

For information on
17 November 2020

Legislative Council Panel on Manpower

Hong Kong's Occupational Safety Performance in the First Half of 2020

Purpose

This paper briefs Members on Hong Kong's occupational safety performance in the first half of 2020.

Occupational Safety Performance

2. In the first half of 2020, the number of occupational injuries¹ was 12 502 and it was 16 670 in the same period of 2019. The injury rate per 1 000 employees was 8.5 in the first half of 2020 and it was 10.9 in the same period of 2019 (**Table 1**).

Table 1 – Occupational Injuries

	2016	2017	2018	2019	1st half of 2019	1st half of 2020
Fatal cases	203	227	218	249	121	113
Non-fatal cases	35 565	35 404	35 746	32 623	16 549	12 389
Total	35 768	35 631	35 964	32 872	16 670	12 502
Injury rate/ 1 000 employees	11.9	11.8	11.8	10.8	10.9	8.5

Note: Accident rates per 1 000 employees are rounded to one decimal place.

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 2020, there were nine fatal industrial accidents², and it was 11 in the same period of 2019. These nine fatal industrial accidents involved the construction industry (seven cases), waste management industry (one case), and transport and warehouse services (one 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 113.

4. The number of industrial accidents for all sectors in the first half of 2020 was 3 278, and it was 4 664 in the same period of 2019. The accident rate per 1 000 workers was 11.1 in the first half of 2020 and it was 14.6 in the same period of 2019 (**Table 2**). The industrial accidents in the first half of 2020 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 2020 is at **Annex 1**.

Table 2 – Industrial Accidents

	2016	2017	2018	2019	1st half of 2019	1st half of 2020
Fatal cases	18	29	16	22	11	9
Non-fatal cases	10 865	11 048	10 586	9 232	4 653	3 269
Total	10 883	11 077	10 602	9 254	4 664	3 278
Accident rate/ 1 000 workers	17.1	17.2	16.5	14.8	14.6	11.1

Note: Accident rates per 1 000 workers are rounded to one decimal place.

5. As far as the construction industry is concerned, there were seven industrial fatalities in the first half of 2020, same as the same period in 2019. The cases mainly involved persons falling from height (three cases) and persons striking against or struck by moving object (two cases). The rest included “struck by falling object” (one case) and “trapped in or between objects” (one case). For the three fall-from-height fatalities, one case

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 three such fatal cases in the first half of 2020.

involved falling from bamboo scaffold, one case from unfenced edge and one case from fragile structure.

6. There were 1 102 industrial accidents in the construction industry in the first half of 2020 and 1 454 in the same period of 2019. The accident rate per 1 000 workers was 22.2 in the first half of 2020 and 27.7 in the same period of 2019. (**Table 3**). A breakdown by type of accidents for the construction industry is at **Annex 2**.

Table 3 – Industrial Accidents in the Construction Industry

	2016	2017	2018	2019	1st half of 2019	1st half of 2020
Fatal cases	10	22	14	16	7	7
Non-fatal cases	3 710	3 880	3 527	2 931	1 447	1 095
Total	3 720	3 902	3 541	2 947	1 454	1 102
Accident rate/ 1 000 workers	34.5	32.9	31.7	29.0	27.7	22.2

Note: Accident rates per 1 000 workers are rounded to one decimal place.

7. The number of industrial accidents in the food and beverage services sector topped all industries. The number of accidents was 1 518 in the first half of 2020 and it was 2 301 in the same period of 2019. The accident rate per 1 000 workers was 14.0 in the first half of 2020 and it was 18.3 in the same period of 2019 (**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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	1st half of 2019	1st half of 2020
Fatal cases	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-fatal cases	4 975	4 990	5 047	4 425	2 301	1 518
Total	4 975	4 990	5 047	4 425	2 301	1 518
Accident rate/ 1 000 workers	20.5	20.5	20.2	18.1	18.3	14.0

Note: Accident rates per 1 000 workers are rounded to one decimal place.

