

For information on
20 June 2017

Legislative Council Panel on Manpower

Hong Kong's Occupational Safety Performance in 2016

Purpose

This paper briefs Members on Hong Kong's occupational safety performance in 2016.

Occupational Safety Performance

2. In 2016, the number of occupational injuries¹ was 35 768, representing a drop of 0.2% over 35 852 in 2015. The injury rate per 1 000 employees was 11.9 in 2016, down by 0.9% when compared with 12.1 in 2015 (**Table 1**).

Table 1 – Occupational Injuries

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Fatal cases	196	188	210	177	203 (+14.7%)
Non-fatal cases	39 711	37 839	37 313	35 675	35 565 (-0.3%)
Total	39 907	38 027	37 523	35 852	35 768 (-0.2%)
Injury rate/1 000 employees	14.1	13.2	12.8	12.1	11.9 (-0.9%)

Notes: 1. Figures in brackets denote changes in 2016 when compared with 2015.

2. 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. In 2016, there were 203 occupational fatalities, including 18 industrial accidents among which 10 occurred in the construction industry, three in the manufacturing industry, two in transport and warehouse services, two in vehicle repairing and one in electricity, gas and waste management. The remaining cases included non-industrial accidents², natural deaths, cases outside Hong Kong, and cases that happened on vessels, etc.

4. The number of industrial accidents³ for all sectors in 2016 was 10 883, down by 5.3% when compared with 11 497 in 2015; while the accident rate per 1 000 workers also decreased by 6.8% from 18.4 to 17.1 (**Table 2**). The accidents mainly involved “slip, trip or fall on the same level” and “incorrect manual lifting or carrying”. A breakdown of the industrial accidents by industry in 2016 is at **Annex 1**.

Table 2 – Industrial Accidents

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Fatal cases	29	28	25	24	18 (-25%)
Non-fatal cases	12 518	11 792	11 652	11 473	10 865 (-5.3%)
Total	12 547	11 820	11 677	11 497	10 883 (-5.3%)
Accident rate/1 000 workers	21.3	19.6	19.0	18.4	17.1 (-6.8%)

Notes: 1. Figures in brackets denote changes in 2016 when compared with 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.

5. There were 3 720 industrial accidents in the construction industry in 2016, down by 0.1% when compared with 3 723 in 2015. The accident rate per 1 000 workers was 34.5 in 2016, down by 11.8% when compared with 39.1 in 2015 (**Table 3**). A breakdown by type of accident for the construction industry is at **Annex 2**.

6. There were 10 construction industrial fatalities in 2016. They involved

² 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 16 such cases in 2016, including 9 traffic accident cases.

³ Industrial accidents refer to injuries and deaths arising from industrial activities in industrial undertakings as defined under the Factories and Industrial Undertakings Ordinance.

persons falling from height (7 cases), electrocution (2 cases) and striking by moving object (1 case). Of the seven fall-from-height fatalities, three workers fell from working platforms and two fell from ladders. The remaining two cases involved fall from an unfenced edge and window opening respectively.

Table 3 – Industrial Accidents in the Construction Industry

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Fatal cases	24	22	20	19	10 (-47.4%)
Non-fatal cases	3 136	3 210	3 447	3 704	3 710 (+0.2%)
Total	3 160	3 232	3 467	3 723	3 720 (-0.1%)
Accident rate/ 1 000 workers	44.3	40.8	41.9	39.1	34.5 (-11.8%)

Notes: 1. Figures in brackets denote changes in 2016 when compared with 2015.

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

7. The number of industrial accidents in the food and beverage services sector topped all industries. The number of accidents was 4 975 in 2016, down by 7.6% when compared with 5 386 in 2015. The accident rate per 1 000 workers also saw a decrease from 22.1 to 20.5, down by 7.4% (**Table 4**). A breakdown by type of accident for the food and beverage services sector is at **Annex 3**.

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Fatal cases	1	0	0	0	0
Non-fatal cases	6 215	5 740	5 566	5 386	4 975 (-7.6%)
Total	6 216	5 740	5 566	5 386	4 975 (-7.6%)
Accident rate/1 000 workers	26.4	24.2	22.9	22.1	20.5 (-7.4%)

Notes: 1. Figures in brackets denote changes in 2016 when compared with 2015.

