Legislative Council Panel on Manpower

Work-at-height Safety of the Construction Industry – Regulatory Control, Performance and Improvements

Purpose

This paper informs Members of the regulatory framework governing work-at-height safety of the construction industry in Hong Kong, and the safety performance and improvements made over the past years.

Background

2. As in most places with a vibrant construction sector, preventing falls of persons from height is a major area of concern in industrial safety in Hong Kong. Common examples of work-at-height activities in the construction industry include scaffolding works, the use of truss-out scaffolds for renovation and maintenance works, the use of suspended working platforms for construction works at external walls, as well as the use of different forms of ladders or working platforms for different construction activities. If not properly controlled, these activities would result in accidents and could lead to serious injuries or even deaths. The tragic serious industrial accident at the International Commerce Centre (ICC) on 13 September 2009 which claimed the lives of six workers and the recent spate of accidents involving fall of workers from height in a number of minor renovation and maintenance works are vivid examples of such risks.

The Regulatory Framework

3. Statutory provisions regulating work-at-height safety on construction sites are set out under the Factories and Industrial Undertakings Ordinance (“FIUO”) (Cap. 59), the Construction Sites (Safety) Regulations (“CSSR”) (Cap. 59I), the Factories and Industrial Undertakings (Suspended Working Platforms) Regulation (“SWPR”) (Cap. 59AC), and the Occupational Safety and Health Ordinance (“OSHO”) (Cap. 509).

4. The FIUO and the OSHO set out the general duties of an employer to protect the safety and health at work of all persons employed by him. Such duties apply to all workplaces and work arrangements such as the provision and maintenance of safe plants and systems of work and a safe environment. Various pieces of subsidiary legislation under the FIUO and OSHO have been put in place to regulate specific work activities and processes and the use of plants and machineries, etc. The CSSR and the SWPR are examples of such subsidiary legislation made under the FIUO to respectively govern work safety on construction sites and the use of suspended working platforms, which are commonly used in the construction industry for works at external walls of buildings.

5. Under the FIUO, proprietors of industrial undertakings have the general duty to ensure the safety at work of all persons employed by them. Such duty applies to employers and contractors on construction sites. They shall provide and maintain, amongst others, a safe system in relation to work-at-height activities, and provide such information, instruction, training and supervision as necessary to ensure the safety at work of all persons employed by them on the construction sites. A proprietor of a construction site who contravenes this section is liable to a fine of \$500 000 and imprisonment for 6 months.

6. The CSSR is the main piece of legislation concerning construction safety. Before 2003, compliance with the Regulations was largely the responsibility of the principal contractor, who was considered to have the primary responsibility for co-ordinating all construction activities and safety matters on site. With enforcement experience, it had become apparent that this approach might, in some circumstances, unreasonably and inadvertently allow subcontractors, who might have more direct control over the day-to-day work process, to absolve themselves from their legal responsibilities. This was not conducive to improving site safety and led to the amendment in 2003 of the CSSR to extend the duties imposed on the principal contractor to other contractors and subcontractors having direct control over any construction work. With the amendment, it is now clear to subcontractors that they, too, have to fulfil their safety obligations.

7. Under Part VA of the CSSR, the contractor responsible for a construction site and any contractor who has direct control over any construction work shall, amongst others, safeguard any person working at a height against all hazardous conditions, take adequate steps to prevent any person from falling from a height of 2 metres or more, and ensure the safety in the design, construction and maintenance of any scaffold, ladder or other means of support. The control of hazardous conditions shall include measures like the provision of

a suitable working platform, safe access and egress, as well as proper fencing to a dangerous place. Safety nets and safety belts should be used only when the use of such measures is impracticable. A contractor who contravenes provisions under Part VA of the CSSR is liable to a fine of \$200 000 and imprisonment for 12 months.

8. The SWPR governs the safe use of suspended working platforms. Amongst others, the owner of a suspended working platform shall ensure its safety in the design, construction, maintenance, anchorage and support, as well as test and examination prior to use. An owner who contravenes provisions under the SWPR is liable to a fine of \$200 000 and imprisonment for 12 months.

