

For information on
15 November 2016

Legislative Council Panel on Manpower

Hong Kong's Occupational Safety Performance in the First Half of 2016

Purpose

This paper briefs Members on Hong Kong's occupational safety performance in the first half of 2016.

Occupational Safety Performance

2. In the first half of 2016, the number of occupational injuries (including industrial and non-industrial accidents)¹ was 17 283, representing a rise of 0.9% over 17 127 in the same period of 2015. The injury rate per 1 000 employees was 11.6 in the first half of 2016, up by 0.3% when compared with 11.5 in the same period of 2015 (**Table 1**).

Table 1 – Occupational Injuries

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2015 1 st Half	2016 1 st Half
Fatal cases	196	188	210	177	82	103 (+25.6%)
Non-fatal cases	39 711	37 839	37 313	35 675	17 045	17 180 (+0.8%)
Total	39 907	38 027	37 523	35 852	17 127	17 283 (+0.9%)
Injury Rate/ 1 000 employees	14.1	13.2	12.8	12.1	11.5	11.6 (+0.3%)

Notes: 1. Figures in brackets denote changes in the first half of 2016 when compared with the same period of 2015.

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

¹ Occupational injuries (including industrial and non-industrial accidents) 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 occupational fatalities in the first half of 2016 was 103, including nine industrial accidents² and 11 non-industrial accidents³, and most of the remaining cases were natural deaths and cases happened outside Hong Kong and on vessels, etc. The number of occupational fatalities in the first half of 2016 increased by 21 when compared with 82 in the same period of 2015, and the rise mainly involved 16 natural deaths (such as cardiovascular disease, cerebrovascular disease, etc.).

4. The number of industrial accidents for all sectors in the first half of 2016 was 5 057, down by 5.2% when compared with 5 334 in the same period in 2015, while the accident rate per 1 000 workers decreased by 6.8% from 17.1 to 16.0 (**Table 2**). Apart from the construction industry, injuries in other industries were mostly of minor nature, mainly involving accidents of “slip, trip or fall on the same level” and “improper manual lifting or carrying”.

Table 2 – Industrial Accidents

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2015 1 st Half	2016 1 st Half
Fatal cases	29	28	25	24	9	9 (0%)
Non-fatal cases	12 518	11 792	11 652	11 473	5 325	5 048 (-5.2%)
Total	12 547	11 820	11 677	11 497	5 334	5 057 (-5.2%)
Accident Rate/ 1 000 workers	21.3	19.6	19.0	18.4	17.1	16.0 (-6.8%)

Notes: 1. Figures in brackets denote changes in the first half of 2016 when compared with the same period of 2015.

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

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 11 such cases in the first half of 2016, including 6 traffic accident cases.

5. Of the nine fatal industrial accidents in the first half of 2016, six occurred at construction sites and the remaining three involved the manufacturing industry, transport and storage services, and waste management industry. A breakdown of the industrial accidents by industry in the first half of 2016 is in **Annex 1**.

6. The construction industry still tops all industries in terms of industrial accident rate and number of fatalities. There were 1 758 industrial accidents in the construction industry in the first half of 2016, up by 5.0% when compared with 1 674 in the same period of 2015, while the number of fatal accidents decreased by 14% from 7 to 6 over the same period. As the number of construction workers continued to increase (see paragraph 10), the accident rate per 1 000 workers dropped to 33.3, down by 8.1% when compared with 36.3 in the same period of 2015 (Table 3). A breakdown by type of accidents for the construction industry is in **Annex 2**.

Table 3 – Industrial Accidents in the Construction Industry

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2015 1st Half	2016 1st Half
Fatal cases	24	22	20	19	7	6 (-14.3%)
Non-fatal cases	3 136	3 210	3 447	3 704	1 667	1 752 (+5.1%)
Total	3 160	3 232	3 467	3 723	1 674	1 758 (+5.0%)
Accident Rate/ 1 000 workers	44.3	40.8	41.9	39.1	36.3	33.3 (-8.1%)

Notes: 1. Figures in brackets denote changes in the first half of 2016 when compared with the same period of 2015.