2. 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

8. The Labour Department (“LD”) continues to safeguard the occupational safety and health (“OSH”) of people at work through inspection and enforcement, publicity and promotion, as well as education and training, with a view to minimising 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

9. The construction industry has been thriving in recent years with a notable growth in workforce. The number of construction workers has increased by over 50% from over 71 000 in 2012 to over 107 000 in 2016. In face of the challenges posed by the construction boom to the occupational safety in the industry, LD has formulated a number of measures, including stepping up inspection and enforcement efforts; focusing on tackling and reducing systemic risks; launching safety accreditation and sponsorship schemes in collaboration with 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

10. LD continued to step up inspection and enforcement efforts to cope with the expanding construction workforce and increasing number of works projects. LD conducted 62 465 regular site inspections in 2016, and launched 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 2016, LD issued a total of 621 suspension notices (“SNs”) and 1 632 improvement notices (“INs”), and initiated 1 868 prosecutions concerning construction safety.

11. In the light of the occurrence of serious or fatal accidents involving “persons falling from height” in the construction industry, and that a number of them involved workers falling from truss-out bamboo scaffolds or places of work not high above ground (such as below two metres), LD has stepped up inspection and enforcement to deter unsafe work practices, and urged relevant stakeholders to comply with relevant OSH legislation. In 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 852 SNs/ INs and initiated 509 prosecutions. LD also conducted regular inspections and localised surprise inspections targeting at work safety associated with erection, dismantling and use of truss-out bamboo scaffolds, and took immediate enforcement actions when breaches of safety legislation were detected.

12. Electrocution was another main cause of industrial injuries and fatalities. LD launched special enforcement operations in 2016 targeting at electrical work safety in the construction industry, including joint enforcement operations with the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department, with a total of 31 SNs/ INs issued and 25 prosecutions initiated, to deter unsafe work practices contravening electrical safety requirements.

13. As regards work safety of sea-based construction works, LD actively conducted surprise inspections and continued to organise joint enforcement operations with the Marine Department (“MD”). LD also followed up on the unsafe work practices of sea-based construction works with the project proponents and contractors in a timely manner through the referral mechanism established with MD. Pursuant to the relevant OSH legislation, LD urged employers/ contractors to assess whether workers engaged in construction works adjacent to or over water would be liable to fall with a risk of drowning, and to provide secure fencing and rescue equipment at workplaces with such risks. LD has also required employers/ contractors to ensure that their workers were

lifejackets if they are subject to drowning hazard during work. LD will continue with the enforcement, education and publicity efforts in this regard.

14. With regard to the risk of heat stroke at workplaces, LD has strengthened inspection and enforcement actions during 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, including the construction industry, with more than 90 warnings and one IN issued as well as one prosecution initiated.

Focusing on Tackling Systemic Risks

15. With regard to OSH of 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, such as enhancing safety audits of major works projects 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.

16. 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 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 industry. 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 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 neglect their advice. For instance, LD issued letters to all RSOs and RSAs 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.

17. Targeting at work-at-height safety at renovation and repair industries, LD has stepped up engagement with property management companies and enhanced the promotion work to Owners' Corporations to enhance their awareness on the common hazards associated with renovation and repair works. LD has also made use of the platforms of the Home Affairs Department and Buildings Department ("BD") to publicise and promote safety in the repair, maintenance, alteration and addition ("RMAA") works among upstream stakeholders such as owners and tenants of domestic and commercial properties. Through engaging these stakeholders, LD aimed at bringing the safety of RMAA works carried out in their premises (i.e. domestic units and arcade shop premises) up to standards. To ensure the safety helmets worn by workers provide adequate protection in reducing the risk of head injury arising from falling from height, LD has 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' work-at-height safety.

Safety Accreditation and Sponsorship Scheme

18. 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.

19. In 2016, LD in conjunction with OSHC continued to promote the "OSH Star Enterprise Safety Accreditation Scheme" for the RMAA industry. The Scheme covers the provision of safety training, subsidies for the purchase of fall arresting devices and conduct of safety audits for small and medium-sized 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 April 2017, 36 small and medium-sized contractors were accredited. 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 2016 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.

