

For information on
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Legislative Council Panel on Manpower

Hong Kong's Occupational Safety Performance in 2015

Purpose

This paper briefs Members on Hong Kong's occupational safety performance in 2015.

Occupational Safety Performance

2. In 2015, the number of occupational injuries¹ was 35 852, representing a drop of 4.5% over 37 523 in 2014. The injury rate per 1 000 employees was 12.1 in 2015, down by 5.6% when compared with 12.8 in 2014 (**Table 1**).

Table 1 – Occupational Injuries

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Fatal cases	191	196	188	210	177 (-15.7%)
Non-fatal cases	40 387	39 711	37 839	37 313	35 675 (-4.4%)
Total	40 578	39 907	38 027	37 523	35 852 (-4.5%)
Injury Rate/1 000 employees	14.6	14.1	13.2	12.8	12.1 (-5.6%)

Notes: 1. Figures in brackets denote change of 2015 when compared with 2014.

2. The accident rates per thousand workers are rounded to one decimal place, whereas the relevant percentage changes are calculated from unrounded accident rates.

¹ 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.

3. The number of industrial accidents² for all sectors in 2015 was 11 497, down by 1.5% when compared with 11 677 in 2014; while the accident rate per 1 000 workers also decreased by 3.5% from 19.0 to 18.4 (**Table 2**). The accidents mainly involved “slip, trip or fall on the same level” and “incorrect manual lifting or carrying”.

Table 2 – Industrial Accidents

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Fatal cases	29	29	28	25	24 (-4%)
Non-fatal cases	13 629	12 518	11 792	11 652	11 473 (-1.5%)
Total	13 658	12 547	11 820	11 677	11 497 (-1.5%)
Accident Rate/1 000 workers	23.6	21.3	19.6	19.0	18.4 (-3.5%)

Notes: 1. Figures in brackets denote change of 2015 when compared with 2014.

2. The accident rates per thousand workers are rounded to one decimal place, whereas the relevant percentage changes are calculated from unrounded accident rates.

4. In 2015, there were 177 occupational fatalities, including 24 industrial accidents among which 19 occurred in the construction industry, two in the manufacturing industry, two in the transport and warehouse services, and one in vehicle repairing respectively. The remaining cases included non-industrial accidents³, natural deaths, cases outside Hong Kong, and cases happening on vessels, etc. In 2014, there were 210 occupational fatalities, including 25 industrial fatalities among which 20 occurred in the construction industry. A breakdown of the industrial accidents by industry in 2015 is at **Annex 1**. In 2016 (as at end May), there were seven industrial fatalities, six of which occurred at construction sites.

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

³ Non-industrial accidents refer to accidents occurring during work at workplaces in Hong Kong that are under the jurisdiction of the Occupational Safety and Health Ordinance (but excluding those in industrial undertakings). There were a total of 13 such cases in 2015, including 10 traffic accident cases.

Industrial Accidents in the Construction Industry

5. There were 3 723 accidents in the construction industry in 2015, up by 7.4% when compared with 3 467 in 2014. The accident rate per 1 000 workers was 39.1 in 2015, down by 6.5% when compared with 41.9 in 2014 (**Table 3**). A breakdown by type of accident for the construction industry is at **Annex 2**.

6. There were 19 construction fatalities in 2015, most of which involved persons falling from height (9 cases), electrocution (3 cases) and persons struck by falling object (3 cases). Of the nine fall-from-height fatalities, four workers fell from bamboo scaffolds. The remaining five cases involved fall from a fragile structure, opening, working platform, external wall of building and landing of staircase respectively. In 2016 (as at end May), there were six construction fatalities which involved persons falling from height (four cases), electrocution (one case) and persons struck by moving object (one case).

Table 3 – Industrial Accidents in the Construction Industry

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Fatal cases	23	24	22	20	19 (-5%)
Non-fatal cases	3 089	3 136	3 210	3 447	3 704 (+7.5%)
Total	3 112	3 160	3 232	3 467	3 723 (+7.4%)
Accident Rate/ 1 000 workers	49.7	44.3	40.8	41.9	39.1 (-6.5%)

Notes: 1. Figures in brackets denote change in 2015 when compared with 2014.

