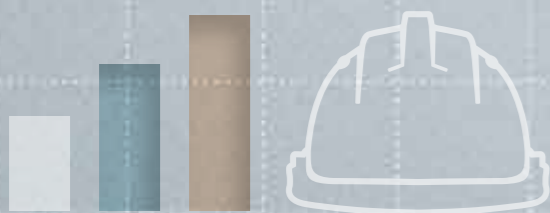


# WSH PERFORMANCE



## Key Workplace Safety and Health Indicators, 2012 and 2013

**TABLE 1**  
NUMBER OF WORKPLACE INJURIES AND OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES

	2012	2013
<b>OVERALL WORKPLACE INJURIES</b>	<b>11,113</b>	<b>12,115</b>
Fatal Injuries	56	59
Major Injuries	588	589
Minor Injuries	10,469	11,467
<b>Work-related Traffic Fatal Injuries</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Occupational Diseases</b>	<b>987</b>	<b>673</b>

**TABLE 2**  
KEY WSH INDICATORS PER 100,000 EMPLOYED PERSONS

	2012	2013
<b>OVERALL WORKPLACE INJURY RATE<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>407</b>	<b>426</b>
Fatal Injuries	2.1	2.1
Major Injuries	21.6	20.7
Minor Injuries	384	403
<b>Accident Frequency Rate<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>
<b>Accident Severity Rate<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>88</b>	<b>91</b>
<b>Occupational Incidence<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>36.2</b>	<b>23.7</b>

**TABLE 3**  
WORK INJURY COMPENSATION REPORT

	2012	2013
<b>No. of PI<sup>5</sup> and Death Cases Awarded Compensation</b>	4,215	4,543
<b>Total sum of PI and Death compensation awarded (\$\$, Million)</b>	\$63.00	\$75.38
<b>No. of accidents reported with no PI sustained</b>	9,083	9,039

<sup>1</sup> Workplace Injury Rate =  $\frac{\text{No. of Fatal and Non-Fatal Workplace Injuries} \times 100,000}{\text{No. of Employed Persons}}$

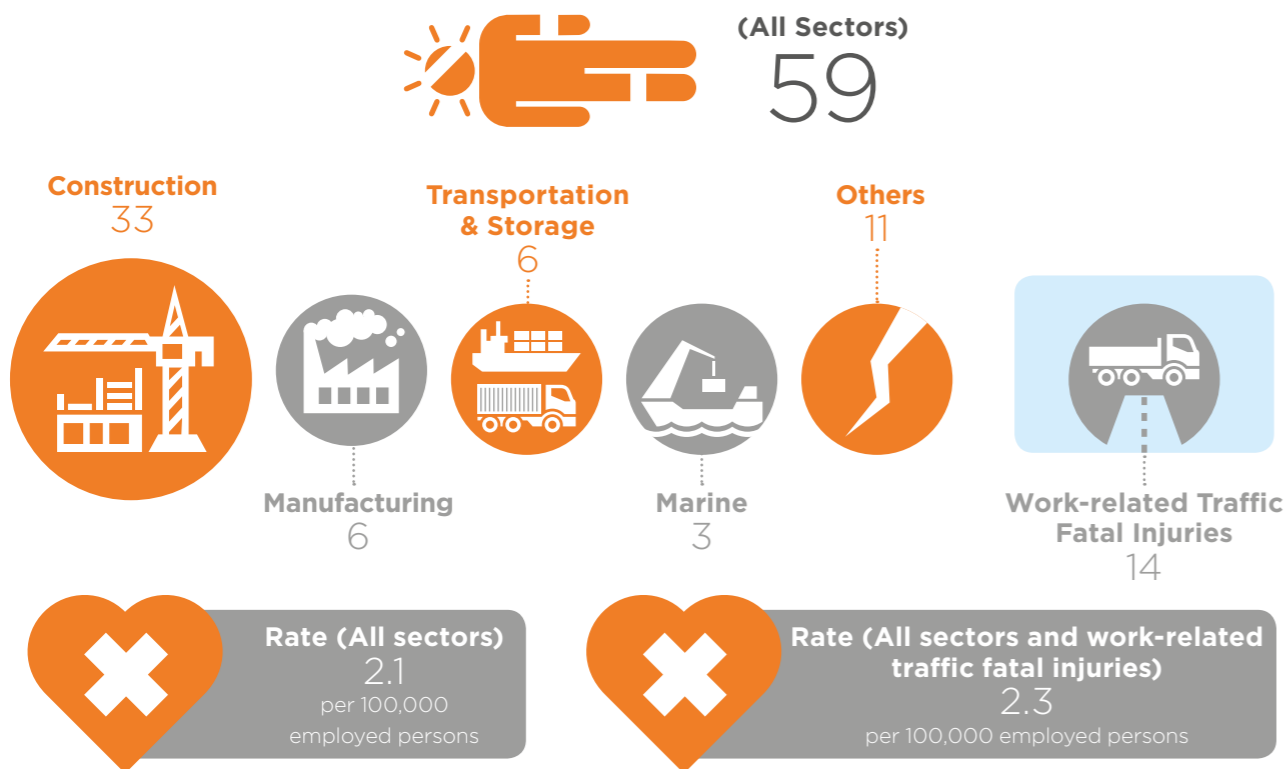
<sup>2</sup> Accident Frequency Rate (AFR) =  $\frac{\text{No. of Workplace Accidents Reported} \times 1,000,000}{\text{No. of Man-hours Worked}}$

