

For information on
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Legislative Council Panel on Manpower

Hong Kong's Occupational Safety Performance in 2018 and the First Half of 2019

Purpose

This paper briefs Members on Hong Kong's occupational safety performance in 2018 and the first half of 2019.

Occupational Safety Performance

2. In 2018, the number of occupational injuries¹ was 35 964, representing an increase of 0.9% from 35 631 in 2017. The injury rate per 1 000 employees was 11.8 in both 2017 and 2018. In the first half of 2019, the number of occupational injuries was 16 670, representing a decrease of 0.8% from 16 811 in the same period of 2018. The injury rate per 1 000 employees is 10.9 in the first half of 2019, showing a drop of 1.0% from 11.0 in the same period of 2018 (Table 1).

Table 1 – Occupational Injuries

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	1 st half of 2018	1 st half of 2019
Fatal cases	210	177	203	227	218 (-4.0%)	106	121 (+14.2%)
Non-fatal cases	37 313	35 675	35 565	35 404	35 746 (+1.0%)	16 705	16 549 (-0.9%)
Total	37 523	35 852	35 768	35 631	35 964 (+0.9%)	16 811	16 670 (-0.8%)
Injury rate/ 1 000 employees	12.8	12.1	11.9	11.8	11.8 (-0.2%)	11.0	10.9 (-1.0%)

Notes: 1. Figures in brackets denote changes in the year when compared with the same period of the previous year.

2. Accident rates per 1 000 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. In 2018, there were 16 fatal industrial accidents², representing a drop of 44.8% from 29 in 2017. These 16 fatal industrial accidents involved the construction industry (14 cases), the manufacturing industry (1 case) and transport and warehouse services (1 case). Together with other fatalities including non-industrial accidents³, natural deaths, cases outside Hong Kong and cases that happened on vessels, etc, the total number of occupational fatalities added up to 218. In the first half of 2019, there were 11 fatal industrial accidents, representing an increase by 57.1% from seven in the same period of 2018. These 11 fatal industrial accidents involved the construction industry (7 cases), transport and warehouse services (3 cases) and repairing services (1 case). In addition to other fatal accidents, the total number of occupational fatalities added up to 121.

4. The number of industrial accidents for all sectors in 2018 was 10 602, down 4.3% when compared with 11 077 in 2017. The accident rate per 1 000 workers also decreased by 4.0% from 17.2 to 16.5. In the first half of 2019, the number of industrial accidents in all sectors was 4 664, down 7.0% when compared with 5 014 in the same period of 2018. The accident rate per 1 000 workers decreased by 5.6% from 15.5 to 14.6 (**Table 2**). The industrial accidents in 2018 and the first half of 2019 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 2018 and the first half of 2019 is at **Annexes 1 and 2** respectively.

Table 2 – Industrial Accidents

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	1st half of 2018	1st half of 2019
Fatal cases	25	24	18	29	16 (-44.8%)	7	11 (+57.1%)
Non-fatal cases	11 652	11 473	10 865	11 048	10 586 (-4.2%)	5 007	4 653 (-7.1%)
Total	11 677	11 497	10 883	11 077	10 602 (-4.3%)	5 014	4 664 (-7.0%)
Accident rate/ 1 000 workers	19.0	18.4	17.1	17.2	16.5 (-4.0%)	15.5	14.6 (-5.6%)

Notes: 1. Figures in brackets denote changes in the year when compared with the same period of the previous year.

2. The accident rates per 1 000 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 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 were a total of eight such fatal cases in 2018, including three cases involving traffic accidents. There were a total of five such fatal cases in the first half of 2019, including two cases involving traffic accidents.

5. As far as the construction industry is concerned, there were 14 industrial fatalities in 2018, representing a decrease by 36.4% from 22 in 2017. The cases involved persons falling from height (11 cases), trapped in or between objects (1 case), contact with electricity or electric discharge (1 case), and struck by moving vehicle (1 case). For the 11 fall-from-height fatalities, four cases involved workers falling from bamboo scaffolds, two cases from unfenced edges, two cases from insecurely covered openings and three cases from other places. There were seven construction industrial fatalities in the first half of 2019, representing an increase by 16.7% from six in the same period of 2018. The seven fatalities involved persons falling from height (3 cases), trapped by collapsing or overturning object (2 cases), struck by falling object (1 case) and exposed to explosion (1 case). For the three fall-from-height fatalities, one case involved worker falling from bamboo scaffold, one case from unfenced edge, and one case from insecurely covered opening.