20. In view of the hazards associated with electrical work, LD in collaboration with OSHC launched a new sponsorship scheme in May 2016 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 there is electricity leakage from the electrical

tool, thereby enhancing electrical work safety and preventing occurrence of accidents. The scope of the scheme covers SMEs in the construction industry, RMAA works, electrical and mechanical works, real estate maintenance management and servicing and repairing of motor vehicles and motorcycles. As at the end of April 2017, about 330 applications were approved under the scheme.

Enhancing Publicity, Promotional and Education Activities

21. 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.

22. 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 causes of the 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 how to avoid heat stroke at work were produced in 2016 to raise workers' awareness of prevention of heat stroke.

23. LD from time to time organises safety seminars on work-over-water safety for the industry, including four safety briefings co-organised with MD from 2016 to 31 May 2017 for the frontline construction workers engaged in the Hongkong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge ("HZMB") 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.

24. Besides, LD also organised safety forums and seminars on different themes such as renovation and repair works, electricity works and work-at-height safety operations to instill work safety culture among construction workers. To enhance ethnic minority (“EM”) workers’ OSH awareness, LD has also produced picture-based, simple and reader-friendly OSH promotional leaflets in ethnic languages (including Hindi, Nepali and Pakistani), disseminated work safety messages through EM newspapers and periodicals, and organised site promotional visits for EM workers.

25. In relation to OSH education, LD, in collaboration with CIC and OSHC, is revising the contents of the Construction Work Green Card (i.e. Mandatory Basic Safety Training) Full and Revalidation Courses. The revisions mainly include enriching the contents of practical training and analysis of serious accidents, and adopting a more lively mode of course delivery to enhance construction workers’ knowledge of common risks and their ability to eradicate those risks. The new course contents and mode of delivery would be more relevant to the practical need of the course participants and better equip them with the OSH knowledge they need at work.

(II) Food and Beverage Services Sector

26. LD attaches great importance to the OSH performance of the food and beverage services industry. In addition to regular surprise inspections and enforcement actions, LD launched special enforcement operations in 2016 during which 2 890 surprise inspections were conducted, with 750 warnings and 160 INs issued and 152 prosecutions initiated.

27. With regard to publicity and promotion, LD, in collaboration with OSHC, continued to organise the catering “OSH Safety Quiz Competition 2016” in May 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 the “Catering Industry Safety Award Scheme” again in July 2016. Understanding that some SMEs might have difficulties in implementing OSH measures owing to the lack of resources, OSHC continued to implement the “OSH Star Enterprise - 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 the 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 are presented with a certificate to recognize them as a “Catering OSH Star Enterprise” by OSHC, together with a subsidy of up to \$5,000 for purchase of

slip resistant shoes, cut resistant gloves and heat resistant gloves that conform the relevant safety standards. As at the end of April 2017, around 830 catering establishments participated in the Scheme.

28. 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 decided to organise 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”, and to actively promote these campaigns, so as to further promote and enhance the work safety standards of the industry.

29. In addition, LD continued to broadcast a series of TV and radio APIs on work safety of the food and beverage services sector and organise occupational health talks for employers and employees of the industry to enhance their OSH awareness.

30. In 2017, LD will continue to promote the OSH performance of Hong Kong through the above-mentioned strategies and initiatives.

Following Up on Recent Fatal Accidents

31. Up to mid-June, LD has recorded 12 industrial fatalities in 2017 of which seven occurred at construction sites, including the fatal accident that happened on 29 March 2017 at the construction site of HZMB project causing two fatalities and injuries to three other workers. LD is investigating these accidents in full gear to identify their causes, recommend improvement measures and ascertain the legal liability of the duty holders. LD will take actions pursuant to the law if there is any violation of the work safety legislation, including initiating prosecutions against duty holders such as the employer, proprietor, contractor and sub-contractor.

32. LD is highly concerned about these industrial fatalities and has launched a series of targeted initiatives to improve the OSH performance of the construction industry. As five fatal cases that happened in the construction industry involved workers falling from height, LD has stepped up enforcement efforts and conducted a special enforcement operation targeting at work-at-height safety in the construction industry in late March. Another special enforcement operation targeting at new construction works and

work-at-height safety was organised in April. During the operations, LD took vigorous enforcement actions against violation of occupational safety and health legislation to curb unsafe work practices. LD conducted 3 785 inspections in total, issued 423 suspension notices / improvement notices and initiated 307 prosecutions. LD will continue to conduct focused inspections targeting at the construction industry this year. In the light of the accidents that happened at the HZMB project, LD has also stepped up inspections of sea-based construction works with a view to curbing non-compliance in construction work over / near water. LD has also organised talks / seminars industrial safety of sea-based construction works with MD for site safety personnel and frontline workers.

