

For discussion
on 19 December 2017

Legislative Council Panel on Manpower

Hong Kong's Occupational Safety Performance in the First Half of 2017

Purpose

This paper briefs Members on Hong Kong's occupational safety performance in the first half of 2017.

Occupational Safety Performance

Occupational Injuries

2. In the first half of 2017, the number of occupational injuries (including industrial and non-industrial accidents)¹ was 17 092, representing a fall of 1.1% from 17 283 in the same period of 2016. The injury rate per 1 000 employees was 11.3 in the first half of 2017, down by 2.0% when compared with 11.6 in the same period of 2016 (**Table 1**).

Table 1 – Occupational Injuries

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2016 1st Half	2017 1st Half
Fatal cases	188	210	177	203	103	104 (+ 1.0%)
Non-fatal cases	37 839	37 313	35 675	35 565	17 180	16 988 (- 1.1%)
Total	38 027	37 523	35 852	35 768	17 283	17 092 (- 1.1%)
Injury Rate/ 1 000 employees	13.2	12.8	12.1	11.9	11.6	11.3 (- 2.0%)

Notes:

- Figures in brackets denote changes in the first half of 2017 when compared with the same period in 2016.
- The injury rates per thousand employees 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 occupational fatalities in the first half of 2017 was 104, including 14 industrial accidents² and four non-industrial accidents³, and the majority of the remaining cases were natural death cases and cases that happened outside Hong Kong and on vessels, etc. The number of occupational fatalities in the first half of 2016 was 103, which is similar to that of the same period in 2017.

4. As regards the aforesaid cases categorized as natural death, they were sudden deaths at workplaces not caused by work-related accidents. The Government has indicated that a research on the relationship of these cases with working conditions would be conducted. Progress of preparatory work concerning the research is set out in paragraph 36.

Industrial Accidents

5. The total number of industrial accidents for all sectors in the first half of 2017 was 5 200, up 2.8% when compared with 5 057 in the same period of 2016. The accident rate per 1 000 workers increased by 1.3% from 16.0 to 16.2 (**Table 2**). The accidents mainly involved “slip, trip or fall on the same level” and “improper manual lifting or carrying”.

Table 2 – Industrial Accidents

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2016 1st Half	2017 1st Half
Fatal cases	28	25	24	18	9	14 (+55.6%)
Non-fatal cases	11 792	11 652	11 473	10 865	5 048	5 186 (+2.7%)
Total	11 820	11 677	11 497	10 883	5 057	5 200 (+2.8%)
Accident Rate/ 1 000 workers	19.6	19.0	18.4	17.1	16.0	16.2 (+1.3%)

Notes:

1. Figures in brackets denote changes in the first half of 2017 when compared with the same period of 2016.
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 4 such cases in the first half of 2017, including 3 traffic accident cases.

6. Of the 14 fatal industrial accidents in the first half of 2017, eight occurred at construction sites and the remaining six concerned the manufacturing industry, transport and storage services, and electricity, gas and waste management. A breakdown of the industrial accidents by industry in the first half of 2017 is in **Annex 1**.

7. The construction industry still tops all industries in terms of the number of industrial fatalities and accident rate. There were 1 816 industrial accidents in the construction industry in the first half of 2017, up 3.3% when compared with 1 758 in the same period of 2016. As the number of construction workers continued to increase (see paragraph 11), the accident rate per 1 000 workers dropped to 31.5, down 5.4% when compared with 33.3 in the same period of 2016 (Table 3). A breakdown by type of accidents for the construction industry is in **Annex 2**. Over the same period, the number of fatal industrial accidents increased by 33.3% from 6 to 8.