2. The accident rates per thousand workers are rounded to one decimal place, whereas the relevant percentage changes are 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 all industries. The number of accidents decreased to 5 386 in 2015, down by 3.2% when compared with 5 566 in 2014. The accident rate per 1 000 workers also saw a decrease from 22.9 to 22.1, down by 3.3% (**Table 4**). A breakdown of the accidents by type of accident is at **Annex 3**.

Table 4 – Industrial Accidents in the Food and Beverage Services Sector

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Fatal cases	0	1	0	0	0
Non-fatal cases	7 158	6 215	5 740	5 566	5 386 (-3.2%)
Total	7 158	6 216	5 740	5 566	5 386 (-3.2%)
Accident Rate/1 000 workers	30.9	26.4	24.2	22.9	22.1 (-3.3%)

Notes: 1. Figures in brackets denote change in 2015 when compared with 2014.

2. The accident rates per thousand workers are rounded to one decimal place, whereas the relevant percentage changes are calculated from unrounded accident rates.

Counter Measures

8. The Labour Department (“LD”) continues 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 is particularly concerned about the occupational safety performance of the construction industry and the food and beverage industry, as the number of fatalities and the accident rate in the construction industry topped all industries, while the food and beverage industry recorded the highest number of industrial accidents among all industries.

Measures to Enhance Occupational Safety

(I) Construction Industry

9. The construction industry has continued to thrive in recent years, with the construction workforce increasing notably from over 62 000 in 2011 to over 95 000 in 2015. In the face of the challenges posed by the construction boom to the occupational safety in the industry, LD has formulated a set of counter measures including stepping up inspection, enforcement and advocating efforts, tackling systemic risks, enhancing publicity and promotional activities, and in collaboration with the trade associations, workers’ unions, the Construction Industry Council (“CIC”), and the Occupational Safety and Health Council (“OSHC”), etc., launching safety accreditation and sponsorship schemes.

Stepping up Inspection and Enforcement Efforts

10. On enforcement, LD continues to step up inspection and enforcement efforts to cope with the increasing number of construction projects. Apart from conducting over 50 000 regular site inspections each year, LD launches special enforcement operations targeting at high-risk processes, such as work-at-height, lifting operations, electrical work, marine construction works, etc. LD will take immediate enforcement action without prior warning upon discovery of breaches of work safety legislation. In 2015, LD issued a total of 776 suspension notices (“SNs”) and 1 720 improvement notices (“INs”), and initiated 2 000 prosecutions concerning construction safety.

11. In light of the occurrence of many serious or fatal accidents involving “persons falling from height” in the construction industry, and a large number of such accidents involving workers falling from truss-out bamboo scaffolds or places of work two to three metres above ground, LD has stepped up inspection and enforcement accordingly to deter unsafe work practices, and urged industry stakeholders to comply with the safety legislation. In 2015, LD conducted several special enforcement operations targeting at work safety of repair, maintenance, alteration and addition (“RMAA”) works (including erection, dismantling and use of truss-out bamboo scaffolds). 517 SNs/INs were issued and 295 prosecutions initiated as a result of these operations. LD also from time to time conducted regular inspections and district surprise inspections targeting at work safety of the erection, dismantling and use of truss-out bamboo scaffolds, and took immediate actions when breaches of safety legislation were detected.

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 mid-2015 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 scaffolds or ladders. In late 2015, LD further issued an advisory letter to construction contractors and sub-contractors to urge the duty-holders to adopt appropriate safety measures during the erection, dismantling and use of truss-out bamboo scaffolds. Besides, LD also issued Work Safety Alerts to contractors, workers’ unions, and professional organizations of safety practitioners. The Alerts provided a brief account of the accidents involving work-above-ground and truss-out bamboo scaffolds to prevent recurrence of similar accidents. The information was also uploaded onto LD’s website.