9. Under the OSHO, the Commissioner for Labour may serve improvement notices or suspension notices on employers or contractors to secure prompt rectification of irregularities, or to remove imminent risks of death or serious bodily injury to workers. An employer or a contractor who fails to comply with a requirement of an improvement notice is liable to a fine of \$200 000 and imprisonment for 12 months. An employer or a contractor who contravenes a suspension notice is liable to a fine of \$500 000 and imprisonment for 12 months.

Safety Performance in the Construction Industry

10. By nature, construction activities involve higher risks of accidents. Government and major stakeholders in the construction industry have made concerted efforts to promote work safety, resulting in a steady improvement in the safety performance of the industry with a significant decline in both the number of industrial accidents¹ and the accident rate (per 1 000 workers). Between 1999 and 2008, the number of industrial accidents in the industry and accident rate (per 1 000 workers) had dropped from 14 078 to 3 033 and from 198.4 to 61.4 respectively, representing a decline of 78.5% and 69.1% respectively over 10 years (**Annex 1**), and in line with a steady improvement in Hong Kong's overall performance in industrial and occupational accidents (details at **Annex 2**).

11. In the first half of 2009, the construction industry recorded 1 248 industrial accidents with an accident rate (per 1 000 workers) of 49.5, representing a drop of 9.3% and 10.0% respectively compared with the same period in 2008. The number of industrial fatalities also decreased from 11 to 3 when compared with the corresponding period of 2008 (**Table 1**). A detailed

¹ Industrial accidents refer to injuries and deaths arising from industrial activities in industrial undertakings as defined under the Factories and Industrial Undertakings Ordinance.

breakdown of accidents in the construction industry by type of accident is at **Annex 3**.

Table 1 - Industrial Accidents in the Construction Industry

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008 1 st half	2009 1 st half (Compared with 2008 1 st half)
Fatal	17	25	16	19	20	11	3 (-72.7%)
Non-fatal	3 816	3 523	3 384	3 023	3 013	1 365	1 245 (-8.8%)
Total	3 833	3 548	3 400	3 042	3 033	1 376	1 248 (-9.3%)
Accident Rate per 1 000 workers	60.3	59.9	64.3	60.6	61.4	55.0	49.5 (-10.0%)

Fatal Industrial Accidents involving “Fall of Person from Height”

12. “Fall of person from height” is a serious safety concern worldwide. Hong Kong is no exception. “Fall of person from height” has been our most serious source of construction fatalities, accounting for 49.5% of the fatal accident toll in the five years between 2004 to 2008. (**Table 2**).

Table 2 - Fatal Industrial Accidents in the Construction Industry

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total
Fatal industrial accidents in the construction industry	17	25	16	19	20	97
“Fall of person from height” accidents	8	14	9	9	8	48
Percentage of “Fall of person from height” to total (%)	47.1	56.0	56.3	47.4	40.0	49.5

13. Statistics also revealed that more than 60% of the cases of “fall of person from height” involved workers who had fallen to death from “working platforms/falseworks”, “bamboo scaffolds” or “unfenced edges and lift shaft openings” (**Table 2a**).

Table 2a – “Fall of person from height” Industrial Accidents in the Construction Industry – analysed by place of fall

<i>“Fall of person from height” industrial accidents -breakdown by “place of fall”</i>	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total	(%)
Working platforms / Falseworks	3	3	2	1	2	11	22.9
Bamboo scaffolds	0	6	2	0	1	9	18.8
Unfenced edges & Lift shaft openings	1	0	2	3	3	9	18.8
Ladders	1	1	2	1	0	5	10.4
Material hoistways	0	1	1	0	0	2	4.2
Unfenced / insecurely covered openings	1	0	0	0	0	1	2.1
Fragile structures	1	0	0	2	0	3	6.3
Others	1	3	0	2	2	8	16.5

14. In the last five years, there had also been a gradual decline in accidents caused by “fall of person from height” in the construction industry. In 2008, there were 388 such industrial accidents, representing a drop of 13.2% from 447 in 2004. The number of accidents in new works² sites had recorded a decrease of 42.5% from 214 in 2004 to 123 in 2008, but that in RMAA³ sites had seen a rise of 13.7% from 233 to 265 in the same period (**Table 2b**).

² New Works refer to those construction sites where new development or re-development works are being carried out and of which the employment figures on the number of manual site workers are captured and published by the Census and Statistics Department. These include, but are not limited to, building, piling, demolition, site formation and civil engineering works.