Table 3 – Industrial Accidents in the Construction Industry

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2016 1st Half	2017 1st Half
Fatal cases	22	20	19	10	6	8 (+ 33.3%)
Non-fatal cases	3 210	3 447	3 704	3 710	1 752	1 808 (+ 3.2%)
Total	3 232	3 467	3 723	3 720	1 758	1 816 (+ 3.3%)
Accident Rate/ 1 000 workers	40.8	41.9	39.1	34.5	33.3	31.5 (- 5.4%)

Notes:

- Figures in brackets denote changes in the first half of 2017 when compared with the same period of 2016.
- The accident rates per thousand workers are rounded to one decimal place, whereas the relevant percentage changes are calculated from unrounded accident rates.

8. As at 30 November 2017, there were 19 fatal accidents in the construction sector (counted by the number of deceased workers), compared with ten in the same period of 2016. The 19 construction fatalities involved falling from height (8 cases), trapped by collapsing or overturning object (3 cases), drowning (3 cases), trapped in or between objects (3 cases), striking against moving object (1 case) and struck by falling object (1 case).

9. The number of industrial accidents in the food and beverage services sector continues to top all industries. The number of accidents was 2 409 in the first half of 2017, up 2.4% when compared with 2 352 in the same period of 2016. The accident rate per 1 000 workers increased from 19.4 to 19.9, up 2.2% (Table 4). A breakdown by type of accidents is in **Annex 3**.

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

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2016 1st Half	2017 1st Half
Fatal cases	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-fatal cases	5 740	5 566	5 386	4 975	2 352	2 409 (+ 2.4%)
Total	5 740	5 566	5 386	4 975	2 352	2 409 (+ 2.4%)
Accident Rate/ 1 000 workers	24.2	22.9	22.1	20.5	19.4	19.9 (+ 2.2%)

Notes:

1. Figures in brackets denote changes in the first half of 2017 when compared with the same period of 2016.
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

10. 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 reducing hazards at workplaces. LD is particularly concerned about the occupational safety performance of the construction industry and the food and beverage services sector, as the number of fatalities and the accident rate in the construction industry top all industries, while the food and beverage services sector has the highest number of industrial accidents among all industries.

(I) Construction Industry

11. The construction industry has been thriving in recent years with a notable growth in workforce. The number of construction workers has increased by nearly 62% from over 71 000 in 2012 to over 115 000 in the first half of 2017. The increase poses great challenge to the OSH of the construction industry. Notwithstanding that, the overall OSH performance of the construction industry continues to improve and the industrial accident rate per 1 000 workers decreased from 44.3 in 2012 to 31.5 in the first half of 2017. However, the number of construction fatal accidents and the industrial accident rate per 1 000 construction workers continue to top all industries. Therefore, enhancing the OSH performance of the construction industry remains the LD's highest priority.

Fatal Industrial Accidents

12. LD is highly concerned about the OSH performance of the construction industry this year. As at 30 November 2017, there were 19 construction fatal accidents (compared with 10 in the same period of last year). LD is very concerned about each of these accidents and commenced immediate on-site investigation as soon as we were notified of the accidents. We issued suspension notices to the employers concerned to suspend the work activity involved. The employers cannot resume the work process until LD is satisfied that measures to abate the relevant risks have been taken. We conduct investigation in full gear to identify the causes of the accidents, recommend improvement measures and ascertain the liability of the duty holders, including taking prosecutions against liable duty holders such as employers, proprietors, contractors and sub-contractors, etc.

13. LD is particularly concerned about the two industrial accidents causing multiple fatalities this year, namely the accident on March 29 involving dismantling of a temporary working platform in the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge (“HZMB”) site and the accident on July 10 in Hung Hom involving hand-dug tunnelling. These two accidents resulted in the death of five workers and the injuries of another two. Regarding the accident of the HZMB, LD has completed the investigation and, after consulting the Department of Justice, initiated prosecutions against the liable duty holders. Besides, LD together with the relevant departments are investigating into the accident involving hand-dug tunnelling in full gear to identify the cause of the accident. We will take actions pursuant to the law if any violation of OSH legislation is found.

