

For information on  
17 November 2015

**Legislative Council Panel on Manpower**  
**Hong Kong's Occupational Safety Performance**  
**in the First Half of 2015**

**Purpose**

This paper briefs Members on Hong Kong's occupational safety performance in the first half of 2015.

**Background**

2. In the past decade, the number of occupational injuries<sup>1</sup> decreased by 15.2% from 44 267 in 2005 to 37 523 in 2014, while the number of industrial accidents<sup>2</sup> decreased by 31% from 16 917 to 11 677 over the same period.

**Recent Statistics**

3. The number of industrial accidents for all sectors in the first half of 2015 was 5 334, down by 2.4% when compared with 5 463 in the same period of 2014, while the accident rate per 1 000 workers decreased by 4.8% from 18.0 to 17.1 (**Table 1**). Most accidents, except those of the construction industry, were of minor nature and mainly involved "slip, trip or fall on the same level" and "improper manual lifting or carrying".

---

<sup>1</sup> Occupational injuries refer to injury cases in workplaces reported under the Employees' Compensation Ordinance, resulting in death or incapacity for work of over three days.

<sup>2</sup> Industrial accidents refer to injuries and deaths arising from industrial activities in industrial undertakings as defined under the Factories and Industrial Undertakings Ordinance.

**Table 1 – Industrial Accidents in All Sectors**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2014 1 <sup>st</sup> Half	2015 1 <sup>st</sup> Half
<b>Fatal</b>	29	29	28	25	15	9 (- 40 %)
<b>Non-fatal</b>	13 629	12 518	11 792	11 652	5 448	5 325 (-2.3%)
<b>Total</b>	13 658	12 547	11 820	11 677	5 463	5 334 (-2.4%)
<b>Accident Rate/ 1 000 workers</b>	23.6	21.3	19.6	19.0	18.0	17.1 (-4.8%)

Notes: 1. Figures in brackets denote percentage change of the first half of 2015 when compared with the same period of 2014.  
2. The accident rates per thousand workers are rounded to one decimal place, whereas the relevant percentage change is calculated from unrounded accident rates.

4. There were nine industrial fatalities in the first half of 2015, of which seven occurred at construction sites. A breakdown of the industrial accidents by industry in the first half of 2015 is at **Annex 1**.

#### Industrial Accidents in the Construction Industry

5. There were 1 674 accidents in the construction industry in the first half of 2015, up by 9.2% when compared with 1 533 in the same period of 2014, while the number of fatal accidents decreased by 41.7% from 12 to seven over the same period. The accident rate per 1 000 workers was 36.3, down by 6.4% when compared with 38.7 in the same period of 2014 (**Table 2**). The construction industry recorded the highest number of fatalities and accident rate among all industries. A breakdown by type of accidents for the construction industry is at **Annex 2**.

6. As at end-October 2015, there were 17 fatal accidents in the construction sector, compared with 18 in the same period of 2014. Among the 17 construction fatalities, most of them involved persons falling from height (8 cases), struck by falling object (3 cases) and electrocution (3 cases).

**Table 2 – Industrial Accidents in the Construction Industry**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2014 1 <sup>st</sup> Half	2015 1 <sup>st</sup> Half
<b>Fatal</b>	23	24	22	20	12	7 (-41.7%)
<b>Non-fatal</b>	3 089	3 136	3 210	3 447	1 521	1 667 (+9.6%)
<b>Total</b>	3 112	3 160	3 232	3 467	1 533	1 674 (+9.2%)
<b>Accident Rate/ 1 000 workers</b>	49.7	44.3	40.8	41.9	38.7	36.3 (-6.4%)

- Notes: 1. Figures in brackets denote percentage change of the first half of 2015 when compared with the same period of 2014.  
2. The accident rates per thousand workers are rounded to one decimal place, whereas the relevant percentage change is calculated from unrounded accident rates.

