

For information on
21 February 2023

Legislative Council Panel on Manpower
Hong Kong's Occupational Safety Performance
in the First Half of 2022

Purpose

This paper briefs Members on Hong Kong's occupational safety performance in the first half of 2022.

Overall Situation

Occupational Injuries

2. In the first half of 2022, the number of occupational injuries¹ was 16 537. The injury rate per 1 000 employees was 11.5 in the first half of 2022 and it was 9.9 during the same period of 2021 (**Table 1**).

Table 1 – Occupational Injuries

	2018	2019	2020	2021	1st half of 2021	1st half of 2022
Fatal case	218	249	234	263	132	123
Non-fatal case	35 746	32 623	26 893	30 185	14 236	16 414
Total	35 964	32 872	27 127	30 448	14 368	16 537
Injury rate/ 1 000 employees	11.8	10.8	9.3	10.5	9.9	11.5

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.

Industrial Accident

3. In the first half of 2022, there were 12 fatal industrial accidents², and there were 11 cases during the same period of 2021. These 12 fatal industrial accidents involved the construction industry (nine cases), waste management industry (two cases) and manufacturing industry (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 123.

4. The number of industrial accidents for all sectors in the first half of 2022 was 3 354, and it was 4 112 during the same period of 2021. The accident rate per 1 000 workers was 11.8 in the first half of 2022 and it was 14.1 during the same period of 2021 (**Table 2**). The industrial accidents in the first half of 2022 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 2022 is in **Annex 1**.

Table 2 – Industrial Accidents

	2018	2019	2020	2021	1st half of 2021	1st half of 2022
Fatal case	16	22	21	25	11	12
Non-fatal case	10 586	9 232	7 181	8 840	4 101	3 342
Total	10 602	9 254	7 202	8 865	4 112	3 354
Accident rate/ 1 000 workers	16.5	14.8	12.4	15.2	14.1	11.8

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

5. As far as the construction industry is concerned, there were nine industrial fatalities in the first half of 2022, which involved “persons falling from height” (seven cases), “trapped in or between objects” (one case) and “trapped by collapsing or overturning object” (one case). For the above-mentioned seven “persons falling from height” fatalities, two cases involved falling from a suspended working platform, two from bamboo scaffolds, one from an elevated working platform, one from an unfenced/insecurely covered opening and one from the external wall of a building.

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 was a total of one such fatal case in the first half of 2022.

6. There were 1 399 industrial accidents in the construction industry in the first half of 2022 and 1 450 during the same period of 2021. The accident rate per 1 000 workers was 27.7 in the first half of 2022 and 27.8 during the same period of 2021 (**Table 3**). A breakdown by type of accident for the construction industry is in **Annex 2**.

Table 3 – Industrial Accidents in the Construction Industry

	2018	2019	2020	2021	1st half of 2021	1st half of 2022
Fatal case	14	16	18	23	10	9
Non-fatal case	3 527	2 931	2 514	3 086	1 440	1 390
Total	3 541	2 947	2 532	3 109	1 450	1 399
Accident rate/ 1 000 workers	31.7	29.0	26.1	29.5	27.8	27.7

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

7. The number of accidents of the food and beverage services was 1 338 in the first half of 2022 and it was 1 865 during the same period of 2021. The accident rate per 1 000 workers was 12.7 in the first half of 2022 and it was 17.7 during the same period of 2021 (**Table 4**). A breakdown by type of accident for the food and beverage services sector is in **Annex 3**.

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	1st half of 2021	1st half of 2022
Fatal case	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-fatal case	5 047	4 425	3 124	3 999	1 865	1 338
Total	5 047	4 425	3 124	3 999	1 865	1 338
Accident rate/ 1 000 workers	20.2	18.1	14.8	18.7	17.7	12.7

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

Risk-based Occupational Safety Strategies

8. Pursuant to the risk-based principle and keeping close tabs on the OSH risk levels of various industries and the changes, the Labour Department

(“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 occupational safety and health (“OSH”) culture actively, prevent accidents from happening, and to raise the level of OSH in Hong Kong.