6. There were 3 541 industrial accidents in the construction industry in 2018, down 9.3% when compared with 3 902 in 2017 whilst the accident rate per 1 000 workers was 31.7 in 2018, down 3.7% when compared with 32.9 in 2017. In the first half of 2019, there were 1 454 industrial accidents in the construction industry, down 14.5% when compared with 1 700 in the same period of 2018 whilst the accident rate per 1 000 workers was 27.7 in the first half of 2019, down 3.6% 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 **Annexes 3 and 4**.

Table 3 – Industrial Accidents in the Construction Industry

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	1 st half of 2018	1 st half of 2019
Fatal cases	20	19	10	22	14 (-36.4%)	6	7 (+16.7%)
Non-fatal cases	3 447	3 704	3 710	3 880	3 527 (-9.1%)	1 694	1 447 (-14.6%)
Total	3 467	3 723	3 720	3 902	3 541 (-9.3%)	1 700	1 454 (-14.5%)
Accident rate/ 1 000 workers	41.9	39.1	34.5	32.9	31.7 (-3.7%)	28.7	27.7 (-3.6%)

Notes: 1. Figures in brackets denote changes in the year when compared with the same period of the previous year.

2. Accident rates per 1 000 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 5 047 in 2018, up 1.1% when compared with 4 990 in 2017. The accident rate per 1 000 workers was 20.2 in 2018, down 1.6% when compared with 20.5 in 2017. The number of accidents was 2 301 in the first half of 2019, down 4.9% when compared with 2 419 in the same period in 2018. The accident rate per 1 000 workers was 18.3 in the first half of 2019, down 6.2% when compared with 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 **Annexes 5 and 6**.

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	1 st half of 2018	1 st half of 2019
Fatal cases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-fatal cases	5 566	5 386	4 975	4 990	5 047 (+1.1%)	2 419	2 301 (-4.9%)
Total	5 566	5 386	4 975	4 990	5 047 (+1.1%)	2 419	2 301 (-4.9%)
Accident rate/1 000 workers	22.9	22.1	20.5	20.5	20.2 (-1.6%)	19.5	18.3 (-6.2%)

Notes: 1. Figures in brackets denote changes in the year compared with the same period of the previous year.

2. Accident rates per 1 000 workers are rounded to one decimal place, whereas the relevant percentage changes are calculated from unrounded accident rates.

Strategies to Enhance Occupational Safety

8. LD attaches great importance to 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 according to the OSH risk levels of different industries, driving employers and employees to work together in taking sufficient precautionary measures to prevent accidents.

9. Although Hong Kong’s overall OSH performance has continuously improved in recent years, the number of fatal industrial accidents in the construction industry has remained high. These fatal accidents occurred in mega government/ private projects as well as small-scale repair and maintenance works. In addition, the accident rate per 1 000 workers of the construction industry has always been the highest of all industries. LD therefore has been rolling out a

series of targeted measures to improve construction workers' OSH. Besides, as the food and beverage services sector has been recording the highest number of industrial accidents among all industries in recent years, LD also continues to adopt corresponding strategies, including strengthening the publicity and promotion work, to enhance the OSH performance of the industry.

(I) Construction Industry

10. With the commencement of a number of mega works projects, such as the railway projects, Kai Tak Development, West Kowloon Cultural District, Three Runway System Project, Central Kowloon Route etc. and the rising number of refurbishment works for aged buildings, the number of construction workers has been increasing continuously from about 82 000 in 2014 to about 105 000 in the first half of 2019, representing an increase of about 27% in several years' time. It poses great challenges to the OSH of the construction industry. Therefore, enhancing the OSH performance of the construction industry has always been the priority task of LD.