Industrial Accidents in the Food and Beverage Services Sector

7. The number of industrial accidents in the food and beverage services sector topped those of all industries. In the first half of 2015, the number of accidents was 2 594, down by 1.9% when compared with 2 643 in the same period of 2014. The accident rate per 1 000 workers decreased from 21.9 to 21.3, down by 2.4% (**Table 3**). A breakdown of the accidents in the food and beverage services sector by type of accidents is at **Annex 3**.

**Table 3 – Industrial Accidents in the Food and Beverage Services Sector**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2014 1 <sup>st</sup> Half	2015 1 <sup>st</sup> Half
<b>Fatal</b>	0	1	0	0	0	0
<b>Non-fatal</b>	7 158	6 215	5 740	5 566	2 643	2 594 (-1.9%)
<b>Total</b>	7 158	6 216	5 740	5 566	2 643	2 594 (-1.9%)
<b>Accident Rate/ 1 000 workers</b>	30.9	26.4	24.2	22.9	21.9	21.3 (-2.4%)

- Notes: 1. Figures in brackets denote percentage change of the first half of 2015 when compared with the same period of 2014.  
2. The accident rates per thousand workers are rounded to one decimal place, whereas the relevant percentage change is calculated from unrounded accident rates.

## **Measures to Enhance Occupational Safety and Health**

8. The Labour Department (“LD”) strives to safeguard the safety and health of people at work through inspection and enforcement, publicity and promotion, as well as education and training, with a view to minimizing hazards at workplaces. LD continues to formulate comprehensive counter measures this year in light of the risks involved in the industries concerned.

### **(I) Construction Industry**

9. With the commencement of a number of mega works projects and a large amount of maintenance works being conducted for old buildings, the construction industry has continued to develop in recent years, with the construction workforce increased from over 55 000 in 2010 to over 92 000 in the first half of 2015. In face of the challenges posed by these developments to the occupational safety in the construction industry, LD has formulated a set of counter measures in collaboration with the trade associations, workers’ unions, the Construction Industry Council (“CIC”) and the Occupational Safety and Health Council (“OSHC”), including stepping up inspection, enforcement and advocating efforts, tackling systemic risks, launching safety accreditation and sponsorship schemes, and enhancing publicity and promotional activities.

### **Stepping up Inspection, Enforcement and Advocating Efforts**

10. LD has stepped up inspection and enforcement since the upsurge of construction projects in 2011/12. Apart from conducting over 50 000 regular site inspections each year, LD continues to launch special enforcement operations targeting at high-risk processes, such as work-at-height, lifting operation, electrical work and marine construction works. LD takes immediate enforcement action without prior warning upon discovery of breaches of work safety legislation. In the first nine months of 2015, LD issued a total of 1 798 suspension notices (“SNs”)/improvement notices (“INs”), and initiated 1 656 prosecutions concerning construction safety<sup>3</sup>.

11. LD is highly concerned about the serious and fatal accidents of the construction industry, particularly those related to fall-from-height. A large number of such accidents involved workers falling from truss-out bamboo scaffolds or places of work two to three metres high. LD has stepped up inspection and enforcement to deter unsafe work practices, and urged the industry stakeholders to comply with the safety legislation. In the first ten

---

<sup>3</sup> In 2011, LD issued a total of 1 108 SNs/INs, and initiated 1 259 prosecutions to the construction industry. Compared with the whole year of 2011, the enforcement figures of the first nine months of 2015 increased by 62.3%, and 31.5% respectively.

months of 2015, LD conducted special enforcement operations targeting work safety of repair, maintenance, alteration and addition (“RMAA”) works (including use, erection and dismantling of truss-out bamboo scaffolds). Over 350 SNs/INs were issued and around 260 prosecutions initiated as a result of these operations. LD also from time to time conducts regular inspections and district surprise inspections targeting at work safety on the use, erection and dismantling of truss-out bamboo scaffolds, and takes immediate actions when breaches of safety legislation are detected. LD issued an advisory letter in November this year to construction contractors and sub-contractors to urge the duty-holders to adopt adequate safety measures while working on, erecting and dismantling truss-out bamboo scaffolds. LD also issued Work Safety Alerts to contractors, workers’ unions, and professional organisations providing a brief account of the accidents involving truss-out bamboo scaffolds to prevent recurrence of similar accidents. The information was also uploaded on LD’s website.