<sup>3</sup> Accident Severity Rate (ASR) =  $\frac{\text{No. of Man Days Lost To Workplace Accidents} \times 1,000,000}{\text{No. of Man-hours Worked}}$

<sup>4</sup> Occupational Disease Incidence =  $\frac{\text{No. of Occupational Diseases (i.e. chronic confirmed cases)} \times 100,000}{\text{No. of Employed Persons}}$

<sup>5</sup> PI: Permanent Incapacity

## WORKPLACE FATAL INJURIES 2013



### INSIGHTS

There were 59 workplace fatal injuries in 2013, an increase from 56 workplace fatal injuries in 2012. Workplace fatal injury rate remained at 2.1 per 100,000 employed persons

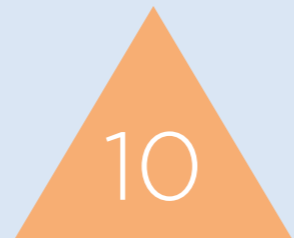
The construction sector remained the top contributor in 2013 with 33 fatal injuries, up from 26 in 2012. This led to a rise in the sector's fatal injury rate from 5.9 per 100,000 employed persons in 2012 to 7.0 in 2013.



If work-related traffic fatal injuries are included, the overall number of fatally injured workers rises to 73 or 2.3 workers fatally injured for 100,000 employed persons.

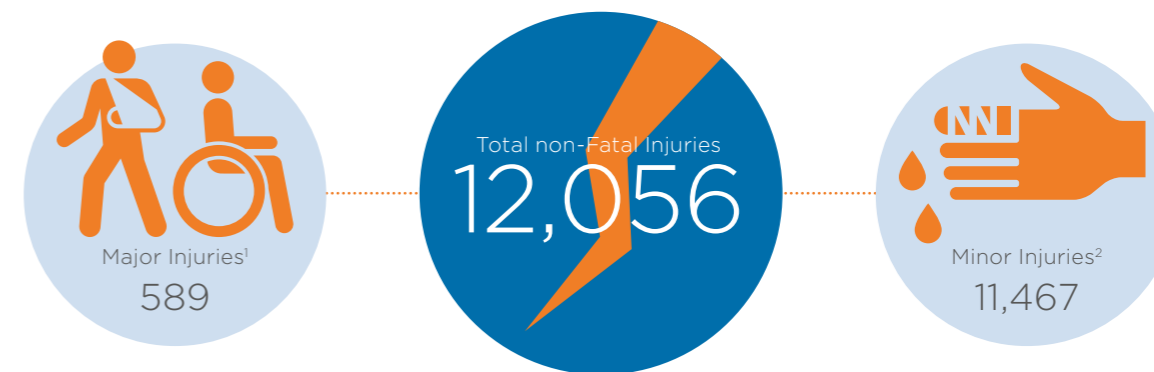


Falls (includes Falls from Heights, and Slips, Trips and Falls) also remained the leading incident type, accounting for 29% of the fatal injuries. 79% of fatal injuries due to Falls from Heights occurred at the physical workplace involving structures, roofs and formwork.