14. Apart from investigation and enforcement, LD has also issued Work Safety Alerts shortly after the accidents through website and emails, giving brief account of the accidents concerned to contractors, workers’ unions, professional bodies of safety practitioners, etc., and reminding the industry to take safety precautionary measures to prevent recurrence of similar accidents. Besides, LD has stepped up enforcement to related sites and launched special enforcement operations to deter unsafe work activities. LD has also strengthened publicity and held meetings with relevant stakeholders of the industry to remind them to take suitable safety precautionary measures. In response to the HZMB accident, LD has organised safety talks/seminars for the resident site staff and frontline workers of HZMB projects in conjunction with the Marine Department.

15. With regard to the hand-dug tunnelling accident, taking into account the potential risks associated with the construction of hand-dug tunnels and in order to prevent recurrence of similar accidents, LD considers it essential to restrict the use of this construction method so as to enhance the protection of workers engaged in tunnelling works. LD, in collaboration with industry stakeholders, is devising a set of guidelines on hand-dug tunnelling works. The guidelines

will highlight that hand-dug tunnelling method should only be adopted under exceptional circumstances, and require relevant duty holders to take more stringent OSH measures. LD aims to issue the guidelines by end of this year.

16. Moreover, in response to the series of fatal accidents that happened this year, LD met with different stakeholders of the construction industry this April to discuss how to further raise the safety awareness of employers and workers in the industry. LD has also launched the “Construction Industry • Safety First” occupational safety enhancement Campaign. The Campaign received strong support from and active participation of organisations representing major stakeholders of the industry, including developers, contractors, sub-contractors, workers and safety professionals. The Campaign covers promotion of safe working procedures, use of safety equipment, safety training and promotional activities with different themes. Up to now, the Campaign has rolled out over 30 programmes.

Inspection and Enforcement

17. Apart from the aforesaid initiatives taken in light of the fatal industrial accidents, LD has also stepped up the intensity of inspection and enforcement targeting the construction industry. LD conducted 31 964 regular site inspections in the first half of 2017, and launched special enforcement operations targeting at high-risk processes, such as work-at-height, lifting operations, electrical work, etc. In the first half of 2017, LD issued a total of 490 suspension notices (SN) and 965 improvement notices (IN), and initiated 1 049 prosecutions.

18. As “falling from height” is the cause of many serious and fatal accidents in the construction industry, and 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), work-above-ground safety has always been high on LD’s agenda in promoting safe operation in construction industry, and the LD has addressed the matter through various means. In respect of inspection and enforcement, LD conducted several special enforcement operations in the first half of 2017 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 696 SNs / INs and initiated 474 prosecutions. LD also conducted regular inspections and localised surprise inspections targeting at erection, dismantling and use of truss-out bamboo scaffolds, and took immediate enforcement actions when breaches of safety legislation were detected. Besides, LD has been raising the awareness of workers and employers about the potential risks of work-above-ground through publicity and education. In 2017, LD further strengthens efforts on this front by updating/compiling new guidelines, launching new sponsorship schemes, revising the contents of mandatory safety training courses, strengthening the publicity work on renovation and repair works, etc. Details are set out in

relevant paragraphs of this paper.

19. With regard to the risk of heat stroke at workplaces, LD has strengthened inspection and enforcement during the hot season. From April to September 2017, LD conducted more than 27 000 inspections targeting at industries with higher risk of heat stroke, including the construction industry, and issued 37 warnings and one IN.

Focusing on Tackling Systemic Risks

20. With regard to OSH of major works projects, LD continues, through stepping up liaison with the project proponents including government works departments, to urge the contractors concerned to enhance their site safety management systems in respect of high-risk processes to eliminate potential work hazards. LD also continues to urge contractors and site management personnel to incorporate, in a timely manner, safety elements in the work method statements and design during the project design, tendering and preparatory stages as well as the construction phase.