12. To further raise the alertness of the industry towards hazards related to work-at-height and the potential risks associated with working two to three metres above ground, LD issued an advisory letter in June this year to construction contractors and sub-contractors to urge them to comply with the requirements of occupational safety and health (“OSH”) legislation and take effective measures while carrying out work-at-height activities and working above ground, including the use of a suitable working platform or other safe means of support instead of substandard ladders or scaffolds.

13. As regards the work safety of sea-based construction works, apart from conducting surprise site inspections, LD has been organising joint enforcement operations with the Marine Department (“MD”) and has established a referral mechanism to follow-up in a timely manner any unsafe working condition to tackle work practices contravening safety requirements for sea-based construction works. Pursuant to the relevant OSH legislation, LD continues to urge employers/contractors to assess whether workers engaged in construction works adjacent to or over water are liable to fall with a risk of drowning, and to provide secure fencing and rescue equipment at workplaces with such risks. LD also requires employers to ensure that their employees wear lifejackets if their work involves drowning hazards. LD will keep up with its enforcement and publicity efforts and will, together with other relevant works departments, consider stepping up on-site monitoring of work safety and strengthening safety audits on systemic matters.

14. In a bid to raise the level of penalty for non-compliance with safety requirements, LD submits comprehensive information to the court for reference in sentencing. Such information includes the serious consequences arising from the accidents in question, the upward trend of the number of accidents

concerned, and the highest penalty imposed on similar cases in the past, etc. Depending on the circumstances of individual cases, LD will request the Department of Justice to consider filing a review or an appeal to the court in respect of the conviction and the penalty when necessary, to strength the deterrent effect. The fines imposed by the court on convicted cases related to fatal industrial accidents in the construction industry have increased notably in recent years when compared with the past.

### Tackling Systemic Risks

15. With regard to OSH of the major works projects, LD, through stepping up liaison with the project proponents including government works departments, urges the contractors concerned to enhance site safety management systems in respect of high-risk processes (such as operation of heavy machinery and sea-based construction works etc). Examples include strengthening professional resident site staff's participation in monitoring work safety, and enhancement of safety audits for major works projects so as to eliminate potential work hazards. To curb systemic safety risks at source more effectively, LD continues to urge contractors and site management personnel to incorporate, in a timely manner, safety elements in the work method statements and design during the project design, tendering and preparatory stages as well as the construction phase.

16. To further safeguard work-at-height safety, LD met with major infrastructure project proponents (including government works departments) in July this year, and requested them to take effective steps, including inclusion of the related safety measures in the works contracts concerned, to urge their contractors and sub-contractors to use suitable mobile working platforms, step platforms and hop-up platforms while carrying out work-at-height activities (including work-above-ground).

17. In view of the spate of serious incidents involving work-at-height, lifting operation, tunnelling works, falsework and electrical work in recent years, LD has conducted safety audits on these processes and analyses of their underlying systemic risks with a view to formulating relevant preventive measures. LD has conveyed the relevant systemic safety problems and preventive measures to contractors of the industry. Through the issue of systemic safety alerts from time to time, LD appeals to registered safety officers ("RSOs") and registered safety auditors ("RSAs") to apply the safety management principles when discharging their statutory duties in advising their employers/clients on the preventive measures. RSOs and RSAs have been reminded of the importance of taking proactive steps to ensure that their employers/clients are fully aware of the potential adverse implications and

consequences if their employers/clients overrule or neglect their advice. In June this year, LD issued an advisory letter on prevention of heat stroke at work to all RSOs, reminding them of the relevant hazard control system and safety precautions, and urging them to provide adequate and appropriate safety advice to their employers/clients. The aforesaid systemic safety alerts on high-risk processes and prevention of heat stroke at work have also been uploaded onto LD's website for reference by the industry and the Green Card training course providers.