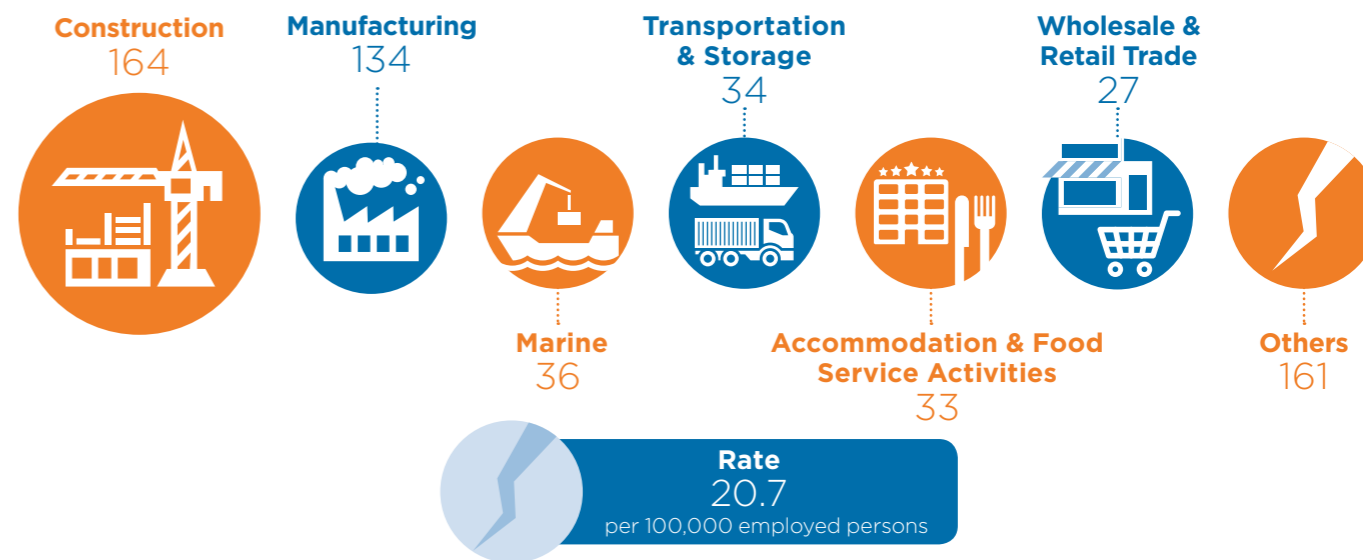


Accidents arising from the Collapse or Failure of Structure and Equipment are emerging issues. There was a significant increase from 4 workplace fatal injuries in 2012 to 10 in 2013.

## WORKPLACE NON-FATAL INJURIES 2013



### MAJOR INJURIES 2013



### INSIGHTS

589 workers sustained major injuries at work, a rate of 20.7 per 100,000 employed persons in 2013 compared to 21.6 in 2012.



The construction sector remained the top contributor but saw a slight reduction in major injury rate to 34.5 per 100,000 employed persons in 2013 compared to 35.0 in 2012.