33. LD has also strengthened promotional and publicity efforts. Upon occurrence of these fatal industrial accidents, LD issued Work Safety Alerts within a short period of time through its website and emails, giving brief account of the accidents concerned to contractors, workers' unions, professional bodies of safety practitioners, etc, and reminding them of the importance to undertake safety precautionary measures to prevent recurrence of similar accidents. Targeting the risk of work-at-height, such as scaffolding work, LD has also increased the frequency of broadcasting the relevant TV and Radio APIs to remind employers to provide safe working platforms, suitable personal protective equipment and anchorages to workers, and that workers should attach their personal protective equipment to independent lifelines and other secure anchorages. LD would also widely promote the aforementioned messages through other channels such as public transport and safety promotion activities.

34. Besides, the Commissioner for Labour has also met with different stakeholders in the construction industry to discuss how to further enhance the safety awareness of employers and workers in the industry. LD, together with OSHC, the Development Bureau ("DEVB") and CIC, jointly held the Construction Industry High-risk-work Safety Summit on 12 April 2017. Representatives of government departments, trade associations, labour unions and other relevant organisations had in-depth discussions and exchanged views on how to strengthen construction work safety. Participants agreed that improving the safety of the construction industry is a matter for all stakeholders, and the industry should work together and take prompt actions at all levels to improve construction safety performance. During the Safety Summit, LD also announced the commencement of the "Construction Industry: Safety First" Campaign to enhance occupational safety, with full support and active participation of major stakeholders in the construction industry, including the major representative organisations of developers, contractors, sub-contractors, workers and safety management professionals. The Campaign covers the promotion of safe work procedures, use of safety equipment, safety training and promotional activities on different issues. The initiatives include:-

- as the degree of head injury in case of fall-from-height can effectively be reduced by wearing safety helmets with chin straps properly buckled up, LD in collaboration with OSHC launched the Safety Helmets with Y-type Chin Straps Sponsorship Scheme for SMEs on 25 April 2017 to subsidise SMEs of the construction industry to purchase safety helmets with Y-type chin straps that conform to safety standards with a view to encouraging the use of such helmets with chin straps;
- CIC has been discussing with different stakeholders since last year to explore the requirement for bamboo scaffoldings to be fully provided with working platforms on every lift or fully covered with bamboo poles on every lift and provided with working platforms at locations where work is conducted, so as to reduce the hazard of falling from height when working on bamboo scaffoldings. CIC aims at issuing the new guidelines for the industry within this year. LD would also revise the relevant Code of Practice; and
- LD has been working closely with BD in revising its Practice Notes issued to the construction industry to urge developers to incorporate elements that enable safe conduct of maintenance work to the design of external walls of new buildings, including requiring for provision of air-conditioner platforms with suitable guard-rails that facilitate air-conditioner maintenance and provision of devices facilitating cleaning and repair at buildings with curtain walls, so as to ensure the safety of workers.

LD expects that through this continuous large-scale Campaign and working closely with the stakeholders of the construction industry, the occupational safety performance of the industry can be further improved. LD will update the contents of the Campaign from time to time, and the latest information about the activities is set out at Annex IV.

Way Forward

35. 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

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

Labour and Welfare Bureau
Labour Department
June 2017

Industrial Accidents in All Workplaces in 2016
- analysed by Industry Section
二零一六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	2015 二零一五年	2016 二零一六年	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	1 675 (2)	1 497 (3)	-178	-10.6%
Electricity, gas and waste Management 電力、燃氣及廢棄物管理	56	48 (1)	-8	-14.3%
Construction 建造業	3 723 (19)	3 720 (10)	-3	-0.1%
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	466 (2)	458 (2)	-8	-1.7%
Accommodation and food services 住宿及膳食服務	5 386	4 975	-411	-7.6%
Information and communications 資訊及通訊	19	12	-7	-36.8%
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	171 (1)	173 (2)	2	1.2%
Other industries 其他行業	0	0	0	not applicable 不適用
TOTAL 總數	11 497 (24)	10 883 (18)	-614	-5.3%

