

For information on
21 September 2021

Legislative Council Panel on Manpower

Hong Kong's Occupational Safety Performance in the First Half of 2021

Purpose

This paper briefs Members on Hong Kong's occupational safety performance in the first half of 2021.

Occupational Safety Performance

2. In the first half of 2021, the number of occupational injuries¹ was 14 018. The injury rate² per 1 000 employees was 9.7 (**Table 1**).

Table 1 – Occupational Injuries

	2017	2018	2019	2020	1st half of 2019	1st half of 2020	1st half of 2021
Fatal cases	227	218	249	234	121	113	131
Non-fatal cases	35 404	35 746	32 623	26 893	16 549	12 389	13 887
Total	35 631	35 964	32 872	27 127	16 670	12 502	14 018
Injury rate/ 1 000 employees	11.8	11.8	10.8	9.3	10.9	8.5	9.7

Note: Injury 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.

² In this document, the injury rate and accident rate/1 000 employees/ workers of the first half of 2021 is calculated based on the above provisional figures and the number of persons engaged as published in *Quarterly Report of Employment and Vacancies Statistics (March 2021)* by the Census and Statistics Department.

3. In the first half of 2021, there were 13 fatal industrial accidents³, which involved the construction industry (11 cases), waste management industry (one case) and transport and warehouse services (one case). Together with other fatalities including non-industrial accidents⁴, natural deaths, cases that happened outside Hong Kong and cases that happened on vessels, etc., the total number of occupational fatalities added up to 131 in the first half of 2021.

4. The number of industrial accidents for all sectors in the first half of 2021 was 3 975. The accident rate per 1 000 workers was 13.8 (**Table 2**). The accidents mainly involved “slip, trip or fall on the same level” and “incorrect manual lifting or carrying”. A breakdown of the industrial accidents by industry in the first half of 2021 is at **Annex 1**.

Table 2 – Industrial Accidents

	2017	2018	2019	2020	1st half of 2019	1st half of 2020	1st half of 2021
Fatal cases	29	16	22	21	11	9	13
Non-fatal cases	11 048	10 586	9 232	7 181	4 653	3 269	3 962
Total	11 077	10 602	9 254	7 202	4 664	3 278	3 975
Accident rate/ 1 000 workers	17.2	16.5	14.8	12.4	14.6	11.1	13.8

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

5. As far as the construction industry is concerned, there were 11 industrial fatalities in the first half of 2021, which involved “persons falling from height” (five cases), “trapped in or between objects” (two cases), “striking against or struck by moving object” (two cases), striking against fixed or stationary object” (one case) and “struck by falling object” (one case). For the five “persons falling from height” fatalities, two cases involved falling from ladders, two cases from windows and one case from an unfenced edge.

³ Industrial accidents refer to injuries and deaths arising from industrial activities in industrial undertakings as defined under the Factories and Industrial Undertakings Ordinance.

⁴ 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 2021.

6. There were 1 353 industrial accidents in the construction industry in the first half of 2021. The accident rate per 1 000 workers was 26.3 (**Table 3**). A breakdown by type of accident for the construction industry is at **Annex 2**.

Table 3 – Industrial Accidents in the Construction Industry

	2017	2018	2019	2020	1st half of 2019	1st half of 2020	1st half of 2021
Fatal cases	22	14	16	18	7	7	11
Non-fatal cases	3 880	3 527	2 931	2 514	1 447	1 095	1 342
Total	3 902	3 541	2 947	2 532	1 454	1 102	1 353
Accident rate/ 1 000 workers	32.9	31.7	29.0	26.1	27.7	22.2	26.3

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

7. The industry with the highest number of industrial accidents is the food and beverage services. The number of accidents was 1 825 in the first half of 2021. The accident rate per 1 000 workers was 17.8 (**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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	1st half of 2019	1st half of 2020	1st half of 2021
Fatal cases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-fatal cases	4 990	5 047	4 425	3 124	2 301	1 518	1 825
Total	4 990	5 047	4 425	3 124	2 301	1 518	1 825
Accident rate/ 1 000 workers	20.5	20.2	18.1	14.8	18.3	14.0	17.8

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

Risk-based Occupational Safety Strategies

8. The Labour Department (“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 the 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 promote the OSH culture actively, prevent accidents from happening, and to 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, 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 construction industry have been the highest among all industries. LD therefore spares no effort in implementing various measures and is committed to enhancing the OSH performance of the construction industry. Besides, given that 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. Against the backdrop that a number of mega works projects, including the Kai Tak Development Area, Three Runway System Project, West Kowloon Cultural District, railway extension projects and Central Kowloon Route are in full swing; a considerable number of new residential building projects are underway and the need for refurbishment and maintenance of old buildings persists, the construction industry remains to be very robust. LD attaches great importance to the OSH of construction workers and has been formulating appropriate strategies in a holistic manner in the light of the changing risk situation, particularly on the high-risk processes of the construction industry. We urge duty holders to properly manage OSH risks at all times and to take appropriate safety measures to enhance the OSH performance of the industry so as to prevent accidents from happening.

