

For information on
18 May 2021

Legislative Council Panel on Manpower

Hong Kong's Occupational Safety Performance in 2020

Purpose

This paper briefs Members on Hong Kong's occupational safety performance in 2020.

Occupational Safety Performance

2. In 2020, the number of occupational injuries¹ was 27 127 and it was 32 872 in 2019. The injury rate per 1 000 employees was 9.3 in 2020 and it was 10.8 in 2019 (**Table 1**).

Table 1 – Occupational Injuries

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Fatal cases	203	227	218	249	234
Non-fatal cases	35 565	35 404	35 746	32 623	26 893
Total	35 768	35 631	35 964	32 872	27 127
Injury rate/ 1 000 employees	11.9	11.8	11.8	10.8	9.3

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

3. In 2020, there were 21 fatal industrial accidents², and it was 22 in

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.

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

2019. These 21 fatal industrial accidents involved the construction industry (18 cases), waste management industry (one case), transport and warehouse services (one case), and manufacturing (one case). Together with other fatalities including non-industrial accidents³, natural deaths, cases that happened outside Hong Kong and cases that happened on vessels, etc., the total number of occupational fatalities added up to 234.

4. The number of industrial accidents for all sectors in 2020 was 7 202, and it was 9 254 in 2019. The accident rate per 1 000 workers was 12.4 in 2020 and it was 14.8 in 2019 (**Table 2**). The industrial accidents in 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 2020 is at **Annex 1**.

Table 2 – Industrial Accidents

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Fatal cases	18	29	16	22	21
Non-fatal cases	10 865	11 048	10 586	9 232	7 181
Total	10 883	11 077	10 602	9 254	7 202
Accident rate/ 1 000 workers	17.1	17.2	16.5	14.8	12.4

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

5. As far as the construction industry is concerned, there were 18 industrial fatalities in 2020, and it was 16 in 2019. The cases mainly involved “persons falling from height” (seven cases), “trapped by collapsing or overturning object” (four cases), “trapped in or between objects” (two cases) and “striking against or struck by moving object” (two cases). The rest included “contact with electricity or electric discharge” (one case), “struck by falling object” (one case), and “drowning” (one case). For the seven fall-from-height fatalities, two cases involved falling from bamboo scaffolds, one case from an unfenced edge, one case from a fragile structure, one case from an insecurely covered opening and two cases from other places⁴.

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 five such fatal cases in 2020.

⁴ The Labour Department is investigating the exact locations the concerned workers fell from.

6. There were 2 532 industrial accidents in the construction industry in 2020 and 2 947 in 2019. The accident rate per 1 000 workers was 26.1 in 2020 and 29.0 in 2019 (**Table 3**). A breakdown by type of accident for the construction industry is at **Annex 2**.

Table 3 – Industrial Accidents in the Construction Industry

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Fatal cases	10	22	14	16	18
Non-fatal cases	3 710	3 880	3 527	2 931	2 514
Total	3 720	3 902	3 541	2 947	2 532
Accident rate/ 1 000 workers	34.5	32.9	31.7	29.0	26.1

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 3 124 in 2020 and it was 4 425 in 2019. The accident rate per 1 000 workers was 14.8 in 2020 and it was 18.1 in 2019 (**Table 4**). A breakdown by type of accident for the food and beverage services sector is at **Annex 3**.

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Fatal cases	0	0	0	0	0
Non-fatal cases	4 975	4 990	5 047	4 425	3 124
Total	4 975	4 990	5 047	4 425	3 124
Accident rate/ 1 000 workers	20.5	20.5	20.2	18.1	14.8

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 the OSH culture, prevent accident from happening and enhance OSH performance of various industries.

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 continues to call for our attention as fatal or serious industrial accidents still occur from time to time in large-scale government/private construction projects or small-scale repair and maintenance works over the past years. 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 also formulates targeted strategies, including strengthening our publicity and promotion as well as education and training efforts, to improve the OSH performance of the industry.

(I) Construction Industry

10. A number of mega works projects, including the Kai Tak Development, Three Runway System Project, West Kowloon Cultural District, railway extension projects, Central Kowloon Route are proceeding in full swing. New residential building projects are underway and a large number of old buildings have to undergo refurbishment and maintenance. These projects attract a large number of employees into the construction industry. LD attaches great importance to the OSH of construction workers. We formulate appropriate strategies in a holistic manner in the light of the changing risk situation, particularly on the high-risk processes of the construction industry, and urge duty holders to manage the risks at all times and to take appropriate safety measures to enhance the OSH performance of the industry and to prevent accident from happening.

