

For information on  
16 June 2020

## Legislative Council Panel on Manpower

### Hong Kong's Occupational Safety Performance in 2019

#### Purpose

This paper briefs Members on Hong Kong's occupational safety performance in 2019.

#### Occupational Safety Performance

2. In 2019, the number of occupational injuries<sup>1</sup> was 32 872, representing a decrease of 8.6% from 35 964 in 2018. The injury rate per 1 000 employees was 10.8 in 2019, showing a drop of 8.0% from 11.8 in 2018 (Table 1).

**Table 1 – Occupational Injuries**

|   | 2015   | 2016   | 2017   | 2018   | 2019              |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------------------|
| <b>Fatal cases</b>                      | 177    | 203    | 227    | 218    | 249<br>(+14.2%)   |
| <b>Non-fatal cases</b>                  | 35 675 | 35 565 | 35 404 | 35 746 | 32 623<br>(-8.7%) |
| <b>Total</b>                            | 35 852 | 35 768 | 35 631 | 35 964 | 32 872<br>(-8.6%) |
| <b>Injury rate/<br/>1 000 employees</b> | 12.1   | 11.9   | 11.8   | 11.8   | 10.8<br>(-8.0%)   |

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

<sup>1</sup> 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 2019, there were 22 fatal industrial accidents<sup>2</sup>, representing an increase of 37.5% from 16 in 2018. These 22 fatal industrial accidents involved the construction industry (16 cases), manufacturing industry (one case), transport and warehouse services (four cases) and repairing services (one case). Together with other fatalities including non-industrial accidents<sup>3</sup>, natural deaths, cases outside Hong Kong and cases that happened on vessels, etc., the total number of occupational fatalities added up to 249.

4. The number of industrial accidents for all sectors in 2019 was 9 254, down 12.7% when compared with 10 602 in 2018. The accident rate per 1 000 workers also decreased by 10.3% (**Table 2**) from 16.5 to 14.8. The industrial accidents in 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 2019 is at **Annex 1**.

**Table 2 – Industrial Accidents**

|   | 2015   | 2016   | 2017   | 2018   | 2019              |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------------------|
| <b>Fatal cases</b>                      | 24     | 18     | 29     | 16     | 22<br>(+37.5%)    |
| <b>Non-fatal cases</b>                  | 11 473 | 10 865 | 11 048 | 10 586 | 9 232<br>(-12.8%) |
| <b>Total</b>                            | 11 497 | 10 883 | 11 077 | 10 602 | 9 254<br>(-12.7%) |
| <b>Accident rate/<br/>1 000 workers</b> | 18.4   | 17.1   | 17.2   | 16.5   | 14.8<br>(-10.3%)  |

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

5. As far as the construction industry is concerned, there were 16 industrial fatalities in 2019, representing an increase by 14.3% from 14 in 2018. The cases mainly involved persons falling from height (seven cases), striking against or struck by moving object (two cases), trapped by collapsing or overturning object (two cases), struck by falling object (two cases), trapped in or between objects (one case), struck by moving vehicle (one case) and drowning (one case). For the seven fall-from-height fatalities, three cases

<sup>2</sup> Industrial accidents refer to injuries and deaths arising from industrial activities in industrial undertakings as defined under the Factories and Industrial Undertakings Ordinance.

<sup>3</sup> 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 eleven such fatal cases in 2019, including three cases involving traffic accidents.

involved workers falling from bamboo scaffolds, two cases from unfenced edges, one case through material hoistway and one case from insecurely covered opening.

6. There were 2 947 industrial accidents in the construction industry in 2019, down 16.8% when compared with 3 541 in 2018 whilst the accident rate per 1 000 workers was 29.0 in 2019, down 8.5% when compared with 31.7 in 2018. (**Table 3**). A breakdown by type of accidents for the construction industry is at **Annex 2**.