Timely Adjustment of Strategies to Further Enhance Construction Safety

11. “Persons falling from height” continues to be the most common type of fatal industrial accidents. There were five such cases, out of the 11 industrial fatalities in the construction industry in the first half of 2021. Apart from routine surprise inspections, in 2021 (up to July 2021), LD launched six special enforcement operations (“SEOs”) targeting the construction industry. “Work-at-height safety” was one of the focuses in each of the operations. Details of the six SEOs are set out in paragraph 18 below.

12. In the light of the occurrence of a series of fatal accidents earlier this year, involving workers falling from height while carrying out work-above-ground activities adjacent to permanent railings of residential buildings, LD conducted an SEO in March this year targeting the repair, maintenance, alteration and addition works (“RMAA works”) carried out in residential buildings with work-above-ground activities. During the SEO, we paid special attention to work-above-ground activities in RMAA works involving the use of ladders, especially those carried out near to permanent railings and/or parapets of residential buildings. Apart from focusing on unsafe work activities, we also checked whether duty holders had provided safe systems of work for the work activities. A total of 215 RMAA works sites were inspected during this SEO, with 40 suspension notices (SNs)/ improvement notices (INs) issued and 18 prosecutions initiated.

13. Besides, LD further strengthened publicity and promotional work for the construction industry in 2021, with a view to disseminating the risks and the serious consequences of falling from height to workers and other duty holders more effectively. The efforts include disseminating the safety messages through the websites and mobile applications that are frequently visited by workers, broadcasting radio announcements by celebrities on race days, sponsoring workers’ unions and related organisations to organise talks in construction sites and disseminating the messages through their networks, etc. In addition, we are producing a new series of TV and Radio Announcements in the Public Interest (“API”) to explain the risks and the safe work procedures of work-above-ground, which are simple but easy to escape the attention of employers and employees.

14. As many fall-from-height accidents were related to minor renovation and repair works, LD has also collaborated with the Occupational Safety and Health Council (“OSHC”) and the construction and property management sectors to encourage the contractors of property management companies and occupants of residential estates or buildings to use suitable working platforms instead of ladders when working above ground.

15. Meanwhile, LD has stepped up area patrols through internal staff deployment to carry out inspections of RMAA works sites in a timely manner so as to curb high risk unsafe work-above-ground activities.

16. In the first half of this year, there was a spate of fatal work accidents occurred in new works sites at the Kai Tak Development Area and Kowloon Bay. In order to curb unsafe work activities in these areas, LD commenced a four-week SEO in April targeting new works sites in these areas. LD focused particularly on high-risk processes, such as lifting operations, use of heavy machinery, work-at-height, scaffolding work, etc., and checked whether duty holders had arranged safe systems of work for the work activities concerned. A total of 73 new works sites were inspected during this SEO, with 438 INs issued and 51 prosecutions initiated.

17. In respect of lifting safety, LD, in collaboration with the Development Bureau, the Housing Department, the Construction Industry Council (“CIC”), the Hong Kong Professional Hoisting Engineering Association Limited and the Hong Kong Tower Crane Association Limited, is preparing “An Accident Casebook on Lifting Operation”. The Casebook analyses common accident cases that involved lifting operation, identifies their causes and suggests feasible safety measures, with a view to inculcating safety messages into the stakeholders and preventing recurrence of similar accidents.

Inspection and Enforcement

18. Apart from adjusting our inspection strategies in a timely manner to enhance the effectiveness of enforcement action, LD has also strengthened our efforts in routine inspection and enforcement. LD’s continual major initiatives in 2021 included the following -

- LD conducted SEOs targeting at different high-risk processes such as work-at-height, lifting operations and electrical work. As mentioned in paragraph 11 above, in 2021 (up to July 2021), LD launched six SEOs targeting the construction industry. Apart from the above-mentioned SEOs focusing on work-above-ground activities in connection with RMAA works and new works sites in the Kai Tak Development Area and Kowloon Bay respectively, the remaining four SEOs were launched with the themes of RMAA works cum truss-out scaffolding safety, construction sites of new works cum work-at-height safety, work-at-height safety on construction sites of new works and RMAA works, and maritime and coastal work safety (a joint enforcement operation with the Marine Department). In the six SEOs, LD issued a total of 1 007 SNs/ INs and initiated 324 prosecutions.

