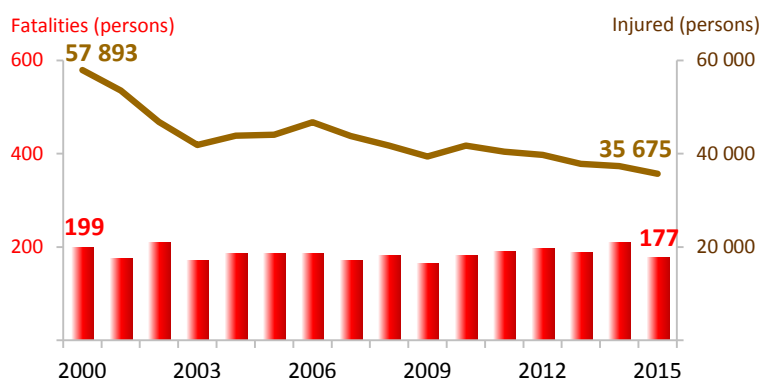




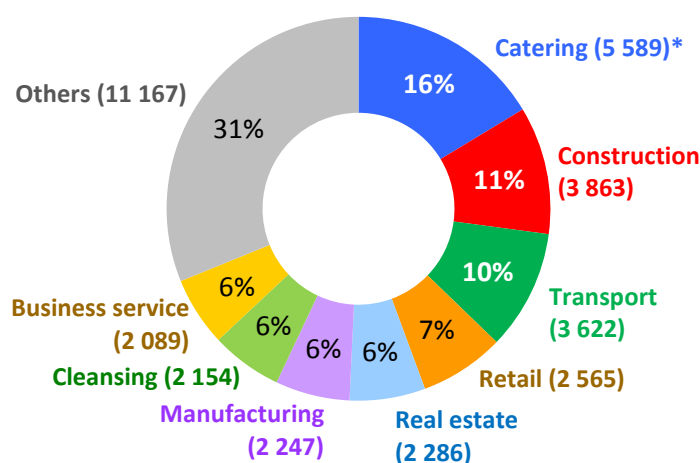
## Occupational injuries in Hong Kong

**Figure 1 – Occupational injuries\*, 2000-2015**



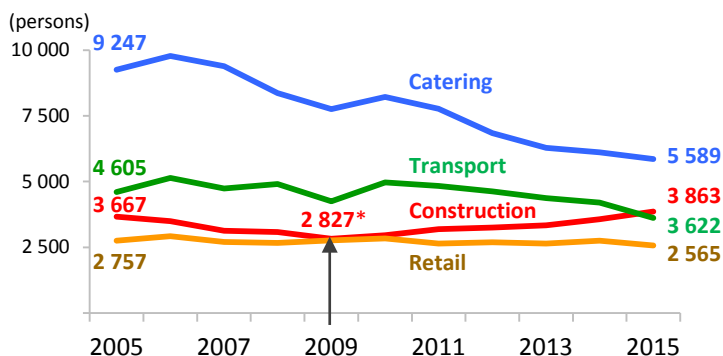
Note: (\*) Occupational injuries refer to injury cases in workplaces (excluding marine industrial accidents) reported under the Employees' Compensation Ordinance, resulting in death or incapacity for work over of three days.

**Figure 2 – Distribution of occupational injuries by sector in 2015**



Note: (\*) Numbers in brackets denote the number of injuries and fatalities.

**Figure 3 – Number of occupational injuries by major sector, 2005-2015**



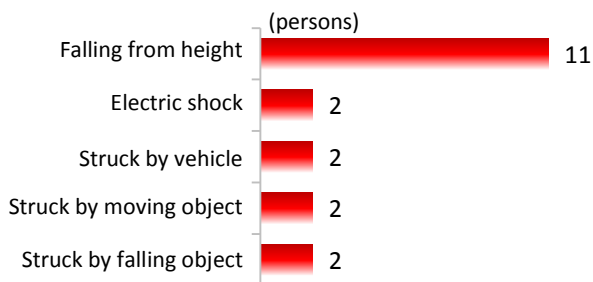
Note: (\*) The construction works of the 10 Major Infrastructure Projects have gradually commenced since 2009.

## Highlights

- In parallel with growing awareness of occupational safety in Hong Kong, the number of workers suffering from occupational injuries witnessed a visible downtrend over the past 15 years, by a total of 38% from 57 893 in 2000 to 35 675 in 2015. The number of occupational deaths also fell by 11% from 199 to 177 over the same period (**Figure 1**).
- Analyzed by sector, the catering sector registered the most occupational injuries, with a share of 16%, in 2015. It was followed by construction (11%) and transport (10%). These three major sectors accounted for more than one-third of overall occupational injuries, affecting 13 074 workers. In the meantime, retail, real estate, manufacturing, cleansing, and business service took up 6%-7% of such injuries each (**Figure 2**).
- Contrary to the downtrend seen in other major sectors, occupational injuries in the construction sector surged by a total of 37% from 2 827 to 3 863 cases during 2009-2015. To a considerable extent, this was related to the increased construction workload and enlarged workforce in construction, as construction works of the 10 Major Infrastructure Projects gathered momentum (**Figure 3**).