13. As regards work safety of sea-based construction works, apart from conducting surprise site inspections, LD continues to organize joint enforcement operations with the Marine Department (“MD”). LD also followed up on any unsafe working condition with the project proponents and contractors in a timely manner through the referral mechanism established with MD to tackle unsafe work practices of sea-based construction works. Pursuant to the relevant OSH legislation, LD urges employers/contractors to assess whether workers engaged in construction works adjacent to or over water are liable to fall and drowning risks, 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 further stepping up on-site monitoring of work safety and strengthening safety audits on systemic matters.

14. LD continued to seek heavier penalty for duty holders and strengthen its deterrent effect for the sake of enhancing OSH through a range of efforts. LD submits comprehensive information to the court for reference in sentencing. Such information includes the serious consequences arising from the accidents in question, 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. With the implementation of the above-mentioned measures, 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 continued, through stepping up liaison with the project proponents including government works departments, to urge the contractors concerned to enhance site safety management systems in respect of high-risk processes. 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 continued to urge contractors and site management personnel to incorporate, in a timely manner, safety elements in the work method statements during project design, tendering and preparatory stages as well as the construction phase.

16. To further safeguard work-at-height safety, LD continued to request major infrastructure project proponents (including government works departments) 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, etc. while carrying out work-at-height/work-above-ground activities. LD also stepped up engagement with the scaffolding and property management industries to promote to them work-at-height safety. Besides, to reduce the risk of head injury caused by falling from height, LD stepped up publicity efforts to promote the use of safety helmets with chin straps.

17. LD is highly concerned about serious incidents involving high risk processes and conducted in-depth safety audits and analyses of the underlying systemic risks of these high risk processes with a view to formulating relevant preventive measures. LD conveyed the relevant systemic safety problems and preventive measures to the industry. Through the issuance of systemic safety alerts from time to time, LD appealed 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 were reminded of the importance of taking proactive steps to ensure that their employers/clients were fully aware of the potential adverse implications and consequences if their employers/clients overruled or neglected their advice. In June 2015, LD issued a systemic safety alert on prevention of heat stroke at work and issued letters to all RSOs and RSAs, 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 systemic safety alert was uploaded onto LD’s website.

18. On the other hand, LD together with the CIC and OSHC is revising the content of the Construction Work Green Card Full Course. The revision mainly includes enhancement of the content of practical training and analysis of serious accidents. The revision aims to make the content and mode of delivery of the course more relevant to the practical need of the course participants and to better equip them with the OSH knowledge they need at work.

19. In addition, to heighten the industry’s awareness of the systemic safety problems and the need to implement proper preventive measures, LD from time to time organizes large-scale thematic promotional and educational programmes. LD, in collaboration with OSHC, organized 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 2015.

Safety Accreditation and Sponsorship Scheme

20. In collaboration with OSHC, LD 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.

21. In 2015, LD, in collaboration with OSHC, continued 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 bamboo scaffolding contractors accredited under the Scheme through collaboration with the insurance sector. As at the end of May 2016, 35 small and medium-sized contractors had been accredited; and OSHC was processing a few dozens of other applications. OSHC 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.

22. Following the launch 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 light-duty working platforms, including step platforms and hop-up platforms, for carrying out light duty work at special working environments (like restrictive spaces) so as to protect work safety of more workers. Application for the two aforementioned sponsorship schemes closed on 30 September 2015. OSHC approved more than 2 800 applications and 2 400 applications respectively for the two schemes, benefiting nearly 60 000 workers. In furtherance of the fruitful result brought forth by the two schemes, LD will continue to promote the use of proper means for work-above-ground safety through working with stakeholders. OSHC published a set of safety guidelines with pictorial illustrations on safe use of the mobile working platforms and light-duty working platforms for dissemination to the public. CIC is considering to publish an industry guide on work-above-ground operation by making reference to the content of the above safety guidelines.