- LD conducted in-depth surprise inspections targeting at 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 contractors concerned to take immediate remedial measures to protect workers' safety at work. In 2021 (up to July), LD launched a total of 24 such enforcement operations, issued 623 SNs/ INs and initiated 184 prosecutions; and
- LD continued to participate actively in site safety management committee ("SSMC") 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 correspondingly. In 2021 (up to July), LD representatives participated in a total of 195 SSMC 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.

19. In 2021 (up to July), LD conducted a total of 40 910 safety inspections at construction sites, with 185 SNs and 2 263 INs issued, and 898 prosecutions initiated.

Major Infrastructure Projects

20. As many major infrastructure projects involve the use of complex and 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. We actively encourage contractors and site management personnel to make suitable arrangements during the project design, tendering as well as pre-construction and construction stages, and to incorporate safety elements into the work method statements and design as early as possible, so as to control systemic safety risk at source more effectively.

21. 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 SEOs with the Marine Department to curb unsafe work activities (see paragraph 18 above). In addition, LD continues to step up liaison with the project proponents of major works projects, including public works departments, to urge the contractors 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.

RMAA Works

22. 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 common hazards (e.g. work-at-height) associated with RMAA works.

23. LD also makes use of the platforms of the Home Affairs Department and the Buildings Department to strengthen promotion to owners and tenants of residential and commercial properties, advising them to urge their contractors to ensure works are conducted in compliance with the safety standards when their residential units and arcade shop premises undergo renovation and repair. In 2021 (up to July), LD has organised and participated in nine safety seminars to promote occupational safety regarding RMAA works.

24. In 2021, LD continues to collaborate with the property management sector to implement the referral mechanism for RMAA works carried out in individual units of estates. Responsible property management personnel would notify LD prior to the commencement of some high risk works (e.g. truss-out scaffolding works at external wall), thus enabling LD to conduct targeted safety inspections in a timely manner. In 2021 (up to July), LD received a total of 1 273 referrals and conducted 486 inspections with 282 written warnings issued.

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

25. As the work of RSAs and RSOs contribute a lot in ensuring 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 deficiencies in their performance are 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 7 written warnings in respect of the performance of RSAs and RSOs from January to July 2021.

Strengthening the Complaint Channels

26. To enable the conduct of inspections in a more targeted manner, LD has established an online OSH complaint platform to facilitate employees and members of the public to report unsafe working conditions with mobile electronic devices, so that we can conduct prompt follow-up actions. In 2021 (up to July), LD received a total of 473 OSH complaint cases through the online OSH complaint platform. Arising from the breaches of OSH legislation discovered in these complaints, LD issued a total of 290 written warnings, 8 SNs and 72 INs, and initiated/ will initiate 36 prosecutions.

Refining statutory notification mechanism of construction works

27. 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.

28. LD is considering to expand the scope of the notification to request contractors to notify LD of construction works with shorter durations and less workers but involving relatively higher risk through legislative amendments. In addition, LD also proposes to tighten the notification deadline to facilitate the conduct of targeted safety inspections of construction works carrying higher potential risk in a more timely manner.

29. LD has consulted relevant stakeholders on the legislative amendment proposal at the beginning of this year. We are now following up on the amendment work, and will submit the legislative amendments to the Legislative Council for scrutiny as soon as possible.

Focusing on Tackling Systemic Risks

30. LD is highly concerned about the fatal and serious accidents involving high-risk processes. LD issues Work Safety Alerts (“WSAs”) 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 WSAs 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.

31. 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 all 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 2021, LD produced and revised Systemic Safety Alerts including “lifting operation” and “work-at-height/ work above ground”. These Systemic Safety Alerts were uploaded to LD’s website.

Publicity, Promotional and Educational Work

32. LD from time to time organises promotional and educational programmes of various themes to remind the industry about systemic safety problems and preventive measures to be taken.

