

For information on
15 January 2019

Legislative Council Panel on Manpower
Hong Kong's Occupational Safety Performance
In the First Half of 2018

Purpose

This paper briefs Members on Hong Kong's occupational safety performance in the first half of 2018.

Occupational Safety Performance

2. In the first half of 2018, the number of occupational injuries¹ was 16 811, representing a drop of 1.6% from 17 092 in the same period of 2017. The injury rate per 1 000 employees also dropped by 2.9% from 11.3 in the first half of 2017 to 11.0 in the same period of 2018 (**Table 1**).

Table 1 – Occupational Injuries

	2014	2015	2016	2017	1 st Half of 2017	1 st Half of 2018
Fatal cases	210	177	203	227	104	106 (+1.9%)
Non-fatal cases	37 313	35 675	35 565	35 404	16 988	16 705 (-1.7%)
Total	37 523	35 852	35 768	35 631	17 092	16 811 (-1.6%)
Injury rate/1 000 employees	12.8	12.1	11.9	11.8	11.3	11.0 (-2.9%)

Notes: 1. Figures in brackets denote changes in the first half of 2018 when compared with the same period of 2017.

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 the first half of 2018, there were 106 occupational fatalities, of which seven were industrial accidents² that occurred in the construction industry (6 cases) and transport and warehouse services (1 case). The remaining cases included non-industrial accidents³, natural deaths, cases that happened outside Hong Kong and happened on vessels, etc.

4. The number of industrial accidents for all sectors in the first half of 2018 was 5 014, down 3.6% when compared with 5 200 in the same period of 2017. The accident rate per 1 000 workers over the same period decreased by 4.4% from 16.2 to 15.5 (**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 the first half of 2018 is at **Annex 1**.

Table 2 – Industrial Accidents

	2014	2015	2016	2017	1 st Half of 2017	1 st Half of 2018
Fatal cases	25	24	18	29	14	7
Non-fatal cases	11 652	11 473	10 865	11 048	5 186	5 007 (-3.5%)
Total	11 677	11 497	10 883	11 077	5 200	5 014 (-3.6%)
Accident rate/1 000 workers	19.0	18.4	17.1	17.2	16.2	15.5 (-4.4%)

Notes: 1. Figures in brackets denote changes in the first half of 2018 when compared with the same period of 2017.

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 1 700 industrial accidents, including six fatal cases in the construction industry in the first half of 2018, down 6.4% when compared with 1 816 in the same period of 2017. The accident rate per 1 000 workers was 31.5 in the first half of 2017, down 8.9% when compared with 28.7 in the same period of 2018 (**Table 3**). A breakdown by type of accidents 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 that occurred during work at workplaces in Hong Kong and fell under the jurisdiction of the Occupational Safety and Health Ordinance (but excluding those in industrial undertakings). There was one such case in the first half of 2018, involving a traffic accident.

6. Of the six construction industrial fatalities that happened in the first half of 2018, five cases involved persons falling from height and the other one involved being trapped in or between objects. Among the five fall-from-height fatalities, two cases involved workers falling from bamboo scaffolds, two cases from unfenced edges and one case from insecurely covered opening.

Table 3 – Industrial Accidents in the Construction Industry

	2014	2015	2016	2017	1 st Half of 2017	1 st Half of 2018
Fatal cases	20	19	10	22	8	6
Non-fatal cases	3 447	3 704	3 710	3 880	1 808	1 694 (-6.3%)
Total	3 467	3 723	3 720	3 902	1 816	1 700 (-6.4%)
Accident rate/ 1 000 workers	41.9	39.1	34.5	32.9	31.5	28.7 (-8.9%)

Notes: 1. Figures in brackets denote changes in the first half of 2018 when compared with the same period of 2017.

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

7. Besides, the number of industrial accidents in the food and beverage services sector topped all industries. The number of accidents was 2 419 in the first half of 2018, slightly up 0.4% when compared with 2 409 in the same period of 2017. The accident rate per 1 000 workers was 19.9 in the first half of 2017, down 1.9% to 19.5 in the same period of 2018 (**Table 4**). A breakdown by type of accidents for the food and beverage services sector is at **Annex 3**.