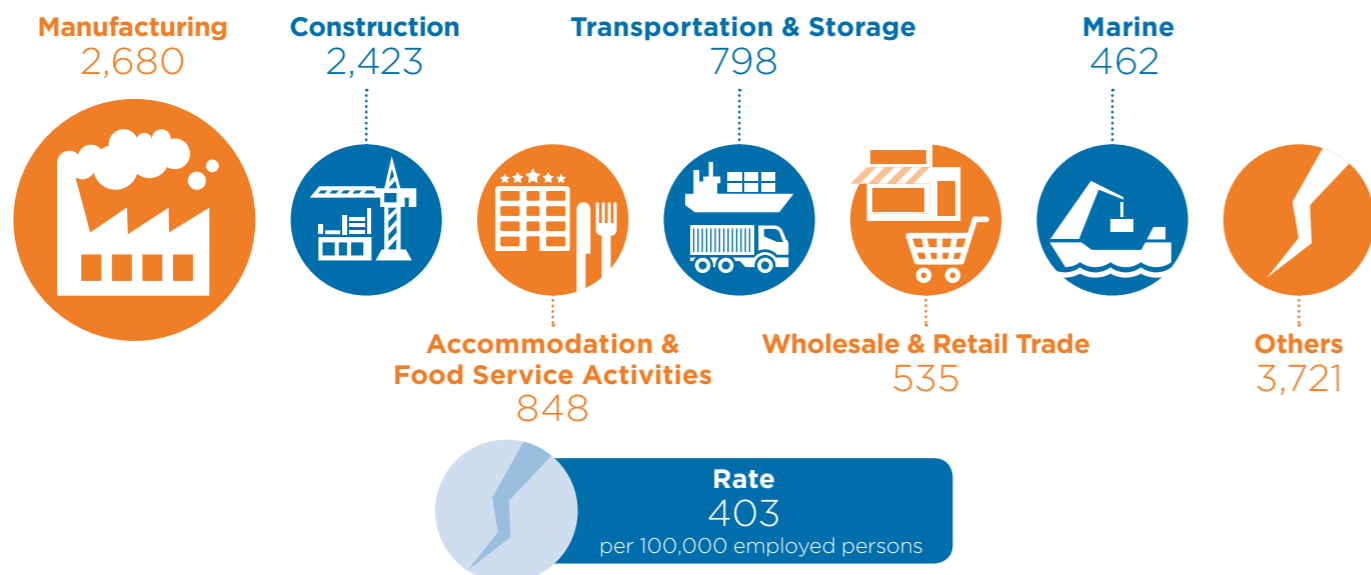
27%

Slips, Trips and Falls remained the main area of concern as it was the leading incident type - 27% of major injuries.

<sup>1</sup> Major Injuries refer to non-fatal injuries which are more severe in nature. Major injuries are defined using a combination of factors, including the nature of injury, part of the body injured, incident type and duration of medical leave. These include: amputation, blindness, deafness, paralysis, crushing, fractures and dislocations: head, back, chest and abdomen, neck, hip and pelvis, exposure to electric current, acute illness requiring medical treatment or loss of consciousness from exposure to chemical and/or biological agents, asphyxia/drowning, hypothermia, burns with more than 20 days of medical leave, concussion with more than 20 days of medical leave

<sup>2</sup> Minor injuries include all other reportable injuries that did not result in death or major injuries.

## MINOR INJURIES 2013



### INSIGHTS

**11,467**  
11,467 workers encountered minor injuries - a rate of 403 per 100,000 employed persons in 2013.

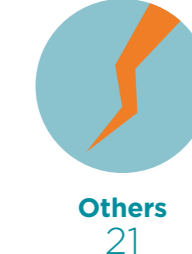
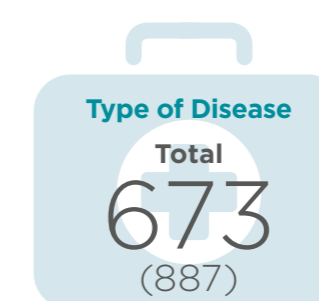


**23%**  
The manufacturing sector contributed to 23% of minor injuries and remained the highest contributor.



**23%**  
Slips, Trips and Falls remained the main area of concern as it was the leading incident type - 23% of minor injuries.

## OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES 2013



### INSIGHTS

**673**  
Occupational Disease (OD) cases were confirmed in 2013, resulting in an incidence rate of 23.7 per 100,000 employed persons.



Noise-Induced Deafness (NID) is the most commonly reported OD. There were 564 cases in 2013, making up 84% (64%) of total OD cases confirmed.



The manufacturing sector continued to have the highest number of NID cases but saw a drop from 488 in 2012 to 275 in 2013.

The Ministry of Manpower will include back injury cases due to ergonomic risks as cases of work-related musculoskeletal disorders (WRMSD), an occupational disease (OD), with effect from 2014. For the 2013 OD statistics, we have reflected the estimated number of back injury cases and adjusted the statistics as shown in parenthesis. This is to signal its importance and to drive efforts for the prevention of WRMSD at the workplace. Including these cases will make WRMSD the second most common OD in Singapore.

Figures in parentheses include WRMSD-back injury cases due to ergonomic risks.

For more information:  
Details of Singapore's WSH statistics for 2013 are available in the WSH Statistics Report 2013, accessible through the Workplace Safety and Health Institute's website in the link below:  
<http://www.wshi.gov.sg/Observatory-WSH-Landscape/WSH-Statistics.html>