

For information on
17 July 2018

Legislative Council Panel on Manpower

Hong Kong's Occupational Safety Performance in 2017

Purpose

This paper briefs Members on Hong Kong's occupational safety performance in 2017.

Occupational Safety Performance

2. In 2017, the number of occupational injuries¹ was 35 631, representing a slight drop of 0.4% over 35 768 in 2016. The injury rate per 1 000 employees also dropped by 1.3% from 11.9 in 2016 to 11.8 in 2017 (**Table 1**).

Table 1 – Occupational Injuries

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Fatal cases	188	210	177	203	227 (+11.8%)
Non-fatal cases	37 839	37 313	35 675	35 565	35 404 (-0.5%)
Total	38 027	37 523	35 852	35 768	35 631 (-0.4%)
Injury rate/1 000 employees	13.2	12.8	12.1	11.9	11.8 (-1.3%)

Notes: 1. Figures in brackets denote changes in 2017 when compared with 2016.

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 2017, there were 227 occupational fatalities, including 29 industrial accidents² that occurred in the construction industry (22 cases), manufacturing industry (three cases), transport and warehouse services (three cases), and electricity, gas and waste management (one case) respectively. The remaining cases included non-industrial accidents³, natural deaths, cases outside Hong Kong, and cases that happened on vessels, etc.

4. The number of industrial accidents for all sectors in 2017 was 11 077, up 1.8% when compared with 10 883 in 2016. The number of fatal cases increased by 61% from 18 in 2016 to 29 in 2017 and the accident rate per 1 000 workers also increased by 0.3% from 17.1 to 17.2 (**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 2017 is at **Annex 1**.

Table 2 – Industrial Accidents

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Fatal cases	28	25	24	18	29 (+61.1%)
Non-fatal cases	11 792	11 652	11 473	10 865	11 048 (+1.7%)
Total	11 820	11 677	11 497	10 883	11 077 (+1.8%)
Accident rate/1 000 workers	19.6	19.0	18.4	17.1	17.2 (+0.3%)

Notes: 1. Figures in brackets denote changes in 2017 when compared with 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.

5. There were 3 902 industrial accidents in the construction industry in 2017, up 4.9% when compared with 3 720 in 2016. Among them, the number of fatal cases increased by 120% from 10 cases in 2016 to 22 cases in 2017; whilst the accident rate per 1 000 workers was 32.9 in 2017, down by 4.7% when compared with 34.5 in 2016 (**Table 3**). A breakdown by type of accident for the construction industry is at **Annex 2**.

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 10 such cases in 2017, including 5 cases involving traffic accidents.

6. The 22 construction industrial fatalities in 2017 involved persons falling from height (nine cases), trapped in or between objects (three cases), struck by moving object (three cases), trapped by collapsing or overturning object (three cases), drowning (three cases) and struck by falling object (one case). For the nine fall-from-height fatalities, four workers fell from working platforms, two workers fell from bamboo scaffolds and three others fell from lift shaft opening, insecurely covered opening and fragile supportive structure respectively.

Table 3 – Industrial Accidents in the Construction Industry

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Fatal cases	22	20	19	10	22 (+120%)
Non-fatal cases	3 210	3 447	3 704	3 710	3 880 (+4.6%)
Total	3 232	3 467	3 723	3 720	3 902 (+4.9%)
Accident rate/ 1 000 workers	40.8	41.9	39.1	34.5	32.9 (-4.7%)

Notes: 1. Figures in brackets denote changes in 2017 when compared with 2016.

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 4 990 in 2017, slightly up 0.3% when compared with 4 975 in 2016. The accident rate per 1 000 workers was 20.5 in both 2016 and 2017 (**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

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Fatal cases	0	0	0	0	0
Non-fatal cases	5 740	5 566	5 386	4 975	4 990 (+0.3%)
Total	5 740	5 566	5 386	4 975	4 990 (+0.3%)
Accident rate/1 000 workers	24.2	22.9	22.1	20.5	20.5 (+0.0%)

Notes: 1. Figures in brackets denote changes in 2017 when compared with 2016.