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	1 st Half of 2017	1 st Half of 2018
Fatal cases	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-fatal cases	5 566	5 386	4 975	4 990	2 409	2 419 (+0.4%)
Total	5 566	5 386	4 975	4 990	2 409	2 419 (+0.4%)
Accident rate/1 000 workers	22.9	22.1	20.5	20.5	19.9	19.5 (-1.9%)

Notes: 1. Figures in brackets denote changes in the first half of 2018 when compared with the same period of 2017.

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 Strategies

8. LD attaches great importance to safeguard the occupational safety and health (“OSH”) of employees. LD has been adjusting its strategies of inspection and enforcement, publicity and promotion, as well as education and training in a timely manner according to the OSH situations of different industries, with a view to reducing risks at work and preventing occurrence of accidents.

9. Although Hong Kong’s overall OSH performance has continuously improved, the number of fatal industrial accidents in the construction industry has remained high and the accident rate per 1 000 workers has always been the highest of all industries. LD therefore has launched a series of targeted measures to enhance the protection of construction workers’ OSH. Besides, as the food and beverage services sector has still recorded the highest number of industrial accidents among all industries, LD also continues to pay close attention to its work safety situation and adopt corresponding strategies to improve the OSH of the industry.

(I) The Construction Industry

10. The construction industry has been blooming in recent years. With the commencement of a number of major infrastructure projects and the rising number of major refurbishment works for aged buildings, the number of

construction workers has continuously increased, by nearly 43% from about 82 000 in 2014 to about 118 000 in the first half of 2018, 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 task of LD

Work-at-height Safety

11. Given that a number of fatal industrial accidents that happened in the construction industry in the first half of 2018 involved “persons falling from height” (please refer to above paragraph 6), LD has launched special enforcement operations through the year targeting work-at-height safety, with particular attention paid to unsafe erection, dismantling and use of truss-out bamboo scaffolds and improper use of ladders for work-above-ground work. Arising from the operations (up to October), a total of 431 Suspension Notices (“SNs”)/ Improvement Notices (“INs”) were issued and 264 prosecutions initiated to curb the unsafe work-at-height activities. In particular, LD has conducted regular and localised surprise inspections targeting at work safety of truss-out bamboo scaffolds, and taken immediate enforcement actions when breaches of work safety legislation were detected. Besides, LD has continued to raise the awareness of workers and employers about the potential risks of work-above-ground and the necessary safety measures through publicity and promotion as well as education and training. In 2018, LD further strengthened its 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.

Inspection and Enforcement

12. LD continues to adopt a risk-based approach and closely monitor the OSH conditions of the construction industry, and will adjust its strategies in a timely manner to enhance the effectiveness of enforcement operation including-

- LD conducts in-depth surprise inspections targeting work sites with high risk processes or poor safety performance. Apart from identifying unsafe operations, LD also focuses on whether the duty holders of the work site have established and implemented safe systems of work and whether there are any deficiencies in their safety management systems, with a view to urging the relevant contractors to take immediate remedial measures and render systemic protection of workers’ safety at work. In 2018 (up to October), LD launched 13 special enforcement operations, and a total of 239 SNs/INs were issued and 166 prosecutions initiated.
- LD has stepped up participation in site safety management committee meetings of public work projects to appreciate more accurately the projects’

OSH conditions and risks, with a view to devising more focused inspection strategies accordingly. During the meetings, LD will give advice on work processes of higher risk and urge the contractors and relevant duty holders to conduct risk assessments, devise safe working procedures and adopt adequate safety measures with respect to the high-risk processes as early as possible. In 2018 (up to October), LD's representatives participated in over 200 site safety management committee meetings of public work projects.

- Besides, LD continues to step up inspection and enforcement. In the first half of 2018, LD conducted 36 900 site inspections in total, including those 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 308 SNs and 885 INs, and initiated 1 462 prosecutions during the period.