33. In view of the COVID-19 epidemic, LD suspended the “Construction Industry Safety Award Scheme” in 2020 to avoid increasing the risk of spreading the virus through group gatherings. With a view to sustaining the impetus to improve safety performance of the industry but at the same time minimizing social gatherings, LD, in collaboration with the OSHC and related organisations of the construction industry, co-organised a new “Construction Industry Safety Promotional Campaign” in October last year, encouraging the industry to continue to pay attention to OSH. We also organised the “Construction Industry Safety Short Film Competition” in 2021, and plan to launch the “Construction Industry Safety Award Scheme” in September aiming at raising the OSH awareness and enhancing the safety culture of the construction industry.

34. LD continued to support workers’ unions and organisations in organising site safety talks in 2021, 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.

35. Besides, LD, in collaboration with OSHC, continued to organise safety seminars of different themes in 2021 for promoting work safety culture to construction workers (including themes on electrical work and truss-out bamboo scaffolding work).

36. To enhance the OSH awareness of workers of diverse races, LD 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 for fostering the safety concern and raising the safety awareness of workers of diverse races. The award presentation ceremony, safety talk and fun day are scheduled for October this year tentatively. LD continues to translate the sub-titles of the WSA animation videos into languages of diverse races (including Hindi, Nepali, Tagalog and Urdu) to facilitate construction workers of diverse races to comprehend the OSH information. LD also promotes the OSH complaint channels to workers of diverse races through various means, including the distribution of plastic card holders containing information of the OSH complaint platform and the complaint hotline so as to encourage and facilitate them to lodge complaints against unsafe working environment.

37. Besides, LD continues to disseminate OSH messages through various channels including broadcasting related TV and Radio API, producing and distributing promotion banners for display on the construction sites, broadcasting WSAs in the form of animation videos and displaying OSH messages in large-scale public transport, displaying OSH messages on roadsides, on external walls of buildings, at tunnel entrances and at the Enquiry Centres of the Home Affairs Department, etc..

38. In respect of OSH education, LD has revised the content of mandatory safety training (“MST”) courses for operators of crane and loadshifting machinery. 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 have been launched since June 2021.

39. In addition, to enhance the quality of MST, LD has revised the operation code and guidance notes of the “Approval Conditions for Operating Mandatory Safety Training Courses” to strengthen the requirements for training course providers. The revised operation code and guidance notes will come into effect in December 2021.

40. To ensure the quality of different MST courses, LD conducts monitoring inspections in different modes (including surprise inspections and covert inspections which involve inspecting officers in the guise of a course participant) to ensure that the courses are delivered in accordance with the course

content. Between January and July 2021, LD conducted 112 surprise inspections. Besides, LD conducted covert inspections on 20 courses, including the Construction Green Card Course. During the same period, LD issued 36 warning letters and one written direction.

Updating and Publishing Codes of Practice / Guidance Notes / Guides

41. LD continues to revise and publish different OSH publications to keep stakeholders abreast with the latest OSH requirements and risk conditions. We are revising publications including “Safety Hints for Contractors and Workers”, “Safety Hints for Owners and Tenants of Commercial and Residential Units”, “ Safety Hints for Owners’ Corporations” and “Safety Hints for Property Management Companies” to provide more detailed information on the requirements of competent persons while supervising workers performing scaffolding work and to remind the industry to take adequate steps to prevent workers/employees from falling from height and sustaining injury when carrying out work-above-ground activities near permanent railings or parapets of buildings, including providing suitable working platforms and personal fall protection system for workers and ensuring their proper use, etc.

(II) Food and Beverage Services Sector

42. 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 2021 (up to July), LD conducted a total of 5 891 inspections, with 286 INs issued and 158 prosecutions initiated.

43. With regard to publicity and promotion, LD suspended the “Catering Industry Safety Award Scheme” in 2021 again in view of the impact to the daily operation of the catering industry by the COVID-19 epidemic. LD launched the “Catering Industry Safety Promotional Campaign” instead in September this year to continue to promote the safety performance of the industry. The Campaign included (i) co-organising the “Catering Industry Safety Inspiration Programme” (“the Programme”) with OSHC and related organisations of the food and beverage services sector and (ii) producing two catering safety animation videos with the themes of common accidents in the food and beverage services industry. The “Catering Industry Safety Slogan Competition” was introduced as a new initiative of the Programme this year.

44. 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” (“the Scheme”) in 2021 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 July 2021, 1 168 catering establishments have 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 2021, 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.

45. LD continues to broadcast a series of TV and Radio API 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

46. 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 foster OSH through enforcement, promotion and publicity.