Follow-up serious and fatal work accidents

9. LD is highly concerned about the serious and fatal work accidents that happened recently, including collapse of a tower crane, collapse of a suspended working platform, worker falling from truss-out scaffold, worker falling through the floor opening on a building demolition site, workers trapped by dangerous parts of machinery, and dancers struck by a falling huge LED panel in a stadium. LD commenced immediate on-site investigations as soon as we were notified of these accidents and issued suspension notices to the relevant duty holders, suspending the work processes concerned until the LD is satisfied that measures to abate the relevant risks have been taken. LD will identify the causes of the accidents and recommend improvement measures. LD will ascertain the liability of the duty holders concerned and take actions pursuant to the law if there is any violation of the OSH legislation, including initiating prosecutions against relevant duty holders.

10. In addition, having considered the nature of the accidents, LD launched a series of follow-up actions, for example, conducting Special Enforcement Operations (“SEO”) and stepping up our enforcement efforts. When it was reasonable to believe that carrying out certain work process or operating certain machinery may pose a considerable OSH risk, LD would suspend the relevant work activities immediately and issue advisory letters to relevant duty holders/ stakeholders, urging them to take appropriate safety measures with a view to preventing recurrence of similar accidents. On the fronts of publicity and promotion as well as education and training, LD in collaboration with the Construction Industry Council (“CIC”), the Occupational Safety and Health Council (“OSHC”), etc. immediately organised safety seminars after the occurrence of individual serious or fatal accidents to explain the accident related statutory requirements and preventive measures to the industry. Besides, LD staged roving exhibitions and distributed promotion publications in the vicinity of construction sites, and through TV/ radio, various websites and mobile applications for promoting work safety messages.

(I) Construction Industry

11. The number of fatal industrial accidents and the accident rate per 1 000 workers of the construction industry are the highest among all industries. LD is therefore committed to raising the OSH level of the construction industry through implementing various measures. We urge duty holders to properly manage OSH risks at all times and to take appropriate safety measures to improve the OSH performance of the industry so as to prevent accidents from happening.

Timely Adjustment of Strategies to Further Enhance Construction Safety

12. “Persons falling from height” continued to be the most common type of fatal industrial accidents. There were seven such cases, out of the nine industrial fatalities in the construction industry in the first half of 2022. Apart from routine surprise inspections, LD launched six special enforcement operations (“SEOs”) targeting the construction industry in 2022. “Work-at-height safety” was one of the focuses in each of the operations. Details of the six SEOs are set out in paragraph 16 below.

13. Moreover, LD stepped up area patrols in 2021. Apart from the routine weekend patrols, we added eight weeks of area patrol last year to combat high-risk work processes of RMAA works, including unsafe work-above-ground activities and improper erection, dismantling and use of truss-out scaffolds.

14. LD continued to strengthen targeted publicity and education work in 2022, with a view to disseminating important information of OSH risks to construction workers and their employers in a more focused and effective manner, including truss-out scaffolding and work-above-ground safety. Details are set out in paragraphs 23 and 26 of this paper.

15. Given the occurrence of work-above-ground accidents involving small-scale renovation and repair works from time to time, LD in collaboration with the OSHC, the construction industry and the property management industry, launched the “Promoting the Use of Light-duty Working Platforms Scheme Phase II”. Through property management companies, light-duty working platforms (step platforms and hop-up platforms) are lent to contractors and workers undertaking renovation and repair works in residential estates or buildings free of charge for above-ground works, so that ladders will not be used to enhance safety. The Scheme commenced on 2 March 2022 and ended on 6 May 2022 for application. More than 600 eligible applications were received with about 1 600 light-duty working platforms provided to eligible residential estates/ buildings.

Inspection and Enforcement

16. In addition to adjusting our strategies in a timely manner to enhance the effectiveness of inspection and enforcement, LD also continued with our routine inspection and enforcement, including:-

- conducted SEOs targeting at different high-risk processes such as work-at-height, lifting operations and electrical work. As mentioned in paragraph 11 above, LD launched six SEOs in 2022. The six SEOs targeted at RMAA works cum truss-out scaffolding safety, construction sites of new works cum work-at-height safety, construction sites with tower cranes and maritime and coastal work safety (a joint enforcement operation with the Marine Department). In the six SEOs, LD issued a total of 786 SNs/ INs and initiated 519 prosecutions;
- 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 as well as safety management systems, with a view to urging the contractors concerned to address the deficiencies. In 2022, LD launched a total of 30 such enforcement operations, issued 915 SNs/ INs and initiated 319 prosecutions; and
- 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. In 2022, LD representatives participated in a total of 343 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.