Work-at-height Safety

11. Since "persons falling from height" has been the most common type of industrial fatal accidents in the construction industry, LD launched a number of special enforcement operations in 2018 and the first half of 2019 targeting work-at-height safety, with particular attention paid to working platforms not complying with safety requirements; unsafe erection, dismantling and use of scaffolds and insecurely covered floor openings, etc. In the operations conducted in 2018 and the first half of 2019, a total of 1 162 Suspension Notices ("SNs")/ Improvement Notices ("INs") were issued and 637 prosecutions initiated. LD also conducted regular and district-based surprise inspections targeting at safety of works involving truss-out bamboo scaffolds, and took immediate enforcement actions when breaches of work safety legislation were detected. Besides, LD 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 and the first half of 2019, LD did so through updating guidelines/ compiling new guidelines, launching new sponsorship schemes, revising the contents of Mandatory Safety Training ("MST") courses, strengthening publicity work on renovation and repair works, etc.

Inspection and Enforcement

12. LD continues to adopt a risk-based approach and closely monitors the OSH condition of the construction industry, and adjusts our strategies in a timely manner to enhance the effectiveness of enforcement operation. In 2018 and 2019, the initiatives included-

- LD conducted in-depth surprise inspections targeting work sites with high

risk processes or poor safety performance. Apart from identifying unsafe operations, LD also focused on whether the duty holders of the work sites had established and implemented safe systems of work and whether there were 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 and the first half of 2019, LD launched a total of 39 such enforcement operations, issued 885 SNs/INs and initiated 440 prosecutions; and

- LD stepped up participation in site safety management committee meetings of public works projects to keep close tabs on the projects' OSH conditions and risks, with a view to devising more focused inspection strategies accordingly. During the meetings, LD would 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 as early as possible. In 2018 and the first half of 2019, LD's representatives participated in a total of 651 site safety management committee meetings of public works projects.

13. Besides, LD continues to step up our regular inspection and enforcement efforts. In 2018 and the first half of 2019, LD conducted a total of 112 059 inspections, including special enforcement operations targeting at different high-risk processes, such as work-at-height, lifting operations, electrical work and lift works, etc., with 824 SNs and 3 577 INs issued, and 3 805 prosecutions initiated.

Major Infrastructure Projects

14. As many major infrastructure projects adopt complex or advanced construction technologies, or involve extensive use of heavy machineries and employment of a large number of construction workers, the OSH of these projects has always been a major concern of LD. We established a number of dedicated offices in the past years to monitor the OSH of major infrastructure projects and stepped up our efforts in inspection and enforcement efforts as well as accident investigation. LD has urged 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. In view of the commencement of the Three-Runway System, LD established a new dedicated office in 2019 through new and redeployed resources, with a view to strengthening the associated monitoring work to safeguard the OSH of the workers.

15. As there is marine works in a number of major infrastructure projects like the Three-Runway System project, LD has stepped up the relevant enforcement work by conducting joint enforcement operations with the Marine

Department from time to time 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.

Repair, Maintenance, Alteration and Addition Works (“Renovation and Repair Works”)

16. Targeting at work safety of the renovation and repair sector, apart from stepping up inspection and enforcement, LD has strengthened cooperation with property management companies and enhanced the promotion work to Owners’ Corporations, property owners and tenants to raise their awareness of common hazards (e.g. work-at-height) associated with renovation and repair works. LD has also made use of the platforms of the Home Affairs Department and Buildings Department to strengthen promotion to owners and tenants of domestic and commercial properties. They are advised to urge their contractors to ensure the works are conducted in compliance with the safety standards, when their premises (i.e. domestic units and arcade shop premises) undergo renovation and repairs.

17. In addition, to encourage the contractors employed by property management companies and tenants to use suitable working platforms for work-above-ground, LD in collaboration with the Hong Kong Association of Property Management Companies and the Occupational Safety and Health Council (“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 and workers working in properties under their management, with a view to raising their awareness of using safe working platforms and enhancing work-above-ground safety. The Scheme was well received by the industry with 750 applications, with a total of 123 private and public housing estates located in different districts approved to participate in the Pilot Scheme, covering over 255 000 flats.