21. LD also conducts in-depth safety audits and analysis of the systemic risks of high-risk processes with a view to formulating relevant preventive measures, and sharing the relevant systemic safety risks and preventive measures to the industry. LD also issues systemic safety alerts from time to time to urge registered safety officers and registered safety auditors to apply the safety management principles when discharging their statutory duties in providing advice to their employers/ clients on preventive measures. For instance, LD issued a systemic safety alert in July 2017 to remind safety professionals of the systemic safety risks and accident prevention measures relating to the trapping hazard caused by working underneath the raised dump body of truck, and to urge them to tender appropriate safety advice to their employers/ clients. The systemic safety alert has been uploaded onto LD's website.

Updating Guidelines/Code of Practice

22. To cope with the risk of working at height, LD also updated the Code of Practice for Bamboo Scaffolding, and worked with the industry to facilitate the revision of a set of guidelines on external walls work safety.

- In order to reduce the risk of workers falling from the scaffolds while carrying out works on them, the Construction Industry Council ("CIC") issued the revised Guidelines on Planking Arrangement for Providing Working Platforms on Bamboo Scaffolds ("Guidelines") on 1 September 2017. The Guidelines stipulates that every lift of a bamboo scaffold should be constructed with closely spaced bamboo members or working platforms on it, so as to prevent workers from falling through the voids. LD gazetted

the revised Code of Practice for Bamboo Scaffolding Safety (“CoP”) on the same day to facilitate the industry’s compliance. LD will make reference to the Guidelines and CoP when enforcing safety legislation relating to the use of bamboo scaffolds; and

- in order to incorporate elements that enable safe conduct of maintenance work into the design of external walls of buildings to ensure the safety of workers, CIC issued the revised Safety Guidelines on Work on the External Walls of Buildings in November 2017. LD has been working closely with the Buildings Department (“BD”) in revising its Practice Notes to require the construction industry to provide air-conditioner platforms with suitable guard-rails to facilitate air-conditioner maintenance, and devices to facilitate cleaning and repair at buildings with curtain walls.

Publicity, Promotional and Educational Activities

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

24. LD, in collaboration with the Occupational Safety and Health Council (“OSHC”) and related organisations of the construction industry, co-organised the “Construction Industry Safety Award Scheme” again in September 2017 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 2017, during which family members of victims of industrial accidents shared with frontline workers causes of the accidents, the preventive 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 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, LD is producing a TV and Radio Announcements in the Public Interests (“APIs”) on work-at-height safety.

25. Besides, LD also organised safety forums and seminars in 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.

26. Targeting at work-at-height safety of the renovation and repair sector, LD has stepped up engagement with property management companies and enhanced the promotion work targeting Owners' Corporations as well as owners and tenants to raise their awareness of the common hazards associated with renovation and repair works. LD also makes use of the platforms of the Home Affairs Department and BD to publicise and promote safety of renovation and repair works among owners and tenants of domestic and commercial properties, urging them to work with the contractors concerned to ensure that the renovation and repair works being carried out in their premises (i.e. domestic units and arcade shop premises) meet the safety standards.

27. In relation to OSH education, all workers in the construction industry are currently required to attend Mandatory Basic Safety Training Course (Construction Work) (commonly known as "Construction Green Card") and its Revalidation Course. With a view to aligning the course contents and the mode of delivery to the workers' actual needs, hence ensuring they can better appreciate the work risks they may face, LD, in collaboration with CIC and OSHC, has revamped the courses in 2017. The revisions include enriching the contents of practical training and analysis of serious accidents, and adopting a more lively mode of course delivery, so as to enhance construction workers' knowledge of common risks and their ability to eradicate those risks more effectively. LD plans to require all relevant training course providers to launch the revamped courses in 2018 Q1.