23. In addition, LD in collaboration with OSHC launched a new sponsorship scheme in May this year to sponsor SMEs to purchase portable residual current devices (commonly known as PRCD) which comply with

relevant safety standard. A PRCD will automatically cut off power supply to an electrical tool when the device detects electricity leakage from the electrical tool. PRCD therefore enhances electrical work safety and prevents occurrence of accidents.

Enhancing Publicity and Promotional Activities

24 LD, in collaboration with OSHC and related organizations of the construction industry, co-organized the “Construction Industry Safety Award Scheme” again in October 2015 to celebrate contractors and construction industry practitioners with outstanding safety performance. LD continued to support workers’ unions in organizing site safety talks in 2015, during which family members of the victims of industrial accidents shared 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 supported workers’ organizations 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 organize 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 was broadcast in TV and radio in 2015.

25. LD from time to time organized safety seminars on work-over-water safety for the industry, including a safety conference on “Safety in Construction Works Over/Near Water” co-organized with MD and OSHC in September 2015. LD also organized together with MD six safety briefings from June to November 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, in collaboration with MD, 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.

26. Besides, LD from time to time organized safety forums and seminars to instill work safety culture in construction workers. LD also produced simple, reader-friendly and picture-based 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

27. In addition to the regular surprise inspection and enforcement action, LD launched special enforcement operations targeting at catering safety in 2015. LD conducted over 3 300 surprise inspections with about 130 prosecutions initiated as well as more than 130 INs and about 780 warnings issued.

28. With regard to publicity and promotion, LD, in collaboration with OSHC, organized a catering OSH forum in March 2015 to strengthen the occupational safety awareness of the catering employees. LD, in collaboration with OSHC and related organizations, launched again the “Catering Industry Safety Award Scheme” in July 2015. Knowing that some SMEs might have difficulties in implementing OSH measures owing to the lack of resources, OSHC continued 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 was provided to the employees of those enterprises participating in the Scheme to enhance their OSH awareness. The enterprises could 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 were presented with an “Outstanding OSH Catering Restaurant Certificate” by OSHC, together with 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 the end of May 2016, around 820 catering establishments had participated in the Scheme.

29. 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 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 like 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.

30. In addition, a series of TV and radio APIs on work safety of the food and beverage services sector was broadcast in 2015. LD continues to organize regular health talks for employers and employees of the industry to enhance their occupational health awareness. In 2015, LD organized around 400 occupational health talks for employees of the catering industry.

Way Forward

31. LD will continue to work in close partnership with related organizations, 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
June 2016

Industrial Accidents in All Workplaces in 2015
- analysed by Industry Section
二零一五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	2014 二零一四年	2015 二零一五年	Change 增減	Percentage Change 增減率
Agriculture, forestry and fishing 農業、林業及漁業	0	0	0	not applicable 不適用
Mining and quarrying 採礦及採石業	0	1	1	not applicable 不適用
Manufacturing 製造業	1 787	1 675 (2)	-112	-6.3%
Electricity, gas and waste management 電力、燃氣及廢棄物管理	79 (1)	56	-23	-29.1%
Construction 建造業	3 467 (20)	3 723 (19)	256	7.4%
Import/export, wholesale and retail trades 進出口貿易、批發及零售業	0	0	0	not applicable 不適用
Transportation, storage, postal and courier services 運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務	558 (4)	466 (2)	-92	-16.5%
Accommodation and food services 住宿及膳食服務	5 566	5 386	-180	-3.2%
Information and communications 資訊及通訊	14	19	5	35.7%
Financing and insurance 金融及保險	0	0	0	not applicable 不適用
Real estate 地產	0	0	0	not applicable 不適用
Professional and business services 專業及商用服務	0	0	0	not applicable 不適用
Public administration, and social and personal services 公共行政以及社會及個人服務	206	171 (1)	-35	-17.0%
Other industries 其他行業	0	0	0	not applicable 不適用
TOTAL 總數	11 677 (25)	11 497 (24)	-180	-1.5%

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 26 March 2016.
4. The above statistics are compiled based on the Hong Kong Standard Industrial Classification Version 2.0.