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. LD always keeps occupational safety and health (“OSH”) risks of different industries under review, and closely monitors their OSH performance as well as changing risk situations of different work processes, so as to adjust our OSH work strategies, including adjusting the approach, focus and intensity of our work in a timely manner and formulating targeted measures to enhance the OSH performance of Hong Kong.

9. In light of the occurrence of a number of fatal industrial accidents in the construction industry in 2017, and the accident rate of the construction industry long being the highest of all industries, LD continues to strive to reduce industrial accidents through the three-pronged approach of strengthening inspection and enforcement, publicity and promotion, and education and training; as well as launching a series of specific improvement measures targeted at the OSH of the construction industry. Besides, as the food and beverage services sector recorded the highest number of industrial accidents among all industries, LD continues to focus on the OSH situation of this industry in 2018.

(I) Construction Industry

10. The construction industry has been thriving for years with a continuous growth in its workforce. The number of construction workers increased by nearly 50% from over 79 000 in 2013 to over 118 000 in 2017, posing great challenges to the OSH of the construction industry. Therefore, enhancing the OSH performance of the construction industry has always been the highest priority of LD.

Fatal Industrial Accidents

11. LD is highly concerned about the 22 fatal industrial accidents that happened in the construction industry last year. This year (up to 27 May 2018), there have so far been five fatal industrial accidents in the construction industry. LD is highly concerned about every fatal accident and commenced immediate on-site investigation as soon as we were notified of the accidents. We also issued suspension notices (“SNs”) to the contractors concerned to suspend the work processes involved. The contractors could not resume the work processes until LD was satisfied that measures to abate the relevant risks have been taken. We also conducted prompt investigations to identify the causes of these fatal industrial accidents, recommend improvement measures and ascertain the statutory liability of the duty holders, including taking prosecutions against liable duty holders such as employers, proprietors, contractors and sub-contractors.

12. LD is particularly concerned about the two industrial accidents causing multiple fatalities/serious injuries last year. One happened on 29 March 2017 involving the dismantling of a temporary working platform at the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge (“HZMB”) site and the other one on July 10 at Hung Hom involving hand-dug tunnelling works. These two accidents resulted in the death of five workers and the injuries of three others. LD has completed the investigation work regarding these two serious industrial accidents and, after consulting the Department of Justice, initiated prosecutions against the duty holders who are suspected to have contravened the OSH legislation.

13. Apart from investigation and enforcement, LD issued Work Safety Alerts shortly after the accidents through our 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 also stepped up enforcement to concerned sites and launched special enforcement operations to deter unsafe work processes. LD also reminded relevant stakeholders of the industry to take suitable safety precautionary measures through strengthening publicity and holding meetings with them. In response to the aforementioned serious industrial accident at HZMB, LD organised talks and seminars on marine industrial safety for the resident site staff and frontline workers of the HZMB projects in conjunction with the Marine Department.

14. In addition, in order to prevent the recurrence of the aforesaid serious industrial accident at a hand-dug tunnel and in view of the extremely high risks associated with the construction of hand-dug tunnels, LD considered it necessary to further restrict the use of this construction method so as to protect the OSH of workers engaged in tunnelling works. Accordingly, LD issued the

“Guidance Notes on Safety and Health of Hand-dug Tunnelling Work” in end-December 2017. The Guidance Notes highlight that hand-dug tunnelling method should only be adopted under exceptional circumstances, and require relevant duty holders to take more stringent OSH measures before commencement of the works.

Inspection and Enforcement and Relevant Measures

15. Apart from the aforesaid initiatives, LD also continued to step up inspection and enforcement targeting at the construction industry. LD conducted in total 77 314 site inspections in 2017, and launched special enforcement operations targeting at different high-risk processes, such as work-at-height, lifting operations, tunnelling works, lift works and electrical work, etc. LD issued a total of 775 SNs and 2 130 improvement notices (“INs”), and initiated 2 370 prosecutions during the period.