Strengthening Promotion of Complaint Channels and Carrying out More Targeted Inspections

18. To conduct inspections in a more targeted manner, LD launched a new online OSH complaint platform in March 2019 to facilitate employees using mobile electronic devices such as smart phones, tablets or laptops to report unsafe working conditions so that LD could conduct prompt follow-up actions. LD also produced a set of new TV and Radio Announcement in the Public Interest (“API”), and made use of various channels such as training courses organised by MST course providers and workers registration service centres, to promote the complaint platform widely. Up to the end of October 2019, LD handled a total

of 898 occupational safety complaint cases lodged through the online platform. As a result, 38 SNs and 160 INs were issued and 142 prosecutions contemplated upon discovery of breaches of OSH legislation.

19. Besides, LD produced a new OSH poster with messages in Chinese, English and six other languages (Indonesian, Hindi, Nepali, Tagalog, Thai and Urdu) and a handy plastic card holder printed with details of the complaint channels to step up their promotion, with a view to eliminating unsafe working conditions. LD has also widely distributed the card holders, and the posters to relevant parties through various channels for display.

20. LD plans to roll out the following new measures, with the aim to make our inspections more targeted for enhancing construction workers' OSH:

- collaborating with the property management sector to strengthen the current referral mechanism for renovation and maintenance works carried out in individual units of estates, with particular focus on works involving relatively high risks, thus enabling LD to conduct more targeted safety inspections in a timely manner;
- launching a “Construction Safety Ambassador Pilot Scheme” to invite personnel of the construction industry including construction workers to become construction safety ambassadors, and encouraging the ambassadors to pay more attention to the safety conditions of construction sites and report any unsafe working conditions to LD for follow-up; and
- refining the current statutory requirement for duty holders to notify LD of specified construction works by expanding its scope to cover construction works of relatively short durations or engaging less workers but involving relatively high risks, so that LD can conduct early inspection to these worksites.

Focusing on Tackling Systemic Risks

21. LD is also highly concerned about the serious accidents involving high-risk processes. LD issues Work Safety Alerts to relevant industries as soon as possible after each serious accident to prevent recurrence of similar accidents. To enhance the effectiveness of our publicity and promotion efforts, LD continued to produce Work Safety Alerts in the form of animation videos in 2018 to enable the industry to better comprehend how such accidents happened and the necessary preventive measures to prevent their recurrence. Ten animation videos in different themes such as work-at-height safety and electrical work safety were produced in 2018 and the first half of 2019, and uploaded to LD's website and broadcasted through various channels.

22. Besides, LD also conducts 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 conveys the messages of the relevant systemic safety problems and preventive measures to the industries. LD also issues 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 are reminded of the importance of taking proactive steps to ensure that their employers/ clients are 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 and May 2019 to remind them of the systemic safety problems and safety precautions for working near floor openings on construction sites and truss-out bamboo scaffolding work respectively, and to urge them to provide adequate and appropriate safety advice to their employers/ clients. The relevant Systemic Safety Alerts have been uploaded to LD’s website.

Publicity, Promotional and Educational Work

23. LD from time to time organises promotional and educational programmes in different themes and scales to remind the industry about systemic safety problems and preventive measures to be taken. LD, in collaboration with the OSHC and related organisations of the construction industry, co-organised the “Construction Industry Safety Award Scheme” in September 2018 to recognise contractors and construction industry practitioners with outstanding safety performance. A brand new award, namely the “Most Active Participating Construction Sites”, was introduced to encourage sub-contractors’ participation in the competition through their principal contractors. The eligibility for Minor Renovation and Maintenance Works sub-category was also relaxed at the same time to encourage more contractors in such sub-category to participate in the award scheme. A new round of “Construction Industry Safety Award Scheme” was launched in September 2019. A new award, namely the “Most Active Construction Site in Promoting Safety Supervision (“SS”) Training”, is introduced to recognise contractors who engage safety supervisors having completed prescribed training.

24. LD continued to support workers’ unions and organisations in organising site safety talks in 2018 and 2019, during which family members of victims of industrial accidents shared causes of the accidents, the preventive measures as well as the grief they suffered with frontline workers, 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 disseminate 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 APIs on work-at-height safety and launched them in March 2018.

25. Besides, LD also organised work safety forums in different themes such as renovation and repair works, electricity work, work-at-height operation, etc. to instill work safety culture among construction workers.