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

7. As at end-October 2016, there were nine fatal accidents in the construction sector, compared with 16 in the same period of 2015. The nine construction fatalities involved persons falling from height (5 cases), electrocution (2 cases), struck by moving object (1 case) and suspected heat stroke at work (1 case).

8. The number of industrial accidents in the food and beverage services sector continues to top all industries. The number of accidents was 2 352 in the first half of 2016, down by 9.3% when compared with 2 594 in the same period of 2015. The accident rate per 1 000 workers saw a decrease from 21.3 to 19.4, down by 8.8% (**Table 4**). A breakdown by type of accidents is in **Annex 3**.

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2015 1 st Half	2016 1 st Half
Fatal cases	1	0	0	0	0	0
Non-fatal cases	6 215	5 740	5 566	5 386	2 594	2 352 (-9.3%)
Total	6 216	5 740	5 566	5 386	2 594	2 352 (-9.3%)
Accident Rate/ 1 000 workers	26.4	24.2	22.9	22.1	21.3	19.4 (-8.8%)

Notes: 1. Figures in brackets denote changes in the first half of 2016 when compared with the same period of 2015.

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

Enhancing Occupational Safety

9. 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 services industry, as the number of fatalities and the accident rate in the construction industry topped all industries, while the food and beverage services industry recorded the highest number of industrial accidents among all industries.

(I) Construction Industry

10. The construction industry has continued to thrive in recent years, with the construction workforce increasing notably from over 71 000 in 2012 to over 105 000 in the first half of 2016. In face of the challenges posed by the construction boom to the occupational safety in the industry, LD has formulated a number of counter measures, including stepping up inspection and enforcement efforts, focusing on tackling and reducing systemic risks, launching safety accreditation and sponsorship schemes in collaboration with the trade associations, workers' unions, the Construction Industry Council ("CIC"), and the Occupational Safety and Health Council ("OSHC"), etc., and enhancing promotion and education work.

Stepping up Inspection and Enforcement Efforts

11. LD continues to step up inspection and enforcement efforts to cope with the increasing number of construction projects. LD conducted about 28 000 regular site inspections in the first half of 2016. LD also launches special enforcement operations targeting at high-risk processes, such as work-at-height, lifting operations, electrical work, sea-based construction works, etc. LD will take immediate enforcement action without prior warning upon discovery of breaches of work safety legislation. In the first half of 2016, LD issued a total of 213 suspension notices ("SNs") and 781 improvement notices ("INs"), and initiated 1 030 prosecutions concerning construction safety.

12. In the light of the occurrence of a number of serious or fatal accidents involving "persons falling from height" in the construction industry, and many of them involved workers falling from truss-out bamboo scaffolds or places of work not high above ground (such as not more than two metres), LD has stepped up inspection and enforcement to deter unsafe work practices, and urged relevant stakeholders to comply with the safety legislation. In the first half of 2016, LD conducted several special enforcement operations targeting at work-at-height safety (including erection, dismantling and use of truss-out bamboo scaffolds and improper use of ladders for work above ground), and issued about 490 SNs/ INs and initiated about 280 prosecutions. LD also from time to time conducted regular inspections and area surprise inspections targeting at work safety regarding erection, dismantling and use of truss-out bamboo scaffolds, and would take immediate actions when breaches of safety legislation were detected.

13. Electrocution was another main cause of industrial injuries and fatalities. LD launched special enforcement operations targeting at electrical work safety in the construction industry, including joint enforcement operations with the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department in January and August 2016. LD issued a total of over 90 SNs/ INs, and initiated over 30 prosecutions to deter unsafe work practices contravening electrical safety requirements.

14. As regards work safety of sea-based construction works, LD conducted surprise site inspections actively and continued to organise joint enforcement operations with the Marine Department (“MD”). LD also followed up on unsafe work practices of sea-based construction works with the project proponents and contractors in a timely manner through a referral mechanism established with MD. Pursuant to the relevant occupational safety and health (“OSH”) legislation, LD urged employers/ contractors to assess whether workers engaged in construction works adjacent to or over water were liable to fall with a risk of drowning, and to provide secure fencing and rescue equipment at workplaces with such risks. LD also required employers/ contractors to ensure that their workers wore lifejackets if they were subject to drowning hazard during work. LD will keep up with the enforcement, education and publicity efforts in this regard.