Work-at-height Safety

11. Work-at-height safety is of utmost importance as “persons falling from height” is the most common type of fatal industrial accidents. In 2020, LD launched eight special enforcement operations (“SEOs”) focusing on

work-at-height safety (including five targeting the construction industry), with particular attention on the use of substandard working platforms; unsafe erection, dismantling and use of scaffolds as well as insecure covering of floor openings. From time to time, LD also conducted regular and district-based surprise inspections targeting safety of works involving truss-out bamboo scaffolds, and took vigorous enforcement actions immediately 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 2020, through updating guidelines, implementing various sponsorship schemes, as well as launching publicity work on renovation and repair works, LD further enhanced the safety awareness of employers and employees.

12. Starting from January 2020, LD collaborates with the property management sector to enhance the referral mechanism for renovation and repair works carried out in individual units of estates. Through this mechanism, responsible property management personnel 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 adjusts our inspection strategies in a timely manner from time to time 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 conducted SEOs targeting at different high-risk processes, such as work-at-height, lifting operations and electrical work, etc. In 2020, LD launched five SEOs, with 835 suspension notices (SNs)/improvement notices (INs) issued and 443 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 to protect workers' safety at work. In 2020, LD launched a total of 23 such enforcement operations, issued 457 SNs/INs and initiated 209 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, LD representatives participated in a total of 245 site safety management committee meetings of public works projects. During the meetings, LD offered OSH 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, LD conducted a total of 58 035 safety inspections at construction sites, with 321 SNs and 2 103 INs issued, and 2 015 prosecutions initiated.

Major Infrastructure Projects

15. As many major infrastructure projects involve the use of advanced and complex 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 actively encouraged contractors and site management personnel to duly incorporate, as soon as possible, 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, including conducting joint special enforcement operations with the Marine Department 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 our efforts in inspection and enforcement, handling of OSH complaints 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 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 has been attaching 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 so as to improve their work performance. LD will also consider prosecutions upon discovery of any breaches of relevant legislation. LD issued 28 and 18 written warnings in respect of the performance of RSAs and RSOs in 2019 and 2020 respectively.

Strengthening the Complaint Channels

19. To enable LD to conduct inspections in a more targeted manner, LD facilitates employees and members of the public to report unsafe working conditions using mobile electronic devices through an online OSH complaint platform so that we can conduct prompt follow-up actions. In 2020, LD received a total of 1 154 OSH complaint cases through the online OSH complaint platform. Through identifying breaches of OSH legislation from these complaints, LD issued a total of 577 written warnings, 13 SNs and 91 INs, and initiated/ will initiate 44 prosecutions.

Refining statutory notification mechanism of construction works

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

21. LD is considering to introduce legislative amendments to expand the scope of the notification to include construction works with shorter durations and less workers but involving relatively higher risk and to request contractors to notify LD of such works. Apart from this, LD also proposes to tighten the notification deadline so that LD can conduct earlier targeted safety inspections to construction works carrying higher potential risk.

22. LD consulted relevant stakeholders on the legislative amendment proposal in early 2020. LD is now consolidating the comments received from the consultation, and will submit the legislative amendment to the Legislative Council for scrutiny as soon as possible.

Focusing on Tackling Systemic Risks

23. 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 March 2021, 19 animation videos of different themes such as work-at-height safety and electrical work safety were produced. They were uploaded to LD's website and broadcasted through various channels.

24. 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 Systemic Safety Alerts including "prevention of being struck by falling objects", "truss-out bamboo scaffold safety" and "hot work on metal tanks/containers with flammable/combustible substances/residues" to alert the trade and safety practitioners to the systemic safety problems and preventive measures when conducting relevant work. These Systemic Safety Alerts were uploaded to LD's website.

Publicity, Promotional and Educational Work

25. 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” in 2020 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 last year. The Campaign aimed to encourage the industry to continue to pay attention to OSH while minimising 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 display of large billboards at the cross harbour tunnels and the MTR building. The enrolment for the short film competition under the Campaign ended on 31 January 2021. We received a total of more than 80 entries competing for the categories of “Construction Sites Group”, “Students Group” and “Open Group”.

26. 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.