³ RMAA means repair, maintenance, alteration and addition and refers to those minor works such as construction projects for village-type houses in the New Territories, minor alterations, repairs, maintenance and interior decoration of existing buildings.

Table 2b - “Fall of person from height” Accidents in the Construction Industry – analysed by type of works

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total
Accidents caused by “fall of person from height”	New Works	214 (4)	208 (6)	155 (5)	130 (3)	123 (5)	830 (23)
	RMAA	233 (4)	215 (8)	250 (4)	230 (6)	265 (3)	1 193 (25)
	Total	447 (8)	423 (14)	405 (9)	360 (9)	388 (8)	2 023 (48)

Note: Figures in brackets denote the number of fatalities.

15. There were three fatalities from “fall of person from height” in the construction industry in the first half of 2009. Of these, one involved a fall from “working platforms/falseworks” and the other two were falls from “bamboo scaffolds”.

Measures to Reduce Work-at-height Construction Accidents

16. The Government attaches great importance to safeguarding and promoting workers’ occupational safety and health. The Labour Department (“LD”) is responsible for enforcing the FIUO and OSHO and their subsidiary legislation. In doing so, LD adopts a three-pronged strategy, as follows –

- Enforcement : establishing the necessary legal framework and ensuring its effectiveness through rigorous enforcement;
- Education : promoting education and training for the workforce to equip them with the necessary knowledge and skills to work in a safe and healthy manner; and
- Publicity : promoting safety awareness and practice among the working population and the public through publicity and promotion.

In promoting safety and health at work, we work in close partnership with key stakeholders, including trade associations, workers’ unions, safety practitioners, related organisations and Government departments.

Enforcement

17. Enforcement is the key to ensuring the efficacy of the regulatory regime. LD officers conduct surprise workplace inspections to help induce compliance with the occupational safety and health (OSH) legislation. These include regular planned inspections to individual workplaces, special enforcement campaigns targetting specific sectors (e.g. enforcement campaigns targetting container yards and catering establishments) or specific activities with high risks (e.g. enforcement campaigns targetting tower crane operations and use of electricity), as well as inspections initiated in response to complaints and accident investigations.

18. Planned inspections by LD officers basically cover all major construction sites and a good proportion of RMAA sites. In selecting construction sites for inspection and determining the inspection frequency, we take into account factors such as the potential site hazards, the scale of works, and the activities or processes in progress. The large number of construction sites with a wide range of activities would necessitate variations in the frequency of inspections at different sites, with heavier focus on those with poorer safety performance record and activities of higher risks.

19. The primary role of workplace inspections is to enable LD officers to gauge compliance with the OSH legislation within a legal framework of duties, standards and sanctions, and then to assess the adequacy or otherwise of measures taken to control risks at work, and influence the behaviour of duty holders. Where breaches of the law or imminent risks are identified, LD officers would take immediate enforcement actions, including the issue of improvement notices or suspension notices (para. 9 above). We will initiate prosecution if a breach of safety legislation has significant potential for harm, regardless of whether it has caused an injury.

20. Construction work is characterised by high worker turnover, constant changes in the work environment, site conditions and work processes, as well as the presence of many contractors carrying out different types of work simultaneously. Workplace inspections by the regulatory authorities alone would not be able to eliminate all risks at all parts of the site and at all the different stages of construction works. Insofar as occupational safety is concerned, our primary concern is the safety of workers at work. Therefore, our focus in site inspections is on those aspects of work arrangements that are active at the time of the inspections. Irrespective of LD's site inspections, the contractors and employers continue to have the primary responsibilities for properly managing and containing all risks arising from different activities on site and at different stages of the construction works.

21. In 2008, LD officers had conducted 47 917 construction site inspections and had, as a result, issued 13 078 warnings and 765 suspension or improvement notices. We also took out 1 140 prosecutions against breaches of safety legislation in the construction industry, of which, 547 were related to unsafe work-at-height. For summonses heard in 2008, the conviction rate is about 80 percent. In the first half of 2009, we conducted 24 795 inspections to construction sites and, as a result, issued 6 417 warnings and 398 suspension or improvement notices. Of the 714 prosecutions initiated, 395 were related to unsafe work-at-height.