Major Infrastructure Projects

13. As many major infrastructure projects involve operation of heavy machineries and employment of large amount of construction workers, and some of them even adopt advanced construction technologies, the OSH of these projects has always been a major concern of LD. We have established a number of dedicated offices in the past years to monitor the OSH of major infrastructure projects and stepped up inspection and enforcement to prevent occurrence of accidents. In view of the commencement of some major infrastructure projects (e.g. Kai Tak Development, West Kowloon Cultural District and Three-Runway System) recently, LD further established new dedicated offices in 2018 through new and redeployed resources, with a view to effectively tackling the various challenges arising from the major infrastructure projects and enhancing the OSH performance of the projects concerned.

14. As regards the work safety of marine construction works, LD and the Marine Department from time to time conduct joint enforcement operations to curb unsafe work activities. In addition, concerning OSH of major projects, LD continues to step up liaison with the project proponents including public works departments and to urge the contractors concerned to enhance their site safety management systems in respect of high-risk processes, such as enhancing the safety audit of the major works projects, for elimination of the 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, so as to more effectively control systemic safety risk at source.

Focusing on Tackling Systemic Risks

15. LD is also highly concerned about the serious incidents involving high-risk processes. LD would issue Work Safety Alerts to relevant industries as soon as possible after each serious accident to prevent recurrence of similar accidents. At the same time, LD would also conduct in-depth safety audits and analyses of the underlying systemic risks of these high-risk processes with a view to formulating relevant preventive measures. LD would convey the messages of the relevant systemic safety problems and preventive measures to the industries. LD would also issue Systemic Safety Alerts from time to time to urge registered safety officers (“RSOs”) and registered safety auditors (“RSAs”) to apply the safety management principles when discharging their statutory duties in providing advice to their employers/ clients on the preventive measures. RSOs and RSAs were reminded of the importance of taking proactive steps to ensure that their employers/ clients were fully aware of the potential adverse implications and consequences of refusing to accept or neglecting their advice. For instance, LD issued letters to relevant stakeholders, RSOs and RSAs in December 2018 to remind them of the systemic safety problems and safety precautions for prevention of fall from height through floor openings on construction sites, and to urge them to provide adequate and appropriate safety advice to their employers/ clients. The relevant Systemic Safety Alert has been uploaded to LD’s website.

Updating and Publishing Guidelines/Code of Practice/Guides

16. LD has always been updating, revising and consolidating OSH publications, including codes of practice, guidance notes, posters and guidebooks etc., to keep pace with the latest OSH requirements and risk conditions. For example, LD is updating the following code of practice and guidebook-

- The Factories and Industrial Undertakings (Safety Management) Regulation stipulates that a proprietor or contractor shall conduct safety audit or safety review for its relevant industrial undertaking (including construction site) to ensure sustained effectiveness of its safety management system (“SMS”) and thereby reinforces, maintains and develops its ability to reduce occupational safety and health risks to the fullest extent. LD is revising the Code of Practice on Safety Management (“CoP”) with a view to providing more practical guidance in conducting effective safety audits/reviews. The revision includes, among others, enhancing procedures for conducting safety audits/reviews and adding an assessment form for recording the SMS, etc. LD expects to issue the revised CoP in mid 2019; and

- To further enhance the protection of the OSH of workers working on

roofs of buildings, LD is now updating the publication “Occupational Safety and Health Management in Renovation and Maintenance Works for the Property Management Industry” to remind the industry to install suitable fencings and fall protection systems to prevent persons from falling from height.

Publicity, Promotional and Educational Activities

17. LD continues to organise promotional and educational programmes in different themes and modes to remind the industry of the systemic safety problems and the appropriate preventive measures to be taken. 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 2018 to recognise contractors and construction industry practitioners with outstanding safety performance. A new award, namely the “Most Active Participating Construction Sites” was introduced this year with a view to encouraging principal contractors to drive their sub-contractors to participate in the competition. The eligibility for the sub-category of the “Minor Renovation and Maintenance Works” was also relaxed to encourage the participation of more contractors of this sub-category in the award scheme.