Sponsorship Scheme

28. In recent years, LD in collaboration with OSHC has launched various sponsorship schemes to subsidise small and medium enterprises ("SMEs") to purchase equipment and tools that meet safety standards, and to subsidise their staff to participate in relevant safety training courses. The sponsorship schemes aim to encourage duty holders of different industries to be more proactive to safeguard their employees' OSH, and to strengthen their workers' OSH awareness. In 2017, in order to further enhance the industry's awareness about the potential risks of work-above-ground, LD launched two new sponsorship schemes with OSHC:

- As the impact of head injury on workers 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. The Scheme subsidises SMEs of the construction industry to purchase safety helmets with Y-type chin straps that conform to safety standards, and aims to encourage the proper use of safety helmets with chin straps. Besides, LD is currently reviewing the

“Guidance Notes on the Selection, Use and Maintenance of Safety Helmets” to facilitate enforcement of this safety measure;

- there are risks associated with the use of straight ladders or A-ladders for above-ground work. There has been a number of fatal accidents involving fall from these kinds of ladders. In order to enhance the safety awareness of employers and workers in above-ground work, LD in collaboration with OSHC launched the “Enhanced light-duty working platform sponsorship scheme for SMEs” to subsidise SMEs to purchase step platforms and hop-up platforms for above-ground work. The enhanced versions of step platforms and hop-up platforms are designed to facilitate workers to work in cramped environment, and better meet their actual need.

(II) Food and Beverage Services Sector

29. 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 the first half of 2017 during which 1 261 surprise inspections were conducted, with 346 warnings and 60 INs issued, and 60 prosecutions initiated.

30. With regard to publicity and promotion, LD, in collaboration with OSHC, organised the “Catering Safety Quiz 2017” in May 2017 to strengthen the OSH awareness of the catering employees. LD also worked with OSHC and related organisations of the food and beverage services sector to organise the “Catering Industry Safety Award Scheme” again in July. 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 2017 to further improve the work safety of catering industry workers, 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 recognise them as a “Catering OSH Star Enterprise” and given a subsidy of up to \$5,000 for purchase of slip resistant shoes, cut resistant gloves and heat resistant gloves that conform with the relevant safety standards. As at the end of June 2017, around 830 catering establishments participated in the scheme.

31. Besides, OSHC together with LD and other organisations also organised a wide range of catering safety promotional campaigns, including “OSH Promotional Programmes for Catering Industry” and “Sponsorship Scheme on Cut Resistant Gloves, Slip Resistant Shoes and Heat Resistant Gloves for the

Catering Industry”, so as to further promote and enhance the work safety standards of the industry.

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

Way Forward

33. LD will continue to adopt a risk-based approach in devising targeted measures to enhance the overall OSH performance of Hong Kong, and the construction industry as well as the food and beverage services sector will continue to be our focus. With regard to the construction industry, LD is going to launch a series of new initiatives, including:-

- (i) LD will conduct in-depth surprise inspections to work sites involving hazardous work processes or with poor safety performance. Apart from identifying unsafe operations, the inspections will also focus on scrutinising whether the duty holders of the work sites have established and implemented safe systems of work effectively and whether there are deficiencies in their safety management systems, with a view to urging the contractors concerned to take remedial actions as soon as possible and ensuring the safety of their workers from the system perspective;
- (ii) LD will participate in the Site Safety Management Committees of public works projects to urge contractors and the relevant duty holders to conduct risk assessments as early as possible in respect of hazardous work processes, devise safe working methods and take adequate safety measures. LD will also adjust the inspection strategy to the work sites concerned accordingly; and
- (iii) LD will enhance the promotion of the current complaint channel to encourage construction workers to lodge complaints against unsafe working environment, thus enabling LD to conduct more targeted inspections in a timely manner.

34. In addition, although the penalties for duty holders contravening OSH legislation have increased in recent years through a range of efforts of LD, LD considers that the current penalties are still too low to reflect the seriousness of the offences and the consequences of the accidents. They fail to generate sufficient deterrent effect to improve the overall OSH performance.