22. In 2008, we had conducted seven special enforcement campaigns related to work-at-height safety. During these campaigns, rigorous enforcement actions were taken and improvement notices/suspension notices were issued whenever necessary to secure compliance and remove imminent risks of death or serious bodily injury. As a result, we issued 6 323 warnings and 349 suspension notices/improvement notices as well as initiated 350 prosecutions. In the first half of 2009, we had launched four special enforcement campaigns with the same focus, with 2 577 warnings and 172 suspension notices/improvement notices issued, as well as 178 prosecutions initiated.

23. In the wake of the accident resulting in the fall of six workers from height inside a lift shaft at the ICC 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 inspected some 170 construction sites and issued 156 warnings, served nine suspension notices (including eight suspension notices for unsafe working platforms), as well as initiated 15 prosecutions together with 15 improvement notices (of which ten were related to unsafe work-at-height conditions.)

Education and Publicity

24. Since “fall of person from height” has been a major source of industrial accidents in the construction industry (paras. 12 to 15 above), LD has always accorded safety of work-at-height a high priority in our education and publicity work. This includes a two-year publicity campaign launched in late 2008, targetting work-at-height and RMAA works, to arouse the safety awareness of all parties involved. In particular, we appeal to workers’ concern about work safety and associate such with the well-being of their families. Under the campaign, a wide range of publicity and promotional activities have been conducted –

- (a) publicity through television, radio, mobile media, including broadcasting “Announcements in the Public Interest”, safety and health messages, mini dramas, as well as short documentaries;
- (b) promoting safety awareness among contractors, employers and employees through various promotional activities, such as staging roving exhibitions, publishing feature articles in newspapers and on the website of LD, displaying posters at 300 government posters and banners sites throughout the territory, mailing promotional items to over 900 contractors engaged in work-at-height activities and RMAA works. So far, 96 roving exhibitions have been staged to promote work-at-height and RMAA works safety and seven feature articles published;
- (c) promoting, as part of the territory-wide Construction Industry Safety Award Scheme, work-at-height safety as a major programme area to heighten safety awareness among employers and employees and cultivate a positive safety culture;
- (d) 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 measures for preventing recurrence. Six casebooks on fatal accidents, including those related to work-at-height and RMAA works safety, have been published and have been widely used to promote safety awareness among contractors and workers;
- (e) in respect of RMAA works safety –
 - partnering with the Occupational Safety and Health Council (OSHC), District Councils, District Offices, Safe and Healthy Communities in various districts and the property management sector to organise publicity and promotional activities to promulgate work-at-height and RMAA works safety at the district level, including organising safety seminars to promote awareness in the property management sector and among property owners. Such publicity and promotional activities have already been launched in 13 districts⁴ and will continue to be extended to all districts;

⁴ The 13 districts are Kwun Tong, Kwai Ysing, Tsuen Wan, Tuen Mun, Shatin, Wanchai, Southern, Kowloon City, Shamshuipo, North, Yuen Long, Tai Po and Wong Tai Sin.

- distributing guidebooks and related publications on RMAA works safety at the 20 Public Enquiry Service Centres of the Home Affairs Department and 10 Property Management Advisory Centres of HKHS; and
- (f) to encourage small contractors to use proper safety equipment, thereby shaping the work habits of those in the industry, LD had, in 2005, in collaboration with OSHC, launched sponsorship schemes for the purchase of fall arresting equipment for renovation and maintenance work to subsidise acquisition by small and medium-sized enterprises (“SME”) of safety equipment 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. So far, more than 370 applications for over \$2.1 million of subsidy have been approved.

25. Initiatives launched with a view to inculcating work-at-height safety awareness, knowledge and skills among contractors and workers include –

- (a) conducting safety seminars and talks for RMAA contractors engaged by various public sector bodies and government departments, e.g. the Housing Department, Home Affairs Department, Hong Kong Housing Society (HKHS) and various universities - around 100 such seminars and talks have been held so far;
- (b) arranging safety talks targetting bamboo scaffolders with focus on work-at-height safety and proper use of personal protective equipment - two such safety talks have been arranged so far; and
- (c) organising a large scale construction safety seminar in the coming month for workers in the industry.