26. To enhance the OSH awareness of workers of diverse races, LD also produced picture-based, simple and reader-friendly OSH promotional leaflets in different languages (including Hindi, Nepali and Pakistani), and disseminated the work safety messages through newspapers and periodicals for people of diverse races, and organised site promotional visits for them. A total of 28 OSH talks co-organised by LD and OSHC were held for workers of diverse races during the period from the second half of 2013 to end of June in 2019. Besides, in the past year and so, LD worked with a trade association to organise two seminars for workers of diverse races, one in the theme of road work safety and the other targeted at South Asian workers.

27. In respect of 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. Besides, LD has completed the revamp of safety training courses of confined spaces operation (“CS Course”). The changes included enriching the content of practical training and analysis of serious accidents, and adopting a more lively mode of course delivery, so as to enhance workers’ knowledge of common risks in confined spaces operation and their ability to eradicate those risks more effectively. The revamped CS Course was launched in September 2019.

28. To ensure the quality of MST courses, LD conducts monitoring inspections in different modes (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 content. During the period from April 2018 to October 2019, LD conducted 381 surprise inspections. Besides, LD conducted covert inspections on 91 courses, including Construction Green Card Course and its Revalidation Course. Arising from malpractices found during the aforementioned inspections, LD withdrew the recognition of one course, and issued 150 warning letters and 12 written directions.

Updating and Publishing Codes of Practice/ Guidance Notes / Guides

29. LD continues to revise and consolidate different OSH publications, including codes of practice, safety guidance notes, guides and posters, etc., to keep pace with the latest OSH requirements and risk conditions. Apart from publishing a new publication “Overview of Work-at-Height Safety” and updating the publication “Guidance Notes on the Selection, Use and Maintenance of Safety Helmets” in 2018, LD also commenced revising the following codes of practice and guidebook in 2019:-

- Revising the “Code of Practice on Safety Management” to update the practical guidance for conducting safety audits/ reviews. The major revisions include enhancing procedures for conducting safety audits/ reviews and adding an assessment form for recording safety management systems, etc.;
- Revising the guidebook “Occupational Safety and Health Management in Renovation and Maintenance Works for the Property Management Industry” to remind the industry to install suitable fencings at roof top edges and fall protection systems to prevent workers/ employees from falling from height; and
- Revising the “Code of Practice for Safety at Work (Lift and Escalator)” to update the practical guidance for lift and escalator works. Major amendments include enhancing management of OSH system, basic safety precautions and safety practice for lift and escalator works.

(II) Food and Beverage Services Sector

30. 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 2018 and the first half of 2019. A total of 4 655 surprise inspections were conducted, with 1 319 warnings and 224 INs issued, and 217 prosecutions initiated.

31. With regard to publicity and promotion, LD, in collaboration with OSHC and related organisations of the food and beverage services sector, co-organised the “Catering Industry Safety Award Scheme” in July 2018. In order to attract more small to medium-sized catering establishments to participate in the award scheme and broaden the trade’s awareness about OSH issues, LD revised the eligibility requirements for “Group Safety Performance Awards” and “Safety Awareness Awards”. Besides, “Safe Use of Personal Protective Equipment (“PPE”) Award” was added to recognise workers who use PPE properly. A new round of “Catering Industry Safety Award Scheme” was launched in July 2019. In order to encourage catering establishments which have never participated or have not participated for five years to take part in the Scheme, a “New Participant Award” was introduced.

32. LD, in collaboration with OSHC, organised the “Catering Safety Quiz” in November 2018 again to strengthen the OSH awareness of catering employees. Understanding that some small and medium enterprises 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 2018 and 2019 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 October 2019, around 1 010 catering establishments have participated in the scheme. Besides, OSHC together with LD and other organisations also organised a wide range of catering safety promotional campaigns in 2018 and continued in 2019, 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.