15. In connection with the risk of heat stroke at workplaces, LD has strengthened its inspection and enforcement actions in the summer season. In the period from April to September 2016, LD conducted more than 28 600 inspections targeting at industries with higher risk of heat stroke, with more than 90 warnings and one IN issued as well as one prosecution initiated.

16. To strengthen the deterrent effect of penalty for the sake of enhancing OSH, LD continues to seek heavier penalty imposed upon duty holders through various means, including submission of comprehensive information to the court for reference in sentencing, such as 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; and, depending on the circumstances of individual cases, making request to 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. 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

17. 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, for example, enhancement of safety audits so as to eliminate potential work hazards. Besides, 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 and design during the project design, tendering and preparatory stages as well as the construction phase.

18. LD is also highly concerned about serious incidents involving high-risk processes. LD would issue Work Safety Alerts to relevant industries as soon as possible after each serious accident to prevent recurrence of similar accidents. At the same time, LD would also conduct 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 would convey the relevant systemic safety problems and preventive measures to the industries. LD would also issue systemic safety alerts from time to time to urge registered safety officers (“RSOs”) and registered safety auditors (“RSAs”) to apply the safety management principles when discharging their statutory duties in providing advice to 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 of refusing to accept or neglecting their advice. For instance, following the issuance of a systemic safety alert on prevention of heat stroke at work in June 2015, LD issued letters to all RSOs and RSAs again in July 2016 to remind them of the relevant hazard control system and safety precautions for prevention of heat stroke at work, and to urge them to provide adequate and appropriate safety advice to their employers/ clients. The systemic safety alert has been uploaded onto LD’s website.

19. Targeting at work-at-height safety, LD continued to request major infrastructure project proponents (including government works departments) to take effective steps, including incorporation 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 and to avoid using ladders. LD also stepped up engagement with the property management companies and enhanced the promotion work to the Owners’ Corporations to improve their awareness on the common hazards associated with repair and maintenance works, including work-at-height safety and electrical safety, etc.

To reduce the risk of head injury arising from falling from height, LD stepped up publicity efforts to promote the use of safety helmets with chin straps, including promotion through relevant trade associations and workers' unions, to further safeguard workers from work-at-height safety. In April 2016, LD published two new promotional posters for the industry.

20. LD is also highly concerned about the several fatal accidents involving workers working on road/ at roadside this year. LD officers visited the accident scenes to actively look into the causes of the accidents from the OSH perspective⁴, including examining the system of work concerned, finding out the legal liability of concerned duty holders⁵, and exploring measures to strengthen the protection of road/ roadside workers from the OSH perspective. In addition, LD has enhanced measures with regard to OSH of road/ roadside work, including:

- (a) issuing relevant Work Safe Alerts to remind the industry to take appropriate measures to ensure the work safety of workers and to prevent recurrence of accidents;
- (b) conducting in-depth safety audit and analyses of the systemic risks to formulate relevant preventive measures, and informing the industry of the systemic risks identified and the required preventive measures. A letter has been issued to the tunnel and highway operators to urge them to enhance the work safety measures on road/ roadside work to safeguard their employees;
- (c) stepping up surprise inspections to road/roadside work in terms of frequency and intensity; and
- (d) participating in the working group formed by different government departments, and offering comments on enhancement of the existing "Code of Practice for the Lighting, Signing and Guarding of Road Works" from OSH perspective with a view to enhancing relevant safety measures to safeguard the work safety of workers concerned.

Safety Accreditation and Sponsorship Scheme

21. 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 enterprises ("SMEs"), to take proactive measures to safeguard the OSH of their employees.

⁴ The accidents are being investigated by the Police as traffic accidents.

⁵ Duty holders refer to those who bear the liability to provide and maintain a safe system of work and to provide necessary information, instruction, training and supervision to the workers concerned to ensure their work safety, including principal contractors, sub-contractors, employers, etc.