Notes:

1. Industrial accidents refer to injuries and deaths arising from industrial activities in industrial undertakings as defined under the Factories and Industrial Undertakings Ordinance.
2. Figures in brackets denote the number of fatalities which has also been included in the number of accidents.
3. The above accident figures of 2016 are recorded as at 29 March 2017.
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. 上列二零一六年的意外數字為截至 2017 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 2016
- analysed by Type of Accident

二零一六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		2015 二零一五年	2016 二零一六年	Change 增減
Trapped in or between objects	受困於物件之內或物件之間	159 (1)	156	-3
Injured whilst lifting or carrying	提舉或搬運物件時受傷	669	625	-44
Slip, trip or fall on same level	滑倒、絆倒或在同一高度跌倒	927	1 040	113
Fall of person from height	人體從高處墮下	376 (9)	349 (7)	-27
Striking against fixed or stationary object	與固定或不動的物件碰撞	377	388	11
Striking against or struck by moving object	被移動物件或與移動物件碰撞	573 (1)	582 (1)	9
Stepping on object	踏在物件上	11	9	-2
Exposure to or contact with harmful substance	暴露於有害物質中或接觸有害物質	15	22	7
Contact with electricity or electric discharge	觸電或接觸放出的電流	8 (3)	7 (2)	-1
Trapped by collapsing or overturning object	受困於倒塌或翻側的物件	2	2	0
Struck by falling object	遭墮下的物件撞擊	110 (3)	111	1
Struck by moving vehicle	遭移動中的車輛撞倒	35 (1)	17	-18
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	230	232	2
Drowning	遇溺	0	0	0
Exposure to fire	火警燒傷	6	4	-2
Exposure to explosion	爆炸受傷	5	1	-4
Injured by hand tool	被手工具所傷	140	122	-18
Injured by fall of ground	泥土傾瀉受傷	0	0	0
Asphyxiation	窒息	1 (1)	0	-1
Contact with hot surface or substance	觸及灼熱表面或物質	20	23	3
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	0
Others	其他類別	58	30	-28
TOTAL	總數	3 723 (19)	3 720 (10)	-3

Notes:

1. Industrial accidents refer to injuries and deaths arising from industrial activities in industrial undertakings as defined under the Factories and Industrial Undertakings Ordinance.
2. Figures in brackets denote the number of fatalities which has also been included in the number of accidents.
3. The above accident figures of 2016 are recorded as at 29 March 2017.

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. 上列二零一六年的意外數字為截至 2017 年 3 月 29 日所記錄的數字。

Industrial Accidents in Food and Beverage Services in 2016
- analysed by Type of Accident

二零一六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	2015 二零一五年	2016 二零一六年	Change 增減
Trapped in or between objects 受困於物件之內或物件之間	67	54	-13
Injured whilst lifting or carrying 提舉或搬運物件時受傷	952	708	-244
Slip, trip or fall on same level 滑倒、絆倒或在同一高度跌倒	1 003	1 042	39
Fall of person from height 人體從高處墮下	27	26	-1
Striking against fixed or stationary object 與固定或不動的物件碰撞	503	463	-40
Striking against or struck by moving object 被移動物件或與移動物件碰撞	314	263	-51
Stepping on object 踏在物件上	1	4	3
Exposure to or contact with harmful substance 暴露於有害物質中或接觸有害物質	51	41	-10
Contact with electricity or electric discharge 觸電或接觸放出的電流	5	1	-4
Trapped by collapsing or overturning object 受困於倒塌或翻側的物件	1	2	1
Struck by falling object 遭墮下的物件撞擊	36	40	4
Struck by moving vehicle 遭移動中的車輛撞倒	15	17	2
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	86	71	-15
Drowning 遇溺	0	0	0
Exposure to fire 火警燒傷	13	5	-8
Exposure to explosion 爆炸受傷	1	0	-1
Injured by hand tool 被手工具所傷	1 034	1 025	-9
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	1 196	1 145	-51
Injured by animal 被動物所傷	18	22	4
Injured in workplace violence 於工作場所暴力事件中受傷	0	0	0
Others 其他類別	63	46	-17
TOTAL 總數	5 386	4 975	-411

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 2016 are recorded as at 29 March 2017.