**Table 3 – Industrial Accidents in the Construction Industry**

|                                     | <b>2015</b> | <b>2016</b> | <b>2017</b> | <b>2018</b> | <b>2019</b>       |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|
| <b>Fatal cases</b>                  | 19          | 10          | 22          | 14          | 16<br>(+14.3%)    |
| <b>Non-fatal cases</b>              | 3 704       | 3 710       | 3 880       | 3 527       | 2 931<br>(-16.9%) |
| <b>Total</b>                        | 3 723       | 3 720       | 3 902       | 3 541       | 2 947<br>(-16.8%) |
| <b>Accident rate/ 1 000 workers</b> | 39.1        | 34.5        | 32.9        | 31.7        | 29.0<br>(-8.5%)   |

Notes: 1. Figures in brackets denote changes in the year when compared with 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 4 425 in 2019, down 12.3% when compared with 5 047 in 2018. The accident rate per 1 000 workers was 18.1 in 2019, down 10.3% when compared with 20.2 in 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**

|   | 2015  | 2016  | 2017  | 2018  | 2019              |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------|
| <b>Fatal cases</b>                      | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0                 |
| <b>Non-fatal cases</b>                  | 5 386 | 4 975 | 4 990 | 5 047 | 4 425<br>(-12.3%) |
| <b>Total</b>                            | 5 386 | 4 975 | 4 990 | 5 047 | 4 425<br>(-12.3%) |
| <b>Accident rate/<br/>1 000 workers</b> | 22.1  | 20.5  | 20.5  | 20.2  | 18.1<br>(-10.3%)  |

Notes: 1. Figures in brackets denote changes in the year compared with 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. Following the risk-based principle, LD has been formulating and adjusting its strategies of inspection and enforcement, publicity and promotion, as well as education and training in a timely manner with reference to the OSH risk levels of various industries and their changes, driving employers and employees to work together to prevent accidents through taking adequate precautionary measures and strengthening OSH training.

9. With the concerted efforts of various sectors of the community and the government, Hong Kong’s overall OSH performance has continuously improved in the past years. However, since the number of fatal industrial accidents and the accident rate per 1 000 workers in the construction industry have been the highest among all industries, and fatal or serious industrial accidents occurred from time to time in mega government/ private construction projects as well as small-scale repair and maintenance works, LD is committed to enhancing the OSH performance of the construction industry by rolling out a series of targeted measures. Besides, as the food and beverage services sector has all along recorded the highest number of industrial accidents among all industries, LD also adopts a proactive approach to formulate corresponding strategies, including strengthening the publicity and promotion work as well as education and training, to improve the OSH performance of the industry.

## **(I) Construction Industry**

10. Given the full-swing construction 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 large number of aged buildings that require refurbishment and maintenance, the industry engaged a total of some 102 000 workers in 2019. As such, LD adopts a holistic approach, with particular focus on the high risk processes of the construction industry, urging the industry to manage the risks at all time and take appropriate safety measures for prevention of accidents.

### Work-at-height Safety

11. Work-at-height safety is of utmost importance as “persons falling from height” has been the most common type of industrial fatal accidents in the construction industry. In 2019, LD launched a number of special enforcement operations (“SEOs”) targeting work-at-height safety, with particular attention on the use of substandard working platforms; unsafe erection, dismantling and use of scaffolds; and insecure covering of floor openings, etc. During the concerned enforcement operations conducted in 2019, a total of 957 Suspension Notices (“SNs”)/ Improvement Notices (“INs”) were issued and 478 prosecutions initiated. LD also conducted regular and district-based surprise inspections targeting safety of works involving truss-out bamboo scaffolds, and took immediate enforcement actions when breaches of work safety legislation were detected. Besides, through enhancing publicity and promotion as well as education and training, LD continued to raise the safety awareness of employers and workers regarding work-at-height and work-above-ground, and remind them to take adequate safety measures at all time. In 2019, through updating guidelines, implementing various sponsorship schemes, strengthening publicity work on renovation and repair works, etc., LD further enhanced the safety awareness of employers and employees in this area.