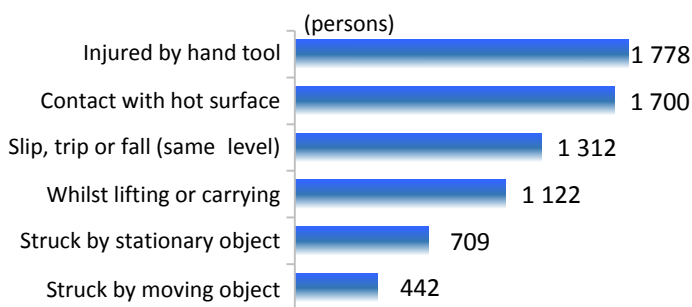
## Occupational injuries in Hong Kong (cont'd)

**Figure 4 – Fatalities of major types of construction accidents per year\*, 2005-2015**



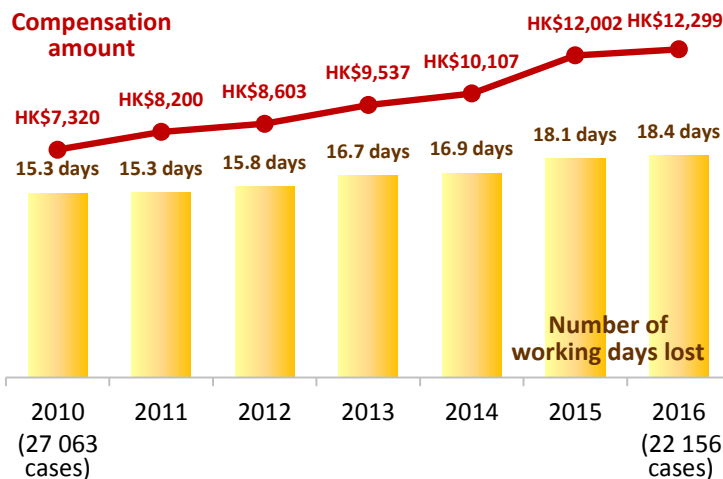
Note: (\*) There were 18 fatalities suffered from other types of construction accidents per year and each involved less than 2 persons.

**Figure 5 – Injuries of major types of accidents in catering sector per year\*, 2005-2015**



Note: (\*) There were 711 injured workers suffered from other types of accidents per year while each type of accidents involved less than 400 persons.

**Figure 6 – Average compensation amount and number of working days lost per case, 2010-2016**



### Highlights

- Workplace fatalities in construction sites averaged at 37 persons per annum over the past decade. Analyzed by type, "falling from height" was the largest category of fatal construction accidents, claiming the lives of 11 persons or 30% of total figure of death in construction during 2005-2015. It was followed by "electric shock" (5%), struck by "vehicles" (5%), "moving objects" (5%) and "falling objects" (5%) (Figure 4).
- Workplace injuries were mostly seen in catering sector, affecting an average of 7 774 workers each year or taking up about 19% of total over the past decade despite its declining trend. Analyzed by type, more than one fifth of injuries were due to injuries caused by hand tools or heat contact respectively, followed by slippage (17%), and being injured whilst lifting or carrying (14%) (Figure 5).
- During 2010-2016, the number of work injury compensation claims involving incapacitation of employees for more than three days has decreased from 27 063 to 22 156 cases, representing a drop of 18%. However, the average compensation amount per case has increased by 68%, from HK\$7,320 to HK\$12,299 per case. Over the same period, the number of working days lost per case increased from 15.3 days to 18.4 days (Figure 6).

Data sources: Latest figures from Census and Statistics Department, and Labour Department.

Research Office  
Information Services Division  
Legislative Council Secretariat  
4 May 2017  
Tel: 2871 2142

*Statistical Highlights are compiled for Members and Committees of the Legislative Council. They are not legal or other professional advice and shall not be relied on as such. Statistical Highlights are subject to copyright owned by The Legislative Council Commission (The Commission). The Commission permits accurate reproduction of Statistical Highlights for non-commercial use in a manner not adversely affecting the Legislative Council, provided that acknowledgement is made stating the Research Office of the Legislative Council Secretariat as the source and one copy of the reproduction is sent to the Legislative Council Library. The paper number of this issue of Statistical Highlights is ISSH26/16-17.*