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. 上列二零一六年的意外數字為截至 2017 年 3 月 29 日所記錄的數字。

Occupational Safety Enhancement Campaign
“Construction Industry : Safety First”

Theme	Activities	Key Organisations	Event Date
Safe working mode/ Safe equipment	To proactively explore ways to require bamboo scaffoldings at external walls of buildings to be fully provided with working platforms on every lift, or fully covered with bamboo poles on every lift and provided with working platforms at location where work is conducted	CIC	Relevant guidelines expected to be issued in August
	To incorporate elements that enable safe conduct of maintenance work to the design of external walls of new buildings, including requiring the provision of air-conditioner platforms with suitable guard-rails that facilitate air-conditioner maintenance and the provision of devices facilitating cleaning and repair at buildings with curtain walls so as to ensure safety of workers	BD	In progress
	To launch an enhanced “Light-duty Working Platform Sponsorship Scheme for SMEs” by subsidising SMEs to purchase safe working platforms that comply with safety standards	OSHC	Launching planned in the 3rd quarter
	To launch a new sponsorship scheme - “Safety Helmets with Y-type Chin Straps Sponsorship Scheme for SMEs”	OSHC & LD	Launched on 25 April
Enhancing Safety Training	To launch an enhanced Mandatory Basic Safety Training Course (Construction Work) commonly known as Green Card Training Course	LD	Industry consultation planned this year
	To launch a new training course “Combined Certificate for Safety Supervisory Skills Training” to enhance the safety management capability of small contractors	OSHC	Planned to be launched this year

	To launch the Accreditation Services for Accredited Safety Supervisor (Construction) to enable the industry to identify safety supervisors who possess the capability and qualifications to perform the specified duties	OSHC	In progress
Enhancing Safety Promotion	To visit over 100 construction sites (including sites with high-risk operations) to promote work safety to frontline workers and distribute promotion stickers	LD, OSHC, HKCIEGU, ARIAV & HKCA	In progress
	To distribute huge Construction Safety Banners to about 200 construction sites for display at prominent positions on site free of charge	OSHC, LD & CIC	In progress
	“Construction Safety Week”	DEVB & CIC	In progress
	“The 16th Hong Kong Occupational Safety and Health Award”	OSHC & LD	In progress
	“Construction Safety Promotional Campaign 2017”	OSHC, LD & CIC	In progress
	“Good Housekeeping Promotional Programmes”	OSHC & LD	In progress
	“Working-at-height Safety Seminar”	LD & OSHC	25 April
	“Safety Forum on Major Infrastructure Works Safety”	LD & OSHC	12 May
	“Safety Forum on Temporary Works”	DEVB & CIC	12 June
	Seminar on safety inspection of unauthorized building works on village houses and work-above-ground safety	LD, BD, CASA & HKPU	23 June
	Continued occupational safety promotional activities for the electrical and mechanical industry kick-off ceremony cum seminar on electrical safety	EMF & HKFLU	26 June
	“Site Safety Forum 2017”	HKHA & OSHC	6 July
		To broadcast new TV programmes on construction safety during peak hours	OSHC

			website and other public platforms for viewing.
	To promote RMAA work safety to owners and tenants of residential/ commercial premises as well as contractors / workers of such work	LD, OSHC, HAD, BD & HKAPMC	In progress

Note: some are regular events

Abbreviations:

Labour Department (LD)

Occupational Safety and Health Council (OSHC)

Development Bureau (DEVB)

Construction Industry Council (CIC)

Buildings Department (BD)

Hong Kong Housing Authority (HKHA)

Home Affairs Department (HAD)

Hong Kong Construction Association (HKCA)

Hong Kong Association of Property Management Companies (HKAPMC)

Contractor's Authorised Signatory Association (CASA)

Hong Kong Construction Industry Employees General Union (HKCIEGU)

Association for the Rights of Industrial Accident Victims (ARIAV)

The Federation of Hong Kong Electrical & Mechanical Industries Trade Unions (EMF)

The Federation of Hong Kong & Kowloon Labour Unions (HKFLU)

Hong Kong Polytechnic University (HKPU)