17. In 2022, LD conducted a total of 65 571 safety inspections at construction sites, with 621 SNs and 3 069 INs issued, and 2 034 prosecutions initiated.

Refining statutory notification mechanism of construction works

18. LD is now refining statutory notification mechanism of construction works. Pursuant to the Construction Sites (Safety) Regulations, contractors responsible for construction works lasting for six weeks or more and engaging

more than 10 workers are required to notify LD of the works within seven days after their commencement. LD is now amending the legislation to expand the scope of the notification to cover construction works with shorter durations and less workers but involving relatively higher risk, including truss-out scaffolding work. In addition, LD also proposes to tighten the notification deadline to facilitate the conduct of targeted surprise inspections of such construction works on a risk-based approach in a more timely manner. We are actively following up on the amendment work, and will submit the amended regulations to the Legislative Council for scrutiny as soon as practicable.

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

19. LD has been attaching great importance to the work of RSAs and RSOs. To ensure RSAs and RSOs discharge their duties effectively, LD from time to time examines the reports they compiled 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 improvements. LD will consider prosecutions upon discovery of any breaches of relevant legislation. LD issued 12 written warnings in respect of the performance of RSAs and RSOs in 2022. Moreover, the registration of RSOs shall be valid for a period of 4 years, and RSOs shall complete 100 hours of continuing professional development (“CPD”) programmes in OSH within the 4 years for renewal of registration. With effect from 1 January 2023, the 100 hours of CPD programmes required for renewal shall include at least 1 hour in professional ethics and integrity of safety officers in order to meet the development and needs of the industries and relevant stakeholders’ expectation of on the professional standards of RSOs.

Enhancing the Complaint Channels

20. Through an online OSH complaint platform, LD facilitates employees and members of the public to report unsafe working conditions with mobile electronic devices, so that LD can conduct inspections in a more targeted manner and carry out prompt follow-up actions pursuant to the risk-based principle. LD is promoting complaint channels through different publicity measures, including broadcasting relevant TV Announcement in the Public Interest (“API”)/ Radio API on TV/ Radio stations; placing advertisements on newspapers, at prominent locations and public transport; disseminating handy card holders printed with details of the complaint channels at the Service Centers of Workers Registration; adding it into the content of the Mandatory Safety Training Courses; regularly encouraging

occupational safety practitioners to report unsafe workplaces; and providing the information on complaint channels in LD's OSH publications. LD will continue to explore other channels for intensifying the prevailing promotional work.

21. In 2022, LD received a total of 1 066 OSH complaint cases through such platform. After inspections, a total of 772 written warnings, 20 SNs and 198 INs were issued, and 117 prosecutions were initiated/ will be initiated.

Publicity and Promotion

22. Taking account of the risk situation in the construction industry, LD disseminates OSH messages through various channels and organisations of different kinds of publicity activities targeting different stakeholders and work processes.

23. Major promotional activities undertaken by LD from January to June 2022 include:

- broadcasted a new TV API and radio API to remind employers and workers not taking seemingly simple work-above-ground lightly. Through the arrangement of The Hong Kong Jockey Club, LD also started to display the TV API at its betting centres in June 2022;
- collaborated with the OSHC and TV stations to produce 12 new promotional videos targeting members of the public, in particular to owners and tenants of individual units, to enhance their awareness on monitoring truss-out scaffolding work process, the safety of work-above-ground and potential impacts of related accidents;
- continued the promotion to Owners' Corporation, property owners and tenants to enhance their awareness of common work hazards (for example, working at height) of renovation and repair works. For example, using the Home Affairs Department's platform to strengthen promotion to property owners and tenants, so as to let them urge their contractors to ensure the safety of renovation and repair works if carried out in their residential units or arcade shop premises. In 2022, LD organised and participated in 18 such safety seminars;
- disseminated OSH messages including broadcasting Work Safety Alert ("WSA") animation videos through mass media (TV and radio) and social media (websites and mobile applications frequently visited by workers and OSHC's Facebook), in prominent and busy areas of the community (large-scale public transport), at Home Affairs Enquiry Centres of the Home

Affairs Department and construction sites;