Risk-based Occupational Safety Strategies

8. LD has been attaching great importance to the occupational safety and health (“OSH”) of employees and keeping close tabs on the OSH risk levels of various industries and their changes. Pursuant to the risk-based principle, LD has been formulating and adjusting the strategies of inspection and enforcement, publicity and promotion, as well as education and training in a timely manner in order to foster OSH culture and enhance OSH performance.

9. With the concerted efforts of various sectors of the community and the government, Hong Kong’s overall OSH performance has been improving continuously in recent years. However, the OSH performance of the construction industry calls for our attention as fatal or serious industrial accidents still occur from time to time in large-scale government/ private construction projects as well as small-scale repair and maintenance works over the years. Besides, the number of fatal industrial accidents and the accident rate per 1 000 workers of the industry have been the highest among all industries. LD is therefore committed to enhancing the OSH performance of the construction industry through keeping on rolling out various measures. Besides, since the food and beverage services sector has been recording the highest number of industrial accidents among all industries, LD formulates targeted strategies, including strengthening publicity and promotion as well as education and training, to improve the OSH performance of the industry.

(I) Construction Industry

10. A number of mega works projects, such as the Kai Tak Development, Three Runway System Project, West Kowloon Cultural District, railway extension projects, Central Kowloon Route are proceeding in full swing. A large number of old buildings have to undergo refurbishment and maintenance. These projects, together with new building projects, engage and bring a large number of employees into the construction industry. LD attaches great importance to the OSH of construction workers. We formulate strategies in a timely and holistic manner in light of the changing risk situation, particularly on the high-risk processes, and urge duty holders to manage the risks at all times and to 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” is the most common type of industrial fatal accidents. In 2020 (as at September 2020), LD launched five special enforcement operations (“SEOs”) (including two targeting all industries and three targeting the construction industry) focusing on work-at-height safety, with particular attention on use of substandard working platforms; unsafe erection, dismantling and use of scaffolds; and insecure covering of floor openings. 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 times. In the first half of 2020, 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.

12. Besides, starting from January 2020, LD collaborates with the property management sector to strengthen the referral mechanism for renovation and repair works to be carried out in individual units of estates. Through this mechanism, responsible persons of property management would notify LD prior to the commencement of some relatively high risk works (e.g. truss-out scaffolding works at external wall), thus enabling LD to conduct targeted safety inspections in a timely manner.

Inspection and Enforcement

13. 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. Apart from strengthening the impact of our regular inspections, we continued with the following major enforcement efforts in 2020 -

- LD conducts SEOs targeting at high-risk processes, such as work-at-height, lifting operations and electrical work, etc.. In 2020 (as at September 2020) , LD launched four such SEOs, including three SEOs targeting work-at-height safety at construction sites as mentioned in paragraph 11 above and one SEO on maritime/coastal work safety jointly with the Marine Department, with 686 suspension notices (SNs)/improvement notices (INs) issued and 399 prosecutions initiated.
- 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 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 2020 (as at September 2020), LD launched a total of 16 such enforcement operations, issued 352 SNs/INs and initiated 166 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. In 2020 (as at September 2020), LD representatives participated in a total of 193 site safety management committee meetings of public works projects. 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 working method statements and implement safety measures as early as possible.

14. In 2020 (as at September 2020), LD conducted a total of 44 097 safety inspections at construction sites, with 241 SNs and 1 597 INs issued, and 1 461 prosecutions initiated.

Major Infrastructure Projects

15. In light of the fact that many major infrastructure projects involve complex or advanced construction technologies or make extensive use of

heavy machineries, and employ a large number of construction workers, the OSH of these projects has always been a major concern of LD. LD has been keen on encouraging contractors and site management personnel to duly incorporate, in a timely manner, safety elements into the work design and work method statements 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.