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

Way Forward

34. 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

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

Labour and Welfare Bureau
Labour Department
December 2019

Industrial Accidents in All Workplaces in 2018
- analysed by Industry Section
二零一八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		2017 二零一七年	2018 二零一八年	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	1 460 (3)	1 322 (1)	-138	-9.5 %
Electricity, gas and waste Management	電力、燃氣及廢棄物管理	61 (1)	56	-5	-8.2 %
Construction	建造業	3 902 (22)	3 541 (14)	-361	-9.3 %
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	473 (3)	483 (1)	10	2.1 %
Accommodation and food services	住宿及膳食服務	4 990	5 047	57	1.1 %
Information and communications	資訊及通訊	6	4	-2	-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	185	149	-36	-19.5 %
Other industries	其他行業	0	0	---	not applicable 不適用
TOTAL	總數	11 077 (29)	10 602 (16)	-475	-4.3 %

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 2018 are recorded as at 27 March 2019.
- 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 2018 年的意外數字為截至 2019 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 All Workplaces in First Half of 2019
- analysed by Industry Section

二零一九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 2018 二零一八年上半年	1 st Half of 2019 二零一九年上半年	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	628	607	-21	-3.3%
Electricity, gas and waste Management	電力、燃氣及廢棄物管理	23	30	7	30.4%
Construction	建造業	1 700 (6)	1 454 (7)	-246	-14.5%
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	179 (1)	204 (3)	25	14.0%
Accommodation and food services	住宿及膳食服務	2 419	2 301	-118	-4.9%
Information and communications	資訊及通訊	2	2	---	0%
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	63	66 (1)	3	4.8%
Other industries	其他行業	0	0	---	not applicable 不適用
TOTAL	總數	5 014 (7)	4 664 (11)	-350	-7.0%

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 2019 are recorded as at 25 September 2019.
- 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 2019 年上半年的意外數字為截至 2019 年 9 月 25 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 2018
- analysed by Type of Accident

二零一八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	2017 二零一七年	2018 二零一八年	Change 增減
Trapped in or between objects 受困於物件之內或物件之間	143 (3)	149 (1)	6
Injured whilst lifting or carrying 提舉或搬運物件時受傷	718	699	-19
Slip, trip or fall on same level 滑倒、絆倒或在同一高度跌倒	1 058	928	-130
Fall of person from height 人體從高處墮下	372 (9)	345 (11)	-27
Striking against fixed or stationary object 與固定或不動的物件碰撞	444	383	-61
Striking against or struck by moving object 被移動物件或與移動物件碰撞	539 (3)	485	-54
Stepping on object 踏在物件上	21	27	6
Exposure to or contact with harmful substance 暴露於有害物質中或接觸有害物質	31	16	-15
Contact with electricity or electric discharge 觸電或接觸放出的電流	9	10 (1)	1
Trapped by collapsing or overturning object 受困於倒塌或翻側的物件	7 (3)	9	2
Struck by falling object 遭墮下的物件撞擊	112 (1)	91	-21
Struck by moving vehicle 遭移動中的車輛撞倒	19	21 (1)	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	190	242	52
Drowning 遇溺	3 (3)	0	-3
Exposure to fire 火警燒傷	13	4	-9
Exposure to explosion 爆炸受傷	2	0	-2
Injured by hand tool 被手工具所傷	179	110	-69
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	19	13	-6
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	23	9	-14
TOTAL 總數	3 902 (22)	3 541 (14)	-361

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 2018 are recorded as at 27 March 2019.

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 2018 年的意外數字為截至 2019 年 3 月 27 日所記錄的數字。

Industrial Accidents in Construction Industry in First Half of 2019
- analysed by Type of Accident

二零一九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	1st Half of 2018 二零一八年上半年	1st Half of 2019 二零一九年上半年	Change 增減
Trapped in or between objects 受困於物件之內或物件之間	74 (1)	51	-23
Injured whilst lifting or carrying 提舉或搬運物件時受傷	360	276	-84
Slip, trip or fall on same level 滑倒、絆倒或在同一高度跌倒	441	386	-55
Fall of person from height 人體從高處墮下	168 (5)	129 (3)	-39
Striking against fixed or stationary object 與固定或不動的物件碰撞	177	151	-26
Striking against or struck by moving object 被移動物件或與移動物件碰撞	215	200	-15
Stepping on object 踏在物件上	18	9	-9
Exposure to or contact with harmful substance 暴露於有害物質中或接觸有害物質	7	3	-4
Contact with electricity or electric discharge 觸電或接觸放出的電流	4	6	2
Trapped by collapsing or overturning object 受困於倒塌或翻側的物件	0	9 (2)	9
Struck by falling object 遭墮下的物件撞擊	41	41 (1)	---
Struck by moving vehicle 遭移動中的車輛撞倒	17	9	-8
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	108	122	14
Drowning 遇溺	0	0	---
Exposure to fire 火警燒傷	2	7	5
Exposure to explosion 爆炸受傷	0	2 (1)	2
Injured by hand tool 被手工具所傷	58	46	-12
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	5	3	-2
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	5	4	-1
TOTAL 總數	1 700 (6)	1 454 (7)	-246