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 2016 年 3 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。

Industrial Accidents in Construction Industry in 2015
- analysed by Type of Accident

二零一五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	2014 二零一四年	2015 二零一五年	Change 增減
Trapped in or between objects 受困於物件之內或物件之間	203 (2)	159 (1)	-44
Injured whilst lifting or carrying 提舉或搬運物件時受傷	447	669	222
Slip, trip or fall on same level 滑倒、絆倒或在同一高度跌倒	855	927	72
Fall of person from height 人體從高處墮下	372 (7)	376 (9)	4
Striking against fixed or stationary object 與固定或不動的物件碰撞	387	377	-10
Striking against or struck by moving object 被移動物件或與移動物件碰撞	640 (2)	573 (1)	-67
Stepping on object 踏在物件上	9	11	2
Exposure to or contact with harmful substance 暴露於有害物質中或接觸有害物質	24	15	-9
Contact with electricity or electric discharge 觸電或接觸放出的電流	12 (2)	8 (3)	-4
Trapped by collapsing or overturning object 受困於倒塌或翻側的物件	4	2	-2
Struck by falling object 遭墮下的物件撞擊	68 (5)	110 (3)	42
Struck by moving vehicle 遭移動中的車輛撞倒	25	35 (1)	10
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	213	230	17
Drowning 遇溺	0	0	0
Exposure to fire 火警燒傷	3 (1)	6	3
Exposure to explosion 爆炸受傷	2	5	3
Injured by hand tool 被手工具所傷	106	140	34
Injured by fall of ground 泥土傾瀉受傷	0	0	0
Asphyxiation 窒息	1 (1)	1 (1)	0
Contact with hot surface or substance 觸及灼熱表面或物質	23	20	-3
Injured by animal 被動物所傷	0	1	1
Injured in workplace violence 於工作場所暴力事件中受傷	0	0	0
Others 其他類別	73	58	-15
TOTAL 總數	3 467 (20)	3 723 (19)	256

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 March 2016.

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 2016 年 3 月 29 日所記錄的數字。

**Industrial Accidents in Food and Beverage Services in 2015
- analysed by Type of Accident**

二零一五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	2014 二零一四年	2015 二零一五年	Change 增減
Trapped in or between objects 受困於物件之內或物件之間	66	67	1
Injured whilst lifting or carrying 提舉或搬運物件時受傷	842	952	110
Slip, trip or fall on same level 滑倒、絆倒或在同一高度跌倒	1 072	1 003	-69
Fall of person from height 人體從高處墮下	33	27	-6
Striking against fixed or stationary object 與固定或不動的物件碰撞	530	503	-27
Striking against or struck by moving object 被移動物件或與移動物件碰撞	338	314	-24
Stepping on object 踏在物件上	2	1	-1
Exposure to or contact with harmful substance 暴露於有害物質中或接觸有害物質	52	51	-1
Contact with electricity or electric discharge 觸電或接觸放出的電流	3	5	2
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	31	36	5
Struck by moving vehicle 遭移動中的車輛撞倒	28	15	-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	85	86	1
Drowning 遇溺	0	0	0
Exposure to fire 火警燒傷	9	13	4
Exposure to explosion 爆炸受傷	1	1	0
Injured by hand tool 被手工具所傷	1 186	1 034	-152
Injured by fall of ground 泥土傾瀉受傷	0	0	0
Asphyxiation 窒息	0	0	0
Contact with hot surface or substance 觸及灼熱表面或物質	1 208	1 196	-12
Injured by animal 被動物所傷	3	18	15
Injured in workplace violence 於工作場所暴力事件中受傷	0	0	0
Others 其他類別	77	63	-14
TOTAL 總數	5 566	5 386	-180

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. The above accident figures are recorded as at 29 March 2016.

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. 上列意外數字為截至 2016 年 3 月 29 日所記錄的數字。