- supported workers' unions and organisations to stage roving exhibitions at locations near renovation and repair works in various districts to disseminate safety knowledge of work-at-height, work in hot weather and electrical work safety to workers and the general public;
- supported workers' unions and organisations to organise site safety talks on construction sites to heighten the alertness of construction workers, especially non-skilled ones, to beware of the hazard of falling through floor openings while working on building floors;
- issued WSAs on the LD's website and through a dedicated mobile application after each fatal or serious accident to brief the accident and remind the industry of safety precautionary measures required to prevent recurrence of similar accidents and protect the safety of employees. LD also informed different stakeholders in the industry, safety practitioners, workers' unions and trade associations, etc. of the WSAs through emails. 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 members of the public to better comprehend how such accidents happened and the necessary preventive measures. As at the end of 2022, 21 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 broadcast through various channels;
- conducted in-depth safety audits and analysed the underlying systemic risks of high-risk processes, and promulgated systemic safety problems and preventive measures through the production of Systemic Safety Alerts ("SSAs"). SSAs were issued to safety practitioners to urge them to apply the safety management principles when discharging their statutory duties in providing advice on the preventive measures to their employers/ clients. The SSAs produced and revised in 2022 included "fall through floor openings", "power-operated elevating working platforms safety" and "demolition work safety". These SSAs were uploaded to LD's website;
- revised and published different OSH publications to enable stakeholders to have better understanding OSH requirements and risk conditions. In 2022, LD revised the "Electric Shock" notice to provide information on the use of Automated External Defibrillators;
- in respect of lifting safety, published an "Accident Casebook on Lifting Operation" in June 2022, analyzing the causes of common lifting accidents

at the construction sites and suggesting feasible safety measures. A new module and e-Quiz on safe lifting operation were added to the Occupational Safety and Health e-Quiz platform of LD's website to facilitate interactive teaching by contractors during their morning briefings or safety training;

- collaborated with the OSHC to promote sponsorship schemes including “Enhanced Light-duty Working Platform Sponsorship Scheme for SMEs”, “Tool Lanyard Sponsorship Scheme for SMEs” and “SME Sponsorship Scheme for Fall Arresting Equipment for Renovation & Maintenance Work and Construction Industry”, subsidizing small and medium enterprises (“SMEs”) to buy step platforms and hop-up platforms for use while performing above-ground work under restrictive working environment, to buy lanyards for enhancing the safe use of hand tools, and to implement work-at-height safe measures;
- collaborated with the OSHC and the construction industry to launch the “Construction Industry Safety Award Scheme” with a view to fostering safety culture in the industry and enhancing the safety awareness of employers, employees and their family members through an open competition and different forms of publicity and promotional activities; and
- produced picture-centric, simple and reader-friendly OSH promotional leaflets in different languages of diverse races (including Hindi, Nepali and Pakistani) and disseminated work safety messages through newspapers and periodicals for people of diverse races. LD, from time to time, also collaborated with a trade association to launch the “Construction Safety Incentive Scheme for Construction Practitioners of Diverse Race” to heighten their alertness to OSH and raise their safety awareness.

24. LD agrees that through the adoption of the concept of construction safety design, duty holders (e.g. owners, architects and related construction professionals) can incorporate OSH considerations into construction works during planning and design stages, so as to eliminate or reduce OSH risks during repairs and maintenance in future. In order to further promote the adoption of the concept of construction safety design in private work projects, CIC has set up a “Task Force on Design for Safety”, and has commissioned a consultancy to look into how the concept can be implemented effectively in Hong Kong. CIC is planning to disseminate “Construction Design and Management Reference Materials” to the industry and will prepare training

courses and materials for different duty holders. The consultancy study is expected to complete by mid-2023. In collaboration with CIC and other stakeholders, LD will formulate promotion strategy in light of the outcome of the consultancy study, including launching pilot projects, so that the industry will gain experience through implementing the concept.

Education and Training

25. LD formulated and adjusted education and training strategies based on OSH risks, including continual improving mandatory safety training (“MST”) courses⁴, organising training courses related to OSH legislation and OSH seminars on different topics, etc. to strengthen the awareness of the construction industry about common risks and its ability to eliminate them to prevent accidents.