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 2019 are recorded as at 25 September 2019.

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 2019 年上半年的意外數字為截至 2019 年 9 月 25 日所記錄的數字。

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

二零一八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		2017 二零一七年	2018 二零一八年	Change 增減
Trapped in or between objects	受困於物件之內或物件之間	44	75	31
Injured whilst lifting or carrying	提舉或搬運物件時受傷	803	828	25
Slip, trip or fall on same level	滑倒、絆倒或在同一高度跌倒	1 049	1 042	-7
Fall of person from height	人體從高處墮下	28	26	-2
Striking against fixed or stationary object	與固定或不動的物件碰撞	452	467	15
Striking against or struck by moving object	被移動物件或與移動物件碰撞	253	232	-21
Stepping on object	踏在物件上	7	11	4
Exposure to or contact with harmful substance	暴露於有害物質中或接觸有害物質	44	51	7
Contact with electricity or electric discharge	觸電或接觸放出的電流	2	0	-2
Trapped by collapsing or overturning object	受困於倒塌或翻側的物件	2	3	1
Struck by falling object	遭墮下的物件撞擊	42	57	15
Struck by moving vehicle	遭移動中的車輛撞倒	13	10	-3
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	68	69	1
Drowning	遇溺	0	0	---
Exposure to fire	火警燒傷	6	7	1
Exposure to explosion	爆炸受傷	1	0	-1
Injured by hand tool	被手工具所傷	997	923	-74
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	1 116	1 182	66
Injured by animal	被動物所傷	33	41	8
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	4 990	5 047	57

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 2018 are recorded as at 27 March 2019.

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 2018 年的意外數字為截至 2019 年 3 月 27 日所記錄的數字。

Industrial Accidents in Food and Beverage Services in First Half of 2019
- analysed by Type of Accident

二零一九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		1st Half of 2018 二零一八年上半年	1st Half of 2019 二零一九年上半年	Change 增減
Trapped in or between objects	受困於物件之內或物件之間	32	29	-3
Injured whilst lifting or carrying	提舉或搬運物件時受傷	412	348	-64
Slip, trip or fall on same level	滑倒、絆倒或在同一高度跌倒	511	487	-24
Fall of person from height	人體從高處墮下	9	21	12
Striking against fixed or stationary object	與固定或不動的物件碰撞	218	238	20
Striking against or struck by moving object	被移動物件或與移動物件碰撞	79	113	34
Stepping on object	踏在物件上	4	3	-1
Exposure to or contact with harmful substance	暴露於有害物質中或接觸有害物質	20	32	12
Contact with electricity or electric discharge	觸電或接觸放出的電流	0	1	1
Trapped by collapsing or overturning object	受困於倒塌或翻側的物件	3	1	-2
Struck by falling object	遭墮下的物件撞擊	24	29	5
Struck by moving vehicle	遭移動中的車輛撞倒	4	8	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	29	27	-2
Drowning	遇溺	0	0	---
Exposure to fire	火警燒傷	5	0	-5
Exposure to explosion	爆炸受傷	0	0	---
Injured by hand tool	被手工具所傷	471	394	-77
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	568	548	-20
Injured by animal	被動物所傷	17	15	-2
Injured in workplace violence	於工作場所暴力事件中受傷	0	0	---
Others	其他類別	13	7	-6
TOTAL	總數	2 419	2 301	-118

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 2019 are recorded as at 25 September 2019.

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 2019 年上半年的意外數字為截至 2019 年 9 月 25 日所記錄的數字。