16. 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 those below two metres), work-above-ground safety has always been an important agenda in promoting work safety of the construction industry, and LD has also carried out various promotion work. In respect of inspection and enforcement, LD paid particular attention to erection, dismantling and use of truss-out bamboo scaffolds and use of ladders during a number of special enforcement operations targeting at the construction industry in 2017. With regard to the unsafe work activities observed during the operations, a total of 1 399 SNs/INs were issued and 972 prosecutions were initiated. LD also conducted regular and localised surprise inspections during non-office hours targeting at safety of erection, dismantling and use of truss-out bamboo scaffolds, and took immediate enforcement actions when breaches of work 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, promotion and education. In 2017, LD further strengthened efforts in this area by updating guidelines/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.

17. LD continues to adopt a risk-based approach in formulating corresponding measures to enhance the OSH performance of construction industry. LD launched and actively organised a series of new initiatives in 2017 as follows—

- (a) conducting in-depth surprise inspections of construction sites involving high risk processes or with poor safety performance to examine the duty holders’ safe systems of work and safety management systems;

- (b) stepping up participation in site safety management committee meetings of public work projects so that LD will be apprised of their latest risk situations, and give advice on work processes of higher risk and adjust the inspection strategy accordingly in a more focused manner;
- (c) enhancing the promotion of the complaint channel to encourage construction workers to report unsafe working condition so that LD can conduct prompt and targeted inspections;
- (d) enhancing the promotion of the protection rendered by safety helmets with chin straps properly buckled up to reduce workers' risk to head injury in case of fall. The relevant guideline was revised in June this year and corresponding enforcement action is being taken to enhance work-at-height safety; and
- (e) producing animation videos on "Work Safety Alert" to enable the industry to better comprehend how accidents happened and the necessary preventive measures. The first two animation videos concerning scaffolding work safety and electrical work safety were uploaded to the LD's website in April this year and disseminated through other different channels. LD plans to produce another eight animation videos in this financial year.

18. In addition, 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 (including the construction industry) with higher risk of heat stroke and issued 37 warnings and one IN.

Updating and Publishing Guidelines/Code of Practice/Guides

19. To address the risk of working at height, LD also updated a set of safety guidelines on bamboo scaffolding, and worked with the industry to facilitate the revision of a set of guidelines on external wall work safety-

- in order to reduce the risk of workers falling from scaffolds while carrying out works thereon, the Construction Industry Council ("CIC") issued the revised Guidelines on Planking Arrangement for Providing Working Platforms on Bamboo Scaffolds ("Guidelines") on 1 September last year. The set of 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 also revised the Code of Practice for Bamboo Scaffolding Safety ("CoP") accordingly and gazetted it 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 ensure the design of external walls of buildings will include elements that facilitate safe conduct of maintenance work, LD collaborated with CIC to issue the revised Guidelines on the Design, Installation and Maintenance of Cast-in Anchors at External Walls of New Buildings in November 2017. LD has also been working closely with the Buildings Department (“BD”) in revising its Practice Notes to require developers when constructing new buildings 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.

20. LD published an “Overview of Work-at-Height Safety” in March this year. The publication consolidates safety information on work-at-height/work-above-ground safety and highlights specific areas. It assists the industries to better comprehend the safety measures of the related work, including the use of suitable working platforms.

Publicity, Promotional and Educational Activities

21. 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.

22. 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 continued to support 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 safety to workers and the general public. In addition, LD produced new TV and Radio Announcements in the Public Interests (“APIs”) on work-at-height safety and launched them in March 2018.

23. Besides, LD also organised work safety forums and seminars in different themes such as renovation and repair works, electricity work and work-at-height operation to instill work safety culture among construction workers. To enhance ethnic minority (“EM”) workers’ OSH awareness, LD

also produced picture-based, simple and reader-friendly OSH promotional leaflets in ethnic languages (including Hindi, Nepali and Pakistani), and disseminated the work safety messages through EM newspapers and periodicals, and organised site promotional visits for EM workers.