### Inspection and Enforcement

12. LD closely monitors the OSH condition of the construction industry, and adjusts our strategies in a timely manner to enhance the effectiveness of enforcement operation. The major measures that LD implemented in 2019 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 2019, LD launched a total of 41 such enforcement operations, issued 924 SNs/INs and initiated 414 prosecutions; and

- LD continued to participate actively 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 gave advice on work processes of higher risk and urged the contractors and relevant duty holders to conduct risk assessments, devise safe method statement and implement safety measures as early as possible. In 2019, LD's representatives participated in a total of 526 site safety management committee meetings of public works projects.

13. Apart from the above major measures, LD continues to step up our regular inspection and enforcement efforts in order to strengthen the deterrence of the duty holders who recklessly neglect OSH. In 2019, LD conducted a total of 87 668 inspections, including SEOs targeting at different high-risk processes, such as work-at-height, lifting operations and electrical work, etc., with 477 SNs and 3 005 INs issued, and 2 305 prosecutions initiated.

#### Major Infrastructure Projects

14. In view of the fact that 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. LD encouraged 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 inspection and enforcement work to safeguard the OSH of the workers.

15. As a number of major infrastructure projects, like the Three-Runway System project, involve marine works, LD 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, LD continued to step up liaison with the project proponents of major works projects, including public works departments, 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, with a view to eliminating potential work hazards.

#### Renovation, Repair, Alteration and Addition Works (“RMAA Works”)

16. It is worrying that fatal or serious industrial accidents occurred in RMAA works from time to time. In the past few years, LD established a number of dedicated offices to monitor the OSH of RMAA works and stepped up our efforts in inspection and enforcement as well as accident investigations. Regarding work safety of the RMAA sector, 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 the common hazards (e.g. work-at-height) associated with RMAA 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, advising them to urge their contractors to ensure 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 prompt the contractors engaged by property management companies and tenants to use suitable working platforms for above-ground work, LD in collaboration with the Hong Kong Association of Property Management Companies and the Occupational Safety and Health Council (“OSHC”) consolidated the “Pilot Partnership Scheme on Promotion of Light-duty Working Platforms by Property Management Companies”, encouraging contractors and workers conducting RMAA works in relevant properties to use suitable step platforms and hop-up platforms (light-duty working platforms).

#### Strengthening Promotion of Complaint Channels and Carrying out More Targeted Inspections

18. To enable LD to conduct inspections in a more targeted manner, LD launched an online OSH complaint platform in 2019 to facilitate employees and members of the public using mobile electronic devices to report unsafe working conditions so that LD could conduct prompt follow-up actions. Up to end of April 2020, LD received a total of 2 438 OSH complaint cases through the online OSH complaint platform. Arising from the breaches of OSH legislation detected in connection with the complaints, LD issued a total of 826 written warnings, 40 SNs and 205 INs and initiated/ will initiate 165 prosecutions.

19. Besides, LD produced a new OSH poster with messages in Chinese, English and six languages of diverse races (Indonesian, Hindi, Nepali, Tagalog, Thai and Urdu) and a handy plastic card holder printed with details of the complaint channels to facilitate workers of diverse races to lodge complaints. LD has also delivered the posters to relevant parties for display through various channels and distributed the card holders.

20. LD has rolled out/ is planning the following new measures to make our inspections more targeted for enhancing construction workers' OSH:

- collaborating with the property management sector to strengthen the current referral mechanism for RMAA 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;
- rolling out 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
- looking into the refinement of 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 always highly concerned about the fatal and serious accidents involving high-risk processes. LD issues Work Safety Alerts to the relevant industries as soon as possible after each fatal or serious accident to prevent recurrence of similar accidents. To enhance the effectiveness of our publicity and promotion efforts, LD has been producing Work Safety Alerts in the form of animation videos in recent years to enable the industry to better comprehend how such accidents happened and the necessary preventive measures to prevent their recurrence. Up to 2019, 12 animation videos of different themes such as work-at-height safety and electrical work safety were produced and uploaded to LD's website and broadcasted through various channels.