18. To heighten the industry's awareness of the systemic safety problems and the need to implement proper preventive measures, LD from time to time organises thematic large-scale promotional and educational programmes. LD, in collaboration with OSHC, organised the "Safety Seminar on Falsework Safety", "Work-at-height Safety Forum cum Safety Equipment Exhibition" and "Conference on Confined Space Work Safety" from March to August this year.

#### Safety Accreditation and Sponsorship Scheme

19. LD, in collaboration with OSHC, has launched various safety accreditation and sponsorship schemes in recent years to encourage enterprises of different trades, in particular small and medium-sized enterprises ("SMEs"), to take proactive measures to safeguard the OSH of their employees.

20. This year, LD, in collaboration with OSHC, continues to promote the "OSH Star Enterprise Safety Accreditation Scheme" for the RMAA industry. The Scheme covers provision of safety training, subsidies for the purchase of fall arresting devices and safety audits for small and medium-sized RMAA contractors, and the offer of premium discounts up to 50% to those contractors accredited under the Scheme through collaboration with the insurance sector. As at end of September 2015, 30 small and medium-sized contractors had been accredited; and OSHC is processing a few dozens of other applications. OSHC has uploaded the "Star Enterprises Roster" of accredited enterprises onto its website. Besides, LD, in collaboration with the property management sector, is in the course of publishing a promotional leaflet in relation to scaffolding work safety to enhance the safety awareness of property owners and occupants. The leaflet will introduce to them the "OSH Star Enterprise Safety Accreditation Scheme" to help them identify small and medium-sized RMAA contractors which are conscious about work safety. The leaflet will also highlight the negative consequence that an industrial accident could cause to a property.

21. Following the launching of the "Mobile Working Platform Sponsorship Scheme for SMEs" in April 2013, LD, in collaboration with OSHC, introduced the "Light-Duty Working Platform Sponsorship Scheme for SMEs"

in April 2015 to subsidize small and medium-sized contractors to purchase working platforms, including step platforms and hop-up platforms, for carrying out light duty work at special working environments (for example at restrictive spaces) so as to protect work safety of more workers. OSHC received 3 045 applications for “Mobile Working Platform Sponsorship Scheme for SMEs” and approved more than 2 500 applications. More than 28 000 workers have benefited from the Scheme. For the “Light Duty Working Platform Sponsorship Scheme for SMEs”, OSHC received 2 671 applications and approved more than 1 500 applications, benefiting more than 17 500 workers. The two Schemes have received overwhelming response from the industry, and have helped raise workers’ safety awareness towards working above ground.

### Enhancing Publicity and Promotional Activities

22. LD, in collaboration with OSHC and related organisations of the construction industry, co-organised the “Construction Industry Safety Award Scheme” again in October this year to celebrate contractors and construction industry practitioners with outstanding safety performance. Besides, LD continues to support workers’ unions and organisations in organising site safety talks this year, during which family members of the victims of industrial accidents will share with frontline workers the causes of accidents, the prevention measures as well as the grief they suffered, for the purpose of heightening workers’ vigilance on safety at work. LD also supports workers’ unions and organisations to stage roving exhibitions at locations near renovation and repair worksites to directly promulgate safety knowledge of work-at-height, work in hot weather, and electrical work to workers and the general public; and to organise on-going OSH promotional campaign for the electrical and mechanical sector, including talks, seminars and outreach promotional visits to construction sites. In addition, a series of TV and radio Announcements in the Public Interests (“APIs”) on improper use of ladders is broadcast in TV and radio in 2015.