Way Forward

26. In the coming years, LD will continue to seek improvements in work-at-height safety in the construction industry in close partnership with relevant stakeholders, including the OSHC, the Construction Industry Council (CIC), trade associations, labour unions, professional bodies as well as other Government Bureaux/Departments. We will –

- (a) in light of the expected increase in new works owing to the commencement of major infrastructure projects, continue to focus our enforcement efforts on work-at-height safety, with emphasis on scaffolding works, use of ladders and working platforms, and 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;
- (b) in anticipation of the growth in RMAA works owing to the ageing of buildings and various initiatives by the Government to accelerate minor works for creation of jobs, step up enforcement, publicity and promotional efforts targetting work-at-height, scaffolding safety, and RMAA works;
- (c) in collaboration with the CIC, identify measures to enhance site safety of working in lift shaft. The CIC has established a task force on the issue and will engage relevant stakeholders including relevant Government departments, trade associations and labour unions on the development of practical guidelines. LD would take enforcement actions as necessary to ensure that requirements as spelt out in the guidelines are adopted by the industry;
- (d) 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 targetting work-at-height, scaffolding safety, and RMAA works; and
- (e) in view of the large proportion of SME contractors undertaking RMAA works in Hong Kong, continue to work in collaboration with the OSHC to promote the sponsorship schemes to provide SME contractors with financial assistance to improve their safety performance in relation to work-at-height.

Industrial Accidents and Accident Rates in the Construction Industry (1999 - 2008)
一九九九年至二零零八年建造業之工業意外數目及工業意外率

Construction Industry 建造業	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008 compared with 1999 2008年與1999年比較
No. of Accident 意外數目	14 078	11 925	9 206	6 239	4 367	3 833	3 548	3 400	3 042	3 033	-78.5%
Employment 工人總數	70 941	79 599	80 302	73 223	64 112	63 520	59 266	52 865	50 185	49 422	-30.3%
Acc. rate/1 000 workers 每1 000工人計的意外率	198.4	149.8	114.6	85.2	68.1	60.3	59.9	64.3	60.6	61.4	-69.1%

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 (Cap. 59).
2. The employment figure in the construction industry covers only manual workers.

註釋:

1. 工業意外是指在《工廠及工業經營條例》(第59章)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. 建造業的工人總數只包括地盤工人。

Occupational Safety Performance in Hong Kong

Over the past years, there has been a steady improvement in Hong Kong's work safety performance. Between 1999 and 2008, the number of industrial accidents and accident rate (per 1 000 workers) for all sectors had reduced from 35 986 to 14 932 and from 55.1 to 27.2 respectively, representing a drop of 58.5% and 50.7% correspondingly. Over the same period, the number of occupational injuries and injury rate (per 1 000 employees) had also reduced from 58 841 to 41 900 and from 24.3 to 15.8 respectively, representing a decline of 28.8 % and 34.9 % correspondingly.

2. In the first half of 2009, the number of occupational injuries in all workplaces stood at 18 355, representing a drop of 10.4% when compared to 20 494 in the corresponding period of 2008. The injury rate also decreased by 9.4% from 15.5 in the same period to 14.0. The number of occupational fatalities also decreased by 20.0% from 100 to 80 (**Table 1**). A detailed breakdown of all cases of occupational injuries in the first half of 2009 by major economic activities is at **Appendix I**.

Table 1 Occupational Injuries in All Workplaces

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008 1 st half	2009 1 st half (Compared with 2008 1 st half)
Fatal	187	187	187	172	181	100	80 (-20.0%)
Non-fatal	43 838	44 080	46 750	43 807	41 719	20 394	18 275 (-10.4%)
Total	44 025	44 267	46 937	43 979	41 900	20 494	18 355 (-10.4%)
Injury Rate 1 000 employees	18.1	17.8	18.4	16.9	15.8	15.5	14.0 (-9.4%)

**Occupational Injuries in All Workplaces
in 2007 / 2008 and 1st Half of 2008 / 1st Half of 2009
- analysed by Major Economic Activity -**