22. In 2016, LD in conjunction with OSHC continued to promote the “OSH Star Enterprise Safety Accreditation Scheme” for the repair, maintenance, alteration and addition (“RMAA”) industry. The Scheme covers the 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 October 2016, 36 small and medium-sized contractors were accredited; and OSHC is processing a few dozens of other applications. OSHC has uploaded the “Star Enterprises Roster” of accredited enterprises onto its website. OSHC organised a kick off ceremony for the “OSH Star Enterprise Charter” on 11 August this year to encourage project proponents to engage Star Enterprises accredited by OSHC, with a view to providing market incentive to the RMAA industry to enhance their safety standard. On the same day, LD in collaboration with OSHC launched the “OSH Star Enterprise Safety Accreditation Scheme (non-SME)” for the RMAA industry with an expanded coverage to include non-SMEs.

23. In view of the hazards associated with electrical work, LD in collaboration with OSHC launched a new sponsorship scheme in May this year to sponsor SMEs to purchase portable residual current devices (PRCD) which conform to relevant safety standards. PRCD will automatically cut off power supply to an electrical tool when the device detects electricity leakage from the electrical tool, thereby enhancing electrical work safety and preventing occurrence of accidents. As at the end of October 2016, about 250 applications were approved under the scheme.

Enhancing Publicity, Promotional and Education Activities

24. LD from time to time organises promotional and educational programmes of different themes and scales in order to heighten the industry’s awareness of the systemic safety problems and the need to implement appropriate preventive measures.

25. LD, in collaboration with OSHC and related organisations of the construction industry, co-organised the “Construction Industry Safety Award Scheme” again in September 2016 to recognise contractors and construction industry practitioners with outstanding safety performance, and co-organised the “Safety Seminar on Good Housekeeping on Site”. LD continued to support workers’ unions in organising site safety talks in 2016, during which family members of the victims of industrial accidents shared with frontline workers about the causes of accidents, the prevention measures as well as the grief they suffered, to heighten workers’ vigilance on safety at work. LD also supported workers’ 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. LD also organised on-going OSH promotional campaign for the electrical and mechanical engineering 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 2016.

26. LD from time to time organised safety seminars on work-over-water safety for the industry, including three safety briefings co-organised with MD in the first half of 2016 for the frontline construction workers engaged in the Hongkong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Projects. 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.

27. Besides, LD also organised safety forums and seminars to instill a work safety culture among 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 (“EM”) workers so as to enhance their OSH awareness. LD disseminated work safety messages through local EM newspapers and periodicals, and organised site promotional visits for EM workers.

28. In relation to OSH education, LD, in collaboration with CIC and OSHC, is revising the contents of the Construction Work Green Card Full Course. The revision mainly includes enhancement of the contents of practical training and analysis of serious accidents. The revision aims to make the contents 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.

(II) Food and Beverage Services Sector

29. LD attaches a lot of importance to the occupational safety performance of the food and beverage services industry. In addition to regular surprise inspections and enforcement actions, LD launched special enforcement operations in the first half of 2016. The latter involved 1 549 surprise inspections with 89 prosecutions initiated as well as 95 INs and 378 warnings issued.

30. With regard to publicity and promotion, LD, in collaboration with OSHC, continued to organise the catering OSH safety quiz competition 2016 to strengthen the occupational safety awareness of the catering employees. LD, in collaboration with OSHC and related organisations of the food and beverage services sector, launched again the “Catering Industry Safety Award Scheme” in July 2016. Knowing that some SMEs might have difficulties in implementing OSH measures owing to the lack of resources, OSHC continued to implement the “OSH Star Enterprises Catering OSH Enhancement Pilot Scheme” in 2016 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 end of October 2016, around 830 catering establishments participated in the Scheme.