24. 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 at Owners' Corporations as well as owners and tenants to raise their awareness of the common hazards associated with renovation and repair works. LD has also made 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. In addition, LD in collaboration with the Hong Kong Association of Property Management Companies and OSHC launched the "Pilot Partnership Scheme on Promotion of Light-duty Working Platforms by Property Management Companies" in January 2018 to lend light-duty working platforms to contractors/workers of renovation and repair works through property management companies so as to enhance their awareness as well as that of the occupants in using safe working platforms. A total of 123 estates have been selected to take part in the Pilot Scheme.

25. In relation to OSH education, all workers in the construction industry are required to attend Mandatory Basic Safety Training Course (Construction Work) (commonly known as "Construction Green Card Course") 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, revamped the courses in 2017. The revisions included 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 launched the revamped courses at the end of March this year.

Sponsorship Scheme

26. 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 the wearing of 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;
- there are risks associated with the use of straight ladders or A-ladders for above-ground work, and there have 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 safety, LD in collaboration with OSHC launched the “Enhanced Light-duty Working Platform Sponsorship Scheme for SMEs” in September 2017 to subsidise SMEs to purchase enhanced versions of 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 restrictive environment, and better meet their actual need.

Strengthening Promotion of the Complaint Channel

27. LD has been providing a telephone hotline for members of the public to complain about OSH issues. LD will conduct prompt investigations upon receipt of such complaints. In order to further enhance the promotion of the complaint channel and encourage construction workers to lodge complaints against unsafe working environment, so as to enable LD to conduct more targeted inspections, LD produced and distributed a new poster at the end of 2017 to step up the promotion of the OSH complaint hotline. Due to public concern in recent years about the OSH of EM workers, the poster includes six EM languages (Indonesian, Hindi, Nepali, Tagalog, Thai and Urdu) in addition to Chinese and English to encourage EM workers to lodge complaints. LD is actively preparing a TV API to further promote the complaint channel.

(II) Food and Beverage Services Sector

28. LD attaches great importance to the OSH performance of the food and beverage services industry. Apart from regular surprise inspections and enforcement actions, LD continued to launch special enforcement operations in 2017 during which 2 603 surprise inspections were conducted, with 674 warnings and 97 INs issued, and 97 prosecutions initiated.

29. 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 2017. 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 by OSHC 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 to the relevant safety standards. As at 2017, around 890 catering establishments have participated in the scheme.

30. Besides, OSHC together with LD and other organisations also organised a wide range of catering safety promotional campaigns, including the “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.

31. In addition, LD will continue 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.

Way Forward

32. 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 proactively foster OSH through enforcement, promotion and publicity.

Advice Sought

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

**Industrial Accidents in All Workplaces in 2017
- analysed by Industry Section**

二零一七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		2016 二零一六年	2017 二零一七年	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	1 497 (3)	1 460 (3)	-37	-2.5%
Electricity, gas and waste Management	電力、燃氣及廢棄物管理	48 (1)	61 (1)	13	27.1%
Construction	建造業	3 720 (10)	3 902 (22)	182	4.9%
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	458 (2)	473 (3)	15	3.3%
Accommodation and food services	住宿及膳食服務	4 975	4 990	15	0.3%
Information and communications	資訊及通訊	12	6	-6	-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	173 (2)	185	12	6.9%
Other industries	其他行業	0	0	0	not applicable 不適用
TOTAL	總數	10 883 (18)	11 077 (29)	194	1.8%

Notes:

- Industrial accidents refer to injuries and deaths arising from industrial activities in industrial undertakings as defined under the Factories and Industrial Undertakings Ordinance.
- Figures in brackets denote the number of fatalities which has also been included in the number of accidents.
- The above accident figures of 2017 are recorded as at 27 March 2018.
- The above statistics are compiled based on the Hong Kong Standard Industrial Classification Version 2.0.