27. Besides, LD, in collaboration with OSHC, continued to organise safety seminars to promote work safety culture to construction workers. As at the end of March 2021, we organised safety seminars in the themes of site housekeeping, work-at-height operation, lifting operation and electrical work. In light of the COVID-19 epidemic, the above seminars were conducted on-line.

28. 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. LD, in collaboration with OSHC and related groups, continued to co-organise OSH talks for workers of diverse races in 2020. In collaboration with a trade association, LD launched the “Construction Safety Incentive Scheme for Construction Practitioners of Diverse Race” in mid-November last year. LD continues to translate the sub-titles 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. LD also promoted the OSH complaint channels to workers of diverse races through different means,

including the distribution of plastic card holders containing information of the OSH complaint platform and the complaint hotline so as to encourage them to lodge complaints against unsafe working environment.

29. In respect of OSH education, LD has revised 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 further enhance the quality of the courses. The revised courses will be launched in June 2021.

30. In addition, to enhance the quality of mandatory safety training, LD is revising the operation code and guidance notes of the “Approval Conditions for Operating Mandatory Safety Training Courses” to strengthen the requirements for training course providers. Early this year, LD conducted consultation with the training course providers and held six briefing sessions to explain the major proposed amendments to the content of the operation code and guidance notes. Subject to the progress of the consultation, LD expects that the revised operation code and guidance notes will be launched in late 2021.

31. 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 2020, LD conducted 147 surprise inspections. Besides, LD conducted covert inspections on 31 courses, including the Construction Green Card Course. In 2020, LD issued 51 warning letters and one written direction.

Updating and Publishing Codes of Practice / Guidance Notes / Guides

32. LD continues to revise and publish different OSH publications to keep stakeholders abreast with the latest OSH requirements and risk conditions. In 2020, LD revised / started the preparation of the following publications:-

- Revising “A Guide to the Provisions of Safe Places of Work under Part VA of Construction Sites (Safety) Regulations” to update the requirement of competent persons while supervising workers performing scaffolding work, the requirement of keeping the inspection report of scaffolding work and making it available for inspection etc.; and
- Drafting “A case book of accidents in lifting operations” to analyse

the typical accident cases of lifting operations, identify the causes of accidents and recommend practical safety measures, with a view to helping duty holders learn from the accidents and prevent recurrence of similar ones.

(II) Food and Beverage Services Sector

33. 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 unsafe work activities. In 2020, LD conducted a total of 7 223 inspections, with 264 INs issued and 372 prosecutions initiated.

34. With regard to publicity and promotion, LD suspended the “Catering Industry Safety Award Scheme” in 2020 in view of the COVID-19 epidemic. LD instead launched a new “Catering Industry Safety Promotional Campaign” in September last year. In doing so, we aimed to maintain the momentum of OSH improvement while minimising group gatherings. The Campaign included (i) co-organising the “Catering Industry Safety Inspiration Programme” with OSHC and related organisations of the food and beverage services sector and (ii) production of three catering safety animation videos. Under the Programme, employers and employees of the participating catering establishments were required to make commitments on OSH enhancement. LD would monitor the OSH performance of these establishments. Those with good OSH performance would be presented a certificate of appreciation and other rewards as recognition of their efforts. A total of more than 1 000 catering establishments participated in the programme, which is about four times those participating in the award scheme in 2019. Besides, LD produced three animation videos with themes on common accidents in the food and beverage services sector including burn injury, cut injury and slip injury. The videos provide the industry with work safety tips for enhancing their safety awareness to prevent the related accidents. The animation videos were uploaded to LD’s website and broadcasted through various channels.

35. 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 March 2021, 1 036 catering establishments participated in the Scheme. Besides, OSHC together with LD and other organisations also continued 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.