16. As some major infrastructure projects, like the Three-Runway System project, involve marine works, LD also 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”)

17. As fatal or serious industrial accidents occur in RMAA works from time to time, LD has established a number of dedicated offices to monitor the OSH of RMAA works and stepped up 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 the 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 repair.

Enhancing the Performance of Registered Safety Auditors (“RSAs”) and Registered Safety Officers (“RSOs”)

18. As the work of RSAs and RSOs contribute a lot to the safety performance of workplaces, LD attaches great importance to the performance of these safety practitioners. To ensure RSAs and RSOs properly discharge their duties, LD from time to time examines the reports they compiled when executing their duties and conducts on-site inspections of the workplaces concerned, so as to monitor their work performance and assess their professional integrity. If deficiency in their performance is identified, LD

will issue written warnings, urging them to make necessary improvement. LD will also consider prosecutions upon discovery of any breaches of relevant legislation. From 2019 to the end of June 2020, LD issued 41 written warnings in respect of the performance of RSAs/RSOs.

Strengthening the Complaint Channels

19. To enable LD to conduct inspections in a more targeted manner, LD has launched an online OSH complaint platform to facilitate employees and members of the public to report unsafe working conditions using mobile electronic devices so that LD could conduct prompt follow-up actions. Since the launch of the online OSH complaint platform in March 2019 and until the end of June 2020, LD received a total of 2 587 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 922 written warnings, 44 SNs and 222 INs and initiated/ will initiate 181 prosecutions. LD also promoted the OSH complaint channels to workers of diverse races through different channels, including the distribution of card holders containing the relevant information.

Refining statutory notification mechanism of construction works

20. Pursuant to the Construction Sites (Safety) Regulations, contractors responsible for construction works lasting for 6 weeks or more and engaging more than 10 workmen shall notify LD of the relevant information within 7 days after commencement of the works.

21. LD is considering to introduce legislative amendments to expand the scope of notification to include construction works with shorter durations and less workers but involving relatively higher risk. Apart from this, LD also proposes to tighten the notification deadline in order that LD can conduct earlier targeted safety inspections of potential higher risk construction works. Consultation with the industry on the legislative amendment proposal will be conducted in due course.

Focusing on Tackling Systemic Risks

22. LD is 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 September 2020, 17 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.

23. Besides, LD conducts in-depth safety audits and analyses of the underlying systemic risks of high-risk processes with a view to formulating preventive measures, and notifying the industry of the relevant systemic safety problems and preventive measures. LD also issues Systemic Safety Alerts to urge RSOs and RSAs to apply the safety management principles when discharging their statutory duties in providing advice to their employers/clients on the preventive measures. In 2020, LD issued new Systemic Safety Alerts on "hot work on metal tanks/containers with flammable/combustible substances/residues" and "prevention of being struck by falling objects". These Systemic Safety Alerts have been uploaded to LD's website.

Publicity, Promotional and Educational Work

24. 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. In view of the COVID-19 epidemic, LD suspended the "Construction Industry Safety Award Scheme" this year to avoid risk of spreading the virus as a result of group gatherings. However, with a view to continuing with the effort to improve safety performance, LD, in collaboration with the OSHC and related organisations of the construction industry, co-organised a "Construction Industry Safety Promotional Campaign" in October 2020. The Campaign aimed to encourage stakeholders to continue to pay attention to OSH while minimizing group gatherings. The Campaign consisted of two major parts namely a "Construction Industry Safety Short Film Competition" and a series of safety publicity activities such as the display of large billboards at the cross harbour tunnels and the MTR building.

25. LD continued to support workers' unions and organisations in organising site safety talks in 2020, 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, in order 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.

26. Besides, LD, in collaboration with OSHC, continued to organise safety seminars to promote work safety culture to construction workers. As

at the end of September, we organised safety seminars in the themes of site housekeeping, work-at-height operation and lifting operation. In light of the COVID-19 epidemic, the above seminars were conducted on-line.