26. Major education and training activities implemented by LD from January to June 2022 include:

- reviewed the mandatory basic safety training course (construction work) and MST courses of confined spaces operation to raise the workers’ awareness of causes of accidents and risks, and their ability to eliminate these risks to prevent accidents;
- conducted monitoring inspections in different modes (including surprise inspections and covert inspections which involved inspecting officers in the guise of a course participant) to ensure that the MST courses are delivered in accordance with the course content. If a training course provider (“TCP”) has breached any approval condition, LD may issue a written warning to instruct the TCP to take remedial measures. In case of serious breaches, LD will instruct the TCP to stop engaging the trainer (if the breach involved the trainer) or withdraw the approval for the TCP to run the relevant training course. During the period from January to June 2022, LD conducted 66 surprise inspections and 5 covert inspections, and issued 25 warning letters;
- organised OSH legislation related training courses including courses designed for trainers from companies of different industries so that they can provide training for employees of these companies. The courses cover different topics such as, work-at-height, lifting work, analysis of

⁴ Pursuant to the provisions of the Factories and Industrial Undertakings Ordinance and its subsidiary regulations, workers engaged in specified high-risk industries, machinery operations or activities (such as construction practitioners, crane and loadshifting machinery operators, workers engaged in confined spaces operation) shall complete relevant MST courses before carrying out the relevant work. LD has formulated a series of guidance notes for various MST courses, and approved and recognised training courses offered by qualified training course providers.

industrial accident cases, etc;

- launched a new course on "Loadshifting Machinery Regulation cum Safe Use of Power-operated Elevating Work Platform and Common Heavy Machinery" to strengthen employers' and employees' awareness of safe use of machinery (such as fork-lift trucks) and understanding of statutory requirements;
- co-organised OSH seminars of different topics (such as work-at-height, working in confined spaces, etc) with individual organisations (including OSHC). LD also arranged our staff to serve as speakers to explain OSH risks and preventive measures to participants;
- supported workers' unions and organisations to organise site safety talks in which family members of deceased of construction accidents shared with frontline workers causes of the accidents, preventive measures as well as the grief they suffered; and
- collaborated with different groups (including OSHC) to co-organise site safety talks at lunch breaks for workers of diverse races.

(II) Food and Beverage Services Sector

27. In light of the food and beverage services sector is an industry with a comparatively higher number of industrial accidents, LD also formulated targeted strategies, including strengthening our publicity and promotion as well as education and training efforts, etc. to improve the OSH performance of the industry. As mentioned above, LD continued to adopt a three-pronged approach to enhance OSH of the food and beverage services sector.

Inspection and Enforcement

28. In addition to routine surprise inspections, LD launched one SEO targeting catering industry in 2022. During the SEO, we paid particular attention to fire prevention measures, mechanical and electrical safety, etc. In 2022, LD conducted a total of 11 043 inspections, with 482 INs issued and 382 prosecutions initiated.

Publicity and Promotion as well as Education and Training

29. LD continued to suspend the "Catering Industry Safety Award Scheme" in 2022 in view of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic to the

business of the food and beverage services sector. Nevertheless, to promote the safety performance of the sector, LD in collaboration with OSHC and the industry launched the “Catering Industry Safety Promotional Campaign 2022/2023 (“the Campaign”). The Campaign comprised “Safety Quiz Competition”, “Catering Industry Safety Video Competition”, focal promotion of catering safety animations, etc. LD also produced five brand-new catering safety animations under the themes of machinery safety, manual handling operations, burn prevention, slip prevention and cut prevention. They were uploaded to the LD’s website and widely disseminated through different channels including mobile media, TV panels of catering establishments, outdoor LED display, etc.

30. With the understanding that some SMEs might have difficulties in strictly 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 2022 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”. Enterprises meeting the audit requirements are presented with a certificate awarded by OSHC, recognised as a “Catering OSH Star Enterprise”, and given a subsidy for OSH training and purchase of slip resistant shoes, cut resistant gloves and heat resistant gloves. As at the end of 2022, a total of 1 191 catering establishments participated in the Scheme. Besides, OSHC together with LD and other organisations continued to organise a wide range of catering safety promotional campaigns in 2022, so as to further promote and enhance the work safety standards of the food and beverage services sector.

31. LD continued to promote work safety of the food and beverage services sector through TV and radio broadcasting and to organise occupational health talks, as well as training courses for employers and employees of the sector to enhance their OSH awareness. The content of the talks and courses covered different areas, such as key legislation relating to catering safety, prevention of upper limbs repetitive strain injury, etc..