22. Besides, LD conducts in-depth safety audits and analyses of the underlying systemic risks of high-risk processes with a view to formulating relevant preventive measures, and notifies the industry of the relevant systemic



safety problems and preventive measures. Concerning systemic safety problems, LD would issue Systemic Safety Alerts 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 and safety practitioners in 2019 to remind them of the systemic safety problems and safety precautions concerning truss-out bamboo scaffolding work, inflation of tyres of heavy mechanical vehicles, excavation in the vicinity of underground electricity cables as well as handling of heavy objects in workplaces; 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 of 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 2019 to recognise contractors and construction industry practitioners with outstanding safety performance. A brand new award, namely the “Most Active Construction Site in Promoting Safety Supervision Training”, was introduced this year to recognise contractors which have actively enhanced competence of safety supervisors, thereby encouraging contractors to appoint those having completed relevant training as safety supervisors.

24. LD continued to support workers’ unions and organisations in organising site safety talks in 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.

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

26. To enhance the OSH awareness of workers of diverse races, LD also produced picture-centric, 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 30 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 the end of April in 2020. Besides, in the past year and so, LD worked with a trade association to organise seminars for workers of diverse races in the themes of road work safety and focusing on South Asian workers.

27. In respect of OSH education, LD launched the revised safety training courses of confined spaces operation in September 2019. 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. Besides, LD has completed the revision of safety training courses of gas welding ("GW Course") and safety training courses for persons working on suspended working platforms ("SWP Course"). The revision included enriching the content on analysis of serious accidents and emergency preparedness procedure, so as to further strengthen workers' knowledge of the associated risks and emergency preparedness to avoid accidents. The revised GW Course and SWP Course were launched in March 2020.

28. To ensure the quality of different mandatory safety training 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. In 2019, LD conducted 245 surprise inspections. Besides, LD conducted covert inspections on 49 courses, including the Construction Green Card Course. Arising from malpractices found during the aforementioned inspections, LD issued 101 warning letters and 7 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. In 2019, LD commenced/ completed the revision of the following codes of practice and guidebook:-

- “Code of Practice on Safety Management”: to update the practical guidance for conducting safety audits/ reviews through enhancing procedures for conducting safety audits/ reviews and adding an assessment form for recording safety management systems, etc.;
- “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 at roof top edges to prevent workers/ employees from falling from height;
- “Code of Practice for Safety at Work (Lift and Escalator)”: to update the practical guidance for lift and escalator works through enhancing management of OSH system, basic safety precautions and safety practice for lift and escalator works; and
- “Five Steps to Risk Assessment”: to help employers reinforce the assessment and control of risk at work by highlighting the consideration of employees’ views when doing risk assessments, the hierarchy of risk control methods and the need to pay attention to the lessons learnt from accidents when reviewing risk assessment, etc.

## **(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 SEOs in 2019. A total of 3 083 surprise inspections were conducted, with 806 warnings and 198 INs issued, and 176 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 2019. In order to encourage catering establishments which have never participated or have not participated in the past five years to take part in the Scheme, a “New Participant Award” was introduced in 2019, with a view to drawing the industry’s attention to OSH.

32. 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 2019 and 2020 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 end of April 2020, around 1 035 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 2019 and continued in 2020, 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. 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  
June 2020

**Annex 1**  
**附件一**

**Industrial Accidents in All Workplaces in 2019**  
**- analysed by Industry Section**  
**二零一九年所有工作地點之工業意外個案 - 按行業主類分析**