31. OSHC established the “Catering Safety and Health Steering Committee” in 2015 to consolidate its efforts in publicity and promotion, education, training, research and sponsorship schemes for the catering industry. In 2016, the Steering Committee endorsed to organise and actively promote a wide range of catering safety promotional campaigns, including “Outdoor OSH Promotional Programmes for Catering Industry”, “OSH Star Enterprises Catering OSH Enhancement Pilot Scheme”, “Sponsorship Scheme on Cut Resistant Gloves, Slip Resistant Shoes and Heat Resistant Gloves for the Catering Industry”, “OSH Star Enterprises Catering OSH Enhancement Pilot Scheme Logo Design Competition” and “The 3rd catering safety quiz competition”, with a view to further promoting and enhancing the work safety standards of the industry.

32. In addition, LD continued to broadcast a series of TV and radio APIs on work safety of the food and beverage services sector. In the first half of 2016, LD organised around 200 health talks for employers and employees of the industry to enhance their occupational health awareness.

Way Forward

33. 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 actively through enforcement, promotion and publicity.

Advice Sought

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

Labour and Welfare Bureau
Labour Department
November 2016

**Industrial Accidents in All Workplaces in the 1st Half of 2016
- analysed by Industry Section**

二零一六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 st Half of 2015 二零一五年 上半年	1 st Half of 2016 二零一六年 上半年	Change 增減	Percentage Change 增減率
Agriculture, forestry and fishing 農業、林業及漁業	0	0	0	not applicable 不適用
Mining and quarrying 採礦及採石業	1	0	-1	-100.0%
Manufacturing 製造業	812	696 (1)	-116	-14.3%
Electricity, gas and waste Management 電力、燃氣及廢棄物管理	27	21 (1)	-6	-22.2%
Construction 建造業	1 674 (7)	1 758 (6)	84	5.0%
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	142 (1)	144 (1)	2	1.4%
Accommodation and food services 住宿及膳食服務	2 594	2 352	-242	-9.3%
Information and communications 資訊及通訊	18	6	-12	-66.7%
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	66 (1)	80	14	21.2%
Other industries 其他行業	0	0	0	not applicable 不適用
TOTAL 總數	5 334 (9)	5 057 (9)	-277	-5.2%

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. Non-industrial accidents of the above industries are excluded in this Annex.
2. Figures in brackets denote the number of fatalities which has also been included in the number of accidents.
3. The above accident figures of 1st half of 2016 are recorded as at 26 September 2016.
4. The above statistics are compiled based on the Hong Kong Standard Industrial Classification Version 2.0.
5. The industry section "Accommodation and Food Services" consists of two industry divisions, namely the "Food and Beverage Services" and "Accommodation services". Accidents of the "Accommodation Services" are classified as non-industrial accidents.

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。上述行業主類的非工業意外並不包括在此附件內。
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 2016 年上半年的傷亡數字為截至 2016 年 9 月 26 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. 行業主類「住宿及膳食服務」包括「餐飲服務業」及「住宿服務」兩項行業大類，「住宿服務」的意外被分類為非工業意外。

**Industrial Accidents in Construction Industry in the 1st Half of 2016
- analysed by Type of Accident**

二零一六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 st Half of 2015 二零一五年 上半年	1 st Half of 2016 二零一六年 上半年	Change 增減	Percentage Change 增減率
Trapped in or between objects 受困於物件之內或物件之間	79	75	-4	-5.1%
Injured whilst lifting or carrying 提舉或搬運物件時受傷	311	287	-24	-7.7%
Slip, trip or fall on same level 滑倒、絆倒或在同一高度跌倒	416	500	84	20.2%
Fall of person from height 人體從高處墮下	160 (3)	171 (4)	11	6.9%
Striking against fixed or stationary object 與固定或不動的物件碰撞	154	180	26	16.9%
Striking against or struck by moving object 被移動物件或與移動物件碰撞	253	274 (1)	21	8.3%
Stepping on object 踏在物件上	5	5	0	0%
Exposure to or contact with harmful substance 暴露於有害物質中或接觸有害物質	5	11	6	120.0%
Contact with electricity or electric discharge 觸電或接觸放出的電流	2 (1)	2 (1)	0	0%
Trapped by collapsing or overturning object 受困於倒塌或翻側的物件	1	1	0	0%
Struck by falling object 遭墮下的物件撞擊	51 (3)	52	1	2.0%
Struck by moving vehicle 遭移動中的車輛撞倒	20	9	-11	-55.0%
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	113	118	5	4.4%
Drowning 遇溺	0	0	0	not applicable 不適用
Exposure to fire 火警燒傷	3	1	-2	-66.7%
Exposure to explosion 爆炸受傷	5	0	-5	-100.0%
Injured by hand tool 被手工具所傷	52	54	2	3.8%
Injured by fall of ground 泥土傾瀉受傷	0	0	0	not applicable 不適用
Asphyxiation 窒息	0	0	0	not applicable 不適用
Contact with hot surface or substance 觸及灼熱表面或物質	11	8	-3	-27.3%
Injured by animal 被動物所傷	0	1	1	not applicable 不適用
Injured in workplace violence 於工作場所暴力事件中受傷	0	0	0	not applicable 不適用
Others 其他類別	33	9	-24	-72.7%
TOTAL 總數	1 674 (7)	1 758 (6)	84	5.0%