Way Forward

32. 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

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

Labour and Welfare Bureau
Labour Department
February 2023

Industrial Accidents in All Workplaces in the First Half of 2022
- analysed by Industry Section
二零二二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 2021 二零二一年上半年	1 st Half of 2022 二零二二年上半年
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	527	430 (1)
Electricity, gas and waste Management	電力、燃氣及廢棄物管理	30	21 (2)
Construction	建造業	1 450 (10)	1 399 (9)
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	186 (1)	129
Accommodation and food services	住宿及膳食服務	1 865	1 338
Information and communications	資訊及通訊	3	2
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	51	35
Other industries	其他行業	0	0
TOTAL	總數	4 112 (11)	3 354 (12)

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 2022 are recorded as at 29 September 2022.
4. The above statistics are compiled based on the Hong Kong Standard Industrial Classification Version 2.0.

註釋:

1. 工業意外是指在《工廠及工業經營條例》所界定的工業經營內發生的受傷或死亡意外，而這些意外是因工業活動而引致的。
2. 括號內的數字顯示死亡人數，數字已包括在意外數目內。
3. 上列2022年上半年的意外數字為截至2022年9月29日所記錄的數字。
4. 以上的統計數字是按《香港標準行業分類2.0版》編製。

Industrial Accidents in Construction Industry in the First Half of 2022
- analysed by Type of Accident
二零二二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 2021 二零二一年上半年		1 st Half of 2022 二零二二年上半年	
Trapped in or between objects	受困於物件之內或物件之間	69	(2)	79	(1)
Injured whilst lifting or carrying	提舉或搬運物件時受傷	309		232	
Slip, trip or fall on same level	滑倒、絆倒或在同一高度跌倒	380		416	
Fall of person from height	人體從高處墮下	116	(4)	100	(7)
Striking against fixed or stationary object	與固定或不動的物件碰撞	144	(1)	152	
Striking against or struck by moving object	被移動物件或與移動物件碰撞	124	(2)	138	
Stepping on object	踏在物件上	5		11	
Exposure to or contact with harmful substance	暴露於有害物質中或接觸有害物質	10		4	
Contact with electricity or electric discharge	觸電或接觸放出的電流	2		1	
Trapped by collapsing or overturning object	受困於倒塌或翻側的物件	5		3	(1)
Struck by falling object	遭墮下的物件撞擊	53	(1)	77	
Struck by moving vehicle	遭移動中的車輛撞倒	11		9	
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	107		86	
Drowning	遇溺	0		0	
Exposure to fire	火警燒傷	1		1	
Exposure to explosion	爆炸受傷	0		1	
Injured by hand tool	被手工具所傷	66		55	
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	11		7	
Injured by animal	被動物所傷	2		0	
Injured in workplace violence	於工作場所暴力事件中受傷	0		0	
Others	其他類別	35		27	
TOTAL	總數	1 450	(10)	1 399	(9)

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 2022 are recorded as at 29 September 2022.

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2022年上半年的意外數字為截至2022年9月29日所記錄的數字。

Industrial Accidents in Food and Beverage Services in the First Half of 2022
- analysed by Type of Accident

二零二二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 2021 二零二一年上半年	1 st Half of 2022 二零二二年上半年
Trapped in or between objects	受困於物件之內或物件之間	18	23
Injured whilst lifting or carrying	提舉或搬運物件時受傷	289	189
Slip, trip or fall on same level	滑倒、絆倒或在同一高度跌倒	451	334
Fall of person from height	人體從高處墮下	12	11
Striking against fixed or stationary object	與固定或不動的物件碰撞	129	122
Striking against or struck by moving object	被移動物件或與移動物件碰撞	69	43
Stepping on object	踏在物件上	3	1
Exposure to or contact with harmful substance	暴露於有害物質中或接觸有害物質	13	6
Contact with electricity or electric discharge	觸電或接觸放出的電流	0	3
Trapped by collapsing or overturning object	受困於倒塌或翻側的物件	1	0
Struck by falling object	遭墮下的物件撞擊	30	33
Struck by moving vehicle	遭移動中的車輛撞倒	1	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	37	18
Drowning	遇溺	0	0
Exposure to fire	火警燒傷	3	3
Exposure to explosion	爆炸受傷	1	1
Injured by hand tool	被手工具所傷	342	251
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	418	287
Injured by animal	被動物所傷	8	5
Injured in workplace violence	於工作場所暴力事件中受傷	0	0
Others	其他類別	40	8
TOTAL	總數	1 865	1 338

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 2022 are recorded as at 29 September 2022.

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2022年上半年的意外數字為截至2022年9月29日所記錄的數字。