**二零零七年 / 二零零八年 及 二零零八年上半年 / 二零零九年上半年
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	2007 二零零七年	2008 二零零八年	1st Half of 2008 二零零八年上半年	1st Half of 2009 二零零九年上半年
Agriculture and Fishing 漁農業	176	186	76	84 (1)
Mining and Quarrying 採礦及採石業	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing 製造業	3 967 (21)	3 587 (16)	1 769 (10)	1 445 (2)
Electricity and Gas 電力及燃氣業	33 (1)	48	27	15
Construction 建造業	3 135 (37)	3 087 (36)	1 395 (18)	1 284 (12)
Wholesale & Retail Trades, Restaurants and Hotels 批發、零售、飲食及酒店業	13 916 (16)	12 805 (16)	6 203 (11)	5 715 (6)
Transport & related services, Storage and Communication 運輸及有關行業、倉庫及通訊業	5 023 (26)	5 169 (23)	2 604 (12)	1 993 (14)
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)	5 772 (46)	5 487 (52)	2 763 (25)	2 492 (23)
Community, Social & Personal Services 社區、社會及個人服務業	11 953 (25)	11 531 (38)	5 657 (24)	5 327 (22)
Activities not adequately defined 未能介定之行業	4	0	0	0
TOTAL 總數	43 979 (172)	41 900 (181)	20 494 (100)	18 355 (80)
Employment Size 受僱人數	2 604 836	2 647 796	2 646 392	2 615 275
Injury Rate per 1 000 employees 每1 000名僱員計的傷亡率	16.9	15.8	15.5 *	14.0 *

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.
- Employment Size was based on the *Quarterly Report of Employment and Vacancies Statistics* published by the Census and Statistics Department (C&SD). Since 2009, the Quarterly Survey of Employment and Vacancies (SEV) conducted by the C&SD 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. Since 2006, the number of employees in Government Sector was provided by Civil Service Bureau.
- The above injury figures are compiled based on HSIC V1.1.
- "*" 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)。
- 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2009年開始,統計處所進行的「僱傭及職位空缺按季統計調查」已採用「香港標準行業分類2.0版」編製機構單位數目、就業人數及職位空缺數目的統計數字,以取替沿用的「香港標準行業分類1.1版」。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。
- 上列傷亡數字採用「香港標準行業分類1.1版」編製。
- "*" 顯示每1 000名僱員計的年化傷亡率。

**Industrial Accidents in Construction Industry
in 2007 / 2008 and 1st Half of 2008 / 1st Half of 2009
- analysed by Type of Accident -**

二零零七年 / 二零零八年 及 二零零八年上半年 / 二零零九年上半年
建造業之工業意外個案以意外類別分析

Type of Accident 意外類別	2007 二零零七年	2008 二零零八年	1st Half of 2008 二零零八年上半年	1st Half of 2009 二零零九年上半年
Trapped in or between objects 受困於物件之內或物件之間	65 (2)	67	29	43
Injured whilst lifting or carrying 提舉或搬運物件時受傷	587	592	267	293
Slip, trip or fall on same level 滑倒、絆倒或在同一高度跌倒	507	576	250	238
Fall of person from height 人體從高處墮下	360 (9)	388 (8)	174 (6)	160 (3)
Striking against fixed or stationary object 與固定或不動的物件碰撞	318	281	125	99
Striking against or struck by moving object 被移動物件或與移動物件碰撞	584	517 (4)	244 (2)	180
Stepping on object 踏在物件上	32	22	13	12
Exposure to or contact with harmful substance 暴露於有害物質中或接觸有害物質	20	24	7	6
Contact with electricity or electric discharge 觸電或接觸放出的電流	10 (1)	19 (5)	6	2
Trapped by collapsing or overturning object 受困於倒塌或翻側的物件	13 (2)	10 (2)	3 (2)	0
Struck by falling object 遭墮下的物件撞擊	114 (3)	101 (1)	40 (1)	34
Struck by moving vehicle 遭移動中的車輛撞倒	31 (1)	25	19	7
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	197	246	124	104
Drowning 遇溺	1 (1)	0	0	0
Exposure to fire 火警燒傷	12	11	4	1
Exposure to explosion 爆炸受傷	2	1	1	0
Injured by hand tool 被手工具所傷	155	97	49	54
Injured by fall of ground 泥土傾瀉受傷	1	2	2	0
Asphyxiation 窒息	0	3	0	0
Contact with hot surface or substance 觸及灼熱表面或物質	17	22	6	9
Injured by animal 被動物所傷	1	0	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	15	29	13	6
Total 總計	3 042 (19)	3 033 (20)	1 376 (11)	1 248 (3)

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.

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。