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。
- 上列二零一七年的意外數字為截至 2018 年 3 月 27 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。

Industrial Accidents in Construction Industry in 2017
- analysed by Type of Accident

二零一七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	2016 二零一六年	2017 二零一七年	Change 增減
Trapped in or between objects 受困於物件之內或物件之間	156	143 (3)	-13
Injured whilst lifting or carrying 提舉或搬運物件時受傷	625	718	93
Slip, trip or fall on same level 滑倒、絆倒或在同一高度跌倒	1 040	1 058	18
Fall of person from height 人體從高處墮下	349 (7)	372 (9)	23
Striking against fixed or stationary object 與固定或不動的物件碰撞	388	444	56
Striking against or struck by moving object 被移動物件或與移動物件碰撞	582 (1)	539 (3)	-43
Stepping on object 踏在物件上	9	21	12
Exposure to or contact with harmful substance 暴露於有害物質中或接觸有害物質	22	31	9
Contact with electricity or electric discharge 觸電或接觸放出的電流	7 (2)	9	2
Trapped by collapsing or overturning object 受困於倒塌或翻側的物件	2	7 (3)	5
Struck by falling object 遭墮下的物件撞擊	111	112 (1)	1
Struck by moving vehicle 遭移動中的車輛撞倒	17	19	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	232	190	-42
Drowning 遇溺	0	3 (3)	3
Exposure to fire 火警燒傷	4	13	9
Exposure to explosion 爆炸受傷	1	2	1
Injured by hand tool 被手工具所傷	122	179	57
Injured by fall of ground 泥土傾瀉受傷	0	0	---
Asphyxiation 窒息	0	0	---
Contact with hot surface or substance 觸及灼熱表面或物質	23	19	-4
Injured by animal 被動物所傷	0	0	---
Injured in workplace violence 於工作場所暴力事件中受傷	0	0	---
Others 其他類別	30	23	-7
TOTAL 總數	3 720 (10)	3 902 (22)	182

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 2017 are recorded as at 27 March 2018.

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. 上列二零一七年的意外數字為截至 2018 年 3 月 27 日所記錄的數字。

Industrial Accidents in Food and Beverage Services in 2017
- analysed by Type of Accident

二零一七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		2016 二零一六年	2017 二零一七年	Change 增減
Trapped in or between objects	受困於物件之內或物件之間	54	44	-10
Injured whilst lifting or carrying	提舉或搬運物件時受傷	708	803	95
Slip, trip or fall on same level	滑倒、絆倒或在同一高度跌倒	1 042	1 049	7
Fall of person from height	人體從高處墮下	26	28	2
Striking against fixed or stationary object	與固定或不動的物件碰撞	463	452	-11
Striking against or struck by moving object	被移動物件或與移動物件碰撞	263	253	-10
Stepping on object	踏在物件上	4	7	3
Exposure to or contact with harmful substance	暴露於有害物質中或接觸有害物質	41	44	3
Contact with electricity or electric discharge	觸電或接觸放出的電流	1	2	1
Trapped by collapsing or overturning object	受困於倒塌或翻側的物件	2	2	---
Struck by falling object	遭墮下的物件撞擊	40	42	2
Struck by moving vehicle	遭移動中的車輛撞倒	17	13	-4
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	71	68	-3
Drowning	遇溺	0	0	---
Exposure to fire	火警燒傷	5	6	1
Exposure to explosion	爆炸受傷	0	1	1
Injured by hand tool	被手工具所傷	1 025	997	-28
Injured by fall of ground	泥土傾瀉受傷	0	0	---
Asphyxiation	窒息	0	0	---
Contact with hot surface or substance	觸及灼熱表面或物質	1 145	1 116	-29
Injured by animal	被動物所傷	22	33	11
Injured in workplace violence	於工作場所暴力事件中受傷	0	0	---
Others	其他類別	46	30	-16
TOTAL	總數	4 975	4 990	15

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 2017 are recorded as at 27 March 2018.

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. 上列二零一七年的意外數字為截至 2018 年 3 月 27 日所記