27. 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 31 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 October in 2020. LD in collaboration with a trade association will launch a “Construction Safety Incentive Scheme for Construction Practitioners of Diverse Race” in mid-November this year. LD will also translate the subtitles of the “Work Safety Alerts” animation videos into languages of diverse races (including Hindi, Nepali, Tagalog and Urdu) to facilitate the construction workers of diverse races to comprehend the OSH information.

28. In respect of OSH education, LD is revising the content of mandatory safety training courses for operators of crane and loadshifting machine. The revisions include strengthening the comprehension of the relevant OSH legislation and the use of personal protective equipment, so as to enhance the quality of the courses. We consulted training course providers concerned on the proposed revisions in October 2020 and aim to launch the revised courses in 2021.

29. In addition, to enhance the quality of mandatory safety training, LD is reviewing the operation code and guidance notes of the “Approval Conditions for Operating Mandatory Safety Training Courses” to strengthen the requirements for training course providers.

30. 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. During the period from January to September 2020, LD conducted 111 surprise inspections. Besides, LD conducted covert inspections on 18 courses, including the Construction Green Card Course. In the same period, LD issued 30 warning letters and one written direction.

Updating and Publishing Codes of Practice/ Guidance Notes / Guides

31. LD continues to revise and consolidate different OSH publications.

In the first half of 2020, LD commenced the revision of “A Guide to the Provisions of Safe Places of Work under Part VA of Construction Sites (Safety) Regulations”. The major updates include the requirement of competent persons while supervising workers performing scaffolding work, the requirement of keeping the inspection report of scaffolding work and its availability for inspection etc., so as to keep up with the latest OSH requirements and risk conditions.

(II) Food and Beverage Services Sector

32. LD pays particular attention to the OSH performance of the food and beverage services industry. We conduct enforcement inspections to deter the conduct of any dangerous work activities. In 2020 (up to September), LD conducted a total of 5 288 inspections, with 197 INs issued and 278 prosecutions initiated.

33. With regard to publicity and promotion, in view of the COVID-19 epidemic, LD suspended the “Catering Industry Safety Award Scheme” this year. LD, in collaboration with OSHC and related organisations of the food and beverage services sector, instead launched a new “Catering Industry Safety Promotional Campaign” in September 2020. In doing so, we aimed to continue with the effort to maintain the momentum of OSH improvement while minimising group gatherings. The Campaign includes the “Catering Industry Safety Inspiration Programme”. Under the Programme, employers and employees of the participating catering establishments are required to make commitments on OSH enhancement. LD will monitor the OSH performance of these establishments, and those with good OSH performance will be presented a certificate of appreciation and other rewards as recognition of their efforts.

34. 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 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 the end of September 2020, around 1 035 catering establishments participated in the Scheme. Besides, OSHC together with LD and other organisations also continue to organise a wide range of catering safety promotional campaigns 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.

35. 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

36. LD will continue to work in close partnership with related organisations such as OSHC, Construction Industry Council, trade associations, workers’ unions, professional bodies and other government bureaux/departments to foster OSH through enforcement, promotion and publicity.

Advice Sought

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

Labour and Welfare Bureau
Labour Department
November 2020

Annex 1
附件一

Industrial Accidents in All Workplaces in the First Half of 2020
- analysed by Industry Section

二零二零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 2019 二零一九年上半年	1 st Half of 2020 二零二零年上半年	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	607	459	-148	-24.4 %
Electricity, gas and waste Management	電力、燃氣及廢棄物管理	30	18 (1)	-12	-40 %
Construction	建造業	1 454 (7)	1 102 (7)	-352	-24.2 %
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	204 (3)	127 (1)	-77	-37.7 %
Accommodation and food services	住宿及膳食服務	2 301	1 518	-783	-34.0 %
Information and communications	資訊及通訊	2	7	5	250 %
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	66 (1)	47	-19	-28.8 %
Other industries	其他行業	0	0	---	not applicable 不適用
TOTAL	總數	4 664 (11)	3 278 (9)	-1 386	-29.7 %