18. LD continues to support workers’ unions in organising site safety talks in 2018, during which family members of victims of industrial accidents shared with frontline workers causes of the accidents, the preventive measures as well as how the accidents had wreaked havoc on their families, 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 and launched new TV and Radio Announcements in the Public Interests (“APIs”) on work-at-height safety in March 2018.

19. Besides, LD also organised work safety forums and seminars in different themes such as renovation and repair works, electrical works and work-at-height operations to instill work safety culture among construction workers.

20. To enhance ethnic minority (“EM”) workers’ OSH awareness, LD produced picture-based, simple and reader-friendly OSH promotional leaflets in ethnic languages (including Hindi, Nepali and Pakistani), disseminated the work safety messages through EM newspapers and periodicals, and staged regional roving exhibitions. LD also co-organised site afternoon safety talks with OSHC and workers’ unions. A total of 25 talks were held from the second half of 2013 to November 2018, with approximately 950 South Asian workers

attended. In collaboration with trade association, LD organised an OSH talk on road work safety for EM workers in the construction industry on 13 September 2018.

21. To enhance the effectiveness of publicity and promotion, LD had commenced producing Work Safety Alert in the form of animation videos in 2018 to enable the industry to better comprehend how accidents happened and the necessary preventive measures to be taken for preventing recurrence of accidents. The first two animation videos about truss-out bamboo scaffolding work safety and electrical work safety were uploaded to the LD's website in April 2018 and disseminated through other different channels. LD will produce another eight animation videos in this financial year.

22. 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 to Owners' Corporations, properties 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 Buildings Department 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 on their premises (i.e. domestic units and arcade shop premises) meet the safety standards. To encourage the contractors employed by property management companies and tenants to use suitable working platform for above ground work and raise the awareness of workers engaging in renovation and repair works and tenant to use safe working platform, 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. Around 300 light-duty working platforms were provided free of charge to property management companies, for lending to contractors/ workers working in properties under their management. The Scheme was warmly welcomed by the industry and a total of 123 private and public housing estates located in different districts covering over 255 000 flats were approved to participate in the Pilot Scheme.

23. In relation to OSH education, LD launched the revamped "Construction Green Card Course" at the end of March 2018 to better meet the actual needs of construction workers, so as to enhance their knowledge of common risks, particularly the risk of fall from height, and their ability to eliminate these risks. To assure the quality of mandatory safety training courses, LD conducts different modes of monitoring inspections, including surprise inspections and covert inspections which involve inspecting officers in the guise of a course participant, to ensure that the courses are delivered in accordance with the course contents. During the period from April to November 2018, LD conducted 158 surprise inspections. Besides, LD

conducted covert inspections on 47 courses, including Construction Green Card Course and its Revalidation Course. With regard to malpractices found during the aforementioned inspections, LD withdrew the recognition of one course, and issued 56 warning letters and five written directions, including 23 warning letters related to Construction Green Card Course and its Revalidation Course.

Strengthening Promotion of the Complaint Channel

24. LD has set up a telephone hotline for members of the public to lodge complaints about OSH issues and prompt investigations will be conducted upon receipt of such complaints. In order to step up the promotion of the OSH complaint hotline, LD distributed a newly produced poster which included six EM languages (Indonesian, Hindi, Nepali, Tagalog, Thai and Urdu) in addition to Chinese and English to facilitate EM workers to lodge complaints. At the same time, LD also distributed plastic card holders printed with the complaint hotline to encourage employees and members of the public to lodge complaints against unsafe working environment. In order to facilitate complainants to use mobile electronic devices such as mobile phones, tablets or laptops to lodge a complaint, LD is developing an online platform with electronic forms for reporting unsafe working conditions. The online platform is expected to be launched in the first quarter of 2019. At the same time, a set of new TV and Radio Announcements in the Public Interests (“APIs”) will be launched to publicise the new platform.

(II) The Food and Beverage Services Industry

25. 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 first half of 2018 during which 1 974 surprise inspections were conducted, with 559 warnings and 77 INs issued, and 78 prosecutions initiated.