| Industry Section<br>行業主類                                |               | 2018<br>二零一八年 |             | 2019<br>二零一九年 |             | Change<br>增減  | Percentage<br>Change<br>增減率 |
|---|---------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-----------------------------|
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing                       | 農業、林業及漁業      | 0             |             | 0             |             | ---           | not applicable<br>不適用       |
| Mining and quarrying                                    | 採礦及採石業        | 0             |             | 0             |             | ---           | not applicable<br>不適用       |
| Manufacturing   | 製造業           | 1 322         | (1)         | 1 198         | (1)         | -124          | -9.4%                       |
| Electricity, gas and waste Management                   | 電力、燃氣及廢棄物管理   | 56            |             | 42            |             | -14           | -2.5%                       |
| Construction  | 建造業           | 3 541         | (14)        | 2 947         | (16)        | -594          | -16.8%                      |
| Import/export, wholesale and retail trades              | 進出口貿易、批發及零售業  | 0             |             | 0             |             | ---           | not applicable<br>不適用       |
| Transportation, storage, postal and courier services    | 運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務 | 483           | (1)         | 489           | (4)         | 6             | 1.2%                        |
| Accommodation and food services                         | 住宿及膳食服務       | 5 047         |             | 4 425         |             | -622          | -12.3%                      |
| Information and communications                          | 資訊及通訊         | 4             |             | 11            |             | 7             | 17.5%                       |
| Financing and insurance                                 | 金融及保險         | 0             |             | 0             |             | ---           | not applicable<br>不適用       |
| Real estate   | 地產            | 0             |             | 0             |             | ---           | not applicable<br>不適用       |
| Professional and business services                      | 專業及商用服務       | 0             |             | 0             |             | ---           | not applicable<br>不適用       |
| Public administration, and social and personal services | 公共行政以及社會及個人服務 | 149           |             | 142 (1)       |             | -7            | -4.7%                       |
| Other industries  | 其他行業          | 0             |             | 0             |             | ---           | not applicable<br>不適用       |
| <b>TOTAL</b>  | <b>總數</b>     | <b>10 602</b> | <b>(16)</b> | <b>9 254</b>  | <b>(22)</b> | <b>-1 348</b> | <b>-12.7%</b>               |

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 2019 are recorded as at 30 March 2020.
4. The above statistics are compiled based on the Hong Kong Standard Industrial Classification Version 2.0.

註釋:

1. 工業意外是指在《工廠及工業經營條例》所界定的工業經營內發生的受傷或死亡意外，而這些意外是因工業活動而引致的。
2. 括號內的數字顯示死亡人數，數字已包括在意外數目內。
3. 上列 2019 年的意外數字為截至 2020 年 3 月 30 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 2019**  
**- analysed by Type of Accident**

**二零一九年建造業之工業意外個案 - 按意外類別分析**

| Type of Accident<br>意外類別   | 2018<br>二零一八年     | 2019<br>二零一九年     | Change<br>增減 |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| Trapped in or between objects<br>受困於物件之內或物件之間                                  | 149 (1)           | 107 (1)           | -42          |
| Injured whilst lifting or carrying<br>提舉或搬運物件時受傷                               | 699               | 539               | -160         |
| Slip, trip or fall on same level<br>滑倒、絆倒或在同一高度跌倒                              | 928               | 791               | -137         |
| Fall of person from height<br>人體從高處墮下  | 345 (11)          | 265 (7)           | -80          |
| Striking against fixed or stationary object<br>與固定或不動的物件碰撞                     | 383               | 337               | -46          |
| Striking against or struck by moving object<br>被移動物件或與移動物件碰撞                   | 485               | 384 (2)           | -101         |
| Stepping on object<br>踏在物件上  | 27                | 15                | -12          |
| Exposure to or contact with harmful substance<br>暴露於有害物質中或接觸有害物質               | 16                | 9                 | -7           |
| Contact with electricity or electric discharge<br>觸電或接觸放出的電流                   | 10 (1)            | 11                | 1            |
| Trapped by collapsing or overturning object<br>受困於倒塌或翻側的物件                     | 9                 | 11 (2)            | 2            |
| Struck by falling object<br>遭墮下的物件撞擊   | 91                | 95 (2)            | 4            |
| Struck by moving vehicle<br>遭移動中的車輛撞倒  | 21 (1)            | 14 (1)            | -7           |
| Contact with moving machinery or object being machined<br>觸及開動中的機器或觸及以機器製造中的物件 | 242               | 227               | -15          |
| Drowning<br>遇溺   | 0                 | 1 (1)             | 1            |
| Exposure to fire<br>火警燒傷   | 4                 | 7                 | 3            |
| Exposure to explosion<br>爆炸受傷  | 0                 | 3                 | 3            |
| Injured by hand tool<br>被手工具所傷   | 110               | 104               | -6           |
| Injured by fall of ground<br>泥土傾瀉受傷  | 0                 | 0                 | ---          |
| Asphyxiation<br>窒息   | 0                 | 0                 | ---          |
| Contact with hot surface or substance<br>觸及灼熱表面或物質                             | 13                | 10                | -3           |
| Injured by animal<br>被動物所傷   | 0                 | 0                 | ---          |
| Injured in workplace violence<br>於工作場所暴力事件中受傷                                  | 0                 | 0                 | ---          |
| Others<br>其他類別   | 9                 | 17                | 8            |
| <b>TOTAL</b><br>總數   | <b>3 541 (14)</b> | <b>2 947 (16)</b> | <b>-594</b>  |