35. The LD is therefore reviewing the penalty levels of OSH legislation in full swing. We will make reference to LD's past prosecution cases and their judgments, as well as the penalty levels of similar local legislation and overseas OSH legislation. Certain provisions of our OSH legislation now carry a maximum fine of \$500,000. Our research findings so far reveal that our current fine levels are on the low side. LD considers that it is necessary to look into some new approaches. For instance, we are considering whether it is appropriate to increase the maximum fines by pegging them with the financial means of the convicted, especially for serious cases (such as those causing serious injuries or fatalities and those involving serious culpability), thus enabling the court to impose penalties with sufficient deterrent effect to alert the industry. LD will conduct further study in this direction and aims to complete the review as soon as possible. LD will consult the Legislative Council in due course.

The Study on Sudden Death of Employees at Work

36. The causes of sudden death of employees at work are usually complex, including personal health condition, family heredity, eating or living habits, work nature and environment, etc. We notice that at present only very few countries/regions have prescribed sudden death at workplace (caused by cardiovascular diseases and cerebrovascular diseases) as compensable diseases, and drawn up relevant guidelines. After making reference to this information and the current industrial accident notification mechanism in Hong Kong, we have devised the study methodology and details. The study will focus on the workplace death cases caused by cardiovascular diseases or cerebrovascular diseases, and seek to understand the possible causes leading to the sudden death of these employees through different perspectives mainly through interviewing the deceased workers' relatives, employers and colleagues. LD commissioned OSHC in October this year to conduct the study. The first phase of work is to develop questionnaires targeting different groups of interviewees. We expect the OSHC will start the interviewing work in the first quarter of 2018.

Advice Sought

37. Members are invited to offer views on the above.

Labour and Welfare Bureau
Labour Department
December 2017

Annex 1
附件一

Industrial Accidents in All Workplaces in the 1st Half of 2017
- analysed by Industry Section

二零一七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 2016 二零一六年 上半年	1 st Half of 2017 二零一七年 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	0	0	0	not applicable 不適用
Manufacturing	製造業	696 (1)	671 (3)	-25	-3.6%
Electricity, gas and waste Management	電力、燃氣及廢棄物管理	21 (1)	30 (1)	9	42.9%
Construction	建造業	1 758 (6)	1 816 (8)	58	3.3%
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	144 (1)	181 (2)	37	25.7%
Accommodation and food services	住宿及膳食服務	2 352	2 409	57	2.4%
Information and communications	資訊及通訊	6	3	-3	-50.0%
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	80	90	10	12.5%
Other industries	其他行業	0	0	0	not applicable 不適用
TOTAL	總數	5 057 (9)	5 200 (14)	143	2.8%

Notes:

- 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.
- Figures in brackets denote the number of fatalities which has also been included in the number of accidents.
- The above accident figures of 1st half of 2017 are recorded as at 26 September 2017.
- The above statistics are compiled based on the Hong Kong Standard Industrial Classification Version 2.0.
- 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:

- 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。
- 括號內的數字顯示死亡人數，數字已包括在意外數目內。
- 上列 2017 年上半年的傷亡數字為截至 2017 年 9 月 26 日所記錄的數字。
- 以上的統計數字是按《香港標準行業分類 2.0 版》編製。
- 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。

Annex 2
附件二

Industrial Accidents in Construction Industry in the 1st Half of 2017
- analysed by Type of Accident