26. With regard to publicity and promotion, LD, in collaboration with OSHC and related organisations of the food and beverage services sector, organised the “Catering Industry Safety Award Scheme” in July 2018. This year, the eligibility of competing for the Group Safety Performance Award and the Safety Awareness Award were revised to encourage more small catering establishments to participate in the competition so as to increase the popularity of OSH awareness in the industry. In addition, a new award, namely the “Safe Use of Personal Protective Equipment Award” was introduced this year to recognise workers who used PPE properly. The number of catering establishments and employees participating in the award scheme increased by 12.1% and 26.2% respectively.

27. In November of the same year, LD, in collaboration with OSHC, organised the “Catering Safety Quiz 2018” again to strengthen the OSH

awareness of the catering employees. Besides, understanding that some SMEs might have difficulties in implementing OSH measures owing to the lack of resources, OSHC continued to implement the “OSH Star Restaurant Scheme” for catering industry in 2018 to further improve the work safety of catering workers, and to encourage the industry to improve tidiness and cleanliness standards of 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 would be 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 conformed to the relevant safety standards. As at November 2018, around 920 catering establishments participated in the scheme. Besides, OSHC together with LD and other organisations continued to organise 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.

28. In addition, LD will continue to promulgate the OSH messages of the food and beverage services sector through TV, radio and newspapers, and organise occupational health talks for employers and employees of the industry to enhance their OSH awareness.

(III) Conviction records of violations of OSH legislation

29 In addition, in order to facilitate duty-holders and the general public to grasp the OSH legislation compliance situations of different industries, LD has uploaded the OSH legislation conviction records to its website since the end of last year. The conviction records uploaded cover the duty-holders’ contraventions of the Boilers and Pressure Vessels Ordinance (Cap. 56), the Factories and Industrial Undertakings Ordinance (Cap. 59), the Occupational Safety and Health Ordinance (Cap. 509) and their subsidiary regulations in the past two years, which include the names of the convicted companies, locations of the offences, dates of offence, regulations involved, brief descriptions of the offences, and dates of judgment and sentences. Pursuant to the Personal Data (Privacy) Ordinance (Cap 486), the above published information will not include the names of the convicted persons. LD will update the relevant information every three months.

Way Forward

30. 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

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

Labour and Welfare Bureau
Labour Department
January 2019

Industrial Accidents in All Workplaces in 1st Half of 2018
- analysed by Industry Section

二零一八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 2017 二零一七年上半年	1 st Half of 2018 二零一八年上半年	Change 增減	Percentage Change 增減率
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	農業、林業及漁業	0	0	---	not applicable 不適用
Mining and quarrying	採礦及採石業	0	0	---	not applicable 不適用
Manufacturing	製造業	671 (3)	628	-43	-6.4%
Electricity, gas and waste Management	電力、燃氣及廢棄物管理	30 (1)	23	-7	-23.3%
Construction	建造業	1 816 (8)	1 700 (6)	-116	-6.4%
Import/export, wholesale and retail trades	進出口貿易、批發及零售業	0	0	---	not applicable 不適用
Transportation, storage, postal and courier services	運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務	181 (2)	179 (1)	-2	-1.1%
Accommodation and food services	住宿及膳食服務	2 409	2 419	10	0.4%
Information and communications	資訊及通訊	3	2	-1	-33.3%
Financing and insurance	金融及保險	0	0	---	not applicable 不適用
Real estate	地產	0	0	---	not applicable 不適用
Professional and business services	專業及商用服務	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	90	63	-27	-30.0%
Other industries	其他行業	0	0	---	not applicable 不適用
TOTAL	總數	5 200 (14)	5 014 (7)	-186	-3.6%

Notes:

1. Industrial accidents refer to injuries and deaths arising from industrial activities in industrial undertakings as defined under the Factories and Industrial Undertakings Ordinance.
2. Figures in brackets denote the number of fatalities which has also been included in the number of accidents.
3. The above accident figures of 1st half of 2018 are recorded as at 26 September 2018.
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《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. 上列二零一八年上半年的意外數字為截至 2018 年 9 月 26 日所記錄的數字。
4. 以上的統計數字是按《香港標準行業分類 2.0 版》編製。