Advice Sought

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

Labour and Welfare Bureau
Labour Department
September 2021

**Industrial Accidents in All Workplaces in the First Half of 2021
- analysed by Industry Section**

二零二一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 2020 二零二零年上半年		1 st Half of 2021 二零二一年上半年	
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	459		525	
Electricity, gas and waste Management	電力、燃氣及廢棄物管理	18	(1)	30	(1)
Construction	建造業	1 102	(7)	1 353	(11)
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	127	(1)	188	(1)
Accommodation and food services	住宿及膳食服務	1 518		1 825	
Information and communications	資訊及通訊	7		3	
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	47		51	
Other industries	其他行業	0		0	
TOTAL	總數	3 278	(9)	3 975	(13)

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 2020 are recorded as at 25 September 2020.
4. The above provisional accident figures of 1st half of 2021 are recorded as at 28 July 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 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。
4. 上列 2021 年上半年的意外數字為截至 2021 年 7 月 28 日所記錄的臨時數字。
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 the First Half of 2021
- analysed by Type of Accident
二零二一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 2020 二零二零年上半年		1 st Half of 2021 二零二一年上半年	
Trapped in or between objects	受困於物件之內或物件之間	47	(1)	56	(2)
Injured whilst lifting or carrying	提舉或搬運物件時受傷	192		285	
Slip, trip or fall on same level	滑倒、絆倒或在同一高度跌倒	337		347	
Fall of person from height	人體從高處墮下	97	(3)	114	(5)
Striking against fixed or stationary object	與固定或不動的物件碰撞	114		133	(1)
Striking against or struck by moving object	被移動物件或與移動物件碰撞	152	(2)	115	(2)
Stepping on object	踏在物件上	2		4	
Exposure to or contact with harmful substance	暴露於有害物質中或接觸有害物質	5		10	
Contact with electricity or electric discharge	觸電或接觸放出的電流	6		2	
Trapped by collapsing or overturning object	受困於倒塌或翻側的物件	10		5	
Struck by falling object	遭墮下的物件撞擊	32	(1)	50	(1)
Struck by moving vehicle	遭移動中的車輛撞倒	6		11	
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	49		103	
Drowning	遇溺	0		0	
Exposure to fire	火警燒傷	1		1	
Exposure to explosion	爆炸受傷	1		0	
Injured by hand tool	被手工具所傷	35		65	
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	12		10	
Injured by animal	被動物所傷	0		2	
Injured in workplace violence	於工作場所暴力事件中受傷	0		0	
Others	其他類別	4		40	
TOTAL	總數	1 102	(7)	1 353	(11)

Notes:

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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 2020 are recorded as at 25 September 2020.
4. The above provisional accident figures of 1st half of 2021 are recorded as at 28 July 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. 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 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。
4. 上列 2021 年上半年的意外數字為截至 2021 年 7 月 28 日所記錄的臨時數字。

Industrial Accidents in Food and Beverage Services in the First Half of 2021
- analysed by Type of Accident
二零二一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 2020 二零二零年上半年	1 st Half of 2021 二零二一年上半年
Trapped in or between objects 受困於物件之內或物件之間	18	17
Injured whilst lifting or carrying 提舉或搬運物件時受傷	244	279
Slip, trip or fall on same level 滑倒、絆倒或在同一高度跌倒	376	443
Fall of person from height 人體從高處墮下	14	12
Striking against fixed or stationary object 與固定或不動的物件碰撞	129	123
Striking against or struck by moving object 被移動物件或與移動物件碰撞	67	68
Stepping on object 踏在物件上	1	2
Exposure to or contact with harmful substance 暴露於有害物質中或接觸有害物質	9	11
Contact with electricity or electric discharge 觸電或接觸放出的電流	0	0
Trapped by collapsing or overturning object 受困於倒塌或翻側的物件	0	1
Struck by falling object 遭墮下的物件撞擊	11	29
Struck by moving vehicle 遭移動中的車輛撞倒	0	1
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	16	37
Drowning 遇溺	0	0
Exposure to fire 火警燒傷	1	3
Exposure to explosion 爆炸受傷	0	1
Injured by hand tool 被手工具所傷	249	340
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	369	411
Injured by animal 被動物所傷	9	8
Injured in workplace violence 於工作場所暴力事件中受傷	0	0
Others 其他類別	5	39
TOTAL 總數	1 518	1 825

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 2020 are recorded as at 25 September 2020.
3. The above provisional accident figures of 1st half of 2021 are recorded as at 28 July 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 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。
3. 上列 2021 年上半年的意外數字為截至 2021 年 7 月 28 日所記錄的臨時數字。