23. LD from time to time organises safety seminars on work-over-water safety for the industry. In September 2015, LD co-organised with MD and OSHC a safety conference on “Safety in Construction Works Over/Near Water”. LD also, in collaboration with MD, organised five safety briefings from June to October 2015 for site management staff of the project consultants and the contractors undertaking the Hongkong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Project as well as the workers concerned. LD also published a set of safety guidelines related to sea-based construction works to raise safety awareness on works over water, and reminded employers/contractors concerned of their responsibilities to provide relevant sea-based works safety training for the construction workers.



24. In addition, LD from time to time organises safety forums and seminars to instill work safety culture in construction workers. LD has also produced simple and reader-friendly OSH promotional leaflets in ethnic languages (including Hindi, Nepali and Pakistani) for ethnic minority workers so as to enhance their OSH awareness.

## (II) Food and Beverage Services Sector

25. With regard to the occupational safety of the Food and Beverage Services Sector, LD, in collaboration with OSHC, organised a catering OSH forum in March 2015 to strengthen the occupational safety awareness of the catering employees. LD, in collaboration with OSHC and related organisations, launched the “Catering Industry Safety Award Scheme” again in July 2015. Knowing that some SMEs may have difficulties in implementing OSH measures owing to the lack of resources, OSHC continues to implement the “Outstanding OSH Restaurant – Pilot Scheme on Catering Safety Accreditation” for the catering industry in 2015 to further improve the work safety of catering industry practitioners, and to encourage the industry to improve tidiness and cleanliness standards at workplaces. Relevant safety training has been provided to the employees of those enterprises participating in the Scheme to enhance their OSH awareness. The enterprises may also participate in the “Catering 5S Good Housekeeping Plan” in order to improve the workplace safety and tidiness and cleanliness standards. Enterprises meeting the audit requirements will be presented with an “Outstanding OSH Catering Restaurant Certificate” by OSHC, plus a subsidy of up to \$5,000 for the purchase of safety standard-conforming slip resistant shoes, cut resistant gloves and heat resistant gloves. As at end-September 2015, around 850 catering establishments had participated in the Scheme.

26. OSHC completed a survey on the “OSH performance of the catering industry in Hong Kong” in 2014, revealing that frontline workers of the catering industry had been in lack of OSH training and a lot of catering establishments had not provided suitable personal protective equipment to workers of different positions. There was ample room for improvement in the safety management of the catering industry. In view of this, OSHC established a “Catering Safety and Health Steering Committee” to integrate its services in publicity and promotion, education, training, research and sponsorship schemes for the catering industry, with a view to further promoting and enhancing the work safety standards of the industry.

27. In addition, a series of TV and radio APIs on work safety of the food and beverage services sector is broadcast in 2015. LD organises regular health talks for employers and employees of the industry to enhance their occupational health awareness. In the first nine months of 2015, LD organised 291 such occupational health talks.

(III) Transportation Services Sector

28. Apart from the construction industry and the food and beverage services sector, LD also attaches great importance to the occupational safety of the transportation services sector, particularly work safety concerning tail lift operation. After consultation with the industry, LD revised the Guidance Notes on “Prevention of Trapping Hazard of Tail Lifts” in 2015, urging duty-holders to further ensure the work safety of tail lift operation. LD, in collaboration with OSHC and the Hong Kong Productivity Council, organised the “Safety Seminar on Tail Lifts Operation” in November this year to promulgate and distribute the revised Guidance Notes. LD will continue to adopt a multi-pronged approach of inspection and enforcement, publicity and promotion, as well as education and training to safeguard the occupational safety of the employees concerned.

**Preventive Measures for Heat Stroke**

29. LD has in recent years strengthened inspections to construction sites and other workplaces with a higher risk of heat stroke during summer and taken enforcement actions against contractors or employers not taking appropriate heat stroke preventive measures. From April to September 2015, LD conducted over 30 300 inspections with 27 warnings and one IN issued. Over the years, LD has also been collaborating with relevant organisations to organise a series of publicity and educational activities, including distributing relevant guidelines and risk assessment checklists, organising health talks, issuing press releases in light of weather conditions, publishing feature articles and broadcasting publicity videos and APIs through various media, and conducting promotional visits to outdoor workplaces. In addition, LD issued an advisory letter to major construction contractors in June 2015, urging them to strengthen the work safety measures to eliminate or reduce the risk of heat stroke of workers on construction sites. Similar letters were also issued to relevant workers’ unions and workers’ organisations which were asked to convey the safety message to their members in order to raise their awareness of heat stroke prevention.