Industrial Accidents in Construction Industry in 1st Half of 2018
- analysed by Type of Accident

二零一八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 2017 二零一七年上半年	1 st Half of 2018 二零一八年上半年	Change 增減
Trapped in or between objects 受困於物件之內或物件之間	66 (1)	74 (1)	8
Injured whilst lifting or carrying 提舉或搬運物件時受傷	353	360	7
Slip, trip or fall on same level 滑倒、絆倒或在同一高度跌倒	500	441	-59
Fall of person from height 人體從高處墮下	176 (6)	168 (5)	-8
Striking against fixed or stationary object 與固定或不動的物件碰撞	185	177	-8
Striking against or struck by moving object 被移動物件或與移動物件碰撞	259	215	-44
Stepping on object 踏在物件上	7	18	11
Exposure to or contact with harmful substance 暴露於有害物質中或接觸有害物質	13	7	-6
Contact with electricity or electric discharge 觸電或接觸放出的電流	5	4	-1
Trapped by collapsing or overturning object 受困於倒塌或翻側的物件	3 (1)	0	-3
Struck by falling object 遭墮下的物件撞擊	49	41	-8
Struck by moving vehicle 遭移動中的車輛撞倒	11	17	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	95	108	13
Drowning 遇溺	0	0	---
Exposure to fire 火警燒傷	5	2	-3
Exposure to explosion 爆炸受傷	2	0	-2
Injured by hand tool 被手工具所傷	67	58	-9
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	6	5	-1
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	14	5	-9
TOTAL 總數	1 816 (8)	1 700 (6)	-116

Notes:

1. Industrial accidents refer to injuries and deaths arising from industrial activities in industrial undertakings as defined under the Factories and Industrial Undertakings Ordinance.
2. Figures in brackets denote the number of fatalities which has also been included in the number of accidents.
3. The above accident figures of 1st half of 2018 are recorded as at 26 September 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. 上列二零一八年上半年的意外數字為截至 2018 年 9 月 26 日所記錄的數字。

Industrial Accidents in Food and Beverage Services in 1st Half of 2018
- analysed by Type of Accident

二零一八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 2017 二零一七年上半年	1 st Half of 2018 二零一八年上半年	Change 增減
Trapped in or between objects	受困於物件之內或物件之間	17	32	15
Injured whilst lifting or carrying	提舉或搬運物件時受傷	384	412	28
Slip, trip or fall on same level	滑倒、絆倒或在同一高度跌倒	486	511	25
Fall of person from height	人體從高處墮下	14	9	-5
Striking against fixed or stationary object	與固定或不動的物件碰撞	211	218	7
Striking against or struck by moving object	被移動物件或與移動物件碰撞	130	79	-51
Stepping on object	踏在物件上	4	4	---
Exposure to or contact with harmful substance	暴露於有害物質中或接觸有害物質	24	20	-4
Contact with electricity or electric discharge	觸電或接觸放出的電流	1	0	-1
Trapped by collapsing or overturning object	受困於倒塌或翻側的物件	1	3	2
Struck by falling object	遭墮下的物件撞擊	14	24	10
Struck by moving vehicle	遭移動中的車輛撞倒	9	4	-5
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	28	29	1
Drowning	遇溺	0	0	---
Exposure to fire	火警燒傷	3	5	2
Exposure to explosion	爆炸受傷	0	0	---
Injured by hand tool	被手工具所傷	522	471	-51
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	527	568	41
Injured by animal	被動物所傷	14	17	3
Injured in workplace violence	於工作場所暴力事件中受傷	1	0	-1
Others	其他類別	19	13	-6
TOTAL	總數	2 409	2 419	10

Notes:

1. Industrial accidents refer to injuries and deaths arising from industrial activities in industrial undertakings as defined under the Factories and Industrial Undertakings Ordinance.
2. The above accident figures of 1st half of 2018 are recorded as at 26 September 2018.

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. 上列二零一八年上半年的意外數字為截至 2018 年 9 月 26 日所記錄的數字。