36. 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

37. 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

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

Labour and Welfare Bureau
Labour Department
May 2021

Industrial Accidents in All Workplaces in 2020
- analysed by Industry Section
二零二零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	2019 二零一九年	2020 二零二零年
Agriculture, forestry and fishing 農業、林業及漁業	0	0
Mining and quarrying 採礦及採石業	0	0
Manufacturing 製造業	1 198 (1)	1 046 (1)
Electricity, gas and waste Management 電力、燃氣及廢棄物管理	42	46 (1)
Construction 建造業	2 947 (16)	2 532 (18)
Import/export, wholesale and retail trades 進出口貿易、批發及零售業	0	0
Transportation, storage, postal and courier services 運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務	489 (4)	338 (1)
Accommodation and food services 住宿及膳食服務	4 425	3 124
Information and communications 資訊及通訊	11	17
Financing and insurance 金融及保險	0	0
Real estate 地產	0	0
Professional and business services 專業及商用服務	0	0
Public administration, and social and personal services 公共行政以及社會及個人服務	142 (1)	99
Other industries 其他行業	0	0
TOTAL 總數	9 254 (22)	7 202 (21)

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 accident figures of 2020 are recorded as at 30 March 2021.
5. 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. 上列 2020 年的意外數字為截至 2021 年 3 月 30 日所記錄的數字。
5. 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 2020
- analysed by Type of Accident

二零二零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	2019 二零一九年	2020 二零二零年
Trapped in or between objects 受困於物件之內或物件之間	107 (1)	105 (2)
Injured whilst lifting or carrying 提舉或搬運物件時受傷	539	463
Slip, trip or fall on same level 滑倒、絆倒或在同一高度跌倒	791	698
Fall of person from height 人體從高處墮下	265 (7)	216 (7)
Striking against fixed or stationary object 與固定或不動的物件碰撞	337	255
Striking against or struck by moving object 被移動物件或與移動物件碰撞	384 (2)	357 (2)
Stepping on object 踏在物件上	15	13
Exposure to or contact with harmful substance 暴露於有害物質中或接觸有害物質	9	8
Contact with electricity or electric discharge 觸電或接觸放出的電流	11	12 (1)
Trapped by collapsing or overturning object 受困於倒塌或翻側的物件	11 (2)	26 (4)
Struck by falling object 遭墮下的物件撞擊	95 (2)	81 (1)
Struck by moving vehicle 遭移動中的車輛撞倒	14 (1)	12
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	227	153
Drowning 遇溺	1 (1)	2 (1)
Exposure to fire 火警燒傷	7	7
Exposure to explosion 爆炸受傷	3	1
Injured by hand tool 被手工具所傷	104	100
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	10	17
Injured by animal 被動物所傷	0	1
Injured in workplace violence 於工作場所暴力事件中受傷	0	0
Others 其他類別	17	5
TOTAL 總數	2 947 (16)	2 532 (18)

Notes:

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3. The above accident figures of 2019 are recorded as at 30 March 2020.
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註釋:

1. 工業意外是指《工廠及工業經營條例》所界定的工業經營內發生的受傷或死亡意外，而這些意外是因工業活動而引致的。
2. 括號內的數字顯示死亡人數，數字已包括在意外數目內。
3. 上列 2019 年的意外數字為截至 2020 年 3 月 30 日所記錄的數字。
4. 上列 2020 年的意外數字為截至 2021 年 3 月 30 日所記錄的數字。

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

二零二零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	2019 二零一九年	2020 二零二零年
Trapped in or between objects 受困於物件之內或物件之間	59	38
Injured whilst lifting or carrying 提舉或搬運物件時受傷	673	489
Slip, trip or fall on same level 滑倒、絆倒或在同一高度跌倒	928	696
Fall of person from height 人體從高處墮下	36	22
Striking against fixed or stationary object 與固定或不動的物件碰撞	413	281
Striking against or struck by moving object 被移動物件或與移動物件碰撞	213	138
Stepping on object 踏在物件上	5	4
Exposure to or contact with harmful substance 暴露於有害物質中或接觸有害物質	55	26
Contact with electricity or electric discharge 觸電或接觸放出的電流	0	1
Trapped by collapsing or overturning object 受困於倒塌或翻側的物件	5	0
Struck by falling object 遭墮下的物件撞擊	48	35
Struck by moving vehicle 遭移動中的車輛撞倒	13	0
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	62	41
Drowning 遇溺	0	0
Exposure to fire 火警燒傷	0	4
Exposure to explosion 爆炸受傷	1	0
Injured by hand tool 被手工具所傷	796	550
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	1 072	771
Injured by animal 被動物所傷	25	16
Injured in workplace violence 於工作場所暴力事件中受傷	0	0
Others 其他類別	21	12
TOTAL 總數	4 425	3 124

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.
3. The above accident figures of 2020 are recorded as at 30 March 2021.

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。
3. 上列 2020 年的意外數字為截至 2021 年 3 月 30 日所記錄的數字。