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 accident figures of 1st half of 2020 are recorded as at 25 September 2020.
- 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。
- 上列 2020 年上半年的意外數字為截至 2020 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。

Annex 2
附件二

Industrial Accidents in Construction Industry in the First Half of 2020
- analysed by Type of Accident

二零二零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 2019 二零一九年上半年	1 st Half of 2020 二零二零年上半年	Change 增減
Trapped in or between objects 受困於物件之內或物件之間	51	47 (1)	-4
Injured whilst lifting or carrying 提舉或搬運物件時受傷	276	192	-84
Slip, trip or fall on same level 滑倒、絆倒或在同一高度跌倒	386	337	-49
Fall of person from height 人體從高處墮下	129 (3)	97 (3)	-32
Striking against fixed or stationary object 與固定或不動的物件碰撞	151	114	-37
Striking against or struck by moving object 被移動物件或與移動物件碰撞	200	152 (2)	-48
Stepping on object 踏在物件上	9	2	-7
Exposure to or contact with harmful substance 暴露於有害物質中或接觸有害物質	3	5	2
Contact with electricity or electric discharge 觸電或接觸放出的電流	6	6	---
Trapped by collapsing or overturning object 受困於倒塌或翻側的物件	9 (2)	10	1
Struck by falling object 遭墮下的物件撞擊	41 (1)	32 (1)	-9
Struck by moving vehicle 遭移動中的車輛撞倒	9	6	-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	122	49	-73
Drowning 遇溺	0	0	---
Exposure to fire 火警燒傷	7	1	-6
Exposure to explosion 爆炸受傷	2 (1)	1	-1
Injured by hand tool 被手工具所傷	46	35	-11
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	3	12	9
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	4	4	---
TOTAL 總數	1 454 (7)	1 102 (7)	-352

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.
4. The above accident figures of 1st half of 2020 are recorded as at 25 September 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 年上半年的意外數字為截至 2019 年 9 月 25 日所記錄的數字。
4. 上列 2020 年上半年的意外數字為截至 2020 年 9 月 25 日所記錄的數字。

Annex 3
附件三

Industrial Accidents in Food and Beverage Services in the First Half of 2020
- analysed by Type of Accident

二零二零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 2019 二零一九年上半年	1 st Half of 2020 二零二零年上半年	Change 增減
Trapped in or between objects 受困於物件之內或物件之間	29	18	-11
Injured whilst lifting or carrying 提舉或搬運物件時受傷	348	244	-104
Slip, trip or fall on same level 滑倒、絆倒或在同一高度跌倒	487	376	-111
Fall of person from height 人體從高處墮下	21	14	-7
Striking against fixed or stationary object 與固定或不動的物件碰撞	238	129	-109
Striking against or struck by moving object 被移動物件或與移動物件碰撞	113	67	-46
Stepping on object 踏在物件上	3	1	-2
Exposure to or contact with harmful substance 暴露於有害物質中或接觸有害物質	32	9	-23
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	0	-1
Struck by falling object 遭墮下的物件撞擊	29	11	-18
Struck by moving vehicle 遭移動中的車輛撞倒	8	0	-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	27	16	-11
Drowning 遇溺	0	0	---
Exposure to fire 火警燒傷	0	1	1
Exposure to explosion 爆炸受傷	0	0	---
Injured by hand tool 被手工具所傷	394	249	-145
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	548	369	-179
Injured by animal 被動物所傷	15	9	-6
Injured in workplace violence 於工作場所暴力事件中受傷	0	0	---
Others 其他類別	7	5	-2
TOTAL 總數	2 301	1 518	-783

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.
3. The above accident figures of 1st half of 2020 are recorded as at 25 September 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 年上半年的意外數字為截至 2019 年 9 月 25 日所記錄的數字。
3. 上列 2020 年上半年的意外數字為截至 2020 年 9 月 25 日所記錄的數字。