30. Besides, the “Guidelines on Site Safety Measures for Working in Hot Weather” issued by CIC recommends the industry to give an extra 15-minute rest break for workers in the morning during the hot weather months from May to September every year on top of the regular 30-minute rest period in the afternoon work session in order to prevent heat stroke at work. During inspections to construction sites in these hot weather months, LD will take note of whether contractors have followed the guidelines to arrange extra rest breaks for workers.

### **Way Forward**

31. LD will continue to work in close partnership with related organisations, such as OSHC, CIC, trade associations, workers’ unions, professional bodies and other government bureaux/departments to foster OSH through enforcement, promotion and publicity.

### **Advice Sought**

32. Members are invited to offer views on the above measures.

Labour and Welfare Bureau  
Labour Department  
November 2015

**Annex 1**  
**附件一**

**Industrial Accidents in All Workplaces in the 1<sup>st</sup> Half of 2015**  
**- analysed by Industry Section**

**二零一五年上半年所有工作地點之工業意外個案 - 按行業主類分析**

Industry Section 行業主類	1 <sup>st</sup> Half of 2014 二零一四年 上半年	1 <sup>st</sup> Half of 2015 二零一五年 上半年	Change 增減	Percentage Change 增減率
Agriculture, forestry and fishing 農業、林業及漁業	0	0	---	n.a.
Mining and quarrying 採礦及採石業	0	1	1	n.a.
Manufacturing 製造業	828	812	-16	-1.9%
Electricity, gas and waste Management 電力、燃氣及廢棄物管理	41	27	-14	-34.1%
Construction 建造業	1 533 (12)	1 674 (7)	141	9.2%
Import/export, wholesale and retail trades 進出口貿易、批發及零售業	0	0	---	n.a.
Transportation, storage, postal and courier services 運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務	324 (3)	142 (1)	-182	-56.2%
Accommodation and food services 住宿及膳食服務	2 643	2 594	-49	-1.9%
Information and communications 資訊及通訊	3	18	15	500.0%
Financing and insurance 金融及保險	0	0	---	n.a.
Real estate 地產	0	0	---	n.a.
Professional and business services 專業及商用服務	0	0	---	n.a.
Public administration, and social and personal services 公共行政以及社會及個人服務	91	66 (1)	-25	-27.5%
Other industries 其他行業	0	0	---	n.a.
<b>TOTAL 總數</b>	<b>5 463 (15)</b>	<b>5 334 (9)</b>	<b>-129</b>	<b>-2.4%</b>

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 which has also been included in the number of accidents.
3. The above accident figures are recorded as at 29 September 2015.
4. The above statistics are compiled based on the Hong Kong Standard Industrial Classification Version 2.0.
5. "n.a." means not applicable.

註釋:

1. 工業意外是指《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，數字已包括在意外數目內。
3. 上列意外數字為截至 2015 年 9 月 29 日所記錄的數字。
4. 以上的統計數字是按《香港標準行業分類 2.0 版》編製。
5. "n.a." 是指不適用。

**Annex 2**  
**附件二**

**Industrial Accidents in Construction Industry in the 1<sup>st</sup> Half of 2015**  
**- analysed by Type of Accident**  
**二零一五年上半年建造業之工業意外個案 - 按意外類別分析**