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 of 1st half of 2016 are recorded as at 26 September 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 2016 年上半年的傷亡數字為截至 2016 年 9 月 26 日所記錄的數字。

**Industrial Accidents in Food and Beverage Services in the 1st Half of 2016
- analysed by Type of Accident**

二零一六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 st Half of 2015 二零一五年 上半年	1 st Half of 2016 二零一六年 上半年	Change 增減	Percentage Change 增減率
Trapped in or between objects 受困於物件之內或物件之間	38	20	-18	-47.4%
Injured whilst lifting or carrying 提舉或搬運物件時受傷	472	355	-117	-24.8%
Slip, trip or fall on same level 滑倒、絆倒或在同一高度跌倒	511	527	16	3.1%
Fall of person from height 人體從高處墮下	11	13	2	18.2%
Striking against fixed or stationary object 與固定或不動的物件碰撞	237	204	-33	-13.9%
Striking against or struck by moving object 被移動物件或與移動物件碰撞	132	128	-4	-3.0%
Stepping on object 踏在物件上	1	1	0	0%
Exposure to or contact with harmful substance 暴露於有害物質中或接觸有害物質	32	16	-16	-50.0%
Contact with electricity or electric discharge 觸電或接觸放出的電流	3	0	-3	-100.0%
Trapped by collapsing or overturning object 受困於倒塌或翻側的物件	1	0	-1	-100.0%
Struck by falling object 遭墮下的物件撞擊	13	18	5	38.5%
Struck by moving vehicle 遭移動中的車輛撞倒	6	7	1	16.7%
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	42	34	-8	-19.0%
Drowning 遇溺	0	0	0	not applicable 不適用
Exposure to fire 火警燒傷	9	2	-7	-77.8%
Exposure to explosion 爆炸受傷	0	0	0	not applicable 不適用
Injured by hand tool 被手工具所傷	477	485	8	1.7%
Injured by fall of ground 泥土傾瀉受傷	0	0	0	not applicable 不適用
Asphyxiation 窒息	0	0	0	not applicable 不適用
Contact with hot surface or substance 觸及灼熱表面或物質	557	509	-48	-8.6%
Injured by animal 被動物所傷	10	7	-3	-30.0%
Injured in workplace violence 於工作場所暴力事件中受傷	0	0	0	not applicable 不適用
Others 其他類別	42	26	-16	-38.1%
TOTAL 總數	2 594	2 352	-242	-9.3%

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. The above accident figures of 1st half of 2016 are recorded as at 26 September 2016.
3. The industry section "Accommodation and Food Services" consists of two industry divisions, namely the "Food and Beverage Services" and "Accommodation services". Accidents of the "Accommodation Services" are classified as non-industrial accidents.

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. 上列 2016 年上半年的傷亡數字為截至 2016 年 9 月 26 日所記錄的數字。
3. 行業主類「住宿及膳食服務」包括「餐飲服務業」及「住宿服務」兩項行業大類，「住宿服務」的意外被分類為非工業意外。