二零一七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 2016 二零一六年 上半年	1 st Half of 2017 二零一七年 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	75	66 (1)	-9	-12.0%
Injured whilst lifting or carrying 提舉或搬運物件時受傷	287	353	66	23.0%
Slip, trip or fall on same level 滑倒、絆倒或在同一高度跌倒	500	500	0	0.0%
Fall of person from height 人體從高處墮下	171 (4)	176 (6)	5	2.9%
Striking against fixed or stationary object 與固定或不動的物件碰撞	180	185	5	2.8%
Striking against or struck by moving object 被移動物件或與移動物件碰撞	274 (1)	259	-15	-5.5%
Stepping on object 踏在物件上	5	7	2	40.0%
Exposure to or contact with harmful substance 暴露於有害物質中或接觸有害物質	11	13	2	18.2%
Contact with electricity or electric discharge 觸電或接觸放出的電流	2 (1)	5	3	150.0%
Trapped by collapsing or overturning object 受困於倒塌或翻側的物件	1	3 (1)	2	200.0%
Struck by falling object 遭墮下的物件撞擊	52	49	-3	-5.8%
Struck by moving vehicle 遭移動中的車輛撞倒	9	11	2	22.2%
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	118	95	-23	-19.5%
Drowning 遇溺	0	0	0	not applicable 不適用
Exposure to fire 火警燒傷	1	5	4	400.0%
Exposure to explosion 爆炸受傷	0	2	2	not applicable 不適用
Injured by hand tool 被手工具所傷	54	67	13	24.1%
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	8	6	-2	-25.0%
Injured by animal 被動物所傷	1	0	-1	-100.0%
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	9	14	5	55.6%
TOTAL 總數	1 758 (6)	1 816 (8)	58	3.3%

Notes:

- Industrial accidents refer to injuries and deaths arising from industrial activities in industrial undertakings as defined under the Factories and Industrial Undertakings Ordinance.
- Figures in brackets denote the number of fatalities which has also been included in the number of accidents.
- The above accident figures of 1st half of 2017 are recorded as at 26 September 2017.

註釋:

- 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。
- 括號內的數字顯示死亡人數，數字已包括在意外數目內。
- 上列 2017 年上半年的傷亡數字為截至 2017 年 9 月 26 日所記錄的數字。

Annex 3
附件三

Industrial Accidents in Food and Beverage Services in the 1st Half of 2017
- analysed by Type of Accident

二零一七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 2016 二零一六年 上半年	1 st Half of 2017 二零一七年 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	20	17	-3	-15.0%
Injured whilst lifting or carrying	提舉或搬運物件時受傷	355	384	29	8.2%
Slip, trip or fall on same level	滑倒、絆倒或在同一高度跌倒	527	486	-41	-7.8%
Fall of person from height	人體從高處墮下	13	14	1	7.7%
Striking against fixed or stationary object	與固定或不動的物件碰撞	204	211	7	3.4%
Striking against or struck by moving object	被移動物件或與移動物件碰撞	128	130	2	1.6%
Stepping on object	踏在物件上	1	4	3	300.0%
Exposure to or contact with harmful substance	暴露於有害物質中或接觸有害物質	16	24	8	50.0%
Contact with electricity or electric discharge	觸電或接觸放出的電流	0	1	1	not applicable 不適用
Trapped by collapsing or overturning object	受困於倒塌或翻側的物件	0	1	1	not applicable 不適用
Struck by falling object	遭墮下的物件撞擊	18	14	-4	-22.2%
Struck by moving vehicle	遭移動中的車輛撞倒	7	9	2	28.6%
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	34	28	-6	-17.6%
Drowning	遇溺	0	0	0	not applicable 不適用
Exposure to fire	火警燒傷	2	3	1	50.0%
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	485	522	37	7.6%
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	509	527	18	3.5%
Injured by animal	被動物所傷	7	14	7	100.0%
Injured in workplace violence	於工作場所暴力事件中受傷	0	1	1	not applicable 不適用
Others	其他類別	26	19	-7	-26.9%
TOTAL	總數	2 352	2 409	57	2.4%

Notes:

- Industrial accidents refer to injuries and deaths arising from industrial activities in industrial undertakings as defined under the Factories and Industrial Undertakings Ordinance.
- The above accident figures of 1st half of 2017 are recorded as at 26 September 2017.
- 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:

- 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。
- 上列 2017 年上半年的傷亡數字為截至 2017 年 9 月 26 日所記錄的數字。
- 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。