Type of Accident 意外類別	1 <sup>st</sup> Half of 2014 二零一四年上半年	1 <sup>st</sup> Half of 2015 二零一五年上半年	Change 增減
Trapped in or between objects 受困於物件之內或物件之間	82 (1)	79	-3
Injured whilst lifting or carrying 提舉或搬運物件時受傷	205	311	106
Slip, trip or fall on same level 滑倒、絆倒或在同一高度跌倒	388	416	28
Fall of person from height 人體從高處墮下	166 (4)	160 (3)	-6
Striking against fixed or stationary object 與固定或不動的物件碰撞	163	154	-9
Striking against or struck by moving object 被移動物件或與移動物件碰撞	272 (2)	253	-19
Stepping on object 踏在物件上	3	5	2
Exposure to or contact with harmful substance 暴露於有害物質中或接觸有害物質	12	5	-7
Contact with electricity or electric discharge 觸電或接觸放出的電流	2 (1)	2 (1)	---
Trapped by collapsing or overturning object 受困於倒塌或翻側的物件	0	1	1
Struck by falling object 遭墮下的物件撞擊	25 (3)	51 (3)	26
Struck by moving vehicle 遭移動中的車輛撞倒	7	20	13
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	103	113	10
Drowning 遇溺	0	0	---
Exposure to fire 火警燒傷	3 (1)	3	---
Exposure to explosion 爆炸受傷	0	5	5
Injured by hand tool 被手工具所傷	54	52	-2
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	12	11	-1
Injured by animal 被動物所傷	1	0	-1
Injured in workplace violence 於工作場所暴力事件中受傷	0	0	---
Others 其他類別	35	33	-2
<b>TOTAL</b> 總數	<b>1 533 (12)</b>	<b>1 674 (7)</b>	<b>141</b>

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 which has also been included in the number of accidents.
- 3 The above accident figures are recorded as at 29 September 2015.

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，數字已包括在意外數目內。
- 3 上列意外數字為截至 2015 年 9 月 29 日所記錄的數字。

**Annex 3**  
**附件三**

**Industrial Accidents in Food and Beverage Services in the 1<sup>st</sup> Half of 2015**  
**- analysed by Type of Accident**

**二零一五年上半年餐飲服務業之工業意外個案 - 按意外類別分析**

Type of Accident 意外類別		1 <sup>st</sup> Half of 2014 二零一四年上半年	1 <sup>st</sup> Half of 2015 二零一五年上半年	Change 增減
Trapped in or between objects	受困於物件之內或物件之間	21	38	17
Injured whilst lifting or carrying	提舉或搬運物件時受傷	430	472	42
Slip, trip or fall on same level	滑倒、絆倒或在同一高度跌倒	525	511	-14
Fall of person from height	人體從高處墮下	22	11	-11
Striking against fixed or stationary object	與固定或不動的物件碰撞	243	237	-6
Striking against or struck by moving object	被移動物件或與移動物件碰撞	143	132	-11
Stepping on object	踏在物件上	1	1	---
Exposure to or contact with harmful substance	暴露於有害物質中或接觸有害物質	32	32	---
Contact with electricity or electric discharge	觸電或接觸放出的電流	0	3	3
Trapped by collapsing or overturning object	受困於倒塌或翻側的物件	0	1	1
Struck by falling object	遭墮下的物件撞擊	16	13	-3
Struck by moving vehicle	遭移動中的車輛撞倒	15	6	-9
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	37	42	5
Drowning	遇溺	0	0	---
Exposure to fire	火警燒傷	2	9	7
Exposure to explosion	爆炸受傷	0	0	---
Injured by hand tool	被手工具所傷	547	477	-70
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	569	557	-12
Injured by animal	被動物所傷	5	10	5
Injured in workplace violence	於工作場所暴力事件中受傷	0	0	---
Others	其他類別	35	42	7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>總數</b>	<b>2 643</b>	<b>2 594</b>	<b>-49</b>

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 which has also been included in the number of accidents.
- 3 The above accident figures are recorded as at 29 September 2015.

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，數字已包括在意外數目內。
- 3 上列意外數字為截至 2015 年 9 月 29 日所記錄的數字。