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 2019 are recorded as at 30 March 2020.

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 年的意外數字為截至 2020 年 3 月 30 日所記錄的數字。

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

**二零一九年餐飲服務業之工業意外個案 - 按意外類別分析**

| Type of Accident<br>意外類別   | 2018<br>二零一八年 | 2019<br>二零一九年 | Change<br>增減 |
|--|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| Trapped in or between objects<br>受困於物件之內或物件之間                                  | 75            | 59            | -16          |
| Injured whilst lifting or carrying<br>提舉或搬運物件時受傷                               | 828           | 673           | -155         |
| Slip, trip or fall on same level<br>滑倒、絆倒或在同一高度跌倒                              | 1 042         | 928           | -114         |
| Fall of person from height<br>人體從高處墮下  | 26            | 36            | 10           |
| Striking against fixed or stationary object<br>與固定或不動的物件碰撞                     | 467           | 413           | -54          |
| Striking against or struck by moving object<br>被移動物件或與移動物件碰撞                   | 232           | 213           | -19          |
| Stepping on object<br>踏在物件上  | 11            | 5             | -6           |
| Exposure to or contact with harmful substance<br>暴露於有害物質中或接觸有害物質               | 51            | 55            | 4            |
| Contact with electricity or electric discharge<br>觸電或接觸放出的電流                   | 0             | 0             | ---          |
| Trapped by collapsing or overturning object<br>受困於倒塌或翻側的物件                     | 3             | 5             | 2            |
| Struck by falling object<br>遭墮下的物件撞擊   | 57            | 48            | -9           |
| Struck by moving vehicle<br>遭移動中的車輛撞倒  | 10            | 13            | 3            |
| Contact with moving machinery or object being machined<br>觸及開動中的機器或觸及以機器製造中的物件 | 69            | 62            | -7           |
| Drowning<br>遇溺   | 0             | 0             | ---          |
| Exposure to fire<br>火警燒傷   | 7             | 0             | -7           |
| Exposure to explosion<br>爆炸受傷  | 0             | 1             | 1            |
| Injured by hand tool<br>被手工具所傷   | 923           | 796           | -127         |
| Injured by fall of ground<br>泥土傾瀉受傷  | 0             | 0             | ---          |
| Asphyxiation<br>窒息   | 0             | 0             | ---          |
| Contact with hot surface or substance<br>觸及灼熱表面或物質                             | 1 182         | 1 072         | -110         |
| Injured by animal<br>被動物所傷   | 41            | 25            | -16          |
| Injured in workplace violence<br>於工作場所暴力事件中受傷                                  | 0             | 0             | ---          |
| Others<br>其他類別   | 23            | 21            | -2           |
| <b>TOTAL</b><br>總數   | <b>5 047</b>  | <b>4 425</b>  | <b>-622</b>  |

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 2019 are recorded as at 30 March 2020.

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 年的意外數字為截至 2020 年 3 月 30 日所記錄的數字。